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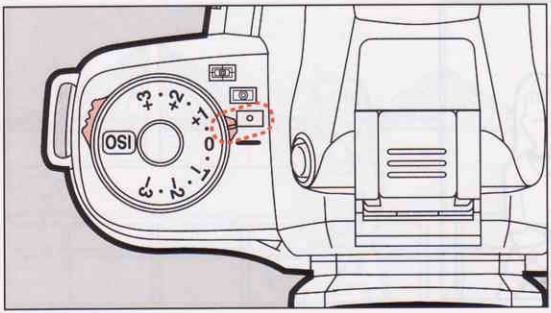
click on the secure site on my main page.

(7) SWITCHING THE METERING MODE

1



The desired metering mode, multi(6)-segment metering, spot or center weighted metering mode can be selected.

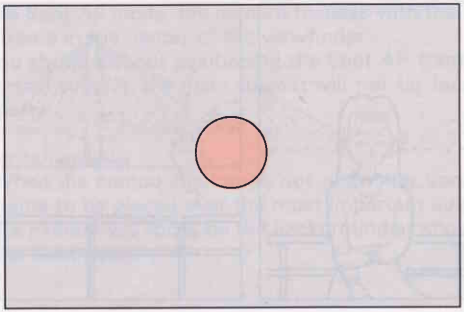
Using the Spot Metering Mode

The Spot Metering Mode measures light only in the small area in the center of the viewfinder. When shooting by using this metering mode, place the subject you want to meter within the Spot AF frame [ ] in the center of the viewfinder.

How to use

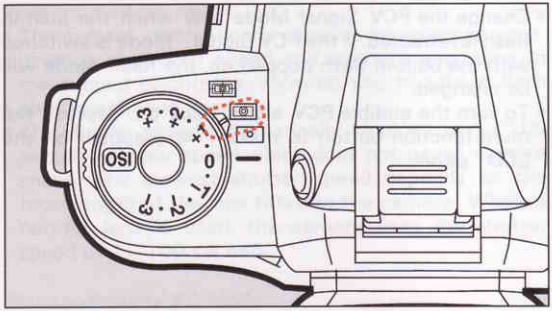
1. Set the metering mode switch to the [⊡] position.

2



2. Measure the small area in the center of the viewfinder as illustrated.

- If the brightness range between areas in the photograph is too great, the exposure should be determined in consideration of the overall brightness. Otherwise, the picture will come out improperly exposed.

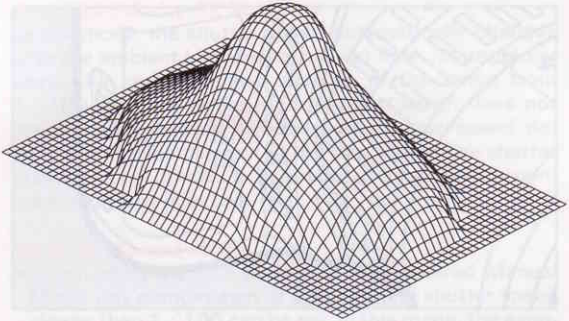


Using the Center-Weighted Metering Mode

This metering system does not automatically compensate backlit like the multi(6)- segment metering mode. The creative exposure will be decided by your adjustment.

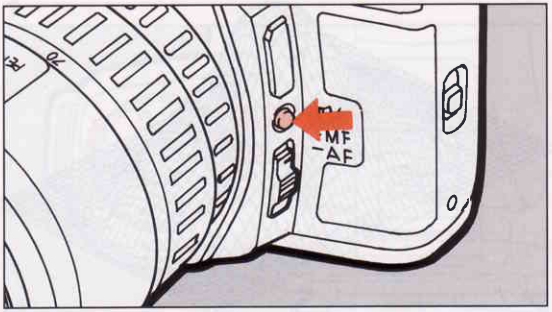
How to use

Set the metering mode switch to the [(•)] position.



- The metering pattern in the illustration above shows the higher part of the pattern (in the center of the viewfinder) has more sensitive to light than the lower part.
- In this metering mode, the camera does not automatically compensate the exposure in backlit situations like the multi(6)-segment metering mode. The creative exposure will be decided by your adjustment.

(8) TURNING OFF THE AUDIBLE PCV SIGNAL



The audible In-focus PCV signal can be turned off.

How to cancel

1. Depress the multi-function button to erase [•))] from the LCD panel.

- Change the PCV Signal Mode only when the built-in flash is retracted. If the PCV Signal Mode is switched with the built-in flash popped up, the flash mode will be changed.
- To turn the audible PCV signal back on, depress the multi-function button to make [•))] appear on the LCD panel.

