

Image Hunting



E
English Edition

Canon **T80**

When looking at photographs in newspapers and magazines, have you ever thought, "I'd like to try and take pictures like that"? A beautiful portrait of a woman's face with the background blurred or a sports picture that froze the height of the action, these kinds of pictures must have left an impression. The Canon T80 was born to help you take such pictures easily.

The pictograph is the new medium enabling you to take the pictures you desire. After forming a mental image of what kind of picture you want to take, you have only to set one of the pictographs on the LCD panel by pushing a button and sliding a switch. Then depress the shutter button and the picture in your imagination will become a real photograph. We have called this picture-taking method the "Picture Selector System". In order to understand it completely please read this "T80 Image Hunting Handbook" thoroughly.



We have classified picture-taking techniques into the five following categories:

If you carefully inspect any photograph, you will be able to put it into one of these five groups. As an experiment, try classifying your own photo album in this way. If you can find examples of at least three of the groups, your camera skill is respectable. Most albums, however, are overwhelmingly filled with "Standard" type pictures. Using the T80's Picture Selector System you can add variety to your photo album by exploiting all five forms of expression.



1) Shallow:

Makes only the main subject sharp while blurring the foreground and background.



2) Deep:

Makes everything from close up to far away sharp.



3) Stop Action:

Stops motion at the second you take the picture.

4) Flowing:

Photographs moving subjects so as to express their movement through slight blurring.

5) Standard:

Takes natural-looking pictures when none of the above expressions are required.

When you change the pictograph, you change the effect of the picture.



(Picture A)

To make the smiling face the most important aspect of the picture, set the pictograph to "SHALLOW" to isolate subject from background.



(Picture B)

If you want to make the scenery an equally important part of the picture, the "DEEP" pictograph is the correct choice, making the whole picture sharp.

The atmosphere of the photograph can be changed according to what picture-taking mode you choose. In this way your creative instincts will show through to make your pictures come alive.

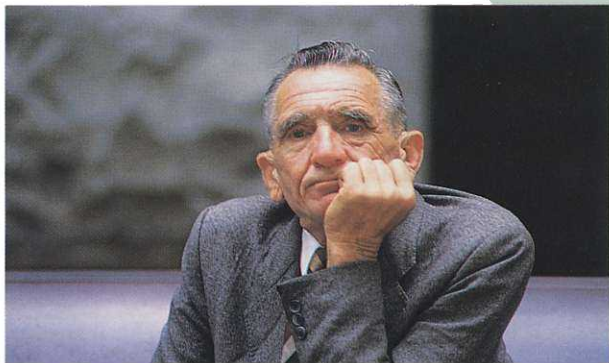
The modes are set up in opposite pairs: Shallow and Deep, Stop Action and Flowing. Of course, for those who want to take pictures quickly without considering which mode is most appropriate, there is the Standard mode which can be set for general photography.

The connection between photographic expression and the pictographs



Five photographic techniques are represented in the T80 system by symbolic marks which are called pictographs. The following is an explanation of which mark should be chosen at which time.

Shallow mode



The area in focus is narrow so this mode is called “Shallow”. The symbol represents the fact that when three people are lined up front to back, one person out of three will be in focus.

When you choose this mode the background and foreground are out of focus, so all extraneous elements are cleared out of the picture and your subject is emphasized. The Shallow mode is therefore quite suitable for personal portraits.

For example, set this mode and put a person’s face in the center of the viewfinder. The background will be blurred and unobtrusive so you can emphasize the person’s expression.

Picture-taking Hints

1. The more you separate the subject from the background, the stronger the shallow effect will be.
 2. Please check to see that you have chosen a pleasantly colored background for your portrait that will blur nicely.
 3. A short telephoto lens is best for the Shallow mode because it strengthens the shallow effect. In addition, using a telephoto lens, the picture can be taken from far away so your subject will not be overly aware of the camera and a more natural expression will result.
 4. If you did not buy a telephoto lens, however, you can still take effective portraits with a standard lens if you make the subject fill as much of the picture frame as possible. Try to get close enough to the subject to fill the frame and take the picture.
 5. When the mode warning lights, using the Canon ND filter will enable you to get a shallow effect.
- * Please refer also to “The relationship between the shallow and deep modes and the lenses”.
- * To get a shallow effect with subjects other than people, also follow the above steps.

