

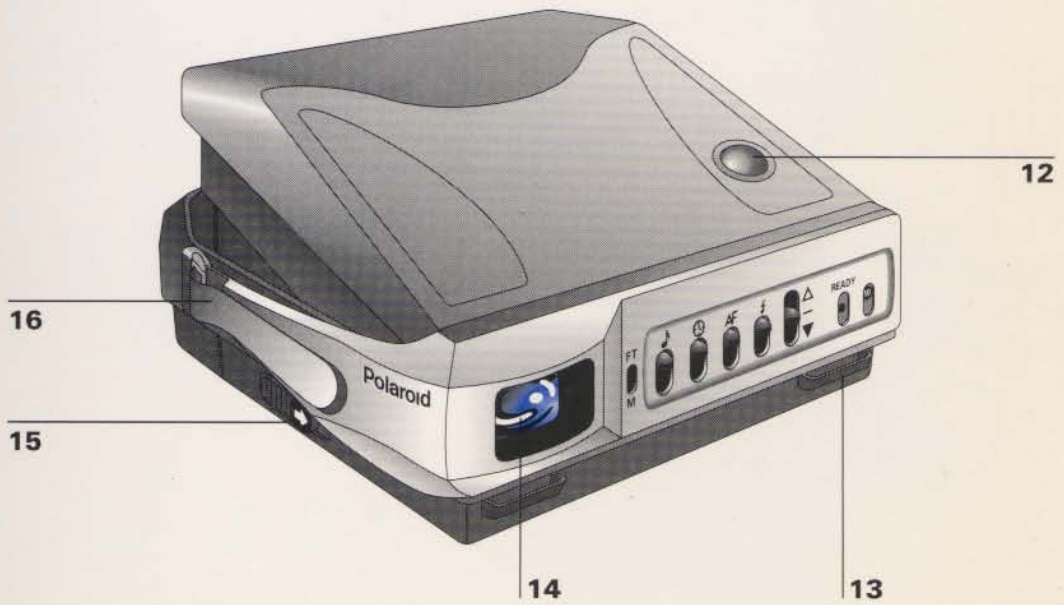
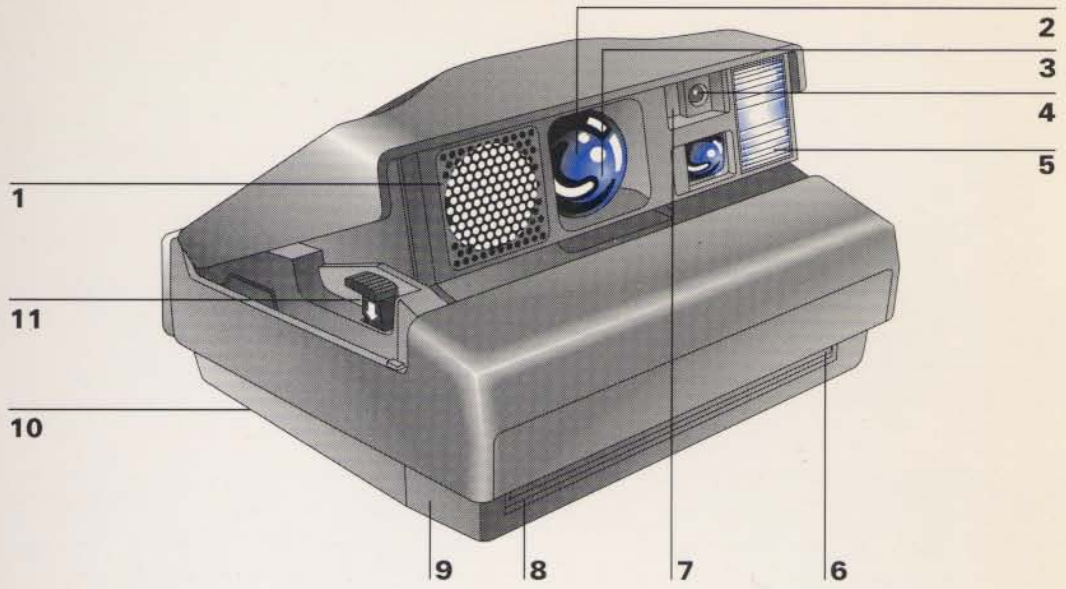
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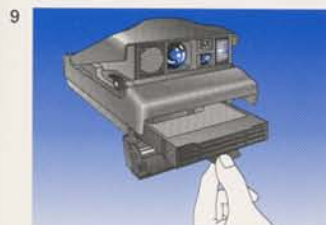
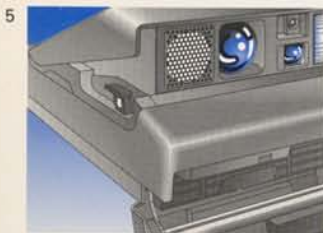
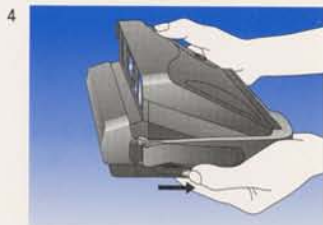
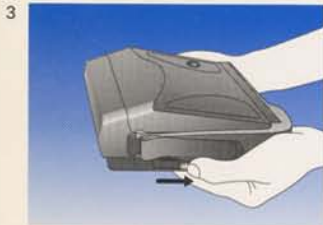
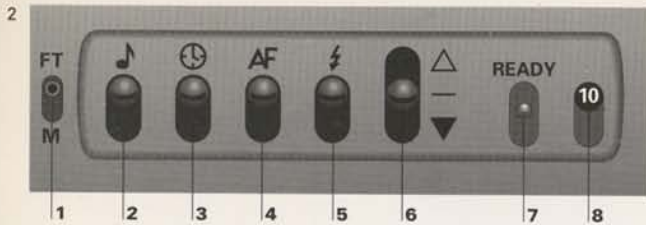
Polaroid



