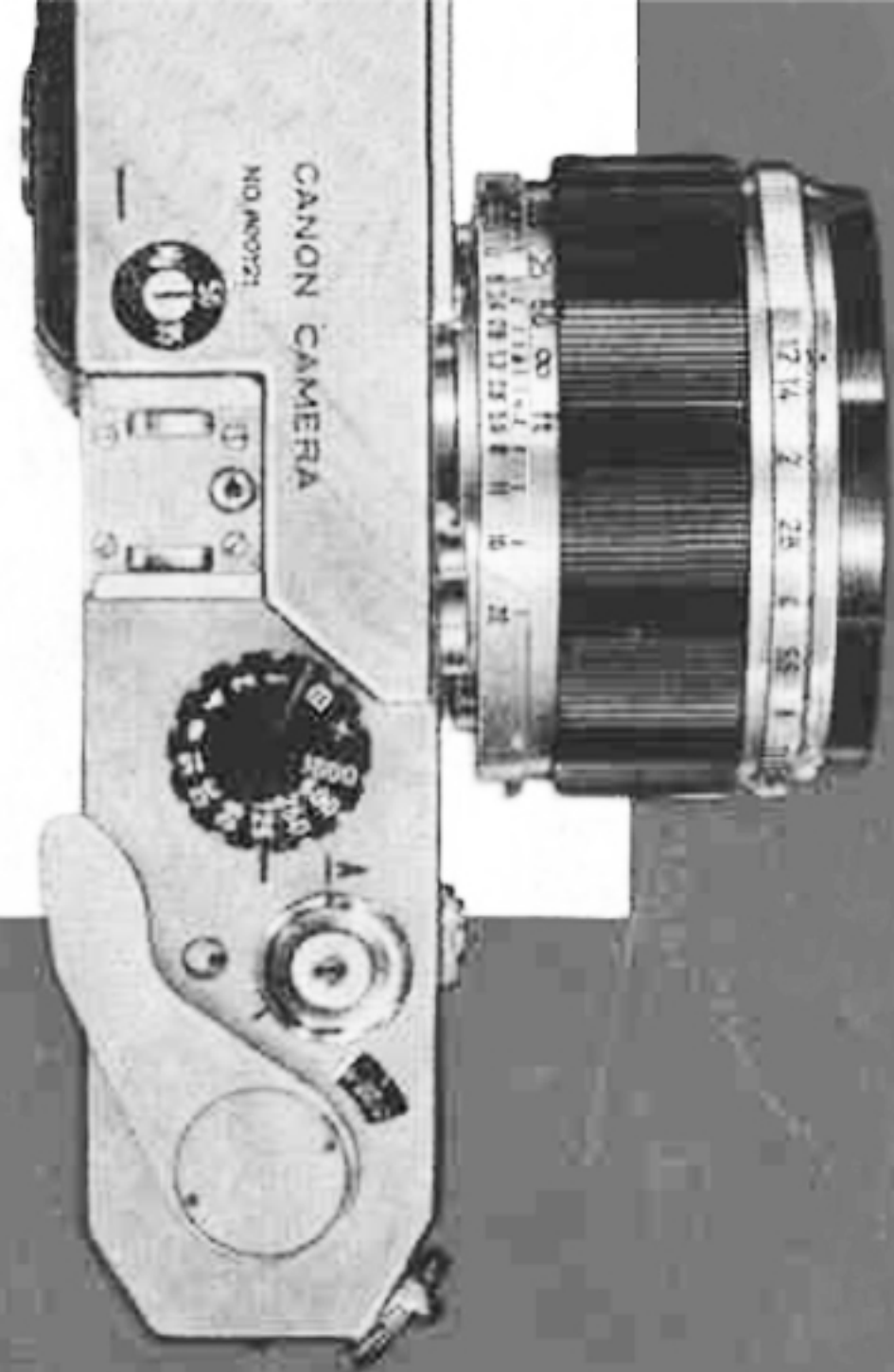


**Canon**

**VI-T VI-L**



**Canon**

modél  
**VI-T**



modél  
**VI-L**

**CANON CAMERA CO., INC.**

NO. 8012 2HI029D PRINTED IN JAPAN

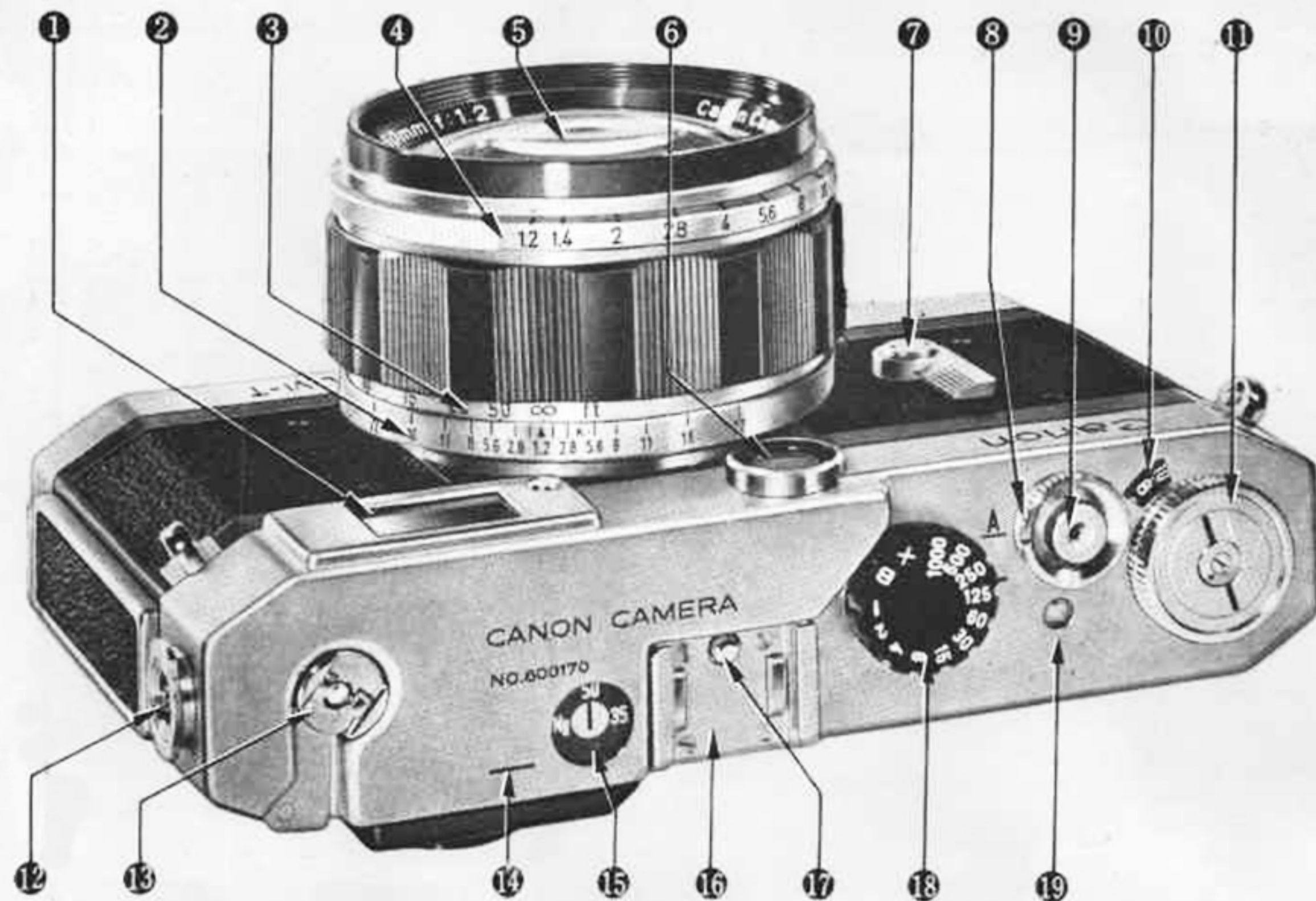
**INSTRUCTION BOOKLET**

# Canon

# VI-T VI-L

- ① Range-Viewfinder Window
- ② Lens Depth-of-Field Scale
- ③ Lens Distance Scale
- ④ Lens Aperture Scale
- ⑤ Canon Lens
- ⑥ Rangefinder Window
- ⑦ Self-Timer
- ⑧ Film Rewind Ring
- ⑨ Shutter Release Button
- ⑩ Film Frame Counting Dial

- ⑪ Film Winding Knob
- ⑫ Flash Unit Connector Socket
- ⑬ Film Rewind Crank
- ⑭ Film Plane Mark
- ⑮ Viewfinder Dial
- ⑯ Accessory Clip
- ⑰ Automatic Parallax Adjustment Pin
- ⑱ Single Pivot Shutter Speed Dial
- ⑲ Film Transport Indicator



*(Continued on the last page)*





## CANON CAMERA CO., INC.

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**CANON NEW YORK:**

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**CANON EUROPE (DISTRIBUTION CENTER)**

