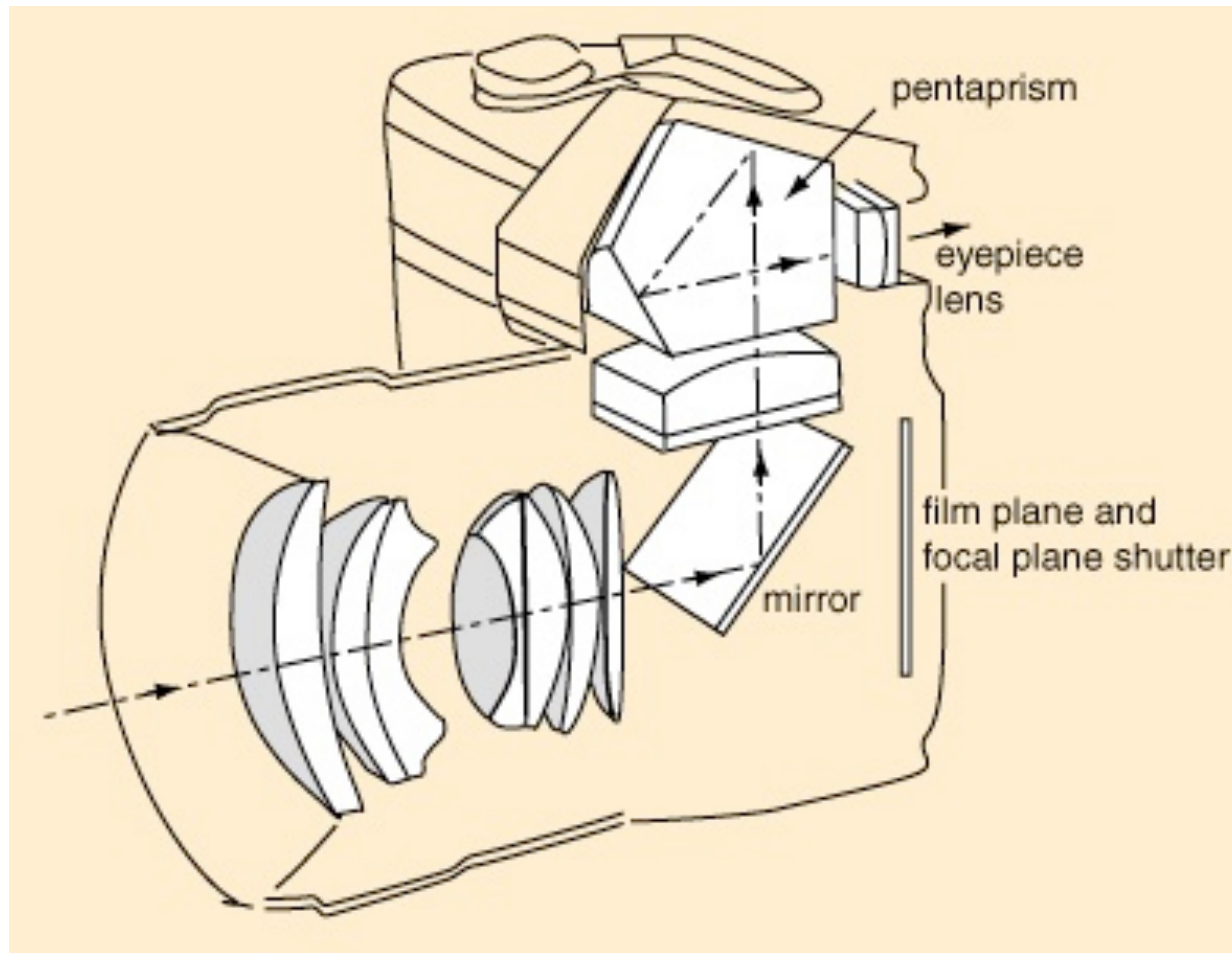


Manual 35mm SLR Camera Controls

A **single-lens reflex camera (SLR)** typically uses a mirror and prism system (hence "reflex", from the mirror's reflection) that permits the photographer to view through the lens and see exactly what will be captured, contrary to viewfinder cameras where the image could be significantly different from what will be captured.

