

Tele-Apotessar

T*

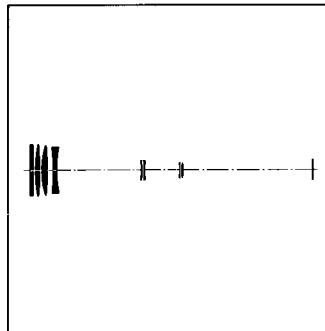
f/8–800 mm

Cat. No.

104539

CONTAX

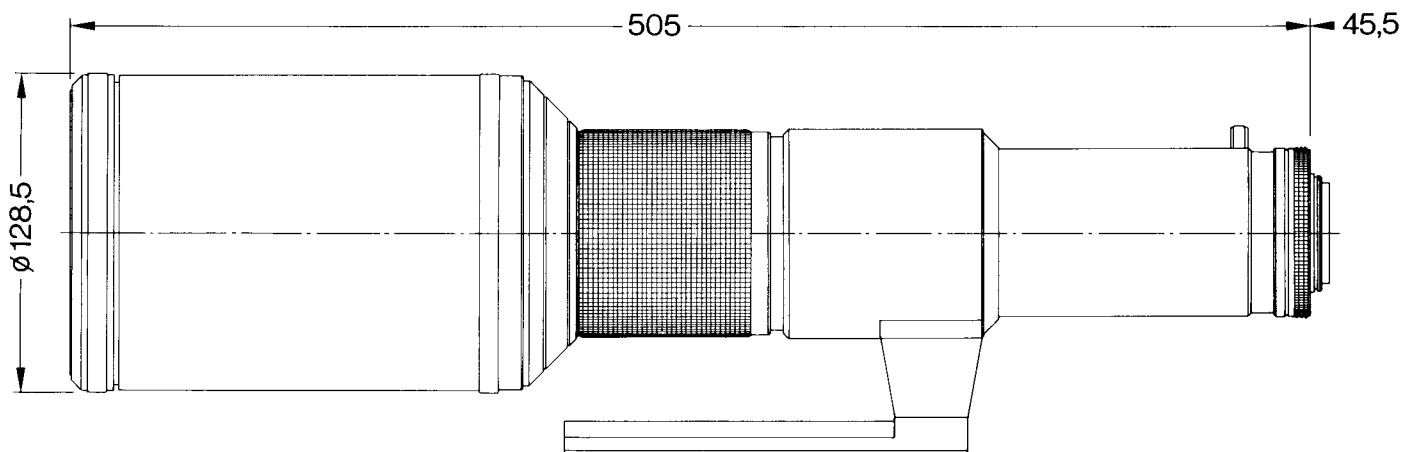
YASHICA mount

**ZEISS**
 Carl Zeiss
 D-7082 Oberkochen
 West Germany

By using special glasses in this 800 mm **Tele-Apotessar T*** f/8 lens it was possible to achieve almost perfect correction of chromatic aberration. The lens provides excellent image quality throughout the entire focusing range from infinity to 4 m. For focusing, two elements inside the lens are moved. The advantage of this internal focusing is good constancy of the centre of gravity during focusing. Adjustable

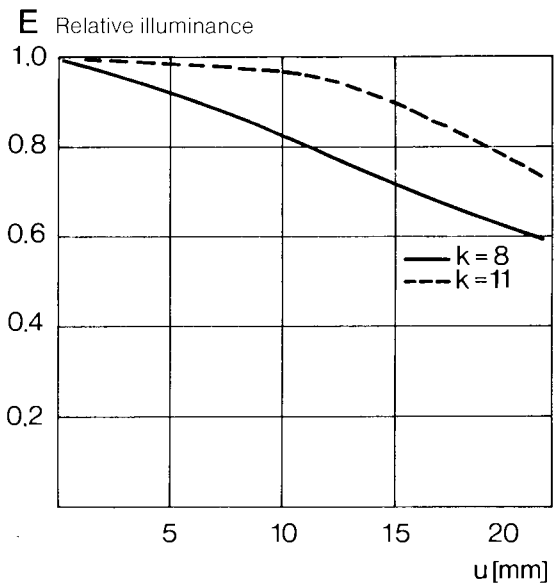
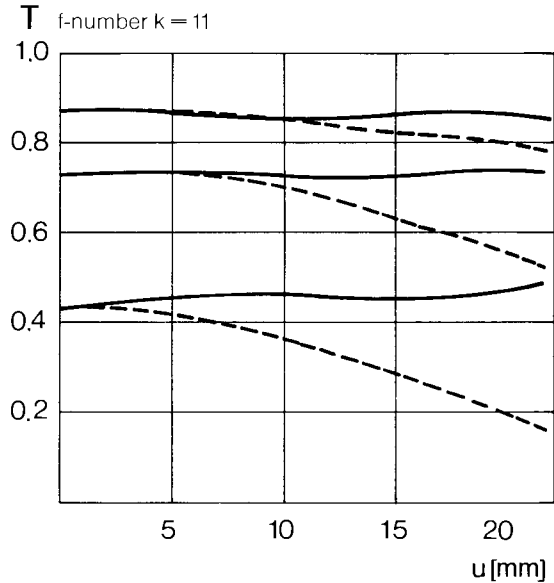
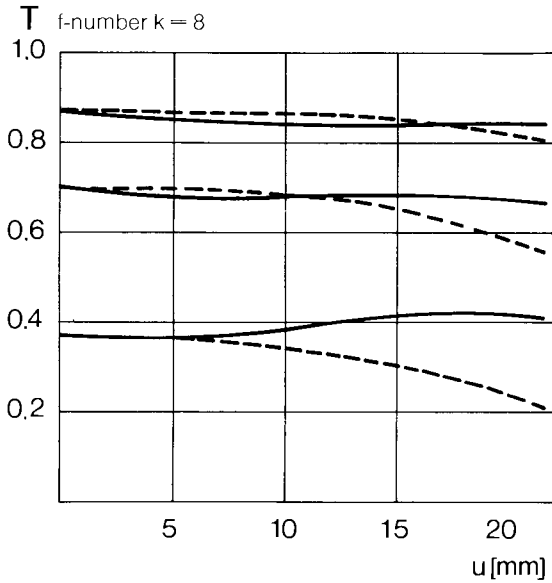
stops permit the preselection of two ranges, which is helpful in fast focusing.

