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FAST Series #77 Â˚ It's "eh" This article needs additional Citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding quote to reliable sources. Thenot brought can be challenged and removed. Find Sources: "Canon products list" "Days" Books "Scholar" JSTOR (November 2017) (Discover how and when to remove this model Message) Logo The following provides a partial list of products manufactured under the Canon brand. Other products manufactured and/or services rendered under the Canon brand may not appear here. Here.Products may include office or industrial application devices, wireless LAN products, semiconductors and precision products. Slide film projectors, 8 mm and Super 8 mm Slide Projector Slide Timer Slide Projector (1959) [1] Automatic slide projector (Apr 1962) [1] Cranker 300 (May 1964) [1] Auto Slide 500 (Mar 1968) [1] Slide 302 (Jan 1970) [1] Auto 650EF (Jupiter 1973) [1] Canon-8 projectors (Auto-8) Cinestar P-8 (1965) Dual Gage (regular, common or super 8)ºœ 160 ; mm) Projectors P-8 Cinestar S (1965 -Feb 1967) [1] P-8 CineStar S-8 CineStas-2 / Cinee Projectors-or S-2 (1967 67 ;JUL 1969) [1] Canon 1969 8- [1] Canvision 8 (1968 (1967) (1967 (1967 (1967) Cinestar S) [1] CINSTAR S-40R S-40 S-40 S-400 / 8-400 -8, P-8, P-8, P-8, P-8) Single 8 or Super 8, 16mm sound projector Canon Cinestar P-7 (1967) Cameras RangeFinder Cameras Seiki Kogaku (Canon) began to develop and subsequently produce Ranger cameras with Kwanon's prototype in 1933, based on the Leica II 35mm camera, with its slot Separate telemeter and viewfinder EMI (3 windows) The production began with the Hansa Canon on Leica III format through the Second World War. After the Canon war he resumed the production of pre-war projects in the early 1946s with the sight Ji and Ranger S1. But at the end of 1946 they introduced the SII that has moved away from the Leica project by offering a combined viewfinder / ranger system, reducing windows on the front of the camera to two. However, in most other aspects these cameras remained visually similar to Leica III. Kwanon (1933) Nippon Kogaku (Now Nikon) has provided Seiki Kogaku with funding, Nikkor lenses, Mirini, and Canon technical assistance (1936) known today as the "Original Canon" The viewfinder has moved to the top of the camera, different from the standard model Hansa Canon (1936) Omiya Trading Co marketed original Canon with the name Hansa above the name Canon on on the standard model Canon S (1939). (1939) "Hanseatic" has disappeared from the brand, and has been replaced with the only Canon NS (1939) New Standard. A Canon J (1939) J is a non-rangefinder model for Junior. Canon J II (1946) Simultaneous if not equal to Pre-Hellenic Cameras Canon S (1946) Simultaneous if not equal to Pre-Hellenic Cameras Canon S II (1946) A reprogramming with combined sight and sight functions - two Canon II B (1949) Canon II C (1950) Canon III (1951) Canon IV (1951) Canon III A (1951) Canon IV S (1952) Canon II A (1952) Canon II D (1952) Canon IV SB (1952) Canon II AF (1953) Canon II F (1953) Canon II AK (1953) Canon II S (1954) Canon IV Sb2 In the 1956, Canon departed from the Leica II style and developed a more contemporary look, along with a Contax-style auto-timer level to the left of the lens support. This was the first Canon camera with an open camera swing for film loading. Upper End models had a new aim a t t Canon VT (1956) Canon L2 (1957) Canon VT Deluxe (1957) Canon L3 (1957) Canon VL (1958) Canon VL2 (1958) Canon VI T (1958) Canon VI L (1958) Canon F (Populaire) (1959) Canonet (1961) simpler camera at low prices Canon 7 (1961) Canon collaborated with US producer Bell & Howell between 1961 and 1976 and some Canon products were sold in the USA under the Bell & Howell brand, for example. Canon 7 Rangefinder, Canon EX-EE