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Canon TL

INSTRUCTIONS

English Edition

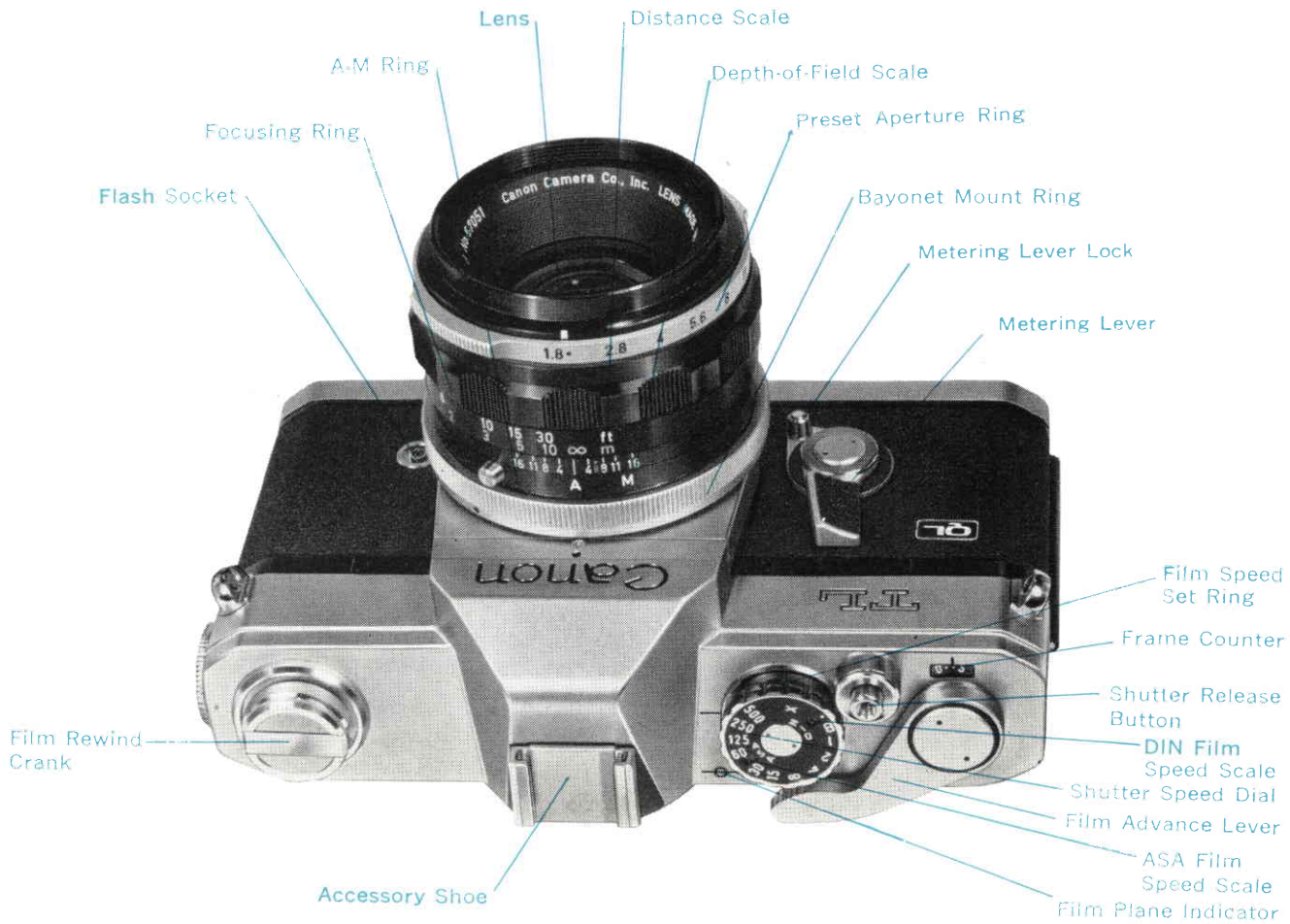


We are highly gratified that you have selected the Canon TL—a wise choice that promises you many delightful years of photographic experiences. Canon is recognized the world over as the foremost pioneer in the development of photographic equipment of the highest quality and performance. Whether your new TL is for the home, laboratory, or for traveling, make the most of your opportunities!

Before Using . . .

Please read this instruction booklet carefully, and master the manipulations of the various parts of the TL completely. Once thoroughly versed in the correct handling of this camera, you can use the Canon TL to the fullest extent of its capabilities.





Technical Data

- **Type:** 35mm single-lens reflex camera.
- **Viewfinder:** Eye-level using pentagonal prism. Angle Finder A can be attached.
- **Focusing Screen:** Highly efficient in resolving power, using Fresnel lens and microprism screen rangefinder.
- **Mirror:** Shockless quick return system.
- **Standard Lens:** Canon Lens FL 50mm f/1.8. With FL (breech-lock bayonet) mount.
- **Aperture:** Automatic preset aperture mechanism built-in. Instant-return diaphragm. Preset is possible to release for previewing depth-of-field.
- **Shutter:** Cloth focal-plane shutter with speeds from 1/500 to 1 sec., B and X. Single pivot dial.
- **Exposure Meter:** Built-in. Using CdS photocell. Zero-adjustment type coupled to shutter speed dial and aperture setting. ASA 25–2000. With ASA 100 film, EV 3.5 (f/1.8 at 1/4 sec.)–EV 17 (f/16 at 1/500 sec.) one stage system. Powered by one 1.35V M20 (# 625) mercury battery.
- **Light Measurement:** TTL (Through-The-Lens) system using condenser lens. Exposure meter functions with the metering lever. Semi-spot meter reading system, measures 1/3 of the angle-of-view. Continuous measurement is possible with the metering lever lock.
- **Flash Synchronization:** FP and X contacts. Synchronizing possible for FP, M and MF flash bulbs and electronic flash units.
- **Film Rewinding:** By button and crank.
- **Film Advance Lever:** Single operation 174°, possible to wind with several short strokes.
- **Film Loading:** By opening back cover. Accepts any standard 35mm film roll in cartridge. QL mechanism for quick loading of film.
- **Interchangeable Lenses:** Automatic pre-set aperture type Canon FL lenses.
- **Frame Counter:** Self-resetting type.
- **Size:** 144 x 93 x 43mm (5⁵/₈" x 3⁵/₈" x 1³/₄").
- **Weight:** 700 grams (1 lb. 8³/₄ oz.)—body only.

Subject to change without notice.

