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REPLACING THE BATTERIES

REPLACING THE CAMERA'S BATTERIES

When the camera's lithium CR2 batteries are exhausted, replace with a new set.

When the batteries are exhausted

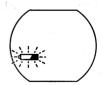
When the batteries are exhausted, the LCD panel will display the low battery warning .

Keep a set of new lithium CR2 batteries handy. Even while the low battery warning is displayed, as long as the shutter works, a proper exposure will be obtained.

When the batteries must be replaced

When the low battery warning blinks, the information display in the viewfinder will be off and the shutter will not work. Replace the lithium CR2 batteries with new ones. (Pp. 13)







- When replacing the batteries, replace all of them at the same time. Do not use old and new batteries together. All the batteries should be of the same type and brand
- When the batteries are replaced, the following settings will take effect. All other settings will remain unchanged.

Red-eye reduction with built-in flash:	Disabled
Automatic firing when built-in flash is popped up:	Disabled
Wireless flash sync:	
High-speed-flash sync:	Disabled
Imprinting exposure data:	

. If the camera has not been used for a long time, the LCD panel may still display the low battery warning even with a new set of batteries. In this situation, turn on the camera and press the shutter release button halfway down. When the low battery warning turns off, you can continue using the camera.

Memo Battery Life (using 24-exposure film rolls)

The number of 24-exposure film rolls that can be taken with a new set of batteries is indicated below

	Number of film rolls at 20°C/68°F	Number of film rolls at -10°C/14°F
General existing light photography	about 50 rolls	about 30 rolls
Flash photography (using flash 50% of the times)	about 15 rolls	about 10 rolls,
Flash photography (using flash 100% of the times)	about 8 rolls	about 5 rolls
Bulb exposure time	about 8 hours	about 2 hours

· CR2 batteries were used under Pentax testing conditions. Actual battery life and performance may vary drastically depending on usage of autofocus, built-in flash and external conditions such as temperature and freshness of the battery.

REPLACING THE DATA BACK'S BATTERY

If the date/time display or imprinting looks faint, replace the lithium CR2025 battery.

Memo

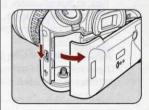
Memo Resetting the ISO speed

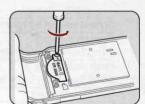
- Replace the battery when the data information on a picture or the LCD panel becomes weak or invisible. The battery will last for approximately 3 years. The data back uses one 3V lithium battery, type CR2025.
- After replacing the battery, set the correct date and time. (P.44)

Remove the battery.

①Ensure that a film is not loaded, then open the back cover.

②Loosen the battery cover fixing screw (located near the upper left side of the pressure plate) with a Phillips head screwdriver and then remove the battery chamber cover.

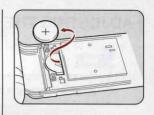


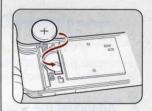


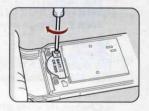
3 Remove the old battery.

- 2 Install a new battery.
 - ①Install a new battery with the + side facing up.

② Reinstall the battery chamber cover, and tighten the battery chamber fixing screw.



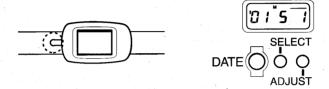




ADJUSTING THE DATA BACK



Use the strap clasp's rod to press the buttons. Do not press the buttons with an object having a sharp tip.



Adjusting the year/month/day.

①Press the [SELECT] button to make the year, month or day you want to change blink. The digits blink in the following order.



The digits blink in the following order. Year- Month - Day - Year

②Change the date with the [ADJUST] button.



The digit increases by one each time the [ADJUST] button is pressed. Holding the button for about 2 to 3 seconds will change the digits continuously.

③Press the [SELECT] button to stop the digit from blinking, after you have changed the date. The adjusted date has been entered.

2 Adjusting the hour/minute.

① Press the [SELECT] button to make the hour, minute or second (:) you want to change blink.



The digits blink in the following order.

Hour \rightarrow Minute \rightarrow : \rightarrow Hour

②Change the data (hour or minute) with the [ADJUST] button.



The digit increases by one each time the [ADJUST] button is depressed. Holding the button for about 2 to 3 seconds will change the digits continuously.

- ③To change the second (:), press the [SELECT] button until ":" will blink, and then press the [ADJUST] button in sync with a time signal to set the second to zero.
- Press the [SELECT] button to stop the adjusted hour/minute from blinking.