Strelizia

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Throughout the text you will find a series of numbers. Each of these refers to a picture on the fold-out pages.

The film

Use **only** Polaroid Image color film. Each film pack provides 10 color pictures and contains a battery that powers both the camera and the electronic flash.

Check the film expiration date on every film box to be sure the film is fresh.

The camera (picture 1)

- 1 Sonar rangefinder (sends out sound waves to measure distance to subject)
- 2 Three-element, 125mm lens
- 3 Automatic shutter system – speed/aperture variable (speeds range from 1/245 of a second to 2.8 seconds; apertures from f/10 to f/45)
- 4 Red light (indicates self-timer switch is on)
- 5 Electronic flash (from 1/3000 to 1/20,000 of a second)
- 6 Film shade (protects picture from light as it exits the camera)
- 7 Photocell (silicon photo-diode; measures light from the scene and from the flash)
- 8 Film exit slot

- 9 Film door
- 10 Tripod socket (on the bottom of the camera)
- 11 Film door release button
- 12 Shutter button
- 13 Neckstrap connector
- 14 Viewfinder
- 15 Release latch (to open and close the camera)
- 16 Adjustable hand strap

The control panel (picture 2)

- 1 Meters or feet switch (slide it up to change the distance display in the viewfinder to feet)
- 2 Audible signal switch (slide it down to turn off all sound signals)
- 3 Self-timer switch (slide it down to turn self-timer on)
- 4 Autofocus switch (slide it down to turn off autofocus when photographing through glass)
- 5 Flash switch (slide it down to turn off the electronic flash)
- 6 Lighten/darken control
- 7 Green light (indicates flash is ready)
- 8 Picture counter (counts down to indicate remaining pictures)

Basic operating instructions

Opening and closing the camera

To open the camera: Place both hands as shown (picture 3). Slide the release latch **back**. The camera will open automatically.

To close the camera: Hold the camera as shown (picture 4). Slide the release latch **back**. Push the cover down until both sides lock.

