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PENTAX®

SF II

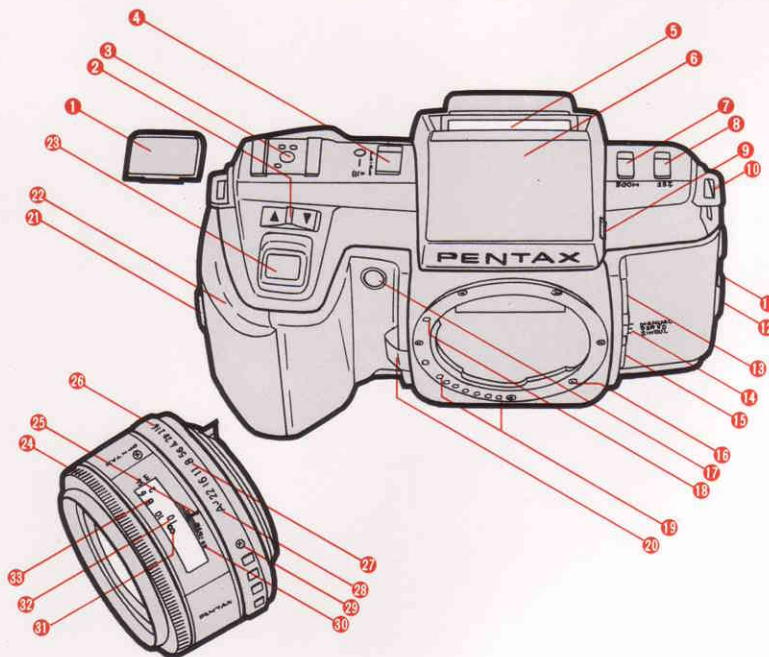


Your Pentax camera is a high-precision 35mm SLR camera incorporating such advanced mechanisms as auto focusing, auto exposure, auto film winding and rewinding, and a built-in Retractable TTL-Auto Flash (RTF). Please read this operating manual carefully to get a good idea of the camera's functions and operations before you begin using it.



The names of the camera's working parts are listed in the nomenclature sections on the front and back flaps of this booklet, so please read this booklet with the flaps unfolded for easy reference. We hope that you will enjoy taking memorable, high-quality pictures with this remarkable camera for many years to come.



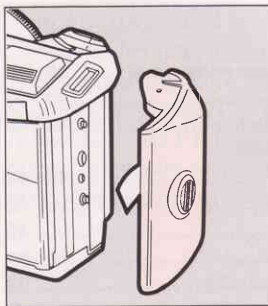


- 1 Hot-shoe cover
- 2 Select switch
- 3 Hot shoe
- 4 Main switch
- 5 CENTIC display panel
- 6 TTL auto flash (RTF)
- 7 Mode/Drive switch
- 8 ISO/Exposure-compensation switch
- 9 Flash-pop-up button
- 10 Strap lug
- 11 Back-cover-lock button
- 12 Back-cover-release lever
- 13 Release socket F
- 14 Manual-focus button
- 15 Focus-mode switch
- 16 AF coupler
- 17 Self-timer lamp
- 18 Mount index
- 19 Lens-information contacts
- 20 Lens-lock-release lever
- 21 Battery-grip screw
- 22 Lithium-battery grip
- 23 Shutter-release button
- 24 Focusing ring
- 25 Distance/Aperture index
- 26 Aperture ring
- 27 Aperture scale
- 28 Aperture-A index
- 29 Aperture-auto-lock button
- 30 Depth-of-field scale
- 31 Infrared index
- 32 Distance scale
- 33 Distance scale window

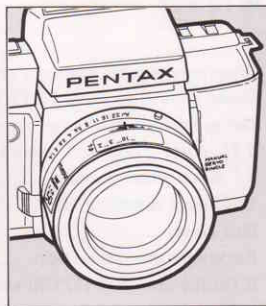
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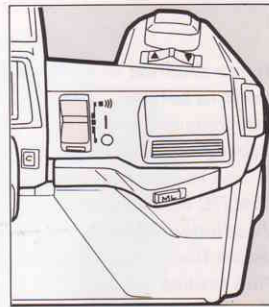
1. Remove the battery grip and insert a lithium battery. (pages 4 & 5)



2. Attach a Pentax-F lens. (page 6)



3. Open the back cover and load the film. (pages 11~13)



4. Turn the main switch on. (page 7)

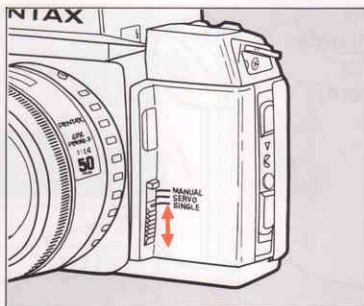
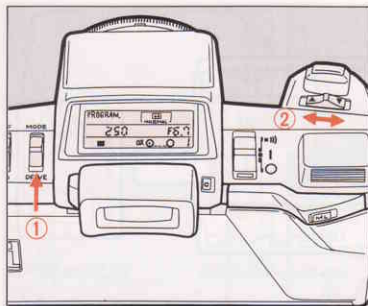
Since this camera is an auto-focus camera, taking pictures with it is extremely simple. However, it will not operate properly if you set it up or handle it incorrectly. Perform the following operations, referring to the pages listed, before you begin taking pictures.



There are also many ways to shoot photographs with this camera. Please refer to the section about the specific mode you want to use before going on to page 3.



- After adjusting the diopter of the eyepiece to your eyesight, insert the Eyecup F into the accessory groove. (page 28)

OUTLINE OF OPERATIONS

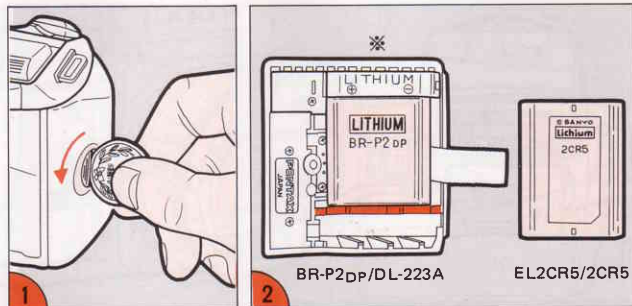


1. Set the desired exposure mode by sliding the select switch to the UP or DOWN position while holding the mode/drive switch at the MODE position. (pages 7 & 14~25)
2. Set the focus mode switch at the SINGLE position. (page 29)
When you press the shutter release button halfway down, the auto-focusing mechanism is activated and the lens starts moving. (pages 30~35)
3. Position the subject within the viewfinder's focus frame [].
If the green in-focus signal [] at the bottom of the viewfinder lights up when you press the shutter release button halfway down, the subject is in focus. (pages 30~35)

● After shooting the designated number of frames, rewind the film into its cartridge and take it to a photo service for development as soon as possible. (pages 36 & 37)

This camera comes equipped with the standard Lithium Battery Grip. For this grip, use one 6V lithium battery (National/Panasonic BR-P2DP, Duracell DL-223A, Eveready EL2CR5 or Sanyo 2CR5).

