

Instruction for use of...



OLYMPUS

35 MOD. IV

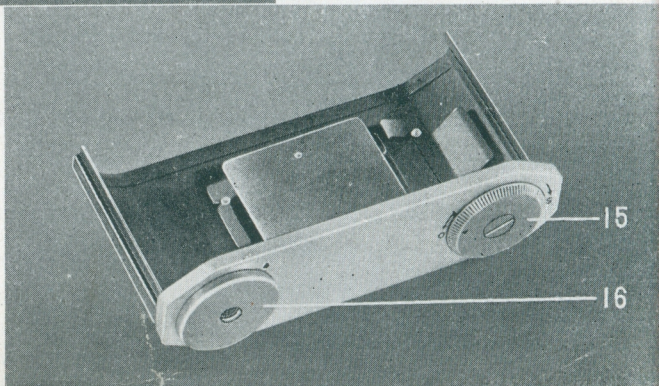
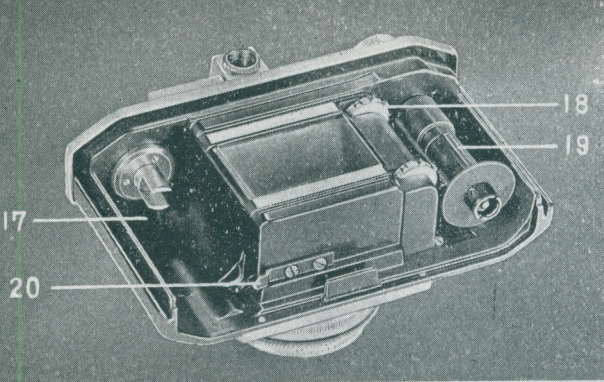
The OLYMPUS 35 is a neat miniature

It makes 20 or 36 exposures of standard double frame picture on a cartridge of 35 mm film. The light, compact and ever-ready construction.....it needs no extension or opening before taking picture.....makes its treatment so easy that it is your favorable servant either at home or on your journey.

The great depth of field of 4 cm "ZUIKO COATED" needs no range finder, for example, if you set both of the iris-diaphragm and focus regulator to the click stops of red figures, all subjects farther than 12 feet will be taken sharply. Furthermore, the moderate angle and the good definition of this color corrected "ZUIKO" makes this miniature specially suitable for modern color work.

Film winding automatically stops. Double exposure impossible. Flash synchronization is built in. The speed variation of the "COPAL SHUTTER" is as follows:

B, 1, 1/2, 1/5, 1/10, 1/25, 1/50, 1/100, 1/200, sec.



1. Film winding knob :

Stops automatically after necessary advance of film is made.

2. Exposure counter :

3. Cam for turning exposure counter :

Exposure counter rotate with winding knob usually, but it may also be turned independently with finger by the cams.

4. Release button:

5. Control lever :

If it is set to A, release button may be pressed down only when the film advanced and the shutter cocked. If it is set to D, release button may be pressed down when shutter is cocked. If it is set to R, rewinding of film may be made.

6. View finder :

7. Accessory shoe :

8. Rewinding knob :

9. Iris diaphragm regulator :

Click stop may be used for fixed focus.

10. Cocking lever of shutter :

11. Shutter speed regulator :

12. Depth of field indicator :

See page 10

13. Focus regulator :

Click stop may be used for fixed focus.

