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# Canon AT-1



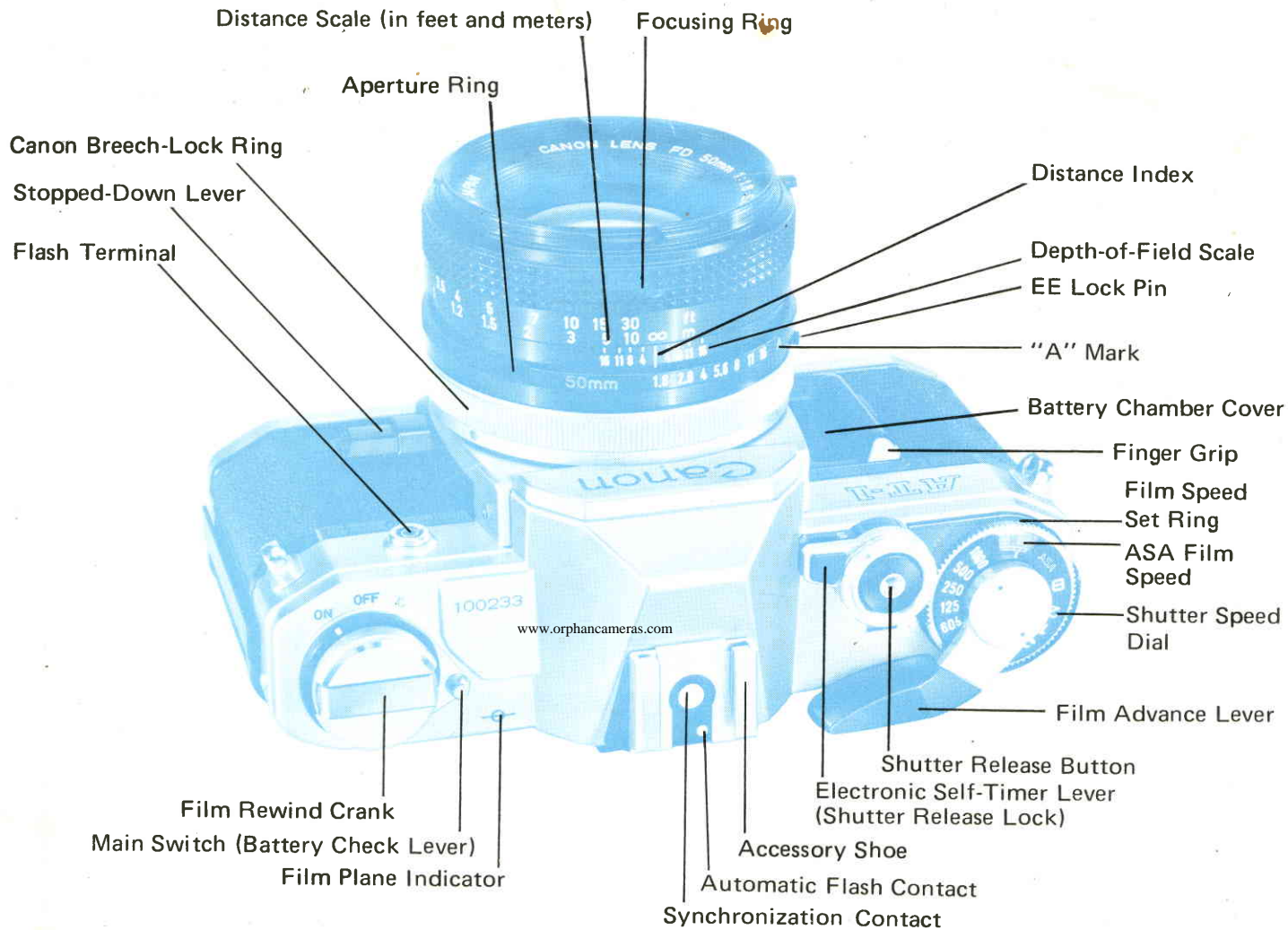
[www.orphancameras.com](http://www.orphancameras.com)

AT-1

E

English Edition  
INSTRUCTIONS

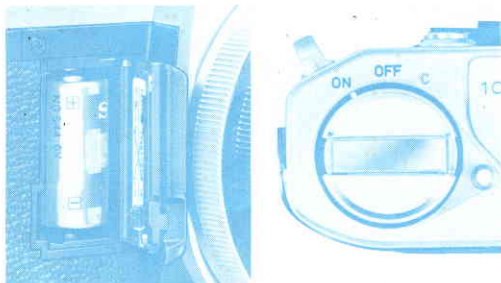
[www.orphancameras.com](http://www.orphancameras.com)



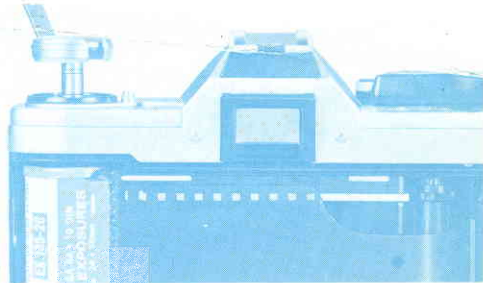
While reading the instruction booklet, unfold this flap and the flap on the back cover to facilitate your understanding of the instructions.

# PICTORIAL OUTLINE FOR USING THE CAMERA

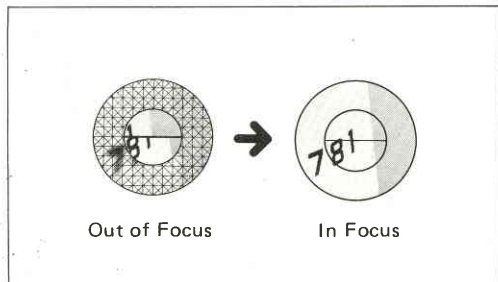
- 1 Load the battery.  
Turn the main switch on.



- 2 Load the film.



- 5 Look into the viewfinder.  
Compose the picture and focus.



- 6 Determine the exposure by adjusting the shutter speed dial and the aperture ring.



Congratulations upon the purchase of your new Canon AT-1, a remarkably advanced camera that reflects the latest trends in SLR photography. As a flawless product of Canon technology, its vast potential as a rewarding means of expression is assured for years to come by an incomparable system of fine lenses and accessories.

At an extremely reasonable price, the Canon AT-1 offers you through-the-lens Central Emphasis Metering plus many of the superb advantages enjoyed by users of its all-electronic counterpart, the Canon AE-1. Its fabulous electronic system consisting of the Power Winder A for continuous rapid-fire shooting, the Speedlite 155A and 199A for perfectly synchronized flash shooting and the Data Back A for automatic data imprinting give the AT-1 unsurpassably versatile performance. Similarly, you have the entire system of

superior FD interchangeable lenses at your disposal which enable metering at full aperture.

But perhaps most conspicuous is the absence of mechanical noise that is characteristic of conventional SLRs. The AT-1 incorporates a wonderfully silent electromagnetic release, in addition to a 10-second electronic self-timer, for perfectly vibrationless operation. Moreover, you will surely find the Canon AT-1, with its extremely compact and lightweight body to be one of the easiest to operate cameras ever.

