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Canon



directions for using
35mm CANON CAMERAS

s.com

INTRODUCTION

Your CANON CAMERA and CANON LENS are the products of the highest grade of precision engineering and optical research.

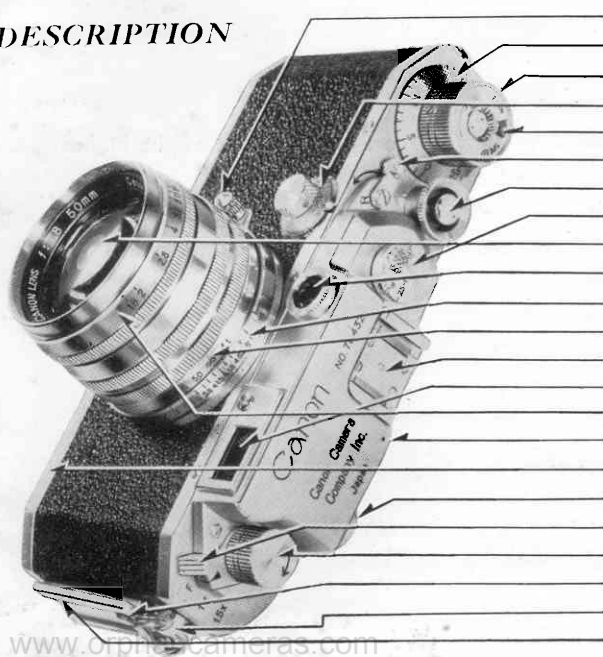
The camera is strong, compact and simple to operate. As it is a precision instrument, it is advisable that you understand how to operate it by studying the directions carefully.

The superior resolving power of the CANON LENS will produce negatives of extreme sharpness; the lens will resolve to a higher degree than the emulsion of modern high-grade film.

- USE YOUR CAMERA INTELLIGENTLY
- LEARN TO USE IT IN EVERY POSSIBLE WAY
- TREAT IT WITH RESPECT

Although fully guaranteed for five (5) years, it will, with care, last you a life time and give you photographs you will be proud to own.

DESCRIPTION

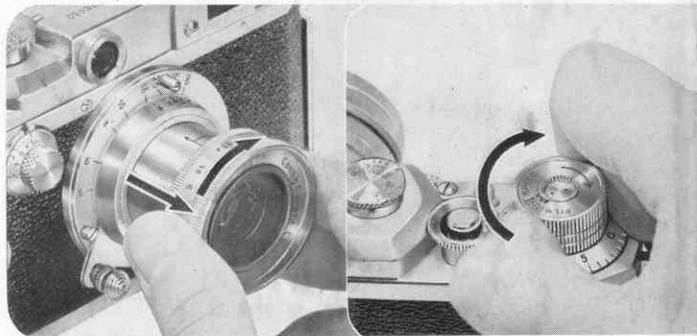


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Read the directions carefully. You can learn how to use your camera in a few minutes.

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HOW TO OPERATE YOUR CANON CAMERA

1. Remove the Lens Cap. Be sure to replace this Cap when your camera is not in use.
2. See that the Reversing Lever is at the "A" (Advance) position.

Then turn the Film Winding Knob one complete turn when it will stop. By doing so you will advance one film frame and wind the shutter at the same time.

NOTE: Always wind the Film Winding Knob just before taking a picture. Do not leave it wound over long periods as this may weaken the Shutter Spring and may cause accidental exposure if the Shutter Release Button is pressed by mistake. Be sure that your lens is never exposed to direct sunlight or a hole will be burned through the shutter curtains in a fraction of a second.



Setting The Shutter Speed Dials

There are two Shutter Speed Dials :

High : for speeds between $1/25$ and $1/1000$ sec.
($1/500$ sec. on Model II-S) & B (Bulb)

Slow : for speeds between $1/25$ and 1 sec.,
T (Time) and X (Speedlight contact point)



High Shutter Speed Dial

Correct exposures are best obtained with an exposure meter or by following the instructions supplied with the film. To operate the camera at any of the speeds shown on the High Shutter Speed Dial, first turn the Film Winding Knob. Raise the dial with thumb and fore-finger and turn until the speed required is exactly opposite the Index Mark. Let the dial fall. For 1/1000 sec., the dial drops only half the distance of the other speeds. Intermediate speeds can not be used.

