

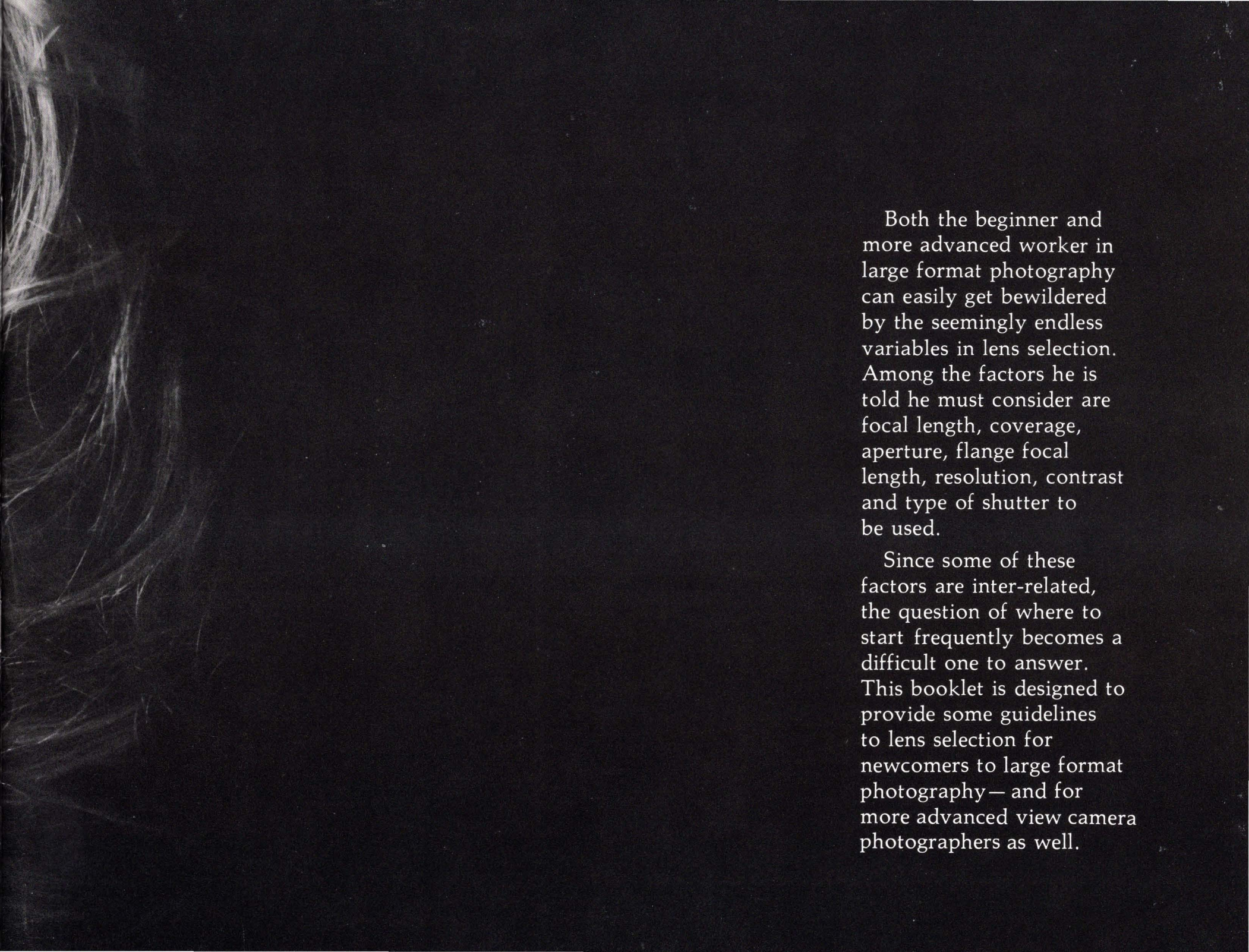
choosing  
the right  
lens for  
large  
format  
photography











Both the beginner and more advanced worker in large format photography can easily get bewildered by the seemingly endless variables in lens selection. Among the factors he is told he must consider are focal length, coverage, aperture, flange focal length, resolution, contrast and type of shutter to be used.

Since some of these factors are inter-related, the question of where to start frequently becomes a difficult one to answer. This booklet is designed to provide some guidelines to lens selection for newcomers to large format photography— and for more advanced view camera photographers as well.



## focal length

Since so many photographers taking up large-format photography today have experience with smaller cameras, perhaps the best way to start a discussion of lens selection is to compare lenses for view cameras with those for the smaller cameras. Lenses for 4 x 5" view cameras, for example, are related to 35mm camera lenses by a factor of 4. This means a 50mm lens for a 35mm camera would be equivalent to a 200mm lens on the 4 x 5" in terms of angle of view. Figure 1 shows the relationships between the popular camera formats in terms of focal length, based on making a print of standard proportions (4 x 5", 8 x 10", 16 x 20" etc.) A photographer going from a 2½" sq. format to 5 x 7" would find from Figure 1 that the two are related on a ratio basis of 2½:1. Therefore, to achieve the same effect as his 120mm gives on his 2½ sq. camera, he would need a 300mm lens on the 5 x 7" (120 x 2½ = 300.)

As a rule, the "normal" lens for a 4 x 5" view camera is considered to be a 150-165mm. "Normal" for a 5 x 7" is 210 to 250mm; for an 8 x 10", 300 to 350mm; and for an 11 x 14", 360 to 500mm.

fig. 1;

Focal lengths  
relationships  
for various  
formats

	35mm	2¼SQ.	4X5"	5X7"	8X10"	11X14"
35mm	1	½	¼	⅕	⅛	⅟ <sub>12</sub>
2¼ SQ.	2	1	½	⅔	¼	⅙
4X5"	4	2	1	⅔	⅝	⅕ <sub>12</sub>
5X7"	5	2½	1¼	1	⅝	⅕ <sub>12</sub>
8X10"	8	4	2	1.6	1	⅔
11X14"	12	6	3	2.4	1½	1



