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ASAHI
PENTAX

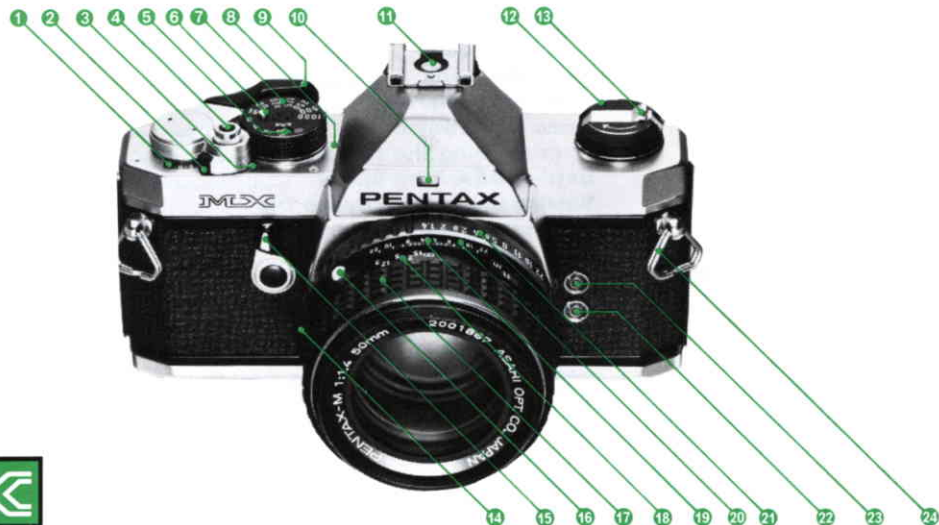
MDX



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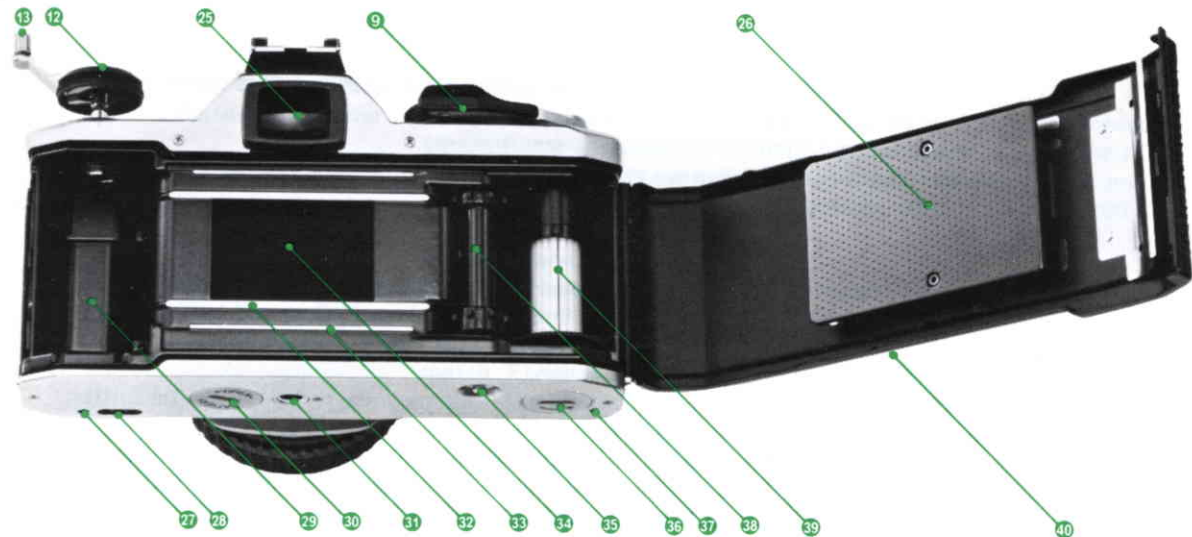
NOMENCLATURE



- ① Exposure counter
- ② Shutter button lock lever
- ③ Shutter-cocked indicator
- ④ Shutter release button
- ⑤ ASA window
- ⑥ ASA dial lock button
- ⑦ Shutter speed dial
- ⑧ Shutter speed index

- ⑨ Rapid-wind lever
- ⑩ Aperture read-out prism window
- ⑪ Hot shoe X contact
- ⑫ Film rewind knob/Back cover opener
- ⑬ Film rewind crank
- ⑭ Lens release lever

