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ASAHI PENTAX

ME

IMPORTANT

SMC Pentax lenses and Pentax accessories are engineered and produced meticulously to precise Asahi Pentax specifications. Lenses and accessories from other manufacturers are not produced to these precise specifications and, therefore, may cause difficulties with — or actual damage to — a Pentax camera. Asahi Pentax cannot assume any responsibility or liability for difficulties resulting from the use of any other brand of lenses or accessories with an Asahi Pentax camera.

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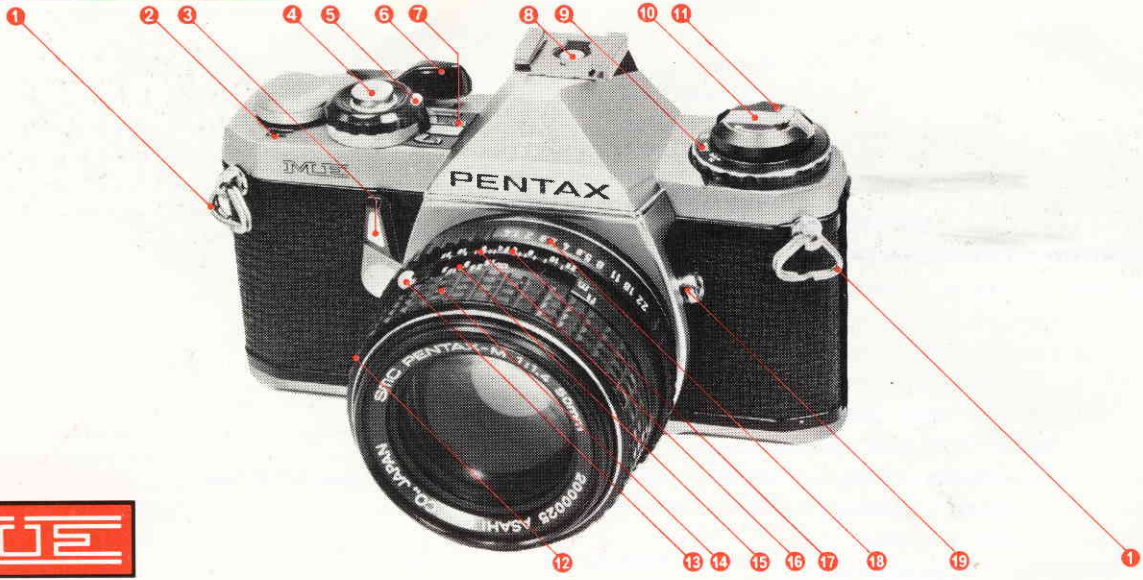
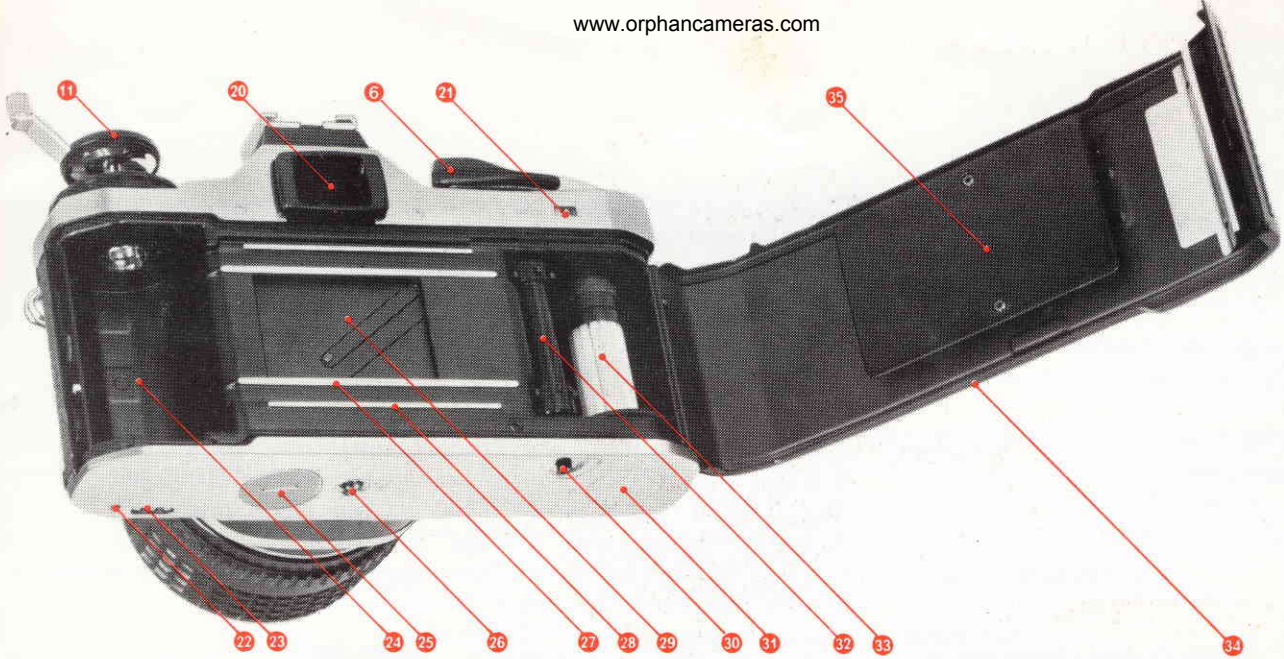
NOMENCLATURE



❶ Neck strap ring
❷ Exposure counter
❸ Self-timer lever
❹ Shutter release button
❺ Shutter speed index button
❻ Rapid-wind lever
❼ Shutter dial
❽ Hot shoe
❾ Exposure compensation dial
❿ Film rewind crank
⓫ Film rewind knob/Back cover opener
⓬ Lens release lever
⓭ Upraised alignment dot
⓮ Focusing ring
⓯ Distance scale
⓰ Depth-of-field scale
⓱ Aperture/Distance index
⓲ Aperture ring
⓳ X-sync socket
⓴ Viewfinder eyepiece

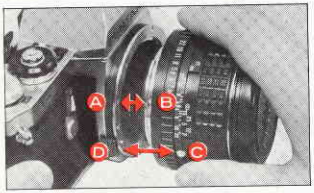


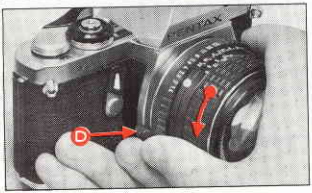
21 Film advance/rewind indicator
22 Guide pin channel
23 Winder direct contact terminal
24 Film chamber
25 Battery chamber
26 Winder/Tripod receptacle
27 Film rail
28 Film guide rail
29 Shutter blades
30 Film rewind button
31 Film transport coupler
32 Sprockets
33 Film take-up spool
34 Back cover
35 Film pressure plate

