



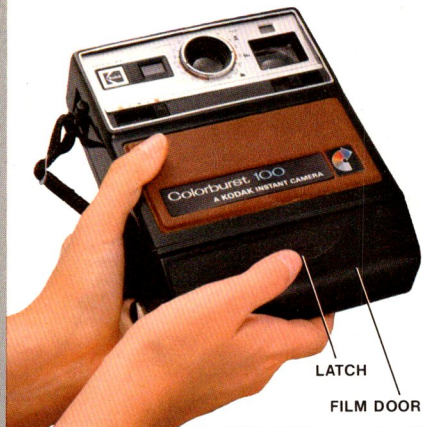
# Colorburst

100 Kodak instant camera

# BASIC Operating Instructions

## 1

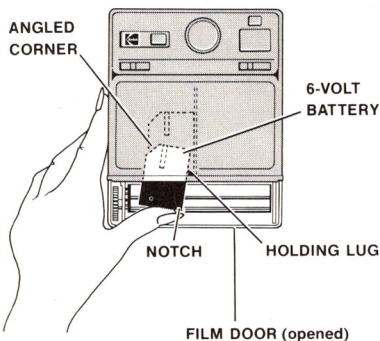
To open the FILM DOOR, depress the LATCH and gently lower the door.



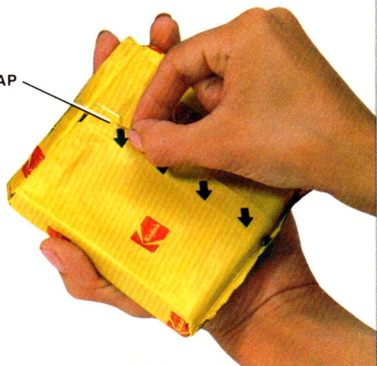
## 2

The BATTERY COMPARTMENT is at the front edge of the camera, above the FILM COMPARTMENT.

To install the size J 6-VOLT BATTERY (supplied), insert the end with the ANGLED CORNER first and with the NOTCH in the position shown here. Push the battery *all the way* into the battery compartment and toward the right until the notch fits securely behind the HOLDING LUG in the camera.



FLAP



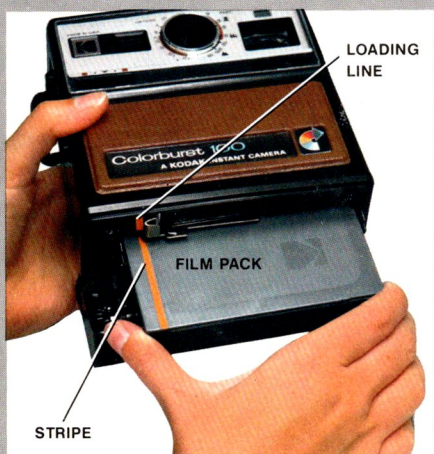
### 3

Holding the film pack *by the edges only*, remove the protective wrapping. Grasp the FLAP, and pull in the direction shown by the arrows (page 6).

LOADING  
LINE

FILM PACK

STRIPE



### 4

Insert the FILM PACK into the film compartment by lining up the orange STRIPE on the pack with the orange LOADING LINE on the camera (page 6). Close the film door so that it latches securely *at both sides* of the camera.

### 5

Press the SHUTTER RELEASE and allow it to return. The film cover will be automatically ejected through the EXIT SLOT. Then grasp the cover and remove it. The EXPOSURE COUNTER will read "1."

EXIT SLOT

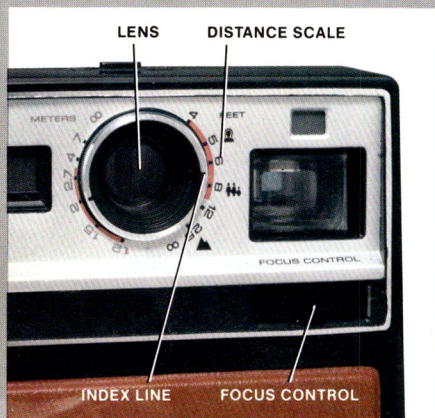


Basic instructions continued on page 2 . . .



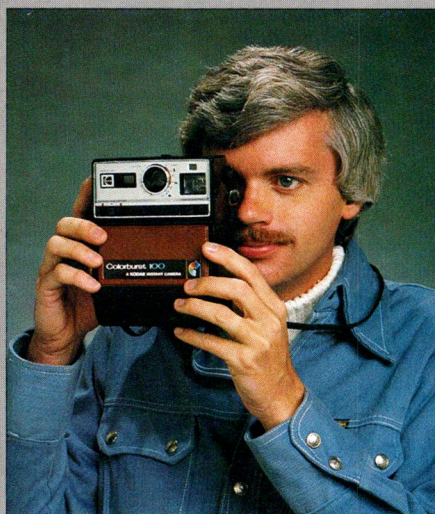
## 6

Check to see that the LIGHTEN/DARKEN CONTROL is in the center position (see page 14).



## 7

Focus the camera for the correct camera-to-subject distance by using the FOCUS CONTROL (see page 8). Don't focus the camera by turning the lens itself, or you could damage the focusing mechanism.



## 8

Look through the VIEWFINDER, and frame your subject within the luminous frame (page 9). Press the shutter release smoothly and allow it to return. The print will be automatically ejected from the camera. Don't obstruct the exit slot! Then grasp the picture by its wide border and remove it from the slot before taking another picture.

**These are only basic instructions; read on for the important details . . . .**

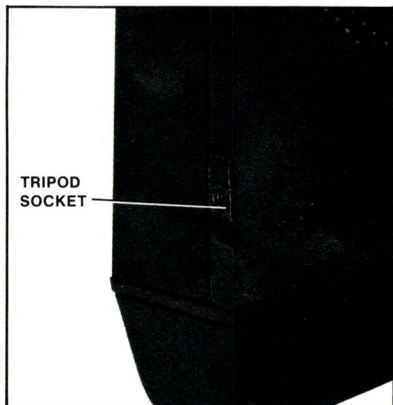


Photographs  
of actual print  
during  
development.



