

0215-73

Canon

ZOOM 8-3

INSTRUCTION



Thank you for buying the Canon Reflex Zoom 8-3.

The new Canon Reflex Zoom 8-3 is undoubtedly the best cine camera in the world today. The first one to combine the fastest F 1.4 zoom lens with the powerful 5X zooming range of 8.5mm to 42.5mm. You can zoom from amazing wide scene to dramatic close-up shots continuously.

We are proud to present you with this new camera believing you will enjoy at most in 8mm movie making at home or outdoors.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "T. Mitarai". The signature is fluid and cursive, written in a professional style.

Dr. T. Mitarai
President



ABOUT THE 8 mm CINE FILM

The film used in the 8 mm cine camera is 16 mm (0.63 inch) in width and 7½ meter (25 feet) in length. A half of this width is exposed on the first run-through. The film spool is then reserved, and the remaining half can be exposed.

The exposed film is sent to the manufacturer of the film who will develop and slice it. It will be returned on a new reel as 15 meter (50 feet) of 8 mm (0.32 inch) finished film and can be shown with an 8 mm projector.



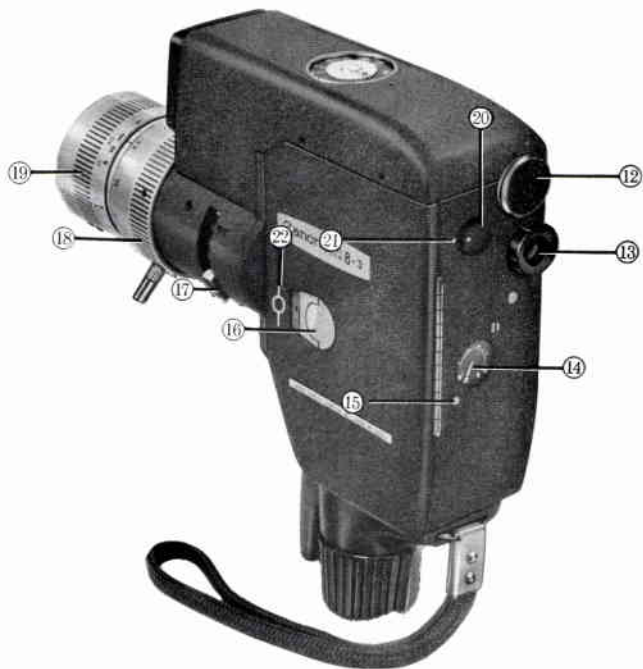
One reel of this 8 mm film takes 4 minutes on the screen, whereas with the same amount of time, a 16 mm film would use some 30 meters of film. Therefore, 8 mm movie is not only enjoyable but also economical for your home entertainment.



Canon REFLEX ZOOM 8-3

Page

①	Exposure Meter Adjustment Dial	14
②	Exposure Meter Window	
③	Zoom Lens.....	16,17
④	Spring Motor Winding Lever	7,8,10,23
⑤	Shutter Release Safety Lock.....	12,13
⑥	Shutter Release Lever	12
⑦	Continuous/Single-Frame Changing Lever ...	12
⑧	Release Socket	23
⑨	Filming Speed Dial.....	12,13
⑩	Hand Grip.....	20,21
⑪	Zooming Lever	15

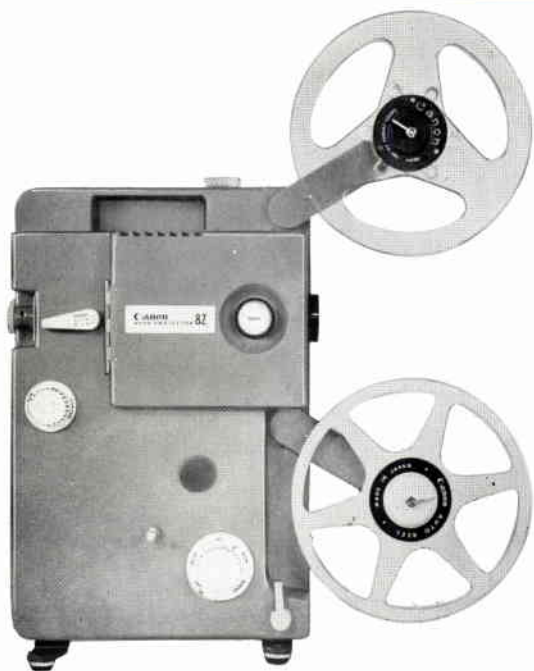


Canon REFLEX ZOOM 8-3

Page

⑫	Mercury Battery Case.....	5
⑬	Range-Viewfinder Eyepiece.....	16,19
⑭	Film Counter	7,8,10,11,22
⑮	Film Counter Control Button.....	23
⑯	Side Cover Opening Key.....	8,10
⑰	Knob for Aperture Scale Ring.....	15
⑱	Zooming Ring	16
⑲	Focusing Ring	18
⑳	Exposure Meter Switch Knob	14
㉑	White Mark for Switch.....	14
㉒	Film Plane Mark	

CANON AUTO PROJECTOR 8Z



Canon Auto Projector 8Z is appeared on the stage of the world market as a good companion of reputed Canon 8 mm cine cameras.

