

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.

COMBINATION LENS ATTACHMENTS—Series V—1 $\frac{1}{8}$ "
Kodak Adapter Ring.

SHUTTER

KODAK FLASH 200—cocking type.

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

RELEASE—Built-in body shutter release.

FLASH—Built-in synchronization. Use SM or SF
Lamps to 1/100 and No. 5 or No. 25 Lamps to 1/25.

CONSTRUCTION

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

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

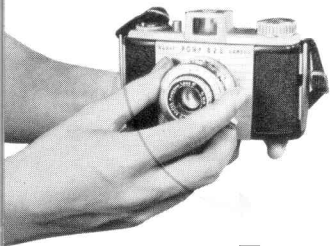


Beautiful Kodacolor Prints and Enlargements can be made from your Kodachrome slides and Kodacolor negatives. Order them from your regular Kodak dealer.

Contents

Page

Opening the Camera	4	
Picture-Making A B C's	5	
Shutter, Lens, and Focus Settings	6-8	
View Finder	10	
Taking the Picture	11	
Loading	12	
Unloading	14	
Kodak Films	Color	15
	Black-and-White	25
Flash	19	
Exposure Tables	Kodachrome, Daylight	16
	Kodacolor	18
	Black-and-White	22
Picture Suggestions	23	
Time Exposures	24	



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 exposure button 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 the exposure button does not release the shutter, make sure the shutter is cocked and that the tube is locked in the forward position. Never force the exposure button!*

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

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

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

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.

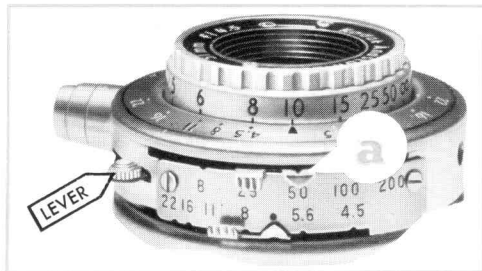
a

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

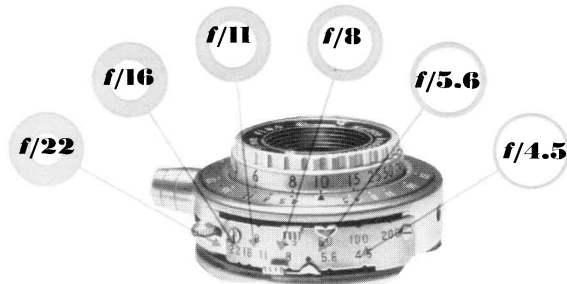
**b**

Lens Opening

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



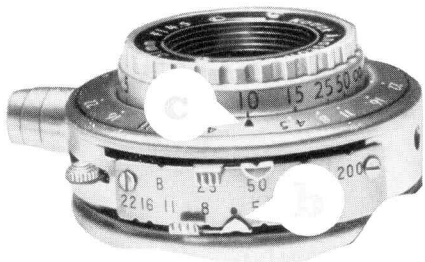
Average Exposure

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 Film Daylight Type. For Kodak Plus-X or Kodacolor Film set the pointers to the red $f/11$ and 1/50.

Focus

Focus the camera 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. Measure distances closer than 10 feet.

8



Depth of Field

Depth of field is the distance in front of the lens from the nearest to the farthest object that will be in sharp focus. It is determined by the lens aperture and the distance focused upon. The red f -numbers on each side of the focusing index are used with the focusing scale to indicate the near and far distances.

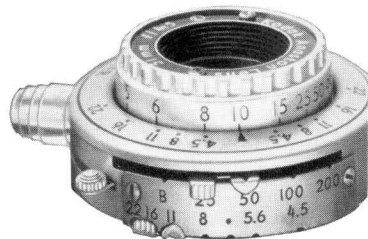
Set your camera at $f/11$ and at 10 feet as illustrated. Next look opposite the red "11" on each side of the index mark. At this setting the depth of field will be from about $6\frac{1}{2}$ to 25 feet.

Average Focus

An average focus is maintained when the focusing scale is set on the red 10. For Kodacolor and Plus-X Film (red $f/11$), the depth of field is from about $6\frac{1}{2}$ to 25 feet. For Kodachrome Film Daylight Type (red dot between $f/5.6$ and $f/8$), the depth of field is from about 7 to 17 feet.

9

For sparkling pictures, clean your lens carefully with Kodak Lens Cleaning Paper. Lumenizing—a special hard coating applied to the lens surfaces—improves the brilliance of black-and-white and color pictures.

