

450

440

HOW
TO USE
YOUR
POLAROID
LAND
CAMERA
MODEL
450
OR
MODEL
440

WITH THIS CAMERA, USE

Polaroid Land pack film Type 108 (color)

or Type 107 (black and white)

G. E. Hi-Power flashcubes, or equivalent.

YOUR FIRST PICTURE!

To be sure that it's a success, we suggest that you make it indoors with flash, exactly as described on page 24.

BUT, BEFORE YOU START

please read this book carefully so you will know how to use the camera and where to look for any information. If you do not follow the instructions, you will not get good pictures.

The Model 450 and 440 cameras are similar in construction and operation, except:

The Model 450 has a single window view/rangefinder, an electronic timer, and a metal body with a tripod socket.

The Model 440 has a double window view/rangefinder, a mechanical timer, and a plastic body with no tripod socket.

Instructions in this book are for both models, although most pictures are of the 450. Both models are shown when instructions are different.

Getting Acquainted

The Model 450 camera.....	2
The Model 440 camera.....	4
How to open and close the camera.....	6
How to hold the camera.....	7
How to aim and focus the Model 450 camera.....	8
How to aim and focus the Model 440 camera.....	10
Know your flash unit and flash cubes.....	12
How to attach and remove the flash unit.....	13
How to insert a flashcube.....	13
The cube rotation lever.....	14
Why you must focus accurately when using flash.....	14
The controls... and what they do.....	16
What you should know about your film.....	18

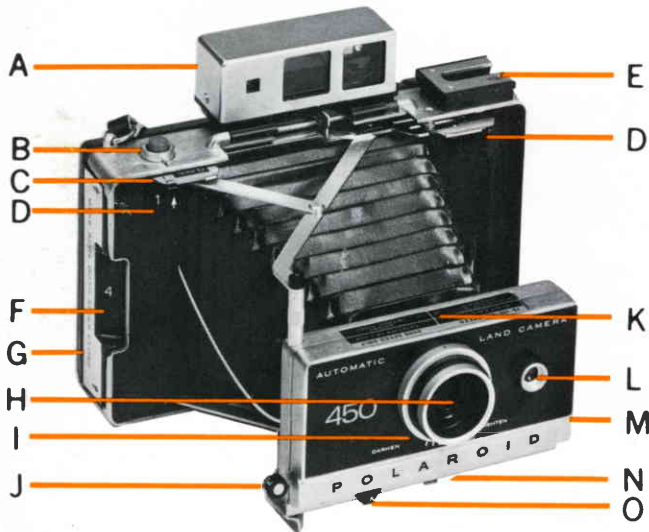
Operation

How to load a film pack.....	19
How to set the camera for flash and daylight pictures....	22
How to make flash pictures.....	24
How to make daylight pictures.....	26
How to develop the picture.....	28
Check the temperature.....	31
If no yellow tab appears when you pull the white tab....	32
Care of the print.....	33
How to use the Cold-Clip with color film.....	34
How to make prints lighter or darker (Non-flash).....	36
How to make prints lighter or darker (Flash).....	37
How to make black and white pictures in dim light without flash.....	38
When to use the BRIGHT SUN ONLY setting.....	40

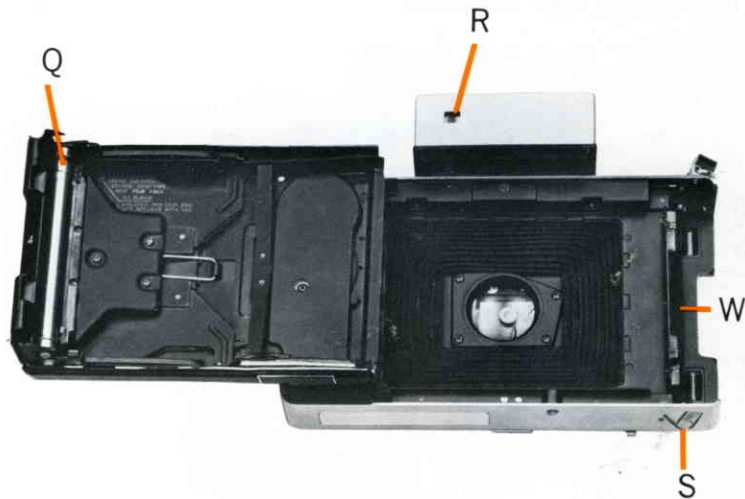
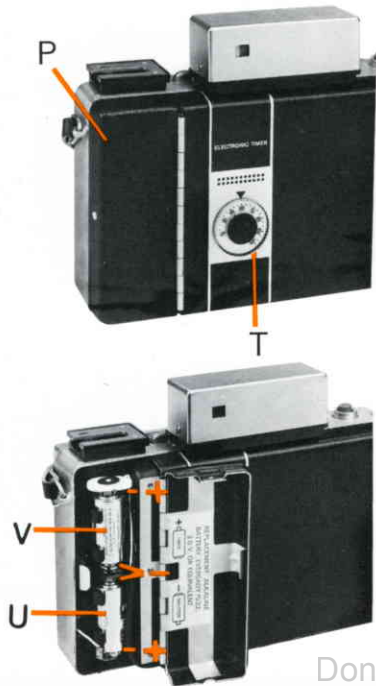
Miscellaneous

Copies and enlargements.....	41
You must take care of your camera.....	42
Battery loading and replacement.....	43
Some helpful accessories.....	44
Close-up and portrait kits.....	45
A cloud filter.....	46
If your flash pictures are too dark.....	47
Picture troubles, their cause and cure.....	48
Where to write for information.....	51
Warranty.....	51
Polaroid Service Centers and offices.....	52

