back to my "Orphancameras" manuals /flash and light meter site

Only one "donation" needed per manual, not per multiple section of a manual !
The large manuals are split only for easy download size.

Canon
EOS
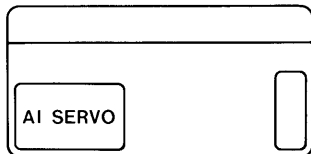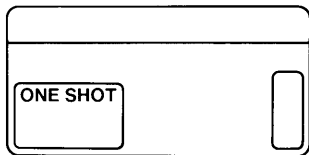# 630
PART 2

E

INSTRUCTIONS
English Edition

F

MODE D'EMPLOI
Edition française

S

INSTRUCCIONES
Edición española

2

Acquaint yourself with a few photography basics and try more creative photos in the other five shooting modes with the main switch set at "A" or ((·)).

1. Setting the AF mode

This camera has two AF modes:

ONE SHOT: Normal set position. The lens stops moving once focus has been obtained. As long as the shutter button is kept pressed halfway, the original focus and exposure remain locked. This mode is suitable for focus lock function.
- The shutter releases only after AF completion.

AI SERVO: The lens continues to rotate, refocusing every time the focusing distance changes. Use this mode to freeze subject motion at a certain moment while following a moving subject. Exposure is determined at the moment of shutter release.
- The shutter releases even if autofocus has not been completed. The AF symbol does not light up and the AF signal does not sound.

7

1)

2)
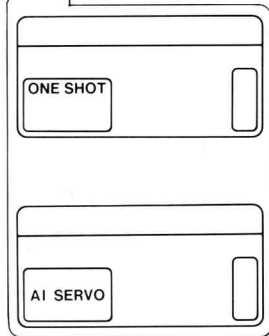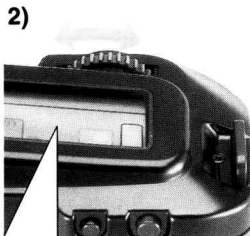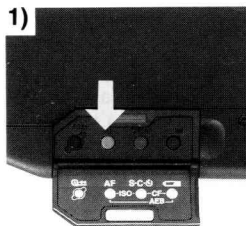
★ **Focus Prediction**

In AI Servo AF mode, new Focus Prediction tracks moving subjects accurately to keep images in sharp focus. Activated automatically, it anticipates the subject's speed and distance. Focus constantly adjusts from the moment the shutter button is pressed to the point of exposure.

To set the AF mode, follow these steps:
1) Open the switch cover and press the yellow AF mode selector.
2) Turn the electronic input dial to select either "ONE SHOT" or "AI SERVO".

ONE SHOT

AI SERVO

9
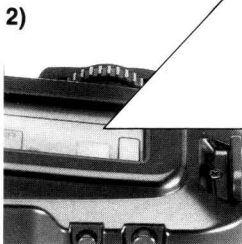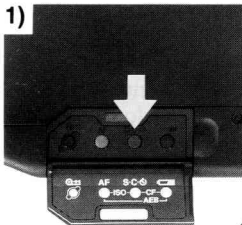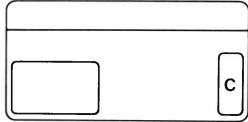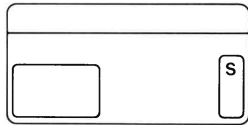
This camera has two automatic film winding modes.

S: Single exposure. The film automatically advances to the next frame upon shutter release.

C: Continuous exposure. Keep pressing the shutter button and the film advances continuously at the maximum speed of approximately five frames per second. (Approx. 2.5 frames with AI Servo).

Ⓝ: Self-timer position. (see p. 49 of the Part 1).

To set the film winding mode, follow these steps:

1) Open the switch cover and press the blue film winding mode selector.
2) Turn the electronic input dial to set either "S" or "C" in the display panel.

1)

2)

11

1)

E Correct exposure
F Exposition correcte
S Exposición correcta

E Overexposure
F Surexposition
S Sobreexposición

E Underexposure
F Sous-exposition
S Subexposición

2)

E Fast Shutter Speed
F Vitesse d'obturation rapide
S Alta velocidad de obturador
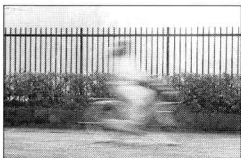
E Slow Shutter Speed
F Vitesse d'obturation lente
S Baja velocidad de obturador

1) Exposure

Good exposure produces a photo of your subject as close to the way you saw it. If you overexpose the film, the picture will appear somewhat lighter. If you underexpose it, the picture will look darker.

