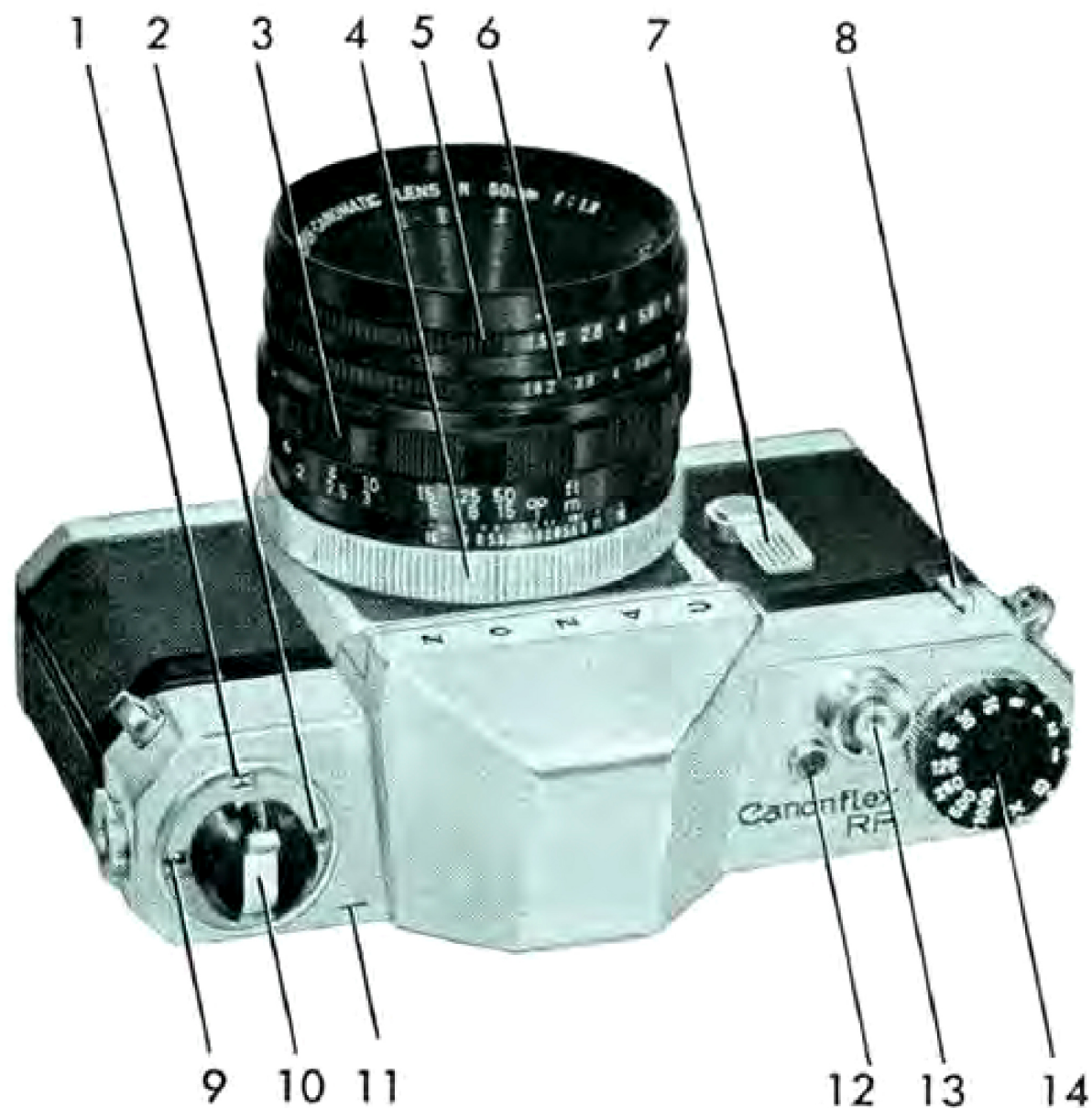


How to use
Canonflex RP



Main Features of the Canonflex

- Type : 35mm single-lens reflex
- Finder : Built-in eye-level finder using pentagonal prism
- Focusing Glass : Built-in rangefinder (alignment of top and bottom images) using Fresnel lens
- Mirror : Quick return type
- Lens Pre-Set Aperture : Super Canomatic, completely pre-set automatic mechanism
- Shutter : Single-pivot focal plane shutter with dial for speeds from 1/1000 sec. to 1 sec., B and X
- Coupled Exposure Meter : Complete coupling of shutter and lens aperture through high-sensitivity Canon-Meter R
- Synchro-Flash : Direct flash connector socket and automatic time lag adjustment
- Lens Mount : Canon bayonet mount
- Interchangeable Lenses : Various types of interchangeable lenses with automatically pre-set aperture
- Film-Winding and Shutter-Cocking Device : 130°-turn trigger type lever on bottom of camera
- Film Rewind : Folding type crank
- Film Loading : Back cover opening type; a special magazine can be used as well as the ordinary cassette; magazine opening-closing carried out in same operation as back cover lock; automatic return to "0" of exposure counter dial
