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E

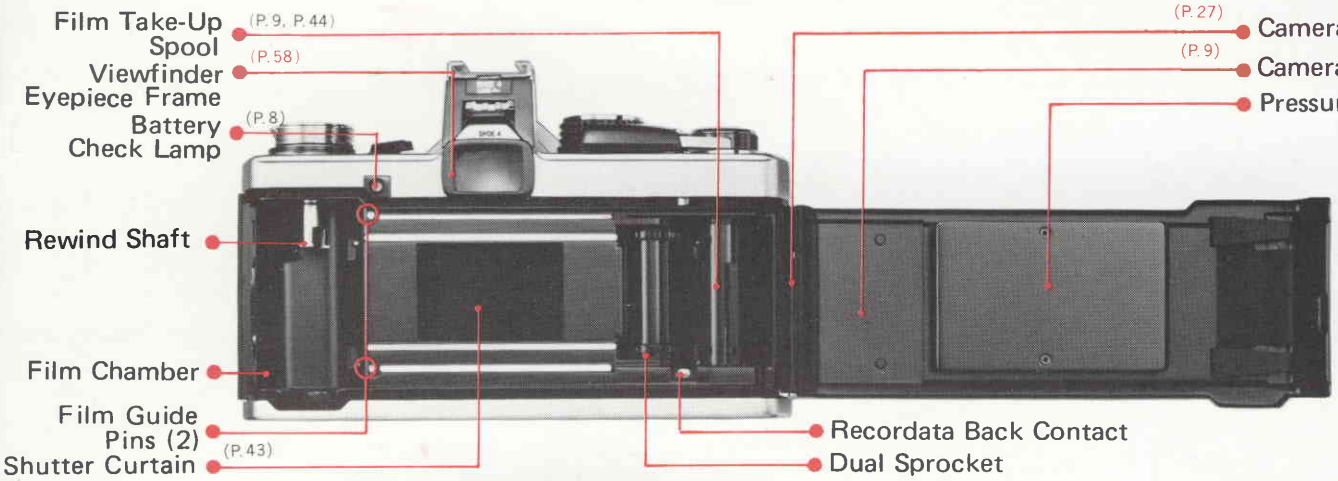
OLYMPUS OLYMPUS OM-2 INSTRUCTIONS

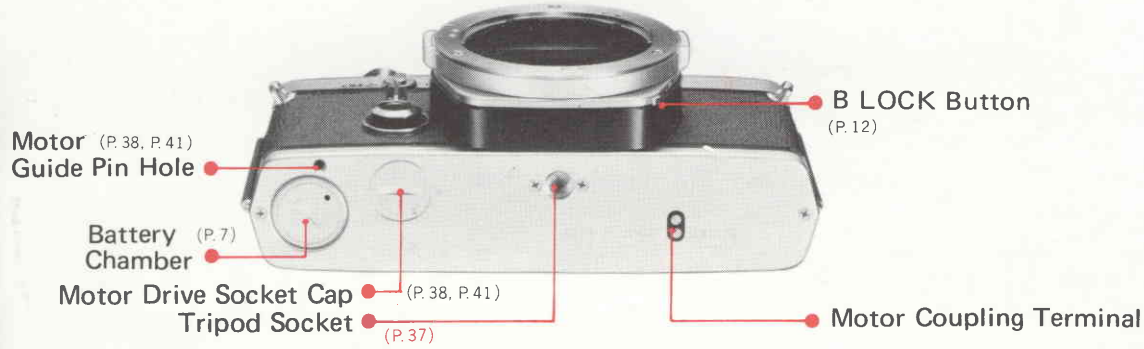
To an OM-2 Owner

The OM-2 is a unique 35mm single lens reflex, utilizing the Olympus TTL Direct (Off-the-Film) Light Measuring System for unprecedented accuracy of automatic exposure.
In addition, it offers full manual exposure control at the flip of a lever switch. OM-2 has set a new standard for reliability and versatility in a compact SLR, to meet the demands of the professional and amateur alike, for standard as well as scientific and technical photography pursuits.
OM-2 is part of the total Olympus OM System, enabling you to capture life as it happens, from photomicrography to astrophotography, from photojournalism to portraiture. With its many system components, the OM-2 permits an infinite range of photographic capabilities ... a camera that grows as your needs expand. To get the optimum results from your OM-2, carefully study this Owner's Manual. It is well worth your time, and will provide a sound basis for years of fine OM-2 photographs.

DESCRIPTION OF CONTROLS

Refer to pages in parentheses for detailed explanations of each pa





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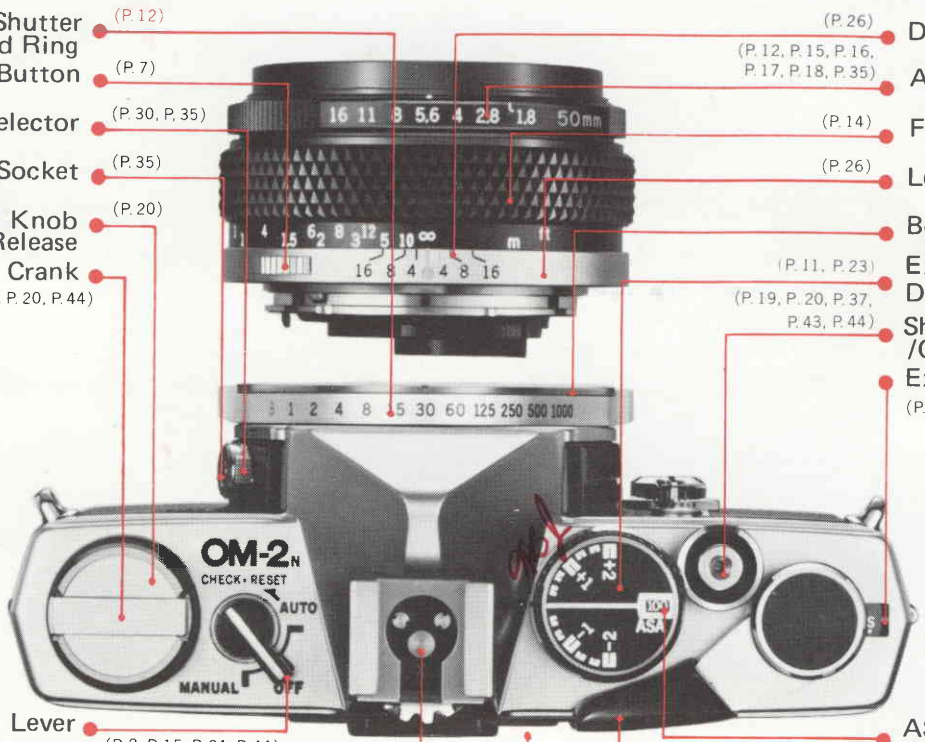

Manual Shutter Speed Ring (P. 12)

Lens Release Button (P. 7)

P and X Flash Synch Selector (P. 30, P. 35)

Flash Synchronization Socket (P. 35)

Rewind Knob /Camera Back Release (P. 20)

Rewind Crank (P. 9, P. 20, P. 44)

Selector Lever (P. 8, P. 15, P. 24, P. 44)

X Contact

Depth of Field Scale (P. 26)

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Body Mount Ring

Exposure Compensatio Dial/Film Speed Dial (P. 11, P. 23)

Shutter Release Buttor /Cable Release Socket (P. 19, P. 20, P. 37, P. 43, P. 44)

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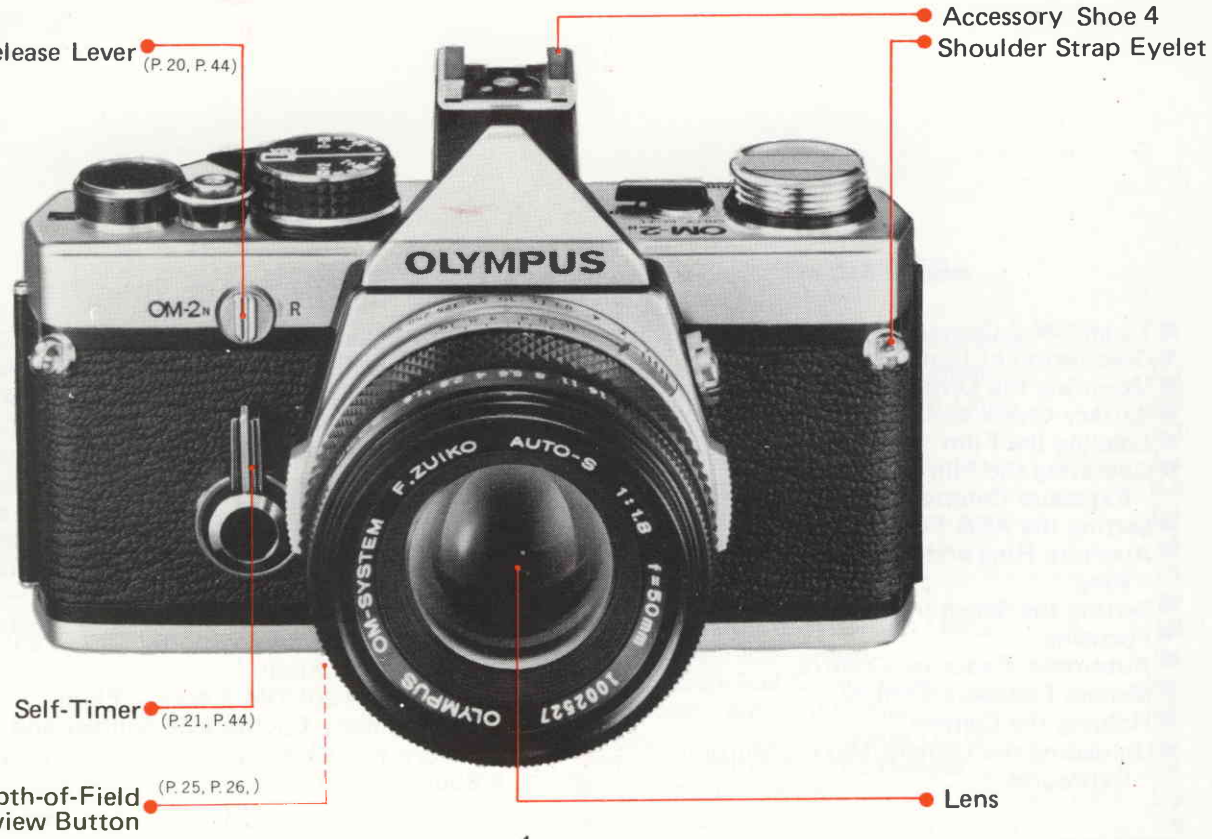
Memo Holder (P. 11)



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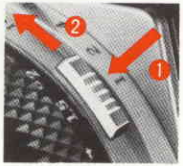
On OM-2

On OM System

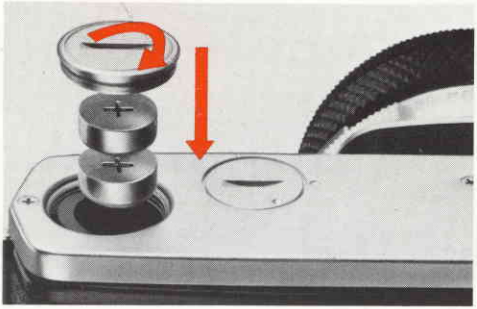
MOUNTING THE LENS

Mount the Lens.
Align the red dots on the lens flange and the body mount ring. Turn the lens clockwise until the lens release button springs up and you will hear positive "click".

