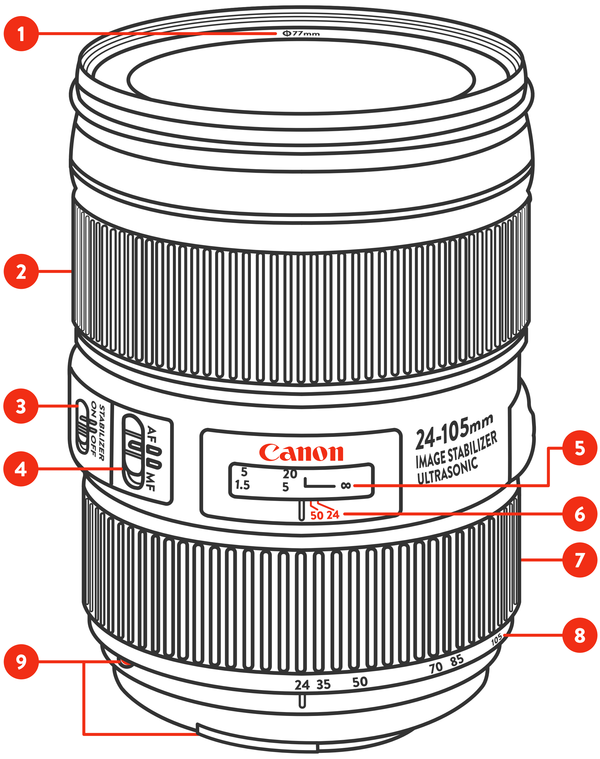
CANON

UNDERSTANDING *YOUR* DSLR CAMERA LENS

Just bought your first DSLR camera? Want to get the best out of your kit lens? Let's take a look at the EF24-105MM f/4L IS II USM lens and what each part of the lens represents.



1 Lens Diameter

The lens diameter is the physical measurement of the diameter of the front-most part of the lens. This number is important to know for any lens caps or filters you buy for the lens. You want to make sure they fit.

2 Focusing Ring

The focusing ring is a ring on the lens body, which moves the lens elements inside the lens so that image produced can be brought into clear focus. Rotating this ring allows you to adjust focus — but only when autofocus is turned off. Although most lenses feature auto focusing, the focusing ring allows for manual control if desired. To find the right focus on your subject, turn the ring clockwise or anti-clockwise.

3 Image Stabiliser

The image stabiliser is effective for hand-held shots in semi-darkened areas (indoors or outdoors at night), locations where flash photography is not allowed or when fast shutter setting cannot be used. The EF24-105MM f/4L IS II USM lens stabiliser is now effective to 4 stops, making it possible to achieve sharper, handheld shots at slower shutter speeds.

4 AF/MF

The AF/MF is short for Autofocus and Manual Focus. The autofocus function automatically adjusts the lens of your camera to focus on the subject your photographing. The manual focus allows you to capture fine details in close-up shots. Switch to manual focus by flipping the switch on the lens barrel and turning the front ring to adjust.

5 Distance Scale

The distance scale indicates the distance from the lens where the subject will appear in focus. At long distances, the distance scale will read infinity. The distance scale is useful when photographing subjects at a very close distance. Instead of having to turn the focusing ring over and over to focus, set it at a low distance or in the macro range. This will reduce the amount of focus fine-tuning.

6 Infrared Index

The Infrared Index corrects the focus setting when using black and white infrared film. Focus on the subject manually, then adjust the distance setting by moving the focusing ring to the corresponding infrared index mark.

7 Zoom Ring

The zoom ring is a textured band on the lens barrel that allows the photographer to rotate the lens in order to adjust the zoom range to move closer, without physically moving towards or farther away from the subject. Adjust your zoom by turning the ring clockwise or anti-clockwise.

8 Focal Length

Focal length, expressed in millimetres (mm) is the basic description of a photographic lens. It determines the angle of view or how much a lens sees which controls what portion of a scene will be captured. Shorter (lower number) focal length produces a wider angle of view, with objects appearing smaller in the frame, while longer (higher number) focal length produces a narrower angle of view, with objects appearing larger in the frame.

9 Lens mount

The red dot serves as an indicator when mounting the lens on the camera body. The dot on the lens barrel matches the dot on the camera body. To attach a lens onto the camera body, match up the mounting index dots on the lens and camera body, insert the base of the lens into the mount and turn the lens to lock securely.