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OLYMPUS

35 Mod. IV

THE OLYMPUS 35 IS A NEAT MINIATURE CAMERA . . . . .

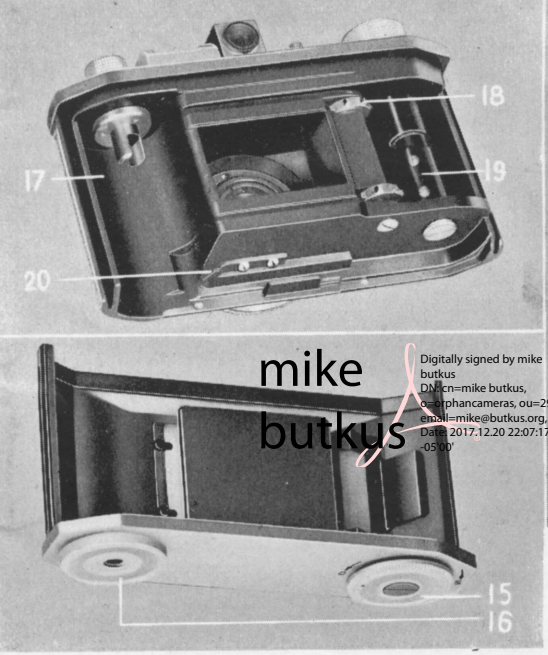
It takes 20 or 36 exposures of standard double frame pictures on a cartridge of 35 mm film. Light, compact and ever-ready construction makes handling simple . . . no extension or opening is required. The OLYMPUS 35 is suitable for taking snaps around the house or on trips.

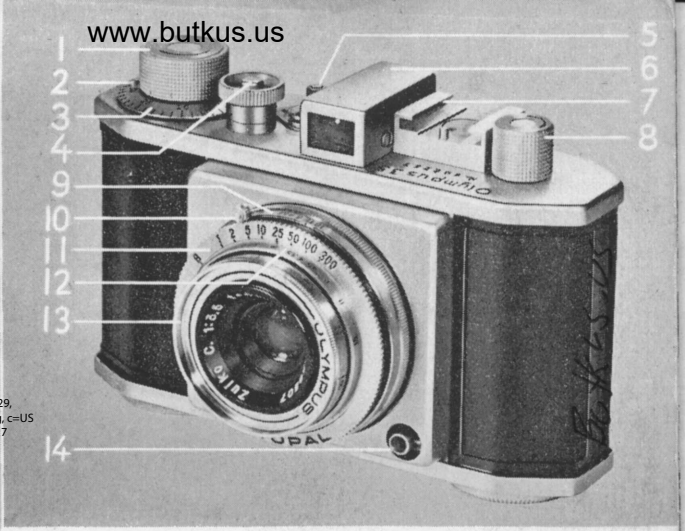
No range finder is needed with the great focal distance of the 4 cm "ZUIKO COATED" lens. For example, if you set the red mark on the iris-diaphragm in line with the 24(ft) marked in red on the focus regulator, all subjects more than 12 ft away will be brought into sharp focus. Furthermore, the moderate angle and the fine definition of this color-corrected "ZUIKO" lens makes the camera especially suitable for color photography.

The film winder is equipped with an automatic stopper which prevents double exposure. A flash synchronizer is also built in. Speed variation of the "COPAL" shutter are: B, 1, 1/2, 1/5, 1/10, 1/25, 1/50, 1/100, 1/300, sec.

MAIN PARTS OF OLYMPUS 35

1. Film winding knob :
   Stops automatically after necessary advance of film is made
2. Cam for turning exposure counter : Exposure counter usually rotates with winding knob, but it may also be turned independently by hand using the cam.
3. Exposure counter :
4. Release button :
5. Control lever :
   If set to A, release button can be pressed down only after the film has been advanced and the shutter cocked. If it is set to D, release button can be pressed down whenever shutter is cocked. If set to R, film can be rewound.
6. View finder :
7. Accessory shoe :
8. Rewinding knob :
9. Iris-diaphragm regulator :

