

DETAILS of

Kodak Pony 135 Camera Model B

FILM

NEGATIVE SIZE—24 x 36mm.

FILM SIZE—Kodak 135; 20 or 36 exposures for black-and-white and Kodachrome Film.

LENS

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

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

COMBINATION LENS ATTACHMENTS—Series V—1¼" 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 for SM or SF (to 1/100) and No. 5 or 25 (to 1/25) flash lamps.

CONSTRUCTION

RAPID LOADING—No threading required.

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

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

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

SERIAL NUMBER—For positive identification—is stamped on the bottom of the camera. Keep a record of this number with your personal papers. Report it to your local police in case of loss or theft.

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how to use the Kodak

PONY 135



Camera
Model B





Ask your Kodak dealer about Kodachrome Prints that can be made from your favorite transparencies.

Kodak Pony 135 Model B Information Card

Serial Number—On bottom of camera. Serial No. _____

Record it for proof of ownership in case of loss or theft.

Film—Kodak 135; 35- or 36-exposure magazines.

Color Film—Kodachrome for color slides. Daylight Type for outdoors; Type A for indoors.

Black-and-White Film—Plus-X or Super-XX.

Commutator Lens Attachments—Series V, 1/4" Kodak Adapter Ring.

Flashcubes—Kodak Standard Flashholder—uses 2 size "C" batteries. Kodak M-C Flashholder—uses a 23.5-volt battery.

Flash Lamps—8M or 5B—use at 1/25, 1/50, 1/100.

No. 3, 5B or No. 25, 25B—use at 1/25 only.

Blue No. 5B or 25B with Daylight Type color film only.

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REMOVE CARD AND CARRY IT
IN YOUR WALLET OR HANDBAG

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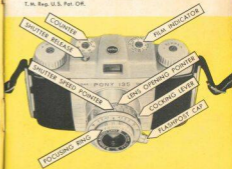
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Congratulations! Your Kodak Pony 135 Camera Model B will bring you big dividends in sparkling full-color or black-and-white pictures. Learn about the films you can use and how to make flash pictures by reading this manual.

Before making any special pictures—a trip or any pictures expected to prove important—shoot a roll of film and take a few flash shots. This will give you practice and provide a check on your equipment. If you have any questions, your Kodak dealer will always be glad to help.

T. M. Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.



rapid loading



Load the camera in subdued light, never in bright light, with Kodak 135 Film. Rewind the film into the magazine after all the exposures have been made, and before the camera back has been opened. Various Kodak Films are described on page 12.

1

Press the latch down firmly with the ball of the index finger while pushing the slide lock down with the thumb. Swing the back out and lift it off.



2

2

Adjust the film leader by pushing the film back into the magazine until the second row of perforations disappears. Place the magazine in the recess next to the REWIND KNOB. Do this by pushing out the rewind knob with the end of the magazine.



3

Lay the film over the take-up spool so that the end just touches the FILM STOP and rests against the EDGE GUIDE. Turn the winding knob until it locks. The pin on the spool will automatically catch one of the holes in the film.



3

4

Replace the camera back by inserting the end with the wide flange in the slot next to the film magazine. Swing the back down, hold it in position, and pull up on the SLIDE LOCK.



5

Push the FILM RELEASE LEVER marked "wind" toward the winding knob, then let the lever swing back.

Turn the winding knob in the direction of the arrow until it locks. Release and wind two more times. The first frame is now in position.



6

Turn the counter in the direction of the arrow to bring the 0 to the index mark for a 36-exposure magazine. Bring the 20 to the index mark for a 20-exposure magazine. The counter will move a mark for each picture taken. It will always show the number of exposures REMAINING on the film.



Note: The film counter will not work without film in the camera.

7

Rotate the film-type indicator to bring the name of the film opposite the index.

Keep Your Lens Clean

Luminizing—a special hard coating applied to the lens surfaces—improves the brilliance of black-and-white and color pictures. For sparkling pictures, keep the lens clean. Brush off lint or dust; then wipe the front and rear surfaces with Kodak Lens Cleaning Paper. If further cleaning is necessary, use a drop of Kodak Lens Cleaner.



open the camera



1. Unlock tube
2. Extend tube
3. Lock tube



Push in and twist the shutter in the direction of the arrow as shown in the first illustration. Pull the shutter toward you to extend the tube and twist it clockwise to lock it in picture-taking position.