14. Synchroflash connector :

15. Camera lock :

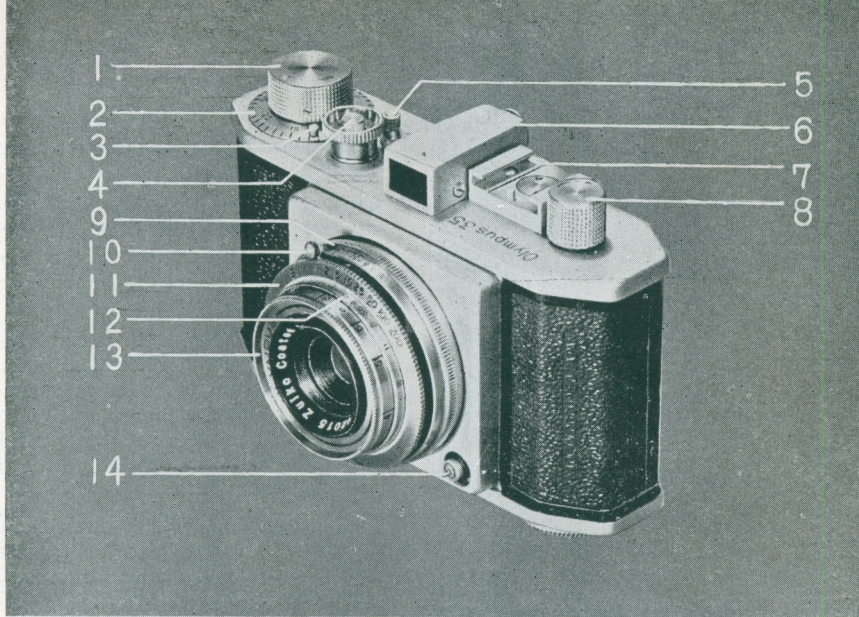
16. Tripod screw :

17. Cartridge chamber :

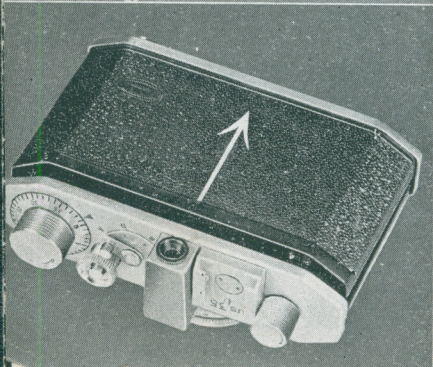
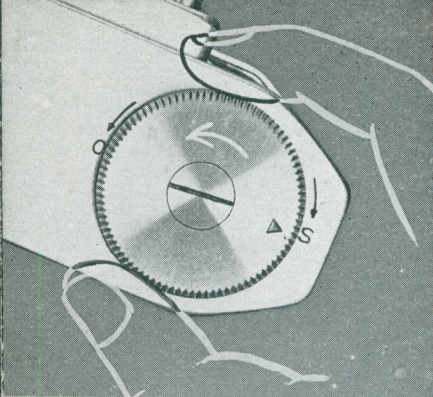
18. Sprocket wheel :

19. Winding spool :

20. Cassette key holder :



Now, you are ready to practice with the unloaded camera. Continue until you are thoroughly familiar with this instruction before loading your first film.

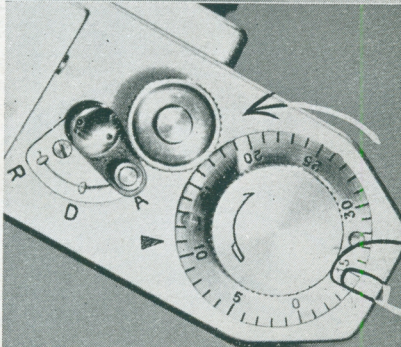
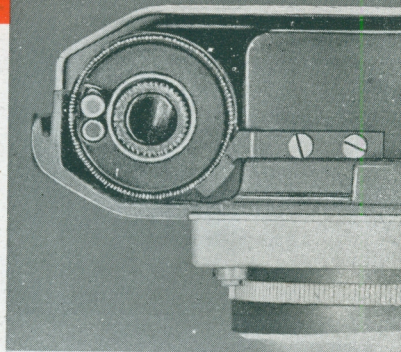


