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Canon

EOS

5000 / 5000_{QD}



English Edition
INSTRUCTIONS

Thank you for purchasing this Canon product.

Read these instructions carefully before using your camera. The instructions consist of the following six sections:

I. Preparations

An explanation of the preparations you should carry out before beginning to take photographs.

II. Basic Operations

An explanation of the basic ways of taking photographs.

III. Advanced Operations

An explanation of different ways of taking photographs using the camera's various functions.

IV. Self-Timer Operation and Date Imprinting

An explanation of how to use the self-timer and date imprinting functions.

V. Optional BP-8 AA Battery Pack

An explanation of how to use the BP-8 AA Battery Pack

VI. Other Information




An explanation of basic photographic terminology and a guide to available accessories.

After reading this instruction manual, retain it for future reference.

Major Features

1. Light-weight and compact single lens reflex (SLR) camera.
2. A wide auto-focus/AIM* system
 - * AIM (Advanced Integrated Multi-Point Control)
AIM is a system which automatically sets the optimum exposure or flash exposure at one of the three focusing points which achieved focus within the wide focus area.
It allows anyone to take good photos just by composing the shot and pressing the shutter button.
3. A simple dial operation which allows you to take photographs exactly as you see them in the image zone.
4. Silent operation.

Notes

- Your new EOS camera can be used with any Canon EF lens. These instructions include an explanation of how to mount EF lenses.
- In this instruction manual, the following symbols in note boxes have the following meanings:
 -  : Important notes to prevent malfunction or misoperation.
 -  : Camera operation notes you should know about.
 -  : Useful hints on camera operation or shooting.
- The (→ see page __) mark indicates the page where there is more information. Please read the related information accordingly.
- In order to prevent faulty shots or camera malfunctions, please read the "Precautions" on page 6.







IMPORTANT INFORMATION

This camera will give optimum performance together with specially designed Canon EF lenses, flash units and other Canon-brand accessories. The use of incompatible lenses or other accessories may result in unsatisfactory performance or damage to your camera. We therefore suggest the use of Canon EF lenses and accessories. Damage to your Canon camera as a result using incompatible products may void its warranty.

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Precautions

Camera Care

- (1) This camera is not resistant to water and must not be used in the rain or in water. If the camera accidentally gets wet, contact your nearest Canon service center as soon as possible. If a few water droplets fall on the camera, place it on a well-ventilated and stable surface and wipe it with a clean, dry cloth.
- (2) The camera can reach excessively high temperatures if exposed to direct sunlight, such as when left in a car during the day. Heat is a common source of camera problems, so please take care where you leave your camera.
- (3) The camera contains high-voltage electronic circuitry. On no account should you attempt to disassemble the camera yourself, as this can be dangerous.
- (4) Should dust accumulate on the lens or in the film compartment, use one of the commercially-available blower brushes to remove the dust. Never use cleaning materials containing organic solvents etc., on the camera body or lens. Should your camera become particularly dirty, contact your nearest Canon Service Center.
- (5) Remove the batteries if you do not expect to use the camera for an extended period. Store the camera in a well-ventilated, cool and dry place.
- (6) Do not store the camera in laboratories where chemicals are handled, as this can cause rust and corrosion. Similarly avoid placing the camera in drawers or other places where chemicals are stored.
- (7) If the camera has not been used for a long time, please check it carefully, particularly if taking it on an overseas trip or using it for some other special occasion. Either check the camera yourself or take it to your nearest Canon Service Center before using.

The LCD Panel

The camera has a liquid crystal display (LCD). LCDs can become faint and difficult to read over time through normal usage. Should this happen, please take your camera to your nearest Canon Service Center to have the display replaced. (There is a charge for this service).


LCDs also respond more slowly at lower temperatures and can turn black at high temperatures of 60°C. If restored to a regular temperature, they will operate as normal.

Lithium Batteries

Two CR123A/DL123A lithium batteries must first be correctly installed for the camera to operate. Please check the battery level in the following instances:

- (1) when you replace the batteries
- (2) when the camera has not been used for an extended period
- (3) when the shutter will not release
- (4) when you are taking photographs in very cold temperatures
- (5) when taking particularly important photographs
 - When loading batteries into the camera, check that the battery contacts are clean and avoid smearing them with finger-prints. This is to prevent poor contact and battery drain.
 - Batteries can be extremely dangerous if disassembled, recharged, exposed to high temperatures, shorted, or disposed of in fire.
 - While these batteries can serve well at low temperatures, the performance will drop off considerably below the freezing point. When using the camera in cold temperatures, keep a set of batteries warm in your pocket and install them just before you take your photographs.

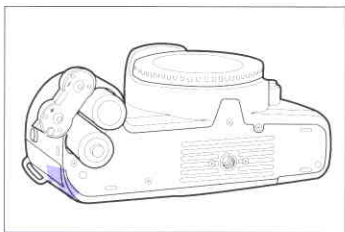
Using the Camera on Low Power

Even when the  symbol on the LCD panel blinks, correctly exposed photographs can still be taken when the shutter is released. However, auto film advance and automatic rewind may be impossible. Please replace the batteries with new ones.

