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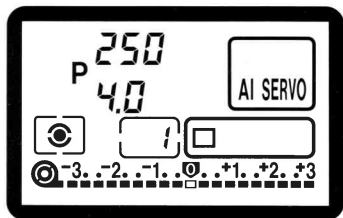
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AI Servo AF for Moving Subjects

While you press the shutter button halfway, the camera focuses continuously. This AF mode suits moving subjects. With predictive AF, the camera can also focus track a subject which steadily approaches or retreats from the camera. The exposure settings are set immediately before the picture is taken.



- In the AI Servo AF mode, the viewfinder's in-focus indicator does not light and the beeper does not sound even when focus is achieved.
- If the viewfinder's in-focus indicator blinks, focus cannot be achieved.
- The focus cannot be locked (except when Custom Function CF-4 is set to 2.)

* 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. This is for obtaining correct focus at the moment of exposure.

When focusing point selection is automatic, 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 in the area AF ellipse. The active focusing point does not light.



With Custom Function CF-4, you can lock the focus momentarily by pressing the < * > button even while the AI Servo AF is active. See page 108.

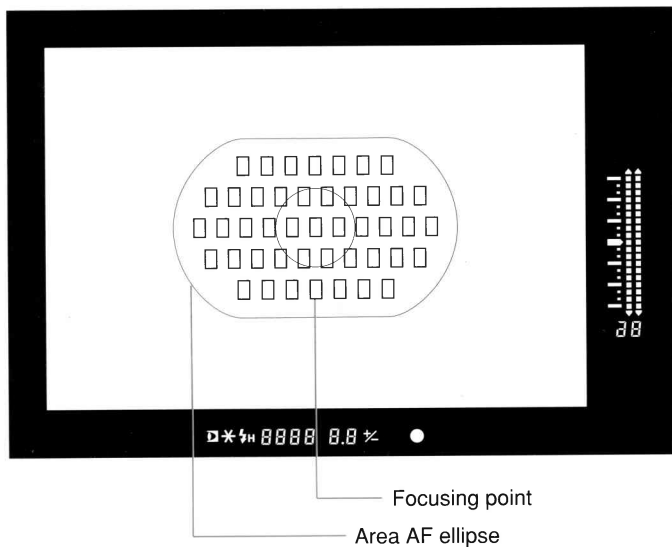


Custom Function CF-11 enables you to turn the < 0 > dial to change the focusing point to track the subject in the AI Servo AF mode. See page 116.

2. Area AF Ellipse and Focusing Points

The area AF ellipse is an area where the subject is focused. The area AF ellipse has 45 focusing points, making AF possible over a wide area in the viewfinder. You can concentrate on composing the picture without worrying about whether a focusing point is covering the subject. As long as the subject is within the area AF ellipse, the camera will focus the subject automatically.

Focusing points in the area AF ellipse
(The focusing points do not light up all at once.)



3. Focusing Point Selection

The focusing point is selected in one of three ways:

● Automatic Selection

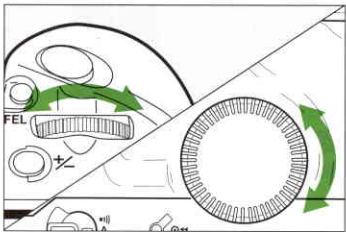
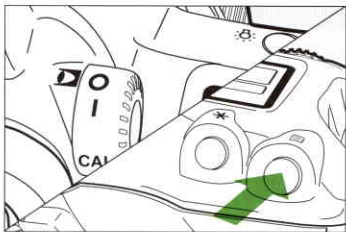
The camera selects the focusing point automatically to suit the situation.

● Manual Selection

You select one of the 45 focusing points manually.

● Eye-Control Selection

You select a focusing point by looking at it in the area AF ellipse.



Focusing Point Selection

1 Set the **<D>** switch to **<O>**.

2 Press the **<AF-ON>** button. (6)

- The current focusing point lights.

3 Turn the **<G>** and/or **<R>** dial to select the desired focusing point.

- The **<G>** dial selects a focusing point on the left or right.
The **<R>** dial selects a focusing point toward the top or bottom.

CF

Custom Function CF-17 expands the number of focusing points made available for manual focusing point selection. See page 120.

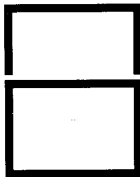
● Using the < > dial to select a left or right focusing point

Automatic Selection



- When the dial is turned, the selected focusing point shifts in the following loop: Automatic selection ↔ Left ↔ Center ↔ Right ↔ Automatic selection.
- This loop applies to all focusing point rows.

● Using the < > dial to select an upper or lower focusing point



- When the dial is turned, the selected focusing point shifts in the following loop: Automatic selection ↔ Up ↔ Center ↔ Down ↔ Automatic selection.
- As shown in the figures, the focusing point selection shifts from single (□) to double (□□) to single (□) focusing point(s).
- This loop applies to all focusing point columns.



- When double focusing points (□□) are selected, focusing point selection will be automatic.
- When double focusing points have been selected and a left or right focusing point is selected, only one focusing point at a time will be selected.

Focusing Point Selection

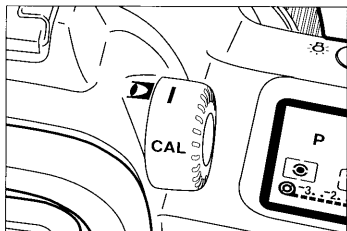


When the <FEL> button is pressed while the <MENU> is pressed, the <AF-ON> dial can be turned to select a focusing point toward the top or bottom.

4 The focusing point selection takes effect after 6 seconds or when the shutter button is pressed halfway.

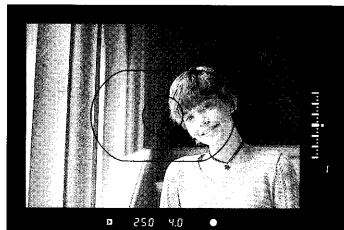


The focusing point selection method can be altered with the Custom Function CF-11. See page 116.



Eye-Control Focusing Point Selection

1 Set the <AF-ON> switch to <I>.



2 Look at the subject covered by the area AF ellipse and press the shutter button halfway.

- The selected focusing point will light and achieve focus.



Custom Function CF-10 can prevent or limit the lighting up of the focusing point. See page 114.



Before you can accurately select a focusing point with Eye Control, calibration will be required. For details, see “Eye-Control Calibration” on page 42 and “Eye-Control One-Shot AF” on page 47.

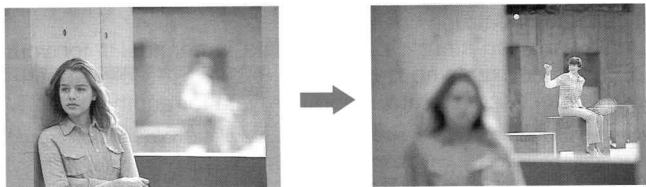
About Eye-Control AF

Eye-Control AF enables you to focus at where you look within the area AF ellipse in the viewfinder. The camera instantly detects where your eye is looking and activates the corresponding focusing point (among the 45) to focus.

Eye-Control AF works in both horizontal and vertical camera orientations.

Enable Eye-Control AF by setting the **< D >** switch to **< I >**. Eye-Control AF is especially effective in the following cases:

- When you want to achieve focus instantly at the desired point.
- When you want to change the focusing point instantly.



The camera automatically detects its vertical or horizontal orientation. When you switch the camera's orientation, the camera's orientation detection mechanism makes a sound. This is completely normal.

Focusing Point Selection

Eye-Control Calibration

Before using Eye-Control AF, you must calibrate the camera to recognize your eye movements. The camera will then be able to detect where you are looking in the viewfinder.

Calibration Procedure

You calibrate the camera by looking at a blinking focusing point in the viewfinder and then pressing the shutter button. You do this for four focusing points while holding the camera horizontally and again while holding the camera vertically. Therefore, you have to follow the calibration procedure eight times.

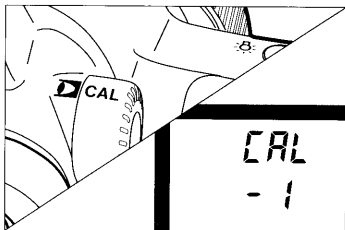
There are three calibration channels (CAL 1, 2, 3) which can store different calibration data.

For example, you can store calibration data in channel 1 for your naked eye and channel 2 for when you wear eyeglasses or contact lenses. Channel 3 can be used to store calibration data for another user.

- Keep your eye on the viewfinder eyepiece until you complete the calibration procedure.
- In the same calibration channel, do the calibration procedure for both the horizontal and vertical camera orientations.



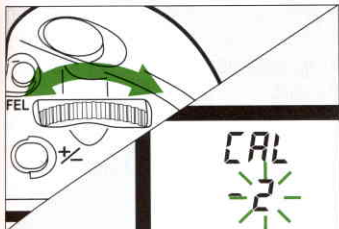
If the calibration procedure is done only for the horizontal camera orientation, Eye-Control AF during vertical picture-taking may be inaccurate. You should complete the calibration procedure for both horizontal and vertical camera orientations in a calibration channel.



