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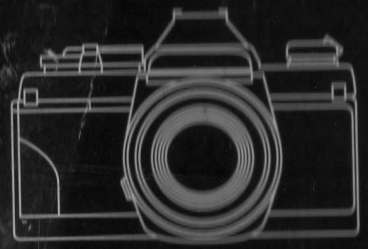

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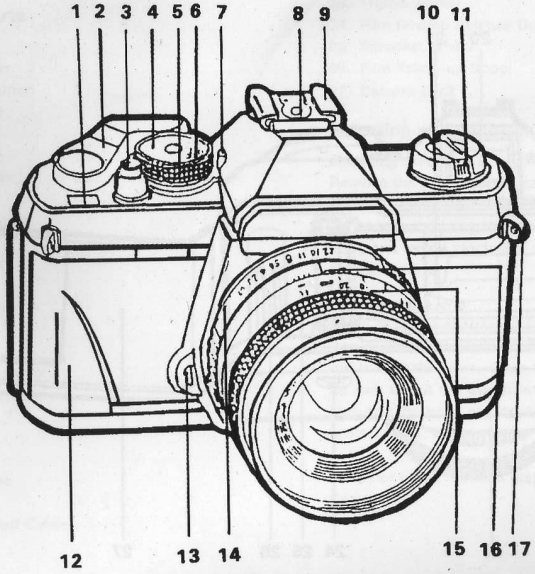
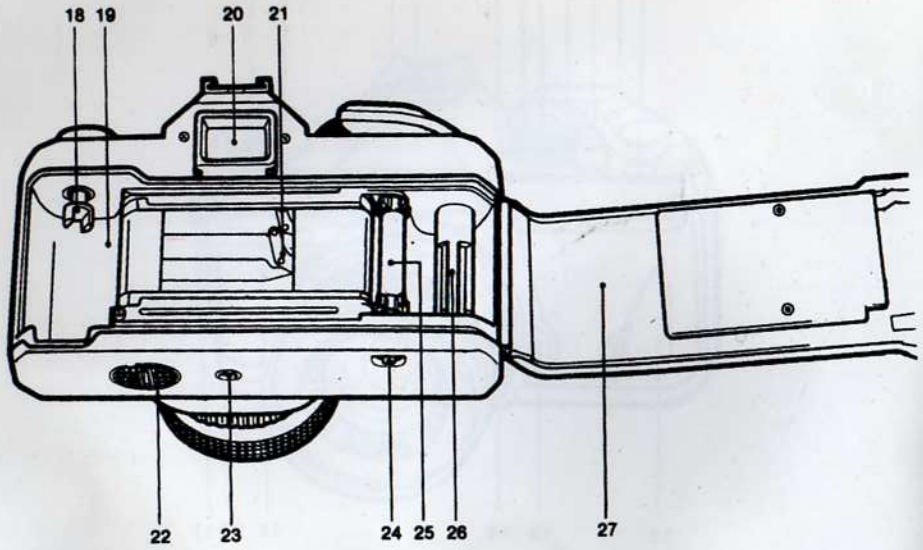




Description of Parts

1. Exposure Counter
2. Film Advance Lever
3. Shutter Release Button
4. Shutter Speed Dial
5. Film Speed Ring
6. Off (Shutter Lock)
7. Shutter Speed Index
8. Flash Contact
9. Flash Accessory Shoe
10. Film Rewind knob
11. Film Rewind Crank
12. Grip
13. Lens Release Button
14. Aperture Ring
15. Focusing Ring
16. Aperture / Distance Index / Depth of Field Scale
17. Strapholder
18. Film Rewind Stud
19. Film Chamber
20. Viewfinder Eyepiece
21. Shutter Curtain
22. Battery Compartment Cover
23. Tripod Socket
24. Film Rewind Release Button
25. Sprocket Wheel
26. Film Take – up Spool
27. Camera Back

Mounting and Removing the Lens

Mounting the Lens

Remove the camera body cap by turning it counter – clockwise. Align the red dot on the lens barrel with the Lens Mounting Index on the camera body and turn it clockwise until it locks in place with a click.