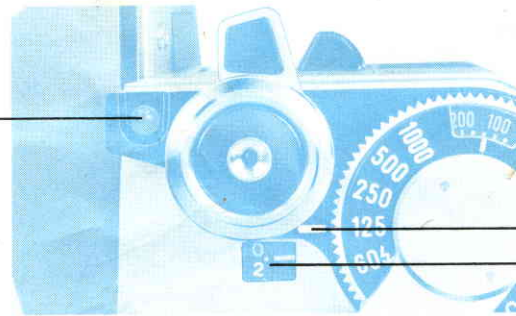
In order to derive full benefit from the many features the AT-1 affords, please take the time to read and understand the following instructions. Canon remains always ready to lend you its support in the future with a system of lenses and accessories unequalled the world over.

## Use of the Camera in Extremely Cold Conditions

In temperatures below 0°C (32°F), the battery may be affected. It will work longer and better if you keep the camera warm until you are ready to shoot, but, if you shoot for a long period, the battery may still fail. For this reason, it is advisable to carry a spare battery. The spare should be kept warm in a pocket so that it will be ready in the event that it is needed. That the battery may not perform well in the cold does not necessarily mean it won't work normally again in warmer temperatures, so don't throw it away.

Protect the camera from the cold in any way possible and try to finish shooting as quickly as possible. Taking the camera directly from cold into warm temperatures, such as from outside into a room, will result in condensation which could cause corrosion. To avoid this, the camera should be placed in a completely sealed plastic bag and remain there until it gradually reaches room temperature.

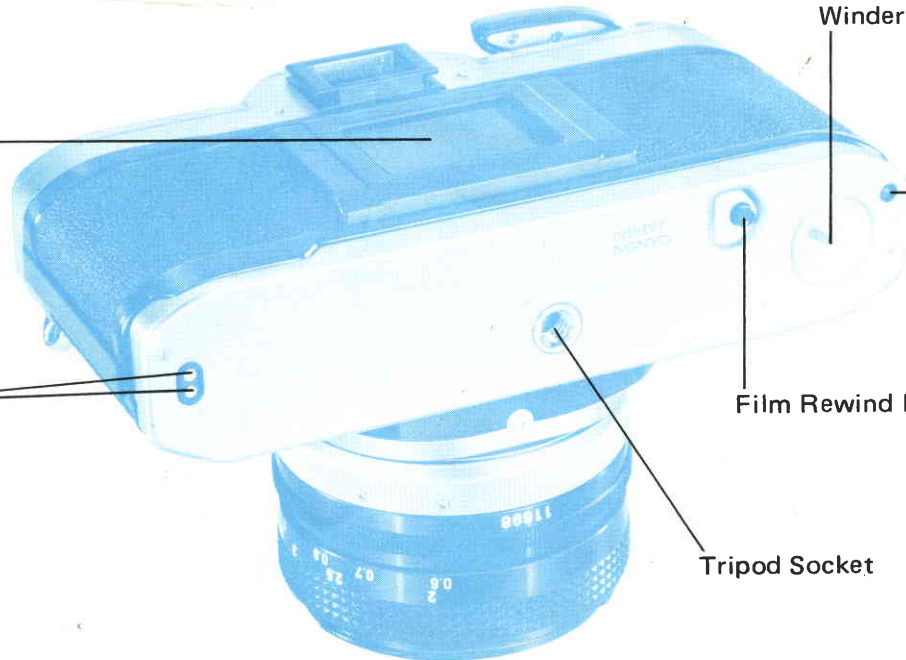
Self-Timer Lamp



Shutter Speed Index

Frame Counter

Memo Holder



Winder Coupler Cover

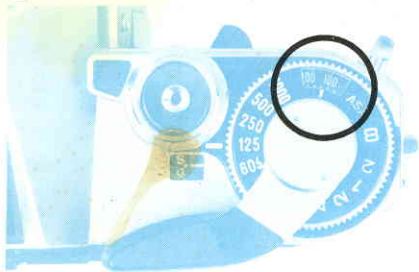
Winder Guide Hole

Film Rewind Button

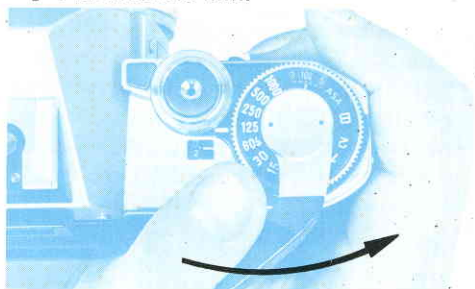
Tripod Socket

Winder Terminals

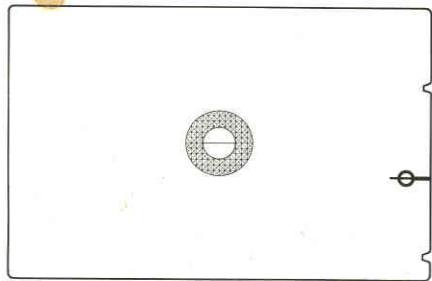
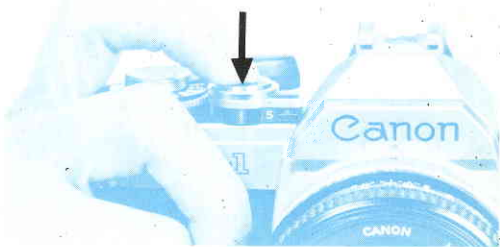
3 Set the ASA film speed.



4 Advance the film.



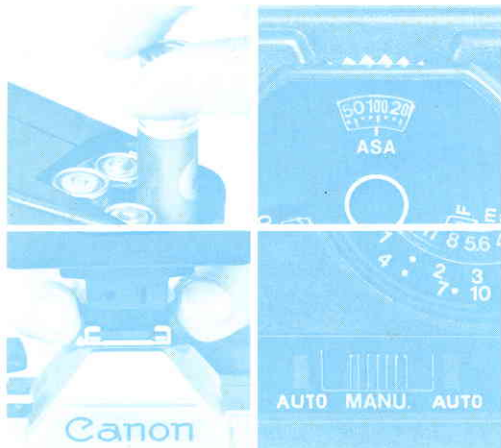
7 Press the shutter button.





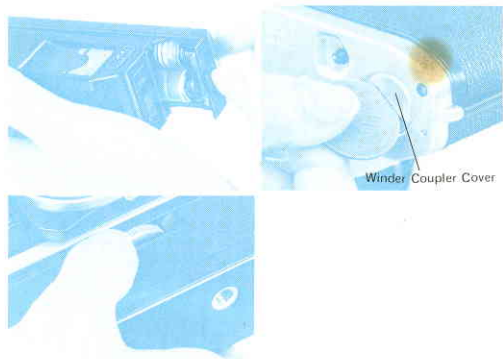
## Photography with the Canon Speedlite 155A

1. Take off the battery chamber cover and load the batteries.
2. Set the ASA film speed of the 155A.
3. Mount the Speedlite 155A on the accessory shoe of the camera.
4. Turn the main switch on.
5. Set the AUTO/MANU. switch.
6. Set the prescribed f/stop on the lens.
7. Focus and press the shutter button.



