

Canon

RF

35mm F1.8 MACRO IS STM

Instructions

ENG

Thank you for purchasing a Canon product.

Canon RF35mm F1.8 MACRO IS STM is a macro lens for use with EOS R series cameras.

- “IS” stands for Image Stabilizer.
- “STM” stands for Stepping Motor.

Camera Firmware

Please use the latest version of firmware with the camera in use. For details on whether the firmware is the latest version or not, and for details on updating the firmware, please check the Canon website.

Conventions used in these instructions



Warning to prevent lens or camera malfunction or damage.



Supplementary notes on using the lens and taking pictures.

Safety Precautions

Precautions to ensure that the camera is used safely. Read these precautions thoroughly. Make sure all details are observed in order to prevent risks and injury to the user and other people.



Warning

Details pertaining to risks that may result in death or serious injury.

- **Do not look directly at the sun or other strong light sources through a lens.** This may result in loss of sight.
- **Do not leave a lens in the sun without the lens cap attached.** The lens may concentrate entering sunlight and cause a malfunction or fire.



Caution

Details pertaining to risks that may result in injury.

- **Do not leave the product in places exposed to extremely high or low temperatures.** The product may cause burns or injury when touched.

Caution

Details pertaining to risks that may result in damage to property.

- **Do not leave the product in excessive heat such as in a car in direct sunlight.** High temperatures can cause the product to malfunction.

General Precautions

Handling Precautions

- 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.
- Please also read any lens related handling precautions listed in your camera's instruction manual.

Shooting Precautions

When the camera recovers from the auto power off status to the standby status, the front end of the lens moves in both AF/MF mode and an initial reset is performed on the focus lens.

- Do not shoot until the initial reset is completed.
- Focus again after recovering from the auto power off status.
- To maintain the focus position in the standby status, set [Auto power off] to [Disable] on the camera.

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.

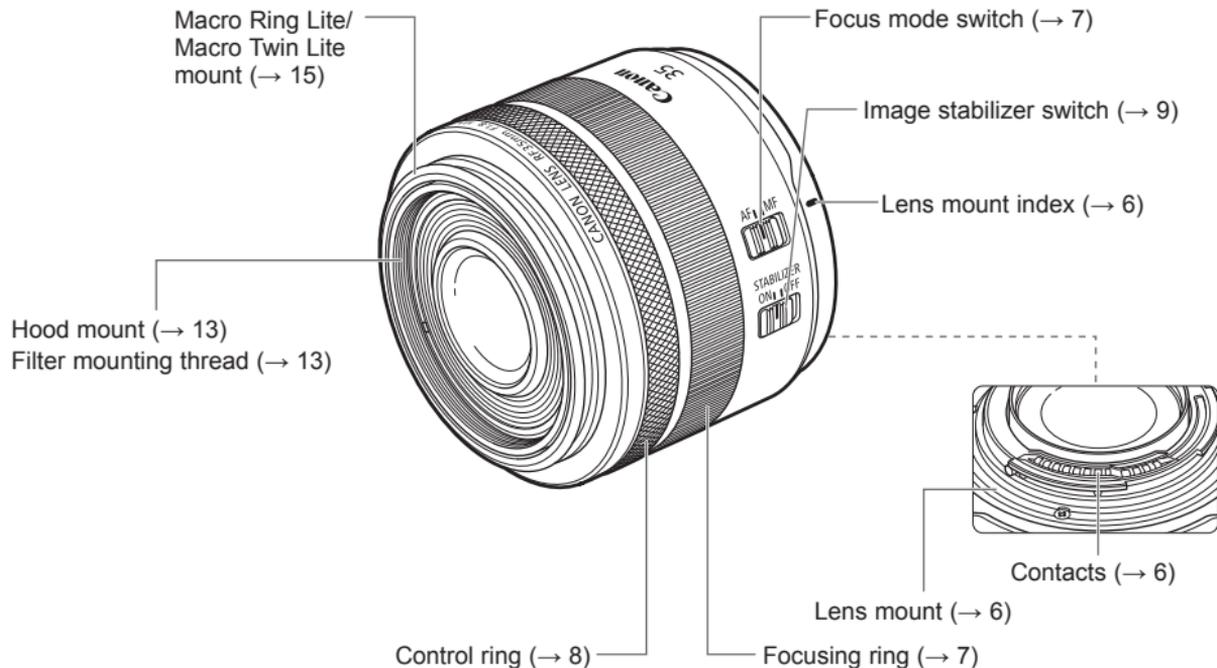
Do not make any changes or modifications to the equipment unless otherwise specified in the instructions. If such changes or modifications should be made, you could be required to stop operation of the equipment.

