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The large manuals are split only for easy download size.

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Canon

EOS ELAN II
ELAN IIE

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E

English Edition

INSTRUCTIONS

Thank you for purchasing a Canon product.

- These instructions are for the EOS 50, EOS 50 E, EOS ELAN II and EOS ELAN II E.
- The **E** symbol indicates instructions applicable only to the EOS 50 E and EOS ELAN II E.

Major Features

E 1. Autofocus where you look with Eye-Controlled Autofocus during horizontal or vertical shooting.

2. Three-point autofocus and AIM System.*
   * The AIM (Advanced Integrated Multi-Point Control) System sets the optimum exposure or flash exposure automatically while linking it to the active focusing point. All you do is compose the picture and press the shutter button.
3. The high-quality metal exterior gives a nice and solid feel.
4. Two separate mode dials, two mode levers, and the two highly-rated control dials make it very easy to set the desired modes and settings. The dial indications show the current settings at a glance.
5. Silent mechanism for silent operation.

Your EOS camera is compatible with all EF lenses. This Instructions booklet explains the camera's operation assuming that an EF lens is used with the camera.

Symbols used in this Instructions:

: Warning for preventing camera malfunction or damage.

: Information you should know when operating your camera.

: Helpful tip for operating your camera and taking pictures.

Page numbers in parentheses indicate where you can find more information.

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

Retain this Instructions for future reference.

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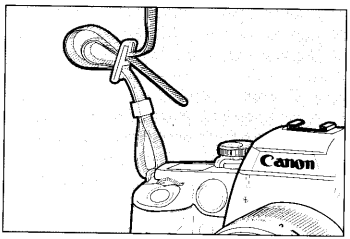
Precautions

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

  Also, the warranty does not cover any camera malfunction or damage occurring with the use of non-Canon accessories.

Attaching the Neck Strap



After inserting the end of the neck strap through the eyelet, insert the end through the clasp and under the outer strap as shown in the figure. Pull the strap to make sure it does not slip off.

	Attaching the Neck Strap ....3 Handling Precautions....6
I. Before You Start	1. Installing the Battery and Checking the Battery Level....17
II. Basic Operation	1. Full Auto Mode (□) ....24 AF-Assist Beam ....26 Automatic Flash Operation 26
III. AF Modes and Metering Modes	1. Three Focusing Points and Eye-Controlled Autofocus (◘)....31 2. Focusing Point Selection ....33 3. Focus Lock....36 4. AF Modes....37 One-Shot AF ....37 AI Focus AF ....37 AI Servo AF....38 5. When Autofocus Fails 39
IV. Creative Zone Modes	1. Program AE (**P**)....50 2. Shutter-Speed Priority AE (**Tv**) ....52 3. Aperture-Priority AE (**Av**)....54 4. Manual Exposure (**M**)....56
V. Other Features	1. Self-timer Operation....61 Attaching the Eyepiece Cover....63 2. Using the Built-in Flash ....64 Setting Red-Eye Reduction....65 3. AE Lock....67
VI. Custom Functions	1. Setting and Canceling Custom Functions 79
VII. E-TTL Auto Flash System with Canon Speedlite 380EX	E-TTL Auto Flash System Features ....82 Normal Flash Operation....83 High-Speed Sync (FP Flash) 84
	Troubleshooting Guide ....86 List of Exposure Warnings....87 Program Line ....88 Feature Availability Tables....89 Major Accessories ....91 EOS-Dedicated Speedlites 91

www.orphancameras.com

Quick Start Guide....8
Quick Function Setting Guide....10

2. Mounting and Detaching a Lens....19
3. Shutter Button Operation....20

Red-Eye Reduction....26
2. Portrait Mode ( )....27
3. Landscape Mode ( )....28

EYE CONTROL

6. Eye-Controlled Autofocus Calibration....40
Eye-Controlled Autofocus Calibration....40
7. Eye-Controlled Autofocus Guide....43
Holding the Camera Correctly....43
Proper Operating Conditions....44

5. Depth-of-Field AE (**DEP**)....58
Depth-of-field AE with a Manually-Selected Focusing Point....58

4. Exposure Compensation....68
5. Flash Exposure Compensation....69
6. Autoexposure Bracketing (AEB)....71
7. Multiple Exposures ( )....73
8. Bulb Exposure....75

Setting a Custom Function....79
Canceling a Custom Function....80

FE Lock....84
Using Another EOS-Dedicated Speedlite....85

Battery Pack BP-50....91
Battery Pack BP-5B....91
Remote Controller RC-1....91
Remote Switch RS-60E3....92
Dioptric Correction Lenses Ed....92
Dioptric Correction Lenses....92

Nomenclature....12

4. Loading and Unloading Film....21

4. Close-up Mode ( )....29
5. Sports Mode ( )....30

Deleting a Calibration Setting....45
8. Using Eye-Controlled Autofocus....46
AI Servo Eye-Controlled Autofocus....48
Canceling Eye-Controlled Autofocus....48
Eye-Controlled Depth-of-Field Preview...48
9. Metering Modes....49
: Evaluative metering....49
: Partial metering....49
: Centerweighted averaging metering.49

Depth-of-field AE with an Automatically-Selected Focusing Point....59
Depth-of-field AE with an Eye-Selected Focusing Point....59

9. Film Advance Modes....76
10. Setting the ISO Film Speed....77
11. Silencing the Beeper....78

Dioptric Correction Lenses....92
Camera Case (EH9-L)....92
Major Specifications....93
Custom Functions....96

Handling Precautions

Camera Care

1. This camera is not waterproof and cannot be used in rain or underwater. If the camera gets wet, consult your nearest Canon Service Center. Wipe off any water droplets with a dry cloth. If the camera has been exposed to salty air, wipe with a well-wrung damp cloth.
2. Do not leave the camera in places prone to excessive heat such as in a car on a sunny day. Excessive heat can cause the camera to malfunction.
3. The camera contains high-voltage circuitry. Never attempt to disassemble the camera yourself.
4. Use only a blower brush to remove any dust on the lens or in the film compartment. Do not use a cleaner containing an organic solvent to clean the camera body or lens. For stubborn dirt, consult your nearest Canon Service Center.
5. If the camera is not to be used for an extended period, remove the battery. Store the camera in a well-ventilated, cool, dry place. During the storage period, release the shutter a few times once in a while.
6. Avoid storing the camera in a laboratory, cabinet, etc., where corrosive chemicals are present.
7. If the camera has not been used for an extended period or if the camera is to be used for an important event, check all the camera operations yourself or take it to the nearest Canon Service Center.

LCD Panel

Over time, the camera's LCD panel indications may become light and difficult to read. If this happens, have it replaced (at cost) by your nearest Canon Service Center.
At low temperatures, the display response of the LCD panel may become slower. And at high temperatures, the display may blacken. In either case, the display will return to normal at room temperature.

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Lithium Battery

The camera operates on one 2CR5 lithium battery. Check the battery level in the following cases:

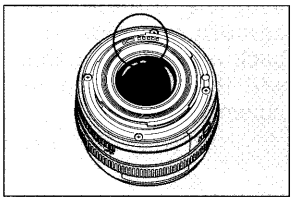
1. After replacing the battery.
2. After the camera has not been used for an extended period.
3. The shutter does not release.
4. The camera is being used in a low-temperature environment.
5. Also note the following:
   - Before installing the battery, wipe the battery contacts to remove fingerprints and dirt. This is to prevent faulty connections and corrosion.
   - Never disassemble or recharge the battery. Also, never store the battery in high-temperature places or short circuit the battery contacts or toss the battery into a fire.
   - Although the battery works well under low temperatures, battery performance may suffer slightly at freezing temperatures. In such a case, keep a spare battery warm in a pocket, etc., and use and warm the batteries alternately.

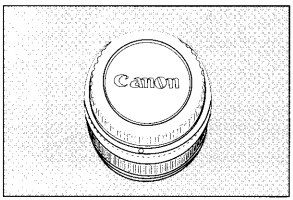
Low Battery Power

When only the ⊏□ symbol blinks on the LCD panel, a picture can still be taken at the proper exposure. However, there may not be enough battery power to advance and rewind the film automatically. Replace with a new battery.

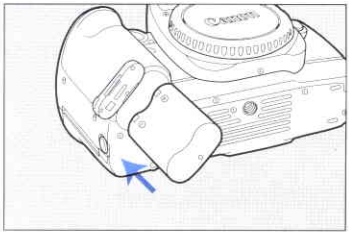
Lens

To avoid getting the lens surface and electronic contacts scratched, attach the rear lens cap to the detached lens or always put down the lens with the rear end up.



