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M60

HOW TO USE YOUR POLAROID COUNTDOWN M60 AUTOMATIC LAND CAMERA

Do w orphan

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 20.

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.

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CONTENTS

Getting Acquainted

Know your camera 2
How to make a picture: a quick look 4
How to open and close the camera 6
How to hold the camera 7
How to aim and focus the camera 8
How to focus for pictures of people 9
How to focus for subjects other than people 10
The controls . . . and what they do 11
What you should know about your film 12

Operation

How to load a film pack 13
How to set the camera for daylight and flash pictures ... 16
How to attach the flashgun 18
How to make flash pictures 20
How to make daylight pictures 22
How to develop the picture 24
Check the temperature 27
If no yellow tab appears when you pull the white tab ... 28
Care of the print 29
How to use the Cold-Clip with color film 30
You must take care of your camera 32
How to make black and white pictures in dim light 34
How to make prints lighter or darker 36

Miscellaneous

Some helpful accessories 37
Copies and enlargements 38
Picture troubles, their cause and cure 39
Protect film and camera from heat 43
Where to write for information 43
Warranty 43
Polaroid offices and repair stations 44
CAUTION notice 45

Please read this book before using the camera.

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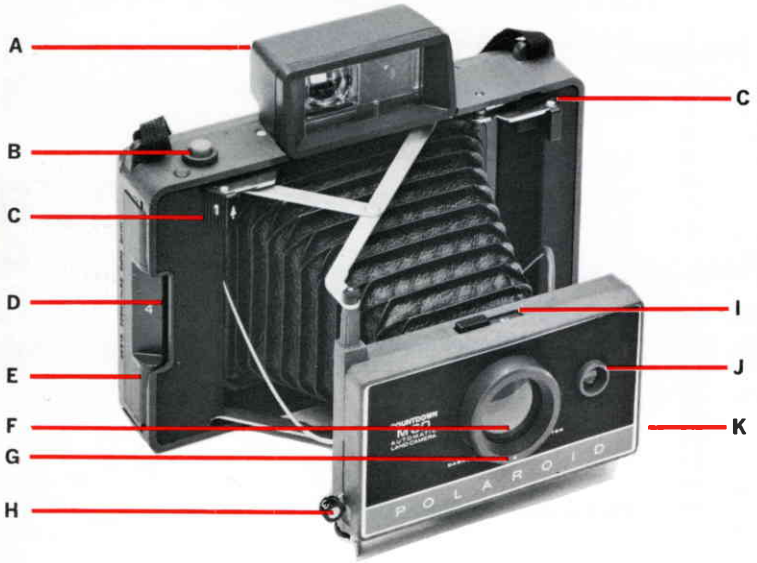
KNOW YOUR CAMERA



A. View/rangefinder
B. Shutter release
C. Rangefinder pushbutton
D. White tab slot
E. Yellow tab slot door
F. 2-element lens, 114mm., f/8.8
G. Lighten/Darken control
H. Shutter cocking lever
I. Film selector
J. Electric eye
K. Flash outlet (flashbulbs only)
L. Battery compartment
M. Steel rollers
N. Viewfinder window
O. Back door latch
P. Timer

IMPORTANT: Keep rollers clean (page 32); change battery yearly (page 33).

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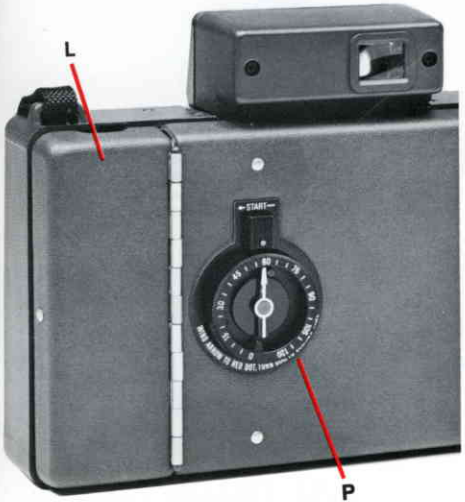

