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**ASAHI
PENTAX**

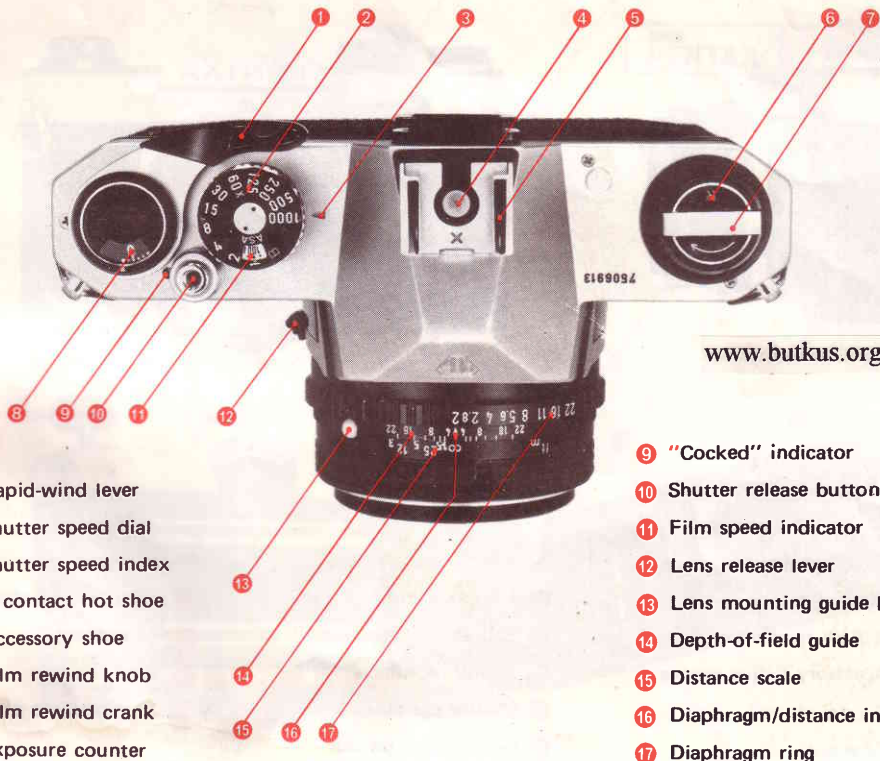
K 1000



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SMC Pentax lenses and Pentax accessories are engineered and produced meticulously to precise Asahi Pentax specifications. Lenses and accessories from other manufacturers are not produced to these precise specifications and, therefore, may cause difficulties with — or actual damage to — a Pentax camera. Asahi Pentax cannot assume any responsibility or liability for difficulties resulting from the use of any other brand of lenses or accessories with an Asahi Pentax camera.



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- 1 Rapid-wind lever
- 2 Shutter speed dial
- 3 Shutter speed index
- 4 X contact hot shoe
- 5 Accessory shoe
- 6 Film rewind knob
- 7 Film rewind crank
- 8 Exposure counter

