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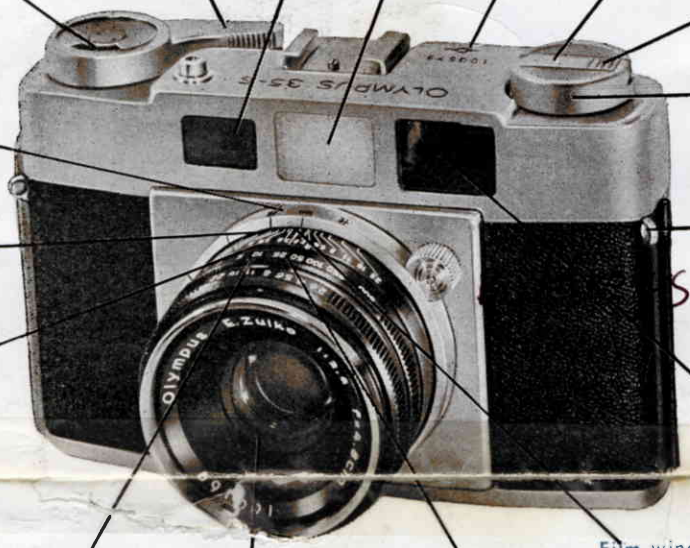
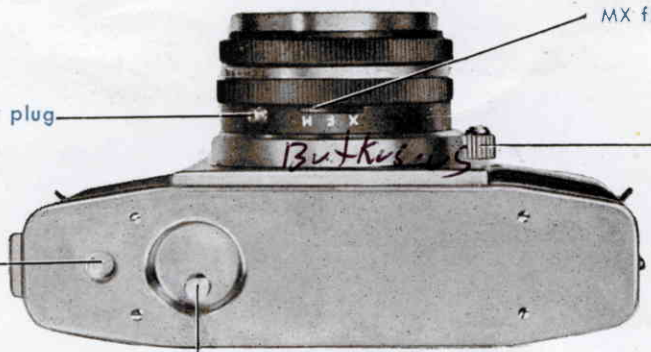
INSTRUCTIONS

OLYMPUS

SII 2.8

Operating parts





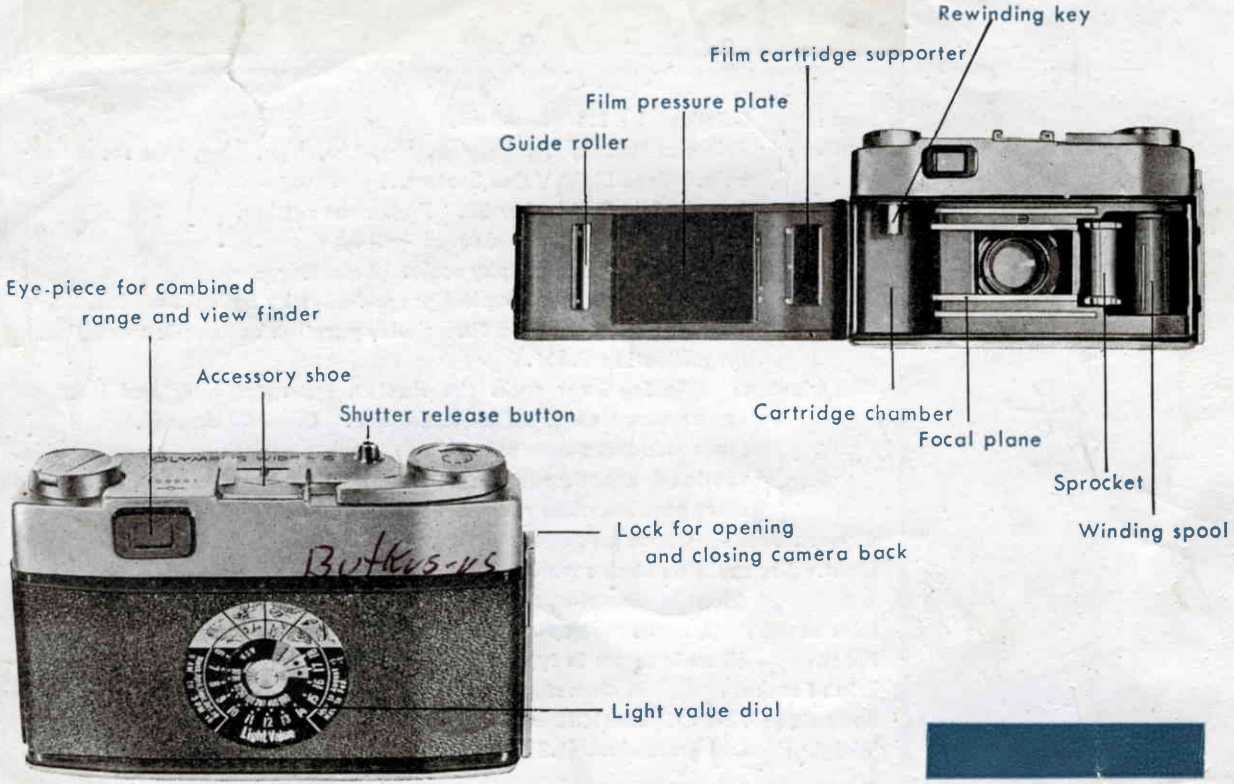
The OLYMPUS CAMERA voted the "BEST BUY"!

