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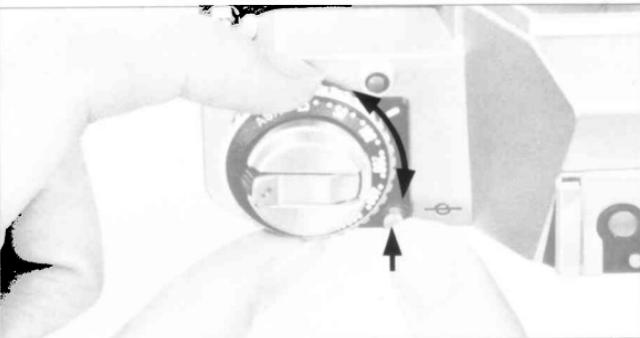
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## Changing the Film Speed

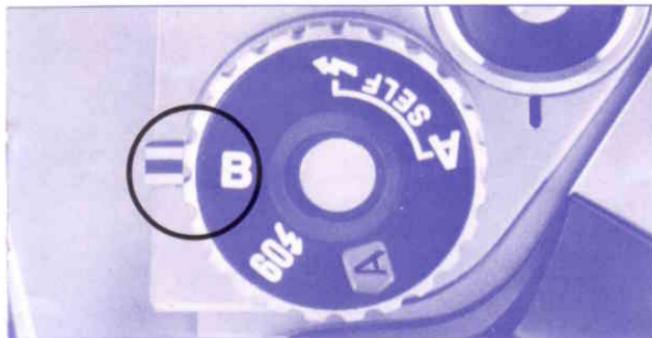
In comparison with a film with a given film speed, another film with an ASA rating twice that of this film requires only half the amount of light for correct exposure. Consequently, you may make an exposure correction on a particular frame by changing the recommended ASA rating. For instance, if you have ASA 200 film loaded and you wish to overexpose the image for a backlit situation only 1 f/stop, simply set the film speed dial to ASA 100. The camera will automatically reduce the shutter speed one step for overexposure.

Again, it is advisable to check the shutter speed the camera sets to be sure there is no

chance of camera shake. On the other hand, if you wish to underexpose the image 1 f/stop for a low-key shot, reset the film speed dial to ASA 400.

This method of exposure correction is useful when you wish to give more or less overexposure than the backlight control switch permits, and it is the only way to make an exposure correction for a low-key shot.

By all means, do not forget to reset the correct ASA film speed on the dial or the entire remainder of the film will be correspondingly over or underexposed.



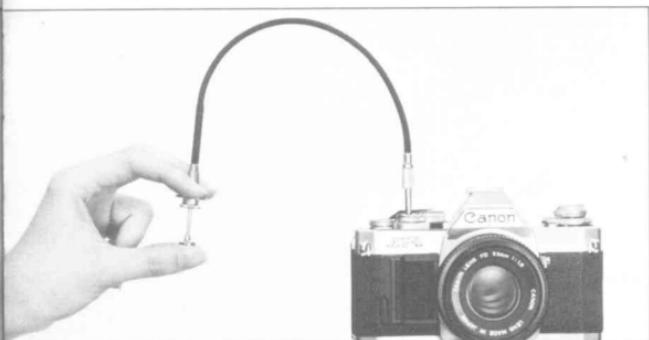
## SHOOTING AT NIGHT (TIME EXPOSURES)

When you set the selector dial to "B" for "bulb", you can make exposures longer than the slowest shutter speed of two seconds. The shutter will remain open as long as you press the shutter release button. Of course, you are now in complete control of the exposure. You cannot rely on the AV-1's meter, because you yourself are controlling the shutter speed as well as the aperture. Although the meter needle will point to a shutter speed when the shutter button is pressed halfway, this reading has no meaning.

Using the "B" setting is the recommended procedure for recording multiple bursts of fireworks on a frame. You may also use it when it is so dark that the meter will not couple. You will have to determine the length of exposure either by a separate exposure meter or by experimentation.

If you use this setting often, more battery power will be used than usual, so it is wise to have a spare battery handy.

When using such slow shutter speeds, you may have problems with reciprocity failure. Please refer to page 44.

