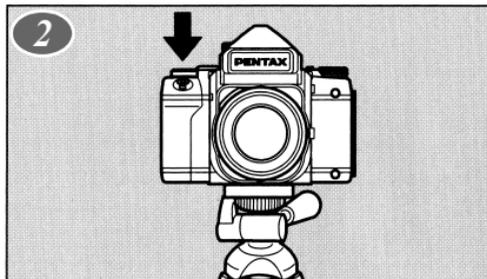
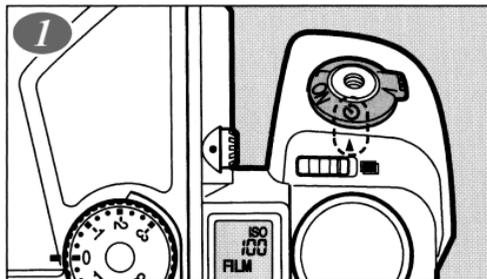


## Using the Self-Timer Mode

*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.*

- When the self-timer is in operation, the audible PCV signal is heard and the rate increases for the last two seconds.
- To cancel the self-timer operation after it has been activated, move the main switch to **ON** or **L**.

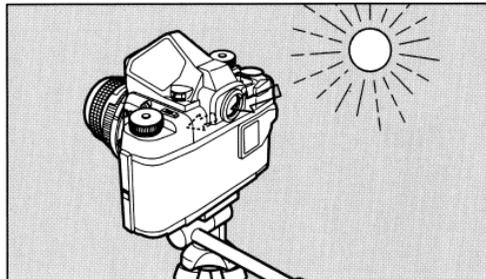
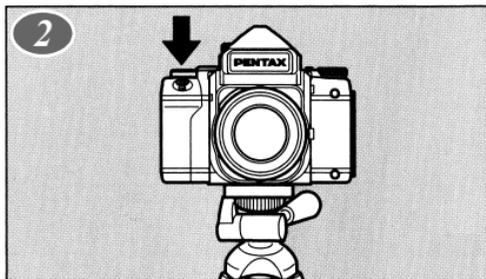
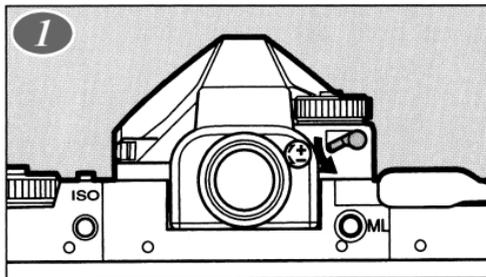


Set the main switch to .

Focus on the subject and then depress the shutter release button fully.

## Eyepiece Shutter

- In normal photography, set the eyepiece shutter to the up position.



When using the camera in a situation where your eye will not remain at the viewfinder when taking the picture, such as when using the Self-Timer Mode, set the eyepiece shutter to the down position.

Depress the shutter release button.

### Eyepiece Shutter

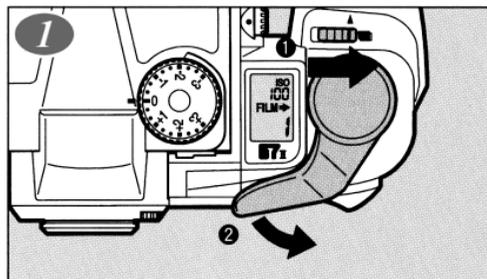
When using the camera in a situation where your eye will not remain at the viewfinder when taking the picture, such as when using the Self-Timer Mode, stray light may enter the viewfinder causing an incorrect exposure. Using the eyepiece shutter will block any stray light, assuring a proper exposure.

## Multiple-Exposure Mode

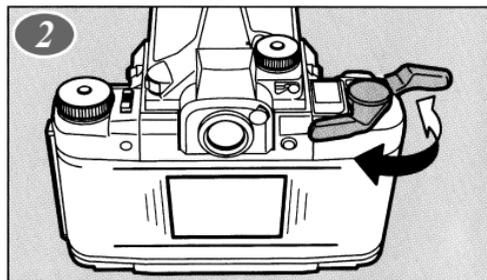
*You can take trick pictures by overlapping multiple shots on one frame using the Multiple-Exposure Mode.*

- Operate the multi-exposure lever before you cock the shutter. Otherwise, the frames may be misaligned.
- The frames may be misaligned if you take a picture in the Multiple-Exposure Mode.
- When the film is wound halfway, you can release a finger from the multi-exposure lever. The lever stays in the lock position and the film counter indicator blinks.

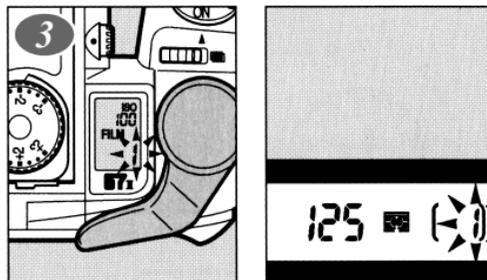
Next page ➡➡



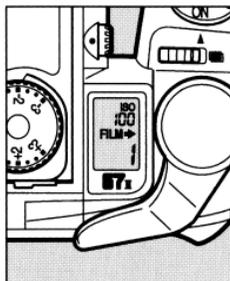
After taking the first picture as normal, move the multi-exposure lever in the direction of the arrow. Cock the shutter while holding down the lever.



The film does not advance at this stage, so the second shot will be imposed on the previous shot.



The film counter indicator in the viewfinder and on the LCD panel blinks when the wind lever is set back to its original position.



Depress the shutter release button. The film counter indicators in the viewfinder and on the LCD panel stop blinking.