Lens Removal
To detach the lens, press down on the lens release button and turn the lens counter-clockwise. Always attach the front and rear lens caps when the lens is removed from the body to prevent any possibility of damage.

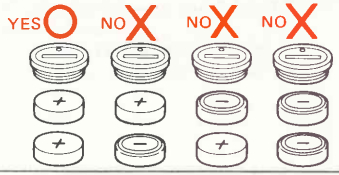


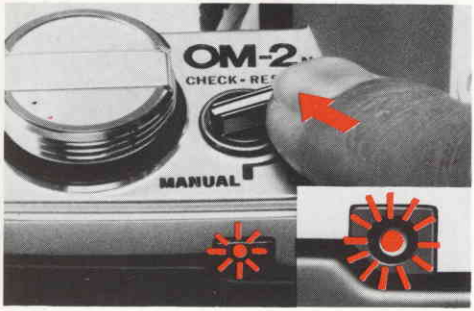
INSERTING THE BATTERIES



Insert two 1.5V silver oxide batteries SR44 (Eveready EPX-76 or equivalents) into the battery chamber. (Alkaline-manganese and lithium batteries may not be used.)

CAUTION: Batteries should be always replaced as a pair. If battery polarity is incorrect, the camera does not function.





By pressing the selector lever to the "CHECK•RESET" position, you can check the batteries and/or unlock the mirror.

Check the Batteries.

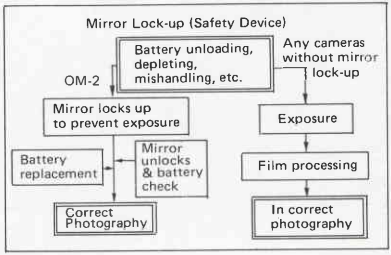
Move the selector lever to the "CHECK•RESET" position. The battery check lamp indicates battery condition as follows:

① The red lamp lights brightly — Battery voltage is sufficient.

② The red lamp flashes on and off — Batteries are very weak. Fresh batteries are recommended.

③ The lamp does not light — Batteries are drained. Replace them.

NOTE: Silver oxide batteries will last approximately one year. To avoid battery drain, make it a point to switch off the selector lever when the camera is not used.



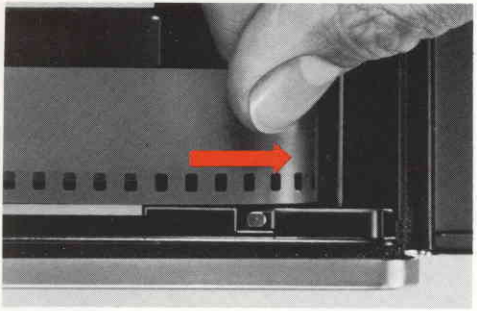
Mirror Lock-Up

If the mirror is up, the field of view turns dark through the viewfinder, and the film cannot be advanced. This lock-up of the mirror occurs when ① no batteries are loaded or batteries are depleted, or ② the film is advanced during exposure. The mirror lock-up does not indicate any breakdown of the camera, but a built-in safety device to prevent any trouble. Press the selector lever to the "CHECK•RESET" position, and unlock the mirror. In case ② , shooting can be resumed immediately. In case ① , replace batteries.

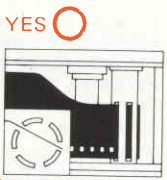
CAUTION: You cannot unlock the mirror after battery replacement, if you omit pressing the selector lever to the "CHECK•RESET" position.

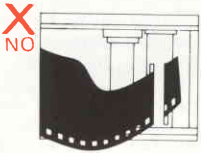
NOTE: When the mirror locks up, a battery drain prevention device is activated to conserve power.

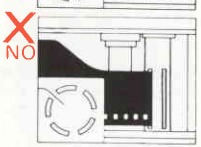
LOADING THE FILM

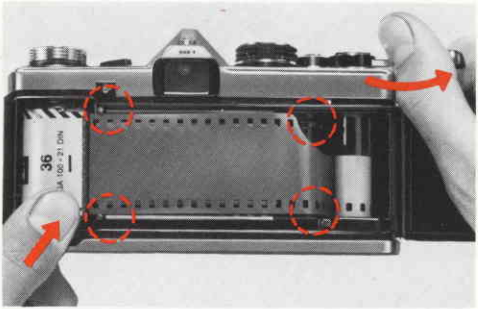


① Pull the rewind knob up and open the camera back.
② Insert a film cartridge into the film chamber and push the rewind knob back.
③ Insert the film leader into one of the slots in the film take-up spool.





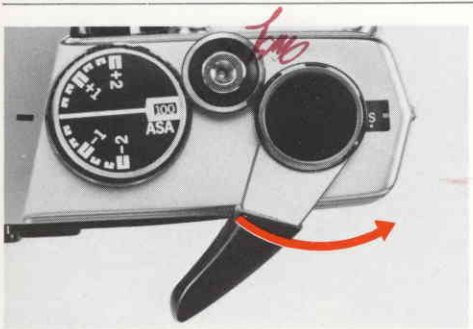




④ Turn the advance lever so that the film perforations engage the sprocket teeth.
⑤ Close the camera back until it clicks.
⑥ Make sure the selector lever is in the OFF position.

NOTE: Fold out the rewind crank and rotate it clockwise slightly to remove any slack in the film. Then if the rewind crank rotates as you turn the advance lever, the film is properly advancing.

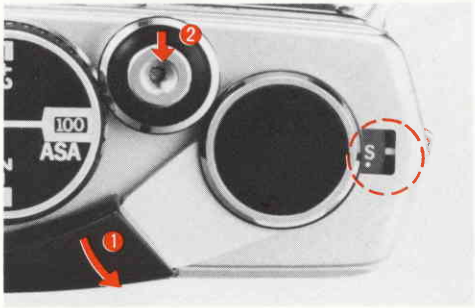
OPERATING THE FILM ADVANCE LEVER



Turn the advance lever to the right as far as it will go. The film can be advanced by one frame, in a single stroke or in multiple short strokes.

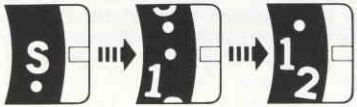
NOTE: If the advance lever stops moving because you've shot the last remaining film frame while you are advancing the film, discontinue the film advance and rewind the film. (Read pages 37~41 for motor drive shooting.)

EXPOSURE COUNTER

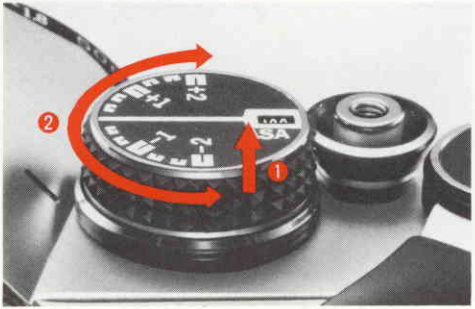


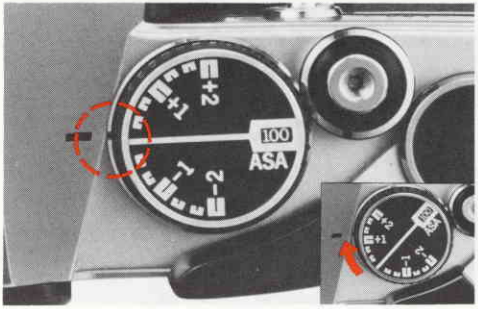
Exposure Counter

The exposure counter is indexed from "S" (Start) to 1, 2 ... up to 36 in even numbers and "E" (End). Whenever the camera back is opened, the exposure counter automatically returns to "S".



SETTING THE ASA FILM SPEED DIAL





① Lift up the outer collar of the exposure compensation dial and rotate until the ASA speed for the film appears in the window.

② The ASA film speed scale on the dial is marked from 12 to 1600. If you are not able to rotate the outer collar to the desired ASA in one turn of the dial (only 3 stops can be rotated in one turn of the dial), release the collar and turn the exposure compensation dial several click stops in the opposite directon from the ASA you are trying to set. Then, lift the outer collar again and continue turning to the desired ASA setting. NEVER FORCE THE DIAL WHEN SETTING ASA.

③ Once the setting has been made, turn the dial until the white line is aligned with the black index line on the pentaprism housing.

CAUTION: Make sure you align the white line with the black index line on the pentaprism after setting ASA.

■ THE MEMO HOLDER

A memo holder provided on the camera back accepts a memo slip or the end flap from most 35mm film packages as a reminder of ASA, exposure number, etc.

Aperture Ring

The opening (aperture) in the lens diaphragm is marked in F stops on the aperture ring. The higher the F number, the smaller the lens opening (less light) and provides greater depth of field than lower F numbers (see page 25).