NOTE: When the High Shutter Speed Dial is in use the Slow Shutter Speed Dial must be set at 25 (1/25 sec.).

Slow Shutter Speed Dial

The Slow Shutter Speed Dial offers speeds between 1/25 and 1 sec., T (Time) and X, by turning the dial to the correct position so that the required speed registers uppermost opposite the Index Mark. The Dial is locked only at 25; to release it, press spring lock with your thumbnail and turn the Dial to your left. Be sure that the High Shutter Speed Dial is set at 25-1 (1/25 sec.).

NOTE: Speeds between 1/25, 1/8, 1/4, 1/2 and 1 sec. may be obtained by setting the dial to the estimated position.

Time Exposures Longer Than One Second



A time exposure may be obtained by using the B (Bulb) position on the High Shutter Speed Dial. The shutter remains open from the time you press the Shutter Release Button until the pressure is removed.

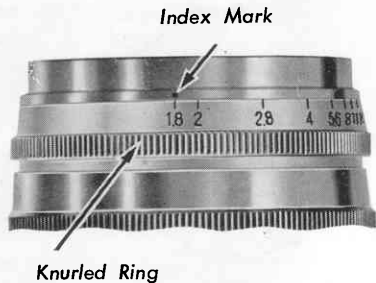
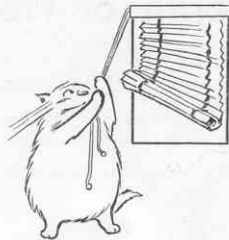
You may also obtain a time exposure with the Slow Shutter Speed Dial at T (Time). Press the Shutter Release Button and the shutter will open and remain open until you turn the Slow Shutter Speed Dial to 1. The Shutter will close only when this method is used.

NOTE: For speed slower than $1/25$ sec. a solid tripod is essential, and preferably a Canon Camera Holder and Canon Cable Release.

Lens Aperture Scale

The Lens Aperture controls the amount of light entering the lens and also the Depth of Field. Set the Lens Aperture (f-stop) by turning the Aperture Scale (knurled ring) to the proper position. This is best determined with an exposure meter or by following the instructions given with the film.

When the Lens Aperture is closed by one stop, the amount of light entering the Lens is decreased by one half; two stops, by one quarter, and so on. Therefore you should adjust the Lens Aperture in conjunction with your shutter speed. Suppose your exposure meter indicates a speed of $1/200$ sec. at $f:5.6$. If you want to expose for a slower speed, say $1/100$ sec., then you must close down the Lens Aperture to $f:8$. In other words, as you have doubled the time of the shutter opening, you must reduce the amount of light entering the lens by half to obtain the correct exposure.



Depth of Field Scale



The Distance Scale and the Depth of Field Scale are used together.

Depth of Field means the range of objects which will be in focus on your film. This range varies with the distance of the object of sharp focus and the Lens Aperture. It extends from in front of the object of sharp focus to beyond it. The greater the Lens Aperture, the less will be the Depth of Field. Depth of Field also diminishes as the distance of the object of sharp focus from the film plane decreases.

The illustration shows the Lens Aperture at $f:1.8$ and the Distance Scale at 25 feet. An object at 25 feet is in sharp focus. The Depth of Field Scale shows that the nearest object also in focus is approximately 21 feet and the farthest object in focus is approximately 30 feet. If the Lens Aperture Scale is set at $f:11$ on the Standard 50 mm CANON LENS the object in focus will extend from 12 feet to infinity (∞). See illustration on next page.

