

Canon SPEEDLITE 530G



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INTRODUCTION

The Canon Asahiatsu 8000 is a very powerful electronic computer. And with many sophisticated scientific and professional features, this Canon Asahiatsu 8000 camera is quite well beyond the conventional meaning of electronic in flash photography. On a Canon A-1, A2, T, 80-1 or 90-1 camera, if you automatically design the shutter speed to the flash sync speed of 1/60 second. Even the aperture will be set automatically for the A-1 and 80-1 as long as the lens is set 'A'. If using one of the 8 f's slower shutter speeds is desirable, that is possible too.

While flash photography with the 8000 need be as easy as choosing one of three different apertures by sliding one switch, turning on the main switch and waiting for the grid lamp to glow, its many special features offer other the necessary factors for getting better than average

results. For control of exposure and better modeling of the subject, the maximum lens aperture up to 1:1.4 and range to the left and right tilt each way 180°, the unique construction of the shutter makes possible quick release of the flash and bright light at some distance from the camera. Since it has a parallel-mounted, separate sensor which allows variation of the camera's tilt down, infinite exposure is possible even when the flash itself is 90° around directly at the subject.

The 8000 specially varies the angle of view of images having a focal length of at least 35mm, but with its 35mm Adapter 8000-14, flash photography can be done with 35 or 50mm lenses too. With special optical cords which are available on the market for connecting other Canon Speedlites, synchronized multiple flash is another option.

Finally, the 8000 is part of a well

thought-out system of photography, including convenient high speed sync, an automatic range find and the Canon Flashmeter that is, an integral means means which accepts its range patterns in Canon 35-135 F1.8 when interchangeable.

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PARTS



- ✦ Flash Head
- ✦ Zoom Lever (AUTO-LOCK) Button
- ✦ Transmitter Function Locking Button
- ✦ Sync/Comp. Speed
- ✦ Auto Bracketing/Interval Range Button



CLAMPING BRACE



CAMERA SUPPORT



SENSOR UNIT



- ASA Film Speed Setting Dial
- Attachment Bracket (for Wide-Angle Tele Adapters)
- Aperture Selection Window
- Aperture Selection Switch
- Timing Angle Indicator Window
- Main Switch
- PMS Lamp (Flash Test Button)
- Auto/Black Lamp

- Remote Lens Shutter
- White Positioning Index
- Battery Chamber Cover
- Bracket Coupling Pin
- Lightening Screen
- MMS Lock Release Button
- Tripping Attachment Point
- Camera's Placement Positioning Groove
- Tripod Screen Socket

- Bracket Coupling Pin Socket
- Motor Drive MP Adapter Attachment Side
- Tripping Switches
- Tripod Socket Base
- Model A/Adapter 2000-04
- Lock Nut
- Synchro Cord A Socket
- Sensor
- Connecting Plug
- Coupling Insert
- Battery Magazine 2000

BASICS

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LOADING THE BATTERIES

Power Battery: The new Advance package includes rechargeable (AA) or LR-6 batteries which are all of the same brand. AA-type batteries may also be used but they should be fully charged. Since each console has 2x battery holders you'll need 4x batteries. If you have several games, make sure to choose one which suits. For the Famicom, the Game Pak, Game Pak G, which is available for its optional accessory, may also be used (see p. 20).

1. Make sure the battery compartment is OFF/Power is.
2. Remove the bottom cover of the grip by turning it counterclockwise until it clicks. Take out the battery compartment when it pops.
3. Insert the batteries into the magazine and point that points outwards (cf. opposing to the diagram of the magazine). The poles must be in the proper direction of the magazine compartment.

4. Insert the magazine into the grip so that the green dot on its screen is directly opposite the green dot inside the grip. (There is. The magazine will not go in unless it is aligned properly.)

5. To retract the grip's cover, first slide its slide piece into the slide hole on the bottom edge of the grip. Lightly twist it until you hear a click and feel it lock.

6. When the battery cover is out, remove it or part of the cover (depending on how many slots you want to use) from the frame.

7. The batteries should fit snugly. If you do not expect to use the EDC for a long time.

8. To prevent wearing down the sure-shot-off the EDC's main motor, whatever I used (see page 10).

9. Follow the Battery Manufacturer's instructions for recharging Ni-Cd batteries.

10. Batteries should be old before in both power, if any, in the same position. The best solution to this is to power the EDC with a combination of the cheap, high-power Pack 1 and Pack 2. If, however, keep the battery cover and your grip shooting (and do the same with a spare set of batteries in case you have to change them in a moment).



