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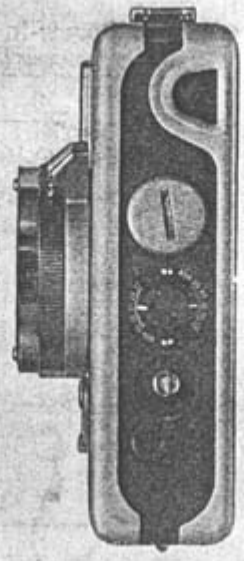
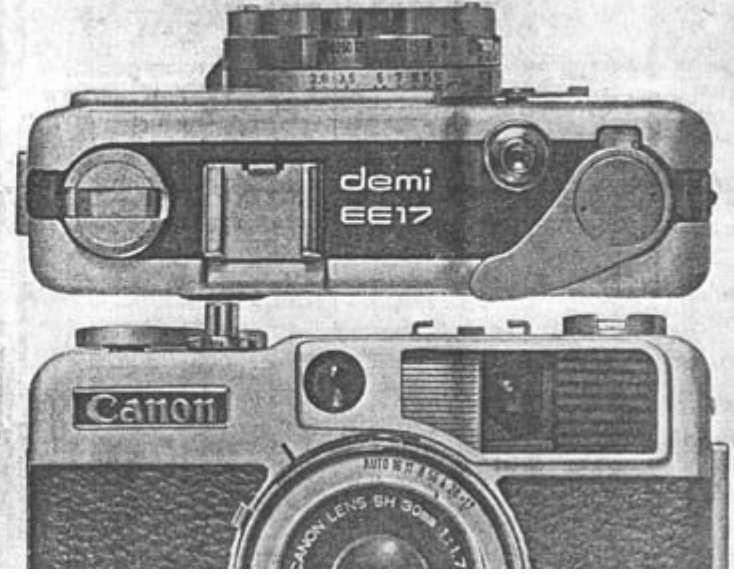




Canon demi EE17 INSTRUCTIONS

English Edition

Specifications

Type: 35 mm half-size EE camera
Picture-size 24×18 mm

Lens: Canon Lens 30 mm F1.7 Gauss type made up of 6 elements in 4 components. Spectra coated in amber. Angle-of-view 53°.

EE Mechanism: Exposure meter, shutter and aperture are fully coupled. Shutter speed priority type. Manually operable.

Exposure Meter: Super sensitive CdS exposure meter. Mercury battery used for power source.

EE Working Range: EV 4.5~17. Synchronized over all shutter speeds and aperture stops.

Film Speed Scale: ASA 25~400, DIN 15~27

Shutter: B, 1/8, 1/15, 1/30, 1/60, 1/125, 1/250, 1/500

Self-timer: Built-in type. Operates by shutter button.

Viewfinder: 0.45X, bright frame type. Aperture scale, over/under exposure warning marks, zone focus marks, and parallax correction mark within field-of-vision.

Flash Synchronization: X contact.

Focusing: Zone focusing system with helicoid adjustment.

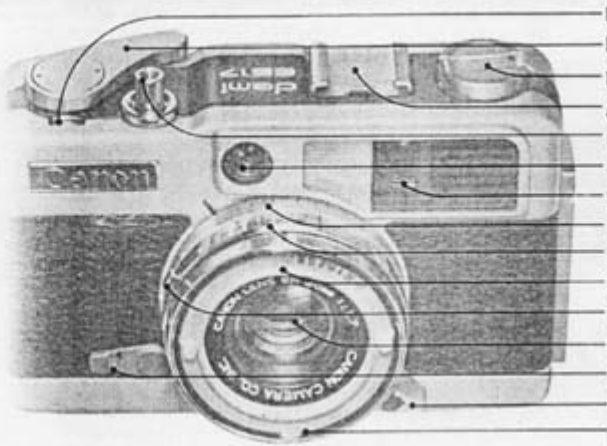
Film Advance: Single stroke winding with 145° revolving angle. Additive windups possible.

