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Flash Photography

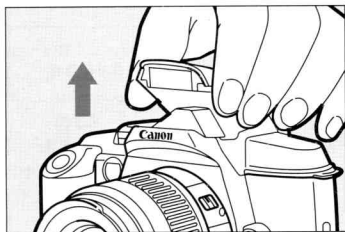


When using an image zone setting, use the flash if the AE indicator in the viewfinder blinks. When the flash is pulled up, it will turn on and fire automatically under low-light or back-lit conditions.

The flash will fire for all shots taken in the shutter-priority zone.

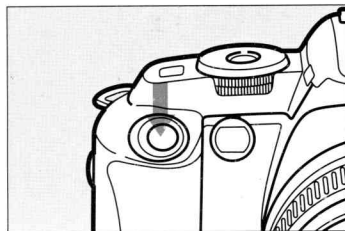
The flash can be used not just for low-light conditions, but also when the subject is heavily shaded or when you want to produce a catch-light in the people's eyes.

When the flash is used, the shutter speed will automatically be set at or below 1/90 sec.



1 Grasp the flash knob and raise the flash head gently.

- To retract the flash, push it down gently.



2 Press the shutter button halfway to focus the subject.

3 Check that the AE indicator in the viewfinder is lit before taking the photograph.

AE



III. ADVANCED OPERATIONS



- If you use the flash at a camera-to-subject distance of one meter or closer, vignetting may occur. Back off to more than 1 meter from the subject to take flash photographs.
- A hood attached to the lens while taking photographs using the built-in flash can obstruct the light from the flash and cause vignetting. When using the built-in flash, always remove the hood from the lens.
- The following lenses can cause vignetting with the built-in flash. When using the following lenses for flash photography, we recommend using a dedicated external flash unit.
 - Large-diameter lenses such as the EF20-35mm f2.8L and the EF28-70mm f2.8L.
 - Super-telephoto lenses such as the EF300mm f2.8L and the EF600mm f4L.
- The built-in flash and an external flash cannot be used together.
- The built-in flash cannot be used when an external flash or the accessory shoe cover is attached to the accessory shoe.
- Before attaching an external flash, retract the built-in flash.

Flash Range

(with the EF35-80mm f4.0-5.6 III)

ISO	35 mm		80 mm	
	Negative Film	Slide Film	Negative Film	Slide Film
100	1 - 3.8 m 3.3 - 12.5 ft.	1 - 2.7 m 3.3 - 8.9 ft.	1 - 3 m 3.3 - 9.8 ft.	1 - 2.1 m 3.3 - 6.9 ft.
400	1 - 7.6 m 3.3 - 25 ft.	1 - 5.3 m 3.3 - 17.4 ft.	1 - 6 m 3.3 - 19.7 ft.	1 - 4.3 m 3.3 - 14.1 ft.

III. ADVANCED OPERATIONS

Exposure Display Information When Using the Flash

Shooting Mode	Warning Display	Condition	Remarks
Shutter-priority AE	The maximum aperture value for the lens being used blinks.	The background is overexposed.	The subject is correctly exposed.

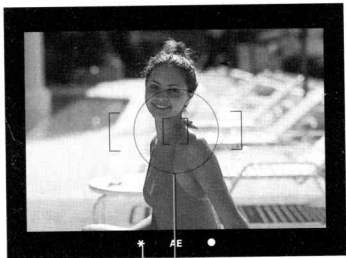
Shutter Synchronizing Speed and Aperture Value When Using the Flash

Shooting Mode	Shutter speed	Aperture value
Shutter-priority AE Zone	Manually set to any desired shutter speed of 1/90 sec. or slower*.	Aperture value is automatically set in relation to the set shutter speed and existing light.

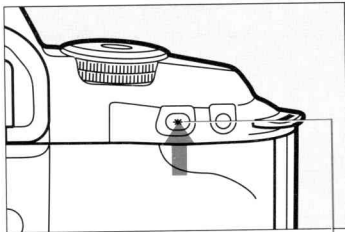
* If the shutter speed is set faster than 1/90 sec., the camera will automatically set it to 1/90 sec.

Taking Photographs with Exposure Set for Center of Viewfinder (Partial Metering)

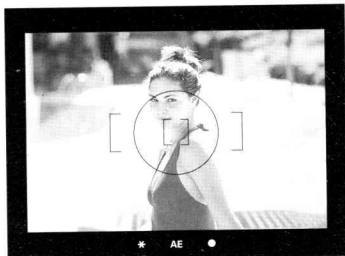
When there is a sharp difference in light levels between the subject and the background, it is possible to take the shot with the metering set for the center area of the viewfinder (areas covered by the center metering mark), without influence from the background. This is called partial metering. Partial metering operation locks the exposure (AE lock) at the same time as focusing the subject using the center focusing point (for information on center-priority range see page 37).