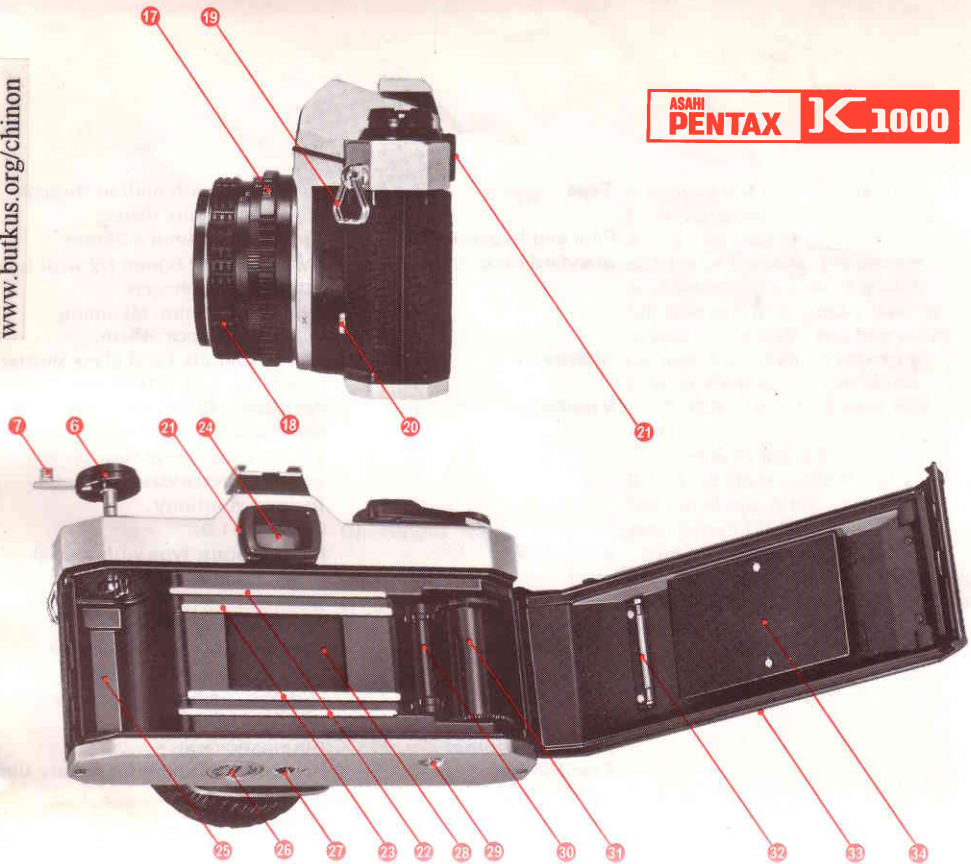
- 9 "Cocked" indicator
- 10 Shutter release button
- 11 Film speed indicator
- 12 Lens release lever
- 13 Lens mounting guide bump
- 14 Depth-of-field guide
- 15 Distance scale
- 16 Diaphragm/distance index
- 17 Diaphragm ring



- | | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| 18 Focusing ring | 24 Viewfinder eyepiece | 30 Sprocket |
| 19 Strap ring lug | 25 Film chamber | 31 Film take-up spool |
| 20 X flash terminal | 26 Battery chamber | 32 Film roller |
| 21 Accessory fitting groove | 27 Tripod receptacle | 33 Back cover |
| 22 Film guide rail | 28 Shutter curtains | 34 Film pressure plate |
| 23 Film rail | 29 Film rewind button | |

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ASAHI PENTAX K1000



SPECIFICATIONS

Type	35mm SLR with built-in through-the-lens exposure meter.
Film and Negative Size	35mm film. 24mm x 36mm.
Standard Lens	SMC Pentax-M 50mm f/2 with fully-automatic diaphragm. Filter size: 49mm. Minimum focusing distance: 45cm.
Shutter	Rubberized silk focal plane shutter. Speeds: B, 1 to 1/1000 sec.
Viewfinder	Pentaprism finder with cross-microprism or split-image focusing screen. 0.88x magnification with 50mm standard lens focused at infinity. Dioptry -1.0.
Reflex Mirror	Instant-return type with special shock absorbers for minimum vibration.
Lens Mount	Pentax bayonet mount.
Film Advance	Ratchet-type rapid-wind lever. 160° throw and 10° play. "Cocked" indicator alongside shutter release button.
Exposure Counter	Automatic reset.
Film Rewind	Rapid-rewind crank for speedy film take-up.

Flash Synchronization

X contact hot shoe for cordless flash connection.

Exposure Meter

X synchronization at 1/60 sec.
CdS meter measures the average brightness of the ground glass at full aperture, and couples directly to aperture, shutter and film speed settings. Zero-method exposure control. Film speed from 20 to 3200 ASA. EV 3 – 18 with ASA 100 film.

