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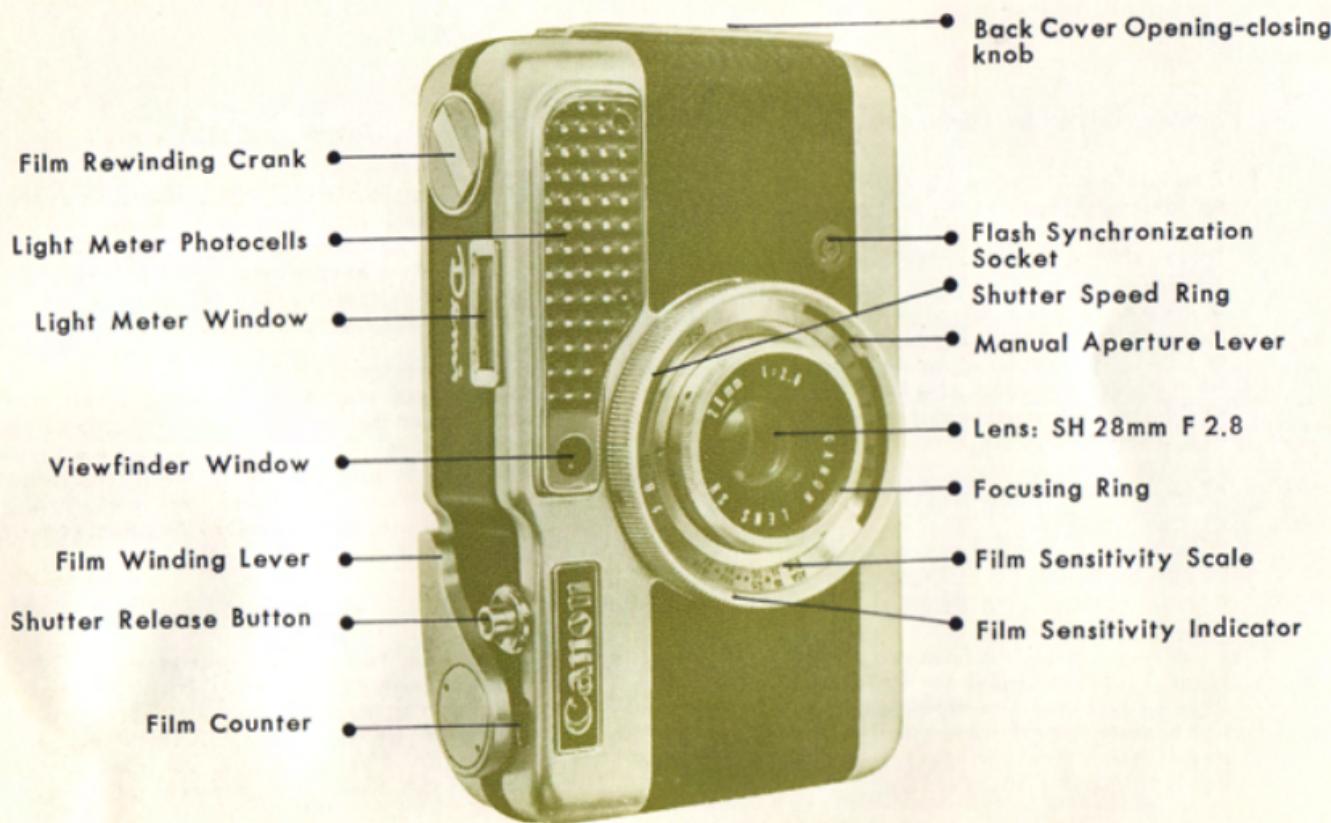
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2

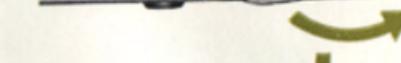
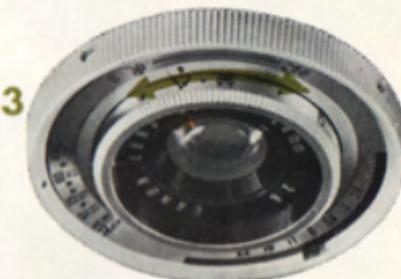
3

- 1 Take the lens cap off.
- 2 Adjust the needle and set the exposure.
- 3 Focusing.
- 4 Compose the picture looking through the viewfinder.
- 5 Wind the winding lever.
- 6 Press the shutter button.



2

4



3

5

6

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

●FOCUSING: Zone Focus system. Rotate the focusing ring to select from the following illustration guides on the focusing ring.

Portraiture



Group Photography



Scenic or Long Distance Photography



●FILM WINDING: Single stroke or fractional winding lever system. Winding angle is 145 degrees.

●FILM COUNTER: Starts from "S". As the back cover is opened, the film counter returns to "S".

