

Canon

**EOS
REBEL T6s
EOS 760D**

**EOS REBEL T6S (W)
EOS 760D (W)**



**INSTRUCTION
MANUAL**

Introduction

The EOS REBEL T6S or EOS 760D is a digital single-lens reflex camera featuring a fine-detail CMOS sensor with approx. 24.2 effective megapixels, DIGIC 6, high-precision and high-speed 19-point AF (cross-type AF point: max. 19 points), approx. 5.0 fps continuous shooting, Live View shooting, Full High-Definition (Full HD) movie shooting, and Wi-Fi/NFC function.

Before Starting to Shoot, Be Sure to Read the Following

To avoid botched pictures and accidents, first read the "Safety Precautions" (p.20-22) and "Handling Precautions" (p.23-25). Also, read this manual carefully to ensure that you use the camera correctly.

Refer to This Manual while Using the Camera to Further Familiarize Yourself with the Camera

While reading this manual, take a few test shots and see how they come out. You can then better understand the camera. Be sure to store this manual safely, too, so that you can refer to it again when necessary.

Testing the Camera Before Use and Liability

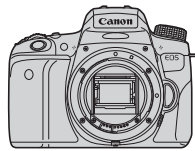
After shooting, play images back and check whether they have been properly recorded. If the camera or memory card is faulty and the images cannot be recorded or downloaded to a computer, Canon cannot be held liable for any loss or inconvenience caused.

Copyrights

Copyright laws in your country may prohibit the use of your recorded images or copyrighted music and images with music in the memory card for anything other than private enjoyment. Also be aware that certain public performances, exhibitions, etc., may prohibit photography even for private enjoyment.

Item Check List

Before starting, check that all the following items are included with your camera. If anything is missing, contact your dealer.



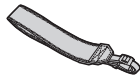
Camera
(with eyecup and body cap)



**Battery Pack
LP-E17**
(with protective cover)



**Battery Charger
LC-E17/LC-E17E***



Wide Strap



Interface Cable



**EOS DIGITAL
Solution Disk**
(Software and Software
Instruction Manuals)

* Battery Charger LC-E17 or LC-E17E is provided. (The LC-E17E comes with a power cord.)

- The Instruction Manuals provided are listed on the next page.
- If you purchased a Lens Kit, check that the lenses are included.
- Depending on the Lens Kit type, lens instruction manuals may also be included.
- Be careful not to lose any of the above items.



When you need Lens Instruction Manuals, download them from the Canon Web site (p.4).

The lens instruction manuals (PDF) are for lenses sold individually. Note that when purchasing the Lens Kit, some of the accessories included with the lens may not match those listed in the Lens Instruction Manual.

Instruction Manuals



Camera and Wi-Fi/NFC Function Basic Instruction Manual

The booklet is the Basic Instruction Manual.
More detailed Instruction Manuals (PDF files) can be downloaded from the Canon Web site.

Downloading and Viewing the Instruction Manuals (PDF Files)

1 Download the Instruction Manuals (PDF files).

- Connect to the Internet and access the following Canon Web site.
www.canon.com/icpd

- Select your country or region of residence and download the Instruction Manuals.

Instruction Manuals Available for Download

- Camera Instruction Manual
- Wi-Fi/NFC Function Instruction Manual
- Camera and Wi-Fi/NFC Function Basic Instruction Manual
- Lens Instruction Manuals
- Software Instruction Manuals

2 View the Instruction Manuals (PDF files).

- Double-click a downloaded Instruction Manual (PDF file) to open it.
- To view the Instruction Manuals (PDF files), Adobe Acrobat Reader DC or other Adobe PDF viewer (most recent version recommended) is required.
- Adobe Acrobat Reader DC can be downloaded free from the Internet.
- To learn how to use a PDF viewer, refer to its Help section.



Software Instruction Manuals (PDF files) are also available on EOS DIGITAL Solution Disk (p.3).

Compatible Cards

The camera can use the following cards regardless of capacity: **If the card is new or was previously formatted by another camera or computer, format the card with this camera** (p.65).

- SD memory cards
 - SDHC memory cards*
 - SDXC memory cards*
- * UHS-I cards supported.

Cards that Can Record Movies

When shooting movies, use a large-capacity SD card rated SD Speed Class 6 “CLASS 6” or higher.

- If you use a slow-writing card when shooting movies, the movie may not be recorded properly. Also, if you play back a movie on a card with a slow reading speed, the movie may not play back properly.
- If you want to shoot still photos while shooting a movie, you will need an even faster card.
- To check the card's reading/writing speed, refer to the card manufacturer's Web site.

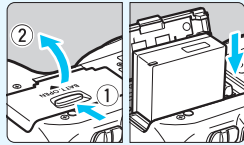


In this manual, “card” refers to SD memory cards, SDHC memory cards, and SDXC memory cards.

* **The camera does not come with a card for recording images/movies.** Please purchase it separately.

Quick Start Guide

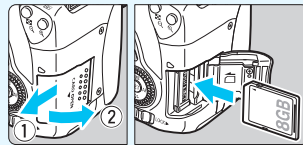
1



Insert the battery (p.38).

- To charge the battery, see page 36.

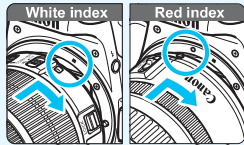
2



Insert the card (p.39).

- With the card's label facing toward the back of the camera, insert it into the card slot.

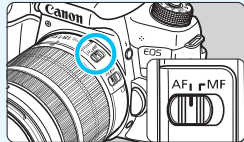
3



Attach the lens (p.47).

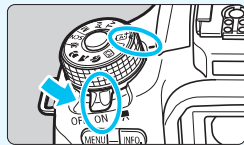
- Align the lens's white or red mount index with the camera's mount index of the same color.

4



Set the lens focus mode switch to <AF> (p.47).

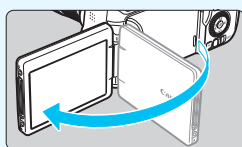
5



Set the power switch to <ON>, then set the Mode Dial to <A+> (Scene Intelligent Auto) (p.76).

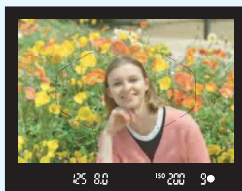
- Turn the Mode Dial while holding down the lock release button at the center.
- All the necessary camera settings will be set automatically.

6

**Flip out the LCD monitor (p.41).**

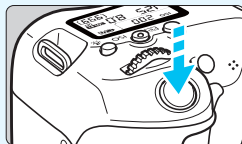
- When the LCD monitor displays the date/time/zone setting screens, see page 44.

7

**Focus on the subject (p.52).**

- Look through the viewfinder and aim the viewfinder center over the subject.
- Press the shutter button halfway, and the camera will focus on the subject.
- If necessary, the built-in flash will be raised.

8

**Take the picture (p.52).**

- Press the shutter button completely to take the picture.

9

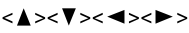
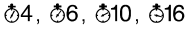
**Review the picture.**

- The captured image will be displayed for 2 sec. on the LCD monitor.
- To display the image again, press the <[]> button (p.107).

- To shoot while looking at the LCD monitor, see "Live View Shooting" (p.201).
- To view the images captured so far, see "Image Playback" (p.107).
- To delete an image, see "Erasing Images" (p.318).

Conventions Used in this Manual

Icons in this Manual

-  : Indicates the Main Dial.
-  : Indicates the Quick Control Dial.
-  : Indicates the direction of the shift or move when the key on the Quick Control Dial is pressed.
-  : Indicates the Setting button.
-  : Indicates that each function remains active for 4 sec., 6 sec., 10 sec., or 16 sec. after you let go of the button.

* In this manual, the icons and markings indicating the camera's buttons, dials, and settings correspond to the icons and markings on the camera and on the LCD monitor.

-  : Indicates a function that can be changed by pressing the <MENU> button to change its settings.
-  : When shown on the upper right of a page, it indicates that the function is available only in the Creative Zone modes (p.31).
-  : Reference page numbers for more information.
-  : Warning to prevent shooting problems.
-  : Supplemental information.
-  : Tips or advice for better shooting.
-  : Troubleshooting advice.

Basic Assumptions

- All operations explained in this manual assume that the power switch is set to <ON> and the <LOCK▶> switch is set to the left (Multi function lock released) (p.55).
- It is assumed that all the menu settings, Custom Functions, etc. are set to their defaults.
- The illustrations in this manual show the camera attached with the EF-S18-135mm f/3.5-5.6 IS STM lens as an example.

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- Wi-Fi/NFC Function Instruction Manual

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Safety Precautions

The following precautions are provided to prevent harm or injury to yourself and others. Make sure to thoroughly understand and follow these precautions before using the product.

If you experience any malfunctions, problems, or damage to the product, contact the nearest Canon Service Center or the dealer from whom you purchased the product.



Warnings

Follow the warnings below. Otherwise, death or serious injuries may result.

- To prevent fire, excessive heat, chemical leakage, explosions, and electrical shock, follow the safeguards below:
 - Do not use any batteries, power sources, or accessories not specified in the Instruction Manual. Do not use any home-made or modified batteries.
 - Do not short-circuit, disassemble, or modify the battery. Do not apply heat or solder to the battery. Do not expose the battery to fire or water. Do not subject the battery to strong physical shock.
 - Do not insert the battery's plus and minus ends incorrectly.
 - Do not recharge the battery in temperatures outside the allowable ambient temperature range. Also, do not exceed the recharging time indicated in the Instruction Manual.
 - Do not insert any foreign metallic objects into the electrical contacts of the camera, accessories, connecting cables, etc.
- When disposing of a battery, insulate the electrical contacts with tape to prevent contact with other metallic objects or batteries. This is to prevent a fire or an explosion.
- If excessive heat, smoke, or fumes are emitted when recharging the battery, immediately unplug the battery charger from the power outlet to stop recharging. Otherwise, it may cause a fire, heat damage, or electrical shock.
- If the battery leaks, changes color, deforms, or emits smoke or fumes, remove it immediately. Be careful not to get burned in the process. It may cause a fire, electrical shock or skin burn if you keep using it.
- Prevent any battery leakage from contacting your eyes, skin, and clothing. It can cause blindness or skin problems. If the battery leakage contacts your eyes, skin, or clothing, flush the affected area with lots of clean water without rubbing it. See a physician immediately.
- Do not leave any cords near a heat source. It can deform the cord or melt the insulation and cause a fire or electrical shock.
- Do not hold the camera in the same position for long periods of time. Even if the camera does not feel too hot, prolonged contact with the same body part may cause skin redness, blistering or low-temperature contact burns. Using a tripod is recommended for people with circulation problems or very sensitive skin, or when using the camera in very hot places.
- Do not fire the flash at anyone driving a car or other vehicle. It may cause an accident.

Safety Precautions

- When the camera or accessories are not in use, make sure to remove the battery and disconnect the power plug from the equipment before storing. This is to prevent electrical shock, excessive heat, fire, or corrosion.
- Do not use the equipment where there is flammable gas. This is to prevent an explosion or a fire.
- If you drop the equipment and the casing breaks open to expose the internal parts, do not touch the internal parts. There is a possibility of an electrical shock.
- Do not disassemble or modify the equipment. High-voltage internal parts can cause electrical shock.
- Do not look at the sun or an extremely bright light source through the camera or lens. Doing so may damage your vision.
- Keep equipment out of the reach of children and infants, including when in use. Straps or cords may accidentally cause choking, electrical shock, or injury. Choking or injury may also occur if a child or infant accidentally swallows a camera part or accessory. If a child or infant swallows a part or accessory, consult a physician immediately.
- Do not use or store the equipment in dusty or humid places. Likewise, store the battery with its protective cover attached to prevent short-circuit. This is to prevent a fire, excessive heat, electrical shock, or burn.
- Before using the camera inside an airplane or hospital, check if it is allowed. Electromagnetic waves emitted by the camera may interfere with the plane's instruments or the hospital's medical equipment.
- To prevent a fire and electrical shock, follow the safeguards below:
 - Always insert the power plug all the way in.
 - Do not handle a power plug with wet hands.
 - When unplugging a power plug, grasp and pull the plug instead of the cord.
 - Do not scratch, cut, or excessively bend the cord or put a heavy object on the cord. Also do not twist or tie the cords.
 - Do not connect too many power plugs to the same power outlet.
 - Do not use a cord whose wire is broken or insulation is damaged.
- Unplug the power plug periodically and clean off the dust around the power outlet with a dry cloth. If the surrounding is dusty, humid, or oily, the dust on the power outlet may become moist and short-circuit the outlet, causing a fire.
- Do not connect the battery directly to an electrical outlet or a car's cigarette lighter outlet. The battery may leak, generate excessive heat or explode, causing a fire, burns or injuries.
- A thorough explanation of how to use the product by an adult is required when the product is used by children. Supervise children while they are using the product. Incorrect usage may result in electrical shock or injury.
- Do not leave a lens or lens-attached camera in the sun without the lens cap attached. Otherwise, the lens may concentrate the sun's rays and cause a fire.
- Do not cover or wrap the product with a cloth. Doing so may trap heat within and cause the casing to deform or catch fire.
- Be careful not to get the camera wet. If you drop the product in the water or if water or metal get inside the product, promptly remove the battery. This is to prevent a fire and an electrical shock.
- Do not use paint thinner, benzene, or other organic solvents to clean the product. Doing so may cause fire or a health hazard.

Safety Precautions



Cautions

Follow the cautions below. Otherwise, physical injury or property damage may result.

- Do not use or store the product inside a car under the hot sun or near a heat source. The product may become hot and cause skin burns. Doing so may also cause battery leakage or explosion, which will degrade the performance or shorten the life of the product.
- Do not carry the camera around when it is attached to a tripod. Doing so may cause injury. Also make sure the tripod is sturdy enough to support the camera and lens.
- Do not leave the product in a low-temperature environment for an extended period of time. The product will become cold and may cause injury when touched.
- Do not fire the flash near the eyes. It may hurt the eyes.
- Never play the provided CD-ROM in a drive that is not compatible with the CD-ROM. If you use it in a music CD player, you may damage the speakers and other components. When using headphones, there is also a risk of injury to your ears from excessively loud volume.

Handling Precautions

Camera Care

- This camera is a precision instrument. Do not drop it or subject it to physical shock.
- The camera is not waterproof and cannot be used underwater. If you accidentally drop the camera into water, promptly consult the nearest Canon Service Center. Wipe off any water droplets with a dry and clean cloth. If the camera has been exposed to salty air, wipe it with a well-wrung wet cloth.
- Never leave the camera near anything having a strong magnetic field such as a magnet or electric motor. Also avoid using or leaving the camera near anything emitting strong radio waves, such as a large antenna. Strong magnetic fields can cause camera misoperation or destroy image data.
- Do not leave the camera in excessive heat, such as in a car in direct sunlight. High temperatures can cause the camera to malfunction.
- The camera contains precision electronic circuitry. Never attempt to disassemble the camera yourself.
- Do not block the built-in flash, mirror operation with your finger, etc. Doing so may cause a malfunction.
- Use a blower to blow away dust on the lens, viewfinder, reflex mirror, and focusing screen. Do not use cleaners that contain organic solvents to clean the camera body or lens. For stubborn dirt, take the camera to the nearest Canon Service Center.
- Do not touch the camera's electrical contacts with your fingers. This is to prevent the contacts from corroding. Corroded contacts can cause camera misoperation.
- If the camera is suddenly brought in from the cold into a warm room, condensation may form on the camera and internal parts. To prevent condensation, first put the camera in a sealed plastic bag and let it adjust to the warmer temperature before taking it out of the bag.
- If condensation forms on the camera, do not use the camera. This is to avoid damaging the camera. If there is condensation, remove the lens, card and battery from the camera, and wait until condensation has evaporated before using the camera.
- If the camera will not be used for an extended period, remove the battery and store the camera in a cool, dry, well-ventilated location. Even while the camera is in storage, press the shutter button a few times once in a while to check that the camera is still working.

Handling Precautions

- Avoid storing the camera where there are chemicals that result in rust and corrosion such as in a chemical lab.
- If the camera has not been used for an extended period, test all its functions before using it. If you have not used the camera for some time or if there is an important shoot such as a foreign trip coming up, have the camera checked by your nearest Canon Service Center or check the camera yourself and make sure it is working properly.
- If you use continuous shooting, Live View shooting, or movie shooting for a prolonged period, the camera may become hot. This is not a malfunction.
- If there is a bright light source inside or outside the image area, ghosting may occur.

LCD Panel and LCD Monitor

- Although the LCD monitor is manufactured with very high precision technology with over 99.99% effective pixels, there may be a few dead pixels displaying only black or red, etc. among the remaining 0.01% or less pixels. Dead pixels are not a malfunction. They do not affect the images recorded.
- If the LCD monitor is left on for a prolonged period, screen burn-in may occur where you see remnants of what was displayed. However, this is only temporary and will disappear when the camera is left unused for a few days.
- The LCD monitor display may seem slow in low temperatures, or look black in high temperatures. It will return to normal at room temperature.

Cards

To protect the card and its recorded data, note the following:

- Do not drop, bend, or wet the card. Do not subject it to excessive force, physical shock, or vibration.
- Do not touch the card's electronic contacts with your fingers or anything metallic.
- Do not affix any stickers, etc., on the card.
- Do not store or use the card near anything that has a strong magnetic field, such as a TV set, speakers, or magnet. Also avoid places prone to having static electricity.
- Do not leave the card in direct sunlight or near a heat source.
- Store the card in a case.
- Do not store the card in hot, dusty, or humid locations.

Smudges Adhering to the Front of the Sensor

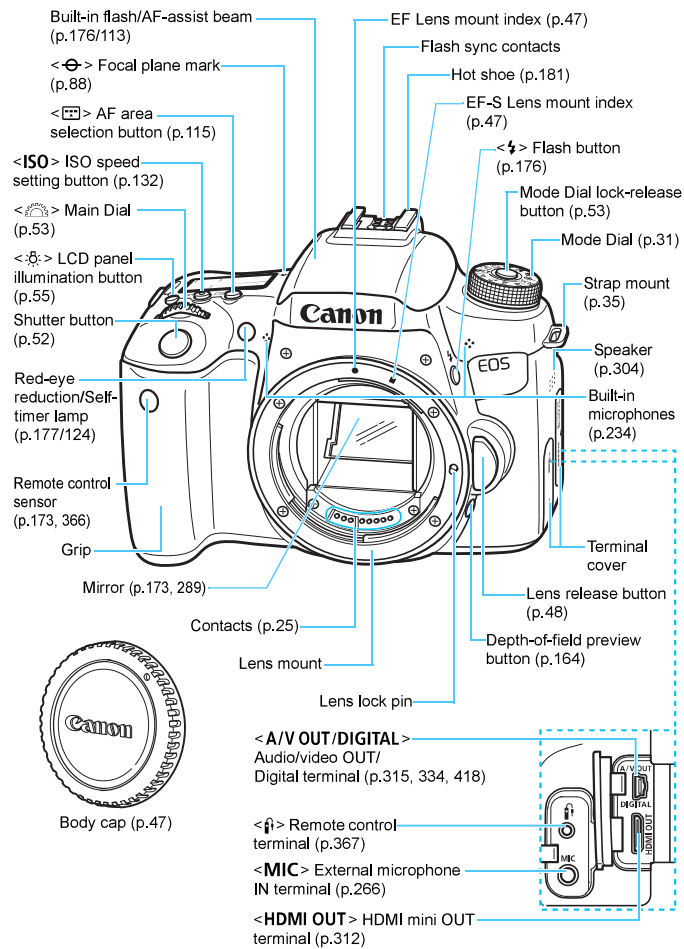
Besides dust entering the camera from outside, in rare cases lubricant from the camera's internal parts may adhere to the front of the sensor. If visible spots remain on the image, having the sensor cleaned by a Canon Service Center is recommended.