Memo Operational precautions

- To select or cancel the date imprinting or to select the format, see "Imprinting the Date and Time" on page 16.
- If the imprinting looks too light or if the Data back's display looks light or shows nothing, replace the Data back's battery. (p.42)
- The working temperature for data printing is 0°C 50°C (32°F 122°F).
- Imprinted data may appear too light under the low temperature.
- Use DX-coded films with ISO rating from 25 1600.
- If high-speed film with an ISO rating of 1000 or faster is used, the imprinted characters may blur.
- If film with ISO rating of 50 or slower is used, the printed characters may be dark or dim.
- If you release the shutter while the blinking data is being corrected, the data cannot be imprinted.

त्रावितहास

ADVANCED OPERATIONS

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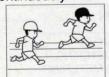
CAMERA OPERATION

Besides single-frame drive mode, the camera can be set as follows:

- Consecutive-frame drive mode: Pictures can be taken consecutively while holding down the shutter release button. rep.48
- Multi-exposure mode: Expose the same frame multiple times. rap.49
- Self-timer mode: A picture will be taken with a 12-second- delay. Mirror lock-up can also be set to prevent camera shake. p.51
- Auto bracketing: Three pictures are taken consecutively as follows: Correctly exposed, underexposed, and overexposed. ₱p.53

CONSECUTIVE-FRAME DRIVE

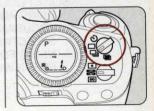
Keep the shutter release button pressed to take pictures continuously.







- Setting the consecutive-frame drive mode
 - ①Turn the main switch to [ON].
 - ②Turn the Drive switch to [4].



Shooting consecutive frames

- ① Press the shutter release button halfway down to focus the subject.
- 2 Press and hold down the shutter release button completely.
- 3 To stop taking consecutive pictures, take your finger off the shutter release button.



- When the focus mode switch is set to AF.S (single), the focus is locked for the first frame and used for subsequent consecutive frames.
- When the focus mode switch is set to AF.C (consecutive), the focus is set for each consecutive picture taken. The consecutive picture will be taken regardless of the focusing status.
- The shutter cannot be released while the built-in flash is being charged.

MULTIPLE EXPOSURES ON A SINGLE FRAME

Picture can be exposed on the same frame multiple times until the multi-exposure mode is cancelled.

For example, you can first take a picture of a dark background, then use flash to photograph someone on the same frame.







1 Setting the multi-exposure mode

- 1) Turn the main switch to ON.
- ②Turn the drive switch to [=].

The frame counter will blink and show the same frame number until the multi-exposure mode is cancelled.

2 Using the multi-exposure mode

- 1) Take the first picture.
- 2 Take the second picture.



Subsequent pictures will be exposed on the same frame until the multi-exposure mode is cancelled.

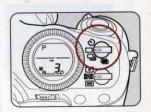
Cancelling the multi-exposure mode

- 1) Turn the drive switch to any setting except [].
 - The multi-exposure mode is cancelled, and the film advances to the next frame.



The multi-exposure mode remains in effect even after the main switch is turned [OFF]. To cancel the multi-exposure mode, turn the drive switch to another setting.



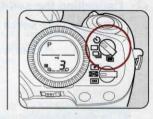


SELF-TIMER MODE

After you pressing the shutter release button, the picture will be taken about 12 sec. later. Use the self-timer when you want to be in the picture or when you use mirror lockup to prevent camera shake.

Setting the self-timer mode

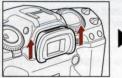
- 1) Turn the main switch to ON.
- ②Turn the drive switch to [3].





Preventing stray light from entering the eyepiece

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 or use AE lock function (p.66).





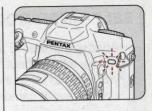


Attaching the finder cap

Using the self-timer mode

1) Press the shutter release button halfway down to focus the subject. 2 Press the shutter release button completely.

The shutter will be released about 12 seconds after the shutter release is pressed. The audible PCV signal is heard and the rate increases for the last two seconds.



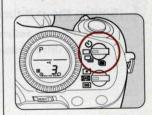
3 Cancelling the self-timer mode

①Turn the drive switch to a setting except [이].

The self-timer mode is cancelled.



The self-timer mode can be cancelled even during the self-timer is activated by placing the drive switch to other than the [) position.





Mema Mirror lock-up

With mirror lock-up, you can prevent camera shake caused by the reflex mirror's movement. When the shutter release button is pressed, the reflex mirror stays up and the shutter is released about 2 seconds later.

To enable mirror lock-up, use Pentax Function No. 14 set to 2 (2-sec. mirror lock-up). (p.119) Then use the self-timer mode.

