Automatic Firing of the Built-in Flash

In the Basic Zone modes (except <🏔> and <🚫>), the built-in flash pops up and fires automatically under low-light or backlit conditions. (To retract the flash head, push it down by hand.)

If the built-in flash's automatic pop-up action is obstructed accidentally, the <⚠> icon will blink on the LCD panel as a warning. If this happens, press the shutter button halfway to return the camera to normal operation.

Also read the cautions for using the built-in flash on pages 82.

If you do not want the built-in flash to fire, use the <P> (Program AE) mode. (→page 58)

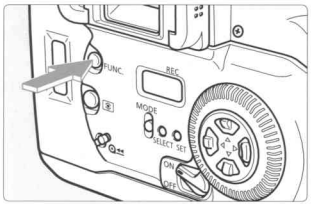
AF-Assist with the Built-in Flash

Under low-light conditions, the built-in flash fires a brief burst of flashes when you press the shutter button halfway. This is to illuminate the subject (AF assist light) to enable easier autofocusing.

- The AF-assist light does not function in the <🏔> and <🚫> modes.
- The built-in flash's AF-assist light is effective up to about 4 meters.
- In a Creative Zone mode, lift up the flash head and the AF-assist light will be emitted when necessary.
- When an EOS-dedicated Speedlite is attached to the camera, the Speedlite's built-in AF-assist lamp will light.

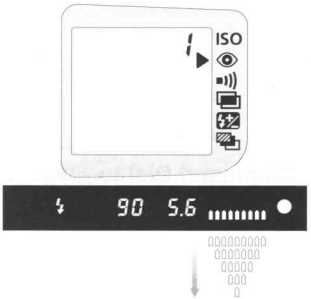
Using Red-eye Reduction

When flash is used in a low-light environment, the subject's eyes may come out red in the photograph. "Red eye" happens when the light from the flash reflects off the retina of the eyes.
The camera's red-eye reduction feature turns on the red-eye reduction lamp to shine a gentle light into the subject's eyes to narrow the pupil diameter or iris. A smaller pupil reduces the chances of red eye from occurring. Red-eye reduction can be set in any picture-taking mode except <🏔> and <🚫>.



1 Move the <▶> arrow to the <◉> icon on the LCD panel.

- Look at the LCD panel and press the <FUNC.> button to move the arrow. (⏱6)



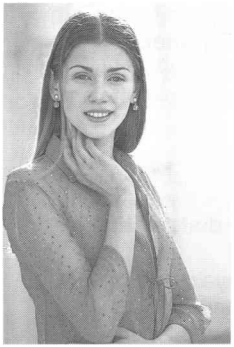
2 Turn the <dial> dial to set "ᵢ" on the LCD panel.

- To cancel red-eye reduction, set "▯" on the LCD panel.
- Press the shutter button halfway to return to normal camera operation.
- When red-eye reduction is enabled, the red-eye reduction lamp-on indicator will be displayed in the viewfinder and on the LCD panel when you press the shutter button halfway and the lamp lights.

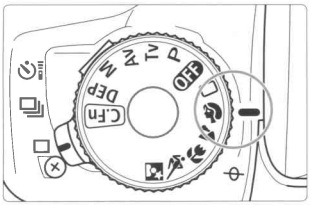
- Red-eye reduction will not work unless the subject looks at the red-eye reduction lamp. Tell the subject to look at the lamp.
- For maximum effectiveness, take the picture after the red-eye reduction lamp turns off (after 1.5 sec.).
- You can take a picture even while the red-eye reduction lamp is lit.
- The effectiveness of red-eye reduction varies depending on the subject.

To further increase the effectiveness of red-eye reduction, go to a brighter environment or move closer to the subject.

Portrait Mode



This mode blurs the background to make the human subject stand out.

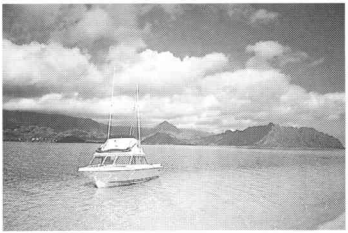


Turn the Command Dial to <>.

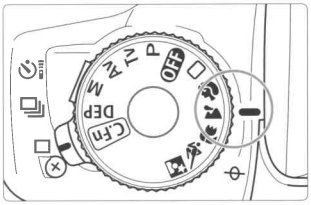
- The picture-taking procedure is the same as with the <> Full Auto mode on page 28.
- ▸ This automatically sets the AF mode to <ONE SHOT>, the film advance mode to <>, and the metering mode to <>.

- Background blur is most effective when the subject fills the frame from the waist up. Also, the further away the subject is from the background, the more blurred the background will become.
- Using a telephoto lens also increases background blur. If you have a zoom lens, use the longest focal length. (For example, a 28-105mm zoom lens set to 105 mm.)

Landscape Mode



This is for sweeping scenery, night scenes, etc.



Turn the Command Dial to <🏔>.

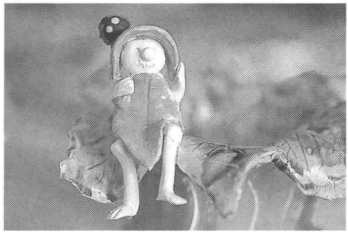
- The picture-taking procedure is the same as with the <□> Full Auto mode on page 28.
- ▸ This automatically sets the AF mode to <ONE SHOT>, the film advance mode to <□> (single-frame shooting), and the metering mode to <[•]>.

If the shutter speed display blinks, the shutter speed may be too slow and a blurred picture may result due to camera shake. Using a tripod is recommended. (The shutter speed will still blink even while a tripod is used.)

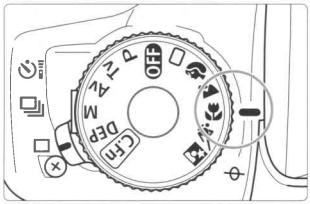
The built-in flash will not fire in this mode even while it is popped up.

Using a wide-angle lens will further enhance the depth and breadth of the picture. If you have a zoom lens, use the shortest focal length. (For example, a 28-105mm zoom lens set to 28 mm.)

Close-up Mode



Use this mode to take close-up shots of flowers, insects, etc.

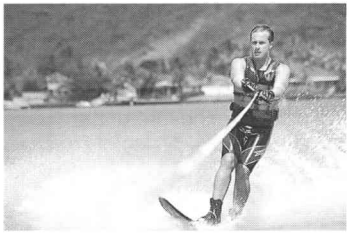


Turn the Command Dial to <🌷>.

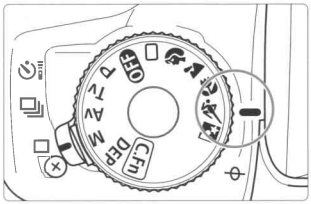
- The picture-taking procedure is the same as with the <□> Full Auto mode on page 28.
- ▸ This automatically sets the AF mode to <ONE SHOT>, the film advance mode to <□> (single-frame shooting), and the metering mode to <[◉]>.

