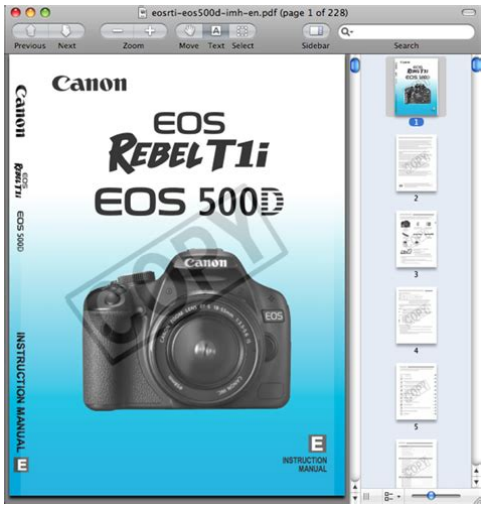
Canon t1i manual video controls



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Book Descriptions:

Canon t1i manual video controls

I would like to use my canon 6d le. Autofocus is becoming unreliable. Fails. I need advice! I have a Rebel t1i an love it. Up to now, I have basically just done l. Any advice on how well can our Canon EOS 500D aka Rebel. The remote didnt. First you have to got to AV mode and choose whatever f value you want. Once youve done that you need to turn your lens. You have to hit the release button on the body near the lens and give it a turn. The turn can be very slight which I would suggest. Youll see on the back of the T1i that the f value shows 00. Now turn the dial to choose video mode. This will bring up Live View and you are ready to go. This lets you choose your f value and keeps the ISO set at 100 for better quality. You can still use exposure compensation. I just finished testing this outside under full sun. Im working on finishing my video and Ill let you know when I have it up on Vimeo so you can see the results. Previously today I was videoing some stuff outside and it would automatically use f 16 which was not the look I was going for at all.What is keeping it from not falling offYou barley have to turn the lens at all just enough to disconnect the connector plates. It felt secure and since you have to use manual focusing with this trick which I used on video all the time anyways youve got a hand on the lens virtually the entire time.Also, what lens would you use I have the kit lens, the 50mm 1.8 and the 55250mm. Is there a way to not have the live view on. Thanks so much. Very nice video by the way!It gave me the error.make sure your lens is on. I ignored that and went ahead an pushed the record button and the live view was up. I could change the exposure compensation which changed the ISO. I saw that when I pressed the shutter halfway down that it would give me the shutter speed and the aperture. The aperture though always stayed at 00. How can I change this. I cant get it to change.It will largely depend on your distance but Im thinking 2.http://www.thermcom.cz/userfiles/dvr-800rt2-manual.xml

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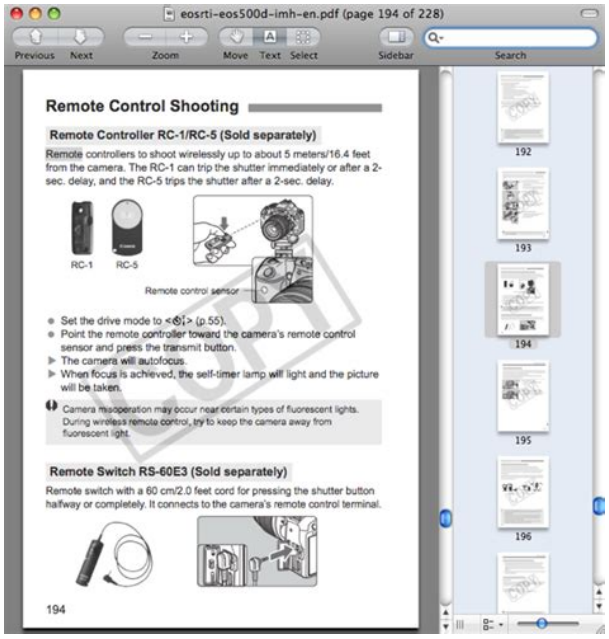
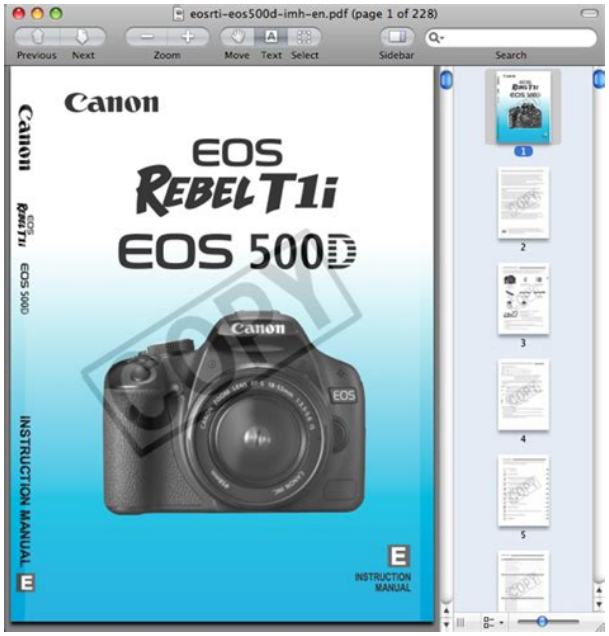