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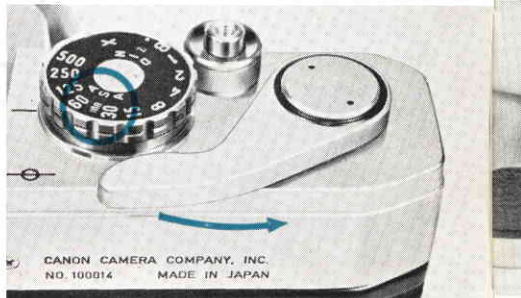
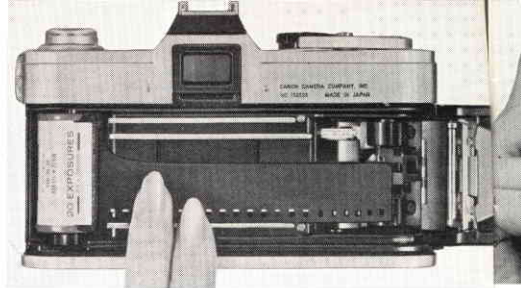
Follow these simple steps for normal photography:

1 Load the film simply with the QL mechanism.

2 Set the ASA film speed.

3 Wind the film advance lever.

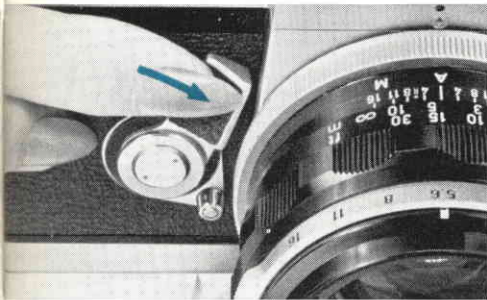
4 Remove the lens cap.





5 Look through the viewfinder and focus.

6 Compose the picture.



7 Determine the exposure with built-in meter.



8 Press the shutter release button gently.

Mercury Battery Loading and Checking

The built-in exposure meter of the Canon TL functions only when the mercury battery is properly loaded.

- 1 Insert a coin into the groove of the battery compartment cover and turn to the left to remove.
- 2 Face the central contact of the mercury battery inwards and insert.
- 3 Replace the cover by turning it to the right.

■ Before inserting, wipe all battery poles clean of fingerprints or stains with a dry cloth. Unclean poles may cause corrosion and damage the contact points of the camera.

■ A 1.35V M20 (# 625) mercury battery should be used—equivalent to Mallory PX-625, Eveready EPX625.

■ Be sure the battery is inserted in the correct direction by referring to the diagram on the compartment cover. Otherwise, the meter will not function properly and the cover cannot be screwed in.

■ When the camera is not used for a long period, remove the mercury battery and keep in a dry place.



Central Contact

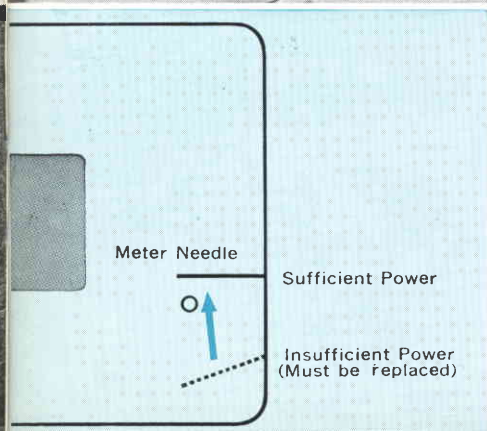
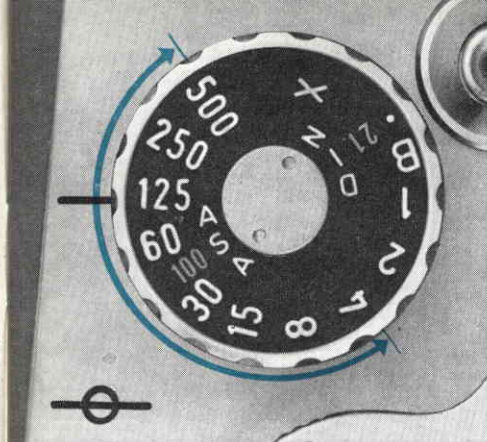
Battery Check

To check the power level of the mercury battery after loading :

1 Set the film speed scale at ASA 100/DIN 21, the shutter speed dial at any index between "500" and "4", and the pre-set aperture ring at the maximum f/stop. For the film speed setting, lift up the outer ring of the shutter speed dial and turn.

2 Press the metering lever towards the lens and aim the camera at the sky or other bright subject. If the meter needle inside the viewfinder swings up, the battery has sufficient power. Otherwise, the battery must be replaced.

■ Life of the battery in normal use is approximately one year.



Film Winding

The film advance lever winds the film, cocks the shutter, and prepares the aperture and mirror for the next shutter release all in one motion.

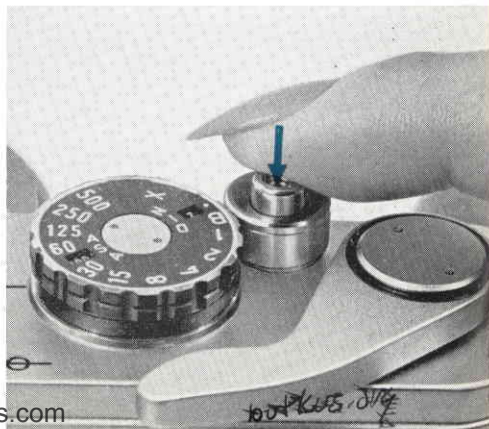
1 Turn the film advance lever until it stops. The film will be advanced one frame and the shutter cocked. The frame counter is simultaneously advanced to the next number.

2 When the shutter release button is pressed, the mirror flips up, the diaphragm simultaneously closes down to the pre-set f/stop and the shutter operates. After the shutter is operated, the advance lever can be wound for the next frame.

- Winding may be done by moving the lever with several short strokes.
- After loading the film, make another wind, since the first winding may not be completed.
- The shutter will not function when the shutter release button is pressed unless the winding is completed. In such a case, check the winding once more.

Frame Counter

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



Attaching the Cable Release or Self-Timer

Optional Canon Release or Canon Self-Timer 7 can be attached to the TL by screwing them into the threaded hole in the center of the shutter release button.



Shutter and Aperture Adjustment

Exposures are adjusted by the shutter and aperture. The shutter controls the exposure time and the aperture controls the amount of incoming light. The Canon TL uses the zero-adjustment coupled meter, a very simple method of obtaining proper exposures.

Shutter Speed Dial

Adjust the shutter speed by turning the shutter speed dial to the desired index number. The index on the dial shows the denominators of 1/500 sec., 1/250 sec., etc.

