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## (4) HOLDING THE CAMERA

Camera held horizontally

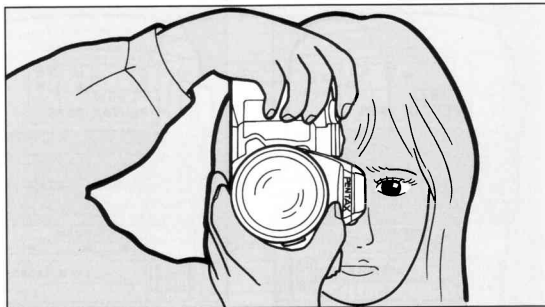


For best results, be sure to hold the camera correctly as shown in the illustrations.

Hold the camera firmly, with your left hand supporting the camera and lens as shown in the illustrations.

While taking a picture, hold your breath and gently depress the shutter release button. (Sudden force on the shutter release button will cause camera shake, making the picture blurred.)

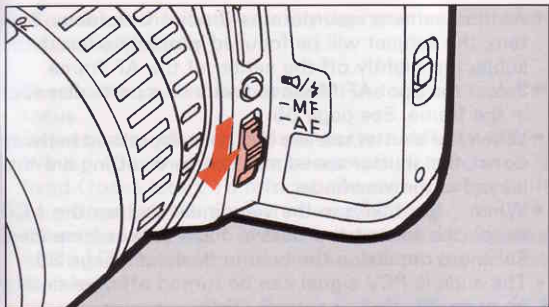
Camera held vertically



- To reduce camera shake, support your body or the camera on a solid object - a table, tree, or a wall for instance.
- When using an ultra-telephoto lens, a tripod that is heavier than the total weight of the camera and lens is recommended to avoid camera shake.

## (5) SELECTING THE AUTOFOCUS MODE

35



Set the focus mode switch to [ AF ].

- For autofocus operation, set the focus mode switch to [ AF ].  
When you depress the shutter release button halfway down, the lens automatically focuses.
- See page 47 for manual focusing.

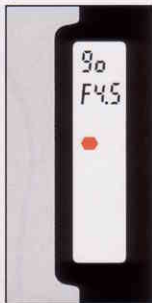


## (6) TAKING A PICTURE

1



2



Set the focus mode switch to [AF].



1. Focus on the subject with the 3-point AF frame [ ] indicating in red in the photograph. When the shutter release button is depressed halfway down, the lens automatically focuses.
2. When the subject is in focus, the focus indicator [ ] lights up and an audible PCV beeping signal is emitted.

- As this camera incorporates 3-point autofocus system, the subject will be focused properly even if the subject is slightly off the center of the AF frame.
- Select the Spot AF Mode to focus on a particular spot in the frame. See page 65.
- When the shutter release button is depressed halfway down, the shutter speed and aperture setting are displayed in the viewfinder.
- When [ ] blinks in the viewfinder and on the LCD panel, the use of the built-in flash is recommended. For more details on the built-in flash, see page 38.
- The audible PCV signal can be turned off. See details on page 70.
- During autofocus operation, the focusing ring should not be obstructed with your fingers, hands, or any other objects.

The focus indicator [ ] blinks when the camera is not able to obtain proper focus for one of the following reasons.

1. The subject is too close. Adjust the camera-to-subject distance.
2. The subject is difficult to autofocus. See "HARD-TO-AUTOFOCUS" on page 50.

3. To release the shutter, gently depress the shutter release button fully.

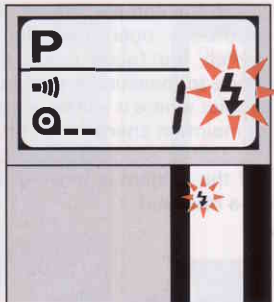
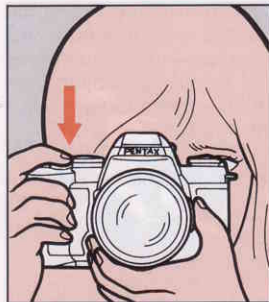
- The shutter cannot be released if the subject is out of focus.
- Depress the shutter release button halfway down. While [  ] is on, the camera-to-subject distance is fixed (focus lock). To refocus on another subject, lift your finger off the shutter release button.
- When the drive mode switch is set to the consecutive mode [  ], the lens focuses each time you release the shutter.
- When using the SMC Pentax-F Soft 85mm f/2.8 lens, set the aperture between f/2.8 and f/4.5. See page 51 for details.

### Predictive Autofocus Mode

When the camera senses subject movement during the autofocus operation, the camera will automatically switch the focus mode to the predictive autofocus mode to measure the speed of a moving subject, and predict where it will be at the moment of shutter release to maintain sharp focus on the subject.

- If the subject is moving too fast, the shutter may not be released.

# (7) BASIC OPERATION FOR THE BUILT-IN RETRACTABLE TTL FLASH (RTF)

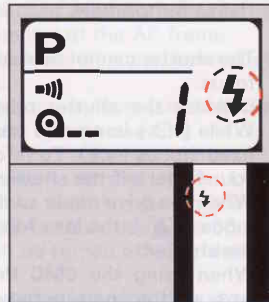


## The Flash-Recommended Indicator

If the built-in flash is recommended, the flash-recommended indicator [⚡] starts blinking in the viewfinder and on the LCD panel when the shutter release button is depressed halfway down.

- In the Programmed AE Mode and the Aperture-Priority AE Mode, the flash-recommended indicator [⚡] blinks when you attempt to photograph a subject in low light, or in a backlit situation. In the Shutter-Priority AE Mode and the Metered Manual Mode, the flash-recommended indicator blinks only when attempting to photograph a subject in a backlit situation.