① Partial metering circle



Partial metering/ AE lock button



- 1 With the command dial, set the desired shutter speed in the shutter-priority AE zone.
- 2 Look through the viewfinder and position the wide AF frame over the subject. Press the shutter button halfway to focus.
- 3 Position the partial metering circle over the subject requiring light compensation and press the partial metering/AE lock button.

- “*” appears in the viewfinder to indicate that partial metering is locked ①.
- When * appears and the shutter button is pressed halfway, the partial metering button may be released without the exposure setting changing (exposure set AE lock).

- 4 After checking the composition, press the shutter button fully to take the photograph.



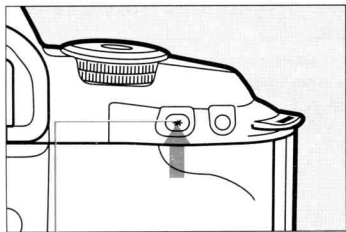
If there is any obstruction in front of the subject it can be difficult to focus with the AF wide frame, so it may be better to use the center focusing frame (see page 37). Using the center focusing frame will activate partial metering at the same time.

Focusing on a Subject in the Center of the Viewfinder (Center Focusing)

The example below shows a common type of photograph where the wide AF frame will result in the flowers coming into focus, while the main subject (the person) at the center becomes blurred. In a situation like this, the photograph can be taken with the person at the center in focus by using the center AF frame in the middle of the viewfinder. This is called center focusing. This function can also be used in close-up photography when you wish to focus on a particular part of the subject.



Center AF frame



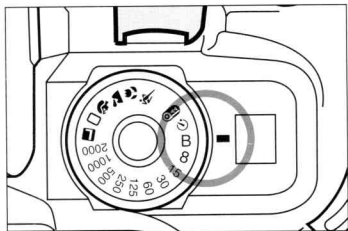
Partial metering/ Center focus button



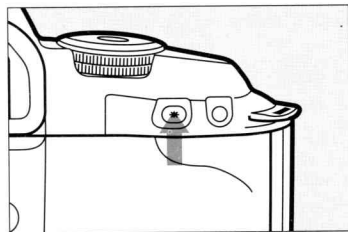
- 1 With the command dial, set the desired shutter speed in the shutter-priority AE zone.
- 2 Look through the viewfinder and check that the center AF frame is positioned on the subject you wish to focus.
- 3 Hold down the center focus button and press the shutter button halfway.
 - This will set center focus at the same time as setting the partial metering (exposure set/AE lock).
- 4 Check that the subject is in focus and compose the picture. Press the shutter button fully to take the photograph.

Bulb (Long Exposure) Photography

In bulb photography, the shutter remains open as long as the shutter button is held down. When you release the shutter button, the shutter will close. Use this function when long exposures are required, such as when shooting night shots or fireworks. Make sure the camera does not move during exposure by using a tripod or placing it on some other steady surface. Bulb photography can be made easier by using the release lock function on the optional RS-60E3 remote switch.

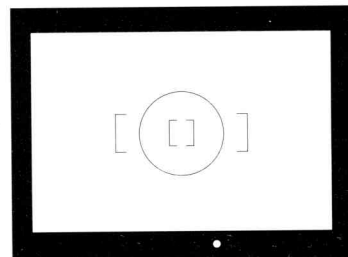


1 Set the command dial to **B**.



2 Look at the LCD panel, press the partial metering button and set the aperture value to the desired setting.

- The aperture value will change each time the partial metering button is pressed.

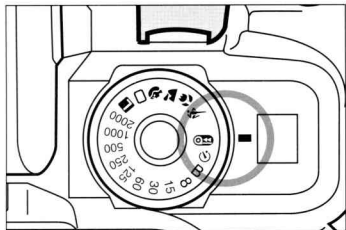



3 Compose the photograph and take the picture. The shutter will remain open as long as the shutter button is held down.

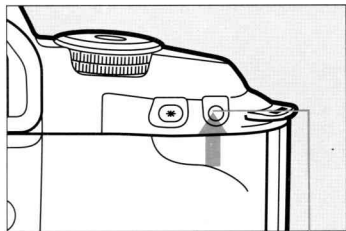
- With new batteries, the bulb exposure can be as long as about six hours.
- When taking bulb exposures, the AE indicator in the viewfinder will not light or blink. When using the flash, however, the AE indicator will light to indicate that the flash has completed charging.

Mid-Roll Film Rewind

If you want to remove the film from the camera before the end of the roll, follow the procedure below.




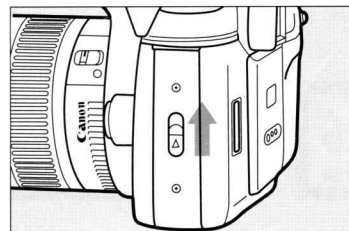
- 1** Set the command dial to .



Film rewind button

- 2** Press and hold down the film rewind button for at least one second.

- The film will begin to rewind and, as soon as winding is completed, you will hear a sound like that of the shutter release. The figures  will appear on the LCD panel.