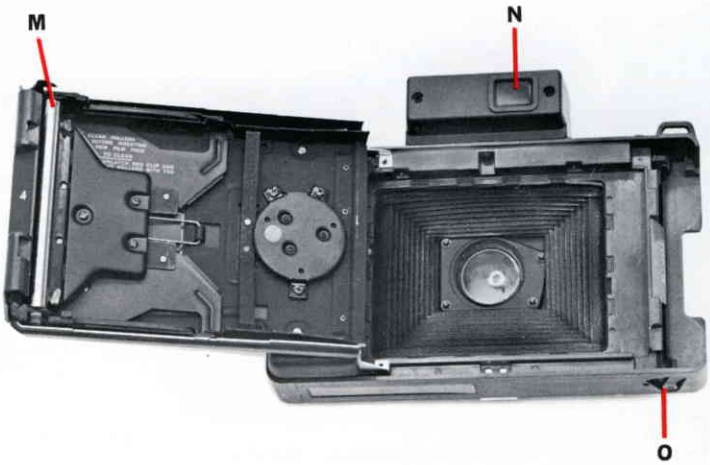

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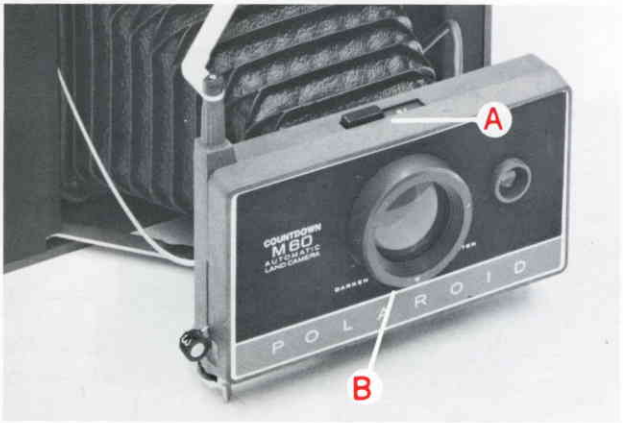
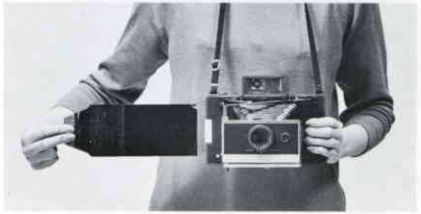
HOW TO MAKE A PICTURE: A QUICK LOOK

This is a preview of what you will find in this book. These are the easy steps you take to make an instant picture — color or black and white — with this Polaroid Land camera.



Before starting you set two simple controls: (A) the Film Selector and (B) the Lighten/Darken control (p. 11).

1 **AIM AND FOCUS**
p. 8



5 **PULL YELLOW TAB**
p. 25

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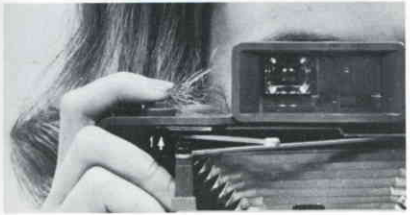
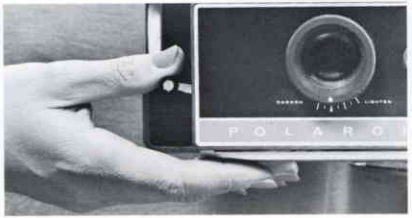
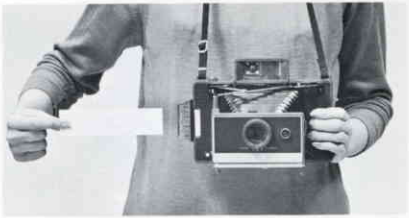


