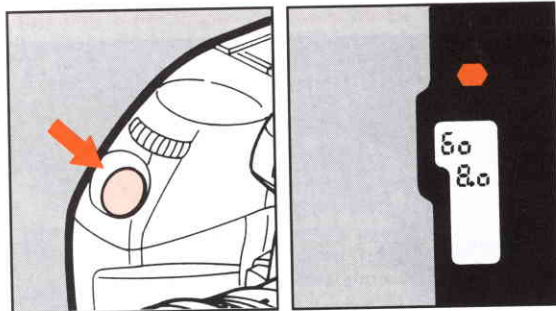





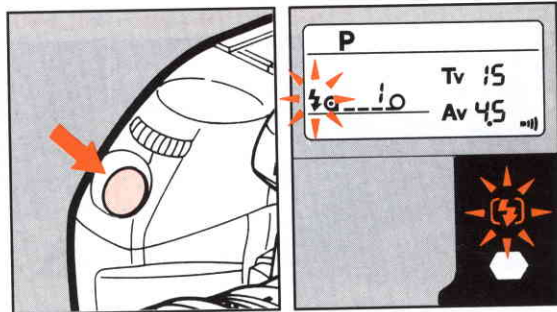
## (7) TAKING A PICTURE

## (8) USING THE BUILT-IN FLASH (RTF)





When the shutter release button is pressed halfway down, the shutter speed and aperture setting are displayed in the viewfinder and on the LCD panel. To release the shutter, gently press the shutter release button fully down. The camera automatically winds the film and increments the exposure counter by 1.

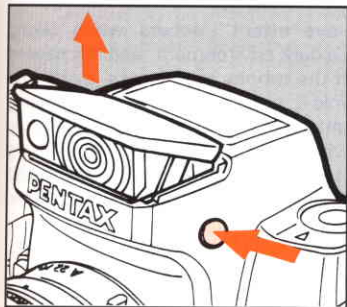
- \* If the mode dial is at [P], the shutter will not release. For normal use, set the mode dial to another position.
- \* If the subject is dark or backlit, the flash recommendation indicator [  ] blinks, advising use of flash. (The [  ] indicator also blinks on the LCD panel.)
- \* When flash is recommended by the indicator [  ], use the built-in flash.



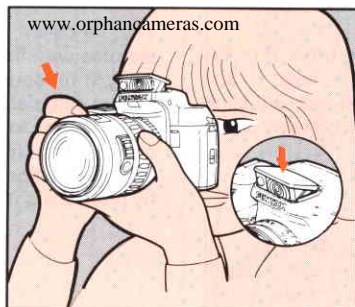
### The Flash Recommendation Indicator [ ]

In the Hyper Programmed, Programmed, or Aperture-Priority AE mode, the flash recommendation indicator [  ] in the viewfinder and [  ] on the LCD panel may blink if the shutter release button is pressed halfway. This indicator may also blink in the Shutter-Priority or Hyper Manual mode when the shutter release button is pressed halfway in backlit situation.



1



2



1. Press the flash pop-up button to release the flash.

\* The flash unit starts charging automatically. When the flash is ready, [  ] appears on the LCD panel. In addition, [  ] appears in the viewfinder if the shutter release button is pressed halfway. (Charging takes about 3 seconds.)

2. Press the shutter release button halfway down. The flash-sync speed and aperture setting appear on the LCD panel and in the viewfinder. The flash will discharge when the shutter release button is fully depressed. After use, return the built-in flash into the camera by pressing at the point shown by the arrow in the illustration.

#### Effective Range for Programmed TTL Auto Flash (at ISO 100)



The effective range of the flash depends on the maximum aperture of the lens in use. A lens with a maximum aperture of f/1.4 is marked as 1:1.4 on its barrel.

\* In the Hyper Programmed AE or Programmed AE mode, the built-in flash functions as a programmed TTL auto flash.

Maximum Lens Aperture	Effective Range
f/1.4 ~ 2.8	About 1 ~ 5 m
f/3.5	About 0.8 ~ 4 m
f/4.7	About 0.7 ~ 3 m
f/5.6	About 0.7 ~ 2.5 m

## Notes on Flash Usage

### Unsuitable Lens Warning

With the F or FA lenses listed below and other F or FA lenses not suitable for use with the built-in flash, [  ] on the LCD panel and [  ] in the viewfinder will blink when the shutter release button is pressed halfway down after the flash has been charged.

### Lenses wider than 35mm Macro lenses

Ignoring this warning and taking a picture will result in vignetting in the four corners of the frame or semicircular vignetting at the bottom of the picture. For lenses other than FA and F lenses, these indicators do not blink.

- \* Using a Pentax function, you can suppress discharge of the flash if an inappropriate lens is used. (See Page 89.)
- \* Do not use a lens hood as it may obstruct the path of the light coming from the flash.
- \* When shooting at a focal length of 35mm, do not take pictures at a distance less than 1m because light may be distributed unevenly.
- \* With FA 28 - 105mm zoom lenses, use of the built-in flash in the wide-angle range (40mm or shorter focal length) may result in semicircular vignetting at the bottom of the frame.

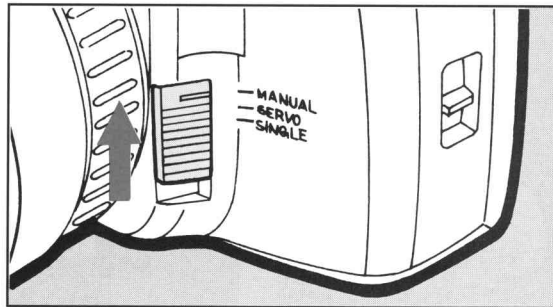
## About "Red-Eye"

The so-called "red-eye effect" occurs when taking pictures with flash in a dark environment, and it is caused by light reflecting off the retinas of subjects' eyes. You cannot completely avoid it, but it can be reduced by taking your pictures in a brighter place or by shooting wide angle at a closer distance when using a zoom lens. When using a Pentax dedicated flash unit, red-eye can also be reduced by positioning the flash as far from the camera as possible.


### III. ADVANCED OPERATIONS

#### (1) FOCUSING ON A SUBJECT MANUALLY

1



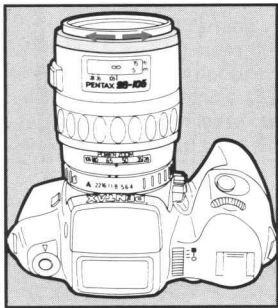
##### 1) With a manual-focus lens

When using an existing KA- or K-mount lens with a maximum aperture of f/5.6 or brighter (f/1.2 to f/5.6), you can focus on the subject using the in-focus indicator [  ] in the viewfinder.

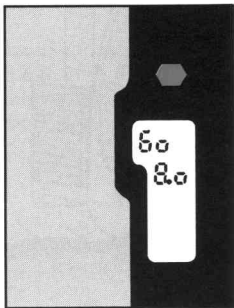
##### How to Focus


1. Set the focus mode switch to [MANUAL].


2





3



2. Looking through the viewfinder, turn the focusing ring while holding the shutter release button halfway down.
3. When the subject comes into focus, the in-focus indicator [  ] in the viewfinder lights up. Press the shutter release button fully down to take the picture.

- \* When using the KAF- or KAF2-mount lenses, you can also use this method if the focus mode switch is set to [MANUAL].
- \* If an old type screw-mount lens is used with a Mount Adapter K, the in-focus indicator [  ] in the viewfinder cannot be used.


- \* When the subject comes into focus, the in-focus indicator [  ] in the viewfinder lights up and an electronic beep is heard. The beep can be turned off by clearing [  ] from the LCD panel. (See page 95.)

### Using the Snap-in Focus Function

If the focus mode switch is at [SINGLE] when a KA- or K-mount lens is used together with the optional "Cable Switch F," the shutter is automatically released when a subject comes into focus (snap-in focus shooting).

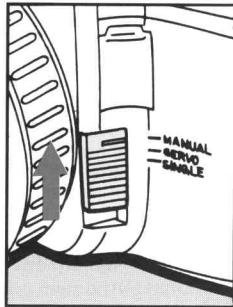
1. Use a KA- or K-mount lens.
2. Set the focus mode switch to [SINGLE].
3. Focus at the point where you wish the subject to be taken as it passes by.
4. Using the Cable Switch F, press the shutter release button fully down.
5. The camera releases the shutter automatically when the subject comes into focus at the point selected.