AUTO BRACKETING

When you press the shutter release button, three consecutive frames will be taken at different exposures. The first frame is exposed correctly. The second frame is underexposed, and the third frame is overexposed.

The bracketing amount can be set to $\pm 1/2EV$ or $\pm 1EV$.



Auto bracketing can also be used together with exposure compensation to bracket all the frames on the + or - side. (## p.65).







Correct exposure

-1EV underexposure

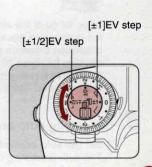
+1EV overexposure



- If the exposure compensation amount is small, the effect will not be so noticeable with print film.

Setting the auto bracketing mode

- ①Turn the main switch to [ON].
- ②Set the auto bracketing dial to [±1/2] or [±1] EV.



2 Using the auto bracketing mode

① Press the shutter release button halfway down to focus the subject. The bar graph is displayed in the viewfinder and the current exposure compensation amount blinks.



- When the focus mode switch is set to AF.S (single), the focus is locked for the first frame and used for subsequent consecutive frames.
- When the focus mode switch is set to AF.C (continuous), the focus is set for each consecutive picture taken. The consecutive picture will be taken regardless of the focusing status.
- ② Hold down the shutter release button. In the viewfinder, the bar graph indicates the correct exposure for the first frame. For the second frame, it indicates the minus side for underexposure. For the third frame, it indicates the plus side for overexposure.

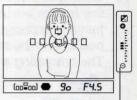


If you let go of the shutter release button during auto bracketing, the auto bracketing exposure setting will remain effective for about 20 sec. After that, the auto bracketing exposure for the first bracketed frame will take effect.

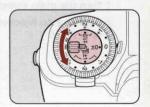
3 Cancelling auto bracketing

①Set the auto bracketing dial to [±0].
The auto bracketing mode is cancelled.

No exposure compensation



Exposure bar graph



Memo Auto bracketing in combination with the drive modes

You can combine consecutive-frame drive mode, self-timer mode and multi-exposure mode in addition to a single-frame shooting for auto bracketing.

Memo Taking pictures underexposed or overexposed only

You can use the auto bracketing mode for only underexposure or overexposure shots by combining the operation with exposure compensation. (Log p.65)

Taking pictures of overexposure only

- $[\pm 1/2]$ step (EV)Turn the exposure compensation dial to [+1/2]. 1st frame=+1/2EV, 2nd frame=±0EV, 3rd frame=+1EV
- [±1] step (EV)Turn the exposure compensation dial to [+1]. 1st frame=+1EV. 2nd frame=±0EV. 3rd frame=+2EV

Taking pictures of underexposure only

- $[\pm 1/2]$ step (EV)Turn the exposure compensation dial to [-1/2]. 1st frame=-1/2EV, 2nd frame=-1EV, 3rd frame=±0EV
- [±1] step (EV)Turn the exposure compensation dial to [-1]. 1st frame=-1EV. 2nd frame=-2EV. 3rd frame=±0EV

SETTING THE EXPOSURE MODE

The following exposure modes are provided.

- Programmed AE Mode: The camera automatically selects the best combination of aperture and shutter speed settings. @p.57
- Shutter-Priority AE Mode: You set the shutter speed and the camera sets the aperture automatically. Left p.59
- Aperture-Priority AE Mode: You set the aperture and the camera sets the shutter speed automatically. rep.61
- Metered Manual: You set both the shutter speed and aperture while the camera indicates the proper exposure.
 p.62
- Bulb exposure: The shutter remains open as long as the shutter release button is held down. @p.64

[P] Programmed AE Exposure compensation Select dial value (except for A) Exposure mode Aperture[A] ITVI reset button [AV] **Shutter-Priority AE Aperture-Priority AE** Exposure Select dial compensation value (except for A) Aperture[A] Exposure mode [M] reset button Metered Manual

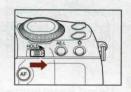
Memo Switching the exposure mode

- Exposure compensation: It allows you to deliberately overexposure or underexposure a subject. p.65

ABOUT THE HOLD SWITCH

You can keep the exposure mode or shutter speed from being changed if the select dial is inadvertently rotated or exposure mode button is pressed.

- 1) Slide the [HOLD] switch to the right. Operation of the select dial or exposure mode button is disabled. Rotating the select dial or pressing the exposure mode button would cause the [HOLD] characters to blink in the LCD panel.
- 2) To turn off the hold mode, slide the [HOLD] switch back to the left position.