Green Dot

ASSEMBLY



1 Slide lens holder to left. While holding axis, pull flash section apart from camera support.



2 Insert trigger trigger into slot into the trigger slot of the camera.



3 Final position of camera support before connecting.



4 Align the lens with the clamp with positioning groove of the grip.



5 After sliding clamp on grip, re-adjust the trigger on the camera.



6 Align lens section with camera support section and join them together.

1) Mount the Camera

1. Slide the lock button on the back section of the bracket to the left and, while holding the section in, separate the back section from the camera support section (Photo 2).
2. Slide the large tripod-hole screw into the threaded end of the groove of the camera support section (Photo 3).
3. Turn the tripod-hole screw and, using one of the rigid sockets on the camera's base, rotate turning it in the rear of the unit, until the camera support back and front until the ridges across the base of it are right up against the base of the camera's tripod pins. The camera is now sitting on top of these ridges. Also adjust the support settings for the lens. Then finish tightening the screw (Photo 4).

11) Connect to XERO's Grip

1. With a couple of a better effort, loosen the large screw on the back section. Slide the clamp from the rest of the camera.
2. Align the index on the clamp with the positioning groove on the grip and slide the clamp as far up around the grip as you want (Photo 5).
3. Position the back section with the clamp and re-tighten the lens camera (Photo 6). The clamp should be positioned on the grip so that, when assembly is complete, the clamp will be facing straight ahead, in the same direction as the lens.

12) Mount Section to Camera's Support Section

- Align the back and camera support sections of the bracket and push them together (Photo 7). The lock buttons on the back section are spring to the right when the two parts are locked together.
1. To separate the two sections of the bracket, slide the lock button on the back and TOP-TO-TAIL and push it in. The lock button should be in this position for connecting two sections of which.



14) Remove Your 55mm-F1.8 Lens and Flash

When attaching a custom sensor, the SLR has a separate area which slips into the camera's accessory shoe. It is very closely aligned to the particular Spectralis CCD with which it comes so that it can give the best "rectification".

1. Open just the SLR's main switch to OFF (Photo 4).

2. Loosen the accessory lock (A) and slide it onto the camera's accessory shoe so that it is facing forward (Photo 5). If the accessory shoe is not open for sensors to push the sensor all the way in so that a "click" indicates correct fit has been made. Then tighten the lock nut.

3. To connect the sensor with the SLR, angle the sides of the plug at the end of the cord with the sides on the SLR's sensor mount and push the plug in at the rear (Photo 6).

If the camera does not have a plug shoe, Spectra-Cord A, an optional accessory, must also be obtained (Item 28).

A "Flash Coupler" must be used to attach the sensor to the Canon F.L. Flash unit coupled to optional accessories. Flash Coupler it is especially for this camera too. Flash Coupler B or C may also be used.

Slide the SLR and the sensor provided with it are carefully matched to each other. They should be "powered" on. Do not use the SLR with a different sensor except:

HOW AUTOMATIC FLASH CONTROL WORKS

The camera's sensor will determine the camera's exposure. It will determine the quantity of light from the light source reflected back from the subject. When it decides that the subject has received enough light, it automatically cuts off flash emission.

In order to do this properly, the sensor must, like a camera's photocell, be as close to the lens as possible and facing the subject. Since the camera's sensor is separate in the camera's body, it's often in the best position to measure the light coming from while the flash unit itself can be aimed in many different directions for one-time lighting effects.

To make its decision on when the subject has received enough light, the camera must know three things: f (the film speed), Δ (the aperture) and Δ (the shutter speed). You must always set the Δ film speed on the flash's knob, but depending on the camera you use, the flash may set the aperture, the shutter speed or both automatically. The table on the left shows the various ways that the aperture and shutter speed may be controlled without camera

FLASH MODE	CAMERA	SHUTTER	APERTURE	SHUTTER SPEED
Full automatic	1/120 and 1/250	1/120 and 1/250	Automatically sets the aperture	Automatically sets the shutter speed
Automatic with manual override	1/120 and 1/250	1/120 and 1/250	Automatically sets the aperture	Automatically sets the shutter speed
Manual override	Any shutter	1/120 and 1/250	Set manually or set to auto	Set manually or set to auto

SETTING THE ASA FILM SPEED

The camera must know the ASA film speed to give correct exposure. Make sure it's set correctly on both the camera and the flash. To set it on the 444G, rotate the calculator dial until the film speed index is aligned with the ASA speed which corresponds to that of the film in the camera.

SETTING THE SHUTTER SPEED

Canon 4-11 Camera

Slow Flash Photography. Make sure the 1000's slow-blink AUTO/MANU switch on "AUTO". Except for "B" Shutter, the AF dial and AE mode selector may be in any setting and the shutter speed will default to 1/60 sec., the flash synchronization speed, automatically as soon as the COOL-PILOT lamp glows. If the AF dial is set to "M", you will be in control of exposure duration, just as you normally are with "M".

Slow Flash Flash: Set the 1000's slow-blink AUTO/MANU switch to "MANU". Set the AF dial to shuttler speed from 1/60 sec. to 30 sec. The picture will be taken at the speed to which the dial is set. For more information, see p. 26.

