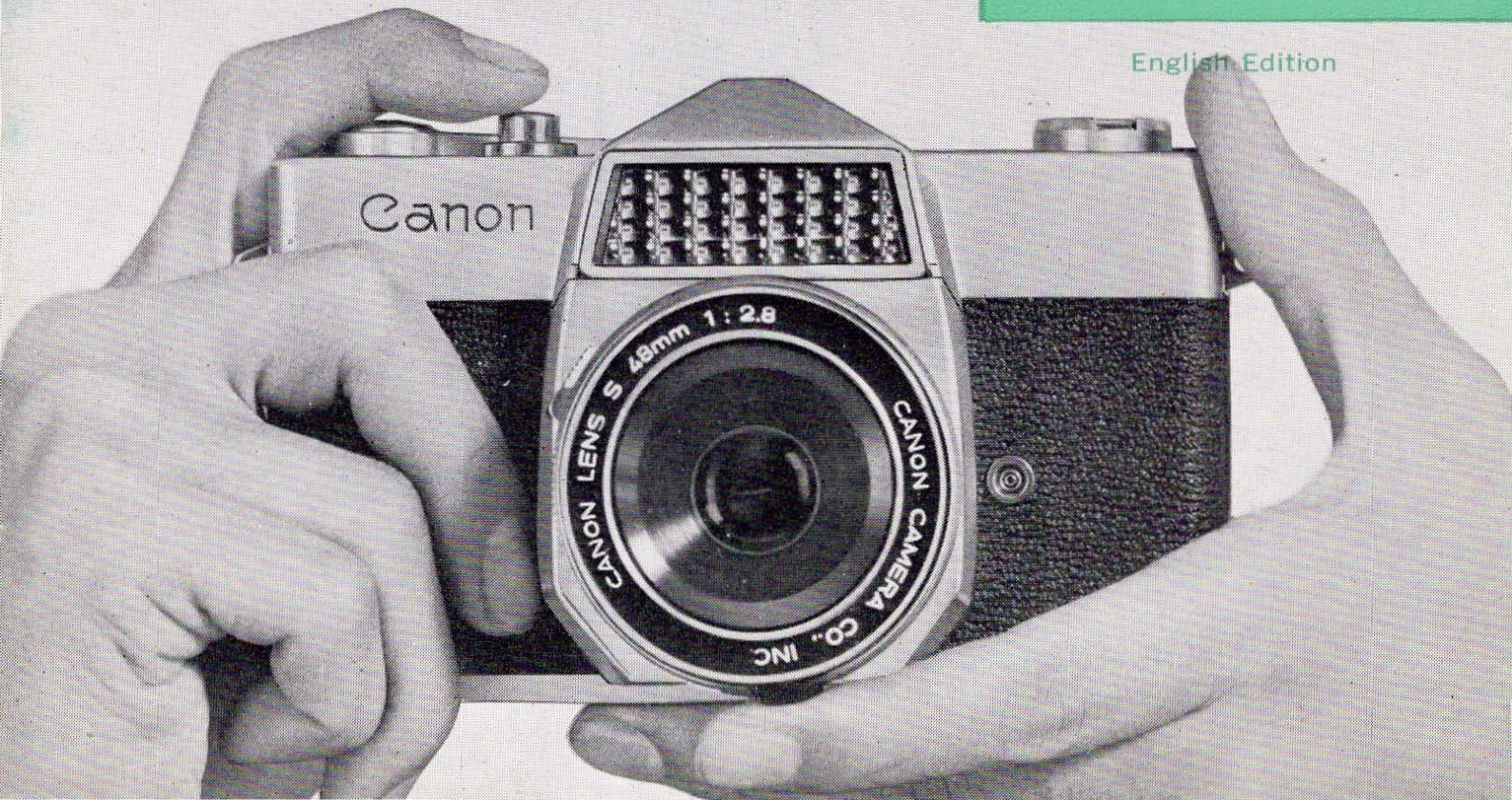


# Canon

## Canonex

INSTRUCTION

English Edition



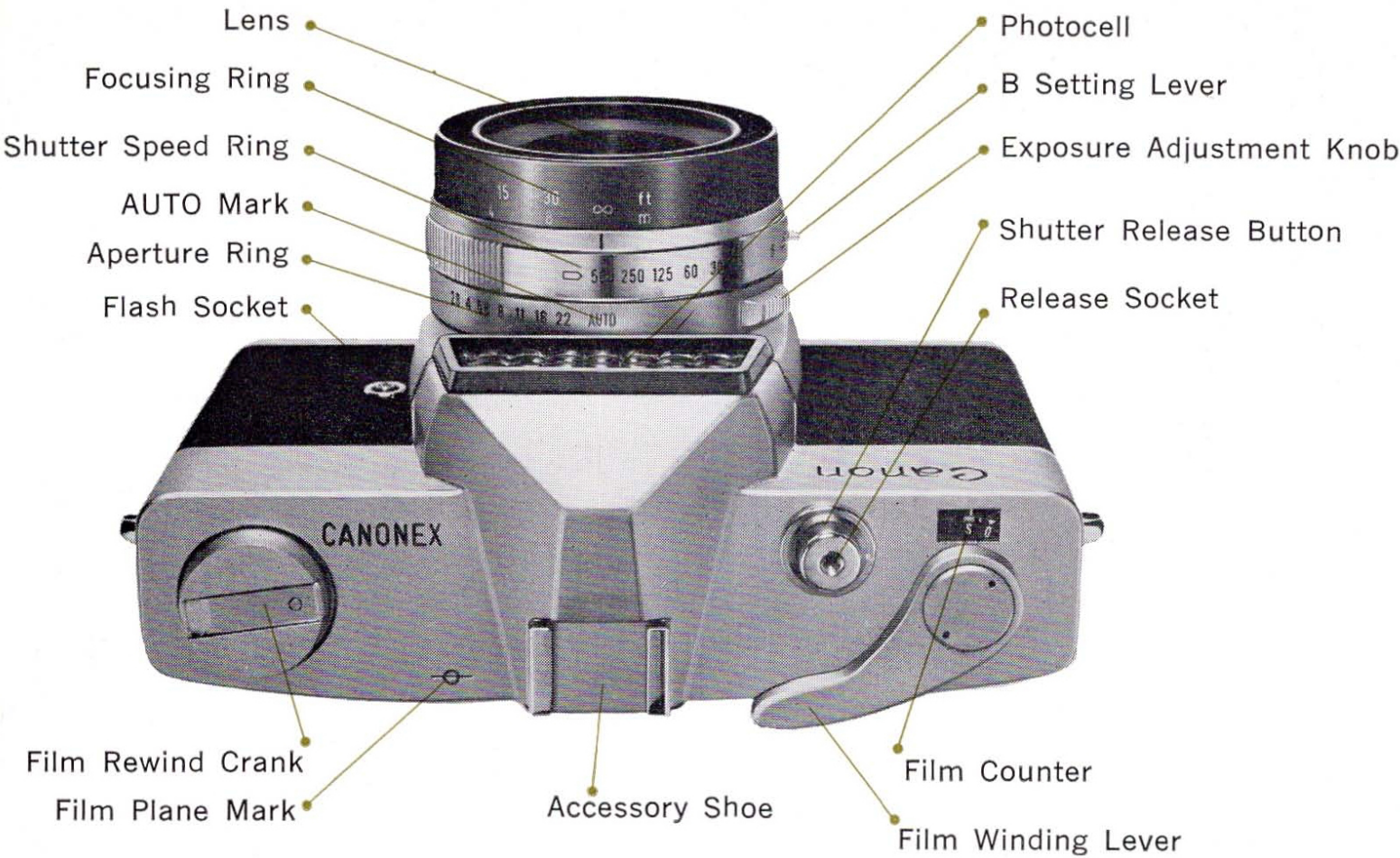
# Canonex

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Thank you for buying the Canonex. The Canonex is a lens-shutter type single-lens reflex EE camera newly developed for you by the Canon Camera Company.

Since it has been designed and perfected through the world-famous Canon quality we are confident that you will be satisfied with the new Canonex not only as to performance and quality, but also as to the design and reasonable price.

Use your Canonex for snapping pictures at home or commemorative photographs on trips.



## Special Features of the Canonex

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The Canonex is an EE type SLR camera perfected by Canon Camera on the basis of the various outstanding features of its wide range of cameras from 35 mm still to 8 mm cine cameras.

Consequently, the various structural parts of the Canonex have the superior characteristics of the same parts in the Canonflex RM and the Canonet.

- **Small Prism** The high efficiency small pentaprism developed for the highest quality SLR Canonflex RM, is used to reduce the size of the camera.
- **Stable EE Mechanism** The EE mechanism already familiar with you in the Canonet insures the appropriate exposure at all times through complete coupling of the exposure meter shutter speed, and lens aperture.
- **Wink-Fast Return System** The EE mechanism and the quick return mirror are completely coordinated for an instantaneous return system in which the finder returns to its original brightness immediately after photographing.  
Despite it's being a between-the-lens-shutter the aperture and shutter blades are wide open.
- **Finder with Meter Needle** This needle permits you reading of the correct exposure, whether photography is by EE mechanism or by manual setting. It warns whether the exposure is good or poor
- **Accurate Focusing** Split-image focusing system is built-in to insure speedy and accurate focusing.
- **Lens of High Resolving Power** The lens is very sharp with good color balance.
- **Various Canon Features** Outstanding design, self-resetting film counter hinged back cover film wind safety device, and many other features.

## Canonex Specifications

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Type	35 mm single lens reflex, between-the-lens shutter EE camera.																																
EE Mechanism	Automatic system which always assures the correct exposure if you face the camera toward the subject and press the shutter button (complete coupling of exposure meter shutter speed, and lens aperture).																																