## Photography with the Canon Power Winder A

1. Remove the Battery Pack A.
2. Load the batteries into the Battery Pack A.
3. Attach the Battery Pack A to the Power Winder A.
4. Take off the winder coupler cover on the bottom of the camera body and put it in the winder coupler's cover holder.
5. Attach the Power Winder A to the camera.
6. Turn the main switch on.
7. Focus and press the shutter button.



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## SPECIFICATIONS

**Type:** 35mm SLR (Single-Lens-Reflex)  
Camera with focal plane shutter.

**Picture Size:** 24 x 36mm

**Interchangeable lenses:** Canon FD series lenses for full aperture metering. Canon FL series lenses for stopped-down metering.

**Standard Lenses:** Canon FD 55mm f/1.2 S.S.C.

Canon FD 50mm f/1.4 S.S.C.

Canon FD 50mm f/1.8 S.C.

**Lens Mount:** Canon Breech-Lock Mount.  
Canon FD, FL, and R lenses can be mounted for use.

**Viewfinder:** Fixed eye-level pentaprism.

**Field of View:** 93.5% vertical and 96.3% horizontal coverage of the actual picture area.

**Magnification:** 1:0.82 at infinity with a standard 50mm lens.

**Dioptric Adjustment Lens S:** Standard -1 diopter.

Interchangeable with +3, +2, +1.5, +1, +0.5, 0, -0.5, -2, -3, and -4 diopters.

**Focusing Screen:** Split-image/micropism rangefinder surrounded by matte screen

**Viewfinder Information:** Meter needle and aperture needle (circular index) are seen on the right hand side of the viewfinder. On the upper right hand is an over-exposure/battery check index mark and on the lower right hand is a metering limit index mark on the underexposure side.

**Viewfinder Attachments:** Angle Finder A2 and B, Magnifier S, Dioptric Adjustment Lens S (10 kinds), and Eyecup 4S.

**Mirror:** Instant-return, large reflector mirror with shock absorbing mechanism.

**Exposure Meter:** Built-in. Using CdS photocell. Coupled to shutter speeds, film speeds, and f/stops. Match needle type, TTL full aperture metering mechanism.

**Light Metering System:** TTL (Through-The-Lens) Central Emphasis Metering method

**Exposure Meter Coupling Range:** EV 3 (f/1.4 at 1/4 sec.) to EV 17 (f/16 at 1/500 sec.) at ASA 100 film with FD 50mm f/1.4 S.S.C. Lens.

**Film Speed Range:** ASA 25 to ASA 3200

**Shutter:** Cloth focal plane shutter with four spindles. Shock and noise damping mechanisms are incorporated. All shutter speeds are electronically controlled.

**Shutter Speeds:** 1/1000, 1/500, 1/250, 1/125, 1/60, 1/30, 1/15, 1/8, 1/4, 1/2, 1, 2 (seconds) and B.

X synchronization is at 1/60 seconds.

**Shutter Speed Dial:** The shutter speed dial is on the same axis as the film advance lever. The number 2 for two seconds is marked in orange; other numbers as well as X synchronization are in white. There is a shutter dial guard to prevent unintentional movement of the dial. The ASA dial is located underneath the shutter speed dial.

**Self-Timer:** Electronically controlled self-timer. After the self-timer lever is pushed forward, the self-timer is activated by the shutter release button. The self-timer releases the shutter after a time lag of 10 seconds. A self-timer LED lamp blinks on and off when the self-timer is in operation. The self-timer operation can be cancelled while in operation.

**Stopping-Down the Lens:** Stopping-down the lens can be performed by pushing the stopped-down lever after setting the aperture ring.

**Power Source:** One 6V silver oxide battery; Eveready No. 544, UCAR No.544, JIS 4G13, and Mallory PX28. The battery lasts the equivalent of 20,000 shutter releases, or one year under normal use.

**Battery Check:** Battery power level can be checked by the meter needle inside the viewfinder when the main switch is turned to the battery check index mark "C".

**Flash Synchronization:** X synchronization is at 1/60 sec. M synchronization is at 1/30 sec. and below.

**Flash Terminal:** The accessory shoe has a direct flash contact and automatic flash control contact. On the front of the camera body is the flash terminal, JIS-B type for flash units with a cord. It has a built-in protective rim to prevent electrical shock.

**Automatic Flash:** With the Canon Speedlite 155A or 199A, set the aperture to the

f/stop, and the amount of light is automatically controlled for correct flash exposure, adjusting the shutter speed to 1/60 of a second automatically.

**Back Cover:** The camera's back cover has a memo holder for your convenience. The cover can be removed for attaching the Canon Data Back A.

**Film Loading:** Performed by pulling up the rewind crank to open the back cover. Easy film loading with multi-slot take-up spool.

**Film Advance Lever:** Single stroke with 120° throw and 30° stand-off. The film can be wound with several short strokes. The Canon Power Winder A can be mounted for automatic winding of the film.

**Frame Counter:** Additive type. Automatically resets when the back cover is opened. While rewinding film, it counts back the frame numbers.

**Film Rewinding:** Performed by pressing the rewind button on the bottom and by using the rewinding crank on the top. The rewind button is automatically reset when the film is advanced with the film

advance lever.

**Size:** 141 x 87 x 47.5mm (5-9/16" x 3-7/16" x 1-7/8") body only.

**Weight:** 590g (20-13/16 ozs.) body only.  
790g (27-7/8 ozs.) with the 50mm f/1.8 S.C. lens.  
895g (31-9/16 ozs.) with the 50mm f/1.4 S.S.C. lens.  
1,100g (38-13/16 ozs.) with the 55mm f/1.2 S.S.C. lens.

Subject to change without notice.

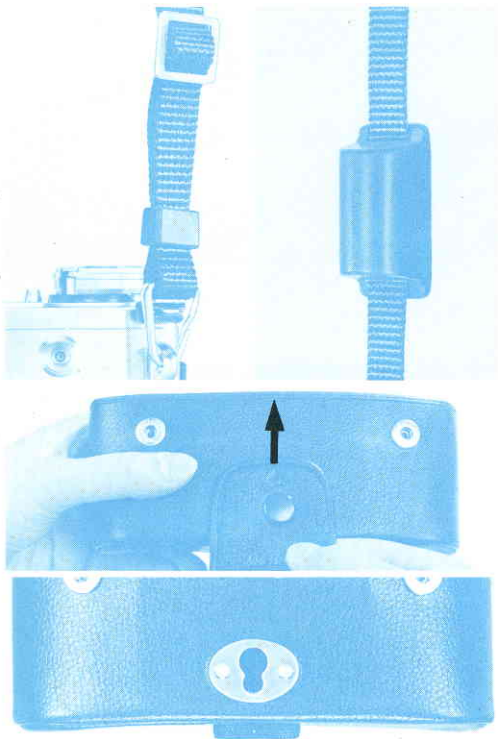


## PRELIMINARY PREPARATION

### Neckstrap and Case

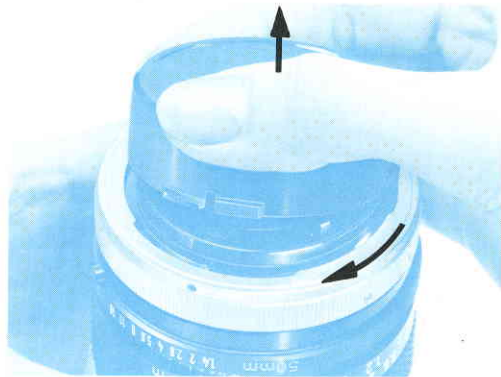
Slide the scratch prevention ring and spare battery case which houses a spare battery onto the Canon AT-1's neckstrap, then thread the neckstrap through the rings. Adjust the neckstrap to a length most suitable for you.

