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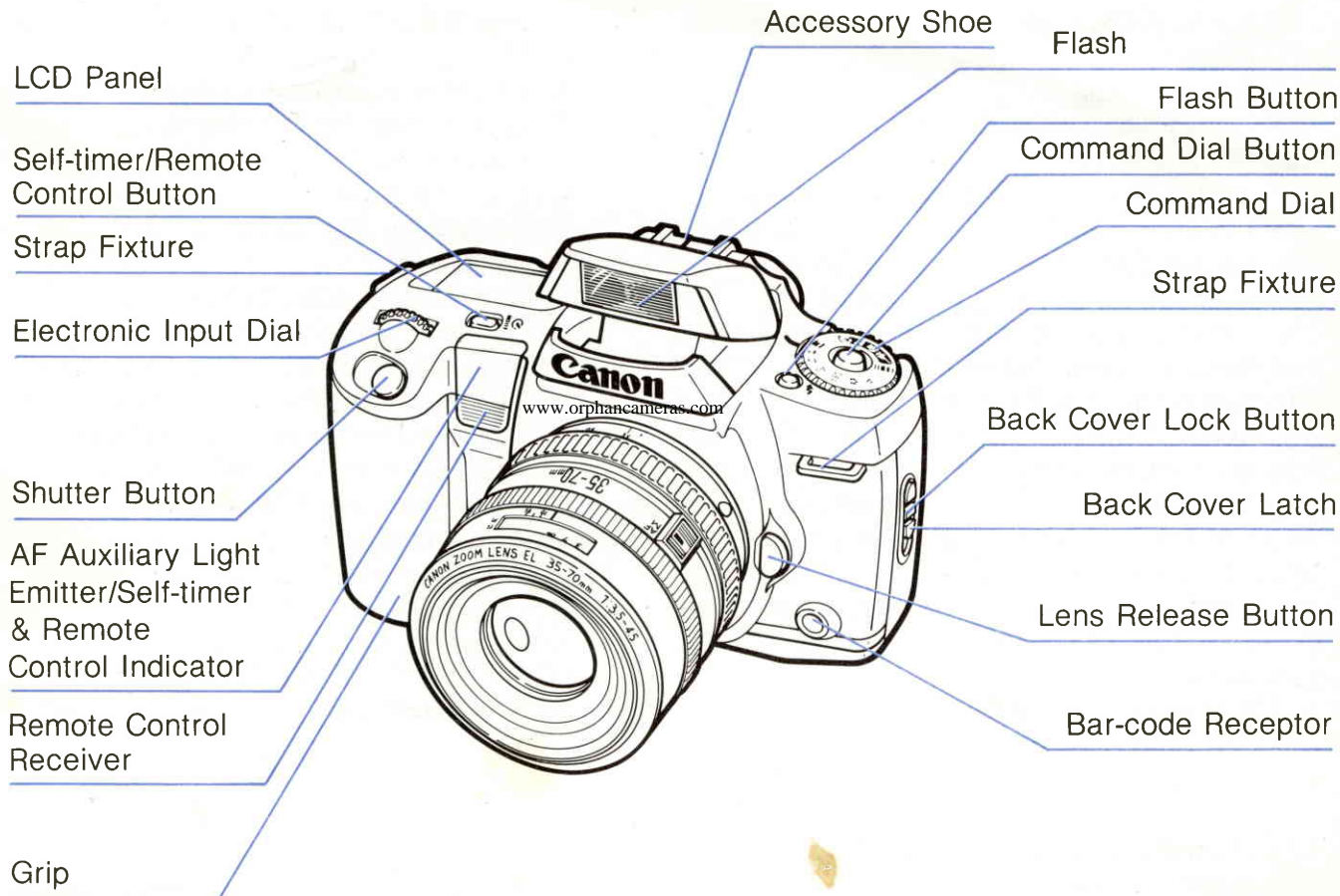
www.orphancameras.com

# Canon EOS 10s



INSTRUCTIONS

## Nomenclature



The camera illustration is shown with the optional EF 35-70 mm f/3.5-4.5 lens attached.

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## Precautions

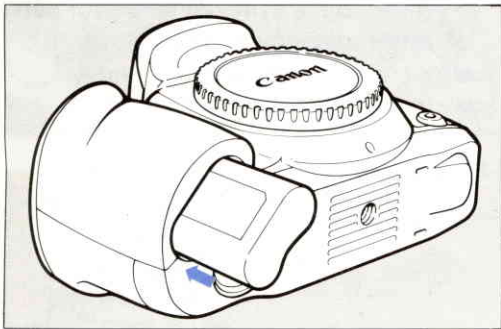
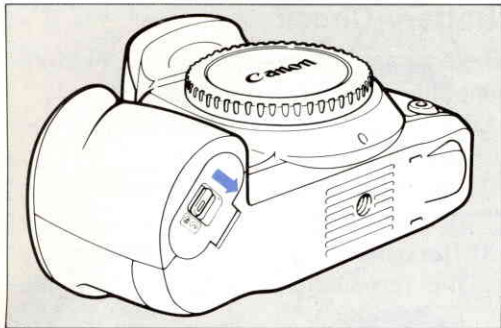


- 1) **This camera is not resistant to water** and should not be used outdoors in snow or rain. If accidentally dropped in water, contact an authorized Canon service facility. Keep the camera out of salt spray, and protect it from excessive humidity. If used at the beach, clean it thoroughly afterward with a dry cloth.
  - 2) Do not attempt to disassemble the camera yourself. Always take it to an authorized Canon service facility for repair.
  - 3) Remove the battery if you do not expect to use the camera for about three weeks or longer.
  - 4) When storing the camera, wrap it in a clean, soft cloth and place in a cool, dry, dust-free place. Be sure to keep the camera out of direct sunlight, and away from "hot spots" such as the trunk or rear window shelf of a car. Avoid places where moth balls are used, and in extreme humidity, use a desiccant.
  - 5) Carefully check the camera's operation after lengthy storage.
  - 6) The battery may explode or cause burns if disassembled, recharged, shorted, exposed to high temperatures, or disposed in fire.
  - 7) Film passing through X-ray examinations at airports may be exposed and ruined even if loaded in the camera. Request a hand-checked inspection to avoid damage.
  - 8) Aerosol spray dust removers are not recommended for the shutter curtain.
  - 9) Condensation is a problem when bringing cold equipment into a warm room. If the autofocus optics cloud over, accuracy may be seriously affected. Before entering a warm room, put equipment in a plastic bag so condensation forms on the outside of the bag.
- \* Please see p. 71 for camera care information.