With its automatic film setting device, its zooming effect of the specially designed sharp projector lens, and all the switches, levers, knobs installed on the right hand side of the thin structure, the projector always assures you of an unexceptional easiness in operation.

The extraordinary efficiency of the mechanism based on the precision engineering of the world-famous Canon is simply wonderful and leaves nothing to be desired more. We are quite sure that you can enjoy 8mm home movies to your heart's contents with this new Canon Auto Projector 8Z.

Canon Zoom Lens
15mm--25mm, F 1.5

Power Consumption
100V 200W

Voltage Adjustment:
100, 115, 125, 220, 240V
A.C. 50~60 c/s

CONTENTS

	Page
Canon Reflex Zoom 8-3 Specifications ...6	
Loading the film..... 8	8
Changing the film11	11
Exposure Adjustment.....12	12
Viewing, Zooming and Focusing16	16
1. Viewing16	16
2. Zooming.....16	16
3. Focusing.....18	18
Corrected Vision19	19
Holding the Camera.....20	20
Taking pictures21	21
Panning24	24
For the best results from your Canon Reflex Zoom 8-325	25
Filter Guide.....26	26

How to Load Mercury Battery

Load a mercury battery first before using your Canon Zoom 8-3
Unless you do this, meter does not work.

1. Unscrew the battery cover above the viewfinder by turning it counter-clockwise.
2. Insert a battery with plus (+) side facing out and minus (-) side facing meter contact.
3. Screw the battery cover turning it clockwise.

For CdS light meter, the following mercury batteries are available on the market.

RM-1 by Mallory (U.S.A.) M-P by National (Japan)

E-1 by Eveready (U.S.A.) RG-1 by General (U.S.A.)

Any mercury battery has life of about one year under normal usage.

- * When loading a mercury battery, clean the both poles of the battery with dry cloth and avoid fingerprints and sweat.
- * Make sure positive (+) and negative (-) sides of battery.
- * If the needle does not move, it is time for a change.
- * Remove the battery from the camera if the camera is not to be used for any length of time, and choose dry place for storing.

CANON REFLEX ZOOM 8-3 SPECIFICATIONS

(1) POWERFUL ZOOM LENS

The Canon exclusive zoom lens gives you wide range of zooming from 8.5mm to 42.5mm continuously.

Once the subject is focused, the performance of world-famed Canon precision lens and the zooming system assure you of absolute sharpness during the entire zooming operation.

It is also very simple to operate that anybody can enjoy the home movie taking with professional result. You can zoom up or zoom down by simply rotating the zooming ring, to which a zooming lever can be attached for easy zooming.

ZOOMING RATIO 1:5.

RANGE OF VARI-FOCAL LENGTH 8.5 mm-42.5 mm.

LENS APERTURE F1.4-F22.

(2) EASY - TO - HANDLE SINGLE-LENS REFLEX SYSTEM

The Canon Reflex Zoom 8-3, is superbly designed for the easiest and most carefree picture taking. The single lens reflex system of the Canon Reflex Zoom 8-3 assures you of the easiest viewing, the strictest construction and the most accurate focusing through the lens.

Single lens reflex system assures freedom from parallax error.

You will view with full brightness at all times; closing lens aperture does not affect the brightness of the view.

The split-image range-viewfinder gives critical focusing.

(3) CdS EXPOSURE METER COUPLED TO THE LENS DIAPHRAGM

Super sensitive CdS (Cadmium Sulphide) exposure meter is incorporated in the Canon Reflex Zoom 8-3.

Setting exposure is so much easier now. You can now view while you turn the aperture ring to get

accurate exposure. The accurate exposure is automatically determined by simply rotating the aperture ring to match the needle to the index mark both of which are visible in the viewfinder window.

The meter can be employed in all filming speeds, and aperture readings of the Canon Reflex Zoom 8-3 for all films with sensitivities from ASA 10 (DIN 8) to ASA 320 (DIN 26); for ASA 640 (DIN 29) film all readings except speeds 8 and 12 fps.

(4) ASSURED FILMING MECHANISM

The range of filming speeds from 8 to 64 frames per second are available with this camera.

The single frame exposure is also possible.

The exposure lever is equipped with a safety lock as well as a running lock which enables continuous picture taking without having the exposure lever kept depressed with your finger.