## When autofocus cannot be used

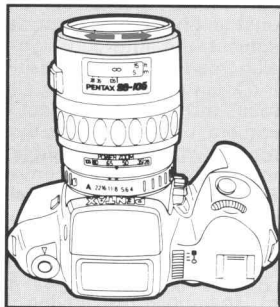
When the autofocus function or the in-focus indicator [  ] in the viewfinder cannot be used, focus on the subject manually using the matte field in the viewfinder as with a conventional SLR camera. This is necessary in the following circumstances:

- a) The in-focus indicator blinks because the subject is difficult to focus.
- b) The maximum aperture of the lens is smaller than f/5.6.
- c) A Bellows 100mm f/4, Shift 28mm f/3.5 (shifted), or Reflex-type lens is in use.
- d) An old type screw-mount lens is fitted using an optional Mount Adapter K.

1




2








## How to Focus on the Subject

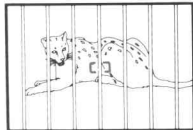
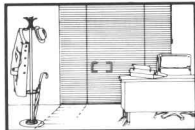
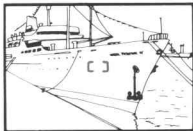
1. Set the focus mode switch to **[MANUAL]**.
2. Looking through the viewfinder, turn the focusing ring until the image in the matte field is clearest. Press the shutter release button fully down to take the picture.

## (2) HARD-TO-AUTOFOCUS SUBJECTS


The autofocus system is an exceptionally high-performance mechanism, but it is not perfect. Depending on the brightness, contrast, shape, and size of your subject, the autofocus system may not operate. This is also true for manual focusing using the in-focus indicator [  ] in the viewfinder. Use the focus-lock function to focus the lens on an object at a similar distance from the camera, or set the focus mode switch to [MANUAL] and manually focus on the subject using the matte field in the viewfinder as with a conventional SLR camera.

### Factors Making Autofocusing Difficult

- The AF frame [  ] is placed over an extremely low-contrast subject such as a white wall.
- The AF frame [  ] is placed over a subject which does not reflect much light.
- The subject is moving very fast.
- The AF frame [  ] is placed over a subject with horizontal lines or a detailed pattern.
- The AF frame [  ] is placed over both foreground and background at the same time.
- The AF frame [  ] is placed over a backlit subject (extremely bright background).



### Notes on Accessories

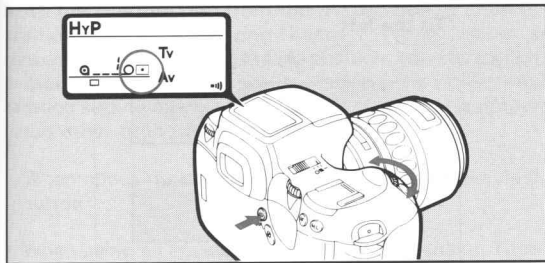
Autofocusing and manual focusing using the in-focus indicator [  ] in the viewfinder are disabled when using the following accessories. Focus on the subject manually using the matte field in the viewfinder.

- When a special effect filter, a "Magic Image Attachment," or a "Stereo Adapter" is used.
- When an ordinary polarizing filter is used. (This is because a half-mirror is incorporated into the autofocus system.) Use a circular polarizing filter instead.
- When an Extension Tube Set or Auto Bellows is used.

### Notes on Using the SMC Pentax-F Soft 85mm f/2.8 Lens



If the subject is closer than about 1.5m, choose an aperture between f/2.8 and f/4.5. A smaller aperture (f/5.6 to f/32) may cause malfunction of the autofocus system (and the focus indicator). To prevent this, temporarily set the aperture to f/4.5 and focus on the subject. Then choose the desired aperture setting with the focus locked.




# (3) SWITCHING METERING MODES



This camera can be switched between multi-pattern metering and spot metering modes.

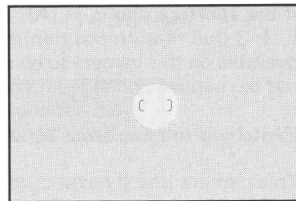
To measure the exposure on only a small portion of the frame, select the spot metering mode.

To switch between the metering modes, set the main switch to [  ] and turn the **Tv** direct dial while pressing the metering mode button [  ] on the back cover of the camera.

- \* When the main switch is at [  ], the multi-pattern metering mode is selected automatically and spot metering cannot be used.
- \* When the spot metering mode is selected, [  ] is displayed on the LCD panel. When the shutter release button is pressed halfway down, [  ] is displayed in the viewfinder.
- \* Using a Pentax function, you can switch between the multi-pattern metering and center-weighted metering modes. (See page 86.)
- \* When a lens with no lens information contacts (lenses made before M lenses) is used, the center-weighted metering mode is selected instead of the multi-pattern metering mode.


## About Spot Metering

The spot metering measures light in only the small area in the center of the viewfinder. When shooting using the spot metering mode, place the part of the subject you wish to measure in the center of the viewfinder.



## About Memory Lock

The memory lock function enables an exposure level to be memorized before shooting. The memory lock function is very effective when used along with spot metering. Use the memory lock function to get a correct exposure when the subject occupies only a small part of the viewfinder.

1. Position the area to be measured fully in the spot metering area and press the memory lock button [ **ML** ].
  - \* As soon as the memory lock button [ **ML** ] is pressed, a 5-second timer starts and the camera stores the measured exposure level until the time expires.
  - \* If the shutter release button is pressed halfway down while the memory lock timer is operating, the memory will be retained even when the memory lock button is released.
2. Move the camera to obtain the desired composition and shoot.
  - \* During memory lock operation, [  ] is displayed in the viewfinder.
  - \* To cancel memory lock, press the memory lock button again while the memory is locked.

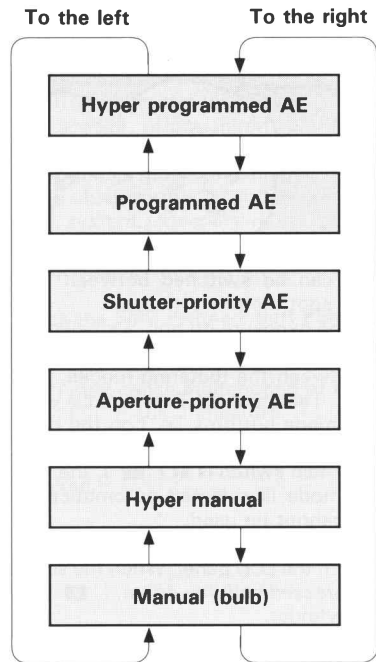


## (4) SELECTING AN EXPOSURE MODE

If the aperture ring is at **[A]**, setting the main switch to **[ I ]** (full-feature position) allows any exposure mode available on this camera to be selected. The aperture need not be manually changed if you switch exposure modes.

### Switching the Exposure Mode

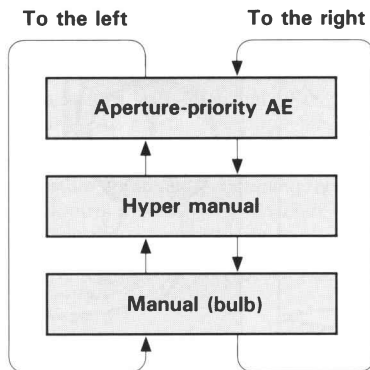
This camera has six exposure modes. Set the mode dial to **[MODE]**. Rotating the **Tv** direct dial to the left or right while holding down the mode set button will change the exposure mode in the direction of the arrow. For details of each exposure mode, see the related page.

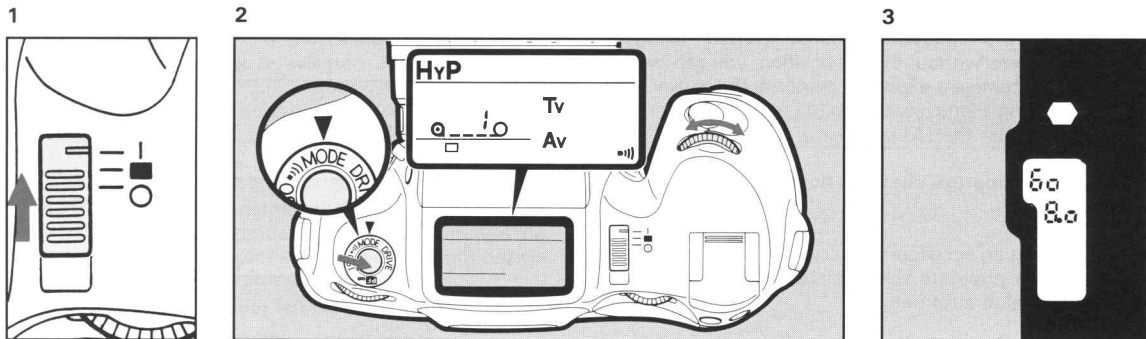


Move the aperture ring from the **[A]** position to another position in the following cases. (When using a conventional lens without the **[A]** position, you can switch between this camera's exposure modes in the similar way as when setting a lens having the **[A]** position to a proper f-stop other than the **[A]** position.)