Canon AE-1 and AE-1

Except for "B", the shutter speed dial may be in any setting and the shutter speed will switch to the flash sync speed of 1/60 sec. automatically as soon as the 1000's pilot lamp glows. If the dial is set to "M", "M" select the exposure for flash.



Camera A's On

The shutter speed will switch to the flash sync speed of 1/500 sec., automatically when the video's post lamp goes off the collector start is on the next 1.6s after preflash settings. It will stay on 1/500 sec., continuously if the dial is set to 600 s. If the dial is set to A, Self or Self's, the shutter speed will set 1/500 sec., and the flash will be synchronized with the camera's 1st is synchronized by self timer.



Other Cameras

Not that shutter speed dial key found for that camera's 1.6 flash speed-increase button in p. to 1.600 sec., an slider for that Camera's.



SETTING AN APERTURE ON THE FLASH

Focus your aperture with the aperture selection switch on the back of the flash. The switch has three color-coded positions: red, green, and yellow. As you rotate the switch, the color of the position you have set will appear in one of three windows on the back of the flash.



A) Aperture Selection Switches
B) Auto-APC Indicator
C) Selection Switch Position Indicator

Each position has a corresponding aperture-and auto-shooting distance range. The auto-shooting is the f-number which is directly opposite the spot which is the center color of the position of the aperture selection switch. It changes with the ASA film speed you have set on the calculator dial. For instance, if you have set the aperture selection switch to the red position, the auto aperture will be 1/160 at ASA 100 but 1/400 at ASA 400. The auto-shooting distance range is indicated by the straight white line which is directly opposite the setting of the aperture selection switch. There are three lines, one for each position of the switch. Each represents the range of distances from the subject for which that position of the selection switch will give correct exposure. If the camera is not of that range, the indicator will be "out" or "underexposed." There are two more

to check. First the camera is within that range, when by reading the auto distance scale after focusing or by the auto distance lamp (see p. 10).

When you are shooting subjects at the three positions of the selection switch, you should set, from point importance on the shooting distance range, if the actual shooting distance falls within the range of two or all three positions, take depth of field into account.

• The indicated auto shooting distance ranges only hold true if the flash is pointing straight at the subject. If the flash head is tilted or swung for bounce flash, or if the flash is held some distance from the camera, adjust the auto shoot lamp to tell you if you are within the correct range (see p. 10). These ranges also change if a "wide" or "tele" adapter is attached. See p. 11.

SETTING THE APERTURE ON THE CAMERA



Auto or AE-1

•**Auto Lens:** Leave the lens on "A". The aperture you focus set on the flash will be set on the camera automatically when the EXOS's auto lamp glows. The settings of the 1/125 AE mode selector and AF pin do not matter except at extended shutter speed, p. 125. If you wish, you may remove the aperture ring from "A" and turn it to the auto aperture you focus set on the flash or to a different aperture (value of exposure's correction, in this case, recommended) to reset the aperture each time you reset the selection switch on the EXOS.)

•**FL Lens:** See "Other Cameras", next column.

Other Cameras

Turn the aperture ring to the same aperture you focused with the auto-look switch on the flash or to a different aperture if you wish to correct exposure.

PRE-SHOOTING CHECKS

1. Test Firing and Auto-Shooting Check



- 1. Test firing
- 2. Photo lamp
- 3. Auto Check Lamp

Now that all controls, lens and flash settings have been made, turn on the 300F's flash switch. After the flash receives sufficient charge for firing, the auto lamp will glow and you can take a flash exposure.

If you wish to check the flash and whether the shooting distance is

correct, press the auto lamp afterglow. A flash should be fired if the auto check lamp next to the pilot lamp lights up right afterwards for about two seconds. It means that your shooting distance is correct given certain conditions. If it does not glow, either set the optimum shooting distance to a fixed position or move closer to your subject. This method of checking shooting distance is especially helpful when the flash is used in range-finding flash (34).

The auto check lamp tells you whether you are close enough to your subject but not whether you are far enough away. Even if you are too close to get a well-exposed picture, it will still glow. It always tells the shooting range given on the back of the flash in mind and checks the lens distance scale if you think the distance scale is not right.

- 2. Checking "Flashfinder" Indicator (35, 36-1 and 36-2)
The Canon A-1, A2-1 and A2-2 have optical viewfinder systems. Use for flash photography. You can check it by pressing the stop for battery battery when the pilot lamp glows.

A-1 Information

- (1) The Aperture Mode (D) lens on the A7 and A7S is set on "B".

Example

B **Q** **F** **2.8**

File Name: A04_100_Aperture Selection Screen: Field position, view area: A070/00000 Screen: on to 10.

- (2) Aperture Shutter Setting Auto-Flash Mode, FD lens on "A" and A7S lens on "B".

Example

A **Q** **F** **5.5** **or**

File Name: A04_11_Aperture Selection Screen: Focus position, view area: A070/00000 Screen: on to 10.

