

DETAILS

FILM

- Film Size—KODAK 126 in KODAPAK Cartridge; 12 or 20 exposures
- Negative Size—28 x 28mm

FILM HANDLING

- Instant loading and unloading
- Single-stroke lever film advance
- Automatic exposure positioning and counting
- Automatic film load indication

LENS—38mm f/2.8,
4-element
Schneider Xenar

- Focusing—by scale: 2½ feet to infinity, and by zone symbols for "Close," "Group" and "Scene"
- Lens attachments—KODAK RETINA 32mm, screw-in type

EXPOSURE CONTROL—
Electric-eye type

- Automatic for preset shutter speeds by centering needle in finder
- Automatic film speed setting (ASA 25 to 800) by film cartridge
- 1 stop + and 1 stop — exposure adjustment marks in finder

VIEWFINDER

- Projected, luminous frame type with parallax marks for 2½ feet

SHUTTER—
Compur—
automatically set

- Marked speeds—1/30, 1/60, 1/125, 1/250, 1/500 and "B"
- Flash—Synchronized for flash bulbs at 1/30; electronic flash—all shutter speeds; two flash contacts—for cordless and cord-type flash holders

OTHER FEATURES

- Retractable lens for compact, easy carrying
- Automatic double exposure prevention
- Tripod socket
- Eyelets for carrying strap
- Die cast metal body, hinged back. Black and satin chrome finish

EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY • Rochester, N. Y. 14650

Pt. No. 769201
9-66-B-R

Printed in the United States of America

KODAK INSTAMATIC 500 Camera



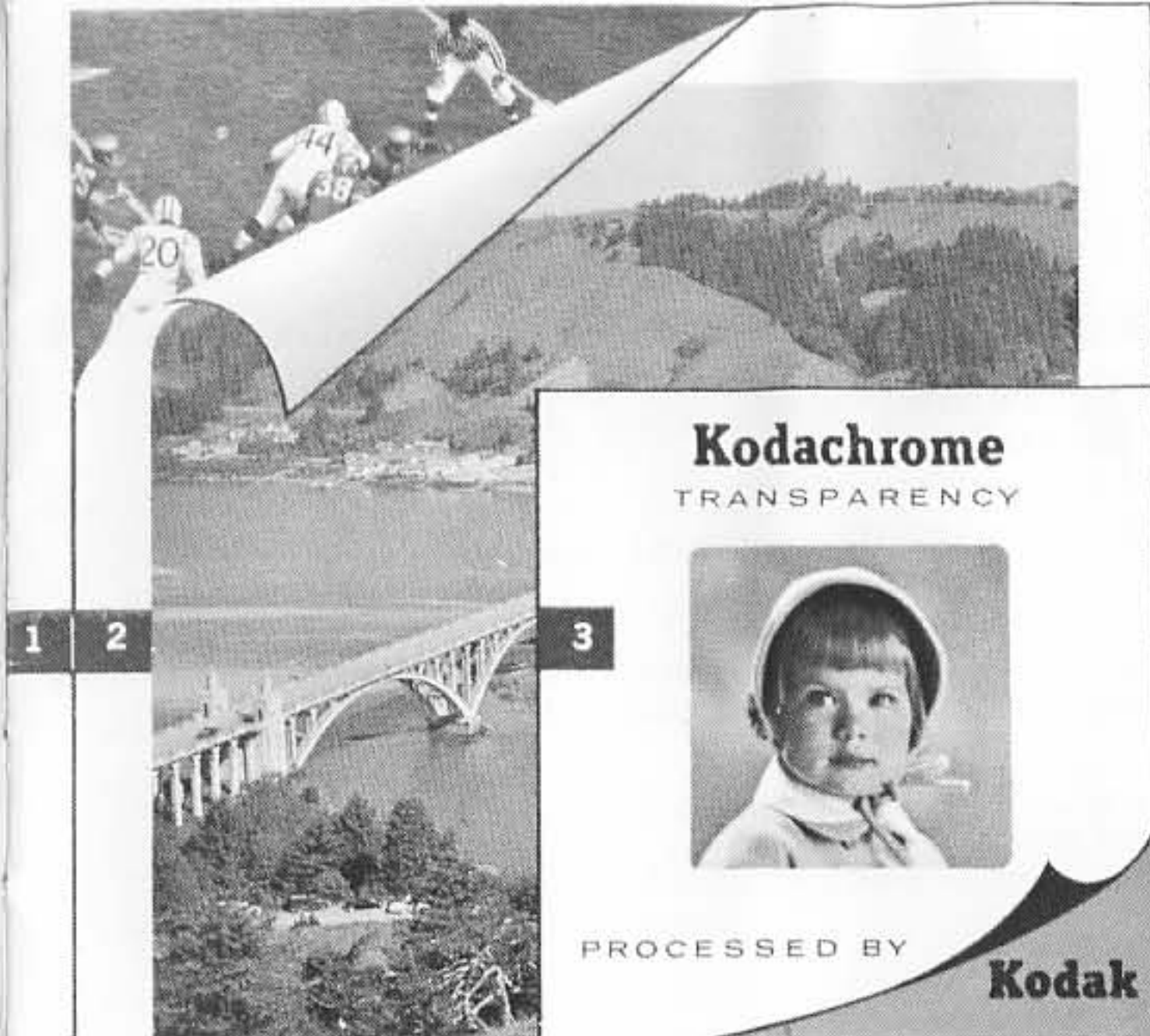
KODAK INSTAMATIC 500 CAMERA

This extremely compact and versatile camera, designed with RETINA precision and styling, is the continental member of the KODAK INSTAMATIC family. In addition to instant loading, it features an ultra-fast lens, shutter speeds to 1/500 second, electric-eye exposure control, and many other features which make picturetaking easier, quicker, and surer.

Simply "pop" out lens to picturetaking position; then . . .

- Drop in KODAPAK Cartridge—camera is loaded
- Operate Film Advance Lever—first exposure is ready
- Select Shutter Speed and Distance Setting—you're ready for viewing
- Look through Viewfinder, adjust exposure control, and press Shutter Release—you've taken the picture

. . . read on for the details



Kodachrome
TRANSPARENCY

PROCESSED BY
Kodak

◀ Your camera
all three—

- 1 Black-and-white
snapshots
- 2 Color snapshots
- 3 Color slides

Before making any important pictures—of a trip or some special event—it is well to shoot a cartridge of film outdoors, and indoors with flash. This will give you practice in camera operation and provide a check on your equipment.

FILM

Your camera accepts all KODAK No. 126 Films in the KODAPAK Cartridge for instant camera loading and unloading in any light — even sunlight.

You can make black-and-white snapshots, color snapshots, or color slides, depending on which film type is loaded in the camera.

Note: Without a cartridge in the camera, the exposure control is set for its maximum film speed — ASA 800.

KODAK VERICHROME Pan Film, VP 126 ►

KODACOLOR-X Film, CX 126 ►

KODACHROME-X Film, KX 126 ►

KODAK EKTACHROME-X Film, EX 126 ►

For 12 black-and-white snapshots. Standard enlarged black-and-white prints from your negatives are 3½ x 3½ inches in size. Bigger enlargements are also available.

For 12 color snapshots. Standard enlarged color prints are 3½ x 3½ inches in size. Color slides, as well as bigger color enlargements, are also available.

For 20 color slides. These color pictures on film are framed in 2 x 2-inch mounts, for showing in slide projectors.

For 20 color slides. Can be processed by the user or by a laboratory. These color pictures on film are usually framed in 2 x 2-inch mounts, for showing in slide projectors.

Films, processing, printing, and mounting service, can be obtained from your photo dealer.

NOTE:

You always obtain color negatives from KODACOLOR-X Film. These negatives are primarily for enlarged color prints, but you can also obtain color slides from the negatives. From KODACHROME-X or KODAK EKTACHROME-X, you obtain color slides, ready for projection. You can also have duplicate slides or enlarged color prints made from the original slides.

