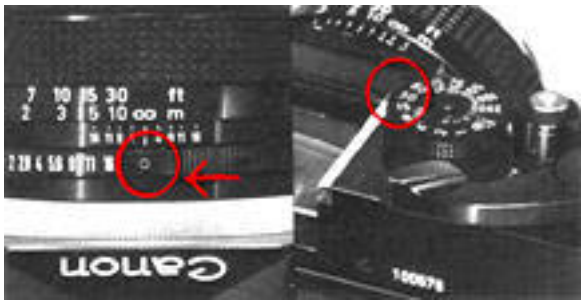
Modern Classic SLRs Series :
Canon F1 - Servo EE Finder (Operating the Finder)

Full Aperture Metering EE
Servo EE Finder

Canon F-1 Servo EE Finder Attaching

As for the lens, the green mark on the aperture ring shoud be set to match the index mark.



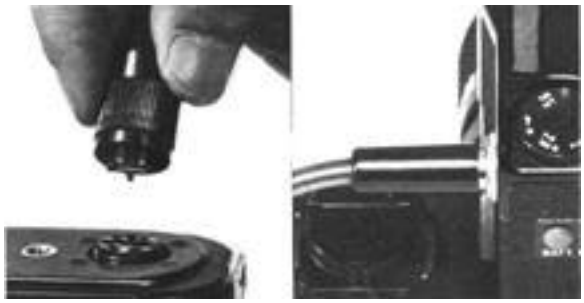
1. The Servo EE Finder is attached to the camera in place of the eye-level finder. Set the shutter speed dial of the Camera to 1/30 of a second or slower before attaching. Slide the Servo EE Finder into the camera from the back.

2. Once it is attached, turn the shutter speed dial of the finder to join it to the shutter speed dial of the camera.

3. Set the Finder's ASA Film speed. There is no need to match it to the ASA scale of the camera.

4. Then connect the power source. Load the Battery Magazine 12V with 8 penlight batteries into the battery case. Then the cord can be connected to the Servo EE Finder side by inserting it into the finder but on the battery case side. It must be

plugged in and screwed tight with the fixing ring.

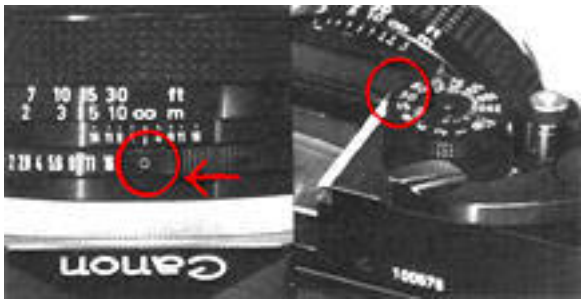


9. Checking the Battery. Press the battery check button on the back of the viewfinder. When the lamp lights, the battery has sufficient voltage.

5. Set the main switch of the Finder at "M".

6. Then the coupling lever in the Semo EE Finder descends to the attaching position. If the EE coupler is attached first, the attaching position will be incorrect and the viewfinder cannot operate. Therefore, be sure to follow the above procedure.

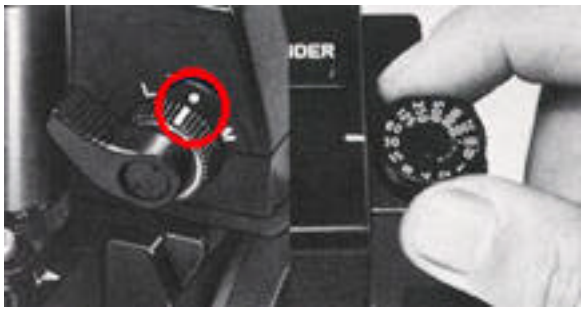
7. Open the cover of the connecting socket on the side of the camera mirror box. Fit the EE Coupler and screw it tightly.



8. Turn the Lens Speed Adjustment Dial to the speed of the lens that is going to be used. This changes the meter window indicator to be able to read the functioning range.

Basic Metering Operation

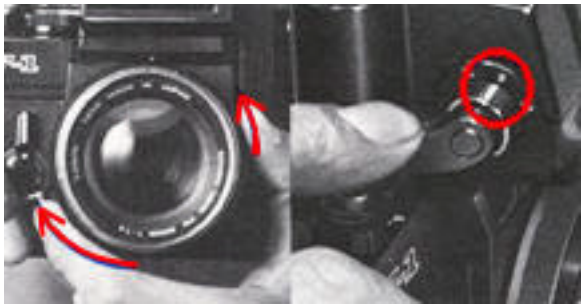
Since this metering system is a center weighted averaging metering with the two CdS photocells, the metering area rectangle in the viewfinder should be ignored.