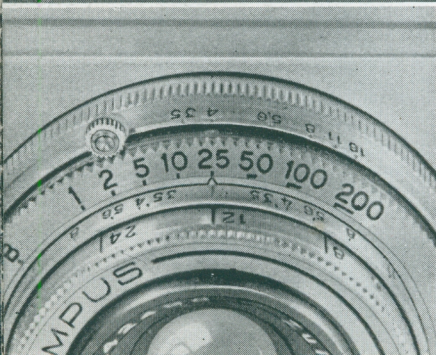
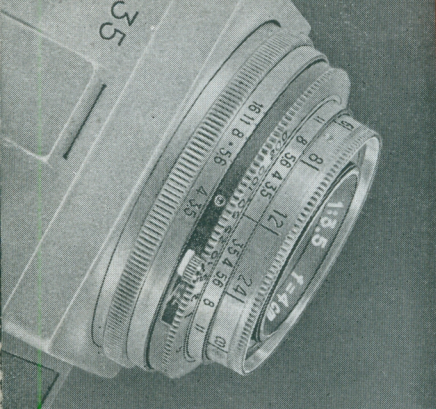
1. Before loading, set the control lever(5) to the mark "A".
2. Turn the camera lock(15) to the left until the mark(▼) comes exactly under the figure "O". Push upward the camera back as shown in the illustration. Thus the camera back will be opened.
3. Take up the full cassette or cartridge by right hand, hold camera on left hand, insert the end of the film into the film fastener which is attached on the winding spool and place the cassette or cartridge into the cartridge chamber(17). Emulsioned side of the film must be kept facing lens.
4. In placing the cassette into the cartridge chamber, be sure to place the key(25) into the spot shown in the illustration on the next page. (See also page 13)
5. Turn the rewinding knob(8) a little to either direction, then the cassette or cartridge will easily fit into the chamber correctly.

6 Loading film to camera

6. Turn the winding knob(1) so as the perforated holes of the film will be fitted into the sprocket(18), tighten the film by turning the rewinding knob(8) clockwise.
7. Make sure that the cassette or cartridge and the film are properly placed and also the sprocket teeth are fitted to the perforation of the film, then close the camera back and lock it. Be sure to turn the camera lock(15) until the mark(▼) comes to the figure "S".
8. Turn the winding knob(1) until it stops automatically, set the cocking lever(10) of the shutter, push the release button(4), wind up once more, turn the exposure counter(2) by means of the tow little cams(3) until the figure "O" comes to the mark(▼). Then cock and release the shutter once more.

Thus the camera is now ready for your first exposure. During this winding operation, watch for the rotation of the rewinding knob (8). If it turns opposit to the direction of arrow, it is the proof that the film is correctly loaded

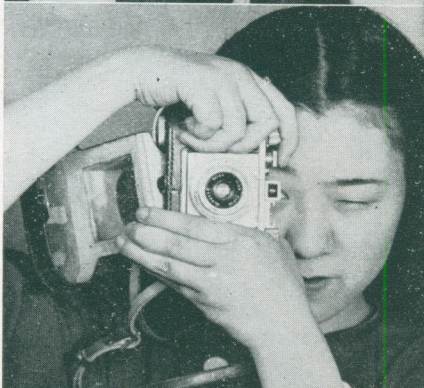


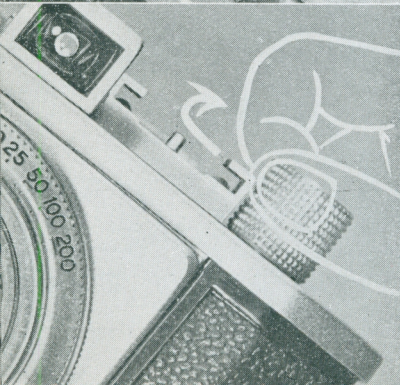
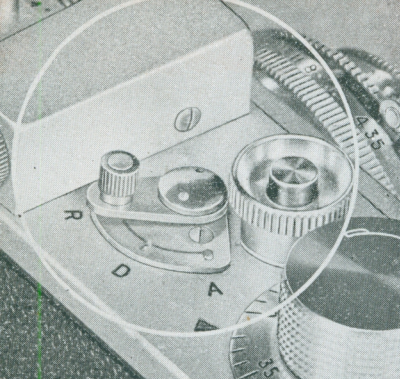


