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Canon

EOS REBEL



English Edition

INSTRUCTIONS

Introduction

Thank you for selecting a Canon autofocus SLR camera.

EOS Rebel, developed as Canon's new standard model autofocus SLR camera, is the lightest and most compact camera in the EOS series. Features such as simple dial operation and super-fast autofocus make it easier than ever to take great pictures any time.

EOS Rebel employs AI Focus, which automatically switches between One-shot AF and AI Servo AF* based on the subject's movement. As a result, accurate focusing can be obtained even when the subject is moving toward or away from the camera.

* One-shot AF: Focusing stops once completed. The original focus remains locked as long as the shutter button is kept pressed halfway.

AI Servo AF: An advanced autofocus mode which continuously focuses moving subjects as long as the shutter button is kept pressed halfway.

- The instructions in this book assume use of the EF 35-80 mm f/4-5.6 zoom lens; however, operations with a different lens are basically the same.

Please read this instruction book carefully for a thorough understanding before using your EOS Rebel.

Attention

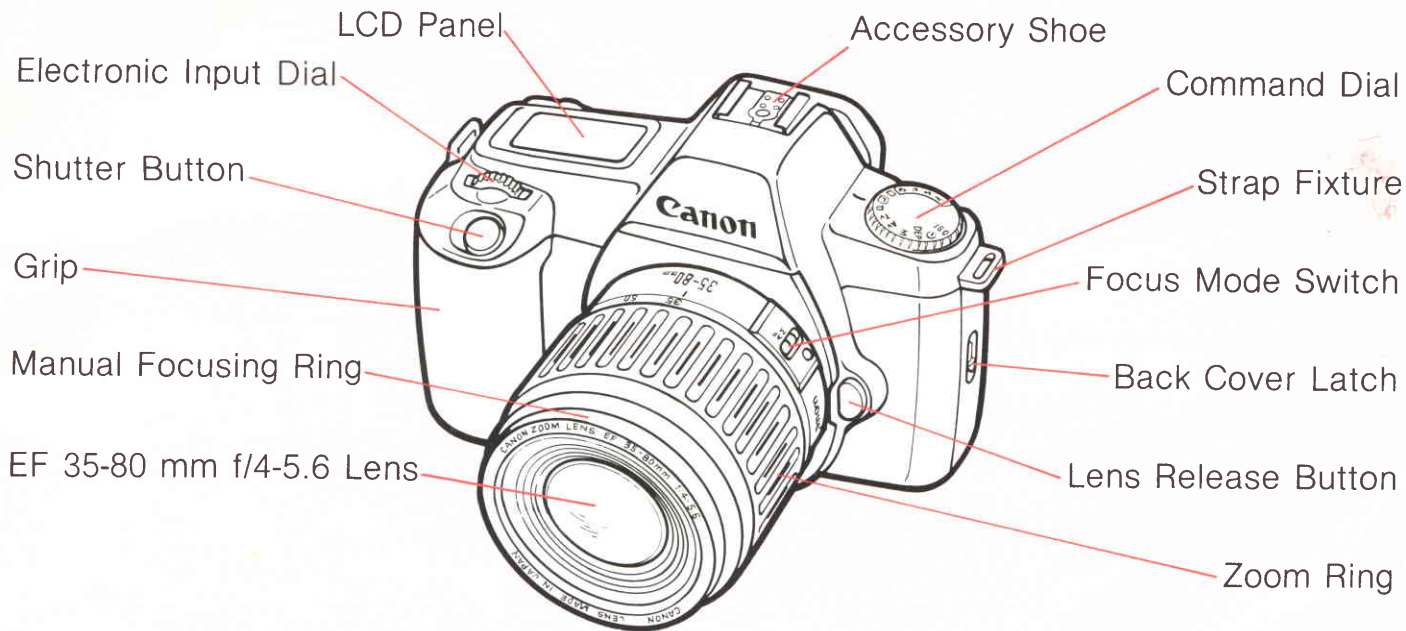
IMPORTANT INFORMATION

The Canon EOS Rebel will give optimum performance together with specially designed Canon EF lenses, flash units and other Canon brand accessories. It is possible that the use of incompatible lenses or other accessories may result in unsatisfactory performance or damage to your Canon EOS Rebel. We therefore suggest the use of Canon EF lenses and accessories. Damage to your Canon EOS Rebel as a result of malfunction or improper connections caused by the use of incompatible products may void its warranty.





