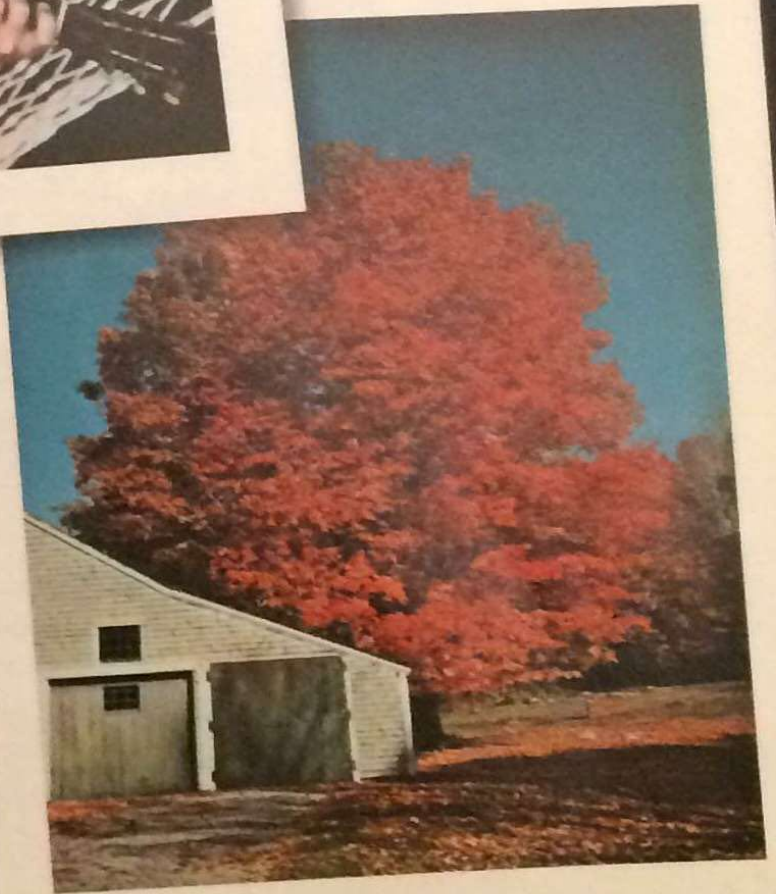
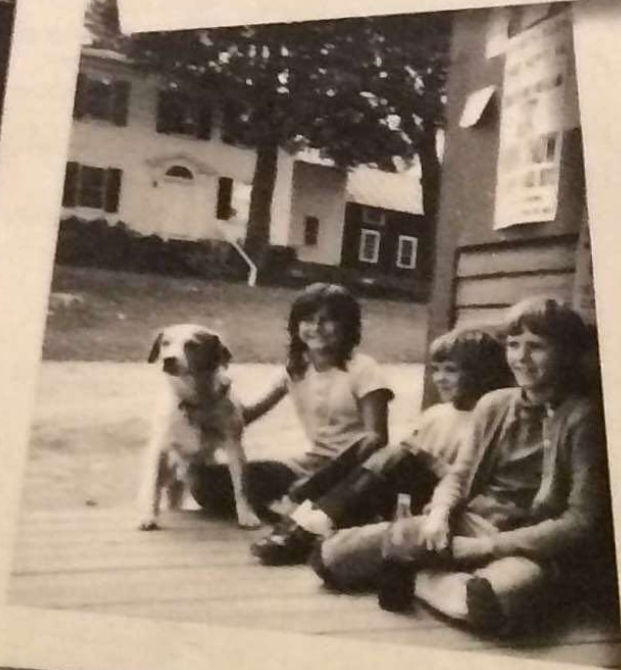
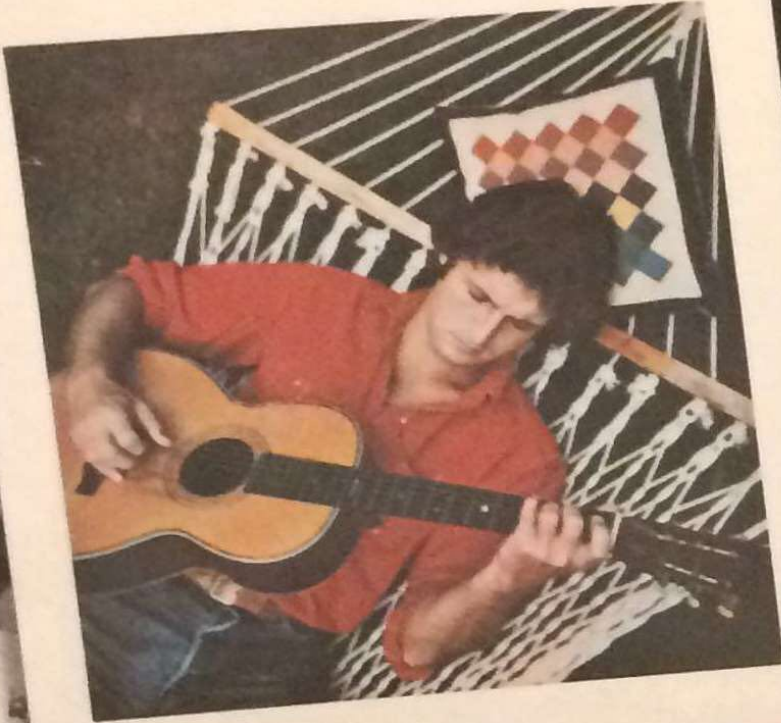


Super Shooter



Contents

This book explains the operation of both the Polaroid Super Shooter and Super Shooter Plus Land cameras. If you own a Super Shooter Plus camera, please read the Development Timer instructions on page 4.