Firmly attach the case to the camera by turning the screw on the bottom of the case. When you wish to take off the top cover of the soft case, turn the top cover to the bottom then slide it straight up in the direction of the arrow and pull it out as indicated in the photo.



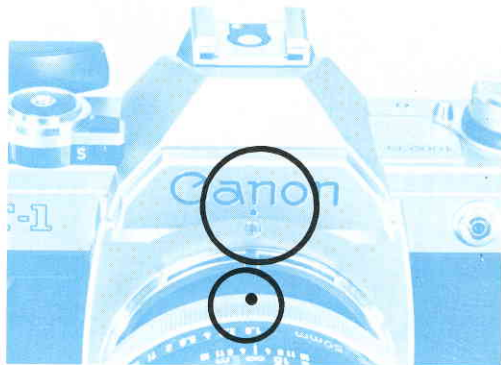
## Handling the Lens Cap

The lens cap can be removed from the front of the lens after pressing in the tabs on both sides of the cap. The rear dust cap can be removed by turning the Canon Breach-Lock ring in the direction of the arrow. To attach the dust cap, align its slot with the positioning pin below the red dot of the Breach-Lock ring, and press it in. When the dust cap is removed, the Breach-Lock ring is locked.

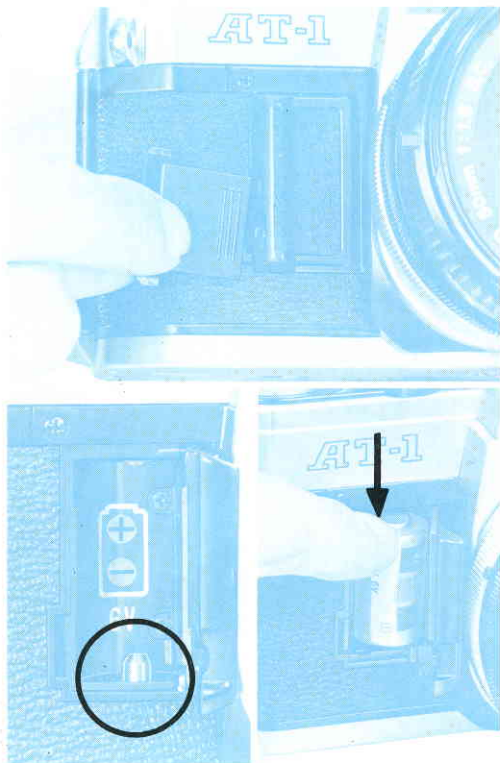


## Mounting the Lens

Remove the body cap. Make sure that the aperture ring is not set to the "A" mark before mounting the lens. Release the aperture ring from the "A" mark by pushing the EE lock pin and turn the ring. Then, mount the lens by aligning the red dot of the body with the red dot of the bayonet ring, and then turning the Breach-Lock ring clockwise, pressing gently until it locks into position. Reverse the procedure to dismount the lens.







## Loading the Battery

The camera will function only when the battery is loaded and the main switch is turned on. Use a silver oxide battery for the power source. The battery chamber cover can be opened more easily by using the viewfinder cover that is inserted into the accessory shoe.

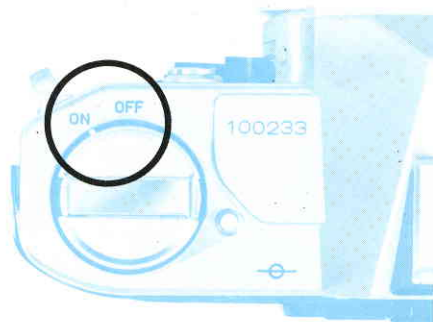
Be careful to load the battery correctly with the "+" side up following the diagram on the inside of the battery chamber. If the battery is incorrectly loaded so the polarities are facing the wrong direction, the camera will not function. Load the battery by inserting the "-" contact first while holding down the battery in the bottom of the battery chamber. When loading or removing the battery, make certain that the main switch is set at OFF.

- Only a silver oxide battery can be used and other types cannot be used. In general use, the battery will last one year.

## Main Switch

The main switch turns on or off the electric circuits of the camera. Therefore, when taking photographs, set the main switch to the "ON" position. The camera will not function unless it is set to "ON".

■ When not in use, turn the main switch to "OFF" to guard against needless consumption of the battery.



### Usable Batteries

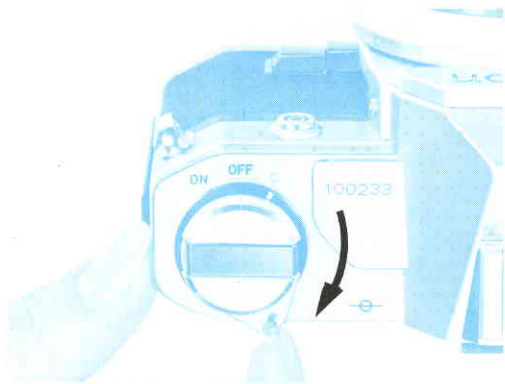
Silver Oxide Battery(6V)	Eveready(UCAR) No.544 JIS 4G13, Mallory PX28
-----------------------------	---

## Perform a battery check in the following situations:

1. When a battery is loaded.
2. If the shutter does not function.
3. When a great number of photographs have been taken.
4. When the camera is used after it has been stored for a long period without use.
5. When the camera is used in extremely cold conditions.

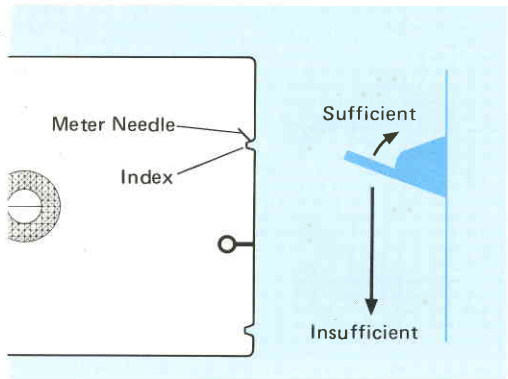
As the AT-1 is an electronically controlled camera, the shutter will not function without sufficient battery power.





## Checking the Battery

The main switch is also used for checking the battery. To see if the battery power level is sufficient, turn the main switch/battery check lever to the "C" index on the outer rim of the film rewind crank while looking into the viewfinder. When the meter needle rests above the battery check lower border, which is indicated by the meter needle position illustrated below, the power level of the battery is sufficient. If the meter needle just barely coincides with this lower border, the battery is near exhaustion and should be replaced. If the meter needle does not rise to the index, the battery must be changed.

