

OLYMPUS®

E

IS-3000

■ INSTRUCTIONS

- Before using your IS-3000, read this manual carefully to ensure correct use.
- We recommend that you take test shots to get accustomed to your IS-3000 before taking important photographs.

CAMERA
MAINTENANCE

TAKING BETTER
PICTURES

ADDITIONAL
FUNCTIONS

BASIC
OPERATIONS

PREPARATIONS

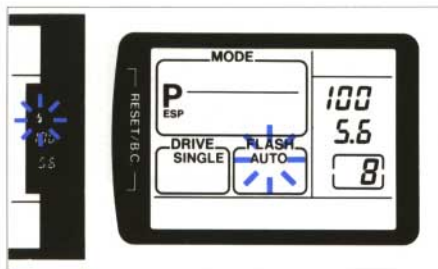
Auto Flash AUTO

The flash fires automatically when there is insufficient light.

1. When  blinks in the viewfinder, the flash should be used. Slide the flash release.



2. When the flash is flipped up, the camera will start recharging the flash.



Make sure AUTO lights on the LCD panel. When the flash is recharged,  in the viewfinder will light.

Note: The flash won't fire until recharging is finished.

3. Press the shutter release button.



Auto Flash Range*

(with color negative film)

Focal length	35 mm	180 mm
ISO 100	6.3 m (20.7 ft)	7 m (23 ft)
ISO 200	8.9 m (29.2 ft)	9.8 m (32.2 ft)
ISO 400	12.6 m (41.3 ft)	14 m (45.9 ft)

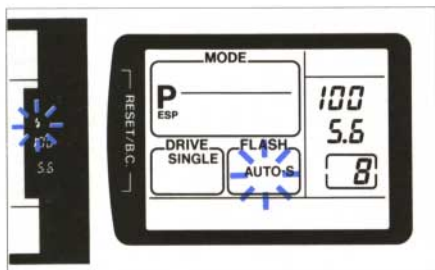
* The Auto Flash mode can be combined with the Macro mode.

Note: The shutter speed is automatically set at 1/100-sec. when the flash fires. If the subject requires a faster shutter speed, the flash won't fire. However, in the Portrait mode, the flash fires at a shutter speed faster than 1/100-sec.

Red-Eye Reducing Flash AUTO-S

Approximately 20 pre-flashes are emitted before the main flash fires, significantly reducing the phenomenon of "red-eye" (when a subject's eyes appear red). This mode is the same as Auto Flash except for the pre-flashes.

1. Flip up the flash, and select the Auto-S mode.
2. Press the shutter release button.



Notes:

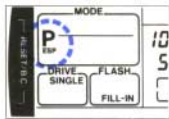
- The pre-flashes are not emitted in the Portrait mode with shutter speeds faster than 1/100-sec., or in the Sports mode.
- After pressing the shutter release button, hold the camera securely until the shutter has been released.
- To cancel the Auto-S mode, select another mode following the procedure on page 23.

Forced Activation FILL-IN

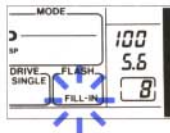
In this mode, the flash always fires. Even in backlighting, both the subject and background can be shot clearly. And portraits look lively by reflecting light into the subject's eyes.

1. Make sure the exposure mode is set to P (program).

2. Flip up the flash, and select the FILL-IN Flash mode. Press the shutter release button.



In exposure modes other than Program, the FILL-IN Flash mode cannot be engaged.




Note: The shutter speed is automatically set at 1/100-sec.

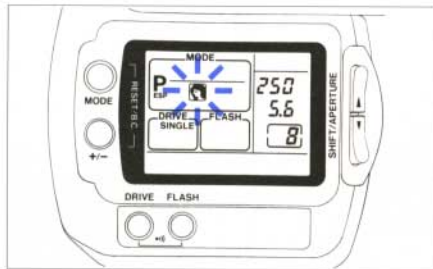
PORTRAIT

To take pictures with blurred backgrounds for a "portrait" effect.

In this mode, the background can be effectively blurred, particularly when the lens is at the telephoto setting. The flash can be used with shutter speeds up to 1/2000-sec.

1. Select the Portrait mode to display  on the LCD panel.

2. Press the shutter release button.



Notes:

- The aperture is wide open.
- When the shutter speed is set at faster than 1/100-sec. in the Portrait mode, Auto-S pre-flashes will not be emitted.

