Specifications

Type

Type: 35mm AF/AE single-lens reflex with focal-plane shutter and built-in motor drive.
Picture size: 24 × 36 mm
Compatible lenses: Canon EF lenses
Lens mount: Canon EF mount

Viewfinder

Type: Eye-level pentaprism
Picture coverage: 97 percent vertically and horizontally
Magnification: 0.72x (–1 diopter with 50mm lens at infinity)
Standard diopter: –1 diopter. (20mm eye relief)
Focusing screen: Interchangeable (9 types).
Standard focusing screen: Ec-N.
Mirror: Quick-return half mirror (Transmission : reflection ratio of 37:63). No vignetting with EF 1200mm f/5.6 lens or a shorter lens.
Depth-of-field Preview: Enabled with depth-of-field preview button

Exposure Control

Metering modes: TTL max. aperture metering with a 21-zone silicon photocell.
(1) Evaluative metering (linkable to any focusing point)
(2) Partial metering (approx. 8.5% of viewfinder at center)
(3) Center spot metering (approx. 2.4% of viewfinder at center)
(4) Spot metering (linked to focusing point at approx. 2.4% of viewfinder)
* During continuous shooting with metering modes (3) and (4), the first shot is metered in real time and the meter reading is locked (AE lock) for subsequent shots in the same burst.
(5) Multi-spot metering (Max. 8 multi-spot metering entries)
(6) Center-weighted averaging metering
Exposure Control Methods: 1. Program AE (shiftable), **2.** Shutter speed-priority AE (in 1/3, 1/2 or full stops, safety shift enabled with Custom Function), **3.** Aperture-priority AE (in 1/3, 1/2 or full stops, safety shift enabled with Custom Function), **4.** Depth-of-field AE, **5.** E-TTL program flash AE (high-speed sync, FE lock, and wireless control enabled with 550EX), **6.** A-TTL program flash AE, **7.** TTL program flash AE, **8.** Manual, **9.** Bulb
Metering Range: EV 0-20 (at 20˚C/68˚F with 50mm f/1.4 lens, ISO 100)
ISO film speed range: ISO 6-6400 (Set automatically with DX-coded film at ISO 25-5000.)
Exposure compensation: (1) Auto Exposure Bracketing (AEB): +/- 3 stops in 1/3 or 1/2 stop increments. Standard exposure, underexposure, and overexposure sequence. Repeated bracketing enabled according to current film advance mode. With self-timer, all three bracketed shots are taken in the continuous shooting mode regardless of the film advance mode.
(2) Manual exposure compensation: +/- 3 stops in 1/3 or 1/2 stop increments set with the Quick Control Dial or exposure compensation button and Main Dial.
(3) AEB and manual exposure compensation can be set together.
AE Lock: (1) Auto AE lock: Operates in One-Shot AF mode with evaluative metering when focus is achieved.
(2) Manual AE lock: AE lock button activates AE lock in all metering modes.
Multiple exposures: Max. 9 multiple exposures. Cancels automatically after all multiple exposures are taken. (Cancelable and resettable at any time.)

AF

Type: TTL-AREA-SIR with a CMOS sensor
Focusing points: Area AF with 45 focusing points (Custom Function No. 13 can limit this to 11)
AF working range: EV 0-18 (at ISO 100)
Focusing modes: (1) One-Shot AF: Autofocus stops when focus is achieved. AF lock enabled. Shutter releases only when focus is achieved.
(2) Predictive AF with AI Servo AF: Tracks subject movement up to the start of exposure. Predictive AF enabled. The shutter can be released at anytime regardless of focus (predictive AF control takes effect during continuous shooting), no in-focus indicator (blinks at 8 Hz only if AF fails).
(3) Manual focusing: Enabled with the focusing ring when the lens focus mode switch is set to MF (or M).
(4) Full-time manual focusing: Enabled with the manual focusing ring while the lens' focus mode switch is set to AF with selected USM Lenses.
In-focus indicator: Lights in viewfinder (l) and beeps. (Beeper can be disabled.).
Focusing point selection: (1) Automatic selection: Focusing point camera-selected.
(2) Manual selection: Focusing point manually-selected.
(3) Eye Controlled Focus: Focusing point eye-selected.
AF focusing point indicator: Superimposed focusing point in viewfinder
AF-assist beam: Emitted automatically by the attached EOS Speedlite when necessary.

Shutter

Type: Vertical-travel, focal-plane shutter with all speeds electronically-controlled.
Shutter speeds: 30 to 1/8000 sec. in 1/3-stops, X-sync at 1/200 sec.
Shutter release: Soft-touch electromagnetic release
Self-timer: Electronically-controlled with 10-sec. or 2-sec. delay. Lamp blinks (at 2 Hz, then at 8 Hz for the remaining two sec.). Self-timer countdown on LCD panel. Self-timer cancelable by turning the main switch to L.

Film Transport

Film loading: Automatic loading with a sprocketless system. After film is loaded and the back is closed, it advances to frame 1 automatically, taking about 1 sec.
Film advance system: Automatic film advance with built-in motor.

Continuous Shooting Rates (Max. frames/sec.)

Configuration	Power Source	Film Advance Mode	One-Shot AF / Manual Focus	AI Servo AF
EOS-3	2CR5 lithium		4.3	3.3
EOS-3 + BP-E1	AA alkaline x 4			
EOS-3 + PB-E2	Nickel Hydride Pack NP-E2	H	7	7
		L	3	3
	AA alkaline x 8	H	6	5
		L	3	3
EOS-3 + Power Drive Booster E1	AA alkaline x 8	H	6	5
		L	3	3

(1) EOS-3: Single ☐ and continuous ⧉ shooting.
(2) With Power Drive Booster PB-E2: Single ☐, low continuous ⧉L, and high continuous ⧉H.

Shooting Capacity

Configuration	Power Source	At 20˚C•68˚F, 24-EX / 36-EX	At -20˚C•-4˚F 24-EX / 36-EX
EOS-3	2CR5 Lithium	75 / 50	18 / 12
EOS-3+BP-E1	2CR5 Lithium	75 / 50	18 / 12
	AA Alkaline × 4	60 / 40	0 / 0
	AA Ni-Cd × 4	20 / 14	15 / 10
EOS-3+PB-E2	AA Alkaline × 8	125 / 85	7 / 5
	AA Lithium × 8	180 / 120	75 / 50
	AA Ni-Cd × 8	50 / 35	36 / 24
	NP-E2	100 / 70	30 / 20
EOS-3+ Power Drive Booster E1	AA Alkaline × 8	120 / 85	7 / 5
	AA Lithium × 8	180 / 120	75 / 50
	AA Ni-Cd × 8	50 / 35	30 / 24
	Ni-Cd Pack E1	65 / 45	45 / 30

* While using an EF 50mm f/1.4 USM lens, 1/1000 sec. shutter speed, Eye Control, and continuous shooting mode, the following operations for each frame were executed: The lens was focused from infinity to the minimum distance and back, the shutter button was pressed halfway for 6 seconds, the picture was taken, and the settings were retained for 2 seconds. This operation cycle was repeated in continuous shooting mode and high-speed film rewind was used at the end of each roll.
Film rewind system: At the end of the roll, automatic film rewind with a built-in motor. Midroll rewind possible.
Film rewind time: High-speed rewind: Approx. 4.5 sec. for 24-ex.film and approx. 6.5 sec. for 36-ex.film. Low-speed(quiet) rewind: Approx. 13 sec. for 24-ex. film and approx. 18 sec. for 36-ex. film.
Rewind noise: 59 dB (High-speed rewind), 49 dB (Silent rewind)

Miscellaneous

Flash contacts: (1) Hot shoe: X-sync direct contacts **(2)** Below camera back latch: JIS B-type socket (threaded) *Flash units connected to (1) and (2) can be used and fired simultaneously.
External Flash Unit Compatibility: E-TTL autoflash, A-TTL autoflash, TTL autoflash
Custom Functions: Eighteen user-settable Custom Functions
LCD panel: Displays shooting, metering, AF, and film advance modes; shutter speed, aperture, frame counter, and battery level. Illumination provided.
Remote control: Quick-lock, three-pin remote control connector provided. (N3 type)
Power source: (1) One 2CR5 lithium battery housed in the camera grip.
(2) With Power Drive Booster PB-E2, 8 size-AA alkaline, Ni-Cd, or lithium batteries or Ni-MH Pack NP-E2. (Camera grip removed.)
(3) With Battery Pack BP-E1, 1 2CR5 lithium battery and 4 size-AA alkaline or Ni-Cd batteries (Camera grip removed.)
Battery check: With battery check button pressed, battery level displayed in four levels on LCD panel.
Camera back: Interchangeable with Date Back DB-E2 (sold separately).
Dimensions: 161 (W) × 119.2 (H) × 70.8 (D) mm 6.3 (W) × 4.7 (H) × 2.8 (D) in.
Weight: 780 g / 27.5 oz. (excluding lithium battery)

Subject to change without notice. All the data are based on Canon's Standard Test Method.

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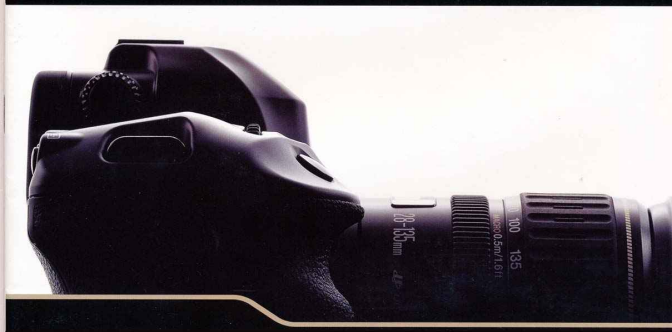
Canon EOS-3

The Triumph.
A victory for photography.



Ever since the first Canon EOS camera in 1987, Canon has been setting the standards in Autofocus SLR camera technology. Lens-based focusing motors, all-electronic camera-to-lens interface, multiple focusing points, silent film transport, Custom Functions, Image Stabilizer, Eye Control, and the story goes on. Ours is a never-ending quest to bring you closer to your camera and your image. That is, to make it faster and easier for you to capture the image you want.

Behold the EOS-3. The Triumph. With 45-point Area AF, faster Eye Controlled Focus, a new Power Drive Booster, evaluative and wireless Speedlite control, and many more imaginative innovations for your photographic instincts. All of which we refer to as The Triumph, only from Canon.

The Triumph.

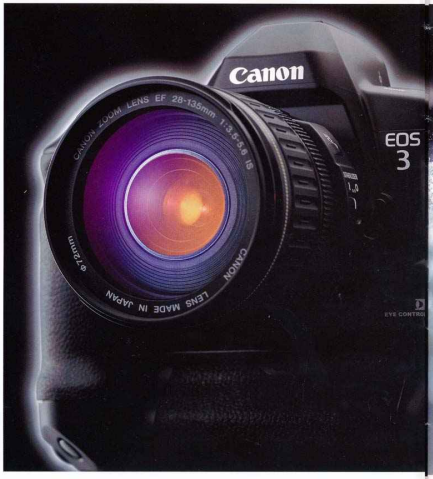
Each and every feature achieves new heights in technology.

EOS-3 pictured with the optional Power Drive Booster PB-E2 and Canon EF 28-135mm f/3.5-5.6 IS USM lens.