When you have finished using the camera, close it to protect the lens.

Check the control panel

Before you load the film, be sure all the switches are aligned as shown (picture 2). This way, the camera will be fully automatic.

Load the film

Use only Polaroid Image color film. Push the film door release button **down** (picture 5). The film door will open.

Hold the film pack by its edges only (picture 6) and slide it all the way into the camera.

As soon as you close the film door, **the battery in the film pack will power the camera** and you will see

- the film cover eject
- the picture counter set to "10"
- a green light that shows the flash is ready to fire.

To remove an empty film pack: After you have taken the 10th picture, you will hear 3 chimes to remind you to remove the empty film pack.

To remove the pack, push the film door release button **down**. Pull the film pack out by the colored tab.

When the camera contains an empty film pack

- you will hear **three chimes** when you open the camera
- you will hear **three chimes** and see a **flashing zero** in the viewfinder when you press the shutter button halfway and hold it.

Position your subject

Indoors, your subject should be within the **60cm to 4,6m** (2 to 15 ft.) flash range and, for best results, near a light-colored background.

Outdoors, your subject should be **at least 60cm** (2 ft.) away.

Automatic focusing

When you press the shutter button, sound waves (at frequencies beyond our range of hearing) are sent to the **central part** of the scene. A built-in computer measures the time it takes the sound waves to reach the scene and the echo to return and uses this measurement to provide the correct lens setting.

- **Be sure the sound waves have a clear path to your subject.** If an object near the central part of the scene prevents the sound waves from reaching your subject, the lens will focus on that object, causing your subject to be unsharp.
- When photographing more than one person, focus and illumination are improved if **everyone is at about the same distance from the camera.**

The lighten/darken control

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

To make the picture lighter: Slide the control **all the way up (a)**.

To make the picture darker: Slide the control **all the way down (b)**.

As soon as you have finished retaking the picture, return the control to the **center position (c)**.



Lighten **Darken** **Normal**

Important: When the background of a flash picture is too dark but your subject is well illuminated

- be sure the lighten/darken control is in the **center position**
- place your subject **near a light-colored background**, keeping both within the **60cm to 4.6m** (2 to 15 ft.) flash range
- retake the picture.

The electronic flash

The quick-recharge system: When your subject is close, less energy is needed for the flash than when your subject is farther away. In conventional flash systems, unused energy is wasted. Polaroid's thyristor flash allows this energy to be saved, resulting in faster recharge times – usually less than a second.

The flash will automatically begin to charge every time you

- load film into the camera, or
- press the shutter button halfway, or
- take a picture, or
- open the camera.

When the green light comes on, the flash is ready to fire. The light will stay on for 20 to 30 seconds.

If you wish to take a picture and the green light has gone off, press the shutter button **halfway**. You can take the picture when the green light comes on again.

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

Every time you take a picture, your camera's built-in electronic flash blends light from the scene with just enough flash to give you the best possible picture.

In the shade, the flash will automatically supply the additional light needed to produce a pleasing photograph.

In bright sunlight, your camera will blend the sunlight with just the right amount of flash to soften shadows and reveal the facial details you expect to see in the picture.

The self-timer

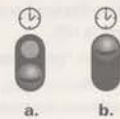
Place the camera on a tripod or other steady support. Frame your picture in the viewfinder and press the shutter button halfway to be sure you get the green "good picture" symbol in the viewfinder. Release the shutter button.

Slide the self-timer switch **down (a)**. You now have **12 seconds** to get into your picture.

During the first **10 seconds**, the camera will beep and you will see a flashing red light on the front of the camera.

2 seconds before the camera takes the picture, the red light will stay on and the beeps will become a steady signal.

After the camera has taken the picture, it will not eject the film until you slide the self-timer switch **up (b)**. To avoid a double exposure, **do not close the camera before you slide the switch up.**



Whenever you want to stop the 12-second countdown, slide the switch **up** and the timer will turn off.