1



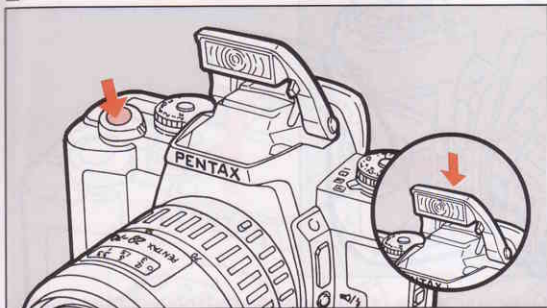
## Using the built-in flash

If [A] is displayed on the LCD panel, it indicates that the automatic flash function is set. Delete it from the LCD panel. See page 43 for more details.

1. Push the flash pop-up button to activate the flash.

- The flash unit starts charging automatically. When it is fully charged, [⚡] appears on the LCD panel. When the shutter release button is depressed halfway down, [⚡] also appears in the viewfinder.
- When the built-in flash is used, using the lens hood is not recommended as it may obstruct the path of the light coming from flash, causing vignetting in the picture corners.

2



2. Depress the shutter release button fully, and the flash unit discharges. After using the flash, retract the built-in flash by pressing it down into the camera body.

- If the Built-In flash is used continuously, the battery may become warm, but it does not mean the battery is faulty; it is one of the battery's characteristics.
- With the Built-in flash popped-up, an External Flash cannot be attached to the hot shoe. If you would like to use an external flash together with the Built-in flash, see the flash connections on page 76.
- The shutter cannot be released until the flash is fully charged.

Flash effective range for Programmed TTL Auto Flash with ISO 100 (400) film used

Maximum Lens Aperture	Effective Range
$f/1.4$	approx. 0.8 - 3.9m (0.8- 5.6m) 2.6 - 12.8ft (2.6-18.4ft)
$f/2$	approx. 0.8 - 3.3m (0.8- 4.8m) 2.6 - 10.8ft (2.6-15.7ft)
$f/2.8$	approx. 0.7 - 2.8m (0.7- 4.0m) 2.3 -9.2ft (2.3-13.1ft)
$f/3.5, f/4.7$	approx. 0.7 - 2.4m (0.7- 4.0m) 2.3 - 7.9ft (2.3-13.1ft)
$f/5.6$	approx. 0.7 - 2.0m (0.7- 4.0m) 2.3 - 6.6ft (2.3-13.1ft)

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.

- This effective range table is only applicable when the exposure mode is set at the Programmed AE Mode. When any other exposure mode is used, see page 72.
- The minimum effective range is always 0.7m (2.6ft) even if a lens with a maximum aperture  $f/2.8$  or smaller is in use. When a subject is shot at a distance closer than 0.7m (2.6ft), the correct exposure cannot be obtained, and you will see vignetting in the picture corners.

## Inappropriate lens warning when the built-in flash is used

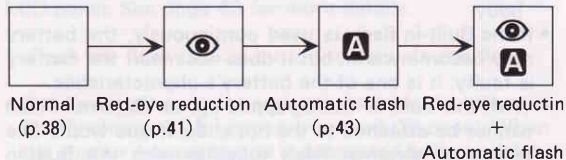
When using an inappropriate F- or FA- lenses, [⚡] will blink in the viewfinder and on the LCD panel when the shutter release button is depressed halfway down. For more details on **COMPATIBILITY OF F AND FA LENSES WITH THE BUILT-IN FLASH**, see page 73.

- Taking a picture while this warning is displayed may cause vignetting in the picture corners or semi-circular vignetting at the bottom of the picture.
- Keep in mind that when lenses other than an F or FA are used, this warning will not appear.



## Depressing the multi-function button with the built-in flash popped up

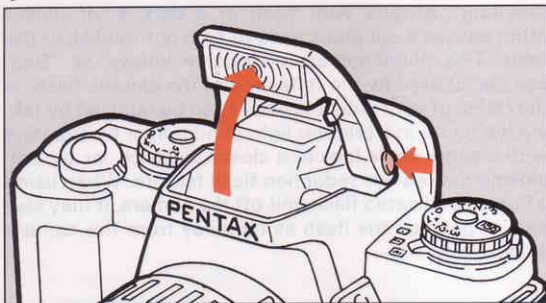
At each press of the multi-function button, the flash mode on the LCD panel switches as shown in the chart.



When the built-in flash is retracted, depressing the multi function button switches the audible PCV signal ON and OFF.



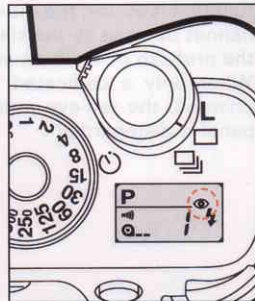
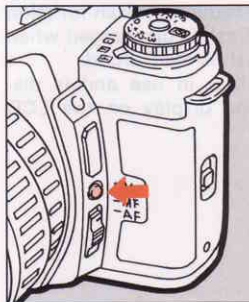
1



### Red-eye Reduction Flash Function

This camera includes a red-eye reduction flash function, which reduces the red-eye phenomenon by utilizing a preflash. In this mode, the preflash is discharged just before the shutter is released which reduces the diameter of the pupil of the eye. Then the main flash is discharged while the pupils are smaller, which in turn reduce the red-eye effect.

2



### How to set

1. Push the flash pop-up button to activate the flash.
  2. Depress the multi function button until [👁] appears on the LCD panel.
- To set the red-eye reduction flash function, depress the multi-function button only when the built-in flash is in the popped up position. If the multi-function button is depressed with the built-in flash is in the retracted position, the PCV signal mode will be switched.