America's largest and most respected Research Organization for Consumers categorically tested, studied and examined 35 mm cameras.

THE OLYMPUS WAS VOTED FIRST! It is the "BEST BUY" according to this unbiased RESEARCH REPORT!

Regardless of price, OLYMPUS is the top value, the finest camera, gives the best results-gives you MORE THAN ANY OTHER 35mm Camera in existence!

Contents:



Feature

Lens : E Zuiko 1 : 2.8 f=48mm.

Shutter : Seikosha MXL 1, $^1/_2$, $^1/_5$, $^1/_{10}$, $^1/_{25}$, $^1/_{50}$, $^1/_{100}$, $^1/_{250}$, $^1/_{500}$ second and bulb. Free Light Value System.

Aperture : 2.8, 4, 5.6, 8, 11, 16, 22. 7 element setting.

Distance scale : 2.7, 3, 4, 7, 15 and ∞ (ft.)
Infrared ray photography scale. (R Mark)

Focusing : Combined view and coupled range-finder by helicoid motion.

Finder : Golden Luminous frame finder with parallax automatic correction. Magnification 0.6×.

Film winding : Winding lever cocks the shutter, transport film, and indicates the exposure count at the same time. One 120 degree turn of the lever advances one full frame ; double-exposure prevention ; intentional superimposition feasible. Exposure counter returns to start position when rear cover is opened.

Camera back : Opens and closes by way of a hinge.

Light value scale on back cover.
45mm in diameter, slip on type.

Lens shade : (A lens shade specifically designed for this camera is available)

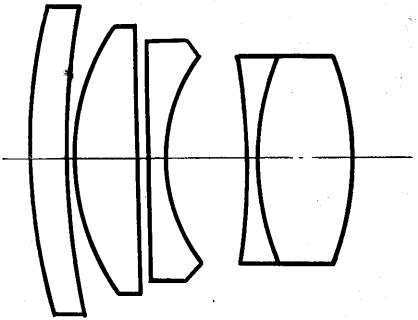
Filter : 43mm in screw in type.

Tripod socket : $^1/_4$″ in diameter.

Body size : 72mm×82mm×128mm. (2.73″×3.24″×5.41″)

Weight : 660 grammes. (1.21 Lbs.)

E Zuiko F 2.8 f=48mm

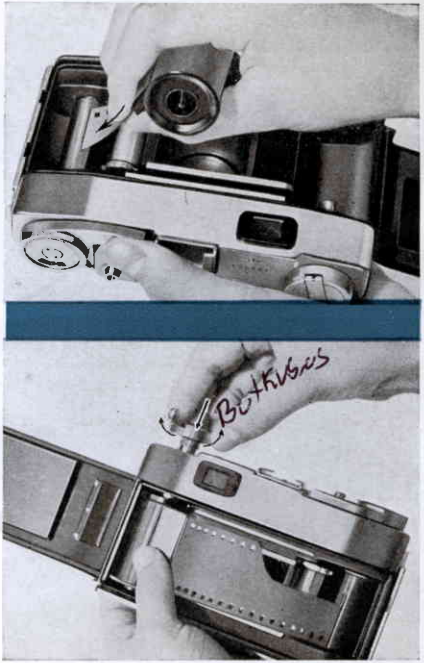


Construction of 5 element
E Zuiko F 2.8 f=48mm

This Olympus 5-element lens is an example of the meticulous care given to every OLYMPUS component. The E ZUIKO f/2.8 lens eliminates all types of spherical and chromatic aberration. It gives perfect horizontal and vertical delineation, is completely free from astigmatism, is fully coated and corrected. This extremely high degree of optical efficiency makes the E Zuiko lens ideal fon color or black and white film, ideal for every kind of photographic assignment, from candids to landscapes to architectural.