- As much as possible, focus the subject at the lens' closest focusing distance.
- If you have a zoom lens, use the maximum focal length to obtain a larger magnification.
- For better close-ups, an EOS-dedicated macro lens and Macro Ring Lite MR-14EX (both sold separately) are recommended.

Sports Mode



This is for sports and fast-moving subjects when you want to freeze the action on film.



Turn the Command Dial to <🏃>.

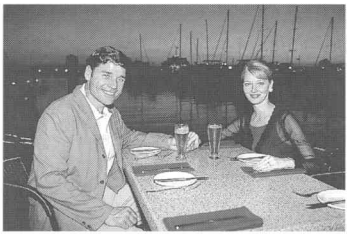
- The picture-taking procedure is the same as with the <□> Full Auto mode on page 28.
- ▸This automatically sets the AF mode to <AI SERVO>, the film advance mode to <□ₗ>, and the metering mode to <[•]>.
- The in-focus indicator will not light even when focus is achieved.

If the shutter speed display blinks, the shutter speed may be too slow and a blurred picture may result due to camera shake. Using a tripod is recommended. (The shutter speed will still blink even while a tripod is used.)

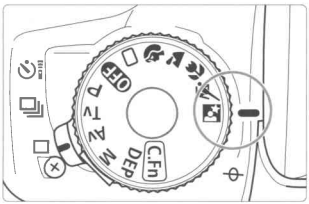
The built-in flash will not fire in this mode even while it is popped up.

- Using ISO 400 or faster film is recommended.
- For sports photography, a lens with a focal length of 200 mm or 300 mm is recommended.

Night Scene Mode



This mode is for taking pictures of people at twilight or at night. The flash illuminates the subject while a slow sync speed obtains a natural-looking exposure of the background.



Turn the Command Dial to <>.

- The picture-taking procedure is the same as with the <> Full Auto mode on page 28.
- This automatically sets the AF mode to <ONE SHOT>, the film advance mode to <> (single-frame shooting), and the metering mode to <>.

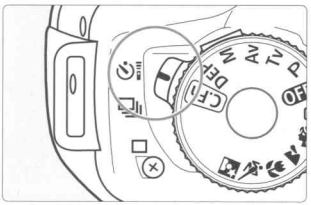
To prevent camera shake, using a tripod is recommended.

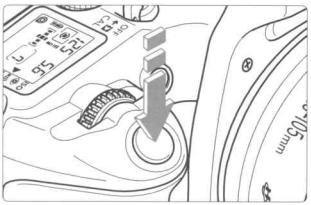
- If you want to photograph only a night scene (without people), use the <> mode instead.
- Tell the subject to keep still even after the flash fires.
- If you use the self-timer in this mode, the red-eye reduction lamp will flash when the exposure is completed.
- The <> mode can be used even while an EOS-dedicated Speedlite is attached to the camera.
- If the <> mode is set in daylight, it will function in the same way as the <> mode.

Using ISO 400 or faster film is recommended.

Using the Self-timer

The self-timer is for when you want to be in the picture. It can be used in Basic Zone and Creative Zone modes. You should also use a tripod.





1 Set the film advance mode lever to <⏲>.

- The <⏲> icon will be displayed on the LCD panel.

2 Take the picture.

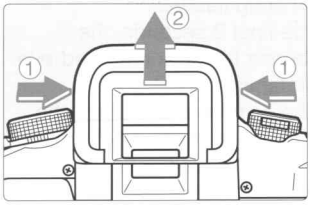
- The picture-taking procedure is the same as with the <□> Full Auto mode on page 28.
- When you press the shutter button completely, the beeper will sound, the red-eye reduction lamp will flash, and the shutter will be released 10 sec. later.
  During the first 8 seconds, the beeper beeps slowly and the red-eye reduction lamp flashes.
  During the final 2 seconds, the beeper beeps faster and the red-eye reduction lamp stays lit.
- During the self-timer operation, the self-timer display on the LCD panel counts down in seconds until the picture is taken.
- To cancel the self-timer after it starts, set the film advance mode lever to <□> (single-frame shooting) or <□ₗ>.

Do not stand right in front of the camera when you press the shutter button to start the self-timer. Doing so will throw off the focus.

- The self-timer beeper can be silenced. See page 77.
- If you start the self-timer without looking through the viewfinder, stray light may enter the eyepiece and affect the exposure. To prevent this, attach the eyepiece cover on the eyepiece before pressing the shutter button.
- If you use Eye Control with the self-timer, keep looking through the viewfinder when you press the shutter button completely to start the self-timer.
- When using the self-timer to take a picture of only yourself, first lock the focus (→page 54) on an object at the same distance where you will be in the picture.
- With Remote Controller RC-1 or Remote Switch RS-60E3 (both sold separately), you can press the shutter button at a remote distance. (→page 80)

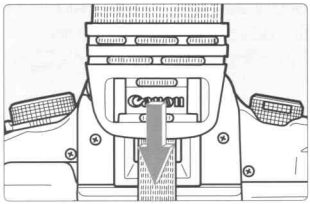
Using the Eyepiece Cover

When taking a picture while your eye is not covering the eyepiece (during self-timer or remote-control operation), cover the eyepiece with the eyepiece cover. This is to prevent stray light from entering the eyepiece and affecting the exposure.



1 Remove the eyecup from the eyepiece.

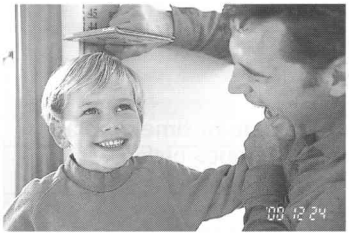
- Grasp both sides of the eyecup and slide it up to remove.



2 Slip the eyepiece cover onto the eyepiece.

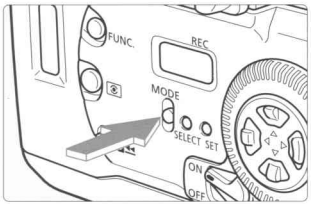
- The eyepiece cover can be found on the camera strap.

Imprinting the Date or Time (QD Model only)



The date or time is imprinted on the lower right corner of the photograph.

The camera has a quartz date feature which maintains an automatic calendar up to the year 2019. It can imprint the date or time on the photograph as shown in the left photo. The imprinting can also be disabled so nothing is imprinted. The date or time can be imprinted in any picture-taking mode.



Press the <MODE> button.

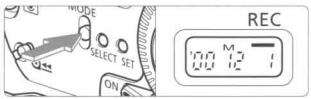
- Each time the button is pressed, the imprinting format changes in the following sequence as shown on the quartz date display panel:

Year, month, day	'00 M 12 24	(2000 Dec. 24)
↓		
Day, hour, minute	24 16:45	(24th 16:45)
↓		
Hyphens	- - - - - -	(Blank)
↓		
Month, day, year	M 12 24 '00	(Dec. 24, 2000)
↓		
Day, month, year	24 M 12 '00	(24 Dec. 2000)

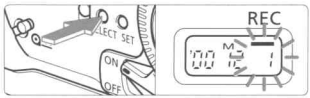
- <M> is displayed above the month.
- The <▬> bar above the last two digits is the imprint indicator. It blinks to indicate that the date or time is being imprinted when the picture is taken.

