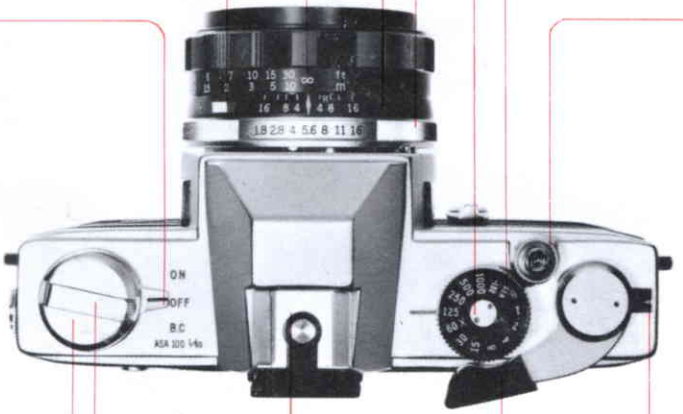


•INSTRUCTIONS•

NAME OF PARTS



Depth of Field Scale

Focus Ring

Depth of Field Preview Button

Exposure Meter Switch with Battery Checker

Rewind Knob with Rear Cover Release

Rewind Crank

Accessory Shoe with Build-in Cordless Contact

Aperture Ring

Shutter Speed Dial

ASA Film Speed Indication Window

Shutter Release Button with Cable Release Thread

Automatic Reset Film Exposure Counter

Rapid Film Advance Lever

The Olympus FTL is designed from the point of human engineering factors and all controls are visible from top for convenient operation.

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NAME OF PARTS



Shutter Speed Dial

Shutter Release Button with Cable Release Thread

Shoulder Strap Eyelet

Rewind Knob with Rear Cover Release

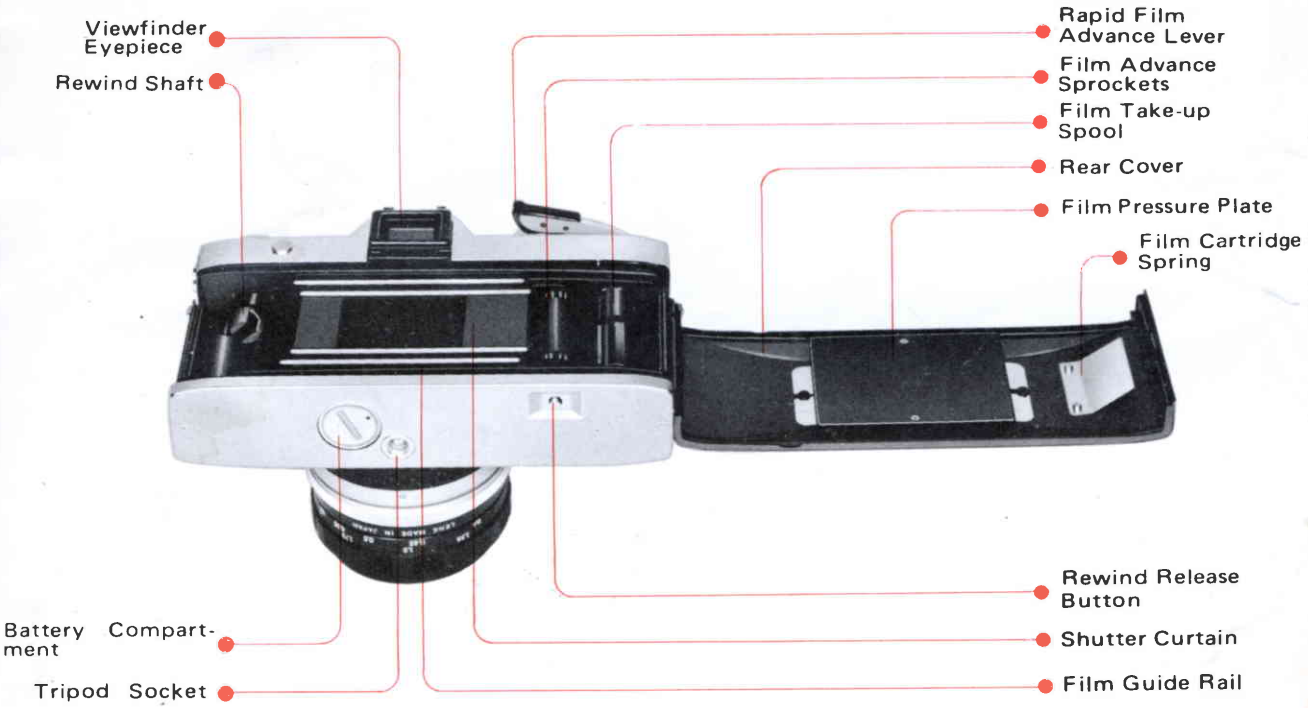
Flash Terminal with X and FP Selection Switch

Self-Timer Cocking Lever

Lens Release Button

Depth of Field Preview Button

Interchangeable Lens



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The Olympus FTL camera you have chosen is one of the contemporary finest 35mm Single Lens Reflex Cameras. And it will give you photographic delights for years to come. The Olympus FTL Camera is the world's first Practica mount SLR camera with full open light measuring system. Your carefull reading of instructions is advisable to enjoy your photography with the Olympus FTL.

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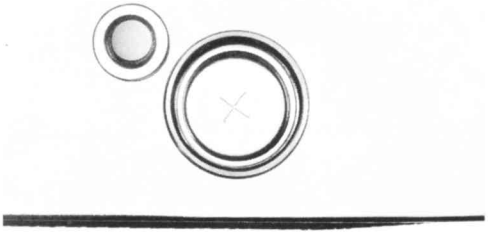
SPECIFICATIONS