1. Set the focus regulator(13) according to the distance of your subject. The figures engraved on the focus regulator indicate the distance between the subject and the focal plane of the camera in feet. You must set this figure to the center line on the depth of field indicator(12).
2. Set the lens opening. According to the light condition, you must decide what lens opening may be used and set the figure on the iris diaphragm regulator(9) to the red mark on the shutter.
3. Regulate the shutter speed by rotating the shutter speed regulator(11) and set one of its figures to the center mark(Δ).
4. Now it is ready to take picture. Wind up the film, cock the shutter by setting down the cocking lever of the shutter, and you have only to push the release button(4) slowly, looking at the subject through the view finder(6) in taking your first picture.

8 Making Exposure

5. In ordinary case, the control lever(5) must be placed at "A" always. The release button(4) works only when both of the film winding and the shutter cocking are completed, so as to prevent the double exposure.
6. When you want to make double exposure, or, by some reason, you want to release the shutter without winding the film, set the control lever at "D". In this case, you can push down the release button by cocking the shutter.
7. In the case of flash exposure, connect the terminal of leading wire to the synchroflash connecter(14), then you can make a synchroflash exposure.
8. When you want to use wire release, screw out the release button cover and screw in the same wire release as that for LEICA.





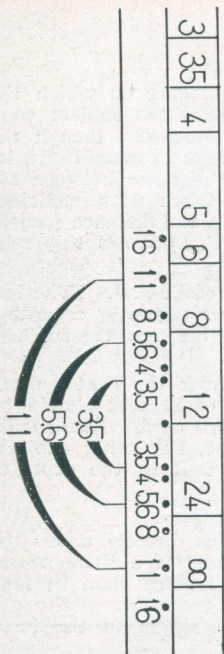
1. When the full length of film has been exposed, it will be impossible to turn the winding knob(1) without exerting undue force.
2. Set the control lever(5) at "R" and rewind the film to the cassette or cartridge by turning the rewinding knob(8) to the direction shown by arrow until the turning becomes a bit tighter and then suddenly easy. This shows the end of the film left the winding spool.
3. After rewinding, the camera back may be removed and the cassette or cartridge withdrawn.
4. Loading and unloading must not be done under gorgeous light. Protect the loaded cassette or cartridge from dust and light.

1. A subject will be most sharply defined when it lies at the distance on which the lens is focused, and its definition would gradually deteriorate if the subject were moved nearer the camera or moved away from the camera. However, though the subject does not lie just at the focused distance, if the difference is in some limit, its definition will be practically satisfactory. This limit . . . the distance between the nearest plane and the furthest plane at which subjects are taken with sufficient sharpness . . . is known as the "depth of field". It varies with the distance focused upon and the lens opening. "Depth of field indicator"(12) (D. F. I.) shows this relation on the focusing scale(13).
2. There are two same figures on both side of the center mark of D. F. I. The left figures indicate the nearest plane of depth of field on the focus regulator according to the lens opening which you decided, and the right figures indicate the furthest plane.
3. For example, put the 12 feet mark of the focus regulator(13) under the center mark of D. F. I. In this case, the subject which is at the distance of 12 feet should be defined most sharply, regardless whatever lens opening might be used. But, should you decide, for example, that the lens opening is to be $F 1:8$, any other subjects from about 8 feet to 24 feet will come out sufficiently sharp, that is, the depth of field is from 8 feet to 24 feet.

This can be said.

Read the figures that appear on the focus regulator(13) which lies directly under the figure 8 of D. F. I.(12). As you can easily see, the left 8 indicate a little nearer distance than 8 feet and the right 8 indicate a little farther distance than 24 feet. Thus you can determine the depth of field in this case as before.