- Safety Devices : Fool-proof devices in shutter button, film wind, synchro-flash and other places.



- | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Film Type Reminder | 8. Accessory Clip |
| 2. DIN Film Speed Reminder | 9. ASA Film Speed Reminder |
| 3. Knurled Focusing Ring | 10. Film Rewind Crank |
| 4. Bayonet Ring | 11. Film Plane Mark |
| 5. Lens Pre-Set Aperture Ring | 12. Exposure Counter Dial |
| 6. Lens Visual Aperture Ring | 13. Shutter Release Button |
| 7. Built-In Self-Timer | 14. Single-Pivot, Shutter Speed Dial |

About Super Canomatic System...

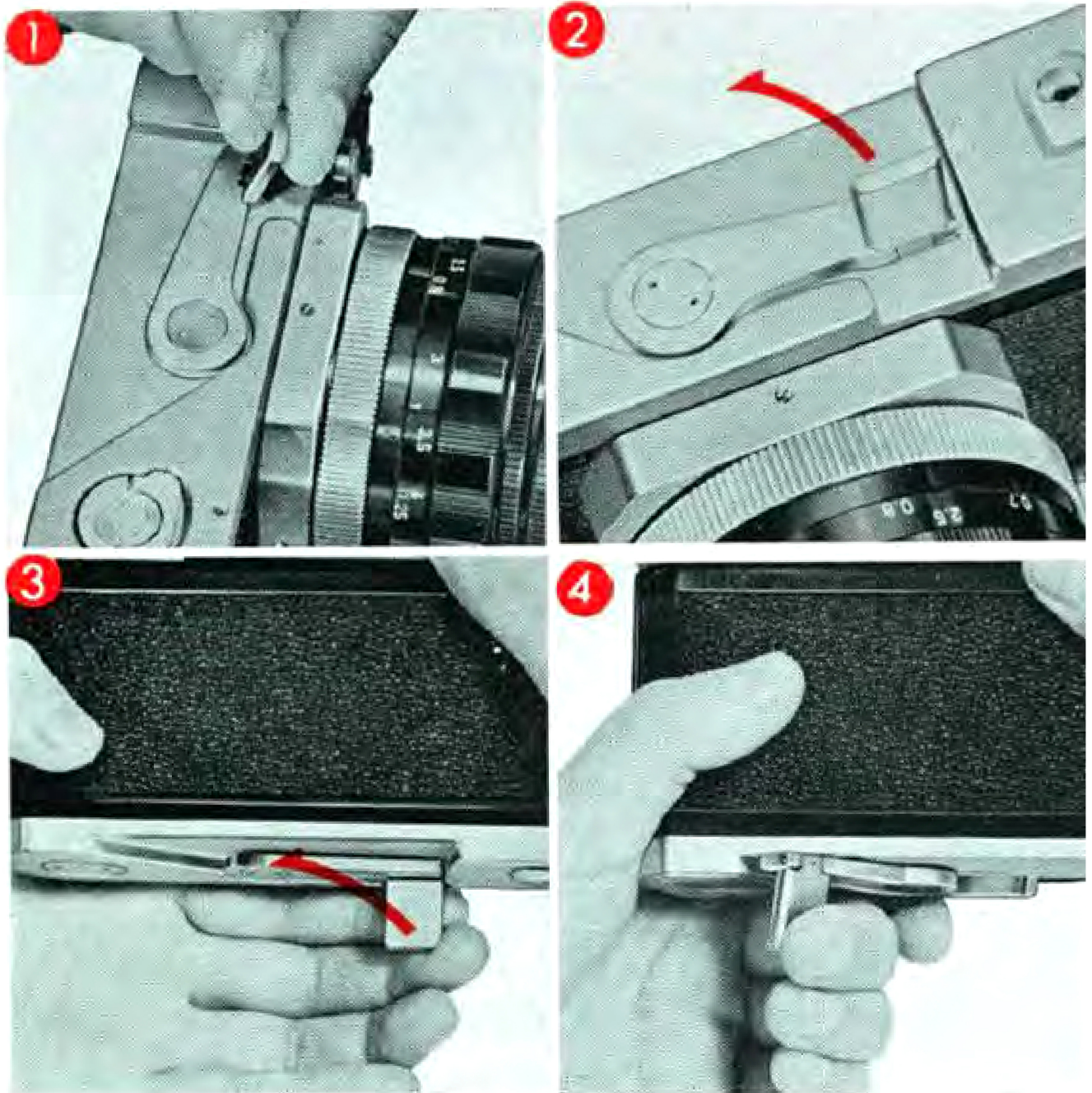
When the Canonflex, the predecessor of Canonflexes R2000 and RP, was introduced, Canon had opened up an entirely new horizon in the photographic versatilities and concepts. It was the first attempt made by the high quality camera manufacturer to produce a 35mm single-lens reflex that allows the photographers to view and focus at full-aperture brightness at all times.