Programmed AE Mode

- The camera automatically chooses an optimum combination of shutter speed and aperture according to the subject brightness, allowing you to take a flash photograph with ease.
- The shutter speed automatically changes to 1/100 sec. to a slower speed which does not cause camera shake. The slowest shutter speed depends on the focal length of the lens fitted to the camera. When a non-AF lens is used, the camera uses the shutter speed of 1/100 second.

Shutter-Priority AE Mode

- The shutter speed slower than 1/100 of second can be set.
- In this mode, the aperture automatically changes according to the ambient brightness, making flash photography easy.

Aperture-Priority AE Mode

In this mode, the shutter speed automatically changes with the ambient brightness, making flash photography easy. The shutter speed changes in the range from 1/100 sec. to a slower shutter speed which does not cause camera shake. The slowest shutter speed depends on the focal length of the lens in use. The shutter speed of 1/100 sec. is automatically set when a non-autofocus lens is in use.

Metered Manual Mode

- When using the built-in flash in the Metered Manual Mode, any combination of aperture and shutter speed slower than 1/100 can be set. In this mode, the exposure of the background can be controlled by the manual exposure while the flash properly exposes the foreground/subject.

Calculating the flash effective distance according to the camera-to-subject distance.

Maximum flash distance = Guide Number ÷ Selected aperture
Minimum flash distance = Maximum flash distance ÷ 5 *

When the distance to the subject is less than 0.7m (2.3ft), the flash cannot be used. If the flash is used within that distance, it causes vignetting in the picture corners, light is distributed unevenly and the picture may be overexposed.

- The value 5 used in the formula above was obtained from the built-in flash.

The guide number (GN) depends upon the film speed used as shown below.

ISO25 → GN5.5	ISO200 → GN15.6
ISO50 → GN7.8	ISO400 → GN22
ISO100 → GN11	

If an ISO100 film is used at an aperture of f2.8, the flash effective distance is obtained as follows:

Guide Number (11) ÷ f/2.8 = 3.9m
3.9 ÷ 5 = 0.8m

Thus, the flash effective distance is from approx. 0.8m to 3.9m.

Calculating the aperture according to the camera-to-subject distance

Aperture = Guide Number ÷ Camera-to-subject distance

If the calculated aperture value is different than an indicated f-stop on the aperture ring, for instance f/3, choose the next smallest aperture ring (f2.8 in this case).

Calculating the camera-to-subject distance in the Shutter-Priority AE Mode.
The camera-to-subject distance can be calculated using the above mentioned formula. However, in the Shutter-Priority AE Mode, the-camera-to-subject distance will change depending on what aperture is set.

COMPATIBILITY OF F AND FA LENSES WITH THE BUILT-IN FLASH

[○ = **compatible** × = **incompatible because of vignetting**]

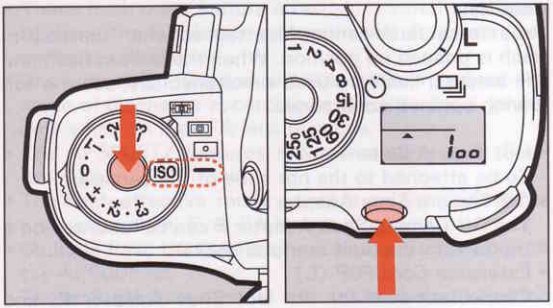
Lens name	Compatibility
F Fish-Eye Zoom 17-28mm f/3.5-4.5	×
F Zoom 24-50mm f/4	△ * 1
FA Zoom 28-70mm f/4	○
FA*Zoom 28-70mm f/2.8	×
FA Zoom 28-80mm f/3.5-4.7	○
F Zoom 28-80mm f/3.5-4.5	△ * 2
FA Zoom 28-105mm f/4-5.6	△ * 3
F Zoom 35-70mm f/3.5-4.5	○
F Zoom 35-80mm f/4-5.6	○
F Zoom 35-105mm f/4-5.6	○
F Zoom 35-135mm f/3.5-4.5	○
FA Zoom 70-200mm f/4-5.6	○
F Zoom 70-210mm f/4-5.6	○
FA*Zoom 80-200mm f/2.8	△ * 4
F Zoom 80-200mm f/4.7-5.6	○
F Zoom 100-300mm f/4.5-5.6	○
FA Zoom 100-300mm f/4.5-5.6	○
F or FA* Zoom 250-600mm f/5.6	×

* 1 : Focal lengths between 28-50mm lens, vignetting will not occur. Vignetting will occur at focal lengths between 24-35mm.
* 2 : Vignetting will occur at focal lengths between 28-35mm.
* 3 : Vignetting will occur at focal lengths between 28-35mm. With the focal length set at 35mm, it will occur when the camera-to-subject distance is closer than 1.5m.
* 4 : Vignetting will occur at focal lengths between 80-90mm.

