

Canon

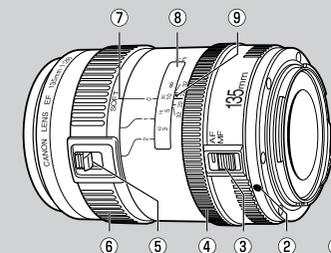
EF Lens

EF135mm f/2.8 (with soft focus mechanism)

Instruction

Nomenclature

- ① Contacts
- ② Lens mount index
- ③ Focus mode switch
- ④ Focusing ring
- ⑤ Soft focus switch
- ⑥ Soft focus ring
- ⑦ Soft focus index
- ⑧ Distance scale
- ⑨ Depth-of-Field scale



Thank you for purchasing a Canon product.

The EF135mm f/2.8 is a lens that incorporates a soft focusing mechanism.

⚠ Safety Precautions

1. Do not look at the sun or a bright light source through the lens or camera. Doing so could result in loss of vision. Looking at the sun directly through the lens is especially hazardous.
2. Whether it is attached to the camera or not, do not leave the lens under the sun without the lens cap attached. This is to prevent the lens from concentrating the sun's rays, which could cause a fire.

⚠ Handling Cautions

If the lens is taken from a cold environment into a warm one, condensation may develop on the lens surface and internal parts. To prevent condensation in this case, first put the lens into an airtight plastic bag before taking it from a cold to warm environment. Then take out the lens after it has warmed gradually. Do the same when taking the lens from a warm environment into a cold one.

1. Mounting and Detaching the Lens

See your camera's instructions for details on mounting and detaching the lens.

- After detaching the lens, place the lens with the rear end up to prevent the lens surface and contacts from getting scratched.
- If the contacts get soiled, scratched, or have fingerprints on them, corrosion or faulty connections can result. The camera and lens may not operate properly.
- If the contacts get soiled or have fingerprints on them, clean them with a soft cloth.
- If you remove the lens, cover it with the dust cap. To attach it properly, align the lens mount index and the O index of the dust cap, and turn clockwise. To remove it, reverse the order.

2. Setting the Focus Mode

To shoot in autofocus (AF) mode, set the focus mode switch to AF ③. To shoot in manual focus (MF) mode, set the focus mode switch to MF, and focus by turning the focusing ring ④.

- Due to the difficulty of adjusting the focus in MF for soft focus shots, we recommend that you use AF.

3. Setting the Soft Focus Index

You can select a soft focus index of 0, 1 or 2. Higher settings give a more pronounced soft-focus effect. Selecting the 0 setting disables the soft focus effect.

While sliding the soft focus switch in the direction of the arrow, select the image softness by turning the soft focus ring ⑥.

<Correlation between aperture and the soft focus intensity>

The recommended settings for normal portrait shots are an aperture of f/2.8 (wide aperture) and a soft focus index of 2. In shots with strong backlighting or highlights, you should reduce the soft focus index to 1.

- The soft focus effect can be checked as a guide with the highlighted areas in the viewfinder image.
- Since image softness also depends on the aperture, the aperture-priority AE mode is best for soft focus photography.
- For more information on the effects of combinations of soft focus indexes and aperture settings, see the enclosed leaflet (Comparisons between the Soft Focus Index and Aperture).

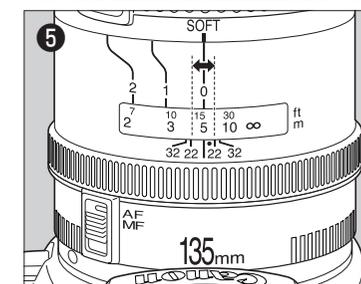
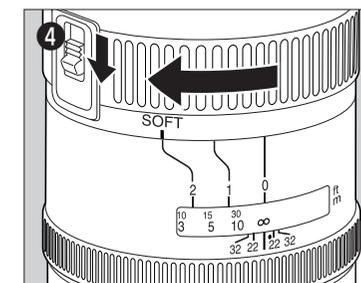
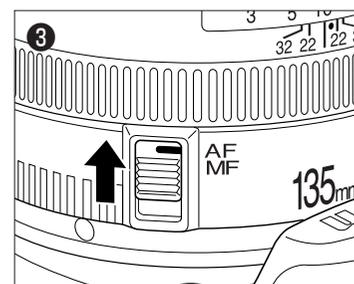
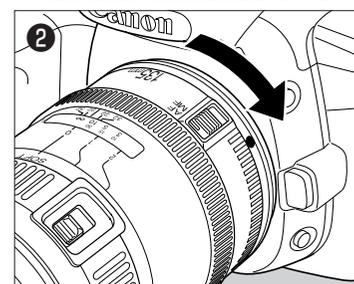
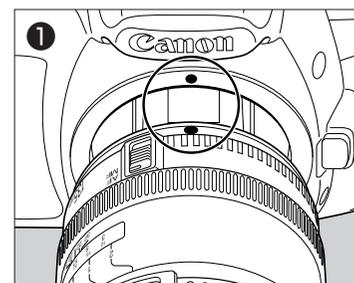
4. Adjusting the Focus

