

Pixie

WESTON®
EXPOSURE METER



YOUR PIXIE EXPOSURE METER IS DESIGNED BY WESTON

with you
in mind...

EASY TO USE: Aim the meter at the scene to be photographed and set your camera to the f/stop shown by the pointer. The film you use and the shutter speed to which you set your camera are clearly marked on the dial.



No fuss with ASA settings required. All commonly used films and shutter speeds are right there on the dial, ready for you to use.

POCKET SIZE: The extremely attractive, handy design fits naturally in any convenient pocket.

DIRECT READING: Set your camera by reading the f/stop *directly* from the meter scale.

VERSATILE: For color or black and white film. For still pictures or for movies.

INSTRUCTIONS

Your Pixie exposure meter by Weston is set for a given film and shutter speed, normally 1/125th of a second, to stop motion for average conditions. It reads directly in f/stops and requires only two simple steps to give you the correct camera setting for a properly exposed picture.

After setting the knurled ring on the meter to the film you have in your camera, for example Kodacolor X-1/125th sec., set your camera to 1/125th

of a second and leave it there for all subsequent shots.

now

1. *Aim* the meter at the scene or object to be photographed
2. *Read* and match your camera setting to the f/stop shown at the pointer position.

Example: If the exposure meter pointer stops at f/2.8, Set your camera at f/2.8.

You are then shooting the scene with Kodacolor X film, at 1/125th of a second and a lens opening of f/2.8 and *assured of obtaining the best and most consistent results possible*. You'll be proud of the beautiful pictures you make.

Remember the f/stop settings on your camera follow this sequence: 1, 1.4, 2, 2.8, 4, 5.6, 8, 11, 16, 22, etc. (This changes the amount of light passed through the lens to the film.)

Remember the shutter speed settings follow this sequence: 1, 1/2, 1/4, 1/8, 1/15, 1/30, 1/60, 1/125,

1/250, 1/500, etc. (This changes the time the image is "seen" by the film.) Please note that, this sequence may also be numbered 1, 2, 4, 8, 15, 30, 60, 125, 250, etc. depending upon the camera and make.



If you prefer to shoot at a shutter speed other than 1/125 consult the following chart:

FOR A SHUTTER SPEED OF: **WITH A METER READING OF f/2.8:**

1/30 sec.	(poorly lighted scenes, use a tripod for best results)	Use two f/stops less exposure than pointer indicates (larger f/stop numbers) f/5.6
1/60 sec.	(average scenes)	Use one f/stop less exposure than pointer indicates (larger f/stop number) f/4
1/125 sec.	(average scenes)	Use f/2.8
1/250 sec.	(action shots)	Use one f/stop more exposure than pointer indicates (smaller f/stop number) f/2.0
1/500 sec.	(fast action shots)	Use two f/stops more exposure than pointer indicates (smaller f/stop numbers) f/1.4

Shooting Movies with the Pixie Exposure Meter

Turn the knurled ring to that section of the ring marked "Movie". The meter is now set for cameras using the stipulated film at 16 frames per second. If in exceptional cases, for special effects, you wish to use the camera for speeds other than 16 frames per second (fps), the following changes in f/stops should be made:

FOR SPEEDS AT:

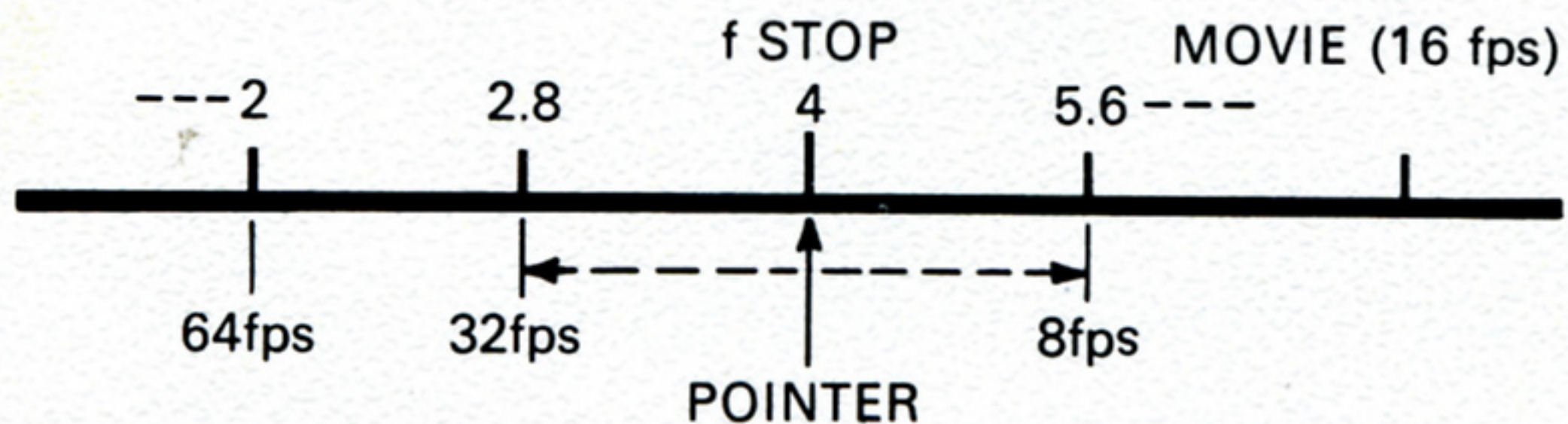
USE:

8 fps	(Used to obtain "fast" motion effect)	One f/stop less exposure than the pointer reads. (larger f/stop number)
16 fps	(Normal Speed)	What the pointer reads
32 fps	(Used to obtain "slow" motion effect)	One f/stop more exposure (smaller f/stop number)
64 fps	(Used to obtain "slow" motion effect)	Two f/stops more exposure

For example, if the pointer reads f/8

For the Speed:	Set Camera At:
8 fps	f/11
32 fps	f/5.6
64 fps	f/4.0

Simply remember that the scale will act as its own calculator as long as you set the movie camera's f/stop to correspond to the fps (frames per second) setting.



