OLYMPUS

WIDE-E

INSTRUCTIONS

This is the only camera in the world that features a color corrected, wide angle lens, D-Zuiko W, and an accurate built-in electric exposure meter.

This camera enables you to overcome the difficulties of focusing and exposure in picture making. True, this is the new camera.

Its large depth-of-field assures you needle sharp pictures; its exposure meter gives you a brilliant, well balanced pictures, both in color and in black and white photography.

We believe this camera will give you a complete satisfaction by its easiness in operation as well as its excellent performance.

Contents

Features

Lens : D-Zuiko W 1 : 3.5 f=35m/m

Shutter : Copal MXV. Built-in self-timer.
Range includes
1, $^1/_2$, $^1/_5$, $^1/_{10}$, $^1/_{25}$, $^1/_{50}$, $^1/_{100}$, $^1/_{250}$, $^1/_{500}$ second and bulb.
Click settings.

Aperture : 3.5, 4, 5.6, 8, 11, 16.
Click settings.

Distance scale : 2, 2.5, 3, 4, 5, 7, 10, 15, 30 and ∞ (ft.)
0.6, 0.75, 1, 1.25, 1.5, 2, 3, 5, 10 and ∞ (m)
Fixed focus settins by click stops.
Focusing is done by single helicoidal motion.

Film winding : Winding lever cocks the shutter, transpors film, and indicates the exposure count at the same time.

Film Rewinding : Rapid rewind crank.

Finder : Bright frame finder.

Exposure meter : Built-in. Light value system electric exposure meter.
Attached milky-white filter converts the meter into an incident light type.
An amplifier (booster) is available.

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

Lens hood : Slip-on type, 35m/m in diameter. (A lens hood specifically designed for this camera is available.)

Filter : 30.5m/m in diameter, screw-in type (Filters specially designed to fit this camera are available).

