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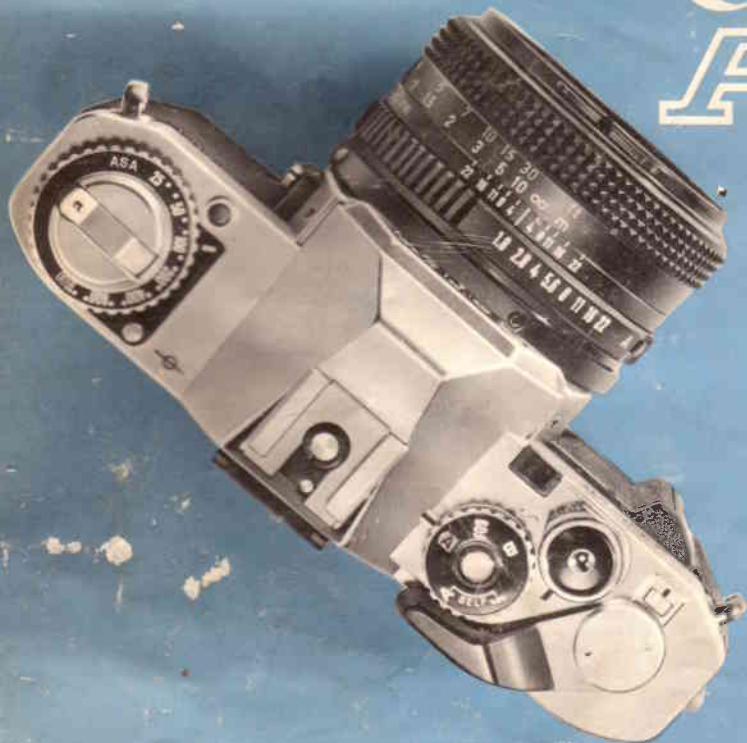
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Canon AV-1



E

INSTRUCTIONS

IMPORTANT—READ THIS NOTICE

You are the new owner of a Canon AV-1. The AV-1 is an aperture priority automatic exposure (AE), single-lens reflex (SLR) camera. What this means is that this camera is simplicity itself to operate while it gives professional-looking pictures. All you have to do is:

- 1) Mount the lens (pp. 12-14).
- 2) Load and check the battery (pp. 16-18).
- 3) Follow the simple steps in the chapter entitled "General Usage".

Once you have done these three things, you will know all you absolutely have to know to take beautiful pictures.

The chapter entitled "Applied Usage" is for reference when you want to do something special or when you want to know a little more about photography. Use it as you need it.

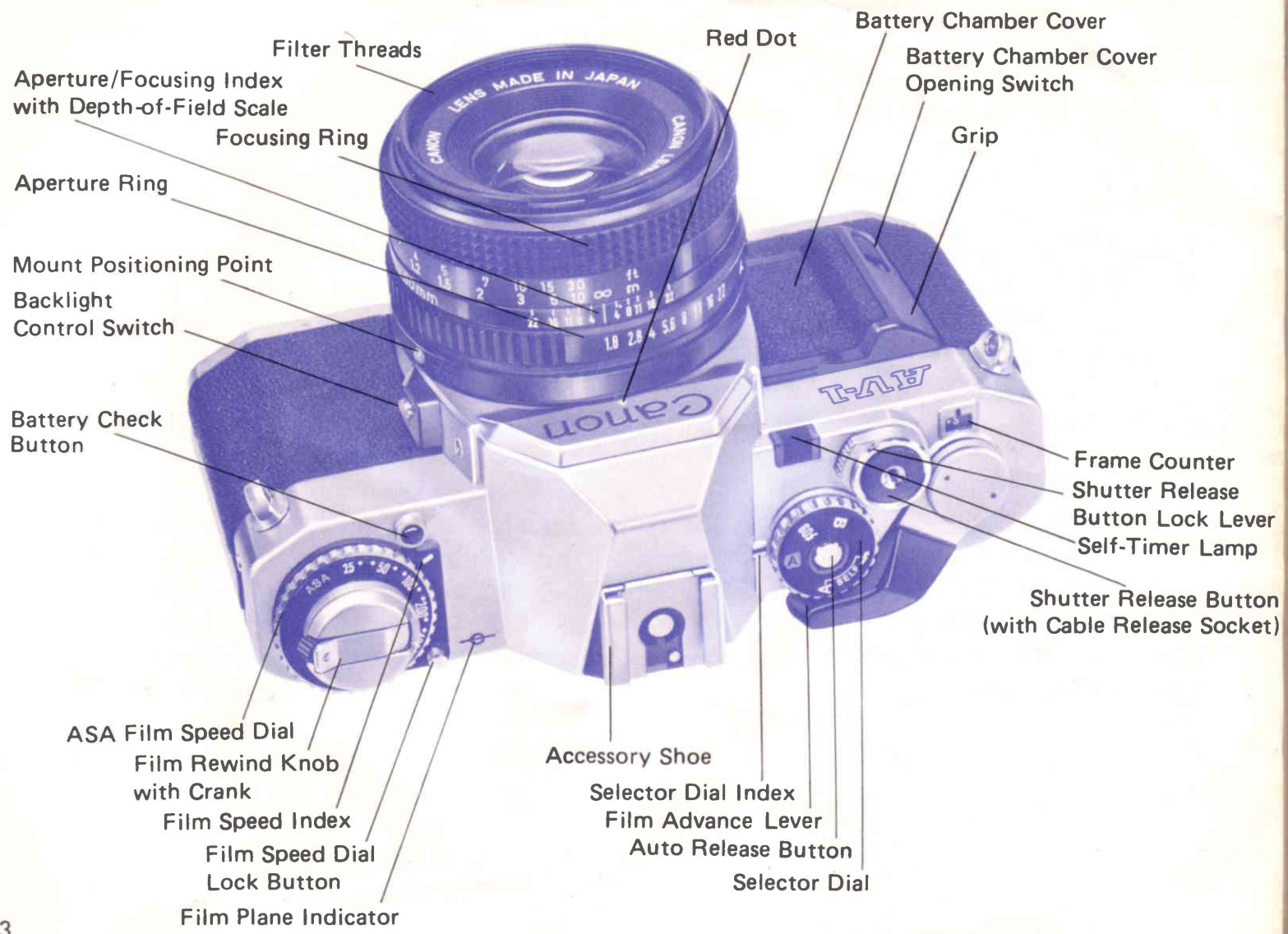
To avoid wasting good film, it is a good idea to play with the camera a little before loading your first roll. Operate the shutter release button and the film advance lever (page 19) and practice holding the camera properly (page 30) until everything seems natural.

