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Canon

EOS

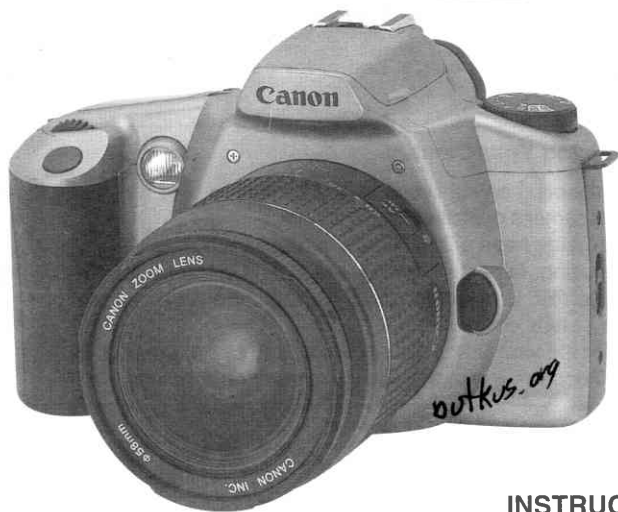
3000N / 3000N DATE

66 / 66 DATE

REBEL / REBEL
XSN XSN

DATE

English



E

INSTRUCTIONS

Thank you for purchasing a Canon product.

The EOS 3000N/DATE, EOS 66/DATE, EOS REBEL XS N/DATE is a very compact autofocus, single-lens reflex camera. It can be used for a wide variety of subjects and situations with fully automatic and user-controlled shooting modes.

Read this Instructions booklet and familiarize yourself with your new camera before taking pictures.

Symbols



The Caution symbol alerts you to actions to prevent shooting problems.



The Note symbol gives supplemental information for basic camera operation.



The Light bulb symbol offers helpful tips for operating your camera or taking pictures.

Also read "Handling Cautions" on page 6 to prevent camera malfunction and damage.

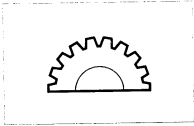
Keep this instruction booklet handy for easy reference.

Before Using Your Camera

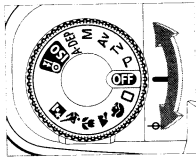
- Before shooting an important event, be sure to take test shots to make sure the camera operates properly.
- EOS cameras have a lens mount for dedicated operation (autofocusing, exposure control, etc.) with Canon EF lenses. Using a non-Canon EF lens with an EOS camera may not result in proper camera or lens operation.

Note that the warranty does not cover any camera malfunction or damage occurring with the use of non-Canon products.




Conventions Used in this Instruction Booklet



- The <  > icon indicates the Main Dial.





- All operation procedures described in this booklet assume that the Command Dial is set to a mode except < **OFF** >. Before proceeding with any operation, be sure that the Command Dial is set to a shooting mode.

-
- Page numbers in parentheses (→page ■) indicate where you can find more relevant information.
 - The camera control icons and markings used in this booklet correspond to the actual icons and markings found on the camera. See "Nomenclature" on page 10.
 - The ( 4), ( 6), and ( 16) icons indicate that the respective function remains in effect for 4, 6, and 16 sec. respectively after the button is released.








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

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Reference

Handling Cautions

Camera Care and Storage

- (1) The camera is a precision instrument. Do not drop it or subject it to physical shock.
- (2) This camera is not waterproof and cannot be used underwater. If the camera gets really wet, promptly consult your nearest Canon Service Center. Wipe off any water droplets with a dry cloth. If the camera has been exposed to salty air, wipe with a well-wrung damp cloth.
- (3) Do not leave the camera in places prone to excessive heat such as in a car on a sunny day. Excessive heat can cause the camera to malfunction.
- (4) The camera contains precision electronic circuitry. Never attempt to disassemble the camera.
- (5) Use only a blower brush to blow away dust on the lens, eyepiece, mirror, focusing screen, and film compartment. Do not clean the camera body or lens with a cleaner containing an organic solvent. For stubborn dirt, consult your nearest Canon Service Center.
- (6) The shutter curtains are extremely thin. Use only a blower to clean them. Be careful not to blow air too forcefully on the shutter curtains. The shutter curtains can be easily deformed or damaged. Also, when loading and unloading film, be careful not to touch the shutter curtains.
- (7) Do not touch the electrical contacts with your fingers. Otherwise corrosion may develop on the contacts, resulting in improper camera operation.
- (8) If the camera is not to be used for an extended period, remove the battery. Store the camera in a well-ventilated, cool, dry place. During the storage period, press the shutter button to release the shutter a few times once in a while.
- (9) Avoid storing the camera in a laboratory, cabinet, etc., where corrosive chemicals are present.
- (10) If the camera has not been used for an extended period or if the camera is to be used for an important event, check the operation of all the camera controls or take it to your nearest Canon Service Center for inspection.
- (11) Even when the Main Switch is set to <OFF>, a small amount of power is still supplied to the camera's LCD panel. However, this does not affect the number of film rolls which can be taken with the battery.

LCD Displays




In time, the camera's LCD panel display and the LCD display in the viewfinder may fade and become difficult to read. If this happens, have it replaced (at cost) by a Canon Service Center.

At low temperatures, the LCD display response may become slower. And at 60°C or higher temperatures, the display may blacken. In either case, the display will return to normal at room temperature.

Lithium Batteries

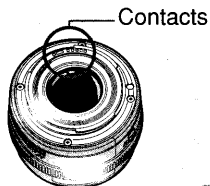
- (1) The camera operates on two CR123A (or DL123A) lithium batteries. Check the battery level in the following cases (→page 16):
 - After replacing the batteries.
 - After not using the camera for an extended period.
 - The shutter stops working.
 - The camera is being used in a low-temperature environment.
 - You will be shooting an important event.
- (2) Before installing the batteries, wipe the battery contacts to remove any fingerprints and smudges. This is to prevent faulty connections and corrosion.
- (3) Never disassemble or recharge the batteries. Also, never store a battery in high-temperature places or short circuit the battery contacts or toss a battery into a fire.
- (4) Although the batteries work well even at low temperatures, battery performance may decline slightly at freezing temperatures. In such a case, keep spare batteries warm in a pocket, etc., and use and warm the batteries alternately.

How Low Battery Levels Affect Camera Operation

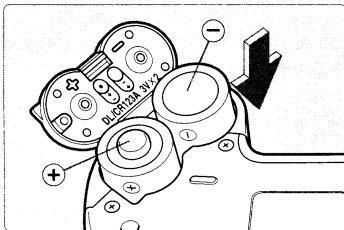
On the LCD panel, if the  icon blinks or it is not displayed, a proper exposure can still be obtained as long as the shutter releases. However, when the battery level is low, film advance and auto rewind might stop midway or not work at all and  may blink on the LCD panel. After the batteries are replaced with new ones, film advance will be possible and film rewind will resume when you press the  button for at least 1 sec.