Deep mode



This mode, the opposite of the Shallow mode because the area in focus is wide, is accordingly called “Deep”. The symbol represents the fact that all three people are in focus.

Set this mode when you want everything from far away to nearby to be completely clear. The Deep mode is good for showing the depth and width of the subject.

For example, if on a trip you take a souvenir picture of a person with a building in the background, or if you want to take expansive scenery shots, please set the T80 to this mode.



Picture-taking Hints

(Scenery pictures as an example)

1. For the Deep mode a wide-angle lens is the best because it emphasizes the depth and width of the subject.
2. When photographing scenery, the feeling of space can be quite changed depending on whether you put emphasis on the sky or the ground. If you feel that the earth is the important part of your picture, fill most of the picture with the ground. If the sky is what interests you, make more of the picture sky.
3. When the camera-shake warning appears, please use a tripod.

Stop action mode



The “Stop Action” mode freezes moving subjects. The mark shows a moving person in a stopped state.

Picture-taking Hints

(Using general sports photography as an example.)

1. Indoor sports:

A) Since indoor sports are generally darker than outdoor sports, please use high-speed film. (ISO 400 or 1000)

B) When there is little light you must focus manually. One method is to set the focus beforehand and take the picture when the subject enters the picture area.

2. Outdoor sports:

A) You can stop action that is too fast to catch up with by first deciding where the subject is going to pass and then focusing on that spot beforehand. This is especially good for sports such as track events.

* If the mode warning lights, use a higher speed film. (ISO 400 or 1000)

* Of course, other types of subjects are suitable for the Stop Action mode as well. A bird in flight or children at play are just two.

Flowing mode

Set this mode when you want to show movement. The opposite of Stop Action, in this mode you intentionally create blur following the direction of subject movement.

There are three ways of using the Flowing mode.

Example Pictures



A) Fix the camera's position (on a tripod or the surface of a table), set a slow shutter speed, and blur the subject as it moves in front of the camera. The background is not blurred in this case.



B) Move the camera, following the subject at its speed. In this case, the background will be blurred but not the subject.



C) Blur both the subject and background by setting a slow shutter speed and moving the camera in the same way as in method B.

* It may take some time to get used to taking pictures following methods B and C, so first take some pictures in the Stop Action mode and then try this one.

* The limits of human eyesight prevent us from seeing things as the camera can, so you will have a fresh sense of surprise when you see your developed pictures. Don't hesitate to try this mode; with a little practice you will get great results.

Flowing Mode Picture-taking Hints

For method A

○ Mount your camera on a tripod and then attach the Remote Switch 60T3.

○ To emphasize the flowing movement, set a slow shutter speed (1/15 sec.) The smaller the number under the flowing pictograph on the LCD panel, the more blur there will be in the picture. "15" (1/15th of a second) will therefore make more blur than "125" (1/125th of a second).

* Using this fixed camera technique you can take interesting pictures of subjects moving in place. For example, a pitcher in the act of throwing a ball from the mound, etc.

For method B

○ Pick a clear, bright background that doesn't have strong vertical lines. Avoid things like posts and tree trunks.

○ The AF system will not work on very fast-moving subjects, so set the focus beforehand at the point where your subject will pass.

○ With car races and other such fast action subjects, press the shutter button as soon as you start to see the subject at the edge of the viewfinder. If you wait until it is in the center, your subject will have passed before the picture is taken.

○ Use a 1/125 sec. shutter speed for such fast moving subjects as race cars. With subjects about the speed of a child's bicycle, set a speed of 1/60 sec. or 1/30 sec.

○ When you catch the subject at the edge of the viewfinder, match its speed and turn your upper body to follow it.