●SIZE: 115×68×37 mm

●WEIGHT: 380 grams

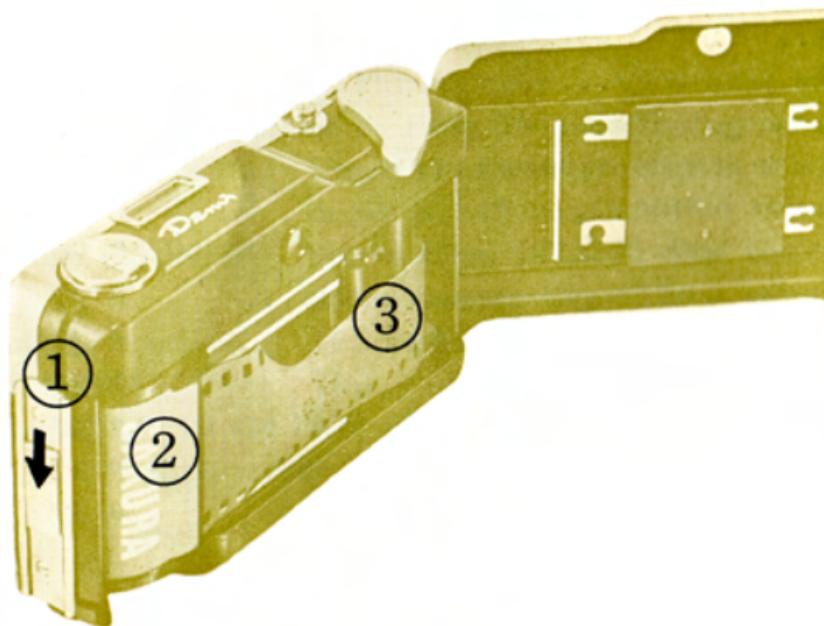
INDICATION OF FILM SENSITIVITY:

ASA	10	(16)	25	(32)	(50, 64)	100	(200)	400
-----	----	------	----	------	----------	-----	-------	-----

DIN	11	(13)	15	(16)	(18, 19)	21	(24)	27
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1  
Open the back cover by pulling down the back cover opening-closing knob on the side of the camera body.

2  
Insert the cartridge or magazine in its place.

7

## 1

### How to load film...

Daylight loading type 35 mm film in the cartridge or magazine is used.

#### 3

Insert the end of the film leader into the film winding spool securely and fit the film perforations on the sprocket of the spool.

#### 4

If the film is loose, rotate the film rewinding crank clockwise slowly and gently until it is tightened.

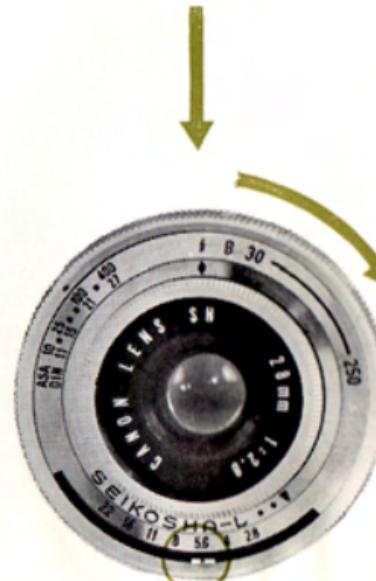
#### 5

Close the back cover by pressing it lightly, which locks automatically. At this time, the film counter indicates "S" (start).

As the film is wound and the shutter released for five times, it indicates 0. Then you are ready to take pictures.

In order to know that the film is properly wound and advanced, see if the rewinding crank rotates as the winding lever is wound.

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## 6

### How to take pictures with flash...

Canon Demi has the built-in X setting for an electronic flash. For ordinary flash, it is better to always use CANON FLASH QUINT or CANON FLASH UNIT J-3. With CANON FLASH UNIT J-2 for your Demi, be sure to mount an exclusive baseless AG or PH type adapter and to use a small baseless bulb.

If you use a big bulb of swan base type, there might appear a ghost image on your film.

#### 1

Attach the flash unit coupler on the mounting shoe. Put the flash unit

into the accessory shoe of the coupler and plug the cord into the flash socket.

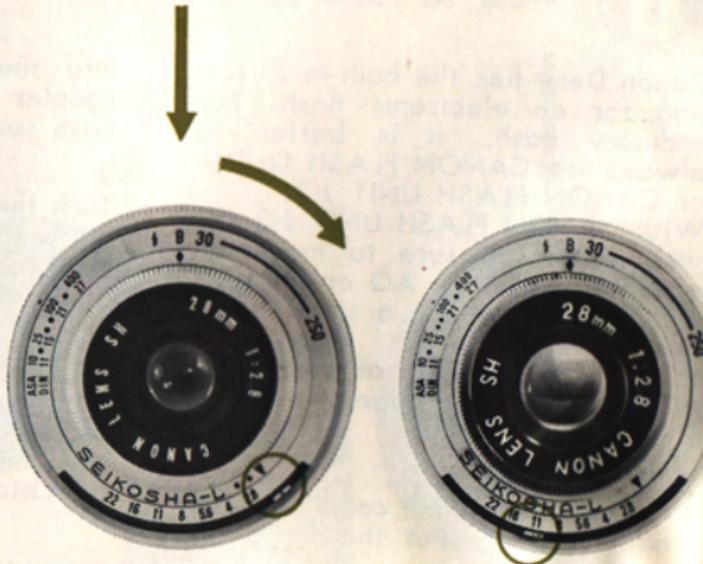
#### 2

Turn the shutter ring to match  $\frac{1}{30}$  mark to the  $\blacklozenge$  index. This automatically sets the shutter speed at  $1/30$  of a second.