The lens has a tripod socket. For changing from oblong to vertical format, lens and camera can be rotated around the lens axis after slackening a clamping screw.



Number of elements:	8, including filter	Minimum focusing distance:	4 m, (13.1 ft) internal focusing
Number of groups:	6, including filter	Position of entrance pupil*:	874.2 mm behind last filter surface
Max. aperture:	f/8	Entrance pupil dia.*:	100.1 mm
Focal length:	801.1mm*	Position of exit pupil*:	19.4 mm in front of last filter surface
Negative format:	24 x 36 mm	Exit pupil dia.*:	29.5 mm
Angular field 2w:	3° diagonal	Position of principal planes	
Spectral region:	visible spectrum	H*	749.2 mm in front of first lens vertex
Aperture scale:	8–11–16–22–32–45–64	H**	283.6 mm in front of first lens vertex
Lens mount:	focusing helicoid with bayonet. Coupling system for automatic diaphragm function. Through-the-lens measurement either at full aperture or in stopped-down position. Built-in lens hood.	Distance between first and last lens vertex:	301.5 mm including filter
Filter:	clip-on filter		
Weight:	approx. 3250 g		

* for ∞



1. MTF Diagrams

The image height u – reckoned from the image center – is entered in mm on the horizontal axis of the graph. The modulation transfer T (MTF = **M**odulation **T**ransfer **F**actor) is entered on the vertical axis. Parameters of the graph are the spatial frequencies R in cycles (line pairs) per mm given at the top right hand above the diagrams. The lowest spatial frequency corresponds to the upper pair of curves, the highest spatial frequency to the lower pair. Above each graph the f -number k is given for which the measurement was made. "White" light means that the measurement was made with a subject illumination having the approximate spectral distribution of daylight.

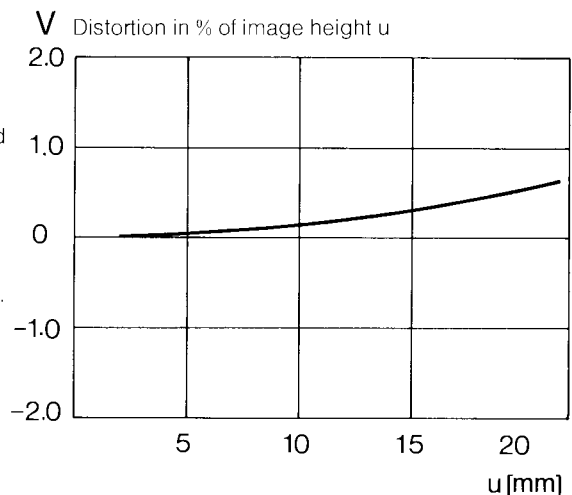
Unless otherwise indicated, the performance data to large object distances, for which normal photographic lenses are primarily used.

2. Relative illuminance

In this diagram the horizontal axis gives the image height u in mm and the vertical axis the relative illuminance E , both for full aperture and a moderately stopped-down lens. The values for E are determined taking into account vignetting and natural light decrease.

3. Distortion

Here again the image height u is entered on the horizontal axis in mm. The vertical axis gives the distortion V in % of the relevant image height. A positive value for V means that the actual image point is further from the image center than with perfectly distortion-free imaging (pincushion distortion); a negative V indicates barrel distortion.



Subject to technical amendment.