- 3** Open the back cover and remove the film.



If you remove the film before the end of the roll without pressing the film rewind button, the next film loaded will continue to wind back into the film cartridge. To prevent this, close the back cover once and press the shutter button down fully before loading the new film.

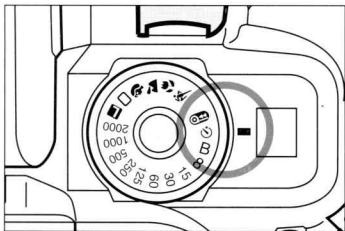
IV. SELF-TIMER OPERATION AND DATE IMPRINTING


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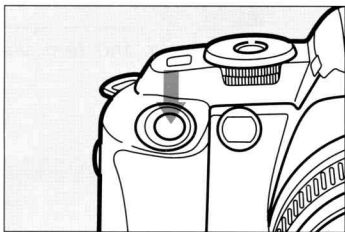
You can take photograph with the self-timer and imprint the date or time.

Self-timer Operation

The self-timer allows the person releasing the shutter to also be in the photograph. Use a tripod when taking self-timer shots.



- 1 Set the command dial to .



- 2 Press the shutter button halfway to focus.



IV. SELF-TIMER OPERATION AND DATE IMPRINTING

- 3** Press the shutter button down fully while looking through the viewfinder. The shutter will be released about 10 seconds after the shutter button is pressed fully.


The red-eye reduction lamp will blink and light as follows until the shutter is released:


For first eight seconds ...lamp blinks twice per second

For final two seconds.....lights on

- The 10-second self-timer countdown to shutter release is displayed on the LCD panel.



- Standing in front of the camera when pressing the shutter button can result in out-of-focus pictures.
- To cancel the self-timer while it is operating, set the command dial to any position other than .

When operating the self-timer, exposure settings will be the same as when camera is set to fully automatic .

Imprinting the Date or Time

If your camera has the Quartz Date back, please read the following section.

The camera comes with an auto date function which includes an auto date calendar up to the year 2019. The date or the time can be imprinted onto your photographs as you take them. The year, month, day and time can be displayed on the auto date LCD display panel. The date or time will be printed on your pictures as displayed.

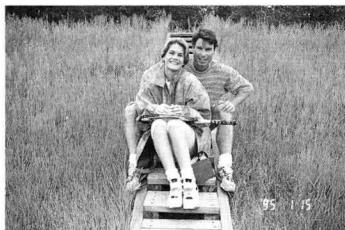
The date and time can be imprinted on photographs taken with a setting in the image zone and the shutter-priority zone.

The date LCD panel can be altered as follows by pressing the date mode button (MODE).

Year, month, day	'95 M 1 15	(1995, January 15th)
↓		
Day, hour, minute	15 16:45	(15th, 16:45)
↓		
Blank	- - - -	(No imprinting)
↓		
Month, day, year	M 1 15 '95	(January 15th, 1995)
↓		
Day, month, year	15 M 1 '95	(15th January 1995)

- M indicates month.
- "—" indicates imprinting. When it blinks when the shutter is pressed, the date or time will be imprinted on the photograph.
- When the date LCD panel becomes dim, please change the battery (see page 44).

Canceling the Date or Time Imprinting

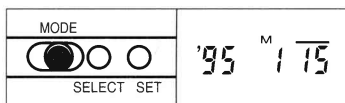


When you do not wish to imprint the date and time to your photographs, press the **MODE** button until the display panel shows “- - - - -”.

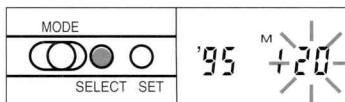
- Example of photograph with date imprinted on it.

Changing the Date and Time

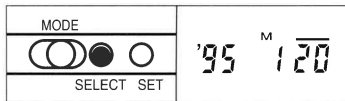
The date and time can be changed as follows.



- 1 Press the **MODE** button until the display shows the day or hour which has to be changed.



- 2 Press the **SELECT** button to select the number to be changed. The number at the selected position will then blink. Press the **SET** button to correct the entry.

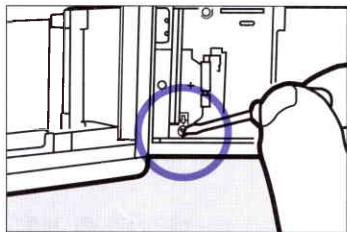


- 3 When the entry has been corrected as required, press the **SELECT** button again and the figure will stop blinking. When all the numbers have been set correctly and have stopped blinking, the date and time setting is complete.

IV. SELF-TIMER OPERATION AND DATE IMPRINTING

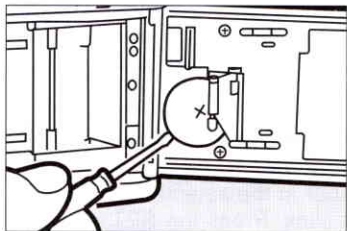
Changing the Quartz Date Back Battery

When the figures on the date LCD panel become dim, please change the battery. The battery life is about three years. The date function uses a single CR2025 lithium battery.