Setting the Date and Time

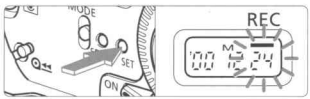
To set the date or time, follow the procedure below.



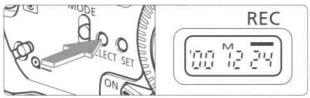
1 Select the date or time display.
- Press the <MODE> button.



2 Select the digit to be set.
- Press the <SELECT> button until the digit blinks.



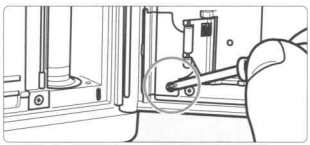
3 Set the correct number.
- Keep pressing the <SET> button until the correct number appears.



4 Finalize the setting.
- Keep pressing the <SELECT> button until no digits blink.

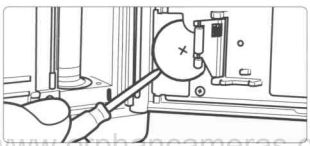
Replacing the Quartz Date Back's Battery

When the date/time on the imprinted photograph looks faded, replace the CR2025 lithium battery as follows. Battery life is about 3 years.



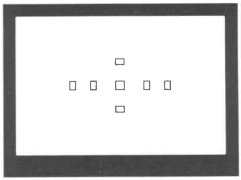
1 Remove the battery chamber cover.
- Open the camera back and loosen the screw as shown in the illustration.

2 Take out the battery.



3 Insert a new battery.
- The battery's positive contact (+) must face up.

4 Reattach the battery chamber cover.
- Set the correct date and time.



The viewfinder has seven focusing points. You can select the focusing point closest to the subject to make it easier and faster to compose the picture. You can also select the AF mode to suit the subject or shooting conditions.

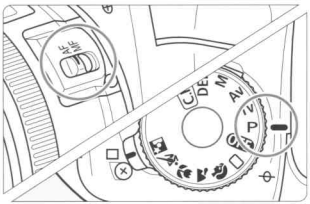
The evaluative, partial, and centerweighted averaging metering modes are provided. Set the metering mode to suit shooting conditions and obtain the desired exposure.

AF Modes and Metering Modes

Selecting the AF Mode

Different AF modes have different AF operation characteristics. The camera provides three AF modes: One-Shot AF for still subjects, AI Servo AF for moving subjects, and AI Focus AF for still and moving subjects. Select the AF mode that suits the subject.

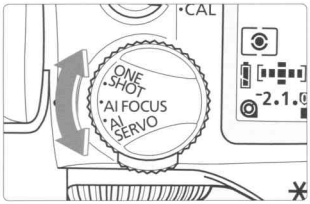
• The AF mode can be set only in the Creative Zone modes.



1 Set the lens focus mode switch to <AF>.

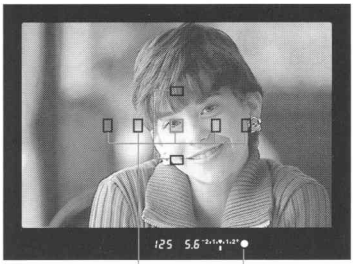
2 Set the camera to a Creative Zone mode.

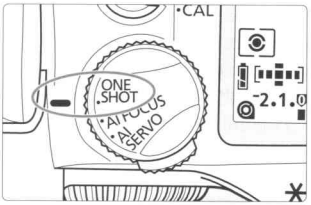
• Turn the Command Dial to select the desired Creative Zone mode.



3 Turn the AF mode dial to select the AF mode.

One-Shot AF for Still Subjects



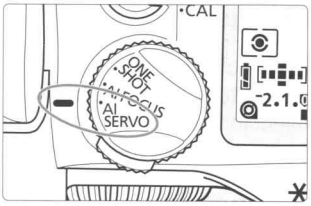


Press the shutter button halfway to start the AF operation. Focus will then be achieved once.

- ▸ The focusing point which achieves focus flashes briefly and the in-focus indicator <●> lights.
- With evaluative metering, the exposure setting (shutter speed and aperture) is set when focus is achieved. The exposure setting and focus are locked while you keep pressing the shutter button halfway. You can then recompose the shot while maintaining the lock. (→page 54)

If focus cannot be achieved, the in-focus indicator <●> in the viewfinder will blink. In this condition, you cannot take a picture even when you press the shutter button completely. Recompose the shot and focus again. See also "When Autofocus Fails" on page 55.

AI Servo AF for Moving Subjects



The camera focuses continuously while you keep pressing the shutter button halfway.

- This AF mode suits moving subjects when the focusing distance keeps changing.
- ▸ With predictive AF (→page 44), the camera can also focus track a subject which steadily approaches or retreats from the camera.
- ▸ The exposure setting is set when the picture is taken.

- In this mode, the in-focus indicator does not light and the beeper does not sound even when focus is achieved.
- If the in-focus indicator blinks, it means that focus has not been achieved.
- The focus cannot be locked. (→page 54)

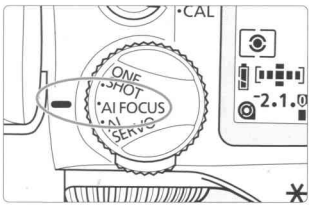
*** About Predictive AF**

If the subject approaches or retreats from the camera at a constant rate, the camera tracks the subject and predicts the focusing distance immediately before the picture is taken. It thus predicts the distance where the subject will be at the moment of exposure. This is for obtaining a more accurate focus.

- In the automatic focusing point selection mode (→page 45), the camera first uses the center focusing point to focus. If the subject later moves away from the center focusing point, focus tracking continues as long as the subject is covered by another focusing point. The active focusing point does not flash.
- In the manual focusing point selection mode (→page 45), the focusing point that flashes in red is used for predictive AF.
- When you select the focusing point with Eye Control (→page 47), Eye Control Servo AF takes effect. As long as the moving subject is covered by a focusing point, predictive AF continues as you keep looking at the subject.

C.Fn With C.Fn-4-2, you can lock the focus momentarily by pressing the <✳·C.Fn> button even while AI Servo AF is in effect. (→page 96)

AI Focus AF for Still and Moving Subjects



The AF mode changes automatically to suit the subject.

- If the subject focused in the One-Shot AF mode starts to move, the camera detects the subject movement and switches automatically to AI Servo AF to continue tracking the subject.

Selecting a Focusing Point

The focusing point achieves focus over the part it covers. You can select the focusing point in one of three ways: Automatic selection, manual selection, and Eye Control.

- In Creative Zone modes, you can switch between automatic and manual focusing point selection.
- You can use Eye Control to select a focusing point in any picture-taking mode except <🖵> (Full Auto).

Automatic Focusing Point Selection

The camera selects one of the seven focusing points automatically.

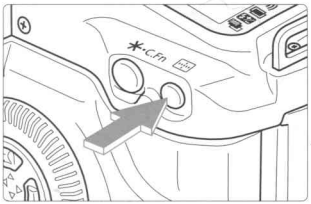
Manual Focusing Point Selection

Select one of the seven focusing points manually.