The Triumph. The Most Focusing Points Ever!

Introducing 45-Point Area AF

It all started with a single focusing point at the center. This soon expanded into a single row of multiple focusing points. The wider AF coverage reduced the need for AF lock and recomposing off-center subjects, making picture-taking faster. The lesson was clear: The more focusing points, the better. Leading to The Triumph.



Shooting the Rapids Even while the canoe swerved erratically from side to side 45-Point Area AF could focus track the canoeist.
• EF 600mm f/4L USM lens, 1/500 sec. at f/4

45-Point Area AF

45-Point Area AF: One Giant Focusing Point

The World's Largest AF Coverage

Forty-five focusing points are packed in an ellipse covering about 23 percent (8mm x 15mm) of the viewfinder screen. We call it "45-Point Area AF." By far, this is the largest autofocusing area in the world (as of September 1998). Just look at it as a giant focusing point, your camera's "sweet spot."

Like never before, 45-Point Area AF greatly increases your ability to capture that subject, pose, or decisive moment in sharp focus.

45-Point Area AF ellipse. • *EF50mm f/1.0L USM 1/60 at f/4*

Great for Off-Center Subjects

The large AF coverage makes it easier and faster to focus off-center subjects. You spend less time reframing your subject after focusing. This makes picture-taking faster.

Great for Moving Subjects

You will also have an easier time focus tracking a moving subject. The subject can be moving across the 45-Point Area AF ellipse horizontally, vertically, or diagonally and the densely-packed focusing points will track the subject to maintain focus.

Top AF Speed

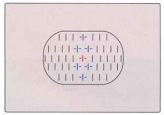
Despite having as many as 45 focusing points and a corresponding increase of incoming visual information, the AF speed is on par with the top-of-the-line EOS-1N.

The EOS-3's 32-bit microcomputer executes high-speed processing which is passed on to the Canon USM (Ultrasonic Motor) lens to attain the fastest response and lens drive found nowhere else. Indeed, with a single, selected focusing point, the AF speed is the fastest in the world (as of September 1998 according to Canon's standard tests).

Top AF Performance

All 45 focusing points are sensitive to horizontal or diagonal lines with f/5.6 or faster lenses. Six of the seven central points are high-precision cross-type sensors with f/2.8 or faster lenses. The center point is the most functional of all, providing high-precision cross-type performance with f/4 and faster lenses and maintaining standard autofocus with maximum apertures as small as f/8!

For detailed lens and extender compatibility information, please refer to the table on page 29.



45-Point Area AF Sensor Layout

Black : Sensitive to horizontal and diagonal lines with f/5.6 or faster lens.

Blue : High-precision cross-type with f/2.8 or faster lens. Sensitive to horizontal and diagonal lines with f/5.6 or faster lens.

Red : High-precision cross-type with f/4 or faster lens. Sensitive to horizontal and diagonal lines with f/8 or faster lens.

Focusing Point Selection

Despite having 45 focusing points, you can still select the desired focusing point quickly and easily. Focusing point selection can be automatic, Eye Controlled, or manual. The selected focusing point is illuminated in red in the viewfinder.

Concentrate on Her Concentration
With 45-Point Area AF, you can concentrate on the subject rather than on recomposing.
• *EF 400mm f/2.8L II USM lens, 1/90 sec. at f/2.8*

Automatic Selection

In the One-Shot AF mode, the camera selects the optimum focusing point from among the 45. This is convenient for snapshots.

In the AI-Servo AF mode, the camera first uses the center focusing point to focus the moving subject. It then focus tracks the subject very precisely with the densely-packed focusing points within the 45-Point Area AF ellipse. The active focusing point shifts to follow the moving subject. The subject may move across the Area AF ellipse in any direction, or even approach, or retreat from the camera and the camera will continue tracking it. Even during erratic subject movement, you can shoot continuously and concentrate on framing the subject.

Eye Controlled Focus

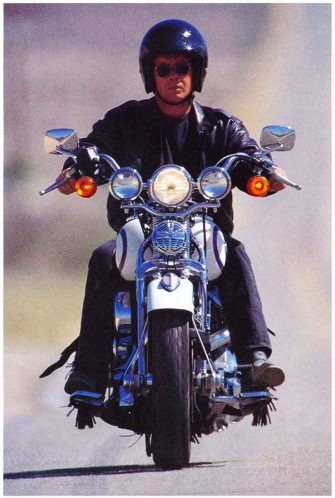
This innovative feature, unique to Canon cameras, enables you to select a focusing point just by looking at it. It is now faster and more sophisticated to complement the 45-Point Area AF. (See the next page for details.)

Manual Selection

To select any of the 45 focusing points manually, just press the Focusing Point Selector and turn the Main Dial or Quick Control Dial. Turning the Main Dial selects the left or right focusing point, and the Quick Control Dial selects the upper or lower focusing point.

Custom Functions for Flexible Focusing

Several Custom Functions are provided to tailor the 45-Point Area AF to various shooting conditions and user preferences. Custom Function No. 13-1 limits the selectable focusing points to 11. This makes manual selection of the focusing point faster by skipping the focusing points in-between the 11. Custom Function No. 11-2 enables you to switch between manual and automatic focusing point selection instantly. When the focusing point is selected manually, Custom Function No. 17 can also activate the focusing points immediately surrounding the manually-selected focusing point. This creates a larger, active focusing area which enhances focus tracking.



Ride On! Even with a 1200mm focal length at f/8, AF was possible.
• *EF 600mm f/4L USM lens with Extender EF 2x, 1/250 sec. at f/8*

Read more about the technical details of 45-Point Area AF later in this brochure.

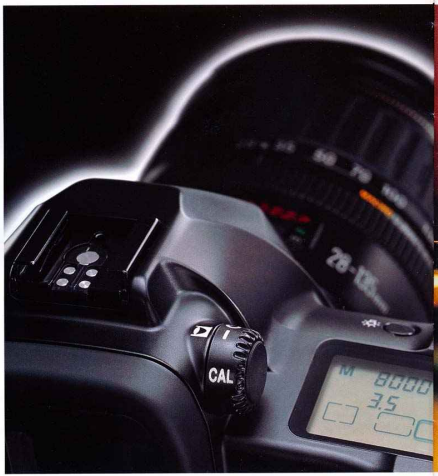
The Triumph. High-Speed Eye Controlled Focus

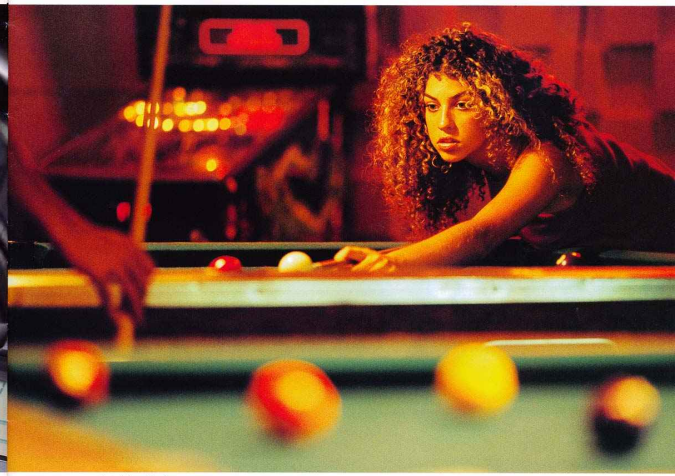
Focus Where You Look, Instantly

Eye Controlled Focus caused quite a sensation when it was first introduced with the EOS 5/A2E in 1992. To select the desired focusing point, you just looked at it and the camera would focus at that point. It was quick and easy and it freed you from fiddling with camera controls.

Canon has since refined this feature to make it faster and more precise than ever before. With the EOS-3's 45-Point Area AF, Eye Controlled Focus is now on a higher plane. Instead of looking at any particular focusing point, just look at the subject anywhere within the Area AF ellipse. The EOS-3 responds, focusing instantly.

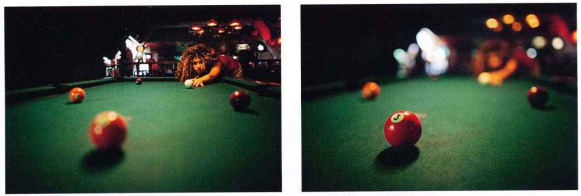
This is The Triumph of transforming Eye Controlled Focus from something sensational into something sublime.





Intuitive Performance Look at her face through the 45-Point Area AF ellipse and the EOS-3 responds – with precision and speed.
• EF 135mm f/2L USM lens, 1/15 sec. at f/2

Eye Control



Since the 45-Point Area AF covers both the target ball and her face, you can focus either one with your eye.
• EF 35mm f/1.4L USM lens, 1/15 sec. at f/2

Focusing By Eye

By illuminating your eye and projecting the reflection onto the Eye Control BASIS (Base-Stored Image Sensor), the EOS-3 can detect the position of your eye's pupil. That's how it recognizes where you are looking in the viewfinder. The corresponding focusing point is then selected to achieve focus. This is Eye Controlled Focus.

The EOS-3's upgraded Eye Control detection algorithm and a high-speed 32-bit microcomputer make Eye Controlled Focus faster than ever. It responds to your eye movement in real-time and focuses instantly where you look. It works for horizontal as well as vertical shots.

Enjoy the benefits of our highly advanced Eye Controlled Focus.

Eye Controlled Focus and Area AF

In the One-Shot AF mode, Eye Controlled Focus and 45-Point Area AF go together like hand and glove. The large Area AF ellipse gives you a much larger zone to focus by eye. (Five times larger than previous EOS cameras.)

In the AI-Servo AF mode, the approaching hockey player (in red) is tracked with the same focusing point initially selected by eye.
• EF 200mm f/1.8L USM lens, 1/500 sec. at f/5.6

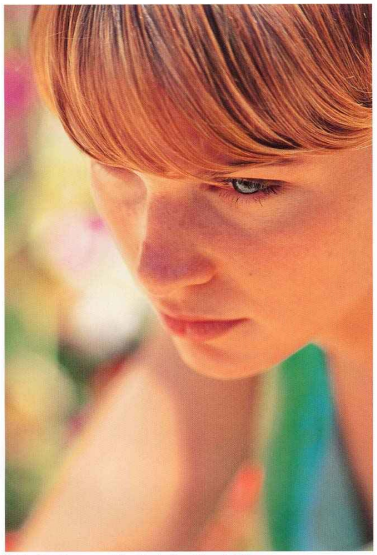
Now, instead of looking at a focusing point, just look at the subject anywhere within the Area AF ellipse. The corresponding focusing point is then activated automatically. The 45 focusing points are so densely packed that they provide excellent accuracy.

In the One-Shot AF mode, Eye Controlled Focus and 45-Point Area AF make a most convenient combination for off-center subjects. Since there is less need for locking the focus and recomposing the shot, picture-taking is faster and easier. Just fabulous for capturing the "decisive moment."

In the AI-Servo AF mode, look at the moving subject anywhere within the Area AF ellipse and press the shutter button halfway to focus and "lock-on." The active focusing point, which lights in red by superimposition, then tracks the subject during continuous shooting.

Eye Controlled Spot Metering

Custom Function CF-13 can limit the selectable focusing points to 11 and can link spot metering to the focusing point. You can then obtain a spot meter reading at any of the 11 focusing points you select by eye.



