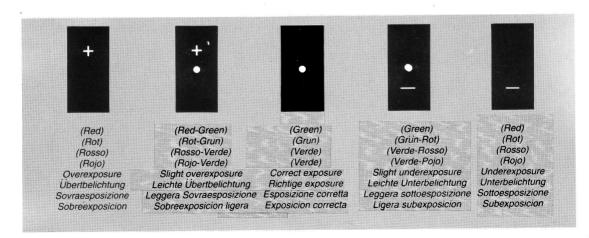
Correct Expoure... Only the green LED (●) turns on. If the green LED and a red (+) or (-) LED turn on at the same time, it means slight over-or underexposure but you can go ahead and shoot. However, if you are using a shutter speed of 1/30 sec. or slower, use flash or mount the camera on a tripod to prevent camera shake. **Overexposure...** Only the red (+) LED turns on. It means your subject is too bright. Stop down the aperture of use a faster shutter speed to turn on the green LED.

Underexposure... Only the red(-) LED turns on. It means your subject is too dark. Open up the aperture or use a slower shutter speed to turn on the green LED.



Taking Pictures

1 Set the shutter speed and aperture.
Turn the Shutter Speed Dial and Aperture Ring and set your desired values.

Focus the lens and frame your subject.
While looking through the viewfinder, turn the Focusing Ring to focus and compose your picture.

Check the exposure and shoot.

3 Press the Shutter Release Button halfway in and check if the green LED turns on in the viewfinder. If it rurns on, take your picture by pressing the Shutter Release Button all the way in.

[Exposure Meter Coupling Range]

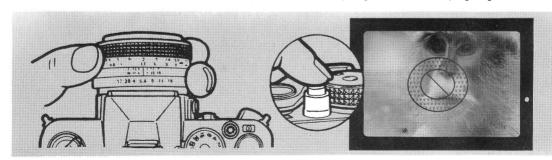
The following chart shows the coupling range of the camera's built-in exposure meter. It illustrates the shutter speeds that are usable at different ISO speeds.

Shutter Speeds/Belichtungszeit

ISO Viteses d'obturation/Velocidades del obturador

| 25 | 1/2 | 1/4 | 1/8 | 1/15 | 1/30 | 1/60 | 1/125 | 1/250 | 1/500 | | |
|------|-----|-----|-----|------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|--------|--------|
| 50 | 1/2 | 1/4 | 1/8 | 1/15 | 1/30 | 1/60 | 1/125 | 1/250 | 1/500 | 1/1000 | |
| 100 | 1/2 | 1/4 | 1/8 | 1/15 | 1/30 | 1/60 | 1/125 | 1/250 | 1/500 | 1/1000 | 1/2000 |
| 200 | 1/2 | 1/4 | 1/8 | 1/15 | 1/30 | 1/60 | 1/125 | 1/250 | 1/500 | 1/1000 | 1/2000 |
| 400 | | 1/4 | 1/8 | 1/15 | 1/30 | 1/60 | 1/125 | 1/250 | 1/500 | 1/1000 | 1/2000 |
| 800 | | | 1/8 | 1/15 | 1/30 | 1/60 | 1/125 | 1/250 | 1/500 | 1/1000 | 1/2000 |
| 1600 | | | | 1/15 | 1/30 | 1/60 | 1/125 | 1/250 | 1/500 | 1/1000 | 1/2000 |
| 3200 | | | | | 1/30 | 1/60 | 1/125 | 1/250 | 1/500 | 1/1000 | 1/2000 |

Coupling range Non-coupling range



Film Rewinding

If you reach the end of the film, the Film Advance Lever will no longer operate. Do not force it. Check the Exposure Counter to make sure the end of the film is reached, wind the film back into its cassette and unload the cassette. Send the exposed film for processing as soon as possible.

1 Press in the Rewind Release Button located on the camera bottom. You need not keep pressing it.

Pold out the Film Rewind Crank and turn it in the direction of the arrow. Stop winding if you feel a sudden release of tension, then open the Camera Back and take out the cassette.



If there is a significant difference in brightness between the main subject and its background, you will not be able to get correct exposure in the normal metering procedure. In this case, exposure compensation is necessary.

[Taking Backlighted Subjects]

If you are taking a backlighted subject or, if a bright background occupies a large area of the picture frame(e.g.portraits with a bright sky or sea in the background, subjects standing against a window, etc.), your subject will turn out underexposed and dark.in such cases, give twice or four imes as much exposure so that it is correctly exposed.

Example:

If the camera's exposure meter indicates F16 and 1/250 sec. to get correct exposure, make compensation as follows:

- Compensation with the Aperture Ring
 For 2x exposure compensation, turn the ring from F16 to
 F11.and for 4x.to 8.
- Compensation with the shutter Speed Dial For 2x exposure compensation, turn the dial from 1/250 sec. to 1/125 sec., and for 4X, to 1/60 sec.



Correctly exposed/Richtig belichtet/Soggetto correttamente esposto/Exposicior, correcta



Underexposed/Unterbelichtet/Soggetto sottoesposto/Subexposicion

[Taking Spotlighted Subjects]

If a dark background occupies a large area of the picture frame(e.g.spotlighted subjects on a stage),on the contrary, your subject will turn out overexposed and light,In such cases,reduce the amount of exposure to half or one-fourth os that it is correctly exposed.

Example:

If the camera's exposure meter indicates F4 and 1/60 sec. to get correct exposure,make compensation as follows:

• Compensation with the Aperture Ring

For 1/2X exposure compensation, turn the ring from F4 to to F5.6, and for 1/4x, to F8.

