



SUMMARY PROSPECTUS

October 1, 2020

<p>RPIFX PFFRX TRAZX</p>	<p>T. ROWE PRICE Institutional Floating Rate Fund Institutional Class F Class Z Class</p>
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The Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) has not approved or disapproved these securities or passed upon the adequacy of this prospectus. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

Before you invest, you may want to review the fund's prospectus, which contains more information about the fund and its risks. You can find the fund's prospectus, shareholder reports, and other information about the fund online at troweprice.com/prospectus. You can also get this information at no cost by calling **1-800-638-8790**, by sending an e-mail request to info@troweprice.com, or by contacting your financial intermediary. This Summary Prospectus incorporates by reference the fund's prospectus, dated October 1, 2020, as amended or supplemented, and Statement of Additional Information, dated October 1, 2020, as amended or supplemented.

Beginning on January 1, 2021, as permitted by SEC regulations, paper copies of the T. Rowe Price funds' annual and semiannual shareholder reports will no longer be mailed, unless you specifically request them. Instead, shareholder reports will be made available on the funds' website (troweprice.com/prospectus), and you will be notified by mail with a website link to access the reports each time a report is posted to the site.

If you already elected to receive reports electronically, you will not be affected by this change and need not take any action. At any time, shareholders who invest directly in T. Rowe Price funds may generally elect to receive reports or other communications electronically by enrolling at troweprice.com/paperless or, if you are a retirement plan sponsor or invest in the funds through a financial intermediary (such as an investment advisor, broker-dealer, insurance company, or bank), by contacting your representative or your financial intermediary.

You may elect to continue receiving paper copies of future shareholder reports free of charge. To do so, if you invest directly with T. Rowe Price, please call T. Rowe Price as follows: IRA, nonretirement account holders, and institutional investors, **1-800-225-5132**; small business retirement accounts, **1-800-492-7670**. If you are a retirement plan sponsor or invest in the T. Rowe Price funds through a financial intermediary, please contact your representative or financial intermediary, or follow additional instructions if included with this document. Your election to receive paper copies of reports will apply to all funds held in your account with your financial intermediary or, if you invest directly in the T. Rowe Price funds, with T. Rowe Price. Your election can be changed at any time in the future.

Investment Objective(s)

The fund seeks high current income and, secondarily, capital appreciation.

Fees and Expenses

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold, and sell shares of the fund. You may also incur brokerage commissions and other charges when buying or selling shares of the Institutional Class, which are not reflected in the table.

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

	Institutional Class	F Class	Z Class
Annual fund operating expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)			
Management fees	0.55%	0.55%	0.55%
Other expenses	0.03	0.15	0.02
Total annual fund operating expenses	0.58	0.70	0.57
Fee waiver/expense reimbursement	—	—	(0.55) ^a
Total annual fund operating expenses after fee waiver/expense reimbursement	0.58	0.70	0.02^a

^a T. Rowe Price Associates, Inc., has contractually agreed to waive and/or bear all the Z Class' expenses (excluding interest; expenses related to borrowings, taxes, and brokerage; nonrecurring, extraordinary expenses; and acquired fund fees and expenses) in their entirety. T. Rowe Price Associates, Inc. expects this fee waiver and/or expense reimbursement arrangement to remain in place indefinitely, and the agreement may only be amended or terminated with approval by the fund's Board of Directors.

Example This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your shares at the end of those periods, that your investment has a 5% return each year, and that the fund's operating expenses remain the same. The example also assumes that any current expense limitation arrangement remains in place for the period noted in the table above; therefore, the figures have been adjusted to reflect fee waivers or expense reimbursements only in the periods for which the expense limitation arrangement is expected to continue. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

	1 year	3 years	5 years	10 years
Institutional Class	\$59	\$186	\$324	\$726
F Class	72	224	390	871
Z Class	2	6	11	26

Portfolio Turnover The fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when the fund's shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in

the example, affect the fund's performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the fund's portfolio turnover rate was 72.6% of the average value of its portfolio.

Investments, Risks, and Performance

Principal Investment Strategies

The fund will normally invest at least 80% of its net assets (including any borrowings for investment purposes) in floating rate loans and floating rate debt securities.

Floating rate loans represent amounts borrowed by companies or other entities from banks and other lenders. In many cases, they are issued in connection with recapitalizations, acquisitions, leveraged buyouts, and refinancings. Most, if not all, of the loans in which the fund invests are rated below investment grade (below BBB or an equivalent rating) or are not rated by established credit rating agencies. The loans in which the fund invests may be referred to as "leveraged loans" because the borrowing companies often have significantly more debt than equity.

