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How to use POLAROID® EXPOSURE METER #620 METRAWATT TYPE

FOR ALL POLAROID LAND CAMERAS
Separate scales for original Polaroid Land Camera shutter number system (1 to 9) and new Polaroid Land Cameras with EV (Exposure Value) number system.
Your exposure meter is a photoelectric eye which tells instantly just how to set your camera for perfectly exposed pictures.

**HERE IS ALL YOU DO**

1. **CLIP METER RIGHT TO YOUR CAMERA**
   Just slide it into the accessory clip until it locks firmly in place.

2. **ADJUST THE FILM SCALE**
   Turn outer ring so that indicator points to speed of film you are using. See chart at top of next column or instructions packed with film for different film speeds. The range of film speeds on your meter (from 12 to 12,800) will keep your meter up to date as new films appear on the market. (In the illustration above, the meter is set for 400-speed film.) See back panel for explanation of “booster” marking.

3. **SET THE SHUTTER**
   ... to the same number needle points to on the meter. See inside pages to learn how to take reading. If meter reads 6, set camera on shutter number 6.

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Chart below shows proper film speed for different films.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FILM TYPE</th>
<th>DAYLIGHT SPEED</th>
<th>ARTIFICIAL LIGHT SPEED</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>41-31</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42-32</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>280</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46-46L</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>700</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
FIRST, SET METER TO CORRECT SCALE for the picture roll you are using — Types 42 and 32 have a daylight speed of 200 and this is the scale that should be used on the meter with these film types. Because of the fact that different picture rolls have different speeds, be sure to check the information packed with each roll.

In general you will be able to make a satisfactory reading simply by leaving the meter clipped to the camera and aiming the camera at the scene you are planning to photograph. There is only one caution to be observed, and if you remember it you will have correctly exposed pictures in practically every case. This is the important thing:

Aim the camera and meter slightly downward so that it will not see too much sky light.

The reason for this is that sky light is so much more intense than light reflected from foliage, clothing, etc., that the meter will give too high a reading if it sees more sky light than subject light. It isn’t necessary (or desirable) to aim the meter too far downward, because you will then be reading too low (because the ground is usually darker than the average of the scene). Just aim it a few degrees below the level position, as suggested in the sketch.
Although this technique will usually give you a satisfactory average reading for the scene, there are some kinds of pictures that can "fool" the meter if you use it this way. If, for example, you wish to take a close distance picture of a person in a white shirt, in bright sunlight, the meter will "see" a large expanse of brilliant white and will produce a higher reading for this scene than it should. If you take the picture with that reading, the shirt will come out in a middle to light gray tone in the picture, and the face of the subject will be too dark. It's easy to solve this problem simply by making a close-up reading of the face of the subject, so that the meter "sees" that part of the subject that you want to render most exactly. Just hold the meter two to three inches away from the subject's face — the side which you plan to photograph — and make the reading.

Be sure not to hold the meter so close to the face that it casts its own shadow, and also be careful to make sure that the meter window is really aimed at the face and does not see past the face and into the bright sky.

CLOSE-UP READINGS OF FACES

USING THE METER INDOORS:

Although you will find greatest usefulness for your meter in outdoor photography, it can be used indoors as well, whenever there is enough light to make the meter needle move. Unless you use
FOR INDOOR SHOTS UNDER ANY CONDITIONS, ASK YOUR DEALER ABOUT . . .

Polaroid B-C Flash Guns

There is a modern battery-capacitor gun especially designed for your model Polaroid Land Camera. Each gun features a separate diffusing filter, flash shield, built-in flash guide and trigger ejector for used bulbs.

Polaroid Bounce Flash Brackets

These simple, easy to use attachments make it possible for any amateur to take superb bounce flash pictures similar to those made by professionals.

YOUR NEW METER IS BUILT FOR THE FUTURE

As faster and faster films are introduced, you will be able to take snapshots in extremely low light levels. Ordinarily, meters will not give readings under such conditions. This meter, however, is so designed that an accessory BOOSTER CELL can be attached to make it usable under very dim lighting conditions. Until this accessory is attached to your meter, disregard the booster indicator on the outer ring. Your new meter is a precision instrument. Keep it clipped to the camera or safely protected in the camera case. Should the meter be damaged, return it to your dealer who will have it repaired for you. Or, if more convenient, mail it prepaid directly to Polaroid Corporation, Cambridge, Mass. Attach an identification tag bearing your name and address. Pack the meter well in a stiff box with plenty of padding. After it has been put in good order, it will be returned to you with the repair charges C.O.D.

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