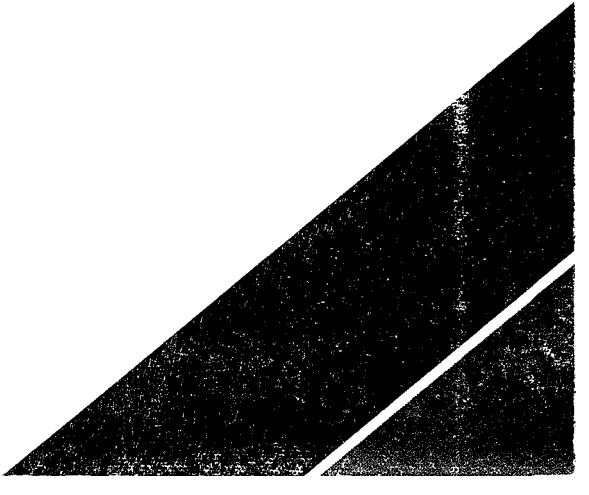
OLYMPUS®

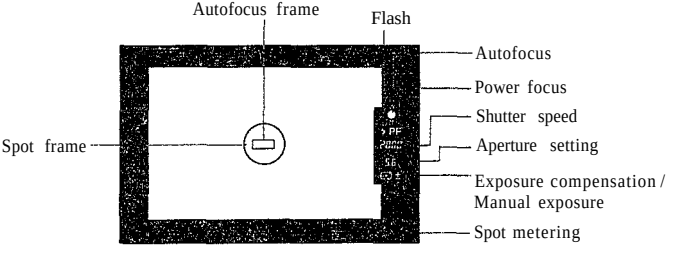
Im389 E

IS-1

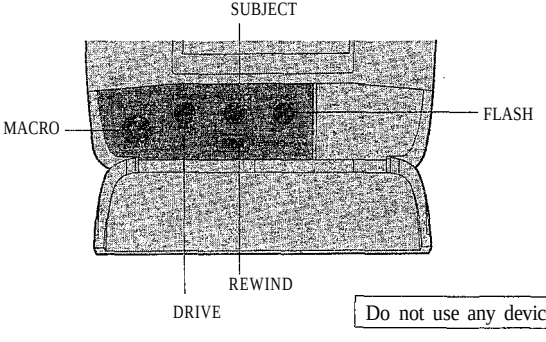
■ INSTRUCTIONS



Viewfinder Indicators



Mode button



Do not use any device with a sharp tip.

Description of controls (1)

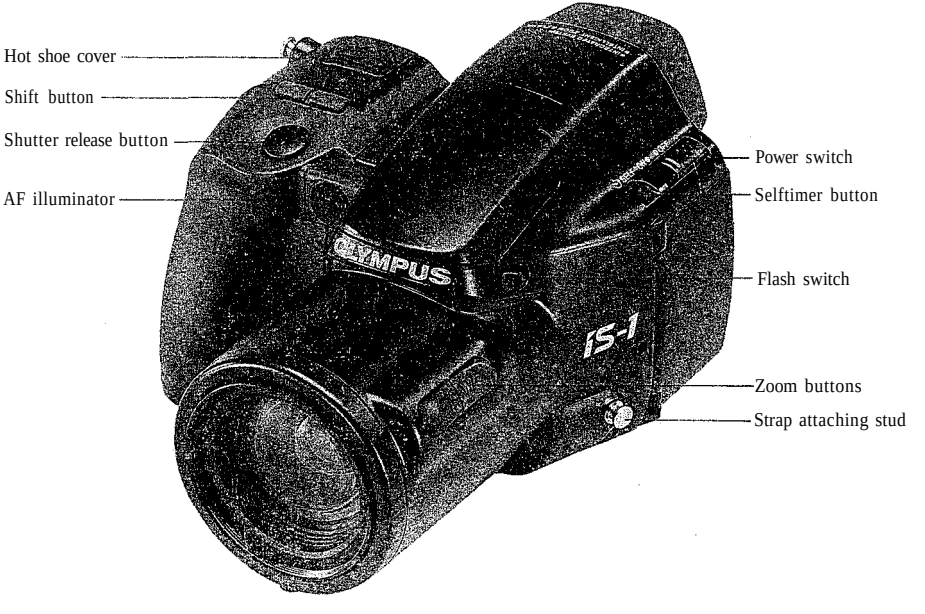


Table of contents

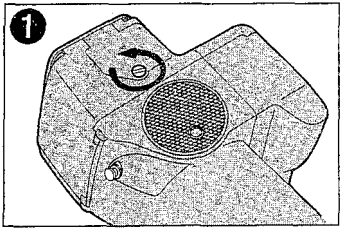
Thank you for purchasing the OLYMPUS IS-1. Please read this instruction manual carefully before using the camera. We also recommend that you shoot at least one roll of film just to familiarize yourself with the camera's features.

Symbols used in this manual

Correct	Incorrect	Operation	Order of operation	Automatic operation
Attention	Press lightly	Lamp on	Lamp blinking	

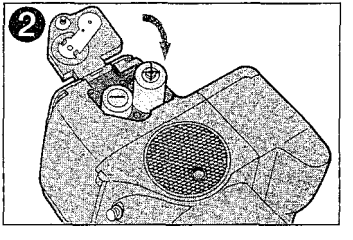
Before you begin...

Loading the batteries



*Be sure the power switch is OFF.
*Turn the lock screw on the bottom of camera counter clockwise to open the battery cover.

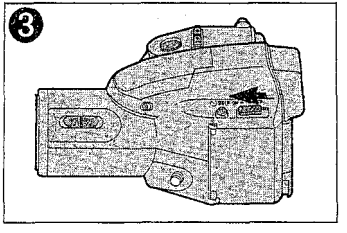
NOTE: If the batteries are replayced while the power switch is ON, the camera may not resume standard shooting mode. In such a case, perform the reset operation (see p. 12).



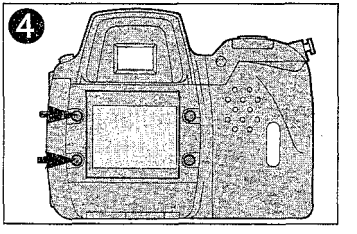
*Insert two 3V lithium batteries as shown and replace the cover turning the lock screw clockwise.

WARNING: Do not mix different types of batteries or new and old batteries at the same time.

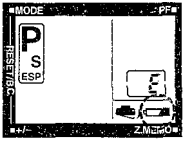
Use Panasonic CR 123A or Duracell DL 123A, or equivalent.



*Switch power ON.



*Press the mode button and the + / – button simultaneously to check the remaining battery power.

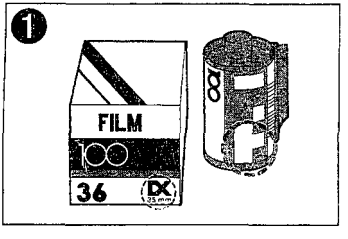


*Nothing appears if batteries are OK. However flashes, batteries are low, have spares at hand. If is displayed continuously, batteries should be replaced immediately.

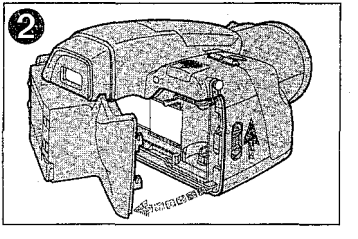
NOTE: After checking the batteries the camera is automatically reset to standard shooting mode.

Remove batteries if you do not plan to use the camera for an extended period of time.

Loading the film

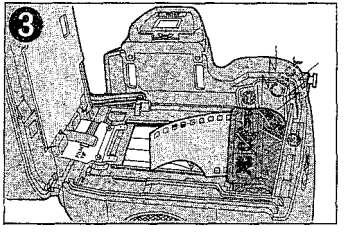


This camera is designed to use DX-coded 35 mm film. DX coding, used by virtually all major film manufacturers, allows the camera to identify and set the film speed automatically, (refer to pg. 60)

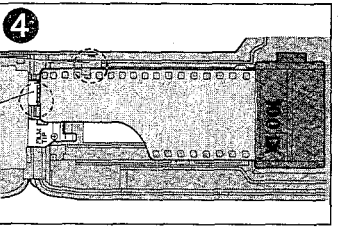


* Open the back cover by sliding the back cover release.

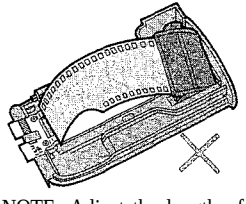
NOTE: Avoid direct light when loading the film.

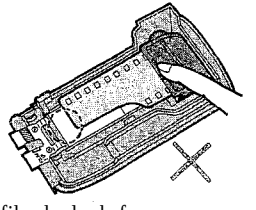


*Insert the film cartridge. Do not touch the shutter curtain with your finger or the film leader when loading.

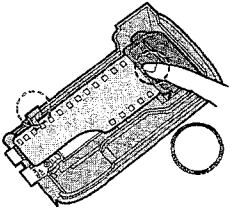


*Align the film leader with the film loading indicator.

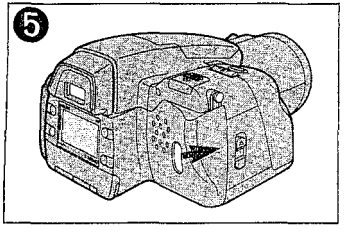




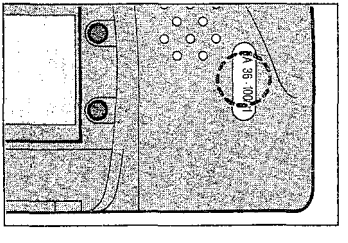
NOTE: Adjust the length of the film leader before loading, so that it matches the film loading indicator. Make sure the film leader tip is not bent and the film edge is properly aligned and engaged with the film guide as shown.



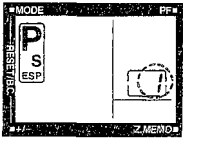
NOTE: Make sure the film cartridge is not sticking out when aligning film.



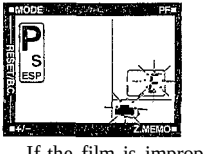
*Close the back cover.



—Use the window on the camera back to check the type of film loaded.

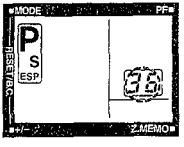


—The film will advance automatically and the exposure counter on the LCD panel will display the number "1" indicating the first picture on the roll when the power switch is turned ON.