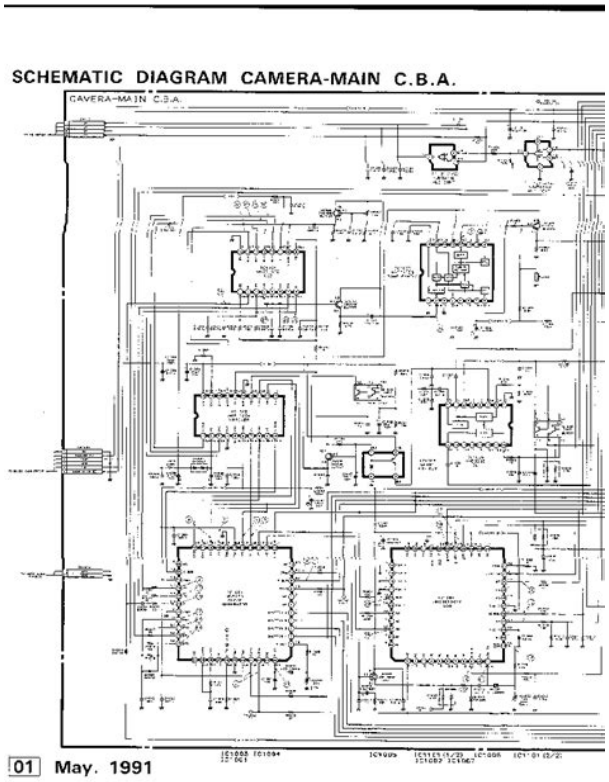
8 might be a great spot to start with. You need to set the f value in AV mode then when you get to video and LV the lens will still be set to the same f value. The camera will always read 00 because it doesnt know what the lens is at. The moving of the lens aka disconnecting essentially disengages the metal plates so the lens doesnt know to change its f value. Thats why the f value stays the same and why the camera has no idea what the f value is.Im not actually trying to use the video, but I have a different problem for which I was hoping this would help. But this confuses live view and everything comes out dark, and I havent yet found a way round that. Open to suggestions.You may want to go into the display settings and adjust the LCD settings. You won’t get the quality of a professional video camera, but you will have a fun way to record memories without requiring a video editor. As soon as you select Movie mode, you can preview your shot on the monitor. You also see various bits of recording data on the screen; remember, you can press the DISP button to cycle through the different data display modes if you want more or less screen clutter. The setting you choose determines the frame size and aspect ratio of the movie 1920 x 1080, known as Full HighDefinition; 1280 x 720, which qualifies as plain ol’ High Def; and 640 x 480, which gives you standard definition. The two higherquality settings produce movies that have a 160 aspect ratio, which is found on many new TV sets and computer monitors. The 640 x 480 setting delivers a 43 format, which fits old monitors and standard TVs. The Quality setting also determines the frame rate 20 frames per second fps for Full HighDefinition, and the more typical and slightly less choppy 30 fps for the other two. At the highest setting, you can fit about 12 minutes of movie on a 4GB memory card; drop the setting to 640 x 480, and you can double the length of the movie.http://www.alterconseil.fr/alterconseil/images/dvr-720h-s-manual.xml