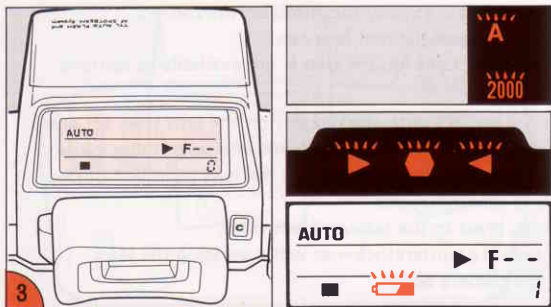
(Lithium Battery Grip)



- When you change batteries, the CENTIC (Central Information Cluster) LCD display panel will be activated, and all its indicators and the flash-ready indicator of the RTF will light up.

1. Remove the grip by turning its mounting screw counterclockwise with a coin.
2. Position the lithium battery properly by matching its polarity marks ("+" and "-") with those inside the grip, then mount the grip at the original position. (The old battery can easily be removed by pulling the band.)

※ Insert BR-P2DP and DL-223A within the inner frame of the battery chamber as shown above.

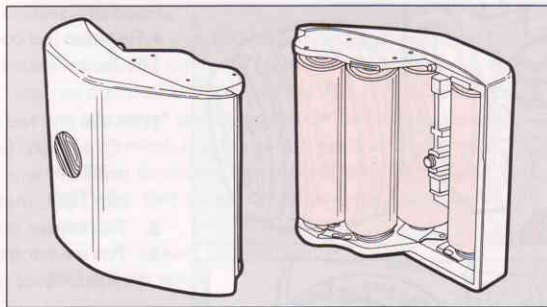


3. As illustrated, the CENTIC panel shows the selected exposure mode. If the panel remains inactive or all its indicators light up, the battery is either exhausted or not inserted properly, so check it again.

*Battery Warning Mark

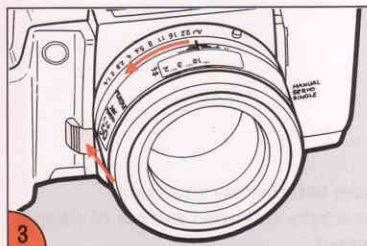
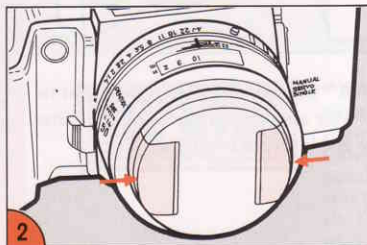
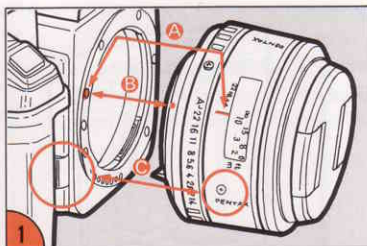
When the battery weakens, the battery warning mark [] on the CENTIC panel and the viewfinder indicators will start blinking to inform you of this condition. Replace the battery as soon as possible. If the battery drops below the required voltage, the shutter release button will lock automatically, and the indicators on the CENTIC panel will all light up.

("AA"-size Battery Grip)



As illustrated, the "AA" Battery Grip (optional) can be used with four "AA"-size alkaline batteries of the same type. Make sure they are inserted properly.

- "AA"-size manganese batteries are also usable. However, their power supply is limited and use of alkaline batteries is recommended.



Read this section even if the lens is already mounted on the camera.

- Remove the body-mount cap and the rear lens cap.

The Body-Mount Cap F and the Lens-Mount Cap K are available as options.

1. Align the red dot on the camera with the red dot on the lens (see A and B), place the lens onto the camera's lens mount, and turn it clockwise until the lens locks with a click. When mounting the lens by touch under dim light, method C is recommended.
2. To remove the lens cap, press in the tabs on both sides.
3. To remove the lens, turn it counterclockwise while pressing the lens release lever toward the camera body.

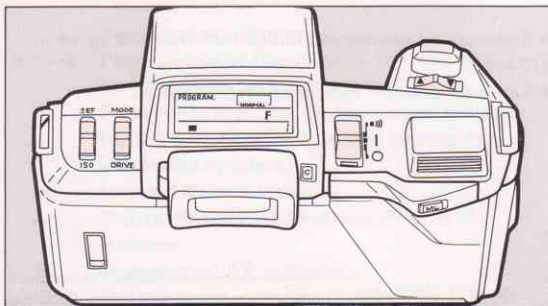
- Attach the front and rear lens caps on the detached lens to protect it from dust and scratches. The lens should be set down with the front lens side down, as illustrated.

* If a Pentax-A or -M lens is mounted directly onto the camera, it can be used only in the manual-focus mode (page 34). It can also be used as an auto-focus lens in combination with the AF Adapter 1.7X (optional).

* Old Screw-mount Takumar lenses can be used with the Mount Adapter K (optional). However, focusing must be made using the viewfinder's matte area.

Do not damage or stain the lens information contacts or the AF coupler on the mount surfaces of the camera and the lens. If this occurs, wipe them gently with a clean dry cloth.

MAIN SWITCH SHUTTER RELEASE BUTTON AND CONTROL SWITCHES



Main Switch

Whenever setting an exposure mode or releasing the shutter, make sure you turn the main switch on [I •] first. Turn it off [O] when you are not using it to avoid accidental shutter releases.

- When the main switch is set at the [I •] position, a PCV tone will inform you of correct focusing and self-timer operation.

Control Switches

The mode/drive and ISO/exposure compensation switches can be operated by moving the switch to the desired position (MODE or DRIVE, \pm EF or ISO) and sliding the select switch to the UP or DOWN position. The select switch is also used to set a shutter speed.

MODE = Exposure mode (Programmed AE, etc.)

DRIVE = Self-timer, single advance, consecutive advance

\pm **EF** = Exposure compensation

ISO = Film speed

Shutter Release Button

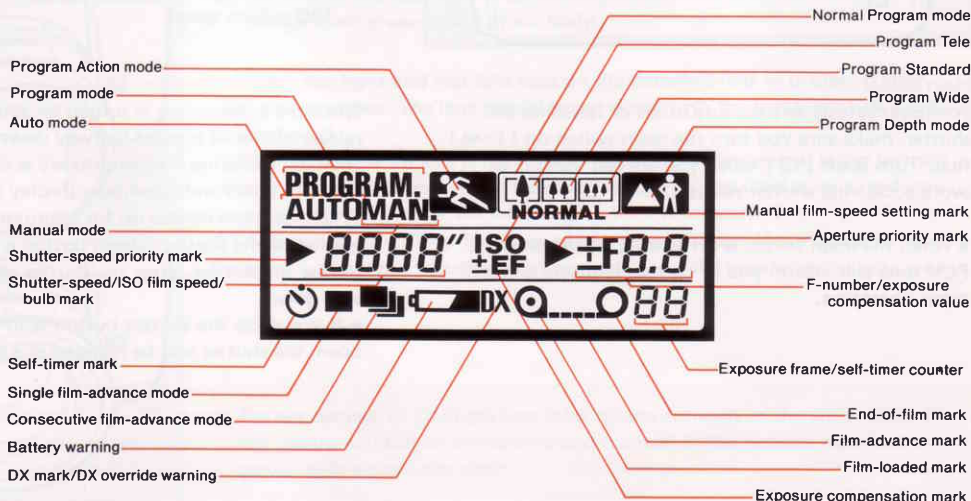
When the main switch is turned on and the shutter release button is pressed halfway down, the auto-focusing and light-metering mechanisms are activated, and the CENTIC panel and viewfinder display indicators light up. (The indicators remain on for approximately 10 seconds even after the shutter release button is released.) To release the shutter, press the shutter release button all the way down.

