

# OTHER RECORDING FUNCTIONS

## Recording a Single Image (1-Image)

With the 1-Image Mode, a single snapshot is recorded when you press the shutter release button.

1. Align the drive mode dial with  (1-Image).
2. Align the power/function switch with .
3. Press the shutter release button to record the image.

### ▶▶ IMPORTANT! ◀◀

- In any of the following cases, the message “One moment please...” appears on the display after you record each image as it is saved to the memory card.
  - When you are recording TIFF (uncompressed) images (page 95)
  - When you are recording a movie or panorama (pages 91, 93)
  - When you are recording using certain Best Shot scene setups (page 76)
  - When the  low battery indicator is on the display while you are using a CompactFlash card (page 33)
  - When the  low battery indicator is on the display while you are using an IBM Microdrive (page 33).

## Previewing the Last Image Recorded

Normally, you need to enter the PLAY mode (page 109) to display an image on the camera's monitor screen. The following procedure lets you view the image you just recorded without leaving the REC mode.

### Press PREVIEW to display the last image recorded.

- You can also use PREVIEW in the Movie Mode to view the last frame you recorded.
- Pressing PREVIEW again returns to the REC mode screen.
- Turning off the camera or switching to the PLAY mode causes the preview image memory to be cleared. This means nothing appears on the monitor screen if you press PREVIEW immediately after you turn the camera on or re-enter the REC mode.

## Deleting the Last Image Recorded in the REC Mode

Normally, you need to enter the PLAY mode (page 109) to delete an image. The following procedure lets you delete the image you just recorded without leaving the REC mode.

### ▶▶ IMPORTANT! ◀◀

- Note that the image delete operation cannot be undone. Make sure you really do not need an image before you delete it.

1. In the REC mode, press PREVIEW to display the last image you recorded.
2. Press AE-L .
3. In response to the confirmation message that appears, select “Yes”.
  - Select “No” to cancel the delete operation without deleting anything.
4. Click the control button.
  - This deletes the image and returns to the REC mode screen.

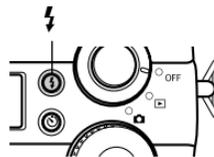
## Using the Flash

The following describes the flash settings you can make to suit a variety of lighting needs.

### Selecting the Flash Mode

Use the following procedure to select the flash mode.

1. Align the power/function switch with .
2. Press  to cycle through the available flash modes until the indicator for the one you want is on the monitor screen.



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- Each press of  cycles through the available flash mode indicators on the monitor screen.

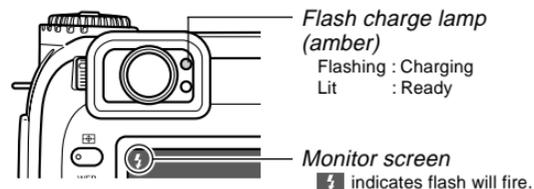
To do this:	Select this setting:
Have the flash fire automatically in accordance with subject brightness (Auto Flash).	No display
Always fire the flash, regardless of subject brightness (Flash On).	
Turn off the flash so it never fires, regardless of subject brightness (Flash Off).	
Fire a pre-flash followed by image recording with flash, reducing the chance of red-eye in the image (Red-eye Reduction). With this setting, flash fires automatically in accordance with subject brightness.	

### IMPORTANT!

- The flash always fires automatically in accordance with subject brightness when Full Auto is selected as the exposure mode (page 82).
- When Best Shot is selected as the exposure mode (page 76), the flash mode setting is determined by the flash setting of the currently selected Best Shot scene. You can change the flash mode setting in this case, but the Best Shot scene flash mode setting is restored when you change to another Best Shot scene or turn camera power off and then back on again.

## Flash Status Indicators

You can find out the current flash unit status by checking the monitor screen indicator and the flash charge lamp while the shutter release button is pressed about half way down.



### Flash charge lamp

When you press the shutter release button half way, the flash icon appears on the monitor screen and the flash charge lamp indicates the status of the flash as shown above.

### Monitor screen

When you have Auto Flash or Red-Eye Reduction selected as the flash mode, the indicator  appears on the display when you press the shutter release button about half way down to indicate that available light is insufficient and the flash will be fired.

## Adjusting the Flash Intensity

Use the following procedure to adjust the intensity of the flash when it fires.

1. Align the power/function switch with .
2. Press MENU.
3. Select “Flash Intensity” and then rock the control button to the right.
4. Select the setting you want, and then click the control button to apply it.

To do this:	Select this setting:
Fire the flash with strong intensity	Strong
Fire the flash with normal intensity	Normal
Fire the flash with weak intensity	Weak

5. Press MENU to exit the setting procedure.

## Changing the Sync Speed

You can use the following procedure to select a shutter speed when using the flash.

1. Align the power/function switch with .
2. Press MENU.
3. Select “Sync Speed” and then rock the control button to the right.
4. Select the setting you want, and then click the control button to apply it.

To do this:	Select this:
Shoot at a shutter speed of 1/125 second, which reduces blurring due to subject or hand movement. Use this setting when you want to record indoor images of children playing, etc. (High-speed sync)	Fast
Shoot at a shutter speed of 1/60 second.	Normal
Shoot at a shutter speed of 1/30 second, which makes the background lighter but increases the chance of blurring due to hand movement. (Slow sync)	Slow

5. Press MENU to exit the setting procedure.

### ▶▶ IMPORTANT! ◀◀

- In the Shutter Speed Priority AE Mode (S Mode) or Manual Exposure Mode (M Mode), the manually set shutter speed takes priority over the above setting.

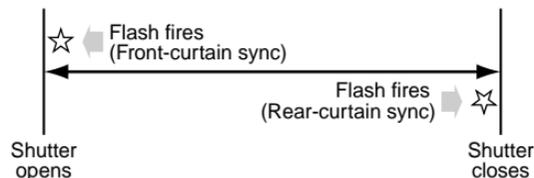
## Selecting a Flash Sync Setting

You can use the following procedure to change the timing of the flash. By using the flash sync setting, you can control blur produced by movement.

### ■ Front-curtain and Rear-curtain Sync

Front-curtain sync causes the flash to fire immediately after the shutter opens. Because of this, the blur created by movement appears in front of the moving object (creating the impression that the object is moving backwards).

Rear-curtain sync causes the flash to fire immediately before the shutter closes. In this case, the blur created by movement appears behind the moving object (creating the impression that the object is moving forward).



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**Example 1** : To use front-curtain sync to record the image of cars running along a road at night

The images of the cars are recorded first when the flash fires, followed by the headlights, so the blur of movement extends from the front of the cars.



**Example 2** : To use rear-curtain sync to record the image of cars running along a road at night

The headlights are recorded first, followed by the images of the cars when the flash fires, so the blur of movement extends from the back of the cars.



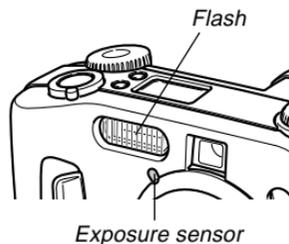
1. Align the power/function switch with .
2. Press MENU.
3. Select “Flash Setting” and then rock the control button to the right.
4. Select the setting you want, and then click the control button to apply it.

If you want to do this:	Select this setting:
Fire the flash immediately after the shutter opens	Front-curtain Flashsync
Fire the flash immediately before the shutter closes	Rear-curtain Flashsync

5. Press MENU to exit the setting procedure.

### Precautions when Using Flash

- Make sure that you do not touch or block the flash or the exposure sensor with your fingers. Doing so can soil these components and interfere with correct flash operation.



- Flash is best used for distances within the range of about 0.5 meters to 3 meters (1.6' to 9.8') (fully open aperture). Flash does not work well outside this range.
- Depending on operating conditions (type of batteries being used, temperature, etc. ), it may take up to 40 seconds for the flash unit to charge.
- Flash is disabled in the Continuous Mode, AEB Mode, and Movie Mode. Disabled flash is indicated by  (Flash Off) on the monitor screen (pages 88, 89, 93).
- The flash unit does not charge when battery power is too low to charge the flash. The  (Flash Off) indicator appears in order to warn you that the flash will not fire correctly, which may affect exposure of the image. Replace batteries as soon as possible when this happens.

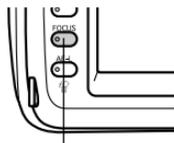
- Red-eye reduction  may not work well when the camera is not pointed directly at the subject or when the subject is far from the camera.
- White balance is fixed while the flash is being used, so sunlight, fluorescent lighting, or other sources of illumination in the immediate area may affect the coloring of the recorded image.

## Selecting the Focus Mode

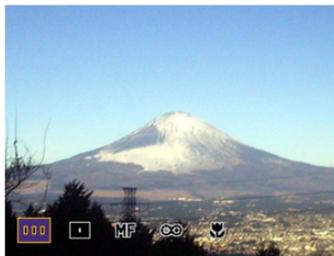
You can use the following procedure to select from among five different focus modes: Multi-area AF, Spot AF, Manual, Infinity, and Macro.

