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Sorry to interruptCSS IntroAutofocus system camera product line"Canon Rebel" redirects here. For the 1990 35 mm SLR with a similar name, see Canon EOS Rebel.Canon EOSLogoCanon EOS R5 Mark II (2024)Product typeSystem camera (SLR, DSLR, MILC)Camera lensSensorCanon Inc.ProducedbyCanon Inc.Kodak (formerly)CountryJapanIntroducedMarch2, 1987, 38 years ago(1987-03-02)Related brandsCanon Cinema EOS (Electro-Optical System) is a series of cameras with autofocus capabilities produced by Canon Inc. The brand was introduced in 1987 with the Canon EOS 650, a single-lens reflex camera. Since then, EOS has become Canon's flagship series of interchangeable-lens cameras, with one or more new cameras released each year. All EOS cameras used 35 mm or APS-format film until Canon introduced the EOS D30, the company's first in-house digital single-lens reflex camera, in 2000. Since 2005, all newly announced EOS cameras have used digital image sensors rather than film, with EOS mirrorless cameras entering the product line in 2012. Since 2020, it only newly announced EOS cameras have been mirrorless systems.EOS cameras are primarily characterized by boxy black camera bodies with curved horizontal grips; the design language has remained largely unchanged since the brand's inception. The EOS series previously competed primarily with Nikon SLR cameras and of September 2025[update] primarily competes with Sony mirrorless cameras.[1] The series was conceived as a camera system built around autofocus as core feature. To that end, the EOS series was introduced alongside the electrically-driven and autofocus-centered EF lens mount, which replaced the previous mechanically-driven and primarily manual-focus FD lens mount. The EF mount and its variants were the primary lens mounts for EOS cameras for decades, eventually being replaced by the RF lens mount in 2018, which was designed for mirrorless cameras and has now become the standard lens mount for the series.As the EOS series has evolved over time, the products have received frequent naming system changes and concrete updates in components such as autofocus, exposure metering, and flash metering. The system has contributed to the popularity of autofocus cameras and the prevalence of video recording features in consumer cameras, and has been used by numerous professional photographers and cinematographers.The naming conventions used for Canon EOS cameras largely follow two general rules: the fewer digits in a camera's model number, the higher-end the camera's market segment (e.g. the EOS 5D is a more expensive and powerful camera than the EOS 30D); and the smaller the model number within a given number of digits, the more powerful the camera (e.g. the EOS R1 is considered higher-end than the EOS R8).[2] In addition, newer revisions of a given camera model are often given Mark designations, such as the EOS-1Ds Mark III.[3] For mid-range and entry-level EOS DSLR cameras with two or more digits in the model number, the latter rule was different: the greater the model number within a given number of digits, the newer or higher-end the camera.[2] These rules hold for most EOS cameras, with some major exceptions including the EOS 100D, 200D, and 250D, which occupied a different market segment than the other three-digit DSLR models and all full-frame cameras that use EF-M lens mount, with the former including the EOS 5D, a high-end digital single-lens reflex camera, and the entire line of mirrorless EOS MEOS camera models, names often include prefixes and suffixes that denote important aspects of a camera, both general and specific. For example, EOS cameras with the prefix or suffix D are digital DSLRs, cameras with the prefix M are mirrorless cameras that utilize the EF-M mount, and cameras with the prefix R are RF mount mirrorless cameras.[2] Cameras modified for astrophotography, such as the Canon EOS 60Da, use the suffix [6]. Some EOS cameras, such as the EOS R5 C, have used the suffix C to mark the inclusion of Cinema EOS features or operating modes.[7] The V suffix, intended to mark vlogging-oriented cameras, has been used for the EOS R50 V.[8]Beginning with the EOS 630/600 film SLR, some EOS cameras have been marketed under different names in different parts of the world.