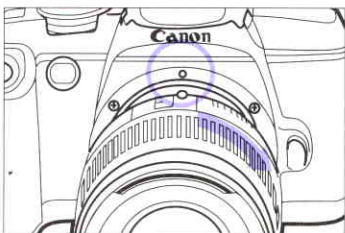
Electronic Contacts

When removing the lens, be sure not to damage the electronic contacts and the lens surface. Hold the lens with the contacts facing upwards.

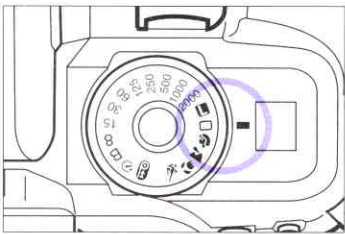
Immediate Camera Operation



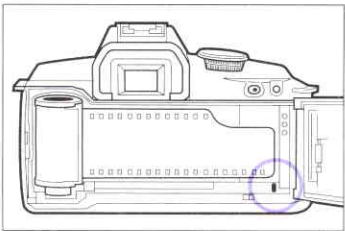
- 1** Install the batteries.
Insert two lithium batteries (CR123A/
DL123A) into the camera as indicated.



- 2** Attach the lens.
Align the red marks on the camera and lens,
and turn the lens clockwise until it stops and
locks with a click.



- 3** Set the command dial to .

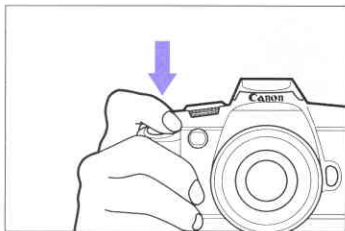


- 4** Load the film.
Align the edge of the film leader with the
orange mark and close the back cover until it
clicks securely shut.
- The film will advance to the first frame.



5 Focus the subject.

Compose the subject within the AF frame ([]) and press the shutter button halfway to focus.



6 Take the photograph.

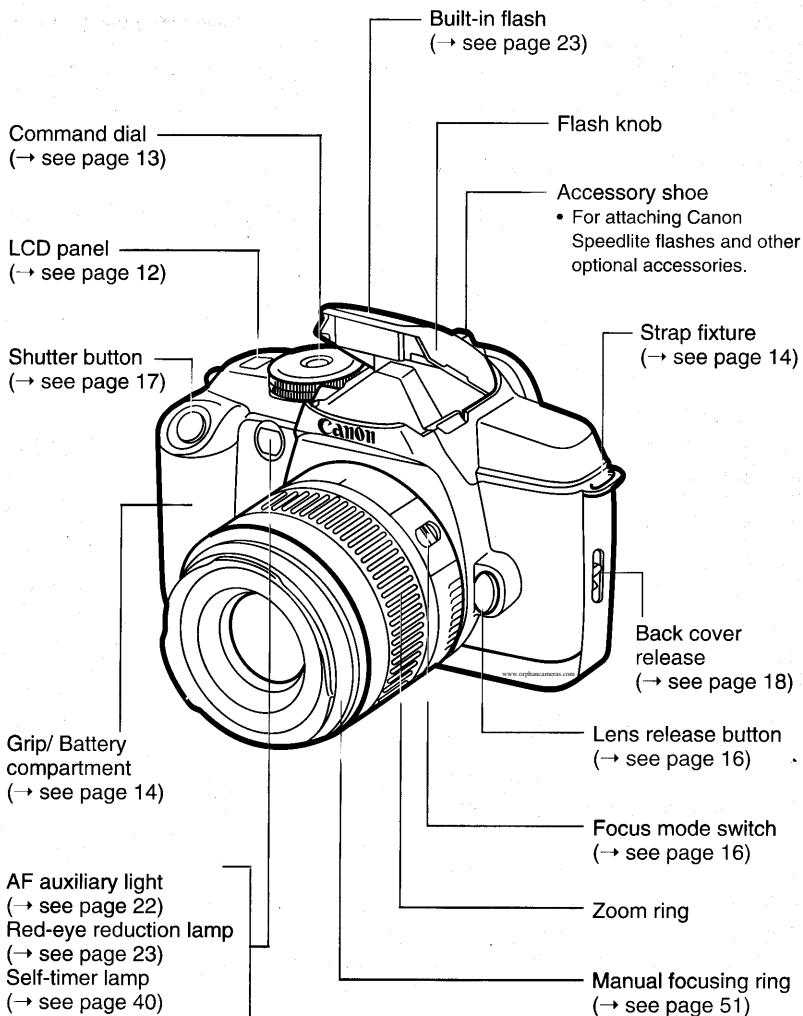
Press the shutter button completely to take the picture.