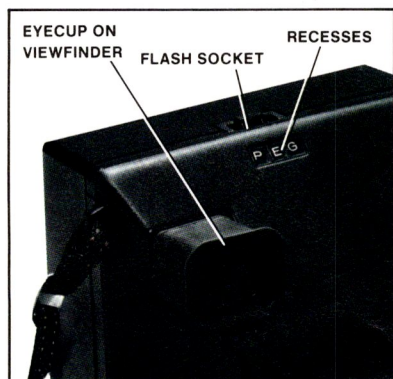
### NECK STRAP

For your convenience and safe handling of the camera, a NECK STRAP has been provided. Insert the ends of the strap behind the POSTS on the sides of the camera. Then thread the ends back through the buckles as shown, and pull the strap tight. You can adjust the strap to the length most comfortable for you.



### TRIPOD SOCKET

For extra camera steadiness, you can mount your camera on a tripod by using the TRIPOD SOCKET, located on the side of the camera.

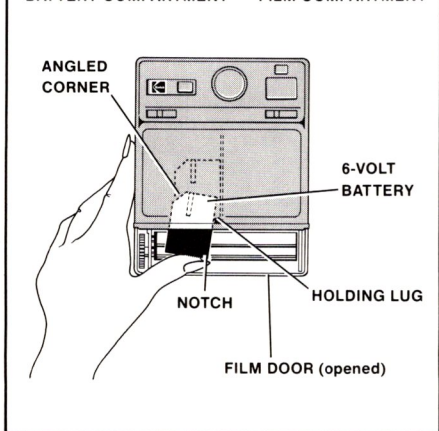


### MONOGRAM

Peel off the desired initials and place them in the RECESSES on the back of the camera.

### EYECUP

The rubber EYECUP, attached to your camera, helps you position your eye at the center of the viewfinder for easy viewing of your subject. If you prefer not to use the eyecup, simply slip it off the viewfinder.



## BATTERY

Your camera uses one size J 6-volt battery (supplied) to power the automatic exposure control and the motor. To install the battery, simply follow this procedure:

**NOTE:** If you depress the shutter release before installing the battery, inserting a battery will cause the camera motor to run for about 3 seconds.

1. Open the **FILM DOOR** by depressing the **LATCH** and gently lowering the door. Don't force the door beyond the position shown.

2. Insert the **6-VOLT BATTERY** into the **BATTERY COMPARTMENT** at the front edge of the camera, above the **FILM COMPARTMENT**. Insert the battery *all the way* into the battery compartment and toward the right side of the compartment until the **NOTCH** in the battery fits behind the **HOLDING LUG** in the camera. The battery will be "locked" in place.

3. Close the film door by pressing it against the camera body until it latches securely at *both sides* of the camera.

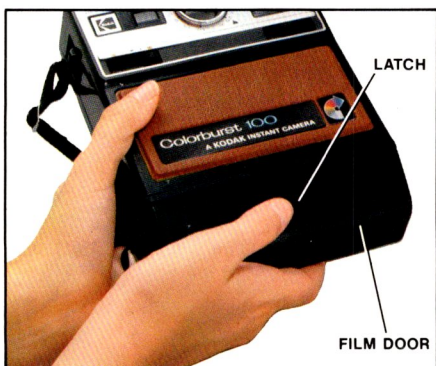
**The battery should be replaced when the motor takes five seconds or longer to eject a print, or runs erratically in ejecting a print.**

If you must replace the battery when the camera is loaded with film, change it in subdued light. Be sure that the film pack stays firmly inserted in the film compartment. The battery will normally provide power to expose and eject ten or more film packs.

To remove the battery, simply push it firmly toward the back of the battery compartment and to the left to release the notch from behind the holding lug.

# LOADING THE CAMERA

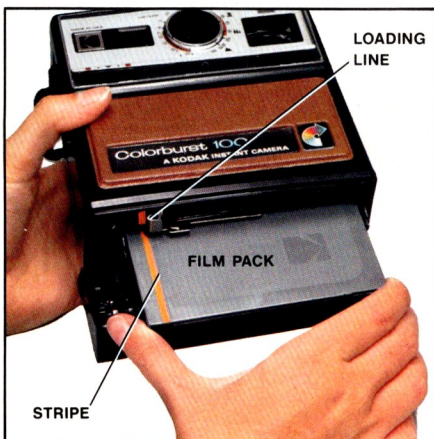
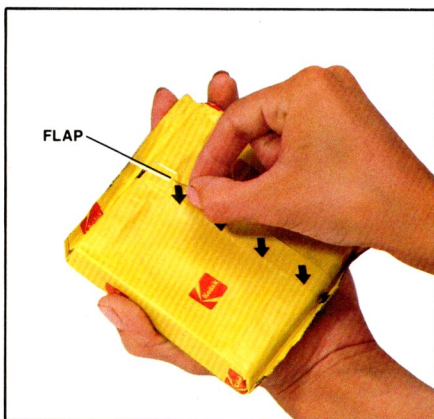
Each pack of KODAK Instant Print Film contains a film cover and film for ten color exposures. Load the film pack into the camera as follows:



1. Open the FILM DOOR by depressing the LATCH and gently lowering the door. Don't force the door beyond the position shown in the illustration at the right.

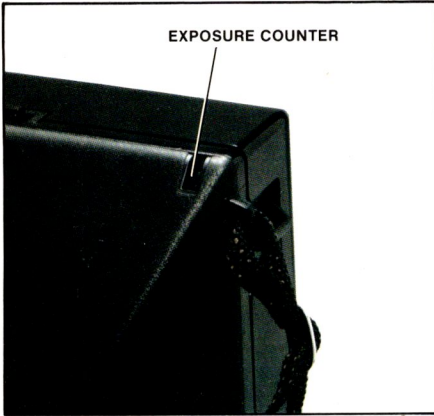
2. Before loading the camera, check to see that the rollers contained within the film door are clean. If you see residue or any foreign material on the rollers, see page 20 for cleaning instructions.