(5) CLOCKWORK SPRING MOTOR

Like a watch, the spring motor with a ratchet wheel enables you to wind without releasing your grip on the handle. Uniform speed is maintained throughout.

A warning signal sounds approximately every 3 sec. (50 frames or 7 1/2 inches in length) before the spring fully runs down.

(6) SELF-RESETTING FILM COUNTER

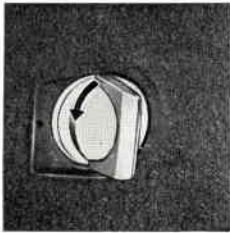
In addition to the film counter indicator dial which shows length of the film exposed, a click signal sounds as every 7 1/2 inches of film is exposed for accurate counting while the picture taking is in progress.

The indicator automatically returns to "S" or starting position as the side cover is opened. If you want to keep the same footage shown on the indicator dial even after the side cover is opened, press the film counter control button adjacent to the counting indicator when you open the side cover.

LOADING THE FILM



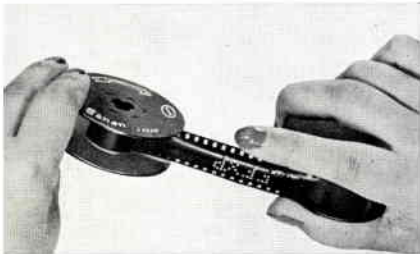
(1) To wind the spring mechanism, lift the ratchet winding key and wind the motor with a back and forth movement.



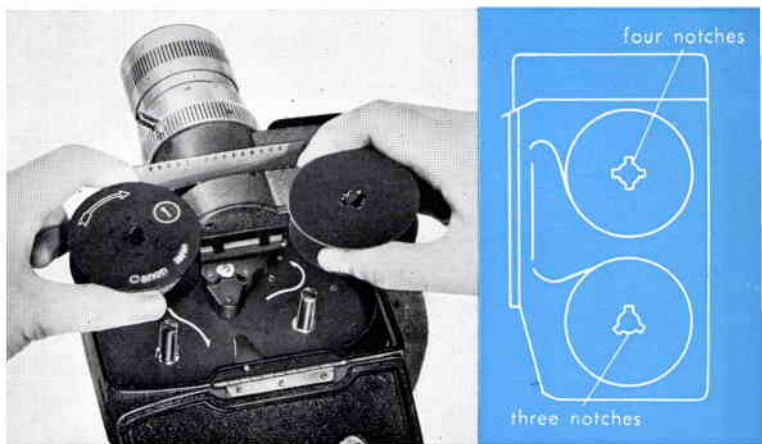
(2) To open, lift the OPENING KEY on the side cover and turn it counter-clockwise. As the cover is opened, the film gate will automatically be opened and the FOOTAGE COUNTER returns to starting position "S".

(3) Take out the TAKE-UP SPOOL from the camera. The center hole of the unwound spool should show the THREE NOTCHES facing up. Reverse side of the spool has FOUR NOTCHES around the center hole (See the drawing on the opposite page).

(4) Take the seal off the new film and unroll about 25cm (10 inches) of the film.



(5) With the dull emulsion side of the film facing the lens, insert the end of the film into the slot on the inside TAKE-UP SPOOL, and wind it four or five turns in the direction of the arrow on the spool.



(6) Holding the TAKE-UP SPOOL in the left hand and the FILM SUPPLY SPOOL in the right hand, there will now be a loop of film in between. Pass this loop over the FILM GATE and place the TAKE-UP SPOOL on the TAKE-UP SPINDLE at the bottom of the camera, while the new film-spool placed on the FEED SPINDLE at the top.

The TAKE-UP SPOOL will now show three notches up and the FILM SUPPLY SPOOL will show the four-notch hole facing up. Take care that the spools and the loop of film are touching the floor of the film compartment. If the loop is too short, it will be difficult to place both spools on their respective spindles.

Be careful not to touch the Pressure Plate Spring.



(7) To test if the film is loaded correctly, press the Pressure Pad against the Film Gate and release shutter. (See the illustration.) If the film is loaded properly, it will be advanced smoothly.



(8) When the film is placed correctly, close the side cover tight and turn the LOCKING LEVER to the right to lock.

The FILM GATE is now automatically in position for the film to pass through.



(9) Press the EXPOSURE LEVER until the FILM COUNTER indicates "0". The camera is now ready for taking pictures.



(10) Fully wind spring motor.

CHANGING THE FILM

When the first $7\frac{1}{2}$ meters (25ft.) of film have been exposed, reverse the film.

- (1) Run the film until the indicator comes to the letter "F" in FILM COUNTER WINDOW.