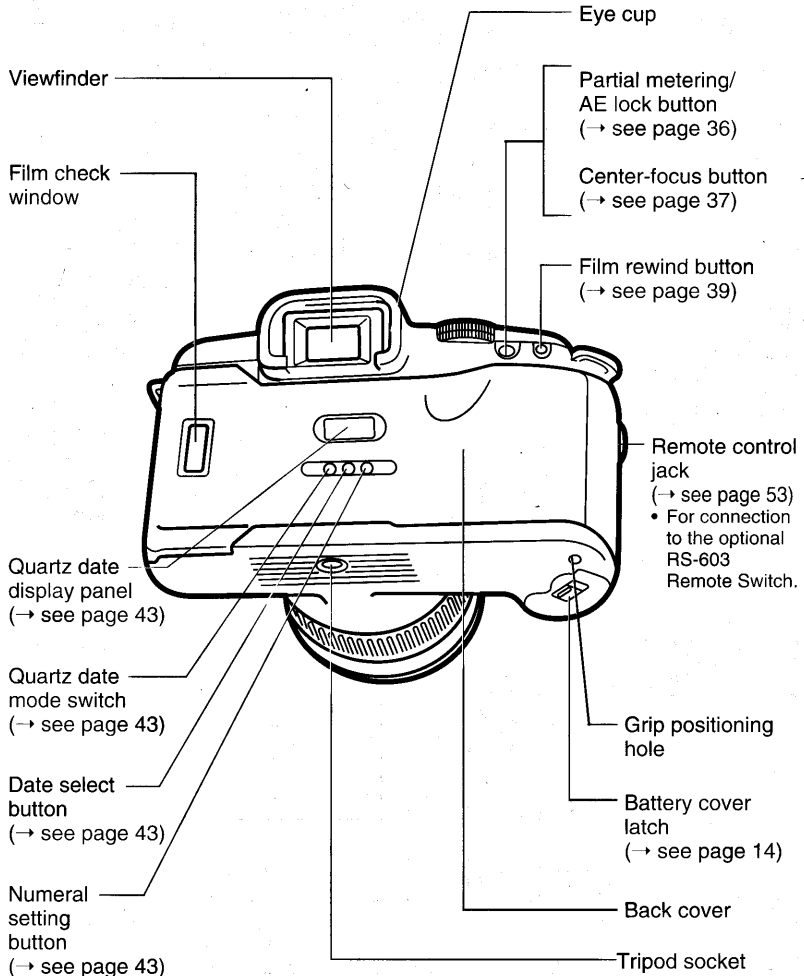
- In dark or backlit conditions when the AE mark in the viewfinder blinks, use the flash (→ see page 33).

7 Unload the film.

When the last frame on a roll of film has been taken, the film will rewind automatically. When complete, open the back cover and remove the film.

Nomenclature

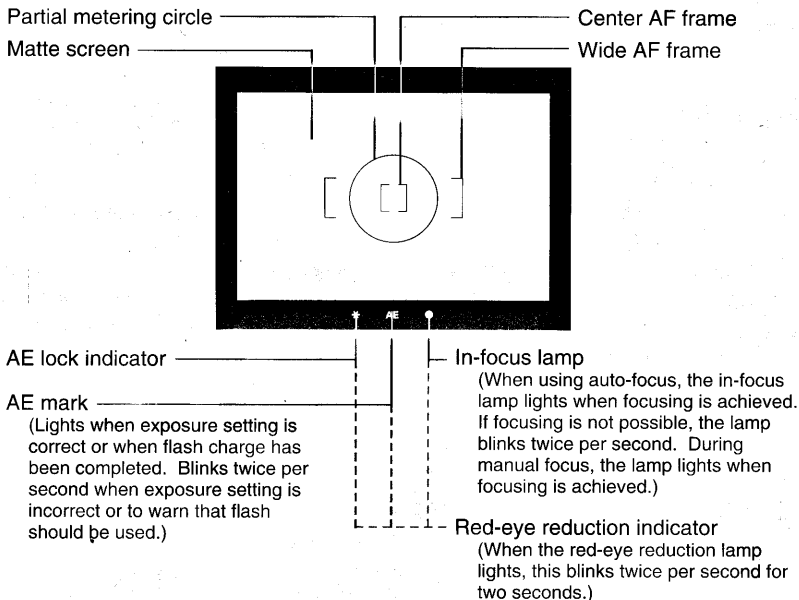




Nomenclature

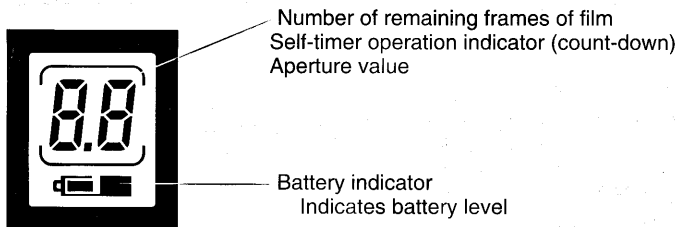
Viewfinder Information

The figure below shows all the information that can be displayed.



External LCD Panel

The figure below shows all the information that can be displayed.



The **L** lock (OFF) position is the reference point for the command dial's settings.