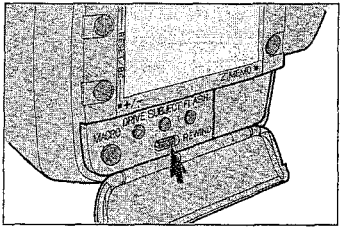


—If the film is improperly loaded, the LCD panel will display a blinking "E" and [ ]. In this case, open the back cover, and realign the film leader.

Unloading the film

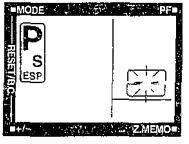


*The camera automatically rewinds the film when you reach the end of the roll.

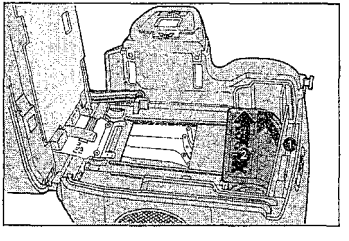


Note: If you want to rewind the film before the end of the roll, open the mode cover and press the REWIND button.

The final reading on the exposure counter before rewinding may be more than the number of exposures specified for the film.



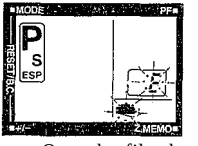
— is displayed on the LCD panel while the film is rewinding.



*Open the back cover, and remove the film cartridge from the camera.

WARNING: Do not touch the shutter curtain inside the camera while removing the film cartridge

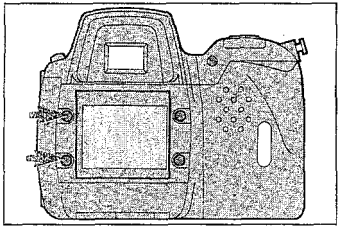
NOTE: If the power is turned OFF while rewinding, operations will stop. However, rewind mode is not cancelled. Rewinding will continue when the power switch is turned ON again.



— Once the film has been rewound, a blinking "E" and will be displayed on the LCD panel. Further operations are not possible until the rewound film cartridge is removed.

Reset operation

If you forget which mode you are in, the camera can be reset to automatically resume standard shooting mode.



*Press the MODE button and + / – button simultaneously.

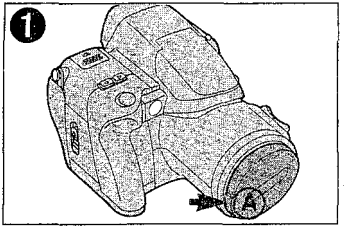
—The camera will resume standard shooting mode, and other set modes will be cancelled.

Standard shooting mode:

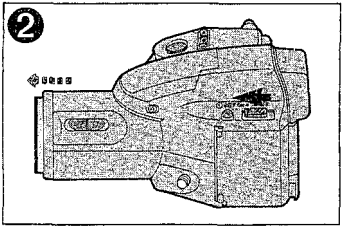
Exposure mode: Program auto (P)
Drive mode: Single (S)
Light metering mode: ESP
Flash mode: AUTO or AUTO-S
Exposure compensation: ±0
Focusing: AF

Simple point & shoot photography

How to take pictures

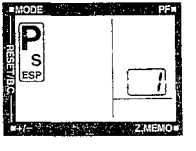


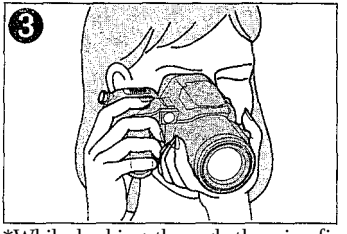
*Press part A to remove the lens cap.



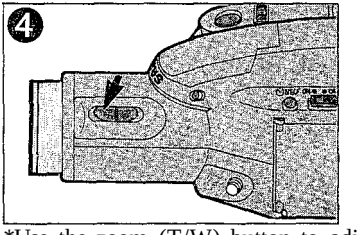
*Set power switch ON.

—The lens will automatically adjust for wide angle shooting and standard shooting mode will be displayed on the LCD panel.

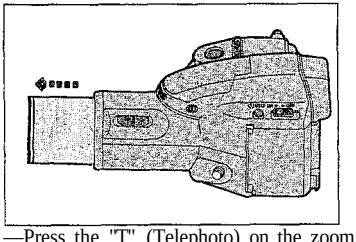




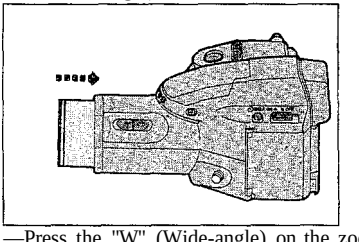
*While looking through the viewfinder, aim the camera at the subject.



*Use the zoom (T/W) button to adjust the size of your subject in the frame (Telephoto or Wide angle).

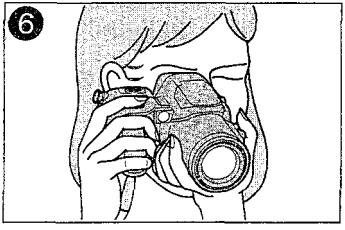


—Press the "T" (Telephoto) on the zoom button to zoom in. (The maximum focal length in the "T" position is 135 mm.)



—Press the "W" (Wide-angle) on the zoom button to zoom out. (The minimum focal length in the "W" position is 35 mm.)

*Position your subject within the autofocus frame in the center of the viewfinder.

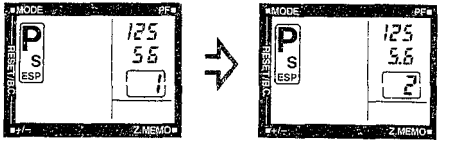


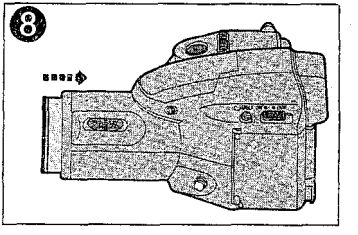
*Press the shutter release button halfway to focus.

—When correct focus has been achieved, the autofocus indicator will light-up in the viewfinder.
—If the autofocus indicator is blinking, correct focus has not been achieved. If this occurs, let go off the shutter release button. Make sure your subject is within the autofocus frame in the center of the viewfinder and press the shutter release button halfway again.

Both the LCD and viewfinder indicators will remain for about 30 seconds. When the indicators disappear, press the shutter release button halfway to resume.

*When correct focus has been achieved (autofocus indicator has lit up), press the shutter release button fully. As soon as the shutter is released, the film will automatically advance to the next frame.

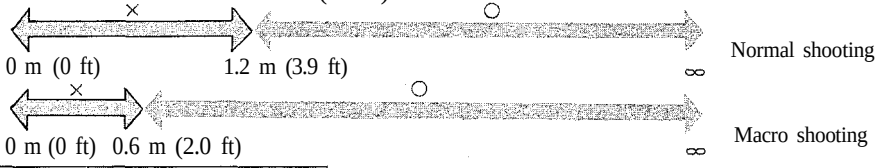


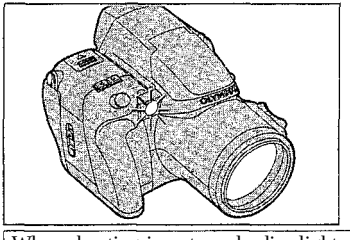


*Switch the power OFF when the camera is not in use.

—When the power is switched OFF, the lens will automatically retract.

Shooting range: From 1.2 m (3.9 ft) to ∞. In Macro mode the shooting range is from 0.6 m (2.0 ft) to ∞ .

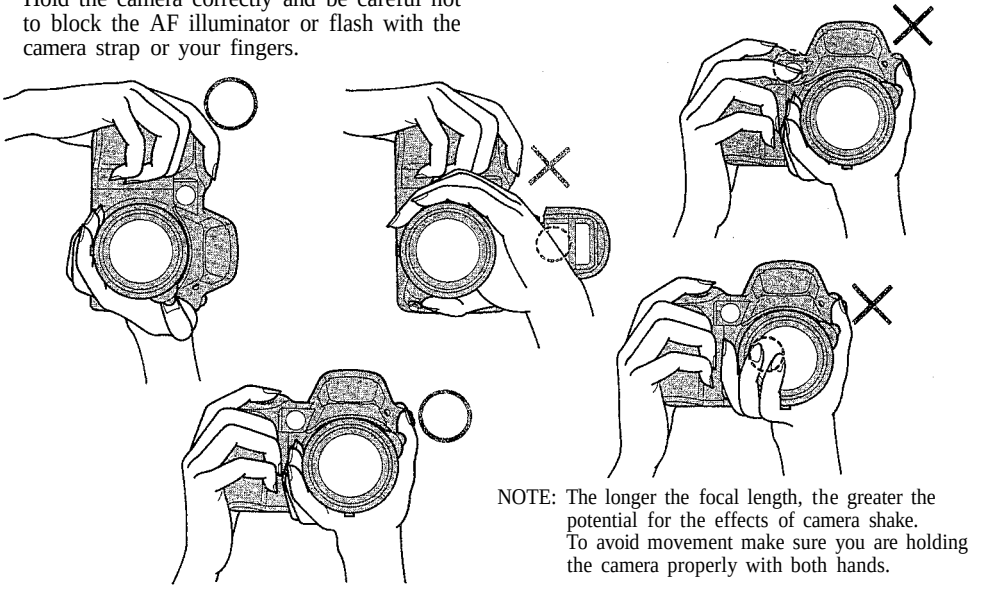




When shooting in extremely dim light, the AF illuminator on the front of the camera will emit a beam of infrared light to measure the distance to the subject and assist in the autofocus operation.

Holding the camera

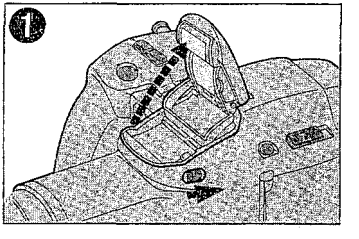
Hold the camera correctly and be careful not to block the AF illuminator or flash with the camera strap or your fingers.



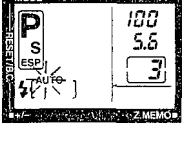
NOTE: The longer the focal length, the greater the potential for the effects of camera shake. To avoid movement make sure you are holding the camera properly with both hands.

Auto flash photography

For shooting in dimly lit or strongly backlit locations.



*When the ϟ in the viewfinder blinks, slide the flash switch to activate the flash.
— Flash will pop up



ϟ AUTO will light on the LCD panel.

