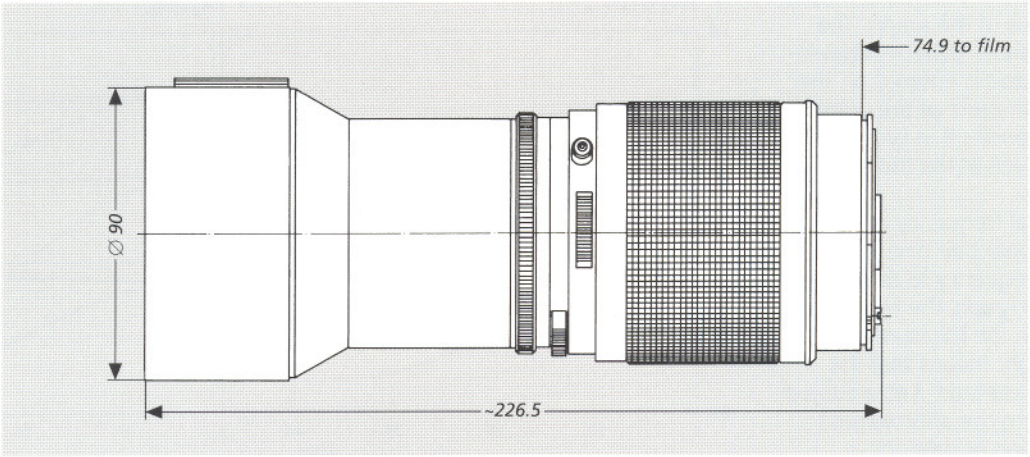
Tele-Tessar® T* f/5.6 – 350 mm



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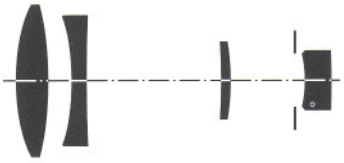


The length of 226.5 mm and the 90 mm maximum diameter of the barrel make the 350 mm **Tele-Tessar®** f/5.6 lens compact and easy to handle despite its long focal length.

Even at full aperture, image quality is excellent for a lens with so long a focal length.

The 350 mm **Tele-Tessar®** T* f/5.6 lens is well suited for long-range and animal photography and for picture series. Like all lenses with long focal lengths, the **Tele-Tessar®** T* lens can be applied to achieve special effects, e.g. to separate a motive from its background or to "gather up" the perspective.

Cat. No. of lens:	**10 45 36**	Focusing range:	∞ to 4.5 m
Number of elements:	4	Reproduction ratio:	0 to 1:10.8
Number of groups:	4	Close-limit field size:	603 x 603 mm
Max. aperture:	f/5.6 at ∞	Entrance pupil:	
Focal length:	341.2 mm	Position:	325.5 mm behind the first lens vertex
Negative size:	56.5 x 56.5 mm	Diameter:	59.4 mm
Angular field 2w:	diagonal 13°, side 9°	Exit pupil:	
Spectral range:	visible spectrum	Position:	13.2 mm in front of the last lens vertex
Aperture scale:	5.6 – 8 – 11 – 16 – 22 – 32 – 45	Diameter:	24.2 mm
Mount:	focusing mount with bayonet; coupling system for automatic diaphragm function	Position of principal planes:	
		H:	173.6 mm in front of the first lens vertex
		H':	47.5 mm in front of the first vertex
Shutter:	Prontor CF	Back focal distance:	125.6 mm
Filter connection:	screw thread for Hasselblad series 93	Distance between first and last lens vertex:	168.1 mm
Weight:	approx. 1,350 g		

Planar 100 Years

ZEISS

Performance data:
Tele-Tessar® T* f/5.6 – 350 mm
No. 104536

1. MTF Diagrams

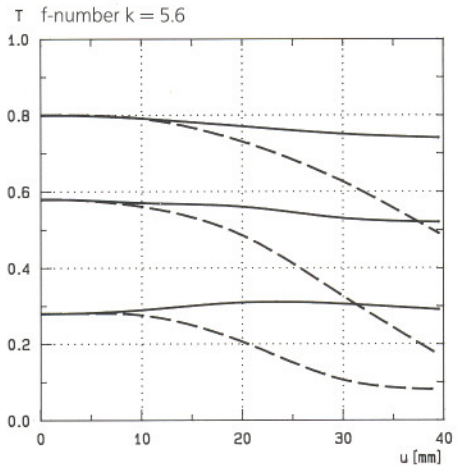
The image height u – calculated from the image center – is entered in mm on the horizontal axis of the graph. The modulation transfer T (MTF = Modulation Transfer Factor) is entered on the vertical axis. Parameters of the graph are the spatial frequencies R in cycles (line pairs) per mm given at the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

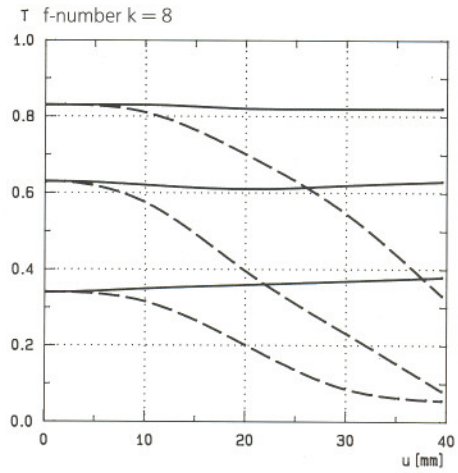
Unless otherwise indicated, the performance data refer to large object distances, for which normal photographic lenses are primarily used.

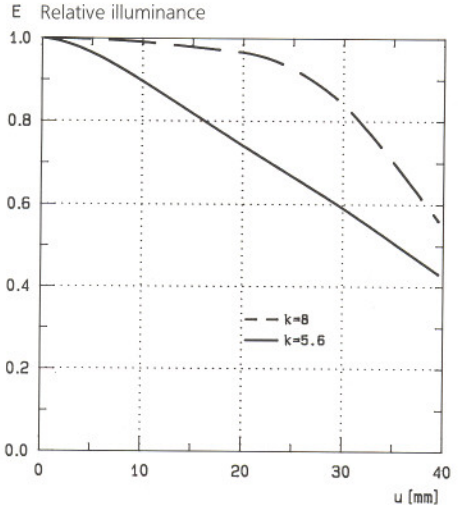
2. Relative illuminance

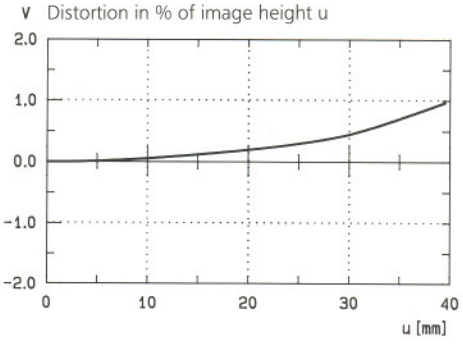
In this diagram the horizontal axis gives the image height u in mm and the vertical axis the relative illuminance E, both for full aperture and a moderately stopped-down lens. The values for E are determined taking into account vignetting and natural light decrease.

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









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.

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