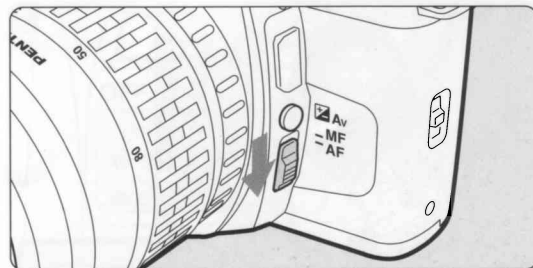




Depress the drive button until [  ] appears on the LCD panel.

- One picture is taken each time the shutter release button is depressed.
- See page 37 for other available function.

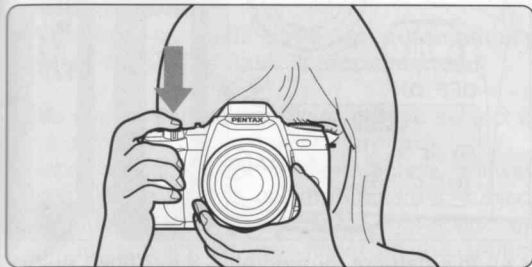


For autofocus operation, set the focus mode switch to [AF]. When you depress the shutter release button halfway down, the lens automatically focuses.

Set the focus mode switch to [ AF ].

- See page 64 for manual focusing.

## Camera held horizontally

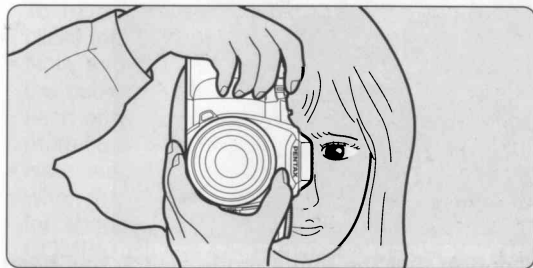


For best results, be sure to hold the camera correctly as shown in the illustrations.

Hold the camera firmly, with your left hand supporting the camera and lens as shown in the illustrations.

While taking a picture, hold your breath and gently depress the shutter release button. Sudden force on the shutter release button will cause camera shake, making the picture blurred.

## Camera held vertically



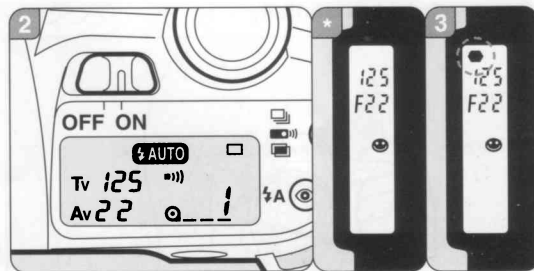
- To reduce camera shake, support your body or the camera on a solid object - a table, tree, or a wall for instance.
- When using an ultra-telephoto lens, a tripod that is heavier than the total weight of the camera and lens is recommended to avoid camera shake.
- Although there are individual differences among photographers, in general the shutter speed for a hand held camera is the inverse of the focal length. For example, 1/50 of second when the focal length is 50mm, and 1/100 of second when it is 100mm. A tripod should be used for shutter speeds slower than this.

# TAKING A PICTURE



Confirm that the focus mode switch has been set to [ AF ].

1. Focus on the subject with the 3 point-AF frame [ C ] indicated in red in the photograph. When the shutter release button is depressed halfway down, the lens automatically focuses.
2. When the shutter release button is depressed halfway down, the shutter speed, aperture setting and selected picture mode are displayed in the viewfinder and the LCD panel.
3. When the subject is in focus, the focus indicator [ ● ] lights up and an audible PCV beeping signal is emitted.



- As this camera incorporates the 3-point autofocus system, the subject will be focused properly even if the subject is slightly off the center of the AF frame.
- The audible PCV signal can be turned off. See details on page 63.
- During autofocus operation, the focusing ring should not be obstructed with your fingers, hands, or any other object.

The focus indicator [ ● ] blinks when the camera is not able to obtain proper focus for one of the following reasons.

1. The subject is too close. Adjust the camera-to-subject distance.
2. The subject is difficult to autofocus. See "HARD-TO-AUTOFOCUS" subject on page 66.