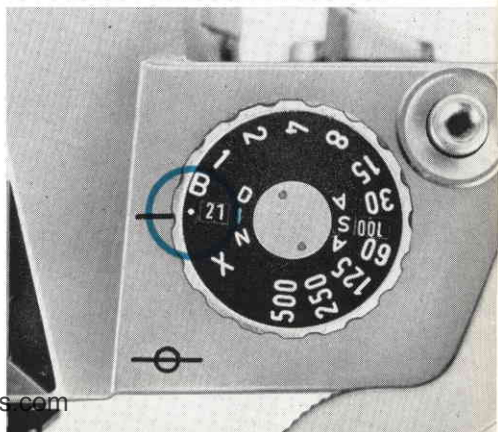
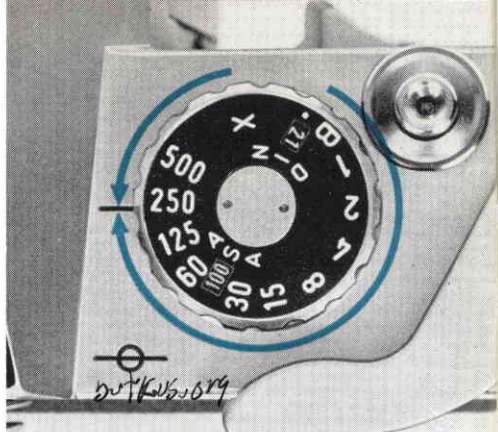
- The shutter speed dial does not revolve between the indexes "B" and "X".

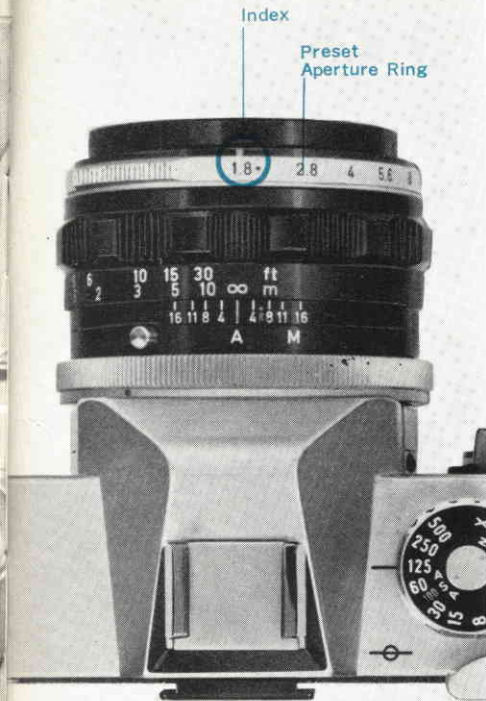
- Be sure to set the index at a position where the click-stop catches. In case of "B" index, adjust it to the white dot just below the "B" index.

- "B" indicates bulb exposure, and is used when making exposures of more than one second. When the shutter speed dial is set at "B", the shutter remains open as long as the shutter release button is pressed.

- Time exposure is possible by using the lockable cable release.

- The "X" index is used for synchronizing an electronic flash unit such as the Canon Speedlite. Although the shutter speed at "X" is 1/60 sec., it is equivalent to a very short exposure time during the flash of the flash unit.





Aperture

Incoming light and depth-of-field are adjusted by turning the preset aperture ring to the desired f/stop.

■ As the f/stop value gets larger, the amount of light reaching the film plane becomes correspondingly less. For each f/stop up, the light is reduced one-half. Accordingly, when the aperture is increased by one f/stop, the exposure is doubled, and when it is increased by two f/stops the exposure is quadrupled.

■ Certain lenses, however, have no relation to the lightness being halved between the maximum and the next f/stops on the preset aperture ring.

■ The preset aperture ring can also be set between two f/stops.

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

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

Presetting Aperture and Checking Depth-of-Field

Lens with A-M Ring

1 Presetting 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 preset f/stop only for the instant that the shutter is released. Except for that instant, the diaphragm remains fully open.

2 Manually Operated Aperture: When the A-M ring is set at "M", the diaphragm closes down to any desired f/stop by turning the preset aperture ring and 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 Presetting 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 preset f/stop. The diaphragm will close down to the preset 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 preset aperture ring to the index, the diaphragm will close down to the preset f/stop and the depth-of-field can be checked. The manual aperture ring cannot be turned when set at the maximum f/stop.

■ Refer to pages 32–33 concerning depth-of-field.

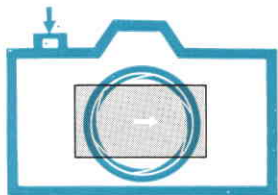


FL 50mm f/1.8



FL 100mm f/3.5

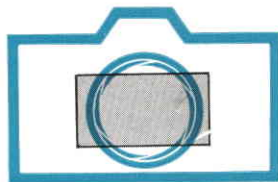
Relationship Between the Shutter, Diaphragm, and Mirror



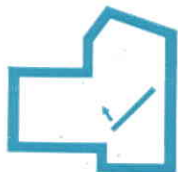
Press the shutter release button.



The shutter clicks.
The diaphragm closes
down to pre-set f/stop.



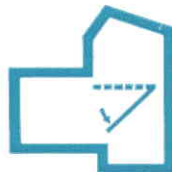
The diaphragm returns
to maximum opening.



Mirror begins to snap up.



Mirror is up.



Mirror returns to
the former position.

Using Built-In Exposure Meter

The Canon TL provides the most accurate light measurement possible with its unique TTL (Through-The-Lens) system. The CdS photocell of the exposure meter is placed in the closest position to the beam-splitting condenser lens. The semi-spot meter reading system enables accurate measurement of the main subject even in counter-light conditions. The rectangular frame in the viewfinder represents the light measurement area of the CdS photocell. Place the main subject within this frame and measure the intensity of light so as to obtain the proper exposure.

Film Speed Setting

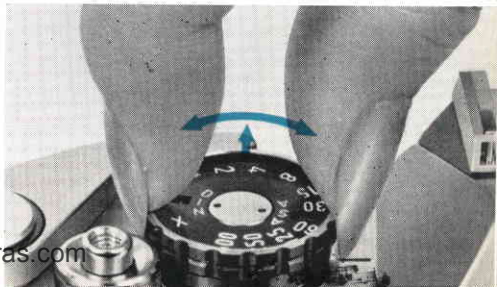
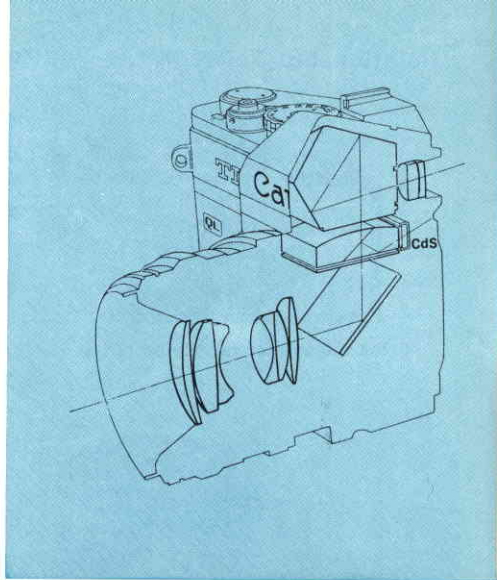
Set the ASA/DIN film speed scale to the speed of the film being used. Film speeds are normally shown on the film box cover and/or explanatory sheet.

