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Canon QL FT

INSTRUCTIONS



English Edition

We are highly gratified that you have selected the Canon FT QL—a wise choice that promises you many delightful years of photographic experiences.

Canon is recognized the world over as the foremost pioneer in the development of photographic equipment of the highest quality and performance.

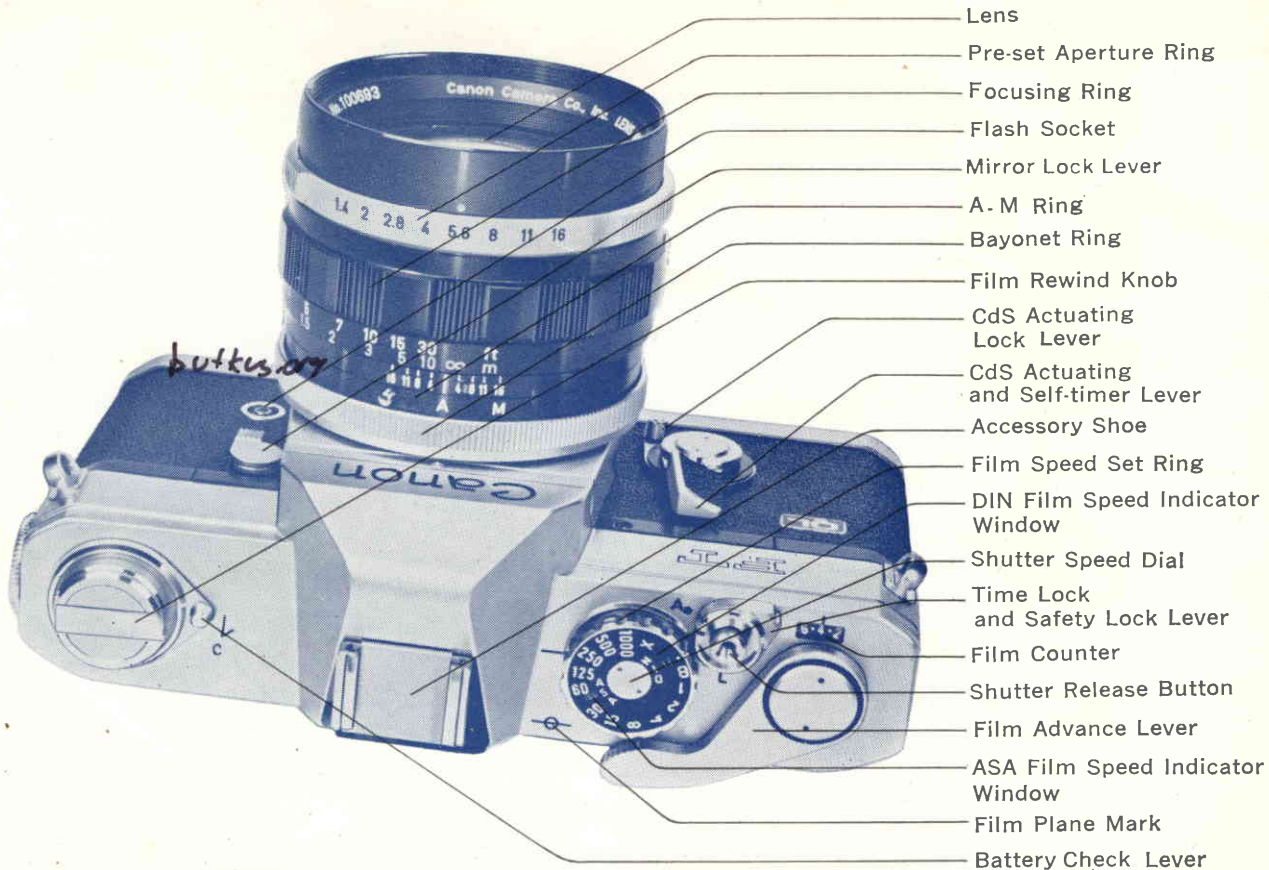
Whether it is for the home, laboratory, or traveling, make the most of your opportunities!

Before Using . . .

It is important for you to thoroughly know and to get accustomed to handling the Canon FT QL. Please read this instruction booklet carefully, and master the manipulations of the various parts completely. If you are thoroughly versed in the correct handling of the camera, you can get the maximum performance out of the Canon FT QL to your greatest satisfaction.

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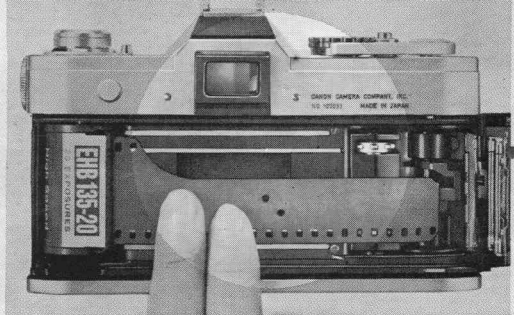


Technical Data

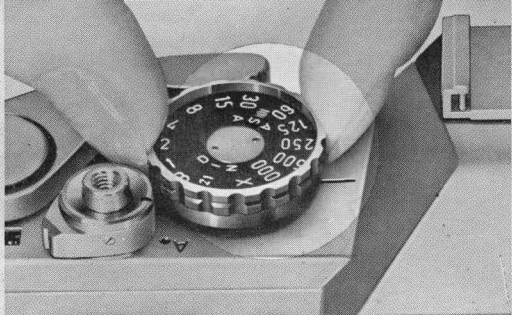
- Type:** 35mm single-lens reflex camera.
- Viewfinder:** Eye-level viewfinder using pentagonal prism. Waist Level Viewer 2 can be attached.
- Focusing Glass:** Highly efficient in resolving power, using Fresnel lens and built-in prism screen rangefinder.
- Mirror:** Shockless quick return system. Mirror can be fixed upwards.
- Standard Lens:** FL 50mm F 1.8, FL 50mm F 1.4 II, FL 58mm F 1.2.
- Aperture:** Fully automatic pre-set aperture built in. Pre-set release possible.
- Shutter:** 1/1000-1 sec. dial and B(T)X single pivot dial focal plane shutter.
- Exposure Meter:** Built in. Zero-method type CdS cell coupled to shutter dial and aperture setting. TTL system. EV 2.5 (with ASA 100 film, f/1.2 at 1/4 sec.)-EV 18 (f/16 at 1/1000 sec.) one stage system. ASA 25-2000. Powered by one 1.3v M20 (#625) mercury battery.
- Photometry:** Exposure meter functions with the CdS actuating lever. Continuous photometry is possible with the CdS actuating lock lever. Battery checker built in.

- Measuring of Ultra-Low Illumination:** EV 2.5 1/4 sec.-EV-3.5 15 sec. at f/1.2 can be measured with the attachment of the Canon Booster (auxiliary meter for extremely dim lighting).
- Flash Synchronization:** Synchronizing possible for FP and X contacts and FP class, M class, MF class and speedlight. Automatic time lag adjusting type.
- Self-Timer:** Built in. Time adjusting type.
- Film Rewinding:** Done by button and crank.
- Film Advance Lever:** Single operation 174° winding lever, possible to wind with several short strokes.
- Film Loading:** Back cover opening and closing, using only cartridge. The Canon-developed QL mechanism makes possible simple and quick loading of film.
- Interchangeable Lenses:** Automatic pre-set aperture type FL series lens system.
- Film Counter:** Self-resetting type.
- Size:** 144 x 93 x 43mm (5 $\frac{3}{4}$ " x 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ " x 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ ").
- Weight:** 740 grams (1 lb. 10 oz.)—body only.

