

# OLYMPUS®

# IS-10

## INSTRUCTIONS

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

TAKING BETTER  
PICTURES

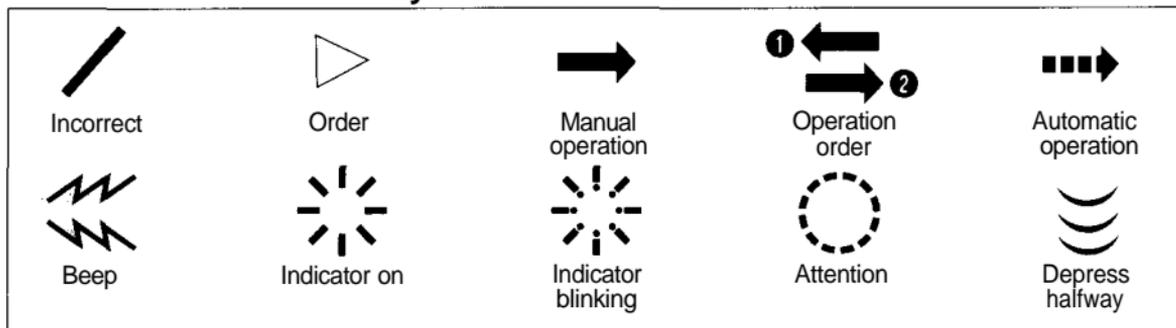
CAMERA  
MAINTENANCE

Thank you for purchasing an Olympus camera.

## MAIN FEATURES

- Built-in 28mm~110mm approx. 4X zoom lens for increased shooting range.
- SLR lens ensures that what you see in the viewfinder is what you get on film.
- Direct Mode Select buttons let you easily select the right exposure mode for any shooting purpose.
- Optional remote control to operate the camera from a distance.

### Symbols used in this manual:



## PREPARATIONS

|                                       |   |                              |    |
|---------------------------------------|---|------------------------------|----|
| Names and functions of parts .....    | 4 | Outline of operations .....  | 10 |
| Viewfinder display .....              | 6 | Loading the batteries .....  | 12 |
| LCD panel .....                       | 7 | Checking the batteries ..... | 13 |
| Diopter adjustment .....              | 8 | Points to remember .....     | 14 |
| Using the strap/optional soft case .. | 9 |                              |    |

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## BASIC OPERATIONS

|                          |    |
|--------------------------|----|
| Loading the film .....   | 16 |
| Taking pictures .....    | 18 |
| Unloading the film ..... | 21 |

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## ADDITIONAL FUNCTIONS

|                                |    |  |    |
|--------------------------------|----|--|----|
| Using the focus lock .....     | 22 | Restoring the standard shooting mode ..... | 36 |
| Flash photography .....        | 23 | Spot metering .....                        | 37 |
| Selftimer .....                | 29 | Remote control (optional) .....            | 39 |
| Using the exposure modes ..... | 30 |  |    |

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## TAKING BETTER PICTURES

|  |    |
|--|----|
| Effects of zoom and its advantages ..... | 41 |
| Autofocus (AF) .....                     | 43 |
| Exposure .....                           | 45 |
| Film speed .....                         | 46 |
| Metering the amount of light .....       | 47 |
| Accessories (optional) .....             | 48 |

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## CAMERA MAINTENANCE

|                             |    |
|-----------------------------|----|
| Care and storage .....      | 49 |
| Battery handling .....      | 49 |
| Troubleshooting .....       | 50 |
| Questions and answers ..... | 53 |
| Specifications .....        | 54 |

# NAMES AND FUNCTIONS OF PARTS

## PREPARATIONS

Direct Mode Select buttons  
(See p. 30.)  
Selects exposure modes: Stop  
Action, Portrait, Landscape,  
and Night Scene.

F. No. button  
(See p. 35.)  
Sets the aperture in the  
Aperture-Preferred mode.

Shutter release  
button

Flash mode button

Spot button  
(See p. 37.)

Self timer indicator  
(See p. 29)  
Remote control sensor  
(See p. 39.)

Lens

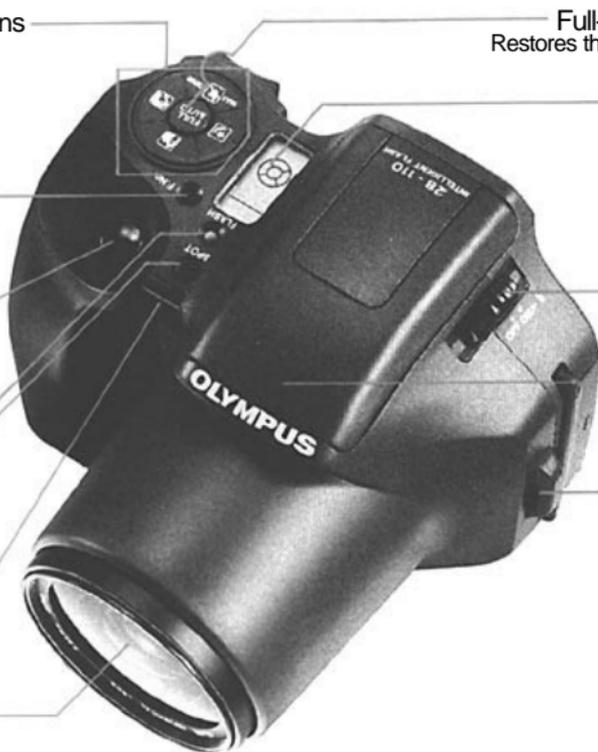
Full-auto button (See p. 36.)  
Restores the Standard-Shooting mode.

LCD panel (See p. 7.)

Power switch/  
Flash release

Flash

Strap attachment stud



Viewfinder  
(See p. 6.)

Diopter adjustment dial

Selftimer/remote  
control button

Mid-roll rewind  
button

Zoom (T/W) buttons  
(See p. 18.)

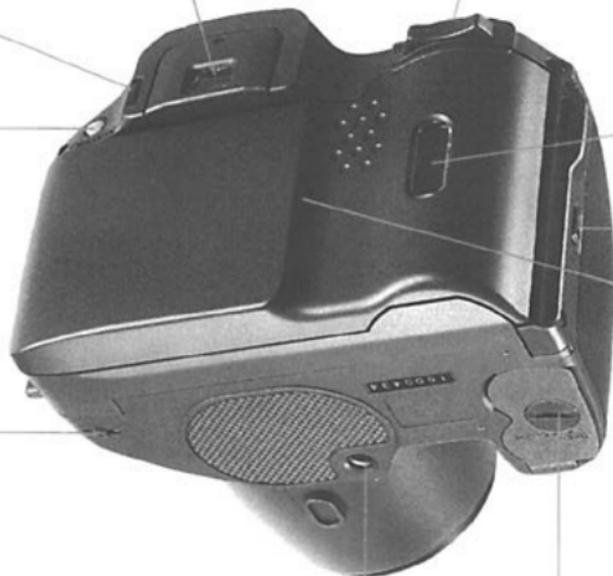
Film window  
For confirmation of  
film ISO speed