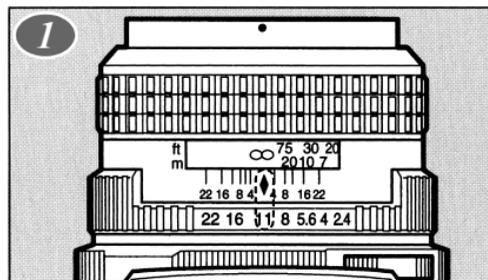


- To expose the third shot, set the multi-exposure lever in the lock position in the same manner as step 1 after taking the second shot.
- When using the Multi-Exposure Mode, you usually get the best results using a flash to illuminate the main subject against a dimly-lit background.
- Once the Multi-Exposure Mode is set, it cannot be canceled normally. If you want to cancel it, cover the lens with the cap, set the shutter speed to 1/1000 of a second, set the aperture to the minimum value, and depress the shutter release button in a dark place.
- When making the multi-exposures on the last frame of the film,  appears on the LCD panel after the first-exposure is made and then [10] or [21] appears when the shutter is cocked for second exposure while holding down the multi-exposure lever.

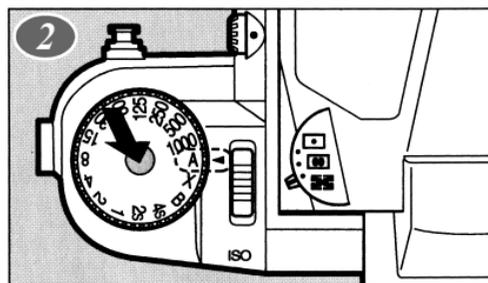
## Selecting an Exposure Mode

### Using the Aperture-Priority AE Mode

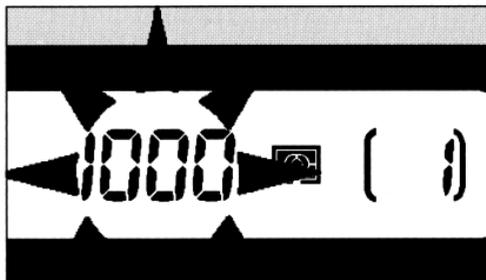
When the desired aperture is selected, the camera automatically selects an appropriate shutter speed for a proper exposure.



Set the lens aperture ring to the desired f-stop position.



- The shutter speed dial can be released from **A** to another position while holding down the shutter speed dial lock button.
- The Aperture-Priority AE Mode does not operate unless the AE Pentaprism Finder 67 II is attached.



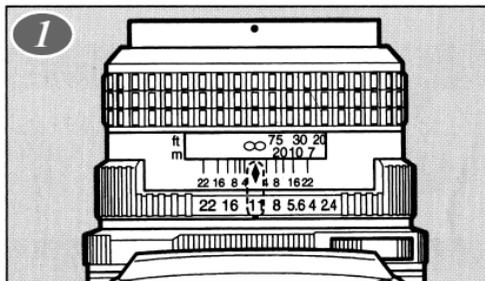
When the shutter release button is depressed halfway down, the shutter speed, the metering mode, and the film counter indicator will be displayed in the viewfinder.

### Exposure Warning

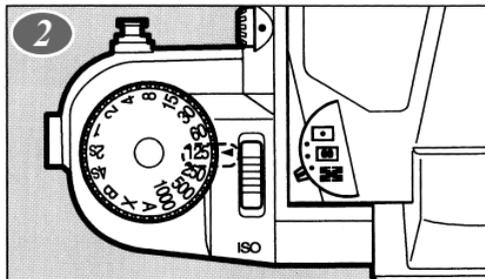
If the subject is too bright or too dark, the selected shutter speed will blink in the viewfinder as a warning as shown. When the subject is too bright, choose a smaller aperture; and when it is too dark, choose a larger aperture. When the shutter speed indicator stops blinking, you can take a picture. If the shutter speed indicator does not stop blinking, it means that the exposure is out of metering range, unable to obtain a correct exposure even if the aperture is adjusted. Use a ND filter or select a darker subject if the subject is too bright or use a flash if it is too dark.

## Using the Metered Manual Mode

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 over exposed photographs.

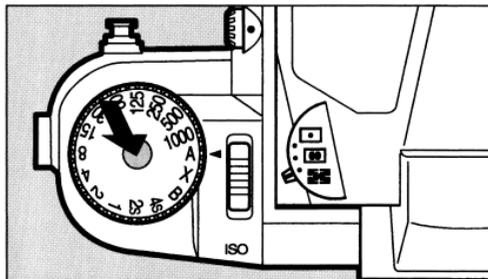


Set the lens aperture ring to the desired f-stop setting.

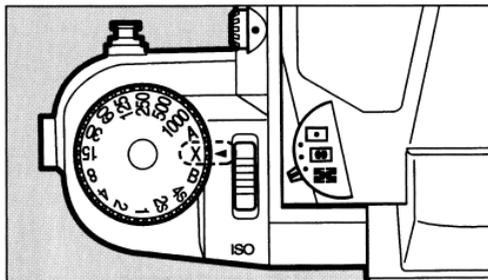


Set the shutter speed dial to a desired shutter speed other than **A**.

- To set the shutter speed dial to  $\boxed{X}$  or a position other than  $\boxed{A}$ , turn the shutter speed dial while holding down the shutter speed dial lock button.