Format:	24 x 36mm.
Standard Lenses:	50mm f1.8 F-Zuiko Auto-S, ⁚ 6 elements in 5 groups. 50mm f1.4 G-Zuiko Auto-S, ⁚ 7 elements in 6 groups.
Lens Mount:	Practica Mount (42mm screw-in) with lens positioning pin for open light measuring method.
Preview Button:	Push-button-with-lock system.
Shutter:	Focal Plane type shutter speeds 1 to 1/1000 of a second and "B" for time exposure. Built-in self-timer.
Flash Synchronization:	X and FP contacts with switch.
Viewfinder:	Penta-prism type with microprism center spot on Fresnel lens for easy focusing. Magnification 0.92x with standard 50mm lens. Meter needle, follow pointer and battery check mark are visible in the viewfinder.
Reflex Mirror:	Vertically swinging shockless quick return type.
Loading:	Olympus EL (Easy Loading) system.
Film Advance:	Rapid film advance lever in a single stroke (157°) or a number of shorter strokes for both film advance and shutter cocking. Double advance and double exposure prevention.
Exposure Counter:	Progressive type from "S" (start) to 36. Automatically returns to "S" when rear cover is opened.
Film Rewinding:	Rewind crank. Film release button on bottom of camera.
Focusing:	Direct advancing helicoid system, minimum close-up distance 40cm (15 3/4 ") with standard lens.
Exposure Measurement:	Through-the-lens open-aperture light measuring method with Olympus "Auto" lenses. (Stop-down measuring method with bellows, extension rings or non-Olympus lenses available) Needle coupling system to film speeds, shutter speeds and aperture settings. Red warning mark for insufficient light.
Light Measuring Range:	(With F 1.8 standard lens) EV3-EV18 (ASA 100).
Sensing Cell:	High sensitive cadmium sulphide (CdS) type on both sides of eyepiece. Center focusing average exposure measurement.
Battery:	1.3 volt mercury battery 1 pc. (Eveready E625, Mallory RM-625R, GE No. 625 or equivalent) with battery checker.
Film Speed Scale:	ASA 25–2,000 (DIN 15 ~ 34).
Self-Timer:	Lever system (90 deg.) about 10 sec. delay.
Rear Cover Operation:	"Magic" locking hinge type.
Accessory Shoe:	Built-in cordless center contact.
Filter Size:	49mm screw-in type.
Size & Weight:	(with F 1.8 standard lens) 140 x 91 x 84mm (5 1/2 x 3 5/8 x 3 1/4 in.). 810 gr. (28.5 oz) (with F 1.4 standard lens) 140 x 91 x 85mm (5 1/2 x 3 5/8 x 3 3/4 in.). 850 gr. (29.9 oz) (body only) 140 x 91 x 53mm (5 1/2 x 3 5/8 x 2 1/8 in.). 635 gr. (22.3 oz)

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● PLACING A MERCURY BATTERY





The built-in exposure meter is operated with one 1.3 volt mercury battery supplied with the camera. Substitutes are listed below and are available everywhere.

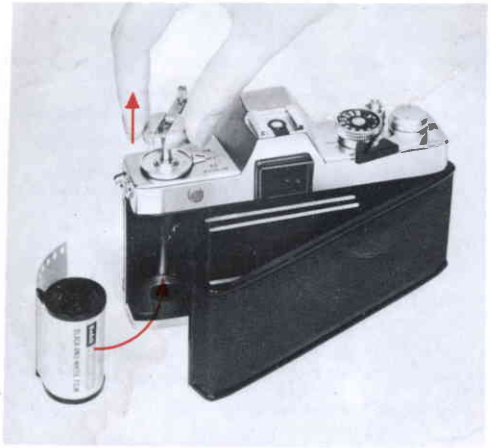
To operate the exposure meter, place the 1.3 volt mercury battery in the battery compartment located on the bottom of the camera.

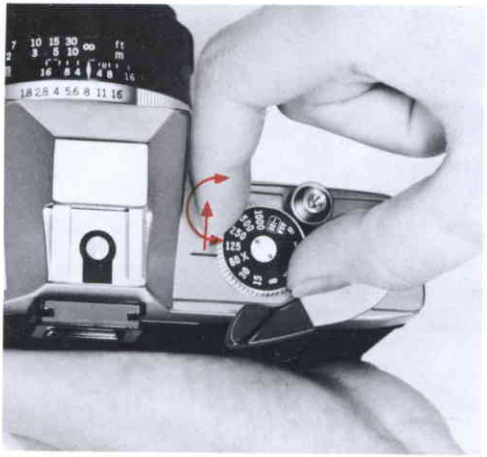
1. Place a coin at the battery compartment screw and rotate counterclockwise until it is completely loose. Lift the compartment door off.
2. Place the battery in the battery compartment, positive side (+) out and replace the cover. Rotate the cover clockwise until it is tight.

IMPORTANT: The exposure meter stops functioning when the battery runs out. See page 19 for how to check the battery.

* The battery will last for approximately a year, depending upon use.
* Replacement batteries are: Eveready E625, Mallory RM-625R, GE625 or equivalent.
* Turn the switch "off", when not actually taking readings to save battery life.

CONDENSED OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

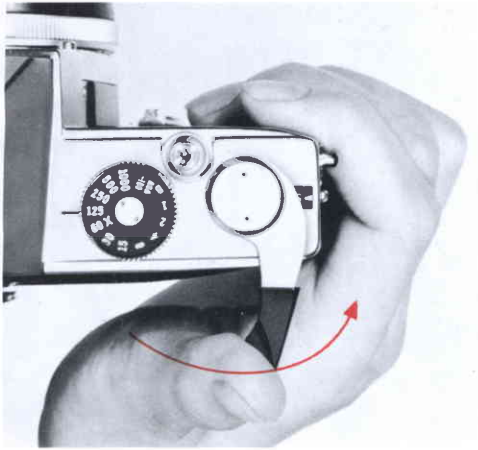




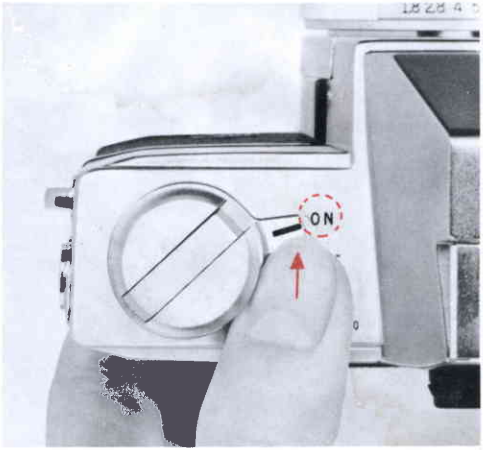
1 **Load the camera.**
(The camera is already charged with the mercury battery.) (See Page 11.)

2 **Set the proper ASA film speed.**
(See Page 16.)

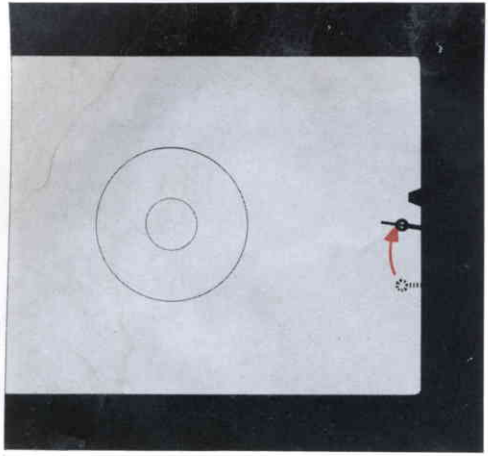
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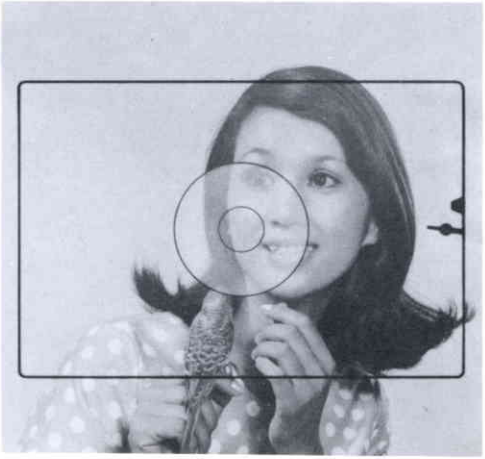
3 **Advance the film and release the shutter until No. 1 appears in the exposure counter window.** (See Page 15.)