Back cover  
release

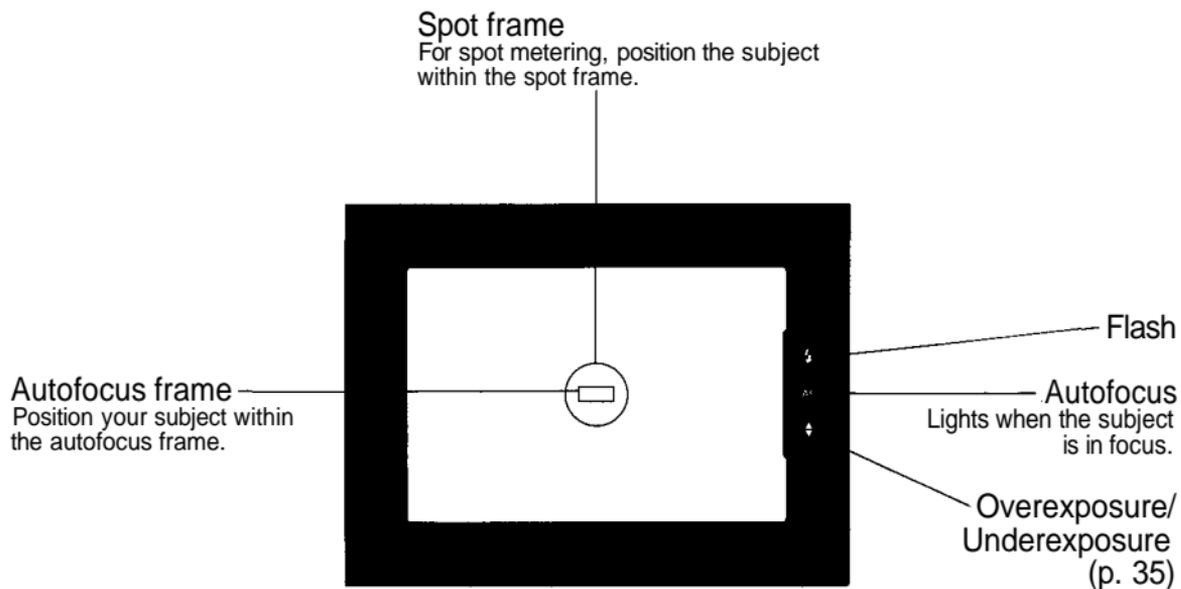
Back cover

Tripod socket

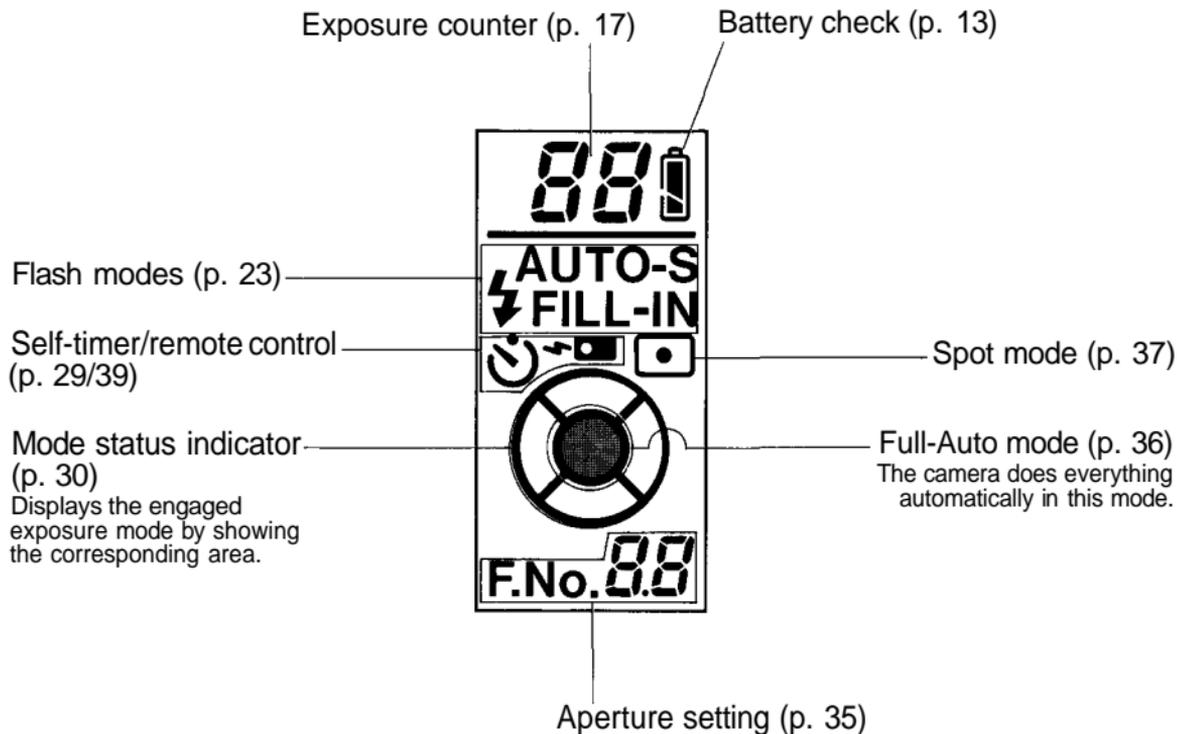
Battery compartment cover



# VIEWFINDER DISPLAY



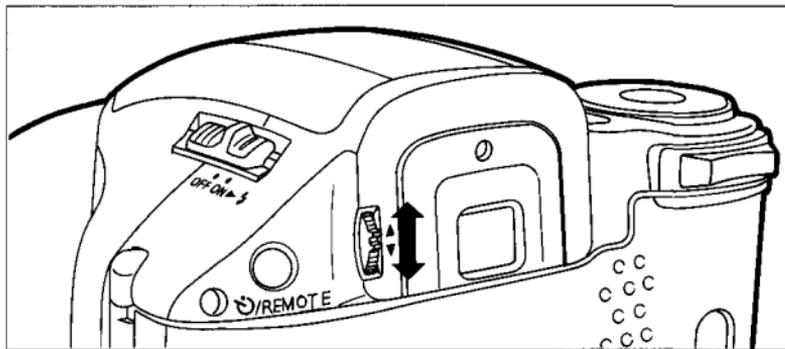
# LCD PANEL



# DIOPTER ADJUSTMENT

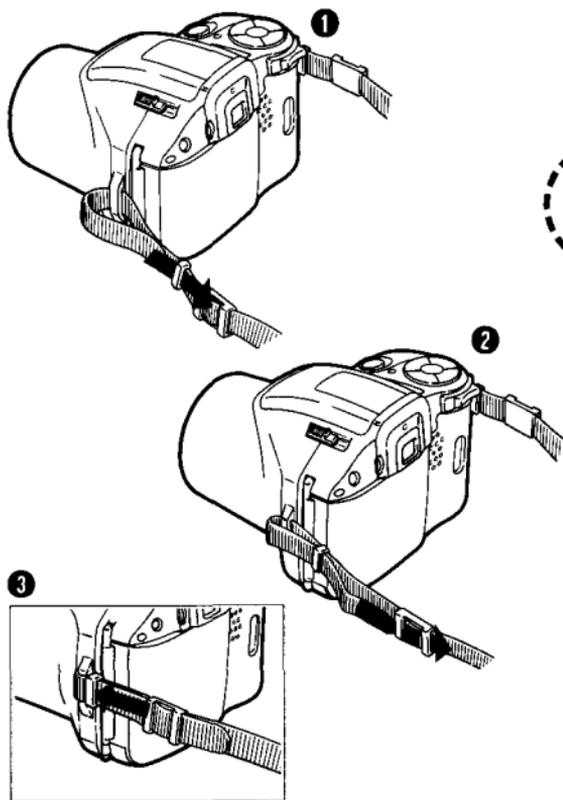
To Adjust the Viewfinder to Compensate for Near and Farsighted Vision.

Turn the diopter adjustment dial until the viewfinder display becomes clear.

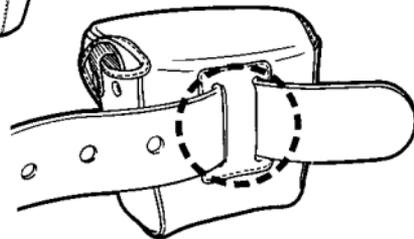
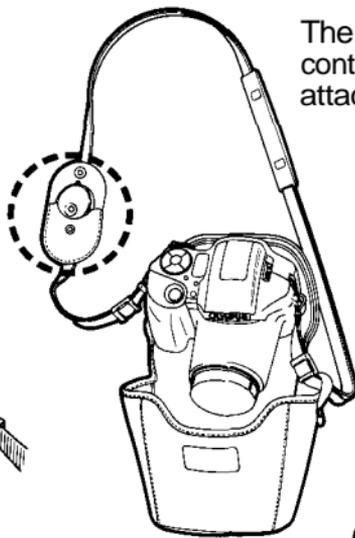


Turn up if you are  
nearsighted or down  
if you are farsighted.

# USING THE STRAP/OPTIONAL SOFT CASE



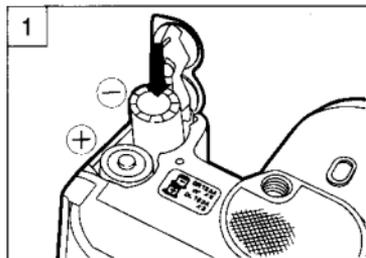
The optional remote control's case can be attached to the strap.



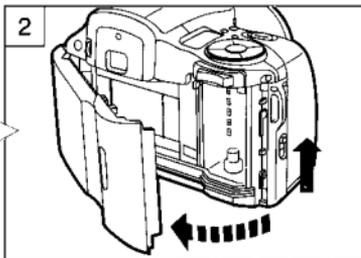
The soft case can be attached to a belt with the belt loop.

# OUTLINE OF OPERATIONS

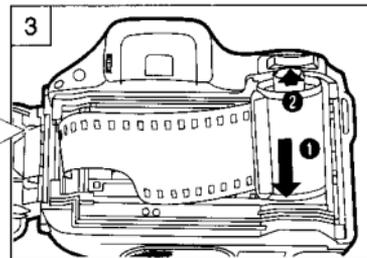
## Basic Shooting Procedures



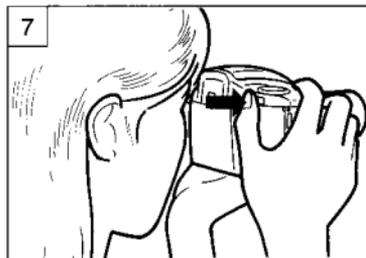
1 Load the batteries (p. 12).



2 Open the back cover (p. 16).



3 Load the film (p. 16).



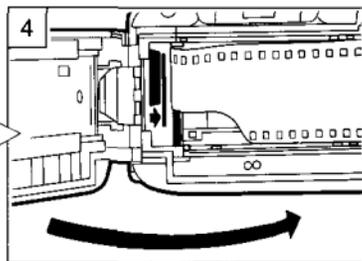
7 Press the zoom buttons to determine the composition (p. 18).