Lens

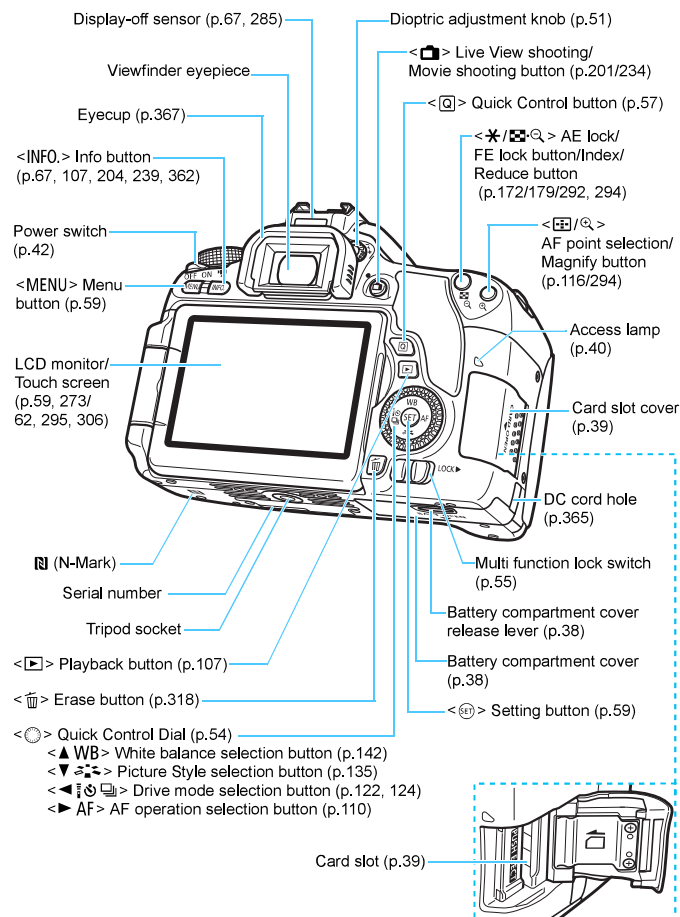
After detaching the lens from the camera, put down the lens with the rear end up and attach the rear lens cap to avoid scratching the lens surface and electrical contacts.



Nomenclature

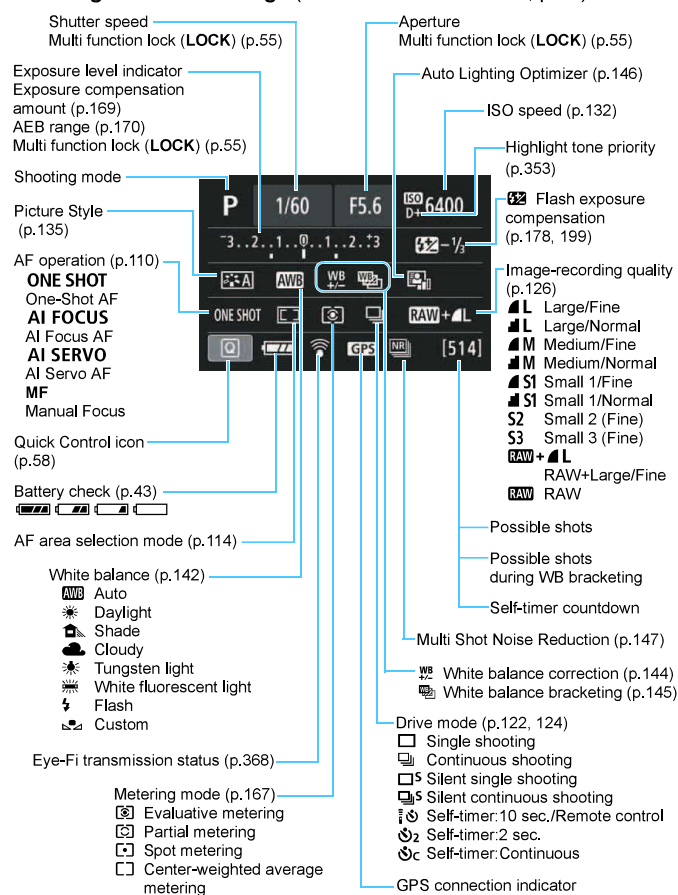


Nomenclature



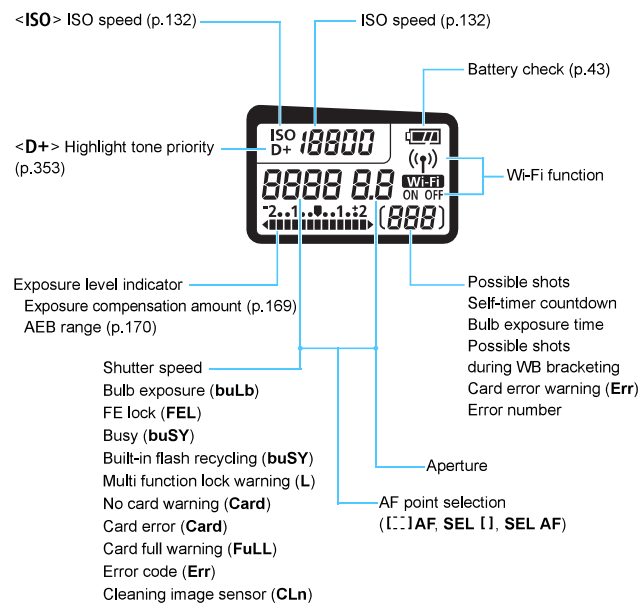
Nomenclature

Shooting Function Settings (in Creative Zone modes, p.31)



The display will show only the settings currently applied.

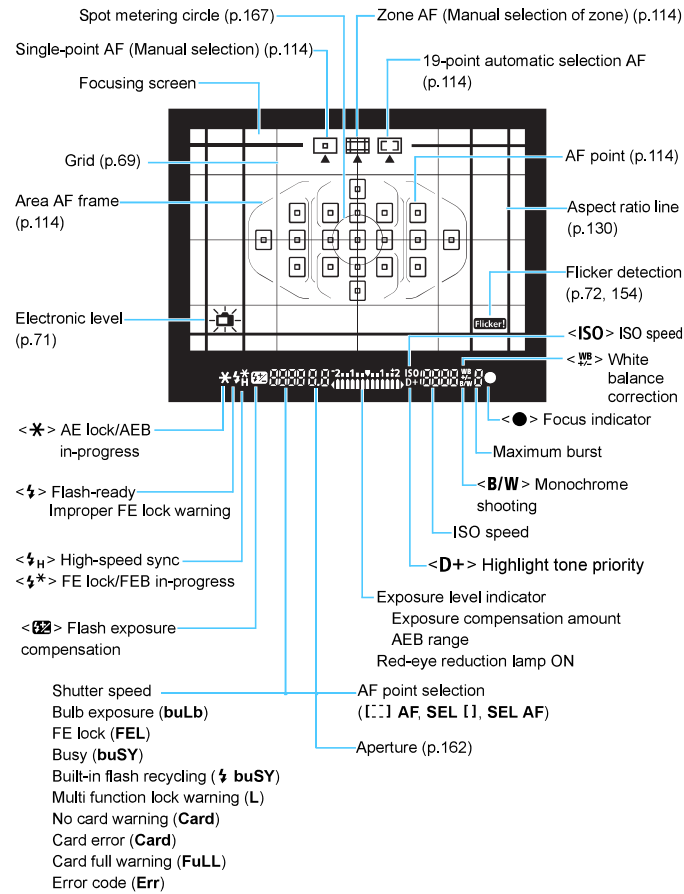
LCD Panel



The display will show only the settings currently applied.

Nomenclature

Viewfinder Information



The display will show only the settings currently applied.

Mode Dial

You can set the shooting mode. Turn the Mode Dial while holding down the Mode Dial center (Mode Dial lock release button).

Creative Zone

These modes give you more control for shooting various subjects as desired.

P : Program AE (p.158)

Tv : Shutter-priority AE (p.160)

Av : Aperture-priority AE (p.162)

M : Manual exposure (p.165)

Basic Zone

All you do is press the shutter button. The camera sets everything to suit the subject or scene for shooting.

 : Scene Intelligent Auto (p.76)

 : Flash Off (p.81)

 : Creative Auto (p.82)

 : Portrait (p.86)

 : Landscape (p.87)

 : Close-up (p.88)

 : Sports (p.89)

SCN: Special scene (p.90)

 : Kids (p.91)

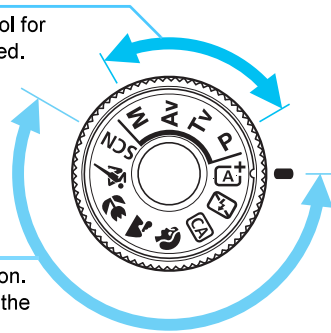
 : Food (p.92)

 : Candlelight (p.93)

 : Night Portrait (p.94)

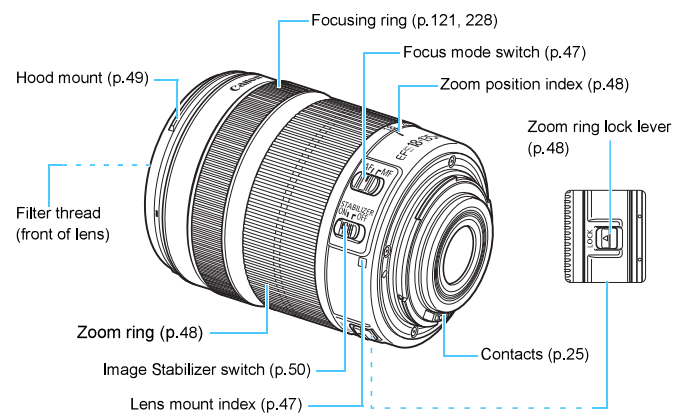
 : Handheld Night Scene (p.95)

 : HDR Backlight Control (p.96)



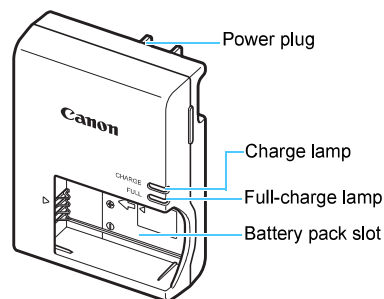
Nomenclature

Lens without a Distance Scale



Battery Charger LC-E17

Charger for Battery Pack LP-E17 (p.36).

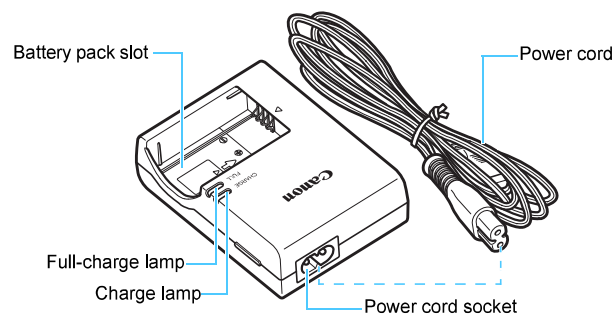


**IMPORTANT SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS-SAVE THESE INSTRUCTIONS.
DANGER-TO REDUCE THE RISK OF FIRE OR ELECTRIC SHOCK,
CAREFULLY FOLLOW THESE INSTRUCTIONS.**

For connection to a supply not in the U.S.A., use an attachment plug adapter of the proper configuration for the power outlet, if needed.

Battery Charger LC-E17E

Charger for Battery Pack LP-E17 (p.36).

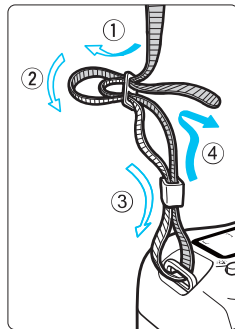




1

Getting Started

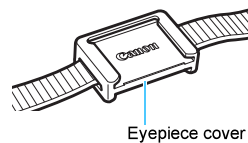
This chapter explains preparatory steps before you start shooting and basic camera operations.



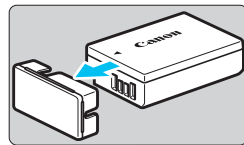
Attaching the Provided Strap

Pass the end of the strap through the camera's strap mount eyelet from the bottom. Then pass it through the strap's buckle as shown in the illustration. Pull the strap to take up any slack and make sure the strap will not loosen from the buckle.

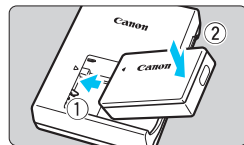
- The eyepiece cover is also attached to the strap (p.367).



Charging the Battery

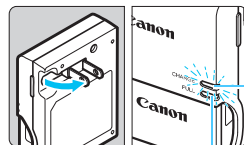


- 1 Remove the protective cover.**
 - Detach the protective cover provided with the battery.



- 2 Attach the battery.**
 - As shown in the illustration, attach the battery securely to the charger.
 - To detach the battery, follow the above procedure in reverse.

LC-E17



Full-charge lamp
Charge lamp

- 3 Recharge the battery.**

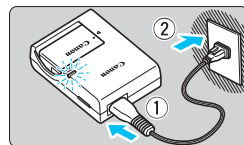
For LC-E17

- As shown by the arrow, flip out the battery charger's prongs and insert the prongs into a power outlet.

For LC-E17E

- Connect the power cord to the charger and insert the plug into a power outlet.
- ▶ Recharging starts automatically and the charge lamp lights up in orange.
- ▶ When the battery is fully recharged, the full-charge lamp will light up in green.

LC-E17E



- It takes approx. 2 hours to fully recharge a completely exhausted battery at room temperature (23°C / 73°F). The time required to recharge the battery will vary greatly depending on the ambient temperature and the battery's remaining capacity.
- For safety reasons, recharging in low temperatures (5°C - 10°C / 41°F - 50°F) will take longer (up to approx. 4 hours).



Tips for Using the Battery and Charger

- **Upon purchase, the battery is not fully charged.**
Charge the battery before use.
- **Recharge the battery on the day before or on the day it is to be used.**
Even during storage, a charged battery will gradually drain and lose its capacity.
- **After recharging the battery, detach it and disconnect the charger from the power outlet.**
- **When not using the camera, remove the battery.**
If the battery is left in the camera for a prolonged period, a small amount of power current is released, resulting in excess discharge and shorter battery life. Store the battery with the protective cover (provided) attached. Storing the battery when it is fully charged may lower the battery's performance.
- **The battery charger can also be used in foreign countries.**
The battery charger is compatible with a 100 V AC to 240 V AC 50/60 Hz power source. If necessary, attach a commercially-available plug adapter for the respective country or region. Do not attach any portable voltage transformer to the battery charger. Doing so can damage the battery charger.
- **If the battery becomes exhausted quickly even after being fully charged, the battery has reached the end of its service life.**
Check the battery's recharge performance (p.364) and purchase a new battery.

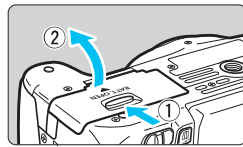


- After disconnecting the charger's power plug, do not touch the prongs for at least 5 sec.
- Do not charge any battery other than a Battery Pack LP-E17.
- Battery Pack LP-E17 is dedicated to Canon products only. Using it with an incompatible battery charger or product may result in malfunction or accidents for which Canon cannot be held liable.

Installing and Removing the Battery

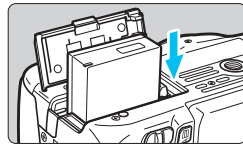
Load a fully charged Battery Pack LP-E17 into the camera. The camera's viewfinder becomes bright when a battery is installed, and darkens when the battery is removed.

Installing the Battery



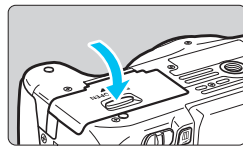
1 Open the cover.

- Slide the lever as shown by the arrows and open the cover.



2 Insert the battery.

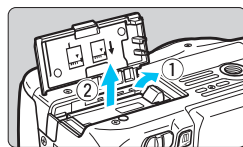
- Insert the end with the battery contacts.
- Insert the battery until it locks in place.



3 Close the cover.

- Press the cover until it snaps shut.

Removing the Battery



Open the cover and remove the battery.

- Press the battery release lever as shown by the arrow and remove the battery.
- To prevent short circuiting of the battery contacts, be sure to attach the protective cover (provided, p.36) to the battery.



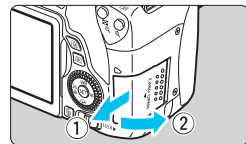
After opening the battery compartment cover, be careful not to forcefully swing it back further. Otherwise, the hinge may break.

Installing and Removing the Card

The card (sold separately) can be an SD, SDHC, or SDXC memory card. SDHC and SDXC memory cards with UHS-I can also be used. The captured images are recorded onto the card.

- Make sure the card's write-protect switch is set upward to enable writing and erasing.

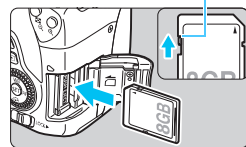
Installing the Card



1 Open the cover.

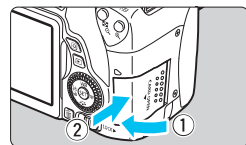
- Slide the cover as shown by the arrows to open it.

Write-protect switch



2 Insert the card.

- As shown by the illustration, face the card's label side toward you and insert it until it clicks in place.



3 Close the cover.

- Close the cover and slide it in the direction shown by the arrows until it snaps shut.
- When you set the power switch to <ON>, the number of possible shots will be displayed on the LCD panel.

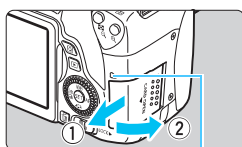


Possible shots



- The number of possible shots depends on the remaining capacity of the card, image-recording quality, ISO speed, etc.
- Setting [CAMERA 1: Release shutter without card] to [Disable] will prevent you from shooting without a card inserted (p.272).

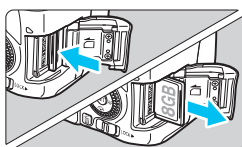
Removing the Card



Access lamp

1 Open the cover.

- Set the power switch to <OFF>.
- **Make sure the access lamp is off, then open the cover.**
- If [Recording...] is displayed, close the cover.



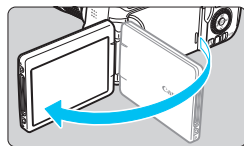
2 Remove the card.

- Gently push in the card, then let go to eject it.
- Pull the card straight out, then close the cover.

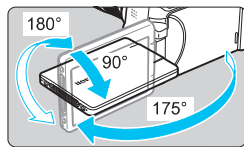
- **When the access lamp is lit or blinking, it indicates that images are being written to, read from, or erased from the card, or data is being transferred. Do not open the card slot cover during this time. Also, never do any of the following while the access lamp is lit or blinking. Otherwise, it can damage the image data, card, or camera.**
 - Removing the card.
 - Removing the battery.
 - Shaking or banging the camera around.
 - Unplugging and connecting a power cord (when household power outlet accessories (sold separately, p.365) are used).
- If the card already contains recorded images, the image number may not start from 0001 (p.277).
- If a card-related error message is displayed on the LCD monitor, remove and reinsert the card. If the error persists, use a different card. If you can transfer all the images on the card to a computer, transfer all the images and then format the card with the camera (p.65). The card may then return to normal.
- Do not touch the card's contacts with your fingers or metal objects. Do not expose the contacts to dust or water. If a smudge adheres to the contacts, contact failure may result.
- Multimedia cards (MMC) cannot be used (card error will be displayed).

Using the LCD Monitor

After you flip out the LCD monitor, you can set menu functions, use Live View shooting, shoot movies, and play back images and movies. You can change the direction and angle of the LCD monitor.

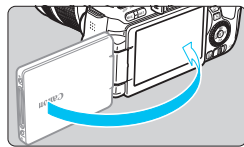


1 Flip out the LCD monitor.



2 Rotate the LCD monitor.

- When the LCD monitor is swung out, you can rotate it up, down, or over 180° to face the subject.
- The indicated angle is only approximate.



3 Face it toward you.

- Normally, use the camera with the LCD monitor facing you.



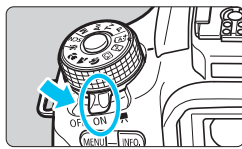
- Be careful not to force and break the hinge when rotating the LCD monitor.
- When Remote Switch RS-60E3 or an external microphone is connected to the camera, the rotation angle range of the flipped out LCD monitor will be limited.



- When not using the camera, close the LCD monitor with the screen facing inward. This will protect the screen.
- During Live View shooting or movie shooting, facing the LCD monitor toward the subject will display a mirror image on the screen.

Turning on the Power

If you turn on the power switch and the date/time/zone setting screen appears, see page 44 to set the date/time/zone.



- <Movie camera icon> : The camera turns on. You can shoot movies (p.234).
- <ON> : The camera turns on. You can shoot still photos.
- <OFF> : The camera is turned off and does not operate. Set to this position when not using the camera.

Automatic Sensor Cleaning

- Whenever you set the power switch to <ON> or <OFF>, sensor cleaning will be executed automatically. (A small sound may be heard.) During the sensor cleaning, the LCD monitor will display <Cleaning>.
- You can still shoot during sensor cleaning by pressing the shutter button halfway (p.52) to stop cleaning and take a picture.
- If you repeatedly turn the power switch <ON>/<OFF> at a short interval, the <Cleaning> icon may not be displayed. This is normal and not a malfunction.