- When checking the depth of field using the preview button
- When using an accessory, such as an Extension Tube Set, which prevents the camera setting the proper aperture value automatically
- When an old type flash unit is used

When the aperture ring is in a position other than **[A]**, one of the three exposure modes shown to the right must be used. Turning the **Tv** direct dial to the left or right while holding down the mode set button will change the mode in the direction of the arrow.





### 1) Using the Hyper Programmed AE Mode

This mode is basically a Programmed AE mode (see page 46.). A switch to the Shutter-Priority or Aperture-Priority AE mode requires only a single action.


Set the aperture ring to [A].

1. Set the main switch to [ | ].
2. Set the mode dial to [MODE]. While holding down the mode set button, turn the **Tv** direct dial until [HyP] is displayed on the LCD panel.
3. Pressing the shutter release button halfway down will turn on the display of shutter speed and aperture setting in the viewfinder and on the LCD panel.

\* Using a Pentax function, you can change the program line from the normal program to the Program Action (High-speed-shutter-priority), Program Depth (depth-of-field-priority), or MTF (Modulation Transfer Function) program.

## Changing the Shutter Speed

Turning the **Tv** direct dial while in Hyper Programmed AE mode will select the Shutter Priority AE mode directly. Select the desired shutter speed using this dial. (For details of the Shutter-priority AE mode, see page 48.)


- \* You can set the shutter speed only within the shutter-speed/aperture combination coupling range for correct exposure control unless the Tv/Av auto shift has been suppressed using the Pentax function.
- \* If the proper aperture setting cannot be automatically selected because of a change in brightness, the shutter speed automatically changes. The [  ] mark on the LCD panel blinks and a bar blinks under the shutter speed indication in the viewfinder. Using a Pentax function, you can override the shutter speed shift. (See page 87.)
- \* Pressing the [IF] button will return you to the Hyper Programmed AE mode.

### \* Exposure Warning

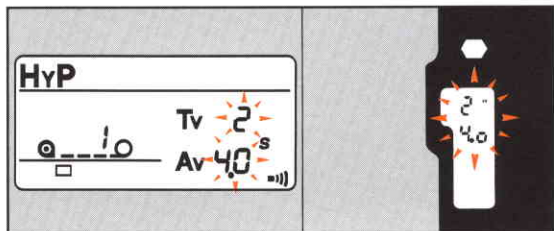
If the subject is too bright or dark, the shutter speed and aperture setting in the viewfinder and on the LCD panel blink. Use a neutral density (ND) filter if the subject is too bright. Use flash if the subject is too dark.

## Changing the Aperture

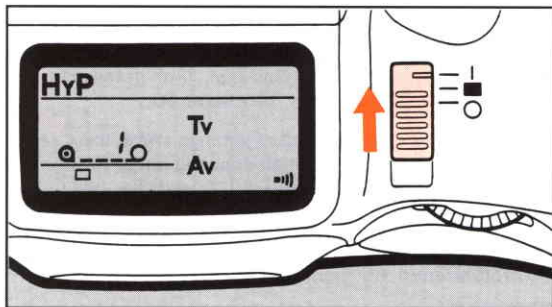
Turning the **Av** direct dial while in Hyper Programmed AE mode will access the Aperture-Priority AE mode. Select the desired aperture with this dial. (For details on the Aperture-Priority AE mode, see page 50.)

- \* You can choose the aperture settings within the shutter-speed/aperture combination coupling range for correct exposure control unless the Av/Tv shift has been suppressed using the Pentax function.
- \* Pressing the [IF] button will return you to the Hyper Programmed AE mode.
- \* If the shutter speed cannot be selected automatically because of a change in brightness, the aperture changes automatically. The [  ] mark on the LCD panel blinks and a bar blinks under the aperture setting in the viewfinder.

With a Pentax function, this shift in aperture can be suppressed. (See page 87.)



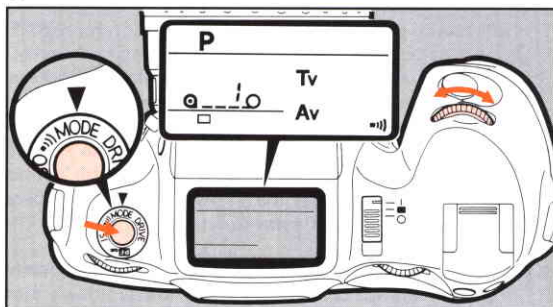
1



## 2) Using the Programmed AE Mode

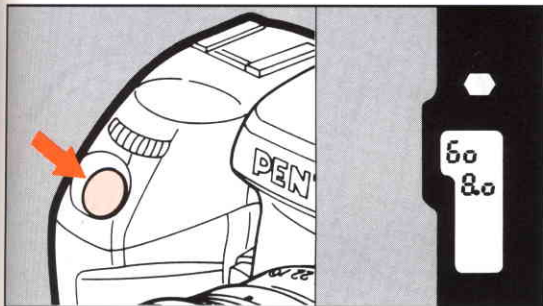
In this mode, the camera sets both shutter speed and aperture setting automatically. Enjoy taking pictures just by pressing the shutter release button.

2



## Set the aperture ring to [A].

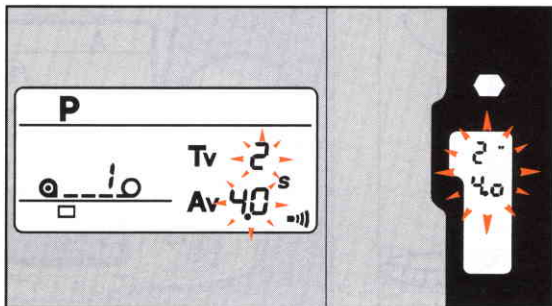
1. Set the main switch to [ **I** ].
2. Set the mode dial to [ **MODE** ]. While holding down the mode button, turn the **Tv** direct dial until [ **P** ] is displayed on the LCD panel.



3. Pressing the shutter release button halfway down will turn on the display of shutter speed and aperture setting in the viewfinder and on the LCD panel.

- \* If the aperture ring is at [A] when the main switch is set to [ ], this mode is selected automatically.
- \* Using a Pentax function, you can change the program line from the normal program to the Program Action (high-speed-shutter-priority), Program Depth (depth-of-field-priority), or MTF (Modulation Transfer Function) Program. (See page 86.)

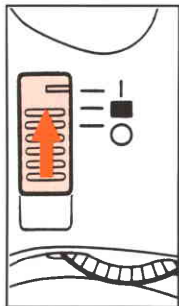
\*



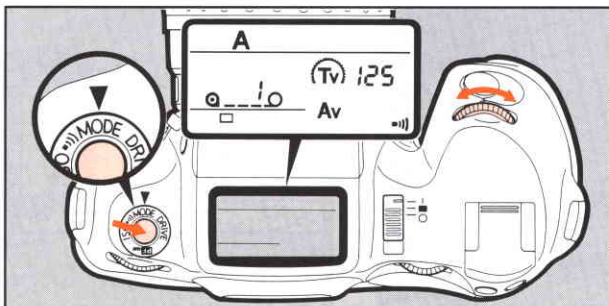
#### \* Exposure Warning

If the subject is too bright or dark, the information indicators in the viewfinder and on the LCD panel blink as shown in the illustration. Use an ND filter if the subject is too bright. Use flash if the subject is too dark.