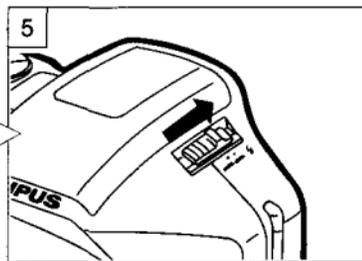
8 Place the autofocus frame on the subject you want to focus on (p.19).



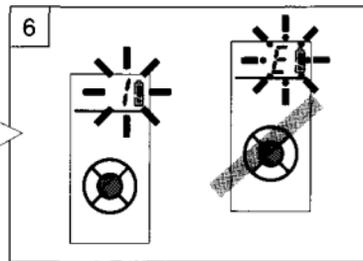
9 Depress the shutter release button halfway, making sure the autofocus indicator in the viewfinder lights and the autofocus beep is heard (p. 20).



4  
Close the back cover (p. 17).



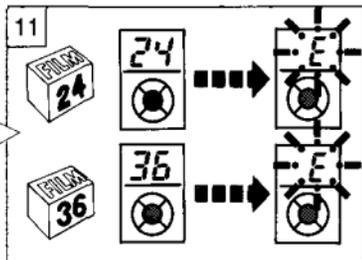
5  
Turn the power switch ON (p. 17).



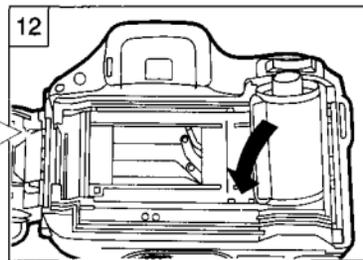
6  
Make sure the exposure counter on the LCD panel reads "!" (p. 17).



10  
Depress the shutter release button fully to take a picture (p. 20).



11  
When the film reaches the end, it will automatically rewind (p. 21).

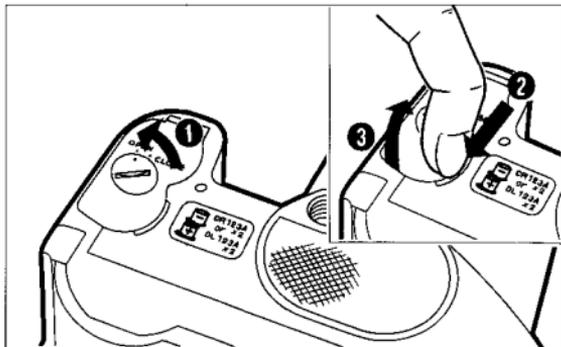


12  
Open the back cover to remove the rewind film (p. 21).

# LOADING THE BATTERIES

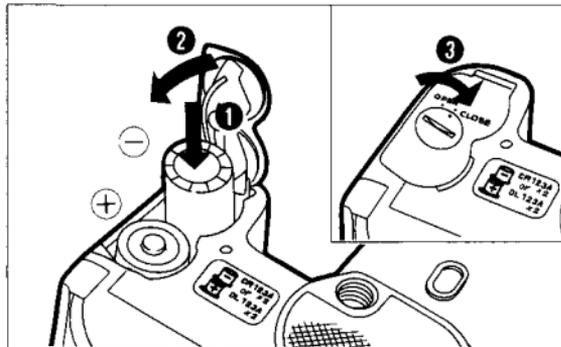
Use two 3V lithium batteries (CR123A or DL123A).

1. ① Turn the lock screw to OPEN with a coin. ② Place your fingertip in the notch. ③ And open the battery cover.



- When replacing the batteries, make sure to turn the power switch OFF before unloading the batteries.

2. ① Insert the batteries. ② And close the cover. ③ Turn the lock screw to CLOSE.

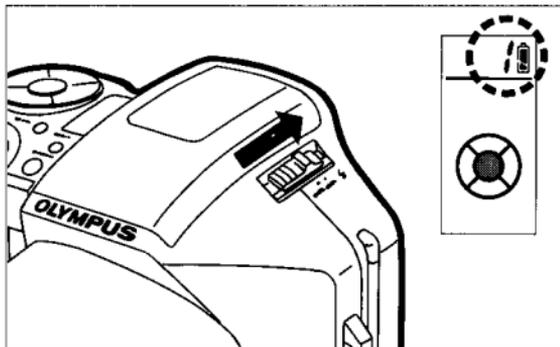


- Align the (+) and (-) directions of the batteries correctly as shown.

Read "Battery Handling" on page 49.

# CHECKING THE BATTERIES

1. Turn the power switch ON. Be sure to check the batteries as well.



| Display  | Meaning  |
|--|--|
|  lights (turns off after 12 sec.).                                    | Batteries are OK. You can shoot.                       |
|  blinks and other indicators on the LCD panel are displayed normally. | Batteries are low and should be replaced.              |
|  blinks and other indicators on the LCD panel go out.                 | Batteries are dead and should be replaced immediately. |

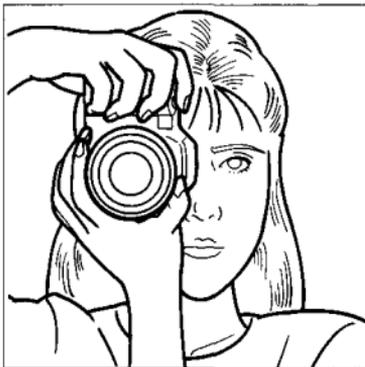
Keep spare batteries on hand when going on a long trip or when using the camera in cold weather.

# POINTS TO REMEMBER

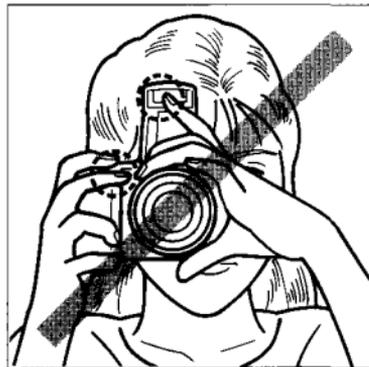
## Hold the Camera Correctly.



Correct.



Correct.



Incorrect.



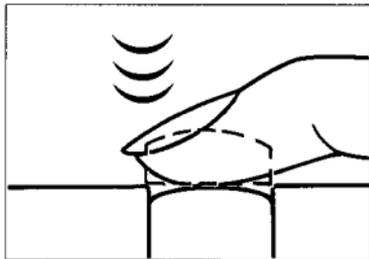
Note: As the focal length becomes larger, shaking the camera becomes more noticeable. Hold the camera firmly with both hands while keeping elbows at sides to prevent the camera from shaking.

### Cautions:

- Try not to hold the lens barrel.
- Keep your fingers away from the lens and flash.

**Proper Shutter Release.** The shutter release button has two clicks. Practice before loading the film.

1. Keep the shutter release button depressed halfway.

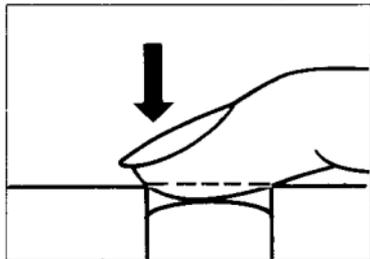


To lock the focus.

**Make sure**

The image is clear, the autofocus beep is heard, and the autofocus indicator lights in the viewfinder.

2. Depress the shutter release button fully.



To release the shutter and take the picture.

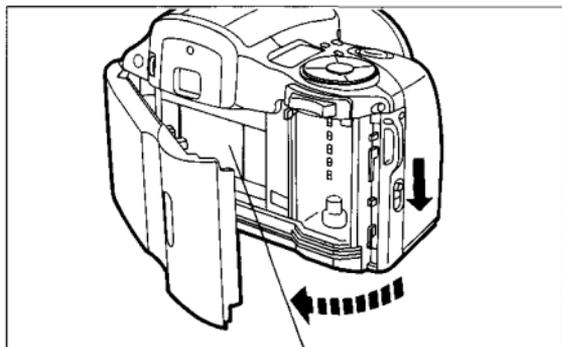
Note: When the autofocus indicator is blinking, the shutter won't release. (See p. 43.)

Cautions:

- Press the shutter release button gently.
- Avoid shaking the camera when pressing the shutter release button to prevent blurry pictures.

# LOADING THE FILM

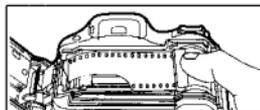
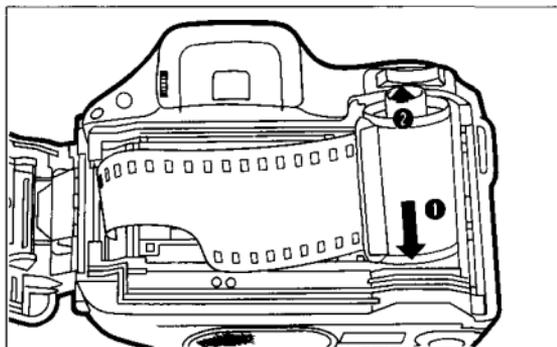
1. Slide the back cover release upward to open the back cover.