4. **Take a picture. Gently depress the shutter release button.**
5. **The built-in flash pops up automatically when the use of flash is recommended.**

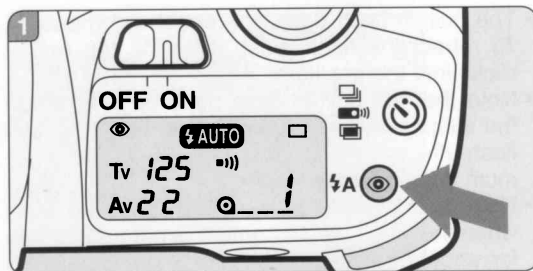
- The shutter cannot be released if the subject is out of focus.
- Depress the shutter release button halfway down. While [●] is on, the camera-to-subject distance is fixed (focus lock). To refocus on another subject, lift your finger off the shutter release button.
- If the subject is moving too fast, the shutter may not be released.
- The built-in flash starts charging automatically. When it is fully charged, [⚡] appears on the LCD panel.

### Predictive Autofocus Mode

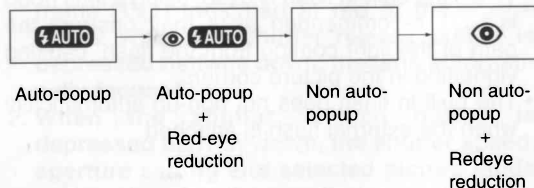
When the camera senses subject movement during the autofocus operation, the camera will automatically switch the focus mode to the predictive autofocus mode to measure the speed of a moving subject, and predict where it will be at the moment of shutter release to maintain sharp focus on the subject.

- The built-in flash does not retract automatically. To retract the flash, push it by the top until it clicks into the position.
- Note that the built-in flash pops up even when the subject is far away or beyond the maximum flash effective range. See page 35 for the maximum flash effective range.
- Note also that the built-in flash pops up even when the lens on your camera is not appropriate for shooting with a flash. For more details on COMPATIBILITY OF F AND FA LENSES WITH THE BUILT-IN FLASH, see page 69 for incompatible lenses.
- When the built-in flash is used, using a lens hood is NOT recommended as it may obstruct the path of the light coming from the flash, causing vignetting in the picture corners.
- The built-in flash does not pop-up automatically when the external flash is attached.

# SELECTING THE VARIOUS FLASH MODES



At each press of the flash mode button, the flash mode on the LCD panel switches as shown in the chart.



- The auto-popup flash mode can only be set when the Auto Picture Mode or one of 5 picture modes is set.
- The built-in flash pops up automatically when [A AUTO] is displayed on the LCD panel. But it discharges only when required. (Automatic flash function)
- [A AUTO] or [A AUTO] can only be set when the Auto Picture Mode is set.
- The auto-popup function of the built-in flash does not work when the memory lock function is in use.
- The automatic flash function can also be used with the external flash.
- The built-in flash does not pop-up automatically when the external flash has been mounted. However, [A AUTO] is displayed on the LCD panel either with the power off or the external flash is not yet fully charged.

### AF illuminator

When the shutter release button halfway down where it is hard for autofocus to work, such as in a dark place, the built-in flash discharges continuously to provide illumination, making it easy for the autofocus to work.

- The effective range of AF illuminator is approx. 1m to 5m.
- The AF illuminator of the built-in flash does not work if you use the softbeam of the external flash such as the AF500FTZ or AF330FTZ flash.
- The AF illuminator does not work either when the Action Program Mode has been selected with the focus mode switch set to the MF position or when the flash disable mode has been selected.
- The external flash discharges if the AF spot-beam works when the AF500FTZ is attached and the slave flash function is in use. You should therefore set the focus mode switch to the MF position before using the slave function.

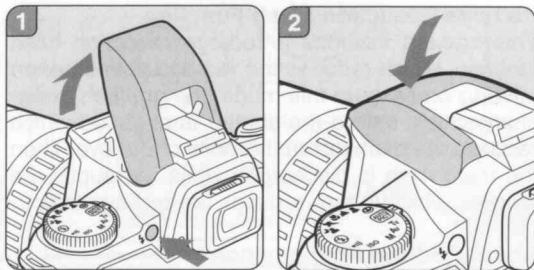
### Red-eye Reduction Flash Function

This camera includes a red-eye reduction flash function, which reduces the red-eye phenomenon utilizing preflash. In this mode, the preflash is discharged just before the shutter is released which reduces the diameter of the pupil of the eye. Then the main flash is discharged while the pupils are smaller, which in turn reduces the red-eye effect.