**1. Align the power/function switch with .**

**2. Hold down FOCUS.**



*FOCUS button*



**3. Rotate the selector dial to select the focus mode, and then release FOCUS.**

	Multi-area AF	page 62
	Spot AF	page 63
<b>MF</b>	Manual Focus	page 64
	Infinity	page 65
	Macro	page 65

## Using Auto Focus (Multi-area Auto Focus)

As its name suggests, the Auto Focus Mode adjusts focus automatically. When you press the shutter release about half way, the camera measures three distances and automatically focuses on the nearest subject. The following is the focusing range for Auto Focus.

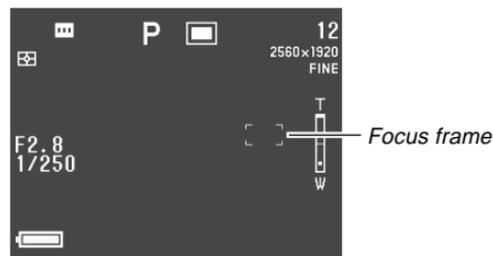
Focusing Range: 30 cm to  $\infty$  (11.8" to  $\infty$ ).

1. Use the selector dial to select "AF" as the focus mode.



2. Point the camera at the subject you want to record, and then press the shutter release button about half way.

- The camera automatically selects and displays the focus frame that is best suited to the subject that is closest to the camera.



- You can find out the status of the Multi-area Auto Focus operation by checking the color of the displayed focus frame and the status of the operation/card access lamp.

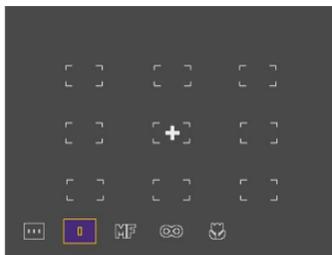
If you see this:	It means this:
Focus frame: Green	The image is in focus.
Operation/card access lamp: Green	
Focus frame: Red	The image is not in focus.
Operation/card access lamp: Red	

3. Press the shutter release button the rest of the way down to record the image.

## Using the Spot Auto Focus Mode

With Spot Auto Focus, you can select one of nine focus frames to suit the object on which you want Auto Focus to be performed.

1. Use the selector dial to select “**■**” as the focus mode.
2. Compose the image you want to record.
3. While holding down **FOCUS** to display all of the available focus frame positions, rock the control button left, right, up, or down to move the **[+]** mark to the focus frame location you want to use.
  - The currently selected focus frame is the one where the **[+]** mark is located.



## 4. After selecting the focus frame you want, release **FOCUS**.

- This makes the focus frame you selected the active focus frame.

### ▶▶ IMPORTANT! ◀◀

- Note that you cannot change the focus frame position while a Best Shot Mode composition outline is on the display.
- The focus frame position you specify with the above procedure is also used as the area for focus area expansion (page 67), and center-weighted and spot metering (page 68).
- You can find out the status of the focus operation by checking the color of the focus frame and the status of the operation/card access lamp. See “Using Auto Focus (Multi-area Auto Focus)” on page 62 for more information.

## Using the Manual Focus Mode

With Manual Focus, you make the required focus settings by hand. The following shows the relationship between the optical zoom factor and the focusing distance for the Manual Focus Mode.

Optical Zoom Factor	Focusing Distance
1X	6cm to ∞ (2.4" to ∞)
3X	20cm to ∞ (7.9" to ∞)

1. Use the selector dial to select “MF” as the focus mode.



2. While watching the image on the monitor screen, rock the control button up or down to focus.

If you want to do this:	Do this:
Move focus away from the subject	Rock the control button up.
Move focus towards the subject	Rock the control button down.

3. Press the shutter release button to record the image.

- As with Spot AF (page 63), you can change the position of the focus frame for manual focus.

## Using the Infinity Mode

The Infinity Mode sets the focus near infinity. It is a good choice for scenery and other far-off subjects. Focus adjustment starts automatically whenever you press the shutter release button about half way down.

1. Use the selector dial to select “∞” as the focus mode.
2. Compose the image and record it.
  - See “Using the Spot Auto Focus Mode” on page 63 for information about how to focus and record an image.
  - You can find out the status of the focus operation by checking the color of the focus frame and the status of the operation/card access lamp. See “Using Auto Focus (Multi-area Auto Focus)” on page 62 for more information.

## Using the Macro Mode

The Macro Mode automatically sets the focus for close-up shooting. Focus adjustment starts automatically whenever you press the shutter release button about half way down. The following shows the relationship between the optical zoom factor and the focusing distance for the Macro Mode.

Optical Zoom Factor	Approximate Focusing Distance
1X	6cm to 50cm (2.4" to 19.7")
2X	9cm to 50cm (3.5" to 19.7")
3X	20cm to 50cm (7.9" to 19.7")

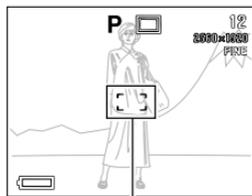
- The above approximate focusing distances indicate the distance from surface of the lens protector to the subject.
1. Use the selector dial to select “” as the focus mode.
  2. Compose the image and record it.
    - Focusing and image recording procedures are the same as that for Spot AF (page 63).
    - You can find out the status of the focus operation by checking the color of the focus frame and the status of the operation/card access lamp. See “Using Auto Focus (Multi-area Auto Focus)” on page 62 for more information.

## Using Focus Lock

Normally, Auto Focus automatically focuses on whatever is inside the focus frame. Focus lock is a technique you can use in the Spot AF (□), Infinity (∞), and Macro (M) modes to lock the focus on a subject and then move the camera so the focus frame is pointed at another subject when you record. This keeps the original subject in focus, even though a different subject is within the focus frame.

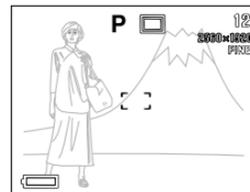
### 1. While watching the image on the monitor screen, press the shutter release button about half way.

- The focus frame turns green when the image is in focus.



*Focus frame*

### 2. While keeping the shutter release button depressed half way, move the camera and compose the image as you want.



### 3. Press the shutter release button the rest of the way down to record the image.

#### NOTE

- Locking the focus also locks the exposure setting.

## Expanding the Focus Area

You can use the following procedure to expand the focus area used in all focus modes.

1. Align the power/function switch with .
2. Press MENU.
3. Select “Focus Expansion” and then rock the control button to the right.
4. Select the setting you want, and then click the control button to apply it.

If you want to do this:	Select this setting:
Expand the focus area	On
Leave the focus area at its normal (unexpanded) size	Off

5. Press MENU to exit the setting procedure.

## NOTES

- Pressing the shutter release button half way while the expanded focus area is turned on in the Multi-area AF () , Spot AF () , Infinity ( $\infty$ ), or Macro () mode, displays the enlarged focus area.
- In the Manual Focus (MF) mode, the expanded focus area is always displayed if it is turned on.

## Camera Shake Indicator

The  (camera shake indicator) appears on the monitor screen when all of the following conditions exist.

- Monitor screen is turned on.
- Flash is turned off.
- Shutter speed is too slow.

## IMPORTANT!

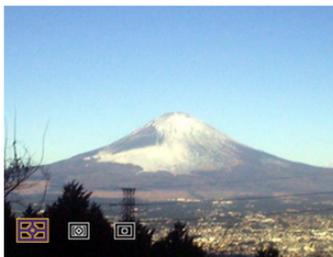
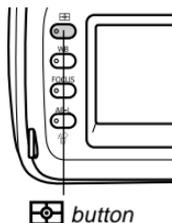
- When the camera shake indicator () appears, mount the camera a tripod to steady it or change exposure settings.

## Selecting the Metering Mode

Use the following procedure to specify multi-pattern metering, spot metering, or center-weighted metering as the metering mode.

1. Align the power/function switch with .

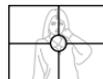
2. Hold down .



3. Rotate the selector dial to select the setting you want, and then release .

 Multi-pattern:

Multi-pattern metering divides the image into sections and measures the light in each section for a balanced exposure reading. The camera automatically determines shooting conditions according to the measured lighting pattern, and makes exposure settings accordingly. This type of metering provides error-free exposure settings for a wide range of shooting conditions.



 Center-weighted:

Center-weighted metering measures light concentrating on the center of the focus area. Use this metering method when you want to exert some control over exposure, without leaving settings totally up to the camera.



 Spot:

Spot metering takes readings at a very small area. Use this metering method when you want exposure to be set according to the brightness of a particular subject, without it being affected by surrounding conditions.

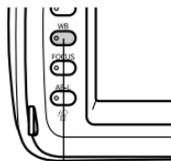


- You can specify the position of the focus area used for center-weighted and spot metering. See page 63 for more information.

## Selecting White Balance

Different types of light sources (sunlight, light bulbs, etc.) emit light at various wavelengths, which can affect the color of the recorded image. White balance lets you make adjustments to help ensure that the colors of a subject appear most natural under the type of lighting that is available.