**BASIC OPERATION**

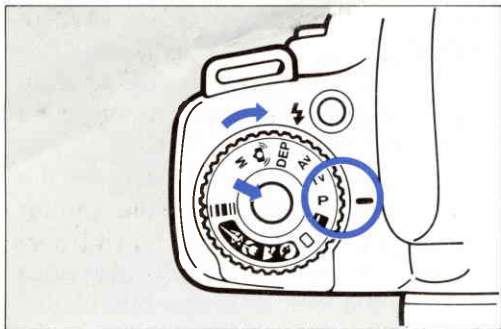
EF 100-300 mm f/4.5-5.6

## A. Battery Load and Check




The camera operates on a 2CR5 lithium battery.

- 1) Slide the battery cover lock down to open. The cover cannot be removed from the camera.
- 2) Insert the battery as shown with the terminals facing toward the shutter button.
- 3) Close the cover and hold it down while sliding the lock to fasten it in place.
  - See pp. 69 and 70 for other important battery information.



## Battery Check


Take a minute to check the battery before shooting to ensure readiness.

- 1) Make sure the command dial is at the red **L** position.
- 2) Press the button in the middle of the dial and turn to P.
- 3) The battery check symbol  displays the remaining battery power in the LCD panel.

- Refer to the symbols below for battery replacement conditions.

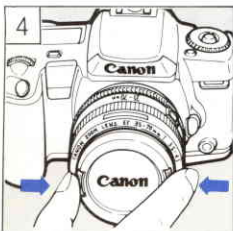
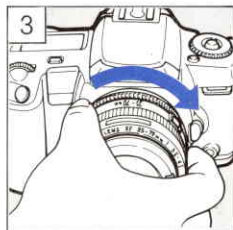
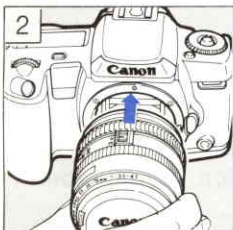
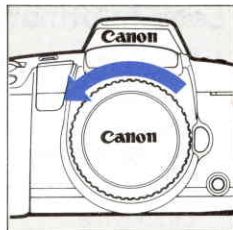
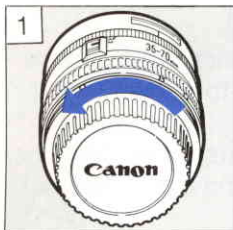
 : Have a new battery handy

 (blinking): Replace the battery

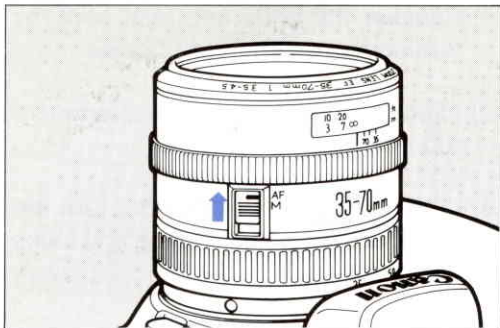
 (blinking): Reload the battery. Replace if blinking "bc" persists.



## B. Lens Attachment

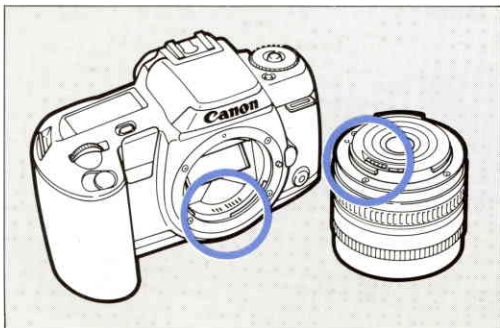


- 1) Remove the body and lens caps by turning them counterclockwise.
- 2) Align the lens' red dot to the camera's red dot.
- 3) With the camera facing you, turn the lens clockwise until it stops and locks with a click.
- 4) Remove the front lens cap.



## Lens Information

- For automatic focusing, slide the lens' focus mode switch to AF. Set to M for manual operation. (See p. 15)
- **To remove the lens**, press the lens release button and turn counter-clockwise.
- The electronic contacts must be clean for proper connection. **Do not touch** these contacts.



Do not set the lens on its rear end without the lens cap attached to prevent damage to the electronic contacts.

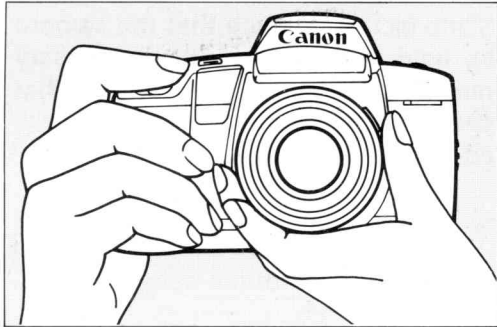
## C. Camera Handling



Sharp pictures require **that the camera be held still to prevent unnecessary movement called “camera shake” that can ruin your pictures.** Try the suggested tips below.

- 1) Hold the camera firmly in your right hand. Place the palm of your left hand on the bottom of the camera to support the lens.
- 2) Keep both elbows close to your body.
- 3) Spread your feet apart about shoulder width for a steady natural stance.
- 4) Lightly hold the camera against your nose and look into the viewfinder.

There is no one correct way to hold the camera. **Experiment to find the most comfortable position.** Whenever possible, lean against a steady support such as a tree, wall, or table to help you keep the camera still.




## Shutter Button Action

Shutter button action also plays an important part in taking a picture. A quick stroke with the tip of your finger may cause “camera shake.” **Always press the shutter button slowly and gently with the ball of your finger.**

## D. Command Dial












The command-dial has 13 positions for a variety of pictures and operations. The dial plays a key role in the setting of other functions. Please be aware of its position.

Before turning the dial from the  position, be sure to press the black button in the center of the dial first.