When setting the aperture ring, you may use either the click-stop positions or any in-between settings to obtain precise exposure control.

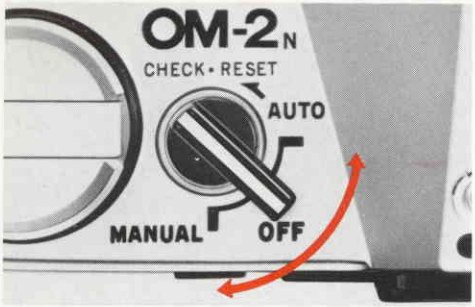
NOTE: All lenses in the OM System (except certain specialized lenses) provide fully automatic diaphragm control allowing you to focus and compose your picture with the lens fully open. The diaphragm will automatically close to the pre-selected F stop at the moment of exposure. And immediately re-open after exposure.

Manual Shutter Speed Ring

Shutter speeds engraved on the manual shutter speed ring are used only for non-automatic camera operation. B indicates "bulb" at which setting the shutter will remain open as long as the shutter release button is held down. The other engravings indicate fractions of a second; for example "1" for 1 second, "2" for 1/2 second ..... up to "1000" for 1/1000 second. To set at "B", rotate the ring while pressing the B LOCK button at the lower left of the body mount.

Be careful that shutter speeds are set only at click stop positions. Make sure that the selector lever is set at a click stop position.

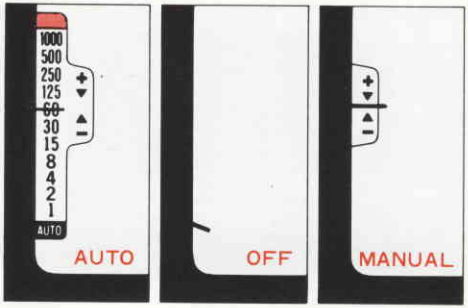
SETTING THE SELECTOR LEVER



The selector lever on top of your camera has four positions as follows (with click stops at AUTO–OFF–MANUAL):

1) AUTO – Automatic exposure control; you preset the F stop and the camera automatically sets shutter speed for proper exposure.
2) OFF – Camera turned completely off to avoid battery drain. Always store your camera with the selector lever in this position.
3) MANUAL – Zero-method exposure operation; set shutter speed and F stop for proper exposure (see page 17).
4) CHECK·RESET – Battery test position simultaneously with release of mirror lock-up.

VIEWFINDER



The three-position viewfinder control center allows you to see the operating mode of your camera without checking the position of the selector lever.

NOTE: If you release the shutter with the selector lever at OFF in normal lighting condition, the built-in automatic exposure control is activated to take a properly-exposed picture, so as not to miss optimum exposure opportunity, at any moment. The difference between the automatic exposures in the OFF position and the AUTO position, however, is that the OFF mode exposure stops in 1/30 sec. maximum to save battery exhaustion, and the AUTO viewfinder scale does not appear.

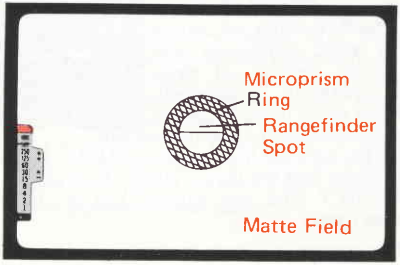
▲In focus.

▲Out of focus.

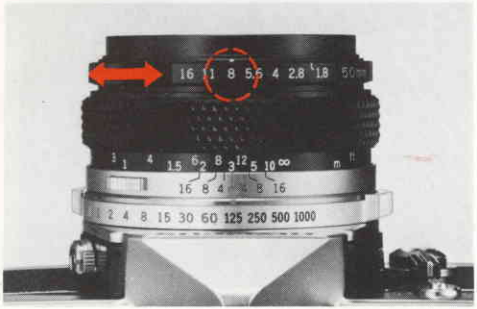
Look through the viewfinder and turn the focusing ring in either direction until your subject appears sharpest. The split image will be vertically aligned in the central spot of the Focusing Screen or a shimmering effect of the microprism ring around the central spot will disappear when critical focusing has been achieved.

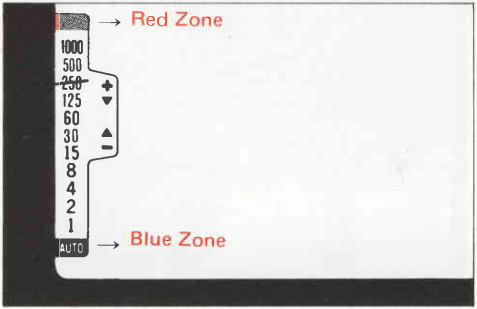
NOTE: You can determine the distance between the subject and the film plane by reading the distance scale on the focusing ring after setting critical focusing. The actual distance is indicated opposite the red central index mark on the lens mount ring; the white scale indicates this distance in meters and the orange scale in feet.

(For Focusing Screen replacement read pages 28, 59 and 60).

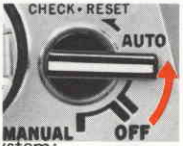


AUTOMATIC EXPOSURE CONTROL





The Aperture-Preferred System



The aperture-preferred system is the most convenient and easy-to-use method of automatic operation, particularly outdoors when using 50mm or wide-angle lenses. To use this system:

① Set the selector lever to the "AUTO" position making sure that the lever "clicks" into place.

② Set the F stop you wish to use on the lens aperture ring.

③ The camera will automatically determine the shutter speed required for proper exposure and indicate that speed in the viewfinder. Then RELEASE THE SHUTTER.

NOTE: At shutter speeds slower than 1/60 second, the possibility of camera movement during exposure is increased. If the needle in the viewfinder indicates a shutter speed in this area, turn the aperture ring to the left (so as to open the aperture).

For use of interchangeable lenses of various angles of view, refer to the data below to determine the hand-held shutter speed and avoid blurry pictures:

① Wide-angle and super wide-angle lenses — 1/30 second or faster. ② 50mm lenses — 1/60 second or faster. ③ Telephoto and Zoom lenses to 100mm — 1/125 second or faster. ④ Telephoto and Zoom lenses to 200mm — 1/250 second or

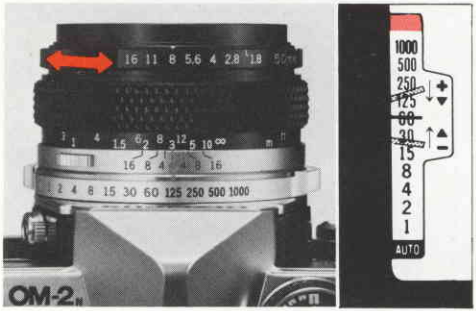
faster. ⑤ **Super telephoto lenses of 300mm and up – 1/500 second or faster.**

④ **If the viewfinder needle enters the red zone → Warning against over-exposure.** A shutter speed faster than 1/1000 second is required for proper exposure, but the shutter will be released at 1/1000 second. Since this is beyond the range of your OM-2 and an overexposed photograph would result, turn the lens aperture ring to a higher F stop until the meter needle moves out of the red zone.

⑤ **If the viewfinder needle enters the blue "AUTO" zone → Indication for long time exposure.** A shutter speed longer than 1 second is required for proper exposure.

Your OM-2 provides for automatic exposures from 1 second to 120 seconds (with ASA 100 at normal temperature and humidity). If you wish to close the shutter during a long time exposure under AUTO operation, turn the selector lever to the OFF position, and the shutter closes.

CAUTION: Do not advance the film while the mirror is up during an automatic exposure, or the mirror will lock up.



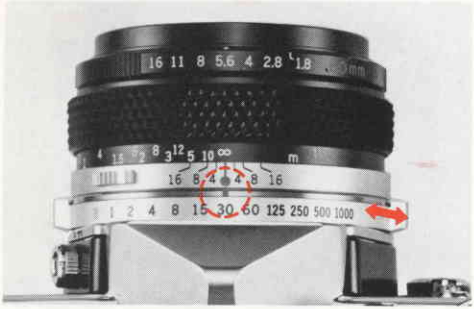
The Shutter Speed-Preferred System

Should you wish to select a shutter speed to meet a specific photographic situation (e.g., stopping fast action, eliminating camera movement or controlling depth-of-field), you may use a shutter speed-preferred method of automatic exposure control. To use this system:

① Set the selector lever to the "AUTO" position.

② Look through the viewfinder and turn the aperture ring until the viewfinder needle points at the desired shutter speed.

MANUAL EXPOSURE CONTROL

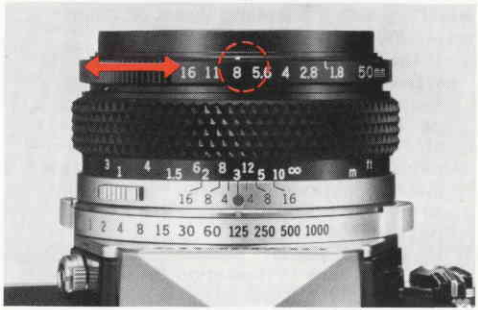


Set the selector lever to "MANUAL", and the exposure index marks and the meter needle are visible in the viewfinder.

Shutter Speed-Preferred Manual Exposure Control

① Should you wish to preselect a shutter speed turn the shutter speed ring until the desired speed is opposite the red reference dot on the lens barrel (see page 12).

② Look through the viewfinder and turn the aperture ring until the needle lines up in the center of the index. For fine exposure adjustment you can use any click-stop or intermediate F stop position.



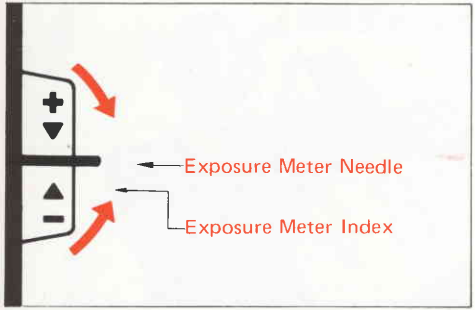
Aperture-Preferred Manual Exposure Control

① Turn the aperture ring until the desired F stop is opposite the white index mark.