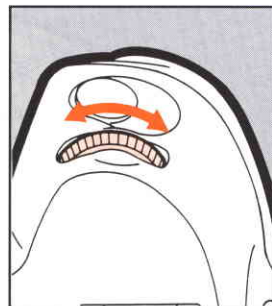
1



2



3



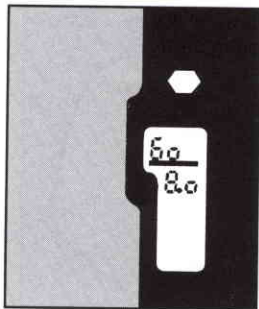
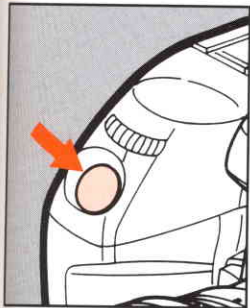
### 3) Using the Shutter-Priority AE Mode

When you select the shutter speed you desire, the camera will automatically set the proper exposure value according to the brightness of the subject by adjusting the aperture. This mode is suitable for shooting a clear image of a fast-moving subject at a high shutter speed or a dynamic image of a moving subject at a slow shutter speed.

### Set the aperture ring to [A].

1. Set the main switch to [ **A** ].
2. Set the mode dial to [ **MODE** ]. While holding down the mode set button, turn the **Tv** direct dial until [ **A** ] and [ **(Tv)** ] are displayed on the LCD panel.
3. Select the desired shutter speed using the **Tv** direct dial.

\* Turning the **Tv** direct dial to the right increases the shutter speed, while turning it to the left reduces it.



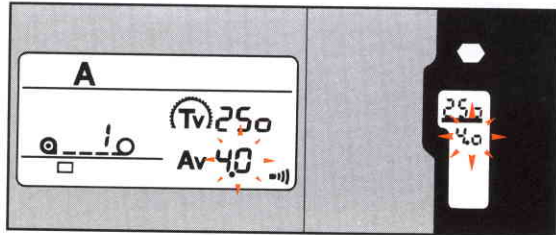
4. Pressing the shutter release button halfway down will turn on the display of shutter speed and aperture value in the viewfinder and on the LCD panel.

\* The bar under the shutter speed in the viewfinder indicates that you can change the shutter speed.

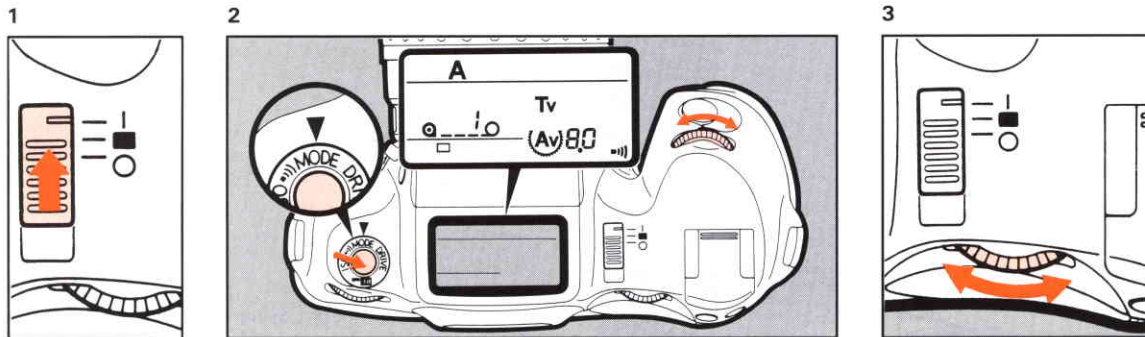
\* Using a Pentax function, you can change the shutter speed increment from 1.0 EV to 0.5 EV. (See page 87.)

### \* Exposure Warning

If the subject is too bright or dark, the aperture setting in the viewfinder and on the LCD panel blinks as shown in the illustration. If the subject is too bright, choose a faster shutter speed. If the subject is too dark, choose a slower shutter speed. When the chosen shutter speed is suitable for exposure, the aperture setting stops blinking. When both the shutter speed and aperture value blink in the viewfinder and LCD panel, it means that the shutter-speed/aperture combination is out of metering range.







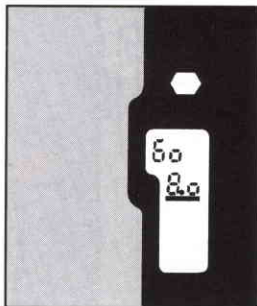
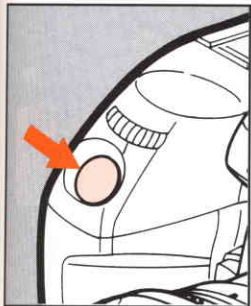
#### 4) Using the Aperture-Priority AE Mode

When you select the aperture you desire, the camera will automatically set the appropriate shutter speed according to the brightness of the subject. This mode is suitable for shooting landscapes requiring a large depth of field and for placing a person in front of a vignetted background.

#### With the Aperture Ring at [A]

1. Set the main switch to [ I ].
2. Set the mode dial to [MODE]. While holding down the mode set button, turn the **Tv** direct dial until [A] and [ (Av) ] are displayed on the LCD panel.
3. Select the desired aperture using the **Av** direct dial.

\* Turning the **Av** direct dial to the right (larger number) reduces the aperture and turning it to the left (smaller number) increases the aperture.

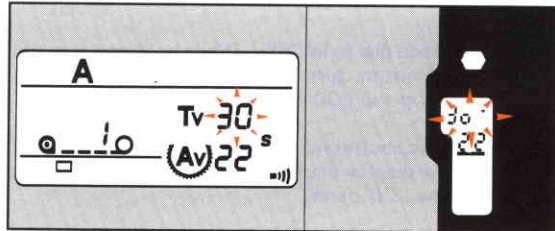


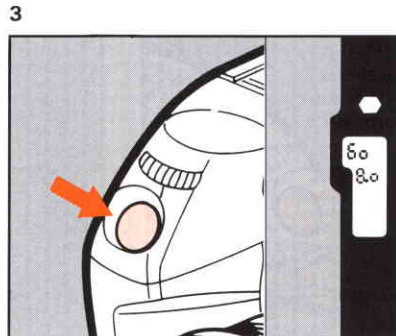
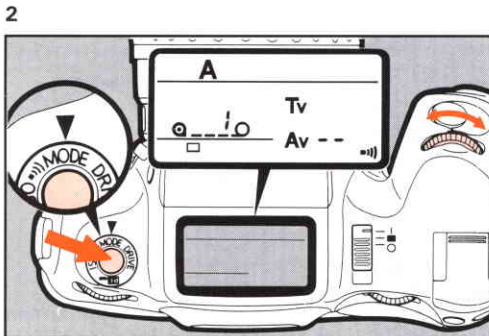
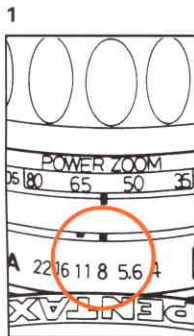
4. Pressing the shutter release button halfway down will turn on the display of shutter speed and aperture in the viewfinder and on the LCD panel.

- \* The bar under the aperture value in the viewfinder indicates that you can change the aperture value.

#### \* Exposure Warning

If the subject is too bright or dark, the shutter speed in the viewfinder and on the LCD panel blink as shown in the illustration. If the subject is too bright, reduce the aperture (larger number). If the subject is too dark, increase the aperture (smaller number). When the chosen aperture is suitable for exposure, the shutter speed stops blinking. When both the shutter speed and aperture value blink in the viewfinder and LCD panel, it means that the shutter-speed/aperture combination is out of metering range.





### With the Aperture Ring Not Set at [A]

If the aperture ring is not set to [A], you can use the Aperture-Priority AE mode.

1. Turn the aperture ring to the desired setting other than [A].
2. Set the mode dial to [MODE]. While holding down the mode set button, turn the Tv direct dial until [A] is displayed on the LCD panel.
3. Pressing the shutter release button halfway down will turn on the display of shutter speed in the viewfinder and on the LCD panel.

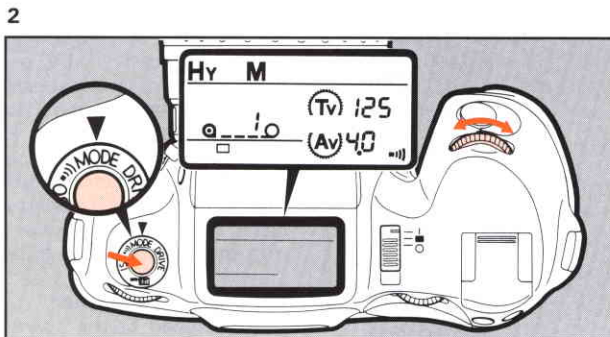
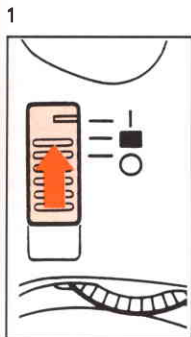
\* With FA and F lenses, pressing the shutter release button halfway down will display the approximate

aperture value on the LCD panel and in the viewfinder. With other lenses, no indication is displayed.

