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PENTAX

P30_T

OPERATING MANUAL



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Thank you most sincerely for choosing one of our Pentax 35mm SLR cameras.

Before starting to operate this camera, please be sure to read this operating manual very carefully to familiarize yourself with every detail of the features and functions it has to offer. We hope you will enjoy fine photography with this camera for many years to come.

Commercially available lenses and accessories produced by other manufactures are not made to our precise specifications and therefore, may cause difficulties with — or actual damage to — your Pentax camera. We do not assume any responsibility or liability for difficulties resulting from the use of lenses and accessories made by other manufacturers.



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When this camera is used with any SMC Pentax-A or SMC Pentax-F lens, it offers four exposure modes: Programmed AE, Aperture-priority AE, Metered Manual and Programmed Auto Flash. When the lens aperture is set to "A" position, the Programmed AE mode can be used. When the lens aperture is set to any f-stop other than the "A" setting, the Aperture-priority AE or Metered Manual modes can be used.

- When the conventional K-mount lens is used, the camera operates in the Aperture-priority AE or Metered Manual mode.

Programmed AE Mode

The camera automatically selects the most suitable combination of shutter speed and aperture to obtain correct exposure, simultaneously changing the combination according to the brightness of the subject. This mode is suitable for those who do not want to be bothered by setting exposure controls.

Aperture-priority AE Mode

When you set the aperture manually, the shutter speed is automatically adjusted according to the brightness of the subject to provide correct exposure.

This mode is suitable for taking pictures for which the control of the depth of field is desirable, such as portraits, etc.

Metered Manual Mode

The combination of shutter speed and aperture is completely up to you. Guided by the meter indication in the viewfinder, you can adjust both controls to obtain proper exposure. If necessary, deliberate over- or underexposure can be obtained.

Programmed Auto Flash Mode

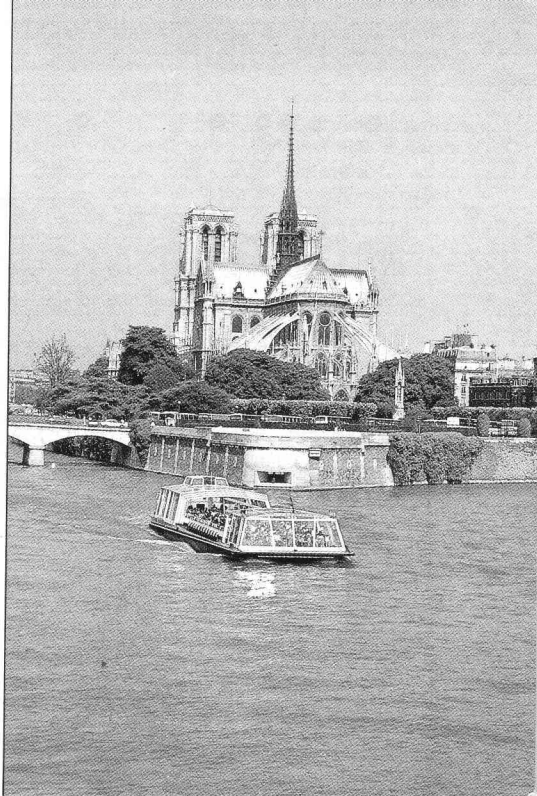
When you use a Pentax dedicated auto flash on this camera in its Programmed AE mode, the camera automatically selects the proper aperture and shutter speed to control flash output for proper flash pictures.

- The camera does not operate unless the batteries are properly inserted. Be sure to check how they are inserted before operating it. Also check if the main meter switch is set to ON or OFF.

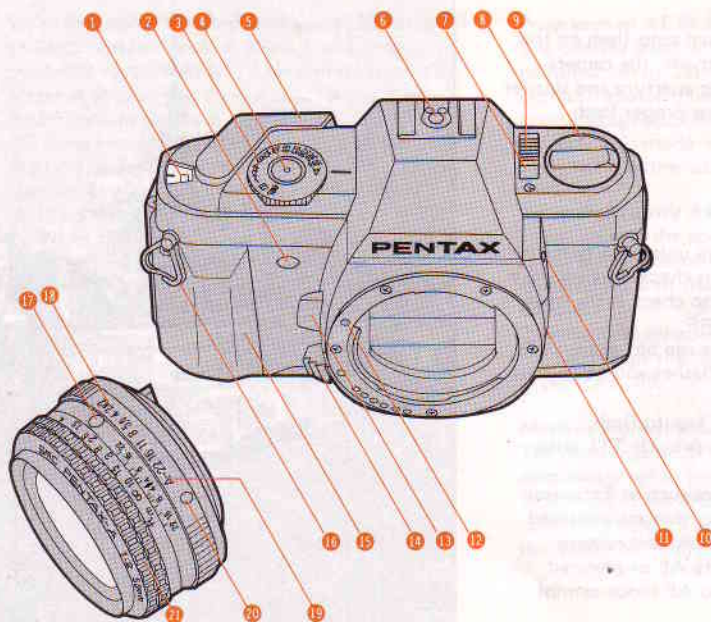
- Most flashes made by others can be used on this camera, but Pentax dedicated flashes will offer more convenient functions.

Even if you use a flash with TTL auto flash provision, this camera does not provide TTL auto flash operation.

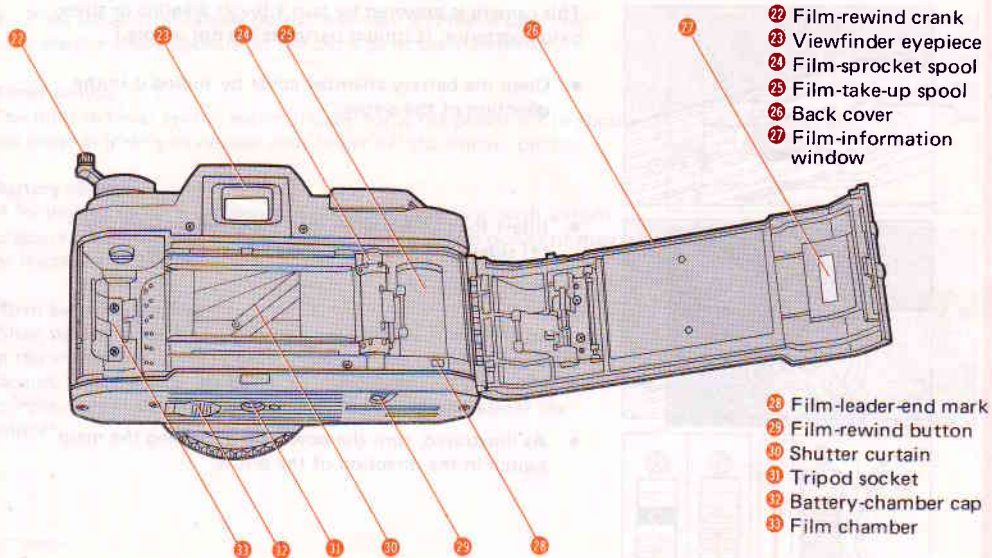
- When you use the accessories such as Extension Tubes, Microscope Adapter, etc. that are mounted between the camera body and lens, this camera operates in the Aperture-priority AE or Metered Manual mode. The Programmed AE mode cannot be used.



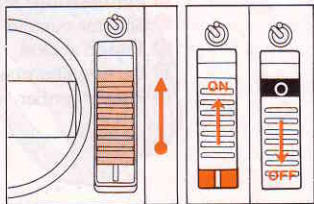
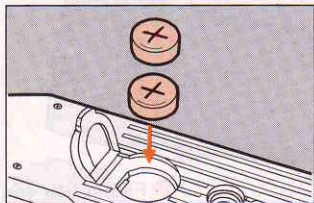
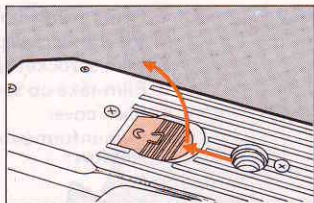
NOMENCLATURE OF WORKING PARTS



- 1 Exposure counter
- 2 Self-timer lamp
- 3 Shutter dial
- 4 Shutter-release button
- 5 Film-wind lever
- 6 Hot shoe
- 7 Self-timer lever
- 8 Main switch
- 9 Film-rewind/Back-cover-release knob
- 10 Exposure-memory-lock button
- 11 Cable-release socket
- 12 Mount index
- 13 Preview lever
- 14 Lens-lock-release lever
- 15 Grip
- 16 Strap-lug
- 17 Lens-alignment node
- 18 Aperture scale/ring
- 19 Aperture-"A" index
- 20 "A"-lock-release
- 21 Focusing ring



INSERTING BATTERIES



This camera is powered by two 1.5-volt alkaline or silver-oxide batteries. (Lithium batteries are not usable.)