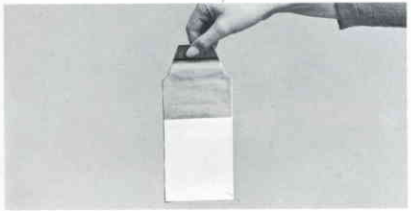
2 **SHOOT**
p. 20



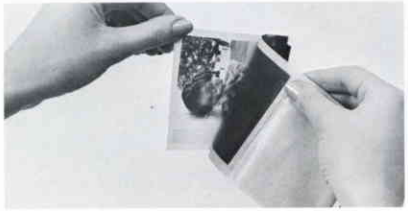
3 **RESET**
p. 21



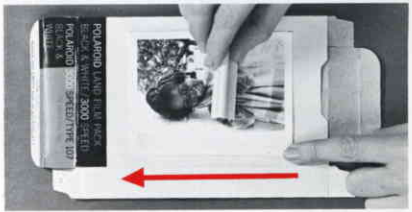
4 **PULL WHITE TAB**
p. 24



6 **WAIT**
p. 25



7 **SEPARATE**
p. 26



8 **COAT BLACK & WHITE**
p. 29

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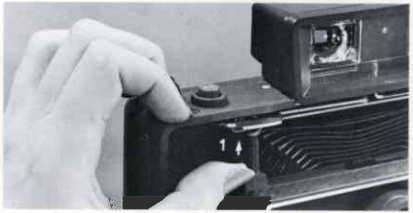
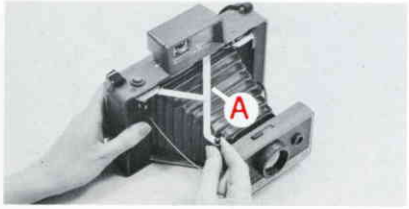
HOW TO OPEN AND CLOSE THE CAMERA

1. To unlatch cover, press on center of top. You can let cover hang down.

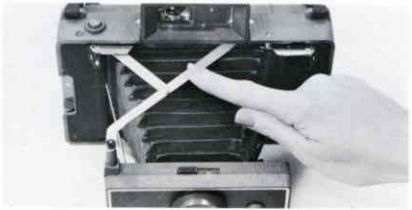
2. To remove it, push spring (A) and lift hinge (B). To replace, slide hinge down over spring.



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



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



5. To close camera, press down on locking bar and push camera front in until it locks.

When storing the camera be sure that nothing presses on the No. 2 button; if it's depressed even slightly, the battery may be drained.

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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.

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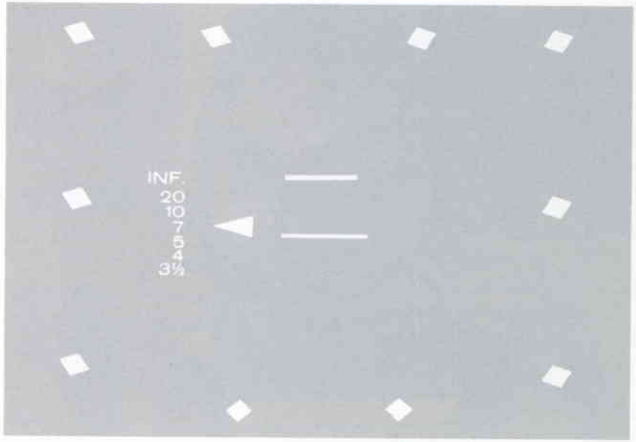
HOW TO AIM AND FOCUS THE CAMERA



THIS IS THE RANGEFINDER: Hold the camera horizontal and put both forefingers on the No. 1 buttons, as shown. Place your eye close to the finder window and look through the finder at a plain wall, or the sky. You'll see the pattern shown at right.

Push the No. 1 buttons back and forth. Notice that one line moves up and down. Also, the diamonds move in and out. Their inner points outline the picture area.

The two horizontal lines are used to focus for pictures of nearby people, as shown on the opposite page. The distance scale and arrow are for pictures of scenes, big groups, nearby objects, pets, etc. (see page 10).

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HOW TO FOCUS FOR PICTURES OF PEOPLE

FOR ADULTS: Place the top line at the top of your subject's forehead, and move the No. 1 buttons to place the moving line at the bottom of the chin.

