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How to use the

ULTRA-SENSITIVE

POLAROID[®]

Exposure Meter Model 625

With all non-electric eye

Polaroid Land Cameras

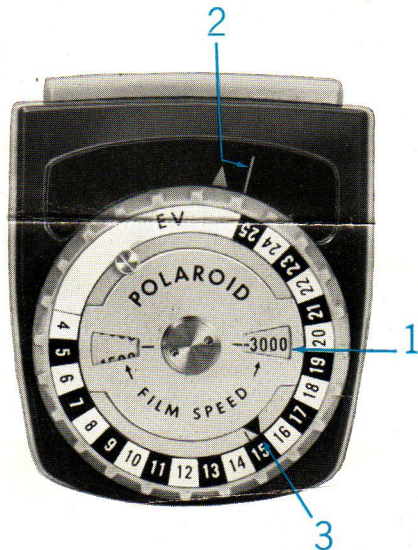
The Polaroid #625 Exposure Meter is an all-purpose meter with extraordinary range, capable of judging very low indoor light levels or the brightest beach or snow scenes. It can be used with Polaroid Land Cameras or conventional cameras, and with film speeds from ASA 12 (conventional color film) to ASA 12,000.

HERE'S HOW IT IS USED

1 SET THE FILM SPEED You must set the film speed scale on the meter to match the speed of the film you are using. The speed of each type film is printed in the instruction sheet accompanying each roll. Check this and set the meter accordingly. For example, with Types 37 and 47 film, set the meter on 3000. Current Types 38 and 48 Polaroid Polacolor Land film have a speed of 75 so set the meter half-way between 50 and 100.

2 MAKE THE READING Aim the meter at the subject, and turn the outer knob until the yellow pointer covers the needle.

3 SET THE CAMERA For daylight and fluorescent light (which is similar to daylight) use the EV setting shown at the tip of the red arrow—in this case EV 15. The fine red line to the left of the arrow shows the setting for tungsten light with black-and-white film types. If the needle doesn't move, there is not enough light to make a picture.



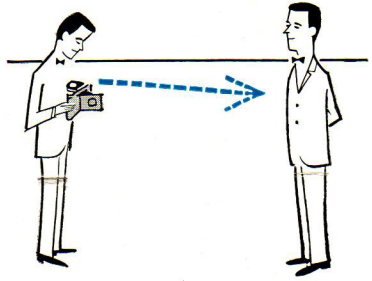
Please read the important information inside on how to make accurate readings in any situation.

IMPORTANT TIPS TO HELP YOU GET READINGS

1 OUTDOOR READINGS

Almost all outdoor readings can be made with the meter clipped to the camera, simply by aiming the camera at the scene you wish to photograph, and making a reading. *One important precaution:* Do not tip the camera so that the meter sees too much sky light. Light from the sky is so much more intense than the reflected light from your subject that, if the meter sees too much sky, the reading will be too high and your subject will be too dark in the picture.

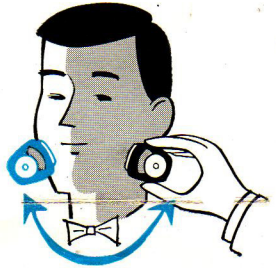
Hold the camera as shown, pointing slightly down from the horizontal, to be sure that you do not include an excessive amount of sky light. Obviously you must not point it too far down, since you will be registering only the dark ground and the meter reading will be too low. For highly accurate exposures outdoors you can use the close-up technique suggested in #2 below. In bright sunlight, be doubly careful not to cast a shadow as you make the reading. **When using the 4-S Filter with 3000 speed film, be sure to set meter scale to 200 speed.**



2 CLOSE-UP READINGS

In most cases an accurate reading can be made with the meter on the camera, as shown below. However, in a high-contrast situation (such as direct sunlight falling on the subject through a window), more accuracy can be obtained by making readings close to the subject. To do this, hold the meter sideways as shown and bring it within two or three inches of the side of the subject's face, being careful not to cast a shadow.

If you make a reading on the bright side of the face, and set the camera at that reading, the resulting picture will show that side of the face correctly exposed, without excessive highlights. However, if the other side of the face is in shadow, it is best to read both the dark and light sides of the face, and set the camera for an exposure half-way between these two readings. This applies to a group as well. Read the face of the most brightly lighted member of the group and the face of the most dimly lighted member and set the exposure mid-way between.



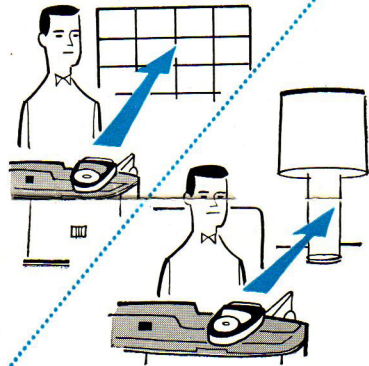
3 INDOOR READINGS WITH 3000 SPEED BLACK-AND-WHITE FILM

The remarkable speed of Types 37 and 47 film lets you take pictures anywhere indoors in daylight, and also at night in rooms where illumination levels are fairly even. If the illumination is uneven, as is the case of a room lighted entirely by floor or table lamps, the Polaroid repeating wink-light should be used with 3000 Speed Picture Roll to erase the dark shadows. The meter is not necessary when the wink-light is used.

Indoor light, either by day or night, is usually not as uniform as outdoor light. *Do not aim the meter directly into a strong light source.* As the drawings at the right show, if you aim the meter past your subject into a bright window or light, the meter gauges the light from the source, rather than the light falling on your subject, and the resulting picture made with that setting is too dark. In this situation, point the meter at the subject with the light behind you, or hold the meter to the side of the subject so that the meter is shielded from the major source of light.

Important: Exposure meters can be used only to measure a constant source of illumination. Hence, they cannot be used to determine correct exposure for flash pictures. For correct flash exposures with both color and black-and-white film types, follow the guides supplied with the flash equipment and the film itself.

WRONG



WRONG

NOTE: If you own a Polaroid Land Camera with shutter numbers 1 to 8 or 2 to 9 (the original Polaroid Land Camera shutter number system), please read the back page for instructions.

ADAPTING THIS METER for Land Cameras with shutter numbers 1 to 8 or 2 to 9:

Beneath the tray in which this meter is packed, there is an envelope containing a replacement ring giving the original Polaroid Land Camera numbers instead of EV numbers. Complete instructions for replacement of the ring are enclosed in the envelope. A clip to adapt the meter to fit the accessory shoe on camera Models 95A, 95B, 110 and 700 is also enclosed.

CONVERSION TABLE FOR EV NUMBERS.

Many Polaroid Land Cameras, and most of the newer conventional cameras, use the EV (Exposure Value) numbering system for setting exposure. This eliminates the need for making separate settings of lens aperture and shutter speed in conventional cameras. However, if you have a camera which does not have EV settings on the shutter, and you wish to use this meter with that camera, you can use the conversion table shown below, which gives preferred shutter and lens aperture settings for EV numbers.

EV 7	1/25 at f/2.0	EV 12	1/50 at f/8
EV 8	1/25 at f/2.8	EV 13	1/50 at f/11
EV 9	1/50 at f/2.8	EV 14	1/100 at f/11
EV 10	1/50 at f/4.0	EV 15	1/100 at f/16
EV 11	1/50 at f/5.6	EV 16	1/100 at f/22