

Canon

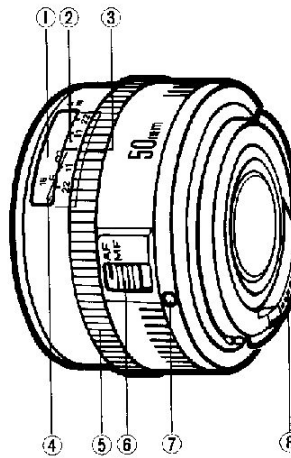
EF Lenses

INSTRUCTIONS

Fish-eye EF 15 mm f/2.8
 EF 24 mm f/2.8
 EF 28 mm f/2.8
 EF 35 mm f/2
 EF 50 mm f/1.0L **ULTRASONIC**
 EF 50 mm f/1.8
 EF 85 mm f/1.2L **ULTRASONIC**

Nomenclature

- ① Distance Scale Window
- ② Infrarec Index
- ③ Depth-of-field Scale
- ④ Distance index
- ⑤ Manual Focusing Ring
- ⑥ Focus Mode Switch
- ⑦ Mount Positioning Point (red dot)
- ⑧ Electronic Contacts



Canon EF lenses are fully electronically controlled autofocus lenses developed exclusively for EOS cameras.

We at Canon hope that you will enjoy using your new high-performance compact lens.

Handling Precautions for EF 50 mm f/1.0L and EF 85 mm f/1.2L

- Handle these lenses **of precision** with care and protect it from sudden shock and abusive handling.
- Before putting the lens in its case, put the lens hood on the dust cap and set the lens to the "∞" position.

1. Mounting and Dismounting

Mounting Onto the Camera

1. To remove the rear dust cap, turn it counterclockwise until it stops, then pull it up (1).
2. Align the red dot on the lens with the red dot above the camera mount (2)-(A). Then turn the lens clockwise until it stops with a click (2)-(B).

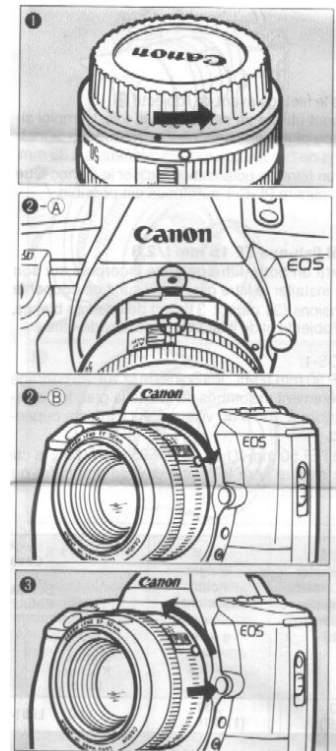
3. Remove the front lens cap.

- Be sure to keep the lens' electronic contacts clean to ensure proper connection,
- Be sure to keep the lens surface clean for correct autofocus.

Dismounting

To dismount the lens, hold in the lens release button on the camera and turn the lens counterclockwise until it stops. Then pull the lens off (3).

- Be sure to place the lens with its front end down to avoid damaging the electronic contacts.



2. Selecting the Focus Mode

To use the autofocus mode, slide the focus mode switch until it is aligned with the AF mark (4).

For manual focusing, slide the switch to the MF(M) mark, and rotate the manual focusing ring.

- Do not touch any moving parts on the lens during autofocusing.

Setting the Focusing Range (for EF 50 mm f/1.0L)

Two autofocus ranges are selectable with the lens (5).

- 0.6-∞ : From closest focusing distance to infinity.
- 1 - ∞: From 1 m to infinity. For normal use. Focusing time will be shorter when set in this range.

