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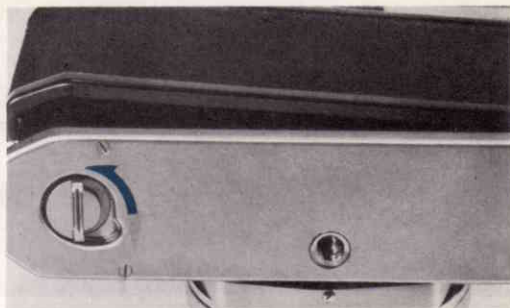
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Film Loading



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



Film used : Ordinary 35 mm film in cartridge for daylight loading.

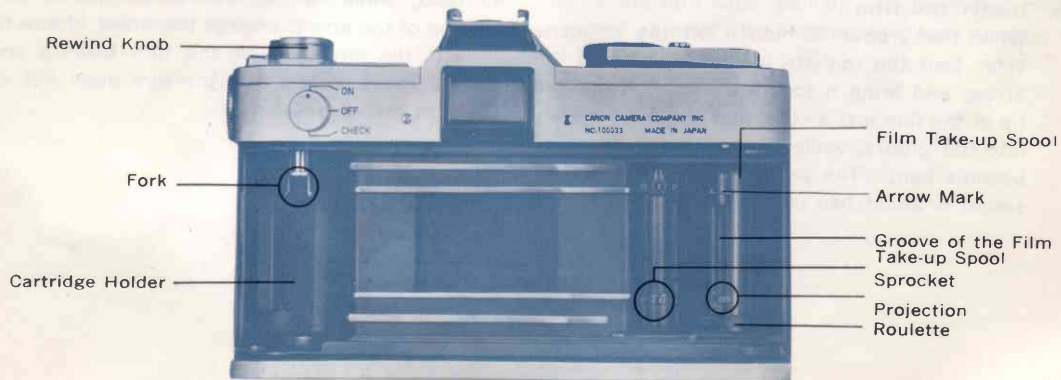
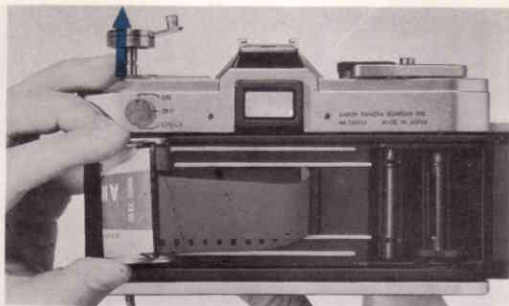
Handling : When loading, avoid direct sunlight. When unavoidable, face back to the sun and load quickly.

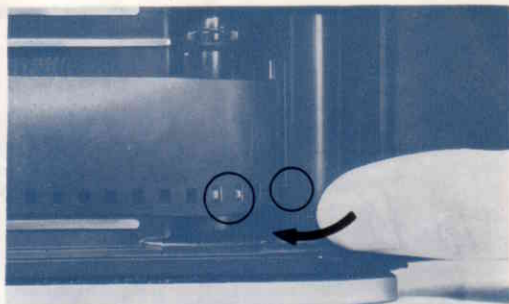
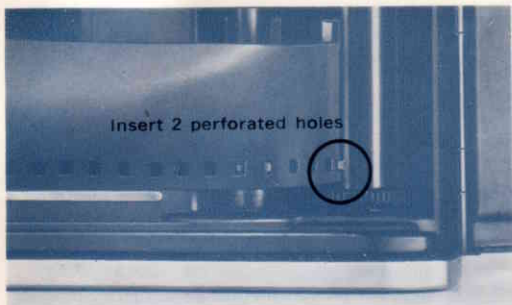
1. **Open the back cover.**

Raise the opening and closing knob, make a half turn to the left, and the cover will rise.

2. **Insert cartridge.**

Raise the rewinding knob sufficiently. 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.