1. Set the ring switch at the red dot.

2. Decide the shutter speed.

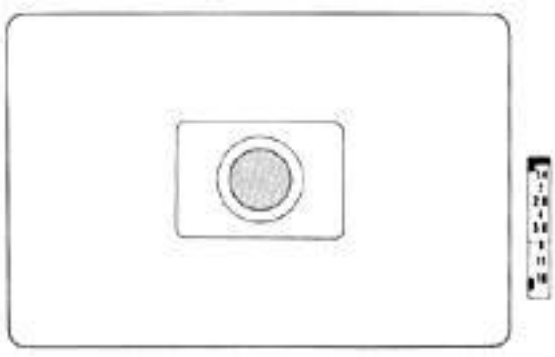
3. Aim the camera at the subject, adjust the focus, and decide the composition.



4. When the lever switch is depressed, metering starts and a buzzing sound is heard. This sound stops when set at the proper aperture.

5. Remove the finger from the switch.

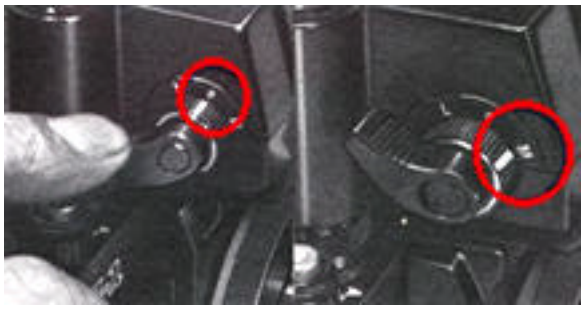
6. Then, when the shutter release button is pressed, the proper exposure can be obtained.



How to Use the Switch

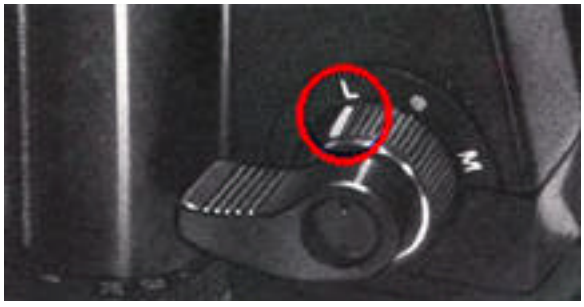
There are two switches, the ring one and the lever one and their functions are the following:

1. When the ring switch is set at the 'M' position, photography can be performed with manual aperture control, and aperture can be regulated by the aperture ring. However, in this case, the electronic circuit remains on, and the battery will be consumed.



2. When the ring switch is set at the red dot position, the circuit is turned OFF. However, it will be switched on by depressing the lever switch at this point and temporary metering can be performed. When the finger is withdrawn from the switch, the meter needle is clamped and the proper exposure can be set.

3. When the ring switch is turned to the L position, it is locked for continuous metering to be able to decide proper exposure every time the shutter release button is depressed. However, with a low shutter speed, slower than 1/8 second, light will be cut off from the CdS when the mirror is raised, and the Servo EE will begin to open the diaphragm. As a result proper exposure will not be obtained. Therefore use shutter speeds of 1/15 second or faster. When using a speed of 1/8 of a second or slower, change to the lever switch metering as described in Item 2.

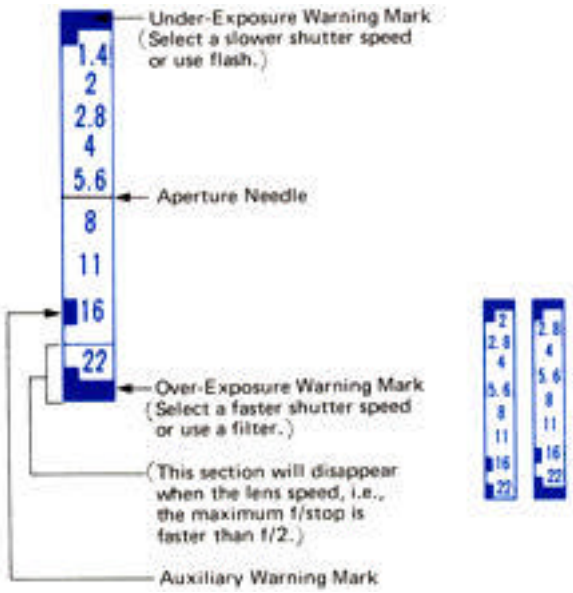


4. When the Servo EE Finder is used together with the Motor Drive Unit for continuous photography, all shutter speeds excluding B can be used for continuous metering.

Exposure Warning

As for the f/stop of the meter window, turn the Lens Speed Adjustment Dial and then the aperture scale plate slides to set the full aperture f/stop on the upper part (of the meter window). The upper warning mark is fixed, but the lower warning

mark moves up and down together with the scale plate to be able to see the functioning range. When the meter needle moves to the upper warning zone it means under-exposure and when it moves to the lower warning zone it means overexposure.



In both cases, change the shutter speed.

The auxiliary mark in the meter window is an exceptional mark when f/22 is indicated in the meter window, once the F . number has been compensated. It serves as a warning mark for lenses with f/stops down to f/16 only. These lenses are the following four:

FD 24mm F 2.8
FD 28mm F 3.5
FD 35mm F 2
FD 35mm F 3.5

Note: The lower mark and the number 22 can be seen in the meter window when set at F 2.

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