- Open the battery chamber cover by sliding it in the direction of the arrow.
- Insert the two batteries into the chamber with their (+) sides facing upward, and close the cover.
- As illustrated, turn the power on by sliding the main switch in the direction of the arrow.

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- Press the shutter release button half-way and make sure that a shutter speed appears on the left side of the viewfinder.

Timer switch

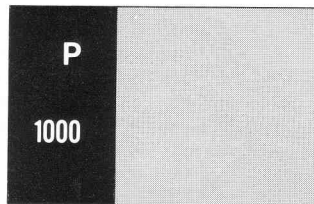
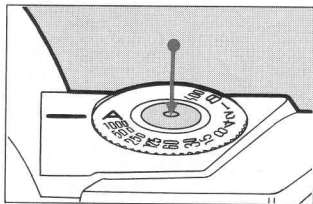
The built-in timer switch automatically turns the power off in about ten seconds after you release your finger off the shutter button.

Battery check

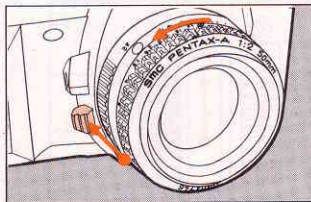
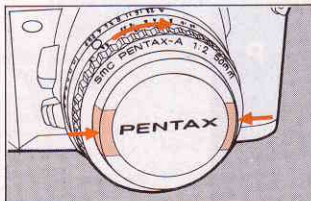
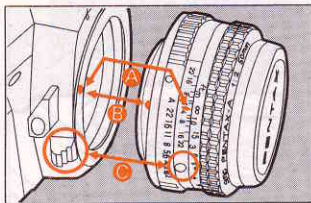
If no shutter speed is displayed in the viewfinder even with a slight pressure on the shutter button, the batteries have no power or may be improperly inserted.

When batteries weaken

When the batteries are becoming weak, the shutter speed displayed in the viewfinder starts to blink slowly at the speed of once per second. If so, replace the batteries immediately. If the batteries are completely exhausted, the shutter button does not release the shutter.



ATTACHING AND DETACHING LENS

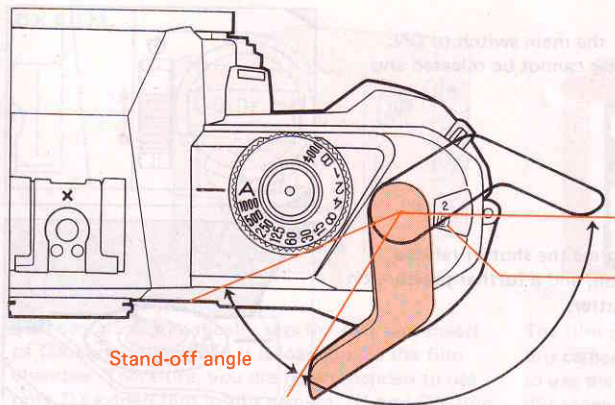


To mount or interchange Pentax K, KA and KAF mount lenses, follow the steps below.

- Remove the body mount cap and the rear lens cap. If the finder cap is still on the eyepiece, remove it.
- Align the red dot on the camera body with the red dot on the lens (See A, B). Seat the lens in the body mount and turn it clockwise until the lens locks with a click. When mounting the lens in dim light, method (C) is recommended. This method allows lens mounting by touch.
- Align the raised node on lens barrel with the lens release by touch. Then turn and lock as above.
- To remove the lens cap, press in on the notches at both sides.
- To remove the lens, turn the lens counter-clockwise while pressing the lens release lever.
- After removing a lens from the camera body, put the front and rear lens caps to protect the lens from dust and stains.

Note: Don't damage or stain the electrical contact points on the mount face. When they become stained, wipe them with a clean, dry cloth.

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Exposure counter

The scale is indexed as follows:

S • 0 • 2 • 4 • • 20 •
24 • ... • 36.

Interlocked with the film wind mechanism, this counter indicates the number of exposed frames.

Setting the wind lever for rapid shooting

The film wind lever can be set at the stand-off position for faster film advance. Even if you remove your thumb from the lever, it remains at the stand-off angle, ready for the next quick shot. After completing a series of pictures, the lever should be pushed in to the original position.

Film advance stroke

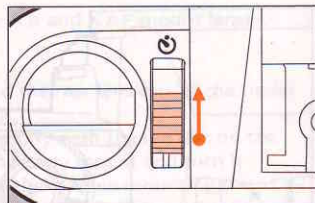
The film wind lever should be thrown as far as it goes.

Note: The wind lever may stop in the middle of a stroke when the film comes to its end. Do not force the lever and rewind the film leaving the lever as it is.

MAIN SWITCH, SHUTTER RELEASE BUTTON, SHUTTER DIAL

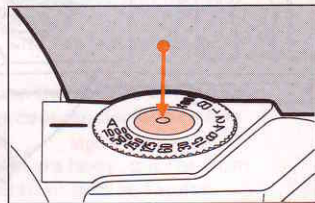
- **Main switch**

To release the shutter, be sure to turn the main switch to ON. When the main switch is off, the shutter cannot be released and the meter remains off.



- **Shutter release button**

As you turn the main switch on and press the shutter release button half-way, the meter will turn on, and a further pressure on the shutter button will release the shutter.



- **Shutter speed dial**

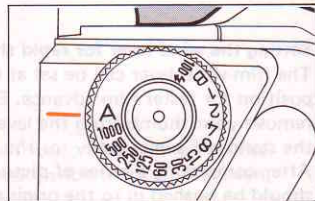
When shooting in the Aperture-priority AE or Metered Manual mode, turn the shutter dial until the desired shutter speed aligns with the index (red line).

A = Aperture-priority AE

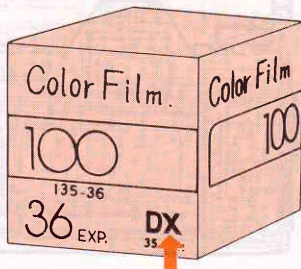
1000 – 1 = 1/1000 - 1 sec. (Metered Manual)

B = Bulb (long-time exposure)

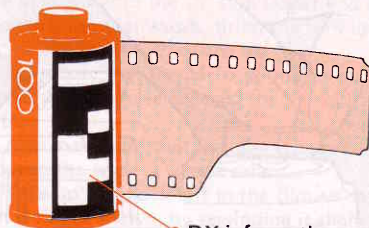
100 = 1/100 sec. (flash-sync speed)



DX FILM



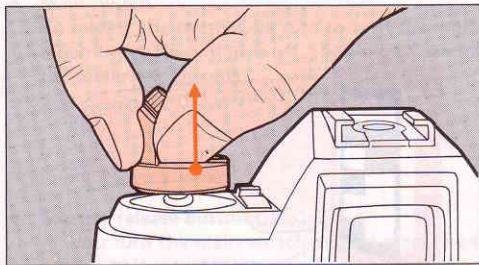
This camera automatically sets the ISO film speed of DX-coded film when it is loaded into the film chamber. Therefore, you are recommended to use only DX-coded film in this camera. (If non-DX film is loaded the camera will automatically set the film speed to 100, whatever film speed it may have; in other words, the only non-DX film usable for this camera is one with ISO 100.)