Eye Control (→page 47 - 53)

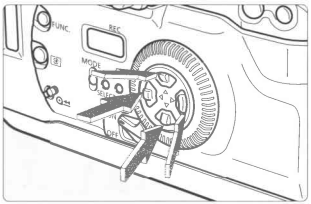
Select one of the seven focusing points by looking at it.

Focusing Point Selection Method



1 Press the <⊡> button. (⏱6)

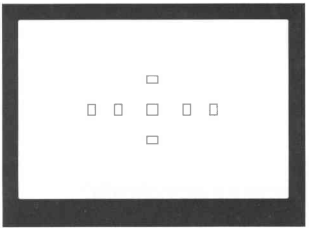
- The focusing point currently selected lights in red.



2 Select the desired focusing point.

- Look at the viewfinder or LCD panel and press the <⊕> key.
- Press the <⊕> keys on the left, right, top, or bottom to select the left, right, top, or bottom focusing point respectively.
- Press the shutter button halfway to focus with the selected focusing point.

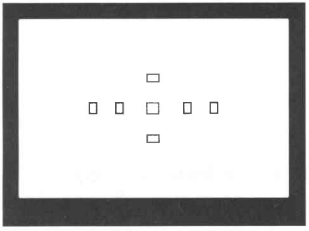
Automatic Focusing Point Selection



Light up all the focusing points in red.

- Press the key until the focusing point selection goes beyond the outer-most focusing point.

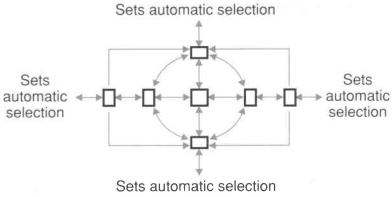
Manual Focusing Point Selection



The center focusing point is selected.

Light up the desired focusing point in red.

- The illustration below shows the <⊕> key's focusing point selection path.



- When you press the <⊞> button to switch from automatic focusing point selection to manual focusing point selection, the selection will start with the center focusing point.

C.Fn C.Fn-10-1 can disable the in-focus flashing of the focusing point. (→page 97)

C.Fn C.Fn-11-1 enables you to select a focusing point directly with the <⊕> keys without having to press the <⊞> button first. (→page 97)

C.Fn C.Fn-11-2 enables you to select a focusing point with the <⌒> and <◯> dials instead of the <⊕> keys. (→page 97)

C.Fn C.Fn-12-1 enables you to switch to the center focusing point with the <⊞> button. (→page 97)

CAL Eye Control Calibration

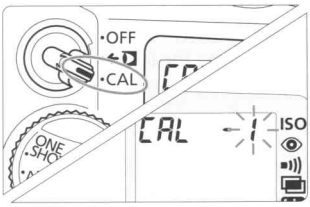
With Eye Control, the camera detects which focusing point your eye is looking at. That focusing point is then selected and used to focus the subject. You can use Eye Control while holding the camera horizontally or vertically.

Calibration Procedure

Before using Eye Control, you must calibrate the camera so that it can correctly detect the movements of your eye looking through the eyepiece. You calibrate the camera by looking at a blinking focusing point in the viewfinder and then pressing the shutter button. You do this while holding the camera horizontally and again while holding the camera vertically. The horizontal and vertical calibration settings are saved under the same calibration registration number (CAL No.).
Five CAL No.'s are available to save different calibration settings suited for different users or conditions.

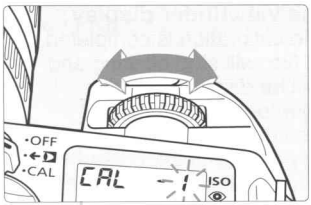
- **To maximize the calibration precision, read "Eye Control Calibration and Operation Tips" on page 50.**
- Before starting, complete any necessary dioptric adjustment. (→page 21)
- During the calibration procedure, do not take your eye off the eyepiece.

* "**CAL**" stands for calibration.



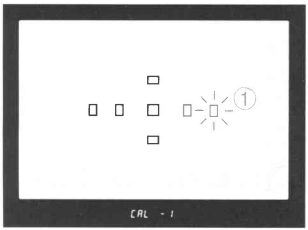
1 Set the Eye Control switch to <CAL>.

- "CAL" and the CAL No. are displayed on the LCD panel.
  If the number blinks, it means that no calibration settings have been saved under that number. If the number is displayed without blinking, it means that previous calibration settings have been registered under that CAL No.



2 Select a blinking CAL No.

- Turn the <dial> dial to select a number.
- If there is no blinking CAL No., see "Deleting Eye Control Calibration Settings" on page 51.

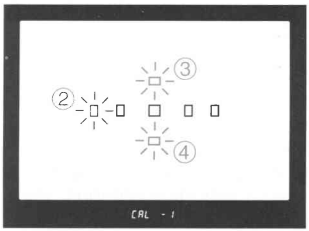


3 Hold the camera horizontally and look at the viewfinder.

4 Keep looking at the blinking focusing point in the viewfinder and press the shutter button.

- The right-most focusing point will blink first. While looking at the blinking focusing point, press the shutter button.
- During this calibration procedure, pressing the shutter button completely will not take a picture.
- ▸ When you press the shutter button, the focusing point will stop blinking and stay lit and the beeper will sound.
- Keep looking at the focusing point until the beeper sounds.
- If the beeper has been disabled (→page 77), it will not sound during this calibration procedure.

5 Let go of the shutter button.



6 Repeat steps 4 and 5.

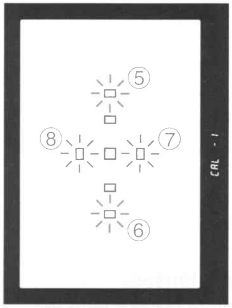
- ▸ Do the same steps for focusing points ② to ④ which will blink in turn.

7 Check the viewfinder display.

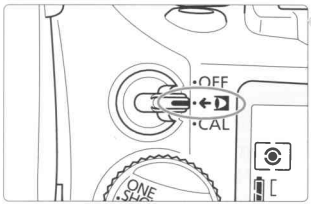
- ▸ When the calibration is completed, the CAL No. will stop blinking and "End" will be displayed.
- If you take too long during the calibration procedure and the blinking focusing point turns off, press the shutter button and start from step 3.

8 **Press the shutter button completely.**
- Use the same CAL No. and do the calibration procedure while holding the camera vertically.

9 **Hold the camera vertically and look at the viewfinder.**



10 **While looking at the blinking focusing point, press the shutter button.**
- Follow steps 4 to 6.
- ▸ Do the same steps for focusing points ⑤ to ⑧ which will blink in turn.
- When you hold the camera vertically, whether the camera grip is toward the top or bottom, the top focusing point in the viewfinder will start blinking first.



11 **Set the Eye Control switch to <◆>.**
- ▸ This completes the calibration procedure, and you can now use Eye Control (→page 52) to take pictures.

If the camera does not detect your eye movement properly during the calibration, the beeper will sound and the CAL No. will blink on the LCD panel. In such a case, press the shutter button and start from step 3.