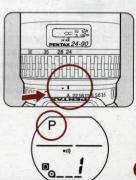
Features other than the exposure mode and shutter speed remain enabled even while the [HOLD] switch is in the right position. For example, rotating the select dial or pressing the exposure mode button is effective for setting the film speed or the Pentax functions even in the [HOLD] mode.

USING PROGRAMMED AE MODE

For easy picture taking, use this mode. In the Programmed AE Mode, the camera automatically selects the best combination of aperture and shutter speed setting allowing you to take pictures by simply pressing the shutter release button.

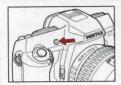
Setting Programmed AE Mode

- ①Turn the main switch to [ON].
- 2 Set the lens aperture ring to [A] position while holding down the aperture-A lock button on the lens. [P] appears on the LCD panel to indicate that the Programmed AE Mode is set.





If [P] is not displayed on the LCD panel, press the exposure mode reset button.



2 Using Programmed AE Mode

- 1) Look through the viewfinder and frame the subject.
- ②Press the shutter release button halfway down.

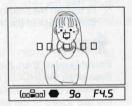
The picture-taking information (focus point area, shutter speed, aperture value, flash status) is displayed on the LCD panel and in the viewfinder.

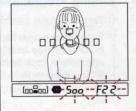
3 Check the viewfinder information and press the shutter release button completely.



What to do if the shutter speed and aperture setting blink

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





USING SHUTTER-PRIORITY AE MODE

Allows the user to directly control the shutter speed. This mode is suitable for freezing the action with a fast shutter speed or capturing a flowing dynamic image with a slow shutter speed. When the desired shutter speed is selected, the appropriate aperture is automatically set by the camera for a proper exposure according to the brightness of the subject.

Setting Shutter-Priority AE Mode

- 1) Turn the main switch to [ON].
- 2 Set the lens aperture ring to [A] position while holding down the aperture-A lock button on the lens.
- 3) Turn the select dial to set the desired shutter speed.

The shutter speed and aperture value will be displayed on the LCD panel.



· With the HOLD switch set to the right position [On] the shutter speed cannot be changed.







2 Using Shutter-Priority AE Mode

- 1) Look through the viewfinder and frame the subject.
- ② Press the shutter release button halfway down.

The picture-taking information (focus point area, shutter speed, aperture value, flash status) is displayed on the LCD panel and in the viewfinder.

3 Check the viewfinder information and press the shutter release button completely.



What to do if the shutter speed or aperture value blinks

If the subject is too bright or too dark, the aperture setting display in the viewfinder blink. When the subject is too bright, choose a faster shutter speed. If the subject is too dark, choose a slower shutter speed.





If both the shutter speed and aperture value displays blink, it means that the camera cannot expose the picture correctly even if the shutter speed is adjusted. Select a darker subject if it is too bright, or use a flash if it is too dark.



USING APERTURE-PRIORITY AE MODE

Allows the user to directly control the lens aperture. This mode is ideal for shooting landscapes with increased depth of field, or a portrait against a blurred background. When the desired aperture is selected, an appropriate shutter speed is automatically set by the camera for a proper exposure. When a smaller aperture (larger f/number) is set, the depth of field will be increased. When a large aperture (small f/number) is set, the depth of field will be decreased.

Setting the Aperture-Priority AE Mode

- 1) Turn the main switch to ON.
- 2) Set the lens aperture ring to any position other than [A] while holding down the aperture-A lock button on the lens



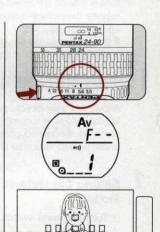
[Av] will be displayed on the LCD panel. If it is not displayed, press the exposure mode reset button.

Using Aperture-Priority AE Mode

- 1) Look through the viewfinder and frame the subject.
- 2) Press the shutter release button halfway down.

The picture-taking information (focus point area, shutter speed, aperture value, flash status) is displayed on the LCD panel and in the viewfinder.

(3) Check the viewfinder information and press the shutter release button completely.





Бо

F5.6

(pp=pp)



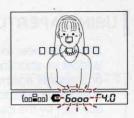
What to do if the shutter speed and aperture value blink

If the subject is too bright or too dark, the shutter speed display in the viewfinder will blink. When the subject is too bright, choose a smaller aperture (larger f/number), if available; when it is too dark, choose a larger aperture (smaller f/number), if available,



If the shutter speed or aperture display blinks, it means that the camera cannot expose the picture correctly even if the aperture is adjusted.