— ϟ will light in the viewfinder when the .flash is charged.
— Shutter speed will be automatically set at 1/100 second when the flash fires.
— Depending on the shooting distance and focal length, the camera will automatically select the appropriate amount of light to be emitted by the flash. (Whether the built-in or an optional accessory flash is used.)

NOTE: If the subject is too far, the shutter speed and aperture indicator will blink in the viewfinder while the shutter release button is depressed halfway. In this case the picture should be taken at a shorter distance.

NOTE: If the shutter speed is faster than 1 /100 of a second or the flash is not charged, the flash

*Press the shutter release button fully to take the picture.

— The flash will fire.

It takes about 3.5 seconds after the film is advanced to recharge the flash.

Auto flash range: (Color negative film)

Focal length	35 mm	135 mm
ISO 100	0.6—4.6 m (2.0—15.1 ft)	0.6—5 m (2.0—16.4 ft)
ISO 200	0.6—6.5 m (2.0—21.3 ft)	0.6—7.1 m (2.0—23.3 ft)
ISO 400	0.6—9.2 m (2.0—30.2 ft)	0.6—10 m (2.0—32.8 ft)

Focus lock

Use focus lock when you want to position your subject outside the autofocus frame located in the center of the viewfinder.

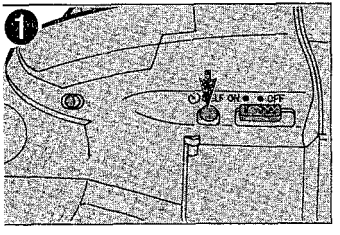
*Position your subject in the autofocus frame and press the shutter release button halfway.

—When correct focus has been achieved, the autofocus indicator will light-up in the viewfinder.

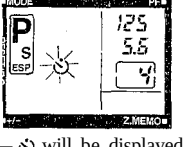
*While keeping the shutter release button pressed halfway, change the position of your subject in the viewfinder to achieve the desired composition.
*Press the shutter release button fully to take the picture.

NOTE: When focus is locked, exposure settings are also locked (AE lock).

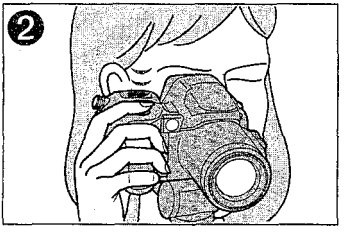
Selftimer



* Set the camera firmly in position. A tripod is recommended.
* Press the ⏲ SELF button to activate selftimer mode.

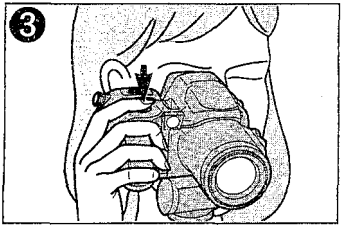


— ⏲ will be displayed on the LCD panel.

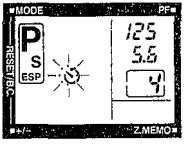


* Position your subject in the autofocus frame and press the shutter release button halfway to focus.

—When the correct focus has been achieved, the autofocus indicator will light-up in the viewfinder.



*Press the shutter release button fully to start the selftimer.
The shutter will be released 12 seconds later.



The viewfinder indicators will disappear, and the red AF illuminator on the front of the camera and ⏲ on the LCD panel will blink.

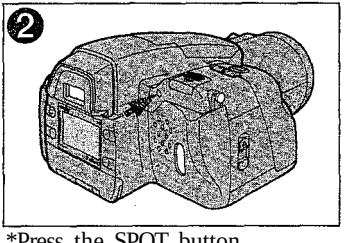
*To cancel the selftimer during operation, press the ⏲ SELF button.

NOTE: To prevent light from entering the viewfinder, do not remove your eye from the viewfinder until the selftimer has been activated.

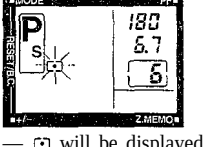
Spot metering

Use spot metering when you want to limit light metering to a particular area of the composition. Spot metering is useful when lighting is uneven, or when there is strong backlight or sidelight.

*Position the subject for spot metering within the spot frame in the center of the viewfinder.

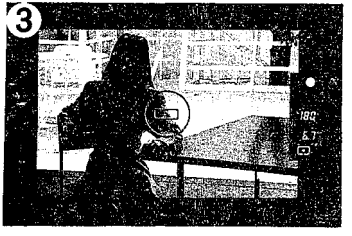


*Press the SPOT button.



— ⊡ will be displayed on the LCD panel and the spot metering indicator will appear in the viewfinder thus confirming "AE"

NOTE: Spot metering is not possible while in flash mode.



*While keeping the shutter release button pressed halfway, change the position of your subject in the viewfinder to achieve the desired composition.

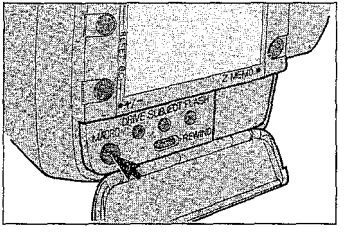
*Press the shutter release button fully to take the picture.

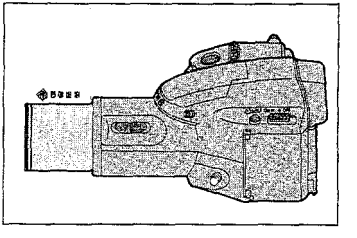
*To cancel spot metering during operation, press the SPOT button again.

NOTE: Spot metering is possible in either P, A or M modes.

Macro photography

Use Macro mode to take pictures at extremely close range. Shooting range: 0.6 m (2.0 ft)—∞





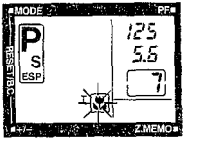
*Open the mode cover and press the MACRO button to select Telephoto macro (100 mm) or Wide macro (40 mm) angle for your macro shot.

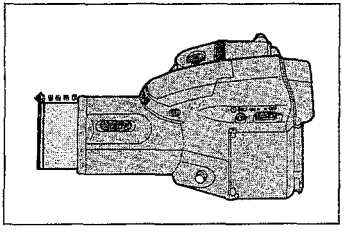
*Press the shutter release button halfway to focus.

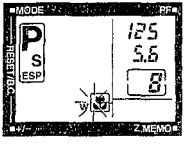
*Press the shutter release button fully to take the picture.

NOTE: Zooming is not possible while in Macro mode. If the zoom button is pressed Macro mode will be cancelled.

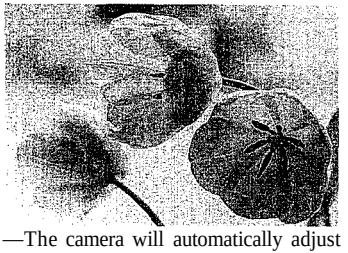
— A "T" will be displayed on the LCD panel next to the [tulip] if a telephoto (100 mm) macro is selected.







— A "W" will be displayed on the LCD panel next to the [macro] if a wide angle (40 mm) macro is selected.



—The camera will automatically adjust the lens to telephoto (100 mm) for telephoto macro.

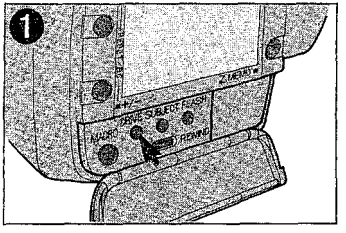
NOTE: Tele macro is good for shooting small subjects, e.g. flowers, on a large scale.

—The camera will automatically adjust the lens to wide angle (40 mm) for wide angle macro.

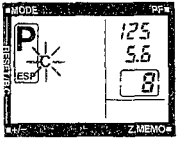
NOTE: Wide macro is good for shooting regular sized-subjects, e.g. people sitting next to you at close range.

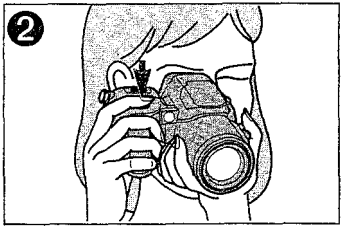
Continuous mode

Use Continuous mode to shoot a continuous series of pictures.



*Open the mode cover and press the DRIVE button until "C" is displayed on the LCD panel.





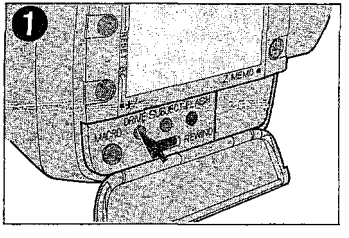
*Press the shutter release button fully to take a continuous series of pictures.

—The camera will automatically adjust for focus and exposure if the distance between the camera and the subject changes while the shutter release button is pressed either halfway or fully.

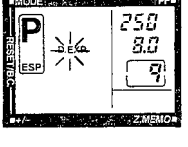
NOTE: During continuous mode the flash may not be emitted after the first frame. After the first frame, exposure will adjust to compensate for no flash.

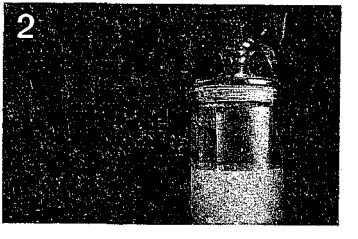
Double exposure mode

Use Double exposure mode to combine two images on a single frame.

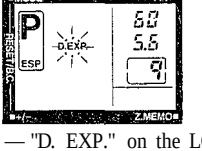


*Open the mode cover and press the DRIVE button until "D.EXP." is displayed on the LCD panel.



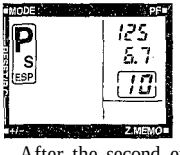


*Compose your subject in the viewfinder and press the shutter release button fully to take the first exposure.

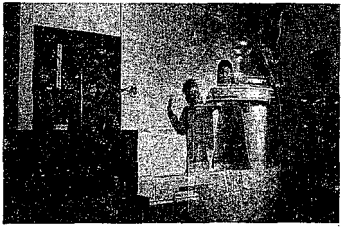


— "D. EXP." on the LCD panel will blink after the first frame indicating that the film did not advance.

"Compose your subject in the viewfinder and press the shutter release button fully to take the second exposure.



—After the second exposure is finished, the film will be advanced and the D.EXP. mode will be cancelled.

