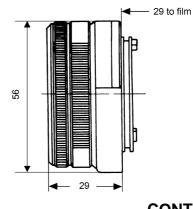
Planar[®] T* 2/35



CONTAX[®] G mount

This lens is also the suitable choice for taking lifelike pictures of groups of people. The **Planar**[®] T* 2/35 lens has been designed for use with the autofocus connection of Contax G compact cameras.

Cat. No. of lens Number of elements Number of groups Max. aperture Focal length Negative size Angular field*

excellent image quality.

Min. aperture Camera mount Filter connection Focusing range

lens and subject)

10 22 14 7 5 f/2 35.1 mm 24 x 36 mm width 55°, height 38°, diagonal 2w 64° 16 Contax G M 46 x 0.75 infinity to 0.5 m Working distance (between mechanical front end of 0.44 m

Despite its wide initial aperture of f/2, this lens is

relatively small and compact. The Planar® T* 2/35 lens with a Contax G mount is a medium

wide-angle lens for all-round use, providing

Close limit field size 299 mm x 454 mm Max. scale 1:12.4 Entrance pupil* Position 12.8 mm behind the first lens vertex Diameter 16.9 mm Exit pupil* Position 27.7 mm in front of the last lens vertex Diameter 24.9 mm Position of principal planes' Н 23.4 mm behind the first lens vertex 12.5 mm in front of the last lens vertex H' Back focal distance 22.6 mm Distance between first and last lens vertex 29.4 mm Weight 160 g

* at infinity





Performance data: Planar[®] T* 2/35 Cat. No. 10 22 14

1. MTF Diagrams

The image height u - calculated from the image center - is entered in mm on the horizontal axis of the graph. The modulation transfer T (MTF = M odulation Transfer Factor) 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 of this page.

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 refer 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 change. Printed in Germany 31.07.2000



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Modulation transfer T as a function of image height u. Slit orientation: tangential — — — sagittal — White light. Spatial frequencies R = 10, 20 and 40 cycles/mm