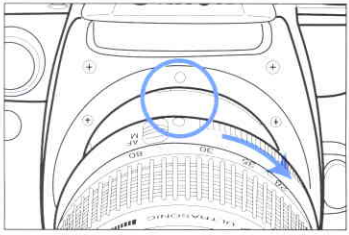


Quick Start Guide



1 Install the battery.

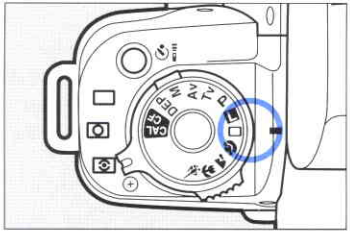
As shown in the figure, open the battery compartment cover and insert a 2CR5 battery.



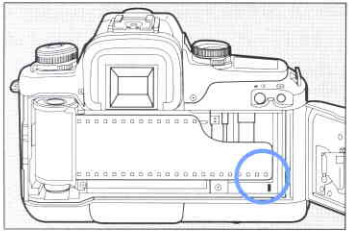
2 Attach a lens.

Align the red dots on the lens and camera and turn the lens clockwise until it snaps in place.

- Make sure the focus mode switch on the lens is set to AF.



3 While pressing the lock release button, turn the Command Dial to ☐ (Full Auto mode).



4 Load the film.

Align the edge of the film leader with the orange mark on the camera and close the camera back until it snaps shut. The film will then advance to frame 1 automatically.

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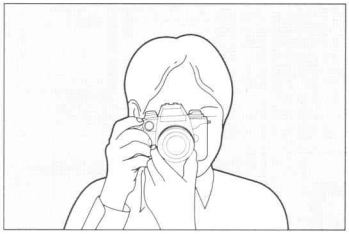
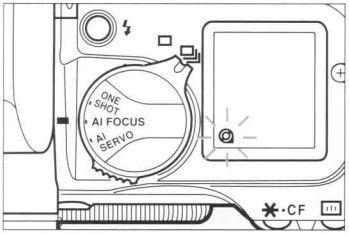
5 Focus the subject.

Aim the focusing point on the subject and press the shutter button halfway to autofocus. When focus is achieved, the in-focus indicator in the viewfinder lights.



6 Take the picture.

Press the shutter button completely to take the picture. If the subject is dark or backlit, the built-in flash pops up and fires automatically.



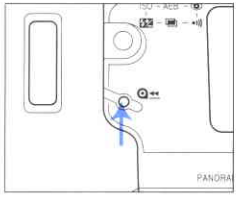
7 Unloading the film.

At the end of the roll, the film rewinds automatically Make sure the film cartridge symbol is blinking in the LCD Panel. Then open the camera back and remove the film cartridge.

Quick Function Setting Guide

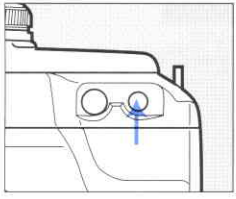
Film Transport

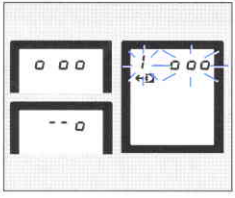
Midroll film rewind
PAGE 23



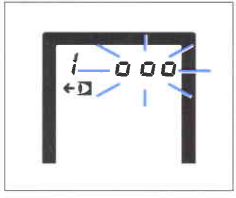
Focusing Operation

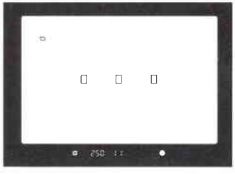
Focusing point selection
page 33





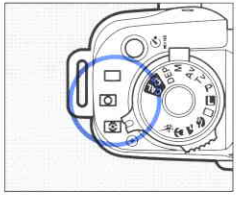
Eye-Controlled Autofocus
page 46



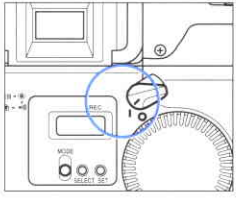


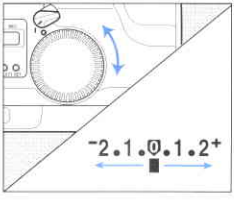
Exposure Control

Setting the metering mode
page 49



Exposure compensation
page 68





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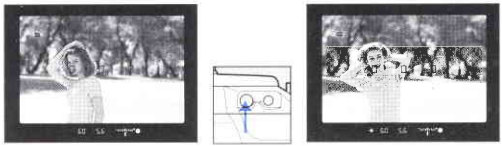
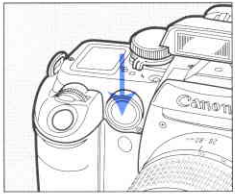
Exposure Control

AE lock
page 67

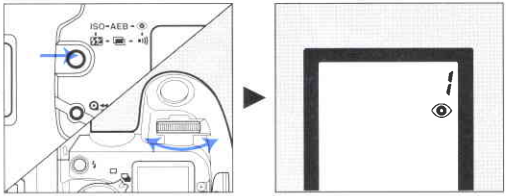


Other Features

Using the built-in flash
page 64

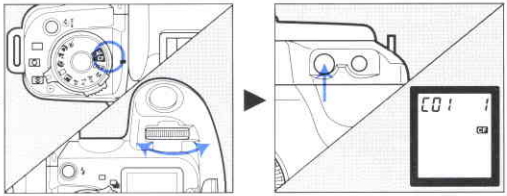


Using red-eye reduction
page 65



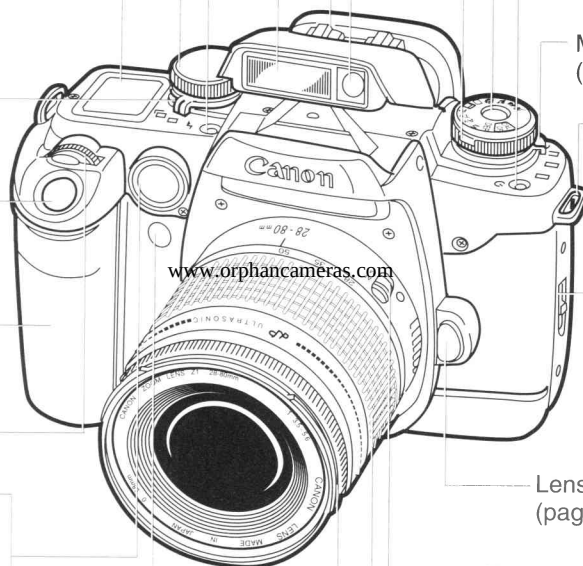
Custom Functions

Using Custom Functions
page 79



Nomenclature

Camera Front



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Built-in flash (page 64)

Flash button (page 64)

AF mode dial (page 37)

LCD panel (page 15)

Film advance mode dial (page 76)

Shutter button (page 20)

Grip (battery compartment) (page 17)

Main Dial

AF-assist beam emitter (page 26)

Self-timer lamp (page 61)

Wireless remote control sensor

- Receives signals from the separately-sold Remote Controller RC-1.

Hot shoe (page 94)

- For separately-sold, dedicated Canon Speedlites.

