

FINDER GROUP



FOCUSING SCREENS 1



Summary

- A choice of 13 interchangeable focusing screens is available. To obtain the optimum viewfinder image in every photographic situation, interchangeable focusing screens are indispensable to a true system camera.

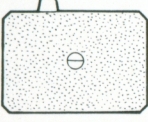
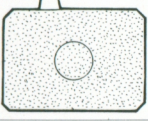
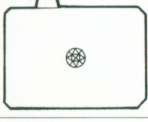
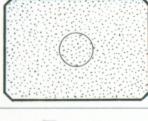
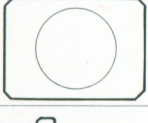
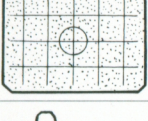
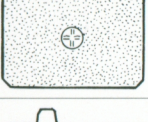
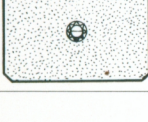
Main Characteristics

- A full range of focusing screens insures the best image rendition with lenses of every focal length.
- With the pentaprism fixed, the screens are changed through the lens mount insuring a high degree of protection against dust and dirt.

Notes • Related Units

- The screen must be handled with great care. Marring the screen and mirror with fingerprints and smudge, and wiping with solvent should be avoided absolutely.
- The clear-field type focusing screens provide brighter viewfinder images. However, the meter needle on MANUAL does not give correct light readings. On AUTO the needle does not point to the precise shutter speed but correct exposures are made on the film.

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TYPE	APPLICATIONS	FOCUSING	NOTES
 1 — 1 Microprism-matte type (for most lenses)	Standard type focusing screen, suitable for general photography.	Fast and accurate focusing is done on the central microprism spot as well as on the surrounding matte area. The subject is in focus when the jagged pattern of the microprism spot disappears and the spot becomes crisp and clear.	When a lens with a maximum speed of F5.6 or slower is used, the microprism darkens and the focusing must be made on the matte area. The meter needle gives correct light readings.
 1 — 2 Microprism-matte type (for standard & telephoto lenses)	Suitable for general photography in conjunction with a standard or telephoto lens.	Focusing is done on the microprism spot as well as on the matte area.	When a lens with a maximum speed of F8 or slower is used, the microprism spot darkens—in this case, make-use of the matte area which is ground comparatively rough for easy focusing. The meter needle gives correct light readings.
 1 — 3 Split image-matte type (for most lenses)	Suitable for general photography ensuring critical focusing, and ideal for photographers who prefer the split-field and coincidence type focusing; particularly advantageous when taking a subject with vertical lines.	Focusing is done easily by aligning the split lines.	When a lens with a maximum speed of F5.6 or slower is used, the prism darkens. The meter needle gives correct light readings.
 1 — 4 All matte type (for most lenses)	Suitable for general photography and ideal for photographers who prefer a clear-cut view field free from microprism or split prism and for those who are accustomed to focus using matte area. Also suitable for super telephotography as well as close-up photography in conjunction with macro lenses and Auto Bellows.	For easy focusing the matte surface is ground rough. The subject is in focus when the image is sharp.	The meter needle gives correct light readings.
 1 — 5 Microprism-clear field type (for wide angle & standard lenses)	This transparent screen provides an exceptionally bright finder image. Highly suitable for snapshots using wide angle and standard lenses.	The subject is in focus when the microprism becomes crisp and clear.	The lack of a matte surface means depth-of-field effects cannot be ascertained. The meter needle does not give correct light readings, because its movement varies depending on the lenses used.
 1 — 6 Microprism-clear field type (for standard & telephoto lenses)	This screen is compatible with standard and telephoto lenses and provides an extremely bright finder image.	Focusing is done on the microprism spot.	The lack of a matte surface means depth-of-field effects cannot be ascertained. The meter needle does not give correct light readings.
 1 — 7 Microprism-clear field type (for super telephoto lenses)	Developed primarily for use with super telephoto lenses, this clear field screen provides an extremely bright finder image. The microprism spot remains bright even with a lens whose maximum speed is F11, so that this screen is ideal for use with super telephoto lenses with slow lens speeds.	Focusing is done on the microprism spot.	The lack of a matte surface means depth-of-field effects cannot be ascertained and the meter needle does not give correct light readings.
 1 — 8 All matte type (for super telephoto lenses & astronomical telescopes)	This screen is ideal for use with super telephoto lenses of 300mm or more in focal length, or for astrophotography.	The extreme fineness of the matte surface permits outstanding field definition.	More accurate focusing may be achieved by the use of the Varimaghi Finder. When used with astronomical telescopes, bright images of celestial bodies are obtained both in direct objective and indirect magnified astrophotography. The meter needle gives correct light readings.
 1 — 9 Clear field type (for endoscopic photography)	Designed especially for use with Olympus endoscopes. The transparent condenser type screen has a central 23-mm diam. convex surface and no surrounding fresnel lens.	Requires no focusing when the OM-1 is attached to the endoscope by means of the OM Endoscope Adapter.	Auto-exposure is made by Olympus light supply linked to the endoscope.
 1 — 10 Checker-matte type (for shift lens)	This screen was specially designed for use with the Zuiko Shift Lens. The reticule engraved on the all-matte ground screen (the same as on the 1-4) is used for vertical and horizontal picture alignment in architectural and composite panoramic photography. The screen is also suitable for general photography, super-telephotography, and close-up/macrophotography in conjunction with the macro lenses and auto bellows.	Focusing is done on the matte area.	The meter needle gives correct light readings.
 1 — 11 Cross hairs-matte type (for close-up & macrophotography)	This screen has a cross hairs spot surrounded by a finely ground matte area and is highly advantageous for close-up and macrophotography in conjunction with Auto Bellows and extension tubes.	For focusing in low magnification close-up photography, use the matte area, and in greater than life size macrophotography use the double cross hairs in the same way as with the 1-12 Focusing Screen.	The meter needle gives correct light readings, but depending on the condition of the specimen, the reading must be compensated for (e.g., black dots against white background).
 1 — 12 Cross hairs-clear field type (for photomicrography & greater than life size macrophotography)	The transparent screen offers the photographer focusing with an unusually bright finder image. Ideal for macrophotography of 1:1 or over, and for photomicrography.	To focus, first correct your diopter using a dioptic correction lens or Varimaghi Finder so that each line of the double cross hairs can be seen clearly and separately. Then bring the specimen into focus.	The meter needle gives correct light readings, but depending on the specimen's conditions, the reading must be compensated for.
 1 — 13 Microprism/split image-matte type (for most lenses)	Most suitable for normal photography, this screen assures pinpoint focusing. The central split-image rangefinder is encircled by a microprism collar. Since the outer area has a matte surface, the screen can be used in the same way as the standard 1-1 and 1-3 screens.	Align the split vertical lines of the subject image, or focus on the microprism or matte area.	When a lens with a maximum speed of F5.6 or slower is used, the prism darkens and focusing must be made on the matte area. The meter needle gives correct light readings.