**IMPORTANT NOTE:** After you have removed the film pack from its carton, handle it by the edges only! (See illustration.) When you remove the protective wrapping, be careful not to squeeze the pack or to apply pressure to the film cover, since this could possibly allow light to fog the edges of the pictures (see page 23). Grasp the FLAP and pull in the direction shown by the arrows.

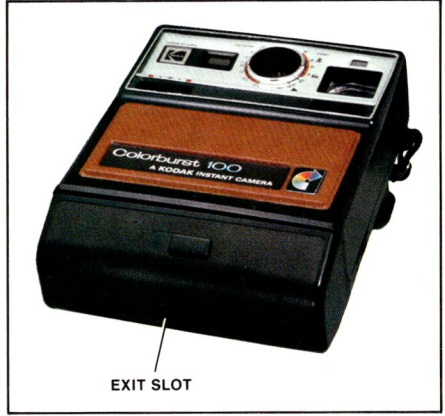


3. Insert the film pack firmly into the film compartment, thin end first, by lining up the orange STRIPE on the pack with the orange LOADING LINE on the inside of the camera. Be sure that the film pack is fully seated in the film compartment.





4. Close the film door firmly so that it latches securely *at both sides* of the camera. The EXPOSURE COUNTER will show the symbol "☐," indicating that the film cover is still in place.



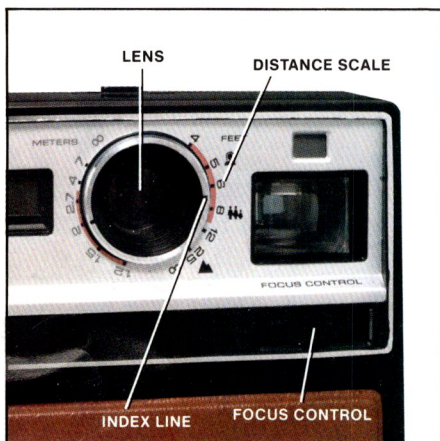
5. Press the SHUTTER RELEASE and allow it to return. The film cover will be automatically ejected through the EXIT SLOT. Be sure not to obstruct the exit slot. Grasp the cover and remove it. The exposure counter will read "1."

**NOTE:** We do not recommend removing and reinserting a partially used film pack (or a full pack after the film cover has been ejected) because at least one of your pictures will be ruined. Also, when you reinsert the pack, the exposure counter will be reset to ☐.




# FOCUSING THE CAMERA

Set the camera lens for the correct camera-to-subject distance by moving the FOCUS CONTROL, located on the front of the camera. *Never focus the camera by turning the lens itself* or you may damage the focusing mechanism.

You can choose from three ways of focusing the camera—using the focus symbols, using the distance scale, or using the zooming circle.



## Focus Symbols

Move the focus control so that the INDEX LINE is opposite the correct symbol on the DISTANCE SCALE surrounding the lens. The close-up symbol (  ) indicates the range 3½ to 6 feet; the group symbol (  ), 6 to 12 feet; and the scene symbol (  ), beyond 12 feet.

## Distance Scale

Estimate or measure the camera-to-subject distance; then move the focus control until the INDEX LINE is opposite the correct distance on the DISTANCE SCALE surrounding the lens. The scale indicates the distance in either feet or meters.

## Zooming Circle

Use the zooming circle to focus on your subject when you are photographing an adult or a teen-ager who is 3½ to 25 feet from the camera. Look at your subject through the viewfinder. At the same time, move the focus control on the front of the camera with your left forefinger. You will see the size of the ZOOMING CIRCLE change. Adjust the size of the circle until your subject's head—from the chin to the crown of the head—just fills the inside of the circle. See the illustrations on page 9. This sets the lens for a sharp picture of that person at that distance.

The zooming circle is designed to set the focus correctly for average *adult* head size (teen-agers' heads included)—a measurement of approximately 9 inches from chin to crown of head. It isn't designed for focusing on babies, *young* children, pets, scenery, etc. Use the distance scale or focus symbols to set the distance for these other subjects.

**NOTE:** The zooming circle helps you to *focus* accurately on your subject. It's not intended for framing or placing your subject's head in the picture. *After* you have used the zooming circle to focus accurately on your subject, you can often look through the viewfinder and shift the camera slightly to achieve more pleasing composition. See the examples on page 18. Remember when you shift the camera after focusing, though, not to change the *distance* between the camera and your subject.



**INCORRECT**



**CORRECT**



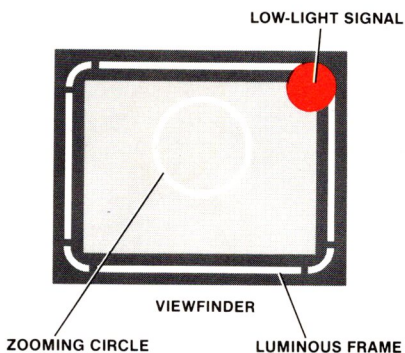
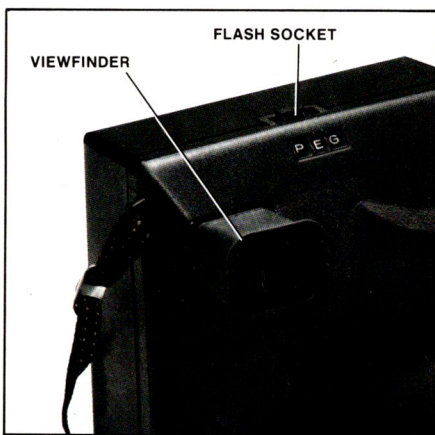
**INCORRECT**

## VIEWFINDER

Hold the camera up to your eye in a comfortable position where you can see all four sides of the LUMINOUS FRAME in the VIEWFINDER. Be careful not to obstruct the ELECTRIC EYE with your fingers or any object. The area that you see within the luminous frame will be included in your picture.