DX information panel

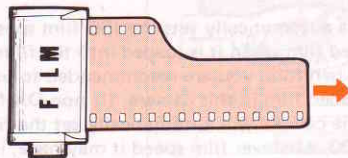
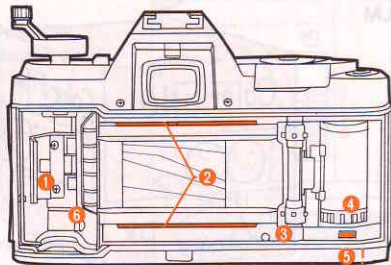
The film speeds which can be automatically set by this camera range from ISO 25 to 1600, so be sure to use the DX-coded film having a film speed within this range.

LOADING FILM



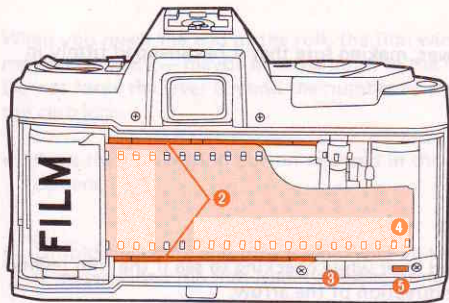
Always load or unload film in the camera in a shady spot, or shield it from direct sunlight with your body.

- As illustrated, unfold the rewind crank by pushing it with your finger-nail.
- Pull the rewind knob upwards until the back cover snaps open.
- Slide the film cartridge into the film chamber with the flat side up. Lock the cartridge in place by pushing the rewind knob down, rotating it slightly making sure that it grips the spool.

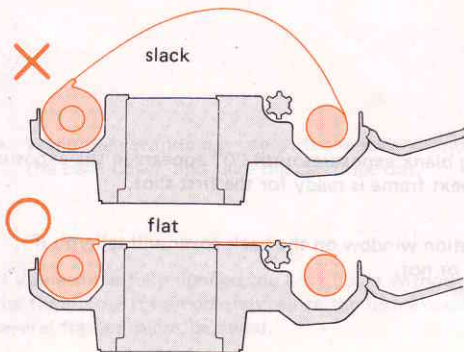


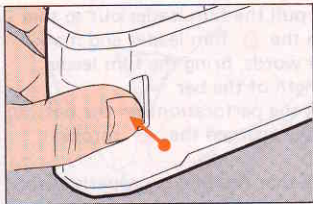
- | | |
|------------------|------------------------|
| 1 Film chamber | 4 Spool teeth |
| 2 Guide rails | 5 Film leader end mark |
| 3 Sprocket teeth | 6 DX-information pins |

Keep the DX-information pins free from scratches, dirt, dust, etc.

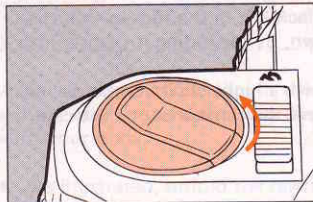


- As illustrated, pull the film leader out so that its end aligns with the 5 film leader end mark (red bar); in other words, bring the film leader end within the length of the bar.
- Make sure that the perforations on the bottom side of the film have engaged the 3 sprocket teeth.
- Also make sure that the film is properly placed between the two 2 guide rails.
- Take up any slack left in the film so that the film is flat as shown, by rewinding it slightly into the cartridge.
- When a film with a higher ISO number is loaded, do not leave the camera out of the case for a long time.

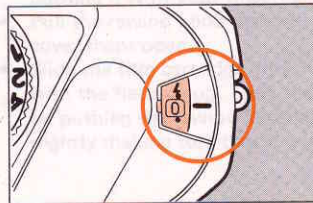




- Close the back cover, making sure that it has snapped firmly in place.



- Cock the film wind lever while checking to see if the film rewind knob turns in the direction of the arrow.



- Repeat making blank exposures until "0" appears in the exposure counter. The next frame is ready for the first shot.

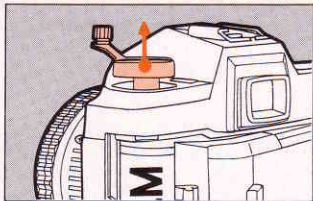
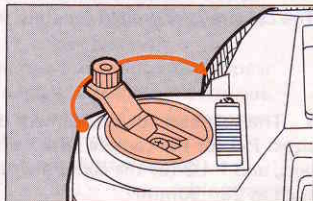
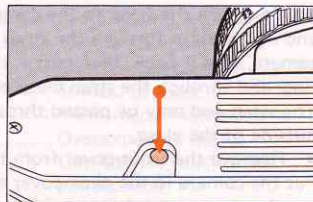
The film-information window on the back cover will tell you if the film is loaded or not.

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When you reach the end of the roll, the film wind lever will stop moving abruptly — maybe at some point in the middle of a stroke. Do not force the lever beyond the number of exposures shown on the cartridge.

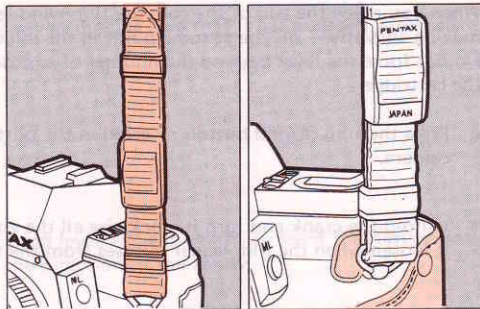
- Press the film rewind button recessed in the bottom of the camera.
- Unfold the crank and turn it clockwise all the way until you feel it loosen when the film leader releases from the take-up spool.
- When the rewinding is over, lift the rewind knob lightly to open the back cover, and take the cartridge out.

If you accidentally opened the back cover without rewinding the film, close it immediately, since the film except the last several frames might be saved.

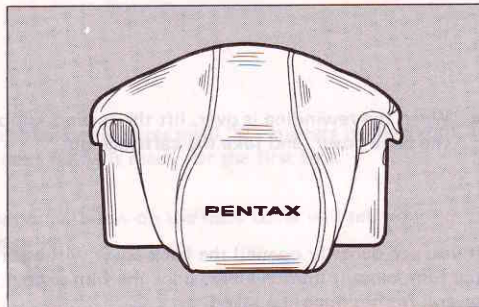


STRAP AND SOFT CASE

- To attach the strap to the camera, first pass the end of the strap through the strap lug on the camera, fold it back, then pass it through the strap ring, and through the strap clasp and the last ring. The strap end may be passed through the inside or outside of the clasp.
- Remove the front cover from the back cover. Put the camera in the back cover and put both case hooks around the camera's strap eyelets. The camera is now held securely in place.

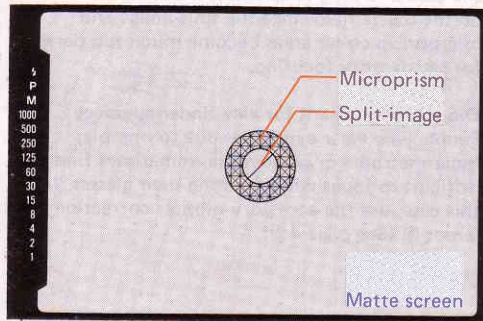


- The soft case for this camera is available in two sizes: P-S for the camera with a standard 50mm lens, and P-L2 for the camera with a zoom lens such as 28 - 80mm.



Various exposure data described at right are displayed by LED on the left side of the viewfinder.

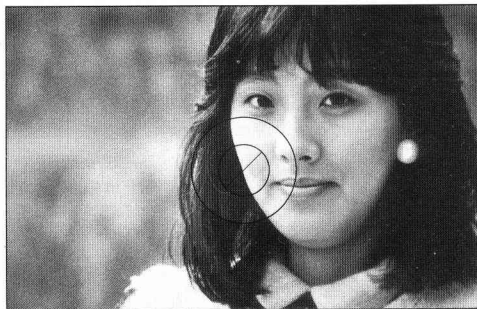
LED = Light-Emitting Diode



- P** Programmed AE mode
M Metered Manual mode
1000 ~ 1 Shutter speeds from 1/1000 to 1 sec.
⚡ Flash-ready indication
Blinking "1000" Overexposure indication (blinks four times per second)
Blinking "1" Underexposure indication (blinks four times per second)

(The above two indications also appear when the exposure combination is out of the shutter/aperture-coupling range or the metering range.)