LOADING



1

Open the back of the camera by sliding the lock button down to pop open the hinged cover; then swing out the cover, as far as it will go, until it "click-stops" approximately perpendicular to the camera.



2

Place a KODAPAK Cartridge in the camera, as illustrated, with the larger cylindrical end down and toward the lock button.

With the camera in the above position, close the back. This lens-down position of the camera assures that the correct film speed will be automatically set as the cover is closed.



3

The film name and number of exposures per cartridge appear in the WINDOW on the back of the camera.

Loading the camera automatically sets the exposure control for the speed of the film.



4

Swing out the FILM ADVANCE lever as far as it will go toward the right, and allow it to return; repeat until the lever locks (about 8 full strokes). The appearance of a series of arrows in the center of the window indicates that the film is advancing toward the first exposure.

The number that appears in the center of the window on the back of the camera (shown above, right) serves as your exposure COUNTER. The same number may appear in duplicate. Important: Disregard this exposure number when advancing film; the film advance lever must always be operated until locked, otherwise the shutter release cannot be depressed.

UNLOADING

1. After the last picture, operate the film advance lever until it locks, **before you open the back of the camera.** The appearance of an "X" in the center window indicates that the film has been exposed, but that the backing paper has not been wound into the take-up chamber.

2. Slide down the lock button; open the back.

3. Remove the cartridge by turning the camera over to allow the cartridge to fall into your hand. Close the back.

NOTE: Do not remove the cartridge from the camera until all the yellow paper, with the "Xs," has been moved past the window; otherwise several exposures will be "light-fogged." Removing and replacing partially-exposed cartridges, even under darkroom conditions, may result in loss of one exposure due to slight "creeping" of the film during removal.

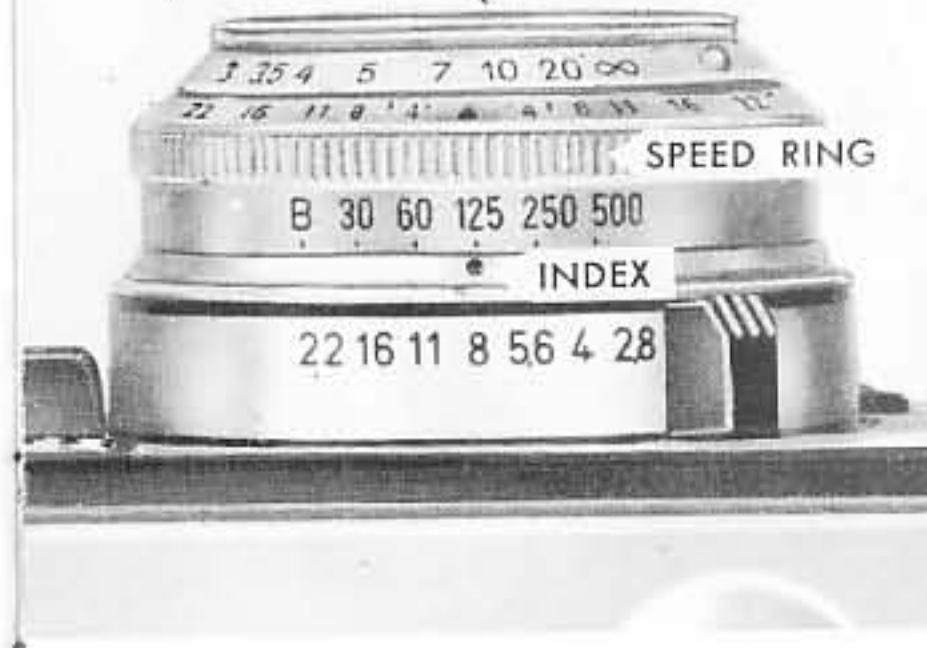


EXTENDING LENS MOUNT

Press in the **RELEASE** button on the underside of the camera — the lens mount will spring forward and lock in picturetaking position. After taking pictures, you can retract the lens mount by depressing the release button again, and simultaneously pressing the lens mount back into the camera body until it locks.