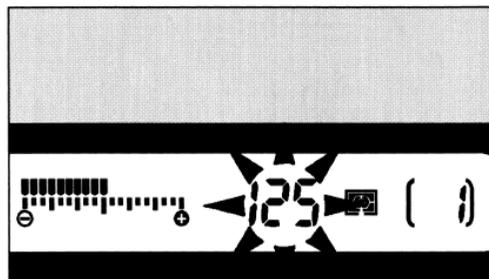
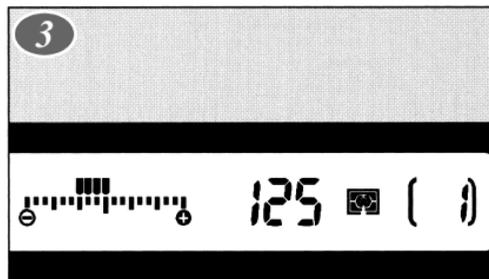


To set the shutter speed dial to a position other than  $\boxed{A}$ , turn the shutter speed dial while holding down the shutter speed dial lock button.



In flash photography, when you use the flash sync shutter speed of 1/30 of a second or a non-dedicated external flash unit, set the shutter speed dial to the  $\boxed{X}$  (1/30 of a second) position.

- When the bars are displayed above the ☉ side on the bar graph, it indicates overexposure and when the bars are displayed above the ☾ side, it indicates underexposure. When a single bar is displayed in the center of the bar graph, it indicates correct exposure. Moving one bar above the bar graph indicates 0.3 step (0.3EV). However, when over or under exposure is set beyond +3 or -3 steps (3EV), ☉ or ☾ indicator will blink.
- The bar graph in the view finder is displayed only when the AE Pentaprism Finder 67 II is attached.



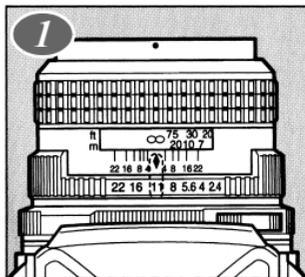
When the shutter release button is depressed halfway, the shutter speed and bar graph (the illustration indicates -1EV), the metering mode and the film counter indicator will be displayed in the viewfinder.

### Exposure Warning

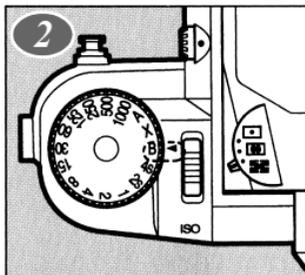
If the subject is too bright or too dark, the selected shutter speed will blink in the viewfinder as shown. It means that the exposure is out of metering range, unable to obtain a correct exposure even if the shutter speed or aperture is adjusted. Use a ND filter or select a darker subject if the subject is too bright or use a flash if it is too dark.

### Using the Bulb Exposure Mode

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.



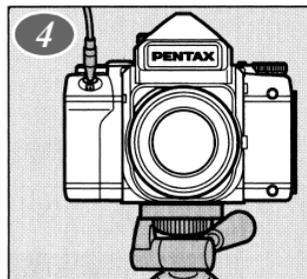
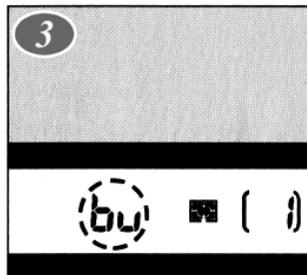
Set the lens aperture ring to the desired f-stop.



Set the shutter speed dial to **B**.

**bu** will be displayed in the viewfinder when the shutter release button is depressed halfway.

- The indicators in the viewfinder can be light up by depressing the Cable Release halfway.
- See page 15 for the bulb exposure time when a new battery is used.

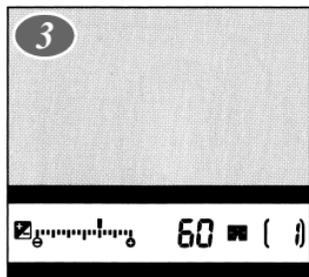
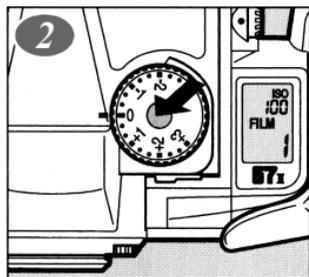
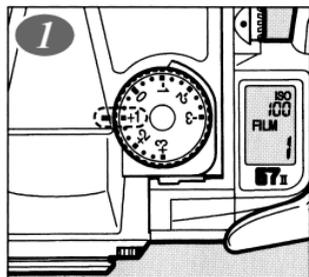


In the Bulb Exposure Mode, use a steady tripod to prevent camera shake and attach the optional Cable Release.

## About Exposure Compensation

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

- Exposure compensation does not work in the Bulb Exposure Mode.
- The exposure compensation range is  $-3\text{EV}$  to  $+3\text{EV}$  in  $0.3\text{EV}$  step.
- Moving one bar above the bar graph indicates a  $0.3\text{EV}$  step.



Turn the exposure compensation dial to the desired compensation value.

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 release button.

The bar graph indicates the compensation value and  appear in the viewfinder.

- When exposure compensation is used in the Metered Manual Mode, the bar above the bar graph indicates the value of under or over exposure and  is displayed instead of the bar graph showing the compensation value in the viewfinder. You can take pictures with the compensation value you set by setting  to the center of the bar graph.