Powered with one 1.5V alkaline (LR44) or silver oxide (G13) battery. Built-in photoswitch.

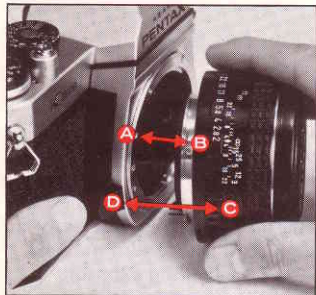
Dimensions

With 50mm f/2 lens: width 143mm (5.6") x height 91.4mm (3.6") x 83mm (3.3").

Weight

790g (27.7 ozs.) with 50mm f/2 lens.
620g (21.7 ozs.) without lens.

LENS MOUNTING



1. Remove the rear lens and body mount covers
- 2.

Match the red dot **A** on the camera body with the red dot **B** on the lens. Insert the lens into the body and turn it clockwise until the lens locks with a click.

- 3.

In the dark, when the red dots are difficult to see, align the white plastic bump **C** on the lens barrel with the lens release lever **D** by touch. Then turn and lock as above.



- 4.

To detach, hold the camera with your left hand. Depress the lens release lever **D** while turning the lens counter-clockwise with your right hand.

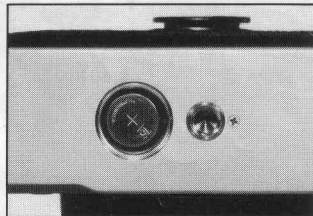
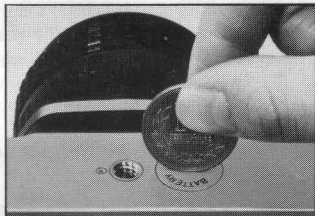


CAUTION

If you have to put the lens down without the rear lens cap, place it only on its front end, never on the rear.
When changing lenses outdoors with film in the camera, avoid direct sunlight.

An alkaline battery is packed separately. Be sure to insert it into the battery chamber before operating the camera.

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BATTERY INSERTION

Open the battery chamber cover with a coin. Insert the battery with (+) side facing out. For replacement, use alkaline (LR44) or silver-oxide (G13) or equivalent.

CAUTION

The battery is like a phonograph record. It can be damaged by skin acids. Handle by the edges with a dry cloth only. Be sure the battery is cleaned with the cloth before insertion into the camera. The battery is not rechargeable. Do not throw a dead battery into fire, as it may explode.

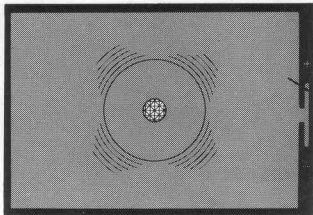
Also, keep it beyond the reach of small children. When not actually measuring the light, be sure that the lens is covered at all times. Leaving the lens cap off for an extended period will exhaust the battery.

BATTERY CHECK

Set the shutter speed dial to B (bulb) position.

Turn the ASA dial to ASA 100.

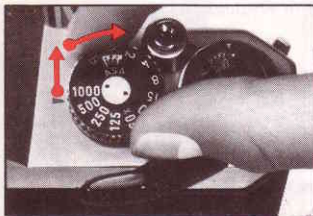
Look at the meter needle through the viewfinder. If the needle is in "up" position and remains steady, the battery is good: if it does not, replace the battery. Check the battery frequently. And take spares with you when traveling.





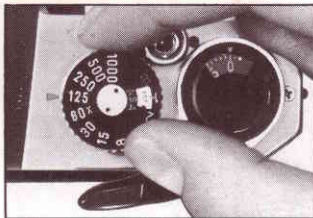
1. TURN ON LIGHT METER

Remove the lens cap and the meter circuit is on. The CdS cells measure the light coming through the lens for correct exposure.