- (2) Open the side cover and remove both spools. Turn them upside down and exchange their positions. The spool which was at the bottom will now be at the top showing four notches, while the spool which was at the top will now be at the bottom showing three notches.

TAKING OUT THE FILM

When both halves of the film have been exposed, run the motor until the FILM-COUNTER INDICATOR comes to "F". The film can now be removed.

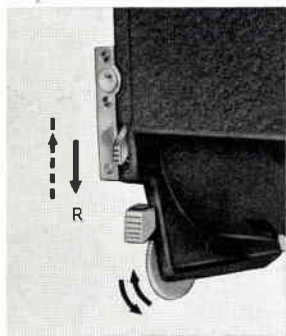
CAUTION

When changing or reloading film, do it in the shade. Avoid strong light or the direct rays of sunlight.

EXPOSURE ADJUSTMENT

EXPOSURE LEVER, CONTINUOUS RUNNING and SINGLE FRAME EXPOSURE.

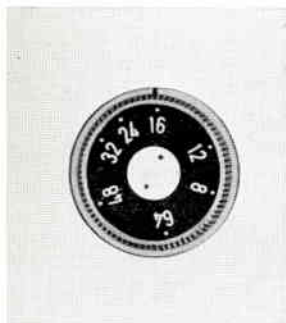
For continuous running, set the EXPOSURE LEVER CON-



TROL to "R". With the control pointed at "R" and the EXPOSURE LEVER pressed down, continuous running shots can be taken. When the control is placed at "1", single frame picture can be taken by pushing up the EXPOSURE LEVER. In both cases, shutter can not be operated if the EXPOSURE LEVER SAFETY LOCK is locked.

FILMING DIAL

The SPEED DIAL indicates the number of frames exposed per second. By rotating this dial, the speed can be adjusted to 8, 12, 16, 24, 32, 48, or 64 frames per second.



Correct speeds are not always proportionally obtained at any in-between speeds settings, therefore care should be taken in setting the dial.

FILMING SPEED

16 frames per second is the speed used for normal purposes. The speed is increased when taking pictures of moving trains and vehicles or other high speed or fast actions subjects. A higher speed would be used, for instance, to take shots of birds in flight or to produce slow-motion effects of sports action.

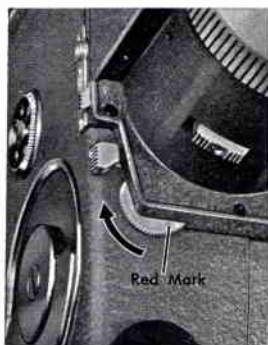
Speed slower than 16 frames per second can effectively be used if you wish to film cloud or weather condition changes or to speed up the action of slow moving objects for which the usual 16-frame-speed would appear too slow or monotonous on the screen.

The single frame exposure is used in recording the life of growing plant. It can also be used in trick photography or to give comic effects to your motion pictures. When taking single frame exposure, the 16-frame-speed should be used.

CHANGES IN SPEED
have the following effect
on the exposure time.

Film Speed	Exposure
8 frames per sec.	1/18 sec.
12 frames per sec.	1/26 sec.
16 frames per sec.	1/35 sec.
24 frames per sec.	1/50 sec.
32 frames per sec.	1/70 sec.
48 frames per sec.	1/100 sec.
64 frames per sec.	1/140 sec.

EXPOSURE LEVER SAFETY LOCK



When the camera is not in use, rotate the LOCKING RING clockwise until a red mark appears. When this is done, the EXPOSURE LEVER is locked to prevent accidental tripping. To unlock, rotate the LOCKING RING back until the red mark is concealed. With the EXPOSURE LEVER pressed down, the LOCKING RING can be rotated further in the same direction (still concealing the red mark). This will lock the lever in position for continuous taking.

CAUTION

When the camera is empty, avoid running the motor at the speeds of more than 24 frames per second.

Having set the filming speed, your next step is to adjust the aperture reading for proper exposure.

This can be done in the following manner :

1. First, rotate the Exposure Meter Adjustment Dial on the top of camera to match the ASA or DIN readings with the filming speed as shown in the illustration on the right. The illustration shows filming speed of 16 fps. using ASA 40 (DIN 17) film.



2. Turn the mercury battery switch-knob of exposure meter on the left of the viewfinder, and align the white dot marks. Be sure to return to this off-position (to half-way circle) when not in use to save mercury battery from wasting.



Any mercury battery has life of about one year under normal usage. To replace, unscrew the battery cover above the viewfinder by turning it counter-clockwise. Take out the old battery and put in a fresh one. Be sure to have the flat part of the battery facing out.

When replacing the battery, the following mercury batteries are available on the market :

RM-1 by Mallory (U.S.A) M-P by National (Japan)
E-1 by Eveready (U.S.A) RG-1 by General (U.S.A.)

