

POLAROID
AUTO FOCUS/AUTO STROBE LAND CAMERA
SLR680



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Call us, free

Whenever you have a question about your camera or pictures, call us toll free...

800-343-5000

from anywhere in the continental U.S.A. except Massachusetts, Alaska and Hawaii. From those states, call collect—(617) 494-8266. Our Customer Service representatives can be reached every weekday from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m., Eastern Time. In Canada, call toll free—800-268-6970.

For your convenience, these phone numbers are on the inside of your camera. You can see them when the film door is open.

The film

Your camera system was developed just for Polaroid 600 color film—the most light-sensitive instant color film made.

Other Polaroid films will not fit into or work with this camera.

The high-energy battery built into every film pack powers both the camera and the electronic flash, which means you need never purchase other batteries.

It is one of the world's fastest developing color films. In just seconds, the image begins to appear.

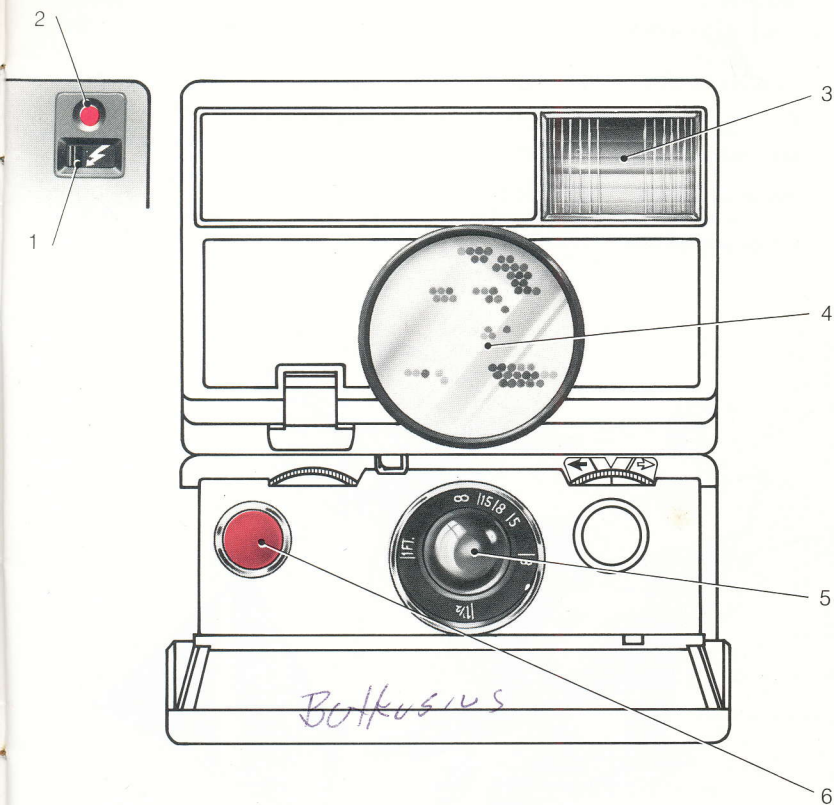
Each film pack provides 10 color pictures.

Important camera features

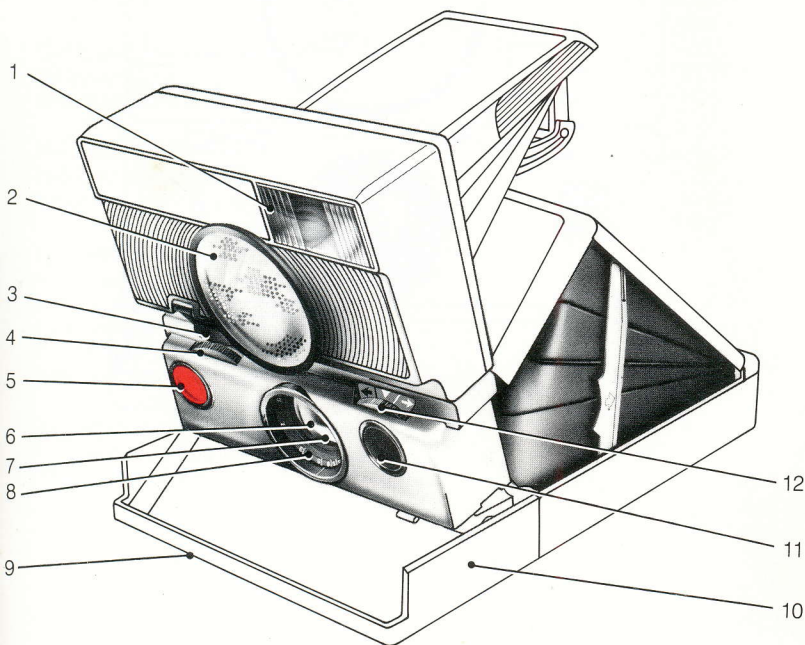
1. The switch for the electronic flash can always be left in the "on position," as shown, without draining the battery.
2. The electronic flash fully charges in about 3 seconds. A red light above the switch indicates when the flash is charging. As soon as the light goes off, you can preview and take a picture.