Lens name	Compatibility
FA20mm f/2.8	×
FA*24mm f/2	×
F or FA 28mm f/2.8	○
F or FA 50mm f/1.4	○
F or FA 50mm f/1.7	○
FA*85mm f/1.4	○
F or FA 135mm f/2.8	○
FA*200mm f/2.8	○
FA*300mm f/2.8	×
F or FA*300mm f/4.5	×
F or FA*600mm f/4	×
F or FA MACRO 50mm f/2.8	○
F or FA MACRO 100mm f/2.8	○
F or FA Soft 85mm f/2.8	○

(10) SETTING THE FILM SPEED (ISO) MANUALLY

1 2

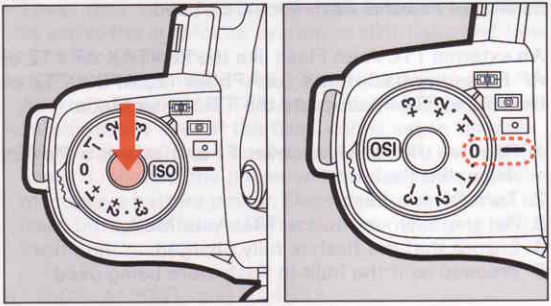


This camera automatically reads the film speed from the film's DX code. However, the film speed setting can be changed. If you use a non-DX coding film, set the film speed manually.

How to set

1. While holding down the exposure compensation dial lock button, set the exposure compensation dial to [**ISO**] .
2. To change the ISO to a larger number (higher film speed), hold down the AF Spot button until the desired ISO is indicated on the LCD panel.

3 4



3. To change the film speed to a smaller number (lower film speed), hold down the Spot AF button while holding down the exposure compensation lock button.
4. After the ISO is set, move the exposure compensation dial to [**0**].

- When exposure compensation dial is set to [**ISO**], [▲] is displayed on the LCD panel to indicate that the ISO can be changed to a large number. When the exposure compensation dial lock button is depressed, [▼] appears on the LCD panel to indicates that the ISO can be changed to a smaller number.
- The shutter cannot be released with the exposure compensation dial set at [**ISO**].

(11) USING A PENTAX DEDICATED EXTERNAL FLASH

If the built-in flash is not powerful enough, a Pentax dedicated external flash should be used.

An external TTL Auto Flash like the PENTAX AF FTZ or AF FT series flash units (ie:AF500FTZ, AF330FTZ or the AF240FT) incorporate the TTL Flash Mode.

1. Remove the hot shoe cover F_C and attach a Pentax dedicated flash unit.
2. Turn ON the flash.
3. Set the flash unit to the TTL Auto Mode.
4. Ensure that the flash is fully charged.
5. Proceed as if the built-in flash were being used.

- When the flash is fully charged, the ready lamp on the flash unit lights up. When the shutter release button is depressed halfway down, [ϟ] appears in the viewfinder indicating the flash is ready.
- Using the dedicated external flash in each exposure mode is the same as using the built -in flash, see page 71.

Using the built-in flash and the external flash simultaneously

An external flash cannot be attached when the built-in flash is popped up position. When the built-in flash and the external flash are used simultaneously, use the following optional accessories.

- Hot Shoe Adapter F_G
  To be attached to the hot shoe of the camera.
- Off-Camera Shoe Adapter F
  The Off-Camera Shoe Adapter F can be mounted on a tripod with the built-in tripod socket.
- Extension Cord F5P (L)
  Connection cord for the Hot Shoe Adapter F_G and OFF-Camera Shoe Adapter.

AF500FTZ and AF330FTZ

- These flash units feature a built-in infrared spotbeam to assist the autofocus system in dim light and low-contrast conditions.
- The auto zoom function will automatically adjust the angle of discharge according to the lens focal length only when an F or FA lens is in use.
- The AF500FTZ features a wireless slave-sync flash function.
- The flash effective range appears on the LCD panel only when an A, F, or FA lens is in use.
- Multiple flash burst on a single frame is possible with the AF500FTZ.
- These flash units feature the contrast-control-synch flash. See page 78 for more details.
- In the Programmed AE, Shutter-Priority AE, or Aperture-Priority AE, the TTL Auto Flash Mode will be set automatically even if the flash is set to Manual.
- When the flash is charged and left unused for about 3 minutes, the power automatically switches off to save battery power. Depressing the shutter release button halfway down will restart charging of the flash units.