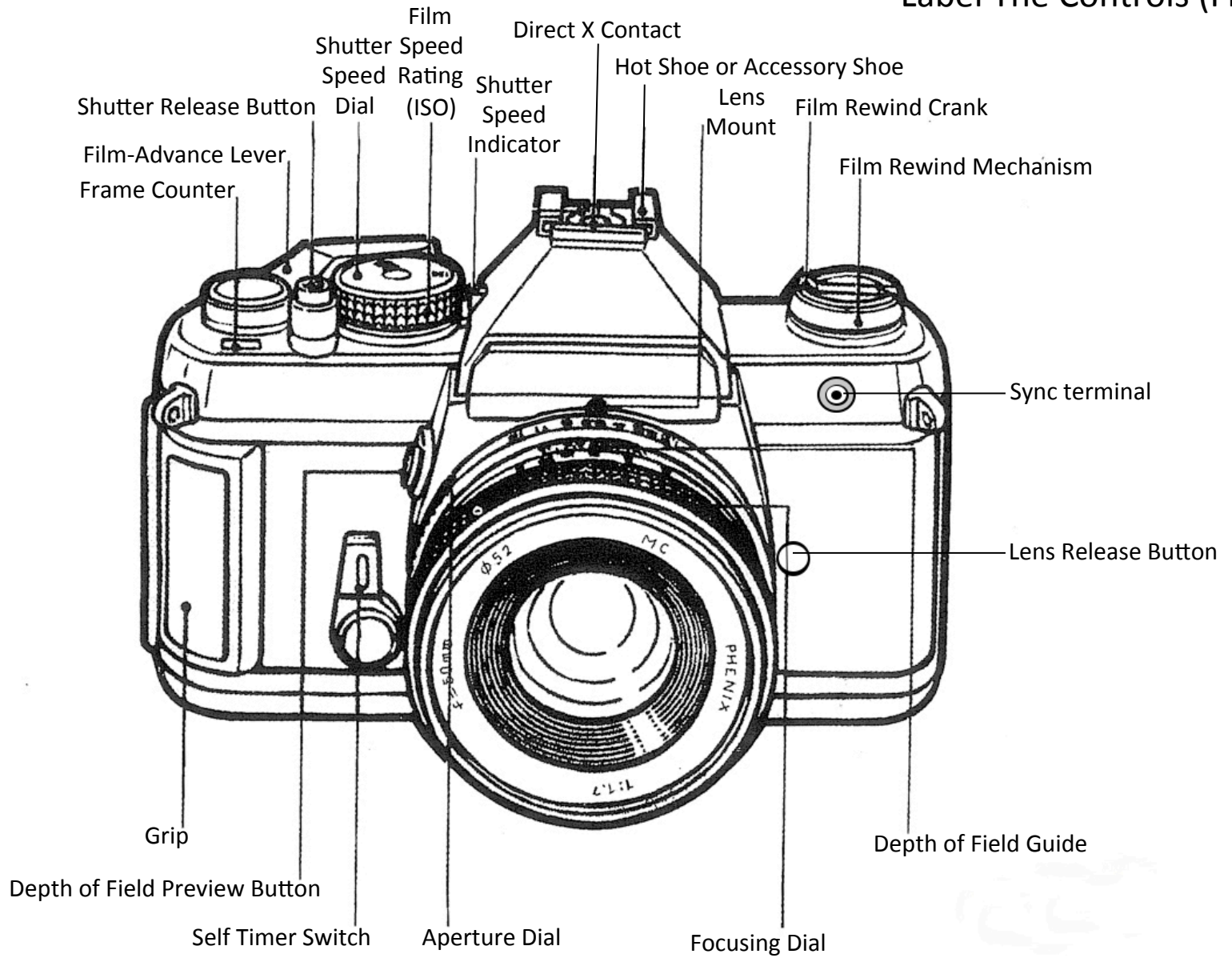
Single Lens Reflex



35mm SLR Camera - Front