The red light comes on and the flash automatically begins to charge after you load film into the camera, take a picture, or open the camera when there is film in it.

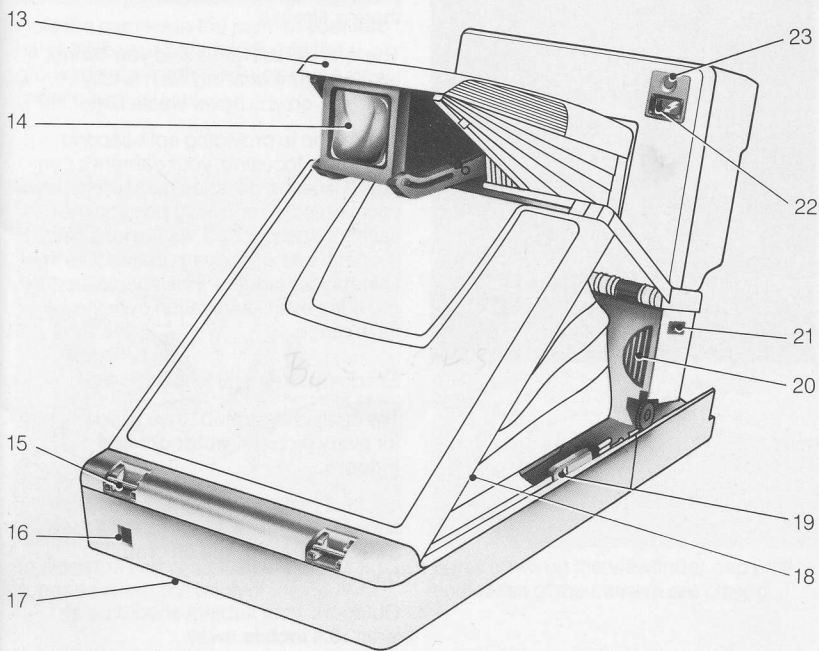
3. The built-in electronic flash is designed to be used for every picture—**outdoors and indoors.**
4. The auto focus system provides split-second automatic focusing from as close as 10.4 inches to infinity.
5. The single-lens reflex (SLR) viewing system allows you to precisely frame and compose each picture, because what you see in the viewfinder is the exact image that the camera will record on film.
6. The red shutter button has a special preview feature that lets you see how the picture will look.



1. Built-in electronic flash (1/3000 of a second).
2. Transducer (part of the auto focus system – sends sound waves to your subject and receives the echo).
3. Auto focus override switch.
4. Manual focus wheel.
5. Red shutter button (has a special preview feature that lets you see how the picture will look).
6. Automatic variable speed/aperture shutter system (speeds range from 1/180 of a second to 5 seconds or more; apertures from f/8 to f/90).
7. Four-element, f/8, 116mm glass lens.
8. Distance scale.
9. Film exit slot.
10. Film door.



