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*Instructions for using the . . . . .*



Look for these identification numbers in the instructions

1. Shutter release lever
2. Shutter cocking lever
3. Speed control ring
4. Flash post and cap

5. Synchronizer selector
6. Lens opening lever
7. Film advance lever
8. View finder eyepiece

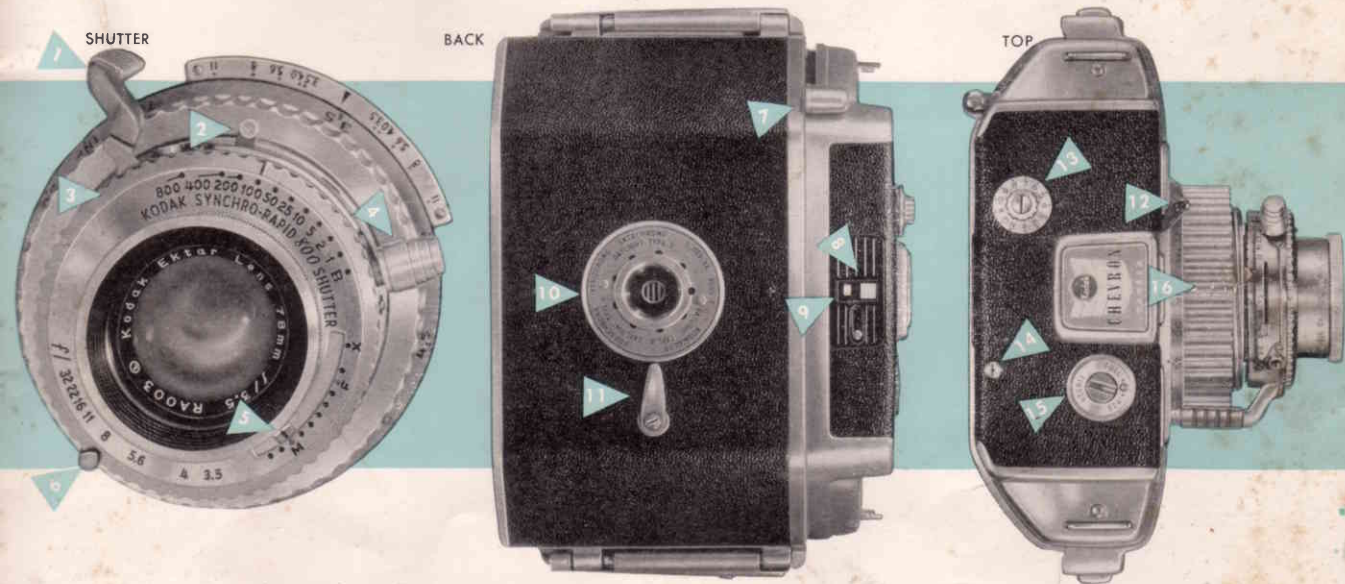
9. Range finder eyepiece
10. Film indicator dial
11. Film window cover lever
12. Film-advance release lever

13. Exposure counter dial
14. Film plane indicator
15. Finder frame control
16. Focusing ring

SHUTTER

BACK

TOP



## KODAK CHEVRON CAMERA

• Rugged in design, simple to operate, dependable in performance—here's a camera that's *all camera*.

The Chevron has Kodak's finest lens—the sharp-cutting 78mm *f*/3.5 Kodak Ektar Lens.

The Chevron has Kodak's finest shutter—the accurate Synchro-Rapid 800 Shutter.

In picture quality and definition, the Chevron is not surpassed by any other roll-film camera — regardless of price. It's no wonder either, because this camera was designed for our many good friends who have asked that we make a camera without frills but with work-horse ability — a

**CONTENTS**

combination of features that easily and reliably produces outstanding picture quality.

Before an important picture assignment, a trip, or any special event, shoot a roll of film and make a few flash pictures. This will provide a check on your equipment.

Loading 620 Film

Making Exposures

Film for the Chevron Camera

Flash

Using the Kodak 828 Adapter

Tables

Tips on Fast-Action Shots

Accessories

Facts and Details



## The Kodak Synchro-Rapid 800 Shutter

**Shutter Speed**—Turn the speed control ring (3) until the speed index mark is directly over the shutter speed dot. At the “B” setting, the shutter will remain open as long as the shutter release lever is held.

**Aperture**—Move lens opening lever (6) until the pointer is opposite the desired *f*-number. For easier reading, a second scale and indicator are located on the top of the shutter.

**Cocking**—Push the shutter cocking lever (2) toward flash post (4) to the end of the slot until it catches. The shutter must be cocked for all speeds.

*At 1/800 set the speed before cocking the shutter.*

**Shutter Release**—An exposure is made when the shutter release lever (1) is pressed.

**Synchronization**—Class F and Class M flash lamps and electronic flash can be used with the Synchro-Rapid 800 Shutter. The synchronizer selector (5) varies the time delay between the closing of the lamp circuit and the opening of the shutter blades.

**Cable Release**—The cable release socket is located on the rim of the shutter between the cocking lever and shutter release lever.

## Focusing

Out-of-focus



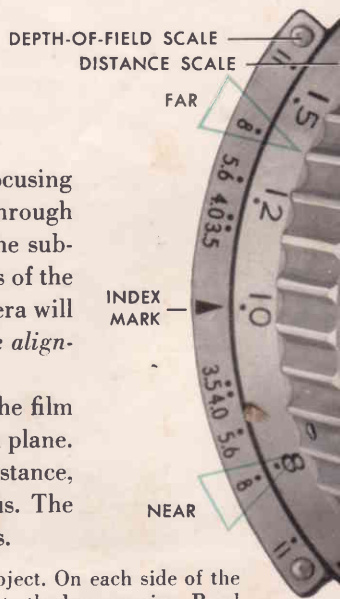
In-focus

**Split-field Range Finder**—Focus by turning the knurled focusing ring (16). The split-field range finder is coupled to this ring. Look through the range finder eyepiece (9) and center the small pointer over the subject; then focus on a vertical line. Turn the ring until the two halves of the image are in line (see pictures). When the image is in line, the camera will be in focus. *The accuracy of the rangefinder is not affected by the alignment of the sides of the two fields.*

The distance scale indicates the distance from the subject to the film plane. The film plane indicator (14) locates the position of the film plane.