THE MODEL 450 CAMERA

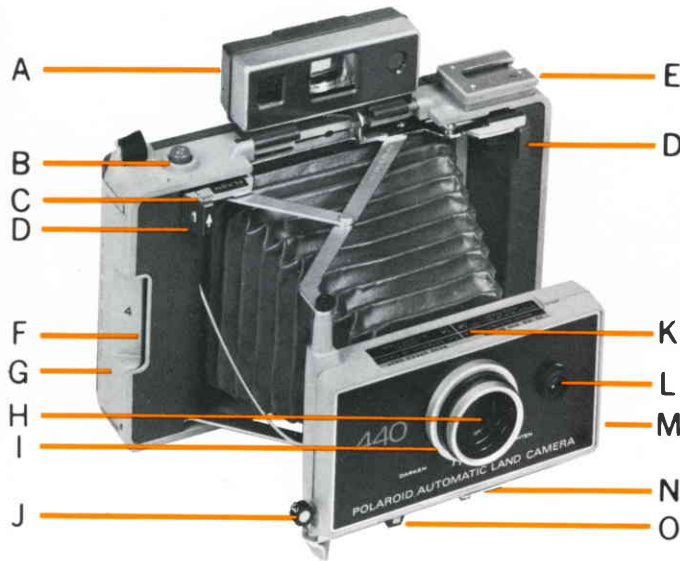


- A. Folding view/rangefinder
- B. Shutter release
- C. Flash range indicator
- D. Rangefinder pushbutton
- E. Flash connector
- F. White tab slot
- G. Yellow tab slot door
- H. 3-element lens, 114mm., f/8.8
- I. Lighten/Darken control
- J. Shutter cocking lever
- K. Lighting selector
- L. Electric eye
- M. Flash outlet (flashcubes only)
- N. Film speed dial
- O. Lighting selector knob
- P. Battery compartment
- Q. Steel rollers
- R. View/focus window
- S. Back door latch
- T. Timer
- U. Battery for electric eye and shutter controls
- V. Battery for electronic timer
- W. Serial number

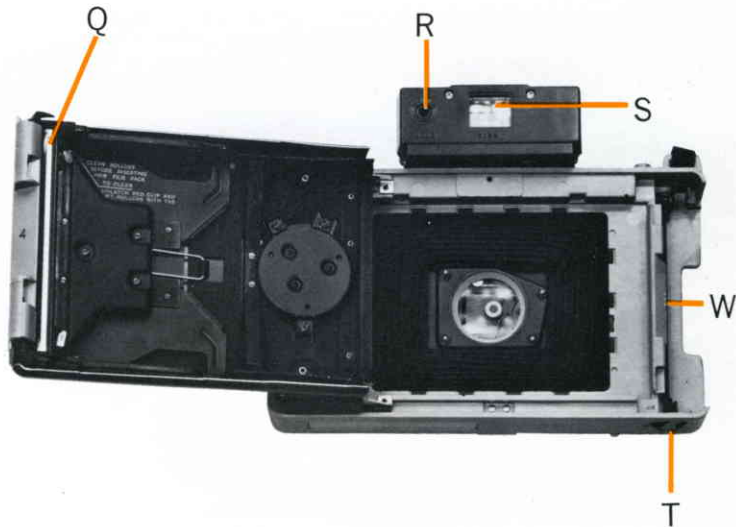
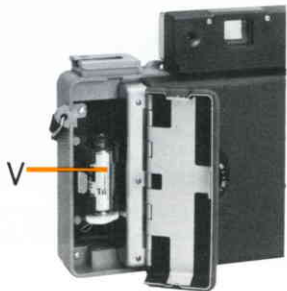
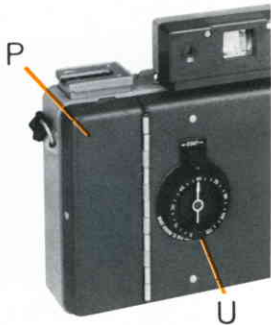


IMPORTANT: Keep rollers clean (page 42);
change batteries yearly (page 43).

THE MODEL 440 CAMERA

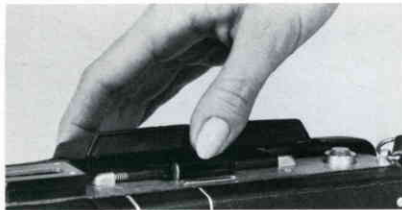


- A. Folding view/rangefinder
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- S. View window
- T. Back door latch
- U. Timer
- V. Battery for electric eye and shutter controls
- W. Serial number

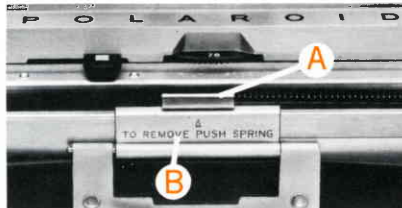


IMPORTANT: Keep rollers clean (page 42);
change batteries yearly (page 43).

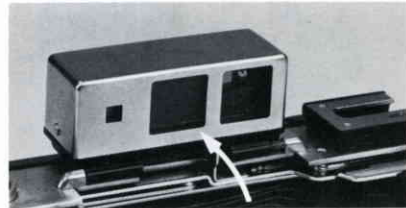
HOW TO OPEN AND CLOSE THE CAMERA



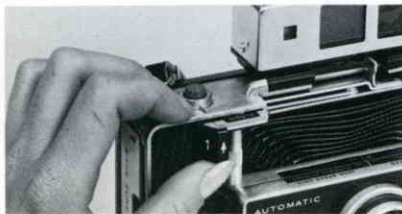
1. Magnet holds cover down. Lift back edge.