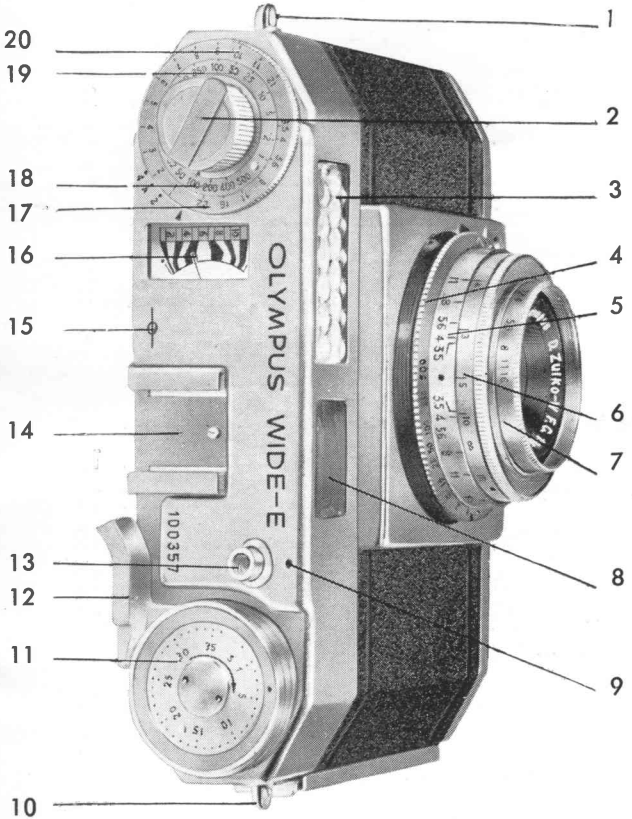
Flash plug : German type

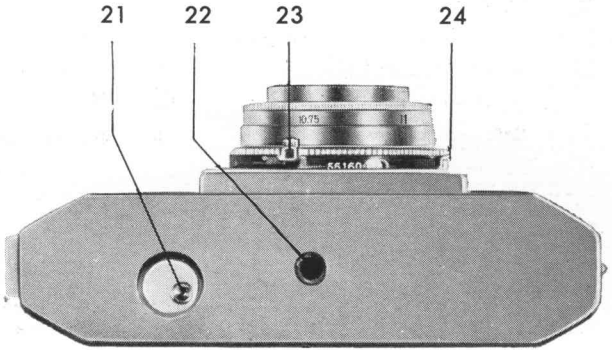
Cable release socket : Screw-in type

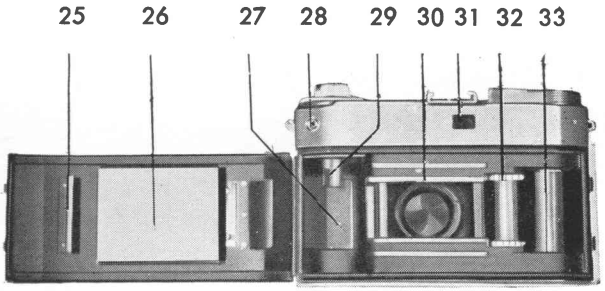
Tripod socket : $^1/_4$″ in diameter

Body size : 57.5 × 126 × 87mm
(2.26 × 4.96 × 3.43 inches)

Weight : 630 grammes (1.39 Lbs.)



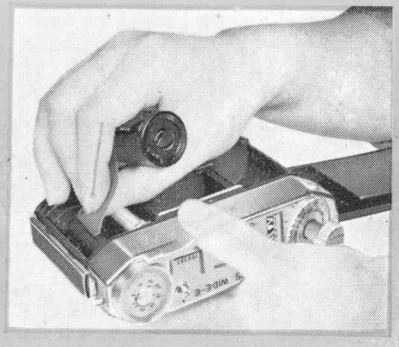


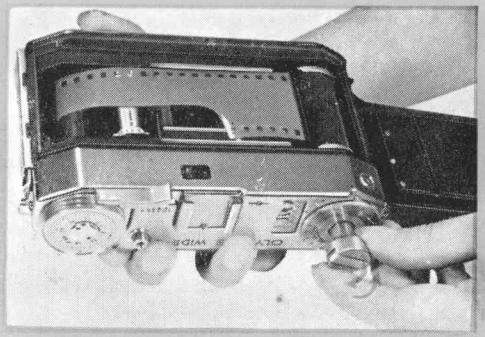


Particulars

① Neck-strap retainer
② Rewinding crank
③ Electric exposure meter window
④ Shutter speed dial
⑤ Depth-of-field scale
⑥ Distance scale
⑦ Iris diaphragm ring
⑧ Viewing window
⑨ Film winding indicator
⑩ Lock for cover
⑪ Exposure counter
⑫ Winding lever
⑬ Shutter release button
⑭ Accessory shoe
⑮ Film location indicator
⑯ Electric exposure meter
⑰ Exposure meter scale
⑱ Film speed indicator
⑲ Shutter speed dial of exposure meter
⑳ Aperture dial of exposure meter
㉑ Rewinding button
㉒ Tripod socket
㉓ Self timer lever
㉔ MX flash contact change lever
㉕ Guide roller
㉖ Pressure plate
㉗ Magazine chamber
㉘ Booster socket of exposure meter
㉙ Rewinding key
㉚ Film guide
㉛ Eye piece of view finder
㉜ Sprocket
㉝ Take-up spool

Film loading



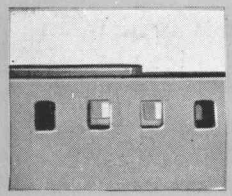


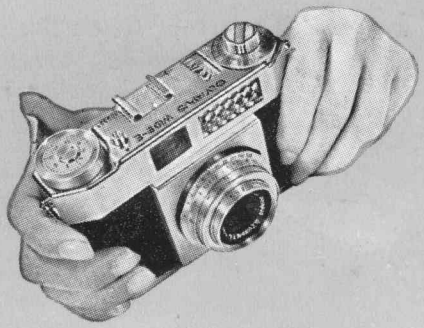
1. The Olympus Wide E uses the standard 35mm cartridges, 36 or 20 exposures, in color or black-and-white.
2. Before loading film try a blank shot by first turning the film winding lever (12) and then depress the shutter button. This is to release the rewinding button (21).

