

**OLYMPUS®**



# Centurion S

## **E** 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.

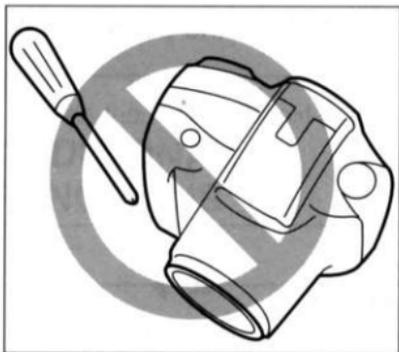
Thank you for purchasing an Olympus camera. Before you start to use your new camera, please read these instructions carefully to obtain optimum performance and a longer service life from the unit.



KEEP THE BATTERIES AWAY FROM FIRE. NEVER TRY TO DISASSEMBLE, RECHARGE OR SHORT CIRCUIT BATTERIES SINCE THIS MAY RESULT IN HEAT, FIRE OR CRACKING, WHICH ARE EXTREMELY DANGEROUS.



Ignoring this warning may result in the death or serious injury of the user.



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

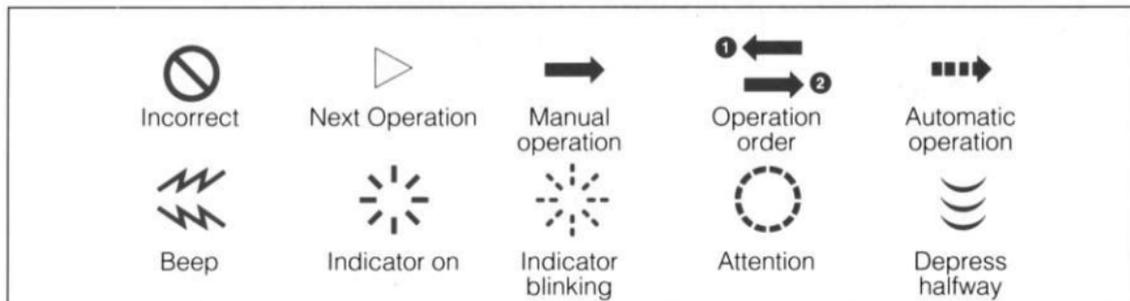
IF THE INTERNAL PARTS OF THE CAMERA ARE EXPOSED DUE TO DROPPING OR DAMAGE, REMOVE THE BATTERIES IMMEDIATELY TO PREVENT FURTHER USAGE.



# MAIN FEATURES

- Built-in 25mm ~ 100mm 4X zoom lens.
  - Uses IX240 cartridge film for simple one-touch film loading.
  - Three types of prints (C, H, P) can be obtained by setting the selector dial.
  - A magnetic head records important printing data on the film.
  - Features mid-roll change capability which allows you to unload a partially exposed cartridge, reload it later, and start shooting again from the point where you left off.
- ※ Use only processors displaying the  mark when requesting film development and printing.

## Symbols used in this manual:



Pay particular attention to items in this manual enclosed in boxes .

Products shown in pictures and illustrations may be slightly different from this unit.

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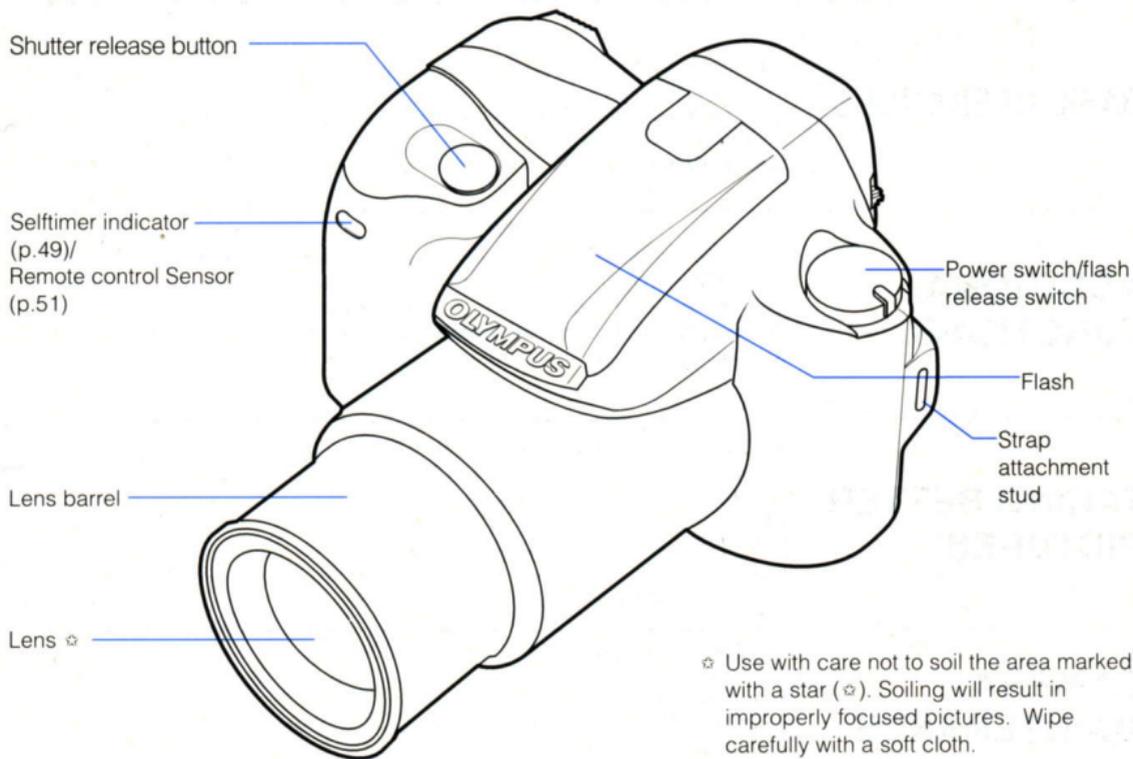
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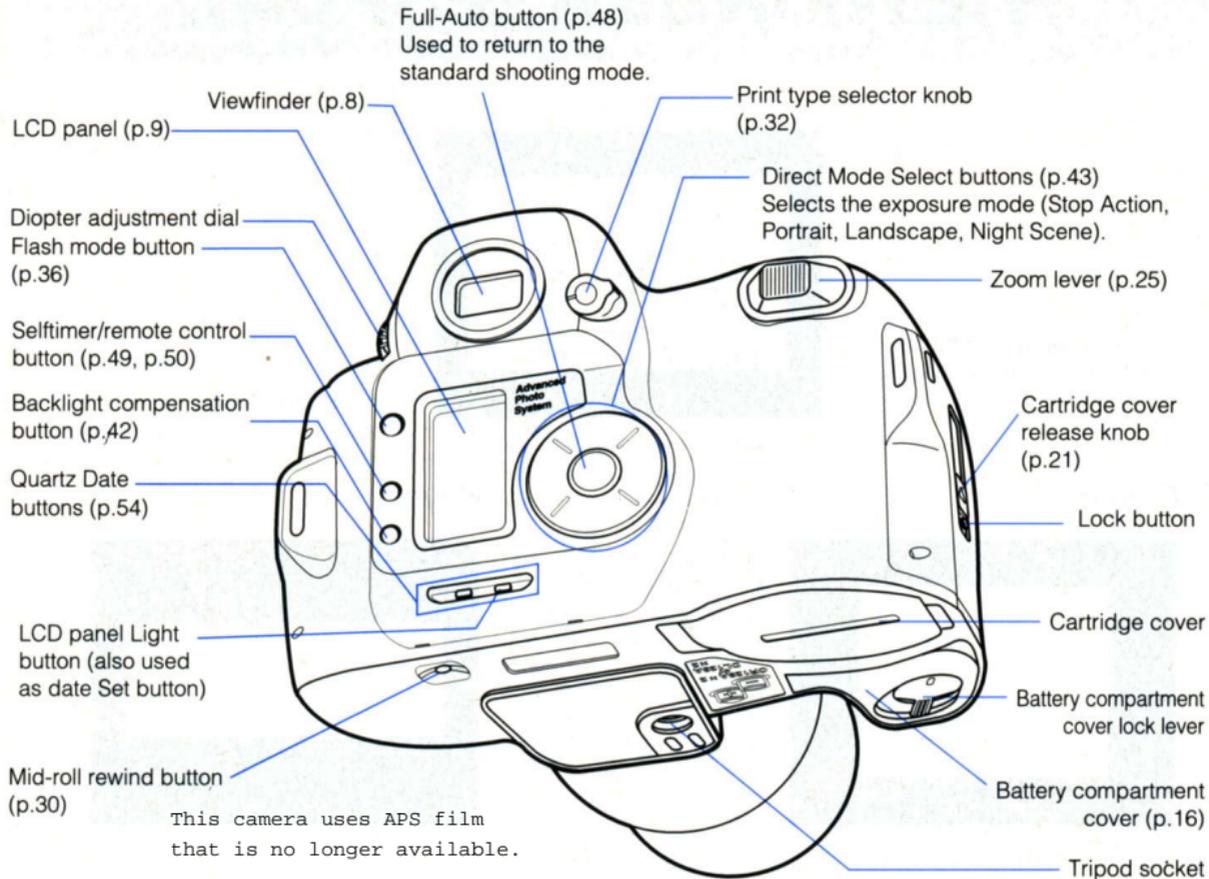
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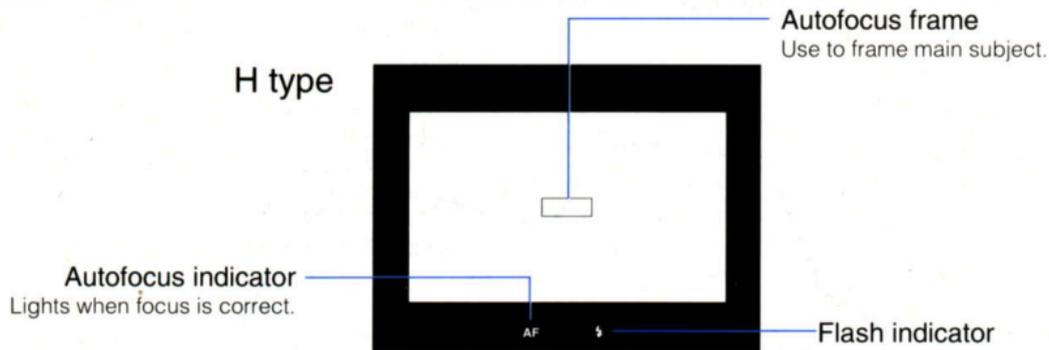
# NAMES AND FUNCTIONS OF PARTS



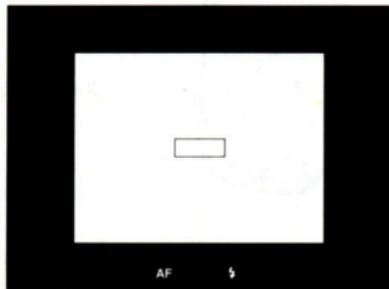
☆ Use with care not to soil the area marked with a star (☆). Soiling will result in improperly focused pictures. Wipe carefully with a soft cloth.



