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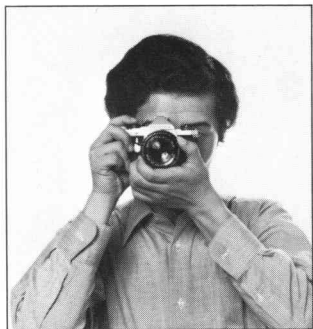
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As a general rule, your camera can be held more firmly in the left hand, which does not release the shutter. If you hold your camera with the right hand — the hand that releases the shutter — this may cause camera movement. Often, blurred pictures are due to camera movement.

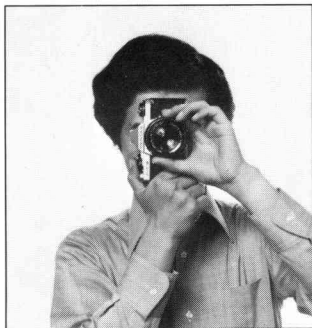
Horizontal position A.

Hold the camera firmly with your left hand, and draw your arms close to your body.



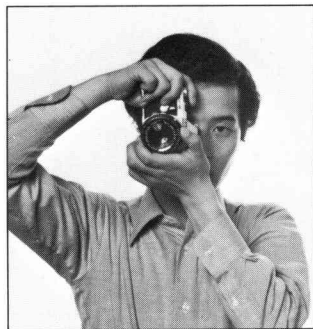
Vertical position B.

Hold your camera tightly to your forehead with your left hand, and draw your right arm close to your body.



Vertical position C.

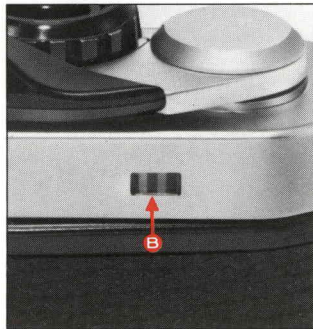
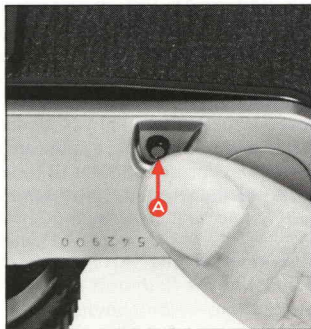
Hold your camera tightly to your forehead with your left hand, raise your right arm and draw your left arm to your body.



UNLOADING THE FILM

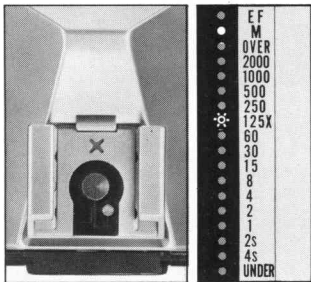
After the last picture on the roll has been taken, the rapid-wind lever will not advance any further (Caution: do not try to force the lever), indicating that the film must be rewound. Lift up the rewind crank. Depress the film rewind button **A** and turn the rewind crank as indicated to rewind the film into its cartridge. If the film is being properly rewound, the film rewind indicator **B** will flicker. Rewind until the tension on the crank lessens, indicating that the leader end of the film has been released from the take-up spool. Pull out the film rewind knob (the back will open automatically), and remove the film cartridge.

AVOID DIRECT LIGHT WHEN UNLOADING THE FILM.





Your Pentax ME SUPER features the added convenience of automatic flash synch when used with either the Pentax AF 200S or AF 160 Auto Flash. Regardless of whether the camera is operated in the "AUTO" or "M" (Manual) modes, there's no need to touch the exposure mode dial to synchronize the camera with the flash unit. Simply leave the dial set at "AUTO" or "M", and switch on the unit the flash synchronizes automatically at 1/125 sec. when the unit changes.



Viewfinder "Flash Ready" Indication: Moreover, when you use the AF 200S or AF 160, there's no need to remove your eye from the viewfinder to know when the flash unit has charged; nor do you need to partially depress the shutter button. When the flash charges, the green "M" LED indicator will flash on and off to signal that the unit is ready to fire; simultaneously, the green "125X" LED shutter speed indicator will light to signal automatic flash synchronization. After taking the picture, the camera reverts to the non-flash "AUTO" or "M" exposure mode until the unit has recycled. You can also revert to the previous non-flash mode simply by switching the flash unit off.