4 **Turn the exposure meter switch "on".** (See Page 19.)

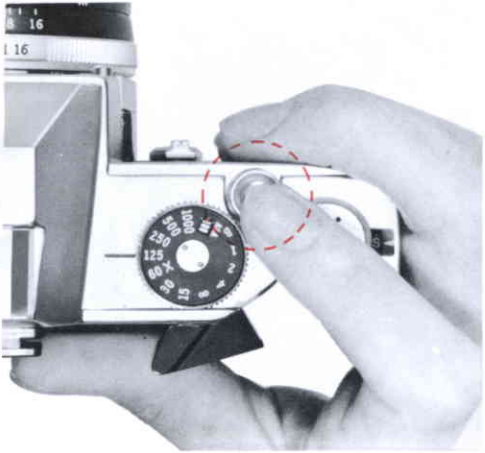


5 **Set the exposure.**
(See Page 21.)

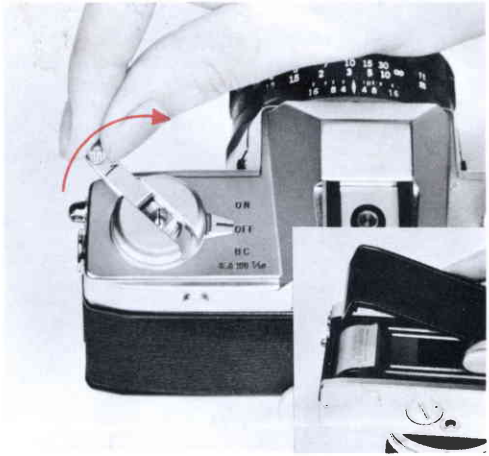


6 **Compose your picture and focus.**

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7 **Hold the camera steady and release the shutter.** (See Page 29.)



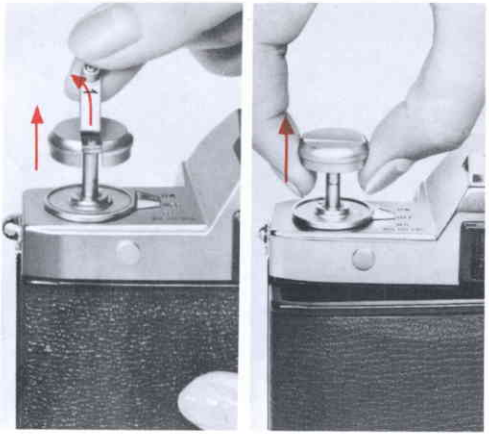
8 **After the entire roll is finished, rewind the film into the cartridge and remove them.**
(See Page 30.)

FILM LOADING

The Olympus Easy Loading system is an easy, sure method to load film correctly and simply. To load the camera, just insert the end of the film into one of the six slots on the take-up spool. DO NOT LOAD IN BRIGHT LIGHT.

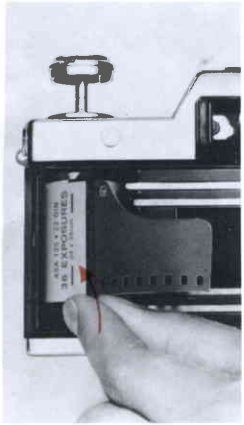


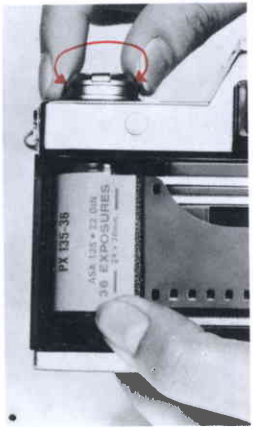
Use a regular 35mm roll film (perforated) in cartridge of 12, 20 or 36 exposures.

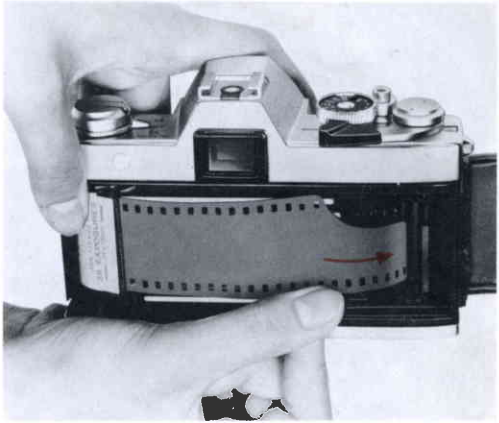


1 **Open the rear cover.**
Pull out the film rewind crank and pull the rewind knob upward until the rear cover snaps open.

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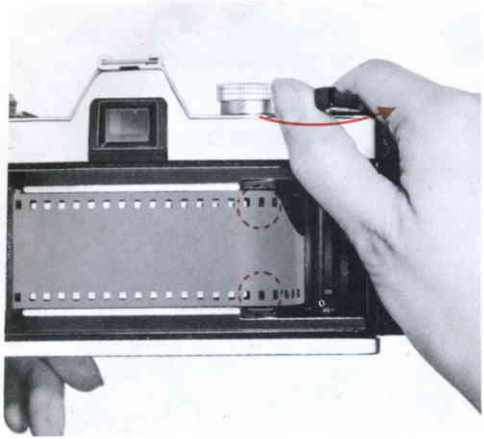


2 **Load the camera.**

Place the film cartridge in the film compartment. Replace the rewind knob. In case the rewind knob cannot be replaced properly, slightly turn it in either direction clockwise or counterclockwise while holding the cartridge in position.

3 **Insert the film leader into one of the slots.**

Draw out the film leader, and insert the end of the film into one of the slots on the take-up spool.





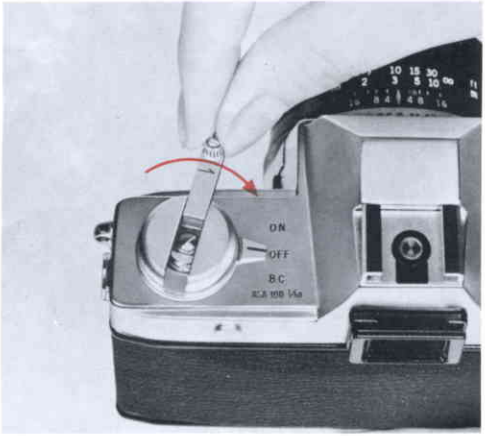
4 **Advance the film.**

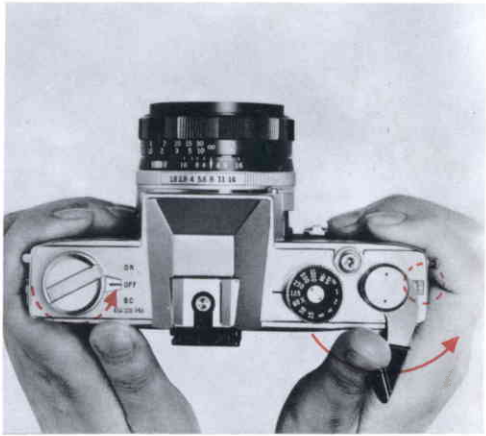
Advance the film with the film advance lever. Make sure that the sprockets are engaged as the film passes over them.