Avoid Fingerprints and Sweat.

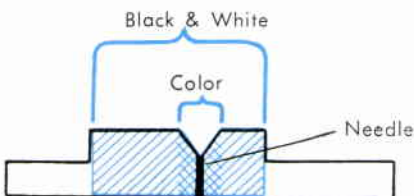
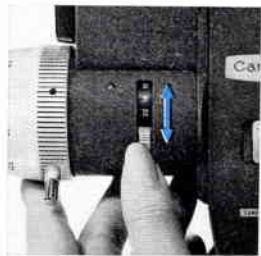
When loading a mercury battery, clean the both poles of the battery with dry cloth. Remove the battery from the camera if the camera is not to be used for any length of time, and choose dry place for storing.



3. Then, look through the viewfinder. You will see a vertical indicator and an index mark above the viewing frame. The needle runs across horizontally to the right and left as you rotate the aperture scale ring. Correct exposure can be obtained automatically by rotating and adjusting the aperture scale ring until the needle seen in the viewfinder aligns with the index mark. (The needle represents the pre-set film and filming speeds.)

It is important to match them exactly when shooting in color; however, when using black-and-white film, less accurate exposure may be allowed. In this case, the adequate exposure is obtained unless the needle swings out of the deeper part of the window in which the needle runs

The diaphragm is opened one stop larger than the adequate value when the needle is swung to the left and one stop smaller when it remains on the right side.



VIEWING, ZOOMING, AND FOCUSING

1. VIEWING . . .

The view is seen through the viewfinder eyepiece. As the viewing is done through the lens, you are absolutely free from parallax error. What you see through the eyepiece is what you will get on the film. You can view the scene at full brightness at all times. The field-of-view changes as you turn the zooming ring. At the maximum magnification, the focal length of the lens is 42.5 mm; at the minimum 8.5 mm. You can compose your

zooming range between 8.5 mm and 42.5mm from the same position. The focus will not deviate.

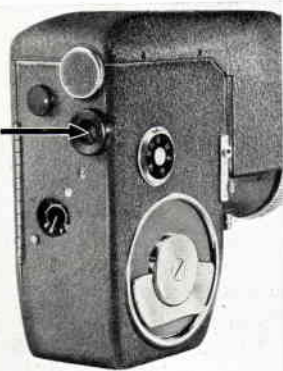
Table below is for reference to the magnification changes. The Canon zoom lens is so designed that at 20 mm it is 1 : 1 actual life size.

Focal Length	8.5	10	13	15	20	25	30	35	40	42.5
Magnification	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.8	1	1.3	1.5	1.8	2	2.1

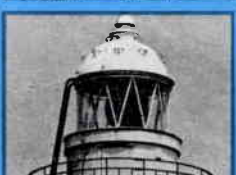
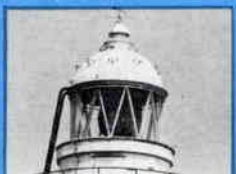
2. ZOOMING . . .

With your left hand fingers on the zooming lever, rotate from one extreme to another for zooming. Deviation-free Canon zoom lens will assure you of constant focus throughout the entire zooming operation.

Although the zooming gives your picture powerful effect, do not use it often. Too many zoomings will spoil your picture and make it extremely annoying to watch.



ZOOMING
EFFECT OF
CANON REFLEX
ZOOM 8-3



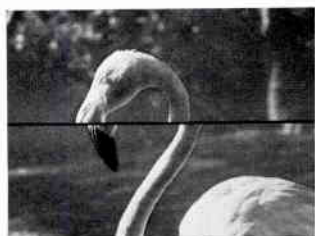
3. FOCUSING . . .

When you view through the eyepiece, you will see a thin line running across the center of viewfinder...the image is split in halves when out of focus.

This is called the Split-Image Range-Viewfinder. Focusing can be done as you rotate the knurled focusing ring on the lens barrel.

Focus in the following manner :