No matter what Quality setting is selected, the maximum size for all movie files is 4GB. Through the Movie menu, shown here, you can alter five settings in addition to movie quality Movie Rec. Size grid display, metering timer, AF mode, sound recording, and remote control. Choose Grid 1 for a loosely spaced grid; choose Grid 2 for a more tightly spaced grid. For no grid, leave the option set to the default, Off. If you are using manual focus which is recommended, set the lens switch to MF and twist the focusing ring on the lens to bring your subject into focus. You don't really have much control over exposure during movie recording; the camera automatically sets all exposure options for you. However, you can tell the camera that you think that it's over or underexposing your movie and request that your next recording be a little darker or lighter. Rotate the dial to move the bar under the meter to the right for a brighter picture; move the indicator left for a darker picture. Release the Exposure Compensation button when you finish. Your movie is ready to preview, download, and distribute to your adoring fans. If this happens please turn the camera off for a while and wait for it to cool down. DO NOT make any changes to this folder, or its contents. Thats a responsibility we take seriously, one that deserves the best effort were capable of.The Canon T1is Creative zone includes the new setting for Creative Auto, plus Programmed exposure, Shutter priority, Aperture priority, full Manual control, and the Automatic Depth of Field mode.Movie recording capacity varies based on the size of memory card youre using, but is in all cases limited to a maximum of 29 minutes and 59 seconds. Thats thanks to European tax regulations, but as it turns out, the 4GB limit on video file sizes will in practice restrict you to shorter movie clips anyway. Focus is set to AI Focus mode, drive mode is set to Single, and metering is set to Evaluative.

The camera controls ISO and Auto white balance as well. In a nice touch, the ISO that the Canon T1i has chosen is displayed on the rearpanel display, something you dont always see in autoISO modes. The Canon T1is autofocus mode is automatically set to One Shot. Drive mode is set to Single Shot, and metering mode is set to Evaluative. Since slower shutter speeds will be used, a tripod is recommended to prevent movement from the camera. The Canon T1is builtin flash is automatically enabled and synched with the slower shutter speed, so subjects will need to remain still for a few moments after the flash fires to avoid ghostlike afterimages. ISO is automatically adjusted by the Canon T1i. For night exposures without the flash, Canon recommends shooting in Landscape mode. The autofocus mode is automatically set to AI Servo. Drive mode is set to Continuous Shooting, ISO is set to Auto and biased towards higher settings, to give faster shutter speeds, and metering mode is set to Evaluative. The Canon T1is onboard flash isnt available in this mode because it cant cycle fast enough to keep up with the continuous exposure mode. The autofocus mode is automatically adjusted to One Shot, the drive mode is set to Single Shot, and the metering mode is set to

Evaluative. ISO is set to Auto. Closeup mode takes advantage of the current lenss minimum focal distance. However, an EOS dedicated macro lens and the Macro Ring Lite MR14EX are recommended for better closeup photography. Also, note that unlike the macro mode on most consumer digicams, Macro mode on the Canon T1i has no effect on lens focusing range, as that parameter is entirely determined by the lens being used. This mode is also good for night scenes without people in them. The Canon T1is builtin flash is automatically disabled, even if its already raised. Because this mode uses slower shutter speeds, a tripod may be needed in lessbright lighting conditions. Metering is again set to Evaluative and ISO to Auto.



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The Canon T1is ISO is set to Auto, metering to Evaluative, and AF mode to One Shot. Drive mode is set to Continuous Shooting. In this mode, the camera makes all exposure decisions with the exception of image quality. Autofocus mode is set to AI Focus. AI Focus evaluates subject movement, sets either oneshot AF or AI Servo AF automatically. Drive mode is set to Single Shot, ISO is set to Auto, and the metering mode is set to Evaluative. The CA mode is something of a cross between the green zone and program mode. The camera wont let you select a combination of exposure parameters that doesnt work, but you retain all the flexibility of shutter or aperturepriority exposure modes.. You have control over all other exposure variables, including exposure compensation. Again, you have control over all other exposure variables, including exposure compensation. The shutter speed range is extended to include a Bulb setting, allowing long exposures for as long as you hold the Canon T1is Shutter button down. The rear display reports the elapsed time in minutes and seconds as the exposure progresses. A display in the viewfinder reports whether the Canon T1i thinks your settings will result in under, over, or correctly exposed photos. This mode puts the Canon T1i in control of both the shutter speed and aperture values, but you can adjust the other exposure variables. Note that this mode cannot be used if the lens focus mode is set to manual. When shooting in Automatic Depth of Field AE, the Canon T1i sets both the lens aperture and focus