# VIEWFINDER DISPLAY



C type

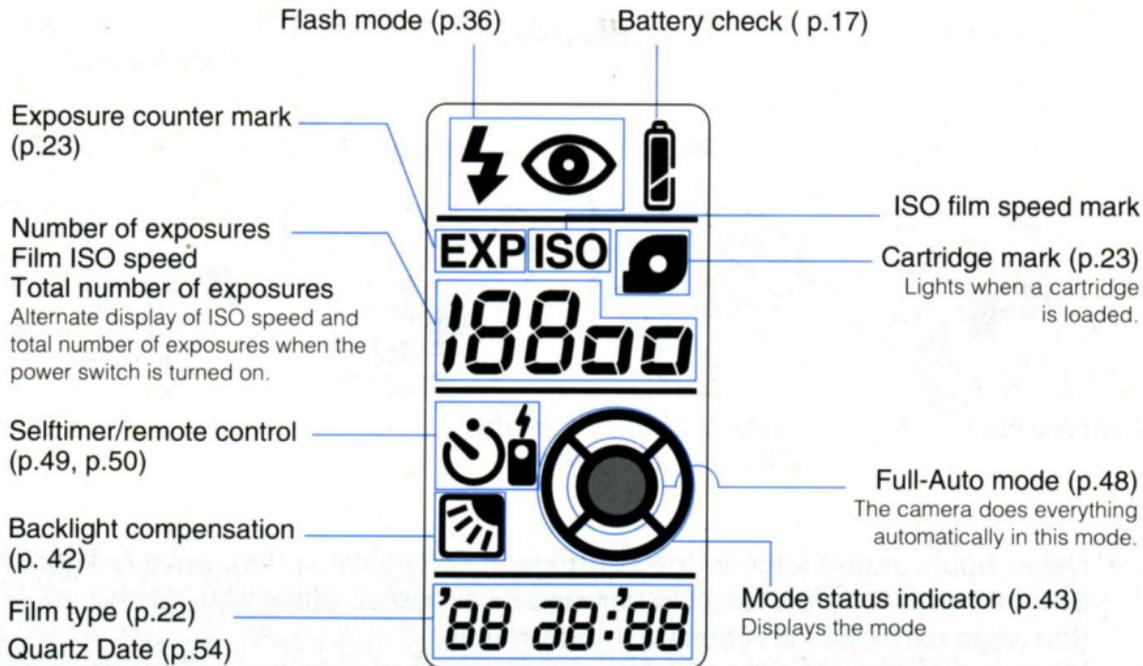


P type



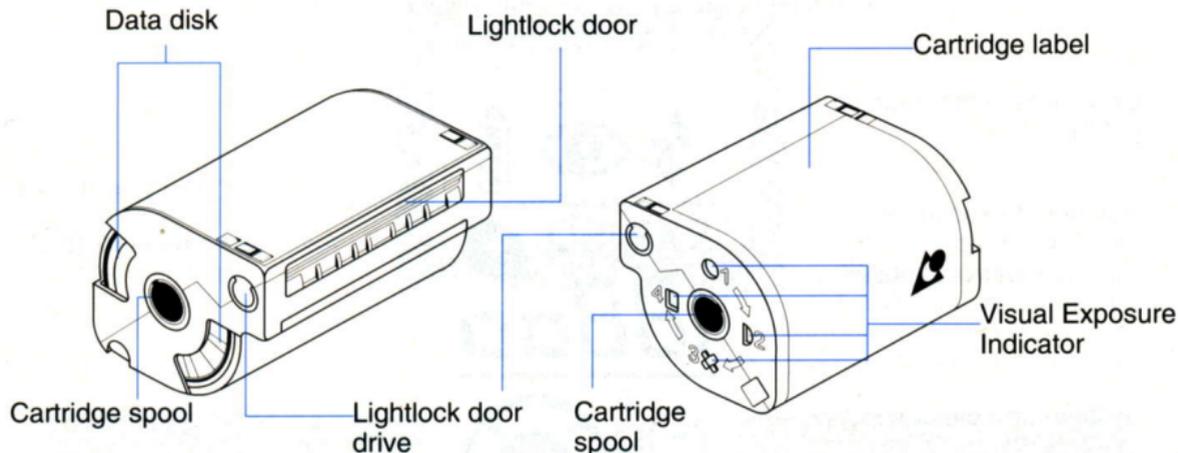
※ The viewfinder format changes in accordance with the print type selected. (p.32)

# LCD PANEL



※ All displays are shown for explanatory purposes.

# CARTRIDGE IX 240 CARTRIDGE FILM

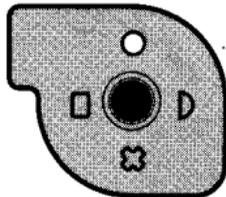


This is APS film, last film  
of this type made in 2006

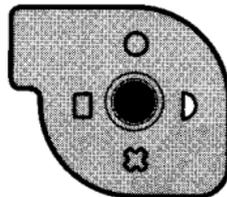
- Never apply undue force to the cartridge spool, lightlock door drive or lightlock door because this can result in damage or exposure of the film. Using a damaged cartridge can cause camera trouble.
- Do not allow the data disk to become soiled because this can render the cartridge unusable.

## Understanding The Visual Exposure Indicator

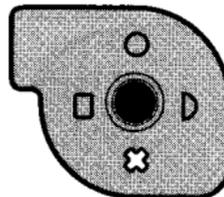
Unexposed (○)



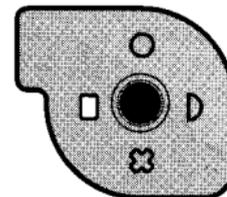
Partially exposed (◐)



Exposed (◑)



Processed (◻)

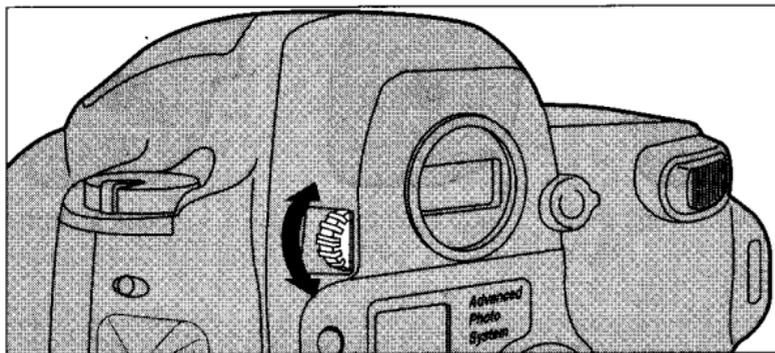


- Take along plenty of film cartridges when traveling to foreign countries and other areas where cartridge purchase may be difficult.
- Do not forcibly move the visual exposure indicator because this may damage the cartridge. Using a damaged cartridge can result in camera trouble.

# DIOPTRER ADJUSTMENT

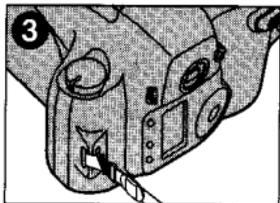
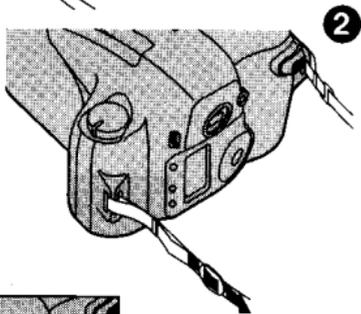
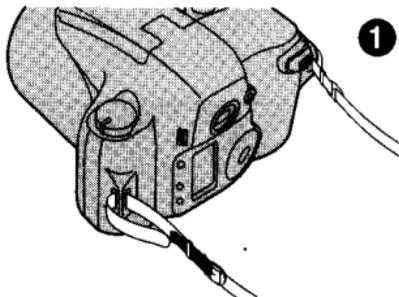
To Adjust the Viewfinder to Compensate for Near and Farsighted Vision.

Turn the diopter adjustment dial until the autofocus frame becomes clear.



Turn down to correct for nearsightedness and up to correct for farsightedness.

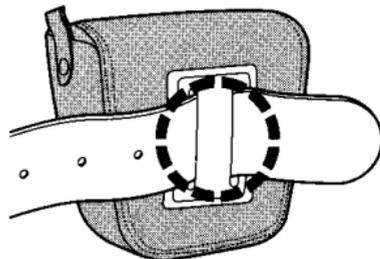
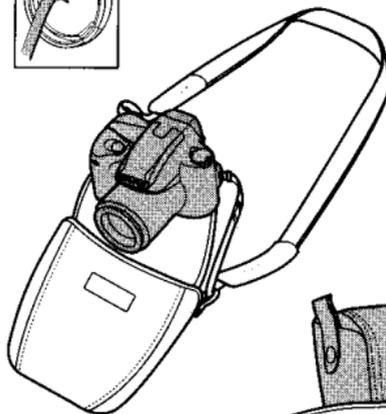
# USING THE STRAP/SOFT CASE



## ■ SOFT CASE



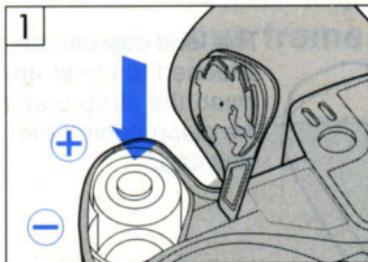
The lens cap can be attached to the strap. Insert the strap under the clasp behind the lens cap.



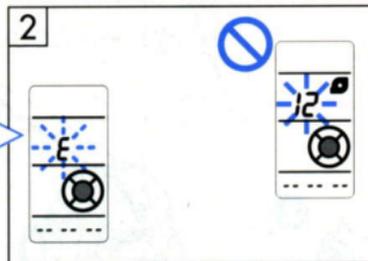
The soft case can be attached to a belt with the belt loop.

# OUTLINE OF OPERATIONS

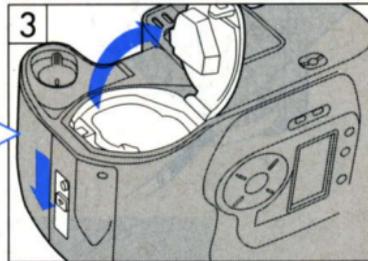
## Basic Shooting Procedures



1 Load the batteries (p.16).



2 Turn the power switch ON.  
Make sure there is no cartridge  
(see p.20).



3 Open the cartridge cover  
(see p. 21).



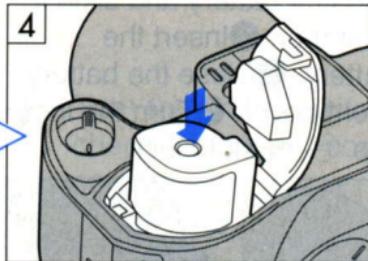
7 Operate the zoom lever to compose  
the scene (see p.25).



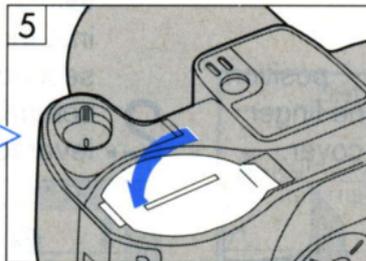
8 Place the autofocus frame on the  
subject you want to focus on (p.26).



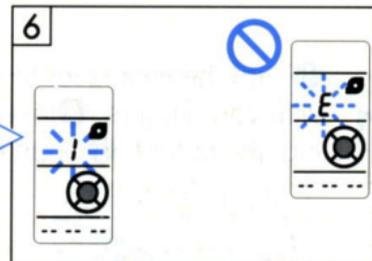
9 Press the shutter release button halfway,  
and make sure the beep sounds and the  
Autofocus indicator lights (see p.26).



4 Insert a cartridge (see p.21).



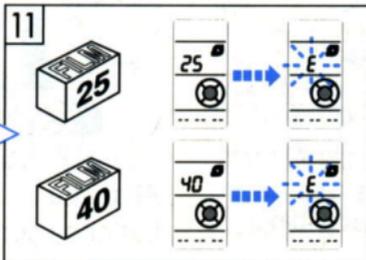
5 Close the cartridge cover. The film will automatically advance to the first frame (see p.22).