Eye to Eye Focus was achieved by looking at the girl's left eye.
• EF 300mm f/4L IS USM lens, 1/125 sec. at f/4

Eye Controlled Focus Calibration

Before you can use Eye Controlled Focus, you must first register your eye's characteristics (pupil size and position, use of contact lenses or eyeglasses, etc.) with the camera. This is called calibration.

It is a simple procedure where you look at a specific focusing point and then press the shutter button to register the calibration setting. By repeating the calibration procedure under various conditions (indoors, outdoors, etc.) you can enhance the precision of Eye Control.

The camera can store calibration settings for up to three users.

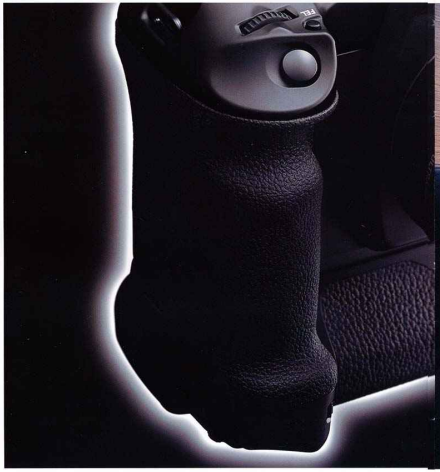
Read about the technical details of Eye Controlled Focus later in this brochure.

The Triumph. Power Drive Booster PB-E2

Continuous Shooting at 7 fps

Power Drive Booster PB-E2 (sold separately) is The Triumph that enables the EOS-3 to attain maximum performance. The Booster is a top-class external motor drive activated by a sophisticated three-motor system. Boosting the Booster is the Ni-MH Pack NP-E2 rechargeable battery pack which enables 7 fps of continuous shooting. The Booster's comfortable vertical grip has more vertical controls than ever before.

Of course, even without the Power Drive Booster, the EOS-3's internal motor drive is more than enough for most picture-taking.



Speed Shooting for Speed Driving Only high-speed continuous shooting could have captured this shot of a stunt man driving 96km/h (60 mph) on a dry lake bed. *• EF 28-70mm f2.8L USM lens, 1/250 sec. at f5.6*

Power Drive

New Power Drive Booster PB-E2

This is a high-performance motor drive unit which attaches to the bottom of the camera.

It boosts the camera's continuous shooting speed and makes vertical shooting easier with the vertical grip having its own shutter button, Main Dial, AE lock button, FE lock button, and focusing point selector.

It is powered by eight size-AA batteries (housed in Battery Magazine BM-E2) or by Ni-MH Pack NP-E2, a rechargeable nickel metal-hydride battery pack.

7 fps, the Fastest in Its Class

When attached to the EOS-3, the Power Drive Booster PB-E2 activates a 3-motor drive system which greatly boosts camera performance. This drive system includes an extra, high-power actuator dedicated to prime the shutter and mirror. For maximum performance, Ni-MH Pack NP-E2 is highly recommended.

When this high-capacity rechargeable battery pack is installed in the Booster, the camera automatically switches to a special high-speed gear train and high-speed exposure sequence.

These features, in conjunction with the camera's high-speed 32-bit microprocessor, achieve a maximum shooting speed of up to 7fps in all focusing modes including AI-Servo AF.

Backward Compatibility

Power Drive Booster PB-E2 can also be attached to the EOS-1 and EOS-1N. It offers the same performance with these cameras as Power Drive Booster E1.

The vertical grip's shutter button and AE lock button also work with the EOS-1 and EOS-1N. (The other vertical grip controls do not work with the EOS-1/1N.)

Battery Magazine BM-E2

Provided with Power Drive Booster PB-E2 to hold eight size-AA alkaline, Ni-Cd, or lithium batteries.

Ni-MH Pack NP-E2

Dedicated the to Power Drive Booster PB-E2, this rechargeable battery pack delivers enough power to shoot 70 rolls of 36-exposure film (at 20˚C/68˚F) when fully charged. It can be recharged over 500 times.

Ni-MH Charger NC-E2

Dedicated charger to recharge the Ni-MH Pack NP-E2 in 100 minutes. It can recharge two Ni-MH Packs in series. A safety feature prevents excess charging. It also has a dis-charge feature which takes 8.5 hours to discharge the power of an Ni-MH Pack. The charger runs on 100 - 240v AC, thanks to an integrated transformer circuit.

The NC-E2 comes with a connecting cord equipped with a plug suited for the local area.

Read more about the Power Drive Booster PB-E2 later in this brochure.

One Moment in Seven Shot at 7 fps. *• EF 400mm f/2.8L II USM lens, 1/1000 sec. at f/5.6*

Internal Film Transport System

4.3 fps Continuous Shooting

The EOS-3's built-in motor drive is no slouch. In the One-Shot AF mode or manual focus mode, maximum speed is 4.3 frames per second. Full-aperture metering is executed for each successive frame.

In the AI-Servo AF mode, you can shoot as fast as 3.3 fps. For most general photography, such speeds are more than adequate.

High-Speed Rewind

Rewinding and replacing the film is a dreaded task when you're busy shooting. The shorter this blackout period is, the better. Fast film rewind is therefore very important.

The EOS-3 can rewind a roll of 36-exposure film in 6.5 sec. This minimizes your down time.

Automatic or Manual Rewind

Normally, the camera rewinds the film automatically at the end of the roll. However, there may be times when you want to prevent automatic film rewind.

Custom Function No.1-1 and No.1-3 disable automatic rewind. You can then rewind the film when you want to.

Silent Rewind

High-speed operation usually creates a noise problem. The EOS-3 includes technology for quiet film rewind. Custom Functions No. 1-2 and No. 1-3 enable silent rewind which slows the rewind time to 18 sec. and activates Pulse Width Modulation control. The pulse width is modulated to keep the film rewind motor's voltage constant while reducing the speed. This greatly reduces the noise level.

You can also instantly switch between the high-speed and silent rewind modes even while the film is rewinding. Just press the film rewind button to switch the mode.

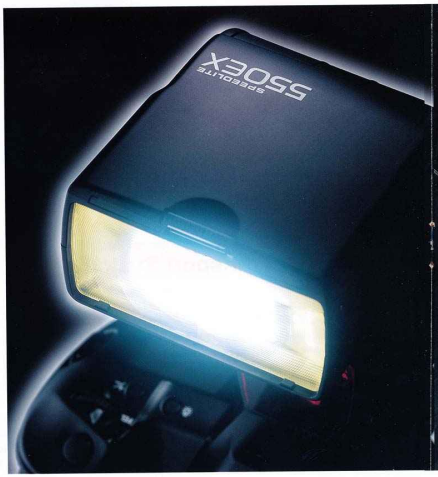
Speedlite 550EX

For Natural-Looking Flash Pictures

A natural-looking flash picture has a properly illuminated subject and a pleasing background exposure. There must be a good balance between the flash illumination and ambient light. To this end, Canon developed the E-TTL autoflash system featuring a multi-zone evaluative metering sensor.

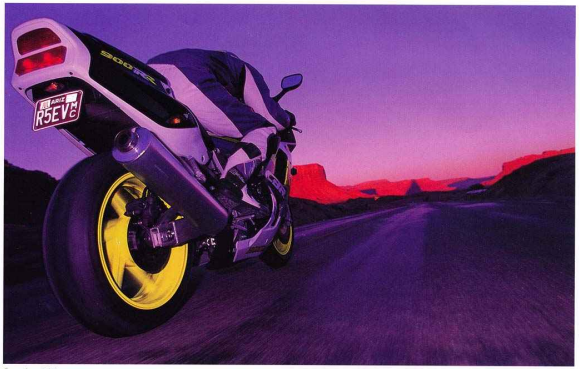
Since the EOS-3's metering sensor has as many as 21 metering zones, evaluative flash metering is more precise than ever before.

The new top-of-the-line Speedlite 550EX (maximum Guide No. 55/180 at ISO 100 in m/ft) brings you closer to your ideal flash picture.



Speedlite Spotlights Both girls were illuminated with one Speedlite each. Ambient light was retained in the room down the hall. The compactness of the Speedlites and wireless control were key features which made this shot possible.
• EF 28-70mm f/2.8L USM lens, 1/20 sec. at f/3.5

Speedlite



Sunrise Rider E-TTL autoflash metering weighted the flash exposure on the motorcycle while obtaining a balanced exposure of the background. *• EF 17-35mm f/2.8L USM lens, 1/30 sec. (Shutter speed-priority AE)*

E-TTL Autoflash System

E-TTL (Evaluative Through-The-Lens) autoflash is Canon's most advanced flash metering system.

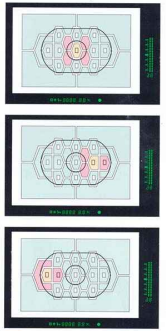
It is featured in the latest EOS cameras and Speedlites (EX series). With the EOS-3, the E-TTL autoflash system uses a 21-zone evaluative metering sensor to obtain natural-looking, balanced flash pictures.

Three variables are taken into account to determine the optimum flash exposure: 1. Ambient light reading, 2. Preflash reading, and 3. Focusing point-weighted reading. After recognizing the scene's brightness distribution and subject position, the camera calculates the proper flash output for the main flash.

With non-E-TTL EOS-dedicated Speedlites, the EOS-3 uses off-the-film A-TTL or TTL 3-zone flash metering.

High Precision with 21 Zones

Since the EOS-3 has many more focusing points, the number of metering zones was increased to 21. Flash metering is initially weighted on the active focusing point's metering zone. If an object with abnormally strong reflection is detected in any of the other metering zones, its reading is factored out to prevent incorrect exposure.



: Primary weighting for subject.
: Secondary weighting.

FE Lock

Similar to AE lock, FE (flash exposure) lock enables you to lock the flash exposure reading for any part of the picture. The EOS-3's FEL button fires a preflash, and the flash reading is stored in memory. You can then recompose the shot and retain the desired flash exposure.

FP Flash

With FP (focal plane) flash, you can synchronize the flash at all shutter speeds, even at the EOS-3's top speed of 1/8000 sec. Just set the Speedlite 550EX to FP flash and the camera switches automatically.

With a fast sync speed, you can use a large aperture to obtain better background blur or you can use fill flash for a fast-moving subject in daylight.

FP Flash *• EF 50mm f/1.0L USM lens, 1/1000 sec. at f/2*

Sunset Cactus FE lock was used for the cactus tree. *• EF 20mm f/2.8 USM lens, 1.3 sec. at f/2.8*

Flash Exposure Bracketing

You can bracket three consecutive frames automatically up to ±3 stops in 1/3-stop increments. The flash output changes with each bracketed frame while the background exposure level remains the same.

Correct exposure with flash exposure bracketing *• EF 28-70mm f/2.8L USM lens, 1/4 sec. at f/2.8*

-1-stop underexposure

+1-stop overexposure

Wide Coverage

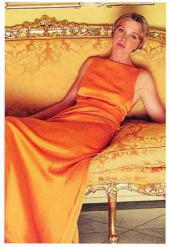
Speedlite 550EX's flash coverage is wide enough for 24mm to 105mm lenses. Also, the built-in wide panel expands the coverage to 17mm.