If the subject is too bright, select a darker subject. Use a flash, if it is too dark.

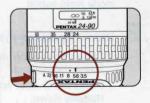


USING METERED MANUAL MODE

Allows the user direct control over all exposure settings. The Metered Manual Mode is a convenient exposure mode for taking pictures using the same shutter speed and aperture setting combination, or taking creatively under or over exposed photographs.

Setting the Metered Manual Mode

- 1) Turn the main switch to ON.
- 2 If the lens aperture ring has been set to A, turn the lens aperture ring to the desired aperture setting while holding down the aperture-A lock button.
- 3) Turn the select dial to set the desired shutter speed. The manually-set shutter speed is displayed on the LCD panel.







With the HOLD switch set to the right position [On] the shutter speed cannot be changed.

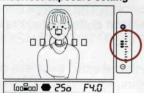
Using Metered Manual Mode

- 1) Look through the viewfinder and frame the subject.
- 2 Press the shutter release button halfway down.

The picture-taking information (shutter speed, aperture value, flash status) is displayed on the LCD panel.

If multiple [- Idots are displayed on the bar graph, it indicates that a correct exposure has not been set. Adjust either the aperture or shutter speed until a dot is displayed in the center of the bar graph.

Incorrect exposure setting

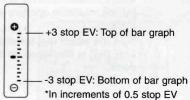


Correct exposure setting



Memo About the viewfinder bar graph

If the [•] dots are on the minus side of the bar graph, it indicates underexposure. If they are in the plus side, it indicates overexposure. If the exposure setting exceeds ±3EV, [⊖] or [€] blinks.



3 Check the viewfinder information and press the shutter release button completely.

Memo

Memo What to do if the shutter speed and aperture value blink

If both the shutter speed and aperture displays blink, it means that the camera cannot expose the picture correctly. If the subject is too bright, select a darker subject. Use a flash, if it is too dark.



BULB EXPOSURES MODE

This mode is useful for the long exposures required for shooting night scenes and fireworks. The shutter remains open as long as the shutter release button is held down.

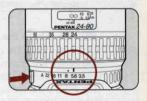
1 Setting bulb

- ①Turn the main switch to [ON].
- ②If the lens aperture ring has been set to [A], turn the lens aperture ring to the desired aperture while holding down the aperture-A lock button.



If the lens aperture ring has been set to [A], the maximum aperture will be used.

③Turn the select dial toward the right until [bu] is displayed on the LCD panel.





2 Using the Bulb Mode

- ①Look through the viewfinder and frame the subject.
- ②Press the shutter release button halfway down.

 "bu" and the aperture value (only a guideline; displayed on F and FA lenses) is displayed in the LCD panel and the shooting information (focusing point, bu, aperture) is displayed in the viewfinder.
- ③Keep pressing the shutter release button, and let go when the desired exposure time elapses.

The shutter remains open for as long as the shutter release button is held down.



Memo About bulb exposures

- To prevent camera shake during bulb exposures, use a sturdy tripod and the optional "Cable Switch CS-105, CS-130 or Release Timer Switch TS-110".
- Up to approx. 8 hours of time exposure are possible with new batteries at room temperature.

EXPOSURE COMPENSATION

The exposure compensation allows you to deliberately over-exposure (brighten) or underexposure (darken) a subject, or compensate for difficult lighting conditions which may fool the camera's built-in exposure meter. The exposure compensation range is -3EV to +3EV in 0.5EV steps.



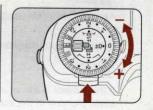
Exposure compensation does not work in the Bulb Exposure Mode.

Setting the exposure compensation

①Turn the exposure compensation dial while holding down the lock release button.

Turn the dial to the [+] side to obtain overexposure.

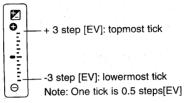
Turn the dial to the [-] side to obtain underexposure.





Memo Bar graph in the viewfinder

When using exposure compensation a bar graph is displayed in the viewfinder.



With the exposure compensation of the metered manual exposure, adjust the aperture value or shutter speed so that multiple dots in the viewfinder are made into one.

AE LOCK FUNCTION

You can lock the exposure setting before you take the picture. If the subject is too small for a proper exposure setting to be obtained, you can zoom in on the subject to obtain a proper exposure setting. Then you can lock the exposure setting and recompose the shot before taking the picture.

Determining the exposure and metering modes.

1) Select the exposure mode from the Programmed AE (1 p.57), Shutter-Priority AE (1 p.59) or Aperture-Priority AE (1 p.61)



AE lock cannot be used with metered manual and bulb exposures.