4. Likewise, when you set the lens opening at $F 1:16$, read the figure on the focus



regulator which lies under the figures 16 of both side of the center mark on the D. F. I. You will find that the depth of field in this case is from about 5.5 feet to infinity.

5. Put other feet mark of the focus regulator under the center mark of D. F. I. In the same manner, you can determine the depth of field in any case according to the lens opening which you decided.
6. If you want to produce clear and sharp picture of more than one subjects that happen to be in different distance, adjust the focus regulator(13) so as the distance scales of nearest and furthest subjects are placed on both side of center mark of D. F. I. and read the least figure of D. F. I. which include that two distance scales. This figure shows you the largest lens opening which may be used in this case.

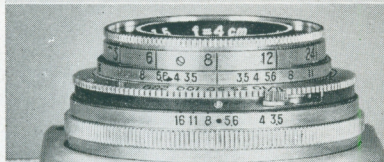
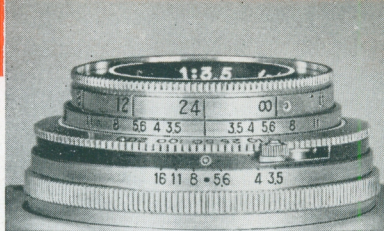
The following table shows some example of this relation.

When the subjects lies between	The largest lens opening	When the subjects lies between	The largest lens opening
3 ~ 3.5 ft.	4	6 ~ 8 ft.	3.5
3.5 ~ 4 "	3.5	8 ~ 12 "	3.5
4 ~ 5 "	4	12 ~ 24 "	3.5
3 ~ 5 "	11	24 ~ ∞	3.5

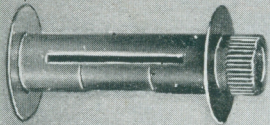
1. For snap-shot, use click stops of both iris diaphragm and focus regulator.

Rotate iris diaphragm and focus regulator slowly, you will find that both of them have click stops at the red marks. In this case, the lens opening is about $F 1:6.3$ and the lens is focused upon the distance of 24 ft.

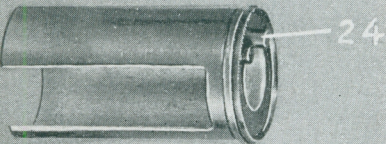
2. As you can see by the D.F.I., you will find that all subjects farer than 12 feet are defined sharply. So, you needs no focus regulation in your snap shot.
3. This lens opening is very convenient one, because, by setting the lens opening to this mark, subjects lies between 3 to 4 ft., 4 to 6 ft., or 6 to 12 ft. are in depth of field in each cases as shown in the illustration.