[9] The most significant name changes occurred with the EOS 1000, marketed as the EOS Rebel in North America; and the EOS 500, marketed as the EOS Kiss in Japan and the EOS Rebel XS in North America. Starting with these two cameras in their respective markets, the majority of entry-level EOS film and digital SLRs have used the EOS Rebel brand in North America and the EOS Kiss brand in Japan, with the actual camera specifications being identical to their global counterparts.[10][11] This practice ceased with the introduction of the EOS R50, the first entry-level EOS camera since the introduction of the Kiss and Rebel names to use the same name in all markets.[12][13]Canon first experimented with autofocus in 1985 with the T80, a single-lens reflex camera that utilized 135 film. The T80 featured Canon's existing FD lens mount, designed for manual focus, with the addition of electrical contacts that allowed communication between the camera body and focusing motors within the attached lens.[14] This system, wherein the lens focuses itself using information from the camera body, was promising enough for Canon to continue development on a more refined version, despite Canon's internal dissatisfaction with the T80's autofocus performance when compared to Nikon and Minolta's autofocus cameras.[15]The Canon EF lens mount. Note the lack of mechanical linkages: The electrically-driven sensor and actuator, which communicate with the mount, are placed slightly after the sensor.[16] Canon's camera designers created a lens mount using recent advances in microelectronic technology, the FD lens mount, which was designed for manual-focus cameras with focusing motors in the camera body, and the new lens mount would be fully electronic and would only support lenses with internal motors. This would both improve autofocus performance and allow more flexibility in pairing lenses and camera bodies. In a retrospective interview, Canon camera developer Yasuo Suda stated that the team "felt that the future of next-generation cameras hinged on the development of a new, fully-electronic mount." [16]The EOS system was introduced in 1987 with the Canon EOS 650, a single-lens reflex camera that utilized 35mm film. The camera broke compatibility with the FD lens mount by fully removing all mechanical linkages between the moving parts in the lens and in the camera; the correct aperture and focus are determined by the camera body and transmitted electronically to the lens, which makes the required adjustments using internal motors. Canon named this new lens mount the EF mount, short for "Electro-Focus". Alongside the bayonet-style lens mount, the EOS 650 featured a new focusing sensor and a microprocessor, and was paired with lenses with ultrasonic motorsthe first instance of this technology being used for consumer photography.[17] According to Popular Mechanics, the EOS 650 and the improved EOS 620 had the fastest autofocus performance of any camera available in the year they were released.[18]Canon EOS-1N high-end film autofocus camera (1994)In 1989, Canon released the first EOS camera marketed to professionals, the EOS-1. The camera was intended to compete with the Nikon F4 released one year prior. The EOS-1 was released in tandem with new professional-grade lenses for the EF mount and established the EOS-1 series of cameras.[19] In a 2019 interview, Canon principal engineer Toshio Matsumoto stated that "major principles for the EOS-1 series from the beginning have been durability, reliability, speed and control." [20] The EOS-1 received two revisions, the EOS-1N[21] and the EOS-1V.[22] The EOS 1000 followed the EOS-1 in 1990; this became the EOS line's first successful budget SLR. The EOS 1000 was the first EOS Rebel camera, and the first EOS camera to use the EF-M lens mount. Canon introduced the EOS 1000 as a more affordable camera to compete with the Nikon D70. Canon continued to release new DSLR camera models in the time.[24] Four years later, Canon released the EOS IX, an APS-format SLR.[25] The EOS line of film cameras continued to be iterated upon until the release of the EOS 300X in 2004, which was the last film-based SLR designed by Canon.[26] The last EOS film SLR to end production was the aforementioned EOS-1V, which released in 2000; the camera was actively manufactured until 2018, though it continued to see official repair service until late 2025.