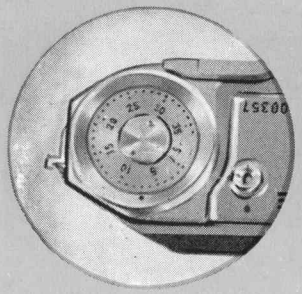
   Then pull out the lock (10) to open the cover. Pull out the rewinding key too.
3. Hold the patrone with the right hand, camera with the left hand, insert the tapering end of the film into the slot of the take-up spool (33) in the direction of the arrow, deep enough to secure the film.

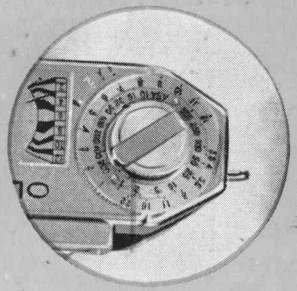
   This take-up spool is easily rotated by a finger tip to get a proper position before the insertion of the film.
4. Insert the patrone into the magazine chamber.
5. Push in the rewinding knob. If it stops on the way, rotate it slightly, then the rewinding key grips the film spool inside the patrone.

   Raise the rewinding crank, while holding down the patrone, and rotate the crank in the direction of arrow until the film pulls









Film speed indicator

tight. Carefully rotate the crank a little further until a film hole is rightly engaged by the sprocket (32).

6. Close the back cover and push in the lock. Turn the film winding lever (12) and see that the rewinding knob turns unti-clockwise. Film is now rightly transported. Put the crank back.
7. Turn the exposure counter dial (11) in the direction of the arrow (never do in the wrong direction !!) until the red spot on it appears opposite the black index mark on the winding lever.

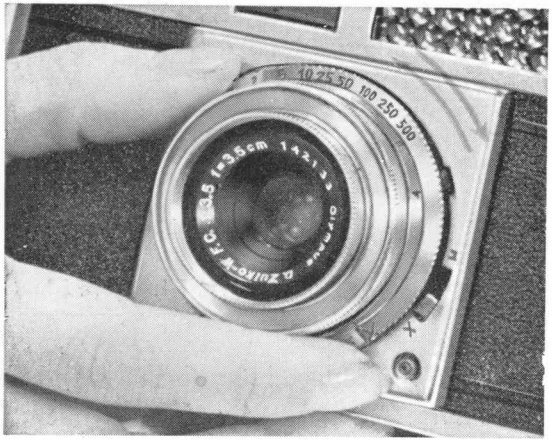
Turn the film winding lever and depress the shutter button.

Turn the lever again. Then the number "1" is just opposite the index mark, that is, the camera is ready for the first exposure.

8. The film indicator is for reminding the user the speed of film inside the camera. Rotate the indicator disk until the proper film speed number comes opposite the red dot on the inside.

Exposure meter will give you correct answers for aperture and shutter speed. (To use the exposure meter see page 16～18)

SHOOTING



Shutter speed

The desired shutter speed is set by rotating the shutter speed dial 4 until the necessary figure on it comes opposite the black index spot on the depth of scale (5).

Speed ranges as

B, 1, $^1/_2$, $^1/_5$, $^1/_{10}$, $^1/_{25}$, $^1/_{50}$, $^1/_{100}$, $^1/_{250}$, $^1/_{500}$ second

This dial has click settings which will enable you, after a short practice, to get a desired shutter speed even in the dark.

(a) The letter "B" on the shutter speed dial indicates time exposures and is used when a exposure longer that 1 second is needed. At this setting, the shutter is kept open as long as the release button is depressed.