- If you do the calibration procedure only for the horizontal orientation, Eye Control during vertical picture-taking might not be so accurate. Be sure to also complete the calibration procedure for the vertical orientation.
- If you are unable to complete the calibration procedure properly, see "Eye Control Calibration and Operation Tips" on page 50 and try again.

Eye Control Calibration and Operation Tips

- Hold the camera as you always do while looking through the viewfinder.
- Look through the viewfinder so you can see all four corners of the viewfinder.
- Avoid squinting or blinking your eye.
- When using Eye Control, look through the eyepiece in the same way you did during the calibration.
- During the calibration procedure, keep looking (without moving your eye) at the blinking focusing point until it lights and the beeper sounds.
- Keep both eyes open while looking through the viewfinder.
- If you wear eyeglasses, wear them properly without having them slide down your nose.

Eye Control calibration and operation might not be possible in the following cases:

- When you wear bifocal eyeglasses or hard contact lenses.
- You wear mirror-type sunglasses or other specially-coated glasses.
- Your eye is too far away from the eyepiece due to eyeglasses, etc.
- Your eye is too close to the viewfinder.

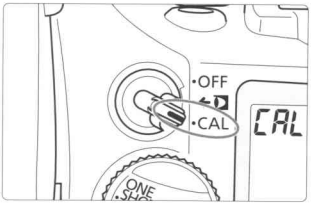
Intelligent Eye Control

You can repeat the calibration procedure under different conditions such as when you are outdoors, indoors, or at night. The camera can save these additional calibration settings under the same CAL No. By accumulating more calibration settings, the camera can provide more precise Eye Control.

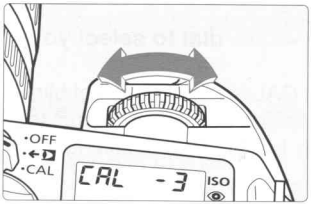
Two or more users must not share the same CAL No. Each user should have his or her own CAL No. If necessary, delete the calibration settings saved under another CAL No. to store another user's calibration settings. (→page 51)

Deleting Eye Control Calibration Settings

If you want to save new calibration settings under a CAL No. that already has calibration settings, follow the procedure below to first delete the previous calibration settings. You can then do the calibration procedure and save the new calibration settings under that CAL No.

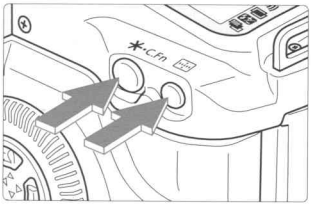


1 **Set the Eye Control switch to <CAL>.**



2 **Select the CAL No. whose calibration settings are to be deleted.**

- Select a non-blinking CAL No.



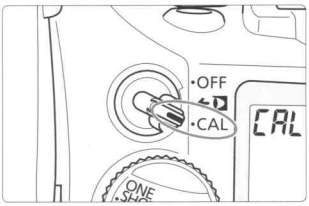
3 **Press the <✳·C.Fn> button and <⌨> button simultaneously.**

- The CAL No. will start blinking to indicate that the calibration settings have been deleted.

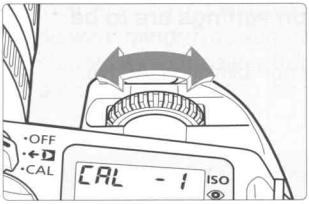
←◻ Using Eye Control

With Eye Control, you can select a focusing point just by looking at it in the viewfinder.

- Eye Control can be used in all picture-taking modes except <◻> (Full Auto).
- In the <◻> (Full Auto) mode, Eye Control information is also added to the automatic focusing point selection program for more precise automatic focusing point selection.

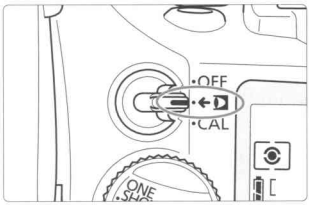


1 Set the Eye Control switch to <CAL>.



2 Turn the <◌> dial to select your CAL No.

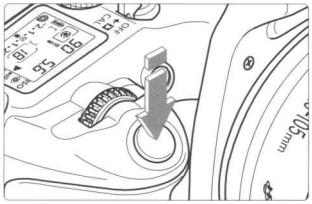
- Select a CAL No. that does not blink. A non-blinking CAL No. indicates that it already has calibration settings.



3 Set the Eye Control switch to <←◻>.

4 Select a picture-taking mode.

- Turn the Command Dial to select the desired picture-taking mode.



5 Keep looking at the focusing point you want to select and press the shutter button halfway.

- The < ◘ > icon lights in the viewfinder.
- The selected focusing point lights and achieves focus.

6 Take the picture.

- If the camera fails to detect which focusing point you are looking at, the < ◘ > icon in the viewfinder will blink and automatic focusing point selection will take effect. (→page 46)
- If Eye Control does not work well, check if you are using the correct CAL No. and see "Eye Control Calibration and Operation Tips" on page 50.

Eye Control Servo AF

When you use Eye Control in the AI Servo AF mode (or AI Focus AF set to AI Servo AF), you can focus a moving subject continuously just by looking at it. This is called Eye Control Servo AF.
If the subject you focused with Eye Control starts moving, you can focus continuously by pressing the shutter button halfway and looking at the next focusing point the subject moves to.

Turning Off Eye Control

When you turn off the Eye Control switch, you can use automatic or manual focusing point selection (→page 45).

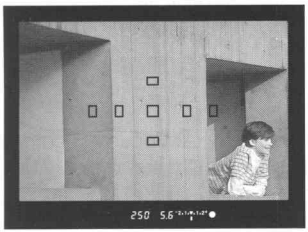
Focusing Off-Center Subjects

If you want to focus an off-center subject not covered by any of the focusing points, use focus lock as described below.

- Focus lock works only in the <ONE SHOT> AF mode. (→page 42)

1 Select the desired focusing point.
(→page 45)

2 Focus the subject.
- Aim the focusing point on the subject, then press the shutter button halfway.



3 Keep pressing the shutter button halfway and recompose the picture as desired.

4 Take the picture.

Focus lock also works in the Basic Zone modes (except<🚫>). Just skip step 2 above.

When focus is achieved, AE lock will also take effect at the active focusing point. Using the <ONE SHOT> and <⊙> (evaluative metering) modes are recommended.

When Autofocus Fails

The camera has a high-precision AF system which can focus almost all subjects. However, it can fail to achieve focus (the in-focus indicator blinks) the subjects listed below.

Difficult Subjects for Autofocusing

- Low-contrast subjects. Example: Blue sky, flat surface with a solid color.
- Subjects in very low light.
- Extremely backlit or reflective subjects. Example: Automobile with a highly reflective finish.
- Overlapping near and far objects. Example: Animal behind bars in a cage.

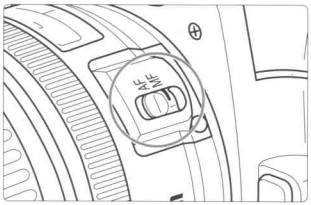
In such cases, use one of the following methods to focus:

(1) Focus lock an object at the same distance as the subject and recompose.