- If you press the shutter button with the back cover open, the shutter will be released at a fixed speed.

CENTIC Indications

- Shutter speed indication: from 1/2000 second to 30 seconds ("2000" ~ "30") for the Programmed AE and Aperture-priority AE modes, and from 1/2000 second (2000) to 1 second (1) for the Shutter-Priority AE and Metered Manual modes.
- F-number indication: from f/1.2 to f/90 in 1/2 steps.
- ISO film-speed indication: from ISO 6 to ISO 6400 in 1/3 steps.

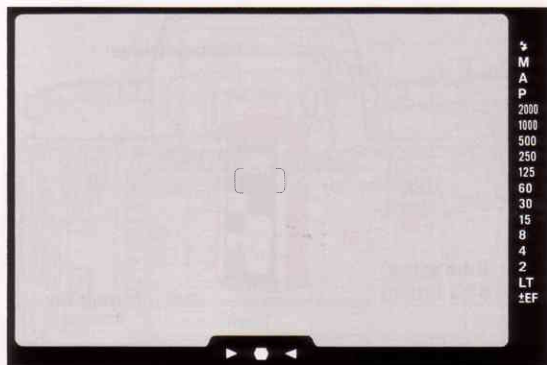
- Exposure compensation indication: from -4 to +4 in 1/2 steps.
- Exposure counter indication: from 0 to 99.

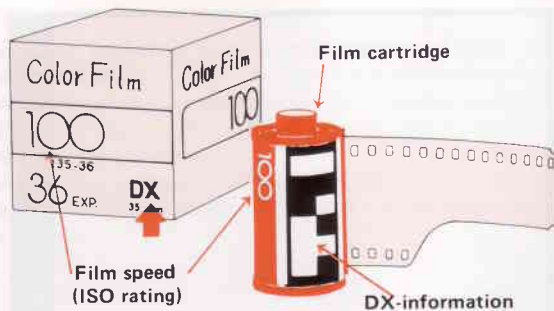


VIEWFINDER DISPLAY

Viewfinder Indications

- [] Focus frame indicator
- ▶ ○ ◀ Focus indicator (front-focus, in-focus and back-focus signals)
- ⚡ Flash-ready indicator (A flash-ready indicator for the built-in RTF is located next to the viewfinder eyepiece)
- M Metered Manual indicator
- A Shutter-Priority AE/Aperture-Priority AE indicator
- P Programmed AE indicator
- 2000~2 Shutter speed indicator ("2000" for 1/2000 second and "2" for 1/2 second)
- LT Long-Time exposure indicator
- ±EF Exposure compensation indicator

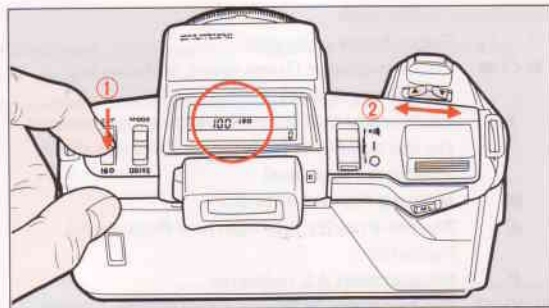




DX-Coded film

When DX-coded film is loaded in the camera, the ISO film speed is set automatically. This type of film will have a DX mark on its package and/or a DX information panel on its cartridge.

- The automatic ISO film-speed setting for DX film is available only for film with an ISO rating between 25 and 5000, so make sure you use film in this range.
- If the automatic ISO film-speed setting for DX film is cancelled by the override mechanism described at right, the DX mark on the CENTIC panel will blink to warn you.



Non-DX-Coded Film

When loading film that is not DX-coded, make sure you set the ISO film speed indicated on the package manually. When the ISO/exposure compensation switch is pushed to the ISO position, the ISO film speed of the film used previously is indicated on the CENTIC panel. While holding the compensation switch at this position, slide the select switch to the UP or Down position to set the desired film speed. One move of the select switch either increases or decreases the film speed by 1/3 of a step in the range between ISO 6 and ISO 6400. If the select switch is held at one position, the speed is changed continuously.

UP: Heightens the sensitivity of the film, up to ISO 6400.

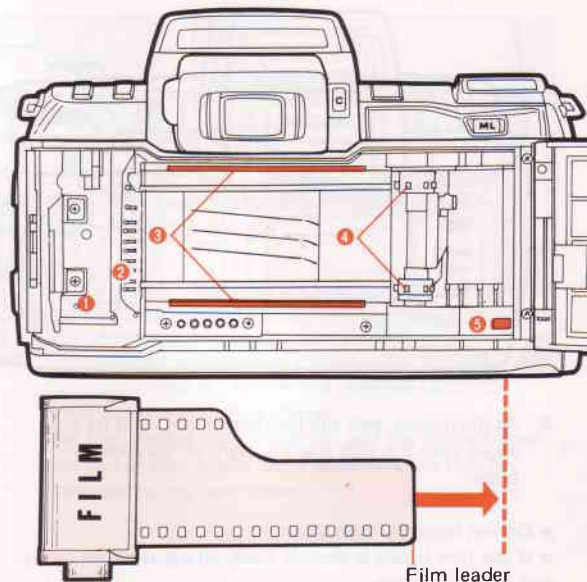
DOWN: Lowers the sensitivity of the film, down to ISO 6.



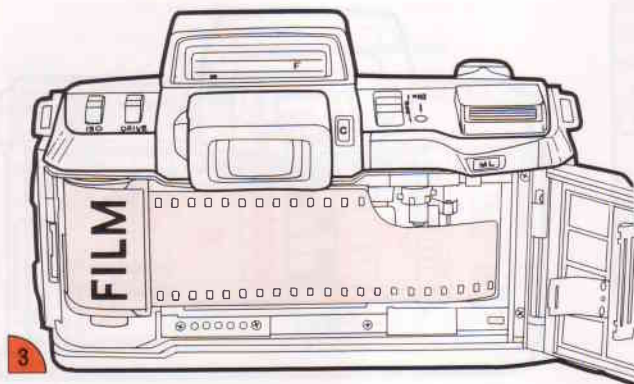
Always load or unload film in a shady spot, or shield it from direct sunlight with your body.