Specifications are subject to change without notice.

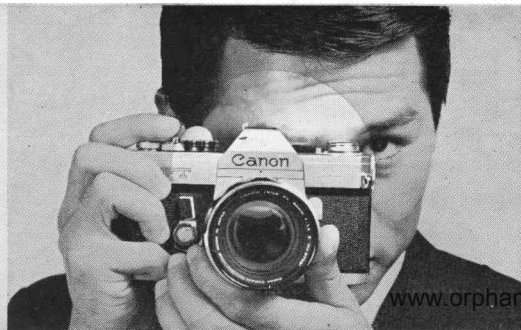


1 Load the film.

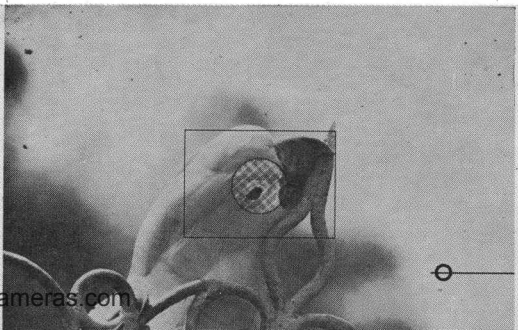


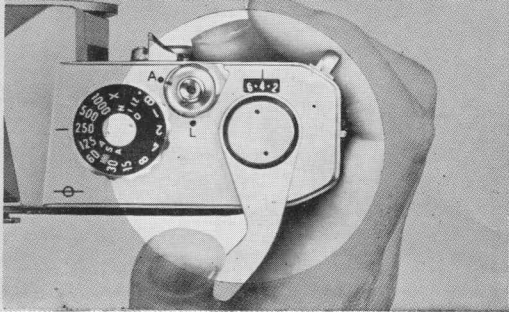
2 Set the film speed.

5 Look through the viewfinder.



6 Focus and compose the picture.



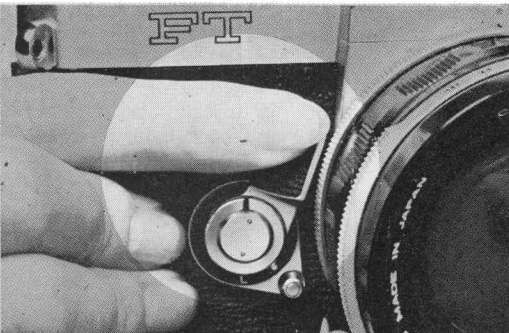


3 Wind the film advance lever.



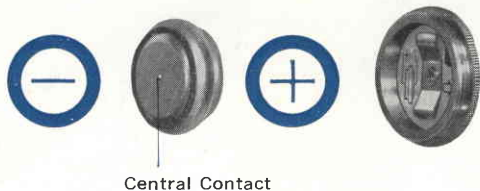
4 Remove the lens cap.

7 Determine the exposure with built-in meter.



8 Press the shutter release button.





Mercury Battery Loading

Load the mercury battery into the battery compartment. The mercury battery powers the built-in CdS exposure meter, and the meter will not function unless the battery is in position.

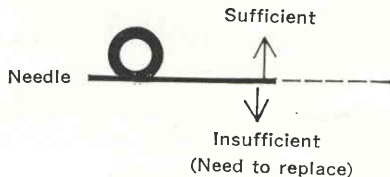
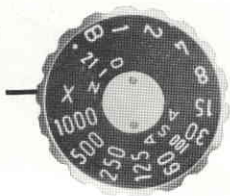
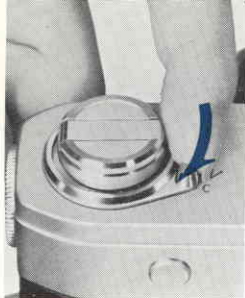
1 Press the finger against the battery cover and turn to the left to remove.

2 Face the central contact of the mercury battery inwards and insert, then screw the cover back in.

➤ Before insertion, clean mercury battery thoroughly with a dry cloth. Perspiration or finger marks may cause corrosion and may prove particularly harmful to center of contact. An unclean battery may also damage the contact point of the camera.

➤ For mercury battery, National M-1D or Toshiba TH-MC is used—equivalent to Mallory RM-625R, Eveready E625N, GE #625. Life of the battery in continuous use is approximately one year. When inserting, do not confuse the $\oplus \ominus$. Not only will the meter fail to function in case of reverse insertion, but the cover cannot be screwed in properly.

➤ When not in use for a long period, remove the mercury battery and keep in a dry place.



Battery Check

Check the mercury battery after loading it. Especially when loading a new battery, be sure to check the voltage.

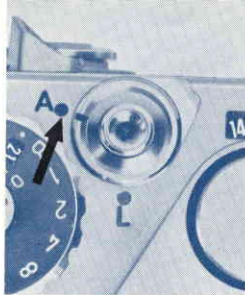
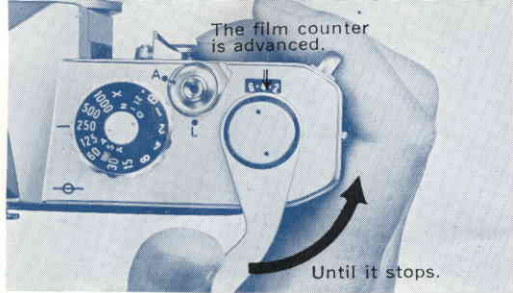
1 Set the film speed graduation of the shutter dial at ASA 100 and set "X" at the index mark. Lift up the outer sensitivity ring of the shutter dial and turn. See page 16.

◆ An accurate check cannot be made if settings other than those mentioned above are used.

2 Turn the check lever on the outer side of the film rewind knob to "C" index.

3 If the meter needle inside the viewfinder swings up to or over the 0 index, it means there is sufficient voltage. If the needle stays below the edge of the 0 index, voltage is insufficient and the battery must be replaced.

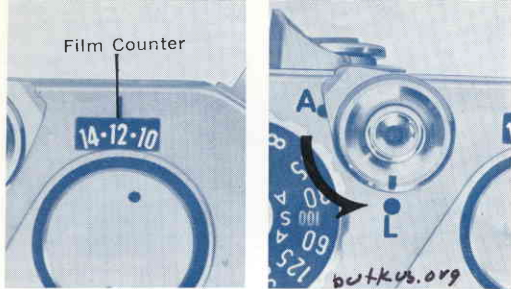
◆ In the Canon FT QL, the electric current flows only when the CdS actuating lever is pressed.



Film Winding

- 1 The turning of the film advance lever cocks the shutter and film winding, and aperture charging in one motion.
- 2 When the shutter release button is pressed, the diaphragm simultaneously closes down to the pre-selected f/stop and the shutter operates. Immediately after the shutter operation, the advance lever is again in ready position.

- Be sure that the safety lock lever is set at "A".
- The winding may be done by moving the lever with several short strokes.
- After loading the film, make another wind, since there is the possibility of the very first winding not catching.
- Unless the winding is completed, the shutter will not be actuated, even though the shutter release button is pressed. In such a case, check the winding once more.