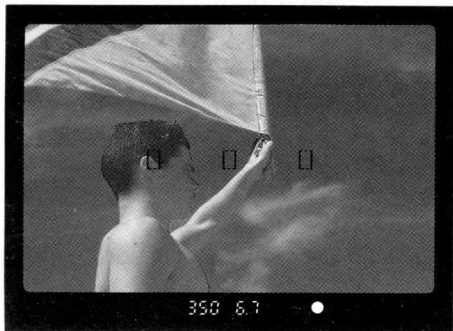
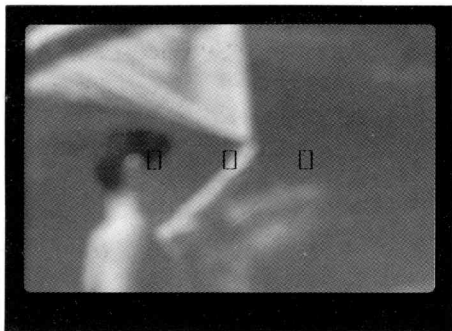
The dial positions are as follows:

-  : Green Zone (See page 16)
  -  : Portraits
  -  : Landscapes
  -  : Close-ups
  -  : Sports
  -  : Bar-Code Program\*
  -  : Lock - Set here when the camera is not in use.
  - P** : Program (p.35)
  - Tv** : Shutter-Priority AE (p.40)
  - Av** : Aperture-Priority AE (p.42)
  - DEP** : Depth-of-Field AE (p. 45)
  -  : Camera-Shake Alert (p. 50)
  - M** : Manual Exposure (p. 52)
- } Programmed Image Control (p. 23)

**For basic operation, set the dial to the green zone .**

\* Refer to the bar-code book (available optionally).

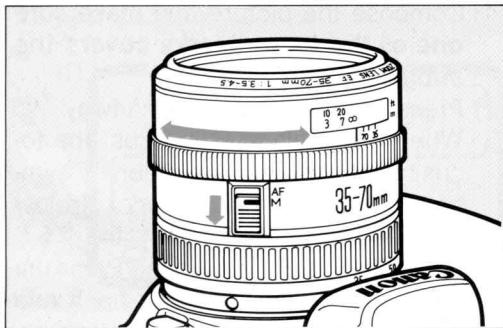
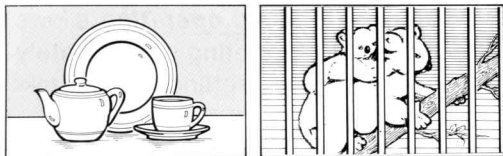
## E. Focusing



The camera will focus **only on a subject covered by one or all of the focus marks**. The flexibility of this camera's focus system allows you to decide whether to use all three marks or just one, see p. 27.

Press the shutter button halfway to start focus. When the subject is in focus, the green AF symbol ● lights up in the viewfinder.

- Be sure **not to touch** the front of the lens during focusing.
- When the subject cannot be focused, the green AF symbol ● starts blinking and the shutter will not release, see p. 15.
- Focus can also be activated by pressing the partial metering button, see p. 67, Custom Function #4.
- Autofocus can also be done with a Canon Circular Polarizing Filter PL-C.



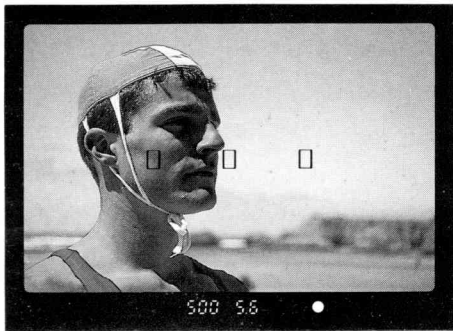
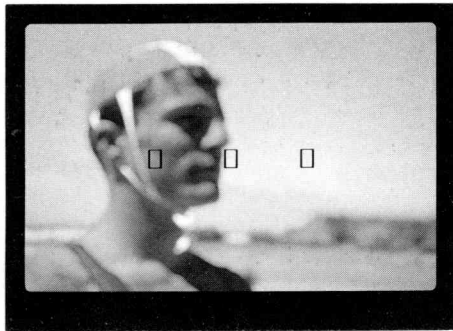
There are a few subjects that may be difficult for the camera to focus. The green AF symbol will blink in the viewfinder to warn you of this condition.

### Subjects

- Extremely low-contrast subjects- misty scenes, light-colored or white objects.
- Subjects with an object in front of them- animals in a cage, subjects behind a wire fence.
- Strong, bright reflections- shiny metal, ice, surface of a lake.
- Fast-moving subjects- difficult to keep within the AF frame.

Focus these subjects by setting the lens' focus mode switch to "M" and turning the manual focusing ring until the image is sharp.

## F. □ :Green Zone



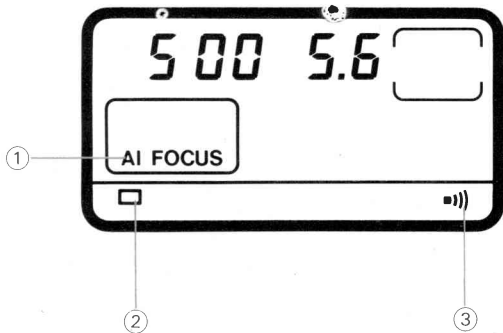
This setting for ***basic operation*** allows you to begin shooting immediately without making any settings before taking pictures.

- 1) Compose the picture and make sure **one of the focus marks covers the subject**.
  - 2) Press the shutter button halfway.  
When the subject is in focus, the focus mark in use and the green AF symbol light up in the viewfinder. In low light or a backlit condition, the “⚡” mark blinks in the viewfinder. Press the flash button to pop up the flash and press again to retract it after exposure.\*
  - 3) Press the shutter button all the way down.
- \* See p. 36: “Fill-in Flash.”
- **For proper flash operation, do not attach an accessory shoe cover.**






The subject's eyes may appear red in flash photos due to the light reflected from the retina. To **minimize** this, have the subject avoid looking directly at the camera, and if indoors, turn on room lights.



### LCD Panel Information

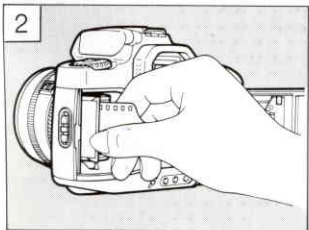
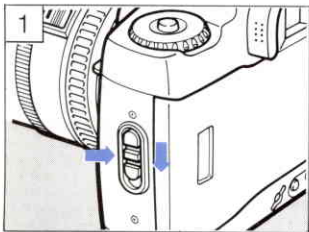
When the command dial is set to , all controls are reset to the following condition which appears in the LCD panel.