② Look through the viewfinder and rotate the shutter speed ring until the needle lines up as close as possible to the center of the index. Make sure that the shutter speed ring is clicked into position and not between two settings.

③ Make the final exposure adjustment by turning the aperture ring until the needle aligns exactly in the center of the index.

CAUTION: The shutter speed thus obtained should meet the other photographic conditions properly, especially at "B" where the shutter speed ring is not coupled with the exposure meter.



If the Exposure Needle Does Not Center on the Index

If an exposure or a shutter speed is improperly selected, the exposure needle will not center on the index. Reset the shutter speed or F stop until the needle is centered.

You may use an ND (neutral density) filter if the subject is too bright, or an electronic flash or flash bulb if the subject is too dark.

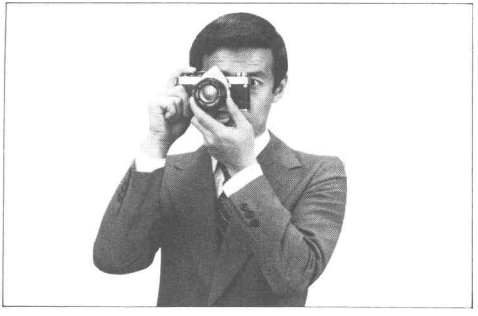
ASA 100	50mm F1.8 lens, fully opened	1/2 sec.
ASA 100	50mm F1.4 lens, fully opened	1/2 sec.
ASA 100	55mm F1.2 lens, fully opened	1/2 sec.

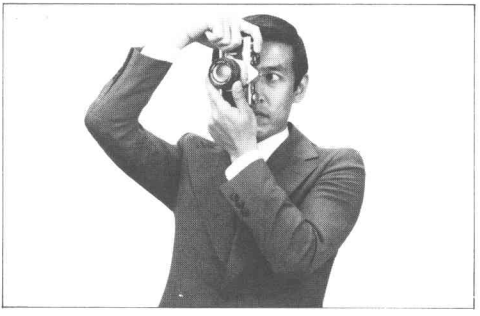
Light Measuring Range of the Exposure Meter

The measuring range is EV 1.5—EV17 (ASA 100, with F1.2 55mm lens). The list above summarizes the lowest measurable limits in dealing with extreme low light conditions.

CAUTION: If the aperture ring or shutter speed ring is turned below the limits in the list, with extremely low lighting or the selector lever OFF, the needle sometimes moves, but the meter is not functioning.

HOLDING THE CAMERA





Proper camera handling is important in assuring the sharpest possible pictures.

Holding the Camera Horizontally

Keep both elbows close to the body, to steady the camera.

Putting the Camera into Operation

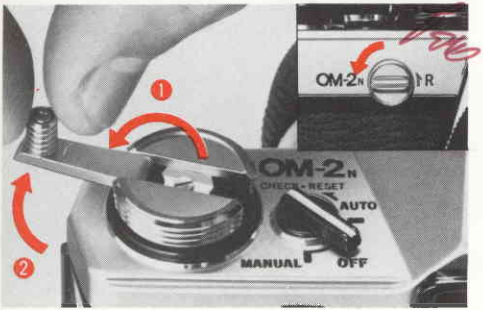
The aperture ring, focusing ring and shutter speed ring are so arranged as to enable one hand operation right up to the moment the shutter is released. Hold your breath at the moment of shutter release. Transport the film advance lever with your right thumb and squeeze the release button smoothly using the cushion, not the tip, of your index finger.

Holding the Camera Vertically

For vertical shooting, keep one elbow close to your body and press the camera tightly against your forehead.

NOTE: Steady yourself against any nearby support (such as a tree, fence, or wall) whenever possible.

NOTE: For telephotography, or slow shutter speed photography, it is recommended that you use a tripod and hold the camera steady with your hands.



When the entire roll of film has been exposed rewind the film.

① Turn the rewind release lever counter-clockwise by about 90°.

② Fold out the rewind crank and wind it in the direction of the arrow. While rewinding, you will feel tension on the crank. When the tension stops and the crank turns freely, the film has been completely rewound back into the cartridge.

③ Open the camera back by pulling up on the rewind knob and remove the film cartridge. Keep camera and film out of direct sunlight while unloading.

Should you wish to make more than one exposure on the same frame:

① Take up any slack in the film by slowly turning the rewind crank in a clockwise direction until it stops, then take the first exposure.

② Turn the rewind release lever counter-clockwise by about 90°.

③ Hold both the rewind knob and rewind release lever to prevent them from turning and advance the film advance lever. The shutter will then be cocked for the next exposure without advancing the film.

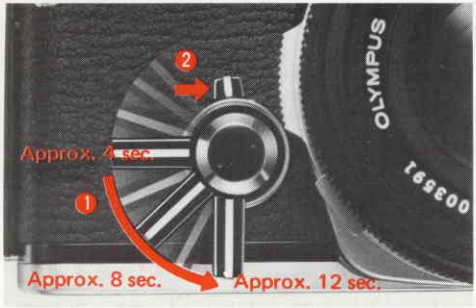
④ Press the shutter release button with a slow, steady squeeze.

⑤ The exposure counter will advance with each exposure.

⑥ After completing the multiple exposures, put the lens cap on the lens, advance the film, and shoot a blank frame to avoid overlapping.

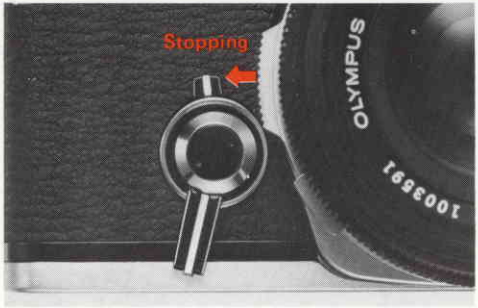
NOTE: You can make as many multiple exposure as you like by repeating the above procedure. With each exposure on the same frame, the possibility of slippage is increased.

SETTING THE SELF-TIMER



① Rotate the self-timer lever counter-clockwise so that the shutter can be released after an elapse of delay time between 4 sec. to 12 sec. according to the lever setting as shown above. You may set the self-timer lever either before or after advancing the film.

② Turn the start lever clockwise to the vertical position to activate the self-timer lever. The shutter will then be released after the preset time.



Stopping the Self-timer

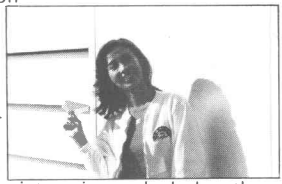
To stop the self-timer during its operation, turn the start lever counter-clockwise. If you turn the start lever clockwise again, the self-timer can resume its action.

NOTE: After setting the lever, you can release the shutter by pressing the shutter release button.

NOTE: If you do not reset the self-timer, the timer lever will begin moving immediately after advancing the film and the shutter will be released earlier than expected. If the film has not been advanced fully, the timer lever will stop half-way. To re-activate the timer, move the start lever counter-clockwise to stop the timer lever, return the timer lever to the starting position, and advance the film. Then, turn the start lever again.

▲After compensation

Before compensation ▶



When the most important area of the picture is much darker than the general picture area (blue sky, snowfield, etc.), the meter will have a tendency to read the brightest part of the picture leaving the main subject under-exposed. Alternatively, when taking a picture of a bright subject against a dark background the meter tends to read the darkest part

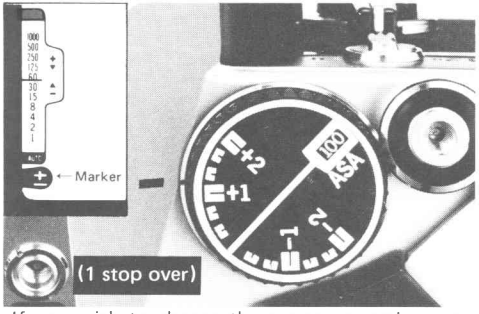
▲After compensation

Before compensation ▶

leaving the main subject over-exposed. In these situations, proper exposure compensation helps you take fine pictures.

NOTE: With backlighting or sidelighting it's always a good idea to use a lens hood to eliminate unwanted glare.

EXPOSURE COMPENSATION FOR AUTOMATIC MEASUREMENT

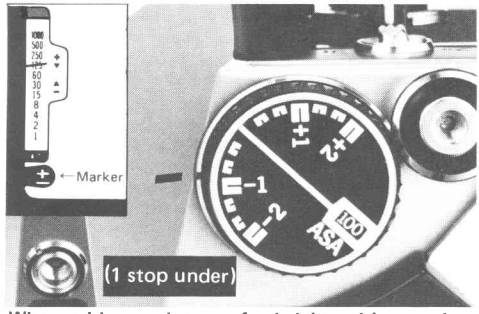


If you wish to change the exposure setting automatically selected by the camera, use the exposure compensation dial and a compensation marker appears in the viewfinder.

When the main subject is much darker than the general background or when strong light strikes the subject from behind or from the side, turn the dial **to the (+) side.**

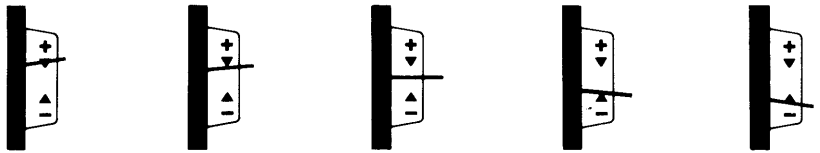
Turn the camera to the subject so that the subject fills most of the viewfinder, or move the camera toward the subject. After reading the shutter speed, return to the original position and rotate the compensation dial until the meter needle points at the read-out speed in the finder.

NOTE: In such a case it is recommended to turn the compensation dial to the + 1 side.



When taking a picture of a bright subject against a dark background (spotlighting, deep shadows, etc.), turn the compensation dial **to the (−) side.** Move forward until the subject fills as much of the viewfinder as possible, (with a zoom lens, you may be able to do this by zooming in on the subject without changing your positions). After noting the shutter speed indicated by the meter needle, return to your original position, recompose the picture, and turn the compensation dial until the shutter speed needle indicates the speed obtained from your close-up meter reading.

