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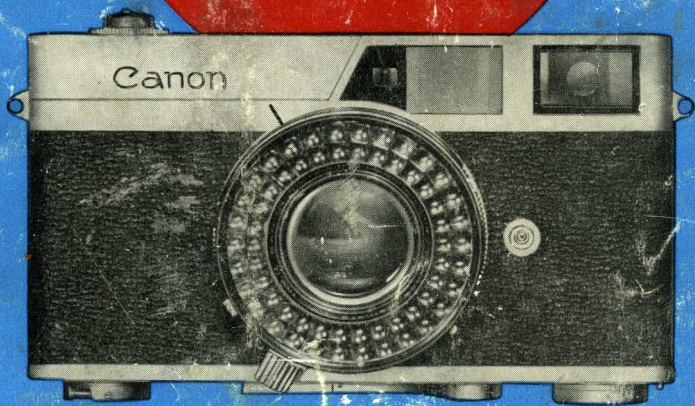
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**Fully
Automatic**

Canonet



Features of the Canonet

1. Electric Eye Mechanism

As the shutter button is pressed, the Canon-exclusive Electric Eye mechanism automatically sets the lens aperture for correct exposure according to the light condition of the subject being photographed and then releases the shutter. There is absolutely no need to figure out correct exposure because the EE mechanism does it for you, insuring that you will always have perfect pictures. Also, there is an indicator window in the viewfinder for reading of the lens aperture at which the picture is taken.

The operating range of the EE mechanism is from LV5 (F1.9 at 1/8 sec.) to LV17 (F16 at 1/500 sec.) using ASA 100 film, making it possible to photograph under almost all normal indoor or outdoor conditions.

2. Canonet EE Lens System

Since the photocell of the EE mechanism is arranged around the outer edge of the lens, accurate control of exposure is possible. When using a filter, both the lens and photocell are covered by the same filter so it is not necessary to calculate the filter's compensation.

3. Manual Operation of Exposure

When photographing beyond the operating range of the EE mechanism, or when using flash or for special photography, the exposure can be set manually as an ordinary conventional (non-automatic) camera.

4. Safety Devices

The Canonet is equipped with various safety devices to prevent mistake in handling.

5. Other Features of the Canonet

Lens: Canon Lens SE 45 mm F1.9. Gauss-type 4-component, 5-element construction.

Shutter: Speeds from 1/500 to 1 sec. in multiple series plus B, T and self-timer.

Focusing: Double-image type rangefinder coupled to the trimming mark finder with automatic parallax compensation.

Film Winding: Trigger-action lever with 100° arc on the base plate operated by left hand.

Film: 35 mm film cassette only.

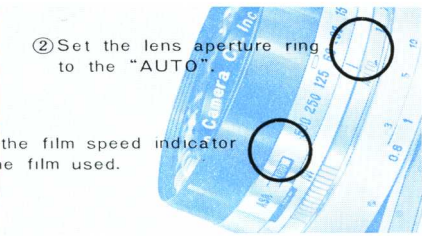
Flash Synchronization: MX flash synchronization.

Exposure Counter: Self-resetting type.

Seven Simple Steps for Electric Eye Photography

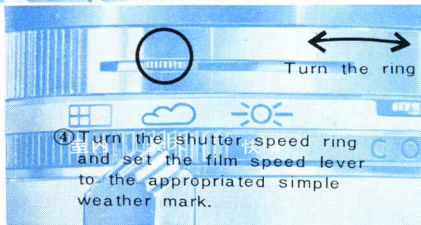


① Remove the lens cap.

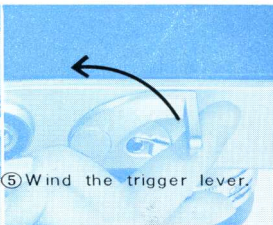


② Set the lens aperture ring to the "AUTO".