Camera instructions

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Additional information

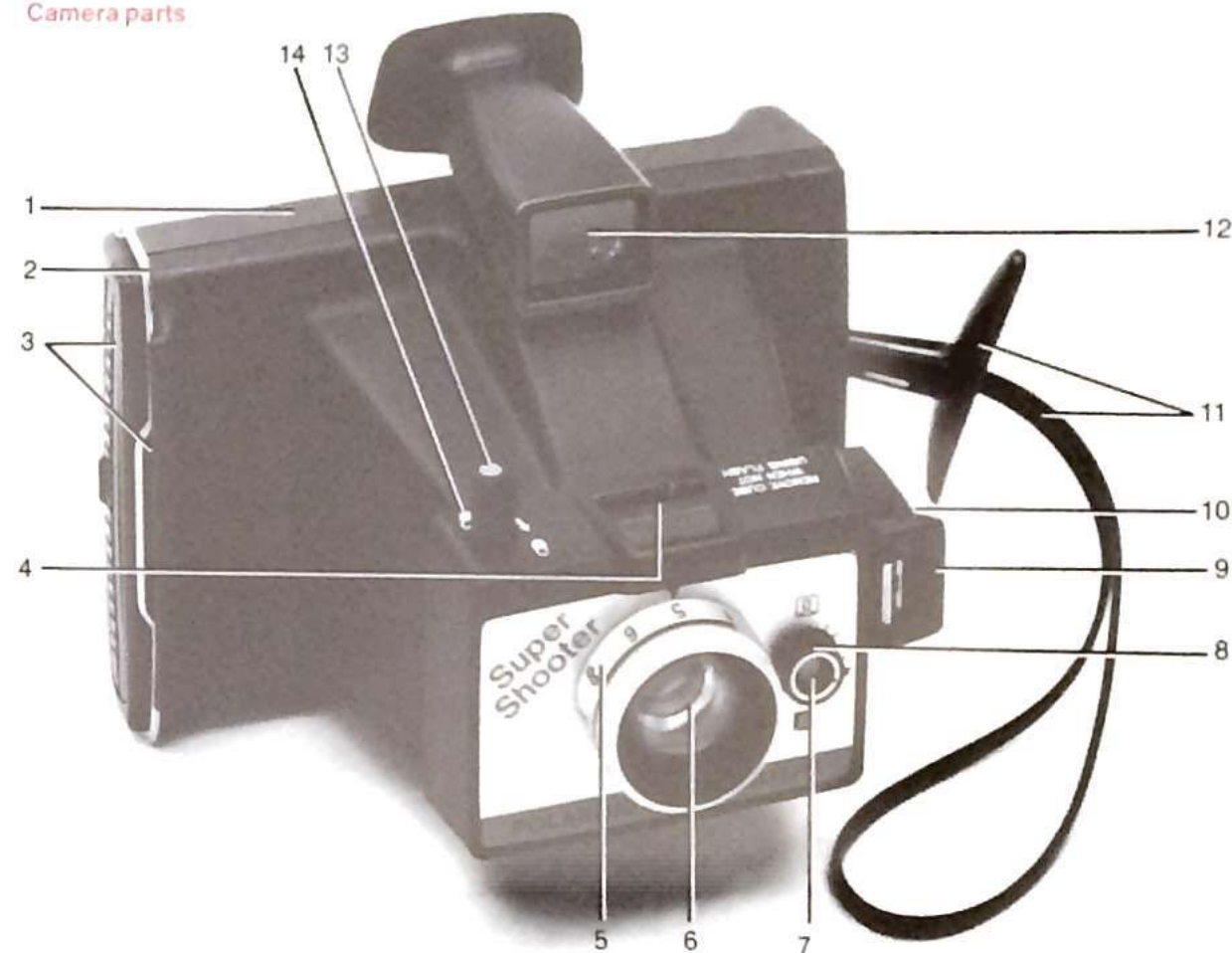
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For assistance: If you ever have a question about your camera or pictures, or if you ever believe your camera may need repair, call Customer Service... toll-free (see page 21). Often, we can help you use your camera again right away.



Please don't litter.

Camera parts



1. Back door
2. Back door latch
3. Film tab slots
4. Film Selector
5. Distance Scale
6. Lens (114mm., f/9.2, 3-element)
7. Electric eye

8. Lighten/Darken control
9. Flashcube socket
10. Flash shield
11. Wrist strap and T-handle
12. Viewfinder
13. Shutter button

14. Shutter lock
The shutter button should be locked whenever the camera is not in use. This will prevent accidental battery drainage. Rotate the button clockwise to lock it.

The camera serial number is located inside the back door, near the hinge.

Developer spreader

The developer spreader is a removable set of rollers located inside the camera back. The rollers must be kept clean at all times. See page 24.



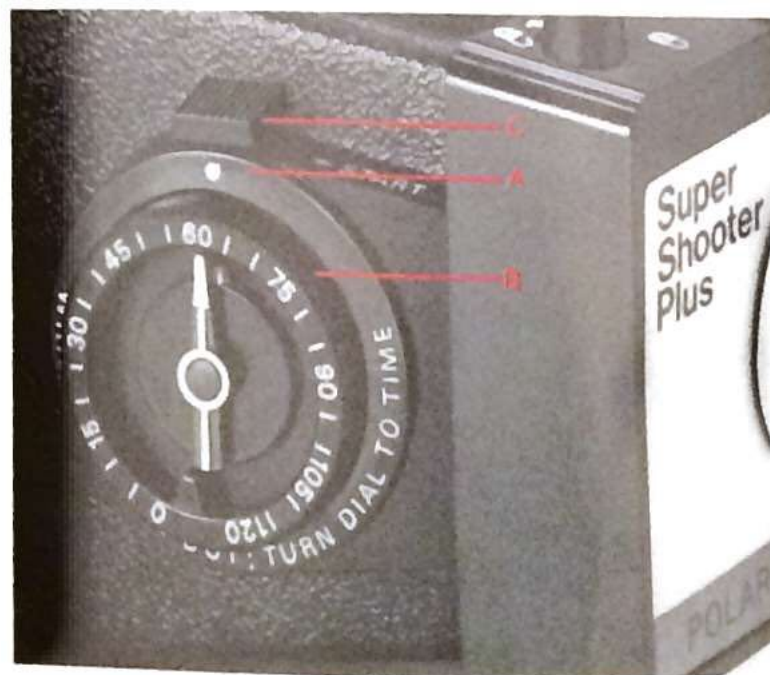
The Development Timer on the Super Shooter Plus camera

Use the Timer to time the development of your pictures.