SELECTING SHUTTER SPEED

Rotate the shutter **SPEED RING** until the desired shutter speed is opposite the **INDEX** dot. The numbers 30, 60, 125, 250, and 500 represent fractions of a second; for example, 125 represents 1/125 second.



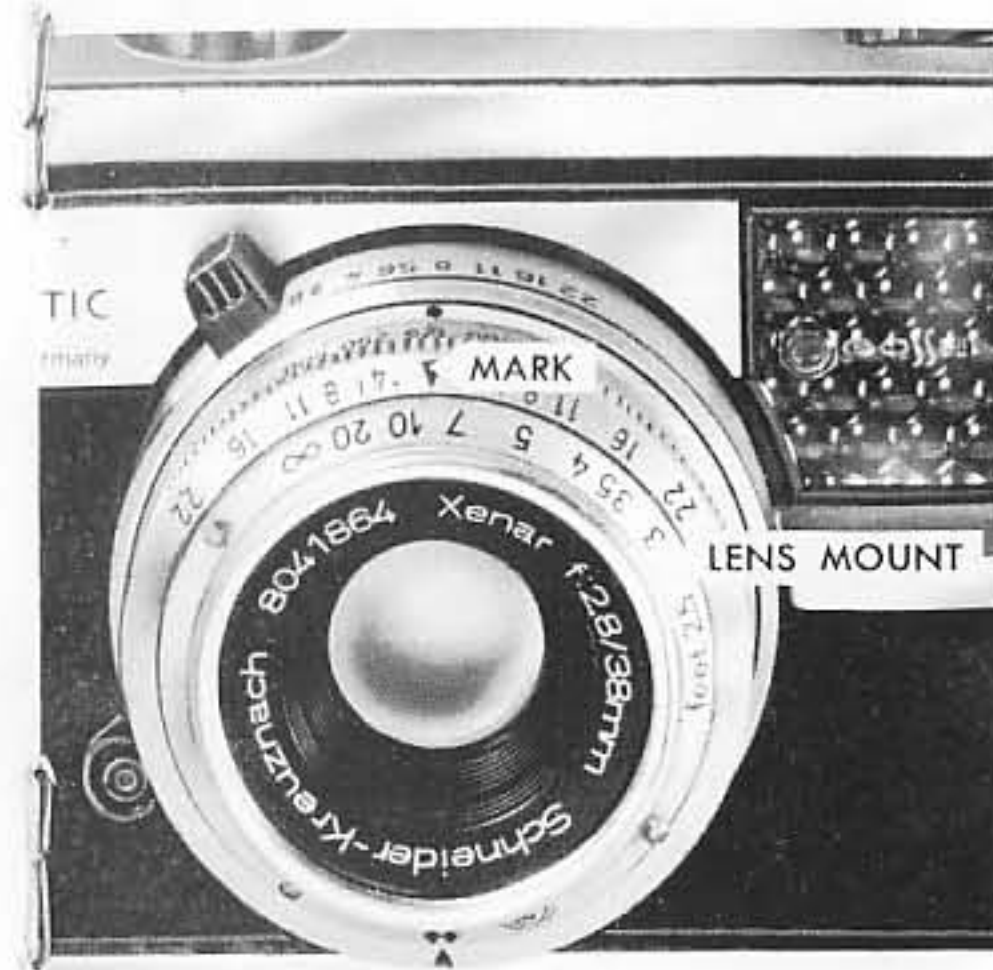
A shutter speed of 1/125 is recommended for general daylight picturetaking; the faster speeds (250 or 500) are useful to minimize the effect of subject or camera movement, while the slower speeds (30 or 60) are used for less favorable light conditions.