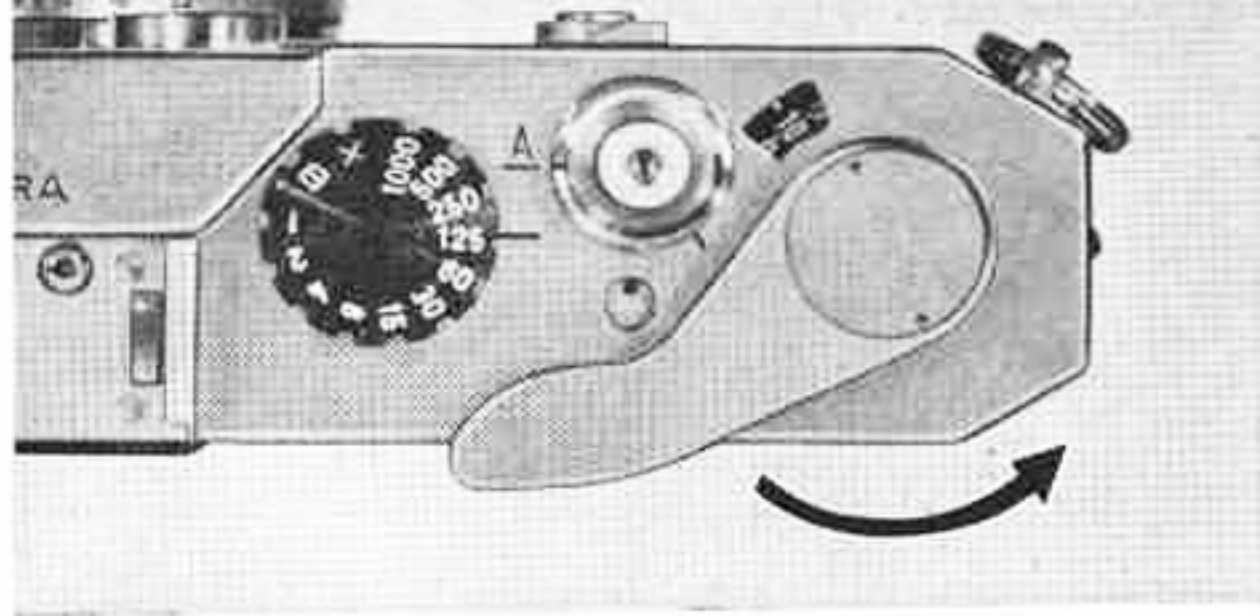
40 RUE DU STAND, GENEVA, SWITZERLAND

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## WINDING



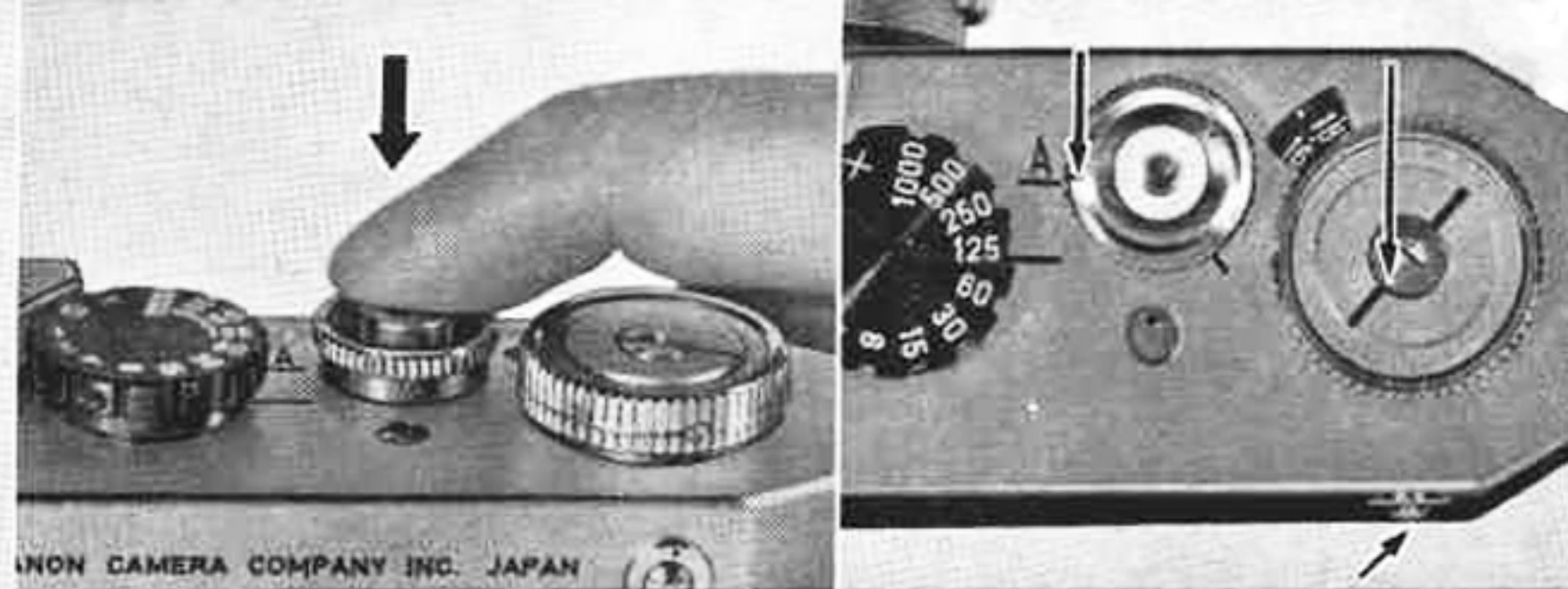
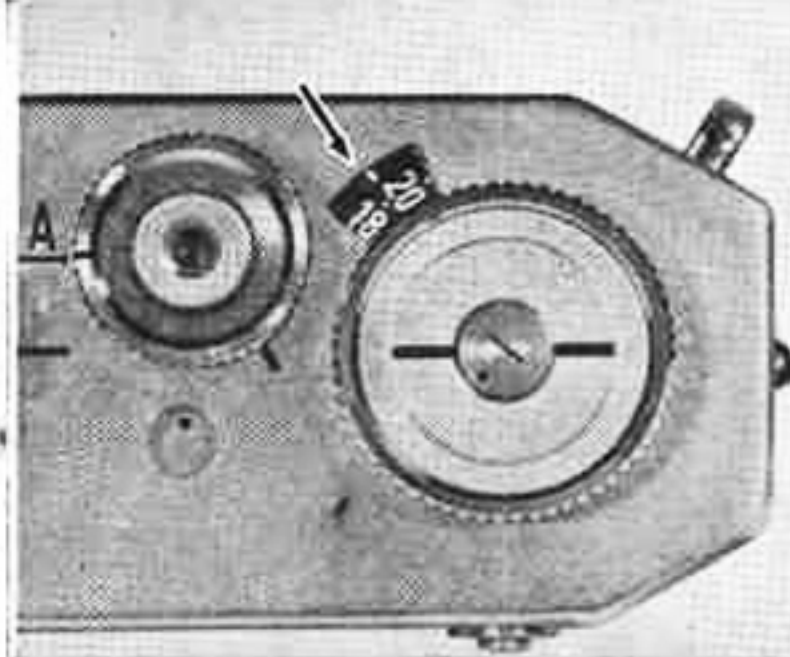
The Canon VI-T and VI-L features the fastest built-in Rapid Wind mechanism...winds the film to the next exposure...recocks the shutter. At the same time, it advances the Film Frame Counting Dial to the next number.

Pull out the Rapid Wind Trigger (29) from its bed in the camera base plate and extend to a vertical position. Pull the trigger the full length of its run. The trigger will automatically return to its original vertical position when released.

For the last three frames on your film, pull the Rapid Wind Trigger very gently or you may tear the film from the spool.

A Canon Rapid Wind Pistol Grip (with wrist strap) is available as an accessory.

For Model VI-L, one-stroke motion of lever on top of the camera winds the film, cocks the shutter, and advances Film Counter Dial.



For copying stand work, or when a tripod is used, the Manual Film Winding Knob (11) is used instead of the Rapid Wind Trigger.

Align engraved black dot and black line on the top of the Manual Film Winding Knob and raise the knob in action position.

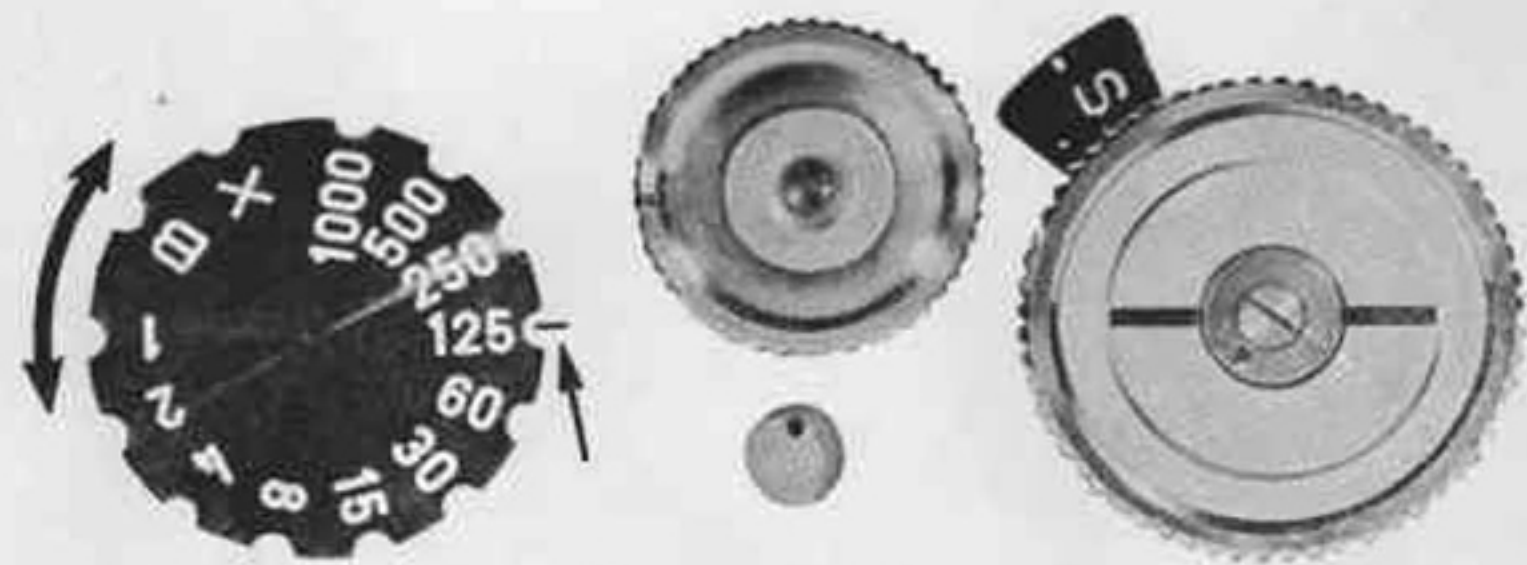
Turn the knob clockwise until it locks in position. Your film has then been advanced one frame...the shutter has been rewound...the Film Frame Counting Dial set to the next number. Keep the Rapid Wind Trigger in its unraised position.

**Important:** Before using the Rapid Wind Trigger again, be sure to return the Manual Film Winding Knob back to original position by depressing the Manual Film Winding Knob Release Button (23).



The shutter can be adjusted to speeds of 1 second, and 1/2, 1/4, 1/8, 1/15, 1/30, 1/60, 1/125, 1/250, 1/500, and 1/1000 of a second as well as B (bulb) and X exposures. Each exposure time is half that of the previous one. This method of adjusting is convenient when calculating the relevant lens aperture.