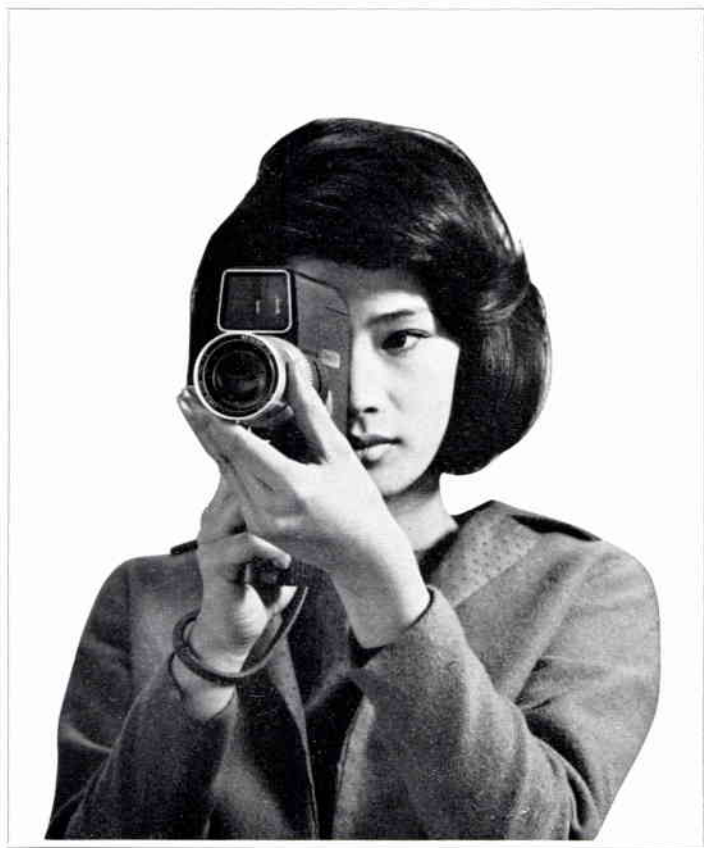
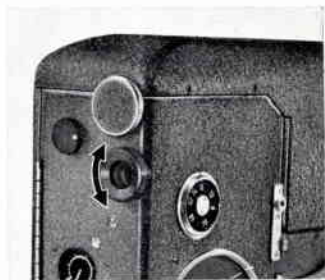
1. Adjust the diopter of the viewfinder eyepiece as illustration on the opposite page until the center line is clearly seen.
2. Rotate the zooming ring and bring it to the maximum focal length of 42.5mm (extreme close up).
3. Focus the subject by rotating the focusing ring.
4. When the split-image on the range-viewfinder appears in perfect alignment, the lens is critically focused. Once the subject is focused, it will be maintained throughout the entire zooming operation or at any desired point you choose for composition between 8.5 mm and 42.5 mm. If you know the exact distance to the subject, focusing can also be done by setting the respective distance scale to the index mark.



CORRECTED VISION

The diopter of the viewfinder is adjustable with an eyepiece lens for average eyesight as well as for those with particular vision.

As you rotate the hood on the eyepiece, it is adjusted for your own vision.



HOLDING THE CAMERA

The Canon Reflex Zoom 8-3 has been designed primarily for taking pictures while holding in right hand with the grip ; however, care should be taken to hold the camera as firmly as possible and avoid shaking while shooting. If the camera is not steady when shooting, the resulting pictures will be shaky and difficult to see. Special care should be taken when zooming or taking at the maximum focal length. For the best stability when taking pictures, place the camera on a table, or firm surface, or use a sturdy tripod or monopod.

Two useful methods of holding the camera.

- (1) With the left hand over the top of the camera and the right hand holding the grip, keep the camera pressed firmly against the forehead. The forefinger of the right hand manipulates the exposure lever. The right elbow is pulled in against the body.



TAKING PICTURES

- (2) Holding the camera in both hands, the camera is supported by the right hand which is on the hand grip. The left hand is under the lens barrel to operate zooming ring, and the forefinger of the right hand manipulates the exposure lever.

TAKING PICTURES

- (1) Take off the lens cap.
- (2) Wind the spring motor fully.
Do this after every exposure, no matter how short the photo was.
- (3) Choose the most appropriate running speed and adjust the speed dial figure accordingly.
- (4) Set the film speed (ASA or DIN) to the shutter speed on the Exposure Meter Adjustment Dial.
- (5) Face the camera toward the subject. Turn the aperture ring and match the meter needle to the index mark in the viewfinder.
- (6) Focus and have the split-image in perfect alignment at the maximum focal length (42.5 mm).
- (7) Compose your picture by rotating the zooming ring.
- (8) Holding the camera correctly while looking through the eyepiece, press the shutter lever.
- (9) For photographing a picture title, an accessory Close-Up Lens 450 is available.

NOTE:

When photographing with your eyes away from the viewfinder eyepiece...in shooting title for your motion picture or in panning when the camera is on a tripod... take care that no strong rays of light reflect on the eyepiece.

PHOTOGRAPHING THE PICTURE TITLE

The parallax-free, single-lens reflex system of the Canon Reflex Zoom 8 makes it extremely simple to photograph the title of your picture. The versatile Canon Zoom Lens will serve the purpose without any attachment; however, the Canon 48 mm Close-up Lens 450 can be used as a handy accessory. The table below will be a useful guide to determine your equipment.