Lens Electrical Contacts

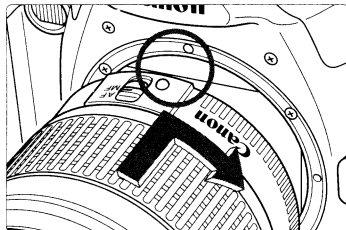
After detaching the lens from the camera, put on the lens caps or put down the lens with the rear end up to avoid scratching the lens surface and electrical contacts.



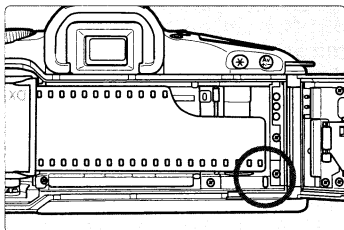
Quick Start Guide



- 1** **Install the batteries.**
Insert two CR123A (or DL123A) lithium batteries as shown by the battery orientation diagram in the battery compartment cover. (→page 16)



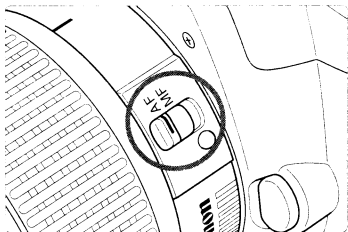
- 2** **Attach a lens.**
Align the red dots on the lens and camera and turn the lens as shown by the arrow until it snaps in place. (→page 18)



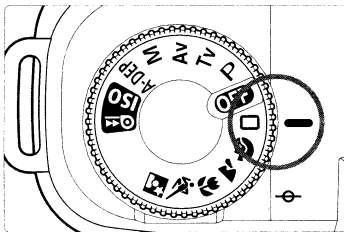
- 5** **Load the film.**
Align the edge of the film leader with the orange mark on the camera and close the camera back until it snaps shut. (→page 20)
• The film will then advance to the first frame automatically.



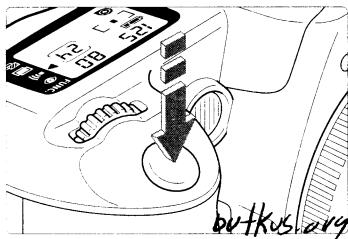
- 6** **Focus the subject.**
Aim the AF frame on the subject and press the shutter button halfway to autofocus. (→page 19)
• If the <math>\lt; \text{lightning bolt} \text{ >} \lt;/math> icon blinks, pop up the built-in flash. (→page 60)



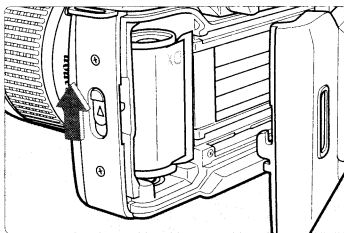
- 3** On the lens, set the focus mode switch to **<AF>**.
(→page 18)



- 4** Turn the Command Dial to **<□>** (Full Auto).
(→page 24)





- 7** **Take the picture.**
Press the shutter button completely to take the picture. (→page 19)




- 8** **Unload the film.**
At the end of the roll, the film rewinds automatically. Open the camera back to remove the film cartridge. (→page 21)

Nomenclature

- The reference page is indicated in parentheses.
- The camera controls are indicated as icons in brackets < >.


<  /  > Self-timer /
Midroll rewind button (→page 33/21)

< FUNC. > Function button
(→page 27, 53, 56, 57)

<  > AF frame selector
(→page 38)

AF-assist beam (→page 26)
Red-eye reduction lamp /
Self-timer lamp
(→page 27, 33)

LCD panel (→page 12)

<  > Main Dial
(→page 3)

Shutter button
(→page 19)

Grip /
Battery compartment
(→page 16)

Built-in flash (retracted) (→page 60)

X-sync contact

Built-in flash pop-up knob
(→page 23)

Hot shoe (→page 62, 73)

Film plane mark

Command Dial
(→page 14)

Strap eyelet
(→page 15)

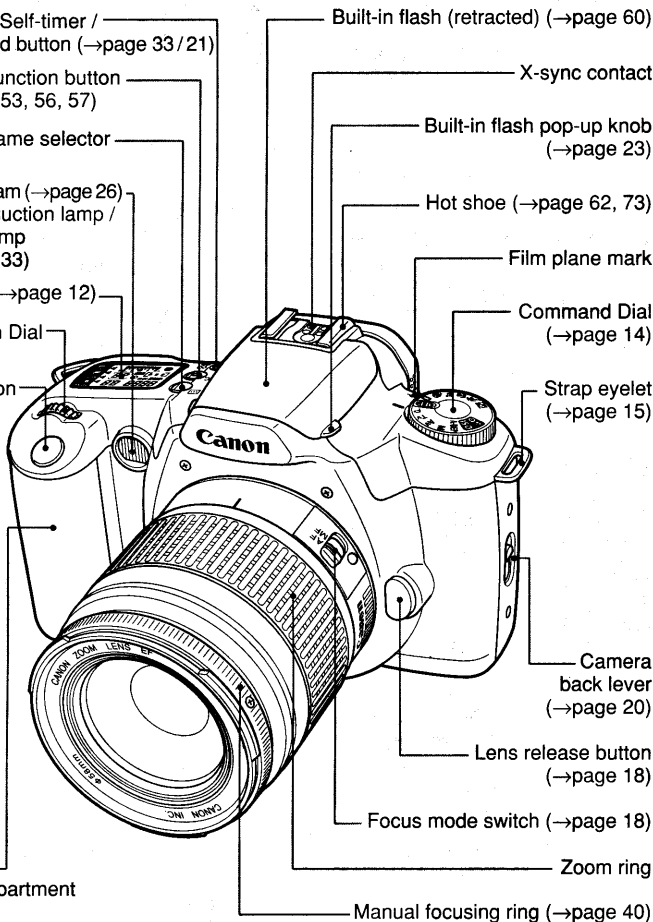
Camera
back lever
(→page 20)