### About Red-eye Phenomenon

Shooting portraits with flash in a dark environment often causes a subject's eyes to turn out reddish in the print. This phenomenon, commonly known as "Red-Eye", is caused by the reflection of the electronic flash in the retina of your subjects eye. It can be reduced by taking the photo in a brighter light condition or by shooting with a wider angle lens at a closer distance, or by employing the red-eye reduction flash feature. When using a Pentax dedicated flash unit off the camera, it may also help to position the flash as far away from the camera as possible.

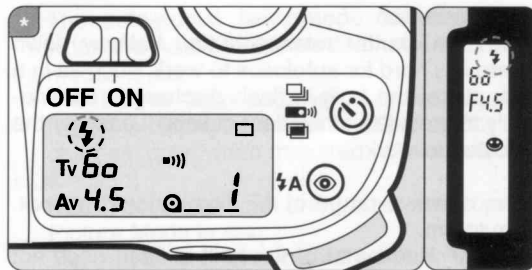
# ACTIVATE THE BUILT-IN FLASH MANUALLY



1. Push the flash pop-up button to activate the flash. Depress the shutter release button fully, and the flash unit discharges.
2. After using the flash, retract the built-in flash by pressing it down into the camera body.

\* The built-in flash starts charging automatically. When it is fully charged, [⚡] appears on the LCD panel. When the shutter release button is depressed halfway down, [⚡ AUTO] disappears from the LCD panel, and the flash always discharges even if the subject is not required flash light.

- The built-in flash does not pop up even if the flash pop-up button is pushed when the mode dial set to [Ⓢ].



- The shutter cannot be released until the flash is fully charged.
- If the built in flash is used continuously, the battery may become warm, but it does not mean the battery is faulty; it is one of the battery's characteristics.
- When the built-in flash is used, using a lens hood is NOT recommended as it may obstruct the path of the light coming from the flash, causing vignetting in the picture corners.
- With the built-in flash popped-up, an external flash cannot be attached to the hot shoe. If you would like to use an external flash together with the built-in flash, see the flash connections on page 74.

### Flash effective range for the Auto Picture Mode and Picture Mode with ISO 100 (400) film used

Maximum Lens Aperture	Effective Range
f/1.4	approx. 0.8 - 3.9m (0.8 - 5.6m) 2.6 - 12.8ft (2.6 - 18.4ft)
f/2	approx. 0.8 - 3.3m (0.8 - 4.8m) 2.6 - 10.8ft (2.6 - 15.7ft)
f/3.5, f/4.7	approx. 0.7 - 2.4m (0.7 - 4.0m) 2.3 - 7.9ft (2.3 - 13.1ft)
f/5.6	approx. 0.7 - 2.0m (0.7 - 4.0m) 2.3 - 6.6ft (2.3 - 13.1ft)

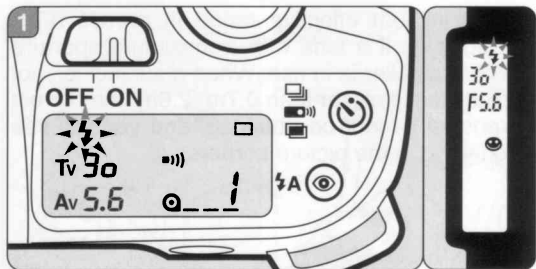
The effective range of the flash depends on the maximum aperture of the lens is in use.

A lens with a maximum aperture of f/1.4 is marked as 1:1.4 on its barrel.

- This effective range table is only applicable when the Auto Picture Mode or Picture Mode is set. When any other exposure mode is used, see page 68.

- The minimum effective range is always 0.7m (2.6ft) even if a lens with a maximum aperture f/2.8 or smaller is in use. When a subject is shot at a distance closer than 0.7m (2.6ft), the correct exposure cannot be obtained, and you will see vignetting in the picture corners.





The flash-recommended indicator [ ⚡ ] on the LCD panel blinks and the indicator in the viewfinder turns to orange color when you attempt to photograph a subject in low light to warn you of possible camera shake.

- In the Shutter-Priority AE Mode and Metered-Manual Mode, the flash-recommended indicator blinks only when attempting to photograph a subject in a backlit situation.
- The indicator in the viewfinder turns to green when the flash is fully charged.