- Camera-shake (slow-shutter-speed) warning** 30 ~ 1 appears in orange
Shutter speed in use (blinks) Memory lock



You can focus in three ways, with the split-image, microprism, and/or matte field. To focus using the split-image, turn the focusing ring until the two images in the split-image circle at the center of the focusing screen are perfectly aligned. When using the microprism collar, focus until the glitter disappears from inside the collar. With the matte field, focus until the image on the matte field appears sharp and crisp.

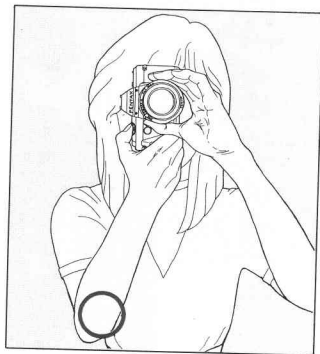
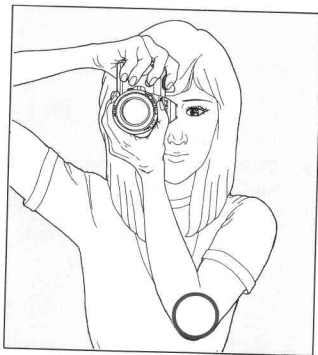
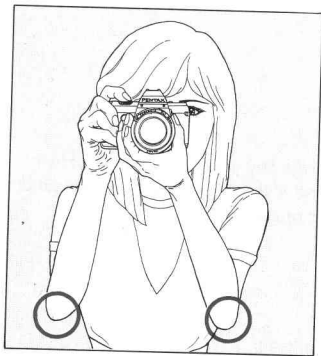
Note: If the maximum aperture of the attached lens is smaller than $f/5.6$ (for example, $f/8$ as in the case of a long telephoto), it is easier to focus on the matte field since the split-image and microprism collar areas become much too dark for satisfactory focusing.

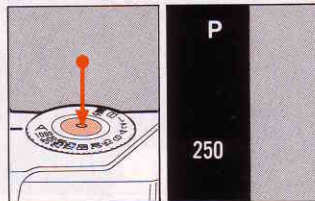
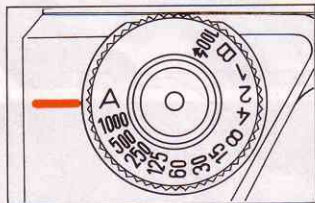
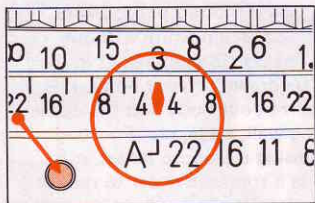
Dioptr adjustment for viewfinder eyepiece


People who wear eyeglasses due to myopia, hypermetropia or presbyopia, sometimes find it difficult to focus while wearing their glasses. In this case, use the accessory diopter correction lenses M (See page 42).

Proper holding of the camera is essential to minimize camera shake which causes blurred pictures. Practice holding and operating your camera before inserting your first film cartridge. Generally there are three basic ways to hold the camera. In any case, hold the camera tightly to your face with your hands. The grips on this camera will help you keep a steady hold on your camera. Release the shutter gently while holding your breath. Strong pressure on the shutter

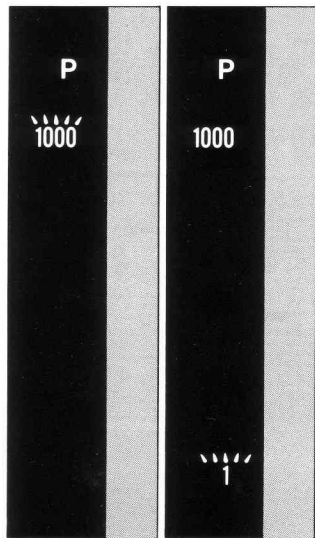
release button may cause blurred photographs. Take a secure, well-balanced posture without straining yourself. The portion marked O in the illustration should be drawn to your body. It is a good idea to stabilize your body and the camera using a tree, building wall, table, etc. For long exposures or while using telephoto lenses, it is recommended to use a tripod in order to reduce camera shake to a minimum.

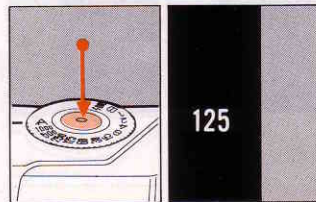
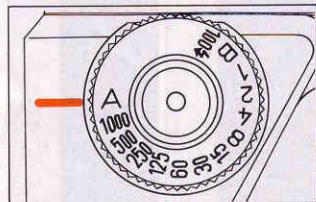
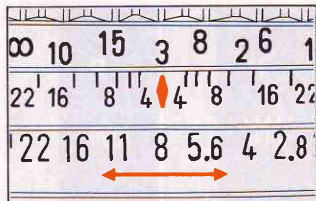




- The camera is switched to the Programmed AE mode by just setting the lens aperture to the “A” position while keeping the Auto-lock Release Button on the lens.
 - You can leave the shutter dial set at any position.
- 
- Turn the main switch on, then press the shutter release button half-way, and you will see “P” and a shutter speed are displayed in the viewfinder. As you further press the shutter button, the shutter will be released.

- When the subject is too bright or dark, "1000" or "1" blinks as a warning. When "30" or smaller figures appear in the viewfinder, there is a danger of camera shake. In such a case, use a tripod or a flash. (For details, refer to page 38.)





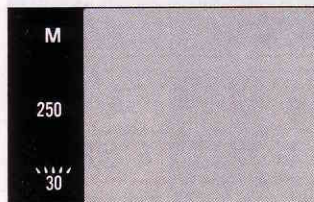
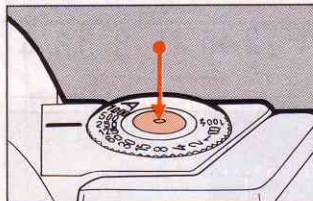
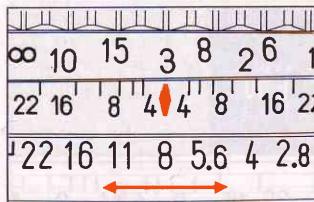
- Set the aperture to the f-stop you desire by turning the aperture ring. With the 50mm f/2.0 lens, you can set it anywhere between f/2.0 to f/22.

- Set the shutter dial to "A."

- As you depress the shutter button halfway, a shutter speed is displayed in the viewfinder. As you depress the shutter button completely, the shutter will be released.

When the subject is dark, use the Pentax dedicated flash. (For details, refer to page 28.)

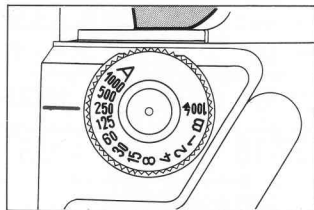




- Set the aperture to the f-stop you desire by turning the aperture ring. And choose the shutter speed from 1/1000 ~ 1 sec. by turning the shutter dial. If the aperture is set at the "A" position, release it from the position by turning the aperture ring while depressing the auto-lock-release button.
- Slightly press the shutter release button with the main switch on, and you will see "M" and a shutter speed are displayed in the viewfinder. When a shutter speed and another blinking shutter speed appear simultaneously as shown at left, it indicates incorrect exposure. Change the shutter speed or the aperture until the blinking shutter speed disappears, so that correct exposure can be obtained.

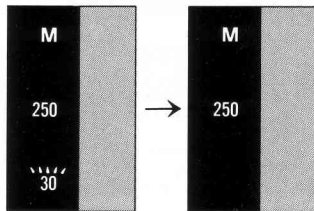
When setting shutter speed first

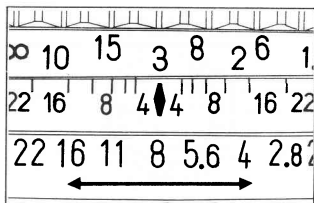
Set the shutter dial to the desired shutter speed. Rotate the aperture ring until the shutter-speed display changes from a blinking speed to a just glowing speed, namely, only one shutter speed is seen, so that correct exposure can be obtained. If the display does not switch from a blinking speed to a glowing speed even by turning the aperture ring, change the shutter speed by turning the shutter dial.