Exposure Counter: Successive, self-resetting type.

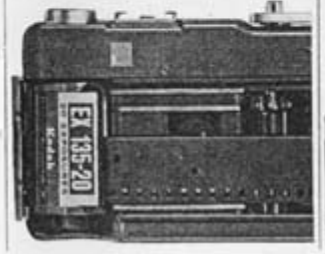
Size: 117×71×48 mm

Weight: 445 grams

Accessories: 34 mm filters, Flash Unit J-3, Canon Release, etc.



1 Load the film.



2 Set the film speed.

3 Set aperture ring to "AUTO" and determine the shutter speed.

4 Remove the lens cap. Wind the film advance lever.

5 Look through the viewfinder. (1) Focus (2) compose picture, and (3) correct any improper exposure.

6 Press the shutter release button.

The Canon DEMI EE 17 is the world's top quality camera that uses film only one-half the size of the regular 35 mm film. Canon has produced a whole series of pocketable cameras starting with the Canon Demi, continuing through the Demi S and Demi C, and followed up by the Demi Rapid. The Canon DEMI EE 17 is now the ultimate in demi-sized cameras ··· the result of Canon's superior technology and research. It is equal to a 35 mm camera in performance, yet its size is so compact that it's the ideal camera to take along on trips. You'll be more than satisfied with the results.

Fast and sharp 30 mm F 1.7 Lens: The fast and sharp Gauss type 30 mm lens is made up of 6 elements in 4 components. Specially designed for rigid aberration correction so that enlarged pictures can be obtained with the same quality as those pictures enlarged from ordinary 35 mm size film. The extravagant lens system includes four newly developed glasses. Sharp and clear color slides or black and white prints are got with this Spectra Hard Coated and color corrected lens.

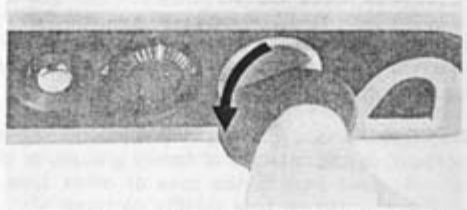
Accurate CdS Meter EE Mechanism: The Demi EE 17 has a highly sensitive CdS exposure meter, that fully couples to shutter with a wide range of 1/500-1/8 sec. and B, and its lens aperture. Just press the shutter button and you can get the proper exposure.

Exclusive Data Center Finder: Simply looking through the viewfinder, you can get full informations about the picture you are taking. Parallax correction mark for accurate composition, zone focus marks for quick focusing reference, lens aperture reading for data reference, and over/under exposure warning marks for perfect picture assurance ... all can be seen in a single viewfinder.

Helicoid Zone Focusing: Convenient zone focusing sets lens for extreme close-ups of portrait, medium shots of family groups, or distant scenery. The entire lens group, instead of only front part in the case of other type, is drawn out to set focus. This is the best method to obtain true quality pictures with sharp and clear focus.

Quality and Compact Design: The shape and appearance of the Demi EE 17 are designed in distinctive Canon style. It is easy to operate, lightweight for carrying around, and convenient in many other ways.

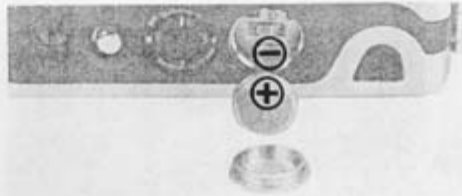
Other Quality Features: Demi EE 17 also has a built-in self-timer, easy to wind film advance lever, and other excellent mechanisms in its compact body.



Insert the mercury battery.

Load the separately packed mercury battery into the battery compartment. If the battery is not inserted, the exposure meter will not function.