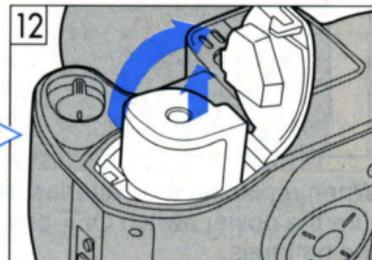
6 Make sure the exposure counter on the LCD panel reads 1 (p.22).



10 Depress the shutter release button fully to take a picture (p.27).



11 When the film reaches the end, it will automatically rewind (p.29).

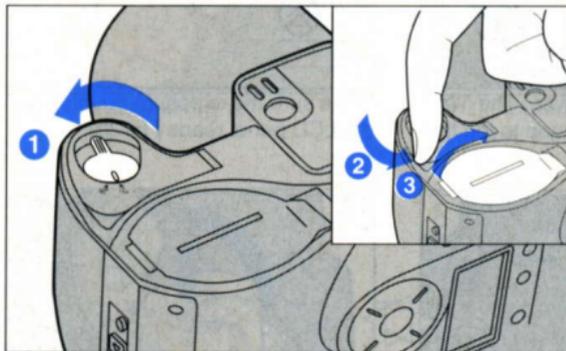


12 Open the cartridge cover and remove the cartridge (see p.29).

# LOADING THE BATTERIES

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

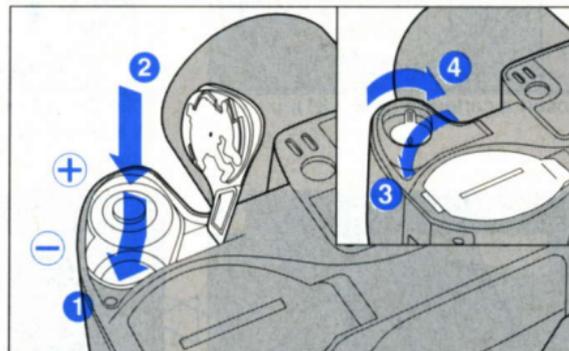
1. Turn the lock lever to the ☺ position with your fingers. 2 Insert one finger into the cutout. 3 Open the cover.



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

Take care not to injure your fingernail when opening the battery cover.

2. Insert the first battery and slide it into the chamber. 2 Insert the second battery. 3 Close the battery compartment cover. 4 Turn the lock lever to the ☹ mark to lock.



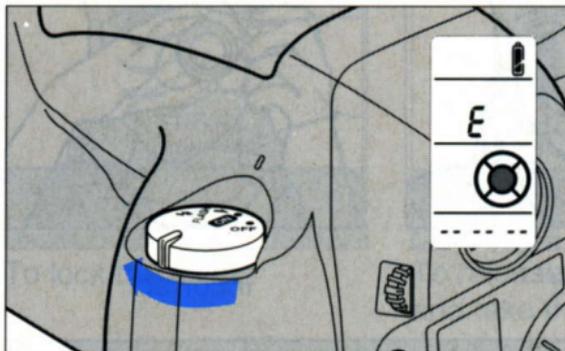
Align the ⊕ and ⊖ directions of the batteries correctly as shown.

Read "Battery Handling" on page 71.

# CHECKING THE BATTERIES

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1. Turn the power switch ON and check the battery condition.



Display	Meaning
 lights(turns off automatically)	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

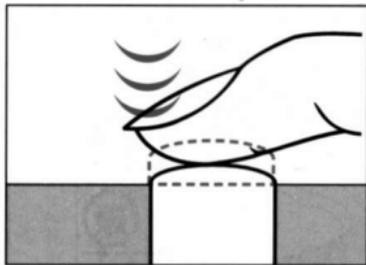


- Try not to hold the lens barrel.
- Keep your fingers and the strap away from the lens and flash.
- As the focal length becomes larger, shaking the camera becomes more noticeable. Hold the camera firmly with both hands while keeping elbows at sides to prevent the camera from shaking.

## Proper Shutter Release.

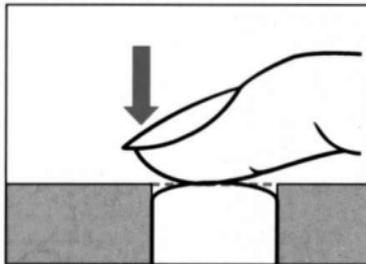
The shutter release button has two clicks. Practice before loading the film.

- 1.** Keep the shutter release button depressed halfway.



To lock the focus.

- 2.** Depress the shutter release button fully.



To release the shutter and take the picture.

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

### Make sure

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

- The shutter will not release while the Autofocus indicator is blinking (see p.59).

# LOADING THE CARTRIDGE FILM

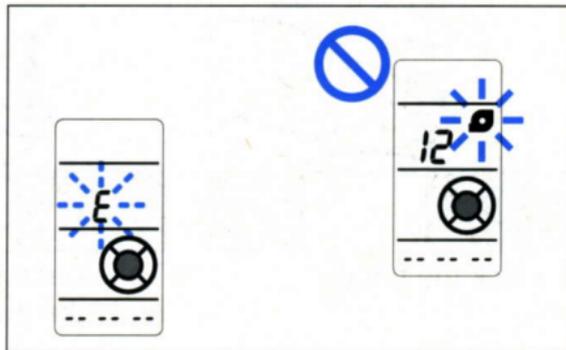
Use only IX240 cartridge film. Just drop in the cartridge. The camera does the rest automatically.

1. Set the power switch to ON.



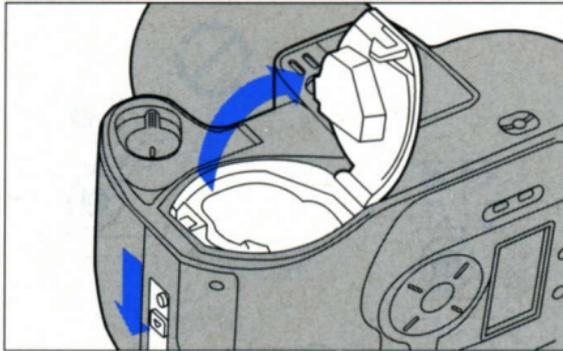
Take along plenty of cartridges when traveling to foreign countries and other areas where cartridge purchase may be difficult.

2. Make sure  $\text{E}$  is blinking in the LCD panel exposure counter and  $\bullet$  is not displayed on the LCD panel.



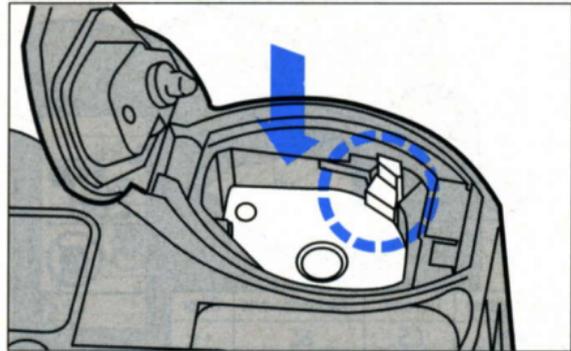
A lighted numeral in the LCD panel exposure counter display means that film is already loaded.

- 3.** Slide the cartridge cover release knob while pressing the lock lever and open the cartridge cover.



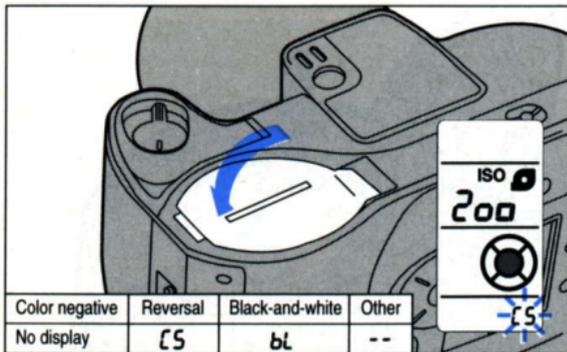
A warning beep sounds when the lock lever is pressed while a cartridge is loaded. In such cases, do not slide the cartridge release knob. The warning beep does not sound during camera operation.

- 4.** Insert the cartridge and make sure the red lock lever is pressing down on the cartridge.



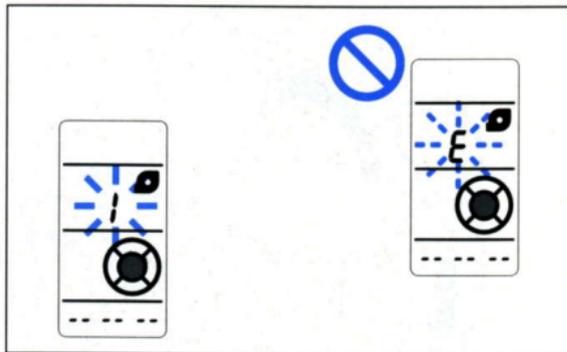
Make sure the cartridge visual exposure indicator ○ (unexposed) or ▮ (partially exposed) is displayed before inserting a cartridge. Fully exposed cartridges ☒ and processed cartridges □ will not advance.

## 5. Close the cartridge cover.



The film will automatically advance to the first frame. The film ISO speed and film type will be displayed on the LCD panel while the film is advancing.

## 6. Make sure the ! mark is displayed in the LCD panel exposure counter.



### Make sure

If the **E** mark is blinking, once again check the cartridge visual exposure indicator and reload the cartridge.

## ■ Checking the Type of Film Loaded in the Camera

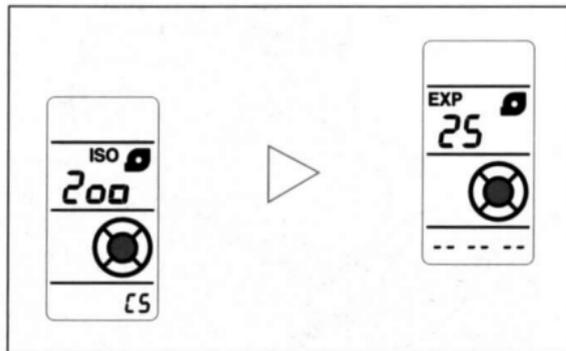
1. Turn the power switch ON.



**Make sure**

If a cartridge is already loaded, the LCD panel cartridge mark will light.

2. The ISO speed and film type are displayed in the LCD while the lens is extending after the camera is turned on. Then the total number of exposures is displayed.

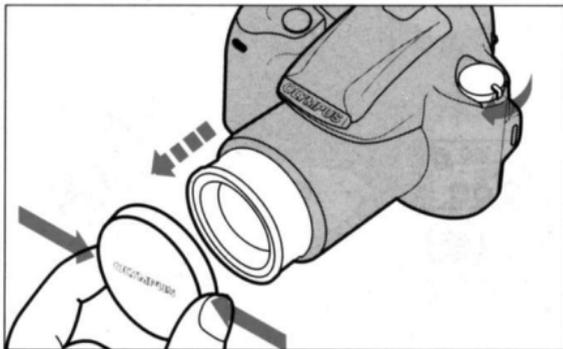


When the lens finishes extending, the display will change to the number of exposures.

# 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.48.).

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

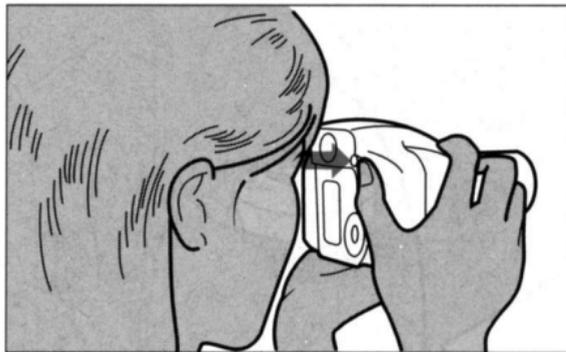


**Make sure**

The lens advances, and the LCD panel lights.