FLASH PHOTOGRAPHY IN THE MANUAL EXPOSURE MODE

■ Ordinary Flash Photography (with shutter speed 1/100-sec. or slower)

1. Flip up the flash, and set the shutter speed to 1/100-sec. or slower.
2. Set the aperture setting according to the camera-to-subject distance in the table below.

Aperture setting (color negative film)



Distance	Zoom Macro			Standard				
	0.6 ~ 0.8m	0.8 ~ 1m	1 ~ 1.2m	1.2 ~ 1.5m	1.5 ~ 2m	2 ~ 2.5m	2.5 ~ 3.2m	3.2 ~ 4m
	2.0 ~ 2.6ft	2.6 ~ 3.3ft	3.3 ~ 3.9ft	3.9 ~ 4.9ft	4.9 ~ 6.6ft	6.6 ~ 8.2ft	8.2 ~ 10.5ft	10.5 ~ 13.1ft
ISO 50	F22	F16	F13	F11	F8	F6.7	F5.6	-
ISO 100	-	F22	F19	F16	F11	F9.5	F6.7	F5.6
ISO 200	-	-	-	F22	F16	F13	F9.5	F8
ISO 400	-	-	-	-	F22	F19	F13	F11

Calculation formula for ISO 100: Aperture setting = GN20 ÷ Distance (m)
Aperture setting = GN66 ÷ Distance (ft)

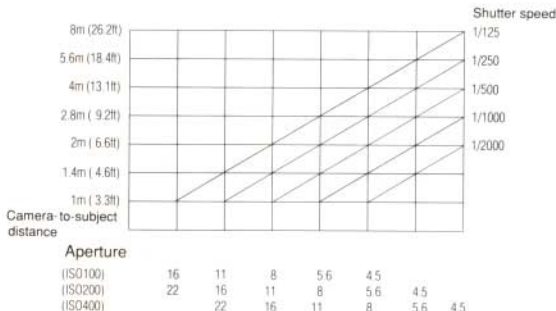
Flash Photography at Faster Shutter Speeds (faster than 1/100-sec.) See "Super FP Emission" on page 64.

- Set the aperture setting and shutter speed according to the camera-to-subject distance and the chart on the left.



Note: The guide number (GN) automatically changes according to the shutter speed.

Combination of the aperture setting and shutter speed (when there is no natural lighting, using color negative film)



When there is natural lighting, the camera-to-subject distance increases beyond the above data. (The actual distance varies with shooting conditions.)

FLASH

Flash Strength

The flash on the IS-3000 employs a new exposure control system that combines the advantages of both "flashmatic," used in compact cameras, and "auto flash," found in SLR cameras. Flashmatic emits a full-strength flash while automatically adjusting the aperture for proper exposure. This system is effective in most cases. However, subjects at extremely close range tend to be overexposed, and the background too dark, because the narrowest aperture setting has been selected. Auto flash varies the amount of light emitted by the flash, and sets the exposure by measuring reflected light. Depending on the background, however, the wrong exposure for the main subject can be selected. For example, with a white background, the subject may appear too dark due to the level of reflected light received through the lens. The reverse is true for a dark background.

The IS-3000 adjusts both the aperture and flash strength to give you perfect exposure every time, taking into account the effect of the background light and the distance to the subject.

Dual-Strobe Intelligent Flash

The flash of the IS-3000 is distinguished by two emission tubes. One of the most important functions of a flash is to distribute light evenly throughout the frame. When a zoom lens is used, the area that can be lit by a single flash is determined by the wide-angle focal length. When telephoto is used, the light

is wasted because the light is spread over a wide area. If this wasted light is concentrated on the picture area, however, the working distance of the flash will be increased. Solving this problem is crucial to effective telephoto-flash photography.

The zoom flash system found in some cameras is one solution to this problem. With this system, the distance between the xenon tube — which is the emission source of the flash — and the reflective material behind it is varied according to the focal length of the lens. When telephoto is used, the light from the flash is condensed more intensely. (The distance between the xenon tube and the condenser lens can be varied for the same result.)