The loans held by the fund may be senior or subordinate obligations of the borrower, although the fund normally invests the majority of its assets in senior floating rate loans. In the event of bankruptcy, holders of senior floating rate loans are typically paid (to the extent assets are available) before other creditors of the borrower, such as bondholders and stockholders. Holders of subordinate loans may be paid after more senior bondholders. Loans may or may not be secured by collateral. There is no limit on the fund's investments in unsecured loans or in companies involved in bankruptcy proceedings, reorganizations, or financial restructurings.

Floating rate loans have interest rates that reset periodically (typically quarterly or monthly). The interest rates on floating rate loans are generally based on a percentage above LIBOR (the London Interbank Offered Rate), a U.S. bank's prime or base rate, the overnight federal funds rate, or another rate. Floating rate loans may be structured and administered by a financial institution that acts as the agent of the lenders participating in the floating rate loan. The fund may acquire floating rate loans directly from a lender or through the agent, as an assignment from another lender who holds a floating rate loan, or as a participation interest in another lender's floating rate loan or portion thereof.

In buying and selling loans, the fund relies on its fundamental analysis of each company and the company's ability to pay principal and interest in light of its current financial condition, its industry position, and general economic and market conditions. The fund may purchase other floating rate debt instruments with credit and interest rate characteristics similar to the floating rate loans that it purchases.

In addition to the fund's investments in loans, the fund may invest in a variety of debt securities, such as government and agency debt obligations, and investment-grade and high yield corporate bonds. The fund may invest up to 20% of its net assets in fixed rate debt instruments.

High yield bonds, also known as "junk" bonds, are rated below investment grade and should be considered speculative. They generally provide high income in an effort to compensate investors for their higher risk of default, which is the failure to make required interest or

principal payments. High yield bond issuers include small or relatively new companies lacking the history or capital to merit investment grade status, former blue chip companies downgraded because of financial problems, companies electing to borrow heavily to finance or avoid a takeover or buyout, and firms with heavy debt loads.

The fund has considerable flexibility in seeking higher yields. There are no maturity restrictions, so the fund can purchase longer-term loans and bonds, which tend to have higher yields (but may be more volatile) than shorter-term loans and bonds.

Most assets will typically be invested in U.S. dollar-denominated floating rate loans and debt instruments, including U.S. dollar-denominated bonds or loans of foreign issuers or lenders. The fund may also invest up to 20% of its total assets in non-U.S. dollar-denominated loans and debt instruments (including instruments of issuers in emerging markets) in keeping with its investment objective(s).

The fund may sell holdings for a variety of reasons, such as to adjust the portfolio's average maturity, duration, or overall credit quality, to shift assets into and out of higher-yielding loans or instruments, or to reduce its exposure to certain loans or instruments.

Principal Risks

As with any fund, there is no guarantee that the fund will achieve its objective(s). The fund's share price fluctuates, which means you could lose money by investing in the fund. The fund is exposed to interest rate risk like more traditional bond funds, but credit and liquidity risks tend to be more important. The principal risks of investing in this fund, which may be even greater during periods of market disruption or volatility, are summarized as follows:

Floating rate loans Transactions involving floating rate loans may have significantly longer settlement periods than more traditional bond investments (settlement can take longer than 7 days) and often involve borrowers whose financial condition is troubled or highly leveraged, which increases the risk that the fund may not receive its proceeds in a timely manner and that the fund may incur unexpected losses in order to pay redemption proceeds to its shareholders. In addition, loans are not registered or regulated under the federal securities laws like most stocks and bonds, so investors in loans have less protection against improper practices than investors in registered securities. While a loan assignment typically transfers all legal and economic rights to the buyer, a loan participation typically allows the seller to maintain legal title to the loan, meaning the buyer of a loan participation generally has no direct rights against the borrower and is exposed to credit risk of both the borrower and seller of the participation.

Credit quality A loan borrower or issuer of a debt instrument could suffer an adverse change in financial condition that results in a payment default (failure to make scheduled interest or principal payments), inability to meet a financial obligation, or the rating downgrade of a fund holding. Floating rate loans are typically rated below investment grade and carry greater risk of default. The fund's overall credit risk is increased to the extent it invests in loans not secured by collateral or if it purchases a participation interest in a loan.