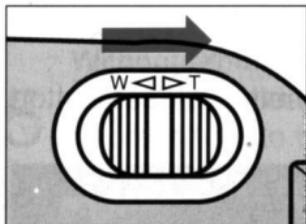
- If no operation is made for approx. 4.5 minutes, the LCD panel goes out and will come on again when the operation is resumed.

2. Look through the viewfinder.  
Press the zoom lever to determine the composition.

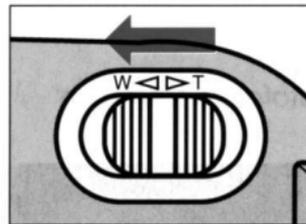


Do not look directly at the sun.

■ Press the zoom lever and compose the scene.



Using the Zoom Lever  
Press the lever to the T side.



Press the lever to the W side.

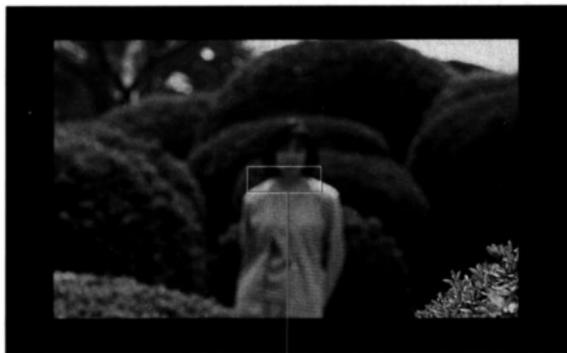
The telephoto range is to 100mm.



The wideangle range is to 25mm.



**3.** Position the autofocus frame on your subject.



Autofocus frame

Working distance: 60cm (2.0ft) ~ ∞ (infinity)

**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. When the autofocus indicator blinks, the shutter won't release (See p.59.).

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

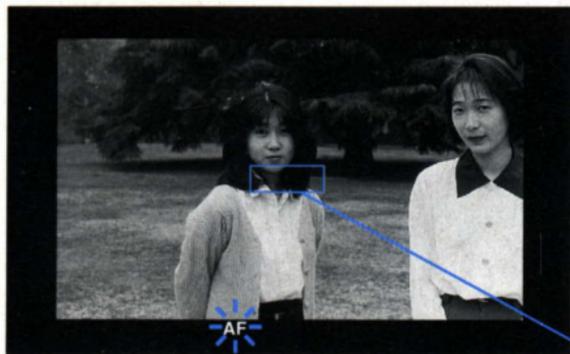


The shutter releases and the film automatically advances to the next frame.

# 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.

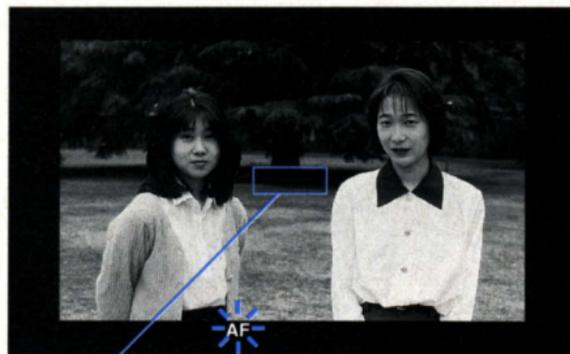


## Make sure

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

- The exposure is also locked (AE lock).

2. Reposition your subjects in the picture frame while keeping the shutter release button depressed halfway. Then press the shutter release button fully.



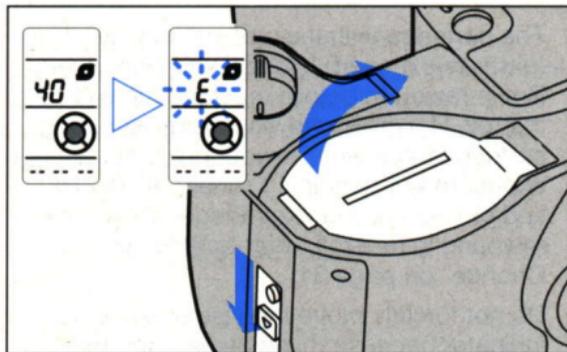
Autofocus frame

# UNLOADING THE CARTRIDGE FILM

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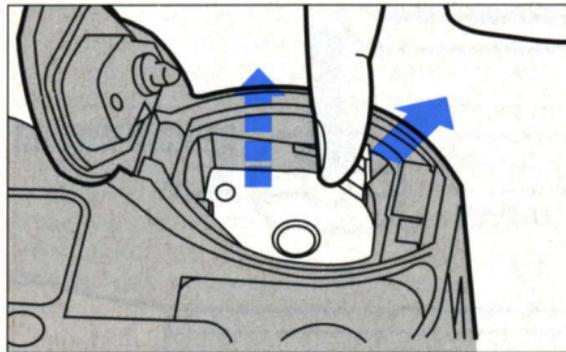
The camera will rewind the film automatically when it reaches the end of the roll.

1. Make sure the motor has stopped and the **E** display is blinking before opening the cartridge cover.



The exposure counter numbers will decrease during rewind.

2. Slide the red lock lever with a fingertip and remove the cartridge.

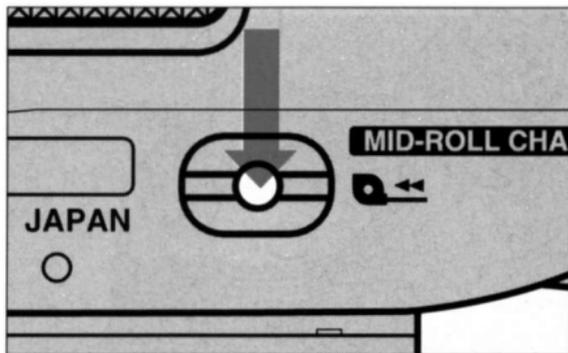


**Make sure**

The cartridge has been removed from the cartridge chamber.

If you open the cartridge cover before **E** starts blinking, the cartridge visual exposure indicator will not be set correctly and double exposure may occur. When the camera stops rewinding, confirm that the cartridge visual exposure indicator  is displayed.

## ■ Rewinding the film before the end of the roll



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 such as a mechanical pencil.

The cartridge visual exposure indicator  (partially exposed) is displayed when the film is rewound before reaching the end of the roll. However, the visual exposure of cartridges that were rewound without any exposure will remain  (unexposed). To find out how to reuse cartridges that were rewound in mid-roll, refer to "Mid-Roll Change" on page 31.

Do not forcibly move the visual exposure indicator because this may damage the cartridge. Using a damaged cartridge can result in camera trouble.

# MID-ROLL CHANGE

This camera features mid-roll change capability which allows you to unload a partially exposed cartridge, reload it later, and start shooting again from the point where you left off.

You can also load cartridges that were shot using another Olympus camera with mid-roll change capability in this camera and continue shooting.\*

This feature is convenient when the same camera is being used by different members of your family or when you want to use color negative film and reversal film for separate purposes.

※ Cartridges that rewound in mid-roll with a non-Olympus camera cannot be used with this camera.

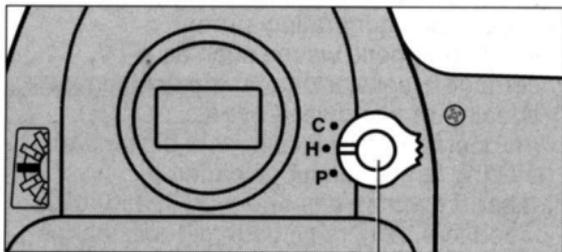
## Mid-Roll Change Capability Precautions

- The mid-roll change capability of this camera uses magnetic detection. To prevent malfunction when reloading a partially exposed cartridge (D), do not put the camera near:
  - An apparatus generating strong electromagnetic waves such as a TV, computer, cellular phone, transceiver, speaker or microwave oven.
  - An operating motor such as a blow dryer, electric fan or vacuum cleaner.
- If a cartridge that was removed in mid-roll is loaded in a camera without mid-roll change capability, the visual exposure of the cartridge is set at ☹ (exposed). No further exposures are possible.
- A cartridge that was rewound in mid-roll with a camera without mid-roll change capability (☹) cannot be exposed with this camera.
- If a cartridge that was removed in mid-roll (D) is sent to a processor, the entire roll will be developed and the cartridge cannot be used again.

# SETTING THE PRINT TYPE

## Setting the Print Type

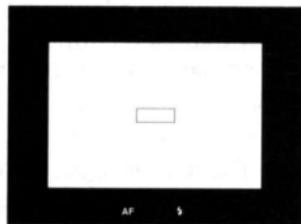
Set the print type selector knob to C, H or P as desired.



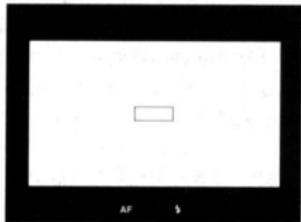
Print type selector knob

Always keep the print type selector knob set correctly. The print type setting is magnetically recorded on the film. The number of exposures does not change even when the print type changes.

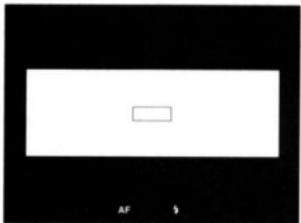
## C type viewfinder



## H type viewfinder

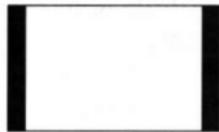


## P type viewfinder



## Print Type Setting Configuration

Print area on film.



C



Print



H



P



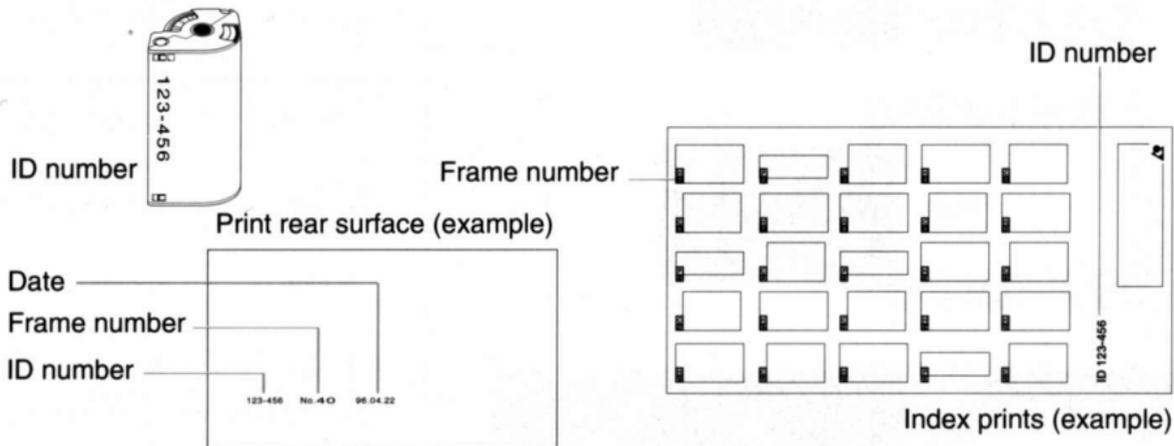
For H type prints, the images are printed without change. With C type, the left and right sides of the images are cut. With P type, the tops and bottoms of the images are cut. The aspect ratios of the three print types are shown in the table below.

Print type	Aspect ratio
C type	Approx. 2:3
H type	Approx. 9:16
P type	Approx. 1:3

The negatives cannot be seen.