Shutter curtains

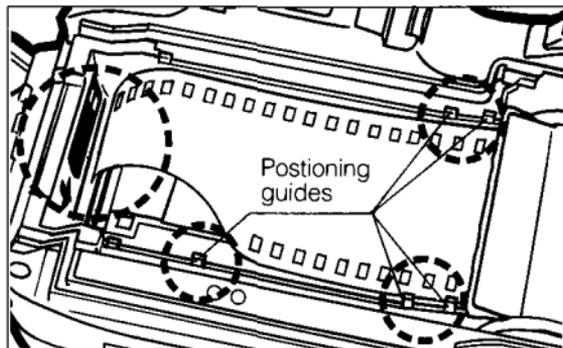
Caution: Do not touch the shutter curtain, and do not press it with the edge of film.

2. Load the film.



Note: Make sure the film is lying flat.

3. Align the tip of the film leader with the mark as shown, and close the back cover.

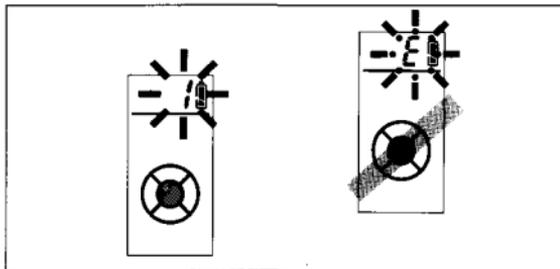


The film automatically advances to the first frame.

**Make sure**

The film does not overlap any of the positioning guides shown above.

4. Turn the power switch ON.



**Make sure**

The exposure counter on the LCD panel reads 1.

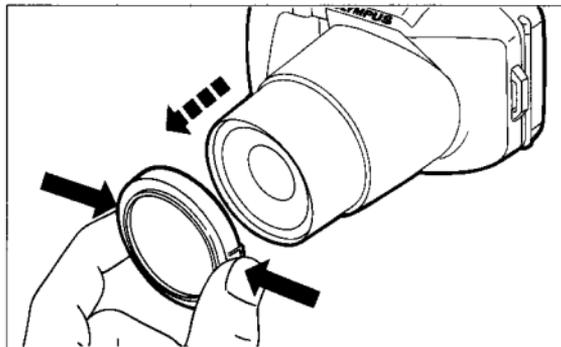
Note:

If E blinks in the exposure counter, as shown above, reload the film.

# TAKING PICTURES

Follow this procedure for normal photography. When the power switch is turned ON, the camera is in the Full-Auto mode. (See p. 36.)

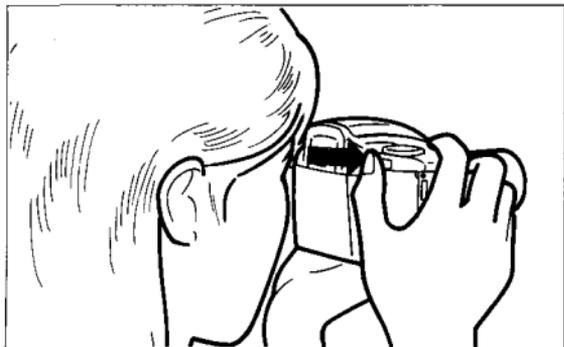
1. Remove the lens cap, and turn the power switch ON.



**Make sure** The lens advances, and the LCD panel lights.

Note: If no operation is made for approx. 30 seconds, the LCD panel goes out and will come on again when the operation is resumed.

2. While looking through the viewfinder, press the zoom button to determine the composition.

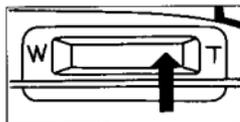


## How to Use the Zoom Buttons

Telephoto: Press the **T** button to zoom in.



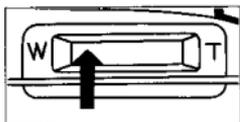
Max. telephoto focal length: 110 mm



Wide-angle: Press the **W** button to zoom out.



Max. wide-angle focal length: 28 mm



## 3 Position the autofocus frame on your subject.



Autofocus frame

Working distance: 75 cm (2.5 ft) ~  $\infty$

4. Depress the shutter release button halfway.



**Make sure** The autofocus beep is heard and the autofocus indicator lights when the subject is in focus. It will blink if the subject is difficult for the autofocus to lock on, and when the subject is too close.

Note: When the autofocus indicator blinks, the shutter won't release. (See p. 43.)

5. Without removing your finger from the shutter release button, depress fully to take the picture.



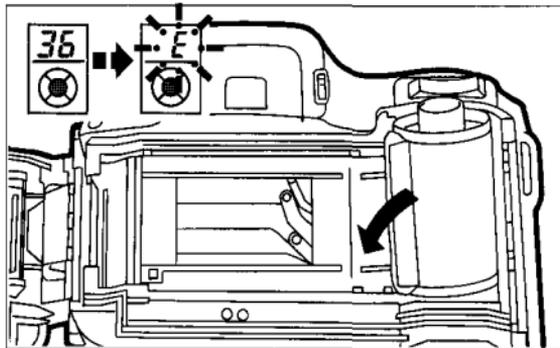
The shutter releases and the film automatically advances to the next frame.

# UNLOADING THE FILM

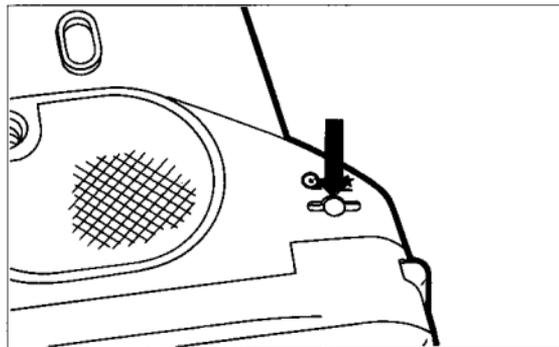
The camera automatically rewinds the film when you reach the end of a roll.

Make sure the motor has stopped and the **E** is blinking on the LCD panel, before opening the back cover and removing the film.

## Rewinding the film before the end of the roll



The final number of exposures may sometimes exceed the number of exposures specified on the film.



To rewind the film before the end of the roll, press the mid-roll rewind button with your fingernail. Do not use an instrument with a sharp tip.

# USING THE FOCUS LOCK

When the main subject is not in the center of the autofocus frame, follow the procedure below. This is called focus lock.

1. Position the autofocus frame on your subject and press the shutter release button halfway.
2. Reposition your subjects in the picture frame while keeping the shutter release button depressed halfway. Then press the shutter release button fully.



Make sure

Autofocus frame

The autofocus beep is heard, and the autofocus indicator lights in the viewfinder.



Note:

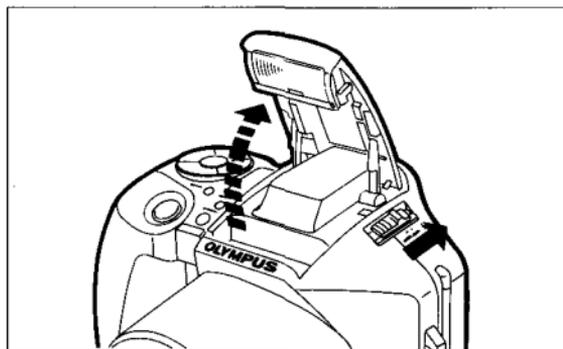
- When the focus is locked, the exposure is also locked (AE lock).

# FLASH PHOTOGRAPHY

Three flash modes are available to suit different requirements.

## How to Select the Flash Mode

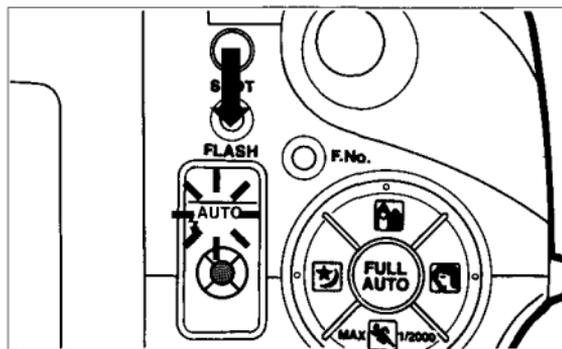
1. Set the power switch to ⚡ to flip up the flash.



The camera will recharge the flash, and the flash will be ready to use.

Note: Recharging takes 0.2–3.5 seconds.

2. Press the FLASH button to select the flash mode.



**Make sure** The selected mode is displayed on the LCD panel.

## ■ Flash Modes

| Mode           | Function  |
|----------------|---|
| <b>AUTO</b>    | Automatically fires in low-light conditions. (p. 25)  |
| <b>AUTO-S</b>  | Significantly reduces the phenomenon of "red-eye" (when a subject's eyes appear red). (p. 27) |
| <b>FILL-IN</b> | Fires regardless of available light. (p. 28)  |

Note: Use of the flash is recommended if  blinks in the viewfinder when the flash isn't flipped up. Otherwise the camera will select a long exposure and pictures may be blurred due to camera shake.

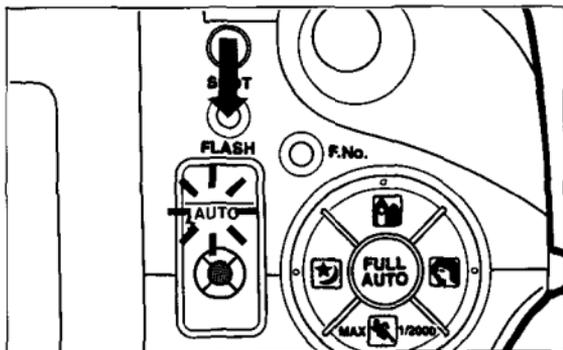
In the dark, the flash also functions as an autofocus illuminator. When the shutter release button is pressed halfway, the flash emits several brief pre-flashes. When the shutter release button is pressed fully, the flash fires to take the picture. Hold the camera firmly until then.