1. Open the camera's back cover by sliding down the back-cover release lever while depressing the back-cover lock button.
2. A film cartridge can be easily inserted by sliding its upper part into the film chamber first.

The DX-information pins are very important for correct automatic ISO film speed setting. Do not bend them, and keep them free from scratches, stains, dirt and dust.

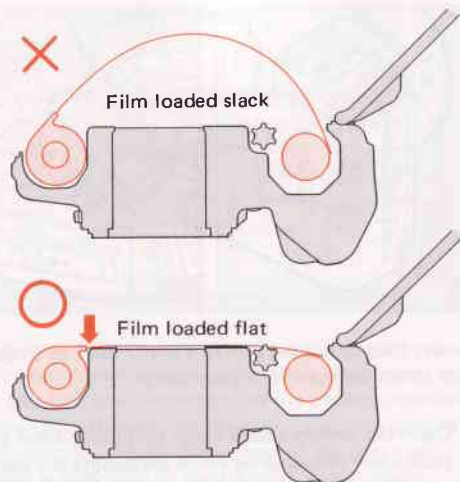


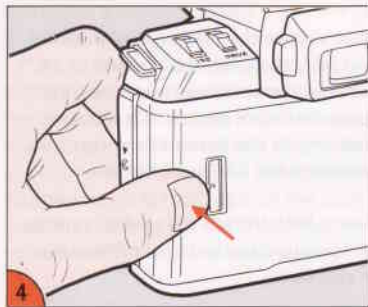
- 1 Film chamber
- 2 DX-information pins
- 3 Guide rails
- 4 Sprocket teeth
- 5 Film loading mark



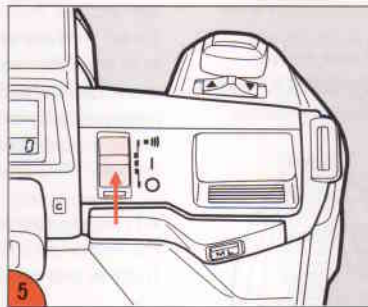
3. As illustrated, pull the film leader out until its end aligns with the film loading mark of the camera body.

- Do not leave the film slack.
- If the film leader is sharply bent, straighten it or cut it out before loading.

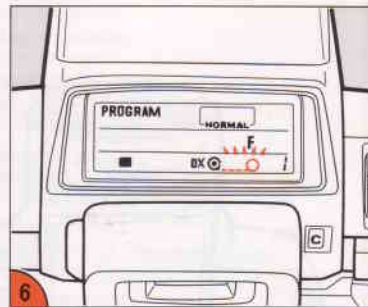




4. Close the back cover, as illustrated.



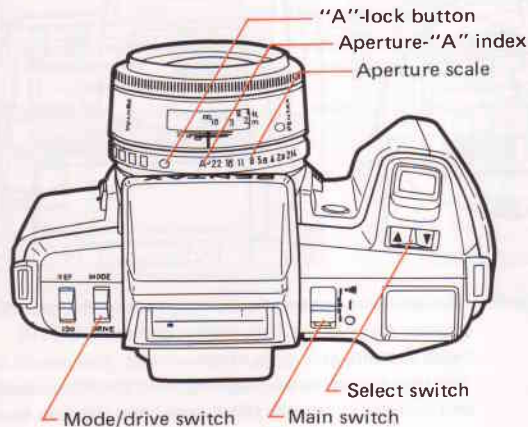
5. Turn the main switch on. The shutter automatically releases to advance the film to the first frame.



6. Film advance automatically stops when the exposure counter reaches the first frame, and the CENTIC panel appears as it does above. The film-loaded mark lights up, and the film-advance and end-of-film marks blink each time the film is advanced to the next frame.

- The type of film loaded in the camera can be checked in the film information window.
- The film is advanced to the first frame, even if the back is closed after the main switch is turned on.

If the film-loaded, film-advance and end-of-film marks do not appear on the CENTIC panel, the film is not loaded properly. Open the back cover and reload the film.



Setting and Releasing the Auto Lock

To set the lens aperture ring to the "A" (Auto) position as in the illustration at left, align the ring's aperture-"A" index (green line) with the distance/aperture (red line) index while pressing the "A"-lock button. To release the auto lock, turn the ring to the desired f-number (except "A") while pressing the "A"-lock button.

- Press the aperture auto lock button only when turning the ring from the "A" position to the largest f-number (f/22 in this case) or vice versa.

The following exposure modes can be set depending on the position of the aperture ring:

"A" setting:

- Programmed AE
(Program Action)
(Normal Program)
(Program Depth)
- Shutter-Priority AE

Any f-number:

- Aperture-Priority AE
- Metered Manual
- 100 (fixed at 1/100 sec.)
- Bulb

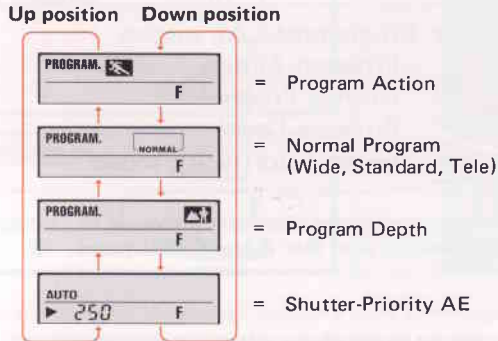
Setting an Exposure Mode

To set an exposure mode, turn the main switch on [I • ON]. Then, slide the select switch to the UP or DOWN position while pressing the mode/drive switch to the desired mode position. One move of the select switch changes the mode once, and the mode is shifted continuously if the switch is held at the position. The selected mode is indicated on the CENTIC panel each time the mode is shifted. The chart at right indicates how the CENTIC panel indicators shift.

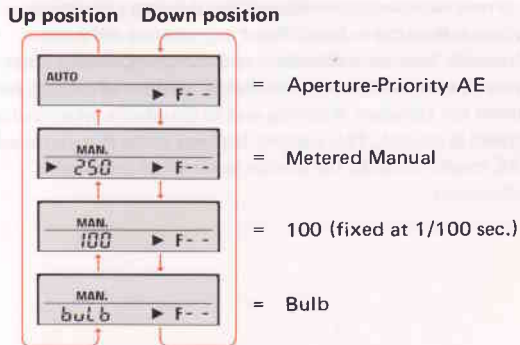
Setting a Shutter Speed

In the Shutter-Priority AE and Metered Manual modes, the desired shutter speed can be selected by sliding the select switch to the UP or DOWN position. One push of the switch changes the shutter speed to the next setting, and the shutter speed can be changed continuously if the switch is held at one position. The changes are indicated on the CENTIC panel. The indication stops at "2000" (1/2000 sec.) for the UP position and at "1" (1 sec.) for the DOWN position.