- (3) 1/200sec. shutter speed is 1/80 second.

F indicates sufficient charge for the flash flash.

2.8, 5.5, is the aperture set on flash. Even if you turn the aperture ring to a different aperture from that set on the flash, the aperture will still show the aperture on the flash. However, the picture will be taken at the aperture you have set on the lens.

M reminds you that you have taken the aperture ring off "B" to set an aperture for hand.

- With an FL lens, detailed information on aperture is not always shown. Make sure the aperture ring is set to the aperture chosen on the flash.

- If the A7S is set on "B", the aperture shutter speed information is the indicator for 500. Flash modes, Aperture: flash control is possible on "B".

Example

B **or** **F** **2.8** **or**

- The aperture display may be partially lit up off the view set on the flash. This is because the aperture display is lit up off to half a stop or will not fully display.

A-1 Warnings

1. Aperture display blinks showing maximum aperture means the aperture set on the flash is probably larger than the lens' maximum aperture. Set the aperture selection switch to a smaller aperture. Be sure to check the aperture set on the flash if this happens.

If the display blinks with an aperture which is the same as the lens' maximum aperture, exposure will be correct anyway.

2. Aperture display blinks showing aperture of 1/16 to 1/32 means insufficient light on flash may be too small. Check the aperture set on the flash. If it is the same or larger than the lens' maximum aperture, exposure will be correct. Otherwise, set the flash's aperture selection switch to a larger aperture.

Example



AE-1 Information

Example

1. Full Aperture Mode: FD lens set to "M" and shutter speed that is 1/30 or "B".

Film Speed: ASA 100, Aperture Selection Switch: Red position.

2. Automatic Shutter Setting Auto Flash Mode: FD lens set to "M" or FL lens.

Film Speed: ASA 100, Aperture Selection Switch: Green position (F5).



8. _____ reminds you that you have set the aperture ring off (A) to set an aperture by hand.

4.5.4.3 warnings

1. Underexposure warning lamp: When the aperture set on the flash is larger than the lens' minimum aperture, the aperture selection switch is a smaller aperture (lamp should stop blink, stop).
2. Meter mode warning lamp: When the aperture set on flash may be too small, (CLASS II) it is the same as larger than the lens' minimum aperture, exposure will be over, and, if it is smaller, set the aperture selection switch to a larger aperture.



4.5.5.1 Information

- 1) Automatic shutter (using Auto-Flash Mode) cannot set out of 1/400.
- 2) Symmetrical flash photography is possible only when the meter mode switch is 1 (SOURCE).



SHOOTING

Once all preparations described on the preceding pages have been made, make sure the subject is in focus and that the AE-1's pilot lamp is glowing. Then press the shutter button to take the picture. If the auto pilot lamp goes immediately afterwards, it means that you were close enough to the subject for correct exposure.

- In delayed flash photography with the camera's self-timer, do not press the shutter button until the pilot lamp glows.
- When the shooting distance is less than one meter, the difference between the actual area of the film and the flash illuminates is almost nothing.
- Since it is possible for intruder illumination in the AE-1 or AE-1n to be the cause of flash photography as in normal AE photographs, it is advisable to check that the pilot lamp is glowing before shooting.

- When the AE-1, AE-1n or AE-1, you can continue flash photography if the pilot lamp is still glowing after the shutter is released. If the pilot illuminates again after a flash shot, you can take a shot in the normal AE mode until waiting for it to glow again. (This, however, does not apply when the shutter speed is set to "B" or when the camera is set for AE photo-graphy. Make sure that the shutter speed or aperture which will be used for timing AE photography will give correct exposure too.
- Because flash is a stronger illuminator, be sure to turn the 3000's main switch off by pressing battery door, that the main switch off. It is possible to accidentally without detecting the flash in the sensor.
- When performing normal AE photography in the flash mode,

there is a possibility that, while the shutter curtain is open, the AE-1's pilot lamp will glow and the flash may fire. In this case, correct exposure cannot be guaranteed.

PROBLEM BACKGROUND

Various types of background may lead to incorrect exposure. A very bright object against a very dark or black background may lead to overexposure. On the other hand, if the surroundings are bright white with strong reflections, the subject may be underexposed.

SPECIAL FEATURES

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WIDE ADAPTER 533G-24

Normally, light from the 500S is spread wide enough to cover the angle or size of a photo or longer lens. If it were used with a wider angle lens, the edges of the picture would be too dark. With the Wide Adapter 533G-24, the flash unit's light is diffused enough to cover the angle or size of 28mm and 35mm lenses also. It may also be used with lenses longer than 28mm. At the same time, the unit's power is reduced and the farthest distance at which you can shoot are closer than the normal use.

To attach the wide adapter, simply slide it in the groove of the flash head so that the marked distance marks on its top side are facing the back of the flash. These distance marks, which show the reduced shooting range, replace the ones above the calculator dial. They are color-coded to match the three positions of the aperture calculator dial.