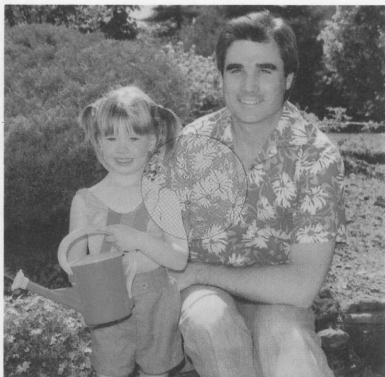
11. Photocell (silicon photo-diode—measures light from the scene, outdoors and indoors).
12. Lighten/darken control.
13. Viewfinder cap.
14. Viewfinder eyepiece.
15. Neckstrap connectors.
16. Picture counter (indicates how many pictures remain).
17. Tripod socket (is on the bottom of the camera).
18. Serial number (is under this edge).
19. Yellow bar (opens the film door).
20. Thumbrest.
21. Remote shutter button socket.
22. Switch for the electronic flash (turns the flash on and off).
23. Red light (appears when the flash is charging).



Split-second automatic focusing

When you press the red shutter button, your camera sends sound waves, at frequencies beyond our range of hearing, to the central part of the scene (approximate area circled in blue).

In a split-second, a tiny electronic computer measures the time it takes for the sound to reach your subject and the echo to return, and calculates the distance between the camera lens and your subject. The lens then turns to that distance setting, bringing your subject into sharp focus.



www.butkus.us The electronic flash

The high-energy battery built into every film pack supplies all the power you need to fire the flash for every picture—outdoors and indoors.

The flash fully charges in about 3 seconds.

A red light on the back of the flash unit indicates when the flash is charging. As soon as the light goes off, you can preview and take the picture.

The red light comes on and the flash automatically begins to charge after you load film into the camera, take a picture, or open the camera when there is film in it.

The lens will not focus and you cannot take a picture until the flash is fully charged, so you never waste film.

In addition to providing split-second automatic focusing, your camera's computer uses the distance measurement to your subject to correctly position the flash for each picture. As the lens sets, the flash swings forward to direct its light toward your subject. This special feature provides even illumination over the full flash range.

Electronic flash range

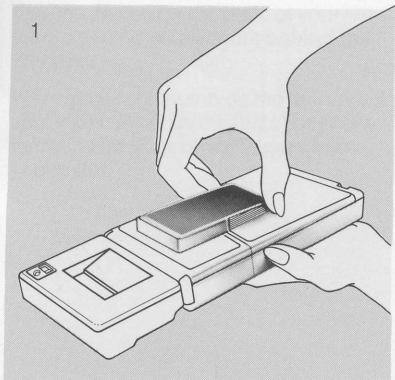
The flash is designed to be used for every picture—**outdoors and indoors.**

For best results indoors, your subject should be from **10.4 inches to 14 feet** away and near a light colored background.

Outdoors, your subject should be at least **10.4 inches** away.

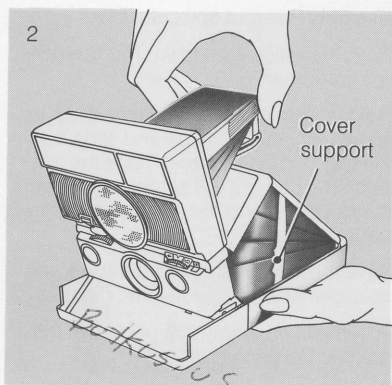
Opening and closing the camera

1



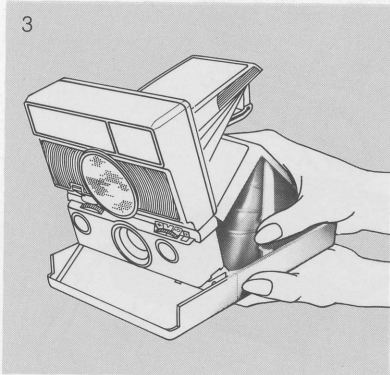
Hold the camera in the palm of your left hand. With your right hand, grip the grooved sides near the back of the viewfinder cap.