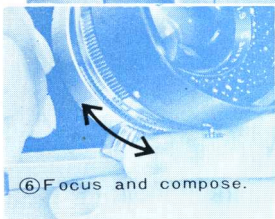
③ Set the film speed indicator to the film used.



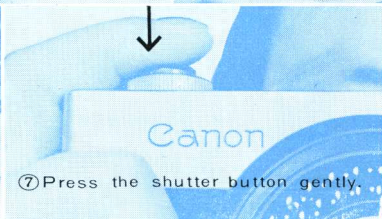
④ Turn the shutter speed ring and set the film speed lever to the appropriated simple weather mark.



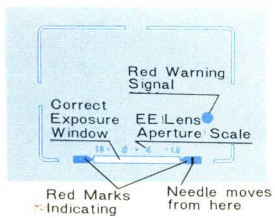
⑤ Wind the trigger lever.



⑥ Focus and compose.

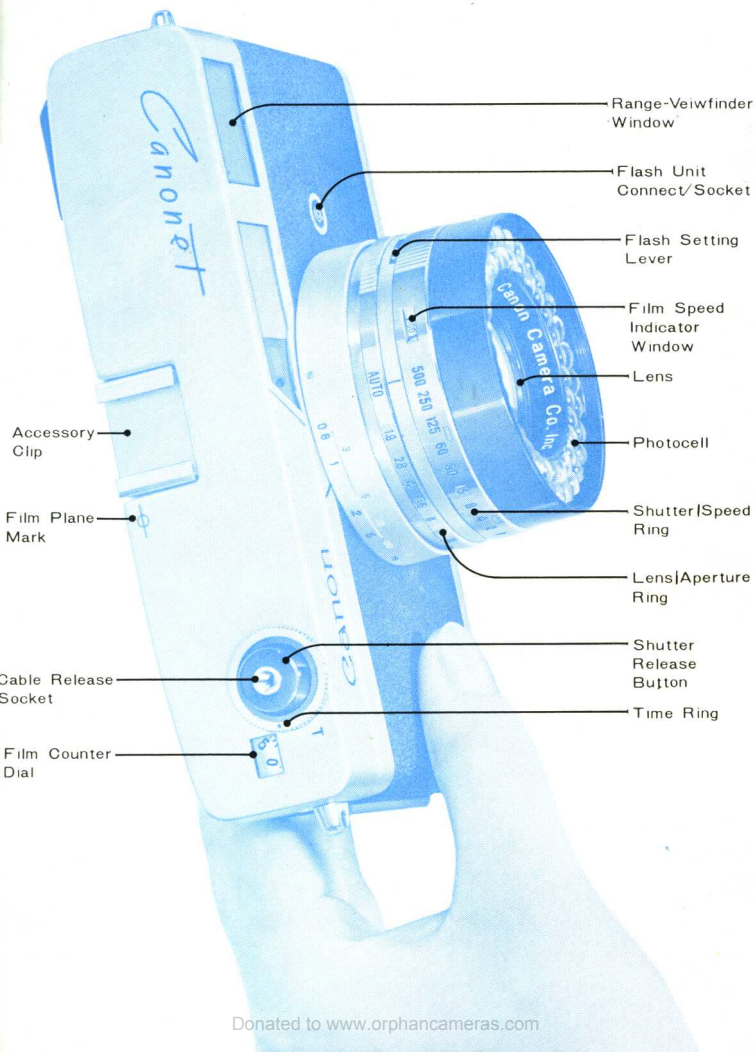


⑦ Press the shutter button gently.



8. If the needle in the lower part of the viewfinder is within the correct exposure window, the shutter button can be clicked and you can tell the exposure at which the photograph is taken. If the needle is in either of the red arrows, the shutter button cannot be clicked. Turn the shutter ring in the direction indicated by the arrow.