## Switching the Metering Mode

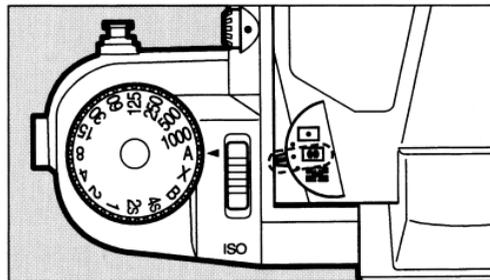
*The Spot Metering Mode or Center-Weighted Metering Mode can also be selected in this camera.*

*Select the desired metering mode with the metering mode selector.*

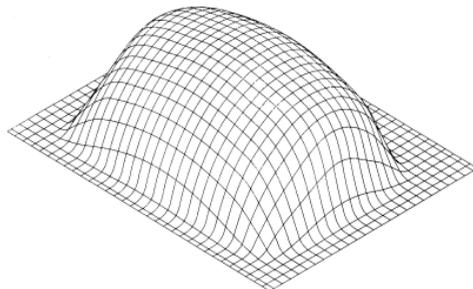
- These metering systems do not automatically compensate for back lighted or spotlighted scenes like the Multi (6)-Segment Metering Mode. Creative exposure control is determined by the user.

## Using the Center-Weighted Metering Mode

The Center-Weighted Metering Mode is an orthodox metering system.



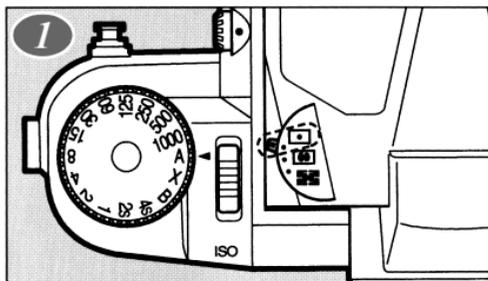
Set the metering mode selector to the  position.  is displayed in the viewfinder.



The metering pattern in the illustration on the left shows that the upper part of the pattern (in the center of the viewfinder) has more sensitivity to light than the lower part.

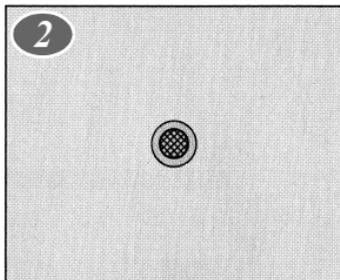
### Using the Spot Metering Mode

The Spot Metering Mode measures light only in the small area in the center of the viewfinder.



Set the metering mode selector to the  position.  is displayed in the viewfinder.

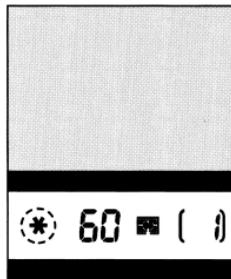
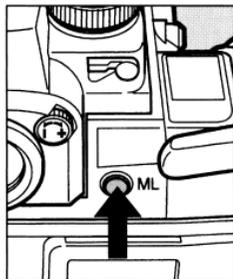
- If the brightness range between the center of the picture and the surrounding areas is too great, the exposure should be determined in consideration of the overall brightness. Otherwise, the picture will come out improperly exposed.



Measure with the small area of the viewfinder as illustrated.

## Using the Memory Lock Function

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



Depress the memory lock button **ML**. The exposure level is memorized and **\*** is displayed in the viewfinder.

- As soon as the memory lock button **ML** is depressed, the camera stores the measured exposure level for 20 seconds even if the memory lock button **ML** is released.
- If the shutter release button is depressed halfway down while the memory lock timer is operating, the memorized meter reading will remain even if the memory lock button **ML** is released.
- To cancel the memory lock function, depress the memory lock button **ML** again.
- The memory lock function cannot be used when the camera is set in the Metered Manual Mode.
- The memory lock function will be canceled after a picture is taken.

### Using a PENTAX Dedicated External Flash

#### Using the TTL Auto Flash

**Compatible flash units are AF540FGZ, AF360FGZ, AF500FTZ, AF400FTZ, AF330FTZ, AF240FT, AF280T, AF200T and AF220T.**

\* To use above flash units, an optional hot shoe grip 67 II is required.

- 1 Attach the hot shoe grip 67 II to the camera.
- 2 Remove the black cover (hot shoe cover Fc) on the upper part.
- 3 Attach a Pentax dedicated flash unit to the hot shoe grip 67 II.
- 4 Connect the cord to the camera's 5P-sync terminal.

- To attach a hot shoe grip 67 II to the camera, refer to the operating manual of hot shoe grip 67 II.
- In the Aperture-Priority AE Mode or when the shutter speed is set in the range of 1/30 to 1/1000 of a second, the flash sync speed of 1/30 of a second is set when the flash is fully charged.
- When the shutter release button is depressed halfway down,  appears in the viewfinder and on the LCD panel when the flash is fully charged.
- In the Aperture-Priority AE Mode, when the flash is fully charged, the Metered Manual Mode is automatically set. The bar graph indicates the exposure value for the background. See page 51 for the bar graph.
- For more details, read the flash's operating manual.
- Power the flash after connecting the cord.

## Using the AF400T Flash Unit

\* To attach the AF400T flash unit to the 67 II camera, an optional bracket for AF400T and 4P sync cord A are required.

- 1 Attach the AF400T to the camera using the AF400T 67 II Bracket.
- 2 Connect the 4P sync cord A to the X-sync terminal.

- To attach a bracket for AF400T to the 67 II camera, refer to the operating manual of AF400T 67 II Bracket.
- In the Aperture-Priority AE Mode or when the shutter speed is set in the range of 1/30 to 1/1000 of a second, the flash sync speed of 1/30 of a second is set when the flash is fully charged.
- When the shutter release button is depressed halfway down,  appears in the viewfinder and on the LCD panel when the flash is fully charged.
- In the Aperture-Priority AE Mode, when the flash is fully charged, the Metered Manual Mode is automatically set. The bar graph indicates the exposure value for the background. See page 51 for the bar graph.
- For more details, read the flash's operating manual.
- The AF200T and AF280T can be used in the same way as the AF400T by combining it with an optional hot shoe grip. For more details, read the AF400T 67 II Bracket operating manual.
- Power the flash after connecting the cord.