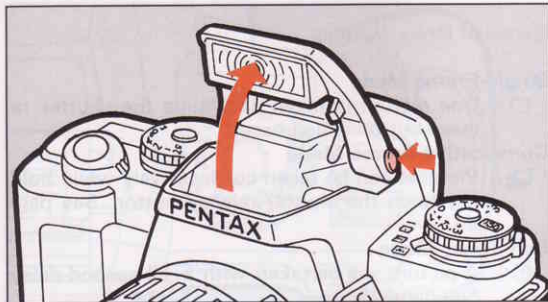
### How to cancel

With the built-in flash in its popped up position, depress the multi-function button until [👁] disappears from the LCD panel.

- When the AF500FTZ is attached and the slave flash function is in use, the red-eye reduction flash function cannot be used as the slave flash is discharged when the preflash of the built-in flash is discharged.
- When only a dedicated flash is in use and is discharged, the red-eye reduction display on the LCD panel is disregarded.

#### **About Red-eye Phenomenon**

Shooting portraits with flash in a dark environment often causes a subject's eyes to turn out reddish in the print. This phenomenon, commonly known as "Red-Eye", is caused by the reflection of the electric flash in the retina of your subjects eye. It can be reduced by taking the photo in a brighter light condition or by shooting with a wider angle lens at a closer distance, or by employing the red-eye reduction flash feature. When using a Pentax dedicated flash unit off the camera, it may also help to position the flash as far away from the camera as possible.



### AUTOMATIC FLASH FUNCTION

This is a convenient flash mode that the flash discharges only when it is necessary even if the flash is in the popped-up position.

The Automatic Flash Function varies depending on the selection of the camera's metering mode and the exposure mode as follows.

Exposure Mode	Metering Mode		
	Multi-segment	Center-weighted	Spot
Programmed AE	Automatic discharge in low light and backlit situations	Automatic discharge in low light situation	Automatic discharge in low light situation
Other Exposure Modes	Forced emission	Forced emission	Forced emission

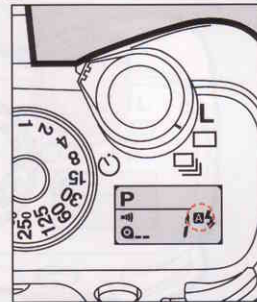
1



### How to set

1. Push the flash pop-up button to activate the flash.
2. Depress the multi-function button until [ A ] appears on the LCD panel.

2



- In the Programmed AE Mode or the Aperture-Priority AE Mode, the flash discharges when the subject is in a low light or backlit situation.
- In the Shutter-Priority AE Mode, the flash discharges only when the subject is in a backlit situation.
- Depress the multi-function button with the built-in flash popped up position. If the button is depressed with the built-in flash retracted position, the PCV mode will be switched.

### How to cancel

With the built-in flash popped up, depress the multi-function button until [ A ] disappears from the LCD panel.


### III. ADVANCED OPERATIONS

## (1) SELECTING A DRIVE MODE


This camera has a total of three drive modes as shown.

### Types of Drive Modes

#### Single-Frame Mode

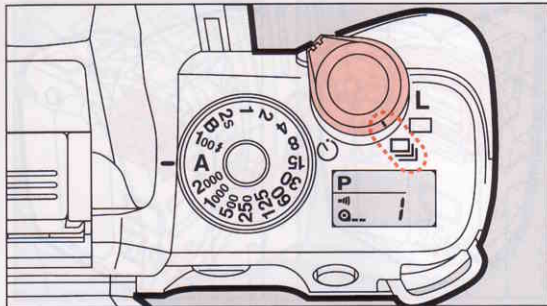
[  ] : One picture is taken each time the shutter release button is depressed.

#### Consecutive-Frame Mode

[  ] : Pictures can be taken consecutively while holding down the shutter release button. See page 45.

#### Self-Timer Mode

[  ] : A picture will be taken with a 12-second-delay. See page 45.



### 1) Consecutive-Frame Mode

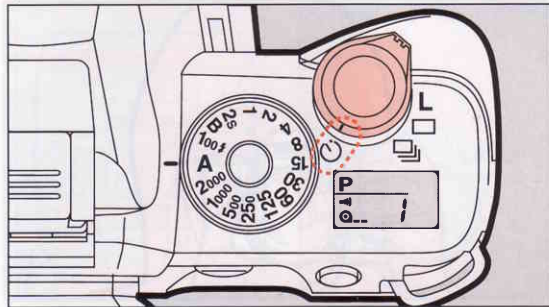
Consecutive pictures can be taken by holding down the shutter release button.

#### How to set

Set the drive mode switch to [📷].

- The camera focuses on the subject frame by frame in this mode.
- The shutter cannot be released while the built-in flash is being charged.

1

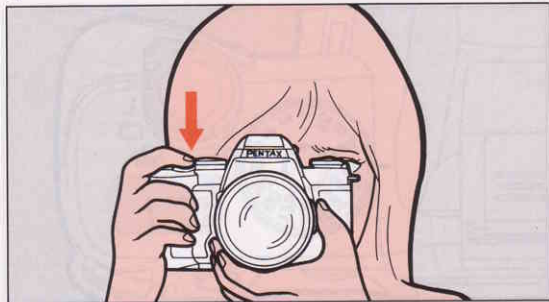


### 2) Self-Timer Mode

The self-timer mode delays the shutter release, and is useful for taking group shots that include the photographer. The shutter will be released about 12 seconds after the shutter release is depressed.

#### How to set

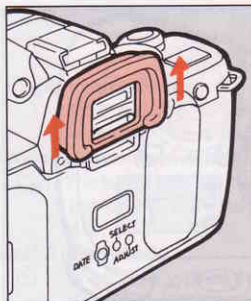
1. Set the drive mode switch to [🕒].