So why does the IS-3000 incorporate the dual-strobe system? Because the dual-strobe system can utilize the light more effectively while achieving more uniform lighting than the zoom flash system is capable of. The zoom flash system also cannot alter the actual shapes of the reflector and the condenser lens. In practice, these two factors greatly affect the even distribution and condensing intensity of light from the flash. The zoom flash sacrifices the effective use of the light's intensity for even distribution. To achieve both optimal condensing intensity and even distribution, Olympus developed the dual-strobe flash system with two sets of tubes and a reflective backing that are ideal for both wide-angle and telephoto photography. This makes a powerful, versatile flash with GN 28 (ISO 100 · m) possible.

The lower tube is designed for telephoto photography and offers GN 28 ~ 1.4 (ISO 100 · m). The upper tube is an intelligent variable-power flash offering GN 20 ~ 1.4 (ISO 100 · m). When the camera-to-subject distance is less than 1.2 m in the Macro mode, the upper flash will automatically fire to prevent the flash light from being obstructed by the tip of the lens. The flash is also capable of emitting minimal intensity for ideal macro photography.

Auto-S Flash

The Auto-S Flash mode includes a series of pre-flashes that reduces the phenomenon of red-eye, in addition to the same functions as the Auto Flash mode which prevent camera-shake and insufficient lighting by automatically firing in dimly lit and dark conditions when the flash is flipped up. The phenomenon of red-eye is when subject's eyes appear red in printed photographs. In this mode, the camera will start emitting approximately 20 low-power pre-flashes about a second before the regular flash.

This contracts pupils, which are wide open in the dark, significantly reducing red-eye. The pre-flashes do not decrease the power of the main flash. The red-eye reducing effect varies according to shooting conditions.

Fill-In Flash

Fill-in refers to the auxiliary light that "fills in" areas of the subject shadowed by the main light source. Even when the subject is backlit, the IS-3000 can shoot it at the correct exposure using ESP metering

or spot metering. However, this may wash out the background. This happens because the difference in brightness between that of the subject and the background is too great. When the Fill-In Flash is used in such a case, the subject is lit brightly by the flash. This minimizes the difference in brightness between the subject and the background, allowing both to be shot clearly. This light is also reflected from the subject's eyes (catch light effect), making the picture lively.

In this mode, the flash fires no matter what light is available as long as the flash is flipped up. (Flash emission in well-lit conditions is called daylight synchro.)

Super FP Emission

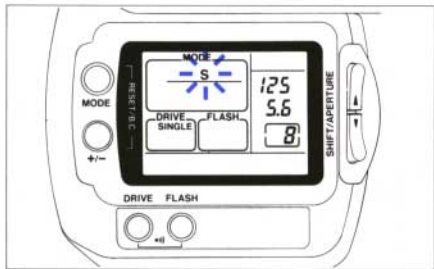
The emission time of a conventional flash is very short. So an SLR's focal plane shutter can only synchronize with the flash at a slower shutter speed which allows the shutter curtains to fully open. The IS-3000 has a new emission system called the Super FP which makes the duration of emission longer, achieving full synchronization even at shutter speeds so fast that the shutter curtains are not allowed to fully open. The Super FP Emission is especially ideal for daylight synchro such as when the subject is backlit. This function lets you easily take natural looking daylight synchro pictures that benefit from an illumination effect similar to that of professionally used silver reflectors. Select a wide aperture to make your subject stand out against a blurred background.

Electronic Flash G40 (Optional)

The G40 is a dedicated flash for the IS Series (GN 40, ISO 100 · m). Refer to these pages when the G40 is to be used in the Shutter-Preferred Auto mode.

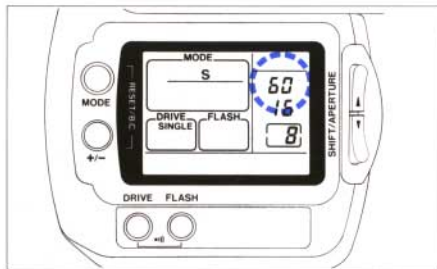
■ When shooting in the Shutter-Preferred Auto mode:

1. Turn the power switch ON, set the camera's exposure mode to S.



Make sure The battery has been recharged.

2. Select 1/100-sec. or slower shutter speed using the shift dial.



Note: The G40 won't fire at shutter speeds faster than 1/100-sec.