5 **Close the rear cover.**

Close the rear cover, making sure that it is locked.

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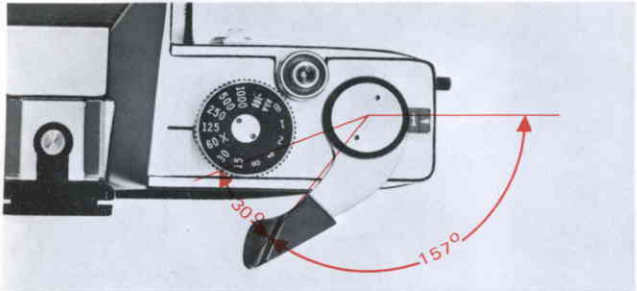
6 **Tighten film.**

After closing the rear cover, fold out the rewind crank and turn it gently in the direction of the arrow until slight resistance is felt. This will take up any slack in the cartridge.

7 **Check the exposure counter.**

Advance the film and release the shutter alternately until No. 1 appears in the exposure counter window on top of the camera. As the film is advanced, the rewind knob periodically will rotate in a backward direction. This indicates the film is being advanced correctly.

FILM ADVANCE LEVER

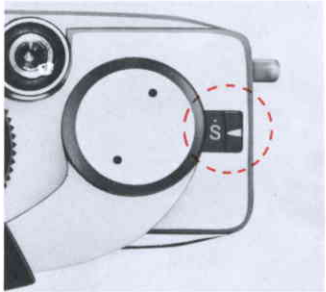


1 Pull out film advance lever just enough to place your thumb between the camera body and the lever so that you are always ready for rapid film advancing. DO NOT STROKE ADVANCE LEVER BEFORE REFLEX MIRROR RETURNS COMPLETELY. (Particularly in case of slower shutter speeds.)

2 Stroke the film advance lever until it stops. The film is advanced one frame and the shutter can be cocked. The film can be advanced in a single stroke or by a number of shorter strokes.

3 Depress the shutter release button. Film can be advanced only after the shutter is released.

FILM EXPOSURE COUNTER



The film exposure counter shows the number of frames exposed in subsequent even numbers up to 36. The numbers 12, 20 and 36 plus S are in red color.

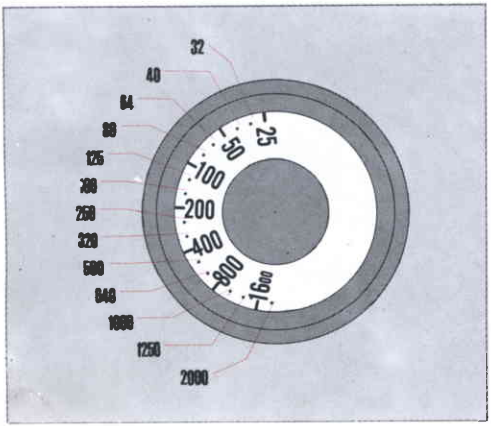
Each time the film is advanced, the counter counts up the number of exposures made, which is indicated at the point of the red color arrow (◄). When the rear cover is opened, the counter returns to S (start) automatically.

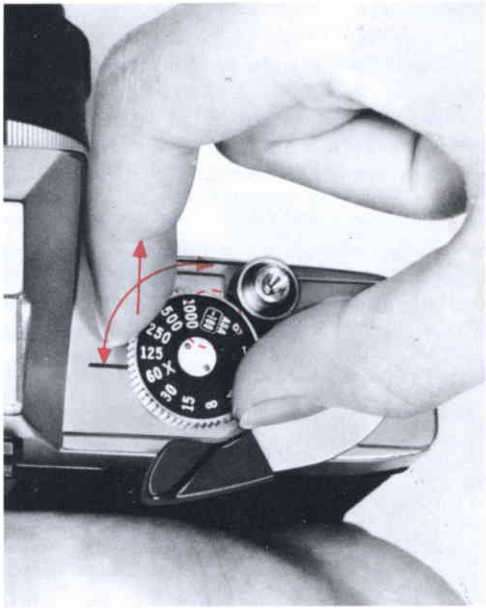
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ASA FILM SPEED INDICATION WINDOW

ASA window is located between "B" and 1000 on the shutter dial. To set a correct film speed, lift the outer ring of the shutter dial and rotate it in either direction until the film speed of your film appears at the center of window.

To take correct readings, must set a correct film speed in the window.





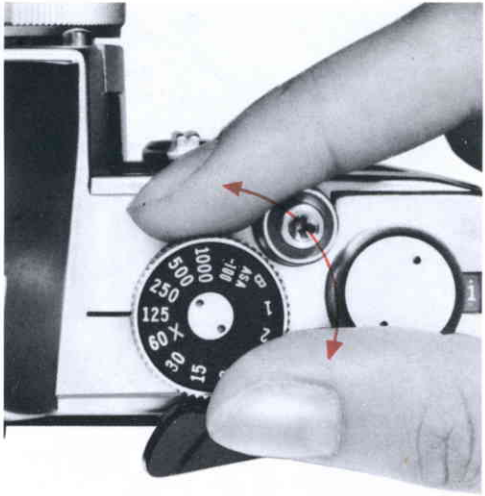
SHUTTER SPEED DIAL

The 12 numbers on the shutter speed dial are speed settings. 1, 2, 4, 8, ..., 1000 represent 1 second, 1/2 of a second, 1/4 of a second, 1/8 of a second, ..., 1/1000 of a second respectively while B represents time exposure. At "B" setting, the shutter stays open as long as the shutter release button is depressed. Be sure to match the shutter speed you select to the black line on the camera body.

The shutter speed dial is coupled to the meter needle in the viewfinder. For exposures utilizing the "B" setting, the use of a cable release is recommended. Shutter speed may be changed before or after the film has been advanced or the shutter cocked.

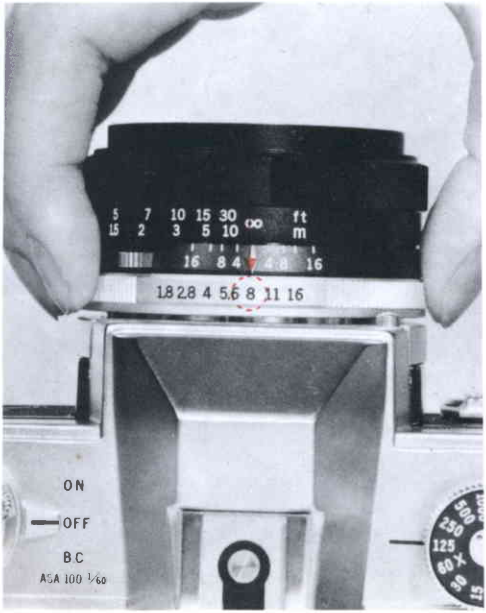
The shutter speed dial cannot be rotated past the 1000 position or the B position.