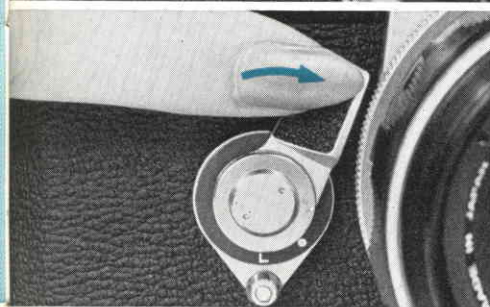
Lift and turn the film speed set ring around the shutter speed dial. If the film is ASA 100, for example, make the correct setting by showing 100 in the small window.

■ The following film speeds may be used :

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

Figures in parentheses represent intermediate film speeds.





- When ASA 25/DIN 15 appear in the small windows, this is as far as the film speed set ring turns to the left. White dots at the right end read ASA 2000 and DIN 34.

Metering Lever

The exposure can be properly measured by pressing the metering lever towards the lens.

The metering lever can be fixed for continuous light measurement by pressing it towards the lens after setting the metering lever lock at "L" position. If the lock is returned to its original position (white dot) the metering lever will return to its original position.

Correct exposure value cannot be obtained unless the metering lever is pressed.

- With the fixing of the metering lever, telephoto lenses can be conveniently handled. Also when shooting subjects with different light intensities, continuous light measurement is possible.

- Due to the characteristics of the CdS photocell, the movement of the meter needle may occasionally become slack, owing to changes in the degree of light.

- When not using the camera, attach the lens cap so as to prevent unnecessary consumption of the mercury battery.

How to "Average" Exposures

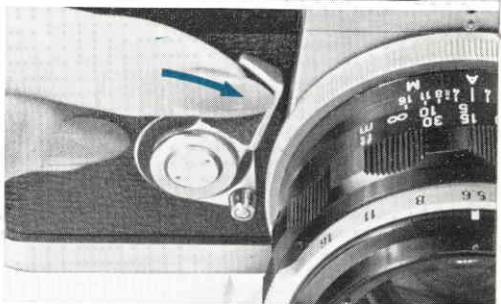
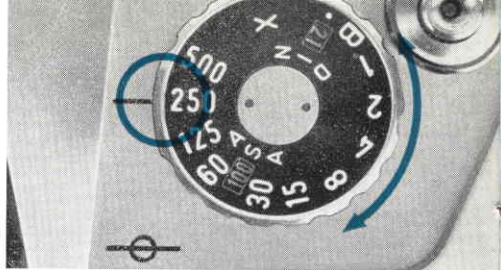
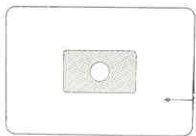
When measuring a subject with greatly differing dark and bright parts, take two measurements, one each of the dark and bright parts. Then obtain the average value and set the f/stop or shutter speed accordingly.

Exposure Settings

The built-in exposure meter, which is of the zero-adjustment type, is coupled to the shutter speed dial and pre-set 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 of the aperture.

Shutter Speed Priority Method

- 1 Set the shutter speed dial at the desired speed.
- 2 Face the camera towards the subject, look into the viewfinder, and press the metering lever.
- 3 Either keep pressing the metering lever or lock the lever and turn the pre-set aperture ring.
- 4 Set the meter needle at the "O" index within the viewfinder for correct exposure.





f/stop Priority Method

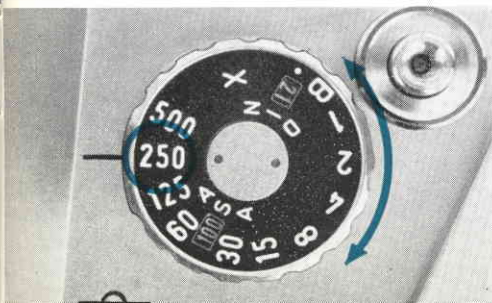
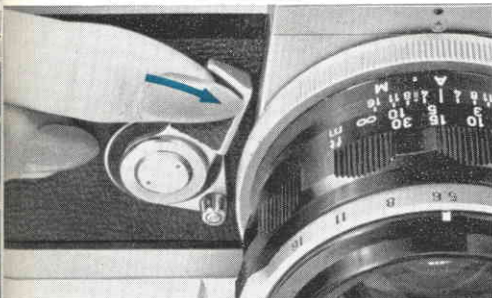
- 1 Set the preset aperture ring at the desired f/stop.
- 2 Face the camera towards the subject, look into the viewfinder, and press the metering lever.
- 3 While pressing or locking the lever, turn the shutter speed dial.
- 4 Set the meter needle at the "O" index within the viewfinder for correct exposure.

■ Since the shutter speed dial cannot be set at the intermediate positions, the shutter speed priority method is recommended when exposure accuracy is a crucial factor.

■ Light measurement at "B" and "X" of the shutter speed dial is not possible with the built-in exposure meter because "B" is used for long exposures over one second, and "X" is for the electronic flash unit.

■ When the built-in exposure meter is outside the coupling range, the meter needle will point to the top of the viewfinder and will indicate that proper exposure cannot be obtained. Refer to "Coupling Range of Built-In Exposure Meter" on the following page.

■ Do not leave the camera on the conditions mentioned above since the battery discharges in maximum current and makes shorter the life. To prevent discharging be sure to re-adjust the shutter speed dial.



Coupling Range of Built-In Exposure Meter

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	...	
ASA 200 DIN 24	1/8	1/15	1/30	1/60	1/125	1/250	1/500	...	...
ASA 400 DIN 27	1/15	1/30	1/60	1/125	1/250	1/500	...	...	...
ASA 800 DIN 30	1/30	1/60	1/125	1/250	1/500	...	...	...	...
ASA1600 DIN 33	1/60	1/125	1/250	1/500	...	...	...	...	...
ASA2000 DIN 34	1/125	1/250	1/500	...	...	...	...	...	...
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/1-22	f/1-16

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 50mm f/1.8 and ASA 100 film, for example, the exposure meter couples fully within the range of f/1.8 at 1/4 sec. (EV 3.5) and f/16 at 1/500 sec. (EV 17).

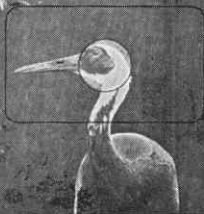
Focusing

The center of the viewfinder (circular section) is a micro-prism screen rangefinder made up of microscopic prisms for fast and precise focusing.

While looking through the viewfinder, rotate the focusing ring. It is in focus when the image in the rangefinder becomes sharp and clear.

- An optical curve may sometimes be visible in the lower part of the viewfinder according to the angle of the incoming light. This is a reflection of the beam-splitting mirror on the condenser lens in the TTL light measurement system.