Note:

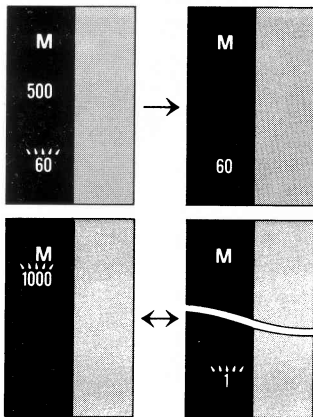
It is also possible to make intentionally over- or underexposure photographs as you wish.





When setting aperture first

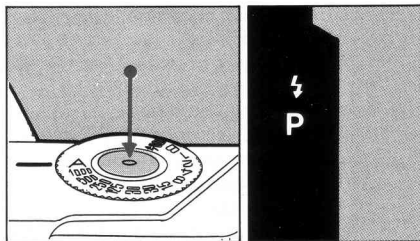
Set the aperture to your desired f-stop. Turn the shutter dial until the shutter-speed display changes from a blinking speed to a just glowing speed, namely, until only one shutter speed is seen, so that correct exposure can be obtained. If the display does not switch from a blinking speed to a glowing speed even by turning the shutter dial, change the aperture by turning the aperture ring.



- Also in the case of Metered Manual mode, when the subject is too bright or dark, "1000" or "1" blinks as a warning. Adjust the shutter speed or the aperture to obtain correct exposure. When a shutter speed slower than 1/30 is displayed, there is a danger of camera shake, and you are recommended to use a tripod or a flash. (For details, refer to page 38.)

USING PENTAX DEDICATED AUTO FLASH UNITS

Using the AF200SA, AF240Z, or AF160SA flash unit with this camera easily allows the Programmed Auto Flash photography with the camera set to the Programmed AE mode. You just turn the flash's switch to ON. Furthermore, the AF200T, AF280T and AF400T can also be used with this camera in the Programmed Auto Flash mode. The table indicates what dedicated functions work when the camera is used with Pentax dedicated auto flash units.





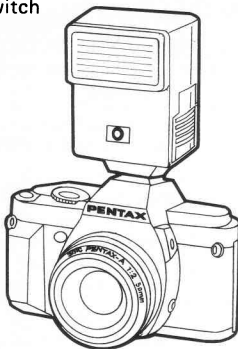
Caution: If the AF200T, AF280T or AF400T is used with the camera in the TTL mode, the dedicated functions will be indicated in the viewfinder. But, the flash emits the full light output, resulting in incorrect exposure.

- The AF200SA, AF240Z and AF160SA do not provide the dedicated function described in 3.
- AF080C, AF200S, AF160S and earlier Pentax flashes apply to 1 and 2 only in the table, when the camera is used in the Aperture-priority AE or Metered Manual mode.
- When the Pentax dedicated auto flash is used in its M mode, the dedicated functions in the Programmed AE mode do not work.

| Dedicated Functions (In Programmed Auto Flash mode) | |
|---|--|
| 1 | Flash-ready indication by the lighting of ⚡ mark. |
| 2 | As soon as flash is ready, shutter speed is automatically set to 1/100 sec. for flash sync. |
| 3 | When flash has worked properly, ⚡ mark in viewfinder disappears for an instant and lights up again or flickers, indicating that proper flash sync has been made. |
| 4 | In Programmed AE mode, aperture is also set automatically. |

Pentax dedicated flashes can be used with this camera, regardless of whether it is set to the Programmed AE, Aperture-priority AE or Metered Manual mode.

1. Attach the flash to the camera.
2. Set the flash mode selector to AUTO (red, green or yellow). This does not apply to the AF200SA, AF240Z and AF160SA.
3. Turn the flash switch on.
4. When the flash is ready, it is indicated by the glowing of  mark in the viewfinder. (When the meter's timer switch is off, the  mark also disappears.)



Using in Programmed AE mode

- AF200SA, AF240Z, AF160SA, AF280T and AF400T are compatible with this mode.
- As soon as the flash is ready, the camera is automatically switched to work at the flash sync speed of 1/100. The aperture is also automatically set to the programmed f-stop as shown in the table, depending on which AUTO position you choose.

(At ISO 100)

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

(AF200SA/AF240Z/AF160SA: f/4 at ISO 100)

- As the film speed changes, the aperture also changes automatically.
- As shown in the above table, the aperture is set to f/2.8 when the AF200T is used in the Red AUTO, and therefore, using a lens whose maximum aperture is as small as f/4, for instance, will result in underexposure.

Using in Aperture-priority AE or Metered Manual mode

- Set the lens aperture to the f-stop indicated by the exposure table on the back of the flash.
- As soon as the flash is ready, the camera is automatically switched to work at 1/100 sec. flash sync speed. (In Metered Manual mode, the slow-speed sync described later is workable.)

Auto Flash Check Mark (ζ)

When a proper flash photo has been taken, the ζ mark in the viewfinder disappears for an instant just after the flash firing and lights up again or blinks, indicating the completion of a proper flash photography.

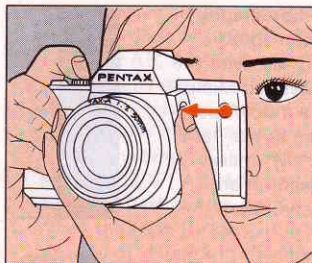
This auto flash check mark only appears when the AF200T, AF280T and AF400T are in use.

Slow-Speed Sync Photography

As you set the shutter speed between 1/60 and 1 sec. with the camera set in the Metered Manual mode, you can take a slow-speed-sync photo. As soon as the flash is ready, " ζ " and "M" marks plus the shutter speed set are displayed in the viewfinder.



- (1) When the shutter speed is set between 1/1000 and 1/125 sec., the camera is automatically switched to the flash sync speed of 1/100 sec., as soon as the flash is fully charged. (In this case, no shutter speed is displayed in the viewfinder.)



Memory lock not used



Used



The exposure-memory lock enables you to take an exposure reading in the Programmed AE or Aperture-priority AE mode, lock-in that reading, move your position, and then take the picture with the programmed reading. This is particularly useful in high-contrast conditions, such as when your subject is back-lit or has a dark background.

1. If you are taking a portrait, you can move in close to your subject and take a close-up reading of the face. To hold that reading, depress the memory-lock button; this will hold the reading for about ten seconds, simultaneously making the shutter speed (LED) you are using flicker in the viewfinder at a faster speed.
2. As long as you keep depressing the shutter

button half-way while the memory lock is in use, the memory lock will be maintained or, in other words, the exposure will remain the same.

- When you wish to interrupt the memory lock, just turn the main switch off.
- 3. Recompose your picture and shoot; the subject will correctly be exposed. The memory lock will automatically be cancelled as soon as you release the shutter.

Cautions

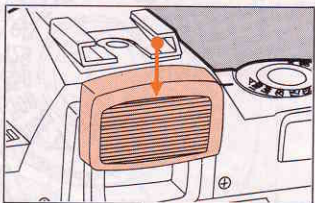
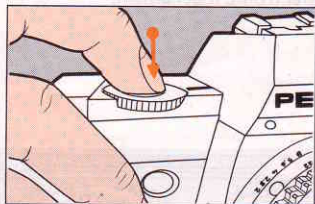
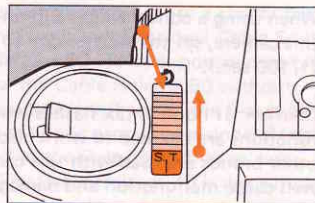
- When the Pentax dedicated auto flash is used on this camera, the memory lock does not work.
- If you accidentally depress the memory-lock button with the camera in the Metered Manual mode, the shutter speed set will meaninglessly lock and flicker in the viewfinder.

The self-timer is helpful for getting yourself into the photograph.

It can be set by sliding the main switch forward until the "S.T." is visible, while depressing the self-timer lever.

As you cock the film wind lever and press the shutter release button, the shutter will be released about 12 seconds later. The self-timer lamp blinks to show the self-timer is working. About two seconds before shutter release, the lamp will start to blink at a faster rate. The self-timer can be cancelled even after it has started, by sliding the main switch back to the original position.

- When you shoot at the B (Bulb) setting, the self-timer cannot be used.