SPECIFICATIONS

Type	35mm full-frame SLR camera with aperture preferred automatic exposure electronic focal-plane shutter and open-aperture center-weighted Through-The-Lens metering.
Lens mount	Pentax K bayonet.
Standard lenses	SMC Pentax 50mm f/1.2 SMC Pentax-M 50mm f/1.4 SMC Pentax-M 50mm f/1.7 SMC Pentax-M 40mm f/2.8
Shutter	Seiko MFC vertical-run metal focal-plane shutter; automatic exposure electronically controlled between 8 and 1/1000 sec.; manual mechanical speed of 1/100 sec. plus B; provided with shutter button lock and "Cocked" indicator.
Flash synchronization	X socket on front of camera body, plus X-contact hot/cold accessory shoe; X flash synchronizing at 1/100 sec.
Self-timer	Delays shutter release 4~12 seconds.
Viewfinder	Silver-coated pentaprism finder; split-image microprism focusing screen; 92% of picture-taking area visible and 0.97x magnification (with 50mm lens at infinity); -0.5 diopter eyepiece. LED dots inside viewfinder indicate automatically selected shutter speeds, plus over and under exposure warning. Correction lens adaptor M, Magnifier M and Refconverter M fit the viewfinder frame.
Mirror and diaphragm	Instant-return mirror and automatic diaphragm.

Film wind and rewind	Single-stroke rapid wind lever, plastic-tipped for winding comfort. 135° throw with stand-off angle of 30°. Rapid rewind crank for speedy film rewind.
Film loading	New magic-needle quick/sure loading.
Automatic winder	ME camera body accepts the new 1.5 -frames-per-second automatic film winder, for consecutive or single frame exposure operation.
Exposure counter	Automatic reset type.
Exposure meter	Open-aperture, center-weighted Through-The-Lens meter, with GPD cells for fast light response, with LED exposure read-out; rapid wind lever and shutter release button acting as meter switch. Exposure range; EV1 - 19 (ASA100 f/1.4). Film speed range: ASA12 - 1600. Exposure compensation dial: 1/4x, 1/2x, 1x, 2x, 4x.
Battery	Two 1.5V silver oxide batteries (G13); LED's double as battery check lamp.
Back cover	Standard back with memo holder, interchangeable with Dial Data ME for data recording on film.
Body size	131mm x 82.5mm x 49.5mm.
Body weight	460 grams.





1. Remove the rear lens and body caps.
2. Match the red dot Ⓐ on the camera body with the red dot Ⓑ on the lens. Insert the lens into the body and turn it clockwise until the lens locks with a click.
3. In the dark, when the red dots are difficult to see, align the upraised white dot Ⓒ on the lens barrel with the lens release lever Ⓓ by touch. Then turn and lock as above.

4. To detach, hold the camera with your left hand. Depress the lens release lever Ⓓ while turning the lens counter-clockwise with your right hand.

NOTE

If you have to put the lens down without the rear lens cap, place it only front-element-down, never front-element-up.

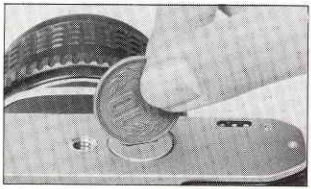
When changing lenses outdoors with film in the camera, avoid direct sunlight.

INSERTING BATTERIES

Two silver oxide batteries are packed separately. Be sure to insert them into the battery chamber before operating the camera.

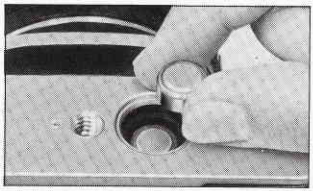
CAUTION

The battery is like a phonograph record. It can be damaged by skin acids. Handle by the edges with a dry cloth before insertion into the camera. Also be especially sure to wipe off the batteries with a cloth when they are salted.
The battery is not rechargeable. Do not throw a dead battery into a fire, as it may explode. Also, keep it beyond the reach of small children.

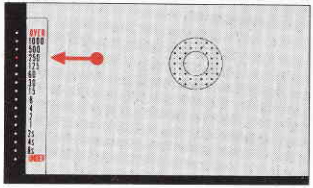


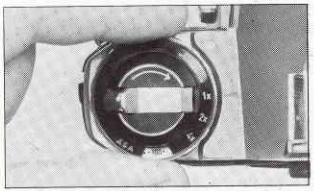
• **Insertion** Open the battery chamber cover with a coin. Insert the two batteries into the battery chamber of the camera as shown above, each with plus (+) side facing down. For replacement, use Eveready S76E or Mallory MS76H or equivalent.

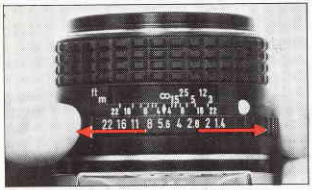
• **Check** Under normal conditions, one set of batteries will last about one year or operate the electronic shutter approximately 10,000 times. If batteries are active, one of the LED dots will light when you depress the shutter release

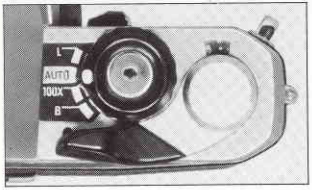


button. If they are weak, the LED dot will just flicker as a warning for battery replacement. If the batteries are dead, the LED will not light.
ALWAYS CARRY SPARE BATTERIES.





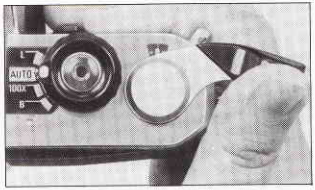


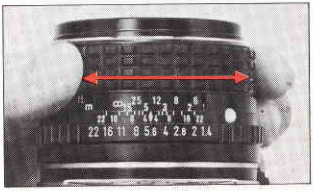


1. Load the film into your camera. (Page 10.)
2. Set the exposure compensation dial at "1x" for normal exposure. (Page 12)
3. Set the ASA film speed. (Page 11)

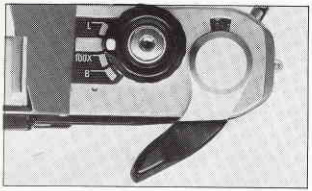
4. Preselect the aperture. (Page 13)

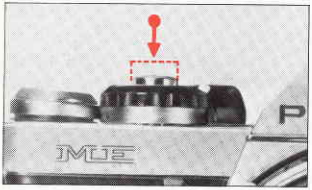
5. Set the shutter speed dial at AUTO. (Page 14)





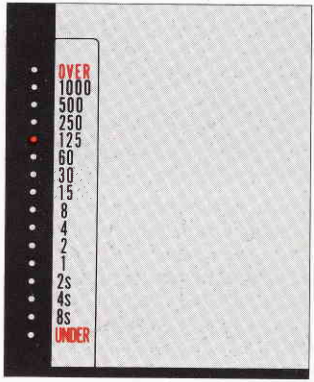
6. Advance the rapid-wind lever all the way until it stops.
7. Compose and focus by turning the focusing ring.