Before you take a picture, set the Timer. First, wind the arrow clockwise so it points to the dot (A). Then, turn the number dial (B) so the amount of time specified in the film instructions is opposite the arrow.

To start the Timer, push the button (C).

Owners of Super Shooter cameras should time the development of their pictures with a watch, or with the accessory Development Timer #126, available from dealers.



Your camera operates on batteries

There are two size AA, 1.5 volt alkaline batteries inside your camera. These batteries operate the exposure controls (shutter and electric eye), and provide the power to fire the flash.

The batteries must be fresh and installed correctly in order for your camera to work properly. See page 25 for information about testing the batteries. They should be changed at least yearly.

Before using your camera use a pencil to write, in the area (A), the date on which new batteries should be installed. Do this each time you change batteries.

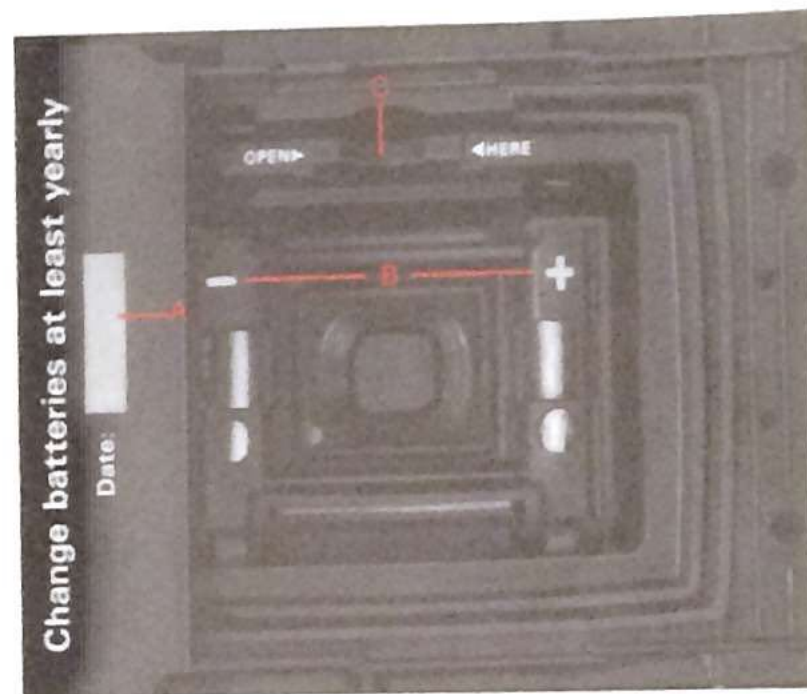
How to change the batteries:

Open the back of the camera as you would to load film (see page 7), and locate the battery compartment (B).

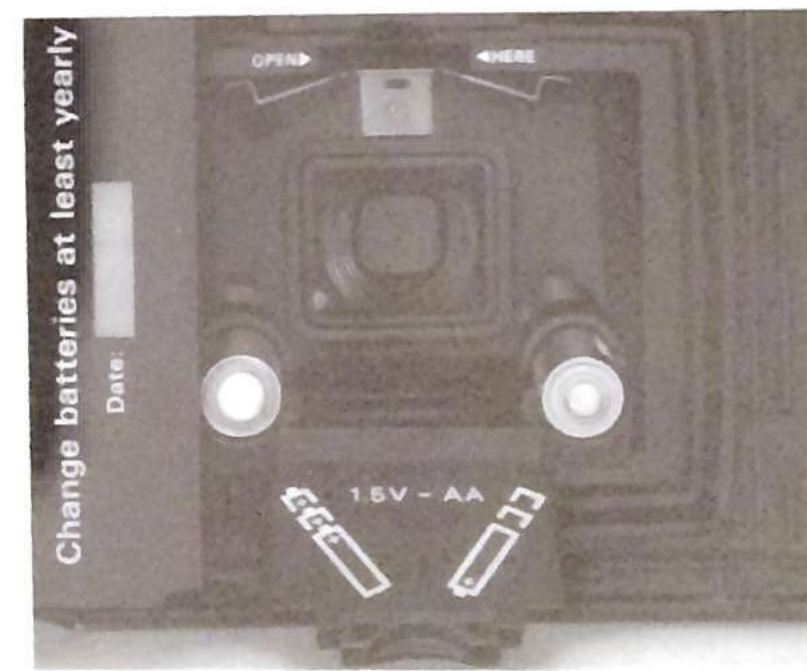
To open, pull down on the fingergrip (C). Pull the compartment all the way open. The battery compartment is shown all the way open in the bottom picture, right.

Insert fresh alkaline batteries with the + terminals facing in the directions indicated.

Close the holder. Be sure it is latched securely.



Change batteries at least yearly



Change batteries at least yearly

Film, flashcubes

Film

Your camera takes all these Polaroid Land film types:

- New, improved Polacolor 2 Type 108 color film
- Type 108 color film
- Type 107 high-speed black & white film
- Type 105 Positive/Negative black & white film

Each of these types produces eight prints, $3\frac{1}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{4}$ in. (approx. 8.2×10.3 cm), per pack. Type 105 film also produces eight negatives which can be used to make high quality enlargements.

- Type 88 square-format color film
- Type 87 square-format, high-speed black & white film

Both types produce eight prints, $3\frac{1}{4} \times 3\frac{3}{8}$ in. (approx. 8.2×8.3 cm), per pack.

Complete information about the use of each film type is packed with the film.