MENU Auto Power Off

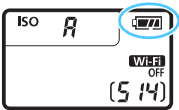
- To save battery power, the camera turns off automatically after approx. 30 seconds of non-operation. To turn on the camera again, just press the shutter button halfway (p.52).
- You can change the auto power off time with [P2: Auto power off] (p.273).



If you set the power switch to <OFF> while an image is being recorded to the card, [Recording...] will be displayed and the power will turn off after the recording finishes.

 Checking the Battery Level

When the power is turned on, the battery level will be indicated in one of the four levels.



-  : Battery level is sufficient.
-  : Battery level is low, but the camera can still be used.
-  : Battery will be exhausted soon. (Blinks)
-  : Recharge the battery.

Number of Possible Shots (Approx. number of shots)

Temperature	Room Temperature (23°C / 73°F)	Low Temperatures (0°C / 32°F)
No Flash	550	470
50% Flash Use	440	400

- The figures above are based on a fully-charged Battery Pack LP-E17, no Live View shooting, and CIPA (Camera & Imaging Products Association) testing standards.
- Possible shots with Battery Grip BG-E18 (sold separately)
 - With LP-E17 x 2: approx, twice the shots without the battery grip.

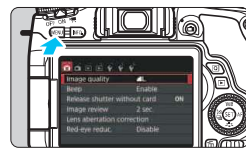


- Doing any of the following will exhaust the battery sooner:
 - Pressing the shutter button halfway for a prolonged period.
 - Activating the AF frequently without taking a picture.
 - Using the lens Image Stabilizer.
 - Using the LCD monitor frequently.
- The number of possible shots may decrease depending on the actual shooting conditions.
- The lens operation is powered by the camera's battery. Depending on the lens used, the battery power may exhaust faster.
- For the number of possible shots with Live View shooting, see page 203.
- See [**3: Battery info.**] to check the battery's condition (p.364).

MENU Setting the Date, Time, and Zone

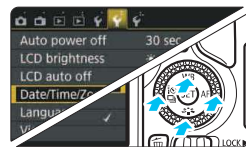
When you turn on the power for the first time or if the date/time/zone are reset, the date/time/zone setting screen will appear. Follow the steps below, making sure to set the time zone first. Set the camera to the time zone in which you currently live so that, when you travel, you can simply change the setting to the correct time zone for your destination, and the camera will automatically adjust the date/time.

Note that the date/time appended to recorded images will be based on this date/time setting. Be sure to set the correct date/time.



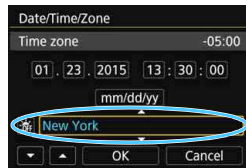
1 Display the menu screen.

- Press the <MENU> button to display the menu screen.



2 Under the [F2] tab, select [Date/Time/Zone].

- Press the <◀> <▶> keys to select the [F2] tab.
- Press the <▲> <▼> keys to select [Date/Time/Zone], then press <SET>.

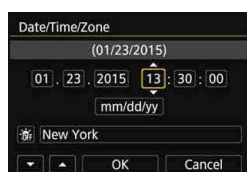


3 Set the time zone.

- [London] is set by default.
 - Press the <◀> <▶> keys to select the time zone box.
 - Press <SET> so <□> is displayed.
 - Press the <▲> <▼> keys to select the time zone, then press <SET>.
- (Returns to <□>.)

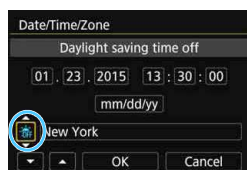


- The menu setting procedure is explained on pages 60-61.
- In step 3, the time displayed on the upper right of the screen is the time difference compared with Coordinated Universal Time (UTC). If you do not see your time zone, set the time zone while referring to the difference with UTC.



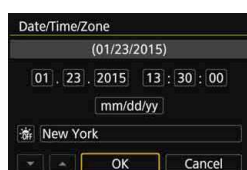
4 Set the date and time.

- Press the <◀> <▶> keys to select the number.
- Press <SET> so <⏱> is displayed.
- Press the <▲> <▼> keys to set the number, then press <SET>. (Returns to <□>.)



5 Set the daylight saving time.

- Set it if necessary.
- Press the <◀> <▶> keys to select [⌚].
- Press <SET> so <⏱> is displayed.
- Press the <▲> <▼> keys to select [⌚], then press <SET>.
- When the daylight saving time is set to [⌚], the time set in step 4 will advance by 1 hour. If [⌚] is set, the daylight saving time will be canceled and the time will go back by 1 hour.



6 Exit the setting.

- Press the <◀> <▶> keys to select [OK], then press <SET>.
- ▶ The date/time/zone and daylight saving time will be set and the menu will reappear.



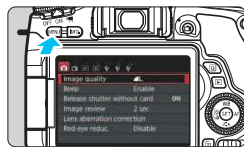
The date/time/zone settings may be reset in the following cases. If this happens, set the date/time/zone again.

- When the camera is stored without the battery.
- When the camera's battery becomes exhausted.
- When the camera is exposed to below freezing temperatures for a prolonged period.



- The date/time that were set will start when you select [OK] in step 6.
- After changing the time zone, check that the correct date and time are set.

MENU Selecting the Interface Language



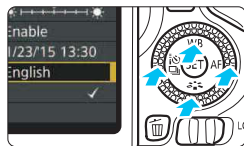
1 Display the menu screen.

- Press the <MENU> button to display the menu screen.



2 Under the [F2] tab, select [Language].

- Press the <◀> <▶> keys to select the [F2] tab.
- Press the <▲> <▼> keys to select [Language], then press <SET>.



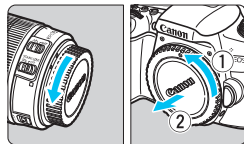
3 Set the desired language.

- Press the <▲> <▼> keys to select the language, then press <SET>.
- ▶ The interface language will change.

Attaching and Detaching a Lens

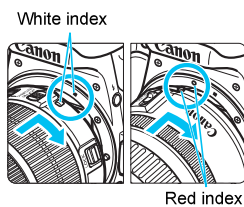
The camera is compatible with all Canon EF and EF-S lenses. The camera cannot be used with EF-M lenses.

Attaching a Lens



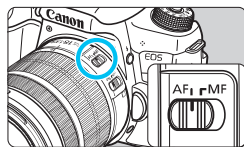
1 Remove the caps.

- Remove the rear lens cap and the body cap by turning them as shown by the arrows.



2 Attach the lens.

- Align the lens's red or white index with the camera's index matching the same color. Turn the lens as shown by the arrow until it clicks in place.



3 Set the lens's focus mode switch to <AF>.

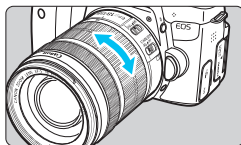
- <AF> stands for autofocus.
- <MF> stands for manual focus.

4 Remove the front lens cap.

Minimizing Dust

- When changing lenses, do it quickly in a place with minimal dust.
- When storing the camera without a lens attached, be sure to attach the body cap to the camera.
- Remove dust on the body cap before attaching it.

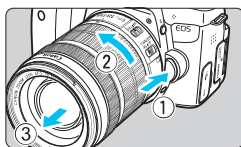
Zooming



Turn the zoom ring on the lens with your fingers.

- If you want to zoom, do it before focusing. Turning the zoom ring after achieving focus may throw off the focus.

Detaching the Lens



While pressing the lens release button, turn the lens as shown by the arrow.

- Turn the lens until it stops, then detach it.
- Attach the rear lens cap to the detached lens.

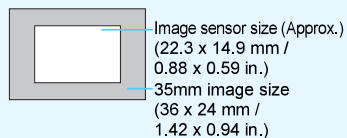
- To owners of the EF-S18-135mm f/3.5-5.6 IS STM lens or EF-S18-200mm f/3.5-5.6 IS lens:

You can prevent the lens from extending out while you are carrying it around. Set the zoom ring to the 18mm wide-angle end, then slide the zoom ring lock lever to <LOCK>. The zoom ring can be locked only at the wide-angle end.

- Do not look at the sun directly through any lens. Doing so may cause loss of vision.
- When attaching or detaching a lens, set the camera's power switch to <OFF>.
- If the front part (focusing ring) of the lens rotates during autofocus, do not touch the rotating part.
- If you purchased a lens kit with the EF-S18-135mm f/3.5-5.6 IS STM lens, EF-S18-55mm f/3.5-5.6 IS STM lens, or EF-S55-250mm f/4-5.6 IS STM lens, see "Handling Precautions" on page 400.

Angle of View

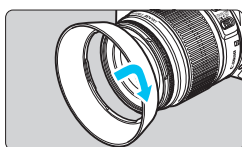
Since the image sensor size is smaller than the 35mm film format, the angle of view of an attached lens will be equivalent to that of a lens with approx. 1.6x of the focal length indicated.



Attaching a Lens Hood

A lens hood can block unwanted light and prevent rain, snow, dust, etc. adhering to the front of the lens. When storing the lens in a bag, etc., you can also attach the hood in reverse.

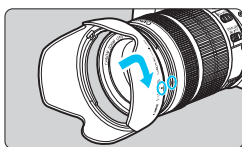
- If there is no index mark on the lens and hood:



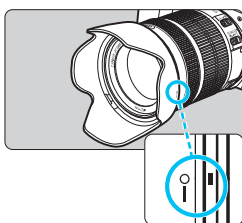
Attach the lens hood.

- Turn the hood as shown by the arrow to attach it securely.

- If there is an index mark on the lens and hood:



- 1 Align the red dots on the hood and lens edges, then turn the hood as shown by the arrow.



- 2 Turn the hood as shown in the illustration.

- Turn the hood clockwise until it attaches securely.

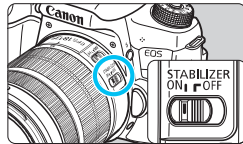


- If the hood is not attached properly, it may obstruct the image's periphery, making the image look dark.
- When attaching or detaching the hood, grasp the base of the hood to turn it. Grasping the hood's edges to turn it may deform the hood, resulting in failure to turn.
- When using the camera's built-in flash, detach the hood. Otherwise, the hood will obstruct part of the flash.

Lens Image Stabilizer

When you use the IS lens's built-in Image Stabilizer, camera shake is corrected to obtain a sharper shot. The procedure explained here is based on the EF-S18-135mm f/3.5-5.6 IS STM lens as an example.

* IS stands for Image Stabilizer.



- 1 Set the IS switch to <ON>.**
 - Set also the camera's power switch to <ON>.
- 2 Press the shutter button halfway.**
 - ▶ The Image Stabilizer will operate.
- 3 Take the picture.**
 - When the picture looks steady in the viewfinder, press the shutter button completely to take the picture.



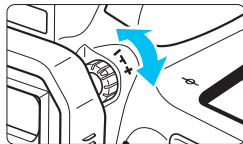
- The Image Stabilizer will not be effective if the subject moves during the exposure.
- For bulb exposures, set the IS switch to <OFF>. If <ON> is set, Image Stabilizer misoperation may occur.
- The Image Stabilizer may not be effective for excessive shaking such as on a rocking boat.



- The Image Stabilizer can operate with the lens's focus mode switch set to either <AF> or <MF>.
- When using a tripod, you can still shoot with the IS switch set to <ON> with no problem. However, to save battery power, setting the IS switch to <OFF> is recommended.
- The Image Stabilizer is effective even when the camera is mounted on a monopod.
- With the EF-S18-135mm f/3.5-5.6 IS STM lens, EF-S18-55mm f/3.5-5.6 IS STM lens, EF-S55-250mm f/4-5.6 IS STM lens, or EF-S18-200mm f/3.5-5.6 IS lens, the Image Stabilizer mode will be switched automatically to suit the shooting conditions.

Basic Operation

Adjusting the Viewfinder Clarity



Turn the dioptic adjustment knob.

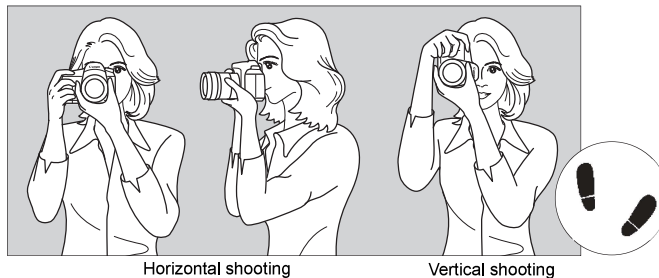
- Turn the knob left or right so that the AF points in the viewfinder look the sharpest.



If the camera dioptic adjustment still cannot provide a sharp viewfinder image, using E-series Dioptic Adjustment Lenses (sold separately) is recommended.

Holding the Camera

To obtain sharp images, hold the camera still to minimize camera shake.



Horizontal shooting

Vertical shooting

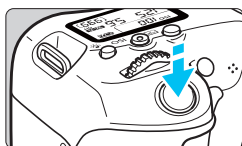
1. Wrap your right hand around the camera grip firmly.
2. Hold the lens bottom with your left hand.
3. Rest your hand's right index finger lightly on the shutter button.
4. Press your arms and elbows lightly against the front of your body.
5. To maintain a stable stance, place one foot slightly ahead of the other.
6. Press the camera against your face and look through the viewfinder.



To shoot while looking at the LCD monitor, see page 201.

Shutter Button

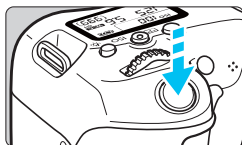
The shutter button has two steps. You can press the shutter button halfway. Then you can further press the shutter button completely.



Pressing Halfway

This activates autofocus and the automatic exposure system that sets the shutter speed and aperture.

The exposure setting (shutter speed and aperture) is displayed in the viewfinder and on the LCD panel (❶).



Pressing Completely

This releases the shutter and takes the picture.

Preventing Camera Shake

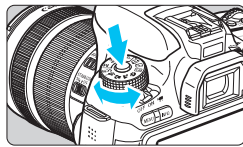
Hand-held camera movement during the moment of exposure is called camera shake. It can cause blurred pictures. To prevent camera shake, note the following:

- Hold and steady the camera as shown on the preceding page.
- Press the shutter button halfway to autofocus, then slowly press the shutter button completely.



- If you press the shutter button completely without pressing it halfway first, or if you press the shutter button halfway and then press it completely immediately, the camera will take a moment before it takes the picture.
- Even during menu display, image playback, or image recording, you can instantly go back to shooting-ready by pressing the shutter button halfway.

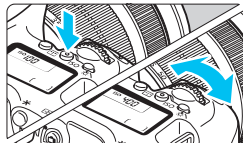
Mode Dial



Turn the dial while holding down the lock release button at the center of the dial.

Use it to set the shooting mode.

Main Dial

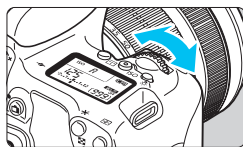


- (1) After pressing a button, turn the  dial.

After pressing a button such as <ISO> <▲ WB> <▼  > <◀  > <▶ AF>, turn the  dial to change the setting. For the <ISO> button, the function remains selected for 6 sec. (6) after pressing the button.

When the function selection ends or if you press the shutter button halfway, the camera will be ready to shoot.

- Use this dial to select or set the ISO speed, white balance, Picture Style, drive mode, AF operation, AF point, etc.



- (2) Turn the  dial only.

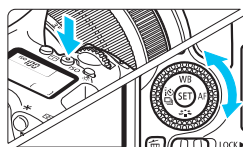
While looking at the viewfinder or LCD panel, turn the  dial to change the setting.

- Use this dial to set the shutter speed, aperture, etc.



The operations in (1) are possible even when the <LOCK> switch is set to the right (Multi function lock, p.55, 359).

Quick Control Dial



- (1) **After pressing a button, turn the <Q> dial.**

After pressing a button such as <ISO> <▲ WB> <▼ <Q> <▶ AF>, turn the <Q> dial to change the setting. For the <ISO> button, the function remains selected for 6 sec. (6) after pressing the button.

When the function selection ends or if you press the shutter button halfway, the camera will be ready to shoot.

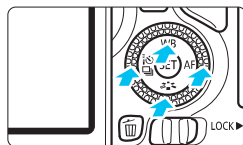
- Use this dial to select or set the ISO speed, white balance, Picture Style, drive mode, AF operation, AF point, etc.



- (2) **Turn the <Q> dial only.**

While looking at the viewfinder or LCD panel, turn the <Q> dial to change the setting.

- Use this dial to set the exposure compensation amount, the aperture setting for manual exposures, etc.



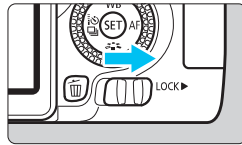
- (3) **After pressing a button, press the <▲>, <▼>, <◀>, or <▶> key.**

After pressing the <MENU> or <Q> button, press the <▲> <▼> or <◀> <▶> keys to set menus or Quick Control functions.

The operations in (1) and (3) are possible even when the <LOCK> switch is set to the right (Multi function lock, p.55, 359).

LOCK▶ Multi Function Lock

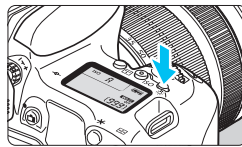
By setting [13: Multi function lock] under [4: Custom Functions (C.Fn)] (p.359) and moving the <LOCK▶> switch to the right, you can prevent the Main Dial and Quick Control Dial from moving and changing a setting inadvertently.



<LOCK▶> switch set to the left:
Lock released
<LOCK▶> switch set to the right:
Lock engaged

If the <LOCK▶> switch is set to the right and you try to use one of the locked camera controls, <L> will be displayed in the viewfinder and on the LCD panel. On the shooting settings display (p.56), [LOCK] will be displayed.

☼ LCD Panel Illumination



Turn on (☼6) or off the LCD panel illumination by pressing the <☼> button. During a bulb exposure, pressing the shutter button completely will turn off the LCD panel illumination.

Displaying Shooting Function Settings

After you press the <INFO.> button a number of times, the shooting function settings will be displayed.

With the shooting function settings displayed, you can turn the Mode Dial to see the settings for each shooting mode.

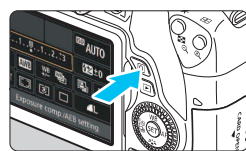
Pressing the <Q> button enables Quick Control of the shooting function settings (p.57).

Press the <INFO.> button again to turn off the display.



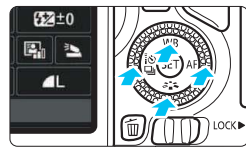
Quick Control for Shooting Functions

You can directly select and set the shooting functions displayed on the LCD monitor. This is called Quick Control.



1 Press the <Q> button (10).

- ▶ The Quick Control screen will appear.



2 Set the desired functions.

- Press the <▲> <▼> or <◀> <▶> keys to select a function.
- ▶ The selected function and Feature guide (p.73) will appear.
- Turn the <◀> or <▶> dial to change the setting.

Basic Zone modes



Creative Zone modes



3 Take the picture.

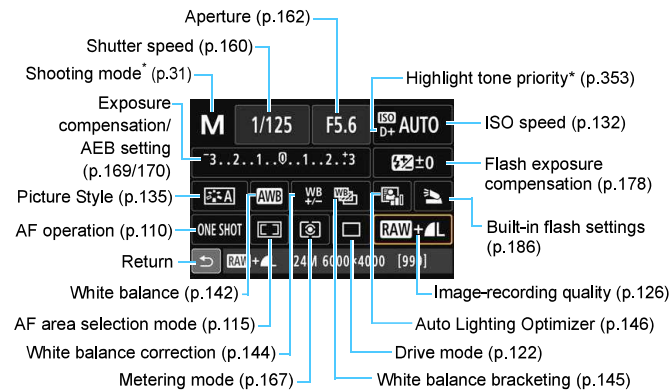
- Press the shutter button completely to take the picture.
- ▶ The captured image will be displayed.



- For the functions settable in Basic Zone modes and their setting procedures, see page 99.
- In steps 1 and 2, you can also use the LCD monitor's touch screen (p.62).

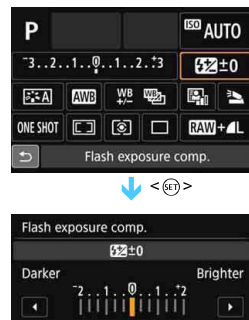
Quick Control for Shooting Functions

Sample Quick Control Screen



* Functions marked with an asterisk cannot be set with the Quick Control screen.