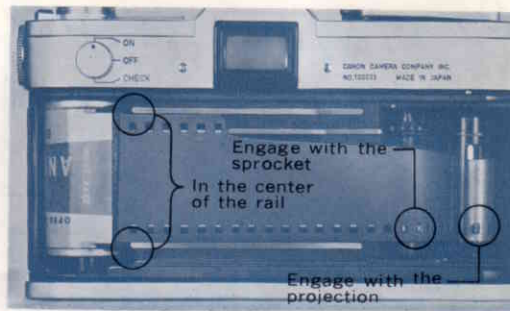
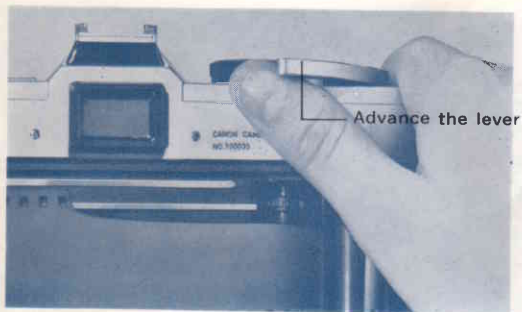




3. Insert the film.

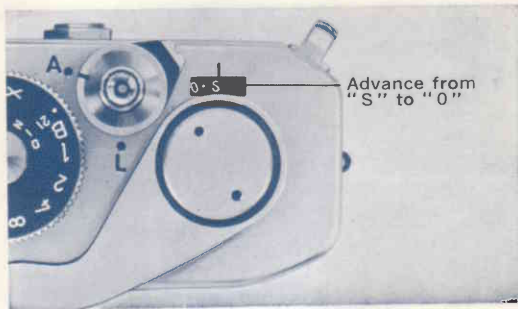
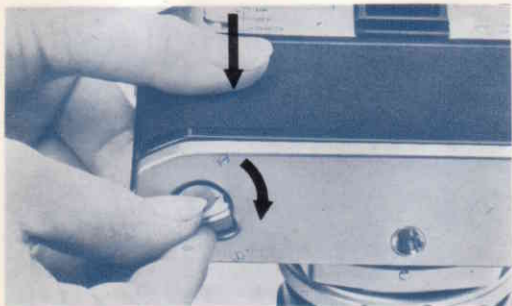
When the groove is hidden on the opposite side, turn the roulette in the direction of the arrow, and bring it to the front. Pull out the tip of the film just a little, and insert it securely into the groove, while seeing that it does not become bent. The proper amount to be inserted is about two perforations.

- 4. Next, while turning the roulette in the direction of the arrow, engage the holes of the film with the projection of the film take-up spool and make certain that the film does not slip from the sprocket.**



5. Turn the advance lever, and wrap the film around the spool about once.

6. If the film sags, pull up the rewinding crank and remove the sagging by gently turning to the right.

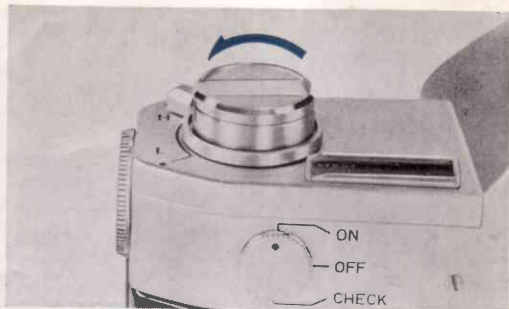
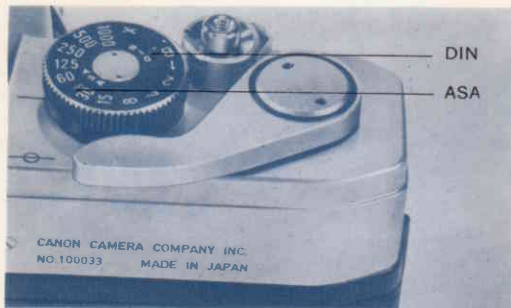


7. **Close the back cover.**

Press down to prevent the cover from rising, then turn the opening and closing knob. Fold down the rewinding crank.

8. **Make two (unexposed) shots.**

Leave the lens cap on and advance the film twice, 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.