Junk investing Investments in bonds that are rated below investment grade, commonly referred to as junk bonds, and loans that are rated below investment grade, expose the fund to

greater volatility and credit risk than investments in securities that are rated investment grade. Issuers of junk bonds and loans are usually not as strong financially and are more likely to suffer an adverse change in financial condition that would result in the inability to meet a financial obligation. As a result, bonds and loans rated below investment grade carry a higher risk of default and should be considered speculative.

Market conditions The value of the fund's investments may decrease, sometimes rapidly or unexpectedly, due to factors affecting an issuer held by the fund, particular industries, or the overall securities markets. A variety of factors can increase the volatility of the fund's holdings and markets generally, including political or regulatory developments, recessions, inflation, rapid interest rate changes, war or acts of terrorism, natural disasters, and outbreaks of infectious illnesses or other widespread public health issues such as the coronavirus pandemic and related governmental and public responses. Certain events may cause instability across global markets, including reduced liquidity and disruptions in trading markets, while some events may affect certain geographic regions, countries, sectors, and industries more significantly than others. Government intervention in markets may impact interest rates, market volatility, and security pricing. These adverse developments may cause broad declines in market value due to short-term market movements or for significantly longer periods during more prolonged market downturns.

Impairment of collateral Even if a loan is secured by collateral, the value of collateral securing a floating rate loan could decline, be insufficient to satisfy the loan obligation, or be difficult to liquidate. The fund's access to the collateral could be limited by bankruptcy or by the type of loan it purchases. As a result, a collateralized senior loan may not be fully collateralized and can decline significantly in value.

Senior loans Senior loans are subject to the risk that a court could subordinate a senior loan, which typically holds the most senior position in the issuer's capital structure, to presently existing or future indebtedness or take other action detrimental to the holders of senior loans.

Liquidity The fund may not be able to meet redemption requests without significantly diluting the remaining shareholders' interests in the fund. In addition, the fund may not be able to sell a holding in a timely manner at a desired price. Instruments with reduced liquidity may be harder to value and may be subject to greater price fluctuations than other investments. Floating rate loans may not have an active trading market and often have lengthy settlement periods and contractual restrictions on resale, which can delay the sale and adversely impact the sale price.

Interest rates The prices of, and the income generated by, debt instruments held by the fund may be affected by changes in interest rates. A rise in interest rates typically causes the price of a fixed rate debt instrument to fall and its yield to rise. Conversely, a decline in interest rates typically causes the price of a fixed rate debt instrument to rise and the yield to fall. Generally, funds with longer weighted average maturities and durations carry greater interest rate risk. Because interest payments on the fund's floating rate investments are typically based on a spread over another interest rate, falling interest rates will result in less income for the fund, but will not typically result in the price volatility that a fixed rate holding could experience.

Prepayments The principal on a loan or debt instrument may be prepaid prior to its maturity, reducing the potential for price gains. The rate of prepayments tends to increase as interest rates fall.

LIBOR Transition Many financial instruments use or may use a floating rate based on the London Interbank Offered Rate, or “LIBOR,” which is the offered rate for short-term Eurodollar deposits between major international banks. There remains uncertainty regarding the future utilization of LIBOR and the nature of any replacement rate. The elimination of LIBOR or changes to other reference rates or any other changes or reforms to the determination or supervision of reference rates could have an adverse impact on the market for, or value of, any securities or payments linked to those reference rates, which may adversely affect the fund’s performance and/or net asset value.

Foreign investing Investments in the securities of non-U.S. issuers may be adversely affected by local, political, social, and economic conditions overseas, greater volatility, reduced liquidity, or decreases in foreign currency values relative to the U.S. dollar. The risks of investing outside the U.S. are heightened for any investments in emerging markets, which are susceptible to greater volatility than investments in developed markets.

Active management The fund’s overall investment program and holdings selected by the fund’s investment adviser may underperform the broad markets, relevant indices, or other funds with similar objectives and investment strategies.

Cybersecurity breaches The fund could be harmed by intentional cyber-attacks and other cybersecurity breaches, including unauthorized access to the fund’s assets, customer data and confidential shareholder information, or other proprietary information. In addition, a cybersecurity breach could cause one of the fund’s service providers or financial intermediaries to suffer unauthorized data access, data corruption, or loss of operational functionality.