- ⑮ Self-timer lever/Depth-of-field preview lever
- ⑯ Upraised alignment dot
- ⑰ Focusing ring
- ⑱ Distance scale
- ⑲ Aperture/Distance index
- ⑳ Depth-of-field scale
- ㉑ Aperture ring



- 22 X-sync terminal
- 23 FP-sync terminal
- 24 Neck strap ring
- 25 Viewfinder eyepiece
- 26 Film pressure plate
- 27 Guide pin channel
- 28 Winder/Motor Drive direct contact terminal

- 29 Film chamber
- 30 Battery chamber
- 31 Motor Drive/Tripod receptacle
- 32 Film rail
- 33 Film guide rail
- 34 Shutter curtains
- 35 Film rewind button

- 36 Film transport coupler
- 37 Bulk magazine guide pin channel
- 38 Sprockets
- 39 Film take-up spool
- 40 Back cover

SPECIFICATIONS

Type	35mm full-frame SLR camera with open-aperture center-weighted Through-The-Lens meter.
Lens mount	Pentax K bayonet.
Standard lenses	SMC Pentax 50mm f/1.2 SMC Pentax-M 50mm f/1.4 SMC Pentax-M 50mm f/1.7 SMC Pentax-M 40mm f/2.8
Shutter	Horizontal-run, rubberized silk focal-plane shutter; speeds from 1 to 1/1000 sec. plus B; shutter lock and "Cocked" indicator.
Flash synchronization	FP and X sockets, plus hot/cold accessory shoe for X contact; 1/60 sec. X synchronization.
Self-timer	Delays shutter release to 4 - 12 seconds; self-timer starter button provided.
Viewfinder	Silver-coated pentaprism finder; split-image microprism focusing screen (8 interchangeable screens); 95% of picture-taking area visible and 0.97X magnification with 50mm lens at infinity); -0.5 diopter eyepiece. Information viewfinder shows f/stop, shutter speed and tri-colored LED read-out dots. Correction lens adaptor M, Magnifier M and Refconverter M fit the viewfinder frame.
Mirror and diaphragm	Instant return mirror and automatic diaphragm. Depth-of-field preview with self-timer lever.
Film wind and rewind	Ratchet-type rapid wind lever, plastic-tipped for winding comfort. 162° throw with a stand-off angle of 20°. Rewind crank for speedy film rewind.

Film loading
Automatic winder

New magic-needle quick/sure loading.

MX camera body accepts Winder MX for up to 2 frames-per-second (single-frame and consecutive exposure operation possible) and Motor Drive MX for up to 5 frames per second (single-frame and consecutive exposure operation possible), for automatic, speedy film wind and shutter cocking.

Exposure counter
Exposure meter

Automatic reset type.

Open-aperture, center-weighted Through-The-Lens meter, with GPD cells for fast light response, with tri-colored LED exposure read-out, rapid wind lever and shutter release button acting as meter switch. Exposure range: EV1 - 19 (ASA100, f/1.4), Film speed range: ASA25 - 1600.

Power source

Two 1.5V silver oxide batteries (G13); LED's double as battery check lamp.

Back cover

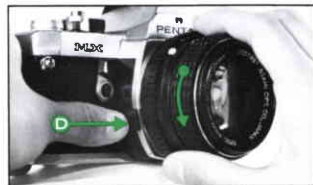
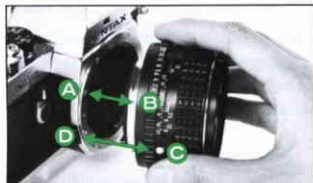
Standard back with memo holder, interchangeable with Magazine Back MX, Dial Data MX for data recording on film.

Body size

135.5mm x 82.5mm x 49.5mm.

Body weight

495 grams.



1. Remove the rear lens and body caps.
2. Match the red dot **A** on the camera body with the red dot **B** on the lens. Insert the lens into the body and turn it clockwise until the lens locks with a click.
3. In the dark, when the red dots are difficult to see, align the upraised white dot **C** on the lens barrel with the lens release lever **D** by touch. Then turn and lock as above.
4. To detach, hold the camera with your left hand. Depress the lens release lever **D** while turning the lens counter-clockwise with your right hand.



