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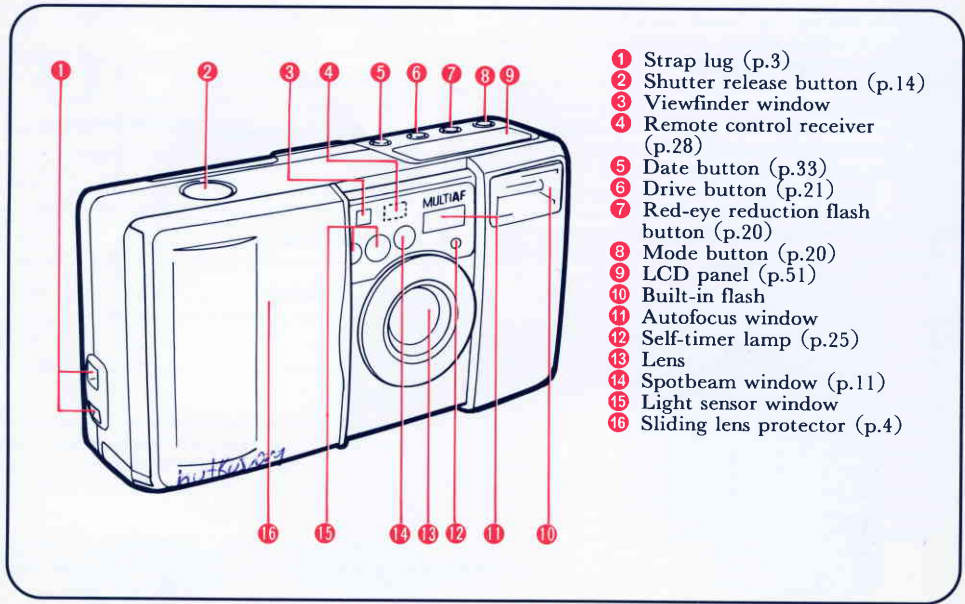
OPERATING MANUAL

UC-1

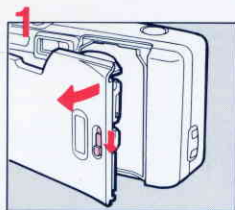
QUARTZ DATE



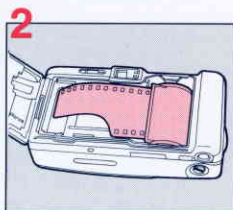
NAMES OF WORKING PARTS



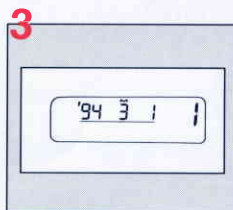
OUTLINE OF BASIC OPERATIONS



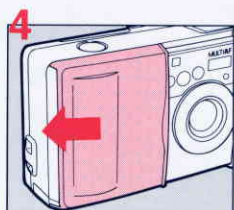
Open the back cover (see page 7).



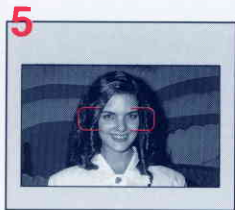
Load the film and close the back cover (see page 8).



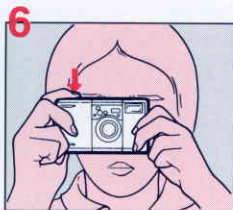
The film will automatically advance to the first frame (see page 8).



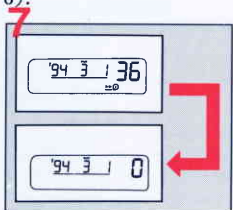
Open the lens protector to switch on power (see page 4).



Focus on your subject (see page 13).



Depress the shutter release button. In dark conditions, the flash will discharge automatically (see page 14).



When the film is finished, the camera will automatically rewind it (see page 18).

CAUTIONS

- The electric circuitry inside the camera contains high voltage working parts. Never attempt to disassemble the camera.
- Be careful not to drop or subject the camera to strong vibrations, shock or pressure.
- Do not apply force to the lens ; do not place the camera with the lens facing downward.
- Make sure not to obstruct the autofocus window, lens, light sensor window, or the built-in flash with your fingers or hair.
- Avoid leaving the camera for extended periods in places where temperature and humidity are high such as in a car.
- Dirt, mud, sand, moisture, toxic gas, water, salt water, etc., penetrating the inside of the camera may cause damage or render it inoperable. Damage of any kind will not be repaired under the terms of the warranty. Therefore, handle the camera with great care.
- Never use solvents such as paint thinner, alcohol or benzene to clean the camera.

PRECAUTIONS FOR BATTERY

- The misuse of a battery can cause hazards such as leakage, overheating, explosions, etc. The battery should be inserted with the “+” and “-” sides facing correctly.
- Never try to disassemble, short or recharge the battery. Also, do not dispose of the battery in a fire, as it may explode.
- Battery performance may be temporarily hindered in low temperatures, but will recover in normal temperatures.
- Keep a spare battery on hand for replacement convenience when shooting outdoors or while traveling.
- Keep the battery out of the reach of children.
- When the camera is in a bag, make sure the lens protector is closed : otherwise, battery power may be wasted if the shutter release button is accidentally pushed.

NOTE

Illustrations in this operating manual are DATE MODEL.

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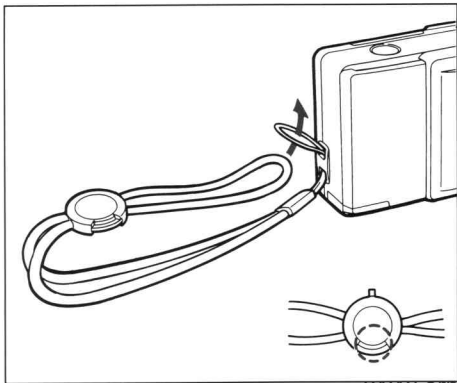


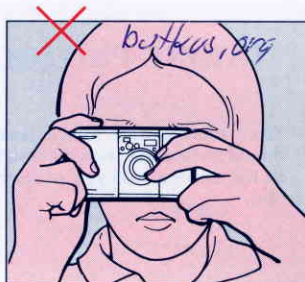
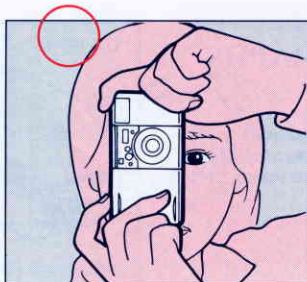
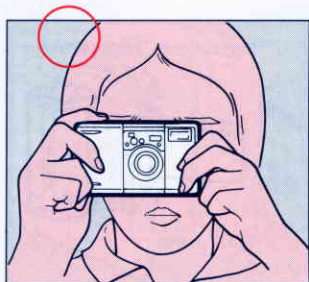
STRAP ATTACHMENT

PREPARATIONS BEFORE TAKING PHOTOGRAPHS

For optimum performance you should familiarize yourself with certain fundamentals before taking any photographs.