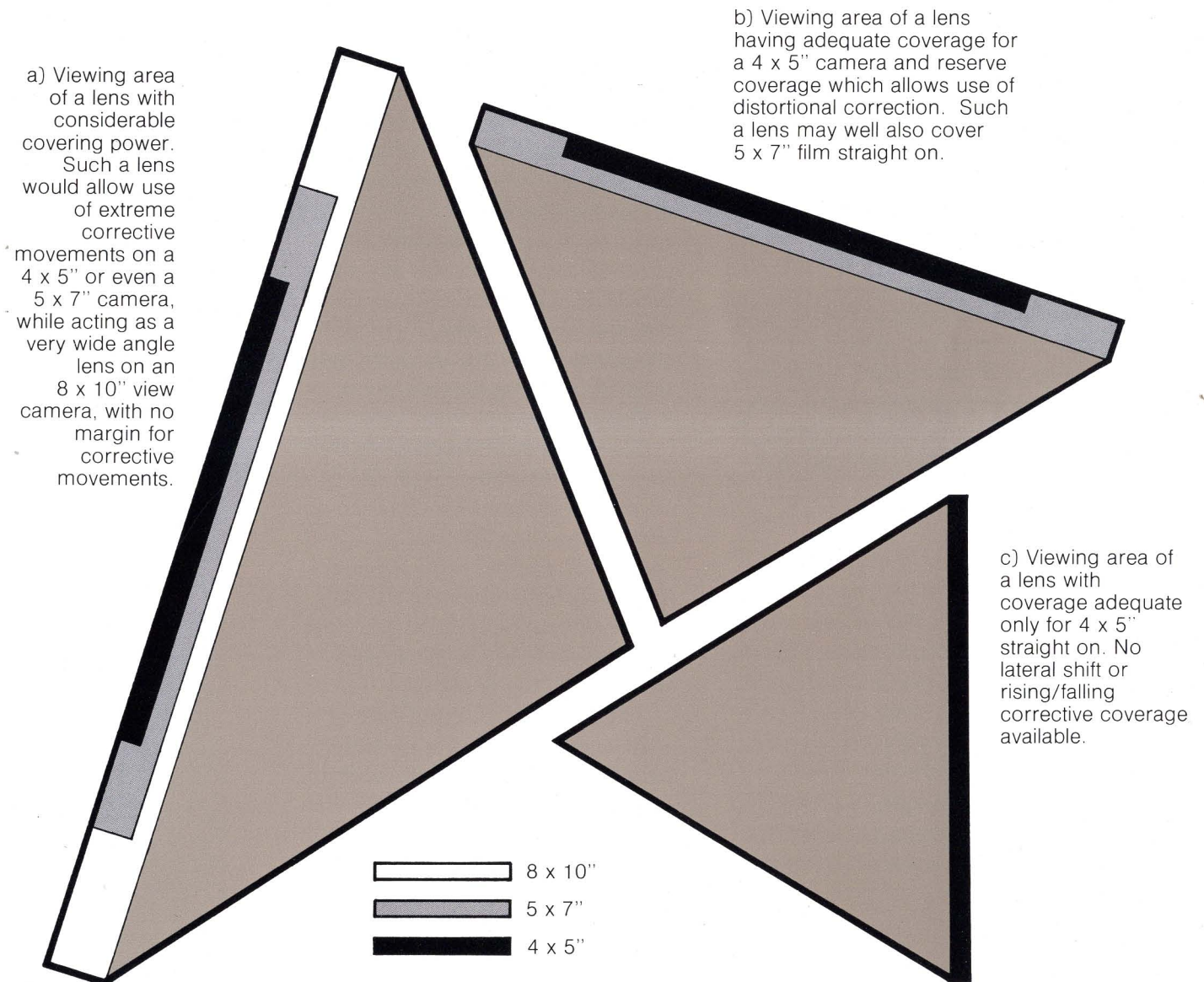
# coverage

Coverage, as the name implies, relates to the ability of a lens to provide a full size image for the format selected. A lens is said to "cover" a format if it provides an image on the ground glass sufficiently large to give edge-to-edge, corner-to-corner coverage without significant fall-off of light or definition in the corners.

While any lens that will cover the format with the camera "straight on" will allow for some corrective movements, minimal coverage does not provide the ability to correct for distortion. If distortion correction (such as eliminating converging verticals) is required, a lens with additional covering power must be used.

Figure 2 illustrates how coverage is related to format. It is worth mentioning that more coverage is not always better, since the extreme angular rays from a lens with great coverage are simply bounced off the bellows onto the film, lowering the contrast of the entire scene. The photographer should select a lens which gives him just enough coverage for the job.

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## aperture

Photographers experienced in the ways of single lens reflex cameras can appreciate one of the major benefits of a large aperture — ease of focusing. The same holds true of view cameras; the larger the aperture, the more light falls on the ground glass, and the easier it is to focus accurately. However, as in the smaller SLR, larger aperture means greater weight, greater expense and — generally — lower contrast.

Therefore, when selecting a lens, consideration should be given to the subject material normally expected. Daylight scenics will not require a fast lens, and one of the slower lenses can provide benefits in the form of increased negative contrast and lower costs. Low-light shots in or out of the studio, on the other hand, may well require the largest aperture available.

## flange focal length

Flange focal length is a measure of the distance from the front of the lens board to the

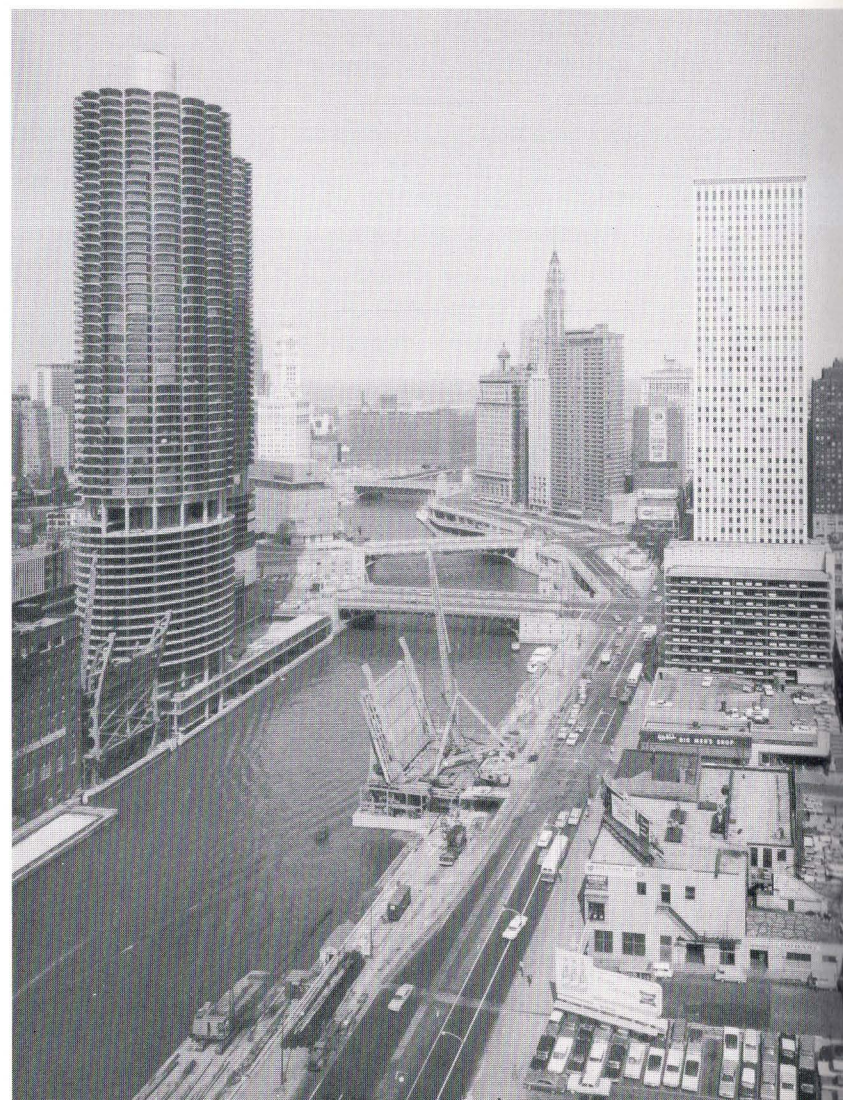
point behind the lens at which it will develop a sharp image of an object focused at infinity. Frequently, flange focal length is not a significant factor and can be ignored.

There are, however, two important exceptions . . . short focal length, wide angle lenses, and long focal length lenses. In a 65mm extreme wide angle lens on a 4 x 5" camera, for example, the distance from the face of the lens board to the point of sharp image is 2½ inches when the lens is focused at infinity. Unfortunately, the shortest depth (from lens board to film plane) to which many cameras can be compressed is 3 inches. Thus, the 65mm lens on a standard lens board cannot be focused to infinity.

There is a relatively easy answer to this dilemma in the form of a recessed lens board. But, in the example just discussed, a board with at least 1" of recess should be used, and the photographer should ascertain that such a board is available before purchasing the lens.

There are several common view cameras having a maximum bellows extension (or lens board to film plane distance) of 16". If the photographer wishes to use a 12" or 300mm lens he will need

12" of bellows draw when focused on infinity. A life size or 1:1 photograph would require 24" of bellows draw, about 8" more than he has available. Therefore, the photographer considering the purchase of a long focal length lens must consider what kind of work he is likely to do, and the bellows draw available in his particular camera.





## resolution and contrast

Resolution and Contrast are both easy to understand; the more of each the better! But faced with the realities of optical design, the lens designer is forced to make a trade off — extremely high resolution comes only at the

expense of contrast, and vice versa. He therefore usually avoids seeking extremes of either contrast or resolution. Modern lens designers using computers and new varieties of glasses have been able to come up with lenses that offer an excellent compromise. It is a reasonably accurate rule of thumb that lenses with extended or extreme coverage tend to have lower contrast than lenses displaying more modest coverage, all other things being equal. This also tends to be true with lenses of large aperture.

The effect of contrast on apparent sharpness is easily demonstrated. The prints at left were made from the same negative; one "flat" and the other contrasty. At normal viewing distance the contrasty print appears sharper, though in fact it is not.

## the shutter

Nearly all modern view camera lenses are supplied in a shutter. While a variety of schemes have been tried over the years to escape the leaf shutter, all have failed for one reason or another. The focal plane shutter cannot be synched for flash or strobe at any reasonable speed, while behind-the-lens shutters cannot offer

uniform light distribution, especially during short exposures.

Leaf shutters come in different sizes to accommodate lenses of different focal length and speed. Larger shutters have a lower top shutter speed than smaller shutters, due — principally — to the difficulty of making larger blades move quickly. Most shutters have both M and X synchronization; many offer pre-focus as an aid.