EXPOSURE COMPENSATION FOR MANUAL MEASUREMENT



Manual exposure can be compensated by adjusting the F stop or shutter speed. The exposure needle indicates over-exposure at the (+) side, or under-exposure at the (—) side.

Dark subject in bright backlighting

When the most important area of the picture is much darker than the general picture area (strong light hitting the main subject from behind or from the side) the meter will have a tendency to read the brightest part of the picture leaving the main subject under-exposed. To compensate for this, move forward until the subject fills most of the viewfinder picture area and set the F stop/shutter speed combination which centers the meter needle between the index marks. Return to your original position and take the picture without changing this F stop/shutter speed combination even though the needle is not centered.

NOTE: Over-exposure by + 1 stop renders a good result in such a case.

Bright subject in dark background

As previously mentioned, fill the viewfinder picture area with the subject as much as possible, and set correct light measurement. Return to your original position and expose for fine pictures.

CAUTION: After taking a picture using the compensation dial, be sure to return the dial to the normal setting

DEPTH OF FIELD

F16, 1/15 sec.

F2, 1/1000 sec.

Depth of field is the area of acceptable sharpness in front of and behind the subject in focus. As you get closer to your subject or as you open your lens (e.g. from F16 to F2.8) the depth of field becomes shallower. By stopping your lens down (e.g. from F2.8 to F16) or getting farther away from your subject this depth of field can be increased.

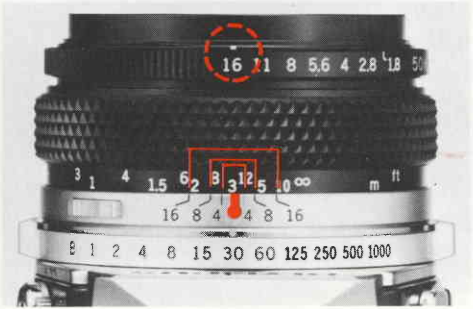
The table below shows that when the camera-to-subject distance is 3m, the depth of field at F16 ranges from 1.93m to 6.93m.

As you press the preview button, looking through the viewfinder, you can ascertain the actual depth of field.

Depth of Field Table (F1.8 & F1.4 50mm Lenses)
Circle of least confusion 1/30mm

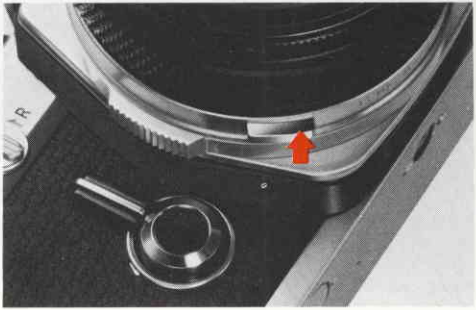
Scale / F Stop	Camera-to-Subject Distance (m). Figures with ※ are engraved on the distance scale.										
	※0.45	※0.5	※0.7	※1	※1.5	※2	※3	※5	※10	※∞
1.4	0.45 ~0.45	0.50 ~0.50	0.69 ~0.71	0.99 ~1.02	1.47 ~1.54	1.94 ~2.07	2.86 ~3.16	4.61 ~5.46	8.55~ 12.05	57.78 ~∞
1.8	0.45 ~0.45	0.50 ~0.50	0.69 ~0.71	0.98 ~1.02	1.46 ~1.55	1.92 ~2.09	2.8 ~3.20	4.52 ~5.60	8.21~ 12.79	45.05 ~∞
2	0.45 ~0.45	0.50 ~0.50	0.69 ~0.71	0.98 ~1.02	1.45 ~1.55	1.91 ~2.10	2.80 ~3.23	4.47 ~5.68	8.05~ 13.20	40.57 ~∞
2.8	0.45 ~0.45	0.49 ~0.51	0.69 ~0.71	0.97 ~1.03	1.48 ~1.57	1.88 ~2.14	2.73 ~3.33	4.28 ~6.01	7.47~ 15.15	29.02 ~∞
4	0.44 ~0.46	0.49 ~0.51	0.68 ~0.72	0.96 ~1.04	1.41 ~1.61	1.83 ~2.20	2.63 ~3.49	4.04 ~6.57	6.74~ 19.44	20.35 ~∞
5.6	0.44 ~0.46	0.49 ~0.51	0.67 ~0.73	0.94 ~1.06	1.37 ~1.66	1.77 ~2.29	2.51 ~3.74	3.75 ~7.52	5.96~ 31.31	14.55 ~∞
8	0:44 ~0.46	0.48 ~0.52	0.66 ~0.74	0.92 ~1.09	1.32 ~1.73	1.69 ~2.45	2.34 ~4.18	3.39 ~9.61	5.09~ 378.10	10.21 ~∞
11	0.43 ~0.47	0.48 ~0.53	0.65 ~0.76	0.90 ~1.13	1.27 ~1.84	1.60 ~2.68	2.1 ~4.91	3.02~ 14.74	4.30 ~∞	7.44 ~∞
16	0.43 ~0.48	0.47 ~0.54	0.63 ~0.79	0.86 ~1.20	1.19 ~2.05	1.47 ~3.11	1.93 ~6.93	2.57~ 138.43	3.42 ~∞	5.13 ~∞

DEPTH OF FIELD SCALE



The double series of numbers engraved on the depth of field scale represents F stops: F4, F8, and F16. Once you have focused on your subject, all objects within the distance range indicated on the lens distance scale between the marks for the F stop you have selected will have acceptable sharpness. For example, in the above picture, the camera-to-subject distance is 3m (10ft.) and the lens is set at F16. If you read the distance scale at the points opposite the engraved "16" on both sides of the reference dot, you will find that the depth of field is from 1.9m (6ft.) to 7m (23ft.).

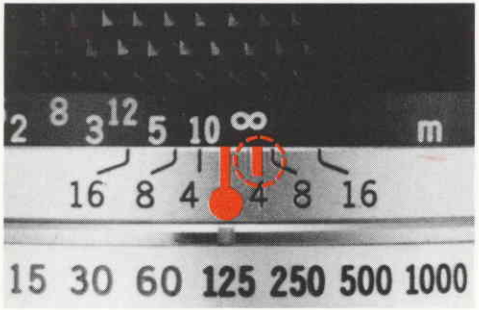
PREVIEW BUTTON



When you wish to see which objects fall within the acceptable zone of sharpness (depth of field), press the preview button on your lens. The diaphragm of the lens will stop down to the preset F stop enabling you to see the depth of field in the viewfinder.

CAUTION: If you jerk the preview button while depressing the shutter release button halfway down the shutter might be released.

INFRARED PHOTOGRAPHY

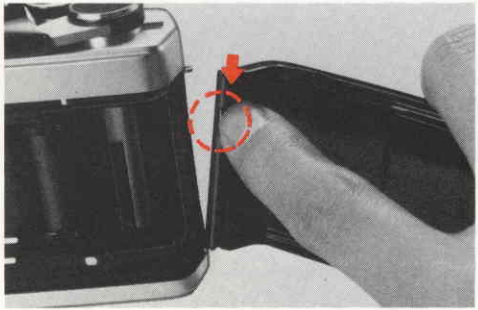


The OLYMPUS OM System Lenses are provided with an infrared index mark engraved in red on the depth of field scale.

When shooting with infrared film, focus normally on your subject without the red filter on and read the subject distance on the distance scales. Then, turn the focusing ring to the right until the distance reading is opposite the infrared index mark. Your lens will then be in focus for average infrared photography. Shoot with the red filter on. In the above picture, the red index is set at infinity.

CAUTION: Due to special light gathering requirements of infrared films, it is recommended that you follow the film manufacturer's recommendations regarding exposure.

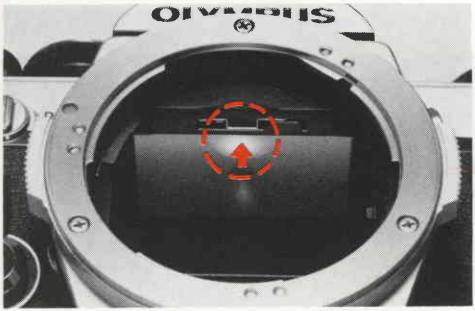
CAMERA BACK REPLACEMENT

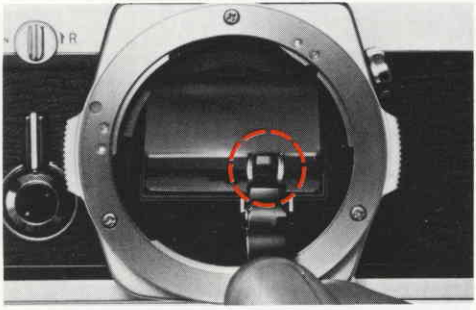


The camera back of the OM-2 is fully interchanbeable with the Recordata Back 2, 3 and 250 Film Back 1. To remove the camera back, push down on the release pin as shown. Do not remove the back unless necessary.

The Recordata Back 2, 3 registers data such as date, number, alphabetical code, etc. directly on the picture.

The 250 Film Back 1 is designed for winder or motor drive shooting; it accepts a bulk loaded magazine of 250 frames.





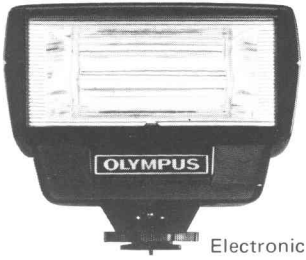
The OM System interchangeable focusing screens provide you with the ultimate in focusing versatility. Optional screens are available to suit virtually every picture-taking situation. The focusing screens come with a special tool. To remove the focusing screen:

a) Detach the camera lens from the camera body.
b) Use the special tool provided to push up on the release catch underneath the top ledge of the mirror box (see the photo above). This allows the screen and screen frame to drop down.
c) Remove the screen from inside the camera by gripping the tip of the screen with the tool as shown.

CAUTION: Although the above procedure can be done with fingers, it is recommended that you use the special tool supplied. Changing focusing screens is a procedure to be exercised with great care. Trying to change a screen with your fingers can result in fingerprints and costly damage to the surface of the screen, the prism, or the mirror. Should this occur, cleaning or repair MUST be handled by an authorized service center. Such damage is not covered by the product warranty.