1. Align the power/function switch with .
2. Hold down WB.



WB button



3. Use the selector dial to select the setting you want, and then release WB.

To do this:	Select this:
Let the camera adjust white balance automatically	AWB (Auto)
Shoot outdoors	 (Daylight)
Shoot in shady conditions	 (Shade)
Shoot under incandescent (light bulb) lighting	 (Tungsten)
Shoot under fluorescent lighting	 (Fluorescent)
Adjust white balance normally for a particular light source	MWB (Manual)

### Adjusting White Balance Manually

Under some light sources, automatic white balance under the “Auto” setting can take a long time to complete. Also, the auto white balance range (color temperature range) is limited. Manual white balance helps to ensure that colors are recorded correctly for a particular light source.

Note that you must perform manual white balance under the same conditions you will be shooting under. You must also have a white piece of paper or other similar object on hand in order to perform manual white balance.

- 1. Align the power/function switch with .**
- 2. While holding down WB, align the selector dial with “MWB” (Manual White Balance).**
  - This causes the object you last used to adjust manual white balance to appear on the monitor screen. If you want to use the same manual white balance setting, release WB at this time. If you want to change the manual white balance setting, proceed with the next step 3.

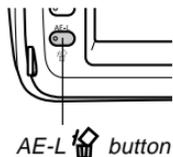
- 3. Point the camera at a piece of white paper or other similar object so it completely fills the monitor screen, and then click the control button.**
- 4. Release WB to return to the REC mode screen.**
  - Dark lighting or pointing the camera at a dark object can cause manual white balance to take a very long time to complete.

## Using AE Lock

When using any exposure modes besides the M (Manual) Mode, pressing the shutter release button half way focuses the image and fixes exposure settings. With AE lock, you can fix exposure settings and then compose and focus the image, which comes in handy in the following situations.

- When the subject you want to use for exposure settings is different from the subject on which you want to Auto Focus
- When you are using a flash but want to record using the pre-flash exposure (flash sync)

1. Align the power/function switch with .
2. Point the camera at the subject whose exposure you want to use.
3. Hold down AE-L  .
  - This fixes the exposure (shutter speed and aperture).
  - Releasing AE-L  cancels AE lock.
4. Press the shutter release button to record the image.



## NOTE

- AE lock is not canceled if you release AE-L  while holding the shutter release button half way.

## Exposure Compensation

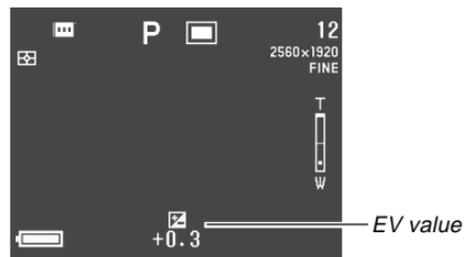
Whenever the P Mode, A Mode, S Mode, or Best Shot Mode is selected as the exposure mode, you can adjust the exposure compensation value (EV value) within the range shown below in order to compensate for current lighting conditions. As a rule of thumb, you should use a positive value to compensate for a bright colored subject and a negative value for a dark colored subject.

- EV (no EV value displayed) represents optimal camera setting for best balance of highlight and shadow detail.

EV Value Range:  $-2EV$  to  $+2EV$

Steps:  $1/3EV$

1. Select P Mode, A Mode, S Mode, or Best Shot Mode as the exposure mode. See pages 76, 82.
2. Rock the control button to the left or right to change the exposure compensation value (EV shift).
  - The current EV value is shown on the monitor screen and indicator display.

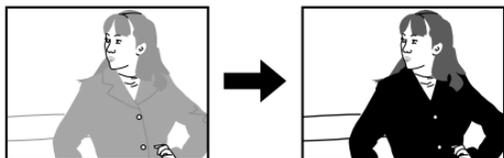


- Rocking the control button to the right increases the EV value. A higher EV value is best for white and brightly colored subjects.



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- Rocking the control button to the left decreases the EV value. A lower EV value is best for black and dark colored subjects.



- An EV value setting you make remains in effect until you change it. To cancel exposure compensation, use the control button to change the EV value to zero so the  indicator disappears.
  - The camera uses the exposure compensation value in effect when the first image of a panorama is recorded for recording all of the other images of the panorama (page 91) .
- 3. After the EV value is the way you want, press the shutter release button to record the image.**

### ▶▶ IMPORTANT! ◀◀

- You may not be able to obtain satisfactory results even after performing exposure compensation when shooting under very dark or very bright conditions.

## Using the Histogram

Using DISP to display the histogram on the monitor screen makes it possible for you to check exposure conditions as you record images (page 24).



The histogram is a graph of pixel brightness levels in terms of the number of pixels. The vertical axis represents the number of pixels, while the horizontal axis represents brightness. The information on the histogram can be used when recording, correcting or editing an image to determine whether image details include enough shadows (left side), midtones (center), or highlights (right side).

If the histogram appears too lopsided in either direction, you should use exposure compensation (page 72) to adjust the EV value before recording the image.

### IMPORTANT!

- Exposure conditions indicated by the histogram may not be accurate when using the flash, when using multi-pattern metering, or under certain other conditions.
- When using the Continuous Shutter Mode or AEB, the histogram appears for the first image only (pages 88, 89).
- This histogram does not appear in the Movie Mode (page 93).

## Using Digital Zoom

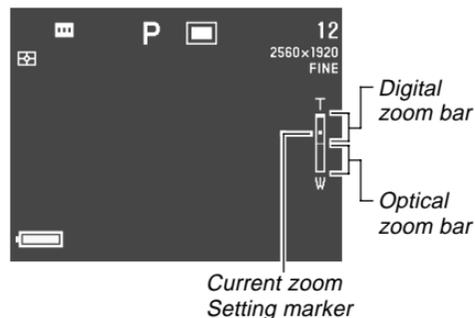
You can use digital zoom to enlarge the center portion of the screen. Note that digital zoom becomes available only after optical zoom reaches its maximum setting. The following shows the range that is available with digital zoom.

Zoom Factor Range: 3x to 9.6x  
(combination with optical zoom)

1. Align the power/function switch with .
2. Press MENU.
3. Select “Digital Zoom” and then rock the control button to the right.
4. Select “On” to enable digital zoom, and then click the control button.
  - Selecting “Off” disable digital zoom.
5. Press MENU to exit the setting procedure.

## 6. Push the zoom controller upwards towards (telephoto) to zoom in.

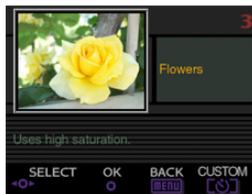
- The current zoom setting is indicated on the monitor screen by a zoom bar. The current zoom setting marker appears within the optical zoom bar when you are using optical zoom only, and within the digital zoom bar when you are using optical and digital zoom in combination.
- When the zoom setting marker reaches the top of the optical zoom bar (maximum optical zoom), it stops. Release zoom controller and then push it upwards towards  (telephoto)  again to move the zoom setting marker into the digital zoom bar.



## 7. Press the shutter release button to record the image.

### Instant Setup Using the Best Shot Mode

The camera has five built-in Best Shot Mode scenes that you can use for automatic set up the camera with the configuration required to record the selected scene.



1. Align the power/function switch with .
2. Align the exposure mode dial with **BS** (Best Shot).

3. Rock the control button to the left or right, or rotate the selector dial to select the scene you want to use.
4. Press the shutter release button or click the control button to select the currently displayed scene.
5. Press the shutter release button to record the image.

## »» NOTES ««

- Best Shot Mode scenes are not images recorded using this camera. They are intended for reference purposes only.
- The actual conditions that are present when you record your image may make it impossible to correctly obtain all of the effects of the Best Shot scene you select.
- After setting up the camera by selecting a Best Shot scene, you can change the settings if you want. However, changing to another Best Shot scene or turning the camera power off and then back on again restores the Best Shot scene settings.
- Selecting Best Shot Mode in the Movie Mode enters the Full Auto Movie Mode (page 93). Selecting Best Shot Mode in the Panorama Mode enters the Full Auto Panorama Mode (page 91).

## Copying a Scene from the CD-ROM Best Shot Library

The CD-ROM that comes bundled with the camera has 100 Best Shot scene files that you can copy to a memory card and use in the camera's Best Shot Mode.

- See the catalog of Best Shot library scenes on the CD-ROM (page 78) for information about the types of scenes that are available.

### 1. Set up to access the memory card contents from your computer. You can use either of the following two methods to setup for memory card access.

- **Connect the camera to the USB port of your computer (page 147)**
- **Read the images directly from the memory card (page 149)**
- Best Shot scene files are stored in a memory card folder named "Scene", so make sure that there is a folder named "Scene" on the memory card.
- To create a "Scene" folder on a new memory card, load the card into the camera, and then select  or  with the power/function switch.

### 2. Place the bundled CD-ROM into your computer's CD-ROM drive.

- If you are running Windows, this causes a CD-ROM menu to start up automatically.

### 3. If you are running Windows, perform the following steps.

#### (1) Click the "BESTSHOT" button on the left side of the CD-ROM menu, select "View list", and then click OK.

- This starts up your Web browser and displays a catalog of Best Shot library scenes.

#### (2) Select "Open Folder" on the right side of the CD-ROM menu and then click OK.

- This opens the folder that contains the Best Shot Library files.