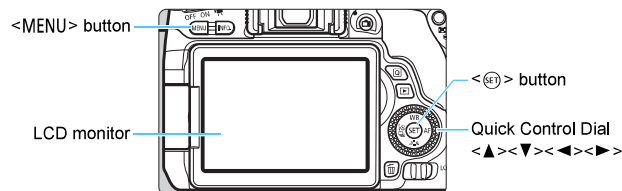
Function Setting Screen



- Select the desired function and press $\langle \text{SET} \rangle$. The function's setting screen will appear.
- Turn the $\langle \text{ZOOM} \rangle$ or $\langle \text{WHEEL} \rangle$ dial or press the $\langle \text{LEFT} \rangle$ $\langle \text{RIGHT} \rangle$ keys to change the settings. There are also some functions that are set by pressing the $\langle \text{INFO.} \rangle$, $\langle \text{INFO.} \rangle$, or $\langle \text{INFO.} \rangle$ button.
- Press $\langle \text{SET} \rangle$ to finalize the setting and return to the Quick Control screen.
- When you select $\langle \text{MENU} \rangle$ (p.114) and press the $\langle \text{MENU} \rangle$ button, the previous screen will reappear.

MENU Menu Operations

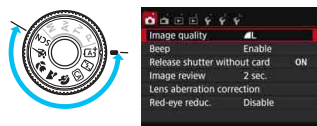
You can set various settings with the menus such as the image-recording quality, date and time, etc.



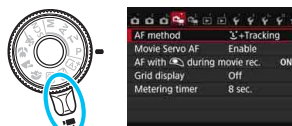
Menu Screen

The menu tabs and items displayed will differ depending on the shooting mode.

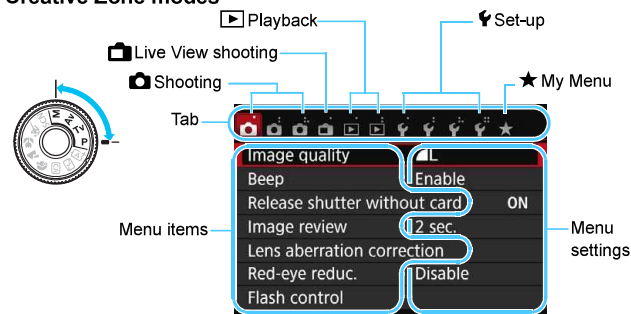
Basic Zone modes



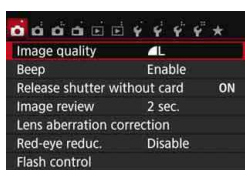
Movie shooting



Creative Zone modes



Menu Setting Procedure

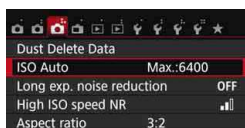


1 Display the menu screen.

- Press the <MENU> button to display the menu screen.

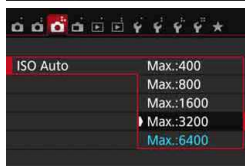
2 Select a tab.

- Press the Quick Control Dial's <◀> <▶> keys to select a tab (group of functions).
- For example, in this manual, "the [CAMERA] tab" refers to the screen displayed when the third CAMERA (Shooting) tab from the left [CAMERA] is selected.



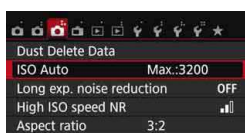
3 Select the desired item.

- Press the Quick Control Dial's <▲> <▼> keys to select the item, then press <SET>.



4 Select the setting.

- Press the Quick Control Dial's <▲> <▼> or <◀> <▶> keys to select the desired setting. (Some settings require you to press either the <▲> <▼> or <◀> <▶> keys to select those settings.)
- The current setting is indicated in blue.



5 Set the desired setting.

- Press <SET> to set it.

6 Exit the setting.

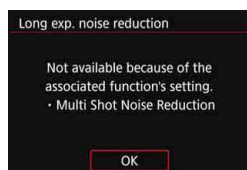
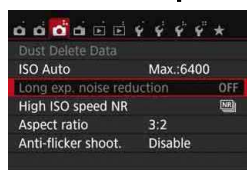
- Press the <MENU> button to return to the shooting function settings display.



- In step 2, you can also turn the < > dial to select a menu tab. In step 4, you can also turn the < > dial to select certain settings.
- In steps 2 to 5, you can also use the LCD monitor's touch screen (p.62).
- The explanation of menu functions hereinafter assumes that you have pressed the <MENU> button to display the menu screen.
- To cancel, press the <MENU> button.
- For details about each menu item, see page 378.

Dimmed Menu Items

Example: When [Multi Shot Noise Reduction] is set



Dimmed menu items cannot be set. The menu item is dimmed if another function setting is overriding it.

You can see the overriding function by selecting the dimmed menu item and pressing < >.

If you cancel the overriding function's setting, the dimmed menu item will become settable.



Some dimmed menu items will not show the overriding function.



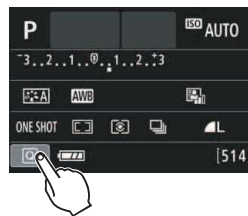
With [Clear all camera settings] under [4: Clear settings], you can reset the menu functions to the default settings (p.282).

Using the Touch Screen

The LCD monitor is a touch-sensitive panel that you can operate with your fingers.

Tap

Quick Control (Sample display)



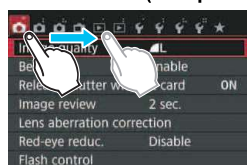
- Use your finger to tap on (touch briefly and then remove your finger from) the LCD monitor.
- By tapping, you can select menus, icons, etc., displayed on the LCD monitor.
- When touch-screen operation is possible, a frame will appear around the icon (except on menu screens). For example, when you tap on [Q], the Quick Control screen appears. By tapping on [↵], you can return to the preceding screen.

Operations possible by tapping on the screen

- Setting menu functions after pressing the <MENU> button
- Quick Control
- Setting functions after pressing the <[Q]>, <ISO>, <[WB]>, <[AF]>, or <[AF]> button
- Touch shutter during Live View shooting
- Setting functions during Live View shooting
- Setting functions during movie shooting
- Playback operations

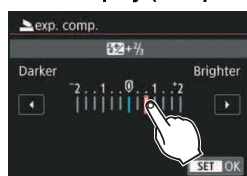
Drag

Menu screen (Sample display)



- Slide your finger while touching the LCD monitor.

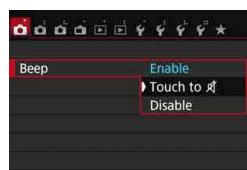
Scale display (Sample display)



Operations possible by dragging your finger on the screen

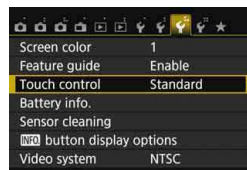
- Selecting a menu tab or item after pressing the <MENU> button
- Setting a scale control
- Quick Control
- Setting functions during Live View shooting
- Setting functions during movie shooting
- Playback operations

MENU Silencing the Beep during Touch Operations



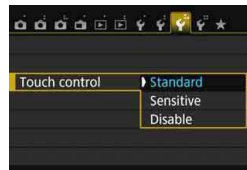
If [CAMERA 1: Beep] is set to [Touch to [off]], the beep will not sound during touch operations.

MENU Touch Control Settings



1 Select [Touch control].

- Under the [**3**] tab, select [**Touch control**], then press <SET>.



2 Set the touch control setting.

- Select the preferred setting, then press <SET>.
- [**Standard**] is the normal setting.
- [**Sensitive**] provides a more reactive touch response than [**Standard**]. Try using both settings and select the one you prefer.
- To disable touch-screen operations, select [**Disable**].

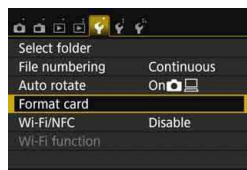
⚠ Cautions for Touch Screen Operations

- Since the LCD monitor is not pressure sensitive, do not use any sharp objects, such as your fingernail or a ballpoint pen, for touch operations.
- Do not use wet fingers for touch screen operations.
- If the LCD monitor has any moisture or if your fingers are wet, the touch screen may not respond or misoperation may occur. In such a case, turn off the power and wipe the LCD monitor with a cloth.
- Do not attach any protective sheet (commercially available) or sticker on the LCD monitor. It may make the touch operation response slow.
- If you quickly perform touch operation when [**Sensitive**] is set, the touch response may be slower.

MENU Formatting the Card

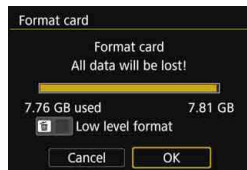
If the card is new or was previously formatted by another camera or computer, format the card with this camera.

- ⓘ **When the card is formatted, all images and data on the card will be erased. Even protected images will be erased, so make sure there is nothing you need to keep. If necessary, transfer the images and data to a computer, etc., before formatting the card.**



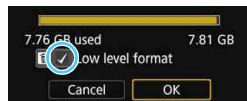
1 Select [Format card].

- Under the [P1] tab, select [Format card], then press <SET>.



2 Format the card.

- Select [OK], then press <SET>.
- ▶ The card will be formatted.
- ▶ When the formatting is completed, the menu will reappear.



- For low-level formatting, press the <L> button to append [Low level format] with a checkmark <✓>, then select [OK].



Execute [Format card] in the following cases:

- The card is new.
- The card was formatted by a different camera or a computer.
- The card is full with images or data.
- A card-related error is displayed (p.399).

Low-level Formatting

- Perform low-level formatting if the card's recording or reading speed seems slow or if you want to totally erase data on the card.
- Since low-level formatting will format all recordable sectors on the card, the formatting will take slightly longer than normal formatting.
- You can stop the low-level formatting by selecting [**Cancel**]. Even in this case, normal formatting will be completed and you can use the card as usual.



- When the card is formatted or data is erased, only the file management information is changed. The actual data is not completely erased. Be aware of this when selling or discarding the card. When discarding the card, execute low-level formatting or destroy the card physically to prevent the personal data from being leaked.
- **Before using a new Eye-Fi card, the software on the card must be installed on your computer. Then format the card with the camera.**



- The card capacity displayed on the card format screen may be smaller than the capacity indicated on the card.
- This device incorporates exFAT technology licensed from Microsoft.

Switching the LCD Monitor Display

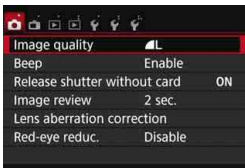
The LCD monitor can display the shooting settings screen, menu screen, captured images, etc.

Shooting Settings



- When you turn on the power, the shooting settings will be displayed.
- When your eye is near the viewfinder eyepiece, the display-off sensor (p.27, 285) will turn off the LCD monitor to prevent glare. When your eye leaves the viewfinder eyepiece, the LCD monitor will turn on again.
- By pressing the <INFO.> button, you can switch the LCD monitor screen as follows: Display the camera settings screen, display the electronic level, display the shooting settings screen, or turn off the LCD monitor screen (p.362).

Menu Functions



- Appears when you press the <MENU> button. Press the button again to return to the shooting settings screen.

Captured Image



- Appears when you press the <▶> button. Press the button again to return to the shooting settings screen.

Switching the LCD Monitor Display



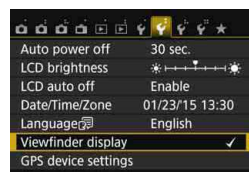
- Under [**2: LCD auto off**], you can prevent the LCD monitor from turning off automatically (p.285).
- Even when the menu screen or captured image is displayed, pressing the shutter button will enable you to shoot immediately.



- If you look through the viewfinder eyepiece while wearing sunglasses, the LCD monitor may not turn off automatically. If this occurs, press the <INFO.> button to turn off the LCD monitor.
- Nearby fluorescent lighting may cause the LCD monitor to turn off. If this occurs, take the camera away from the fluorescent lighting.

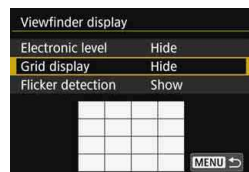
⌘ Displaying the Grid

You can display a grid in the viewfinder to help you check the camera tilt or compose the shot.



1 Select [Viewfinder display].

- Under the [F2] tab, select [Viewfinder display], then press <SET>.



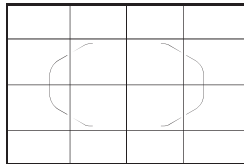
2 Select [Grid display].

- Select [Grid display], then press <SET>.



3 Select [Show].

- Select [Show], then press <SET>.
- When you exit the menu, the grid will appear in the viewfinder.

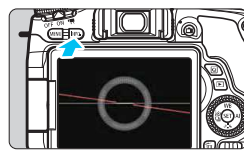


 You can display a grid on the LCD monitor during Live View shooting and before you start shooting a movie (p.214, 265).

Displaying the Electronic Level

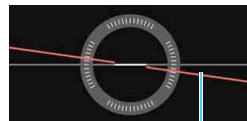
You can display the electronic level on the LCD monitor and in the viewfinder to help you correct the camera tilt. Note that you can check only the horizontal tilt and not the forward/backward tilt.

Displaying the Electronic Level on the LCD Monitor



1 Press the <INFO.> button.

- Each time you press the <INFO.> button, the screen display will change.
- Display the electronic level.
- If the electronic level does not appear, set [P3: INFO. button display options] so that the electronic level can be displayed (p.362).



Horizontal level



2 Check the camera's tilt.

- The horizontal tilt is displayed in 1° increments. The tilt scale is marked in 5° increments.
- When the red line turns green, it indicates that the tilt is almost corrected.



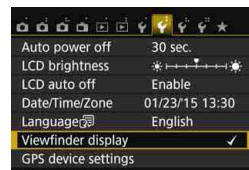
- Even when the tilt is corrected, there may be a margin of error of approx. $\pm 1^\circ$.
- If the camera is very tilted, the electronic level's margin of error will be larger.



During Live View shooting and before movie shooting (except with L^+ Tracking), you can also display the electronic level as described above (p.205, 240).

MENU Displaying the Electronic Level in the Viewfinder

A simple electronic level using a camera icon can be displayed in the viewfinder. Since this can be displayed while you shoot, you can correct any tilt during handheld shooting.



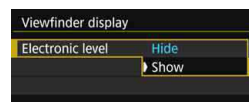
1 Select [Viewfinder display].

- Under the [📷2] tab, select [Viewfinder display], then press <SET>.



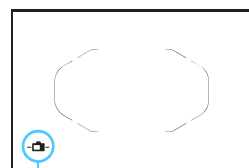
2 Select [Electronic level].

- Select [Electronic level], then press <SET>.



3 Select [Show].

- Select [Show], then press <SET>.



Electronic level

4 Press the shutter button halfway.

- The electronic level will appear as shown in the illustration.

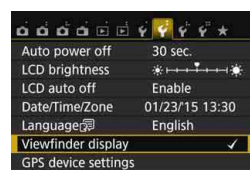


- This also works with vertical shooting.

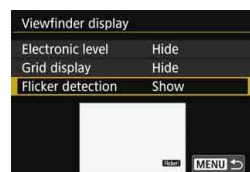
⚠️ Even when the tilt is corrected, there may be a margin of error of $\pm 1^\circ$.

Displaying the Flicker Detection ☆

If you set this function, < **Flicker!** > will appear in the viewfinder when the camera detects flicker caused by the blinking of the light source. By default, flicker detection is set to **[Show]**.



- 1 Select **[Viewfinder display]**.
 - Under the [**2**] tab, select **[Viewfinder display]**, then press < **SET** >.



- 2 Select **[Flicker detection]**.
 - Select **[Flicker detection]**, then press < **SET** >.



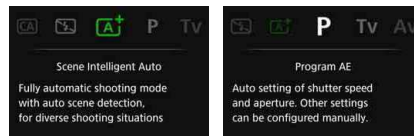
- 3 Select **[Show]**.
 - Select **[Show]**, then press < **SET** >.

 If you set [**3: Anti-flicker shoot.**] to **[Enable]**, you can shoot with reduced unevenness of exposure caused by the flicker (p.154).

Feature Guide

The Feature guide appears when you change the shooting mode or set a shooting function, Live View shooting, movie shooting, or Quick Control for playback, and displays a brief description of that mode, function or option. It also displays a description when you select a function or option on the Quick Control screen. The Feature guide turns off when you tap on the description or proceed with the operation.

● Shooting mode (Sample)



● Quick Control (Sample)

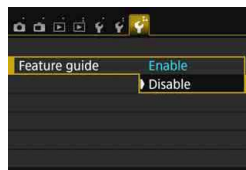


Shooting settings

Live View shooting

Playback

MENU Disabling the Feature Guide



Select [Feature guide].

- Under the [F3] tab, select [Feature guide], then press <SET>.
- Select [Disable], then press <SET>.

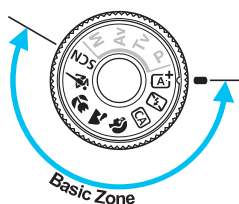


2

Basic Shooting and Image Playback

This chapter explains how to use the Basic Zone modes on the Mode Dial for best results and how to play back images.

With Basic Zone modes, all you do is point and shoot while the camera sets everything automatically (p.99, 370). Also, to prevent botched pictures due to mistaken operations, advanced shooting function settings cannot be changed.



 If you set the Mode Dial to <SCN> when the LCD monitor is off, press the <Q> button to check the shooting mode before shooting (p.90).

[A+] Fully Automatic Shooting (Scene Intelligent Auto)

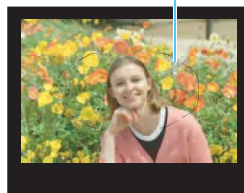
<[A+]> is a fully automatic mode. The camera analyzes the scene and sets the optimum settings automatically. It also adjusts focus automatically by detecting whether the subject is still or moving (p.79).



1 Set the Mode Dial to <[A+]>.

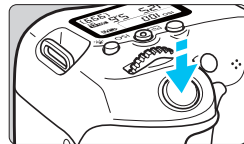
- Turn the Mode Dial while holding down the lock release button at the center.

Area AF frame



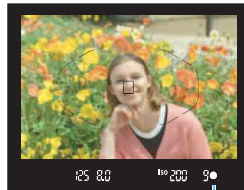
2 Aim the Area AF frame over the subject.

- All the AF points will be used to focus, and the camera will focus on the closest object.
- Aiming the center of the Area AF frame over the subject will make focusing easier.

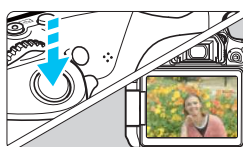


3 Focus on the subject.

- Press the shutter button halfway. The lens elements will shift to focus.
- ▶ The AF point(s) that achieve(s) focus will be displayed. At the same time, the beeper will sound and the focus indicator <●> in the viewfinder will light up.
- ▶ In low light, the AF point(s) will light up briefly in red.
- ▶ If necessary, the built-in flash will be raised automatically.



Focus indicator



4 Take the picture.

- Press the shutter button completely to take the picture.
- ▶ The captured image will be displayed for 2 sec. on the LCD monitor.
- After you finish shooting, push down the built-in flash with your fingers.



The  mode makes the colors look more impressive in nature, outdoor, and sunset scenes. If you did not obtain the desired color tones, change the mode to a Creative Zone mode and select a Picture Style other than , then shoot again (p.135).

? FAQ

- **The focus indicator <●> blinks and focus is not achieved.**
Aim the Area AF frame over an area with good contrast, then press the shutter button halfway (p.52). If you are too close to the subject, move away and try again.
- **When focus is achieved, the AF points do not light up in red.**
The AF points light up in red only when focus is achieved in low-light conditions.
- **Multiple AF points light up simultaneously.**
Focus has been achieved at all those points. You can take the picture as long as an AF point covering the target subject is lighting up.

- **The beeper continues to beep softly. (The focus indicator <●> does not light up.)**

It indicates that the camera is focusing continuously on a moving subject. (The focus indicator <●> does not light up.) You can take sharp pictures of a moving subject.

Note that the focus lock (p.79) will not work in this case.

- **Pressing the shutter button halfway does not focus on the subject.**

If the focus mode switch on the lens is set to <MF> (manual focus), set it to <AF> (autofocus).

- **The flash fired even though it was daylight.**

For a backlit subject, the flash may fire to help lighten the subject's dark areas. If you do not want the flash to fire, use the Quick Control to set [Flash firing] to [🔇] (p.98) or set the <🔇> (Flash Off) mode and shoot (p.81).

- **The flash fired and the picture came out extremely bright.**

Move further from the subject and shoot. When shooting flash photography, if the subject is too close to the camera, the picture may come out extremely bright (overexposure).

- **In low light, the built-in flash fired a series of flashes.**

Pressing the shutter button halfway may trigger the built-in flash to fire a series of flashes to assist autofocusing. This is called the AF-assist beam. Its effective range is approx. 4 meters/13.1 feet. The built-in flash will make a sound when firing continuously. This is normal and not a malfunction.

- **When flash was used, the bottom part of the picture came out unnaturally dark.**

The shadow of the lens barrel was captured in the picture because the subject was too close to the camera. Move further away from the subject and shoot. If a hood is attached to the lens, remove it before taking the flash picture.