○ After you press the shutter button the image will disappear from the viewfinder as a result of the SLR mechanism. Even after it has disappeared, move your upper body as if to catch up with the subject. (Turn your body from the hips up, following through with the camera.)

For method C

Turn your upper body in the same way as in method B but the shutter speed should be slower than it is in B.

For the various uses of the Flowing mode the most important thing is the choice of shutter speed. Also, in the cases of B and C, following through by moving your upper body is important. Don't move the camera up and down, instead swing it smoothly left and right. Please practice with an empty camera before you really take a picture.

Standard mode



This mode is for average situations which need neither a shallow or a deep depth of field nor stopped or flowing motion. It is also very handy for those times when a picture-taking opportunity suddenly presents itself and you haven't time to think about

which mode is best. The easiest mode to use; you can always be assured that when your camera is set to "Program" at least the moment will be captured, even if not in the most artistic manner.

Lenses

One of the biggest charms of SLR cameras is that you can make your subject bigger and smaller by changing the lens. We can generally divide lens focal lengths into three groups: standard, wide-angle and telephoto. Standard lenses cover about the same area as human vision. Wide-angle lenses cover a wider area than standard ones and telephoto lenses cover a smaller area and magnify the subject. Zoom lenses have variable focal lengths.

For use with the Canon T80 there are 3 AC and more than 50 FD lenses with all of which the Picture Selector System can be used. The AC lenses have focal lengths of 50mm standard, 35-70mm standard zoom, and 75-200mm telephoto zoom. Please choose whichever one suits your purposes. These pictures were all taken from the same shooting distance but the area of coverage and size of the subject change depending on the focal length.



35mm

50mm



135mm

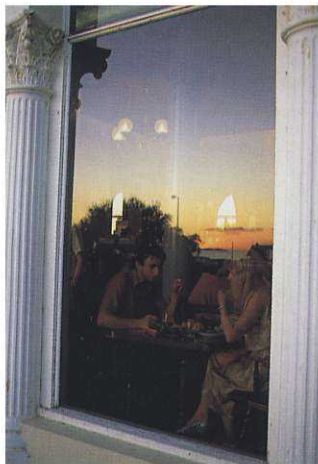


85mm



↓Telephoto Lens

Using a telephoto lens you can distance yourself from the subject, so it is good for subjects which you cannot approach. It is also possible to get a natural expression. Animals, sports, stage photography, and far away scenery are a few subjects which may need a telephoto lens. Also, because there are no wide-angle type distortions, it is good for people's portraits.

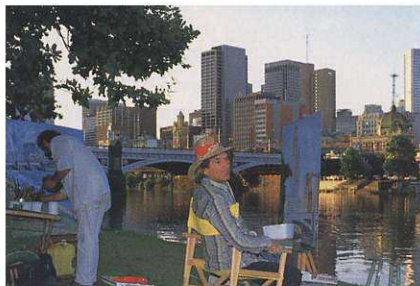


←Wide-angle Lens

This lens covers a wide area so it is suited to pictures of scenery and big buildings. It is also handy for group shots in small rooms. However, when you get close to the subject to make it bigger, the subject may become distorted. This lens is therefore not suitable for taking people's portraits. On the other hand, depending on your subject, you can use these distortions to create unusual artistic images.

↓Standard Lens

Pictures taken with this lens appear the same as they would to your naked eye.



The relationship between the shallow and deep modes and the lenses



135mm

In the example photographs, the shooting distance has been kept the same and the focal length has been varied. An enlarged portion shows that the shallow effect is strong when using a telephoto lens and the deep effect is strong when using a wide-angle lens.

Therefore, for a general portrait in which you want the background blurred to emphasize the main subject, the best effect will be obtained by using the Shallow mode and a telephoto lens. Conversely, to express the width and depth of a subject, use the Deep mode and a wide-angle lens.