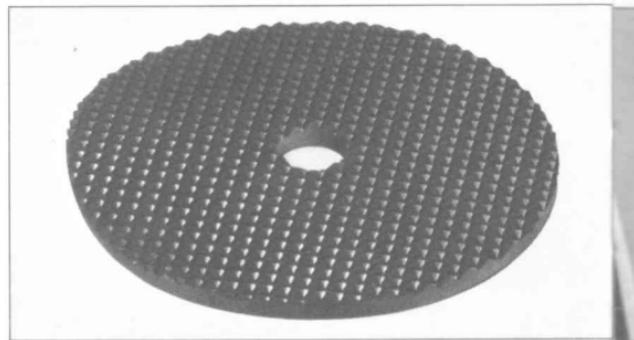


### Tripod and Cable Release

A tripod and cable release will be indispensable whenever the shutter speed is very slow such as in night shooting and indoor shooting without flash. Unless you are using a suitable shutter speed for hand-held telephoto shooting (see page 41), a tripod at least should also be used with a telephoto lens.

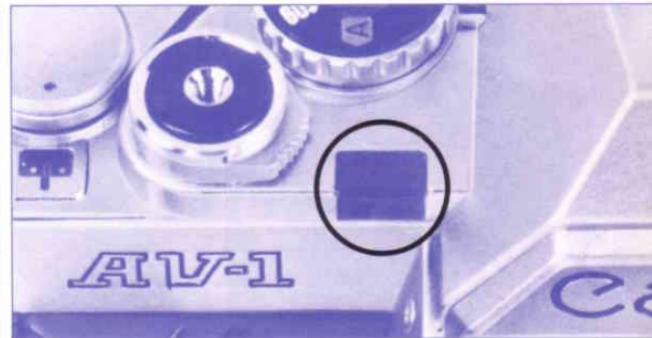
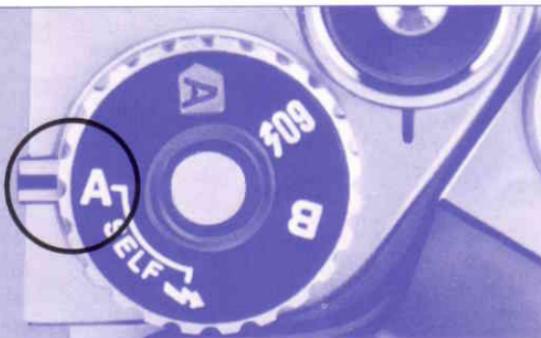
A cable release is a device which screws into the camera's shutter button and allows the shutter to be released without your having to touch the shutter button itself.

Tripod Adapter A



If the camera platform of the tripod is quite large, it may be difficult to turn the focusing and aperture rings unless Tripod Adapter A is inserted between the camera and the platform. Tripod Adapter A is an optional accessory.

If you don't have a tripod and a cable release, you might get satisfactory results by placing the camera on a steady support, such as a railing or a table, and using the camera's self-timer to release the shutter (see page 51).

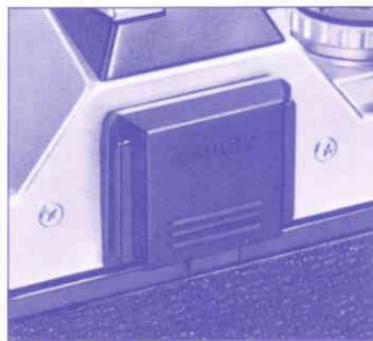
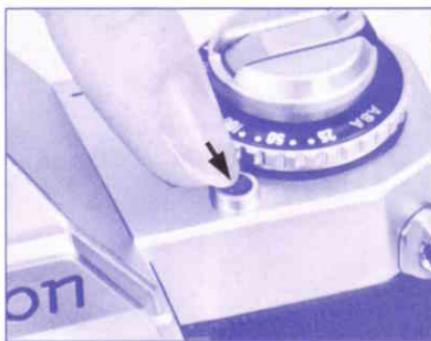


## INCLUDING YOURSELF IN THE PICTURE (SELF-TIMER)

The AV-1 has a self-timer which allows you to include yourself in the picture. It may also be used instead of a cable release in many instances when you would normally use a cable release. To use the self-timer for normal photography or for automatic flash with the Canon Speedlite 133A, 155A, 177A, 188A or 199A, set the selector dial to "A Self". Set an aperture as usual, check the exposure, slide the viewfinder cover into the eyepiece grooves and press the shutter button.

Since the camera sets the exposure as soon as the button is depressed, do not stand in front of the camera while you press the shutter button or exposure will be incorrect.

The shutter will be released automatically ten seconds after you press the shutter button. During the first eight of those seconds, the self-timer lamp will blink on and off at a rate of two flashes per second to indicate that the self-timer is working. During the last two seconds the blinking rate will increase to eight



times per second to warn of impending shutter release.