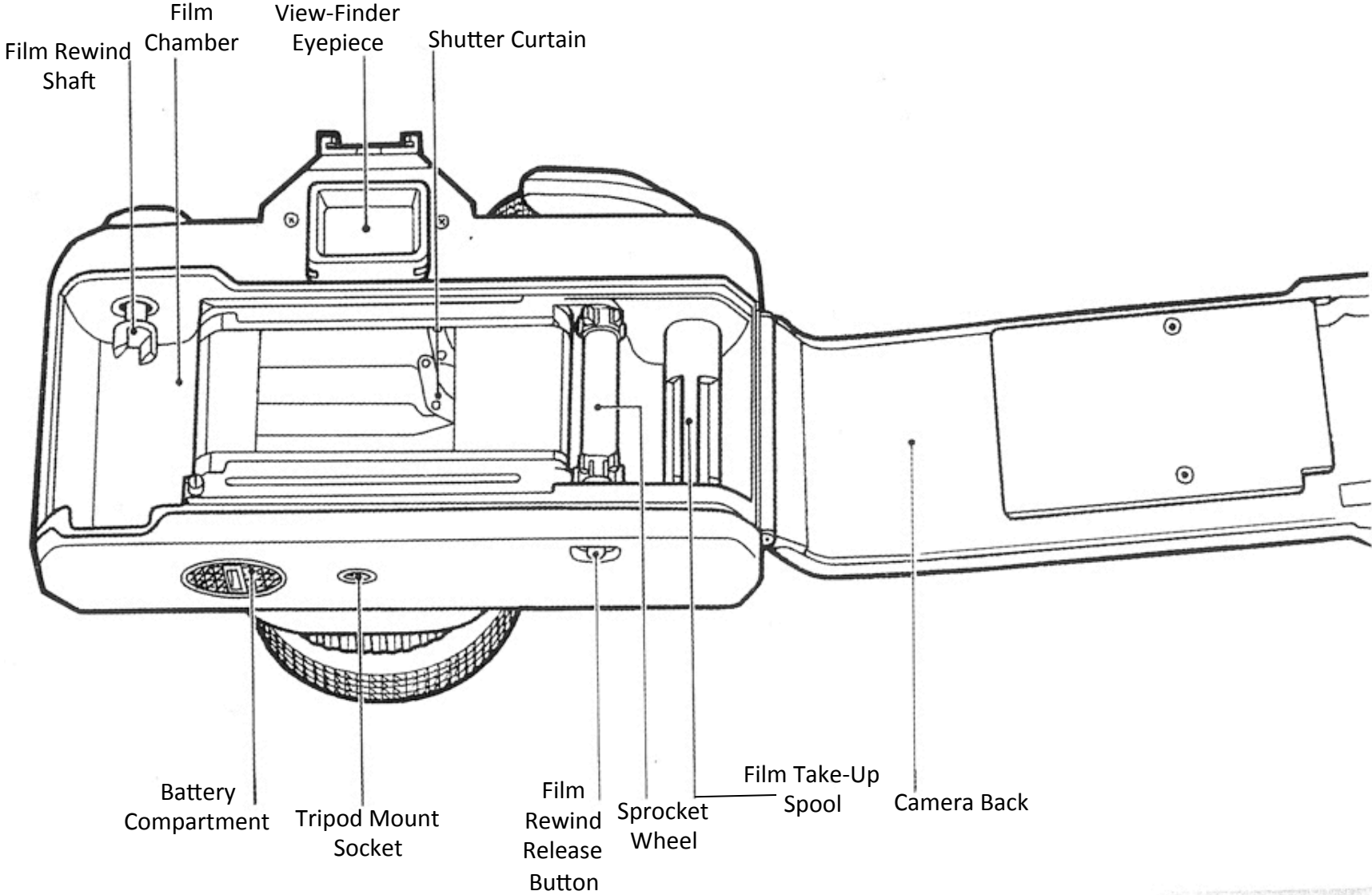
Label The Controls (Front)