Now dig in and, above all, enjoy yourself. Welcome to the Canon world of photography.

Fold out both front and back nomenclature pages for easy reference while reading the instructions. 

Whether you want to shoot a large number of people in a small room or a bird's nest at a far distance, there is a Canon FD lens to solve your problem. You can fill your picture with a small flower or insect using some combination of over thirty close-up accessories. If you have a special problem with viewing or focusing, there are accessories to make that easier too.





Aperture/Focusing Index
with Depth-of-Field Scale

Filter Threads

Red Dot

Battery Chamber Cover

Battery Chamber Cover
Opening Switch

Focusing Ring

Grip

Aperture Ring

Mount Positioning Point

Backlight
Control Switch

Battery Check
Button

Frame Counter

Shutter Release

Button Lock Lever

Self-Timer Lamp

Shutter Release Button
(with Cable Release Socket)

ASA Film Speed Dial

Film Rewind Knob
with Crank

Film Speed Index

Film Speed Dial

Lock Button

Film Plane Indicator

Accessory Shoe

Selector Dial Index

Film Advance Lever

Auto Release Button

Selector Dial

MAIN FEATURES

If you don't yet know what this camera can do, reading the following will give you a quick idea. The AV-1:

GIVES YOU GREAT PICTURES EVERY TIME

- With Canon FD lenses
- With Canon FL lenses
- With Canon accessories for getting closer to little things
- Even with light behind your subject

All you do is turn the aperture ring on the lens to set an aperture, focus and press the shutter button. The camera does all the rest. Your photo will have just the right brightness—not too light, not too dark—and beautiful detail. When light is behind your subject, you only have to push an extra switch.

GIVES YOU BEAUTIFUL PICTURES INDOORS

- With Canon Speedlite 133A
- With Canon Speedlite 155A
- With Canon Speedlite 177A
- With Canon Speedlite 188A
- With Canon Speedlite 199A

You slip one of these flashes onto the AV-1, set an aperture on the flash, and set that same aperture on the lens. The flash will give just the right amount of light for your subject.

SHOOTS CONTINUOUSLY AT ABOUT TWO FRAMES PER SECOND

- With Canon Power Winder A or A2

All you do is attach this compact accessory to your AV-1 and shoot as usual.

EXPANDS ITS RANGE

- With nearly fifty Canon FD lenses
- With special lenses
- With close-up accessories
- With many other system accessories



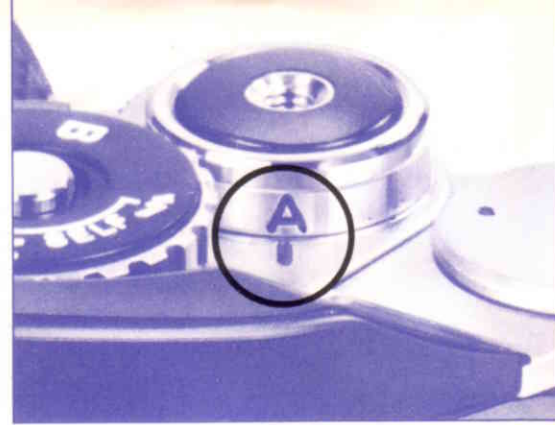
1

Load the battery. (See page 16)



2

Check the battery power level.
(See pages 17-18)



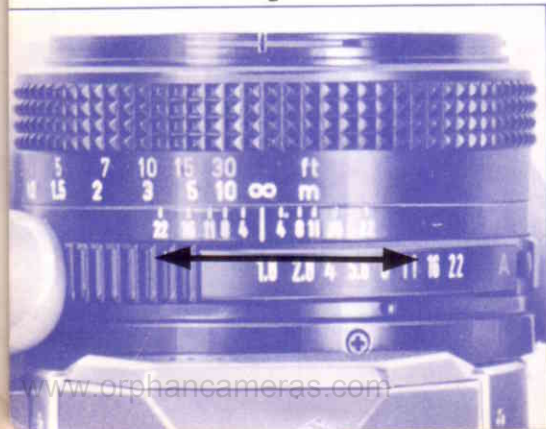
3

Turn the shutter button lock lever to "A". (See page 19)