# Auto Flash AUTO

The flash fires automatically when there is insufficient light or when there is backlighting.

1. Set the flash mode to AUTO.

2. Press the shutter release button halfway to make sure  lights in the viewfinder.



Note: If you press the shutter release button with  blinking in the viewfinder, the shutter won't release. This is because the flash is being recharged. Remove your finger from the shutter release button, and wait until recharging finishes.

### 3. Press the shutter release button fully.



### Auto Flash Range

(with color negative film)

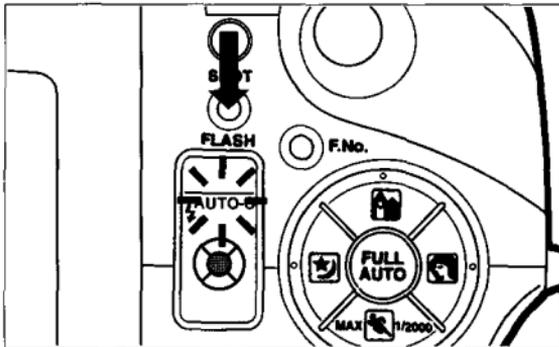
|              |                |                |
|--------------|----------------|----------------|
| Focal length | 28mm           | 110mm          |
| ISO 100      | 4.3m (14.1 ft) | 3.5m (11.5 ft) |
| ISO 200      | 6.1m (20 ft)   | 4.9m (16.1ft)  |
| ISO 400      | 8.6m (28.2 ft) | 7.0 m (23 ft)  |

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.

# 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.

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



Red-eye reduction may not be effective when the subject:

1. Wasn't looking at the flash from right front.
2. Wasn't watching the pre-flashes.
3. Was too far from the camera.
4. Did not respond to the pre-flashes due to particular characteristics of the individual.

Notes:

- Pre-flashes are not emitted in the Stop Action 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 FULL AUTO.
2. Select the Fill-In Flash mode, and press the shutter release button.



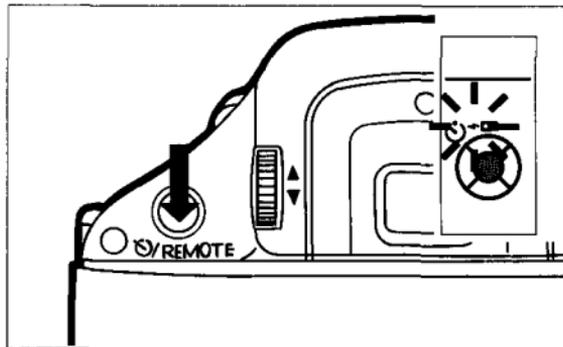
Note: In exposure modes other than Full Auto and Aperture-Preferred Auto, the Fill-in Flash mode cannot be engaged.



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

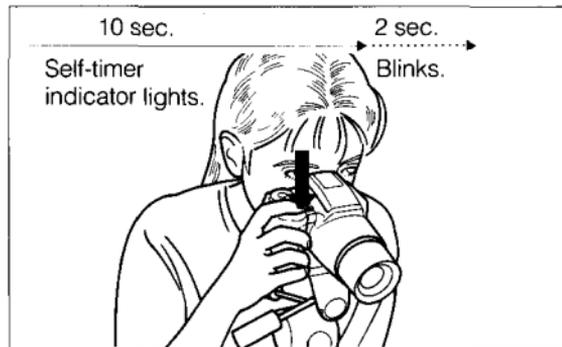
# SELFTIMER

1. Press the  /REMOTE button until  is displayed on the LCD panel.



Fix the camera firmly on a tripod or other support.

2. Aim at your subject, and press the shutter release button.



The shutter will be released 12 seconds later.

Notes: ● The focus and exposure will be locked when the shutter release button is depressed halfway. ● The Selftimer mode is cancelled after the shutter releases. ● To cancel the selftimer in the middle of operation, press the  /REMOTE button again. ● Do not remove your eye from the viewfinder until after the shutter release button has been fully depressed. This prevents light from entering through the viewfinder.

# USING THE EXPOSURE MODES

There are four preset settings for easy shooting in various common situations, as well as an Aperture-Preferred Auto mode that allows you to select your own setting.

## ■ Exposure Modes

- ◆ For easy, effective shooting in various common situations:

MAX  1/2000

### Stop Action (p. 31)

To freeze moving subjects.



### Portrait (p. 32)

For pictures with blurred background for "portrait" effect.



### Landscape (p. 33)

For pictures with extended in-focus background.



### Night Scene (p. 34)

For night scenes or night scenes with subjects in the foreground.

- ◆ For more creative lighting effects:

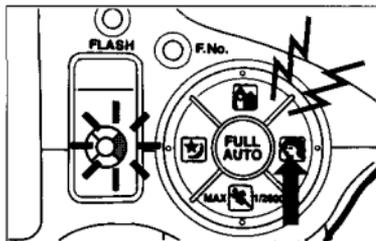
## F.No.

### Aperture-Preferred Auto (p. 35)

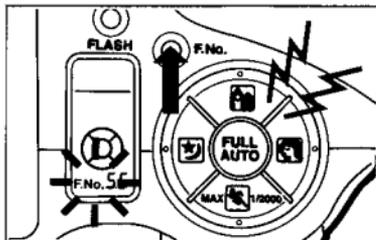
Set the aperture manually. The camera will automatically select the correct shutter speed.

## ■ How to Select the Exposure Mode

Press one of the icons.



Press the F.No. button.

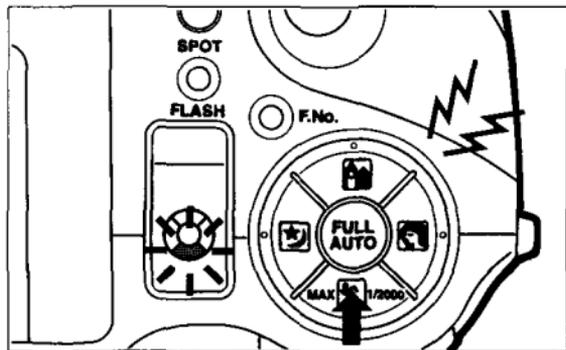


# STOP ACTION MAX 1/2000

To freeze moving subjects.

In this mode, the camera automatically selects a faster shutter speed to reduce blurring of moving subjects. (Max. shutter speed: 1/2000-sec.)

1. Press the MAX  1/2000 button.
2. Aim the camera at the subject, and press the shutter release button.



Note: In the Stop Action mode, for faster flash response, Auto-S pre-flashes will not be emitted.



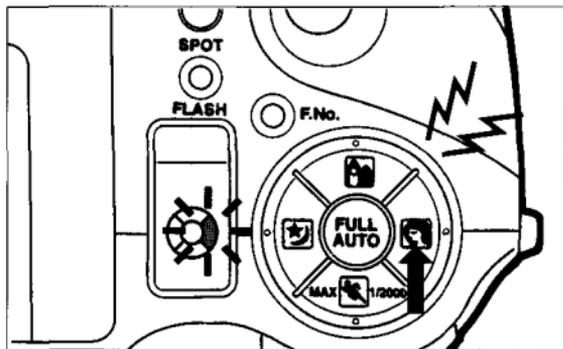
# PORTRAIT

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

Portrait mode lets you take beautiful portrait photographs. This is especially effective when the lens is at the telephoto setting and/or when there is a great distance between the subject and the background.

1. Press the  button.

2. Aim the camera at the subject, and press the shutter release button.



Note: The aperture is wide open.



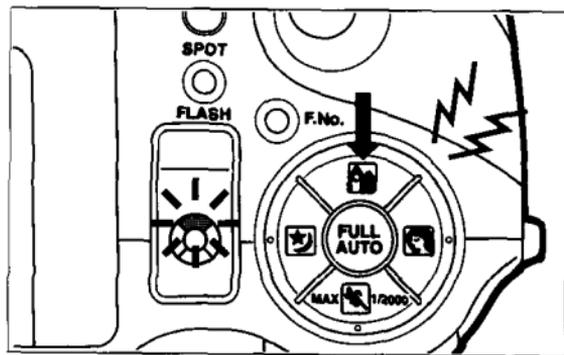
# LANDSCAPE

To take pictures with extended in-focus backgrounds.

When shooting landscapes or landscapes with subjects in the foreground, all objects near and far are sharply in focus.

1. Press the  button.

2. Press the shutter release button.



Note: Set the lens at wide angle for optimal results.