The body shutter release will not work the shutter unless the tube is fully extended and locked. This device prevents any accidental exposures while the tube is retracted.

If the shutter does not work, make sure that it is cocked and that the tube is locked in the forward position. *Never force the shutter release.*

To retract the tube, pull it out and reverse the above procedure.

IT'S AS EASY AS



a set the shutter

by moving the pointer until it is opposite the speed you want. At the "B" setting, the shutter stays open as long as the shutter release is held down. Cock the shutter for all settings by pressing the cocking LEVER toward the flashpost cap until it locks. *Never oil the shutter.*

b set the lens opening

by moving the pointer until it is opposite the *f*-number you want. The opening is smallest at the 22 setting (*f*/22)—largest at the 4.5 setting (*f*/4.5). The lens opening and shutter speed work together to give the right exposure. For box camera simplicity turn to page 10. Complete exposure information is packed with the film.

e focus

the lens by turning the lens mount. Estimate the camera-to-subject distance in feet. Find this figure on the lens mount and line it up with the index mark. For distances more than 100 feet, use the infinity (∞) setting. Measure distances closer than 5 feet. For average focus, set the focusing scale to the red 10.



depth of field

When you focus at a certain distance, objects in front of and beyond this distance will be in focus. This is known as depth of field. The red f -numbers on each side of the focusing index are used with the focusing index to indicate these distances. For example, with the focus set at 10 feet and the lens at $f/11$ (the settings for Plus-X—see illustration on this page) everything from $6\frac{1}{2}$ to 35 feet will be in focus; at 10 feet and on the red dot between $f/5.6$ and 8 (the settings for Kodachrome Film Daylight Type) everything from 7 to 17 feet will be in focus.



picture-taking outdoors

is easy with the Pony Camera. Just load it (page 2) with film and take pictures in bright sunlight. Follow these steps.

- 1 Pull out and lock the shutter.
- 2 Set the shutter at red 30, lens opening on the red dot between $f/5.6$ and $f/8$ for Kodachrome Film Daylight Type — the red $f/11$ for Kodak Flash-X Film, and focus on the red 10 (pages 7 and 8).
- 3 Cock the shutter by pressing the cocking lever toward the flash post.
- 4 Look through the view finder (page 11). When you see what you want, hold your breath and squeeze the shutter release.
- 5 Advance the film. First move the film release lever (page 4) toward the winding knob; release it; then wind the film to the next exposure.

After the 20th or 36th exposure has been made, rewind the film and unload the camera (page 12). Do not open the back of the camera until the film has been rewound into the film magazine, or the film will be fogged.



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 frame (see line drawing below).

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 (if the camera is held with the finder to the right) when making vertical shots so that the picture will include what was first seen in the finder.

When moving the camera to change the view of the picture, make sure that you tilt your head and camera together.





what kind of film?

For variety, four great Kodak Films can be used with your Pony Camera. All of these are available in 20- or 36-exposure magazines.

COLOR FILM

Kodachrome film—This favorite color film is processed by Kodak and is returned in Kodaslide 135 Mounts, ready for projection. Both Kodachrome and Kodacolor Prints and Enlargements can be made from the transparencies. Use *Daylight Type for outdoor use and Type A with flash.*

BLACK-AND-WHITE FILMS

Kodak Plus-X film—Combining speed and fine grain, this film is ideal for outdoor work and for flash photography.

Kodak Super-XX film—Use this high-speed film, indoors or out.

unloading the film

Rewind the film into the magazine by holding the **REWIND LEVER** marked "rewind" toward the **REWIND KNOB** while turning the rewind knob in the direction of the arrow. Continue turning until the *winding knob* stops turning. The camera back can now be opened and the film removed.

It's a good idea to get your exposed film processed soon after exposure. So return your film to your dealer and don't forget to order those extra prints for those appreciative relatives and friends.

The Kodacraft Miniature Roll-Film Tank makes it easy to develop your own 35mm black-and-white film without a darkroom. Film processing is done in room light. Its operation is simplicity itself.





flash pictures . . .

in full color or black and white are simple with your Pony Camera. This is because the shutter has built-in flash contacts. Here's how to take color pictures indoors with flash.