SIMPLE STEPS FOR NORMAL SHOOTING

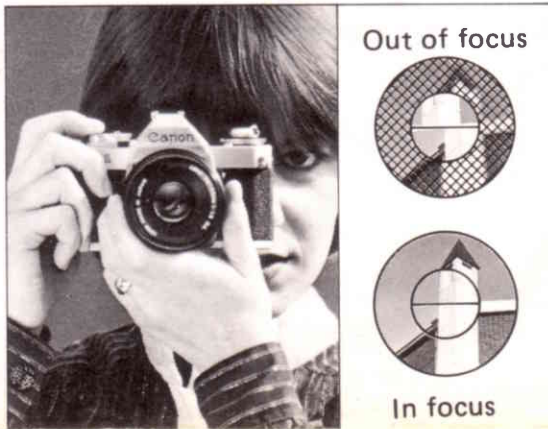
Set an aperture by turning the lens aperture ring. (See page 26)

7



Look into the viewfinder. Compose the picture and focus. (See page 32)

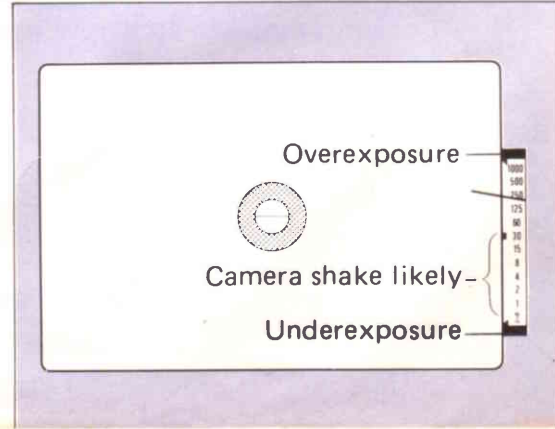
8

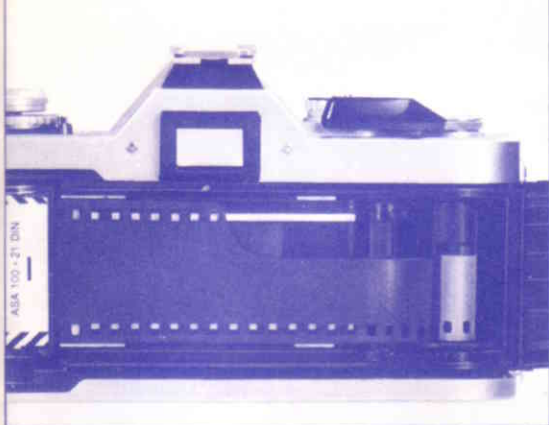


Press the shutter release button halfway to check the exposure.

9

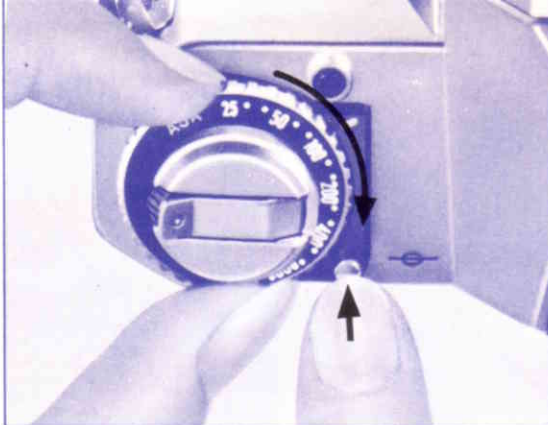
(See pages 28-29)





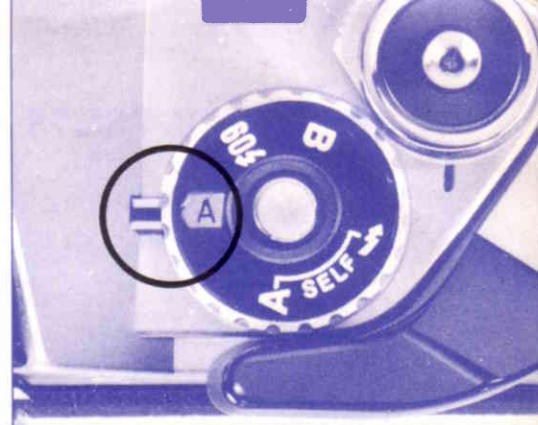
4

Load the film and advance it to the first frame. (See pages 22-23)



5

Set the ASA film speed. (See page 24)



6

Set the selector dial to **A**. (See page 25)

Use this outline for quick reference after you have read "General Usage."
These twelve simple steps are all you have to do.

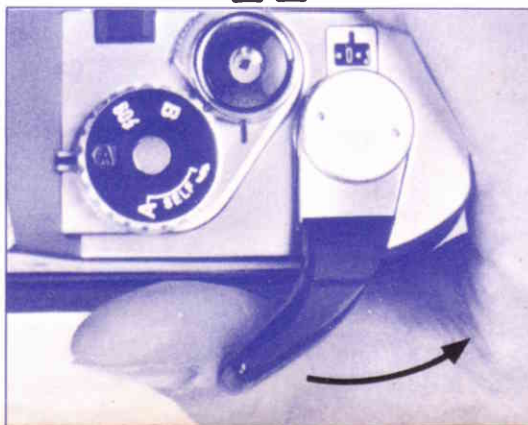
Press the shutter release button all the way for shutter release.