and Canon TX. Reflex cameras Canonflex SLR Canon has developed and produced support for Canon R lenses for SLR cameras in 1959. The FL lens support replaces R-mount in 1964. Canonflex (1959) -Designed as Canon's first professional camera reflex body, but unsuccessful. Available with built-in engine option detachable). Canonflex R2000 (1960) - An update with 1/2000 shutter speed (up to 1/1000) 1/1000)RP (1960) - Simplified canonflex without the interchangeable prism / CANONFLEX RM Vistator (1962) - a redesign of the RP with integrated measurement and a lower profile prism. Details [1] FL-Mount SLR Canon has developed and produced the Canon FL-Mount standard for 1964's film SLR cameras to replace the Canon R standard. FD lens mounting has replaced FL upright in 1971. Canon FX (1964) Canon FP (1964) Canon Pellix (1965) Canon Ft QL (1966) Canon Pellix QL (1966) Canon TL (1968) EE-MOUNT SLR In 1969 Canon introduced an economic system of cameras / lens in which the three rear elements (In two groups) they were built on the camera, and several front element options could be interchanged. This had been used by Zeiss-ikon in their medium level cameras of their countFlex series, and from Kodak in the initial interchangeable lenses for the high-end retina series (later going to complete lenses). Canon offered four target options: 35mm f / 3.5, 50mm f / 1.8, 95mm f / 3.5 and 125mm f / 3.5. Through the measurement of the lenses it was central weighted and the automatic exposure was a priority of the shutter speed. Only two cameras have been offered and the lens has not been successful. CANON EXEE (1969) Canon Ex Auto (1972) has improved FD-Mount Flash Flash features developed and produced the mounting standard of Canon FD lenses for SLR movie cameras from 1971 to replace FL lens mounting standard. The FD support had two variants: the original lenses used a Breechlock collar to mount, while later versions used a standard lock with a short twist action. The EF lens mounts standard exceeded FD-Mounts in 1987. Canon ceased to produce FD-Mount cameras in 1994. F-1 series series (1971) - reputed as the first professional successful body of Canon's Reflex camera. The system CANONFLEX from 1959 (above) fails and was down for the consumer market. Canon FTB (1971) Canon Ftbn (1973) Canon EF (1973) Canon TLB (1974) Canon TX (1975) Canon F-1N (1976) Canon New F-1 (1981) a series series AE-1 (1976) Canon AT-1 (1977) Canon A-1 (1978) Canon AV-1 (1979) Canon AE-1 Program (1981) Canon AL-1 (1982) T Series Canon T50 (1983) Canon T70 (1984) Canon T80 (1985) Canon T90 (1986) Canon T60 (1990) EOS In 1987, Canon introduced the EOS Single-lens reflex camera system along with the only standard of assembly of the EF lenses to replace Canon also used EOS for its digital reflex cameras. All digital SLR cameras and films produced by Canon today use the EOS autofocus system. Canon introduced this system in the 1987 along with the EF standard. The last EOS-based SLR camera produced by Canon, the 1986 Canon T90, is widely regarded as the model for the EOS line of camera bodies, even though the T90 used the old FD-mount standard. For a detailed list of digital EOS Film and SLR cameras, see Canon EOS. Digital reflex cameras EOS 400D EOS 5D Mark II See Canon EOS X/Kiss X/Seclusion of X/Kiss Advanced amateur cameras: Canon EOS 77D (EOS 9000D in Japan) Semi-professional and mid-range cameras: EOS D30 EOS D60 (interrupted) EOS 10D (interrupted) EOS 20D (interrupted) EOS 20Da (interrupted)194; 160? 128? 147; designed for astrophotography EOS 30D (interrupted) EOS 40D (interrupted) EOS 50D (interrupted) EOS 60D (interrupted) EOS 60Da –; Designed for astrophotography EOS 70D (interrupted) EOS 77D EOS 80D EOS 90D Premium cameras: APS-C series EOS 1D Mark IV (interrupted) EOS 1D Mark III (interrupted) EOS 5D Mark IV EOS 5DTS 5D D D