Planar® T* f/2 - 100 mm

45.5 to film

Ø 70

~ 84

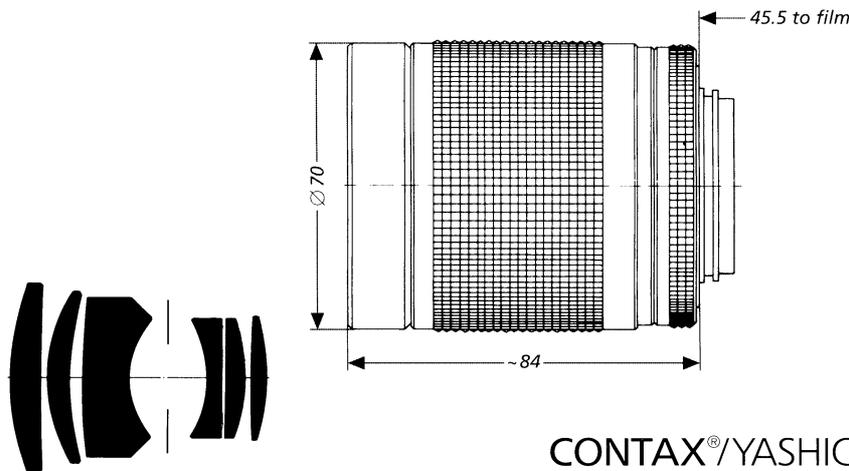## CONTAX®/YASHICA® mount

A high-speed lens with superb image quality. The demand for a focal length of 100 mm is growing because of its many fields of application: portraiture work, snapshots, architectural and landscape photography.

With its relative aperture of 1:2, the new Zeiss lens permits short shutter speeds to be used even in bad lighting conditions. The low depth of field resulting at full aperture can be employed as an interesting means of picture composition.

Cat. No. of lens:	**10 21 58**	Weight:	approx. 670 g
Number of elements:	6	Focusing range:	∞ to 1 m
Number of groups:	5	Entrance pupil:	
Max. aperture:	f/2	Position:	59.0 mm behind first lens vertex
Focal length:	99.9 mm	Diameter:	50.0 mm
Negative size:	24 x 36 mm	Exit pupil:	
Angular field 2w:	24°	Position:	32.8 mm in front of the last lens vertex
Mount:	focusing mount with bayonet;	Diameter:	46.9 mm
	TTL metering either at full aperture	Position of principal planes:	
	or in stopped-down position.	H:	48.8 mm behind first lens vertex
	Aperture priority/Shutter priority/	H':	42.0 mm in front of last lens vertex
	Automatic programs	Back focal distance:	57.9 mm
	(Multi-Mode Operation)	Distance between first and	
Aperture scale:	2 - 2.8 - 4 - 5.6 - 8 - 11 - 16 - 22	last lens vertex:	67.7 mm
Filter connection:	clip-on filter, diameter 70 mm		
	screw thread M 67 x 0.75		

ZEISS

Performance data:
Planar® T* f/2 - 100 mm
Cat. No. 10 21 58

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.
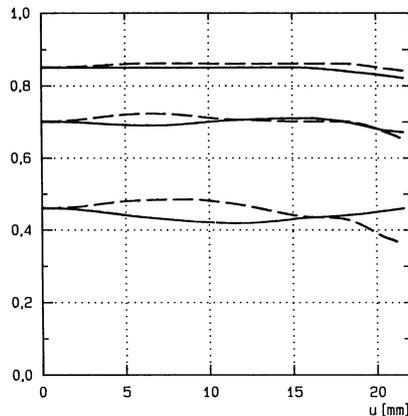
2. Relative illuminance

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.
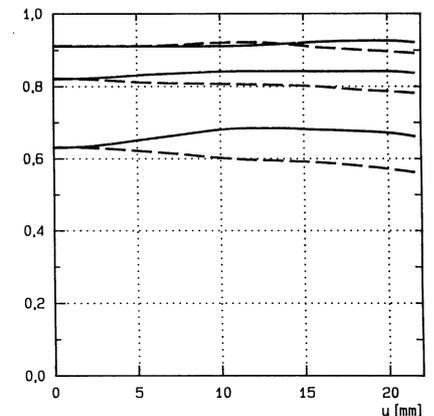
3. Distortion

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: tangential — — — sagittal ———
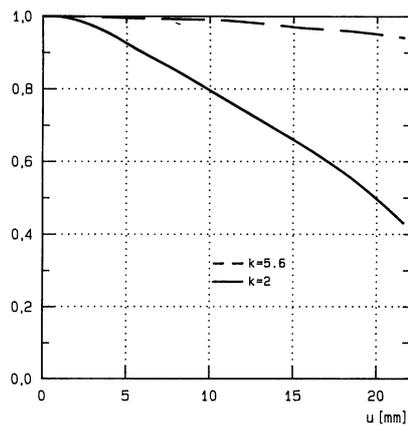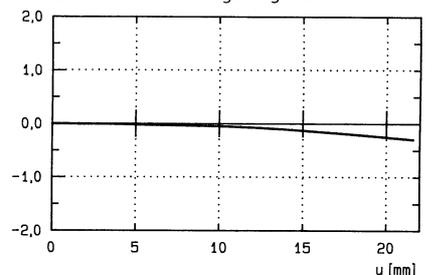White light. Spatial frequencies R = 10, 20 and 40 cycles/mm

Subject to change.