When selecting a new shutter speed, never pull up the dial for the film speed setting (ASA) will be altered.



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APERTURE RING

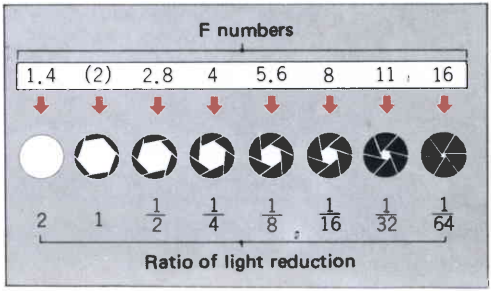


The numbers engraved on the aperture ring indicate the lens opening at the red index mark (♦). The diaphragm consists of six blades and adjusts the amount of light reaching the film through lens.

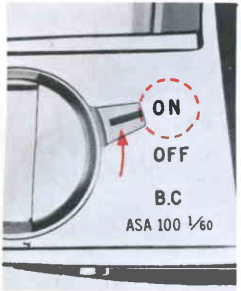
The larger the F number goes, the smaller the aperture closes. At the same time, larger F [illegible] than smaller F numbers do. (See page 27.)

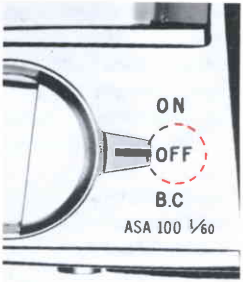
The aperture ring is coupled to the follow pointer (o—) in the viewfinder.

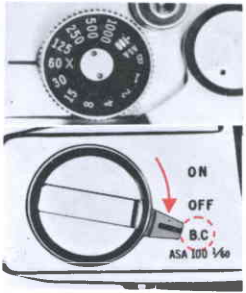
The aperture ring can be set at anyplace between the F numbers.

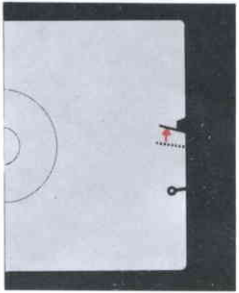


EXPOSURE METER SWITCH









The exposure meter switch is beside the rewind crank on the top of camera.

When the switch is set to "on": Turn the exposure meter switch to the "on" position, the meter will be electrified to actuate the needle. If you turn the shutter dial, the needle moves, and if you turn the aperture ring, the follow pointer moves.

Match the needle and pointer with each other for correct exposure.

When it is set to "off": In case you are not taking readings, turn off the exposure meter switch to save the battery life.

When it is set to "B. C": (Battery check)

To check the battery life, set the film speed setting ring at ASA 100, and the shutter speed at 1/60. Turn the exposure meter switch lever to the B. C. position and look through the viewfinder. If the battery is at the correct voltage, the meter needle will move up to the battery check mark. As you remove your finger from the meter switch lever, the lever will automatically return to the "off" position.

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● TTL (THROUGH-THE-LENS) EXPOSURE METER

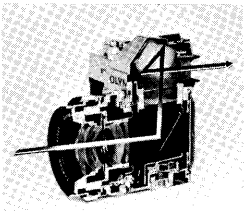
The TTL measuring system adopted in the Olympus FTL is an extremely convenient device for light measurement. During light measurement through the lens, the lens aperture is kept fully open all the time. When the shutter release button is pressed, the lens aperture closes down automatically to the pre-selected aperture.

In this method, you can see the subject through the viewfinder always at its maximum brightness.

The Olympus FTL positioning pin mechanism made it possible for the first time to align correctly the position of the screw-in Practica Mount for full open measurement. When Olympus automatic lenses are mounted on the camera, you can measure the light with the lens aperture at full opening all the time. (See page 21.)

If an extension ring or bellows are placed between the camera body and the lens, the correct lens opening must be set manually before each exposure. Then light is correctly measured by stop-down light measuring method. (See page 22.)

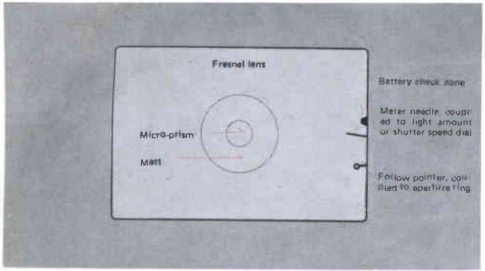
But with non-Olympus automatic lenses with similar automatic mechanism attached to the Olympus FTL, the automatic diaphragm mechanism of those lenses will function properly although the exposure readings must be taken by closing the aperture to a desired position. This is the stop-down light measuring method.



Two high sensitive CdS cells positioned on both sides of the eyepiece, measure the overall amount of light passing through the lens. Whatever Olympus interchangeable lenses may be used, no consideration as to difference in maximum aperture or focal length is required because the light amount reaching the film plane through the lens is always kept constant by optical compensation.

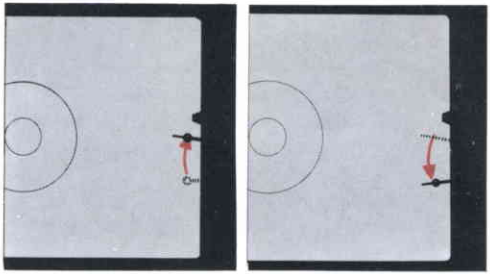
Therefore the TTL meter always measures the actual amount of light reaching the film plane, even if wide angle or telephoto lenses, bellows for close-up photography, or filters are attached.

FULL OPEN MEASURING METHOD



1) With pre-selected shutter speed

This is the most frequently used method. First, you must select the shutter speed according to conditions of subjects. Slow speeds are generally used for indoors or dark subjects and fast speeds for outdoors or bright subjects; or to stop actions. Select shutter speed first, then by looking through the viewfinder, turn the aperture ring until meter needle and follow pointer in the viewfinder match together. In case these two do not match together, e select a shutter speed because the pre-selected shutter speed is improper.



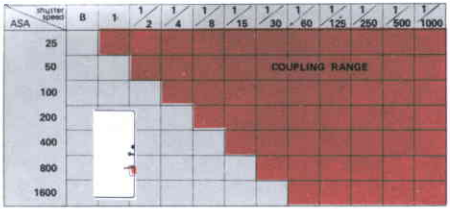
2) With pre-selected lens opening

This method is recommended only when you intend to give your picture some special effects such as a larger depth of field or a blur-out in the surroundings or background. Select a suitable lens opening according to conditions of subject. Generally, smaller f-numbers are used for indoors or dark subject while larger f-numbers usually used for outdoors or bright subject. Select lens opening first. Then looking through the viewfinder, rotate the shutter speed dial until the needle and pointer in the viewfinder align with each other. If they do not align

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even when the shutter speed dial is turned up to 1 or 1000, the pre-selected lens opening is improper or when the shutter speed dial falls on midway scale reading, the shutter speed does not work. So re-select lens opening and repeat the procedure about the shutter speed dial.