The Super Canomatic System incorporates automatic springback diaphragm and mirror. Here's how Super Canomatic works; as the shutter button is pressed, the mirror snaps up and returns automatically immediately after exposure. Simultaneously, the pre-set diaphragm of the Super Canomatic lens closes down to the pre-selected aperture stop and reopens to full aperture instantly. Thus, viewing and focusing with full-aperture brightness before and after the exposure can be achieved. There is no blackout with the Super Canomatic System. Canon-exclusive precision mechanism assures you of smooth, quiet, and accurate performance everytime!

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Winding Film and Cocking Shutter



Raise the knob on the end of the trigger lever. Hook a finger on the knob and turn in the direction indicated by the arrow until it stops. The film is advanced one exposure and the shutter is cocked simultaneously.

With this operation, the spring back mirror and the lens aperture pre-set mechanism for picture taking are readied at the same time.

When the shutter release button is pressed

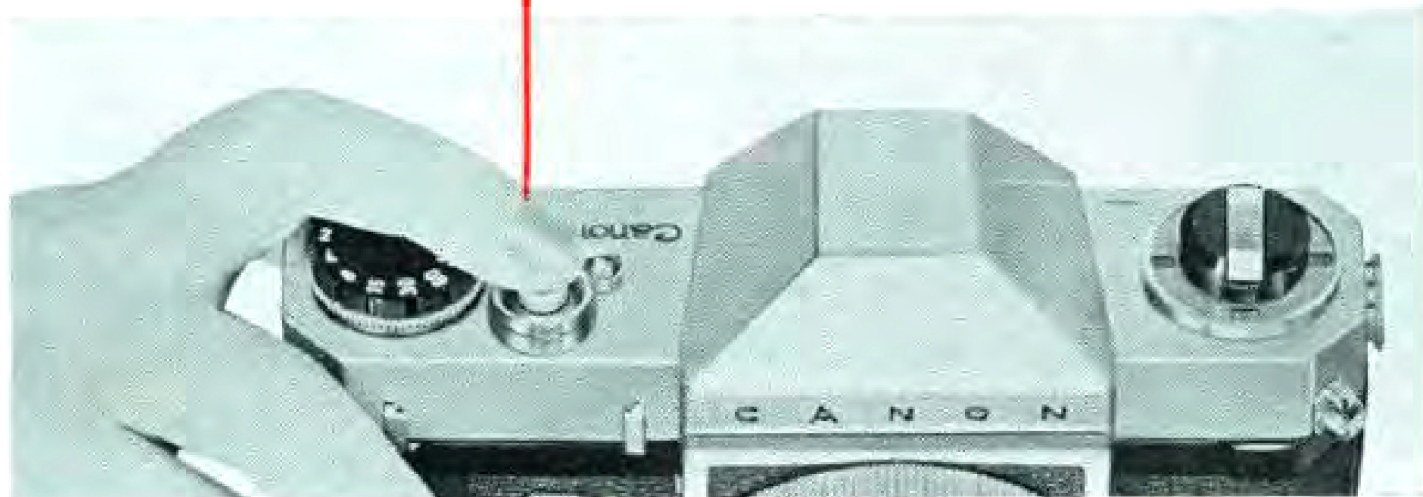
The mirror springs up, the lens aperture is closed down to the pre-selected stop automatically and the shutter is released.