Removing the lens

Press in the Lens Release Button and turn the lens counter – clockwise as far as it will go, then pull it out toward the front. Once the lens has been removed, be sure to put the lens front cap and rear cap on the lens and the body cap on the camera's lens mount to protect them.

● Do not touch the lens glass or the inside of The Camera.

Always change the lens in subdued light if there is film in the camera.

Battery Installation

Two 1.5V alkaline batteries (LR44), 1.55V silver – oxide batteries (SR44/10L14) or one lithium DL1/3N are needed to provide power for the camera's exposure meter and shutter speeds.

1. Remove the Battery Compartment Cover by turning it counter – clockwise with a coin.
2. Insert the battery/batteries inside the battery holder with the plus(+) side facing up. Then replace the holder in the compartment and tighten its cover.

Battery Check

Check the batteries with the LEDs in the viewfinder. If an LED (red or green) turns on when the Shutter Release Button is pressed halfway in, the batteries are in good condition. If no LED turns on, they are exhausted and must be replaced. Be sure to replace the two batteries at the same time. The batteries are used to power the exposure meter and shutter timing but the camera will continue to operate at 1/1,000 sec only if they are exhausted or there are no batteries in it.

Film Loading

Use 35mm cassette film. Always load and unload film in subdued light, never in direct sunlight.

1. Open the Camera Back by pulling the Film Rewind Knob all the way out.
2. Install the cassette in the film chamber and push down the Film Rewind Knob. If it does not return smoothly to its original position, push it down while twisting it back and forth.
3. Pull out the film tip and insert it into any one of the slots in the Film Take – Up Spool.
4. Operate the Film Advance Lever slowly to advance the film. Make sure the Sprocket teeth catch the perforations, and close the Camera Back.
5. Fold out the Film Rewind Crank and turn it gently in the direction of the arrow to take up film slack.
6. Wind the Film Advance Lever and depress the Shutter Release Button. Repeat this operation until the Exposure Counter shows "1". The film is advancing properly if the Film Rewind Knob turns while you wind the Film Advance Lever.

Film Advance Lever

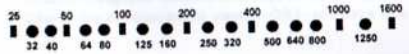
By turning the Film Advance Lever as far as it will go, the film will advance one frame and shutter will be cocked at the same time. Unless it is fully turned, the shutter cannot be released.

Exposure Counter

The Exposure Counter will advance each time the Film Advance Lever is wound and will return to "S" when the Camera Back is opened. The Exposure Counter displays the letter "S" and the numbers 1, 4, 6... up to 36. The numbers 12, 20, 24, and 36 are marked in orange to indicate the end of film in commercially available film cassette.

Setting the Film Speed

To obtain correct exposure, it is important to set the film speed correctly. The speed of the film you are using is printed on the film box.
To set the film speed, lift up the Film Speed Ring and turn it until the desired ISO speed is aligned with the index mark (▼).
The ISO speed settings on the Film Speed Ring are as follows:



Focusing the Lens

Focusing is done with a split – image focusing center, microprism collar and a surrounding matte screen.

Focusing with the Split – Image

Turn the Focusing Ring until the two segments of the image divided by the horizontal line in the split – image center fall in line. If the two segments are not aligned, your subject is not in sharp focus.

Focusing with the Microprism Collar and Matte Screen

Turn the Focusing Ring until your subject in the microprism collar or the matte screen appears sharp. It is not in sharp focus if the image appears wavy on the microprism or blurred on the matte screen.

Shutter Speed and Aperture

Setting the Shutter Speed

The shutter speed not only controls the amount of light but can freeze or emphasize moving subjects. High shutter speeds (e.g. 1/500 – 1/1,000 sec) allow you to freeze a moving subject and slow shutter speeds (e.g. 1/2 – 1 sec) can be used to produce a sense of motion.