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:

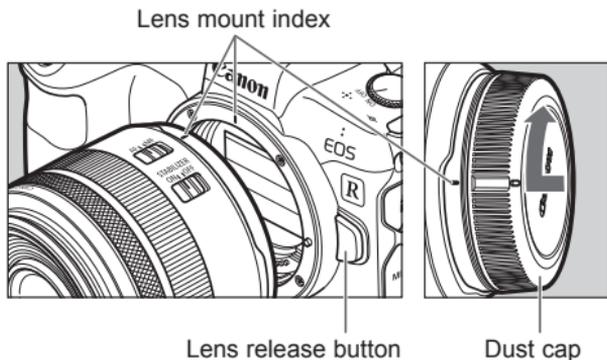
- Reorient or relocate the receiving antenna.
- Increase the separation between the equipment and receiver.
- Connect the equipment into an outlet on a circuit different from that to which the receiver is connected.
- Consult the dealer or an experienced radio/TV technician for help.

Nomenclature



- For detailed information, reference page numbers are provided in parentheses (→ **).

1. Attaching and Detaching the Lens



Attaching the Lens

Align the lens mount indexes of the lens and camera, and turn the lens clockwise until you hear a click.

Detaching the Lens

Turn the lens counterclockwise while pressing the camera's lens release button. Detach the lens once it has stopped turning.

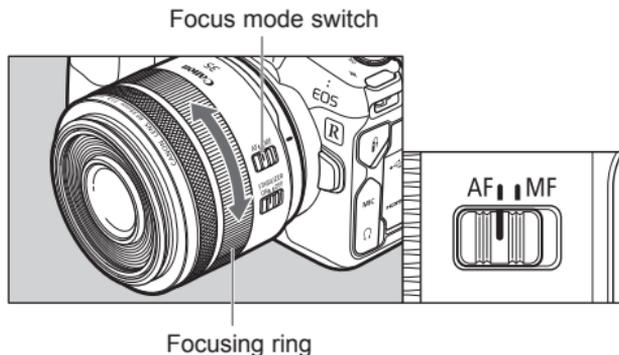
Please refer to the camera's instructions for details.



- Set the camera's power switch to OFF when attaching or detaching the lens.
- Attach the lens cap before detaching the lens from the camera.
- When the power switch of the camera is set to OFF, the focus lens pushed forward is automatically stored.* Do not detach the lens until the lens is completely stored.
- After detaching the lens, place the lens with the rear end up and attach the dust cap to prevent the lens surface and contacts from getting scratched. Make sure the lens and dust cap mount indexes are aligned when attaching the dust cap.
- Contacts that are scratched, soiled, or have fingerprints on them may result in faulty connections or corrosion, which may lead to malfunctions. If the contacts get soiled, clean them with a soft cloth.

* When the lens storage is set to ON on the camera.

2. Setting the Focus Mode



To shoot in autofocus (AF) mode, set the focus mode switch to AF.

To use only manual focusing (MF), set the focus mode switch to MF, and focus by turning the focusing ring.



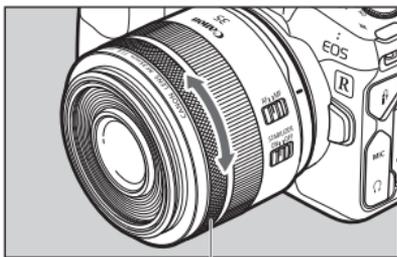
- Quickly turning the focusing ring may result in delayed focus.
- Due to the structural characteristics, the focus lens driving speed may vary according to the variation in the air temperature and posture.
- Do not touch the operating part in the front of the lens while the focus lens is operating. If external pressure is applied to the moving part, the lens initialization may be performed to return the focus lens to the correct position for control purposes.



- The lens' focusing ring is electronic.
- When AF operation is set to [ONE SHOT], manual focus is possible after autofocus has been completed by continuing to press the shutter button halfway. (Full-time manual focus) However, the camera settings need to be changed.