The trigger lever is in a condition to be wound immediately after the shutter release.

The shutter release button will not operate if it is pushed during film winding. Consequently, when the shutter release button will not move, try winding the trigger lever.

Film can be wound through repeated short windings of the trigger lever. The winding is completed when the lever will no longer move.

At the time of the first film winding after loading the film, there are times when the winding is not completed by one winding of the lever, so keep winding until the lever will no longer move.



Exposure Counter Dial

Each time the film is advanced one exposure, the dial in the exposure counter dial window advances one number to indicate the number of pictures taken. When the back cover is opened, the dial automatically returns to the start mark.

Setting Shutter Speed



The shutter can be set for speeds of **1**, **1/2**, **1/4**, **1/8**, **1/15**, **1/30**, **1/60**, **1/125**, **1/250**, **1/500**, and **1/1000** sec. as well as **X** and **B**. The shutter speed can be set by rotating the shutter dial to the right or to the left until the desired time figure is in line with the index mark.

The numbers on the dial indicate a denominator of fractions of a second. Setting the dial at a point between two figures does not necessarily give a time exactly between them.

X is used for electro-flash (electronic speed light) synchronization, and the shutter speed is 1/60. Actually, the exposure is equivalent to the short flash time of the electronic speed light used.

B is for bulb exposure. The shutter is kept open as long as the shutter button is kept depressed. **B** is used for exposures of over 1 second. Cable release with lock is recommended for longer exposure.



How to Hold the Canonflex

When photographing, holding the camera properly is most important for taking sharp-focus photographs. Depending on circumstances, the camera is held in the horizontal or vertical positions as shown in the photographs. The composition of the picture is decided and the picture is focused by looking through the focusing glass. The shutter release button is then quietly pressed. At the shutter release time, the following are particularly important.

1. Hold the camera deep within both hands.
 2. Steady the camera by holding it against your cheek or forehead.
 3. In the horizontal position hold both elbows tightly against the body. In the vertical position have at least one elbow tight against the body.
- Pressing the shutter release button roughly will cause camera jerking.
 - Better photographs are obtained through use of tripod and cable release. Care should be specially taken on this point when shooting at speeds of $1/30$ sec. or slower.
 - The lens hood prevents harmful light from outside the photographic angle entering the camera and thereby is effective in taking better photographs.

The outer diameter of the Super Canomatic R 50mm F1.8 lens serves the purpose of a lens hood.



Focusing



The outstanding feature of the Canonflex, which permits photographing of the picture just as it appears on the focusing glass, is, in the case of the RP especially, that focusing is very easy. Also, a very bright focusing system is used.

Consequently, the Canonflex RP fully guarantees satisfactory performance over a wide range of practical applications, which is a feature of the Canonflex, including focusing when using 300mm to 1000mm extra-long-telephoto lenses, microphotography, macrophotography, etc.



Out of focus



In correct focus



There is a 9mm diameter bright circle in the center of the focusing glass with small circles around this center circle. The front (lens side) has a mat surface given special treatment, while the back side (pentaprism) is a Fresnel lens to give it a condenser characteristic. All are made of acryl plastic.

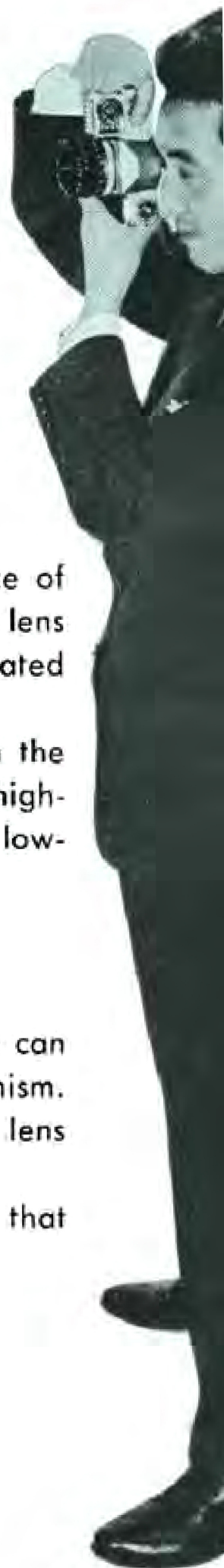
With this focusing glass, the haziness is different in the case of out-of-focus between the Fresnel lens part (within circle) and the outside part (circles around center circle). Consequently, accurate focusing is possible.