The numbers"1", "2" ..."1000" on the dial represent 1, 1/2...1/1000 second, and the letter "B" stands for "bulb", used for long exposures as explained below. To set the shutter speed, turn the Shutter Speed Dial and set the number you want opposite the index. Be sure to set it at a click position.

Bulb Exposure Photography

If an exposure time longer than 1 second is required, set the Shutter Speed Dial to "B". The Shutter will remain open as long as the Shutter Release Button is depressed. To prevent camera shake, mount the camera on a tripod and trip the shutter with a cable release (optional).

Setting the Aperture

The aperture controls the amount of light that reaches the film. If the Aperture Ring is turned to a one-step higher number (from 4 to 5.6, for example), the amount of exposure will be reduced by half; if it is turned to a one-step lower number, the amount of exposure will be doubled. The aperture not only controls the amount of light but also allows you to control the sharpness of areas in front of and behind the subject, as explained later in the section "Depth of Field". To set the aperture, turn the ring and set the number you want (with a click) opposite the Aperture/Distance Index.

Intermediate settings can also be used.

Exposure Setting

Your camera features a center-weighted metering system which measures the light intensity with emphasis on the subject in the center of the viewfinder. It also measures the brightness in the surrounding area.

The camera operates on manual exposure. First, set the film speed. You can then use any appropriate combination of shutter speed and aperture to obtain the correct exposure. If you press the Shutter Release Button halfway in, the exposure meter will switch on and an LED will turn on in the viewfinder to indicate the exposure. The LED will turn off as soon as you take your finger off the button.

As the exposure meter is based on a center-weighted system, always place your subject in the center of the viewfinder for light metering.

Correct Exposure

The green circle 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). If you are using a shutter speed of 1/30 sec. or slower, mount the camera on a tripod to prevent camera shake or use flash photography instead.

Overexposure

Only the red + LED turns on. This means your subject is too bright. Stop down the aperture (i.e. set a higher number) or use a faster shutter speed to turn on the green LED.

Underexposure

Only the red - LED turns on. This means your subject is too dark. Open up the aperture (set lower number) 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 to set your desired values.
2. Focus the lens and frame your subject.
   While looking through the viewfinder, turn the Focusing Ring to focus and compose your picture.
3. Check the exposure and shoot.

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

Film Rewinding

When 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. Rewind the film back into its cassette and unload the cassette. Send the exposed film for processing as soon as possible.

To rewind the film:

1. Press in the Rewind Release Button located on the camera bottom. The button will stay depressed.
2. Fold out the Film Rewind Crank (taking care not to open the camera back) and turn it in the direction of the arrow. Stop winding after you feel a sudden release of tension, then open the Camera Back and take out the cassette.

Exposure Compensation

If there is a significant difference in brightness between the main subject and its background, you will

not be able to get a correct exposure in the normal metering procedure. In this case, exposure compensation is necessary as described as follows:

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 times as much exposure so that it is correctly exposed.

Example:

If the camera's exposure meter indicates f/16 and 1/250 sec. to get correct exposure, make compensation as follows:

Compensation with the Aperture Ring

For 2 x exposure compensation, turn the ring from f/16 to f/11, and for 4 x compensation turn it to f/8.

Compensation with the Shutter Speed Dial

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

Taking Spotlighted Subjects

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

Example:

If the camera's exposure meter indicates f/4 and 1/60 sec. to get correct exposure, make compensation as follows:

Compensation with the Aperture Ring

For 1/2 x exposure compensation, turn the ring from f/4 to f/5.6, and for 1/4 x compensation turn it to f/8.

Compensation with the Shutter Speed Dial

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

Main Switch

When the camera is not is use, turn the main switch on the Shutter Speed Dial to "OFF", to prevent accidental battery consumption (The remaining stops on Shutter Speed Dial Plate equal to "ON" condition).