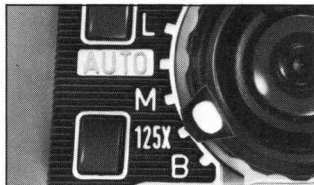
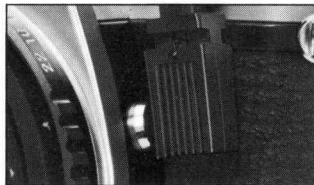
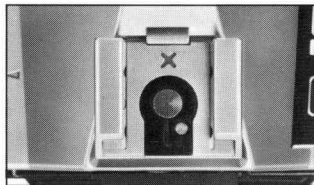
F/number Setting: After mounting the flash unit, set the auto flash control of the flash unit and the lens aperture according to the instructions accompanying the unit.

OTHER FLASH UNITS

The ME SUPER may also be used with a variety of other flash units, including both the direct-synch cordless type and those requiring a cord hook-up. Small shoe-mount type units fit directly to the hot-shoe on top of the camera; larger professional grip-type units may be mounted, usually via an extension bracket, to the tripod socket at the base of the camera. If the unit is a cordless shoe-mount type, synchronization is direct via the camera hotshoe. If your unit requires a cord connection, plug the cord into the "X" socket beside the lens mount.

Shutter Speed Synch: Unlike the AF 200S, other flash units do not feature automatic shutter-speed synchronization with the camera. Synchronize them manually by turning the exposure mode dial to "125X." Also note that the viewfinder LED flash ready and shutter-speed indication is not given when the manual "125X" shutter speed setting is used.

F/number Setting, etc: As flash operating instructions vary depending upon the type of flash unit you are using, refer to the instructions accompanying your flash unit for flash mode setting, aperture setting and other operating instructions.



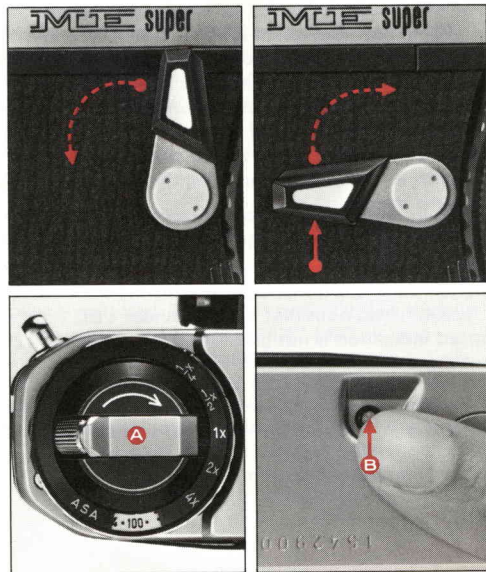
SELF-TIMER/MULTIPLE EXPOSURES

Self-Timer

The self-timer delays release of the shutter 4 – 10 sec., depending upon how far the self-timer lever is advanced. To operate the self-timer, push the lever counterclockwise until it stops. To start, push up slightly on the self-timer lever. Note: Cover the viewfinder eyepiece with the accessory Finder Cap when using the self-timer; otherwise, light entering from the rear of the camera may adversely affect the exposure.

Multiple Exposures

For deliberate multiple exposures, make the first exposure in the normal way. Then tighten the film by turning the rewind knob **A**, and keep hold of the rewind knob. Depress the film rewind button **B** and advance the rapid-wind lever. This cocks the shutter without advancing the film. Finally, release the shutter to make the second exposure. Then make one blank exposure, before taking the next picture, to avoid overlapping. As the exposure counter continues to function each time the shutter is cocked, a double exposure will be counted as two frames.



Using a Tripod

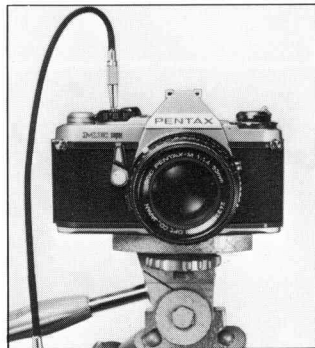
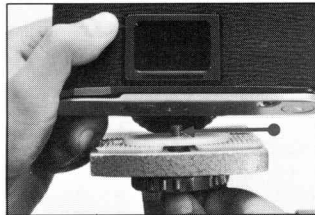
The camera may be mounted directly to a tripod by screwing the tripod into the socket at the base of the camera. Be sure the tripod screw protrudes no more than 5.5mm (0.22in.) from the tripod. This is the depth of your camera's tripod socket. Don't use a longer screw as it may puncture the bottom of the tripod socket if tightened too firmly.