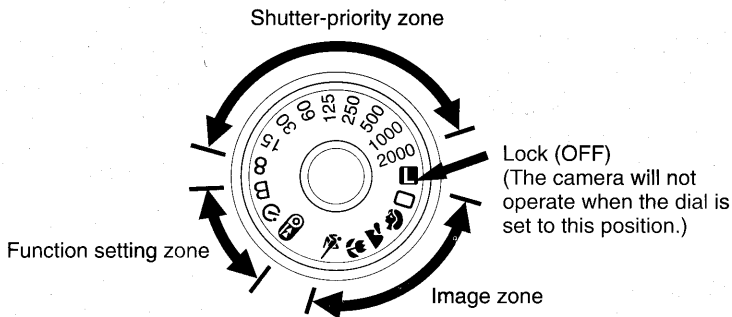







Image Zone

-  : Fully automatic (→ see page 21)
-  : Portrait (→ see page 25)
-  : Landscape (→ see page 26)
-  : Close-up (→ see page 27)
-  : Sports (→ see page 28)




-  : Lock

Shutter-priority Zone

Sets the shutter speed in the shutter-priority AE mode.

The 2000 to 8 numerals correspond to speeds ranging from 1/2000th of a second to 1/8th of a second.

Function Setting Zone

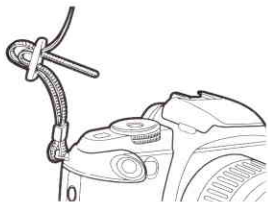
-  : Bulb (→ see page 38)
-  : Self-timer (→ see page 40)
-  : Mid-roll film rewind (→ see page 39)



When not using the camera set the command dial to **L**. Make sure the shutter button is not depressed inadvertently by any object in a camera bag, etc. A depressed shutter button will drain the batteries.

I. PREPARATIONS

An explanation of preparations which must be carried out before taking photographs and of the operation of the shutter button.



Attaching the Strap

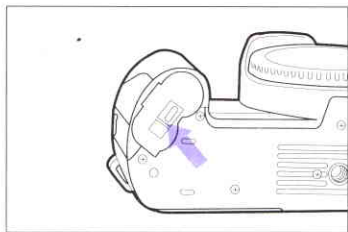
Thread the ends of the neckstrap through the strap fixture as shown. Before using, tug the strap to make sure that it is firmly secured to the fixture.

Battery Installation and Battery Level Check

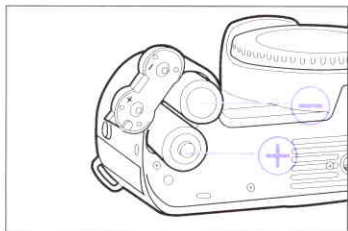
Battery Installation

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

- If you have the BP-8 AA Battery Pack, please refer to page 45.



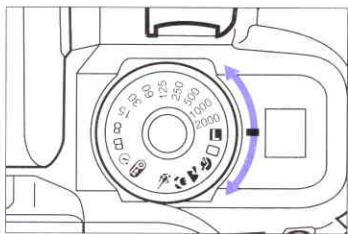
- 1 Slide the battery cover latch in the direction indicated to open the battery cover.



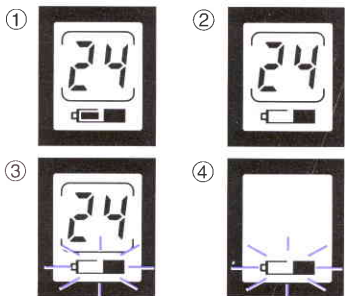
- 2 Insert the batteries with the + and – terminals pointing in the correct direction as indicated on the battery cover.

- 3 Close the battery cover.

Checking the Battery Level



- 1 Release the lock by turning the command dial to a setting in the image zone or shutter-priority zone.



- 2 The battery indicator will be displayed on the LCD panel. The battery indicator variations indicate the following:

- ① : The battery power is sufficient.
 - ② : Battery power is low. Please have new batteries ready.
 - ③ : Replace both batteries with new ones.
 - ④ : Please see page 7.
- The command dial lock must be released before a battery check can be carried out.

- Service life of two lithium CR123A/DL123A batteries (number of rolls of film that can be taken).

Temperature	Without Flash	Half with Flash	With Flash
Normal (+20 °C)	110 Rolls	45 Rolls	23 Rolls
Low (-10 °C)	75 Rolls	30 Rolls	15 Rolls

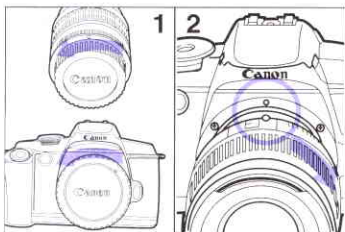
- * Tests are based on new batteries, using the EF35-80mm f/4.0-5.6 III Lens and 24-exp. film. Data is based on Canon's Standard Test Method.
- * The number of rolls will be reduced for autofocus or filmless camera operations.