### Inappropriate lens warning when the built-in flash is used

When using an inappropriate F- or FA- lens, [ ⚡ ] will blink in the viewfinder and on the LCD panel when the shutter release button is depressed halfway down. For more details on COMPATIBILITY OF F AND FA LENSES WITH THE BUILT-IN FLASH, see page 69.

- Taking a picture while this warning is displayed may cause vignetting in the picture corners or semi-circular vignetting at the bottom of the picture.
- When lenses other than an F or FA are used, this warning will not appear.

## III. ADVANCED OPERATIONS


This camera has a total of six drive modes as shown.

### Types of Drive Modes


#### Single-Frame Mode

[□] : One picture is taken each time the shutter release button is depressed.


#### Consecutive-Frame Mode

[] : Pictures can be taken consecutively while holding down the shutter release button. See page 38


#### Self-timer Mode

[] : A picture will be taken with a 12-second-delay. See page 38.


#### 3-second-delay release mode

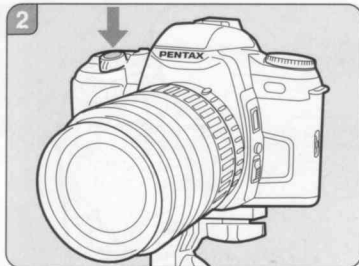
[] 3s : The shutter will be released 3 seconds after the remote control's shutter release button is depressed. See page 40.

#### Instant Release Mode

[] : The shutter will be released instantly after the remote control's shutter release button is depressed. See page 42.

#### Multiple-Exposure Mode

[] : See page 43 for more details.

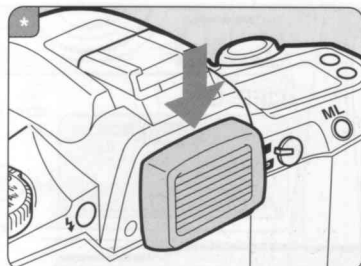
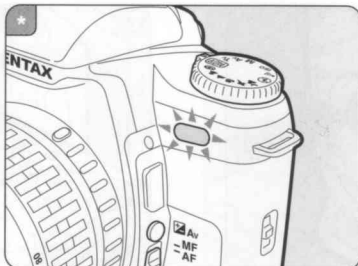


**2. Focus on the subject first using the autofocus frame and by depressing the shutter release button halfway down. Then depress the shutter release button fully.**

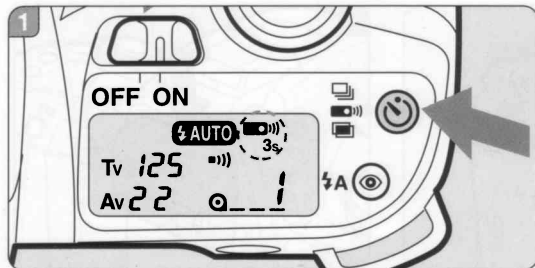
- \* When the self-timer is in operation, the audible PCV signal is heard and the rate increases for the last two seconds.
- The shutter will be released about 12 seconds later.

#### How to cancel

To cancel the self-timer operation after it has been activated, depress the drive mode button again.



- \* Underexposure may occur if light enters the viewfinder during self-timer operation. If you intend to move away from the viewfinder, attach the supplied finder cap as shown in the illustration.
- When using accessories such as the finder cap, remove the Eyecup FK. The Eyecup FK comes from the factory fitted to the camera's viewfinder accessory grooves.



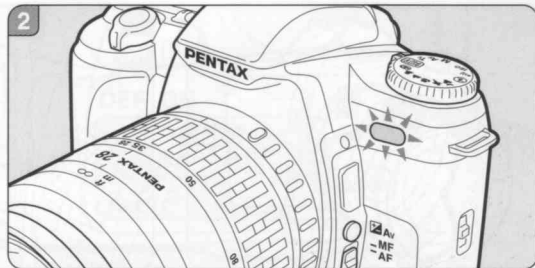
If you have purchased the optional wireless remote control, read this section.

### 3-second-delay release mode

The shutter will be released 3 seconds after the remote control's shutter release button is depressed.

#### 1. Depress the drive button until [ 3s ] appears on the LCD panel.

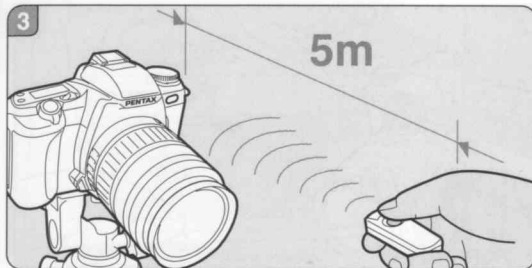
- Adjust the focus by depressing the shutter release button halfway down or manually and then depress the remote control's release button.