Tripod Spacer: In order to prevent large diameter lenses from interfering with proper mounting of the camera to the tripod, insert the Spacer Ring (packed with the camera) between camera and tripod.

Finder Cap: When you make exposures with your eye away from the viewfinder while using a tripod (or at any other time), cover the viewfinder eyepiece with the accessory Finder Cap; otherwise, light entering from the rear may adversely affect the exposure.

Time Exposures at "B"

Exposures longer than 4 sec., exceed the range of the camera's electronic shutter and must be made at the "B" setting of the exposure mode dial. Here the shutter remains opened as long as the shutter release button is held depressed. To prevent movement of the camera during exposure, mount it on a tripod and attach a cable release to the hole in the shutter button to release the shutter. For exposures lasting several minutes or hours, use a cable release with a locking device.

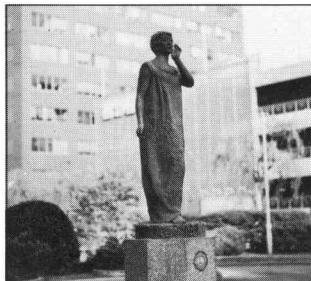


a wide lens aperture. As the camera automatically chooses the fastest possible shutter speed for the given exposure, wide apertures will give you shutter speeds in excess of 1/250 sec. when lighting is sufficient. (NOTE: This technique does not work in low-lighting as low lighting necessitates a slow shutter speed.)

Depth-of-Field Control: Depending upon the aperture in use, the over-all sharpness of the picture area in front and behind the subject will vary greatly. This effect is known as "depth of field" and can be used to vary the over-all effect of your photos.

Maximum Depth of Field: The depth of field becomes progressively deeper as the lens is stopped down to smaller lens apertures and is greatest at minimum aperture. Thus, if you desire to have both your subject and the background in focus, use a small aperture such as f/11 or f/16 (be sure to take precautions against camera shake if a yellow LED lights). Small apertures are also useful for critical close-up work, but for this, refer to a close-up photography guide.

Out-of-Focus Highlights: The depth of field becomes progressively shallower at wide lens apertures, and is shallowest at f/2, f/1.7 or f/1.4, depending upon which is the maximum aperture of your lens. A shallow depth of field produces an out-of-focus effect which highlights your subject. As long as the LED does not light at the "OVER" setting, you can obtain this effect, even on a bright, sunny day, by using a wide maximum aperture.

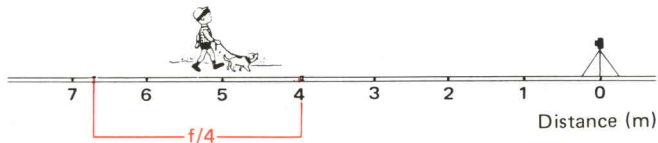
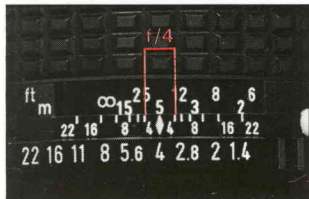


DEPTH-OF-FIELD SCALE

Depth of field is the range between the nearest and farthest distances which are in focus at a given lens aperture.

If you want to know how great the depth of field is at a certain aperture, focus on the subject and look at the depth-of-field scale on the lens. In the photograph below the distance scale is set at 5 meters; that is, the lens is focused on a subject 5 meters away. The calibrations on each side of the distance index correspond to the diaphragm setting and indicate the range of in-focus distance for different lens apertures.

For example, if a lens opening of $f/4$ is to be used, the range on the distance scale ring covered within the figure 4 on the depth-of-field scale indicates the area in focus at that lens opening. You will note from the depth-of-field scale in the photograph that the range from approximately 4 to 7m is in focus. Note that as the lens apertures change, the effective depth of field also changes. For the depth of field at different apertures and distances, refer to the next page.