With the aperture ring set at "A"



With the aperture set at any f-number except "A"



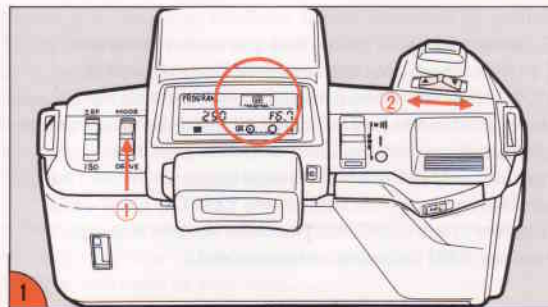
Exposure Modes When Aperture Ring is Set at "A"

- **Programmed AE modes**
 - Program Action
 - Normal Program
 - Program Depth
- **Shutter-Priority AE mode**

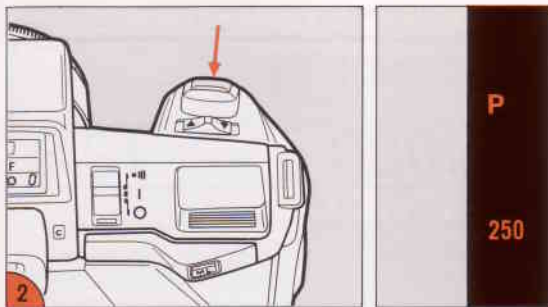
- The exposure modes mentioned above can be used only in combination with SMC Pentax-F or -A lenses.

Programmed Auto Exposure System




The camera automatically selects the optimum combination of aperture and shutter speed to ensure correct exposure according to the lighting conditions surrounding the subject. The Programmed AE modes free you from complicated exposure controls and allow you to concentrate on the subject, so take advantage of them for standard shooting and in situations when shutter speed is crucial. This camera features three Programmed AE modes suitable for a wide range of photographic situations.

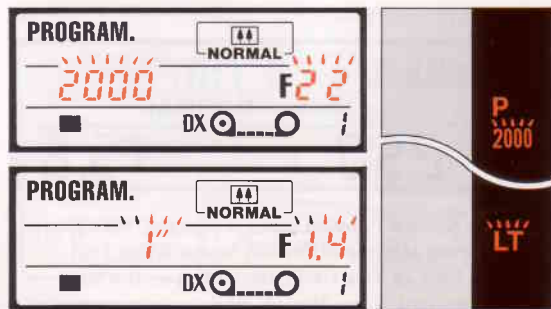


1. When the Programmed AE mode is selected, the CENTIC panel confirms it by activating the [PROGRAM] indicator and one of three other indicators — [] for Program Action, [NORMAL] for Normal Program and [] for Program Depth. Set the desired Programmed AE mode by moving the select switch to the UP or DOWN position while pressing the mode/drive switch at the MODE position.



- When you press the shutter release button halfway down, the camera displays "P" and a shutter speed in the viewfinder, as well as a shutter speed and aperture value on the CENTIC panel.

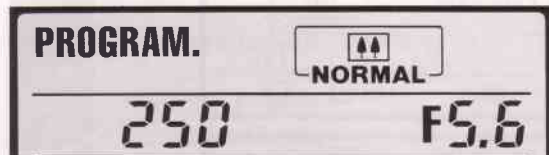
- When the Normal Program mode is selected, the CENTIC panel also displays a sub-mode indicator ([], [] or []), depending on the focal length of the lens in use.



Programmed AE Mode Warnings

If the subject is too bright or too dark, the viewfinder and CENTIC indicators blink to warn you. When the selected shutter speed is 1/30 second or slower (shown by orange indicators in the viewfinder), the use of a flash or tripod is recommended to avoid camera shake. (See page 26 for more detailed information on warnings.)

Normal Program Mode



When the Normal Program mode is selected, the camera automatically sets one of the sub-modes (Wide [W], Standard [S], or Tele [T]), depending on the focal length of the lens in use. The sub-mode is also automatically switched when the focal length of the zoom lens changes. When the macro setting of a zoom lens is used, the Normal Program Tele [T] is automatically set.

When an SMC Pentax-A lens is used, the camera automatically selects the Normal Program Standard mode.

Normal Program Sub-Modes and Lens Focal Lengths

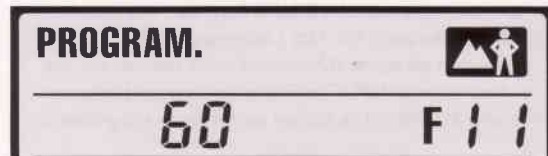
Sub-mode	Focal length of lens
Wide [W]	Shorter than 40mm
Standard [S]	Between 40mm and 110mm
Tele [T]	Longer than 110mm

Program Action Mode

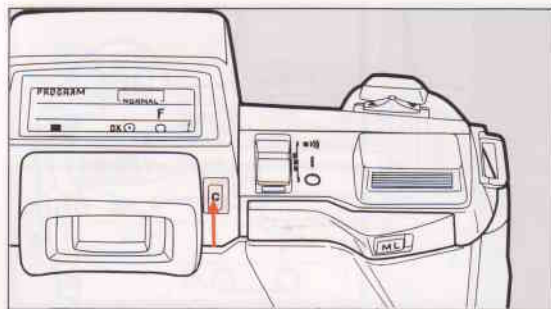


This mode is programmed to select a relatively high shutter speed, making it ideal for action shooting such as sports and wildlife photography. It also minimizes camera shake and vibration to prevent blurred images.

Program Depth Mode



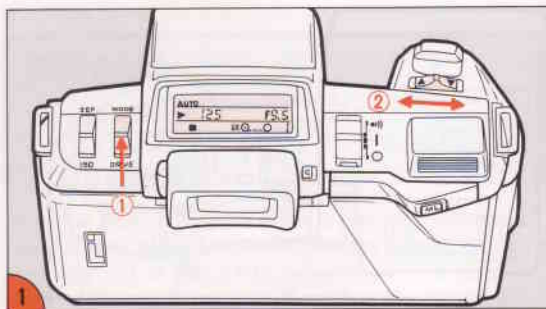
This mode is programmed to maximize the depth of field. Use it for subjects requiring both near and distant elements to be in sharp focus, such as portrait shots with a background setting (buildings, landscapes, etc.), or taking close-ups.



Exposure Mode Clear Button

Pushing this button instantly resets all the current settings (exposure mode, drive mode, exposure compensation, etc.) to the settings described below.

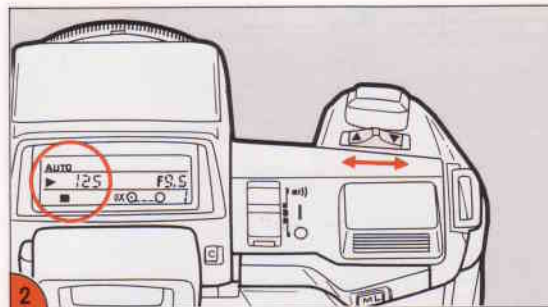
Exposure Mode:	Lens at "A" setting	→ Normal Program
	Lens at any f-number	→ Aperture-Priority AE
Drive Mode:		→ Single Advance
Exposure Compensation:		→ ± 0.0



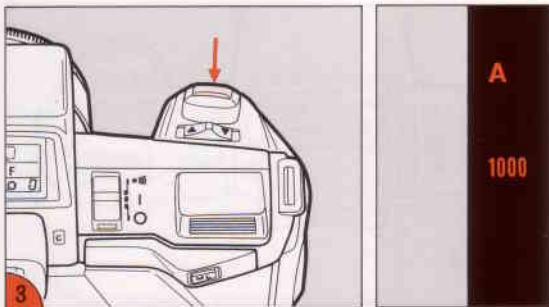
Shutter-Priority AE Mode

Once the desired shutter speed is set, the camera automatically selects an appropriate aperture according to the lighting conditions surrounding the subject for a perfect exposure. Use this mode to capture a fast-moving subject (as in sports) as well as for taking ordinary snapshots.