● Lens/Focusing Screen Combination Table

LENSES			TYPES												
			1-1	1-2	1-3	1-4	1-5	1-6	1-7	1-8	1-9	1-10	1-11	1-12	1-13
FISHEYE	ZUIKO FISHEYE	8mm F2.8													
	ZUIKO FISHEYE	16mm F3.5		*											
SUPER WIDE	ZUIKO MC	18mm F3.5		*											
	ZUIKO	21mm F3.5		*											
	ZUIKO MC	24mm F2		*											
	ZUIKO	24mm F2.8		*											
WIDE	ZUIKO MC	28mm F2		*											
	ZUIKO	28mm F3.5		*											
	ZUIKO MC	35mm F2													
	ZUIKO	35mm F2.8													
	ZUIKO SHIFT	35mm F2.8	*	*	*										*
STANDARD	ZUIKO	55mm F1.2													
	ZUIKO	50mm F1.4													
	ZUIKO	50mm F1.8													
	ZUIKO MACRO	50mm F3.5													
ZOOM	ZUIKO ZOOM	75-150mm F4													
TELEPHOTO	ZUIKO	85mm F2													
	ZUIKO	100mm F2.8													
	ZUIKO	135mm F2.8													
	ZUIKO	135mm F3.5													
	ZUIKO	200mm F4													
	ZUIKO	200mm F5													
SUPER TELEPHOTO	ZUIKO	300mm F4.5													
	ZUIKO	400mm F6.3	*		*										*
	ZUIKO	600mm F6.5	*		*										*
	ZUIKO	1000mm F11	*	*	*										*
SPECIAL (Used with Auto Bellows)	ZUIKO MACRO	20mm F3.5	*	*	*	*						*			*
	ZUIKO MACRO	38mm F3.5	*	*	*										*
	ZUIKO 1:1 MACRO	80mm F4	*	*	*										*