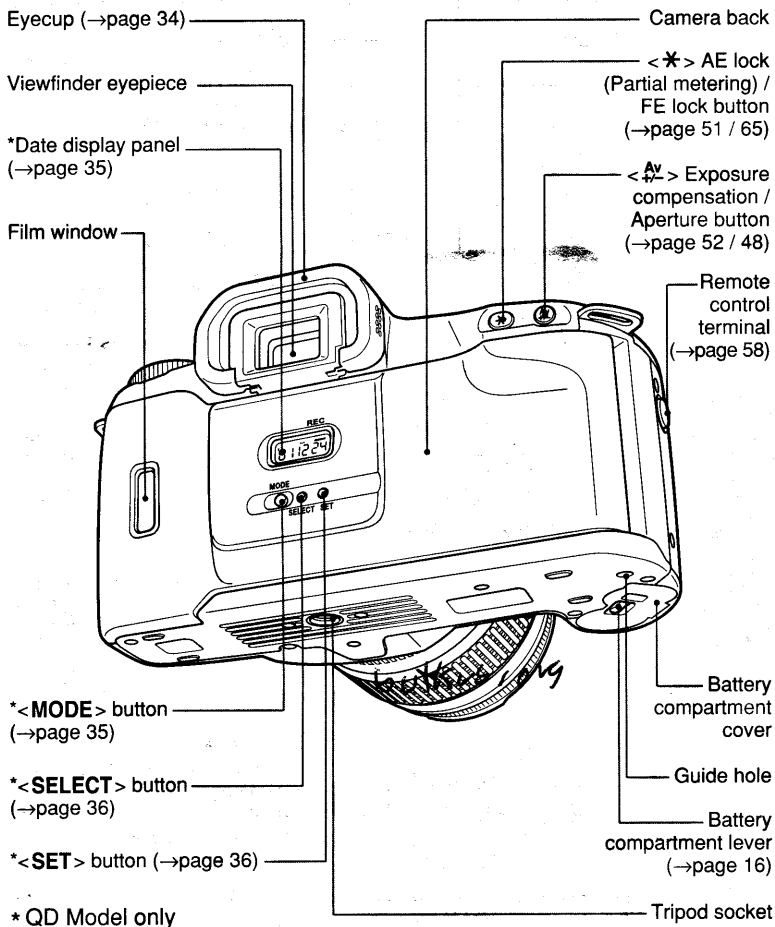
Lens release button
(→page 18)

Focus mode switch (→page 18)

Zoom ring

Manual focusing ring (→page 40)



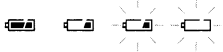


LCD Panel

Shutter speed (2000 - 30", bulb)
 FE lock (FE L)
 ISO film speed (5 - 6400)

<ISO> ISO mark

Battery level

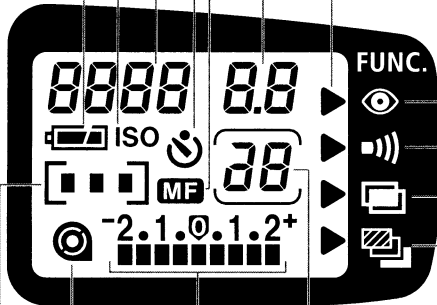


<⌚> Self-timer

<MF> Manual focus

Aperture (00 - 32)
 Red-eye reduction setting (0, 1)
 Beeper setting (0, 1)
 AEB amount (00 - 20)

<▶> Function setting arrow



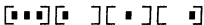
<👁> Red-eye reduction

<🔊> Beeper

<📷> Multiple exposures

<📷> Auto exposure bracketing

AF frame mark



Frame counter (1 - 35)
 Multiple-exposure setting (1 - 9)
 Self-timer operation (10 - 1)

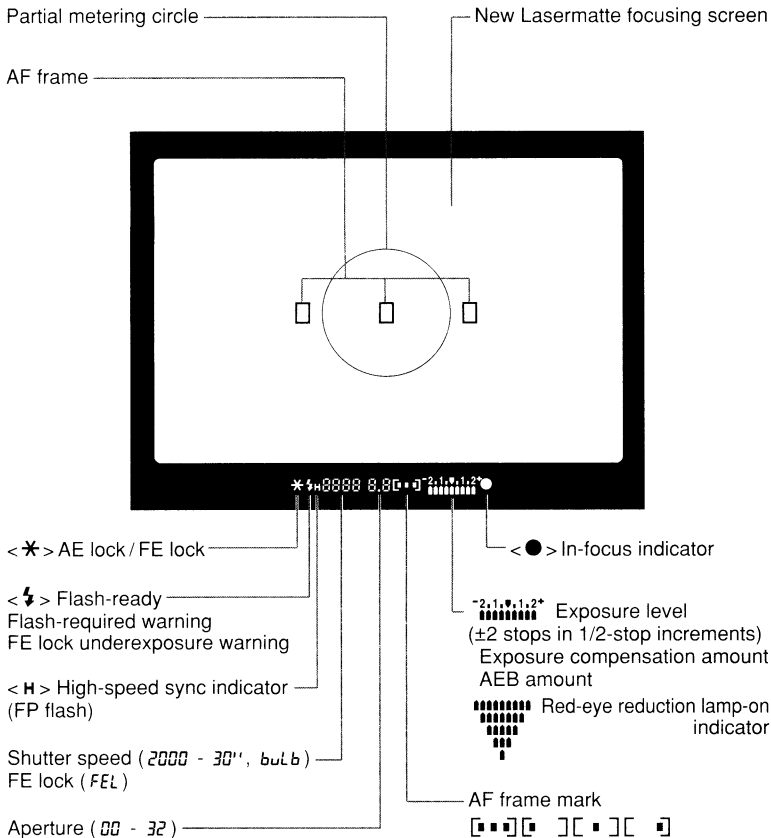
<📷> Film cartridge mark

2.1.0.1.2+ Exposure level
 (±2 stops in 1/2-stop increments)
 Exposure compensation amount
 AEB amount

Red-eye reduction lamp-on indicator

• The <▶> arrow is displayed next to the function being set.

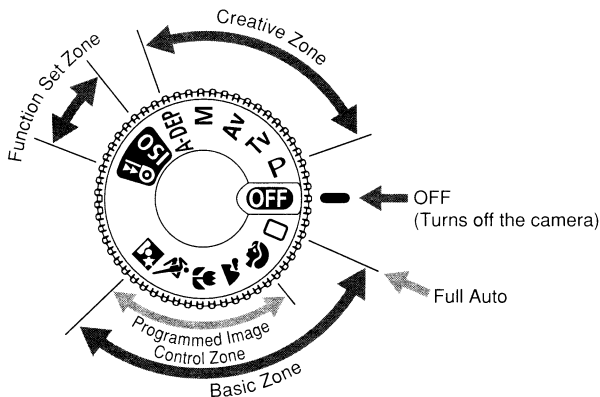
Viewfinder Information



• On pages 12 and 13, all the display items are shown for explanatory purposes. During actual operation, only some of the items are displayed.

Command Dial

The dial is divided into four zones.



① Basic Zone


Fully automatic mode where the camera takes care of everything.

 : Full Auto (→page 24)


Basically, all you do is point and press the shutter button.