DEPTH-OF-FIELD TABLE: SMC PENTAX-M 50mm LENS

Distance scale	0.45m	0.6m	1m	1.6m	2m	3m	5m	15m	∞
f/1.4	0.447 ~ 0.453	0.595 ~ 0.605	0.984 ~ 1.017	1.557 ~ 1.645	1.932 ~ 2.073	2.846 ~ 3.172	4.579 ~ 5.506	11.712 ~ 20.868	52.938 ~ ∞
f/2	0.446 ~ 0.454	0.593 ~ 0.608	0.977 ~ 1.024	1.539 ~ 1.666	1.904 ~ 2.106	2.785 ~ 3.252	4.420 ~ 5.757	10.707 ~ 25.077	37.070 ~ ∞
f/2.8	0.445 ~ 0.455	0.590 ~ 0.611	0.969 ~ 1.034	1.516 ~ 1.694	1.869 ~ 2.152	2.708 ~ 3.365	4.225 ~ 6.128	9.609 ~ 34.313	26.491 ~ ∞
f/4	0.443 ~ 0.458	0.586 ~ 0.615	0.956 ~ 1.049	1.483 ~ 1.737	1.818 ~ 2.224	2.599 ~ 3.560	3.962 ~ 6.786	8.329 ~ 76.783	18.557 ~ ∞
f/5.6	0.440 ~ 0.461	0.580 ~ 0.622	0.939 ~ 1.070	1.441 ~ 1.799	1.754 ~ 2.329	2.468 ~ 3.832	3.659 ~ 7.922	7.075 ~ ∞	13.268 ~ ∞
f/8	0.436 ~ 0.466	0.572 ~ 0.631	0.915 ~ 1.103	1.383 ~ 1.901	1.667 ~ 2.506	2.294 ~ 4.351	3.284 ~ 10.585	5.774 ~ ∞	9.300 ~ ∞
f/11	0.430 ~ 0.472	0.562 ~ 0.644	0.887 ~ 1.148	1.316 ~ 2.047	1.569 ~ 2.771	2.109 ~ 5.242	2.911 ~ 18.301	4.697 ~ ∞	6.776 ~ ∞
f/16	0.422 ~ 0.482	0.546 ~ 0.667	0.844 ~ 1.231	1.219 ~ 2.348	1.430 ~ 3.366	1.861 ~ 7.978	2.450 ~ ∞	3.588 ~ ∞	4.672 ~ ∞
f/22	0.413 ~ 0.496	0.529 ~ 0.696	0.798 ~ 1.349	1.120 ~ 2.855	1.294 ~ 4.545	1.631 ~ 21.588	2.061 ~ ∞	2.799 ~ ∞	3.410 ~ ∞

Distance scale	1.55'	1.9'	2.5'	3'	6'	8'	12'	25'	∞
f/1.4	1.540' ~ 1.560'	1.884' ~ 1.916'	2.471' ~ 2.530'	2.957' ~ 3.045'	5.814' ~ 6.198'	7.667' ~ 8.364'	11.252' ~ 12.856'	21.905' ~ 29.122'	173.686' ~ ∞
f/2	1.536' ~ 1.564'	1.878' ~ 1.923'	2.459' ~ 2.543'	2.939' ~ 3.064'	5.738' ~ 6.287'	7.533' ~ 8.530'	10.960' ~ 13.262'	20.802' ~ 31.339'	121.623' ~ ∞
f/2.8	1.531' ~ 1.570'	1.869' ~ 1.932'	2.443' ~ 2.560'	2.915' ~ 3.091'	5.640' ~ 6.410'	7.361' ~ 8.763'	10.593' ~ 13.845'	19.495' ~ 34.884'	86.915' ~ ∞
f/4	1.523' ~ 1.573'	1.856' ~ 1.946'	2.419' ~ 2.587'	2.880' ~ 3.131'	5.499' ~ 6.604'	7.118' ~ 9.137'	10.087' ~ 14.824'	17.817' ~ 42.020'	60.884' ~ ∞
f/5.6	1.512' ~ 1.590'	1.839' ~ 1.965'	2.388' ~ 2.624'	2.835' ~ 3.187'	5.322' ~ 6.882'	6.818' ~ 9.690'	9.485' ~ 16.370'	15.986' ~ 57.817'	43.530' ~ ∞
f/8	1.497' ~ 1.608'	1.815' ~ 1.995'	2.343' ~ 2.681'	2.769' ~ 3.275'	5.078' ~ 7.347'	6.414' ~ 10.660'	8.706' ~ 19.414'	13.855' ~ 132.990'	30.514' ~ ∞
f/11	1.478' ~ 1.631'	1.785' ~ 2.033'	2.290' ~ 2.756'	2.692' ~ 3.393'	4.802' ~ 8.027'	5.973' ~ 12.190'	7.898' ~ 25.319'	11.882' ~ ∞	22.231' ~ ∞
f/16	1.447' ~ 1.670'	2.101' ~ 1.737'	2.206' ~ 2.892'	2.573' ~ 3.609'	4.406' ~ 9.500'	5.361' ~ 16.047'	6.845' ~ 51.597'	9.611' ~ ∞	15.329' ~ ∞
f/22	1.413' ~ 1.721'	1.684' ~ 2.188'	2.114' ~ 3.075'	2.445' ~ 3.911'	4.012' ~ 12.205'	4.778' ~ 25.969'	5.906' ~ ∞	7.827' ~ ∞	11.188' ~ ∞

