

POLAROID 1000 S

1977



Serial Nr.-

Characteristics and functions

The Polaroid brand is linked to a revolutionary chemical process experimented in 1929 by Dr. Edwin Land who used a support that already contained within it the chemical reagents necessary for the development of the image. In 1947 the first Polaroid camera was born, through which photographs could be obtained in a few seconds after the shot. Due to its ease of use, the Polaroid system was a huge success, even if the print quality never reached the level of traditional photo printing.

The Polaroid 1000 S, presented in 1977, uses the new type SX-70 films for color photographs. These films are "self-developing" type. There is no longer the need to separate the positive from the negative part and to use fixatives as is the case for films 107/87.

The Polaroid 1000 S provides color photographs 3.11in. x 3,11in. size on waterproof cardboard 3.46in. x 4.25in..

The camera has a fixed focus. The Polaroid 4.06in. f/14.6 lens is therefore always in focus for all distances between 3 feet and the infinite.

The Polaroid 1000 S has a programmed electronic exposure meter. The power supply for the operation of the camera and flash is supplied from the battery inserted in the container of the film.

Weight 14.71oz. with shoulder strap.

Length 4.09in. Height 3.50in. Depth 5.43in.

Technical Specifications

Film type:	SX-70 (Color film only- 10 prints)
Shutter:	Electronic - Programmed automatic exposure
Meter:	CdS
Diaphragm:	f/14.6.
Times:	From 10sec. to 1/175sec.
Lens:	4.06in f/14.6 – single element lens (plastic)
Flash:	Built-in flash socket for Flash Bar. Accessory electronic flashes were also available.
Self-timer:	No
Focusing:	Fixed Focus (3 Feet – Infinity)
Characteristics:	SLR (Single-Lens Reflex) camera. Black plastic body. Exposure compensation dial with range of -2/+2 stops ("Lighten/Darken" control).
Accessories:	Nylon strap.
Note:	The film cartridge also contains the battery for operating the camera International Market only.

