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COSMIC-35



If you willing to purchase a low-priced present-day 35 mm camera "Cosmic-35" will fit your needs and match your budget.

The camera incorporates a hard coated lens, life-size viewfinder (one to one viewing ratio), X flash synchronized between-the-lens shutter, a flash synchronizer and self-timer, and assures the widest choice of needle-sharp full-toned negatives, both black-and-white and in full colour.

Foolproof and trouble-free operation plus other attractive features of "Cosmic-35" never cease amazing the admired beginners and topnotch amateurs alike.

FEATURES

Film accepted	35 mm
Frame size	24×36 mm
Cassette load	1.65 mm
Lens: hard coated, three-element ana- stigmat:	
focal length	4 cm
maximum aperture	f/4
Shutter speeds	1/250, 1/125, 1/60, 1/30 and 1/15 sec. plus "B"
Self-timer delay	not less 7 sec.
Range scale	3, 4, 5, 6.5, 10, 16, 33 ft and "∞" (infinity)

PRINCIPAL PARTS AND THEIR APPLICATION

Figures 1 and 2 show the principal parts of the camera.
The diaphragm is intended to stop down or open up the

lens, which is effected by rotating the aperture control ring. The lens is usually stopped down to extend the depth of field or when the available light is too intensive.

The diaphragm is f-numbered in such a manner that closing down one stop will require twice the amount of light for exposure and vice versa, opening up a stop will warrant half the exposure time. For instance, the exposure time is 1/60 second at f/5.6, and if the lens has been stopped down to f/8 in the same lighting conditions, the shutter should be reset to 1/30 second.

The shutter speeds and f/numbers carry the denominators only, as "250" instead of 1/250, "8" instead of f/8, etc.

The field depth scale is located symmetrically on both sides of the range scale indicator and intended for approximate determination of the depth of field, i. e. the field within which all the objects will be in sharp focus.

The near and far field depth limits can easily be read against the similar f-number on both sides of the depth of field scale. For instance, with the range scale set to read 10 ft, and with the lens stopped down to f/5.6, you can see 6.5 and 16 ft each against f/5.6. With the lens closed down, the near limit of field depth will approach the camera, while the far limit will run away. So, at f/11 the camera will be critically focused on all objects within 5 ft down to infinity (Fig. 3).

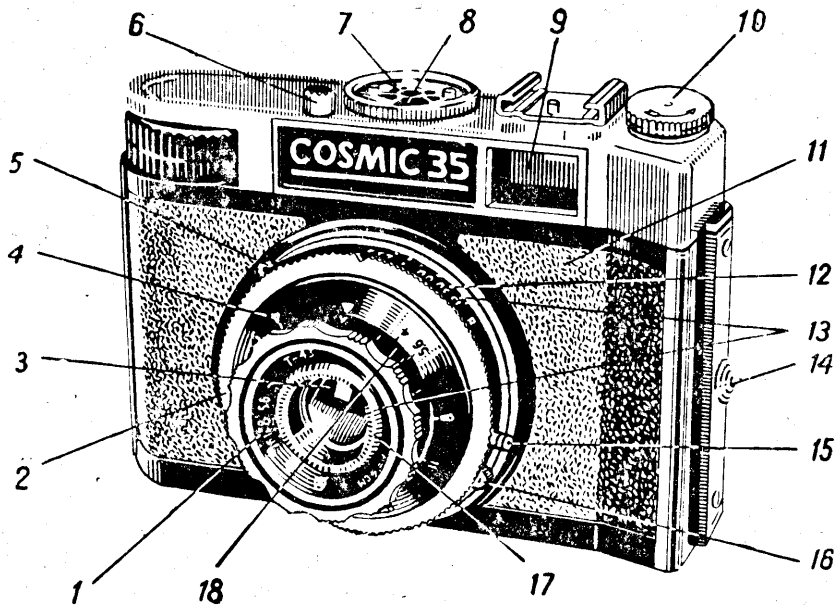
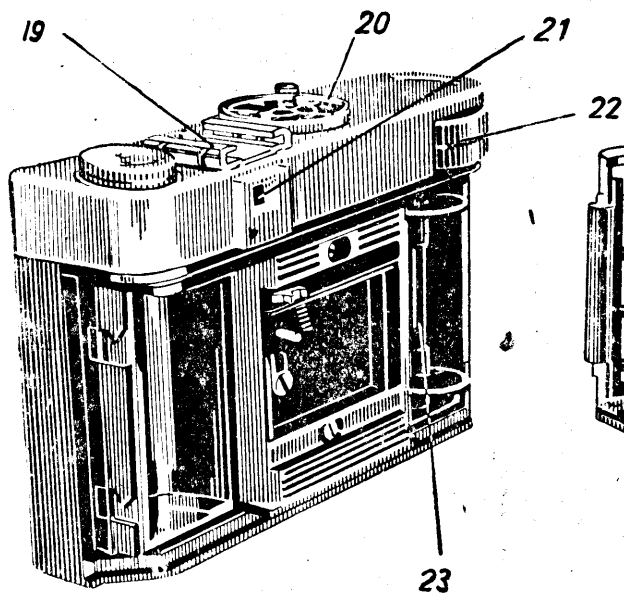