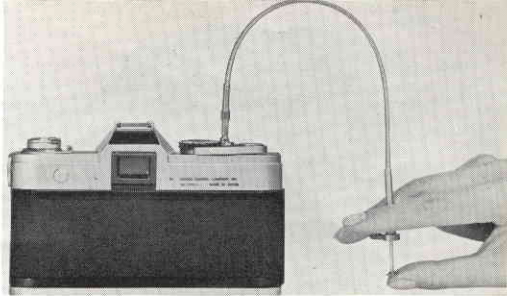


Film Counter

Each winding of film will advance the number of the film counter, indicating the number of pictures taken. When the back cover is opened, the indicator automatically returns to starting position "S".

Safety Device for Shutter

When the safety lock lever around the shutter button is turned to the "L" position, the shutter is locked and will not move. This device may be used when the camera is carried in a wound condition.



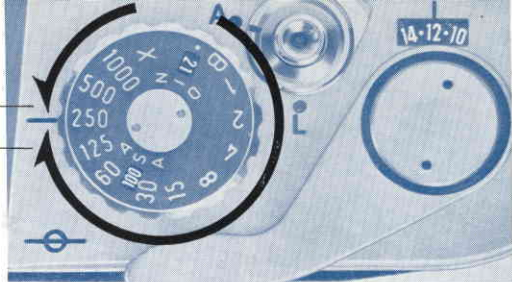
Attaching the Cable Release

A cable release can be attached to the shutter release button. Even if the safety lock lever is at "L" position, the shutter will operate by using the release.

Make reverse turn
when it stops at "X".

Make reverse turn
when it stops at "B".

The dial cannot be turned
between "B" and "X".



Shutter and Aperture Adjustment

The shutter and aperture adjust the exposure, with the shutter adjusting the exposure time and the aperture adjusting the amount of light. The Canon FT QL uses the zero-method coupled meter, and it is very simple to get the proper exposure.

Shutter Speed Dial

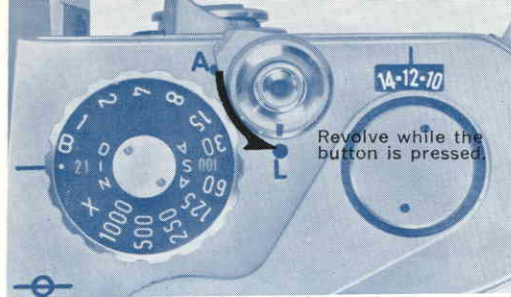
By revolving the dial, it is possible to adjust the speed by turning it to the necessary index number. The index on the dial shows the denominators 1/1000 sec., 1/15 sec., etc.

► The shutter speed dial does not revolve between the indexes "X" and "B".

► Set the index at the position where the click stop catches.

► "B" means bulb exposure. The shutter, which remains open during the pressing of the shutter release button, is employed when making exposures of more than one second. In case of "B" index, adjust it to the white dot just below the "B" index.

► When it is necessary to make an exposure over an extended time, first set it at "B". Keep the shutter release button pressed, turn the time lock lever to "L". In this case, even if the finger is removed, the exposure continues. When the lever is returned to "A", the shutter closes.



Revolve while the button is pressed.

- ◆ Time exposure is possible also by using the lock-attached cable release.
- ◆ The "X" index is used for synchronizing a speedlight. Although the shutter speed is 1/60 sec., actually it is equivalent to a very short exposure during the flash time of the speedlight.

Lens Aperture

The adjustment of the quantity of light and depth-of-field are made by turning the pre-set aperture ring to adjust the desired f/stop to the index.

- ◆ As the numerical value of the f/stop gets larger, the amount of light reaching the film becomes correspondingly less. For each f/stop the light is reduced one-half. Accordingly, when

Pre-set Aperture Ring

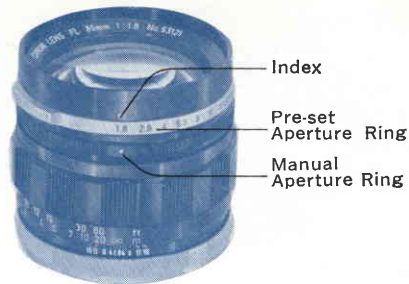


- the aperture is increased by one index point, the exposure is doubled, and when it is increased by two index points the exposure is quadrupled.
- ◆ The aperture ring can also be set to intermediate values.

- ◆ Depending on the lens, there are instances where there is no relation to the lightness being halved between the maximum diameter of the aperture and the next aperture reading.

- ◆ The ratio between the aperture and the amount of exposure, using f/2 as the basis, is as follows:

Lens Aperture	
1.2	1.4
1.8	2
2.8	3.5
4	5.6
8	11
16	22
Exposure Ratio	
3	2
1.25	1
1/2	1/3
1/4	1/8
1/16	1/32
1/64	1/128



Pre-Set Aperture and Checking of Depth-of-Field

Lens with A-M Ring

1 Pre-Setting of Aperture: Set the A-M ring at "A". Then set the desired F stop on the pre-set aperture ring to the index. The diaphragm will close down to the pre-set F stop only for the instant that the shutter is released. Except for the instant that the shutter is released, the diaphragm will remain fully open.

2 Manually Operated Aperture: When the A-M ring is set at "M" the diaphragm closes down to the pre-set F stop. In this way the depth-of-field at the time of shutter release can be checked. When the A-M ring is reset at "A" the diaphragm again returns to maximum opening.

Lens with Manual Aperture Ring

1 Pre-Setting of Aperture: Set the desired F stop on the pre-set aperture ring to the index. Then set the index of the manual aperture ring to this pre-set F stop. The diaphragm will close down to the pre-set F stop only for the instant that the shutter is released.

2 Manually Operated Aperture: When the manual aperture ring is turned in the direction of closing down the diaphragm, after setting the desired F stop on the pre-set aperture ring to the index, the diaphragm will close down to the pre-set F stop and the depth-of-field can be checked. The manual aperture ring cannot be turned when set at maximum aperture opening.

➤ Refer to pages 34-35 concerning depth-of-field.

Relation Between the Mirror, Diaphragm, and Shutter



Press the shutter release button



The diaphragm begins to close.



Closed down to pre-set position.



The diaphragm begins to open.



The diaphragm is fully opened.



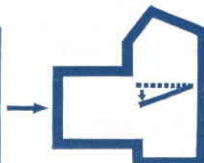
The shutter is clicked.



Mirror begins to snap up.



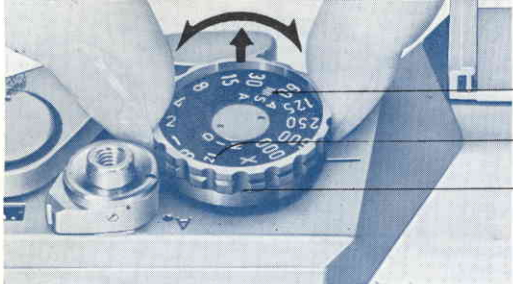
Mirror is up.



Mirror begins to return.



Mirror returns to former position.



ASA Film Speed Indicator Window

DIN Film Speed Indicator Window

Lift up the outer film speed set ring and turn.

How to Use Built-In Exposure Meter

The exposure meter of the Canon FT QL which is of the zero-method type, is coupled to the shutter dial and aperture ring. The exact exposure is easily determined according to the brightness of the subject to be photographed. There are two ways of determining the exposure—either by first selecting the shutter speed or by first selecting the f/stop.