If the lines won't separate far enough to frame the subject properly, you're too close; back up a bit.

FOR SMALL CHILDREN: If they're 1–3 years old, place the top line on top of the head and the moving line at the bottom of the chin. With bigger children, focus in the same way as for adults.

For vertical pictures, focus with the camera horizontal, then turn it to aim and shoot.

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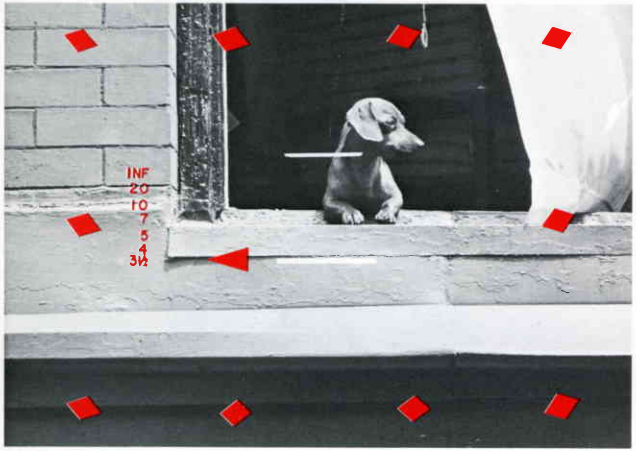
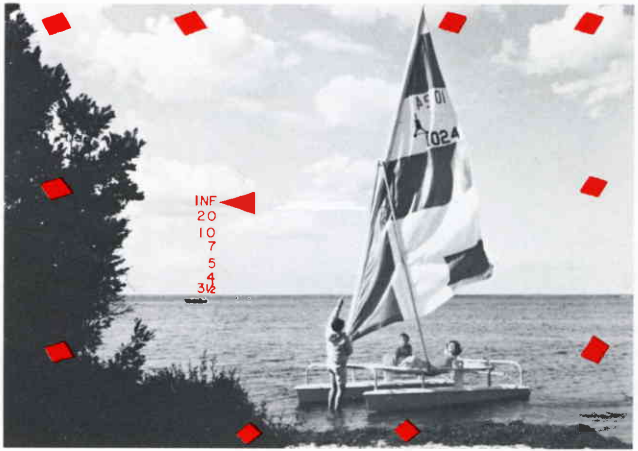
HOW TO FOCUS FOR SUBJECTS OTHER THAN PEOPLE



FOR PETS, BABIES, OBJECTS: For pictures of babies, pets, and inanimate objects up to 20 ft. from the camera, estimate carefully the distance from the camera to the subject. Then push the No. 1 buttons back and forth until the arrow points to that distance (3½ ft. here). Do not use the two white lines in the rangefinder for such subjects.



FOR SCENIC PICTURES: For all scenics, and for all pictures of subjects more than 20 ft. from the camera, push the No. 1 buttons to set the arrow opposite the INF (infinity) setting. Do not use the two white lines in the rangefinder; they are only for pictures of people up to 20 ft. from the camera.

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THE CONTROLS . . . AND WHAT THEY DO

A. The Film Selector: It sets the camera for the kind of film you are using. For 75 speed color film, set it to 75, as shown. For 3000 speed black and white film, slide it the other way to set it to 3000. If you don't set the Film Selector, the electric eye (B) can't make a correct exposure.

B. The electric eye: 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. It does this for both daylight and flash pictures.

C. The Lighten/Darken control: Turning the L/D control adjusts the electric eye so you can make your picture a little lighter or darker than it would be if the L/D control were left at the Normal position (shown here). When and how to do this is explained on page 36.

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WHAT YOU SHOULD KNOW ABOUT YOUR FILM

This camera uses Polaroid Land pack films. 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.

At present there are two Polaroid pack films available: 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 (see page 16).

CAUTION: Please be sure to read the important notice on page 45.

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.

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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 supplied with color film. Handle the pack 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.

