

Canon

Canonet S

INSTRUCTION



Thank you for buying the Canonet S.
The Canonet S is unquestionably a camera that promises you the greatest satisfaction, being closely patterned after the structure of the Canonet which has set up an unprecedented sales record.

1. **The fast Canon Lens F1.7** is the brightest among the EE cameras. 5-component 6-element construction including its three new type glasses, enables sharp pictures to be taken. The lens is also particularly well-suited for color photography.

2. **Highly sensitive CdS exposure meter**
The built-in CdS EE exposure meter, with a wide photometric scope and high precision, always guarantees a proper amount of exposure. The photometric scope of the EE mechanism of the Canonet S ranges from LV 2.5 to LV 19.

3. **Stable mechanism**
The superior EE mechanism and body structure of the Canonet, a world record

holder in the production of any single camera, guarantees excellent performance.

4. **EE lens mechanism**

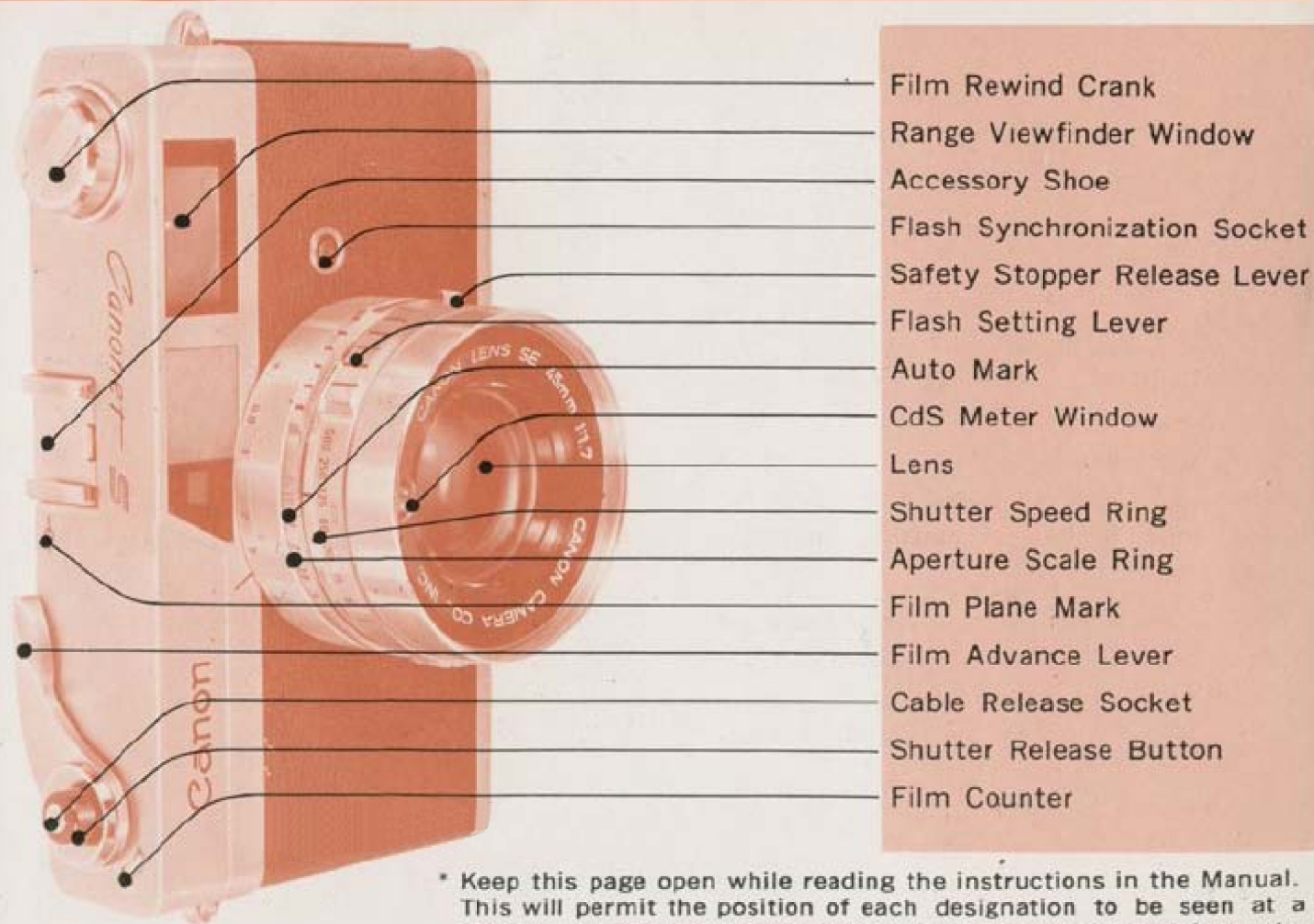
Since the CdS of the EE mechanism is placed directly above the lens, accurate exposure control is possible. If you take pictures with a filter, as it is possible to cover both the lens and CdS exposure meter with a single filter, it is not necessary to consider exposure adjustment according to the filter factor.