**Depth of Field**—When the camera is focused at a given distance, objects in front of and beyond this distance will also be in focus. The depth-of-field scale (see illustration at right) gives these distances.

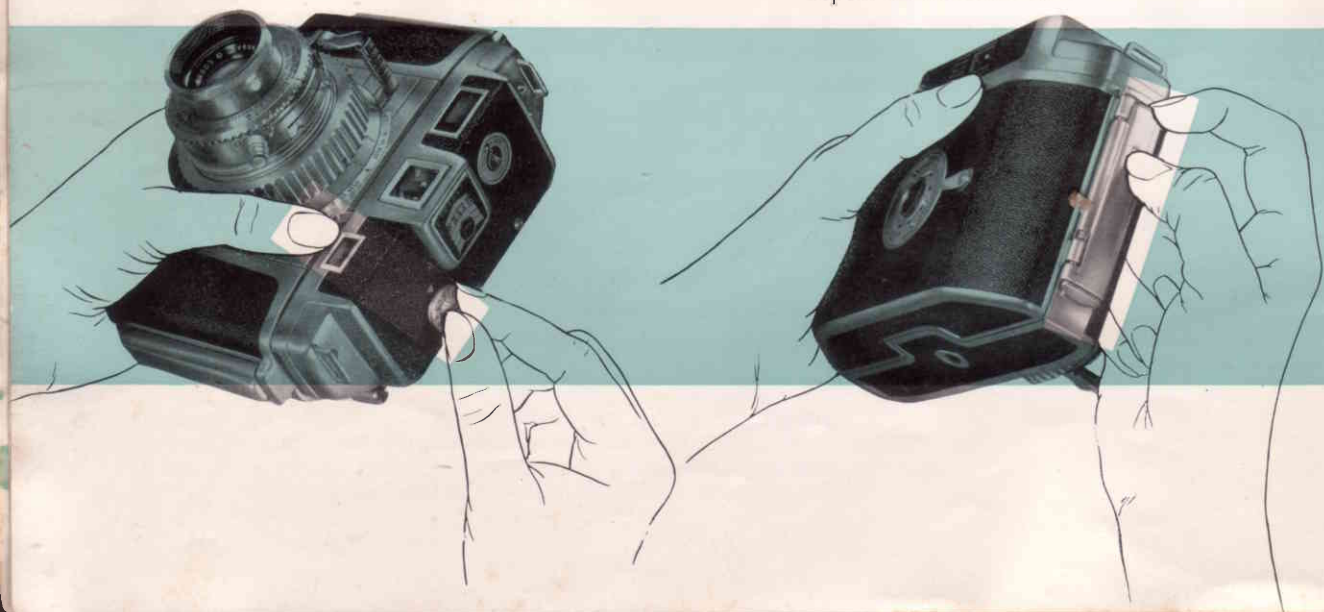
Set the lens opening, then focus on the main subject. On each side of the index mark find the  $f$ -number which corresponds to the lens opening. Read near and far distances. Illustration shows camera focused at 10 feet. At  $f/8$ , the depth of field is from about 8 to  $13\frac{1}{2}$  feet.



## Do Not Load In Bright, Direct Light

- 1 Push in and hold the film-advance release lever (12) while turning the exposure counter dial (13) clockwise until the "N" is opposite the index point. The travel of the lever is very slight. Release the lever.
- 4

- 2 The camera back is hinged at both ends. It can be opened from either end or removed entirely. To open one end, push in the spring lock *with the ball of the finger or thumb* and push down the slide. To remove the back, repeat on the other end.

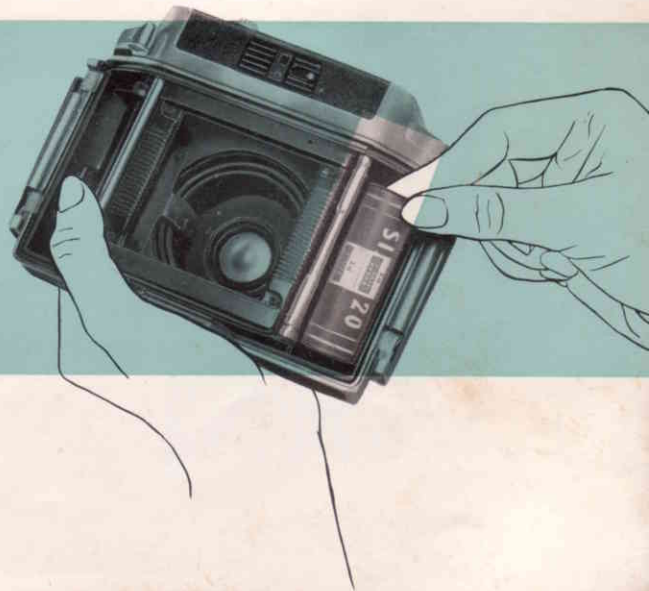




- 3 The take-up spool should be under the film advance lever (7). If it isn't, place the take-up spool against the spring-mounted centering pin. Push the spool into position. Hold the spool and move the lever until the key engages the spool.