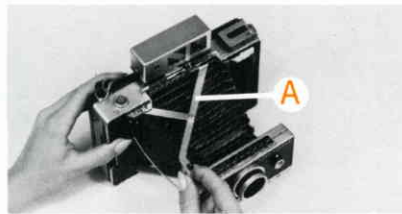
2. To remove it, push spring (A) and lift hinge (B). To replace, slide hinge down over spring.



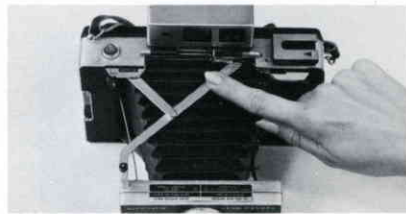
3. Lift finder up and back; magnet will grip it.



4. Raise button No. 1; this unlocks camera front.



5. Pull camera front out as far as it will go. Be sure locking bar (A) snaps into place. If not, you may get blurred or all-black pictures.

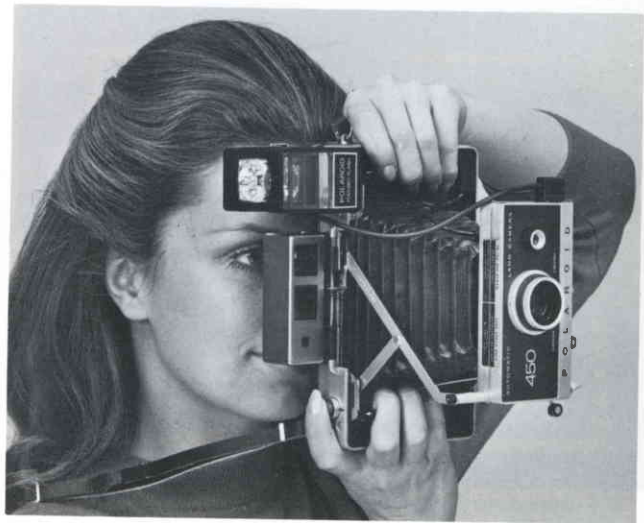


6. To close camera, press down on locking bar and push camera front in until it locks. Fold finder down gently.

HOW TO HOLD THE CAMERA



HORIZONTAL: Grip the two ends. Place your forefingers on the No. 1 buttons; you can easily shift the right forefinger to the No. 2 button. To steady the camera, press your elbows into your ribs; rest the camera against your nose.



VERTICAL: Grip the camera as you would for a horizontal picture, turn it so your right hand is below. Brace the camera against your forehead and face.

HOW TO AIM AND FOCUS THE MODEL 450 CAMERA

It's easy to get sharp, well framed pictures with the Model 450. It has a combined viewfinder and rangefinder made specially for it by the famous German firm Zeiss Ikon.

As you look through the window (A) you'll see two things: First, the viewfinder—a white frame line that shows how much of the scene will be in the picture. Second, the rangefinder—a bright spot in the center.

Hold the camera horizontal as shown. Place your forefingers on both No. 1 buttons and move them all the way to your left. Look through the finder window and aim the bright spot in the center at a subject about 4 ft. away.

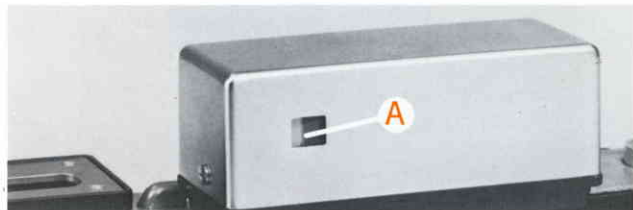
You should see two images of your target in the bright spot. This means the camera is not focused for that distance; if you made a picture now it would be out of focus and fuzzy.

Push the No. 1 buttons back and forth until the two images in the bright spot become one—sharp and clear. Now the camera is focused. The frame automatically adjusts to show what will be in the picture. Center your subject. Shoot.

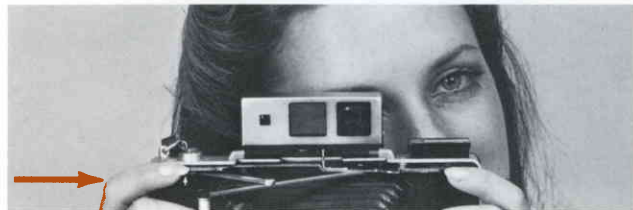
For vertical pictures, you can focus with the camera horizontal; turn it to vertical position to aim and shoot.

The closest focusing distance with the rangefinder is about $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft. If you want to come closer than $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft., you must use either the portrait or close-up kit described on page 45.

To get correct flash exposures, you must focus accurately (see page 15).



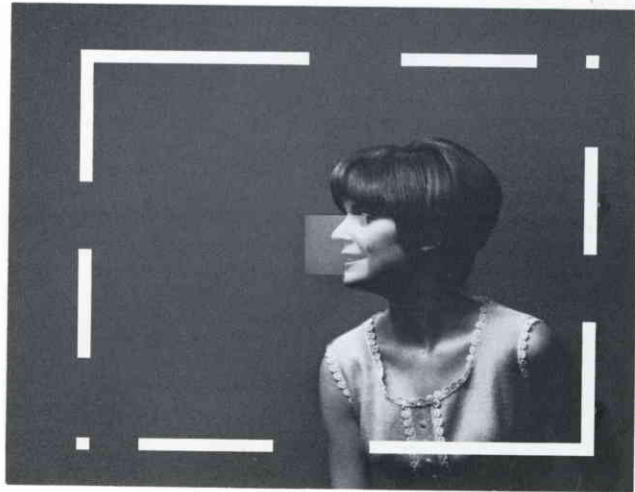
Look through here. Aim bright spot at subject.