Film Loading

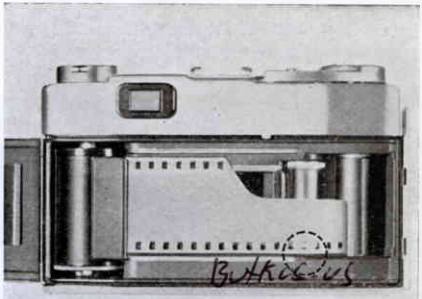
1. The OLYMPUS Camera accepts any standard 35mm cartridge or the Olympus Magazine Type P.
2. Pull up sliding lock at side of camera and rear cover snaps open.
3. Hold film and camera as illustrated in upper photo and insert loose end of film into slot.
4. Pull up on rewind knob so cartridge fits into chamber. Push down on rewind knob, gently and with slight twist, until knob engages cartridge.
5. Actually use the rewind knob to take up slack in film and until sprockets catch in sprocket holes.

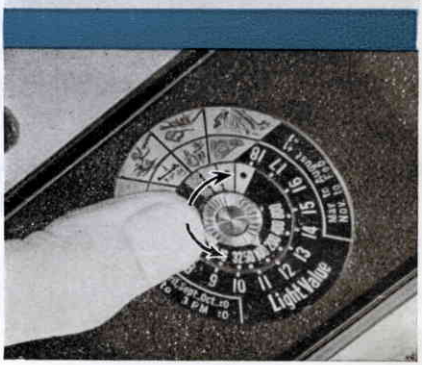


6. Close and lock rear cover.

7. Exposure Counter : When cover is closed, counter shows "S" for start. Use rapid wind lever and wind film and click shutter, then release shutter. Do this twice, bringing exposure counter to #1. Then you're ready for shooting.

   During these 2 practice winds, be sure rewind knob turns in anti-clockwise direction, showing film proceeding right. Before shooting the roll, adjust the Light Value Dial on back of camera for proper ASA film speed.





Using Shutter Speed Dial

Select shutter speed wanted by rotating dial as shown. Speeds are 1 second, $^1/_2$, $^1/_5$, $^1/_{10}$, $^1/_{25}$, $^1/_{50}$, $^1/_{100}$, $^1/_{250}$, $^1/_{500}$ and Bulb. All speeds have click stops for your convenience. When using Bulb, the shutter remains open as long as release button is depressed.

Lens Opening

Click stops are found at the following f stops: 2.8, 4, 5.6, 8, 11, 16, 22, (These numbers indicate the relative aperture according to this standard formula: f stop equals

$$\frac{\text{Focal Length of Lens}}{\text{Diameter of Opening}}$$

f/11 gives twice the light of f/16. f/8 gives twice the light of f/11, etc.)

Note the yellow numerals appearing in the window between the shutter speed dial and the f/stop dial. These are called LIGHT VALUE NUMBERS and range from 3 through 18 on this OLYMPUS 35-S. The rear cover of the Camera also shows Light Value Numbers, ranging from 6 through 18. Set the Shutter Speed Dial on 1 second, and the f/stop dial on f/2.8.

In the LIGHT VALUE WINDOW APPEARS "3". As the lens opening is changed from f/2.8 to f/22 the LIGHT VALUE NUMBERS CHANGE ARITHMETICALLY FROM 1 through 9. Now reset the dials to 1 second at f/2.8, bringing the Light Value window to "3" again. This time changes the shutter speed only, up to 1/500. The Light Value Number is changed to 12.

A specific LIGHT VALUE may be obtained by keeping constant the f/stop or

Light Value System

the shutter speed, depending on the requirements of your subject.

This system is based on a LIGHT VALUE NUMBER OF 0 when SHUTTER IS AT 1 SECOND and LENS IS AT F/1. Since progressions are arithmetic, certain Light Value Numbers cannot appear properly in the window because 1/5 of a second is NOT half of 1/2 second, and 1/25 of a second is NOT half of 1/10 second. HOWEVER ALL THESE LIGHT VALUE NUMBERS ARE in proper relation to the light entering the film. THIS OLYMPUS SYSTEM IS THE MOST ADVANCED LVS available.