- 4 Insert the roll of film in the opposite end of the camera so that the colored side of the paper will be up when the film is pulled toward the take-up spool. *Do not break the paper seal until the film spool is in position.*

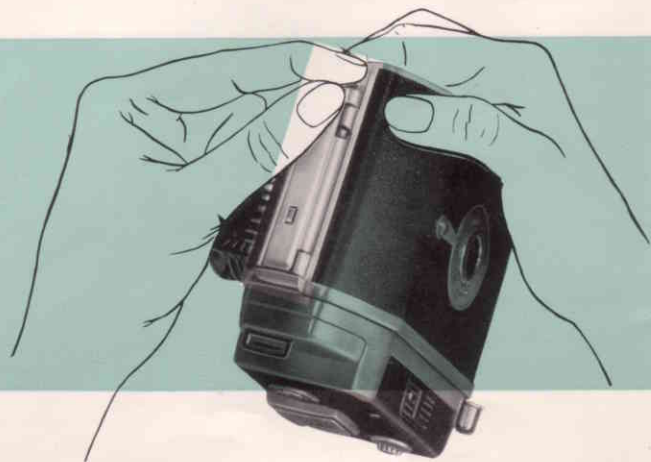
5



- 5** Break the seal. Thread the paper into the longer slot of the take-up spool. Make three or four full strokes with the film advance lever to bind the paper. *Be sure the paper is started straight.*

**6**

- 6** Replace the back and lock it in position by pushing up on the slides. Make sure the spring locks snap out and lock the slides.

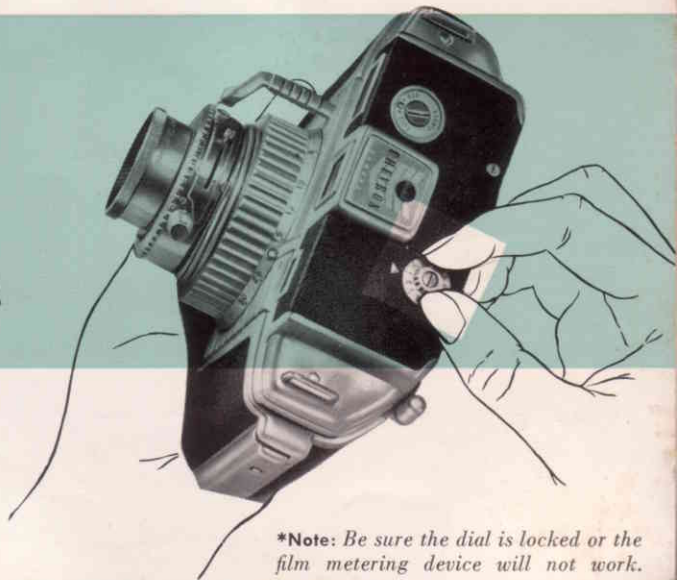


**7** Uncover the red window in the back of the camera by pushing up on the window cover lever (11). Advance the film slowly when you see the arrows and dots. Stop when the figure "1" is just visible.

**8** Release the window cover lever and turn the exposure counter dial until it locks at "1."\*

As a reminder of the type of film in the camera, rotate the film indicator dial (10) until the black spot under the name of the film comes into the cutout.

7



*\*Note: Be sure the dial is locked or the film metering device will not work.*

## Getting Ready

1. Load the camera with film.
2. Make sure that the slot of the finder frame control (15) lines up with the dot at FULL for 620 film—the dot at 828 for 828 film.
3. Set the shutter speed and lens opening for the correct exposure.
4. Cock the shutter.
5. Focus the lens.

8



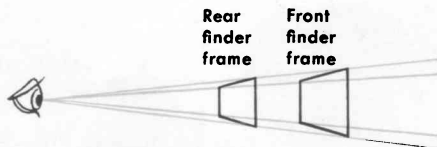
Holding camera horizontal

.....  
Holding camera vertical



## Taking the Picture

**Framing the picture:** Look through the view finder eyepiece (8) which is directly above the range finder eyepiece (9). Hold the camera so that all four corners of the front-finder frame are visible. See the diagram which shows how the rear-finder frame should be superimposed on the front-finder frame. The button, in the slot to the right of the finders, controls an eyepiece mask. If you wear glasses or are having difficulty superimposing the finder frames, experiment with each mask to see which is the better. Focusing the camera automatically corrects finder parallax.



**Making the exposure:** To minimize camera movement, get a good grip on the camera. The illustrations show two ways the camera can be held. Notice that the camera is cradled in the hands, leaving the fingers free to manipulate the controls. When making the exposure, *squeeze* the shutter release lever (1).

**Advancing the film:** To do this, push in the film-advance release lever (12) (don't hold it); then make several strokes with the film advance lever (7) until it automatically locks. The film is now ready for the next exposure.

## Removing the Film

1. After exposure number "12," uncover the red window and wind until the end of the paper is completely wound on the take-up spool. 2. Open the camera back. Remove the exposed film by pressing downward on the bottom spool flange. *Do not remove film in bright, direct light.*

**Caution:** *Do not allow the paper backing to unroll when removing the film. Scratches may occur if the backing paper is wound with a twisting motion.*

Available in 620 only

**Kodak Verichrome  
Film**

General outdoor use; night photography with photoflash. Reproduces flesh tones beautifully under artificial light. Effective for close-ups of men because Ortho materials tend to strengthen character lines. This is a top-quality film that more advanced photographers should know.

**Kodak Ektachrome  
Film**

A color film of exceptional brilliance and color quality. Kodak Ektachrome Film can be readily processed by the photographer. Thus it's possible to view results soon after exposure. Its soft gradation provides lifelike realism. Roll-film transparencies can be projected, viewed by transmitted light, or used for color enlargements made by the Kodak Dye Transfer Process. Kodachrome Prints and Enlargements can also be made from these transparencies. Available in both Daylight Type and Type B (balanced for use with flash and 3200° K lamps).

Available in 620 and 828

**Kodak Plus-X  
Film**

Speed and fine grain provide good negatives under adverse light conditions. Low graininess and high resolving power allow big enlargements without grain. Its "Pan" sensitivity smooths out skin texture and contours, for good close-ups of women. Extra speed and color sensitivity make it ideal for most outdoor shots, too.



### **Kodak Super-XX Film**

Combines high speed with complete color sensitivity. Fine for fast-action shots, indoors or out. Gives fully exposed negatives under difficult light conditions. Also useful for portraiture and illustrative work.

### **Kodacolor Film**

The negative-positive Kodacolor Process produces handsome color prints on paper. The negatives are color negatives and should not be confused with positive color transparencies. Kodacolor negatives make beautiful color enlargements.