At the "B" setting, the shutter remains open as long as the shutter release on the top of the camera is depressed. A cable release can be screwed into the top of the shutter release to avoid camera movement. *Do not use the exposure control pointer with the shutter at the "B" setting.*



VIEWING AND DISTANCE SETTING

Hold the camera as shown, with the top left finger under the guard-support bar. This position helps to support the camera and insure that the electric eye will not be obscured. Place the camera close to your eye with the eye centered on the rear eyepiece so that the complete luminous viewframe is visible. The image seen within this viewframe will be included in the picture, except at short camera-to-subject distances. The two indicator lines projecting down from the top of the frame (and up from the bottom) provide parallax correction at subject distances between $2\frac{1}{2}$ and 4 feet. Therefore, when the subject is in this distance range, aim the camera so that the desired part of the subject appears within the area indicated by the dotted lines in the illustration at the left.



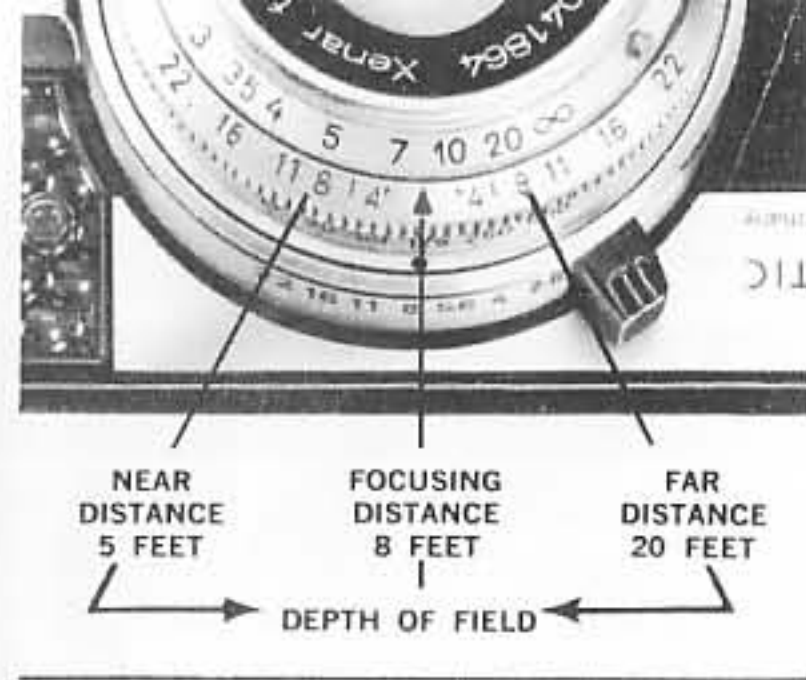
Distance Setting—Estimate the camera-to-subject distance carefully and rotate the LENS MOUNT by its two studs until the figure representing the camera-to-subject distance in feet is opposite the focusing MARK. These distances are measured to the film-plane marked (⊖) on the top of the camera.

Zone Distance Setting: For speed and convenience, the average settings for close-ups, groups, and scenes are shown by symbols on the lower half of the lens mount. Rotate the lens mount so that the symbol for the desired subject type “clicks” into place opposite the triangular mark below the lens.

DEPTH OF FIELD

When the lens is properly focused (set for the camera-to-subject distance) the subject will be pictured sharply. Other objects to some distance in front of and behind the subject will also be sharp. This range of sharpness is known as "depth of field." For any one distance setting, the larger the f -number (the smaller the lens opening) the greater will be the depth of field.

To provide direct indication of the depth of field, a depth scale, composed of numbers corresponding to the lens openings, is arranged on both sides of the focusing mark. The two dots, one on each side of the focusing mark, indicate the depth of field at $f/2.8$. The lines between 4 and 8 indicate the depth at $f/5.6$.



For Example—the illustration shows the focus set for 8 feet. If the lens opening (f -number) is set at $f/8$, then the depth of field is from about 5 feet to about 20 feet, shown by the distance figures (on the lens mount) opposite the figure 8, on each side of the focusing mark. At the $f/2.8$ setting, the depth of field would extend from about 7 to 10 feet, as indicated by the dot on each side of the focusing mark. The depths for other lens openings are read in the same manner.