Film Speed Setting

Show the film speed of the film used in the small window. To do this, hold up and turn the film speed set ring around the shutter speed dial. If the film is ASA 100, for example, make correct setting by showing 100 in the window.

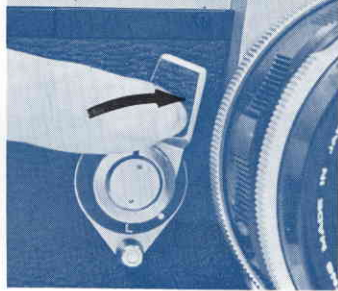
➤ When ASA 25 appears in the small window, this is as far as it turns to the left. The right turn extremity (· index) reads ASA 2000.

➤ The following film speeds may be used :

	(32)	(40)	(64)	(80)	(125)	(160)	(250)	(320)	(500)
ASA	25	· ·	50	· ·	100	· ·	200	· ·	400
DIN	15	· ·	18	· ·	21	· ·	24	· ·	27
	(16)	(17)	(19)	(20)	(22)	(23)	(25)	(26)	(28)
	(640)	(1000)	(1250)		(2000)				
	·	800	· ·	1600	·				
	·	30	· ·	33	·				
	(29)	(31)	(32)		(34)				

Figures in parentheses represent intermediate film speeds.

➤ The film speeds are shown either on the film box cover or on the explanatory sheet.



CdS Actuating Lever

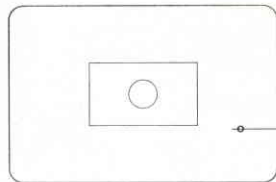
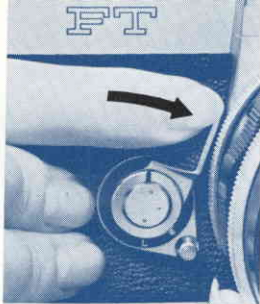
The exposure meter can be set into measuring condition by turning the CdS actuating lever towards the lens.

The CdS actuating lever can be fixed by turning it towards the lens after setting the lock lever at "L" position. If the lock lever is returned to its original position (• index) the CdS actuating lever will return to its original position.

◆ With the fixing of the CdS actuating lever, interchangeable lenses with especially long focal lengths can be conveniently used. Also when shooting subjects with different light intensities, continuous photometry is possible.

How to Measure the Average Brightness

The exposure meter on the Canon FT QL is of the spot reading type which accurately measures any special spot of the subject. Therefore, when measuring a subject with greatly differing dark and bright parts, take two measurements, one each of the dark and bright parts. Then obtain the average value and set the f/stop or shutter speed accordingly.



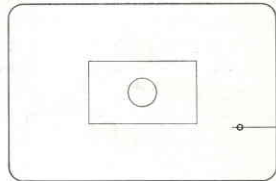
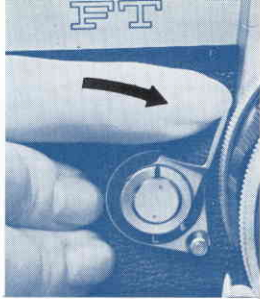
Exposure Setting—Shutter Speed Priority Method

- 1 Set the shutter at a desired speed.
- 2 Face the camera towards the photographic subject, look into the viewfinder, and press the lever fully.
- 3 Either keep pressing the lever or lock the lever and turn the aperture ring.
- 4 Set the meter needle at the 0 index within the viewfinder for correct exposure.

◆ Canon's TTL system has been adopted in the Canon FT QL which provides the most accurate photometry. Under this system, the CdS photocell of the built-in meter is placed in the closest position to the two-way-mirror condenser lens.

◆ The rectangular frame on the outside of the prism screen within the viewfinder is the same size as the CdS light receiving area of the CdS photocell. Place the center of the photographic subject within this frame and measure the intensity of light. In this way the photographer can decide the best exposure for his photographic needs. The TTL system makes possible the measuring of exposures in counter-light conditions.

◆ Measurement at "B" and "X" of the shutter dial is not possible with the exposure meter because "B" is used for long exposures over one second, and "X" is used for speedlight.



Exposure Setting—f/Stop Priority Method

- 1 Set the lens aperture at the desired f/stop.
- 2 Face the camera towards the photographic subject, look into the viewfinder, and press the CdS actuating lever.
- 3 While pressing or locking the CdS actuating lever, turn the shutter dial.
- 4 Set the meter needle at the "o" index within the viewfinder for correct exposure.
 - ◆ Intermediate positions on the shutter speed dial scale cannot be used, but since any aperture may be utilized, the shutter speed should first be determined when strictly considering the exposure. It is most practical to adjust the aperture according to this.

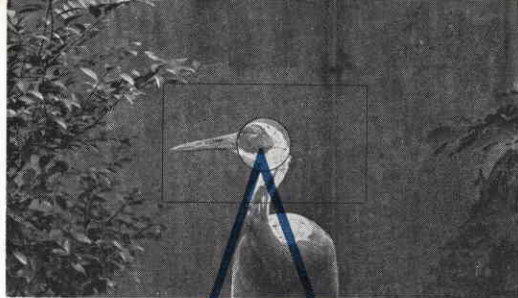
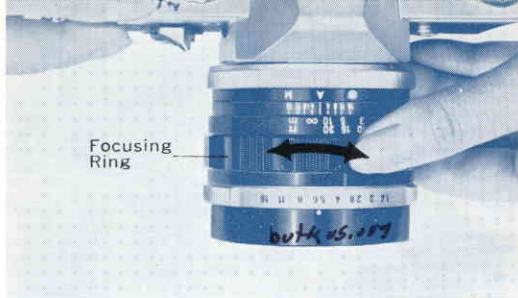
- ◆ During the use of the meter, there are instances of the movement of the needle becoming slack, owing to changes in the degree of light, but this is due to the characteristics of the CdS.
- ◆ When taking pictures against the light, always use a lens hood.
- ◆ When the subject is too bright or too dark and is outside the range of the built-in exposure meter, the meter needle will point to the top or bottom zones and will indicate that proper exposure cannot be obtained. Refer to "Acceptable Range of Built-In Exposure Meter" on the following page.

Acceptable Range of Built-In Exposure Meter

The built-in exposure meter couples to the following range of f/stops and shutter speeds with respective film speeds. When using the Canon Lens FL 50 mm F 1.4 II and ASA 100 film, for

example, the exposure meter couples fully within the range of f/1.4 at 1/4 sec. (EV 3) and f/16 at 1/1000 sec. (EV 18).

