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The instruments specified in this list may be obtained through any well known firm of photographic dealers.

Four colour Print from an autochrome photograph. Taken with Zeiss Protar lens. Reproduced with Apochromatic Tessar.





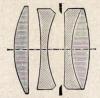
A. Oppenheim, phot.

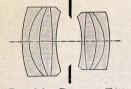
At the Fountain.



### Types of Zeiss Lenses.

Diagrammatically represented for a focal length of 10 cm. (4 in.)





Tessar F/4.5, also F/3.5, F/6.3, F/10, F/12.5



Double Protar F/7 also F/6.3 or F/7.7

Protar Lens F/12.5 Double Amatar F/6.8



Protar F/18; also F/9



### Magnar F/10

### Zeiss Lens Mounts.

The Zeiss Lens Mounts are fitted with Iris Diaphragms, with the exception of the Apochromatic Tessars and the Apochromatic Planars, which are provided, as a rule, with a set of Waterhouse Diaphragms.



Standard

Mount N

for Stand

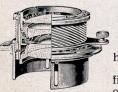
Cameras with
bellow extension.

#### "Compur" and "Compound"



Lens Shutter Mount, adapted for the majorityofextensible hand cameras, for

time and instantaneous exposure.



Focussing Mount A for folding and other hand cameras with fixed extension. Mount A

projects into the camera and has a focussing device for near and far.



Sunk Mount B

for reflex and folding cameras with variable extension. Mount B projects into the camera, but has no focussing

device for near and far.

Zeiss Lenses are supplied completely mounted only, i. e. either in one of the above mounts or in conjunction with a lens shutter, as it is only under these conditions that we can vouch for their good performance



### On the Choice of a Suitable Lens.

In most cases the amateur, no less than the professional photographer, requires the lens which he is about to choose to answer a good deal more than one particular purpose. The desired lens should be available for a wide range of work. It should enable its owner to take instantaneous photographs of every kind, records of sporting events, scenes of familiar and rustic life, portraits, groups, landscapes of every description, both in summer and in winter, seascapes and mountain views; also, he may wish to be able to photograph from air craft, to take views of architectural interest as well as interiors, and he may contemplate the contingency of embarking upon photography in natural colours. He may also wish to use his lens, occasionally at least, for enlarging and projection. Finally, he may deem it desirable not to be debarred from adding, at some future date, a telephoto negative attachment to his primary outfit. The lenses described in the succeeding paragraphs answer these requirements and may accordingly be looked upon as

#### Universal Lenses.

Each of them has some special characteristics which render it adapted for one purpose more particulary than another. It is, therefore, in every case possible to select a lens which will meet the requirements of a given case in the most adequate manner.

Tessars F/4.5 and F/6.3. These are rapid lenses giving, over a comparatively large angle, exquisitely sharp and brilliant pictures, in consequence of which the negatives admit of being enlarged very considerably. — The back lens of the Tessar cannot be used by itself. This restriction is of no consequence in the case of cameras with single extension, whilst it has not prevented the Tessar from being largely fitted to cameras with double extension, especially since by the introduction of our new Distar Lenses a means has been provided of converting the Tessars into long-focus lenses\*).

The choice between Tessar F/4.5 and Tessar F/6.3 is determined by the following considerations: Tessar F/4.5, when working at full aperture, is twice as rapid as Tessar F/6.3. The latter, on the other hand, embraces a wider angle than Tessar F/4.5 stopped down to the same extent, as will be seen from the tables on page 7. So long as the stops are the same in both cases there is a practically insignificant difference in the sharpness of definition in favour of Tessar F/6.3.

There is a wide-spread, but wholly erroneous, impression amongst photographers that the choice between Tessar F/4.5 and Tessar F/6.3 depends upon considerations of depth of focus. As a matter of fact, Tessar F/4.5, when stopped down to F/6.3 by means of the iris-diaphragm, has precisely the same depth of focus as Tessar F/6.3. Indeed, any two lenses having the same aperture ratio and focal length have the same depth of focus. Whilst, therefore, Tessar F/4.5 is in no wise inferior in the matter of depth of focus it has the advantage that at full aperture it works with double the rapidity as compared with Tessar F/6.3.