35mm SLR Camera - Back



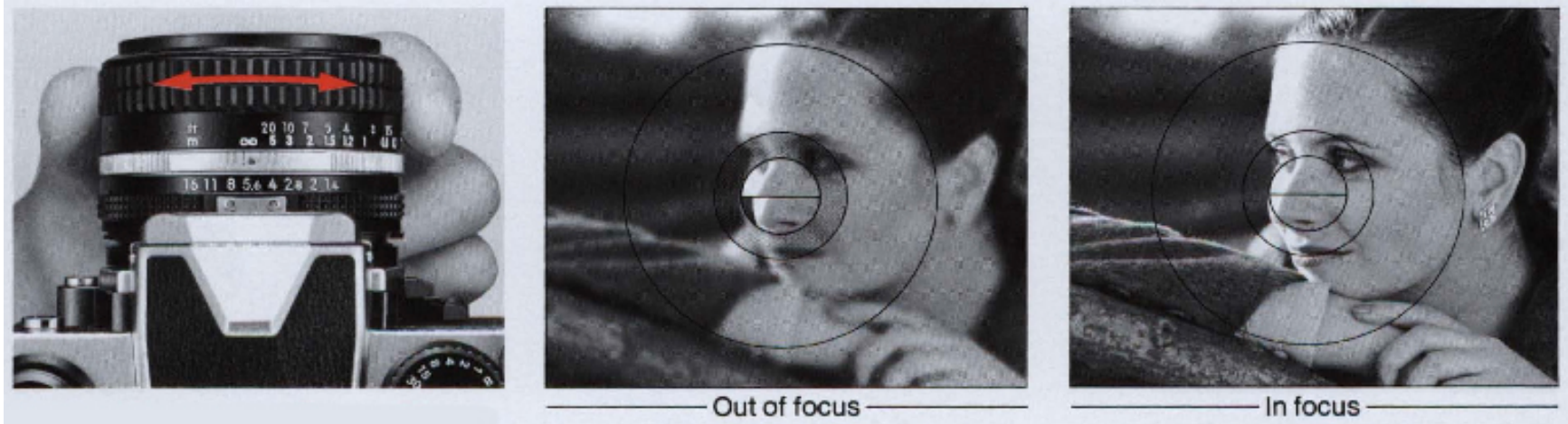
Label The Controls (Back)



How To Load/Unload 35mm Film

How to Load and Unload
35mm Film

Focusing



The FM2 is provided with the Type K2 focusing screen as standard. Look through the viewfinder while turning the focusing ring until the two halves of the split image coincide perfectly to form a single unbroken image and the image in the microprism grid appears sharp. Correct focus will then be secured.