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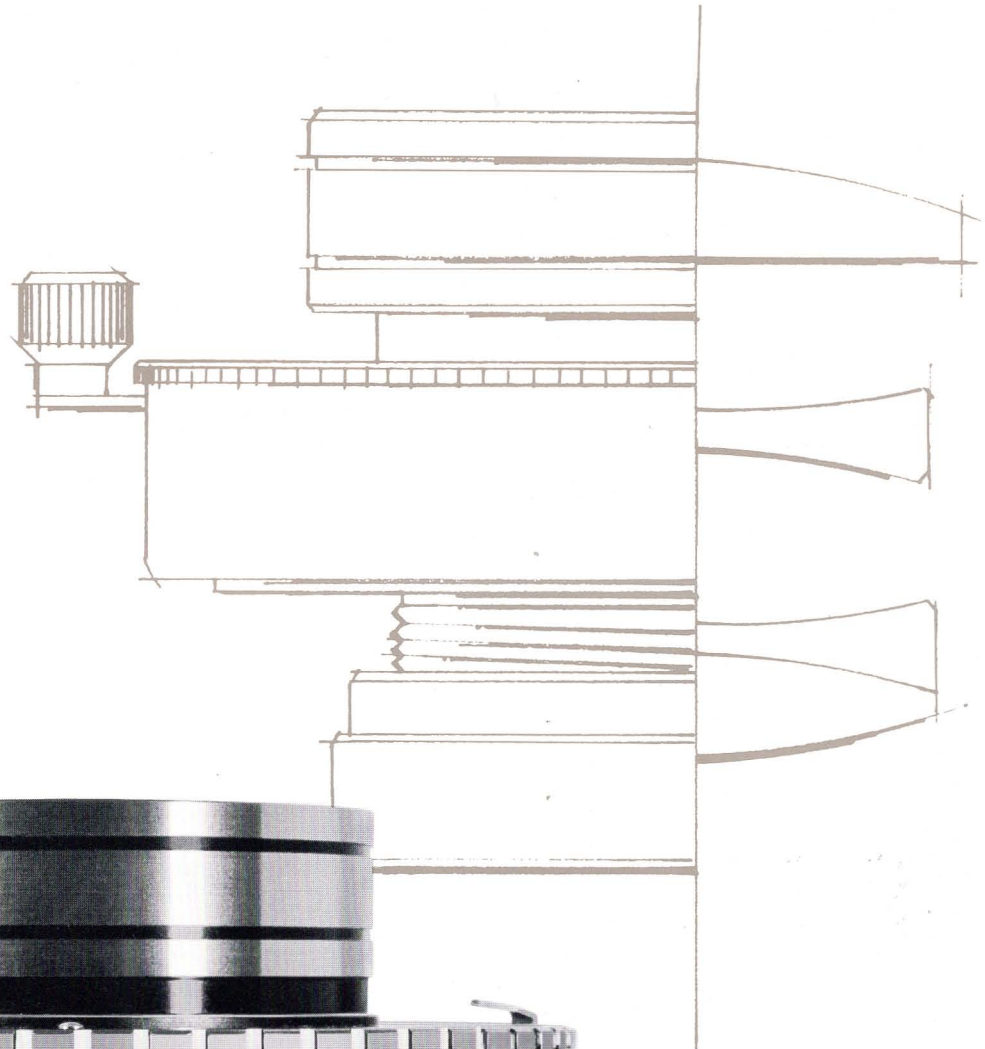
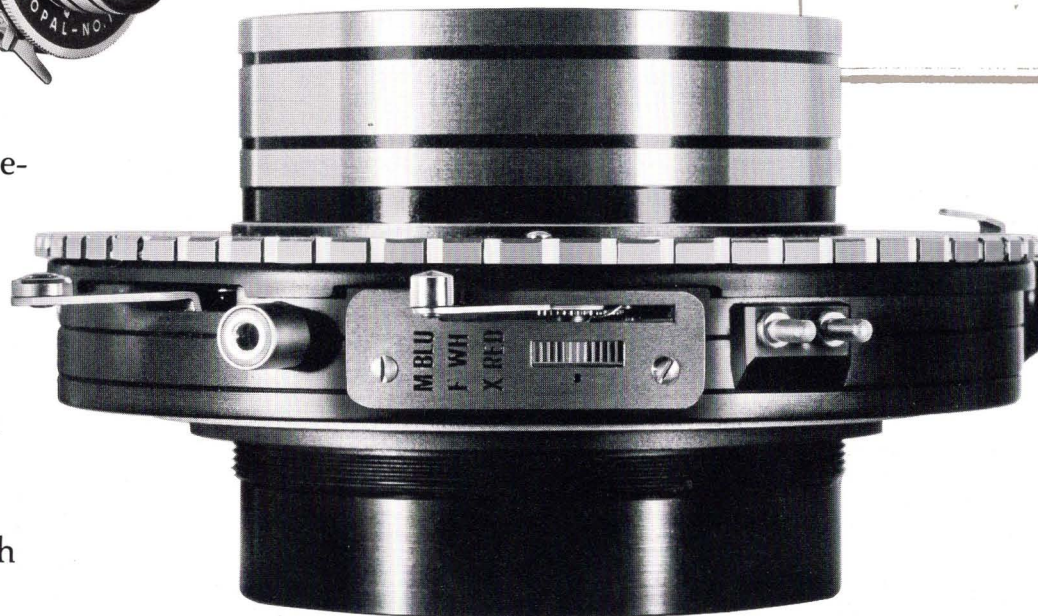


## acutar

More lenses have been made to this basic formula than any other; and after you've used an Acutar, you'll know why. It is a most successful combination of resolution, contrast, sharpness and snap!

The moderate aperture allows the use of smaller, lighter, less expensive shutters, and makes possible a superb series of lenses for a surprisingly modest price.

This is the preferred lens for scenics, needle-sharp portraits and product photographs, as well as any other application where extended coverage is not required, but high performance is.



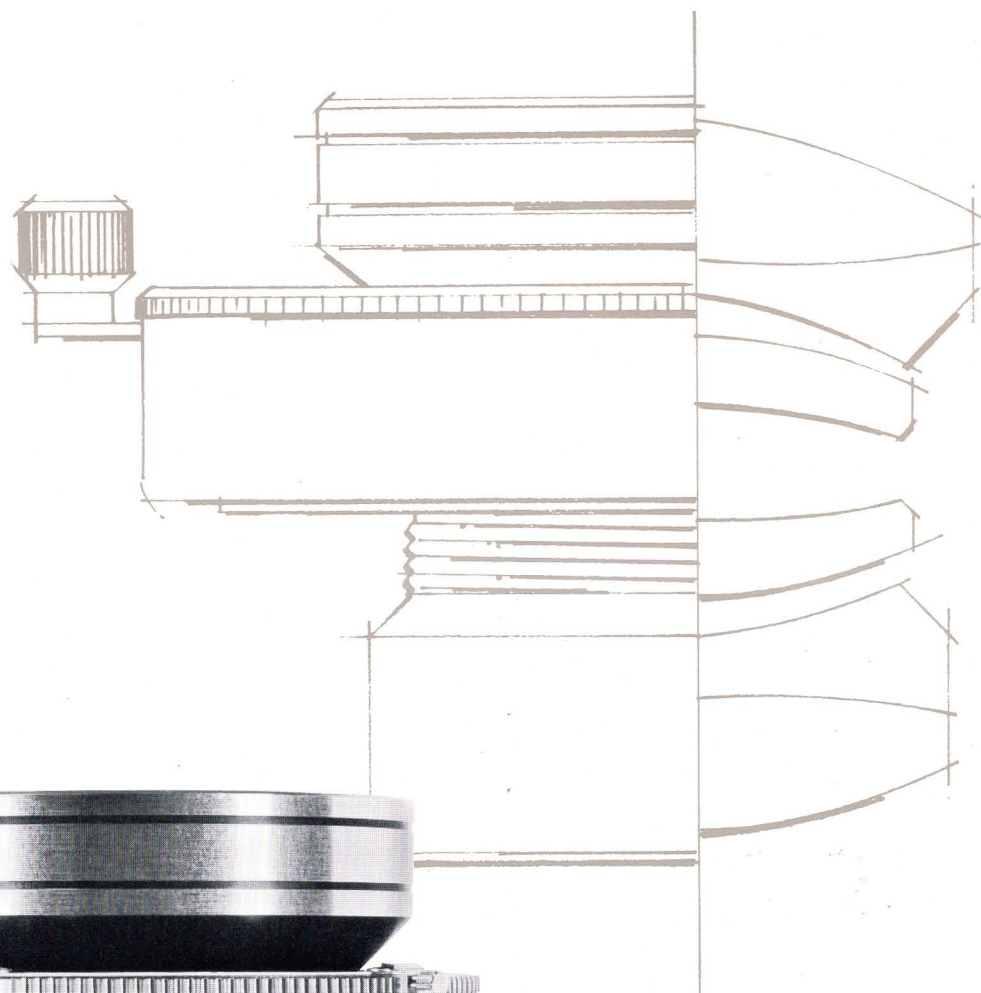






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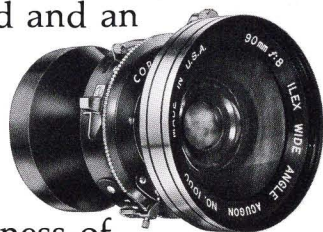