- \* If the aperture ring is at a position other than [A] when the main switch is set to [■], this mode is selected automatically.
- \* If the aperture ring is at a position other than [A] in the Aperture-Priority AE mode, pressing the preview button closes the lens down to the set aperture. This allows you to check the depth of field in the viewfinder.  
If the exposure value is set with the preview button held down, the set exposure will not be correct.

### \* Exposure Warning

The exposure warning is as explained on page 51.





### 5) Using the Hyper Manual Mode

You can obtain a correct exposure by manually adjusting the shutter speed and aperture according to the readings of the exposure meter. In the Hyper Manual mode, you can set an exposure value suitable for your requirements.

#### With the Aperture Ring at [A]

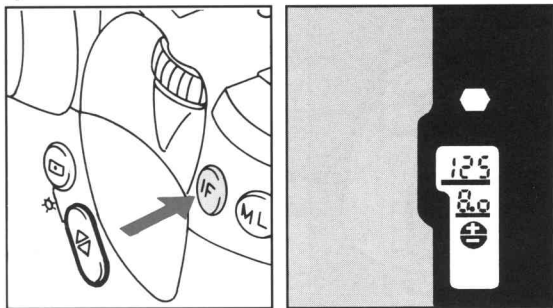
1. Set the main switch to [ **M** ].
2. Set the mode dial to [ **MODE** ]. While holding down the mode set button, turn the **Tv** direct dial until [ **Hy M** ] is displayed on the LCD panel.


\* The shutter speed and aperture are displayed on the LCD panel.

3. Pressing the shutter release button halfway down will turn on the display of shutter speed, aperture, and [  ] or [  ] in the viewfinder.





\* The bars under the shutter speed and aperture setting in the viewfinder indicate that you can change these values.

4



4. Pressing the [IF] button will immediately adjust the shutter speed and aperture automatically to obtain the correct exposure. [  ] is displayed in the viewfinder. To set any desired exposure, manually change the aperture using the **Av** direct dial and the shutter speed with the **Tv** direct dial.

- \* Pressing the [IF] button will shift the aperture value and shutter speed according to the program line selected with the Pentax function. (See page 86.)

- \* If [  ] lights up, the subject is overexposed by 1 EV or less. If [  ] lights up, the subject is underexposed by 1 EV or less. If the subject is overexposed or underexposed by more than 1 EV, the [  ] or [  ] symbol blinks.

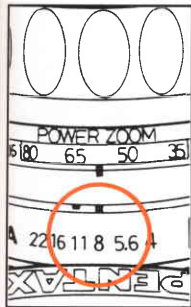
- \* Turning the **Av** direct dial to the right (larger number) reduces the aperture and turning it to the left (smaller number) increases the aperture. Turning the **Tv** direct dial to the right increases the shutter speed and turning it to the left decreases the shutter speed.

- \* Using a Pentax function, you can change either the shutter speed or the aperture by pressing the [IF] button. (See page 88.)

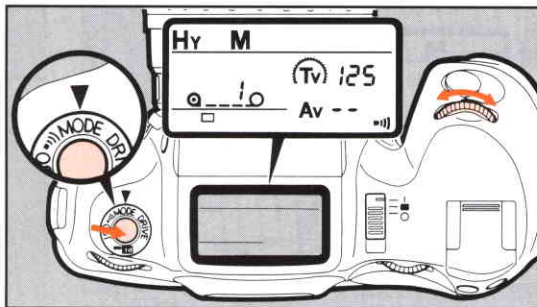
### Hyper Manual Mode Combined with Memory Lock Function

If the Hyper Manual mode is selected with the aperture ring at [A], the camera will memorize the exposure level if the [ML] button is pressed. (See the explanation of the Memory Lock Function on page 41.) If the shutter speed is changed by turning the **Tv** direct dial, the aperture also changes to maintain the same exposure value. If the aperture is changed using the **Av** direct dial, the shutter speed also changes to maintain the same exposure value.

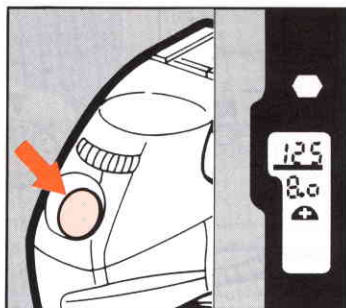
1



2



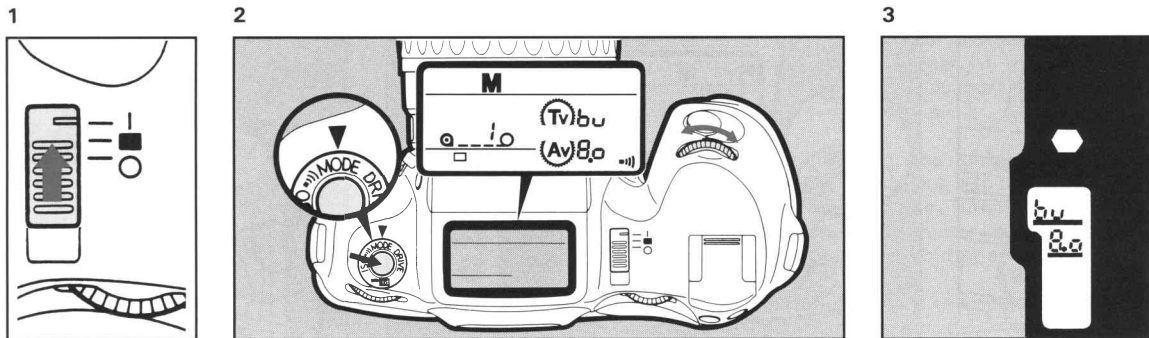
3



### With the Aperture Ring Not at [A]

1. Set the aperture ring to the desired position (other than [A]).
2. Set the mode dial to **[MODE]**. While holding down the mode set button, turn the **Tv** direct dial until **[Hy M]** is displayed on the LCD panel.
  - \* The shutter speed is displayed on the LCD panel.
3. Pressing the shutter release button halfway down will turn on the display of shutter speed in the viewfinder. Adjust the aperture using the aperture ring and the shutter speed using the **Tv** direct dial.
  - \* Adjust the exposure as when the aperture ring is set to **[A]**.

- \* With FA and F lenses, pressing the shutter release button halfway down will display the approximate aperture value on the LCD panel and in the viewfinder. With other lenses, no indication is displayed.
- \* Pressing the **[IF]** button will immediately adjust the shutter speed to give the correct exposure value.
- \* If the aperture ring is at a position other than **[A]** in the Hyper Manual mode, pressing the preview button closes the lens down to the selected aperture to allow the depth of field to be checked in the viewfinder. If the exposure value is set with the preview button held down, the set exposure will not be correct.



## 6) Using the Manual (Bulb) Mode

Select the bulb mode for scenes, such as fireworks and night shots, that require a long exposure. The shutter stays open as long as the shutter release button is held down.

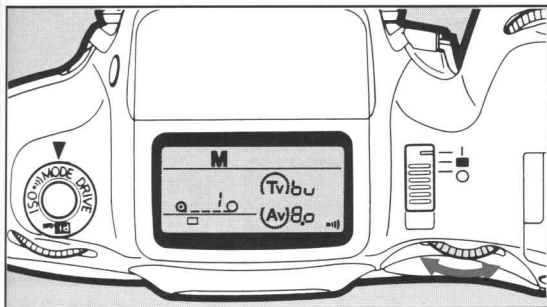
With the Aperture Ring at [A]

1. Set the main switch to [ I ].
2. Set the mode dial to [MODE]. While holding down the mode set button, turn the Tv direct dial until [M] and [ bU ] are displayed on the LCD panel.

\* The aperture value appears on the LCD panel.

3. Pressing the shutter release button halfway down turns on the display of [ bU ] and aperture value in the viewfinder.

\* The bar under [ bU ] in the viewfinder indicates that you can select the desired exposure time by holding down the shutter release button. The bar under the aperture setting indicates that you can change the aperture value.