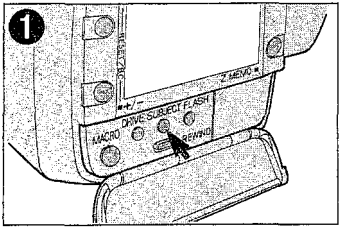


*To cancel "D.EXP." mode during operation, press the drive button again or perform the reset operation (see p. 12).

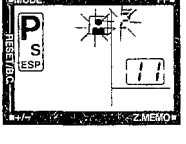
NOTE: Even if you turn the camera power OFF after the first exposure, "D.EXP." mode will not be cancelled.

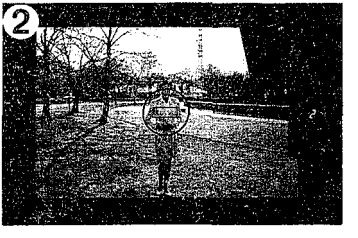
Portrait zoom mode

Use this mode to take portrait shots even though the distance between the subject and the camera changes. Exposure for this mode is programmed for portraits.



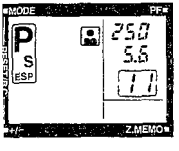
*Open the mode cover and press the SUBJECT button until [portrait] is displayed on the LCD panel.





*Position your subject in the autofocus frame and press the shutter release button halfway to focus.

—The zoom lens will automatically adjust for portrait-size picture composition and the "autofocus indicator" will light-up in the viewfinder.



*Press the shutter release button fully.

NOTE: When using portrait zoom mode together with "C" (Continuous) mode, portrait composition will only be maintained for the first frame.

Changing the zoom ratio of portrait photography

Since portrait zoom mode operates within a specific range, you can alter the composition of your shot by pressing the zoom button. By moving further from the subject, for example, you can take bust shots, or full shots rather than portraits. (See chart.)

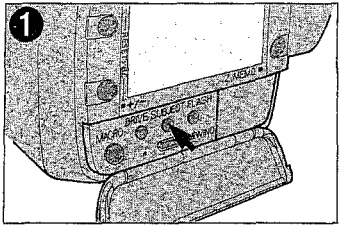
Shooting range:

			
LCD panel	1	2	3
Size of subject	Head-and-shoulder	Half-length	Full-length
Shooting range	1.2—4 m (3.9—13.1 ft)	1.8—6.8 m (5.9—22.3 ft)	2.5—9.5 m (8.2 — 31.2 ft)

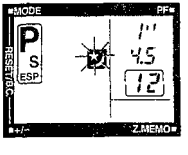
NOTE: As long as you are within the specified shooting range the size of the subject will be maintained.

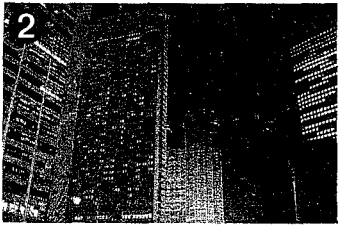
Night scene mode

Use this mode for night time shooting.



*Open the mode cover and press the SUBJECT button until is displayed on the LCD panel.





*Press the shutter release button halfway to focus.

*Press the shutter release button fully to take the picture.

NOTE: In Night scene mode, the shutter speed may be very slow to attain proper exposure. To prevent blurring, the camera should be set firmly in position (with a tripod for example).

Slow-synchro fill-in flash

Use this mode to capture your subject and a dimly lit background, such as the sky at dusk, while properly lighting the foreground with flash.

*Open the mode cover and press the SUBJECT button until is displayed on the LCD panel.

*Slide the flash switch to activate the flash.

—Flash will pop up.

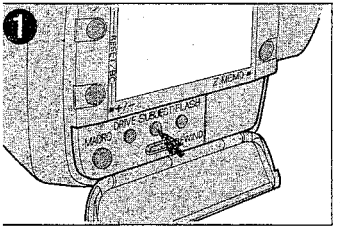
*Press the shutter release button halfway to focus.

*Press the shutter release button fully to take the picture.

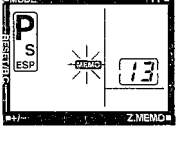
NOTE: The shutter speed may be very slow to attain proper exposure. To prevent blurring, the camera should be set firmly in position (with a tripod for example).

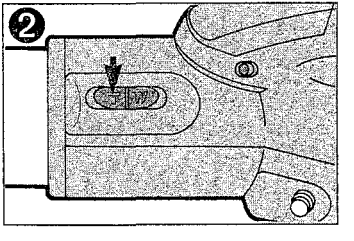
Zoom memory mode

Use Zoom memory mode to program the zoom lens to adjust to the most frequently used focal length. Zoom memory mode can also be programmed for MACRO photography.



* Open the mode cover and press the SUBJECT button until MEMO is displayed on the LCD panel.

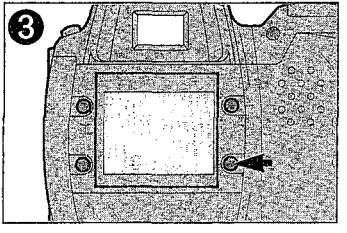




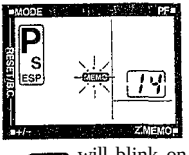
*By pressing the zoom button, set the lens at the desired focal length.

*In the case of memorizing a desired focal length, press the zoom button to set the desired position.

*In the case of memorizing a Macro mode position, press the Macro button to set either T (Telephoto macro) or W (Wide angle macro).

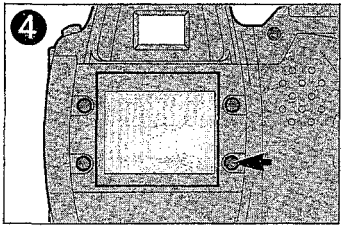


*Press the Z.MEMO button to memorize the desired zoom position or desired Macro mode.



— MEMO will blink on the LCD panel for 2.5 seconds, then disappear.

NOTE: Memorized zoom data will be retained even though the camera is turned OFF, or the reset operation is performed.

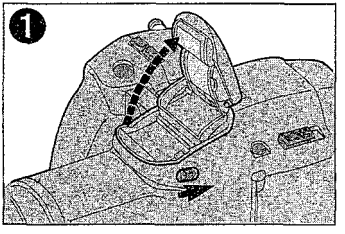


*Press the Z.MEMO button to activate the now memorized zoom position.

—The lens will automatically adjust to the memorized focal length or memorized Macro mode.

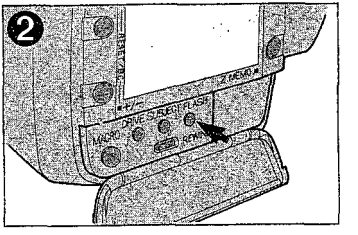
Auto-S flash photography

Auto-S flash significantly reduces "red-eye" phenomenon (when a subject's eyes appear red) in flash portraits and group photos. Red-eye phenomenon is most likely to occur in very low light, and at longer focal lengths (telephoto).

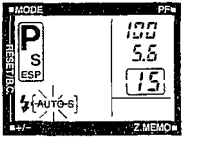


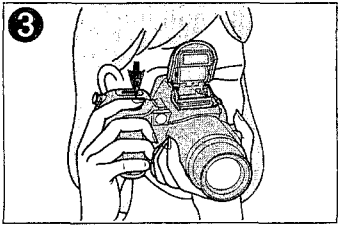
*Slide the flash switch to activate the flash.

—Flash will pop up.



*Open the mode cover and press the FLASH button until AUTO-S is displayed on the LCD panel.





*Compose your shot and press the shutter release button fully.

— The flash will emit a rapid series of pre-flashes before the main flash fires (refer to p. 61).

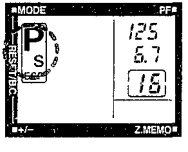
*Hold the camera firmly while pressing the shutter release button.

NOTE: Auto-S mode will not be cancelled when power is switched OFF or by reset operation. To cancel Auto-S mode, open the mode cover and press the FLASH mode button.

Fill-in flash

In this mode, the flash always fires regardless of available light. Use this mode for daylight shooting with backlit conditions to compensate for backlighting.

*Check to make sure that the exposure mode is set on P (Program) as indicated by the LCD panel.

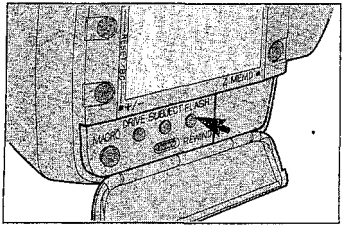


NOTE: Fill-in flash will not operate while in Night scene mode or Portrait zoom mode.

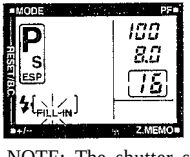
—Even with backlit conditions, proper exposure of the subject can be achieved by ESP metering. However the background will be overexposed.

*Slide the flash switch to activate the flash.

—flash will pop-up.



*Open the mode cover and press the FLASH button until FILL-IN is displayed on the LCD panel.

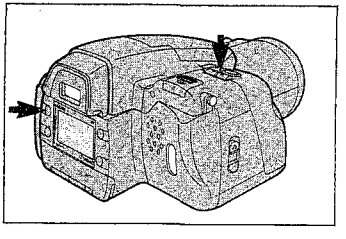


NOTE: The shutter speed will be set for 1/100 second.

*Press the shutter release button halfway to focus.

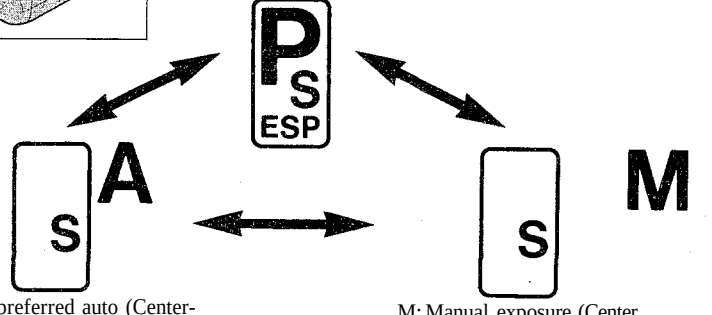
*Press the shutter release button fully to take the picture.

Exposure mode switching



*While continuously pressing the exposure MODE button, pressing the shift button repeatedly changes the exposure mode in the following order.