#### 3

Find out the distance from your subject to your Demi by consulting the distance table on the back cover, then an appropriate aperture can be obtained as follows.

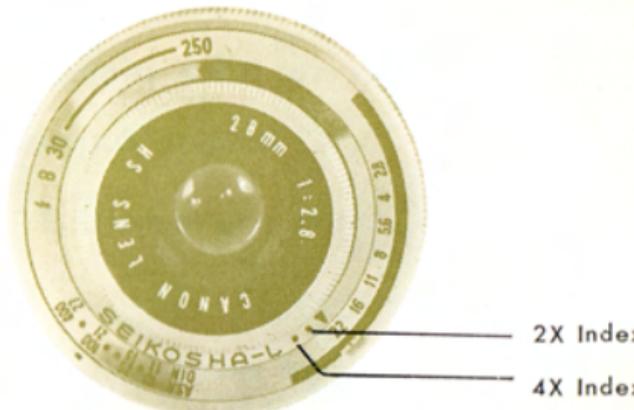
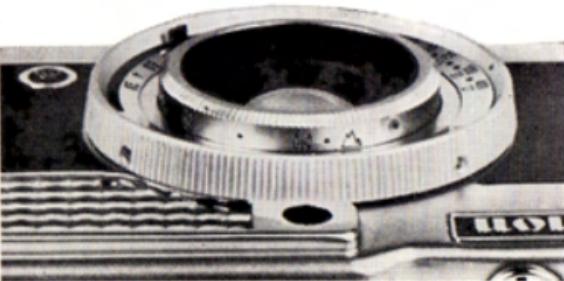
$$\text{Aperture (Lens opening)} = \frac{\text{Guide number of a bulb}}{\text{Distance}}$$



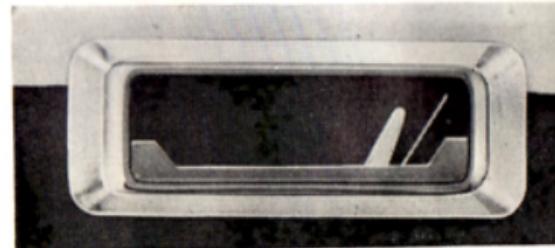
## 7

### How to take pictures with longer exposure time (B Exposure)

- 1 Turn the shutter ring to match B to the ♦ index.
- 2 Set the aperture manually by turning the manual aperture lever.
- 3 Be sure to hold the camera in firm position (having the camera on a tripod, for example). Use a cable release, also. The shutter stays open as long as you have your finger pressed on the shutter button. When you remove your finger from the button, the shutter closes.



When the subject is in excessive light and the shutter ring is at the fastest speed 250, and yet, you cannot align the needles ..



## 8

### How to use filters ...

Canon 27 mm screw-in type filters for both color and black and white film are for the Canon Demi.

They are used when you want a special effect in tone for your picture and also when your subject is in excessive light.

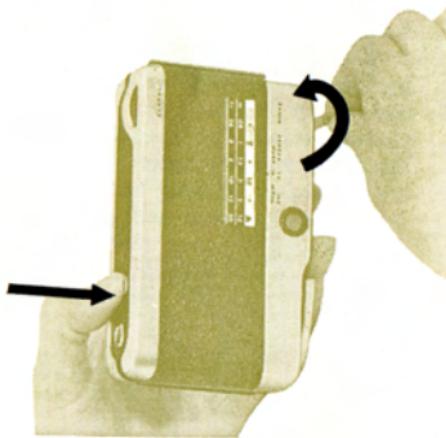
In any case these filters reduce the amount of light coming in, so you need a little adjustment in determining exposure for your perfect picture. You can adjust it by following two manners.

- A 1) Determine the exposure ordinarily by turning the shutter ring.
- 2) Read off the aperture reading.

3) If the used filter has 2X filter factor, then turn the shutter ring to match the reading to 2X index on the aperture scale. Likewise if 4X, to 4X index.

- B 1) Divide the speed of the film loaded by the factors of filter in use.
- 2) Match the number you got to the corresponding film speed number on the film sensitivity scale.
- 3) For example, if you have ASA 100 film in your camera and a filter of 2X exposure factor, then divide 100 by 2, so you get 50 which is the sensitivity of the film with the said filter on your lens.
- 4) Now you can determine the exposure in normal way.

For rewinding press the film rewinding button which is located on the base plate.



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## 9

### How to rewind and unload film . . .

When you are through taking pictures after 40 exposures in case of a 20 exposure film roll and after 72 exposures in case of a 36 exposure film roll—rewind the film as follows.

**1**  
Lift up the rewinding crank knob.

**2**  
While pressing the film rewinding button which is located on the base plate, turn the crank in the direction of the arrow (clockwise). When you no longer feel tension,

the film is completely rewound.

**3**  
Open the back cover to take out the film magazine.

Please note that when you push in the crank knob back into its place, fold the crank up first. Without doing this, the knob cannot be pushed in.

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# 10

## Accessories . . .

### FILTERS

27 mm screw-in type filters. Available in the following colors.