5. **Operating aperture manually for ordinary photography**

In case the strength of light is beyond the working range of the EE mechanism or in case of flash photography as well as photography for a specific purpose, the extent of the aperture may be regulated manually.

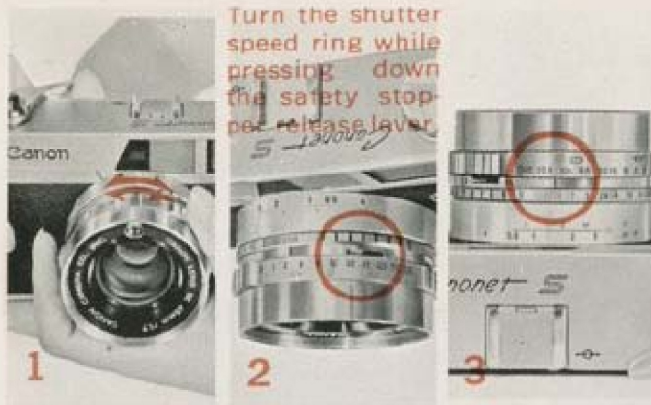
6. **Various safety mechanisms installed**

Various safety devices to forestall all types of possible failures during the handling of the camera have been installed.



* Keep this page open while reading the instructions in the Manual. This will permit the position of each designation to be seen at a glance. On the last page there is a photograph as seen from the opposite side.

PRECAUTIONS IN HANDLING



Please read the following instructions carefully in order to avoid damaging any of the mechanism or causing incorrect exposures.

1. Do not turn the shutter ring or the aperture ring while pressing down on the shutter button.
2. The shutter ring is equipped with a safety stopper device.
When the stopper catches, do not turn the shutter ring any more.
3. Do not use the intermediate space between the shutter speed index.



4. Do not press the shutter button more than necessary.
5. Always charge the self-timer after setting the flash setting lever to X.

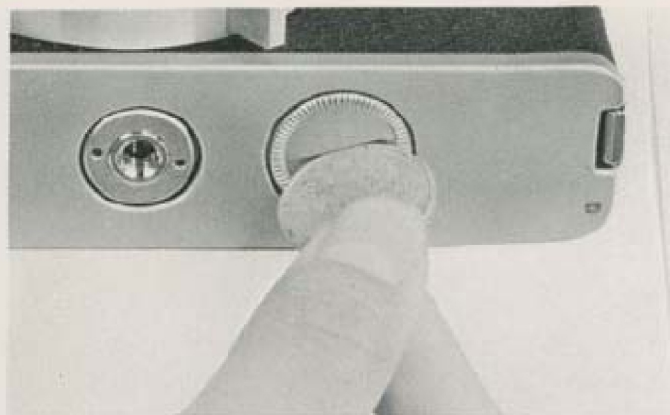
Donated to www.OrphanCameras.com



CANONET S SPECIFICATIONS

Type :	35mm Lens Shutter Type EE camera.
Film size :	36mm × 24mm.
Lens :	Canon Lens SE 45mm F 1.7 Gauss-type 5-component 6-element construction. Amber coating.
Shutter :	B 1 1/2 1/4 1/8 1/15 1/30 1/60 1/125 1/250 1/500 speed range. Built-in self-timer.
Exposure Meter :	Highly sensitive CdS exposure meter. Mercury battery used as power source.
EE Mechanism :	Fully coupled with exposure meter, shutter and lens aperture. Shutter priority type EE. Manual aperture setting possible.
Operating Range of Meter:	LV2.5~19 for ASA 100.
Film Speed Index :	ASA 25~800.
Finder :	Double-image superimposing system, coupled rangefinder. Marked finder with parallax error automatically corrected. Magnification ratio 0.7X. Effective basic length 29mm. Visible aperture readings and warning marks in the viewfinder.
Flash Synchronization :	MX flash synchronization. Speedlight, M class and F class of flash bulbs can be synchronized.
Film Winding :	Single operation 120° winding lever type.
Film Loading :	Only film in cartridge.
Film Counter :	Self-resetting type.
Film Rewind :	Press rewind button and rewind with crank.
Size ; Weight :	140 × 79 × 31mm (lens protruded 37mm), 750g.

MERCURY BATTERY LOADING

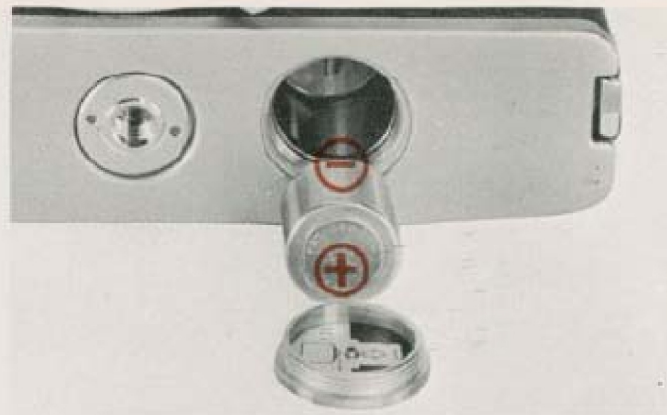


Load the mercury battery in a separate envelope into the battery compartment. Since the mercury battery powers the CdS meter, unless the battery is in position the meter will not function.