Programmed Image Control Zone

Fully automatic modes for a particular subject.

 : Portrait (→page 28)

 : Landscape (→page 29)

 : Close-up (→page 30)

 : Sports (→page 31)

 : Night Scene Portrait (→page 32)

② Creative Zone

Semi-automatic and manual modes enable you to take control of the camera to obtain the desired result.

P : Program AE (→page 42)

Tv : Shutter-priority AE (→page 44)


Av : Aperture-priority AE (→page 46)

M : Manual exposure (→page 48)

A-DEP : Automatic Depth-of-field AE (→page 50)

③ Function Set Zone

ISO : Manual ISO speed setting (→page 58)

 : Midroll film rewind (→page 21)

④ OFF : Off

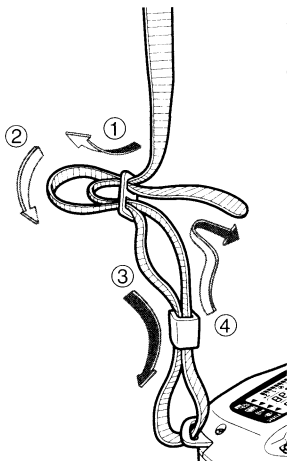
This chapter explains the things you need to know and do before you use your camera for the first time.

Before You Start

Attaching the Strap

Pass the end of the strap through the camera's strap eyelet from the bottom. Then pass it through the strap's clasps as shown in the illustration. Pull the strap to make sure it does not slip out of the clasp.

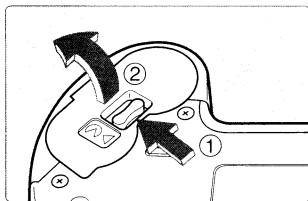
- The eyepiece cover is also attached to the strap. (→page 34)



Installing the Batteries and Checking the Battery Level

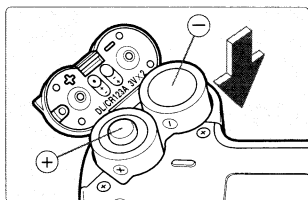
Installing the Batteries

The camera uses two lithium CR123A (or DL123A) batteries.



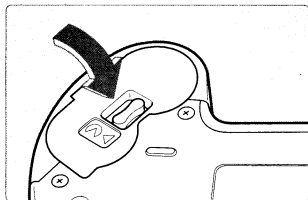
1 Open the battery compartment cover.

- Slide cover release lever as shown by the arrow and open the battery compartment cover.




2 Insert the batteries.

- Make sure the battery contacts (+ and -) are oriented as shown on the battery compartment cover.
- Do not mix old and new batteries.



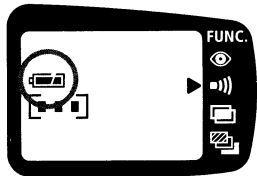
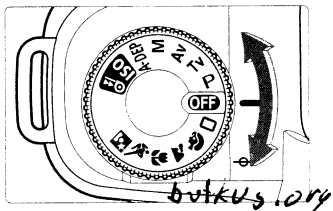
3 Close the battery compartment cover.

- Press the cover until it snaps shut.

 For places where CR123A batteries may not be easily available, take spare batteries with you. Also carry spare batteries for extended shooting sessions.





Checking the Battery Level

Check the battery level after replacing the batteries and before using the camera.



Turn the Command Dial to a shooting mode.

• The camera will then turn on and the LCD panel will display one of the following battery level icons:

-  : Battery level OK.
-  : The battery level is low. Keep spare batteries handy.
-  : The batteries will soon be completely exhausted.
-  : Replace the batteries. (→page 7)


Battery Life

(With 24-ex. rolls)

Temperature	0% Flash Use	50% Flash Use	100% Flash Use
At 20°C	85 rolls	35 rolls	17 rolls
At -10°C	60 rolls	25 rolls	12 rolls

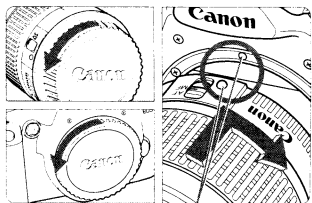
• The Battery Life table above is based on Canon's testing conditions using an EF 50mm f/1.4 USM lens and new batteries.

- If nothing is displayed on the LCD panel, the batteries may have been installed incorrectly. Take out the batteries and install correctly. (→page 16)
- Pressing the shutter button halfway for a prolonged period or operating only the autofocus without taking a picture will still consume battery power. It will reduce the number of rolls that can be taken with the batteries.

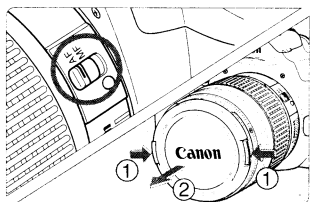
 When not using the camera, set the Command Dial to < **OFF** >.

Mounting and Detaching a Lens

Mounting a Lens



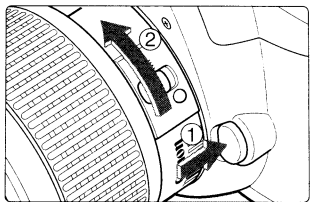
Red dots



- 1 Remove the caps.**
 - Remove the rear lens cap and the camera body cap.
- 2 Mount the lens.**
 - Align the red dots on the lens and camera and turn the lens as shown by the arrow until it snaps in place.

- 3 On the lens, set the focus mode switch to <AF>.**
 - If the focus mode switch is set to <MF> (or <M> on older lenses), autofocus will not operate and <MF> will be displayed on the LCD panel.
- 4 Remove the front lens cap.**

Detaching the Lens



While pressing the lens release button, turn the lens as shown by the arrow.

- When the red dot on the lens is at the top, remove the lens.

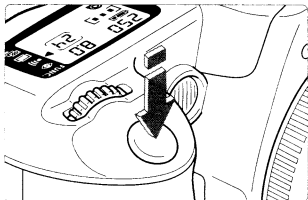
- Keep the removed caps where you will not lose them.
- "AF" stands for Autofocus.
- "MF" (or "M") stands for Manual Focus.

How the Shutter Button Works

The EOS camera's shutter button can be depressed halfway or all the way. There is a click stop at the halfway point.

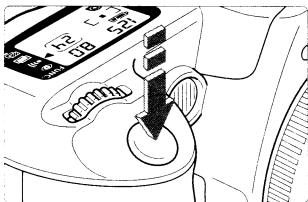
Pressing the Shutter Button Halfway or Completely

The shutter button works as described below.



When it is pressed halfway:

- Autofocusing is activated, and when focus is achieved, the beeper sounds and the in-focus indicator <●> on the viewfinder's lower right also lights.
- Also, the shutter speed and aperture are set and displayed on the LCD panel and in the viewfinder.