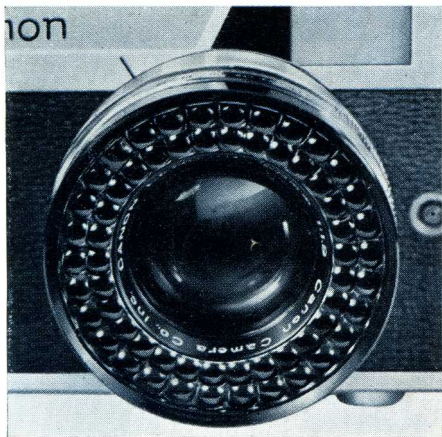
Correct Exposure Window
 Red Arrow Red Arrow
 Needle (1.25 mm thick)



Electric Eye Photography

In Electric Eye photography, you can take pictures with the correct exposure simply by pointing the Canonet at the subject and pressing the shutter button.

If the needle is within the correct exposure window in the viewfinder, the shutter will be actuated and you can read the exposure at which the picture is taken.



If the needle is within either of the red arrows, the shutter cannot be actuated. Turn the shutter speed ring in the direction indicated by either of red arrow.

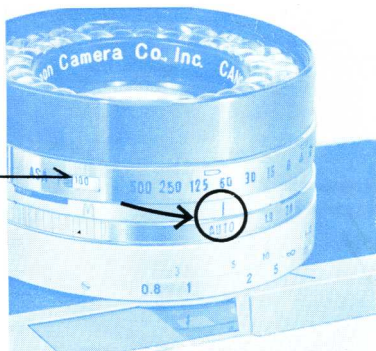
	Page
• Preparations for EE Photography	2
• Photography	4
• EE Mark	8
• Self-Timer	10

Preparations for EE Photography

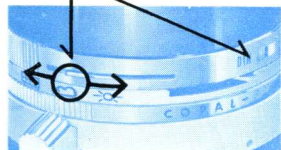
In EE photography, the following three preparatory steps must be taken:

1

Set the lens aperture ring to the "AUTO".



2



Turn the film speed indicator lever until the speed of the film being used appears in the film speed indicator window.



3

Turn the shutter speed ring and set the film speed indicator lever to the Indoor, Cloudy or Sunny mark of the simple exposure mark.

- In addition to "AUTO" the lens aperture ring has "F" stop readings from 1.9 to 16, but these have no connection with EE photography.

• Film Speeds	ASA	10	16	32	50	100	200
	DIN	11	13	16	18	21	24

- Ordinary, ASA 100 black and white film and ASA 10 color are most often used.
- The film speed indicator can be set between numbers. For instance, for ASA 160 film, set at a point between 100 and 200.
- When turning the shutter speed ring, take care not to touch the film speed indicator lever because touching it will change the film speed. When setting to the simple exposure mark, do not touch the film speed indicator lever but turn the shutter speed ring instead. This setting can be approximate; set when the shutter speed ring stops at a click stop. In this case, the shutter speed is as indicated on the speed dial of the shutter speed ring.

The shutter speed ring has fraction readings in 1:2 progression of 1/500, 1/250, 1/125, 1/60, 1/30, 1/15, 1/8, 1/4, 1/2, and 1 sec. plus B. However, there is no need to worry about speed except for special photography.

Do Not Use B Scale for EE Photography

Avoid using the B scale for EE photography since there is no meaning in doing so and also because of danger to the EE mechanism.

If you used the T or B scale by mistake, adjust the EE mechanism according to the following steps:

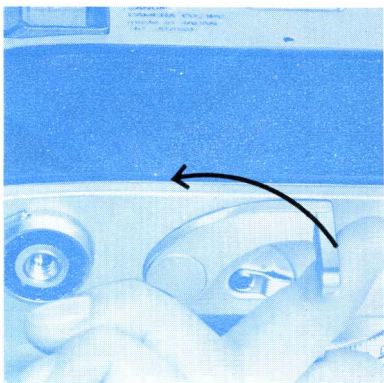
1. Change from AUTO to manual operation (F1.9 or F2.8).
 2. Press the shutter button.
 3. Turn the shutter speed ring and set to a speed on the ring other than B.
 4. Return the ring to the "AUTO" setting when returning to automatic photography.
- Absolutely avoid setting between numbers for instance midway between B and 1 sec., on the shutter speed ring.