Fit the strap on the camera as illustrated. Use the illustrated part of the strap to open the battery chamber cover.





When shooting, hold the camera securely with both hands. Keep the camera as still as possible, and gently depress the shutter release button. (If too much force is applied, the camera is likely to shake, and the picture will be blurred.) Try to brace your elbows against your body, or support yourself and the camera against a stable, stationary object, such as a wall.

When using the flash with the camera positioned vertically, hold the camera so that the flash is above the lens.

Note:

- Make sure not to obstruct the autofocus window, lens, light sensor window or the built-in flash with your fingers or hair.

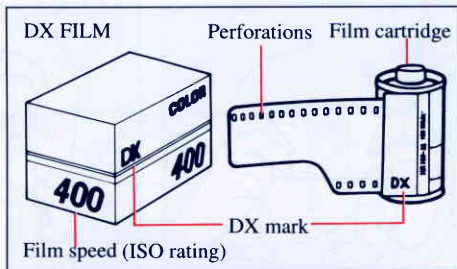


TAKING PHOTOGRAPHS

After reading this instruction manual you should be familiar with the functions available on the camera, and you're ready to insert the film.

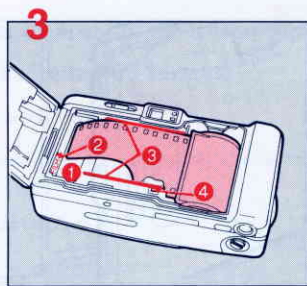
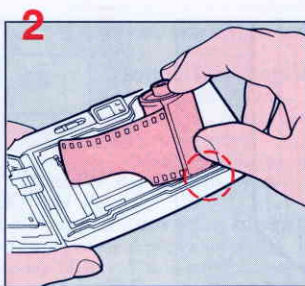
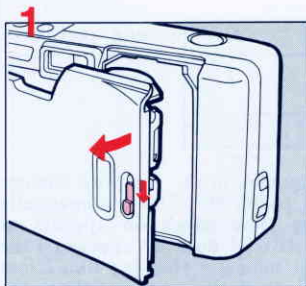
Notes:

- When buying DX-coded films, ensure that the package bears the "DX" mark.
- Non-DX coded film cannot be used.
- Use high-speed film with an ISO rating of 800 or higher mainly for shooting indoors in dimly-lit conditions.
- A film with ISO400 film speed is recommended to get less image blur and to cover more photographic situations.



Automatic film speed setting

This camera is designed to use DX-coded films with ISO ratings from 25 to 3200. When any of these films are loaded, the proper film speed is automatically set for the camera.



- 1 Slide the back cover release lever down in the direction of the arrow to open the back cover as illustrated.
- 2 Place the film cartridge in the film chamber by fitting its flat side on top of the rewind shaft first and then slide the top end into the camera.
- 3 Pull the film leader out far enough from the cartridge to reach the take-up spool ①. Align the tip of the film with the film leader end mark ②.

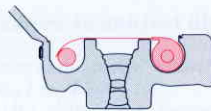
Notes :

- Make sure the film is placed properly between the guide rails ③.

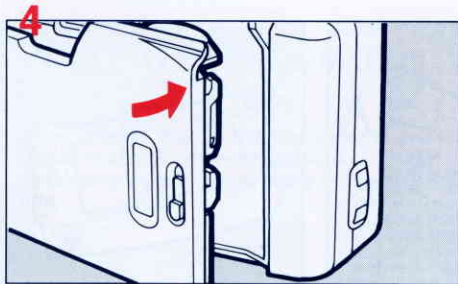
- If there is dirt on the film detector ④, film cannot be wound properly.
- Make sure the film is taut as illustrated. Take up any slack in the film by pushing it back into the cartridge.
- If the end of the film leader is extremely bent, straighten it or cut off the bent portion.



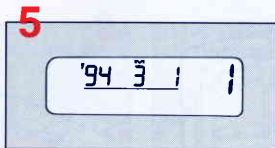
× Slack NO!



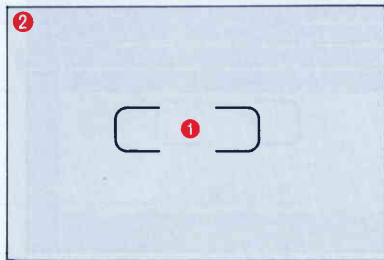
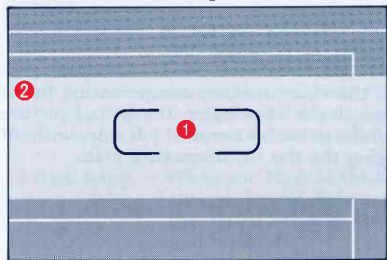
○ Flat YES!



- 4 After the back cover is closed, the film automatically advances to the first frame.
- Even if no film is loaded, the motor operates for a second or two after the back cover is closed.



- 5 When “1” appears in the exposure counter on the LCD panel, the film automatically stops winding. The indication appears as shown above. If (1) does not appear on the LCD panel, it indicates that the film is not properly loaded. If this occurs, reload the film.
- If the film is not properly loaded, (E) blinks on the LCD panel.
- The exposure counter indication will remain on even if the lens protector is closed.

Ordinary photography**Panoramic format picture**

First, switch on power by opening the lens protector.

Ordinary photography (standard format)

- ① Autofocus frame
Focus on the subject with this frame.
- ② Picture area
When taking a normal picture, compose the scene within this frame.

Panoramic format picture

- ① Autofocus frame
Focus on the subject with this frame.
- ② Picture area
When taking panoramic format pictures, compose the scene within this frame.

Close distance compensation frame

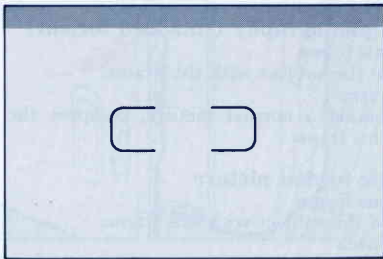
With the shutter release button halfway depressed, when the distance to the subject is closer than 1m, the picture area is automatically changed and compensated.

Autofocus is referred to as "AF".

Shooting ranges (effective camera-to-subject distance)

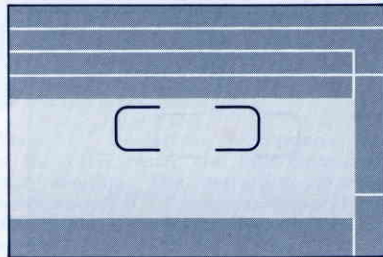
- The ordinary setting and panoramic mode allow a shooting range from ∞ (infinity) to 0.3m (1ft).
- Subjects closer than 0.3m (1ft) cannot be focused properly.

Close distance compensation frame
Ordinary photography (Standard format)



The shooting range from approx. 0.6m (2ft) to 1m (3.3ft).