4. Select an aperture using the **Av** direct dial.

- \* Turning the **Av** direct dial to the right (larger number) reduces the aperture and turning it to the left (smaller number) increases the aperture.

#### With the Aperture Ring Not at [A]

1. Set the aperture ring to the desired position (other than [A]).
2. Set the mode dial to [MODE]. While holding down the mode set button, turn the **Tv** direct dial until [M] and [bu] are displayed on the LCD panel.

3. Pressing the shutter release button halfway down turns on the display of [bu] in the viewfinder.

- \* With FA and F lenses, pressing the shutter release button halfway down will display the approximate aperture value on the LCD panel and in the viewfinder. With other lenses, [— —] is displayed.

- \* When using the Manual (bulb) mode, use a sturdy tripod and use the optional Cable Switch F.

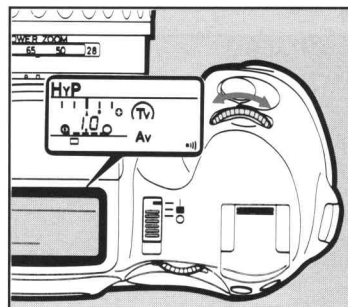
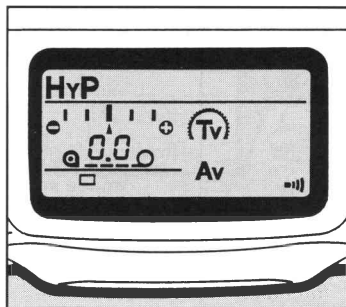
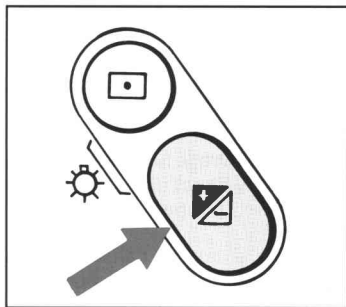
- \* With a new lithium battery, time exposures of up to approximately 6 hours are possible at room temperatures.

- \* If the aperture ring is at a position other than [A] in the Manual (bulb) mode, pressing the preview button closes the lens down to the set aperture, allowing you to check the depth of field in the viewfinder.


- \* While the shutter release button is held down, the elapsed exposure time appears in the upper-right corner of the LCD panel.












# (5) ABOUT EXPOSURE COMPENSATION



The exposure compensation system is used to deliberately overexpose (brighten) or underexpose (darken) a subject or to compensate for an exposure which even the multi-pattern metering function cannot correctly evaluate.

Pressing the exposure compensation button [  ] displays the exposure indicator and the initial compensation value on the LCD panel. Display the desired compensation by rotating the **Tv** direct dial while pressing the exposure compensation button.

- \* You can compensate in 0.3 EV steps within the range -4 EV to +4 EV.
- \* The exposure indicator is calibrated from -2 EV to +2 EV (in 0.3 EV step). If the compensation exceeds this range, the [  ] or [  ] indicator blinks.

- \* When exposure compensation is being used, the exposure indicator appears on the LCD panel and [  ] appears in the viewfinder.
- \* Exposure compensation is not canceled even if the main switch is set to [  ].
- \* If the main switch is set to [  ], the exposure compensation system has no effect.
- \* Using a Pentax function, you can change the exposure compensation increment from 0.3 EV to 0.5 EV step. In this case, the [  ] or [  ] indicator blinks when the compensation exceeds +3 EV. (See page 87.)
- \* By pressing the exposure compensation button [  ] and metering button [  ] simultaneously, the LCD panel will stay illuminated for about 5 seconds.

# (6) SELECTING A DRIVE MODE

This camera has various drive modes as listed below. Set the mode dial to [DRIVE]. To select a drive mode, turn the Tv direct dial while holding down the mode set button. The possible drive modes depend on the exposure mode.

- \* If the power switch is set to [ ] or when the Hyper Manual [HvM] or Manual (bulb) [Mbu] mode is selected, certain drive modes cannot be used.

Drive mode	Green position	Full-feature position					
		HvP	P	AAV	ATV	HvM	Mbu
Single-frame [ □ ]	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Multi-frame consecutive [ ≡ ]	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Auto bracketing [ ≡ ]	×	○	○	○	○	×	×
Multiple-exposure [ ≡ ]	×	○	○	○	○	○	○
Interval timer [INT]	×	○	○	○	○	○	×
Triple-frame consecutive self-timer [ ≡ ]	×	○	○	○	○	○	×
Self-timer with 2-second-delay [ ≡ ]	×	○	○	○	○	○	×
Self-timer with 12-second delay [ ≡ ]	○	○	○	○	○	○	×

○ : Usable    × : Not usable

**HvP** : Hyper programmed

**P** : Programmed

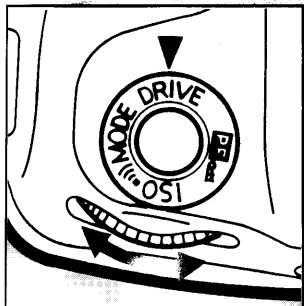
**AAV** : Aperture-Priority  
Programmed

**ATV** : Shutter-Priority  
Programmed

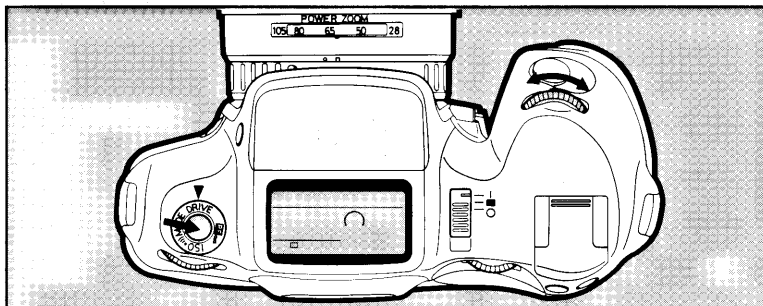
**HvM** : Hyper Manual

**Mbu** : Manual (bulb)

1

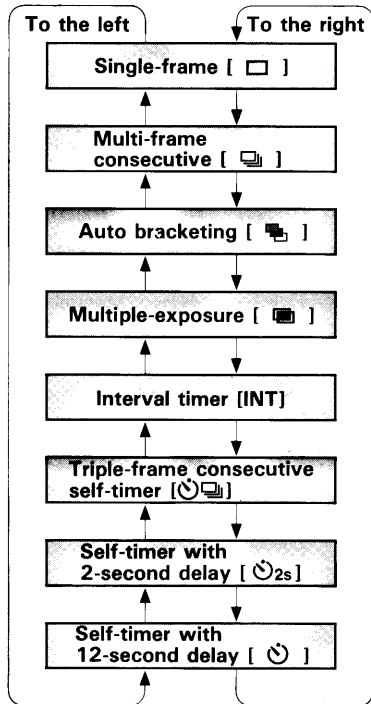


2



### Changing the Drive Mode

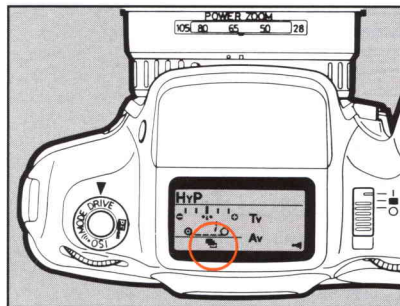
1. Set the mode dial to **[DRIVE]**.
2. While holding down the mode set button, turn the Tv direct dial to select a drive mode. When the desired drive mode appears on the LCD panel, release the mode set button.



### Types of Drive Modes

- [ □ ] : One picture is taken each time you press the shutter release button.
- [ 📷 ] : Two or more pictures can be taken by holding down the shutter release button.
- [ 📷 ] : Takes three pictures at different exposure levels. (See page 62.)
- [ 📷 ] : Allows you to expose one frame up to nine times. (See page 64.)
- [ INT ] : Allows you to take pictures at specified intervals. (See page 65.)
- [ ⏸📷 ] : Takes three pictures consecutively with the self-timer. (See page 70.)
- [ ⏸2s ] : Takes a picture with a 2-second-delay self-timer. (See page 69.)
- [ ⏸ ] : Takes a picture with a 12-second delay. (See page 68.)