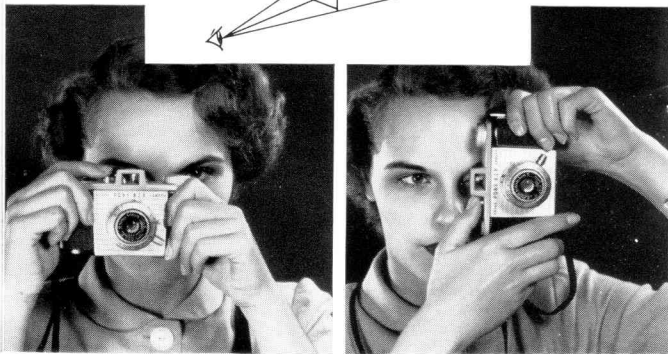
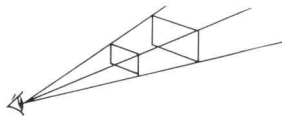


The View Finder

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 down and remove the back.

2 Set the roll of film in the end opposite the winding knob. Break the film seal and pull the paper (colored side up—black side facing the lens) toward the take-up spool. Thread the paper as far as it will go through the longer slot of the take-up spool.

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 button will click back in 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 warning hand or

arrow and then a series of three dots. The hand or arrow 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: With some color films the name of the film has replaced the warning dots. For example: K-COLOR, K-COLOR A, K-CHROME, K-CHROME A. At this point, wind slowly—stop winding when the boxed number appears. The name of the film precedes each boxed number through the entire roll.

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.



For full-color slides that can be projected life-size on a screen, get **Kodachrome Film**. Processing and mounting are included in the film purchase price. Later, you can have either Kodachrome or Kodacolor Prints and Enlargements made from your favorite slides.

If you want album-sized color prints, use **Kodacolor Film**. This film is developed to a color negative at no extra charge. Your Kodak dealer will be happy to quote you prices on Kodacolor Prints and Enlargements.

Use **Daylight Type** color films *outdoors*—**Type A** color films *indoors*. If you must use Type A outdoors, get a Kodak Daylight Filter for Kodak Type A Color Films.

What Exposure?

Most subjects fall into one of three standard groups. The next table showing these groups is for Kodachrome Film Daylight Type. Tables for Kodacolor Film are found on page 18—for black-and-white films, see page 22. More information is available in the Kodaguide Snapshot Dial, and in the instruction sheet packed with every roll of film. You will find another exposure table on the inside of the cover of the Field Case for this camera.



DARK SUBJECTS

People in dark clothing; dark foliage, flowers, animals, buildings.



AVERAGE SUBJECTS

Basic Exposure




Near-by people, gardens, houses, scenes not in shade. Light and dark objects in about equal proportions. Use this class if in doubt.



LIGHT SUBJECTS

Distant scenery, near-by people in marine, beach, snow scenes. Light-colored objects dominating.

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

EXPOSURE TABLES

for Kodacolor Film

Daylight
Exposure

DAYLIGHT TYPE

Set the shutter at 1/50 second.

	LIGHT SUBJECTS	AVERAGE SUBJECTS	DARK SUBJECTS
Bright Sun	<i>f</i> /16	<i>f</i> /11	<i>f</i> /8
Hazy Sun	<i>f</i> /11	<i>f</i> /8	<i>f</i> 5.6

TYPE A

Flood Lamp
Exposure

Lamp-to-subject distances for two No. 2 flood lamps in Vari-Beam Lights set at "STILL." With two No. RFL2 flood lamps, increase the lens opening 1/2 stop.

Lens Opening	<i>f</i> /4.5	<i>f</i> /8	<i>f</i> /11	<i>f</i> /16
Shutter Speed				
1/25	4
1/2*	16	8½	6	...
1*	23	12	8½	6

*Shutter set at "B"; see page 24.

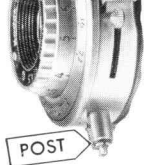
FLASH Flash pictures, even in color, are easy to make with a Kodak Standard Flashholder attached to your Pony. Thread the screw, supplied with the standard bracket, into the tripod socket. Remove the flash-post cap and attach the cord to the post on the shutter. No need to replace a lost cap.

Use either SM or SF flash lamps for speeds through 1/100 second or No. 5 or No. 25 flash lamps for exposures of 1/25 second or "B."

Always use fresh, size "C" batteries (photo-flash are best). Batteries should test at least five amperes. The Kodak B-C Flashpack and a 22½-volt battery (a battery-condenser method of flashing lamps) can be used instead of the "C" cells. Be sure the bottom of the lamp base is clean and bright before inserting the lamp in the flashholder. If the contact point is tarnished, rub it on a rough surface.

NOTE: Since lamps may shatter when flashed, the use of a Kodak 2-Way Flashguard or other protective device over the reflector is recommended. Never insert a lamp in the reflector with the shutter open.

Exposure The next table provides exposure information in ready-reference form for average indoor camera-to-subject distances.