1 Set the <☺> switch to <☑>.

2 Set the <☐> switch to <CAL>.

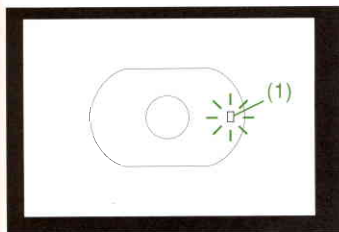
- CAL and the calibration channel No. will be displayed. A blinking channel No. means that no calibration data is stored. If the channel No. does not blink, it means that calibration data has been stored in that channel.



3 Turn the dial to select a blinking channel No.

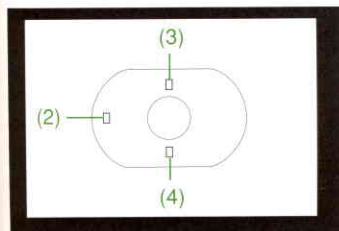
- If there is no blinking channel No., see "Deleting Eye-Control Calibration Data" on page 46.

Hold the camera horizontally. The calibration sequence corresponds to the focusing points numbered from (1) to (4) in the figures.



4 Keep looking at the blinking focusing point (1) in the viewfinder, then press the shutter button.

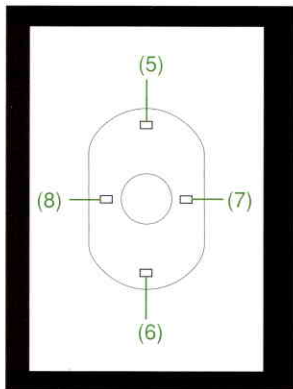
- The focusing point will stop blinking and stay lit.
- Keep looking at the lit focusing point for 1 to 2 seconds until the beeper sounds and the focusing point turns off.



5 After you release the shutter button, the next focusing point (2) will start blinking. Repeat step 4. Repeat steps 4 and 5 for focusing points (3) and (4).



End - 2



End - 2

6 After you complete the calibration procedure, the channel No. stops blinking and stays lit. “End” is also displayed.

- If you take too long during the calibration procedure and the blinking focusing point turns off, press the shutter button and start again from step 4.

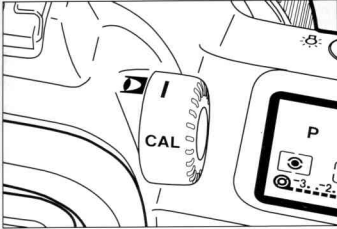
After completing the horizontal calibration procedure, calibrate for the vertical camera orientation. Hold the camera vertically. The calibration sequence corresponds to the focusing points numbered from (5) to (8) in the figures.

- When the camera is held vertically with the grip upward or downward, the focusing points will still blink in the following order: top, bottom, right, left.
- For this procedure, use the same calibration channel No. you used for the horizontal calibration procedure.

7 Hold the camera vertically and press the shutter button.

- Focusing point (5) will start blinking.

8 Follow the same steps described in steps 4 to 6 for focusing points (5) to (8).



9 Set the < I > switch to < I > to end the calibration procedure.

- The viewfinder display returns to normal.



If the calibration is not completed properly, the beeper will sound and the LCD panel display items will blink. In such a case, press the shutter button again and start again from step 4.



- Calibration may not be possible if you wear mirror-type sunglasses.
- If Eye-Control AF cannot be used, use automatic or manual focusing point selection. See page 38.

Eye-Control Calibration Refinement

Eye-Control precision can be improved by repeating the calibration procedure under various conditions (outdoors, indoors, at night, etc.) for the same channel No. The additional eye-related data can accumulate in the same channel No. for both the horizontal and vertical camera orientations.

- A calibration channel must not store calibration data for more than one person. Otherwise Eye-Control precision will be affected. A different user should use a different calibration channel that is available. Or, existing calibration data should be deleted to store new calibration data. See page 46.



Calibration Tips

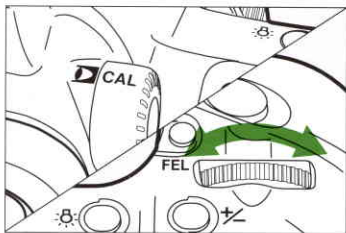
- Relax your shoulders and hold the camera steady in a natural posture.
- Align your line of sight with the center of the viewfinder.
- Instead of looking at the blinking focusing point itself, look at the point beyond it.
- If you wear eyeglasses, wear them properly without having them slide down your nose.



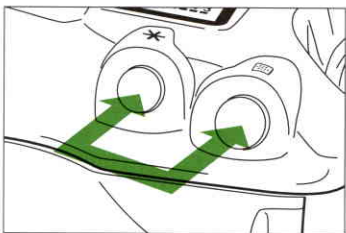
CAL is an abbreviation for calibration.

Deleting Eye-Control Calibration Data

If you need to replace the calibration data in a calibration channel (for a different user, eyeglass/contact lens wear, etc.), you must first delete the existing calibration data by following the procedure below. You can then register new calibration data by following the calibration procedure.

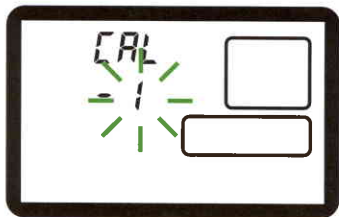


- 1 Set the <D> switch to <CAL>.
- 2 Turn the <gear icon> dial until the CAL No. whose calibration data is to be deleted appears (not blinking).

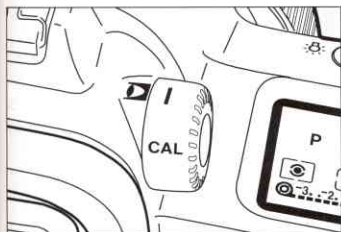
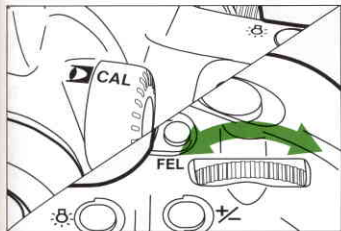





- 3 Press the <*> button and <keypad icon> button simultaneously.

- The CAL No. will start blinking. This indicates that the calibration data has been deleted.



4. Eye-Control One-Shot AF Mode





- 1 Set the <  > switch to < CAL >.
- 2 Turn the <  > dial to select a CAL No.
 - The CAL No. lights if calibration has been completed for that channel. If calibration has not been completed, the CAL No. blinks.
- 3 Set the <  > switch to < I >.
- 4 Select the shooting mode.
- 5 While looking at the point to be focused within the area AF ellipse, press the shutter button halfway.
 - The selected focusing point lights and achieves focus.
- 6 Take the picture.



You check the current CAL No. as follows:



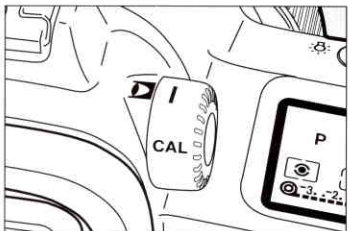
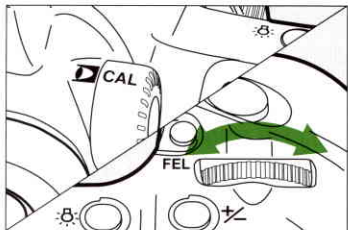
- 1 Set the <  > switch to < I >.
- 2 Press the <  > button.
 - *EYE* and the CAL No. will be displayed.






Eye-Control AF Selection Failure

If the focusing point cannot be eye-selected, the <  > icon in the viewfinder will blink and the camera will switch to automatic focusing point selection. See page 38.

5. Eye-Control AI Servo AF Mode



- 1 Set the <  > switch to < CAL >.
- 2 Turn the <  > dial to select a CAL No.
 - If the calibration has been completed, the CAL No. will be displayed. If there is no calibration, the CAL No. will blink.
- 3 Set the <  > switch to < I >.
- 4 Select the shooting mode.
- 5 Look at where you want to focus within the area AF ellipse, then press the shutter button halfway.
 - The corresponding focusing point, selected by eye, lights and achieves focus. This focusing point will continue to focus the subject.
- 6 Take the picture.

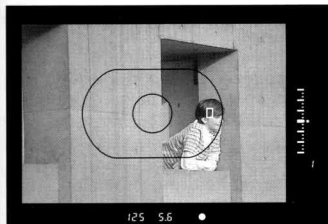


- The initial focusing point you select by eye remains active during continuous focusing in the AI-Servo AF mode. You cannot select another focusing point by eye during continuous focusing (while the shutter button is pressed halfway).
- If a focusing point cannot be selected by eye, the camera switches to automatic focusing point selection. See page 38.