Adjust the focus after you have set the soft focus index.

5. Depth-of-Field Scale

The depth of field is the distance in front of and behind the plane of focus on the subject that appears sharp. The depth of field is indicated by the area between the depth-of-field scale lines below the distance scale. The numbers on the scale are F values, and for example, if the shooting distance is 5 m and the aperture is f/22, the area in focus will extend from about 4.5 m to 7 m ⑤.

- The depth-of-field scale is an approximate indicator.



6. Infrared Index

The infrared index corrects the focus setting when using monochrome infrared film.

Focus on the subject in MF, then adjust the distance setting by moving the focusing ring to the corresponding infrared index mark ⑥, ⑦.

- The infrared index position is based on a wavelength of 800 nm.
- Be sure to observe the manufacturer's instructions when using infrared film.
- Use a red filter also when you take the picture.

7. Filters (Sold Separately)

You can attach filters to the filter mounting thread on the front of the lens.

- Use a polarizing Canon filter (52 mm).

8. Getting Better Results with Soft Focus

(1) Lighting

In general, soft focus gives better results in backlit or semi-backlit shots. It is also a good idea to use a lens hood to avoid unwanted effects from extraneous light in the shot.

(2) Subject foreground and background

In normal soft focus shots, you get a better result if you select something relatively dark as the background for your subject. Also, shot compositions that involve defocusing the foreground are not a good idea as the defocusing effect is poor.

(3) Shooting distance

This lens gives its best soft focus effect at distances between 3 and 5 meters.

(4) Exposure

In general, exposures that are slightly higher than the correct exposure produce a better soft-focus effect.

9. Specifications

Focal Length/Aperture	135 mm, f/2.8	
Lens Construction	6 groups, 7 elements	
Minimum Aperture	f/32	
Angle of View	Diagonal	18°
	Vertical	10°
	Horizontal	15°
Min. Focusing Distance	1.3 m (4.3 ft.)	
Max. Magnification	0.12x	
Field of View	188 × 282 mm (7.4 × 11.1 inch)	
Filter Diameter	52 mm	
Max. Diameter and Length	69.2 × 98.4 mm (2.8 × 3.9 inch)	
Weight	390 g (13.6 oz.)	
Hood	ET-65III	
Lens Cap	E-52	
Case	LP1016	

- The lens length is measured from the mount surface to the front end of the lens. Add 21.5 mm when including the lens cap and dust cap.
- The size and weight listed are for the lens only, except as indicated.
- Aperture settings are specified on the camera.
- All data listed is measured according to Canon standards.
- Product specifications and appearance are subject to change without notice.

This device complies with Part 15 of the FCC Rules. Operation is subject to the following two conditions: (1) This device may not cause harmful interference, and (2) this device must accept any interference received, including interference that may cause undesired operation.

Do not make any changes or modifications to the equipment unless otherwise specified in the instructions. If such changes or modifications should be made, you could be required to stop operation of the equipment.

This equipment has been tested and found to comply with the limits for a class B digital device, pursuant to part 15 of the FCC Rules.

These limits are designed to provide reasonable protection against harmful interference in a residential installation. This equipment generates, uses and can radiate radio frequency energy and, if not installed and used in accordance with the instructions, may cause harmful interference to radio communications.

However, there is no guarantee that interference will not occur in a particular installation. If this equipment does cause harmful interference to radio or television reception, which can be determined by turning the equipment off and on, the user is encouraged to try to correct the interference by one or more of the following measures:

- Reorient or relocate the receiving antenna.
- Increase the separation between the equipment and receiver.
- Consult the dealer or an experienced radio/TV technician for help.

This Class B digital apparatus complies with Canadian ICES-003.