<sup>\*)</sup> See our Booklet P. 209.

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Where rapidity is a matter of primary consideration, possessors of a sufficiently rigid camera provided with a front admitting of the attachment of the somewhat heavier Tessar F/4.5 will do well to let their choice fall on Tessar F/4.5. Preference may, however, be given to Tessar F/6.3 where the primary requirement is that the camera should be as compact and light as possible and to this end fitted, say, with a lens of shorter focus and embracing a larger field; and in some cases the choice may be finally decided by the somewhat lower price of the Tessar F/6.3. Cameramakers generally state in their catalogues the foci of the Tessars F/4.5 and F/6.3 which are suitable for use with their high-grade hand cameras.

**Protar** F/9. The rapidity of this lens reaches half that of Tessar F/6.3. Excepting in a very bad light it is accordingly available for instantaneous work. Its schief advantage lies in the wide angular field which it embraces\*), which renders it particularly valuable in those cases where its general use includes primarily the photography of buildings, interiors, machinery, and panoramic views.

**Double Amatar F/6.8.** The rapidity of this type of lens falls little short of that of Tessar F/6.3. In the matter of the angle which it embraces it occupies an intermediate position between Tessar F/6.3 and Protar F/9\*). From the Tessar F/6.3 it differs mainly in that its back component can be used by itself as a long focus lens having a greatest rapidity of about F/14. It should, however, be noted that, to obtain perfectly sharp pictures, the back lens requires to be stopped down a little, so that it is suitable for snapshots under favourable conditions only. The Double Amatar is well adapted for cameras with double extension, unless preference is given to a Tessar in combination with Distar Lenses, or to one of the somewhat higher-priced Double Protars.

Double Protar. This type of lens works at F/6.3, F/7 or F/7.7, according as it is made up of like or unlike Protar Lenses. In point of rapidity it is therefore comparable to Tessar F/6.3 and the Double Amatar, whilst in the matter of covering power it is a close rival of the latter\*). Over the Double Amatar it has, however, the advantage that its components, used separately as long-focus lenses, give sharp pictures at their full aperture F/12.5, so that in many cases they may be used for instantaneous work. The Double Protar commends itself to possessors of a good hand camera with double extension. It affords a means of confining the composition of the picture within its most effective limits on a given plate size when there is little option in the choice of a suitabe standpoint, and its long-focus components ensure freedom from perspective distortion in many otherwise difficult cases, without having to forego the advantages of instantaneous exposure. By adding to the Double Protar a third Protar Lens having a slightly different focal length and supplementing the resulting Convertible Set by a wide-angle lens proper, say a Protar F/18, a universal outfit may be secured which provides a complete range of foci for a given plate size and which satisfies very exacting requirements as regards rapidity (see page 9, lower half).

<sup>\*)</sup> See Column 3 on pages 7 and 8, and Column 11 on page 9



#### Special Lenses.

In addition to the all-round lenses already commented on, the following have been computed to satisfy special requirements:

For Cinematograph Cameras: The short-focus lenses of Tessar F/3.5 (see page 11), in addition to those of Tessars F/4.5.

For Portraiture: The long-focus lenses of Tessar F/3.5 (see page 11), in addition to those of Tessars F/6.3 and F/4.5.

For Wide-angle Views proper of Architecture and Interiors: The short-focus lenses of  $Protar\ F/18$  (see page 8).

For Process Work: The Apochromatic Planars and Apochromatic Tessars, in addition to the long-focus lenses of Protar F/18 (see Booklet P. 204 E).

For Tele-photographic Work: Magnars F/10, when it is desired to take snapshots; otherwise the tele-photo combinations described on pages 12 and 13.