#### 2. The self-timer lamp starts blinking slowly.

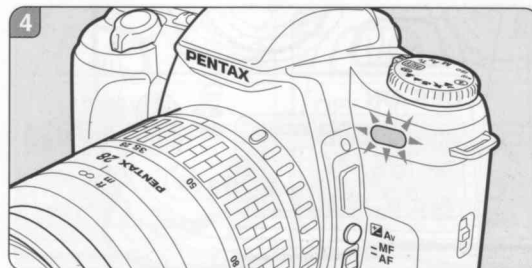
### Battery life on the Remote Control

About 30,000 commands can be issued using the Remote Control. If the battery is exhausted, please have it replaced at your local Pentax Service center (there is a charge for this service).



**3. Aim the remote control transmitter towards the remote control receiver on the camera, and then depress the shutter release button on the remote control.**

- The operating distance of the wireless remote control is 5m from in front of the camera.



**4. The self-timer lamp blinks rapidly for 3 seconds and then the shutter is released.**

- When the self-timer lamp blinks rapidly, the audible PCV signal is heard.
- When the picture is taken, the self-timer lamp lights for approx. 2 seconds.
- The PVC signal can be canceled.
- The remote control may not work in a backlight situation.
- To cancel the self-timer at any time after it's been activated, set the main switch to the OFF position or depress the drive button to set any other mode.



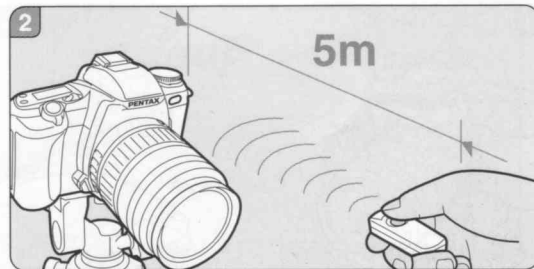
If you have purchased the optional wireless remote control, read this section.

#### Instant Release Mode

The shutter will be released instantly after the remote control's shutter release button is depressed.

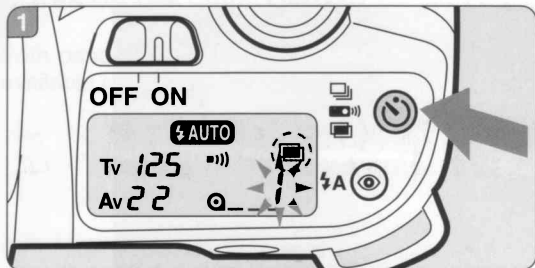
**1. Depress the drive button until [ ] appears on the LCD panel.**

- Adjust the focus by depressing the shutter release button halfway down or manually and then depress the remote control's release button.





**2. Aim the remote control transmitter towards the remote control receiver on the camera, and then depress the shutter release button on the remote control.**

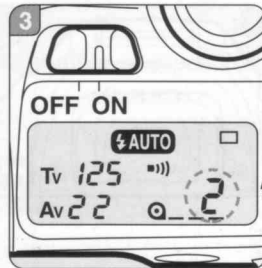
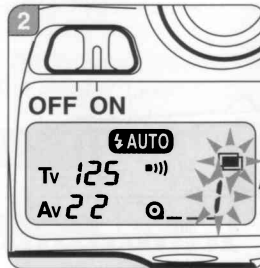
- The operating distance of the wireless remote control is 5m from in front of the camera.
- When the picture is taken, the self-timer lamp lights for approx. 2 seconds.




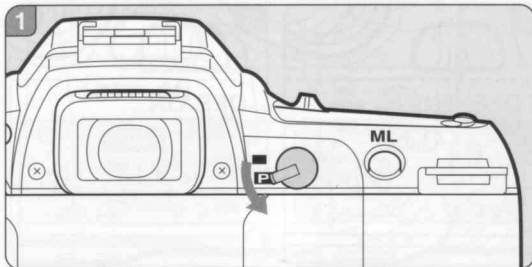
Multiple Exposure Mode

### Procedure

1. Depress the drive button until [  ] appears on the LCD panel. The frame counter on the LCD panel blinks.
2. Depress the shutter release button to shoot an initial exposure. The film will not advance. The frame counter and [  ] on the LCD panel blink.
3. Recompose the frame and depress the shutter release button to shoot the second shot. The exposure counter on the LCD panel stops blinking. The single-frame shooting will be restored.