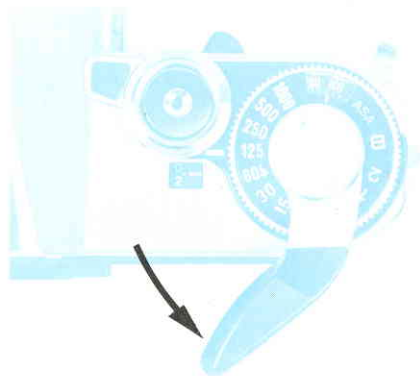


## Film Advance and Shutter Release

Turn the film advance lever until it stops, so the film will advance one frame all in one motion. The shutter will cock, and the diaphragm and mirror will be ready for the next shutter release, while the frame counter advances simultaneously to the next number. By pushing the film advance lever lightly with the tip of your thumb, it will open to its 30° stand-off position away from the camera body for easy film advance.

While the film is advancing, the shutter will not be released. Film winding can also be accomplished by advancing the lever in short strokes.

Canon has developed the Power Winder A to be used with the AT-1 for automatic film winding. It greatly increases the speed and mobility of the AT-1. (See page 62.)



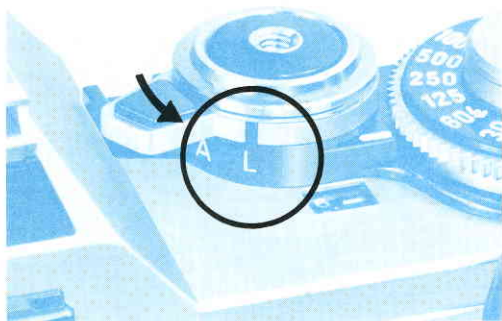
## Shutter Button and Shutter Lock

The magnetic release shutter button enables smoother shutter release than the mechanical release method does. There is also less chance for camera shake.

When the shutter lock lever around the shutter release button is turned to the "L" position, the shutter button will be locked to prevent unintentional shutter release. Keep the shutter release button locked while carrying the camera to prevent film waste.

When the power level of the battery is insufficient, a safety mechanism will keep the shutter from being released.

- At temperatures under  $-20$  degrees C, there may be an occurrence when the shutter will not be released depending on the batteries, even if the battery power is sufficient. In that cold condition, the battery's power is reduced so some 10 seconds should be allowed after the battery is checked before taking a picture.



## Loading the Film

The Canon AT-1 uses color or black and white film in standard 35mm cartridges.

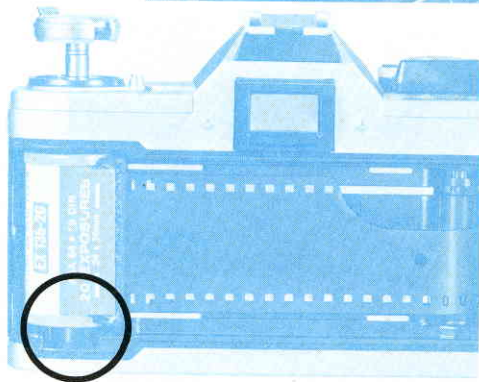
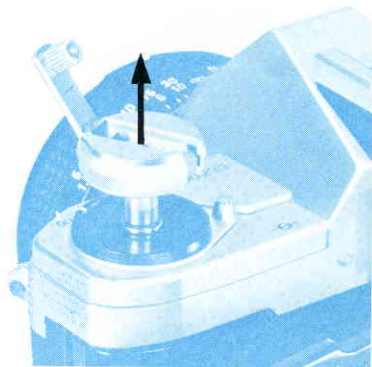
## Opening the Back Cover

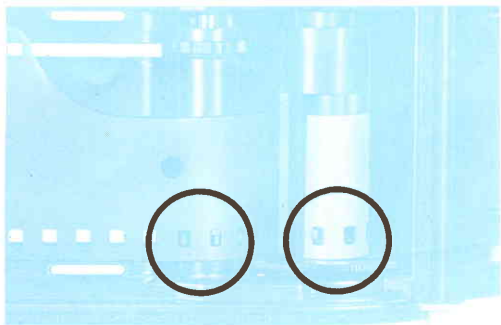
To load a cartridge of film into the camera, first open the camera's back cover. Pull up the rewind crank and the back cover will pop open. The back cover can be securely closed simply by pressing it until it locks. Avoid direct sunlight when loading or unloading the film.

The Canon Data Back A, an accessory for imprinting data such as the day, month and year, can be attached to the AT-1 in place of the back cover. (See page 63.)

## How to Load the Film

Put the cartridge into the film cartridge chamber and press down while rotating the rewind knob until it drops securely into position. The protruding part of the cartridge should be on the bottom. Pull the film leader across and insert the end into one slot of the multi-slot take-up spool. Turn the film advance lever and wind the film around the





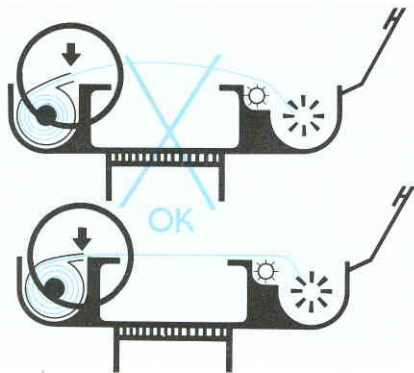
take-up spool making sure that the perforations of the film are engaged in the teeth of the film transport sprocket.

Then, make sure that there is no film slack. In case there is, gently turn the film rewind crank in the direction of the arrow to obtain proper film tautness and the film advance lever to ensure that the leader is wound fully on to the take-up spool before the camera back is closed.

When loading the film into the camera, do not touch the shutter curtain, the film rails or the pressure plate.

### Closing the Back Cover

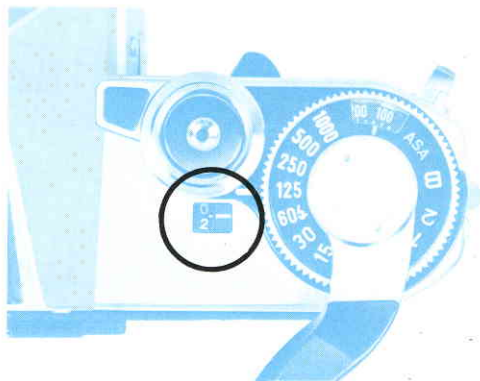
Close the back cover until it snaps shut. Gently turn the film rewind crank clockwise in the direction of the arrow to take up the film slack. Then, advance the film a couple of times pressing the shutter button until the first exposure appears in the frame counter.



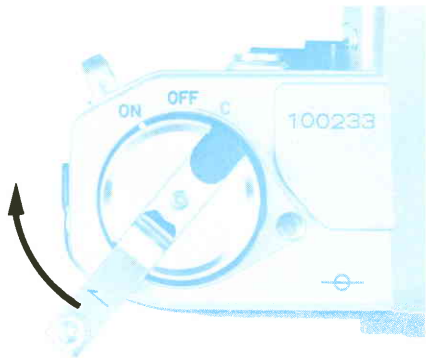
## Frame Counter

The frame counter is an additive type which counts one frame every time the film advance lever winds the film. When the camera's back cover is opened, the frame counter automatically resets itself to the "S" position.