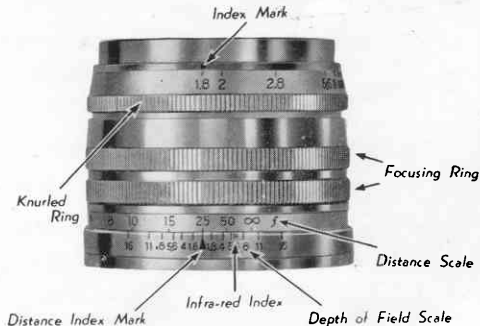
Infrared Index

The R marking indicates the position at which the Focusing Ring should be set when using infrared film. Be sure to use the proper infrared filter recommended by the manufacturer of the film. After focusing in the usual manner, read the object distance off the Distance Scale of the lens. Then turn the lens so that the object distance is exactly opposite the R index mark. The lens is now in focus for infrared photography.

Distance Scale

When accurate focus (see page 10) has been made on any object, the actual distance from the film* to the object is shown by the Distance Scale which is marked from 3.5 to infinity (∞) in feet. Lenses with metric scales are provided when specially ordered.

*Shown by the Red Dot near the Accessory Clip.

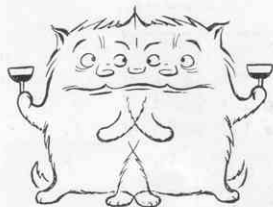


Focusing

It is recommended that the camera be held as illustrated. It should rest comfortably on the heel of the left hand and be balanced by the right hand. Hold the camera to your cheek to keep it steady while sighting through the Range-Viewfinder Eyepiece. Manipulate the Focusing Lever with either your left or right forefinger whichever is more comfortable. More precise focusing is possible by setting the Magnification Control Lever at 1.5x (see page 12) and rotating the Milled Focusing Ring as shown in right illustration.

NOTE: The Focusing Lever is released from the Infinity Catch on the lens by depressing the knob and turning.

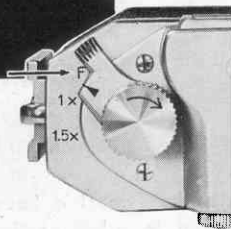




As you look through the Range-Viewfinder Eyepiece and rotate the Focusing Lever you will see two images of the same object. The images move apart or together as the lever is rotated. Turn the Focusing Lever until the two images of the object on which you are focusing coincide exactly. Your lens is now in sharp focus on the object. At the same time all objects in the range shown on the Depth of Field Scale will also be in focus at the f-stop you select for the exposure.

Magnification Control

F



There are three positions for the Magnification Control Lever: F, 1x, and 1.5x. When really sharp focusing is required, turn the Lever to 1.5x when the object will be magnified 1.5 times. Remember, however, the actual image recorded on the film will be the picture seen at the F position of the Lever.

The F position shows the exact image recorded by any CANON LENS with a focal length of 50 mm.

The 1x position corresponds to the image seen and recorded by any CANON LENS with a focal length of 100 mm. The 1.5x position shows the image for any CANON LENS with a focal length of 135 mm.

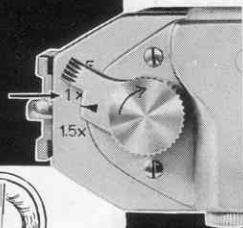
A certain difference between the picture seen through the Range-Viewfinder Eyepiece and the image recorded by the lens is inevitable. For normal photography the difference is immaterial being so slight. But for certain work compensation should be allowed.

When the Lever is set at 1x for CANON LENSES with focal length of 100 mm, and the object distance is less than 13 feet, a special viewfinder with parallax compensation adjustment should be used.

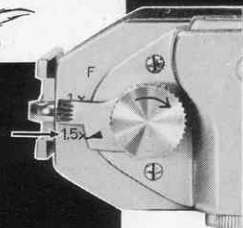
NOTE: Specially designed Viewfinders to compensate for parallax are available for all CANON LENSES except for Standard 50 mm, and the 28 mm f: 3.5 CANON LENSES.

At 1.5 x, with 135 mm CANON LENSES, for distances less than 14 feet, it is essential to use the special viewfinder available for these lenses.

1x



1.5x



Exposure & Composition

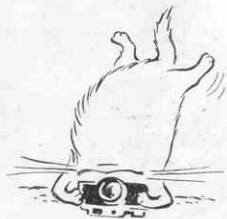


Exposure and Composition of your picture are the last steps and perhaps the most important. Be sure that the main object in the scene you are photographing is in sharp focus.