METER COUPLING RANGE

The red area in the table indicates the coupling range of the meter, and should not be interpreted as the camera's total range of f/stop-shutter speed combinations. As you will note from the table below, with an ASA 100 film, you may use any shutter speed from 4 sec. to 1/2000 sec., the actual shutter speed depending upon the aperture being used. The total range of the

aperture settings is, of course, determined by the minimum and maximum apertures of the lens being used. For example, with the 50mm f/1.4 lens and ASA 100 film, an aperture from f/1.4 (the maximum aperture of this lens) to f/22 (the minimum aperture) may be used with any shutter speed from 1 sec. to 1/2000 sec. that will illuminate either the green or yellow LEDs.

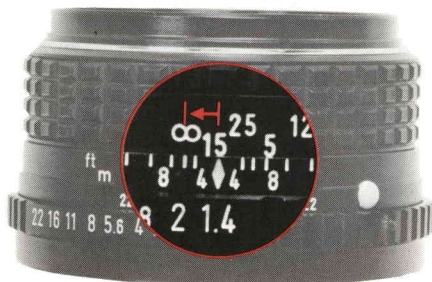
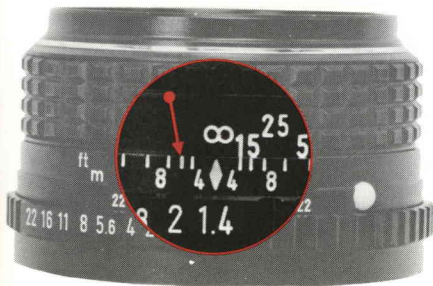
SHUTTER SPEED	4	2	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{15}$	$\frac{1}{30}$	$\frac{1}{60}$	$\frac{1}{125}$	$\frac{1}{250}$	$\frac{1}{500}$	$\frac{1}{1000}$	$\frac{1}{2000}$
ASA 12														
25														
50														
100														
200														
400														
800														
1,600														

INFRARED PHOTOGRAPHY

If you intend to take infrared photographs, remember to use the infrared mark indicated with an orange line on the depth-of-field scale. First, bring your subject into sharp focus. Next, determine the subject-to-camera distance from the distance scale on the lens. Then match your subject-to-camera distance to the infrared mark

by turning the focusing ring accordingly. For instance, if your subject is in focus at infinity, turn the focusing ring and move the infinity (∞) mark to the infrared mark.

- **NOTE:** An infrared focusing adjustment is not required when working with infrared color film.



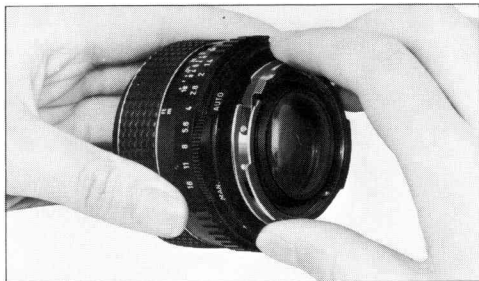
Conventional screw-mount Takumar lenses (both Super-Takumar and SMC Takumar) can be easily mounted onto your camera by attaching them first to the Mount Adaptor K. However, when Adaptor K is used, the following is true.