Showing the Film Speed

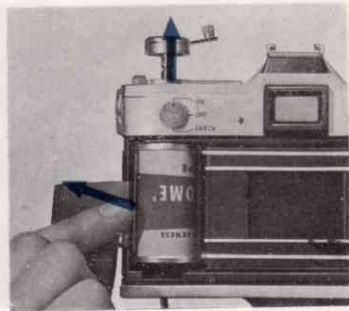
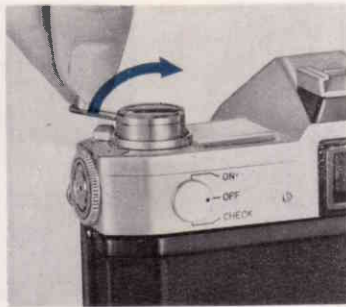
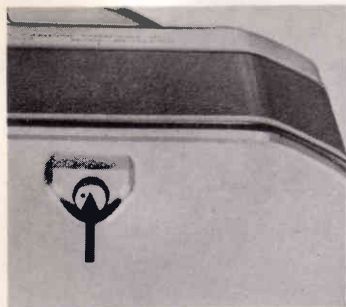
When loading the film, do not forget to show the film speed in the window of the shutter dial. Turn to page 13 for setting the film speed.

Checking the Correct Way of Loading Film

When advancing film, if the rewind crank turns counter-clockwise, it is proof that the film has been correctly inserted. If there is no turning, it means that either the film has slipped from the spool or the perforations are not correctly engaged with the sprocket.

To prevent failures, always observe the film carefully when loading. When the film is not being sent forward properly, rewind once and reload (see page 31). Be careful not to rewind the film completely back into the cartridge.

Film Rewinding



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

1. **Press in the Rewind Button.**
2. **Rewind with crank.** Raise the rewinding crank, turn it in the direction of the arrow, and return the film into the cartridge. When the rewinding button stops revolving during operation (rewinding resistance becomes light), immediately stop rewinding.

3. **Open the back cover.**

4. **Remove the cartridge.**

Remove after raising the rewinding knob completely.

- * Once the rewinding button has been pressed, the finger may be removed. When the lever is wound, this button will return automatically.
- * If winding continues even after the film is at an end, the film will tear and rewinding will become impossible. Please be very careful. If this happens, open the back cover in a completely dark room.

Self-timer



Wind the shutter.

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

- * Wind the self-timer over $2/3$.
- * Time adjustment is possible, according to position of winding.
- * The shutter may be wound later.
- * Do not forget to wind the shutter. If this is neglected and only the self-timer is wound and the shutter button pressed, only the self-timer will act and the shutter will not click.

Flash Synchronization



Insert the flash unit into the Accessory Shoe

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 B-(JIS B-) type.

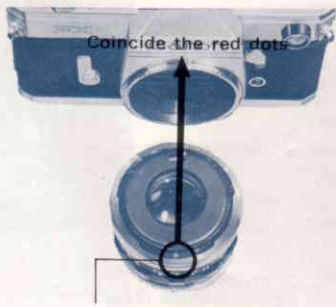
Flash Bulb	Scope of Synchronization											
	1000	500	250	125	60	30	15	8	4	2	B	X
FP class	○	○	○	○	○	×	○	○	○	○	○	×
M class	×	×	×	×	×	×	○	○	○	○	○	×
F class	×	×	×	×	×	×	○	○	○	○	○	×
Speed-light	×	×	×	×	×	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
AG-1 AG-3 (GE)	×	×	○	○	○	×	○	○	○	○	○	×

× makings cannot be used.

Uses of Lenses



Coincide the red dots and remove



Coincide the red dot and guide pin



Aperture Lever

Changing Lens

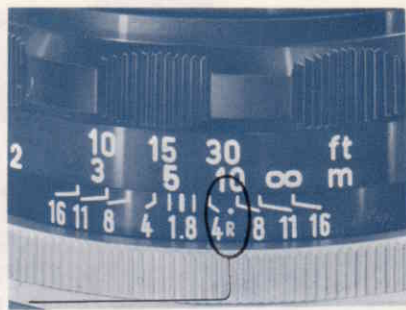
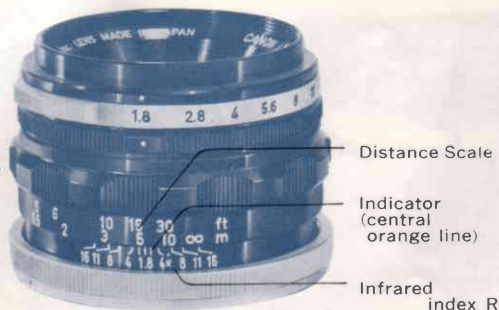
In removing the lens from the camera, after turning the bayonet ring of the lens to the left, pull the lens forward.