For 50 mm CANON LENSES, the image recorded on the film will be the one seen through the Eyepiece with the Magnification Control Lever at "F". Having composed your picture, gently press the Shutter Release Button with your forefinger. Never jerk while making an exposure. The slightest movement for an exposure made at 1/25 sec. or slower will give you a blurred picture.

By pressing the camera to your cheek, keeping your elbows into your side and by holding your breath just before and during the actual instant of exposure you will get an extremely sharp picture.

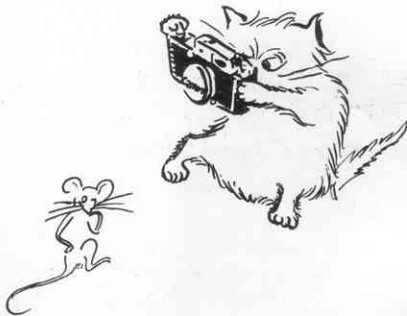
There are two ways to hold the camera. One is for horizontal pictures as shown on this page and the other is for vertical pictures as shown on next page.



NOTE: Make sure your finger does not touch the High Shutter Speed Dial as it will alter the correct speed. Give particular attention to this when gloves are worn.

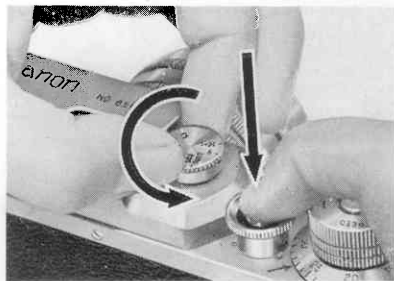


Do not forget to remove the lens cap from the lens when taking picture.



NOTE: *When taking vertical picture care should be taken that the cover does not swing in front of the lens. It is recommended you detach the flap from the case.*

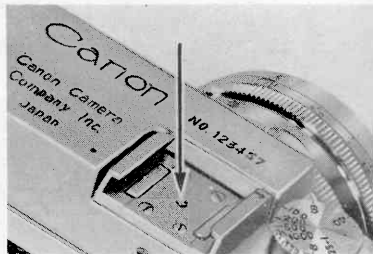
Double Exposures



Double exposures are normally quite impossible on the CANON CAMERA, but for special effects they are sometimes needed. Expose the first picture as usual. Then, while keeping the Shutter Release Button pressed down, turn the High Shutter Speed Dial COUNTER-CLOCKWISE without lifting the Dial until you hear a "Click" and the Dial turns no further. Release the Shutter Release Button first then the Dial. The Shutter is now completely rewound and the second exposure may be made. This action may be repeated any number of times, and the speed dials may be adjusted to any other speed, if required.

Accessory Clip

This is used for fitting attachments such as the Special Viewfinder, Universal Viewfinder, etc.





HOW TO LOAD AND UNLOAD FILM

Loading

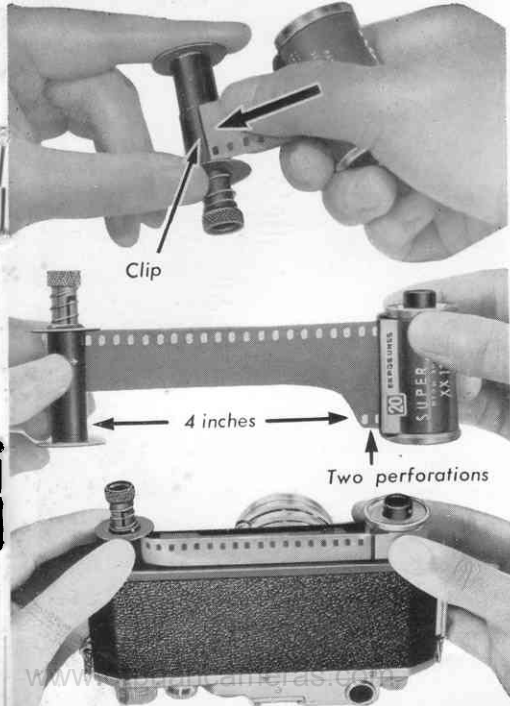


Always load in subdued light. Before you begin loading, set the Reversing Lever to "A" (Advance) and turn the Film Winding Knob until it stops.