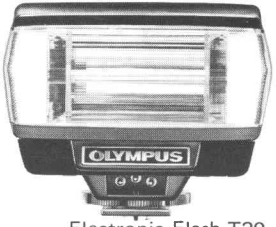
d) To install the screen, fit it into the frame and push the frame upward gently until it clicks into place. Gently shake the camera body to make sure the screen is held securely in place.

FLASH PHOTOGRAPHY WITH THE T32(orT20) ELECTRONIC FLASH ①



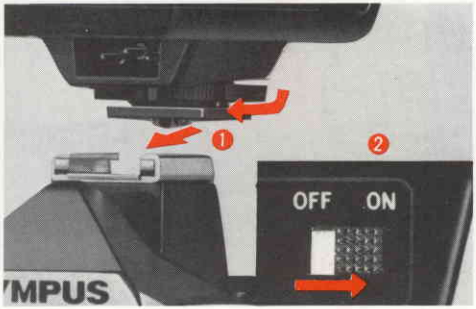
Electronic Flash T32

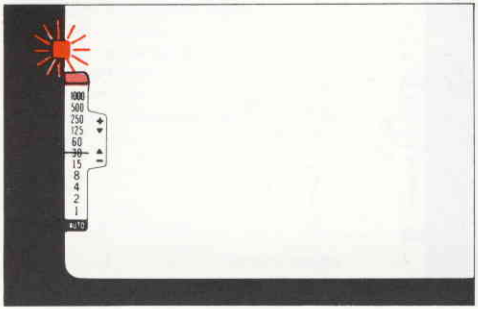
T32 calculator panel (blank side for TTL "OTF" Auto flash)



Electronic Flash T20

The T32 and T20 are the world's first fully automatic electronic flash units. All their functions are controlled directly by the OM-2 to perform extremely easy, yet highly accurate flash exposures. (See pp. 61~69 for further information on flash units.)





① Attach the Accessory Shoe 4 to the OM-2 and mount the T32 (or T20).

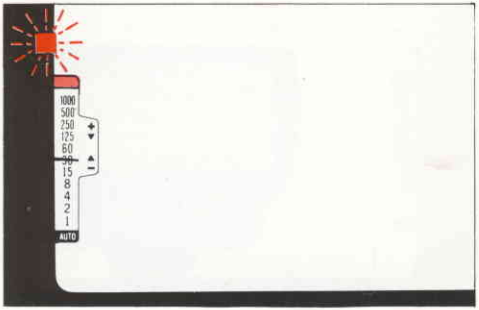
② Set the camera's selector lever to the "AUTO" position and switch on the T32 (or T20).

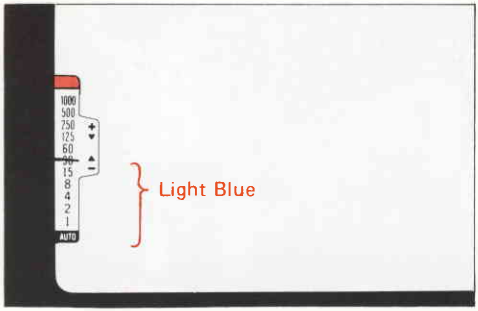
NOTE: Mounting the T32 (or T20) on the accessory shoe automatically completes the "X" synchro circuit. It is not necessary to set the X and FP flash selector to "X".

③ A red lamp lights in the viewfinder when the T32 (or T20) capacitor is charged ready for shooting.
Set the aperture ring to the f/stop you require, focus on the subject and release the shutter.

NOTE: All f/stops on the camera lens can be used.

FLASH PHOTOGRAPHY WITH THE T32 (or T20) ELECTRONIC FLASH②



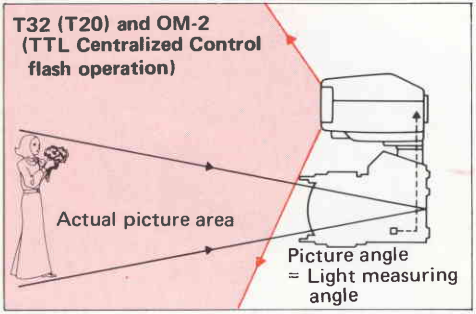


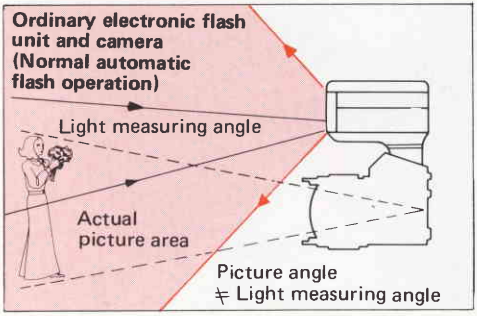
④ If the lamp flickers: correct flash exposure has been made.

- If the lamp goes out: flash-to-subject distance is beyond the TTL AUTO working range. Open up the lens stop or move in closer to the subject.
- If the lamp stays lighted: correct exposure has been made by existing light, requiring no flash.

In case exposure must be achieved by flash illumination, turn the aperture ring until the meter needle points to 1/30 sec. or slower, and shoot.

NOTE: The OM-2 incorporates an incorrect flash prevention system. If the shutter speed is faster than the flash synchronizing range, the electronic flash will not fire when you press the shutter release button.

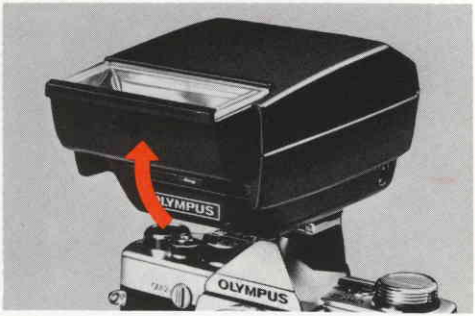




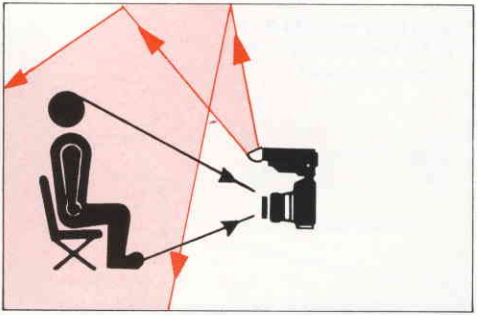
All required of the T32 (T20) is a flick of the on/off switch. The rest is taken care by the OM-2.

- The dial settings required of conventional "auto" flash units — ASA film speed setting, aperture setting, flash mode switching, exposure compensation — are not needed with the T32 (T20).
- Unlike conventional auto flash units which regulate flash emission by an independent light sensor, the T32 (T20) utilizes the OM-2's own built-in SBC light sensors, so that flash acceptance angle always coincides with the picture angle of the camera lens.
- The OM-2 shutter automatically closes at the instant the flash exposure has been completed, eliminating camera shake. Correct exposure can be confirmed without taking your eye off the viewfinder.
- By the incorporation of an incorrect flash prevention system, the electronic flash will not fire if the shutter speed is faster than the synchronizing range.
- Special techniques such as diffused lighting are made easy, obviating complicated compensations and guesswork.
- Usable flash-to-subject distance range is greatly expanded — from 18cm (F22) to 26m (F1.2) with a guide number of 32 (ASA 100, meters). (From 0.6 ft. to 86 ft. with a guide number of 104 at ASA 100.).

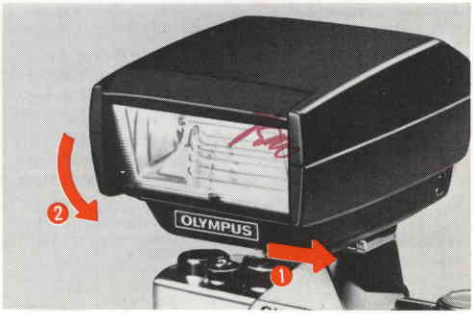
BOUNCE FLASH

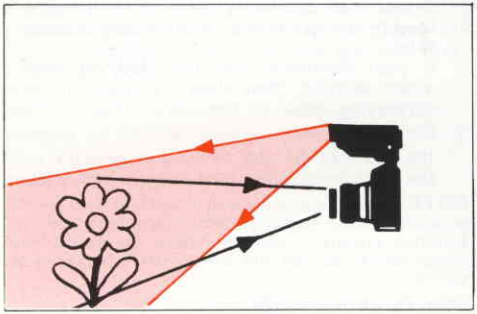


The T32 flash surface can be tilted upward through an agle of 90°, providing easy bounce TTL Auto flash.



- Point the flash surface at the ceiling so that the subject is illuminated by soft reflected light.





Close-up in TTL Auto flash can be achieved simply by tilting the flash surface downward (up to 15°).

① Attach the Accessory Shoe 4 to the OM-2.
② Mount the electronic flash on the accessory shoe.
If your electronic flash unit does not have a direct contact "hot shoe", connect its synchronizing cable to the camera flash socket.
③ Set the synchro terminal to "X" by aligning the red dot on the FP and X selector with the "X" indication alongside the flash socket.

NOTE: Mounting the electronic flash unit on the accessory shoe automatically completes the "X" synchro circuit. However, there are some flash units which do not fire unless the selector is set to "X".

[With Quick Auto 310]

① The Quick Auto 310/OM-2N (not OM-2) combination cannot perform the TTL ("OTF") Auto flash. Use it in the Normal Auto or Manual flash mode.
② Set the camera's selector lever to "MANUAL".
③ Set the ASA film speed on the flash unit.
④ Set the shutter speed ring to 1/60 sec. or slower.
⑤ Set the flash unit to the automatic or manual setting.
⑥ Set the desired F stop on the flash unit (in the case of auto mode), and then set the aperture ring to this F stop. In the case of manual mode, F stop can be determined by using the following formula:

$$\text{F stop} = \frac{\text{flash guide number}}{\text{flash-to-subject distance}}$$

① Plug the synchronizing cable leading from the flash unit into the camera flash socket, and then attach the flash unit to the camera.

② Select the proper synchro setting from the table below according to the type of bulb being used, and align the red dot on the X and FP flash selector with the "X" or "FP" indication alongside the flash socket.