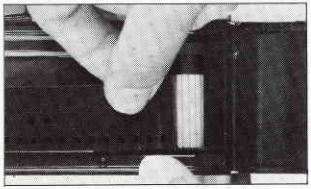


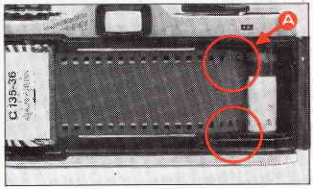
8. Pull out the rapid wind lever slightly (30°) (which turns on one of the battery switches), slightly depress the shutter release button (which turns on the other battery switch). One of the red LED dots, alongside the shutter speed scale inside the viewfinder, will illuminate indicating at which speed the exposure will be made automatically. If the aperture preselection (Step 4) will result in over or underexposure, the LED dot next to the "OVER" or "UNDER" warning signal will illuminate.

9. When you depress the shutter button completely, the electronic shutter is released according to the length of time determined by the built-in electronic memory device.



Avoid direct light when loading your film.

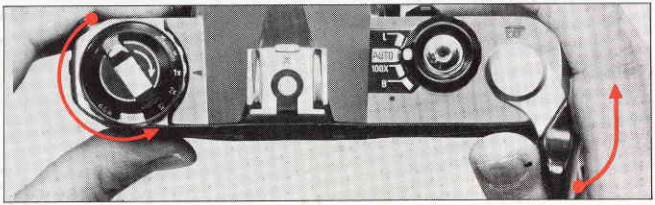




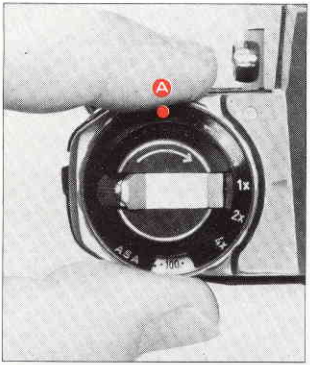
1. Open the camera back by pulling up the rewind knob until the back opens.
2. Place the film cartridge in the film chamber, and push down the rewind knob. Insert the film leader in between any of the white pins surrounding the film take-up spool.
3. Advance the film by alternately advancing the rapid-wind lever and depressing the shutter button until both top and bottom sprockets engage the film perforations. Close the back by pressing it firmly.

Note: Both steps 3 and 4 should be carried out with the shutter dial set to "100X" in order to eliminate needless electrical consumption. After the exposure counter indicates "1" (step 4), return the shutter dial to "AUTO".

4. Advance the rapid-wind lever, and confirm that the film rewind knob turns counterclockwise, indicating that the film is properly loaded and is moving from the cartridge to the take-up spool. If the film is being properly advanced, the film advance indicator Ⓐ will flicker. Trip the shutter. Advance the film until the exposure counter turns to "1", indicating that the first picture is ready to be taken. Reset the shutter dial to AUTO.



SETTING ASA FILM SPEED

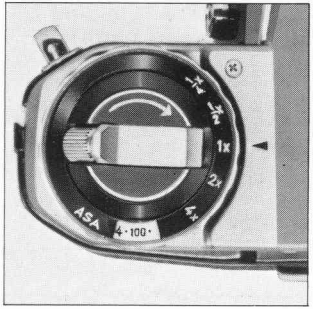


The ASA film speed rating of all 35mm films is given in the data sheet packed with each roll of film. The higher the ASA number, the more sensitive the film is to light.
To set the index, lift up the ASA dial A and turn it until the ASA number of your film is opposite the orange index mark.

MEMO HOLDER

As a reminder of the type of film in your camera, tear off the top of film box and insert it into the Memo Holder on the back cover of the camera.

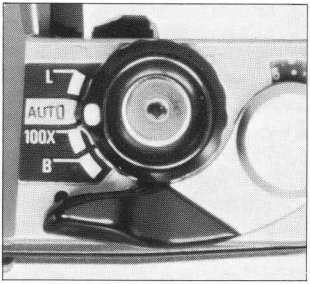
EXPOSURE COMPENSATION DIAL

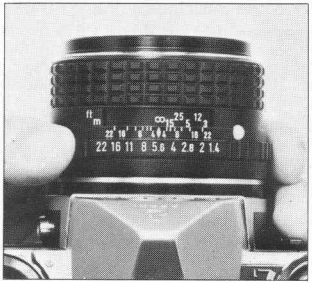


REMEMBER to set the dial at "1x" for normal exposure. The scale (4x, 2x, 1x, 1/2x, 1/4x) indicates the exposure factor. You will obtain "normal" exposure at 1x, while 1/2x and 1/4x automatically program the camera to deliver one half and one fourth the amount of light to the film. The 2x and 4x settings automatically double and quadruple the light reaching the film.

Use this control only when necessary to give intentional over or underexposures while operating on "AUTO". For example, set the dial at 4x or 2x when shooting against the light, and at 1/4x or 1/2x when shooting against dark backgrounds. In addition, the dial can be set between the indicated positions to achieve more specific exposure control.

APERTURE SETTING



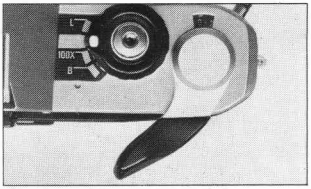


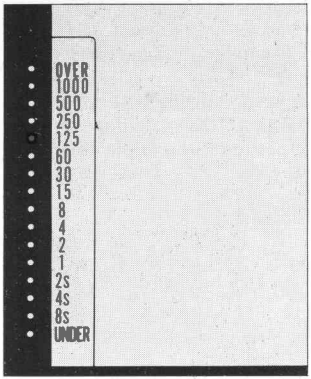
Set the shutter speed dial at AUTO. Rotate the aperture ring to preselect the desired aperture such as follows:

Fine weather	f/8 ~ f/11
Cloudy weather	f/4 ~ f/5.6
Indoors	f/2 ~ f/2.8

This is a rough guide to acquaint you with the automatic shutter operation. As you get used to it, you will develop your own yardsticks for aperture preselection depending on your subject and the lighting conditions.