Press the Shutter Release Button.

Keep the Lens Cap in place.

Open the Baseplate by lifting the Lock Handle and turn it in the direction shown by the arrow, from "Close" to "Open".



Pull out the Take-up spool, and slide the ready-cut-leader end up under the Take-up Spool Clip as far as it will go. The glossy side of the film should face the spool. Make sure that the perforated edge of the film is flush with the flange of the Take-up Spool. Do not wind the film around the spool.

With the Take-up Spool in your left hand and the film magazine in your right hand, draw out the film about four inches so that the first two perforations are showing. See diagram plate inside the camera. Slide both the film magazine and the Take-up Spool evenly and gently into their correct chambers all the way down. The dull (emulsion) side of the film should be facing the lens.

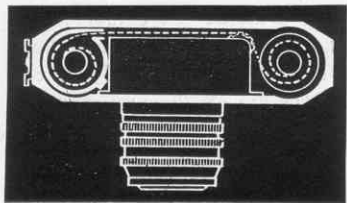
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Correct



Not correct



Turn the Film Winding Knob slightly to engage the sprockets in the film perforations as shown. The dotted line as shown in the diagram indicates the film path when correctly loaded.



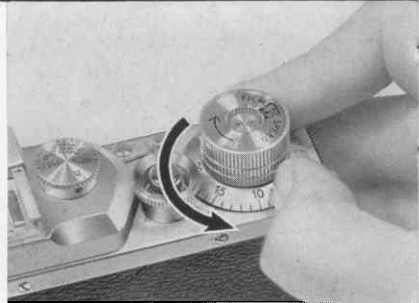
The Take-up Spool has a spring catch to facilitate removal from the camera body. By turning the top of the Take-up Spool slightly, it will jump up and allow you to get a better grip. Re-lock this spring as shown in the illustration after you have loaded your camera and before you replace the Baseplate.

Replace the Baseplate by hooking it into the lug first. Then lock the Baseplate.





Keep the Reversing Lever still at "A". Pull up and turn the Rewinding Lever gently in the direction shown by the arrow in the diagram. When it will not turn further, your film is taut, having taken up the slack in the magazine. Lastly, turn the Film Winding Knob and press the Shutter Release Button. Repeat this process once again. By doing this you ensure that you will not use the first two frames which have been exposed to light while you were loading. See note on page 23 to verify that you have loaded the film correctly.



Next set the Exposure Counting Dial at the base of the Film Winding Knob to "1" by turning it counterclockwise with your thumb nail catching one of the lugs on the Dial. Each time the Winding Knob is turned this Dial automatically registers the next number.



Next set the Film Speed Indicator at the top of the Film Winding Knob to the speed of your film. This will serve as a reminder that your camera is loaded and will show the speed of the film you are using. The red numbers are for colour film; the black for black and white film.

NOTE: Each time the Winding Knob is turned, the Rewinding Knob rotates in a reverse direction. This indicates that the film is properly passing to the Take-up Spool for the next exposure. Should the Rewinding Knob not turn, obviously the sprockets are not engaging the film perforations. You should then rewind the film until it disengages the Take-up Spool, open the Baseplate and reload again.

STOP TURNING THE FILM REWINDING KNOB (SEE NEXT PAGE) AS SOON AS THE ROTATING OF THE SHUTTER RELEASE BUTTON CEASES. THIS WILL PREVENT THE LEADER FROM DRAWING COMPLETELY INTO THE MAGAZINE.

Unloading

When the Film Winding Knob no longer turns, you have come to the end of your film roll. DO NOT FORCE IT. Make sure to release the shutter first and then turn the Reversing Lever from "A" to "R" (Rewind). Raise the Rewinding Knob and rewind the whole film back into its original magazine. When you have done this, you may open the Baseplate and take out the film magazine. The film is now ready for developing. During the rewinding operation, the Shutter Release Button turns and stops the moment the film leader is pulled off from the Take-up Spool. Rewind a few more turns so that the leader will be drawn completely into the magazine.