Focusing Ring



Out of focus



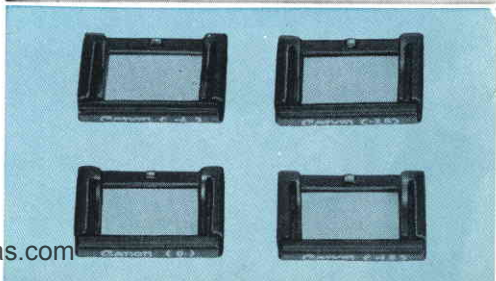
In focus

Composition

The exact picture image to be photographed can be seen on the focusing screen of the viewfinder without any parallax. This enables you to determine the exact composition of your scene before pressing the shutter release button.

- Canon's Angle Finder A can be attached to the eyepiece for copying, macrophotography and photomicrography. In these cases, images are reversed between left and right.

- Dioptic adjustment lenses are available as optional attachments. When a dioptic adjustment lens is attached to the viewfinder eyepiece, those who are far- or near-sighted can take pictures without glasses. Two diopters of +1.5 and 0 for far-sightedness and two diopters of -2.5 and -4 for near-sightedness are available.

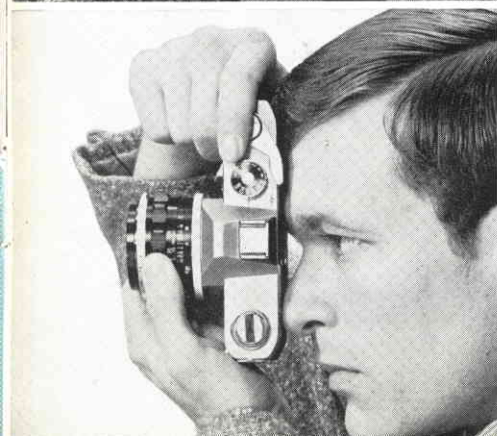


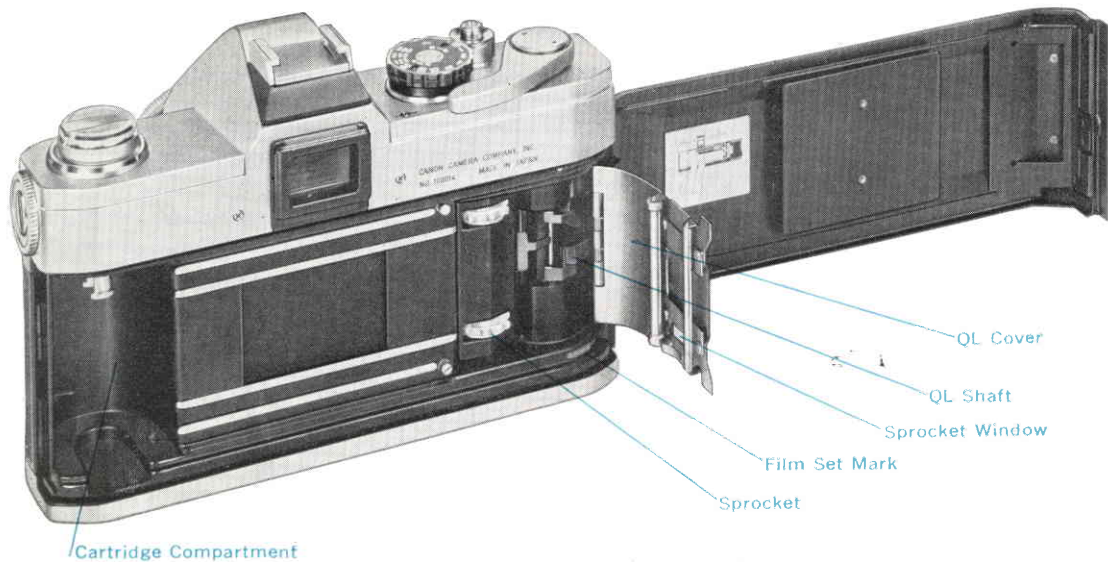
Holding the Camera

Hold the camera firmly in order to take a clear picture. Hold the camera either 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. Otherwise, you will have a blurred picture.

- When using slow shutter speeds below 1/30 sec., the use of a tripod and cable release is recommended.
- When taking pictures against the light, always use a lens hood.





Cartridge Compartment

QL Cover

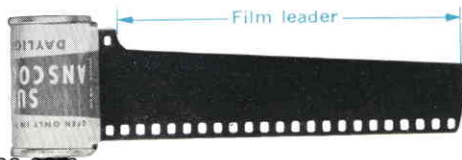
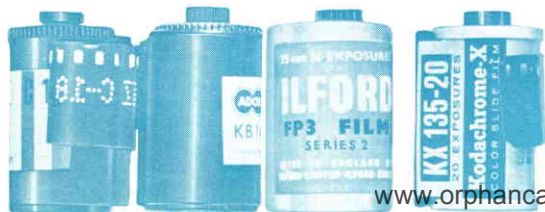
QL Shaft

Sprocket Window

Film Set Mark

Sprocket

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

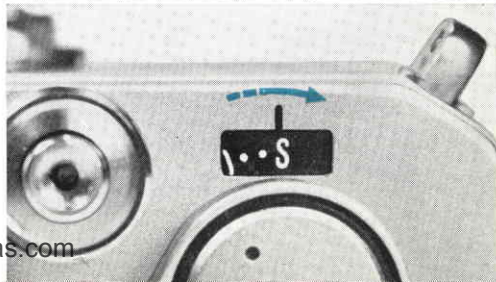
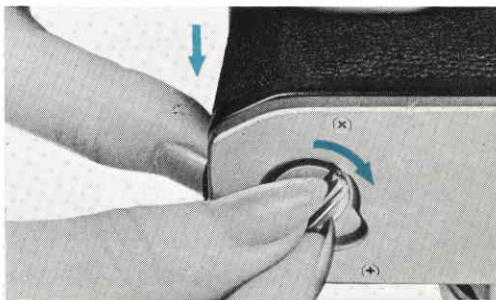
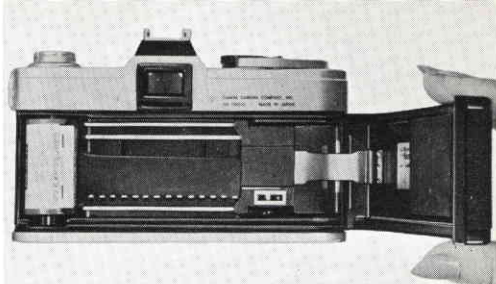


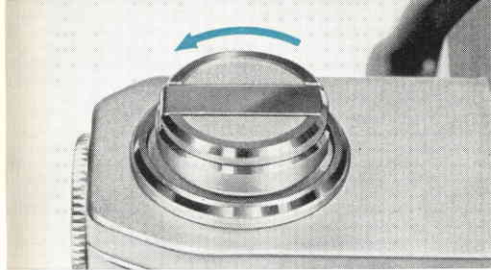
5 Bring down the QL cover to hold the film in place by closing the back cover. Look through the sprocket window to see if the film is correctly engaged on the sprocket.