#### (3) Select "Open camera" on the right side of the CD-ROM menu and then click OK.

- This opens the "Scene" folder that is on the memory card loaded in the camera.

#### (4) Copy the Best Shot scene file you want to save to the memory card's "Scene" folder.

- Best Shot scene files are registered in file name sequence.

### 4. If you are running a Macintosh, perform the following steps.

#### (1) Open "CASIO" → "BestShot Library" → "QV5700", and then double-click the file named "index\_english.htm".

- This starts up your Web browser and displays a catalog of Best Shot library scenes.

#### (2) Double-click the "English" folder, which is located inside of the "QV5700" folder.

- This opens the folder that contains the Best Shot Library files.

#### (3) Double click "untitled" → "Scene".

- This opens the "Scene" folder that is on the memory card loaded in the camera.

#### (4) Copy the Best Shot scene file you want to save to the memory card's "Scene" folder.

- Best Shot scene files are registered in file name sequence.

5. Load the memory card into the camera.
6. Specify either “Built-in + CF” or “CF” as the location of the Best Shot scenes on page 81.
7. Use the same procedure as that on page 76 to select a copied Best Shot scene and use it to record an image.

▶▶ IMPORTANT! ◀◀

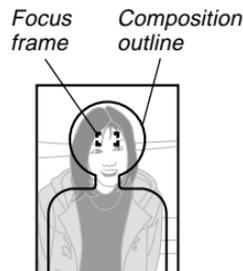
- When viewing Best Shot scenes on the camera, the camera’s built-in scenes appear first, followed by scenes copied from the CD-ROM, and then Best Shot scenes registered by you.
- Formatting a memory card deletes all Best Shot scene files stored on it. After formatting the card, you have to re-copy the Best Shot scene files you want to the memory card (page 39).

▶▶ NOTE ◀◀

- To delete a Best Shot scene copied to a memory card from the CD-ROM, simply delete the scene file from the memory card’s “Scene” folder (page 151).

■ Composition Outline

With certain Best Shot Mode images, a composition outline appears on the monitor screen to aid you when composing your image. The focus frame is also adjusted on the monitor screen, so it is in the appropriate location to suit the composition outline.



*Example: Face and Chest*

▶▶ IMPORTANT! ◀◀

- Focus area expansion is disabled while a composition outline for a Best Shot portrait (one person or more) scene is on the monitor screen (page 67).

## Registering Your Own Best Shot Scenes

You can register the settings of any image recorded with a CASIO QV-5700 camera as a “user setup” for the Best Shot Mode. After you register a user Best Shot scene, you can recall it and use its setup just as you do with other Best Shot scenes.

### ▶▶ IMPORTANT! ◀◀

- You must have either “Built-in + CF” or “CF” specified as the Best Shot scene location in order to record an image using a user Best Shot scene (page 81).

1. Align the power/function switch with .
2. Align the exposure mode dial with **BS** (Best Shot).
3. Press .
4. Rock the control button to the left or right, or rotate the selector dial to display the scene you want to import.

## 5. Click the control button.

- This completes scene registration.



## 6. Click the control button.

- This returns to the normal REC mode. Now you can use the procedure on page 76 to select the user Best Shot scene you registered and use it for recording another image.

## »» NOTES ««

- Registering a user Best Shot scene stores the following settings: focus mode, EV shift, filter, metering mode, white balance, color enhancement, flash intensity, sharpness, saturation, contrast, ISO sensitivity, flash mode, flash setting, sync speed, digital zoom.
- You can use only images recorded with the CASIO QV-5700 to register a user setup.
- You can register up to 250 Best Shot scenes, including those copied from the bundled CD-ROM.
- You can check the settings of a particular Best Shot scene by using the menu to view the applicable setting screens.
- User Best Shot scenes are automatically assigned file names using the format: U5700nnn.jpe. “nnn” represents a sequential number in the range of 001 to 999.
- To delete a user Best Shot scene, simply delete the scene file from the memory card’s “Scene” folder (page 151).

## Specifying the Location of Best Shot Mode Scenes

Use the following procedure to specify the location you want to use when selecting scenes in the Best Shot Mode.

1. Align the power/function switch with .
2. Press MENU.
3. Select “Bestshot Setting” and then rock the control button to the right.
4. Select the setting you want, and then click the control button to apply it.

To have this appear when you scroll through scenes:	Select this:
Built-in scenes and memory card scenes	Built-in+CF
Built-in scenes only	Built-in
Memory card scenes only	CF

5. Press MENU to exit the setting procedure.

### »» NOTES ««

- See page 77 for information about copying Best Shot scenes to a memory card.
- If there are no Best Shot scene files or user Best Shot scenes on the memory card, you will be able to select from among the built-in scenes only, even when the “Built-in+CF” or “CF” option is selected.

### Specifying the Exposure Mode

You can use the exposure mode dial to select from among the exposure modes listed below. The exposure mode determines the aperture and shutter speed used when you record images.

- A** Mode : Full Auto
- P Mode : Program AE
- A Mode : Aperture priority AE
- S Mode : Shutter speed priority AE
- M Mode : Manual Exposure

### Full Auto

In the **A** (Full Auto) Mode, the camera automatically adjusts shutter speed, aperture, flash intensity, and other settings in accordance with the brightness of the image and other shooting conditions.

1. Align the exposure mode dial with **A** (Full Auto).
2. Align the power/function switch with .
3. Press the shutter release button to record the image.

### NOTE

- Recording images in the Full Auto Mode causes a number of camera settings to be made automatically in accordance with shooting conditions. See “Full Auto Mode Settings” on page 163 for more information.

## Program AE

In the P (Program AE) Mode, the camera automatically adjusts shutter speed and aperture in accordance with the brightness of the image and other shooting conditions.

- Align the exposure mode dial with **P (Program)**.
- Align the power/function switch with .
- Make other settings if you want (page 94).
- Press the shutter release button to record the image.

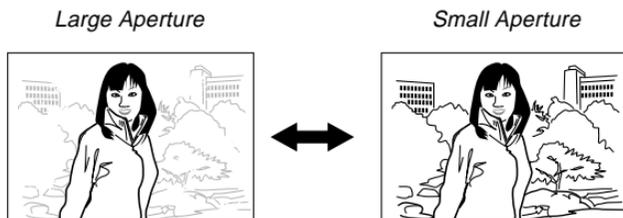
### Program AE vs Full Auto

With both Program AE and Full Auto, the camera automatically adjusts shutter speed and aperture settings. The table below shows which other settings can be made for each mode.

Setting	Program AE Mode	Full Auto Mode
Flash mode (on, off, red eye reduction) selection with 	Yes	No
Exposure compensation setting with the control button	Yes	No
Metering mode with 	Yes	No
White balance setting with WB	Yes	No
Focus mode setting with FOCUS	Yes	No
AE lock setting with AE-L 	Yes	No
Menu screen switching with MENU	Yes	No
Monitor screen switching with DISP	4 patterns	2 patterns

## Aperture Priority AE

The A Mode (aperture priority AE) is the opposite of the S Mode. It lets you specify an aperture setting and the camera automatically adjusts shutter speed accordingly. A larger aperture decreases depth of field, which is the zone of sharp focus in a scene. Conversely, a smaller aperture increases depth of field.



- Note that a smaller number indicates a larger aperture, and a larger number indicates a smaller aperture.

### ■ Aperture Settings

Aperture	Larger $\longleftrightarrow$ Smaller F2.0 • F2.3 • F2.8 • F4.0 • F5.6 • F8.0
Brightness	Brighter $\longleftrightarrow$ Darker
Focus	Shallower $\longleftrightarrow$ Deeper

1. Align the exposure mode dial with A (Aperture Priority).
2. Align the power/function switch with .
3. Rotate the selector dial to select the aperture value you want.



4. Press the shutter release button to record the image.

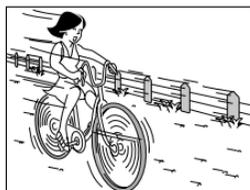
### »» IMPORTANT! ««

- It is often difficult to obtain proper brightness when shooting a subject that is very dark or very light. In such a case, try different aperture settings to find the one that produces the best results.

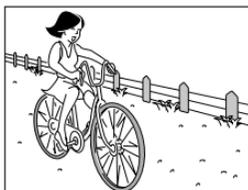
## Shutter Speed Priority AE

The S Mode (shutter speed priority AE) lets you specify a shutter speed setting and the camera automatically adjusts aperture accordingly.

Slow (1/30)



Fast (1/1000)



### ■ Shutter Speed Settings

Shutter Speed	Slow ↔ Fast BULB, 60 seconds to 1/1000 second
Brightness	Brighter ↔ Darker
Movement	Blur ↔ Stop

1. Align the exposure mode dial with S (Shutter Speed Priority).
2. Align the power/function switch with .
3. Rotate the selector dial to select the shutter speed you want.