2



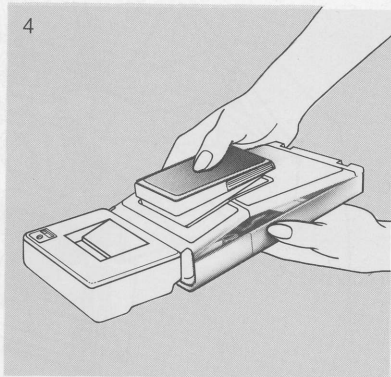
To open the camera, lift the viewfinder cap straight up until the cover support locks. To be sure the cover support has locked, push it toward the **front** of the camera.

3



To close the camera, push the cover support toward the **back** of the camera.

4



Press down on the viewfinder cap until both sides of the camera are closed.

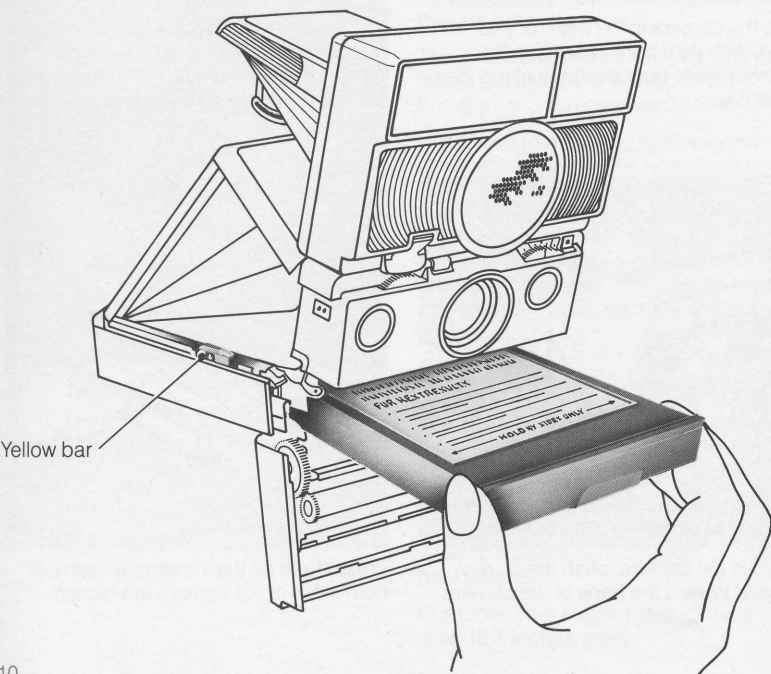
Use **only** Polaroid 600 color film.

Push the yellow bar down. The film door will drop open.

Hold the film pack by its edges **only**, as shown (printed side up), and slide it all the way into the camera. Close the film door. The camera will automatically eject the film cover and the electronic flash will begin to charge.

Save the film cover to order copies and enlargements of your favorite pictures.

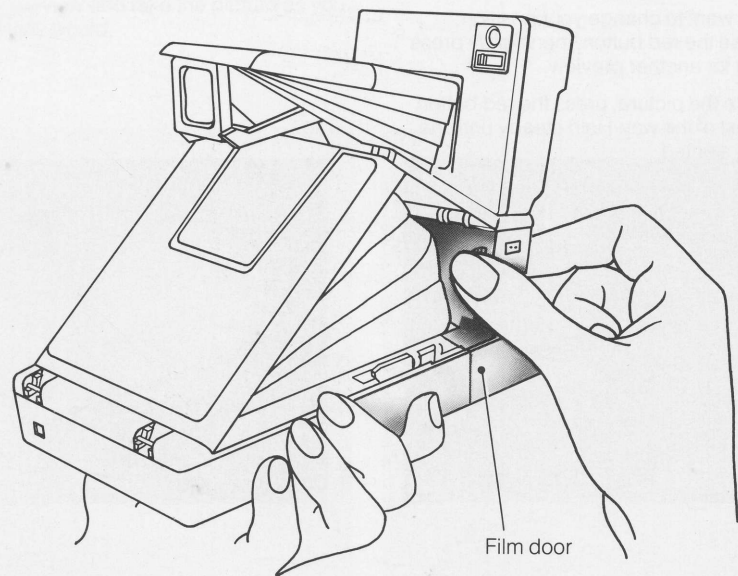
To remove an empty film pack, pull the colored tab on the film pack.