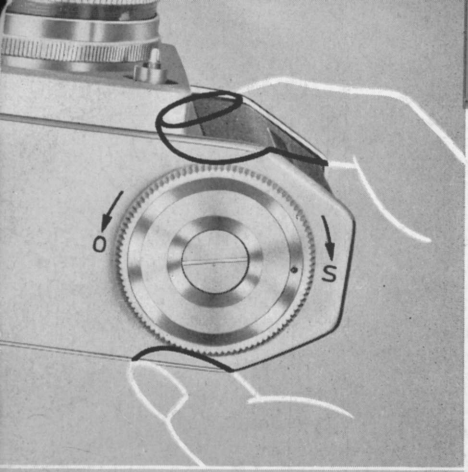


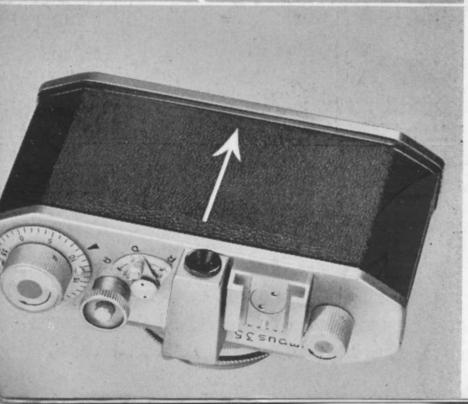


Click stop may be used for fixed focus.

10. Cocking lever of shutter :
11. Shutter speed regulator :
12. Depth of field indicator : (D.F.I.) See page 10
13. Focus regultor :
14. Synchroflash connector :
15. Camera lock :
16. Tripod screw :
17. Cartridge chamber :
18. Sprocket wheel :
19. Winding spool :
20. Cassette key holder :

Before loading, familiarize yourself with the proper handling of this camera. Continue practising until you understand these instructions thoroughly. Don't load until then.

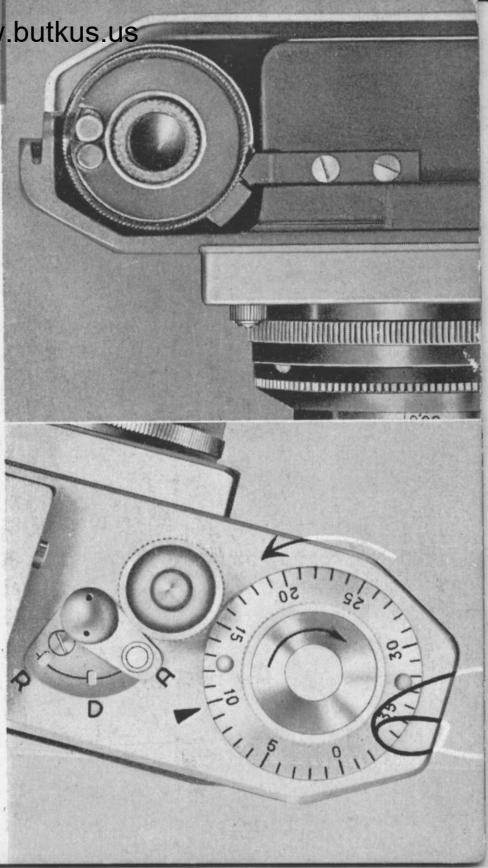


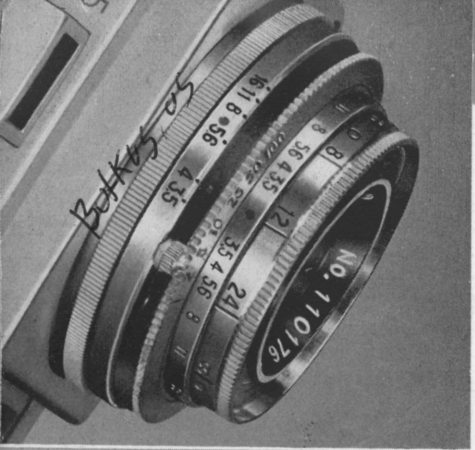


1. Before loading, set control lever (5) to mark " A ".
2. Turn camera lock (15) to the left until mark (▼) comes exactly under figure "O". Push camera back upward as shown illustration, for opening.
3. Take a cassette or cartridge in your right hand, hold the camera in your left and insert end of film into film fastener attached to winding spool and place cassette or cartridge chamber (17). Emulsified side of film must be kept facing lens.
4. In placing cassette into cartridge chamber, be sure to place key (25) into spot shown in illustration on next page. (See also page 11)
5. Turn rewinding knob (8) a little in both directions, and cassette will fit easily and correctly into chamber.
5. Turn winding knob (1) to let perforated holes of film fit into sprocket (18), tighten film by turning rewinding knob (8) clockwise.