Simplicity of the Light Value Table

Let's assume out exposure calculations give us a Light Value of Number 8. Any one of the following settings will give the film IDENTICAL exposure :

f/16 at 1 second

f/8 at 1/4 second (or 1/5 second)

f/5.6 at 1/8 second (or 1/10 second)

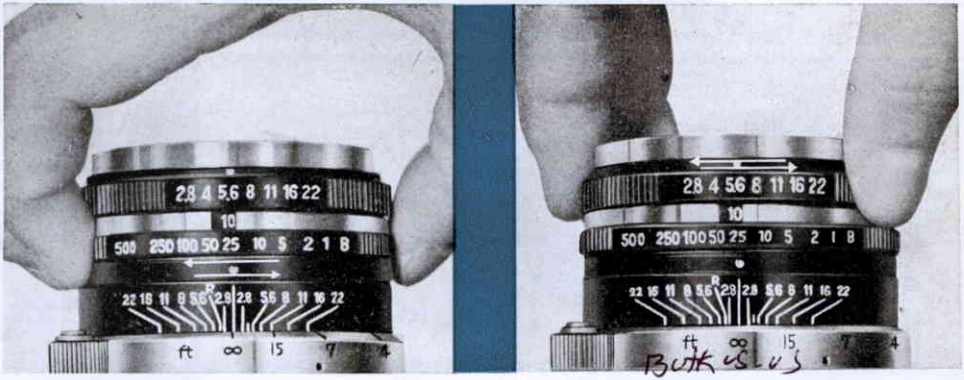
f/4 at 1/15 second (close to 1/10 second)

f/4 at 1/15 second (close to 1/10 second)

f/2.8 at 1/30 second (or 1/25 second)

These combinations give the film the same exposure.

Select the f/stop and/or shutter speed called for by your subject matter. Proper exposure results when the LIGHT VALUE NUMBER IS THE SAME.

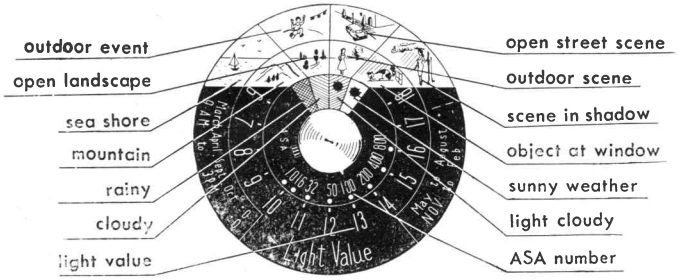


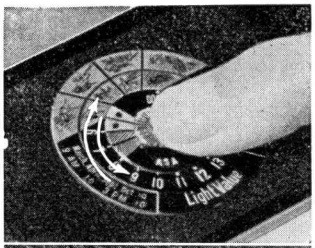
Olympus Light Value System is the Finest

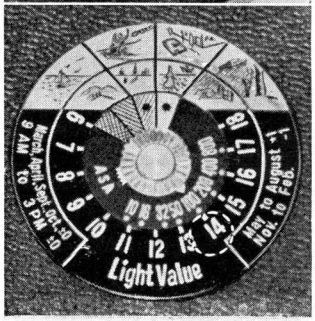
In ordinary cameras the shutter speed dial and the f/stop dial turn at the same time, and are so connected that they cannot move separately. Advanced photographers realize however that "proper" exposure is relative, and depends on the photographer's creative desires.

One photographer may want to purposely underexpose and overdevelop to gain more contrast. Another photographer may want to do the opposite to gain more definition in deep shadow areas. ONLY THE OLYMPUS ALLOWS THIS TO BE DONE. THE OLYMPUS ADVANCED LIGHT VALUE SYSTEM ALLOWS SHUTTER DIAL AND F/STOP DIAL TO ROTATE INDEPENDENTLY OF EACH OTHER. THIS IS TYPICAL OF OLYMPUS "YEARS-AHEAD" FEATURES !

How to the Use Light Value Dial on the Camera Back :







After setting the proper ASA film speed, turn the dial so it is adjusted to the existent weather conditions. (If it is a street scene and the ASA film speed is 100, the Light Value Number reads 14.)
This Number "14" is effective, however, only from 9 AM to 3 PM during March, April, September and October. If shooting from November through February, the proper Light Value Number is "13" For May, June and August it becomes "15". These self-explanatory adjustments give you the proper Light Value Number for all normal purposes, and the OLYMPUS system is based upon ease of operation, speed of use, and utmost accuracy. Illustrations show how easy it is to get proper Light Value Number.