While reading these instructions, unfold the front and back flaps for easy reference to the camera's parts.






Nomenclature



PROGRAMMED IMAGE CONTROL

-  : Portrait
-  : Landscape
-  : Close-up
-  : Sports



-  : Green Zone
-  : Lock (OFF)
- ISO : Manual Film Speed Setting
-  : Self-timer

CREATIVE ZONE

- DEP: Depth-of-Field AE
- M : Manual Exposure
- Av : Aperture-priority AE
- Tv : Shutter-priority AE
- P : Program AE

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Precautions

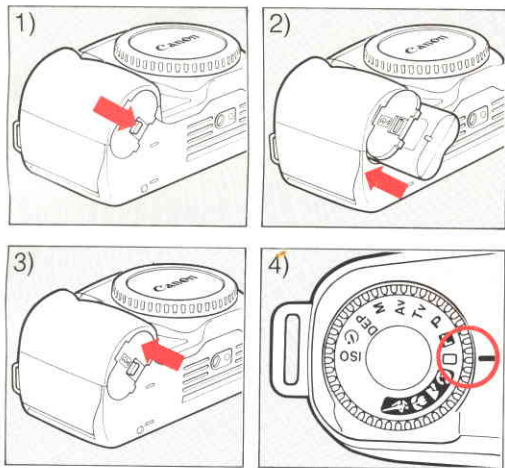
- 1) This camera is not resistant to water and should not be used outdoors in snow or rain. If accidentally dropped in water, contact an authorized Canon service facility. Keep the camera out of salt spray, and protect it from excessive humidity. If used at the beach, clean it thoroughly afterward with a dry cloth.
- 2) Do not attempt to disassemble the camera yourself. Always take it to an authorized Canon service facility for repair.
- 3) Remove the battery if you do not expect to use the camera for about three weeks or longer.
- 4) When storing the camera, wrap it in a clean, soft cloth and place in a cool, dry, dust-free place. Be sure to keep the camera out of direct sunlight, and away from "hot spots" such as the trunk or rear window shelf of a car. Avoid places where moth balls are used, and in extreme humidity, use a desiccant.
- 5) Carefully check the camera's operation after lengthy storage.
- 6) The battery may explode or cause burns if disassembled, recharged, shorted, exposed to high temperatures, or disposed of in fire.
- 7) Film passing through X-ray examinations at airports may be exposed and ruined even if loaded in the camera. Request a hand-checked inspection to avoid damage.
- 8) Aerosol spray dust removers are not recommended for the shutter curtain.
- 9) Condensation is a problem when bringing cold equipment into a warm room. If the autofocus optics cloud over, accuracy may be seriously affected. Before entering a warm room, put equipment in a plastic bag so condensation forms on the outside of the bag.
- 10) Color reproduction may be adversely affected if the film is left in the camera for a long time: Always develop exposed film promptly.
 - * Please see p. 54 for camera care information.

I. BASIC OPERATION


First-time SLR users should read this section carefully.


1. Battery Load and Check

[1] Preparations

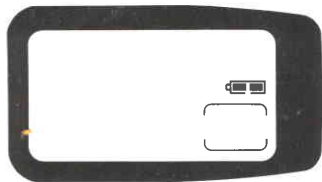


The camera operates on a 2CR5 lithium battery.





- 1) Slide the battery cover lock down to open. The cover cannot be removed from the camera.
- 2) Insert the battery as shown with the terminals facing toward the shutter button.
- 3) Close the cover and hold it down until it locks with a click.
- 4) Turn the command dial to “ P ” or “  ” to check the battery.

The battery check symbol () in the LCD panel displays the remaining battery power as shown in the illustrations.

- If nothing is displayed in the LCD panel, the battery is probably inserted upside down. Remove the battery and re-insert it correctly.
- See p. 55 for other important battery information.