10 (See page 34)



Wind the film to the next frame. (See page 34)

11



At the end of the roll, rewind the film. (See page 35)

12

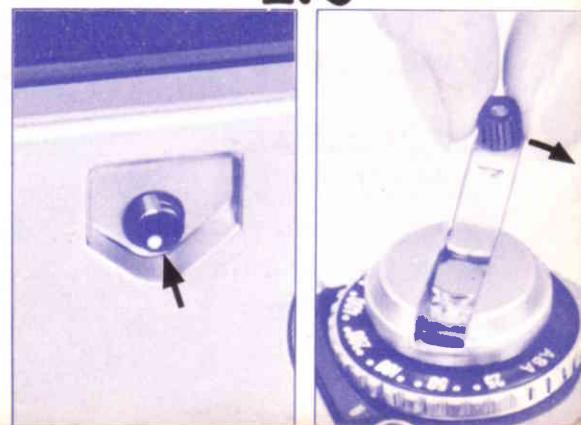
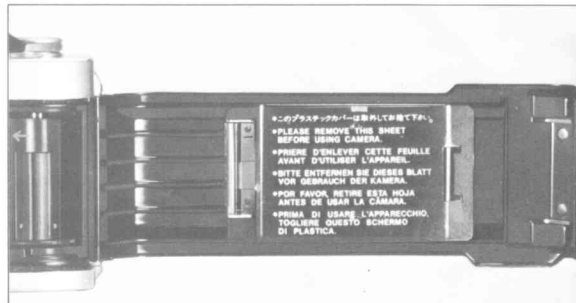


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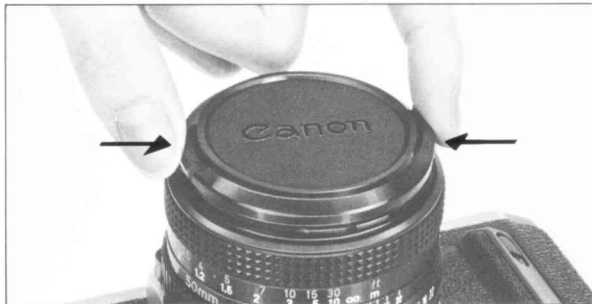
Preliminary Preparations



Plastic Insert

Sharply pull up the film rewind knob to open the camera's back cover. Remove the plastic insert, which is attached to the pressure plate, and snap the back cover shut. The insert is no longer necessary and may be thrown away.

This camera is designed for use with Canon FD and FL lenses. Shooting with FD lenses is described in the chapter entitled “General Usage”. For instructions on how to shoot with an FL lens, please see page 57.



HANDLING THE LENS

Lens Cap and Rear Dust Cap

The front and rear lens caps should always be on the lens when the lens is not on the camera. For protection when the lens is mounted on the camera but not in use, please see to it that the front lens cap is attached.

Lens Cap

Most Canon lenses are provided with a clip-on front lens cap which is easily attached and removed from the front of the lens by pressing in the tabs on both sides of the cap. This type

of cap may also be attached to a Canon filter screwed into the lens.

Rear Dust Cap

The rear dust cap must be removed before mounting the lens.

Operation with an FD lens which lacks a chrome Breech-lock mount ring: Removal from Lens

1. Turn the cap counterclockwise until it stops.
2. Pull the cap out.



Reattachment

1. Align the arrow on the cap with the red dot at the rear of the lens.
2. In that position, apply slight pressure to the cap and turn it clockwise until it is tight.

The rear dust cap for this type of lens has serrated edges. Do not mount a rear dust cap which lacks the serrated edges.

Operation with an FD lens which has a chrome Breech-lock mount ring or with an FL lens:

Removal from Lens

1. Turn the lens' mount ring clockwise until it stops.
2. Pull the cap out.

Once the rear cap is removed, the Breech-lock mount ring is locked so that it cannot be turned. (The diaphragm blades are also locked and will not move even if the aperture ring is rotated.)

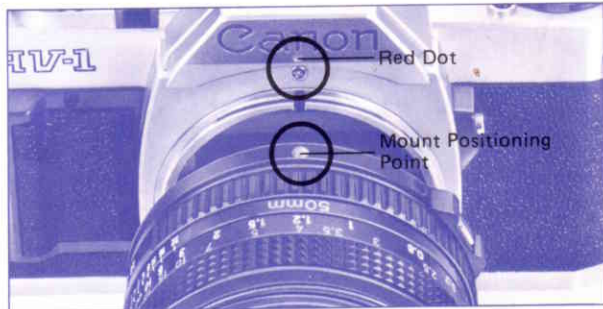
Reattachment

1. Make sure the mount ring is locked so that it cannot be turned.
2. Align the arrow on the cap with the red dot on the lens' mount ring.
3. In that position, push lightly down on the cap and turn the mount ring counter-clockwise until it is tight.



Hood

When shooting into bright light, light rays entering the lens may form defects on the image called ghost and flare. Attaching a hood onto the lens helps to prevent this. Bayonet-mount hoods are available as optional accessories for most Canon lenses. Please use only that hood which is specified for the lens concerned. This type of hood fits into the bayonet mount at the front of the lens where it is fixed by turning until it is tight. Some hoods for wide-angle lenses require proper positioning before mounting. Align the red dot on this type of hood with the notch in



the bayonet mount at the front of the lens. Then lightly push the hood into the mount and turn it until it is tight.

