

DETAILS of Kodak Pony 828 Camera

FILM

NEGATIVE SIZE—28 x 40mm.

FILM SIZE—Kodak 828; 8 exposures.

LENS

KODAK ANASTON—51mm *f*/4.5, Lumenized.

LENS OPENINGS—*f*/4.5, *f*/5.6, *f*/8, *f*/11, *f*/16, *f*/22.

SHUTTER

KODAK FLASH 200—cocking, etc.

SPEEDS—1/25, 1/50, 1/100, 1/200 and "B."

RELEASE—Built-in body shutter release.

FLASH—Built-in synchronization for Class F and M flash lamps.

CONSTRUCTION

BODY—Tough, durable, impact-resistant phenolic resin with metal front plate and lens tube.

BACK—Same as body with metal pressure pad. Back is readily removable for easy access in loading.

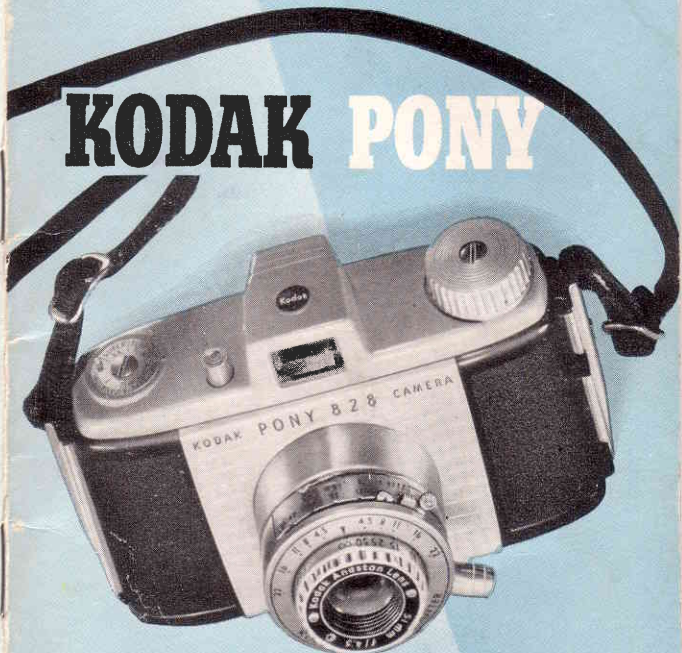
FINISH—Gloss black with brushed chrome-finished metal parts.

TRIPOD SOCKET—Standard tripod thread for tripod or Kodak Flashholder Bracket.

SERIAL NUMBER—Located on the bottom of the camera. Record it for positive identification in case of loss or theft.

Eastman Kodak Company • Rochester 4, N. Y.

KODAK PONY



828 CAMERA



Kodachrome Prints are full-color enlargements made from Kodachrome transparencies. Order them through your Kodak dealer. The 2X size is shown here.

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Your Picture Chronicle

... those pictures you will make of happy times, those "once-in-a-lifetime" picture-taking chances ... they are yours forever, and in full color, too, with your Kodak Pony 828 Camera.

Once you have clicked the shutter, the scene is yours for keeps! Your Kodak Pony 828 Camera never forgets ... every detail is recorded.

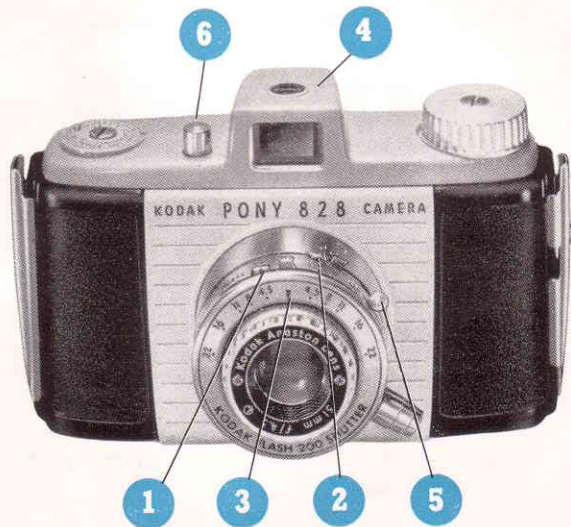
Load it with Kodak Film and take it with you on your vacations, your picnics, family gatherings, or just around the house. You will be glad tomorrow for the pictures you took today.