CAUTION

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

INSERTING BATTERIES

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

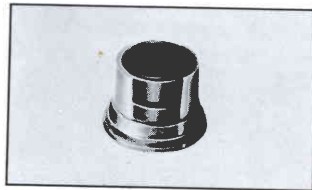
CAUTION

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

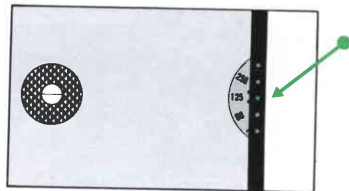


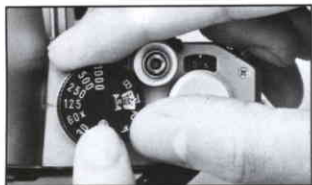
- **INSERTION** Open the battery chamber cover with a coin. Insert the two batteries into the battery holder of the cover as shown above, each with (+) side facing up.

- **CHECK** One set of batteries will last about one year, or operate the shutter about 10,000 times. To check battery life, depress the shutter release button halfway, while looking through the viewfinder. If the batteries are dead, the LED dots will not glow; if they are weak and



nearing the end of their life, the LED dots will flicker, as a warning for battery replacement. For replacement, use Eveready S76E or Mallory MS76H or equivalent.





1. Set Film Speed

While depressing the tiny button atop the shutter dial, turn the rim of the shutter dial until the ASA number of the film you are using is centered in the ASA window.



2. Cock Rapid-Wind Lever

Cock the rapid-wind lever all the way until it stops. The "Cocked" indicator will turn red, showing that the shutter is cocked.



3. Set Shutter Speed

Turn the shutter speed dial until the speed you want to use is opposite the index mark. Generally, you should use the fastest possible shutter speed to avoid blurred pictures caused by camera movement. Try starting with 1/125 sec. outdoors in daylight and 1/30 sec. indoors.

4. Composing and Focusing

While viewing through the finder, turn the focusing ring until your subject comes into sharp focus and choose the most pleasing composition.

5. Turn on Exposure Meter and Rotate Aperture Ring

Pull out the rapid-wind lever slightly (20°) and depress the shutter release button halfway to turn on the exposure meter. The preselected shutter speed plus the two adjacent speeds ("60" and "250" in the case of "125") are visible on the right-hand side of the viewfinder. Turn the aperture ring until the central green LED dot glows which indicates proper exposure. (The f-stop you have selected is also visible in the small window above the focusing screen). If the central green dot does not glow no matter how far you turn the aperture ring, change the shutter speed.

6. Release Shutter

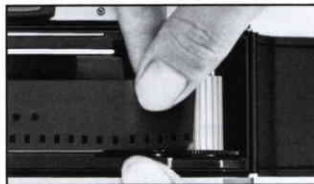
Hold your camera firmly and trip the shutter. Then cock the rapid-wind lever for the next picture. (As long as the lever is at its preadvance angle, the light meter stays ON. If you push it back to the completely closed position, the meter is turned OFF.)



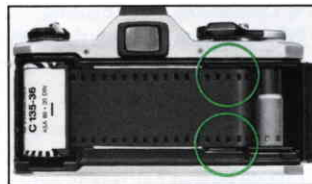
Avoid direct light when loading your film.



1. Open the back by pulling up the rewind knob until the back opens.



2. Place the film cartridge in the film chamber, and push down the rewind knob. Insert the film leader in between any of the white plastic pins surrounding the film take-up spool.



3. Advance the film by alternately advancing the rapid wind lever and depressing the shutter button until both top and bottom sprockets engage the film perforations. Close the back by pressing it firmly.

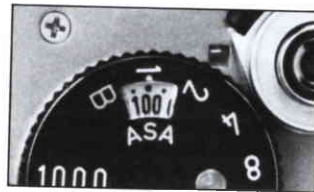
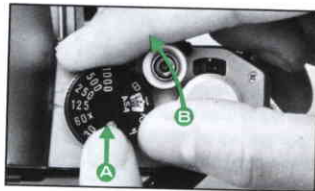
4. Cock the rapid-wind lever, and confirm that the film rewind knob turns counterclockwise, indicating that the film is properly loaded and is moving from cartridge to take-up spool. Trip the shutter. Advance the film until the exposure counter turns to "1", indicating that the first picture is ready to be taken.