Enlarged



Enlarged



50mm

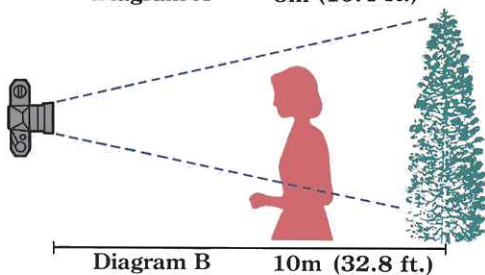
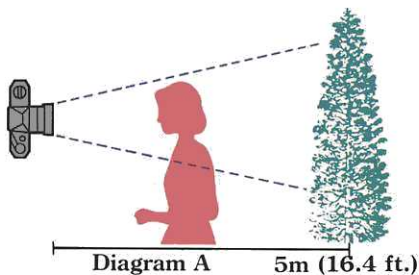


28mm

The background and the blurred effect

When you want the main subject to be sharp and the background blurred (Shallow), the subject and background must be separated to a certain degree.

The further your subject is separated from the background the bigger the blur will be. Using the portrait as an example we will now introduce the optimal subject/background separation.



(Diagram A)

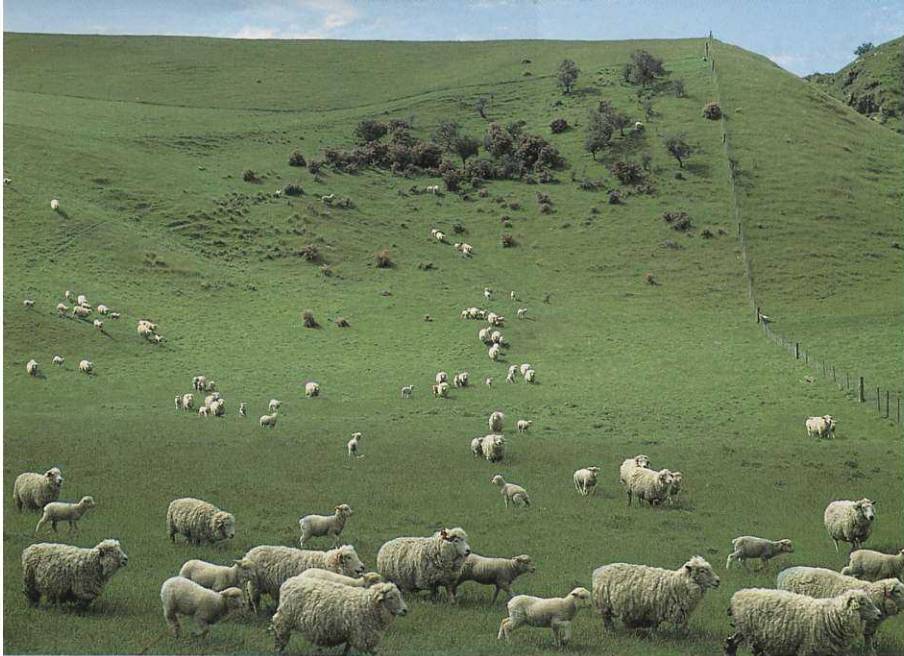
When you take a picture of an average adult woman from the chest up, you can get a desirable blur effect by putting a distance of at least 5 meters between the camera and the background. Diagram B shows that for a waist up picture, results will be good if you get more than 10 meters away. You can make it a rule that for a chest up picture, place the camera at least 5 meters away from the background, and for a waist up picture at least 10 meters.

* Please refer to the above instructions for subjects other than people as well.

To get a feel for the different types of expression available to you, please look at as many photographs as possible.

A cute little girl waits anxiously on the back of a seat. To blur the background and make the main subject stand out, the shallow mode was used.





On a plain that appears to continue forever, the serenely grazing sheep look like cotton clouds floating against a sky of green. Combining the 35mm setting and the deep mode accentuates the vast expanse of the scene.



The stop action mode lets you express motion like this. The split second when this woman hung in the air was so fast, however, that it couldn't be captured with autofocus. Therefore focus was set manually beforehand.



A shutter speed of $1/15$ sec. in the flowing mode recorded the relatively slow speed of this trotter, slightly blurring its legs.

Before your eyes spreads a magnificent scene, this is a perfect opportunity to take a picture to remember your travels. This was taken in the “Standard” mode.



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