Panoramic format picture

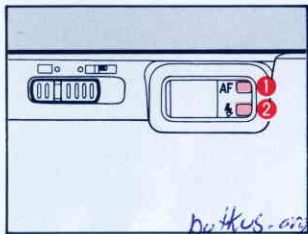


The shooting range from approx. 0.3m (1ft) to 0.6m (2ft).



The shooting range from approx. 0.3m (1ft) to 0.6m (2ft).

- When the close distance compensation frame appears in the viewfinder, the actual picture area shifts to the bottom and left sides without changing the size of the picture area.



When you depress the shutter release button halfway down, the lamps ① and/or ② light up or blink.

- ① Green lamp : When the subject is in focus, it will light up to indicate that you can take the picture ; when the subject is out of focus, it will blink, indicating that you cannot take the picture.
- ② Red lamp : When the flash is ready to discharge, it will light up. When the flash is being charged, it will blink.

Note :

- If the subject is too close or is a hard-to-autofocus subject (see page 15), the green lamp blinks letting you know that you cannot take a picture.

When you take a picture, make sure that the green lamp always lights up continuously.

Spotbeam

In low light situations and/or hard-to-autofocus subjects, the red spotbeam is automatically projected to assist the autofocus system when the shutter release button is depressed halfway down. The effective distance of the spotbeam is 5m (16.5ft).

When the power is switched on by opening the lens protector, the camera automatically selects the Auto and Single-Frame Shooting modes. These modes are used for taking ordinary pictures. The built-in flash will discharge automatically when the subject is poorly illuminated.

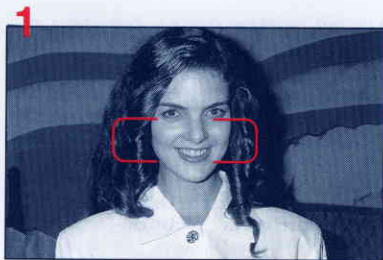
- When the LCD panel display is different from the one shown above (which indicates that other modes are set), switching power OFF and then ON by sliding the lens protector restores the Auto and Single-Frame Shooting modes.



- When the built-in flash automatically discharges, the camera uses a shutter speed of approx. 1/40th of a second when ISO100 film is used.

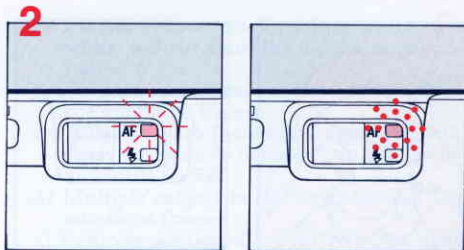
6

TAKING PICTURES Shooting distance : 0.3m (1ft)-∞(infinity)



1 Composing the scene

Focus on the subject with the autofocus frame in the center of the viewfinder.

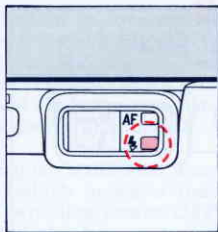
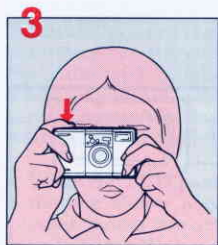


2 Checking the lamp indication

Depress the shutter release button halfway down. When the subject is in focus, the green lamp will light up.

The green lamp and the autofocus frame blink when the camera is not able to obtain proper focus for one of the following reasons.

1. The subject is too close.
2. The subject is difficult to autofocus. (See page 15.)



3 Shooting

Depress the shutter release button fully, and the shutter will be released. Then, the film automatically advances to the next frame.

Notes :

- When the shutter is released, the self-timer lamp momentarily lights up to indicate that a picture has been taken.
- If you wish to focus on another subject, lift your finger from the shutter release button and depress the shutter release button halfway down again.

Automatic Flash Emission

When taking pictures in low light, the flash will automatically discharge. When the shutter release button is depressed halfway down in low light, the red lamp will light up, indicating the flash is ready to discharge. If the red lamp blinks, this indicates that the built-in flash is being charged and the shutter cannot be released. Therefore, make sure that the red lamp is lit continuously before taking pictures.

Red-eye

Shooting portraits with the flash may result in "red-eye", the red dot in your subject's eye. This camera includes a red-eye reduction flash function, which reduces the red-eye phenomenon by using pre-flash. See page 20 and 39 for details.

Flash effective ranges (Nega-color film used)

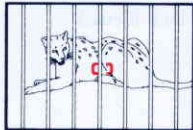
When the red lamp is lit continuously, make sure that you are within the flash effective range before shooting.

ISO	100	200	400
Distance	0.3-3.7m	0.3-5.3m	0.35-7.5m

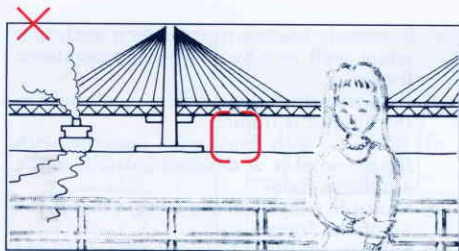
HARD-TO-AUTOFOCUS SUBJECTS

The autofocus system is highly precise, but not perfect. Some subjects may not focus as you wish. In such a case, use the focus-lock technique on a subject near the actual one and equidistant from the lens. (See page 16.) The subjects which may fool the autofocus system include :

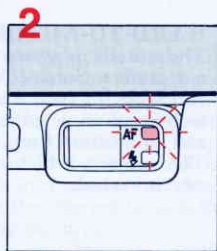
- Extremely low-contrast subjects such as a white wall or blue sky in the autofocus frame.
- Subjects which don't reflect much light in the autofocus frame.
- Subjects with horizontal lines or with finely complex or detailed patterns in the autofocus frame.
- Multiple subject in the foreground of the autofocus frame.
- Subjects positioned against reflected light or strong backlight or with extremely bright background.



7 FOCUS-LOCK SHOOTING

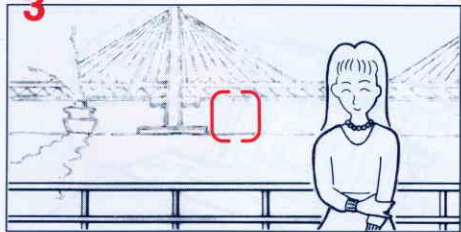


If you shoot without positioning the autofocus frame (□) on the main subject of the illustration as shown above, only the background will be in focus. When the main subject is off the autofocus frame in the center of the viewfinder, use the focus-lock technique.
(Focus lock is the function to lock focus.)



- 1 Focus on the subject as you wish with the autofocus frame (□).
- 2 When the shutter release button is depressed halfway down, the green lamp on the right-hand side of the viewfinder lights up and the exposure and focus are temporarily locked.

3



3 While depressing the shutter release button halfway down, re-aim the camera or recompose the picture, then release the shutter.