In all other respects, the flash may be used as usual.

- With Wide Adapter 533G-24 attached, the REFLECTOR GUIDE NUMBER becomes 22 at ISO 400.
- If you use the flash with Wide Adapter 533G-24 and a 28mm lens-to-camera is attached, the viewfinder will be dark around the edges. This combination is mainly for taking pictures of three-dimensional subjects.
- For using the flash with subjects having a focal length shorter than 28mm, Wide Adapter 533G-20 is available as an optional accessory.





BOUNCE FLASH

Light from a flash pointed directly at the subject tends to be harsh and bright, creating a large difference between dark and light areas of the picture. A softer, less contrasty, when more pleasing light, which usually gives a more effective picture, by moving the subject, can be created by bouncing the flash off a nearby wall or ceiling.

The EDD's head can be tilted upwards up to 120° with stop-plate at 60°, 75°, and 90° for bouncing the light off the ceiling. It can also be swung 120° to the left or right with stop-plate at 60°, 75°, 90° and 120° for bouncing the light off a wall. The flash head may be both tilted and swung at the same time, taking into account the distance from flash to wall or ceiling and from wall or ceiling to subject. For the ideal overall results, it should not be set in a close, tight position for long.

When the flash is bounced off a wall or ceiling surface it reaches the subject, it is actually traveling a longer distance than it would be if it were aimed directly at the subject, for a result, the light intensity is weaker and it is necessary to take the extra distance into account to be sure of correct exposure. As long as the wall (check EDD's 120° light) is off after tilted or head swing, there will be enough light. It is important to remember that the distance stated on the back of the print is for apply when the flash is focused. Other than that, the flash may be used at any.

The surface off which the flash is bounced should preferably be white or near-white, fairly large and light reflective. If the reflecting surface is colored, the subject may turn out about that color. The EDD may also be disappointing if the surface is a poor reflector, a very light ceiling,

does not make a good surface for bounce flash. A better solution would be to bounce the flash off a white-card reflector. Generally, the closer the flash is to the surface, the brighter and higher in contrast the picture.



Direct Flash Photography



Bounce Flash Photography

SLOW-SYNC FLASH PHOTOGRAPHY (WITH CANON A-1 ONLY)

In synchronous flash photography with most Canon SLRs, including the A-1, a 1/60 second *f* is just slow enough that the first shutter curtain has cleared across the film before the second shutter curtain is released, which means that the entire film has been exposed to the flash. On the other hand, it's just fast enough to expose most of most subjects requiring flash.

When you use the flash on a Canon A-1, however, you have the option of using a flash picture at a shutter speed of 1/30 second or slower. Simply set the A-1's shutter speed selector switch to *M* (Manual) and turn the A-1's *A-1* dial to a shutter speed from 1/30 second to 30 seconds. The picture will be taken at the speed you have set on the *A-1* dial, and the flash will fire when either of the first shutter curtains has cleared or when a shutter speed slower

than 1/60 second is that the background will look lighter. Even if the switch is in *M* (Manual), the shutter speed will switch to 1/60 second automatically if the *A-1* dial is set to 1/60 second or faster to get proper exposure, one of the flash's "helping" features.

- The shutter speed display in the A-1's viewfinder will show the one set with the *A-1* dial.



- If the *A-1* mode selector is set to *A*, the shutter speed will still switch to 1/60 second automatically even if the incoming *A-1*TC-Meter switch is on *M* (Manual).
- With any camera other than a Canon A-1, it does not matter whether the slow-sync *A-1*TC-Meter switch is on *A* (Auto) or *M* (Manual). The shutter speed is an overpowering consideration at 1/30

OPTIONAL A-1TC-METER SWITCH SET TO *A* (Auto) FOR SLOW-SYNC FLASH

Shutter speed when A-1TC-Meter switch is on <i>A</i> (Auto)	<i>A-1</i> Switching	Resulting shutter speed
<i>Auto</i>	1/60 sec. or slower	1/60 sec.
	1/30 sec. or faster	<i>A</i>
<i>Manual</i>	1/60 sec. or slower	1/60 sec.
	1/30 sec. or faster	speed set on A-1 dial



Normal Flash Photography



Super-Synchro Flash Photography

MULTIPLE FLASH

It is possible to synchronize another camera's operation, such as the Nikon F100 or 100S, with the E280 by connecting them together with a T-shaped synchronizer. Two or more of these flashes may be fired simultaneously by triggering from either one of the camera's external units. T-shaped synchronizers and slave units are optionally available on the market. The illustrations on the right show how to make the necessary connections.

All of the flash units, including the E280, should be used on manual. If the flash has an MTC/MAGN mode switch, slide it to MAGN. With the E280, connecting the camera and from the camera's hot shoe connector is also essential.