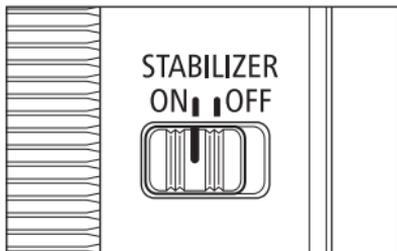
3. Control Ring

The control ring can be assigned the functions that are commonly used with cameras, such as shutter speed and aperture settings.



4. Image Stabilizer

This function provides image stabilization appropriate for shooting conditions (such as shooting still subjects, panning shots, and close-up (macro) shooting).



Set the image stabilizer switch to ON when you want to use the Image Stabilizer.

- Set the image stabilizer switch to OFF when you are not going to use the Image Stabilizer.



- The shorter the focusing distance is, the less the image stabilizer effect.
- The Image Stabilizer cannot compensate for a blurred shot caused by a subject that moved.
- The Image Stabilizer may not be fully effective if you shoot from a violently shaking vehicle or other transportation.
- When using a tripod, it is recommended that you set the image stabilizer switch to OFF.
- Even with a monopod, the Image Stabilizer will be as effective as during hand-held shooting. However, depending on the shooting conditions, there are cases in which the Image Stabilizer effect may be less effective.



- When shooting a still subject, it compensates for camera shake in all directions.
- It compensates for vertical camera shake during panning shots in a horizontal direction, and compensates for horizontal camera shake during panning shots in a vertical direction.

Image Stabilizer

The Image Stabilizer for this lens is suited to hand-held shots in the following conditions.



- In semi-darkened areas such as indoors or outdoors at night.
- In locations where a flash cannot be used, such as art museums and theater stages.
- In situations where your footing is uncertain.
- In situations where fast shutter speed settings cannot be used.



- Panning shots of vehicles, trains, etc.

5. Hand-held Close-up (Macro) Shooting

This lens allows users to focus from infinity to a magnification of 0.5x for close-up (macro) shooting.

Hold the camera steadily

Hold the camera steadily as shown in the illustration on the right when taking hand-held close-ups (macro), and shoot carefully to minimize camera shake and prevent focus blurring.

Taking photographs using servo AF

It is recommended that the camera AF operation is set to [Servo AF] when taking close-up (macro) shots. Refer to the camera's instructions for further details.

- It is necessary to be careful with the following during close-up (macro) shooting.
 - Camera shake creates more impact than on normal shots, and the effects of the image stabilizing function are reduced.
 - Depth of field becomes extremely shallow when taking close-up (macro) shots, and the focus may blur if the camera is moved forward or backward.

- The minimum focusing distance (minimum distance between the subject and the imaging area) is 0.17 m/0.56 ft. The working distance (distance between the front end of the lens and the subject) is 70 mm/2.76 in.



Place both elbows on a steady surface such as a table.



Use your knee to support the elbow of the arm holding the camera or lens.



Lean against a steady object like a wall to support your body and arm.

6. Exposure When Taking Close-up (Macro) Shots

Setting the Exposure

When taking photographs using TTL metering, no exposure compensation is necessary because the light coming through the lens is measured. With TTL metering, photographing with AE (auto exposure) is possible at all focusing distances. Just select the desired picture-taking mode, then check the shutter speed and aperture before taking a picture.

Magnification and Effective f-number

The aperture displayed on the camera assumes that the focus is set to infinity (∞). The actual aperture (effective f-number) becomes darker (effective f-number increases) at closer focusing distances (magnification increases). This has almost no influence on the exposure for normal picture taking. However, for close-up (macro) shooting, the change in the effective f-number is more than negligible.

When deciding the exposure using a hand-held exposure meter, apply the following exposure factor.

Magnification	1:5	1:3	1:2
Focusing distance (m/ft.)	0.27/0.89	0.20/0.66	0.17/0.56
Effective f/No.	2.1	2.2	2.4
Exposure factor (stops)*	+1/3	+2/3	+1
	+1/2	+1/2	+1

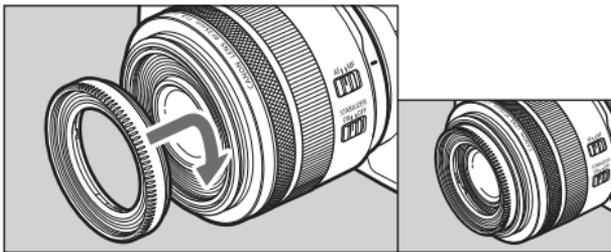
* Upper values: 1/3 stops. Lower values: 1/2 stops.