1 To remove the cover of the mercury battery compartment, place a coin in the groove of the cover and turn to the left.



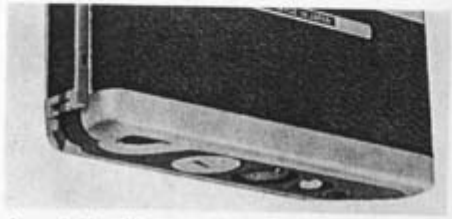
2 Face the central contact point (−side) of the mercury battery inwards and insert, then screw the cover back in. The correct way of loading is illustrated inside the cover.

- Use mercury battery of 1.3V: National MD or Toshiba TH-MC, equivalent to the American Mallory RM 625, Eveready E 625, General No. 625.
- When the mercury battery becomes exhausted, the meter needle will no longer move. This indicates that the battery must be replaced. Always use a 1.3V battery.
- Do not soil the mercury battery with perspiration or fingerprints. Before loading, wipe it carefully with a dry cloth. If the battery is not clean, this may cause corrosion and damage the camera's contact point.
- If the camera is not to be used for a long time, remove the mercury battery and keep in a dry place.

1 FILM LOADING

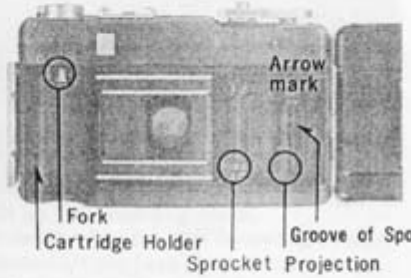
Use ordinary 35mm film in cartridge.

1 Slide the back cover lock downwards and open the back cover of the camera. The film counter will automatically reset itself to S (starting position).

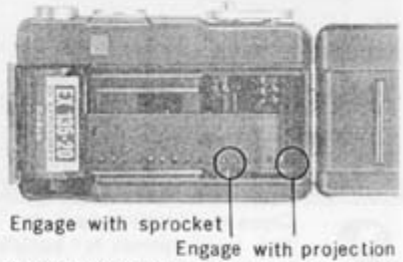


Insert the film cartridge into the cartridge holder.

- The rewinding crank is designed so that it cannot be pulled upwards. Insert the cartridge from the bottom part of the camera body. Push the fork into the axis of the film cartridge.



1. Wind the film advance lever or turn the film take-up-spool in the direction of the arrow so that the groove of the spool appears on top.
   Insert the leader part of the film fully into this groove.



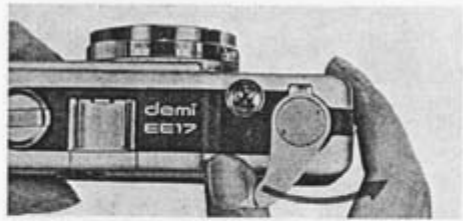
2. Simultaneously, engage the film perforation with the projection.
3. Again wind the film advance lever or turn the spool and wrap the film around the spool. Next, after taking the slack out of the film, check to see whether the film perforations have accurately caught onto the sprocket.

2 **Close the back cover.**
The back cover is completely locked by just pressing it lightly.

Checking for Correct Film Loading
The film is correctly loaded if the rewinding crank revolves simultaneously with the movement of the lever. However, if the film should be loose inside the film cartridge the rewinding crank sometimes will not turn. In this case, turn the rewinding crank clockwise two or three times to take the slack out of the loaded film. Reload the film when it is not loaded correctly.

2 FILM WINDING

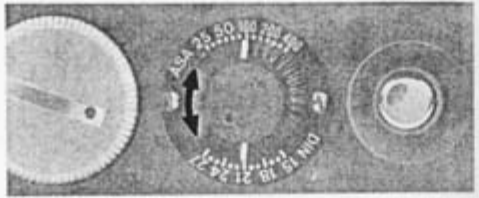
1. When the film advance lever is wound, as far as it goes the shutter is charged and the film is advanced one frame. Simultaneously, film counter is advanced.
2. When the shutter button is pressed, the film advance lever can once more be wound.
3. Additive windups of the film advance lever are possible.