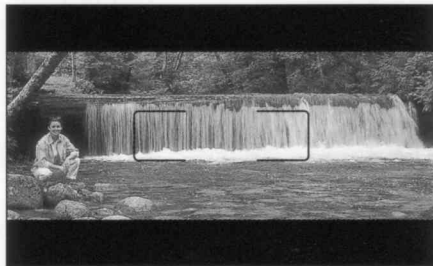


- To exposure the third shot or more, depress the drive button until [  ] appears and repeat step 3.
- In this mode, the data will not be imprinted.



You can switch between the panorama format and standard format picture taking mode in the middle of the roll by moving the panorama lever. The panorama format picture allows horizontally positioned dynamic pictures to be taken (the panorama format is approximately 13x36mm on the film).

1. Turn the panorama lever to [ P ] to select the panorama format mode.
2. Compose the scene within the panorama format frame in the viewfinder.

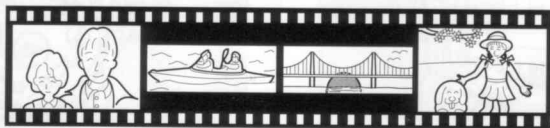


- When the panorama lever is switched to panorama, the viewfinder switches to the horizontal panorama format frame.
- Ensure that the panorama lever is turned fully to the position you selected.
- What appears on the extreme edges of the panorama frame may be cut off in the development process. Compose your picture with a margin of safety.



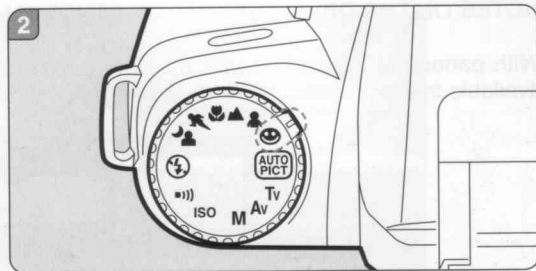
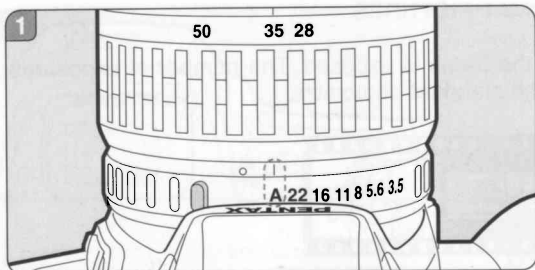
## NOTES ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF PANORAMA FORMAT PICTURES

With panorama format pictures, only the middle area of the frame is exposed. The number of exposures available in the panorama format is equivalent to that of the standard photo size.



- When developing the film, if you have taken only panorama format pictures on the entire roll of film, tell the clerk at the processing lab to develop the film with only the panorama format. If there are both panorama and standard format pictures on the film, ask the clerk to develop the film with both standard and panorama format.
- The development of panorama format pictures is a more time-consuming and expensive process than that of standard pictures. Please consult the processing lab for more details.
- Panorama format processing facilities differ depending on the area and requirement. Your local film processor or camera dealers will advise you on all options available to you.
- When the panorama format pictures are printed with a standard size format, the black cropped areas will appear at the top and bottom of the picture.