(2) Set the lens focus mode switch to <**MF**> or <**M**> and focus manually as explained below.

If focus cannot be achieved even with the EOS-dedicated Speedlite's AF-assist light, select the center focusing point instead of an off-center focusing point.

MF Manual Focusing



1 Set the lens focus mode switch to <MF> (or <M> on older lenses).

▸ The <MF> icon will be displayed on the LCD panel.

2 Focus the subject.

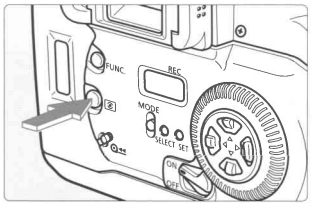
- Turn the lens focusing ring until the subject is in focus in the viewfinder.

If you focus manually while you hold down the shutter button halfway, the focusing point(s) achieving focus will flash in the viewfinder and the in-focus indicator <●> will also light.

Metering Mode

The camera has three metering modes: Evaluative, partial, and centerweighted averaging metering. Use the metering mode most suited for the subject or situation.

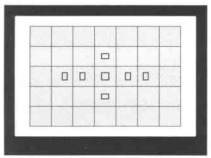
• The metering mode can be selected in the Creative Zone modes.



1 **Press the <⊙> button.** (⏱6)

2 **Select the metering mode.**

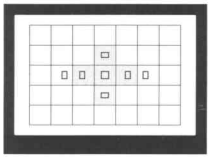
• Look at the LCD panel and turn the <⬭> dial until the desired metering mode's icon appears.



⊙ Evaluative metering

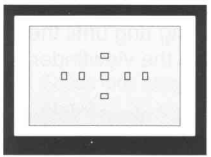
This is suited for most picture-taking conditions including backlit subjects. The viewfinder coverage is divided into 35 metering zones and evaluative metering is linked to the seven focusing points. The camera senses the subject's position and brightness, the background, the existing light, backlighting, and other lighting conditions to set a suitable exposure for the subject.

• During manual focusing, evaluative metering is linked only to the center focusing point.



⊙ Partial metering

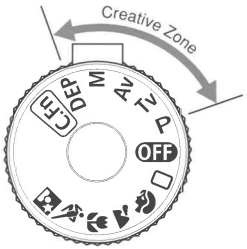
This is effective for backlit subjects. An area covering about 10% of the viewfinder screen at the center is used for metering.



⬚ Centerweighted averaging metering

The metering is weighted at the center and then averaged for the entire scene.

C.Fn Partial metering and FE lock can be linked to the active focusing point. (See page 97 for C.Fn-8-1.)



The Command Dial's Creative Zone modes give you more control over the camera. You can set the shutter speed and/or aperture to obtain the result you want. This chapter explains the effective uses of these Creative Zone modes: <**P**>, <**Tv**>, <**Av**>, <**M**>, and <**DEP**>.

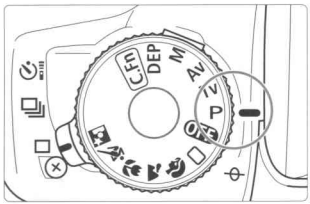
Creative Zone Modes

- In the text, the <☐> icon indicates the Main Dial, and the <◯> icon indicates the Quick Control Dial.
- Before starting, set the Quick Control Dial switch to <ON>.
- When you press the shutter button halfway and let go of the button, the shutter speed and aperture will remain displayed on the LCD panel and in the viewfinder for about 4 sec.
- The following features work in the Creative Zone modes: AE lock, exposure compensation, AEB, bulb exposures, multiple exposures, depth-of-field preview, mirror lockup, manual setting of film speed, and film advance mode selection.

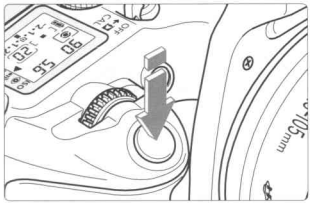
P Program AE

Like the <🖵> (Full Auto) mode, this is a general-purpose mode to make picture-taking easy. It sets the shutter speed and aperture automatically to suit the subject's brightness.

* "**P**" stands for Program.
* "**AE**" stands for auto exposure.



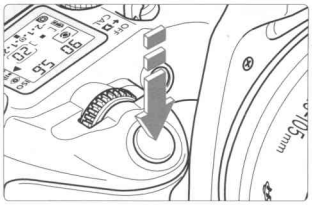
1 Turn the Command Dial to <P>.



2 Press the shutter button halfway to focus.

3 Check the display.

- The shutter speed and aperture are set automatically and displayed in the viewfinder and on the LCD panel.
- If the shutter speed and aperture do not blink, a correct exposure will be obtained.
- If the shutter speed and aperture blink, see "Exposure Warnings" on page 103.



4 Take the picture.

- Compose the shot and press the shutter button completely.

The Difference Between <P> and <▢>

- The <**P**> and <▢> modes set the same shutter speed and aperture settings automatically for picture-taking.
- The following features can be used with <**P**>, but not with <▢>:

- Manual focusing point selection
- Metering mode selection
- Film advance mode selection
- Program shift
- AE lock with the <✳> button
- Exposure compensation
- AEB
- Depth-of-field preview
- Multiple exposures
- Custom Functions
- Built-in flash ON
- Flash exposure compensation
- EX-series Speedlite compatibility
  - High-speed sync
  - FE lock
  - Flash ratio control
  - FEB
  - 2nd-curtain sync
  - Modeling flash

About Program Shift

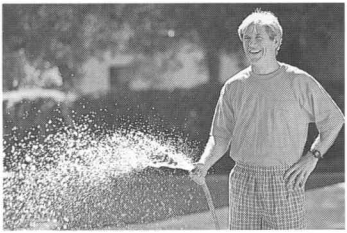
In the Program AE mode, you can freely change the shutter speed and aperture combination (program) set by the camera while retaining the same exposure. This is called program shift.

To shift the program, press the shutter button halfway and turn the <⌓> dial until the desired shutter speed or aperture is displayed.

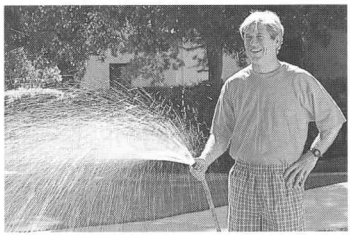
- After the picture is taken with the shifted program, the shifted program is canceled automatically and the original program is restored.
- Program shift cannot be set when the built-in flash is used.

Tv Shutter-Speed Priority AE

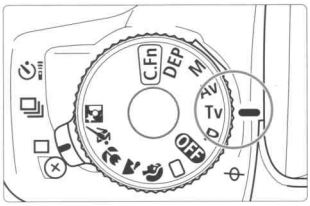
In this mode, you set the shutter speed and the camera sets the aperture automatically to suit the brightness of the scene.
A fast shutter speed can freeze the motion of a fast-moving subject. Or, a slow shutter speed can blur the subject to give the impression of motion.
* "**Tv**" stands for Time value which is the shutter speed.



Taken with a fast shutter speed.