Full Auto Techniques (Scene Intelligent Auto)

Recomposing the Shot



Depending on the scene, position the subject toward the left or right to create a balanced background and good perspective.

In the  mode, pressing the shutter button halfway to focus on a still subject will lock the focus on that subject. Recompose the shot while keeping the shutter button pressed halfway, and then press the shutter button completely to take the picture. This is called “focus lock”. Focus lock is also possible in other Basic Zone modes (except  > ).

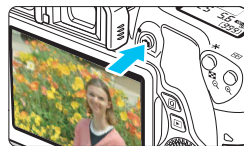
Shooting a Moving Subject



In the  mode, if the subject moves (distance to camera changes) while or after you focus, AI Servo AF will take effect to focus on the subject continuously. (The beeper will continue beeping softly.) As long as you keep the Area AF frame positioned over the subject while pressing the shutter button halfway, the focusing will be continuous. When you want to take the picture, press the shutter button completely.

Live View Shooting

You can shoot while viewing the image on the LCD monitor. This is called "Live View shooting". For details, see page 201.



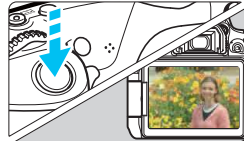
1 Display the Live View image on the LCD monitor.

- Press the <CAM> button.
- ▶ The Live View image will appear on the LCD monitor.



2 Focus on the subject.

- Press the shutter button halfway to focus.
- ▶ When focus is achieved, the AF point will turn green and the beeper will sound.



3 Take the picture.

- Press the shutter button completely.
- ▶ The picture is taken and the captured image is displayed on the LCD monitor.
- ▶ When the playback display ends, the camera will return to Live View shooting automatically.
- Press the <CAM> button to end the Live View shooting.

You can also rotate the LCD monitor for different angles (p.41).



Normal angle



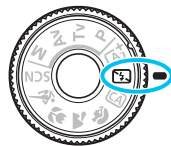
Low angle



High angle

Disabling Flash

The camera analyzes the scene and sets the optimum settings automatically. In places where flash photography is prohibited such as in a museum or an aquarium, use the <  > (Flash Off) mode.



Shooting Tips

- **Prevent camera shake if the numeric display in the viewfinder blinks.**
Under low light when camera shake is prone to occur, the viewfinder's shutter speed display will blink. Hold the camera steady or use a tripod. When using a zoom lens, use the wide-angle end to reduce blur caused by camera shake even while handholding the camera.
- **Take portraits without flash.**
In low-light conditions, tell the subject to keep still until the picture is taken. Any movement by the subject during shooting may result in the subject being blurred in the picture.

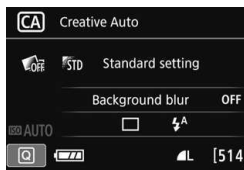
Creative Auto Shooting

In the <CA> mode, you can set the following functions for shooting:
 (1) Extra Effect Shot, (2) Ambience-based shots, (3) Background blur,
 (4) Drive mode, and (5) Flash firing. The default settings are the same
 as the <A+> mode.

* CA stands for Creative Auto.



1 Set the Mode Dial to <CA>.



2 Press the <Q> button (10).

▶ The Quick Control screen will appear.

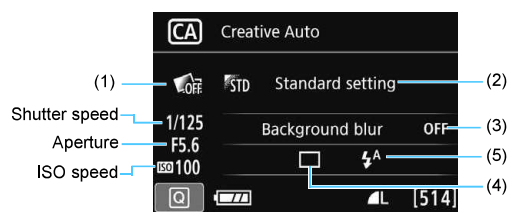


3 Set the desired function.

- Press the <▲> <▼> or <◀> <▶> keys to select a function.
- ▶ The selected function and Feature guide (p.73) will appear.
- Press <SET> to set the function.
- For the setting procedure and details on each function, see pages 83–85.

4 Take the picture.

- Press the shutter button completely to take the picture.



If you set (1), (2) or (3) when the camera is set for Live View shooting, you can see the effect on the screen before you start shooting.

(1) Extra Effect Shot

- You can select any of the following effects for shooting: Creative filters (p.210), Picture Styles (p.135), and Ambience-based shots (p.100).
- Turn the <☉> dial to select [☉ : Enable]. Turn the <☀> dial to select a shooting effect and shoot.
- When you take a picture, two images will be recorded. One with the effect applied and one without. Both images will be displayed together immediately after you take the picture. The image without the effect is displayed on the left and the one with the effect on the right.

Registering your favorite shooting effects

- During the image review immediately after shooting and during playback, the image applied with the effect will have the [SET] icon. After you press the <SET> button and then the <INFO.> button, you can check which shooting effect is applied.
- You can register up to two shooting effects under [★ :Favorite effect].
- When you select the registered [★ :Favorite effect], you can shoot with that shooting effect applied. You can also overwrite the [★ :Favorite effect].



- If you are using an Eye-Fi card and have set it to erase images after their transfer, the image without the effect will not be displayed during the playback immediately after shooting.
- The Live View image displayed with Extra Effect Shot applied will not look exactly the same as the actual photo.

(2) Ambience-based shots

- You can select and shoot with the ambience you want to convey in your images.
- Turn the <☼> dial to select the ambience. For details, see page 100.

(3) Background blur



- If [OFF] is set, the degree of background blur will change depending on the brightness.
- If it is set to any setting other than [OFF], you can adjust the background blur regardless of the brightness.
- If you turn the <☼> or <☾> dial to move the cursor to the right, the background will look sharper.
- Turning the <☼> or <☾> dial to move the cursor to the left will blur the subject's background. Note that depending on the lens's maximum aperture (smallest f/number), certain slider adjustments may not be selectable.
- If you use Live View shooting, you can see how the image is blurred in front of and behind the point of focus. When you turn the <☼> or <☾> dial, [Simulating blur] will be displayed on the LCD monitor.
- If you want to blur the background, see "Shooting Portraits" on page 86.
- Depending on the lens and shooting conditions, the background may not look so blurred.
- This function cannot be set if you use flash. If <⚡> has been set and you set background blur, <☼> will be set automatically.



- If [Simulating blur] is effective during Live View shooting, the image displayed with <Exp.SIM> (p.204) blinking may have more noise than the actual image being recorded, or it may look dark.
- You cannot set both (1) Extra Effect Shot and (2) Ambience-based shots at the same time.
- You cannot set both (1) Extra Effect Shot and (3) Background blur at the same time.

(4) **Drive mode:** Use the  or  dial to make the selection.

 **Single shooting:**

Shoot one image at a time.

 **Continuous shooting:**

While you hold down the shutter button completely, shots will be taken continuously. You can shoot up to approx. 5.0 shots per second.

 **Silent single shooting*:**

Single shooting with less shooting sound than .

 **Silent continuous shooting*:**

Continuous shooting (max. approx. 3.0 shots per second) with less shooting sound than .

 **Self-timer: 10sec./remote control:**

The picture is taken 10 seconds after you press the shutter button. A remote controller can also be used.

 **Self-timer: 2 sec.:**

The picture is taken 2 seconds after you press the shutter button.

 **Self-timer: Continuous:**

Press the   keys to set the number of multiple shots (2 to 10) to be taken with the self-timer. 10 seconds after you press the shutter button, the set number of multiple shots will be taken.

* Cannot be set during Live View shooting.

(5) **Flash firing:** Turn the  or  dial to select the desired setting.

 **Auto flash** : The flash fires automatically when necessary.

 **Flash on** : The flash fires at all times.

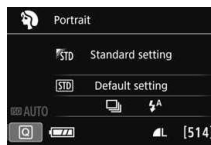
 **Flash off** : The flash is disabled.



- When using the self-timer, see the  notes on page 124.
- When using , see "Disabling Flash" on page 81.
- If you have set Extra Effect Shot,  + , , and  ,  cannot be set.
- If you have set background blur, you cannot use flash.

Shooting Portraits

The (Portrait) mode blurs the background to make the human subject stand out. It also makes skin tones and hair look softer.



Shooting Tips

- **Select the location where the distance between the subject and the background is the farthest.**

The further the distance between the subject and background, the more blurred the background will look. The subject will also stand out better against an uncluttered dark background.

- **Use a telephoto lens.**

If you have a zoom lens, use the telephoto end to fill the frame with the subject from the waist up. Move in closer if necessary.

- **Focus on the face.**

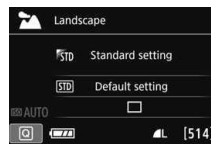
Check that the AF point covering the face lights up. For close-ups of the face, focus on the eyes.



The default setting is (Continuous shooting). If you hold down the shutter button, you can shoot continuously to capture subtle changes in the subject's pose and facial expression (max. approx. 5.0 shots/sec.).

Shooting Landscapes

Use the <  > (Landscape) mode for wide scenery or to have everything in focus from near to far. For vivid blues and greens, and very sharp and crisp images.



Shooting Tips

- **With a zoom lens, use the wide-angle end.**

When using the wide-angle end of a zoom lens, objects near and far will be in focus better than at the telephoto end. It also adds breadth to landscapes.

- **Shooting night scenes.**

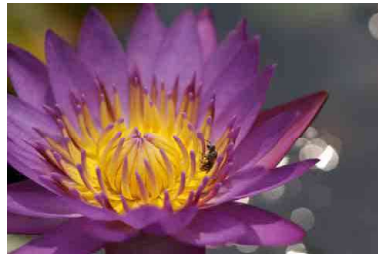
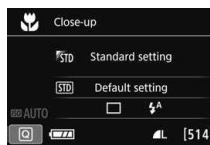
The <  > mode is also good for night scenes because it disables the built-in flash. When shooting night scenes, use a tripod to prevent camera shake.



- The built-in flash will not fire even in backlit or low-light conditions.
- If you are using an external Speedlite, the Speedlite will fire.

Shooting Close-ups

When you want to shoot flowers or small things up close, use the <🌸> (Close-up) mode. To make small things appear much larger, use a macro lens (sold separately).

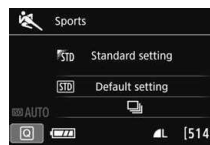
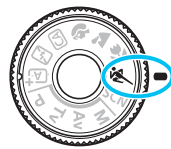


Shooting Tips

- **Use a simple background.**
A simple background makes small objects such as flowers stand out better.
- **Move in as close as possible to the subject.**
Check the lens for its minimum focusing distance. Some lenses have indications such as <MACRO 0.25m/0.8ft> on them. The lens minimum focusing distance is measured from the <⊖> (focal plane) mark on the top of the camera to the subject. If you are too close to the subject, the focus indicator <●> will blink.
If you use flash and the bottom of the picture looks unusually dark, move away from the subject.
- **With a zoom lens, use the telephoto end.**
If you have a zoom lens, using the telephoto end will make the subject look larger.

Shooting Moving Subjects

Use the <🏊> (Sports) mode to shoot a moving subject, such as a running person or a moving vehicle.



Shooting Tips

- **Use a telephoto lens.**

The use of a telephoto lens is recommended for shooting from a distance.

- **Track the subject with the Area AF frame.**

Aim the center AF point over the subject, then press the shutter button halfway to start autofocus in Area AF frame. During autofocus, the beeper will continue beeping softly. If focus cannot be achieved, the focus indicator <●> will blink.

The default setting is <🏊> (Continuous shooting). When you want to take the picture, press the shutter button completely. If you hold down the shutter button, you will be able to maintain autofocus during continuous shooting of the subject's movement (max. approx. 5.0 shots per sec.).



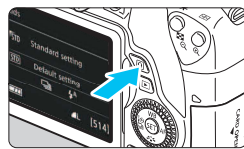
- Under low light when camera shake is prone to occur, the viewfinder's shutter speed display on the bottom left will blink. Hold the camera steady and shoot.
- If you are using an external Speedlite, the Speedlite will fire.

SCN: Special Scene Mode

The camera will automatically choose the appropriate settings when you select a shooting mode for your subject or scene.



1 Set the Mode Dial to <SCN>.



2 Press the <Q> button (10).
 ▶ The Quick Control screen will appear.



3 Select a shooting mode.

- Press the <▲> <▼> or <◀> <▶> keys to select the desired shooting mode's icon.
- Turn the <☀> or <☾> dial to select a shooting mode.
- You can also select the shooting mode icon and press <Ⓢ> to display a selection of shooting modes from which you can select one.

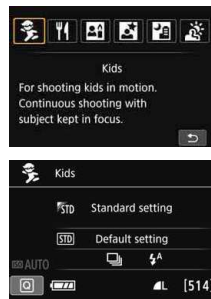


Available Shooting Modes in the <SCN> Mode

Shooting Mode	Page	Shooting Mode	Page
Kids	p.91	Night Portrait	p.94
Food	p.92	Handheld Night Scene	p.95
Candlelight	p.93	HDR Backlight Control	p.96

Shooting Children

When you want to continuously focus and shoot children running around, use (Kids). Skin tones will look healthy.



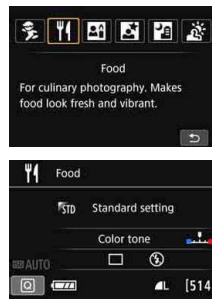
Shooting Tips

- **Track the subject with the Area AF frame.**
Aim the center AF point over the subject, then press the shutter button halfway to start autofocus in Area AF frame. During autofocus, the beeper will continue beeping softly. If focus cannot be achieved, the focus indicator will blink.
- **Shoot continuously.**
The default setting is (Continuous shooting). When you want to take the picture, press the shutter button completely. If you hold down the shutter button, you will be able to maintain autofocus during continuous shooting of the subject's changing facial expressions and movement (max. approx. 5.0 shots per sec.).

 While the flash is recycling, "buSY" is displayed in the viewfinder and on the LCD panel, and a picture cannot be taken. Take the picture after this display turns off. During Live View shooting, "BUSY" is displayed on the LCD monitor, and you cannot view the subject.

🍴 Shooting Food

When shooting food, use <🍴> (Food). The photo will look bright and vivid.

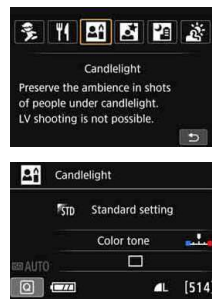


💡 Shooting Tips

- **Change the color tone.**
You can change [Color tone]. Food photos with a reddish tinge usually make the food look more vivid. To increase the food's reddish tinge, set it toward [Warm tone]. Set it toward [Cool tone] if it looks too red.
- **Shoot the subject in close-up.**
If you have a zoom lens, use the telephoto end to shoot the food in close-up.
- **Avoid using flash.**
If you use flash, the light may reflect off the dish or food and results in unnatural shadows. By default, <🔼> (Flash off) is set. Try to prevent camera shake when shooting in low-light conditions.
- Since this mode sets the color tone to make food look vivid, human subjects may be shot in an unsuitable skin tone.
- If you use flash, the [Color tone] setting will switch to the standard setting.

Shooting Candlelight Portraits

When shooting a human subject in candlelight, use <> (Candlelight). The candlelight color tones will be retained in the photo.

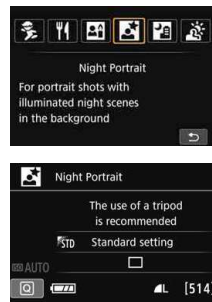


Shooting Tips

- **Use the center AF point to focus.**
Aim the center AF point in the viewfinder over the subject, then shoot.
 - **Prevent camera shake if the shutter speed in the viewfinder blinks.**
Under low light when camera shake is prone to occur, the viewfinder's shutter speed display will blink. Hold the camera steady or use a tripod. When using a zoom lens, use the wide-angle end to reduce blur caused by camera shake even while handholding the camera.
 - **Change the color tone.**
You can change [Color tone]. To increase the candlelight's reddish tinge, set it toward [Warm tone]. Set it toward [Cool tone] if it looks too red.
- 
 - Live View shooting cannot be used.
 - The built-in flash will not fire. In low light, the AF-assist beam may be emitted (p.113).
 - If you are using an external Speedlite, the Speedlite will fire.

Shooting Night Portraits (With a Tripod) ■

To shoot people at night and obtain a natural-looking night scene in the background, use the  (Night Portrait) mode. Using a tripod is recommended.

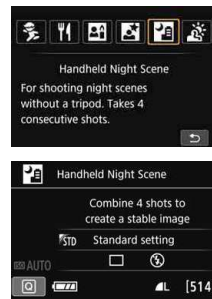


Shooting Tips

- **Use a wide-angle lens and a tripod.**
When using a zoom lens, use the wide-angle end to obtain a wide night view. Also, use a tripod to prevent camera shake.
 - **Check the subject's brightness.**
Under low light, the built-in flash will fire automatically to obtain a good exposure of the subject.
It is recommended to play back the image after shooting to check the image brightness. If the subject looks dark, move nearer and shoot again.
 - **Also shoot in other shooting modes.**
Since camera shake is prone to occur with night shots, shooting also with  and  is recommended.
- 
 - Tell the subject to keep still even after the flash fires.
 - If you use the self-timer together with flash, the self-timer lamp will light up briefly after the picture is taken.
 - See the cautions on page 97.

Shooting Night Scenes (Handheld)

Using a tripod when shooting a night scene gives the best results. However, the  (Handheld Night Scene) mode enables you to shoot night scenes even while handholding the camera. Four shots are taken continuously for each picture, and the resulting one image with reduced camera shake is recorded.



Shooting Tips

- **Hold the camera firmly.**

While shooting, hold the camera firmly and steadily. In this mode, four shots are aligned and merged into a single image. However, if there is significant misalignment in any of the four shots due to camera shake, they may not align properly in the final image.

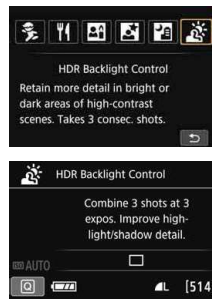
- **For shots of people, turn on the flash.**

If you want to include people in the night scene shot, press the  button to set  (Flash on). To take a nice portrait, the first shot will use flash. Tell the subject not to move until all four continuous shots are taken.

 See the cautions on page 97.

Shooting Backlit Scenes

When shooting a scene having both bright and dark areas, use the  (HDR Backlight Control) mode. When you take one picture in this mode, three continuous shots are taken at different exposures. This results in one image, with a wide tonal range, that has minimized the clipped shadows caused by backlighting.



Shooting Tips

- **Hold the camera firmly.**

While shooting, hold the camera firmly and steadily. In this mode, three shots are aligned and merged into a single image. However, if there is significant misalignment in any of the three shots due to camera shake, they may not align properly in the final image.

-  The flash will not fire. In low light, the AF-assist beam may be emitted (p.113).
- See the cautions on page 97.

 HDR stands for High Dynamic Range.



Cautions for both <📷> (Night Portrait) and <📷> (Handheld Night Scene)

- During Live View shooting, it may be difficult to focus on dots of light such as in a night scene. In such a case, set the lens's focus mode switch to <MF> and focus manually.
- The Live View image displayed will not look exactly the same as the actual image shot.

Cautions for <📷> (Handheld Night Scene)

- When shooting flash photography, if the subject is too close to the camera, the picture may come out extremely bright (overexposure).
- If you use flash to shoot a night scene with few lights, the shots may not align correctly. This can result in a blurry picture.
- If you use flash and the human subject is close to the background that is also illuminated by the flash, the shots may not align correctly. This can result in a blurry picture. Unnatural shadows and unsuitable colors may also appear.
- External flash coverage:
 - When using a Speedlite with automatic flash coverage setting, the zoom position will be fixed to the wide end, regardless of the lens's zoom position.
 - If you have to set the flash coverage manually, set the light-emitting unit (flash head) to the wide-angle end before shooting.

Cautions for <📷> (Night Portrait)

- During Live View shooting, it may be difficult to focus when the face of the subject looks dark. In such a case, set the lens's focus mode switch to <MF> and focus manually.

Cautions for both <📷> (Handheld Night Scene) and <📷> (HDR Backlight Control)

- Compared to other shooting modes, the shooting range will be smaller.
- **RAW** + **L** or **RAW** cannot be selected. If **RAW** + **L** or **RAW** has been set, **L** will be set.
- If you shoot a moving subject, the subject's movement may leave afterimages, or the surrounding area of the subject may become dark.
- The image alignment may not function properly with repetitive patterns (lattice, stripes, etc.), flat or single-tone images, or images significantly misaligned due to camera shake.
- It takes some time to record images to the card since they are merged after shooting. During the processing of the images, "buSY" will be displayed in the viewfinder and on the LCD panel, and you cannot take another picture until the processing is completed.
- If the shooting mode is set to <📷> or <📷>, direct printing is not possible.