AF240FT, AF400FTZ

- These flash units feature a built-in infrared spotbeam to assist the autofocus system in dim light and low-contrast conditions.
- In the Programmed AE, Shutter-Priority AE, or Aperture-Priority AE: TTL Auto Flash Mode will be set automatically even if the flash unit is set to Manual.
- When the flash unit is charged and left unused for about 5 minutes, the power will automatically switche off to save battery power. Depressing the shutter release button halfway down will restart charging of the flash unit.

AF200T, AF280T, and AF400T

- If the TTL auto mode is selected, these flash units can be used for daylight-sync shooting, because the shutter speed is adjusted according to the ambient brightness. The slower shutter speed varies according to the lens focal length. The shutter speed varies within the shutter speed range of 1/100 of second to a slower speed which does not cause camera shake. However, when a non-autofocus lens is in use, the shutter speed is set to 1/100 of second. The aperture value will also be fixed but will vary depending on what ISO film is loaded.

- When using the Three-Level Auto (red, green, and yellow settings) mode, the aperture value is adjusted as shown in the table. When the flash is fully charged, the shutter speed also varies within the shutter speed range of 1/100 to a slower speed which does not cause camera shake. The slowest shutter speed varies according to the lens focal length. When a non-autofocus lens is in use, the shutter speed will be set to 1/100 of second.

	AF200T	AF280T	AF400T
Red	f/2.8	f/4	f/4
Green	f/5.6	f/8	f/8
Yellow			f/11

with ISO100

Notes on Pentax dedicated flash units

When the built-in flash is used in combination with a Pentax dedicated flash unit, if the trailing-shutter-curtain sync mode is set for the dedicated flash unit, the built- in flash also operates in the trailing-shutter curtain sync. mode. Ensure that both flash units are fully charged before releasing the shutter.

Contrast-Control-Sync Flash Photography

Using the AF330FTZ or AF500FTZ in combination with the built-in flash allows twin flash photography (contrast-control-sync flash photography). This is based on the difference between the amount of light discharged from two units.

1. Put the AF500FTZ or AF330FTZ in the Contrast-Control Sync Flash Mode.
2. Ensure that both flash units are fully charged and then shoot.

- The ratio of the amount of flash light is 1 (built-in flash) : 2 (dedicated flash unit). When the AF500FTZ or AF330FTZ is used off the camera, the effect of contrast control is increased. Do not combine an accessory with a different number of contacts such as a "Hot Shoe Grip" as a malfunction may occur.
- In the Contrast-Control-Sync Flash Mode, the top flash sync speed is 1/60 of second.

Multi-burst flash with the Pentax dedicated flash

When discharging more than 2 Pentax dedicated flashes, make sure that they are of the same type, combine the Type B with Type C or Type D with Type E. (refer to the overview of Flash Function on page 79. The Built-In flash can be operated with any type of Pentax TTL dedicated flash unit.

Overview of Flash Function

CAMERA FUNCTION	TYPE A	TYPE B	TYPE C	TYPE D	TYPE E
After the flash is charged, the camera automatically switches to the flash-sync speed.	○	○	○	○	○
Automatic aperture setting in the Programmed AE Mode or Shutter-Priority AE mode.	○	○	○	○＊1	○＊1
Flash confirmation signal in the viewfinder		○	○		
TTL auto flash	○	○	○	○＊2	
Slow-speed sync in the Shutter-Priority AE Mode or Metered Manual Mode	○	○	○	○	○＊3
AF spotbeam		○	○		
Trailing-shutter-curtain flash sync (＊4)	＊5	○	○		
Contrast-control-sync flash mode (＊4)		○			

TYPE A : Built-in flash
TYPE B : AF500FTZ(＊6), AF330FTZ
TYPE C : AF400FTZ, AF240FT
TYPE D : AF400T, AF280T, AF200T, AF080C, AF140C, AF200SA
TYPE E : AF200S, AF160, AF140,

Notes:

＊1. When using a Type D flash except AF200SA in the MS (Manual Synch) or M (Manual) modes or when using a Type E flash, set the camera's exposure mode to the Aperture-Priority AE Mode, Manual or Bulb. The Program and Aperture-Priority AE Modes cannot be used because the actual required aperture value may change.

＊2. Only the AF200SA flash does not operate.
＊3. Only the manual mode can be used.
＊4. The shutter speed is 1／60 or slower.
＊5. Trailing-shutter-curtain flash sync combined with TYPE B or TYPE C flash.
＊6. Multi-burst and slave-sync flash are possible.

Using other type of a flash

Use of non-Pentax flash units may damage the camera. For the best results, use the Pentax dedicated flash unit.

(12) DAYLIGHT-SYNC SHOOTING

Without Daylight-Sync

With Daylight-Sync

Purpose

In daylight conditions, when a portrait picture is taken with a person's face is cast in the shadow, discharging the flash will eliminate the shadow.

