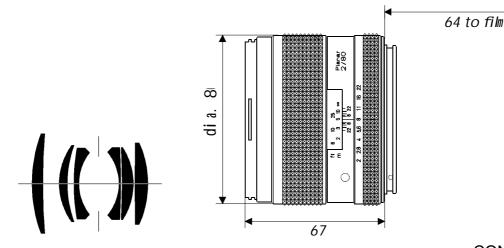
Planar® T* 2/80



CONTAX[®] 645

The Carl Zeiss **Planar**® lens is the most successful camera lens design ever created. This nearly symmetrical layout provides the lens designer with numerous means to correct aberrations extraordinarily well, even for wide open apertures. The ideal basis for high-performance lenses with great color correction, high speed, flat image plane (this is where the name comes from) and low distortion. The **Planar**® design is the basis for nearly all professional 'workhorse' lenses on earth and in space today.

At f/2 the **Planar**® T* 2/80 lens is the fastest optic in the Contax® 645 system. There is no faster **Planar**® lens in medium format photography anywhere. Even at full aperture the performance of the **Planar**® T* 2/80 lens is so high that professional quality images are reached. Especially so since the Contax® 645 autofocus provides for quick and accurate focusing, where manual focusing would have been too slow or not accurate enough for f/2. So the **Planar®** T* 2/80 lens is the ideal tool for handheld photography with decent shutter speeds at low light levels, like in people photography indoors, celebrity portraits, wedding coverage and similar demanding tasks.

With its focal length of 80 mm the **Planar**® T* 2/80 lens records an image with a perspective (size relationship between foreground and background) that is pretty much the way we see the scene with our eyes, like a fast 50 mm lens on a 35 mm SLR. So it is suited for almost any task in general photography, which makes it a powerful and versatile standard lens in the Contax® 645 system.

<u>Preferred use:</u> all-purpose, travel, editorial, people, celebrities, candid weddings

Cat. No. of lens:
Number of elements:
Number of groups:
Max. aperture:
Focal length:
Negative size:
Angular field 2w:
Mount:
Filter connection:
Focusing range:
Aperture scale:
Weight:

10 22 19 6

5 1:2 80.0mm 41.5 x 56mm 47° Contax 645 Mount screw-in type, thread M72x0.75 infinity to 0.7m 2 - 2.8 - 4 - 5.6 - 8 - 11 - 16 - 22 approx. 524 g

Entrance pupil*:		
Position:	40.1mm behind the first lens vertex	
Diameter:	39.9mm	
Exit pupil*:		
Position:	27.8mm in front of the last lens vertex	
Diameter:	45.2mm	
Position of principal planes:		
H:	47.1mm behind the first lens vertex	
H':	20.0mm in front of the last lens vertex	
Back focal distance*: 60.0mm		
Distance between first		
and last lens vertex:	55.0mm	

* at infinity



Performance data: Planar® T* 2/80 Cat. No. 10 22 19

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 = Modulation 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

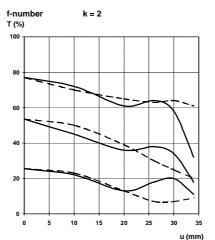
In this diagram the horizontal axis gives the image height u in mm and the vertical axis the relative illuminance E, both for full aperture and a moderately stopped-down lens. The values for E are determined taking into account vignetting and natural light decrease.

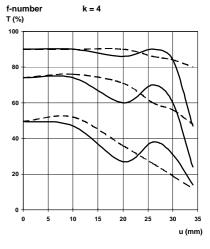
3. Distortion

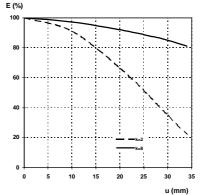
Here again the image height u is entered on the horizontal axis in mm. The vertical axis gives the distortion V in % of the relevant image height. A positive value for V means that the actual image point is further from the image center than with perfectly distortion-free imaging (pincushion distortion);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

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



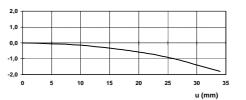






Distortion in % of image height u

Relative illuminance



Subject to change. Printed in Germany 12.07.2001



Carl Zeiss

Camera Lenses D-73446 Oberkochen Telephone ++49-7364-20-6175 Fax ++49-7364-20-4045 eMail: photo@zeiss.de http://www.zeiss.de/photo