In the example above, if the f/stop reading is f/4 for 16 frames per second, for 8 fps set camera to f/5.6 (one f/stop less exposure): for 32 fps set camera to f/2.8 (one stop more exposure), etc. to obtain properly exposed pictures.

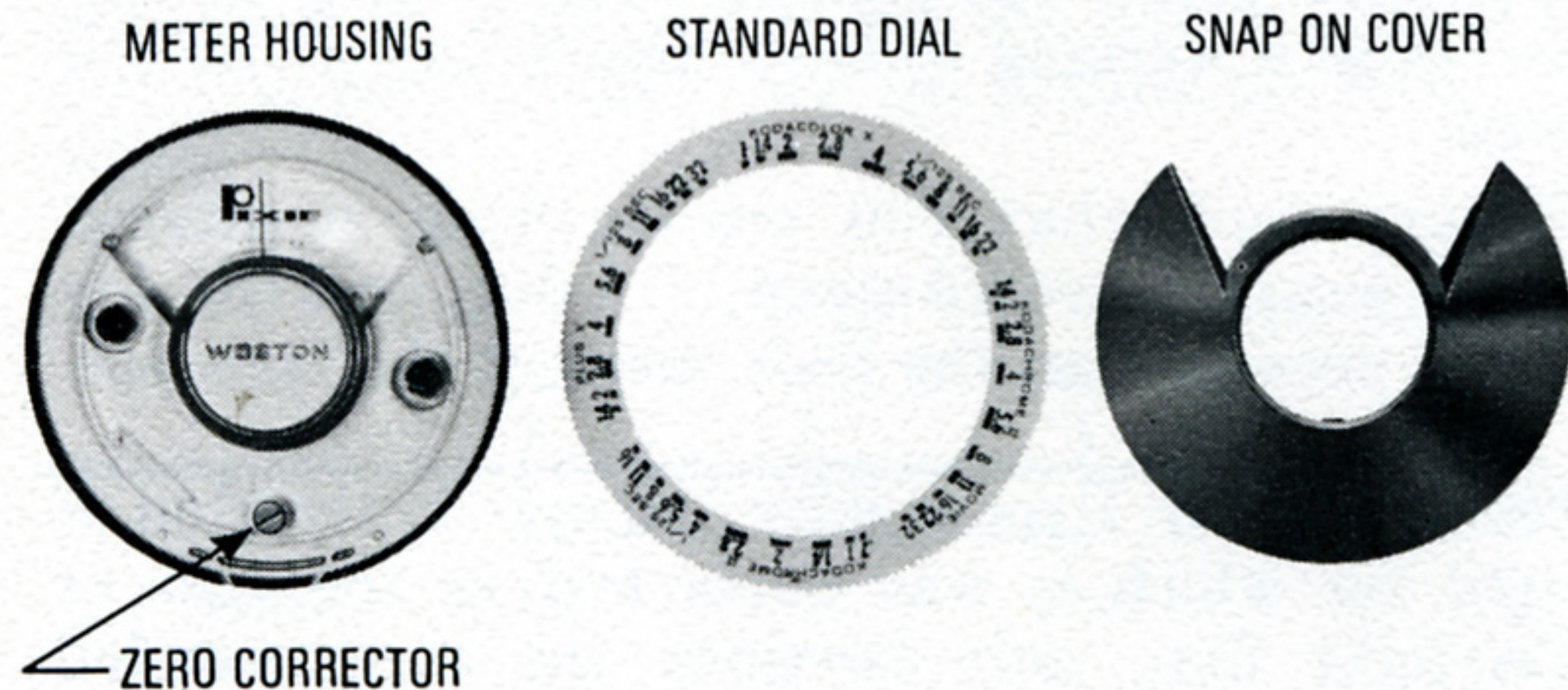
Aiming your meter: For general outdoor scenes tilt the meter downward at a spot midway between your feet and the horizon to prevent reading sky areas which tend to inflate the readings.

Hold the meter so that the "eye of the meter (the photoelectric cell) is not shaded by your hand or any other object. The handy ridge around the cell serves as a warning to keep fingers out of the cell area.

Always read what you are shooting, a general scene, read the overall scene . . . a dog, read the dog . . . a person, read the flesh tones of the face, etc.

Color photography: Expose color film only in the kind of light for which it was made and in the case of Daylight film, only between the recommended hours of the day. Select scenes which do not contain extremely bright and dark areas since color itself will provide ample contrast in the picture. Take readings of the brightest color. Remember that black and white are not considered colors and are, therefore, not measured.

Conversion dials: To accommodate photographers who are accustomed to using films other than the ones listed on the present dial, conversion dials can be purchased at local photographic dealers. To replace conversion dial lift off snap-on cover with fingernail.



Zero corrector: Vibration or shock may cause failure of the pointer to return to the zero position when all light is excluded from the photocell. The pointer can readily be restored to zero by adjusting the zero corrector screw (located beneath the "snap on

cover") with a small screwdriver or the thumbnail. *The photoelectric cell must be completely covered when making this adjustment.*

Care of your meter: Your exposure meter is a precision instrument and should receive the same careful handling you would give your camera. Normal temperatures and humidity will not harm the meter.

Service: Should your meter become damaged or fail to operate properly return it to your dealer, or mail it, prepaid, to Weston Instruments, Inc., Repair Division, Post Office Box 336, New York, New York 10011. To avoid delay it is recommended that the meter be sent "Special Handling".

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