7. Make sure that cassette and film are properly placed and also that sprocket teeth are fitted to perforation holes offilm, then close camera back and lock. Be sure to turn camera lock (15) until mark (▼) comes to figure " S ".
8. Turn winding knob (1) until it stops automattically, set cocking lever (10) of sutter, push release button (4), wind once more, turn exposure counter (3) by means of the two cams (2) until figure "O" comes to mark (▼). Then cock and release shutter again.

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

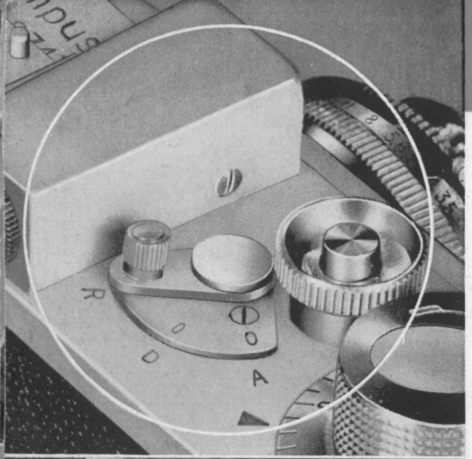


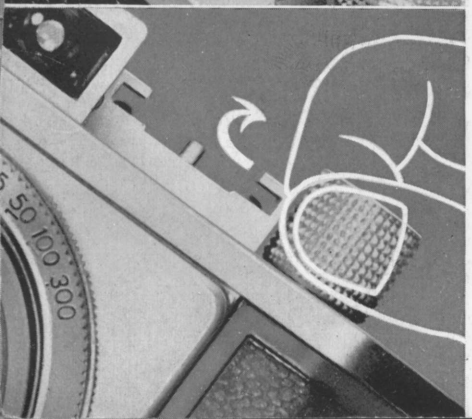


1. Set focus regulator (13) according to distance of subject. Figures engraved on focus regulator indicate in feet distance between subject and focal plane of the camera. Set this figure to center line on depth of field indicator (12).
2. Set lens opening. According to light conditions, decide what lens opening should be used and set figure on iris-diaphragm regulator (9) to red mark on shutter.
3. Regulate shutter speed by rotating shutter speed regulator (11) and set proper figure to center mark (△)
4. Now, your picture. Wind film and cock shutter by setting down cocking lever.

   Simply push release button (4) slowly, looking at subject through view finder (6)

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



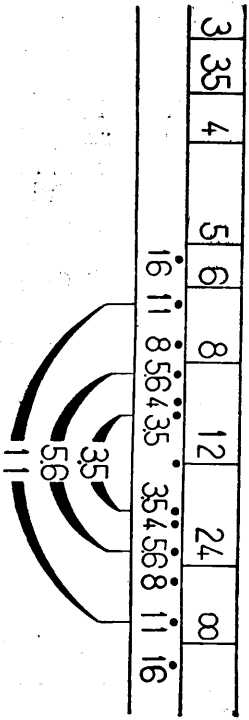


1. When full length of film has been exposed, winding knob (1) will not turn without exerting undue force.
2. Set control lever (5) at "R", and rewind film into cassette or cartridge by turning rewinding knob (8) in direction indicated by arrow until turning becomes slightly tighter and then suddenly easy. This means that the end of the film has been freed from the winding spool.
3. After rewindings, remove camera back and withdraw cassette or cartridge.
4. Loading and unloading must not be done under bright lighting. Protect a loaded cassette or cartridge from dust and light.

DEPTH OF FIELD INDICATOR

1. A subject is most sharply defined when is lies at the distance to which the lens is focused, and its definition gradually deteriorates when the subject is moved nearer the camera or moved away from the camera. However, even though the subject may not lie just at the focused distance, if the difference is within limit, its definition will still be satisfactory. This limit . . . the distance between the nearest plane and the farthest plane at which subjects are taken with sufficient sharpness . . . . is known as the " depth of field ". It varies with the distance focused and the lens opening. " Depth of field indicator " (12) (D.F.I.) shows this relation on the focusing scale (13).
2. Identical figures appear on both sides 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 choose, and the right figures indicate the farthest 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 in a distance of 12 feet should be defined most sharply, regardless of what lens opening is used. But, should you decide, for example, that the lens opening is to be F 1 : 8, 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.