SETTING ASA FILM SPEED

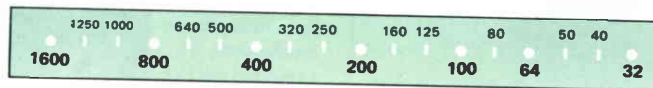
MEMO HOLDER

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

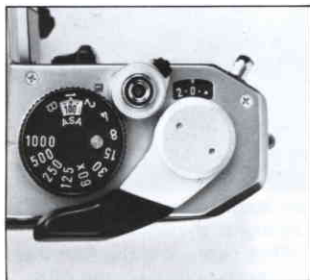


The ASA film speed rating of all 35mm films is given in the data sheet packed with each roll of film. The higher the ASA number, the more sensitive the film is to light. While depressing the ASA dial lock button **A**, turn the rim **B** of the shutter dial until the ASA number of your film is aligned with the index mark.

Be sure to set the ASA film speed because it is coupled to the exposure meter system.



SETTING THE SHUTTER SPEED DIAL

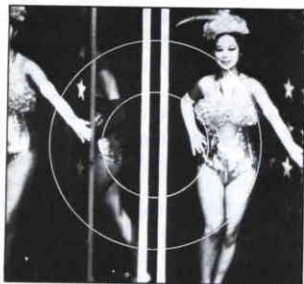


Turn the shutter speed dial clockwise or counter-clockwise to the shutter speed desired. The shutter speed may be set either before or after cocking the rapid-wind lever. As you cock the shutter by turning the rapid-wind lever, the "cocked" indicator turns red showing that the shutter is cocked. The color of the cocked indicator changes to black after tripping the shutter. For use of the X setting on the shutter speed dial, refer to page 18.

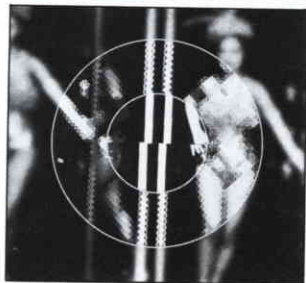
With the shutter speed dial set on B (bulb), the shutter will stay open as long as you depress the shutter button. As you release your finger from the shutter button, the shutter closes. When a long exposure is desired while using the B setting, set the shutter button lock by moving the lever to the left (an "L" becomes visible) while depressing the shutter button. Alternately, use a cable release with a locking device for a time exposure.

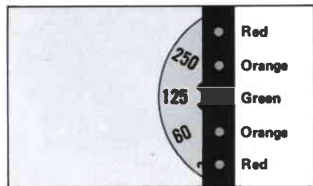
CAUTION

At long speeds, longer than 1/30 (1/15 - 1 sec., B), support your camera rigidly to prevent camera movement. To protect the shutter mechanism, trip the shutter before putting the camera away for any extended period.



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





When the rapid-wind lever is pulled out 20° and the shutter button is depressed halfway, the exposure meter is turned ON. Turn the aperture ring to get a proper LED exposure read-out in the viewfinder.

On the right-hand side of the viewfinder, appear the preselected shutter speed plus two adjacent speeds (e.g. "60" and "250" in the case of "125") on a transparent disk which protrudes slightly into the focusing screen area.

On the right-hand side of the shutter speeds shown, there are 5 LED dots which are normally not visible. If you depress the shutter button halfway and the exposure is correct, the central green dot will illuminate. If the exposure is 1/2 EV over, the orange dot next to "250" (in the above example) will glow; as will the dot next to "60" in the case of 1/2 EV underexposure. If it is 1 EV or more over or under, the appropriate red dot will glow as a warning for adjustment of either the f-stop or the shutter speed, unless you want to make intentional over or underexposure.

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

Horizontal position A.

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



Vertical position B.

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



Vertical position C.

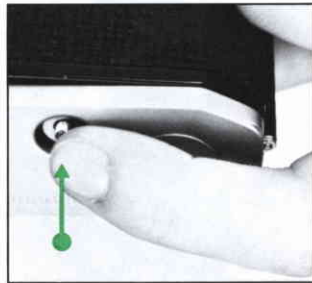
Hold your camera tightly to your forehead with your left hand, raise your right arm and draw your left arm to your body.