Lens Adjustment

The Super Canomatic Lens is provided with an automatic springback aperture pre-set mechanism. The lens aperture on the pre-set aperture ring is normally wide open, but it is closed down to the pre-selected stop automatically when the shutter is released. It springs back instantly and automatically to the wide open position when the shutter operation has been completed. Consequently, focusing can be carried out with the lens aperture at the wide open condition.

- 1) Mirror begins to snap up as the diaphragm closes down.
- 2) To pre-selected aperture stop.
- 3) Mirror and diaphragm return to original position automatically.





Pre-Set Aperture Ring

This is the device for automatically adjusting the size of the pre-selected stop. When this ring is turned to a certain lens aperture, the lens aperture is closed down to the designated stop for the moment that the shutter is released.

The closing and opening of the lens aperture through the Super Canomatic device cannot be seen with the eye at high-speed shutters, but they can be seen in the case of B or low-speed shutters.

Visual Aperture Ring

By rotating the visual aperture ring, the lens aperture can be adjusted independently of the aperture pre-set mechanism. By doing this, you can check the focusing surface with the lens aperture closed down.

When using the pre-set aperture ring, make certain that the visual aperture ring is in the wide open position.

The larger the number, the darker the lens. As you go up one stop on the dial, the brightness is cut in half. Consequently, if the lens aperture is made one stop smaller, the exposure time must be doubled, while it must be increased four-fold if the lens aperture is made two stops smaller.

Positions partway between lens aperture stops can be used. Depending on the lenses, there are some which do not have a 2:1 relation between the largest opening and the next aperture.

If the Canon meter is used, deciding the shutter speed and lens aperture becomes very easy.

Lens Aperture	1.2	1.4	1.8	2.0	2.8	(3.5)	4.0	5.6	8.0	11	16	22
Exposure Ratio	0.36	0.5	0.8	1	2	(3)	4	8	16	32	64	128

Linear Aperture Dial

Since the lens aperture dial is so constructed that the adjustment ring's rotation angle is equidistant, easy and accurate adjustment can be carried out even if positions partway between stops are to be used.

Distance Dial

The distance dial indicates the distance between the film surface and the object to be photographed. It is not necessary when focusing is carried out in ordinary photography using the focusing glass.

Distance Scale
Distance Index Mark



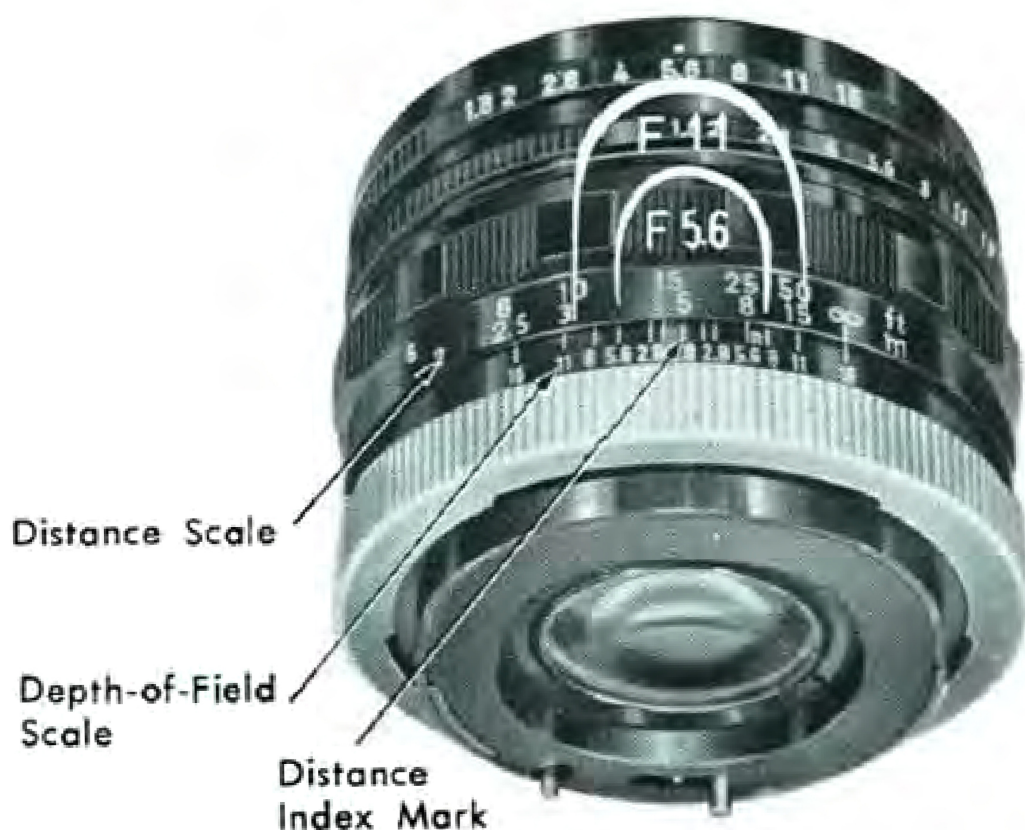
Note When it is necessary to know accurate depth of field or when infrared photography is carried out, measure the distance of the film plane to subject and then focus on the basis of such measurement.

