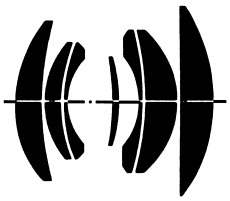
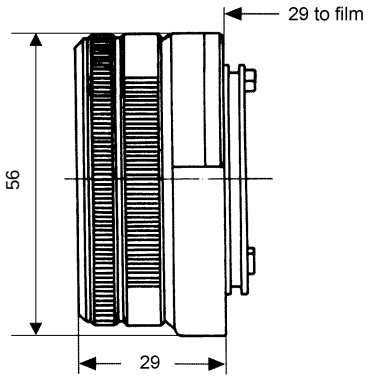
Planar® T* 2/35





CONTAX® G mount

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 excellent image quality.

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	**10 22 14**
Number of elements	7
Number of groups	5
Max. aperture	f/2
Focal length	35.1 mm
Negative size	24 x 36 mm
Angular field*	width 55°, height 38°, diagonal 2w 64°
Min. aperture	16
Camera mount	Contax G
Filter connection	M 46 x 0.75
Focusing range	infinity to 0.5 m
Working distance (between mechanical front end of lens and subject)	0.44 m
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*	
H	23.4 mm behind the first lens vertex
H'	12.5 mm in front of the last lens vertex
Back focal distance	22.6 mm
Distance between first and last lens vertex	29.4 mm
Weight	160 g

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* at infinity

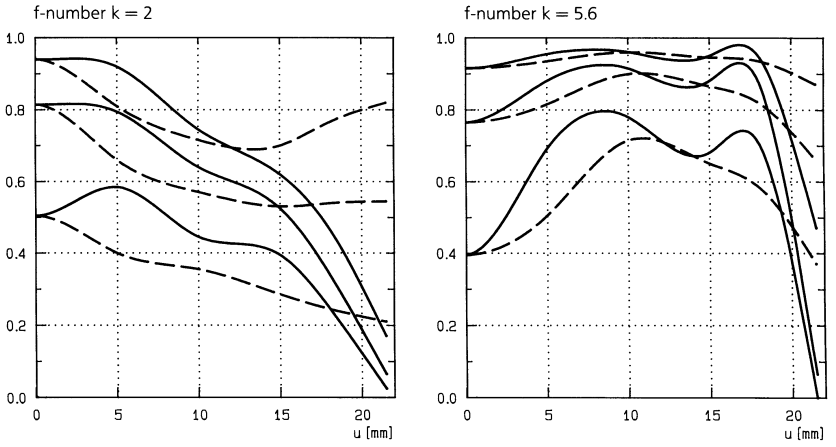
ZEISS

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

1. MTF Diagrams

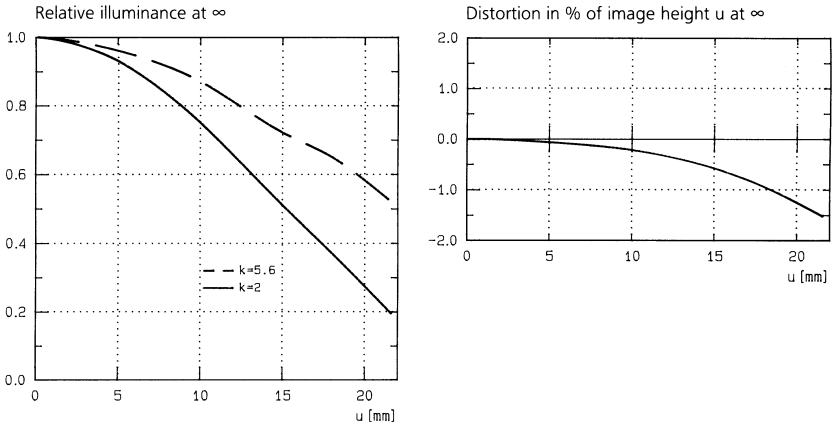
The image height u - calculated from the image center - is entered in mm on the horizontal axis of the graph. The modulation transfer T (MTF = M odulation Transfer Factor) is entered on the vertical axis. Parameters of the graph are the spatial frequencies R in cycles (line pairs) per mm given at the 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.

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



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.
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