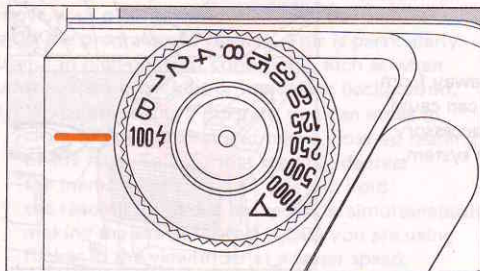
Caution: When using the self-timer, you keep your eye away from the viewfinder, and light entering through the eyepiece can cause errors in exposure. This can be prevented by sliding an accessory viewfinder cap over the eyepiece, to shield the metering system from extraneous light.

When using a conventional clip-on-type flash on this camera, set the shutter dial to "100 $\frac{1}{2}$ " (1/100 sec.).

Caution: If non-Pentax flashes whose dedicated functions are claimed to work also with cameras of other brands are used with this camera, they may well cause malfunction and damage to the electronic mechanism.

As illustrated, align "100 $\frac{1}{2}$ " with the red-line index. Set the aperture ring of your SMC Pentax-A/-F lens to any f-stop other than A.

- When using a conventional flash, select an appropriate f-stop according to the camera-to-subject distance or the program of the flash. (Refer to the instructions accompanying the flash.)
- When using a sync-cord-type flash, use an optional accessory: Hot Shoe Adapter 2P.
- This "100 $\frac{1}{2}$ " setting can be used for non-flash photography, but since the meter does not function at this setting, you can in no way make sure of correct exposure.

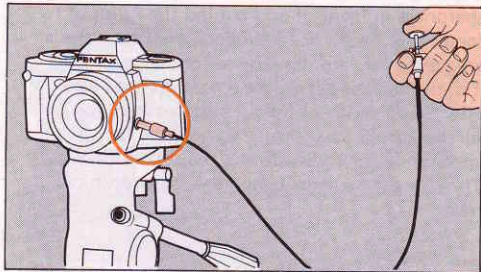
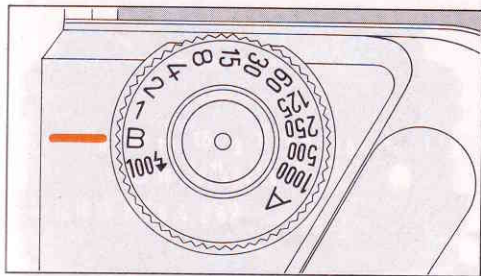


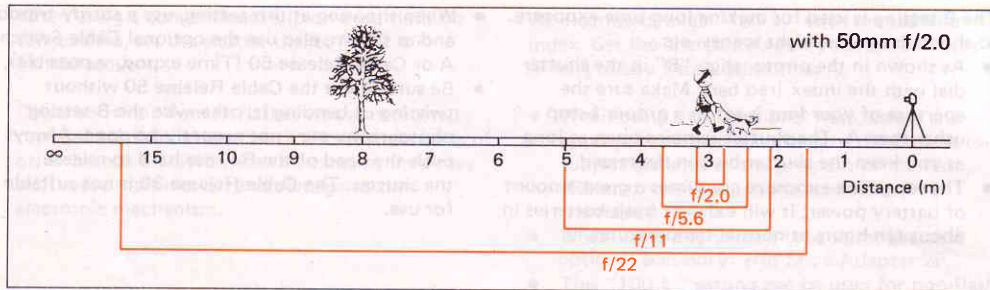
USING B (BULB) SETTING

The B setting is used for making long-time exposure to shoot fireworks, night scenes, etc.

- As shown in the photo, align "B" in the shutter dial with the index (red bar). Make sure the aperture of your lens is set to a proper f-stop other than A. The shutter remains open as long as you keep the shutter button depressed.
- The long-time exposure consumes a great amount of battery power; it will exhaust fresh batteries in about ten hours at normal temperatures.

- When shooting at this setting, use a sturdy tripod, and as shown, also use the optional Cable Switch A or Cable Release 50 (Time exposure possible).
- Be sure to use the Cable Release 50 without twisting or bending it; otherwise the B-setting photography may not properly be done. Always push the head of the Release hard to release the shutter. The Cable Release 30 is not suitable for use.





Depth of field is the area of acceptable sharpness in front of and behind the point of focus. The depth of field becomes progressively greater as the lens opening becomes smaller. The distance at which the lens is focused also affects the depth of field: it increases as you get further away. The focal length of the lens is another factor to determine the depth of field. The shorter the lens, the greater the depth of field.

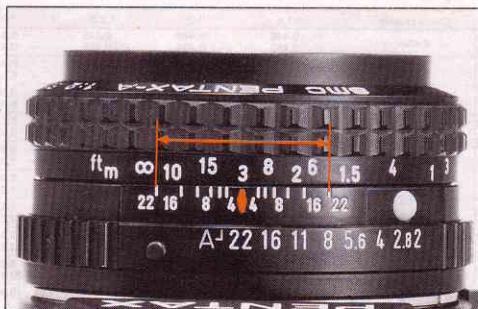


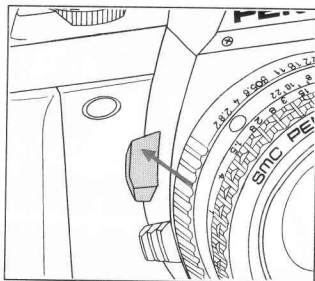


f/2.0 (2.79 ~ 3.24m)



f/22 (1.67 ~ 16.9m)





Your camera enables you to preview just what will and what will not be sharp in your pictures. By depressing the preview lever near the lens mount, you can close the lens down to whatever aperture you have set. You can then preview how much sharpness you will get in your picture by examining the picture area on the ground glass. After previewing your picture, if you release the preview lever, the lens will return to full aperture for focusing. You cannot, however, preview the depth of field with your camera set in the Programmed AE mode.

Note: Taking pictures with the preview lever depressed will result in incorrectly exposed pictures.

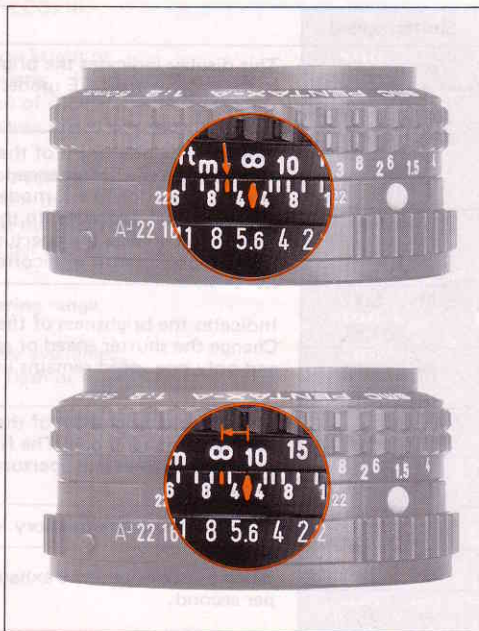
Depth-of-field Table: SMC Pentax-A 50mm Lens