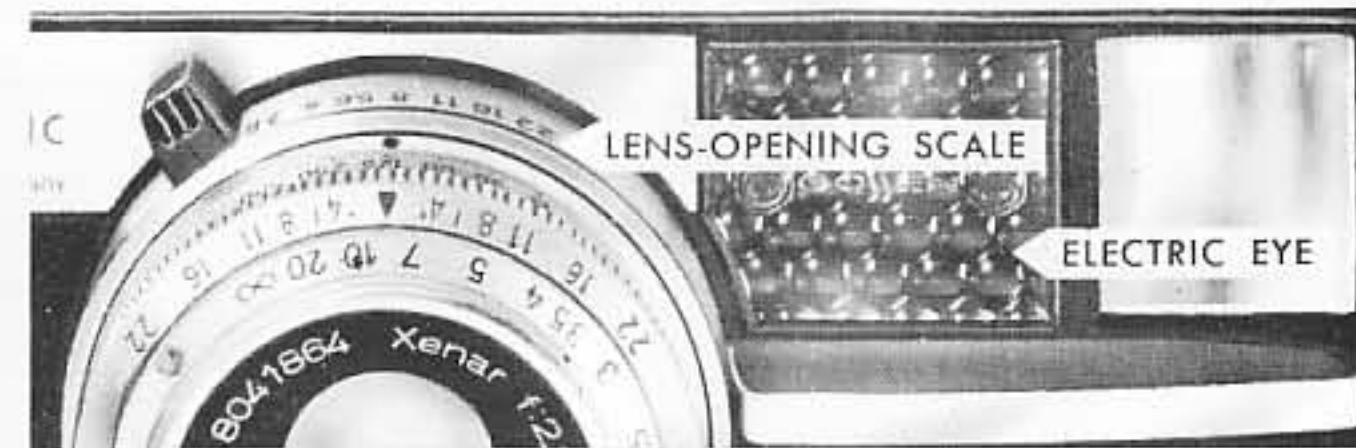
SETTING THE EXPOSURE CONTROL

The ELECTRIC EYE on the front of the camera measures light reflected by the subject. Make sure that the electric eye is not obstructed during picturetaking by a finger or other object, or pointed toward the sun or other unusually bright light source.

Look through the viewfinder window and note the tinted field located just below the luminous viewframe. Rotate the LENS-OPENING SCALE by its black handle until the exposure pointer on the tinted field is vertical, with its tip in the center notch, as shown below. The exposure is now correctly set for pictures of average subjects under average lighting conditions.* For unusual situations, see page 14.

If you cannot center the pointer, even by rotating the lens-opening scale to $f/2.8$,

*If a particular lens opening has been preset, the pointer may be centered by rotating the shutter-speed ring (30 to 250).



try changing the pre-set shutter speed (but not to "B"). If you still cannot center the pointer, the light is not suitable for proper exposure. Under poor lighting conditions, try flash, or a timed "B" exposure with manual lens opening setting.

Unusual situations

Because the electric eye reads the over-all brightness of a scene, you can sometimes obtain better results by altering the exposure when there is considerable brightness difference between the subject and the background. If you wish to give one stop more exposure for a dark subject against a larger light background, rotate the lens-opening scale until the exposure pointer is at the +1 notch; for a light subject against a larger dark background, you can give one stop less exposure by bringing the pointer to the -1 notch.

When there are large differences in brightness between the subject and the background, *and it is possible to get close to the subject*, you can minimize the influence of the background by moving closer, to a point at which the subject fills the finder. Center the exposure pointer with its tip in the middle notch; then step back to the picturetaking location, compose the scene in the viewfinder, and press the release down fully to take the picture. In this way, the subject, the part of the scene in which you are most interested, will be properly exposed.