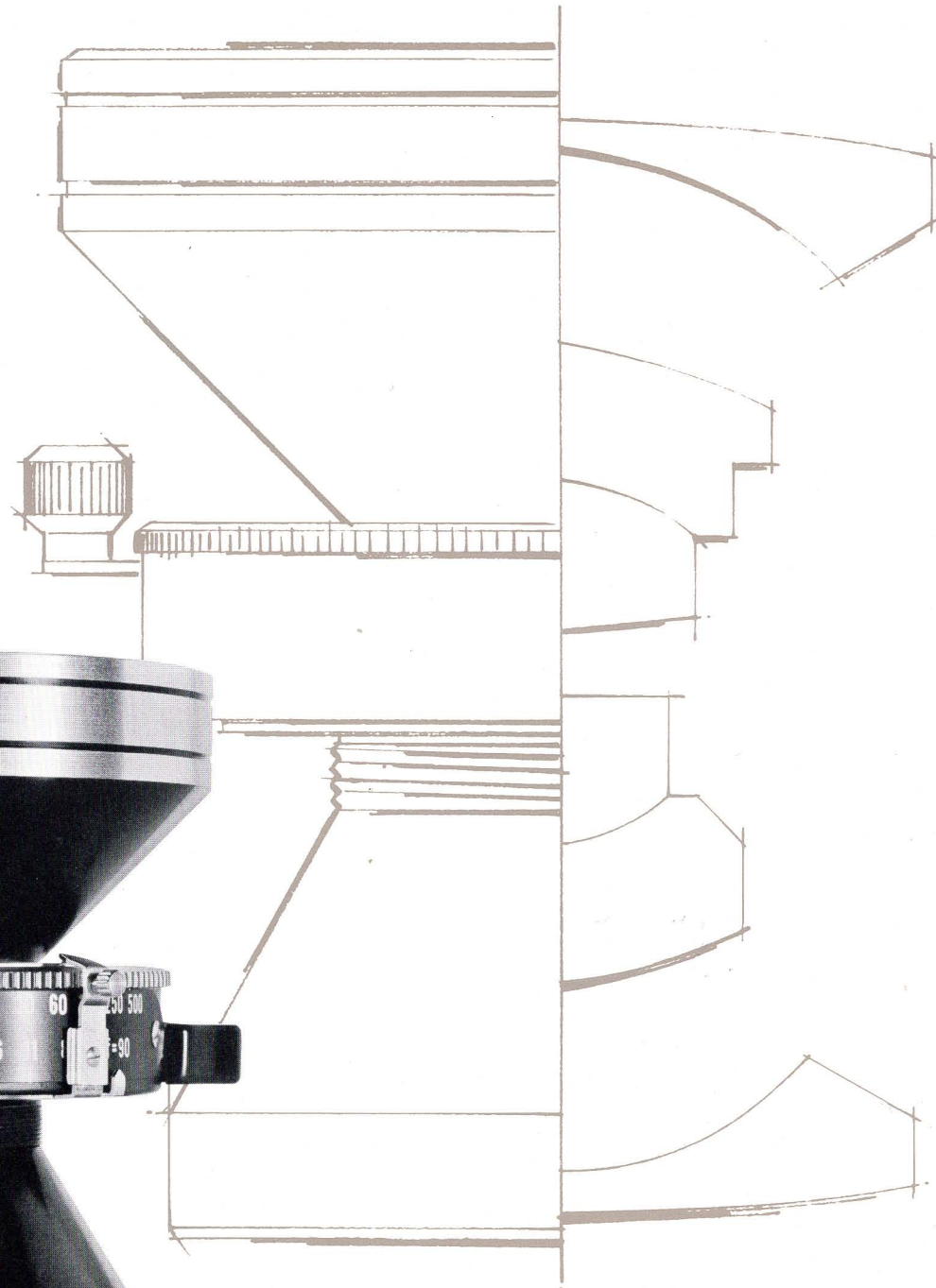
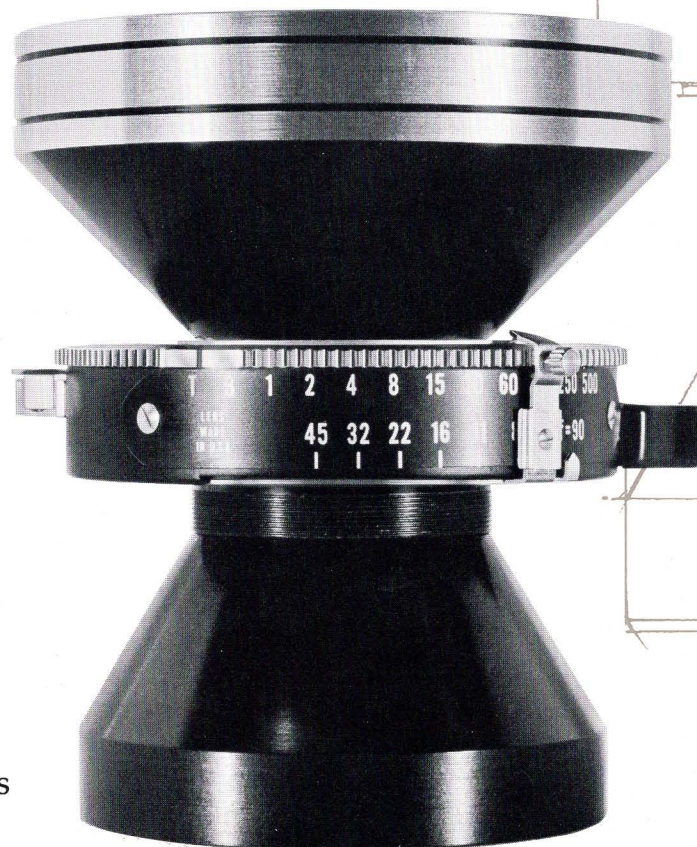
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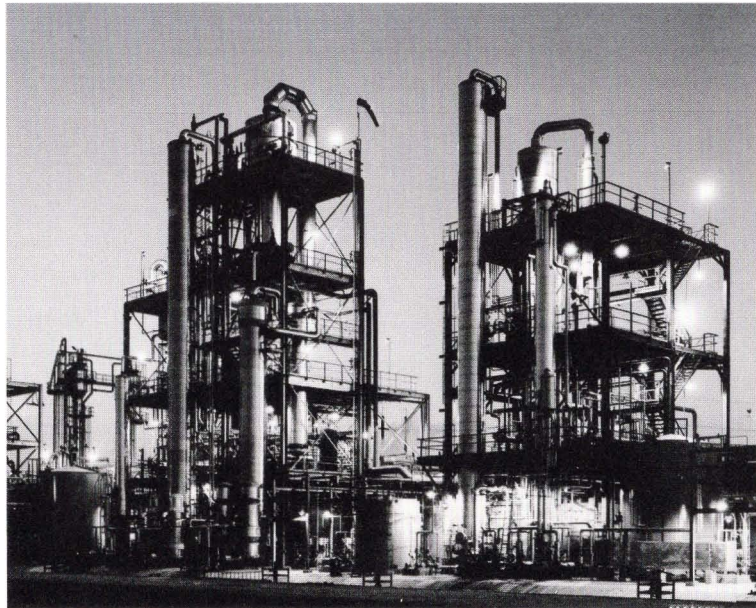