(b) Figures 1, 2, 5, ... , 500 indicate fraction of a second. 1 stands for one second, 2 for $^1/_2$ and so on.

Film winding and Shutter Cocking

Turn the film winding lever until it stops. The film is transported one frame and the shutter is charged at the same time.

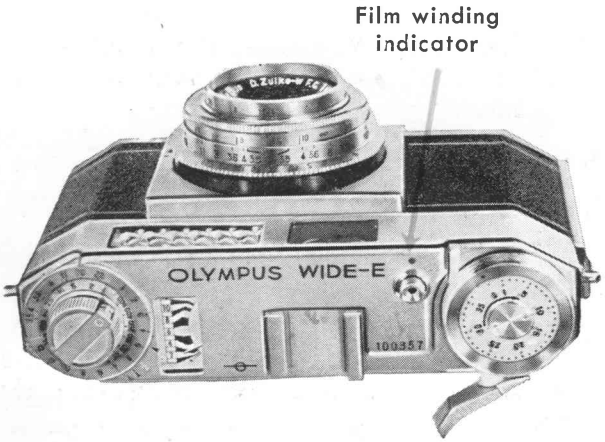
The film winding lever is wound either by one stroke or by several small strokes.

This lever need not be returned to the original position.

Shutter release button will not go off unless the new frame is transported. This is due to the action of the double exposure prevention devise. This system is called the self cocking system.

(Feature)

The shutter incorporated on the Olympus Wide-E has its blades situated in between the lens and the film plane, the so called "behind-the-lens shutter".



This system has made it possible to employ a 35mm short focal lens on a low cost camera like the Olympus Wide-E, and at the same time has made it easier to cock the shutter. It also serves to beautify the appearance of the camera.

The decrease in the light intensity toward the margin of the lens, the drawback common to almost all the behind-the-lens shutter camera, is completely prevented by a new design it the wide angle D-Zuiko lens.

Winding Indicator (Red window)

When the film is advanced one frame and the shutter is cocked by turning the lever, a red dot appears at the wiadow in front of the release button. This red dot disappears when the shutter is released.

This device enables you to ascertain whether the camera is ready for a shot or not and consequently puts you free from the worry of losing shutter chances.

(Notice)

1. It is advised to make it a rule to cock the shutter just before an exposure is made.

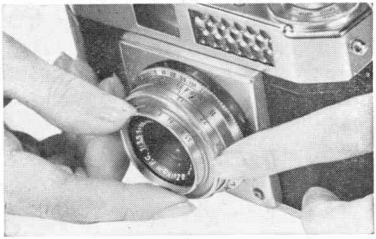
   To leave the shutter for a long time as cocked is not recommended for the life of the camera.

   This may also cause the accidental release of the shutter.

2. It is possible to change the shutter speed after the shutter is once set, but in mechanisms there is one sequence of changing gears between the exposure groups of $^1/_{10}$-$^1/_{25}$ second and $^1/_{250}$-$^1/_{500}$ second, and it may some times cause a catch.

   In this case turn the shutter dial in other direction first and then set she shutter at the desired speed.

APERTURE



Iris diaphragm ring (the lens opening dial) (7) is looated at the front end of the lens barrel. To set this, hold down the distance scale ring (6) and then rotate the dial (7). As this diaphragm ring rotates together with the distance scale, two series of aperture numbers are arranged symmetrically on the dial (7) for quicker setting. Both series give the same result.

Aperture number ranges at 3.5, 4, 5.6, 8, 11, and 16, and employes click settings.

The aperture numbers are called "F-values" and are so arranged that, the greater the F number the smaller the diameter of the lens, and each succeeding higher number halves the effective light passed.

The following list shows the relation of apertures and amount of light taking F 4 as 1. unit.

F-Value	3.5	4	5.6	8	11	16
Light amount	1.3	1	1/2	1/4	1/8	1/16

DISTANCE SCALE

Distance scale is engraved in meter (ft.) on the distance scale ring (6), from 60cm (2ft.) to ∞ (infinity).