4. Press the shutter release button to record the image.

### ▶▶ IMPORTANT! ◀◀

- It is often difficult to obtain proper brightness when shooting a subject that is very dark or very light. In such a case, try different shutter speed settings to find the one that produces the best results.
- When shutter speed is set to “BULB”, exposure continues as long as you depress the shutter button. Because of this, use of the optional remote shutter release is recommended whenever using the “BULB” setting (page 103).
- The slowest shutter speed when “BULB” is selected is 60 seconds.
- Note that using a slower shutter speed increases the chance of static being present in your image, and the amount of static visible in an image is inversely proportional to the shutter speed.
- At shutter speeds of one second or slower, the camera automatically performs internal data processing intended to limit image static, so the image record operation takes longer at slow shutter speeds. At shutter speeds of one second or greater, doubling the shutter speed setting tells you about how long it takes for an image to be recorded. For example, image recording with a shutter speed of one second takes about two seconds.

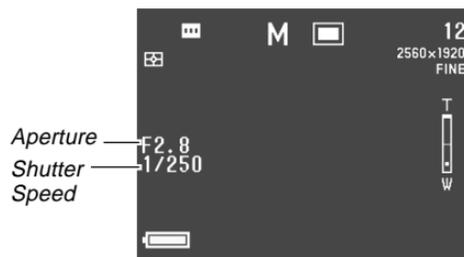
- A shutter speed slower than 1/8 second can cause the brightness of the image on the monitor screen to be different from the brightness of the image that is recorded.
- Note that the shutter speed used when actually recording an image is slightly off from the shutter speed value you specify.

## Manual Exposure

The M Mode (Manual Exposure) lets you make the shutter speed and aperture settings you want.

- The shutter speed settings you can make are the same as those for shutter speed priority AE (page 85).
- The aperture settings you can make are the same as those for aperture priority AE (page 84).

1. Align the exposure mode dial with **M (Manual)**.
2. Align the power/function switch with **☑**.
3. Rock the control button to the left or right to specify the shutter speed, and rotate the selector dial to select the aperture you want.



4. Press the shutter release button to record the image.

### ▶▶ IMPORTANT! ◀◀

- Shutter speed and aperture values appear on the monitor screen in amber if the image is overexposed or underexposed.
- It is often difficult to obtain proper brightness when shooting a subject that is very dark or very light. In such a case, try different shutter speed settings to find the one that produces the best results.
- When shutter speed is set to “BULB”, exposure continues as long as you depress the shutter button. Because of this, use of the optional remote shutter release is recommended whenever using the “BULB” setting (page 103).
- The slowest shutter speed when “BULB” is selected is 60 seconds.
- Note that using a slower shutter speed increases the chance of static being present in your image, and the amount of static visible in an image is inversely proportional to the shutter speed.

- At shutter speeds of one second or slower, the camera automatically performs internal data processing intended to limit image static, so the image record operation takes longer at slow shutter speeds. At shutter speeds of one second or greater, doubling the shutter speed setting tells you about how long it takes for an image to be recorded. For example, image recording with a shutter speed of one second takes about two seconds.
- A shutter speed slower than 1/8 second can cause the brightness of the image on the monitor screen to be different from the brightness of the image that is recorded.

### Using the Continuous Shutter Mode

Holding down the shutter release button continuously records images.

1. **Align the drive mode dial with  (Continuous Recording).**
2. **Align the power/function switch with .**
3. **Press the shutter release button to record the image.**
  - Continuous shutter recording is not possible in the following cases.
    - When the shutter speed setting is 1 second or slower
    - When “BULB” is selected for the shutter speed (page 85)
    - When the battery capacity indicator shows  (page 33)
    - When the camera is set up using a Best Shot Mode soft focus scene
    - When recording TIFF (uncompressed) format images (page 95)

## OTHER RECORDING FUNCTIONS

- Note that the flash does not fire during continuous shutter recording.
- You cannot use the self-timer in combination with the Continuous Shutter Mode.

### Using the AEB (Automatic Exposure Bracketing) Mode

The AEB Mode automatically records three or five images when you press the shutter button. You can select from among four different exposure value bracketing steps:  $\pm 1/3\text{EV}$ ,  $\pm 1/2\text{EV}$ ,  $\pm 2/3\text{EV}$ ,  $\pm 1\text{EV}$ .



### To configure AEB Mode settings

1. Align the power/function switch with .
2. Press MENU.

3. Select “AEB Setting” and then rock the control button to the right.



4. Select “EV Shift” or “Number of Exposures” and then rock the control button to the right.
5. Make the setting you want, and click the control button.
  - EV Shift : 1/3, 1/2, 2/3, or 1.
  - Number of Exposures : 3 or 5.
6. Press MENU to exit the setting procedure.

▶▶ IMPORTANT! ◀◀

- Specifying three exposures causes images to be recorded in the following sequence:  
Optimum Exposure → Minus Shift Exposure → Plus Shift Exposure.
- Specifying five exposures causes images to be recorded in the following sequence:  
Optimum Exposure → Minus Shift x 1 Exposure → Plus Shift x 1 Exposure → Minus Shift x 2 Exposure → Plus Shift x 2 Exposure.

## To record an image using AEB

1. Align the drive mode dial with AEB (Auto Exposure Bracketing).
2. Align the power/function switch with .
  - This causes the “AEB” indicator to appear on the monitor screen.

## OTHER RECORDING FUNCTIONS

### 3. Compose the image and then press the shutter release button to record it.

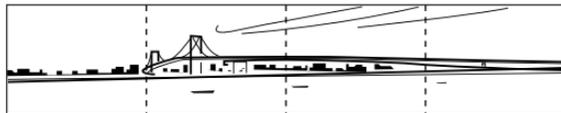
- Keep the shutter release button depressed to record the specified number of images.
- Releasing the shutter release button before all the images are recorded stops recording at that point.

#### ▶▶ IMPORTANT! ◀◀

- You cannot use AEB in the following cases.
  - When the shutter speed setting is 1 second or slower
  - When “BULB” is selected for the shutter speed (page 85)
  - When the battery capacity indicator shows  (page 33)
  - When the camera is set up using a Best Shot Mode soft focus scene
  - When recording TIFF (uncompressed) format images (page 95)
- Note that the flash does not fire while you are using AEB.
- You cannot use the self-timer in combination with the AEB Mode.
- The length of the interval between shots depends on the “Image Size” and “Quality” settings. Certain settings can cause the camera to require a very long interval or variable interval lengths between shots.

## Creating a Panorama

The Panorama Mode lets you digitally stitch together multiple images to create a sweeping panorama.

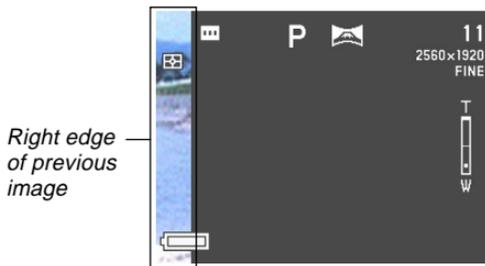


1. Align the drive mode dial with  (Panorama).
2. Align the power/function switch with .



### 3. Press the shutter release button to record the first image.

- The right edge of the first image remains on the left side of the monitor screen to help you compose the second image of the panorama.



### 4. Shoot the other images that will make up the panorama, each time using the right edge of the previous image to compose the next image correctly.

### 5. After recording the images you want, press MENU.

- You can group up to 10 images into a panorama.

### NOTE

- The camera uses the same exposure and white balance settings in effect when the first image of the panorama is recorded for recording all of the other images of the panorama.

### Recording a Movie

You can record movies that are approximately 30 seconds long.



#### ■ File Format: AVI

AVI format is the Motion JPEG format standard advocated by the Open DML Consortium. Note, however, that this camera does not record audio.

#### ■ Size: 320 x 240 pixels

#### ■ Movie File Size

File Size : Approximately 300KB/second

#### ■ Maximum Movie Length

30 seconds

1. Align the drive mode dial with  (Movie).
2. Align the power/function switch with .
3. Point the camera at the subject and then press the shutter release button about half way down.
4. Press the shutter release button all the way down to start recording.
  - Recording continues for 30 seconds.
  - To record a movie that is shorter than 30 seconds, press the shutter release button again when you want to stop recording.

#### ▶▶ IMPORTANT! ◀◀

- Flash is disabled during movie recording.
- You cannot change the focus mode while in the Movie Mode (page 61).
- Digital zoom is disabled in the Movie Mode (page 75).
- To view an AVI file on a computer running Windows 2000 or 98, install QuickTime from the CD-ROM that comes bundled with the camera.
- Windows Me users can play back AVI files using MediaPlayer.

### REC Mode Camera Settings

The following are the settings you can make in the REC mode when recording an image.

- Image size and quality
- ISO sensitivity
- Color enhancement
- Color filter
- Saturation
- Contrast
- Sharpness
- Screen grid on/off
- Time and date stamping
- Setup memory

### Specifying Image Size and Quality

You can specify the image quality and image size to suit the type of image you are recording.