1. Insert coin into groove of 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.

When inserting, do not confuse the $\oplus$ $\ominus$. In case of reverse insertion, the meter will not function properly.

* For mercury battery, the National M-1P



model or the Toshiba TH-MP is used—equivalent to the United States Mallory RM-1R. Life of the battery in continuous use is about two years.

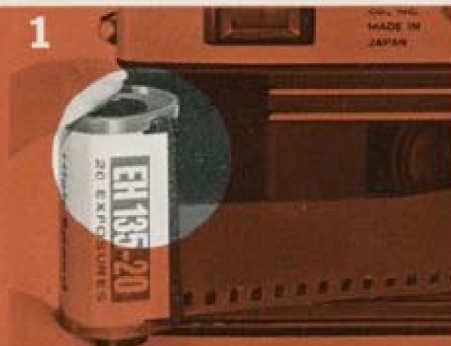
- * Do not soil with perspiration or fingerprints.

Before insertion, clean mercury battery thoroughly with dry cloth. Perspiration or finger marks may cause corrosion. Be careful not to insert unclean battery as it may damage the camera contact point.

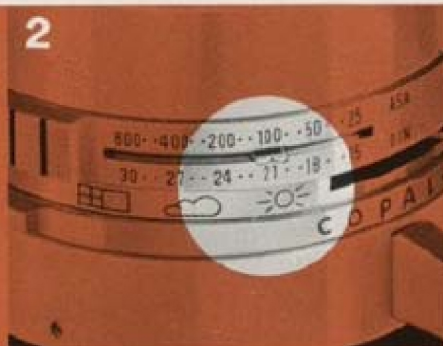
- * When not in use for a long period, remove the mercury battery and keep in a dry place.

STEPS IN EE PHOTOGRAPHY

www.butkus.us



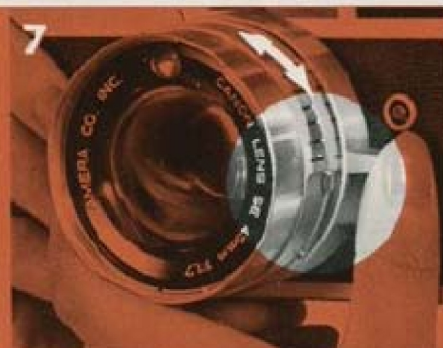
1. Load the film.



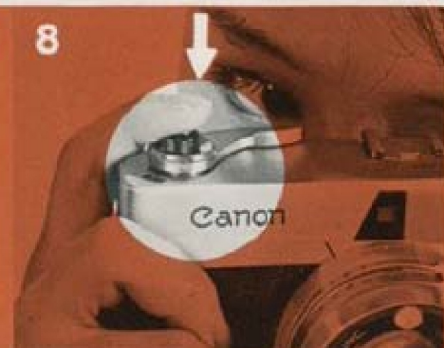
2. Set the film speed.



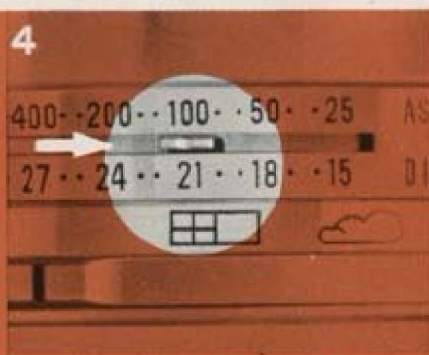
3. Set the aperture ring to AUTO mark.



7. Focus and compose the picture.



8. Press the shutter release button gently.



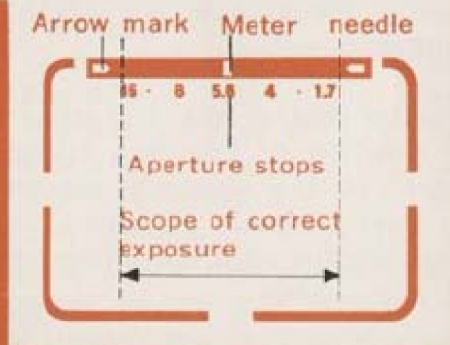
4. Adjust the film speed setting lever to a simple exposure mark by turning the shutter speed ring.



5. Remove the lens cap.



6. Wind the film advance lever.

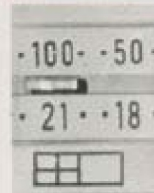


- (1) Needle indicates lens aperture :
Gives correct exposure.
- (2) Needle inside the arrow mark :
Turn the shutter ring in the direction of the arrow and take the picture.
- (3) Although the ring is turned, the needle will not indicate the aperture :
Indicating no picture can be taken. In other words, functioning of EE photography is not possible.