1 Open the back cover, and remove the battery cover by loosening the screw as shown in the picture.

2 Remove the battery.



3 Insert the new battery with the positive terminal facing up, and replace the battery cover.

4 Reset the date and time as necessary.

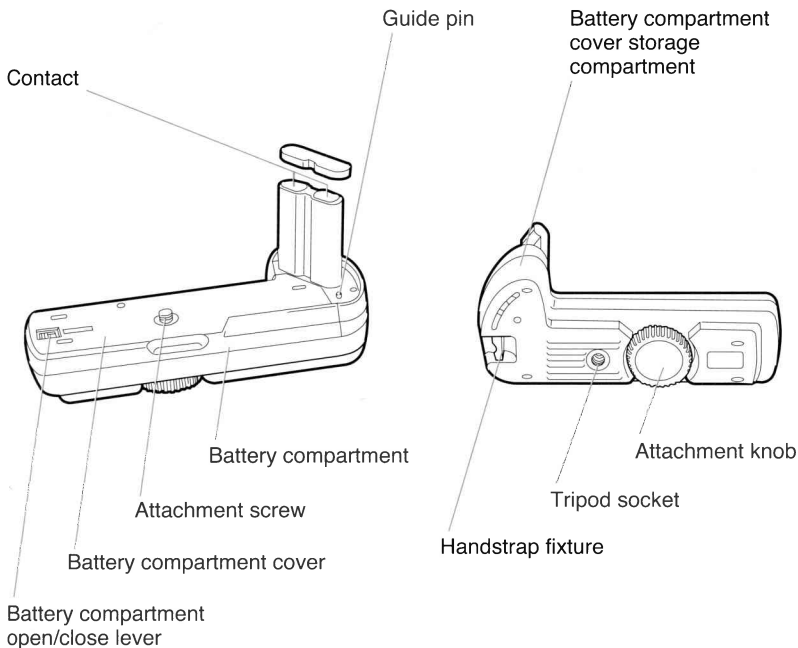
V. OPTIONAL BP-8 AA BATTERY PACK

Use the BP-8 AA Battery Pack if you want to use AA-size batteries. Both AA-size alkaline (LR6) or AA-size Ni-Cd (KR15/51) batteries can be used.



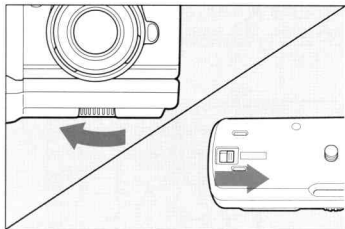
Alkaline-manganese or Ni-Cd batteries are recommended. AA-size lithium batteries should not be used as they have a high voltage level which can damage the camera's electronic circuits.

Nomenclature



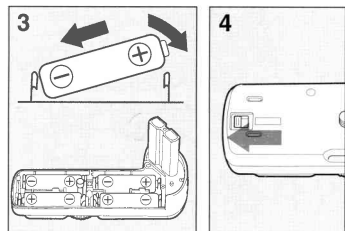
V. OPTIONAL BP-8 AA BATTERY PACK

Battery Installation



1 Turn the attachment knob in the direction of the arrow and remove the AA Battery Pack from the camera.

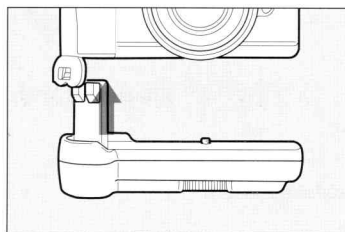
2 Slide the battery magazine lever to open and remove the battery compartment cover.



3 Insert the batteries as indicated on the battery compartment, ensuring that the positive and negative terminals of each battery are oriented correctly.

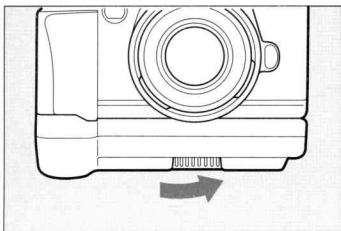
Insert the battery's negative terminal first and slightly press the battery pack's negative contact while fitting in the battery's positive terminal.

4 Put on the battery compartment cover and slide the battery compartment as shown by the arrow to lock the cover.



5 The AA Battery Pack's contact unit is now housed in the camera's battery compartment. Put the camera's battery compartment cover in the storage compartment in the AA Battery Pack's battery compartment.

V. OPTIONAL BP-8 AA BATTERY PACK



- 6** Turn the attachment knob in the direction of the arrow until it stops.