- 1. Align the power/function switch with .**
- 2. Press MENU.**
- 3. Select “Size” or “Quality” and then rock the control button to the right.**
- 4. Select the size or quality setting you want, and then click the control button to apply it.**
- 5. Press MENU to exit the setting procedure.**

## OTHER RECORDING FUNCTIONS

### ■ Size/Quality Setting and Image Capacity

Image size (pixels)	Quality	File size	Number of images		
			16MB memory card	64MB memory card	1GB Microdrive
2560 X 1920	FINE	2.3MB	6 images	24 images	410 images
	NORMAL	1.8MB	7 images	30 images	513 images
	ECONOMY	1.3MB	10 images	40 images	684 images
	TIFF	14.4MB	–	3 images	65 images
2544 X 1696 (3:2)	FINE	2.0MB	6 images	27 images	466 images
	NORMAL	1.6MB	8 images	33 images	570 images
	ECONOMY	1.1MB	12 images	50 images	855 images
	TIFF	12.64MB	1 image	4 images	75 images
1600 X 1200	FINE	1.02MB	12 images	50 images	855 images
	NORMAL	0.68MB	18 images	75 images	1266 images
	ECONOMY	0.34MB	35 images	144 images	2445 images
	TIFF	5.625MB	2 images	10 images	173 images
1280 X 960	FINE	0.65MB	19 images	77 images	1314 images
	NORMAL	0.43MB	28 images	113 images	1911 images
	ECONOMY	0.22MB	53 images	214 images	3625 images
	TIFF	3.6MB	3 images	15 images	270 images
640 X 480	FINE	0.16MB	73 images	296 images	5006 images
	NORMAL	0.11MB	103 images	415 images	7009 images
	ECONOMY	0.06MB	154 images	622 images	9999 images*1
	TIFF	0.9MB	15 images	62 images	1049 images

\*1 Maximum value displayed by the camera. Actual image capacity is greater than this value.

### ▶▶ IMPORTANT! ◀◀

- The values in the table are all approximate, and are affected by the types of images you record and other factors.
- To determine the number of images that can be stored on a memory card of a different capacity, multiply the capacities in the table by the appropriate value.
- The maximum number of stored images that can be indicated on the camera's display is 999. Depending on the memory card capacity, more images can be stored, but only up to 999 are indicated on the display.
- The number of images that can be recorded may differ from the values shown above when you use Card Browser (page 154).
- It takes longer to store a TIFF (uncompressed) image than a JPEG (compressed) image.
- When you record a TIFF image, a JPEG format ECONOMY version of the same image is also stored. The ECONOMY version is the one that appears on the camera's monitor screen when you display the image in the PLAY mode.
- You cannot transfer a TIFF image to a computer using the bundled Photo Loader application (page 147).

## Specifying Sensitivity

Use the following procedure to select the sensitivity setting that suits the type of image you are recording.

1. Align the power/function switch with .
2. Press MENU.
3. Select “Sensitivity” and then rock the control button to the right.
4. Select the setting you want, and then click the control button to apply it.

Auto	: Automatic sensitivity selection
0	: Conforms with ISO50
+1	: Conforms with ISO100
+2	: Conforms with ISO200
+3	: Conforms with ISO400
+4	: Conforms with ISO800

5. Press MENU to exit the setting procedure.

### »» IMPORTANT! ««

- Increasing sensitivity can cause static to appear inside an image. Select the sensitivity setting that suits your shooting needs.

## Enhancing Certain Colors

Use the following procedure when you want to enhance a particular color in your recorded image.

1. Align the power/function switch with .
2. Press MENU.
3. Select “Enhancement” and then rock the control button to the right.
4. Select the setting you want, and then click the control button to apply it.

To do this:	Select this:
Turn off color enhancement	Off
Enhance reds	Red
Enhance greens	Green
Enhance blues	Blue
Enhance flesh tones	Flesh Tones

5. Press MENU to exit the setting procedure.

### »» NOTES ««

- Enhancing a color produces the same effect as attaching a color enhancer lens filter to the lens.
- If color enhancement and the filter function (this page) are both turned on at the same time, the filter function is given priority (color enhancement is not performed).

## Using the Filter Function

The camera's filter function lets you alter the tint of an image when you record it.

- 1. Align the power/function switch with .**
- 2. Press MENU.**
- 3. Select "Filter" and then rock the control button to the right.**
- 4. Select the setting you want, and then click the control button to apply it.**
  - Available filter settings are: Off, B/W, Sepia, Red, Green, Blue, Yellow, Pink, Purple
- 5. Press MENU to exit the setting procedure.**

### »» NOTES ««

- Using the camera's filter feature produces the same effect as attaching a color filter to the lens.
- If color enhancement (page 96) and the filter function are both turned on at the same time, the filter function is given priority (color enhancement is not performed).

## Specifying Color Saturation

Use the following procedure to control the intensity of the image you are recording.

1. Align the power/function switch with .
2. Press MENU.
3. Select “Saturation” and then rock the control button to the right.
4. Select the setting you want, and then click the control button to apply it.

To get this:	Select this:
Maximum color saturation (intensity)	+2
High color saturation (intensity)	+1
Normal color saturation (intensity)	0
Low color saturation (intensity)	-1
Minimum color saturation (intensity)	-2

5. Press MENU to exit the setting procedure.

## Specifying Contrast

Use this procedure to adjust the relative difference between the light areas and dark areas of the image you are recording.

1. Align the power/function switch with .
2. Press MENU.
3. Select “Contrast” and then rock the control button to the right.
4. Select the setting you want, and then click the control button to apply it.

To get this:	Select this:
Maximum contrast	+2
Relatively high contrast	+1
Normal contrast	0
Relatively low contrast	-1
Minimum contrast	-2

5. Press MENU to exit the setting procedure.

## Specifying Outline Sharpness

Use the following procedure to control the sharpness of image outlines.

1. Align the power/function switch with .
2. Press MENU.
3. Select “Sharpness” and then rock the control button to the right.
4. Select the setting you want, and then click the control button to apply it.

To get this:	Select this:
Maximum sharpness	+2
Relatively high sharpness	+1
Normal sharpness	0
Relatively low sharpness	-1
Minimum sharpness	-2

5. Press MENU to exit the setting procedure.

## Turning the On-screen Grid On and Off

You can display gridlines on the monitor screen to help you compose images and ensure that the camera is straight when recording.



1. Align the power/function switch with .
2. Press MENU.
3. Select “Grid” and then rock the control button to the right.

## OTHER RECORDING FUNCTIONS

4. Select the setting you want, and then click the control button to apply it.

To do this:	Select this:
Turn the grid off	Off
Turn the grid on	On

5. Press MENU to exit the setting procedure.

## Inserting a Time Stamp into an Image

When it is turned on, the time stamp function digitally stamps the recording date and time in the lower right corner of each image as it is recorded. Note that once an image is stamped, the date and time cannot be deleted.



1. Align the power/function switch with .
2. Press MENU.
3. Select "Time Stamp" and then rock the control button to the right.

### 4. Select the setting you want, and then click the control button to apply it.

Example:

Date: October 23, 2002

Time: 1:25pm

Off : No time stamping

2002/10/23 : Year/Month/Day

23 1:25pm : Day Hour:Minutes

2002/10/23 1:25pm : Year/Month/Day Hour:Minutes

### 5. Press MENU to exit the setting procedure.

## Specifying Power On Default Settings

Configuring the camera's "mode memory" controls power on default settings. Turning a mode memory item on specifies that the current setting of the item when the camera is turned off should be restored when the camera is turned back on again. Turning a mode memory item off specifies that its factory default setting should be used whenever the camera is turned on.

1. Align the power/function switch with .
2. Press MENU.
3. Select "Mode Memory" and then rock the control button to the right.
4. Select the item you want to change, and then rock the control button to the right.
5. Select the setting you want, and then click the control button to apply it.

## OTHER RECORDING FUNCTIONS

To do this when the camera is turned on:	Select this:
Restore the item's last setting when power was turned off	On
Restore the item's factory default setting	Off

### 6. Press MENU to exit the setting procedure.

#### ● Mode Memory Items and Settings

Item	Memory Mode Status	
	On	Off (Initial Default)
Flash	Setting at power off.	Auto
White Balance		Auto
Metering		Multi
Focus		Spot
Sensitivity		0
Digital Zoom		On
EV Shift		None

#### ● Resetting Mode Memory

In step 4 of the above procedure, select “Reset” → “Yes” and then click the control button. This returns the mode memory settings to their initial defaults.

## Resetting the Camera

Use the following procedure to reset all of the camera's settings to their initial defaults as shown under “Camera Menus” on page 159.

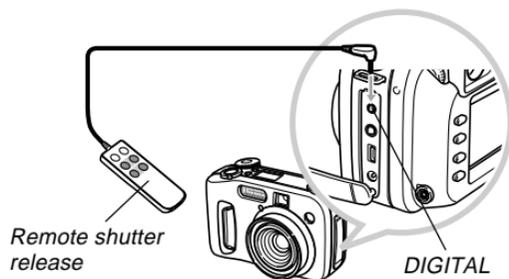
1. Align the power/function switch with  or .
2. Press MENU.
3. Select “Reset” and then rock the control button to the right.
4. In response to the confirmation message that appears, rock the control button up or down to select “Yes” to reset or “No” to exit and click the control button.

### Using the Remote Shutter Release

You can use an optionally available remote shutter release (WR-3C) to release the shutter without touching the camera. By mounting the camera on a tripod and using the remote shutter release, you can eliminate the chance of blurred images due to accidental hand movement. For full details, see the instructions that come with the remote shutter release.