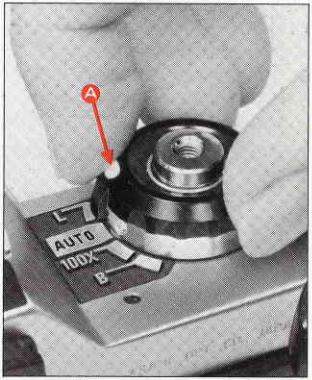
The shutter speed is automatically determined, within the range of 8 to 1/1000 sec., depending on the amount of light passing through the aperture and the speed of the film.

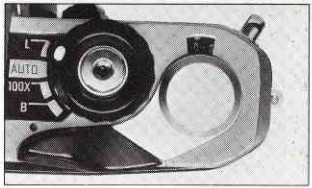




Keep the shutter dial at AUTO.
The electronic shutter of the ME works fully automatically at any speed between 1/1000 and 8 seconds. The figures seen in the viewfinder, from 2 to 1000 refer to fractions of seconds (1/2 to 1/1000 second). 1 to 8s indicates full seconds.
After advancing the rapid wind lever, do not push it flush with the camera body as this will turn off the metering circuit, but leave it at its partially extended position and then depress the shutter release button halfway to switch on the electronic circuits. One of the 16 red LED dots alongside the shutter speed scale inside the viewfinder, will illuminate indicating the automatically selected shutter speed. (If the OVER or UNDER warning illuminates, open up or close down the aperture.) When desiring to change the shutter speed, simply rotate the aperture ring until the LED is aligned with the speed of your choice.
(If the LED dot just flickers or does not light, change the batteries. See page 7.)
Depress the shutter release button all the way to take the picture.

To prevent accidental release of the shutter after cocking, turn the shutter dial by pressing on the white button Ⓐ and set it at "L" (Lock). To return the shutter dial to "AUTO", just move it back to its original position where it will lock into place.

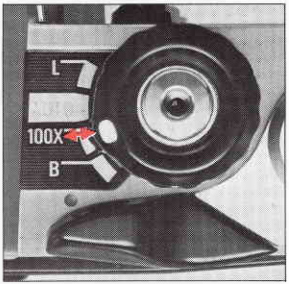


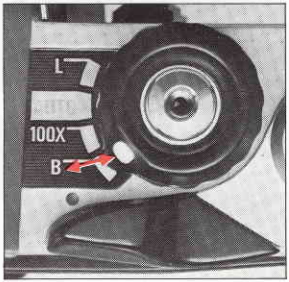


CAUTION

If you should happen to press the shutter button while the shutter dial is set on AUTO with the lens cap on, or in very poor lighting conditions, the mirror may lock up, resulting in abnormally long exposure. To correct this, the shutter can be quickly closed by turning the shutter dial to 100X. After closing the shutter, be sure to reset the shutter dial to AUTO.

THE "100X" AND "B" SETTINGS

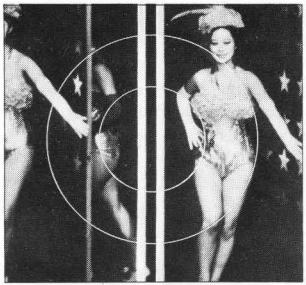


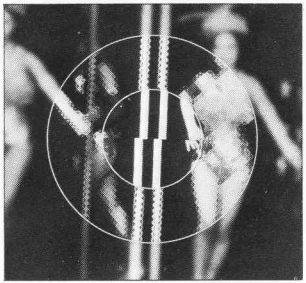


Your Pentax ME is meticulously designed and constructed mainly for automatic exposure. You do not have to set the shutter speeds everytime you take pictures. As long as the batteries are active, you are always assured of properly exposed fine quality photographs. So always be prepared with spare batteries. In case you find yourself without spare batteries while taking pictures, you can then utilize the 1/100 second manual shutter speed. Press on the white button of the shutter dial and set it at "100X" (1/100 second). At this setting, the shutter will operate at 1/100 sec. Select the aperture according to the brightness of your subject (refer to the exposure guide accompanying the film).

The "100X" setting is also for use with electronic flash. (See page 24)

The "B" (Bulb) setting is used when desiring to make "Time" exposures longer than 8 seconds. To use, attach a cable release to the shutter release button of the ME which is first mounted on a tripod. The shutter will open when the plunger of the cable release is depressed and remain open as long as pressure is maintained. For ultra long exposures such as several minutes or hours, use a cable release with a locking device.





The standard focusing screen of your ME has a central split-image circle surrounded by a microprism collar. While viewing through the viewfinder, turn the focusing ring until your subjcet comes into sharp focus. If your subject is not in focus, the image in the split image circle will appear divided into upper and lower portions, and the image in the microprism collar will appear broken into many small fragments.

As a general rule, your camera can be held more firmly in the left hand, which does not release the shutter. If you hold your camera with the right hand — the hand that releases the shutter — this may cause camera movement. Often, blurred pictures are due to camera movement.

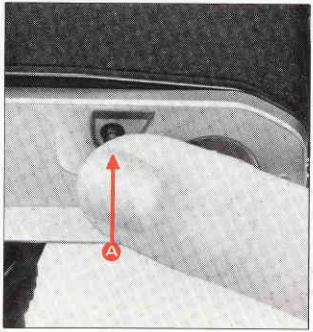
Horizontal position A
Hold the camera firmly with your left hand, and draw your arms close to your body.

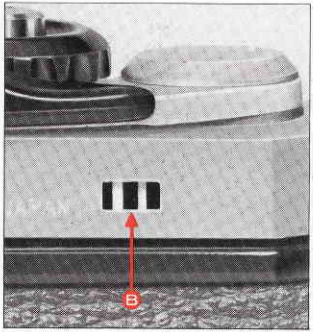
Vertical position B
Hold your camera tightly to your forehead with your left hand, and draw your right arm close to your body.

Vertical position C
Hold your camera tightly to your forehead with your left hand, raise your right arm and draw your left arm to your body.