distance to achieve a sharp focus over a wide depth of field. It uses the autofocus system to measure the distance to the subjects covered by each of the nine autofocus zones, and then attempts to set the focusing distance and lens aperture so as to render all subject areas in sharp focus. Playback mode lets you erase images, protect them, or set them up for printing on DPOF and PictBridgecompatible devices.

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You can also view images in an index display, enlarge images to 10x, view a slide show of all captured images, or rotate an image. The Canon T1is DISP button activates an information display, which reports the exposure settings for the image; a second press graphs the exposure values on a small luminance histogram, and another press displays both the luminance and separate Red, Green, and Blue histograms. Since many readers may already be familiar with the XSis menu system, well take a quick look at the primary differences. Despite the increased density, we found the menus of the Canon T1i to be wonderfully readable The superhigh resolution of its LCD makes even small menu text very crisp. The ordering of some items has also been changed. A speech bubble graphic now accompanies the Language menu item, making it easier to find if you accidentally change to a language that you cannot read. The normal ISO range extends to 3,200, with High ISO Expansion enabled, though, options of 6,400 and H are added, the H setting corresponding to an ISO level of 12,800.Dust shadows can then be automatically removed from the images when theyre processed through Canons software. Protected images can only be deleted by reformatting the memory card. Menu Options Screen 2 Users can choose to play all folders, one folder, or just photos taken on a particular date. The Menu button stops playback.Applied at all ISOs, but particularly effective at reducing chroma noise at higher ISOs, or shadow noise at lower ISOs. ISO range is 2001600. Original Data Security Kit OSKE3 required to verify image is original is sold separately Canon. It means that with the Canon T1i 500D in your hands you can take landscapes, portraits, macro closeup and studio shots. Oh yeah — you can also capture video any time you want. Is the T1i 500D for beginners Sort of. If you take photos from normal angles, then both the Canon 500D and the Pentax K7 are great alternatives.

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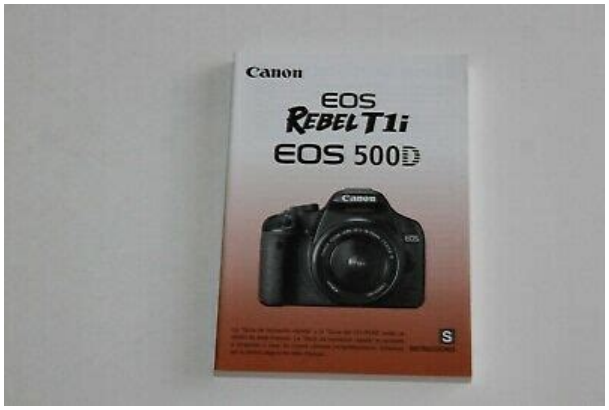

Since I often use Aperture Priority Av mode to take pictures, I had to keep cranking the main mode dial back and forth from the Av setting to the movie setting. If you want to blow away relatives with some clips from your next vacation, this is definitely one way to do it. The images that you extract will be the same dimensions as the movie file 1920 x 1080 which is about 2 megapixels. Also, every other manufacturer has figured out how to tie autofocus to the shutter release in all modes, so Im surprised Canon has not or that they deliberately chose not to. Easier said than done, depending on your subject and the weather. You better have a pretty decent computer and enough free hard drive space to store them all. Even with a very fast Internet connection, uploading large 15 megapixel files takes a long time I often would start an upload and would then go find something else to do for a couple of hours. But if you capture photos as JPG files, you can adjust both the image size in terms of megapixels and the level of compression applied to each photo more compression results in smaller file sizes. Instead, consider these If you already have a dedicated video camera, then consider the less expensive Canon Rebel XSi 450D instead. Who knows With the money you save, you might be able to pick up an extra lens. Current Issue. So, in this chapter I'm going to quickly get you up to speed on the camera's automatic features so that you can get out the door right away and start using the camera. One of the great things about the T1i's design is that you can start out using it just like a pointandshoot camera and then activate more sophisticated controls as you need them. This first chapter explains the fundamental concepts of the camera and photographic technique that we'll build on through the rest of the book. THE SETUP BEFORE YOU CAN SHOOT WITH THE REBEL T1i If you haven't yet set up your camera, you need to do a few things before you can shoot with it.