## Requesting Development and Printing

Use only processors displaying the  mark when requesting film development and printing. The developed film will be returned in the cartridge. The prints will be marked with the same ID number found on the cartridge, as shown below.



\* Ask your local processor for details concerning index prints.

## **Making Additional Prints (Extra printing)**

1. Make sure that the cartridge ID number is the same as the ID numbers on the backs of the regular prints or index prints to be copied before taking the cartridge to the processor.
2. Use the frame numbers printed on the backs of the regular prints or index prints when ordering additional copies.

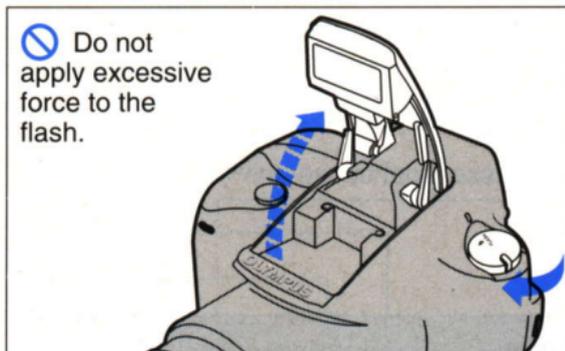
- Print prices will differ depending on the print type.
- The handling of index prints will differ depending on the processor.  
Ask your local processor for details.

# ⚡ FLASH PHOTOGRAPHY

Three flash modes are available to suit different requirements.

## ■ How to Select the Flash Mode

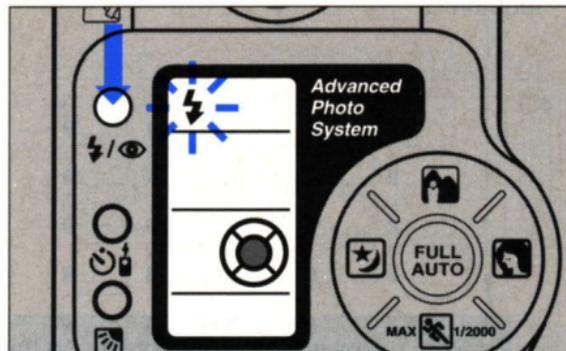
1. Set the power switch to ⚡ to flip up the flash.



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

- Recharging takes 0.2 ~ 3.5 seconds.

2. Press the ⚡/👁️ (flash mode) button to select the flash mode.



## ■ Flash Modes

Mode display	Flash mode	Function
No display 	Auto-flash	Automatically fires in low-light or back-lit conditions (p.38).
	Red-eye reducing flash	Significantly reduces the phenomenon of red-eye (when a subject's eyes appear red) (p.40).
	Fill-in flash	Fires regardless of available light (p.41).

- 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.

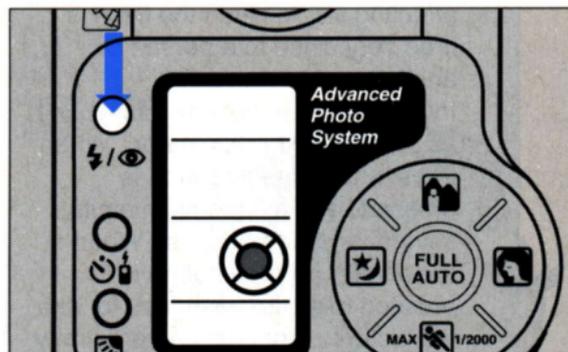
 There is danger of temporarily affecting vision when the flash is fired very close to a person or animal.

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 the picture is taken.

# AUTO FLASH

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

1. Set the flash mode to Auto flash.



## Make Sure

The flash mode is not displayed on the LCD panel.

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



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.



### Flash Range (negative color film)

Focal length	25mm	100mm
ISO100	4.4m (14.5 ft)	3.5m (11.5 ft)
ISO200	6.2m (20.4 ft)	4.9m (16.1 ft)
ISO400	8.8m (30 ft)	7.0m (23 ft)

The flash range is reduced to 70% when reversal film is used.

- The shutter speed is automatically set at 1/30~1/125-sec, when the flash fires. The flash will not fire if the existing light level requires a shutter speed greater than 1/125-sec.



# ⚡ FILL-IN FLASH

In this mode, the flash always fires. Even in backlighting, both the subject and background can be shot clearly. And portraits look lively by reducing shadows on the subject's face.

1. Make sure the exposure mode is set to FULL AUTO.



2. Set the flash mode to ⚡ (Fill-in Flash) and take the picture.



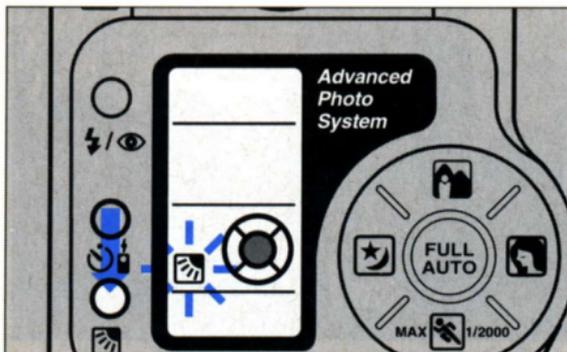
- ⚡ (Fill-in Flash) can only be set in the Full Auto mode.
- The shutter will automatically be set to 1/30 ~ 1/125 sec.



# BACKLIGHT COMPENSATION

This mode compensates exposure +1.5 EV for scenes with backlighting or many white areas. Also useful for backlit subjects out of flash range.

1. Press the  (Backlight Compensation) button.



- Flash intensity is not compensated when the flash is popped up.
- The Backlight Compensation mode cannot be set in the Night scene mode.



With normal photography, backlighting causes subjects to appear dark in the picture.



With backlight compensation, subjects appear bright and clear in the picture.

# USING THE EXPOSURE MODES

Four different modes can be selected to match the subject.

## ■ Exposure Modes

◆ For easy, effective shooting in various common situations:



**Stop Action (p.44)**  
To freeze moving subjects.



**Portrait (p.45)**  
For pictures with blurred background for portrait effect.



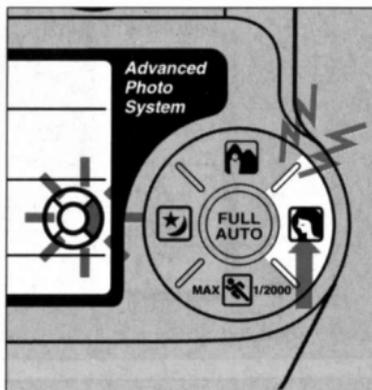
**Landscape (p.46)**  
For pictures with extended in-focus background.



**Night Scene (p.47)**  
For night scenes or night scenes with subjects in the foreground, using Flash.

## ■ Selecting the Exposure Mode

Use the Image Select button to Select.



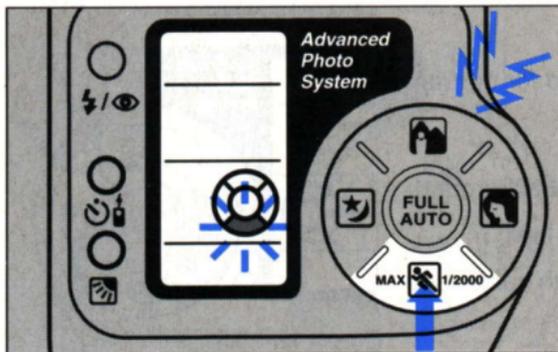
MAX  1/2000

# STOP ACTION

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  button.



2. Press the shutter release button.



To prevent the loss of picture opportunities, pre-flashes are not emitted even when the Flash mode is set to  (Red-eye Reduction).

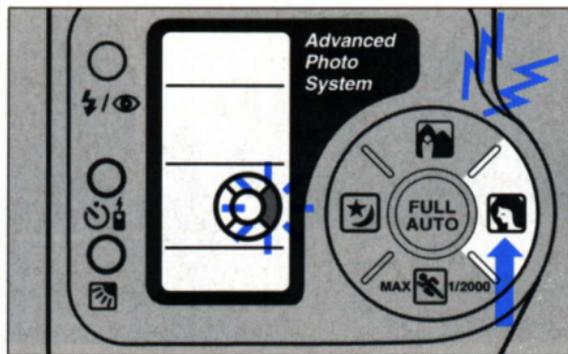


# PORTRAIT [www.butkus.us](http://www.butkus.us)

To take pictures with blurred backgrounds for a portrait effect.

Background blurring is effective at the T (Telephoto) setting and when the background is far away. In this mode, the flash will fire when the shutter speed is slower than 1/2000 sec.

1. Press the  button.



- The aperture is set fully open to blur the background.

2. Press the shutter release button.



When the Flash mode is set to  (Red-eye Reduction), pre-flashes will be emitted even when the shutter is set to a speed faster than 1/125 sec.

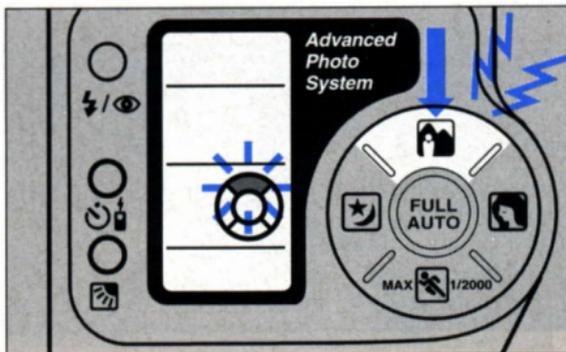


# LANDSCAPE

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. Pictures can be taken at distances from 1m (3.3ft) to  $\infty$  (infinity).

1. Press the  button.



2. Press the shutter release button.



- The effect is enhanced at the W (Wideangle) setting.



# NIGHT SCENE

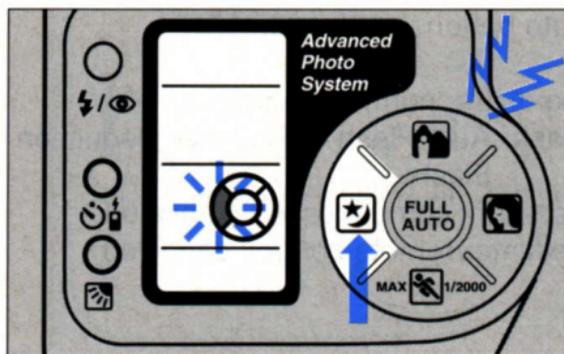
www.burkus.us

To shoot properly-lit night scenes.

In this mode, the camera automatically selects the ideal exposure for shooting night scenes, and for shooting night scenes with subjects in the foreground. The focus range of this mode is 1m (3.3ft) ~ ∞ (infinity).

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

1. Press the  button.



2. Press the shutter release button.



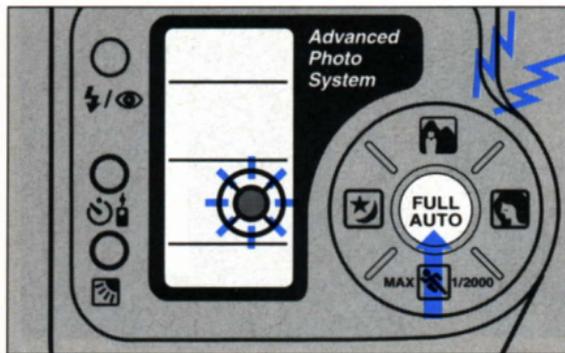
■ When there are no foreground subjects, do not flip up the flash.

- 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 4-sec maximum, use of a tripod is recommended to prevent camera shake.

# FULL AUTO RESTORING THE STANDARD SHOOTING MODE

Returning to the standard shooting mode after using various other operations.