Sunset Marina E-TTL autoflash balanced the exposure between the subject and background. *• EF 28-70mm f/2.8L USM lens, 1/60 sec. at f/5.6*

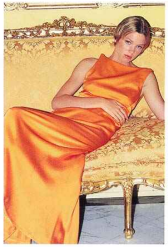
Multiple Speedlites can obtain lighting effects not possible with a single Speedlite. Conventional multiple Speedlite systems required cumbersome wires to connect the Speedlites and camera. But no more with Speedlite 550EX and the EOS-3. Everything is now wireless as well as automatic.

Wireless flash works with two or more Speedlite 550EXs. One Speedlite is attached to the camera and the other is positioned remotely. The on-camera Speedlite serves as the master unit which transmits wireless signals to the other Speedlite 550EX serving as a slave unit. You can have an unlimited number of slave units.

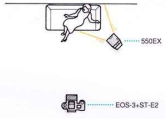
The master unit's flash can also be enabled or disabled. Even when the master unit's flash is disabled, the flash head can still transmit wireless optical signals.

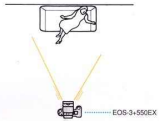


Side Lighting Side lighting with a remote slave unit gives a three-dimensional effect.
• EF 28-70mm f/2.8L USM lens, 1/20 sec. at f/3.5



Front Lighting On-camera flash usually results in flat lighting.
• EF 28-70mm f/2.8L USM lens, 1/20 sec. at f/3.5



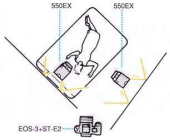


E-TTL Wireless Autoflash Control

Up to three groups (for main, fill, and background flash) of slave units can be set up. The slave unit's ID is set to A, B, or C. The flash output ratio between two Speedlite groups can be adjusted automatically from 8:1 to 1:1 or from 1:1 to 1:8. The flash output of the third Speedlite group can be adjusted through flash exposure compensation.

The E-TTL autoflash system controls the total flash output to obtain a correct exposure. Also, when Speedlite 550EX is used with the EOS-3, you can fire a modeling flash for 1sec. at 70Hz, by pressing the depth-of-field preview button to preview the flash effects before taking the picture. Even with multiple Speedlites, the modeling flash fires according to the flash ratio you have set.

Resting Girl Two slave units aimed at reflectors were used.
• EF 50mm f/1.0L USM lens, 1/60 sec. at f/4



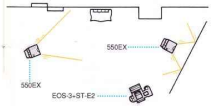
E-TTL wireless autoflash can also be used with most other Speedlite features, such as FE lock, FP flash, flash exposure bracketing / compensation, and stroboscopic flash.

Speedlite Transmitter ST-E2

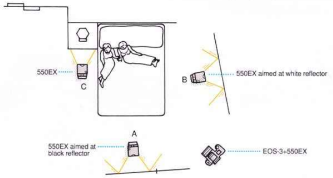
Instead of using a Speedlite 550EX as the on-camera master unit, this wireless transmitter can be used. This unit can control up to two groups of slave units with ratio control between each group.

Read more about the E-TTL wireless autoflash later in this brochure.

A direct flash from the left and a reflected flash on the right lit the flowers.
• EF 28-70mm f/2.8L USM lens, 2 sec. at f/6.7



Blond and Brunette One slave unit was aimed at a black reflector and another at a white reflector.
• EF 85mm f/1.2L USM lens, 1/15 sec. at f/4.5



Speedlite Transmitter ST-E2 on the EOS-3

Speedlite 550EX mounted on the mini stand (provided).

Metering Modes, Shooting Modes, and More

Sophisticated Auto Exposure Control

Canon's exclusive AIM (Advanced Integrated Multi-Point control) system integrates Area AF and all six metering modes available with the EOS-3. Focus on a subject within the Area AF ellipse, and the EOS-3 will meter that area for optimum result where it's needed most.

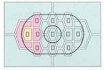
All six metering modes use the 21-zone evaluative metering sensor.

21-zone metering sensor pattern

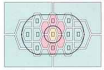
21-Zone Evaluative Metering

Since the EOS-3 has so many focusing points, the number of metering zones has been increased to 21. Evaluative metering is therefore more precise than ever before.

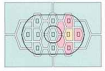
21-zone evaluative metering sensitivity chart.



Meter weighted on extreme-left focusing point.



Meter weighted on center focusing point.



Meter weighted on extreme-right focusing point.

Primary metering zone
Secondary metering zones.
Other metering zones.

• EF 135mm f/2L USM lens, 1/30 sec. at f/2

Since evaluative metering is linked to the focusing point, the reading is weighted on the corresponding metering zone. At the same time, secondary weighting is given to the adjacent metering zones surrounding the primary zone.

The remaining metering zones further contribute to a balanced exposure reading. Based on the brightness level of the subject covered by the primary, secondary, and remaining metering zones, the camera senses the size and position of the subject.

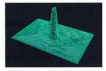
Partial Metering

Partial metering uses five metering zones at the center to cover about 8.5 percent of the image area. You can use AE lock to retain the partial meter reading while you recompose the shot.

Partial metering sensitivity chart.

Spot Metering

Spot metering uses the center metering zone to cover about 2.4 percent of the image area. Effective for pinpoint meter readings.



Spot metering sensitivity chart.

Focusing Point-Linked Spot Metering

Custom Function of No. 13-1 can link spot metering to any one of eleven focusing points scattered throughout the Area AF ellipse. Since you are no longer limited to the center focusing point for spot metering, you do less recomposing.

Eleven focusing points linked to spot metering.

Centerweighted Averaging Metering

The metering is weighted at the center and then averaged for the entire picture. Ideal for landscapes.

Multi-Spot Metering

You can take up to eight spot meter readings for a single picture. The spot meter readings are averaged for the final exposure. This is effective for scenes having a wide range of light levels. When a spot meter reading is taken, the readings taken so far are averaged and the viewfinder display shows both the current reading and the averaged reading.

Multiple spot meter readings for the dark shadow, midtone, and highlight were taken.
• EF 75-300mm f/4-5.6 IS USM lens

Shooting Modes

A choice of eight shooting modes brings you closer to the exposure you want: Program AE (shiftable), shutter speed-priority AE, aperture-priority AE, depth-of-field AE, manual exposure, bulb, E-TTL autoflash, and A-TTL / TTL autoflash. During bulb exposures, power consumption is negligible with only the LCD requiring power.

Safety Shift Feature

In the shutter speed-priority and aperture-priority AE modes, if the shutter speed or aperture you set cannot obtain the correct exposure, the viewfinder display blinks as a warning.

However, if you are too engrossed with the subject and don't see this warning, you may end up with an incorrect exposure. The safety shift feature (enabled with Custom Function No.16-1) prevents this by shifting your initial shutter speed or aperture to obtain a correct exposure.

Creative Exposure Control

It's easy to get creative with the EOS-3, Auto Exposure Bracketing (AEB) enables bracketing of three consecutive frames up to +/- 3 stops. Also, exposure compensation and flash exposure compensation can be set up to +/- 3 stops. With Custom Function No.6, 1/3-stop or half-stop, increments can be set.

Correct exposure
• EF 28-70mm f/2.8L USM lens, 1/500 sec. at f/5.6

-2/3-stop underexposure

+2/3-stop overexposure

For flash exposures, the viewfinder has a new Flash Exposure Indicator which shows the current flash exposure level. See the sample readings that follow:

1 1 1/3-stop flash underexposure
2 1 1/2-stop flash underexposure
3 During FE lock

Unrivaled Operability

Canon has always sought to make camera operation easier and faster. The EOS-1 was the first to feature the Quick Control Dial. The EOS-1N inherited the EOS-1's camera controls and became the hallmark of operability despite its many features. Now the EOS-3 follows in the EOS-1N's footsteps while bearing a few improvements born from user suggestions.

The most significant enhancements are the vertical-grip controls on Power Drive Booster PB-E2. Besides the shutter button and AE lock button, the vertical grip also has a Main Dial, focusing point selector, and FE lock button. Vertical shooting is now as easy as horizontal shooting.

PB-E2 equipped with full controls.

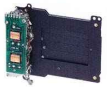
Sealed and Protected

The EOS-3 has the same level of protection against dust and the elements as the EOS-1N.

The Main Dial's rotating shaft is sealed to prevent water seepage and the Dial's periphery is designed to repel water. Camera buttons have rubber gaskets. And the body seams have reinforced sealing. The dust-resistant and weather-resistant design was based on actual on-site shooting tests.

The EOS-3's electrical system, its lifeline, is also protected from the elements with all the important electrical contacts being bipolar and gold-plated. Even if dust or grit causes problems for one electrical contact, the camera can still continue to operate normally.

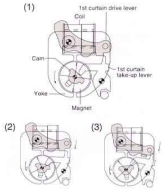
New Rotary Magnet Shutter



The newly developed Rotary Magnet Shutter is hardy enough to handle 100,000 shutter cycles (according to Canon's standard tests). That's 2,777 rolls of 36-exposure film. Instead of trying to compensate for misoperation, the shutter design eliminates the root causes. The basic shutter mechanism is simple. It works like a motor. A cam coupled to a shaft rotates to release the shutter curtain's take-up lever. The released shutter curtain then runs. This design is a total departure from the conventional armature and yoke cam design. Since this new shutter has no magnetic parts coming into contact with one another, there is no sticking problem caused by lubricants and dust. Durability is therefore significantly improved.

This new shutter also saves battery power since the take-up lever need not be cocked each time like conventional shutters. Power is also not required to keep the second curtain open. Bulb exposures therefore consume very little battery power.

How the new Rotary Magnet shutter operates.

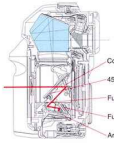


The AF Technology Inside

Revolutionary Area AF System

A few key innovations made the 45-point Area AF possible. They include a long, Z-shaped light path, a large, concave secondary mirror, a new AF optical system, and an Area AF CMOS sensor.

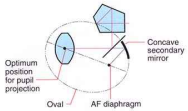
For Area AF, it was essential to deliver the entire image-forming light flux to the Area AF CMOS sensor. After passing through the quick-return mirror, the light flux is refracted by a large secondary mirror behind the quick-return mirror. The light flux is then refracted two more times by two fully reflective mirrors before reaching the Area AF CMOS sensor. A long, Z-shaped light path is thereby created. Having a much longer light path prevents peripheral image distortion which would occur with the usual light path length.



Z-shaped light path inside the camera (side view).

Since the large secondary mirror is concave, it also works as a field lens. It is based on the geometric principle where any line (light ray) that intersects a focal point will intersect the other focal point after being deflected by a curved surface. Positioned at these two focal points inside the camera are the AF unit's diaphragm and the optimum position where the eye's pupil is projected. The AF sensor can then receive enough light to cover the Area AF and to focus.

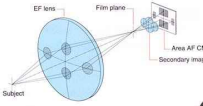
Any line that intersects a focal point also intersects the other focal point after deflection off a curved surface.



The optimum position for pupil projection and the AF diaphragm are positioned at the focal points.

To cover the large, 45-point focusing area, a new AF optical system had to be developed for the EOS-3. The new AF optical system has a single secondary image-formation lens which covers the large focusing area. This configuration is much simpler than previous AF optical systems for multiple focusing points.

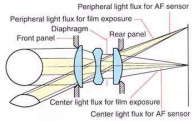
The EOS-3's AF optical system is designed so that the light flux reaching the AF sensor has no peripheral light loss due to lens vignetting. The large, fixed diaphragm in front of the secondary image-formation lens blocks the peripheral portion of the light flux thus delivering only the center portion to the AF sensor. Since all the light rays cover the entire focusing area, the light flux reaching the center of the focusing area is the same as on the periphery.