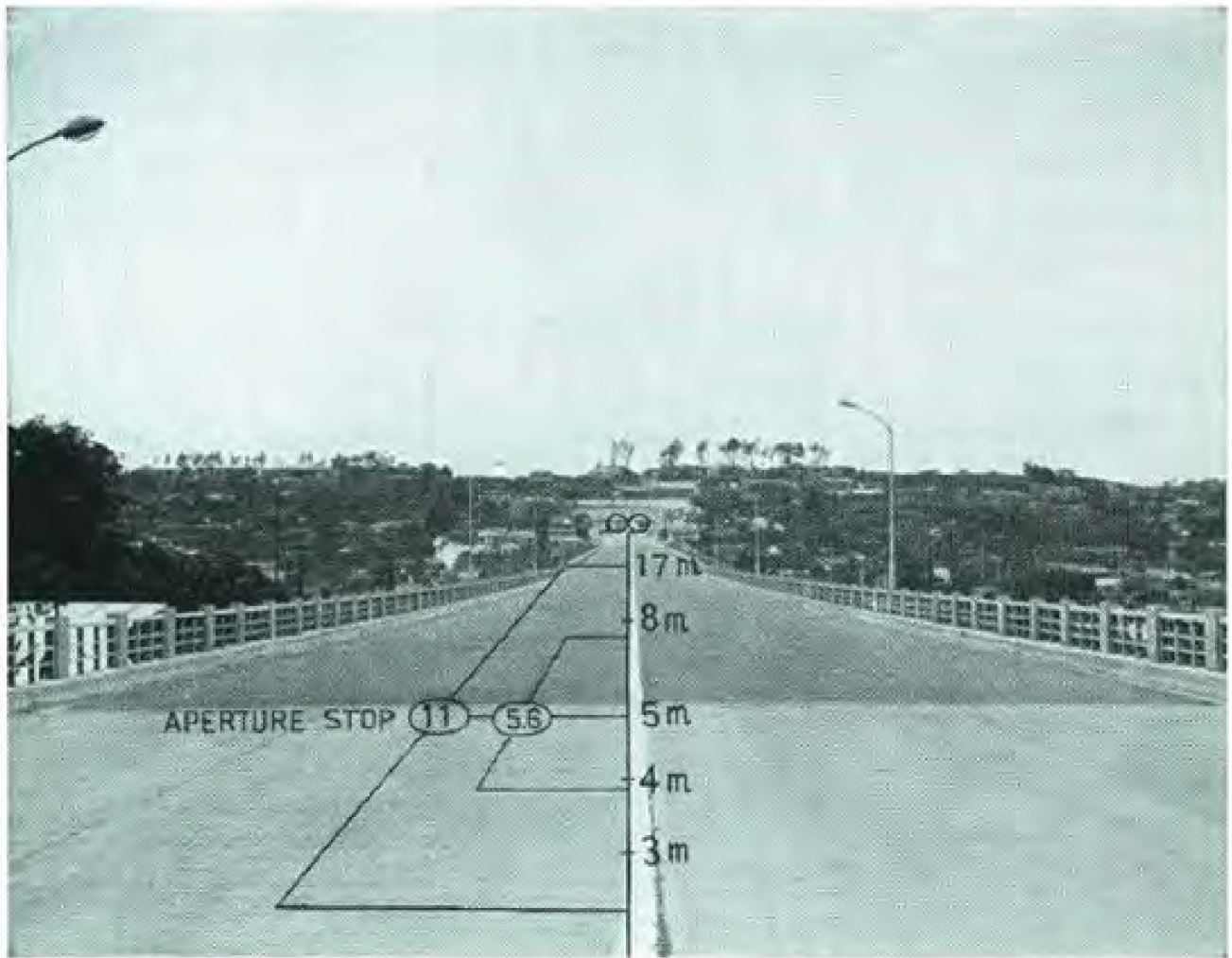
Depth-of-Field

The depth-of-field indicates the scope within which sharp pictures can be photographed before and behind the point of focus. This can be learned from the picture on the focusing glass, but a more accurate figure can be obtained from the lens depth-of-field scale.

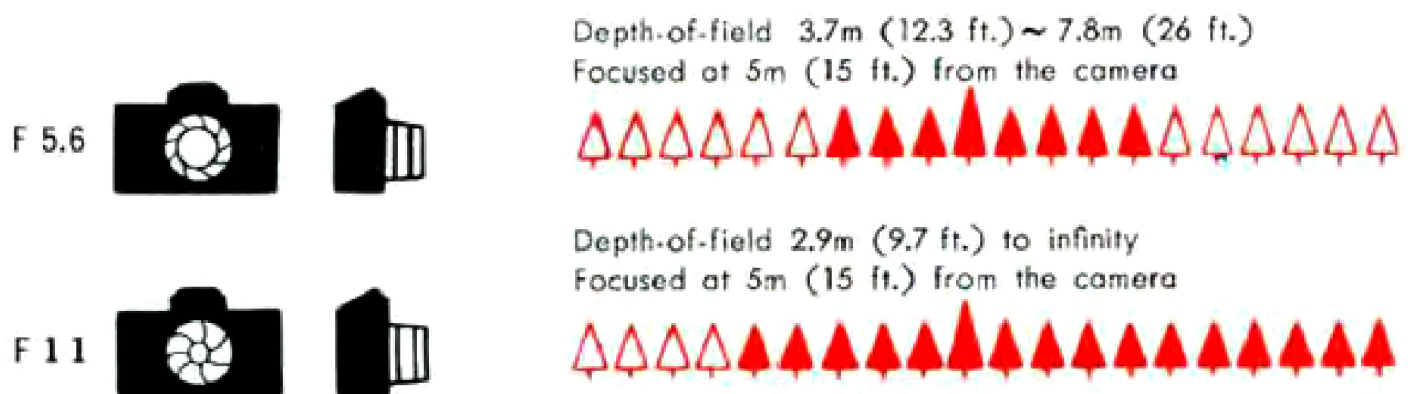
This is related to the distance dial. For instance, when the focus is placed on an object 5m (15 ft) away with a 50mm lens, if a lens aperture of F5.6 is used, the distance between the two 5.6's on the dial or 3.7m (12.3 ft) and 7.8m (26 ft) can be read. Objects between 3.7m (12.3 ft) and 7.8m (26 ft) will be photographed sharply. In the same manner, if the lens aperture is F11, objects between 2.9m (9.7 ft) and 17m (52 ft) can be photographed sharply.

The more the lens aperture is closed down and the farther away the object being photographed, the greater becomes the depth-of-field, while it becomes smaller when the opposite is the case.





• Positions between stops on the shutter dial cannot be used, but the positions between lens aperture stops can be utilized. Consequently, when considering exposure accurately, decide the shutter speed first and then adjust the lens aperture accordingly.



Infrared Mark

When photographing with infrared film, adjustment is required because the focusing position shifts slightly when compared to ordinary photography.