The EE Working Range	With ASA 100 film (DIN 21 film), from LV 7 to LV 17																																
Film Sensitivity	<table><tr><td></td><td>(12)</td><td>(20)</td><td>(32 40)</td><td>(64 80)</td><td>(125-160)</td><td>(250-320)</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>ASA</td><td>10</td><td>16</td><td>25</td><td>50</td><td>100</td><td>200</td><td>400</td></tr><tr><td>DIN</td><td>11</td><td>13</td><td>15</td><td>18</td><td>21</td><td>24</td><td>27</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>(12)</td><td>(14)</td><td>(16 17)</td><td>(19-20)</td><td>(22 23)</td><td>(25 26)</td><td></td></tr></table>		(12)	(20)	(32 40)	(64 80)	(125-160)	(250-320)		ASA	10	16	25	50	100	200	400	DIN	11	13	15	18	21	24	27		(12)	(14)	(16 17)	(19-20)	(22 23)	(25 26)	
	(12)	(20)	(32 40)	(64 80)	(125-160)	(250-320)																											
ASA	10	16	25	50	100	200	400																										
DIN	11	13	15	18	21	24	27																										
	(12)	(14)	(16 17)	(19-20)	(22 23)	(25 26)																											
Shutter Speeds	1/500, 1/250, 1/125, 1/60, 1/30, 1/15, plus B.																																
Aperture Stop	AUTO, F 2.8, 4, 5.6, 8, 11 16 and 22, click-stop type.																																
Finder	Eye-level finder using pentagonal dach prism. Wide-open aperture permits bright field of vision. With built-in meter needle.																																
Mirror	Quick-return type.																																
Viewfinder	Split-image finder																																
Lens	Canon Lens S 48 mm F2.8, 3 elements in 3 components, amber Spectra-Coating.																																
Manual Setting .	If the lens aperture ring is removed from the AUTO mark, photography is possible at any desired shutter speed and lens aperture.																																
Flash Synch	X contact.																																
Film Winding	By single-stroke 180° movement of the lever																																
Others	Self-resetting film counter hinged back cover and safety devices.																																
Size and Weight	135×75×30 mm, 690 grams.																																

## Canonex is designed for Beginners

Since the Canonex has been designed for those using a camera for the first time, once you have learned what to do, it will be very easy to take pictures.

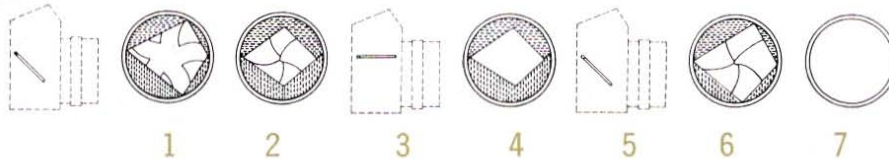
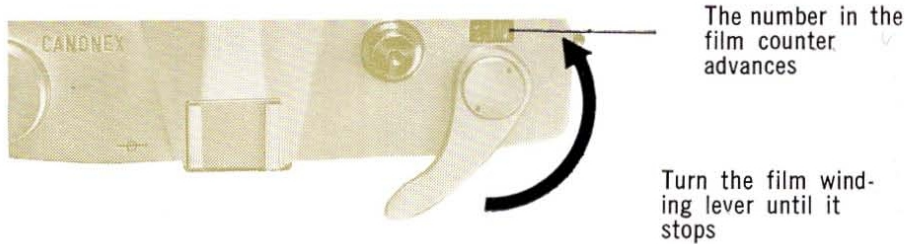
First, follow the procedure of film winding and then go on to actually taking pictures.

Please read this instruction booklet carefully and make yourself familiar with the working of the various parts of your Canonex



## Winding Film and Cocking Shutter

When the camera is not in use, always be sure to release the shutter button.