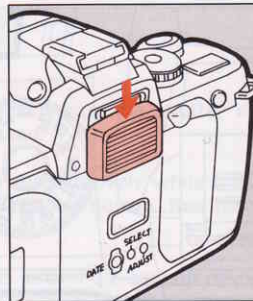
2. Focus on the subject first using the autofocus frame and by depressing the shutter release button halfway down. Then depress the shutter release button fully.

- The shutter will be released about 12 seconds later.
- When the self-timer is in operation, the audible PCV signal is heard and the rate increases for the last two seconds.


\*



\*



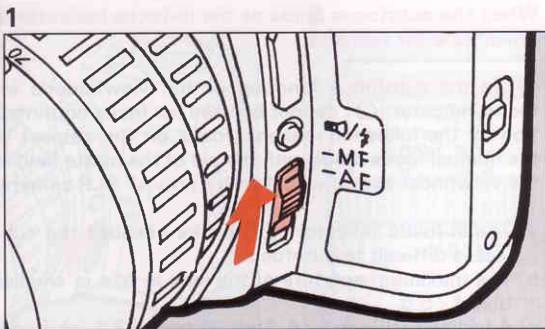
### How to cancel

To cancel the self-timer operation after it has been activated, move the drive mode switch to a position other than [  ].

- \* Underexposure may occur if light enters the viewfinder during self-timer operation. If you intend to move away from the viewfinder, attach the supplied finder cap as shown in the illustration.
- \* When using accessories such as the finder cap, remove the Eyecup F<sub>6</sub>. The Eyecup F<sub>6</sub> comes from the factory fitted to the camera's viewfinder accessory grooves.

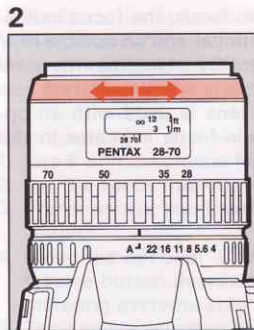
## (2) MANUAL FOCUSING

47



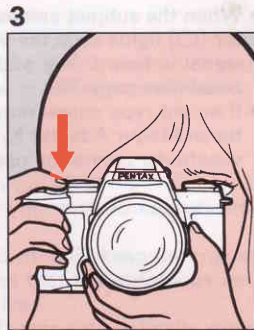
### Using a manual-focus lens

When mounting a non-autofocus lens with a maximum aperture of  $f/5.6$  or larger ( $f/1.2$  to  $f/5.6$ ), you can use the manual focus mode to focus the lens with the aid of the in-focus indicator [  $\square$  ] in the viewfinder.



### How to focus

1. Set the focus mode switch to [MF].
2. While looking through the viewfinder, turn the focusing ring to the right or left while holding the shutter release button halfway down.
3. When the subject comes into focus, the in-focus indicator [  $\square$  ] lights up in the viewfinder. Depress the shutter release button fully to take the photograph.



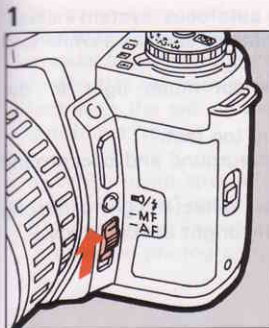
- When the subject comes into focus, the focus indicator [○] lights up in the viewfinder and an audible PCV signal is heard. The audible PCV signal can be canceled. See page 70.
- If an old type screw-mount lens is used with an optional Mount Adapter K, the in-focus indicator in the viewfinder cannot be used.

**When the autofocus mode or the in-focus indicator is unsuitable for focusing**

When the autofocus function or the viewfinder's in-focus indicator [○] cannot be used for focus confirmation for the following reasons, focus on the subject in the manual focus mode with the aid of the matte field in the viewfinder as you would with a non-AF SLR camera.

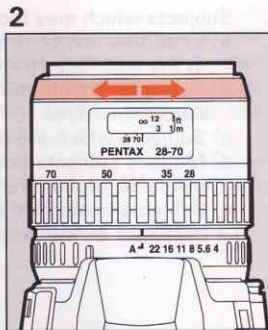
- a) The in-focus indicator [○] blinks because the subject is difficult to autofocus.
- b) The maximum aperture of the lens in use is smaller than  $f/5.6$ .
- c) A bellows 100mm  $f/4$ , Shift 28mm  $f/3.5$  (shifted), or Reflex lens is in use.
- d) An old type screw-mount lens fitted with an optional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





### How to focus on the subject

1. Set the focus mode switch to [MF].
2. While looking through the viewfinder, turn the focusing ring to the right or left until the image in the viewfinder is clearest.



### Using the snap-in focus function

When the subject comes to the point where the lens was prefocused, the shutter is automatically released.

#### How to use

1. Use a non-autofocus lens.
2. Set the focus mode switch to [AF].
3. Focus at the point where you wish to capture the subject.
4. Using the optional "Cable Switch F", keep the trigger release button depressed so that the autofocus and metering systems stay active.
5. The camera releases the shutter automatically when the subject comes into focus at the point selected.

### HARD-TO-AUTOFOCUS SUBJECTS

The autofocus system is highly precise, but not perfect. Depending on the brightness, contrast, shape, and size of your subject, the autofocus system may not operate. In such a case, use the focus-lock technique (see page 66.) on another subject that is the same distance away, or set the focus mode switch to **[MF]** and use the manual focus mode to focus the lens on the subject with the aid of the matte field in the viewfinder (see page 47).

Subjects which may fool the autofocus system include:

- a) Extremely low-contrast subjects such as a white wall in the autofocus frame **[C ]**.
- b) Subjects which don't reflect much light in the autofocus frame **[C ]**.
- c) Subjects which are moving too fast.
- d) Multiple subjects in the foreground and background of the autofocus frame **[C ]**.
- e) Subjects positioned against reflected light or strong backlight or with extremely bright backgrounds.