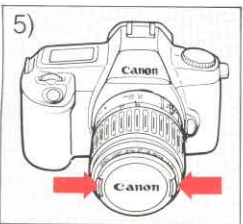
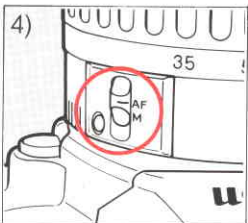
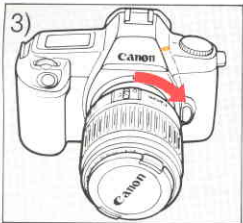
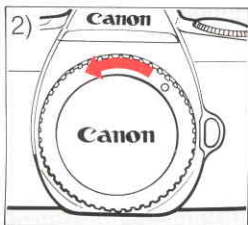
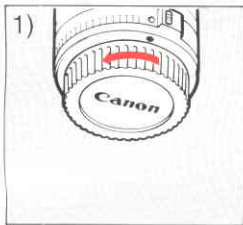


Battery Check Symbols in the LCD Panel

-  : Battery power sufficient.
-  : Have a new battery handy.
-  : Replace the battery.
-  (blinking): See p. 55.

- When not using the camera, always be sure to set the command dial to “L” to prevent battery drain due to accidental pressing of the shutter button.
- Always check the battery condition before taking pictures.
- Carry a spare battery when going on trips or when planning to take many pictures.
- See p. 48 for shooting capacity.

2. Lens Attachment



- 1) Remove the rear lens cap by turning it counterclockwise.
- 2) Remove the body cap by turning it counterclockwise.
- 3) Align the lens' red dot to the camera's red dot and turn the lens clockwise until it stops and locks with a click.
 - **To remove the lens**, turn the lens counterclockwise while pressing the lens release button.
- 4) Set the lens' focus mode switch to AF.
- 5) Remove the front lens cap.

- The electronic contacts must be clean for proper connection. **Do not touch** these contacts.
- Do not set the lens on its rear end without the lens cap attached to prevent damage to the electronic contacts.

3. Holding the Camera




Sharp pictures require **that the camera be held still to prevent unnecessary movement called “camera shake” that can ruin your pictures.** Try the suggested tips below.



- 1) Hold the camera firmly in your right hand. Place the palm of your left hand on the bottom of the camera to support the lens.
- 2) Keep both elbows close to your body.
- 3) Spread your feet apart about shoulder width for a steady natural stance.
- 4) Lightly hold the camera against your nose and look into the viewfinder.

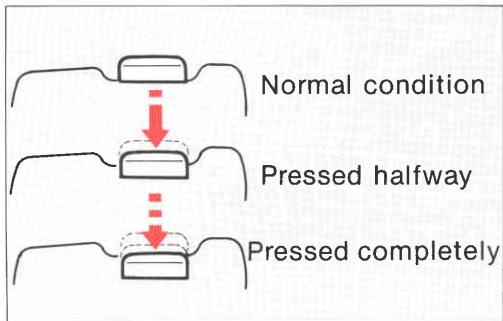
There is no one correct way to hold the camera. **Experiment to find the most comfortable position.** Whenever possible, lean against a steady support such as a tree, wall, or table to help you keep the camera still.

4. Focusing



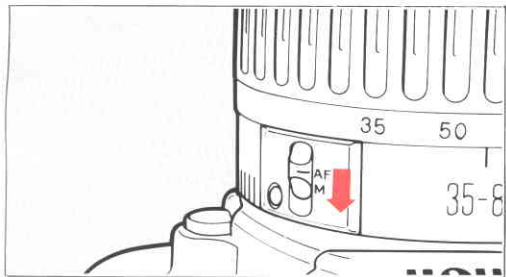
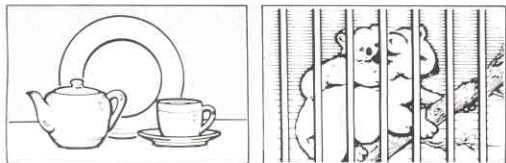
Before practicing, set the command dial to “  ” (Green Zone).

- 1) Look through the viewfinder and cover the subject with the focus mark ().
- 2) Press the shutter button **halfway** to start focus. When the subject is in focus, the green AF symbol “  ” lights up in the viewfinder and a short double beep is emitted.
- 3) Without letting up on the shutter button, press the shutter button completely to take the picture.



- Shutter button action plays an important part in taking good pictures. A quick stroke with the tip of your finger may cause “camera shake.” **Always press the shutter button slowly and gently with the ball of your finger.**
- Be sure not to touch the front of the lens during focusing.
- When the subject cannot be focused, the green AF symbol “●” starts blinking and the shutter will not release. (See the next page.)