Shooting Capacity in Rolls Using the AA Battery Pack

Temperature	Shooting Capacity (Rolls) (Without Flash)	
	AA-size alkaline-manganese batteries	AA-size Ni-Cd batteries
Normal temperature (+20°C)	100	75
Low temperature (-10°C)	5	50

- Test data based on Canon's Standard Test Method, using new batteries, a 35-80mm F4.5-5.6 III lens and 24 exposure film.
- Autofocus operation or taking shots without film will reduce the overall shooting capacity.



It is possible to remove the AA Battery Pack and use lithium batteries (CR123A/DL123A). If you use lithium batteries, please refer to page 8.



1. The AA Battery Pack is intended for use with LR6 AA-size alkaline-manganese batteries or R15/51 AA-size Ni-Cd batteries only. No other battery types should be used.
2. Do not use different battery types together in the AA Battery Pack (such as using alkaline-manganese and Ni-Cd batteries together).
3. When changing the batteries of the AA Battery Pack, change all four batteries at the same time.
4. Be sure that the positive and negative terminals are oriented correctly to prevent a short circuit.

VI. OTHER INFORMATION

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This section contains data to help you get the best from your camera. It contains an explanation of the basic terms used in photography, some tips on how to use the camera's various functions when taking pictures, and an introduction to some of the accessories available.

Correct Exposure

To ensure correct exposure of the film installed in the camera with the light passing through the lens, the amount of light is controlled by a combination of shutter speed and aperture value. The exposure is said to be correct when the level of light reaching the film is such that the bright and dark parts of the picture is neither excessive nor insufficient.

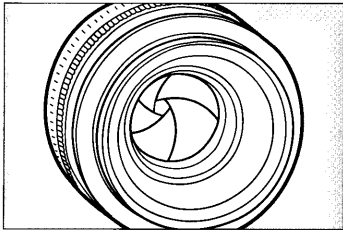
Automatic Exposure (AE)

The camera has a mechanism which automatically sets the correct exposure by controlling the aperture and shutter speed according to the brightness of the scene and according to the camera's exposure setting program. Exposure is set according to the programs for the camera's image zone and shutter-priority zone settings.

Shutter Speed

The shutter in the camera body controls the length of time that the film is exposed to light. The length of time that the shutter remains open is called the shutter speed. The shutter speeds are shown on the command dial, ranging from 2000 (1/2000th of a second) to 8 (1/8th of a second), and B (bulb).

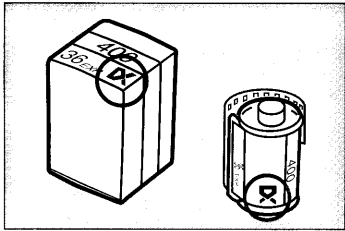
Aperture Value



Integrated in the lens, the aperture is an opening which can be widened and narrowed to adjust the amount of light reaching the film. The size of the opening is called the aperture value. The camera displays the aperture value on the LCD panel in a range from 1.0 to 32, although this may vary depending on the lens used.

The larger the aperture value, the smaller the diameter of the aperture when the photograph is taken, resulting in less light reaching the film.

Film Speed (ISO Number)



The film speed is a value indicating the level of the film's sensitivity to light, as set by the ISO (International Standardization Organization). The camera can use film with an ISO number in a range from 25-5000.

The higher the ISO number, the higher the film's sensitivity to light. The higher the film speed, the lower the lighting level required for photography. With high-speed film, pictures can be taken under low-light conditions. Film should be selected according to your photographic objectives.

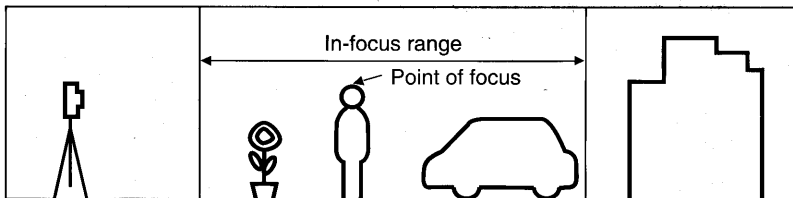
Depth-of-Field

Depth-of-field is the area that is in focus in front of and behind the subject which is also in focus. When the aperture is smaller (i.e. when the aperture value is larger), the area in focus is longer, and this is called a deep depth-of-field.

Conversely, when the aperture is larger (i.e. when the aperture value is smaller), the depth-of-field becomes shallower.


Depth-of-field has the following properties.

- (1) The larger the aperture value, the deeper the depth-of-field.
... increase the aperture value to increase the depth-of-field.
- (2) With the same aperture value, a greater depth-of-field will be obtained with a lens with a shorter focal length.
... a wide-angle lens or the wide angle setting on your zoom lens gives greater depth-of-field.
- (3) With the same aperture value, a greater depth-of-field can be achieved by moving further away from the main subject.
- (4) When the subject is in focus, the depth-of-field will be shallower in the front and deeper behind the subject.









Troubleshooting Tips

Before you start thinking that there might be something wrong with your camera, please check the following checklist. If this doesn't solve the problem, please take the camera to your nearest Canon service facility (listed at the back).