In adjusting the shutter speed, turn the shutter dial either to the right or left until the desired reading is obtained. With the scale set at B (bulb), the shutter will open, and stay open, until you release pressure from the shutter button. It is used, therefore, for exposure times in excess of one second. The X scale reading is used for speedlight (electroflash) synchronization. The shutter speed is approximately 1/50th of a second; however, the effective time of the exposure in this case becomes faster depending on the performance of the flash light. When time exposure is required, set the dial to B and use a cable release with lock.



On the Canon VI-T and VI-L, focusing and composing can be done at the same time. When you look through the Range-Viewfinder Eyepiece (20), you will see two images. By releasing the Lens Focusing Lever and rotating the lens barrel, the two images of the object you are focusing upon coincide. At this point of coincidence your camera is *in focus* for the object you are about to photograph.

All Canon Lenses, except those supplied with a reflex housing, couple to Canon Range-Viewfinder mechanism.



Out of focus



In correct focus

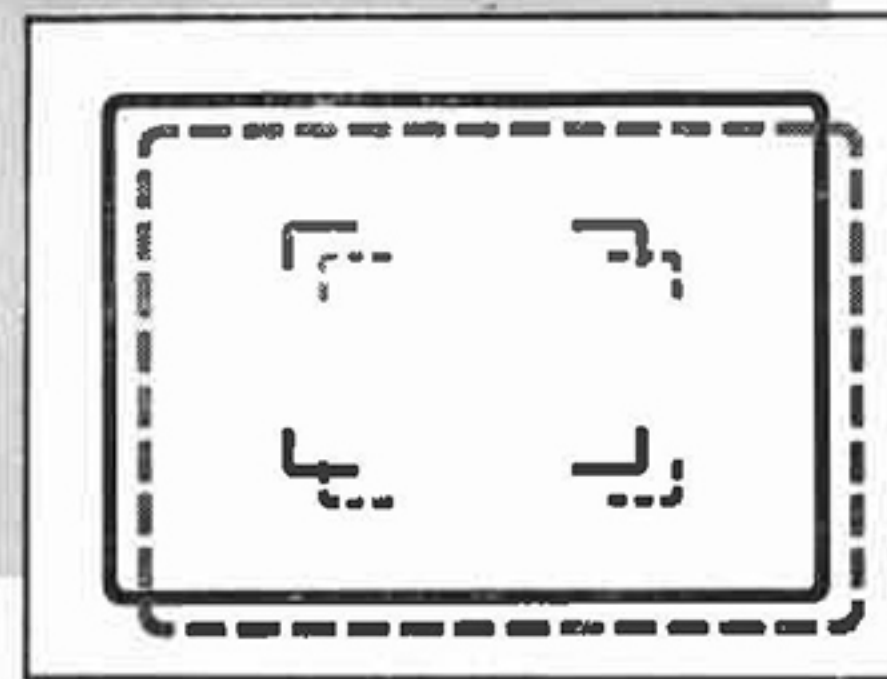
**FOCUSING & COMPOSING**





The image magnification is changed when the Tri-Position Range Viewfinder Selector (21) is turned either to the left or the right. You can select any one among the 35, 50, or Mg selections. Although focusing can be done with any one, when number 35 is selected, the image in the square frame is identical to what would be obtained with a 35 mm lens. When number 50 is used, double white frames can be seen. Within the outer white frame is the 50 mm image and in the inner white framed area an image taken by a 100 mm lens can be seen in life size (1:1). When at the Mg selection, an exclusive magnified selector enables long-range viewfinding. At the 50 reading, which has white frames for 50 mm and 100 mm lenses, the viewfinder is automatically regulated for parallax correction.

## RANGE VIEWFINDER SELECTOR



## USING THE VIEWFINDER WITH PARALLAX CORRECTION

When the Canon Zoom-Finder V, or other auxiliary viewfinders are attached, irrespective of the interchangeable lens used, parallax error will always be automatically corrected.



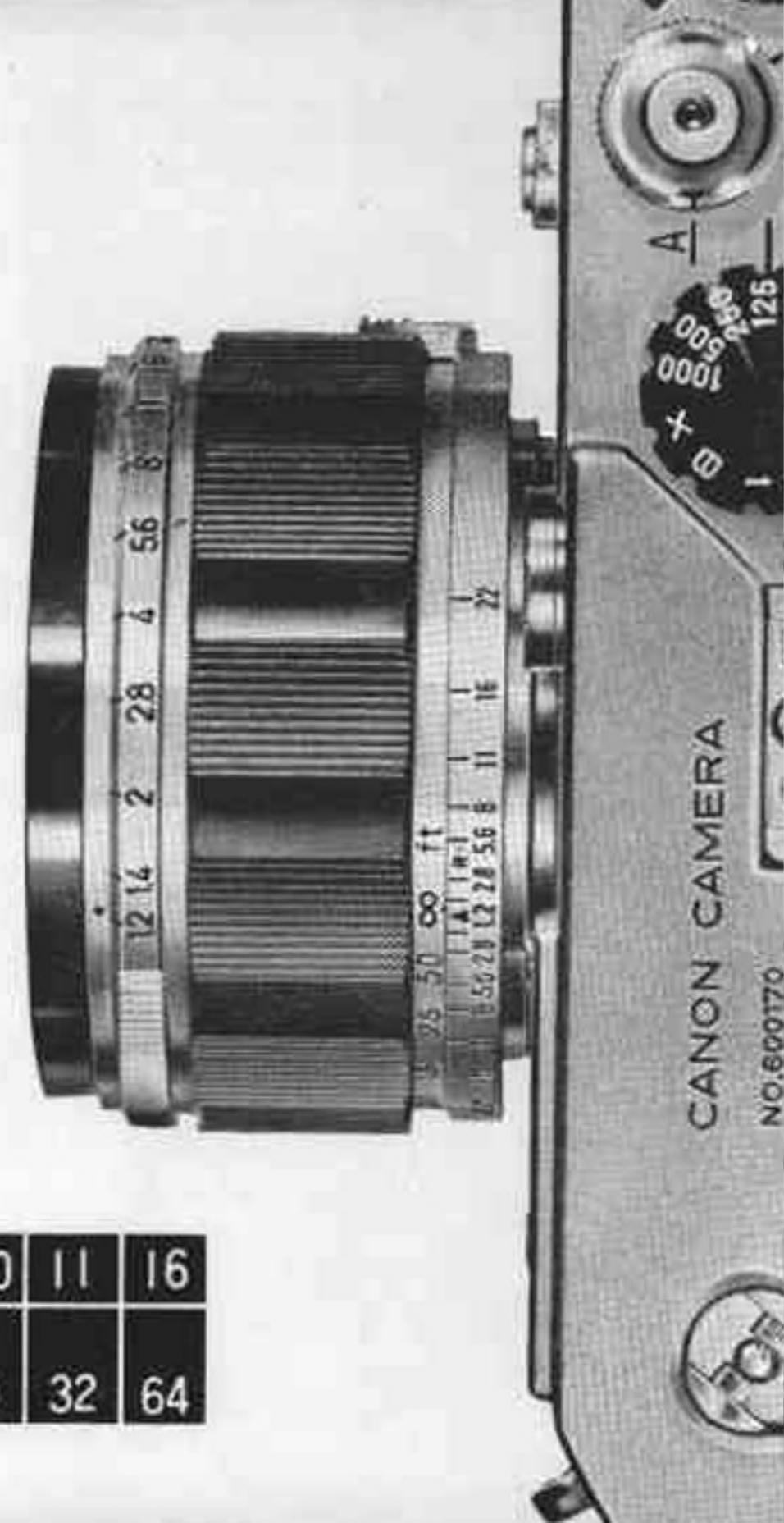


## SETTING LENS APERTURE (F : STOP)

Set the Lens Aperture Scale (4) by turning the milled ring at the top of the lens until the required f:stop is opposite the index mark.

For correct aperture opening, consult an exposure data card or use the Canon Meter.

Lens aperture	1.2	1.5	1.8	2.0	2.8	(3.5)	4.0	5.6	8.0	11	16
Relative exposure time	.36	.56	.8	1	2	(3)	4	8	16	32	64



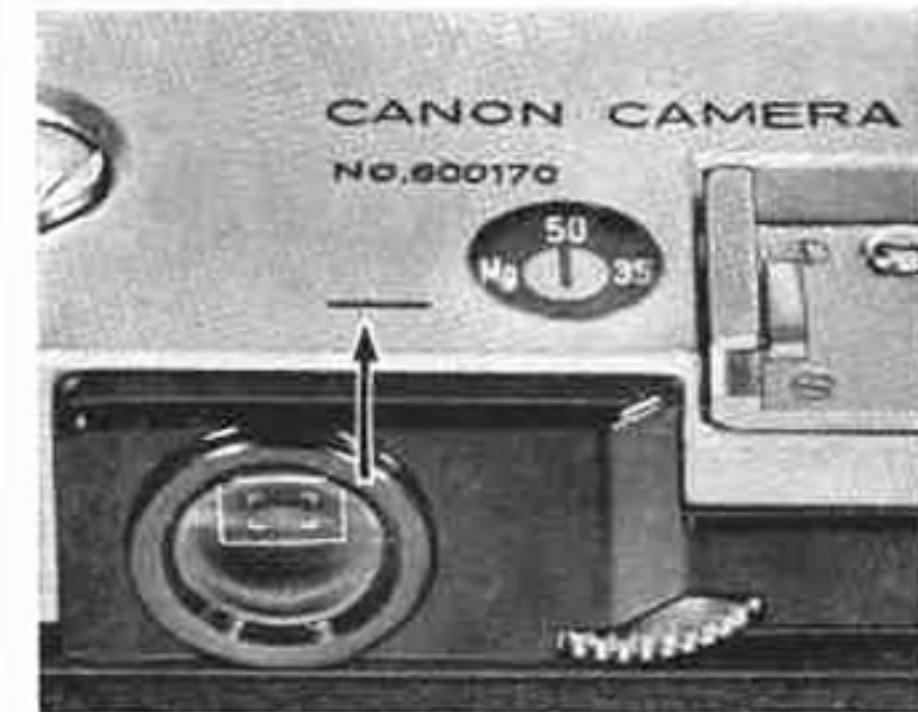
## DEPTH-OF-FIELD

The Depth-of-Field Scale (2) shows you the range of objects which will also be in focus on the film. This range will vary with the f:stop chosen. The larger the lens aperture, the lesser will be your depth-of-field. For example, with an f:stop of f:5.6 and with the object you have focused on at 25 feet\* your camera will give you a sharp focus picture from approximately 16 feet to 55 feet away from the camera. At f:11 you will get a sharp picture from 12 feet to infinity ( $\infty$ ).