Daylight-sync photography is obtained in the same manner as the normal flash photography, so you simply depress the shutter release button.

- If the background is too bright, it may be overexposed.
- When taking a daylight-sync photograph in the Programmed AE Mode, the flash does not discharge if the automatic flash function is activated even if the flash is in the popped-up position. Before shooting, confirm that [A] is not displayed on the LCD panel.

(13) SLOW-SPEED-SYNC SHOOTING

Purpose

It is possible to balance the exposure of a foreground subject against a dimly-lit background by using the flash to properly expose the foreground subject and a slow-shutter-speed to expose the low light background.

How to set

With the Metered Manual Mode set

1. Depress the flash pop-up button to activate the built-in flash.
2. Set the camera's exposure mode to the Metered Manual Mode.
3. Select an appropriate shutter speed(slower than 1/100 of second) and aperture combination for a correct exposure.
4. Release the shutter.

How to set

With the Shutter-Priority AE Mode set

1. Set the camera's exposure mode to the Shutter-Priority AE Mode.
2. Set the desired shutter speed.

- If the aperture in the viewfinder blinks, a correct exposure will not be obtained for the background. Adjust the shutter speed until the blinking stops.

3. Depress the flash-pop up button to activate the built-in flash.
4. Take a picture.

- In the slow-speed-sync shooting, use of a tripod is recommended to prevent camera shake.

(14) ACCESSORIES (OPTION)

A number of dedicated accessories are available for this camera.

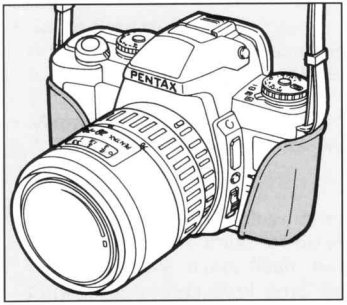
- **Cable Switch F**
  A shutter release cord designed for use with the MZ-5/ZX-5, Z-70/PZ-70, Z-20/PZ-20, Z-10/PZ-10, Z-1/PZ-1, Z-1P/PZ-1P.
- **Magnifier FB**
  A viewfinder accessory for magnifying the central area of the viewfinder.
- **AF500FTZ**
  A TTL Auto Zoom flash with a built-in AF spotbeam and large guide number of 50 in meters (ISO100). It features slave sync flash function, multiple flash burst, contrast-control-sync flash, leading/trailing-curtain-sync flash mode.
- **AF330FTZ**
  A TTL Auto Zoom flash with a built-in AF spotbeam and guide number of 33 in meters (ISO100). It features contrast-control flash, leading/trailing-curtain-sync flash mode.
- **Hot Shoe Adapter FG, Extension Cord F5P(L) and Off-Camera-Shoe Adapter.**
  The adapters and cord which allow the AF240FT, AF330FTZ, AF400FTZ and AF500FTZ to be used off the camera, while maintaining full electronic coupling to the camera.
- **AF Adapter 1.7X**
  An adapter for autofocus photography using KA- or K-mount lenses with a maximum aperture of f/2.8 or larger.
- **Macro Flash AF140C**
  A TTL macro flash unit with the guide numbers 14 in meters (ISO100).
- **Refconverter A**
  Right angle finder which attaches to the grooves on both sides of the viewfinder. The viewfinder magnification is able to switch from 1X to 2X.
- **Filters**
  Skylight, Cloudy, UV, Y2, O2, R2, and Circular Polarizing Filter are available. Each filter is available in sizes of 49mm, 52mm, 67mm and 77mm.
- **AA-Battery Pack FG**
  The battery pack which takes four AA batteries can attach at the bottom of the camera, instead of using the lithium batteries.
- **Data Back FG**
  Allowing you to print one of the following data modes on the film both standard format mode and panoramic format mode.

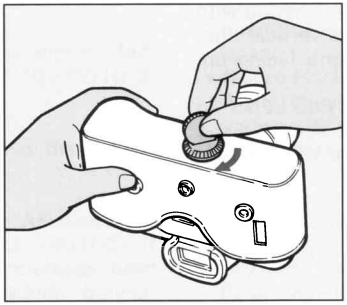
  year/month/day, day/month/year, month/day/year, day/hour/minute, ·····(blank)

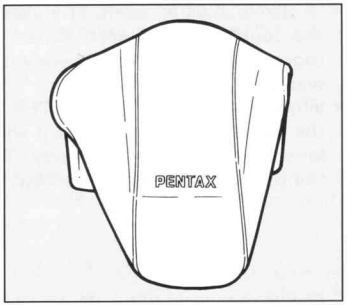
Notes on Accessories

- "Auto Bellows A" cannot be used in combination with the double cable release. When taking a vertical photograph, position the camera with the grip facing upward.
- When attaching the "ADAPTER K FOR 645 LENS" to the camera body, the camera shift lock screw of the lens may hit the camera body. To avoid this, change the position of the fixing screw.