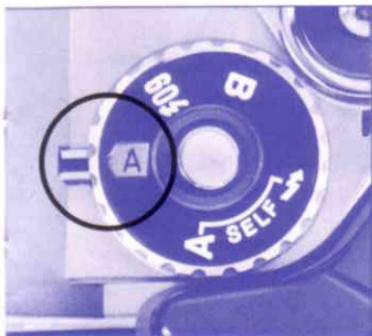
For self-timer shooting with flashes other than the five Canon Speedlites, set the selector dial to "Self  $\frac{1}{2}$ " and proceed as above. The selector dial click-stops at the "A" and " $\frac{1}{2}$ " positions of the "Self" setting. Do not set the dial between those two positions.

### Cancellation

The self-timer can be cancelled before shutter release by pressing the battery check button.

### Viewfinder Cover

The viewfinder cover should be slipped over the eyepiece whenever pictures will be taken when your eye is not to the eyepiece. Otherwise stray light entering the viewfinder through the eyepiece may cause underexposure. This applies to self-timer shooting and often to tripod or copy stand work and is especially important in night shooting. When not in use, the viewfinder cover may be slipped into the camera's accessory shoe.



133A

155A

177A

188A

199A



## SHOOTING INDOORS (FLASH)

Of course, you can often take pictures indoors without flash, but usually it is too dark. Generally, if the meter needle points to or below the camera shake warning index when you check the exposure, the best thing to do is to mount a flash.

### With Canon Speedlite 133A, 155A, 177A, 188A or 199A ( A )

Automatic flash photography is possible with the Canon Speedlite 133A, 155A, 177A, 188A or 199A when the selector dial is set to  A .

The procedure with the Speedlite 155A is as follows:

1. Load the batteries into the flash. The battery poles and flash contacts should be wiped with a clean, dry cloth before loading to prevent possible corrosion or damage to the flash.
2. Insert the Speedlite into the camera's accessory shoe.
3. Set the ASA film speed on the flash.
4. Make sure the AV-1's selector dial is at  A . (This will automatically set the shutter

speed to the X-synchronization speed of  $\frac{1}{60}$  sec. when the pilot lamp glows).

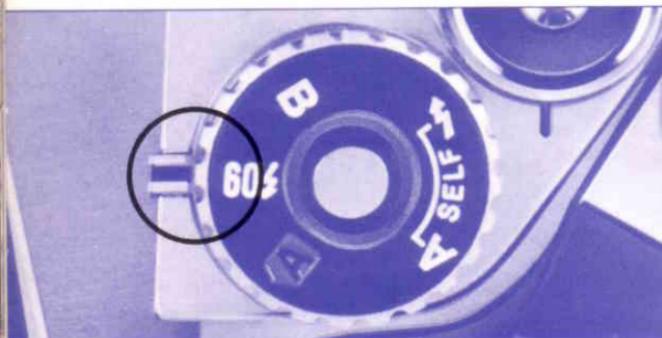
5. Set the AUTO/MANU. switch to either the green or red AUTO position and read the corresponding aperture from the calculator dial.
6. Set that same aperture on the lens aperture ring.
7. Switch the flash on.
8. Focus the subject and check the lens' distance scale to make sure you are within the auto working range. This is the permissible range of shooting distances which the flash indicates for the aperture you have chosen.
9. Wait for the pilot lamp to glow. At that point, the meter needle in the viewfinder will automatically point to the shutter speed of  $\frac{1}{60}$  sec. (when the shutter button is pressed halfway).
10. Press the shutter button all the way for flash exposure.

The camera reverts to normal aperture-priority AE photography during flash intervals when

the pilot lamp goes out. This allows you to shoot continuously while automatically switching from flash shooting to normal shooting. When the flash is switched off, you can also shoot normally while the flash is still mounted on the camera.

Automatic flash photography is also possible when the selector dial is set to "B". In this case, the shutter will remain open as long as you press the shutter button and the flash will be synchronized with the opening of the first shutter curtain. This is useful for lightening the background of the subject. At this setting, the camera will not automatically switch to normal aperture priority AE during flash intervals.

Use of the 133A, 177A, 188A and 199A on the AV-1 is very similar. Setting the 199A's shutter speed selector switch to MANU. for the use of slower synchronization speeds is not possible with this camera. For further details, please refer to the instructions for these flashes.



### With Other Flash Units (60 $\frac{1}{2}$ )

The flash must be designed to synchronize with the camera's shutter at a speed of  $\frac{1}{60}$  sec. Set the AV-1's selector dial to  $60 \frac{1}{2}$ . This will set the shutter speed to  $\frac{1}{60}$  sec. For special effects, the selector dial may be set to "B" instead of  $60 \frac{1}{2}$ . Please see page 54 for further details.

