

KIEV 35A



Operating Instructions

1. GENERAL

The Kiev-35A is a miniature compact camera with an automatic exposure time setting. It is intended for amateur photography.

Used in the camera is a 35-millimeter film in the standard magazines (36 shots of 24x36 mm on film of 1.6 m in length).

The five-element lens MC KORSAR 2.8/35 (MC KOPCAP), built into the camera, ensures the image of a high quality. The lens stopping-down limit is 16. The lens moves out to the operating position when the front cover is opened.



The central interlenses shutter with an electronic exposure control operates automatically and provides the exposure times over the range from 1/ 500 to 4 s (steplessly).

The viewfinder is optical with a luminous frame which limits the scene. Available in the viewfinder field of vision is a scale and a pointer which indicates the exposure time automatically preset by the shutter over the range from 1/500 to 1/30 s.

The lens is focused with the aid of a distance scale over the range from 1m to oo.

The frame counter reads the number of shots made and is reset automatically to the initial position upon opening the camera back. In so doing, the shutter must be released.

The camera exposure meter ensures the automatic exposure time setting depending on the brightness of the subject photographed at the preset values of a film sensitivity and of a diaphragm. The operating range of brightness of the built-in exposure meter is from 6.4 to 6400 cd/m².

The film sensitivity range is from 25 to 800 units of GOST/ISO.

A battery or a set of cells rated to 6V (overall dimensions: dia 13 mm, height 20.5 mm) type PX27 is used as a power source.

The camera operates over the temperature range from minus 15 to plus 45°C (when the camera is completed with a power source whose operating temperature range is less than the above-mentioned one, the camera operating range is limited respectively).

The camera is provided with a synchronizer for operation on combination with flash lamps.

The camera back is removable.

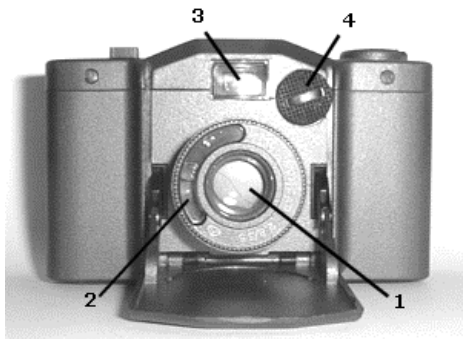
The features of the KIEV-35A camera are a simplicity in handling, compactness (101.5x64x32.5 mm) and little mass (up to 200 g).

The camera is protected by Inventor's Certificates Nos 712795 and 1278769.

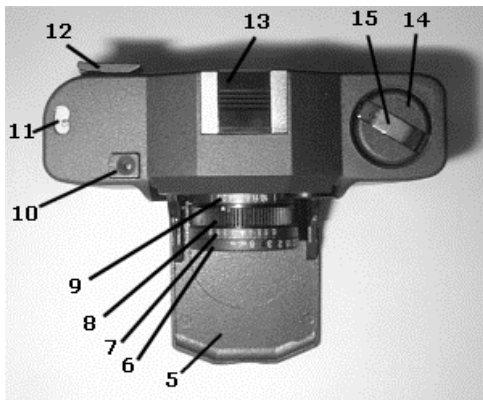
2. DELIVERY SET

Camera	1
Guide yoke insert	1
Case	1
Operating Instructions	1
Packing box	1

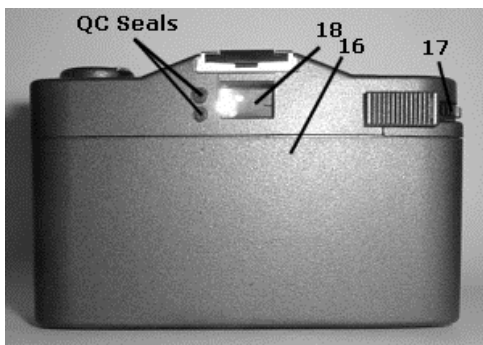
3. MAIN UNITS AND PARTS



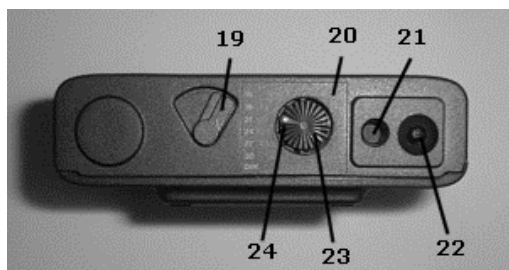
1	lens
2	light detector window
3	viewfinder
4	power source seat cover
5	front cover
6	lens focusing ring
7	depth-of-field scale
8	diaphragm setting ring
9	diaphragm scale
10	release button
11	frame counter window
12	shutter cocking lever
13	yoke with contact for cableless flash lamp
14	film rewinding knob
15	folding handle of film rewinding knob