Push No. 1 buttons back and forth; watch the bright spot.



OUT OF FOCUS: If you see two images of your subject in the bright spot, the camera is not focused for that distance.

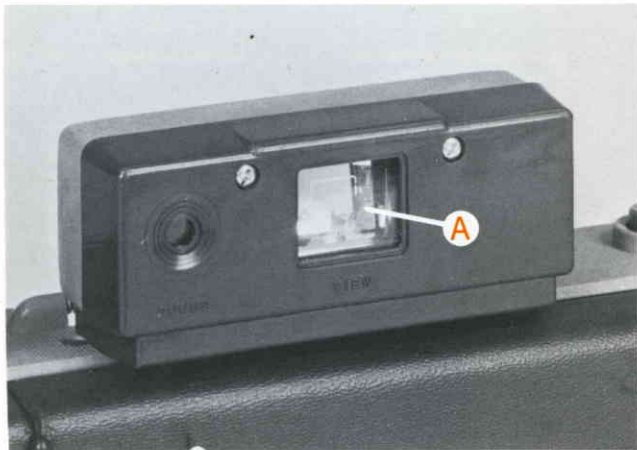


IN FOCUS: Move the No. 1 buttons until the two images in the bright spot blend into one that is sharp and clear.

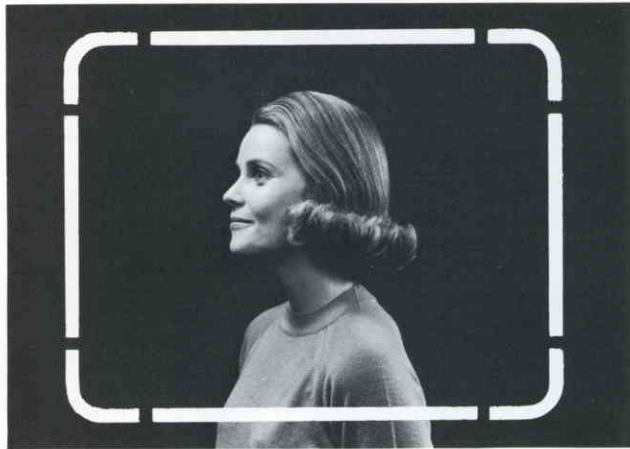
Keep your eye centered in the finder window or you will be unable to see the bright spot.

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HOW TO AIM AND FOCUS THE MODEL 440 CAMERA



Looking through the viewfinder window (A) you'll see a bright, white broken line. Frame the scene with this line. Always try to look through the center of the window and concentrate on your subject, not on the white line. If your subject is very



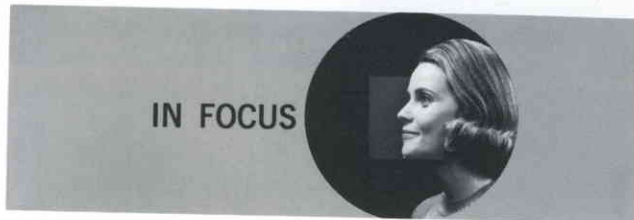
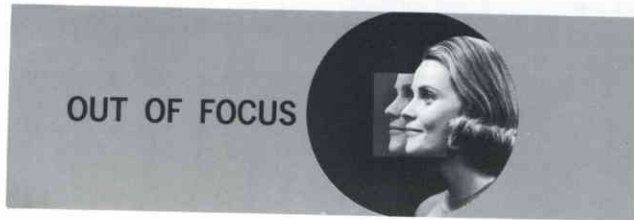
close (3½ ft., for example), allow a little extra space between your subject and the top frame line, as shown above. If not, you may accidentally cut off the top of someone's head in your picture.



Look through here (B) at the bright spot. ▲ ▼ Push No. 1 buttons.



Holding the camera horizontal, place your forefingers on both No. 1 buttons as shown and push them all the way to your left. Look through the FOCUS window (B) and aim the bright spot in the center at a nearby subject (about 4 ft. away, for example). You should see two images of your target in the



bright spot; this means that the camera is not focused for that distance. Push the No. 1 buttons back and forth until the two images become one — sharp and clear. Now the camera is focused. For vertical pictures, you can focus with the camera horizontal, turn it to aim and shoot.

To get correct flash exposures, you must focus accurately (see page 15).

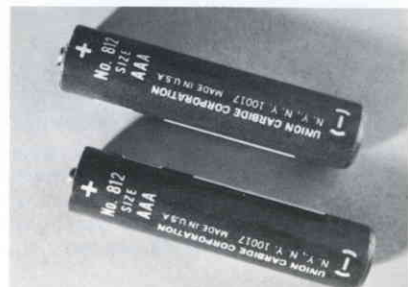
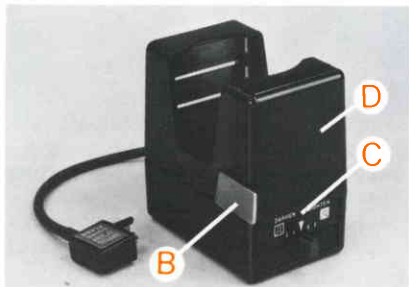
KNOW YOUR FLASH UNIT AND FLASHCUBES

The Polaroid Focused Flash unit is designed for use only with G.E. Hi-Power flashcubes, or equivalent. With the flash unit attached and plugged into the camera, the shutter is automatically set at a constant speed. In front of the flashcube there is a set of variable louvers (A). To get correctly exposed pictures, these louvers automatically open and close by the required amount as the camera is focused on the subject. The total flash range extends from 3½ ft. to about 10 ft. from the camera.