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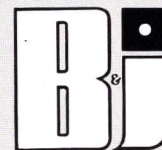


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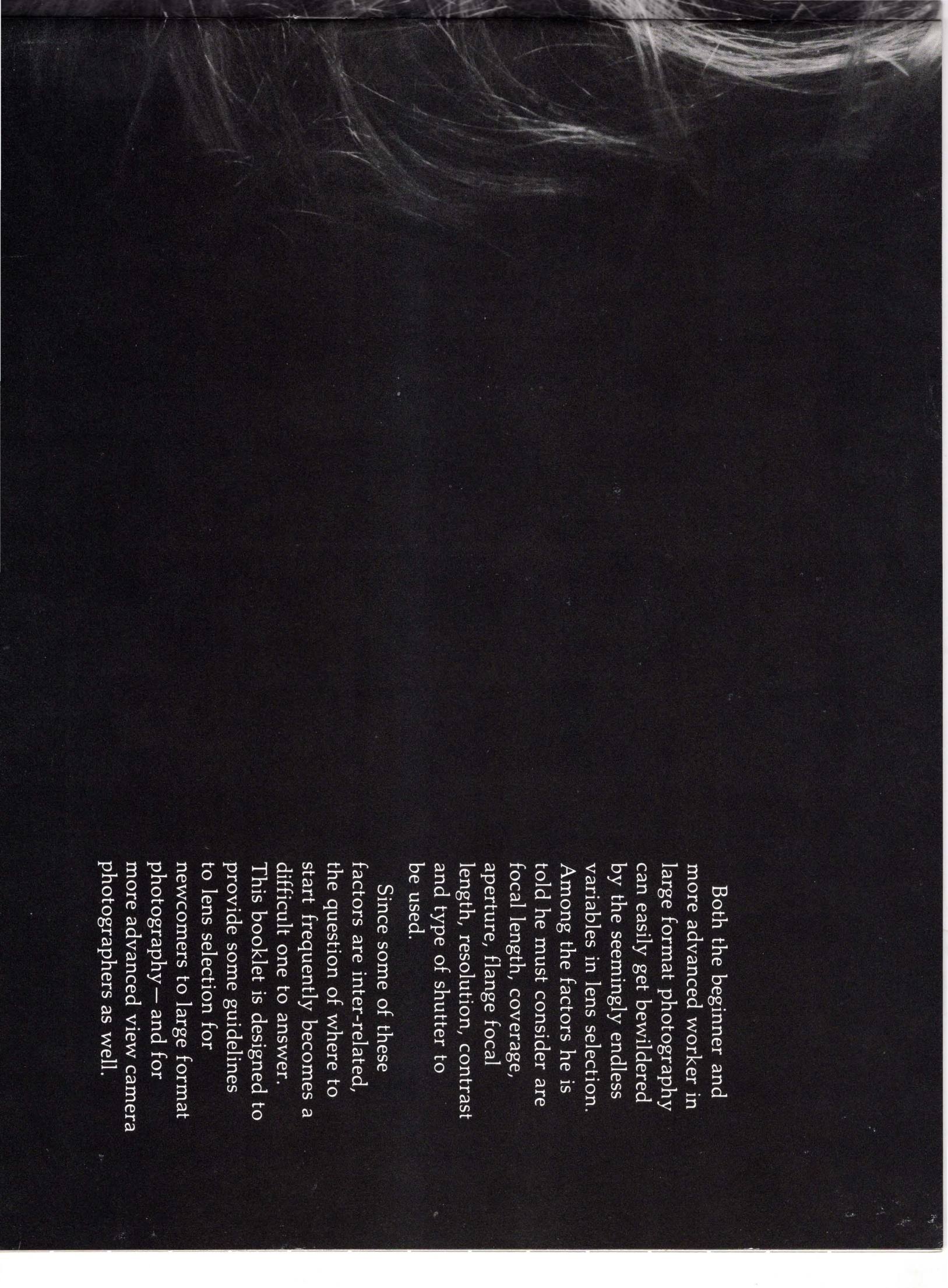
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Focal lengths relationships for various formats