The proper aperture may be found as follows:

1. Find the correct guide number for the following formula:

$$G = \sqrt{(E^2 \times D^2) \div f^2 \div 2.5}$$

G = required guide number

E, E, E, ... = guide number of each flashunit (and the correct one for the E280 is the table on the next page)

1. This equation is only useful when all of the flashes are placed about 45° to the camera and pointed straight at the subject.

2. Insert the correct guide number into the guide number for table.

Guide Number

proper setup → Shooting Distance

Make sure the guide number and shooting distance are both in the same unit, either feet or meters. When the flash is used normally, pointed straight at the subject and neither tilted or swung out, the shooting distance may be read directly from the table without need for fanning. If the flash is held away

E-1, E2-E3, E3-E4 and E-1



E-1



USE OF 533G ON CAMERA WITHOUT HOT SHOE

from the same α , the decoding distance means the distance from α to β .

5. Run over groups and the field. By Field requires that any camera, including a DV or still, is

Wait for about 30 seconds after the LED's signal lamp glows before driving. More info at info.comcast.net/30.

- 4. Since the Canon Speedlite 110F cannot be used manually, it is not suitable for multiple flash.
- 5. If a Multiple-Flash setup is used with a Canon AE-1 camera, use a Canon Multi-Flash Adapter (optional accessory).

As the camera does not have electrical contacts for flash photography in its accessory shoe, a sync/cord must be connected between the sensor and the camera for proper synchronization. Available for this is an optional accessory called Canon Syncra Cord A. First make sure the SHOOT mode switch is off. Plug the two-pronged end of the cord into the socket on the side of Series III CCD. Plug the other end into the camera's PO socket. For setting the shutter speed and aperture, see "Other Camera" on p. 13, 14.



Figure 6

	mean	sd	95% CI of mean
Age (years)	64.4	10.2	54.5-74.3
Female (%)	70.4	44.7	25.7-95.1
Married (%)	66.7	47.3	19.4-93.9
Employed (%)	10.9	31.8	-4.3-26.1
White (%)	89.1	10.9	67.3-100
Black (%)	9.0	28.7	-19.7-37.7
Hispanic (%)	1.9	41.9	-39.9-53.7
Other (%)	0.0	0.0	0.0-0.0
Health insurance (%)	90.9	29.1	61.8-100
Medicaid (%)	8.1	27.1	-19.0-35.2
Medicare (%)	82.8	37.2	45.6-100
Private (%)	9.1	28.7	-19.7-37.7
Other (%)	0.0	0.0	0.0-0.0

RELATED OPTIONAL ACCESSORIES



Ride Adapter 1000-01



Flexi-Connector I



Ride Adapter 1002



Adapter For Motor Drive 100



Remote Unit 101-00

Wide Adapter 1110-01

This accessory permits the same camera as Wide Adapter 0090-04 except it makes it possible to use the LCD with lenses down to 20mm in focal length. It should be attached in the same way as Wide Adapter 0090-04 and also has 0090-0000 distant range of 10-100 which is shown from on the back. In all other respects, the flash may be used as usual. With this accessory, the LCD's part number becomes 16 or 21A (2).

Tele Adapter 1111

This camera is for using the LCD's with a lens having a focal length of 100mm or more. Simply slide it over the front of the LCD side on the Wide Adapter 0090-04 so that the selected distance changes on the side can be seen from the back of the camera.

Sensor Unit Grid

This accessory assists correct exposure measurement when the flash is connected and used up to one meter from the camera. It may be attached in the same way as Wide Unit 001.

Flash Coupler F

This accessory is specially designed for mounting the M10's camera on a Canon F.L. camera. Further details may be found in its individual instructions.

Adapter for Motor Drive M1

With this accessory, the bracket may be mounted on the back of a Canon Motor Drive M1. Screw it into the LCD's on the side of the camera support section of the bracket as illustrated. The pin should be inserted into the socket on the side of the motor drive. Position the motor drive properly on the support before tightening the attachment screws.

TRANSISTOR PACK G

Since loaded with batteries, this is an external power source which makes a good alternative to the 5000's internal battery, especially for work's outdoor power or low temperatures during shooting seasons.

Power Batteries. Six AA, C-size alkaline-manganese batteries or the Canon Ni-Cd Pack TP optional accessory, which is rechargeable. The Ni-Cd pack should be fully charged.

1



Turn off the Transistor Pack's power switch.

2



Insert the set of six batteries into battery magazine TP.

3



Insert the transistor pack into the tape and release the 5000.

4



Align the plug's index with the 5000's index index. Pushing into socket.

5



Turn on Transistor Pack's power switch. Lamp must be a closed light.

6



Turn on 5000's main switch and test the play back to give.

1. Lock the Transistor Pack G and turn it out and insert the new film magazine.

2. Turn off the transistor pack's power switch (Photo 1).

3. Insert the set of six alkaline-manganese batteries into battery magazine TP as illustrated. Then insert the magazine into the transistor pack (Photo 2).

