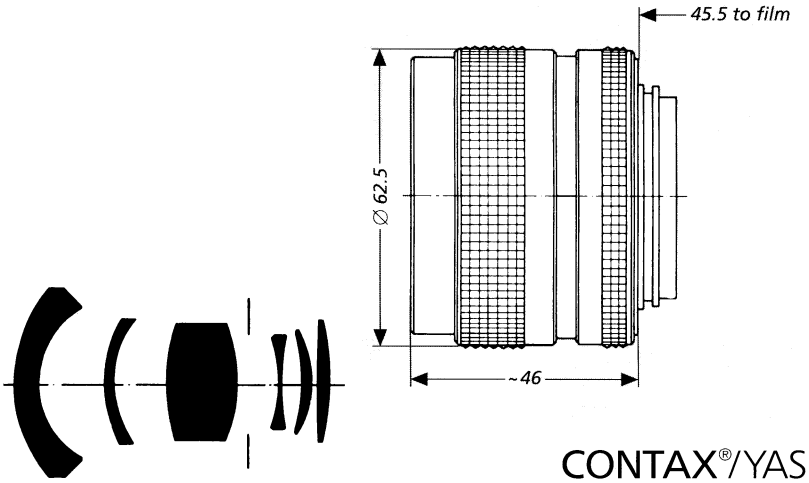
Distagon® T* f/2.8 - 35 mm



CONTAX®/YASHICA® mount

The high-performance **Distagon**® lens is a lens for those who are interested in the medium wide-angle range and who view high performance as extremely high image quality and not as extremely wide initial apertures. Together with a **Sonnar**® lens with a medium focal length and a **Planar**® lens with a standard focal length, this **Distagon**® lens should be part of the standard equipment of any ambitious photographer.

In line with the above approach, i.e. dispensing with the requirement for wider initial apertures which would result in an excessive increase in the front lens diameters - particularly with wide-angle lenses -, Carl Zeiss now provides this 6-element **Distagon**® lens. This 35 mm **Distagon**® T* f/2.8 lens displays excellent image quality and very good field illumination even at full aperture. At the same time it features small dimensions and relatively low weight. The applications of this **Distagon**® lens are so varied that it can be described as a universal lens for general photography.

Cat. No. of lens:	**10 48 38**
Number of elements:	6
Number of groups:	6
Max. aperture:	f/2.8
Focal length:	35.9 mm
Negative size:	24 x 36 mm
Angular field 2w:	63º diagonal
Mount:	focusing mount with bayonet; TTL metering either at full aperture or in stopped-down position. Aperture priority/Shutter priority/ Automatic programs (Multi-Mode Operation)
Aperture scale:	2.8 - 4 - 5.6 - 8 - 11 - 16 - 22
Filter connection:	clip-on filter, diameter 59 mm; screw-in type, thread M 55 x 0.75

Weight:	approx. 240 g
Focusing range:	∞ to 0.4 m
Entrance pupil:	
Position:	24.4 mm behind the first lens vertex
Diameter:	12.8 mm
Exit pupil:	
Position:	13.9 mm in front of the last lens vertex
Diameter:	19.0 mm
Position of principal planes:	
H:	35.6 mm behind the first lens vertex
H':	2.7 mm behind the first lens vertex
Back focal distance:	38.5 mm
Distance between first and last lens vertex:	48.6 mm

Performance data:

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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 = 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.

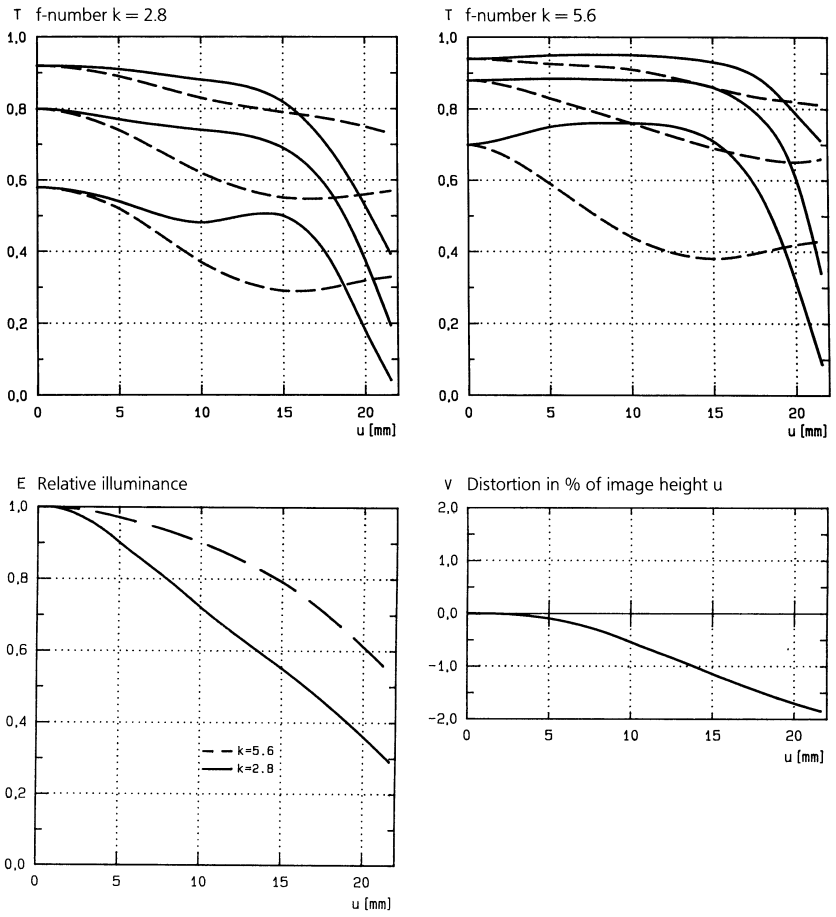
2. Relative illuminance

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



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