(15) CAMERA CASE







The soft case is available as an option and consists of a front and a back cover.

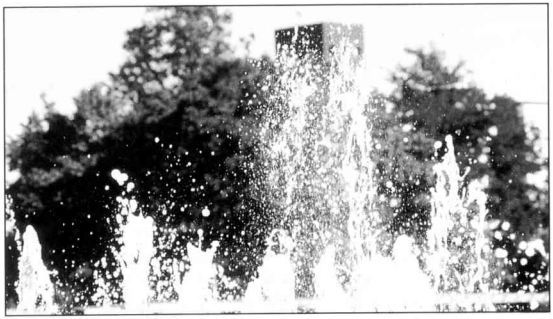
1. Open the front cover and place the camera body in the back cover.
2. Fasten the back cover to the camera body by tightening the fitting screw in the tripod socket.
3. Attach the front case.

- Choose one of the front cases in accordance with the table to the right.
- The back case F_G is the same back case indicated with the Soft case S,M and L.

Front case comes in three sizes, S, M and L

Case	Applicable F, FA-lens
F_GS	20mm, 28mm, 50mm f/1.4, f/1.7, Fish-Eye Zoom 17-28mm, Zoom 35-80mm
F_GM	24mm, Macro 50mm, 135mm, Zoom 28-70mm f/4, Zoom 28-80mm, Soft 85mm
F_GL	85mm f/1.4, Macro 100mm, Zoom 28-105mm, Zoom 70-200mm, F Zoom 80-200mm

(16) EFFECT OF APERTURE AND SHUTTER SPEED



High shutter speed

Slow shutter speed

A correct exposure is established by a combination of shutter speed and aperture setting according to the subject brightness. There are many correct combinations of shutter speed and aperture for a particular subject brightness. Different shutter speed and aperture settings produce different effects.

Effect of Shutter Speed

The shutter speed determines the film exposure time, or the length of time that light is allowed to strike the film. If the subject is moving the image will be blurred when a slow shutter speed is used. It is possible to enhance the effect of motion, (The movement of a wave or waterfall) by intentionally using a slower speed. Choosing a high shutter speed will allow the image of a moving subject to be frozen. A higher shutter speed also helps prevent camera shake.

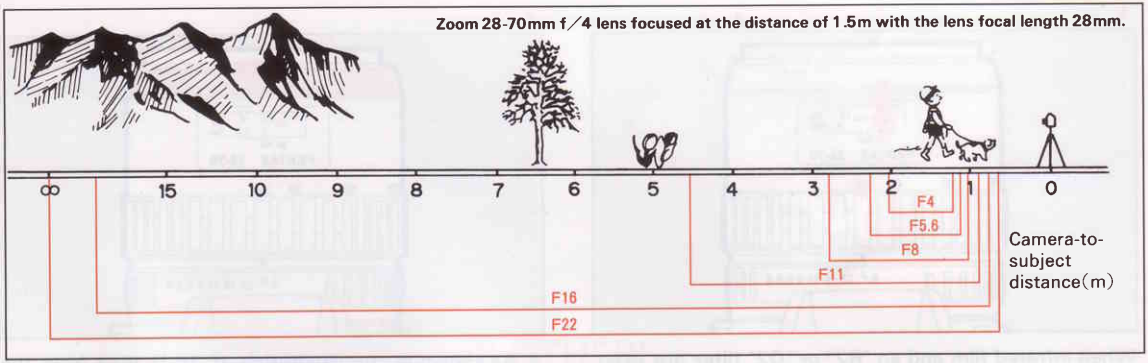
Closed-down aperture

Open aperture

Effect of Aperture

The aperture increases or reduces the amount of reflected light from an object which passes through the lens, controlling how much light strikes the film. If the aperture is opened up to increase the amount of light, objects in front of and behind an in-focus subject will not be focused. That is, the range of focus (depth of field) becomes small. If the aperture is closed down to reduce the amount of light, the depth of field increases. For instance, if you shoot a person against a landscape with the aperture open, the landscape in front of and behind the person will be blurred, making the person appear to rise out of the landscape. By contrast, closing down the aperture increases the in-focus range.