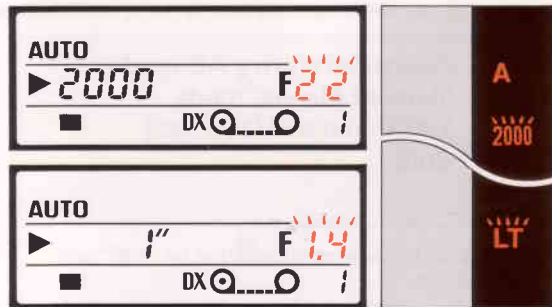
1. When you select the Shutter-Priority AE mode, the CENTIC panel confirms it by displaying [AUTO], [▲] and the shutter speed selected. If any other indicator on the panel lights up, use the mode/drive switch and the select switch to set this mode.



2. To select a faster shutter speed, slide the select switch to the UP position. Slide it to the DOWN position to select a slower shutter speed. One push moves the shutter speed to the next setting, and the speed is shifted continuously if the select switch is held at one position.



- When you press the shutter release button halfway down, "A" and a selected shutter speed will appear in the viewfinder, while the CENTIC panel indicates the aperture suitable for the selected shutter speed.



Shutter-Priority AE Mode Warnings

When the subject is too bright or too dark, the viewfinder and CENTIC indicators blink to warn you. If this occurs, shift the shutter speed either to a faster setting (toward "2000") or to a slower one (toward "LT") until the indicators stop blinking. When selecting a shutter speed of 1/30 second or slower (shown by the orange indicators in the viewfinder), the use of a flash or tripod is recommended to avoid camera shake. (See page 26 for more detailed information on warnings.)

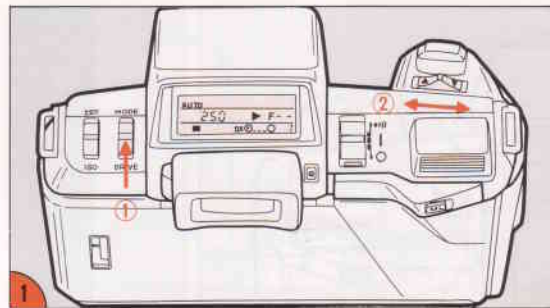
Exposure Modes When Aperture Ring is Set at an F-Number

- Aperture-Priority AE mode
- Metered Manual mode
- 100 (fixed at 1/100 sec.)
- Bulb

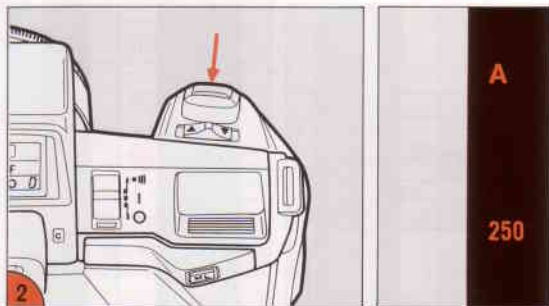
- See page 52 for detailed information on “100” and “bulb” settings.
- The exposure modes mentioned above can be used in combination with SMC Pentax-F, -A, -M and SMC Pentax lenses.

Aperture-Priority AE Mode

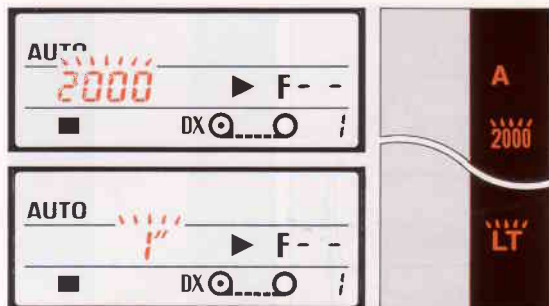
Once the desired aperture is set, the camera automatically selects an appropriate shutter speed according to the lighting conditions surrounding the subject for the best possible exposure. Use this mode for photographing subjects in which the depth of field is crucial, such as close-ups, landscapes and portraits.



1. When you select the Aperture-Priority AE mode, the CENTIC panel confirms it by activating its [AUTO], [▲] and [F--] indicators. If the camera is set at any other mode, use the mode/drive switch and the select switch to set this mode.

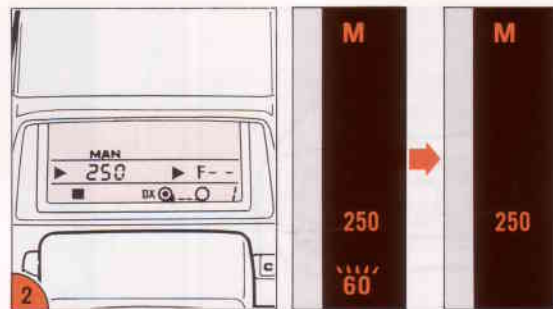
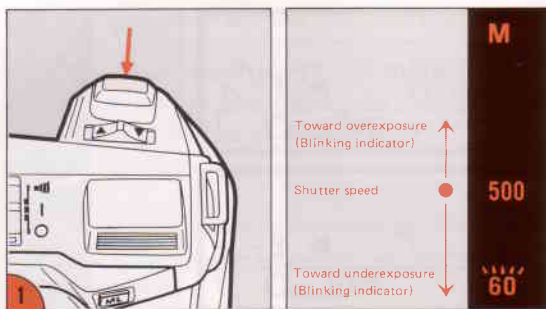


2. When you press the shutter release button halfway down, "A" and a shutter speed will appear in the viewfinder, while the CENTIC panel indicates the shutter speed.



Aperture-Priority AE Mode Warnings

When the subject is too bright or too dark, the viewfinder and CENTIC indicators blink to warn you. Turn the aperture ring either to a smaller f-number (toward f/1.4, etc.) or to a larger one (toward f/22, etc.) until the indicators stop blinking. When the selected shutter speed is 1/30 second or slower (shown by orange indicators in the viewfinder), the use of a flash or tripod is recommended to avoid camera shake. (See page 26 for more detailed information on warnings.)