1. You'll need a flashholder—either the Kodak B-C or Standard with batteries, and a package of SM, SF, No. 5, or 25 flash lamps.
2. Load the camera with Kodachrome Film Type A (page 4). Pull out and lock the lens tube (page 2).
3. Attach the thumbscrew on the flashholder bracket to the camera tripod socket. Remove the flashpost cap from the flashpost and connect the flashholder cord.
4. Push (don't twist) the lamp into the flashholder socket.
5. Use this table with Kodachrome Film Type A, which gives the lens openings for average camera-to-subject distances.

| | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|------|--------|
| SM or SF Lamp Shutter at 1/50 | f/4.5 | f/5.6 | f/8 | f/11 | f/16 |
| | 12 ft | 10 ft | 7 ft | 5 ft | 3.5 ft |
| No. 5 or 25 Lamp Shutter at 1/25 | 18 ft | 14 ft | 10 ft | 7 ft | 5 ft |

MORE ABOUT FLASH

SM or SF lamps can be used for speeds through 1/100 second. No. 5 or 25 lamps can be used only at 1/25 second or "B." The use of guide numbers, an easy way of getting correct exposure, is described in the instructions you get with the flashholder. Other flash exposure information can be found on the flashholder reflector, the film instruction sheet, and in the Kodaguide Snapshot Dial.

Flash Outdoors with Kodachrome Film Daylight Type. When taking pictures of nearby side- or back-lighted subjects in bright sunlight, use flash to fill in the dark shadows. A good lighting balance can be obtained by using blue No. 5B or 25B lamps 7 to 14 feet from the subject. Set the shutter at 1/50 and the lens opening for bright sunlight.

Caution: Since lamps may chatter when flashed, the use of a Kodak 2-Way Flashguard or other transparent shield over the reflector is recommended. Do not flash the lamps in an explosive atmosphere or insert them in the flashholder socket if the shutter is open.





tips for better pictures

Practice will make the operation of your camera a habit so that you can concentrate on increasing the appeal of the picture. The few thoughts and examples that follow may give you ideas to help in improving your pictures.

Tell a Story

If your pictures tell a story of 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, if you can, an accessory in the picture 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 distract from the main point of interest in your picture.

Side and Back Lighting

Pictures in which the light comes from the side of the scene often give a feeling of depth not easily obtained in a front-lighted picture. Shadows across the foreground make you feel that you are looking into the picture.

With either side or back lighting it is important to shield the camera lens from direct light by keeping the lens in the shade, or by using the Kodak Lens Hood.



what exposure for Kodachrome Film?

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 typical lighting conditions. For other exposure data, consult the Kodak Master Photoguide, the Kodaguide Snapshot Dial, or the instruction sheet packed with the film. There's an exposure table in the cover of the Field Case for the Kodak Pony 135 Camera.



DARK SUBJECTS

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




AVERAGE SUBJECTS

Basic Exposure

Nearly people, gardens, houses, scenes not in shade. Light and dark subjects in about equal proportions. Use this class if in doubt.

LIGHT SUBJECTS

Distort scenery, beach people in marine, beach, snow scenes. Light colored objects dominating.

| | | Lens Opening | Shutter Speed | Lens Opening | Shutter Speed | Lens Opening | Shutter Speed |
|---|---|--------------|---------------|---|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| Clear Sun Subject in direct sunlight |  | $f/5.6$ | $1/50$ | RED DOT (Between $f/5.6$ and $f/8$) | $1/50$ | $f/8$ | $1/30$ |
| Hazy Sun Soft shadows cast |  | $f/5.6$ | $1/25$ | RED DOT (Between $f/5.6$ and $f/8$) | $1/25$ | $f/8$ | $1/25$ |
| Cloudy but bright |  | — | — | $f/4.5$ | $1/25$ | $f/5.6$ | $1/25$ |



Free Master Photoguide for Sale

when the light is poor

The fun of picture making is not limited to snap shots in bright light. Even when the light is not strong enough for snapshots you can still make good pictures by using longer exposures or by using flash or flood lamps.

LONG EXPOSURES FOR STILL SUBJECTS

The "B" setting on your shutter enables you to keep the shutter open for as long as required.

To make a long exposure, set the shutter on "B." Cock the shutter. Press down the shutter release and hold it down for the length of exposure required. Let the release spring back to end the exposure.

Both camera and subject must be still during the exposure; otherwise the pictures will be blurred.

To steady the camera during a "B" exposure, use a Kodak Flexiclamp or tripod and a cable release screwed into the cable release socket on the rim of the shutter.