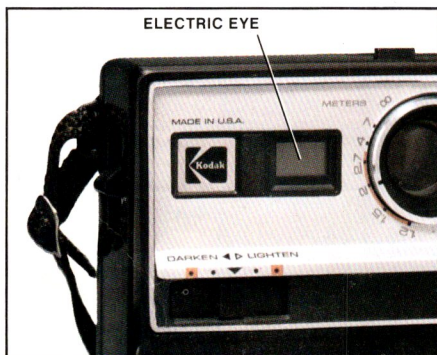
The red LOW-LIGHT SIGNAL, located in the upper right-hand corner of the viewfinder, may appear as you partially depress the shutter release. This tells you that there is not enough light for proper exposure without using flash.

The ZOOMING CIRCLE, which you see in the viewfinder, helps you to focus quickly and easily when taking pictures of people.



# TAKING PICTURES

1. Set the focus control for the correct camera-to-subject distance.
2. Check to see that the LIGHTEN/DARKEN CONTROL is in the center position. Most of your pictures will be taken with the control in this position. (See page 14.)



3. Frame your subject within the luminous frame in the viewfinder. Keep your fingers away from the lens and the ELECTRIC EYE.
4. Hold the camera steady and partially depress the shutter release. If the low-light signal doesn't appear in the viewfinder, slowly press the shutter release all the way down and allow it to return. If the signal appears and you take a picture, it will probably be too dark.
5. The print will be automatically ejected from the camera. Don't obstruct the exit slot with your fingers or by resting the bottom of the camera on any surface as the print is ejected.

**NOTE:** Be sure not to depress the shutter release again while the camera motor is running, as this may cause the camera to jam.

When the picture area of the print is fully ejected from the camera, simply grasp the print by its wide border and remove it from the slot *before taking another picture*.

The exposure counter will indicate the numbers of the exposures from 1 through 10 as you take pictures.

**Don't leave the prints in direct sunlight or on a hot surface during development or they will become too dark.**

An image will begin to appear in about 1 to 2 minutes under normal temperature conditions.

**IMPORTANT NOTICE:** Handle the prints with care, particularly during the first 10 minutes after exposure. Hold them by the borders, and never bend, flex, cut, or attempt to fold them.

If you don't want the print to be ejected immediately after you take a picture, simply keep the shutter release depressed. The print will not begin to develop until you allow the shutter release to return and the camera motor has ejected the print through the camera exit slot.



**For horizontal pictures.**



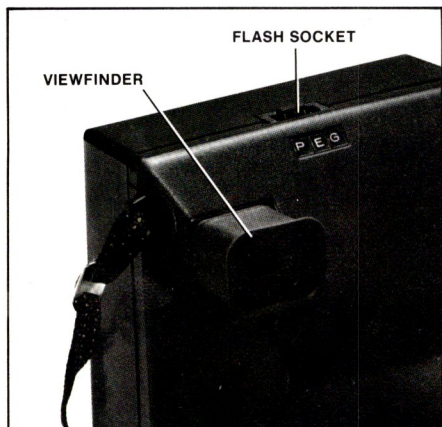
**For vertical pictures.**



# FLASH PICTURES

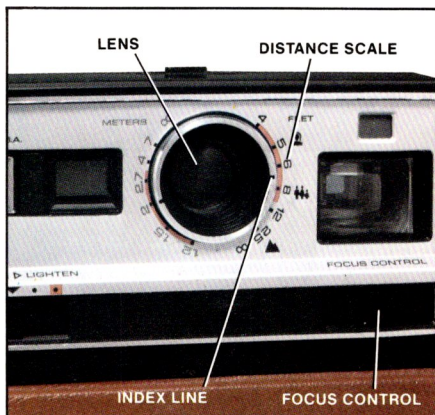
When the low-light signal in the viewfinder indicates that there isn't enough light for pictures without flash, use a flipflash to take flash pictures of subjects *from 4 to 10 feet* from the camera.

1. Firmly insert a flipflash into the FLASH SOCKET on the top of the camera, with the bulbs facing forward and *with one or more fresh bulbs at the top half of the flash array*—the half farther from the camera. The flipflash will “lock” on the camera; to remove it, simply “rock” it to one side.



2. Check the distance and focus the camera carefully. Camera-to-subject distance is very important for proper flash exposure. If you are farther than 10 feet from your subject, it will appear too dark (underexposed); closer than 4 feet, your subject will be too light (overexposed) and unsharp. The lighten/darken control will have no effect on flash pictures outside the 4- to 10-foot flipflash range. The orange bands on the distance scale show the flash range in feet and meters.

3. Frame your subject in the viewfinder. Hold the camera steady and press the shutter release smoothly to flash the bulb and take



the picture. The color in the dot on the back of the flipflash will disappear as the corresponding bulb flashes. The camera motor will eject the print as you allow the shutter release to return.

You can remove and reinstall a flipflash at any time. When you replace a partially used flipflash, make sure that the *top half* of the flash array (farther from the camera) contains one or more unused bulbs.

**NOTE:** The low-light signal will not appear in the viewfinder when a flipflash is installed on the camera.

4. After you have taken four flash pictures, remove the flipflash from the socket by “rocking” it to one side. Turn the flash over to position fresh bulbs at the top half of the array.

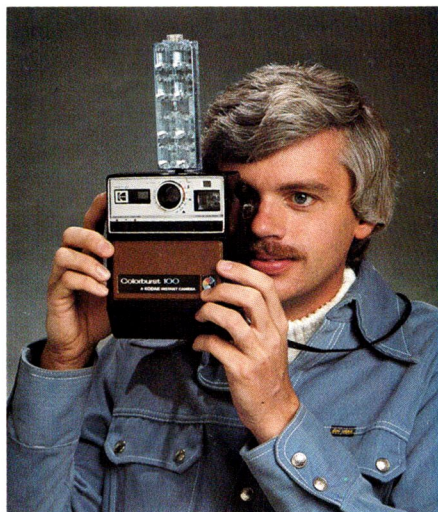
If at any time a bulb should fail to flash, remove the array and install a new one. Then take a flash picture. If the bulb flashes, the camera is operating properly; refer to the *lamp* manufacturer's warranty. If the bulb still fails to flash, the camera may require service; see the warranty in this manual. If a bulb fails to flash, any remaining good bulbs in that half of the array *won't flash*.