When using an automatic electronic flash, set the lens aperture ring to the same f/stop set on the flash unit. Follow the flash instructions.

Manual flash photography is also possible with the AV-1. Follow the instructions of the flash.

### Note

- Flashbulbs cannot be used on this camera.
- It is recommended to use a Canon flash unit on this camera. Using a flash or flash accessory of another make may cause the camera to work improperly or even possibly damage the camera itself.



## SHOOTING WITH FL LENSES, OTHER NON-FD LENSES AND CLOSE-UP ACCESSORIES

### Stopped-down Metering

When an FD lens is mounted directly on the camera, you will notice that the diaphragm remains fully open at the maximum lens aperture until you press the shutter button. At that point it closes or "stops" down to the "working" aperture, i.e., the aperture you have set on the lens. Following shutter release, it automatically reopens to full aperture. Even though metering is done at full aperture, the meter knows which aperture you have set on the lens because it is given that informa-

tion by one of the levers at the rear of the lens. Consequently, the camera is able to set the shutter speed according to the "working" aperture even when the diaphragm is fully open. This is called full-aperture metering.

Whenever you use an FL lens or any other non-FD lens, such as the TS 35mm lens or the Fish-eye 7.5mm lens, full-aperture metering is not possible. It is also not possible whenever any accessory is inserted between the camera and any lens for extending the lens focal length

or for increasing lens extension in close-up shooting. In these cases, in order for the camera to set the correct shutter speed, the lens must actually be stopped down to the working aperture while metering. This is called stopped-down metering. The only exceptions to this rule are the intermediate accessories, Extenders FD 2x-A, FD 2x-B, FD 1.4x-A and Extension Tubes FD-U, which permit normal full-aperture metering.

When an FL or other non-FD lens is mounted directly to the camera, stopped-down metering is automatic. That is, the diaphragm opens or closes to the working aperture for metering as you turn the aperture ring. You will notice this as a lightening or darkening in the viewfinder as you turn the aperture ring. The same thing will happen when an automatic accessory is inserted between the camera and lens. When using a manual accessory or a macrophoto coupler with an FD lens, however, the diaphragm will not open and close with rotation of the aperture ring until the lens is set for manual diaphragm control. See page 59.

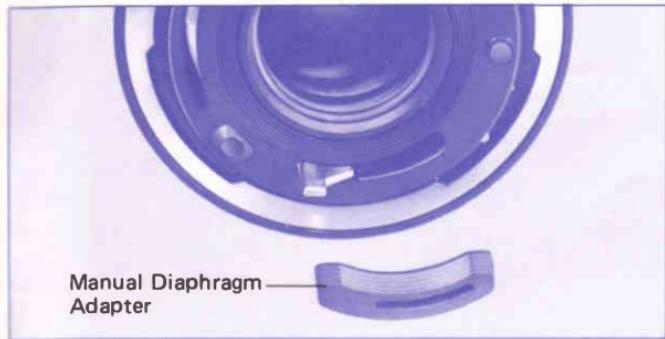
Even though metering takes place at the work-

ing aperture, the shooting procedure is exactly the same as for normal AE photography as described in "General Usage". Simply set an aperture on the aperture ring, and the camera will set the shutter speed automatically for correct exposure. No special setting is necessary on this camera for stopped-down metering. For normal shooting, the selector dial should be set to  A. All other positions on the selector dial are usable as briefly described on page 25.

When using an FL lens on this camera, with or without close-up accessories, always set the A-M ring on the lens to the "M" position.

For easier focusing in stopped-down metering, whether with FL and special lenses or with close-up accessories, set the aperture ring to the largest f/stop for focusing and then set it to the f/stop you want for metering and taking your shot.

Note that, when the lens is stopped-down, you can visually check the extent of depth of field by simply inspecting the subject through the viewfinder at the working aperture.

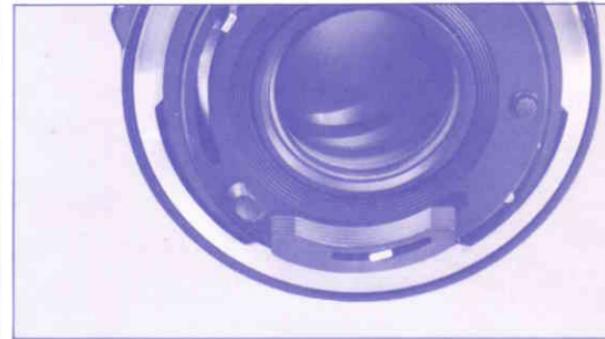


When using the AV-1's through-the-lens meter, no exposure correction is necessary when using close-up accessories.