## Exposure Compensation with the TTL Flash Unit

If the exposure compensation is combined with the TTL flash unit, only the amount of flash is adjusted. The brightness of the background and the amount of flash can be adjusted simultaneously by setting  to the center of the bar graph.

## Using External Metering Auto Flash

**Two- or three-level auto flash modes are available with AF200T, AF280T, and AF400T.**

When using the two- or three-level auto flash modes (red and green, or red, green and yellow settings), set the aperture value as shown in the table. In the Aperture-Priority AE Mode or when the shutter speed is set in the range of 1/30 to 1/1000 of a second, the flash sync speed of

1/30 of a second is set when the flash is fully charged.

	AF200T	AF280T	AF400T
Red	f/2.8	f/4	f/4
Green	f/5.6	f/8	f/8
Yellow			f/11

with ISO 100

## Multi-Burst Flash with the Pentax Dedicated Flash

When discharging more than two Pentax dedicated flashes, make sure that they are of the same type, the combination of Type A and B or Type C and D (refer to the overview of Flash Function on page 62).

### **AF540FGZ, AF500FTZ, AF330FTZ and AF360FGZ**

- In the Aperture-Priority AE Mode or when the shutter speed is set in the range of 1/30 to 1/1000 of a second, the flash sync speed of 1/30 of a second (1/15 of a second in the trailing-shutter-curtain sync flash and contrast-control flash modes) is set when the flash is fully charged.
- The auto zoom function does not function with this camera. Adjust the focal length manually.
- A wireless slave-sync flash function is available when using the AF500FTZ and AF360FGZ together.
- Multiple-burst flash is possible with the AF500FTZ.
- When the flash is charged and left unused for about three minutes, the power automatically switches off to save battery power. Depressing the shutter release button halfway will restart charging of the flash units.

### **AF240T and AF400FTZ**

- In the Aperture-Priority AE Mode or when the shutter speed is set in the range of 1/30 to 1/1000 of a second, the flash sync speed of 1/30 of a second is set when the flash is fully charged.
- When the flash is charged and left unused for about five minutes, the power automatically switches off to save battery power. Depressing the shutter release button halfway will restart charging of the flash units.

### **AF200T, AF280T and AF400T**

- The two- or three-level auto flash mode can be used in addition to the TTL auto flash.
- In the Aperture-Priority AE Mode or when the shutter speed is set in the range of 1/30 to 1/1000 of a second, the flash sync speed of 1/30 of a second is set when the flash is fully charged.

## Overview of Flash Function

CAMERA FUNCTION	TYPE A	TYPE B	TYPE C	TYPE D
After the flash is charged, the camera automatically switches to the flash-sync speed (1/30 of a second).	○	○	○	○
Flash confirmation signal in the viewfinder and LCD panel	○	○		
TTL auto flash	○	○	*1 ○	
Slow-speed sync in the Metered Manual Mode	○	○	○	○
Trailing-shutter-curtain sync flash*2	○	○		
Contrast-control flash mode*2	○			

TYPE A : AF540FGZ, AF500FTZ\*3, AF330FTZ, AF360FGZ

TYPE B : AF400FTZ, AF240FT

TYPE C : AF400T, AF280T, AF220T, AF200T, AF201SA,  
AF200SA

TYPE D : AF200S, AF160, AF140

\*1 : The AF200SA and AF201SA do not operate.

\*2 : The shutter speed is 1/15 or slower.

\*3 : Multi-burst and slave-sync flash are possible.

## Using other types of flash

- Use of non-Pentax flash units may damage the camera. For the best results, use a Pentax dedicated flash unit.
- Some large studio type flashes may have inverted contacts, and will therefore not fire when attached to a 67 II camera. For further information, contact the flash unit manufacturer. To prevent the view from being vignetted by the second shutter curtain, it is recommended that you use a shutter speed one step slower than the flash sync speed.
- The secondary functions do not work when the cord is connected to the X-sync terminal only.

## Slow-Speed-Sync Shooting

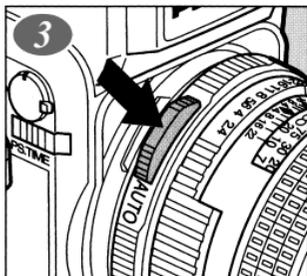
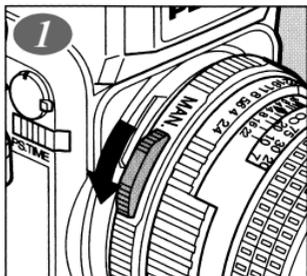
*It is possible to balance the exposure of a foreground subject against a dimly lit background by using the flash to properly expose the foreground subject and a slow-shutter-speed to expose the low light background.*

- The operation in step **1** can be performed at any time before taking a picture.
- In the slow-speed-sync shooting, use of a tripod is recommended to prevent camera shake.

- 1** Set the camera's exposure mode to the Metered Manual Mode.
- 2** Turn the flash on.
- 3** Select an appropriate shutter speed (slower than 1/30 of a second) and aperture combination for a correct exposure.
- 4** Release the shutter.

### Checking the Depth-of-Field

- The actual range in focus and the depth of field confirmed through the viewfinder may differ to some degree.
- When the depth-of-preview lever is set at the **MAN** position, the metering mode selector moves to the Center-Weighted Metering Mode automatically.