OUTDOOR PICTURES

- Make sure the lens mount is in picturetaking position and select the shutter speed. For general picturetaking, the shutter-speed setting may be left at 125.
- Set the camera-to-subject distance by the footage or symbol scale.
- Look through the viewfinder and adjust the exposure pointer in the tinted field for proper exposure.
- Compose the picture with your eye close to the rear opening of the viewfinder so that the subject is framed by the luminous viewframe.
- Hold the camera steady and take the picture by *slowly pressing* the SHUTTER RELEASE all the way down.
- Operate the film advance lever one *full* stroke to be ready for the next exposure.

Note: The shutter release cannot be depressed if the lens mount has not been extended to picturetaking position, or if film has not been fully advanced after taking a picture, thereby preventing double exposure.

FLASH PICTURES

Your camera is synchronized for flash. Two types of flashholders can be used — the cord-type with continental connector tip which plugs into the round flash socket on the front of the camera (next to lens mount), or the cordless-type, such as the KODA-BLITZ Flashholder, with flash contacts in the base, which slips into the accessory shoe on the top of the camera. Instructions for use of the battery-condenser-type KODA-BLITZ Flashholder, designed particularly for your camera, are given below.



- **Battery**—The flashholder requires a fresh 15-volt photoflash or hearing-aid battery, available from your dealer. Following are some typical batteries of this type: Bright Star No. 15P, Burgess Y10, Eveready No. 504, or Ray-O-Vac No. 220.

First raise the top cover of the flashholder; then raise the battery cover, as shown opposite, and insert the battery so that the positive (+) pole is toward the end with the red ejector button, as illustrated. Close the battery cover.

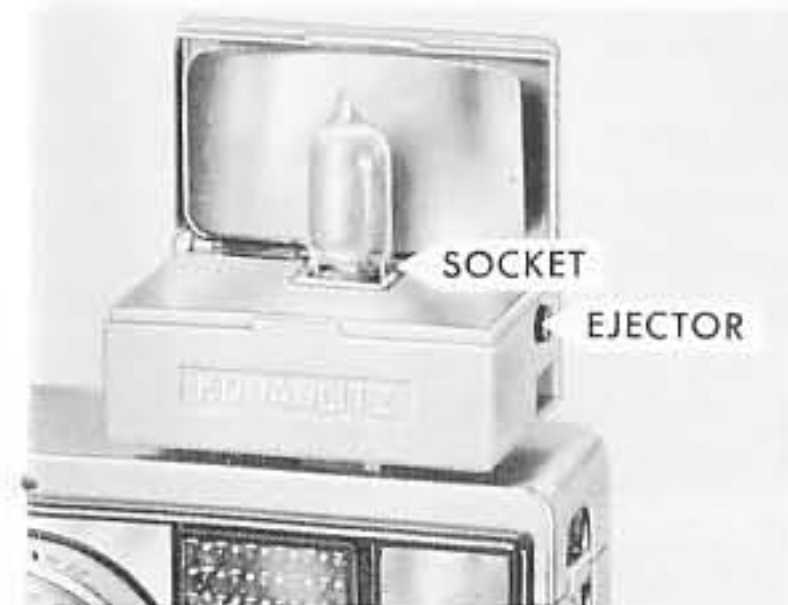
- **Attaching**—Using the illustration as a guide, and *before inserting a bulb*, slide the metal foot of the flashholder into the rear of the accessory-shoe bracket on the top of the camera; press it in as far as it will go. Be sure that the flashholder faces forward.

Note: The rectangular receptacle below the ejector button accepts a special connector cord (not supplied) which permits the flashholder to be used on cameras which have flash sockets but no accessory-shoe contacts.

- **Flash Bulbs**—The flashholder is designed to accept AG-1 or AG-1B bulbs only. Insert a bulb by orienting the base of the bulb with the SOCKET in the battery cover, then pressing the bulb straight down as far as it will go. Remove used bulbs by pressing the red EJECTOR button.