The lens aperture is the opening that regulates the amount of light that reaches the film The shutter regulates the length of time during which light is allowed to enter and expose the film.

With the EOS 630, both the shutter speed and the lens aperture are set automatically according to the brightness of the subject, the sensitivity of the film and the lens in use. See page 17, Program AE mode.

2) Shutter speed

The shutter speed in the time during which the shutter remains open. A fast shutter speed lets you "freeze" the action of a moving subject. Use a slow shutter speed to express motion by blurring the subject. See p. 21, Shutter-priority AE mode.

13

E Small Aperture
F Petite ouverture
S Abertura pequeña

E Large Aperture
F Grande ouverture
S Abertura grande
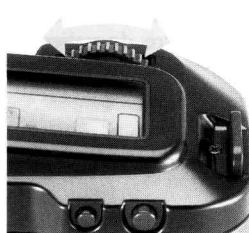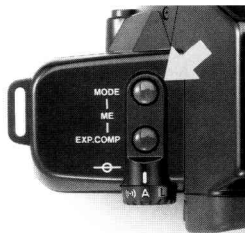
3) Aperture

A large aperture lets you highlight the subject against an intentionally blurred and misty background. This places an emphasis on the subject. A small aperture puts the entire scene in sharp focus from foreground to background.

See p. 25, Aperture-priority AE mode.

4. Setting the Shooting Mode

To set the shooting mode, press the shooting mode selector while turning the electronic input dial until the desired mode appears. The display moves in the sequence below:
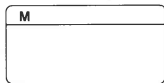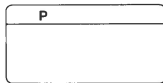
M	P	Tv	Av	DEPTH
a) Manual (p. 37)	b) Program AE mode (p. 17)	c) Shutter-Priority AE mode (p. 21)	d) Aperture-Priority AE mode (p. 25)	e) Depth of Field AE mode (p. 31)
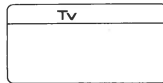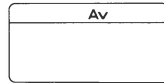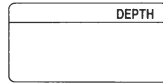
EF 70-210 mm f/3.5-4.5
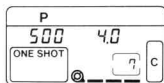
The camera selects the ideal program line according to the characteristics of the lens in use, i.e., the maximum or minimum aperture and lens focal length. This is referred to as "Intelligent Program AE." For further information on the program line, please see p. 91.

This program AE mode has the same characteristics as the P1 standard position, green "   " mark. In standard, the "ONE SHOT" AF and "S" film winding modes are automatically set. Use the setting described on this page when you want to use the "AI SERVO" AF mode or "C" film winding mode.

Set the program AE mode following the steps on p. 15.

- When both values blink, exposure is incorrect. Use a Neutral Density filter in bright settings and switch to flash photography in dark settings.

17

a) Example:
Displays when the shutter button is pressed halfways

```
    P
   125    2.8
ONE SHOT        S
           9
125   2.8        ●
```

b) Turn the electronic input dial.

```
    P
   350    1.8
ONE SHOT        S
           9
350   1.8        ●
```

```
    P
    30    16
ONE SHOT        S
           9
30    16        ●
```
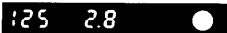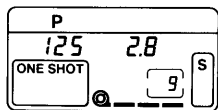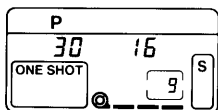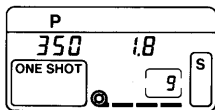
You can change the automatically-set shutter speed/aperture combinations of the program AE mode. This function is particularly useful when you need a specific shutter speed or aperture while shooting in the program AE mode.

- After one shot, the program shift function automatically clears.
- The program shift function cannot be used in flash photography.
- For further information on the program shift characteristics, please see p. 91.