Red-eye reduction lamp (page 69)

Lock-release button (page 24)

Command Dial (page 14)

Self-timer/Remote control button (page 61)

Metering mode lever (page 49)

Neck strap eyelet (page 3)

Camera back latch (page 21)

Lens release button (page 19)

Focus mode switch (page 19)

Zoom ring

Focusing ring (page 39)

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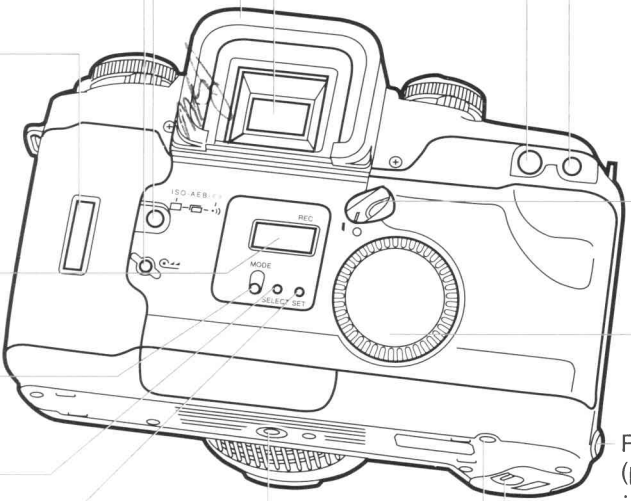
Camera Rear



Eyepiece (page 16)

Eyecup

Function button (page 66)

Film rewind button (page 23)

Film window

QD model only

Date display panel

Display mode button

Digit selection button

Digit set button

Tripod socket

AE lock button (page 67)

Custom Function button (page 79)

FE lock button (for Canon Speedlite n) (page 84)

Focusing point selector (page 33)

Quick Control Dial switch (page 68)

Quick Control Dial (page 68)

Remote control jack (page 92)

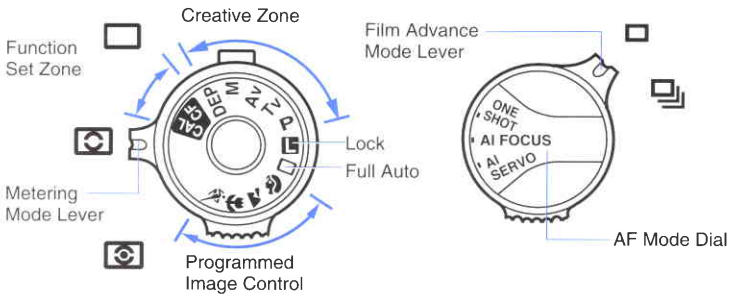
- For separately-sold Remote Switch RS-60E3.

Battery compartment cover lever (page 17)

Battery pack positioning hole (page 91)

Command Dial

When the Command Dial is set to L, it turns off and locks the camera. To release the lock, hold down the lock release button and turn the Command Dial to a setting above or below L.



L : Lock
□ : Full Auto (page 24)

Programmed Image Control modes

: Portrait (page 27)
: Landscape (page 28)
: Close-up (page 29)
: Sports (page 30)

Creative Zone

P : Program AE (page 50)
Tv : Shutter speed-priority AE (page 52)
Av : Aperture-priority AE (page 54)
M : Manual exposure (page 56)
DEP : Depth-of-field AE (page 58)

Function Set Zone

CF: Custom Function (page 79)
CAL: Calibration (page 40)

Metering Mode Lever

: Evaluative metering (page 49)
: Partial metering (page 49)
□ : Centerweighted averaging metering (page 49)

AF Mode Dial

One-Shot AF (page 37)
AI Focus AF (page 37)
AI Servo AF (page 38)

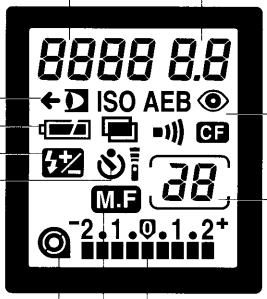
Film Advance Mode Lever

□ : Single (page 76)
: Continuous (page 76)

When the camera is not to be used, set the Command Dial to L. This will prevent accidental battery drainage if the shutter button is held down inadvertently.

LCD Panel

The LCD panel is shown with all the information displayed.



Shutter speed
ISO film speed
Depth-of-field AE display
Custom Function No.
◘ Calibration display

Aperture value
AEB amount
DEP point
Custom Function options
Red-eye reduction setting
Beeper setting
◘ Calibration No.

◘ Eye-Controlled Autofocus
Battery level indicator
Flash exposure compensation symbol

Self-timer/Remote control symbol

Film status
Film loaded
Film rewind completed

Manual-focus symbol

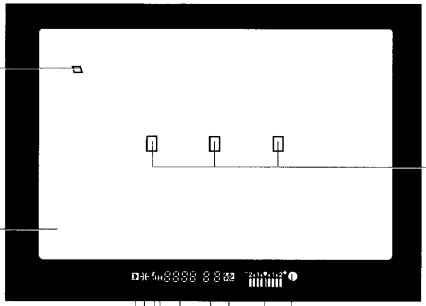
:Red-eye reduction symbol
AEB : AEB symbol
ISO : ISO symbol
Beeper symbol
Multiple-exposure symbol
CF Custom Function symbol

Frame counter
No. of multiple exposures set
No. of multiple exposures remaining
Self-timer count down

Exposure level
Exposure compensation amount
Flash exposure compensation amount
Exposure level scale
Exposure level indicator
AEB amount
Red-eye reduction lamp-on indicator
Film rewind indicator

Viewfinder Information

The viewfinder is shown with all the information displayed.



- Depth-of-field preview mark
- Focusing points
- Focusing screen
- Eye-Controlled Autofocus symbol
- AE lock indicator
- Flash-ready indicator
  Invalid FE lock warning
- High sync speed (FP flash) indicator
- Shutter speed
- Calibration display
  (CAL 1 to 3, END, 1 to 3)
  dEP 1 and 2
  FE lock indicator
- In-focus indicator
  During autofocus: Lights when focus is achieved.
  Autofocus failure: Blinks twice per second when focus cannot be achieved.
  During manual focus: Lights when focus is achieved. Does not light while focus has not been achieved.
- Exposure level
  Exposure compensation amount
  Manual exposure level
  Autobracketing amount
  Red-eye reduction lamp-on indicator
- Flash exposure compensation indicator
- Aperture value

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I. Before You Start

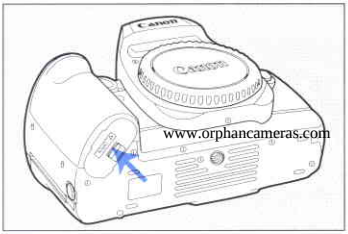
To ready your camera for picture-taking, follow the procedures below.

1. Installing the Battery and Checking the Battery Level

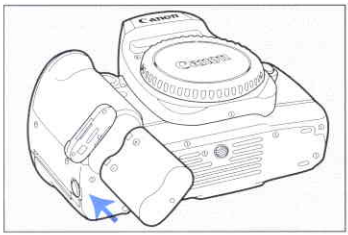
Installing the Battery

Use a 2CR5 battery.

- If you have purchased Battery Pack BP-50, see page 91.

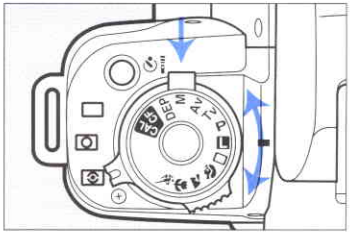


1 Slide the battery compartment cover lever as shown by the arrow and open the battery compartment cover.



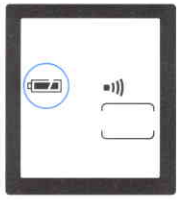
2 Insert the battery with the contacts oriented as shown on the battery compartment cover.

3 Close the battery compartment cover.



Checking the Battery Level

1 While pressing the lock release button, turn the Command Dial to a Programmed Image Control mode or Creative Zone mode.



2 The battery level will be displayed on the LCD panel by one of the following symbols:

- : Battery level OK.
- : Keep spare battery handy.
- : Battery is almost exhausted.
- : See page 7.

• The battery level can be checked when the Command Dial is unlocked and when the shutter is released.

2CR5 Lithium Battery Service Life

Ambient Temperature	0% Flash Use	50% Flash Use	100% Flash Use
At 20°C	90 (110) rolls	35 (40) rolls	18 (20) rolls
At -20°C	45 (50) rolls	14 (15) rolls	6 (7) rolls

- No. of 24-exposure rolls based on Canon's Standard Test Method with a new battery and EF 50mm f/1.4 USM lens.
- Operating the camera without film will still consume battery power and reduce the number of rolls that can be taken with the battery.
- In parentheses, No. of rolls without the use of Eye-Controlled Autofocus.

- If nothing is displayed on the LCD panel, the battery may have been installed incorrectly. Take out the battery and install it correctly.
- Before using the camera, check the battery level.
- In areas where 2CR5 batteries may not be easily available, take spare batteries with you.