- UV

Absorbs ultra-violet rays and has no effect for colors. Quite effective in outdoor, particularly in mountains or seaside where there is excessive ultra-violet rays. Recommended for use with color photography at all times.

- Y 1 (Yellow, & Y 3 (Yellow 3)  
Gives added contrast in the black and white pictures.  
Brings clouds out of blue sky and

for seas and waves, gives extra contrast.

Red and yellow subjects will become slightly brighter with these filters.

- O 1 (Orange 1)

This filter makes blue considerably darker and yellow and red quite brighter than as you see with your own eyes.

Emphasizes contrast and effective for taking a distant scene.

- R 1 (Red 1)

Gives sharp contrast. Even taken in the daytime, pictures will become quite dark as night scenes. This filter is always used in combi-

nation with the infra-red film.

- G 1 (Green 1)

Takes pictures closest to what your eyes see. Brings out red without making it white. The sky and portrait will be reproduced in moderate and mild tone.

- ND 4, ND 8 (Neutral Density)

Neutral density filters are used only to control exposure and have no effect on colors. Thus, this one is used when the subject is being exposed to excessive light conditions. ND 4 means it will reduce light

volume by 4 times making it only 1/4 of the actual volume. Likewise, ND 8 filter will reduce the light volume to 1/8.

- Color Conversion A

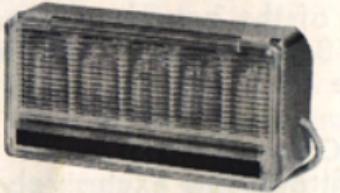
A filter used exclusively for taking color pictures. It changes the tone of color. Used with tungsten type film in outdoor under the sun.

- Color Conversion B

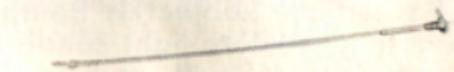
Used for color photography, color conversion B is effective when photographing with daylight type film under artificial light.

**FLASH QUINT**

Five bulbs can be flashed continuously.

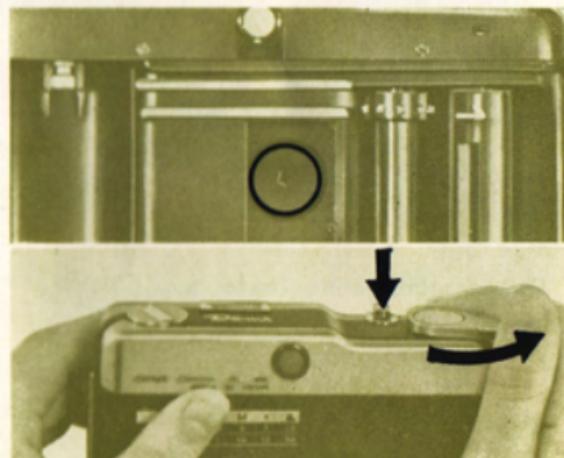
**FLASH UNIT J-3**

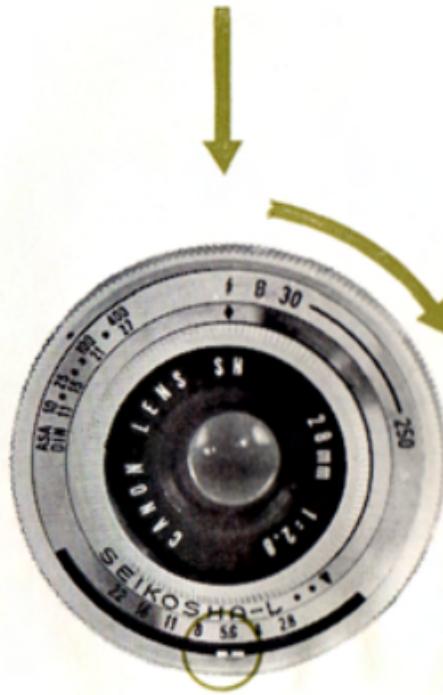
With a built-in convertible socket for PH and AG, exclusively for baseless bulb.

**FLASH UNIT COUPLER****SELF TIMER 6****CANON RELEASE****12****Important note**

Please observe the following points in handling so as to get the most out of your Canon Demi...

- 1 When you open the back cover of the camera, please do not touch the lens shutter diaphragm and keep it free from being scratched.
- 2 Always wind the film winding lever as far as it goes.
- 3 Do not wind the film while the shutter button is being pressed as you are liable to click the shutter while winding the film.



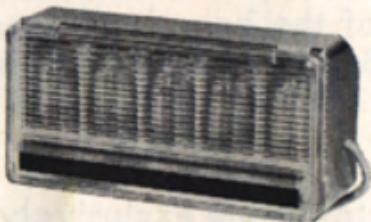


## FLASH UNIT COUPLER



## FLASH QUINT

Five bulbs can be flashed continuously.



## FLASH UNIT J-3

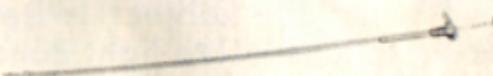
With a built-in convertible socket for PH and AG, exclusively for baseless bulb.