| | | | | | | | | | | unit—meter |
|----------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------|------------|
| Distance scale | f/1.4 | f/2 | f/2.8 | f/4 | f/5.6 | f/8 | f/11 | f/16 | f/22 | |
| 0.45m | ~ 0.448 ~ 0.453 | ~ 0.446 ~ 0.454 | ~ 0.445 ~ 0.455 | ~ 0.443 ~ 0.457 | ~ 0.440 ~ 0.480 | ~ 0.436 ~ 0.465 | ~ 0.431 ~ 0.471 | ~ 0.423 ~ 0.481 | ~ 0.414 ~ 0.493 | |
| 0.5m | ~ 0.497 ~ 0.503 | ~ 0.495 ~ 0.505 | ~ 0.494 ~ 0.507 | ~ 0.491 ~ 0.509 | ~ 0.487 ~ 0.513 | ~ 0.482 ~ 0.519 | ~ 0.476 ~ 0.527 | ~ 0.466 ~ 0.540 | ~ 0.454 ~ 0.557 | |
| 0.6m | ~ 0.595 ~ 0.605 | ~ 0.593 ~ 0.607 | ~ 0.590 ~ 0.610 | ~ 0.586 ~ 0.615 | ~ 0.581 ~ 0.621 | ~ 0.573 ~ 0.630 | ~ 0.564 ~ 0.642 | ~ 0.549 ~ 0.663 | ~ 0.532 ~ 0.691 | |
| 0.8m | ~ 0.791 ~ 0.810 | ~ 0.787 ~ 0.814 | ~ 0.781 ~ 0.820 | ~ 0.774 ~ 0.828 | ~ 0.764 ~ 0.840 | ~ 0.749 ~ 0.859 | ~ 0.732 ~ 0.883 | ~ 0.705 ~ 0.927 | ~ 0.675 ~ 0.987 | |
| 1.0m | ~ 0.985 ~ 1.016 | ~ 0.978 ~ 1.023 | ~ 0.970 ~ 1.032 | ~ 0.958 ~ 1.046 | ~ 0.942 ~ 1.066 | ~ 0.919 ~ 1.098 | ~ 0.892 ~ 1.140 | ~ 0.851 ~ 1.218 | ~ 0.806 ~ 1.328 | |
| 1.5m | ~ 1.464 ~ 1.538 | ~ 1.449 ~ 1.555 | ~ 1.430 ~ 1.578 | ~ 1.402 ~ 1.613 | ~ 1.366 ~ 1.664 | ~ 1.316 ~ 1.746 | ~ 1.259 ~ 1.861 | ~ 1.174 ~ 2.093 | ~ 1.086 ~ 2.462 | |
| 2.0m | ~ 1.935 ~ 2.070 | ~ 1.908 ~ 2.101 | ~ 1.874 ~ 2.144 | ~ 1.825 ~ 2.213 | ~ 1.764 ~ 2.312 | ~ 1.679 ~ 2.478 | ~ 1.584 ~ 2.724 | ~ 1.449 ~ 3.265 | ~ 1.314 ~ 4.298 | |
| 3.0m | ~ 2.853 ~ 3.164 | ~ 2.794 ~ 3.239 | ~ 2.719 ~ 3.346 | ~ 2.615 ~ 3.521 | ~ 2.487 ~ 3.785 | ~ 2.318 ~ 4.265 | ~ 2.137 ~ 5.073 | ~ 1.892 ~ 7.426 | ~ 1.695 ~ 16.883 | |
| 10.0m | ~ 8.488 ~ 12.171 | ~ 7.973 ~ 13.421 | ~ 7.375 ~ 15.552 | ~ 6.631 ~ 20.422 | ~ 5.846 ~ 35.101 | ~ 4.956 ~ ∞ | ~ 4.181 ~ ∞ | ~ 3.313 ~ ∞ | ~ 2.655 ~ ∞ | |
| ∞ | ~ 55.370 ~ ∞ | ~ 38.772 ~ ∞ | ~ 27.707 ~ ∞ | ~ 19.408 ~ ∞ | ~ 13.876 ~ ∞ | ~ 9.726 ~ ∞ | ~ 7.086 ~ ∞ | ~ 4.885 ~ ∞ | ~ 3.565 ~ ∞ | |

INFRARED INDEX MARK

If you intend to take infrared photographs using infrared film and R2 or O2 filters, it is necessary to compensate for the difference between visible light focus and infrared focus. As shown on the right, note the subject-to-camera distance on the lens distance scale as you focus through the viewfinder and turn the focusing ring until that distance setting aligns with the red infrared index mark. The figure shows an example in which the subject-to-camera distance is set at infinity (∞).

For details on exposure control, refer to the instructions accompanying the film.

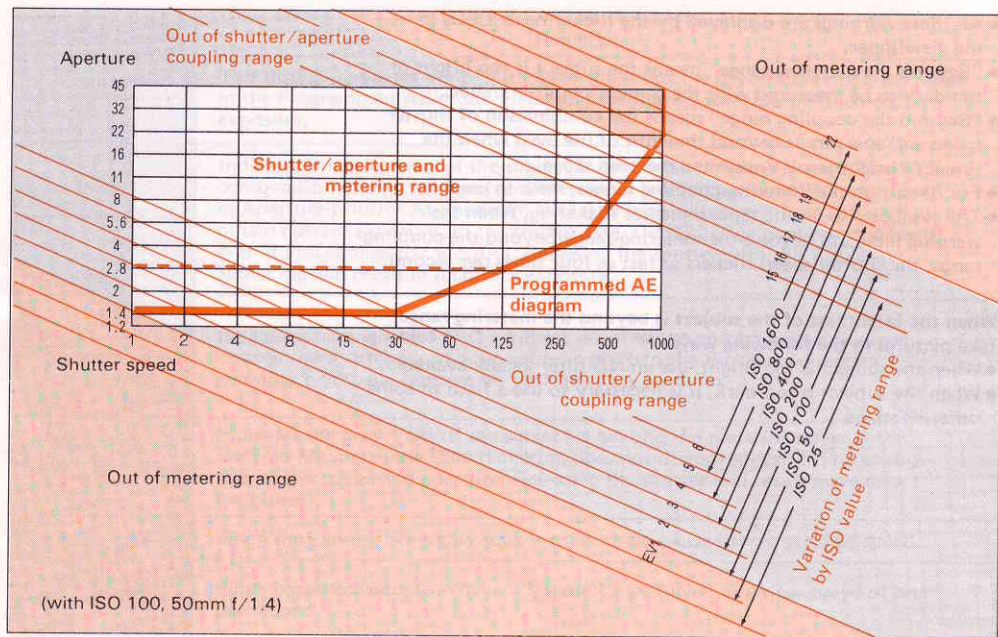


| Shutter speed | Remarks |
|---------------|--|
| P 1000 | This display indicates the brightness of the subject is beyond the metering range in the Programmed AE mode. Releasing the shutter will result in incorrect exposure. |
| P 1 | |
| 1000 | Indicates the brightness of the subject is beyond the metering range, or that the combination of shutter speed and aperture is beyond the coupling range, both in Aperture-priority AE mode. In the latter case, you can change the aperture to obtain correct exposure. In the former case, the flickering does not disappear even if you change the aperture. Releasing the shutter with this display appearing will result in incorrect exposure. |
| 1 | |
| M 500 | Indicates the brightness of the subject is out of the correct exposure range. Change the shutter speed or aperture, and when the flickering disappears and only one speed remains lit, you are ready to shoot. |
| 125 | |
| M 250 | Indicates the brightness of the subject is beyond the metering range in the Metered Manual mode. The flickering does not disappear even if you change the shutter speed and aperture. Releasing the shutter will result in incorrect exposure. |
| 60 | |
| M 1000 | |
| M 1 | |
| P 125 | When the exposure-memory lock is used, these LEDs flicker at a fast speed. |
| P 250 | When batteries become exhausted, these LEDs flicker at a slow speed of once per second. |
| M 250 | |

- All these warnings are displayed by the flickering of LEDs in the viewfinder.
- "Beyond the metering range" means the subject is too bright or too dark to be measured with the camera's built-in meter.
- "Beyond the coupling range" means the combination of shutter speed and aperture is beyond the limit of use even when the subject's brightness is within the metered range.
- For details on the metering/coupling ranges, refer to page 40.
- The symbol \\\ in the table indicates flickering. When the warning indicates beyond-the-metering-range/beyond-the-coupling-range, the shutter speed flickers as fast as four times per second.

When the brightness of the subject is beyond the metering range, take pictures in the following ways:

- When the subject is too bright, use an ND filter locally available.
- When the subject is too dark, it is necessary to use a flash or some other lightings.



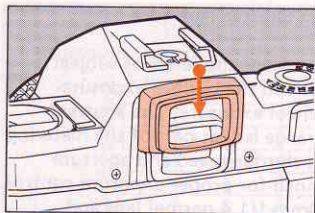
The shutter-speed and aperture combination in the Programmed AE mode is shown in the chart. The red line represents the variation of shutter-speed and aperture combination with an $f/1.4$ lens. Note that only the shutter-speed slows down after the lens aperture reaches its limit of $f/1.4$ in combination with a speed of approx. $1/30$ sec. When you use a lens with a different maximum aperture, the exposure program varies the aperture and the shutter-speed in combination until reaching the maximum aperture of your lens. For example, with an $f/2.8$ lens the program varies the combination as shown by the red dotted line. Note that only the shutter speed changes after the maximum aperture is reached. The fine red line in the Programmed AE diagram indicates the Automatic Exposure control range for a lens with minimum aperture smaller than $f/22$, or for a film with ISO speed other than 100.