Q Quick Control

ⓘ Cautions for <H> (HDR Backlight Control)

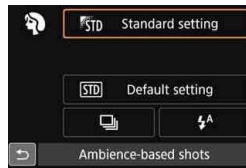
- Note that the image may not be rendered with a smooth gradation and may look irregular or have significant noise.
- HDR Backlight Control may not be effective for excessively backlit scenes or extremely high-contrast scenes.
- When shooting subjects that are sufficiently bright, for example for normally lit scenes, the image may look unnatural because of the applied HDR effect.

Q Quick Control

In Basic Zone modes when the shooting function settings screen is displayed, you can press the <Q> button to display the Quick Control screen. The tables on the next page show the functions that can be set with the Quick Control screen in each Basic Zone mode.

1 Set the Mode Dial to a Basic Zone mode.

Example: Portrait mode



2 Press the <Q> button (10).

- ▶ The Quick Control screen will appear.



3 Set the functions.

- Press the <▲> <▼> or <◀> <▶> keys to select a function. (This step is not necessary in the [Q] mode.)
- ▶ The selected function and Feature guide (p.73) will appear.
- Turn the <H> or <L> dial to change the setting.
- You can also select from a list by selecting a function and pressing <SET>.

Settable Functions in Basic Zone Modes

●: Default setting ○: User selectable □: Not selectable

Function								
Drive mode (p.122)	: Single shooting	●	●	●	○	●	●	○
	: Continuous shooting	○	○	○	●	○	○	●
	: Silent single shooting	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
	: Silent continuous shooting	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
	(10 sec.)	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
	(2 sec.)	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
	(Continuous)	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Flash firing	: Automatic firing	●	○	●	●	○	●	○
	: Flash on (Fires at all times)	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
	: Flash off	○	●	○	○	●	○	●
Ambience-based shots (p.100)		○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Light/scene-based shots (p.104)		○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Background blur (p.84)		○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Color tone (p.92, 93)		○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Extra Effect Shot (p.83)		○	○	○	○	○	○	○

Function		SCN						
Drive mode (p.122)	: Single shooting	○	●	●	●	●	●	●
	: Continuous shooting	●	○	○	○	○	○	○
	: Silent single shooting	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
	: Silent continuous shooting	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
	(10 sec.)	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
	(2 sec.)	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
	(Continuous)	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Flash firing	: Automatic firing	●	○	○	○	○	○	○
	: Flash on (Fires at all times)	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
	: Flash off	○	●	●	○	○	○	○
Ambience-based shots (p.100)		○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Light/scene-based shots (p.104)		○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Background blur (p.84)		○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Color tone (p.92, 93)		○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Extra Effect Shot (p.83)		○	○	○	○	○	○	○

* If you change the shooting mode or set the power switch to <OFF>, all the functions will revert to the default settings (except the self-timer).

Shoot by Ambience Selection

Except in the <A+>, <A>, and <A-> Basic Zone modes, you can select the ambience for shooting.

Ambience	CA / P / M / L / S / SCN	SCN		Ambience Effect
		M / P / S	L / S	
STD Standard setting	☐	☐	☐	No setting
V Vivid	☐	☐	☐	Low / Standard / Strong
S Soft	☐	☐	☐	Low / Standard / Strong
W Warm	☐	☐	☐	Low / Standard / Strong
I Intense	☐	☐	☐	Low / Standard / Strong
C Cool	☐	☐	☐	Low / Standard / Strong
B Brighter	☐	☐	☐	Low / Medium / High
D Darker	☐	☐	☐	Low / Medium / High
M Monochrome	☐	☐	☐	Blue / B/W / Sepia

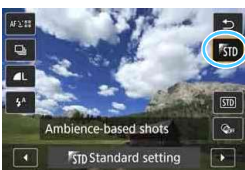
1 Set the Mode Dial to any of the following modes: <CA>, <P>, <M>, <L>, <S>, or <SCN>.

- If the shooting mode is <SCN>, set one of the following: <M>, <P>, <S>, <L>, or <A>.



2 Display the Live View image.

- Press the <L> button to display the Live View image (except <A>).



3 On the Quick Control screen, select the desired ambience.

- Press the <Q> button (10).
- Press the <▲> <▼> keys to select [STD Standard setting]. [Ambience-based shots] will appear on the screen.

- Press the <◀> <▶> keys to select the desired ambience.
- ▶ The LCD monitor will display how the image will look with the selected ambience.



4 Set the ambience effect.

- Press the <▲> <▼> keys to select the effect so that [Effect] appears at the bottom.
- Press the <◀> <▶> keys to select the desired effect.

5 Take the picture.

- Press the shutter button completely to take the picture.
- To return to viewfinder shooting, press the <📷> button to exit Live View shooting. Then press the shutter button completely to take the picture.
- If you change the shooting mode or set the power switch to <OFF>, the setting will revert back to [FSD Standard setting].



- The Live View image displayed with the ambience setting applied will not look exactly the same as the actual image.
- Using flash may minimize the ambience effect.
- In bright outdoors, the Live View image you see on the LCD monitor may not have exactly the same brightness or ambience as the actual image. Set [🔧2: LCD brightness] to 4, and look at the Live View image so that the LCD monitor is unaffected by outside light.



If you do not want the Live View image to be displayed when setting functions, press the <Q> button after step 1 and set [Ambience-based shots] and [Effect].

Ambience Settings

Standard setting

Standard image characteristics for the respective shooting mode.

Note that  has image characteristics geared for portraits and  is geared for landscapes. Each ambience is a modification of the respective shooting mode's image characteristics.

Vivid

The subject will look sharp and vivid. It makes the photo look more impressive than with [ **Standard setting**].

Soft

The subject will look softer and more dainty. Good for portraits, pets, flowers, etc.

Warm

The subject will look softer with warmer colors. Good for portraits, pets, and other subjects to which you want to give a warm look.

Intense

While the overall brightness is slightly lowered, the subject is emphasized for a more intense feeling. Makes the human or living subject stand out more.

Cool

The overall brightness is slightly lowered with a cooler color cast. A subject in the shade will look more calm and impressive.

 B Brighter

The picture will look brighter.

 D Darker

The picture will look darker.

 M Monochrome

The picture will be monochrome. You can select the monochrome color to be blue, black and white, or sepia. When **[Monochrome]** is selected, **<B/W>** will appear in the viewfinder.



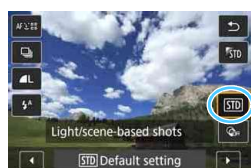
Shoot by Lighting or Scene Type

In the <P>, <A>, <S>, <L>, and <SCN> Basic Zone modes, you can shoot with the settings matching the lighting or scene type. Normally, [STD] **Default setting** is adequate, but if the settings match the lighting condition or scene, the picture will look more accurate to your eyes. For Live View shooting, if you set both [Light/scene-based shots] and [Ambience-based shots] (p.100), you should first set [Light/scene-based shots]. This will make it easier to see the resulting effect on the LCD monitor.

Lighting or Scene					SCN
[STD] Default setting	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Daylight	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Shade	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Cloudy	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Tungsten light	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐
Fluorescent light	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐
Sunset	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

- 1 Set the Mode Dial to any of the following modes: <P>, <A>, <S>, <L>, or <SCN>.
- For <SCN>, set it to <SCN>.
- 2 Display the Live View image.
- Press the <LIVE VIEW> button to display the Live View image.





3 On the Quick Control screen, select the lighting or scene type.

- Press the <Q> button (Q10).
- Press the <▲> <▼> keys to select [STD Default setting]. [Light/scene-based shots] will appear on the screen.
- Press the <◀> <▶> keys to select the lighting or scene type.
- ▶ The resulting image with the selected lighting or scene type will be displayed.

4 Take the picture.

- Press the shutter button completely to take the picture.
- To return to viewfinder shooting, press the <CAM> button to exit Live View shooting. Then press the shutter button completely to take the picture.
- If you change the shooting mode or set the power switch to <OFF>, the setting will revert back to [STD Default setting].



- If you use flash, the setting will switch to [STD Default setting]. (However, the shooting information will display the lighting or scene type that is set.)
- If you want to set this together with [Ambience-based shots], set the lighting or scene type that best matches the ambience you have set. In the case of [Sunset], for example, warm colors will become prominent so the ambience you set may not work well.



If you do not want the Live View image to be displayed when setting functions, press the <Q> button after step 1 and set [Light/scene-based shots].

Lighting or Scene Type Settings

Default setting

Default setting suited for most subjects.

Daylight

For subjects under sunlight. Gives more natural-looking blue skies and greenery and reproduces light-colored flowers better.

Shade

For subjects in the shade. Suitable for skin tones, which may look too bluish, and for light-colored flowers.

Cloudy

For subjects under overcast skies. Makes skin tones and landscapes, which may otherwise look dull on a cloudy day, look warmer. Also effective for light-colored flowers.

Tungsten light

For subjects lit under tungsten lighting. Reduces the reddish-orange color cast caused by tungsten lighting.

Fluorescent light

For subjects under fluorescent lighting. Suited for all types of fluorescent lighting.

Sunset

Suitable when you want to capture the sunset's impressive colors.

▶ Image Playback

The easiest way to play back images is explained below. For more details on the playback procedure, see page 291.



1 Play back the image.

- Press the <▶> button.
- ▶ The last image captured or played back will appear.



2 Select an image.

- To play back images starting with the last image captured, turn the <◀> dial counterclockwise. To play back images starting with the first captured image, turn the <◀> dial clockwise.
- Each time you press the <INFO.> button, the information display will change.

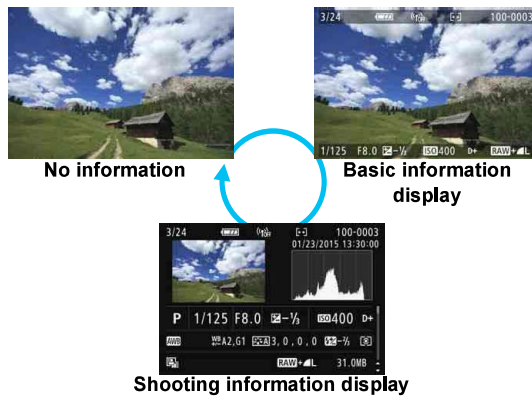


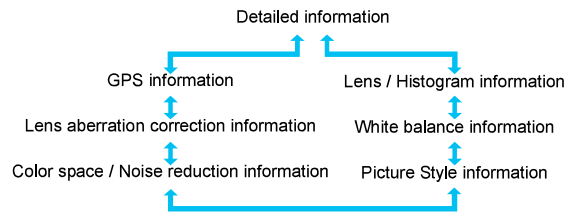
Image Playback

3 Exit the image playback.

- Press the <⏏> button to exit the image playback and return to shooting-ready state.

Shooting Information Display

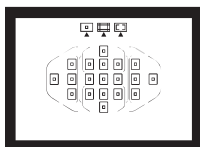
With the shooting information screen displayed (p.107), you can press the <▲> <▼> keys to change the shooting information displayed at the screen's bottom as follows. For details, see pages 321-322.



- The information displayed varies depending on the shooting mode and settings.
- If GPS information is not recorded for the image, the GPS information screen will not be displayed.

3

Setting the AF and Drive Modes



The 19 AF points in the viewfinder make AF shooting suitable for a wide variety of subjects and scenes.

You can also select the AF operation and drive mode that best match the shooting conditions and subject.

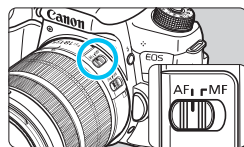
- The ☆ icon at the upper right of the page title indicates that the function is available only in Creative Zone modes (p.31).
- In Basic Zone modes, the AF operation and AF point (AF area selection mode) are set automatically.



<AF> stands for autofocus. <MF> stands for manual focus.

AF: Changing the Autofocus Operation ☆

You can select the AF (autofocus) operation characteristics suiting the shooting conditions or subject. In Basic Zone modes, the optimum AF operation is set automatically for the respective shooting mode.



- 1 Set the lens's focus mode switch to <AF>.



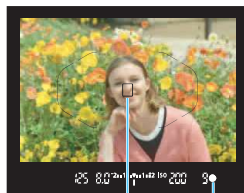
- 2 Press the <AF> button.
▶ [AF operation] will appear.



- 3 Select the AF operation.
 - Press the <◀> <▶> keys to select the desired AF operation, then press <SET>.

- 4 Focus on the subject.
 - Aim the AF point over the subject and press the shutter button halfway. The camera will then autofocus in the selected AF operation.

One-Shot AF for Still Subjects



AF point
Focus indicator

Suited for still subjects. When you press the shutter button halfway, the camera will focus only once.

- When focus is achieved, the AF point that achieved focus will be displayed, and the focus indicator <●> in the viewfinder will also light up.
- With evaluative metering, the exposure setting will be set at the same time focus is achieved.
- While you hold down the shutter button halfway, the focus will be locked. You can then recompose the shot if desired.



- If focus cannot be achieved, the focus indicator <●> in the viewfinder will blink. If this occurs, the picture cannot be taken even if the shutter button is pressed completely. Recompose the shot or see "Subjects Difficult to Focus on" (p.120) and try to focus again.
- If [CAM 1: Beep] is set to [Disable], the beeper will not sound when focus is achieved.
- After achieving focus with One-Shot AF, you can lock the focus on a subject and recompose the shot. This is called "focus lock". This is convenient when you want to focus on a peripheral subject not covered by the Area AF frame.
- When a lens equipped with electronic manual focusing function is used, after achieving focus, you can focus manually by turning the lens focusing ring while pressing the shutter button halfway.

AI Servo AF for Moving Subjects

This AF operation is suited for moving subjects when the focusing distance keeps changing. While you hold down the shutter button halfway, the subject will be focused on continuously.

- The exposure is set at the moment the picture is taken.
- When the AF area selection mode is set to 19-point automatic selection AF (p.114), the camera first uses the manually-selected AF point to focus. During autofocusing, if the subject moves away from the manually-selected AF point, focus tracking continues as long as the subject is covered by the Area AF frame.



With AI Servo AF, the beeper will not sound even when focus is achieved. Also, the focus indicator <●> in the viewfinder will not light up.

AI Focus AF for Switching the AF Operation Automatically

AI Focus AF switches the AF operation from One-Shot AF to AI Servo AF automatically if a still subject starts moving.

- After the subject is focused on in One-Shot AF, if the subject starts moving, the camera will detect the movement, change the AF operation automatically to AI Servo AF, and start tracking the moving subject.



When focus is achieved with AI Focus AF with the Servo operation active, the beeper will continue beeping softly. However, the focus indicator <●> in the viewfinder will not light up. Note that focus will not be locked in this case.

AF Points Lighting Up in Red

By default, the AF points light up in red when focus is achieved in low-light conditions. In Creative Zone modes, you can set whether to have the AF points light up in red when focus is achieved (p.356).

AF-Assist Beam with the Built-in Flash

Under low-light conditions, when you press the shutter button halfway, the built-in flash may fire a brief burst of flashes. This illuminates the subject to help autofocusing.



- The AF-assist beam will not be emitted from the built-in flash in the following shooting modes: <[A]>, <[S]>, <[M]>, and <[P]>.
- The AF-assist beam will not be emitted with AI Servo AF operation.
- The built-in flash makes a sound when firing continuously. This is normal and not a malfunction.



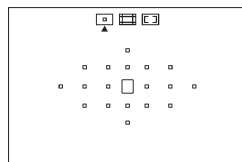
- The effective range of the AF-assist beam emitted by the built-in flash is approx. 4 meters/13.1 feet.
- In Creative Zone modes, when you raise the built-in flash with the <[F]> button (p.176), the AF-assist beam will be emitted when necessary. Note that depending on the setting for [4: AF-assist beam firing] under [4: Custom Functions (C.Fn)], AF-assist beam will not be emitted (p.354).

Selecting the AF Area and AF Point[☆]

19 AF points are provided for autofocus. You can select the AF area selection mode and AF point(s) suiting the scene or subject.

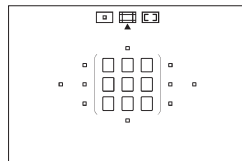
AF Area Selection Mode

You can select one of three AF area selection modes. See the next page for the selection procedure.



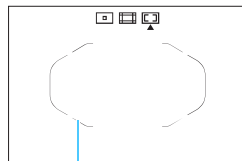
: Single-point AF (Manual selection)

Select one AF point to focus.



: Zone AF (Manual selection of zone)

The 19 AF points are divided into five zones for focusing.

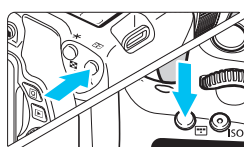


: 19-point automatic selection AF

All the AF points are used to focus. This mode is set automatically in Basic Zone modes (except <>).

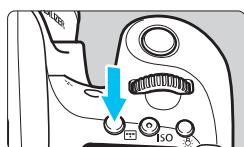
Area AF frame

Selecting the AF Area Selection Mode



1 Press the <☐> or <☐> button (6).

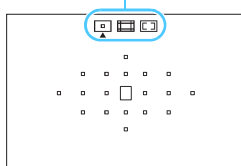
- Look through the viewfinder and press the <☐> or <☐> button.



2 Press the <☐> button.

- Each time you press the <☐> button, the AF area selection mode changes.
- The AF area selection mode currently set is indicated on the top of the viewfinder.

AF area selection mode

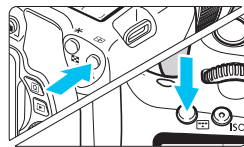


- ☐: **Single-point AF**
(Manual selection)
- ☐: **Zone AF**
(Manual selection of zone)
- ☐: **19-point automatic selection AF**

Under [4: Custom Functions (C.Fn)], if you set [5: AF area selection method] to [1: ☐ → Main Dial], you can select the AF area selection mode by pressing the <☐> or <☐> button, then turning the <☐> dial (p.354).

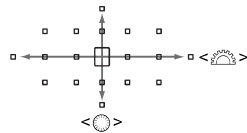
Selecting the AF Point Manually

You can manually select the AF point or zone. If 19-point automatic selection AF + AI Servo AF has been set, you can select any position where AI Servo AF is to start.



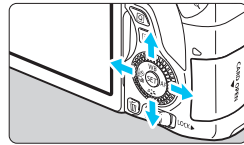
1 Press the <☐> or <☐> button (Ⓞ6).

- ▶ The AF points will be displayed in the viewfinder.
- In the Zone AF mode, the selected zone will be displayed.



2 Select an AF point.

- You can select an AF point by shifting horizontally with the <☐> dial or vertically with the <☐> dial. If you press <SET>, the center AF point (or center zone) will be selected.
- In the Zone AF mode, turning the <☐> or <☐> dial will change the zone in a looping sequence.
- You can also select an AF point or zone by shifting horizontally with the <◀> <▶> keys or vertically with the <▲> <▼> keys.



- When you hold down the <☐> button and turn the <☐> dial, you can select an AF point by shifting vertically.
- When you press the <☐> or <☐> button, the LCD panel displays the following:
 - 19-point automatic selection AF and Zone AF (manual selection of zone): **☐ AF**
 - 1 pt AF (Manual selection): **SEL [] (Center)/SEL AF (Off center)**

AF Area Selection Modes ☆

Single-point AF (Manual Selection)

Select one AF point <□> to be used for focusing.

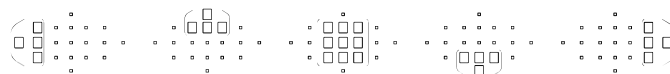


Zone AF (Manual Selection of Zone)

The 19 AF points are divided into five zones for focusing. All the AF points in the selected zone are used for the automatic selection of the focusing point(s). It is effective for moving subjects.

However, since it is inclined to focus the nearest subject, focusing a specific target is harder than with single-point AF.

The AF point(s) achieving focus is displayed as <□>.



19-point Automatic Selection AF

All the AF points are used to focus. This mode is set automatically in Basic Zone modes (except <□>).



With One-Shot AF, pressing the shutter button halfway will display the AF point(s) <□> that achieved focus. If multiple AF points are displayed, it means they all have achieved focus.



With AI Servo AF, the manually-selected (p.116) AF point <□> is used first to achieve focus. The AF point(s) achieving focus is displayed as <□>.

AF Using Color Tone Detection

Configuring the following makes it easier to focus on still human subject.

- Set the AF operation to One-Shot AF.
- Set the AF area selection mode to Zone AF (manual selection of zone) or 19-point automatic selection AF.
- Under [**4: Custom Functions (C.Fn)**], set [**6: Auto AF point selection: Color Tracking**] to [**0: One-Shot AF only**] (if set to [**1: Disable**], basically the nearest subject will be focused on) (p.355).