Please read the CAUTION notice on page 26.



Flashcubes

For indoor pictures, use flash.

Hi-power flashcubes are recommended since they give you the best flash range (4 to 12 feet). You can also use regular flashcubes, for distances of 4 to about 8 feet.

Do not use flash outdoors in daylight. Never use flash in explosive atmospheres. Do not use flash closer to your subject than 4 ft.



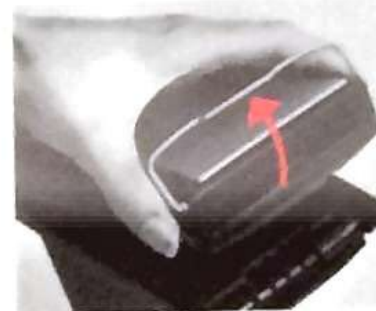
To insert a flashcube: Swing out the flash shield (A). Hold the flashcube at a 45° angle and push it into the socket.

Wind the cube as far as it will go, in the direction of the arrows. If you use a partially-used cube, wind it as far as it will go, remove it, and then reinsert it so that a used bulb faces down and a fresh bulb faces forward.

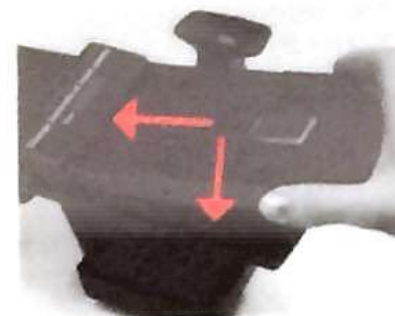
How to load film



Always load your camera away from direct sunlight. Open the film package by tearing along one edge.



Unlock the camera back by raising the latch. Open the camera back all the way.



Slide the pack into the camera, as shown.

Rectangular-format film packs will slide all the way in. Square-format film packs will stop automatically in the correct position.



Check to be sure that no white tabs are caught between the film pack and the camera body by raising them slightly with your finger, as shown. Do not pull apart any of the white tabs.



Close and latch the camera back.



Hold the camera by the T-handle, as shown. Pull the black tab (safety cover) straight and all the way out of the camera.

Camera settings

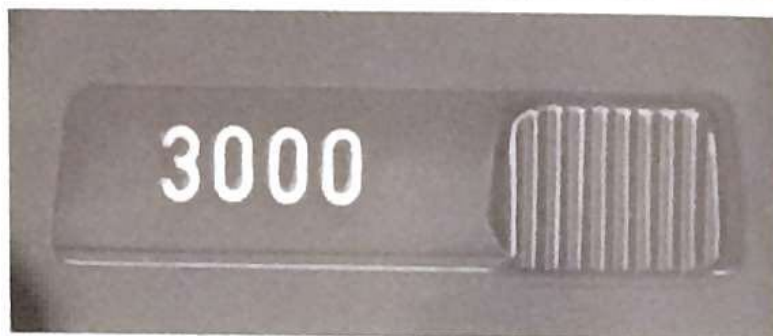
Film selector

Set it to 75 for:

- Type 108 color films
- Type 88 color
- Type 105 black & white

Set it to 3000 for:

- Type 107 black & white
- Type 87 black & white



Lighten/Darken control

For most pictures, set the Lighten/Darken control to the normal position, as shown.

The Lighten/Darken control can be used to adjust exposure to suit individual preferences and in special situations. For example, you may prefer that a picture of a certain subject be a little lighter or darker. As long as conditions remain constant, the L/D control will help you accomplish this. In cold weather, the L/D control must be adjusted when taking color pictures at certain temperatures (see page 20).

Some color film packs carry special L/D setting instructions. Please follow them.



Distance Scale

To get sharp, in-focus pictures, you must set the Distance Scale on the camera lens. Rotate it so the correct footage setting is opposite the mark (▼) on the camera face plate. This setting will also be visible through the viewfinder.

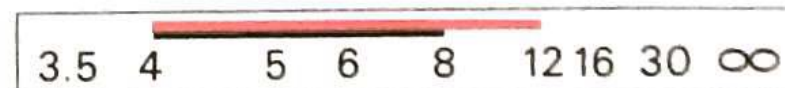
When using color film or Type 105 film:

Set the Distance Scale to the distance in feet between the camera and your subject for every picture. To determine the correct setting, estimate or measure the distance.

When using Type 107 or Type 87 film:

You need only set the Distance Scale to 5 for all pictures.

The distance settings which appear on the Distance Scale are shown in the illustration at the right.



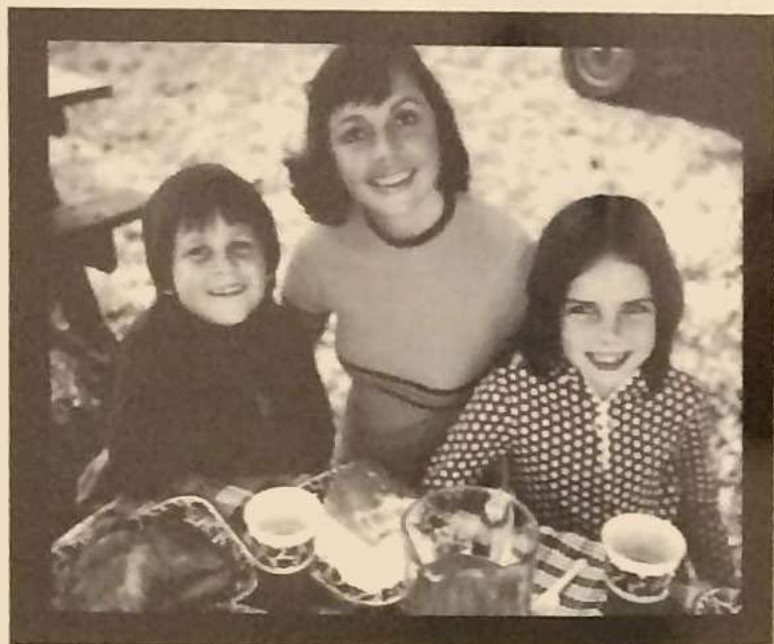
Flash range

To 12 ft
with Hi-Power flashcubes

To 8 ft
with regular flashcubes

Viewing and framing

When you load a film pack into the camera, the viewfinder is automatically adjusted for the film format you are using. For square-format films (Types 87 and 88), the viewfinder will show a square image-area (top picture). For rectangular films (Types 108, 107 and 105) the image-area will be rectangular (bottom picture). This feature lets you frame your subject accurately for all pictures.