**NOTE:** To prevent wasting a flash, no bulb will flash if you press the shutter release when the exposure counter is in the “□” position or the “0” position (all pictures in a film pack have been exposed).



Occasionally people's eyes appear red in flash pictures. The red is produced by reflections from the retina of the eye, and is most evident under the following conditions: (1) when your subject is young, has a light complexion, or has blue eyes, and (2) the surroundings are dimly lighted. You can minimize these reflections by (1) turning on additional room lights; (2) having your subject look directly at one of the room lights, causing the pupils to contract; or (3) using a KODAK Flipflash Extender, available from photo dealers. See "Accessories," page 25.

You can also use an electronic flash unit with your camera, such as the KODAK Instant Flash, Model B (page 25), which extends the flash range to 3½ to 12 feet. Before using any electronic flash unit with your camera, read the manufacturer's instructions to be sure that the unit is designed so that it will operate properly with your camera and PR10 Film.



## UNLOADING THE CAMERA

After you have taken and ejected the tenth picture in a film pack, the exposure counter will read "0." Open the film door and pull the FILM-PACK EXTRACTOR for easy removal of the empty pack.



FILM-PACK EXTRACTOR

# LIGHTEN/DARKEN CONTROL

Under most conditions, you will be taking pictures with the lighten/darken control in the center position. However, the lightness or darkness of your prints can be affected by such factors as temperature, and type and brightness of subject. The lighten/darken control helps you to compensate for these effects, especially in *daylight* picture-taking. After taking a picture, if you want a lighter or darker picture of the same subject in the same location without changing the lighting or your position, adjust the control *before* you take another picture. To take a lighter picture, move the control toward LIGHTEN; for a darker picture, move the control toward DARKEN. **The control does not automatically return to the center position after you take a picture.**

**NOTE:** Setting the control toward LIGHTEN will not help you to get a lighter picture if the red low-light signal appears in the viewfinder.

If you use the control to adjust lightness or darkness for *flash* pictures of subjects from 4 to 10 feet from the camera (with flipflash), move the control *all the way* (two marks) toward LIGHTEN or DARKEN. Remember, if you take flash pictures of subjects outside the correct flash distance range (4 to 10 feet with flipflash), subjects closer than 4 feet will be

too light, and subjects farther than 10 feet will be too dark regardless of the control setting.

## Temperature Effects on Prints

The recommended temperature range during development of prints is 60 to 100°F (16 to 38°C). At temperatures below 60°F (16°C), place prints in a warm place—an inside pocket, for example—as soon as they are ejected from the camera, and leave them there during development. Otherwise, prints may appear too light. Be sure not to bend, flex, or fold the prints.

It may be desirable at the upper end of the temperature range—approaching 100°F (38°C)—to set the control toward LIGHTEN to keep prints from becoming too dark.

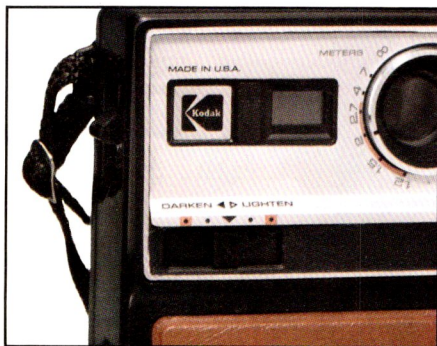
Don't leave prints in direct sunlight or on a hot surface during development. Prints will probably be too dark when developed at temperatures above 100°F (38°C).

**See your film instruction sheet for complete information.**

## Subjects and Lighting Conditions

In certain types of situations, you may judge your subjects to be too light or too dark. For example, if you are photographing a very light subject in very dark surroundings, your main subject may be too light in your print. A dark subject in light surroundings may appear too dark. A subject in open shade (shaded from the sun but lighted by a large area of the sky) may appear too dark.

Under such conditions the lighten/darken control can help you achieve more pleasing exposure of your main subject. See the examples on page 18.







◀ Two marks (all the way) toward LIGHTEN.



◀ One mark toward LIGHTEN.



▲ Normal (center) control setting.



◀ One mark toward DARKEN.

Two marks (all the way) toward DARKEN.



### Judging Your Prints

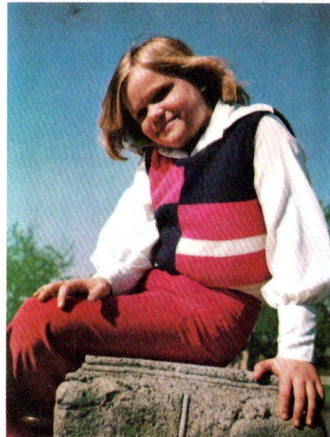
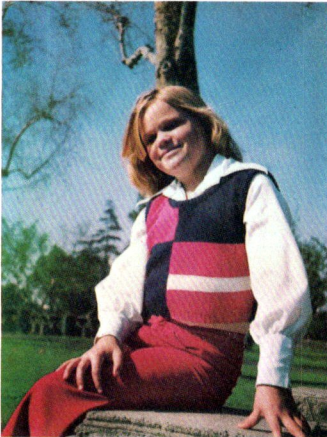
Don't attempt to make critical judgment of print appearance until development is sufficiently complete. A five-minute wait is usually adequate under normal temperature conditions.

**NOTE:** Prints will appear lighter when judged in direct sunlight than they will under normal room lighting.

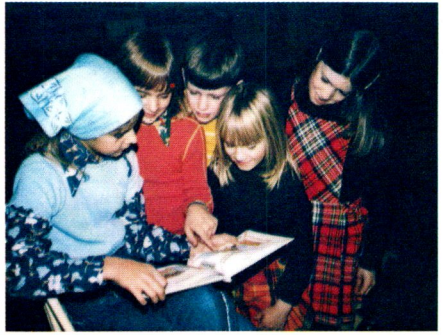
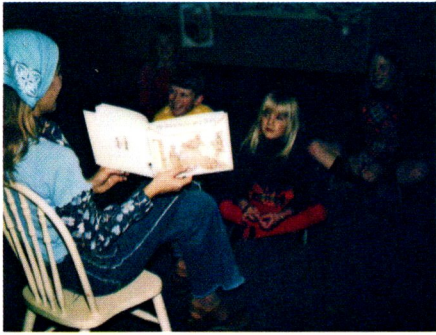
# TIPS FOR BETTER PICTURES



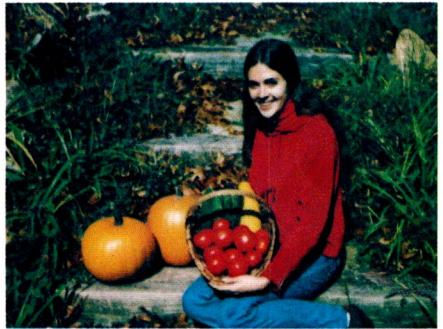
Move in close to concentrate attention on your main subject.