Caution: With a bulb in the socket, do not touch the foot of the flashholder to a metal surface. This may "short" the base contacts and fire the bulb immediately.

- **Flashguard**—The base of the plastic case in which the flashholder is packed serves also as a flashguard. Since bulbs may shatter when flashed, it can be placed over the cover and bulb as a safeguard by sliding the two inside rails down over the cover edges until seated.



Caution: Never flash bulbs in an explosive atmosphere, or touch them during or immediately after flashing—they are extremely hot.

- **Exposure**—In making flash pictures, proper exposure depends on the distance from the flash bulb to the subject, and on the lens opening used. A table showing correct lens openings (for average rooms) at four different distances for Kodak films is printed on the cover of the flashholder. The distances in feet are shown in the right hand column, the distances in meters (m ca.), for European use, are in the left hand column. The numbers under the film names are *f*/numbers (lens openings). Films and *f*/numbers on a *blue* background must be used with *blue* bulbs (AG-1B); films and *f*/numbers on a *clear* background must be used with *clear* bulbs (AG-1). DIN and ASA numbers at the top are for other cameras.
- **Shutter Speed**—The shutter SPEED RING must be set at 30 (1/30 second) for proper synchronization.
- **Taking Pictures**—Hold the camera steady and *slowly* press the shutter release to flash the bulb and take the picture.

PHOTO AIDS

KODABLITZ Flashholder—This extremely compact, battery-condenser type flashholder with flash contacts in its base fits the bracket on top of your camera. Accepts AG-1 type bulbs.

KODAK INSTAMATIC Pouch Case, Model R—Soft pouch-type, zippered case of durable black-grained, leather-like material. A wrist strap permits easy carrying of the camera, and picturetaking with the case attached to the camera.

KODAK INSTAMATIC Field Case, Model S—Provides camera protection during picturetaking and permits instant loading and unloading while the camera is in the case. To detach the front, simply slide button in direction of embossed arrow and unhook.

KODAK Adapter Ring, Series 5, No. 532—This screw-in type adapter permits use of Series 5 KODAK Filters and other units of the KODAK Combination Lens Attachments.

KODAK RETINA Lens Attachments (32mm)—Filters for both black-and-white and color films; Close-Up Lens Set, Type N for ultra-close pictures. Both, screw-in mounts.

KODAK RETINA 32 Lens Hood—This flexible cone-shaped hood with threaded metal attaching ring, provides excellent protection from extraneous light. The flexible portion of the hood can be easily rolled back to allow the combination to fit into a case.

KODAK Projectors

A KODAK Projector will show your color slides big, bright, and sharp on the screen. Ask your dealer to see the revolutionary, fully-automatic KODAK CAROUSEL Projector. Features round, 80-slide trays that change as quickly and easily as a hi-fi record.

CARE OF THE CAMERA

YOUR KODAK INSTAMATIC is a fine, ruggedly built camera, but yet a precision instrument. Protect it from dust and dirt and avoid rough handling. Use a rubber syringe to blow out any dust that may accumulate inside the camera. If the lens needs cleaning, first brush or blow away any grit or dust, then wipe the surface gently with KODAK Lens Cleaning Paper. If necessary, use KODAK Lens Cleaner.

Do not attempt to make any repairs or remove any parts from the shutter, lens, or camera. Never oil the shutter or any other parts of the camera.

GUARANTEE

Within a year after purchase, any repairs necessary to this KODAK INSTAMATIC Camera—bearing a serial number with "EK" prefix—due to a defect in materials or workmanship will be made or, at our option, the camera will be replaced without charge. No other warranty or guarantee, express or implied, shall be applicable to this equipment. Nor are we responsible for loss of film, for other expenses or inconveniences, or for any consequential damages occasioned by the equipment.

In case of a defect, the camera can be sent directly or through a Kodak dealer to Eastman Kodak Company or a repair firm authorized by us to make such repairs. It should be accompanied by a description of the trouble encountered and other available information regarding the camera, including the date and place of purchase.

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