Photography

First remove the lens cap and then attach the lens hood.

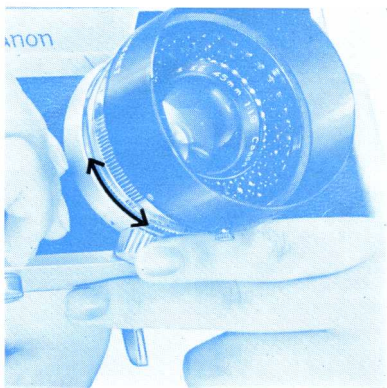
1

Wind the trigger lever.
Rise the knob on the end of
the trigger lever and turn it
towards you until it stops.



Through the winding of the trigger lever,
the film is advanced one frame and the
shutter is cocked.

- Completely wind the lever until it stops.
- At the same time the film counter advances one number.



2

Look through the rangefinder and focus.

When you turn the focusing lever, you will see two images coinciding or separating within the comparatively bright square in the center. When the two images match perfectly, the subject is in focus.



In Focus

Out of Focus

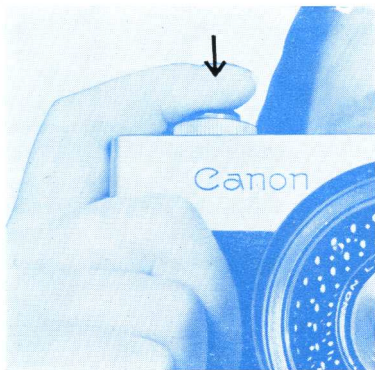
3

Compose your picture.
The part you see within the white frame in the viewfinder will be recorded on the film.



4

While looking through the viewfinder, press the shutter button. As the shutter button operates in two stages, it is very important that you **PRESS IT GENTLY** to avoid moving the camera.

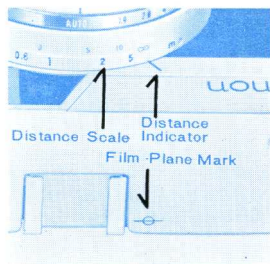


When the shutter button is pressed, the needle in the viewfinder will move to indicate the exposure at which the picture is taken. If the shutter cannot be released, follow the instructions given in the section on the EE needle.

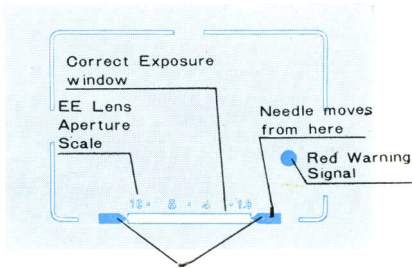
- The explanation concerning the needle in the viewfinder is given on page 8.
- When the shutter button is pressed, the lens aperture is set automatically for correct exposure in the first stage. The shutter is released in the second stage.
- Do not recklessly press the shutter button.
- After the shutter is released, the film can be wound with the trigger lever.
- When using a slow shutter speed, keep pressing the shutter button until the shutter is released.

Distance Scale

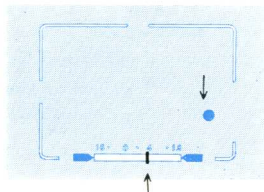
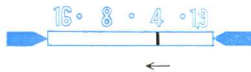
The distance scale is not required for normal photography, but it indicates the distance between the subject and the film. The distance is the point on the distance scale which is lined up with the black index mark.



EE Photography Indicator Window



Red Arrows Indicating Need for Speed Change (Incorrect Exposure)



Aperture and Shutter Speed Change

Look at the marks and numbers in the lower part of the finder.