EXPOSURE METER COUPLING RANGE



When utilizing the slow shutter speeds to determine the exposure, the red mark is occasionally visible in the viewfinder. If the meter needle enters into red zone, it means the light is insufficient for the exposure meter to function. In such a case re-select the shutter speed before taking readings so that the needle does not enter the red zone. The coupling range of the exposure meter varies according to the film speeds, so please refer to the table of working ranges above.

●STOP-DOWN MEASURING METHOD

When extension ring, bellows, non-Olympus interchangeable lenses are used with the FTL, correct exposure must be determined by "stop-down" measuring, because the meter coupling pin does not connect with the lens.

When non-Olympus lenses are mounted on the camera, press the pre-view button to close the aperture diaphragm to take readings. In case of extension ring and bellows are used, lock the pre-view button by pressing it down since the diaphragm closes as you set the aperture ring. Then looking through the viewfinder, rotate the aperture ring and the shutter speed dial to the point that the meter needle and follow pointer match.

Any Olympus interchangeable lens mounted on the camera directly without close-up equipments cannot be used in the stop-down method.

To prevent extraneous light entering from the eye-piece, use the eye-shade while taking readings.

SPECIAL EXPOSURE TECHNIQUES

1) When subject is backlighted or sidelighted, use of lens hood is recommended to eliminate flare in pictures. To take a correct reading for backlighted subject, approach the subject as close as possible and take a reading of the part you want to expose correctly. After setting exposure, return to the position where you want to take a picture from. Then release shutter. If the meter indicates different reading after you return to the position, it can be disregarded since the meter is functioning to the light from surroundings.



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2) When the clear sky occupies a large portion of the picture its brightness often affects the meter, causing underexposure for the main subject. Point the lens toward a lower position while measuring, so that the sky is put out of the central circle on the screen. The same is the case where the water surface reflecting the sky or a snow landscape is the background.
For example, when a portrait is taken on the snow, or with light on the back, cover the central part of the viewfield with the main subject image made as large as possible.

3) Against strong light source
If there enters strong light from a fluorescent lamp, an electric bulb or the bright sky as looked through the window of the room where your camera is set, it is recommended to turn aside the camera from the light source while measuring the light, then return the camera to the former position from where you wish to shoot.

●FOCUSING



To focus the subject, looking through the view finder, turn the lens focus ring in either direction until the subject becomes clearly visible. Focusing is possible over the entire focusing screen.
Especially, the central spot made of precise micro-prisms gives a shimmering effect when the subject is not in focus.
To estimate the distance from camera to subject, read out the number pointed by the red index mark (♦). Meters are indicated by the white scale, and the feet by the orange scale.
With the 50mm standard lens, the closest distance that can be focused is 40cm (16"). The area to be photographed is 12.7cm (5 ") x 19cm (7½").

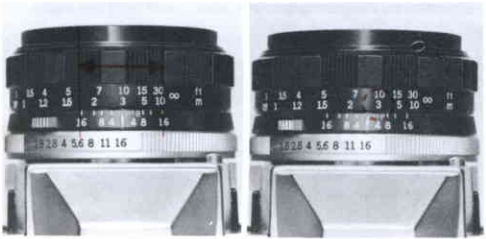


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Depth of field scale and infrared index

The depth of field is indicated on the lens with three pairs of numbers, 4, 8 and 16, which are engraved on the lens mount on both sides of the red mark ♦. Reading the depth of field is explained by the following example:

The distance between the camera and the subject is 3m (10 ft.) and the lens is set at F/16. The depth of field is indicated between the paired 16's to the left 1.5m (5 ft.) and to the right 10m (30 ft.) of the red mark. This range will be in sharp focus on the film. This depth of field range can also be observed by pressing the pre-view button while viewing through the finder, as explained on page 27.



Infrared index

To use infrared sensitive films, focus in an ordinary manner and read the distance. Then transfer it to "R" by turning the focus ring.

This adjustment must be done before each exposure because the infrared film is sensitive only to infrared rays, which focus on a plane slightly behind that of ordinary light rays.

Pre-view button

To check the depth of field and to see which objects are in or out of focus, use the pre-view button. Press the pre-view button and push it leftward (opposite to ♦) to lock. The pre-view button closes the lens opening to the pre-selected position, making it possible to see the subject through the viewfinder with the same brightness as that of the actual aperture setting. This ensures perfect focusing of both subject, background and foreground. To unlock the pre-view button, move it in the opposite direction (toward ♦). The diaphragm will be opened fully.

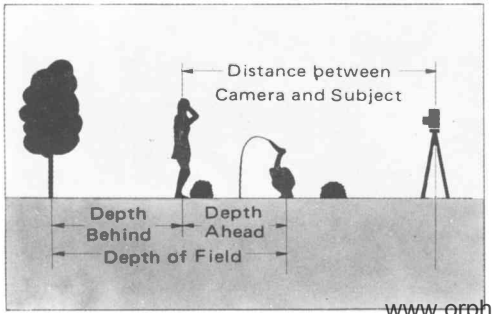


DEPTH OF FIELD

When a camera lens is focused to give a sharp image of a particular subject, some objects slightly behind, as well as some objects slightly ahead of the subject focused on, will appear to be sharp. The distance between the nearest and farthest objects, which are in focus, is called "depth of field". The depth behind is larger than the depth ahead.

Proper use of depth of field can enable the photographer to utilize the principles of "selective focus", which can be previewed through the finder by pressing the pre-view button.

The reference table in the opposite page shows when the camera-to-subject distance is 3m (10 ft.) F/stop 16, the depth of field ranges from 1.92m (6.36 ft.) to 7.02m (23.92 ft.), for instance.







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●F Zuiko Auto S F1.8 f=50mm/G Zuiko Auto S F1.4 f=50mm (Meter)