The purchase price of Kodacolor Film includes processing to color negatives. You pay extra only for prints. See your Kodak dealer for full details.

Available in 828 only

### **Kodachrome Film**

Here is the favorite color film. A "reversal" rather than a negative-positive process, the film is processed at no extra cost by Kodak and is returned in Kodaslide Mounts, ready for projecting on a screen. Wonderful Kodachrome and Kodacolor Prints and Enlargements can be made from this color film. Your own color prints can be made by the Kodak Dye Transfer Process. Available in both Daylight Type and Type A (for use with flash and flood).







### Kodak Flashholders

The Kodak Ektalux Flashholder is recommended for the Chevron Camera. The Kodak B-C Flashholder or the Kodak Standard Flashholder can also be used for flash pictures. The Ektalux and B-C Flashholders have a built-in B-C (battery-condenser) circuit and use a  $22\frac{1}{2}$ -volt battery. The Standard Flashholder uses two size C batteries. These should test at 5 amperes each.

Extension units are available for these flasholders. Pictured is the Kodak Ektalux combination.

## Flash Lamps

Both Class F and Class M lamps can be used with the Chevron Camera—see chart.

## Synchronizer Selector

The synchronizer selector (5) varies the time delay between the closing of the lamp circuit and the opening of the shutter blades.

Set the selector to X for electronic flash and for Class F lamps with B-C as the power supply. If only batteries are used with Class F lamps, move the selector to F.

Since there are differences between power supplies, lamp types, and circuits, best synchronization for a particular combination may require a somewhat different delay than is shown on page 15. Therefore, the selector settings for shutter speeds with Class M lamps should be used as a guide only.

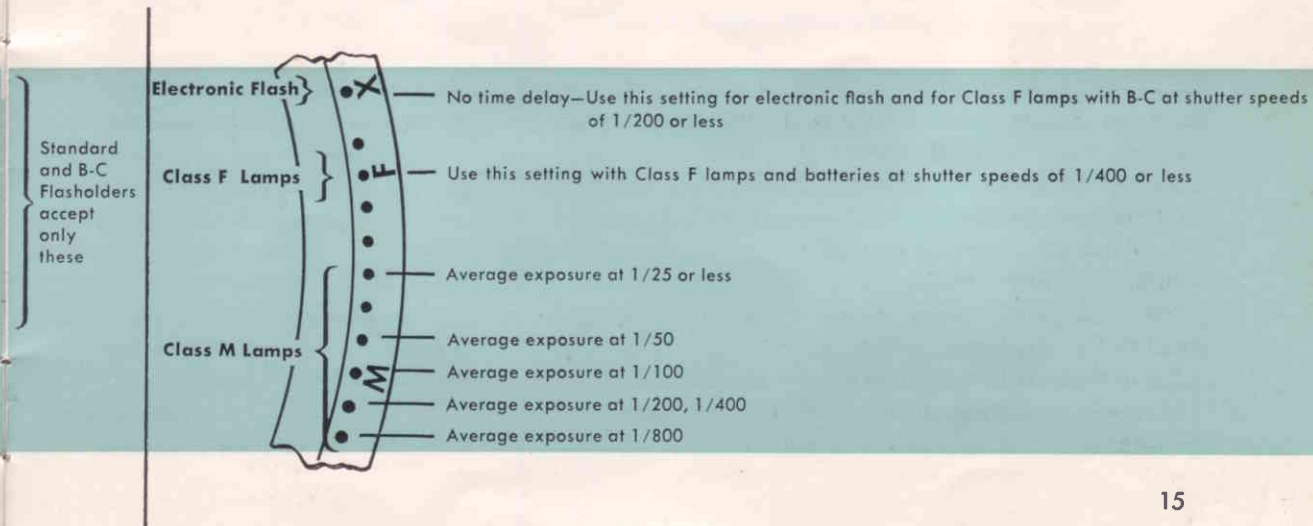
Improved exposure with your particular combination may result if you move the selector 1 or 2 dots to either side of the recom-

1/200 second duration of flash	CLASS F	SM Bayonet
		SF Bayonet
1/50 second duration of flash	CLASS M	5 Bayonet
		25 Bayonet
		2 Medium Screw
		22 Medium Screw

Ektalux Flashholder accepts all

mended setting. Then, the dots on the scale can serve as new reference points as indicated by your tests.

Guide numbers for various lamps when used in the Ektalux, B-C, and Standard Flashholders are on pages 24 and 25.



## Flashholder Hookup

Remove the flash-post cap from the flash post (4). To do this, push the cap in and twist it to the left. Connect the flashholder cord to the flash post. Attach the flashholder bracket to the tripod socket in the bottom of the camera.

**Caution:** Since lamps may shatter when flashed, the use of a protective covering over the reflector is recommended. With the Ektalux Flashholder, use the Kodak Ektalux Flashguard. With the Standard or B-C Flashholders, use the Kodak 2-Way Flashguard.

Do not flash the lamps in an explosive atmosphere.

Do not insert flash lamps in the reflector if the shutter is open—the lamp will flash and a serious burn may result.

## Using Electronic Flash

Electronic flash, with no lag in the trip circuit, can be used with this shutter.

Set the synchronizer selector to X. Connect the cord from the speedlamp to the flash post. Cock and release the shutter in the regular way. The normal action of the shutter blades actuates and synchronizes the flash discharge of the units. Follow the flash unit instructions for exposure data.

Units which use heavy-duty relays or solenoids should not be used.

## Flash Outdoors

Flash can also be used outdoors to reduce excessive contrast and improve shadow detail in pictures of nearby subjects in bright sunlight. Use flash at the camera, and set the shutter and lens opening at the usual settings for front lighting whether lighting is front, back, or side.

For close-ups, use one or more thicknesses of white handkerchief over the reflector to reduce excessive fill-in.