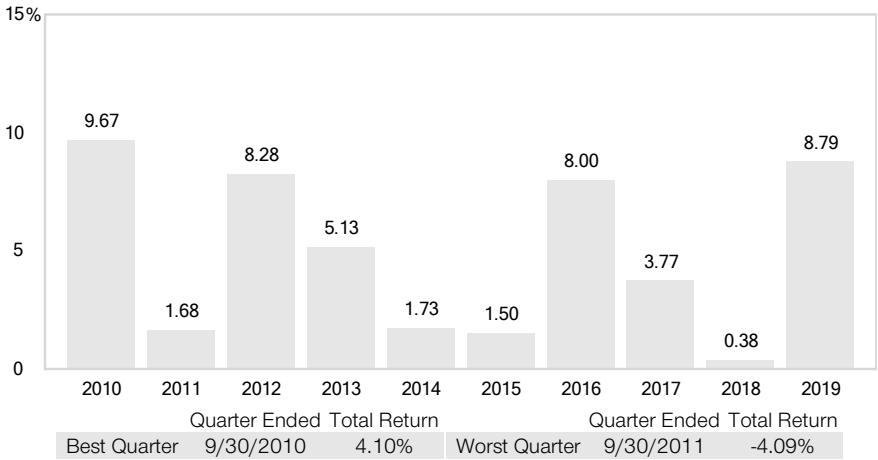
Performance

The following performance information provides some indication of the risks of investing in the fund. The fund’s performance information represents only past performance (before and after taxes) and is not necessarily an indication of future results.

The following bar chart illustrates how much returns can differ from year to year by showing calendar year returns and the best and worst calendar quarter returns during those years for the fund’s Institutional Class. Returns for other share classes vary since they have different expenses.

INSTITUTIONAL FLOATING RATE FUND

Calendar Year Returns



The fund's return for the six months ended 6/30/20 was -4.03%.

The following table shows the average annual total returns for each class of the fund that has been in operation for at least one full calendar year, and also compares the returns with the returns of a relevant broad-based market index, as well as with the returns of one or more comparative indexes that have investment characteristics similar to those of the fund, if applicable.

In addition, the table shows hypothetical after-tax returns to demonstrate how taxes paid by a shareholder may influence returns. After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown. After-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold their fund shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as a 401(k) account or an IRA. After-tax returns are shown only for the Institutional Class and will differ for other share classes.

Average Annual Total Returns

	Periods ended December 31, 2019				Inception date
	1 Year	5 Years	10 Years	Since inception	
Institutional Class					01/31/2008
Returns before taxes	8.79 %	4.43 %	4.84 %	— %	
Returns after taxes on distributions	6.54	2.42	2.84	—	
Returns after taxes on distributions and sale of fund shares	5.17	2.48	2.88	—	
F Class					08/27/2010
Returns before taxes	8.67	4.30	—	4.60	
Z Class					03/10/2020
Returns before taxes	—	—	—	—	
S&P/LSTA Performing Loan Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)	8.70	4.73	5.22	5.01 ^a	

^a Return since 8/27/10.

Updated performance information is available through troweprice.com.

Management

Investment Adviser T. Rowe Price Associates, Inc. (T. Rowe Price or Price Associates)

Portfolio Manager	Title	Managed Fund Since	Joined Investment Adviser
Paul M. Massaro	Chairman of Investment Advisory Committee	2009	2003

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

The Institutional Class generally requires a \$1 million minimum initial investment, and the F Class generally requires a \$2,500 minimum initial investment, and there is no minimum for additional purchases, although the initial investment minimum may be waived for certain types of accounts held through a retirement plan, financial advisor, or other financial intermediary.

For investors holding shares of the fund directly with T. Rowe Price, you may purchase, redeem, or exchange fund shares by mail or by telephone (1-800-638-8790).

The Z Class is only available to funds managed by T. Rowe Price and other advisory clients of T. Rowe Price or its affiliates that are subject to a contractual fee for investment management services. There is no minimum initial investment and no minimum for additional purchases.

If you hold shares through a financial intermediary or retirement plan, you must purchase, redeem, and exchange shares of the fund through your intermediary or retirement plan. You should check with your intermediary or retirement plan to determine the investment minimums that apply to your account.

Tax Information

The fund declares dividends daily and pays them on the first business day of each month. Any capital gains are declared and paid annually, usually in December. Redemptions or exchanges of fund shares and distributions by the fund, whether or not you reinvest these amounts in additional fund shares, generally may be taxed as ordinary income or capital gains unless you invest through a tax-deferred account (in which case you will be taxed upon withdrawal from such account).

Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries

If you purchase shares of the fund through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank), the fund and its related companies may pay the intermediary for the sale of fund shares and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the broker-dealer or other intermediary and your salesperson to recommend the fund over another investment. Ask your salesperson or visit your financial intermediary's website for more information.

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E170-045 10/1/20