When it is pressed completely:

- The shutter is released to take the picture and the film advances by one frame.

ⓘ If an Extender is used and the maximum aperture of the lens becomes smaller than f/5.6 (larger f-number), autofocusing will not operate.

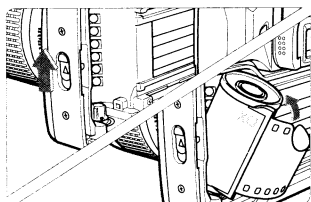
ⓘ Camera movement during the moment of exposure is called camera shake. Camera shake can cause blurred pictures. To prevent blurred pictures due to camera shake:

- Hold the camera steady (→page 22).
- Use the center of your finger to touch the shutter button, grasp the camera with your entire right hand, then press the shutter button gently.

📷 Loading and Unloading Film

Loading Film

After you load the film, the camera first winds the entire roll onto the camera's take-up spool. With DX-coded film, the camera automatically sets the film's ISO speed. Then each time a picture is taken, one frame of film is rewound back into the film cartridge.

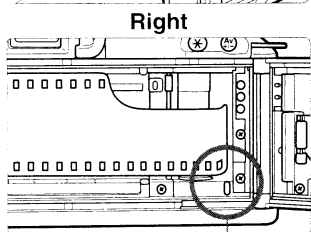


1 Turn the Command Dial to any setting except **<OFF>**.

2 Open the camera back.

- Slide the camera back lever up as shown by the arrow.

3 Insert the film cartridge at an angle as shown in the illustration.

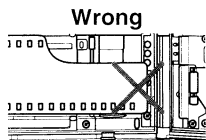


Right

4 Pull the edge of the film leader to the orange mark on the camera.

- Hold down the film cartridge while pulling out the film leader.
- If the edge of the film leader goes beyond the orange mark, rewind some of the film back into the cartridge.

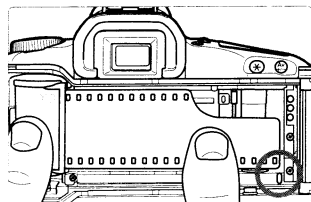
Orange mark



Wrong

5 Close the camera back.

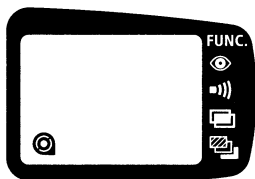
- After checking that the film leader edge is correctly aligned with the orange mark, close the camera back.
- After you close the camera back, the film will start winding on the take-up spool and the frame counter will count up. The camera will then make a shutter-release sound and the **<📷>** icon and total frame count will be displayed.
- During the film's prewind, the ISO speed is displayed on the LCD panel.



- In hot and humid environments, do not remove the film packaging until you are ready to load the film
 - The shutter curtains have been manufactured at very high precision. Never touch them with your fingers. When loading film, do not touch or damage the curtains with your fingers or film.
- ☰
- If the film is not loaded properly, the <Ⓞ> icon will blink on the LCD panel and the shutter will not work. Reload the film cartridge properly. (→page 20)
 - If the film is not DX-coded, set the ISO speed manually. (→page 58)
 - Infrared film cannot be used with this camera.

Unloading Film

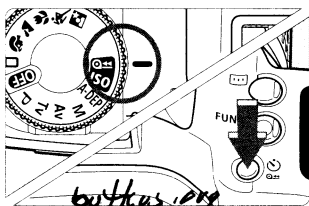
After the film's last frame is exposed, the camera rewinds the film automatically.



After the film's last frame is exposed, the camera rewinds the film automatically. There will be a shutter-release sound and then only the <Ⓞ> icon will be displayed on the LCD panel. Make sure this icon is displayed, then open the camera back and unload the film.

Ⓞ⏪ Midroll Rewind

To rewind the film in midroll, follow the procedure below.

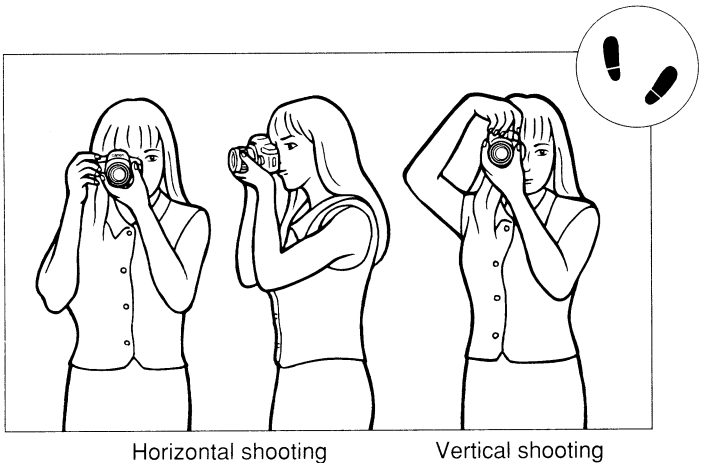


- 1 Turn the Command Dial to <Ⓞ⏪>.
- 2 Press and hold down the <Ⓞ⏪> button for at least 1 second.
 - The film will start rewinding. When the film rewind ends, there will be a shutter-release sound.
- 3 Open the camera back and remove the film.

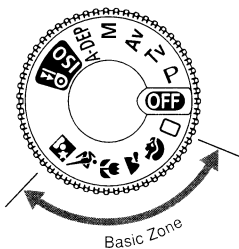
- Ⓢ If you remove the film from the camera in midroll without rewinding and then load a new roll of film, the new roll's film leader will only be rewound into the film cartridge. To prevent this, close the camera back and press the shutter button completely before loading a new roll of film.

Holding the Camera

To avoid taking a blurred shot, hold the camera properly as described below.

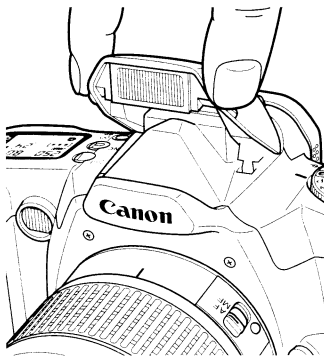


- Wrap your right hand around the camera grip and grasp firmly. Set your elbow lightly against your body.
- Use your left hand to hold the lens from underneath.
- Press the camera against your forehead and look through the viewfinder.
- Keep one foot slightly ahead of the other for better stability.



For quick and easy picture-taking, this section describes the Command Dial's Basic Zone modes: <□>, <👤>, <🏠>, <🌸>, <🏹>, and <📷>. Each one of these modes set all the camera settings automatically. All you do is point the camera and press the shutter button. Also, these modes disable the camera's <🌅> dial and buttons (except <👁>, <🔊>, and <👁/📷>). This is to prevent spoiled shots caused by accidental operation of these camera controls.