### Notes on Accessories

The following conditions do not allow autofocusing or manual focusing with the in-focus indicator in the viewfinder. Use the manual focus mode to focus on the subject with the aid of the matte field surrounding the autofocus frame.

- a) When using special effect filters or "Magic Image Attachment" or "Stereo Adapter".
- b) When using Extension Tubes or an Auto Bellows for close-up photography.

### Note on the SMC Pentax F SOFT 85mm f/2.8 lens

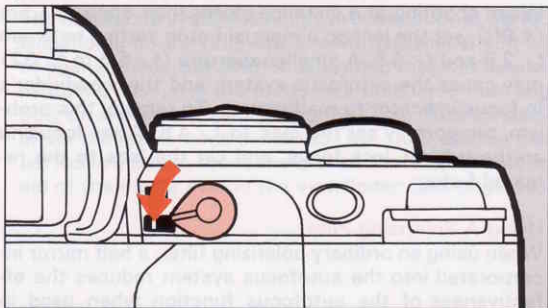
When shooting at a distance closer than approx. 1.5m (4.9ft), set the lens to a manual f-stop setting between f/2.8 and f/4.5. A smaller aperture (f/5.6 to f/32) may cause the autofocus system and the viewfinder's in-focus indicator to malfunction. To remedy this problem, temporarily set the lens to f/4.5. After focusing on the subject, lock focus, and set the lens to the required f-stop.

### Using A Polarizing Filter


When using an ordinary polarizing filter; a half mirror incorporated into the autofocus system reduces the effectiveness of the autofocus function when used in combination with an ordinary polarizing filter. Use a **CIRCULAR POLARIZING FILTER** for proper autofocus operation.

# (3) TAKING PANORAMIC FORMAT PICTURE

1



You can switch between the panoramic format and standard format picture taking mode in the middle of the roll by moving the panorama lever. The panoramic format picture allows horizontally positioned dynamic pictures to be taken (the panoramic format is approximately 13x36mm on the film).

1. Turn the panorama lever to [  ] to select the panoramic format mode.
2. Compose the scene within the panoramic format frame in the viewfinder.

2



- When the panorama lever is switched to panorama, the viewfinder switches to the horizontal panoramic format frame.
- Ensure that the panorama lever is turned fully to the position you selected.
- What appears on the extreme edges of the panoramic frame may be cut off in the development process. Compose your picture with a margin of safety.

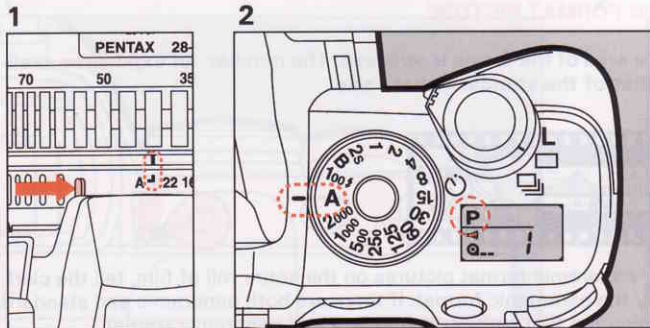
## NOTES ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF PANORAMIC FORMAT PICTURE

- With panoramic format pictures, only the middle area of the frame is exposed. The number of exposures available in the panoramic format is equivalent to that of the standard photo size.



- When developing the film, if you have taken only panoramic format pictures on the entire roll of film, tell the clerk at the processing lab to develop the film with only the panoramic format. If there are both panoramic and standard format pictures on the film, ask the clerk to develop the film with both standard and panoramic format.
- The development of panoramic format pictures is a more time-consuming and expensive process than that of standard pictures. Please consult the processing lab for more details.
- Panorama format processing facilities differ depending on the area and requirement. Your local film processor or camera dealers will advise you on all options available to you.
- When the panoramic format pictures are printed with a standard size format, the black cropped areas will appear at the top and bottom of the picture.

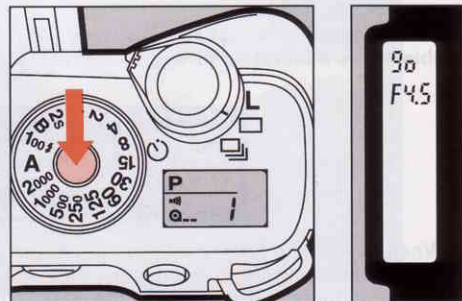
# (4) SELECTING AN EXPOSURE MODE



Using the Programmed AE Mode

## Purpose

The camera automatically selects the optimum combination of shutter speed and aperture setting, making it easy to take a good photograph by just depressing the shutter release button.



## How to set

1. Set the lens aperture ring to [ A ].
2. Set the shutter dial to [ A ].

- Turn the lens aperture ring while holding down the aperture-A lock button.
- Turn the shutter dial to [ A ] while holding down the shutter dial lock button. The shutter dial can be released from [ A ] to another position in the same manner as above.
- When the shutter release button is depressed halfway, the shutter speed and aperture setting will be displayed in the viewfinder.

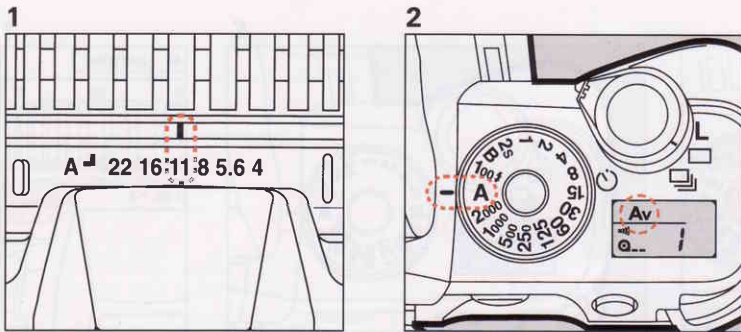
\*



### \* Exposure Warning

If the subject is too bright or too dark, the shutter speed and aperture setting in the viewfinder will blink. If the subject is too bright, select a darker subject. Use a flash if the subject is too dark.