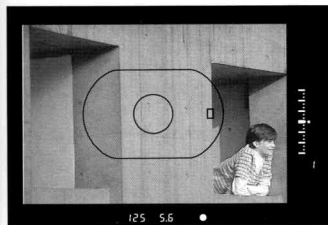
6. Focusing an Off-Center Subject

To focus a subject not covered by the area AF ellipse, follow the procedure below. This technique is called focus lock.

- Focus lock works only in the One-Shot AF mode. See page 35.



- 1** Aim the focusing point on the subject and press the shutter button halfway to focus.



- 2** Keep pressing the shutter button halfway (this locks the focus) and recompose the picture as desired.

- 3** Press the shutter button completely to take the picture.



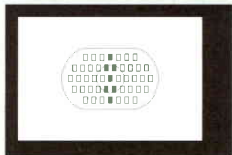
Evaluative metering is recommended for use with the One-Shot AF mode which locks the autoexposure setting (AE lock) at the same time focus is achieved. The exposure metering is linked to the focusing point.

● AF Sensitivity and the Lens' Maximum Aperture

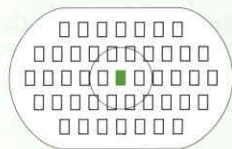


The EOS-3's AF sensitivity in relation to the lens' maximum aperture is described below.

The EOS-3's focusing points are all sensitive to horizontal lines. However, depending on the maximum aperture of the lens, certain focusing points can also be sensitive to vertical lines to enhance AF precision.

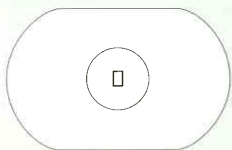


- (1) With lenses whose maximum aperture is $f/2.8$ or larger, the focusing points highlighted in the figure become cross sensors sensitive to both vertical and horizontal lines. The remaining 38 focusing points are horizontal-line sensitive. Cross sensors (also used as the center focusing point in the EOS-1 and EOS-1N) attain higher AF performance and precision. The sensor's vertical-line sensitivity is three times higher than horizontal-line sensitivity.



- (2) With the following lenses whose maximum aperture is $f/2.8$ to $f/4$, high-precision AF is possible with the center focusing point which works as a cross sensor. The remaining 44 focusing points are horizontal-line sensitive (except with EF 70-200mm $f/2.8L$ USM + Extender EF 1.4x).

- EF 28-80mm $f/2.8-4L$ USM, EF 300mm $f/4L$ USM, EF 300mm $f/4L$ IS USM, EF 600mm $f/4L$ USM
- With Extender EF 1.4x:
EF 200mm $f/2.8L$ USM, EF 300mm $f/2.8L$ USM, EF 400mm $f/2.8L$ USM, EF 400mm $f/2.8L$ II USM
- With Extender EF 2x:
EF 135mm $f/2L$ USM, EF 200mm $f/1.8L$ USM



- (3) With the following lenses, if the maximum aperture is anywhere from $f/6.7$ to $f/8$ when an Extender is attached, the center focusing point will be sensitive to horizontal lines only. The other focusing points cannot be used for AF.

- With Extender EF 1.4x:
EF 400mm $f/5.6L$ USM, EF 500mm $f/4.5L$ USM
EF 100-400mm $f/4.5-5.6L$ IS USM
- With Extender EF 2x:
EF 300mm $f/4L$ USM, EF 300mm $f/4L$ IS USM, EF 600mm $f/4L$ USM

- When the $\langle \text{Menu} \rangle$ button is pressed, the display shown on the left appears on the LCD panel

-0-
AF


7. When Autofocus Fails

Autofocus can fail to achieve focus (the in-focus indicator blinks) with certain subjects such as the following:


- (a) Low-contrast subjects.
- (b) Subjects in low light.
- (c) Extremely backlit or reflective subjects.
- (d) Overlapping near and far objects.

In such cases, do one of the following:

- (1) Focus an object at the same distance as the subject and lock the focus before recomposing.
- (2) Set the lens focus mode switch to **MF** (or **M** on older lenses) and focus manually.

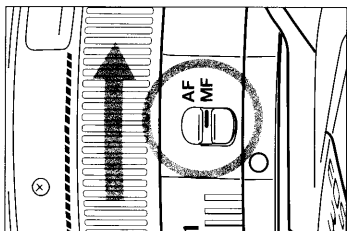
- 
- You can also use the focusing aid. Select any focusing point and focus manually while pressing the shutter button halfway. When focus is achieved, the selected focusing point will light together with the in-focus indicator.
 - When the focusing point is automatically selected or eye-selected, the center focusing point flashes and the in-focus indicator lights when focus is achieved.
 - Full-time manual focus enables you to switch to manual focus anytime after the lens starts to autofocus. This feature is available in the One-Shot AF mode with USM (Ultrasonic Motor) lenses having a distance scale.

CF For USM lenses with an electronic focusing ring (such as the EF 200mm f/1.8L), Custom Function CF-7 may require the lens focus mode switch to be set to **MF** (or **M**) before manual focus is enabled. See page 112.

- 
- If focusing cannot be achieved even while the Speedlite or ST-E2's AF-assist lamp is on, select the center focusing point to autofocus. The other focusing points might not achieve focus as readily as the center focusing point.

8. Manual Focusing

When it is difficult to autofocus, focus manually as described below.



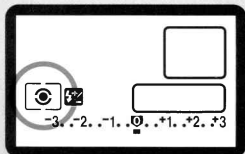
1 Set the lens focus mode switch to **MF** (or **M** on older lenses).

- The AF mode indicator on the LCD panel turns off.

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

Metering Modes

The basic metering modes are evaluative, partial, spot, and centerweighted averaging. Spot metering can be at the center of the viewfinder or linked to the active focusing point. There is also multi-spot metering. Select the metering mode which suits the subject or your photographic intention.



Evaluative metering



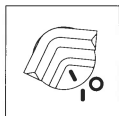
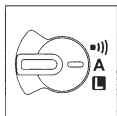
Partial metering



Spot metering

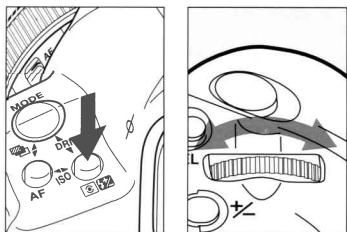




Centerweighted averaging metering



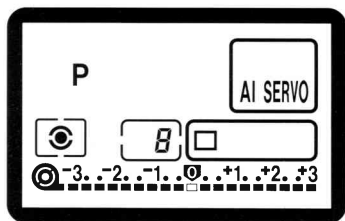
First set the $\langle \text{A} \rangle$ switch to $\langle \mathbf{A} \rangle$. If necessary, also set the $\langle \text{I} \rangle$ switch to $\langle \mathbf{I} \rangle$.


1. Selecting a Metering Mode



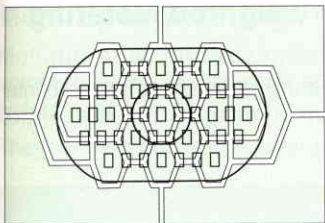
1 While pressing the  button, turn the  dial until the desired metering mode icon appears.

- Evaluative
- Partial
- Spot
- Centerweighted averaging



2 Release the  button.

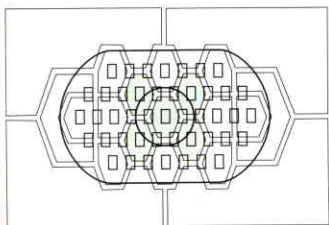
2. Metering Modes



Evaluative Metering (☉)

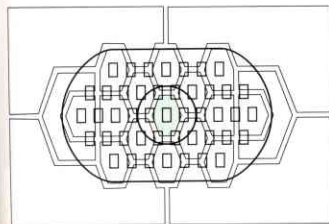
This is an all-around metering mode suited even for backlit subjects. The viewfinder is divided into 21 metering zones. All the focusing points are linked to the evaluative metering zones. After detecting the main subject's size, position, brightness, background, front and back lighting, etc., the camera sets the proper exposure.

- In the manual focusing (**MF** or **M**) mode, evaluative metering centers on the center focusing point.
- If the subject brightness and background light level are very different (there is a strong backlight or spotlight), use partial (☉) or spot metering (☐) instead.



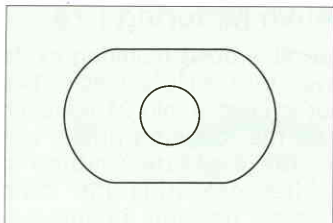
Partial Metering (☉)

This mode is effective when the background is much brighter than the subject (due to backlighting, etc.). The metering is weighted at center of the viewfinder by about 8.5%.



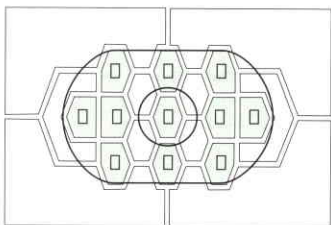
Spot Metering (☐)

This is for metering a particular part of the subject or scene. The metering is weighted at center of the viewfinder by about 2.4%.