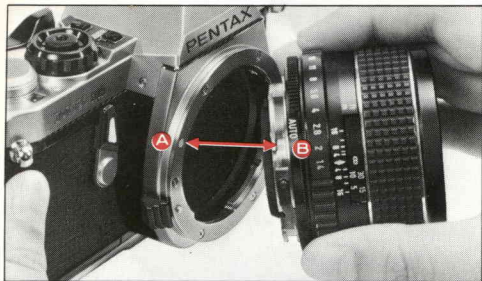
1. Due to the difference in coupling systems, the automatic diaphragm will not function.
2. Full-aperture metering lenses will function as stop-down metering lenses.



How to Use Mount Adaptor K

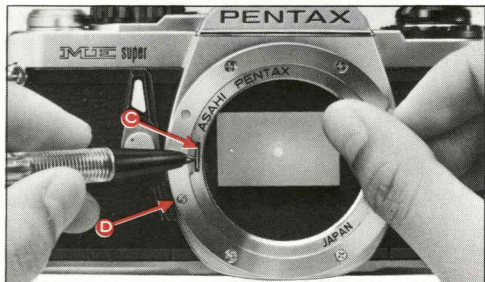
1. Screw the conventional Takumar lens into the Mount Adaptor K.
2. Attach the Adapter/lens unit to the camera body by aligning the red dots **A** and **B**, and turning the lens clockwise until it locks with a click. (This takes slightly less than a quarter of a revolution.)
3. To remove the lens, leaving the Mount Adapter K attached to the camera body, simply unscrew the lens counterclockwise. Other screw-





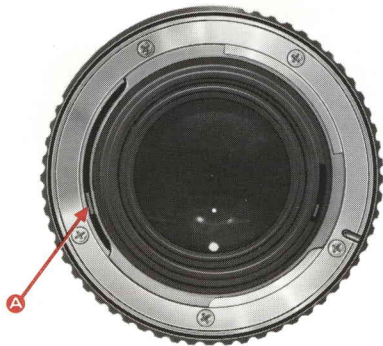
mount Takumar lenses can then be attached in the normal way.

1. To remove the Mount Adaptor K from the camera body, first remove the screw-mount lens. Then press, with your thumbnail or a pointed object such as a ballpoint pen, against the spring pin **C**
2. Turn the Mount Adaptor K counterclockwise until you feel it release, and take it out.
3. Since the mechanism for locking in the Mount Adapter K is totally different from that which locks in an SMC Pentax bayonet-mount lens, the lens release lever **D** on the camera body plays no part at all.



OPEN-APERTURE AND STOP-DOWN METERING LENSES

Open-aperture SMC Pentax lenses have a diaphragm coupling lever **A** on the back of the lens which couples with the camera body to permit open-aperture metering. The ultra telephotos do not have a diaphragm coupler, so they must be used with the stop-down metering system. Use of the Auto-Extension Tube Set K permits open-aperture metering. Use of other K Series accessories — standard Extension Tube Set K, Helicoid Extension Tube K, Auto-Bellows M and Bellows Unit III — requires stop-down metering. Whenever any one of these is used between the camera body and an SMC Pentax lens, the stop-down metering system must be used.

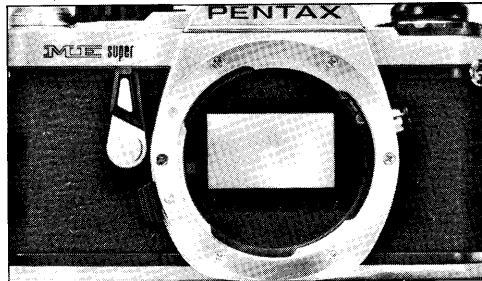
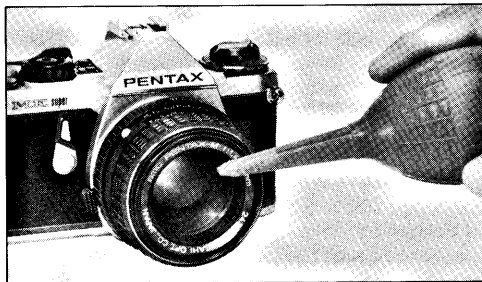