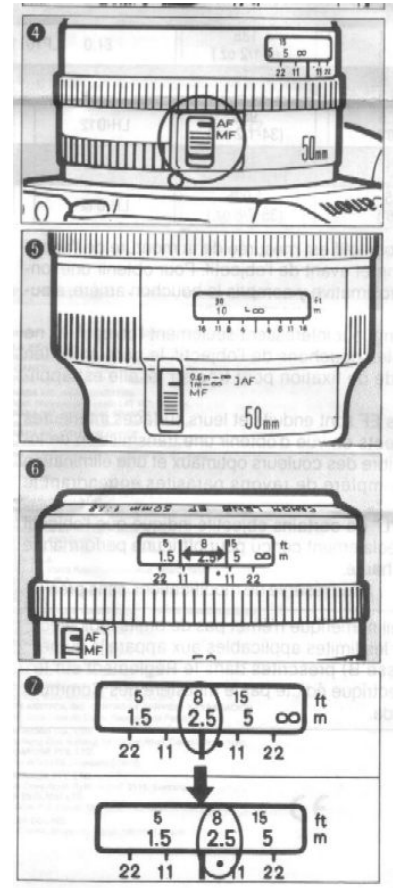
3. Depth-of-Field Scale

When the subject is in focus, there is a certain area in front of it and behind it which will also be in focus. This range of sharpness is called depth of field. It can be checked on the lens depth-of-field scale. To check, find the two aperture numbers on the depth-of-field scale on the lens, then draw imaginary lines from these two numbers to the distance scale. The effective depth of field lies between these two distances. For example, using a standard 50 mm lens focused at 2.5 m (8 ft) with the aperture set at f/11, depth of field extends from approx. 1.8 m (6 ft) to 4 m (13 ft) Any subject in this range will be in reasonably sharp focus.

4. Infrared Index

With black and white infrared film, it is necessary to make a slight adjustment in focus **using infrared indices**. After focusing as usual, make this adjustment by turning the manual focusing ring to align the focused distance with the infrared index (7). When shooting, be sure to use a red filter.

- Switch the focus mode to M to turn the manual focusing ring for adjustment.
- The position of the infrared indices is based on film usage with a peak sensitivity of 800 nm and a red filter (such as Wratten 87). Using black and white infrared film with a different sensitivity may require a slightly different setting. Thus, it is recommended to take trial shots with the focusing ring set slightly to the left and then right of the appropriate index to find the best position.
- Please carefully read the infrared film manufacturer's instructions and the camera's instruction manual for further details.



5. Hood

The hood guards the front part of the lens against rain, snow, dust and stray light which may cause flare and ghost images. please use only the hood which is specified.

Due to the large aperture, be sure to use the hood to keep stray light out for best results with the EF 50 mm f/1.0 L and the EF 85 mm f/1.2 L.

Attach the lens hood as illustrated (8).

To store, attach the hood to the lens in reverse position (9). The Fish-eye EF 15 mm f/2.8 hood is built-in.

To mount the hood on the EF 24 mm f/2,8 lens, align the red dot on the lens with the red dot 1 on the hood (10) . Then tum the hood to align the red dot 2 on the hood with the red dot on the lens (10) (11)

6. Filter

The filter screws into the front of the lens (12).

- As a rule, only one filter should be used at a time, Two or more filters may cause vignetting around the edges at focal lengths shorter than 35 mm.
- When using a polarizing filter, use the Canon Circular Polarizing Filter PL-C. Autofocus is possible.

Filter for the Fish-eye EF 15 mm f/2.8 lens

This lens is constructed with a built-in gelatin filter holder in the rear (13). To insert, simply cut the filter to the same dimensions (31 mm (1 - 1/4") x 31 mm (1 - 11/4")) as the white brackets, then slide the filter into the holder.

- EOS-1 usage:

When using the EF 50 mm f/1.0 L, the corners of the picture area experience a slight darkening due to the large aperture and 100%viewfinder coverage. This will not affectthe picture.

- When using the EF 50 mm f/1.0 L or the EF 85 mm f/1.2L, shooting capacity will be half the value stated in camera's instruction book.