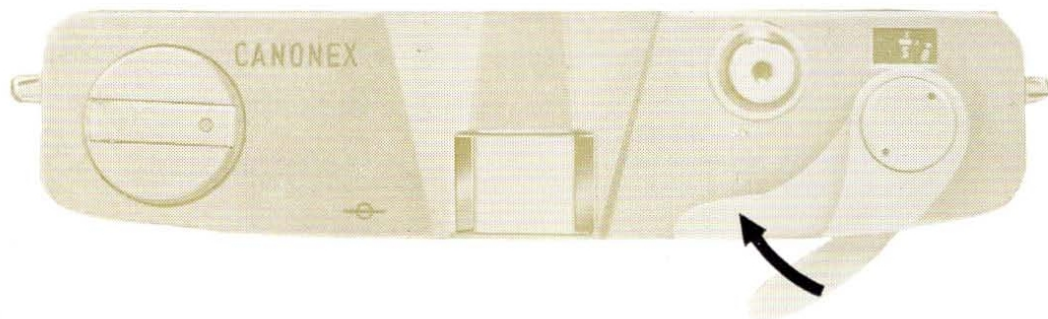
1. Shutter blades close.
2. Aperture is stopped down.
3. Mirror snaps up.
4. Shutter actuates.
5. Mirror drops.
6. Aperture opens up.
7. Shutter blades open.

If you wind the film winding lever until it stops, the film is advanced and the shutter is cocked. At the same time the film counter dial advances by one number

When the shutter button is pressed, the shutter is actuated and the film can be wound again. At that instant, the seven operations given above are carried out and the image in the finder is lost for a very brief moment.

## Precautions

- The film winding lever will not return to its original position unless it is completely wound.
- The film cannot be wound with the shutter button pressed down.



Operational position

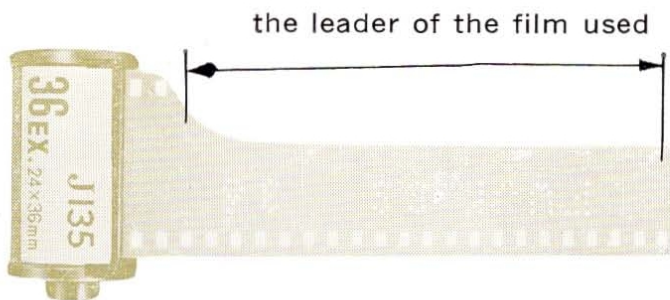


- Fractional winding of film is not possible.
- The shutter button cannot be pressed when the film is only half wound.
- Push the film winding lever in when it is not in use.
- A cable release and selftimer can be attached to the shutter button.

## Film Loading

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



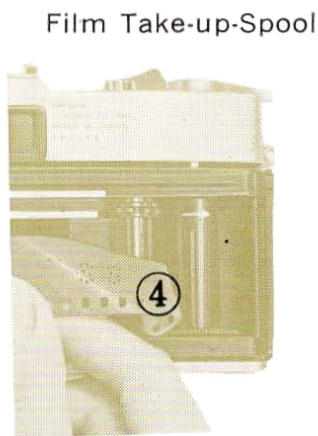
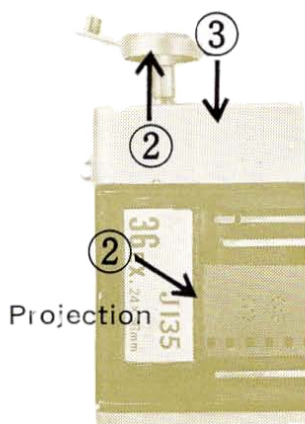
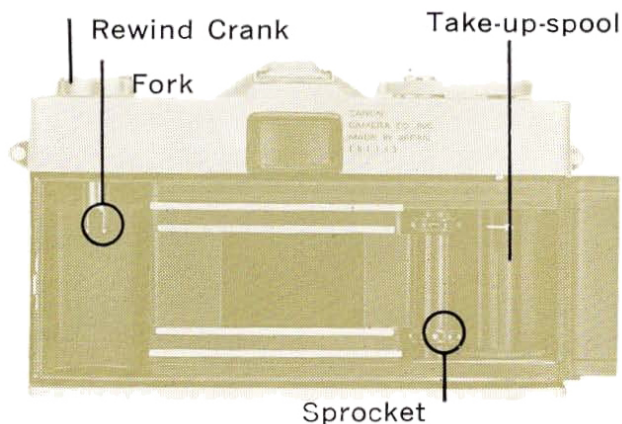
- 1** The back cover will open if you pull down the back cover clasp.
- 2** Pull out the rewind crank and insert the film in the magazine chamber

- Please do not touch any part of the mirror or surrounding section when you open the back cover up. Any scratch on these parts might have a harmful effect upon the exposure mechanism

**3** Return the rewind crank to its original position and insert the fork into the axle of the cassette.

**4** Bend the 2 of the perforated holes of the film leader and insert it into the groove of the film take-up-spool.

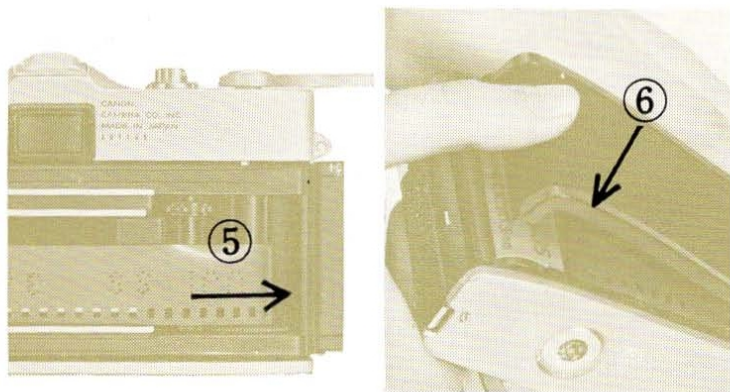
- When the groove is hidden, turn the roulette of the sprocket so that the groove will come to the desired position.



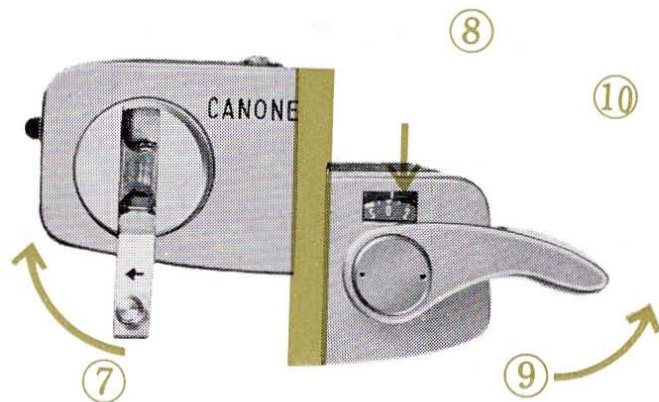
**5** Turn the roulette of the spool in the arrow direction so that the film is wound twice around the film take-up-spool.