- If nothing is displayed on the LCD panel, check to see if the batteries are inserted upside down. Re-insert the batteries the correct way up.
- Always check the battery level before using the camera.
- Remember that batteries can sometimes be difficult to obtain in certain areas. Be sure to have an adequate supply when traveling overseas or when you expect to take a large number of photographs.

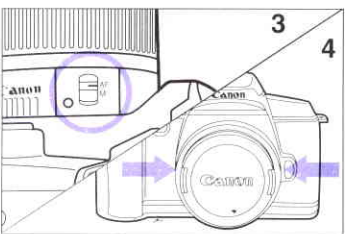
Mounting and Removing Lenses

Mounting a Lens



1 Remove the rear lens cap and the body cap by turning them as shown by the arrow.

2 Align the red marks on the lens and camera, and turn the lens in the direction of the arrow until it clicks.

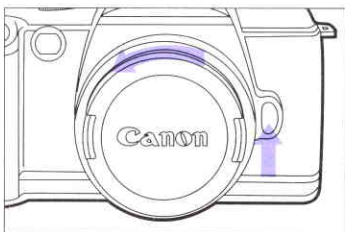


3 Set the focus mode switch on the lens to AF.

- If the switch is set to M, autofocus can not be used.
- When using autofocus, do not touch the rotating part of the lens.

4 Remove the front lens cap.

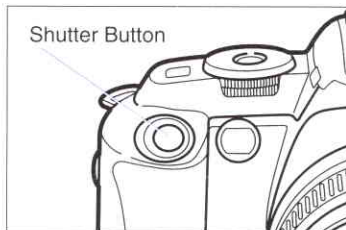
Removing the Lens



To remove the lens, press and hold down the lens release button and turn the lens as shown by the arrow until it stops.

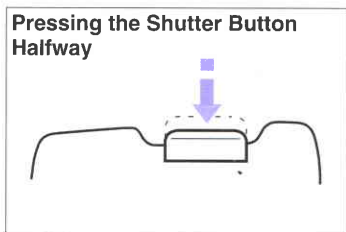
Shutter Button and Autofocus Operations

The EOS shutter button can be pressed halfway or all the way. The shutter button operates as follows.



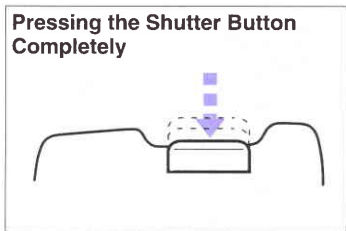
Pressing the Shutter Button Halfway

- This initiates auto-focusing (AF). When focusing is achieved, a green light in the viewfinder (the focus lamp) lights up.
- At the same time, the shutter speed and aperture combination (exposure setting) is set. The AE mark in the viewfinder lights up and the aperture value is displayed on the LCD panel.



Pressing the Shutter Button Completely

- This releases the shutter to take the picture and the film advances by one frame.



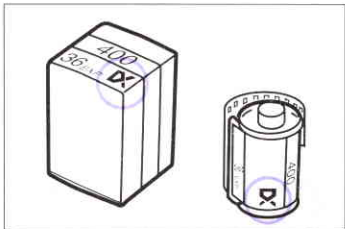
If the shutter speed is slow, blurred pictures may result due to camera shake. In order to obtain sharp photographs, please note the following three points:

- Avoid moving the camera while taking a photograph.
- Always hold the shutter button at the half-way point before taking photographs.
- Use a fast-enough shutter speed or use a tripod when using a slow shutter speed.

Loading and Removing Film

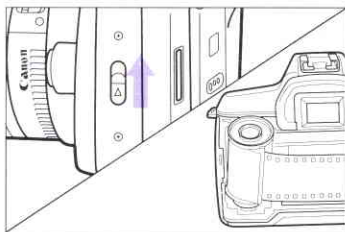
How to Load Film

When a roll of film is loaded, it is wound completely on the take-up spool. Then as each photograph is taken, the film rewinds into the cartridge frame by frame. The number of frames remaining on the roll of film is continually displayed.

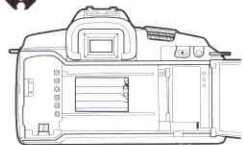


Please use DX-coded film, as the camera uses this to automatically detect and set the film speed. Films with a speed ranging from ISO 25 to 5000 may be used.

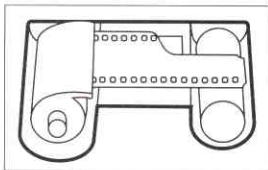
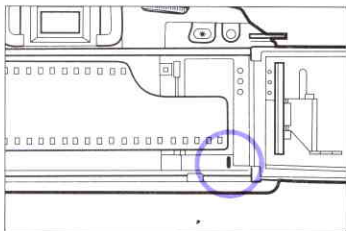
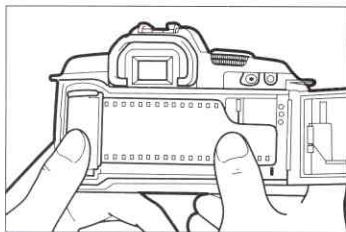
- 1 Release the command dial lock by setting to any position other than L.
- 2 Open the back cover by raising the back cover release.
- 3 Tilt the film cartridge as shown in the diagram to insert.