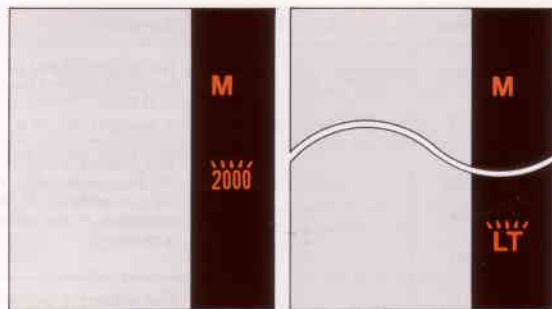
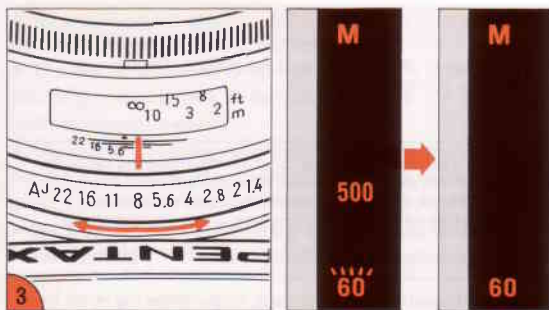


Metered Manual Mode

To obtain the correct exposure in this mode, set a shutter speed and an aperture according to the exposure meter's reading. It is also possible to intentionally over- or under-expose the subject for a special visual effect or a photographic theme.

When the Metered Manual mode is selected, the CENTIC panel confirms it by activating its [MAN.], [▶] shutter speed and [▶] aperture indicators. If the camera is set at any other mode, use the mode/drive and select switches to set this mode.

1. When you press the shutter release button halfway down, the viewfinder displays "M" and a shutter speed. If, as illustrated above, two indicators — one solidly lit and another blinking — appear at the same time, it indicates an incorrect exposure. If this occurs, adjust either the shutter speed or the aperture so that only one solidly lit indicator remains. This indicates that the exposure is correct.
2. **To determine the shutter speed first**
Turn the lens aperture ring one way or the other until only one solidly lit indicator remains in the viewfinder. If the correct exposure cannot be obtained this way, reset the shutter speed.




3. To determine the aperture first

Slide the select switch to the UP or DOWN position until only one solidly lit indicator remains in the viewfinder. If the correct exposure cannot be obtained in this way, reset the aperture.

Metered Manual Mode Warnings

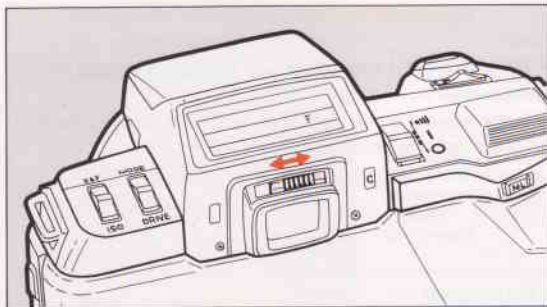
When the subject is too bright or too dark, the viewfinder indicators blink to warn you. Turn the aperture ring either to a smaller f-number (toward f/1.4, etc.) or to a larger f-number (toward f/22, etc.) until the indicators stop blinking. When the selected shutter speed is 1/30 second or slower (shown by the orange indicators in the viewfinder, the use of a flash or tripod is recommended to avoid camera shake. (See page 26 for more detailed information on warnings.)

Viewfinder	CENTIC	Remarks
P 2000	2000 F 22	The subject is out of the metering range of the Programmed AE modes. The correct exposure cannot be obtained using the current settings.
P LT	1" F1.4	
A 2000	F 22	The subject is out of the shutter-speed/aperture coupling range or the metering range in the Shutter-Priority AE mode. The correct exposure cannot be obtained using the current settings. In the former case, change the shutter speed to obtain the correct exposure. In the latter case, the indicators will keep blinking even if the shutter speed is changed.
A LT	F1.4	
A 2000	2000	The subject is out of the shutter-speed/aperture coupling range or the metering range in the Aperture-Priority AE mode. The correct exposure cannot be obtained using the current settings. In the former case, change the aperture to obtain the correct exposure. In the latter case, the indicators will keep blinking even if the aperture is changed.
A LT	30"	
M 500 125		The subject is out of the Metered Manual mode's correct exposure range. Change the shutter speed and/or the aperture until only one solidly lit indicator remains; this indicates correct exposure is possible.
M 250 60		
M 2000		The subject is out of the Metered Manual mode's metering range. The indicators will keep blinking even if the shutter speed and/or the aperture are changed. The correct exposure cannot be obtained using the current settings.
M LT		
P 250		When the exposure memory lock is in use, the viewfinder indicators blink to confirm it.
P 60		The low battery level is warned by blinking indications.

- All warnings are given by blinking the indicators on the CENTIC panel and in the viewfinder.
- The out-of-metering range warning means the subjects is too bright or too dark to be measured with the camera's built-in exposure meter.
- The out-of-coupling range warning means the current combination of shutter speed and aperture cannot be used even if it is within the metering range.
- See page 38 for the metering and coupling ranges.
- The symbol [•••••] in the table at left indicates blinking.

How to photograph a subject in the out-of-metering range

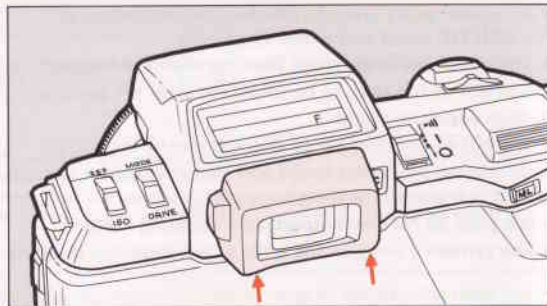
- If the subject is too bright, use ND filters (available commercially).
- If the subject is too dark, you will have to use a flash or other lighting equipment.



Eyecup F

The Eyecup F is attached to the viewfinder accessory groove.

To use the diopter adjustment slide or attach the viewfinder cap (standard) and an optional viewfinder accessory such as the Magnifier F, remove the Eyecup F by pushing up its sides as in the illustration.



Diopter Adjustment Mechanism

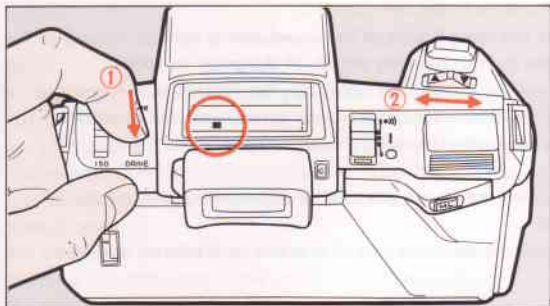
Unless the diopter is correctly adjusted, the viewfinder image cannot be viewed clearly. Adjust the diopter to your eyesight before using the camera.

To adjust the diopter, point the camera to a bright area without focusing. Move the diopter adjustment slide sideways until you can find a point where the focus frame at the center of the viewfinder can be seen most clearly. The diopter adjustment range is between -1.5 and $+1.5$ diopters.

- The Eyecup F cannot be used in combination with an optional viewfinder accessory such as a diopter correction lens.

- SMC Diopter Correction Lenses-M are also available as options.