RESISTANCE TO TEMPERATURE EXTREMES AND CHANGES

The temperature range at which your camera will continue to function properly stretches from 50°C to -20°C. However, resistance to cold could be hampered by dirty oil. Therefore, if the camera is to operate at full efficiency in very cold conditions, it must be overhauled and all oil must be replaced. Sudden changes in temperature will often cause moisture to condense inside or outside your camera. This is a possible source of rust, which may be extremely harmful to the mechanism. Furthermore, if the camera is taken from a warm temperature to a sub-freezing one, further damage may result if small drops of moisture freeze, causing them to expand.

Thus, sudden temperature changes should be avoided as much as possible. As a guide, a temperature change of 10°C should be allowed to take place gradually over a period of at least 30 minutes. If this is not possible, keeping the camera in its case or bag will help somewhat in minimizing the effects of a rapid temperature change.

Extremely low temperature reduces the efficiency of the battery. Therefore, the camera should be protected against low temperature. Put the batteries into the camera right before shooting. For extremely low temperature, use new batteries.

**CLEANING:**

- Always keep the viewfinder eyepiece, lens and filters as clean as possible. To remove loose dust and dirt, first use the blower and then the brush of a lens brush. Do not try to wipe off granular dirt or dust — it's an excellent way of scratching the glass.
- Smudges, such as fingerprints, should be carefully wiped away with either lens tissue or a clean, soft cloth. Clean, plain cotton handkerchiefs that have already been washed a few times are particularly good for this. Breathing on the lens before wiping is effective; but be sure to wipe away all moisture completely. Commercial lens cleaners are also effective.
- Never touch the mirror or the shutter leaves. Minor dirt or spots on the mirror will not affect the clarity of your pictures.
- Take care not to drop the camera or knock it against anything solid. Accidents or rough handling can easily damage the internal mechanism, even though externally nothing seems to have been damaged.

KEEP YOUR CAMERA DRY:

- Your camera is *not* waterproof. There are several places where water can get inside and do a great deal of damage. Take care to protect both body and lens from rain or splashing water. If your camera should get wet, dry it off immediately with a clean, soft cloth.

If your camera becomes completely soaked, it may malfunction. In this instance, bring it as soon as possible to an authorized Pentax service center.

STORAGE:

- Where to keep your camera while you are not using it is an important point. The best storage place is cool, dry, clean and well-ventilated. Because of the possible build up of humidity, it is risky to store your camera in a cabinet or closet. It's also a good idea to keep your camera in its bag or case while you are not using it.

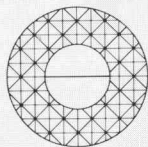
BATTERY CARE:

- Wipe the battery with a dry cloth before insertion and always handle by the edges. Oily skin acids on the battery could cause poor contact.
 - In freezing temperatures, batteries may temporarily malfunction due to the cold. In this instance, insert a set of warm spare batteries to operate the camera's electronic systems until the original batteries are warmed to room temperatures.
 - Make it a habit to keep spare batteries on hand at all times in event the batteries in your camera wear down. For replacement, use Eveready S76E or Mallory MS76H or equivalent.
 - Do not allow children to play with the camera shutter button. Excessive activation of the exposure meter could greatly reduce battery life.
- Also, always keep batteries out of the reach of small children.**