Centerweighted Metering (□)

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



Focusing Point-Linked Spot Metering

With Custom Function CF-13, you can limit the manually- and eye-selectable focusing points to only 11 of the 45. This makes focusing point selection faster. Spot metering (about 2.4% of the viewfinder area) is also linked to the eye-selected or manually-selected focusing point.

CF

Custom Function CF-13 can limit the manually- and eye-selectable focusing points to only 11 of the 45 and keep the spot metering at the center. See page 118.



During continuous shooting, AE lock (with spot metering) is set automatically without the < * > indicator displayed in the viewfinder.

Multi-Spot Metering

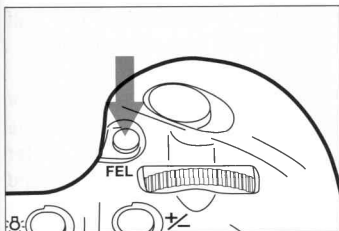
Multiple spot meter readings can be taken and then averaged automatically. Up to eight spot meter readings can be taken for one picture.

The following procedure is for taking the sample photo below.

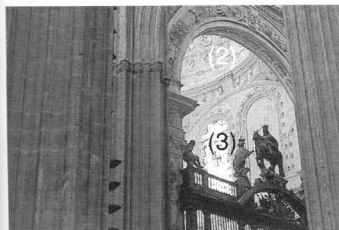


1 Set the metering mode to spot metering. (See “Selecting a Metering Mode” on page 54.)

2 Aim the focusing point on a shadow portion (1) and press the <FEL> button to take a spot meter reading.



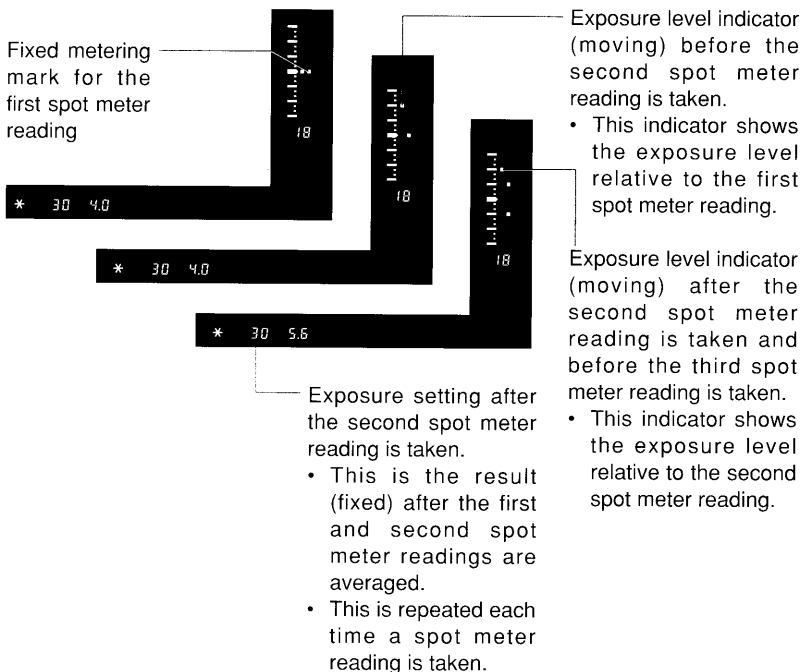
3 Aim the focusing point on a mid-tone portion (2) and press the <FEL> button. Then aim the focusing point on a highlight portion (3) and press the <FEL> button.



Metering Modes


Each time a spot meter reading is taken, the spot meter readings taken so far are averaged and the result (shutter speed and aperture) is displayed below the viewfinder. See the figure on the next page for “Multi-Spot Metering Display.” On the exposure compensation scale on the right of the viewfinder, the exposure level indicator moves around in real-time to indicate the spot meter reading’s current exposure level. Each spot meter reading is also indicated on the scale with a fixed (non-moving) metering mark.


Multi-Spot Metering Display




Metering Modes

● The exposure settings obtained with multi-spot meter readings are canceled in the following cases:

1. After a spot meter reading is taken, 16 seconds elapse.
2. You press the , <MODE>, or <AF> button.
3. After taking the picture, you release the shutter button.

 Up to eight spot meter readings can be taken for one picture. If you press the <FEL> button to try and take a ninth spot meter reading, no spot meter reading will register.

 Multi-spot metering can be fixed at the center or linked to the active focusing point.



Shooting Modes

You can set the shooting mode which best suits the subject or your photographic intention. You can also easily achieve various photographic expressions.

M : Manual (page 73)

Tv : Shutter speed-priority AE
(page 62)

DEP : Depth-of-field AE (page 68)

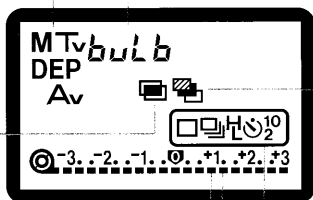
Av : Aperture-priority AE
(page 65)

bulb (page 84)

Multiple exposures (page 82)

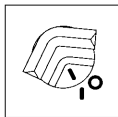
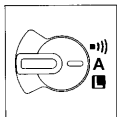
Exposure compensation (page 75)

AEB (page 77)



: film advance (page 85)

: self-timer (page 87)



First set the < > switch to < **A** >. If necessary, also set the < > switch to < **I** >.

1. Shutter Speed-Priority AE (Tv): You Set the Shutter Speed

In this mode, you set the desired shutter speed and the camera sets the aperture automatically to suit the subject brightness.

A fast shutter speed can freeze motion, and a slow shutter speed can achieve a blurred effect.



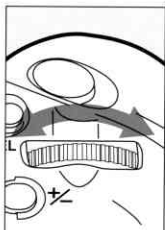
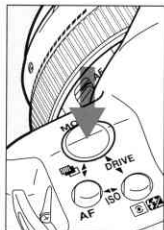
Tv is an abbreviation for Time value.



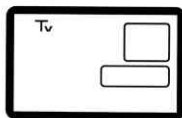
With a fast shutter speed



With a slow shutter speed




- 1 While pressing the **<MODE>** button, turn the **<☀️⚙️>** dial until **Tv** appears on the LCD panel.



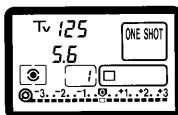
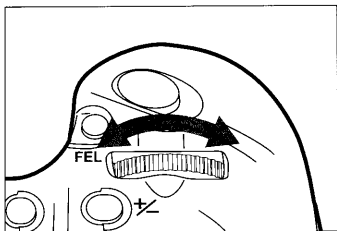
Shutter Speed-Priority AE (Tv): You Set the Shutter Speed

2 Release your finger from the <**MODE**> button.

3 Turn the <> dial to set the desired shutter speed.

4 Press the shutter button halfway and focus the subject.

- The shutter speed and aperture will be displayed.



5 Check the aperture and take the picture.

- As long as the aperture is not blinking, a standard exposure will be obtained.

Basic Terminology 2

● Shutter speed

The shutter speed is the length of time the camera's shutter opens to expose the film to the light coming through the lens. The shutter speed displayed on the camera's LCD panel and in the viewfinder ranges from 30 sec. to 1/8000 sec. and bulb.

Shutter Speed-Priority AE (Tv): You Set the Shutter Speed

[Exposure Warnings]

- If the lens' maximum aperture (smallest F-number like f/1.4) blinks, it indicates underexposure. Turn the dial to set a slower shutter speed until the aperture stops blinking.



- If the lens' minimum aperture (largest F-number like f/22) blinks, it indicates overexposure. Turn the dial to set a faster shutter speed until the aperture stops blinking.



Custom Function CF-16 (see page 120) can enable the safety shift feature: If a standard exposure cannot be obtained in the shutter speed-priority AE mode with any aperture set by the camera, the camera automatically sets a faster or slower shutter speed. This feature is called safety shift.



Custom Function CF-6 enables the shutter speed to be set in full-stop or half-stop increments instead of the standard 1/3-stop increments. See page 112.

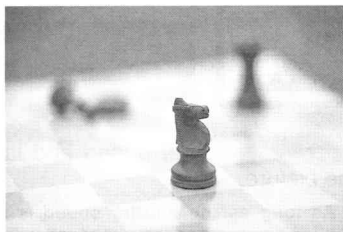
2. Aperture-Priority AE (Av): You Set the Aperture

In this mode, you set the desired aperture and the camera sets the shutter speed automatically to suit the subject brightness.

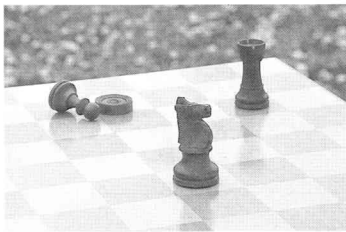
The larger the aperture (smaller F-number like $f/1.4$) the more blurred the background will be. This effect is suited for portraits. The smaller the aperture (larger F-number like $f/22$), the clearer the focus will be for both near and far objects.