2) Shutter-Priority AE

EF 300 mm f/2.8L


```
      Tv
   1000   4.0
 ONE SHOT      S
          11
```

EF 300 mm f/2.8L


```
      Tv
    250   2.8
 ONE SHOT      C
          12
```

EF 35-70 mm
f/3.5-4.5


```
      Tv
     8     8
 ONE SHOT      S
          14
```
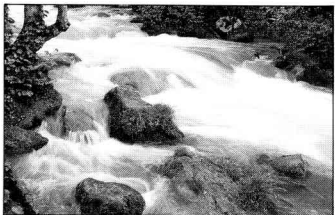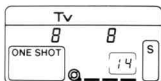
In this mode the shutter speed is user set and the camera automatically chooses the correct aperture for the lighting conditions. This mode is best for taking pictures of moving subjects by controlling the shutter speed. Faster shutter speeds freeze subject motion while slower shutter speeds can produce artistic blur effects.

Set the shutter-priority AE mode following the steps on p. 15. The initial shutter speed setting is always 125 (1/125).
Turn the electronic input dial for the desired shutter speed.

Shutter speed display

2000 1500 1000 750 500 350 250
180   125   90   60   45   30   20   15   10
8   6   4   3   2   0"7   1"   1"5   2"   3"
4"   6"   8"   10"   15"   20"   30"

• The "camera-shake" warning does not sound in shutter-priority AE.

21

EF 35-105 mm
f/3.5-4.5
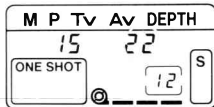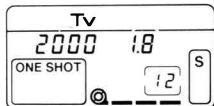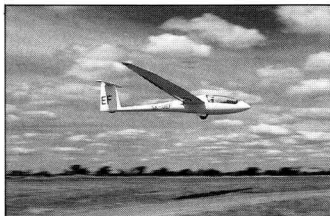
VIEWFINDER INFORMATION

Underexposure—The lens maximum aperture starts blinking. Turn the electronic input dial and set a slower shutter speed until the maximum aperture stops blinking.

Overexposure—The lens minimum aperture starts blinking. Turn the electronic input dial and set a faster shutter speed until the minimum aperture stops blinking.

EF 600 mm f/4.0L
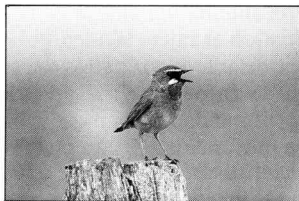
EF 50 mm f/1.8
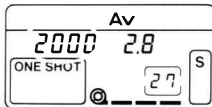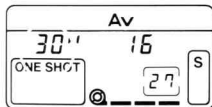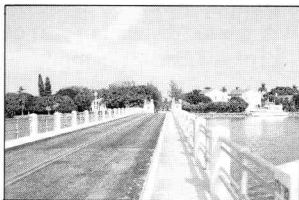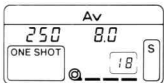
In this mode, the aperture is user set and the camera chooses correct shutter speed for the lighting conditions. Use this mode for portraits, landscapes and still-life photography where depth of field is an important factor. (see p. 27)

Set the aperture-priority AE mode following the steps on p. 15. The initial aperture value setting is always 5.6 (f/5.6).

Turn the electronic input dial for the desired aperture value.

VIEWFINDER INFORMATION

Underexposure—The shutter speed of 30″ starts blinking. Turn the electronic input dial and set a larger aperture until 30″ stop blinking.

Overexposure—The shutter speed of 2000 starts blinking. Turn the electronic input dial and set a smaller aperture until the shutter speed stops blinking.

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

25
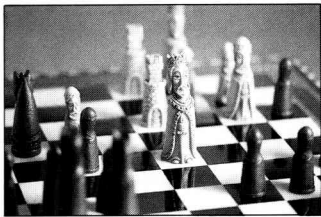
f/2
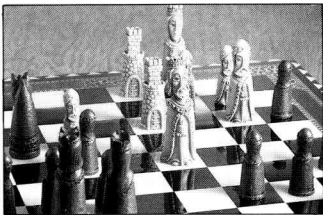
f/11

Depth of Field

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

Depth of field has the following characteristics:
1) The smaller the aperture, the wider the depth of field and vice versa.
2) The shorter the lens focal length is, the greater the depth of field, provided that aperture and shooting distance are the same.
3) The father the shooting destance, the greater the depth of field.
4) Depth of field is generally greater in the background than the foreground.
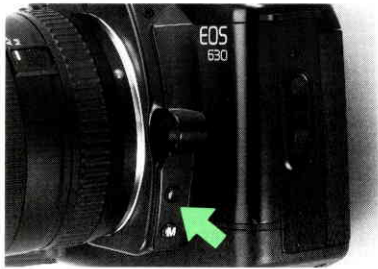
Checking Depth of Field

Push the depth-of-field check button and the camera will stop-down the aperture to either the automatically-calculated value (e.g. shutter-priority-AE), or the one set manually (e.g. aperture-priority AE). As you look through the viewfinder with the button pushed in, you can see the range of sharpness, i.e. the depth of field.