Holding the camera

Grip the camera in the palm of your left hand, keeping your fingers **behind the film door**.

Place your right thumb on the thumbrest, your index finger on the red shutter button, and **curl your other fingers into your palm**.



Previewing and taking the picture

To familiarize yourself with previewing, stand a few feet from your subject and look through the viewfinder. The scene will appear unsharp.

Lightly press the red shutter button and **hold it there. When you are using the electronic flash, there may be a slight delay before the lens focuses because the flash has lost some of its charge.**

When the flash has fully charged, the lens will automatically bring your subject into sharp focus and you will see a preview of how the picture will look. (If film is ejected, you pressed too hard and accidentally took the picture.)

If you want to change your position, release the red button, then *lightly* press again for another preview.

To take the picture, press the red button **the rest of the way.** Hold steady until the film is ejected.

When you have finished taking the picture, fully release the red button to allow the flash to recharge.

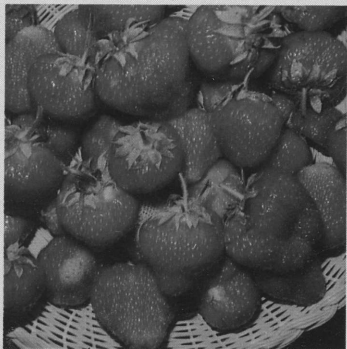
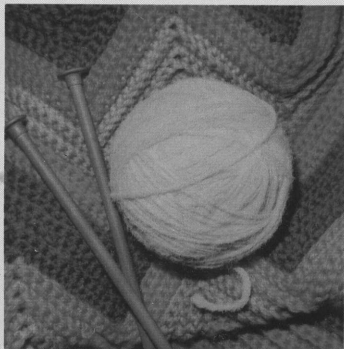
Taking close-ups

Without adding a special lens, you can move in as close as 10.4 inches from your subject.

To take a picture at this distance, move in closer to your subject than 10.4 inches, then look through the viewfinder. *Lightly* press the red shutter button and **hold it there**. You will hear the lens set.

As you look through the viewfinder, move the camera back and forth until your subject is in sharp focus. To take the picture, press the red button the rest of the way.

When taking close-ups at distances greater than 10.4 inches from your subject, preview and take the picture as you normally would.



**The electronic flash is designed
to be used for every picture—
outdoors and indoors**

The human eye adjusts to light differently than the camera's eye, which makes it difficult to judge how light from the scene will affect your picture.

Everyone who takes pictures has had the experience of looking at a subject or scene, photographing it, and being disappointed with the picture because it looks different than what he or she saw in the viewfinder.

Since this happens most often outdoors, your camera's flash is designed to fire in daylight to correct common lighting problems.

Here are some examples of how the flash will improve your pictures outdoors.

In this outdoor scene, photographed without electronic flash, bright sunlight has created harsh facial shadows. When taking a picture in this lighting situation, your eye adjusts to these shadows, showing you, in the viewfinder, facial features that will not be recorded on film.



The light from the electronic flash will soften shadows and reveal the facial details you expect to see in the picture.



The electronic flash is designed to be used for every picture—outdoors and indoors

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Shade will spare your subject from having to squint in the harsh sunlight, but it does not always provide enough light for a well-exposed picture.

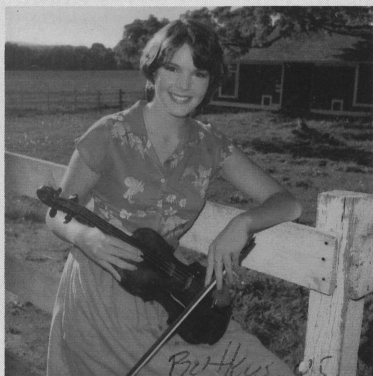
Your camera's built-in electronic flash will automatically supply the additional light needed to produce a pleasing photograph.



Here, the sun was behind the subject, casting more light on the background than on the foreground, causing the subject to appear too dark in the picture.



The combination of just enough electronic flash with existing light will produce an evenly-exposed picture.



Taking time exposures

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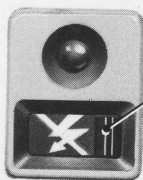
Your camera can make automatic time exposures for up to 5 seconds or more.