Before taking a trip or picturing an important event, practice using your camera with a roll or two of film. You will not only brush up on your technique but also check on the working condition of your camera. For points you may have forgotten, reread this manual or ask your Kodak dealer.

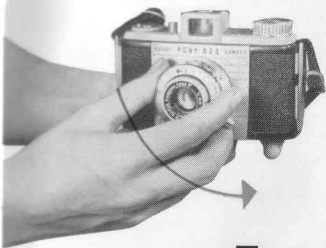
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T. M. REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 Shutter Speed Pointer | 4 Finder |
| 2 Lens Opening Pointer | 5 Shutter Cocking Lever |
| 3 Focusing Index | 6 Exposure Button |



3



A twist of the wrist readies your Kodak Pony 828 Camera for picture taking.

To ready the camera

Hold the camera firmly with one hand and grasp the lens and shutter tube with the other hand. Twist the tube counterclockwise to unlock it, draw it out, and then twist the tube clockwise to lock it in picture-taking position.

Unless the lens tube is fully extended and locked, the body shutter release will not operate the shutter. This acts as a safety device so that film will not be accidentally exposed when the lens is recessed. If at any time the exposure button will not release the shutter, check to see that the lens tube is fully extended and locked in picture-taking position.

To retract the lens, pull it out a trifle and twist it counterclockwise; then push in and twist it clockwise.

the a b c's of

GOOD PICTURES

a

SHUTTER SPEED This setting controls the length of time that the shutter stays open to admit light to the film.

b

LENS OPENING This setting controls the amount of light that passes through the lens while the shutter is open.

c

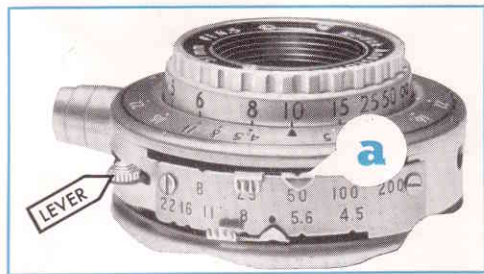
FOCUS When the lens is properly focused for the distance between the camera and the subject, the light that reaches the film forms a sharp image of the subject.

a Shutter Speeds

Your Kodak Flash 200 Shutter has four snapshot speeds (1/25, 1/50, 1/100, and 1/200 second) and a "B" setting for longer exposures. Set on "B," the shutter stays open as long as the shutter release is held down. A tripod or other firm support must be used for this setting.

To set the speed, move the pointer to the desired shutter setting. The pointer "click stops" at each marked setting. The shutter must be cocked for all settings, including "B." Cock the shutter by pressing the cocking LEVER down as far as it will go. *Never oil the shutter.*

6



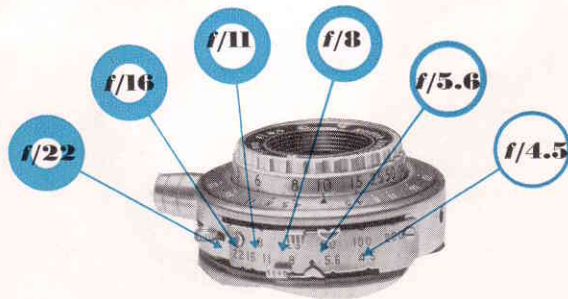
Lens Opening

b

The size of the lens opening is changed by moving the lens opening pointer across the scale. The lens opening is smallest, and lets through the least amount of light, when it is at $f/22$. Each succeeding setting on the scale lets through twice as much light as the one before. For example, $f/16$ lets through twice the light of $f/22$, $f/11$ twice that of $f/16$, and so on. The pointer "click stops" at each marked lens opening.