# NIGHT SCENE

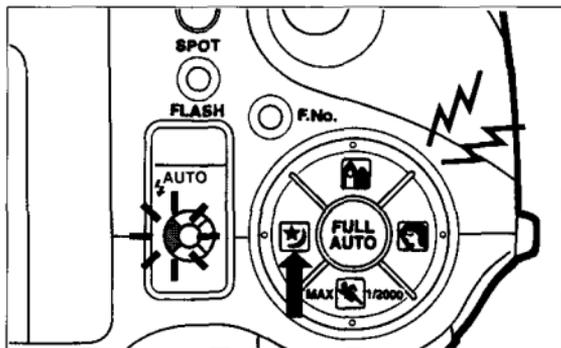
To shoot properly-lit night scenes

In this mode, the camera automatically selects the ideal exposure for shooting night scenes free of subjects, and for shooting night scenes with subjects in the foreground.

■ When subjects are in the foreground, flip up the flash.

1. Press the  button.

2. Press the shutter release button.



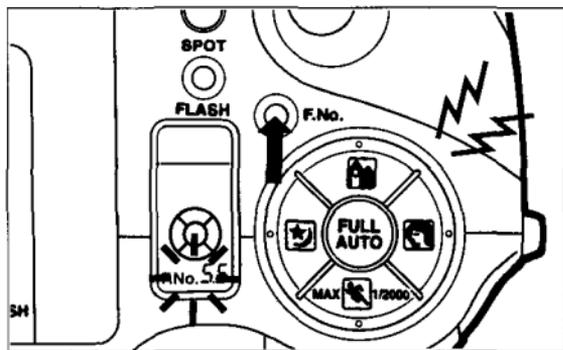
■ When there are no foreground subjects, do not flip up the flash.

Notes: ● When the flash is flipped up, flash power is automatically adjusted according to the subject. ● Since the camera may select a shutter speed as slow as 2-sec maximum, use of a tripod is recommended to prevent camera shake.

# APERTURE-PREFERRED AUTO F.No.

The background blur can be controlled by adjusting the aperture setting. The shutter speed will be selected automatically.

1. Press the **F.No.** button to enter the Aperture-Preferred Auto mode.



Notes: ● Additional pressing of the **F.No.** button stops down the aperture. Once the camera has passed the smallest available aperture setting, it will return to the largest available aperture setting. ● Blinking  $\diamond$  in the viewfinder indicates the subject is under- or overexposed. Change the aperture setting until it stops blinking.



Larger aperture (smaller value) for a blurred background

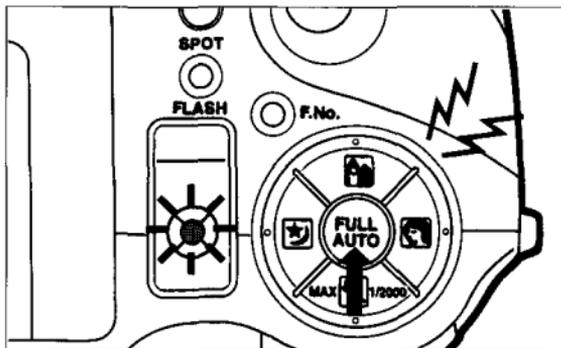


Smaller aperture (larger value) for a sharper background

# RESTORING THE STANDARD SHOOTING MODE FULL AUTO

Restore the standard shooting mode for easy, worry-free photography.

1. Press the FULL AUTO button.



The camera will also return to the standard shooting mode if the power is switched off and on again.

## Standard Shooting Mode

Settings for the standard shooting mode are as follows:

**Exposure mode** — Program Auto

**Flash mode** — Auto or Auto-S

**Self-timer/remote control** — Cancelled

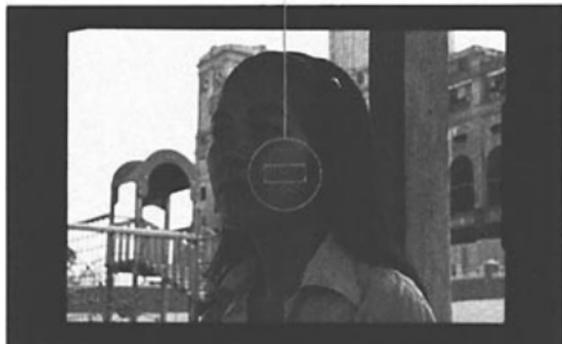
**Spot metering** — Cancelled

# SPOT METERING

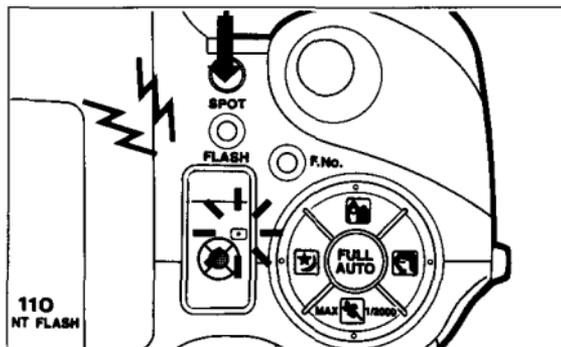
In this mode, the camera limits light metering to a particular area, such as a subject's face, and sets the correct exposure.

1. Position the subject for spot metering within the spot frame, and press the SPOT button.

Spot frame



In situations like the one illustrated above, the subject will be dark because of backlighting.



**Make sure**  is displayed on the LCD panel and the exposure is locked.

## 2. Recompose the shot, then press the shutter release button to take the picture.



### Notes:

- When the flash is flipped up, or the Night Scene mode is engaged, the camera does not perform spot metering.
- After the shot, the Spot Metering mode is canceled. To cancel the mode without taking a shot, press the SPOT button again.

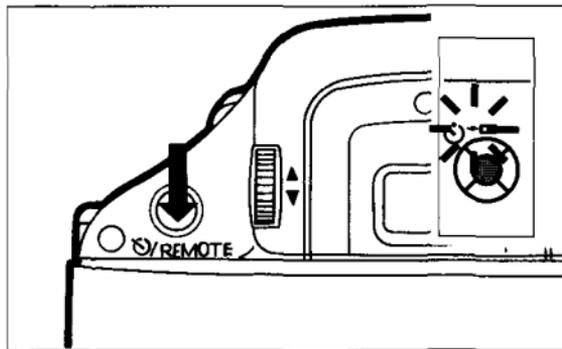
Use the Spot mode in the following situations:

- When there is a big difference between subject and background brightness (e.g., backlighting).
- When the main subject is not in the center of the autofocus frame. Focus lock should also be used in this case (see p. 22).

# REMOTE CONTROL (OPTIONAL)

The optional RC-100 Remote Control is required.

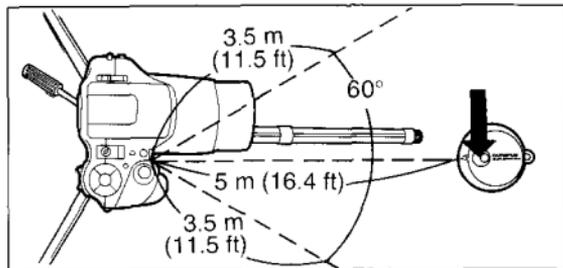
1. Press the  /REMOTE button to engage the Remote Control mode.



2. Position the autofocus frame on the subject.



### 3. Aim the remote control at the camera, and press the button.



The shutter will be released about 3 seconds after the beep.

Notes: ● Use selftimer outside the above range.  
● The remote control may not work when the subject is backlit or when it is difficult for autofocus to lock onto (see p. 43).

Important: After the shot(s), be sure to press the self-timer/remote control button again to cancel the Self-Timer/Remote Control mode.

Notes on the Remote Control:

- The remote control may not work when there is backlighting and when autofocusing is difficult (see p. 43).
- Continuous shooting cannot be performed when the remote control is used.
- The shutter will not release using the remote control when the remote control's battery is exhausted.
- The battery of the remote control cannot be replaced. The remote control unit is expendable. Order a new one from your nearby camera store or Olympus service center when it no longer transmits signals to the camera.

CAUTIONS:

- Keep the remote control out of the reach of children. In case it is swallowed, immediately consult a physician.
- Keep the remote control away from fire and extreme heat. Never try to disassemble it.

# EFFECTS OF ZOOM AND ITS ADVANTAGES

Zoom lens focal length is changed by moving part of the lens. With this camera, you can select any focal length between 28 mm and 110 mm.

## ● 28 mm wide-angle

Because the angle of view is wide and the depth of field is large, you can take sharp photographs with enhanced perspective and contrast. This is ideal for shooting landscapes, skylines, crowds at a party, etc.

## ● 50 mm (approx.)

This range is the standard angle of view and has moderate background blurring. It is suitable for most types of shot including portraits.

## ● 110 mm

At its maximum focal length, the built-in lens offers a telephoto effect. The depth of field is shallower, and the effects of aperture settings are more apparent. In telephoto shooting, use a tripod or hold the camera firmly to prevent the camera from shaking.

## ● 180 mm additional telephoto power

When the optional teleconverter IS/L LENS C-180 H.Q. CONVERTER 1.7X is used, you can extend the telephoto range up to 180 mm.

28mm



75°



50mm



46°



110mm



22°



### Angle of view and depth of field

Angle of view is directly related to the focal depth of field (the distance in front of and behind the subject that the camera is able to bring into focus). The greater the angle of view (wide angle), the greater the depth of field. When the angle of view is narrow (telephoto), the depth of field decreases.