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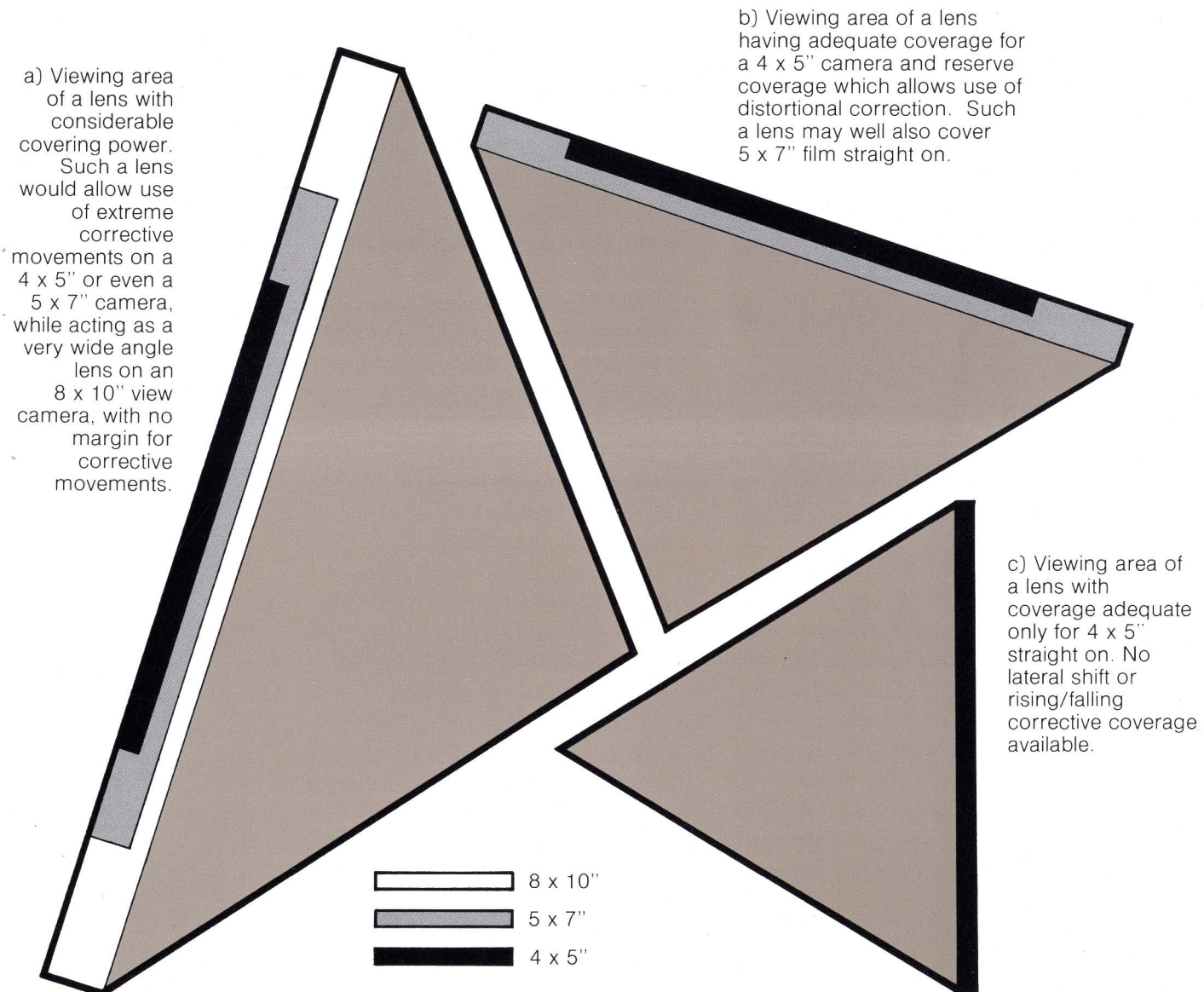
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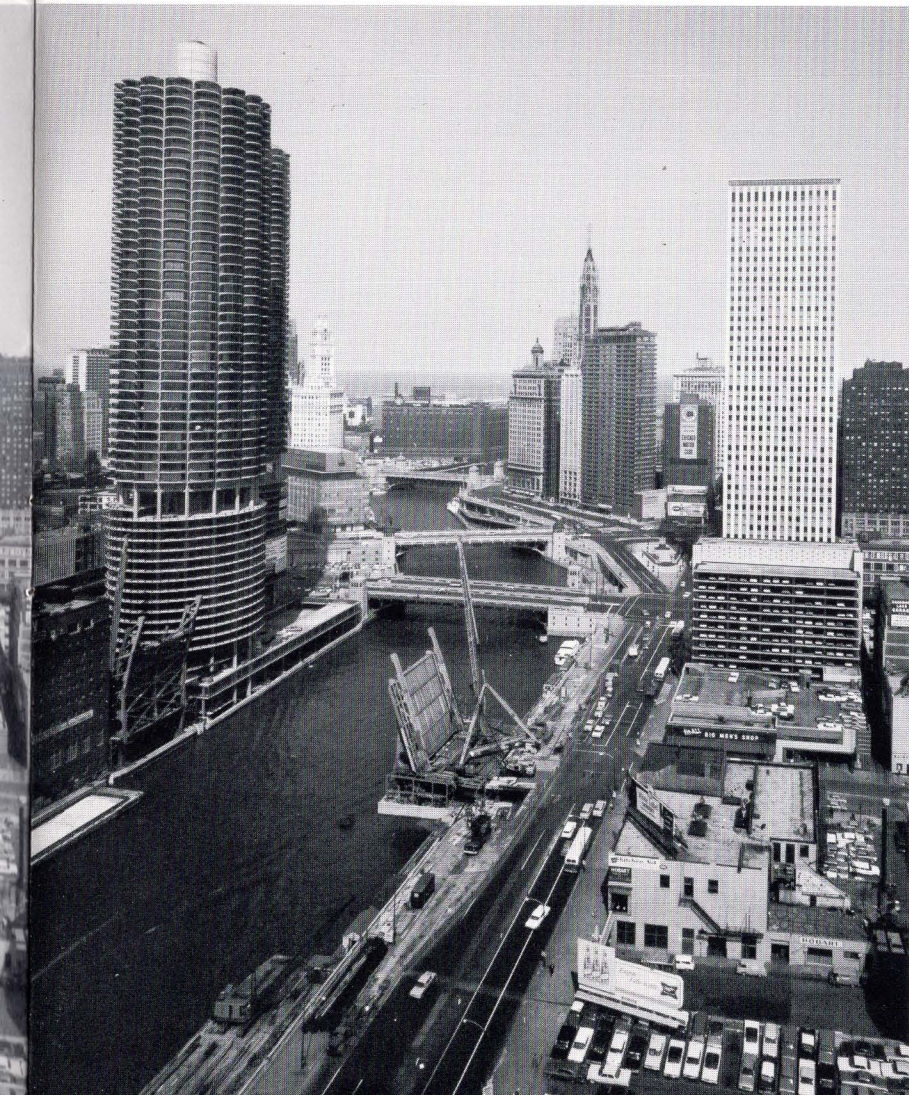
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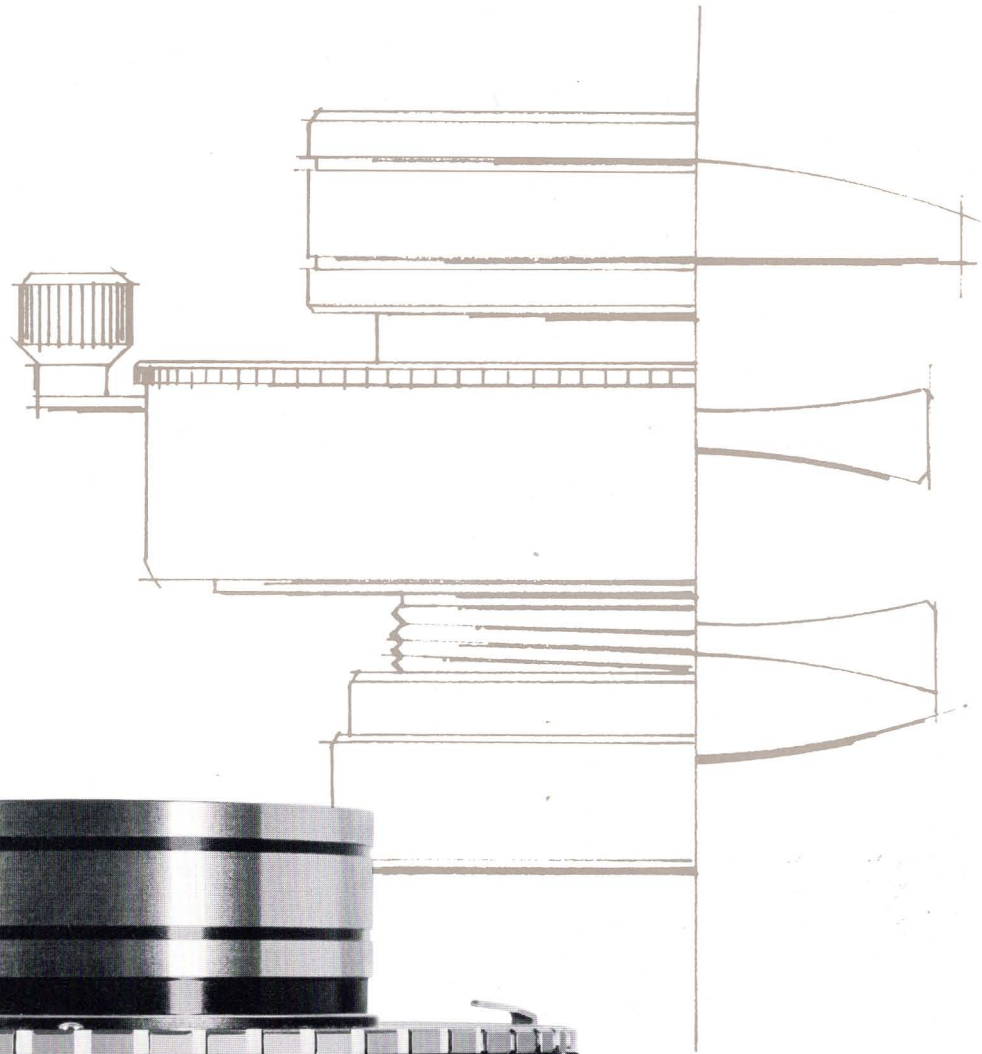