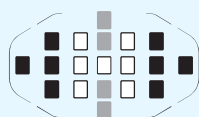
- When AI Servo AF mode is set with 19-point automatic selection AF or Zone AF, the active AF point <□> will keep switching to track the subject. However, under certain shooting conditions (such as when the subject is small), it may not be able to track the subject. Also, in low temperatures, the tracking response is slower.
- If the camera cannot focus with the EOS-dedicated external Speedlite's AF-assist beam, set the AF area selection mode to Single-point AF (manual selection) and select the center AF point to autofocus.
- When the AF point(s) light up, part or all of the viewfinder may light up in red. This is a characteristic of AF point display using liquid crystal.
- In low temperatures, it may sometimes become difficult to see the AF point display because of its characteristics using liquid crystal.

AF Operation and Maximum Lens Apertures

Maximum Lens Aperture: $f/3.2$ - $f/5.6$

With all AF points, cross-type AF sensitive to both vertical and horizontal lines is possible. However, with the lenses below, the peripheral AF points will detect only vertical or horizontal lines (no cross-type focusing).

Lenses that Do Not Support Cross-Type Focusing with Peripheral AF Points



-  Cross-type focusing
-  Vertical line-sensitive focusing
-  Horizontal line-sensitive focusing

Cross-type focusing at the  and  AF points is not possible with the following lenses:

EF35-80mm $f/4-5.6$, EF35-80mm $f/4-5.6$ II, EF35-80mm $f/4-5.6$ III, EF35-80mm $f/4-5.6$ USM, EF35-105mm $f/4.5-5.6$, EF35-105mm $f/4.5-5.6$ USM, EF80-200mm $f/4.5-5.6$ II, EF80-200mm $f/4.5-5.6$ USM

Maximum Lens Aperture: $f/1.0$ - $f/2.8$

Besides cross-type focusing (vertical and horizontal lines detected simultaneously), the center AF point can also perform high-precision, vertical-line sensitive AF.*

The remaining 18 AF points perform cross-type focusing, as with the maximum aperture at $f/3.2$ - $f/5.6$.

* Except with the EF28-80mm $f/2.8-4L$ USM and EF50mm $f/2.5$ Compact Macro.

Subjects Difficult to Focus on

Autofocus can fail to achieve focus (viewfinder's focus indicator <●> blinks) with certain subjects such as the following:

- Very low-contrast subjects
(Example: Blue sky, solid-color walls, etc.)
- Subjects in very low light
- Strongly backlit or reflective subjects
(Example: Car with a highly reflective body, etc.)
- Near and distant subjects framed close to an AF point
(Example: Animal in a cage, etc.)
- Subjects such as dots of light framed close to an AF point
(Example: Night scenes, etc.)
- Repetitive patterns
(Example: Skyscraper windows, computer keyboards, etc.)

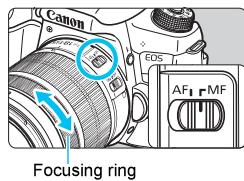
In such cases, do either of the following:

- (1) With One-Shot AF, focus on an object at the same distance as the subject and lock the focus before recomposing the shot (p.79).
- (2) Set the lens's focus mode switch to <MF> and focus manually.



- Depending on the subject, focus may be achieved by slightly recomposing the shot and performing AF operation again.
- Conditions that make focusing difficult with AF during Live View shooting or movie shooting are listed on page 224.

MF: Manual Focus

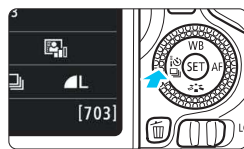


- 1 Set the lens focus mode switch to <MF>.
- 2 Focus on the subject.
 - Focus by turning the lens focusing ring until the subject looks sharp in the viewfinder.

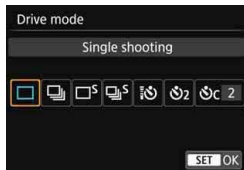
 If you press the shutter button halfway during manual focusing, the AF point that achieved focus and the focus indicator <●> will light up in the viewfinder.

Selecting the Drive Mode

Single and continuous drive modes are provided.



- 1 Press the <◀ i ▶> button.
▶ [Drive mode] will appear.



- 2 Select the drive mode.
• Press the <◀> <▶> keys to select the desired drive mode, then press <SET>.

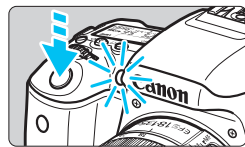
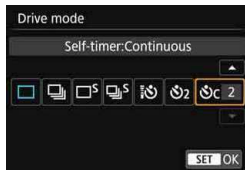
-  : **Single shooting**
When you press the shutter button completely, only one shot will be taken.
-  : **Continuous shooting** (Max. approx. 5.0 shots/sec.)
While you hold down the shutter button completely, shots will be taken continuously.
-  : **Silent single shooting**
Single shooting with less shooting sound than <◻>.
-  : **Silent continuous shooting** (Max. approx. 3.0 shots/sec.)
Continuous shooting with less shooting sound than <◻>.
-  : **Self-timer: 10sec./remote control**
-  : **Self-timer: 2 sec.**
-  : **Self-timer: Continuous**
For self-timer shooting, see page 124. For remote control shooting, see page 366.



- If <□S> or <□S> is set, the time lag from when you press the shutter button completely until the picture is shot will be longer than with normal single or continuous shooting.
- With Live View shooting, <□S> and <□S> cannot be set.
- When the battery level is low, the continuous shooting speed may become slightly slower.
- In AI Servo AF operation, the continuous shooting speed may become slightly slower depending on the subject and the lens used.
- : The maximum continuous shooting speed of approx. 5.0 shots/sec. is attained under the following conditions*: At 1/500 sec. or faster shutter speed, at maximum aperture (varies depending on the lens), Distortion correction: Disable, and Anti-flicker shooting: Disable. The continuous shooting speed may decrease depending on the shutter speed, aperture, subject conditions, brightness, lens, flash use, temperature, remaining battery level, etc.

* Set the AF operation mode to One-Shot AF and the Image Stabilizer (IS) switch to OFF when using the following lenses: EF300mm f/4L IS USM, EF28-135mm f/3.5-5.6 IS USM, EF75-300mm f/4-5.6 IS USM, and EF100-400mm f/4.5-5.6L IS USM.

Using the Self-timer



1 Press the < > button.

- ▶ [Drive mode] will appear.

2 Select the self-timer.

- Press the <  > <  > keys to select the self-timer, then press <  >.

: **10-sec. self-timer**

The remote controller can also be used (p.366).

₂: **2-sec. self-timer** (p.85)

_C: **10-sec. self-timer plus continuous shots**

Press the <  > <  > keys to set the number of multiple shots (2 to 10) to be taken with the self-timer.

3 Take the picture.

- Look through the viewfinder, focus on the subject, then press the shutter button completely.
- ▶ You can check the self-timer operation with the self-timer lamp, beeper, and countdown display (in seconds) on the LCD panel.

- ▶ Two sec. before the picture is taken, the self-timer lamp will light up and the beeper will sound faster.

- With <  >, the interval between the multiple shots may be prolonged depending on the shooting functions settings such as the image-recording quality or flash.
- If you do not look through the viewfinder when you press the shutter button, attach the eyepiece cover (p.367). If stray light enters the viewfinder when the picture is taken, it may throw off the exposure.

- After taking self-timer shots, playing back the image (p.107) to check focus and exposure is recommended.
- When using the self-timer to shoot yourself, use focus lock (p.79) on an object at the same distance as where you will stand.
- To cancel the self-timer after it starts, either touch the LCD monitor or press the <  > button.

4

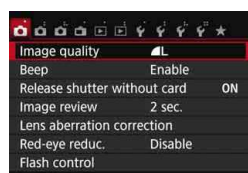
Image Settings

This chapter explains image-related function settings: Image-recording quality, ISO speed, Picture Style, white balance, Auto Lighting Optimizer, noise reduction, lens aberration correction, anti-flicker shooting, and other functions.

- In Basic Zone modes, only the following can be set as described in this chapter: Image-recording quality and lens aberration correction.
- The ☆ icon at the upper right of the page title indicates that the function is available only in Creative Zone modes (p.31).

MENU Setting the Image-Recording Quality

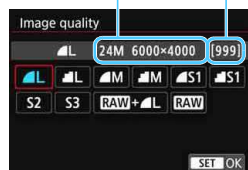
You can select the pixel count and the image quality. Ten image-recording quality settings are provided: **L**, **L**, **M**, **M**, **S1**, **S1**, **S2**, **S3**, **RAW+L**, **RAW**.



1 Select the image-recording quality.

- Under the [CAMERA] tab, select [Image quality], then press <SET>.
- ▶ [Image quality] will appear.

Pixels recorded (pixel count)
Possible shots



2 Set the image-recording quality.

- The respective quality's pixel count and number of possible shots will be displayed to help you select the desired quality. Then press <SET>.

Guide to Image-recording Quality Settings (Approx.)

Image Quality			Pixels Recorded (megapixels)	File Size (MB)	Possible Shots	Maximum Burst
	High quality	JPEG	24 (24M)	7.6	940	180 (940)
				3.9	1810	1810 (1810)
	Medium quality		10.6 (11M)	4.0	1770	1770 (1770)
				2.0	3500	3500 (3500)
	Low quality		5.9 (5.9M)	2.5	2830	2830 (2830)
				1.3	5320	5320 (5320)
S2			2.5 (2.5M)	1.3	5320	5320 (5320)
S3			0.35 (0.3M)	0.3	20180	20180 (20180)
RAW + 		High quality	24 (24M)	28.1+7.6	190	6 (6)
RAW				28.1	240	7 (8)

* The file size, possible shots, and maximum burst during continuous shooting are based on Canon's testing standards (3:2 aspect ratio, ISO 100 and Standard Picture Style) using an 8 GB card. **These figures will vary by the subject, card brand, aspect ratio, ISO speed, Picture Style, Custom Functions, and other settings.**

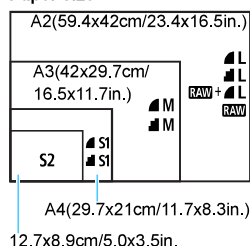
* Figures in parentheses apply to an UHS-I compatible 8 GB card based on Canon's testing standards.

 Even if you use a UHS-I class card, the maximum burst indicator remains the same. However, the maximum burst in parentheses in the above table will be applied during continuous shooting.

? FAQ

- **I want to select the image-recording quality matching the paper size for printing.**

Paper size



Refer to the diagram on the left when choosing the image-recording quality. If you want to crop the image, selecting a higher quality (more pixels) such as **L**, **L+**, **RAW+L**, or **RAW** is recommended. **S2** is suitable for playing back the image with a digital photo frame. **S3** is suitable for emailing the image or using it on a Web site.

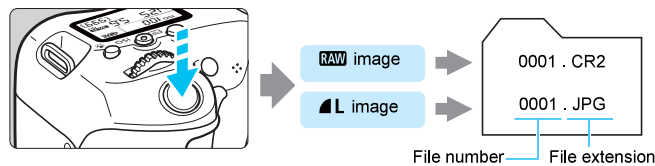
- **What's the difference between **L** and **L+**?**
These settings indicate the different levels of image quality caused by different compression rates. The **L** setting produces a higher image quality with the same number of pixels. Although **L+** produces a slightly lower image quality, this allows more images to be saved on the card. Both **S2** and **S3** have **L** (Fine) quality.
- **I was able to take more shots than the number of possible shots indicated.**
Depending on the shooting conditions, you may be able to take more shots than is indicated. It may also be fewer than indicated. The number of possible shots displayed is only approximate.
- **Does the camera display the maximum burst?**
The maximum burst is displayed on the viewfinder's right side. Since it is only a single-digit indicator **0 - 9**, any number higher than 8 will be displayed only as "9". Note that this number will also be displayed even when no card is installed in the camera. Be careful not to shoot without a card in the camera.
- **When should I use **RAW**?**
RAW images must be processed on a computer. For details, see "**RAW**" and "**RAW+L**" on the next page.

RAW

RAW is the raw image data before it is made into **L** or other images. **RAW** images cannot be viewed on a computer without the use of EOS software, such as Digital Photo Professional (p.420). However, you can perform various adjustments on them that are impossible with other image types such as **L**. **RAW** is effective when you want to precisely adjust the image yourself or shoot an important subject.

RAW + L

RAW + L records a **RAW** image and a **L** image with a single shot. The two images are saved to the card simultaneously. The two images will be saved in the same folder with the same file numbers (file extension .JPG for JPEG and .CR2 for RAW). **L** images can be viewed or printed even with a computer which does not have the EOS software installed.

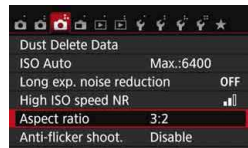


RAW Image Processing Software

- To display RAW images on a computer, using Digital Photo Professional (DPP, EOS software, p.420) is recommended.
- Previous DPP Ver.4.x cannot process RAW images taken with this camera. If your computer has the previous DPP Ver.4.x, update it with the EOS DIGITAL Solution Disk. (The previous version will be overwritten.) Note that DPP Ver.3.x or earlier cannot process RAW images taken with this camera.
- Commercially-available software may not be able to display RAW images taken with this camera. For compatibility information, contact the software manufacturer.

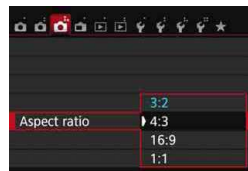
MENU Changing the Image's Aspect Ratio [☆]

You can change the image's aspect ratio. [3:2] is set by default. When [4:3], [16:9], or [1:1] is set, lines will appear to indicate the shooting range. During Live View shooting, the image appears with the surrounding area masked in black.



1 Select the aspect ratio.

- Under the [📷3] tab, select [Aspect ratio], then press <SET>.
- ▶ [Aspect ratio] will appear.



2 Set the aspect ratio.

- Select an aspect ratio, then press <SET>.

• **JPEG images**

The images will be saved with the set aspect ratio.

• **RAW images**

The images will **always** be saved with the [3:2] aspect ratio. The selected aspect ratio information is added to the RAW image file. When you process the RAW image with the EOS software, this allows you to generate an image with the same aspect ratio that was set for shooting. In the case of the [4:3], [16:9], and [1:1] aspect ratios, the lines to indicate the aspect ratio will appear during image playback, but they are not actually drawn on the image.

MENU Changing the Image's Aspect Ratio *

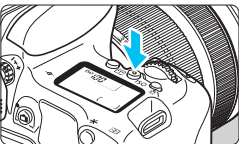
The table below shows the aspect ratio and the number of recorded pixels for each image-recording quality.

Image Quality	Aspect Ratio and Pixel Count (approx.)			
	3:2	4:3	16:9	1:1
L	6000x4000 (24.0 megapixels)	5328x4000* (21.3 megapixels)	6000x3368* (20.2 megapixels)	4000x4000 (16.0 megapixels)
RAW				
M	3984x2656 (10.6 megapixels)	3552x2664 (9.5 megapixels)	3984x2240* (8.9 megapixels)	2656x2656 (7.1 megapixels)
S1	2976x1984 (5.9 megapixels)	2656x1992 (5.3 megapixels)	2976x1680* (5.0 megapixels)	1984x1984 (3.9 megapixels)
S2	1920x1280 (2.5 megapixels)	1696x1280* (2.2 megapixels)	1920x1080 (2.1 megapixels)	1280x1280 (1.6 megapixels)
S3	720x480 (0.35 megapixels)	640x480 (0.31 megapixels)	720x408* (0.29 megapixels)	480x480 (0.23 megapixels)

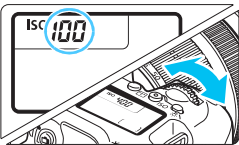
- The asterisked image-recording quality settings do not match the respective aspect ratio exactly.
- The shooting range displayed for the asterisked aspect ratio is slightly larger than the recorded area. Check the captured images on the LCD monitor when shooting.
- If you use a different camera to directly print images shot with this camera in the 1:1 aspect ratio, the images may not be correctly printed.

ISO : Changing the ISO Speed to Suit the Light ☆

Set the ISO speed (image sensor's sensitivity to light) to suit the ambient light level. In Basic Zone modes, the ISO speed is set automatically (p.134).



1 Press the <ISO> button (ⓘ6).



2 Set the ISO speed.

- While looking at the LCD panel or in the viewfinder, turn the <☀> or <☾> dial.
- ▶ "A" indicates ISO Auto. The ISO speed will be set automatically (p.134).

ISO Speed Guide

ISO Speed	Shooting Situation (No flash)	Flash Range
ISO 100 - ISO 400	Sunny outdoors	The higher the ISO speed, the farther the flash range will extend (p.176).
ISO 400 - ISO 1600	Overcast skies or evening time	
ISO 1600 - ISO 12800, H	Dark indoors or night	

* High ISO speeds will result in grainier images.

Under [4: Custom Functions (C.Fn)], if [2: ISO expansion] is set to [1: On], "H" (equivalent to ISO 25600) can also be selected (p.352).

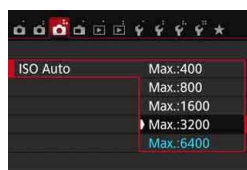
- Under [4: Custom Functions (C.Fn)], if [3: Highlight tone priority] is set to [1: Enable], ISO 100 and "H" (equivalent to ISO 25600) cannot be selected (p.353).
- Shooting in high temperatures may result in images that look grainier. Long exposures can also cause irregular colors in the image.

ISO: Changing the ISO Speed to Suit the Light *

- When you shoot at high ISO speeds, noise (such as dots of light and banding) may become noticeable.
- If you use a high ISO speed and flash to shoot a close subject, overexposure may result.
- When shooting in conditions that produce an extreme amount of noise, such as a combination of high ISO speed, high temperature and long exposure, images may not be recorded properly.
- As "H" (equivalent to ISO 25600) is an expanded ISO speed setting, noise (such as dots of light and banding) and irregular colors will be more noticeable, and the resolution will be lower than usual.
- As the maximum ISO speed that can be set differs between still photo shooting and movie shooting (manual exposure), the ISO speed you set may change when you switch from still photo shooting to movie shooting. Even if you switch back to still photo shooting, the ISO speed will not revert to the original setting. The maximum ISO speed that can be set varies depending on the setting for [2: ISO expansion] under [4: Custom Functions (C.Fn)].
 - When [0: Off] is set: If you set ISO 12800 during still photo shooting and then switch to movie shooting, ISO speed will be changed to ISO 6400.
 - When [1: On] is set: If you set ISO 12800 or "H" (equivalent to ISO 25600) during still photo shooting and then switch to movie shooting, ISO speed will be changed to "H" (equivalent to ISO 12800).

MENU Setting the Maximum ISO Speed for [AUTO] *

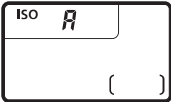
For ISO Auto, you can set the maximum ISO speed limit within ISO 400 - ISO 6400.



Under the [3] tab, select [ISO Auto], then press <SET>. Select the ISO speed, then press <SET>.

ISO : Changing the ISO Speed to Suit the Light *

ISO [AUTO]



If the ISO speed is set to “A” (Auto), the actual ISO speed setting will be displayed when you press the shutter button halfway. As indicated below, the ISO speed will be set automatically to suit the shooting mode.

Shooting Mode	ISO Speed Setting	
	No Flash	With Flash
    	ISO 100 - ISO 6400	ISO 400*2 (Except in the  ,  ,  , and  modes.)
	ISO 100 - ISO 1600	
SCN 	ISO 100 - ISO 6400	
	ISO 100 - ISO 12800	
P/Tv/Av/M	ISO 100 - ISO 6400*1	
With bulb exposures	ISO 400	

*1: Depends on the maximum ISO speed limit set (p.133).
*2: (1) If fill flash results in overexposure, ISO 100 or a higher ISO speed will be set.
(2) In the  ,  ,  ,  ,  ,  , and <P> modes, if you use bounce flash with an external Speedlite, the ISO speed will be automatically set within ISO 400 - ISO 1600 (or up to the maximum limit).

 When [AUTO] is set, the ISO speed is indicated in whole-stop increments. However, the ISO speed is actually set in finer increments. Therefore, in the image's shooting information (p.320), you may find an ISO speed such as ISO 125 or ISO 640 displayed as the ISO speed.

Selecting a Picture Style ☆

By selecting a Picture Style, you can obtain image characteristics matching your photographic expression or the subject.
In Basic Zone modes, [P-A] (Auto) is set automatically.



1 Press the <▼ > button.

- ▶ The Picture Style selection screen will appear.



2 Select a Picture Style.

- Select a Picture Style, then press <SET>.
- ▶ The Picture Style will be set.

 You can also set the Picture Style with [ 2: Picture Style].

Picture Style Characteristics

Auto

The color tones will be adjusted automatically to suit the scene.
The colors will look vivid, especially for blue skies, greenery and sunsets, and in nature, outdoor and sunset scenes.