\* (Illustration shows 25ft. on Lens Distance Scale (3) opposite Distance Indicator Mark.)

### Film Plane Mark (16)

This line gives you the exact position of the film plane in your camera. This information is needed for very accurate close-distance photography where a film-to-subject measurement must be taken.





You have now completed the following steps :

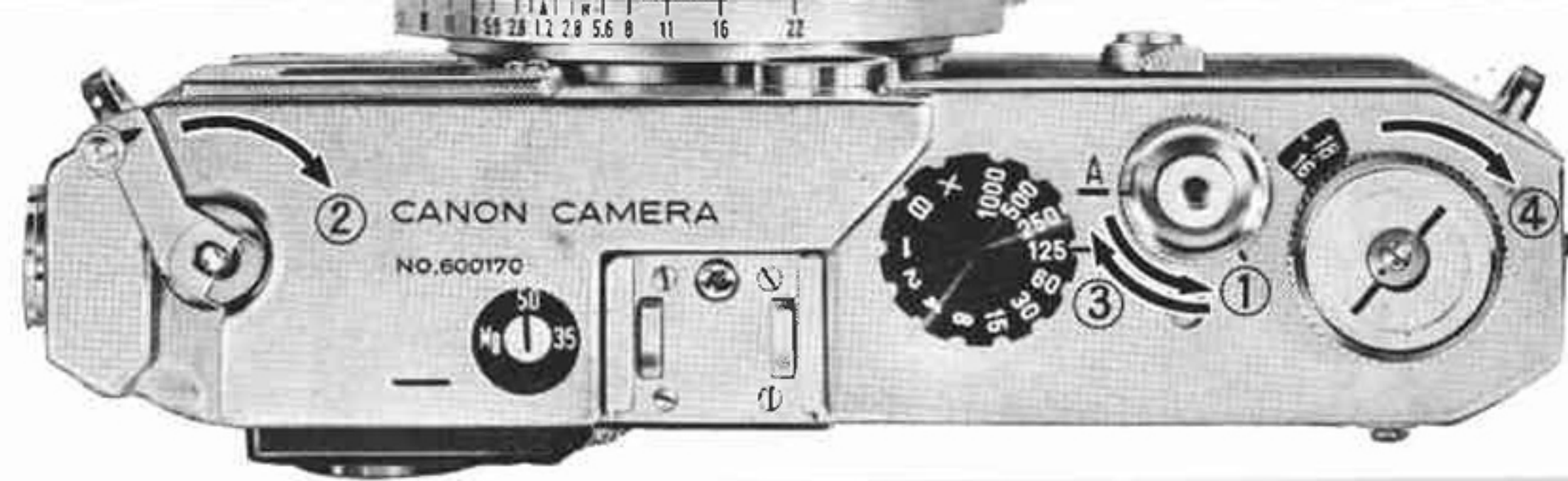
1. Wound your shutter...ready for your first exposure.
2. Set the speed dial.
3. Adjusted the Lens aperture scale.
4. Focused your lens.
5. Composed your picture through the correct viewfinder setting.

You are now ready to expose your picture. Hold the camera in a vertical or horizontal position, firmly but gently. The camera should be held in both palms and the index finger of your right hand should rest over the Shutter Release Button. Hold your breath and press the Shutter Release Button in a smooth, steady action. Do not jerk the camera.

For exposures longer than 1/15 sec., you should use a tripod and cable release to eliminate movement.



## EXPOSING

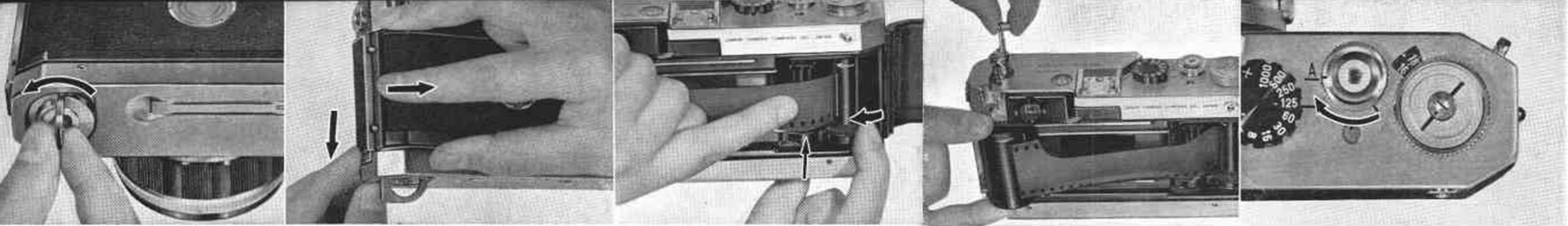


## DOUBLE EXPOSURES

1. First turn the Film Rewind Ring (8) from its position A Counter-clockwise as far as it will go.
2. While watching the Film Transport Indicator, turn the Film Rewind Crank to the right and stop when the Film Transport Indicator (19) has made about one and a half turns.
3. Return the Rewind Ring to position A.
4. Next while pulling the trigger and using the shutter, a double exposure

can be taken on the same film. By repeating the same operation, multiple exposures can be obtained on the same film. By turning the Film Transport Indicator twice, or more times, double exposure can be obtained on two or, if necessary, more sections of the film. When the shutter is opened accidentally and the lens cap is still on, the film can be wound back by using this method.





Canon VI-T and VI-L accepts any standard 35 mm film cartridge, as well as Canon Film Magazine V.

To open the camera, turn the Magazine Opening Key (27) counter-clockwise and pull down the Hinged-Back Lock (25).

The camera back will then swing open.

Rotate the Take-up Spool (31) until the groove on the spool permits you to slide the end of the film leader into the groove. Then engage the second perforated hole of the leader with a small hook inside the groove. Adjust the film so that the film perforations fit the teeth of the Film Sprocket (30).

Be sure the dull (emulsion) side of the film faces the lens.

Lift up the Rewind Crank (13).

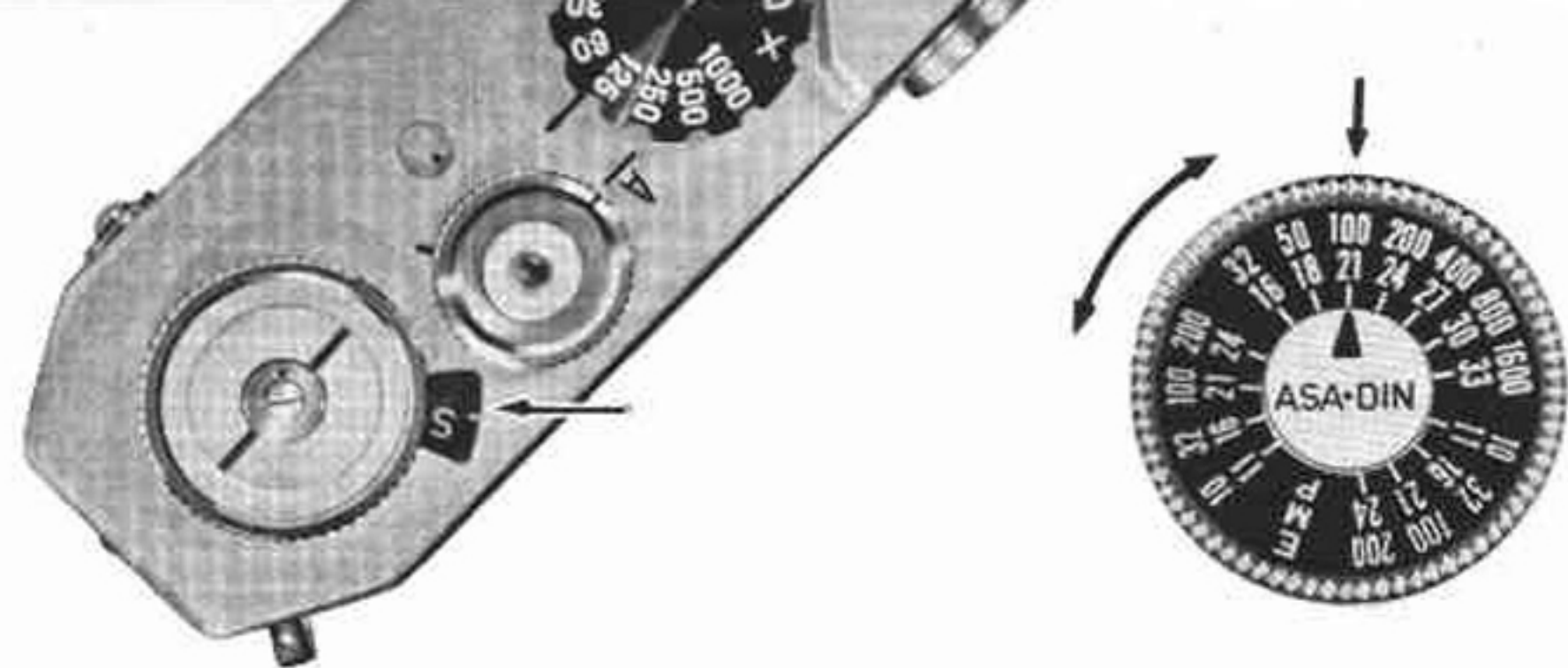
Put the film cartridge in the recess directly beneath the Rewind Crank. Depress the Film Rewind Crank (13) again to lock the film cartridge in place.

With your thumb on the knurled lower end of the Take-up Spool (31), turn the spool clockwise half a turn until the film is taut. (Be sure the index line of the Film Rewind Ring (8) points to the "A" position.)

The camera back will lock shut automatically when you close it. Turn the Magazine Opening Key (27) clockwise to "close." Next, wind film one turn and press the Shutter Release Button (9). By doing this you will have cleared the two frames already exposed to light while you were loading.

The red dot on the Film Transport Indicator (19) makes one complete turn each time you advance the film one frame. You will know you have loaded correctly if the indicator line on the Crank Shaft turns counter-clockwise each time you cock the shutter mechanism.