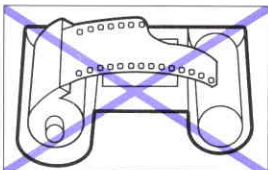
Infra-red film cannot be used.



The shutter curtain is an extremely high-precision mechanism and must never be touched. When loading film, be very careful not to allow your fingers or the film to come into contact with the shutter curtain. Otherwise, the shutter curtain may be damaged or bent.



Correctly set



Incorrectly set

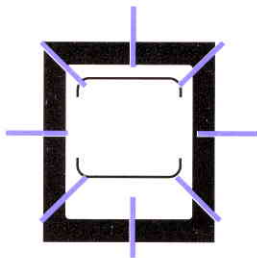
4 Align the edge of the film leader with the orange mark.

- To ensure that the film lies flat, press lightly on the film cartridge.
- If too much film is protruding, rewind the film cartridge slightly.

5 Make sure the film is aligned with the orange mark before closing the back cover.

The film will then begin to advance, and the number of available frames will begin to increase. When this is completed, you will hear sound like that of the shutter release, and the number of available frames will appear on the LCD panel.

- If the number of available frames does not appear, this means that the film has not been loaded correctly. Re-load the film correctly.



I. PREPARATIONS

Removing the Film



After the last frame on the film is taken, the film will automatically begin rewinding.

When the film has finished rewinding, **00** will appear on the LCD panel. After checking the display, open the back cover and remove the film cartridge.

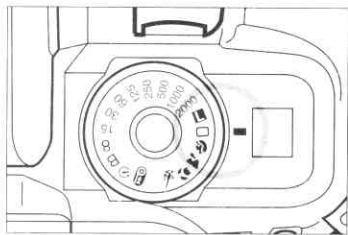
To rewind the film in mid-roll, see page 39.

II. BASIC OPERATIONS

For simple, basic operation, use the image zone settings on the command dial. The camera then takes over, setting everything automatically for your photograph. The various automatic settings possible are shown on page 52 in the section “Functions Usable in Combination”. Note that not all combinations are possible.

Fully Automatic Mode ()

Taking photographs in the fully automatic mode allows you to take shots of all kinds of subjects with no fuss. As long as the subject is covered by the AF frame, anyone can obtain good results with ease.



1 Set the command dial to .

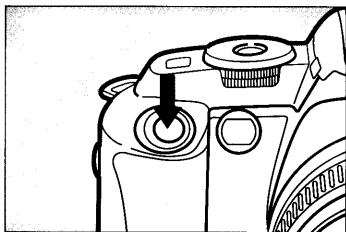


Wide AF Frame

2 Look through the viewfinder and position the Wide AF Frame on the subject.

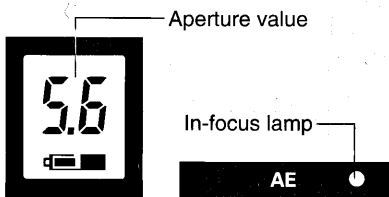
- If you wish to focus an off-center subject outside the Wide AF Frame, see the section “Focusing Off-Center Subjects” on page 24.

II. BASIC OPERATIONS



3 Press the shutter button halfway. The subject is focused, and the shutter speed and aperture are set.

- A green lamp in the viewfinder (focus lamp) lights up.
- The aperture value is displayed on the LCD panel.



4 Press the shutter button all the way to take the picture.



• **Blinking AE Indicator (camera shake warning)**

If a slow shutter speed in the image zone may result in camera shake, the AE mark in the viewfinder will blink (the aperture value displayed on the LCD panel will not blink). If the AE indicator blinks, hold the camera steady and take care when pressing the shutter. The use of a tripod is recommended (even with a tripod, the AE mark will continue blinking.)

• **Blinking in-focus lamp**

When the in-focus lamp blinks, the shutter cannot be released. Please see page 51.

The AF Auxiliary Light Emitter

When focusing conditions are difficult, the AF auxiliary light emitter turns on automatically to illuminate the subject, making focusing easier.

Automatic Flash Firing

If the AE indicator in the viewfinder blinks under dark or back-lit conditions, please use the flash (see page 33). The flash will fire automatically.

Automatic flash firing will function when an image zone setting is set.

Red-eye Reduction

In photographs of people taken with flash, the subject's eyes may appear red. This is due to light from the flash reflected from the person's eyes. This phenomena is called "red-eye." For flash shots when red-eye is likely to occur, the red-eye reduction lamp lights automatically and momentarily causes the person's pupils to contract, thereby reducing the chance of red-eye. The red-eye reduction function operates automatically for shots taken in the fully automatic (☐) and portrait modes (👤).

When the shutter button is pressed halfway, the indicators in the viewfinder will blink for 2 seconds to indicate that the red-eye reduction lamp turned on.