HOW TO CHANGE YOUR CANON LENSES

Dismounting

Place your CANON CAMERA in your hand. Grasp the base of the lens barrel by the Lens Focusing Lever and twist counter-clockwise. The lens will



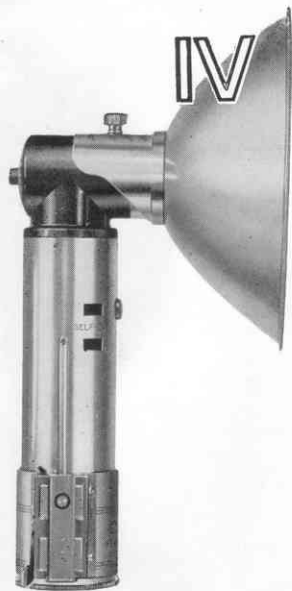
unscrew without difficulty. The Lens Focusing Lever should be kept locked in the Infinity Catch. Immediately the lens has been taken off, place it in a clean container (Canon Leather Lens Case or Canon Plastic Lens Case) to prevent the lens elements being scratched or contaminated by dirt or finger marks.

Mounting

Before fitting the new lens into place be sure to unscrew the Lens Dust Cap. First turn the lens counter-clockwise a little, then clockwise. You will find the thread will be introduced more easily. Do not hold the lens by any part other than the base, using the Milled Ring or the Lens Focusing Lever. Take care not to use force if the threads bind while turning, as you have crossed the thread.

NOTE: During the interchange, do not face the Lens Opening of the camera to strong light. It is recommended that you shield the Opening while the new lens is being prepared.





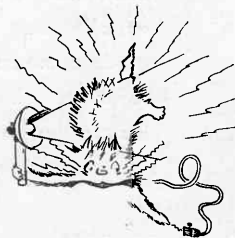
HOW TO USE FLASH SYNCHRONIZER

There are three types of built-in flash synchronization in the Canon camera, models IV-S2 and II-S:

1. High shutter speed synchronization.
2. Speedlight synchronization.
3. Slow shutter speed synchronization.

One and three are to be used with any of the synchronized Canon Flash Units. Two, with Speedlight units.

NOTE: *Models II-D and III-A are not synchronized and Canon Flash Unit Model B-III, must be used.*



High Shutter Speed Synchronization

This system is generally for focal-plane flash bulbs GE. No. 6, 31; Sylvania FP-26, 2A; Westinghouse No. 6; etc. Be sure to keep the Slow Shutter Speed Dial at "25" at all times when using this system. For guide numbers and Micro Sync settings please refer to the cards which accompany the instruction booklet for the Canon Flash Unit.

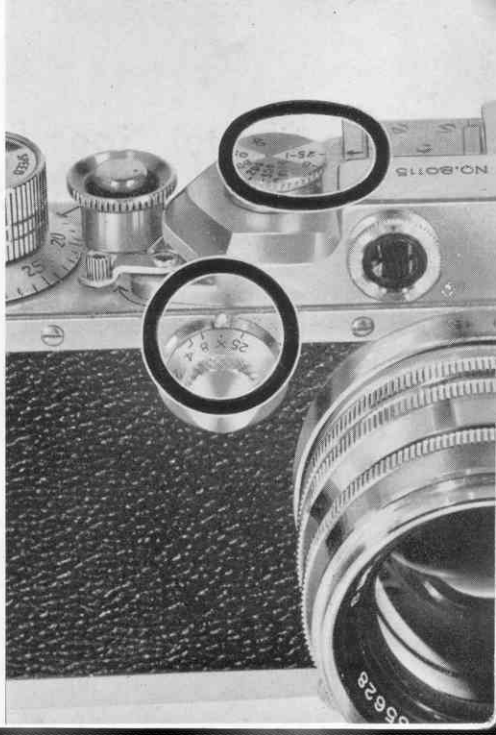
WARNING: Do not press the Shutter Release Button even though the shutter is not wound, as it will fire the flash bulb.