• Compensation with the Shutter Speed Dial

For 1/2X exposure compensation, turn the dial from 1/60 sec. to 1/125 sec., and for 1/4x, to 1/250 sec.



Correctly exposed/Richtig belichtet Sogetto correttamente esposto/Exposicion correcta



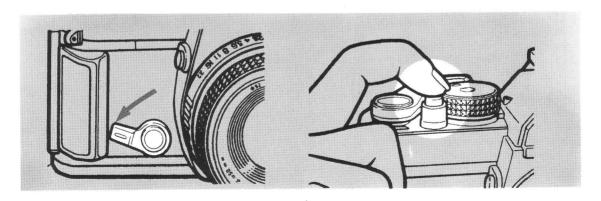
Overexposed/Uberbelichtet/Soggett oSOvraesposto/Subreexopsicion

Using the Sel-Timer

If you want to include yourself in the picture, mount the camera on a tripod and trip the shutter with the aid of the self-timer.

1 First, focus the lens and set exposure.

- 2 Set the self-timer by pushing the Self-Timer Lever all the way down. (The self-timer can be set after advanceing the film.)
- **3** Make sure the film has been wound and depress the Shutter Release Button. The self-timer will start and trip the shutter in about 10 seconds.



Fotografia con Flash

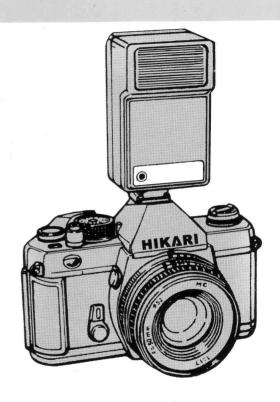
If you are taking indoor or nighttime pictures, use a compact flash system. It will give you beautiful flash pictures.

[Synchronizing Shutter Speeds]

The 2002 has an X-contact hotshoe which allows flash synchronization at shutter speeds of 1/125 sec. or slower.

[Using Other Flashes]

• The camera's Accessory Shoe is a direct-contact hotshoe. You can use any other cordless type electronic flashes.



Depth of Field

When the lens is focused on a subject, it will turn out sharpest in the picture. However, the zone of sharpness extends over a certain distance in front of and behind the point the lens is focused on. This is known as the depth of field of a lens and it varies as follows:

- 1 The smaller the aperture, the wider depth of field, and vice versa.
- 2 The longer the camera-subject distance, the wider the depth of field, and vice versa.
- 3 The zone of sharpness behind the point the lens is focused on is wider than that in front of it.

Further, a lens with a shorter focal length has a wider depth of field than one with a longer focal length.

[Depth of Field Scale]

You can check the zone of sharpness on the Depth of Field Scale of your lens. If you are using a 50mm normal lens

and have set the distance at 5m and the aperture at F16, you will see on the depth of field scale that the zone of sharpness extends from about 2.7m to infinity (see illustration).



Depth of field scale Schärfentiefenskala Scala,della profondità di campo Escala de profundidad de campo





Camera Care

- Do not leave the camera in a hot place(e.g.in direct sunlight,in a closed car,etc.)for too long a time,because excessive heat may adversely affect the film,batteries,or camera mechanism.If the camera has become too hot,allow if to cool to normal temperature before use.
- After shooting seaside or mountain scenes, clean the camera very carefully. Sea breezes may cause corrosion, camera mechanism. If the camera has become too hot, allow mechanism of the camera.
- Remove dust and dirt on the lens and viewfinder eyepiece with a soft lens brush or blower brush. Remove fingermarks by wiping off lightly with lens tissue.
 In case the mirror is soiled, dust off lightly with a lens brush.

In case the mirror is soiled, dust off lightly with a lens brush Always take extra care to avoid scratches.

- Do not subject the camera to abrupt temperature changes because moisture can condensate inside the camera and cause faulty electrical contact.
- To clean the camera body,wipe it clean with a soft cloth. Never use benzine thinner and other solvents.
- If you are not likely to use the camera for an extended period of time,remove the batteries and store it away from heat and moisture.
- Before you take your camera on a trip or for special events, be sure to check beforehand if it functions normally.
- Remember, the picture area that will appear on a certain size of print might be slightly smaller than that of the negative.

Specifications

Type:35mm single-lens reflex camera with focal-plane shutter

Negative Size:24 × 36mm

Lens Mount: Pentax PK mount.

Shutter: Vertically running metal focal-plane shutter.

Shutter Speeds:B(bulb),1 to 1/2000 sec.(13 steps).

Flash Synchronization: X contact hotshoe(synchronizes at 1/125 sec.or slower).

Self-Timer: Mechanical with about 10-sec. delay.

Shutter Release: Mechanical.

Exposure Metering:Through-the-lens,full-aperture centerweighted light metering withSPD cell;manual exposure with LED display;metering range;EV 2-19(with ISO 100 and 50 mm F1.4 lens);ISO 25-3200 film speed range;exposure meter switch activated by pressing shutter release button halfway in.

Exposure Meter Power Source:Two 1.5V alkaline(LR44) or 1.55 V silver-oxide(SR44)batteries.

Viewfinder:Eye-level,pentaprism finder;92% field of view and 0.91 X magnification(with 50mm lens at infinity).

Focusing Screen:Split-image/microprism.

Viewfinder Information: Display of correct exposure, overand underexposure with 3 LEDs; flash signal indicating that thew flash is fully charged.

Film Advance:Lever with 130°stoke and 20° stand-off.

Film REWIND: Film rewind crank.

Exposre Counter: Additive, auto-reset.

Dimensions:135(W) \times 84.5(H) \times 50(D)mm

Weight:445 g(without batteries)

^{*}Specifications and design are subject to change without notice.