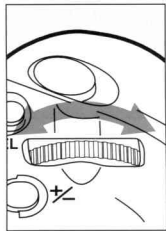
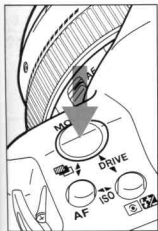
Av is an abbreviation for Aperture value.



With a large aperture



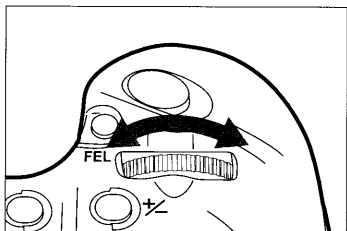
With a small aperture



- 1 While pressing the **<MODE>** button, turn the **<gears>** dial until **Av** appears on the LCD panel.



Aperture-Priority AE (Av): You Set the Aperture

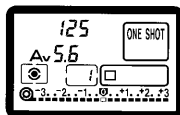


2 Release your finger from the <MODE> button.

3 Turn the <☀> dial to set the desired aperture.

4 Press the shutter button halfway and focus the subject.

- The shutter speed and aperture will be displayed.



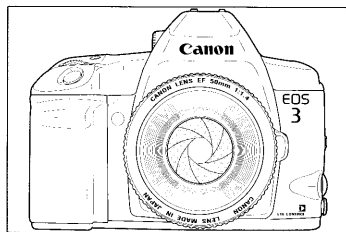
5 Check the shutter speed and take the picture.

- As long as the shutter speed is not blinking, a standard exposure will be obtained.
- If the shutter speed is less than the reciprocal of the lens focal length (i.e. 1/200 for a 200mm lens), camera shake may cause a blurred picture.

Basic Terminology 3

● Aperture

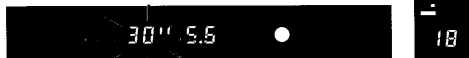
The aperture (or F-number) indicates the size of the aperture opening in the lens. The aperture displayed on the camera's LCD panel and in the viewfinder can range anywhere from 1.0 to 91, depending on the lens attached to the camera. The larger the F-number, the smaller the aperture. And the smaller the F-number, the larger the aperture.



Aperture-Priority AE (Av): You Set the Aperture

[Exposure Warnings]

- If the 30" shutter speed blinks, it indicates underexposure. Turn the dial to set a larger aperture (smaller F-number) until the shutter speed stops blinking.



- If the 8000 shutter speed blinks, it indicates overexposure. Turn the dial to set a smaller aperture (larger F-number) until the shutter speed stops blinking.



CF Custom Function CF-16 (see page 120) can enable the safety shift feature: If a standard exposure cannot be obtained in the aperture-priority AE mode with any shutter speed set by the camera, the camera automatically sets a larger or smaller aperture. This feature is called safety shift.

CF Custom Function CF-6 enables the aperture to be set in full-stop or half-stop increments instead of the standard 1/3-stop increments. See page 112.

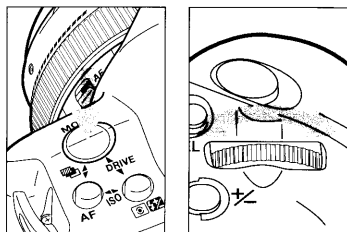
CF For aperture-priority AE, Custom Function CF-5 enables the aperture to be set with the camera even while the lens is detached. See page 110.


3. Depth-of-field AE (DEP): You Set the Depth of Field

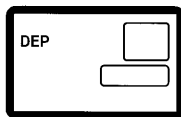
This mode is for obtaining sharp focus between a specified point in the foreground and one in the background. It is effective for large-group photos and landscapes. The optimum point of focus and aperture to attain the depth of field are set automatically along with the shutter speed. You can use this mode with a manually-selected or eye-selected focusing point.

- To use this mode, the lens focus mode switch must be set to AF.

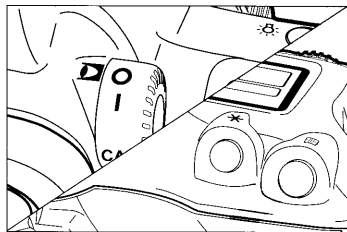
Depth-of-field AE with a Manually-Selected Focusing Point



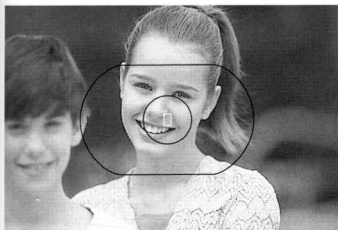
- 1 While pressing the **<MODE>** button, turn the  dial until **DEP** appears on the LCD panel.



- 2 Release the **<MODE>** button.
- 3 Set the **<D>** to **<O>**.
- 4 Select the focusing point.



Depth-of-field AE (DEP): You Set the Depth of Field

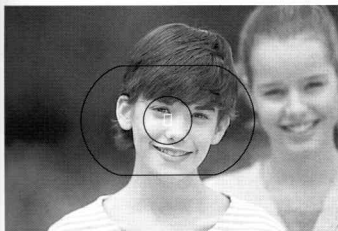


- 5** Aim the selected focusing point at the nearest point or object you want in focus, then press and release the shutter button. This is DEP point 1. (Ⓞ6)

- The in-focus indicator lights and *dEP 1* is displayed.

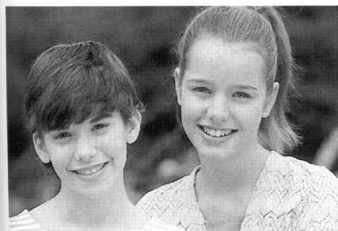


- If two focusing points are active (see page 39), camera-selected focusing points will be used for setting the two *dEP* points.



- 6** Use the same focusing point to aim at the farthest point or object you want in focus and press and release the shutter button. This is DEP point 2. (Ⓞ6)

- The in-focus indicator lights and *dEP 2* is displayed.
- You can also specify DEP points 1 and 2 in reverse order.



- 7** Compose the picture and press the shutter button halfway to check that the shutter speed and aperture are not blinking. (Ⓞ6)

The point of focus is set between the two DEP 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 immediately before the shutter is released.



Depth-of-field AE (DEP): You Set the Depth of Field

- 8 Press the shutter button completely to take the picture.

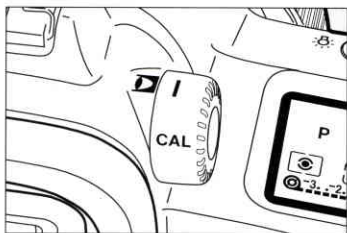


Depth-of-field AE with a Camera-Selected Focusing Point

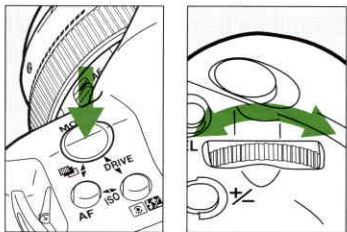
- The camera selects the center focusing point for depth-of-field AE. Follow the same procedure as for “Depth-of-field AE with a Manually-Selected Focusing Point” while using the center focusing point to set the DEP points.
- Be sure to complete each step within 6 seconds (before the viewfinder display turns off) after removing your finger from the shutter button. Otherwise, the DEP settings will be canceled and you will have to start over.

Depth-of-field AE with Eye-Selected Focusing Points

With Eye Control, you can set the DEP points by looking at the focusing point. This is the easiest way.

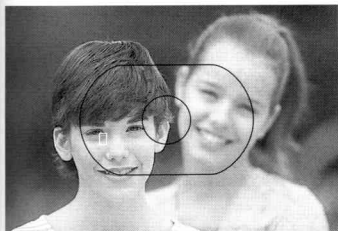


- 1 Set the **<D>** to **<I>**.
 - Make sure the correct CAL No. has been set. See page 42.



- 2 While pressing the **<MODE>** button, turn the **<DEP>** dial until **DEP** appears on the LCD panel.
- 3 Release the **<MODE>** button.

Depth-of-field AE (DEP): You Set the Depth of Field



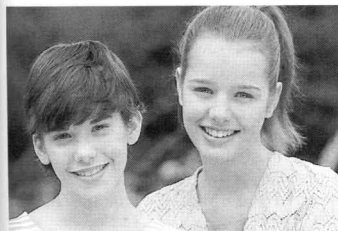
4 Look at the nearest point or object you want in focus, then press and release the shutter button. This is dEP point 1. (⊙6)

- The focusing point you looked at will light.
- The in-focus indicator lights and dEP 1 is displayed.



5 Look at the farthest point or object you want in focus and press and release the shutter button. This is dEP point 2. (⊙6)

- The focusing point you looked at will light.
- The in-focus indicator lights and dEP 2 is displayed.



6 Press the shutter button completely to take the picture.

- The exposure metering will be based on the focusing point you look at when you press the shutter button the third time. If you did not look at any focusing point, the exposure metering will be based on the center focusing point.



Depth-of-field AE (DEP): You Set the Depth of Field

Important warning:

- If the aperture blinks, the desired depth of field cannot be obtained. (However, you can still take the picture and obtain a proper exposure.) Use a wide-angle lens or move away from the subject and repeat steps 4 to 6.