## EXPOSURE COUNTER DIAL

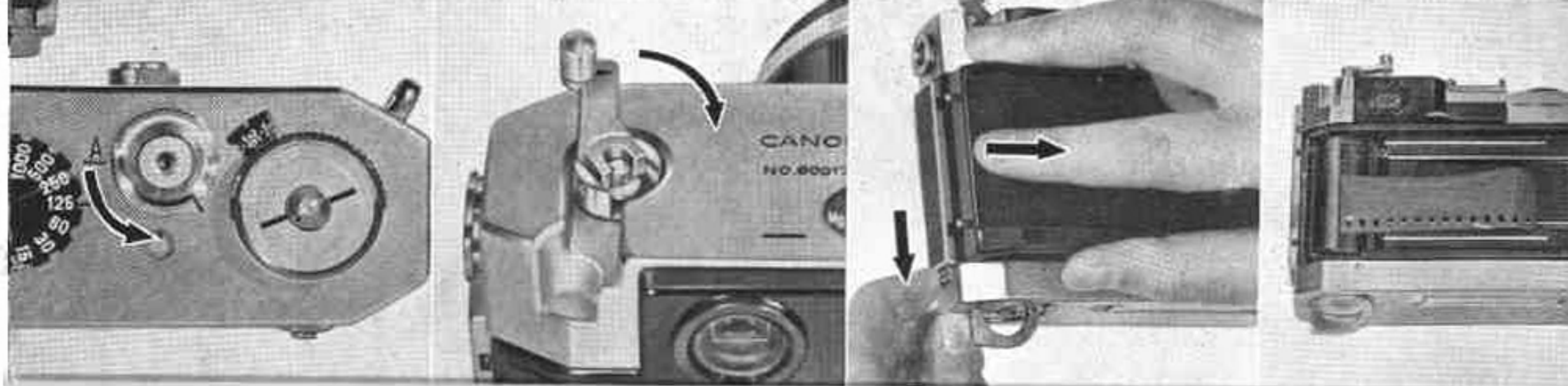
The Exposure Counter Dial (10) will return to S position automatically whenever the camera is loaded with new film. At the start of the film, the film counter indicator will be at "S" (start), but when the shutter has been released twice, it will advance to 0. The next time the film is wound it will move to 1.

## FILM TYPE INDICATOR

Depending on the type and variety of film in use, the Film Type Indicator Disc (22) is revolved with the tip of one's finger until the relevant indicator symbol comes opposite the index.

Black color is used to indicate black and white film, blue for daylight type color film, and red to show for tungsten color film.

This indicator also gives both ASA and DIN film sensitivity readings.



1. Turn the Film Rewind Ring (8) from "A" to the Film Rewind Mark (1).
2. Raise the Rewind Crank (13) into operating position as illustrated above. Turn it clockwise, as shown by the arrow, until all the film has been wound back into the original cartridge. Tension on the Film Rewind Crank will cease as soon as this has been done and the Film Transport Indicator (19) will also stop rotating. As long as the Film Transport Indicator rotates clockwise, film is being rewound in the camera. One complete turn indicates one frame rewind.
3. Open the camera back.
4. Pull out the Rewind Crank (13) and take out the film cartridge.

**UNLOADING**



A built-in Self-Timer (7) is incorporated in the Canon VI-T and VI-L. When you are ready to take a picture, turn the Self-Timer Lever (7) counter-clockwise until it turns no farther. This can be done before or after cocking the shutter. The timing device will begin working as soon as you depress the Shutter Release Button (9) (You will hear a buzz.). The shutter will be actuated approximately 10 seconds later.

Note: Once you have cocked the Self-Timer it cannot be released unless the Shutter Button is depressed.

When taking Self-Timer pictures, it is recommended that you use a Canon Cable Release and Camera Holder with a sturdy tripod.



All Canon Lenses are interchangeable and feature a standard, screw-in lens mount, which has been proved to be the most accurate and durable...and has the greatest area of lens-to-camera contact of any type of camera connection.

To change your lens, place the Lens Cap over the top of the lens. Grip the lens barrel at its base and apply gentle pressure until the lens is loosened. Continue turning until the lens is completely unscrewed. Be sure that the camera (when loaded with film) is in the shade. Be sure to cover the lens base with a Dust Cap as soon as possible.

To replace a lens, keep Lens Cap on the lens but remove Base Cap. Turn the lens first counter-clockwise for half a turn to insure that the lens threads and the camera mount flange do not cross. Next, turn clockwise until the lens is securely in place. Do not force the lens any farther.

Always tighten a lens by its base not by the top. If the lens has a Lens Focusing Lever, be sure this is in the locked ( $\infty$ ) position.

Note: When mounting or dismounting a lens of 85 mm or greater focal length, be sure to set it at the nearest footage setting to protect the camera's rangefinder mechanism.



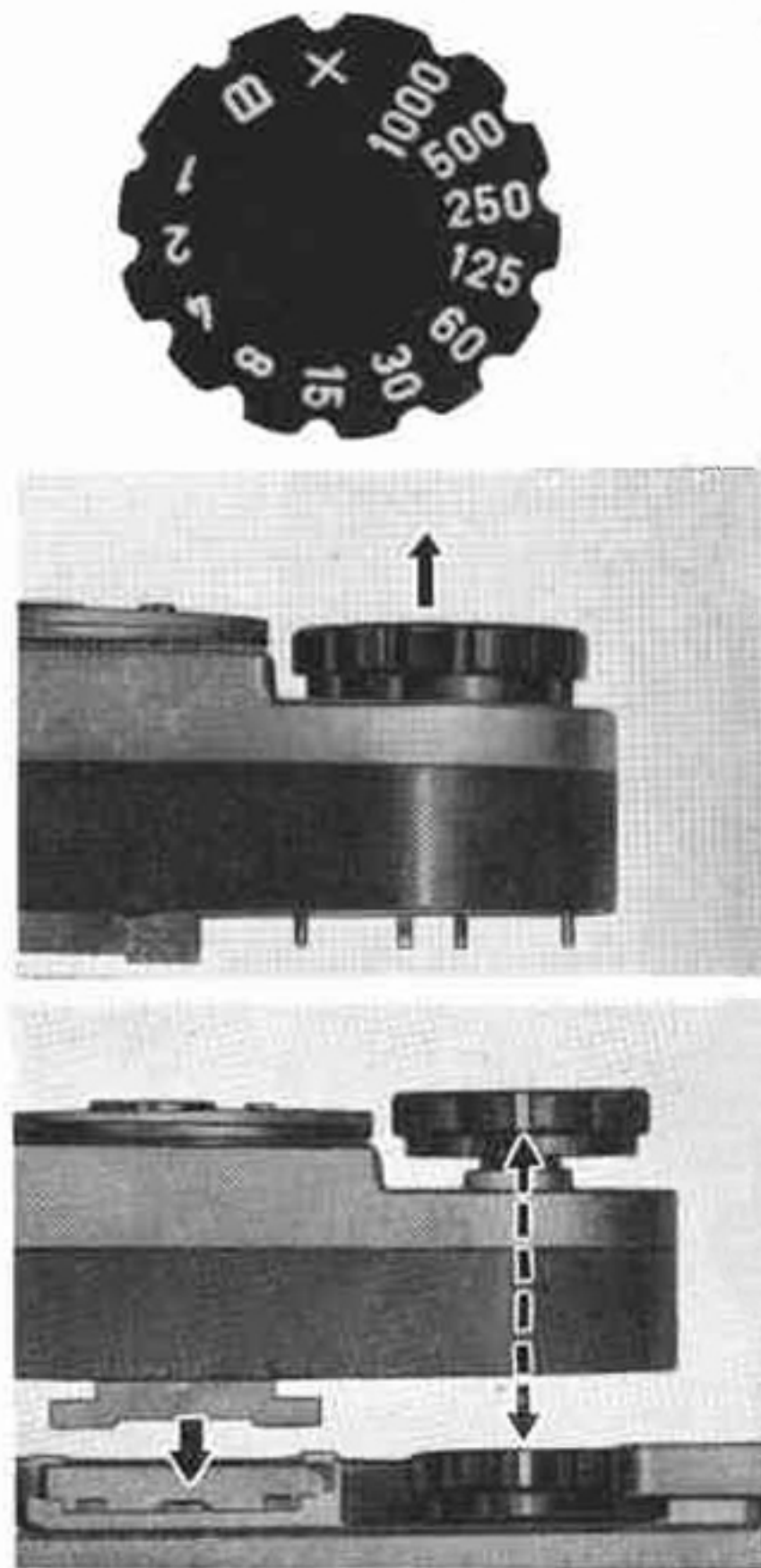
## **CHANGING LENSES**

## ATTACHING AND DETACHING THE CANON-METER 2

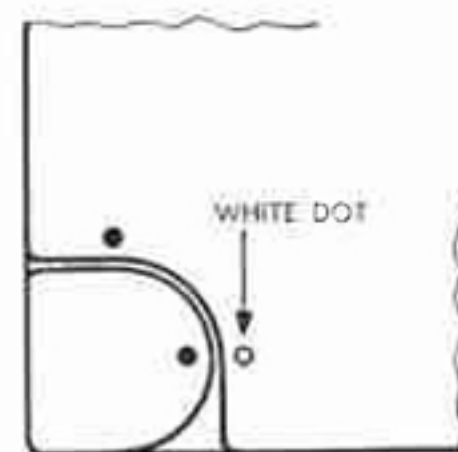
First pull out the combination dial on the meter and bring the mounting leg to the click stop position shown in Figure 2. Then push accessory shoe into the accessory clip on the camera.

Align the white line on the side of the combination dial with the white line on the side of the shutter dial, then press down the combination dial so that the coupling cogs at the bottom mesh into the shutter dial cogwheel. Make sure that these white lines meet exactly. (See Figure 3).

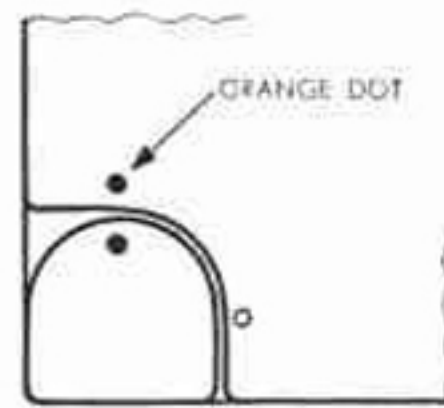
To detach the meter from the camera, pull out the combination dial. Remove the meter gently. Be sure that no pressure is exerted on the light cell in the light window.