After the last picture on the roll has been taken, the rapid-wind lever will not advance any further (Caution: do not try to force the lever), indicating that the film must be rewound. Lift up the rewind crank. Depress the film rewind button Ⓐ and turn the rewind crank as indicated to rewind the film into its cartridge. If the film is being properly rewound, the film rewind indicator Ⓑ will flicker. Rewind until the tension on the crank lessens, indicating that the leader end of the film has been released from the take-up spool. Pull out the film rewind knob (the back will open automatically), and remove the film cartridge.

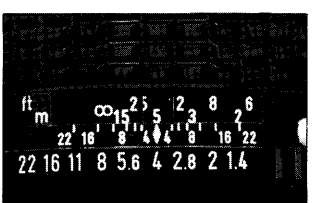
AVOID DIRECT LIGHT WHEN UNLOADING THE FILM.

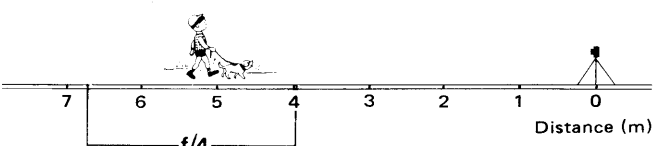




DEPTH-OF-FIELD SCALE

Depth of field is the range between the nearest and farthest distances which are in focus at a given lens aperture.
If you want to know how great the depth of field is at a certain aperture, focus on the subject and look at the depth-of-field scale on the lens. In the photograph below, the distance scale is set at 5 meters; that is, the lens is focused on a subject 5 meters away The calibrations on each side of the distance index correspond to the diaphragm setting and indicate the range of in-focus distance for different lens aperture.
For example, if a lens opening of f/4 is to be used, the range on the distance scale ring covered within the figure 4 on the depth-of-field scale indicates the area in focus at that lens opening. You will note from the depth-of-field scale in the photograph that the range from approximately 4 to 7m is in focus. Note that as the lens apertures change, the effective depth of field also changes. For the depth of field at different apertures and distances, refer to the next page.





DEPTH-OF-FIELD TABLE: SMC PENTAX-M 50mm f/1.4 LENS

Distance scale	0.45m	0.6m	1m	1.6m	2m	3m	5m	15m	∞
f/1.4	0.447 ~ 0.453	0.595 ~ 0.605	0.984 ~ 1.017	1.557 ~ 1.645	1.932 ~ 2.073	2.846 ~ 3.172	4.579 ~ 5.506	11.712 ~ 20.868	52.938 ~ ∞
f/2	0.446 ~ 0.454	0.593 ~ 0.608	0.977 ~ 1.024	1.539 ~ 1.666	1.904 ~ 2.106	2.785 ~ 3.252	4.420 ~ 5.757	10.707 ~ 25.077	37.070 ~ ∞
f/2.8	0.445 ~ 0.455	0.590 ~ 0.611	0.969 ~ 1.034	1.516 ~ 1.694	1.869 ~ 2.152	2.708 ~ 3.365	4.225 ~ 6.128	9.609 ~ 34.313	26.491 ~ ∞
f/4	0.443 ~ 0.458	0.586 ~ 0.615	0.956 ~ 1.049	1.483 ~ 1.737	1.818 ~ 2.224	2.599 ~ 3.550	3.962 ~ 6.786	8.329 ~ 76.783	18.557 ~ ∞
f/5.6	0.440 ~ 0.461	0.580 ~ 0.622	0.939 ~ 1.070	1.441 ~ 1.799	1.754 ~ 2.329	2.468 ~ 3.832	3.659 ~ 7.922	7.075 ~ ∞	13.268 ~ ∞
f/8	0.436 ~ 0.466	0.572 ~ 0.631	0.915 ~ 1.103	1.383 ~ 1.901	1.667 ~ 2.506	2.294 ~ 4.351	3.284 ~ 10.585	5.774 ~ ∞	9.300 ~ ∞
f/11	0.430 ~ 0.472	0.562 ~ 0.644	0.887 ~ 1.148	1.316 ~ 2.047	1.569 ~ 2.771	2.109 ~ 5.242	2.911 ~ 18.301	4.697 ~ ∞	6.776 ~ ∞
f/16	0.422 ~ 0.482	0.546 ~ 0.667	0.844 ~ 1.231	1.219 ~ 2.348	1.430 ~ 3.366	1.861 ~ 7.978	2.450 ~ ∞	3.588 ~ ∞	4.672 ~ ∞
f/22	0.413 ~ 0.496	0.529 ~ 0.696	0.798 ~ 1.349	1.120 ~ 2.855	1.294 ~ 4.545	1.631 ~ 21.588	2.061 ~ ∞	2.799 ~ ∞	3.410 ~ ∞

●

Distance scale	1.55′	1.9′	2.5′	3′	6′	8′	12′	25′	∞
f/1.4	1.540′ ~ 1.560′	1.884′ ~ 1.916′	2.471′ ~ 2.530′	2.957′ ~ 3.045′	5.814′ ~ 6.198′	7.667′ ~ 8.364′	11.252′ ~ 12.856′	21.905′ ~ 29.122′	173.686′ ~ ∞
f/2	1.536′ ~ 1.564′	1.878′ ~ 1.923′	2.459′ ~ 2.543′	2.939′ ~ 3.064′	5.738′ ~ 6.287′	7.533′ ~ 8.530′	10.960′ ~ 13.262′	20.802′ ~ 31.339′	121.623′ ~ ∞
f/2.8	1.531′ ~ 1.570′	1.869′ ~ 1.932′	2.443′ ~ 2.560′	2.915′ ~ 3.091′	5.640′ ~ 6.410′	7.361′ ~ 8.763′	10.593′ ~ 13.845′	19.495′ ~ 34.884′	86.915′ ~ ∞
f/4	1.523′ ~ 1.573′	1.856′ ~ 1.946′	2.419′ ~ 2.587′	2.880′ ~ 3.131′	5.499′ ~ 6.604′	7.118′ ~ 9.137′	10.087′ ~ 14.824′	17.817′ ~ 42.020′	60.884′ ~ ∞
f/5.6	1.512′ ~ 1.590′	1.839′ ~ 1.965′	2.388′ ~ 2.624′	2.835′ ~ 3.187′	5.322′ ~ 6.882′	6.818′ ~ 9.690′	9.485′ ~ 16.370′	15.986′ ~ 57.817′	43.530′ ~ ∞
f/8	1.497′ ~ 1.608′	1.815′ ~ 1.995′	2.343′ ~ 2.681′	2.769′ ~ 3.275′	5.078′ ~ 7.347′	6.414′ ~ 10.660′	8.706′ ~ 19.414′	13.855′ ~ 132.990′	30.514′ ~ ∞
f/11	1.478′ ~ 1.631′	1.785′ ~ 2.033′	2.290′ ~ 2.756′	2.692′ ~ 3.393′	4.802′ ~ 8.027′	5.973′ ~ 12.190′	7.898′ ~ 25.319′	11.882′ ~ ∞	22.231′ ~ ∞
f/16	1.447′ ~ 1.670′	2.101′ ~ 1.737′	2.206′ ~ 2.892′	2.573′ ~ 3.609′	4.406′ ~ 9.500′	5.361′ ~ 16.047′	6.845′ ~ 51.597′	9.611′ ~ ∞	15.329′ ~ ∞
f/22	1.413′ ~ 1.721′	1.684′ ~ 2.188′	2.114′ ~ 3.075′	2.445′ ~ 3.911′	4.012′ ~ 12.205′	4.778′ ~ 25.969′	5.906′ ~ ∞	7.827′ ~ ∞	11.188′ ~ ∞