(17) DEPTH OF FIELD



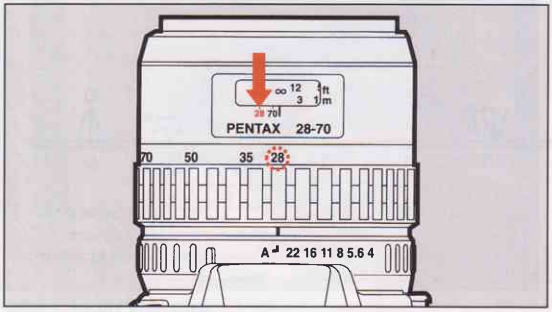
Depth of field refers to the range around the optimum focusing point of the subject in which the elements at different distances are in focus. The depth of field increases as the aperture is closed down, the focal length of the lens becomes shorter, or the subject is positioned farther away.

The Range Allowed for Focusing

The in-focus range varies depending on the aperture in use. Zoom lenses do not have a depth-of-field scale for mechanical considerations.

(18) INFRARED INDEX

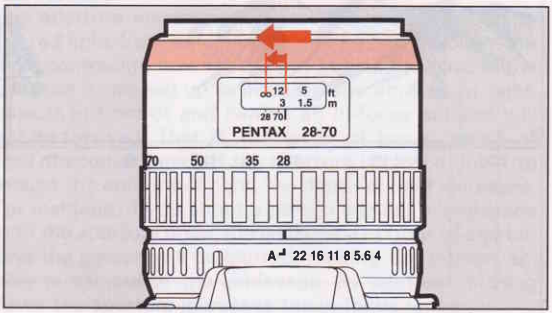
*



When infrared film and an "R2" or "O2" filter are used, the focal point is different from that of ordinary film exposed in visible light. The autofocus system cannot compensate for this difference automatically.

1. Focus on a subject as usual.
2. Set the focus mode switch to [**MF**] and turn the focusing ring to the left by the distance indicated on the infrared index.

*



* As shown in the illustration, if 28 is read from the zoom scale, adjust the distance scale to 28 on the infrared index (red line).

- In the autofocus mode, the focus cannot compesate for infrared photography.
- To set the proper exposure level for infrared pictures, refer to the instructions accompanying the film. The Programmed AE Mode does not give a correct exposure. Use the Metered Manual Mode.

TROUBLESHOOTING

What appears troublesome may be easily remedied. Here are some problems that may occur and their remedies. Before contacting a Pentax service center, check the following items.

Symptoms	Causes	Remedies	Reference
The shutter does not release.	The drive mode switch is set to [**L**].	Turn ON the drive mode switch.	P.21
	The low battery warning [▭] appears.	Replace the battery.	P.14
	The battery is improperly installed.	Install the battery properly.	P.14
	The exposure compesation dial is set to ISO.	Set the exposure compesation dial to the another position.	P.75
	The self-timer mode is being set.	Cancel the self-timer mode.	P.45
	The built-in flash is being charged.	Wait until the flash is fully charged.	P.38
Indicators do not appear on the LCD panel.	The drive mode switch is [**L**].	Turn ON the drive mode switch.	P.21
	No battery has been installed.	Install the battery.	P.14
	The battery is improperly installed.	Install the battery properly.	P.14
	The battery is dead.	Replace the battery.	P.14
The camera does not focus.	AF frame is not placed over the subject.	Move the camera until the AF frame [ ] covers the subject.	P.36
	The subject is too close.	Increase the camera-to-subject distance.	P.36
	The focus mode is set to [**MF**].	Set the focus mode switch to [**AF**].	P.35
	The subject is difficult to autofocus.	Use the focus-lock technique or focus manually using the matte field.	P.66 P.47

Symptoms	Causes	Remedies	Reference
[⬡] blinks in the viewfinder.	The subject is too close or difficult to autofocus.	Use the focus-lock technique or focus manually using the matte field.	P.66 P.47
The built-in flash does not charge.	The battery is dead.	Replace the battery.	P.14
The power zoom system does not function.	The lens is in the manual zoom mode.	Push the power zoom ring forward until the words [**POWER ZOOM**] appear.	P.33
The lens focuses when zooming.	The camera focuses automatically when the power zoom is operated.		