## CHANGING THE SENSITIVITY OF THE LIGHT METER



For the object in bright light



For the object in poor light

If the subject is in so bright a light that it causes the needle to scale out, or when the photo subject is too dark to give sufficient impulse to the needle, the sensitivity of the light meter is changed by shifting the sensitivity lever on the light meter. If the index mark on the lever shows the orange dot, indicating the need of high sensitivity (because the object is dark), the aperture reading must be taken from orange scale. Conversely, if the indicator shows the white dot, indicating the need of low sensitivity (because the object is in bright light), the aperture must be read off the white scale on the meter dial.

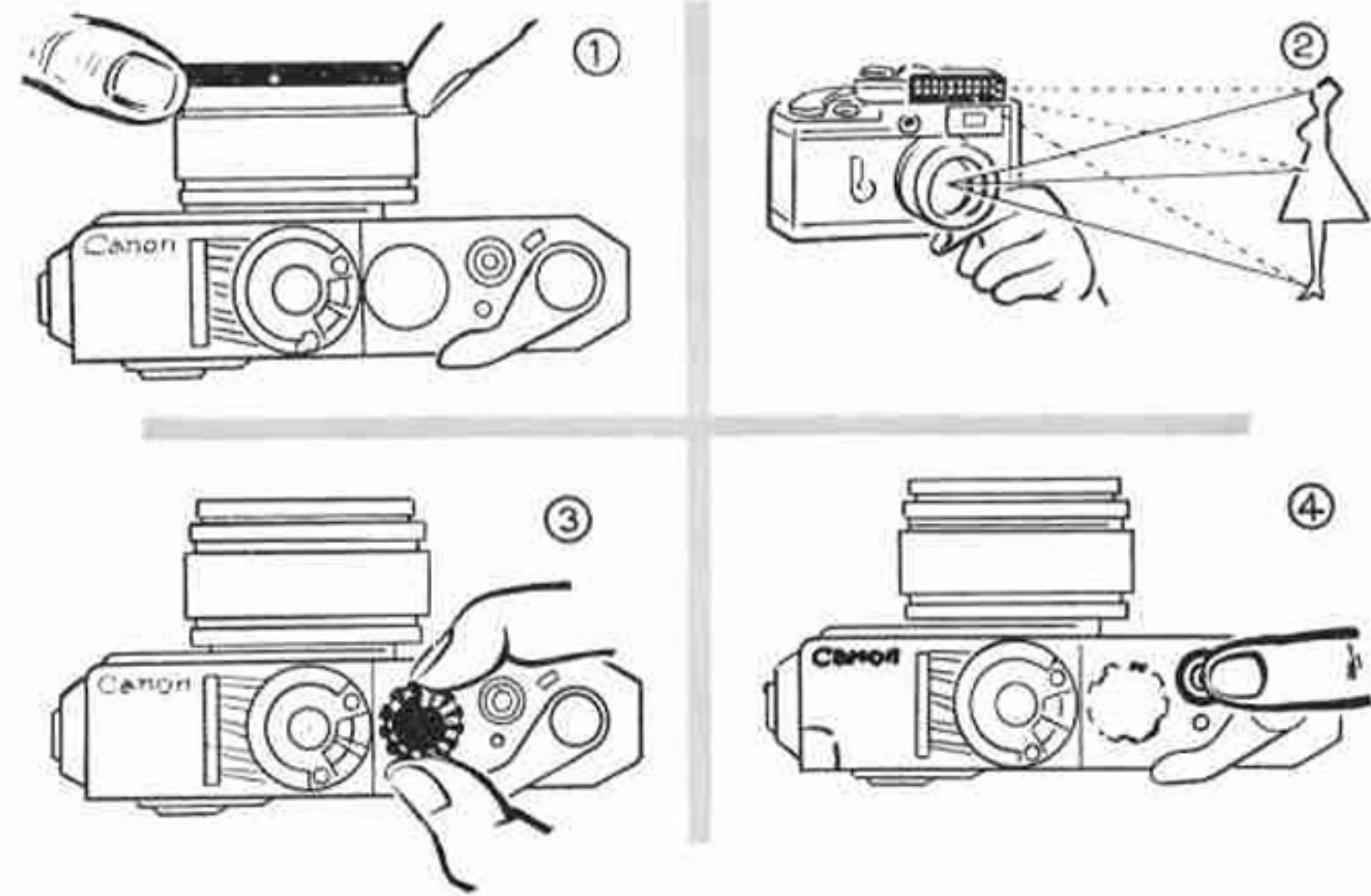
### PERFORMANCE

- Reading can be made by either direct or incident light.
- Can be adjusted for both high and low sensitivity.
- Using ASA 100 . . .

Low sensitivity range	Light value	10—19 lumen
High sensitivity range	Light value	4—13 lumen



## HOW TO SET EXPOSURES



## USING THE CANON-METER 2

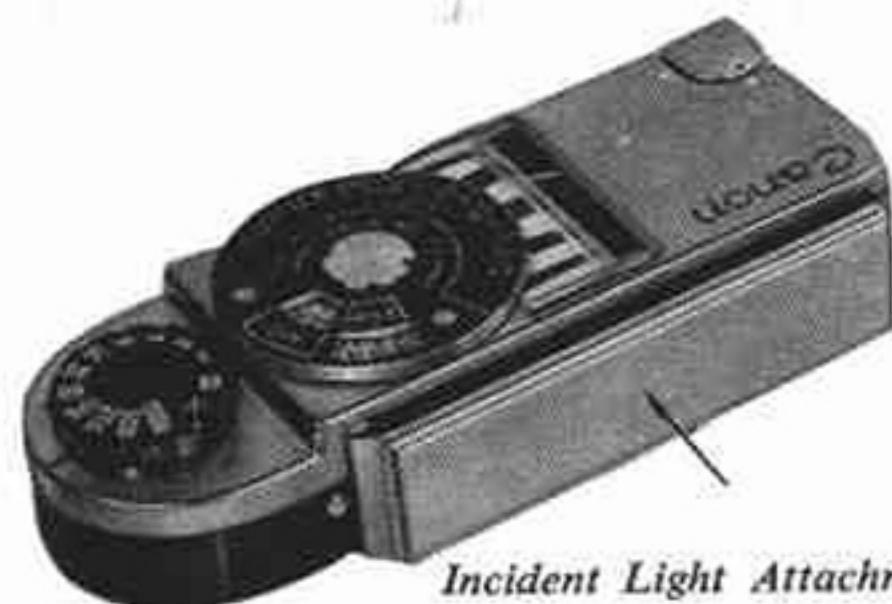
In order to obtain the correct exposure time, the Canon-Meter 2 should be used in this manner:

1. Set the lens aperture scale. 2. Face the camera at the object to be photographed. 3 Turn the combination shutter dial, which matches the aperture reading on the meter dial to the needle...the shutter speed is automatically set.

Conversely, if the shutter dial is first set, the lens aperture will automatically be determined.

The Exposure Indicator Dial is calibrated in ASA and DIN and has two index scales: one for bright light (white) and the other for poor light (orange) conditions. Changing the sensitivity of the meter can be done by shifting the sensitivity lever. The Canon-Meter 2 is attached by means of the accessory clip and is easily detached for use separately. An Incident Light Attachment is provided.

# INCIDENT LIGHT



*Incident Light Attachment*

Slide the incident light attachment into position in front of the light sensitivity window. Aperture reading can be read off in the same manner as described for the reflected light meter.

The Incident Light Attachment is used when determining the light value to which the subject is supposedly exposed. It helps you determine the light that comes from all directions onto the subject. It is useful in photographing in color or under artificial light when extreme accuracy in exposure time is required. Even when the subject has strong light in the background, it helps you determine the accurate time irrespective of the background light.

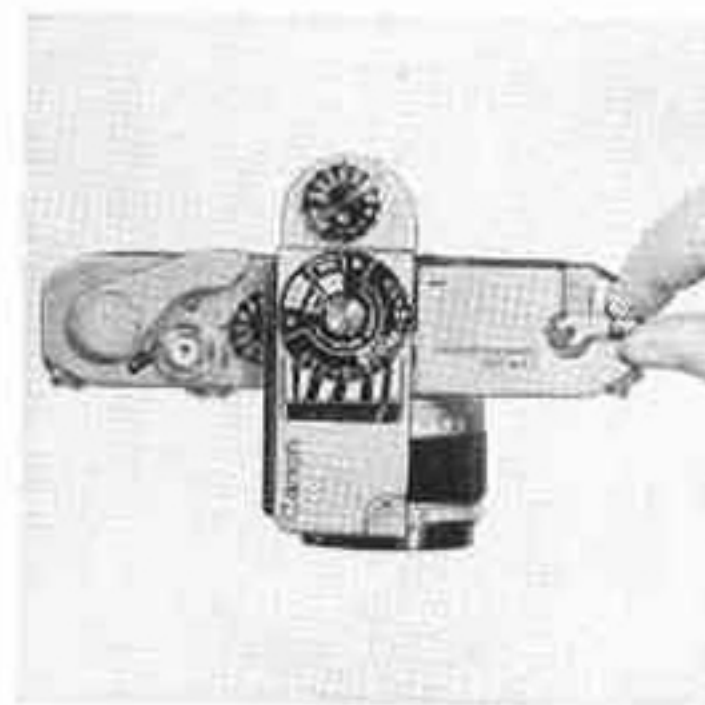
## **How to use the Incident Light Attachment :**

1. The Canon Meter 2 is used preferably detached from the camera.
2. Set the Meter Dial according to the type of film used.

3. Bring the Meter to the spot where you want highlighted. And face the Meter Window towards the camera or the position of the camera.
4. When photographing in artificial light, read off the meter readings at several portions of the subject and determine the light value by obtaining the average figure.
5. Do not face the Meter towards the light source. Always towards the position of the lens to obtain accurate readings.
8. When the camera is against a strong light source, do not direct the Meter towards the light. If directed towards the light, the picture will be underexposed. Bring the Meter to the subject and face the Meter towards the lens.
7. In color photography, if the brightest part of the subject is not more than 4 times brighter than the darkest part, the result should be satisfactory; however, if the discrepancy is more than 4 times, read off the exposure reading of the part where you want most emphasized.

## **SWIVEL TYPE ACCESSORY SHOE**

Loading and unloading film, as well as taking intentional double exposures, is possible with the Canon-Meter 2 mounted on the camera. This can be done, after pulling out combination dial, by turning the meter a half-circle clockwise to the position as illustrated.