- ① AI Focus mode (See p. 31)
- ② Single Frame Film Wind mode (See p. 32)
- ③ Camera Shake Warning Beeper Tone (See p. 39)

- \* All focus marks light up in the viewfinder indicating that three focus mark mode is set.
- See pp. 72 and 73 for a complete explanation of the LCD panel.

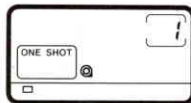
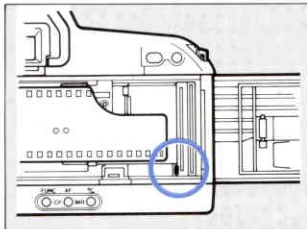
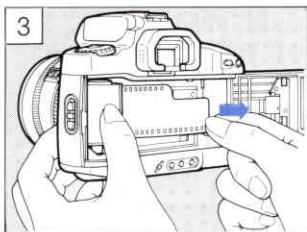


## G. Film Load



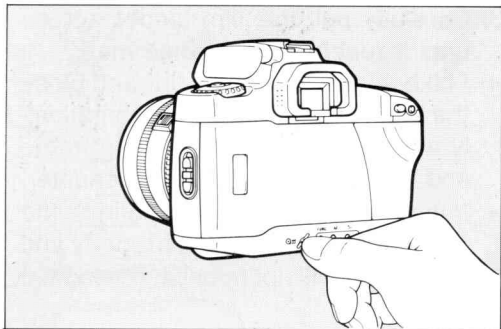
- Always load film **out of direct** sunlight.
- **Never touch the shutter curtain.** Its precision design makes it sensitive to pressure. When loading the film, be careful that the film tip does not touch the shutter curtain.

- 1) Open the back cover by pressing the back cover lock button and sliding the switch down.
- 2) Insert the film with the flat part of the cartridge on top. The film cartridge symbol will appear in the LCD panel.



- 3) Carefully pull the film leader across until it reaches the orange mark.
- 4) Make sure the film lies flat and close the back cover. The film automatically advances to the first usable frame and "1" appears in the frame counter.
  - If the film cartridge symbol blinks, the film has not been loaded properly and the shutter will not release. Reload the film.
  - Film becomes soft and tears easily in high humidity. Keep it stored in its canister until loading.

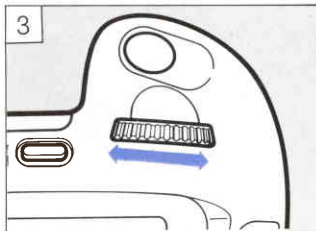
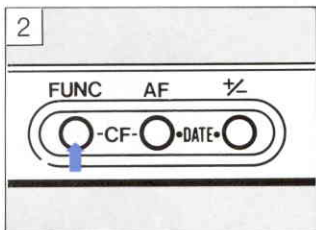
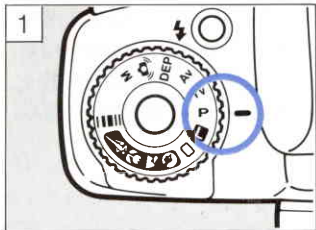
## Film Rewind



The film rewinds automatically at the end of the roll. The film leader is completely rewound into the cartridge in about eight seconds for 24-exp. film.

During rewind the frame counter counts back to "1" and the film cartridge symbol blinks when the process has finished. Remove the film only after the symbol starts blinking.

- Auto rewind may be canceled by setting Custom Function #1 on p. 67. In this case rewind is started by pressing the film rewind button.
- The film leader may be left out by setting Custom Function #2 on p. 67.



## Film Speed Setting

The film speed for DX-coded film is automatically set according to the code on the cartridge from ISO 25-5000. The film speed appears in the LCD panel while the film advances to the first usable frame.

## Non DX-coded Film Use

- 1) Set the command dial to P.
- 2) Press the function (blue) button to display **ISO**.
- 3) Turn the electronic input dial to set the desired speed from 6-6400. The display appears in the LCD panel for approximately six seconds.

*To override* the DX-code setting, set Custom Function #3 on p. 67. This will cancel the automatic setting for user input.



- When using *non-DX film* cartridges, the **ISO** mark blinks in the LCD panel. To change the ISO setting, follow the procedures explained for non DX-coded film use.

## H. Programmed Image Control (P.I.C.)



With P.I.C., focus and film wind settings, as well as shutter speed and aperture value are made automatically for four types of pictures. These include portraits, landscapes, close-ups, and sports. This allows you to take pictures easily and concentrate on composition.

- **P.I.C. cannot be combined with an external flash.**



EF 28-80 mm f/2.8-4 L

- 📷 **Portraits** Settings: One Shot AF / Continuous wind / Evaluative metering

Narrow depth of field (see p.44) is generally used to emphasize the subject, therefore large apertures are set\*. Fill the frame with the subject's upper body, and focus on the subject. Continuous film wind helps keep up with subtle changes in expression.



EF 35-70 mm f/3.5-4.5

🚩 **Landscapes** Settings: One shot AF / Single frame wind / Evaluative metering

Deep depth of field is usually the primary concern in landscape photography. This setting automatically sets small apertures for deep depth of field.



EF 35-135 mm f/4-5.6


🌹 **Close-ups** Settings: One shot AF / Single frame wind / Partial metering

Depth of field is always a problem in macro photography. This setting selects small apertures \*to insure a greater area of acceptable focus.





EF 70-210 mm f/3.5-4.5

-  **Sports** Settings: AI servo AF / Continuous wind / Evaluative metering  
Faster shutter speeds are emphasized to help you keep up with all the action while AI servo tracks the subject's movement. Keep the autofocus marks on the subject.
- The central focus mark must be used for initial focusing operation.