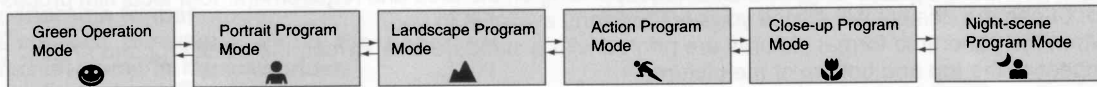
# USING THE PICTURE MODE

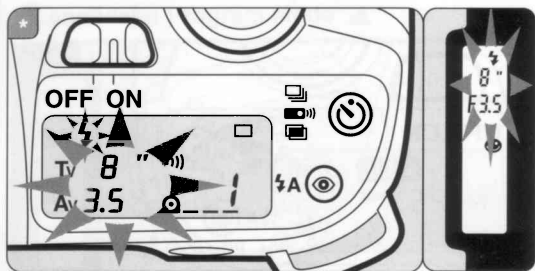


How to set

1. Set the lens aperture ring to [ A ].
2. Set the mode dial to the desired exposure mode.

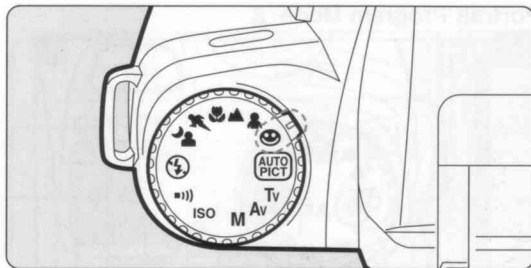
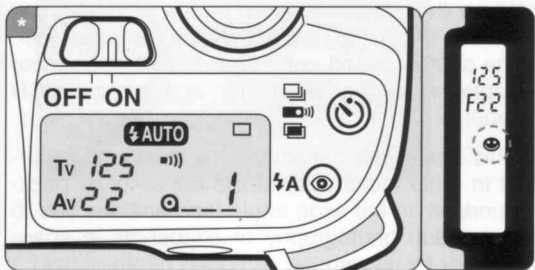
The camera incorporates the Auto Picture Mode function. In this mode, the camera automatically selects the one of 5 picture modes according to the requirement of the scene. You can also select your desired Picture Mode manually. The picture mode has a total of 6 modes as follows. See details for each mode on page 47 - 52.





#### \* Exposure Warning

If the subject is too bright or too dark, the shutter speed and aperture setting in the viewfinder will blink. If the subject is too bright, select a darker subject. Use a flash if the subject is too dark.



#### Green Operation Mode

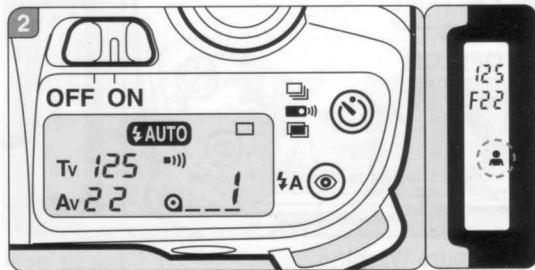
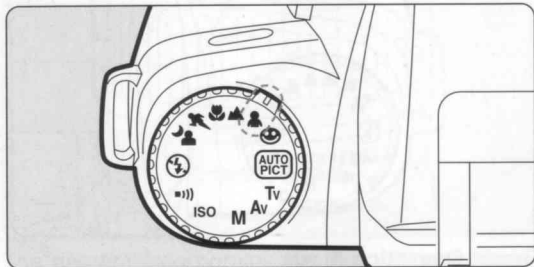
For easy picture taking, use the Green Operation Mode. You simply depress the shutter release button. The camera selects the best combination of aperture and shutter speed setting.

How to set:

**Set the mode dial to [☺].**

\* When the shutter release button is depressed halfway, [☺] will be displayed in the viewfinder. The shutter speed and aperture setting are also displayed in the viewfinder and on the LCD panel.


## Portrait Program Mode



This mode is suitable for taking portrait photography.

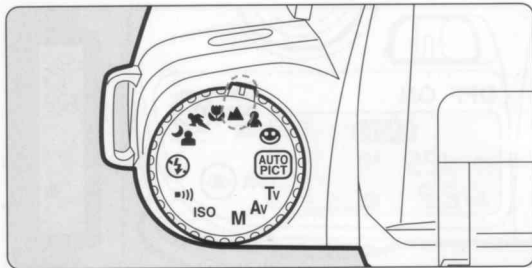
### How to set

**Set the mode dial to [  ].**

- \* When the shutter release button is depressed halfway down, [  ] is displayed in the viewfinder. The shutter speed and aperture setting are also displayed in the viewfinder and on the LCD panel.

In this mode, the telephoto lens produces a portrait in crisp focus against the out-of-focus background, while the wide angle lens enables you to shoot group photography or snapshots in sharp and clear focus with the extended depth-of-field.