• It is impossible to check depth of field when the main switch is set at the green " □ " mark.

E • The display after the first "A" point is focused.

F • Affichage après que la première pose "A" a été mise au point.

S • Indicación después de enfocar el primer punto "A".

DEPTH
dEP 1
ONE SHOT 30 S

E • The display after the second "B" point is focused.

F • Affichage après que la première pose "B" a été mise au point.

S • Indicación después de enfocar el segundo punto "B".

DEPTH
dEP 2
ONE SHOT 30 S

DEPTH
60 8.0
ONE SHOT 30 S
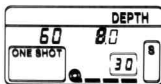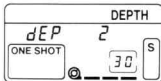
This mode makes everything from a certain point in the foreground to the background in focus, using both the AF function and depth of field. The camera automatically sets the correct aperture value and corresponding shutter speed for the lighting conditions. Use this mode for landscapes and large group shots.

• This mode cannot be used with a flash.

Set the depth-of-field AE mode following the steps on page 15.

1) Put the AF frame over the first point A, the foreground, and press the shutter button halfway.
2) Remove your finger when the AF symbol lights up.
3) Repeat steps #1 and #2 for the second point B, the background.
4) Reframe the picture and press the shutter button halfway. The AF symbol lights up, and the correct aperture value and corresponding shutter speed are displayed.
Gently press the shutter button completely to take the picture.

31
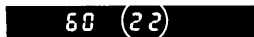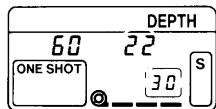
• When shooting continuously, it is not necessary to focus the same subject again provided you keep pressing the shutter button halfway after exposure. (To clear, press the shooting mode selector after you remove your finger from the shutter button).

VIEWFINDER INFORMATION

If it is impossible to get the distance range in focus, the lens' minimum aperture value will start blinking. Exposure, however, will still be correct and you will get the best results under the existing shooting conditions.

Helpful Hints
1. Move back from the subject and follow steps 1 through 4 again. If the minimum aperture stops blinking, the distance range will be in sharp focus and the exposure will be correct.
2. Use a wide-angle lens (or wide-angle side when using a zoom lens) and follow steps 1 through 4 again. If the minimum aperture stops blinking, the distance range will be in sharp focus and the exposure will be correct.

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3. It is advisable to use a wide-angle lens to obtain maximum depth of field effect. (A lens focal length of more than 200mm is not recommended when you want maximum depth of field).
4. Depth of field will be shallow if two points are focused at the same shooting distance. A telephoto lens is recommended for portraits in order to strengthen the shallow effect.

- When both values blink, exposure is incorrect. Use a neutral density filter in bright settings.
- When you try to focus extremely near and far points, the automatically-set shutter speed will be comparatively slower. Hold the camera steady or use a tripod.
- When using a zoom lens, do not change the lens' focal length after focusing the first point. Always be sure to compose the picture first.
- In depth of field AE, exposure is determined at the moment of shutter release even if the AF mode is set at ONE SHOT.
- Press the shooting mode selector to clear the depth of field AE while operating.

6) Manual Override

1)
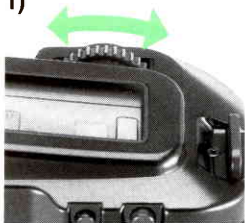
2)
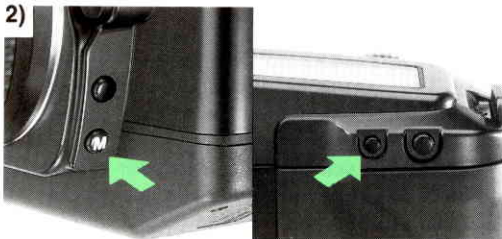
This creative mode allows you to control exposure by setting both the shutter speed and aperture.

Set the manual exposure mode following the steps on p. 15. The initial setting is always 1/125 sec. at f/5.6.