UNLOADING FILM

After the final picture on the roll has been taken, the rapid-wind lever will not advance further, indicating that the film must be rewound. Lift up the rewind crank. Depress the film rewind button and turn the rewind crank as indicated to rewind the film into its cartridge. Rewind until the tension on the crank lessens, indicating that the leader end of the film has been released from the take-up spool. Pull out the film rewind knob (the back will open automatically), and remove the film cartridge.

AVOID DIRECT LIGHT WHEN UNLOADING THE FILM.



5.6





The MX has FP and X terminals on the front of the camera body, and a separate X contact on the built-in hot shoe. The table on the next page shows which flash contact, which shutter speed and which flash bulb may be combined for maximum lamp efficiency. Unless these combinations are rigidly followed, there will be a failure in flash synchronization. Note the "X" setting is exactly at the 60 mark on the shutter speed dial. This indicates the highest shutter speed at which electronic flash units may be used.

Use the hot shoe flash contact when using a shoe-mount electronic flash like the Pentax Autorobo which has a flash contact on the shoe bracket. When using the hot shoe, there is no need to plug the flash cord into the X terminal on the front of the body. The hot shoe flash contact turns to "hot" (switched on) only when you insert a shoe-mount electronic flash. It remains "cold" (disconnected) even when using an electronic flash with its cord plugged into the X terminal on the body front. This eliminates the danger of electric shocks.

There are basically two types of flash bulb attachments on the market: clip-on types and bracket types. Either can be used with your camera. The clip-on types are attached to the hot shoe and the bracket types are attached via the tripod socket.

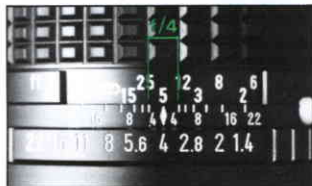
Use one of these three bulb types: M, MF or FP. The correct terminal and the correct shutter speed to use for each of these three types are outlined in the table below.

Before attaching the flash unit to the camera, you must remove the protective plug from the proper terminal. When not using the terminals, keep the plugs inserted.

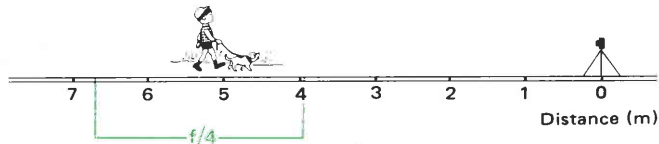


SHUTTER SPEED		$\frac{1}{1000}$	$\frac{1}{500}$	$\frac{1}{250}$	$\frac{1}{125}$	$\frac{1}{60}$	$\frac{1}{30}$	$\frac{1}{15}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	B
ELECTRONIC FLASH	X												
FLASH BULB	FP	FP CLASS M.											
	X	M • MF • FP CLASS											

DEPTH-OF-FIELD PREVIEW LEVER AND SCALE



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



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

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

Distance scale	1.55'	1.9'	2.5'	3'	5'	8'	12'	25'	∞
f/1.4	1.540' ~ 1.560'	1.884' ~ 1.916'	2.471' ~ 2.530'	2.957' ~ 3.045'	5.814' ~ 6.198'	7.667' ~ 8.364'	11.252' ~ 12.856'	21.905' ~ 29.122'	173.686' ~ ∞
f/2	1.536' ~ 1.564'	1.878' ~ 1.923'	2.459' ~ 2.543'	2.939' ~ 3.064'	5.738' ~ 6.287'	7.533' ~ 8.530'	10.960' ~ 13.262'	20.802' ~ 31.339'	121.623' ~ ∞
f/2.8	1.531' ~ 1.570'	1.869' ~ 1.932'	2.443' ~ 2.560'	2.915' ~ 3.091'	5.640' ~ 6.410'	7.361' ~ 8.763'	10.593' ~ 13.845'	19.495' ~ 34.884'	86.915' ~ ∞
f/4	1.523' ~ 1.573'	1.856' ~ 1.946'	2.419' ~ 2.587'	2.880' ~ 3.131'	5.499' ~ 6.604'	7.118' ~ 9.137'	10.087' ~ 14.824'	17.817' ~ 42.020'	60.884' ~ ∞
f/5.6	1.512' ~ 1.590'	1.839' ~ 1.965'	2.388' ~ 2.624'	2.835' ~ 3.187'	5.322' ~ 6.882'	6.818' ~ 9.690'	9.485' ~ 16.370'	15.986' ~ 57.817'	43.530' ~ ∞
f/8	1.497' ~ 1.608'	1.815' ~ 1.995'	2.343' ~ 2.681'	2.769' ~ 3.275'	5.078' ~ 7.347'	6.414' ~ 10.660'	8.706' ~ 19.414'	13.855' ~ 132.990'	30.514' ~ ∞
f/11	1.478' ~ 1.631'	1.785' ~ 2.033'	2.290' ~ 2.756'	2.692' ~ 3.393'	4.802' ~ 8.027'	5.973' ~ 12.190'	7.898' ~ 25.319'	11.882' ~ ∞	22.231' ~ ∞
f/16	1.447' ~ 1.670'	2.101' ~ 1.737'	2.206' ~ 2.892'	2.573' ~ 3.609'	4.406' ~ 9.500'	5.361' ~ 16.047'	6.845' ~ 51.597'	9.611' ~ ∞	15.329' ~ ∞
f/22	1.413' ~ 1.721'	1.684' ~ 2.188'	2.114' ~ 3.075'	2.445' ~ 3.911'	4.012' ~ 12.205'	4.778' ~ 25.969'	5.906' ~ ∞	7.827' ~ ∞	11.188' ~ ∞