## Landscape Program Mode ▲



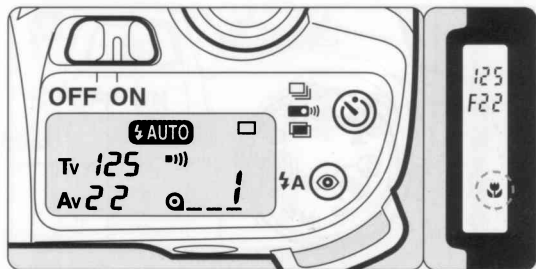
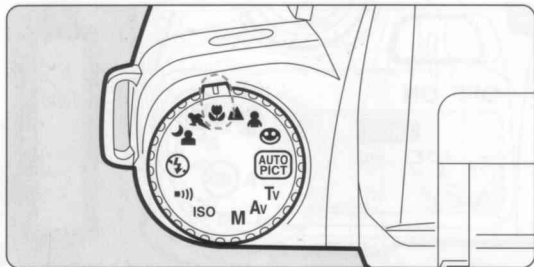
This mode is ideal for landscape photography and scenic snapshots.

### How to set

**Set the mode dial to [▲].**

- \* When the shutter release button is depressed halfway down, [▲] is displayed in the viewfinder. The shutter speed and aperture setting are also displayed in the viewfinder and on the LCD panel.

## Close-up Program Mode




This mode is useful for close-up photography. This mode favors smaller apertures to maximize the depth of field, ensuring sharp focus of a close-up subject.

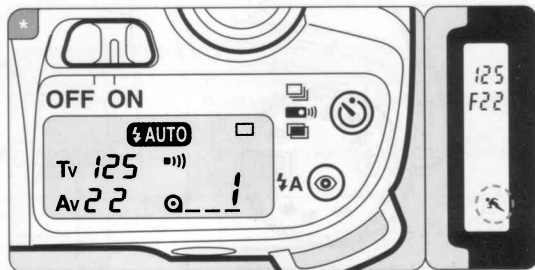
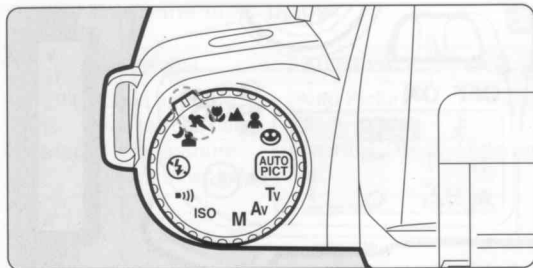
How to set

**Set the mode dial to [].**



\* When the shutter release button is depressed halfway down, [] is displayed in the viewfinder. The shutter speed and aperture setting are also displayed in the viewfinder and on the LCD panel.


## Action Program Mode



This mode selects a faster shutter speed to capture a moving subject.

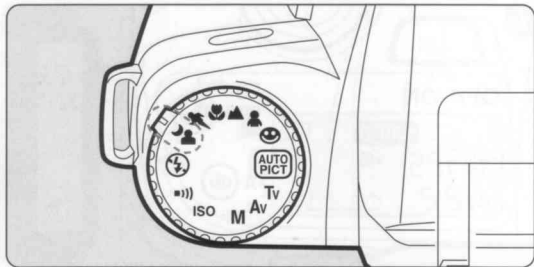
How to set

**Set the mode dial to [].**

\* When the shutter release button is depressed halfway down, [] is displayed in the viewfinder. The shutter speed and aperture setting are also displayed in the viewfinder and on the LCD panel.

This mode freezes the action and prevent blurred images. This mode is especially convenient for active photography. It is also suitable for portraits with blurred background.

## Night-scene Program Mode




This mode is useful when taking a portrait photograph with a night scene in the background.

How to set

**Set the mode dial to [].**










\* When the shutter release button is depressed halfway down, [] is displayed in the viewfinder. The shutter speed and aperture setting are also displayed in the viewfinder and on the LCD panel.

It is possible to photograph subjects and background in a balanced way by using the flash to properly expose the foreground subject and a slow-speed to expose the low light background. The shutter speed automatically changes in the range of 1/100 to 1 second.

- Use of a tripod is recommended.
- The Green Operation Mode is automatically set when the built-in flash is not in use.



The exposure mode varies on the selection of the camera's mode dial and lens aperture ring setting as shown on the table below.

Mode dial		AUTO PICT, 	     	TV	AV	M
Lens aperture	Lens aperture set to A position	Auto Picture Mode	Picture Mode	Shutter-Priority AE	Aperture-Priority AE	Metered-Manual
	Lens aperture set to other than A	Aperture-Priority AE	Aperture-Priority AE	Aperture-Priority AE	Aperture-Priority AE	Metered-Manual