

KIEV-60 TTL OLD PRISM OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS



TABLE OF CORRESPONDENCE ГОСТ/ISO

В связи с введением нового ряда чисел светочувствительности в единицах ГОСТ/ISO при установке значений на калькуляторе чувствительности пленки необходимо пользоваться приведенной ниже таблицей.

Маркировка шкалы, ГОСТ/ISO	Число светочувствительности, используемого фотоматериала	
	ГОСТ/ISO (ASA)	ГОСТ
6	5; 6; 8	5,5; 8
12	10; 12; 16	11; 16
25	20; 25; 32	22; 32
50	40; 50; 64	45; 65
100	80; 100; 125	90; 130
200	160; 200; 250	180; 250
400	320; 400; 500	350; 500
800	640; 800; 1000	700; 1000
1600	1250; 1600; 2000	1400; 2000
3200	2500; 3200; 4000	2800; 4000

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Specification:

Field of vision: 53X53 mm.

Magnification: 3X

ГОСТ/ISO ranges: 8/6, 16/12, 32/25, 65/50, 130/100, 250/200, 500/400

Shutter speed ranges: 8, 4, 2, 1, 1/2, 1/4, 1/18, 1/15, 1/30, 1/60, 1/125, 1/250, 1/500, 1/1000

Aperture ranges: 1.4, 2, 2.8, 4, 5.6, 8, 11, 16, 22, 32

These instructions are intended to provide the user of the old Kiev-60 TTL with basic operating instructions.

Old Soviet made prisms had two windows (see pos. 3 on picture) for the film speed, allowing the speed to be set in old GOST or European DIN units.

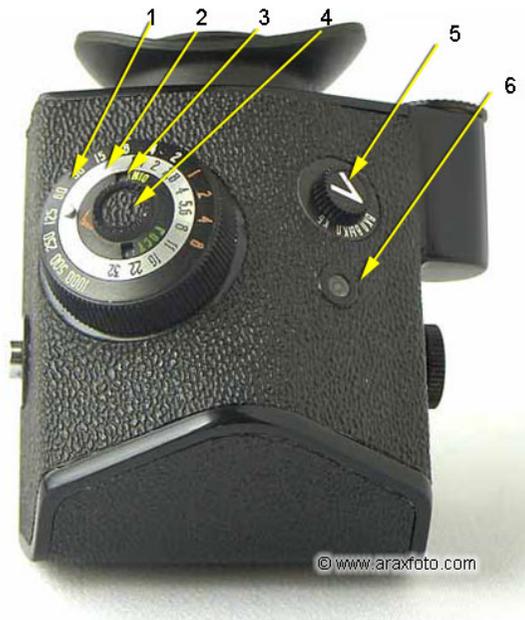
The metered prism is in no way automatic, or coupled to the camera, so all settings must be set into the camera manually and separately.

To control the battery, turn the switch 5 to right position КБ (battery control). You should see the light on indicator 6. If you not see – change the battery or clear the contacts on the battery capsule. To turn OFF – in middle position БЫКЛ (middle position).

1. Batteries. The TTL prisms currently make use 3 pieces 1.5-volt button cells with plastic adapter. The choices are. the S-76 silver oxide cell and the LR-44 Alkaline cells. The silver oxide cells are preferable due to their superior power curve, resulting in a longer accurate life.

The batteries must be installed into the cavity with the +, or positive side facing towards the cover.

2. Using the small knob 4 in the center of the calculator dial, set in the film speed in soviet ГОСТ system, i.e. 130.



3. Without disturbing the film speed setting, rotate the thin silver ring 2 with the f stop sequence on it until the maximum aperture of the lens you will be using is aligned with the red arrow on the film speed portion of the dial. This is necessary to get correct exposure results.

For example. if you are using the 80mm f 2.8 lens, the 2.8 marking must be aligned with the red arrow. If you are going to switch to a lens with a larger or smaller maximum aperture, the appropriate maximum aperture must be set to the red arrow to obtain the correct exposure results.

Having accomplished this, the TTL prism is set up for use with the film and lens you will be using.

4. The metering area is a 30mm high by 50mm wide oval in the center of the focusing screen, so it is center weighted. Should you be shooting the Kiev-60 in 6x4.5cm format, the metering area covers almost the entire 6x4.5 frame giving something akin to a full frame metering area.

5. To take a meter reading, turn the switch button 5 on the position ON/БКЛ (left position). Two other point is OFF/БЫКЛ (middle) and battery control / КБ (right)

After turning ON inside of prism you'll see light indicator. Rotate the large, outer knurled dial 1 on the right or left hand side of the prism until both lights are visible at the top of the focusing screen. If both lights cannot be gotten to light up at the same time, go for slight over exposure by having the right hand light lit up. The exposure calculator dial is now set so you can select the exposure setting combination you desire.

NOTE: Don't forget to turn it off.

6. Decide which shutter speed and f stop combination you wish to use from the calculator dial and set the shutter speed and f stop settings onto the camera and lens.

7. An important note. The prisms come with a rubber eyecup. It is strongly advised that these be used, as light entering the eyepiece of the prism can adversely affect the meter reading causing incorrect exposure settings.