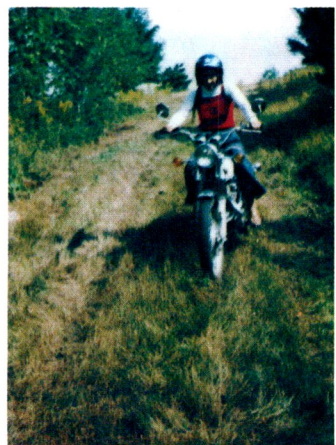
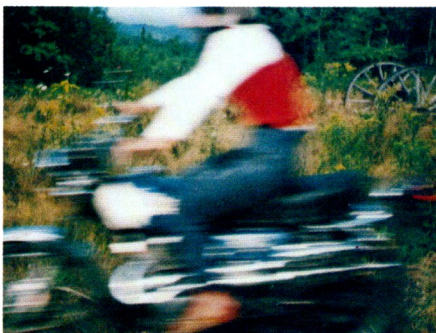
Watch out for distracting backgrounds. Try shooting from a different angle to use the plain sky or the ground as a background.



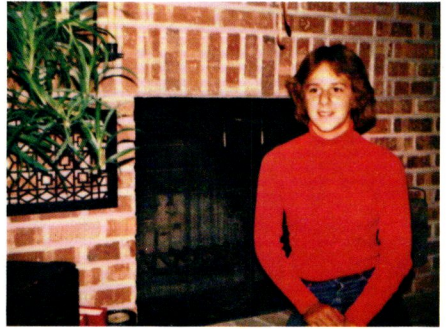
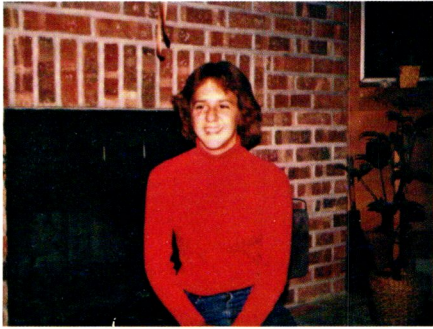
When taking flash pictures of groups, keep *all* subjects in the picture at approximately the same distance from the flash.



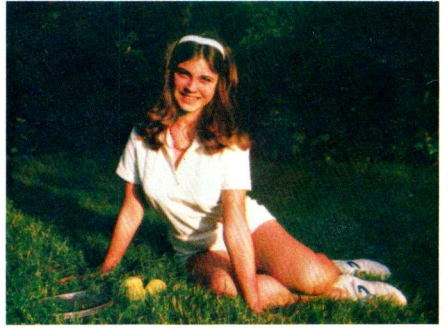
Be sure that your subject is evenly lighted—not partially in bright sun and partially in the shade.



To help "stop" action, photograph subjects moving toward or away from you—not at a right angle to the camera.



After you have used the zooming circle to focus accurately for taking a picture of a person, you can often achieve more pleasing composition by looking through the viewfinder and shifting the camera slightly.



When you photograph a very light subject against a dark background, the camera exposure-control system may be "fooled" by the background and your subject may be too light in the picture. Often you can move the lighten/darken control toward DARKEN before taking the picture to achieve better exposure of your main subject.



When you photograph a very dark subject with a light background, try moving the lighten/darken control toward LIGHTEN to get better exposure of your main subject.

## CARE & STORAGE OF FILM & PRINTS

Leaving your film and camera in a hot place such as a sunny window or a closed car on a warm day may lead to reduced picture quality. If you inadvertently leave the film and camera in a hot place, allow them to cool to normal temperature before taking any pictures. If there is a film pack inside the camera, wait approximately one hour after the surface of the camera is cool to allow adequate cooling of the film.

Also allow your film and camera to return to normal temperature if they have been left in a cold place such as a car trunk during winter.

Store your developed prints in a cool, dry place. Print colors will remain unchanged longer if pictures are protected from long exposure to bright light.

Each picture is a sealed unit that contains a caustic fluid. *Never cut, trim, puncture, tear, or separate the picture unit, since this may allow some of the fluid to escape and come into contact with skin or eyes. If there is any of this fluid or other foreign material on the print surface, remove it with a damp cloth. Any cloth containing fluid should then be discarded.*

### CAUTION

Picture units contain a caustic fluid.

Normally fluid will not appear. If it does, alkali burn may result from direct contact. Keep fluid away from eyes, mouth, and skin. Avoid fluid contact with fabrics, carpeting, and furniture to prevent stain.

In case of contact with eyes, immediately flush with plenty of water and get medical attention. In case of any other contact, wash thoroughly at once.

## CARE OF YOUR CAMERA

With proper care and handling, your camera will provide you with years of enjoyment. When you're not taking pictures, protect your camera by carrying or storing it in a case such as the KODAK Instant Camera Case, Model D.

Clean the viewfinder lenses and the picture-taking lens by blowing away any dust or dirt. Then breathe on the lenses to form a mist, and gently wipe the mist away with a soft, clean, lintless cloth (or use a drop of KODAK Lens Cleaner, or equivalent, and then wipe with a clean, soft cloth). Don't use solvents or solutions not designed for cleaning camera lenses, and never use chemically treated tissues intended for eyeglasses.