**6** Take care that the film perforations are securely engaged with the projections of the sprocket. Close the back cover carefully. The back cover locks completely by just pressing down.

- 7** Turn the rewind crank in the arrow direction until there is a slight resistance. This will take up any slack in the film.



- 8** When you close the back cover the film counter will show "S" (start)

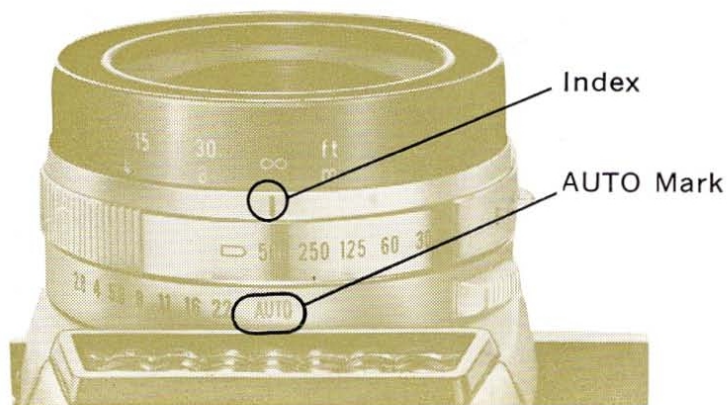


- 9** Wind the film winding lever and press the shutter release button twice.

- 10** When you wind the film for the third time, your preparations for taking pictures have been completed and the film counter will automatically point to "1."

## Preparations for EE Photography

After you have loaded the film, please take the following steps. If you do not take these steps, proper EE photography will not be obtained.



- 1 SETTING THE AUTO MARK**

Turn the aperture ring so that the AUTO mark matches the index line.

  - On the lens aperture ring there are aperture stops from 2.8 to 22 besides AUTO, but these have no connection with EE photography.
- 2 ADJUSTING THE FILM SENSITIVITY**

While pressing the film sensitivity lever with a finger turn it until the dial indicates the speed of the film used.

- The film speed is clearly noted on the film box or explanatory sheet. For example, the speed of Kodachrome II is ASA 25, that of Ektachrome E is 32, Kodachrome X, 64 and Ektachrome EH, 160.

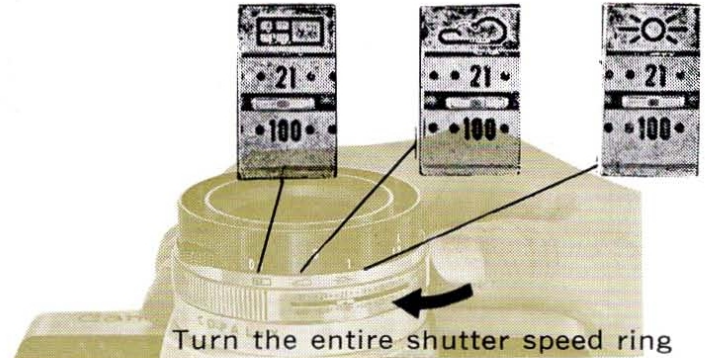
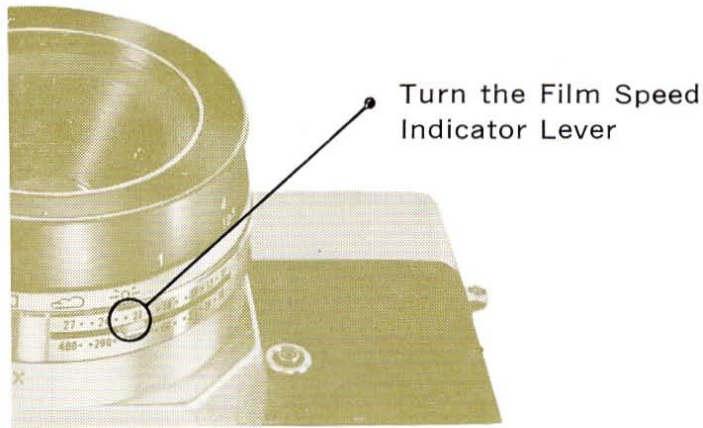
- The lever is set on a “click” stops.
- The film speed or sensitivity

ASA	10	<sup>(12)</sup>	16	<sup>(20)</sup>	25	<sup>(32 · 40)</sup>	50	<sup>(64 80)</sup>	100	<sup>(125 · 160)</sup>	200	<sup>(250 · 320)</sup>	400
DIN	11	<sub>(12)</sub>	13	<sub>(14)</sub>	15	<sub>(16 17)</sub>	18	<sub>(19 20)</sub>	21	<sub>(22 · 23)</sub>	24	<sub>(25 26)</sub>	27

**3** TURN THE ENTIRE SHUTTER SPEED RING so that the film speed indicator lever matches one of the simple exposure marks—sunny, cloudy or indoor

- When adjusting to the simple exposure mark, do not touch the film speed indicator lever but turn the entire shutter speed ring.

- This setting can be approximate set when the shutter speed ring stops at a click stop. In this case, the shutter speed is as shown on the shutter speed dial on the top of the shutter ring.



- On the shutter speed dial you will find 1/500, 1/250, 1/125, 1/60, 1/30, 1/15 and B.
- There is a safety device attached to the B stop. If you turn the shutter ring, you can go only

- as far as 1/15 and it is impossible to set to the B stop. Please refer to Page 21.
- Never set the shutter speed dial at a position halfway between two film speeds.

## How to Hold the Canonex

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The camera can be in the positions shown in the photographs depending on whether you are taking vertical or horizontal pictures. While looking through the finder, focus and decide the composition of your picture and then press the shutter button.