Mounting on the Camera and Dismounting

Before mounting an FD lens, check the setting of the lens' aperture ring. If it is set to the "A" mark on the aperture scale, remove it from that mark by rotating the aperture ring to any other position while pressing the AE lock pin (see page 27 for explanation).



Lens Release Button

Operation with an FD lens which lacks a chrome Breech-lock mount ring: Mounting

1. Remove the lens' rear dust cap and the camera's body cap.
2. Align the projecting red mount positioning point on the lens with the red dot above the camera mount.
3. In this position, apply slight pressure to the lens, and simply rotate the whole lens clockwise until it stops and the lens release button pops out with a click.

Do not press the lens release button while mounting the lens. Only when this button pops

out can you be sure that the lens is properly mounted and that it will function properly. It is also possible to mount this type of lens when it is not perfectly aligned with this camera. To facilitate mounting when it is very dark or when you are in a great hurry, the mount positioning point is rounded. Simply find this point with your finger and align it as closely as possible with the red dot on the camera. Turn the lens slightly back and forth while applying slight pressure until it drops into position and continue with step 3 above. Excessive sloppiness will make mounting impossible; please be as accurate as possible.

Dismounting

1. Turn the lens counterclockwise until it stops while pressing the lens release button.
2. Pull the lens out.

When the lens is dismounted, the diaphragm blades are locked in a half-closed position and will not move even if you turn the lens aperture ring.



Operation with an FD lens which has a chrome Breech-lock mount ring or with an FL lens:

Mounting

1. Remove the lens' rear dust cap and the camera's body cap.
2. Make sure the mount ring is locked so that it cannot be turned.
3. Align the red dot of the Breech-lock ring with the red dot on the camera body above the camera mount.
4. In this position, fit the rear of the lens into the camera body and turn the Breech-lock ring clockwise until it is tight.

Dismounting

1. Turn the Breech-lock ring counterclockwise until it stops.
2. Pull the lens out from the camera body.

When removing a lens, take special care not to damage the protruding pins and levers on the rear. With the exception of the Fish-eye 7.5mm lens, always put a lens down with the rear facing up.

For more information on general use and care of the lens, please see the lens instruction booklet.

Note

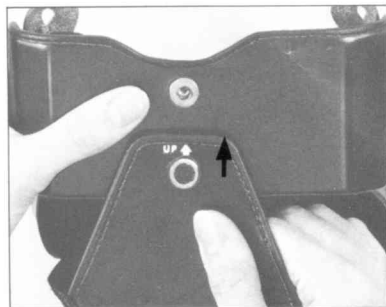
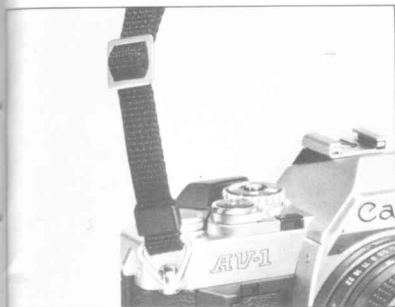
Since the following two FL lenses might cause damage to the camera, they cannot be mounted on the AV-1:

FL 19mm f/3.5, FL 58mm f/1.2.

The following two FL lenses may be mounted, but, for technical reasons the camera's built-in meter becomes unreliable and is unusable:

FL 35mm f/2.5, FL 50mm f/1.8.

One of these lenses may be mounted only after the film has been completely advanced.



Carrying the Camera (Neckstrap and Semi-hard Case)

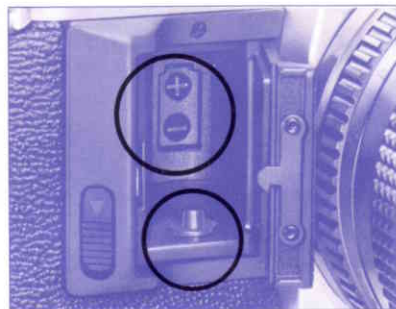
Thread the tips of the neckstrap through the corresponding rings on the camera so that the tips are on the inside. Then adjust the strap to the length most comfortable for you.

To protect the camera while carrying it, insert it into its semi-hard case. The two straps on the case go around the neckstrap and snap into position. Be sure to slip the neckstrap over your neck or shoulder or wrap it around your hand to prevent the camera from falling and turn the shutter button lock lever to "L" to prevent accidental shutter

release.

You can easily shoot with the camera still in the case by turning the top cover down. If you wish to remove the top cover, turn it down, slide it straight up in the direction of the arrow and pull it out as indicated in the photo. To replace the top cover, insert its hook into the corresponding hole in the case and pull the cover straight down. The lens' focusing ring should be turned to infinity (∞) for closing the top cover.

The lens hood can be reversed onto standard and some wide-angle lenses in which case even the hood will fit perfectly into the semi-hard case.



Loading the Battery

This camera will not function unless a battery is loaded. Use one brand-new silver oxide or alkaline-manganese battery as specified in the table below or an equivalent battery of another brand.

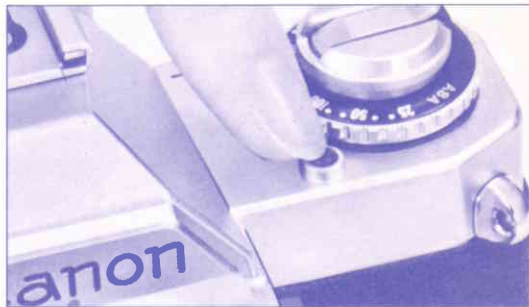
| Usable Batteries | |
|-----------------------|---|
| Lithium 6V | Duracell PX 28L |
| Alkaline-manganese 6V | Eveready (UCAR) No. A544 IEC 4LR44 |
| Silver Oxide 6V | Eveready (UCAR) No. 544, Duracell PX 28 IEC 4SR44 |

Always wipe the battery poles and camera contacts with a clean, dry cloth before insertion to prevent any corrosion and damage to the camera due to dirt or fingerprints.