Slide the depth-of-preview lever on the lens until the letters **MAN** appears.

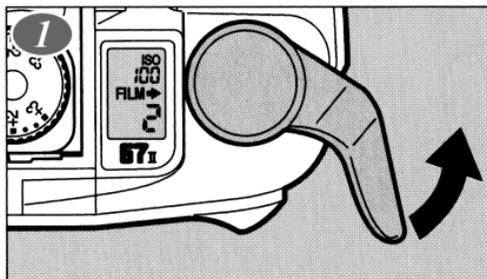
The aperture will stop down to the preset value, and the depth of field can be confirmed through the viewfinder.

The lever will be returned to the original position by depressing the depth-of-preview lever.

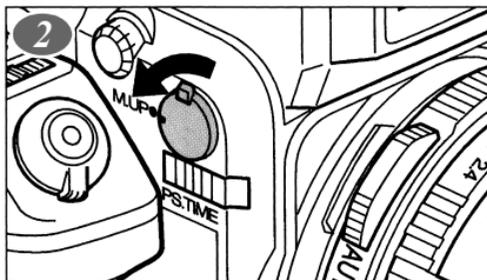
## Mirror Lock-Up

*Locking the mirror in the lock-up position helps to minimize the camera vibrations that may contribute to blurred pictures.*

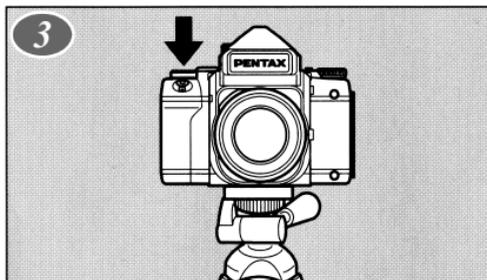
- With the mirror in the locked-up position, the memory lock function automatically operates and the exposure is fixed.
- Mirror lock-up does not operate before winding the film.
- Once the mirror lock-up is set, it cannot be canceled normally. If you want to cancel it, depress the shutter release button in a dark place and perform the same operation as with the Multiple Exposure Mode.
- When the battery is exhausted, this function does not operate. Locking the mirror continuously also makes the battery become exhausted more rapidly.



Wind the film.



Slide the mirror lock-up lever upward. The mirror goes up and stays in the up position.

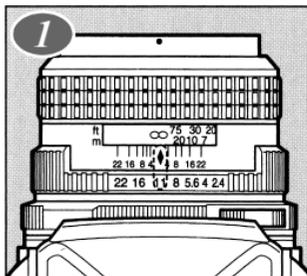


Release the shutter.

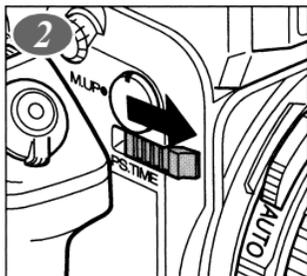
### Time Exposure Mode

*In the Time Exposure Mode, the battery consumption is extremely minimized to save the batteries. This mode is useful for the long exposures required for shooting night scenes and astronomical photography.*

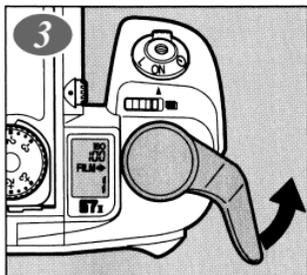
- The time exposure set lever can be set after the film is winded.
- When the battery is exhausted, this function does not operate.



Set the lens aperture ring to the desired f-stop.

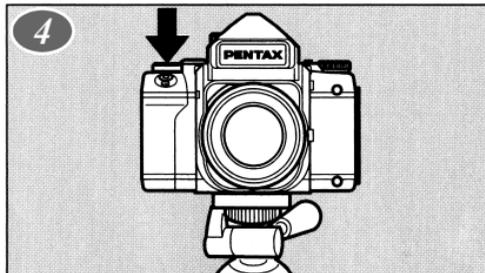


Slide the time exposure set lever as shown in the illustration.

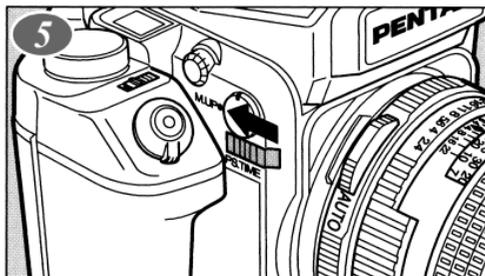


Wind the film.

- The shutter will not close until the time set with the dial lapses, regardless of the shutter dial position and the position of the time exposure set lever.
- The Time Exposure Mode can be combined with the mirror lock-up function.



Depress the shutter release button. The shutter remains open.

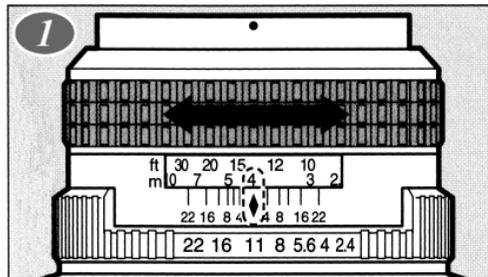


Slide the time exposure set lever to the original position. The time exposure finishes.