P: Program auto (ESP metering)

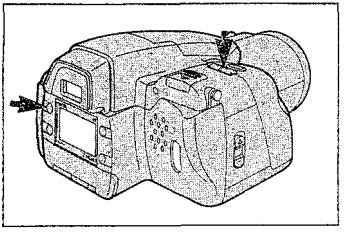


A: Aperture-preferred auto (Center-weighted average metering)

M: Manual exposure (Center weighted average metering)

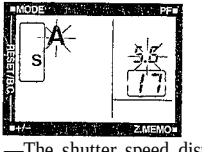
Aperture-preferred auto mode

Use this mode to manually adjust the aperture setting. Light metering will be based on center-weighted average.



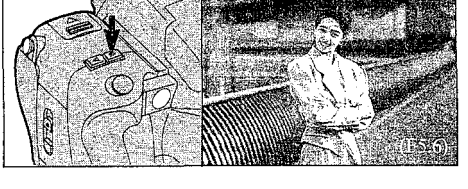
*While pressing the exposure MODE button, press the shift button to set A (Aperture-preferred auto) mode

*Press the shift button to adjust the aperture.



—The shutter speed display will disappear. An "A" and the aperture setting will be displayed on the LCD panel.

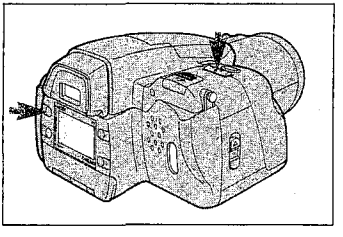
Press [>] to open the aperture

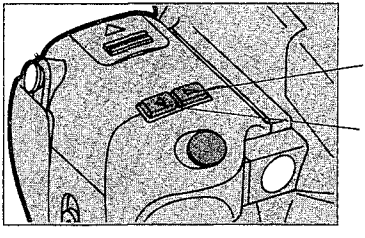


Press [<] to close the aperture

Manual exposure mode

Light metering will be based on a center-weighted average of the entire frame.



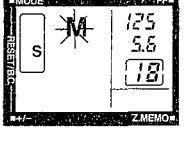


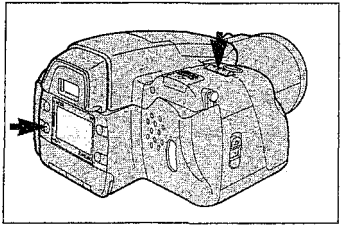
Press [>] to open the aperture

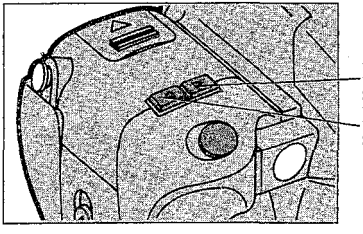
Press [<] to close the aperture

*While pressing the exposure MODE button, press the shift button to set M (Manual exposure) mode.

*Press the shift button to adjust the aperture.

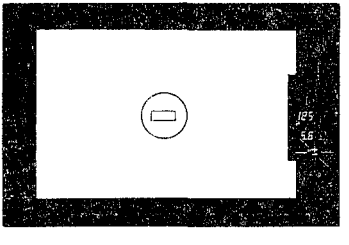




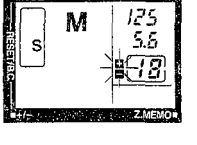


Press [>] for a slower shutter speed
Press [<] for a faster shutter speed

*While pressing + / – button, press the shift button to set the shutter speed.



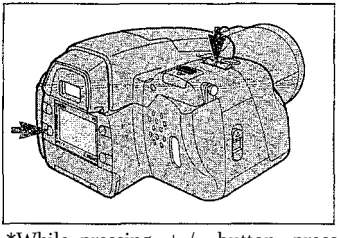
—The exposure level will be displayed on the LCD panel and in the viewfinder.
—LCD panel displays indicate the following:



+ (Blinking): Overexposure
+ Slight overexposure
± Proper exposure
– Slight underexposure
– (Blinking): Underexposure

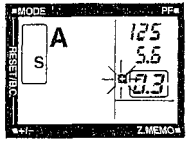
Exposure compensation

The exposure compensation levels can be set up to ±4EV with 1/3EV steps,
(refer to p. 60)

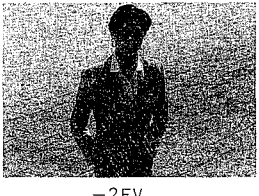


*While pressing + / – button, press the shift button to set the desired compensation level.

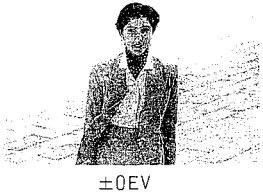
NOTE: During manual exposure, exposure compensation cannot be performed.



— While pressing the + /– button, the frame number display changes to compensation level display. An exposure compensation indicator will light up in the viewfinder and on the LCD panel.



−2EV

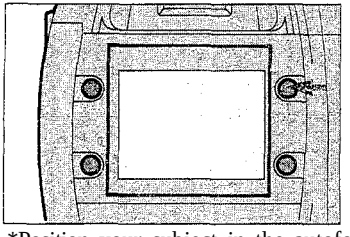


±0EV

+2EV

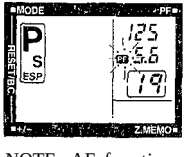
Power Focus photography

Use this mode to continue shooting without changing the focus or when the focusing is difficult.



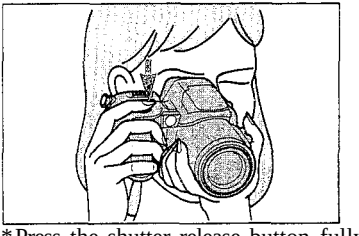
*Position your subject in the autofocus frame and press the shutter release button halfway to focus.

*Press the PF button to set PF (Power Focus) mode.



— The PF will blink on the LCD panel and in the viewfinder.

NOTE: AF function will be canceled. Focus is locked even when you remove your finger from the shutter release button.



*Press the shutter release button fully to take the picture.

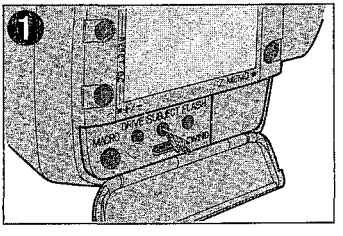
NOTE: Focusing can be changed by pressing the zoom button.

NOTE: Zooming cannot be performed while in PF (Power Focus) mode.

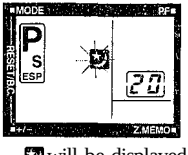
*Press the PF button again to cancel PF (Power Focus) mode.

Zoom exposure

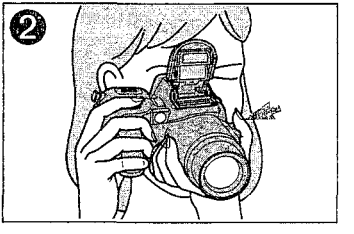
To create shots with a special movement effect.



*Open the mode cover and press the SUBJECT button to set Night scene mode.

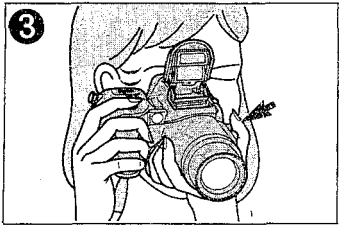


— will be displayed on the LCD panel.



*Press the Zoom button to set the focal length.

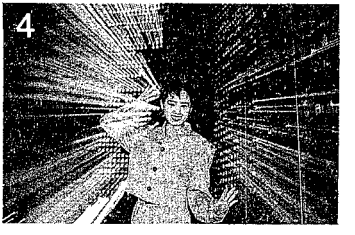
NOTE: It is easiest to set zoom at either 35 mm or 135 mm before taking the picture. Simultaneous use of the flash also creates an interesting effect.



*Press the shutter release button halfway to focus
*Press either T (Telephoto) or W (Wide angle) on the zoom button while pressing the shutter release button halfway.

T: Zooming in telephoto direction
W: Zooming in wide-angle direction

— The lens will not move until the shutter is fully pressed.



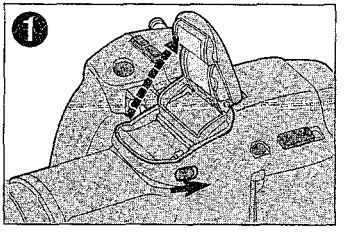
*While pressing the Zoom button, press the shutter release button fully to take the picture.

— Zooming will occur automatically once the shutter release button is fully pressed (when the shutter is open).

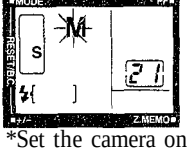
NOTE: For zoom exposure photography, confirm that the shutter speed is slower than 1/3 second in the viewfinder.
If the shutter speed is faster than 1/3 second, zoom exposure will automatically cancel and the camera will operate in standard Night scene mode.
The camera should therefore be securely positioned (with a tripod for example).

Manual flash operation

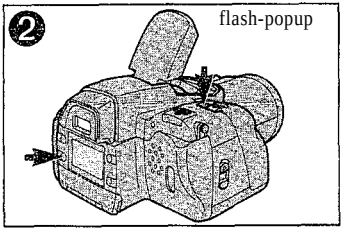
Use this mode for manual exposure while using a flash. For manual exposure photography, the flash becomes GN15 (ISO 100.m)/GN50 (ISO 100.ft) full emission.

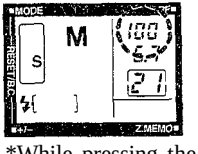


*Slide the flash switch to activate the flash.
—The flash will pop up.



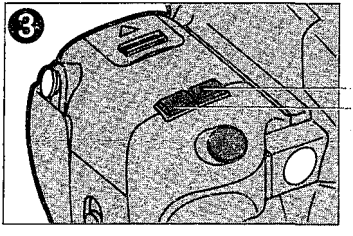
*Set the camera on M (Manual) mode.





*While pressing the + / – button, press the shift button to set the shutter speed at 1/100 second or slower.

NOTE: With a shutter speed faster than 1/100 second, the flash will not fire.



*Set the desired aperture level according to the distance between the camera and subject (see chart).

Aperture setting (color negative film):

Distance	1.2—1.5 m (3.9—4.9 ft)	1.5—2 m (4.9—6.6 ft)	2—2.5 m (6.6—8.2 ft)	2.5—3.2 m (8.2—10.5 ft)	3.2—4 m (10.5—13.1 ft)
ISO 100	F11	F8	F6.7	F5.6	F4.5
ISO 200	F16	F11	F9.5	F8	F5.6
ISO 400	F22	F16	F13	F11	F8

Calculation formula for ISO 100: Aperture setting = GN15 ÷ Distance (m)
Aperture setting = GN50 ÷ Distance (ft)

How to take better pictures

Effects of zoom and its advantages

A zoom is a lens with a focal length that changes when part of lens moves. In the case of the IS-1, any focal length between 35 mm and 135 mm can be selected.