EOS-3's AF optical system

The center focusing point, of course, has no peripheral light loss. This creates a surplus of light equivalent to 1 stop. It makes cross-type AF possible with f/4 and faster lenses and horizontal-line AF with f/8 and faster lenses.For the AF sensor, the EOS-3 uses an Area AF CMOS (Complementary Metal Oxide Semiconductor) sensor instead of a re Multi-BASIS (Base-Stored Image Sensor) found in other EOS cameras

Obviously, the 45-point Area AF requires a much larger sensing area (consisting of pixels) than previous EOS AF systems. The Area AF CMOS sensor has 10,724 pixels, about 30 times more than the EOS-1N's Multi-BASIS. Normally, having more pixels increases the signal-to-noise ratio,



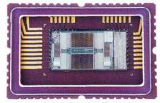
How the center gains a surplus of light

resulting in poor AF performance in low-light and low-contrast conditions. The CMOS sensor resolves this problem by reducing the pixel size to one-fourth that of the EOS-1N's Multi-BASIS. The signal-to-noise ratio is therefore kept high.

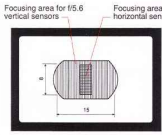
The Area AF CMOS sensor also reads focusing data much faster than a Multi-BASIS. This is essential because the increase in pixels brings an increase of incoming focusing data. The CMOS sensor can read the focusing data at high speed without any data loss.

The highly sensitive Area AF CMOS sensor consumes less power and comes in a relatively compact size. Pixel layout for Automatic Signal Gain Control is easy with the CMOS sensor.

With so many focusing points, the AF system's construction requires higher precision to ensure stable performance. Numerous materials were tested for the glass-coated AF sensor chassis. Despite the high cost, titanium was finally chosen because its thermal expansion ratio characteristics are similar to glass.



Area AF CMOS sensor



45-point Area AF's focusing area

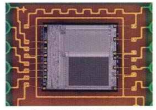
Focusing Point Superimposition (SI)

The illuminated focusing points you see in the viewfinder are actually superimposed. The EOS-3 uses a new superimposition system. The SI LED emits light which passes through a TN (Twisted Nematic) LCD and emitting lens. A dichroic mirror then sends the light to the viewfinder optics. (See the Viewfinder Optical System diagram.) Normally, you see only the Area AF ellipse and the center spot metering circle on the viewfinder screen.

The focusing point appears only when it achieves focus. This design reduces viewfinder clutter and makes viewing easier.Also, the TN LCD is controlled for optimum display in various temperatures. It gives excellent response and visibility even in low temperatures.

Eye Controlled Focus with 45 Focusing Points

Canon's unique Eye Control feature detects the movement of the eye's pupil looking through the camera's eyepiece. Eight IREDs (Infrared Emitting Diodes) are mounted on the eyepiece frame to illuminate the eye. The light reflected by the eyeball passes through dichroic mirrors and the SI lens before being projected on the Eye Control BASIS (Base-Stored Image Sensor). By detecting the position of the eye's pupil, the camera can recognize where the eye is looking.



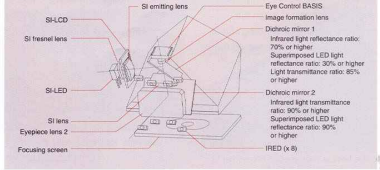
Eye Control BASIS sensor.

New Algorithm and 32-bit Microcomputer

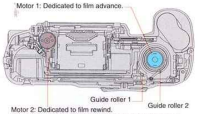
Eye Controlled Focus is much faster now with the EOS-3's 32-bit microcomputer. By revamping the algorithm and speeding up Eye-Control coordinate calculations, the Eye Control response time is now eight times faster than that of the EOS 5/A2 E.

The Eye Control BASIS has also been improved to make pupil-edge detection more precise. Despite the larger AF coverage, Eye Controlled Focus is faster and more precise than ever before. Also, the camera senses horizontal and vertical camera orientations with an optical orientation sensor and switches the Eye Controlled Focus system automatically.

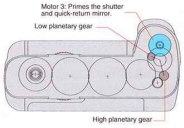
Viewfinder Optical System



Taking the EOS-3 Further



Motors inside the EOS-3 (top view).



Power Drive Booster PB-E2 (top view)

Under the Hood of Power Drive Booster PB-E2

When Power Drive Booster PB-E2 is used with the EOS-3, three motors operate in unison to give the camera its top performance. The mechanical cocking operation and film advance speed become faster, enabling high-speed continuous shooting. In addition, when the high-capacity Ni-MH Pack NP-E2 is installed, the Power Drive Booster switches automatically to the high-speed gear train and high-speed sequence. The high-speed sequence takes advantage of the extra power provided by the Ni-MH Pack to optimize the execution timing of AF calculations, lens-driving operation, and other shooting operations, in order to attain the maximum continuous shooting speed.

The sequence for the second frame onward is as follows:

1. With the mirror down, the lens is driven to achieve the same focus as for frame 1.
2. If the subject moves as fast as the 7 fps continuous shooting can handle, the lens is driven after the mirror is down and stable even during AF and AE operations.
3. While the mirror is up and the diaphragm is stopped down, the lens is driven until the next exposure reading is taken.

There is also the mirror bound prevention mechanism. By optimizing the mirror spring's operation balance, the mirror down time has been reduced by about 20 percent. This has shortened the viewfinder blackout time by about 25 percent compared to other EOS cameras. Thus, we have improved high-speed continuous shooting and reduced an undesirable characteristic at the same time.

E-TTL Wireless Autoflash System

The E-TTL wireless autoflash system works with two or more Speedlite 550EX's or one Speedlite Transmitter ST-E2 and one or more Speedlite 550EX's. One Speedlite 550EX (or Speedlite Transmitter ST-E2) is connected to the EOS-3's hot shoe and set as the master unit. The master unit sends wireless optical signals to the other Speedlites called slave units. (A switch sets the Speedlite as a master or slave unit.) The wireless signals transmit flash-control information and flash-firing commands.

The master unit and slave units operate on the same channel.

Information Transmitted By Master Unit

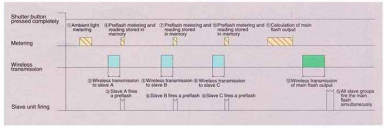
Type	Information
1. Channel	Channels 1 to 4
2. Flash mode	No. of groups (1 to 3)
	E-TTL/Manual/Stroboscopic flash
	Preflash/Main flash
	Normal/FP flash
3. Flash output	1/1 to 1/128 power
4. Stroboscopic flash	Firing frequency and count

Setting the channel No. prevents the master unit from firing any unrelated slave units (set to a different channel) nearby. Also, the slave unit's ID can be set to A, B, or C. This means you can have up to three slave groups. Slave units with the same ID belong to the same slave group, and Speedlites in the same slave group fire at the same output.

By having slave groups, you can set a different flash output for each group to obtain the desired lighting effect. Thus, you can set a flash ratio automatically(or manually) between the slave groups. Each slave group can have one or more Speedlite 550EX's.For slave groups A and B, you can set the flash ratio automatically from 8:1 to 1:1 or from 1:1 to 1:8 in half-stop increments.

The combined flash output of both groups (used as the main and fill flash) is controlled automatically so that a proper exposure is obtained. As for group C, usually for background or accent lighting,the master unit can set flash exposure compensation (up to ± 3 stops in 1/3-stop increments) to control its flash output relative to slave groups A and B.

E-TTL Wireless Autoflash Exposure Sequence Time Chart (Completion time of 80–130 ms)



Anti-fog Eyepiece Ed

The new anti-fog technology developed by Canon uses a thin, water-absorbent polymer coating. This polymer coating is placed on glass surfaces where it prevents fogging by absorbing moisture.

The coating consists of an organic polymer which absorbs moisture and an inorganic polymer which stabilizes the coating. (When this coating is physically stable, it can prevent fogging on glass surfaces. Thus, it is ideal for optical products which require high performance.)

The polymer coating also allows the moisture to evaporate naturally. The cycle of moisture absorption and evaporation is repetitive, and the polymer coating can thereby remain effective for a long time.

* The polymer coating will lose its effectiveness if it already contains moisture. Careful handling is required.The Anti-fog Eyepiece should never be touched unless it is dry.

The standard eyepiece (fogged) and Anti-fog Eyepiece Ed after being transferred from a freezing temperature (0°C/32°F) to room temperature (25°C/77°F).

IS Lens Series

Canon's unmatched EF lens line-up has again leaped ahead of the pack by adding IS (Image Stabilization) lens series to its broad range of options. With an IS lens, you can take pictures at dusk, night or in dark rooms, with ease. You can also shoot in art museum and theaters where use of flash units and tripods is prohibited. IS is also effective in other situations, such as for close-up photography where the slightest vibration of the camera severely damages the results.

With the Image Stabilizer turned off.
135mm, 1/8 sec. at f/5.6

With the Image Stabilizer turned on.
135mm, 1/8 sec. at f/5.6

Canon's unique IS lens quartet makes the shooting opportunities unlimited.

EF 28-135 mm f/3.5-5.6 IS USM

Considering the versatility of a standard zoom, we added the EF 28-135 mm f/3.5-5.6 IS USM to the currently available and extremely popular EF 75-300 mm f/4-5.6 IS USM and EF 300 mm f/4L IS USM. Use it as a standard lens that offers you expanded possibilities in many different situations, such as when you're beyond flash coupling range, when you're using slow speed films, or even when you're taking pictures from a moving vehicle.

EF 100-400 mm f/4.5-5.6L IS USM

Another one to complement the IS telephoto lens group is the EF 100-400 mm f/4.5-5.6L IS USM.

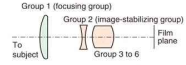
In conjunction with the high zoom ratio, Image Stabilization offers an unmatched versatility to isolate the desired part from the scene. Moreover, this hyper lens employs two special elements: Fluorite and Super UD (Ultra-low Dispersion) for unrivaled optical performance.

How IS Works

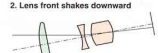
The Image Stabilizer uses a pair of newly-developed shake-detecting gyro sensors that have been optimized for taking still images. The gyro sensors detect the direction and degree of camera-shake and transmit signals to a high-speed 16-bit microprocessor (CPU) built into the lens. The lens CPU converts the information to commands which drive a compensating optical system to counteract the shake, thus steadying the image on the film plane. When the IS switch is off, the image-stabilizing optics are locked in their normal position and continue to function as part of a high-quality Canon EF lens.

Image Stabilizer System

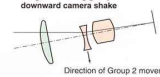
1. No camera shake



2. Lens front shakes downward



3. Image-stabilizing group counteracting downward camera shake



IS Lens Line - up

Images From Your Imagination, Delivered by Canon EF Lenses

Ever noticed that "imagination" contains the word "image?" That's because creating an image starts with your imagination. When you have an image in mind, you must choose a lens which can put that image on film. And whatever that image may be, you can be sure that Canon has the lens you need. Whether it is a 15mm fisheye or a 1200mm super telephoto, all Canon EF lenses feature the finest materials (especially the L-series lenses) and technologies. They include fluorite, UD glass, aspherical lenses, lens-based Ultrasonic Motors, full-time manual focusing, Image Stabilization,and a fully-electronic interface. The variety and versatility of EF lenses can match your wondrous imagination.