   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 indicates a little 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 figure 16 on both sides 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. Bring other " feet " makes on 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 pick.
6. If you want to produce a clear sharp picture of more than one subject standing at different distances, adjust the focus regulator (13) so that the distance scale of the nearest and farthest subjects are placed on both sides of the center mark of D.F.I. and read the smallest figure of D.F.I. which includes the 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.

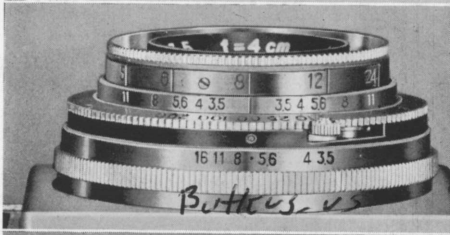
When the subjects lie between	The largest lens opening	When the subjects lie between	The largest lens opening
3 ~3.5ft.	4	6~ 8 ft.	3.5
3.5~4 〃	3.5	8~12 〃	3.5
4 ~5 〃	4	12~24 〃	3.5
5 ~5 〃	11	24~ 8 〃	3.5

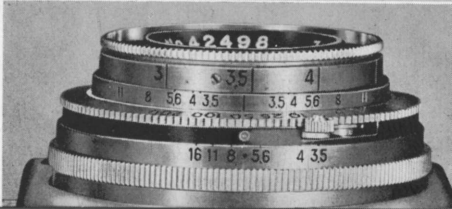
1. For snap-shots, use red marks on iris-diaphragm and red-lettered 24 ft. on focus regulator.

   Rotate iris-diaphragm and focus regulator slowly, you will find that the iris-diaphragm has red marks and the focus regulator a 24 ft. mark in red-letters. In this case, the lens is focused upon a distance of 24 ft.

2. As you can see by the D.F.I., you will find that all subjects farther than 12 feet are defined sharply. So, you need no facus regulation for your snap shot.

3. This lens opening is very convenient ; because by setting the lens opening to this mark, subjects lying between 3 to 4 ft., 4 to 6 ft., or 6 to 12 ft. are in depth of field in each case as shown in the illustration.

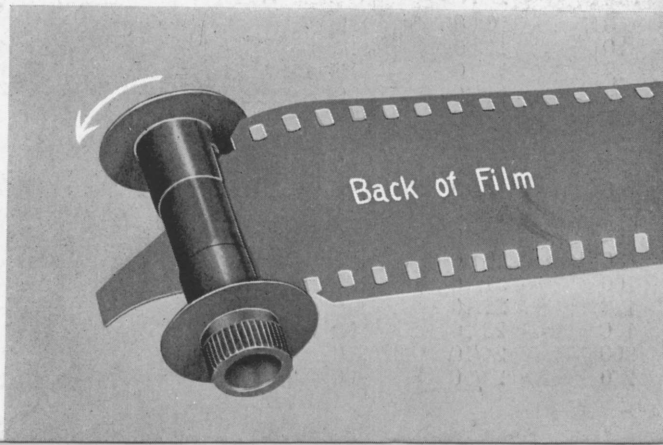




1. The standard cassette holds 1.6 meters (about $5^1/_4$ feet) 35mm film, sufficient to make 36 exposures of 24 × 36mm in size, Obviously, shorter lengths may be inserted.
2. Use of this standard cassette is not necessary when ready made cartridged film is used.
3. The cassette consists of three parts as shown in the illustration ; namely, 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 cases of this operation with your eyes closed, it will be safe to attempt loading highly sensitive panchromatic film in absolute darkness.
5. Push down the button (24) and turn the inner shell to the right keeping the button

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

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



For ordinary purposes, medium speed film with a rating of about 30 to 50 ASA is suitable. In poor light conditions, high speed film may be used, but it is rather coarse grained. Low speed film possesses fine grain and high contrast. ASA numbers are 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 for ground :	8-11	1/50
Open landscape :	11-16	1/200
Open sea, Snow scene :	11-16	1/200
Portrait in shadow :	3, 5- 4	1/50
Indoor portrait near window :	3, 5	1/25

This exposure guide table is for medium speed film 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 case of color pictures, it is recommended that a photo-electric exposure meter be used.

OLYMPUS FLASH MOD. II
UM—1

1. Adjustable reflecter.
2. Built-in test Lamp.
3. Bulb ejecter.
4. 2 extension socket.
5. 2 external battery socket.
6. Both of ordinary battery or battery and capacitor may be available.

KODACHROME — 10
ANSCO SUPEME & PLUS X — 40
SUPER PLUS XX — 80

OLYMPUS
TOKYO

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