35 mm Wide

Because the peripheral angle of view is wide and the depth of field is greater, sharp photographs with clear perspective and contrast can be obtained.

70 mm

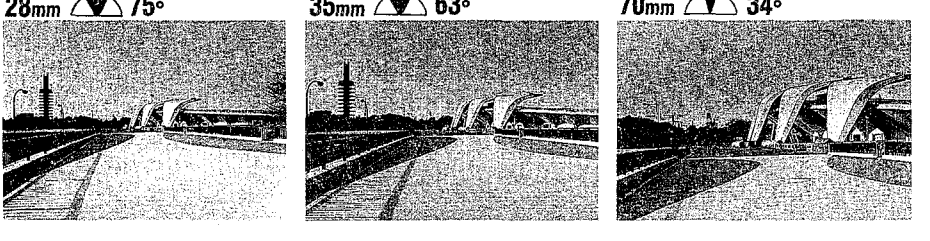
With 70 mm zooming, subjects appear close up—two times closer than when the lens is positioned at 35 mm.

100 mm or more

When the lens is set to the maximum focal length of 135 mm, magnification is approximately four times greater than at 35 mm, enabling you to obtain genuine telephoto photographs. As you increase the telephoto effect, perspective becomes narrow, and depth of field becomes more shallow. That means that objects in front of and behind your subject are more likely to be out of focus. This can have an interesting effect on snapshots and portraits.

Maximum telephoto lengths are particularly useful for taking pictures at sporting events and for nature photography when you want to get closer to your subject.

(WIDE CONVERTER)



*The five pictures below are samples taken by a photographer using the zoom lens. Notice the dimensions of the subject as the camera zooms in. The three pictures on the right were taken without changing the subject's size. Notice how the background and foreground tend to blur at increased focal lengths.

*Be sure to hold the camera firmly, as pictures tend to blur more easily at longer focal lengths.

Angle of view and depth of field

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

The use of a converter lens (optional)

It is possible to attach a converter lens for an even wider angle effect, or for additional telephoto power.

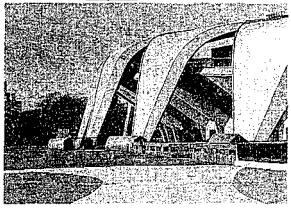
*Instead of 35 mm, a wide angle converter (0.8 x) allows you to take shots at an even wider focal length of 28 mm.

*Instead of 135 mm, a telephoto converter (1.5 x) allows you to take shots at an even longer focal length of 200 mm.

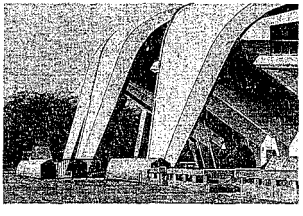
35mm

70mm

135mm 18°



200mm 12° (TELE CONVERTER)



135mm

Autofocus (AF)

The Autofocus (AF) mechanism automatically adjusts focus by measuring the distance-to-subject. Focusing is accomplished by a TTL (through-the-lens) phase-difference detection system. More simply, an AF sensor catches the light reflected off of the subject, calculates the distance, and activates the lens to focus. The IS-1 AF system is particularly advanced, because it even works in the dark by using an infrared beam of light.

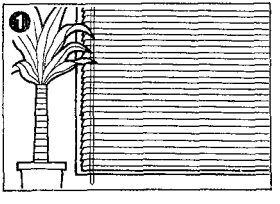
Autofocus is designed to focus on whatever appears in the center of the viewfinder. If you wish to position your subject outside the center of the frame you can use the focus lock (see p. 21). This will also lock the proper exposure (AE lock).

Subjects that are difficult to focus

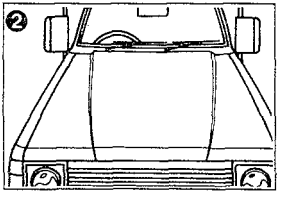
Although the IS-1 can focus on almost any subject, there are certain conditions, such as those shown in the illustrations, where it may not be possible to obtain correct focus. In such cases, the autofocus indicator in the viewfinder will blink to warn you. When the autofocus indicator blinks, try using the power focus (p. 47), or try using focus lock by focusing on a different subject at the same distance.

Please be careful in situations (4), (5) and (6), as the autofocus indicator in the viewfinder may light even though the lens is incorrectly focused.

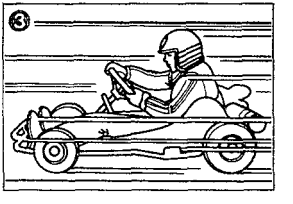
(1) Subject that does not include vertical lines



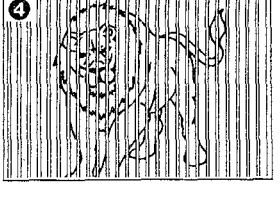
(2)Subject with low contrast



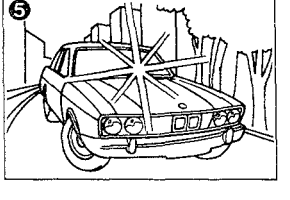
(3)A rapidly moving subject



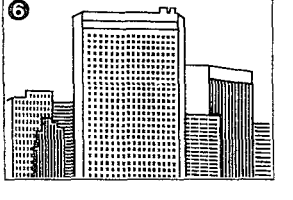
(4)Two subjects within the focusing frame, at different distances



(5)Subjects in Excessively bright light



(6)A subject with a repeated pattern



Exposure

Automatic exposure mode

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

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

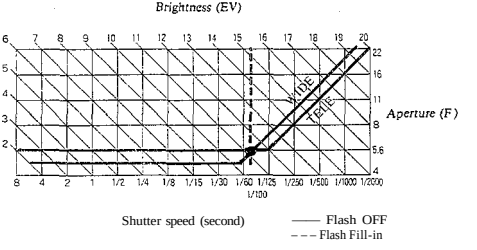
With programmed auto exposure, the camera automatically sets the most suitable combination of "F" stop and shutter speed for subjects with a certain brightness. It lets you concentrate on composing your shot and releasing the shutter at just the right time.

With aperture-preferred auto, you can select any "F" stop by yourself, then according to that aperture, the camera will automatically set the most appropriate shutter speed. Aperture-preferred auto allows greater manual control for more artistic freedom and expression.

Program chart (Standard photography mode)

The chart shown below is a program chart for 35 mm wide and 135 mm telephoto focal lengths. According to the focal length, the program itself changes. When the subject is bright, the "F" stop and shutter speed change simultaneously. When the subject is darker, the aperture opens fully and the shutter speed changes to the corresponding brightness.

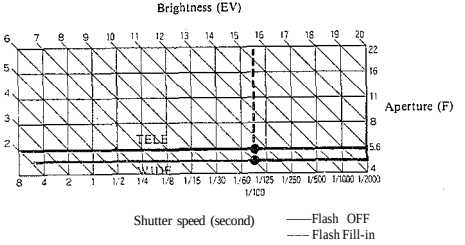
In the standard photography mode (refer to p. 13), if the built-in flash has been popped-up it will automatically fire in dark situations. The shutter speed will be fixed at 1/100 second.



Program chart (portrait mode)

The chart shown below is a program chart for portrait mode.

The shutter speed will automatically adjust up to 172000 second with the aperture fully opened. As the brightness increases from there, the aperture will begin to adjust. The reasoning behind this is that with a larger (more open) aperture, the depth of field is reduced. That means that the distanced background will be more out-of-focus. At the same time, shutter speed is increased to prevent camera blur.



Night scene mode

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

The night scene mode of the IS-1 will automatically adjust exposure compensation for suitable night scene photography. For example, when shooting a subject with a night scene as its background, the use of flash is often desireable. Should that be the case, the camera performs the most suitable exposure compensations for both the subject and the background. The shutter speed may be very slow (up to 4 seconds with ISO 100/15 seconds with ISO 25). To prevent blurring, the camera should be set firmly in position (with a tripod for example).

Fill-in flash

Under strongly backlit conditions the exposure may result in a subject that is too dark. The IS-1 prevents this unwanted result through ESP photometry and spot metering. However, should backlighting be extreme, this is not always effective enough to compensate. For that, the IS-1 employs a Fill-in flash whereby the subject is lighted by a flash emission. This lights your subject, while maintaining proper exposure for the background. Fill-in flash provides an iueresting "catchlight" effect where the color of your subjects eyes appear vivid and aglow.

Measuring the amount of light

Light metering

Light metering refers to measuring the brightness of certain parts of a picture. The IS-1 employs three meterings: (1) ESP light metering, (2) center-weighted average light metering, and (3) spot metering. According to your photographic purpose, the IS-1 allows you to select that which is the most suitable.

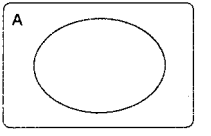
At the same time, the IS-1 uses TTL (through the lens) light metering to automatically measure the light that enters the lens. This allows you to obtain very accurate light metering without any influence due to distance changes between the subject and the camera.

ESP (Electro Selective Pattern) light metering (Exposure mode P)

ESP light metering measures the central portion and peripheral portion of the frame separately. In doing so, the camera determines the proper exposure. The calculation processing program itself is based on trial and error data to properly compensate for backlighting. ESP light metering takes place automatically while in P (Program) mode.

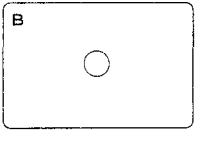
Center-weighted average light metering

Center-weighted average light metering is the most widely used light metering system (Fig. A). This system measures light within a wide range with special emphasis on conditions in the center of the picture. When in A (Aperture-preferred) or M (Manual) mode, this light metering system is automatically activated. Providing that differing contrast between brightness and darkness in the rest of the frame is not too extreme (a portrait with an extremely bright background for example) the system provides excellent results.



Spot metering

Spot metering (Fig. B) measures the brightness in the central section of the frame only. Because this metering system calculates the correct exposure of one point, it is convenient when the subject is backlit or there is strong contrast in the picture. When shooting a subject in front of an extremely bright background, you should spot meter the subjects face. To make white objects look very white, use spot metering and then operate exposure compensation button in the (+) direction. To make black objects look very black, use spot metering and then operate the exposure compensation button in the (-) direction.