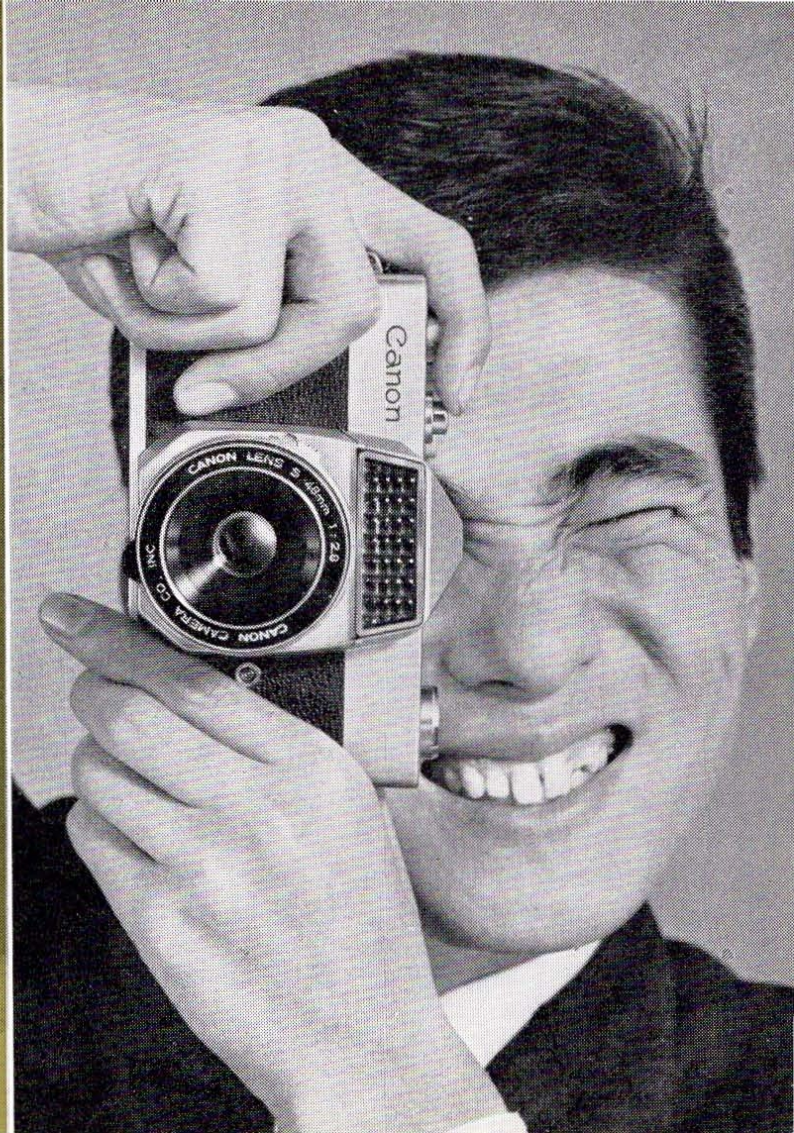
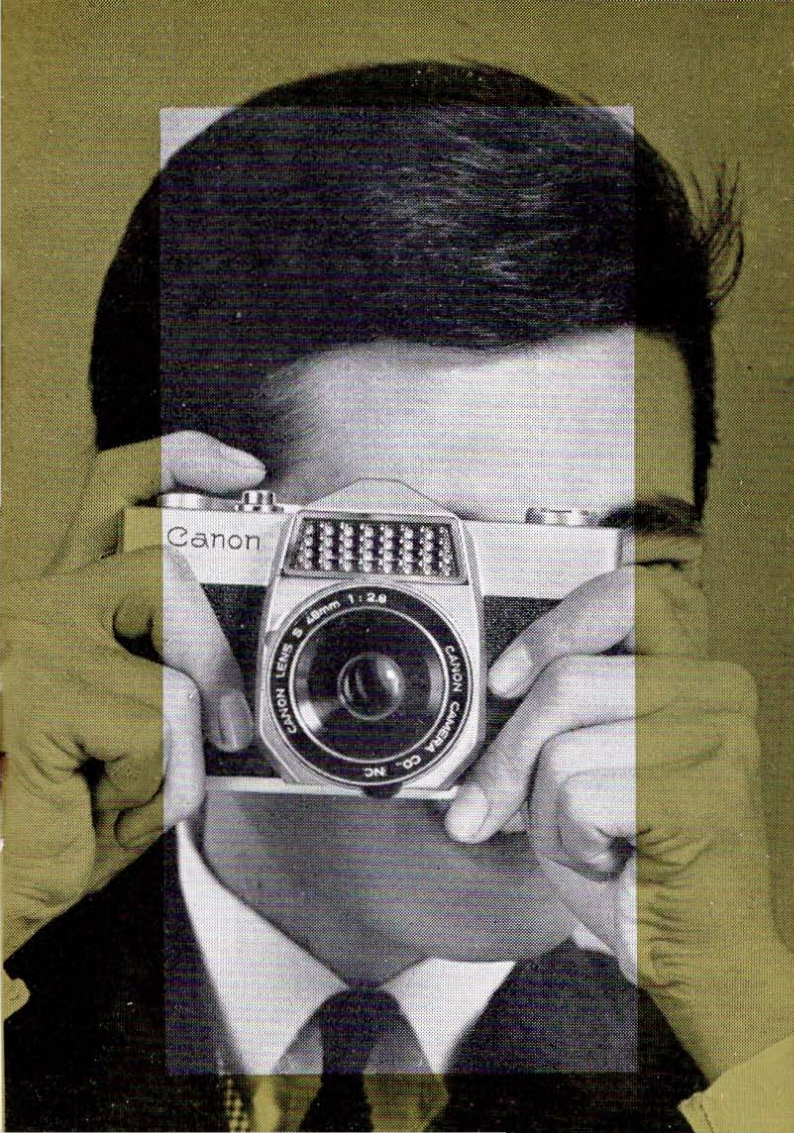
At this time, the following points are particularly important

- Grasp the camera as firmly as possible with your both hands.
- Steady the camera against either your cheek or forehead.
- When taking a horizontal picture, have both elbows tight against the body. When taking a vertical picture, have at least one elbow tight against the body.

Pressing the shutter button roughly will shake the camera and result in blurred pictures.

It is advisable to use a tripod and a cable release. This is particularly recommended when shooting at speeds slower than 1/30 sec.



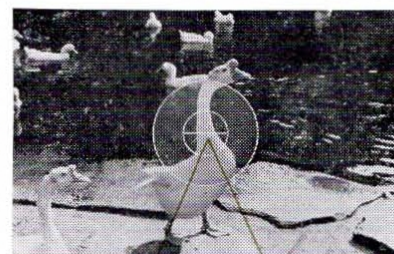
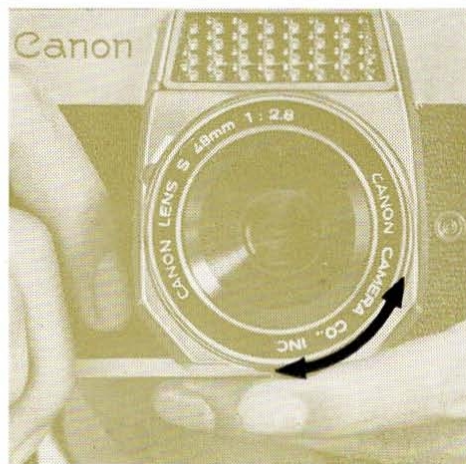
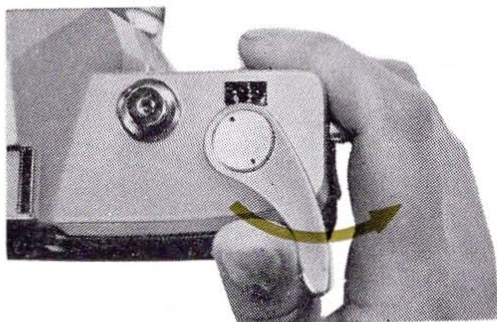


## Electric Eye Photography

When all the preparations for EE photography have been completed, now you are ready to take pictures at any time.