Speedlight Synchronization

Speedlight unit (having not more than 10 millisecond delay) is connected with a Canon Extension Cord "A" (15 ft) through a Canon Self-Extension Adapter fitted to the Flash Mounting Bracket of the camera. Make sure to set the Slow Shutter Speed Dial to "X" keeping the High Shutter Speed Dial at 1/25 sec. DO NOT USE OTHER SPEEDS. Aperture openings (f-stops) should be determined by instruction given with the speedlight unit.

WARNING: *Do not press the Shutter Release Button except for checking the connection, even though the shutter is not wound, as it discharges the speedlight.*



Slow Shutter Speed Synchronization

This is generally for peak type flash bulbs such as GE. No. 5, 11, 22, 50; Sylvania No. 0, 2, 3, 25, 40; etc. However, focal-plane flash bulbs can be used just as well. Keep the High Shutter Speed Dial set at 1/25 sec. For settings please refer to the cards which are furnished with the instruction booklet for the Canon Flash Unit.

WARNING: *Do not press the Shutter Release Button even though the shutter is not wound, otherwise the flash bulb will fire.*



Canon ACCESSORIES



Photograph by Y. Midorikawa
CANON PHOTO CONTEST 1954



28 mm
f: 3.5



35 mm
f: 2.8



50 mm
f: 3.5



50 mm
f: 1.8



50 mm
f: 1.5



85 mm
f: 1.9



85 mm
f: 1.5

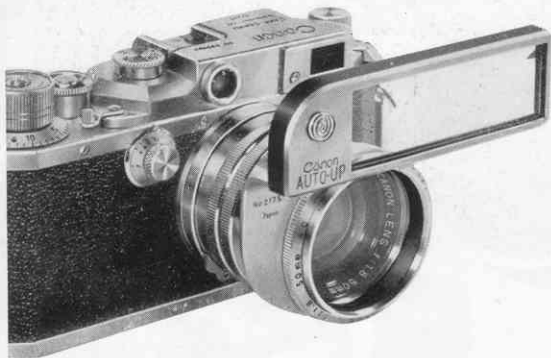


100 mm
f: 3.5



135 mm
f: 3.5

Canon Auto-up



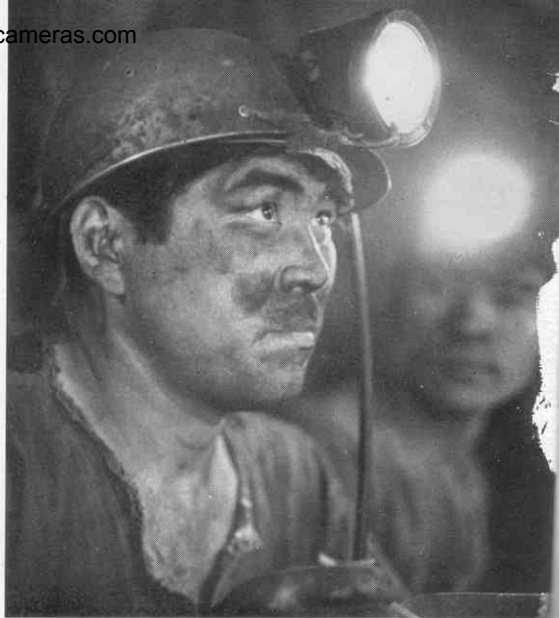
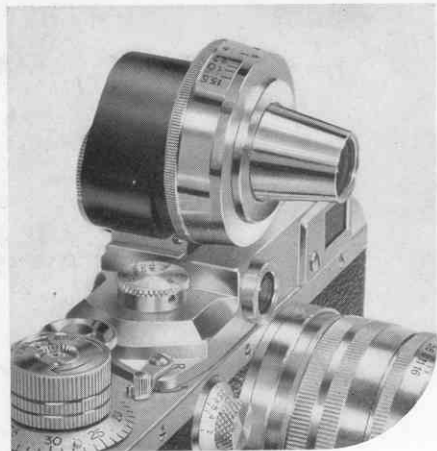
Photograph by Gen Ohtsuka
CANON PHOTO CONTEST 1954

Canon Camera Holder



Photograph by H. Kobayashi
CANON PHOTO CONTEST 1954

Canon Universal Viewfinder



Photograph by T. Hayashi
CANON PHOTO CONTEST 1954