6 Press down on the back cover to prevent it from rising, and turn the back cover lock clockwise.

■ If the film is sagging, the cartridge will rise and the back cover will not close.

7 Leave the lens cap on and make three blank shots, each time turning the film advance lever. The frame counter will advance from the "S" mark to "0". With one more advance, the camera will be ready for the first shot.





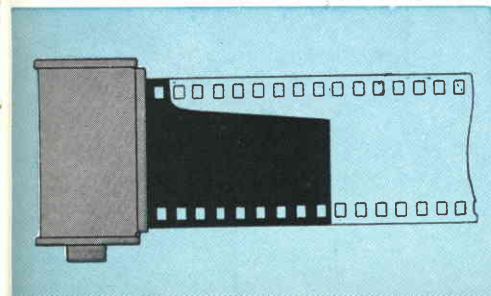
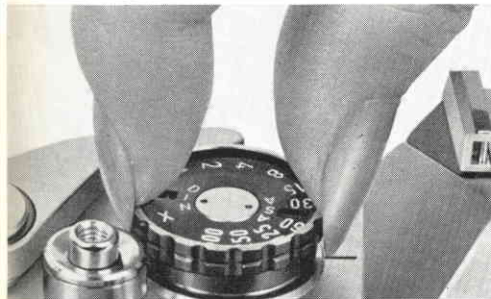
Checking Correct Film Loading

The film is properly loaded and advanced if the film rewind crank rotates when you wind the film advance lever. If the rewind crank does not rotate, take out the film, as explained on the following page, and reload.

Setting the Film Speed

When loading the film, be sure to set the film speed scale at the proper position. Refer to page 16 for setting the film speed.

- When repacking a long-wound film for darkroom loading into an ordinary cartridge, be sure to trim the tip of the leader between perforations.



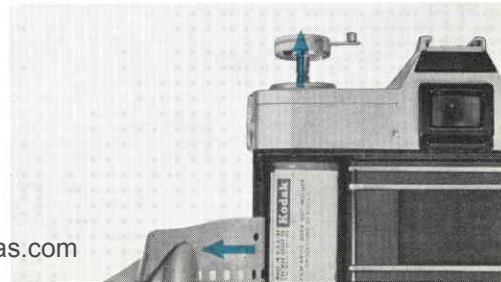
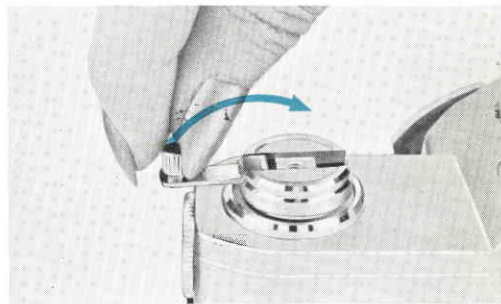
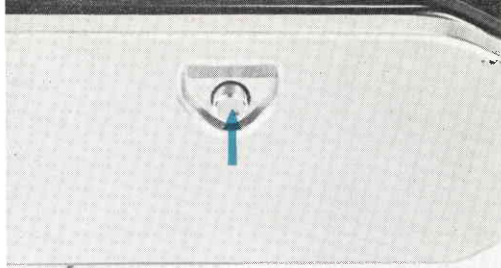
Film Rewinding

When the film reaches the end and the film advance lever stops, rewind the film into the cartridge as soon as possible. Be sure not to open the back cover before rewinding. Otherwise, the entire roll will be exposed and ruined as the exposed film is naked within the camera.

- 1 Press in the rewinding button.
- 2 Raise the film rewind crank, turn it in the direction of the arrow, and rewind the film into the cartridge. When the rewinding button stops revolving and rewinding resistance becomes light, stop rewinding immediately.
- 3 Open the back cover.
- 4 Pull up the rewind knob fully and remove the cartridge.

- Once the rewinding button has been pressed, the finger may be removed. The button will pop out automatically when the film advance lever is wound.

- If you force the film advance lever after the film reaches its end, the film will become detached from the cartridge spool or tear, and rewinding will become impossible. If this happens, open the back cover and remove the film only in a darkroom.



Synchronizing Flash Unit

By connecting the cord of the flash bulb unit or the electronic flash unit to the TL's flash socket, synchronization becomes possible with the following shutter speeds.

■ A lens hood should be attached when taking pictures with a flash unit.



Type		Synchronized Shutter Speeds
Flash Bulb	FP class (#6, Press 26)	1/60 or faster 1/15 or slower
	M class (M3, #5, Press 25)	1/15 or slower
	MF class (AG-1, AG-3, M2, Flashcube)	1/15 or slower
Electronic Flash Unit		"X" setting (equiv. to 1/60 sec.) 1/30 or slower

Uses of Lenses

Changing Lenses

1 Be sure to unlock the metering lever lock. If the metering lever is pressed or is locked, the red dot appears inside the camera mount. The pre-set aperture pin, at the back end of the lens, cannot be connected to the coupling part on the camera body and the pre-set aperture will not function.

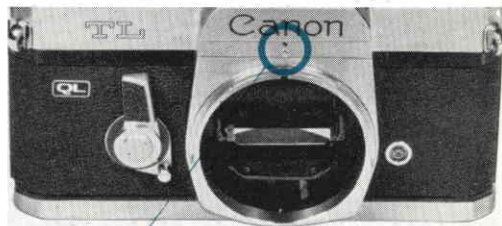
2 Remove the lens from the camera body by turning the bayonet ring of the lens to the left until the red dot on the lens coincides with the red dot on the camera mount.

3 Mount the lens by matching the red dot of the lens to the red dot on the camera mount. Turn the bayonet ring to the right and fasten. Before mounting, turn the bayonet ring of the lens sufficiently to the left and align the red dot and guide pin of the lens.

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

■ Whenever a lens is removed, be sure to put on its dust cap to protect the aperture pin.

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



Coincide the red dots.

Coincide the red dot and guide pin.



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 flash and infrared photographs.

■ The correct position of the scale is in the center of each value. For example, the correct position of a two-digit value is the center of the two figures.

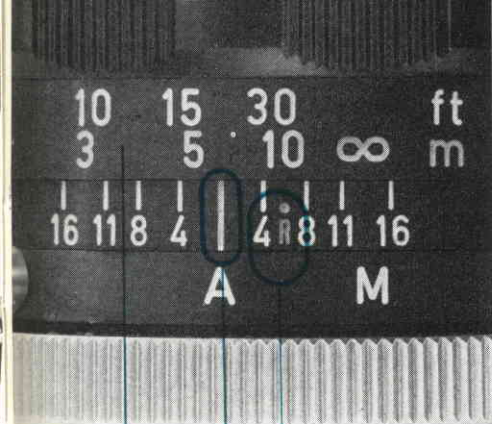
Infrared Index "R"

For infrared photography, correction of the distance scale is necessary because the focal point slightly deviates from ordinary photography. Focus first in the ordinary manner, 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" on the TL is based on using film with the highest wave-length sensitivity figure of $800\text{m}\mu$, such as Kodak IR 135 film and Wratten 87 filter.