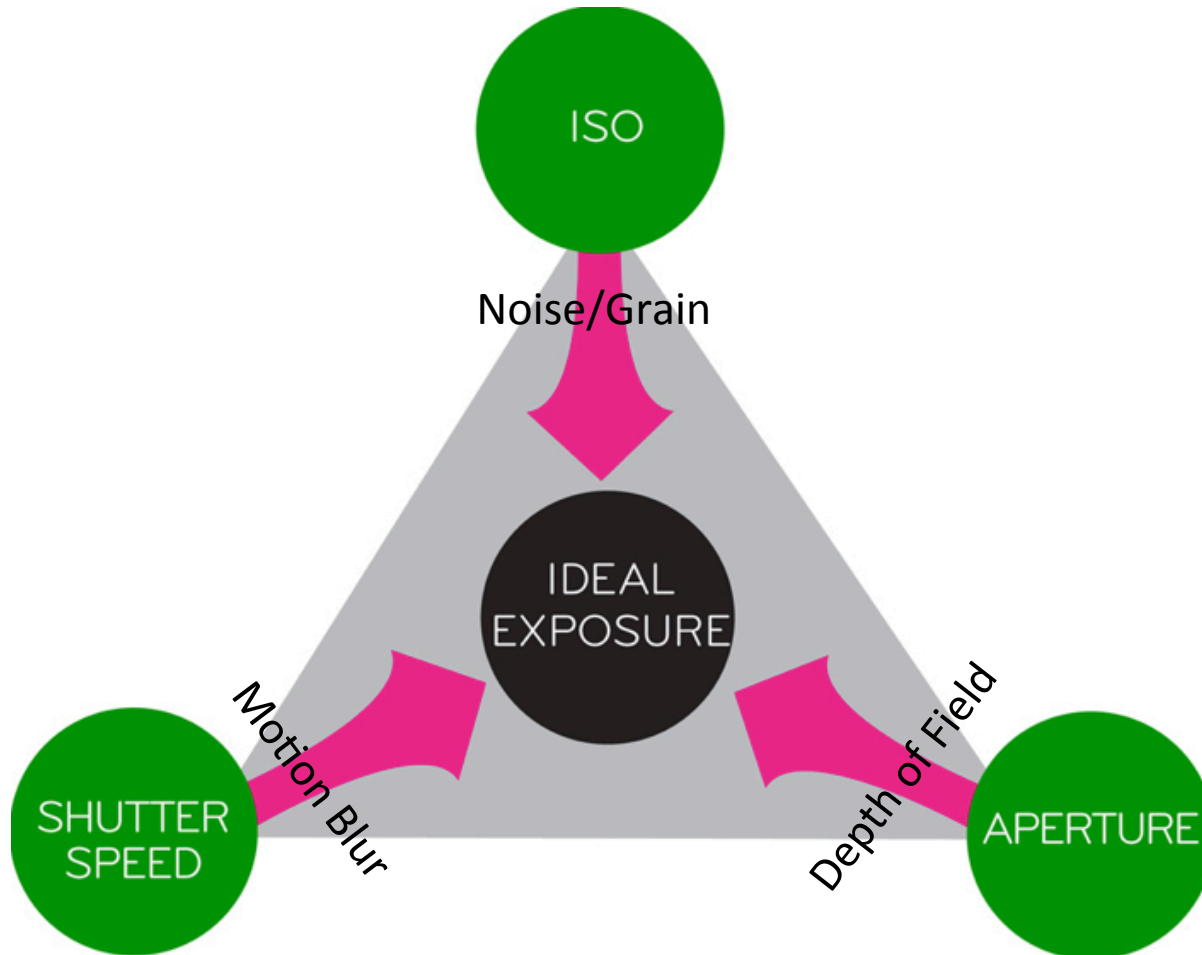
Setting the Correct Exposure



First, position your main subject at the centre of the field of view inside the viewfinder. Then turn the shutter speed dial and/or lens aperture ring until the LED lamp for the symbol for correct exposure **O** lights up.

Overexposure is indicated by a **+** and underexposure is indicated by a **-** symbol.

Exposure Triangle



Film Speed (ISO)

Film speed is the measure of a photographic film's sensitivity to light, determined by sensitometry and measured on various numerical scales, the most recent being the ISO system. Digital camera sensors measure ISO in the same way as film.

Sun, daylight or flash



ISO 100

ISO 200

Cloudy, overcast



ISO 400

ISO 800

Night, low light, indoors



ISO 3200

Examples:

Fuji Reala 100
Fuji Velvia 100
Ilford FP4 125

Examples:

Fuji Pro 400
Kodak Tri-X 400
Ilford HP5 400

Examples:

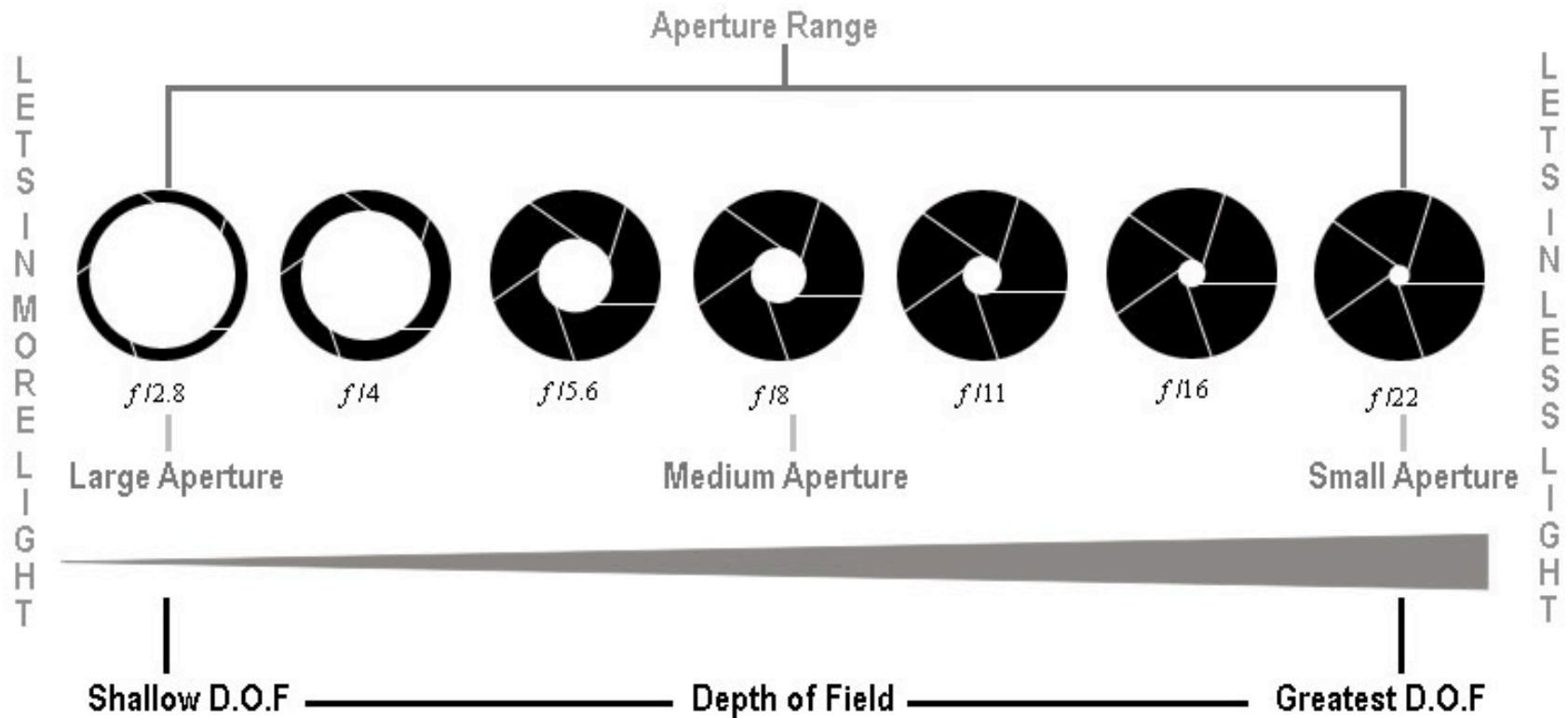
Ilford Delta 3200

In traditional (film) photography ISO (or ASA) is the indication of how sensitive a film is to light. It is measured in numbers (you've probably seen them on films – 100, 200, 400, 800 etc). The lower the number the lower the sensitivity of the film and the finer the grain in the shots you're taking.

In Digital Photography ISO measures the sensitivity of the image sensor. The same principles apply as in film photography – the lower the number the less sensitive your camera is to light and the less noise is visible.

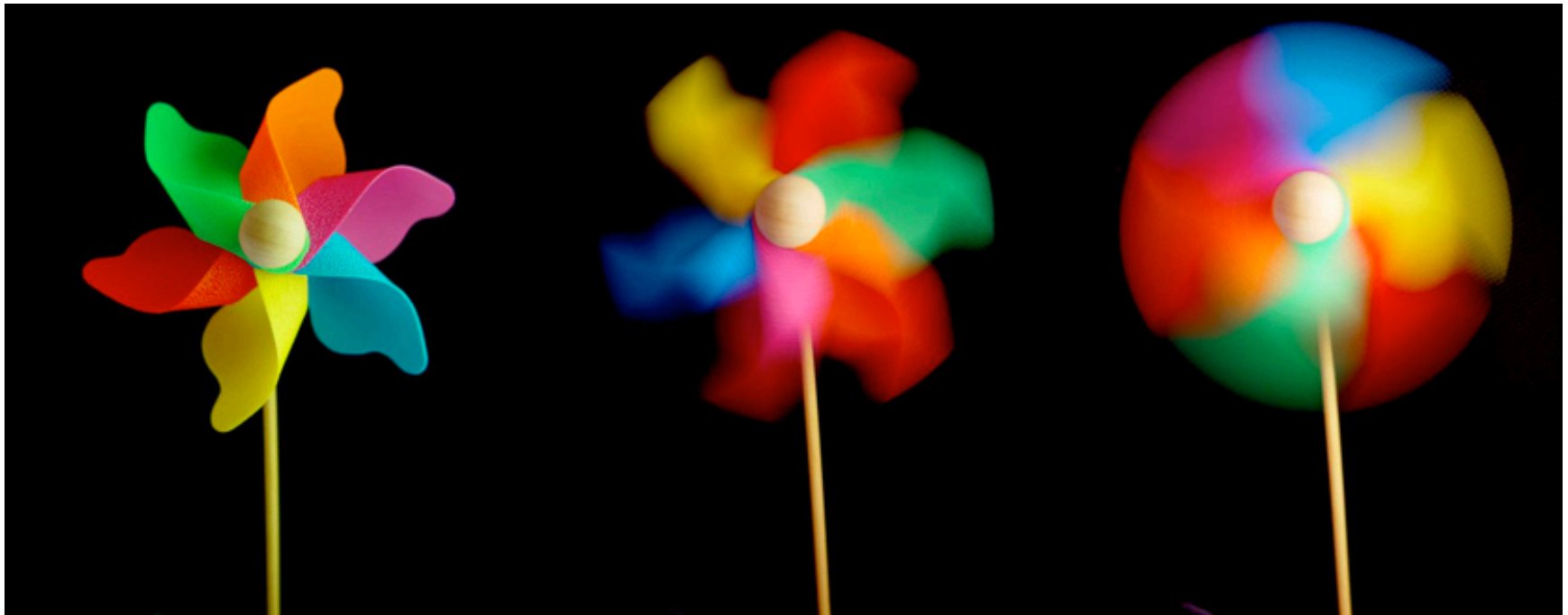
Aperture

In optics, an aperture is a hole or an opening through which light travels.