Slide the switch for the electronic flash to the "off position." Indoors, bright lights should be behind the camera or to the side.

For best results, keep the camera steady by using a tripod and the Polaroid Remote Shutter Button #112.

To take the picture, press the red shutter button on the camera (or the remote shutter button) for at least a second, then release it. The camera will do the rest.

When you have finished taking the picture, slide the switch for the electronic flash back to the "on position."



Off position



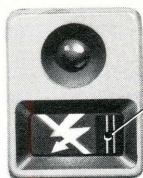
Photographing a daylight scene through a window

Photographing a daylight scene through a window is a special situation which requires that you take these precautions.

To avoid a flash reflection, slide the switch for the electronic flash to the "off position."

To avoid focusing on the window, press the bottom of the auto focus override switch, then manually set the lens by rolling the focus wheel back and forth until the most important part of the scene looks sharp in the viewfinder. To take the picture, press the red shutter button.

When you have finished taking the picture, slide the switch for the electronic flash back to the "on position" and press the top of the auto focus override switch to reactivate the auto focus system.



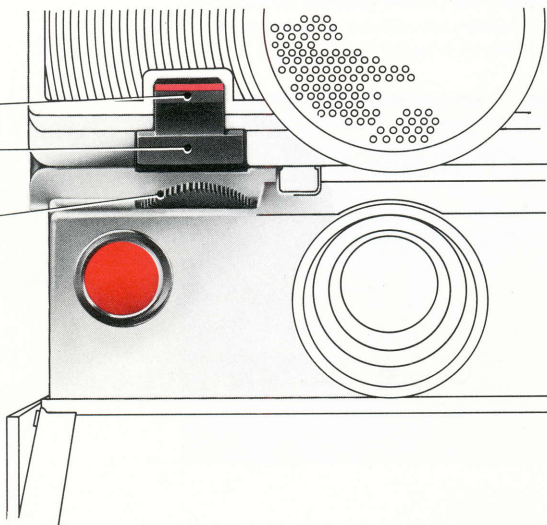
Off position

Auto focus override switch

Top

Bottom

Focus wheel



Use this control **only** when you want to reshoot a picture to make it lighter or darker.

To take a lighter picture, turn the control to the white line.

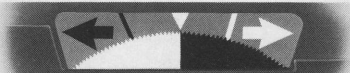


To take a darker picture, turn the control to the black line.



Turning the control past the white or black line will produce an even greater lightening or darkening effect.

Return the control to the center position when you have finished reshooting.



Trouble-free picture-taking

Hold the developing picture by its wide white border.

While it is developing, keep the picture out of direct sunlight.

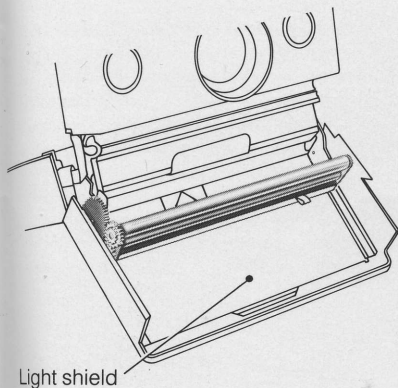
When the temperature is below 55°F (13°C), keep the camera and film warm. Immediately place the developing picture in a warm pocket for at least a minute.

Keep the developer rollers clean.

Dirty rollers can cause a repeated spot or bar pattern to appear in the picture.

The developer rollers are located inside the film door. If there is film in the camera, open the door in dim light, then depress the light shield.

Clean the rollers with a damp, lint-free cloth.



What to look for if the camera does not eject film:

Check the picture counter to see if the film pack is empty.

What to look for if the camera does not operate:

If the red light on the back of the flash unit is on, the flash is charging and you cannot preview or take a picture until the light goes off.

Be sure the sound waves have a clear path to your subject.

The sound waves travel to the central part of the scene (see page 8). If an object in the foreground prevents the sound from reaching your subject, the lens will focus on the foreground object, causing your subject to be out of focus. If this happens when you are using flash indoors, your subject will also be too dark.