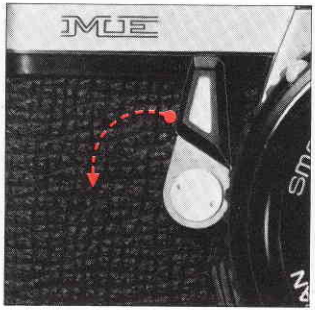
METER COUPLING RANGE

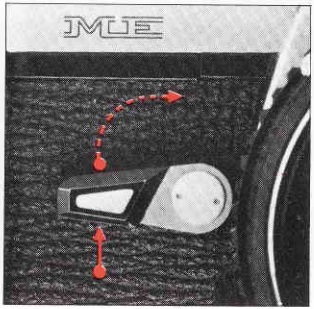
The red area in the table indicates the coupling range of the meter, and should not be interpreted as the camera's total range of f/stop-shutter speed combinations. As you will note from the table below, with an ASA25 film, you may use any shutter speed from 4 sec. to 1/1000 sec., the actual shutter speed depending upon the aperture being used. The total range of the aperture settings is, of course, determined by the minimum and maximum apertures of the lens being used. For example, with the 50mm f/1.4 lens and ASA100 film, an aperture from f/1.4 (the maximum aperture of this lens) to f/22 (the minimum aperture) may be used with any shutter speed from 1 sec. to 1/1000 sec.

SHUTTER SPEED		8	4	2	1	1/2	1/4	1/8	1/15	1/30	1/60	1/125	1/250	1/500	1/1000
ASA	12														
	25														
	50														
	100														
	200														
	400														
	800														
	1,600														

SELF-TIMER

The self-timer delays release of the shutter 4～12 seconds, depending upon how far the self-timer lever is advanced. To operate the self-timer, push the lever counterclockwise until it stops. To start, push up slightly on the self-timer lever.

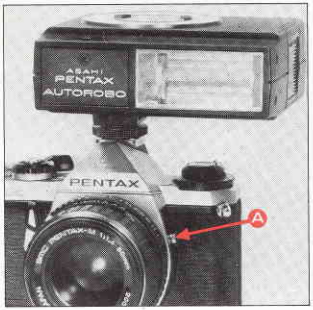


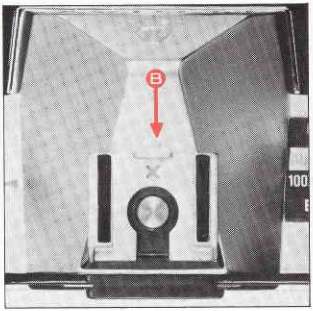


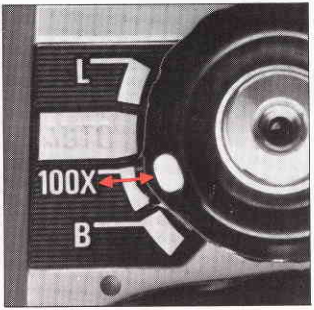
The ME has an "X" socket Ⓐ on the side of the lens mount, and a separate X contact Ⓑ on the built-in hot/cold accessory shoe. This hot/cold shoe contact remains electrically disconnected until an accessory's shoe is inserted. This is accomplished by a tiny micro-switch built into one of the shoe rails. This excellent arrangement affords good protection from the hazard of electric shock when using the other flash socket on the front of the camera body.

If your electronic flash is of the small shoe-mount type capable of cordless operation, mount it on the hot shoe, as illustrated. If your flash is not of the shoe mount type, then plug its cord into the "X" socket Ⓐ .

When using electronic flash, be sure to set the shutter dial at "100X." This is the highest shutter speed at which electronic flash units may be used.

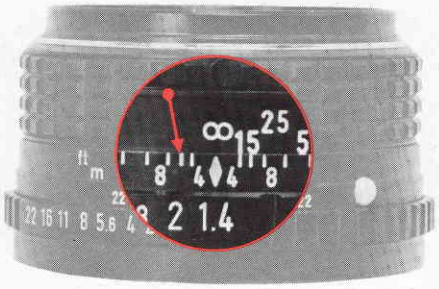


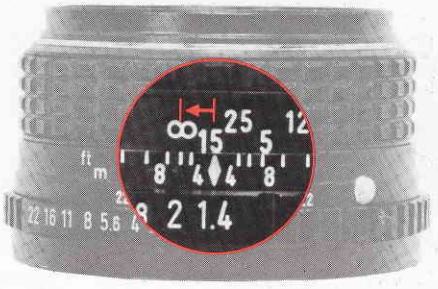




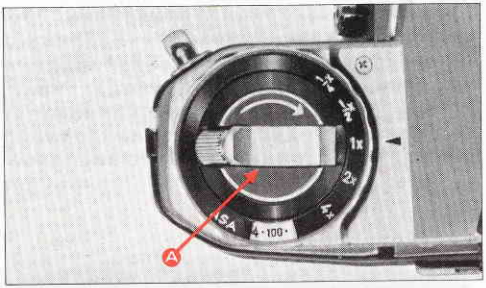
If you intend to take infra-red photographs, remember to use the infra-red mark indicated with an orange line on the depth-of-field scale. First, bring your subject into sharp focus. Then determine the subject-to-camera distance from the distance scale on the lens. Then match your subject-to-camera distance to the infra-red mark by turning the focusing ring accordingly. For instance, if your subject is in focus at infinity, turn the focusing ring and move the infinity (∞) mark to the infra-red mark.