SPECIFICATIONS

Type:	TTL autofocus, auto-exposure 35mm SLR with built-in TTL auto flash (RTF)
Format:	24x36mm (Approx. 13x36 in panoramic format)
Usable Film:	35mm perforated cartridge film. DX-coded film with ISO 25-5000; non-DX coded films with ISO 6-6400
Exposure Mode:	Programmed AE Mode, Shutter-Priority AE Mode, Aperture-Priority AE Mode, Metered Manual Mode, Bulb Mode
Shutter:	Electronically controlled vertical-run focal-plane shutter, Electromagnetic release, Speed range:(1)Auto 1/2000-30 sec.(stepless),(2)Manual 1/2000-2 sec.(3)Bulb, Shutter lock by setting Drive mode switch at L.
Lens Mount:	Pentax K_{AF2} bayonet mount(K-mount with AF coupler, lens information contacts and power contacts)
Compatible Lens:	Pentax K_{AF2}-, K_{AF}-,K_A-, and K-mount lenses are usable. Autofocus is possible using AF Adapter with K-K_A-mount lenses.
Autofocus System:	TTL phase-matching 3 point autofocus system switchable to Spot focusing, AF operational brightness range: EV-1 to 18(at ISO 100 with f/1.4 lens), Focus lock available using shutter release button, Focus Mode: AF(predictive AF provided), Manual[MF]
Power Zoom:	3-Speed Intelligent Power Zoom lens with built-in motor with FA zoom lens
Viewfinder:	Pentaprism finder, Natural-Bright-Matte focusing screen, Field of view:92%, Magnification:0.80X(with 50mm lens at ∞), Diopter: -2.5 to +1.5 diopters, Panorama format frame
Viewfinder Indication:	Focus Information:In-focus (Green lamp [⬭] is lit), front or back focus signals and unable-to-focus indicator (Green lamp blinks), Shutter speed indication, Aperture indication, Flash ready indication [ϟ] is lit, Bar graph(exposure compensation),Over or Under exposure indication in Manual Exposure Mode, [▣] exposure compensation indication
External LCD panel Indication:	[P]=Programmed-AE Mode, [Tv]=Shutter-Priority AE Mode, [Av]=Aperture-Priority AE Mode, [M]=Metered Manual Mode, [**bu**] =Bulb-Mode, Film speed=6 - 6400, ISO indication, [▭] =Film status information, [▬] =Battery exhaustion warning, Film counter=0-99 [ϟ] =Built-in flash ready indication [ϟ] =blinking slowly flash recommended warning [ϟ] =blinks rapidly Inappropriate lens warning, [◉] =Red-eye reduction flash mode [A] =Automaic flash function, [▪)))] =PCV signal indication

Self-timer : Electronically-controlled type with delay time of 12 sec. Start by depressing of shutter release button, Operation confirmation: By audible PCV signals. Cancelable after operation

Mirror : Instant-return mirror with AF secondary mirror

Film Loading: Film advances automatically to 1st frame after back cover is closed, Film information window is provided

Film Wind & Rewind: Auto wind/rewind by built-in motor, Consecutive or Single advance mode, Approx.2.0 frames/sec.(consecutive mode), Auto rewinding starts at end of roll, Film rewind/completion of rewinding is displayed on the LCD panel, mid-roll rewind button will rewind film in mid-roll

Exposure Meter: TTL multi(6)-segment metering, Metering range from EV0 to EV21 at ISO100 with 50mm f/1.4 lens, Center-weighted and Spot metering mode can be set

Exposure Compensation: +/- 3EV in 0.5EV step increments

Flash : Series-control, Retractable TTL Auto Flash (RTF), Guide number:11 (ISO100/m), Illumination angle covers 28mm lens angle of view, Flash-sync-speed in the range from 1/100 to a slower speed, Day-light-sync flash, Slow-speed-sync flash, Contrast-control-synch flash (ISO range=25-400), Automatic flash function, Red-eye reduction flash

Flash sync : Hot shoe with X-contact with coupled with Pentax dedicated auto flashes, ISO range=25-800

Power Source: Two 3V lithium battery (CR2 or equivalent)

Battery Exhaustion Warning: Battery exhaustion symbol [▭] is lit (blinking when the shutter is locked; no indication on the right-hand edge of the viewfinder.)

Dimension and Weight: 135.0mm(W)x90.0mm(H)x61.5mm(D) (5.3"x3.5"x2.4") 400g(14.1 oz) body only without batteries

Supplied Accessories: Hot Shoe Cover F_C, Release Socket Cap F, Camera Strap F_G, Eye Cup F_G, Finder Cap

Back cover : Interchangeable for replacing with Data Back F_G

SPECIFICATIONS ARE SUBJECT TO CHANGE AT ANY TIME WITHOUT NOTIFICATION OR ANY OBLIGATION ON THE PART OF THE MANUFACTURER.

NAMES OF WORKING PARTS II

1. Shutter curtain
2. Viewfinder eyepiece
3. Diopter adjustment lever (p.27)
4. Eyecup FG (p.27)
5. Panorama lever (p.52)
6. Spot AF button (p.65)
7. Film information window
8. Pressure plate
9. Back cover
10. Film leader end mark (p.23)
11. Battery chamber cover screw (p.13)
12. Battery chamber cover (p.14)
13. Sprocket
14. Tripod socket
15. DX-information pin (p.23)
16. Film chamber