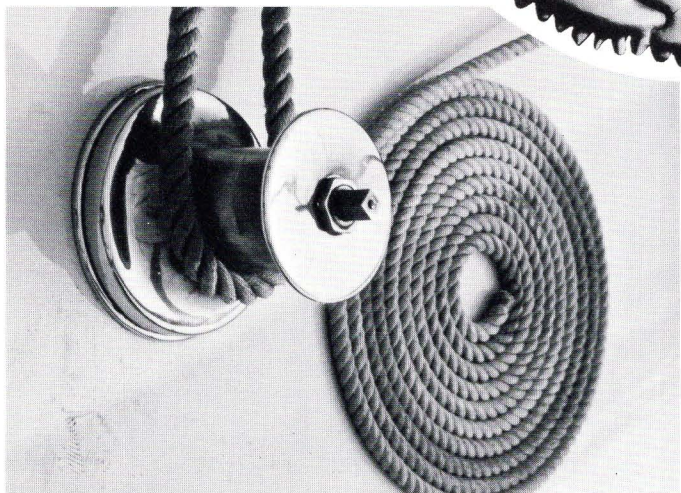
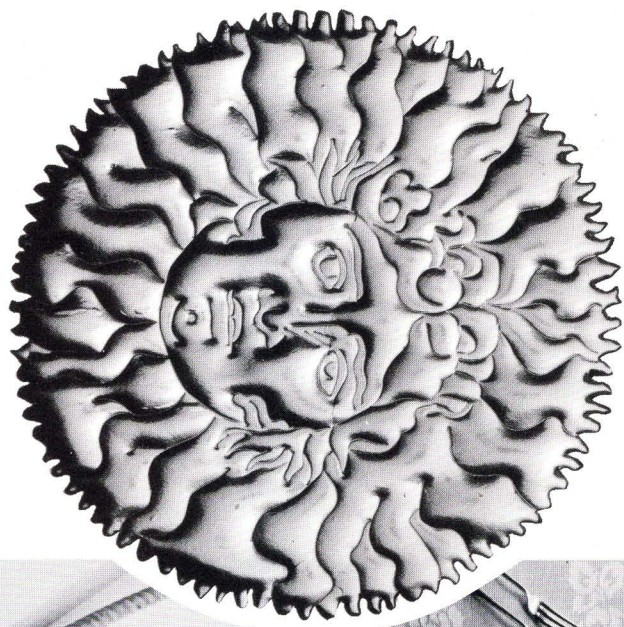
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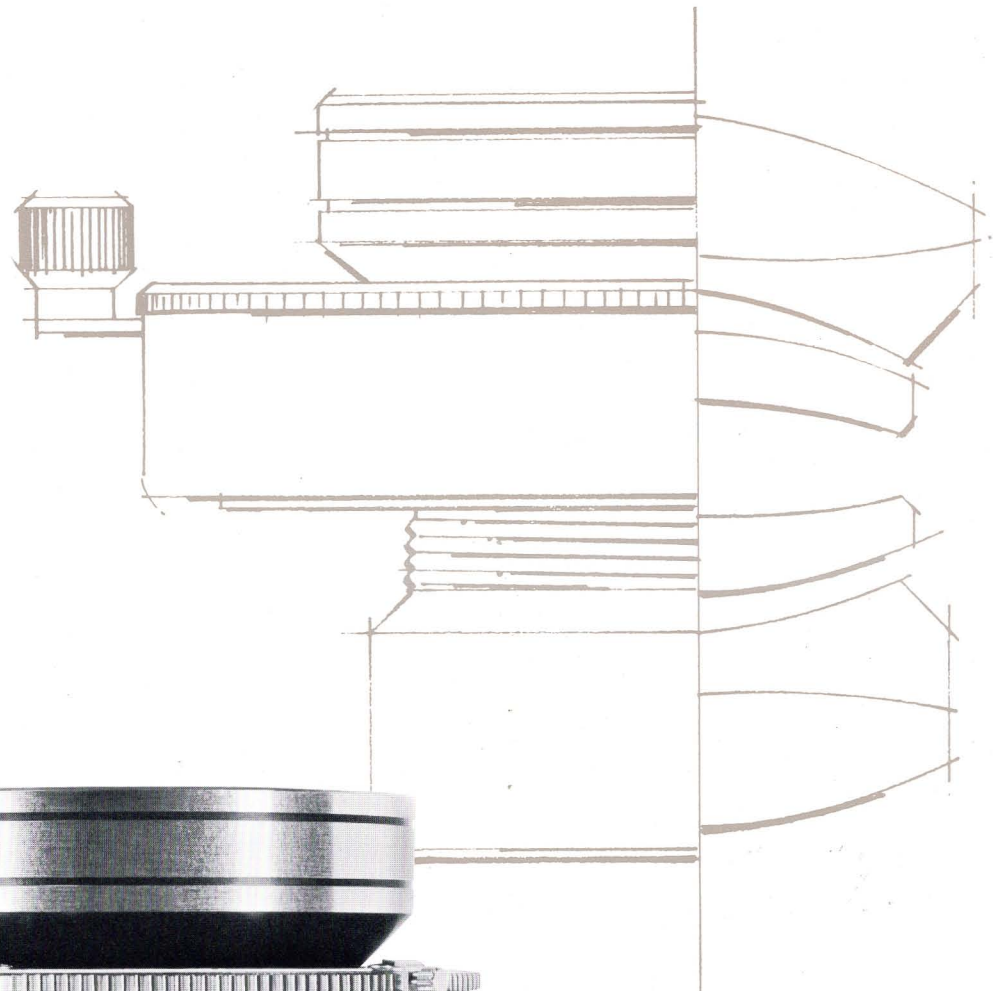






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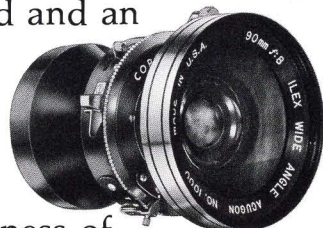