While rewinding film, the frame counter counts back the frame numbers. The starting position "S", 0, and the even numbers 2 to 38 are displayed by the counter. Numbers 20 and 36 are marked in orange to call your attention to the end of commercially available film cartridges. The frame counter cannot count higher than 38.







## Checking Film Winding

Operate the film advance lever while watching the film rewind knob. If it rotates, the film is properly loaded. If the rewind knob does not rotate, open the back cover and load the film again from the start.

## Setting the ASA Film Speed

After loading the film, set the ASA film speed according to the ASA speed of the film in use. To set the ASA, first push the film advance lever out to its 30° stand-off position away from the camera body, then gently lift up the ASA ring around the shutter dial and rotate it in either direction until the proper number is aligned with the green index mark. ASA is a numerical rating of a film's sensitivity to light. A higher ASA number indicates a faster film which is more sensitive to light. On the other hand, a lower ASA number indicates a slower film which is less sensitive to light. The ASA rating recommended by the manufacturer is printed on the film box, e.g., ASA 100.

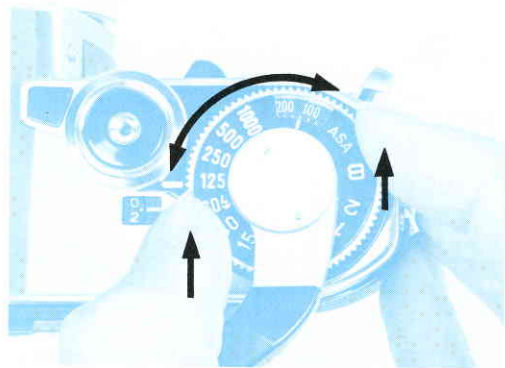


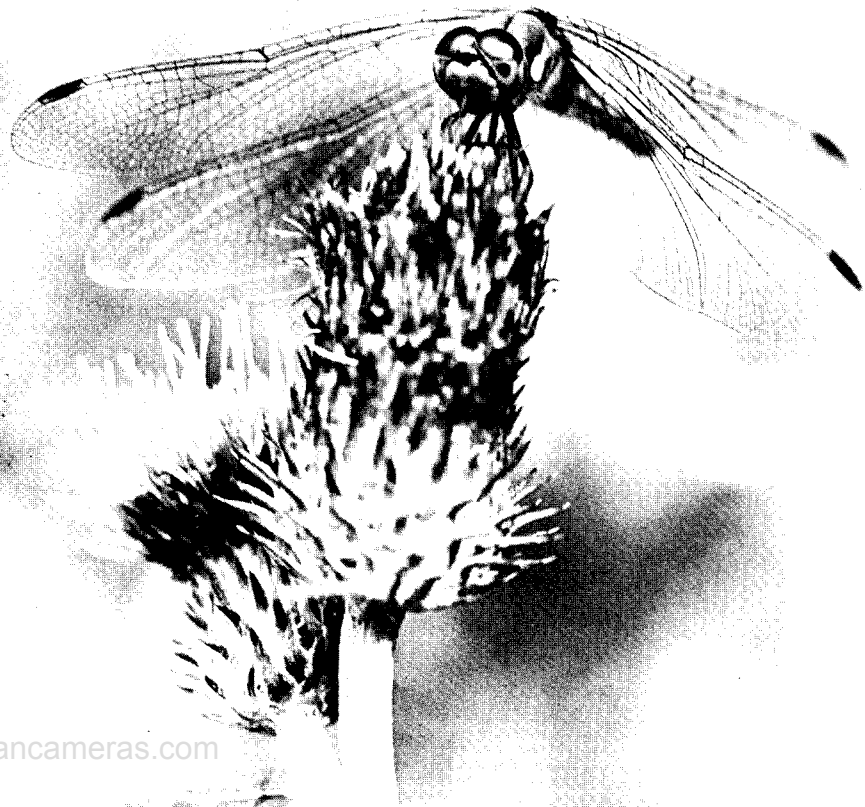
The following ASA ratings can be set on the camera. Figures in parentheses indicate intermediate film speeds.

ASA 25 (32) (40) 50 (64) (80) 100 (125) (160) 200 (250) (320) 400  
(500) (640) 800 (1000) (1250) 1600 (2000) (2500) 3200

### Use of the Memo Holder

The memo holder on the camera's back cover is useful for keeping data like film speed, location, shooting. For example, after tearing off the part of the film box which specifies the type of the film being used, it can be inserted into the memo holder as a constant reminder.





# Operation for General Photography



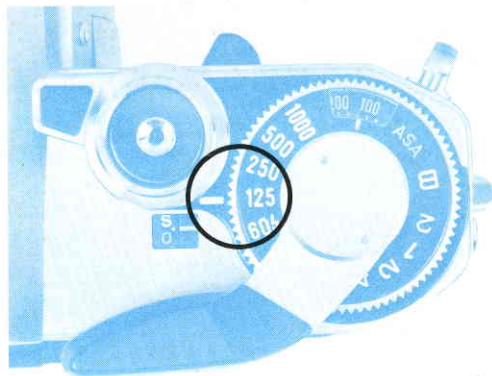
## Shutter and Aperture

The opening of the shutter letting light in on the film is called an exposure. The amount of light striking the film is controlled by the lens aperture, while the length of time that light is allowed to strike the film is controlled by the shutter.

## Shutter Speed Dial

The shutter dial is used to adjust the shutter speed. It allows for speed settings in the range of 2 seconds to 1/1000 of a second. When the shutter speed is advanced to the next larger number, the exposure time is cut in half. The shutter speeds on the dial are typically the reciprocals of the true shutter speeds. For example, 125 and 250 on the dial represent shutter speeds of 1/125 and 1/250 of a second. Only in the case of the orange "2" is the shutter speed actually as indicated on the dial, i.e., 2 seconds. The "B" (Bulb) setting is used for long exposures where as long as the shutter button is pressed down, the shutter will remain open.

- The shutter speed dial cannot be set to an intermediate position.



Brightness	Shutter Speed (Seconds)
Indoors	1/30 to 1/60
Outdoors	1/125 to 1/250
Mid-summer Beach or Snow-covered Mountains	1/500 to 1/1000

## Selecting the Shutter Speed

Shutter speed is determined in accordance with the brightness of the scene and the speed with which the main subject is moving. You can use the above table as a general guide

to help you select an appropriate shutter speed when using a standard 50mm lens. For indoor photography, with no special illumination, choose 1/30 of a second and 1/60 of a second in a brightly lit room.

For outdoor photography, select 1/125 second when cloudy and 1/250 second in sunshine. To take pictures in particularly bright sunshine such as at a beach in mid-summer or in snow-covered mountains, use shutter speeds of 1/500 sec. or 1/1000 sec.

The above mentioned shutter speeds apply when using a standard 50mm lens, but it is necessary to choose faster shutter speeds when using lenses of longer focal lengths because they are more difficult to hold steady. It is generally said that the shutter speed figure should be greater than 1 divided by the focal length of the lens in order to obtain sharp images.

For example, when using a 200mm telephoto lens, shutter speed should be faster than 1/200 second. Therefore, the shutter speed in this particular case should be set at 1/250 sec. Image blur can also arise if the camera is not properly held. See page 37.