 If the desired color tone is not obtained with [Auto], use another Picture Style.

Standard

The image looks vivid, sharp, and crisp. This is a general-purpose Picture Style suitable for most scenes.

 Selecting a Picture Style *

Portrait

For nice skin tones. The image looks softer. Suited for close-up portraits.
By changing the **[Color tone]** (p.138), you can adjust the skin tone.

Landscape

For vivid blues and greens, and very sharp and crisp images.
Effective for impressive landscapes.

Neutral

This Picture Style is for users who prefer to process images with their computer. For natural colors and subdued images with modest brightness and color saturation.

Faithful

This Picture Style is for users who prefer to process images with their computer. The color of a subject that is captured in sunlight at a color temperature of 5200K will be adjusted to match the subject's colorimetric color. For subdued images with modest brightness and color saturation.

Monochrome

Creates black-and-white images.



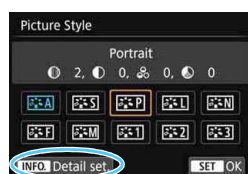
Black-and-white images shot in JPEG cannot be turned into color. If you want to later shoot pictures in color, make sure the **[Monochrome]** setting is canceled. When **[Monochrome]** is selected, **<B/W>** will appear in the viewfinder.

User Def. 1-3

You can register a base style such as **[Portrait]**, **[Landscape]**, a Picture Style file, etc., and adjust it as desired (p.140). Any User Defined Picture Style that has not been set will have the same default settings as the **[Auto]** Picture Style.

Customizing a Picture Style ☆

You can customize a Picture Style by adjusting individual parameters such as [Sharpness] and [Contrast]. To see the resulting effects, take test shots. To customize [Monochrome], see page 139.

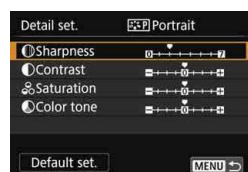


1 Press the <▼> button.

- ▶ The Picture Style selection screen will appear.

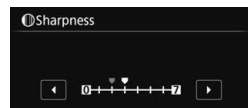
2 Select a Picture Style.

- Select a Picture Style, then press the <INFO> button.



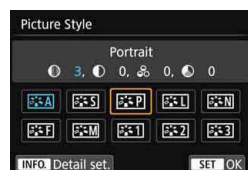
3 Select a parameter.

- Select a parameter such as [Sharpness], then press <SET>.



4 Set the parameter.

- Press the <◀> <▶> keys to adjust the parameter as desired, then press <SET>.
- Press the <MENU> button to save the adjusted parameters. The Picture Style selection screen will reappear.
- ▶ Any parameter settings different from the default will be displayed in blue.



- By selecting [Default set.] in step 3, you can revert the parameter settings of the respective Picture Style to its default.
- To shoot with the Picture Style you adjusted, follow step 2 on page 135 to select the adjusted Picture Style, then shoot.

Parameter Settings and Effects

Sharpness

Adjusts the sharpness of the image.

To make it less sharp, set it toward the **0** end. The closer it is to **0**, the softer the image will look.

To make it sharper, set it toward the **7** end. The closer it is to **7**, the sharper the image will look.

Contrast

Adjusts the image contrast and the vividness of colors.

To decrease the contrast, set it toward the minus end. The closer it is to **-**, the more muted the image will look.

To increase the contrast, set it toward the plus end. The closer it is to **+**, the crisper the image will look.

Saturation

Adjusts the color saturation in the image.

To decrease the color saturation, set it toward the minus end. The closer it is to **-**, the more diluted the colors will look.

To increase the color saturation, set it toward the plus end. The closer it is to **+**, the bolder the colors will look.

Color tone

Adjusts the color tone of skin.

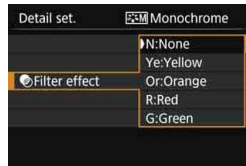
To make the skin tone redder, set it toward the minus end. The closer it is to **-**, the redder the skin tone will look.

To reduce skin redness, set it toward the plus end. The closer it is to **+**, the more yellow the skin tone will look.

Monochrome Adjustment

For Monochrome, you can also set **[Filter effect]** and **[Toning effect]** in addition to **[Sharpness]** and **[Contrast]** explained on the preceding page.

Filter Effect

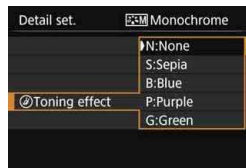


With a filter effect applied to a monochrome image, you can make white clouds or green trees stand out more.

Filter	Sample Effects
N: None	Normal black-and-white image with no filter effects.
Ye: Yellow	The blue sky will look more natural, and the white clouds will look crisper.
Or: Orange	The blue sky will look slightly darker. The sunset will look more brilliant.
R: Red	The blue sky will look quite dark. Fall leaves will look crisper and brighter.
G: Green	Skin tones and lips will appear muted. Green tree leaves will look crisper and brighter.

Increasing the **[Contrast]** will make the filter effect more pronounced.

Toning Effect



By applying a toning effect, you can create a monochrome image in that color. It can make the image look more impressive.

The following can be selected: **[N:None]**, **[S:Sepia]**, **[B:Blue]**, **[P:Purple]** or **[G:Green]**.

Registering a Picture Style ☆

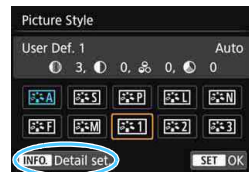
You can select a base Picture Style such as [Portrait] or [Landscape], adjust its parameters as desired and register it under [User Def. 1], [User Def. 2], or [User Def. 3].

You can create multiple Picture Styles with different settings for parameters such as sharpness and contrast.

You can also adjust the parameters of a Picture Style that is registered to the camera with EOS Utility (EOS software, p.420).

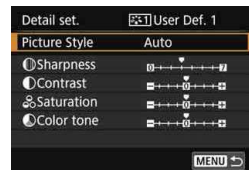
1 Press the button.

- ▶ The Picture Style selection screen will appear.



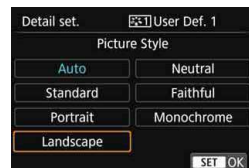
2 Select [User Def. *].

- Select [User Def. *], then press <INFO>.
- ▶ The Detail setting screen will appear.



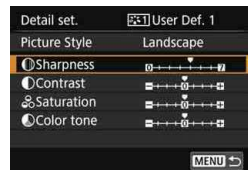
3 Press <SET>.

- With [Picture Style] selected, press <SET>.



4 Select the base Picture Style.

- Select the base Picture Style, then press <SET>.
- To adjust the parameters of a Picture Style that is registered to the camera with EOS Utility (EOS software), select the Picture Style here.



5 Select a parameter.

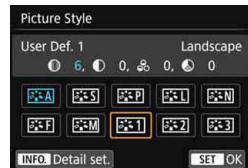
- Select a parameter such as [Sharpness], then press <SET>.



6 Set the parameter.

- Press the <◀> <▶> keys to adjust the parameter as desired, then press <SET>.

For details, see “Customizing a Picture Style” on pages 137-139.



- Press the <MENU> button to register the modified Picture Style. The Picture Style selection screen will then reappear.
- ▶ The base Picture Style will be indicated on the right of [User Def. *].



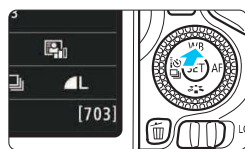
- If a Picture Style has already been registered under [User Def. *], changing the base Picture Style in step 4 will nullify the parameter settings of the registered Picture Style.
- If you perform [Clear all camera settings] (p.282), Picture Styles and their parameters set under [User Def. *] will be reverted to their default settings. Picture Styles registered via EOS Utility (EOS software) will have only their modified parameters reverted to their default settings.



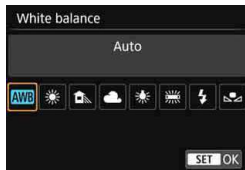
- To shoot with a registered Picture Style, follow step 2 on page 135 to select [User Def. *], then shoot.
- Regarding the procedure to register a Picture Style file to the camera, refer to the EOS Utility Instruction Manual (p.422).

WB: Matching the Light Source ☆

The function adjusting the color tone so that white objects look white in the picture is called white balance (WB). Normally, the [AWB] (Auto) setting will obtain the correct white balance. If natural-looking colors cannot be obtained with [AWB], you can select the white balance to match the light source or set it manually by shooting a white object.



- 1 Press the <▲ WB> button.
▶ [White balance] will appear.



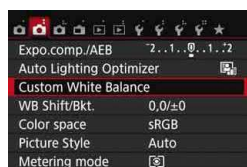
- 2 Select a white balance setting.
 - Select the desired setting, then press <SET>.
 - The "Approx. ****K" (K: Kelvin) displayed for the white balance settings <☀>, <🏠>, <☁>, <🌧> or <🌬> is the respective color temperature.

📷 Custom White Balance

Custom white balance enables you to manually set the white balance for a specific light source for better accuracy. Perform this procedure under the actual light source to be used.



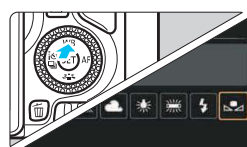
- 1 Shoot a white object.
 - Look through the viewfinder and aim the entire dotted line box (shown in the illustration) over a plain, white object.
 - Focus manually and shoot with the standard exposure set for the white object.
 - You can use any white balance setting.



- 2 Select [Custom White Balance].**
- Under the [**2**] tab, select [**Custom White Balance**], then press <SET>.
 - The custom white balance selection screen will appear.



- 3 Import the white balance data.**
- Select the image that was captured in step 1, then press <SET>.
 - On the dialog screen that appears, select [OK] and the data will be imported.
 - When the menu reappears, press the <MENU> button to exit the menu.



- 4 Select [**WB**] (Custom)].**
- Press the <▲ WB> button.
 - Select [**WB**] (Custom)], then press <SET>.

- If the exposure obtained in step 1 differs greatly from the standard exposure, a correct white balance may not be obtained.
- In step 3, the following images cannot be selected: Images captured while the Picture Style was set to **[Monochrome]** (p.136), images processed with a Creative filter, cropped images, and images taken with another camera.

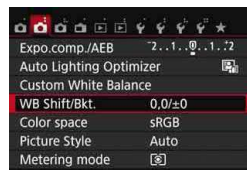
- Instead of a white object, a gray chart or 18% gray reflector (commercially available) can produce a more accurate white balance.
- The personal white balance registered with EOS Utility (EOS software, p.420) will be registered under [**WB**]. If you perform step 3, the data for the registered personal white balance will be erased.

WB Adjusting the Color Tone for the Light Source ☆

You can correct the white balance that is set. This adjustment will have the same effect as using a commercially-available color temperature conversion filter or color compensating filter. Each color can be corrected to one of nine levels.

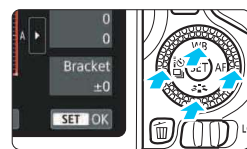
This function is for advanced users who are familiar with using color temperature conversion or color compensating filters.

White Balance Correction



1 Select [WB Shift/Bkt.].

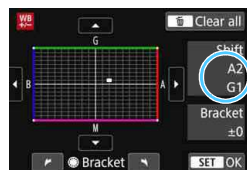
- Under the [CAMERA] tab, select [WB Shift/Bkt.], then press <SET>.
- The WB correction/WB bracketing screen will appear.



2 Set the white balance correction.

- Press the <▲> <▼> or <◀> <▶> keys to move the "■" mark to the appropriate position.
- B is for blue, A for amber, M for magenta, and G for green. The image's color balance will be adjusted towards the color in the direction of the move.
- On the upper right, "Shift" indicates the direction and correction amount, respectively.
- Pressing the <⏮> button will cancel all the [WB Shift/Bkt.] settings.
- Press <SET> to exit the setting and return to the menu.

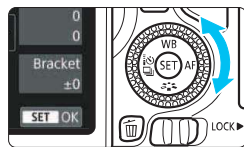
Sample setting: A2, G1



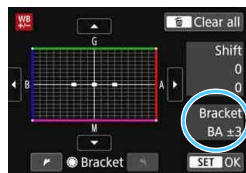
- When the white balance is corrected, <WB> will be displayed in the viewfinder and on the LCD monitor.
- One level of the blue/amber correction is equivalent to approx. 5 mireds of a color temperature conversion filter. (Mired: Measuring unit indicating the density of a color temperature conversion filter.)

White Balance Auto Bracketing

With just one shot, three images with different color tones can be recorded simultaneously. Based on the color temperature of the current white balance setting, the image will be bracketed with a blue/amber bias or magenta/green bias. This is called white balance bracketing (WB Bkt.). White balance bracketing is possible up to ± 3 levels in single-level increments.



B/A bias ± 3 levels



Bracketing Sequence

The images will be bracketed in the following sequence: 1. Standard white balance, 2. Blue (B) bias, and 3. Amber (A) bias, or 1. Standard white balance, 2. Magenta (M) bias, and 3. Green (G) bias.

During WB bracketing, the maximum burst for continuous shooting will be lower and the number of possible shots will also decrease to approx. one-third the normal number.

- You can also set white balance correction and AEB together with white balance bracketing. If you set AEB in combination with white balance bracketing, a total of nine images will be recorded for a single shot.
- Since three images are recorded for one shot, it takes longer to record the image on the card.
- During Live View shooting or movie shooting, the white balance icon will blink.
- "Bkt" stands for bracketing.

Set the white balance bracketing amount.

- In step 2 for "White Balance Correction", when you turn the $\langle \odot \rangle$ dial, the "■" mark on the screen will change to "■■■" (3 points). Turning the dial to the right sets the B/A bracketing, and turning it to the left sets the M/G bracketing.
- On the right, "Bracket" indicates the bracketing direction and correction amount.
- Pressing the $\langle \text{WB} \rangle$ button will cancel all the [WB Shift/Bkt.] settings.
- Press $\langle \text{SET} \rangle$ to exit the setting and return to the menu.

MENU Auto Correction of Brightness and Contrast ☆

If the image comes out dark or the contrast is low, the brightness and contrast can be corrected automatically. This function is called Auto Lighting Optimizer. The default setting is [Standard]. With JPEG images, the correction is applied when the image is captured. In Basic Zone modes, [Standard] is set automatically.



1 Select [Auto Lighting Optimizer].

- Under the [**2**] tab, select [Auto Lighting Optimizer], then press <SET>.

2 Select the setting.

- Select the desired setting, then press <SET>.

3 Take the picture.

- The image will be recorded with the brightness and contrast corrected if necessary.

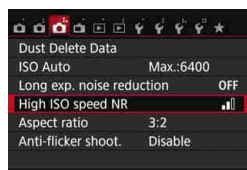
- Under [**4: Custom Functions (C.Fn)**], if [**3: Highlight tone priority**] is set to [**1: Enable**], [Auto Lighting Optimizer] will be set automatically to [Disable].
- If a setting other than [Disable] is set and you use exposure compensation or flash exposure compensation to darken the exposure, the image may still come out bright. If you want a darker exposure, set this function to [Disable].
- Depending on the shooting conditions, noise may increase.

In step 2, if you press the <INFO.> button and uncheck [✓] the [Disable during man expo] setting, the Auto Lighting Optimizer can also be set in the <M> mode.

MENU Setting Noise Reduction ☆

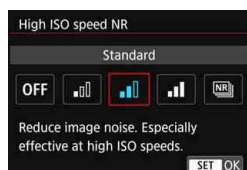
High ISO Speed Noise Reduction

This function reduces the noise generated in the image. Although noise reduction is applied at all ISO speeds, it is particularly effective at high ISO speeds. At low ISO speeds, the noise in the darker parts of the image (shadow areas) is further reduced. Change the setting to suit the noise level.



1 Select [High ISO speed NR].

- Under the [CAMERA] tab, select [High ISO speed NR], then press <SET>.



2 Set the level.

- Select the desired noise reduction level, then press <SET>.

• [NR]: Multi Shot Noise Reduction

This applies noise reduction with higher image quality than [High]. For a single photo, four shots are taken continuously and aligned and merged automatically into a single JPEG image.

3 Take the picture.

- The image will be recorded with noise reduction applied.



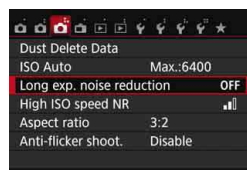
If you play back or directly print a RAW+L or RAW image with the camera, the effect of the high ISO speed noise reduction may look minimal. Check the noise reduction effect or print noise-reduced images with Digital Photo Professional (EOS software, p.420).

When [Multi Shot Noise Reduction] is Set

- If there is significant misalignment in the image due to camera shake, the noise reduction effect may be minimal.
- If you are handholding the camera, keep it steady to prevent camera shake. Using a tripod is recommended.
- If you shoot a moving subject, the moving subject may leave afterimages.
- The image alignment may not function properly with repetitive patterns (lattice, stripes, etc.) or flat, single-tone images.
- If the subject's brightness changes as the four consecutive shots are taken, irregular exposure in the image may result.
- It takes some time to record images to the card since noise reduction is applied and the images are merged after shooting. During the processing of the images, "buSY" will be displayed in the viewfinder and on the LCD panel, and you cannot take another picture until the processing is completed.
- **RAW + L** or **RAW** cannot be selected. AEB and WB bracketing cannot be used. [C3: Long exp. noise reduction] cannot be set. If any of these has already been selected or set, [Multi Shot Noise Reduction] cannot be set.
- The [Distortion] setting will be set automatically to [Disable].
- Flash shooting is not possible. The AF-assist beam will be emitted according to the [F4: Custom Functions (C.Fn)]'s [4: AF-assist beam firing] setting.
- You cannot set [Multi Shot Noise Reduction] for bulb exposures.
- If you turn off the power, change the shooting mode to a Basic Zone mode, shoot a bulb exposure, or shoot a movie, the setting will automatically be changed to [Standard].
- [C3: Dust Delete Data] cannot be set.

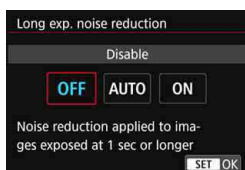
Long Exposure Noise Reduction

Noise reduction is possible with images exposed for 1 sec. or longer.



1 Select [Long exp. noise reduction].

- Under the [C3] tab, select [Long exp. noise reduction], then press <SET>.



2 Set the desired setting.

- Select the desired setting, then press $\langle \text{SET} \rangle$.

• [Auto]

For exposures of 1 sec. or longer, noise reduction is performed automatically if noise typical of long exposures is detected. This [Auto] setting is effective in most cases.

• [Enable]

Noise reduction is performed for all exposures of 1 sec. or longer. The [Enable] setting may reduce noise that cannot be detected with the [Auto] setting.

3 Take the picture.

- The image will be recorded with noise reduction applied.



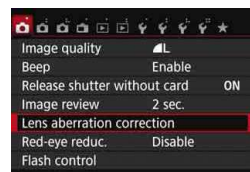
- With [Auto] and [Enable], the noise reduction process after the picture is taken may take the same amount of time as that for the exposure. You cannot take another picture until the noise reduction process is completed.
- Images taken at ISO 1600 or higher may look grainier with the [Enable] setting than with the [Disable] or [Auto] setting.
- With [Auto] and [Enable], if a long exposure is shot with the Live View image displayed, "BUSY" will be displayed during the noise reduction process. The Live View display will not appear until the noise reduction is completed. (You cannot take another picture.)

MENU Correction of Lens Peripheral Illumination and Aberrations

Peripheral light fall-off is a phenomenon that makes the image corners look darker due to the lens characteristics. Color fringing along subject outlines is called chromatic aberration. And image distortion due to lens characteristics is called distortion. These lens aberrations and light fall-off can be corrected. By default, Peripheral illumination and Chromatic aberration correction are set to **[Enable]**, and Distortion correction is set to **[Disable]**.

If **[Cannot correct - no data]** is displayed, see “Lens Correction Data” on page 152.

Peripheral Illumination Correction

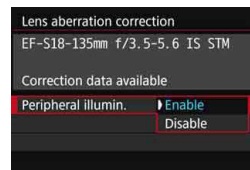


1 Select [Lens aberration correction].

- Under the [**1**] tab, select **[Lens aberration correction]**, then press **<SET>**.

2 Select the setting.

- Check that **[Correction data available]** is displayed for the attached lens.
- Select **[Peripheral illumin.]**, then press **<SET>**.
- Select **[Enable]**, then press **<SET>**.



3 Take the picture.

- The image will be recorded with the peripheral illumination corrected.

Depending on shooting conditions, noise may appear on the image periphery.

- The correction amount applied will be lower than the maximum correction amount settable with Digital Photo Professional (EOS software, p.420).
- The higher the ISO speed, the lower the correction amount will be.