## FLASH SYNCHRONIZATION

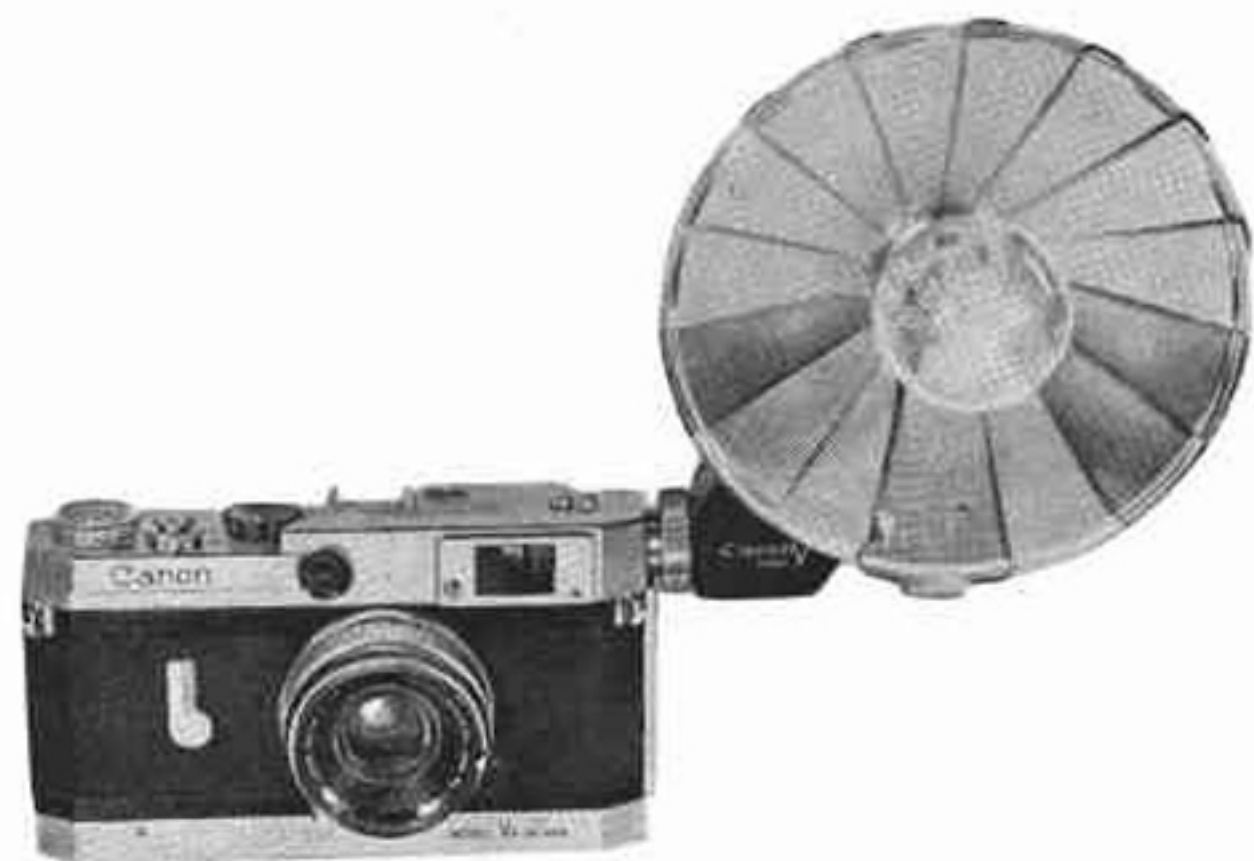
When the Canon Flash Unit V is fitted directly into the Flash Unit Connector Socket (12), and when the shutter button is pressed, it is automatically adjusted for the various shutter speeds synchroflash operation.



Consult the table below for shutter speeds

FLASH IN USE	SHUTTER SPEED
FP Type Bulb	1/1000~1 sec. (except 1/30)
M Type Bulb	1/250~1 sec. (except 1/30)
F Type Bulb	1/30~1 sec.
Speedlight (Electronic Flash)	X (1/55 second)

Note: A lens hood is also necessary when taking flash pictures.



CANON SPEEDLIGHT UNIT

### NOTE:

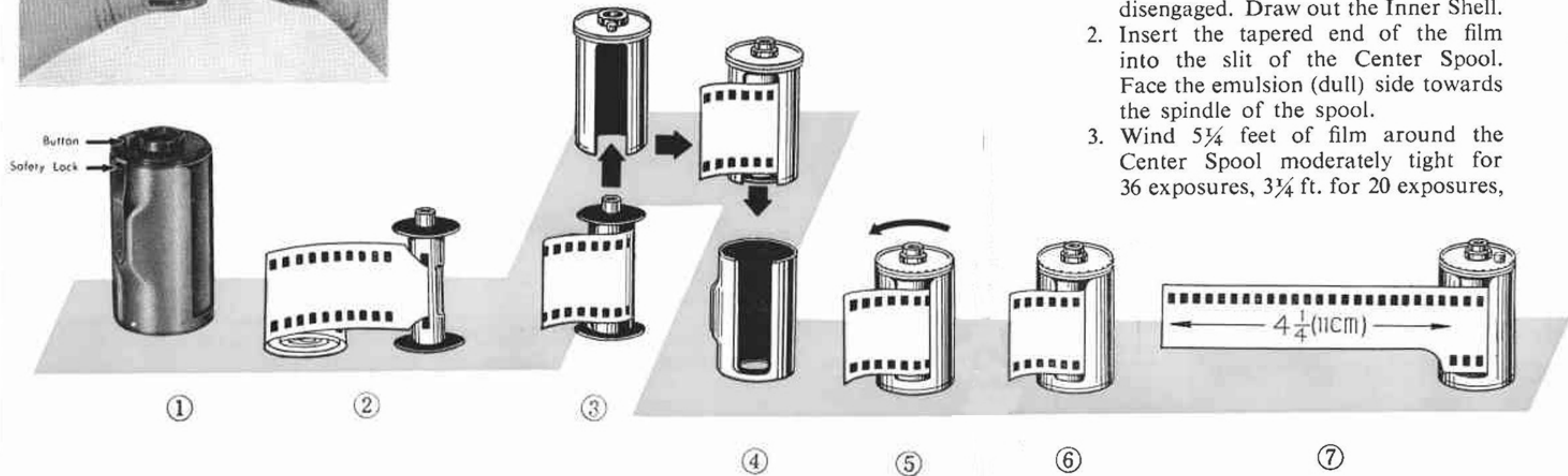
1. For Electronic Flash, turn shutter dial to "X." The shutter speed at that time will be 1/50 sec.
2. When using "F" type bulbs, be sure the shutter speed dial is at 1/30 sec.

Perfect electrical contact is made when the Canon Flash Unit Model V, or Canon Speedlight Unit Model V, is attached to the Flash Unit Connector Socket (12). No external wiring is necessary and all synchronization is done automatically in the camera itself.

To extend the Flash Unit from the Camera, or to connect a Speedlight Unit of non-Canon make, use a Canon Extension Cord Va (15 ft.) or Vb (3 ft.).



The Canon Film Magazine V is designed to hold  $5\frac{1}{4}$  feet of 35 mm film. It consists of three parts: Center Spool, Inner Shell, and Outer Shell.



1. To disassemble the magazine, place your finger on the Button and turn the Inner Shell clockwise until both the Inner and Outer Shell Slots are superimposed and the Safety Lock disengaged. Draw out the Inner Shell.
2. Insert the tapered end of the film into the slit of the Center Spool. Face the emulsion (dull) side towards the spindle of the spool.
3. Wind  $5\frac{1}{4}$  feet of film around the Center Spool moderately tight for 36 exposures,  $3\frac{3}{4}$  ft. for 20 exposures,

4. To assemble the Magazine, first insert the Center Spool into the Inner Shell, with the beginning of the film sticking out of the slot.
5. Place the Inner Shell and the Center Spool into the Outer Shell with both Inner and Outer Shell Slots superimposed. Turn the Inner Shell counter-clockwise until it clicks into locked position.

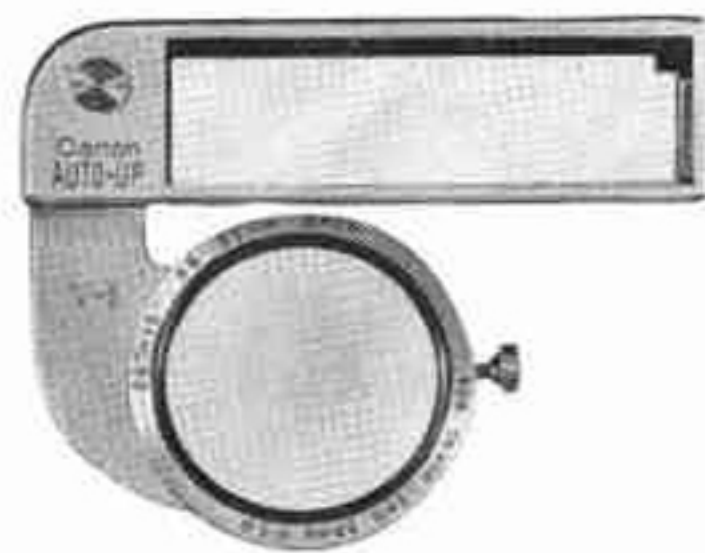
This procedure must be done in a dark room with safe lighting or in complete darkness depending upon the manufacturer's instructions.

6. When the film magazine is properly loaded and locked, draw out the film and trim it as illustrated.





Filters



Auto-UP V

A Canon camera is extremely versatile in itself; however, with a complete line of Canon precision accessories, there are almost no photographic conditions you cannot cope with! Here are some of the more basic accessories for your Canon camera.

## Filters

Free from strain, unaffected by light or moisture. Canon filters are screwd in front of the lens. Available in 5 sizes, and 9 colors; color conversion A, color conversion B, skylight, ultra-violet, light yellow, dark yellow, green, orange, and red.

Filter Sizes: 34 mm, 40 mm, 48 mm, 55 mm (special), and 58 mm.

## Auto-Up V (Close-up Lens)

Supplementary close-up lenses that couple to camera's built-in rangefinder. Two kinds are available; Auto-up 1 and Auto-up 2.

## Camera Holder

Cradle the camera firmly in a perfect horizontal or vertical plane. Mount on any type of tripod. Tripod sockets (sized in feet or metric) located for positioning camera in perfect balance for copy work.