Shutter Speed

In photography, **shutter speed** or **exposure time** is the length of time a camera's shutter is open when taking a photograph.



1/1000 1/500 1/250

Freeze action/movement

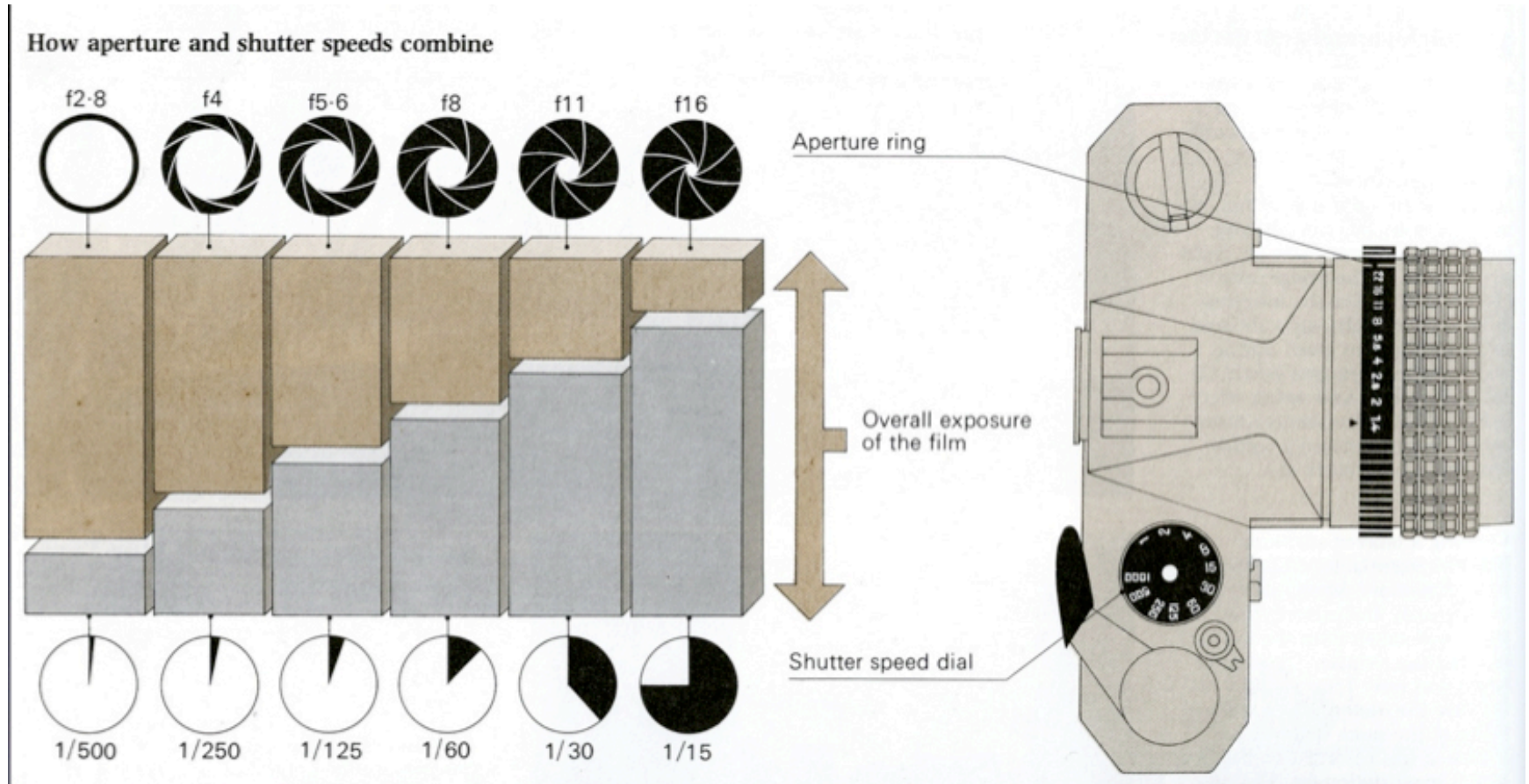
1/125 1/60

Hand held camera
no slower than 1/60

1/30 1/15 1/8 1/4 1/2 1 2 4 8

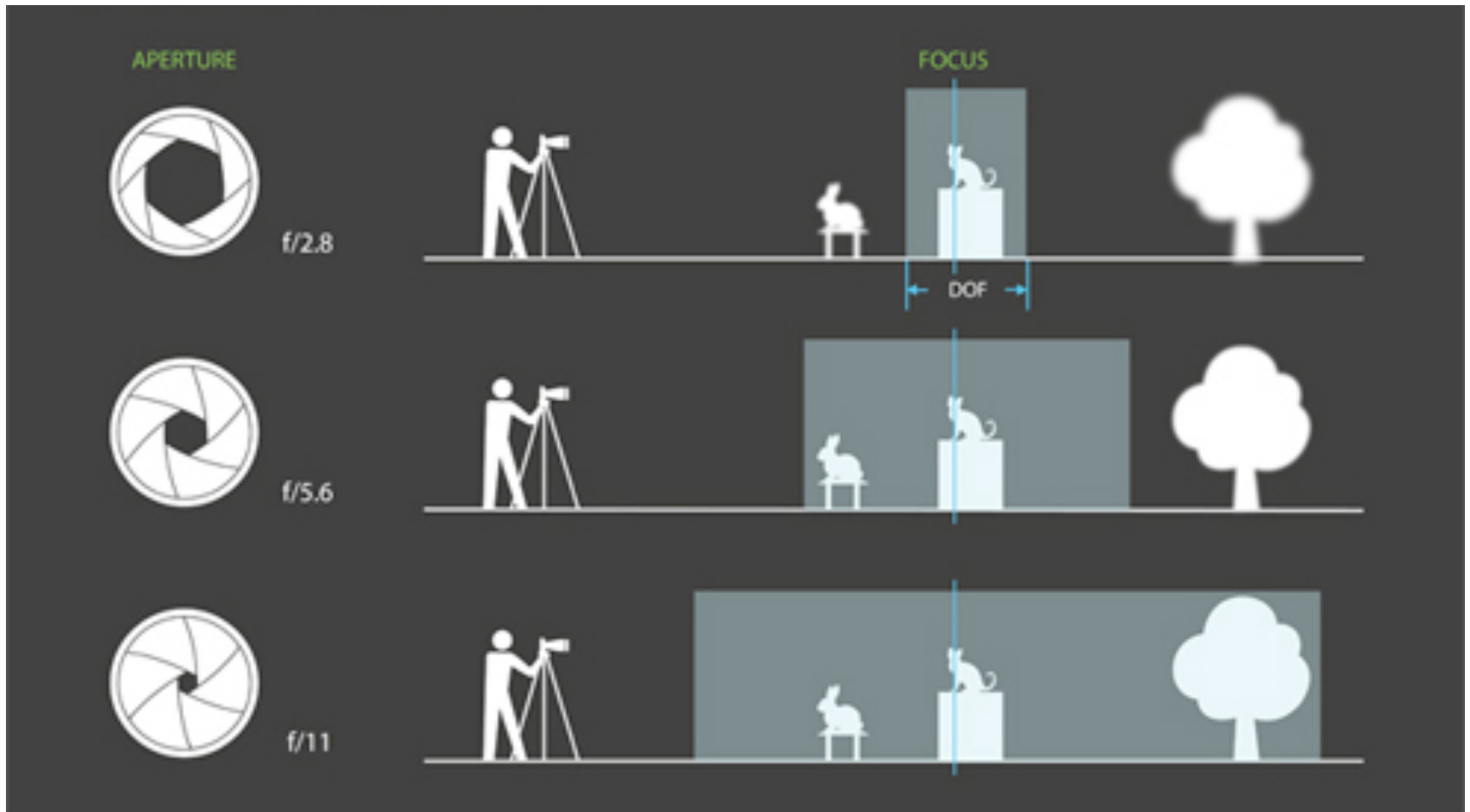
Movement blur - tripod required

Aperture & Shutter Speed



Depth of Field (DOF)

In optics, particularly as it relates to film and photography, depth of field (DOF) is the distance between the nearest and farthest objects in a scene that appear acceptably sharp in an image.



Depth Of Field Example

f/2.8



f/5.6



f/11



f/32