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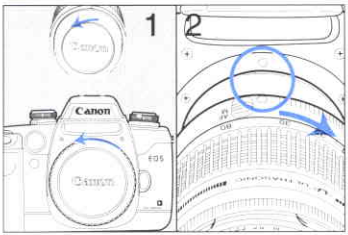
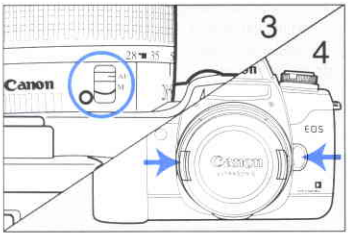
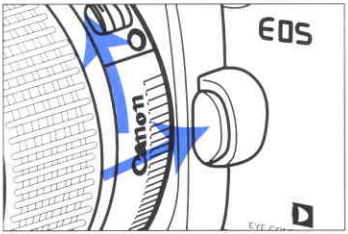
2. Mounting and Detaching a Lens







Mounting a Lens

1. Remove the rear lens cap and the camera body cap by turning the cap as shown by the arrow.
2. Align the red dots on the lens and camera and turn the lens as shown by the arrow until it snaps in place.
3. Set the focus mode switch on the lens to AF.

- If the focus mode switch is set to M, autofocus will be disabled.
- While the lens autofocuses, do not touch the rotating part of the lens.

4. Remove the lens cap.

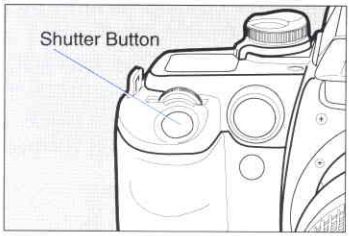
Detaching the Lens

While pressing the lens release button, turn the lens as shown by the arrow until it stops, then remove the lens.

Be careful not to get the lens surface and electronic contacts scratched. After detaching the lens, attach the rear lens cap or put down the lens with the rear end up.

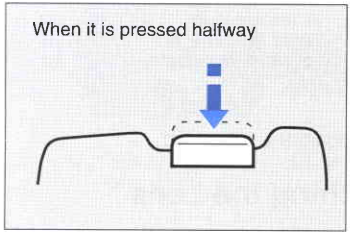
3. Shutter Button Operation

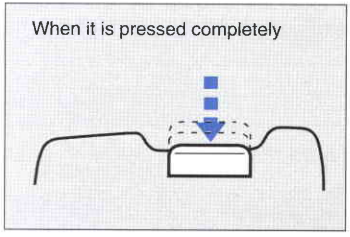
The EOS camera's shutter button operates in two steps: Press it halfway or all the way.



When it is pressed halfway:

1) The selected focusing point is activated to focus the subject. When focus is achieved, the focusing point flashes in red, the beeper sounds, and the green in-focus indicator lights.
   - There are three focusing points.
   - If the AF mode dial is set to AI Servo AF for automatic focusing point selection, the focusing point does not flash in red and the in-focus indicator does not light when focus is achieved.
2) The shutter speed and aperture setting are displayed on the LCD panel and in the viewfinder.
   - The exposure information will continue to be displayed for four seconds after the shutter button is released.





When it is pressed completely:

The shutter is released to take the picture and then the film advances.

Camera movement during the moment of exposure is called camera shake. Camera shake can cause blurred pictures.
To prevent blurred pictures due to camera shake:
- Hold the camera firmly.
- Use the pad of your fingertip to first press the shutter button halfway, then press all the way.

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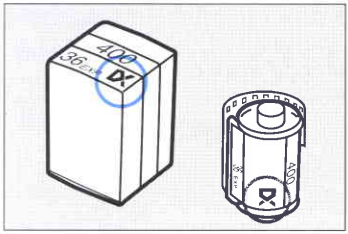
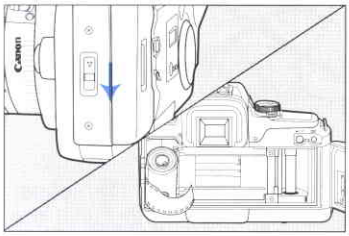
4. Loading and Unloading Film



Loading Film

Use DX-coded film. The camera can automatically sense the film's ISO speed rating.

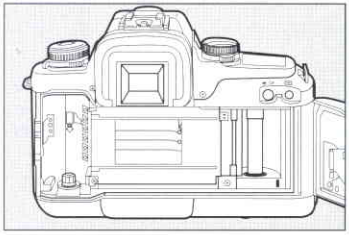


1 Unlock the Command Dial.

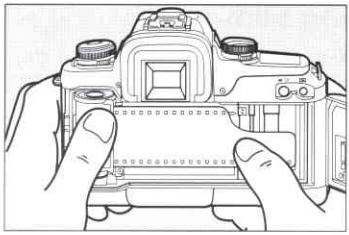
2 Slide down the camera back latch to open the camera back.

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

Infrared film cannot be used with this camera.

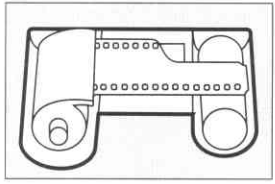


The shutter curtain is manufactured with high precision. Never touch the shutter curtain. When loading or unloading film, be careful not to touch the shutter curtain with your fingers or the film.

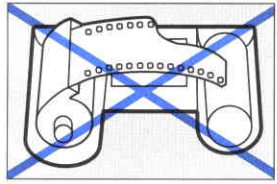


4 Hold down the film cartridge and pull the edge of the film leader to the orange mark on the camera.

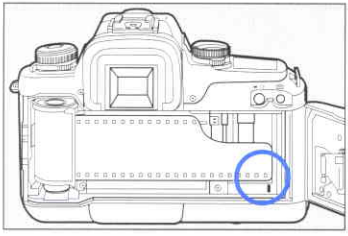
- If the edge of the film leader goes beyond the orange mark, rewind some of the film back into the cartridge.



Right



Wrong



5 After checking that the film leader edge is correctly aligned with the orange mark, close the camera back. The film will then advance automatically to frame 1 as shown by the frame counter *1*.

- If frame number 1 is not displayed and film cartridge symbol blinks, the film has not been loaded properly. Load the film properly.

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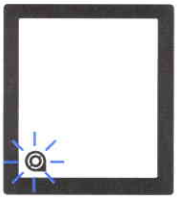
Unloading Film

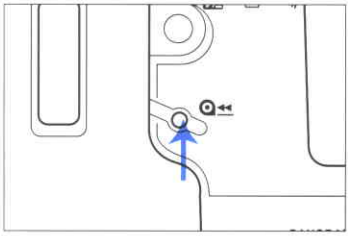
After the film's last frame is exposed, the camera rewinds the film automatically.

1 While the film rewinds, the scale on the LCD panel and viewfinder "flows" from right to left to indicate that the film is rewinding.

At the same time, the frame counter counts down.



2 After the film is completely rewound, the film cartridge symbol ⊙ blinks. Check that the film cartridge symbol is blinking, then open the camera back and remove the film cartridge.



Midroll Film Rewind

To rewind the film before reaching the last frame, press the ⊙◂◂ film rewind button. The film will start rewinding immediately. In this case, the scale in the viewfinder does not indicate that the film is rewinding.

Film rewind is normally set to the silent mode. Pressing the film rewind button can switch between the silent rewind mode and high-speed rewind mode.

Immediately before midroll film rewind starts, the mirror will make a sound. This is normal.

II. Basic Operation

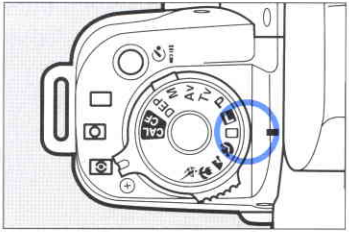
Quick and easy picture-taking with the Command Dial's Full Auto and Programmed Image Control modes is described here. With these fully-automatic picture-taking modes, all you do is press the shutter button and the camera does the rest to suit the picture-taking situation.

The Full Auto mode and Programmed Image Control modes override all metering mode lever, AF mode dial, film advance mode lever, and Custom Function settings. The settings set automatically by each Programmed Image Control mode are shown in "Automatic Settings" on page 89.

Keep in mind that the settings you see on the AF mode dial and other controls may not always apply.

1. Full Auto Mode (□)

The Full Auto mode is for any type of subject. One of the three focusing points is used to focus the subject for easy picture-taking.



1 While pressing the lock release button, turn the Command Dial to □ .

AF Frame

2 Look through the viewfinder and aim one of the three focusing points on the subject.

- If none of the focusing points cover the subject, see "3. Focus Lock" on page 36.

