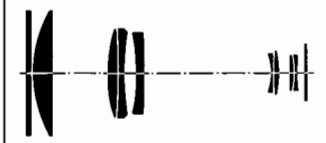
Tele-Apotessar
T*
f/5.6–500 mm
Cat. No.
10 45 43

CONTAX
YASHICA mount



ZEISS

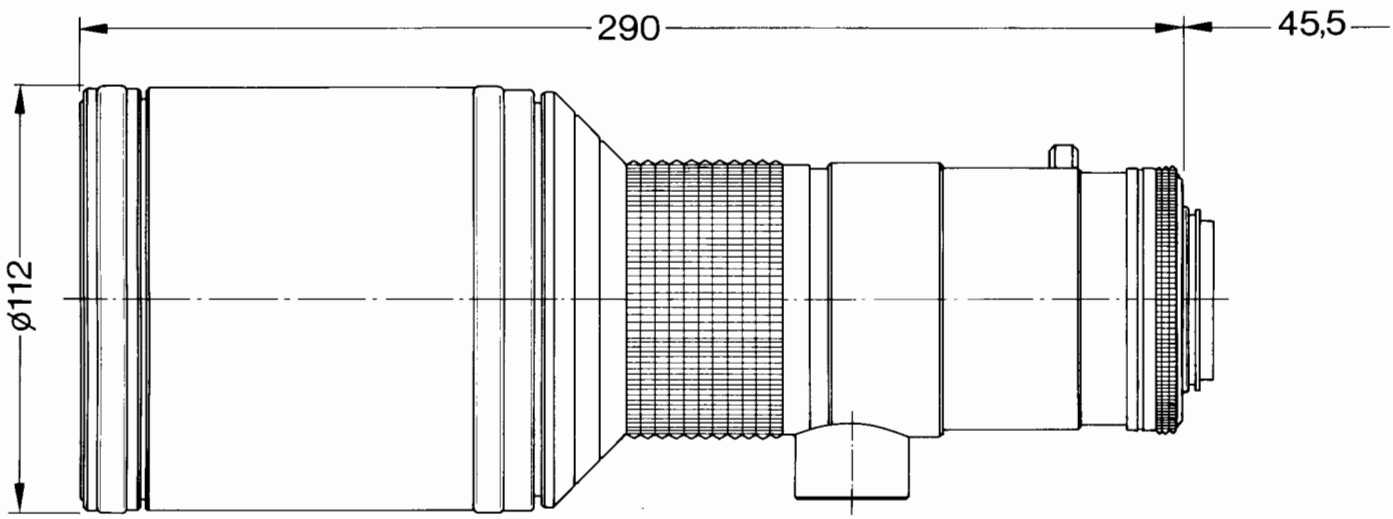
Carl Zeiss
D-7082 Oberkochen
West Germany

By using special glasses in this 500 mm **Tele-Apotessar** T* f/5.6 lens for the **Contax** SLR camera system it was possible to achieve almost perfect correction of chromatic aberration. This lens features superb image quality which is not possible with conventional lenses of this focal length.

Internal focusing provides constant location of the centre of gravity, smooth focusing and a minimum focus of 4.9 m.

In addition, this **Tele-Apotessar** lens ensures very good image quality in the close range.

Adjustable stops permit the preselection of two ranges, which is helpful in fast focusing. The lens is also provided with 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.