Difficult Subjects for Autofocus [Manual Focusing]

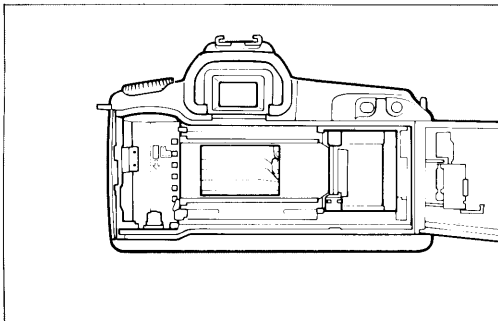


There are a few subjects that may be difficult for the camera to focus. The green AF symbol will blink in the viewfinder to warn you of this condition.

Subjects

- Low-contrast subjects—misty scenes, light-colored or white objects.
- Subjects in extremely low-high situations—a dark room, night scenes.
- Subjects having generally horizontal patterns (window blinds).
- Subjects with an object in front of them—animals in a cage, subjects behind a wire fence.
- Strong, bright reflections—shiny metal, ice, surface of a lake.
- Fast-moving subjects—difficult to keep within the focus mark.

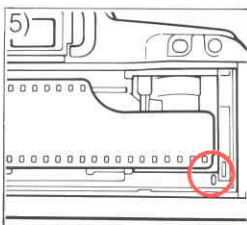
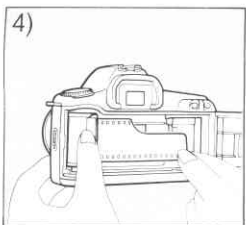
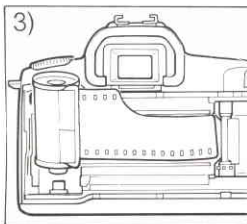
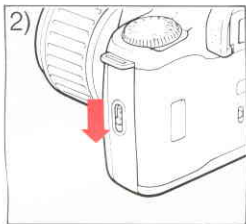
Focus these subjects by setting the lens' focus mode switch to "M" and turning the manual focusing ring until the image is sharp.



- Always load film out of direct sunlight.
- **Never touch the shutter curtain.** Its precision design makes it sensitive to pressure. When loading film, be careful that the film tip does not touch the shutter curtain.

This camera uses a prewind system. When film is loaded, the camera first winds all of the film onto the take-up spool and then rewinds it back into the film cartridge one frame at a time as each picture is taken. The frame counter on the LCD panel decreases as pictures are taken, allowing you to always see at a glance the remaining frames.

For DX-coded film, the camera automatically sets the film speed when the film is loaded. (For manual film speed setting, see p. 46.)

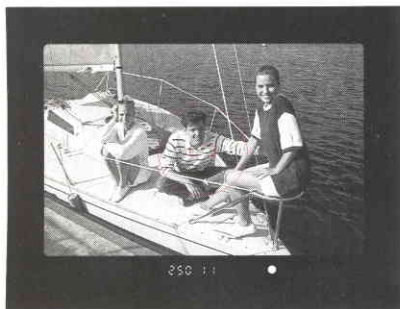
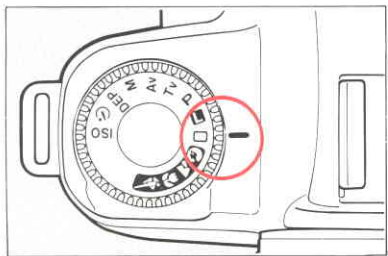


- 1) Make sure the command dial is not at L.
- 2) Open the back cover by sliding the latch down.
- 3) Insert the film as shown with the flat end of the cartridge on top.
- 4) Carefully pull the film tip across until it reaches the orange mark.
- 5) Make sure the film lies flat and close the back cover.



Film winding starts and the frame counter counts up. When the film is completely wound, the shutter is released once; however, no picture is taken. The film cartridge symbol and the number of available frames are displayed in the LCD panel.

- If the film cartridge symbol blinks, the film has not been loaded properly and the shutter will not release. Reload the film.
- Film becomes soft and tears easily in high humidity. Keep it stored in its canister until loading.