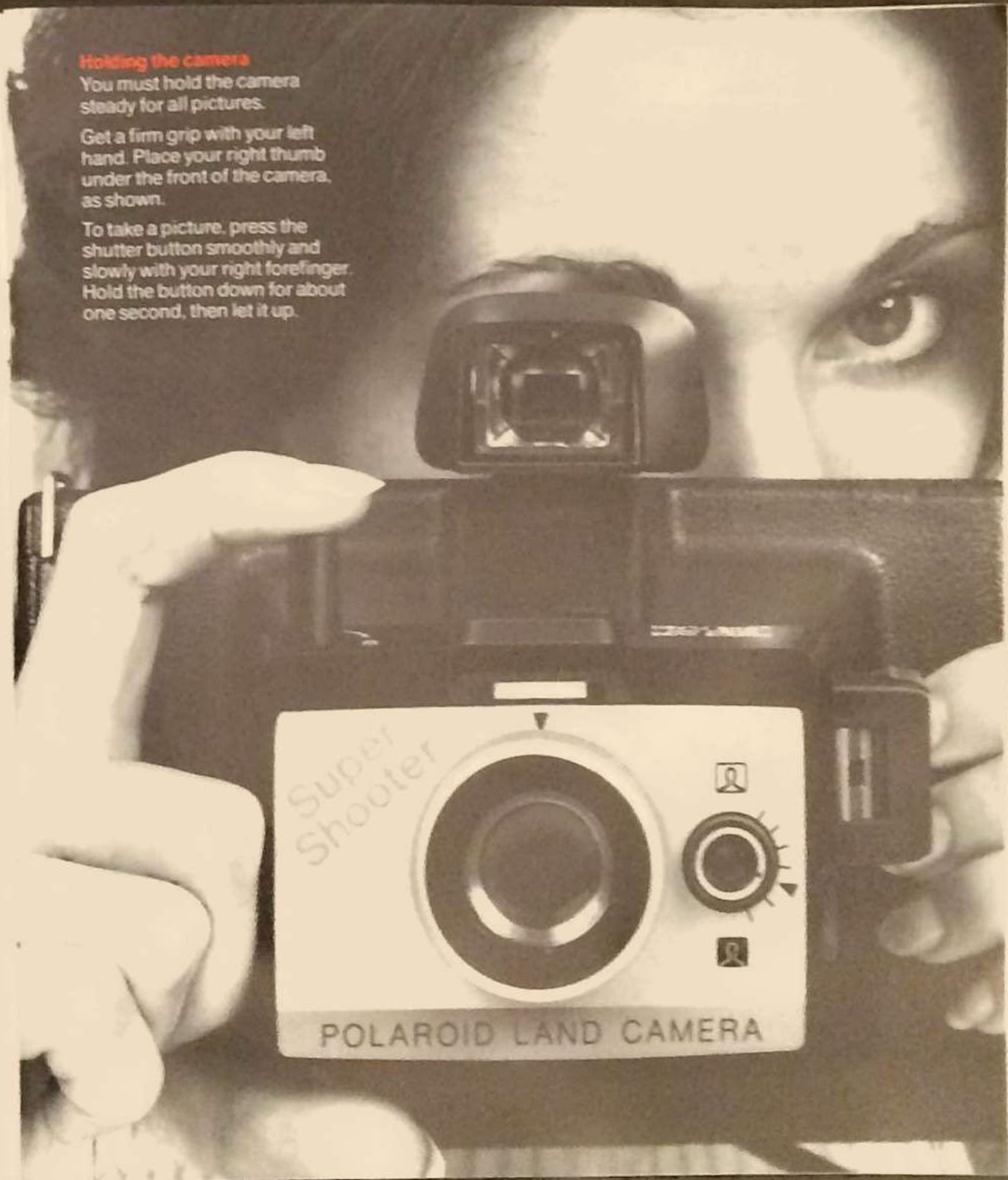


Holding the camera

You must hold the camera steady for all pictures.

Get a firm grip with your left hand. Place your right thumb under the front of the camera, as shown.

To take a picture, press the shutter button smoothly and slowly with your right forefinger. Hold the button down for about one second, then let it up.



For good daylight pictures,
2 important points to keep in mind:

1. Don't shoot into the light

On sunny days, stand so the light comes from behind you or from the side. Don't shoot directly into the sunlight.

2. Watch the background

For most pictures, the light on your main subject and the light in the background should be about the same brightness. Uneven lighting may "fool" the camera's electric eye, and the result will be a picture in which your main subject is too light or too dark (see pictures below).

Under these conditions, you can sometimes use the Lighten/Darken control to adjust exposure for your main subject. See page 8.



If the light in the background is brighter than the light on the main subject, the electric eye will tend to set the exposure for the background, and your subject will be too dark in the picture.



If large areas of the background are much darker than your main subject, the electric eye will tend to set the exposure for the dark background, and your subject will be too light in the picture.

For good flash pictures,
3 important points to keep in mind:

1. The background

Always try to place your subject about 2 or 3 feet from a light-colored background (if the background is a white wall, place your subject a little farther from it.) This will enable you to get the best overall exposure.