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 lens in the strong light. When changing your lens, have the replacement lens at hand. Then quickly change the lens in the shade... or use your shadow as a shield from the direct light.

- * There is a pre-set aperture operating lever at the back end of the lens. This lever, which opens and closes the aperture, is very important. When the lens is removed, be sure always put on the dust cap.
- * After the lens has been detached, **do not touch the mirror or the coupling section of the aperture**. When not in use for a long time, protect the lens with flange cap.
- * As every trace of water bubble cannot be entirely removed from glass used for high quality lenses, it should be understood that this is unavoidable because of the manufacturing process. Lens bubbles will not affect the sharpness of the picture.



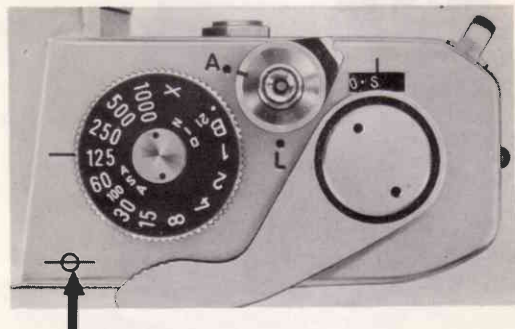
Distance Scale

The distance scale shows the distance between the focused subject and the film surface. Although for ordinary pictures it is not necessarily essential, it is needed 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 (Infrared Mark)

For infrared photography, correction is necessary because the focal position varies 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 10 m after focusing, merely shift the 10 scale to "R" position.



* Infrared Index

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 8000\AA and infrared filter (for example, KODAK IR 135 film and WRATTEN 87 filter).

Film Plane Mark

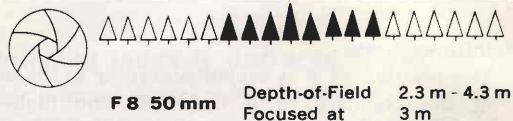
The lens distance index is scaled by measuring the distance from the film position. Thus, in case the focusing is done by actual measurement, measure from the film plane mark and transfer this distance to the lens distance index.



Depth-of-Field Scale

When one given subject is focused, there is a range in front and behind which is sharply produced, known as "depth-of-field."

As this scope changes according to the size of the lens aperture, the aperture readings are scaled related to the distance scale.



To use the depth-of-field scale, for instance, if the lens is 50 mm and the subject has been focused at a distance of 3 m, with an F 8 aperture, make the reading of about 2.3 m and about 4.3 m from the distance scale of 8 on both sides of the distance index.

Similarly, if the aperture is F 16, the picture will be sharp from about 1.9 m to 7.6 m.

Fixing Mirror Upwards



In case the 19 mm super wide-angle lens equipped with this camera is used, the mirror will be set in "up" position.

- * 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 surface of the focal glass. The lens is then attached and used with the mirror in a fixed up position.
- * Attach the lens quickly in the shade. The film will sometimes become foggy if the lens is left unattached.
- * The mirror lock may be operated without regard to the shutter winding and shutter speed. Film wastage is prevented.
- * **Do not use the mirror lock for ordinary picture taking with the automatic aperture.**

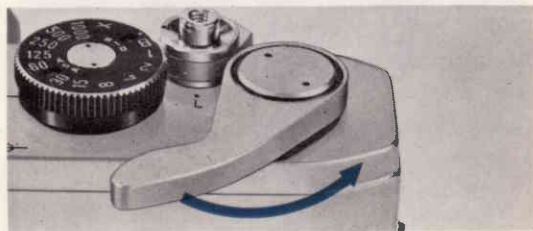
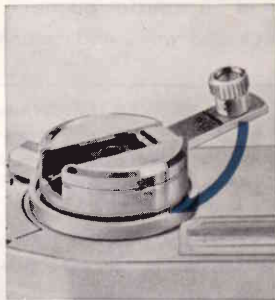
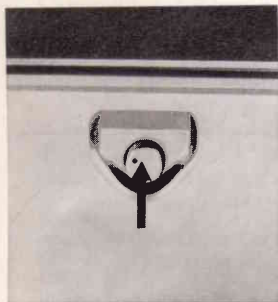