To photograph a distant scene through glass

To avoid focusing on the glass and getting a flash reflection, turn off the autofocus and flash systems by sliding **both switches down**, as shown.



When you turn off the autofocus system the lens sets for distant scenes and the picture has to be taken a special way.

- Be sure the scene is **at least 4.6m** (15 ft.) from the camera and **in daylight**.
- Frame the picture in the viewfinder and press the shutter button halfway (you will not see a distance display because the autofocus system is off).
- When you see the green "good picture" symbol, take the picture.
- If you hear a beep and see the flashing yellow "caution" symbol, there is not enough light to take a good picture.

Important: When you have finished taking the picture, slide both the autofocus and flash switches **up** to turn the system back on.

Trouble-free picture taking

Be sure the soundwaves have a clear path to your subject.

If an object in the foreground prevents the soundwaves from reaching your subject, the lens will focus on the foreground object, causing your subject to be out of focus.

Center your subject in the picture.

When the subject is not centered, the soundwaves will pass by it and measure the distance to the background. The lens will then focus on the background, causing the subject to be unsharp.

If you wish to keep your subject off center, frame it in the middle of the viewfinder and press and **hold** the shutter button **halfway** to get the correct lens setting. Without releasing the shutter button, reframe your subject off center and press the button the rest of the way to take the picture.

Avoid subject movement after the shutter button is pressed halfway.

If you wish to reposition your subject or yourself after pressing the shutter button halfway, **release the shutter button**. Make the changes, recheck the viewfinder display and take the picture.

Hold the camera steady.

In low light, with a subject beyond the flash range, hold the camera steady or place it on a firm support.

Avoid bright backgrounds, or light sources in the central part of the scene.

Bright window light or central light sources can cause the camera's photocell to underexpose the subject.

Temperature

Extreme temperatures may cause prints to have incorrect colors.

When the temperature is below 13°C (55°F), keep camera and film warm. Above 35°C (95°F), keep camera and film as cool as possible. Avoid storing them in hot places.

Picture care

As the picture develops, its image area is dry because the development process takes place inside the film. This allows you to stack developing pictures.

During the first 60 seconds of development, handle the picture gently. Fanning or bending the picture will disturb the development process. Wind can also affect development as the picture exits the camera. You can delay ejecting the picture by holding the shutter button down until you can protect the picture from the wind. Hold the developing picture by its wide white border.

At temperatures below 55°F (13°C), immediately place the developing picture (being careful not to bend it) in a warm pocket for at least a minute. Or, if you are near a warm place, hold the shutter button down to delay ejecting the picture. Also keep the developing picture away from hot surfaces such as the hood of a car.

Developer rollers

The developer rollers inside the film door (picture 9) must be kept clean to avoid repeated spots or bar patterns on pictures. Clean rollers with a damp, lint-free cloth.

Lens

The glass-coated lens is abrasion-resistant so scratches and wear that occur over time are reduced. To remove fingerprints, breathe on the lens and wipe with a soft, clean tissue. Do not use silicone-treated eyeglass tissue as it will leave a coating on the lens.

Copies and enlargements

Beautiful copies and enlargements can be made from your favorite pictures. For copy service information, contact your dealer or the nearest Polaroid office.

For information and help

If you are unable to get good pictures, review this instruction book.

Picture problems are often due to incorrect use of the camera. If you need further help, and before you return your camera for repair, please see your dealer or contact the nearest Polaroid office.

If you write, please explain the nature of the problem and, if possible, enclose sample pictures. Include your return address.

Warranty

If this camera proves defective within **5 years** of the original purchase date, we will repair it, or, at our option, replace it free of charge with a camera of the same or equivalent model. We will make no charges for labor, service or parts.

This warranty does not cover damage caused by accident, misuse or tampering with the camera. Repairs to correct such damage will be made at a reasonable charge.

To take advantage of this warranty, the camera must be returned to, and repaired by, one of the Polaroid Service Centers.

The above warranty and provisions do not affect your statutory rights.