IS/L LENS C-180 H.Q. CONVERTER 1.7X

180mm  14°



28mm

F. No. 5.6



50mm

F. No. 5.6



110mm

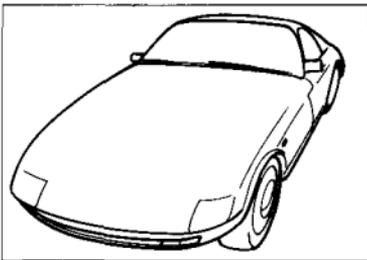
F. No. 5.6



# AUTOFOCUS (AF)

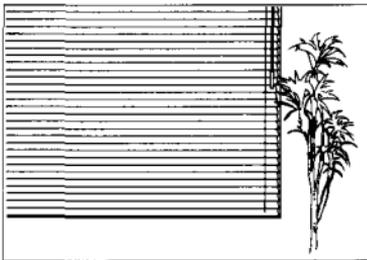
Although this camera's autofocus can lock on virtually any subject, there are certain conditions, such as ① ~ ③ shown below, where it may not be possible to obtain the correct focus. In the situations shown below in ④ ~ ⑥, autofocus may not lock on the correct subject even though the autofocus indicator lights and the shutter releases.

① Subjects with low contrast



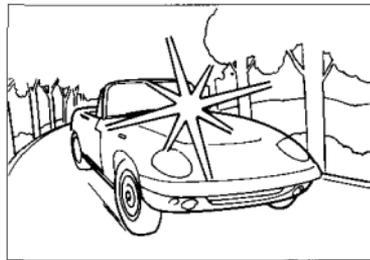
● Use the focus lock by first focusing on something at the same distance as the subject you wish to take a picture of, and then aim at the subject.

② Subjects that do not contain vertical lines



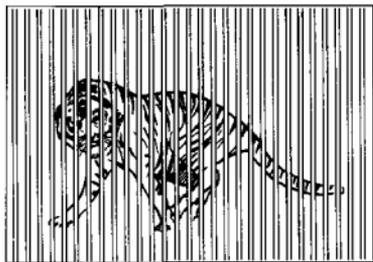
● Use the focus lock first while holding the camera vertically. Then switch the camera to the horizontal position to take the photograph.

③ Subjects in excessively bright light



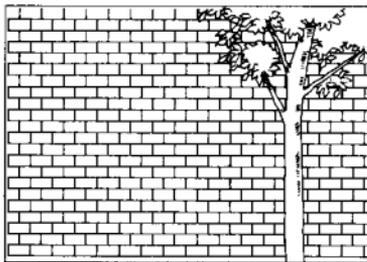
● Use the focus lock by first focusing on something at the same distance as the subject you wish to take a picture of, and then aim at the subject.

④ Two subjects at different distances



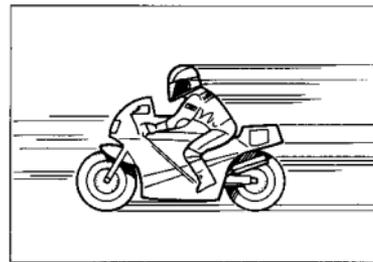
- When the subject locks out-of-focus although the autofocus lamp lights, focus on another subject at the desired camera-to-subject distance first. Then recompose the frame to take the picture.

⑤ Subjects with repetitive patterns



- When the subject locks out-of-focus although the autofocus lamp lights, focus on another subject at the desired camera-to-subject distance first. Then recompose the frame to take the picture.

⑥ High-speed subjects at close range



- Focus on another subject at the desired camera-to-subject distance first. Then recompose the frame to take the picture.

# 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. This camera employs two types of automatic exposure modes: programmed auto-exposure and aperture-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.

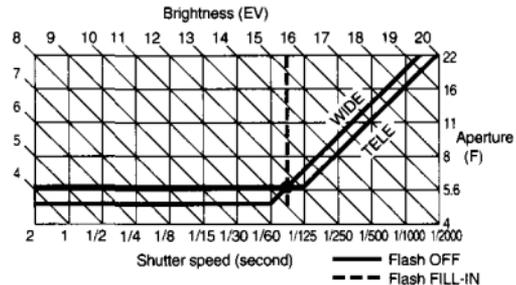
## ■ Program Chart (FULL AUTO)

The following program chart is for 28mm wide-angle and 110mm 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 shooting mode (refer to p.36), 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 camera chooses a wide aperture for a shallow depth of field. This results in a softly blurred subject background, against which your subject stands out in sharp focus. This mode also prevents camera-shake from happening because a faster shutter speed is selected.

# FILM SPEED

## ■ 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 personal experience, or select the manual shooting mode.

In the night scene mode, exposure compensation is automatically adjusted 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, the camera should be held firmly in position (with a tripod for example) to prevent blurring.

## ■ Stop Action 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.

## ■ 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 to be at a distance of  $\infty$  (infinity), so the autofocus function in this mode starts from the  $\infty$  position.

## ■ Film Speed

Film speed is indicated on the back of film packages. ISO 100, ISO 200, and ISO 400 are the most common. High-speed film (ISO 400), as implied by its name, is for taking photos of fast-moving subjects in action shots, for example. However, there are also other advantages. With high-speed film, such as ISO 400, it is possible to take pictures in lower light. And the distance covered by the flash will be greater. Generally, the higher the film speed, the grainier the picture. With this camera, we recommend the use of "DX" film cartridges: ISO 25 ~ 3200. In the case of non-DX-coded film, the camera will automatically be set to film speed ISO 32.

# METERING THE AMOUNT OF LIGHT

## ■ Light Metering

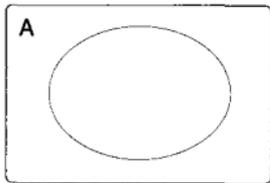
Light metering can measure the brightness of the framed subject in various ways. This camera employs three metering systems: (1) ESP light metering, (2) center-weighted average light metering, and (3) spot metering. You can select the light metering system most suitable to the conditions. The camera also uses TTL (through-the-lens) light metering to automatically measure the light that enters the lens. This lets you get very accurate light readings that are unaffected by changes in the distance between the subject and the camera.

## ■ Fuzzy Logic ESP (Electro-Selective Pattern) Light Metering

ESP light metering measures the brightness of the central portion and peripheral portion of the frame separately in order to determine the proper exposure. The calculation program used is based on programmed data to properly compensate for backlighting. ESP light metering is used automatically when in the Full-Auto mode.

## ■ Center-Weighted Average Light Metering

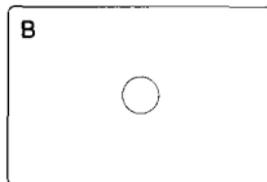
Center-weighted average light metering is the most widely used light metering system (Fig. A). This system measures the light available throughout the frame with special emphasis on the center of the frame. When in the



Aperture-Preferred mode, this light metering system is automatically activated. When the contrast between bright and dark areas is not too extreme outside the center of the frame, this system offers excellent results.

## ■ Spot Metering

Spot metering (Fig. B) measures the brightness at the center of the frame only. Because this metering system calculates the correct exposure for only one point, it is convenient when the subject is backlit or the picture contains strong contrasts. When shooting a subject in front of an extremely bright background, you should use spot-metering on the subject's face.



# ACCESSORIES (OPTIONAL)



IS/L LENS C-180 H.Q.  
CONVERTER 1.7X



REMOTE CONTROL RC-100



ACTION CASE C

# CARE AND STORAGE

# BATTERY HANDLING

## CAUTIONS

- Do not expose the camera to extreme heat (over 40°C/104°F) or to extreme cold (below -10°C/14°F). Low temperature, even within this range, may sometimes cause deterioration in battery performance, thereby temporarily disabling the camera.
- Avoid sudden temperature changes and humidity.
- Do not expose the camera to strong magnetic fields.
- Do not apply excessive force to the camera or its controls.
- Do not touch the contact points inside the camera.
- Do not use organic solvents, thinners, or benzene to clean the camera.
- Avoid strong impacts caused by bumping or dropping the camera.
- Do not expose the camera to water, such as from rain.
- Do not expose the camera to dust and sand.

## WARNING

- NEVER ATTEMPT TO DISASSEMBLE THE CAMERA; IT CONTAINS A HIGH-VOLTAGE CIRCUIT.

In case of malfunction, consult your nearest Olympus dealer or Olympus service center.

## NOTES

- Do not mix different types of batteries or new and old batteries.
- When the camera is not used for an extended period of time, remove the batteries.
- Keep spare batteries on hand when going on a long trip or to a cold area.
- Sweat, oil, and so on can prevent a battery's terminals from making electrical contact. To avoid this, wipe both terminals before loading batteries.

## WARNINGS

- NEVER TRY TO DISASSEMBLE, RECHARGE, OR SHORT CIRCUIT BATTERIES. NEVER EXPOSE BATTERIES TO EXCESSIVE HEAT OR OPEN FLAMES.
- KEEP THE BATTERIES OUT OF THE REACH OF CHILDREN. IF A CHILD SWALLOWS A BATTERY, CONTACT A DOCTOR IMMEDIATELY.
- USE TWO 3V LITHIUM BATTERIES (CR123A OR DL123A). NEVER TRY TO DISASSEMBLE OR MODIFY ANY BATTERY OR BATTERY PACK FOR USE IN THIS CAMERA.