### Manual Diaphragm Control

The insertion of manual accessories or a macrophoto coupler between the camera and an FD lens requires setting the lens for manual diaphragm control before stopped-down metering is possible. The instructions for the various accessories involved will tell you whether or not this is necessary.

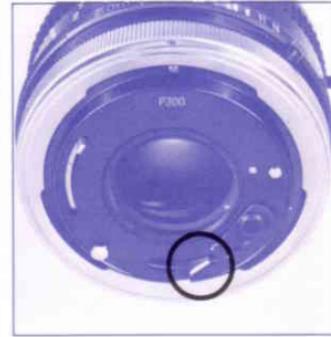
**All FD lenses which lack a chrome mount ring, with the exception of the Macro lenses, are set for manual**



### diaphragm control as follows:

1. Before mounting the lens, insert the slot of the accessory manual diaphragm adapter over the tip of the automatic aperture lever at the rear of the lens. Push the lever to the right and lower the adapter into the groove to lock the lever in that position.
2. Mount the lens onto the accessory. The diaphragm will now open and close as the aperture ring is rotated.

When the manual diaphragm adapter is attached on the rear of one of these lenses, never mount the lens directly on the camera or directly on accessories designed for automatic diaphragm control, such as the Auto Bellows or Bellows FL.



**All chrome-mount-ring FD lenses and FD Macro lenses are set for manual diaphragm control as follows:**

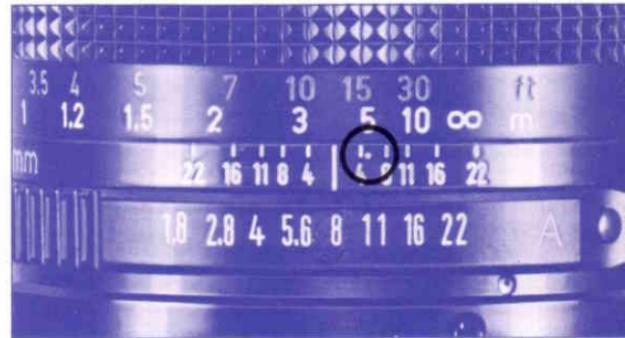
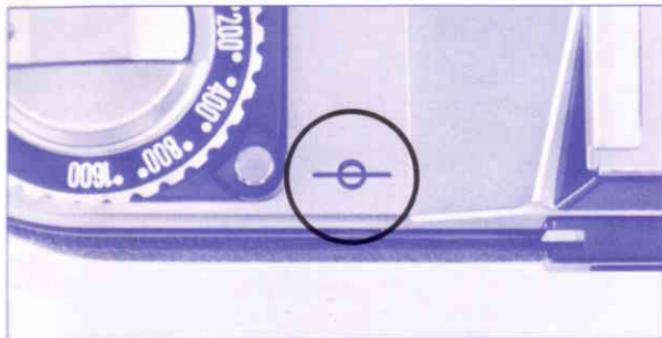
1. Before mounting the lens, push the automatic aperture lever at the rear of the lens to the right where it automatically locks.
2. Mount the lens onto the accessory as usual. The diaphragm will now open and close as the aperture ring is rotated.

Some of these lenses have an additional lock lever. With these lenses, the automatic aperture lever must be pushed fully to the right and the lock lever pushed to "L" to hold the automatic aperture lever in that position.

When using a macrophoto coupler, the Macro Hood must also be mounted onto the rear of the lens.

You may avoid setting the lens for manual diaphragm control when using manual accessories or a macrophoto coupler by attaching the Canon Macro Auto Ring and/or Double Cable Release.

Be sure to reset the automatic aperture lever to its normal position before using the lens once more in direct contact with the camera. In the case of a lens with a lock lever, switch it back to the position of the white dot.



## OTHER FEATURES

### Film Plane Indicator

This mark is engraved on the top of the camera just to the right of the rewind knob to indicate the exact position of the film plane. It is not used in general photography, but it is helpful in close-up photography for obtaining the exact shooting distance from film to subject.

### Infrared Index Mark

Since infrared light rays have longer wavelengths which focus on a plane slightly behind that of ordinary visible light rays, it is necessary to slightly adjust the focus of the lens when using black and white infrared film. The infrared index mark engraved on the lens barrel is used for this purpose. After focusing the same as usual, note the tiny red dot engraved on the lens barrel just to the right of the distance index, and turn the focusing ring to align the focused distance with this

red dot. For instance, if the focus is at 5m on the distance scale, turn the focusing ring to align the 5m mark with the red dot. After that focusing correction, you can release the shutter.