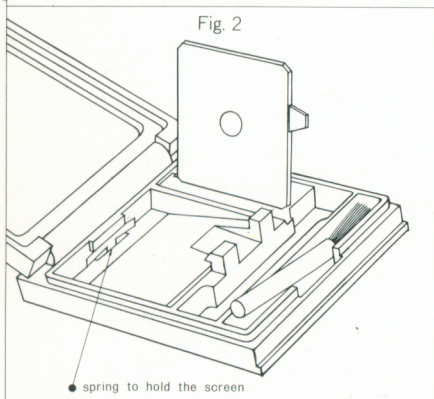
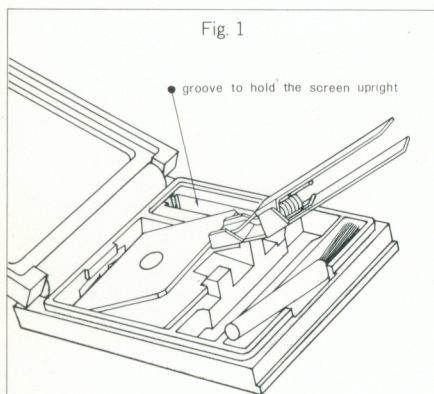
 **Compatible:** The meter needle gives correct light readings. In combination marked with *, microprism, split-image prism and edge of finder darken.

 **Compatible:** Provides a brighter finder image and easy focusing. The built-in exposure meter of the OM-1 and OM-2 (on MANUAL) cannot be used. On AUTO, the OM-2 makes correct exposures but the meter needle does not give correct shutter speeds.

OM SYSTEM FOCUSING SCREENS 1

- To remove the focusing screen:
 - a) After detaching the lens from the camera body, insert the supplied special tool into the camera and push on the release catch underneath the top ledge of the mirror box towards you. This allows the screen and screen frame to drop down.
 - b) The screen can be made to drop completely down without touching it. Remove the screen from inside the camera by gripping the tipped portion between the tool's jaws.
- To install the screen, fit it in the frame and push the frame upward gently until it clicks into place.

Gently shake the camera body to make sure the screen is held securely in place.



- Handling the special tool

The tab of the screen is gripped firmly by the tool as shown in Fig. 1. The groove is convenient to hold the removed screen upright to prevent its surface from getting marred (Fig. 2). (To take the tool readily out of the case, depress the jaw to lift the handle and pick it up.)
- * When storing the 1-9 in the case, put it with the convex surface facing upward to prevent it from getting scratched.

EYECUP¹ & DIOPTRIC CORRECTION LENSES¹



Summary

- The Eyecup 1 prevents glare and loss of contrast caused by stray light hitting the viewfinder eyepiece and accepts any of the eight Dioptric Correction Lenses.
- The Dioptric Correction Lenses 1 are available for adjustment of individual eye acuity.

Main Characteristics

- The Eyecup 1 is indispensable to prevent stray light passing through the viewfinder eyepiece during MANUAL exposures.
- The eyeshade is detachable from the inner socket of the Eyecup for mounting a Dioptric Correction Lens.
- The photographer can observe a clear viewfinder image when he inserts the optimum Dioptric Correction Lens into the inner socket of the Eyecup.
- The eight Dioptric Correction Lenses available include +2, +1, 0 diopters for long sight; -1, -2, -3, -4 and -5 diopters for short sight.

Notes • Related Units

- Make sure to use the Eyecup 1 in conjunction with the Motor Drive 1 or Winder 1.
- The Eyecoupler (p.221) is essential when the 250 Film Back 1 (p.431) and Eyecup 1 are used together.
- The number engraved on each Dioptric Correction Lens indicates the final diopter in conjunction with the OM body.

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OM SYSTEM EYECUP 1 & DIOPTRIC CORRECTION LENSES 1

● Threaded Ring

If the photographer's visual acuity requires use of a Dioptic Correction Lens, unscrew this threaded ring from the inner socket of the Eyecup 1 and insert the Correction Lens, then, clamp in place with this ring.



● Dioptic Correction Lenses 1

These Lenses are available to make focusing easier for short- and long-sighted people without glasses.



● Eyeshade

Made of special rubber, to prevent stray light from entering the eyepiece; can be pulled off.



● Inner Socket

Accepts a Dioptic Correction Lens.