Exposure compensation and film speed

Fixed proper exposure

Proper exposure refers to the balance of light and dark in a photo. When shooting a black and white wall, the exposure will be based on the average ratio of black and white—thus the overall exposure is set for grey. This is technically called "fixed proper exposure". A good example of this is a subject with a strongly lit background. The reason the subject turns out dark is because there is more brightness than darkness in the frame. Therefore, the fixed proper exposure is based on the total level of light in the photo, which is significantly brighter than the subject. In the case of strong backlighting, the exposure needs to be adjusted to compensate for brightness.

Adjusting exposure to accommodate lighting conditions is called exposure compensation. When ESP light metering is used, the camera automatically judges the light and compensates for the proper exposure, so manual exposure compensation is not needed.

Exposure compensation

With the IS-1, + / - 4EV exposure compensation in 1/3 EV steps is possible. [+] compensation will make a subject appear brighter, while [—] compensation will make a subject appear darker. Under backlit conditions you'll want to make your subject appear brighter (+1 to +2EV). For shooting winter snow scenes, you may want adjust the exposure for additional definition (+2EV). Or, suppose your picture is composed of a black wall, (— 2EV) compensation would most likely be appropriate.

Film speed

Film speed is listed on the back of the film package. ISO 100, ISO 200, ISO 400 are the most common. High-speed film (ISO 400), as implied by its name, is for taking photos of fast moving subjects, action shots for example. However there are other advantages to high-speed film. With high-speed film, such as ISO 400, you are able to take pictures in lower light. And the distance covered by the flash will be greater.

The camera is recommended for use of "DX" film cartridges, ISO 25, 32, 50, 100, 200, 400, 800, 1600 and 3200. In the case of non-DX coded film, film speed is automatically set to ISO 32. Also, films with middle speeds such as ISO 64, 160 and 1000 are automatically set to the next lower speed. When using middle-speed films, use the exposure compensation.

ISO (64: -0.3EV ISO 160:-0.7EV ISO 1000.--0.3EV

Flash

***Flash strength**

The flash on the IS-1 uses a new exposure control system. This flash system combines advantages of both "flashmatic", employed in compact cameras and "auto flash" which is employed in SLRs. Flashmatic emits full-strength flash while the camera automatically adjusts the aperture level for proper exposure. In most cases this is an effective system. However, when the subject is at extremely close range, subjects tend to be over exposed, and the background too dark because the aperture has been adjusted to its most narrow setting. On the other hand, auto flash controls the amount light emitted by the flash. This system decides exposure by measuring reflected light. But, depending on the background, exposure for the main subject can be affected. For example, with a white background, the subject may appear too dark due to the level of reflected light received through the lens. The reverse is true for a dark background.

The IS-1 employs a combination of aperture adjustment and flash strength to give you perfect exposure every time. That means that the effects of background lighting and distance-to-subject are both accounted for.

High Function Flash G40 (Optional)

The G40 is a dedicated flash for the IS-1 (GN131 ISO 100 • ft). It is designed for professional flash photo-effects such as bounce, multi-flash and Follow-synchro.

Bounce photography uses indirect lighting of subjects by reflecting flash light off of a ceiling or wall. With straight flash photography a strong shadow often appears behind the subject. By bouncing, you can obtain a soft, well-balanced lighting effect on the entire subject. You can also use the built-in flash together with the G40 for additional affect.

Multi-flash emits the light several times in one exposure. With this flash mode, continuous movement, such as a golf swing, can be photographed sequentially in one frame. It's a multiple exposure with flash.

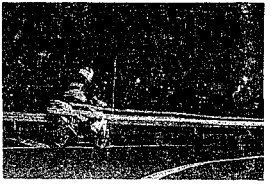
With Follow-synchro mode, the flash fires at the final point of slow synchro. For example, the tail-lights of a moving automobile can be expressed.

When the IS-1 is equipped with the tele-converter lens (x 1.5) or the wide-converter lens (x 0.8), the built-in flash cannot be used. We recommend you to use the G40 for such cases.

Direct flash

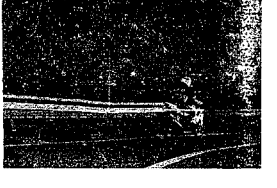
Multi flash

Normal slow-synchro
(Curtain-1 synchro)



Bounce (with simultaneous use of built-in flash)

Follow-synchro (Curtain-2 synchro)



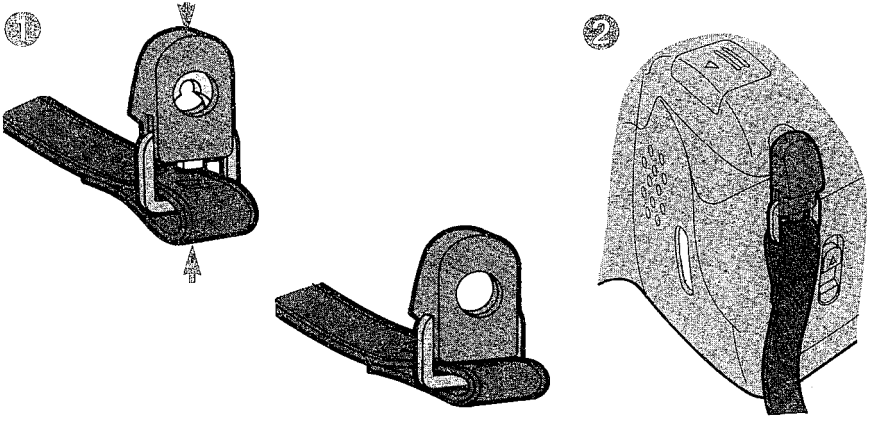
Macro photography

***Wide macro**
When you try to take a picture of someone sitting right next to you, the camera may not be able to focus properly. In this case, macro mode (wide) comes in handy. Wide macro allows you to take close up pictures on a wide angle setting (as close as 60 cm (2.0 ft) at 40 mm focal length). At the same time the autofocus flash can be used. It is convenient to use the zoom memory to memorize a wide macro setting. And it is particularly convenient if you usually use macro mode for snapshots.

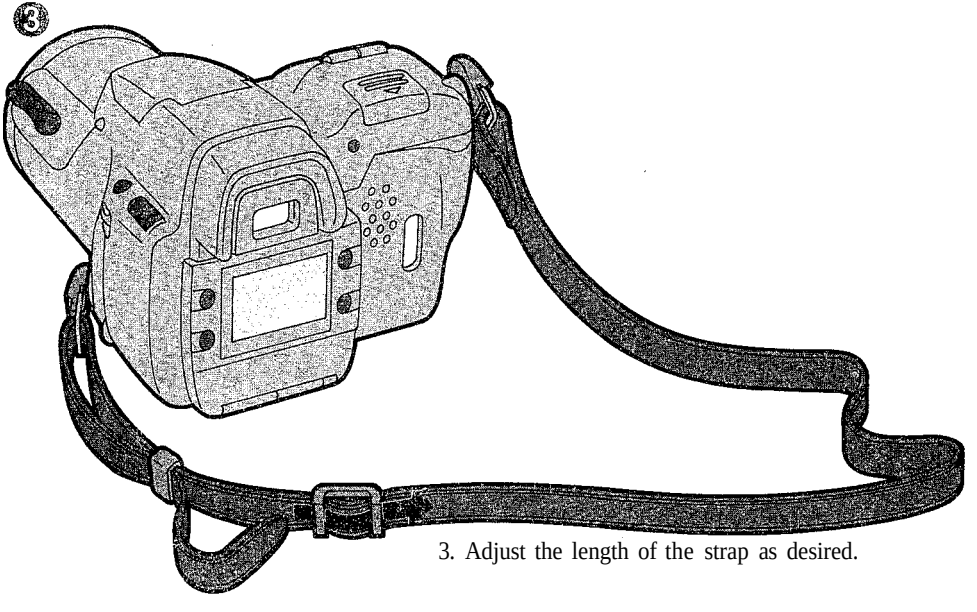
***Tele macro**
Use Tele macro mode to make small subjects appear large. With tele macro mode you can shoot at a focal length of 100 mm as close as 60 cm (2.0 ft) from your subject. At this range, the picture will capture an area of about 15 cm x 22 cm (5-7/8 x 8-11/16 inches). As with wide macro, autofocus and flash can be used.

IS/L LENS A-MACRO H.Q. CONVERTER f = 40 cm (optional)
The IS-1 is compatible with an optional Macro converter. At 60 cm (2.0 ft) distance-to-subject, the picture will capture an area of about 6 cm x 9 cm (2-3/8x3-9/16 inches). The built-in flash can also be used.

How to attach the strap



1. Insert the attaching portion of the strap into the guide hole as shown in the illustration.
2. While pressing the top of the attaching portion of the strap, connect the strap to the camera.

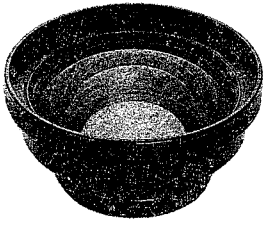


3. Adjust the length of the strap as desired.

Accessories (optional)

Electronic flash G40

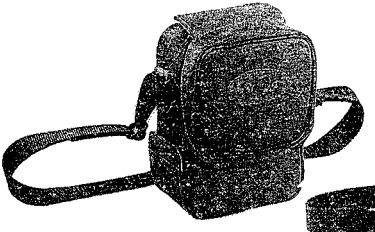
•IS/L LENS A-28
H.Q. CONVERTER 0.8 x



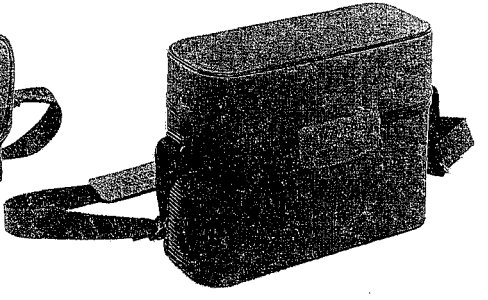
•IS/L LENS A-200
H.Q. CONVERTER 1.5 ×

•IS/L LENS A-MACRO
H.Q. CONVERTER f=40cm

Soft case A



Carrying case A



Variable dioptric adapter A

• −2~−4

• 0~−2

• +2~0

Troubleshooting

Battery power

*Battery life will last for about 25 rolls (24-exposure, half with flash). Less flash and zooming uses less battery power. We recommend that you use Panasonic CR 123A or Duracell 123A. Do not mix different types of batteries or new and old batteries together.