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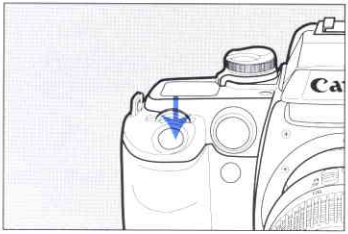

3 Press the shutter button halfway. The subject will be focused and the shutter speed and aperture will be set.

- When the focusing point achieves focus, it flashes in red and the green in-focus indicator (●) lights.
- The shutter speed and aperture value will be displayed on the LCD panel and in the viewfinder.

4 Press the shutter button completely to take the picture.

- Blinking shutter speed warning (Camera-shake warning)
  In the Full Auto or Programmed Image Control modes, the shutter speed display blinks if the shutter speed is not fast enough to prevent image blur due to camera shake. In such a case, minimize camera shake by doing either of the following:
  1) Hold the camera steadily and press the shutter button.
  2) Use a tripod. (The shutter speed will still blink even while a tripod is used.)
- In-focus indicator warning
  If the in-focus indicator blinks, the shutter cannot be released. See page 86.

AF-Assist Beam

Under difficult autofocusing conditions, the AF-assist beam is emitted automatically to assist autofocus.

Automatic Flash Operation

In the Full Auto mode □, Portrait mode 👤, or Close-up mode 🌷, the built-in flash pops up and fires automatically for dark or backlit subjects.

If you do not want to use flash, use the Program AE (P) mode (page 50) or push down the built-in flash (after it pops up all the way) while pressing the shutter button halfway.

- If the built-in flash is pushed down before it pops up completely, ⚡ will blink on the LCD panel indicating an error. To cancel the error, press the shutter button halfway.

Red-Eye Reduction

When flash is used, it may reflect off the subject's pupils and make the eyes look red in the photograph.
The red-eye reduction feature helps reduce red eye with the red-eye reduction lamp which lights automatically to reduce the subject's pupil diameter and reduce the chances of red eye occurring.

- Red-eye reduction can be set in any picture-taking mode. See page 66 to set the red-eye reduction feature.

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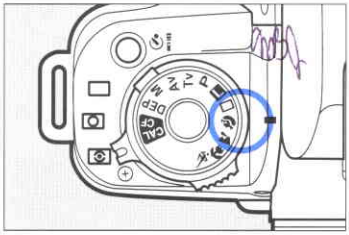
2. Portrait Mode ( )

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

- The continuous shooting mode is set automatically. To shoot continuously, press and hold down the shutter button.
- For dark or backlit subjects, the built-in flash pops up and fires automatically.



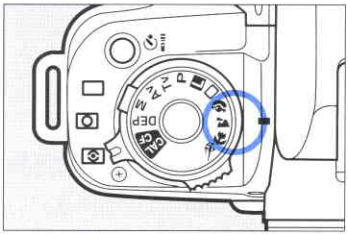
Set the Command Dial to .

- The picture-taking procedure is the same as for the Full Auto mode (page 24).

- Head and shoulders shots result in the best background blur effect. Also, the further away the subject is from the background, the more blurred the background will become.
- Using a telephoto lens also blurs the background further. If a zoom lens is used, use the longest focal length. (For example, a 28-80mm zoom lens set at 80 mm.)

3. Landscape Mode ( )

This is for sweeping scenery, sunsets, etc.



Set the Command Dial to .

- The picture-taking procedure is the same as for the Full Auto mode (page 24).

If a zoom lens is attached, use the shortest focal length. (For example, a 28-80mm zoom lens set at 28 mm.) The resulting photograph will have much depth from the foreground to the background and a wide breadth.

If the shutter speed display blinks, the shutter speed may be so slow that a blurred picture may result due to camera shake. Hold the camera steady or use a tripod. (The shutter speed will still blink even while a tripod is used.)

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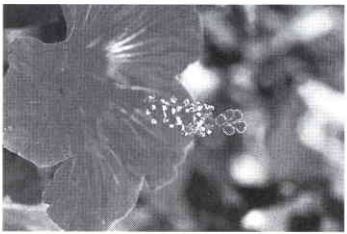
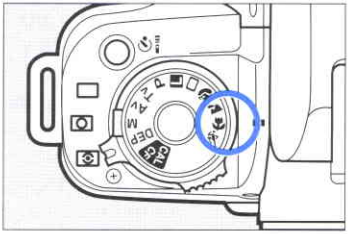
4. Close-up Mode ( )



Set this mode to use the lens' built-in macro feature for taking close-up shots of flowers, insects, etc.

- For dark or backlit subjects, the built-in flash pops up and fires automatically.



Set the Command Dial to .

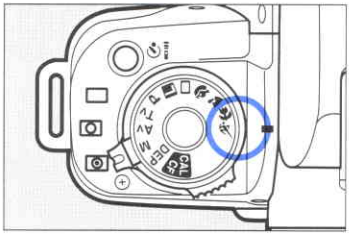
- The picture-taking procedure is the same as for the Full Auto mode (page 24).

Focus the subject at the lens' minimum focusing distance. If a zoom lens is attached, use the longest focal length to obtain a larger magnification.
For better close-ups, the EF 50mm f/2.5 macro, EF 100mm f/2.8 macro lens and Macro Ring Lite ML-3 (both sold separately) are recommended.

5. Sports Mode ( )

This mode is ideal for capturing fast-moving subjects.

- Holding down the shutter button enables continuous shooting.



Set the Command Dial to .

- The picture-taking procedure is the same as for the Full Auto mode (page 24).
- In the Sports mode, the In-focus indicator (●) does not light when focus is achieved.

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

If the shutter speed display blinks, the shutter speed may be so slow that a blurred picture may result due to camera shake. Hold the camera steady or use a tripod. (The shutter speed will still blink even while a tripod is used.)

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III. AF Modes and Metering Modes

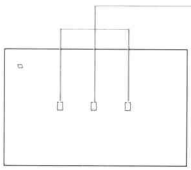
The three focusing points, Eye-Controlled Autofocus (E model only), and the metering modes are described here.

1. Three Focusing Points and Eye-Controlled Autofocus

Three Focusing Points

Since the three focusing points enable autofocusing over a wide area of the picture, you can compose the shot and focus immediately. The exposure and any flash exposure compensation are set automatically. You can thereby concentrate on the subject and composition. (AIM System)

Three focusing points



Having three focusing points is especially effective in the following cases.

- You can concentrate on the composition.

- There is less chance of autofocusing at the wrong point.

- Fast-moving subjects can be tracked across the viewfinder.

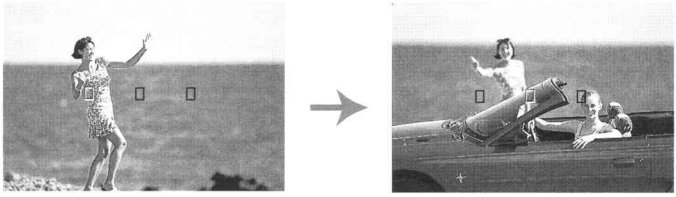
The focusing point can be selected automatically by the camera or by your eye (E model only). It can also be selected manually.

Eye-Controlled Autofocus

With Eye-Controlled Autofocus, you select the desired focusing point just by looking at it. The camera instantly detects which focusing point your eye is looking at. That focusing point then focuses the subject.
Eye-Controlled Autofocus is also effective for vertical shots. When using Eye-Controlled Autofocus, the camera must be held properly as described on page 43.

Eye-Controlled Autofocus enables the following:

- You can focus where you want instantly.
- The focusing point can be switched instantly at will.



Focus achieved Focus achieved

- A moving subject can be tracked with Eye-Controlled Autofocus (AI SERVO predictive AF).

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2. Focusing Point Selection

The focusing point (AF frame) is the little box which focuses the subject. The focusing point can be selected by one of three ways:

Automatic selection: The camera selects the focusing point automatically depending on the scene.

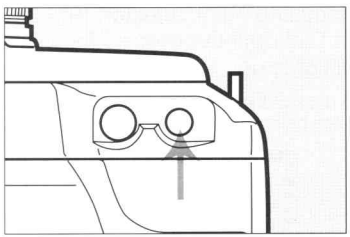
Manual selection: You select the focusing point with a button and dial.

Eye-controlled selection: You select the focusing point by looking at it.

If the focus mode switch on the lens is set to **M**, autofocusing will not operate regardless of the AF mode dial's setting.

The focusing point selection procedure is explained below.