When using infrared black and white film, visible light rays must be kept out by means of a deep red filter (R1) over the lens. When using infrared color film, there is no need to make a focusing correction. Follow the detailed instructions of the film manufacturer.

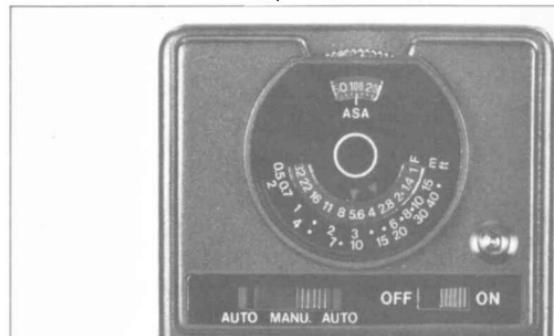
The position of the infrared index mark has been computed for the use of infrared film with peak sensitivity at 800nm (such as Kodak IR 135) and a red filter such as Wratten 87.



FD 35mm f/2 with red filter (R1), AE f/8,  
High-Speed Infrared film

## A-Series System Accessories

The AV-1, along with the A-1, AE-1 PROGRAM, AE-1 and AT-1, is one of Canon's A-series cameras. Like these cameras, it accepts most of the A-system accessories. These are the Speedlites 133A, 155A, 177A, 188A and 199A and the Power Winders A and A2. With these accessories, the AV-1 will do its best in poor lighting and fast-action shooting.



## ACCESSORIES

### Speedlites 133A, 155A, 177A, 188A and 199A

Any of these flashes slips easily into the AV-1's accessory shoe where it permits automatic flash photography. The shutter speed is set automatically while you simply set the same aperture on the lens as you have set with the flick of a switch on the flash. With only one flash aperture, f/4, for films having a speed of ASA 80, 100 or 400, use of the Speedlite 133A is especially easy. The Speedlites 155A, 177A and 188A offer a choice of two apertures, f/2.8 and f/5.6, with ASA 100 film while the Speedlite 199A offers one more,

f/11, with ASA 100 film. All of these Speedlites employ a unique light sensing system which reduces excessive reflection from the central area to give better overall exposure.

The Speedlites 133A, 155A, 177A, 188A and 199A have guide numbers of 16m, 17m, 25m, 25m and 30m (ASA 100) respectively. The Speedlite 199A also offers bounce flash and coverage of a 24mm lens field with its wide angle adapter. The speedlites 177A and 188A, too, have an adapter for covering the angle of view of a 28mm lens. For more details on the use of these flashes, see page 53.



### Power Winder A

The Power Winder A attaches to the AV-1 with a turn of a screw where it matches the camera's compactness to a tee. It gives a choice of two modes: single-frame shooting with automatic film winding or continuous shooting in which the film is wound and the shutter recocked automatically at about two frames per second. Either way, the power winder couples with the AV-1 at any shutter speed from 2 sec. to  $\frac{1}{1000}$  sec. This is an extremely popular accessory which is especially handy for taking sequential action shots, as in sports and fashion photography.

\* Additionally the Power Winder A2 can be

[www.orphancameras.com](http://www.orphancameras.com)



## SLR System Accessories

As you become more familiar with the AV-1, you may find your interest in photography growing and feel like expanding a bit. After a while, you may be searching for a new look in your photos. As simple as the AV-1 is to use, it is a full-fledged SLR camera and accepts most of Canon's SLR system accessories. Besides a choice of nearly fifty FD and special lenses, all of which are world-renowned for their high performance, you have the pick of about thirty more accessories for close-ups, photomacrography and photomicrography. From close-up lenses to three bellows units, copy stands to Photomicro Unit F, Canon offers all the equipment you need for unparalleled results. It's easy to expand with the AV-1.

When you find yourself in unusual shooting situations, Canon again has all the answers. In problematic viewing situations, Angle Finder A2 or B may come in handy. Angle Finder A2 shows the image in reverse left-to-right; Angle Finder B's image is completely correct. A Dioptric Adjustment Lens S is

a big advantage for eyeglass wearers. When very precise focusing is important, try Magnifier S. Cable Release 30 or 50 or the Double Cable Release would be a good, inexpensive accessory to have on hand, and take a look into Canon filters. A UV or Skylight filter, in particular, would be an excellent, general-purpose lens accessory. Explore the Canon world of photography.