Metering Range and Shutter/Aperture Coupling Range

The metering range means the range of subject luminance within which the built-in exposure-meter works to control exposure. The shutter/aperture coupling range is that part of the metering range within which shutter-speed and aperture value can be combined for proper exposure control. When you use a 50mm $f/1.4$ normal lens and an ISO 100 film, the metering range is from EV 1 ($f/1.4$ -1 sec.) to EV 18 ($f/16$ - $1/1000$ sec. or $f/22$ - $1/500$ sec.). The range varies according to film speed (ISO). The variation of the metering range is shown by slanting lines which shift ISO ratings. The frame in the center shows the meter and shutter/aperture control coupling range.

EV (Exposure Value)

EV represents a combination of the shutter-speed and the lens aperture which is determined by the film speed (ISO) and the brightness of the subject.



Diopter correction lenses M which fit the eyepiece on your camera are available. If you find it difficult to see the viewfinder image clearly, choose any one of the eight Correction Lenses M of -5, -4, -3, -2, -1, +1, +2, +3 diopters. Slide it into the eyepiece's accessory groove. Before buying one, try it for yourself with the lens attached to your camera.



Mount Adapter K

If you want to use any conventional Takumar screw-mount lens on your camera it is possible by placing an optional accessory called the Mount Adapter K between the camera body and the lens. However, please note the following conditions when actually taking pictures:

- Automatic diaphragm does not work due to difference in the coupling system.
- Stop-down metering must be made.
- Automatic aperture setting with a Pentax dedicated flash is not workable.



Eyecup P

The Eyecup P is attached to the viewfinder accessory groove. When using such accessories as "Diopter Correction Lens M," "Viewfinder Cap," etc., remove the Eyecup P from the camera.

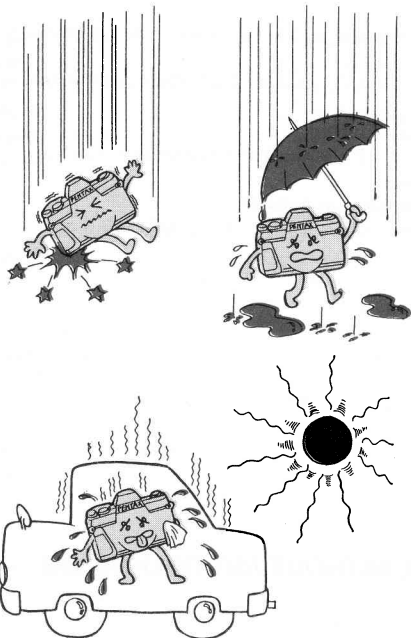
PRECAUTIONS ON BATTERIES

- Incorrect usage of batteries causes such hazards as leakage, heating or explosions. Polarity markings should be carefully checked while inserting batteries. If either battery is erroneously inserted, unexpected mishap may occur.
- Replace both batteries at the same time. Do not mix battery brands and types, or old batteries with new batteries.
- When not using the camera for long periods of time, you should remove batteries from the camera. Old batteries are apt to leak and damage the battery compartment. Always keep batteries out of the reach of children.
- Never break, recharge, or throw used batteries into fire as a precaution against explosions.
- Batteries should be kept warm in cold climates to prevent lowering of performance.
- Keep spare batteries on hand for convenience in photographing outdoors or while traveling, etc.
- One set of alkaline batteries should last about six months and one set of silver-oxide batteries about a year, both with average use.
- When keeping the camera in a bag or case, be sure to turn the main switch off to avoid the unnecessary consumption of battery power that may result from accidentally releasing the shutter.

| | |
|---|---|
| Type: | Through-the-lens, Programmed AE 35mm SLR camera. |
| Film: | 35mm perforated cartridge film, 24 x 36mm format. Automatic film speed setting from ISO 25 to 1600 (in 1/3 steps) with DX-coded film. |
| Mount: | Pentax KA bayonet mount. |
| Exposure Modes: | Programmed AE, Aperture-priority AE, Metered Manual and Programmed Auto Flash. |
| Shutter: | Vertical-run focal plane shutter. automatic speeds from 1 to 1/1000 sec., manually-set shutter speeds from 1 to 1/1000 sec. (11 steps) and "B". |
| Viewfinder: | Silver-coated pentaprism finder with split-image/microprism/matte focusing screen (Clear-Bright-Matte). Shows 92% of picture area at 0.82X magnification with 50mm lens at infinity. -1 diopter eyepiece. |
| Exposure Indication in Viewfinder: | LED indicators for " " (flash ready), "P" (Programmed AE mode), "M" (Metered Manual mode), and 11 shutter speeds (green LED for "1000" to "60"; orange for "30" to "1"). Warnings for exposure setting outside aperture/shutter-speed coupling range ("1000" or "1" LED blinks at 4Hz.) |
| Flash Synchronization: | Hot shoe (X-Sync contact, dedicated flash contacts), X-Sync at 1/100 sec. |
| Self-Timer: | Electronically-controlled 12-second delay timer. Delay time indicated by blinking LED. Possible to cancel at any time. Timer activated with shutter release button. |
| Mirror: | Back-swing type instant-return mirror. |
| Film Loading: | Easy loading type. |
| Film Transport: | Single-stroke rapid wind lever with 130° throw and 35° stand-off angle. |
| Film Counter: | Additive type with automatic resetting. |
| Film Rewind: | Crank type. |

| | |
|------------------------------|---|
| Exposure Metering: | Open-aperture, TTL center-weighted, average area metering system with GPD cell. |
| Metering Range: | EV 1 (f/1.4, 1 sec.) — EV 18 (f/16, 1/1000 sec.) with 50mm f/1.4 lens and ISO 100 film. |
| Exposure Memory Lock: | With the exposure memory lock button. |
| Battery Warning: | When batteries become weak, LED flashes. When batteries exhausted, LEDs go blank and shutter locks. |
| Power Source: | Two 1.5-volt silver-oxide or alkaline mini-batteries. |
| Size & Weight: | 137(W) x 89(H) x 50.5(D)mm (5.3" x 3.5" x 2.0"), 500g (17.5 oz.) without batteries. |

SPECIFICATIONS ARE SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT ANY OBLIGATION ON THE PART OF THE MANUFACTURER.



Your Pentax camera is a sophisticated, precision instrument built to give long-lasting, reliable service. It will serve you well if you treat it right, with proper handling and reasonable care. The major causes of damage are:

1. Dropping or banging can damage the camera in many ways.
2. Water damage, particularly if the camera is submerged in salt water. Cameras are not water-proof! They must be protected from salt spray at the beach, splashing of any kind, and shielded from the rain. If your camera does get soaked, wipe it dry immediately and rush it to a Pentax service center.
3. Dirt and sand can cause serious damage to the shutter and other moving parts of the camera. Your camera needs periodic cleaning to keep it operating properly. To remove dirt and dust, you need lens-cleaning fluid, lens-cleaning tissues, bulb-type ear syringe, camel's hair brush, etc. Never use a solvent such as thinner or alcohol.

4. Humidity and extremely high/low temperature should be avoided. Keep your camera out of direct sunlight, car trunks, and glove compartments. Shooting outdoors in winter presents a problem since batteries won't function if they get too cold. In cold weather carry your camera under your coat or jacket to keep the batteries warm. The temperatures at which this camera should function properly are approx. $50^{\circ} \sim -10^{\circ}\text{C}$. 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 harmful to the mechanism. 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.

5. Vibration experienced when you are traveling in a car, plane, or ship, can cause screws to loosen. To minimize this problem use foam-rubber padding about one inch thick to line the bottom of your camera bag.

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

7. Always put a lens cap or body mount cap whenever the camera is not in use. To avoid an accidental damage to the shutter curtain by sunlight, do not direct the camera to sun for a long period of time.