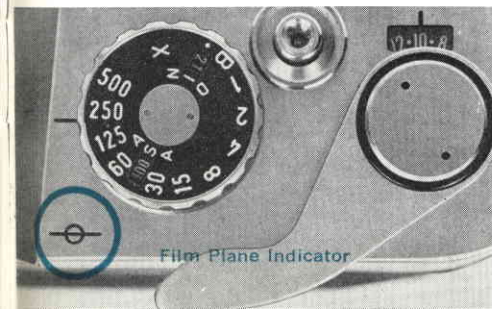
Film Plane Indicator

In case the focusing is done by actual measurement, measure the distance from the film plane indicator and interpret the measured distance on to the distance scale.



Infrared Index "R"
Indicator (orange line)

Distance Scale



Film Plane Indicator

Depth-of-Field Scale

The depth-of-field scale indicates the range of subjects which will be in focus sharply on the film. In this case, the depth-of-field behind of the subject is deeper than in front of subject. This range will vary with the following factors: The depth-of-field will be deeper the smaller the aperture opening, the further the distance of the subject, and/or the shorter the lens focal length. The depth-of-field will be shallower the larger the aperture opening, the nearer the distance of the subject, and/or the longer the lens focal length.

For example, if the lens used is 50mm and the subject has been focused at a distance of 3m (10'), with an f/8 aperture opening read off from both indexes on either side of the indicator (orange line), the depth-of-field is from approximately 2.3m (8') to 4.3m (14').

If the aperture is closed down to f/16, the picture will become sharp between 1.9m (6') to 7.6m (25') from the camera. This range will vary with the f/stop selected.



50mm Lens f/8

Depth-of-field 2.3m-4.3m (8'-14')
Focused at 3m (10')



50mm Lens f/16

Depth-of-field 1.9m-7.6m (6'-25')
Focused at 3m (10')

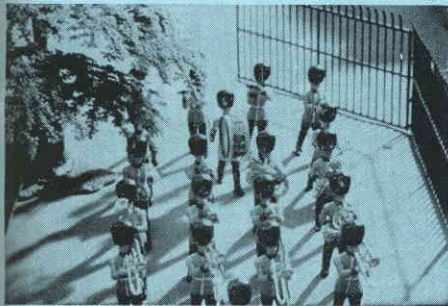
■ Canon FL lenses let you see the actual sharpness through the viewfinder by turning the manual aperture ring or the A-M ring.

■ Although air bubbles may sometimes be seen in a lens, they do not affect the resolution power or the sharpness of the picture.

Lens Mount (FL and R Series Lenses)

All Canon FL lenses which have the FL mounts can be used with the Canon TL, except the FLP 38mm f/2.8.

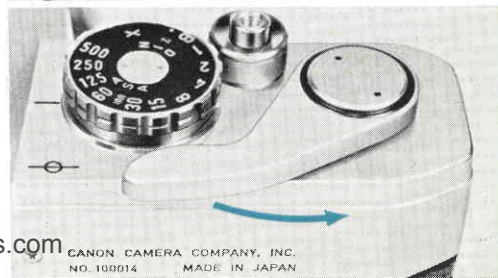
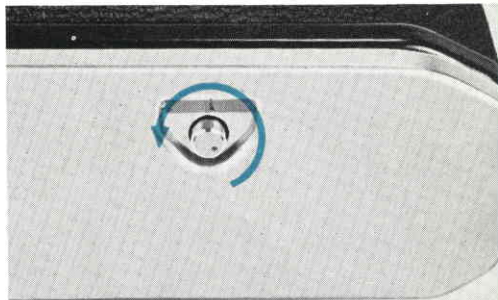
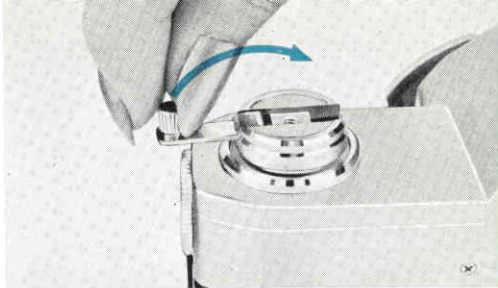
■ It is also possible to attach and use all the R lenses for Canonflex use. However, as the pre-set aperture mechanism differs, pictures must be taken by controlling the aperture manually.



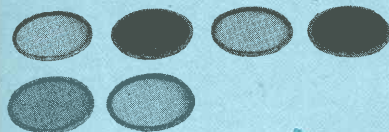
Double Exposures

Although Canon TL is designed to prevent double exposures being made by mistake, a double exposure can be made by the following steps:

- 1** When the first exposure has been made, press in 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 a 3/4 turn, i.e., 270°.
 - 4** Next, wind the film advance lever while lightly holding the rewinding crank. When resistance is felt on the rewinding crank, stop winding.
 - 5** Wind the film advance lever once more. The camera is ready for another exposure.
- By repeating the above process, any number of exposures on the same frame can be made. The frame counter will, however, continue to advance with each exposure.



Various types of 48mm (for FL 50mm f/1.8) and 58mm screw-in type filters are available for special effects in both color and black and white photography. The TTL exposure measurement system of the Canon TL does not require exposure factor compensation.



Filters

Type	Effectiveness of Filters
○● UV	Absorbs only ultra-violet rays. Especially effective at seaside, and in high mountains. Recommended for use in color photography.
○ Y1 Y3	Increases contrast of black and white film. Enhances clouds, darkens the blue sky. Brightens red and yellow.
○ O1	Darkens blue, increases yellow and red perceptibly. Good for contrasts especially in distant landscapes.
○ R1	Makes strong contrasts. May also be used with infrared film.
○ G1	Prevents red from turning radically into white. Lightens sky and face appropriately, and reflects the lightness of fresh greenery.
○● ND4 ND8	ND4 reduces light values by 1/4, ND8 by 1/8. No effect on the reproduction of colors.
● SKYLIGHT	Acts to harmonize the blue sky and shade.
● CCA4	For use with daylight type film under cloudy conditions.
● CCA8	For use with tungsten type film in the morning sun or sunset.
● CCA (12)	For use with tungsten type film under sunlight.
● CCB4	For use with daylight type film in the morning sun or sunset.
● CCB8	For use with daylight type film and clear flash bulb.
● CCB (12)	For use with daylight type film under tungsten light.

○ For black and white film. ● For color film.