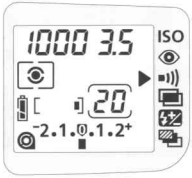


Taken with a slow shutter speed.



1 **Turn the Command Dial to <Tv>.**

2 **Select the desired shutter speed.**
- Look at the LCD panel and turn the <⌓> dial to set the desired shutter speed.



3 **Press the shutter button halfway to focus the subject.**
‣ The aperture is set automatically.

4 Check the viewfinder display and take the picture.

- If the aperture display is not blinking, a correct exposure will be obtained.

- If the maximum aperture (the smallest f-number) blinks, it indicates underexposure. In such a case, turn the <☼> dial to set a slower shutter speed until the aperture display stops blinking.
- If the minimum aperture (the largest f-number) blinks, it indicates overexposure. In such a case, turn the <☼> dial to set a faster shutter speed until the aperture display stops blinking.

Shutter Speed Display

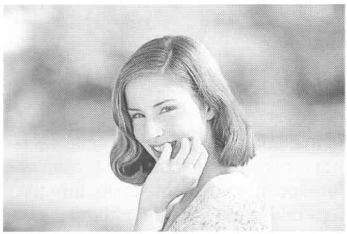
The shutter speed can be set and displayed in full and half stops. Shutter speeds from "2" to "4000" indicate the denominator of the fractional shutter speed. For example, "125" is 1/125 second. For slower shutter speeds, the numeral is appended with the seconds mark (""). For example, "0"7" is 0.7 second and "15"" is 15 seconds.

4000	3000	2000	1500	1000	750	500	350	250	180			
125	90	60	45	30	20	15	10	8	6	4	3	2	0"7
1"	1"5	2"	3"	4"	6"	8"	10"	15"	20"	30"			

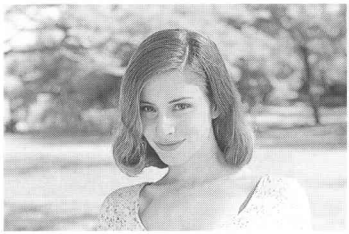
To photograph a scene on a TV screen, mount the camera on a tripod and use a shutter speed of 1/15 sec.

Av Aperture-Priority AE

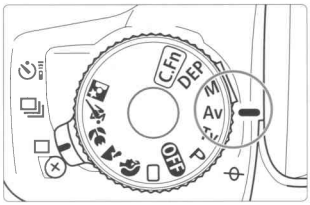
In this mode, you set the aperture and the camera sets the shutter speed automatically to suit the brightness of the subject.
A large aperture (small f-number) will blur the background and make the subject stand out. The larger the aperture, the more blurred the background will look.
Or, a small aperture (large f-number) will increase the depth of field to make both the foreground and background look sharp. The smaller the aperture, the sharper the background will look.
* "**Av**" stands for aperture value.



Taken with a large aperture.



Taken with a small aperture.



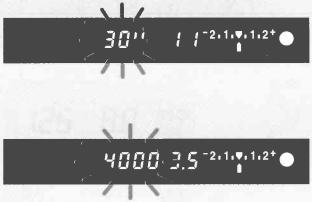
1 Turn the Command Dial to < Av >.

2 Select the desired aperture.
- Look at the LCD panel and turn the <⌓> dial to set the desired aperture.

3 Press the shutter button halfway to focus the subject.
- The shutter speed is set automatically.

4 Check the viewfinder display and take the picture.

- If the shutter speed display does not blink, a correct exposure will be obtained.



- If the slowest shutter speed blinks, it indicates underexposure. In such a case, turn the <☆> dial to set a larger aperture (smaller f-number) until the shutter speed display stops blinking.
- If the maximum shutter speed blinks, it indicates overexposure. In such a case, turn the <☆> dial to set a smaller aperture (larger f-number) until the shutter speed display stops blinking.

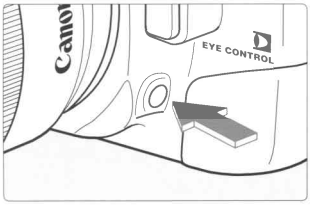
Aperture Display

The aperture can be set and displayed in full and half stops as shown below. The larger the number, the smaller the aperture opening will be. The displayable range of apertures depends on the lens mounted on the camera.

1.0	1.2	1.4	1.8	2.0	2.5	2.8	3.5	4.0	4.5	5.6	6.7	8.0	9.5
11	13	16	19	22	27	32	38	45	54	64	76	91	

If no lens is mounted on the camera, "00" will be displayed for the aperture setting.

Depth-of-field Preview



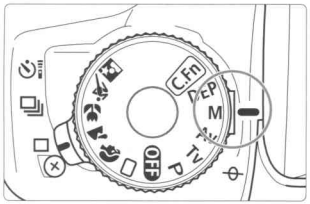
To check the depth of field, press the depth-of-field preview button. The camera will stop down the aperture and you can check the depth of field in the viewfinder.

- Depth-of-field preview can be used only in Creative Zone modes.
- When you press the depth-of-field preview button, AE lock also takes effect.

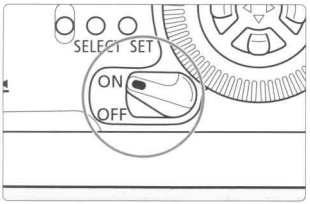
M Manual Exposure

In this mode, you set both the shutter speed and the aperture for total exposure control. The exposure level of the shutter speed and aperture you set is indicated on the exposure level scale. You can thereby check how suitable the exposure will be.

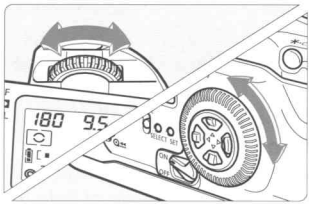
* "**M**" stands for Manual.



1 Turn the Command Dial to <M>.

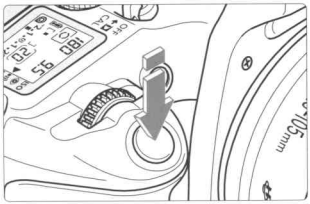


2 Turn the Quick Control Dial switch to <ON>.



3 Turn the <> dial to set the shutter speed, and the <> dial to set the aperture.

- Look at the LCD panel while turning the dial.



4 Press the shutter button halfway to focus the subject.

- The exposure level is displayed in the viewfinder.
- The exposure level indicator <▮> indicates how close the exposure level is to the correct exposure.

5 Set the exposure setting.

- Look at the exposure level indicator and set the shutter speed and aperture as desired.

Correct exposure	-2.1.0.1.2+	: This is the standard level for a correct exposure.
Underexposure	-2.1.0.1.2+	: To achieve the correct exposure, set a slower shutter speed or a larger aperture.
Overexposure	-2.1.0.1.2+	: To achieve the correct exposure, set a faster shutter speed or a smaller aperture.

- If the exposure level indicator <▮> blinks at <2+> or <-2>, it indicates that the exposure is respectively overexposed or underexposed by 2 stops or more.