②Setting spot metering (@p.70).



If the subject is too small to be correctly metered for exposure or if a small element of the scene requires more precise metering, you can use the spot metering to narrow down the measuring area for exposure.

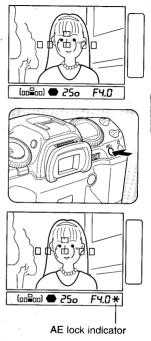
2 Lock the exposure setting

- ①Look through the viewfinder and position the area to be measured with the spot metering frame.
- ②Press the shutter release button halfway down.
- 3 Check the picture-taking information in the viewfinder and press the AE lock button [AE-L].
- In the viewfinder, [*] will be displayed.
 The current exposure setting will be locked for about 20 sec.
- While [*] is displayed, the picture can be taken with the locked exposure setting.
- To cancel AE lock, press the AE lock button again.

Recompose the picture and press the shutter release button completely.



Depending on the reflectivity of the subject to be metered a certain amount of exposure compensation may be required.







SWITCHING THE METERING MODE

Multi (6)-segment metering, center-weighted metering, or spot metering mode can be selected in this camera. Select the desired metering mode with the metering mode switch.

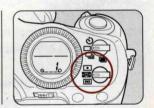
USING MULTI(6)-SEGMENT METERING

This mode automatically measures light in six different zones, enabling proper exposure value in a wide variety of normal and adverse lighting conditions.



When a lens other than an A, F or FA lens is attached, the center-weighted metering mode is automatically set even if you select the multi-segment metering mode.

- Setting the multi-segment metering mode
 - 1) Set the metering mode switch to



2 Using multi-segment metering

• Frame the subject, then press the shutter release button halfway down.



With multi-segment metering, the scene in the viewfinder is metered by six different zones as shown in the illustration.



2 Check the viewfinder information, then press the shutter release button completely.

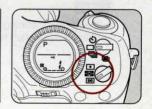
USING CENTER-WEIGHTED METERING

This mode does not automatically compensate for back lighted or spotlighted scenes like the Multi(6)-Segment Metering Mode. Creative exposure control is decided by the user.



Multi-segment metering is recommended for most subjects. Set the metering mode switch to [].

- Setting center-weighted metering
 - ①Set the metering mode switch to [⊚].

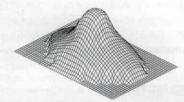


Using center-weighted metering

①Frame the subject, then press the shutter release button halfway down.



The metering pattern in the illustration shows that the upper part of the pattern (in the center of the viewfinder) has more sensitivity to light than the lowest part. This metering mode may not be able to compensate for backlit subjects.



②Check the viewfinder information, then press the shutter release button completely.

USING SPOT METERING

This mode measures light only in the small area in the center of the viewfinder. You can use AE lock (p.66) to lock the spot metering exposure and recompose to take the picture.

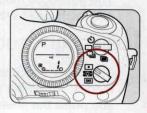


Multi-segment metering is recommended for most subjects. Set the metering mode switch to [202].

ADVANCED OPERATIONS

Setting the spot metering mode

①Set the metering mode switch to [].



Using spot metering

1) Frame the subject, then press the shutter release button halfway down.



· With spot metering, the exposure is weighted on the small area at the center, as shown in the illustration.



- · With spot metering, the exposure setting cannot be locked by pressing the shutter release button halfway down. Press the AE lock button to lock it. **₽** p.66
- 2 Check the viewfinder information, then press the shutter release button completely.

ABOUT FOCUSING

The autofocus modes (AF.S/AF.C), manual focus mode, and focus point modes are explained here.

USING AUTOFOCUS

The camera focuses automatically. There are two AF modes: AF Single (AF.S) mode which locks the focus while you press the shutter release button halfway, and AF Continuous (AF.C) mode which continues to focus while you press the shutter release button halfway down.



When the autofocus function or the viewfinder's focus indicator [()] cannot be used for focus confirmation for the following reasons, focus on the subject in the manual focus mode with the aid of the matte field in the viewfinder as you would with a non-AF SLR camera. () 76)

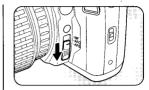
- The focus indicator [] is blinking. (The subject is difficult to autofocus.)
 trep.75
- The maximum aperture of the lens in use is smaller than f/5.6.
- A bellows 100mm f/4 lens, Shift 28mm f/3.5 (shifted) lens, or Reflex lens is in use.
- An old type screw-mount lens fitted with an optional "Mount Adapter K".