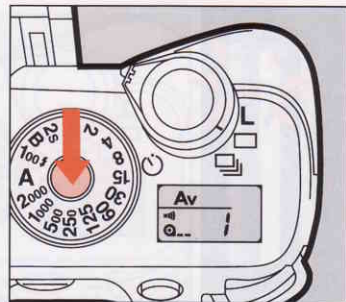
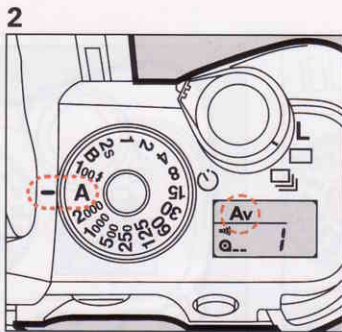




### Using the Aperture-Priority AE Mode

#### Purpose

When the desired aperture is selected, an appropriate shutter speed is automatically set by the camera for a proper exposure. This mode is ideal for shooting landscapes with increased depth of field, or a portrait against a blurred background. For details on the effect of the aperture setting, see page 86.



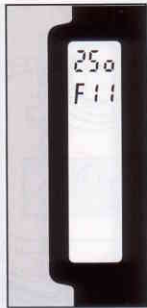
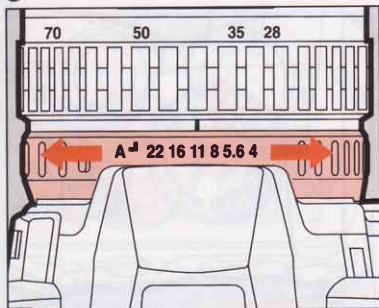
#### How to set

1. Set the lens aperture ring to an f-stop other than [ A ].
2. Set the shutter dial to [ A ].

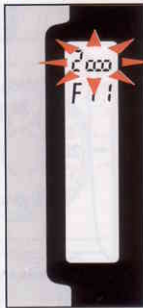
- Set the shutter dial to [ A ] while holding down the shutter dial lock button. [ Av ] appears on the LCD panel to indicate that the Aperture-Priority AE Mode is set.
- The shutter dial can be released from [ A ] in the same manner as mentioned above.



3



\*



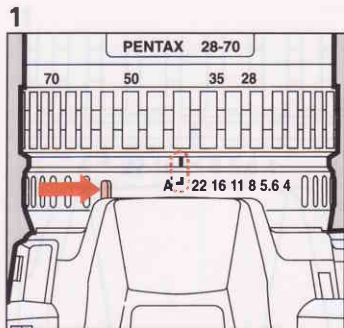
### 3. Set the desired f-stop

- When an F or FA lens is used, an approximate aperture indication will appear in the viewfinder when the shutter release button is depressed halfway. When lenses other than an F or FA series are used, no approximate aperture indication will appear in the viewfinder.
- When lenses other than an FA and F series are used, use either the center-weighted metering or the spot metering. The multi-segment metering mode cannot be used.
- When the Pentax A50mm f/1.2 lens is in use with the lens aperture ring set at a position other than the [A] position, the center-weighted metering mode will be set instead of the multi-metering mode. As the exposure will come out approx. 1 stop overexposed, set

the lens aperture ring to [A] or adjust the exposure deliberately approx. 1 stop under.

### \* Exposure Warning

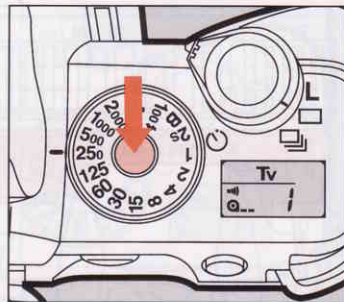
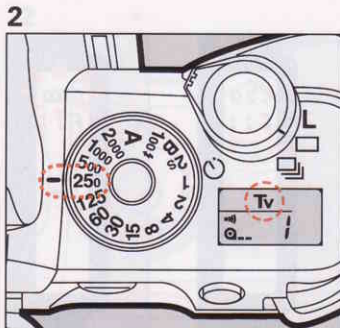
If the subject is too bright or too dark, the selected shutter speed will blink in the viewfinder and on the LCD panel as a warning as shown. When the subject is too bright, choose a smaller aperture, if available; when it is too dark, choose a large aperture, if available. When the shutter speed indication stops blinking, you can take the picture. If both shutter and aperture blink, it means that the exposure is out of metering range, unable to obtain a correct exposure even if the aperture is adjusted. Select a darker subject if it is too bright, or use a flash if it is too dark.



Using the Shutter-Priority AE Mode

### Purpose

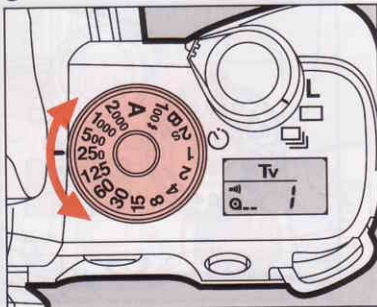
When the desired shutter speed is selected, the appropriate aperture is automatically set by the camera for a proper exposure according to the brightness of the subject. This mode is suitable for freezing the action with a fast shutter speed or capturing a flowing dynamic image with a slow shutter speed. For details on the effect of the shutter speed, see page 85.



### How to set

1. Set the lens aperture ring to [ A ].
  2. Set the shutter dial to a shutter speed other than [ A ].
- While holding down the shutter dial lock button, turn the shutter dial to the desired shutter speed. [Tv] appears on the LCD panel to indicate that the Shutter-Priority AE Mode is selected.