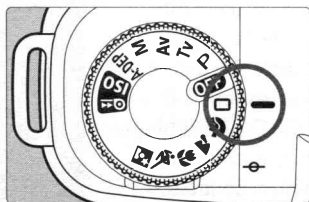
Fully Automatic Shooting



- In a Basic Zone mode, if the <⚡> icon lights, pop-up the built-in flash with your fingers. If you pop-up the built- flash beforehand, it will fire automatically under low-light or backlit conditions.
- The settings automatically set by the Basic Zone modes are shown in the "Feature Availability Table" on page 70.

Full Auto Mode

All you do is point the camera and press the shutter button. Everything is automatic so it is easy to photograph any subject. With three focusing points to focus the subject, anyone can just point and shoot.



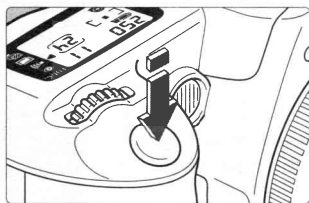
1 Turn the Command Dial to .



AF Frame

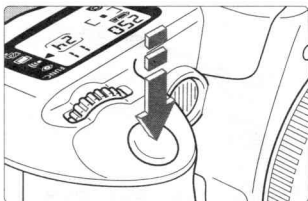
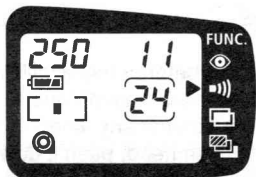
2 Aim any of the focusing points on the subject.

- ▶ The main subject, as determined by the camera, will be focused by one of the focusing points.
- To focus a subject not covered by any of the focusing points, see "Focusing Off-Center Subjects" on page 39.




3 Press the shutter button halfway to focus.


- ▶ When focus is achieved, the beeper will sound and the in-focus indicator in the viewfinder's lower right will light.
- ▶ The focusing point which achieved focus will also light.



- 4 Check the exposure setting.**
- The shutter speed and aperture will be set automatically and displayed in the viewfinder and on the LCD panel.
 - If the <⚡> icon blinks in the viewfinder in low-light or backlit conditions, pop up the built-in flash. (→page 60)

- 5 Take the picture.**
- Compose the shot and press the shutter button completely.

-  • When focus is achieved, the autofocus and auto exposure setting will also be locked.
- If the in-focus indicator <●> blinks, the picture cannot be taken. (→pages 40)
 - Out of the three focusing points, usually the one covering the closest subject is selected automatically to achieve focus.
 - Multiple focusing points may light simultaneously. This indicates that these focusing points have all achieved focus.

 If you pop-up the built-in flash (→page 60) beforehand, it will fire automatically under low-light or backlit conditions.

Built-in Flash

In the Basic Zone modes, if you pop-up the built-flash beforehand, it will fire automatically under low-light or backlit conditions. In the Creative Zone modes, you can pop up the built-in flash and fire the flash at any time regardless of the ambient light level. To retract the flash head, push it down by hand.

For details, see “Using the Built-in Flash” on page 60.



In the <  > and <  > modes, the built-in flash will not fire.

AF-Assist Beam

When the camera has difficulty focusing, the AF-assist beam illuminates the subject to aid focusing. The AF-assist beam operates in the Basic Zone and Creative Zone modes.



- The AF-assist beam is effective up to about 4 meters.
- If an EOS-dedicated, external Speedlite (sold separately) is attached to the camera, the Speedlite's built-in AF-assist lamp will light instead.
- The AF-assist beam operates in the Basic Zone and Creative Zone modes.
- If the camera has difficulty focusing the subject, the AF-assist beam will be emitted by the camera or external, EOS-dedicated Speedlite.

Single-frame and Continuous Shooting

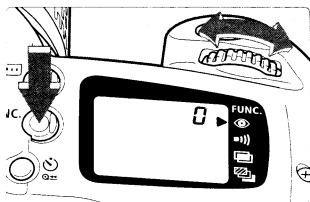
The film advance mode (single or continuous) when the shutter button is held down is set automatically by the respective shooting mode.

The film advance mode set by the respective shooting mode is shown in the “Feature Availability Table” on page 70.

👁 Using Red-eye Reduction

When flash is used in a low-light environment, the subject's eyes may come out red in the photograph. "Red eye" happens when the light from the flash reflects off the retina of the eyes.

The camera's red-eye reduction feature turns on the red-eye reduction lamp to shine a gentle light into the subject's eyes to narrow the pupil diameter or iris. A smaller pupil reduces the chances of red eye from occurring. Red-eye reduction can be set in any shooting mode except < 🏠 > and < 🦋 >.



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

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

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

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

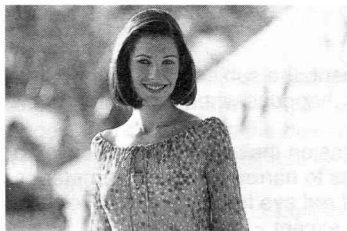


Red-eye reduction lamp-on indicator

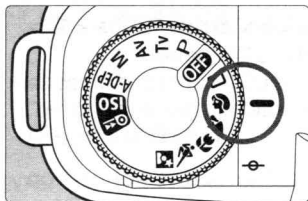
- 📄 Red-eye reduction will not work unless the subject looks at the red-eye reduction lamp. Tell the subject to look at the lamp.
- For maximum effectiveness, take the picture after the red-eye reduction lamp turns off (after 1.5 sec.).
- You can take a picture even while the red-eye reduction lamp is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

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


Portrait Mode



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



Turn the Command Dial to .

- The picture-taking procedure is the same as with the  Full Auto mode on page 24.
- Holding down the shutter button executes continuous shooting.

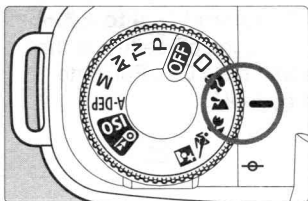


- Background blur is most effective when the subject fills the frame from the waist up. Also, the further away the subject is from the background, the more blurred the background will become.
- Using a telephoto lens also increases background blur. If you have a zoom lens, use the longest focal length. (For example, a 28-80mm zoom lens set to 80mm.)
- If you pop-up the built-flash (→page 26, 60) beforehand, it will fire automatically under low-light or backlit conditions.


Landscape Mode





This is for sweeping scenery, night scenes, etc.




Turn the Command Dial to <  >.

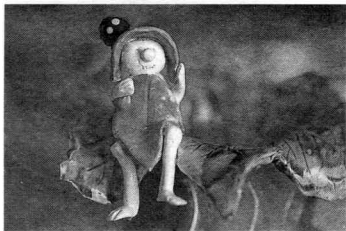
- The picture-taking procedure is the same as with the <  > Full Auto mode on page 24.