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.

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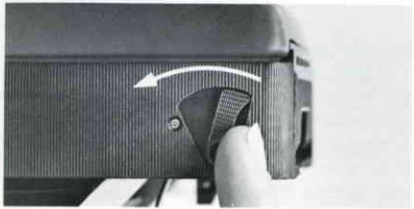
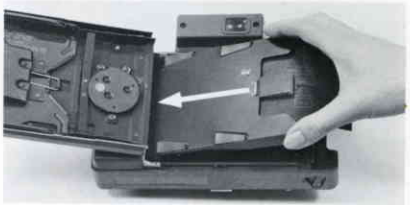
LOADING (Cont.)

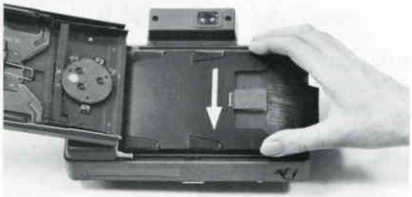


1. Push the back door latch; the door will pop up.

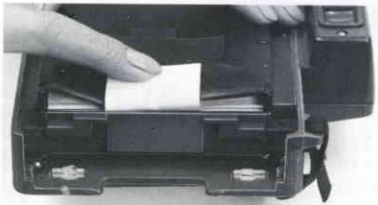
2. Open it all the way. Are the rollers (A) clean? If not, clean them as described on page 32.



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. You'll feel it snap into place.



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.

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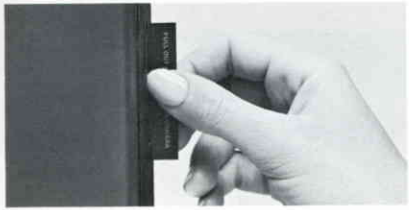
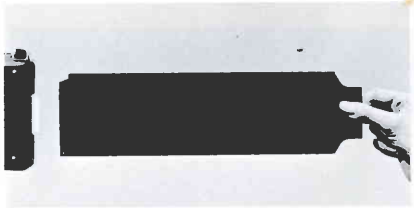
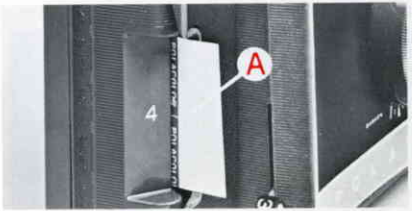


7. Grip the black tab. This is the end of the safety cover.

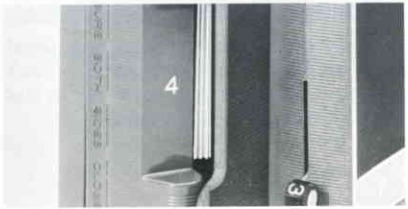


8. Pull the safety cover all the way out of the camera without stopping. Don't rip it.



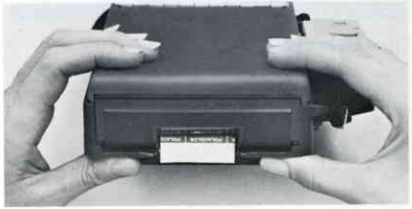
9. With the safety cover out, a white tab (A) should stick out of the small slot (No. 4). Don't pull the tab. You're now ready for picture No. 1.

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.

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HOW TO SET THE CAMERA FOR DAYLIGHT AND FLASH PICTURES

FOR 75 SPEED COLOR

Film Selector: Set it to 75.

Lighten/Darken control: Set it 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.

