

Made by General Electric for
use with the Polaroid *Land*
Camera . . .

*Finished pictures
in a minute!*

Read this booklet carefully . . .
and see how easy it is to get
the picture *the first time* . . .
every time . . . indoors or out.

How to use the
POLAROID

General Electric
Exposure Meter



THREE

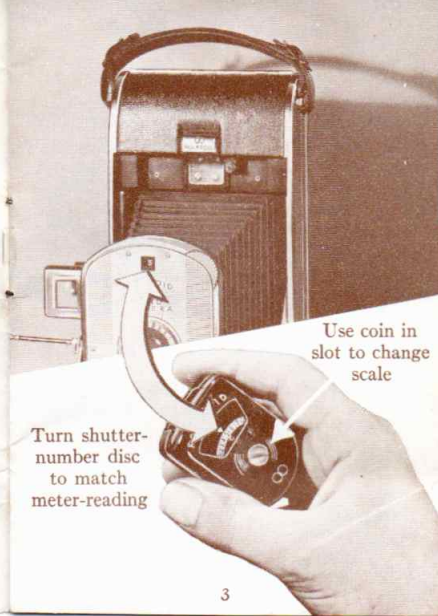
Quick Steps

1. Set meter scale to the film-speed letter shown in exposure guide packed with film.

2. Point the meter at the subject, and take reading.

(See pages 4, 5, 6)

3. Set camera shutter-number at same number as meter reading, and snap the picture.



Use coin in slot to change scale

Turn shutter-number disc to match meter-reading



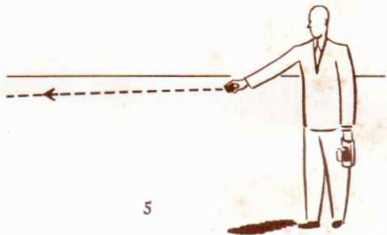
MAKING A READING — Outdoors

For People — Point the meter at the side of the subject's face toward the camera. Hold it within three or four inches . . . as close as you can without casting a shadow. (If you get too far away, the meter may see into the sky, right past the subject's face, and give the wrong reading.)

For Scenery — Point the meter *slightly downward* at the scene (see sketch). Be sure to aim the meter a little below horizontal, so that it sees somewhat less sky than the camera will see.

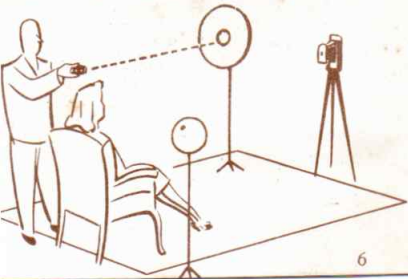
All you have to do . . . Set the shutter-number on the camera to match the number you read on the meter.

For Time Exposures — See page 6 when the pointer points to red at the low end of the scale.



MAKING A READING — Indoors

You can use the Polaroid camera indoors in natural daylight. You can also use it with artificial lights . . . anything from a single 100-watt bulb in a bridge lamp to a battery of photoflood lights. First, *set the meter to the proper film speed for daylight or artificial light* (see Exposure Guide with film) and then take a close-up reading. If the meter reads 1 or higher, set the shutter to the same number, and snap the picture . . . just as if you were outdoors.



TIME EXPOSURES

If the meter reads less than 1, make a time exposure:

1. Move time-set on the camera toward "B".
2. Make a *light-source* reading: Hold meter close to subject's face, and point meter directly at strongest light (one giving highest meter reading). This light should be in general location of camera. Take reading.
3. Use exposure time and shutter setting shown in table, page 8.
4. Re-set time-set on camera to "B" for *each* time exposure.

TIME TABLE FOR INDOOR PICTURES

(Light-Source Measurement)

When the Meter Reads	Set the Shutter* Number to	Hold down the Shutter Release for About
1	4	8 seconds
2	4	4 seconds
3	4	2 seconds
4	4	1 second
5	5	1 second

* With time-set on camera at "B".

NOTE: If the meter reads higher than 5, you can take a snapshot instead of a time exposure. (See page 4.)

DESIGN FEATURES

The meter is a true photoelectric "eye". Its selenium receiving cell turns the light energy that falls on it into electrical energy. A tiny micro-ammeter, built into the base of the instrument, measures the electrical current . . . and tells how much light you have.

The entire movement is sealed against moisture and protected against all the ordinary shocks of normal use.