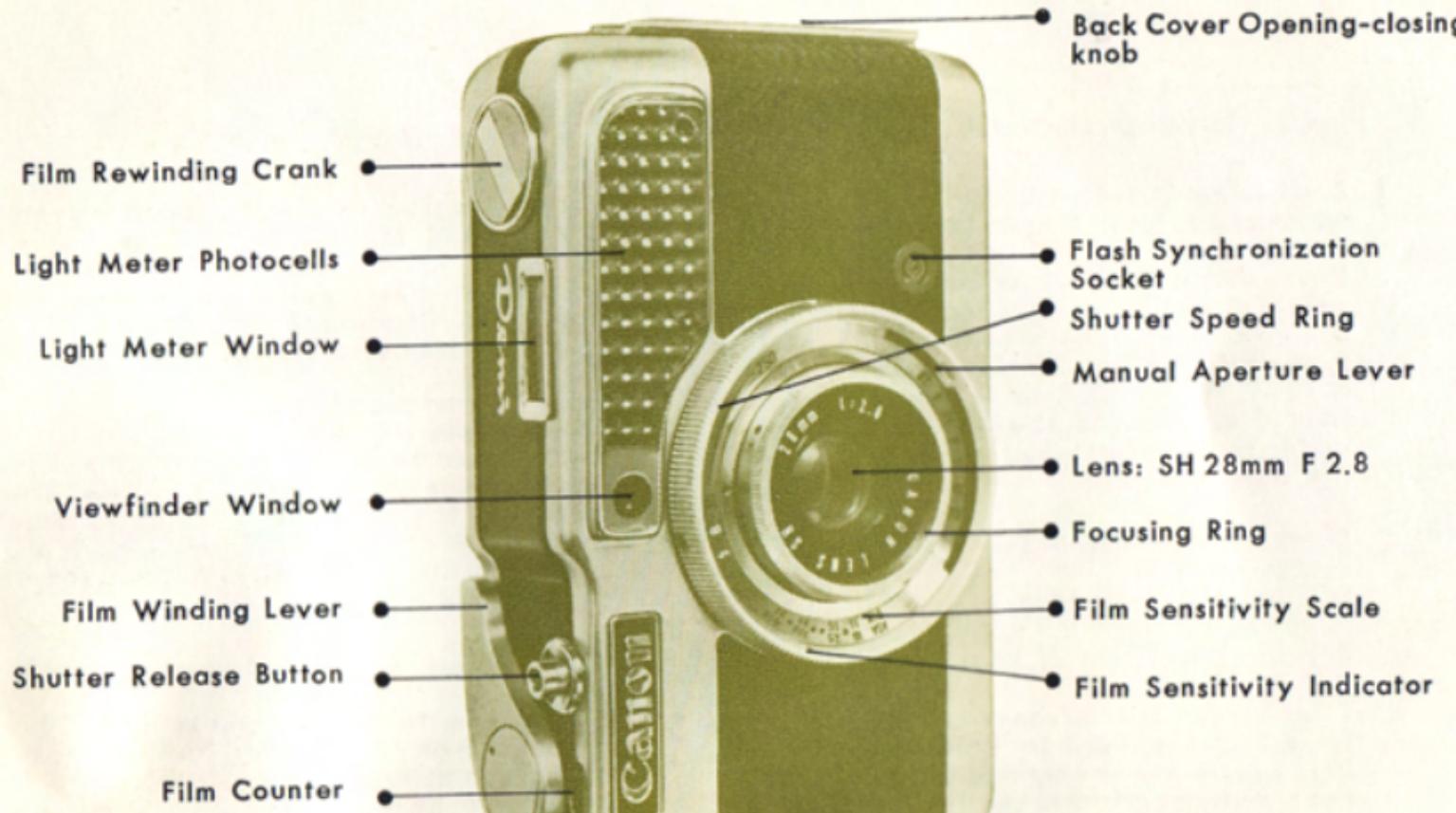


## SELF TIMER 6



## CANON RELEASE





## How to use Canon Demi

1



- 1 Take the lens cap off.
- 2 Adjust the needle and set the exposure.
- 3 Focusing.
- 4 Compose the picture looking through the viewfinder.
- 5 Wind the winding lever.
- 6 Press the shutter button.

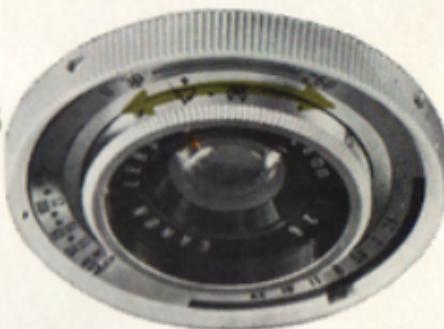
2



4



3



5



6



● **FOCUSING :** Zone Focus system. Rotate the focusing ring to select from the following illustration guides on the focusing ring.

Portraiture



Group Photography



Scenic or Long Distance Photography



● **FILM WINDING :** Single stroke or fractional winding lever system. Winding angle is 145 degrees.

● **FILM COUNTER :** Starts from "S". As the back cover is opened, the film counter returns to "S".