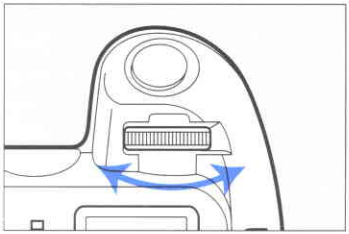
First set the Command Dial to a Creative Zone mode (P, Tv, Av, M, or DEP). (The focusing point selection method cannot be set in the Full Auto or Programmed Image Control modes.)



Automatic selection

1 Press the focusing point selector.

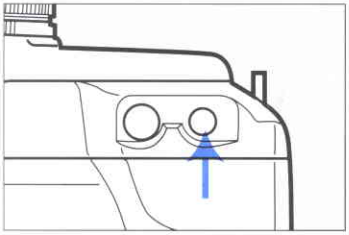
- The current focusing point lights in red in the viewfinder. The symbol for the current focusing point is also displayed on the LCD panel.
- In the Full Auto or Programmed Image Control modes, the focusing point selector does not function.



2 Within 6 seconds after releasing the focusing point selector, turn the Main Dial until all the focusing points light up.

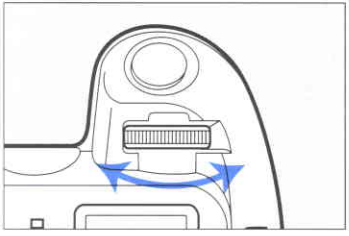
- To register the selection, press the shutter button halfway or wait 6 seconds.

Manual selection



1 Press the focusing point selector.

- The current focusing point lights in red in the viewfinder. The symbol for the current focusing point is also displayed on the LCD panel.



2 Within 6 seconds after releasing the focusing point selector, turn the Main Dial until the desired focusing point lights up.

- To register the selection, press the shutter button halfway or wait 6 seconds.

The focusing point cannot be selected manually in the Programmed Image Control modes.

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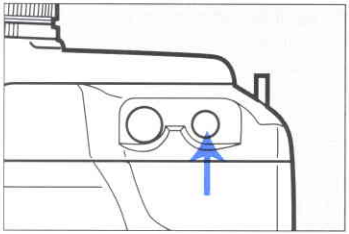
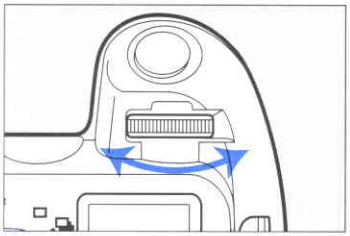


Eye-Controlled Selection

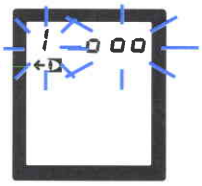
1 Press the focusing point selector.

- The current focusing point flashes in red in the viewfinder. The symbol for the current focusing point is also displayed on the LCD panel.
- The focusing point selector remains effective for 6 seconds after it is released.



2 Within 6 seconds after releasing the focusing point selector, turn the Main Dial until all the focusing points and the calibration No. blink.

- To register the setting, either press the shutter button halfway or wait 6 seconds.
- If Eye-Controlled Autofocus has been calibrated, the calibration No. will stop blinking and remain displayed.



For proper Eye-Controlled Autofocus operation, you must first calibrate it with your eye movement. For details, see "6. Eye-Controlled Autofocus Calibration" on page 40 and "8. Using Eye-Controlled Autofocus" on page 46.
Although you can use Eye-Controlled Autofocus without calibrating it first, it will not function properly.

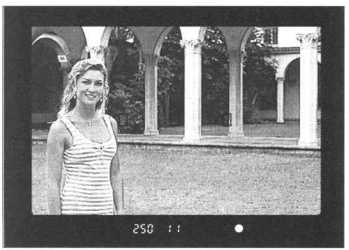
3. Focus Lock

If the subject is not covered by any of the three focusing points, use focus lock.

- Focus lock can be used only in the One-Shot AF mode (page 37).

1 Select the desired focusing point (pages 33-37).

2 Compose the picture so that the selected focusing point covers the subject. Press the shutter button halfway to autofocus.



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

4 Press the shutter button completely to take the picture.

If the brightness of the subject changes after the focus is locked, a proper exposure may not be obtained. See "9. Metering Modes" on page 49.

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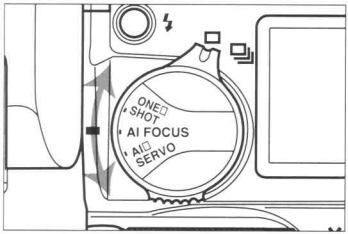
4. AF Modes

The camera can autofocus in one of three modes: One-Shot AF, AI Focus AF, and AI Servo AF. Select the AF mode most suitable for the subject.



Turn the AF mode dial and set the desired AF mode. The AF mode dial settings are explained below.

One-Shot AF

This mode is suited for still subjects. Since the picture cannot be taken unless the subject is focused, this mode helps prevent out-of-focus shots. Pressing the shutter button halfway activates the autofocus. When the active focusing point achieves focus, it flashes in red and the in-focus indicator lights in the viewfinder. The exposure is also set when focus is achieved.

If you keep pressing the shutter button halfway after focus is achieved, it will lock the focus and the exposure setting. You can then recompose the shot without changing the point of focus and exposure.

If the in-focus indicator in the viewfinder blinks, the picture cannot be taken. Either recompose the shot or follow the countermeasures explained in "5. When Autofocus Fails" on page 39.

AI Focus AF

In this mode, One-Shot AF is the normal AF mode. However, if the subject starts to move, the camera detects the subject's movement and switches to AI Servo AF automatically.
When the focusing point selection is automatic and the center focusing point first focuses the subject, the camera switches to AI Servo AF if the subject moves to another focusing point in the viewfinder during autofocusing.

AI Servo AF

This mode is suited for subjects which move sporadically. While the shutter button is pressed halfway, the camera continues to focus the subject. With predictive AF, * an approaching or retreating subject can be focused. The exposure is set immediately before the picture is taken.

* Predictive AF

If the subject approaches or retreats from the camera at a constant speed, the camera focuses the subject continuously and predicts the position of the subject for the moment of exposure to obtain accurate focusing.

Focusing Point Operation in AI Servo AF Mode

	AI Servo AF
Automatic Selection	• The center focusing point focuses the subject first. • If the subject then moves to another focusing point, focusing continues with predictive AF
Eye-Controlled Selection	• Eye-Controlled Servo AF takes effect. By following the moving subject with your eye, focusing continues with predictive AF. See page 48.
Manual Selection	• Predictive AF continues with only the selected focusing point.

When the focusing point selection is automatic and the center focusing point first focuses the subject, the camera switches to AI Servo AF if the subject moves to another focusing point in the viewfinder during autofocusing.

- In this AF mode, the in-focus indicator does not light and the beeper does not sound even when focus is achieved.
- A blinking in-focus indicator in the viewfinder indicates that focus has not been achieved.
- In this AF mode, the focus cannot be locked.

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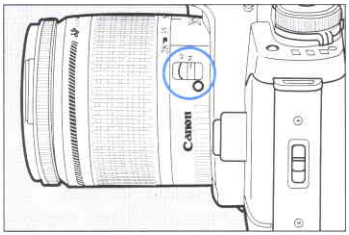
5. When Autofocus Fails

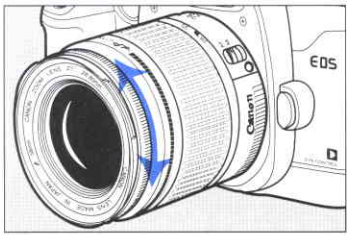
The camera's AF system is highly precise and can focus most subjects. However, autofocus may not be achieved (the in-focus indicator blinks) with certain subjects such as the following:

a. Very low contrast subjects.
   Ex.: Blue sky; single-color, flat surfaces, etc.
b. Extremely backlit, reflective subjects.
   Ex.: A highly-reflective car body.
c. Overlapping foreground and background subjects.
   Ex.: A caged animal.

In such cases, lock the focus on an object at the same distance as the subject and recompose or focus manually as described below.



1 Set the focus mode switch on the lens to **M**.



2 Turn the focusing ring until the subject is in sharp focus.

When focus is achieved manually, the active focusing point flashes in red and the in-focus indicator lights.

6. Eye-Controlled Autofocus Calibration

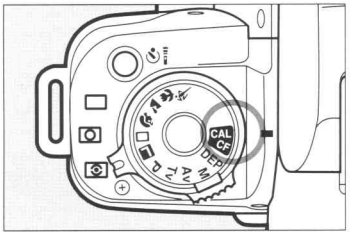
With Eye-Controlled Autofocus, you select the desired focusing point just by looking at it. The camera detects your eye movement and instantly senses which focusing point your eye is looking at and focuses at that point. However, since each person's eye differs depending on pupil size, contact lens or eyeglass use, etc., the eye movement characteristics must be registered to calibrate the Eye-Controlled Autofocus feature.