1) Turn the electronic input dial to set the desired shutter speed.
2) Press the manual aperture set button or the display panel illumination button.
   • At this point, " OP ", " oo ", or " CL " lights up instead of the shutter speed. (The aperture value remains unchanged). The meaning of each display follows:
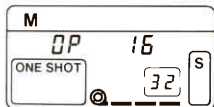
a) OP : underexposure (OPen the aperture)

c) CL : overexposure (CLose the aperture).
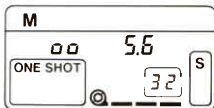
b) oo : correct exposure

37
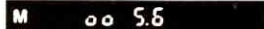
3)
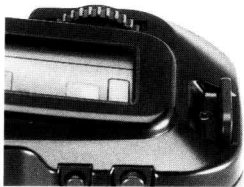
3) While pressing one of the two buttons, turn the electronic input dial until " *oo* " displays. The corresponding aperture value displays. Remove your finger from the manual aperture set button.

Determine the exposure referring to the shutter speed/aperture combination. Your technique will benefit greatly from practice.

- Set a slower shutter speed if " *OP* " remains lit when the electronic input dial is turned to the lens' maximum aperture.
- Set a faster shutter speed if " *CL* " remains lit when the electronic input dial is turned to the lens minimum aperture.
- The camera-shake warning does not sound in the manual mode.

1) Partial Metering

This camera has an Evaluative Metering function which allows you to obtain the best possible exposure without exposure compensation in normal backlit photography (see p. 97) Use the partial metering mode, for stage photography, or when there is a **big** difference in brightness between the main subject and the background.

> • The partial metering mode can be used regardless of the camera's mode, except when the main switch is set to the green mark " ".
> • The partial metering area is approximately 6.5 % of the picture area.
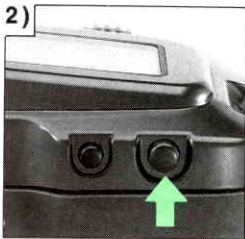> • The AE lock mechanism automatically works in the partial metering mode.

AE lock:
The original exposure value remains locked as long as the shutter button is pressed halfway, so even if you recompose the picture, correct exposure on the main subject will not be affected by changes in lighting conditions.

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1)

a) Partial metering area
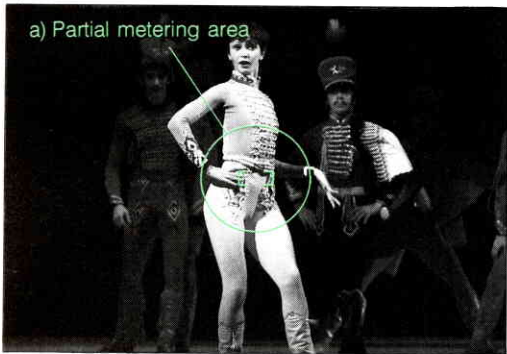
2)

1) Cover the main subject with the partial metering mark and press the shutter button halfway.
2) While pressing the shutter button halfway, press the partial metering button. (In manual override, however, press the partial metering button while pressing the manual aperture set button.
   - A green asterisk " ✳ " indicating that the partial metering mode and AE lock are on appears in the viewfinder.
   - You can remove your finger from the partial metering button if you keep pressing the shutter button halfway.
3) Compose the picture while continuing to hold down the shutter button, then press the shutter button completely to take the picture.

Sequential AE lock photography
Set the film winding mode to "C" (continuous exposure) to shoot continuously with AE lock in the same lighting conditions (see p. 11). It is not necessary to meter the subject for each shot provided you keep pressing the shutter button halfway after each exposure.

2) Exposure compensation

1)


```
0.0 ⊠
```

2)


```
+ 1.5 ⊠
```
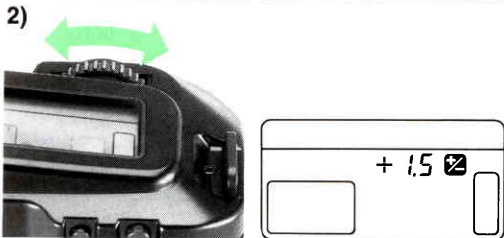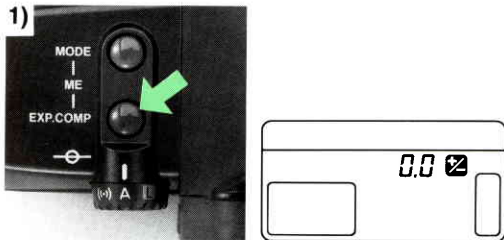
Use exposure compensation for high-key (intentionally overexposed) or low-key (intentionally underexposed) shots. The range of exposure compensation is up to +/− 5 steps in 1/2-step increments.