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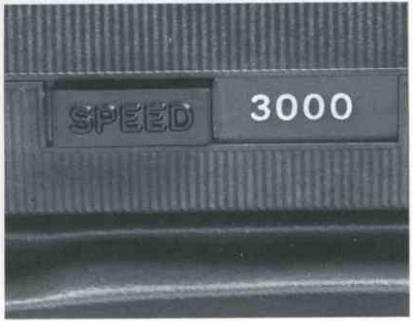
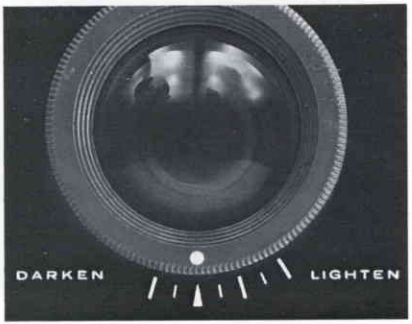
FOR 3000 SPEED BLACK AND WHITE



Film Selector: Set it to 3000.



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

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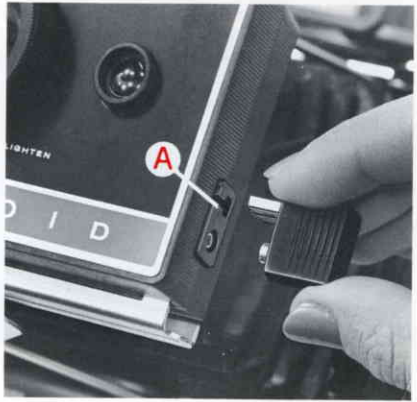
HOW TO ATTACH THE FLASHGUN

1. Hold the gun as shown and move it toward the camera so the front hook catches the edge of the camera frame.

2. Press the back of the gun down and move the lever as shown. When the gun is flat, release the lever. A rear hook on the gun will catch.



3. Push the plug into the outlet (A). **Remove the plug before making any pictures without flash.** If you don't, your pictures will be too dark.

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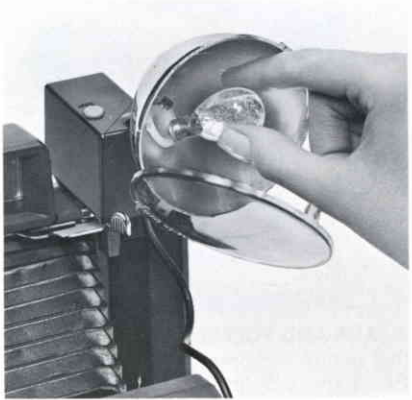
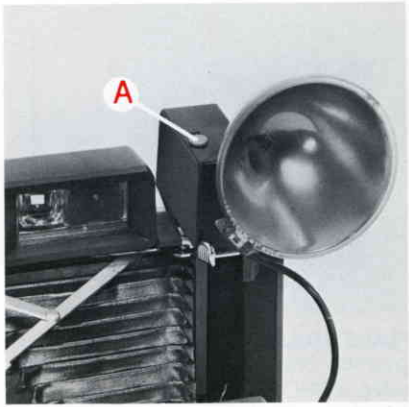
4. This is how the gun looks in place. To remove it: pull out the plug, push the locking lever to disconnect the rear hook, lift the gun from the rear.



5. To put in a flashbulb, open the blue shield, push the bulb into the socket until it catches. Close the blue shield before shooting your picture.



6. To remove a used bulb, push the red button (A). Put used bulbs in a wastebasket, away from children, animals, and everybody's feet.

Use only M-3 (clear, not blue) flashbulbs.

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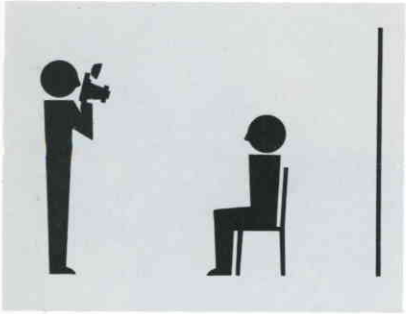
HOW TO MAKE FLASH PICTURES

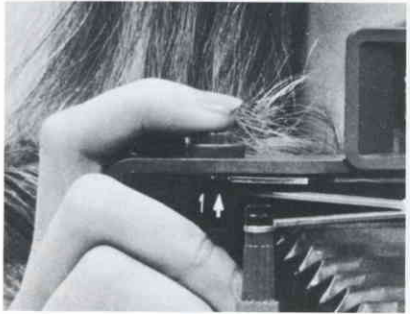


PLACE SUBJECT: Try to have a background, preferably of a light, bright color, a few feet behind the subject.