METER COUPLING RANGE

The exposure meter of the MX measures the brightness of the ground glass. Therefore, the proper LED exposure read-out should be obtained after you have focused your subject on the ground glass. The green area in the table indicates the coupling range of the meter, and should not be interpreted as the camera's total range of f/stop-shutter speed combinations. As you will note from the table below, with ASA100 film, you may use any shutter speed from 1 sec. to 1/1000 sec. in combination with

any aperture that will illuminate the green LED in the viewfinder. The total range of the aperture settings is, of course, determined by the minimum and maximum apertures of the lens being used. For example, with the 50mm f/1.4 lens and ASA100 film, an aperture from f/1.4 (the maximum aperture of this lens) to f/22 (the minimum aperture) may be used with any shutter speed from 1 sec. to 1/1000 sec. that will illuminate the green LED.

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

- ① As exposure measurements made at 1/1000 sec. with 25 ASA film will not be accurate, exercise caution. ② When using the 50mm f/1.4 lens, accurate exposure measurement at the points found in the shaded area in the above table can be guaranteed only when using up to f/16 (f/1.4 ~ f/16).

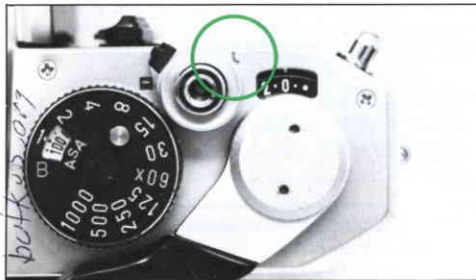
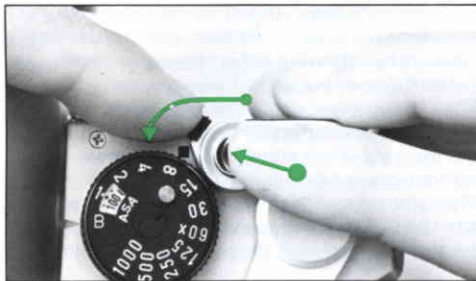
The exposure meter built into your MX takes a center-weighted reading from the entire scene as seen through the viewfinder. Sometimes, however, there is a great difference between the light reflected from the background and the light reflected from the subject. In such a case, to achieve a really good photo, you must compensate for the difference by opening or closing down the aperture 1 or 2 stops. As a general rule, when the subject is darker than the background, you compensate by opening your aperture 1 or 2 stops more. For example: on a bright day, when your subject has his back to the sun and you are shooting directly toward the sun . . . or when you are shooting a subject against snow or light-colored sand . . . or when you are copying a page of black letters on white paper, increase the size of the aperture somewhat. When your subject is brighter than the background — if he is standing in a spotlight, for example — you make the aperture 1 or 2 stops smaller to compensate.

Since both the aperture and shutter speed are indicated within the viewfinder, you can control exposure by adjusting either the shutter speed dial or the aperture ring.

background When the aperture size is the most important factor, set the aperture desired by turning the aperture ring. Then adjust the shutter speed dial until the green LED illuminates.

When shutter speed is the more important factor, turn the dial to the speed you desire. Then adjust the aperture ring until the green LED illuminates.