Problem	Cause	Solution	See page
1. No display on panel	Batteries exhausted.	Replace the batteries.	14
	Batteries installed incorrectly.	Install the batteries correctly.	14
2. The shutter doesn't release.	The film is not loaded correctly. (the film counter is not displayed on the LCD panel)	Reload the film correctly.	18
	There is rewound film in the camera. (film counter on the LCD panel shows the figures 00 ?)	Replace the film.	18
	The camera is not focused? (focus lamp in the viewfinder blinking)	Press the shutter button halfway again. If it still does not focus, set the focus mode switch to M (manual) and focus manually.	
3. Photographs are blurred.	Focus mode switch on M. (manual)	Set the focus mode switch to AF (Autofocus).	16
	Camera shake.	Press the shutter button without shaking the camera.	17
4. On the LCD panel, only the  is blinking.	The batteries are very low.	Replace the batteries. You can take photographs normally when the battery symbol lights.	15
	Misoperation due to some other cause.	If the shutter button is pressed halfway and the battery symbol lights, photographs may be taken normally. * If after doing the above a number of times and the battery symbol still does not light, there may be a problem with the camera. Please take it to your nearest Canon service center.	15

Functions Usable in Combination

Command dial symbol	Autofocus		Film advance		Metering method		Built-in flash		Focusing point	
	One-shot	AI Focus	Single frame	Continuous	Evaluative metering	Partial metering	Automatic	Flash always fires	Three-point	Center-focus
		●	●		●		●		●	
	●			●	●		●		●	
	●		●		●		●		●	
	●		●		●		●			●
		●		●	●		●		●	
2000 - 8	●	●		●	●	(●)*		●	●	(●)
	●			●	●	(●)*		●	●	(●)
B		●	●		—	—		●	●	

(*) Partial metering is only possible when the partial metering button is pressed.

One-shot: The exposure is set at the same time as the camera focuses the subject. The shutter can not be released until focusing is achieved.

AI Focus: When a subject taken with the One-shot autofocus continues to move, the movement of the subject is predicted and the AI Servo autofocus automatically adjusts.

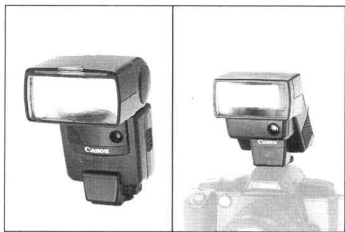
AI Servo: This allows you to focus continuously on a moving subject. The exposure is set immediately before the shutter is released.

Continuous shooting: When the shutter is held down, one frame per second will be taken continuously.

Evaluative metering: This sets a suitable exposure for shots where there is a large difference between the light level of the subject and that of the background.

Partial metering: This ensures correct exposure of the area within the partial metering circle in the viewfinder.

Main Accessories



Canon Speedlite Flashes (Sold Separately)

Speedlite flash units include the powerful 540EZ zoom flash, which clips on to the accessory shoe and has a maximum guide number of 54 at ISO 100, m, and the 300EZ, which has a maximum guide number of 9.14 at ISO 100, m.



It is recommended that you use a Canon Speedlite flash unit with your EOS camera. Particular care must be taken with flash units designed for use with cameras of other manufacturers (such as those with a hot shoe connection) and with high-current flashes and auxiliary flash units, etc. which could cause damage to your camera.



Remote Switch RS-60E3

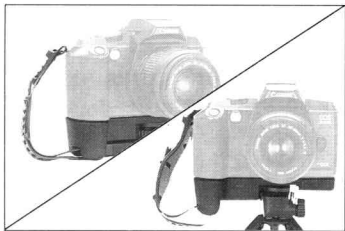
The RS-60E3 remote switch is attached to the camera's remote control jack and is intended for taking macro or long exposure shots (such as bulb shots) using a tripod. The special cable release prevents camera shake.



Eye-piece Extender EP-EX15

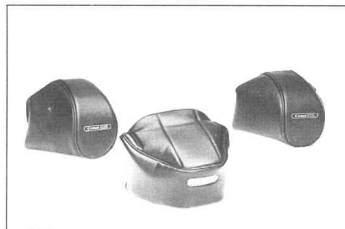
The EP-EX15 eye-piece extender extends the EOS viewfinder viewing distance by 15 mm. Attaching the extender sets the magnification of the viewfinder to about 0.5.

VI. OTHER INFORMATION



GR-80TP Grip

The GR-80TP grip, has a hand strap attached and it, greatly increases the size of grip, making the camera easier to hold. The grip is also equipped with a simple tripod for micro photography and self-timer shots.



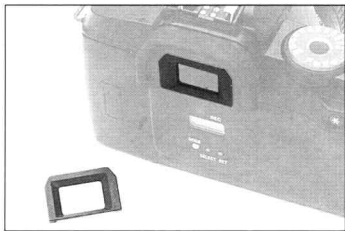
Camera Cases

There is a semi-hard case (EH8) and a soft case (SB-5) to accommodate the camera with the lens left on, ensuring that your camera is well protected.