The red arrows on the left and right are shutter speed change marks. The number in the center are lens aperture scale numbers.

When the shutter button is pressed, the needle which is on the extreme right moves in accordance with the brightness of the subject and creates the following relations:

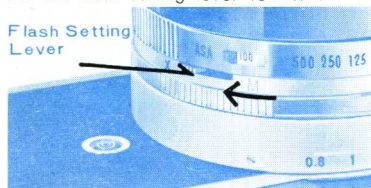
1. The needle stops within the correct exposure window.
The exposure is correct and the shutter button can be actuated. The position of the needle indicates the aperture opening at that time.
2. The needle does not move and stays within the red arrow facing left.
The shutter speed is too fast and the shutter button cannot be pressed. In this case, disregarding the simple exposure mark, turn the shutter speed ring to the left and then press the shutter button.
3. The needle moves too far to the left and stops within the red arrow facing right.
The shutter speed is too slow and the shutter button cannot be pressed. Turn the shutter speed ring to the right and then press the shutter button.
4. Red Warning Mark
When the shutter cannot be released even if the needle stops the center of the correct exposure window, it means that the subject is either too bright or too dark and outside operating range of the EE mechanism. In this case, a red warning mark is appeared in the viewfinder and EE photography must be suspended.

Self-Timer

When the self-timer is used, the shutter will be released about 10 seconds after the shutter button is pressed. The self-timer is used in the following manner :

1

Set the flash setting lever to "X".



2

Wind the trigger lever and set the self-timer lever.

3

Turn the time ring of the shutter button to the left so that it points to the letter "T".

4

Fully press down the shutter button.

5

After the shutter has been released, return the time ring to its former position.



- Do not forget to set to "X" before moving the self-timer lever.
- Correct exposure cannot be obtained if the time ring is not set to "T".
- Press the shutter button from behind the camera. If you stand in front of the camera and press the button, your shadow will result in incorrect exposure.
- "M" type bulbs cannot be used with the self-timer.
- The self-timer can be used for photography with manual exposure setting as well as for EE photography, but in the case of manual operation, it is not necessary to turn the time ring.

Manual Exposure Setting Photography

When the subject is very dark and EE photography is not possible, when you do not wish to use the EE mechanism because of special photography or when you are using a flash remove the lens aperture ring from the "AUTO" setting and set to the desired "F" stop, and set to the desired shutter speed. The rest of operation to take picture is the same as in EE photography.



	Page
• B and T Exposures	12
• Flash Synchronization	13

Bulb and Time Exposures

(Manual Exposure Setting Photography)

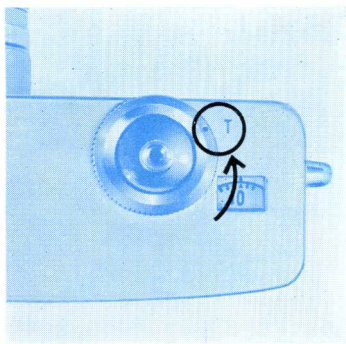


"B" Exposure

Set the shutter ring to B and wind the trigger lever. When the shutter button is pressed, the shutter remains open as long as the button is pressed and closes when the finger is removed from the button, thereby completing the "B" exposure. It is used for exposures of over 1 second.

"T" Exposure

Turn the time ring further in the arrow direction to set the dot to the "T" setting. If the shutter button is pressed, the button will stay down even if the finger is removed for "T" exposure. When the time ring is returned to its former position, the shutter button pops up and the shutter is closed.



- Press the shutter button down fully until it is accurately locked.