Super wide-angle 19 mm lens

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

- * When the mirror lock is operated, it loses its functions as a single lens, thus necessitating the use of a separate viewfinder for use exclusively with the 19 mm lens.
- * When the mirror is locked up, always keep the lens covered when not in use. If it is accidentally 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, never fail to completely return the mirror lock lever to its original position. Failure to do this will result in inexact focusing.

Double Exposure



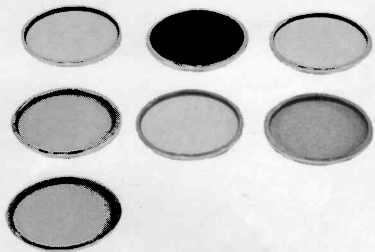
Under ordinary usage, there is no danger of double exposure by the Canon FX. However, if necessary, double exposure can be made by the following steps :

1. When the first exposure has been made, press the rewinding button.
 2. Watch the marking on the rewinding button and rewind the film with the rewinding crank.
 3. When the marking has made between 1 and $1\frac{1}{2}$ revolution stop rewinding.
 4. Next, wind the lever while lightly holding the rewinding crank. When resistance is felt on the rewinding crank temporarily stop the operation.
 5. Wind once more.
By repeating this process, it is possible to make any number of exposures on the same film surface. But the film counter will continue to advance with each exposure.
- * When making the rewinds, just make one turn of the rewinding button.

Filters

There are various types of 48 mm (for 50 mm F 1.8) and 58 mm (for 50 mm F 3.5 and F 1.4, 58 mm F 1.2) screw-in type filters used for special effects with black and white and color films.

FILTER FACTOR	TYPE	FILTER CHARACTERISTICS
1	UV (SL 39 · 3 C) for black & white and color	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Absorbs only ultra-violet rays. Especially effective at seaside, high mountains where there is much ultra-violet rays. Recommended for use in color photography.
1.5	Y 1 (SY 44 · 2 C)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increases contrast of black & white film. Enhances clouds, darkening the blue sky. Brightens red and yellow.
2	Y 3 (SY 50 · 2 C)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Darkens blue, increases yellow and red values perceptibly. Good for contrasts in distant landscapes.
3	O 1 (SO 56 · 2 C)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Makes strong contrasts. Renders day almost into night. May also be used with infrared film.
6	R 1 (SR 60 · 2 C)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prevents red from turning radically into white. Lightens sky and face appropriately, and reflects the lightness of fresh greenery.
3	G 1 (MG 55 C)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acts to harmonize the blue sky and shade.
1	Skylight	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ND 4 reduces light volume by 1/4, ND 8 by 1/8. No effects on the reproduction of colors of color film.
4	ND 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Color film filter for conversion of color temperature when photographing tungsten type film under sunlight.
8	ND 8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Color temperature conversion filter for use with daylight type film under tungsten light.
2	Color Conversion A	
3	Color Conversion B	



Filter Factor Correction

When using the filter, exposure must be adjusted by adding the filter factor.

Adjustment Method 1...

Changing the film speed

Divide the film speed by the filter factor. This numerical value is the sensitivity when using the filter. Accordingly, correct the film speed.

- Example: If the film speed is ASA 100 and the filter factor is 2, then it is $100 \div 2 = 50$. The film speed must be adjusted to ASA 50.

Adjustment Method 2...

Changing the exposure

After adjusting the exposure in the ordinary manner, adjust the lens aperture or shutter speed according to the filter factor.

- For example, the exposure is in a multiple relation, so that if the filter factor is 2, open the lens one stop. If the filter factor is 4, open the lens two stops.

Proper Care of Your Camera



Storage of Camera

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. Silica gel or another drying agent should be placed alongside it.

Cleaning of the Camera

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 dry soft cloth for wiping. Do not touch 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 and a blower or brush does not remove it, follow this procedure: use a little pure alcohol, or ether, if available on special lens tissue. Then wrap the tissue around a wooden matchstick and wipe the lens in a circular motion . . . lightly and systematically.