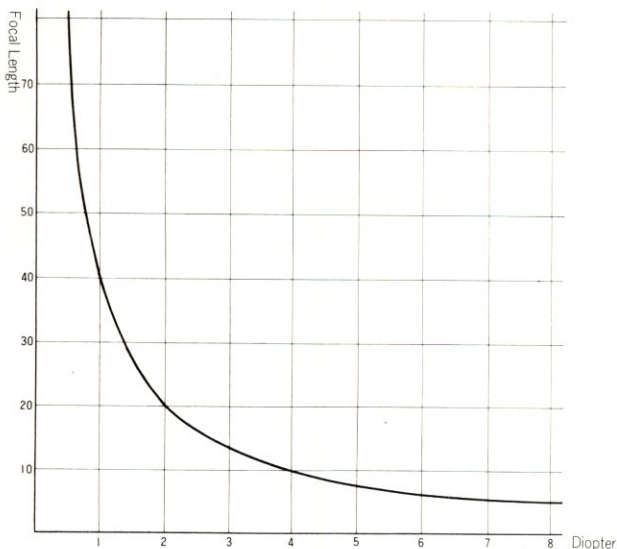
● Mounting Frame

Insert this frame into the viewfinder eyepiece mount.



Actual size

Number engraved on Dioptic Correction Lens (final diopter in conjunction with OM body)	Initial diopter of each Dioptic Correction Lens	Application
+2	+4	Hyperopes & presbyopes (or those who wear glasses of visual acuity from +4 to +2 diopter or glasses of focal length from +10 to +20 in.)
+1	+3	
0	+2	
-1	+1	Slight myopes (with glasses of from +1 to -1 diopter or +40 to -40 in.)
-2	0	
-3	-1	
-4	-2	Medium myopes (with glasses of from -2 to -3 diopter or from -20 to -15 in.)
-5	-3	



● Correlation of Focal Length and Diopter of Lenses

The (+) or (-) number engraved on each Dioptic Correction Lens indicates the final diopter in conjunction with the OM body. The mark (+) indicates a convex lens for hyperopic use and the mark (-) indicates a concave lens for myopic use.

If the focal length of glasses is expressed in inches, the relationship between the focal length and diopter is indicated in the graph, in which the focal length is in the Y axis and the diopter in the X axis.

If the focal length is 20 inches (with mark +, for instance), follow it across the graph until it crosses the curve, from which it descends to the X axis. Then you can obtain the diopter 2 (with mark unchanged).

To obtain the optimum Dioptic Correction Lens, subtract 2 from the diopter of the glasses, by which calculation the final diopter is determined as engraved on each Correction Lens.

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VARIMAGNI FINDER



Summary

- This unique unit functions as both a high quality angle finder and as a magnifier, and allows direct correction of individual diopter values.

Main Characteristics

- The eyepiece tube rotates 360°, allowing a fine view through the viewfinder from any position; particularly convenient in low level or 90°-angled shots.
- Image magnification as viewed through the Varimagni Finder can be changed between 1.2× and 2.5× magnifications by a simple lever operation.
- It shows either the entire screen at 1.2× magnifications for easy picture composition or the image of the central screen at 2.5× for exact focusing.
- This unit allows dioptric correction between +3 to -7 diopters by means of a diopter correction ring for accurate focusing even by short- or long-sighted photographers.

Notes • Related Units

- The Eyecoupler (p.221) is required when the Varimagni Finder is used in conjunction with Focusing Screen 1-12 for photomicrography.

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VARIMAGNI FINDER

● Eyeshade

Made of rubber; indispensable to prevent stray light from entering the eyepiece. When not required, pull it off.

● Eyepiece Tube

Rotatable through 360°, allowing the photographer to view the subject at any position for accurate focusing and composition as desired. It has clickstops at 90° intervals.

● Mounting Flange

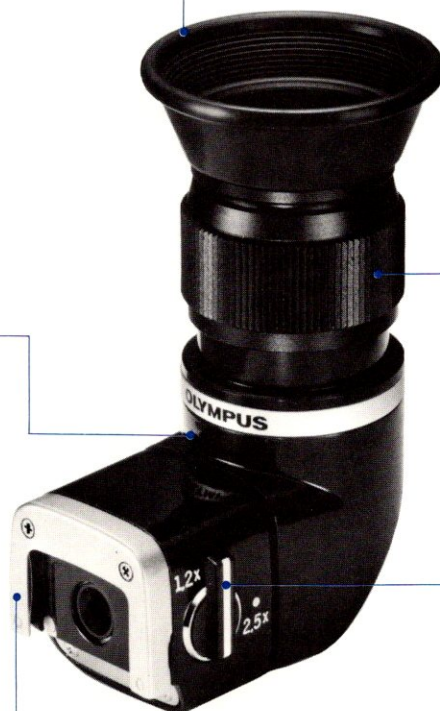
Insert the flange into the mount of the viewfinder eyepiece. The Eyecoupler (p.221) is additionally used in photomicrography.