## Lens Aperture

The adjustment of the aperture is used with the shutter speed to get the correct exposure. The amount of light reaching the film is controlled by the aperture's size.

On the aperture ring are a series of markings which indicate the proportion of the light allowed to pass through the lens, which are known as f/numbers. When the aperture ring is set to the next larger f/number on the scale of the ring, the amount of light passing through the lens is decreased by 1/2. The lens's brightness is based on the smallest numerical aperture value for the lens. With a f/2 serving as the standard, the comparative brightness at each f/stop will be as indicated below.

Brightness (f/stop)	1.2	1.4	2	2.8	4	5.6	8	11	16
Ratio	3	2	1	1/2	1/4	1/8	1/16	1/22	1/64

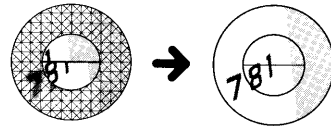
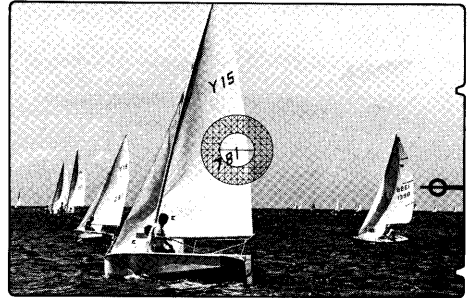
The aperture ring can be set at positions between the settings on the scale.

## Viewing and Focusing

Focusing is performed in the small round area in the center of the viewfinder. The smaller central circle is a split-image focusing screen and around it is the microprism ring. The split-image rangefinder ascertains that the image is "in focus" when the image divided horizontally in half merges and becomes one complete image.

The microprism rangefinder presents a clear and steady image when in focus. The microprism conveys a broken, shimmering image when not accurately in focus. It is also possible to focus with the matte screen outside the smaller central area. You can focus with any of these focusing aids as you like, depending on the subject and your preference.

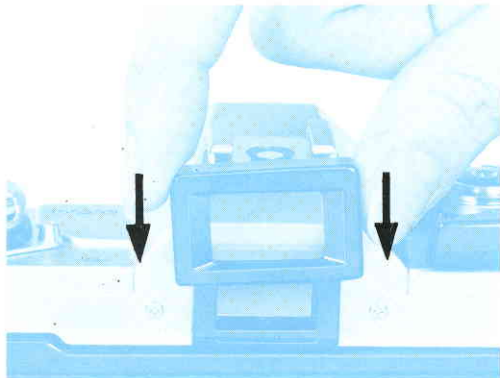
Accessories such as an eyecup, dioptic adjustment lenses, angle finders, and magnifier can be attached to the viewfinder eyepiece.



Out of Focus

In Focus





## Dioptric Adjustment Lens S

Dioptric adjustment lenses can be attached by inserting them from above into the grooves in the viewfinder eyepiece to compensate for the individual eyesight. With them, near-sighted or far-sighted persons can perform photography without glasses.

The built-in eyepiece lens of the AT-1 has  $-1$  diopter. The following 10 kinds of dioptric adjustment lenses are optional accessories:  $+3$ ,  $+2$ ,  $+1.5$ ,  $+1$ ,  $+0.5$ ,  $0$ ,  $-0.5$ ,  $-2$ ,  $-3$  and  $-4$  (diopters).

One way of selecting the correct dioptric adjustment lens for you is to select the one that is the closest to your glasses in regard to number of diopters. But, we propose that, to select the most appropriate dioptric adjustment lens, you actually look through the viewfinder after placing it over the eyepiece.

Because the camera itself has  $-1$  diopter, the diopters of the lenses are recorded as the real power when attached to the camera, thus reflecting the power of the camera's viewfinder.

## Angle Finder A2 and B

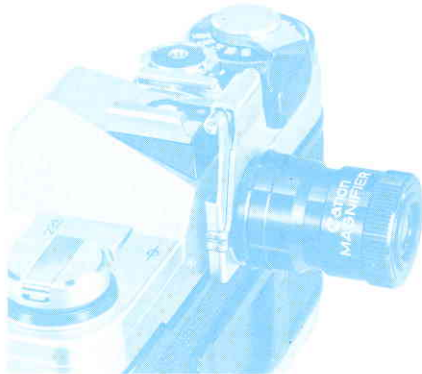
The angle finder slips over the viewfinder eyepiece. It rotates 90 degrees so that the image on the viewfinder can be viewed directly from the side or above whenever it is inconvenient or impossible to look directly through the eyepiece. This is very helpful in copying, close-ups, macrophotography, and photomicrography. There are two types, the A2 whose image is reversed as in a mirror, and the more advanced Angle Finder B which gives a correct image.



## Magnifier S

The Canon Magnifier S gives 2.5X magnification of the viewfinder center for precision focusing in close-up work. The power can be adjusted to your eyesight within the range of +4 to -4 diopters.

The Magnifier S combined with its adapter can be inserted into the grooves of the viewfinder eyepiece. The adapter of the Magnifier S is hinged to allow the magnifier to swing upward from the eyepiece leaving the whole screen image visible after focusing.

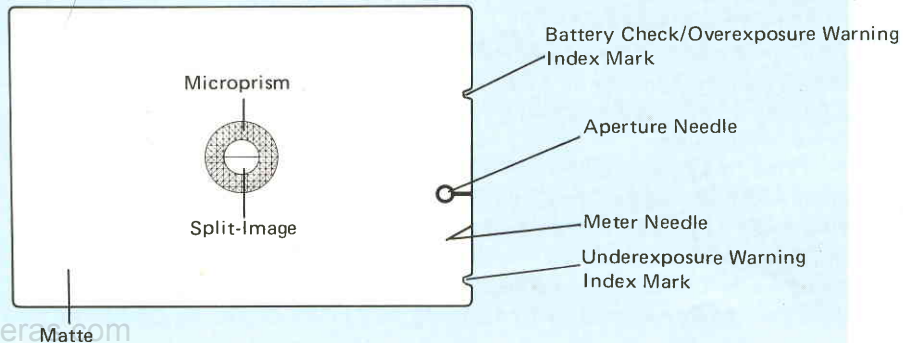


## Viewfinder Information

The Canon AT-1 is a camera offering full aperture metering with FD lenses where the aperture needle is coupled to the shutter speed, aperture and film's sensitivity when FD lenses are used. Furthermore, when using Canon FL lenses on the AT-1, the exposure reading is performed with stopped-down metering.

The Central Emphasis Metering method of exposure measurement is used in the AT-1 to deliver the optimum exposure to the main subject without being affected by the bright sky in the upper part of the picture area.

In the center of the viewfinder is a range-finder while the meter needle and the aperture needle (circular) are found to the right. The exposure metering range index marks are in the upper and lower right. The exposure metering range index mark in the upper right is also used as the battery check index mark. The exposure metering range extends from EV 3 (f/1.4, 1/4 of a second) to EV 17 (f/16, 1/500 of a second) at ASA 100 film with FD 50mm f/1.4 S.S.C. lens.