You must focus accurately, to get a correct exposure (see page 14). Each flashcube gives four flashes. After each flash you must push forward the lever (B) in order to rotate the cube in readiness for the next picture. After the fourth flash the lever will not return to its normal position, indicating that the cube must be changed. The light given by the flashcubes is balanced to resemble average daylight and will give excellent results with both Polacolor and black and white films. On the rear

of the flash unit is a Lighten/Darken control (C) for adjustment of individual flash exposures (see pages 17 and 37). The flash unit has a compartment (D) in the rear for two batteries.

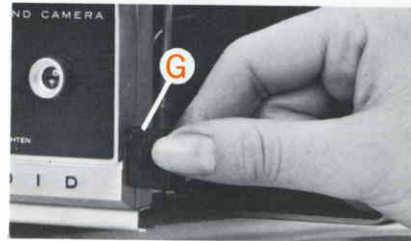
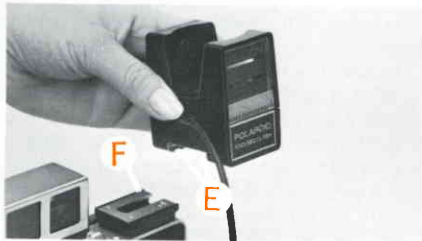
YOUR NEW FLASH UNIT DOES NOT CONTAIN BATTERIES. These are provided **separately** with the flash unit. Before you can take flash pictures, you must insert the batteries, as described on page 43.



HOW TO ATTACH AND REMOVE THE FLASH UNIT

Hold the flash unit as shown. Slide the rails (E) on the bottom of the unit onto the camera connector (F). Slide the unit on all the way, till it comes to a firm stop. Push the flash cord plug

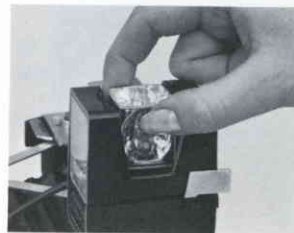
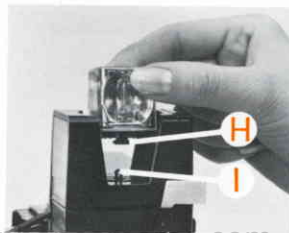
into the outlet (G). To remove the unit, pull out the plug and slide the unit off the camera connector.



HOW TO INSERT A FLASHCUBE

Hold the cube as shown, so its sides are parallel to the sides of the flash unit. Be sure that the cube socket (H) is directly above the pin (I) in the flash unit, and then push the cube down firmly so that (H) engages on (I). To remove a used cube, pull it up.

Use only G.E. Hi-Power flashcubes, or equivalent.



THE CUBE ROTATION LEVER

After each of the four flashes is fired, the flashcube must be rotated to the next flash position. This is done manually with the cube rotation lever (K). With the left thumb push the lever forward as far as it will go. **You must remember to push the lever, or you will not get a flash. It is a good idea to always do this just after you press the No. 3 button on the camera to reset the shutter (see page 25).**

When the lever is pushed after the fourth flash, it will not return automatically to its normal position, but will stay in the forward position. This serves as a reminder that the cube must be changed for a new one.

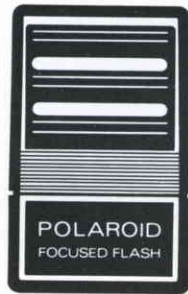
The lever will return to its normal position when the flashcube is pulled out.



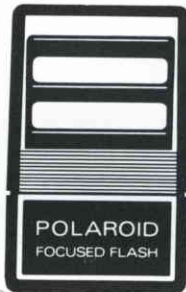
WHY YOU MUST FOCUS ACCURATELY WHEN USING FLASH

Focusing the camera automatically adjusts the opening of the louvers in the flash unit. This assures that, between a distance of $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft. and about 10 ft. a subject which is sharply focused will also receive the right amount of light from the flashcube to give a correctly exposed picture. For example, if a subject is 8 ft. from the camera, the light output from the flash unit must be greater than it would need to be for a subject $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft. away, if both are to receive the same exposure. Thus, at 8 ft. the louvers must be wider open than at a $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft. setting.

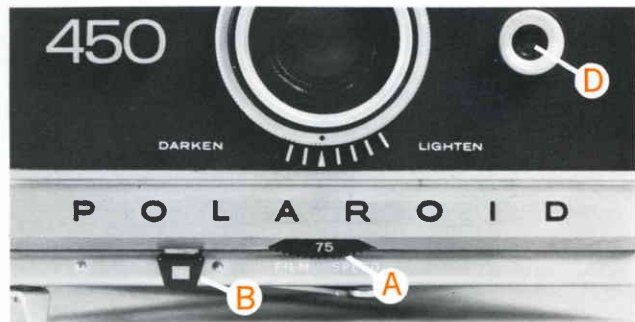
Top: CORRECT focus on subject $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft. away. The louvers opened the correct amount, to light the subject for a well exposed picture.