Lens	Angle of View at Infinity (Horizontal•Vertical•Diagonal)					Lens Construction (elements/groups)	No. of Diaphragm Blades	Minimum Aperture	Closest Focusing Distance (m/ft)
EF 15mm f/2.8 Fisheye	—	•	—	•	180°	8/7	5	22	0.2/0.7
EF 14mm f/2.8L USM	104°	•	81°	•	114°	14/10	5	22	0.25/0.8
EF 20mm f/2.8 USM	84°	•	62°	•	94°	11/9	5	22	0.25/0.8
EF 24mm f/1.4L USM	74°	•	53°	•	84°	11/9	7	22	0.25/0.8
EF 24mm f/2.8	74°	•	53°	•	84°	10/10	6	22	0.25/0.8
EF 28mm f/1.8 USM	65°	•	46°	•	75°	10/9	7	22	0.25/0.8
EF 28mm f/2.8	65°	•	46°	•	75°	5/5	5	22	0.3/1
EF 35mm f/1.4L USM	54°	•	38°	•	63°	11/9	8	22	0.3/1
EF 35mm f/2	54°	•	38°	•	63°	7/5	5	22	0.25/0.8
EF 50mm f/1.0L USM	40°	•	27°	•	46°	11/9	8	16	0.6/2
EF 50mm f/1.4 USM	40°	•	27°	•	46°	7/6	8	22	0.45/1.5
EF 50mm f/1.8 II	40°	•	27°	•	46°	6/5	5	22	0.45/1.5
EF 50mm f/2.5 Compact Macro	40°	•	27°	•	46°	9/8	6	32	0.23/0.8
Life-Size Converter EF	—	•	—	•	—	4/3	—	—	0.24/0.8
EF 85mm f/1.2L USM	24°	•	16°	•	28°30'	8/7	8	16	0.95/3.1
EF 85mm f/1.8 USM	24°	•	16°	•	28°30'	9/7	8	22	0.85/2.8
EF 100mm f/2 USM	20°	•	14°	•	24°	8/6	8	22	0.9/3
EF 100mm f/2.8 Macro	20°	•	14°	•	24°	10/9	8	32	0.31/1
EF 135mm f/2L USM	15°	•	10°	•	18°	10/8	8	32	0.9/3
EF 135mm f/2.8 with Softfocus	15°	•	10°	•	18°	7/6	6	32	1.3/4.3
EF 180mm f/3.5L Macro USM	11°25'	•	7°40'	•	13°40'	14/12	8	32	0.48/1.6
EF 200mm f/1.8L USM	10°	•	7°	•	12°	12/10	8	32	2.5/8.2
EF 200mm f/2.8L II USM	10°	•	7°	•	12°	9/7	8	32	1.5/4.9
EF 300mm f/2.8L USM	6°50'	•	4°35'	•	8°15'	10/8	8	32	3/9.8
EF 300mm f/4L IS USM	6°50'	•	4°35'	•	8°15'	15/11	8	32	1.5/4.8
EF 300mm f/4L USM	6°50'	•	4°35'	•	8°15'	8/7	8	32	2.5/8.2
EF 400mm f/2.8L II USM	5°10'	•	3°30'	•	6°10'	11/9	8	32	4/13.1
EF 400mm f/5.6L USM	5°10'	•	3°30'	•	6°10'	7/6	8	32	3.5/11.5
EF 500mm f/4.5L USM	4°	•	2°45'	•	5°	8/7	9	32	5/16.4
EF 600mm f/4L USM	3°30'	•	2°20'	•	4°10'	9/8	8	32	6/19.7
EF 1200mm f/5.6L USM	1°45'	•	1°10'	•	2°05'	13/10	8	32	14/45.9
EF 17-35mm f/2.8L USM	93°-54°	•	70°30'-38°	•	104°-63°	15/10	7	22	0.42/1.4
EF 20-35mm f/3.5-4.5 USM	84°-54°	•	62°-38°	•	94°-63°	12/11	5	22–27	0.34/1.1
EF 22-55mm f/4-5.6 USM	79°-36°	•	57°-25°	•	94°-43°	9/9	5	22–32	0.35/1.1
EF 24-85mm f/3.5-4.5 USM	74°-24°	•	53°-16°	•	84°-28°30'	15/12	6	22–32	0.5/1.6
EF 28-70mm f/2.8L USM	65°-29°	•	46°-19°30'	•	75°-34°	16/11	8	22	0.5/1.6
EF 28-80mm f/3.5-5.6 IV USM	65°-25°	•	46°-17°	•	75°-30°	10/10	5	22–38	0.38/1.2
EF 28-80mm f/3.5-5.6	65°-25°	•	46°-17°	•	75°-30°	10/10	5	22–38	0.38/1.2
EF 28-105mm f/3.5-4.5 USM	65°-19°20'	•	46°-13°	•	75°-23°30'	15/12	7	22–27*2	0.5/1.6
EF 28-135mm f/3.5-5.6 IS USM	65°-15°	•	46°-10°	•	75°-18°	16/12	6	22–36	0.5/1.6
EF 35-80mm f/4-5.6 USM	54°-25°	•	38°-17°	•	63°-30°	8/8	5	22–32	0.38/1.2
EF 35-80mm f/4-5.6 III	54°-25°	•	38°-17°	•	63°-30°	8/8	5	22–32	0.4/1.3
EF 35-350mm f/3.5-6L USM	54°-6°	•	38°-4°	•	63°-7°	21/15	8	22–32*2	0.6/2 (at 135mm)
EF 55-200mm f/4.5-5.6 USM	36°-10°	•	25°-7°	•	43°-12°	13/13	6	22–27	1.2/3.9
EF 70-200mm f/2.8L USM	29°-10°	•	19°30'-7°	•	34°-12°	18/15	8	32	1.5/4.9
EF 75-300mm f/4-5.6 IS USM	27°-6°50'	•	18°11'-4°35'	•	32°11'-8°15'	15/10	8	32–45	1.5/4.9
EF 75-300mm f/4-5.6 II USM	27°-6°50'	•	18°11'-4°35'	•	32°11'-8°15'	13/9	7	32–45	1.5/4.9
EF 75-300mm f/4-5.6 II	27°-6°50'	•	18°11'-4°35'	•	32°11'-8°15'	13/9	7	32–45	1.5/4.9
EF 80-200mm f/4.5-5.6 II	25°-10°	•	17°-7°	•	30°-12°	10/7	5	22–27*2	1.5/4.9
EF 75-300mm f/4-5.6 II USM	27°-6°50'	•	18°11'-4°35'	•	32°11'-8°15'	13/9	7	32–45	1.5/4.9
EF 100-300mm f/4.5-5.6 USM	20°-6°50'	•	14°-4°35'	•	24°-8°15'	13/10	8	32–38*2	1.5/4.9
EF 100-300mm f/5.6L	20°-6°50'	•	14°-4°35'	•	24°-8°15'	15/10	8	32	1.4/4.6
EF 100-400mm f/4.5-5.6L IS USM	20°-5°10'	•	14°-3°30'	•	24°-6°10'	17/14	8	32–38*2	1.4/5.9
TS-E 24mm f/3.5L	74°-53°•64°•(without tilt or shift)*8					11/9	8	22	0.3/1
TS-E 45mm f/2.8	44°-33°•51°(without tilt or shift)•*8					8	8	22	0.4/1.3
TS-E 90mm f/2.8	22°37'-15°11'•27°(without tilt or shift)•*8					6/5	8	32	0.5/1.6
Extender EF 1.4×	—	•	—	•	—	5/4	—	—	—
Extender EF 2×	—	•	—	•	—	7/5	—	—	—
Extension Tube EF12						*6			—
Extension Tube EF25						*7			—

With Extender EF 1.4×	EF 135mm f/2L USM	EF 180mm f/3.5L Macro USM	EF 200mm f/1.8L USM	EF 200mm f/2.8L II USM	EF 300mm f/2.8L USM	EF 300mm f/4L IS USM	EF 300mm f/4L USM	EF 400mm f/2.8L II USM	EF 400mm f/5.6L USM	EF 500mm f/4L USM	EF 600mm f/4L USM	EF 1200mm f/5.6L USM	EF 70-200mm f/2.8L USM	EF 100-400mm f/4.5-5.6L IS USM
Focal Length(mm)	189	252	280	280	420	420	420	560	560	700	840	1680	98-280	140-560
(f-stop)(f)	2.8–4.5	4.5*1–45	2.5–32	4–45	4–45	5.6–45	5.6–45	4–45	8–45	6.7*1–45	5.6–45	8–45	4–45	6.7*1–54
Max. Magnification (×)	0.27	1.4	0.13	0.22	0.15	0.33	0.18	0.16	0.12	0.15	0.15	0.12	0.22	0.28
AF	Enabled	Enabled	Enabled	Enabled	Enabled	Enabled	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled	Enabled	Disabled
AF with EOS-3 (Center point•central points*•Others)	HP/HP/ Normal	All Normal	HP/HP/ Normal	HP/HP/ Normal	HP/Normal/ Normal	All Normal	All Normal	HP/Normal/ Normal	Normal/ NFNP	Normal/ NFNP	All Normal	Normal/ NFNP	HP/NFNP	Normal/ NFNP