## ACCESSORIES

1. Angle Finder A2 and B
2. Eyecup 4S
3. Magnifier S
4. Macrophoto Coupler FL52 and FL 58
5. Lens Hood BS-52 and BS-58
6. Microphoto Hood
7. Photomicro Unit F
8. Slide Duplicator
9. Handy Stand F
10. Gadget Bag 4-type
11. Gadget Bag G-1
12. Canon Releases 30, 50
13. 52 mm filters  
58 mm filters
14. 52-55 Step-up Ring
15. 52 mm Close-up Lenses (240, 450)
16. 58 mm Close-up Lenses (240, 450)
17. Macrophoto Lens 20 mm f/3.5
18. Macrophoto Lens 35 mm f/2.8
19. Duplicator 8
20. Duplicator 16
21. Duplicator 35
22. Focusing Rail
23. Macro Stage
24. Roll Film Stage
25. Double Cable Release





- 26. Macro Auto Ring
- 27. Copy Stand 5
- 28. Copy Stand 4
- 29. Auto Bellows
- 30. Bellows FL
- 31. Extension Tube M Set
- 32. Manual Diaphragm Adapter
- 33. Extension Tube FD 15-U, FD 25-U and FD 50-U
- 34. Extenders FD 2x-A, FD 2x-B
- \*35. Dioptric Adjustment Lens (10 kinds)
- 36. Speedlite 133A
- 37. Speedlite 155A
- 38. Speedlite 177A
- 39. Speedlite 188A
- 40. Speedlite 199A
- 41. Speedlite 533G
- 42. Speedlite 577G
- 43. Power Winder A
- 44. Power Winder A2
- 45. Gelatin Filter Holder with Filter Holder Adapter and Hoods
- 46. Macrolite ML-1

\* Since Angle Finders A2 and B, Magnifier S and Eyecup 4S overlap the AV-1's back cover, the accessory must be removed before opening the back cover. Do not open the back cover when a Dioptric Adjustment Lens S is attached or the cover may be scratched. Push the Dioptric Lens up before opening the cover.

## CARE OF THE CAMERA

The AV-1 is a rugged, high-quality camera. It will work properly if operated and cared for properly. Never force anything. If you have a problem that is not answered in the instructions below, follow the advice of your nearest Canon serviceman. We recommend taking the AV-1 to an authorized Canon service facility at least once every three years for a complete checkup.

### Storage

The best thing you can do for your AV-1 is to use it regularly, but in the event that it won't be used for quite a while, first remove it from any camera bag or soft case. Then remove the battery to prevent possible corrosion to the terminals. Recap the lens, and if the body is stored separately from the lens, put the body cap and the rear lens cap on. Wrap it in a clean, soft cloth and store it in a cool, dry, dust-free place. Avoid storing it in the rear window shelf, glove compartment or other "hot spots" of an automobile, in a place such as a laboratory where chemicals

could cause corrosion and rust, or in a dusty, damp, or hot place. Keep it out of direct sunlight. Before using the AV-1 after it has been stored for a long time, carefully check the operation of each part.

### Cleaning

First blow off dust on the camera with a blower brush. You may use a silicone cloth or chamois leather to wipe smudges off the camera body. Do not use such cloths on the lens surface, eyepiece or inside the camera body. To clean the eyepiece, first blow dust off with a blower brush, then put a drop or two of lens cleaning fluid on camera lens tissue and wipe off any smudges. If the mirror gets dirty, it will not affect the picture although it may make it hard to see. NEVER touch the mirror. Blow off dust very gently with a blower brush. If more cleaning is necessary, do not attempt to do it yourself but take the camera to an authorized Canon service facility. The film compartment also requires occasional cleaning with a blower brush to

remove accumulated film dust particles which might scratch the film. While doing this take special care NEVER to press on the shutter curtain, the rail surfaces or the pressure plate. For details on how to clean the lens, follow the lens instruction booklet very carefully. Only use cleaning fluid and lens tissue manufactured especially for camera lenses.

Salt and sand are your camera's worst enemies. After using it on a beach, clean it thoroughly. If you accidentally drop it in the water, it will probably be irreparable but take it immediately to an authorized Canon service facility.

## USING THE CAMERA IN EXTREMELY LOW TEMPERATURES

In extremely low temperatures, always protect the camera from outside air and try to finish shooting as quickly as possible. In temperatures below 0°C (32°F), the battery may be affected, so you may want to carry a spare. Keep the camera and spare battery close to your body or in a pocket to keep them warm until you are ready to take a picture. Although the battery may not function well in low temperatures, don't throw it away. It may work perfectly again when you use the camera in warmer temperatures.