3 Wind the film advance lever and press the shutter button for four times.
By one more film advance, the film counter indicates "0" and the first frame is now ready for exposure.

- After the film has been loaded, the first windup sometimes results in turning without winding the film. So it is best to always make another windup.

Turn the film speed ring at the bottom of the camera and set the figure corresponding to the film speed of the film to be used to the index mark. Just set either the ASA or DIN figure to the index mark. The film speed ring is designed so that the other corresponding figure will also be pointing to its own index mark.



- The intermediate dots on the film speed ring stand for the following figures :

	(32)	(40)	(64)	(80)	(125)	(160)	(250)	(320)				
ASA	25	·	·	50	·	·	100	·	·	200	·	·	400
DIN	15	·	·	18	·	·	21	·	·	24	·	·	27
	(16)	(17)	(19)	(20)	(22)	(23)	(25)	(26)				

The film speed is indicated on the film box.

3 EE PHOTOGRAPHY

Set the lens to "AUTO" and shutter speed.

Set for Automatic EE Operation

- Before taking pictures with the EE mechanism, turn the aperture ring and set the AUTO mark to the index mark.

Unless the AUTO mark is set, the EE mechanism will not function.

1 Setting Shutter Speeds

Indexed speeds shown on the shutter speed ring are the denominators of 1/500 sec., 1/250 sec., etc. Use this shutter speed ring to regulate shutter speed. When taking long exposures, use the B (bulb) exposure.

Helpful Hints for Selecting Shutter Speeds

Bright sun	250
Sunny	125
Cloudy	60
Indoors	30

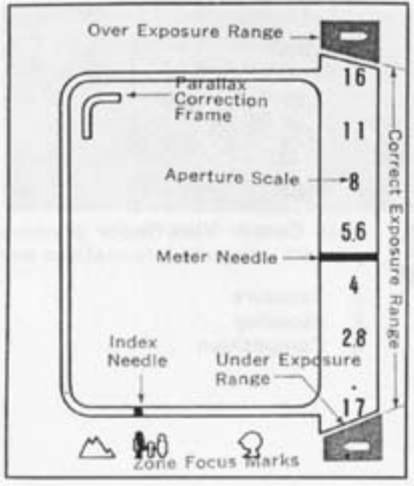
To take fast moving objects, use fast shutter speed.

- In case the selected shutter speed does not produce the proper exposure, make necessary adjustments according to the indicator inside the viewfinder.

5 LOOK THROUGH THE VIEWFINDER

2 Data Center Viewfinder provides you with complete informations on :

1. Exposure
2. Focusing
3. Composition



1. Exposure

Turn the camera towards the subject while looking through the viewfinder and the meter needle will give an exposure reading. Check meter needle in viewfinder for correct exposure range.

▪ If the meter needle stays in the upper warning mark :

This means over-exposure. Looking through the viewfinder, turn the shutter ring in the direction of the arrow (to the right). Keep turning until the needle is in the proper exposure range.

▪ If the meter needle stops in the proper exposure range :

The shutter clicks at proper exposure. Adjust focus, compose your subject and push the shutter button.

Your picture will be properly exposed.

▪ **If the meter needle stays in the lower warning mark :**
This means under-exposure. Turn the shutter ring in the direction of the arrow (to the left). Keep turning until the needle is in the proper exposure range.

▪ **If the meter needle fails to come within the proper exposure range although the shutter ring is fully turned :**
EE photography is not possible.
Set the aperture manually.

2. Focusing
It is necessary to adjust the lens according to the distance from the camera to the subject. This is called focusing of focal adjustment. After the exposure has been determined, make focal adjustment. There are zone focus marks and distance indicating needle used for focusing in the lower section of the viewfinder.

Scenery (distant) (over 10 m)

Group (medium) (3 m-10 m)

Portrait (close) (1 m-3 m)

Looking through the viewfinder, turn the focusing lever, and adjust the needle to the proper mark according to the subject to be photographed.