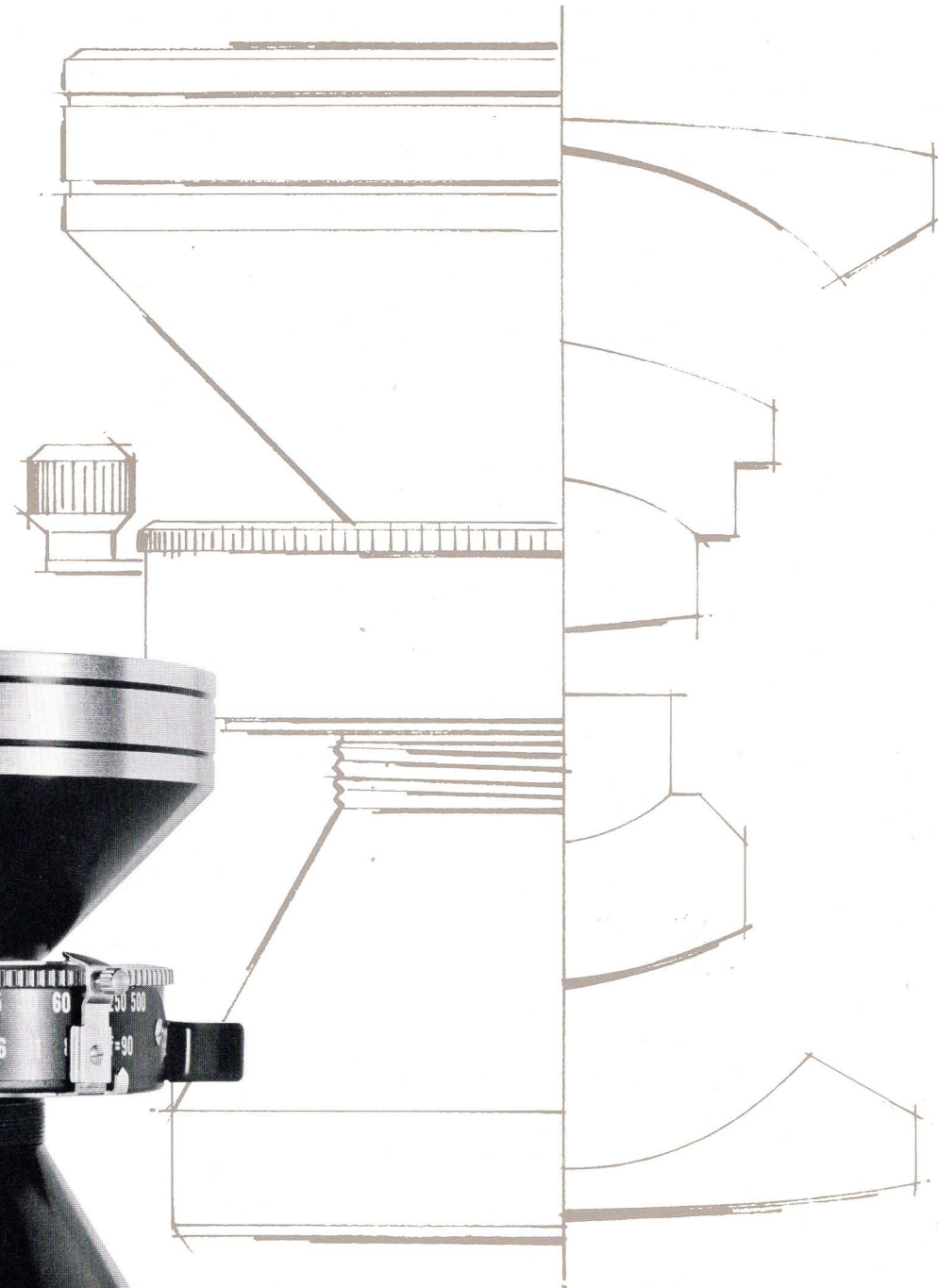
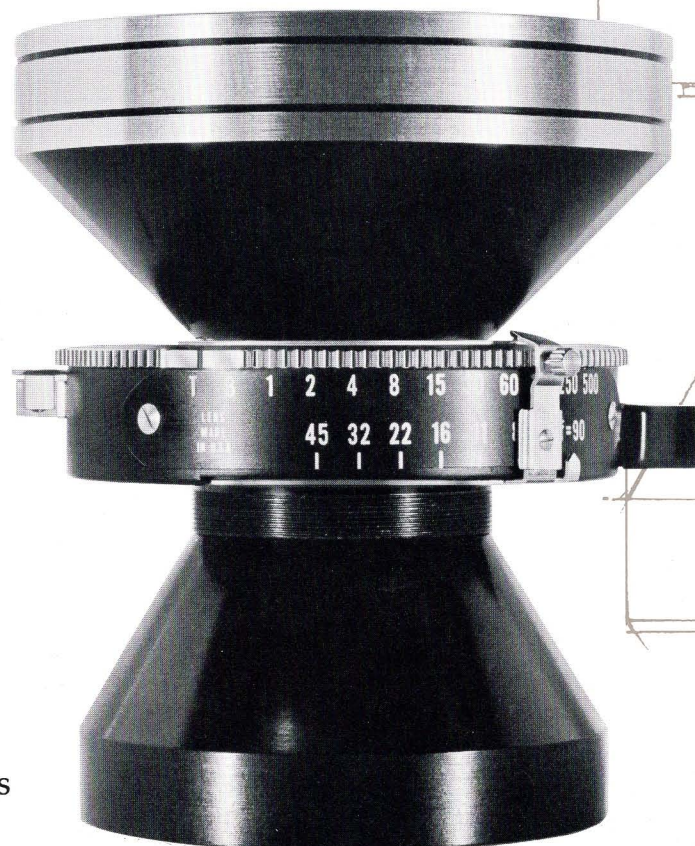
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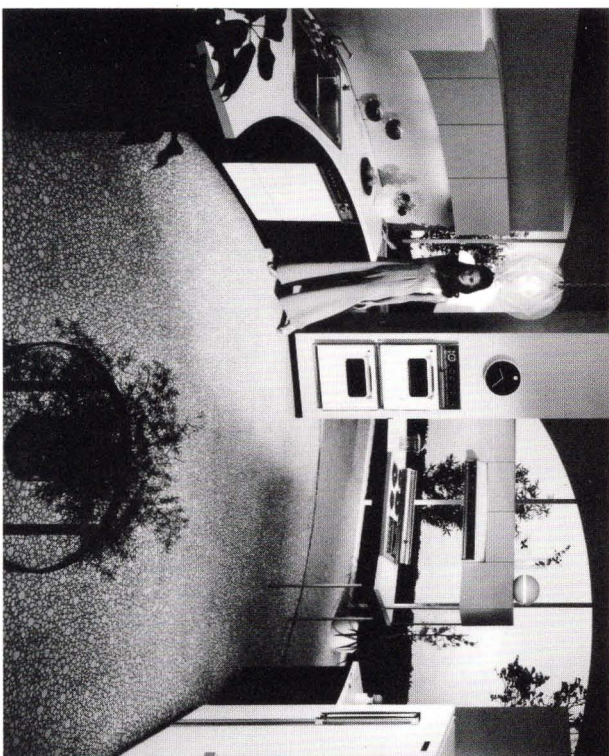
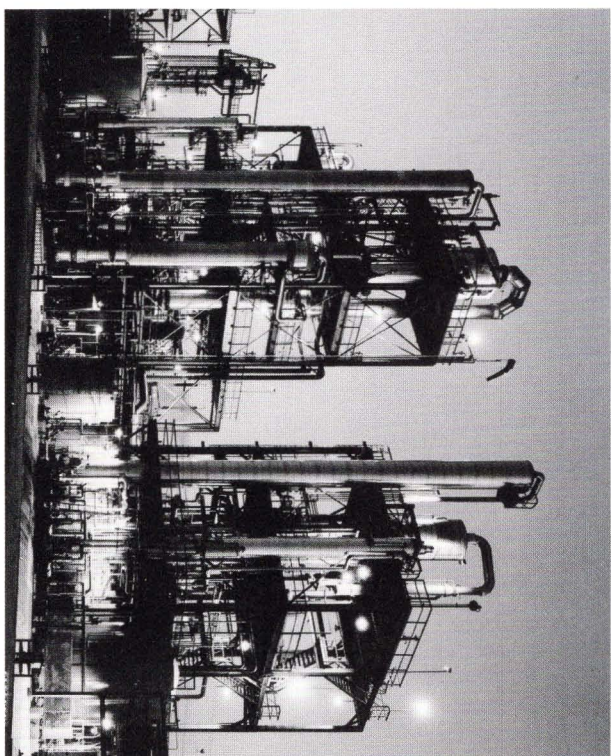
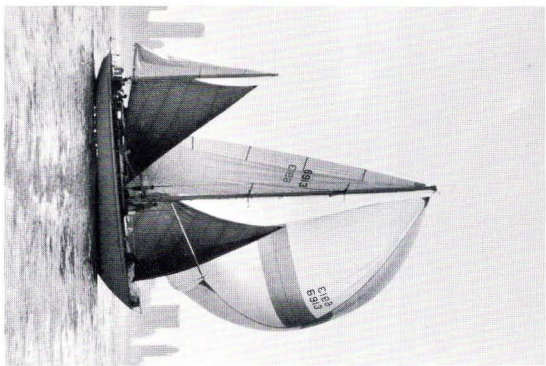


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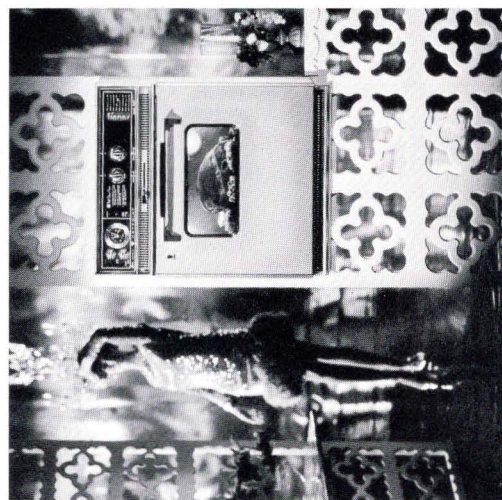
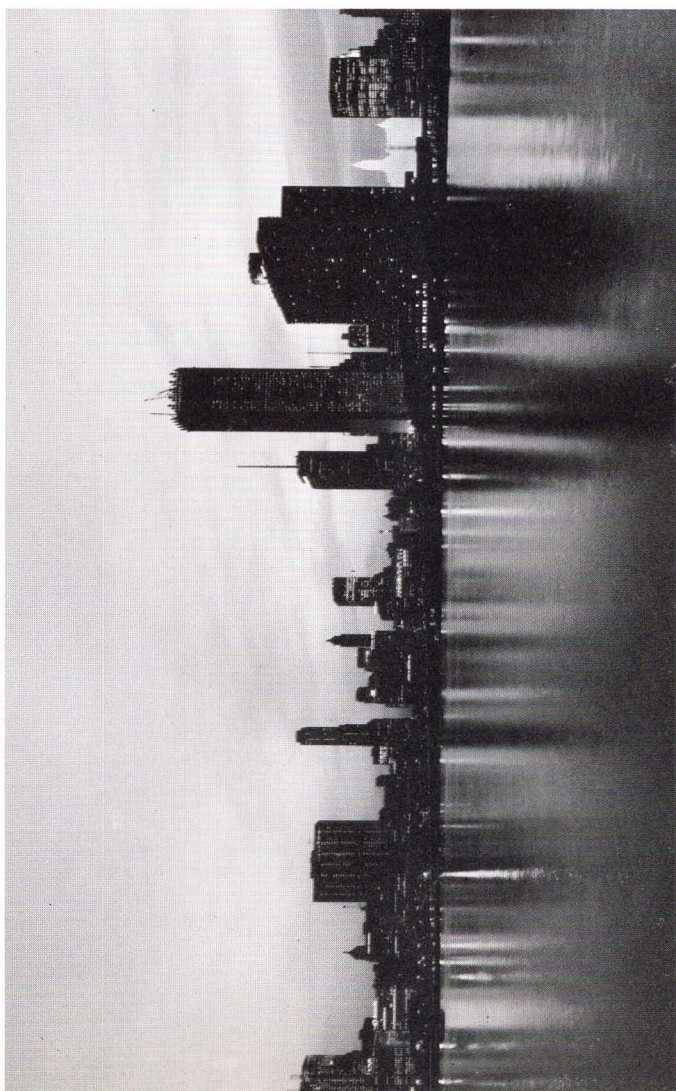
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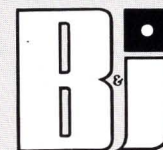


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