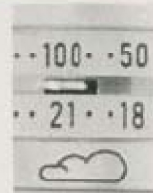
PREPARATIONS FOR EE PHOTOGRAPHY



2 Pressing down the film speed setting lever



Indoor



cloudy



Sunny

* In case of using a high speed film, if it is under 1/15 sec., the stopper will catch, making setting impossible.

3 Turn the entire shutter ring, and adjust the index position of the film speed setting lever to the simple exposure mark of either sunny, cloudy or indoor.

* The click stop functions for the following 16 indicated film speeds:

(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)

Before using the EE mechanism for taking pictures, prepare the camera so that the following three conditions are fulfilled:

1 Adjust the AUTO mark of the aperture ring to the indicator.

2 Press and turn the film speed setting lever, adjusting it to the speed index of the loaded film.

* Film speed index is indicated on the film box.

* When setting the film speed lever, it is essential that the shutter speed should be set at a high speed of over 1/15 sec.

- * When adjusting the simple exposure mark, always make the adjustment by turning the entire shutter ring. The setting may be approximate. Set at a position where the shutter ring catches the click stop.

Safety device against incorrect exposure

- * To avoid setting the exposure conditions beyond the working range of the EE, safety stopper device has been incorporated into the shutter ring. When the shutter ring stops, do not unduly try to make the rotation.

The safety stopper catches at the following positions:

Under ASA	80	1 sec.
For ASA	100	$\frac{1}{2}$ sec.
For ASA	200	$\frac{1}{4}$ sec.
For ASA	400	$\frac{1}{8}$ sec.
For ASA	800	$\frac{1}{15}$ sec.

When wishing to click the shutter at a slower speed, beyond the limit of the safety stopper device, the stopper may be freed by turning the shutter ring while pressing the safety stopper release lever. In this case, as the EE mechanism will not function, release AUTO and set the lens aperture manually.



Do not use B exposure for EE photography

As it is meaningless to use the B exposure for EE photography, it should not be used. Accordingly, a safety stopper works for the B index. (See page 20 for setting.)

- * Do not use the intermediate space of the shutter speed index.

HOLDING THE CAMERA

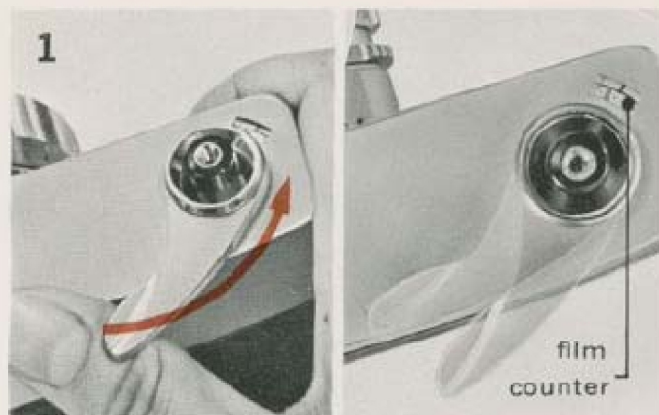


Holding the camera firmly is very important if you want to take a clearly focused picture. Hold the camera in either a vertical or horizontal position, as shown in the photographs. Look through the finder, and adjust the focus while determining the composition. Then, gently press the shutter button.

1. Hold the camera with both hands as firmly as possible.
2. Stabilize the camera by pressing it against the cheek or forehead.
3. When the camera is in a horizontal position, both elbows should be firmly against the body, and at least one elbow should be resting against the body when in a vertical position.



PREPARATIONS FOR EE PHOTOGRAPHY

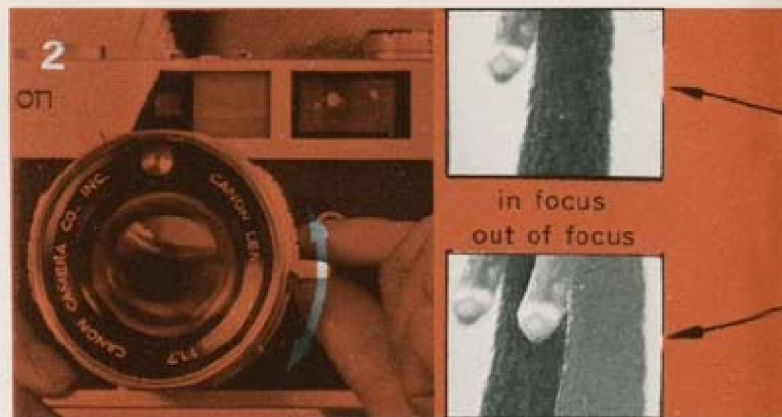


1 Wind the film advance lever.

By winding the lever, a single frame of film is advanced, charging the shutter. At the same time, the film counter advances by one number.

2 Focus by looking through the viewfinder.

When the focusing lever is moved, correct focus is achieved when the two images seen in the center of the viewfinder coincide completely.



3 Determine the composition to be recorded within the frame.

The field-of-view which will appear on the film can be seen within the rectangular frame. The frame is coupled to the rangefinder, and as the parallax error is automatically corrected, the range which is in view will appear on the film in its entirety.