Align the green dot on a fully-charged Ni-Cd Pack TP with the green dot on Transistor Pack G, and insert the magazine in battery magazine TP (Photo 3).

4. Insert the transistor pack into its case as shown in the photo. Then unlock the lock (Photo 3).

5. Align the index on the plug at the end of the transistor pack's cord with the index on the EEC's cord. Then insert camera Transistor Pack M (and securely into the camera) (Photo 4).

6. Before turning on the EEC's main switch, turn on the transistor pack's power switch. The area next to the power switch should light up (Photo 5).

7. Make sure the level (preparation) has been made up correct, high and light and set for the EEC's and keep it good. Then use the system (Photo 6).

• The transistor pack's operation lamp glows as long as the power switch is on and there is power. However, even when it is glowing, the batteries should be replaced with new ones or the Ni-Cd Pack TP should be recharged if the light isn't receding long recorded longer than usual.

• When the batteries wear out, replace all of them at the same time with a set of new ones which are about the same brand.

• If you do not expect to use Transistor Pack G for a long time, in-

clude the alkaline-manganese batteries from the magazine. Ni-Cd Pack TP may be left inserted but the power switch must be off to prevent excessive battery leakage and other potential damage.

• Be sure the transistor pack's power switch is off whenever it is not in use.

• Should the battery temperature rise in continuous shooting with Color batteries, stop use first at once for the normal condition.

• There is a protective lining between Battery Magazine TP and Transistor Pack G. Before using, remove this lining. It may be disposable.

• Transistor Pack G can be used even if the batteries are in the EEC's grip. However, make sure the Transistor Pack's power switch is ON in that both power components in use.

HANDLING PRECAUTIONS

1. Since a high-voltage circuit is built into the flash, it would be dangerous to take it apart by yourself. If repair is necessary, take it to the nearest Canon service station.
2. Do not let the flash get wet. If it is exposed to rain or snow, immediately wipe it off with a dry cloth.
3. Do not fix the flash too close to your subject's eyes or while holding it against clothing.
4. For safety's sake, do not touch the external power source socket or attachment-light socket with a pointed object, such as tweezers.

CARE OF THE FLASH

1. Remove the batteries from the magazine if you do not expect to use the flash for a long time.
2. Do not store the flash in hot or humid areas. Keep it out of direct sunlight.
3. If the flash is not used for a long time, it is necessary to test fire it from time to time to maintain proper function of the capacitor.

SPECIFICATIONS

PRECISE 1000

Type: Handheld Computer Flash with a series control system.

Attachment: By Canon 104, 104B, 104C Bracket.

Specifications: No direct contact in separate sensor unit which mounts in camera's hot shoe. Powered by two AA.

Guide Numbers

20 ASA ISO, m, 30 (ASA 25, 35) with Wide Aperture (ISO 20)

11 (ASA 104, m), 30 (ASA 25, 35) with Wide Aperture (ISO 20)

11 (ASA 104, m), 44 (ASA 25, 35) with Tele Aperture (ISO)

Powered and play lamp lights up when new batteries introduced.

Flash Coverage: The 200mm flash coverage of size of 10mm and without light.

200mm with Wide Aperture (ISO 20)

100mm with Wide Aperture (ISO 20)

100mm with Tele Aperture (ISO)

Recharging Time:

100mm (Wide Aperture) Batteries: About 1.5 - 2

sec. after recharging when the batteries are new. 100mm (Tele Aperture) Batteries: About 1.5 - 2 sec. after recharging when the batteries are fully charged.

Number of Flashes

100mm (Wide Aperture) Batteries: About 100 - 1500 times (charging 10 sec. between each time)

100mm (Tele Aperture) Batteries: About 10 - 100 times (charging 10 sec. between each time)

Color Temperature: Between 10000K and 10000K.

Flash Duration: 1/1000 - 1/100000 sec.

Flash Control System: The sensor measures the light reflected back from the subject and automatically cuts flash output when subject has lost enough. Series control system sends instant stop for next time.

Warning: Sensitivity Pattern: Flash distribution over entire area for 100mm (Wide Aperture).

Auto Flash System: Detection of three color-coded positions (red, green, yellow) with corresponding accessories and automatic exposure control.