- If the 30" shutter speed and the lens' maximum aperture (smallest CF-number) blink, the scene is too dark and the picture cannot be taken in the depth-of-field AE mode.
- If the 8000 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 active focusing point. Doing so will cancel the dEP point(s) that has been set and you will have to start over with the newly selected focusing point.
- 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/2.8 lens), set the switch to the maximum focusing distance range.





- If a slow shutter speed has been set, use a tripod to prevent camera shake.
- If six seconds elapse and the display turns off before you complete the procedure, the DEP settings entered so far will be canceled. In such a case, you must start over again.
- To cancel the depth-of-field AE mode midway, press the <MODE> button, <AF> button, or <Ⓢ> button.

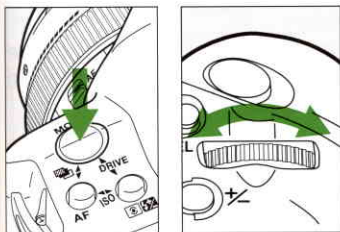


- To further increase the depth of field, use a wide-angle lens.
- Setting dEP points 1 and 2 at the same point on the subject will make the depth of field shallow. The foreground and background will then be blurred, making the subject stand out. Using a telephoto lens enhances this effect.


4. Manual Exposure (M): You Set the Shutter Speed and Aperture

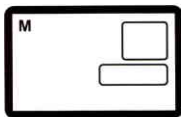
In this mode, you set both the shutter speed and aperture for total exposure control. You can refer to the exposure level indicator in the viewfinder or use a handheld exposure meter to determine the shutter speed and aperture.


You use the <  > dial to set the shutter speed and the <  > dial to set the aperture.

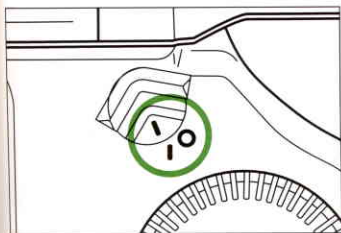






Using the Built-in Exposure Meter

- 1 While pressing the < **MODE** > button, turn the <  > dial until **M** appears on the LCD panel.



- 2 Release the < **MODE** > button.
- 3 Set the <  > switch to < **I** >





- 4 Turn the <  > dial to set the shutter speed and turn the <  > dial to set the aperture.
 - You can also press the <  > button and turn the <  > dial to set the aperture.

Manual Exposure (M): You Set the Shutter Speed and Aperture



- 5 Look through the viewfinder and press the shutter button halfway. The shutter speed and aperture are displayed. On the right of the viewfinder, the exposure level indicator indicates the current exposure level relative to the standard exposure index.
- 6 While referring to the exposure level indicator, set the desired shutter speed and aperture.

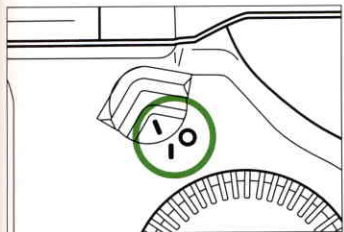
CF Custom Function CF-5 can reverse the functions of the  dial and  dial. See page 110.

CF Custom Function CF-6 can set the shutter speed and/or aperture increments to full stops or half stops instead of the standard 1/3 stops. See page 112.

CF Custom Function CF-5 enables the aperture to be set manually even when the lens has been detached. See page 110.

5. Setting Exposure Compensation

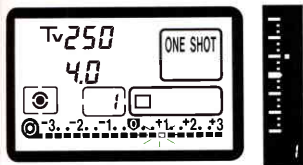
Exposure compensation is used to alter the camera's standard exposure setting. While looking through the viewfinder, you can use either the $\langle \odot \rangle$ dial or $\langle \pm \rangle$ button to set the exposure compensation amount. Any exposure compensation amount that you set can later be changed or canceled with the $\langle \odot \rangle$ dial or $\langle \pm \rangle$ button. The exposure compensation amount can be set up to ± 3 stops in $1/3$ -stop increments.



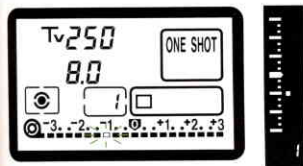
Exposure Compensation with the $\langle \odot \rangle$ Dial

- 1 Set the $\langle \odot \rangle$ switch to $\langle | \rangle$.
- 2 Focus the subject and check the exposure level.
- 3 Turn the $\langle \odot \rangle$ dial to set the desired exposure compensation amount.

- Turn the $\langle \odot \rangle$ dial while pressing the shutter button halfway or within (06) after releasing the shutter button.
- The exposure compensation amount is indicated by the exposure level indicator ■ in the viewfinder (where the \pm icon also lights) and the exposure compensation indicator on the LCD panel.
- On the viewfinder's exposure level scale, any position above the standard exposure index indicates overexposure and any position below it indicates underexposure. On the LCD panel, any position on the + side indicates overexposure and any position on the - side indicates underexposure.
- To cancel exposure compensation, set the amount to the standard exposure index (zero).



Overexposure.



Underexposure.

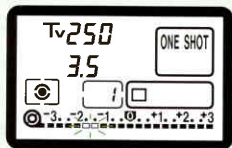
- 4 Take the picture.

Setting Exposure Compensation

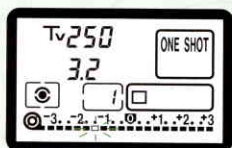
CF Custom Function CF-6 enables the exposure compensation amount to be set in half-stop increments. See page 112.



- The exposure compensation amount's 1/3-stop or half-stop (enabled with Custom Function CF-6) increments are indicated in the viewfinder and on the LCD panel as shown below.
- The exposure compensation amount remains effective even after the $\langle \text{Fn} \rangle$ switch is set to $\langle \text{Fn} \rangle$.



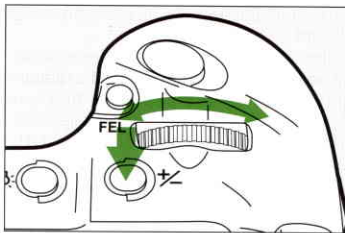
-1 1/2 exposure compensation



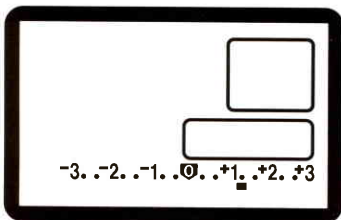
-1 1/3 exposure compensation

Exposure Compensation with the $\langle \pm \rangle$ Button

Exposure compensation can also be set with the $\langle \pm \rangle$ button and $\langle \text{Fn} \rangle$ dial.



Press the $\langle \pm \rangle$ button and turn the $\langle \text{Fn} \rangle$ dial within (6) to set the desired exposure compensation amount.



- This is useful when you want to apply the same exposure compensation to the entire roll of film.
- To prevent the $\langle \text{Fn} \rangle$ dial from turning inadvertently and changing the exposure compensation amount, set the $\langle \text{Fn} \rangle$ switch to $\langle \text{Fn} \rangle$.

6. Autoexposure Bracketing (AEB)

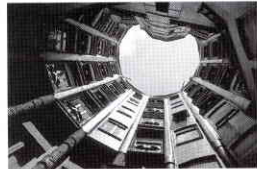
With autoexposure bracketing, the camera automatically changes the exposure level within the set range for three successive frames. The bracketing amount centers on the standard exposure (or exposure compensation setting), and the exposure can be varied up to ± 3 stops in 1/3-stop increments. The three bracketed shots are exposed in the following sequence: standard exposure, underexposure, and overexposure. The film advances in the current film advance mode (see "Switching the Film Advance Mode" on page 85).



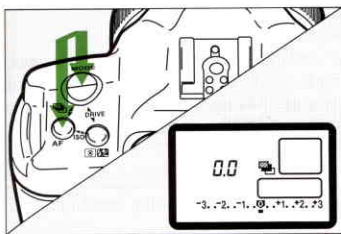
standard exposure (0)




Underexposure (-1/3 stop)

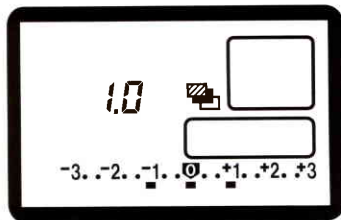


Overexposure (+1/3 stop)



- 1 Press and hold down the **<MODE>** button and **<AF>** button simultaneously.

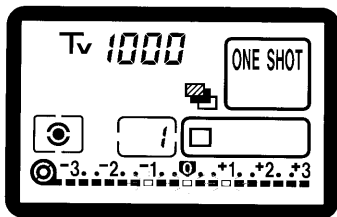
- The  AEB icon appears on the LCD panel.



- 2 Turn the  dial to set the desired bracketing amount.

- The bracketing amount is indicated numerically and shown on the exposure compensation scale on the LCD panel.