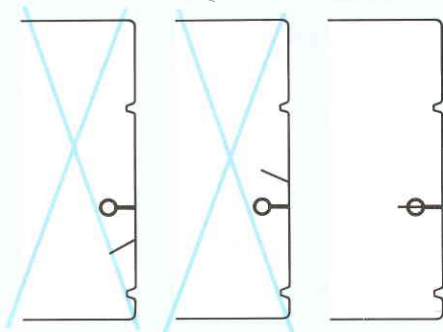
## Determining the Exposure

Turn the camera toward the subject and look into the viewfinder to insure that the meter needle swings and rests still somewhere between the upper and lower exposure metering index marks. Then, turn the shutter speed dial and/or the aperture ring until the circular aperture needle bisects the meter needle. These are the steps for getting the correct exposure. On most occasions, it is more convenient to predetermine the shutter speed then turn the aperture ring.

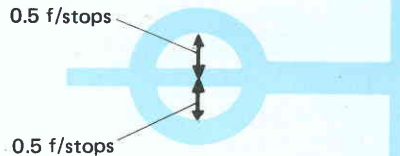
The upper and lower halves each express half an f/stop gradation; the full width of the

aperture needle is equivalent to one f/stop. Thus, the setting of the meter needle and aperture needle can be precisely controlled inside the viewfinder enabling finer adjustment of the exposure.

■ Exposure determination (matching needles) should not be performed while the shutter button is depressed. It will cause a slight, variable error depending on the condition of the battery.



Properly Adjusted



## **Operation of Shutter Priority**

1. Turn the main switch on.
2. Set the shutter speed.
3. Look into the viewfinder and focus.
4. Turn the aperture ring and align the meter needle with the aperture needle.
5. Depress the shutter button.

## **Exposure Metering With FL Lenses**

When Canon FL lenses are used on the AT-1, it is necessary to take a stopped-down meter reading. After pressing in the stopped-down lever until it locks, adjust the aperture ring and/or shutter speed dial until the meter needle inside the viewfinder is aligned with the aperture needle to obtain the correct exposure. After determining the correct exposure, release the stopped-down lever and compose and focus at maximum aperture.

## Meter Coupling Range

If the circular aperture needle does not align with the meter needle by turning the aperture ring, it means that the shutter speed is not properly set. If this is the case, reset shutter speed dial so that two needles can be aligned with each other. And when these two needles cannot be aligned with each other by turning the shutter speed dial, change the aperture. When the shutter speed is set at a slow speed outside the meter coupling range, metering cannot be performed even if the aperture is changed.

The built-in exposure meter couples to the range of the aperture and shutter speed with respect to the film speed. For example, when using the FD 50mm f/1.4 S.S.C. lens and ASA 100 film, the exposure meter couples within the range of from EV 3 (f/1.4 at 1/4 sec.) to EV 17 (f/16 at 1/500 sec.).

Film Speed	Shutter Speed											
	1	1/2	1/4	1/8	1/15	1/30	1/60	1/125	1/250	1/500	1/1000	
ASA 25	1	1/2	1/4	1/8	1/15	1/30	1/60	1/125	1/250	1/500	1/1000	
ASA 50	1/2	1/4	1/8	1/15	1/30	1/60	1/125	1/250	1/500	1/1000	...	
ASA 100	1/4	1/8	1/15	1/30	1/60	1/125	1/250	1/500	1/1000	...	...	
ASA 200	1/8	1/15	1/30	1/60	1/125	1/250	1/500	1/1000	...	...	...	
ASA 400	1/15	1/30	1/60	1/125	1/250	1/500	1/1000	...	...	...	...	
ASA 800	1/30	1/60	1/125	1/250	1/500	1/1000	...	...	...	...	...	
ASA 1600	1/60	1/125	1/250	1/500	1/1000	...	...	...	...	...	...	
ASA 3200	1/125	1/250	1/500	1/1000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Minimum f/stop	f/22	f/22	f/22	f/22	f/22	f/22	f/22	f/16	f/11	f/8	f/5.6	

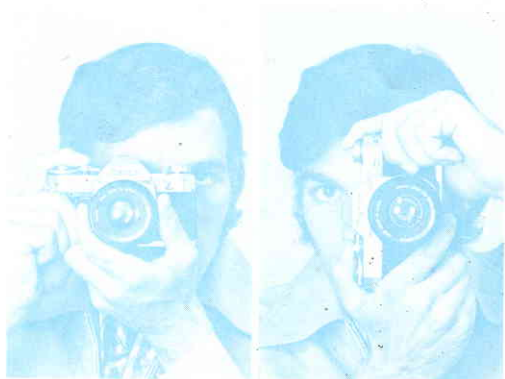


## Holding the Camera

The electromagnetic shutter release button has a short, soft touch. The shutter can be released by lightly depressing the shutter button to help prevent camera shake. But, unsteady holding of the camera will cause camera shake in spite of the electromagnetic shutter release system.

Therefore, be sure to hold the camera firmly. Rest the camera on your left palm and grasp the lower part of the lens focusing ring between your thumb and forefinger or middle finger. Hold the right end of the camera firmly, with your right thumb behind the tip of the film advance lever and your right forefinger on the shutter button, while the other fingers hold the camera's finger grip.

To reduce camera shake, press your left elbow strongly against your body and look into the viewfinder steadying the camera against the forehead. The right arm should be relaxed while holding the camera.



When you use comparatively slow shutter speeds or when you use telephoto lenses, it is advisable to lean against a wall, a tree trunk or some fixed object for a steadier grip. The above describes the fundamentals of how to hold the camera. You may find yourself the most appropriate grip for you and get accustomed to it through constant practice.

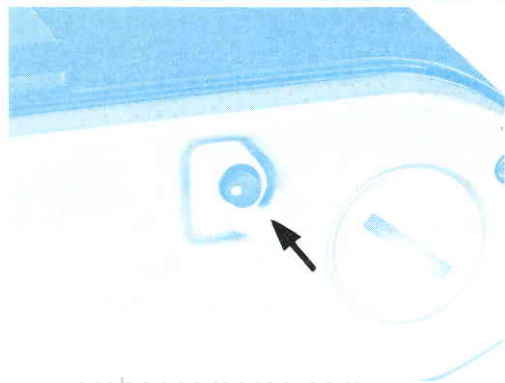




## Releasing the Shutter

When you press the shutter button, try to squeeze the shutter button gently with your finger. Avoid hitting or pressing the shutter button suddenly particularly when using slow shutter speeds, otherwise blur may result.

At the moment of shooting, you should exhale slowly while the shutter button is being pressed.



## Rewinding the Film

When the film advance lever cannot travel all the way to the end of its stroke, the frame counter tells you that you have reached the end of the film. You have to rewind the film in its protective cartridge, before you can remove it from the camera. Since it is not protected, any exposure to light will “fog” the film and cause a drastic color shift and loss of image.

To rewind the film, press in the small rewind button on the bottom of the camera,

unfold the rewind crank and turn it in the direction of the arrow on the rewind crank. When the frame counter has reached the "S" mark, you should stop rewinding. Then pull up the rewind knob to open the camera back and lift the cartridge out.

If you stop rewinding the moment the frame counter has reached the "S" mark, the film will not be completely rewound into the cartridge and the film leader will still be outside the cartridge.