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

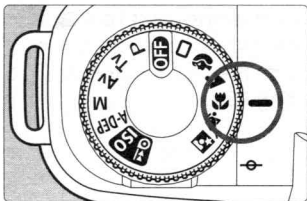
 Even if the built-in flash has been popped up, it will not fire.

 Using a wide-angle lens will further enhance the depth and breadth of the picture. If you have a zoom lens, use the shortest focal length. (For example, a 28-80mm zoom lens set to 28mm.)

Close-up Mode



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



Turn the Command Dial to <🌸>.

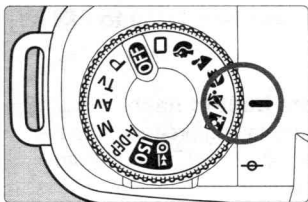
- The picture-taking procedure is the same as with the <📺> Full Auto mode on page 24.

- 💡 • As much as possible, focus the subject at the lens' closest focusing distance.
- If you have a zoom lens, use the maximum focal length to obtain a larger magnification.
- For better close-ups, an EOS-dedicated macro lens and Macro Ring Lite (both optional) are recommended.
- If you pop-up the built-flash (→page 26, 60) beforehand, it will fire automatically under low-light or backlit conditions.


Sports Mode





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



Turn the Command Dial to < >.

- The picture-taking procedure is the same as with the <  > Full Auto mode on page 24.
- Holding down the shutter button executes continuous focusing and shooting.

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

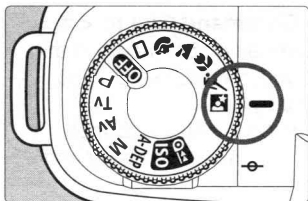
 Even if the built-in flash has been popped up, it will not fire.

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

Night Scene Portrait Mode




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









1 Turn the Command Dial to <  >.


2

Pop up the built-in flash.

- The picture-taking procedure is the same as with the <  > Full Auto mode on page 24.

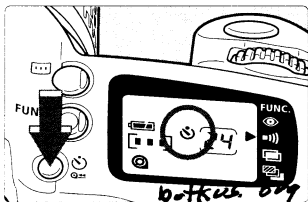
 To prevent camera shake, using a tripod is recommended.

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



 Using ISO 400 or faster film is recommended.

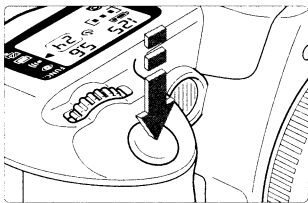
Using the Self-timer

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





1 Press the self-timer button < / >.




- The <  > icon will be displayed on the LCD panel.
- To cancel the self-timer, press the self-timer button <  /  > again or turn the Command Dial to < OFF >.



2 Take the picture.

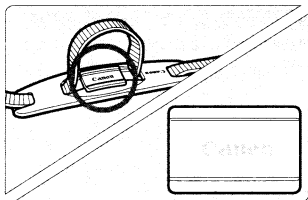
- The picture-taking procedure is the same as with the <  > Full Auto mode on page 24.
- Look through the viewfinder and press the shutter button completely to start the self-timer.
- When you press the shutter button completely, the beeper will sound and the picture will be taken 10 sec. later. During the first 8 seconds, the beeper beeps slowly. During the final 2 seconds, the beeper beeps faster and the self-timer lamp lights.
- Also, the self-timer display on the LCD panel counts down in seconds.

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

-  • To cancel the self-timer after it starts, press the <  /  > button again.
- When using the self-timer to take a picture of only yourself, first lock the focus (→page 39) on an object at the same distance where you will be in the picture.

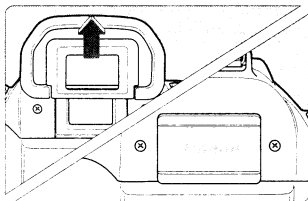
Using the Eyepiece Cover

If you use the self-timer or Remote Switch (optional) and take a picture without looking through the viewfinder, stray light may enter the eyepiece and affect the exposure. To prevent this, attach the eyepiece cover on the eyepiece before taking the picture.



1 Remove the eyepiece cover from the camera strap's shoulder pad.

- On the wide strap, the eyepiece cover is attached to the strap portion.



2 Remove the eyecup from the eyepiece.

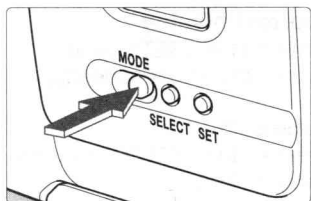
3 Slip on the eyepiece cover over the eyepiece.

Imprinting the Date or Time (QD Model only)



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

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



Press the <MODE> button.

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

Year, month, day	01 ^M 12 [—] 24	(2001 Dec. 24)
↓		
Day, hour, minute	24 16:45	(24th 16:45)
↓		
Hyphens	- - - - -	(Blank)
↓		
Month, day, year	12 ^M 24 [—] 01	(Dec. 24, 2001)
↓		
Day, month, year	24 ^M 12 [—] 01	(24 Dec. 2001)

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

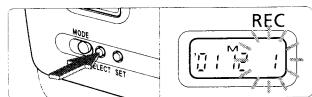
Setting the Date and Time

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



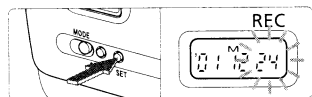
1 Select the date or time display.

- Press the <MODE> button.



2 Select the digit to be set.

- Press the <SELECT> button until the digit blinks.



3 Set the correct number.

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

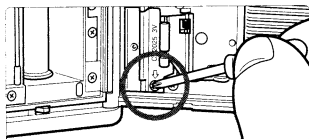


4 Finalize the setting.

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

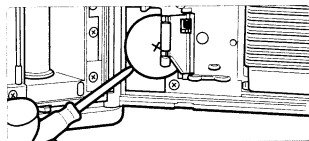
Replacing the Quartz Date Back's Battery

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



1 Remove the battery compartment cover.

- Open the camera back and loosen the screw as shown in the illustration.



2 Take out the battery.

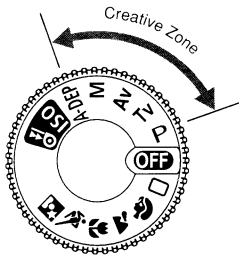
- The battery's positive contact (+) must face up.

3 Insert a new battery.

- The battery's positive contact (+) must face up.



4 Reattach the battery compartment cover.

- Set the correct date and time.