- Conditions of the subject are very important when deciding on the correct level of exposure for close-up (macro) shooting. It is therefore recommended that you change the exposure level as much as possible during shooting, or that you take pictures while checking the images on the camera's LCD monitor.
- During close-up (macro) shooting, it is recommended that you use either the aperture-priority AE (**Av**) mode or manual exposure (**M**) mode, in which adjustment of the depth of field and exposure is easier.

7. Hood (Sold separately)

The custom lens hood cuts out unwanted light and protects the front of the lens from rain, snow, and dust.



Screw the hood firmly and correctly onto the front end of the lens.

- If the hood is not attached properly, vignetting (darkening of the perimeter of the picture) may occur.
- Turn OFF the power of the camera before attaching or detaching the hood.

8. Filters (Sold separately)

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



- Only one filter may be attached.
- If you need a polarizing filter, use the Canon Circular Polarizing Filter PL-C B.
- Turn OFF the power of the camera before attaching or detaching a filter.

9. Close-up Lenses (Sold separately)

Attaching a 250D/500D Close-up Lens enables close-up photography. It provides the following magnifications.

- 250D: 0.14 to 0.62x
- 500D: 0.07 to 0.56x



- MF mode is recommended for accurate focusing.

10. Macro Flash (Sold separately)

The Macro Ring Lite MR-14EX II or Macro Twin Lite MT-26EX-RT enables flash photography up to 0.5x magnification in E-TTL II autoflash mode.



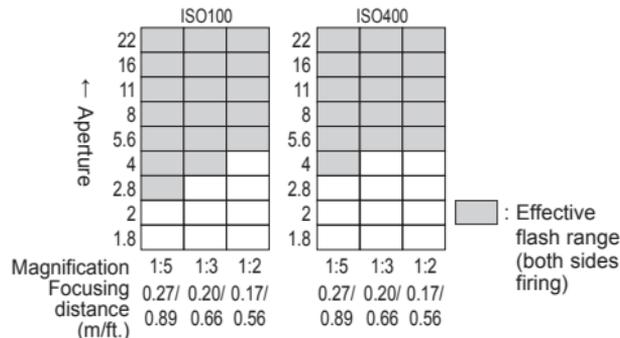
- When using a macro flash and filter at the same time, attach the flash head to the lens while the filter is attached to the thread for attaching the filter in the front end of the lens.
- If a filter is attached to the macro flash, the front end of the lens and filter contact, which hinders focusing. It also may damage the filter or causes the lens to fail.



- For how to use the MR-14EX II and MT-26EX-RT, please refer to the lite's instructions.

■ When the MR-14EX II is in use

- Effective Flash Range (Reference)



■ When the MT-26EX-RT is in use

The MT-26EX-RT's flash range largely depends on the flash head's position.



- In the event of over-exposure, use a diffuser adapter, lower the ISO sensitivity setting, or reduce the aperture size.

Specifications

Focal Length/Aperture	35mm f/1.8
Lens Construction	9 groups, 11 elements
Minimum Aperture	f/22
Angle of View	Horizontal: 54°, Vertical: 38°, Diagonal: 63°
Min. Focusing Distance	0.17 m/0.56 ft.
Max. Magnification	0.5x
Field of View	Approx. 72 x 48 mm/2.83 x 1.89 in. (at 0.17 m/0.56 ft.)
Filter Diameter	52mm
Max. Diameter and Length	74.4 x 62.8 mm/2.93 x 2.47 in.
Weight	Approx. 305 g/10.76 oz.
Hood	EW-52 (Sold separately)
Lens Cap	E-52 II
Case	LP1016 (Sold separately)

- The lens length is measured from the lens mount surface to the front end of the lens. Add 23.9 mm/0.94 in. when including the lens cap and dust cap.
- The maximum diameter, length and weight listed are for the lens itself only.
- All data listed is measured according to Canon standards.
- Product specifications and appearance are subject to change without notice.

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