Lens opening and shutter speed work together to give the right exposure.

7



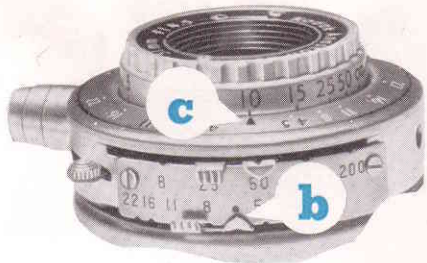
Average Exposure for Kodachrome

You will notice that the 1/50-second setting is in red and that a red dot appears on the lens opening scale between $f/5.6$ and $f/8$. When the pointers are set at these two red settings, the lens and shutter provide the basic exposure for average subjects in bright, direct sunlight with Kodachrome Daylight Film.

C Focus

Focus the lens by turning the lens mount. Bring the figure indicating the subject distance in feet to the index mark. Use the infinity (∞) setting for distances 100 feet or more from the camera.

8 Measure distances closer than 10 feet.



The red f -numbers on each side of the focusing index are used with the focusing scale to indicate the depth of field as follows: Focus the lens and then, opposite the *red* figures corresponding to the lens opening used, read on the focusing collar the distances of the nearest and farthest objects that will be satisfactorily sharp.

Average Focus

The red "10" on the focusing scale is an average setting. Used with the red lens opening setting ($f/11$) the range of sharpness is from about $6\frac{1}{2}$ to 25 feet. Since so many of your pictures fall into this range, you will often find it convenient to use this setting.

The tinted appearance of the lens is due to Lumenizing—a special hard coating applied to all air-glass surfaces of the lens. This treatment improves the brilliance of black-and-white and color pictures.

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Keep Your Lens Clean

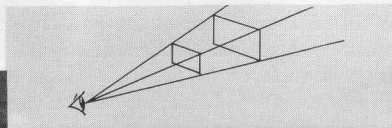
A dirty lens cannot produce sparkling pictures. So clean your lens with care. Dust off any grit or dust; then wipe the front and rear surfaces with Kodak Lens Cleaning Paper or a soft, lintless cloth. Kodak Lens Cleaner quickly removes fingerprints, oily film, etc.

The View Finder

Hold the camera firmly against the face with the rear of the finder close enough to the eye to make the edges of the rear frame appear superimposed on the edges of the front finder frame.

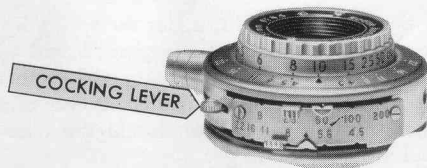
If the subject is 8 feet or less from the camera, compose the picture in the finder; then tilt the camera a trifle upward when making horizontal pictures or a trifle to the right when making vertical pictures so that the picture will include what was first seen in the finder.

10



Taking the Picture

- 1 Compose the picture in the finder.
- 2 Set the focus, the lens opening, and the shutter speed.
- 3 Cock the shutter by pushing the COCKING LEVER down as far as it will go.

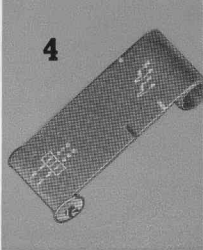
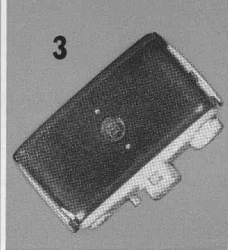
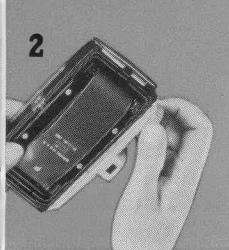
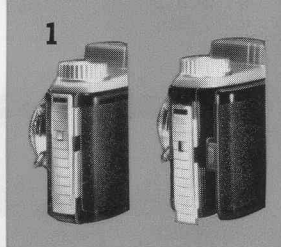


- 4 Hold camera steady and press the exposure button. It's a good idea to hold your breath while you make the exposure.
- 5 After each picture has been taken, turn the winding knob to advance a fresh frame of film for the next picture.