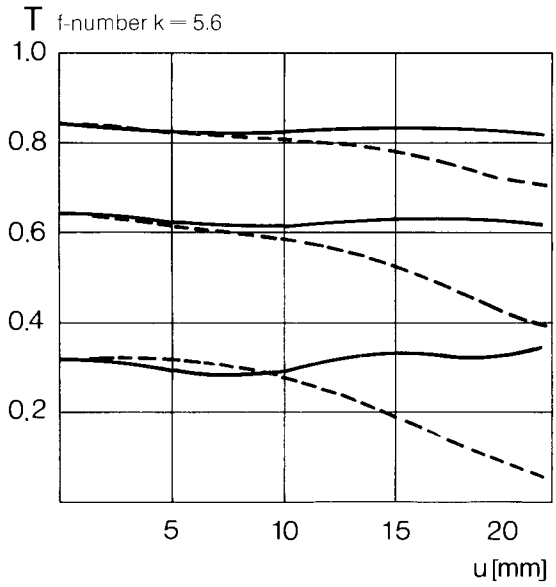


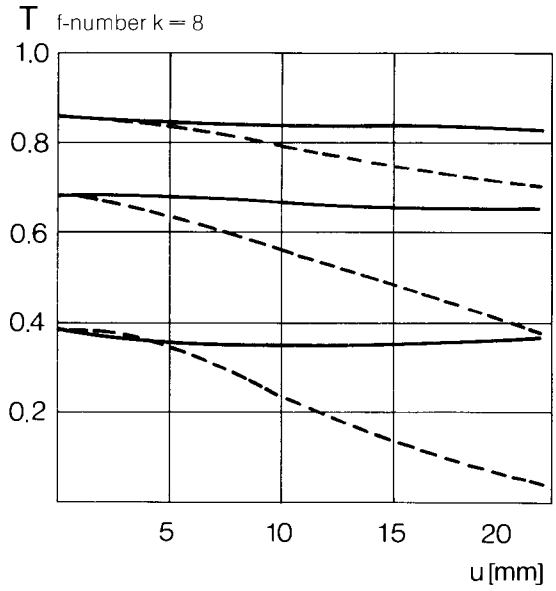
Number of elements:	9, including filter
Number of groups:	7, including filter
Max. aperture:	f/5.6
Focal length:	499.7 mm
Negative format:	24 x 36 mm
Angular field 2w:	5° diagonal
Spectral region:	visible spectrum
Aperture scale:	5.6–8–11–16–22–32–45
Lens mount:	focusing helicoid with bayonet. Coupling system for automatic diaphragm function. Through-the-lens measurement either at full aperture or in stopped-down position. Built-in lens hood.
Filter:	clip-on filter
Weight:	approx. 1865 g

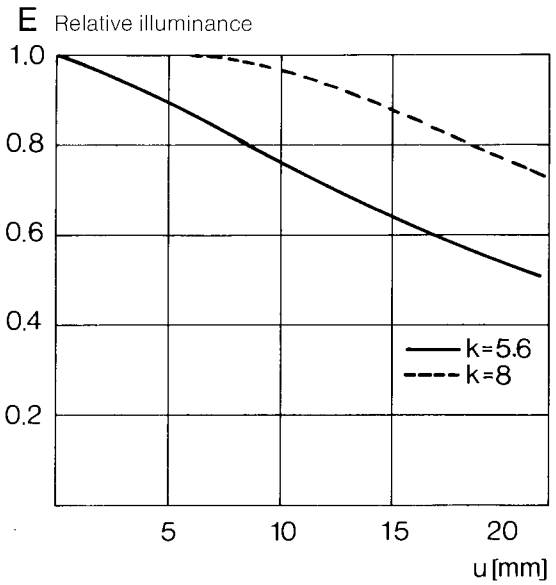
Minimum focusing distance:	4.9 m, (16.1 ft) internal focusing
Position of entrance pupil*:	594.2 mm behind first lens vertex
Entrance pupil dia.*:	89.3 mm
Position of exit pupil*:	24.9 mm in front of last filter surface
Exit pupil dia.*:	25.8 mm
Position of principal planes	
H*	639.4 mm in front of first lens vertex
H'*	178.6 mm in front of first lens vertex
Distance between first and last vertex:	201.8 mm

*for ∞

Performance data: **Tele-Apotessar** T* f/5.6–500 mm Cat. No. 10 45 43





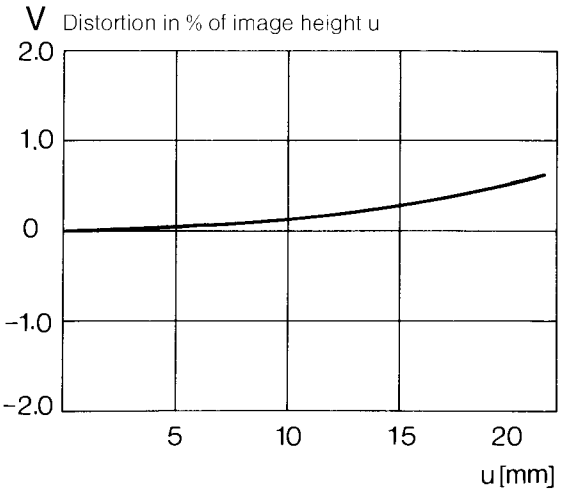


1. MTF Diagrams
The image height u – reckoned from the image center – is entered in mm on the horizontal axis of the graph. The modulation transfer T (MTF = **M**odulation **T**ransfer **F**actor) is entered on the vertical axis. Parameters of the grap are the spatial frequencies R in cycles (line pairs) 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.