Focal Length	Distance Scale(m)	Distance from Film to Subject	Field-of-view
8.5 mm	∞	56 cm	243 × 182 mm
	1.2	44 cm	177 × 133 mm
42.5 mm	∞	56 cm	50 × 38 mm
	1.2	44 cm	36 × 27 mm

- Note:
- When photographing the title, use Canon Titling Set or Canon Copying Stand. (see p. 27)
 - For the best result, use aperture smaller than F 5.6. If necessary, use a photo flood lamp.

FILM COUNTER

While the film is running, the FILM COUNTER INDICATOR shows the length of film exposed. The 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ meter or, 25 ft. of film is divided into five sections on the indicator scale. While taking shots, a click is heard every 50 frames (19 cm) so that you can keep account of the length of film being used.



FILM COUNTER CONTROL BUTTON

Every time the side cover of the camera is opened, the FILM COUNTER INDICATOR automatically returns to starting position "S". If, however, the CONTROL BUTTON is kept pressed down when opening the side cover, the FILM COUNTER reading remains in the same position when the lid is closed. This is useful when for any reason it becomes necessary to open the cover to adjust the film before the full length has been exposed. This should be done in a dark room, otherwise the film will be spoiled. For taking double exposure shots (overlaps) this system can be used. By back winding the required length in a dark room, the same film could be exposed again. In this case you can continue taking shots even after the FILM COUNTER registers 25, for the same length of film that was wound back, at 16 f.p.s..

ABOUT THE SPRING MOTOR

With one winding of the motor, approximately 600 frames (2.3m) of film can be exposed. A warning signal sounds approximately 3 seconds or 50 frames (19cm) before the motor runs down.

CABLE RELEASE ATTACHMENT HOLE

When shooting a cable release is very useful for single frame shot. If a Cine Self-Timer is attached, you can also be in the picture.



LENGTH OF FILM TO BE SHOT

The length of the film to be shot for the best result depends on the subject being photographed. There can be no specified length, but if it is too short it will appear only momentarily on the screen. Approximately 9 seconds or 50cm (20 inches) of film usually makes a good shot at 16 f.p.s..

PANNING (Panorama picture taking)

Panning means taking a continuous picture while moving the camera horizontally across the scene. Care must be taken not to move the camera too rapidly in any direction especially vertically. When taking panning pictures, stand steadily with both feet apart. Do not move from the waist down but move the camera by movement of the upper section of your body. The best result can be obtained by using a sturdy tripod.

In panning, 24 or 32 f.p.s. is the optimum speed. Start with the relatively unimportant part of the picture. Continue shooting with the most important section last. Spending a little additional exposure time on the last will give you effective results. With moving objects it is important to keep the subject in the center of the viewfinder.

As it is very difficult for a beginner to produce good panning movies, it is recommended to take a series of separate shots changing the position each time.

FOR THE BEST RESULTS FROM YOUR CANON REFLEX ZOOM 8-3

KEEP THE FINDER EYEPIECE CLEAN

To get the best result from your camera, it is important to keep the LENS and EYEPIECE clean. Be particularly careful to use a clean cotton cloth to rub lightly with a spectacle lens cleaner. A little alcohol or ether can be used to remove stubborn spots.

KEEP THE FILM GATE CLEAN

Specks of film and dust on the film gate can cause mechanical damage or may even scratch the film. From time to time it should be cleaned with a soft brush. Anything sticking to the film gate which cannot be removed with a brush can probably be removed with a toothpick. Do not use a metal or hard instrument.

WHEN TAKING PICTURES, WIND THE SPRING MOTOR FULLY

When taking pictures, even after a short exposure the motor should be immediately wound up tight again. This will avoid the film running out in the middle of a shot. Make it a habit.

DO NOT LET MOTOR COMPLETELY RUN DOWN

When a long scene is being taken, be careful not to let the motor completely run down. When the motor is unwound, it may stop leaving the shutter open, and the last frame will be spoiled.

STORING THE CAMERA

Keep the camera away from dampness, heat, and dust. Take care not to store with naphthalene or camphor. It is not necessary to oil any part of the camera. When storing, the spring motor should be unwound completely. A periodical cleaning and overhauling the camera will lengthen its life.