2. Basic Picture Taking - Green Zone

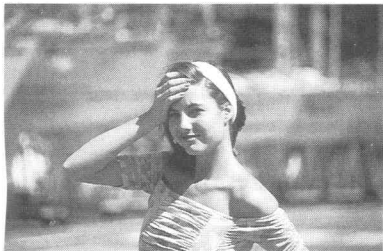


This setting for basic operation allows you to begin shooting immediately without making any settings before taking pictures.

- 1) Set the command dial to "  ".
- 2) Compose the picture and make sure the focus mark () covers the subject.
 - If you are using a zoom lens, turn the zoom ring to vary the size of the subject.
- 3) Press the shutter button halfway.

When the subject is in focus, the green AF symbol, shutter speed and aperture value light up in the viewfinder and a short double beep sounds. Press the shutter button all the way down to take the picture.

 - The shutter speed and aperture value are also displayed in the LCD panel.
 - In low light or backlit conditions, the "  " mark blinks in the viewfinder. Use a flash (see p. 34) or a tripod.



Blinking shutter speed (camera shake warning)

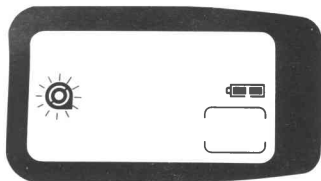
In Green Zone and Programmed Image Control modes, the shutter speed will blink on the LCD panel and in the viewfinder if the shutter speed is too slow to hand-hold. In this case, we recommend using a flash or a tripod.



Focus Lock

This camera focuses on the subject covered by the focus mark in the center of the viewfinder. For off-center subjects, use focus lock to set the focus and then recompose the picture as desired.

- 1) Cover the subject with the focus mark and press the shutter button halfway.
- 2) Keeping the shutter button pressed halfway, recompose the picture as desired and then press the shutter button all the way down to take the picture.



Film Rewind

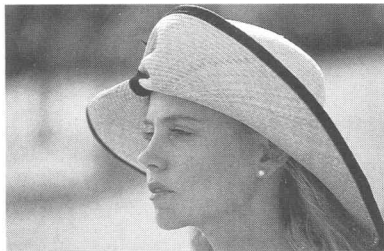
When the last picture is taken, the remaining film automatically rewinds into the cartridge. When completed, rewinding stops and the film cartridge symbol blinks in the LCD panel.


If you want to develop the film before the end of the roll, remove the lens and turn the command dial to "ISO". Press both the exposure compensation button and the partial metering button simultaneously.

3. Programmed Image Control (P.I.C.)

With P.I.C., focus and film wind settings as well as shutter speed and aperture value settings are made automatically for four types of pictures: portraits, landscapes, close-ups, and sports. This allows you to take pictures easily and concentrate on composition.

- If the “ ⚡ ” mark blinks in the viewfinder, use a flash or a tripod.
- If the shutter speed blinks to warn of camera shake, we recommend using a flash or a tripod.



 **Portrait** Settings: One-shot AF/Continuous wind/Evaluative metering

Shallow depth of field is generally used to emphasize the subject, therefore large apertures (small numbers) are set. Focus on the subject's eyes. Continuous film wind helps keep up with the subtle changes in expression.

For effective background blur, separate the subject from the background as much as possible and use a telephoto lens or the telephoto setting on your zoom lens (80 mm on the EF 35-80 mm f/4-5.6).



Landscape Settings: One-shot AF/Single frame wind/Evaluative metering

Deep depth of field is usually the primary concern in landscape photography. This setting automatically sets small apertures (large numbers) for deep depth of field.


Use a wide-angle lens or the wide-angle setting on your zoom lens to create a feeling of expansiveness and depth.

Close-up Settings: One-shot AF/Single frame wind/Partial metering

Depth of field is always a problem in macro photography. This setting selects small apertures to insure a greater area of acceptable focus.

- When using a zoom lens, you can achieve maximum magnification by setting the lens to the telephoto position.



 **Sports** Settings: AI focus AF/Continuous
wind/Evaluative metering

Faster shutter speeds are emphasized to help you keep up with all the action while AI servo tracks the subject's movement. Keep the focus mark on the subject.