CAUTION: With the clip-on type "FP" class flash unit, the synchronizing cable must be used to connect the unit and the camera.

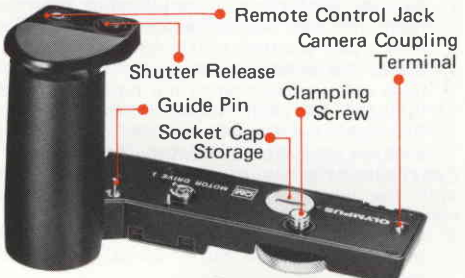
③ Select the proper shutter speed from the table below, and set the shutter speed ring accordingly.

④ Determine the correct F stop for flash exposure by using the calculator dial, exposure chart or guide number formula. Set the aperture ring to this F stop.

■ The table indicates proper synchronization speeds for most flash equipment.

Terminal	Flash Lamp	Shutter Speed										
		1000	500	250	125	60	30	15	8	4	2	1
FP	FP	○	○	○	○	○	✱	✱	✱	✱	✱	✱
X	Electronic Flash					○	○	○	○	○	○	○
	MF						✱	○	○	○	○	○
	M · FP							○	○	○	○	○

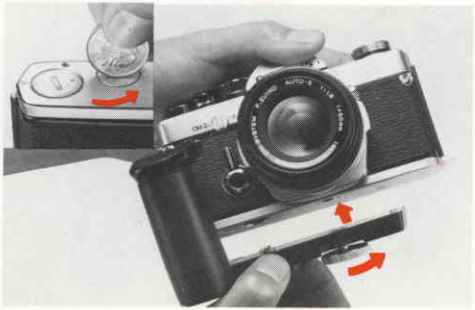
○ = Recommended; ✱ = Not recommended due to bulb quality.



Motor Drive 1

M. 18V Control Grip 1

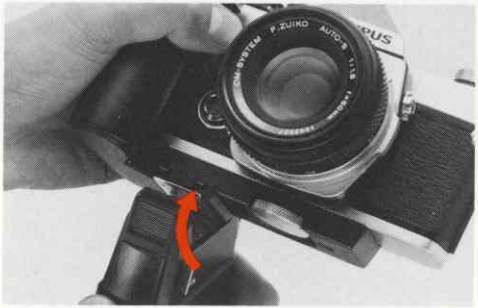
Motor Drive 1
The standard motor drive unit forms the heart of the Motor Drive Group. An extremely high-performance unit capable of high-speed sequence shooting at 5 frames per second, operating off various power units. Can be switched to the "single" mode of operation, winding film at a high speed of 0.16 second per frame.



■ **Attaching the Motor Drive 1**

① Remove the motor drive socket cap from the camera base plate.

② Insert the motor drive guide pin into the guide pin hole on the camera base plate. Turn the clamping screw clockwise until the Motor Drive 1 is securely attached to the camera base plate.

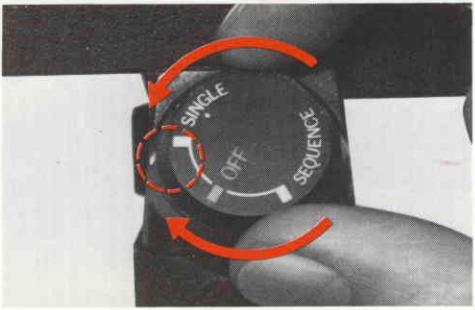


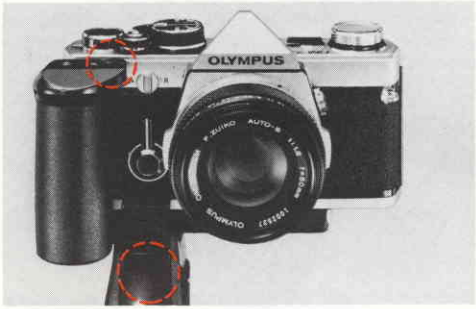
■ **Attaching the M. 18V Control Grip 1**

① Remove the M. 18V Battery Holder 1, insert twelve 1.5V penlight (AA) size batteries into the battery holder, and re-insert the battery holder into the Control Grip.

② Align the red index line, and push the control grip forward until it snaps into the front of the motor drive.

NOTE: A flat-type rechargeable power source, the M. 15V Ni-Cd Control Pack 1, is also available.





■ **Photography with the Motor Drive Units Using the M. 18V Control Grip 1**

① Unlock the shutter release lock lever on the Control Grip.

② Turn the mode selector on the Control Grip to either "SINGLE" or "SEQUENCE". Set the mode selector to the "OFF" position when the Motor Drive 1 is not in use.

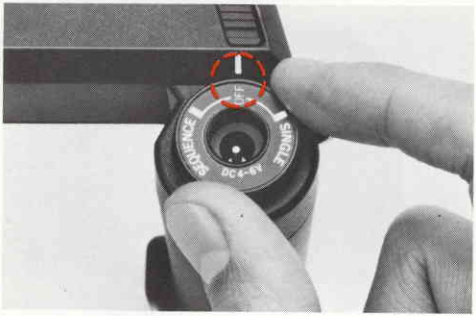
NOTE: In either mode, automatic exposure control is possible in the full range of shutter speeds, and manual exposure is possible from 1 second to 1/1000 second.

③ Release the shutter.

NOTE: You may use either the shutter release on the Control Grip 1 or the shutter release on the Motor Drive 1 to trigger the shutter.

Winder 2
The unit provides the OM cameras with automatic film winding capability for single-frame as well as sequential filming (max. 2.5 frames per second).

WINDER 2 OPERATION ②



Attaching the Winder 2

① Remove the motor drive socket cap.
② Pull up and rotate the mode selector to the "OFF" position.
③ Remove the M. 6V Battery Holder 1 from inside the winder, insert four 1.5V penlight (AA) size batteries into the battery holder, and put it back into the compartment. Insert the guide pin into the guide pin hole on the camera base plate. Turn the clamping screw clockwise until the Winder 2 is securely attached to the camera base plate.

Taking the pictures

① Pull up and rotate the mode selector to the "SINGLE" or "SEQUENCE" position.
② Press the shutter release.

NOTE: The removed motor drive cap can be stored in the socket cap storage positioned on the underside of the battery holder compartment.

General

- Dust and moisture are harmful agents affecting your camera. Remove the camera from the case and store it in a dry, well-ventilated place making sure the shutter and self-timer are free from tension. Do not store the camera near moth balls or similar volatile chemical materials to avoid the possibility of damage to metal surfaces.
- When storing the camera for a long period of time, remove the battery. Wipe battery surfaces with a dry cotton cloth before re-inserting into the camera.
- Avoid dropping or hitting the camera.
- Never store the camera where temperatures exceed 50°C (122°F). When you use the camera in temperatures under −20°C (−4°F), it may sometimes fail to operate properly. To avoid this, warm the camera before use. Protect against excess moisture by using packs of silica gel or other desiccant in the storage area.
- After use near the ocean, wipe the camera surfaces clean with a soft cloth; never leave salt on the camera. (Salt may be airborne near the ocean and collect on the camera even though it has not been in direct contact with water.)
- Avoid excessive tightening when mounting on a tripod.

CARE AND STORAGE ②

- Avoid areas exposed to corrosive chemicals, radios, TV sets, or magnets.
- Have all repairs performed by an authorized OLYMPUS Service Center. You may send it through the store where you bought your camera or directly to an Olympus Service Center.

Parts

- Do not press the shutter release button at random.
- Do not touch any part that moves at high speed such as the shutter curtain, instant return mirror, diaphragm, etc.
- Avoid touching the surfaces of the lens. Clean only with an air blower, antistatic brush, or wipe it lightly with a camel hair brush or lens tissue. In EXTREME cases, use a clean, soft cotton cloth moistened with denatured alcohol. NEVER rub the lens surfaces with your finger, clothing, or other abrasive material.
- If dust or fingerprints collect on the mirror, focusing screen, or prism, take the camera to an authorized OLYMPUS Service Center. It needs professional attention.

Q: **My camera is loaded with film. Why doesn't the rewind knob rotate when I advance the film?**

A: The film leader may not be inserted in the film take-up spool and the film is not advancing. (See page 9.)

Q: **Why can't I advance the film?**

A: The shutter may be cocked and ready to fire. Try pressing the shutter release button. (See page 10.)
Or, the film may be fully exposed. Check the exposure counter. If you feel tension on the film advance lever, DO NOT FORCE IT. Rewind the film. (See page 20.) Or the self-timer lever is not securely in its upright position, reset and release the self-timer. (See page 21.)

Q: **Why won't the shutter release button move when I press it?**

A: The film advance lever may not have been fully advanced. (See page 9.)

Q: **I can't advance the film nor release the shutter, and the viewfinder is totally dark. Why?**

A: The mirror is locked up because the batteries are depleted or the film was advanced in the middle of an automatic exposure. Press the selector lever to the "CHECK·RESET" position to unlock the mirror. (See page 8.) Two batteries should be replaced as a pair if they are depleted.

Q: **Why won't the rewind crank turn when I try to rewind the film?**

A: The rewind release lever may not be rotated in the arrow direction until it aligns with the "OM-2" marking. (See page 20.)

Q: **Why can't I set the ASA film speed I need?**

A: At the most, 3 stops can be advanced in a single stroke of the dial. If you require more stops, lift up and rotate the outer collar of the dial until it stops; then release the collar and reverse the collar and dial together until the white line is aligned with the black index on the pentaprism. Repeat this procedure until you reach the ASA speed you need. (See page 11.)

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS②

Q: What batteries should I use?

A: Use two 1.5V silver oxide batteries SR44 (Eveready EPX-76 or equivalents). Never use 1.3V mercury battries (though they are the same size). (See page 7.)

Q: Why doesn't the battery chamber cap fit?

A: If you also own an OM-1, you may have the caps mixed up. Although they look alike, the OM-2 cap has "2" engraved inside.

Q: When should I check the batteries?

A: (1) When new batteries are inserted. (2) After the camera hasn't been used for a long time. (3) Before beginning a prolonged period of use.