● **SIZE :** 115×68×37 mm

● **WEIGHT :** 380 grams

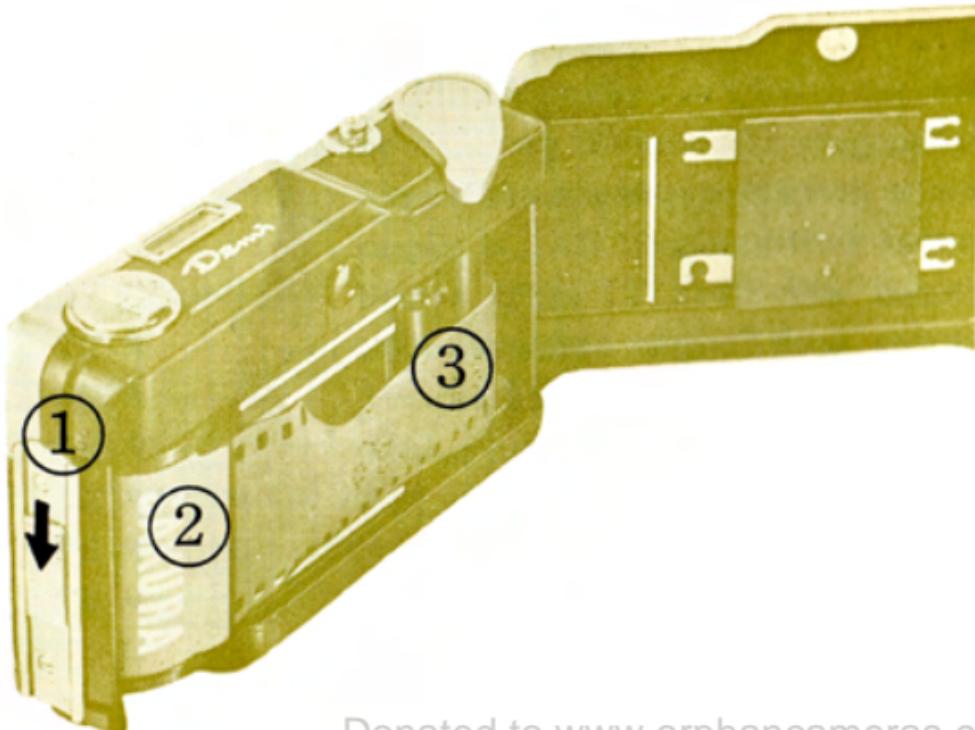
**INDICATION OF FILM SENSITIVITY :**

ASA	10	(16)	25	(32)	(50, 64)	100	(200)	400
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7

1

Open the back cover by pulling down the back cover opening-closing knob on the side of the camera body.

2

Insert the cartridge or magazine in its place.

# 1

## How to load film . . .

Daylight loading type 35 mm film in the cartridge or magazine is used.

### 3

Insert the end of the film leader into the film winding spool securely and fit the film perforations on the sprocket of the spool.

### 4

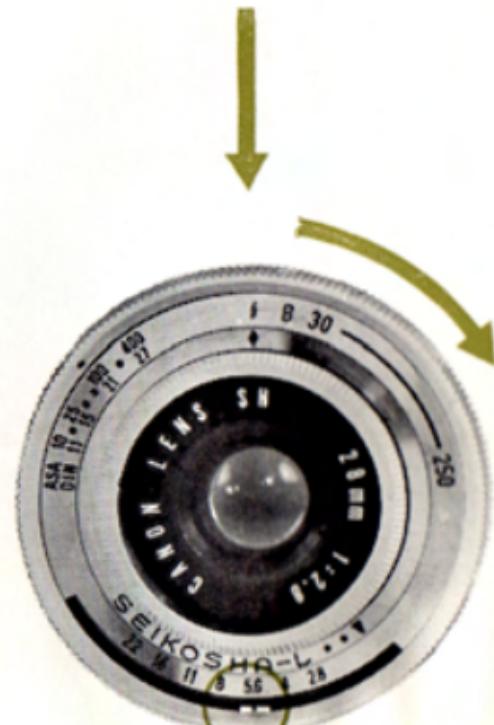
If the film is loose, rotate the film rewinding crank clockwise slowly and gently until it is tightened.

### 5

Close the back cover by pressing it lightly, which locks automatically. At this time, the film counter indicates "S" (start).

As the film is wound and the shutter released for five times, it indicates 0. Then you are ready to take pictures.

In order to know that the film is properly wound and advanced, see if the rewinding crank rotates as the winding lever is wound.



# 6

## How to take pictures with flash . . .

Canon Demi has the built-in X setting for an electronic flash. For ordinary flash, it is better to always use CANON FLASH QUINT or CANON FLASH UNIT J-3.

With CANON FLASH UNIT J-2 for your Demi, be sure to mount an exclusive baseless AG or PH type adapter and to use a small baseless bulb.

If you use a big bulb of swan base type, there might appear a ghost image on your film.

### 1

Attach the flash unit coupler on the mounting shoe. Put the flash unit

into the accessory shoe of the coupler and plug the cord into the flash socket.