**COLOR FILMS****SM or SF Flash Lamp, Shutter Set at 1/50**

	<i>f</i> /4.5	<i>f</i> /5.6	<i>f</i> /8	<i>f</i> /11
Kodachrome Type A	10 ft	8 ft	5½ ft	4 ft
Kodacolor Type A	9 to 13 ft	7 to 10 ft	5 to 7 ft	5 ft

No. 5 or No. 25 Flash Lamp, Shutter Set at 1/25

	<i>f</i> /5.6	<i>f</i> /8	<i>f</i> /11	<i>f</i> /16
Kodachrome Type A	12 ft	9 ft	6½ ft	4 ft
Kodacolor Type A	14 to 20 ft	9 to 13 ft	7 to 10 ft	5 to 7 ft

EXPOSURE GUIDE NUMBERS

The exposure guide numbers given in the following tables are an alternate way of getting correct exposure.

To determine the *f*-number to use, divide the guide number in the table by the camera-to-subject distance.

To find the lens opening for a subject 5 feet away for Kodachrome Film Type A, SM lamps, and a shutter setting of 1/100, divide the guide number (40) by the distance (5) to get 8 (*f*/8).

EXPOSURE GUIDE NUMBERS

Shutter Settings ▶	SM or SF Flash Lamps		No. 5 or No. 25 Flash Lamps		
	"B" or 1/25	1/50	1/100	"B" or 1/25	
Color Films:					
*Kodachrome Type A	45	45	40	70	
Kodacolor Type A	50	50	45	100	
SM or SF Flash Lamps					
Shutter Settings ▶		"B" or 1/25	1/50	1/100	"B" or 1/25
Black-and-White Films:					
Plus-X	75	75	65	140	
Super-XX	110	110	95	200	

*Use a Kodak Light Balancing Filter No. 81C for best results with No. 5 lamps; use an 81D filter with No. 25 lamps.

Flash can be used also outdoors with Daylight Type color films. It is used chiefly to reduce excessive contrast resulting from a very bright sun and clear sky. Use No. 5B or No. 25B flash lamps. With Kodachrome, good results are achieved by shooting at 1/25 with lens set between *f*/8 and *f*/11 at a distance of 5 to 10 feet; with Kodacolor, 1/25 at *f*/16.

EXPOSURE TABLE

**Table for
Kodak Plus-X Film**

With Super-XX Film, give one-half the recommended exposure.
For example: If your basic exposure is $f/11$ at $1/100$, use either $f/16$ at $1/100$, or $f/11$ at $1/200$.

Type of Subject	Bright Sun	Hazy Sun	Cloudy-Bright	Cloudy-Dull
Bright Subjects	$f/11 - 1/100$	$f/8 - 1/100$	$f/5.6 - 1/100$	$f/4.5 - 1/100$
Average Subjects	$f/8 - 1/100$	$f/5.6 - 1/100$	$f/4.5 - 1/100$	$f/4.5 - 1/50$
Shaded Subjects	$f/5.6 - 1/100$	$f/4.5 - 1/100$	$f/4.5 - 1/50$	$f/4.5 - 1/25$

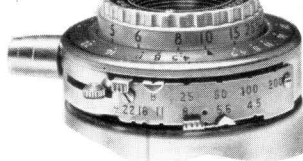
Suggestions for good pictures

● *Make Them Tell a Story*

If your pictures tell a story at a single glance, they are interesting, not just to you but also to your friends. Try to "shoot" your subject doing something, as if unaware of your presence. Include in the picture, if you can, an accessory to engage the subject's interest. The result will be a natural, seemingly unposed picture expressing an idea spontaneously.

● *Look Beyond the Subject*

Make sure that your background is a suitable setting for your picture. Be certain that a tree or pole does not appear to be growing out of your subject's head. Objects with pronounced vertical or horizontal lines, such as an arbor or clapboards, often detract from the main point of interest in your picture. The sky makes an excellent background. Take advantage of this by trying a low viewpoint.



Time

Exposures

Deep shade in the daytime, interiors, street scenes at night, and many other types of subjects offer opportunities for excellent pictures through the use of time exposures.

To make a time exposure, place the camera on a tripod* or other firm support. Set the shutter speed pointer at "B"; cock the shutter; then press the exposure button. The shutter remains open as long as the exposure button is held down. Release the button to close the shutter. A Kodak Metal Cable Release No. 5 or a Kodak TBI Metal Cable Release No. 2 will make it easier to time the exposure.

*The tripod socket is on the bottom of the camera.

Use Kodak Film No. 828

Plus-X Panchromatic Film

The combined high speed and fine grain of Kodak Plus-X Panchromatic Film make it the ideal film for general outdoor work. 8 exposures.

Super-XX Panchromatic Film

Because of its very high speed, this film is the logical choice for making snapshots indoors with flood lamps. Indoors or out, it is the film to use when the light is poor. 8 exposures.

Set the film-type indicator on the top of the camera to show you what kind of Kodak Film is in your camera. Just turn the dial until the film name is opposite the black dot. Kodak color films are described on page 15.