Bottom: INCORRECT focus. The subject distance was $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft. but the camera was focused for a greater distance. As a result the louvers were too wide open. The subject received too much light and the picture was overexposed.

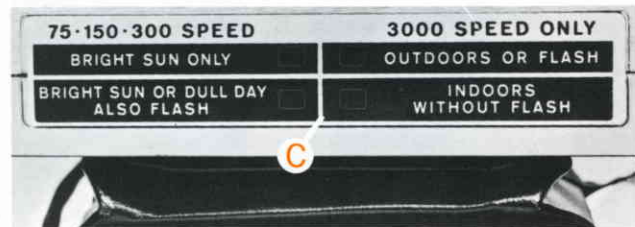


THE CONTROLS...AND WHAT THEY DO



A. The Film Speed Dial: It sets the camera for the kind of film you are using. For 75 speed color film, turn it to 75; for 3000 speed black and white film turn it to 3000. The dial has a strong spring and must be turned quite far to set it. The other numbers on the dial (besides 75 and 3000) are for films that may be sold in the future.

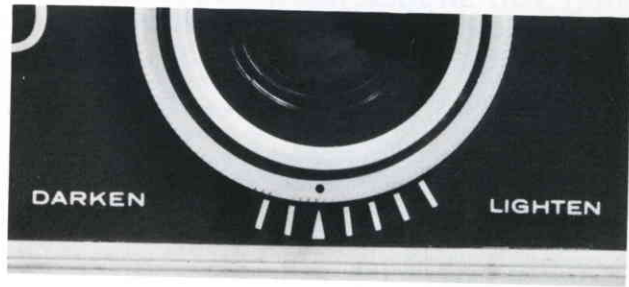
B & C. The Lighting Selector: It sets the camera for the kind of light with which the picture will be taken. Move the knob (B) sideways to put the yellow square (C) in the Lighting Selector (C) next to the label describing the lighting conditions. When using 3000 speed film look at the 3000 SPEED ONLY side; when using 75 speed color (or any film other than 3000 speed film) look at the 75, 150, 300 SPEED side.



D. The electric eye: The electric eye works only for non-flash pictures. When you press No. 2 button, the shutter opens. Instantly, the electric eye measures the brightness of the light reflected from the subject and times the closing of the shutter to give correct exposure.

The electric eye does not measure flash exposures (see page 12).

E. The camera Lighten/Darken control, for pictures made without flash: Turning this L/D control adjusts the electric eye so you can make your picture lighter or darker than it would be if the L/D control were left at the Normal position (shown here). **This control has no effect on pictures made with flash.** For more details about the camera L/D control, see page 36.



F. The flash Lighten/Darken control: Turning this L/D control adjusts the amount of light coming from the flash unit so you can make a flash picture lighter or darker than it would be if the L/D control were left at the Normal position (shown here). For more details about its use, see page 37.



WHAT YOU SHOULD KNOW ABOUT YOUR FILM

This camera uses two types of Polaroid Land pack films: 3000 speed black and white, Type 107, and 75 speed color, Type 108. There may be additional types of film in the future.

You must know the film speed number, 3000 or 75, to set the camera controls correctly.

A film pack contains all the materials to make eight pictures. For each picture there is a piece of negative film, a sheet of print paper, and a thin foil container (the pod) filled with the jelly-like chemicals needed to develop the picture.

After snapping the picture, you start development by pulling a piece of paper out of the camera. This drags the exposed negative, a sheet of print paper, and a pod of chemicals between two steel rollers. The pressure of the

rollers squashes the pod, spreading the chemicals between the negative and print paper to form a picture "sandwich".

The picture develops outside the camera. After the recommended development time you separate the sandwich and there is your finished picture.

PROTECTION OF FILM AND CAMERA

Extreme heat and high humidity can damage your film (and also your camera), especially after the film pack has been placed in the camera. Don't leave film, or a loaded camera, in direct sun or in a car during hot weather. The best storage place in a closet is near the bottom, where the air is cooler. Don't unwrap film until you are ready to use it.

CAUTION: Please be sure to read the important notice inside the back cover.



An important label: On some color film packs you may see a label (A) advising you to turn the Lighten/Darken control to a special setting for all pictures made with that pack. Please do so, or your pictures may be too dark.

HOW TO LOAD A FILM PACK



Open the top of the box. Pull out the film package. Handle it gently, carefully. Hold the package near the edges. **Don't press hard on the middle of the package.** Starting at the corner, tear open the entire side of the foil bag along the dotted line and remove the film pack. **Discard the moisture absorbing card (A) supplied with color film.** Handle the pack

A special request!

As soon as you open the film pack you will begin to accumulate waste paper. There will be more when you develop the pictures. We hope that it won't become litter in the streets or be scattered around the landscape.

What to do with the waste paper? Usually, it will fit into an empty foil bag or film box. Or, if you're planning to take lots of outdoor pictures, bring along a paper bag or other container for waste. Everyone will appreciate this little extra effort on your part.

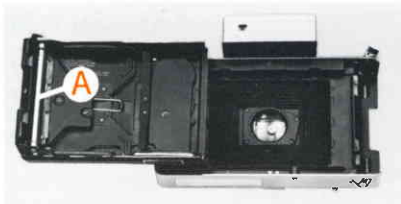
by the edges only. With color film there's a set of mounts; with black and white film there's a coater. Please read the instruction sheet. Save the box to carry prints in safely. It can also be very useful when coating black and white prints.

Always open the package and load film in the shade, not in direct sunlight, to avoid fogging the film.