When the shutter button is pressed halfway until the indicators in the viewfinder stops blinking and reverts to normal, press the shutter button to take the photograph.



- The effectiveness of red-eye reduction may vary depending on the person.
- Red-eye reduction will not work unless the person(s) to be photographed looks at the red-eye reduction lamp.

Tell the person(s) to look at the red-eye reduction lamp before taking the picture.

To reduce red-eye, the following measures will also help:

- Take the photo under well-lit conditions.
- Move closer to the person(s) to be photographed.

II. BASIC OPERATIONS

Focusing Off-Center Subjects

When taking photographs of off-center subjects outside the wide AF frame, proceed as follows. This method is called focus lock photography.



- 1 Position the AF frame on the subject and press the shutter button halfway.



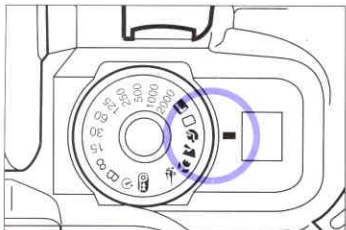
- 2 While keeping the shutter button pressed halfway, recompose the picture.
- 3 Press the shutter button all the way to take the picture.

Using the Portrait Mode (P)



Use this setting when you wish to take a photograph with the subject in the foreground clearly emphasized against a blurred background.

- By pressing holding down the shutter button, continuous shooting is possible.
- If the subject is dark or in back-lit conditions and the AE indicator in the viewfinder blinks, please use the flash. (See page 33)



Set the command dial to .

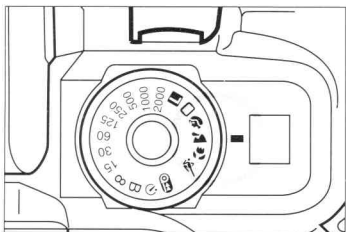
The picture-taking procedure is the same as with the fully automatic mode. (See page 21)



- If the subject's head and shoulders fill up most of the center of the viewfinder, an effective background blur can be achieved. Background blur will improve as the subject moves farther away from the background.
- A more effective background blur can be achieved with a telephoto lens. If it is a zoom lens, set the lens to the telephoto setting (80mm in the case of a 35-80mm lens).



For expansive landscapes, sunset shots and night-time photographs, use the landscape mode.




Set the command dial to .

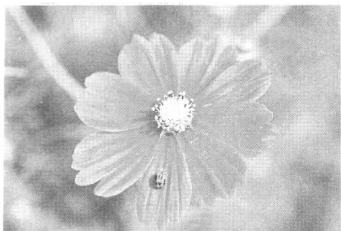
The picture-taking procedure is the same as with the fully automatic mode. (See page 21)



- When using a zoom lens, use the wide-angle setting (35 mm in the case of a 35-80mm lens). This will create a feeling of expansiveness and add depth to your photograph.

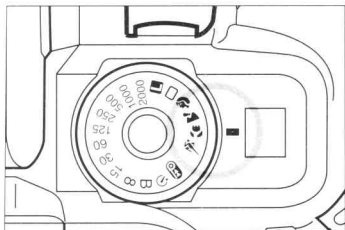


- When you set the command dial to  with the built-in flash pulled-up, press the flash gently down until it retracts. The picture may not turn out the way you want it if the flash is on.
- If the AE indicator blinks, the shutter speed setting is slow and camera shake may cause a blurred picture. Be sure to hold the camera steady and press the shutter button gently. Use of a tripod is recommended (even with a tripod, the AE mark will continue blinking).



Use the lens built-in macro feature for close-up photography of plants and insects.

- Under dark or back-lit conditions when the AE indicator in the viewfinder blinks, please use the flash. (See page 33)



Set the command dial to .

The picture-taking procedure is the same as with the fully automatic mode. (See page 21)

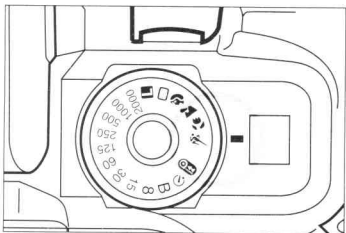


- Get as close to the subject as your lens permits.
- With a zoom lens, you can achieve a higher minimum focusing distance magnification by setting the lens to telephoto.
- For basic macro photography we recommend Canon's macro lenses, and for advanced macro photography, we recommend you use Canon's macro lenses and the ML-3 macro ring light.



Use this setting when you wish to freeze fast-moving subjects in sports, etc.

- For continuous shooting, press and hold down the shutter button.




Set the command dial to .

The picture-taking procedure is the same as with the fully automatic mode. (See page 21)



- ISO 400 or faster films are recommended.
- Telephoto lenses such as the EF80-200mm F4.5 - 5.6 or the EF75 - 300mm F4 - 5.6, etc., are also recommended.