Never oil the shutter

Loading

Load in subdued light
with Kodak 828 Film



1 Press the button in the slide on the end, push the slide over and remove the back.

2 Seat the roll of film under the spring lip in the end opposite the winding knob end with the colored side of the paper up and the black side toward the lens. Thread the end of the paper through the longer slot in the take-up spool as far as it will go.

3 Turn the winding knob twice to bind the paper. Be sure the paper winds straight.

Replace the camera back and lock it by moving the slide up. The slide will click into place. Look through the green film window and turn the winding knob to advance the film to the first exposure. Just before the first number comes into view, you will see a pointing hand

and then a series of three dots. The hand and the three dots are to warn you to wind slowly so as not to go past the first exposure. The numbers are boxed as shown.

4 After each picture has been taken, turn the winding knob until the next boxed number shows in the film window.

NOTE: The backing paper on some films does not have the pointing hand, the warning dots, or the boxed figures. In this case, turn the winding knob slowly until the third No. 1 shows in the film window. For subsequent exposures on the roll, the first and second groups of figures will act as warnings to turn the winding knob slowly so as not to advance the film too far.

Removing Exposed Film

After the eighth exposure has been made, turn the winding knob until the film and all the backing paper have been wound onto the take-up spool. When the end of the paper has passed the film window, turn the winding knob twice more to make sure that the exposed film will be completely covered by the paper before it is removed from the camera.

Remove the camera back in subdued light. Take out the exposed roll of film by grasping the spool flange opposite the winding knob and drawing the spool out.

Unload in subdued light

IMPORTANT: The protective paper should not be pulled tight or sealed with a rubber band. The spring flanges of the spool will hold it securely. If the backing paper should have a tendency to unroll when the spool is taken out of the camera, carefully press it down between the flanges of the spool with the fingers. If the paper comes unwound, there is danger of fogging the film. With Kodacolor Film fold the end of the protective paper under and fasten it with the sticker.



Kodachrome Film produces color transparencies for viewing, projecting, or for color prints. Your Kodak dealer will have the film processed without extra charge. You can order album-sized prints or enlargements.

Kodacolor Film yields colored negatives. The colors, as well as the brightness range, are reversed. You can have color prints made or you can print them just like regular negatives.

Developing Kodacolor Film to negatives is included in the price of the film. Your Kodak dealer can quote you print prices. Use Type A film with flood or flash lamps; outdoors, use Daylight Type film.

What Exposure?

Most subjects fall into one of three standard types or groups to which definite exposures can be assigned. This table is for Kodachrome Film Daylight Type under common lighting conditions. For black-and-white exposure data, consult pages 22 and 23 of this manual, the Snapshot Kodaguide, or the instruction sheet packed with the film. There is a condensed exposure table in the cover of the Field Case for the Kodak Pony 828 Camera.



DARK SUBJECTS

Masses of dark green shrubs or people standing near shrubbery can be classed as "Dark Subjects."



AVERAGE SUBJECTS

Basic Exposure

Most pictures fall into this group—near-by people, brightly colored gardens, houses, pets, etc. In general, use this if in doubt.



LIGHT SUBJECTS

Beach, marine, and snow scenes, where everything is light-colored and the surroundings reflect light onto the subject to give a brilliant, flat lighting.

Daylight Kodachrome Exposure Table

Light Conditions		Clear Sun Subject in direct sunlight
		Hazy Sun Soft shadows cast
		Cloudy but bright

Lens Opening	Shutter Speed	Lens Opening	Shutter Speed	Lens Opening	Shutter Speed
f/5.6	1/50	RED DOT (Between f/5.6 and f/8)	1/50	f/8	1/50
f/5.6	1/25	RED DOT (Between f/5.6 and f/8)	1/25	f/8	1/25
—	—	f/4.5	1/25	f/5.6	1/25