Avoid dark or distant backgrounds (see page 14), and reflective backgrounds, such as panelled walls and polished or shiny surfaces. Reflective backgrounds will cause a "hotspot" (reflection of the flash) in your pictures. If you have to shoot toward a reflective background, shoot at an angle.

2. The distance

Stay within the flash range, which is determined by the type of flashcube you are using (see page 6). Never get closer than 4 ft

In general, get in close to fill the picture area nicely. 5 ft. is a good distance for pictures of 1-3 people.

3. Arrangement of groups

When photographing a group of people (or objects), each subject should be about the same distance from the camera. Then, they all will be lit evenly by the flash (see page 15).

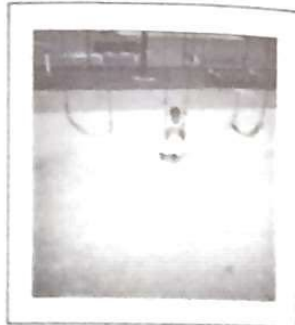


Picture hints

For most pictures — especially of people — move in close.

Details and expressions will be clearer, sharper and, when using color film, brighter and more colorful.

When using Type 87 or Type 107 high-speed black & white film, you can take daylight pictures as close as 18 in. from your subject. (Set the Distance Scale to 3.5 for such pictures.)



Backgrounds should be simple and uncluttered. Make your main subject the point of interest. Don't let distracting elements find their way into your pictures.



For flash pictures, always try to place your subject close to a light-colored background. A dark or distant background generally will give you poor results.

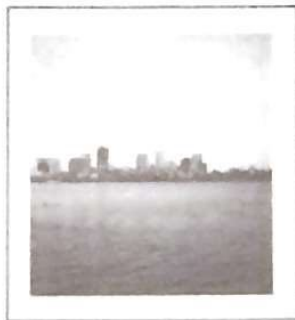


For flash pictures of groups, make sure everyone is about the same distance from the camera. Then, each subject will be evenly lit. And remember, the whole group must be within the flash range.



Two rules for good scenic pictures: Don't try to include too much, otherwise details will appear small and far away.

Try to include something in the foreground to add interest, depth or dimension.



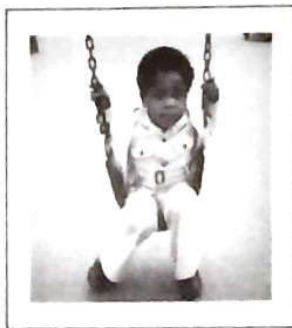
Give your subjects something to do so they are relaxed — not stiff and posed.



Picture hints

For most pictures — especially of people — move in close. Details and expressions will be clearer, sharper and, when using color film, brighter and more colorful.

When using Type 87 or Type 107 high-speed black & white film, you can take *daylight* pictures as close as 18 in. from your subject. (Set the Distance Scale to 3.5 for such pictures.)



Backgrounds should be simple and uncluttered. Make your main subject the point of interest. Don't let distracting elements find their way into your pictures.



For flash pictures, always try to place your subject close to a light-colored background. A dark or distant background generally will give you poor results.

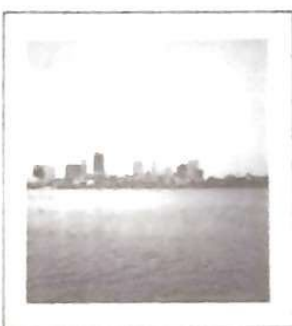


For flash pictures of groups, make sure everyone is about the same distance from the camera. Then, each subject will be evenly lit. And remember, the whole group must be within the flash range.



Two rules for good scenic pictures: Don't try to include too much, otherwise details will appear small and far away.

Try to include something in the foreground to add interest, depth or dimension.



Give your subjects something to do so they are relaxed — not stiff and posed.





Your Super Shooter gives you a choice of film formats — to suit your preferences — or the subject matter.



Rectangular pictures — for greater control over composition.



Square pictures — for snapshots and fun shots.



And Type 105 film gives you a superb black & white print — as well as a usable negative from which high-quality enlargements can be made.



How to develop a picture



1 Always hold the camera so it swings freely by the T-handle. Do not grip the camera body



2 Grip the white tab in the middle. Pull it straight and all the way out of the camera.



3. A yellow tab will appear. Grip the yellow tab in the middle. (If there's no yellow tab, turn to page 22.)



4 Pull the yellow tab straight out of the camera, as shown. Pull at a steady, moderate speed until the film is all the way out. The picture is now developing.

Begin timing development immediately. Handle the developing picture by the yellow tab, or lay it down so it won't be moved about.



Development time depends on the film type you are using. Develop the picture for the full time given in the instructions packed with your film. Development time is also affected by temperature, so it is important that you read those instructions carefully. (Also, see page 20.)

After the full development time: Peel away the negative from the print, starting at the end nearest the yellow tab, as shown above.

Never allow the print to drop back onto the damp negative, avoid touching the surface of the print for a few minutes. Discard the negative, except when using Type 105 film. (Type 105 negatives should be treated as described at the right.)

Care of your pictures

Color prints: A newly separated color print will look nearly dry, but do not touch it for a few minutes until the surface dries hard and glossy. Do not coat color prints.

Black and white prints: Prints made from Types 105 and 107 film must be coated with the print coater packed with the film. This will protect them against scratching and fading. Type 105 prints must be coated immediately. Type 107 prints should be coated within an hour. Use 6 to 8 overlapping strokes and cover the entire print. Keep freshly coated prints separate from each other until they are thoroughly dry.

Keep the coater fluid away from furniture, clothing, etc.

Prints made from Type 87 film should not be coated.

The best place to store and display your Polaroid pictures is in Polaroid Print Albums; these are available through your photographic dealer.

Type 105 negatives: When you want to save them, they must be immersed in a sodium sulfite solution within three minutes after separation from the print. See the instructions packed with the film for full details.

See the CAUTION notice on page 26.