SHUTTER BUTTON LOCK

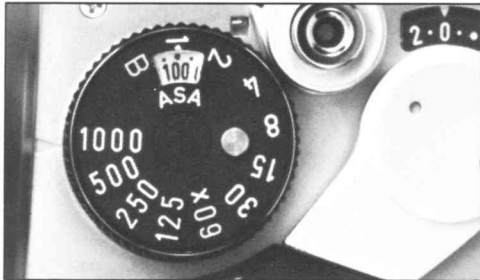


The shutter button lock lever is for your convenience while you are making a particularly long exposure using the B shutter speed setting. After depressing the shutter button, turn the lock lever (which is on the collar at the base of the shutter button) so that the letter "L" is visible. When the exposure time is up, move the lock lever back to its original position. This automatically releases the shutter button. In addition to making "Time" exposure, the lock lever is also used to turn off the meter circuit and simultaneously prevent accidental release of the shutter.



The two silver oxide batteries in your MX are used only for powering the exposure meter; the shutter mechanism is a totally manual operation. Therefore, your camera can still be operated even if the batteries have worn out.

If the batteries have worn out and the exposure meter is no longer functioning, you must determine the correct combination of shutter speed and aperture size yourself, from your own experience. Also, packed in with most types of 35mm film is a data sheet with suggestions for determining the correct exposure in a variety of situations.



SELF-TIMER



The Self-timer delays the shutter release by 8 - 15 seconds, depending upon how far counter-clockwise (when camera faces you) the lever is advanced. When using the Self-timer, do not depress the shutter button . . . it will immediately release the shutter without delayed action. After cocking the rapid-wind lever, advance the Self-timer lever **A** 90° - 180°. Then, push the start button **B** , and the Self-timer will commence.

If you intend to take infra-red photographs, remember to use the infra-red mark indicated with an orange line on the depth-of-field scale. First, bring your subject into sharp focus. Then determine the subject-to-camera distance from the distance scale on the lens. Then match your subject-to-camera distance to the infra-red mark by turning the focusing ring accordingly.

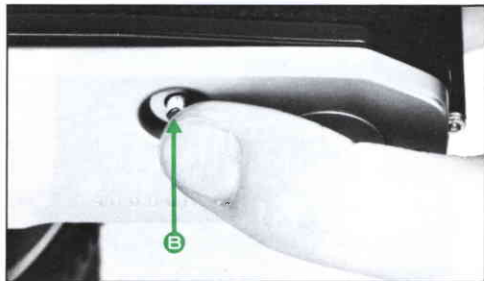
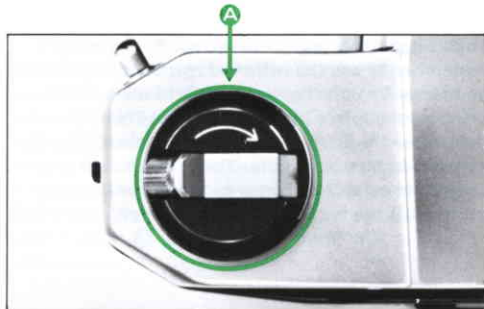
For instance, if your subject is in focus at infinity, turn the focusing ring and move the infinity (∞) mark to the infra-red mark.

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



MULTIPLE EXPOSURE

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



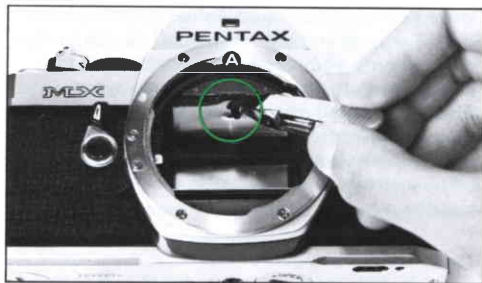
INTERCHANGEABLE FOCUSING SCREENS

In addition to the standard split-image + microprism focusing screen, there are 7 other interchangeable focusing screens available for your MX.

To remove the standard focusing screen, pull the screen retainer pin **A** toward you with the pincette supplied with the interchangeable focusing screen. The focusing screen will then flip down. Remove the screen from the frame by grasping the protruding portion of the screen with the pincette.

To install the screen of your choice, place it on the screen frame, pushing it back to the original position until it locks with a click.

To remove dust particles from the screen, never wipe it with a cloth, or the like, but just use a blower.