Eye-Controlled Autofocus Calibration

Three calibration settings (1 to 3) can be set and used. For example, calibration No. 1 can be used for your naked eye, No. 2 for when you use contact lenses or eyeglasses, and No. 3 for another user's eye.

- During the calibration, do not take your eye off the viewfinder until the calibration is completed.

Calibrate for both horizontal and vertical framing under a calibration No.



Calibration for Horizontal Framing

1 Set the Command Dial to **CAL**.

- The LCD panel and viewfinder displays CAL- and the calibration No. A blinking calibration No. indicates that calibration has not been set. If the calibration No. is displayed without blinking, it indicates that calibration has been set for that No.

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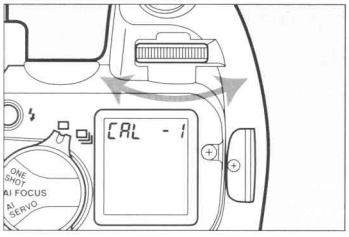
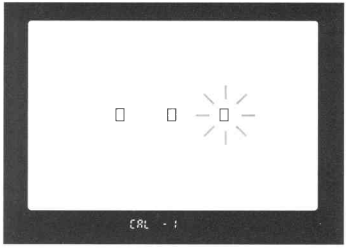


2 Turn the Main Dial to select a blinking calibration No.

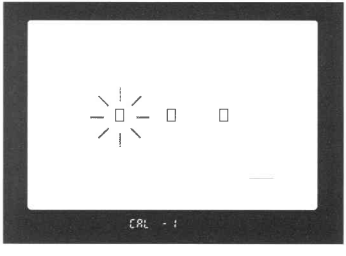
- If none of the calibration numbers blink when selected, see "Deleting a Calibration Setting" on page 45.

3 Look through the viewfinder.



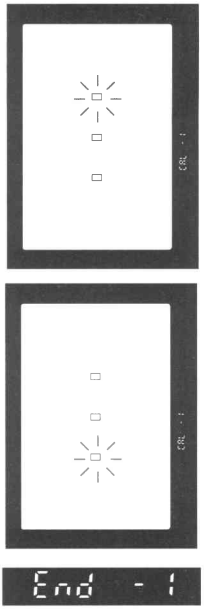
4 Look at the blinking focusing point on the right and press the shutter button.

- The beeper will sound. Keep looking at the right focusing point for 1 to 2 sec. until it stops blinking.
- If the Custom Function has been set to silence the beeper, the beeper will not sound during the calibration process (page 78).



5 Release the shutter button. The left focusing point will then start blinking. Look at the blinking focusing point on the left and press the shutter button. After 1 or 2 sec., the beeper will sound. This completes the horizontal calibration.

- When the calibration is completed, the left focusing point stops blinking and stays lit. "End-" is also displayed in the viewfinder and on the LCD panel.
- If you stop the calibration process midway, wait until the focusing point lit in red in the viewfinder turns off. Then press the shutter button and start from step 3 above.



Calibration for Vertical Framing

6 Press the shutter button halfway, hold the camera vertically, and press the shutter button completely. Then calibrate by following steps 1 to 5 above.

You should use the same calibration No. that was used for horizontal-frame calibration.

- When the camera is held vertically, the top focusing point will start blinking first regardless of whether the camera grip is facing up or down.

7 To take pictures, set the Command Dial to a mode except CAL and CF.

- If the beeper sounds intermittently and the LCD panel display blinks, press the shutter button again and start again from step 1.
- When the calibration is completed, Eye-Controlled focusing point selection will be set automatically.

Self-Teaching Eye-Controlled Autofocus

- The camera accumulates eye movement data which is added to the calibration setting. Different eye movements for different situations (outdoors, indoors, night, daytime, vertical and horizontal framing) are noted to improve Eye-Controlled Autofocus precision.
- Avoid having two people use the same calibration No. Doing so will reduce Eye-Controlled Autofocus precision. The second person should either use another calibration No. or delete the calibration setting before calibrating it for him or herself.

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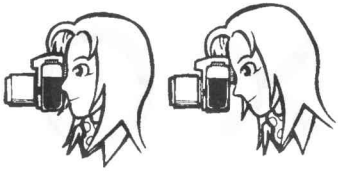
7. Eye-Controlled Autofocus Guide

To calibrate and use Eye-Controlled Autofocus effectively, follow the guidelines below.

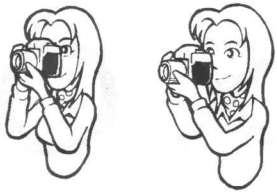
Holding the Camera Correctly

- Hold the camera steady without moving it.

- Look straight into the viewfinder and not from any slanted angle.

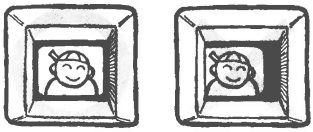


- Put your eye against the eyecup.



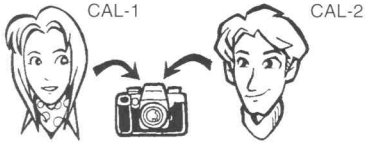
- Hold the camera straight against your eye and face.

- Align your line of sight with the center of the viewfinder so you can see all four corners.



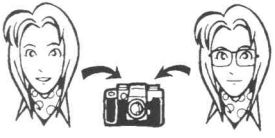
Proper Operating Conditions

- A different user must use a different calibration No.
  If two or more people use the same calibration No., Eye-Controlled Autofocus will not function properly. Each user must calibrate Eye-Controlled Autofocus for himself or herself under a different calibration No.



- During the calibration, do not squint or wink your eye.

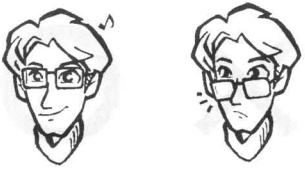
- First look at the blinking focusing point, then press the shutter button.
- If you will use the camera while wearing eyeglasses or contact lenses, calibrate while wearing your eyeglasses or contact lenses.



- The eyecup must be attached to the viewfinder eyepiece.
- During the calibration, the sun must not shine directly on your eye.
  When outdoors, do not allow the sun to shine on your eye.

- Your hair must not cover your eye.

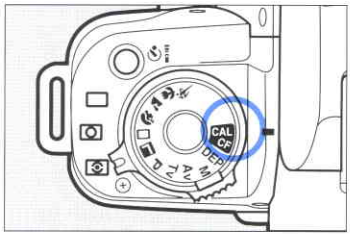
- Your eyeglasses should not slip down your nose and be positioned differently.
  Calibration may not be possible with mirror-type sunglasses.



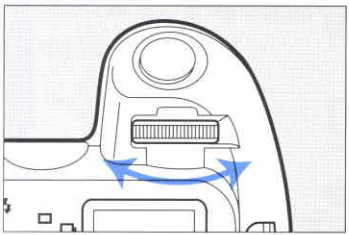
If Eye-Controlled Autofocus does not function even after following the guidelines above, select the focusing point with the focusing point selector and Main Dial.

Deleting a Calibration Setting

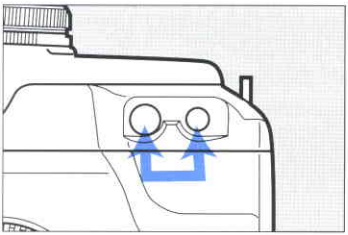
If Eye-Controlled Autofocus is calibrated by different people or with different eye wear with the same calibration No., Eye-Controlled Autofocus will not function properly. Delete the old calibration setting as described below before a registering a new calibration setting.



1 Set the Command Dial to CAL.



2 Turn the Main Dial until the number of the calibration setting to be deleted appears.



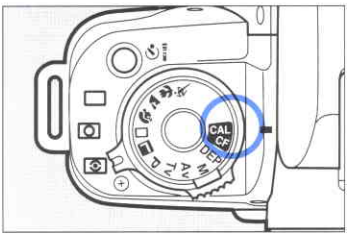
3 Press the AE lock button and focusing point selector simultaneously.

- The calibration No. in the viewfinder and on the LCD panel will blink to indicate that the calibration setting has been deleted.