VIEWFINDER DIAGRAM



E F
M
OVER
2000
1000
500
250
125X
60
30
15
8
4
2
1
2s
4s
UNDER



Indication	Color	Function	
EF	RED	Exposure compensation indicator ("EF"=Exposure Factor), flashes red when exposure compensation is employed.	
M	GREEN	(1) Manual Exposure Warning (glows green) (2) Auto Flash Ready Indicator (flashes green when AF 200S Auto Flash has charged).	
OVER	RED	Overexposure Warning (glows red for overexposure in the auto mode, flashes red for overexposure in the manual mode).	
2000	GREEN	1/2000 sec. shutter speed setting	Indications 1/2000 sec. thru 1/60 sec. are given in green to signal adequate speed for handheld shooting.
1000	GREEN	1/1000 sec.	
500	GREEN	1/500 sec.	
250	GREEN	1/250 sec.	
125X	GREEN	1/125 sec. (doubles as auto flash synch indicator for AF 200S Auto Flash).	
60	GREEN	1/60 sec.	
30	YELLOW	1/30 sec. shutter speed setting	Indications for speeds 1/30 sec. thru 4 sec. given in Yellow as a warning against camera shake.
15	YELLOW	1/15 sec.	
8	YELLOW	1/8 sec.	
4	YELLOW	1/4 sec.	
2	YELLOW	1/2 sec.	
1	YELLOW	1 sec.	
2S	YELLOW	2 sec.	
4S	YELLOW	4 sec.	
UNDER	RED	Underexposure Warning (glows red for underexposure in the auto mode, flashes red for underexposure in manual mode).	

SPECIFICATIONS

Type:	35mm SLR camera with aperture-perferred automatic exposure; "pushbutton" electronic manual; auto flash synch (with AF 200S and AF 160 Units).
Mount:	Pentax Bayonet Mount with fully automatic diaphragm linkage.
Standard lenses:	SMC Pentax 50mm f/1.2 SMC Pentax-M 40mm f/2.8 SMC Pentax-M 50mm f/1.4 SMC Pentax-M 50mm f/1.7 SMC Pentax-M 50mm f/2
Shutter:	Seiko MFC-E2 vertical-run metal focal plane shutter; automatic shutter speeds electronically controlled between 4 sec. and 1/2000 sec. (stepless variation); electronic manual shutter speeds at 14 viewfinder settings (varied by dual pushbutton controls), plus mechanical settings of "125X" and "B" (operates without batteries at mechanical settings); selection via exposure mode dial; shutter button lock also provided.
Auto flash synch:	Synchronizes automatically with AF 200S or AF 160 Flash Units at 1/125 sec. via hotshoe in both "AUTO" and "M" modes. LED flash synch/ready indication provided in viewfinder.
Manual flash synch:	Direct X synch via hotshoe or cord synch via X socket on camera body; 1/125 sec. flash synch speed at "125X" setting of exposure mode dial.
Self-timer:	Delays shutter release 4 – 10 seconds.
Exposure metering:	Open aperture, center-weighted through-the-lens light metering by GPD cells. Exposure range from EV 1 – EV 19 (ASA 100 with 50mm f/1.4 lens). Film speed range: ASA 12 – 1600; 3-color LED shutter-speed readout in viewfinder. (20 – 35 sec. display given on partially pressing shutter button which acts as metering switch) ±2EV exposure compensation via dial (1/4X, 1/2X, 2X, 4X).

- Viewfinder:** Silver-coated pentaprism finder with split-image/microprism focusing screen; shows 92% of the picture area, 0.95X magnification with 50mm lens; -1.0 diopter eyepiece (accepts correction eyepieces).
- Viewfinder indications:** 2-color shutter speed readout: GREEN LEDs indicate speeds from 1/60 to 1/2000 sec. (adequate range for handheld shooting) YELLOW LEDs give camera shake warning for speeds from 4 sec. thru 1/30 sec.; RED LED "OVER/UNDER" exposure warning; RED LED exposure compensation warning, "M" (manual) exposure warning when "M" LED is continuously lit, auto flash ready indication when "M" LED flashes; auto flash synch indicated by GREEN LED at "125X."
- Film loading:** Magic-needle quick/sure loading.
- Film advance and rewind:** Single-stroke, rapid wind lever, plastic-tipped for winding comfort. 135° throw with 30° standoff angle. Rewind via film rewind crank. Couplings provided for use with 2 fps Winder ME II automatic film winder (also accepts Winder ME).
- Exposure counter:** Automatic reset type
- Batteries/battery check:** Two 1.5 Alkaline (LR44) or Silver-oxide (G13) batteries power electronic systems in both AUTO and "M" exposure modes. LEDs in viewfinder flicker when batteries are low, cease to light on battery failure.
- Back cover:** Standard camera back with spring catch; removable for use of camera with Dial Data ME; memo holder on back.
- Body size:** 131.5 x 83 x 49.5mm (5.13 x 3.24 x 1.93 in.)
- Body weight:** 445 grams (15.7 oz)