FILTER GUIDE

Film Sensitivity

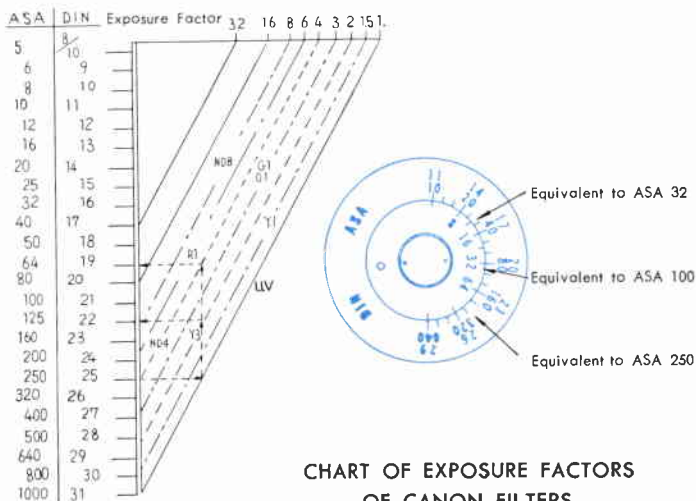


CHART OF EXPOSURE FACTORS
OF CANON FILTERS

Type of Filter	SL 39.3C	SY 44.2C	SY 50.2C	SO 56.2C	SR 60.2C	MG 55.C
Exposure Factor	1	1.5	2	3	6	3
Type of Filter	CC A	CC B	Skylight	ND 4	ND 8	
Exposure Factor	2	3	1	4	8	

FILTER GUIDE

When using various Color Conversion and Neutral Density (ND) Filters, the exposure meter adjusting dial should be set to a figure which is lower than the actual film sensitivity of the film to be used. The degree to which this figure is to be lowered should be equivalent to the exposure factor of the filter.

HOW TO READ THE CHART

When using ASA 250 film in conjunction with an ND4 filter, extend sensitivity point 250 horizontally to the right, as shown in the example. When it hits exposure factor line 1 move upwards until the vertical line hits exposure factor line 4. Then move horizontally to the left and read the ASA sensitivity.

In this case, the ASA sensitivity reads 64 and indicates the figure to which the exposure meter adjusting dial should be set when using a filter with an exposure factor of 4X.

In this same manner, when using filter Y3 the exposure meter adjusting dial should be set at the lowered figure of ASA 125.

By using the Filter Guide the sensitivity figure to which the exposure meter adjusting dial should be set can easily be calculated.

Canon 48mm Close-Up Lens 450:

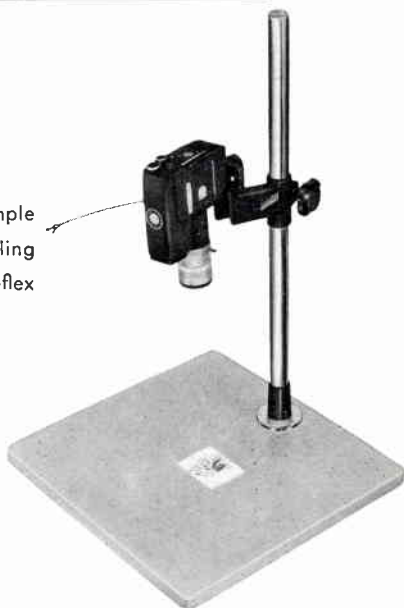
Designed for use with Zoom 8. It is used for film titling as well as close-up work. Close-Up Lens 450 is of the screw-in type.

See the chart below for specifications . . .

Focal Length of	Distance Scale on Focusing Ring	Distance from Film Plane to Subject		Field of View	
		in mm	in inch	in mm	in inch
8.5 ^{mm}	∞	560	1'10 ⁷ / ₁₆	243×182	9 ⁹ / ₁₆ ×7 ³ / ₁₆
	1.2mtr	440	1' 5 ³ / ₈	177×133	7 ³ / ₈ ×4 ⁵ / ₁₆
13	∞	560	1'10 ⁷ / ₁₆	161×121	6 ³ / ₈ ×4 ³ / ₄
	1.2	440	1' 5 ³ / ₈	117×88	4 ⁵ / ₈ ×3 ¹ / ₂
20	∞	560	1'10 ⁷ / ₁₆	107×80	4 ³ / ₁₆ ×3 ¹ / ₈
	1.2	440	1' 5 ³ / ₈	78×59	3 ¹ / ₁₆ ×2 ⁵ / ₁₆
42.5	∞	560	1'10 ⁷ / ₁₆	50×38	2 ⁰ ×1 ¹ / ₂
	1.2	440	1' 5 ³ / ₈	36×27	1 ⁷ / ₁₆ ×1 ¹ / ₁₆

TITLING SET

Filming a title will be very simple and convenient if Canon Titling Set is used with Canon Reflex Zoom 8.



CANON CAMERA CO., INC.

3, Ginza 5-chome, Chuo-ku, Tokyo, Japan

CANON U.S. BRANCH

554 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.10036, U.S.A.

CANON S.A. GENÈVE

1 Rue de Hesse, Geneva, Switzerland

CANON LATIN AMERICA

Apartado 7022, Via España 120, Panama, R.P.

Canon
ZOOM 8-35