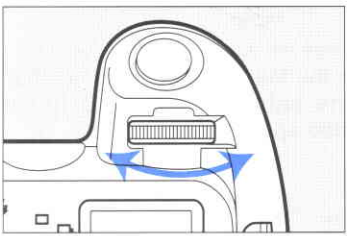
8. Using Eye-Controlled Autofocus

With Eye-Controlled Autofocus, you just look at the focusing point to select it.

- If the calibration No. is already set, skip steps 1 and 2 below..



1 Set the Command Dial to CAL.

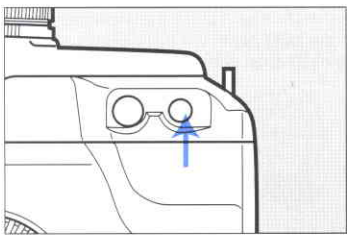


2 Turn the Main Dial until your calibration No. is displayed on the LCD panel.

- The calibration No. blinks if it has no calibration setting.

3 Set the Command Dial to the desired picture-taking mode.

- Eye-Controlled Autofocus can be used with all modes except Full Auto.



4 Press the focusing point selector.

- The current focusing point will light in red in the viewfinder and the corresponding focusing point symbol on the LCD panel will blink.

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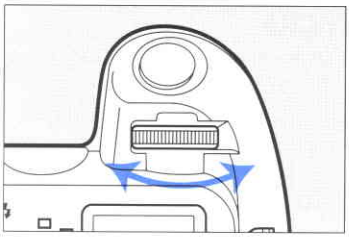
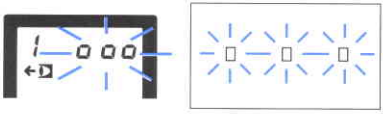
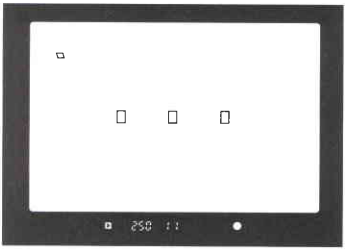


5 Within 6 seconds after releasing the focusing point selector, turn the Main Dial until all the focusing points blink.

- When all the focusing points blink, ◘ will be displayed in the viewfinder and on the LCD panel.
- The current calibration No. (set in step 2) will also be displayed.
- To register the setting, press the shutter button halfway or wait 6 seconds.





6 Look at the desired focusing point in the viewfinder and press the shutter button halfway.

- The selected focusing point will light in red and autofocus.

When the Command Dial is set to a picture-taking mode immediately after Eye-Controlled Autofocus calibration, Eye-Controlled Autofocus will be enabled automatically.

If the focusing point you look at is not selected, ◘ will blink in the viewfinder and the camera will select the focusing point automatically to focus (page 33). ◘ will continue to blink. Press the shutter button halfway to restore Eye-Controlled Autofocus.

AI Servo Eye-Controlled Autofocus

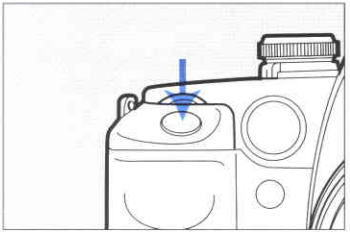
When Eye-Controlled Autofocus is used with AI Servo AF (even when set by AI Focus AF), a moving subject can be focus-tracked continuously with your eye. This is called AI Servo Eye-Controlled Autofocus.
After the eye-selected focusing point focuses the subject and the subject starts moving, you can continue to focus the subject by looking at the next focusing point which the subject moves to.

Canceling Eye-Controlled Autofocus

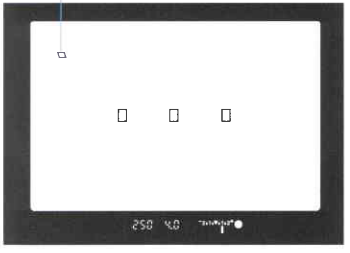
To cancel Eye-Controlled Autofocus, press the focusing point selector and turn the Main Dial to set it to automatic or manual focusing point selection.

Eye-Controlled Depth-of-Field Preview

You can check the depth of field just by looking at the depth-of-field preview mark in the viewfinder.



Depth-of-field preview mark



1 After focusing the subject, keep pressing the shutter button halfway.

- This feature is available when the Command Dial is set to a Creative Zone mode and the AF mode is set to One-Shot AF.

2 Within 6 seconds after focus is achieved, look at the depth-of-field preview mark in the viewfinder. The aperture will then stop down to the set aperture value.

- If 6 seconds elapse before you look at the depth-of-field mark, focus again and then look at the depth-of-field mark within 6 sec.
- The aperture returns to the maximum opening when the shutter button is released.

While you check the depth-of-field, you can press the shutter button completely to take the picture. If Speedlite 380 EX is used, the camera will automatically return to full aperture before firing the preflash.

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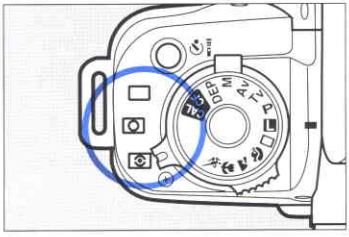
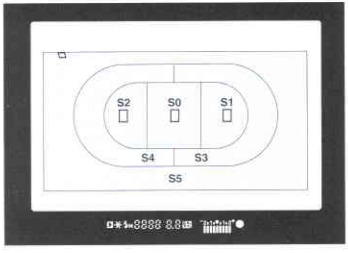
9. Metering Modes

Three metering modes are provided: evaluative, partial, and centerweighted averaging. Set the metering mode which suits the subject.



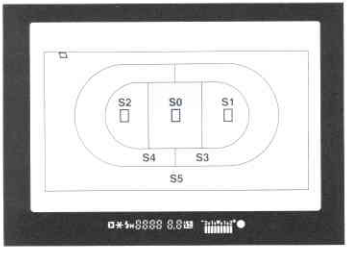
Turn the metering mode lever to the desired metering mode. The metering mode symbols are explained below.



: Evaluative metering

This is a general-purpose metering mode suitable even for backlit subjects. The subject's position, brightness, background, front lighting, backlighting, and other conditions are detected at the focusing point. A suitable exposure setting is thereby determined.

- During manual focus, evaluative metering is linked to the center focusing point.



: Partial metering

About 9.5% of the viewfinder is metered at the center. This mode is effective for subjects within a bright background.

- With Custom Function No. C08, partial metering can be linked to the selected focusing point so that the area around the selected focusing point is metered. See page 81.
- The partial metering area for each focusing point is shown by segments S1, S0, and S2 respectively.

: Centerweighted averaging metering

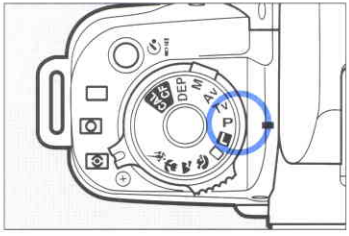
The metering is weighted at the center and then averaged for the entire scene.

IV. Creative Zone Modes

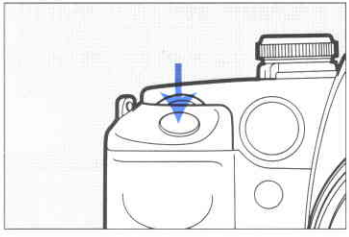
This section explains the Command Dial's Creative Zone modes. Creative Zone modes give you more control over the camera to obtain the desired effect.

1. Program AE (P)

Like the Full Auto mode, this is a general-purpose picture-taking mode. The camera automatically sets the shutter speed and aperture to suit the subject's brightness.



1 Set the Command Dial to **P**.



2 Press the shutter button halfway to focus the subject.

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

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3 Check the shutter speed and aperture setting, then press the shutter button completely to take the picture.

- As long as the shutter speed and aperture setting do not blink, a correct exposure will be obtained.

If the 30" shutter speed and the maximum aperture setting blink, the scene is too dark. Use a flash. See "2. Using the Built-in Flash" on page 64.

If the 4000 shutter speed and the minimum aperture setting blink, the scene is too bright. Attach a neutral density filter (sold separately) on the lens to reduce the amount of light received by the camera.

Shifting the Program

You can freely change the shutter speed and aperture combination (program) set by the Program AE mode while maintaining the same exposure value. This is called shifting the program. To shift the program, press the shutter button halfway and turn the Main Dial until the desired shutter speed or aperture setting is displayed.

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