Supported Remote Shutter Release: WR-3C (option)  
Cable Length: Approximately 1 meter (3.3')

1. Turn off the camera and connect the remote shutter release to the camera's DIGITAL port (shutter release terminal).



2. Align the power/function switch with .
3. Press MENU.
4. Select “Release Setting” and then rock the control button to the right.
5. Select “On” and then click the control button.
  - Selecting “Off” disables the remote shutter release.
6. Press MENU to exit the setting procedure.
7. Now you can use the remote shutter release to record an image.

#### NOTE

- The remote shutter release can perform the following camera operations: shutter release button half and full press, zoom controller operation, control button left or right rock.

### Using an External Flash

Use of a commercially available flash unit makes it possible to obtain a higher level of brightness (guide number) than you get when using the built-in flash alone. An external flash also makes it possible to extend the effective range of flash photography.

- The guide number of the internal flash is 6.5 (ISO 100/m).

### External Flash Unit Requirements

Any external flash unit you use with this camera must satisfy the following requirements.

- Variable flash intensity (AUTO)
- Flash Duration: Less than 1/1000 sec.
- Coverage Angle: Coverage of 33mm (13.0") equivalent 35mm (13.8") focal length lens (without wide conversion lens)

#### ▶▶ IMPORTANT! ◀◀

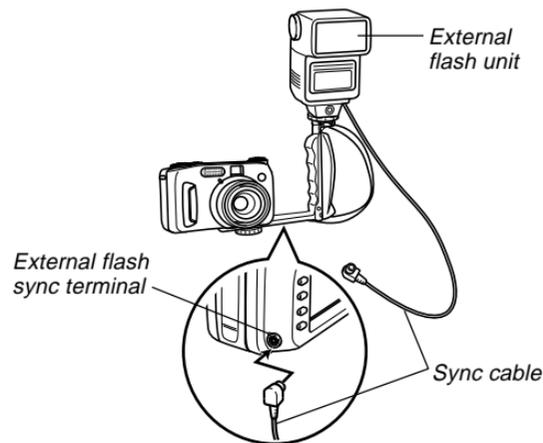
- Some flash performance may be lost when using a ring flash or other type of unit with a long flash time.
- The aperture values and ISO sensitivity available with some flash units may not match the values supported by your camera. In such a case, make adjustments in the aperture setting of the external flash and the camera until proper brightness is achieved.

### Attaching an External Flash Unit

#### ▶▶ IMPORTANT! ◀◀

- Always make sure that the external flash unit is turned off before attaching it to or detaching it from the camera. Leaving the flash unit on can cause it to fire unexpectedly.

1. Attach the flash unit's sync cable to the camera's external flash sync terminal.



## OTHER RECORDING FUNCTIONS

- When attaching an external flash unit to the camera, you should also purchase and install a gripped bracket that can be secured to the camera's tripod hole.

### 2. Turn on camera power and make the required camera settings.

- Exposure Mode: M (Manual Exposure)
- Shutter Speed: Around 1/60 (Actual setting should be in accordance with aperture setting.)
- For maximum brightness of areas that are not reached by flash illumination, use the camera's maximum aperture opening (F2.0).
- White Balance: Sunlight
- Flash Mode:  (Off)

### 3. Turn on the external flash unit, and set it up for the camera's aperture (F) value (page 84) and sensitivity (ISO 100 equivalent) value.

- Depending on shooting conditions, proper exposure may not be obtained even if you properly set the auto aperture (F) value and ISO sensitivity of the flash unit to match those of the camera. If this happens, adjust the auto aperture (F) value, ISO sensitivity, or other settings of the flash unit. Also try adjusting the aperture of the camera.

### ▶▶ IMPORTANT! ◀◀

- The external flash connected to the external flash sync terminal always fires. To record an image without using external flash, disconnect the sync cable from the terminal or turn off external flash unit power.
- To adjust the intensity of an external flash, use the controls of the external flash unit. Changing the flash intensity setting of the camera does not affect a connected external flash unit. If the exposure of a recorded image on the monitor screen is not what you want, adjust the external flash unit's aperture and ISO sensitivity settings, or adjust the camera's aperture setting, and then try recording again.
- Close-up recording with an external flash unit may produce over-exposed images. If this happens, adjust the external flash unit's aperture and ISO sensitivity settings, or adjust the camera's aperture setting, and then try recording again.
- Note that the camera's built in flash fires whenever its Flash Mode setting is something other than  (Off).
- The aperture (F) value indicated by the camera is the value when optical zoom is at its widest (1X). Setting optical zoom for telephoto causes the lens to become somewhat darker. When using optical zoom, adjust the external flash unit's aperture and ISO sensitivity settings, or adjust the camera's aperture setting.
- When using a zoom flash, a coverage angle for a focal distance of 33mm (1.3") or less for the flash unit is recommended.

### Attaching a Conversion Lens, Close-up Lens, or Filter

Threads in the camera's lens allow connection of an optionally available Conversion Lens Adaptor (LU-35A). After installing the adaptor, you can attach one of the recommended converter lenses, the recommended close-up lens, or an optionally available filter.

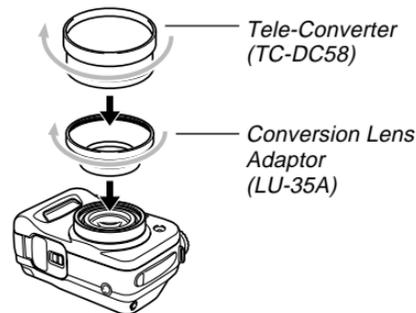
### Installing a Conversion Lens or Close-up Lens

Installing a conversion lens lengthens the focal distance for improved telephoto capabilities or shortens the focal distance for wider angle shots. Installing the close-up lens provides macro imaging.

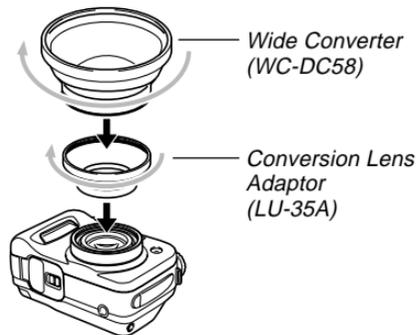
#### ►► IMPORTANT! ◀◀

- The following Canon Inc. converter and close-up lenses are recommended for use with this camera.
- These lenses may not be available in some geographic areas.

- Canon Inc. Tele-Converter TC-DC58  
Focal Distance: Digital camera focal distance x 1.5

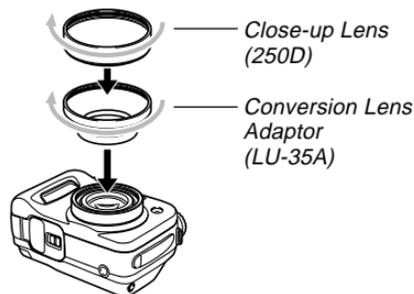


- Canon Inc. Wide Converter WC-DC58  
Focal Distance: Digital camera focal distance x 0.8



## OTHER RECORDING FUNCTIONS

- Canon Inc. 58mm (2.3") Close-up Lens 250D  
Focal Distance: In the Macro Mode, 5 cm to 14 cm (2.0" to 5.5") from the surface of the close up lens to the subject (when zoom is set to maximum wide angle); 7 cm to 14 cm (2.8" to 5.5") in other modes



### » IMPORTANT! «

- Be sure to use the Conversion Lens Adaptor (LU-35A) whenever you install a conversion lens or 58mm (2.3") close-up lens. If you don't, the lens will come into contact with the conversion lens or 58mm (2.3") close-up lens when it extends from the camera, resulting in malfunction.

- Be sure to use the monitor screen to compose images while a conversion lens or close-up lens is installed on the camera. Do not use the viewfinder, because its image is not changed by the lens you are using. Also, a conversion lens or close-up lens can cause shadows in the viewfinder.
- Using the camera's built-in flash while a conversion lens or close-up lens is attached can cause shadows around the periphery of images.
- Setting the camera to wide-angle while the tele-converter lens is installed causes shadows around the periphery of the image due to light being blocked by the frame of the attached lens. Because of this, you should always set the camera to telephoto whenever you are using the tele-converter lens.
- The effects of camera movement are always magnified while the tele-converter lens is being used. Whenever you are using a conversion lens, install the cushion that comes with it and mount the camera on a tripod so it is secure.
- Due to certain characteristics of the wide converter lens, you may notice some slight distortion in images you record with it.
- You should keep the camera's zoom setting at maximum wide-angle whenever you are using the wide converter lens.
- When using the close-up lens, make sure to set the camera's focus mode to  (Macro Mode) (page 65). Proper focus of a close-up image is not possible with any other focus mode.

### Using a Filter

This camera supports use of commercially available 58mm (2.3") filters.

#### ▶▶ IMPORTANT! ◀◀

- Be sure to use the Conversion Lens Adaptor (LU-35A) whenever you install a filter. If you don't, the lens will come into contact with the filter when it extends from the camera, resulting in malfunction.
- The designs of some filters can cause shadows around the periphery of the image.
- Auto focus and flash may not produce desired results while a filter is on the lens.
- Filters do not produce exactly the same results as those obtained with a film-based camera.
- Do not use multiple filters in combination.
- Use of a commercially available lens hood causes shadows around the periphery of images.