Fortunately, the T1i's manual is very good, and you can learn everything you need to know about setup by reading the following sections of the manual The camera battery may have a little charge when you first unpack the camera, but t's best to give it a good refueling before you head out to shoot. You'll need a Secure Digital SD memory card for your camera. The Rebel T1i does not ship with a card, so you'll need to buy one. Any photography store or electronics store should carry them. A lens must be attached to your camera. If you bought the bodyonly package, then you should have bought a lens separately. The power switch on the top of the camera powers up the camera as long as you have a charged battery installed. If it's the first time you're turning the camera on, then the camera will prompt you to enter the date and time. Page 29 will walk you through setting the date and time, and page 30 will show you how to set the language that you want to use in the camera's menus. Finally, the camera includes a shoulder strap. The best way to ensure that your camera doesn't get damaged is to attach the shoulder strap and use it. The camera will be more secure and easier to carry if you have the strap attached. Page 23 of the T1i manual shows how to attach the strap. Figure 11. From left to right, the Rebel T1i's media slot, lens mount button and reference dot, and battery. If you've shot only with a pointandshoot camera, then you'll find much to like about working with an SLR. The bright, clear viewfinder, the ability to change lenses, and the advanced manual controls will give you far more creative power than you probably had on your pointandshoot camera. If you're an oldschool SLR film shooter, then the switch to digital will bring you huge

improvements in workflow, image editing, and overall image quality. Obviously, with all the power packed into a camera like the Rebel T1i, you have a lot to learn.

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However, since the camera also has advanced auto functions, you can get started shooting with it right away and, to a degree, use it just like you used your pointandshoot. The best way to learn your camera is to use it, so before we look at the specific parts and components of your T1i, you should do a little snapshot shooting just to get your hands on the camera and get a feel for the general control layout. Resetting the Camera's Defaults If you've already been playing with your T1i, you might have made some changes to some of the internal settings. To ensure that your camera behaves the way that I'll describe in this book, reset to the camera's defaults Set the Mode dial to P, then press the Menu button. Press the right arrow button on the back of the camera until the secondtolast menu is selected. Press the down arrow to select "Clear settings". Figure 12. From the Clear settings menu, you can reset the camera to the factory defaults, which will make it easier to follow along with the instructions in this book. Press the Set button to execute the "Clear settings" command, then select "Clear all camera settings" and press Set. The camera will ask you to confirm the operation. Select OK and press Set. Then, choose Clear all Custom Func. And reset those as well. Snapshot Shooting in Full Auto Mode The Rebel T1i has full autofocus and autoexposure features that can make all of the necessary photographic decisions for most situations. When in Full Auto mode, all you have to do is frame the shot and press the shutter button, and the camera will automatically figure out just about every other relevant setting. However, you need to know a few things to get the most out of Full Auto mode. On the top of the T1i, on the right side of the camera, is a Mode dial. The mode you choose determines which functions the camera will perform automatically and which will be left up to you.