4 Press the shutter button while looking through the viewfinder.

When the needle is pointing to the aperture stop the shutter may be clicked. It is important to press the shutter button gently in order to avoid blurry pictures.



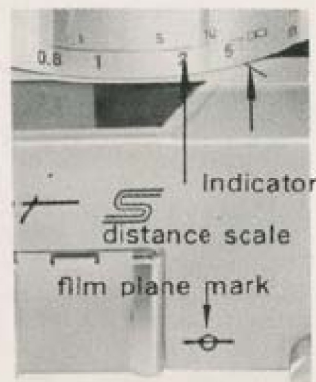
- * Do not press the shutter button indiscriminately.
- * When the shutter actuates, the film advance lever is again ready to advance.

In case the exposure is incorrect for EE photography, the safety device will prevent the pressed shutter button from being released. In this case, the needle inside the viewfinder will be within the arrow mark. Turn the shutter ring in the direction of the arrow so as to bring the needle within the range of the aperture stops.



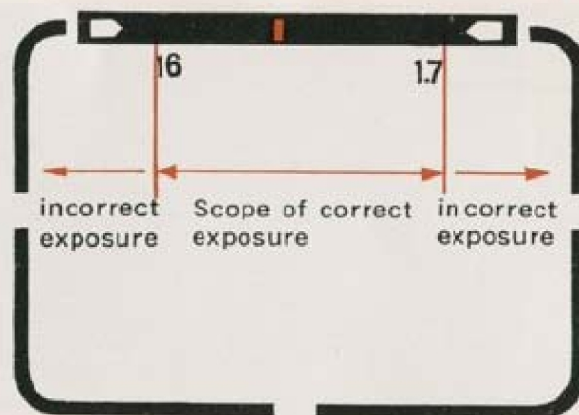
Distance scale

Although for ordinary picture-taking the distance scale is unnecessary, it indicates the distance between the subject in focus and the film surface. It is possible to get the photographic distance by adjusting the distance scale to the indicator.



EE PHOTOGRAPHY INDICATOR AND CHANGE IN SHUTTER SPEED

Look at the marks and figures within the viewfinder. The arrow marks to the left and right indicate the change in shutter speed, and the aperture readings the correct exposure section.



The needle shows the aperture reading.

The needle is not within the correct exposure section.

* Picture can be taken if the shutter speed is changed.

* Picture cannot be taken even though the shutter speed is altered.

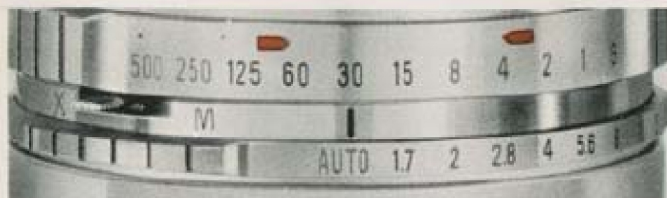
Shutter may be clicked at correct exposure.

When the needle is within the arrow mark pointing to the left, turn the shutter ring to the left.

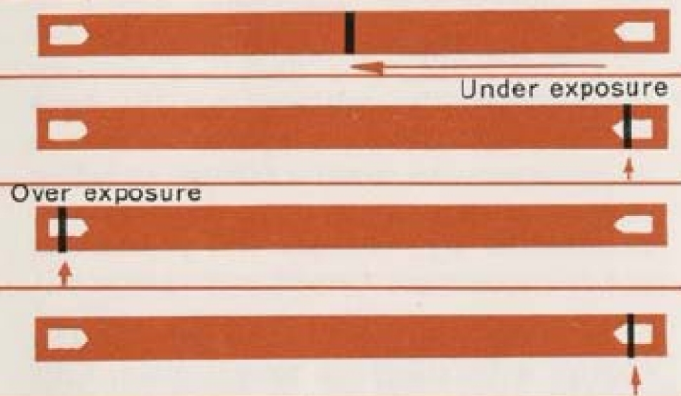
When the needle is within the arrow mark pointing to the right, turn the shutter ring to the right.

If the needle does not advance to the correct exposure section, the picture cannot be taken. (beyond the range of the exposure meter).

* When turning the shutter ring (or aperture ring), remove the finger from the shutter button.



When the camera is directed towards the subject, the needle will swing according to the strength of light, indicating the conditions for photographing. For obtaining the proper exposure, make adjustments according to the diagrams below before taking the picture.



- * When the stopper catches, do not turn the shutter ring further. (see page 11)
- * When the needle does not point to the correct

exposure, although the shutter ring is fully turned, it indicates that the subject is either too bright or too dark, beyond the limits of the exposure meter. Taking of pictures under such a condition is not recommended.

- * As the shutter ring has two arrow marks, turn the shutter ring so that adjustment can be made in the direction of the arrow where the needle of the viewfinder stays.
- * When the aperture is switched to the manual aperture setting, the needle will stay to the right corner.
- * The intermediate points of the aperture stops show F2.8, 11 from the right.
- * If the film advance lever is not fully wound, the shutter will not click although the shutter button is pressed.
- * When the background is excessively bright compared to the main subject, or in case taking pictures against the light, there is always the possibility that the main subject is underexposed. Picture may be taken by lowering the film speed index by one stop.