By turning the ring (6) the whole lens moves either forward or back-ward by a single helicoidal motion.

This system is the best for keeping the lens always at its maximum efficiency.

The distance between the subject and the camera is determined either by estimation or

by using a range finder, but the use of a range finder is felt necessary only when an extreme close up shot, for example at the distance of 0.5m (2ft.), is to be made. Because of the large dept-of-field inherent to the short focal lenses, in all other cases the difference between the estimation and the actual measurement is hardly perceptible in the final picture.

For the further explanations on this matter refer to the column of "depth-of-field".

FIXED FOCUS SHOOTING

Lenses with shorter focal length feature greater depth-of-field, that is, the greater area of sharp focus. This is why such kinds of lenses are suitable for a snap shot.

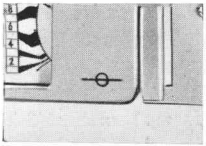
On the Olympus Wide-E camera there are two special distances engraved on the distance scale in red; they are 2m (7ft.) and 5m (15ft.) and both settings are done by click stops.

Set the aperture at 8 and the distance at 5m (15ft.), then everything is in sharp focus from 2.5m (8.2ft.) to infinity.

For usual out door snap shooting this combination is very useful and there is no need of worrying about focusing. Select your object or objects through the view finder and release the shutter. That's all.

For close up portrait or for shooting people near the camera, use the combination of 2m (7ft.) and aperture 8. This time everything in between 1.4m (4.6ft.) and 3.5m (11.4ft.) apart from the camera is in sharp focus.

* The ⊖ mark on the top surface of the camera body is the base line for distance scale. For extremely close shooting, measure the distance between this line and the object.



BRIGHT FRAME FINDER

The Olympus Wide E camera incorporates an optical frame view finder. This finder features its large eye piece for easier sighting and a bright line frame within the finder. As its position is not influenced by the position of the eye, it serves to crop the scene easier.

When you look through the finder you can see two bright short lines inware from the frame. These are the parallax indicator. Parallax is the difference of field of view which exists between the finder and the taking lens. This is caused by their different positions on the camera.

When the object lies at the distance of from 1 meter (3.28ft.) to infinity from the whole frame.

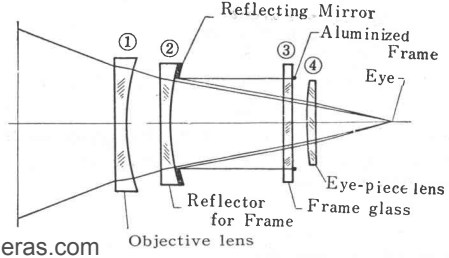
When, however, the object comes within 1 meter (3.28), direct the camera so these two indicators will occupy the upper margin of the scene.

Composition of the Finder

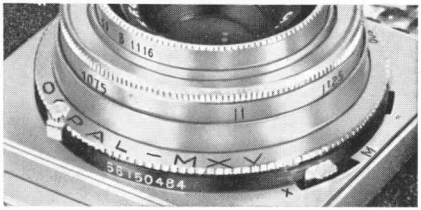
In this illustration ①, ② and ④ compose a usual optical finder through which you can see the sight.

A glass plate ③ has on it an optical frame aluminized on its rear side.

This optical frame becomes visible, super imposed on the sight, through the eye piece by the action of the reflexing mirror on the rear margin of the lens ②.



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 is 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 aformentioned, 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 24 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 24 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-$^{1}/_{25}$ second.

When the synchro lever is set at X, electric current starts to flow when the shutter is fully open.

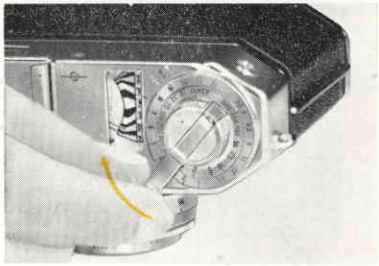
When this lever is set at M, the time delay gears inside the shutter first start flowing the electric current through the bulb, then the shutter starts opening. The shutter is fully open 20 milliseconds after the start of current flow.