Film Speed		Shutter Speed								
ASA 25 DIN 15		1	1/2	1/4	1/8	1/15	1/30	1/60	1/125	1/250
ASA 50 DIN 18		1/2	1/4	1/8	1/15	1/30	1/60	1/125	1/250	1/500
ASA 100 DIN 21		1/4	1/8	1/15	1/30	1/60	1/125	1/250	1/500	1/1000
ASA 200 DIN 24		1/8	1/15	1/30	1/60	1/125	1/250	1/500	1/1000	...
ASA 400 DIN 27		1/15	1/30	1/60	1/125	1/250	1/500	1/1000	...	...
ASA 800 DIN 30		1/30	1/60	1/125	1/250	1/500	1/1000	...	...	...
ASA 1600 DIN 33		1/60	1/125	1/250	1/500	1/1000	...	...	...	...
ASA 2000 DIN 34		1/125	1/250	1/500	1/1000	...	...	...	...	...
f/stops		f/1-22	f/1-22	f/1-22	f/1-22	f/1-22	f/1-22	f/1-22	f/1-22	f/1-16

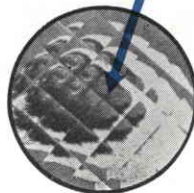


Focusing

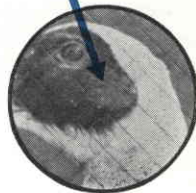
While looking through the viewfinder, rotate the focusing ring. It is in focus when the images within the circle in the center of the viewfinder coincide and the unclear images become clear.

➤ An optical curve is sometimes visible in the lower part of the viewfinder according to the angle of the light entering the viewfinder. This is a reflection of the two-way mirror added onto the condenser lens in the TTL exposure measurement system and is not a mechanical defect.

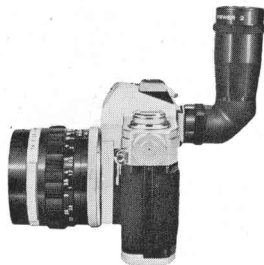
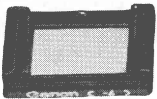
➤ The center of the viewfinder (circular section) is a prism screen type rangefinder for focusing made up of microscopic prisms.



Out of focus



In focus

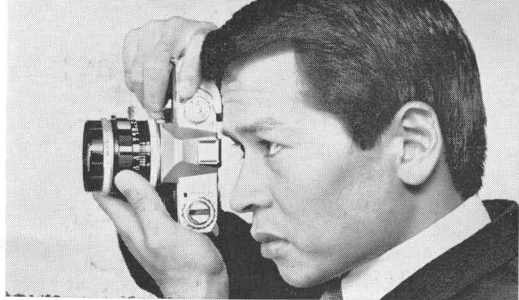


➤ Eyesight adjustment lenses are available as optional attachment. When an eyesight adjustment lens is attached to the eyepiece, those who are far-sighted or near-sighted can take pictures without glasses. Four different diopeters of +1.5, 0, -2.5 and -4 are available.

Composition and Viewfinder

The exact picture image to be photographed on the film can be seen on the ground glass without any parallax. It is possible to determine the composition exactly according to the viewfinder.

➤ Waist-Level Viewer 2 can be attached to the eyepiece, for copying, macrophotography and microphotography. In this case, the image is reversed between left and right.



Holding the Camera

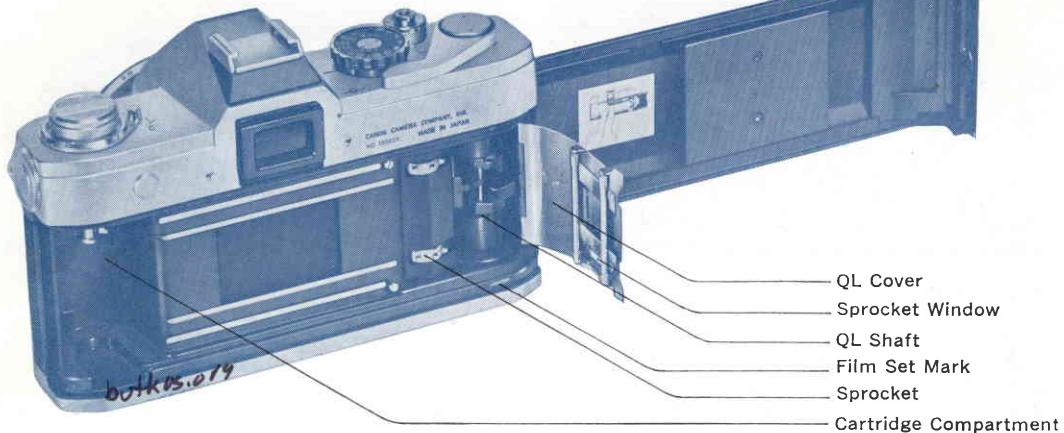
Holding the camera firmly is very important in order to take a clearly focused picture. Hold the camera in a vertical or horizontal position ... look through the viewfinder and focus. Then press the shutter release button gently. The following steps are important.

1 Hold the camera snugly in both hands. The camera should be pressed firmly to your cheek or forehead.

2 When the camera is in a horizontal position, both elbows should be firmly pressed against the body, and at least one elbow should be resting against the body when in a vertical position.

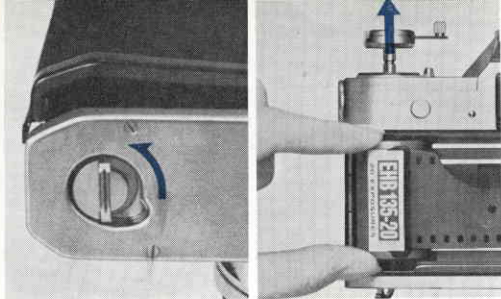
3 Hold your breath and press the shutter release button with a smooth, steady stroke. If not done in this manner, you will have a blurred picture.

➤ It is recommended to use the tripod and cable release, especially when using a slow shutter speed below 1/30 sec.



Direction in which film is placed
(emulsified surface facing the back of the lens)





Film Loading

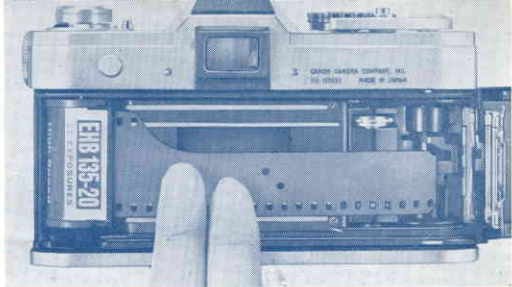
Canon FT QL accepts any standard 35mm film in cartridge for daylight loading. When loading a new film, avoid direct sunlight.

◆ When repacking a long-wound film for dark-room loading into the ordinary cartridge, trim the end of the leader in between the perforations.

1 Open the back cover.

Raise the back cover lock, make a half turn to the left, and the cover will rise. Open the back cover fully. When the back cover is opened, the QL cover also opens simultaneously and is ready for loading the film.

◆ The QL cover automatically opens and closes together with the opening and closing of the



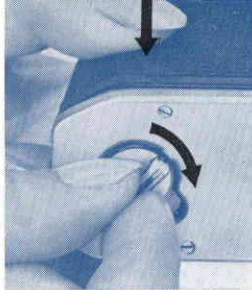
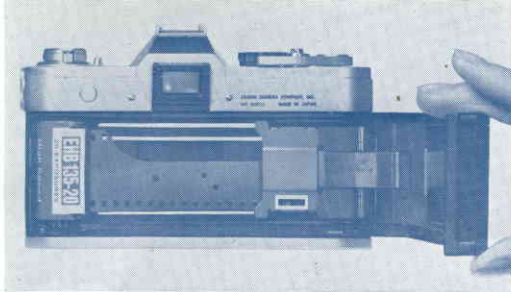
back cover. Do not touch the QL cover.

2 Insert cartridge.

Raise the rewinding knob all the way. When the cartridge has been inserted, push the knob back to its former position again. Push the fork into the axis of the cartridge. In case the knob does not fully return, it can be easily put into proper position by turning it slightly to the left or right.