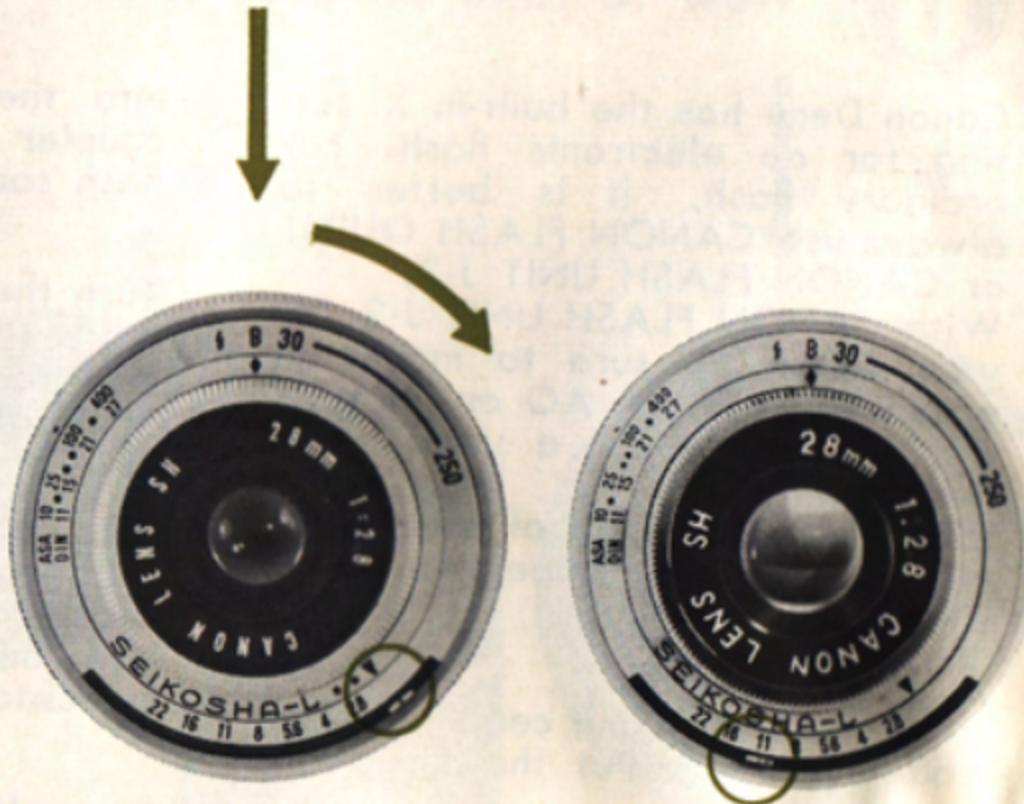
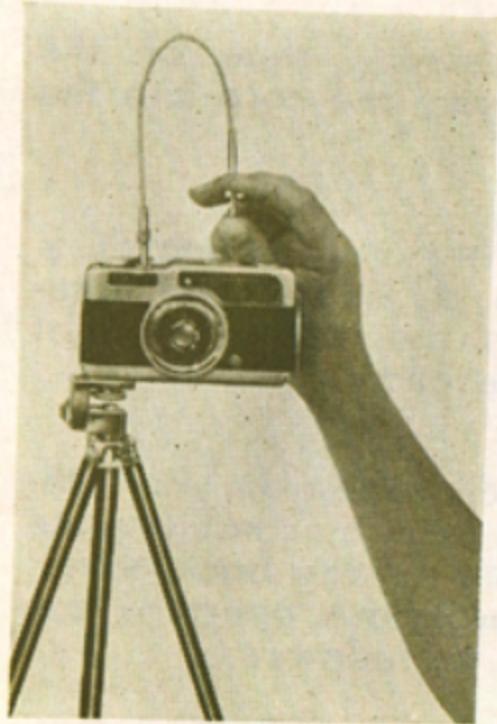
### 2

Turn the shutter ring to match  $\frac{1}{30}$  mark to the  $\blacklozenge$  index. This automatically sets the shutter speed at 1/30 of a second.

### 3

Find out the distance from your subject to your Demi by consulting the distance table on the back cover, then an appropriate aperture can be obtained as follows.

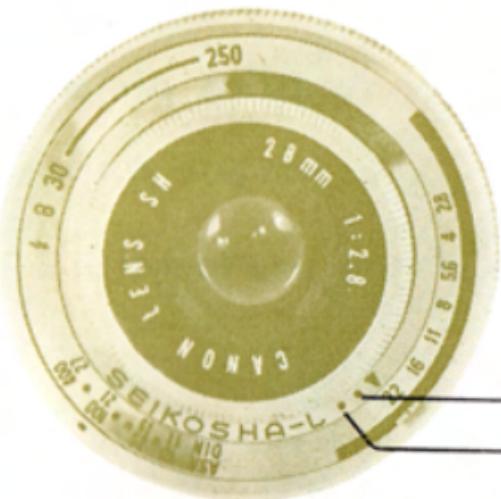
$$\text{Aperture (Lens opening)} = \frac{\text{Guide number of a bulb}}{\text{Distance}}$$



# 7

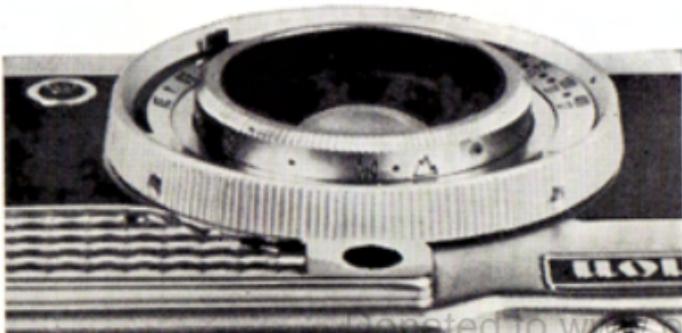
## How to take pictures with longer exposure time (B Exposure)

- 1 Turn the shutter ring to match B to the ♦ index.
- 2 Set the aperture manually by turning the manual aperture lever.
- 3 Be sure to hold the camera in firm position (having the camera on a tripod, for example). Use a cable release, also.  
The shutter stays open as long as you have your finger pressed on the shutter button. When you remove your finger from the button, the shutter closes.