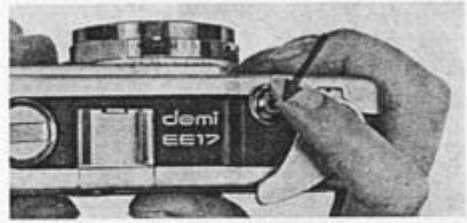
▪ Since the lens has a deep depth-of-field, you can get a fine and correctly focused picture by simply using the zone focusing system.

▪ When accurate focusing is especially required for flash photography, turn the focusing lever and make correct setting while observing the distance scale.

3. Composition

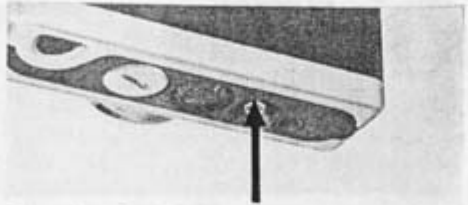
The section enclosed by the white line inside the field-of-vision of the viewfinder will be exposed on the film. However, if the distance of photography is only 1 m, to avoid slight parallax it is best to compose the picture within the parallax compensating mark.

6 PRESS THE SHUTTER BUTTON



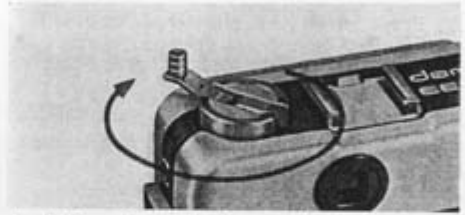
3 **Press the shutter button** after exposure, focus and composition have been fixed. To get a clear, unblurred picture, press the button gently. When the picture has been taken and the lever wound, the camera is ready for the next exposure.

Since no further winding is possible when the end of the film is reached, rewind the film immediately into the original cartridge, as explained below. As the exposed film is naked within the camera, the entire roll will be ruined if the cover is opened before rewinding.

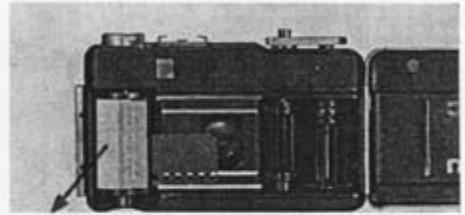


Press the film rewinding button.

- If winding is continued even after the end of the film is reached, the film will tear and cannot be returned into the cartridge. In this case, the film must be put back into the cartridge in a completely dark room.



1. Lift up the rewinding crank.
2. While pressing the film rewinding button located on the base plate of the camera, turn the rewinding crank in the direction of the arrow. Stop rewinding when resistance becomes light.
3. Return the rewinding crank back into place.



4. Open the back cover.
5. Unload the cartridge.

When the self-timer is used, the shutter will be released approximately 10 seconds after the shutter button has been pressed.

1. Turn the self-timer lever in the direction of the arrow. Winding of the film advance lever may be done before or after the setting.
2. Press down the shutter button sufficiently.

▪ The self-timer lever will function effectively if over one-half has been wound. Adjustment of time delay is possible.

▪ The shutter button should be pressed from behind the camera. If the button is pressed from the front, incorrect exposure will result as the meter will register the shade.

▪ Self-timer can also be used manually operated exposure.

When turning the aperture ring off of "AUTO" the EE mechanism will not operate. This makes it possible to take photographs by freely combining the desired aperture stops and shutter speeds. It is recommended for use in case of flash photography or when desiring various effects from long exposures of dark objects. All other operations are exactly the same.