3 Set film tip to the red mark.

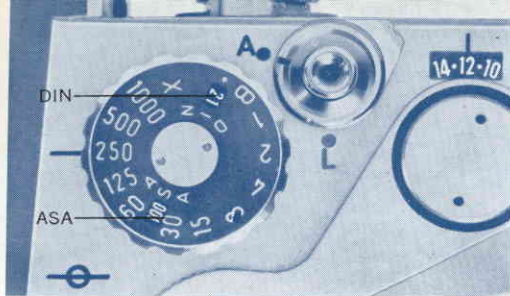
Face the cartridge as shown in the picture and hold the film down with the left hand so that it does not rise.



4 When the back cover is half-closed, the QL cover presses down on the film. Check through the sprocket window whether the film has been engaged correctly onto the gear.

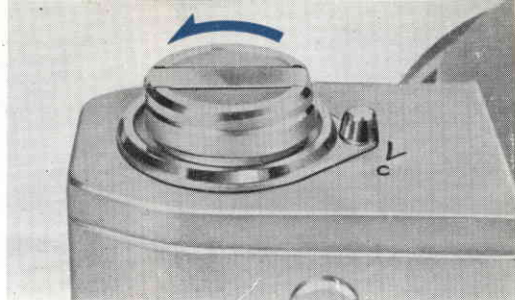
5 **Close the back cover.**
Press down to prevent the cover from rising, then turn the back cover lock clockwise to close. Fold down the rewinding crank.
➤ If the film is sagging, the cartridge will rise and the back cover will not close.

6 **Make three blank shots.**
Leave the lens cap on and advance the film three times, each time releasing the shutter. The film counter will advance from the "S" mark to "0". With one more advance, the camera will be ready for the first shot.



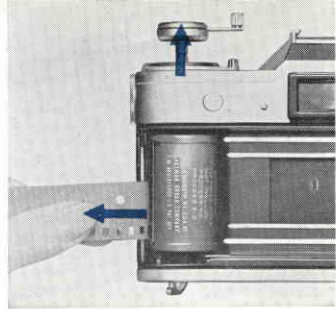
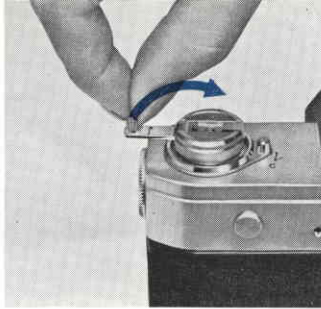
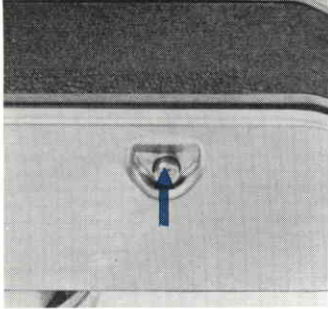
Setting the Film Speed

When loading the film, be sure to set the film speed in the window of the shutter speed dial. Refer to page 16 for setting the film speed.



Checking Correct Film Loading

The film is properly loaded and transported if the rewind knob rotates when the film advance lever is wound. If the rewind knob does not rotate, it means the film was not loaded properly. If such is the case, take out the film, as illustrated on the following page, and reload the film.



Film Rewinding

Since no further winding is possible when the film has reached the end, rewind the film immediately into the cartridge. As the exposed film is naked within the camera, the entire roll will be exposed and ruined if the cover is opened before rewinding.

1 Press in the rewinding button.

2 Rewind with crank.

Raise the rewind crank, turn the crank in the direction of the arrow, and return the film into the cartridge. When the rewinding button stops revolving and rewinding resistance becomes light, immediately stop rewinding.

3 Open the back cover.

4 Remove the cartridge.

Raise the rewind knob completely and remove the cartridge.

◆ Once the rewinding button has been pressed, the finger may be removed. The button will return automatically when the lever is wound.

◆ If winding is continued after the film is at its end, the film will come loose from the cartridge spool or tear and rewinding will become impossible. If this happens, open the back cover in a completely dark room.



Photography Using Self-Timer

Wind the shutter. Turn the self-timer lever in the direction of the arrow and press the shutter release button. The shutter will be actuated approximately 10 seconds later.

- ▶ Be sure to wind the self-timer completely.
- ▶ Be sure to wind the shutter. If this is neglected and only the self-timer is wound and the shutter release button pressed, the self-timer will act but the shutter will not be actuated.

▶ The self-timer lever can be used as a CdS actuating lever as soon as it returns to its original position.

Insert the flash unit into the accessory shoe.



Flash Synchronization

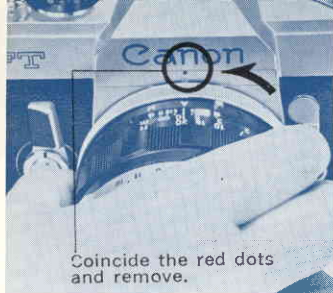
By connecting the cord of the flash unit or speedlight to the flash socket, it is possible to synchronize the following shutter speeds.

◆ A lens hood should be attached when taking flash pictures.

◆ The flash socket is the Continental (JIS-B) type.

Flash Bulb	Scope of Synchronization												
	1000	500	250	125	60	30	15	8	4	2	1	B	X
FP class	○	○	○	○	○	×	○	○	○	○	○	○	×
M class	×	×	×	×	×	×	○	○	○	○	○	○	×
MF class	×	×	×	×	×	×	○	○	○	○	○	○	×
Speed-light	×	×	×	×	×	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○

× markings cannot be used.



Uses of Lenses

Changing Lenses

In removing the lens from the camera, after turning the bayonet ring of the lens to the left, take out the lens.

In mounting the lens, match the red dot of the lens to the red dot on the camera mount. Turn the bayonet ring to the right and fasten.

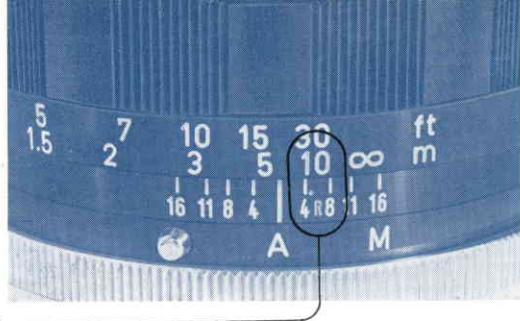
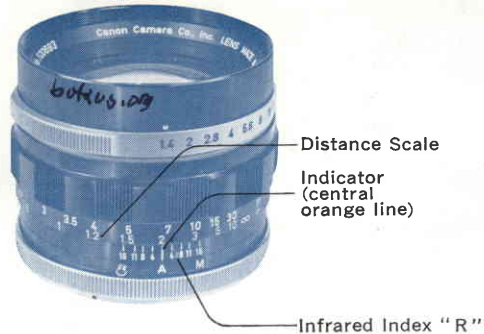
◆ When mounting, turn the bayonet ring of the lens sufficiently to the left and coincide the red dot and guide pin of the lens.

◆ Do not change your lenses in strong light. When changing your lenses have the replacement lens at hand. Then quickly change the lenses in the shade.

◆ There is a pre-set aperture lever at the back end of the lens which opens and closes the aperture. When the lens is removed, be sure to always put on the dust cap so as to protect the aperture lever.