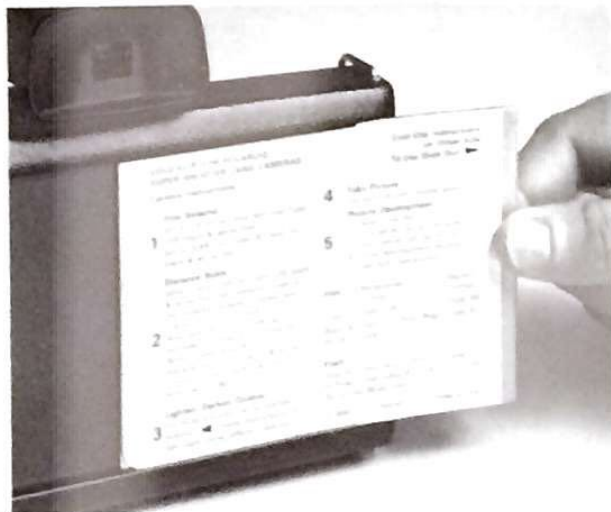
Developing color pictures in cold weather (using the Cold-Clip)

Special care must be taken to assure good results in cool weather. Please see the instructions packed with your film for detailed information.

At temperatures below 65° F (18° C), color pictures must be developed in the Cold-Clip. Do not use the Cold-Clip for black & white pictures.

Before taking a picture, you must also adjust the Lighten/Darken control (see page 8). See the instruction sheet packed with your film for details.

Slide the Cold-Clip off the back of the camera and warm it in an inside pocket or between your arm and body for about 5 minutes.



When you take a picture, have the warmed Cold-Clip ready ...



and immediately after pulling the yellow tab, place the developing picture into the Cold-Clip



Put the Cold-Clip in a warm inside pocket or between your arm and body. Develop the picture for 60 seconds. See the CAUTION notice on page 26.

Additional information

If you ever have a problem with your camera or film, you may be able to find a solution on the following pages. If not ...

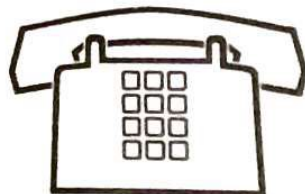
For immediate assistance call Customer Service, free of charge. From anywhere in the U.S.A. except Massachusetts call

Toll-free 800-225-1384

From Massachusetts and Canada, call collect (617) 864-4568. You may call any weekday between 8 a.m. and 5 p.m., your local time.

Or, write to Customer Service at any one of the Polaroid Service Centers listed on page 27. When writing, please describe the trouble you are having and indicate your camera model. If possible, include picture samples.

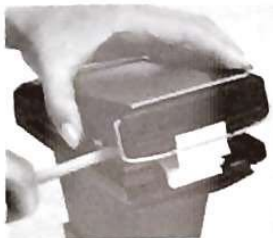
Please! Do not send your camera in for repairs until you have contacted Customer Service. We may be able to help you use your camera again right away, without repairs (see page 26).



Troubleshooting

If no yellow tab pops out when you pull a white tab

Do not pull another white tab. The yellow tab has jammed inside the camera and must be removed before you take another picture. This is the only remedy.



In dim light, slowly open the back of the camera, just enough at first so you can place a pencil or similar object on top of the film pack inside, to hold it in position. Then, open the camera back all the way.



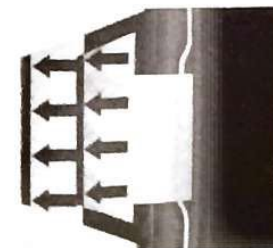
Hold the pack in position, gently pull the yellow tab out of the camera and discard it. (Never try to feed the yellow tab through the rollers.)



Check and clean the developer spreader (see page 24).

Unfold the top white tab, as shown, then close and latch the camera back.

If two yellow tabs are visible in the tab slot at the same time. Do not open the camera.



Instead, grip both yellow tabs, pull them out of the camera together and discard them.

Clean the developer spreader before taking another picture (see page 24).

Picture faults and causes

Black picture

Dead or incorrectly installed batteries (see pages 5, 25).

Moisture absorbing card (packed with some films) was loaded into the camera.

Incorrect Film Selector setting—color or Type 105 film (see page 8).

Dead flashcube.

Using flash in daylight (see page 6).

Damaged shutter (camera may need repair—see page 26).

Missing (undeveloped) corner in picture, orange mark along edge (color only).

Yellow tab was pulled out of camera at an angle, instead of straight. Camera was not held by T-handle when tabs were pulled (see page 18).

Fuzzy picture

Camera not held steady (see page 11).

Subject moved.

Incorrect focus. When using color or Type 105 film, camera Distance Scale not set to actual camera to subject distance (see page 9).

White specks in picture

Very fast or very slow tab pulling (see page 18).

Repeated, evenly spaced spots across picture.

Dirt on developer spreader (see page 24).

Color pictures with dull, weak colors, reddish tint.

Development time too short (see film instructions).

Cold-Clip not used in cold weather (see page 20).

Color pictures with blue tint. Development time too long (see film instructions).

Black & white pictures flat, gray, muddy-looking. Development time too short (see film instructions).

White picture

Black tab (safety cover) removed from film pack before loading (see page 7).

Partially used film pack removed from camera.

Incorrect Film Selector setting—Types 107 or 87 black & white film (see page 8).

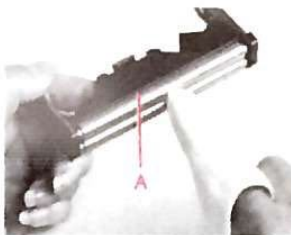
Keep in mind that you can open a loaded camera, if you do it carefully.

If you are indoors or in the shade, you can open the camera back to clean the developer spreader or to remedy the problems described at the left. In some instances, particularly when using Type 87 or Type 107 film, or if you move the film pack, the next piece of film may become light-struck (fogged). However, the rest of the pack will still be good.

You must keep the developer spreader clean

Each picture passes through the rollers of the developer spreader for development. To prevent film jamming (page 22) and damaged pictures (page 23) you must keep the rollers clean. Inspect them before loading each new pack of film.