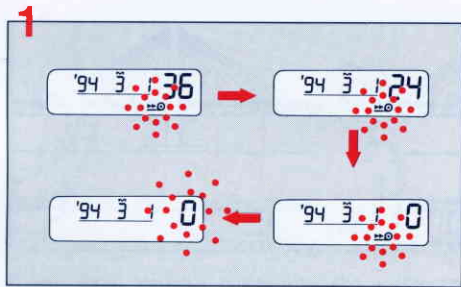
Note:

- You can release focus lock simply by lifting your finger from the shutter release button.




UNLOADING FILM

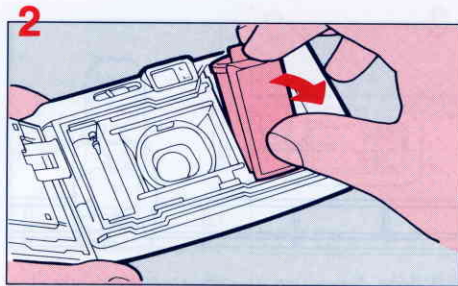
(Remove the film from the camera in the shade or use your body to shade the camera.)



1 Rewinding the film

After you have exposed the last frame of the roll, the lens retracts and the film rewinds automatically. Then, the motor stops, and () blinks as shown to indicate that the film has been re-wound.

- A 24-exposure roll of film takes about 20 seconds to be re-wound.
- During rewinding, the exposure counter counts frame numbers in reverse.
- The entire roll of film including the film leader is always re-wound into the cartridge to prevent any part of the film being exposed to light.

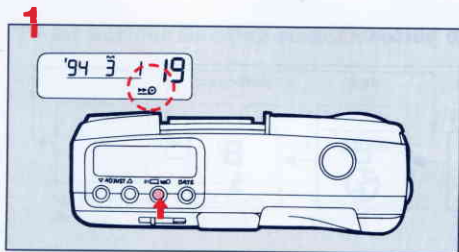


2 Unloading the film

To unload the film, open the back cover, and remove the cartridge from the chamber by pulling the top out first with your finger.


Notes :

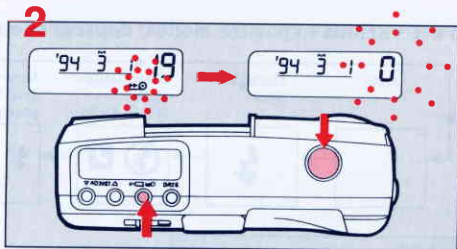
- The shutter may be released a frame or two even after the specified number of frames have been used up as indicated by the number of shots shown on the film canister. If this occurs, these extra frames may be lost in the processing.
- Never open the back cover until the whole film roll is re-wound.




Rewinding a film in mid-roll

If you wish to unload a film before exposing all the frames, follow the procedures described below.

- 1 Open the lens protector and hold down the drive button for more than 3 seconds. () appears on the LCD panel, indicating that the mid-roll film rewinding mode has been set.

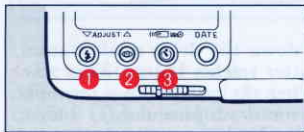
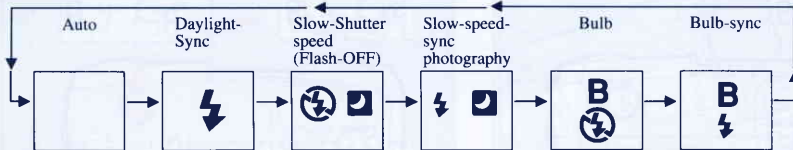


- 2 While holding down the drive mode button, depress the shutter release button. Film rewinding starts. When the roll of film is rewound to its end, the motor stops and () blinks, indicating that the back cover may be opened safely.

TAKING BETTER PHOTOGRAPHS

(HOW TO SELECT MODES/RED-EYE REDUCTION FLASH MODE)

To set various exposure modes, depress the mode button ①.



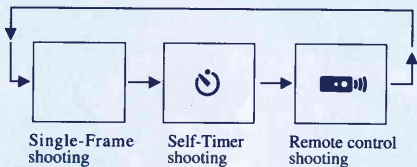
Open the lens protector.

- To set various required modes, depress the mode button ①.
- For normal use, set the Auto and Single-Frame modes as shown on the left. When the power is switched on, the Auto and Single-Frame Shooting modes are automatically set.

Red-Eye Reduction Flash Function

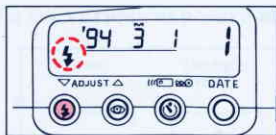
To reduce the red-eye phenomenon in the picture, depress the red-eye reduction flash button (👁️) ②. With this mode, the flash discharges two consecutive times, reducing the appearance of the red-eye effect. To cancel the mode, depress the red-eye reduction button again.

To set various shooting modes, depress the Drive Button ③.



- In any exposure and/or shooting mode, if the button ① and ③ are depressed after the shutter is released, the Auto and Single-Frame modes will return respectively.
- Holding down the Drive Button ③ for more than three seconds sets the mid-roll rewinding mode (See page 19.).

DAYLIGHT-SYNCHRO SHOOTING



Depress the Mode Button until the (⚡) symbol appears on the LCD panel. The flash will discharge in both dark and

bright conditions. When a portrait is taken with the subject in a backlight situation, the front of the subject may be cast in shadow. In such a case, use the Daylight-Synchro Shooting mode (Flash-ON mode) within the flash-effective range to take pictures. This will ensure that a picture is well exposed without any shadow. When you wish to discharge the flash, use this mode. In this mode, the flash will always discharge.

Notes :

- Make sure that the red lamp on the right-hand side of the viewfinder is lit when the shutter release button is depressed halfway down before shooting. A red lamp blinking indicates that the flash is being charged.
- Make sure you're within the flash effective range even when you use the built-in flash as a fill-in flash in daylight.

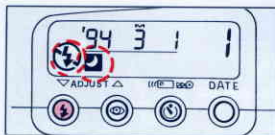


Without Daylight-Sync



With Daylight-Sync

TAKING PICTURES AT A SLOW SHUTTER SPEED

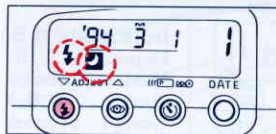


Slow Shutter Speed (Flash-Off)

Depress the Mode Button until the (⚡📷) symbol appears on the LCD panel. In this mode, the flash does not discharge, and a picture is taken at a slow shutter speed up to approx. 2 seconds. Use it in places where flash photography is prohibited, such as in theaters and museums. Furthermore, this mode is also useful for a natural existing light effect in low ambient light photography.

Note :

- When shooting in low light, the shutter speed gets slower, and camera shake is likely to blur your picture. Use of a tripod is recommended.

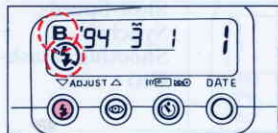


Slow-Speed-Synchro Shooting (Flash-On)

Depress the Mode Button to set the Slow-Speed-Synchro mode until the (⚡📷) symbol appears on the LCD panel. It is possible to photograph subjects and background in a balanced way by using the built-in flash to properly expose the foreground subject and a Slow-Shutter-Speed to expose the low light background.