1

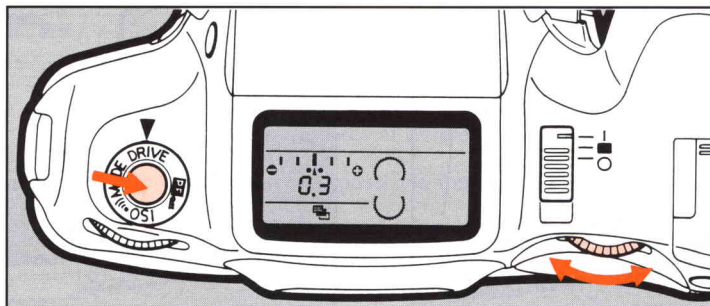


### 1) Using the Auto Bracketing Mode

If you cannot decide the correct exposure when in an AE mode, use the auto-bracketing mode to make three bracketed exposures with different exposure levels.

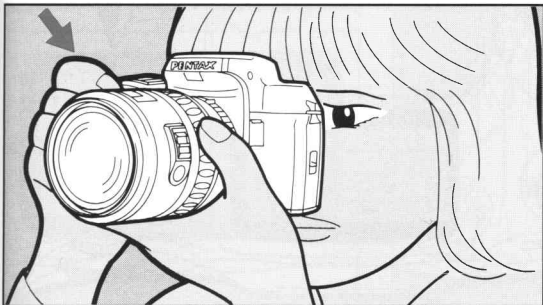
1. Set the mode dial to **[DRIVE]** and select the auto-bracketing drive mode [  ]. (See page 61.)

2





2. While holding down the mode set button, turn the **Av** direct dial to choose the desired exposure compensation value.

- \* The initial increment of exposure compensation is +0.3 EV. Using a Pentax function, you can change it to +0.5 EV. (See page 87.) This change is retained until you replace the battery.
- \* The exposure compensation is shown on the LCD panel. Select the desired compensation and release the mode set button so the camera memorizes this value.



3. When the shutter release button is pressed fully down, the camera automatically takes three pictures according to the memorized compensation value.

- \* The first frame is taken at the exposure level the meter indicates, the second is underexposed, and the third overexposed.
- \* If you press the shutter release button halfway after the first frame, [  ] blinks on the LCD panel to indicate that the camera is ready to take the second frame at any time. If you raise your finger off the button, [  ] blinks for 5 seconds and then stays on to indicate that the camera is ready to take another shot in the auto-bracketing mode.
- \* When the built-in flash is used, the auto-bracketing mode is switched automatically to the single-frame drive mode.

- \* A very small compensation value will have almost no effect when using negative film (especially in negative color auto development).
- \* In the auto-bracketing mode, the camera automatically measures the exposure for each shot.
- \* The camera-to-subject distance used for the first frame is carried over to the second and third frames.

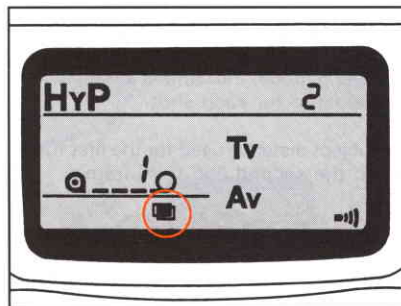
### Auto Bracketing Mode with the Exposure Compensation Function

You can combine the auto bracketing mode with exposure compensation (page 58) to compensate exposures only in the overexposure (+) or underexposure (–) direction.

Example: Bracketing in 0.3 EV steps in the overexposure direction


1. Select the auto-bracketing mode and set the exposure compensation increment at 0.3 EV.
2. While holding down the exposure compensation button on the camera back, turn the **Tv** direct dial to change the overall exposure value by 0.3 EV in the overexposure (+) direction.
3. At this setting, the first frame is overexposed by 0.3 EV, the second frame is exposed at the exposure level indicated by meter, and the third frame is overexposed by 0.6 EV.

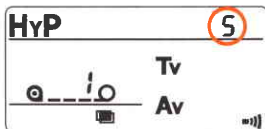
1



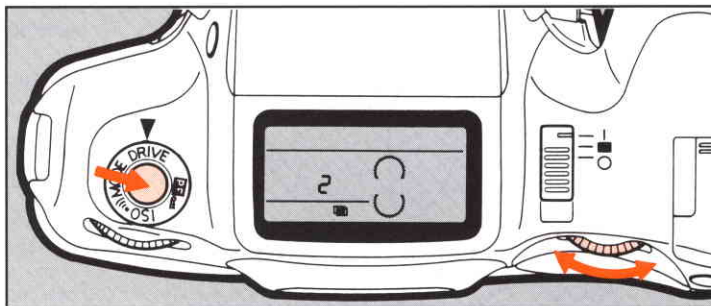
## 2) Using the Multi-Exposure Mode





With this function, you can take a number of overlapping images on a single frame.

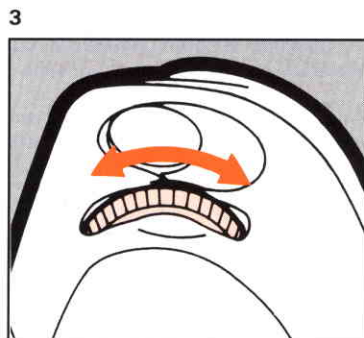
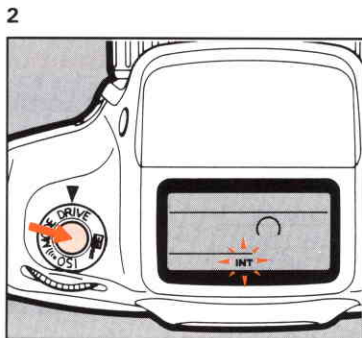
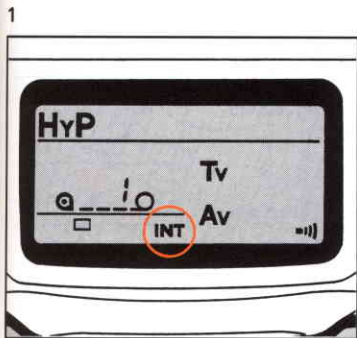
1. Set the mode dial to **[DRIVE]** and change to the multi-exposure drive mode [  ]. (See page 61.)
2. While holding down the mode set button, turn the **Av** direct dial to set the multi-exposure count (up to nine images can be taken in one frame).
3. The selected multi-exposure count appears on the LCD panel, as shown in the illustration. This number is decremented each time the shutter is released.



2



- \* While pictures are being taken in the multi-exposure mode, [  ] blinks on the LCD panel.
- \* To cancel the multi-exposure mode, change to another drive mode or set the main switch to [  ] or [  ]. If the main switch is used to cancel the multi-exposure mode, the single-frame mode is selected next time the main switch is set to [  ].
- \* For best results with multi-exposure mode, shoot a subject (such as a person) using flash against a dark background (such as a night scene).
- \* After all the exposures are taken, the multi-exposure count is reset to 2 and the multi-exposure mode is switched to the single-frame mode.



### 3) Using the Interval Shooting Mode

After setting the time to elapse until shooting starts, exposure interval, and the number of frames to be taken, the camera will take pictures automatically.

#### Settings

1. Set the mode dial to **[DRIVE]**. While pressing the mode set button, turn the **Tv** direct dial until the **[INT]** indication appears on the LCD panel. (See page 61.)
2. Hold the mode set button down for 2 seconds, causing **[INT]** to blink on the LCD panel, and then release the mode set button.

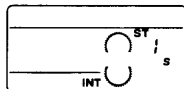
3. To set each item, turn the **Tv** direct dial as shown in the illustration. For details on the settings, see the next page.



- \* When the setting is complete, press the mode set button to select the normal shooting mode again.

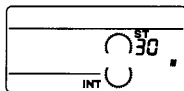
### ① Setting the time until shooting starts

1. Turn the **Tv** direct dial until [ST] is displayed on the LCD panel.



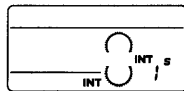
2. Turn the **Av** direct dial to set the unit of time before shooting starts.

- \* While this is being set, the unit of time (s, m, or h) blinks.



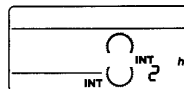
### ② Setting the interval between exposures

1. Turn the **Tv** direct dial until two [INT] indicators are displayed on the LCD panel.



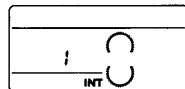
2. Turn the **Av** direct dial to set the unit of time between exposures.

- \* While this is being set, the unit of time (s, m, or h) blinks.