Never wipe the lens roughly. **Be very careful not to touch the mirror.**

In extremely cold areas, expose the camera to the outer air only when in use. Put it back immediately after use. When using, expose the camera gradually to the outer air to prevent the lens from clouding.

Interchangeable Lenses



Interchangeable Lenses



Canon Zoom Lens FL 55 mm - 135 mm F 3.5

A wide range of interchangeable lenses from 19 mm F 3.5 to 1000 mm F 11 are available to further enhance your Canon FX.

Interchangeable Lenses

FL 19 mm	F 3.5	FL 200 mm	F 3.5
FL 19 mm	F 3.5 R	R 300 mm	F 4
FL 35 mm	F 2.5	R 400 mm	F 4.5
FL 50 mm	F 3.5	R 600 mm	F 5.6
FL 50 mm	F 1.8	R 800 mm	F 8
FL 50 mm	F 1.4	R 1000 mm	F 11
FL 58 mm	F 1.2	New "Compact Series" Lenses	
FL 85 mm	F 1.8	FL 135 mm	F 3.5
FL 100 mm	F 3.5	FL 200 mm	F 4.5
FL 135 mm	F 2.5	FL 100~200 mm	F 5.6

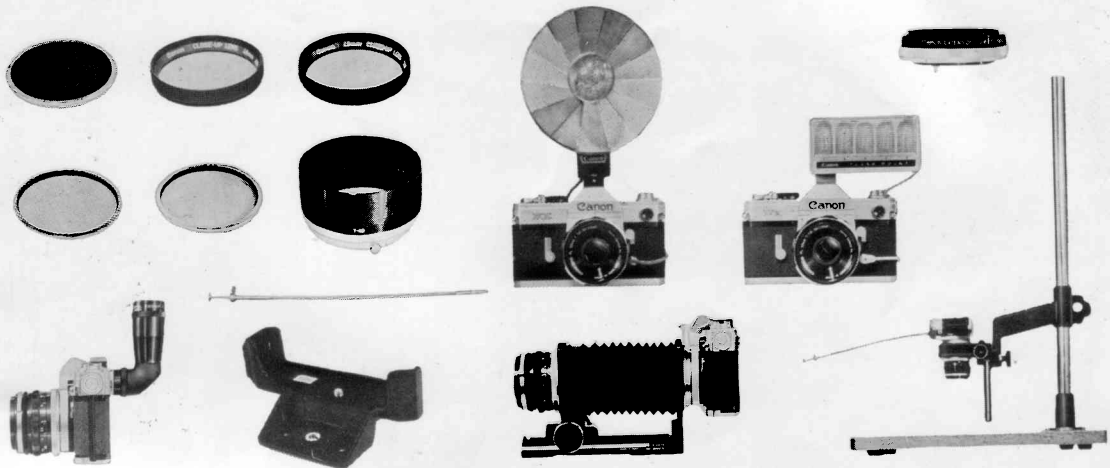
Canon Zoom Lens FL 55 mm-135 mm F 3.5

The Canon Zoom Lens FL 55 mm-135 mm F 3.5 with zooming ratio of 2.5X is a high performance zoom lens with fully automatic pre-set type diaphragm designed specially for the owners of Canon FX.

Canon Zoom Lens FL 85 mm-300 mm F 5

The new exciting zoom lens to Canon single lens reflex cameras.

Accessories



- Bellows FL
- Bellows R
- Macrophoto Coupler FL 48
- Macrophoto Coupler FL 58
- Slide Duplicator
- Extension Tube FL 15 and FL 25
- Extension Tube M 5, M 15 and M 20
- Filters
 - { 48 mm screw-in type filters { for black & white
 - { for color
 - { 58 mm screw-in type filters { for black & white
 - { for color
- Waist-Level Viewer 2
- Lens Hood
- Flash Unit J-2, J-3, V-3
- Flash Quint
- Speedlite 200
- Speedlite 100
- Copy Stand 3F
- Close-up Lens 48 mm
- 58 mm
- Camera Holder R4
- Canon Release