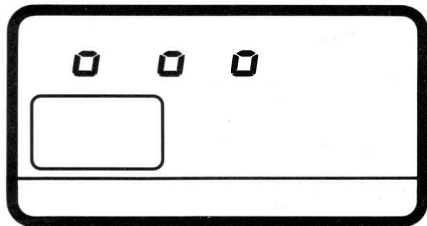
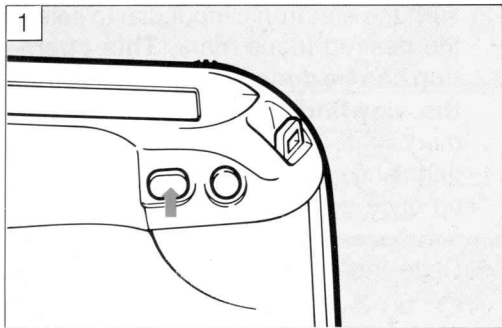
\* With portraits and close-ups, the new USM lenses (EF 35-135 mm f/4-5.6, EF 70-210 mm f/3.5-4.5 and 100-300 mm f/4.5-5.6) and the EF Macro 100 mm f/2.8 determine the background effect (blurred or sharp) based on the distance from camera to subject.

**TRY MORE CREATIVE PHOTOS WITH THE  
POSITIONS ABOVE THE RED  MARK**



EF 100-300 mm f/4.5-5.6

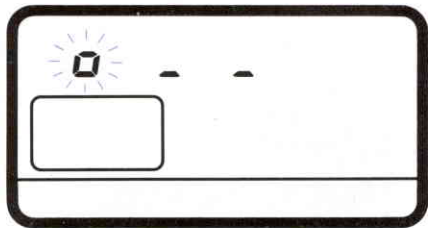
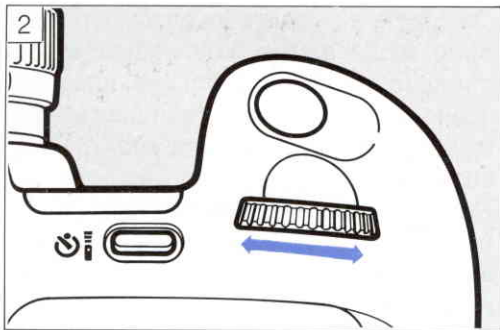
## I. Selecting the Focus Mark and AF Mode









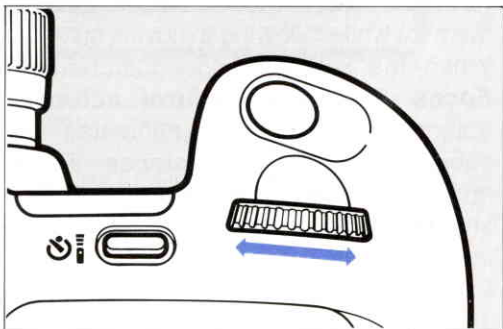
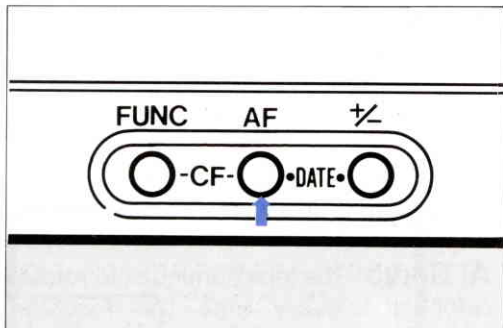
This camera's flexible focus system uses *three focus marks*. You decide which marks to use. The system evaluates the scene to decide where the main subject is, providing better accuracy for moving subjects.

However, when you want to take an extremely off-center subject without changing composition, etc., select one focus mark. **This cannot be set if the command dial is at the green zone, P.I.C., or bar-code setting.**

- 1) Press the focus mark (black oval) button to display **000** in the LCD panel and in the viewfinder.



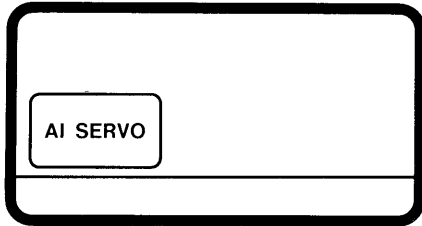
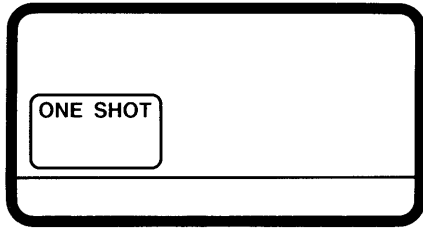
- 2) Turn the electronic input dial to select the desired focus mark. **This operation can be done by looking through the viewfinder.** The selected focus mark lights up in the viewfinder and extinguishes during focusing, and lights up once again when the subject is in focus.
- Once the command dial is set at , , , ,  or , the focus mark is reset automatically to three focus mark mode.



## Setting the AF Mode

This camera has three AF modes. Set the AF mode by pressing the AF mode (yellow) button and turn the electronic input dial.

**This cannot be set if the command dial is at the green zone, P.I.C., or bar-code setting.**




**One Shot:** The lens stops moving once the subject is in focus. As long as the shutter button is kept pressed halfway, the original focus and exposure remain locked.

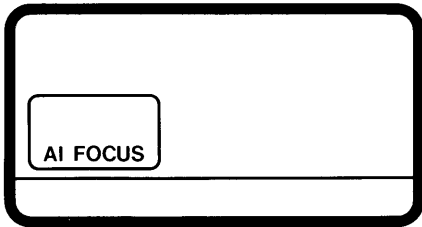
- The shutter releases only after AF completion.

**AI Servo:** The lens continues to rotate, refocusing every time the focusing distance changes. Use this mode to freeze subject motion at a certain moment while following a moving subject. When the subject's speed increases, **Focus Prediction Control** activates automatically. Since it anticipates the subject's speed and distance, focus constantly adjusts from the moment the shutter button is pressed to the point of exposure.

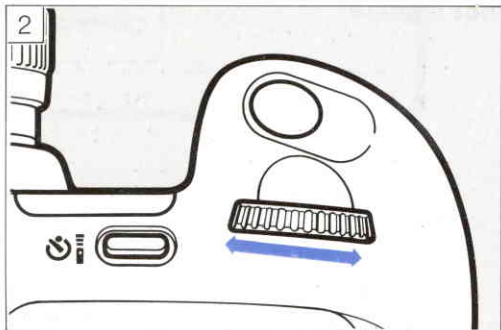
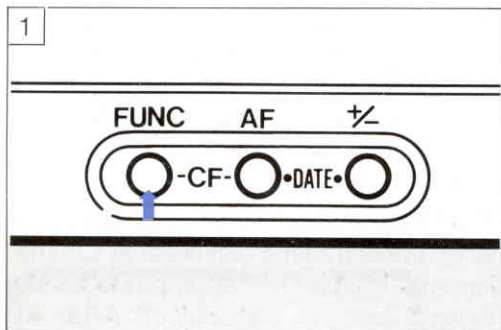
Exposure is determined at the moment of shutter release. The AF in-focus symbol and beeper tone are cancelled.