BULB, BULB-SYNCHRO SHOOTING

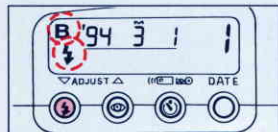


Bulb mode (ⓑ)
Depress the Mode Button until (ⓑ) symbol appears on the LCD

panel. The shutter remains open up to 5 minutes as long as the shutter release button is held down. This mode is useful for long exposures required for shooting fireworks and night scenes, for instance. When using this mode, the camera should be mounted on a tripod so that the camera will be steady.



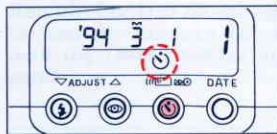
Bulb mode, approx. 3-sec. (ISO100)



Bulb-synchro mode (⚡ B)
Depress the Mode Button until (⚡ B) symbol appears

on the LCD panel, this lets you use the flash in addition to the Bulb mode, so you can take a portrait photograph with a night scene in the background, for example.

SELF-TIMER PHOTOGRAPHY



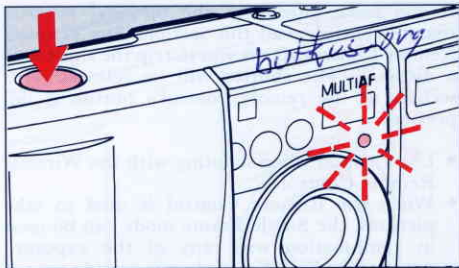
Self-Timer

Use the self-timer if you wish to get in the picture. Use of a tripod is recommended. Depress

the Drive Button until the (⊙) symbol appears on the LCD panel.

Notes on the Self-Timer shooting

- Keep in mind that when starting the Self-Timer while standing in front of the camera, the camera may not focus the subject.
- To cancel the Self-Timer at any time after it's been activated, depress any one of the buttons next to the LCD panel. In this instance, the power will not be turned off.
- When you want to use the flash with the Self-Timer, make sure that the red lamp is charged (The red lamp lights up) before operating the Self-Timer.
- When the Bulb mode is used in combination with the Self-Timer, a shutter speed of approx. 1/2 sec. is automatically selected.




Focus on the subjects first by depressing the shutter release button halfway down, and then depress the shutter release button fully. The shutter will be released in about 10 seconds. When the Self-Timer is working, the Self-Timer symbol (⊙) blinks on the LCD panel, and the Self-Timer lamp lights up. The lamp starts blinking 3 seconds before the shutter is released, letting you know when to smile.

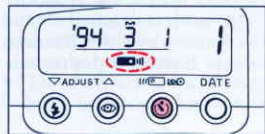
REMOTE CONTROL (OPTION)

If you have purchased the optional wireless remote control, read this section. The Wireless Remote Control allows you to trip the shutter at a distance. The shutter will be released in 3 seconds if the remote control's button is depressed.

- Use a tripod when shooting with the Wireless Remote Control.
- When the Remote Control is used to take pictures, the Single-Frame mode can be used in combination with any of the exposure modes. The Self-Timer shooting mode cannot be used in this case.
- Use the Remote Control to take pictures in the Bulb mode to avoid camera shake. While the Remote Control's shutter release button is held down, the shutter remains open up to a max. of 5 minutes.

Remote Control Shooting mode

Depress the camera's Drive Button each time until the () symbol appears on the LCD panel.

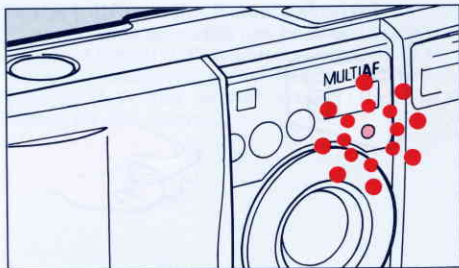


Name of parts

Shutter release button



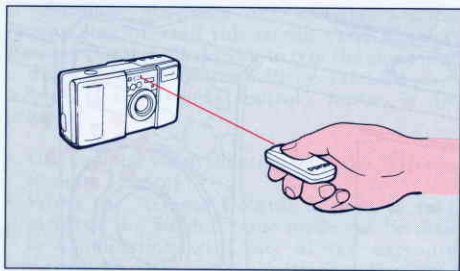
Remote control transmitter



Blinking Lamp

When the Remote Control Shooting mode is set on the camera, the Self-Timer lamp on the front of the camera blinks slowly, indicating that you can take pictures with the aid of a Remote Control.

- When the camera is set in the Remote Control Shooting mode and left unused for 5 minutes, the lens automatically retracts itself to save battery power and Single-frame will be set.



Taking Pictures

Compose the scene and frame the subject with the AF frame. Aim the Remote Control Transmitter towards the Remote Control Receiver on the camera, and then depress the Remote Control's shutter release button fully to release the shutter.

- The Self-Timer lamp blinks rapidly for 3 seconds and then the shutter is released. If the shutter is released by the camera's release button, pictures will be taken in the ordinary shooting mode.
- Focus cannot be locked when the Remote Control is in use. The subject framed in the AF frame will be in focus when the Remote Control's shutter release button is depressed.



Operating Distance of the Wireless Remote Control

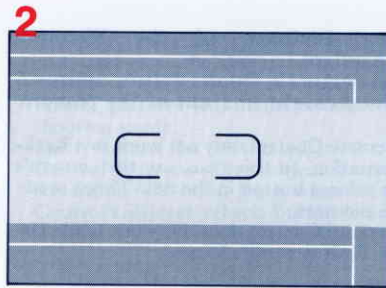
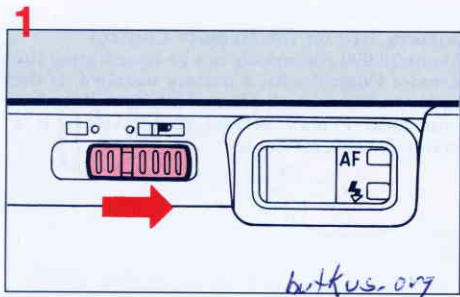
From the camera's front : within approx.5 m (16.5ft) straight in front of the camera

- The Remote Control may not work in a back-light situation. In this case, use the camera's shutter release button in the Self-Timer mode to take pictures.
- The Remote Control does not work while the built-in flash is being charged.

Battery life on the Remote Control

About 30,000 commands can be issued using the Remote Control with a battery installed. If the battery is exhausted, please have it replaced at your local Pentax Service center (there is a charge for this service).

TAKING PANORAMIC FORMAT PICTURE



You can switch between the panoramic format and standard format picture taking mode in the middle of the roll by moving the panorama mode switch. The panoramic format picture allows horizontally positioned dynamic pictures to be taken ($13 \times 36\text{mm}$ on film).