### Lamp-to-subject distance for supplementary Flash

<b>Color Films</b>	No. 5B, 25B, 22B, or 2B lamp at 9 to 18 feet
<b>Black-and-White Films</b>	No. 5 or 25 lamp at 10 to 30 feet SM or SF lamp at 5 to 15 feet

*Note: Ranges rather than specific distances are given because the best amount of fill-in light is largely a matter of personal preference. With the smaller lamps, the shorter distances will usually be preferred; with the larger lamps, the longer distances.*

## Advantages of the Adapter

The Kodak 828 Adapter enables you to use 8-exposure Kodak 828 Film in the Chevron Camera. The kit, which contains a film mask, two 828 spool holders, and an 828 film spool, is an accessory that can be purchased from your dealer.

A telephoto effect is achieved when 828 film is used in the Chevron. This is because the Ektar Lens is about one and one half times the normal focal length of lenses used on 828 cameras. The telephoto effect enables you to get "close-ups" at greater distances from the subject. Also, for portrait work, the perspective is more pleasing. Here's how to use the Adapter:

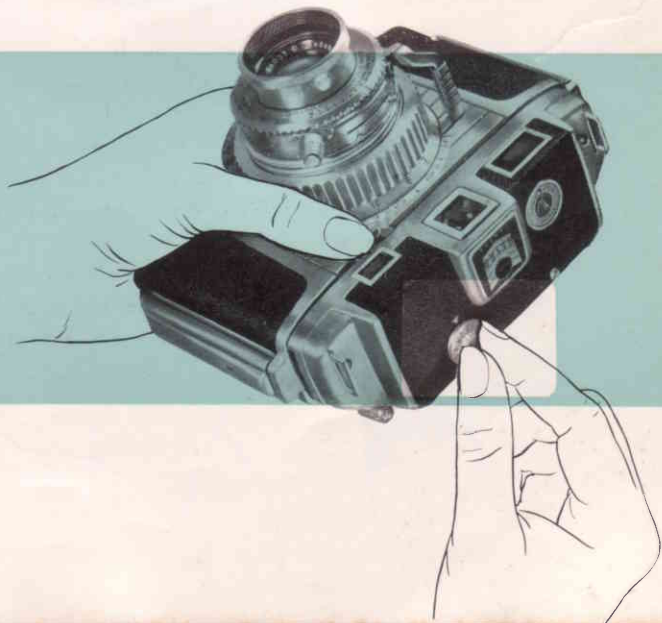
- 1 Remove the camera back and 620 film spool (save this spool for future use). Install the 828 spool holders. The one marked TAKE-UP is placed in the side under the film advance lever. Place the empty take-up spool in this holder. It may be easier to do this before the holder is installed in the camera. Make sure the winding key engages the spool holder. The holder marked SUPPLY is placed in the opposite end of the camera. *The white arrows on the holders must point toward the lens.*

**Note:** *The bottom pin of the take-up holder and the top pin of the supply holder are spring loaded. When loading or unloading spools, push in the direction of the spring-loaded pins.*



- 2** Install the film mask. The end stamped TAKE-UP must be placed next to the take-up spool holder.

- 3** Move the counter dial (13) until the "N" is opposite the index point.



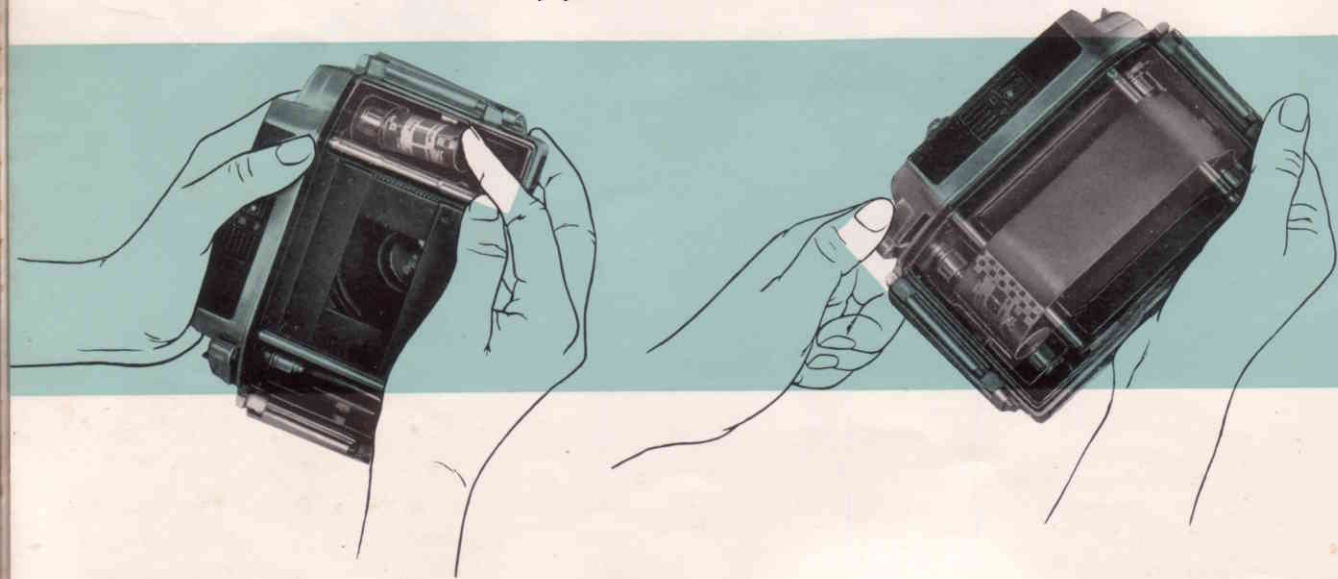
## Do Not Load or Unload In Bright, Direct Light

- 4** Load the film spool into the holder marked SUPPLY so that the colored side of the paper is up. Break the seal. Thread the paper into the longer slot of the take-up spool. Make three or four full strokes with the film advance lever (7) to bind the paper.

- 5** Be sure the paper is started straight. Replace the back and lock it in position.

