Makro-Planar® T* 5.6/135 CF





This is the other close-up specialist in the Carl

Zeiss lens range for Hasselblad cameras. The

optical characteristic of the Makro-Planar® T*

significant difference: The Makro-Planar® T*

Makro-Planar[®] T* 4/120 lens. However, there is a

5.6/135 lens comes without focusing device. This

is because this lens is designed to be used with

5.6/135 lens is very similar to that of the

the Hasselblad bellows extension.

HASSELBLAD

In this combination the photographer has a camera that can quickly focus from infinity down to life size without any further accessories. Also, it is eqipped with a fast central shutter, offering flash synchronisation to 1/500 s. This high performance combination is unique in medium format and proves very useful in scientific, industrial, technical, and nature photography on location and in the studio. Preferred use: Close-ups of all kind, documentation, nature, scientific, digital photography

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

Min. aperture 45 Camera mount CF Shutter Prontor CF Filter connection Focusing range Working distance (between mechanical front end of lens and subject) 0.2 m

10 78 24 7 5 f/5.6 137.1 mm 55 x 55 mm width 23°, height 23°, diagonal 31° bayonett series 60 infinity to 0.54 m

Close limit field size 55 mm x 55 mm Max. scale 1:1Entrance pupil* Position 47.4 mm behind the first lens vertex Diameter 24.1 mm Exit pupil* 47.3 mm in front of the last lens vertex Position Diameter 28.4 mm Position of principal planes 67.6 mm behind the first lens vertex н H' 23.5 mm in front of the last lens vertex Back focal distance* 113.6 mm Distance between first and last lens vertex 80.2 mm Weight 620 g

* for image scale 1 : infinity



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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. 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









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-1.0

-2.0 L 0

10

20

30

40 u (mm)

i.s. = image scale

Subject to change. Printed in Germany 29.05.2000



Carl Zeiss

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