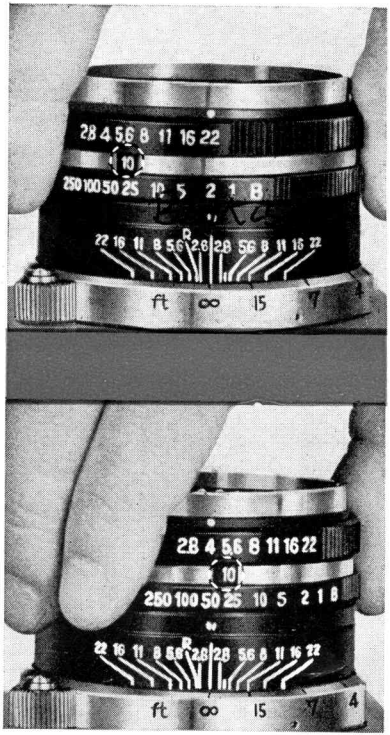
How to Use the Olympus Light Value System

After determining the proper LV Number, decide which is more important to you—shutter speed to stop action, or small lens diameter to gain great depth of field. If you want to stop action, set shutter at 1/500 and move f/stop dial until Number 14 appears in LIGHT VALUE WINDOW. This will bring lens opening to f/5.6. At 1/250 lens opening is f/8. If more depth of field is desired, f/16 may be set first and then the shutter speed dial moved until LIGHT VALUE NUMBER 14 appears, which would be at about 1/50 second.

If, during shooting time, light on the subject suddenly changes (such as clouds hiding the sun) the shutter speed dial or the f/stop dial may be immediately moved to compensate for the change of light.

For example, if using 1/250 second at f/8 (LIGHT VALUE NUMBER 14), and the sun becomes hidden by a cloud, quickly change the shutter speed to 1/100. When the sun reappears simply revert back to 1/250.

ONLY THE OLYMPUS LIGHT VALUE SYSTEM OFFERS SUCH VERSATILITY AND ACCURACY!

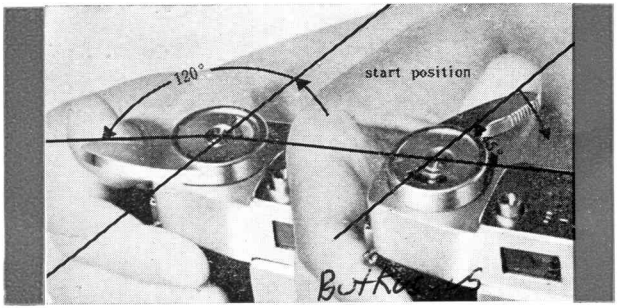


Automatic Film Winding System

Film winder automatically performs all these functions with a single 120 degree stroke :

- ☆ Winds film to next exposure
- ☆ Counts exposure on counter
- ☆ Cocks shutter
- ☆ Prevents accidental double exposure

After setting proper f/stop and shutter speed, and after lens if focussed, make full 120 degree stroke of winder (allowing handle to spring back to position), and press shutter release button. It is impossible to expose film until film is fully wound and it is impossible to wind film until film is exposed. This is true camera automation. Film winding lever may be left in 45 degree angle for quick and easy use. (See right half of illustration)



To obtain double or triple exposures for trick shots, make the first exposure, then press rewind BUTTON AT BASE OF CAMERA while using film winding lever. This cocks shutter BUT DOES NOT WIND FILM.

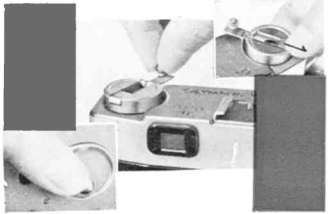
Repeat operation for multiple exposures on same frame.

The Olympus Magic Dot Window

When automatic film winding lever has been properly operated, a red dot appears (see illustration). As soon as shutter is released, dot becomes white. This gives you visual proof of readiness conditions.

To Rewind Film :

After last exposure, open rewind knob as shown in illustration, press rewind button at base of camera, and slowly rewind film by turning knob in a direction opposite that of the automatic film winder will stop halfway towards its full 120 degree position. DO NOT FORCE THIS FILM WINDER. Simply press on the rewind button at base of camera, complete the 120 degree turn of the film winder, allow it to snap back to the 45 degree position, return it manually to its position flush with the camera back, and perform the rewind operation as outlined above:

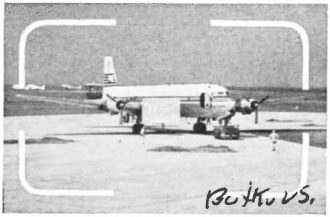


NOTE : FOR OPTIMUM ACCURACY UNDER ALL CONDITIONS AND TO PREVENT ACCIDENTAL EXPOSURES, IT IS BEST TO FOLLOW THIS ORDER :

1. Set shutter speed and f/stop
2. Focus
3. Wind film to new frame
4. Expose film
5. Leave settings in above condition until ready for new shot, then repeat process. This also prevents accidentally tripping the shutter release button. If necessary to change shutter speed after shutter is cocked, move dial a few speeds away and then set on desired speed.