- When combined with three focus mark mode, the middle focus mark must be used for initial focusing operation.
- The shutter releases only after AF completion.


**AI Focus:** This mode is active only when the command dial is set at . The camera selects the appropriate focus mode based on the subject. **After AI servo is activated, the focus mode will not change.**








## J. Film Wind Mode



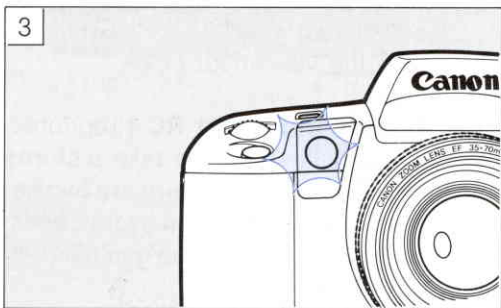
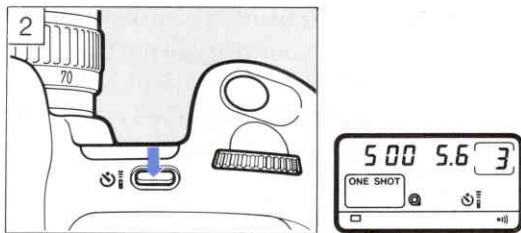
There are two film wind modes.

- : Single frame advance winds the film to the next frame after exposure.
-  : Continuous frame advance winds the film at a maximum 5 fps in one-shot AF mode and 3 fps in AI servo AF mode when the shutter button is held.



- 1) Press the function button (blue) to display the film wind symbol.
- 2) Turn the electronic input dial to set the desired mode.
  - Once the command dial is set at □ ,  ,  ,  ,  , or  , the previous film wind mode setting is canceled.

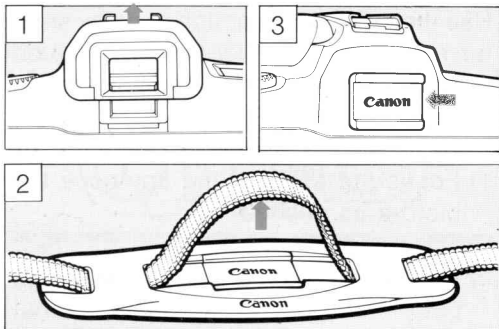


## K. Self-timer



Use the self-timer function to delay shutter release for 10 seconds and include yourself in the picture. Place the camera on a tripod, table, or other steady surface.

- 1) Focus the subject and compose the picture as desired.
- 2) Press the self-timer button.  appears in the LCD panel to confirm that the function is set.
- 3) Press the shutter button to start the timer. Two indicators monitor the countdown, the red LED starts blinking and the beeper tone sounds. Two seconds before the picture is taken, these indicators operate rapidly.
  - The beeper tone can be canceled. Press the function button (blue) to display  and Y and turn the electronic input dial to change Y to N.



EF 35-105 mm f/3.5-4.5

When using the self-timer or the remote controller, and your eye will not be at the viewfinder when you press the shutter button completely, use the viewfinder cover to prevent stray light from entering.

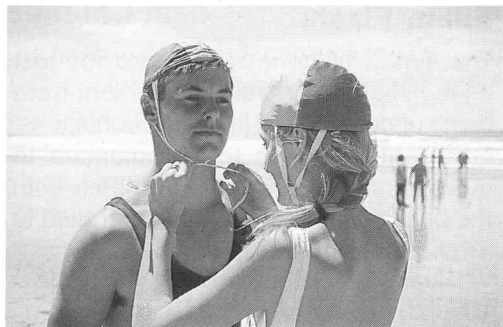
- 1) Remove the eyecup frame by sliding it up.
- 2) Remove the viewfinder cover from the shoulder pad.
- 3) Attach the viewfinder cover.

The **Remote Controller RC-1**, optionally available, allows you to take pictures up to 16.4 ft / 5m away. There are two delay releases, immediate and two seconds. For convenient carrying, the controller attaches to the neckstrap.

- The two-second delay release on the remote controller can be combined with Custom Function #13, mirror-up (see p. 68) for bulb, long exposure. See p. 53 for more information on bulb.

## L. Setting the Shooting Mode


Turn the command dial to select the desired shooting mode




EF 50 mm f/1.8

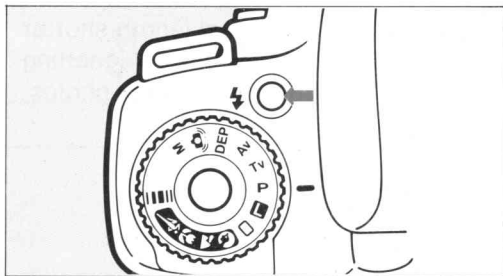


### Program AE (P)

The camera sets both aperture and shutter speed automatically, taking into account the lens in use. For the program line, please see p. 78. The Program AE mode has the same characteristics as the green zone , however, AI Focus and single film winding are automatically set. Use the setting described on this page when you want to change the AF mode or use continuous film winding mode.

### Viewfinder Information

If the shutter speed and aperture blink, exposure will be incorrect. Use a neutral density filter in bright settings or switch to flash photography in dark settings. **For flash operation, press the flash button, but wait until “” lights up before taking the picture.**





EF 50-200 mm f/3.5-4.5 L

- Using following lenses with a large diameter may cause vignetting at the lower part of the flash photo:

EF 50 mm f/1.0L

EF 200 mm f/1.8L

EF 300 mm f/2.8L

EF 600 mm f/4L

EF 20-35 mm f/2.8L

EF 28-80 mm f/2.8-4L

EF 80-200 mm f/2.8L

EF 50-200 mm f/3.5-4.5

EF 50-200 mm f/3.5-4.5L

## Fill-in Flash:

The aim of fill-in flash is to provide just enough light to prevent the subject from being underexposed in backlit conditions. This lighting needs to be balanced to avoid unnatural effects. Fortunately with the built-in flash, this light is controlled to produce the best possible results.