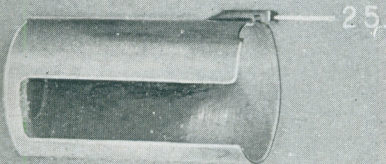
Center spool 21



Inner shell 22



Outer shell 23

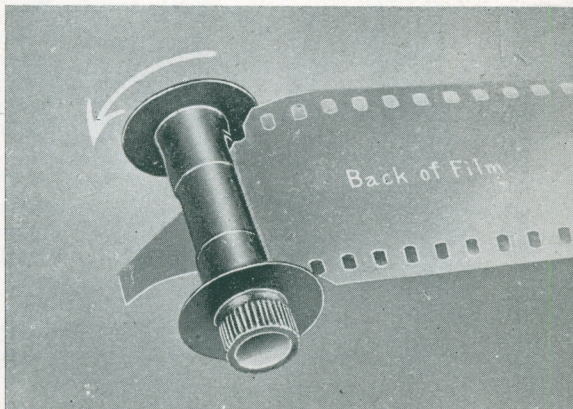


The Standard cassette 13

1. The standard cassette holds 1.6 meter (about 5 1/4 feet) of 35 mm film, sufficient to make 36 exposures of 24 x 36 mm in size. Obviously, shorter length may be inserted.
2. Use of this standard cassette is not necessary when ready made cartridge film is used.
3. The cassette is consist of three parts as shown in the illustration, i. e., center spool (21), inner shell (22) and outer shell (23).
4. Loading film into the cassette must be done in total darkness. So, practice loading the cassette in day light, using old film. When it is possible to carry out every stage with the eyes closed, it will be safe to attempt loading highly sensitive panchromatic film in absolute darkness.
5. Push down the button (24), turn the inner shell to right keeping the button pushed down until

the film gate of the inner shell meets with of outer shell, and the cassette will separate into three parts.

6. Insert the tapered end of film into wider opening side of the slit of the spool (21) and wind up the film as shown in the illustration.
7. Be sure to keep the emulsion side of film as shown in the figure. To find the emulsion side, touch the both surface of the end of film lightly with your moistened finger. The emulsion side will be felt sticky.
8. Insert the loaded center spool, knurled head first, into the inner shell and place them into outer shell with the mouth coincident. Draw out about two inches of film and turn the inner shell anti-clockwise until it locks. Thus the loaded cassette will be restored to its original shape and it may be brought out from dark room.



For ordinary purpose, medium speed film with a rating of about 30 to 50 ASA are suitable. In poor light condition high speed film may be used, but it has rather coarse grain. Low speed film possess fine grain and high contrast. ASA number is proportional to the speed of film.

TABLE I

ASA	DIN	GE	WESTON
8	10/10	10	6
10	11/10	12	8
12	12/10	16	10
16	13/10	20	12
20	14/10	24	16
24	15/10	32	20
32	16/10	40	24
40	17/10	48	32
48	18/10	64	40
64	19/10	80	50
80	20/10	100	64
100	21/10	125	80
122	22/10	160	100
160	23/10	200	125
200	24/10	250	160
250	25/10	300	200

TABLE II

Subject	Lens Opening	Shutter Speed
Street scene, Building:	5, 6 - 8	1/50
Landscape with dark foreground:	8 - 11	1/50
Open landscape:	11 - 16	1/50
Open sea, Snow scene:	11 - 16	1/200
Portrait in shadow:	3, 5 - 4	1/50
Indoor portrait near window:	3, 5	1/10 - 1/25

This exposure guide table is for the medium speed films and a clear sky during the summer months between 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. During spring and autumn double these exposures and in winter multiply four. In the case of color photograph, it is recommendable to use photo-electric exposure meter.

OLYMPUS FLASH UNIT

For your synchroflash photography with "OLYMPUS 35 MOD. IV" use this handy and reliable "OLYMPUS FLASH UNIT".

It has the following features.

1. Body tube :

1 3/4 × 4 1/2 inches.

Contains 4 penlight batteries.

Attachable directly to the accessory shoe of top of camera, but also attachable to either side of camera by means of bracket.

2. Lamp socket and ejector :

Standard base lamps can be inserted directly.

Bayonet base lamps can be inserted with accessory.

Both of them are easily ejected after their burning by patent ejector.

3. Reflector :

5 inches.

4. Extention :

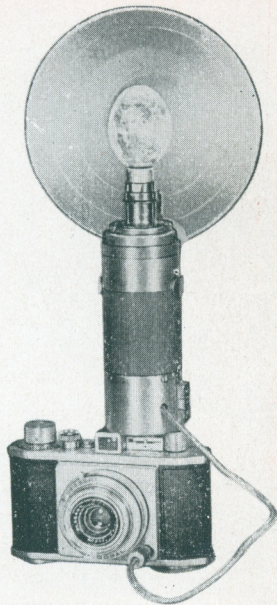
Has one extention socket.

5. Connecting cord :

Interchangeable.

6. Test lamp :

Test of flash lamp and batteries can easily be made only by pushing this test lamp.





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