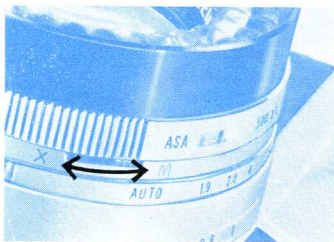
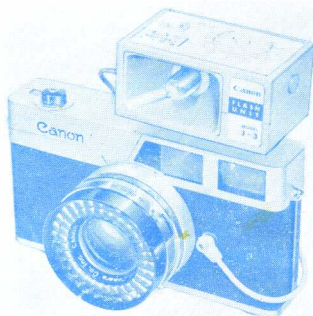
Flash Synchronization

(Manual Exposure Setting Photography)

1 Attach the flash unit to the accessory clip and insert the cord into the flash unit connector socket.

2 "M" and "F" type flash bulbs and speed-light can be used, but the flash setting lever should be changed to "M" or "X" according to the type of bulb used.

3 For flash photography, the exposure is determined by the guide number. Consequently, the aperture ring must be removed from the "AUTO" setting. (EE photography is not possible)



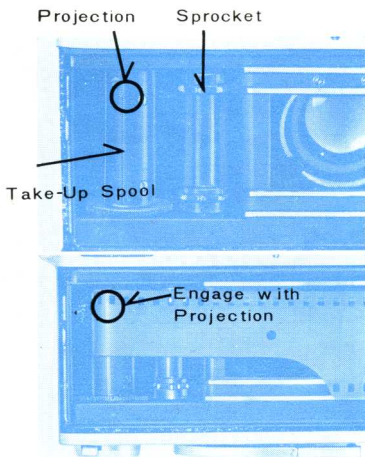
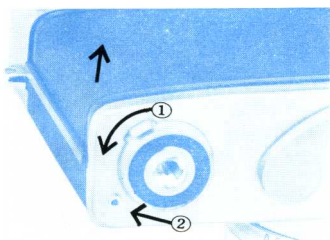
FLASH BULB	SETTING	SHUTTER SPEED
"M" Type	"M"	All shutter speeds
"F" Type	"X"	Slower than 1/60 sec.
Speedlight	"X"	All shutter speeds

Film Loading

Use standard daylight-loading type 35 mm film in cassette.

1

To open, press the back cover opening button while turning the safety lock release lever in the arrow direction. The back cover will spring up.



2

Insert the end of the film fully into the take-up spool. Engage the perforated holes of the film with the top projection of the take-up spool while rotating the flange of the spool in the direction of the arrow.

3

Pull out the rewind crank completely, insert the film cassette and then push the rewind crank back into position. If there is slack in the film, turn the rewind crank clockwise until the film is taut.

4

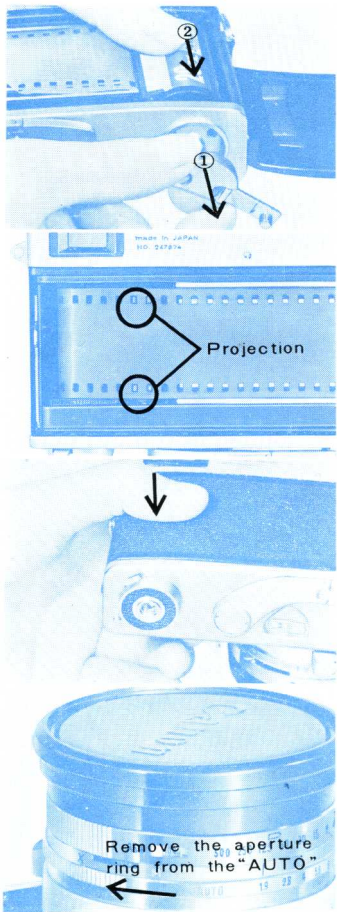
Check to confirm that the perforations of the film have accurately engaged the projections of the sprocket.

5

Close the back cover. Pressing the back cover down will close it accurately and automatically.