Maximum Magnification (×)	AF Actuator	Filter Diameter (mm)	Max. Diameter × Length(mm/in)	Weight (g/oz)	Magnification with Extension Tube EF12	Magnification with Extension Tube EF25
0.14	AFD	Filter Holder	73×62.2/2.9"×2.4"	330/11.6		
0.10	USM*4	Filter Holder	77×89/3"×3.5"	560/1.2 lbs	—	—
0.14	USM*4	72	77.5×70.6/3.1"×2.8"	405/14.3	0.72–0.60	—
0.16	USM*4	77	83.5×77.4/3.3"×3.1"	550/1.2 lbs	0.66–0.50	—
0.16	AFD	58	67.5×48.5/2.7"×1.9"	270/9.5	0.64–0.50	1.22–1.11
0.18	USM*4	58	73.6×55.6/2.9"×2.2"	310/10.9	0.61–0.43	1.13–0.96
0.17	AFD	52	67.4×42.5/2.7"×1.7"	185/6.5	0.56–0.43	1.09–0.95
0.18	USM*4	72	79×86/3.1"×3.4"	580/1.3 lbs	0.54–0.36	0.97–0.79
0.23	AFD	52	67.4×42.5/2.7"×1.7"	210/7.4	0.58–0.35	1.00–0.77
0.11	USM	72	91.5×81.5/3.6"×3.2"	985/2.2 lbs	—	—
0.15	Micro USM*4	58	73.8×50.5/2.9"×2"	290/10.2	0.39–0.24	0.68–0.53
0.15	MM*5	52	68.2×41/2.7"×1.6"	130/4.6	0.39–0.24	0.68–0.53
0.50	AFD	52	67.6×63/2.7"×2.5"	280/9.9	0.74–0.24	1.04–0.54
1.00	—	—	67.6×34.9/2.7"×1.4"	160/5.6	—	—
0.11	USM	72	91.5×84/3.6"×3.3"	1,025/2.3 lbs	0.25–0.15	0.42–0.33
0.13	USM*4	58	75×71.5/3"×2.8"	425/15	0.27–0.15	0.44–0.32
0.14	USM*4	58	75×73.5/3"×2.9"	460/1 lbs	0.27–0.13	0.42–0.28
1.00	MM*5	52	75×105.5/3"×4.2"	650/1.4 lbs	1.17–0.12	1.38–0.27
0.19	USM*4	72	82.5×112/3.2"×4.4"	750/1.7 lbs	0.29–0.09	0.41–0.20
0.12	AFD	52	69.2×98.4 /2.7"×3.9"	390/13.8	0.22–0.09	0.33–0.20
1.00	USM*4	72	82.5×186.6/3.2"×7.3"	1,090/2.4 lbs	1.09–0.07	1.21–0.15
0.09	USM	48 Drop-in	130×208/5.1"×8.2"	3,000/6.6 lbs	0.15–0.06	0.23–0.14
0.16	USM*4	72	83.2×136.2/3.3"×5.4"	765/1.7l lbs	0.23–0.06	0.32–0.14
0.11	USM	48 Drop-in	125×253/4.9"×10"	2,855/6.3 lbs	0.16–0.04	0.21–0.09
0.24	USM*4	77	90×221/3.5"×8.7"	1,190/2.6 lbs	0.30–0.04	0.37–0.09
0.13	USM*4	77	90×213.5/3.5"×8.4"	1,165/2.6 lbs	0.18–0.04	0.24–0.09
0.11	USM	48 Drop-in	167×348/6.6"×13.7"	5,910/13 lbs	0.15–0.03	0.19–0.07
0.12	USM*4	77	90×256.5/3.5"×10.1"	1,250/2.8 lbs	0.16–0.03	0.21–0.07
0.11	USM	48 Drop-in	130×390/5.1"×15.4"	3,000/6.6 lbs	0.14–0.03	0.17–0.06
0.11	USM	48 Drop-in	167×456/6.6"×18"	6,000/13.2 lbs	0.13–0.02	0.16–0.05
0.09	USM	48 Drop-in	228×836/9"×32.9"	16,500/36.4 lbs	0.12–0.01	0.13–0.02
0.11 (at 35mm)	USM*4	77/Filter Holder	83.5×95.7/3.3"×3.8"	545/1.2 lbs	0.77–0.36	0.95–0.80
0.13 (at 35mm)	USM*4	77	83.5×68.9/3.3"×2.7"	340/12	0.70–0.36	1.00–0.80
0.2 (at 55mm)	Micro USM	52	66×89.4/2.6×3.5	375/6.2	0.67–0.23	1.37–0.52
0.16 (at 85mm)	USM*4	67	73×69.5/2.9"×2.7"	380/13.4	0.59–0.15	1.23–0.33
0.18	USM*4	77	83.2×117.6/3.3"×4.6"	880/1.9 lbs	0.52–0.18	1.05–0.40
0.26 (at 80mm)	Micro USM	58	66.4×71.2/2.6"×2.8"	200/7.1	0.57–0.16	1.15–0.36
0.26 (at 80mm)	MM*5	58	66.4×71.2/2.6"×2.8"	200/7.1	0.57–0.16	1.15–0.36
0.19 (at 105mm)	USM*4	58	72×75/2.8"×3"	375/13.2 lbs	0.53–0.12	0.75–0.27
0.19 (at 135mm)	USM*4	72	78.4×96.8/3.1"×3.8"	500/1.1 lbs	0.53–0.62	1.09–0.94
0.25 (at 80mm)	Micro USM	52	65×61.5/2.6"×2.4"	170/6	0.51–0.16	0.98–0.35
0.23 (at 80mm)	MM*5	52	65×63.5/2.6"×2.5"	175/6.2	0.50–0.16	0.97–0.35
0.25 (at 55mm)	USM*4	72	85×167.4/3.3"×6.6"	1,385/3.1 lbs	0.43–0.04	0.82–0.08
0.21 (at 200mm)	Micro USM	52	70.4×97.3/2.8"×3.8"	310/10.9	0.26–0.06	0.50–0.14
0.16 (at 200mm)	USM*4	77	84.6×193.6/3.3"×7.6"	1,310/2.9 lbs	0.22–0.06	0.41–0.14
0.26 (at 300mm)	Micro USM	58	78.5×138.2/3.1"×5.4"	650/1.4 lbs	0.32–0.04	0.39–0.09
0.25 (at 300mm)	Micro USM	58	71×122.1/2.8"×4.8"	480/1.1 lbs	0.31–0.04	0.39–0.09
0.25 (at 300mm)	MM*5	58	71×122.1/2.8"×4.8"	480/1.1 lbs	0.31–0.04	0.39–0.09
0.16 (at 200mm)	MM*5	52	69×78.5/2.7"×3.1"	250/8.8	0.23–0.06	0.39–0.14
0.20 (at 300mm)	USM*4	58	73×121.6/2.9"×4.8"	540/1.2 lbs	0.26–0.04	0.37–0.09
0.26 (at 300mm)	AFD	58	75×166.6/3"×6.6"	695/1.5 lbs	0.32–0.04	0.39–0.10
0.2 (at 400mm)	USM*4	77	92×189/3.6"×7.4"	1360/3 lbs	0.25–0.03	0.35–0.07
0.14	—	72	78×86.7/3.1"×3.4"	570/1.3 lbs	0.62–0.49	1.21–1.10
0.16	—	72	81×90.1/3.2"×3.5"	645/1.4 lbs	0.44–0.27	—
0.29	—	58	73.6×88/2.9"×3.5"	565/1.2 lbs	0.43–0.14	0.60–031
—	—	—	67.6×27.3/2.7"×1.1"	200/7.1	—	—
—	—	—	67.6×50.5/2.7"×2"	240/8.5	—	—
—	—	—	66.5×12.3/2.7"×0.5"	66/2.3	—	—
—	—	—	67.6×27.3/2.7"×1.1"	125/4.4	—	—

With Extender EF 2×	EF 135mm f/2L USM	EF 180mm f/3.5L Macro USM	EF 200mm f/1.8L USM	EF 200mm f/2.8L II USM	EF 300mm f/2.8L USM	EF 300mm f/4L IS USM	EF 300mm f/4L USM	EF 400mm f/2.8L II USM	EF 400mm f/5.6L USM	EF 500mm f/4L USM	EF 600mm f/4L USM	EF 1200mm f/5.6L USM	EF 70-200mm f/2.8L USM	EF 100-400mm f/4.5-5.6L IS USM
Focal Length (mm)	270	360	400	400	600	600	600	800	800	1000	1200	2400	140–400	200-800
f/stop (f)	4–64	6.7*1–64	3.5–45	5.6–64	5.6–64	8–64	8–64	5.6–64	11–64	9.5*1–64	8–64	11–64	5.6–64	9.5–76*1
Max. Magnification (×)	0.38	2	0.18	0.32	0.22	0.47	0.26	0.22	0.18	0.22	0.21	0.18	0.33	0.41
AF	Enabled	Disabled	Enabled	Enabled	Enabled	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled
AF with EOS-3 (Center point•central points*•Others)	HP/Normal/ Normal	NP	HP/Normal/ Normal	Normal	Normal	Normal/ NFNP	Normal/ NFNP	Normal	NP	Normal/ NFNP	Normal	NP	HP/NFNP	NP

HP: High-precision. **Normal:** Horizontal line-sensitive AF **NP:** Not possible

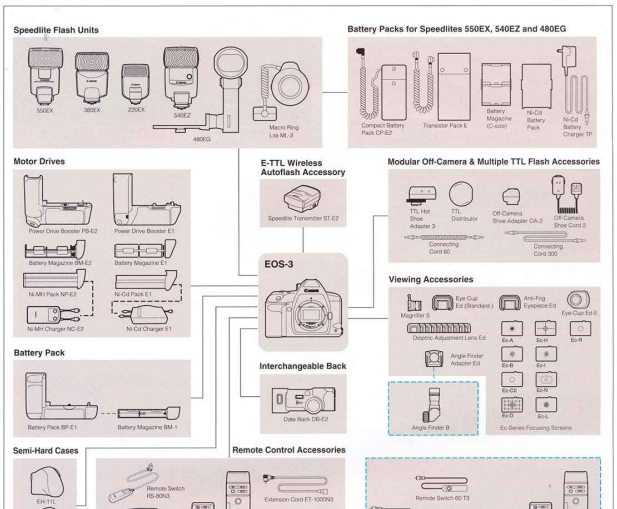
Lenses Exceptionally Compatible with High-Precision Cross-Type AF with EOS-3's Center Focusing Point
EF 300 mm f/4L USM, EF 300 mm f/4L IS USM, and EF 600 mm f/4L USM.

For compatibility with other (discontinued) lenses, please consult your nearest Canon Service Center.

HP: High-precision. **Normal:** Horizontal line-sensitive AF **NP:** Not possible

*1 Six focusing points surrounding the center focusing point.
*2 Data based on EOS models displaying exposures in 1/2-stop increments. It may vary slightly with models displaying exposures in 1/3-stop increments.
*3 If the EF 70-200 mm f/2.8L USM is attached to an EOS camera with multiple focusing points, only the center focusing point will be usable for autofocus.
*4 Mechanical full-time manual focusing built-in.
*5 Micro motor.
*6 Extension Tube EF 12 cannot be used with EF 14mm f/2.8L, 15mm f/2.8, 50mm f/1.0L, and lenses which cannot be focused manually.
*7 Extension Tube EF 25 cannot be used with EF 14mm f/2.8L, 15mm f/2.8, 20mm f/2.8, 24mm f/1.4L, 50mm f/1.0L, 17-35mm f/2.8L at the 17mm focal length, 20-35mm f/3.5-4.5 at the 20mm focal length, TS-E 45mm f/2.8, and lenses which cannot be focused manually.
*8 Image circle diameter : 58.6 mm.

The EOS-3 System



Ec-Series Focusing Screens

The EOS-3 is compatible with the EOS-1N's Ec-series focusing screens. The EOS-3's built-in superimposition system can superimpose all 45 focusing points in red on every focusing screen. When using the Ec-N (standard equipment) or Ec-R focusing screen, set Custom Function No. 0 to 0 (factory setting). When using the Ec-A, Ec-B, Ec-C, Ec-CII, Ec-D, Ec-H, Ec-I, or Ec-L focusing screen, set Custom Function No. 0 to1. This Custom Function adjusts the camera's exposure meter to suit the focusing screen's characteristics. When using the Ec-A, Ec-B, Ec-I, or Ec-L focusing screen, only center-weighted averaging or spot metering linked to a focusing point other than the center should be used.

Ec-A: Microprism

Matte field with microprism focusing spot in the center. Used for general photography with all lenses, especially suitable when using an aperture of f/5.6 or brighter.

Ec-B: New Split

Matte field with split-image focusing spot in the center. Used for general photography with all lenses.

Ec-CII: Laser-matte

Provided standard with the EOS-IN body. Used for general photography with all lenses.

Ec-D: Laser-matte with sections

Matte field with sections. Grid lines assist in determining picture composition accurately. Especially well-suited for close-up photography or for copy work using EF macro lenses. Can also be used for general photography with all lenses.

Ec-H: Laser-matte with scale

Matte field with vertical and horizontal scale in millimeters. Effective for close-up photography and photomicrography.

Useful in determining magnification ratios and compositions. Can be used with all lenses.