Autoexposure Bracketing (AEB)

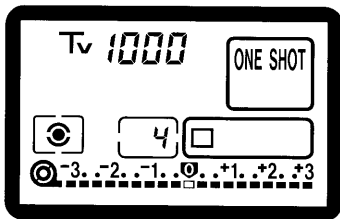


Bracketing amount set to ± 1 stop.

3 Take the pictures. The current film advance mode will be used.

- On the viewfinder's exposure level scale, the exposure level indicator will mark the respective bracketing amount as each bracketed shot is taken.
- In the continuous shooting mode, holding down the shutter button will take all three bracketed shots continuously. The shooting will then stop automatically.
- When AEB is used with the self-timer, the three bracketed shots will be taken in succession after the 2- or 10-second self-timer delay.


To indicate that AEB is in progress, the  AEB icon on the LCD panel and  indicator in the viewfinder will blink until all the bracketed shots are taken.



Canceling AEB

Follow steps 1 and 2 to set the AEB to 0.

- AEB will also be canceled by changing lenses, rewinding the film, replacing the film, setting a bulb exposure, having a flash-ready Speedlite, pressing the **< CLEAR >** button, and setting the **< [] >** switch to **< [] >**.

 Custom Function CF-6 enables the AEB amount to be set in half-stop increments. See page 112.

Custom Function CF-9 can change the bracketing sequence to underexposure, standard exposure, and overexposure. See page 114.

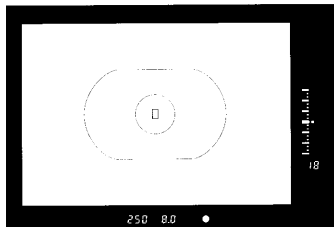
Custom Function CF-9 can prevent AEB from being canceled by changing lenses, rewinding the film, replacing the film, and setting the **< [] >** switch to **< [] >**. See page 114.



- No viewfinder information will be displayed during continuous shooting of the bracketed shots.
- After the AEB amount is set, exposure compensation can also be set to obtain underexposed or overexposed bracketing. See "Setting Exposure Compensation" on page 75.
- AEB cannot be used together with bulb exposures or flash.
- If mirror lockup is set with Custom Function CF-12 and AEB is used, single-frame shooting will take effect even if the film advance mode is set to continuous shooting.

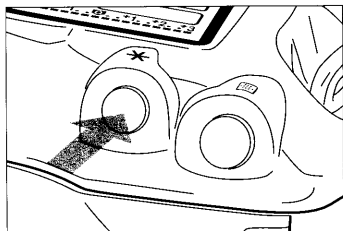
7. AE Lock

Normally, the camera's autoexposure meter reading changes in real-time when you change the camera angle. AE lock prevents the meter reading from changing even when you recompose the shot. This feature is useful for backlit and spotlighted subjects.



1 Focus at the point where you want to lock the meter reading.

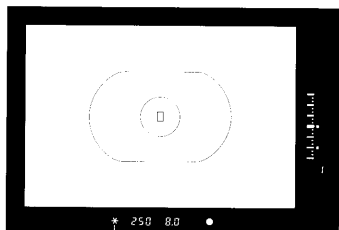
- The exposure setting (shutter speed and aperture) will be displayed on the LCD panel and in the viewfinder.



2 Press the < * > button. (⓪6)

- < * > lights in the viewfinder to indicate that the exposure setting is locked.
- Each time you press the < * > button, it locks the current exposure setting.
- AE lock cancels 6 seconds after you press the < * > button or if you press the < AF > button, < [] > button, or < MODE > button.

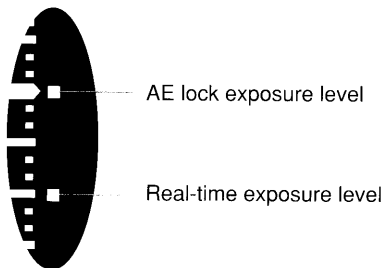
AE Lock



AE lock indicator

3 Focus at the desired point, recompose the shot, and take the picture.

- When the shot is recomposed, the exposure level indicator will show the new exposure level in real-time relative to the locked exposure level.



AE lock exposure level

Real-time exposure level



Custom Function CF-4-1 enables AE lock with the shutter button (instead of the < * > button) pressed halfway and focusing with the < * > button. See page 108.



Partial or spot metering is recommended for AE lock over a specific point. See page 54.

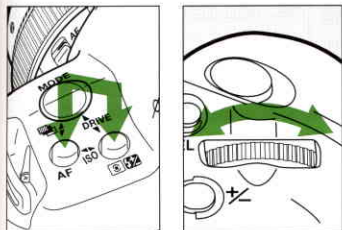


If One-Shot AF and evaluative metering are set, pressing the shutter button halfway to focus will automatically set AE lock at the same time.

8. Setting the Film Speed Manually

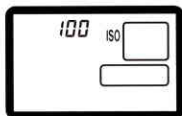
If the film is not DX-coded or if you want to set a different ISO film speed, load the film and set the ISO film speed manually.

- The ISO film speed can be set manually from 6 to 6400.



1 Press and hold down the **<AF>** button and **<ISO>** button simultaneously.

- The **<ISO>** icon and the currently-set film speed will be displayed.



2 Turn the **<ISO>** dial until the desired film speed is displayed on the LCD panel.

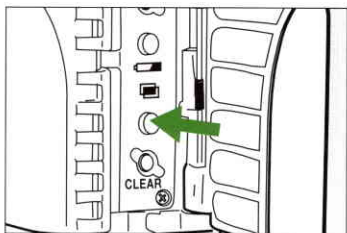
3 Release the two buttons. The film speed will then be set.



The manually-set film speed will be canceled the next time DX-coded film loaded.

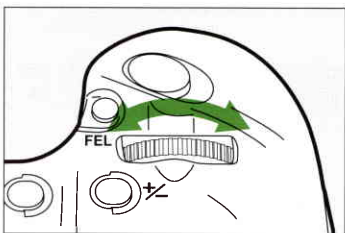
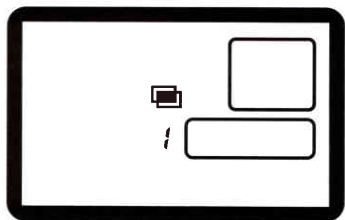
9. Multiple Exposures

By not advancing the film, a single frame can be exposed multiple times. Up to nine multiple exposures can be set for one frame. Multiple exposures can be taken in any shooting mode.

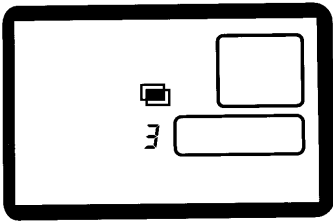


1 Open the side door and press the button.

- The icon appears on the LCD panel and the frame counter displays "1." This number indicates the number of multiple exposures.



2 Turn the dial to set the desired number of multiple exposures.




Set for 3 multiple exposures.


1 The setting takes effect after (⊙6) or when you press the shutter button halfway.

2 Set the shooting mode and press the shutter button completely for each multiple exposure.

3 After all the multiple exposures are taken, the film advances to the next frame automatically and the multiple exposure setting is canceled.

 If any of the film's first or last frames is used for multiple exposures, the exposures may not align exactly due to film advance characteristics.



- While multiple exposures are being taken, the multiple exposure icon  blinks on the LCD panel.
- To cancel the multiple exposure setting before taking multiple exposures, set the number of multiple exposures to 1.
- To cancel the multiple exposure setting after you start taking multiple exposures, follow steps 1 and 2 and set the number of multiple exposures blank.



When taking multiple exposures, you should underexpose each multiple exposure by the amounts shown below. To underexpose, see "Setting Exposure Compensation" on page 75.

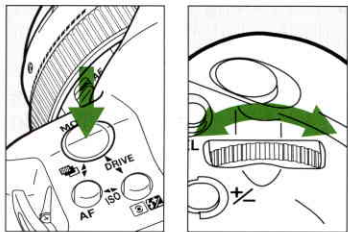
Exposure Compensation Guide for Multiple Exposures

No. of Multiple Exposures	2	3	4
Underexposure Amount of Each Exposure	-1.0 stop	-1.5 stop	-2.0 stops

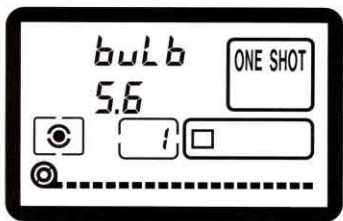
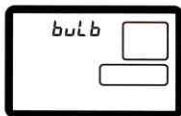
- These exposure compensation amounts are only general guidelines. The optimum amount depends on the scene. Experiment to find the optimum compensation amount.

10. buLb Exposures

When bulb is set, the film is exposed during the time you keep pressing the shutter button completely. Bulb is useful when a long exposure is necessary for capturing night scenes, fireworks, and the night sky.



- 1 While pressing the **<MODE>** button, turn the **<☀>** dial until **buLb** is displayed.