First, remove the lens cap.

**1** WIND THE FILM WINDING LEVER.



in focus      out of focus

## **2** FOCUSING

Adjust the lens to the distance from the subject being photographed.

Turn the focusing ring with your finger pressed on the knob. The lens is out of focus if the upper and lower parts of the image

within the circle in the finder are not in line with each other. The subject is in focus if the two parts fit each other perfectly.

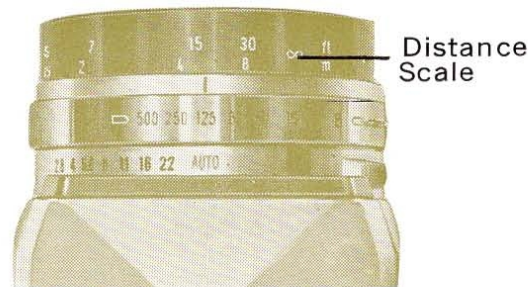
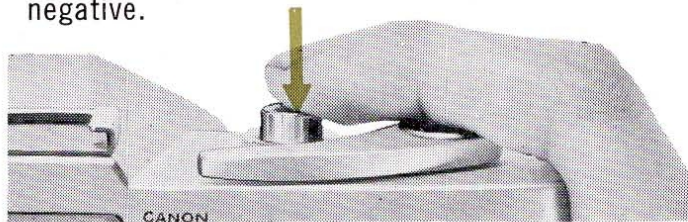
- When focusing on the focusing glass surface without using the split image method, use the part of the glass outside the circle.

### 3 DECIDE THE COMPOSITION OF YOUR PICTURE.

Because the new Canonex is a single-lens reflex camera, what you see through the finder is what you will get on the film. You are absolutely free from parallax errors.

### 4 CHECK THE METER NEEDLE.

Look at the meter needle before pressing the shutter button. If the needle indicates correct exposure when the camera is faced toward the subject, press the shutter button. You will have a beautiful correctly exposed negative.



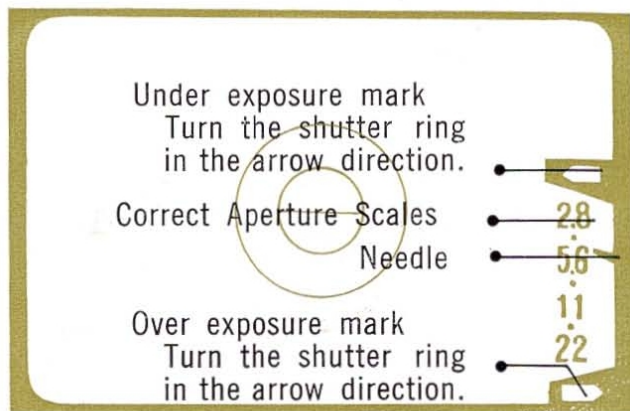
### 5 PRESS THE SHUTTER BUTTON.

After you have taken the picture, you can wind the film for the next exposure.

- The distance scale shows the distance, but this can be disregarded except for flash photography.
- Even if the needle does not indicate the correct exposure, the shutter button can be pressed.
- The meter needle stops when the shutter button is pressed.

## EE Photography and Changing Shutter Speeds

**1** The number seen in the lower right part of the finder is the F-stop which is set for EE photography. If the needle is pointing to any of these numbers, the exposure is correct.



**2** The red marks in the upper right and lower right corners are warning marks for under exposure or over exposure. When the needle is at either of these marks, you must change the shutter speed. If the needle is at the top red mark, you must turn the shutter ring to the left. If it is at the bottom mark, you must turn the shutter ring to the right.

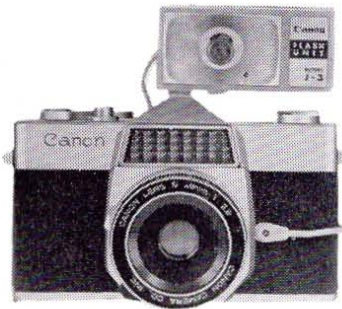
When you photograph dark subject at the slower shutter speed such as 1/30 or 1/15 sec. using the high film speed such as ASA 200 or 400, even if the meter needle shows correct exposure, you may not expect fruitful result. Warning above possible situation, high film speeds over 160 is calibrated in red.

Never turn the shutter speed ring or lens aperture ring while pressing on the shutter button.

If you do so, there might be a possibility of doing a serious damage to the EE mechanism.

**3** If the needle does not move out of the red mark even if the shutter ring is turned, it means that EE photography is impossible.

## Manual Setting and Flash Photography

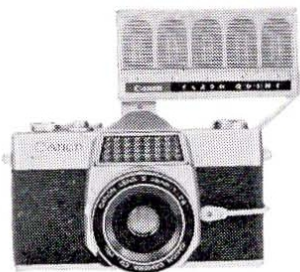


If the aperture ring is turned and the AUTO mark is taken off the index line, the EE mechanism is automatically removed and the exposure can be set manually. This means that free combinations of lens aperture and shutter speed are now possible. Manual setting of exposure is used for flash

photography and B (bulb) exposure. Film winding and other operations are exactly the same as in EE photography. The needle in the finder operates even with manual setting of the exposure and that is helpful in setting the correct exposure.

When the subject is dark and the needle in the finder is at the under exposure mark, change over from EE photography to flash photography.

In flash photography, the exposure is decided by the guide number of the flash bulb. Consequently the EE mechanism should be disconnected and the aperture must be set manually.



**1** Attach the Flash Quint or Flash Unit J-3 to the accessory shoe and connect the cord to the flash socket.

- Besides M and F flash bulbs, speedlight (electronic flash) can be used.

**2** Deciding the exposure.  
The aperture is calculated by dividing the flash bulb guide number by the distance. Consequently, focus first and find the photographing distance. Then, set the aperture on the aperture ring calculated according to the following formula

$$\text{Aperture} = \frac{\text{Guide Number}}{\text{Distance}}$$

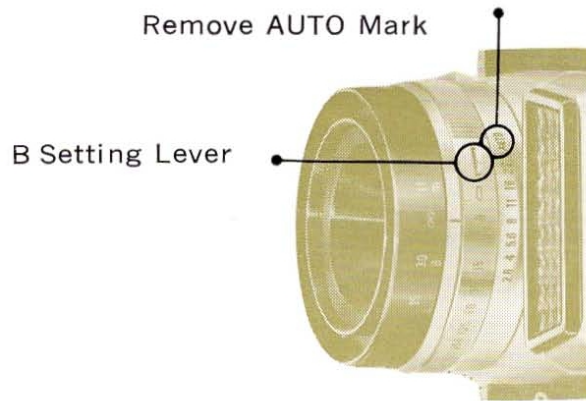
- The Canonex has a flash circuit with an X contact with the following synchronization scope

Flash Bulb	Synchronization Scope
M	1/30, 1/15
F	1/60, 1/30, 1/15
Speedlight	All shutter speeds

## Bulb Exposure

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When B exposure is made, the shutter is open as long as the shutter button is pressed. When the finger is removed, the shutter closes. Consequently, the exposure time can be freely adjusted. B exposure is used for photographing fireworks, night scenes, and stars.