# PLAYBACK

You can use the camera's built in monitor screen to play back recorded images.

## Basic Playback Operation

Use the following procedure to scroll through recorded images stored in the camera's memory.

### 1. Align the power/function switch with .

: PLAY mode for playing back images

### 2. Rock the control button to the left or right, or rotate the selector dial to scroll through images on the monitor screen.



If you want to do this:	Do this:
Scroll forward	Rock the control button to the right.
Scroll backward	Rock the control button to the left.

## NOTES

- Keeping the control button pressed toward the left or right scrolls through images at high speed.
- In order to allow for faster playback image scrolling, the image that initially appears on the monitor screen is a preview image, which is of somewhat lower quality than the actual display image. The actual display image appears about two seconds after the preview image. Note that a fully detailed actual display image may not be available in the case of some images copied from certain digital camera models.

## Playing a Movie

Use the following procedure to play back a movie recorded in the Movie Mode.

1. Align the power/function switch with .
2. Rock the control button to the left or right, or rotate the selector dial to scroll through the images on the monitor screen until the movie you want to play is displayed.



*Movie Mode icon*

### 3. Click the control button to start movie playback.

- The following describes operations that are available during movie playback.

If you want to do this:	Do this:
Toggle the movie between full screen and quarter screen view	Press DISP.
Playback forward	Rock the control button to the right.
Playback in reverse	Rock the control button to the left.
Pause playback	Click the control button.
Skip to the next frame while playback is paused	Rock the control button to the right.
Skip to the previous frame while playback is paused	Rock the control button to the left.
Exit movie playback	Press MENU.

## Playing a Panorama

Use the following procedure to play back a panorama recorded in the Panorama Mode.

1. Align the power/function switch with .
2. Rock the control button to the left or right, or rotate the selector dial to scroll through the images on the monitor screen until the panorama you want to play is displayed.



— Panorama Mode icon

### 3. Click the control button to start panorama playback.

- The following describes operations that are available during panorama playback.

If you want to do this:	Do this:
Toggle the panorama between full screen and compressed view	Press DISP.
Scroll forward	Rock the control button to the right.
Scroll backward	Rock the control button to the left.
Pause playback	Click the control button.
Skip to the next image while playback is paused	Rock the control button to the right.
Skip to the previous image while playback is paused	Rock the control button to the left.
Exit panorama playback	Press MENU.

## Enlarging the Playback Image

Use the following procedure to enlarge the playback image on the screen. You can enlarge the image up to 3.2 times its normal size.

1. Align the power/function switch with .
2. Rock the control button to the left or right, or rotate the selector dial to display the image you want to enlarge.
3. Push the zoom controller upwards towards  (telephoto)  to zoom in on the image.
  - Push the zoom controller downwards towards  (wide-angle)  to zoom back out.



- The following describes operations that are available while an enlarged image is on the playback screen.

If you want to do this:	Do this:
Shift the view right	Rock the control button to the right.
Shift the view left	Rock the control button to the left.
Shift the view upwards	Rock the control button up.
Shift the view downwards	Rock the control button down.
Exit the enlargement screen	Press any button besides the control button.

### ▶▶ IMPORTANT! ◀◀

- You cannot enlarge movie or panorama images.

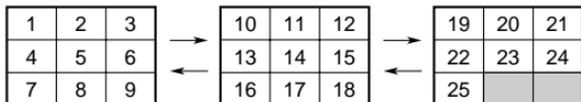
### ▶▶ NOTE ◀◀

- Pushing the zoom controller downwards towards  (wide-angle)  while a normal size (1X) image is on the display switches to the 9-image view.

## Displaying the 9-image View

The following procedure displays nine images on the monitor screen at the same time.

1. Align the power/function switch with .
2. Push the zoom controller downwards towards  (wide-angle) .
  - This displays the 9-image view, starting with the last image you recorded.
3. Rock the control button to the left or right to scroll through images.



- The following describes operations that are available while the 9-image view is on the monitor screen.

If you want to do this:	Do this:
Scroll forward	Rock the control button to the right.
Scroll backward	Rock the control button to the left.
Display the selection pointer (See following section. )	Press DISP.
Exit the 9-image view	Press any button besides the control button or DISP.

## Selecting a Specific Image in the 9-image View

1. Display the 9-image view.

2. Press DISP.

- This causes a pointer to appear in the upper left corner of the monitor screen.



3. Rock the control button left, right, up, or down to move the pointer to the image you want to select, and then click the control button.

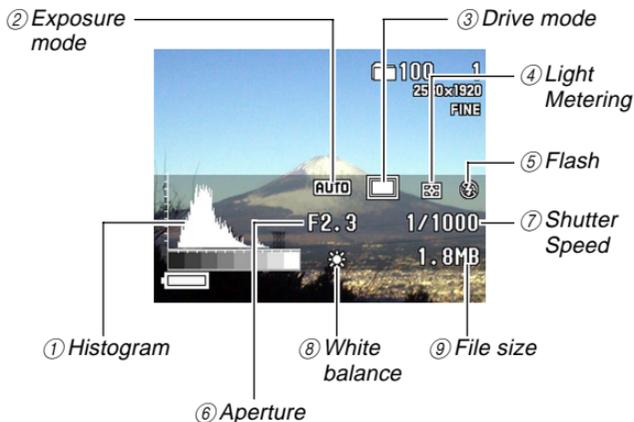
- This displays the single-image view of the selected image.



## Displaying the Histogram and Other Image Information

The camera saves the histogram and other image information along with the image itself. Use the following procedure to view this other information.

1. Align the power/function switch with .
2. Press DISP to display the histogram and other image information.



① Histogram	Use the histogram to check exposure when recording. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Exposure conditions indicated by the histogram may not be accurate when using the flash, when using multi-pattern metering, or under certain other conditions.</li> </ul>
② Exposure mode	<b>AUTO</b> : Full Auto Mode <b>BEST SHOT</b> : Best Shot Mode <b>P</b> : Program AE Mode <b>A</b> : Aperture Priority AE Mode <b>S</b> : Shutter Speed Priority AE Mode <b>M</b> : Manual Mode
③ Drive mode	 : 1-Image Mode  : Continuous Shutter Mode <b>AEB</b> : AEB (Auto Exposure Bracketing) Mode  : Movie Mode  : Panorama Mode
④ Light Metering	 : Multi-pattern metering  : Center-weighted metering  : Spot metering
⑤ Flash	 : Flash on  : Flash off
⑥ Aperture	
⑦ Shutter Speed	

⑧ White balance	None : Auto  : Daylight  : Shade  : Tungsten  : Fluorescent  : Manual
⑨ File size	

- Except for the histogram, "-----" is shown in place of any item for which information is uncertain or otherwise unavailable.

### 3. Rock the control button to the left or right, or rotate the selector dial to scroll through images on the monitor screen.

- It may take some time for the image data to appear after you select an image.

### 4. After you are finished, press DISP to clear display information.

## ▶▶ IMPORTANT! ◀◀

- The histogram does not appear during movie playback (page 110).
- In the case of a panorama image (page 111), the histogram is displayed for the first image of the panorama only.

## Using the Slide Show Feature

Slide Show automatically plays back images in sequence at a fixed interval.



1. Align the power/function switch with .
2. Press MENU.
3. Select “Slide Show” and then click the control button to apply it.
  - This starts the slide show.
  - Pressing MENU at this point displays a screen for setting the interval between image changes within the range of five to 30 seconds.
4. To stop Slide Show, press any button besides MENU.

### ▶▶ IMPORTANT! ◀◀

- Auto Power Off (page 35) is disabled whenever Slide Show is being used. This means you should not leave Slide Show running when using batteries to power the camera. Doing so can rundown batteries. Be sure to stop Slide Show and turn off the camera after you are finished.
- Note that all buttons are disabled while an image change is in progress. Wait until an image is stopped on the monitor screen before performing a button operation, or hold down the button until the image stops.
- Images copied from another digital camera or a computer may take longer time to appear than the Slide Show interval time you select.

## Resizing an Image

You can use the following procedure to change an image to VGA size (640 x 480 pixels).

- VGA is the optimum image size for attachment to e-mail messages or incorporation into Web pages.

1. **Align the power/function switch with .**
2. **Rock the control button to the left or right, or rotate the selector dial to display the image you want to resize.**
3. **Press MENU.**
4. **Select “Resize” and then rock the control button to the right.**
5. **Select “Yes” and then click the control button.**
  - Select “No” to exit the procedure without resizing the image.

## IMPORTANT!

- The resized version of the image is saved as a new file.
- The original, pre-resized image is also retained in memory.
- 2544 x 1696 (3:2) size images are resized for 640 x 427 pixels.
- Images smaller than 640 x 480 pixels cannot be resized.
- Movie Mode, Panorama Mode, and TIFF (uncompressed) images cannot be resized.
- Resizing of an image cannot proceed if the message “MEMORY FULL Delete unneeded images” appears.