The soft case can also accommodate the camera with either the AA Battery Pack or the GR-80TP Grip still attached.

The following lenses can be accommodated with the camera:

- Soft Case: EF28-80mm f3.5-5.6 II USM
- EH-8-L: EF35-80mm f4-5.6 USM, EF35-105mm f4.5-5.6 USM
- EH-8-LL: EF28-80mm f3.5-5.6 II USM, EF80-200mm f4.5-5.6 USM



Dioptic Adjustment Lenses

The dioptic adjustment lenses allow near or far sighted users to take photographs without having to use their eyeglasses. While the camera itself has a -1 diopter, there are 10 interchangeable correction lenses available. Select the correct one for yourself by trying it out on the viewfinder.

- The numerical values printed on the dioptic lenses indicate the dioptic value when attached to the camera. This number does not indicate the dioptic value of the dioptic adjustment lens itself.

Type	35 mm focal plane shutter AF/AE SLR (single-lens reflex camera with built-in auto film winder, flash and [auto date function].)
Usable lenses	Canon EF lens series
Lens mount	Canon EF mount (electronic signal transfer system)
Viewfinder	90% vertical and horizontal coverage.
Magnification	× 0.7 (50 mm lens on infinity)
Standard diopter	-1 diopter (eyepoint 18.5 mm)
Focusing screen	Matte screen with fixed, AF frames, partial metering circle.
Shooting modes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ① Shutter-priority AE (1/2000-1/8th of a second) ② Fully automatic ③ Image select function (four types) ④ Flash AE (A-TTL or TTL program flash AE with the built-in flash or a Speedlite) ⑤ Bulb ⑥ Self-timer
Camera shake warning	Operates in fully automatic mode and with image zone settings. AE indicator blinks when set to fully automatic and the shutter speed is 0 to 0.5 steps slower than 1/focal length of the lens in use.
Metering range	EV 2-20 (at normal temperature, 50mm f/1.4 lens with ISO 100)
Film speed setting	ISO 25-5000, automatically set according to DX code.
AF control system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ① One-shot autofocus: focusing stops on completion and shutter release is enabled when focusing is achieved. ② AI Focus: One-shot autofocus, switches automatically to AI Servo. ③ Manual: with the focus mode switch on M, manual focusing is possible.
Effective AF range	EV 1.5-18 (ISO 100 standard chart)
AF auxiliary light	Automatically emitted.

VI. OTHER INFORMATION

Shutter	Vertical-travel, focal plane shutter with all speeds electronically controlled.
Shutter speeds	1/2000-1/8th of a second and bulb. X-synch at 1/90 sec.
Self-timer	Electronically controlled. (with about 10 second delay)
Film Loading	Automatic. After film loading and back cover closure, the film automatically winds to the end of the roll and stops.
Film Advance	Automatic film advance: ① Single shot. ② Continuous shooting (up to a maximum of about one frame per second).
Rewind	Automatic rewind. Rewind in mid roll possible.
Built-in flash	Directly controlled, retractable automatic TTL flash above the pentaprism. ① Guide number: 12 (ISO 100 m) ② Recycling time approx. 2 sec. ③ Flash coverage: angle of view of a 35mm lens.
Flash contacts	X-sync contact: Connected directly to the accessory shoe.
Batteries	2 lithium CR123A/DL123A batteries 4 AA-size alkaline-manganese LR6 batteries or 4 AA-size Ni-Cd R15/51 batteries (using the AA Battery Pack)
Battery level check	Can be checked by setting the command dial to any setting outside the special mode zones.
Size	145 (W) × 92 (H) × 61.9 (D) mm 147.2 (W) × 119.3 (H) × 66.3 (D) mm (AA Battery Pack kit)
Weight	355 g with the quartz date back (Body only and excluding two CR123A/DL123A lithium batteries) 450 g (with AA Battery Pack, body only, excluding four batteries)

VI. OTHER INFORMATION

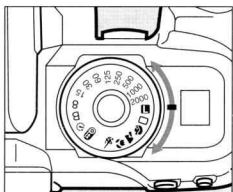
Lens		EF35 - 80 f/4 - 5.6 III	EF38 - 76 f/4.5 - 5.6
Angle of View	Diagonal	63° - 30°	60° - 32°
	Vertical	38° - 17°	34° - 18°
	Horizontal	54° - 25°	50° - 27°
Optical Construction		8 elements in 8 groups	6 elements in 6 groups
Minimum aperture		22 - 32	22 - 32
Shooting distance		0.4 m - ∞	0.58 m - ∞
Maximum magnification		35 mm	38 mm
		0.11 (228 × 352 mm)	0.08 (397 × 485 mm)
		80 mm	76 mm
		0.23 (104 × 155 mm)	0.15 (206 × 247 mm)
Size and number of filters attachable		52 mm, 1	52 mm, 1
Length × maximum diameter		63.5 × 65 mm	63.8 × 65 mm
Optimum hood		EW-54 II	EW-54
Weight		175 g	155 g