2X Index  
4X Index

When the subject is in excessive light and the shutter ring is at the fastest speed 250, and yet, you cannot align the needles ..



# 8

## How to use filters . . .

Canon 27 mm screw-in type filters for both color and black and white film are for the Canon Demi.

They are used when you want a special effect in tone for your picture and also when your subject is in excessive light.

In any case these filters reduce the amount of light coming in, so you need a little adjustment in determining exposure for your perfect picture.

You can adjust it by following two manners.

- A 1) Determine the exposure ordinarily by turning the shutter ring.
- 2) Read off the aperture reading.

- 3) If the used filter has 2X filter factor, then turn the shutter ring to match the reading to 2X index on the aperture scale. Likewise if 4X, to 4X index.
- B 1) Divide the speed of the film loaded by the factors of filter in use.
- 2) Match the number you got to the corresponding film speed number on the film sensitivity scale.
- 3) For example, if you have ASA 100 film in your camera and a filter of 2X exposure factor, then divide 100 by 2, so you get 50 which is the sensitivity of the film with the said filter on your lens.
- 4) Now you can determine the exposure in normal way.

For rewinding press the film rewinding button which is located on the base plate.



# 9

## How to rewind and unload film . . .

When you are through taking pictures after 40 exposures in case of a 20 exposure film roll and after 72 exposures in case of a 36 exposure film roll—rewind the film as follows.

**1**

Lift up the rewinding crank knob.

**2**

While pressing the film rewinding button which is located on the base plate, turn the crank in the direction of the arrow (clockwise). When you no longer feel tension,

the film is completely rewound.

**3**

Open the back cover to take out the film magazine.

Please note that when you push in the crank knob back into its place, fold the crank up first. Without doing this, the knob cannot be pushed in.

## FILTERS

27 mm screw-in type filters.

Available in the following colors.

- UV

Absorbs ultra-violet rays and has no effect for colors. Quite effective in outdoor, particularly in mountains or seaside where there is excessive ultra-violet rays. Recommended for use with color photography at all times.

- Y 1 (Yellow, & Y 3 (Yellow 3)

Gives added contrast in the black and white pictures.

Brings clouds out of blue sky and

for seas and waves, gives extra contrast.

Red and yellow subjects will become slightly brighter with these filters.

- O 1 (Orange 1)

This filter makes blue considerably darker and yellow and red quite brighter than as you see with your own eyes.

Emphasizes contrast and effective for taking a distant scene.

- R 1 (Red 1)

Gives sharp contrast. Even taken in the daytime, pictures will become quite dark as night scenes. This filter is always used in combi-

nation with the infra-red film.

- **G 1 (Green 1)**

Takes pictures closest to what your eyes see. Brings out red without making it white. The sky and portrait will be reproduced in moderate and mild tone.

- **ND 4, ND 8 (Neutral Density)**

Neutral density filters are used only to control exposure and have no effect on colors. Thus, this one is used when the subject is being exposed to excessive light conditions. ND 4 means it will reduce light

volume by 4 times making it only 1/4 of the actual volume. Likewise, ND 8 filter will reduce the light volume to 1/8.

- **Color Conversion A**

A filter used exclusively for taking color pictures. It changes the tone of color. Used with tungsten type film in outdoor under the sun.

- **Color Conversion B**

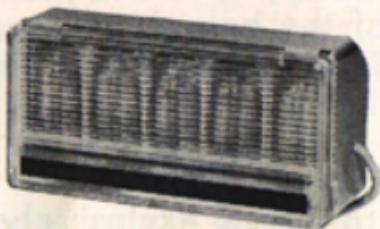
Used for color photography, color conversion B is effective when photographing with daylight type film under artificial light.

## FLASH UNIT COUPLER



## FLASH QUINT

Five bulbs can be flashed continuously.



## FLASH UNIT J-3

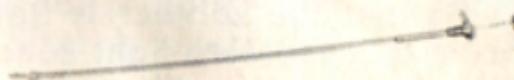
With a built-in convertible socket for PH and AG, exclusively for baseless bulb.



## SELF TIMER 6



## CANON RELEASE



# 12

## Important note

Please observe the following points in handling so as to get the most out of your Canon Demi...

- 1 When you open the back cover of the camera, please do not touch the lens shutter diaphragm and keep it free from being scratched.
- 2 Always wind the film winding lever as far as it goes.
- 3 Do not wind the film while the shutter button is being pressed as you are liable to click the shutter while winding the film.