2. SET FILM SPEED

Lift the outer ring of the shutter speed dial and turn it until the same number as the ASA number of the film you're using appears next to the small orange index alongside the figure 1.



3. SET SHUTTER SPEED

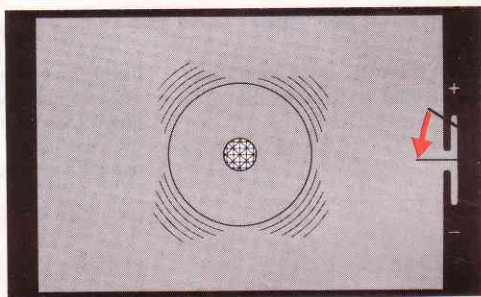
Turn the shutter speed dial and set the speed you wish to use to the index. Generally, you should use the fastest possible shutter speed to avoid blurred pictures caused by camera movement. Try starting with 1/125 sec. outdoors in daylight and 1/60 sec. indoors.

4. COMPOSE AND FOCUS

While viewing through the viewfinder, turn the focusing ring until your subject comes into sharp focus.

5. ROTATE DIAPHRAGM RING

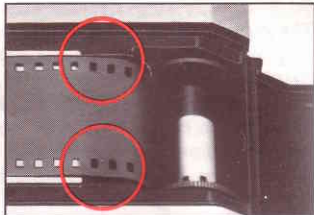
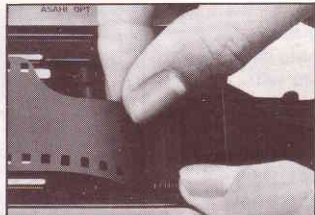
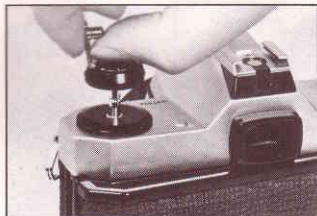
The needle moves as you turn the diaphragm ring. When the needle on the right side of the viewfinder image is at the center, you will get correct exposure. If the needle does not come to the center no matter how far you turn the diaphragm ring, change the shutter speed. When the needle is close to the (+) mark, you will get an over-exposure; change the shutter speed to a faster setting. If the needle is closer to the (-) mark, you will get an under-exposure; change the shutter speed to a slower setting.



6. RELEASE SHUTTER

Cock the rapid-wind lever. Hold your camera firmly and trip the shutter. Then cock the rapid-wind lever for the next picture. (When taking a series of pictures under the same lighting conditions, it is not necessary to repeat instruction 5.)



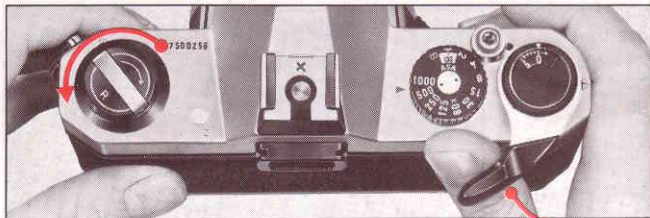


Avoid direct light when loading your film.

1.
Open the back by pulling up the rewind knob until the back opens.

2.
Place the film cassette in the cassette chamber, and push down the rewind knob. Insert the film leader into the slot of the take-up spool.

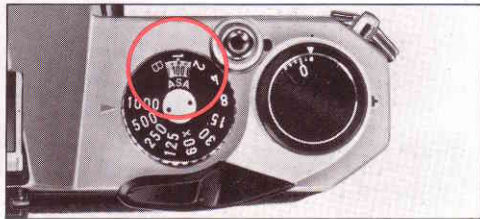
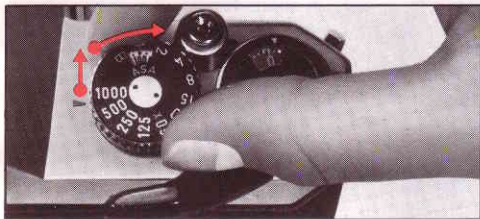
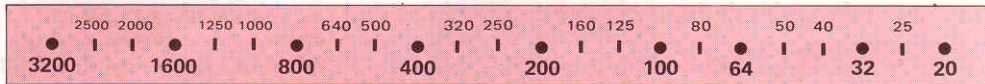
3.
Advance the film by alternately turning the rapid wind lever and depressing the shutter button until both sprockets engage the film perforations, top and bottom. Close the back by pressing it firmly.