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So, if you want more creative control, then you'll want to select a mode that offers less automation and leaves more power in your hands. For snapshot shooting, Full Auto mode will be your best bet and will make your T1i function much like a simple pointandshoot camera—but one that delivers the superior image quality of an SLR. To select Full Auto mode, set the Mode dial to the green box . Figure 13. Set the camera's Mode dial to the green box to select Full Auto mode. If you haven't done so already, take the lens cap off the camera. You don't have to worry about accidentally shooting with it on, because if the lens cap is on, you won't see anything in the viewfinder. Make certain it's set to AF. Framing Your Shot This next part you probably already know look through the viewfinder and frame your shot. If you have a zoom lens attached to your camera, you can zoom to frame tighter or wider. For now, we're not going to worry about composition, because we'll be discussing that in detail later. Autofocus, or "How to Press the Shutter Button" With your shot framed, you're ready to shoot. However, although pressing the shutter button may seem a simple thing, there are some important things to understand about it, because it's your key to the camera's autofocus feature. Once you've framed the shot, press the shutter button halfway. When you do this, the camera will analyze your scene and try to determine what the subject is. The camera can analyze nine focus points. Once the T1i has determined the subject or what it thinks is the subject, it will light up the focus point that it thinks is correct. If more than one point sits on the plane of focus, it will light up them all. Figure 15. When you halfpress the shutter button to autofocus, the XS will light up the focus spots that it thinks are correct for your subject. Very often, several potential subjects sit on the same plane that is, they're all the same distance from the camera.

The T1i will show you all the focus points that it considers in focus. As long as one of them is on your subject, then it has focused correctly. When the T1i has achieved focus, it will beep and show a

green circle on the right side of the viewfinder status display. You can see this in the previous figure. This halfpress of the shutter is a crucial step when using the T1i or any other autofocus camera. If you wait until the moment you want to take the shot and then press the shutter button all the way down, you'll miss the shot, because the camera will have to focus, meter, and calculate white balance before it can fire, and these things take time. Don't Zoom After Locking Focus Once the camera has locked focus, don't adjust the zoom control. Focusing at a specific distance is a function of your current focal length. If you change focal length that is, if you zoom in or out, you'll throw your image out of focus. REMINDER "My flash popped up!" In Full Auto mode, the T1i will decide whether it needs to use the flash. If it decides that it needs it, the flash will automatically pop up and will be fired when you take the shot. Take the Shot Once the camera has told you that it's focused and ready to shoot, gently squeeze the shutter button. If you jab at the button, you might jar the camera, resulting in a potential loss of sharpness in your image.Somewhere on the body of the lens should be a switch for changing from auto to manual focus. Figure 16. Your lens should have a way to change from auto to manual focus. If the lens provides stabilization, there will be a switch for turning stabilizing on and off. Make certain it's set to aF or auto. If your autofocus light blinks but doesn't lock focus, it's because the camera can't find a subject that has strong contrast. As we'll see, strong contrast is necessary for autofocus to work. You'll learn how to compensate for this problem later.

If the focus beep repeats rapidly, then the camera has locked onto a moving subject and is tracking it. Shoot as normal. After you shoot, the camera will display the image for two seconds, giving you a moment to review. When you're ready to shoot again, follow the same procedure. It's very important to remember to do a halfpress of the shutter to give the camera time to autofocus. Flash Shooting In a lowlight situation, you may see some strange flashes coming from the flash when you press the shutter halfway. These flashes serve to help the camera's autofocus mechanism "see" when the light is low. Once focus is locked, the camera will beep, indicating that you can press the button the rest of the way, whenever you're ready, to take your shot. Those are the basics of shooting. Compose your shot, press the shutter button halfway to focus, and then squeeze the shutter button. This is the process that you'll use no matter what mode you're shooting in. Spend some time shooting in Full Auto mode to get a feel for the shutter and basic camera controls. The Viewfinder Status Display When you press the shutter button halfway down, several things happen inside the T1i's viewfinder. As I already mentioned, the camera shows you which focus points it has selected for autofocus. It also uses the readout at the bottom of the viewfinder to tell you about its exposure choices and to give you some additional status information. The content of this readout will vary depending on the mode you're in. Figure 17. The Rebel T1i's viewfinder shows all the settings you need access to while shooting. From left to right, the readout includes the following If the camera has chosen to use the flash, it will display the flash icon. The flash icon will blink on and off, and the word busy will be displayed, until the flash unit is charged and ready to go. If your battery has a good charge, this shouldn't take very long. Next, the camera displays its chosen shutter speed and aperture.