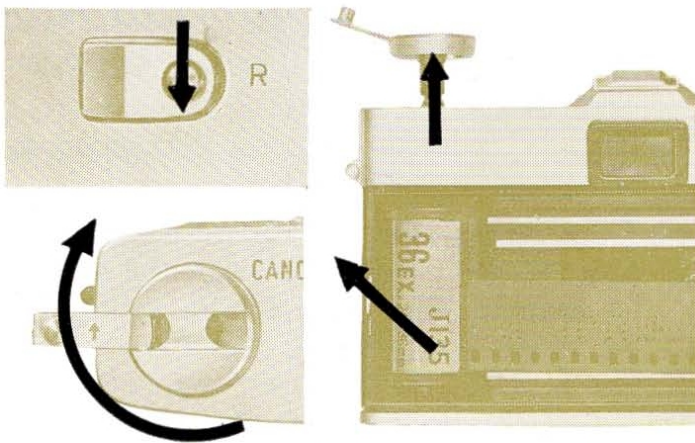
- Since the exposure will be for a long time, use a tripod and a cable release to prevent the camera from moving.
- For particularly long exposures, it is convenient to use a release with a lock.
- The B setting lever also serves as a safety device for the EE mechanism and cannot be used for anything other than B mark setting. If the shutter ring is turned from B in the direction of 1/15, the B setting lever jumps out and returns to its original position.

- 1** Turn the aperture ring and remove the AUTO mark so that the exposure can be set manually.
- 2** While pressing down on the B setting lever turn the shutter ring and set to the B mark.

- 3** Wind the film. When the shutter button is pressed, exposure will continue until the button is released.

## Film Rewinding

Since the film winds onto the film take-up spool without any covering, when you have completed shooting the roll of film, it must be rewound back into the cassette. But, take care not to rewind the film completely into the cassette.



When rewinding you will feel a slight resistance as you come to the end of the film. At this point you should stop rewinding and remove the film accordingly

- When you reach the end of the film while you are half-way through winding the film, the film winding lever will be stopped half-way. In such a case, if you wind the lever fully until it stops while pressing the rewind button, the lever will return to its original position.

- 1** Press the film rewinding release button on the bottom of the camera.
- 2** Raise the rewind crank and turn in the arrow direction. If the film has been rewound completely there will be no resistance, so stop rewinding.

- 3** Pull down the back cover clasp and open the back cover
- 4** Pull out the rewind crank fully and remove the film from the camera.

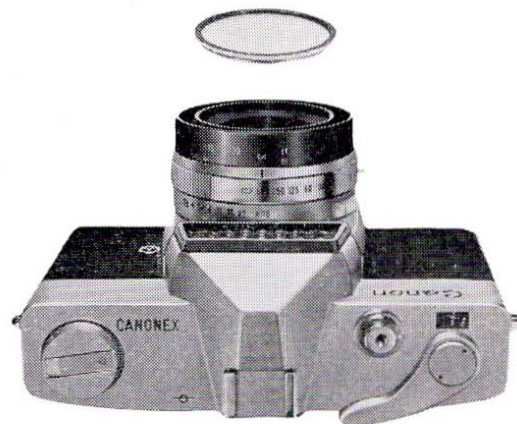
## How to use Filters

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### Adjustment Method (1) (For changing the film sensitivity)

Filters have different effects on black-and-white and color film. Under condition of over exposure, ND filters are used to adjust the exposure.

- Filters have exposure multiples depending on their colors and types. Consequently when photographing with filters, the exposure must be greater to the extent of the exposure multiple of the filter used.

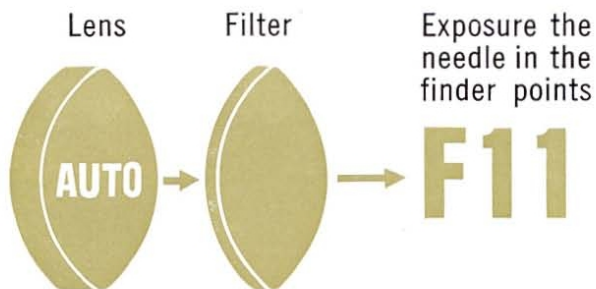


- 1 Divide the film sensitivity by the exposure factor
- 2 Adjust the film sensitivity (speed) to this value.

- Example If the film sensitivity is ASA 100 and the filter factor is 2, then it is  $100 \div 2 = 50$ . The sensitivity must be adjusted to ASA 50.
- The steps after this are the same as for EE photography.

Adjustment Method (2) (For changing the exposure)

- 1 Find the correct exposure from the meter needle inside the finder
- 2 Remove the aperture ring from the AUTO mark and set to the exposure calculated through division by the filter factor



Filter Factor	Correct Exposure
<b>2</b> →	<b>F 8</b>
<b>3</b> →	<b>F 5.6</b>

- 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.

For instance, if the needle in the finder says F11 and a filter with a multiple of 2