The Creative Zone modes enable you to control the camera to obtain the effect you want. Shutter-priority, aperture-priority, and other user-controllable modes are provided. The Creative Zone modes (<P>, <Tv>, <Av>, <M>, and <A-DEP>) are described here along with other advanced operations.

User-Controlled Shooting

- In the text, the <  > icon indicates the Main Dial.
- Even after you press the shutter button halfway and let go of the button, the shutter speed and aperture will remain displayed on the LCD panel and in the viewfinder for about 4 sec. ( 4)
- The following features work in the Creative Zone modes: AE lock, exposure compensation, AEB, and multiple exposures.
- The settings automatically set in the respective Creative Zone mode are shown in the “Feature Availability Table” on page 70.

Selecting an AF Frame

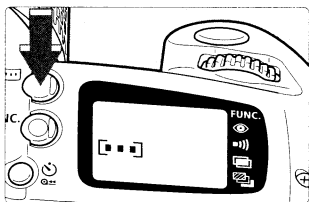
The AF frame is used for focusing. The AF frame can be selected automatically by the camera or manually by you. In the Basic Zone modes and <A-DEP> mode, the AF frame selection is automatic only. In the <P>, <Tv>, <Av>, and <M> modes, the AF frame can be selected either automatically or manually.


Automatic AF Frame Selection

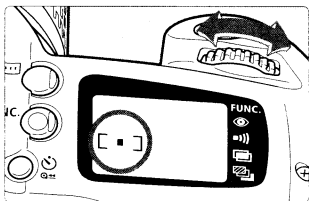
The camera selects the AF frame automatically. Suited for snapshots.


Manual AF Frame Selection

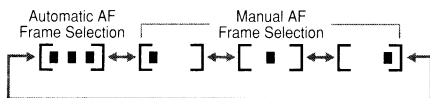
You can select any one of the three AF frames to achieve focus. It is convenient when you want to make sure the target subject is focused or when you want to retain the off-center framing of the subject.



- 1** Press the <> button. (06)
- The AF frame currently selected is displayed.



- 2** Turn the <> dial to select the desired AF frame. When the dial is turned, the AF frame selection shifts in the loop shown below:



- Press the shutter button halfway to focus with the selected AF frame.

Focusing Off-Center Subjects

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

1 Select the desired AF frame.
(→page 38)




2 Focus the subject.
• Aim the AF frame on the subject, then press the shutter button halfway.



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

4 Take the picture.

 Focus lock also works in the Basic Zone modes (except). Just start from step 2 above.

When Autofocus Fails


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

Difficult Subjects for Autofocusing

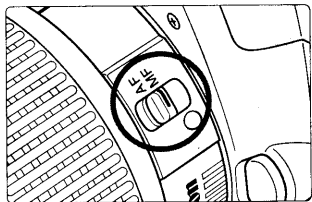
- Low-contrast subjects. Example: Blue sky, flat surface with a solid color.
- Subjects in very low light.
- Extremely backlit or reflective subjects. Example: Automobile with a highly reflective finish.
- Overlapping near and far objects. Example: Animal behind bars in a cage.

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

- (1) Focus lock an object at the same distance as the subject and recompose.
- (2) Set the lens focus mode switch to <MF> or <M> and focus manually as explained below.


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

MF Manual Focusing



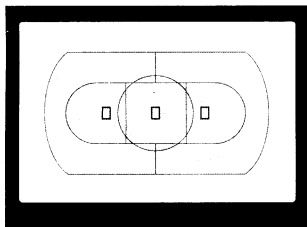
- 1 Set the lens focus mode switch to <MF> (or <M> on older lenses).**
 - The <MF> icon will be displayed on the LCD panel.

- 2 Focus the subject.**
 - Turn the lens manual focusing ring until the subject is in focus in the viewfinder.

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

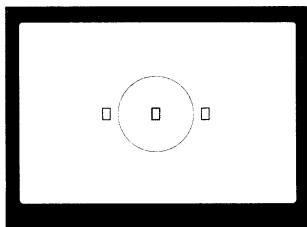
Metering Modes

The camera has three metering modes: Evaluative, partial, and centerweighted averaging metering. Evaluative metering is the standard metering mode. Partial metering is set automatically when AE lock is used (→page 51), and centerweighted averaging metering is set automatically in the <M> mode (→page 48).



Evaluative metering

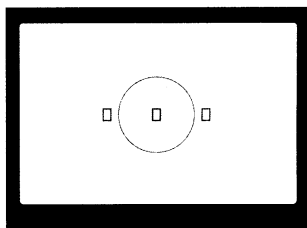
This is suited for most shooting situations including backlit conditions. The subject's position and brightness, the background, the existing light, backlight conditions, and the active AF frames are taken into account to obtain a suitable exposure.



Partial metering

The exposure setting is based on the brightness of an area 9.5% of the viewfinder screen at the center. It is effective for backlit subjects.

- The partial metering area (shaded) is approximated by the diagram on the left.



Centerweighted averaging metering

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



In the One-Shot AF and AI Focus AF (except AI Servo AF) modes (→page 70), when you press the shutter button halfway and focus is achieved, the exposure is locked automatically at the same time.

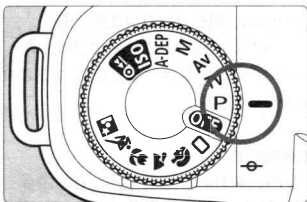
P Program AE



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

* "P" stands for Program.

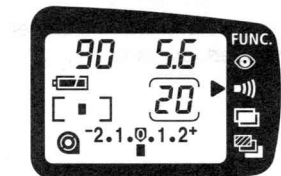
* "AE" stands for auto exposure.



1 Turn the Command Dial to $\langle P \rangle$.

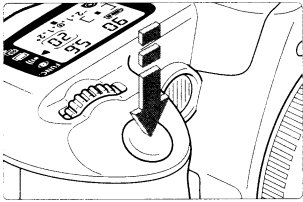


2 Press the shutter button halfway to focus.



3 Check the display.

- ▶ The shutter speed and aperture are set automatically and displayed in the viewfinder and on the LCD panel.
- If the shutter speed and aperture do not blink, a correct exposure will be obtained.
- If the shutter speed and aperture blink, see "Exposure Warning List" on page 69.



4 Take the picture.

- Compose the shot and press the shutter button completely.

The Difference Between <P> and <□>

- The <P> and <□> modes set the same shutter speed and aperture settings automatically for picture-taking.
- The following features can be used with <P>, but not with <□>:
 - Continuous shooting
 - Manual focusing point selection
 - Program shift
 - AE lock with the <★> button
 - Exposure compensation
 - AEB
 - Multiple exposures
 - Built-in flash ON/OFF
 - EX-series Speedlite compatibility
 - High-speed sync
 - FE lock

About Program Shift

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

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

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