◆ Be sure to unlock the CdS actuating lock lever when changing the lenses. If the CdS actuating lever is pressed or the lock lever is in locked position, the red warning mark appears inside the camera mount. The pre-set aperture lever cannot be connected to the coupling part on the camera body and the pre-set aperture will not function.

◆ When not in use for a long time, protect the mirror with the flange cap.



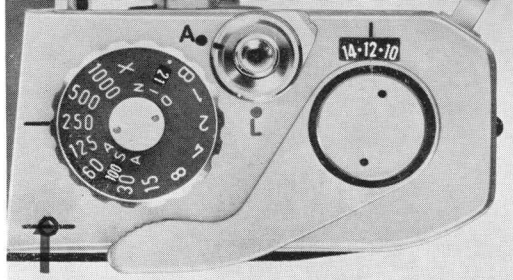
Distance Scale

The distance scale indicates the distance between the focused subject and the film plane. The scale is necessary for checking the depth-of-field, for infrared photography and flash photography.

◆ The correct position of the scale, where the distance is a one-digit figure, is in the middle of the figure; if it is a two-digit figure, it is between the two figures; and if it is a three-digit figure, it is in the middle of the central figure.

Infrared Index "R"

For infrared photography, correction of the distance scale is necessary because the focal position deviates a little from ordinary photography. Make ordinary focusing first, then adjust that distance scale to the infrared mark "R". For instance, if the distance scale reads 10m after focusing, merely shift the 10 scale to "R" position.

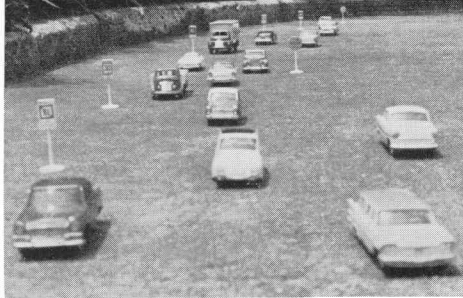


◆ The position of "R" is scaled according to the use of the standard of a film with the highest sensitivity of a wave length of about $800\text{m}\mu$ and infrared filter (for example, KODAK IR 135 film and WRATTEN 87 filter).

Film Plane Mark

The lens distance index is scaled by measuring the distance from the film position. Thus, in case the focusing is done by actual measurement, measure from the film plane mark and transfer this distance to the lens distance index.

◆ Traces of water bubbles cannot be entirely removed from glass used for high quality lenses because of the manufacturing process. Lens bubbles will not at all affect the sharpness of the picture.



f/16 50mm

**Depth-of-field 1.9m-7.6m
Focused at 3m**

Similarly, if the aperture is f/16, the picture will be sharp between 1.9m to 7.6m from the camera.

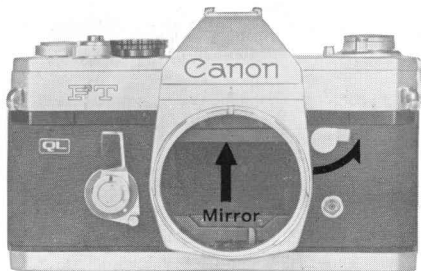
This range will vary with the f/stop selected.

◆ FL series of the Canon lenses have a feature which lets you see the actual sharpness through the viewfinder by turning the manual aperture ring.

Lens Mount (FL and R Series Lenses)

As the lens mount for the Canon FT QL is the same as for Canon FX, FP, PELLIX and PELLIX QL, it is possible to use all FL lenses except the FLP 38mm F 2.8 lens.

◆ It is possible to attach and use all the R series lenses for CANONFLEX use. However, as the pre-set aperture mechanism differs, pictures must be taken with the manual aperture.



Fixing Mirror Upwards

In case the Canon Lens FL 19mm F 3.5 is used, the mirror should be fixed upwards.

For mounting the lens, turn the mirror lock lever in the direction of the arrow. The mirror is thus fixed to a position under the focusing glass. The lens is then attached and used with the mirror in the fixed-up position.

◆ Attach the lens quickly in the shade. The film will sometimes become foggy if the lens is left unattached.

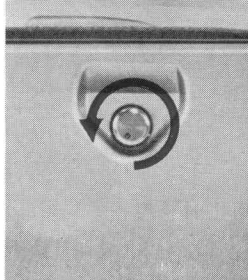
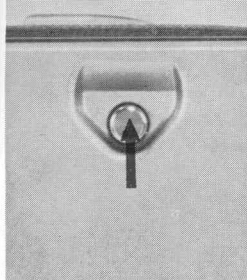
◆ When the mirror is locked, combined usage of the separate viewfinder for this lens becomes necessary.

Do not use the mirror lock for ordinary photography with the automatic aperture.

When its use becomes necessary, however, release the pre-set aperture and take the pictures under "manual" conditions.

◆ When the mirror is locked, always keep the lens covered when not in use. If it is turned in the direction of the sun without the cap, there is the danger of the diaphragm of the shutter being burned.

◆ After the mirror lock device has been used, be sure to return the mirror lock lever completely to its original position. Failure to do this will result in inexact focusing.



Double Exposure

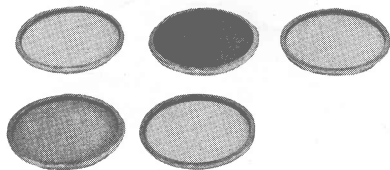
Under ordinary usage, there is no danger of double exposure. However, double exposure can be made by the following steps:

- 1** When the first exposure has been made, press the rewinding button.
- 2** Rewind the film with the rewinding crank by watching the mark on the rewinding button carefully.
- 3** Stop rewinding when the mark has made $3/4$ turning, i.e., 270° . Be sure not to exceed one turn of the rewinding button.

- 4** Next, wind the film advance lever while lightly holding the rewinding crank. When resistance is felt on the rewinding crank, stop the winding.

- 5** Wind the film advance lever once more. By repeating the above process, it is possible to make any number of exposures on the same film plane. The film counter will, however, continue to advance with each exposure.

Various types of 48mm (for FL 50mm F 1.8) and 58mm (for FL 50mm F 3.5, F 1.4 II, 58mm F 1.2) screw-in type filters are available for special effects in both color and black and white photography. The exposure meter for the Canon FT QL is the most advanced TTL system and so there is absolutely no necessity for compensation of exposure factor.



Filters

UV (SL 39.3C)

for color and black and white

Y1 (SY 44.2C)

Y3 (SY 50.2C)

O1 (SO 56.2C)

} for black
and white

R1 (SR 60.2C)

G1 (MG 55C)

Skylight

ND 4

ND 8

} for color and
black and white

CCA 4

CCA 8

CCA (12 equiv.)

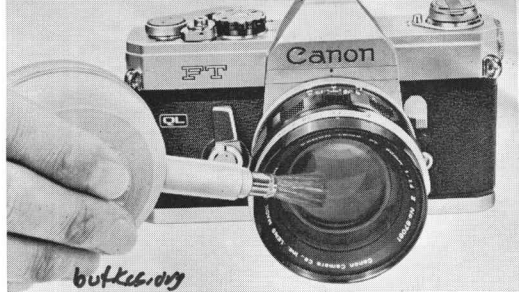
CCB 4

CCB 8

CCB (12 equiv.)