For instance, by setting the film speed at ASA 50 in case the ASA is 100. This procedure should be regarded as an exception, as soon as the picture is taken the film speed index should be returned to its original position. In case even this step is not applicable, switch the aperture setting to manual.

SELF-TIMER



When the self-timer is used, the shutter will be actuated about ten seconds after the shutter button has been pressed. Follow the instructions below :

- 1** Turn the flash setting lever to X.
- 2** Set the self-timer lever by turning it in the direction of the arrow and then wind the film advance lever.
- 3** Press the shutter button sufficiently downwards.

* Do not move the self-timer lever without turning the flash setting lever to X.

* Press the shutter button from the back of the camera.

If you press the shutter button, standing in front of the camera, the exposure will be affected by the shade and you cannot get the properly exposed main subject.

* In case the self-timer is utilized, use the shutter with speed of slower than 1/30 sec. for M type bulb photography.

* The self-timer may be used for manually operated aperture.

MANUALLY OPERATED APERTURE PHOTOGRAPHY



When the AUTO mark of the Canonet S has been removed, the automatic mechanism ceases to function. It is then possible to manually operate the aperture and shutter speed separately. Accordingly, when the effective use of the shutter speed or aperture is desired, or in case it is essential to expose the dark subject for a long time, as well as to regulate the aperture for flash photography, the manual mechanism should be employed. Everything else is operated as usual.

The aperture regulates the amount of light. As the numerical value increases, it gets darker. For each stop of the index, the light decreases by one-half. Thus, when the index is lowered by one stop the exposure time must increase two times, two stops by four times. The ratio between the aper-

ture stop and the amount of exposure, with F2 as the basis is as follows:

Aperture stop: 1.7 2 2.8 4 5.6 8 11 16

Exposure ratio: $1/1.38$ 1 2 4 8 16 32 64

Effectiveness of the aperture

- * As the numerical value increases, quantity of light becomes lesser. For each indexed point, the light is reduced one-half.
- * The bigger the numerical value, the deeper the scope of the focusing.
- * The farther the distance of the subject, the deeper is the scope of focusing.
- * On the other hand, the greater the lens opening, the shallower the focus.

The shutter speed adjusts the exposure time. Similar to the lens aperture scale, each index of the shutter speed means double or one-half of the exposure time. So, if you turn the shutter speed ring one stop faster, open the lens aperture one stop.

Effectiveness of shutter speed

High speed: For preventing blurs, taking a fast moving object, and for effectiveness of use of aperture.

Low speed: For taking dark subjects, using blurs for effects, and for effectiveness of use of deep aperture.

B (BULB) EXPOSURE



B stands for bulb exposure. Since the shutter remains open as long as the shutter button is being pressed, it is used for long exposures exceeding 1 sec.

1. The aperture ring is released from AUTO and set a desired aperture stop.
2. Keep the safety stopper release lever in pressed state.
3. Turn the shutter speed ring and match B to the indicator.
4. Wind the film advance lever and press the shutter button. The B exposure works while the shutter button which keeps the shutter open is being pressed.

- * Unless the safety stopper release lever is pressed, B index cannot be set to the indicator.
- * The safety stopper works for the safety device of the EE mechanism. When the shutter ring is turned from B, the safety stopper release lever will get ejected and return to its original position.

T exposure

When exposure is being made over an extended period, make the setting at B exposure as explained above. Open the shutter with a lock attached release and lock the release during exposure.



FLASH SYNCHRONIZATION



1 Attach the flash unit to the accessory shoe, and insert the cord into the flash synchronization socket of the camera.

2 For flash bulbs, the M or F classes of bulbs or speedlight may be used. According to the type used, the flash setting lever must be set at either M or X.

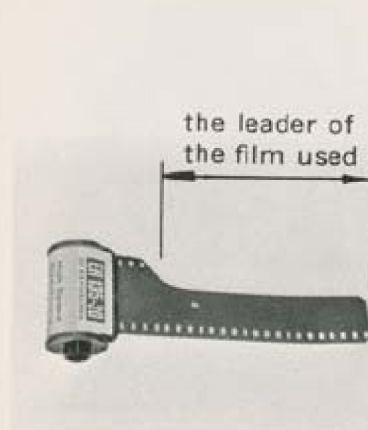


3 In case of flash photography, the aperture is determined by the guide number. Accordingly, the aperture ring must be removed from AUTO. (EE photography cannot be taken.)