1. Press the **FULL AUTO** button.



The Standard mode will be restored regardless when the power switch is turned from OFF to ON.

## Standard Shooting Mode

The following will occur when the Full Auto button is pressed.

Exposure: normal program

Flash: Auto Flash or Red-eye Reduction  
Flash

Backlight compensation: canceled

Self-timer/remote control: canceled

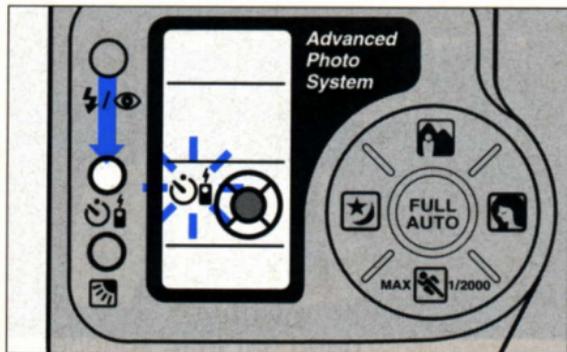


# SELFTIMER

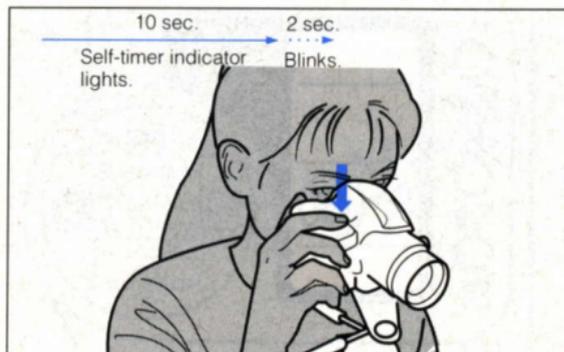
www.outkus.us

Include yourself in group pictures.

1. Press the  (self/remote control) button until  is displayed on the LCD panel..



2. Press the shutter release button.



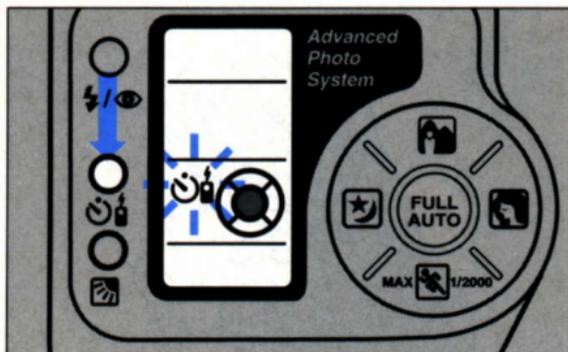
Fix the camera firmly on a tripod or other support. The shutter will be released 12 seconds later.

- 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  (self/remote control) 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.

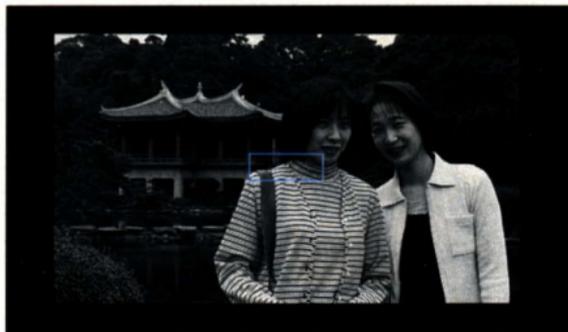
# ⚡ REMOTE CONTROL (OPTIONAL)

The optional RC-200 Remote Control is required.

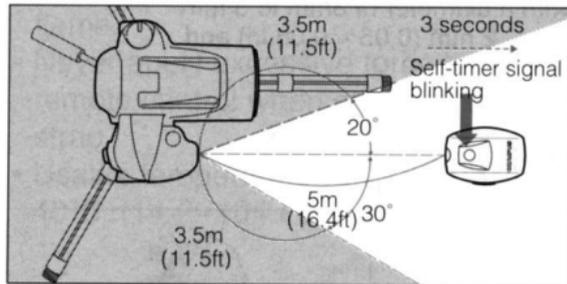
1. Press the  (self/remote control) button to engage the Remote Control mode.



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.

- Use selftimer outside the above range.

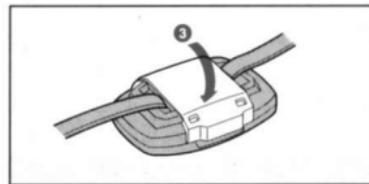
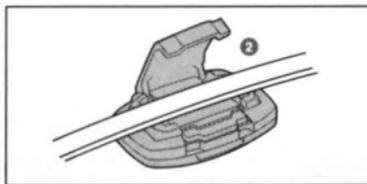
- The remote control may not work when there is backlighting.

- ⚠ 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. The shutter will not release using the remote control when the remote control's battery is exhausted.

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

# USING THE RC-200 REMOTE CONTROL (optional)

## Attaching to the Strap

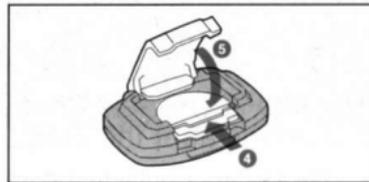
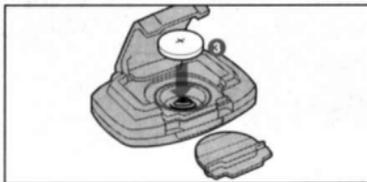
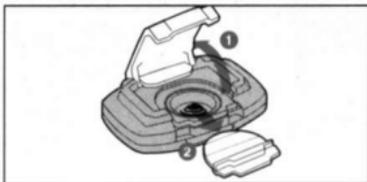


Open the buckle **1**, insert the strap **2** and close the buckle **3**.

The remote control can be attached to round straps with a diameter of 3mm to 5 mm (0.12 ~ 0.2 in) and flat straps with a thickness of 1.2 mm ~ 2 mm (0.05 ~ 0.08 in) and a width of 6 mm ~ 12.5 mm (0.24 ~ 0.49 in).

## Replacing the battery

Replace the battery if there is no sound when the button is pressed.



Open the buckle **1** and remove the battery cover inside by sliding **2** in the direction of the arrow.

Insert a new battery (CR1220) with the plus (+) mark showing on tap **3**.

Attach the battery cover by sliding in the direction of the arrow **4** and close the buckle **5**.

## REMOTE CONTROL (optional) HANDLING

www.butkus.us

- Keep the remote control out of the reach of children. If a child swallows the remote control, contact a physician immediately.
- Never try to disassemble the remote control. Never expose the remote control to excessive heat or open flame.
- Never apply excessive force to the remote control when attached to the strap.
- Usable temperature range: -10°C~40°C. (14°F~104°F)

### ■ Specifications for RC-200 Remote Control (optional)

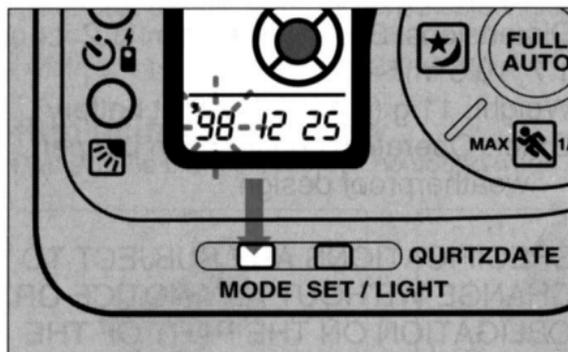
Type: Infrared type remote control.  
Operating range: Approx. 5 m (16.4ft).  
Battery: One CR1220, replaceable;  
service life – approx. 5 years or  
approx. 20,000 operations.  
Dimensions: 32 × 44 × 13 mm (1.2 ×  
1.7 × 0.5 in).  
Weight: 11 g (0.4 oz) (without battery).  
Other: Operating confirmation beeper;  
weatherproof design.

SPECIFICATIONS ARE SUBJECT TO  
CHANGE WITHOUT ANY NOTICE OR  
OBLIGATION ON THE PART OF THE  
MANUFACTURER.

# CORRECTING THE DATA

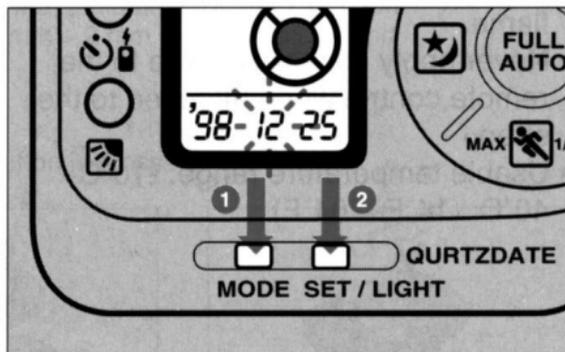
※ Please correct the data when changing the batteries.

1. Press the **MODE** button continuously for 2 sec. or more.



The Time Setting mode is activated and the year display blinks.

2. ① Press the **MODE** button to select the data to be set. ② Press the **SET** button to set the data.

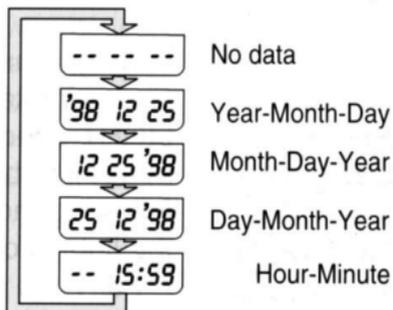
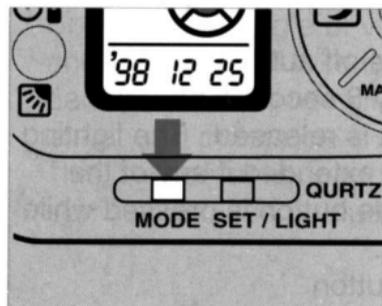


The display advances once each time the **SET** button is pressed. Press continuously for fast forward.

Each time the **MODE** button is pressed, the location of the blinking changes in the order of year - month - day - hour - minute. Press the **MODE** button again to end the setting mode.

# PRINTING THE DATA

Press the **MODE** button and select the display to be printed.



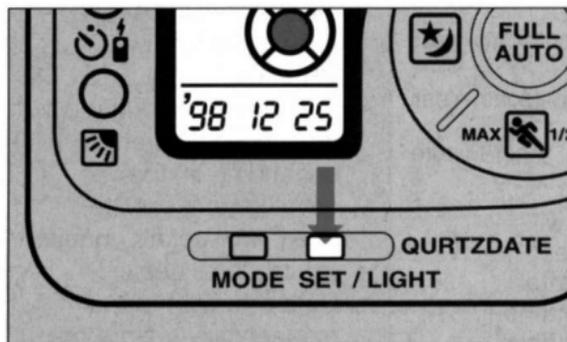
- The Data uses the same batteries as the camera power supply; therefore, always check the data after replacing the batteries.
- The data printed may be processed differently, depending on the development service used. For details, inquire at your local dealer.
- Data are recorded magnetically but are not printed on the film.

Each time the **MODE** button is pressed, the display will change in the sequence shown above. The data are magnetically recorded to enable printing the same data on the front and back of the film. Even when "no data" is selected, the data is still magnetically recorded to enable printing "year-month-day-hour-minute" on the back of the film.

# USING THE LCD PANEL LIGHT

A light is provided for better visibility in the dark.

1. Press the LIGHT button.



The light turns off automatically in approximately 8 seconds after the LIGHT button is released. The lighting period will be extended if any of the following mode button is pressed while the light is on.