#### Choice of a Suitable Focal Length.

The size of plate or film having been decided upon, there remains only a restricted range of foci from which a selection may be made. For all ordinary purposes it may be accepted as a useful rule that the focal length should be equal to the diagonal of the plate. Thus in the case of a <sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>-plate the diagonal is 5<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> inches; and, by the given rule, the required lens should have a focal length of 5 to 6 inches. It will be seen that in this case the length of the plate is to the focus as 4:5, and a similar ratio will obtain between the width of the scene taken in by the lens and the distance of a central object therein. For example, at a distance of five yards, a scene four yards wide will appear on the plate; whilst at ten yards the plate will show a picture of objects occupying a space 8 yards wide, and at a thousand yards the scene included in the picture is 800 yards wide.

This rule, Focus equal to diagonal, requires frequent modification. Portraits, groups and scenes of daily life demand rather longer foci in order to secure a good pictorial effect, and the studio cameras as well as stand and reflex cameras generally used for these purposes may be readily fitted with larger lenses. On the other hand, in many cases, for instance when photographing architectural objects, machinery and, above all, interiors, it is neccessary to employ lenses embracing very wide angles; and, in consequence, the focal length of the required lens is very much shorter than would follow from the rule.

The subjoined Tables of Lenses, giving the plate sizes for the various lens series and foci, have been arranged in accordance with the principles here outlined. The scheduled plate sizes must not be taken to exhaust the resources of the respective lenses. In the majority of cases the limits of uniform sharpness extend beyond the figures given, even when the lenses are used with large stops. In order to provide a measure of the extent to which the limits of the plates may be pushed, the diameter of the largest sharply defined picture which is obtainable with small stops is given in a separate column of the Tables.