Fig. 1

1 — f-stop; 2 — speed control; 3 — lens; 4 — field depth scale; 5 — lever to cock shutter; 6 — shutter release; 7 — film type reminder dial; 8 — film counter scale; 9 — viewfinder; 10 — film advance lever; 11 — film advance lever; 12 — film advance lever; 13 — film advance lever; 14 — film advance lever; 15 — film advance lever; 16 — film advance lever; 17 — film advance lever; 18 — film advance lever.



10 — rewinding knob; 11 — camera body; 12 — shutter speed; 13 — Light Value Scale; 14 — camera back latch; 15 — synchronizer latch; 16 — self-timer lever; 17 — aperture control ring; 18 — range scale; 19 — acces-

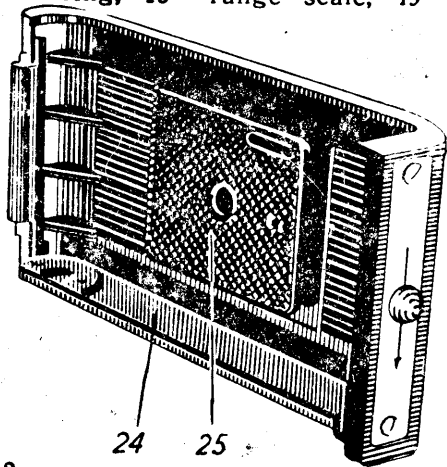


Fig. 2

sory shoe; 20 — film counter ring; 21 — viewfinder eyepiece; 22 — winding knob; 23 — take-up spool; 24 — camera back; 25 — pressure plate

For 3, 4 and 5 ft the near limit of field depth can be read only up to 3 ft. For instance, if the lens is racked to 5 ft and stopped down to f/16, the field depth far limit will be 16 ft, the near limit being 3 ft. For 10, 16, and 33 ft settings, the far limit of the field depth will be infinity.

Example. The lens is racked to 16 ft and stopped down to f/11—the depth of field scale will read from 6.5 ft to infinity.

The Light Value Scales are engraved as conventional numbers (4 to 8) on the shutter under the exposure scale and on the lens mount. The LVS numbers will permit rapid selection of shutter speeds and f-stops in the same lighting conditions.

While using the LVS scales, it is necessary to determine the exposure value which essentially is the sum of two LVS numbers. The exposure value is determined by means of a light meter with LVS exposure indicator.

In choosing an exposure to be taken, decide on what is more important for the future picture, to

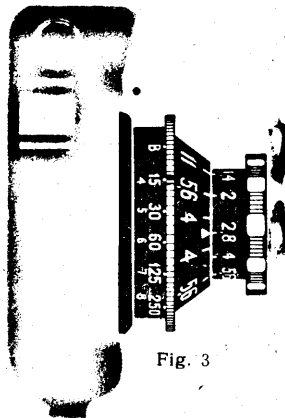


Fig. 3

speed up the shutter to freeze a moving object or stop the lens down to expand depth of field for a landscape. Once an exposure value is known, it is very easy to find a proper f-stop with a pre-set shutter speed or, vice versa, find a shutter speed with the lens stopped down as required.

Example. The light meter LVS scale reads "14". You intend to shoot a landscape and want to extend depth of field. To this end, ro-



tate the aperture control until the lens is stopped down to f/16. The LVS indicator will read "8". Then, rotate the speed control ring until the other LVS indicator reads the difference $14 - 8 = 6$. Thus, you find

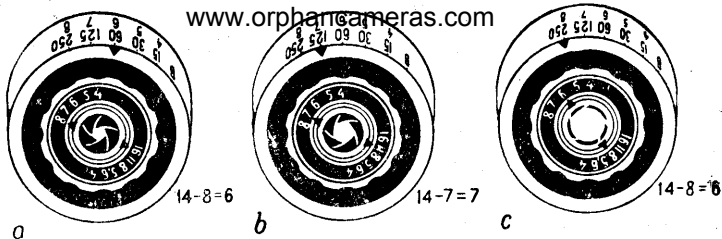


Fig. 4

that 1/60 second is required to take a shot of a landscape at f/16 (Fig. 4 a).