- The specifications of this product as well as some external features are subject to change without notice. (All data based on Canon's Standard Test Method)

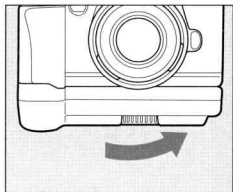
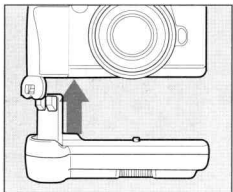
A Quick Guide to Function Settings

Power source

Checking the battery level
see page 15

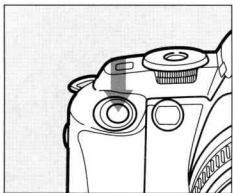


Using the AA Battery Pack
see page 45

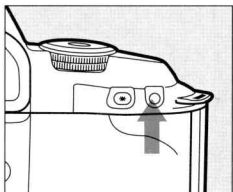
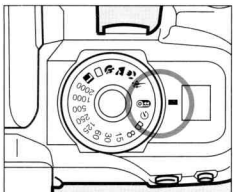


Film

Taking continuous shots
see page 29



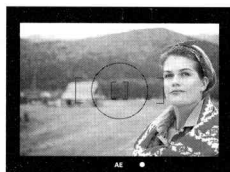
Rewinding the film in mid roll
see page 39



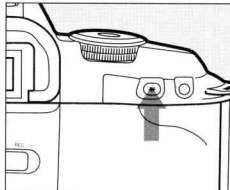
VI. OTHER INFORMATION

Focusing

Focusing an off-center subject
see page 24

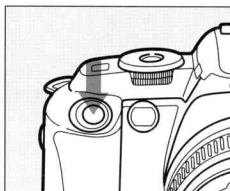
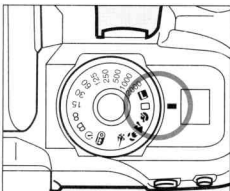


Focusing with the center AF frame
see page 37



Exposure

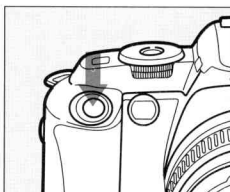
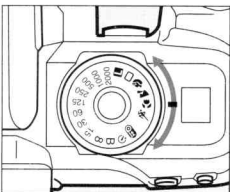
Taking photographs on fully automatic
see page 21



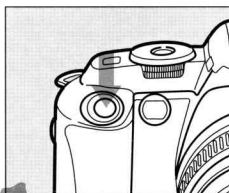
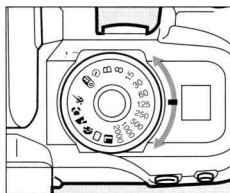
Taking photographs with the image select function



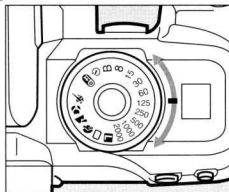
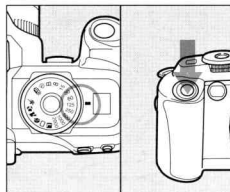
see page 25



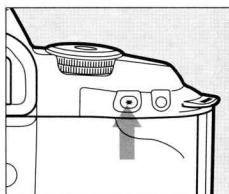
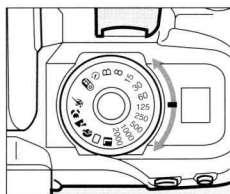
Taking photographs with the desired shutter speed
see page 29



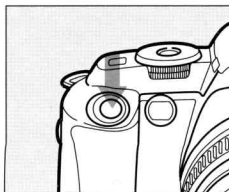
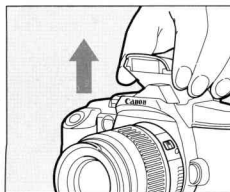
Taking photographs with the desired aperture value
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Taking photographs with fixed exposure
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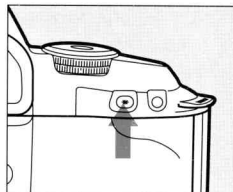
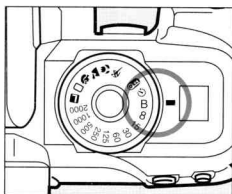
Flash photography
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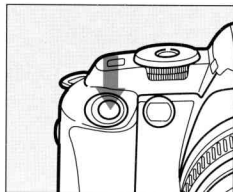
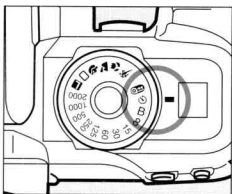
VI. OTHER INFORMATION

Applicable shots

Bulb exposure
see page 38



Using the self-timer
see page 40



Imprinting the date and time
see page 42