   This acts to unwind and rewind the accurate springs within the shutter mechanism.

The Golden Bright-Frame Finder



The OLYMPUS CAMERA embodies a new principle of range-finder/viewfinder optics. Easy sighting is now possible with the OLYMPUS oversized finder, eliminating squinting and strain on the photographer's eye. A new Golden Frame within the viewer itself shows you exactly what will be within the picture. Regardless of what angle your eye is at, the Golden Frame is accurate. (See illustration at left)

In addition to these advantages, the OLYMPUS FINDER AUTOMATICALLY corrects for PARALLAX. Regardless of the distance being focussed on, and regardless of the position of your eye in relation to the finder, the Golden Frame shows you exactly what the film will receive. ONLY OLYMPUS POSSESSES THESE ADVANCED FEATURES WITH SUCH ACCURACY!

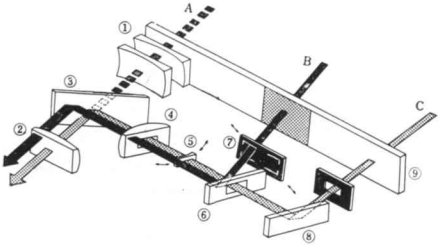
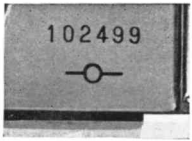


Diagram at left shows how components "A" and "C" comprise the rangefinder, and how components "B" comprise the Golden Frame in the Viewing Field.

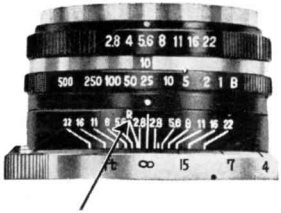
1. Objective lens
2. Eye-piece
3. One sided mirror.
4. Magnifying lens
5. Range-finder obj.
6. Reflector for brite-frame
7. Brite-frame plate.
8. Reflector for rang-finder
9. Window glass.

Focusing

Focusing lever on lens barrel controls a helicoid motion principle. The combined viewfinder/ rangefinder in the OLYMPUS allows you to focus and compose at the same time. When the yellow image superimposes the normal image, focus is correct. Be sure the yellow area of finder covers that part of subject you want in focus. The distance scale is engraved on the lens barrel as 27 feet, 3′, 4′, 7′, 15′ and Infinity.



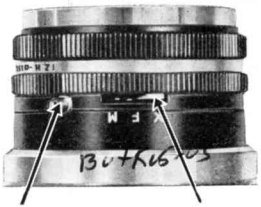
The mark —○— is the starting line for the distance between the camera and the object. Measure the exact distance from this starting line if it is necessary to get a correct distance in case of taking the close up picture, within 3 ft.



R Mark (Compensating scale for Infra-Red Film)

In case of taking a picture by Infra-Red Film, first of all get the distance by focusing view-finder, and then put this distance scale on the R mark so that the distance will be compensated.

Flash Synchronization



Flash bulbs for a lens shutter are classified into two classes, class M and Class F. A class M bulb reaches its maximum light output about 20 milliseconds after the electric current starts to flow (in other words, time-to-peak for a class M bulb in 20 milliseconds.
The time-to-peak for a class F bulb is usually 10 milliseconds. An electronic flash or a strobe light has practically no time delay. To meet the demand for using any kind of bulbs aforementioned, the shutter must have some device to regulate the time to start flow of electric current.

1. Using a class M bulb ;
   Set the syncro lever at the mark M, and the flash synchronizes at all speeds. DO NOT USE A CLASS F BULB OR A STROBE LIGHT AT THIS SETTING !
2. Using a Strobe light ;
   Set the synchro lever at X, and the electronic flash synchronized at all speeds.
   With this setting.
   A class M bulbs can be used for a speed setting between 1～1/25 second, and a class F bulb between 1～1/50 second.
   When the synchro lever is set at X, electric current starts to flow when the shutter is fully open.
3. Using a class F bulb ;
   Set the synchro lever at F. The shutter is fully open 10 milliseconds after the start of current flow.