To load the battery:

1. Push the battery chamber cover opening switch in the direction of the arrow. The battery chamber cover will flip open.
2. Following the diagram on the inside of the battery chamber, load the battery negative pole first, pushing it downwards in the chamber. Make sure the poles are facing in the correct directions.

To unload the battery, simply tip the positive end forwards and pull it out from the top.

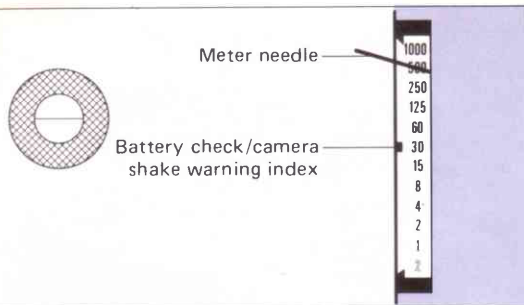


The battery should be removed if the camera is not to be used for a very long time.

Checking the Battery

Life of the battery in normal use is approximately one year. Using the camera frequently at slow shutter speeds (small apertures), at the "B" setting of the selector dial or in very low temperatures takes more battery power and requires replacing the battery more often. The battery requires checking under the following circumstances:

1. When a new battery is loaded.
2. If the shutter will not function when the shutter button lock lever is at "A".
3. When long exposures are frequently made.
4. When the camera is used very frequently.
5. When the camera is used after it has been



| Position of Meter Needle | Power Level |
|--|---------------------------------|
| At or above battery check/camera shake warning index | Good |
| Below battery check/camera shake warning index | Not enough. Change the battery. |

stored for a very long time.

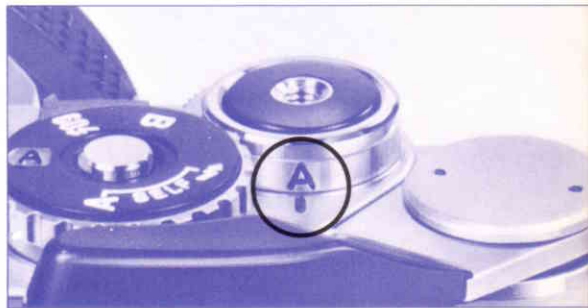
6. When the camera is used in very low temperatures.

Check the power level of the battery as follows:

1. Look into the viewfinder while pressing the battery check button on the top of the camera. When the battery check button is pressed, the meter needle in the viewfinder swings up.
2. The condition of the battery depends on where the meter needle comes to rest according to the chart on the above right:

When the battery is exhausted, a picture will not be taken when you press the shutter release button.

It is a good idea to carry a spare battery when you expect to use the camera continuously for a long time, such as on a vacation, when you plan to use the “B” setting of the selector dial often, or when the camera is to be used in very low temperatures (0°C, 32°F). Please see page 69 for recommendations concerning the battery when shooting in low temperatures.



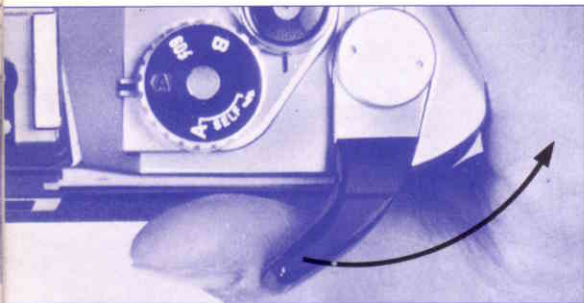
Film Advance and Shutter Release

Around the shutter release button is a lock lever. When it is turned to “L” (LOCK), the shutter button is locked. This lever should always be in the “L” position to prevent battery consumption and film wastage by accidental shutter release when the camera is not in use, such as when it is in a camera case.

When the shutter release button lock lever is turned to “A”, the shutter release button can be operated. This shutter release button turns on the camera’s meter and releases the shutter to take a shot. Being electromagnetic,

it requires only very gentle pressure for blur-free pictures. When it is pressed lightly only halfway, the camera’s meter turns on and gives a reading inside the viewfinder. When it is pressed all the way down, the shutter is released.

Once the shutter has been released, the film advance lever can be advanced. To advance the lever, first lightly push it away from the camera body to its 30° stand-off position. In this position, it can easily be advanced with the tip of your thumb. Advance it either by pushing it all the way to the right in a single throw or with several short strokes



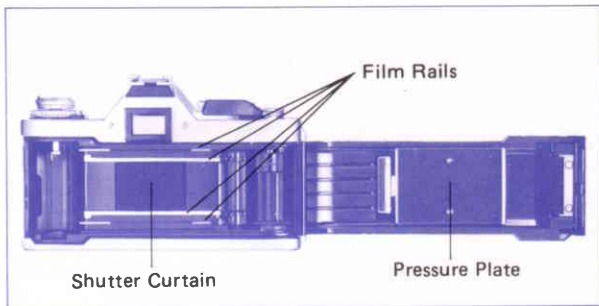
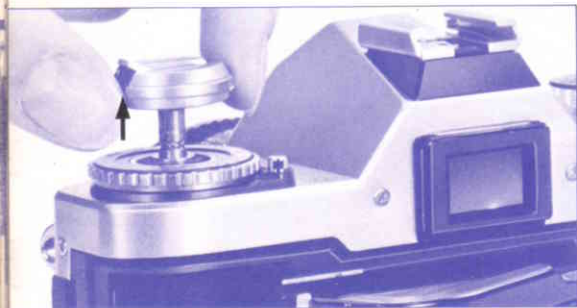
until it stops. When film is loaded, this action will wind the film to the next frame. Once advanced, the lever will automatically return to its stand-off position in readiness for the next winding.