Ec-I: Laser-matte with double cross-hair reticle

Matte field with clear center spot containing double cross-hair reticle. Focusing is possible using the floating image of the central cross-hair.

Particularly useful for photomicro-graphy and astrophotography.

Ec-L: Cross split-image

Matte field with cross split-image in the center, which divides the subject in half both vertically and horizontally for accurate manual focusing. Used for general photography with all lenses, especially suited when using an aperture of f/5.6 or larger.

Ec-R: New Laser-matte

Provided standard with the EOS-IN RS body, compensates for the decreased viewfinder brightness due to the low reflection factor of the pellicle mirror. When used with the EOS-3, viewfinder image is approx. 1 f/stop brighter compared to that when using the standard Ec-N.

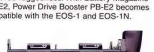
Ec-N: Standard screen

Standard focusing screen dedicated to the EOS-3. The all-matte screen has a fine spot metering circle at the center and the 45-point Area AF ellipse.

Major Accessories for EOS-3

Power Drive Booster PB-E2

With Ni-MH Pack NP-E2, Power Drive Booster PB-E2 can attain a top continuous shooting speed of about 7 fps. The vertical grip has its own shutter button, Main Dial, AE lock button, FE lock button, and focusing point selector. It makes vertical shooting as easy as horizontal shooting. The external cover is made of magnesium alloy for improved ruggedness. With Battery Magazine BM-E2, Power Drive Booster PB-E2 becomes compatible with the EOS-1 and EOS-1N.



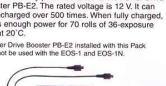
Battery Magazine BM-E2

Dedicated to and provided with Power Drive Booster PB-E2, this magazine holds eight size-AA alkaline, Ni-Cd, or lithium batteries.

Ni-MH Pack NP-E2

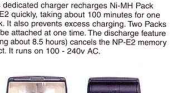
Powerful battery pack dedicated to the Power Drive Booster PB-E2. The rated voltage is 12 V. It can be recharged over 500 times. When fully charged, it has enough power for 70 rolls of 36-exposure film at 20˚C.

* Power Drive Booster PB-E2 installed with this Pack cannot be used with the EOS-1 and EOS-1N.



Ni-MH Charger NC-E2

This dedicated charger recharges Ni-MH Pack NP-E2 quickly, taking about 100 minutes for one Pack. It also prevents excess charging. Two Packs can be attached at one time. The discharge feature (taking about 8.5 hours) cancels the NP-E2 memory effect. It runs on 100 - 240v AC.



Speedlite 550EX

EOS-dedicated, high-power Speedlite for E-TTL autoflash metering. Maximum Guide No. 55/180 (at ISO 100 in meters/feet). The 550EX features auto zoom, FP flash, FE lock, and wireless flash photography and more.

Speedlite Transmitter ST-E2

Wireless controller for the E-TTL wireless autoflash system. It can control up to two Speedlite 550EX slave groups in one of four channels. The flash ratio between the two groups can also be controlled. The wireless transmitter range is about 15-20 m/49-66ft indoors and 8 to 10m/33ft outdoors at a vertical angle of +/- 30˚ and horizontal angle of +/- 39˚. Under low-light or low-contrast conditions, it emits an AF-assist beam linked to the 45 focusing points.

Date Back DB-E2

Interchangeable, EOS-3-dedicated camera back equipped with a Quick Control Dial and LCD date display. For up to the year 2019, the date can be imprinted in the following formats: Year, month, day; Day, hour, minute; Blank; Month, day, year; and Day, month, year. The thumb rest is made of rubber to enhance camera holding comfort.

Timer Remote Controller TC-80N3

This is a remote switch with an 80-cm/2.6-ft cord and a self-timer, interval timer, long-exposure timer, and exposure-count setting feature. The timer can be set anywhere from 1 sec. to 99 hours, 59 min., 59 sec. The plug for connection to the EOS-3 has a quick-lock feature. A new dial enables you to easily enter the numeric settings with a single thumb. The LCD panel can also be illuminated. The rear of the Controller has a hole to keep the EOS-3's remote control socket cap.

30-min. interval timer exposures

Remote Switch RS-80N3

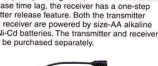
Remote switch with an 80-cm/2.6ft cord to prevent camera shake for super telephoto shots, macrophotography, and bulb exposures. The Remote Switch works just like a shutter button, enabling halfway or complete pressing. It also has a shutter-release lock. Its quick-lock plug connects to the EOS-3's remote control socket. With the EOS-3's Custom Function No. 12 (mirror lockup), camera shake can be further reduced.

Extension Cord ET-1000N3

10m/33ft extension cord for connecting the EOS-3 with Timer Remote Controller TC-80N3 or Remote Switch RS-80N3. For remote picture-taking situations.

Wireless Controller LC-4

This Controller is effective up to 100m/330ft. It consists of a transmitter and receiver. The receiver connects to the EOS-3's three-pin, quick-lock remote control socket. The Controller's switch works just like a shutter button, enabling halfway or complete pressing. Also, to reduce the shutter-release time lag, the receiver has a one-step shutter release feature. Both the transmitter and receiver are powered by size-AA alkaline or Ni-Cd batteries. The transmitter and receiver can be purchased separately.



Remote Switch Adapter RA-N3

This plug adapter enables old-model, T3 Terminal-equipped accessories (such as Wireless Controller LC-3) to be connected to the EOS-3's new remote control socket.

* The EOS-3's new, three-pin, quick-lock remote control socket is compatible with the new Remote Switch RS-80N3, Timer Remote Controller TC-80N3, and Wireless Controller LC-4 receiver. When the plug is connected, it locks automatically.

The EOS-3's remote control socket is not directly compatible with old-model accessories such as Remote Switch RS-60T3. Remote Switch Adapter RA-N3 is required to connect such accessories.

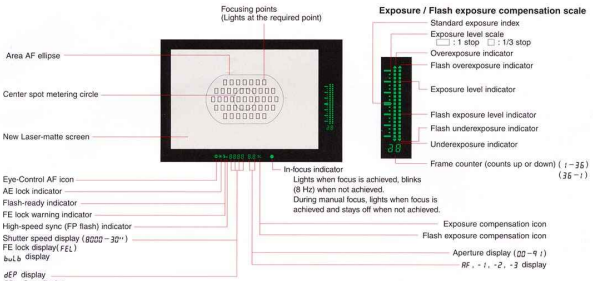
Camera Case EH-11L and EH-11LL

Two dedicated, semi-hard cases can accommodate the camera and any lens listed below.

EH-11L: EF 20mm f/2.8 USM, EF 50mm f/1.4 USM, EF 50mm f/2.5 Compact Macro, EF 85mm f/1.8 USM, EF 100mm f/2 USM, EF 24-85mm f/3.5-4.5 USM, EF 28-80mm f/3.5-5.6 II/ USM, EF 28-105mm f/3.5-4.5 USM, or EF 35-105mm f/4.5-5.6 USM.

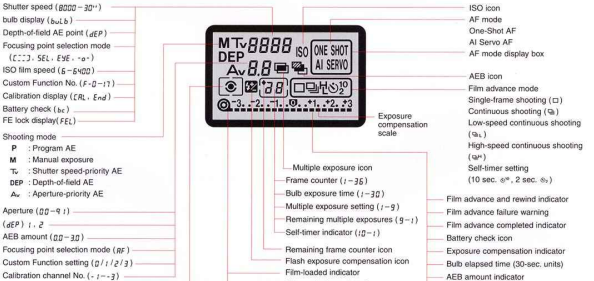
EH-11LL: EF 14mm f/2.8L USM, EF 135mm f/2.8 SF, EF 28-135mm f/3.5-5.6 IS USM, or EF 80-200mm f/4.5-5.6 II.

Viewfinder Information



LCD Panel

This diagram shows all the information for explanation only.



EOS-3 Custom Functions

No. 0 Focusing screen compensation data (Ec-N, Ec-R / Ec-A, B, C, CII, D, H, I, L)
No. 1 Auto film rewind mode (high speed or silent)
No. 2 Film leader position after rewind (rewound or protruding)
No. 3 Film speed setting method (automatic or manual)
No. 4 AF activation method (AF with halfway pressing of shutter button and AE lock with AE lock button / AF and AE with AE lock button and AE lock with halfway pressing of shutter button / AF with halfway pressing of shutter button and AE lock with AF lock button / AF and AE with AE lock button and AE with halfway pressing of shutter button)
No. 5 Manual Tv/Av setting method (reverses the function of the Main Dial and Quick Control Dial, enables or disables aperture setting without a lens attached)
No. 6 Increments for shutter speed, aperture, exposure compensation, flash exposure compensation, and AEB (1/3, 1/2, or whole stops)
No. 7 Manual focusing with electronic focusing ring
No. 8 Frame counter sequence (count up or down)
No. 9 AEB sequence and automatic cancellation
No. 10 Focusing point's superimposition setting (flashes, no flash, brighter flashing)
No. 11 Focusing point selection method (focusing point selector and Main Dial or Quick Control Dial / exposure compensation button and Main Dial or Quick Control Dial / Quick Control Dial only or exposure compensation button and Main Dial or Quick Control Dial / FE lock button and Main Dial or Quick Control Dial)
No. 12 Mirror lockup (enabled or disabled)
No. 13 Spot metering linkage to focusing point (linkage to center focusing point only and 45-point Eye Control enabled / linkage to 11 eye-selectable focusing points / linkage to center focusing point only and 11-point Eye Control enabled)
No. 14 Fill-flash output control (enabled or disabled)
No. 15 Shutter-curtain flash synchronization (1st or 2nd curtain sync)
No. 16 Safety shift for shutter-speed priority-AE and aperture-priority AE (enabled or disabled)
No. 17 Manual focusing point selection range (single point / inclusion of surrounding adjacent points / inclusion of surrounding adjacent points plus additional points on the left and right)

Speedlite 550EX Custom Functions

No. 1 FEB cancellation after completion (enable or disable)
No. 2 FEB sequence (correct, underexposure, overexposure / Underexposure, correct, overexposure)
No. 3 E-TTL or TTL flash-exposure mode
No. 4 SE (Save Energy) activation in slave mode (after 60 min. or 10 min.)
No. 5 SE (Save Energy) cancellation in slave mode (accept within 1 hr. or 8 hrs.)
No. 6 Modeling flash (enable or disable) by pressing EOS-3's depth-of-field preview button

Nomenclature

Side Door Buttons

❶ Eye-Control switch
❷ LCD panel illumination button
Exposure compensation button / Aperture button
❹ Main Dial
❺ FE lock button / Multispot metering button
❻ Shutter button
❼ Self-timer lamp
❽ Grip
❾ Depth-of-field preview button
❿ Shooting mode selector
⓫ Strap eyelet
⓬ Camera back lock release button
⓭ Camera back lever
⓮ Lens release button
⓯ Remote control socket
⓰ PC terminal
⓱ Electrical contacts
⓲ Mirror
⓳ Hot shoe
⓴ Exposure compensation button
㉑ AF mode button
㉒ Eyepiece
㉓ Eyecup
㉔ Quick Control Dial ON/OFF switch
㉕ Film window
㉖ Main switch
㉗ Midroll rewind button
㉘ X-sync contact
㉙ LCD panel
㉚ Focusing point selector
㉛ AE lock button
㉜ Side door
㉝ Quick Control Dial