Distance / F/stop	∞	10	5	3	2	1.5	1.2	1	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.55	0.5	0.45	0.4
1.4	57.28 ~∞	8.54 ~12.07	4.61 ~5.46	2.86 ~3.16	1.94 ~2.07	1.47 ~1.54	1.18 ~1.22	0.99 ~1.02	0.89 ~0.91	0.79 ~0.81	0.69 ~0.71	0.60 ~0.61	0.55 ~0.55	0.50 ~0.50	0.45 ~0.45	0.40 ~0.40
1.8	44.64 ~∞	8.20 ~12.83	4.51 ~5.61	2.82 ~3.21	1.92 ~2.09	1.46 ~1.55	1.17 ~1.23	0.98 ~1.02	0.89 ~0.92	0.79 ~0.81	0.69 ~0.71	0.59 ~0.61	0.55 ~0.56	0.50 ~0.50	0.45 ~0.45	0.40 ~0.40
2	40.20 ~∞	8.04 ~13.24	4.46 ~5.69	2.80 ~3.23	1.91 ~2.10	1.45 ~1.55	1.17 ~1.23	0.98 ~1.02	0.88 ~0.92	0.79 ~0.81	0.69 ~0.71	0.59 ~0.61	0.54 ~0.56	0.50 ~0.50	0.45 ~0.45	0.40 ~0.40
2.8	28.76 ~∞	7.45 ~15.22	4.28 ~6.02	2.73 ~3.33	1.88 ~2.14	1.43 ~1.57	1.16 ~1.25	0.97 ~1.03	0.88 ~0.92	0.78 ~0.82	0.69 ~0.71	0.59 ~0.61	0.54 ~0.56	0.49 ~0.51	0.45 ~0.46	0.40 ~0.40
4	20.16 ~∞	6.72 ~19.61	4.03 ~6.59	2.63 ~3.50	1.83 ~2.20	1.41 ~1.61	1.14 ~1.27	0.96 ~1.04	0.87 ~0.94	0.78 ~0.83	0.68 ~0.72	0.59 ~0.61	0.54 ~0.56	0.49 ~0.51	0.44 ~0.46	0.40 ~0.41
5.6	14.42 ~∞	5.94 ~31.93	3.74 ~7.56	2.50 ~3.75	1.77 ~2.30	1.37 ~1.66	1.12 ~1.30	0.94 ~1.06	0.86 ~0.95	0.77 ~0.84	0.67 ~0.73	0.58 ~0.62	0.54 ~0.57	0.49 ~0.51	0.44 ~0.46	0.39 ~0.41
8	10.11 ~∞	5.07 ~∞	3.38 ~9.70	2.34 ~4.20	1.69 ~2.45	1.32 ~1.74	1.09 ~1.34	0.92 ~1.09	0.84 ~0.97	0.75 ~0.86	0.66 ~0.74	0.57 ~0.63	0.53 ~0.57	0.48 ~0.52	0.44 ~0.46	0.39 ~0.41
11	7.37 ~∞	4.28 ~∞	3.01 ~15.01	2.16 ~4.94	1.60 ~2.69	1.27 ~1.84	1.05 ~1.40	0.90 ~1.13	0.82 ~1.00	0.74 ~0.88	0.65 ~0.76	0.57 ~0.64	0.52 ~0.58	0.48 ~0.53	0.43 ~0.47	0.39 ~0.41
16	5.08 ~∞	3.40 ~∞	2.56 ~∞	1.92 ~7.02	1.47 ~3.19	1.18 ~2.06	0.99 ~1.52	0.86 ~1.21	0.78 ~1.06	0.71 ~0.92	0.63 ~0.79	0.55 ~0.66	0.51 ~0.60	0.47 ~0.54	0.43 ~0.48	0.38 ~0.42

●F Zuiko Auto S F1.8 f=50mm/G Zuiko Auto S F1.4 f=50mm (Feet)

Distance / F/stop	∞	30	15	10	7	5	4	3.5	3	2.5	2.25	2	1.75	1.5	1.35
1.4	∞	25.94 ~35.58	13.93 ~16.26	9.52 ~10.53	6.77 ~7.25	4.88 ~5.12	3.93 ~4.08	3.44 ~3.56	2.96 ~3.04	2.47 ~2.53	2.23 ~2.27	1.98 ~2.02	1.74 ~1.76	1.49 ~1.51	1.34 ~1.36
1.8	∞	24.98 ~37.56	13.65 ~16.65	9.39 ~10.70	6.70 ~7.33	4.85 ~5.16	3.91 ~4.10	3.43 ~3.57	2.95 ~3.05	2.47 ~2.54	2.22 ~2.28	1.98 ~2.02	1.74 ~1.77	1.49 ~1.51	1.34 ~1.36
2	∞	24.53 ~38.64	13.52 ~16.85	9.33 ~10.78	6.67 ~7.36	4.83 ~5.18	3.90 ~4.11	3.42 ~3.58	2.94 ~3.06	2.46 ~2.54	2.22 ~2.28	1.98 ~2.02	1.73 ~1.77	1.49 ~1.51	1.34 ~1.36
2.8	93.75 ~∞	22.86 ~43.68	13.00 ~17.73	9.08 ~11.13	6.55 ~7.52	4.77 ~5.25	3.86 ~4.16	3.39 ~3.62	2.92 ~3.08	2.45 ~2.56	2.21 ~2.29	1.97 ~2.03	1.73 ~1.77	1.48 ~1.52	1.34 ~1.36
4	65.85 ~∞	20.75 ~54.31	12.30 ~19.24	8.74 ~11.69	6.37 ~7.77	4.68 ~5.37	3.80 ~4.23	3.35 ~3.67	2.89 ~3.12	2.43 ~2.58	2.19 ~2.31	1.96 ~2.05	1.72 ~1.78	1.48 ~1.52	1.33 ~1.37
5.6	47.17 ~∞	18.48 ~80.47	11.48 ~21.70	8.32 ~12.54	6.15 ~8.13	4.56 ~5.53	3.72 ~4.32	3.29 ~3.74	2.85 ~3.17	2.40 ~2.61	2.17 ~2.34	1.94 ~2.07	1.70 ~1.80	1.47 ~1.53	1.33 ~1.38
8	33.11 ~∞	15.88 ~∞	10.43 ~26.86	7.77 ~14.08	5.85 ~8.73	4.40 ~5.80	3.62 ~4.48	3.21 ~3.86	2.79 ~3.25	2.36 ~2.66	2.14 ~2.38	1.91 ~2.10	1.69 ~1.82	1.46 ~1.55	1.32 ~1.39
11	24.14 ~∞	13.51 ~∞	9.37 ~38.28	7.17 ~16.64	5.51 ~9.63	4.21 ~6.17	3.49 ~4.69	3.11 ~4.01	2.72 ~3.36	2.31 ~2.73	2.10 ~2.43	1.88 ~2.14	1.66 ~1.85	1.44 ~1.57	1.30 ~1.40
16	16.65 ~∞	10.83 ~∞	8.02 ~∞	6.36 ~23.92	5.03 ~11.65	3.93 ~6.91	3.30 ~5.10	2.96 ~4.29	2.61 ~3.55	2.23 ~2.85	2.03 ~2.52	1.83 ~2.20	1.63 ~1.90	1.41 ~1.60	1.28 ~1.42

● HOLDING THE CAMERA PROPERLY





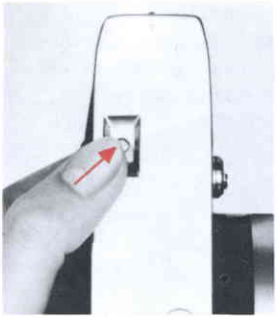
The camera must be held steady in order to eliminate blur pictures. Shaking leads to unsharp pictures. Practice until you become fully accustomed to the "feel" of the camera.

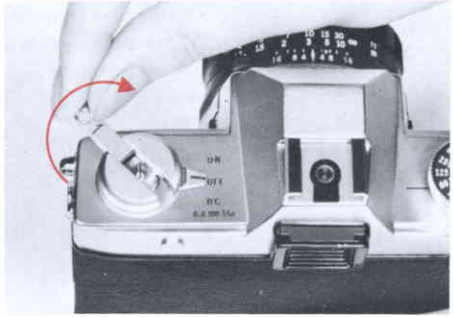
Squeeze the release button with the ball, not with the tip, of your finger. You may hold the camera either vertically or horizontally as your composition requires.