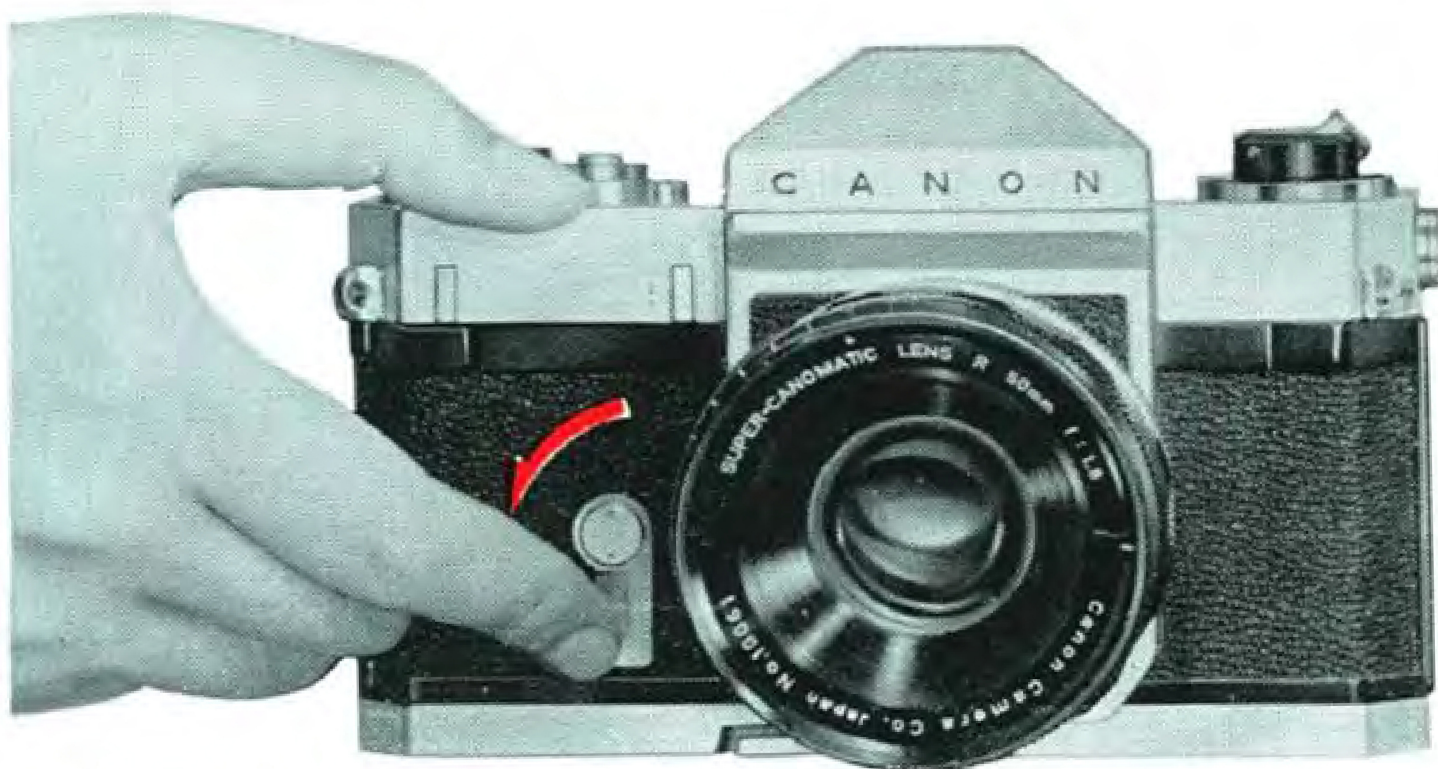
After focusing in the ordinary manner, move the distance number to the infrared mark. For instance, if 15 is the distance number after focusing, move the 15 to the R position. If the distance is ∞ , move ∞ to the R position. If the distance is measured with the eye or with a measuring tape, adjust the distance dial to the infrared mark instead of the distance mark.



The infrared mark is based on a standard use of a filter (for instance, Kodak IR 135 film and Wratten 87 filter) with the highest sensitivity at a frequency of 8000Å. When photographing by using a red filter of about Wratten 25 with Plus X or ordinary panchromatic film, it is appropriate to make the adjustment shift volume about 1/3.



Self-Timer



Wind the film as usual, turn down the self-timer and then press the shutter release button. The self-timer operates and releases the shutter after about 10 seconds. The time-lag can be adjusted by the position of the self-timer, but it will not be locked with the shutter unless it is turned down at least two-thirds of the way.

Either can be carried out first, the turning down of the self-timer or the winding of the film and cocking of the shutter.

Note Since the self-timer lever will operate without regard to whether or not the film has been wound, when photographing by using the self-timer, set the self-timer lever after the film has been wound and the shutter has been cocked and then press the shutter release button.



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