3. Press the shutter release button.



Notes:

- When used together, the G40 fires full emission but the built-in flash is compensated by $-3EV$.
- Super FP Emission is not possible with the G40.

Refer to the G40's manual for more instructions.

EXPOSURE

■ Automatic Exposure Mode

Exposure refers to the amount of light which strikes the film, and is controlled by a combination of aperture size and shutter speed. The correct amount of light, called correct exposure, depends on the film speed (indicated on the film package, e.g. ISO 100 or ISO 200).

The automatic exposure function automatically sets the correct exposure. The IS-3000 employs three types of automatic exposure modes: (1) programmed auto-exposure, (2) aperture-preferred auto-exposure, and (3) shutter-preferred auto-exposure.

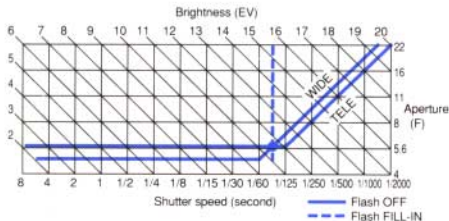
With programmed auto exposure, the camera automatically selects the most suitable combination of F stop and shutter speed for the existing lighting conditions. This lets you concentrate on composing your shot and releasing the shutter at just the right time.

With aperture-preferred auto, you select the desired F stop, and the camera automatically selects the correct shutter speed. Aperture-preferred auto gives more artistic freedom of expression and creativity by selecting a desired F stop to control the blur of the background.

With shutter-preferred auto, you select the shutter speed, and the camera automatically selects the F stop. By changing the shutter speed, you can freeze a fast-moving subject or blur it to convey a sense of motion.

■ Program Chart (Standard Photography Mode)

The following program chart is for 35mm wide-angle and 180mm telephoto focal lengths. According to the focal length, the camera's program itself changes. When the subject is brightly lit, the F stop and shutter speed change simultaneously. When the lighting is darker, the aperture opens fully and the shutter speed changes to match it. In the standard photography mode (refer to p. 14), if the built-in flash has been flipped up, it will automatically fire in dark lighting conditions. The shutter speed will be fixed at 1/100-sec.



■ Portrait Mode

In this mode, the IS-3000 chooses a wide aperture for a short depth of field. This results in a softly blurred subject background, against which your subject stands out in sharp focus. When the built-in flash is used, the camera automatically selects the Super FP Emission to fully synchronize the flash as fast as 1/2000 sec. When combined with the flash's light reflected from the subject's eyes (catch light effect) or daylight synchro with an illumination effect similar to that of a professional's silver reflector, this mode lets you perform more advanced portrait photography with the aperture fully opened.

■ Night Scene Mode

When shooting night scenes you may sometimes be disappointed with the result, usually because the camera's automatic exposure function works on a standard exposure ratio. In such situations a professional photographer would adjust for exposure compensation based on long experience, or select the manual shooting mode.

The IS-3000's night scene mode will automatically adjust the exposure compensation for attractive night scene photography. For example, when shooting a subject with a night scene as its background, the use of the flash is often desirable. Should that be the case, the camera performs the most suitable exposure compensation for both the subject and the background. Since the selected shutter speed may be very slow (up to 4 seconds with ISO 100 or 15 seconds with ISO 25), the

camera should be held firmly in position (with a tripod for example) to prevent blurring.

■ Sports Mode

This mode is ideal for capturing high-speed photo opportunities such as sports scenes and children at play. A fast shutter speed is automatically selected to "freeze" the action on film. However, the high shutter speed is not the only important feature of this mode. To shoot such high-speed action, excellent timing is essential to take the photo at just the right moment. This mode offers the optimal combination of continuous shooting and autofocus to maximize your timing for maximum results.

■ Landscape Mode

This mode is ideal when you want to focus on both the subject and the background or when you want to shoot natural scenery with low contrast. The camera automatically stops down the aperture to make the range of focus as large as possible. In shooting conditions for this mode, the subjects are likely be at a distance of ∞ (infinity), so the autofocus function in this mode starts from the ∞ position.

SPECIFICATIONS

Type: Fully automatic 35mm autofocus single-lens reflex camera with built-in 35mm ~ 180mm zoom lens.

Film format: 35mm standard DX-coded film (24 X 36mm)

Lens: Olympus lens (filter available, 55mm filter diameter) 35mm ~ 180mm F4.5 ~ 5.6, 16 elements in 15 groups (5-group zoom construction) with extraordinary dispersion (ED) glass at third element in the first zoom lens group.