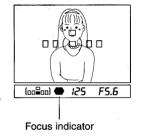
◆ Using the AF Single mode (AF.S)

- Setting the AF Single mode (AF.S)
 - ①Slide the focus mode switch to [AF.S].
- **2** Using the AF single mode (AF.S)
 - ① Frame the subject, then press the shutter release button halfway down. The camera focuses automatically, and when focus is achieved, the focus indicator [] lights and the audible PCV signal beeps.



- You can also autofocus with the AF button on the back cover.
- While the focus indicator [] is lit, the focus will be locked (focus lock). If you want to focus another subject, first let go of the shutter release button to release the focus lock.
- ②Check that the focus indicator [] is lit in the viewfinder, then press the shutter release button completely.



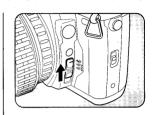




If the focus indicator [●] blinks, it indicates that focus has not been achieved. In the AF Single mode (AF.S), you cannot take a picture while the subject is out of focus. If the subject is too close to the camera, move back and take the picture. If the camera has difficulty focusing the subject 🗊 p.75), focus manually.

◆ Using the AF Continuous mode (AF.C)

- Setting the AF Continuous Mode (AF.C)
 - ①Slide the focus mode switch to [AF.C].



2 Using the AF Continuous mode (AF.C)

①Frame the subject, then press the shutter release button halfway down. The camera focuses automatically, and when focus is achieved, the focus indicator [●] lights and the audible PCV signal beeps.



In the AF Continuous mode (AF.C) mode, the camera switches to the predictive AF mode automatically when a moving subject is detected. It then focuses the subject continuously.

②Press the shutter release button completely.



In the AF Continuous mode (AF.C) mode, the shutter can be released even when the subject is out of focus.



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Memo HARD-TO-AUTOFOCUS SUBJECTS

The autofocus system is highly precise, but not perfect. Depending on the brightness, contrast, shape, and size of your subject, the autofocus system may not operate. In this situation, use the focus -lock technique (**E**p.80*) or set the focus mode switch to [MF] and use the manual focus mode to focus the lens on the subject with the aid of the matte field in the viewfinder (**E**p.76*).

Subjects which may fool the autofocus system include:

- Extremely low-contrast subjects such as a white wall in the autofocus frame.
- Subjects which don't reflect much light in the autofocus frame.
- · Subjects with complex or detailed patterns.
- · Subjects which are moving too fast.
- Multiple subjects in the foreground and background of the autofocus frame.
- Subjects positioned against reflected light or strong backlight or with extremely bright backgrounds.



■ Notes on accessories

The following conditions do not allow autofocusing or manual focusing with the focus indicator in the viewfinder. Use the manual focus mode to focus on the subject with the aid of the matte field surrounding the autofocus frame. © p.76

- · When using "Stereo Adapter".
- When using Extension Tubes or an Auto Bellows for close-up photography.
- When using an ordinary polarizing filter; the half mirror incorporated into the autofocus system reduces the effectiveness of the autofocus function when used in combination with an ordinary polarizing filter.
 Use a CIRCULAR POLARIZING FILTER for proper autofocus operation.

■ Note on the SMC Pentax SOFT 85mm/f2.8lens

When shooting at a distance closer than approx.1.5m(4.9ft), set the lens to a manual f-stop setting between f/2.8 and f/4.5. A smaller aperture (f/5.6 to f/32) may cause the autofocus system and the viewfinder's focus indicator to malfunction. To remedy this problem, temporarily set the lens to f/4.5. After focusing on the subject, lock focus, and set the lens to the required f-stop.



Memo Using the snap-in focus function

When the subject comes to the point where the lens was pre-focused, the shutter is automatically released.

- 1) Use a non-autofocus lens.
- ②Set the focus mode switch to [AF.S].
- ③Focus at the point where you wish to capture the subject.
- (4) Using optional cable switch CS-105 or CS-130, keep the trigger button pressed so that the autofocus and metering systems stay active. The camera releases the shutter automatically when the subject comes into focus at the point selected.



In this case, of the six focus points, the lower center point alone is effective.

FOCUSING MANUALLY

When you focus manually, you can either look at the focus indicator [lacktriangle] or the viewfinder's matte field to see if the subject is in focus.

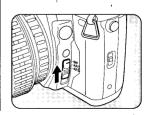
◆ Using the focus indicator [●]



If the maximum aperture of the attached lens is f/5.6 or larger (f/1.2 - f/5.6), you can use the focus indicator [\bigcirc] as a guide to achieve focus. With slower lenses, you have to look at the viewfinder's matte screen.