Flash Photography

If you are taking indoor or nighttime pictures, use a flash unit. The camera has an X-contact hotshoe which allows flash synchronization at shutter speeds of 1/60 sec. or slower. You can use most types of cordless electronic flash units. Do not use shutter speeds faster or above 1/60th sec. when using a flash unit.

Depth of Field

When the lens is focused on a subject, the zone of sharpness also extends over a certain distance in front of and behind the subject. This is known as the depth of field of a lens and varies as follows:

1. The smaller the aperture, the greater the depth of field, and vice versa.
2. The longer the camera-to-subject distance, the greater the depth of field, and vice versa.
3. The zone of sharpness behind the point the lens is focused on is greater than that in front of it.
4. A lens with a shorter focal length has a greater 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 aperture at f/16, you will see on the Depth of Field Scale that the zone of sharpness extends from about 2.7 m to infinity (indicated by the corrosponding 1/16 either side of the Aperture/Distance Index mark).

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. Excessive heat may adversely affect the film, batteries or camera mechanism. If the camera has become too hot, allow it to cool to a normal temperature before use.
- After shooting seaside scenes, clean the camera very carefully. Sea breezes may cause corrosion of the camera mechanism.

● 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. Always take extra care to avoid scratches.

● Do not subject the camera to a abrupt temperature changes, because moisture can condense inside the camera and cause faulty electrical contact.

● To clean the camera body, wipe with a soft cloth. Never use benzine, thinner or other solvents.

● If you are not likely to use the camera for an extended period of time, remove the batteries and store away from heat and moisture.

● If you take your camera on a trip or to special events, be sure to check beforehand that it functions normally.

● Keep in mind that the picture area on a certain sizes of print may be slightly smaller than that of the negative.

Battery Precautions

● Generally, battery performance decreases temporarily at low temperatures (under about 0°C/32°F). When taking pictures in cold weather, it is recommended to use new batteries and keep a spare set in a warm pocket. The batteries affected by cold temperatures will function properly again when they return to normal temperature.

● Before installing the batteries, wipe both poles clean with a dry cloth. Poor contact may result if they are soiled.

● If you are taking your camera on a long trip, take spare batteries with you.

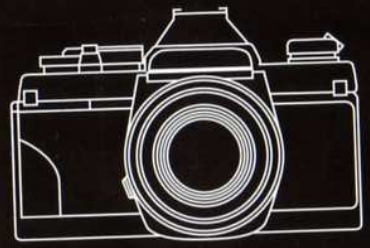
● Never put batteries into fire or try to disassemble, this is dangerous.

Specifications

Type: 35mm single lens reflex camera with focal plane shutter.
Negative Size: 24 x 36 mm.
Lens Mount: P/K.
Shutter: Vertically running focal plane shutter.
Shutter Speeds: B (bulb), 1 to 1/1000 sec. (12 steps).
Flash Synchronization: X contact hotshoe. (synchronizes at 1/60 sec. or slower).
Shutter Release: Mechanical.
Exposure Metering: Through – the – lens, full – aperture, center – weighted light metering with SPD cell; manual exposure with LED display; metering range EV2 – 19 (with ISO 100 film and 50mm f/1.4 lens); ISO 25 – 1600 film speed range; exposure meter switch activated by pressing shutter release button halfway in.
Exposure Meter Power Source: Two 1.5V alkaline (LR44), 1.55V silver – oxide(SR44/10L14) or one DL1/3N lithium battery.
Viewfinder: Eye – level pentaprism finder; 92% field of view and 0.91 x magnification (with 50mm lens set at infinity).
Focusing Screen: Split – image/microprism.
Viewfinder Information: Display of correct exposure, over – and underexposure with 3 LEDs.
Film Advance: Lever with 130° stroke and 20° stand – off.
Film Rewind: Film rewind crank.
Exposure Counter: Additive, auto reset.
Dimension: 136 (W) x 87 (H) X 54 (D) mm.
Weight: 434 g (without batteries).

Specifications and design subject to change without notice.

K100 INSTRUCTIONS D'UTILISATION



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