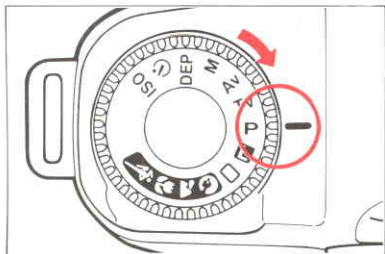
- Continuous shooting is possible by holding the shutter button down.

II. ADVANCED OPERATION

1. Creative Zone

The command dial's "Creative Zone" provides five shooting modes, enabling you to select the mode and values which best match your subject and photographic objectives. Also, with "Creative Zone" modes, you can use functions such as **exposure compensation** and **multiple exposure** (explained in the Applications section) to further expand your creativity.

Select the desired mode by turning the command dial.

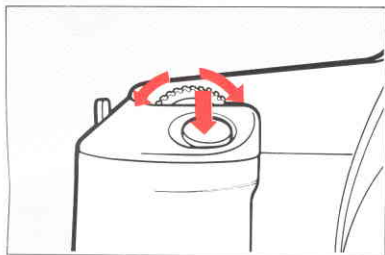


P: Program AE Settings: AI focus AF/Continuous wind/Evaluative metering
The camera sets both aperture and shutter speed automatically, taking into account the lens in use.

Checking the Exposure

If the exposure data blink, the exposure is not correct. Use a flash in low light situations or use an ND (neutral density) filter in bright situations.





In the Creative Zone, an **exposure level scale and exposure level mark** appear in the viewfinder and LCD panel in addition to the exposure data (shutter speed and aperture value). The exposure level mark indicates the amount of exposure compensation in the four AE modes and the exposure level in manual exposure mode.

Program Shift

In Program AE mode, the automatically set shutter speed and aperture combination (program) can be changed while maintaining the same exposure.

To shift the program, press the shutter button halfway to display the exposure data and turn the electronic input dial to select the desired shutter speed or aperture value.

- See p. 50 for program shift characteristics.
- Program shift is not possible when using a flash.

Six-second Timer

Even if you release the shutter button after pressing it down halfway, the exposure data (shutter speed and aperture) in the viewfinder and LCD panel appear for about six seconds.



Tv : Shutter-priority AE Settings: AI focus AF/Continuous wind/Evaluative metering

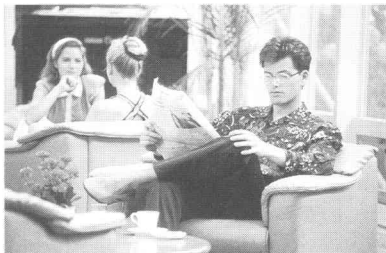
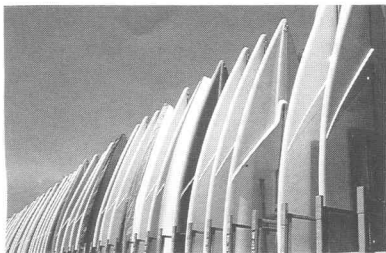
In this mode the user selects the shutter speed and the camera sets the aperture value for the lighting conditions. This mode is best for taking pictures of moving subjects by controlling the shutter speed. Faster shutter speeds freeze subject motion, while slower shutter speeds can produce artistic blur effects.

- The initial shutter speed setting is always 125 (1/125). Turn the electronic input dial for the desired shutter speed.

Checking the Exposure

Underexposure - The lens' maximum aperture starts blinking. Set a slower shutter speed until it stops blinking.

Overexposure - The lens' minimum aperture starts blinking. Set a faster shutter speed until it stops blinking.



Av: Aperture-priority AE Settings: AI focus AF/Continuous wind/Evaluative metering

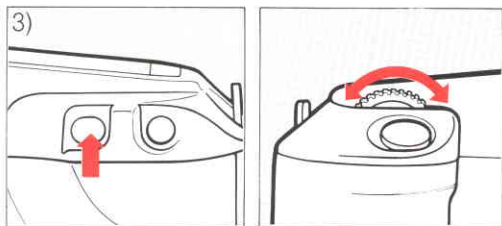
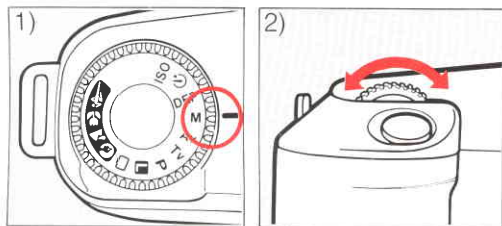
In this mode the user selects the aperture value and the camera sets the correct shutter speed for the lighting conditions. Use this mode for taking portraits, landscapes, and still life photography where depth of field is an important factor. Larger apertures produce a shallow depth of field appropriate for portraits, and smaller apertures produce a deep depth of field desirable for landscapes.