The lens aperture regulates the amount of light. As the numerical value gets larger the amount of light is correspondingly less. For each larger aperture stop, the light is reduced by one-half. Thus, when the aperture is increased by one stop, the exposure time is doubled, and when it is upped by two stops the exposure time is increased four times. The ratios between aperture stops and exposure times, using F2 as the basis, are as follows:

Lens Aperture	1.7, 2, 2.8, 4, 5.6, 8, 11, 16
Exposure Ratio	1/1.4, 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32. 64

Aperture Effects

▪ The larger the numerical value, the lesser the amount of light. For each larger aperture stop, the light is reduced by one-half.

▪ The larger the numerical value, the deeper is the depth-of-field in focus.

▪ The farther the photographic distance, the deeper is the depth-of-field in focus.

▪ On the contrary, the depth-of-field is shallower as the aperture opening increases.

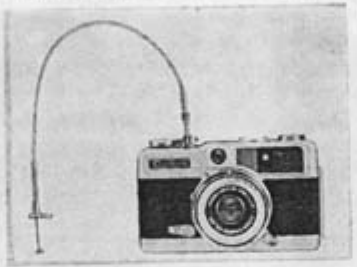
The shutter speed regulates the exposure time. Just as in the case of the aperture, each graduation is of a multiple figure. Therefore with each faster shutter speed, the aperture should be opened one stop.

Shutter Effects

High speed:	Prevents blur, for fast moving objects, and for open apertures.
Low speed:	Dark objects, blur effects, and for closed apertures.

Since the shutter remains open as long as the shutter button is being pressed in B exposure, it is used for long exposures.

1. Turn the aperture ring off of "AUTO" and set it to manual.
2. Turn the shutter ring and set B to the index mark.



3. Wind the film advance lever and press the shutter button. B exposure will keep the shutter open as long as the button is being pressed.
   - This setting is used when photographing fireworks, night scenes and stars.

When exposing for a very long time, set the camera to B exposure. Then open the shutter with the lock attached cable release and lock it to keep the cable release pressed.

- For both B and T exposures, always use a tripod and cable release.

Flash is used when the subject to be photographed is under poor lighting conditions and EE photography cannot be applied. Release the aperture ring from AUTO, and take pictures with the manual aperture.

Preparations for Flash Photography

Attach the flash unit to the accessory shoe of the camera, and plug the cord into the flash socket of the camera. Flash Unit J-3 or Flash Quint is recommended.

Flash Synchronization Table

Flash Bulb	Shutter Speeds
M type	Shutter speeds of under 1/30 sec.
F type	Shutter speeds of under 1/30 sec.
Speedlight	All shutter speeds

▪ There are two types of speedlight attachments. One is the accessory shoe attachment type and the other type is attached to the tripod socket with a bracket.

The aperture stop can be obtained by dividing the guide number of the flash bulb to be used by the distance from the camera to the subject.

$$\text{Aperture} = \frac{\text{Guide Number}}{\text{Distance}}$$

Therefore, first of all, focus and obtain the shooting distance. In case of focusing for flash photography, instead of using the zone focus mark, better results can be obtained by depending on the distance scale. Next, set the aperture stop, obtained from the above-mentioned calculating method, to the aperture ring.

※ When Flash Unit J-3 is used, complicated calculations are not necessary because the calculating dial will give the answers.

※ Unrelated to the shutter speed, the flash of the speedlight is of very short duration and of determined exposure. Therefore, there is no need for changing the aperture stop because of the shutter speed.

Filters are attached to the front frame of the lens by the screw-in method. Filters give special effects on black and white and color film. Under conditions of over-exposure, ND filters are used to adjust exposure.
Filters have exposure factors according to their density and type. When using a filter, the exposure must be adjusted according to the exposure factor.