Chart for using flash

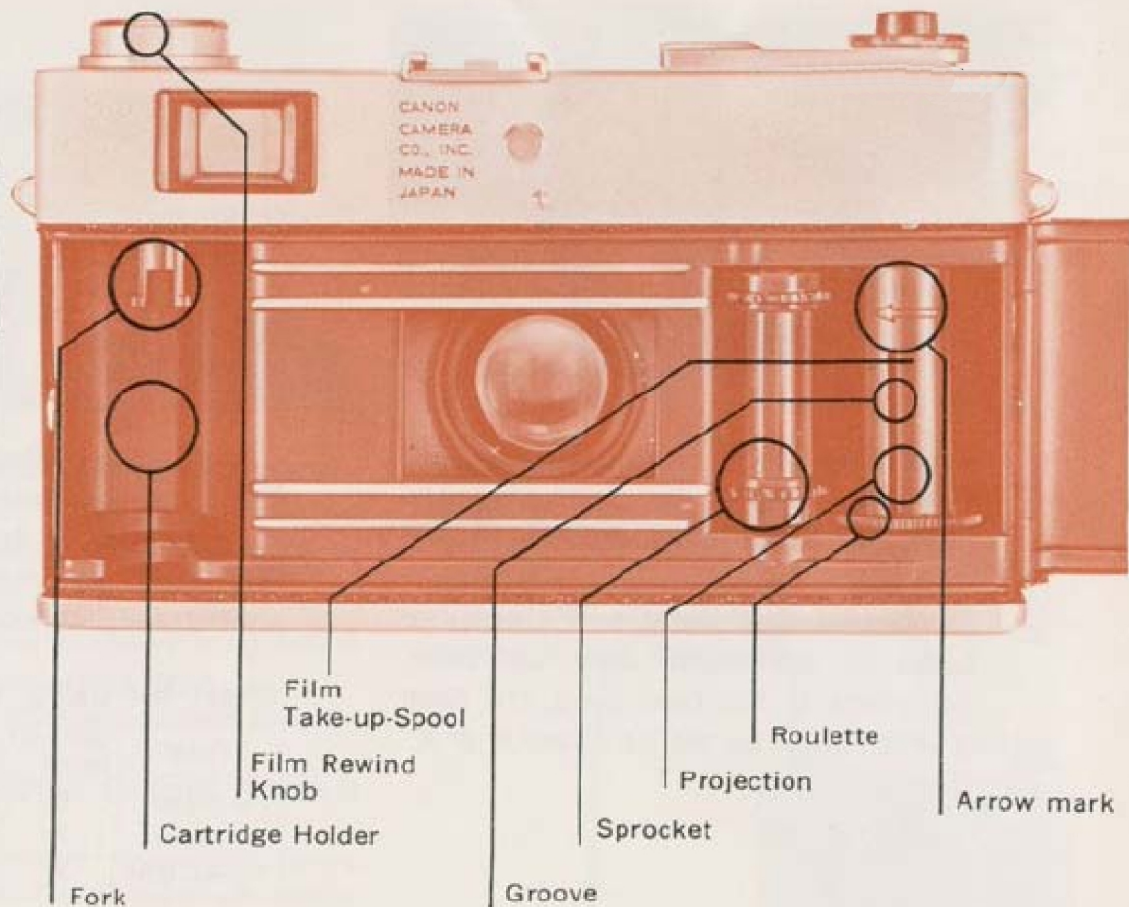
Type	Contact point	Scope of Synchronization
M class	M	All shutter speeds
F class	X	Slow speed under 1/60 sec.
Speedlight	X	All shutter speeds

FILM LOADING



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

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





Open the back cover.

- 1 When the back cover lock is pulled, the back cover rises.



Insert cartridge.

- 2 Raise the rewinding knob sufficiently. After the cartridge has been inserted, push the knob back to its former position, and then put 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.



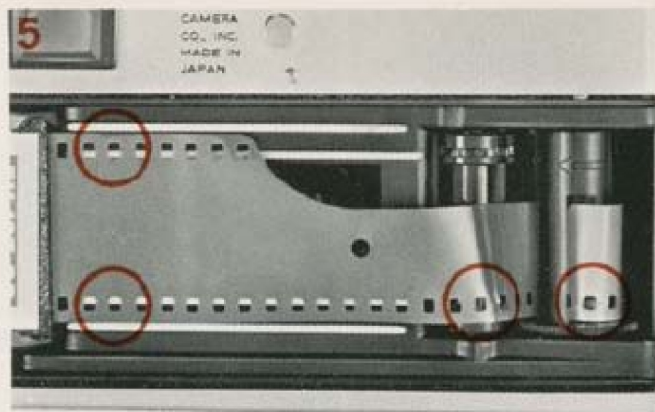
Insert two perforated holes

Insert film.

- 3 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 only slightly, and insert about two perforations into the groove.



- 4 Turn the advance lever, engage the perforation of the film with the projection of the sprocket, and wrap the film around the film take-up spool about once.



5 If the film sags, pull up the rewinding crank and remove the sagging by gently turning it to the right, and make certain that the film does not slip from the sprocket.

6 Close the back cover.

By merely pressing, the back cover will be firmly locked.

