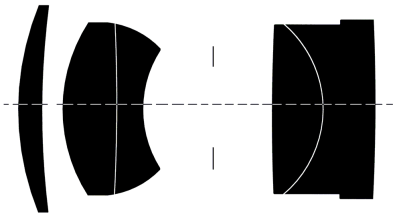
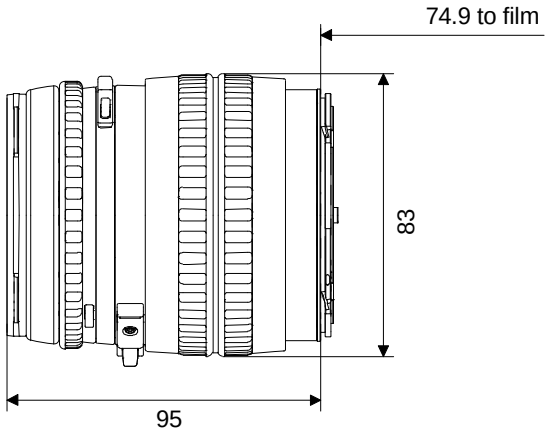
Sonnar® T* 4/150 CFi





HASSELBLAD

The Sonnar® T* 4/150 CFi lens has been the classical portrait lens in the Hasselblad system. With a focal length approximately twice the image frame diagonal the Sonnar® T* 4/150 CFi lens delivers the ideal perspective for classic head and shoulder portraits. The built-in Prontor shutter allows for flash synchronisation up to 1/500 s providing the photographer with the freedom to balance flash and ambient light very creatively.

The Sonnar® T* 4/150 CFi lens is very compact and, together with a Hasselblad camera body, it makes for a unit that can be easily used for handheld photography. On the other hand the Sonnar® T* 4/150 CFi lens offers an optical performance so high, that its sharpness can be fully exploited only with a very good tripod.

Preferred use: portraits of all kinds, fashion, scenic landscapes

Cat. No. of lens	**10 11 36 - 9901**
Number of elements	5
Number of groups	3
Max. aperture	f/4
Focal length	151.5 mm
Negative size	55 x 55 mm
Angular field 2w*	width 21°, height 21°, diagonal 29°
Min. aperture	32
Camera mount	CFi
Shutter	Prontor CFi
Filter connection	bayonett series 60
Focussing range	infinity to 1.4 m
Working distance (between mechanical front end of lens and subject)	1.2 m

Close limit field size	389 mm x 389 mm
Max. scale	1 : 7.1
Entrance pupil*	
Position	67.4 mm behind the first lens vertex
Diameter	37.8 mm
Exit pupil*	
Position	30.2 mm in front of the last lens vertex
Diameter	27.7 mm
Position of principal planes*	
H	11.7 mm behind the first lens vertex
H'	70.9 mm in front of the last lens vertex
Back focal distance	80.5 mm
Distance between first and last lens vertex	83.4 mm
Weight	850 g

*at infinity

ZEISS

Performance data:

Sonnar® **T*** 4/150 CFi

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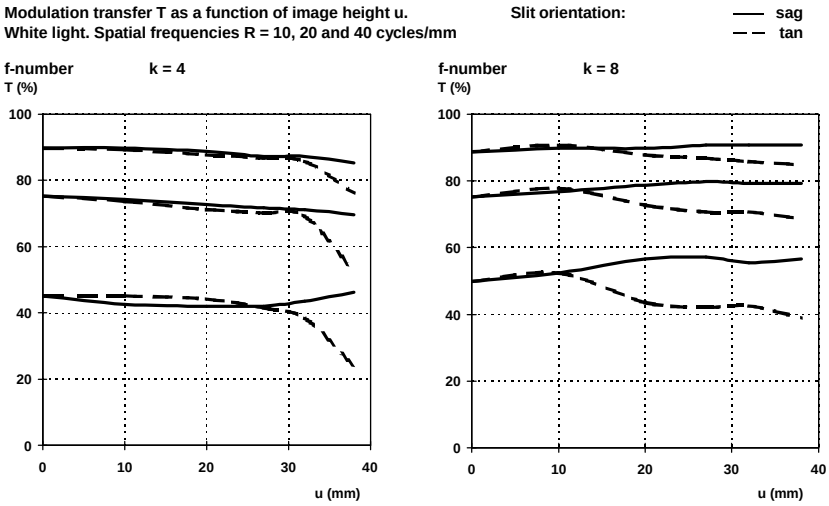
1. MTF Diagrams

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.

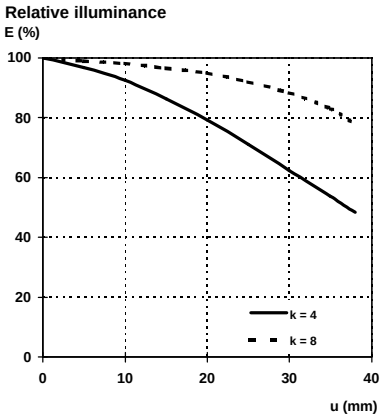
The lowest spatial frequency corresponds to the upper pair of curves, the highest spatial frequency to the lower pair. Above each graph, the f-number k is given for which the measurement was made. "White" light means that the measurement was made with a subject illumination having the approximate spectral 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.

Subject to change.

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