## Viewfinder Information

If the aperture value blinks, the subject will be exposed correctly, but the background overexposed.

- Using a lens of a focal length shorter than 35 mm may cause vignetting around the edges of the flash photos.

## Built-in Flash

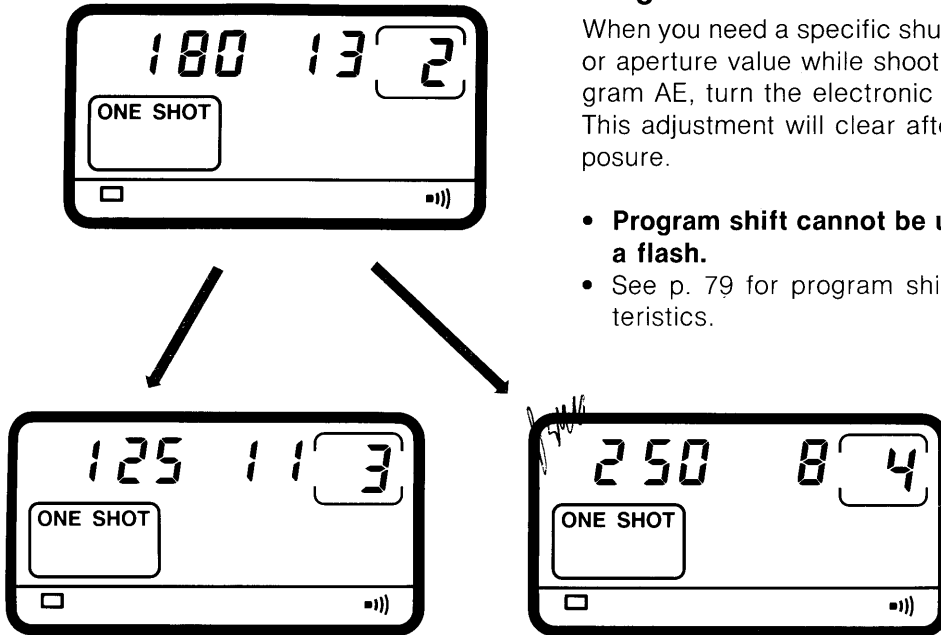
The flash is designed to fire based on the focus mark covering the subject, therefore even if off-center, the subject will be correctly exposed. The flash guide number is 39.3 ft/12 m at ISO 100.

## Flash Coupling Range

(When using color negative film)

[m/ft]

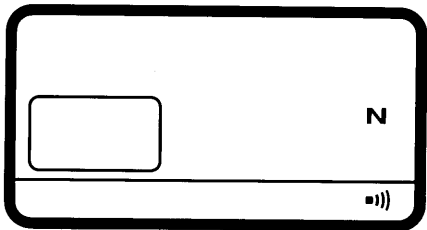
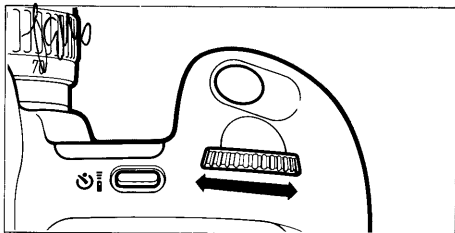
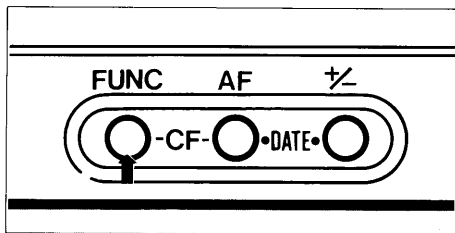
Aperture Value	ISO 100	ISO 400
2.8	1.0 ~ 6.0 / 3.3 ~ 19.7	2.0 ~ 12.0 / 6.6 ~ 39.4
4.0	1.0 ~ 4.2 / 3.3 ~ 13.8	1.4 ~ 8.4 / 4.6 ~ 27.6
5.6	1.0 ~ 3.0 / 3.3 ~ 9.8	1.0 ~ 6.0 / 3.3 ~ 19.7
8.0	1.0 ~ 2.1 / 3.3 ~ 6.9	1.0 ~ 4.2 / 3.3 ~ 13.8
11	1.0 ~ 1.5 / 3.3 ~ 4.9	1.0 ~ 3.0 / 3.3 ~ 9.8
16	—	1.0 ~ 2.1 / 3.3 ~ 6.9
22	—	1.0 ~ 1.5 / 3.3 ~ 4.9



## Program Shift

When you need a specific shutter speed or aperture value while shooting in program AE, turn the electronic input dial. This adjustment will clear after one exposure.

- **Program shift cannot be used with a flash.**
- See p. 79 for program shift characteristics.



## Camera Shake Warning Beeper Tone (■|||)

To prevent a blurred picture caused by camera shake, press the function (blue) button to display ■||| and turn the electronic input dial to display Y. For program AE (P), Aperture-priority AE (Av), Depth-of-field AE (Dep) and Camera-shake Alert (📷), a beeper tone sounds when the automatically-set shutter speed becomes **0 to 0.5 stops slower than “1/focal length of the lens in use”**. This is generally said to be **the limit for hand-held shooting**. However, if you want to cancel the warning, repeat the operation explained above to display ■||| and N.



EF 35-135 mm f/4-5.6



## Shutter-Priority AE (Tv)

In this mode the user selects the shutter speed and the camera sets the aperture for the lighting conditions. This mode is best for taking pictures of moving subjects by controlling the shutter speed. Faster shutter speeds freeze subject motion while slower shutter speeds can produce artistic blur effects.

- The initial shutter speed setting is always 125 (1/125). Turn the electronic input dial for the desired shutter speed.

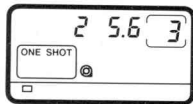
### Shutter Speed Display

4000 3000 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''





EF 20-35 mm f/2.8 L



## Viewfinder Information

**Underexposure** — the lens' maximum aperture starts blinking.

Set a slower shutter speed until it stops blinking.

