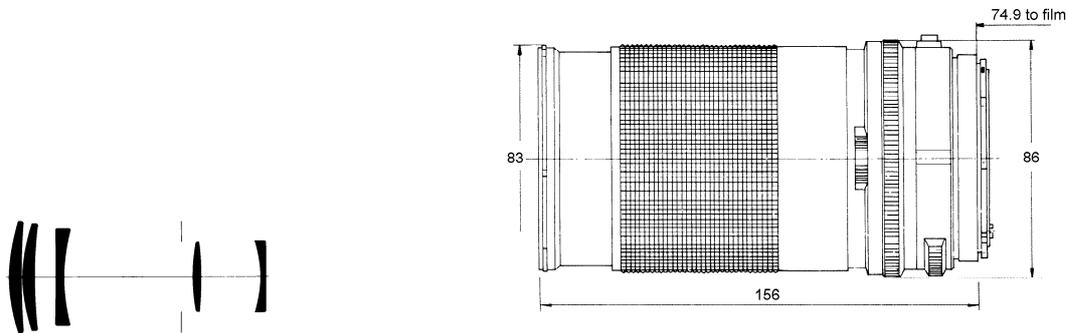


Tele-Tessar® T* 4/250 FE



H A S S E L B L A D

There are not many telephoto lenses in medium format worldwide that are faster than the **Tele-Tessar® T* 4/250 FE** lens. Due to the **Tele-Tessar®** lens design the weight of this lens could be kept considerably below 1 kg. Thus the **Tele-Tessar® T* 4/250 FE** lens is lightweight and portable and can be easily used hand-held. The large aperture supports fast and positive focusing and the optical quality allows the lens to be used wide open.

Thus the **Tele-Tessar® T* 4/250 FE** lens is a very interesting lens for editorial work, theatrical and stage photography, portraits of musicians in concert, and scenic landscapes with emotion. Preferred use: editorial, fashion, weddings, theatrical and stage photography, portraits, scenic landscapes

Cat. No. of lens	10 45 40		
Number of elements	5	Close limit field size	421 mm x 421 mm
Number of groups	5	Max. scale	1 : 7.7
Max. aperture	f/4	Entrance pupil	
Focal length	245.6 mm	Position	157.0 mm behind the first lens vertex
Negative size	55 x 55 mm	Diameter	61.5 mm
Angular field	width 13°, height 13°, diagonal 18°	Exit pupil	
Min. aperture	32	Position	32.9 mm in front of the last lens vertex
Camera mount	FE	Diameter	29.4 mm
Filter connection	bayonett, B 77	Position of principal planes	
Focusing range	infinity to 2.5 m	H	114.7 mm in front of the first lens vertex
Working distance (between mechanical front end of lens and subject)	2.3 m	H'	161.9 mm in front of the last lens vertex
		Back focal distance	83.7 mm
		Distance between first and last lens vertex	144.6 mm
		Weight	920 g



Performance data:

Tele-Tessar® T* 4/250 FE

Cat. No. 10 45 40

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

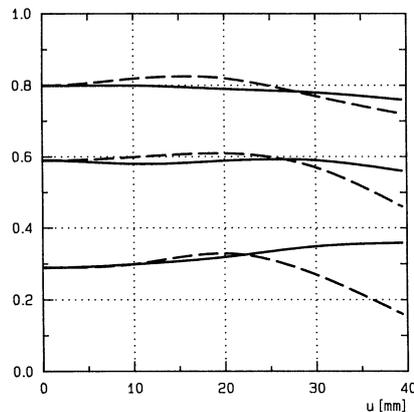
In this diagram the horizontal axis gives the image height u in mm and the vertical axis the relative illuminance E , both for full aperture and a moderately stopped-down lens. The values for E are determined taking into account vignetting and natural light decrease.

3. Distortion

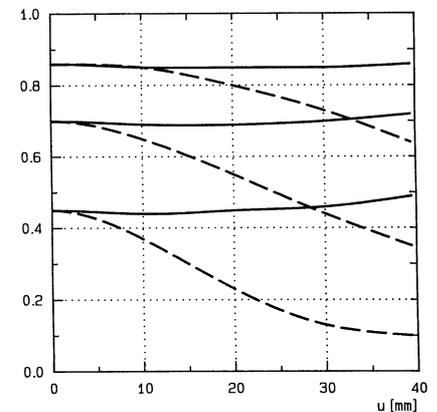
Here again the image height u is entered on the horizontal axis in mm. The vertical axis gives the distortion V in % of the relevant image height. A positive value for V means that the actual image point is further from the image center than with perfectly distortion-free imaging (pincushion distortion); 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

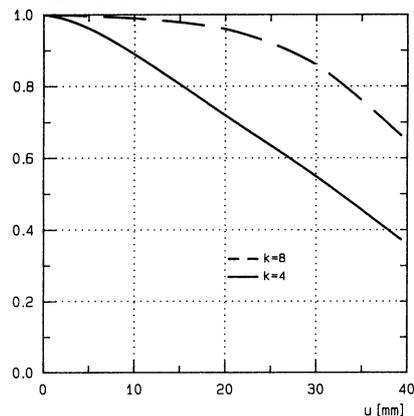
T f-number $k = 4$



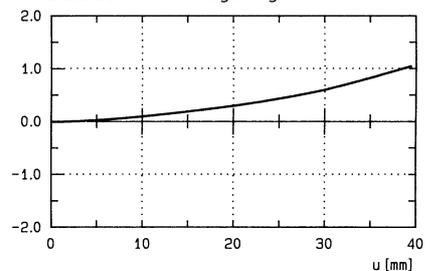
T f-number $k = 8$



E Relative illuminance



V Distortion in % of image height u



Subject to change.

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