

KIRON

**28-105mm f3.2/4.5
Macro Focusing Zoom**

Instructions





Lens shown is Kiron 35-135mm. Mounting procedure is the same.



28

∞

1.5

2.5

0.45

T

W

22

16

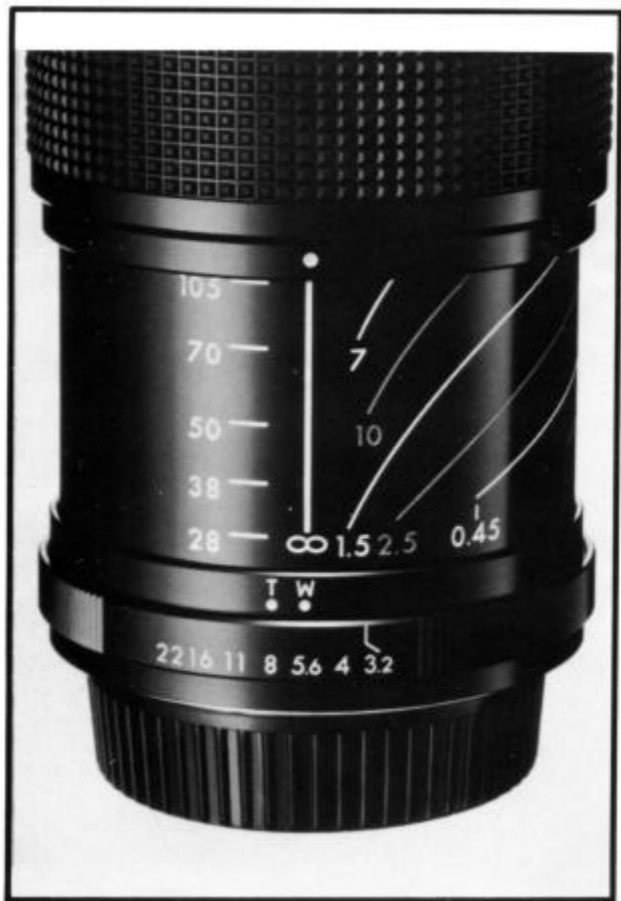
11

8

5.6

4

3.2



Your new Kiron 28-105mm f3.2/4.5 Varifocal Macro Focusing Zoom is the product of advanced optical design and precision mechanical engineering. It's also easy to use. Simply take a few minutes to familiarize yourself with the following description of features and general instructions. With proper use and care, your Kiron 28-105mm zoom will give you years of outstanding service.

Features

1. 67mm Filter Threads
2. Zoom/Focus Control Ring
3. Distance Index Mark
4. Distance Scales (feet marked in blue; meters in white)
5. Focal Length Index Marks
6. Telephoto Aperture Index*
7. Wide Angle Aperture Index*
8. Aperture Ring

* Lens shown is Nikon mount. Canon, Minolta, Konica, Yashica and Contax mount lenses have aperture rings that turn in the opposite direction. The position of the "T", "W", and aperture numbers will therefore be reversed.

Mounting the Lens

Nikon, Pentax, Minolta, Olympus, Konica, Yashica/Contax mounts: Use the standard procedure for mounting your camera brand lenses.

Canon mount: Canon mount Kiron lenses have a chromed mounting ring. Mount the lens as shown in photo A, with all three index marks aligned. Turn the mounting ring clockwise to lock the lens onto your camera.

The Variable Aperture Design

The Kiron 28-105mm f3.2-4.5 is a variable aperture lens—meaning that the aperture value gradually decreases by one stop as you zoom from 28mm to 105mm. This is why there are two aperture indices: one for 28mm (wide) and one for 105mm (telephoto). Note that the “W” index always points to an aperture one stop greater than “T”.

Due to the great number of cameras and exposure systems, describing in explicit detail how each of them functions with a variable aperture lens is beyond the scope of this instruction book. The following, therefore, are general guidelines. Please refer to your camera's instruction book for more detailed information.

Guidelines for Exposure Settings

“Match Needle” or “Match Diode” cameras: Follow your standard metering procedure, making sure needles or diodes are matched as you zoom.

“Aperture preferred” cameras: Set the aperture you wish to use opposite either of the two aperture indices. The camera will automatically adjust the shutter speed as you zoom.

“Shutter preferred” cameras: Set the camera to the shutter speed you wish to use. For Minolta mount lenses, turn the aperture ring so that f16 is opposite “W” (this will be minimum aperture). For Konica mount lenses, set the aperture ring so “EE” is opposite “W”. For Canon mount lenses, set the aperture ring so the blue “O” is opposite “W”. The camera will then automatically adjust the aperture as you zoom.

“Programmed” cameras: Both the lens and shutter speed dial must be set to the proper position for your camera’s programmed exposure mode. Refer to your camera instructions for details.

Manual exposure settings: If you will be setting the lens manually, based on readings taken with a hand-held exposure meter, or if you are using a non-dedicated electronic flash unit, you must remember to set the recommended aperture opposite the proper aperture index. For example, if the recommended aperture is f8 and the lens is at or near 28mm, you would set f8 opposite the “W” (see photo B). However, if you were at or near 105mm, you would set f8 opposite the “T” (see photo C).

Zooming, Focusing, Macro Photography

Twist the Zoom/Focus Control to focus; push or pull to zoom. The varifocal design of this lens requires that you refocus when you zoom from one focal length to another.

The 28-105mm lens has a maximum reproduction (or magnification) ratio of 1:4. For macro photography, pull the zoom/focus control to the 28mm position, then twist it in a clockwise motion until the red dot lines up with the white line opposite the meter/feet (m/ft) symbol. The front of the lens should be about 4 in. (95 mm) from the subject. Check for correct focus through the viewfinder. To change the degree of magnification, change the lens-to-subject distance, zoom and focus as necessary.

How to Get the Most From Your Lens

The steadier your camera, the sharper the picture. Camera

motion can blur your pictures just as easily as subject motion. Your minimum shutter speed for hand-held photography should therefore be no lower than 1/125 second. When using slower shutter speeds, take care to properly brace yourself or place the camera on some form of steady support.

Choose your optical accessories with the same regard for quality you used when buying this lens. Low-quality filters, teleconverters, and extension tubes will compromise the quality results you expect from your Kiron lens.

Lens Care

When using your lens, take normal care to protect the front element from fingerprints, dirt, sand, and water. Many photographers use a Skylight 1A or UV filter for this purpose. Remove dust with a soft lens brush, or a gentle puff of compressed air. Remove fingerprints or other marks with photographic lens tissue moistened with photographic lens cleaner. Never rub the lens with dry tissue or any other material, since this can scratch the coatings.

When your lens isn't being used, store it in a cool, dry place with both front and rear lens caps attached. If you live in a humid climate, store the lens with the supplied package of silica gel.

Specifications

Aperture Range: At 28mm — f3.2-f16
At 105mm — f4.5-f22

Angles of Acceptance: 75° - 23.2°

Optical Construction: 15 elements, 12 groups

Maximum Reproduction Ratio: 1:4

Minimum Focusing Distance from Film Plane

(Macro Mode): 10¹/₂ in. (.27 m)

Length at Infinity Focus: 4¹/₂ in. (112.5 mm)

Maximum Barrel Diameter: 2³/₄ in. (70 mm)

Accessory Size: 67mm

Weight: 24.5 oz. (686 g)

Weight and length may vary according to lens mount. Specifications subject to change without notice.

Kiron Corporation
Carson, CA 90746 USA

Subsidiary of

Kino Precision Industries, Ltd.,
Tokyo, Japan