1 Switching to the panoramic format picture

Move the panorama mode selector switch to (P) to select the panoramic format mode.

- When the format is switched to panorama, the viewfinder switches to the horizontal panoramic format frame.

2 Taking a panoramic format picture

Compose the scene within the panoramic format frame, and then fully depress the shutter release button to take a panoramic format picture.

- When taking panoramic format pictures at a distance closer than 0.6m, the picture area in the viewfinder is automatically changed and compensated. Make sure to compose the scene within the panoramic format close distance compensating frame.



The mark “—” indicates the position where the date and time are imprinted.

The DATE MODEL allows you to record DATE information in the panoramic mode in a similar manner to the standard picture taking mode. See “DATE MODEL” on page 33 for details. The dating unit automatically switches the DATE position between the standard and panorama according to the format mode selected.

NOTES ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF PANORAMIC FORMAT PICTURES

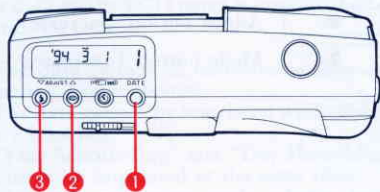
- When developing the film, if you have taken only panoramic format pictures on the entire roll of film, tell the clerk at the processing lab to develop the film with only the panoramic format. If there are both panoramic and standard format photographs on the film, ask the clerk to develop the film 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.
- Panoramic format processing facilities differ depending on the area and requirements. Your local film processor or camera dealers will advise you on all the options available to you.
- 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 the panoramic format picture is printed with a standard size format, the black cropped areas will appear on the top and bottom of the picture.

DATE MODEL



If you purchased the DATE model, read this section. The DATE model records dates up to the year 2030 on pictures.

- 1 **DATE** Select button
- 2  Adjust button
- 3  Mode button

Switching the Mode

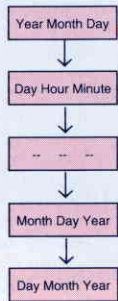
Press the Date button 1 with your finger, the mode on the LCD panel switches as shown in the chart.

Notes :

“----” indicates no data will be imprinted.

- “M” on the LCD panel indicates “Mouth”.




- Numerical indication
Year = 94-30 (1994-2030)
Month = 1-12
Day = 1-31
Time = 0-23
Minute = 00-59



Correcting the date

Switch the power on by opening the lens protector.

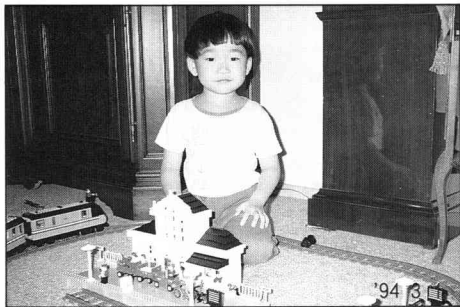
1. Keep depressing the Date button ① for 3 seconds, the "Year" digits will blink.
2. Each time the Date button ① is depressed, the blinking digits change in the following manner : Year-Month-Day-Time-Minute
Stop depressing the button when the desired digits appear.
3. Depress ② or ③ button, when you wish to change the blinking digits. The digits change one by one each time the button ② or the button ③ is depressed.
If the button is kept depressed, the digits will, in two seconds or three, change continuously. Depressing the button ② increases the digits and depressing the button ③ decreases the digits.
4. After the data has been adjusted, depress the date button ① each time until blinking stops.
 - The---bar marks will appear after replacing the battery.
 - For correction after replacing the battery, the Year digits will blink if the button ① is depressed only once, unnecessary to depress it for 3 seconds. Follow the steps listed above to reset the time and date.

- | | | |
|---|---|--------------------------|
| ① |  | Select button |
| ② |  | Adjust button (increase) |
| ③ |  | Mode button (decrease) |

OPERATIONAL PRECAUTIONS

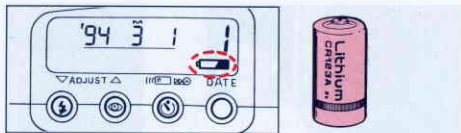
The data on the LCD panel is imprinted on each frame you expose.

- The data cannot be corrected without opening the lens protector.
- The data cannot be imprinted while the digits are blinking.
- “Year-Month-Day” and “Day-Hour-Minute” cannot be imprinted at the same time.
- Move the panorama mode selector lever to the right or left to switch the imprint mode between panorama and standard.
- The dating unit automatically switches the imprint mode between the standard and panorama according to the format mode selected.
- If there is a white or yellow object in the corner of the picture where the data is imprinted, the data may be difficult to read. When composing your photographs, try to avoid brightly-colored subjects in that corner.
- The data may not be imprinted correctly if the pictures are taken more than the specified number of frames indicated on the film canister.



* The date in the picture above is simulated.

BATTERY EXHAUSTION WARNING



When the battery is nearly exhausted, the battery symbol (☹) appears on the LCD panel to warn you. Replace the battery as soon as possible. When (☹) starts blinking, no operations can be performed.

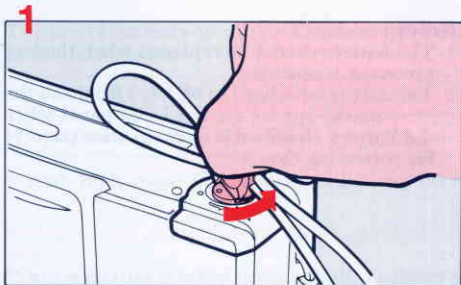
Battery life (using 24-exposure film rolls)
: Approx. 30 rolls Using flash 50% of the time (using the CR123A battery and under Pentax testing conditions)

(The CR123A battery was used under Pentax testing conditions. Actual battery life/performance may vary drastically depending on usage of Auto-Focus, Power Zoom, Flash, and external conditions such as temperature and freshness of the battery.)

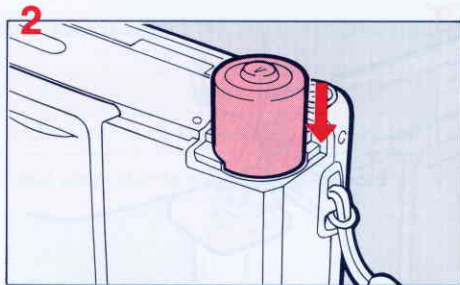
Notes on replacing the battery :

- The battery is used by both the camera body and the date function on the DATE model to keep constant track of time. After the battery is replaced, correct the time and date. (See page 34.)
- The no. of exposed frames are memorized and unchanged even if the battery is replaced.

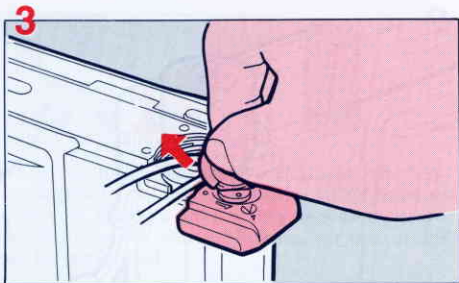
INSTALLING/REPLACING BATTERY (Close the lens protector)




- 1 Removing the battery chamber cover**
Remove the battery chamber cover by turning the cover lock in the direction of the arrow with the strap clamp.