This camera does not have a multiple exposure mechanism. To prevent an unintentional double exposure, the shutter release button is locked after the shutter is released until the film is wound to the next frame. Then the film advance lever locks until the shutter is once again released.



General Usage

All You Need to Know to Take Beautiful Pictures

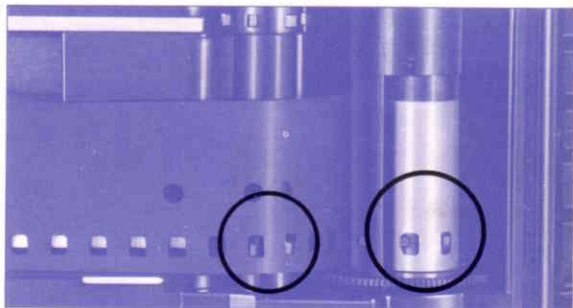
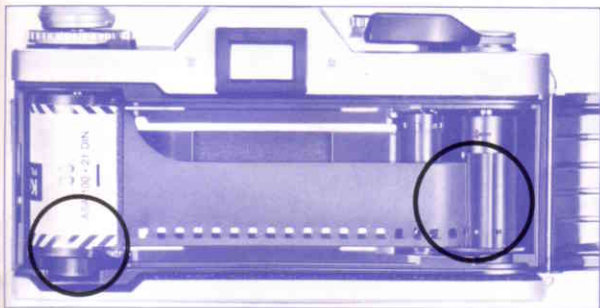


Film Loading

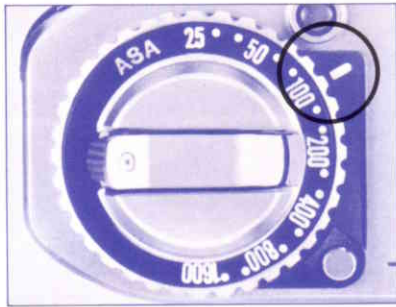
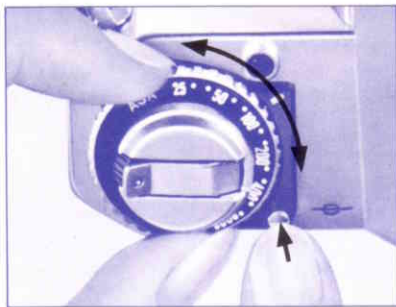
Color or black and white film in standard 35mm cartridges can be loaded. When loading and unloading film, avoid direct sunlight and take care not to touch the shutter curtain, the film rails or the pressure plate.

To load the film:

1. Unfold the rewind crank and pull sharply up on the rewind knob. The camera's back cover will pop open.
2. Place the cartridge in the film cartridge chamber so that the protruding end of the cartridge is on the bottom.
3. Push the rewind knob down and rotate it until it drops into position to keep the cartridge in place.
4. Now pull the film leader across the camera and insert its tip into any slot of the multi-slot take-up spool.
5. Advance the film once. Make sure the film perforations are engaged with the teeth of the film transport sprocket.
6. Gently turn the rewind crank in the direction of its arrow until it stops. This takes up film slack.
7. Close the back cover and fold the rewind crank.



Now take two blank shots, turning the film advance lever and releasing the shutter, so that the frame counter advances from “S” to “0”. While doing this, keep an eye on the rewind knob. If it rotates, the film is properly loaded. If it does not rotate, unfold the rewind crank and turn it again gently in the direction of the arrow to take up possible slack. Advance the film once more. If the rewind knob still does not rotate, open the back cover and reload the film. Chances are that the film perforations have not engaged properly with the teeth of the take-up spool and the film transport sprocket.



Setting the Film Speed

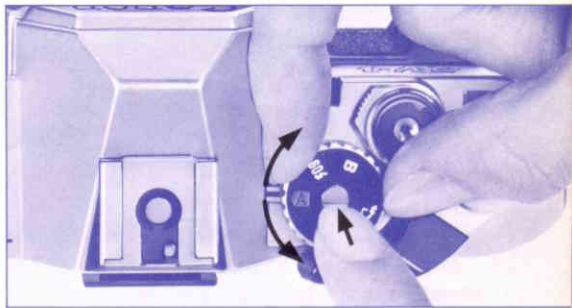
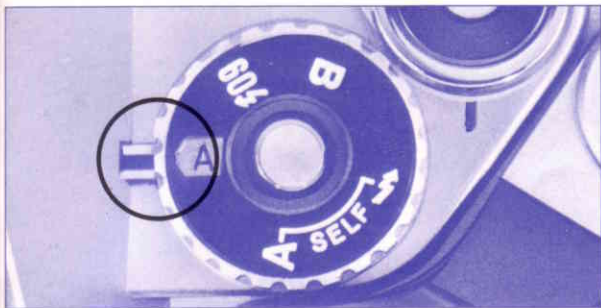
Each film has a film speed. The film speed is usually stated in two ways: ASA, the American standard, and DIN, the German standard. These values can be found on the film packaging or on the data sheet which comes with the film. This camera uses the ASA value.