3



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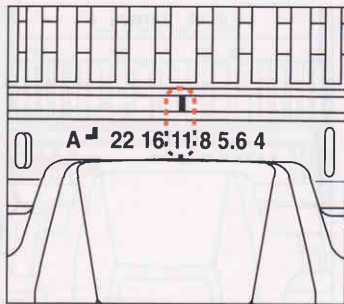
3. Set the shutter dial to the desired shutter speed.

- When the shutter release button is depressed halfway down, the shutter speed and the aperture value will be displayed in the viewfinder.
- In the flash photography, when you use the flash sync shutter speed of 1/100 second or a non-dedicated external flash unit, set the shutter dial to the [100 ] (1/100 of second) position.

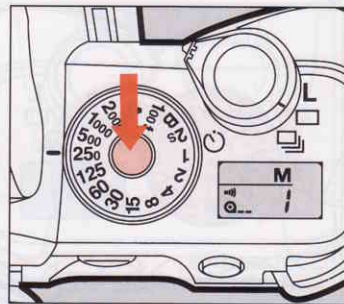
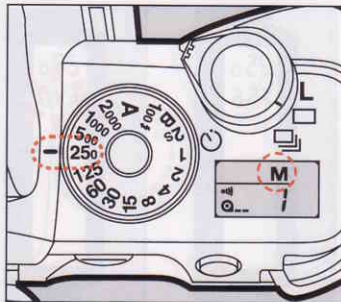
#### \* Exposure Warning

If the subject is too bright or too dark, the shutter speed and aperture setting in the viewfinder blink. When the subject is too bright, choose a faster shutter speed. If it is too dark, choose a slower shutter speed. When the shutter speed indication stops blinking, you can take the picture. If both selected shutter speed and aperture blink, it means that the exposure is out of metering range, unable to obtain a correct exposure even if the shutter speed is adjusted. Select a darker subject if the subject is too bright. Use a flash if it is too dark.

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## Using the Metered Manual Mode

### Purpose

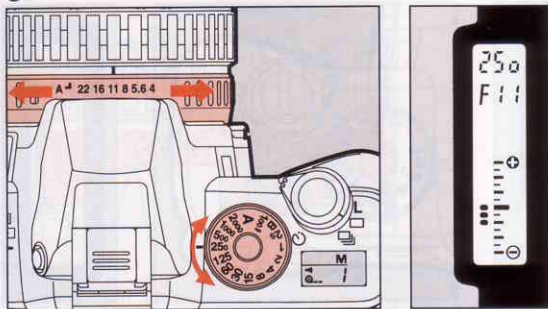
The Metered Manual mode is a convenient exposure mode for taking pictures using the same shutter speed and aperture setting combination, or taking creatively under or overexposed photographs.

### How to set

1. Set the lens aperture ring to the desired f-stop setting.
2. Set the shutter dial to the desired shutter speed.

- To set the shutter dial to a position other than [ A ], turn the shutter dial while holding down the shutter dial lock button.
- [ M ] appears on the LCD panel to indicate that the Metered Manual Mode is set.

3



3. Turn either the shutter dial or lens aperturing until the dot is displayed in the center of the bar graph.

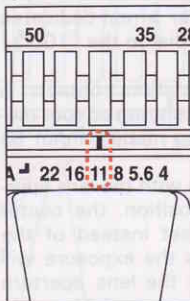
- When the shutter release button is depressed halfway, the shutter speed, approximate aperture and bar graph will be displayed in the viewfinder.
- When lenses other than an F or FA lens is used, no approximate aperture indication will appear in the viewfinder.
- When the dots are displayed to the [⊕] side on the bar graph, it indicates overexposure and when the dots are displayed to the [⊖] side, it indicates underexposure.
- Moving one dot on the bar graph indicates 0.5 step (0.5EV). However, when under or over exposure is set beyond +3 or -3 steps (3EV), [⊕] or [⊖] indicator will blink.

- In the flash photography, when you use the flash sync shutter speed of 1/100 second or a non-dedicated external flash unit, set the shutter dial to the [100⚡] (1/100 of second) position.
- When a lens with no lens information contacts is used, use either center-weighted metering or spot metering. The multi-segment metering mode cannot be used.
- When using a Pentax A f/1.2 lens with the lens aperture ring set other than the A position, the center weighted metering mode will be set instead of the multi-segment metering mode. As the exposure will come out approx.1 stop over, set the lens aperture ring to [A], or adjust the exposure deliberately approx. 1 stop under.

#### \* Exposure Warning

If the subject is too bright or dark, and both shutter speed and aperture blink in the viewfinder, it means that exposure is out of metering range, unable to obtain a correct exposure. Select a darker subject or use a flash if it is too dark.

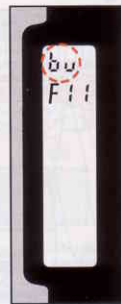
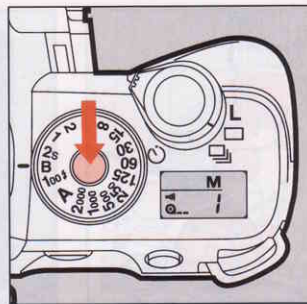
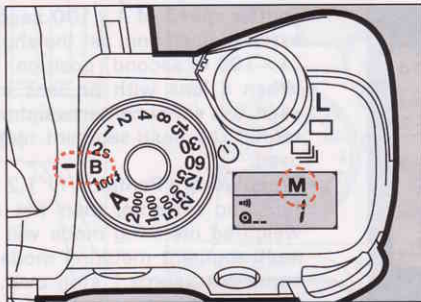
1



### Bulb Exposure Mode

#### Purpose

This mode is useful for the long exposures required for shooting night scenes and fireworks. The shutter remains open as long as the shutter release button is held down.