7 Setting manual focus (MF)

1) Slide the focus mode switch to [MF].



Focusing

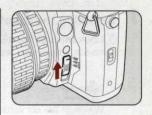
- 1) Frame the subject, then press the shutter release button halfway down.
- 2) Turn the focusing ring on the lens until the subject is focused. When focus is achieved, the focus indicator [1 lights and the audible PCV signal beeps.
- ③Check that the focus indicator [] is lit, then press the shutter release button completely.



◆ Using the viewfinder's matte screen.

Setting manual focus (MF)

1) Slide the focus mode switch to [MF].



2 Focus the subject

- 1) Frame the subject, then turn the focusing ring on the lens until the subject is in focus.
 - Focus until the subject looks sharp in the viewfinder.
- 2 Check that the subject is in sharp focus, then press the shutter release button completely.



SELECTING THE FOCUS POINT

There are six focus points in the viewfinder. If the focus point mode switch is set to automatic and the camera does not select the desired focus point, you can select the desired focus point manually.



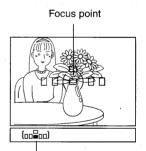
- If the camera cannot focus using the desired focus point, it uses the neighboring point. You can use the Pentax Function to disable this capability so that the neighboring focus points are not used. (IPp.116)
- If you are using non-F or non-FA lenses, the lower center focus point is the only available point of the six focus points.

Selecting the focus point

①Look through the viewfinder and check where you want to focus.

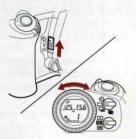


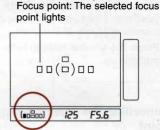
Which of the six focus points in the viewfinder is utilized for focusing can be identified by the lighted position in the focusing position indicator in the bottom of the viewfinder.



Focusing position in the viewfinder
The person should be in focus, but the camera focuses the center of the picture instead.

②Push up and hold the focus point mode switch to [SEL. ▲], then turn the select dial to select the desired focus point.



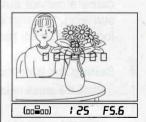


Focusing position in the viewfinder



To bring the focus point back to the center, press the exposure mode reset button while holding down the focus point mode switch up to the [SEL. ▲] position.

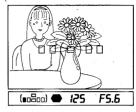
- 3When you let go of the focus point mode switch, it will go back to the [L] position.
- Aiming the focus point
 - 1) Look through the viewfinder and aim the selected focus point over the subject.



②Press the shutter release button halfway down.

The selected focus point will light in the viewfinder's focus point area, and the camera will focus at that point.

③Press the shutter release button completely.



The person is focused.

3 Cancelling the selected focus point

Slide the focus point mode switch to [A].

The selected focus point is cancelled, and the camera selects the focus point automatically.

USING FOCUS LOCK

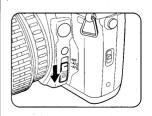
If the subject is not covered by any of the focus points, the camera cannot automatically focus on the subject. In this situation, you can aim the focus point on the subject, use focus lock, then recompose the picture.

Setting the autofocus mode

1) Slide the focus mode switch to [AF.S].



When you want to use focus lock, be sure to set the focus mode to the AF Single mode [AF.S].



2 Using focus lock

Frame the subject. If the subject you want to focus is not on any of the focus points, you can use focus lock.

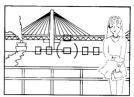
Figure to the right shows the person is not focused and the background is focused instead.

②Aim the center of the viewfinder over the subject, then press the shutter release button halfway down.



- You can lock the focus by pressing the shutter release button halfway down or by pressing the AF button.
- While the focus indicator [] is lit, the focus will be locked (focus lock).
- Rotating the zooming barrel in focus lock mode may cause the subject out of focus.
- ③ Check that the focus indicator [] is lit in the viewfinder, then press the shutter release button completely.

The desired framing





Aim the center of the viewfinder over the subject, then press the shutter release button halfway.



The person is focused.

PREVIEWING THE DEPTH OF FIELD

Before shooting, you can preview the depth of field in the viewfinder.

- 1 Focusing the subject.
 - 1) Bring focus to the subject.



- **2** Previewing the depth of field
 - ①While looking through the viewfinder, turn the main switch from the [ON] position to the [@] position. You can view the focused area in the viewfinder.



- While the main switch is in the [@]
 position, no shooting information is displayed and the shutter cannot be
 released.
- The depth of field can be previewed in any exposure mode.
- The focus range display in the viewfinder may differ slightly from the actual picture.