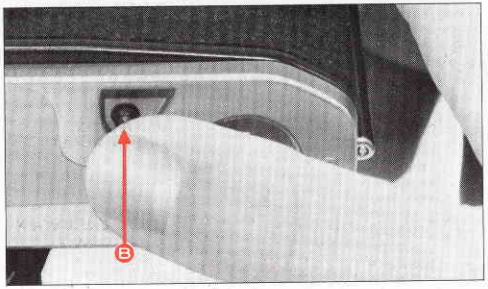
• NOTE: An infra-red focusing adjustment is not required when working with infra-red color film.

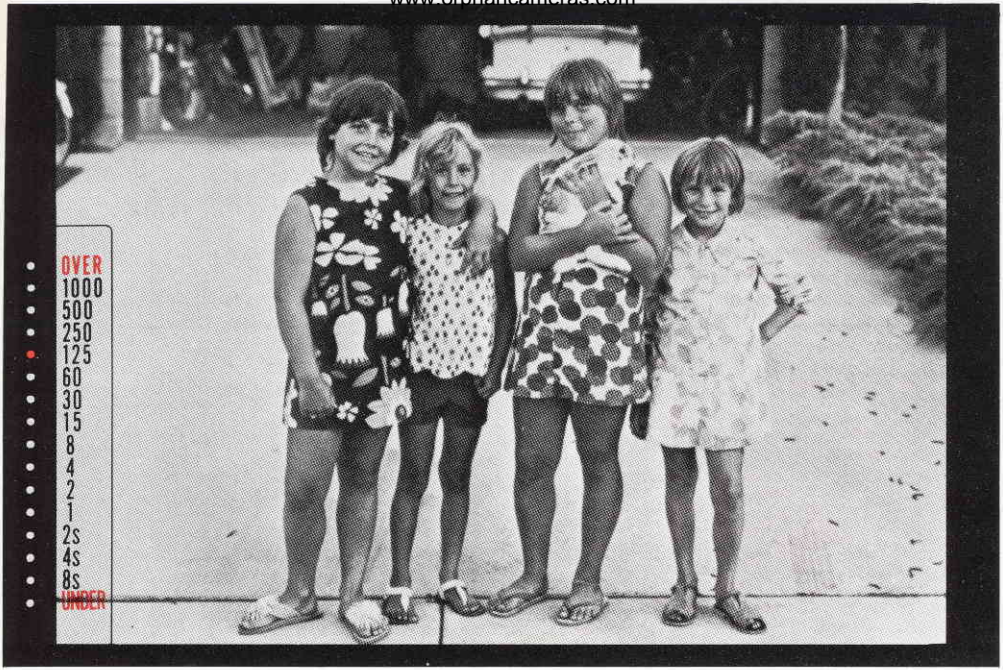




For deliberate multiple exposures, make the first exposure in the normal way. Then tighten the film by turning the rewind knob Ⓐ, and keep hold of the rewind knob. Depress the film rewind button Ⓑ and advance the rapid-wind lever. This cocks the shutter without advancing the film. Finally, release the shutter to make the second exposure. Then make one blank exposure, before taking the next picture, to avoid overlapping. As the exposure counter continues to function each time the shutter is cocked, a double exposure will be counted as two frames.





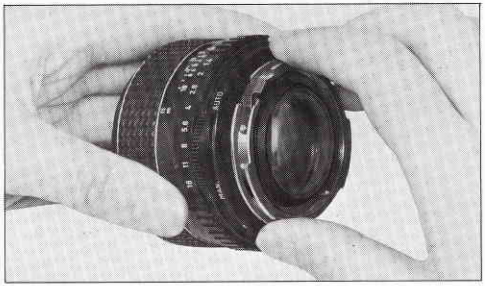


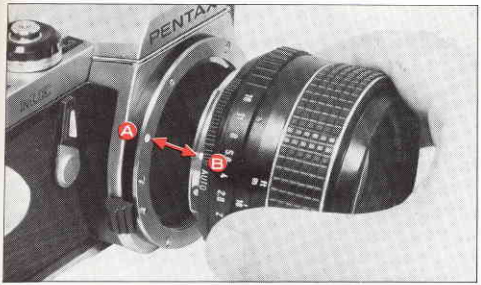
Conventional screw-mount Takumar lenses (both Super-Takumar and SMC Takumar) can be easily mounted onto your camera by attaching them first to a Mount Adaptor K. However, when Adaptor K is used, the following is true.

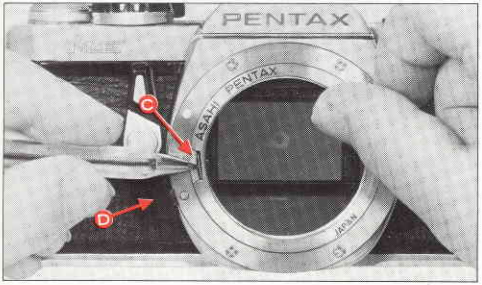
1. Due to the difference in coupling systems, the automatic diaphragm will not function.
2. Full-aperture metering lenses will function as stop-down metering lenses.

How to Use Mount Adaptor K

1. Screw the conventional Takumar lens into the Mount Adaptor K.
2. Attach the Adapter/lens unit to the camera body by aligning the red dots Ⓐ and Ⓑ, and turning the lens clockwise until it locks with a click. (This takes slightly less than a quarter of a revolution.)
3. To remove the lens, leaving the Mount Adapter K attached to the camera body, simply unscrew the lens counterclockwise. Other screw-



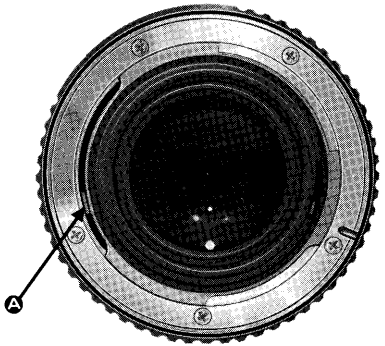




mount Takumar lenses can then be attached in the normal way.

1. To remove the Mount Adaptor K from the camera body, first remove the screw-mount lens. Then press, with your thumbnail or a pointed object such as a ballpoint pen, against the spring pin Ⓒ .
2. Turn the Mount Adaptor K counterclockwise until you feel it release, and take it out.
3. Since the mechanism for locking in the Mount Adapter K is totally different from that which locks in an SMC Pentax bayonet-mount lens, the lens release lever Ⓓ on the camera body plays no part at all.