#### Photo Lenses

Foca lengt		for which recom-	Diameter E-Circle of Foredwines	"N" Mount	Mount	Mount	or "Compound" Shutters')
cm.	in.	mended in.	Diameter of E.Circle co- F.Veredwith small stops		Code	words	
				Tessar	F/4.5*		
Extra	Ray	pid Univ	ersal L	ens for Ama	iteur and Pr	ofessional Pl	notographers
4	1 1/2	$1\frac{1}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{8}$	2	Fodicari	<del>-</del>	_	_
5.5	$2\frac{1}{4}$	$1\frac{3}{4} \times 1\frac{3}{4}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	Fodicas	<u> </u>	Fodicetur	
6.5	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$2 \times 1\frac{3}{4}$	3	Fodicassem	Folisorme	Folleatos	Fogbank
7.5	3	$2\frac{8}{8} \times 1\frac{3}{4}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$	Fodicate	Foliga	Fodico	Fogbell
	$3\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{1}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{4}$	4	Fodication	Foligno	Fodiebat	Fogdog Fogeler
10.5	4	$3\frac{1}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$	5	Fodicatis	Folilet	Fodiemus Fodienda	Foggage
12	$4\frac{3}{4}$	$3\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$	51/2	Fodicato	Folimort Folinha	Fodiendus	Foggetta
	$\frac{5\frac{1}{4}}{6}$	$4\frac{1}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{4}$	6	Fodicatum Fodicatura	Folio	Fodiens	Foggettino
15 16.5	6 6 5	5><4 $5\frac{1}{2}><3\frac{1}{1}$	8	Fodicavere	Folioing	Fodientem	Foggia
18	7	$6\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{3}{4}$	$8\frac{3}{4}$	Fodicavi	Foliolado	Fodientia	Foggiammo
21	81/4	$7\frac{1}{2}$ $\times 5$	101	Fodicem	Foliolas	Fodina	Foggiante
	0	8×5	$12\frac{1}{4}$	Fodicemur	Foliolate	Fodinarum	Foggiarono
	2	$8\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$	141	Fodicent	Foliole	Fodinis	— to the
	4	9×7 <sup>2</sup>	17	Fodicentur	_	<u> </u>	-
	6	9×7	20	Fodicere	_	<u> </u>	
50 2	0	12×10	24	Fodicet	<del>-</del>	-	
				Tessar	F/6.3*		
Raj	bic	Univers	al Lens	s for Amater	ur and Profe	essional Phot	ographers
4	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{8}$	23	Fodior	_	<u> </u>	<del>-</del>
5.5	21	$1\frac{3}{4} > < 1\frac{3}{4}$	31/2	Fodiremo	—		
6.5	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$2 \times 1\frac{3}{4}$	$3\frac{3}{4}$	Fodis <b>s</b> emus		Fodrum	Foggiati
	3	$2\frac{3}{8} \times 1\frac{3}{4}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$	Fodissent	Foliolum	Foedabam	Foggiatore
9	$\frac{3\frac{1}{2}}{1}$	$3\frac{1}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{4}$	5	Fodit	Foliomer	Foedabant	Foggiava
12	$\frac{4^{\frac{3}{4}}}{5}$	$3\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$	63	Foditis	Foliosa	Foedabis	Foggier Foggieremo
13	5	$4\frac{1}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{4}$ $4\frac{1}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{4}$	$ \begin{array}{c c} 7\frac{1}{2} \\ 8 \end{array} $	Foditur	Foliosame	Foedabor	Fogginess
13.5 15	$\frac{5\frac{1}{4}}{6}$	$5\times4$	$8\frac{1}{4}$	Fodivano	Folioses	Foedae	Foggiolla
16.5	$\frac{61}{2}$	$5\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{4}$	94	Fodoli	Foliosim	Foedamus	Foggun
18	7	$6\frac{1}{2}\times4\frac{3}{4}$	$10\frac{1}{2}$	Fodorum	Foliosior	Foedandi	Fogless
	81	$7\frac{1}{2} \times 5$	$12\frac{1}{4}$	Fodrai	Foliosum	Foedandos	Foglia
	0	8×5	15	Fodrammo			Fogliamo
	2	$8\frac{1}{5} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$	174	Fodrando		6	Fogliasti
36 1	4	9×7	21	Fodrarium			Fogliatura
The Control of Publishers	0	10><8	28	Fodrati	-	-	
60 2	4	12×10	$33\frac{1}{2}$	Fodravano			<del>-</del>
				Prota	r F/9		
						Moderate Ra	pidity
7.5	3	$2\frac{3}{8} \times 2\frac{3}{8}$	6	Foedant	Foliote	V 80 T	
9.5	31	$3\frac{1}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$	$7\frac{1}{2}$	Foedarem	Folioteras	Fooderers	Foglie -
12	$\frac{4^{\frac{3}{4}}}{4}$	$4\frac{1}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{9\frac{1}{2}}{12}$	Foedari	Folious	Foedavero Foedavit	Foglietta
15	63	5×4	$\frac{12}{13\frac{1}{2}}$	Foedarum Foedassem	Folipara Foliparos	Foedem	Foglifero
	$\frac{6\frac{3}{4}}{8}$	$6\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{3}{4}$	$15\frac{1}{2}$ $15\frac{1}{2}$	Foedati	Folium	Foedemur	Fogliforme
20 23	8	$7 \times 5$ $8\frac{1}{9} \times 6\frac{1}{9}$	$\frac{13\frac{1}{2}}{18}$	Foedatiore	Folk	- Cocaeman	Foglino
	$0\frac{3}{4}$	$8\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$	$21\frac{1}{4}$	Foedatos			Fogliona
	$\frac{0^{\frac{1}{4}}}{2^{\frac{3}{4}}}$	$10 \times 8^{2}$	$24\frac{3}{4}$	Foedaturi	<u> </u>		Foglioso
	1) F	or longer	hounted	in Theo Shutters	see page 10.	4	
	*) R	especting 1	Distar Le	nses for suppler let P 209, also p	nentary attachn	nent to Tessars	on cameras with
adubie	exte	1151011, 566	our book	aiso p	age 10 of tills t		