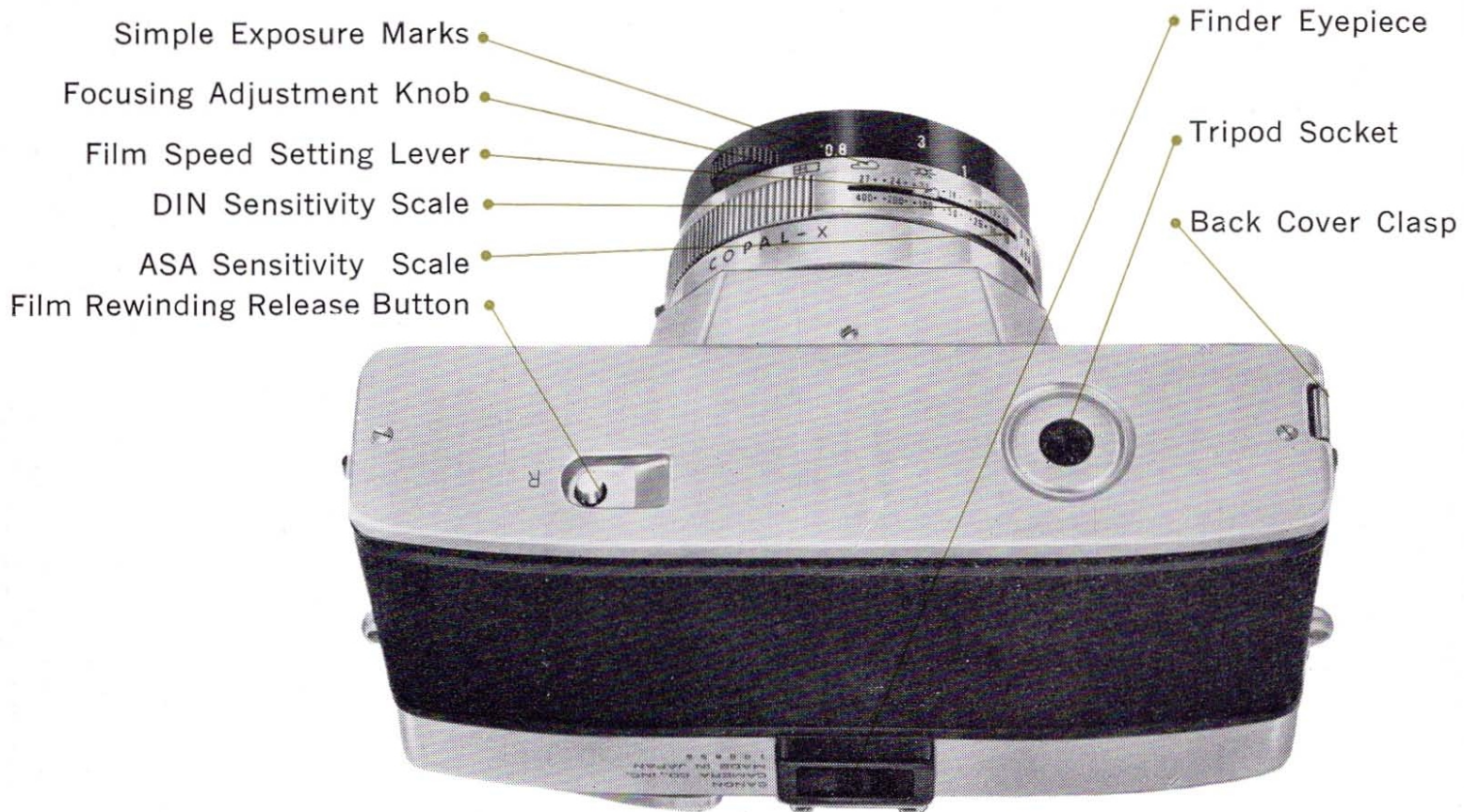
is used, set the exposure to F8. If the multiple is 3, set the exposure halfway between F8 and F5.6.

- In this case, the picture is taken with manual setting.

## Filters (40 mm screw-in type)

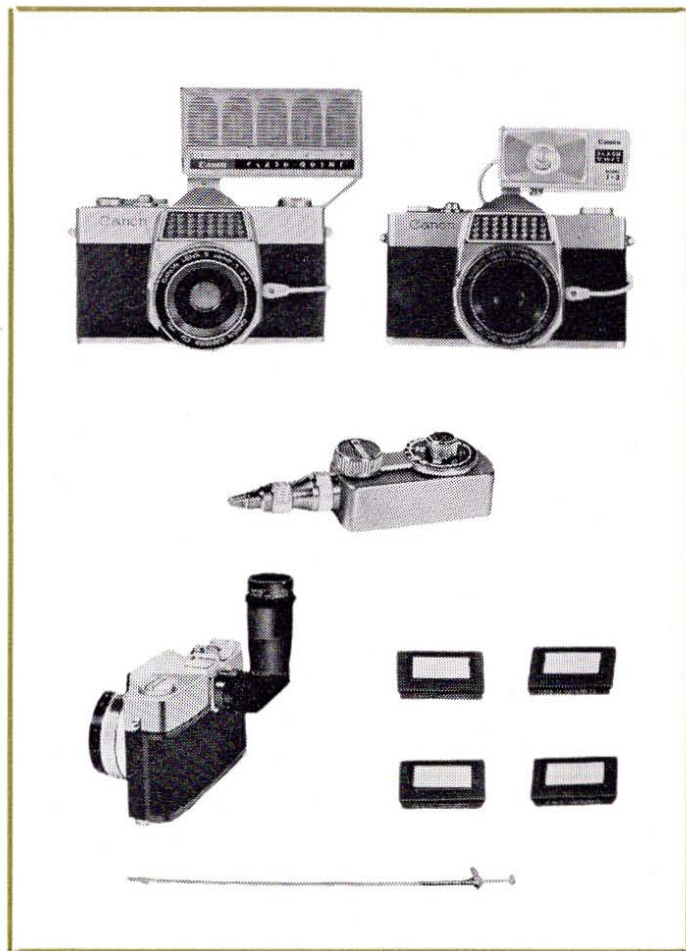
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Type	Filter Factor	Effects
UV (SL39·3C)	1×	Absorbs only the ultra violet rays and does not affect other color rays. Most effective at beaches and on mountains where there is strong ultra violet rays. Recommended for constant use in color photography.
Y1 (SY44·2C)	1.5×	Used for black-and-white photography in order to provide strong contrasts.
Y3 (SY50·2C)	2×	It tones down the color of the sea and the blue sky to bring out the white clouds. Red and yellow are made slightly brighter
O1 (SO56·2C)	3×	Blue is made darker while yellow and red are made brighter than they actually are. It provides stronger contrast and is particularly good for taking shots of far-away scenery.
R1 (SR60·2C)	6×	Stresses contrast, and in certain cases, makes a picture taken in the daytime look like a night shot. It can be used with infra-red film.
G1 (MG55 C)	3×	Prevents red from appearing as white in the finished picture. Makes the sky and face brighter. Faithfully reproduces the green of plant leaves.
ND 4	4×	ND 4 and ND 8 reduce the light volume by four times and eight times, respectively. There is no effect whatsoever on the reproduction of colors and light in color photography.
ND 8	8×	
Color Conversion A	2×	This is a filter for color photography used for converting the color temperature when photographing under sunlight with tungsten type film.
Color Conversion B	3×	This is a color temperature conversion filter for photographing with daylight type film under artificial light.
Skylight	1×	For a color film used under the clear sky, it reduces excessive blues. Also good for black-and-white film.



## Accessories

- Flash Quint : Five bulbs can be flashed continuously.
- Flash Unit J-3 Unit for baseless bulbs, PH and AG socket built-in type.
- Canon Release(all-metal) For long exposures and for prevention of camera movement when taking pictures.
- Selftimer 6 Use for commemorative pictures with yourself in the picture.
- Waist-Level Viewer: Convenient for reproduction and photography from a low position. Insert it into the finder part for use.
- Eyesight Adjustment Eyepiece Adapter Four kinds of eyepiece adapter with dioptre of +1.5, 0, -2.5, -4 can be available with the Canonex.



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# Canon

## Canonex