SELF TIMER

First set the synchro lever at X, and push up the self timer lever (23) until it stops.

Push down the shutter release button and the shutter automatically opens and closes about 8 seconds later.

FILM REWINDING



1. When all the exposures are taken, film stops advancing and as a result the winding lever becomes heavier.
2. This is the time for the film to be rewound back into the patrone in the magazine chamber.

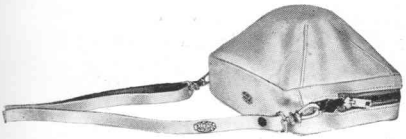
   DO NOT OPEN THE BACK COVER OF THE CAMERA BEFORE THE REWINDING OF THE FILM IS COMPLETELY FINISHED. OTHERWISE LIGHT FROM OUTSIDE THE CAMERA WILL RUIN THE FILM !!
3. To rewind the film, depress the rewinding button (21) in the bottom of the camera, raise the rewinding crank and turn it in the direction of the arrow.

   Resistance is felt while the film is being rewound, but this resistance suddenly decreases when the film leaves the take-up spool.

   The rewinding button, once depressed, stays at this depressed position until the film winding lever is newly turned.

   When the rewinding procedure is finished, open the camera back and take out the patrone from the magazine chamber.

NOTICE : DO NOT LOAD OR UNLOAD FILM IN THE SUN OR UNDER DIRECT LIGHT !!



Soft case

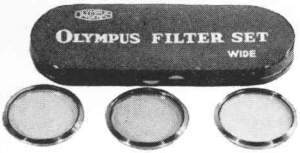
Available in 5 colors; brown, rose, green, black and in yellow. Very convenient for carrying the camera.

Cable release

When a tripod or the close-up device is used, use of a cable release is recommended. Just screw in one end to the top of the release button.

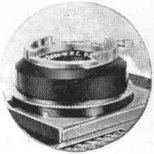
OLYMPUS ACCESSORY

Accessories for the Olympus Wide E camera are available at extra costs.



Film magazine Model "P"

Common to all Olympus 35 mm cameras. Recommended to the bulk film usere.



Filter

Containing 3 different filters; a UV, a Skylight and a Y1 filter. All screw-in types.

Close-up device

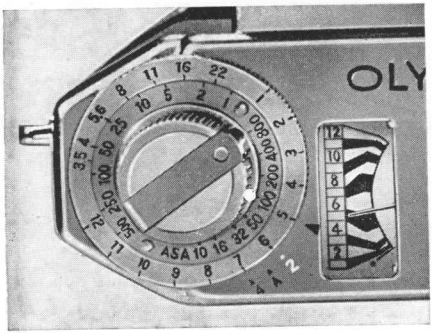
For copying books, pictures or for close-up shot of flowers or tiny things.
Common to all Olympus 35 mm cameras.

Lens hood

Specifically designed for the Olympus Wide E camera. The aperture figures are still readable even when this lens hood is attached to the camera.
When invertedly pot on the camera, this lens hood can be stored in the carrying case together with the camera.

The built-in exposure meter on the Olympus Wide E camera is so designed that it can be used either as a reflected light meter or an Incident light meter, according to your desire or which is most suited for a particular situation.

In color photography, where the film has a very nerrow latitude, the use of an exposure meter is a must, and without which a good color balance cannot be expected in your slide.



Even in the black and white film, an over exposure causes rough grains of silver particles in your negative which results in the poor enlarging quality.

An exposure meter solves such problems, when used intelligently.

1. Reflected light method

Point the camera to the subject, the needle of the exposure meter will move across a numbered scale indicating the volume of light present. This scale is numbered as 2, 4, 6, ... , 12, each section is painted alternatively either in black or in white an only those corresponding to the white sections are numbered. In other words, scales corresponding to the black sections are 1, 3, 5, ...11, respectively.