▪ Method of Adjusting Exposure

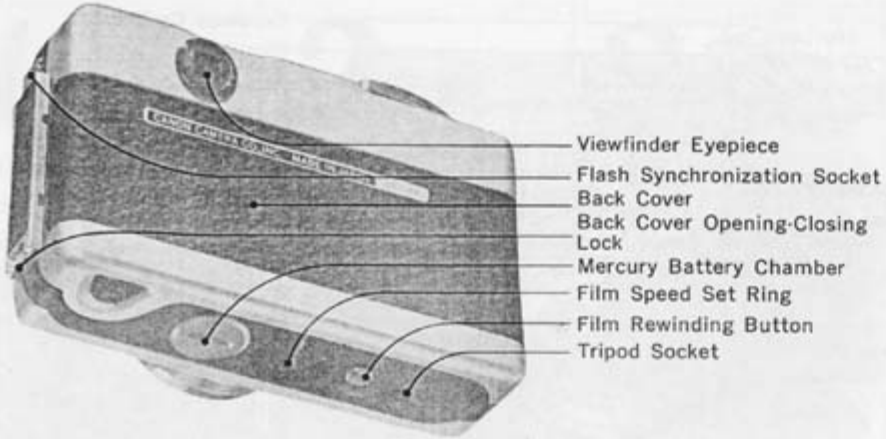
Set the exposure factor regulating lever to the filter factor of the filter being used. Turn the lever while slightly pressing. After that, ordinary EE photography is possible. Also in the case of taking pictures by manual operated aperture, if the exposure factor regulating lever is set, the aperture stop can be read inside the viewfinder and can be set as is.
Without this adjustment, the correct exposure cannot be obtained.

▪ Index dot (•) for 1×, 2×, 4×.

▪ <Method for adjusting film speed>

Divide the film speed loaded by the factors of film in use. Match the number you got to the corresponding film speed number on the film speed scale. For example, if you have ASA 100 film in your camera and a filter of 2× exposure factor,
100÷2=50
In the same manner, a filter of 3× 100÷3=30
then you adjust 50 or 32 respectively.

FILTER FACTOR	TYPE		FILTER CHARACTERISTICS
1 x	UV (SL 39 • 3 C) for black & white and color		• Absorbs only ultra-violet rays. Especially effective at seaside, high mountains where there is much ultra-violet rays. Recommended for use in color photography.
1.5 x	Y 1 (SY 44 • 2 C)	for black & white	• Increases contrast of black & white film. Enhances clouds, darkening the blue sky. Brightens red and yellow.
2 x	Y 3 (SY 50 • 2 C)		• Darkens blue, increases yellow and red values perceptibly. Good for contrasts in distant landscapes.
3 x	O 1 (SO 56 • 2 C)		• Makes strong contrasts. Renders day almost into night. May also be used with infrared film.
6 x	R 1 (SR 60 • 2 C)		• Prevents red from turning radically into white. Lightens sky and face appropriately, and reflects the lightness of fresh greenery.
3 x	G 1 (MG 55 C)		• Acts to harmonize the blue sky and shade.
1 x	Skylight	for black & white and color	• ND 4 reduces light volume by 1/4, ND 8 by 1/8. No effects on the reproduction of colors of color film.
4 x	ND 4		• For using daylight type film under the cloud.
8 x	ND 8		• For using universal type (color negative) film under the cloud or tungsten type film under the morning sun or sunset.
1.5 x	CCA 4 (Amber)	for color	• For using tungsten type film under sunlight.
2 x	CCA 8 (Amber)		• For using daylight type film under the morning sun or sunset.
2 x	CCA (12 equiv.) (Amber)		• For flash photography using daylight type film with clear flash bulb.
1.5 x	CCB 4 (Blue)		• For using daylight type film under the artificial light.
2 x	CCB 8 (Blue)		
3 x	CCB (12 equiv.) (Blue)		

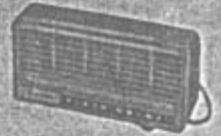


Accessories

- Flash Unit J-3

With a built-in convertible socket for AG and PH. Exclusively for baseless bulbs.

- Flash Quint



Five bulbs can be flashed continuously. AG type bulb only.

- Canon Release

All-metal.

- Speedlite 102

Specifications are subject to change without notice.