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

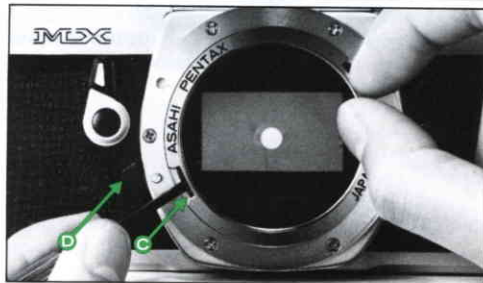
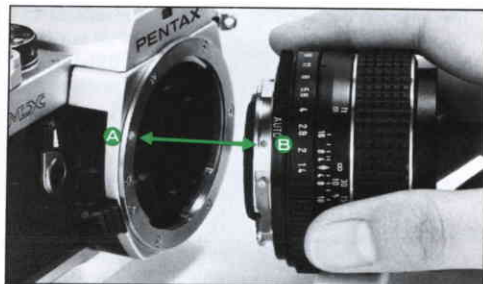
1. Due to the difference in coupling systems, the automatic diaphragm will not function.
2. Full-aperture metering lenses will function as stop-down metering lenses.



● How to Use Mount Adaptor K

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





Takumar lenses can then be attached in the normal way.

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

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



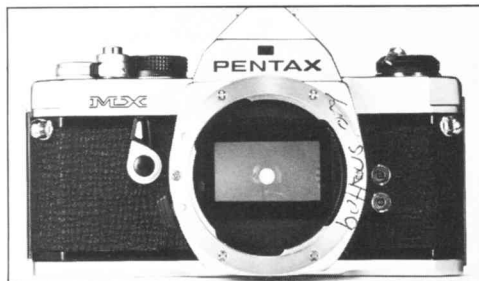
RESISTANCE TO TEMPERATURE EXTREMES AND CHANGES

The temperature range at which your camera will continue to function properly stretches from 50°C to -20°C. However, resistance to cold could be hampered by oil which has become dirty. Therefore, if the camera is to operate at full efficiency in very cold conditions, it must be overhauled and all oil must be replaced.

Sudden changes in temperature will often cause moisture to condense inside or outside your camera. This is a possible source of rust, which may be extremely damaging to the mechanism. Furthermore, if the camera goes from a warm temperature to a sub-freezing one, and if tiny drops of moisture freeze, further damage may be done by their expansion.

Thus, sudden temperature changes should be avoided as much as possible. As a guide, a temperature change of 10°C should be allowed to take place gradually over a period of at least 30 minutes. If this is not possible, keeping the camera in its case or bag will help somewhat in minimizing the effects of a rapid temperature change.

Extremely low temperature reduces the efficiency of the battery. Therefore, the camera should be protected against low temperature. Put the batteries into the camera right before shooting. For extremely low temperature, use new batteries.



1. Always keep the viewfinder eyepiece, lens and filters as clean as possible. To remove loose dust and dirt, first use the blower and then the brush of a lens brush. Do not try to wipe off granular dirt or dust — it's an excellent way of scratching the glass. Smudges, such as fingerprints, should be carefully wiped away with either lens tissue or a clean, soft cloth. Clean, plain cotton handkerchiefs that have already been washed a few times are particularly good for this. Breathing on the lens before wiping is effective; but be sure to wipe away all moisture completely. Commercial lens cleaners are also effective.
2. Never touch the mirror or the shutter curtain with your hands. (The natural acids on your skin are very damaging.) Minor dirt or spots on the mirror will not affect the clarity of your pictures.
3. Take care not to drop the camera or knock it against anything solid. Accidents or rough handling can easily damage the internal mechanism, even though externally nothing seems to have been hurt.

4. Your camera is not waterproof. There are several places where water can get inside and do a great deal of damage. Take care to protect both body and lens from rain or splashing water. If your camera should get wet, dry it off immediately with a clean, soft cloth.

Once a camera has become completely soaked, there is often nothing that can be done to make it right again. However, in such a case, take your camera as soon as possible to an authorized Asahi Pentax Service Center.

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

6. When mounting your camera on a tripod, be sure the tripod screw is no longer than 5.5mm. This is the depth of the tripod socket on your camera. If you use a longer screw, you will

probably puncture the bottom of the socket, after which the camera will not function properly.

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