(A) When used for general out-door landscape, there is a danger of reading too much of the light from a brilliant sky. Therefore, when measuring the light, care must be taken to point the camera slightly downward, perhaps at a point about half way between your feet and the horizon.

(B) In portraiture or in close up shot, be careful not to read the reading of shadow of the camera, as this would give a false light volume.

(C) When the difference of readings between the brightest and the darkest portion of the subject is large, take the reading of a point half way between these extremities.

(D) If the subject to be photographed is inaccessible, you may read an object of similar brightness and texture near at hand. The angle of light falling on the substitute object must be the same. The palm of the hand makes an excellent substitute for a persons face. Be sure the light falls in the same position and be sure that no shadow is cast by the camera in making this reading.

After the reading of the proper light volume is finished, turn the outside milled ring of the exposure meter, on which the figure 1, 2, ... , 12 are engraved at an equal interval, until the same figure comes just opposite the black index engraved on the camera body near the figure 4 on the light volume scale.

Then on the upper left corner of the dial a series of combination of aperture number and shutter speed number is shown.

In our illustration, the needle indicates 5, and the dial is set at 5 and the combinations of aperture and shutter speed are :

Aperture (F-number)	5.6	4	or
Shutter speed	$^1/_{25}$ sec.	$^1/_5$ sec.	

That is, for the aperture F 5.6 the correct shutter speed is $^1/_{25}$ sec., and for the aperture F 4 corresponding speed becomes $^1/_{50}$ sec.

For photographing moving subject' use of a rapid shutter is recommended to freeze the motion.

But as in the case when a definite aperture is selected in advance from the consideration for the depth-of-field, which will be explained in detail later, a proper speed will be found from this series of combination.

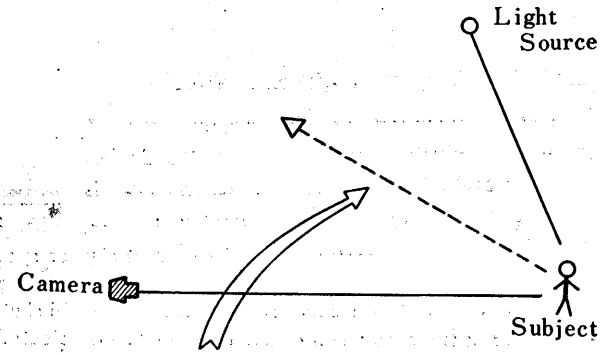
When a yellow filter of the exposure factor 2 is used, set the dial at the yellow figure 2. And when an orange filter of the factor 4 is employed, set the dial at the figure 4 in red.

By so doing you can forget all the annoying calculation needed to get a correct exposure as is usually encountered when a filter is used.

2. Incident light method

A milky white filter is supplied with the camera as an attachment. This works to convert the reflected light type exposure meter into an incident light type meter.

Cover the window of the exposure meter with the white filter and *bring the camera to the position of the subject* and direct the camera in the direction about half way between the light source and the point where the camera would be when taking the picture.



Direct the exposure meter in this direction and take reading on the light value scale.

When the light source is so small as in the cases of using home light or a spot light, direct the camera in the direction of the light source and measure the light volume.

For outdoor landscape where the light is evenly distributed all over, light is measured at the position of the camera, not at the position cf the subject, by only turning back and by measuring in the same way.

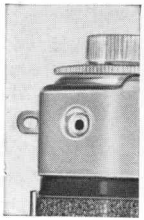
The setting of the dial and the selection cf the proper combination of aperture and shutter speed are done in the same manner as in the reflected light method.

Amplifier (Booster, Light magnifier)

A light magnifierf or the Olympus Wide E camera is available at an extracost at the dealer. It is quite useful in a dark place when the light is not enough to move the needle of the meter alone.