16	back
17	shutter cocking handwheel
18	viewfinder eyepiece



19	back lock lever
20	film sensitivity scale
21	tripod nut 1/4"
22	film transport mechanism disengagement button
23	film sensitivity knob
24	film sensitivity setting index



4. OPERATING PROCEDURE

4.1. Power Source Installation

To install the power source, proceed as follows:

fully open front cover 5;
unscrew cover 4 of the power source seat with the aid of a coin inserted into the slot;
install the power source into the camera seat observing the polarity ("+" to the cover);
screw up the cover.

If the servicable power source has been installed correctly, the camera shutter must operate upon being cocked and the release button being depressed.

Close the front cover.

4.2. Loading

The camera is loaded with a film in standard magazines.

The film should be pulled out from the magazine without difficulty and jamming.

The camera may be loaded in daylight (preferably in slightly lighted places or at least in one's own shadow).

Turn lever 19 of the camera back lock to the position in which a red mark appears. Shift the camera back down through about 7 mm and remove it.

If, in doing so, the frame counter has failed to return to the initial position, cock the camera shutter and depress the release button (with the front cover fully open).

Be sure that the film is pulled out from the magazine without difficulty. Insert magazine 25 loaded with film into the camera left-hand seat. Fix the film on spool 26 by threading the film end under the spool ring. In so doing, tooth 27 of the spool must get into the film perforation window.

If necessary, the film can be tightened by rotating the take-up spool. Reinstall the camera back. Turn lever 19 of the camera back lock to the position in which the red mark disappears.

Set the loaded film sensitivity by turning knob 23 until the sensitivity value of the film in scale 20 coincides with index 24. In doing so, the film sensitivity value is set into the exposure meter and is taken into account in the process of the exposure determining and automatic time setting.

If the loaded film sensitivity is not marked in scale 20 set the nearest least value (e.g., set number 45 for 65 units of GOST). If given on the packing film sensitivity is in DIN, ASA, ISO units use the Table given below.

Comparison Table of Film Sensitivity Units

GOST/ISO units	DIN units	ASA, ISO units
16	13	16
25	15	25
32	16	32
50	18	50
64	19	64
100	21	100
125	22	125
200	24	200
250	25	250
400	27	400
500	28	500
800	30	800

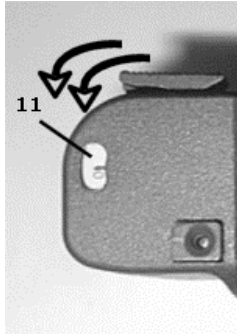
Cocking the shutter and transporting the film through one frame is carried out by double turning lever 12 as far as it will go. For the lever comes back straight to its initial position accompany its movement with a finger.

To set the first frame, wind up the film end exposed in loading on spool 26. For this fully open front cover 5. In doing so, release button 10 becomes released.

The winding of the exposed film end is carried out by transporting the film with the further depressing of the release button after each frame till the figure "0" is set opposite the index in frame counter window 11.

When the camera has been loaded correctly, film rewinding knob 14 rotates upon, cocking the shutter. Should the film have been wound up loosely, knob 14 may fail to rotate at the first pictures.

To avoid overloading the film transport mechanism at cocking the shutter, it is recommended not to press the camera back and hold it by the upper cover with the left hand.



4.3. Shooting

The shooting process comprises the following jobs:

- opening of camera front cover;
- shutter cocking and film rewinding;
- diaphragm setting;
- lens focusing;
- viewing and framing;
- shutter releasing.

Upon the full opening of the camera front cover the lens moves out to the operating position and release button 10 becomes free of interlocking.

As has been mentioned above, the shutter cocking and the film rewinding are carried out by double turning of film lever 12. In doing so, the frame counter scale turns through one division.

Set the diaphragm by turning ring 8 until the index on it coincides with the selected value in diaphragm scale 9.

Available in the viewfinder are a shutter speed scale and an indicator pointer. The scale from 1/500 to 1/30 covers the exposure time range in which you are recommended to take pictures without a tripod. At the exposure times of over 1/30 s the indicator pointer sways below the "30" mark in the lower hatched sector. If the indicator pointer reads above the "500" mark in the upper hatched sector, reduce the aperture so as to avoid over-exposure in shooting.