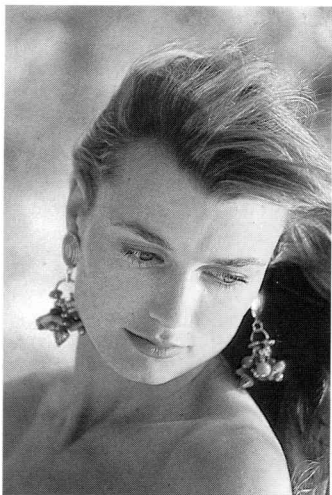
**Overexposure** — the lens' minimum aperture starts blinking.

Set a faster shutter speed until it stops blinking.

## Flash Use Information

If the lens' maximum aperture blinks, the main subject will be correctly exposed, but the background underexposed. The value may stop blinking if a slower shutter speed is set.

If the lens' minimum aperture blinks, the main subject will be correctly exposed, but the background overexposed. The value may stop blinking if a faster shutter speed is set.



EF 200 mm f/1.8 L



## Aperture-Priority AE (Av)

In this mode, the user selects the aperture and the camera sets correct shutter speed for the lighting conditions.

Use this mode for portraits, landscapes, and still life photography where depth of field (see p. 47) is an important factor.

- The initial aperture value setting is always 5.6 (f/5.6). Turn the electronic input dial for the desired aperture value.

### Viewfinder Information

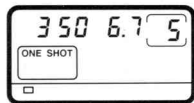
**Underexposure** — the shutter speed of 30'' (30 sec.) blinks.

Set a larger aperture until the shutter speed stops blinking.

**Overexposure** — the shutter speed of 4000 (1/4000 sec.) blinks. Set a smaller aperture until the shutter speed stops blinking.



EF 35-105 mm f/3.5-4.5



## Flash Use Information

If the slowest shutter speed "30" blinks, the main subject will be correctly exposed, but the background underexposed. The blinking value may stop by setting a larger aperture.

If the fastest possible x-sync. shutter speed "1/125" blinks, the main subject will be correctly exposed, but the background overexposed. The blinking value may stop by setting a smaller aperture.

- When the shutter speed is too slow to hand hold, we recommend using a tripod.



f/16



f/4

## Depth of Field

### What is “depth of field” ?

When your subject is in focus, there is a certain area in front of it and behind it which will also be in focus. This range of sharpness is called “**depth of field**”.

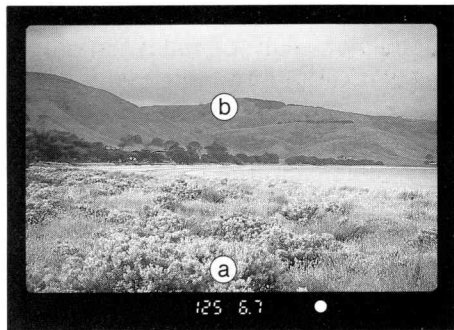
Depth of Field has the following characteristics:

- 1) The smaller the aperture is, the deeper the depth of field and vice versa.
  - 2) The shorter the lens focal length is, the deeper the depth of field, provided that the aperture and shooting distance are the same.
  - 3) The farther the shooting distance is, the deeper the depth of field.
  - 4) Depth of field is generally greater in the background than the foreground.
- \* To check the depth of field through the viewfinder, see p. 68: “Custom Function Control #11.”



EF 35-135 mm f/4-5.6

- 2) Press the shutter button halfway. The correct aperture value and corresponding shutter speed are displayed both in the LCD panel and the viewfinder. Press the shutter button completely to take the picture.



EF 28-70 mm f/3.5-4.5 II

## Single focus mark ( , , or ):

- **DO NOT CHANGE THE FOCUS MARK DURING OPERATION.**

- 1) Select one desired focus mark. (See p. 27). Put the selected focus mark over the subject in the foreground (a) and press the shutter button halfway.
- 2) Remove your finger when the AF symbol and dEP 1 light up.
- 3) Repeat steps # 1 and 2 for the second point (b) dEP 2.

- 4) Reframe the picture and press the shutter button halfway. After the AF symbol and shooting values light up, press the shutter button completely.

### **Viewfinder Information**

**If the minimum aperture of the lens in use is blinking, you are too close. Clear the focus points by turning the command dial to another position and returning it to DEP.** Move back from the subject and repeat steps #1 through 4. When the aperture stops blinking, the distance range will be sharply focused and correct exposure will be obtained.

## **Additional Information**

- A. If the minimum aperture continues to blink, the distance range is too deep for sharp focus. The exposure will produce the best possible results under the existing conditions.
- B. Wide-angle lenses are best used in this setting for maximum depth-of-field effect. Lenses longer than 200 mm are not recommended for deep depth of field.
- C. This mode can also be used to minimize depth of field by focusing on the same point both times. A telephoto lens gives portraits the best shallow depth of field effect.
- D. If both values blink, exposure is incorrect. Use a neutral density filter in bright settings.
- E. If the focus points are extremely near and far, the shutter speed may be very slow. Hold the camera steady, or use a tripod.
- F. Do not change the focal length after setting the first focus point on a zoom lens. Always set the focal length first.
- G. In this mode, exposure is determined at shutter release even with the combination of one shot AF mode and evaluative metering.



## Camera-Shake Alert (📷)

Slow shutter speeds make the camera more vulnerable to the effects of camera shake, namely blurred pictures, particularly when using long focal length lenses. This mode sets a faster shutter speed to prevent camera shake based on the amount of camera movement and the lens. A speed limit function prevents setting a shutter speed slower than "1/focal length in use".\* Three marks appear in the viewfinder to indicate the camera's condition.

\* This function can be canceled with Custom Function Control #14. (See p. 68)



EF 100-300 mm f/4.5-5.6

- 📷 lights up: Safe shutter speed is set.
- 📷 lights up and 📷 blinks: Shutter speed less than 2 steps slower than the safe shutter speed is set. Hold the camera firmly. See p. 11 "Camera Handling".
- 📷 blinks: Shutter speed more than 2 steps slower than the safe shutter speed. We recommend turning on the flash or using a tripod.

- Manual focusing cannot be combined with this mode.
- AI Servo AF mode cannot be combined with this mode.
- The center focus mark (cross-type focusing sensor) is automatically selected with this mode to detect both the vertical and horizontal camera-shake amount.
- Due to the nature of “camera-shake”, please be aware that this mode cannot completely prevent blurred pictures.
- **When both the shutter speed and the aperture blink, the picture will be overexposed. Use a neutral density filter.**