Now, if you are willing to record something against an out-of-focus background and want to squeeze the depth of field, close the lens down to, say, f/11. The diaphragm LVS indicator will read "7". Difference: $14-7=7$. Rotate the speed control ring until its LVS indicator reads "7" to obtain a shutter speed of 1/125 second (Fig. 4 b).

In case of need to stop a fast action in the same light, speed up the shutter by rotating the speed control until its indicator stands against "250". The shutter LVS indicator will read "8". Difference: $14-8=6$.

Coincide the diaphragm ring LVS indicator with "6", thus stopping the lens down to f/8 (Fig. 4 c).

LOADING OF CAMERA

Place the cassette into the left recess of the camera. Be sure the rewinding knob fork has entered the spool of the cassette. In this case the cross-piece of the spool should enter the fork slot. The free end of the film is inserted into the slot of the take-up spool so that the perforations be meshed with the slot tooth (Fig. 5).

Rotate the winding knob for one turn. Hold the cassette in place and gently pull the film and make it even. The film should comfortably rest against the film gate, while perforations be meshed with the film advance sprocket wheel.

Put on the camera back in position, by inserting the camera back lug into recess at edge of camera body. Now, move the locking button in the direction shown by the arrow, press the camera back tight against the camera, and let the button go. To do this, take the camera in your left hand (lens facing the palm of the hand), and the camera back in your right hand (Fig. 6) as shown in the picture. Then place the camera into the carrying case and fix it there by means of the tripod nut.

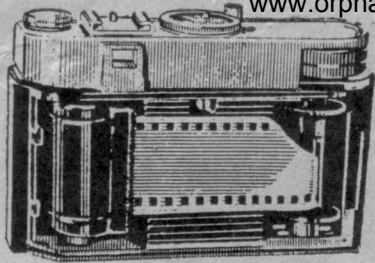


Fig. 5

Advance the film for the equivalent of two frames to wind up the exposed portion. To this end, depress the shutter release which is coupled to the film counter and smoothly rotate winding knob as far as it will go.

Set the film type reminder

dial for the speed of film you are going to expose lest you should forget it later. To do this, coincide the film sensitivity in ASA or DIN units with a red dot on the film counter ring.

By rotating the film

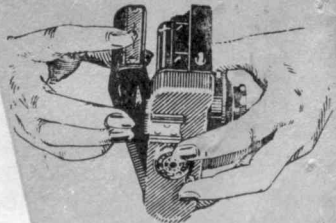


Fig. 6



Fig. 7

counter ring set the counter for exposure number thirty six. This lets you know immediately how many shots you've got left, not how many you've taken (Fig. 7).

TAKING OF PICTURES

Before taking pictures, reset the shutter for the required speed and then cock it. You may also choose your speed on the cocked shutter. Speeds are selected by rotating the shutter control ring until the indicator stands against the required shutter speed (shutter won't start if the speed indicator looks between two neighbouring numbers). To cock the shutter, push the shutter reset lever fully down.

Rotate the aperture control ring to set the lens for the required f-stop. Focus the lens. To do this, determine the distance to the subject and set this distance on the range scale provided on the lens cylindrical mount. Rack the lens to set it for the desired range.

Look through the viewfinder to compose the picture.

Release the shutter, by smoothly depressing the shutter release button of cable release. Advance the film to get ready for another shot.



Fig. 8

Note. Don't apply too much effort on winding the last frame, since this may cause some difficulty when switching on the button of rewinding mechanism.

The built-in self-timer will permit pictures of yourself, alone or among friends. The self-timer is reset by turning the timer's lever fully clockwise. To engage the self-timer, cock the shutter, reset the timer, and then depress the shutter release till it will stop.

Never cock the self-timer lever when setting the shutter to index "B", with the shutter release button being depressed (shutter opening is open).

The camera is provided with a synchronizer, intended for agree-

ment the moment of flash explosion with the moment of shutter complete opening.

When using the electronic flash the shutter can be set to any speed.

When using the single flash the shutter is to be set to 1/15 sec or "B".

The synchronization comes in automatically after shutter being released.

To unload the camera, wind the film back into the cassette. To this end, the shutter release should be pressed down and turned clockwise till all the points coincide (Fig. 8); be sure the shutter is not cocked.

Note. If much effort should be applied to turn the shutter release, it is advisable to turn the winding knob slightly in both directions.

Lifting the rewinding knob a little and rotating it anti-clockwise, rewind the film. After this place the rewinding knob and shutter release in the former position.

Then take the camera out of the case, remove the camera back, take out the cassette and put on the camera back in position.

GENERAL HINTS

Handle the camera with care.

Don't let any dirt to collect on the lens, otherwise you are apt to get hazy prints.

If necessary, the lens and viewfinder could be wiped clean on the outside only, using a lawn or cotton cloth.

Never try do-it-yourself repairs.