## Cable Release V

Standard screw-in type.

## Double Cable Release

For use with Canon camera with a lens of 200 mm or longer focal length. For simultaneous operation of the shutter and mirror box.

## Canon Gadget Bag II

Made of genuine cowhide leather, the Gadget Bag II is designed as overall carrying case for cameras, lenses, and accessories.

For a complete line of Canon accessories, write for catalogue.



Tripod



Camera Holder

# CANON LENSES

These interchangeable lenses will further increase the already outstanding versatility of your Canon Camera and enable you to enjoy every pleasure of 35 mm photography.

The Canon Lenses are widely used by professionals and serious amateurs the world over because of their high resolving power and color fidelity, which are the result of Canon's constant research in the fields of glass development, lens design and lens coating compound.

Today, there are more than twenty kinds of Canon lenses available ranging from 25 mm ultra wide angle to 1000 mm ultra long telephoto. These lenses of the highest quality can be easily attached to and detached from Canon VI-T and VI-L.

Note: Canon lenses from 200 mm to 1000 mm are available in combination with the mirror box and a complete set of attachments.



Type	Angle of View	Magnification	Number of Elements	Net Weight (oz.) (gm.)		Aperture (f stops) Click Stops	Focusing Range	
						down to	in feet	in Meters
<b>Wide-Angle</b>								
25 mm f: 3.5	82	0.5×	5	5	145	22	3.5~50	1~20
28 mm f: 2.8	75	0.56×	6	5.6	160	22	3.5~50	1~20
28 mm f: 3.5	75	0.56×	6	4.2	120	22	3.5~50	1~20
35 mm f: 1.5	64	0.7×	8	6.5	185	22	3.5~50	1~20
35 mm f: 1.8	64	0.7×	7	4.4	125	22	3.5~50	1~20
35 mm f: 2.8	64	0.7×	6	4.4	125	22	3.5~50	1~20
<b>Normal-Focus</b>								
50 mm f: 1.2	46	1.0×	7	11.4	322	22	3.5~50	1~20
50 mm f: 1.4	46	1.0×	6	8.6	246	22	3.5~50	1~20
50 mm f: 1.8	46	1.0×	6	9.5	270	22	3.5~50	1~20
50 mm f: 2.8	46	1.0×	4	5	145	22	3.5~50	1~20
<b>Long-Focus</b>								
85 mm f: 1.5	29	1.7×	7	25.8	730	16	3.5~100	1~30
85 mm f: 1.9	29	1.7×	6	22	605	16	3.5~100	1~30
<b>Telephoto</b>								
100 mm f: 2	24	2.0×	6	18.3	515	22	3.5~100	1~30
100 mm f: 3.5	24	2.0×	5	6.5	184	22	3.5~100	1~30
135 mm f: 3.5	18	2.7×	4	15.5	438	22	5~200	1.5~60
<b>Long-Telephoto</b>								
200 mm f: 3.5	12	4.0×	7	32	850	22	10~300	3~100
400 mm f: 4.5	6	8.0×	5	8.8 lbs.	4 kg	22	26~1000	8~200



## INFRA-RED PHOTOGRAPHY

On the Depth-of-Field Scale (2) of all Canon Lenses is the letter "R." This is for infra-red film. When using this film, focus in the normal way. Read off the distance of the object you are focusing on as shown opposite the Distance Indicator Mark on the Lens Distance Scale (3). Turn the lens barrel until the distance reading is opposite the "R" mark. Your lens is now focused for infra-red photography.

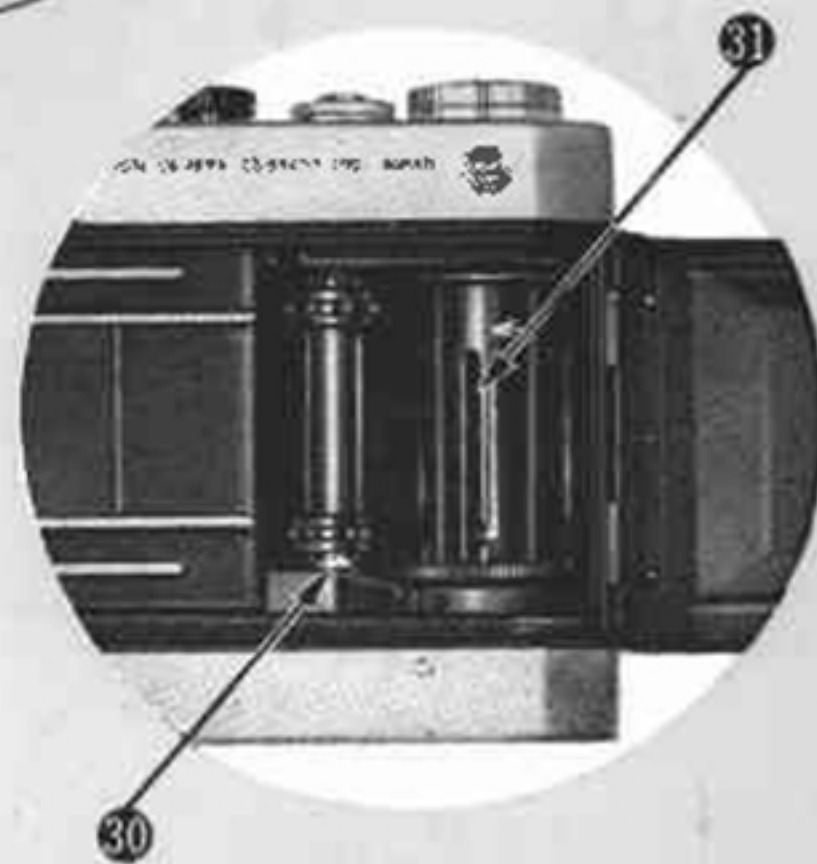
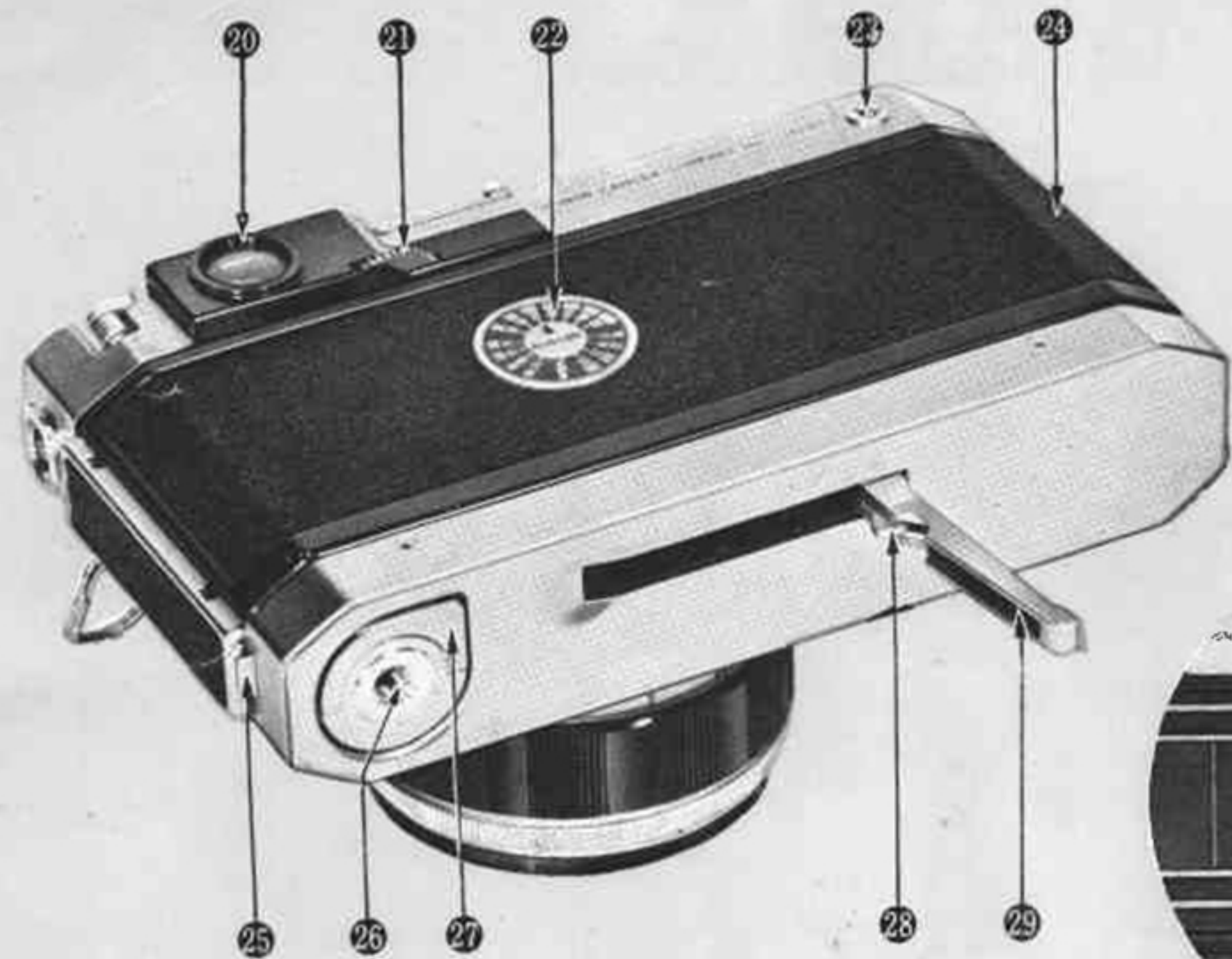


## CARE OF YOUR CANON MODEL VI-T & VI-L

DON'T keep your camera in the glove compartment of your car.

DON'T keep your camera in a damp room or near corrosive fumes.

DON'T clean your Canon Lens with anything but special lens tissue and possibly a little pure alcohol, or ether, if available. Wrap tissue around a wooden matchstick and wipe in a circular motion...lightly and systematically.



- ⑳ Range-Viewfinder Eyepiece
- ㉑ Viewfinder Selector
- ㉒ Film Type Indicator Dial
- ㉓ Release Button for Film Winding Knob
- ㉔ Hinged Back
- ㉕ Lock for Hinged Back
- ㉖ Tripod Socket
- ㉗ Magazine Opening Key
- ㉘ Trigger Retracting Button
- ㉙ Rapid Wind Trigger (Retractable)
- ㉚ Built-in Take-up Spool
- ㉛ Film Sprocket