7 Make two unexposed shots.

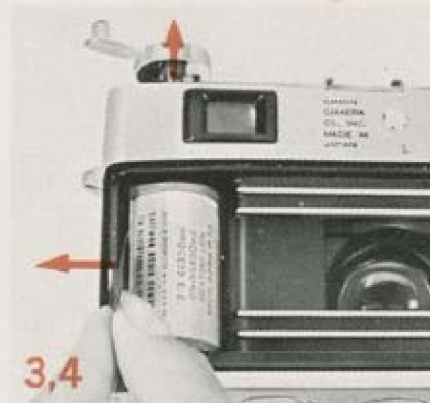
Remove the aperture ring from AUTO, and with lens cap still on, wind the film advance lever, releasing the shutter twice. The film counter will advance to 0. With the next advance, the camera is ready for the first shot.



8 Return the aperture ring to AUTO

* If the aperture ring is left at AUTO, this will activate the safety device and the shutter will not actuate, so two unexposed shots cannot be taken.

FILM LOADING



Since no further winding is possible when the end of the film is reached, rewind the film 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 exposed film into the cartridge. When the rewind button stops revolving (resistance becomes light), stop rewinding.

3 Open the back cover.

4 Remove the cartridge.

Remove after raising the rewinding knob completely.

- * Once the rewind 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 dark room.

Back Cover Lock

Finder Eyepiece

Back Cover

Mercury Battery Compartment

Shutter Speed Ring

ASA Film Speed Index

DIN Film Speed Index

Self-timer Lever

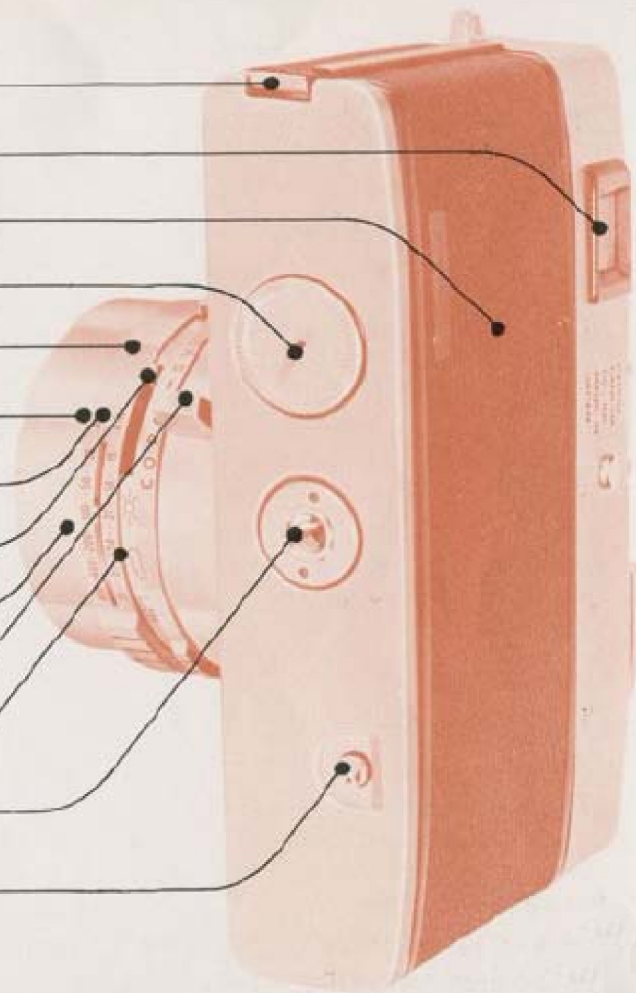
Film Speed Setting Lever

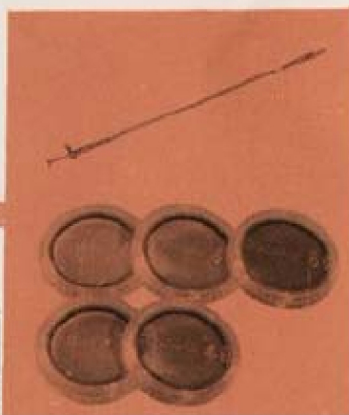
Focusing Lever

Simple Exposure Marks

Tripod Socket

Film Rewind Button





* **Clamp-on Type Lens Hood**

Necessary to shut out the harmful light from outside the field of the picture. It may be inversely put so that the lens cap can be covered.

* **Flash Unit J-2**

All-round type. The AG, and PH baseless adapters may be used.

* **Flash Unit J-3**

27 For exclusive use with baseless bulbs. PH, AG socket switching type.

* **Flash Quint**

Small type flash equipment which illuminates five bulbs in succession. Exclusive AG type.

* **55mm Screw-in Type Filters**

With plastic case. UV, Y₁, Y₃, O₁, R₁, G₁, Skylight, Color Conversion A and B, ND4 and ND8.

* **Canon Release**

CANON INC.

9-9, Ginza 5-chome, Chuo-ku, Tokyo 104, Japan

CANON U.S.A., INC.

64-10 Queens Blvd., Woodside, N.Y. 11377, U.S.A.

CANON AMSTERDAM N.V.

Gebouw 70, Schiphol Oost, Holland

CANON LATIN AMERICA, INC.

Apartado 7022, Panama 5, Panama