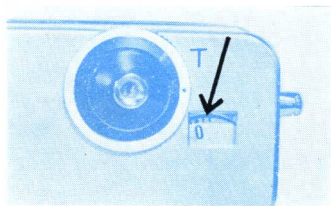
6

Remove the aperture ring from the "AUTO" setting. Keep the trigger lever and press the shutter button. Do this twice. When you wind the film third time, the camera is now ready for the first shot. Do not forget to reset the "AUTO" setting before shooting pictures.



Note: If the aperture ring is kept on the "AUTO" setting, the operation of the safety mechanism locks the shutter release button, and the button can be pressed only twice without taking pictures.

Film Counter



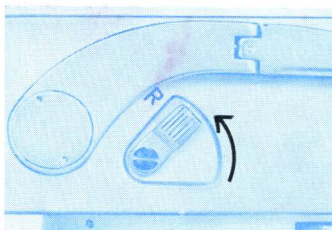
Each time the trigger lever is wound and the film is advanced, the film counter dial advances one number and indicates the number of pictures taken. When the back cover is opened, the film counter dial is automatically reset to "0".

- The rewind clutch lever will automatically return when the trigger lever is wound, but it can be returned before then with the finger tip.

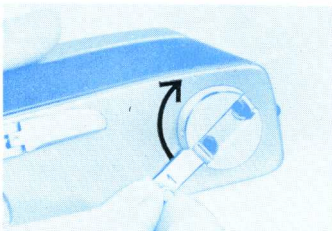
Unloading of Exposed Film

When you reach the end of the film, you will feel a resistance when you try to advance the film. Stop winding and unload the film in the following manner:

1. Turn the rewind clutch lever on the base plate to "R."

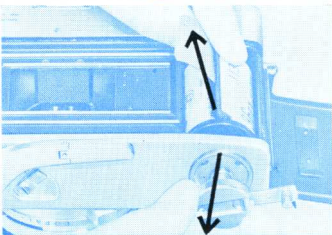


2. Raise the rewind crank to its operating position and turn clockwise. Stop rewinding when the tension on the rewind crank suddenly ceases.

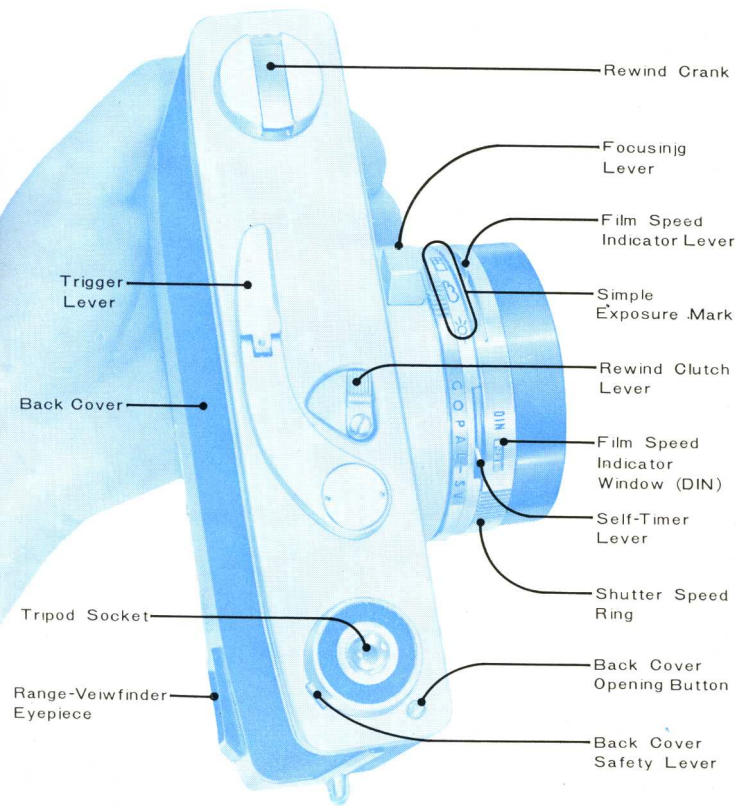


3. Open the back cover.

4. Pull out the rewind crank completely and then remove the film cassette.



- When rewinding, do not forget to attach the lens cap.