DRIVE MODE AND FOCUSING MODE



Drive Modes

To set a drive mode, slide the select switch to the UP or DOWN position while pressing the mode/drive switch to the DRIVE position until the mark representing the desired mode appears on the CENTIC panel. If the select switch is held at one position, the marks will change continuously.

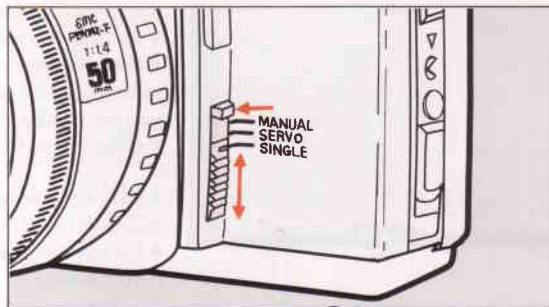
[☺] = **Self-timer mark** (see page 49.)

[■] = **Single advance**

When you press the shutter release button, the motor drive advances the film to the next frame and stops.

[▶] = **Consecutive advance**

As long as you hold the shutter release button down, the motor drive keeps advancing the film at a speed of approx. 1.8 frames per second.



Focusing Modes

Auto-Focus (AF) Modes

① AF SINGLE

Focusing continues until the subject is captured in focus. The shutter can then be released.

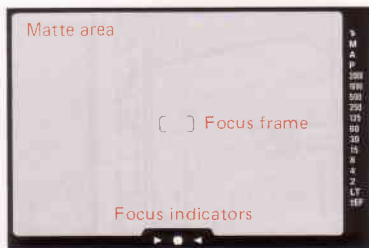
② AF SERVO

If the subject moves, the camera continues focusing on it. The shutter can be released anytime, even if the subject is not in focus.

Manual Focus Mode





③ MANUAL

Push up the focus-mode switch while pressing the manual-focus button. Focusing can be done manually with the assistance of the FI (Focus Indication) system.



Auto-Focus Modes (AF SINGLE and AF SERVO)

- Position the subject at the focus frame at the viewfinder's center.
- Press the shutter release button halfway down. If the green in-focus indicator at the bottom of the viewfinder lights up, the subject is in focus and you can release the shutter. When the main switch is set at the [•] position, the correct focus is also confirmed by a PCV tone.
- With F-series zoom lenses, the image size can be adjusted by turning the zooming ring of the lens.
- Do not touch or impede the focusing ring of the lens as it rotates during auto focusing.

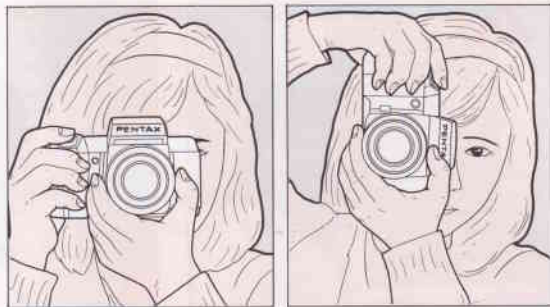
FI Indicator	Remarks
 (Solid green signal)	The in-focus signal: The subject is in focus and the picture can be taken.
 (Blinking red signals)	Out-of-focusing range warning: You can focus by pointing the camera at a brighter area of the subject. If it still will not focus, see page 33 on "Difficult Subjects for auto focusing." In dark locations, the use of a flash is recommended.
 (Solid red signal)	The subject is too close for auto focusing, so move back.
 (Blinking red signals)	The macro setting of the F-series zoom lens is being used. [>] = Out of focus because the subject is too close, so move back. [<] = Out of focus because the subject is too far away, so move forward.

AF SINGLE Mode

- The shutter cannot be released until the subject is in focus.
- Focusing is fixed as long as you press the shutter release button halfway down with the green in-focus signal [○] on. (See page 32 about the focus-lock function.) To change the direction of shooting after focusing is fixed, it is necessary to let the shutter release button go and press it again.
- If you press the shutter release button all the way down in one movement, the shutter is released after the subject is in focus.
- The “Snap-in-Focus” can be used in combination with a Pentax K_A- or K-mount lens. Adjust the focus manually at the point you expect to capture the subject and hold the shutter release button all the way down. The shutter will release automatically as soon as the subject moves into the prefocused area.

AF SERVO Mode

- In the AF SERVO mode, you can release the shutter anytime, regardless of the focusing situation. As long as you press the shutter release button halfway down, the camera continues focusing on the subject even when it is moving.
- If you release the shutter when the green in-focus signal [○] lights up, the subject is captured in focus.



How to Hold the Camera

To take sharply focused pictures, it is essential to hold the camera properly. The shutter release button should be pressed softly while you hold your breath, since a sudden, rough release can cause camera shake and produce blurred images. Brace the camera and your body on a tree, building or table. When using a slow shutter speed or a telephone lens, the use of a tripod and the Cable Switch F is recommended.



Be careful!!

If the shutter is released at this moment, the subjects will be out of focus. The background will be in focus instead.

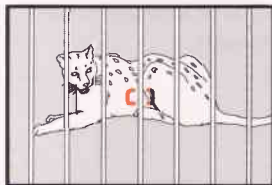
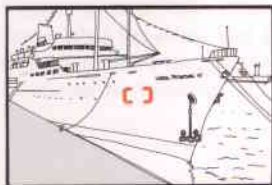
If the subject is not positioned in the focus frame [[]] at the center of the viewfinder, use the focus lock by following the procedures described at right. The focus lock can be used only in the AF SINGLE mode.

1. Position the subject in the focus frame at the center of the viewfinder and press the shutter release button halfway down. The green in-focus signal [] and the PCV tone confirm that the subject is in focus.
2. While you hold the shutter release button halfway down, recompose the image to your liking and release the shutter.
 - As long as you hold the shutter release button halfway down and the green in-focus signal is on, the focus remains locked. When you remove your finger, it is unlocked. This procedure can be repeated any number of times.

Difficult Subjects for Auto Focusing

This camera's auto-focusing system is extremely precise and highly sophisticated, yet there are certain types of subjects (due to their brightness, contrast, shape and size) that make focusing very difficult. For these situations, use the focus lock or manual focusing, or take advantage of the built-in RTF (Retractable TTL-Auto Flash) in dark locations.

- Extremely low-contrast subjects (little difference between the bright and dark areas), such as a white wall.
- Extremely dark subjects.
- Extremely fast-moving subjects.
- Subjects with only horizontal lines.
- Subjects with detailed and/or complex patterns.
- Subjects positioned against harsh reflected light, strong backlight or an extremely bright background.
- Subjects composed of elements both near and far within the focus frame.



Accessories Not Usable in Auto Focusing

The following accessories cannot be used in the auto-focus mode or the FI (Focus Indication) system. Use the matte area of the viewfinder for focusing.

- Special-effect filters, magic-image attachments or stereo adapters.
- Linear polarizing filters because this camera has a half-mirror. Use the circular polarizing filters.
- Extension Tubes and Auto Bellows.