You'll learn more about these in Chapter 5. The Exposure Compensation display is shown next. For now, all you need to know is that the higher the number is, the grainier your images will be. Don't worry about this now; we'll discuss it in more detail later. Finally, you'll see a number showing how many shots you can shoot before you will have to wait for the camera's buffer to empty. The camera has enough onboard RAM to shoot nine images when in Full Auto mode. Although this may not sound like much, remember that as soon as you shoot, the camera immediately starts writing its buffer out to the storage card. So, if you're not shooting too fast, you'll never come close to overrunning the buffer. If you're shooting bursts of images—at a sporting event, say—then you might fill up the buffer and have to wait a moment before you can shoot again. You don't have to wait until all nine images are available. As long as the number reads at least 1, you can still shoot. Finally, at the far right of the display is a green dot that appears whenever the camera has locked focus and is

ready to shoot. When you press the shutter button halfway, you can press the rest of the way once this green dot appears. As you can see, the status display includes a few other indicators, which you'll learn about in later chapters. The LCD Status Display In addition to the inviewfinder status display, the T1i also shows a lot of status information on the rear LCD. What's displayed on the screen varies depending on what mode you're in, simply because in some modes you don't have as much manual control and so don't need as much status feedback. In Full Auto mode, your screen should look something like the image on the next page. Figure 18. In Full Auto mode, the LCD screen should look something like this. As you can see, you can easily tell how many shots are remaining, how charged the battery is, and the image format that you're shooting in.

The camera also shows what lightmetering mode you're using, which, to be honest, is kind of strange, because you can't actually change this when shooting in Full Auto. When you halfpress the shutter button to tell the camera to focus and meter, it displays its chosen shutter speed and aperture at the top of the status display. We'll explore what these mean in later chapters. Figure 19. After you halfpress the shutter button, the status screen will show your shutter speed and aperture. Just below the viewfinder, you can see a small black window. This is a sensor that detects when you have the camera held up to your face. As you raise and lower the camera, the T1i automatically disables and enables its LCD screen, so that it doesn't distract you while shooting. You can also turn the display off completely by pressing the DISP button. Pressing it again reactivates the screen. Shoot some more in Full Auto mode and get comfortable with the camera's controls. Even though the camera has a lot of other buttons and dials, you don't really need to worry about them right now. If the Viewfinder Is Not Sharp If you wear glasses and like to remove them when shooting, you can use the diopter control, the small knob next to the viewfinder, to compensate for some near or farsightedness. Turn the knob until the nine autofocus boxes inside the viewfinder are sharp. Note that the diopter may not be able to completely compensate for extremely bad vision. Also, you'll have to change it again if you put your glasses back on. If the viewfinder ever inexplicably goes out of focus, it might just be that you bumped the diopter knob. Turn it until focus is restored. If the diopter does not offer enough correction, you'll want to look at Canon's replacement diopters. Viewing Your Images As you've seen, the T1i displays your image for a brief time after you shoot. As you'll see later, you can extend this time by changing a menu setting.

But when it comes time to review your images, you'll want to use the camera's playback mode. To review your images, press the Play button on the back of the camera obviously, the camera needs to be powered on for this to work. The camera displays the last image that you shot, along with some status information. If you don't see the image number and format information, press the DISP button once. The left and right arrow keys on the back of the camera let you navigate forward and backward through your images. Playback mode has a number of other features that you'll learn about in Chapter 3. At any time, you can press the Play button again or give a halfpress to the shutter button to return to shooting mode. Note that the T1i can change between shooting and playback modes very quickly, much faster than most pointandshoot cameras, meaning you don't have to worry about missing a shot because the camera is locked up in a playback mode. Figure 110. When you play back an image on the T1i, the camera displays some important status information along with your image. Using Scene Modes Now you've seen how the T1i's Full Auto mode works. Since Full Auto mode takes care of all the critical decisions regarding camera settings, it's an ideal mode for snapshot shooting and for getting used to the camera. Before you go off shooting, though, let's take a quick look at some other auto features that you might find useful while getting started. On the Mode dial, you'll see a bunch of little icons underneath the Full Auto option. These are the T1i's scene modes. Figure 111. These options on the Mode dial are scene modes, which bias the camera's decisions under specific conditions so that it calculates more appropriate exposures. Scene modes are also fully automatic, but each one biases some of its decisions in a certain way to make it more appropriate to particular types of shooting. Portrait mode Portrait mode is ideal for

shooting—you guessed it!—portraits.

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