- **Clamp-On Type Lens Hood**

The lens hood is necessary for eliminating light that is outside the subject. When the camera is not in use, the lens hood can be put on the lens in the reverse position so that the lens cap can be attached.

- **Flash Unit J-3**

With the use of the baseless adaptor, the ultra-small AG and PH type flash bulbs can be used.

With 100 F capacitor and case.

Baseless adaptor (AG or PH)

- **55 mm Screw-In Type Filters**

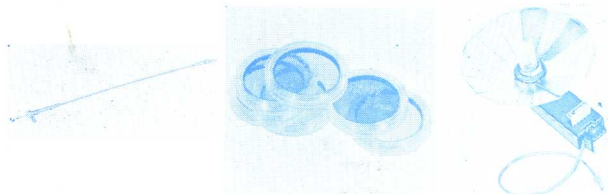
Filters available with plastic case: UV, Y1, Y3, O1, R1, G1. Skylight and color conversion.

- **Eveready Case**

- **Canon Release**

- **Canon EE Cover**

Used when photographing subjects with very strong backlighting. This black polyethylene EE cover automatically adjusts sensitivity of the photocell so that accurate exposure is possible even when shooting against the light or when shooting a subject with the bright sky, mountain or sea in the background.



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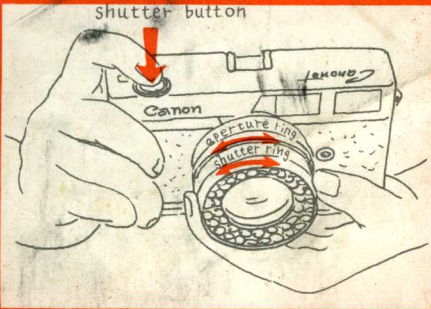
40 rue du Stand, Geneva, Switzerland

CANON LATIN AMERICA

Apartado 7022, Via España 120, Panama-Republic of Panama

IMPORTANT

Please read the following carefully BEFORE using your Canonet

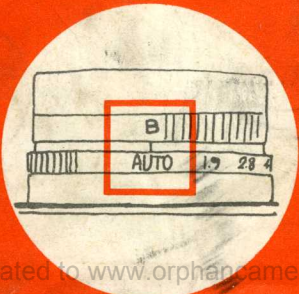
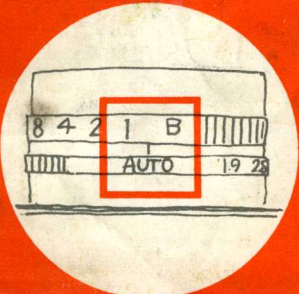


Do not turn the shutter speed ring or the lens aperture ring while pressing the shutter button.



Do not use the "B" scale with "AUTO"

If this is done accidentally (shutter button locks), follow these instructions to adjust EE mechanism:



1. Remove "AUTO" from the lens aperture ring and set to any other "F" stop (such as F 1.9, 2.8 etc.).
2. Press the shutter button (with the lens cap on) and waste one exposure.
3. Set the lens aperture ring back to "AUTO"
4. Set the shutter speed ring to the desired speed

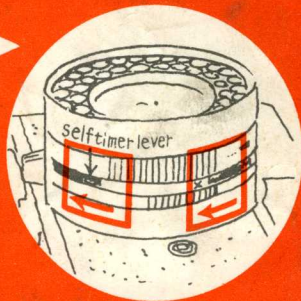
3

Do not set the shutter speed between two speeds as illustrated.

**4**

Do not repeat pressing the shutter button unnecessarily.

Make sure the flash setting lever is on "X" when setting the self-timer lever. (Do not use "M" contact.)

5**6**

Make sure that perforated holes of the film leader are completely engaged with the projections of the film sprocket when closing the back cover.