Q: Can film be properly exposed when the selector lever is in the "OFF" position?

A: The OM-2 is designed to always expose the film 1/30 second or faster (ASA 100) with the selector lever at the OFF position. If the shutter is unintentionally released in darker condition on "OFF" mode, the exposure automatically stops in approx. 1/30 second (ASA 100) to save unnecessary battery exhaustion.

Q: Can I set the shutter speed ring to any position to take pictures on AUTO mode?

A: Any position except "B".

Q: Why is the automatic exposure shutter speed much longer than indicated by the meter in the viewfinder?

A: If film is not loaded, the shutter speed is much longer than that indicated. If it is necessary to obtain a correct reading without actually taking a picture, insert a waste, undeveloped film or the paper you find behind the camera back at the purchase of your OM-2, into the film position in the camera.

Q: Can I use the exposure compensation dial when the selector lever is set at the "MANUAL" position?

A: Yes. If the exposure compensation dial is set for an intentional over- or under-exposure, that over- or under-exposure will be achieved when the shutter speed/F stop combination centers the meter needle between the over- and under-exposure index marks in the viewfinder. (See page 24.)

Q: How can I remove dust from inside the viewfinder?

A: After detaching the Focusing Screen, blow away any dust with an air blower. Never wipe the screen surface with cloth or paper. (See page 28.) If this does not solve the problem, send your camera to an authorized OLYMPUS Service Center.

Q: Is it normal for the microprism in the center of the viewfinder to "shimmer" and darken?

A: Yes, when a lens with a maximum aperture smaller than F5.6 is mounted on the camera. It also happens with other lenses when the depth of field preview button is pressed.

Q: Why does the self-timer stop halfway without releasing the shutter?

A: The lever will stop without releasing the shutter if the film has not been fully advanced. Reset the self-timer and make sure the film is fully advanced. The self-timer lever moves freely because you forget to turn the start lever after you set the self-timer lever. (See page 21.)

Q: Can I operate the camera without the motor drive socket cap in place?

A: No. Light will enter the camera body through this hole, fogging the film. Also, dust and dirt may enter, causing a camera malfunction.

Q: Why doesn't my electronic flash unit fire when I release the shutter?

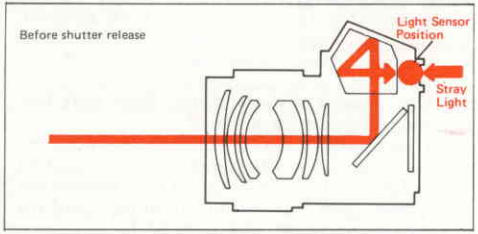
A: If the shutter speed is 1/125 second or faster in conjunction with the electronic flash T32 or T20, the built-in incorrect flash prevention system does not permit flashing. Confirm the shutter speed. (See page 31.)

Q: Why do I feel a small electrical shock when I touch the terminal contact of the accessory shoe?

A: This is normal when using a side-mounting type flash. When using flash that is not connected to the accessory shoe, remove or cover the shoe.

THE MOST IMPORTANT FEATURE OF THE OM-2—TTL DIRECT(OTF)LIGHT

Diagram of light path in conventional SLRs



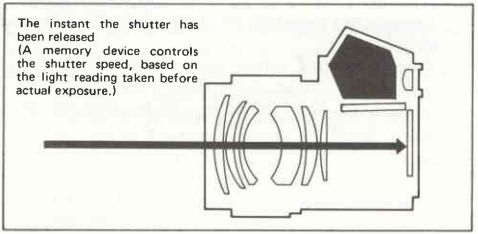
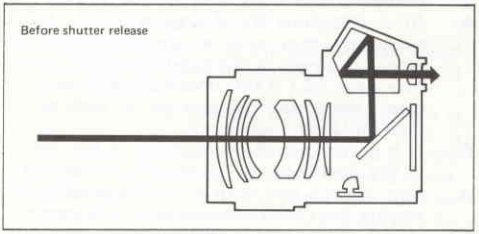
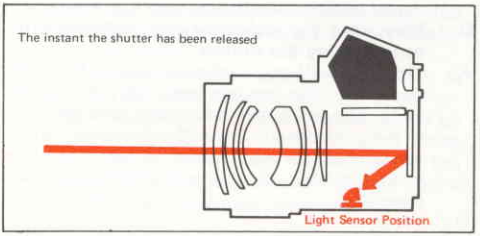
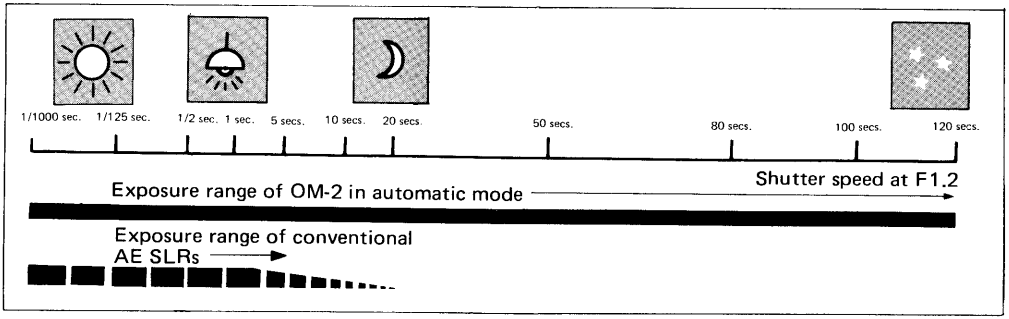


Diagram of light path in OM-2



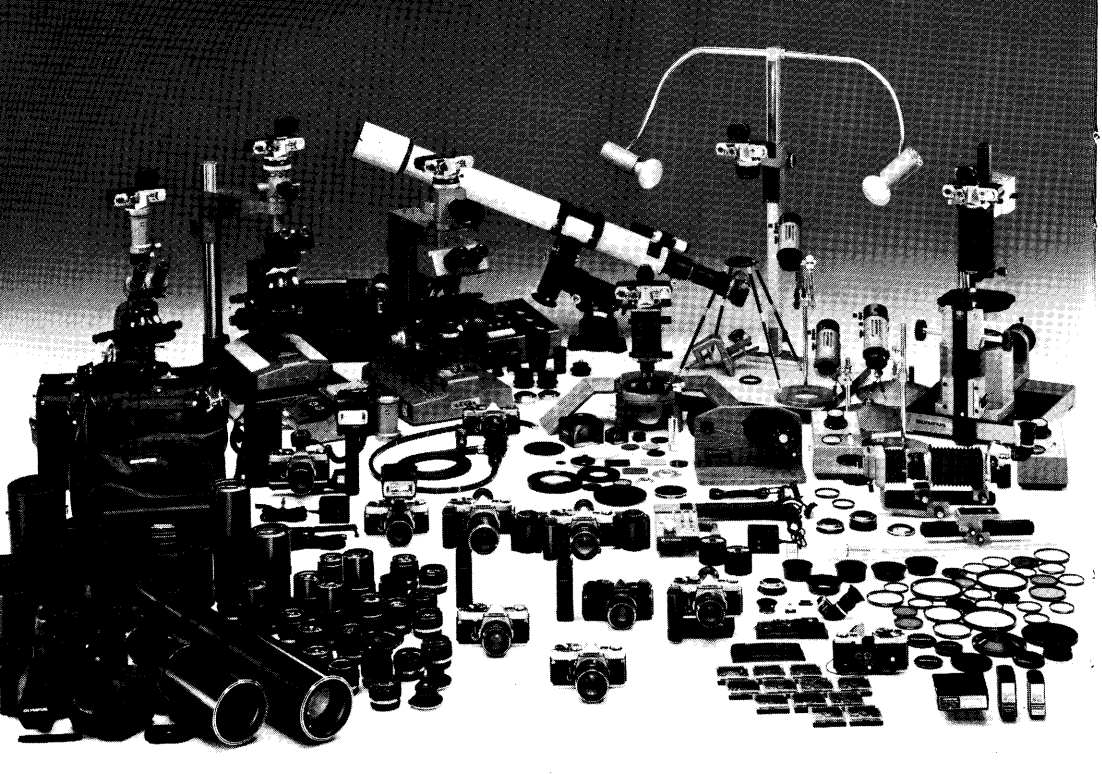


In the automatic mode, the OM-2 measures the subject brightness very differently from any other automatic camera — faster and with much more accuracy. With the OM-2, light entering the lens is measured directly at the film plane by the sensors at the precise moment the film is being exposed. When sufficient light has reached the film, the electronic brain senses the information and instantly closes the shutter.



Advantageous Points of Through-The-Lens Direct (off-the-film) Light Measuring Method

1. The OM-2 sensors respond instantly to changes in the light during exposure and feed back the information to the shutter control mechanism.
2. The sensors measure flash intensity as it builds up and cut off its light at the source when the correct exposure level is reached. (TTL Centralized Control Flash)
3. Even during 5-frame-per-second motor drive operation, this Method insures correct exposure for each frame individually.
4. The Method operates accurately in far dimmer light than other systems. ASA 100 film can be automatically exposed for up to 120 seconds at F1.2.
5. The Method excludes all possibilities of stray light leaking through the camera eyepiece and affecting the exposure reading.
6. The Method gives correct exposures even when the clear-field type focusing screen is in use.



The OM System is comprehensively arrayed to meet an ever-expanding universe of photographic conditions for any subjects from the stars to micro-organisms.

A full-scale system camera is distinguishable by some of the prerequisite characteristics as broadly mentioned below:

- Interchangeability of focusing screens.
- Adaptability to high speed motor drive photography.
- A wide range of high quality system components, including interchangeable lenses.
- Compatibility of the camera body with an electronic flash unit allowing high technic flash photography with extreme ease and accuracy.
- Tough and reliable shutter, viewfinder, etc. that withstand harsh handling without failing.

When these exacting conditions have been satisfied, an OM-2 is born as a true system camera that controls an entire SLR comprehensive system. The OM-2 is backed up with over 300 components systematically organized under eight groups — Interchangeable Lens, Finder, Flash, Motor Drive, Phototechnical, Macrophoto, Photomicro and Case.