The camera does not work

*Make sure the power switch is ON.

*Check to make sure that the batteries are loaded and inserted correctly.

*When the battery warning mark appears on the LCD panel, replace batteries immediately.

Displays disappeared while shooting.

*When the camera power is ON, but no controls are operated for about 30 seconds, a power saving function will turn off all displays on the LCD panel and in the viewfinder. To resume displays, press the shutter release button lightly.

Shutter speed and aperture setting displays blinks.

*If there is not enough light when shooting, the shutter speed and aperture setting displays will blink to warn you. In such cases, a flash should be used. Also, in manual exposure mode, when the + / — display blinks, a flash should be used.

*While using the flash, the shutter speed and aperture setting displays will blink to warn you that the subject is out of flash range. You need to get closer.

The camera does not focus correctly.

*When the subject moves too fast or is not positioned within the autofocus frame in the center of the viewfinder, the camera may not focus properly. Try using the focus lock (see p. 21).

*It is sometimes difficult to attain an accurate distance measurement of subjects that have a low reflection ratio, such as navy blue or black or subjects outside AF illuminator range (1.2-4 m/3.9-13.1 ft), even though the autofocus indicator appears in the viewfinder.

The shutter will not release.

*The camera may not be in focus. Check for the "autofocus indicator" in the viewfinder.

*The shutter will not release if a rewound film cartridge is still inside the camera. Remove the cartridge.

Flash does not emit.

*If the ϟ mark has disappeared from the viewfinder, press the shutter release button halfway and the ϟ mark will reappear.

*Make sure the shutter speed is set at 1/100 second or slower.

*With continuous flash shooting, there is sometimes a delay in the time required to recharge the battery. Shoot after the flash indicator ϟ appears in the viewfinder.

When flash shooting, people's eyes come out red.

*Red-eye phenomenon is a common problem in flash photography. The phenomenon occurs because the retina behind the pupil of an eye reflects flash light. Shooting conditions such as the brightness or darkness of surroundings also affect red-eye phenomenon. Intensity of red-eye phenomenon will differ from person to person as it depends on dilation of the pupil. Generally, when the distance between the subject and the camera increases, so does the occurance of red-eye. To reduce this phenomenon, use Auto-S flash mode (refer p. 38).

The camera does not work in extremely cold weather.

*In low temperature conditions, batteries temporarily lose performance. Try to keep the camera warm.

When shooting, the scene was in the viewfinder, but on the picture the edge was cut off

*When printing, sometimes the edge of your photo may be cut off. When composing your shot, be sure to leave some space on the edges to compensate.

My photos look like the film is cracked

* Check the film compartment for dust. When a camera has been used for a long period of time, the film compartment may need to be cleaned. Do so carefully.

Care and Storage

*Use the camera within the recommended operating temperature range of — 10°C (14°F) — + 40°C (104°F).
*Do not expose the camera to rapidly changing temperature or humidity.
*Do not expose the camera to extreme heat or strong magnetic fields.
*Do not apply excess force to the camera or its controls.
*Do not forcibly rotate the camera once it is mounted on a tripod.
*Do not touch the contact points inside the camera.
*Do not use organic solvents, thinner or benzine to clean the camera.
*Avoid unnecessary shock to the camera due to bumping or dropping.
*Do not expose the camera to water (rain).
*Never disassemble the camera; it contains a high-voltage circuit.
*Do not disassemble or expose batteries to excessive heat.
*In case of mulfunction, consult your nearest Olympus dealer, or nearest Olympus service center.

Specifications

Type: Full-automatic 35 mm autofocus single lens reflex camera with built-in 35—135 mm Zoom lens

Film Format: 35 mm standard DX coded film (24 mm x 36 mm)

tens: Olympus lens (filter available, filter diameter of 49 mm) 35— 135 mm F4.5—F5.6, 16 elements in 15 groups with extraordinary dispersion glass

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

Focusing: TTL phase-difference detection system autofocus with focus lock, AF illuminator automatically lights up in low light. Manual focusing available (power focus).
Focusing range: 1.2 m (3.9 ft) — ∞(infinity);
0.6 m (2.0 ft)— ∞(infinity)
(in macro mode)

Viewfinder: Single lens reflex system, magnification ratio 0.75 (at 50 mm), Finder view-field: 85% of actual view-field

Viewfinder information: Autofocus frame, spot frame, autofocus indicator, flash indicator (to be used as flash use warning), shutter speed, aperture setting, exposure compensation/manual exposure indicator, spot metering indicator, power focus indicator

Light metering system: TTL light metering system ESP light metering, center,-weighted average light metering, spot metering

Exposure modes: (1) Program AE (2) Aperture-preferred AE (3) Manual exposure, (4) Night scene program AE (5) Portrait program AE

Exposure compensation: + / – 4 EV compensation possible (1/3 EV step)

Exposure counter: Progressive type, displayed on LCD panel

Film speed range: Automatic setting with DX coded film (ISO 25, 32, 50, 100, 200, 400, 800, 1600, 3200, other intermediate film speeds will be automatically set for the next lower speed)

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

Film advance: Automatic film winding, consecutive winding available, double exposure possible

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

Selftimer: Electronic selftimer with 12 sec. delay

Flash: Built-in IVP (Intelligent Variable Power) flash system with dual emitting tubes. Manual activating system, recycling time of about 3.5 sec. (at normal temperature), Light emission ISO 100•m of GN20/ISO 100•ft of GN66 (at automatic), ISO 100•m of GN15/ISO 100•ft of GN50 (manual),
Flash range:
WIDE 1.2 m—4.6 m (3.9—15.1 ft)
(ISO 100 negative color film)
TELE 1.2 m—5 m (3.9—16.4 ft)
(ISO 100 negative color film)
WIDE 1.2 m—9.2 m (3.9—30.2 ft)
(ISO 400 negative color film)
TELE 1.2 m—10 m (3.9—32.8 ft)
(ISO 400 negative color film)
With Macro photography the flash is available

Flash mode: AUTO (automatic flash activation in low light and backlight)
AUTO-S (Red-eye reducing, in low light and backlight)
FILL-IN (forced activation)
Manual

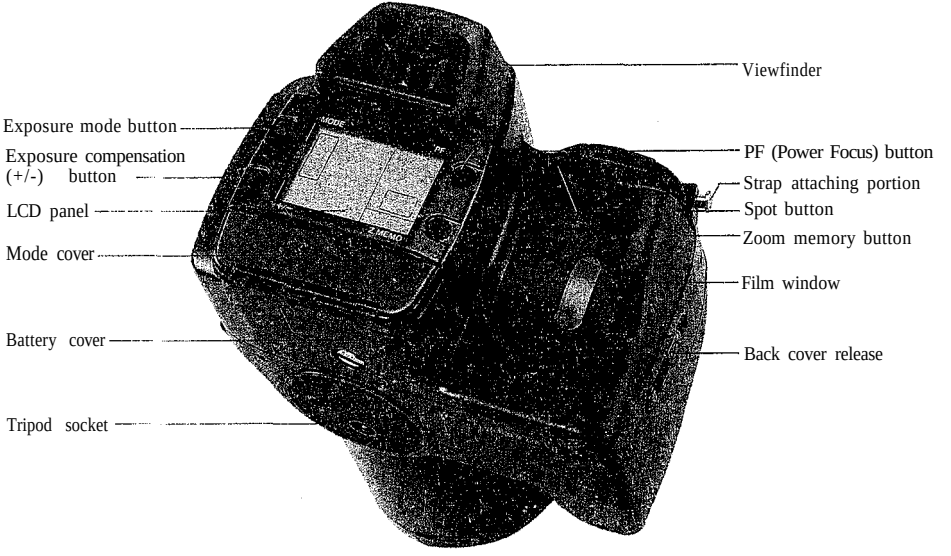
Battery check: Display on LCD panel

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

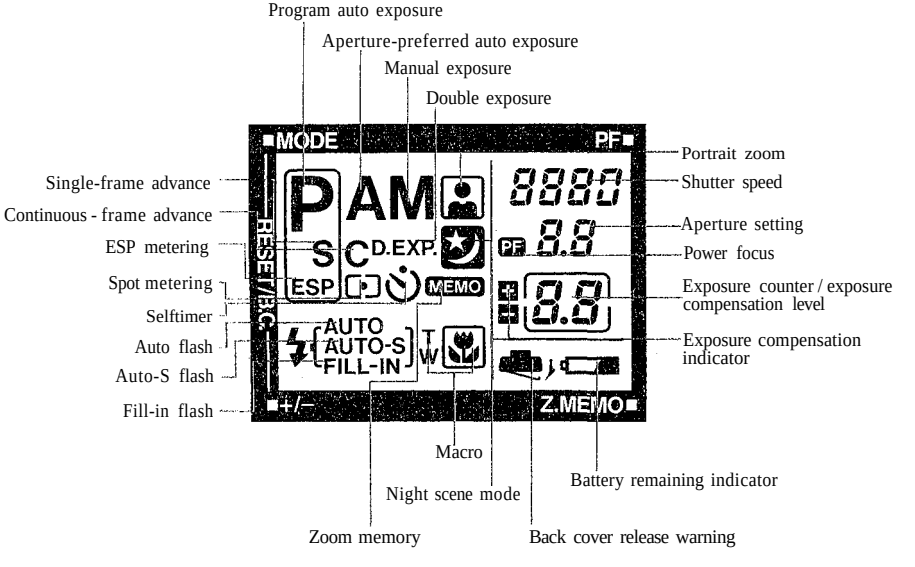
Dimensions: 117(W) x 90(H) x 153(D) mm (4-5/8x3-9/16x6 inches) (excluding protrusions)

Weight: 875 g (30.8 oz) (without batteries)

Description of controls (2)



LCD panel


Program auto exposure
Aperture-preferred auto exposure
Manual exposure
Double exposure
MODE
PF
Portrait zoom
Single-frame advance
Shutter speed
Continuous - frame advance
Aperture setting
ESP metering
Power focus
Spot metering
Exposure counter / exposure compensation level
Selftimer
Exposure compensation indicator
Auto flash
Auto-S flash
Fill-in flash
RESET/EXC.
D.EXP.
ESP
MEMO
AUTO
AUTO-S
FILL-IN
+/-
Z.MEMO
Macro
Night scene mode
Battery remaining indicator
Zoom memory
Back cover release warning

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