If specks of dust collect on the mirrors inside the camera (indicated by small dark shadowy spots in the same location on consecutive prints), use a rubber syringe to blow air into the film compartment (see page 23). *Never attempt to clean the mirrors with a brush, a cloth, or any other cleaning material!*

Store your camera and film away from heat and direct sunlight—never in the glove compartment, on the rear-window shelf, or in any other "hot spot" in a car—since this may cause *permanent* damage to the film or the camera. If you store your camera for an extended period of time, it's a good idea to remove the batteries.

### Roller-Cleaning Procedure

Occasional fluid leakage may cause small deposits on the camera roller surfaces. If this should happen, clean the rollers as follows:

1. Open the film door. The ROLLERS are contained in the door.
2. Use a cotton swab or a small piece of soft, lintless cloth moistened with clean water. Don't use solvents or detergents.
3. Wipe the contaminated area of the roller surfaces with the swab or cloth (never with your fingers!) until the surfaces are clean. Rotate the rollers by moving the GEAR at the end of the rollers to position the foreign material where it can be removed easily. Dispose of the swab or cloth in a closed refuse container.

**CAUTION:** The residue cleaned from the roller surfaces is caustic. Observe the precautions outlined on page 19.



If the rollers need cleaning when there is a partially used pack of film in the camera, you can clean them while the camera is loaded. Open the film door in subdued light or in the shade, and keep the film pack firmly inserted in the camera as you follow the procedure described above.

# TROUBLESHOOTING GUIDE

## What Happened

## Probable Cause

## Correction

Pictures fuzzy, unsharp, or misty.



- a. Camera not focused for correct camera-to-subject distance.
- b. Camera movement.
- c. Subject movement.
- d. Dirty camera lens.
- e. Flare from very bright light shining directly into lens.

- a. Check subject distance; focus camera correctly (page 8).
- b. Hold camera steady; press shutter release smoothly.
- c. Subject should be stationary, moving slowly in bright sunlight, or moving toward or away from you (not at right angle to camera).
- d. Clean lens (page 19).
- e. Don't point camera directly at sun or other extremely bright light source.

Daylight pictures too dark.



- a. Light level of scene too low (red light visible in viewfinder).
- b. Temperature too high during development.
- c. Print placed on hot surface or in direct sunlight during development.
- d. Lighten/darken control not in proper position.

- a. Insert flash for flash picture of subject within correct flash range when low-light signal appears in viewfinder.
- b. See temperature recommendations on page 14.
- c. Never leave print on hot surface or in direct sunlight during development.
- d. Adjust control (page 14).

Daylight pictures too light.

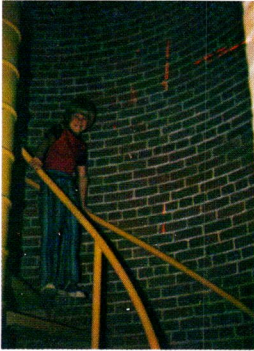


- a. Electric eye obstructed during picture-taking.
- b. Lighten/darken control not in proper position.

- a. Keep fingers and objects away from electric eye.
- b. Adjust control (page 14).

**What Happened****Probable Cause****Correction**

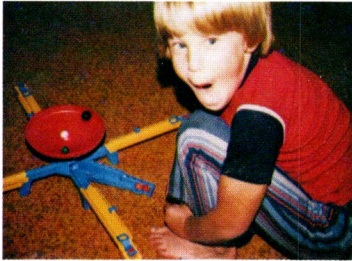
Flash pictures too dark.



- a. Subject too far from flash.
- b. Incorrect focus; subject farther than distance set on distance scale.
- c. Lighten/darken control not in proper position.

- a. Subject must be no farther than maximum flash distance (page 12).
- b. Check distance; focus accurately.
- c. Adjust control (page 14).

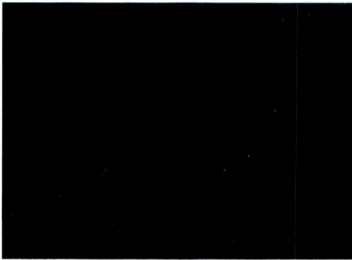
Flash pictures too light.



- a. Subject too close to flash.
- b. Incorrect focus; subject closer than distance set on distance scale.
- c. Lighten/darken control not in proper position.

- a. Subject must be no closer than minimum flash distance (page 12).
- b. Check distance; focus accurately.
- c. Adjust control (page 14).

Picture area black.



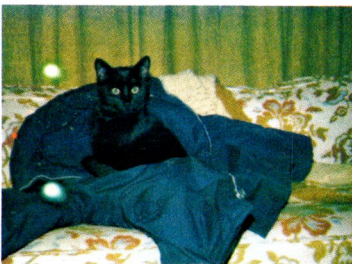
- a. Flash didn't go off.
- b. Hand or object completely covering lens when picture was taken.

- a. Be sure flipflash contains at least one fresh bulb in top half—half farther from camera. If bulb still doesn't flash, see page 12.
- b. Keep hands and objects away from lens.

Repeating pattern of spots approximately 1½ inches apart on consecutive prints.

Specks of dirt on rollers.

Clean rollers (page 20).





**What Happened**

**Probable Cause**

**Correction**

Subject not framed properly or partly cut off.

Improper use of viewfinder.

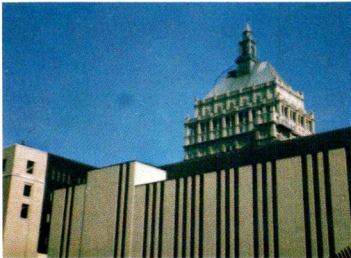
View subject within luminous frame in finder (page 9).



Small dark (shadowy) spots which appear in same location on consecutive prints.

Dust on mirrors within camera.

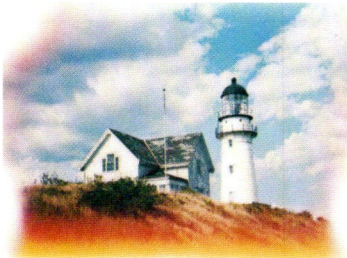
With camera unloaded, use a rubber syringe to blow any dust from inside camera.