4.
Cock the rapid-wind lever, and confirm that the film rewind knob turns counter-clockwise, indicating that the film is being properly loaded and is moving from cassette to take-up spool. Trip the shutter. Advance the film until the exposure counter turns to "1", indicating that the first picture is ready to be taken.

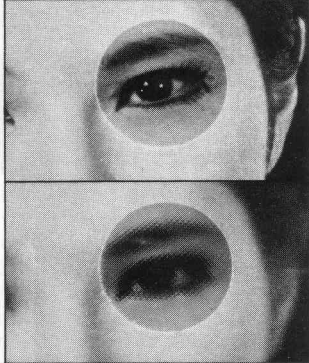
The ASA film speed rating of all 35mm films is given in the data sheet packed with each roll of film. The higher the ASA number, the more sensitive the film is to light. Lift the outer ring of the shutter speed dial and rotate it until the ASA number of your film is opposite the orange dot alongside the figure 1.

Be sure to set your film speed on the shutter speed dial because the dial is connected to the exposure meter.

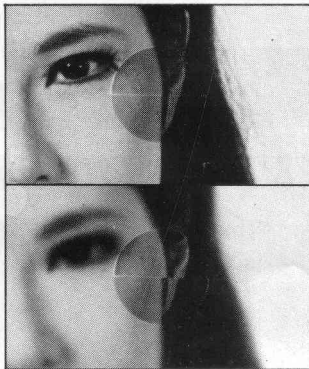


While viewing through the viewfinder, turn the focusing ring until your subject comes into sharp focus. Depending on the type of focusing screen you have, there are two ways of doing this.

Cross-microprism focusing system



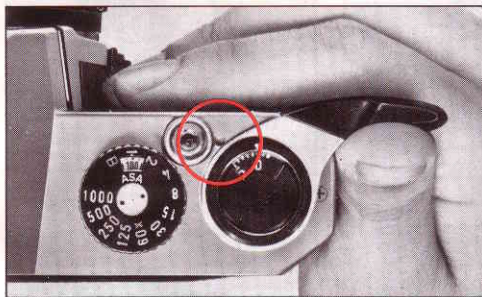
A cross-microprism focusing system consists of a Fresnel lens, made up of many concentric rings, with a microprism center underneath the ground glass. With this system, when your subject is in focus, the image in the microprism center will be sharp. If your subject is not in focus, the microprism will break the image up into many small dots.



Split-image focusing system

A split-image focusing system consists of a Fresnel lens with a horizontally divided screen under the ground glass. With this system, when your camera is held horizontally and the image is not in sharp focus, all vertical lines seen through the viewfinder will appear to be divided into upper and lower portions. To focus, simply adjust the focusing ring until the upper and lower portions are in perfect alignment.

Turn the shutter speed dial clockwise or counter-clockwise to the shutter speed desired. The shutter speed can be set either before or after cocking the rapid-wind lever. As you cock the shutter by turning the rapid-wind lever, the "cocked" indicator turns to red showing that the shutter is cocked. For use of the X setting (next to the 60) on the shutter speed dial, refer to page 19. With the shutter speed dial set on B (bulb), the shutter will stay open as long as you keep the shutter button depressed. As you release your finger from the shutter button, the shutter closes. For particularly long exposures ("time exposure"), use a cable release with a locking device.