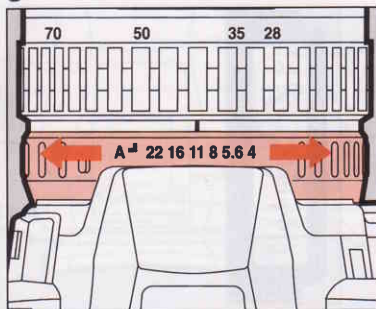


#### How to set

1. Set the lens aperture ring to the desired f-stop other than [A].
  2. Set the shutter dial to [B].
- Set the shutter dial to the [B] position. Turn the shutter dial while holding down the shutter dial lock button.
  - [M] appears on the LCD panel and [bu] is displayed in the viewfinder to indicate that the Bulb Exposure Mode is set.



3

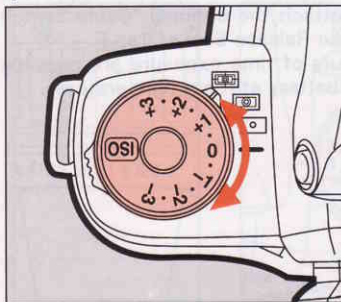


3. Adjust the desired aperture by the lens aperture ring.

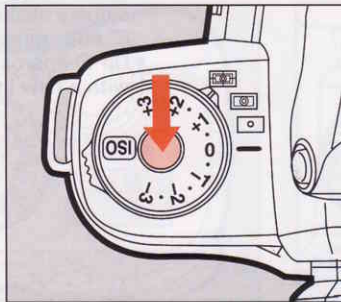
- When using this mode, use a steady tripod to prevent camera shake and attach the optional "Cable Switch F" after removing the Release Socket Cap F.
- Up to approx. 8 hours of time exposure are possible with a new lithium battery at room temperatures.

# (5) ABOUT EXPOSURE COMPENSATION

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## Purpose

The exposure compensation allows you to deliberately overexposure (brighten) or underexposure (darken) a subject, or compensate for difficult lighting conditions which may fool the camera's built-in exposure meter.

## How to set

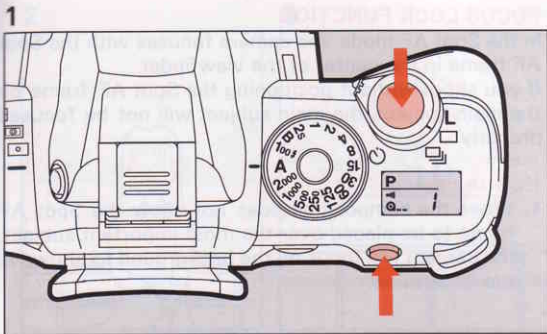
1. While holding down the exposure compensation dial lock button, turn the exposure compensation dial to the desired compensation value.
2. To set the exposure compensation dial to a position other than the [ 0 ] position, turn the exposure compensation dial while holding down the exposure compensation dial lock button.
3. The bar graph which indicates the compensation value and [  ] appear in the viewfinder.

- Exposure compensation does not work in the Bulb Exposure Mode.
- The exposure compensation range is -3EV to +3EV in 0.5EV steps.
- Moving one dot on the bar graph indicates 0.5EV step.
- When exposure compensation is used in the Metered Manual Mode, the dots on the bar graph indicates under or overexposure, it is not indicating the exposure compensation value.



## (6) SPOT AF MODE

65



Select the Spot AF Mode to critically focus on a specific spot of the subject which is in the spot AF autofocus frame.

### How to focus

1. Hold down the Spot AF button.

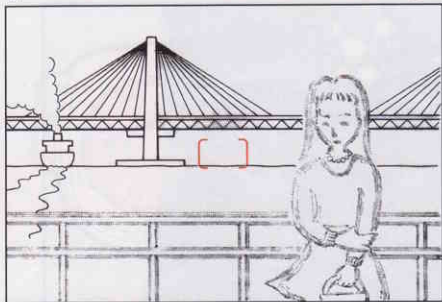
2



2. While holding down the Spot AF button, focus on the main subject with the Spot AF frame indicating in red in the illustration. When the shutter release button is depressed halfway down, the lens automatically focuses.

- When the main subject is off the Spot AF frame, use the focus-lock technique. See page 66.

1



## FOCUS LOCK FUNCTION

In the Spot AF mode, the camera focuses with the Spot AF frame in the center of the viewfinder.

If you shoot without positioning the Spot AF frame on the main subject, the main subject will not be focused properly.

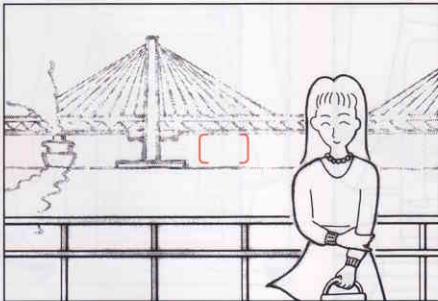
### How to use


1. When the composition does not allow the Spot AF frame to be placed over the most important subject, the camera will focus on the background as shown in the illustration.

2




3



2. To prevent this, center the Spot AF frame [  ] on the main subject. While depressing the Spot AF button, depress and hold the shutter release button halfway down. The in-focus indicator remains on, indicating that the focus is temporarily locked.

3. While holding the shutter release button halfway down, re-aim the camera or recompose the picture, then depress the shutter release button all the way to release the shutter.

- Lifting your finger off the shutter release button clears the in-focus indicator [  ] in the viewfinder and cancels the focus lock function.
- To refocus on another subject, lift your finger off the shutter release button.