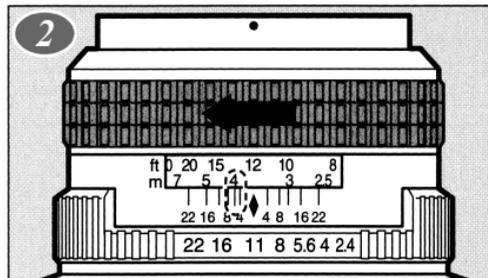
## Infrared Index

*When infrared film and an "R2" or "O2" filter are used, the focal point is different from that of ordinary film exposed in visible light. Focus on a subject in the following manner.*

- To set the proper exposure level for infrared pictures, refer to the instructions accompanying the film. The Aperture-Priority AE Mode does not give a correct exposure for infrared film. Use the Metered Manual Mode.



Focus on a subject as usual and memorize the focusing point on the lens distance scale.



Turn the focusing ring to the left until the point you memorized aligns with the infrared index.

### Accessories (Optional)

A number of dedicated accessories are available for this camera. For further information, contact your local Pentax local service center.

#### ● **Cable Release 30 and 50**

A shutter release cable designed for use with the camera equipped with threaded cable release socket.

#### ● **Magnifier 67**

A viewfinder accessory for magnifying the central area of the viewfinder.

#### ● **Refconverter 67**

Right angle finder which attaches to the eyepiece of either the AE Pentaprism Finder 67 II or Pentaprism Finder 67 II. The viewfinder can be switched vertically and horizontally.

#### ● **Filters**

Skylight, Cloudy, UV, Y2, O2, R2, and Circular Polarizing Filters are available.

#### ● **Auto Flash AF540FGZ**

This is an auto flash unit with a maximum guide number of 54 (at ISO/100m). Its features include slave-sync flash, contrast-control-sync flash, programmed auto flash, high-speed sync, wireless flash and leading/trailing shutter-curtain sync.

#### ● **Auto Flash AF360FGZ**

This is an auto flash unit with a maximum guide number of 36 (ISO 100/m). Its features include slave-sync flash, contrast-control-sync flash, AF spot beam, high-speed sync, wireless flash and leading/trailing-shutter curtain-sync.

#### ● **Hot shoe grip 67 II**

This grip allows the AF500FTZ, AF330FTZ, AF240FTZ, and AF400FTZ to be used off the camera, while maintaining the full electronic coupling to the camera.

#### ● **Hot Shoe Adapter FG, Extension Cord F5P, Off-camera Shoe Adapter F**

Use the adapters and cords to use the external flash away from the camera.

#### ● **AF400T Bracket for 67 II**

Attaches AF400T flash unit to a 67 II camera via tripod socket on the base of the camera.

#### ● **QS-20 Quick Shoe Adapter/QS-B1 Quick Shoe Base**

An accessory to enable quick attachment and detachment of the camera from a tripod.

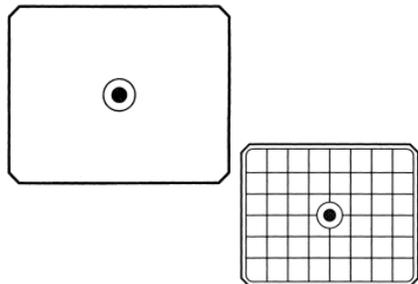
### ● Interchangeable Focusing Screen

Twelve types of focusing screens including the standard focusing screen are available.

Refer to the chart on page 71 for the combination of screens according to camera. Refer to instruction sheets supplied with each screen for changing instructions.

BA-61, BA-81 (Microprism Matte)

For general use. Matte screen with microprism.



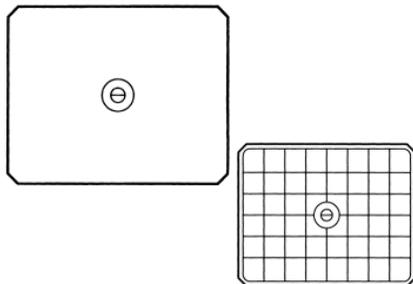
BH-61, BH-81

(Cross-Lined Microprism Matte)

Designed to guide picture compositions.

BB-61, BB-81 (Split-Image Matte)

Matte screen with split image.



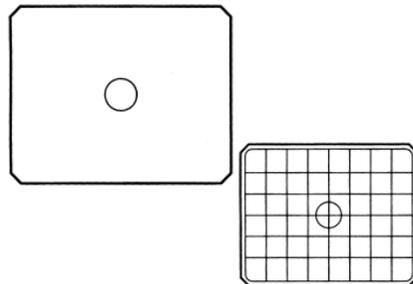
BJ-61, BJ-81

(Cross-Lined Split Image Matte)

Designed to guide picture compositions.

BE-60, BE-80 (Center-Spot Matte)

The standard focusing screen for general photography.



BG-60, BG-80

(Cross-Lined Matte)

Designed to guide picture compositions.

- BA-61, BB-61, BE-60, BG-60, BH-61 and BJ-61 can be used for any focal length of the lens. BA-81, BB-81, BE-80, BG-80, BH-81, and BJ-81 are bright focusing screens designed for use with the telephoto lenses or the slower maximum aperture lenses. However, the exposure accuracy of these focusing screens may decrease when the lens is stopped down. Also, when used in combination with a rear converter, a slight amount of overexposure will occur. For more information, read the operating manual of 67 II Interchangeable Focusing Screens.