CAUTION

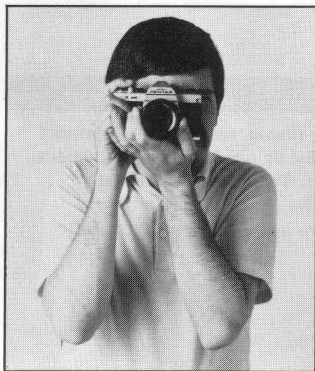
At slow speeds — slower than 1/30 — support your camera rigidly or use a tripod to prevent camera movement. To protect the shutter mechanism, trip the shutter release before putting the camera away for any extended period.

CAMERA HOLDING

As a general rule, your camera should 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 — it may cause camera movement. Often, blurred pictures are due to camera movement.

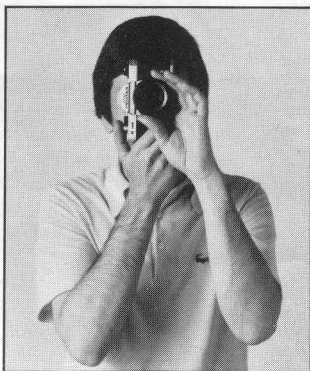
Horizontal position A.

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



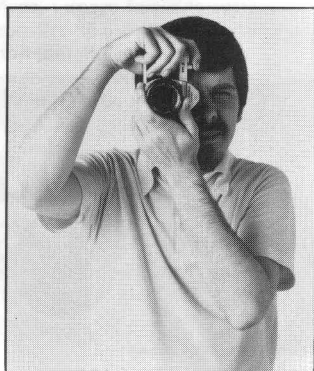
Vertical position B.

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



Vertical position C.

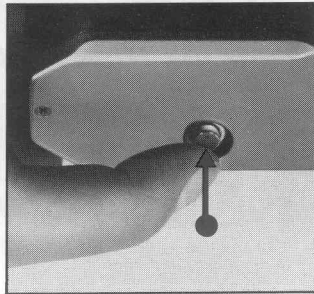
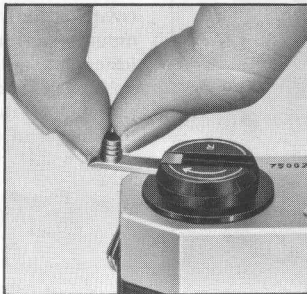
Hold your camera tightly to your forehead with your left hand, raise your right arm and draw your left arm to your body.

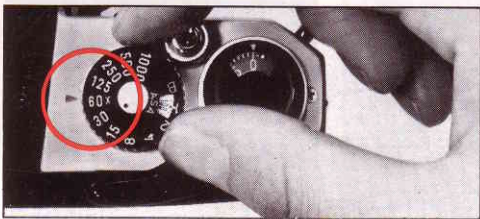


After the final picture on the roll has been taken, the rapid-wind lever will not turn (Caution: do not try to force the lever), indicating that the film must be rewound.

Lift the rewind crank up. Depress the film rewind release button and turn the rewind crank as indicated to rewind the film into its cassette. 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 cassette.

AVOID DIRECT LIGHT WHEN LOADING THE FILM.





The K1000 has an X terminal on the front of the camera body, and a separate X contact on the built-in hot shoe. The table on the next page shows which flash contact, which shutter speed and which flash bulb may be combined for maximum lamp efficiency. Unless these combinations are rigidly followed, there will be a failure in flash synchronization. Note the "X" setting is exactly at the 60 marked on the speed dial. This indicates the highest shutter speed at which electronic flash units may be used.

Use the hot shoe flash contact when using a shoe-mount electronic flash which has a flash contact on the shoe bracket.

When using the hot shoe, there is no need to plug the flash cord into the X terminal on the body front.

The hot shoe flash contact turns to "hot" (switched on) only when you insert a shoe-mount electronic flash. It remains "cold" (disconnected) even when using an electronic flash with its cord plugged into the X terminal on the body front. This eliminates the danger of electric shocks.