} for color

- Absorbs only ultra-violet rays. Especially effective at seaside, high mountains where there is much ultra-violet rays. Recommended for use in color photography.
- Increases contrast of black and white film. Enhances clouds, darkening the blue sky. Brightens red and yellow.
- Darkens blue, increases yellow and red volume perceptibly. Good for contrasts in distant landscapes.
- Makes strong contrasts. Renders day almost into night. May also be used with infrared film.
- Prevents red from turning radically into white. Lightens sky and face appropriately, and reflects the lightness of fresh greenery.
- Acts to harmonize the blue sky and shade.
- ND 4 reduces light values by 1/4, ND 8 by 1/8. No effects on the reproduction of colors of color film.
- For use with daylight type film under the cloud.
- For use with universal type (color negative) ~~film under the cloud or tungsten type film under sunlight.~~
- For use with tungsten type film under sunlight.
- For use with daylight type film under the morning sun or sunset.
- For use with daylight type film and clear flash bulb.
- For use with daylight type film under tungsten light.



Proper Care of the Canon FT QL

Moisture and dust are harmful to your camera. It should be taken out into the fresh air from time to time. If your camera is to be stored for a long time, it should be removed from its case, and silica gel or another drying agent should be placed alongside it.

When you use your camera on a rainy day, or at the beach, moisture and salt air adhere to it, which can result in stains, rust, and corrosion. Use a soft brush to rid the body of dust and a soft dry cloth for wiping.

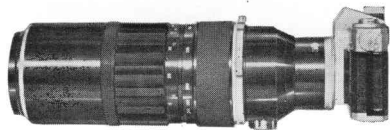
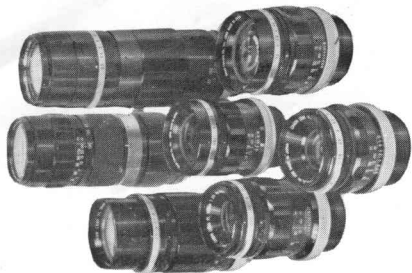
Cleaning of the Lens

Use a blower with a rubber ball to blow away

dust on the lens or brush lightly with a brush. If you should inadvertently get a fingerprint on your lens, use a little pure alcohol or ether on lens cleaning tissue, then wrap the tissue around a matchstick and wipe the lens lightly in a circular motion.

➤ In extremely cold areas, expose the camera to the outer air only when in use. When using, expose the camera gradually to the outer air to prevent the lens from clouding.

➤ In hot climates, do not leave the camera inside closed automobiles during the daytime or in direct sunlight. It is not good for the CdS meter.



Canon Zoom Lens FL 85-300mm F 5

Interchangeable Lenses and Accessories

A wide range of interchangeable lenses from 19mm to 1000mm and various accessories are available to further enhance your Canon FT QL.

Canon Interchangeable Lenses

FL 19mm	F 3.5R	FL 100mm	F 3.5
FL 28mm	F 3.5	FL 135mm	F 2.5
FL 35mm	F 2.5	FL 200mm	F 3.5
FL 35mm	F 3.5	R 300mm	F 4
FL 50mm	F 3.5	R 400mm	F 4.5
FL 50mm	F 1.8	R 600mm	F 5.6
FL 50mm	F 1.4 II	R 800mm	F 8
FL 58mm	F 1.2	R 1000mm	F 11
FL 85mm	F 1.8		

Canon Zoom Lenses

The new Canon zoom lenses are the high performance zoom lenses with fully automatic pre-set type diaphragm designed specially for the owners of the Canon FT QL.

FL 55-135mm F 3.5

FL 85-300mm F 5

New "Compact Series" Lenses

FL 135mm F 3.5

FL 200mm F 4.5

FL 100-200mm F 5.6 (zoom)

Canon Booster

A separately available Canon Booster is an auxiliary meter that is attached to the FT QL and PELLIX QL for measuring the subjects under dim lighting conditions.

Technical Data

Light Measuring Range: Using ASA 100 film ;
EV 2.5 1/4 sec. - EV -3.5 15 sec. at f/1.2.

Measuring Method: Zero-method direct reading type.

Photocell: Utilizes CdS cell of the camera.

Exposure Time Dial: In the case of FT QL ;
30, 15, 8, 4, 2, 1, 1/2, 1/4, 1/8, 1/15, 1/30,
1/60 sec.

Power Sources: For operating meter, use two
1.3v M20 (#625) mercury batteries.

For illumination of meter indicator window, use
one 1.3v M20 mercury battery (use the battery
removed from the camera).

Battery Check: Can be checked by the switch.

Size: 65 x 54 x 39mm (2½" x 2⅛" x 1½").

Weight: 180 grams (6 oz.).

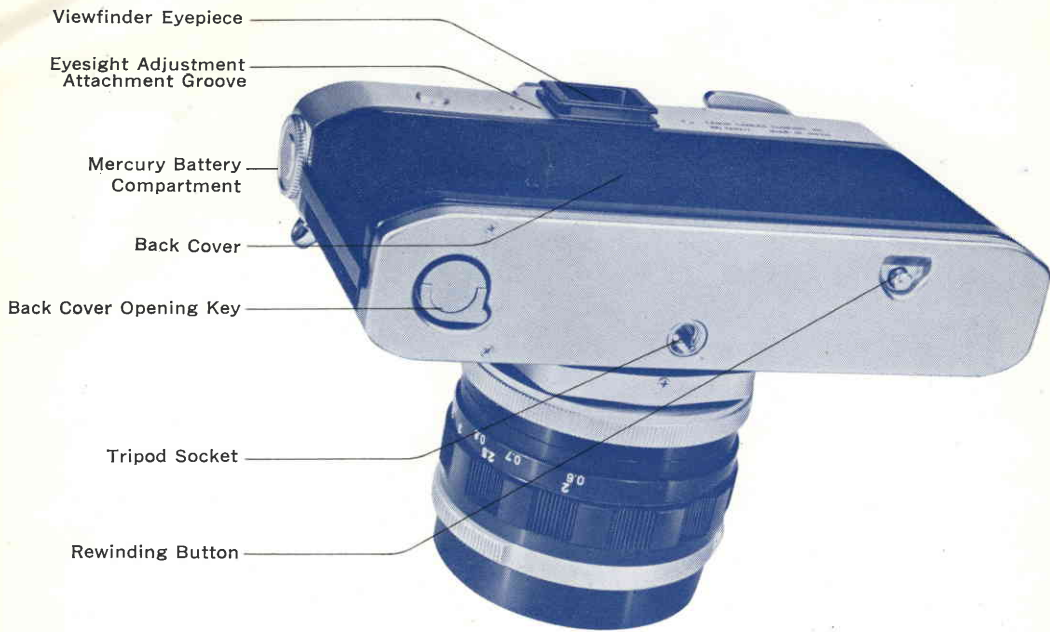




Accessories

- Filters (48 and 58mm screw-in type)
- Lens Hood
- Flash Quint
- Canon Speedlite 100, 200
- Flash V-3
- Bellows R
- Canon Release

- Waist-Level Viewer 2
- Bellows FL
- Canon Booster
- Copy Stand 3F
- Canon Photomicro Unit F
- Handy Stand F
- 58mm Close-Up Lens 240, 450, 1800
- Camera Holder R4-2



Viewfinder Eyepiece

Eyesight Adjustment
Attachment Groove

Mercury Battery
Compartment

Back Cover

Back Cover Opening Key

Tripod Socket

Rewinding Button