Auto Aperture: 1.8 - 16 (Red) 1.8 - 16

Green: 1.8 - 16

Yellow: 1.8 - 16

Abstract

	Head	Spreads	Options
Two-Way Spread	0.0000-0.0001 0.0000-0.0001	0.0000-0.0001 0.0000-0.0001	0.0000-0.0001 0.0000-0.0001
Three-Way Spread (BID-ASK)	0.0000-0.0001 0.0000-0.0001	0.0000-0.0001 0.0000-0.0001	0.0000-0.0001 0.0000-0.0001
Three-Way Spread (BID-ASK)	0.0000-0.0001 0.0000-0.0001	0.0000-0.0001 0.0000-0.0001	0.0000-0.0001 0.0000-0.0001
Three-Way Spread (BID-ASK)	0.0000-0.0001 0.0000-0.0001	0.0000-0.0001 0.0000-0.0001	0.0000-0.0001 0.0000-0.0001

From: David.Hunter@nasa.gov
To: David.Hunter@nasa.gov

Received 12 July 2006; accepted 12 July 2006

Fuel lamps (lamps 4) indicate the fuel has enough charge 4-5 is full, 4-6 is 3/4 full, 4-7 is 1/2 full, 4-8 is 1/4 full, 4-9 is empty. The lamps 4-1, 4-2, 4-3 and 4-4 automatically switch to Red-ON/OFF. The fuel lamp goes out when the main engine is shutdown.

Fast Passage The processing plant facility offers 8 phases:

State C's Role: By encouraging structural change, offering technical support, and ensuring that their developed projects do not

Global Impact (U.S. Strategy): This view of planetary stewardship spans 100 years, from 1900-2100, as presented in the Climate Risk Report, setting the stage for the 2019 U.S. Strategy, which is the Agency's blueprint.

Master Plot: Northwest speed 100 (at 100 mph), details at 0, 100, 175, 200 and 250 (steep slope); 0 (shallow) 100, 175 to 200 mph and 250 with details at 100, 175, 200, 225 and 250.

Keywords: *Self-esteem, self-esteem threat, self-esteem threat sensitivity, self-esteem threat sensitivity scale, self-esteem threat sensitivity scale-2*

Poster Session: Use of a novel selective histamine- H_1 receptor antagonist for the treatment of chronic urticaria

Agencies: National Power Agency, New Zealand
 Project Director: David J. Wilson, Managing
 Director, Environmental Services, Ltd., 100
 Victoria Road, Auckland, New Zealand

TABLE 1

[illegible]

TRANSFORM PACKING

Page Number: will vary

Battery Chamber: Battery Magazine "B" with six NiMH alkaline-manganese batteries or Canon Ni-Cd Pack "B" is used.

Power Switch: ON/OFF sliding switch

Red Lamp: Lights up when the power switch is on and operating the operation.

Power Switch: Manually reset and approximately 100,000.

Master Reset: Button.

Sampling Rate and Number of Reads: When using alkaline-manganese batteries, approximately 8 sec., 100 reads.

When using Canon Ni-Cd Pack "B", approximately 8 sec., 100 reads.

Sampling rate: Starts interval between firing of flash and beginning of print lamp when red or fully-energized sensor.

Number of Reads: Is counted when the flash is fired in 10 sec. interval when red or fully-energized sensor.

Inter-Read: 10 x 1.24 x 1.24 sec. (avg.)

CL-1000 1.5-1.5 x 1.24 sec. (avg.)

Including Battery Magazine "B" without batteries.

SENSOR UNIT COO-3100

Page: Contains detailed circuitry. Also, the necessary data which is needed by the unit.

Features:

1. Sensor for automatic focus/zoom.
2. Sensor system providing 8-1/2" (approx.)
3. Automatically sets flash 8-1/2" (approx.) speed of 1. 8-1/2" when using with 4-1/2" (4-1/2") automatically sets aperture and shutter speed (mode) when using with 4-1/2" (4-1/2").
4. Designed with controls locked for Synchro-Cord or optional accessory for use with camera having no auto controls.

Size and Weight:

Weight (incl. COO-3100)

COO-3100 1.24 x 1.24, 1.24

CL-1000 1.24 x 1.24, 1.24, 1.24

Weight (incl. COO-3100)

COO-3100 1.24 x 1.24, 1.24

CL-1000 1.24 x 1.24, 1.24, 1.24

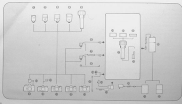
Length of Cord:

Length (incl. COO-3100) 1.24 x 1.24

Length (incl. COO-3100) 1.24 x 1.24

Length (incl. COO-3100) 1.24 x 1.24

CANON SPEEDLITE B30G SYSTEM



- Speedline 100A
- Speedline 100L
- Speedline 117A
- Speedline 119A
- Speedline ST35
- Sensor Unit 624
- Serial® Drive 62400
- Serial® Drive 6241A
- Canon F-1
- Canon MV-1
- Canon A1-1
- Canon A8-1
- Canon A-1
- Flash Coupler F
- ISO-Sync Adapter
- Slave Unit 1
- Speeding Charge
- Adapter for Motor Drive 624
- One-Touch Shutter 624
- Ni-Cd Charger 624
- Ni-Cd Pack 1A
- Battery Magazine 1A
- Transistor Pack 624
- Video Adapter 624V-100
- Video Adapter 624V-24

- Tele Adapter 624T
- Speedline 6000
- Custom Magazine 624C

• Canon's does not sell individual items separately. Customized Price and availability on the market.