The ASA film speed must be set on the camera or your pictures will not be exposed correctly. The table on the right shows the ASA ratings which can be set on the AV-1. Figures in parentheses are film speeds which are indicated by dots on the film speed dial.

To set the ASA film speed, turn the film speed dial, while pressing the film speed dial lock button, until the ASA film speed of your film click-stops at the white index. You must reset the ASA film speed each time you load a film which has a different ASA rating.

For more information concerning film speed and film in general, please refer to page 44.

| | | | | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|------|--------|--------|-------|-------|-------|
| ASA25 | (32) | (40) | (64) | (80) | (125) | (160) | (250) | (320) |
| • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • |
| • | (500) | (640) | 800 | (1000) | (1250) | 1600 | | |
| | | | | | | | | |



Setting the Selector Dial

The selector dial has five settings. For normal photography, this dial must be set to **A**. The dial automatically locks in this position which also allows automatic flash photography with the Canon Speedlite 133A, 155A, 177A, 188A or 199A.

The other positions on the dial are all for special uses and will be explained in more detail later. Briefly, they are:

60 ζ = for flash photography with flashes other than the four above Canon Speedlites. See page 56.

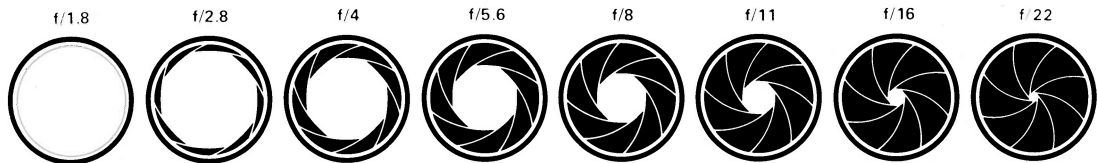
B = for exposures longer than 2 seconds.

See page 49.

Self ζ = for self-timer photography with flashes other than the five above Canon Speedlites. See page 52.

A Self = for normal self-timer shooting and for self-timer flash photography with one of the five above Canon Speedlites. See page 51.

To remove the selector dial from **A** to set one of these positions, turn it while pressing the auto release button. The dial can be turned freely between the other positions.



Setting the Aperture

An image is formed on the film when the film is exposed to the light at shutter release. The total amount of light allowed to strike the film is controlled by the aperture and the shutter speed. Since the AV-1 is an aperture priority AE camera, you set the aperture while the camera will automatically select the shutter speed for correct exposure. The aperture is an opening formed by diaphragm blades inside the lens. Each size aperture is given a numerical value called an f-number or f/stop. You can find these numbers on the lens aperture scale. The numbers on the scale differ according to the lens. A typical scale might look like this: 1.8 2.8, 4, 5.6, 8, 11, 16, 22. Note that the smaller numbers indicate larger apertures and are called large f/stops while the larger numbers on the scale indicate smaller apertures and

are called small f/stops.

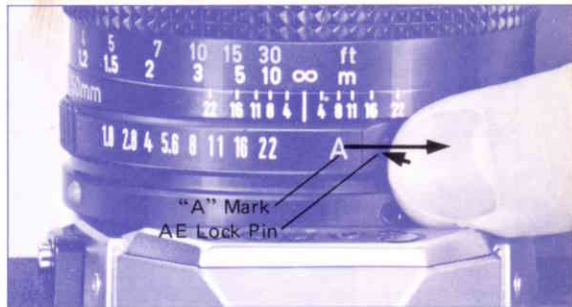
To set an aperture:

With the selector dial at **A**, simply turn the lens aperture ring until the desired f/stop is aligned with the aperture index. The aperture ring can also be set between f/stops. The camera will automatically select the shutter speed, according to the f/stop you have set, the film speed and lighting conditions, for correct exposure.

Choosing an f/stop

Use the following table as a guide when ASA 100 film is loaded.

| Lighting Condition | f/stop | | |
|---------------------------|--------|-----|-----|
| Indoors | 1.8 | 2 | 2.8 |
| Outdoors, Cloudy | 4 | 5.6 | |
| Outdoors, Bright sunlight | 8 | 11 | |



Also remember the following general rules:

1. If you want to make your subject stand out by blurring the foreground and background, use a large f/stop, such as f/2.8.
2. If you want the foreground and background to be in good focus, choose a small f/stop, such as f/11.
3. If your subject is moving and you wish to prevent blur, generally choose a large f/stop, such as f/4.

Caution

On the aperture scale of an FD lens, you will also find a green "A" or a green circle. The aperture ring can be turned to or from this

mark by pressing the AE lock pin while turning the ring. When the aperture ring is set at this mark, the frame will be exposed at the smallest aperture of the lens. Although the camera will automatically select the correct shutter speed for proper exposure, that shutter speed will probably be very slow. This will probably lead to a blurred picture, and, since there is very little reason to use this setting, it is recommended to keep the aperture ring off this mark at all times. Please note that some FD lenses lack an AE lock pin and the aperture ring can be turned directly to the green circle. In this case, special care must be taken not to turn the aperture ring to the green circle.