- The initial aperture value setting is always 5.6 (f/5.6). Turn the electronic input dial for the desired aperture value.

Checking the Exposure

Underexposure - The shutter speed of 30'' (30 sec.) blinks. Set a larger aperture until the shutter speed stops blinking.

Overexposure - The shutter speed of 1000 (1/1000 sec.) blinks. Set a smaller aperture until the shutter speed stops blinking.



M: Manual Exposure Settings: AI focus AF/Continuous wind/Center-weighted average metering.

This creative mode allows you to completely control exposure by setting both the shutter speed and aperture value.

The initial setting is always 1/125 sec. at f/5.6.

- 1) Set the command dial to “M” and turn the electronic input dial to set the desired shutter speed.
- 2) While pressing the exposure compensation button, turn the electronic input dial to set the desired aperture value.
- 3) Press the shutter button halfway and check the exposure data.
 - The exposure level mark is displayed in the viewfinder and LCD panel as shown in the illustrations.

- 2 | 1 | ▾ | 1 | 2 +
 ▲

- 2 | 1 | ▾ | 1 | 2 +
 ▲

- 2 | 1 | ▾ | 1 | 2 +
 ▶

- 2 | 1 | ▾ | 1 | 2 +
 ▲

- 2 | 1 | ▾ | 1 | 2 +
◀

Adjust the exposure according to the position of the exposure level mark.

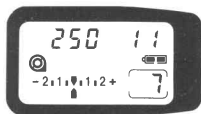
Metered standard exposure: The current settings will result in a correct exposure.

Overexposure: Close the aperture or set a faster shutter speed until correct exposure is obtained.

Overexposure (More than 2 stops)

Underexposure: Open the aperture or set a slower shutter speed until correct exposure is obtained.

Underexposure (More than 2 stops)

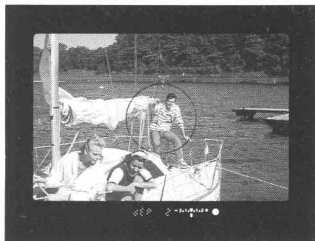


DEP: Depth-of-Field AE Settings:
One-shot AF/Single frame wind/Evaluative
metering

Depth-of-Field AE mode places everything between user set points in the foreground and background in focus. The points are set using the focus mark in the viewfinder.

The camera sets the necessary aperture value and shutter speed to obtain the best possible results under the existing lighting.

*** This mode cannot be used with flash.**



- 1) Set the command dial to "DEP".
- 2) Place the focus mark on the first point (a) and press the shutter button halfway.
 - Remove your finger when the green AF symbol and "dEP 1" light up in the viewfinder.
- 3) Repeat step #2 for the second point (b); "dEP 2".
- 4) Recompose the picture and press the shutter button halfway. After the AF symbol and exposure data light up, press the shutter button completely to take the picture.

Checking the Exposure

- If the minimum aperture value of the lens in use blinks, clear the focus points by turning the command dial to another position and returning it to DEP. Move back from the subject or switch to a wide-angle lens or zoom lens' wide-angle setting and repeat steps #2 through 4. When the aperture value stops blinking, the distance range will be sharply focused and correct exposure will be obtained.
- If both the shutter speed and the aperture value blink, the exposure is not correct. Use an ND filter in bright situations. The flash can not be combined with this mode.

Additional Information

- To cancel Depth-of-Field AE in mid-operation, set the command dial to another position.
- When using a zoom lens, do not change the focal length after setting the first point. Always set the focal length first.
- Wide-angle lenses are best used in this mode for maximum depth-of-field effect. Lenses with a focal length longer than 200 mm are not recommended for deep depth of field.
- This mode can also be used to minimize depth of field by focusing on the same point both times. A telephoto lens gives portraits the best shallow depth-of-field effect.
- If the focus points are extremely near and far, the shutter speed may be very slow. We recommend using a tripod.