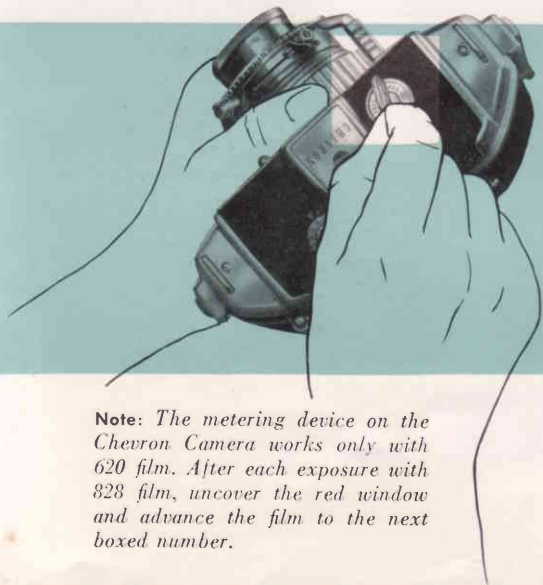
Uncover the red window and wind carefully when you see the arrow. Advance until the boxed "1" is in the middle of the window.

20



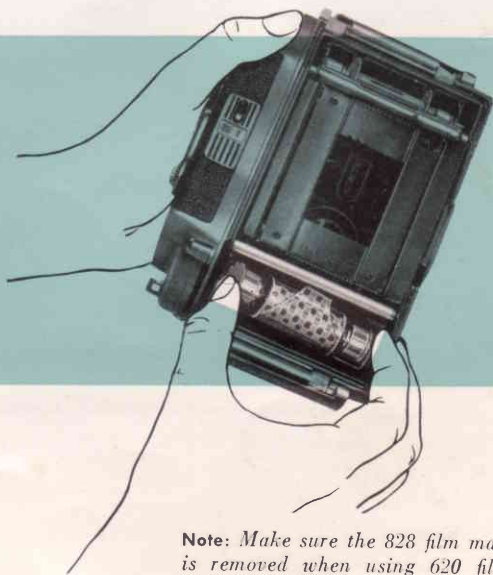


- 6 With some color films the name of the film precedes each boxed number through the entire roll. For example: K-COLOR, K-CHROME. Move the finder frame control (15) to the 828 dot with a coin; this brings the 828 mask into position.



**Note:** The metering device on the Chevron Camera works only with 620 film. After each exposure with 828 film, uncover the red window and advance the film to the next boxed number.

- 7 After the eighth exposure, open the window and wind until the paper is completely wound on the take-up spool. Open the back and pull out the take-up spool holder. Remove the exposed roll of film from the holder.



**Note:** Make sure the 828 film mask is removed when using 620 film.

Table of field sizes with Kodak Portra Lenses

		<i>Kodak Portra Lens 1+</i>			<i>Kodak Portra Lens 2+</i>			<i>Kodak Portra Lens 3+</i>			
Camera Focusing Scale Setting (in feet)	}	$\infty$	15	$3\frac{1}{2}$	$\infty$	15	$3\frac{1}{2}$	$\infty$	15	$3\frac{1}{2}$	
		Distance from Subject to Front of Insert Ring (in inches)	$39\frac{3}{8}$	$32\frac{1}{4}$	$19\frac{1}{4}$	$19\frac{1}{2}$	$17\frac{3}{8}$	$12\frac{3}{8}$	13	$12\frac{1}{8}$	$9\frac{3}{4}$
Approximate Field Size	}	Based on $2\frac{1}{4}'' \times 2\frac{1}{4}''$ (in inches)	$28\frac{1}{4} \times 28\frac{1}{4}$	$23\frac{1}{2} \times 23\frac{1}{2}$	$13\frac{3}{8} \times 13\frac{3}{8}$	$14 \times 14$	$12\frac{3}{8} \times 12\frac{3}{8}$	$9 \times 9$	$9\frac{3}{8} \times 9\frac{3}{8}$	$8\frac{7}{8} \times 8\frac{7}{8}$	$6\frac{3}{4} \times 6\frac{3}{4}$
		Based on Kodaslide 828 Mount Opening (in inches)	$13 \times 18\frac{3}{8}$	$10\frac{3}{4} \times 16\frac{3}{4}$	$6\frac{1}{8} \times 9$	$6\frac{1}{2} \times 9\frac{3}{8}$	$5\frac{7}{8} \times 8\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{8} \times 6$	$4\frac{1}{4} \times 6\frac{1}{4}$	$4\frac{1}{8} \times 6$	$3 \times 4\frac{1}{2}$

Use these tables rather than those supplied with the Portra Lenses.