- Full Auto Button
- Direct Mode Select Button
- Flash Mode Button
- Selftimer/Remote Control Button
- Backlight Compensation Button
- Quartz Date Mode Buttons

The light will turn off when the camera operates. In the Data Set mode (see p. 54), the lighting duration will automatically extend to approximately 90 seconds.

- The LIGHT button is also used as the data **SET** button.

# EFFECTS OF ZOOM AND ITS ADVANTAGES

www.bviku.us

Zoom lens focal length is changed by moving part of the lens. With this camera, you can select any focal length between 25 mm and 100 mm.

- 25 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.)

The feeling of perspective is most natural at a focal length of around 50mm. The depth of focus is also most convenient, so this focal length is used frequently.

- 100 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.

25mm



69°



50mm



38°



100mm



20°



Angle of coverage: This is the area that appears in the picture, expressed in degrees. The larger the angle, the larger the area covered; the smaller the angle, the smaller the area covered. The angles of coverage of the Centurion zoom lens correspond to those of focal lengths of 31mm ~ 125mm with cameras using 35mm film (35mm standard film).

Depth of field: This is the area which is in sharp focus, normally extending from somewhere in front of to somewhere behind the subject. The shorter the focal length of the lens, the greater the depth of field.

25mm



50mm



100mm



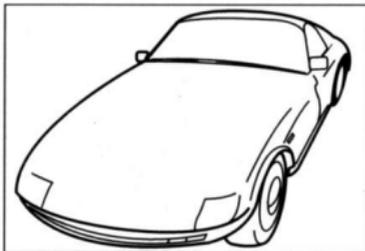
# AUTOFOCUS (AF)

www.burkus.us

## ■ Conditions where autofocus may not lock on the correct subject.

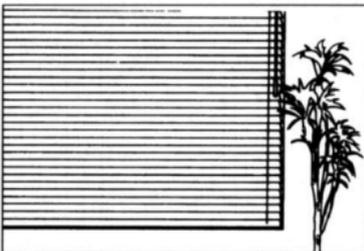
Although this camera's autofocus can lock on virtually any subject, there are certain conditions, such as ① ~ ② shown below, where it may not be possible to obtain the correct focus. In the situations shown below in ③ ~ ⑥, autofocus may not lock on the correct subject even though the autofocus indicator lights and the shutter releases.

① Subjects with low contrast



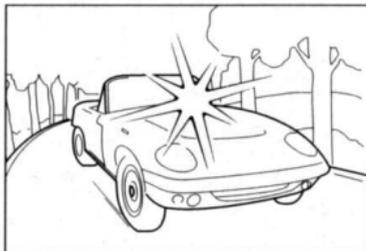
- Use the focus lock by first focusing on something at the same distance as the subject you wish to take a picture of, and then aim at the subject.

② Subjects that do not contain vertical lines



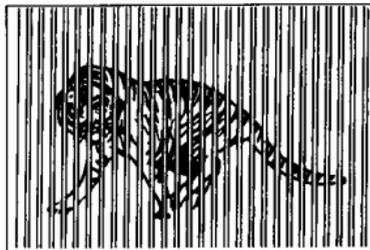
- Use the focus lock first while holding the camera vertically. Then switch the camera to the horizontal position to take the photograph.

③ Subjects in excessively bright light



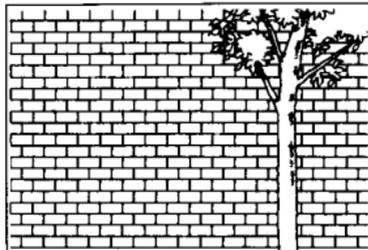
- Use the focus lock by first focusing on something at the same distance as the subject you wish to take a picture of, and then aim at the subject.

④ Two subjects at different distances



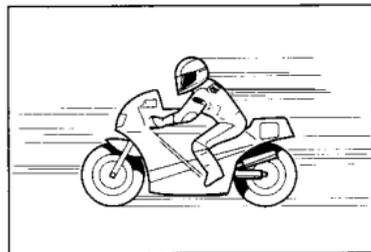
- When the subject locks out-of-focus although the autofocus indicator lights, focus on another subject at the desired camera-to-subject distance first. Then recompose the frame to take the picture.

⑤ Subjects with repetitive patterns.



- When the subject locks out-of-focus although the autofocus indicator 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

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## ■ Auto Exposure Mode

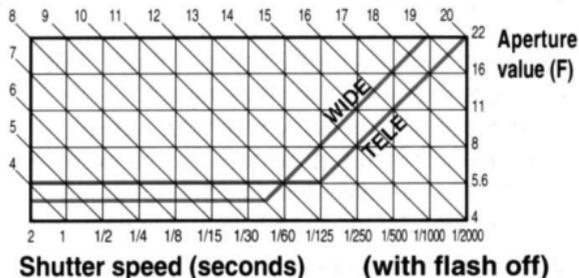
Exposure is the amount of light that strikes the film and is controlled by the combination of aperture and shutter speed. The amount of light required for proper exposure depends on the film speed (indicated by markings such as ISO100, ISO200, etc., on the film box) and is called correct exposure. When the camera automatically determines the correct exposure, this is called the automatic exposure function.

Centurion S uses the automatic exposure mode called Program Auto. In Program Auto, the camera automatically sets the proper combination of aperture value and shutter speed for subjects within a certain brightness range, so correct exposures can be obtained instantaneously. This is the ideal exposure mode for general picture taking because it leaves the user free to concentrate on the subject.

## ■ Program Graph (Full Auto)

Figure 1 shows a program graph for focal

**Figure 1 Standard Shooting Mode  
Brightness (EV)**



lengths at 25mm and 100mm. The program changes during zooming.

In bright conditions, both the aperture and shutter speed change at the same time. As conditions darken, the aperture opens fully and only the shutter speed changes to as slow as 2 seconds (using ISO100 film).

When popped-up in the standard shooting mode (see p. 48), the flash will fire automatically when light conditions are low and with back-lit subjects. At such times,

the shutter speed will be set automatically to 1/30 ~ 1/125 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.

■ **Night Scene Mode**

Allows you to capture beautiful nighttime scenes just as they are. The camera automatically adjusts exposure compensation for optimum night scene photography--extending exposure time for up to 4 seconds (ISO 100). When shooting a subject against a nighttime background, use of the flash is recommended. In this case, the camera optimizes exposure compensation for both the subject and the background. Since the selected shutter speed may be very slow, hold the camera

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

The indications ISO100, ISO200, etc., found on film are the film speed. The flash range is greater with higher speed films. With ISO400 film, for example, the flash range is double that with ISO100 film. High-speed film such as ISO400 should be used in low-light conditions. Using high-speed film also means higher shutter speeds, so there is less chance of blurring from camera shake. On the other hand, lower speed films have finer grain, which means sharper pictures. Film speed is automatically read by the camera.

## MEASURING THE DISTRIBUTION OF LIGHT

### ■ Light Metering Distribution

Light metering distribution indicates the parts of the image area where brightness is measured. The camera uses Electro Selective Pattern (ESP) light metering distribution. With single-lens reflex (SLR) cameras, the light that actually passes through the lens is metered, so light metering is more accurate because there is no influence from zooming or subject distance.

### ■ Electro Selective Pattern (ESP)

With this system, the center and periphery of the metering area are metered separately. The two resulting values are then processed mathematically to determine the ideal exposure. This processing program is based on large quantities of test data, so the camera can set correct exposures automatically even under difficult conditions such as backlighting. ESP light metering is activated in the Full Auto exposure mode. This outstanding light metering system makes it possible for anyone to obtain good pictures.

# FLASH

## ■ Output Control Flashmatic

The camera flash utilizes a new exposure control system. This system combines the best features of the flashmatic system used in compact cameras and autoflash for SLR cameras. With flashmatic, the flash always operates at full light output and exposure is controlled by adjusting the lens aperture in accordance with the subject distance. When the subject is very close, however, the background will appear dark in the picture because the flash output is insufficient due to the lens aperture being stopped down.

With autoflash, there is no such problem because the flash output is controlled. However, exposure is determined by metering the reflected light; therefore, there is a weak point in that main subject exposure is affected by the background brightness. For example, if the background is a white wall, the subject will appear dark in the picture, and if there is nothing in the background, the subject will appear bright.

The camera flash output control flashmatic controls both the flash output and the aperture based on subject distance information. Consequently, this superb flash output control system is not influenced by subject conditions.

## ■ Red-eye Reducing Flash

The Auto Flash mode, in which the flash operates automatically in low light to prevent failures due to camera shake or insufficient light, is equipped with a flash mode which reduces the phenomenon called "red-eye," where the pupils of the eye appear red in pictures.

In this mode, the flash emits approximately 20 pre-flashes starting one second before the real flash fires. This causes the pupils of the subject's eyes to contract and reduces the red-eye effect. The pre-flashes do not reduce the output of the real flash. The reducing effect varies somewhat depending on conditions.

## ■ Fill-in Flash (forced activation)

The camera ESP light metering system can take correctly exposed pictures even with backlighting. However, backgrounds tend to appear whitish when there is excessive difference in the brightnesses of the subject and the background. When fill-in flash is used, the subject is brightly illuminated so there is less difference from the brightness of the background. As a result, both the subject and background are clear and pictures are more lively (catchlight effect). In this mode, the flash always fires, regardless of brightness. Using the flash in bright conditions is called daylight flash synchronization.

### ■ Super FP Flash

The duration of the conventional flash is extremely short. With SLR cameras equipped with focal plane shutters, flash can normally only be synchronized at shutter speeds where the shutter opens fully.

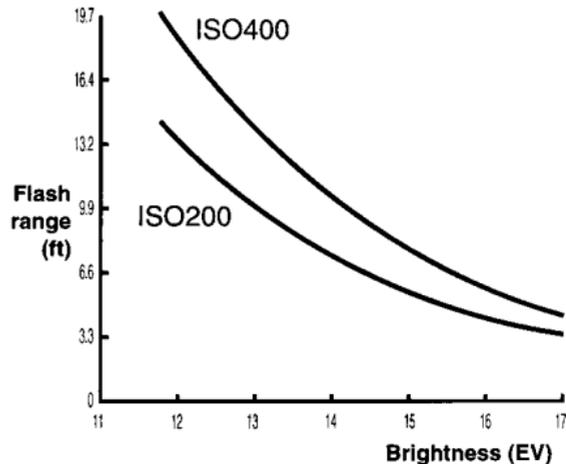
In the camera Portrait mode, the flash duration has been extended, so synchronization is possible even when the shutter is not fully open. This system is called Super FP Flash.

Super FP Flash is especially effective for daylight synchro-photography with back-lit scenes.

Subjects can be made to stand out by opening the lens aperture fully to blur the background.

And flash output is never too strong. Natural appearing daylight sync pictures can easily be taken with lighting similar to that used by professionals for SLR photography.

Figure 2 Super FP Flash Range



# ACCESSORY (OPTIONAL)



CENTURION LENS  
DI.45x H.Q.CONVERTER



REMOTE CONTROL  
RC-200

# QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

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

**A :** Long-life lithium batteries are used, so they should last for approximately 24 rolls of film (25 exposures per roll, 50% flash usage ratio), according to Olympus test conditions. The less frequently the zoom and flash are used, the longer the batteries will last.

**Q :** How should the camera be stored?

**A :** Cameras are sensitive to dust, humidity and salt, so wipe the camera dry before storing. When the camera has been used near the sea, wet a soft cloth in pure water, wring well and wipe. Do not use insect repellents.

**Q :** How should the lens be cleaned?

**A :** Use lens cleaner and lens tissue to lightly wipe the lens clean.

**Q :** When are exposures metered?

**A :** When the shutter release button is pressed halfway, auto focusing and metering are performed at the same time and remain locked as long as the shutter release button is depressed halfway.