Here's how to clean the rollers: Remove the developer spreader from the back of the camera by lifting the two metal loops together, as shown at the right.



Use a dry, lint-free cloth to clean both rollers. If any particles are difficult to remove, use a damp cloth. Do not submerge the rollers in water or scrape them with anything metallic, or with your fingernails.

Inspect and, if necessary, clean the slot (A) next to the top roller.



Clean the tab slot on the camera, too. Carefully open the narrow door (B) and clean the slot (C).

Care of your film and camera

Protect your film and camera

Extreme heat and high humidity can damage your film. Never leave film or a loaded camera in direct sunlight, or in a car in hot weather. If you store film or a loaded camera in a closet, keep it near the floor where it's cooler.

Don't remove film from its protective foil bag until you are ready to use it.

Rain, water and high humidity can damage your camera, so always keep it dry. Keep your camera in a case or bag when not in use. Continuous exposure to high humidity can cause corrosion-damage to your camera. If you live in or are planning to visit areas where humidity is constantly high, write or call Customer Service for advice on storing your camera and film (see page 21).

How to clean the lens

First, gently blow off any dust or dirt. Then, breathe on the lens to dampen the surface. Wipe it lightly with clean, dry absorbent cotton. Never use silicone-treated eyeglass tissue. Clean the viewfinder and electric eye in the same manner.

Change the batteries at least once a year

If the batteries are weak, dead or installed incorrectly, the camera will not operate properly (even though the flash may fire), and you will get all-black pictures.

See page 5 for instructions on loading batteries.

To test the batteries:

Without film or a flashcube in the camera, set the Film Selector to 75 and cover the electric eye with your finger. Aim the camera at the light (but not directly into the sun) or at a lighted lamp. Press and hold down the shutter button. You will hear a click. Then, remove your finger from the electric eye. If the batteries are OK, you should hear a second click.

Copies and enlargements

As with all Polaroid pictures, you can order copies or enlargements of your favorite pictures to send to all the family or enjoy in your living room. Color or black and white, small or big, copies and enlargements of superior fidelity are available from your camera dealer or directly from Polaroid Copy Service (order forms are included in film packs). And to introduce you to Polaroid Copy Service, a special offer including three free color copies is available to you with your new Super Shooter or Super Shooter Plus camera.



Repairs Warranty, Caution

Repairs

Before you return a camera for repair, please contact Customer Service (see page 21) to discuss the trouble you are having. Picture problems are more often caused by incorrect use of the camera than by a defective camera. With a little advice, you may be able to use your camera again right away, without repair.

To return your camera for repair, you may either ask your dealer to handle the return for you or you may mail the camera yourself. Pack it carefully to assure safe travel (if you request it, we will send a preaddressed shipping carton to you anywhere in the U.S.A.). Send your package by insured parcel post mail. Address it to the nearest Polaroid Service Center. (See list on next page for Polaroid Service Center addresses and for information about Authorized Service Centers.)

Whichever method you select, be sure to include a note describing the nature of the problem or sample pictures which illustrate it.

If you are near a Service Center, it may be more convenient for you to bring the camera in, instead of mailing it.

CAUTION

The Polaroid Land process uses a caustic jelly which is safely packed inside sealed containers within the metal-plastic pack. If accidentally you should get some of this jelly on your skin, wipe it off immediately. To avoid an alkali burn, wash the area with plenty of water as soon as possible. It is particularly important to keep the jelly away from eyes and mouth. Keep discarded materials out of reach of children and animals, and out of contact with clothing and furniture, as discarded materials still contain some jelly.

Full one year warranty

If this camera proves defective within one year of original purchase date, we will repair or, at our option, replace it free of charge. We will make no charges for labor, service and parts.

For cameras returned to us from inside the U.S.A., we will refund an amount approximately equal to the mailing cost of incoming insured parcel post, when we send back the repaired camera, we will also supply one pack of free film.

This warranty excludes all consequential damages. The warranty does not cover damage caused by accident, misuse, or tampering with the camera. A charge will be made for such repairs.

To take advantage of the above warranty, the camera must be returned to and repaired by a Polaroid Service Center or an Authorized Service Center (list available on request). For return instructions, see left.

Polaroid Service Centers and Offices

California

Polaroid Corporation
875 Stanton Road
Burlingame 94010
Telephone: (415) 692-1027
Polaroid Corporation
2040 E. Maple Avenue
El Segundo 90245
Telephone: (213) 322-6206

Georgia

Polaroid Corporation
3720 Browns Mill Road, S.E.
Atlanta 30315
Telephone: (404) 762-1711

Hawaii

Polaroid Corporation
Suite 153
641 Bishop Street
Honolulu 96813
Telephone: (808) 524-3911

Illinois

Polaroid Corporation
2020 Swift Drive
Oak Brook 60521
Telephone: (312) 654-5252

Massachusetts

Polaroid Corporation
89 Second Avenue
Waltham 02154
Telephone: (617) 890-7000
ext. 2924

New Jersey

Polaroid Corporation
P.O. Box 607
W-95 Century Road
Paramus 07652
Telephone: (201) 265-6900

Ohio

Polaroid Corporation
4640 Manufacturing Road
Cleveland 44135
Telephone: (216) 267-7600

Texas

Polaroid Corporation
9029 Governors Row
Dallas 75247
Telephone: (214) 631-9500

Puerto Rico

Polaroid of Puerto Rico, Inc.
Charlyn Industrial Park
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*Polaroid Authorized Service Centers

Additional Service Centers

Besides Polaroid's own Service Centers listed here, there are many Authorized Service Centers in the U.S.A. and Canada. To locate the one closest to you, call Customer Service toll-free at 800-225-1384 from anywhere in the U.S.A. except Massachusetts. From within Massachusetts, and from Canada, call collect (617) 864-4568.