- 2 Installing the battery (Use one 3V lithium battery CR-123A or the equivalent)**
Insert one lithium battery with the plus / minus (+/-) sides matching the indications in the battery compartment.



3 Closing the battery chamber cover

To close the battery chamber cover, first make sure that the dot is facing the () mark on the battery chamber cover, then put the battery chamber cover on as it was while pressing the battery chamber cover down. Turn the lock screw clockwise to fix it.

Notes :

- 1 The battery cannot be replaced when the lens protector is opened.
- 2 The data is initialized to 94 1 1, 1 0:00 and the ---- marks appear on the LCD panel when the battery chamber is opened. (See page 34 for correcting data.)

FLASH EFFECTIVE RANGES WITH FILMS OTHER THAN ISO 100,200 or 400 AND RED-EYE PHENOMENON IN FLASH PHOTOGRAPHY

The correct camera-to subject distances when using films other than ISO 100, 200 or 400 are indicated in the table below.

ISO	25	50	800	1600	3200
Distance	0.3-1.9m	0.3-2.6m	0.5*-11.3m	0.7*-16.0m	0.9*-22.5m

* With high speed film, overexposure may occur at close range due to the film's high speed.

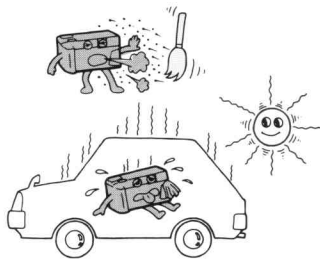
Red-eye phenomenon in flash photography

When a picture is taken using a flash, a subject's eyes may appear red in the print. This phenomenon is caused by the reflection of the electronic flash in the retina. It can be reduced when the surroundings of the subject are brightened, or shooting distance is shortened or by employing the red-eye reduction flash feature.

TAKING CARE OF YOUR CAMERA

Your Pentax camera is a sophisticated, high-precision, and reliable mechanism. Handle it with great care.

- Do not use the camera in a place where the camera may come in contact with rain or water because the camera is not weather-resistant. Should the camera get wet from rain or splashing water, wipe it off immediately with a dry soft cloth.
- Do not drop the camera or allow it to hit a solid object. If the camera suffers a severe shock or impact, take it to a Pentax service center for inspection.
- Be careful not to subject it to strong vibrations, shock or pressure. Use a cushion to protect the camera when carrying it in a motorcycle, car, boat, etc.
- Use a blower and lens brush to remove dust accumulated on the lens or viewfinder.
- Do not store the camera in a closet with mothballs or in a case where chemicals are handled. Store it in a place with good air circulation to prevent the fungus growth.
- Avoid leaving the camera for extended periods in places where temperature and humidity are high, such as in a car.



- Condensation on the interior or the exterior of the camera may be extremely harmful to the camera mechanism as it may cause rust. Furthermore, if the camera is taken from warm temperature to a subfreezing one or vice versa, the formation of icelets may cause damage. In such a case, put the camera into a case or plastic bag so that any changes in temperature will be as gradual as possible. After the temperature difference is minimized, take it out of the bag.

- The temperature range at which this camera function properly is 50°C to -10°C (122°F to 14°F).
- Electrical problems may often be caused by water, dirt or dust at points of electrical contact. Also check for battery leakage, traces of dirt or grease, or corrosion due to salinity or gas. If you cannot correct the problem, have your camera inspected at a Pentax service center. Repairs of this nature are not covered under the terms of the warranty and charges may be assessed.
- Regular size color prints may cut off what appears on the extreme edges of the film frame. Compose your picture with a margin of safety at the edges.
- To maintain optimum performance, it is recommended that the camera be inspected every one or two years. If the camera has not been used for an extended period, or is being prepared for an important photographic session, it is recommended that you have the camera inspected or test shoot with it.
- Repairs made necessary due to usage of this product in an industrial or commercial application may not be covered under the terms of the Pentax warranty.



Flash photography

Taking a picture of people in low light situations	p.12
Minimizing the picture of a red-eye effect	p.20
Taking a portrait picture whose face is cast in shadow	p.22
Taking a picture of people with sunset scenery in background	p.23
Taking a picture of people with night scenery in background	p.24



Taking a picture of people in various situations

Taking a portrait picture whose face is cast in shadow	p.22
Taking a picture of people with sunset scenery in background	p.23
Taking a picture of people with night scenery in background	p.24
Putting yourself into a picture	p.25



Landscape photography

- Taking a picture of people with sunset scenery in background p.23
- Taking a picture of night scenery p.24
- Taking a picture of people with night scenery in background p.24



Others

- Taking a picture at a distant place from the camera p.26
- Imprinting data on a picture p.33

TROUBLESHOOTING

What appears troublesome may be easily remedied. Here are some problems that may occur and their remedies.

Symptoms	Causes and Remedies
1.The shutter cannot be released.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Is the lens protector closed? If so, open it. (See page 4.)• Is the battery exhausted? Replace it if it is exhausted. (See page 36.)• Is (0) blinking on the LCD panel? If so, the film has been used up. Insert a new roll. (See page 18.)
2.My printed pictures don't look very clear.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Did you position the autofocus frame on your subject? (See page 13.)• Did you obstruct the autofocus window with your fingers or hair when you depressed the shutter release button? (See page 5.)• Did you depress the shutter release button gently?
3.The lens retracted automatically (the power is turned off automatically).	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Did you leave the camera unused for over 5 minutes after the lens protector opened? The lens automatically retracts to switch off the power if the camera is left unused for over 5 minutes. (See page 4.)• When the camera is on and left unused for more than 5 minutes in the Remote Control shooting mode, the lens automatically retracts to save battery power. (See page 27.)

Symptoms	Causes and Remedies
<p>4.The Remote Control does not operate.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The operable distance of the Remote Control is approx. 5m from the front. (See page 29.) • The Remote Control may not operate in a backlight situation. (See page 29.) • The flash is being charged. Wait until it fully charges. (See page 29.)
<p>5. The (H) or (L) mark is displayed on the LCD panel.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If either mark disappears when the camera is ready for use. The camera may be defective if either mark appears often.

