



Using your Camera

Batteries

First, insert the batteries. The PF-1 requires 2 AA batteries (not included). Be sure to use a quality alkaline battery. Slide the cover off. Look inside and you will see a diagram indicating the directions of the batteries



Unlock the Shutter Release

Next step, unlock the shutter release. Do this by moving the little "L" button located on the front of the camera towards the lens. To lock the shutter release and prevent accidental exposure, move the "L" button in the direction of the arrow.



Loading the Film

Your camera uses 35mm 100, 200 or 400 ISO(ASA) film. To open the back of the camera, pull up on the film rewind crank until the back pops open. Insert the roll of film and push the rewind crank down. Pull the film across the back and thread into film take up slot.



After the film is threaded into the take-up slot, advance the film by releasing the shutter and advancing the knurled knob until the film overlaps on the take up reel. Be sure the film sprocket holes are engaged in the sprockets. Now you can close the camera back. Use the knurled film advance knob to click off a few shots until the number 1 shows in the counter.

Specifications

- Model: PF-1
- 35mm Single Lens Reflex Camera
- Frame Size 24x36 mm
- Through-the-Lens Viewfinder
- "Split-Image" Focusing Screen
- 40mm f/2.8 semi-wide angle Fixed Lens (Non-Interchangeable)
 - f/ stops f/2.8 to f/16
 - focuses from 3 ft to infinity
- Accepts 49mm Filters including polarizing filters, close-up lenses, etc. All of the effects are visible through the lens.
- Accepts wide-angle and telephoto auxiliary lens adapters.
- Built-In Exposure Meter
 - with LED display in the viewfinder
- Built-in Electronic Flash
 - with easy exposure "Flash Mode"
- Internal leaf shutter (Non-adjustable)
- 1/4x20 Standard Thread Tripod Mount
- Accepts Standard Tapered Thread Mechanical Cable Release
- Lockable Shutter Release
- Uses standard 35mm 100, 200, or 400 ISO film
- Includes Ever-Ready Case and Neck Strap
- Requires 2 "AA" Batteries, not included

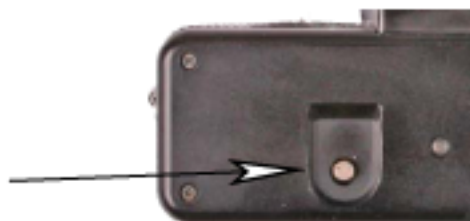
Removing the film

When you are done shooting your film, you will no longer be able to advance the film using the knurled film advance knob. Also your film frame counter should indicate you have taken the number of exposures determined by the film type you have.

DO NOT FORCE THE KNURLED KNOB!

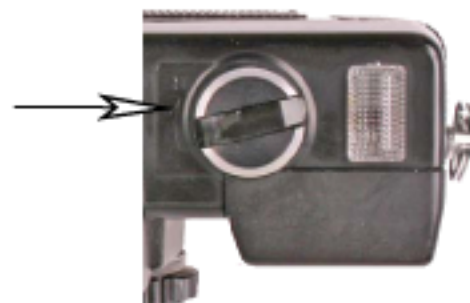
To remove the film, there are 3 steps:

1) On the bottom of the camera, push the silver release button down. You may have to hold in in. This releases the tension on the film sprocket.



2) Use the crank on the top of the camera, turning in the direction indicated by the "R" (rewind) indicator until you feel the tension released completely and the film is completely in the light tight can.

NOTE: DO NOT PULL UP IN THE CRANK. YOU MAY ACCIDENTALLY OPEN THE FILM BANK AND RUIN YOUR FILM!



3) Once you are certain the film is rewound completely, pull up on the rewind crank until the back opens and remove the film.



Set the ASA/ISO Film Speed

Your film has a light sensitivity marked in ASA/ISO numbers. This must be set on the camera. On the bottom of the lens you will find a knurled knob. Turn this until the speed (100, or 200 or 400) is indicated in the window on the front of the lens.



Taking Pictures with Available light (Outside)

You are now ready to take pictures outside using available light. There are two steps involved: 1) focus the image, and 2) set the exposure.



Setting the Exposure

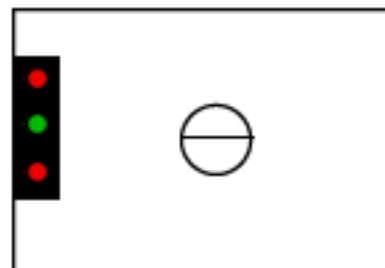
Composure your picture, and then press the silver button on the front of the camera. In the left side of viewfinder you will see a black rectangle.

If there is too much light the top red LED will light.

If too little light, the bottom red LED will light.

When the exposure is correct, the green center light will light. Simply adjust the f/stop ring until the green light is lit. Your exposure is now set. If you move to another area, take another exposure reading and reset the f/stop if necessary.

If you cannot get the green light to come on, there may be too little light. Consider using a flash.



Focusing the Lens

Your camera has through the lens viewing, so what you see is what you get! Of course, you will need to focus the lens to get sharp pictures.

Your camera uses a "split-image" prism in the viewfinder.

Try centering the image on object with a straight line, such as the edge of the building. While viewing your subject, if you see a "fractured" image which is not lined up, turn the focusing ring until the object is lined up. See the diagrams.

In some instances, it may be necessary to estimate the distance.

Beyond 25 ft, the lens will be set to "infinity" (the sideways '8') and focusing is not necessary.

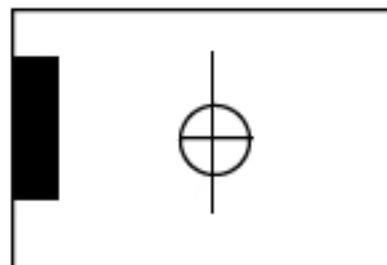
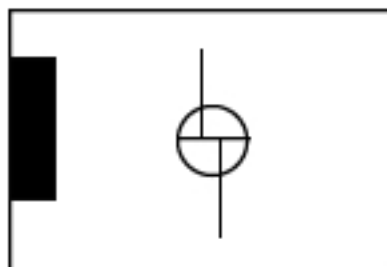
Using the Flash

Sometimes it is necessary to use the flash, especially indoors.

The electronic flash built into your camera is good up to about 10 feet away. It does not require bulbs or replacement.

To use the flash, push the flash up until it clicks. The flash is now "on."

But is not ready to shoot until the flash ready light glows orange. Now your flash is ready to shoot.



Setting the f/stop for Flash

There are two ways to set the f/stop required for flash.

Using the Flash Mode

On the side of the lens you will see a button marked "FM" (flash mode). Move the f/stop ring until the red arrow is lined up with the red notch on the focusing ring. When they are lined up, push the FM button in to latch the f/stop ring to the focusing ring. The f/stop ring will now adjust automatically when you focus the camera. There is nothing else to do. The focusing will be limited to 3 meters (about 10 ft.)



Setting the flash Manually

You can also adjust the flash manually. First focus the camera, or estimate the distance to your subject, and then use the table below to find the correct f/stop.

	ISO 100	ISO 200	ISO 400
Guide Number	28	40	56
Distance	Use f/stop		
10 ft	2.8	4.0	5.6
6 ft	4.0	5.6	8
4 ft	5.6	8	11
2 ft	8	11	16

Note: These are estimates. If your pictures are overexposed, (too light) use a higher f/stop number. If they are too dark, use a lower f/stop number.