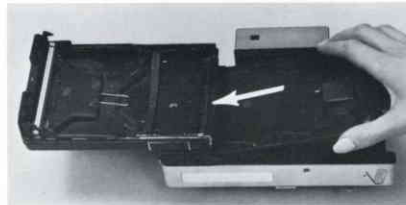
LOADING (Cont.)



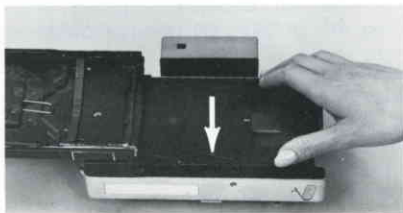
1. Push the back door latch; the door will pop up.



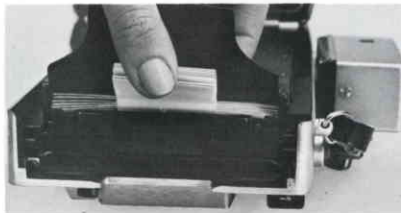
2. Open it all the way. Are the rollers (A) clean? If not, clean them as described on page 42.



3. Hold the film pack by the edges as shown, and push the closed end of the pack under the door hinge against spring tension.

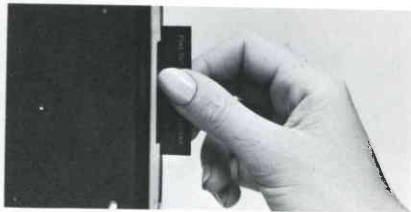


4. Push the pack down into the camera.

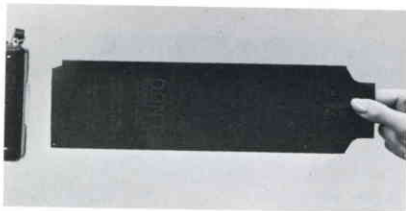


5. & 6. Check to be sure that the white tabs are not caught between the film pack and the camera body. Close the back door. Press both sides firmly to be sure that both sides latch. The black tab of the safety cover must stick out of the small slot. If not, reopen the back, lead the tab out.





7. Grip the black tab. This is the end of the safety cover.



8. Pull the safety cover all the way out of the camera without stopping. Don't rip it.



9. With the safety cover out, a white tab (A) should stick out of the small slot (No. 4). Don't pull the tab. You're now ready for picture No. 1.

IF NO WHITE TAB APPEARS



1. If there's no white tab in the No. 4 slot, do the following in the shade or indoors, not in bright sunlight.



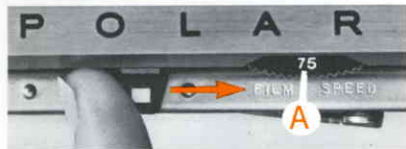
2. Open the back of the camera part way and, without disturbing or moving the film pack, push the white tab out into the open.



3. Close the back of the camera, making sure that both sides are locked securely and the white tab is outside, in the No. 4 slot.

HOW TO SET THE CAMERA FOR FLASH AND DAYLIGHT PICTURES

FOR 75 SPEED COLOR



Film Speed Dial (A): Set it to 75.

Lighting Selector: Move the knob to set the yellow square as shown for almost all color pictures.

BRIGHT SUN ONLY is a special purpose setting; use it as described on p. 40.

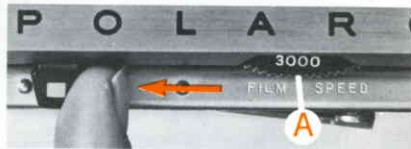
Before you can take a picture, the No. 3 button on the camera front must be down (see pages 25 and 27).



Lighten/Darken controls: Set them to the Normal position (shown) unless a label on the back of the film pack (A) shows a special setting. You can open the back of a loaded camera to see if there is such a label. If you do this carefully in the shade or indoors and don't move the pack, the film will not be damaged.



FOR 3000 SPEED BLACK AND WHITE



3000 SPEED ONLY

 OUTDOORS OR FLASH

 INDOORS
WITHOUT FLASH

Film Speed Dial (A): Set it to 3000.

Lighting Selector: Move the knob to set the yellow square as shown for all flash pictures and almost all outdoor daylight pictures.

INDOORS WITHOUT FLASH is a special purpose setting for dim light; see p. 38.

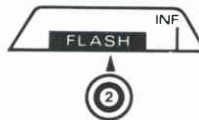
Before you can take a picture, the No. 3 button on the camera front must be down (see pages 25 and 27).



▲ For flash. ▼ For daylight.

Lighten/Darken controls: Leave them at the Normal position (shown) unless you want to make a picture lighter or darker.

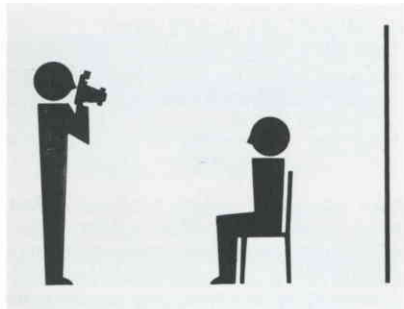
IN BRIGHT DAYLIGHT ONLY



Fast focus for action pictures: With 3000 speed film and the Lighting Selector set for OUTDOORS OR FLASH only. Set the camera so that the arrow on the camera is at the letter S of the word FLASH on the movable scale, as shown. In this way you will get sharp pictures from about 3 ft. to well beyond the range in which you would normally take action shots, without the need to focus with the rangefinder for each picture. This method is particularly useful when photographing sports and other lively activities in bright daylight, in the near to medium range.

Don't try to use this setting for flash pictures or with color film at any time.