[22]Prior to designing their own digital single-lens reflex cameras, Canon worked with Kodak to produce digital cameras in the EOS line, starting with the EOS DC5 3 in 1995. These cameras used a digital camera back with the image sensor and associated electronics designed and built by Kodak together with modified internals of the EOS-1N film SLR.[27]Canon EOS 300D digital SLR with EF-S 18-55 mm f/3.5-5.6 lens (2003)The first digital EOS SLR camera wholly designed and manufactured by Canon was the EOS D30, released in 2000. While the majority of Canon's existing SLR lineup utilized 35 mm film, which would equate to a digital sensor with dimensions of 3624 millimeters, the EOS D30 instead utilized the smaller APS-C sensor format with a 1.6 crop factor.[28] Canon's use of CMOS technology to fabricate the sensor helped drive costs down, and the camera's listed launch price of US\$3000 made it more accessible to consumers than competing CCD-sensor DSLRs from Nikon and Kodak.[29]In 2001, Canon followed up their entry into the DSLR market with the EOS-1D, a successor to their EOS-1 series of flagship professional film cameras. The EOS-1D was designed using the film-based EOS-1V (released one year prior) as a base, and utilized an externally manufactured CCD sensor, as Canon's own active-pixel sensors could not yet reach the readout speeds required for the camera's fast burst rate.[30] The sensor had a 1.3 crop factor (APS-H); larger than the APS-C sensor used in the D30, but smaller than full-frame 35mm.[31] One year later, in 2002, Canon released the EOS-1Ds, the company's first high-resolution DSLR camera. The EOS 1Ds was the first EOS camera to use the EF-M lens mount. Canon introduced the EOS 1Ds as a more affordable camera to compete with the Nikon D70. Canon continued to release new DSLR camera models in the following years, alongside entry-level mirrorless cameras using the EF-M lens mount. The final EOS DSLR to be released was the midrange APS-C EOS 850D, launched in 2020.[52] One year later, Canon confirmed that they would no longer be releasing new digital SLR camera models as they pivoted fully to mirrorless technology.[53] As of October 2025[update], Canon continues to manufacture some EOS DSLR cameras, such as the EOS 2000D and 5D Mark IV absent from the company's list of discontinued products.[54]The most advanced camera that utilized the EF-M mount was the midrange APS-C Canon EOS M5, which was released in 2016. The EOS M5 was Canon's first mirrorless camera to feature an integrated electronic viewfinder. It featured the same 24.1 megapixel sensor as its EOS DSLR equivalent, the EOS 80D, and was claimed to provide image quality equal to or greater than that of the 80D. News outlets such as The Verge and CNET considered the EOS M5 to be Canon's first serious attempt at a mirrorless EOS camera.[55] [56]The Canon EOS R, the first full-frame mirrorless camera in the EOS series (2018)By 2018, Canon was under significant pressure to release a full-frame mirrorless cameraSony had released the Sony A7 and A7R five years prior.[57] That year, Canon introduced the RF mount, a lens mount designed for full-frame mirrorless cameras. The RF mount retains the 54 mm inner diameter of the EF mount while increasing the number of connective electrical pins from 8 to 12 and reducing flange focal distance to 20 mm from the EF mount's 44 mm. These changes allow for more advanced and compact lens designs than could be achieved with the EF mount, though this comes at the cost of compatibility with EF mount lenses. To address this, Canon released an optic-free adapter for the RF mount that allows usage of EF and EF-S lenses, though the shorter flange focal distance of the EF-M mount meant that EF-M lenses could not be adapted for use with the RF system.[58]The first RF mount camera was the EOS R, Canon's first full-frame mirrorless camera. According to camera designer Hiromichi Oishi, "Canon's goal with the EOS R was to carry on the traditional parts of EOS but then bring in new innovation at the same time," which resulted in a camera with ergonomics similar to existing EOS DSLRs but with modified and simplified controls.[59] The camera garnered somewhat negative reception with Photography Life criticizing the camera's poor handling and lack of available lenses[60] and Digital Photography Review assessing the camera's specifications as being behind comparable mirrorless cameras from Sony and Nikon.