Avoid extreme temperature changes. Condensation forming on a camera and lens taken from cold temperatures into a warm room may cause corrosion. Let the camera gradually adjust to the temperature change by placing it in a completely sealed plastic bag for awhile.

## SPECIFICATIONS

**Type:** 35mm SLR (Single-lens Reflex) camera with electronically controlled AE (Automatic Exposure).

**Format:** 24 x 36mm.

**Usable Lenses:** Canon FD (for full aperture AE) and most FL (for stopped-down AE) series lenses.

**Lens Mount:** Canon Breech-lock mount.

**Viewfinder:** Fixed eye-level pentaprism.

**Field of View:** 92% vertical and 93% horizontal coverage of the actual picture area.

**Magnification:** 0.87X at infinity with a standard 50mm lens.

**Viewfinder Information:** Split-image/microprism rangefinder, shutter speed scale and meter needle, red over and underexposure warning indices, battery check/camera shake warning index.

**AE Mechanism:** Aperture priority AE control.

**Selector Dial:** Five positions: **A** for normal aperture priority AE and automatic flash with Canon Speedlite 133A, 155A, 177A, 188A or 199A,  $60\frac{1}{2}$  for flash photography with other flashes, **A** Self for self-timer

with Canon Speedlite 133A, 155A, 177A, 188A or 199A, **Self** for self-timer flash with other flashes, **B** (Bulb) for time exposures.

**Shutter:** Cloth, focal plane shutter with four spindles. Electronically controlled.

**Shutter Release Button:** Electromagnetic, two-step button. Pressing it halfway activates the meter; pressing it all the way sets shutter in operation. With lock and cable release socket.

**Exposure Preview:** Meter needle activated by pressing the shutter button halfway.

**Shutter Speed:** Automatically controlled, steplessly, from 2 sec. to  $\frac{1}{1000}$  sec. Manual settings for **B** (Bulb) and X-synchronization speed of  $\frac{1}{60}$  sec. with flashes other than Canon Speedlite 133A, 155A, 177A, 188A or 199A.

**ASA Film Speed Dial:** ASA 25 to ASA 1600. With lock.

**Light Metering System:** Through-the-lens, Central Emphasis Averaging metering by SPC (Silicon Photocell).

**Meter Coupling Range:** EV1 (1 sec. at f/1.4) to EV18 ( $\frac{1}{500}$  sec. at f/22) with ASA 100 film and the FD 50mm f/1.4 lens.

**Exposure Correction:** Shutter speed is automatically reduced  $1\frac{1}{2}$  steps to increase exposure by pressing backlight control switch.

**Mirror:** Large instant-return type with shock-absorbing mechanism.

**Self-timer:** Electronically controlled. Ten-second time lag activated by pressing shutter button. Red LED blinks to indicate operation; flashing frequency increases two sec. before shutter release. Cancellation possible by pressing battery check button.

**Flash Synchronization:** At  $\frac{1}{60}$  sec. Set by switching selector dial to  $60\frac{1}{2}$  for flashes other than the Canon Speedlite 133A, 155A, 177A, 188A or 199A. Direct contact at accessory shoe.

**Automatic Flash Control:** With Canon Speedlite 133A, 155A, 177A, 188A or 199A.

With selector dial at  $\boxed{A}$ , shutter speed set to  $\frac{1}{60}$  sec. automatically. Aperture set manually on aperture ring to same aperture set on flash.

**Back Cover:** Fixed. Opened by pulling up rewind knob.

**Film Loading:** Via multi-slot take-up spool.

**Film Advance Lever:** Single-stroke  $120^\circ$  throw with  $30^\circ$  stand-off. Winding with several short strokes possible. Automatic winding possible with optional Power Winder A.

**Frame Counter:** Additive type. Automatically resets to "S" upon opening back cover.

**Film Rewind:** By pressing rewind button and cranking rewind knob.

**Power Source:** One 6V alkaline-manganese (Eveready [UCAR] No. A544, IEC 4LR44), silver oxide (Eveready [UCAR] No. 544, IEC 4SR44, Duracell PX 28), or lithium (Duracell PX 28L) battery.

**Battery Check:** Meter needle/power level index method. By pressing battery check button.

**Dimensions:** 139 x 85 x 47.5mm (5-1/2" x 3 3/8"  
x 1-7/8").

**Weight:** 512g (18-1/16ozs.) body only, including  
battery.

682g (23-1/16ozs.) with FD 50mm f/1.8  
lens.

747g (26-3/8ozs.) with FD 50mm f/1.4  
lens.

**Subject to change without notice.**