HOW TO MAKE FLASH PICTURES



PLACE SUBJECT: Try to have your subject near a light colored wall or other light background.

PLACE YOURSELF: You can shoot from any distance between 3½ and 10 ft. For the most striking pictures, get close to your subject and get a large image.

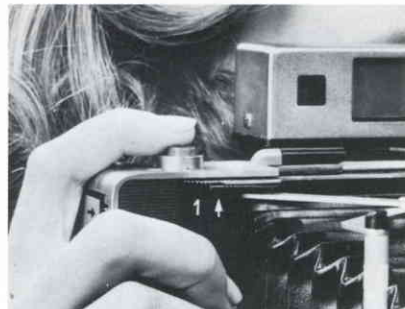
CHECK that the camera controls are set correctly (see pages 22, 23).

Be sure that a flash cube is inserted correctly in the flash unit (see page 13).



1. AIM AND FOCUS ACCURATELY: Frame your subject in the viewfinder. Push the No. 1 buttons until the bright spot in the rangefinder shows a single clear image of the most important part of your subject. Then reframe your subject in the bright lines of the viewfinder.

You must focus accurately to get a correctly exposed flash picture (see page 15).



2. SHOOT: Press button No. 2. Press it smoothly and slowly. Hold the camera quite still until you hear a loud click and the flash fires.

AVOID GETTING BLURRED FLASH PICTURES by making quite sure that neither the camera nor the subject moves during the exposure.



3. RESET: Immediately after snapping a picture, press No. 3 button down firmly until it locks and stays down. This resets the shutter so you'll be ready for the next picture.

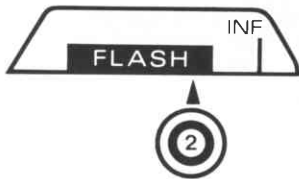


4. ADVANCE FLASH CUBE: Press the cube rotation lever forward as far as it will go, to prepare you for the next flash. See also page 14.

YOU ARE NOW READY TO DEVELOP THE PICTURE. SEE PAGE 28.

DO NOT SHOOT FLASH PICTURES FROM FURTHER THAN 10 FT.

The recommended range for good flash pictures (3½ to 10 ft.) is shown by the flash range indicator, (right). If, after focusing the camera, the arrow points at the black bar, as shown, you are within the flash range. If the arrow points beyond the bar, come closer and refocus before shooting.



FLASH PICTURE HINTS

Line up groups: Try to have everyone about the same distance from the camera so they'll be lighted evenly.

Have plenty of color: White, black, and gray don't improve color pictures.

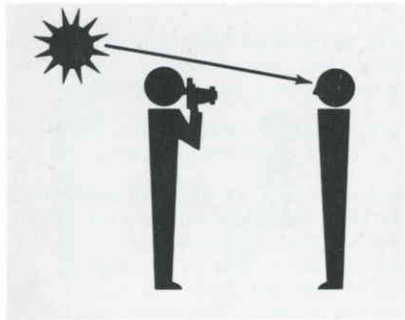
Medium sized rooms with light walls are best: In such a setting a lot of light, which would otherwise be lost, is reflected back onto the subject. The further you are from the subject, the more important it is to have such reflective surfaces nearby.

Spare the eyes: Let your subjects look elsewhere than right at the camera.

Flash don'ts: Don't try to make flash pictures in daylight. Don't shoot flash pictures in explosive atmospheres.

GET CLOSE TO YOUR SUBJECT AND GET A LARGE IMAGE.

HOW TO MAKE DAYLIGHT PICTURES



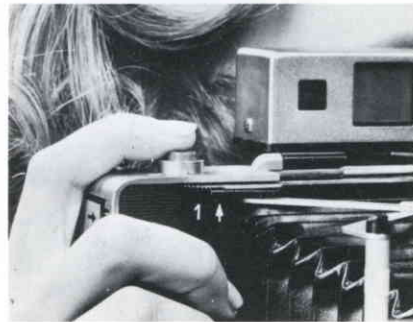
STAND so the light on the subject is coming from behind you or from the side, but not from in front of the camera.

CHECK that the camera controls are set correctly (see pages 22, 23).

BE SURE that the flash unit is not plugged into the camera. If it is, the electric eye will not function.



1. AIM AND FOCUS: Frame your subject in the viewfinder. Push the No. 1 buttons until the bright spot in the rangefinder shows a single clear image of the most important part of your subject. Then reframe your subject in the bright lines of the viewfinder.



2. SHOOT: Press button No. 2 smoothly and slowly, without moving the camera, until you hear a loud click. When shooting in the shade or in dim light, hold No. 2 down and don't move until you hear a second click as the shutter closes. Then let No. 2 button come up.



3. RESET: Immediately after snapping a picture, press No. 3 button down firmly until it locks and stays down. This resets the shutter so you'll be ready for the next picture.

YOU ARE NOW READY TO DEVELOP THE PICTURE. SEE PAGE 28.

DAYLIGHT PICTURE HINTS

The best light for pictures of people: On a very bright, hazy day the light is even and the shadows are soft.

Move in close: The bigger your subject is in the print, the more color and detail you'll be able to see.

Have plenty of color: Look for subjects and backgrounds with big areas of strong, bright colors.

Watch the background: The light on it should be just about as bright as the light on the subject.

Keep an eye on the temperature: Cold or very hot weather can affect the quality of your pictures. Be sure to read page 31, which explains how temperature affects your pictures.



Lighting to avoid: Bright light behind the subject will "fool" the electric eye. Your subject will be too dark.