Lenses \ Screens	BA-61/BB-61 BH-61/BJ-61	BE-60 BG-60	BA-81/BB-81 BH-81/BJ-81	BE-80 BG-80
SMC PENTAX FISH-EYE 35mm/4.5	○	○	△	△
SMC PENTAX 45mm/4	○	○	△	△
SMC PENTAX 55mm/4	○	○	△	△
SMC PENTAX 75mm/2.8 AL	○	○	△	△
SMC PENTAX 75mm/4.5	○	○	△	△
SMC PENTAX 90mm/2.8	○	○	○	○
SMC PENTAX 105mm/2.4	○	○	○	○
SMC PENTAX 165mm/2.8	○	○	○	○
SMC PENTAX 200mm/4	○	○	○	○
SMC PENTAX M* 300mm/4 ED(IF)	○	○	○	○
SMC PENTAX 300mm/4	○	○	○	○
SMC PENTAX M* 400mm/4 ED(IF)	○	○	○	○
SMC PENTAX 500mm/5.6	○	○	◎	◎
SMC TAKUMURA 600mm/4	○	○	○	○
SMC TAKUMURA 800mm/4	○	○	○	○
SMC PENTAX M* 800/6.7 ED(IF)	▲	○	▲	◎
SMC REFLEX TAKUMURA 1000mm/8	▲	○	▲	◎
SMC PENTAX MACRO 100mm/4	○	○	◎	◎
SMC PENTAX MACRO 135mm/4	○	○	◎	◎
SMC PENTAX SHIFT 75mm/4.5	▲	○	▲	△
SMC PENTAX SOFT 120mm/3.5	○	○	○	○
SMC PENTAX LS 165mm/4	○	○	○	○
SMC PENTAX 55-100mm/4.5	○	○	△	△
SMC PENTAX 90-180mm/5.6	○	○	△	△

◎ : Especially compatible

○ : Compatible

△ : The corners of viewfinder are darkened

▲ : The split-image and micropism areas are darkened

### Caution

Telephoto screens make the viewfinder brighter, facilitating focusing even with the slower maximum aperture lenses. However, care must be taken as the brightness of the screen may affect the exposure.

### Notes on Accessories

- When using the AE Pentaprism Finder 67 II or Pentaprism Finder 67 II in conjunction with the magnifier or eyecup, detach the rubber ring from the finder's eyepiece. If the eyepiece from which the rubber ring was detached is squeezed too tightly, it may be difficult to detach the ring. In this case, hold down and rotate the frame of the eyepiece using the back side of the strap (the side without the word PENTAX on it) to make it easier to detach the ring.
- When using an ordinary polarizing filter, exposure accuracy can be adversely effected. The use of a circular polarizing filter is necessary for proper exposure.
- If you are using the auto close-up ring in the Aperture-Priority AE Mode, make sure to narrow the aperture before taking a picture. Otherwise, the exposure will not match.

### Rear Converter

- When the Rear Converter is used with the focusing screen for telephoto lens installed (BA-81, BB-81, BE-80, BG-80, BH-81 or BJ-81), a slight amount of overexposure will occur.

### Autobellows

- The autobellows without the extension tube (Outer bayonet No.1) cannot be attached to the 67 II camera if the AE Pentaprism 67 II is used. The extension tube (Outer bayonet No.1) and the scale (Scale 67 II) are available as an optional accessory.



No.1

### Aperture and Shutter Speed Effects

Deciding the appropriate exposure for an object that you want to photograph (the subject) is all about deciding the right combination of shutter speed and aperture value. However, even for subjects with the same brightness, there are several combinations of shutter speed and aperture value possible. Depending on which combination you select, the effects of the picture differ.

#### The Effect of Shutter Speed

The shutter speed adjusts the amount of light that is exposed to the film by lengthening or shortening the length of time the film is exposed to the light.

If the shutter speed is slow, the shutter is open for a long amount of time, and if the subject that you want to photograph at this time is moving, the subject will naturally become blurred. On the other hand, if the shutter speed is fast, even if the subject is moving, the camera is able to take a picture as though the subject is stationary. Setting a fast shutter speed can also prevent pictures from blurring due to the camera shaking when you press the shutter. Also, if you take pictures of rivers, waterfalls, waves, etc., at a low shutter speed, they will turn out as pictures with a motion-like quality.



Fast Shutter Speed



Slow Shutter Speed

## ADVANCED OPERATION

### The Effect of Aperture

Aperture refers to adjusting the amount of light that hits the film, by widening or narrowing the beam, or “thickness” of light that passes through the lens.

If the aperture is opened, thus widening the beam of light, the objects in front of and behind the subject in focus are blurred. In other words, the focus range becomes smaller. On the other hand, by narrowing the aperture and thus narrowing the beam of light, the focus range becomes larger.

For example, when taking a picture of a subject against a background, if you widen the aperture and you take a picture, the areas other than the subject focused on become blurrier, making the subject appear to be in the foreground. On the other hand, by narrowing the aperture, it is possible to keep the background areas in focus.



Narrowed Aperture



Opened Aperture

### Custom Function

The Pentax 67 II offers “Custom Functions” to modify the camera’s operation to suit personal preferences. Modifications are made at a Pentax service center (at some charge).

Please consult your local Pentax service center for details.

**(1) 1/2 EV Shutter-speed settings**

Shutter speeds can be divided into 1/2 EV steps.

**(2) Metering timer duration**

The 10-second metering timer can be changed to 5, 20 or 30 seconds. In memory lock mode, the timer is changed from initial 20 seconds to 10, 40, or 60 seconds.

**(3) F-number indication in viewfinder display**

The selected aperture is displayed in the viewfinder LCD indicator instead of exposure frame number. This Custom Function is available only when a lens with automatic diagram control is mounted.

**(4) Installment of an additional strap lug**

An additional strap lug is installed next to the grip for horizontal positioning of the camera.

#### Precautions Regarding Custom Functions

- For modification (3), if f-stops are displayed in the viewfinder, then the film number is not displayed.
- For (3), the f-stop is not displayed if the lens or accessories do not support photometry.
- For (3), the f-stop displayed in the viewfinder does not necessarily match with the aperture set with the lens.