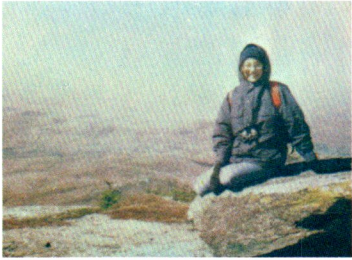



Fogged pictures.

- a. Improper handling of film pack during unwrapping or loading.
- b. Film pack removed and reinserted after film cover has been ejected.
- c. Film door opened in bright sunlight after film cover has been ejected.

- a. Hold film pack by edges only. Don't press on film cover (page 6).
- b. Avoid removing and reinserting film pack. If it is necessary to remove pack, do it in subdued light. Top picture will be fogged.
- c. If you must open film door, do it in subdued light to avoid fogging prints remaining in film pack.



What Happened	Probable Cause	Correction
<p>Pictures too light and off-color.</p> 	<p>Temperature below 60°F (16°C) during development.</p>	<p>Put print in warm place during development—an inside pocket, for example—as soon as it is ejected from camera.</p>
<p>Flash doesn't go off.</p>	<p>a. Flipflash not turned over after taking first four flash pictures. b. Flash not firmly inserted in flash socket.</p>	<p>a. Turn flipflash over to position fresh bulbs at top (page 12). b. Insert flipflash correctly.</p>
<p>Camera motor runs very slowly in ejecting print.</p>	<p>Battery weak.</p>	<p>Replace battery.</p>
<p>Motor stops when print (or film cover) is partially ejected.</p>	<p>Battery dead or extremely weak.</p>	<p>Pull partially ejected print from exit slot. Replace battery.</p>
<p>Motor runs but print (or film cover) isn't ejected.</p>	<p>a. Camera attempting to eject two prints at the same time. b. Shutter release not depressed fully.</p>	<p>a. Open film door in subdued light. Remove film pack and pull top print from pack. Reinsert pack in film compartment. Top picture remaining in pack will be spoiled. b. Depress shutter release fully.</p>
<p>Motor doesn't run.</p>	<p>a. Battery dead or extremely weak. b. Shutter release not depressed fully.</p>	<p>a. Replace battery. b. Depress shutter release fully.</p>
<p>Fern-like formation in picture area.</p> 	<p>Print bent or flexed during development.</p>	<p>Never bend or flex prints during development. Handle them by borders only. See page 10.</p>

# ACCESSORIES—See your photo dealer.

**KODAK Instant Flash, Model B**—A compact, easy-to-use, automatic electronic flash unit specially designed for use with your camera. Powered by 4 AA-size batteries (supplied), it plugs directly into the camera flash socket, and extends the flash range to 3½ to 12 feet. The unit can be used for fill-in flash outdoors. CAT. No. 111 3315

**KODAK Instant Camera Case, Model D**—Made of water-resistant brown expanded vinyl, this handsome plush-lined case protects your camera when you're not taking pictures. It has an adjustable shoulder strap, a nylon zipper which won't scratch your camera, and inside pockets to hold prints and additional film as well as extra flash arrays.

**KODAK Flipflash Extender**—Increases the distance between the camera lens and the flipflash to reduce red reflections in people's eyes, sometimes visible in flash pictures. The extender also can be separated into two sections for off-camera flash to produce more pleasing shadow effects in flash pictures. CAT. No. 149 3089

**Copyprints and Enlargements**—You can have copyprints, wallet-size prints, and enlargements made from your original prints. This service is available through photo dealers.

**Photo Albums for Prints from KODAK Instant Print Film**—Handsome, durable albums provide an excellent means of organizing and storing your prints.

KODAK GALLERY Instant Photo Album, CAT. No. 132 9879

KODAK Mini GALLERY Instant Photo Album, CAT. No. 132 9796

KODAK Instant Flip Album, CAT. No. 132 9895

**If your photo dealer doesn't have these items in stock, ask him to order them for you.**

## FULL THREE-YEAR WARRANTY

This Kodak instant camera is warranted by Kodak to function properly for three years from the date of purchase. Kodak makes no other express warranty for this camera. This warranty gives you specific legal rights, and you may also have other rights which vary from state to state.

Carefully read and follow the instructions in the manual to get good results and prevent damage to your camera.

If this Kodak camera does not function properly within three years after purchase, Kodak will repair it without charge. If Kodak is unable to repair it, the option of replacement or refund of the purchase price will be available. These remedies are not available if the camera is damaged by misuse or other circumstances beyond Kodak's control, or if the improper functioning of the camera is caused by failure to follow the care and operating instructions in the manual.

**Repair, and the option of replacement or refund in the event that Kodak is unable to repair the camera, are Kodak's only obligations. Kodak will not be responsible for any consequential or incidental damages resulting from the sale or use of this camera, even if loss or damage is caused by the negligence or other fault of Kodak. (Some states do not allow the exclusion or limitation of incidental or consequential damages, so the above limitation or exclusion may not apply to you.)**

For assistance in using this camera, contact a dealer in Kodak products or one of the Kodak Consumer Centers located in the United States. For service on this camera, return the camera through a dealer in Kodak products, one of the Kodak Equipment Service Centers listed below or a Kodak Consumer Center. Enclosing a note with the camera giving details of the problem and date of purchase will help Kodak return the camera promptly.

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## SERVICE FACILITIES

If your Kodak camera should require service, complete facilities are provided in Rochester and at Kodak Regional Marketing and Distribution Centers.

**In Rochester:** Eastman Kodak Company, Central Equipment Service Center  
800 Lee Road, Rochester, New York 14650

**Regional Centers:** Eastman Kodak Company, Regional Equipment Service Center  
1901 West 22nd Street, Oak Brook, Illinois 60521  
2800 Forest Lane, Dallas, Texas 75234  
5315 Peachtree Industrial Blvd., Chamblee, Georgia 30341  
9100 Alcosta Blvd., San Ramon, California 94583  
Route 130, P.O. Box 1334, Dayton, New Jersey 08810  
12100 Rivera Road, Whittier, California 90606  
1122 Mapunapuna Street, Honolulu, Hawaii 96817

Consumer Markets Division



Rochester, New York 14650