Shutter: Electronic control system vertical focal plain shutter. Shutter speed 1/2000-sec. ~ 15-sec. bulb.

Flash synchro speed: Shutter speed of 1/100-sec. or slower (full synchro up to 1/2000 in Manual Exposure and Portrait modes).

Focusing: TTL phase-difference detection system autofocus with focus lock, AF illuminator automatically lights up in low light. Autofocus beep available. Manual focusing available (power focus). Focusing range — 0.6 m (2 ft) ~ ∞ in Macro mode at 35 ~ 120 mm; 1.2 m (3.9 ft) ~ ∞.

Viewfinder: Single-lens reflex system,

magnification ratio 0.75 (at 50mm). Finder view-field — 85% of actual view-field.

Viewfinder information: Autofocus frame, spot frame, panorama marks, autofocus indicator, flash indicator (to be used as flash warning), shutter speed, aperture setting, spot metering, macro, exposure compensation (manual exposure).

Light metering system: TTL light metering system — Fuzzy logic ESP light metering, center-weighted average light metering, spot metering.

Exposure modes: (1) Program AE (Standard, Sports, Portrait, Night-Scene, Landscape), (2) Aperture-preferred AE, (3) Shutter-Preferred AE, (4) Manual exposure.

Exposure compensation: ±4 EV compensation possible (1/3 EV step).

Exposure counter: Progressive type, displayed on LCD panel.

Film speed range: Automatic setting with DX-coded film (ISO 25 ~ 5000).

Film loading: Automatic loading (automatically advances to first frame when camera back is closed).

Film advance: Automatic film winding, consecutive winding max. 2 frames/sec. (in PF mode, under Olympus test conditions), double exposure possible.

Film rewind: Automatic film rewind (automatic rewind activated at end of film, automatic rewind stop). Rewind is possible at any point with rewind button.

Selftimer: Electronic selftimer with 12-sec. delay.

Remote control (optional): Infrared remote control unit, 3-sec/0-sec. delay (switchable).

Flash: Built-in IVP (Intelligent Variable-Power) flash system with dual light emitting tubes. Manual activating system, recycling time of about 5 sec. (at normal temperature). Light emission, Automatic; ISO 100 · m of GN 28 / ISO 100 · ft of GN 92, Manual; ISO 100 · m of GN 20 / ISO 100 · ft of GN 66

Flash range: Wide — 1.2 ~ 6.3 m (3.9 ~ 20.7 ft), Tele — 1.2 ~ 7 m (3.9 ~ 23 ft) with ISO 100 negative color film; Wide — 1.2 ~ 12.6 m (3.9 ~ 41.3 ft), Tele — 1.2 ~ 14 m (3.9 ~ 45.9 ft) with ISO 400 negative color

film. Flash available in Macro mode.

Flash modes, Auto (automatic flash activation in low-light), Auto-S (red-eye reducing, same as Auto otherwise), Fill-In (forced activation), Manual.

Battery check: Displayed on LCD panel.

Power source: Two 3V lithium batteries (CR123A or DL123A) (replaceable).

Dimensions: 122(W) X 93(H) X 173(D) mm (4.8 X 3.7 X 6.8 in) (excluding protrusions).

Weight: 960 g (33.9 oz) (without batteries).

Specifications are subject to change without any notice or obligation on the part of the manufacturer.

OLYMPUS®

OLYMPUS OPTICAL CO., LTD.

San-Ei Building, 22-2, Nishi Shinjuku 1-chome, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo, Japan. Tel. 03-3340-2211

OLYMPUS AMERICA INC.

Two Corporate Center Drive, Melville, NY 11747-3157, U.S.A. Tel. 516-844-5000/1-800-622-6372

OLYMPUS OPTICAL CO. (EUROPA) GMBH.

(Premises/Goods delivery) Wendenstrasse 14-16, 20097 Hamburg, Germany. Tel. 040-237730
(Letters) Postfach 10 49 08, 20034 Hamburg, Germany.

OLYMPUS OPTICAL CO. (U.K.) LTD.

2-8 Honduras Street, London EC1Y 0TX, United Kingdom. Tel. 0171-253-2772