* When holding the camera horizontally, keep both elbows close to your body.
* When holding the camera vertically, keep the right elbow close to your body and support the camera firmly with the left arm.

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REWINDING THE FILM







When you finish the entire roll, you must rewind the film back into the cartridge. To determine whether the roll is finished, observe the exposure counter. It indicates 12, 20 or 36.

1) To rewind the film, press the rewind button on the bottom of the camera body.
2) Fold out the rewind crank and wind it in the direction of the arrow. While film is being rewound, you feel tension on the rewind crank. When it turns free, film is completely rewound back into the cartridge.
3) Open the rear cover and take the cartridge out. This must be done in the shadow. The rewind button pops up automatically when you stroke the film advance lever.

* When film becomes close to its end, you may start feeling slight tension. If the advance lever stops in the half way, do not force to advance the film. Check the exposure counter and if it indicates numbers around the exposures your film originally has, the entire roll is finished. Rewind the film.

CHANGING LENSES





The lenses are changed as follows.

To demount a lens from the camera; pushing back the lens release button, rotate the lens to the counterclockwise about 3.5 times and remove it from the camera.

To mount a lens on the camera. Rotate it clockwise until the positioning pin is engaged and the lens stops rotating. When the positioning pin is engaged, the lens cannot be rotated counterclockwise and the red marks comes to the top of the lens.

* Put a rear lens cap over the lens when a demounted lens is not in use. When you leave a lens on a desk without the rear lens cap, put the front portion down.
* As the Practica mount used for the FTL is one of the most popular types of mount among 35 mm SLR cameras, other makes of interchangeable lenses and accessories with the Practica mount can be used with your Olympus FTL.

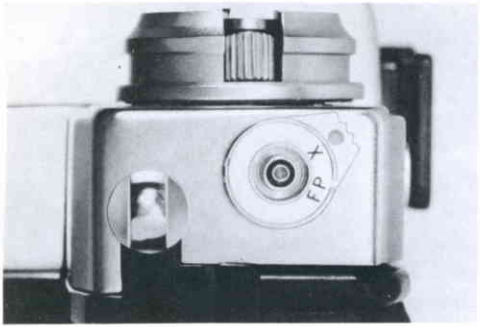
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● INTERCHANGEABLE LENSES

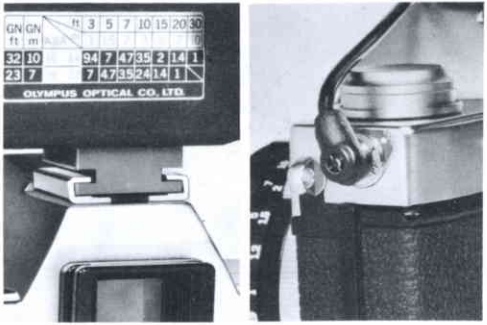


- **Standard lens**
  - F. Zuiko Auto S F1.8 f=50mm
  - G. Zuiko Auto S F1.4 f=50mm
- **Wide angle lens**
  - G. Zuiko Auto W F3.5 f=28mm
  - G. Zuiko Auto W F2.8 f=35mm
- **Telephoto lens**
  - E. Zuiko Auto T F3.5 f=135mm
  - E. Zuiko Auto T F4 f=200mm

FLASH PHOTOGRAPHY



1 The FP/X switch on the flash terminal allows a choice of flash synchronization with your flash unit either it is connected to the flash terminal or to center contact of the accessory shoe directly. Set the switch at FP for class FP bulb is used and set it at X for electronic flash or classes M and F bulbs.



2 To attach a flash unit, mount foot of unit to the accessory shoe and connect the cord to the synchronization terminal and set the switch at FP or X depending upon the unit you use. If you use the Olympus PS-100 electronic flash or flash units with cordless contact, connection is made as you mount them on the accessory shoe. But MUST set the synchronization switch on the terminal to FP or X depending on the unit you use.

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Flash synchronization chart

Shutter speed			B	1	1/2	1/4	1/8	1/15	1/30	1/60X	1/125	1/250	1/500	1/1000
Synchro. terminals	FP	FP bulb								■	■			
	X	F bulb						■						
		M bulb						■						
		Electro. flash								■				

■ Recommendable shutter speed.

3 To determine proper exposure

When a class FP bulb is used with the FTL, shutter synchronizes at all speeds. When an electronic flash is used, shutter synchronizes at slower shutter speeds than 1/60 of a second. Refer the synchronization chart for classes M and F bulbs.

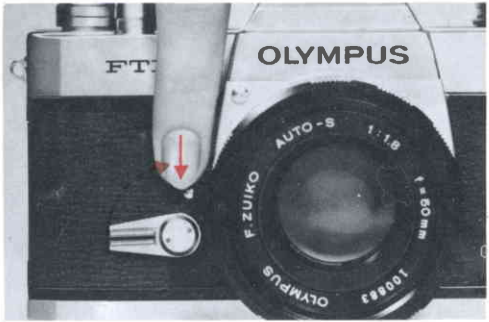
Proper lens opening can be obtained from the following calculation.

$$\text{Lens Opening (f-number)} = \frac{\text{Guide number of flash unit or bulb (m or ft.)}}{\text{Camera to subject distance (m or ft.)}}$$

For proper exposure, first focus the camera to the subject and read out distance indicated on the lens barrel. Then divide the guide number of flash unit by the distance. The number you obtain by this calculation represents a necessary lens opening. For instance, if guide number is 40 at ASA 100 and distance is 5m, devide 40 by 5. The answer, 8, is a proper lens opening for this case. Use an exposure chart, if it is printed on bulb package.

SELF - TIMER





The self-timer provides a method of taking delayed action pictures, thus allowing a photographer to be in his own pictures.

When the self-timer lever is rotated counterclockwise, it travels approximately 90 deg. and a delay of ten seconds is provided before the shutter is released. The self-timer activating button is located behind the lever, and is visible only when the timer is set for use.

Since the self-timer operates independently of the shutter release button, the camera may be operated in the usual way with the release button, even when the self-timer has been set.

* If the self-timer lever is not rotated to 90 deg. the timer will not function properly.
You have to reset the lever and press the button once again.

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CARE FOR STORAGE

CARE

* When the camera is not to be used for a long period of time, store with the shutter and self-timer uncocked. This relieves tension on the spring.
* Do not drop the camera or give any shock to it.
* Remove the battery. Never store in areas where temperatures exceed 122°F (50°C).
  When you use the camera under 5°F (−15°C), it may sometimes fail to function. To avoid this, warm the camera before use. Protect against excess moisture by using silica gel or other desiccant.
* Remove the battery, when the camera is not in use for a long period. Wipe out the battery surface clean with a dry cotton cloth before placing it in the battery compartment again.
* Never expose the camera to direct sunlight. Avoid areas exposed to salt water, salt air or radio and TV sets or magnets.
* Never rub the reflex mirror or insert foreign particles between auto-diaphragm and shutter curtain mechanisms.
* Take care not to touch the surface of the lens. If touched by a finger tip, wipe it with a soft non-abrasive cloth. Finger prints must be cleaned immediately or permanent stain may result.