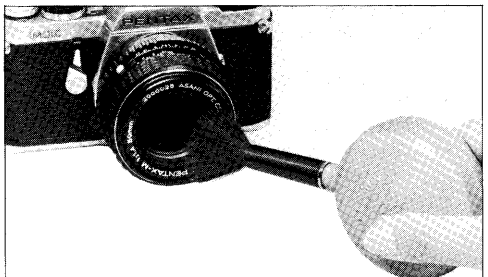
Open-aperture SMC Pentax lenses have a diaphragm coupling lever Ⓐ on the back of the lens which couples with the camera body to permit open-aperture metering. The ultra telephotos do not have a diaphragm coupler, so they must be used with the stop-down metering system. Use of the Auto-Extension Tube Set K permits open-aperture metering. Use of other K Series accessories — standard Extension Tube Set K, Helicoid Extension Tube K, Auto-Bellows K and Bellows Unit K — requires stop-down metering. Whenever any one of these is used between the camera body and an SMC Pentax lens, the stop-down metering system must be used.

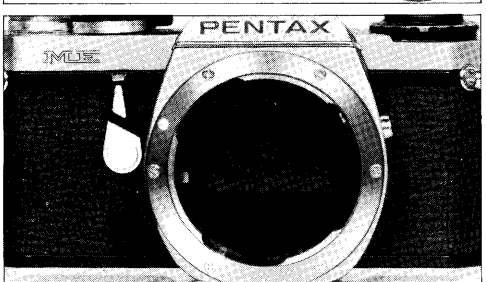


RESISTANCE TO TEMPERATURE EXTREMES AND CHANGES

The temperature range at which your camera will continue to function properly stretches from 50°C to -20°C. However, resistance to cold could be hampered by oil which has become dirty. Therefore, if the camera is to operate at full efficiency in very cold conditions, it must be overhauled and all oil must be replaced.
Sudden changes in temperature will often cause moisture to condense inside or outside your camera. This is a possible source of rust, which may be extremely damaging to the mechanism. Furthermore, if the camera goes from a warm temperature to a sub-freezing one, and if tiny drops of moisture freeze, further damage may be done by their expansion.

Thus, sudden temperature changes should be avoided as much as possible. As a guide, a temperature change of 10°C should be allowed to take place gradually over a period of at least 30 minutes. If this is not possible, keeping the camera in its case or bag will help somewhat in minimizing the effects of a rapid temperature change.
Extremely low temperature reduces the efficiency of the battery. Therefore, the camera should be protected against low temperature. Put the batteries into the camera right before shooting. For extremely low temperature, use new batteries.





1. Always keep the viewfinder eyepiece, lens and filters as clean as possible. To remove loose dust and dirt, first use the blower and then the brush of a lens brush. Do not try to wipe off granular dirt or dust — it's an excellent way of scratching the glass.
Smudges, such as fingerprints, should be carefully wiped away with either lens tissue or a clean, soft cloth. Clean, plain cotton handkerchiefs that have already been washed a few times are particularly good for this. Breathing on the lens before wiping is effective; but be sure to wipe away all moisture completely. Commercial lens cleaners are also effective.

2. Never touch the mirror or the shutter leaves. Minor dirt or spots on the mirror will not affect the clarity of your pictures.

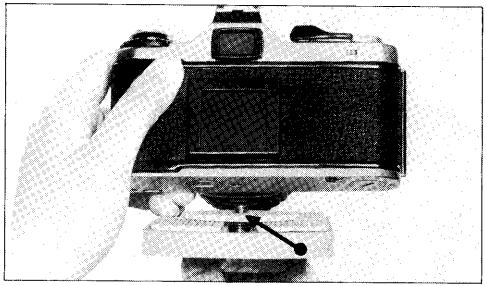
3. Take care not to drop the camera or knock it against anything solid. Accidents or rough handling can easily damage the internal mechanism, even though externally nothing seems to have been hurt.

4. Your camera is *not* waterproof. There are several places where water can get inside and do a great deal of damage. Take care to protect both body and lens from rain or splashing water. If your camera should get wet, dry it off immediately with a clean, soft cloth.
Once a camera has become completely soaked, there is often nothing that can be done to make it right again. However, in such a case, take your camera as soon as possible to an authorized Asahi Pentax Service Center.

5. Where to keep your camera while you are not using it is an important point. The best storage place is cool, dry, clean and well-ventilated Because of the possible build-up of humidity, it is risky to store your camera in a cabinet or closet. It's also a good idea to keep your camera in its bag or case while you are not using it.

6. When mounting your camera on a tripod, be sure the tripod screw is no longer than 5.5mm. This is the depth of the tripod socket on your camera. If you use a longer screw, you will probably puncture the bottom of the socket, after which the camera will not function properly.

7. In order to prevent large diameter lenses from interfering with proper mounting of the camera to the tripod, attach the **Spacer Ring** (packed with the camera) between camera and tripod.



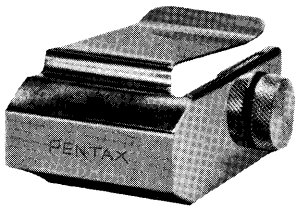
PENTAX ME BELT CLIP

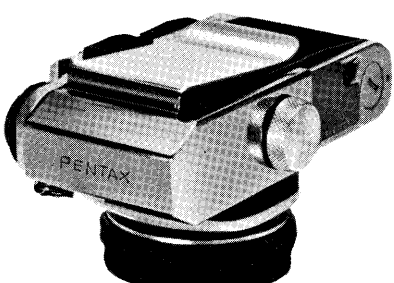
The handy, unobtrusive way to carry your smallest, lightest, strongest camera

As an extra added convenience for ME owners only, Pentax has designed a new unique belt clip accessory which makes it easier than ever to carry your compact ME with you whenever and wherever you wish. Without neckstrap, without carrying case.

It takes just a few seconds to attach ME securely to the clip . . . position on your belt . . . and ME is now within easy reach. Out of sight under a jacket or coat (especially when the trim 40mm standard lens is mounted). And out of the way when you don't need it.

ME Belt Clip is perfect for businessmen, travelers, and anyone who appreciates an alternative to carrying his camera around his neck or on his shoulder.





How to Attach

1. Loosen bolt at the bottom of the clip.
2. Slide ME body into clip with the bottom edge facing the protective felt lining.
3. Tighten bolt.
4. Slip metal tab over and behind your belt.
5. Be sure to keep your lens covered with a lens cap at all times when using the Belt Clip as a protective measure.

The Pentax ME Belt Clip is designed expressly to fit the Pentax ME camera body, so it is advisable not to attempt to carry any other camera with this clip.

Available at your Pentax dealer.