In case the indicator pointer reads above the "500" mark the shutter may not operate (blind exposure is produced).

x (it is shown by two arrows in the picture).

Select the exposure time depending on the subject to be photographed by varying the diaphragm aperture.

Remember that the shutter after being released may remain in open position if the photographing is carried out under slight light when the exposure value is more than 4 s. This indicates that the photography conditions do not correspond to the control system design limits. At the next shutter cocking the camera doesn't fail to operate.

Note. to eliminate the indicator pointer sealing in its extreme positions rap on the viewfinder upper cover.

Focus the lens by turning ring 6 until the distance value to the subject to be photographed coincides with the index in scale 7. Probable errors in estimating a distance by eye are compensated by a great focal depth of the lens.

Viewing and framing of the subject are to be carried out by observing its image in the viewfinder field of vision limited by a luminous frame.

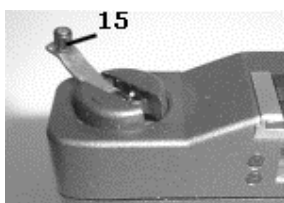
Release the shutter by depressing release button 10 smoothly as far as it will go.

You are recommended to take pictures at the exposure times from 1/30 to 4 s with use of a tripod.

The camera tripod nut is provided with thread 1/4".

4.4. Camera Unloading

Depress button 22 and take hand off. The button must be fixed in the depressed position. Fold back handle 15 and rotate it in the direction of the arrow until complete rewinding of the film into the magazine which can be noticed by a sharp decrease in the force required for rotation.



5. FLASHLIGHT PHOTOGRAPHY

When photographing with the KIEV-35A, you can use various flash lamps (X-synchronization) provided with a cableless joint to the camera. The central contact is available in yoke 13 in the camera for connection to a flash lamp. The shutter speeds over the range from 1/30 to 1/60 s in operation with a flash lamp are set automatically upon connection of the flash lamp to the camera.

When photographing without a flash lamp, protect the central contact from dirt. For this purpose install the guide yoke insert as far as it will go observing the arrow directions. When the insert is installed correctly, the camera control system is cut out. When photographing with a flash lamp, cock the shutter at once after the shot is made. Otherwise the lamp may flash spontaneously when the charge is accumulated. If the shutter is released the lamp may flash upon opening the camera front cover.

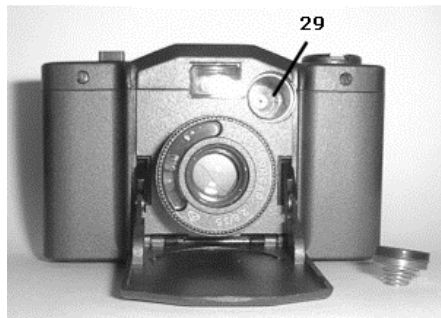
Such flashes do not cause the film exposure so in this case the shutter does not operate.

6. REPLACEMENT OF POWER SOURCE

The cells of a power source or a battery ensure the shooting with about 20 magazines during one year.

If in the shooting under normal lighting conditions the shutter fails to operate upon pressing on the release button and the indicator pointer fails to deviate or deviates obviously incorrectly, you are required to replace the power source.

Unscrew cover 4 and remove the power source from its seat. Install a servicable power source into seat 29 as specified in the subsection 4.1.



7. CARE

Store the camera in the case in the dry place. Protect it from dirt, dust, moisture, abrupt impacts and jolting since this can result in damaging the mechanism.

Avoid overheating the camera: keep it away from bright solar radiation, hot sand, etc. This can result in damaging the film, power source and in appearance of errors in setting the exposure time.

When shooting in frosty weather, do not leave the camera in the outdoor air, carry it under your outdoor clothes and take it out only for photographing, so the cells of a power source operate normally under above-zero temperature.

Wipe the surfaces of optical parts with a piece of clean soft cloth of cotton wool slightly moistened in rectified alcohol or ether.

To avoid seating the optical surfaces upon bringing the camera from frost into a warm room, do not open it immediately, let it get warm for 2-3 hours.

Close the camera front cover during intervals of shooting. In doing so, the power source is switched off and the battery capacity is not wasted.

Remove the power source from the camera in the event of a long-time storage.

Do not exert the excessive efforts in handling the camera.

Do not wipe the camera plastic parts with alcohol, acetone, gasoline and other active solvents.

Check the power source at discovering faults in shutter operation.

Do not perform the repair on your own in case of discovering defects or faults. The camera must be repaired and adjusted only by specialists.