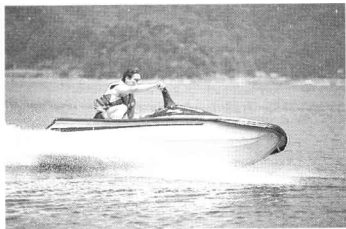
- When you set the command dial to  with the built-in flash pulled-up, press the flash gently down until it retracts. The picture may not turn out the way you want it if the flash is on.
- If the AE indicator blinks, the shutter speed setting is slow and camera shake may cause a blurred picture. Be sure to hold the camera steady and press the shutter button gently. Use of a tripod is recommended (even with a tripod, the AE mark will continue blinking).

III. ADVANCED OPERATIONS

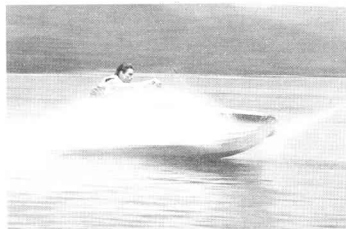
The shutter-priority zone settings on the command dial can be used for various advanced operations.

Shutter-priority AE

To Portray Moving Subjects



Fast shutter speed



Slow shutter speed

In the shutter-priority zone, you set the shutter speed and the camera automatically sets the aperture to obtain a suitable exposure. This is called shutter-priority AE.

Faster shutter speeds allow you to freeze moving subjects, while with slower shutter speeds blur the subject with a feeling of motion.

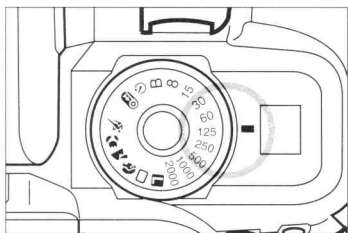
- For continuous shooting, press and hold down the shutter button.



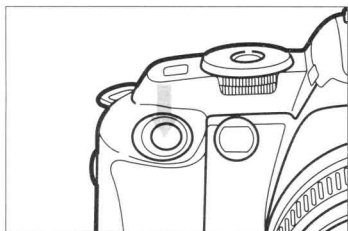
If you set the shutter speed at 1/15 sec you can take pictures of your television screen.

- When taking a photograph of a TV screen, be sure to hold the camera very steady or use a tripod.

III. ADVANCED OPERATIONS



- 1 Turn the command dial and set the desired shutter speed.



- 2 Press the shutter button halfway to focus the subject.
 - The aperture value will be indicated on the LCD panel.



- 3 Check that the AE indicator and the in-focus lamp in the viewfinder are lit, then take the photograph.



If the AE indicator in the viewfinder blinks, press the shutter button halfway and check the aperture value on the LCD panel.

- If the aperture value on the LCD panel blinks when the camera is set to the smallest aperture value (i.e. maximum aperture) of the lens, the scene is too dark. Should this happen, turn the command dial and lower the shutter speed until the AE indicator stops blinking. Check that the shutter speed will not result in a blurred picture due to camera shake.
- If the aperture value on the LCD panel blinks when the camera is set to the largest aperture value (i.e. minimum aperture) of the lens, the scene is too bright. Should this happen, turn the command dial and increase the shutter speed until the AE indicator stops blinking.





Changing the Depth of Field



Larger aperture value
(smaller aperture diameter)



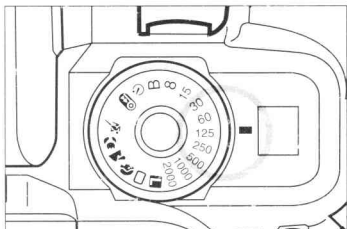
Smaller aperture value
(larger aperture diameter)

If the shutter speed is changed, the aperture value will automatically change accordingly. The slower the shutter speed, the larger the aperture value (i.e. the smaller the aperture diameter) will be. The faster the shutter speed, the smaller the aperture value (i.e. the larger the aperture diameter) will be. In this way, you can change the depth of field.

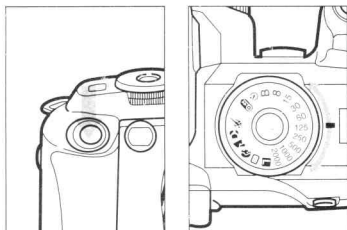
A larger aperture value gives a greater depth of field and is suitable for expansive landscapes, where everything from nearby objects to background details are sharply in focus.

With a smaller aperture value, the depth of field is shallower, and this is ideal for beautiful portrait shots set off against a blurred background.

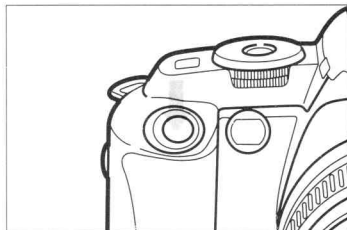
- For information on aperture values refer to page 49.



- 1 Set any shutter speed with the command dial.



- 2 Press the shutter button halfway and turn the command dial to change the shutter speed until the desired aperture value is displayed on LCD panel.



- 3 Press the shutter button halfway to focus the subject.
 - The aperture value will be indicated on the LCD panel.



- 4 Check that the AE indicator in the viewfinder is lit, then take the photograph.

AE