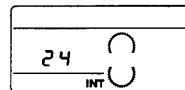
### ③ Setting the number of frames

1. Turn the **Tv** direct dial until the number of frames is displayed on the LCD panel.



2. Turn the **Av** direct dial to set the number of frames.

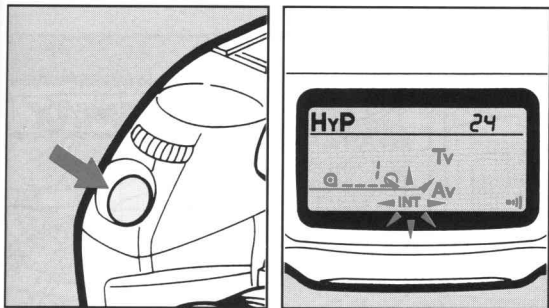
- \* When setting is complete, press the mode set button to select the shooting mode.



### Setting Up Interval Shooting

(s: Seconds; m: Minute; h: Hour)

- ① Time until shooting starts and ② Exposure interval: 1 second to 24 hours (in 1-second steps between 1 second and 10 seconds, in 10-second steps between 10 seconds and 1 minute, in 1-minute steps between 1 minute and 10 minutes, in 10-minutes steps between 10 minutes and 1 hour, in 1-hour steps between 1 hour and 24 hours).
- ③ Number of frames: 1-36 frames



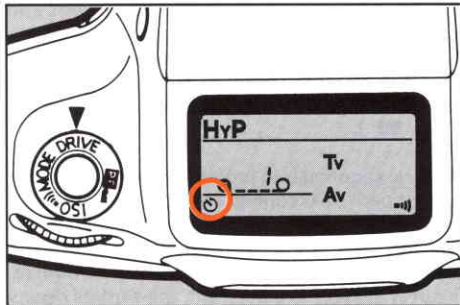
### Starting the Interval Shooting Mode

Ensure that the camera is well supported (on a tripod preferably) and press the shutter release button fully down. The selected number of frames will be exposed at the set interval once the time until starting has elapsed.

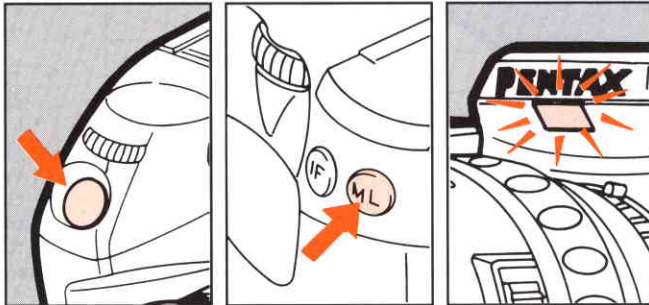
- \* The camera-to-subject distance used for the first frame is also used for all succeeding frames, but the exposure level is automatically adjusted at each shutter release.
- \* While in the interval shooting mode, you can also press the shutter release button to make a normal exposure.
- \* During interval shooting, [INT] blinks on the LCD panel.

- \* After the selected number of frames have been exposed, the interval shooting mode is canceled and the single-frame drive mode is selected automatically.
- \* To cancel the interval shooting mode at any time, select another drive mode or set the main switch to [ O ] or [ ■ ].
- \* When interval shooting is in progress, the interval timer can be stopped by keeping the mode set button pressed. If the mode dial is at [DRIVE], holding down the mode set dial for more than 2 seconds allows you to set new start time, interval, and number of frames. After the new values have been set, the camera begins shooting according to these values.
- \* The interval shooting values are held until the battery is replaced. Remember to change them before starting interval shooting next time.
- \* If the film ends before the specified number of frames has been taken, it is rewound automatically (if automatic rewinding has been designated using a Pentax function).
- \* If you back away from the viewfinder during interval shooting, the exposure may be adversely affected by light entering the opening. Attach the viewfinder cap (supplied) when taking pictures with your eye away from the viewfinder.

1



2

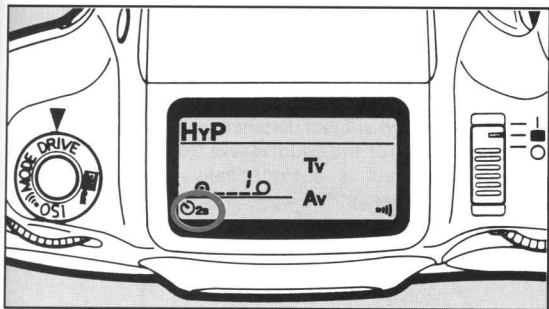


#### 4) Using the 12-Second-Delay Self-Timer Mode

The self-timer delays the release of the shutter, and is particularly useful for taking group shots including the photographer.


1. Set the mode dial to **[DRIVE]** and change to the self-timer drive mode [ ]. (See page 61.)
2. While focusing on the subject with the shutter release button held halfway down, press the memory lock button **[ML]**, and then press the shutter release button fully down. The shutter will actually be released about 12 seconds later.




- \* The self-timer lamp and an electronic beep indicate that the self-timer is operating. About two seconds before the shutter releases, the self-timer lamp starts blinking and the interval between beeps becomes shorter. The electronic sound can be switched off by clearing [ ] on the LCD panel. (See page 95.)
- \* To stop the self-timer before the shot is taken, set the main switch to [ ]. (The self-timer mode is not canceled.)
- \* If you back away from the viewfinder during self-timer shooting, the exposure may be adversely affected by light entering. Attach the viewfinder cap (supplied) when taking pictures without using the memory lock button **[ML]** in an AE mode.

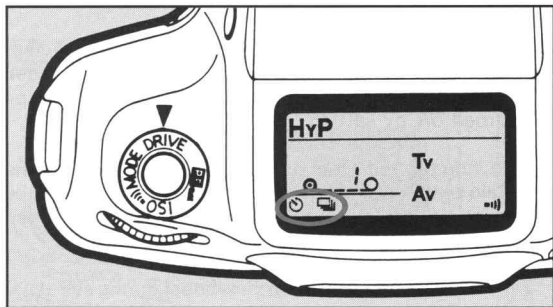


#### 5) Using the 2-Second-Delay Self-Timer Mode

When shooting objects at close range or copying pictures, you can use the 2-second-delay self-timer instead of using the Cable Switch F to prevent camera shake.

1. Set the mode dial to **[DRIVE]** and change to the 2-second-delay self-timer drive mode [  ]. (See page 61.)
2. Focus on the subject and press the memory lock button **[ML]** in the same way as when using the 12-second-delay self-timer. Then press the shutter release button fully down. The shutter will be released about 2 seconds later.

- \* When the 2-second-delay self-timer starts, the self-timer lamp blinks and an electronic beep is sounded at short intervals. The electronic beep sound can be turned off by setting [  ]. (See page 95.)
- \* To stop the self-timer before the shot is taken, set the main switch to [  ]. When the main switch is turned on again, the single-frame mode [  ] is selected automatically.
- \* If you back away from the viewfinder during self-timer shooting, the exposure may be adversely affected by light entering the opening. Attach the viewfinder cap (supplied) when taking pictures without using the memory lock button **[ML]** in an AE mode.



## 6) Using the Triple-Frame Self-Timer Mode

In the triple-frame self-timer mode, three consecutive frames are taken about 12 seconds after the shutter release button is pressed. This mode allows you to get two additional prints of a group shot, for example, or three different pictures of yourself.

1. Set the mode dial to [DRIVE] and change to the triple-frame self-timer mode [📷📷📷]. (See page 61.)
2. Start the triple-frame self-timer mode in the same way as the 12-second-delay self-timer, and press the shutter release button.

The timer releases the shutter at the following timings:

- 12 seconds later (First frame) → 2 seconds later (Second frame) → 2 seconds later (Third frame)
- \* The camera-to-subject distance used for the first frame is also used for the second and third frames, but the exposure level is automatically adjusted at each shutter release.
- \* After three frames, the single-frame mode [📷] is selected automatically.
- \* When using flash, check that it is fully charged before starting the triple-frame self-timer. The second and third frames are taken 2 seconds after the flash has charged. If the flash takes 7 seconds or more to charge, this mode is canceled.
- \* To stop the triple-frame consecutive self-timer before all the shots are taken, set the main switch to [🔼]. When the main switch is turned on again, the single-frame mode [📷] is selected automatically.
- \* If you back away the viewfinder during self-timer shooting, the exposure may be adversely affected by light entering the opening. Attach the viewfinder cap (supplied) when taking pictures without using the memory lock button [ML] in an AE mode.