[58] A smaller and lighter derivative, the EOS RP, released in 2019.[61][62]In 2020, Canon released the full-frame EOS R5 and EOS R6, mirrorless successors to the EOS 5D and EOS 6D series respectively.[63] Compared to the EOS R, both featured a new autofocus system, a new image processor, in-body image stabilization, and much greater shutter durability, among other improvements. In an interview, Oishi stated that the team "valued the handling and operability developed in the EOS 5D series, and aimed to design something that would feel natural to users" when designing the EOS R5.[64] The R5 was received well by Digital Photography Review, who called the camera "one of the best cameras on the market." [65] Both cameras have received Mark II revisions, with the EOS R6 Mark II announced in 2022[66] and the EOS R5 Mark II announced in 2024, which resolved an overheating issue with the original EOS R5.[67]The Canon EOS R3, a high-end full-frame mirrorless camera released in 2021One year later, Canon released the EOS R3, a professional-grade full-frame camera with Canon's first stacked CMOS sensor in an EOS camera. Such sensors include signal processing circuitry and memory on the sensor die, greatly increasing image readout speeds and reducing the effects of rolling shutter when compared to conventional CMOS sensors.[68] The R3 featured a vertical grip and large body similar to Canon's flagship EOS-1D Mark III DSLR released one year prior, but with a smaller and lighter body. The fast image readout speeds provided by the camera's sensor, along with other features such as the HDR-capable viewfinder and eye-controlled focus, led the EOS R3 to receive positive reviews for its wildlife and sports photography capabilities from PCMag.[69]In 2022, Canon released the first APS-C cameras to use the RF mount, the midrange EOS R10 and the enthusiast-grade EOS R7. These served as successors to the EOS 850D and EOS 7D Mark II DSLRs respectively. Both cameras featured the same image processor and subject-detection autofocus system as Canon's high-end mirrorless cameras such as the EOS R5 and R6. Compared to the cheaper EOS R10, the EOS R7 featured in-body image stabilization and weather sealing, though it lacked the EOS R10's in-body flash. Alongside these cameras, Canon introduced new "RF-S" lenses designed for APS-C RF mount cameras.[70][71] These lenses have a smaller image circle with APS-C sensor coverage, allowing them to be lighter and more compact, but utilize the same RF mount as existing RF lenses. Unlike EF-S lenses, which required an adapter to be used with EF mount cameras, RF-S lenses can be used on full-frame RF mount cameras; the camera body automatically crops the frame to only use an APS-C sized portion of the sensor.[72]Until this point, Canon had supported both the EOS M system and the EOS R system of mirrorless cameras; however, with the release of the entry-level RF mount EOS R50 and R100 mirrorless cameras in 2023, Canon officially discontinued the EOS M system camera models and lenses.[73][74]In 2024, Canon released its first flagship mirrorless camera, the full-frame EOS R1. Targeted towards sports photography, the EOS R1 featured many improvements over the EOS R3: faster image readout speeds, improved image stabilization and eye-tracking autofocus, raw video recording, a supplementary processor to further improve autofocus subject tracking, and improved durability. The EOS R1 received critical acclaim from photography reviewers such as Digital Camera World and Amateur Photographer.[75][76][77] As of October 2025[update], Canon's most recently released mirrorless camera is the EOS R50 V, a vlogging-focused variant of the EOS R50 and the first EOS V series camera. The EOS R50 V omits the electronic viewfinder and built-in flash of the EOS R50 and gains a more compact and lighter body. The fast image readout speeds provided by the camera's sensor, along with other features such as the HDR-capable viewfinder and eye-controlled focus, led the EOS R3 to receive positive reviews for its wildlife and sports photography capabilities from PCMag.[69]In 2022, Canon released the first APS-C cameras to use the RF mount, the midrange EOS R10 and the enthusiast-grade EOS R7. These served as successors to the EOS 850D and EOS 7D Mark II DSLRs respectively. 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