6 Take the picture.

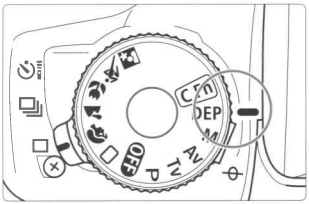
DEP Depth-of-field AE

This mode is for obtaining a wide depth of field automatically to so that both near subjects and far subjects look sharp. It is effective for group photos and landscapes. The optimum point of focus and required aperture are set automatically along with the suitable shutter speed.
Depth-of-field AE can be set with focusing points selected manually or with Eye Control.

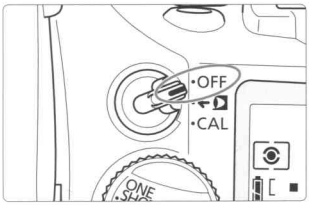
- The lens focus mode switch must be set to <**AF**> for depth-of-field AE to work.

* "**DEP**" stands for depth of field.

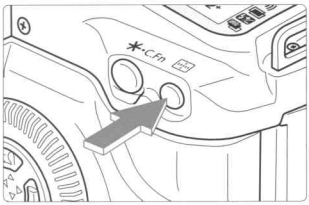
Depth-of-field AE with a Manually-Selected Focusing Point



1 **Turn the Command Dial to <DEP>.**

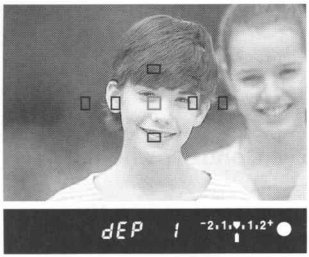


2 **Turn the Eye Control switch to <OFF>.**



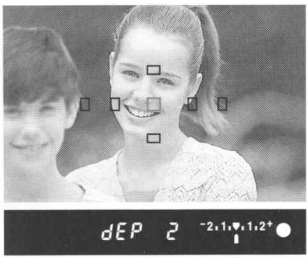
3 **Select the focusing point.**

- Press the <⊡> button and <✥> key to select the desired focusing point.
- If automatic focusing point selection (→page 45) has been set, use the center focusing point to focus.



4 Focus the nearest subject.

- Aim the selected focusing point on the nearest subject, then press the shutter button. This is DEP point 1. (⏱4)
- ▸ The in-focus indicator lights and <●> is displayed.
- In steps 4 and 5, pressing the shutter button completely will not take the picture.



5 Focus farthest subject.

- Aim the selected focusing point on the farthest subject, then press the shutter button. This is DEP point 2. (⏱4)
- ▸ The in-focus indicator lights and <●> is displayed.
- Steps 4 and 5 can also be done in reverse order.

6 Compose the picture and press the shutter button halfway. (⏱4)

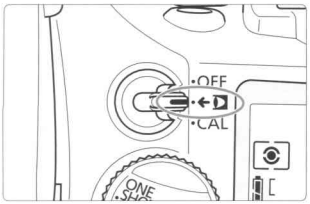
- ▸ The point of focus is set between the DEP 1 and DEP 2 points. The aperture required to achieve the desired depth of field and a suitable shutter speed are set automatically.
- If you release the shutter button, "dEP" and the aperture will be displayed.
- The exposure setting is set when the picture is taken.

7 Take the picture.

- If the aperture display does not blink, the desired depth of field will be obtained.
- If the shutter speed and aperture displays do not blink, a correct exposure will be obtained.

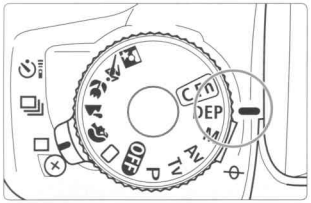
Depth-of-field AE with Eye Control

With Eye Control, you can easily set the desired depth of field without having to recompose so much.

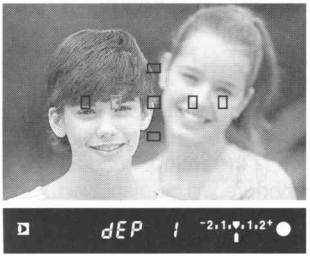


1 Set the Eye Control switch to <◆◻>.

- Make sure the correct CAL No. has been set. (→page 47)

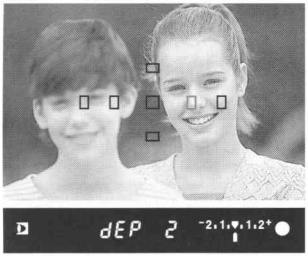


2 Turn the Command Dial to <DEP>.



3 Focus the nearest subject you want in focus.

- Look at the subject and press the shutter button. This is DEP point 1. (⏱4)
- ▸ The focusing point you looked at lights.
- ▸ The in-focus indicator <●> lights and "dEP 1" is displayed.
- In steps 3 and 4, pressing the shutter button completely will not take the picture.



4 Focus the farthest subject you want in focus.

- Look at the subject and press the shutter button. This is DEP point 2. (⏱4)
  - ▸ The focusing point you looked at lights.
  - ▸ The in-focus indicator <●> lights and "dEP 1" is displayed.
- Steps 3 and 4 can also be done in reverse order.

5 Take the picture.

- The exposure will be weighted on the focusing point you look at when you press the shutter button the third time to take the picture. If you do not look at any focusing point, the exposure will be weighted on the center focusing point.
- If the aperture display does not blink, the desired depth of field will be obtained.
- If the shutter speed and aperture displays do not blink, the correct exposure will be obtained.

- If the aperture display blinks, the desired depth of field will not be obtained. (However, you can still take the picture and obtain a correct exposure.) Either use a wide-angle lens or move away from the subject and repeat steps 3 to 5.

- If the "30''" shutter speed and the lens' maximum aperture (smallest f-number) blink, the scene is too dark for using depth-of-field AE.
- If the "4000" shutter speed and the lens' minimum aperture (largest f-number) blink, the scene is too bright. Use a neutral density (ND) filter to reduce the amount of light entering the camera.

- When using a zoom lens, do not change the zoom focal length while using the depth-of-field AE mode.
- After setting one or two DEP points, do not change the focusing point. Doing so will cancel the DEP point(s) that you have set and you will have to start over with the newly selected focusing point.
- Depth-of-field AE cannot be used if the lens focus switch is set to <**MF**> or <**M**>. The result will be the same as using Program AE.
- Depth-of-field AE cannot be used with flash. If flash is used, the result will be the same as using Program AE with flash.
- If depth-of-field AE is used with a lens having a focusing limiting switch (like the EF 300mm f/2.8L IS USM), set the switch to the maximum focusing distance range.

- To cancel the depth-of-field AE mode before taking the picture, turn the Command Dial to any setting except < **DEP** >.
- To check the depth of field (→page 63) while using depth-of-field AE, set DEP points 1 and 2 and press the shutter button halfway. Then press the depth-of-field preview button.
- If a slow shutter speed is set, use a tripod to prevent camera shake.

- To further increase the depth of field, use a wide-angle lens.
- Setting DEP points 1 and 2 at the same point on the subject will make the depth of field shallow. The foreground and background will then be blurred, making the subject stand out. Using a telephoto lens enhances this effect.