PLACE YOURSELF: For best results, stand about 5 ft. away. Maximum distance is about 10 ft. with 75 speed color film, about 15 ft. with 3000 speed b & w, depending on room size, color, etc.

CHECK that the controls are set for the kind of film you are using (see p. 16).

1. AIM AND FOCUS: Frame your subject inside the diamonds in the finder. Place the top line of the rangefinder at the top of your subject's forehead. Then push the No. 1 buttons to place the moving line at the bottom of the subject's chin. For pictures of children, pets, etc., follow the instructions on pages 9 and 10.



2. SHOOT: Press button No. 2 smoothly and slowly, without moving the camera, until you hear a loud click and the flashbulb fires.

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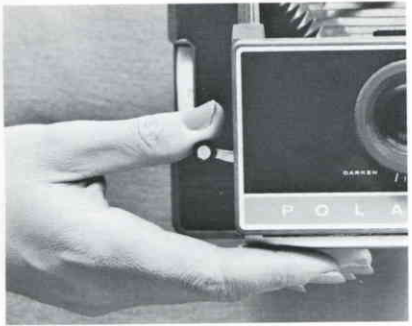

3. RESET: Immediately after snapping a picture, press No. 3 button down firmly until it locks and stays down. This resets the shutter so you'll be ready for the next picture.

YOU ARE NOW READY TO DEVELOP THE PICTURE. SEE PAGE 24.

FLASH PICTURE HINTS

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

Watch the background: It can "fool" the electric eye. If a subject is close to a white wall, the picture may be too dark. Move him a few feet from the wall or set the L/D control two marks toward LIGHTEN. Dark or distant backgrounds may cause very pale faces.

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

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.

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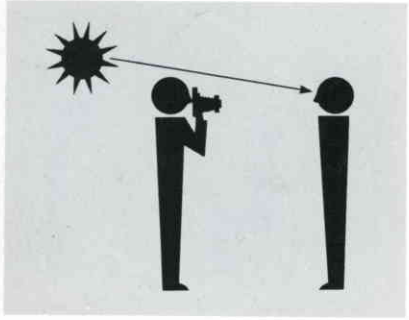
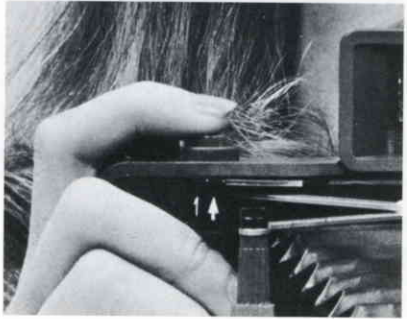
HOW TO MAKE DAYLIGHT PICTURES



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 Film Selector and L/D control are set for the kind of film you are using (see page 16).

1. AIM AND FOCUS: Frame your subject inside the diamonds in the finder. Place the top line of the rangefinder at the top of your subject's forehead. Then push the No. 1 buttons to place the moving line at the bottom of the subject's chin. For pictures of children, pets, nearby objects, and scenics, follow the focusing instructions on pages 9 and 10.



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.

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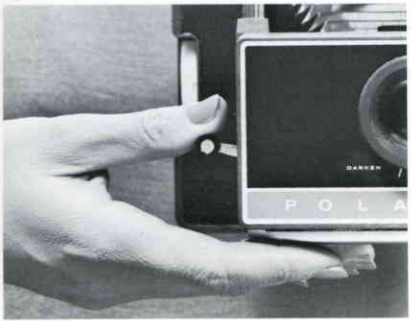

3. RESET: Immediately after snapping a picture, press No. 3 button down firmly until it locks and stays down. This resets the shutter so you'll be ready for the next picture.

YOU ARE NOW READY TO DEVELOP THE PICTURE. SEE PAGE 24.

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 27, 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.

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