# TROUBLESHOOTING

## Operating Problems

| Symptom   | Cause  | Remedy   | See  |
|---|--|--|--|
| The camera does not work.   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>① The power is OFF.</li> <li>② The batteries are loaded incorrectly.</li> <li>③ The batteries are exhausted.</li> <li>④ The batteries are temporarily unable to function.</li> <li>⑤ The loaded film has been rewound.</li> <li>⑥ The film is incorrectly loaded.</li> </ul>            | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>① Set the power switch to ON.</li> <li>② Reload the batteries correctly.</li> <li>③ Replace batteries with new ones.</li> <li>④ Keep the camera warm while using it.</li> <li>⑤ Load new film.</li> <li>⑥ Reload the film.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>p.18</li> <li>p.12</li> <li>p.13</li> <li>p.49</li> <li>p.21</li> <li>p.17</li> </ul> |
| The LCD panel turns off suddenly  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>① The LCD panel turns off automatically if none of the camera's functions have been used for about 30 seconds.</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>① Press the FULL AUTO button, or press the shutter release button halfway.</li> </ul>   | p.18/36  |
|  blinks and the shutter cannot be released.    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>① The flash has not finished recharging.</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>① Remove your finger from the shutter release button and wait for several seconds until recharging is completed.</li> </ul>   | p.25   |
|  blinks even when the flash is not flipped up. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>①  blinks to warn you that camera-shake is likely to occur due to insufficient light.</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>① Flip up the flash.</li> </ul>   | p.24   |
| The AF lamp blinks and the shutter cannot be released.  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>① The autofocus system may not work when the subject is moving too fast, when the camera is shaking, or when the subject is difficult for autofocus to lock onto (refer to p. 43).</li> <li>② The subject is closer than the camera's minimum working distance (75cm/2.5ft).</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>① First focus on something at the same distance as the subject, then recompose the frame to take the picture.</li> <li>② Move 75cm/2.5ft or more away from the subject.</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>p.43</li> <li>p.22</li> <li>p.19</li> </ul>   |

| Symptom   | Cause  | Remedy   | See          |
|---|--|--|--------------|
| The camera doesn't focus on the subject even though the auxiliary flash lights. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>① The autofocus may not work when the subject is out of the auxiliary flash's working distance (approx. 75cm~5m/ 2.5ft~16.4ft).</li> <li>② The autofocus may not be effective with this subject.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>① Move the camera closer to the subject.</li> <li>② First focus on another subject at the same distance, then recompose the frame to take the picture.</li> </ul> | p.43         |
| The shutter doesn't release even when the shutter release button is pressed.    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>① The subject is not in focus.</li> <li>② The rewound film is still loaded.</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>① Make sure the subject is in focus and the autofocus indicator in the viewfinder lights.</li> <li>② Remove the film.</li> </ul>                                  | p.20<br>p.21 |
| The flash doesn't fire  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>① The shutter speed is set at faster than 1/100-sec.</li> <li>② High-speed film is used.</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>① Set the flash mode to Fill-in.</li> <li>② Set the flash mode to Fill-in.</li> </ul>   | p.28<br>p.28 |
| ⚡ blinks in the viewfinder.   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>① Exposure is incorrect in the Aperture-Preferred Auto mode.</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>① Change the aperture until ⚡ stops blinking. Use the flash when available light is insufficient.</li> </ul>  | p.35         |
| The shutter cannot be released by remote control.                               | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>① If no operations have been carried out in the Self-Timer/Remote Control mode for about 20 minutes, the LCD panel turns off and the shutter can't be released with the remote control.</li> </ul>          | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>① Press the FULL AUTO button to turn on the LCD panel, and engage the Self-Timer/Remote Control mode again.</li> </ul>  |              |

### Problems with Printed Pictures

| Symptom   | Cause  | Remedy   | See                      |
|---|--|--|--------------------------|
| The subjects' eyes appear red in printed pictures.  | ① This "red-eye phenomenon" occurs with all cameras when a flash is used. It is caused by light from the flash reflecting off the retina at the back of the eye. Red-eye varies depending on the individual and the shooting conditions such as ambient lighting. It is also more likely to occur when using 110mm telephoto than when using wide-angle focal lengths. | ① Use the Auto-S Flash mode to significantly reduce red-eye phenomenon.  | p.27                     |
| The subject was within the frame of the viewfinder, but its edges are missing on the print. | ① When a negative is enlarged, sometimes the edge of the frame is not printed.   | ① Leave some room on the edges of the frame when you compose your shots.   |                          |
| The picture is out of focus.  | ① The camera moved when the shutter release button was pressed.<br>② The viewfinder's autofocus frame was not positioned on the subject.<br>③ The shutter release button was pressed from right in front of the camera in the Self-Timer mode.   | ① Hold the camera correctly, and press the shutter release button gently.<br>② Position the autofocus frame on the subject, or use the focus lock.<br>③ Press the shutter release button while looking into the viewfinder, not while standing in front of the camera. | p.14<br><br>p.22<br>p.29 |
| The picture is too dark.  | ① The subject was out of the working range of the flash.<br>② The subject was backlit.   | ① Shoot within the working range of the flash.<br>② Set the flash to Fill-in mode.   | p.26<br>p.28             |
| The colors of pictures taken indoors look unnatural.  | ① The lighting fixture(s) affected the picture.  | ① Set the flash mode to Fill-in.   | p.28                     |

# QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

**Q: How long will the batteries last?**

A: Two new 3V lithium batteries will last for roughly 20 rolls of 24-exposure film on which the flash was used on half of all the shots (determined under Olympus test conditions). If you do not use the flash and zoom very often, the batteries will last much longer.

**Q: How should I store the camera?**

A: Cameras are susceptible to damage caused by dust, moisture, and salt. Wipe and dry the camera thoroughly before storing it. After using it at the beach, wipe it with a cloth that has been moistened with fresh water and then wrung out. Do not use mothballs.

**Q: When does the camera measure and set the exposure?**

A: When the shutter release button is pressed halfway, the camera measures both the exposure and the focus and then locks them as long as the shutter release button

remains halfway depressed. In the Spot Metering mode, the exposure is locked when the spot button is pressed.

**Q: How should I clean the lens?**

A: Wipe the lens gently with lens cleaning tissue that has been moistened with a small amount of lens cleaning fluid.

**Q: Can I use a filter?**

A: Yes, you can. Use one with a diameter of 52 mm. When you use a thick one, like a C-POL (circular-polarizing) filter, the edges of the picture plane sometimes become dark. Make sure to turn off the power before mounting or removing a filter. When doing so, even with the power off, sometimes the lens rotates and the motor operates. This is not a malfunction.

# SPECIFICATIONS

Type: Fully automatic 35mm autofocus single-lens reflex camera with built-in 28mm ~ 110mm zoom lens.

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

Lens: Olympus lens (filter available, 52mm filter diameter) 28mm ~ 110mm F4.5 ~ 5.6, 11 elements in 9 groups (5-group zoom construction).

Shutter: Electronic control system vertical focal plane shutter. Shutter speed 1/2000-sec. ~ 2-sec.

Focusing: TTL phase-difference detection system autofocus with focus lock. Auxiliary flash activation in low light. Autofocus beep available. Focusing range — 0.75 m (2.5 ft) ~ ∞.

Viewfinder: Single-lens reflex system, magnification ratio 0.72 (at 50mm). Finder view-field — 85% of actual view-field.

Viewfinder information: Autofocus frame, spot frame, autofocus indicator, flash indicator (to be used as flash warning), overexposure/underexposure indicator.

Diopter adjustment: -2 ~ +1.

Light metering system: TTL light metering

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

Exposure modes: (1) Program AE (Full-Auto, Stop Action, Portrait, Night Scene, Landscape), (2) Aperture-preferred AE.

Exposure counter: Progressive type, displayed on LCD panel.

Film speed range: Automatic setting with DX-coded film (ISO 25, 32, 50, 64, 100, 125, 200, 250, 400, 500, 800, 1000, 1600, 2000, 3200. Other intermediate film speeds will be automatically set for next lower speed).

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

Film advance: Automatic film winding.

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 delay.

Flash: Built-in IVP (Intelligent Variable-Power) flash system. Manual activating system,

recycling time of about 0.2 ~ 3.5 sec. (at normal temperature).

Flash range: Wide — 0.75~4.3 m (2.5~14.1 ft),  
Tele — 0.75~3.5 m (2.5~11.5 ft) with ISO  
100 negative color film); Wide — 0.75~8.6  
m (2.5~28.2 ft), Tele — 0.75~7.0 m  
(2.5~23.0 ft) with ISO 400 negative color  
film.

Flash modes: Auto (automatic flash activation  
in low-light), Auto-S (red-eye reducing,  
same as Auto otherwise), Fill-in (forced  
activation), OFF (when flash is retracted).

Battery check: Displayed on LCD panel.

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

Dimensions: 123(W) X 88(H) X 110(D) mm  
(4.8 X 3.5 X 4.3 in) (excluding protrusions).

Weight: 615 g (21.7 oz) (without batteries).

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

# **OLYMPUS®**

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