- " + " mean increasing exposure while " − "means decreasing exposure.
- Exposure compensation can be used regardless of the metering or shooting mode, except when the main switch is set to the " ▭ ".

1) Press the exposure compensation button and "0.0 ⊠"appears in the display panel.
2) While pressing the exposure compensation button, turn the electronic input dial to the desired exposure compensation value.
3) Remove your finger from the exposure compensation button.
   - The " ⊠ " mark indicating exposure compensation status appears in the viewfinder and in the display panel.
   - Reset the amount of compensation to "0.0 ⊠" otherwise, subsequent frames will be incorrectly exposed.

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1)

2)
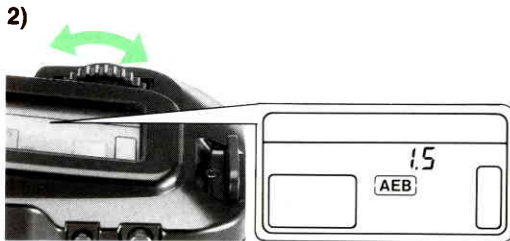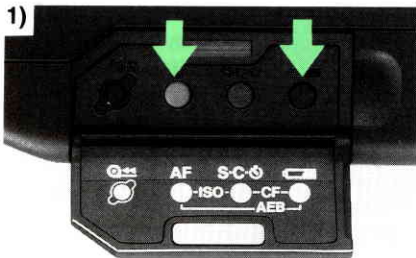
Use auto exposure bracketing when you want to vary the best exposure of the same scene by changing the amount of exposure on film intentionally. The range of bracketing is up to ±5 steps in 1/2-step increments.

• Auto exposure bracketing is impossible with a flash.

1) Open the switch cover and press both the AF mode selector and battery check button simultaneously to display the 0.0 and "AEB" indicating auto exposure bracketing.

2) Turn the electronic input dial to the desired bracketing value.

• If you set 1.5 in the display panel, for example, the camera automatically makes three continuous exposures in sequence of − 1.5 step of underexposure, correct exposure according to the camera's meter and + 1.5 step of overexposure.
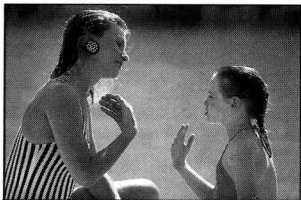
E Sample photos:
F Exemple:
S Fotos de muestra:

E −1.0 step of compensation used
F Avec une correction de −1,0
S Con −1,0 paso de compensación

E Without compensation
F Sans correction
S Sin compensación

E +1.0 step of compensation used
F Avec une correction de +1,0
S Con +1,0 paso de compensación

EF 50-200 mm f/3.5-4.5

Notes
1) Three continuous exposures are automatically made regardless of the film winding mode.
2) The original focus remains locked during three continuous exposures regardless of the AF mode.
3) To clear auto exposure bracketing, display the "AEB" and preset bracket value again by following #1 above, then turn the electronic input dial until the bracket value returns to 0.0. (Clearing auto exposure bracketing is impossible while shooting).
4) Bulb (see p. 65) cannot be used with auto exposure bracketing.

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Helpful Hints
1. If you wish to shift your bracketed exposure value toward overexposure, you can combine the exposure compensation with the auto exposure bracketing.

Example:
If you wish to bracket at 0.5 step, 1.5 step and 2.5 step:
1) Set the auto exposure bracketing (AEB) value to 1.0; this will give −1.0 step, 0, +1.0 step.
2) Set the exposure compensation (EC) value to +1.5. This will shift all exposures up 1.5 step.

The bracketed value will be +0.5 step, +1.5 step, +2.5 step.*
*−1.0 (AEB) +1.5 (EC) = +0.5
    0 (AEB) +1.5 (EC) = +1.5
+1.0 (AEB) +1.5 (EC) = +2.5

2. With the Technical Back E, auto exposure bracketing can be done for up to nine exposures in 1/4-step increments.