● Diopter Correction Ring

Rotate the ring until you can observe a clear image of the central area of the Focusing Screen or grains on the matte surface. It assures a sharply focused image even for short- or long-sighted people.

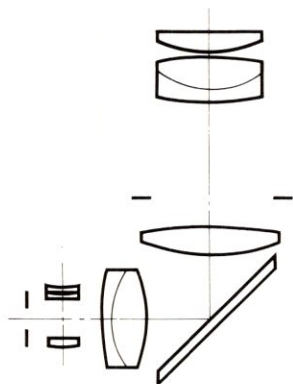
● Magnification Selector Lever

Simple operation permits instant conversion between a 1.2X image and a 2.5X image of the central area which enables more accurate focusing than with ordinary close-up or duplication.

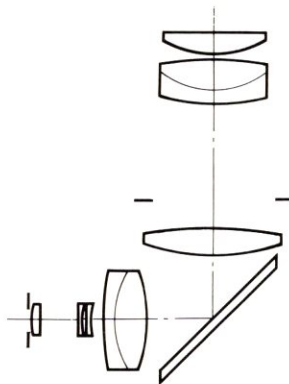


Actual size

1.2X



2.5X



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EYECOUPLER



Summary

- This is a convenient unit to connect various components of the Finder Group to the viewfinder eyepiece.

Main Characteristics

- For use of the Varimaghi Finder (p.212) in photomicrography, this unit fits in between the viewfinder eyepiece and Varimaghi Finder. It ensures full coverage of the finder's field of view.
- When the 250 Film Back 1 (p.431) is used together with the Eyecup 1 (p.211), this unit is used to link them.

OM SYSTEM EYECOUPLER

● Eyepiece Mount

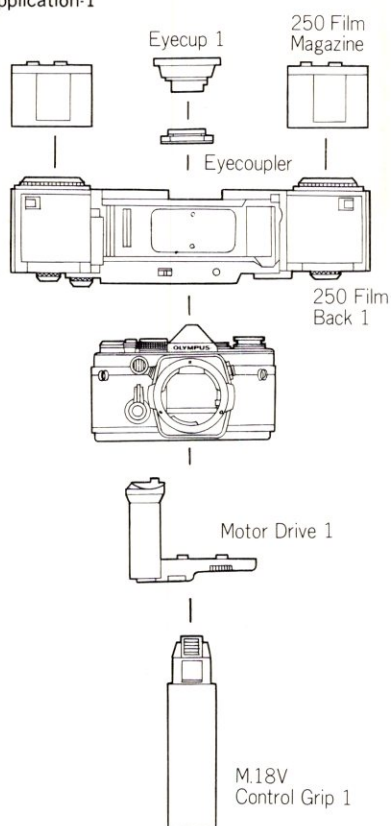
Accepts the Eyecup 1 or Varimagni Finder.

● Viewfinder Eyepiece Mount

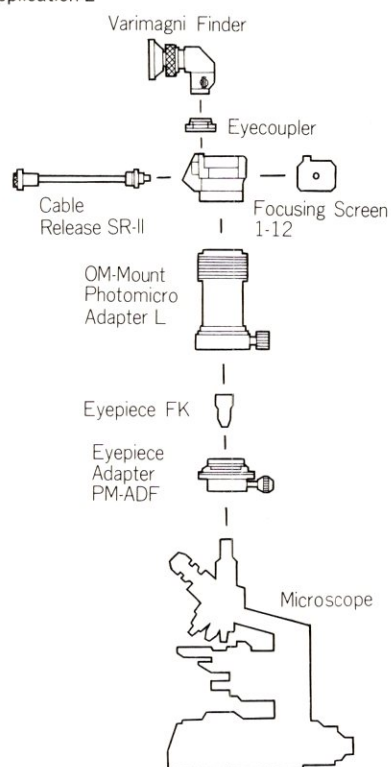


Actual size

Application-1



Application-2



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