## Depth of field with 828 film

Distance focused upon		Inf.	50	25	15	12	10	8	7	6	5	4.5	4	3.5
<i>f/3.5</i>	from	$\infty$	90'	32'	17'	13 $\frac{1}{4}$ '	10' 9"	8' 6"	7'4 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	6'3 $\frac{3}{8}$ "	5' 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	4' 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	4' 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	3' 7"
	to	112'	35'	20 $\frac{1}{2}$ '	13 $\frac{1}{4}$ '	11'	9' 3"	7' 6"	6'7 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	5'9"	4'10"	4' 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	3'10 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	3' 5 $\frac{1}{16}$ "
<i>f/4</i>	from	$\infty$	102'	33'	17 $\frac{1}{2}$ '	13 $\frac{1}{2}$ '	11'	8' 7"	7'5 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	6'4"	5' 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	4' 8"	4' 1 $\frac{3}{8}$ "	3' 7 $\frac{1}{8}$ "
	to	98'	33'	20'	13'	10 $\frac{3}{4}$ '	9' 2"	7' 5"	6'7"	5'8 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	4' 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	4' 4 $\frac{1}{8}$ "	3'10 $\frac{3}{8}$ "	3' 5"
<i>f/5.6</i>	from	$\infty$	$\infty$	38'	19'	14 $\frac{1}{4}$ '	11' 6"	8'10"	7'8"	6'5"	5' 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	4' 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	4' 2"	3' 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
	to	70'	30'	18 $\frac{1}{2}$ '	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ '	10 $\frac{3}{4}$ '	8'10"	7' 3"	6'5"	5'7"	4' 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	4' 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	3'10"	3' 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
<i>f/8</i>	from	$\infty$	$\infty$	50'	21'	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ '	12' 3"	9' 4"	8'	6'8"	5' 5"	4'10"	4' 3"	3' 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ "
	to	49'	25'	17'	11 $\frac{1}{2}$ '	9 $\frac{3}{4}$ '	8' 5"	7'	6'3"	5'5"	4' 7"	4' 2"	3' 9"	3' 4"
<i>f/11</i>	from	$\infty$	$\infty$	80'	25'	17 $\frac{1}{2}$ '	13' 6"	10'	8'5"	7'	5' 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	5'	4' 4"	3' 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ "
	to	36'	21'	15'	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ '	9 $\frac{1}{4}$ '	8'	6' 8"	6'	5'3"	4' 6"	4' 1"	3' 8"	3' 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ "
<i>f/16</i>	from	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	36'	22'	16' 3"	11' 3"	9'4"	7'7"	6'	5' 3"	4' 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	3'10 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
	to	25'	17'	13'	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ '	8 $\frac{3}{4}$ '	7' 4"	6' 3"	5'7 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	5'	4' 3"	3'11"	3' 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	3' 2"
<i>f/22</i>	from	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	80'	33'	21'	13' 6"	10'9"	8'5"	6' 6"	5' 7"	4'10"	4' 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ "
	to	18'	13 $\frac{1}{2}$ '	11'	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ '	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ '	6' 8"	5'10"	5'3"	4'8"	4'	3' 9"	3' 5"	3' 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ "
<i>f/32</i>	from	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	43'	20'	14'4"	10'5"	8'5"	7' 7"	6' 5"	5' 4"	4' 5"
	to	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ '	10'	9'	7'	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ '	5'10"	5' 2"	4'9"	4'3"	3' 9"	3' 6"	3' 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	2'11"

Measure subject distances to film plane.

**Note:** The depth-of-field scale on the camera is for 620 film. The above table should be used for 828 film.

## Flash lamp exposure guide numbers for Kodak Films

*Kodak Ektalux Flashholder  
—one lamp near camera**Kodak B-C or Standard Flashholder with Lumaclad Reflector  
—one lamp near camera*

Lamp	SM or SF†				No. 5 or 25†				No. 2 or 22				SM or SF				No. 5 or 25			
	B to 1/50	1/100	1/200	1/400	B to 1/25	1/100	1/400	1/800	B to 1/25	1/100	1/400	1/800	B to 1/50	1/100	1/200	1/400	B to 1/25	1/100	1/400	1/800
Kodak Verichrome Film	80	75	65	50	150	110	65	45	190	140	85	60	75	70	60	45	140	100	60	45
Kodak Plus-X Film	90	80	75	55	170	130	75	50	210	160	95	65	85	75	70	50	150	120	70	50
Kodak Super-XX Film	130	120	100	80	230	180	100	75	290	230	130	95	120	110	100	75	220	170	100	70
Kodacolor Film Type A	60	55	50	40	120	90	50	35	150	100	65	45	60	55	50	40	110	85	50	35
Kodachrome Film Type A	55	50	45	35	85*	65*	35*	25*	110*	80*	45*	32*	55	50	45	35	80*	60*	35*	25*
Kodak Ektachrome Film Type B	—	—	—	—	65*	50*	28*	20*	85*	65*	35*	28*	—	—	—	—	60*	45*	28*	20*

†Lamps in "Normal" position. For "Flat" position, use one stop larger.

\*With Kodak Flash Filter No. 81C.

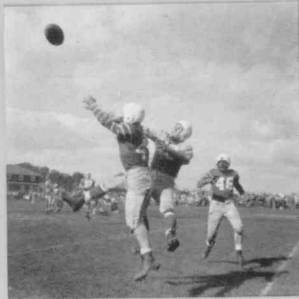
## Blue-coated flash lamp exposure guide numbers for Kodak Color Films, Daylight Type (For use indoors without daylight)

		<i>Kodak Ektalux Flashholder —one lamp near camera</i>								<i>Kodak B-C or Standard Flashholder</i>			
		No. 5B or 25B†				No. 2B or 22B				No. 5B or 25B			
Lamp	Shutter Speed	B to 1/25	1/50	1/100	1/200	B to 1/25	1/100	1/200	1/400	B to 1/25	1/50	1/100	1/200
		Kodacolor Film Daylight Type		85	75	65	50	110	85	65	50	80	70
Kodachrome Film Daylight Type	55		50	40	32	70	50	40	30	50	45	40	30
Kodak Ektachrome Film Daylight Type	50		45	35	28	60	45	35	28	45	40	35	26

†Lamps in "Normal" position. For "Flat" position, use one stop larger.



It's easy to "freeze" action with the Kodak Chevron Camera.



1. Know your camera. Practice with an empty camera until you can go through the entire picture-taking sequence automatically. This is important, for often a series of fast-action pictures of one subject is necessary to tell a complete story.



2. Discover what your own time lag is, then learn to trip the shutter an instant before the action occurs. As no two photographers have the same reflex action, there is a variable time lag between the moment you decide to take the picture and the instant the shutter blades open.

**Just load it with Kodak Super-XX Film and use a shutter speed of 1/800 second.**

**3.** Anticipate the action by having the lens focused and the right field of view in the finder. It's a good idea to compose the picture before the action occurs. Try to select a good background and frame the picture so that there is enough space around the subject, allowing you to properly mask it during enlarging. For example, if you're covering a basketball game, select a location where the view of the basket is good. Focus the lens on a point that will allow both the players and the basket to be sharp. When the players move under the basket, compose the picture in the finder and get ready to shoot.

**4.** Know your subject. Remember, you can't take good action shots if you are not familiar with the sequence that the action will follow.

**5.** The speed of the action, the angle at which the picture is taken, and the distance of the subject from the camera are big factors in stopping motion. Action across your field of view appears to be moving at a much greater speed than action moving either away from or toward you. Fast-action sports are best taken at a 45° angle. The greater the camera-to-subject distance, the easier it is to stop action.