Interchangeable Lenses and Accessories

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

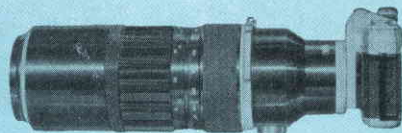
Canon Interchangeable Lenses

FL 19mm f/3.5R	FL 135mm f/3.5 (Compact)
FL 28mm f/3.5	FL 135mm f/2.5
FL 35mm f/2.5	FL 200mm f/4.5 (Compact)
FL 35mm f/3.5(Compact)	FL 200mm f/3.5
FL 50mm f/3.5	R - 300mm f/4
FL 50mm f/1.8	R 400mm f/4.5
FL 50mm f/1.4	R 600mm f/5.6
FL 55mm f/1.2	R 800mm f/8
FL 85mm f/1.8	R 1000mm f/11
FL 100mm f/3.5	FL-F300mm f/5.6
FLM100mm f/4	FL-F500mm f/5.6

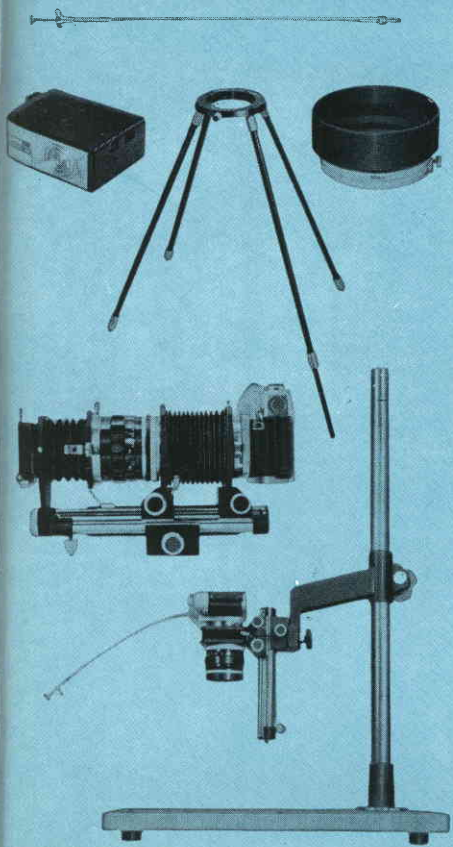
Canon Zoom Lenses

Canon zoom lenses offer top performance with automatic pre-set apertures.

FL 55-135mm f/3.5
FL 100-200mm f/5.6 (Compact)
FL 85-300mm f/5



Canon Zoom Lens FL 85-300mm f/5



Accessories

Filters (48 and 58mm screw-in type)

Lens Hood

Canon Speedlite 102

Flash V-3

Canon Release 30, 50

Angle Finder A

Bellows FL

Copy Stand 4

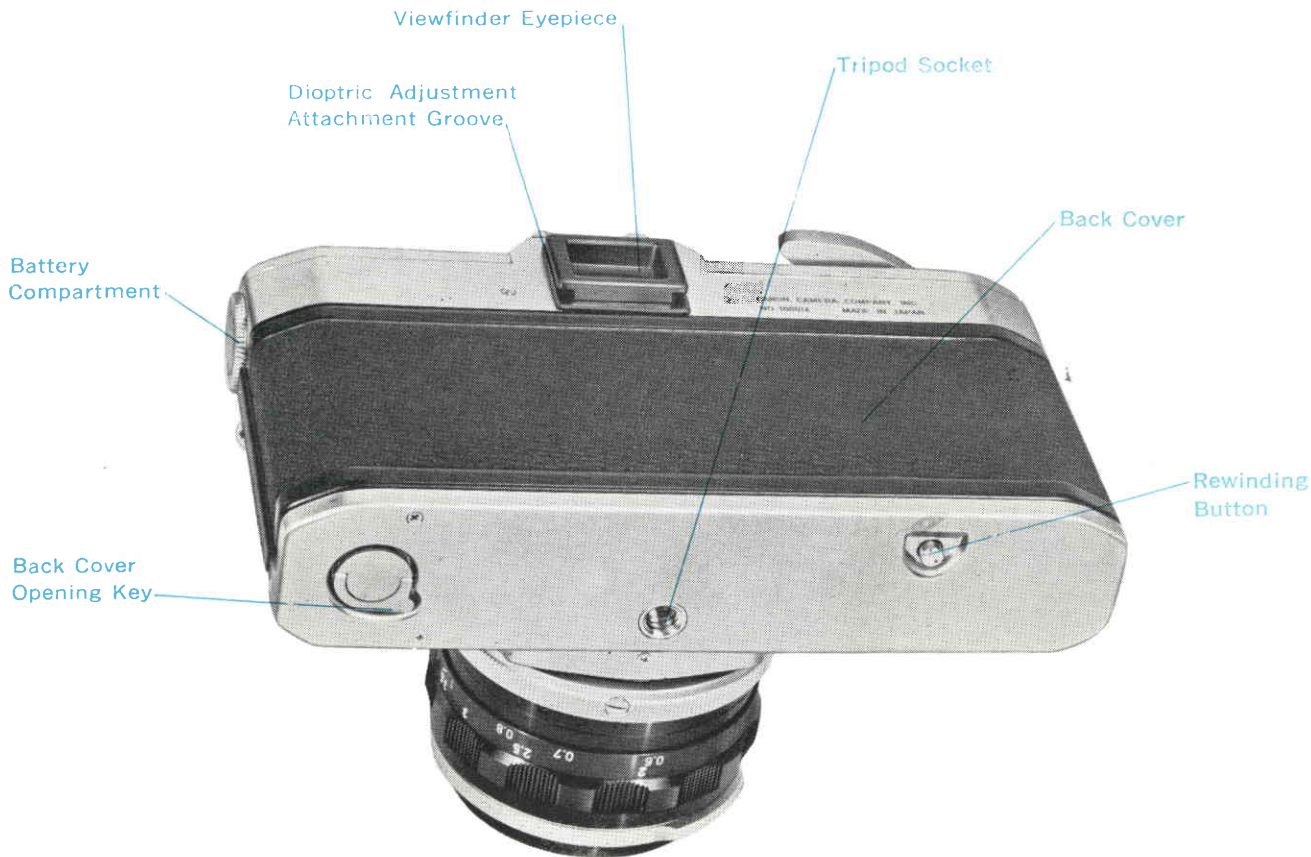
Handy Stand F

58mm Close-Up Lens 240, 450, 1800

Camera Holder F

Canon Photomicro Unit F

Dioptric Adjustment Lenses



Proper Care of the Camera



Moisture and dust are harmful to your camera. 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 get rid of dust and a soft dry cloth for wiping.

■ 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 will cause a trouble with the camera.

Cleaning the Lens

Use a blower or a brush to remove dust on the lens. If you should get a fingerprint on the lens, soak 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.

Camera Body Number _____

Lens Number _____

Date of Purchase _____

Dealer's Name _____