- 2 Release the **<MODE>** button.
- 3 Set the **<☞>** switch to **<I>**.
- 4 Turn the **<☀>** (or **<☉>**) dial to set the desired aperture.
- 5 Press and hold down the shutter button completely for the duration of the exposure.



- When the bulb exposure starts, the frame counter on the LCD panel counts the elapsed exposure time from 1 to 30 seconds. After every 30 seconds, one segment (---) on the exposure compensation scale appears and the frame counter resets to 1. Therefore, if three segments are displayed and the frame counter reads "30," it means 120 seconds have elapsed.
- Bulb exposures consume almost no battery power.
- To connect a remote controller (Remote Switch 60T3, etc.) to the camera, use Remote Switch Adapter RA-N3.



Connecting Remote Switch RS-80N3 (shutter release lock provided) or Timer Remote Controller TC-80N3 (both sold separately) to the camera's remote control terminal relieves your finger from pressing the shutter button during bulb exposures.

11. Switching the Film Advance Mode

The film advance mode can be set to single-frame shooting or continuous shooting.

Single-frame Shooting (□)

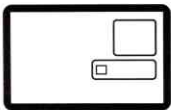
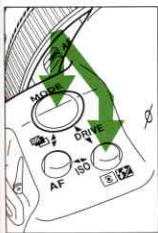
After a picture is taken, the film advances by one frame automatically.

Continuous Shooting (☰)

The film advances at a rate of 4.3 frames per second while you hold down the shutter button completely.



- The rate of 4.3 frames per second applies when the shutter speed is 1/250 sec. or faster.
- With One-Shot AF and evaluative metering set, if you stop continuous shooting by returning the shutter button to the halfway position, you can maintain the AE lock for the next time you start shooting.

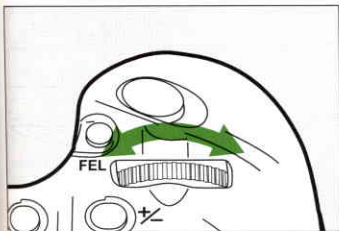


1 Press and hold down the **<MODE>** button and **<☑>** button simultaneously.

- The current film advance mode is displayed.





2 Turn the **<☀>** dial to set the desired film advance mode.

3 Release the two buttons.



Switching the Film Advance Mode









When the battery power is low, the film advance mode icons will blink.

If the battery power drops in cold temperatures or the film advance operation is slow, it means that the camera is trying to provide film advance power rather than speed. This feature is called automatic film advance transmission. If this is activated, one of the film advance icons (, , , ) will blink on the LCD panel. This feature is canceled when you press the **<MODE>** button and **<OK>** button simultaneously or when you replace the film or battery. If this feature is activated, check the battery power (see page 22) and follow the respective countermeasures.

- If film advance or rewind stops midway, **bC** will blink on the LCD panel. When the battery is replaced with a new one, film advance will resume. To resume film rewind, press the midroll rewind button.
- In cold temperatures, warm the battery in your pocket, etc., to enable use.

Continuous Shooting Times

(approx. frames/sec.)

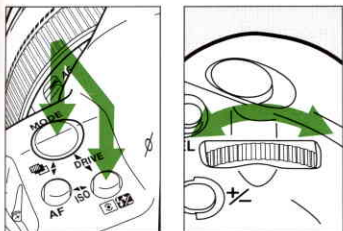
Configuration	Power Source	Film Advance Mode	One-Shot AF / Manual Focus	AI Servo AF
EOS 3	2CR5 lithium battery		4.3	3.3
EOS 3 + BP-E1	Size-AA alkaline batteries × 4			
EOS 3 + PB-E2	Nickel Hydride Pack NP-E2		7	7
			3	3
	Size-AA alkaline batteries × 8		6	5
			3	3
EOS-3 + Power Drive Booster E1	Size-AA alkaline batteries × 8		6	5
			3	3



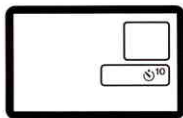
No viewfinder information is displayed during continuous shooting.

12. Self-timer Operation

The self-timer can be set to either a 2-second or 10-second delay. When using the self-timer, you should mount the camera on a tripod.



- 1 While pressing the <MODE> button and <[]> button, turn the <[]> dial and set the desired self-timer delay time.



☹¹⁰ : 10-second delay
☹₂ : 2-second delay

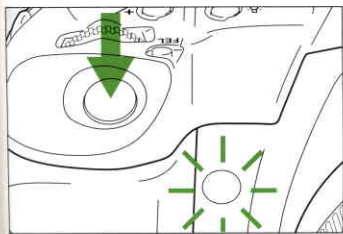


The 2-second delay is effective for close-ups or photo duplicating work to prevent camera shake (camera movement while the shutter button is pressed).

- 2 Look through the viewfinder and press the shutter button halfway. Make sure the in-focus indicator and exposure setting are displayed.

- 3 Press the shutter button completely. The self-timer lamp will start blinking to indicate that the self-timer has started. The lamp blinks faster during the two seconds before the picture is taken.

- To cancel the self-timer after it starts, set the <[]> switch to <[]>.

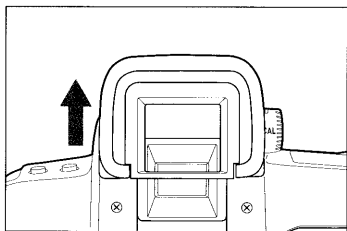


Do not stand in front of the camera when you press the shutter button to start the self-timer. Doing so will throw off the focus.

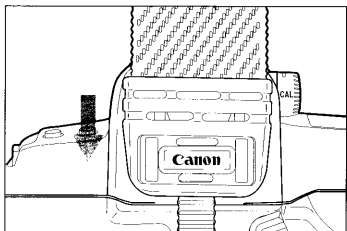
Self-timer Operation

Attaching the Eyepiece Cover

If you take a picture without looking through the viewfinder, stray light may enter the eyepiece and affect the exposure. To prevent this, detach the eyecup and attach the eyepiece cover (provided on the strap) on the eyepiece before taking the picture.



- 1 Remove the eyecup.

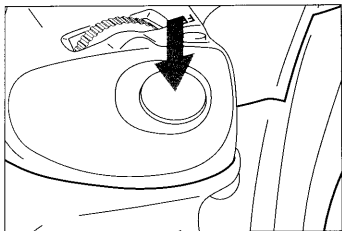


- 2 Slip on the eyepiece cover over the eyepiece.

13. Mirror Lockup

Mirror lockup is enabled with Custom Function CF-12 (see page 116). This prevents mirror-caused vibrations which may blur the image during close-ups or when a super telephoto lens is used. To set this Custom Function, see “Setting and Canceling Custom Functions” on page 104. When mirror lockup is set, the camera operates as follows:

- When using mirror lockup, Remote Switch RS-80N3 (sold separately) is recommended.



1 Press the shutter button completely. The mirror locks up.

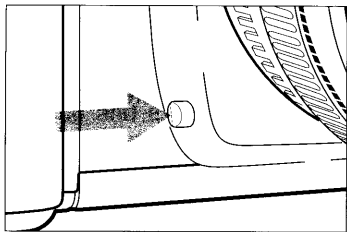
- After 30 seconds, the mirror goes back down automatically. Pressing the shutter button completely again locks up the mirror again.

2 Release the shutter button and press the shutter button completely again to take the picture. The mirror then goes back down after the picture is taken.

- In very bright light such as at the beach or ski ground on a sunny day, take the picture promptly after mirror lockup.
- During mirror lockup, do not point the camera lens at the sun. The sun's heat can scorch and damage the shutter curtains.
- If you use mirror lockup with the self-timer for a bulb exposure, there will be a shutter release sound when you release the shutter button during self-timer operation. This is not the sound of the shutter release.

- During mirror lockup, the film advance mode will be single-frame shooting regardless of the current film advance mode.
- If mirror lockup is used with the self-timer, pressing the shutter button completely the first time will lock up the mirror and release the shutter 10 seconds or 2 seconds later (depending on the delay time selected).

14. Depth-of-field Preview

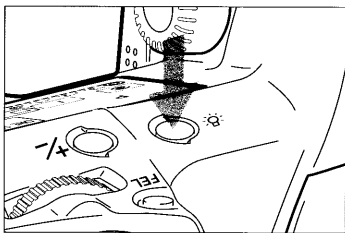


The depth of field is the range of acceptable focus in front of and behind the point of focus. The depth of field changes depending on the aperture. Press the depth-of-field preview button to stop down the aperture and preview this range of acceptable focus.



- Pressing the depth-of-field preview button also sets AE lock.
- The depth-of-field preview button does not function during AF operation.

15. LCD Panel Illumination



The LCD panel can be illuminated. The LCD panel illumination button turns the illumination on (for 6 sec.) and off. The LCD panel illumination turns off 2 seconds after a picture is taken.



- Pressing any button while the LCD panel is illuminated prolongs the illumination.
- The illumination turns off at the start of a bulb exposure.