## Kodak Chevron Field Case

Smart protection with this leather case. Inside cover holds four Series V filters.



## Tripod and Cable Release

Get rock-steady shooting with a good tripod. For time exposures, use the Kodak TBI Metal Cable Release No. 2 or Metal Cable Release No. 5.





## Kodak Combination Lens Attachments

Use any single Series V filter or Portra Lens held by the camera insert ring (on lens) or a Series V Lens Hood. With a Portra Lens and filter combination, use a Series V Portra Lens at the camera, a Series V to VI Step-Up Ring, and a Series VI filter which is held by a Series VI Retaining Ring or Lens Hood. A Series VI Pola-Screen can also be used with the Step-Up Ring. A lens hood is not recommended with the Pola-Screen.

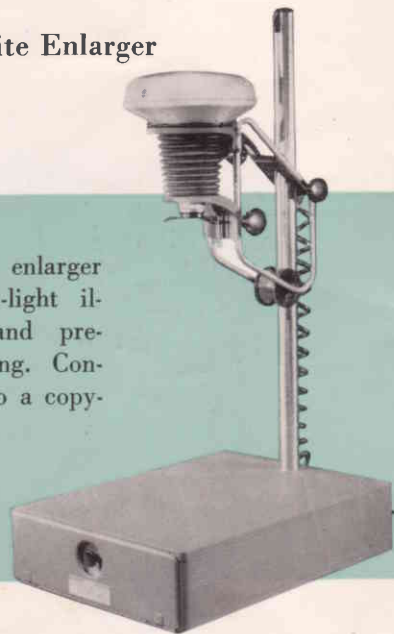


## Kodak Ektalux Flashholder

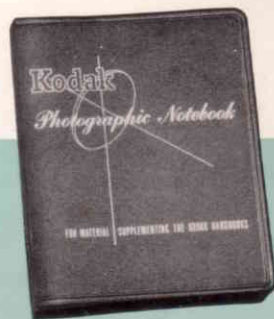
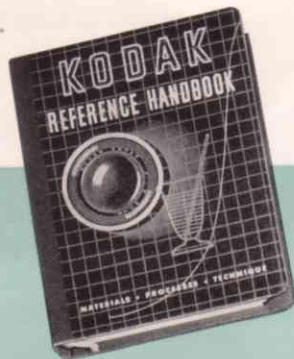
Here's the perfect partner for your Chevron—a complete flash system. Rugged in construction, widely flexible in application—it brilliantly meets the test of all types of flash picture taking. If your problem is multiple illumination of a large group—the simple, efficient **Extension Units** put the light where you need it. **B-C**, the battery-condenser system, employs a small 22½-volt battery, providing an abundance of power. See page 12.

## Kodak Fluorolite Enlarger

This modern enlarger features cold-light illumination and precision focusing. Converts easily to a copying camera.



## Kodak Publications



Add to your photographic enjoyment and knowledge with skillfully written, up-to-date Kodak publications. Whether in the field or

in your darkroom, you'll find authoritative information about all phases of photography. See your Kodak dealer.

## Service

Like any fine instrument, the Chevron Camera should be periodically cleaned. The Kodak Field Case, pictured in the accessory section, will do an excellent job of protecting the camera from dust and dirt. Occasionally wipe the camera with a clean, lintless cloth. Any dust inside the camera can be blown out with a rubber syringe. The Kodak Synchro-Rapid Shutter is lubricated at the factory. *Never* oil the shutter or any other part of the camera.

The Ektar Lens and the view finder and range finder windows should be cleaned with care. If any of the surfaces need cleaning, first brush or blow away any grit or dust. Then wipe the surface gently with Kodak Lens Cleaning Paper or a clean, soft lintless cloth. If moisture is necessary, use Kodak Lens Cleaner.

Do not attempt to make any repairs or remove any parts from the shutter, lens, or camera. If you find additional service is necessary, return the camera to your Kodak dealer who will have repairs made locally, or send it to the nearest Kodak branch.

## Lumenizing .

The tinted appearance of the Ektar Lens is due to Lumenizing . . . a special hard coating applied to all air-glass surfaces of the lens. This treatment increases light transmission and decreases internal reflections, thus improving the brilliance of black-and-white pictures and the purity of color pictures.

## Details

### Film

Negative Size —  $2\frac{1}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{4}$  inches;  
with Kodak 828 Adapter for Kodak  
Chevron Camera, 28 x 40 mm.

Film Size—Kodak 620; 12 exposures  
—Kodak 828; 8 exposures.

### Lens

Kodak Ektar — 78mm  $f/3.5$ , Lumen-  
ized, 4-element, unit focusing.

Lens Openings — from  $f/3.5$  to  $f/32$ ;  
click stops.

Combination Lens Attachments —  
Series V Filters, Portra Lenses;  
see accessories section.

### Shutter

Kodak Synchro-Rapid 800 — cocking  
type.

Speeds—1, 1/2, 1/5, 1/10, 1/25, 1/50,  
1/100, 1/200, 1/400, 1/800 second  
and B.

Release—body type.

Flash — built-in synchronization for  
Class F and M flash lamps and  
electronic flash.

### Focusing and Viewing

Range Finder — split-field type, cou-  
pled with lens.

Focusing Range— $3\frac{1}{2}$  feet to infinity.

View Finder — optical, eye-level en-  
closed type with automatic paral-  
lax correction; built-in 828 finder  
mask.

Depth-of-Field Scale — top-reading  
type, for 620 film.

### Film Operation

Film Advance—lever type. With ex-  
posure counter dial and automatic  
film stop for 620 film.

### Construction

Body—die-cast aluminum.

Back—hinged for opening on either  
side.

Covering—black morocco grain Koda-  
dur.

Trim—metal is chrome finished.

Tripod Socket — standard tripod  
thread on bottom of camera.

Serial Number—for identification in  
case of loss or theft—located under  
the shutter. Keep a record of this  
with your valuable papers.