**Q :** Can filters be used?

**A :** Use 46mm diameter filters. Thick filters can cause darkening of the picture edges. Set the power switch to OFF when attaching or removing a filter.

**Q :** Can polarizing filters be used?

**A :** Use circular polarizing (C-PL) filters.

**Q :** Can close-up lenses be used?

**A :** They can be used but exposure may not be correct when the flash is used.

**Q :** Why does the camera sometimes become warm?

**A :** The camera may become warm when used continuously. In such cases, give the camera a brief rest to cool off.

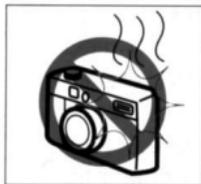
**Q :** What is the clicking sound heard when the zoom lever is operated after the film advances?

**A :** This is the sound of the gears switching and is not a problem.

- **Q** : Why does the lens sometimes retract while taking pictures?
- A** : The lens will sometimes retract once when excessive force is applied to the end of the lens barrel. To avoid adversely affecting lens performance, avoid applying excessive force to the end of the lens.
- Q** : A snapping sound is heard when the lens is pushed back after being extended by mistake.
- A** : Applying excessive force to the lens activates the safety mechanism. In such cases, set the power switch to OFF and then to ON again before using the camera again.
- Q** : When a cartridge is loaded, the motor can be heard but the film does not advance.
- A** : Remove the cartridge and check the cartridge usage status mark. Re-insert the cartridge if set to the ○ (unused) or D (partially exposed) mark. You may not be able to load a partially exposed cartridge properly if the camera is near an apparatus that generates electromagnetic waves such as a cellular phone. If this happens, reload the cartridge in a different location.
- Q** : What happens when the cartridge cover is opened by mistake?
- A** : Close the cartridge cover immediately. The film inside the cartridge may be exposed and ruined, so the film will be rewound. Insert a new cartridge.
- Q** : Is it possible to change the print type (C•H• P type) when having copies made?
- A** : Yes. However, this is handled differently by different processors. For details, ask your local processor.

# CARE AND STORAGE

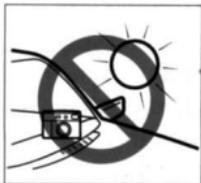
www.butkus.us



Do not touch the front surface of the flash after using the flash continuously in a short time as the flash may be hot.



Do not place the camera or cartridge film on top of or near electrical appliances such as TV sets, etc., or other objects with magnetic properties.



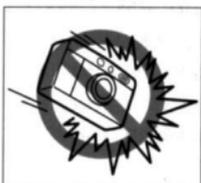
Do not leave camera in any place exposed to excessive heat, humidity, or direct sunlight--for example, in a car or on the beach.



Do not expose the camera to dust or sand as this could cause serious damage.



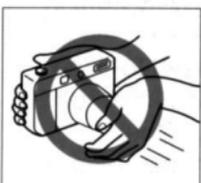
If the camera gets wet, wipe it with a dry towel immediately. The salt in seawater can be especially damaging.



Do not strongly shake or shock the camera.



Do not use organic solvents such as alcohol or paint thinner when cleaning the camera.



Do not apply excessive force to the lens barrel.

- Do not expose the camera to formalin or naphthalene.
- Keep the camera in a well-ventilated place.
- Do not expose the camera to extreme heat (over 40°C/104°F) or to extreme cold (below -10°C/14°F).  
Low temperatures, even within this range, may sometimes cause deterioration in battery performance, temporarily disabling the camera.
- When transporting the camera from a cold place to a warm place or in the event of a sudden temperature change, put the camera into a plastic bag. This allows the camera's temperature to change slowly. Once the camera has adjusted to the new temperature, you can remove it from the bag and use it.
- Keep hands, hair, strap, etc., away from in front of the camera lens and flash.
- Avoid leaving the camera unused for long periods of time. This can cause mold to grow on the camera as well as other problems. Try to press the shutter release button and check the operation of camera before use.
- Be careful when moving the camera on a tripod.
- Some airport X-ray machines can damage the film in your camera. Try to avoid passing your camera through these machines. Give it to the security officer for manual inspection.
- This camera is controlled by a microcomputer. Problems with the microcomputer can affect or stop camera operation. If this happens, remove the batteries, then reload them and try the camera again. Strong electrical fields can also interfere with the operation of this camera, so try to avoid places or objects that generate such fields.
- This camera is not suitable for professional use or for use under severe conditions.
- Do not touch the contact points inside the camera.

# BATTERY HANDLING

- Do not short, disassemble or charge the batteries. Never throw batteries into fire because this can result in splitting or explosion.
- Store batteries out of the reach of children. If a battery is swallowed, consult a physician immediately.
- Continuous use of the flash can cause battery temperature to rise. This may activate the safety circuit inside the batteries and cause the camera to stop working. In such case, allow the batteries to cool before using the camera again.
- Use the batteries correctly. Incorrect usage can result in leaking, heat and damage. When replacing the batteries, make sure the plus (+) and minus (-) terminals are correctly aligned.
- When replacing, never mix old and new batteries, or batteries of different types. Make sure both batteries are of the same type and same brand (DL123A or CR123A).
- Battery performance will drop temporarily at lower temperatures. In cold areas, protect the camera by using protective gear or placing it inside your clothing. Even when performance drops due to low temperature, it will be restored at normal temperatures.
- Sweat or oil on the plus (+) and minus (-) terminals can cause poor contact. Wipe batteries carefully with a dry cloth before use.
- We recommend that you carry spare batteries on long trips, especially in foreign countries where availability is questionable.
- Insulate used batteries by affixing tape over electrical contacts, and dispose of them as general waste according to local regulations.
- Be sure to remove the batteries if you are not going to use the camera for extended periods of time.

# 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 cartridge has been exposed and rewound.</li> <li>⑥ The cartridge has been developed.</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 Remove the cartridge.</li> <li>⑥ Remove the cartridge.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>24</li> <li>16</li> <li>17</li> <li>71</li> <li>29</li> <li>29</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 4 minutes and 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>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>48</li> <li>19</li> </ul>
⚡ 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>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>38</li> </ul>
⚡ 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>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>37</li> </ul>
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.56).</li> <li>② The subject is closer than the camera's minimum working distance (60cm/2ft).</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 60cm/2ft or more away from the subject.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>59</li> <li>28</li> <li>26</li> </ul>
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. 60cm ~ 5m/2ft ~ 16.4ft).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>① Move the camera closer to the subject.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>59</li> </ul>

Symptom	Cause	Remedy	See
The shutter doesn't release even when the shutter release button is pressed.	① The subject is not in focus.	① Make sure the subject is in focus and the autofocus indicator in the viewfinder lights.	26
	② The rewound film is still loaded.	② Remove the film.	29
The flash doesn't fire	① The shutter speed is set at faster than 1/125-sec.	① Set the flash mode to Fill-in.	41
	② High-speed film is used.	② Set the flash mode to Fill-in.	41
The shutter cannot be released by remote control.	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.	① Press the FULL AUTO button to turn on the LCD panel, and engage the Self-Timer/Remote Control mode again.	50

## (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 100mm telephoto than when using wide-angle focal lengths.	① Flash discharge frequency can be reduced by setting the flash mode to Red-eye Reduction.	40

Symptom	Cause	Remedy	See
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. ② The viewfinder's autofocus frame was not positioned on the subject. 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. ② Position the autofocus frame on the subject, or use the focus lock. ③ Press the shutter release button while looking into the viewfinder, not while standing in front of the camera.	18 28 49
The picture is too dark.	① The subject was out of the working range of the flash. ② The subject was backlit.	① Shoot within the working range of the flash. ② Set the flash mode to Fill-in.	41
The date is not printed or is unclear.	① The date is [-- --] (not printed). ② The handling of date printing (location, color, etc.) differs depending on the development service used.	① Set to the desired print mode. ② For details, inquiry at your local processor.	52 52
The colors of pictures taken indoors look unnatural.	① The lighting fixture(s) affected the picture.	① Set the flash mode to Fill-in.	41

# SPECIFICATIONS

Type:	Fully automatic, autofocus single-lens reflex camera with built-in 25mm ~ 100mm zoom lens.
Film format:	IX240 cartridge film.
Image size:	16.7mm × 30.2mm.
Print type:	Three selectable types (C, H, P) with the magnetic IX (information input) function.
Lens:	Olympus lens (filter available, 46mm filter diameter), 25mm ~ 100mm, f/4.5 ~ f/5.6, 11 elements, 10 groups (4-group zoom configuration).
Shutter:	Electronic control system, vertical travel focal plane shutter. Shutter speeds: 4 sec. ~ 1/2000 sec.
Flash sync speed:	Shutter speeds to 1/125 sec. (sync at all shutter speeds to 1/2000 sec. in Portrait mode).
Focusing:	TTL phase differential detection system autofocus with autofocus beep. AF auxiliary flash activation in low light at distances of up to 5m (16.4 ft.), as determined under Olympus test conditions, focus lock. Focusing range: 0.6m (2.0ft) ~ ∞ (infinity), 1m (3.8ft) ~ ∞ (infinity), in the Landscape and Night modes.
Viewfinder:	Single-lens reflex system, magnification ratio 0.87 (at 50mm). C, H and P print type selection. Field of view: 93% (H type).
Diopter adjustment:	-2 ~ +1 diopters.
Viewfinder displays:	Autofocus frame, Autofocus indicator, flash indicator (also used as flash warning).
Light metering system:	TTL light metering system, ESP light metering.
Exposure modes:	Program AE (Full Auto, Stop Action, Portrait, Night, Landscape).
Exposure compensation:	Backlight compensation: +1.5 EV.
Exposure counter:	Progressive type LCD panel display.
Film speed range:	Automatic setting. Automatic setting range: ISO 25 ~ ISO3200.
Film loading:	Automatic loading with optical mis-loading prevention device and automatic advance to first frame. Provided with mid-roll change capability.
Film advance:	Automatic film winding.
Film rewind:	Automatic rewind at end of film. Mid-roll rewind also possible.
Selftimer:	Electronic selftimer with approx. 12-sec. delay.
Remote control	Infrared remote control unit, approx. 3-sec. delay.

(optional):	
Flash:	Flash output control flashmatic, manual pop-up type. Charge time: approx. 0.2 sec. ~ 3.5 sec. (at normal temperature).
Flash range:	With ISO200 color negative film: WIDE: 0.6m ~ 6.2m (2 ~ 20.4ft) TELE: 0.6m ~ 4.9m (2 ~ 16.1ft) With ISO400 color negative film: WIDE: 0.6m ~ 8.8m (2 ~ 30ft) TELE: 0.6m ~ 7.0m (2 ~ 23ft)
Flash modes:	Auto (automatic flash activation in low-light and backlight), Red-eye Reduction Flash (red-eye reducing, otherwise same as Auto), Fill-in (forced activation).
External display:	LCD panel with light.
Battery check:	LCD panel display.
Power source:	Two 3V lithium batteries (DL123A or CR123A).
Dimensions:	118mm (W) × 83mm (H) × 111mm (D) (excluding protrusions). (4.6 × 3.3 × 4.4 in)
Weight:	460 grams (without batteries) (16.1 oz)

#### ■ Quartz Date Specifications

Data recording system:	Recording system using magnetic IX (information input) function.
Types of data recording:	① None, ② Year-Month-Day, ③ Month-Day-Year, ④ Day-Month-Year, ⑤ Hour Minute.
External display of recorded data:	Continuous LCD panel display.
Automatic calendar function:	To year 2030, self-adjusting.
Power source:	Same as camera.

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