Just plug it in the accessary shoe on the camra body and plug the end of the cord into the socket on the upper rear of the camera.

Measure the light volume on the meter scale and set the dial to the index A this time.



D-ZUIKO-W LENS

The D-Zuiko-W lens is a 4 element lens which is newly designed for the Olympus Wide E camera.

Every aberration is corrected to the utmost possible degree.

Evenness of its high resolving power over the entire field and its ability of producing sharpest pictures are the result obtained by our 20 years incessant reserch since the original world famous Zuiko lens was first introduced.

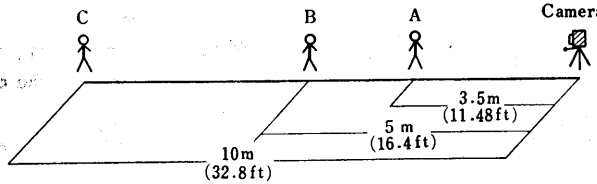
The power of the D-Zuiko-W lens is apparently exercised especially in color photography.

It covers the view of 63 degree and has an extremely large depth-of-field.

The wide field of view of 63 degree results in a splended volume and gives a space effect to the picture which with a lens of 50mm focal length will never be obtained.

The large depth-of-field serves for quick shootings without causing blurred picture which comes from moving of camera.

DEPTH-OF FIELD



Three persons A, B and C are positioned at different distances from the camera.

Theoretically, when one of them, for example A, is focused, other two, B and C in this instance, are out of focus; in other words, only A is sharp in the picture.

Same thing will happen when B or C is focused.

In practice, however, if A and C are considerably close to B, the A and C equally sharp as B when B is focused.

In other words, subjects positioned in between A and C are equally sharp.

The distance between B and A is called the front-depth-of-field at B and the one between B and C the rear-depth-of-field at B.

These depth-of-field varies with the aperture and the focal length of the lens, being most when the aperture is small and least when it is large and at the same time lenses with short focal length have greater depth-of-field than those with longer focal length.

The following figure shows the depth-of-field of the D-Zuiko-W focused at 2m (6.56ft.). This also shows the depth of field 50mm lens for the comparison.

Example : At the distance of 2m (6.56ft.)

35m/m F 4 front is 0.36m (1.2ft.)
rear is 0.55m (1.8ft.)

} no difference !

This is approximately the same at that or 50m/m lens at F 8.

Further at F 8 front is 0.60m (1.96ft.)
rear is 1.52m (4.92ft.)

That is everything in between 1.4m (4.59ft.) to 3.52m (11.5ft.) far from the camera is in good focus. The depth-of-field of this case is about twice as large as the one obtained with the 50m/m lens at F 8. With a 50m/m lens we must stop down to F 16 to obtain the same depth-of-field.

In short, when with a 50m/m lens, you have to stop down two more steps to get the same depth-of-field as the 35m/m lens does.

In other words, and this is most important, with the Olympus Wide E camera you can use the shutter speed of 4 times as rapid as the ordinary camera with 50mm can do giving the same depth-of-field.

This feature is most useful for preventing the moving of camera.

NOTICE

1. Depress the shutter button as quietly as possible, otherwise movement of camera will cause blurred pictures.
2. Keep the lens cap in place when the camera is not in use. Do not forget to take off the cap before a picture is taken.
3. Double exposures are prevented on the Olympus Wide E.
4. The shutter blades on the Olympus Wide E camera become exposed to the air when the camera is open. Keep the blades away from dirt.
5. Do not keep the camera in a place, dirty and wet.
6. Good results can not be expected from the film which has stayed in the camera for nearly half a year or so.
   It is advisable to develop the film within a week after the final exposure.
7. Do not touch the surface of the lens with fingers. If touched, immediately wipe thoroughly with a clean cotton cloth or a lens paper. Dirt becomes very hard to remove if left for a long time. Do not use a dirty cloth or silk cloth to clean the lens.

OLYMPUS OPTICAL CO., LTD.

Printed in Japan.

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