SPECIFICATIONS

- Type :** 35mm fully automatic leaf-shutter camera with built-in auto flash.
- Film :** Auto film speed setting with 35mm perforated DX-coded film with ISO rating from 25 to 3200 (1EV step). Non-DX coded films are automatically set to ISO25.
- Format :** 24×36mm (13×36 in panoramic format).
- Film winding :** Auto film winding.
- Film loading :** Auto film loading. Closing the back will automatically wind the film to first exposure.
- Film rewinding :** Auto start at the end of roll. Auto stop upon completion of rewinding. Rewinding time : approx 20 sec. with 24-exposure film. Rewinding in mid-roll provided.
- Frame number :** Automatic readout of successive frame numbers in ascending order when shooting, and descending order when rewinding.
- Lens :** Pentax 32mm f/3.5 3 elements in 3 groups, Angle of view : 68°.
- Focusing system :** Pentax phase-matching autofocus system with focus lock. Range : 0.3m (1 ft) -infinity (Maximum magnification approx. 1/7X). Spotbeam is emitted in low light and/or hard-to-autofocus subject.
- Shutter :** Programmed AE electric shutter with speed approx. 1/400sec. -2 sec. Bulb : 1/2 sec.-5 min., Electromagnetic release.
- Self timer :** Electric red lamp indication. Approx. 10 sec. delay with LED indication. Cancellation after activation is possible.
- Viewfinder :** Actual image viewfinder : 85% field-of-view ratio. Magnification : approx. 0.34X, Diopter : -1D, AF frame (blinking when subject is too close and/or hard-to-autofocus subject). Picture frame, Close distance compensation frame, Panoramic format picture area, Green lamp lighting : in-focus signal, Green lamp blinking : When subject is too close and/or hard-to-autofocus subject, Red lamp lighting : Flash-ready status, Red lamp blinking : Flash being charged.
- Exposure control :** Programmed auto-exposure control. Range : EV9.0-17 in Auto or Daylight-Synchro mode (ISO 100), EV2.6-17 in Slow-Shutter-Speed mode.

Exposure-meter switch :
Flash :

The exposure meter is turned on by half depression of the shutter release button.

Built-in auto flash with red-eye reduction mode, Automatic flash emission in low luminance or a backlight situation, Flash-ON = Daylight-Synchro/Slow-Shutter-Speed Synchro (up to 2 sec.), Flash-OFF = Flash override, Bulb-Synchro = 1/2 sec.-5 min.

Flash effective range :
Flash recycling range :

0.3-3.7m (ISO100 film used).

Approx. 3 sec. under Pentax testing conditinos.

Remote control :

Infrared wireless remote control, Effective range : 5m when projected from the camera's front.

Power source for

Remote :

One lithium battery CR1620 (replaced by the Pentax Service facility).

Size & weight for

22.0 (W) × 50.0 (L) × 9.5 (D), 0.9" × 2.0" × 0.4", 9g (0.3oz) including battery.

Remote Control :



Power source :

One lithium battery CR123A or the equivalent.

Battery life :

Approx. 30 rolls of 24 exposure film when 50% of shooting uses flash (under Pentax testing conditions).

Battery exhaustion warning :

() appears on the LCD panel, Shutter is locked when the () is blinking.

Data mechanism :

Crystal quartz controlled ; LCD with digital clock, auto calendar.

Imprint mode :

"Year, Month and Day", "Day, Hour and Minute" or blank.

Imprinting method :

From front of the film.

Size & weight :

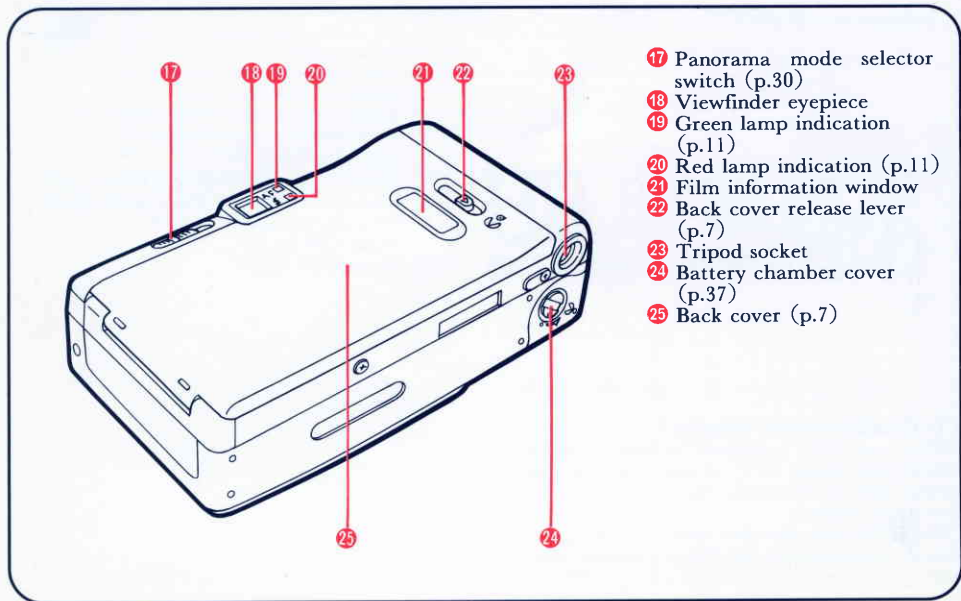
107.0 (W) × 58.0 (H) × 35.0 (D), 4.2" × 2.3" × 1.4" 155g (5.4oz) without Battery.

DATE model :

ditto

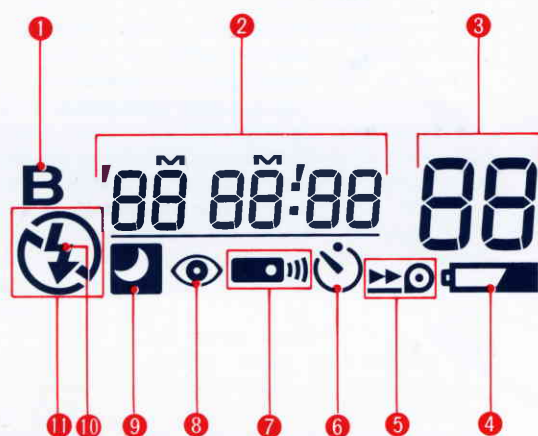
SPECIFICATIONS ARE SUBJECT TO CHANGE AT ANY TIME WITEOUT NOTIFICATION OR ANY OBLIGATION ON THE PART OF THE MANUFACTURER.

NAMES OF WORKING PARTS



LCD PANEL

All indications will not actually appears simultaneously as shown.



- 1 Bulb (p.24)
- 2 Data Information (p.33)
- 3 Exposure Counter (p.8)
- 4 Battery Exhaustion Warning (p.36)
- 5 Film Rewind mode (p.19)
- 6 Self-Timer (p.25)
- 7 Remote Control Shooting mode (p.27)
- 8 Red-eye Reduction Flash mode (p.20)
- 9 Slow-Speed-Shutter (p.23)
- 10 Flash ON (p.22)
- 11 Flash OFF (p.23)

LCD (Liquid-crystal display)

- When the LCD is exposed to high temperatures over about 60°C, it may blacken, but when the temperature normalizes, it will return to normal.
- The LCD may also slow down in response to lower temperatures, but this is a normal characteristic of an LCD.