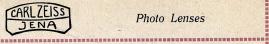


Photo Lenses

Focal	length	Plate size for which recom- mended	Diameter of Circle co- vered with small stops	in Standard "N" Mount	in "B" Mount	with "Compur" or "Compound" Shutters')
cm.	in.	in.	in.		Codewords	
			D 1	E/10		
	1277		Prota	r F/18		Testoniona
Wide		Lens for		Views, Arch	itecture and	interiors
4	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{4}$	4	Foedent	<del>-</del>	- ·
6	$2\frac{7}{2}$	$3\frac{1}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{4}$	6	Foederabo		_
8.5	$3\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{4}><3\frac{1}{4}$	$8\frac{1}{2}$	Foederamus	Folkfree	- ·
11	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{3}{4}$	11	Foederans	Folking	
14	$5\frac{1}{2}$	$7\frac{1}{2} \times 5$	14	Foederat	Folkland	
18	7	$8\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$	16	Foederatio	Folklore	_
21	$8\frac{1}{4}$	10×8	$21\frac{1}{4}$	Foederem	Folkloric	
27	$10\frac{1}{2}$	12><10	$26\frac{3}{4}$	Foederent	Folkmoot	- 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1
32	121	14×10	31 1/2	Foederis	_	
39	151	15×12	331	Foederor	<del></del>	-
46	18	15×12	40	Foederum	— —	<del>-</del>
63	25	20×16	46	Foedi	<del>-</del>	
95	371	24×20	69	Foediora	<del></del>	-
	Street Street Street	Rapid	Symmetric	matar F/6.8 cal All-round with cameras	having dou	ble extension
15) 9 15) 9	$\binom{6}{6} 3^{\frac{1}{2}}$	$3\frac{1}{2}><2\frac{1}{2}$	61/4	Foediores	Folkmote	Foglirono
$\begin{vmatrix} 20 \\ 20 \end{vmatrix}$ 12	$\binom{8}{8}4^{\frac{3}{4}}$	$4\frac{1}{4}><3\frac{1}{4}$	$8\frac{1}{2}$	Foediorum	Folkright	Foglissero
$\begin{bmatrix} 23 \\ 23 \end{bmatrix}$ 13.5	$\binom{9}{9} 5_4^1$	$4\frac{1}{4}><3\frac{1}{4}$	91/4	Foeditas	Folks	Fogliuto
25 15 25 15	$\begin{bmatrix} 10 \\ 10 \end{bmatrix} 6$	5><4	$10\frac{1}{4}$	Foedius	Folksong	Foglivano
$\begin{vmatrix} 27 \\ 27 \end{vmatrix}$ 16.5	$10\frac{1}{10\frac{1}{2}}$ $6\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{1}{2}><3\frac{1}{4}$	1114	Foedo	Folkunger	Fogna
$\frac{30}{30}$ 18	$\begin{bmatrix} 12 \\ 12 \end{bmatrix} 7$	$5\frac{1}{2}><3\frac{1}{4}$	$12\frac{1}{2}$	Foedorum	Folla	Fognammo
$\begin{array}{c c} 33 \\ 33 \end{array}$ 19.5	$\begin{vmatrix} 13 \\ 13 \end{vmatrix} 7 \frac{8}{4}$	$6\frac{1}{2}><4\frac{3}{4}$	14	Foedraal	Follaba	Fognante
$\begin{vmatrix} 36 \\ 36 \end{vmatrix} 21$	$\begin{bmatrix} 14 \\ 14 \end{bmatrix} 8\frac{1}{4}$	7><5	15	Foedum	Follabase	Fognarono
			Protar I	ens F/12.5		
Single I	Lens of	Moderate	Rapidity v	with Front St traits	op for Land	dscaping and
					Tube Mount*)	The second second
18	7	$6\frac{1}{9} \times 4\frac{3}{4}$	9	Foeneos	Foetal	Folle
22	$8\frac{3}{4}$	7×5 <sup>*</sup>	11½      ∴	Foeniculi	Foeteam	Folleam
29	$11\frac{1}{2}$	$8\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$	15	Foenile	Foetabas	Folleant
35	14	10×8	18	Foenilium	Foetebimus	Folleare
41	16	12×10	21	Foenisez	Foetebo	Folleata
48	19	14×11	$24\frac{1}{2}$	Foenoris	Foetebunt	Folleatir
59	23	15><12	$30\frac{1}{2}$	Foenus	Foetemus	-
69	27	18><14	$35\frac{1}{2}$	Foesne	Foetendos	

1) For lenses mounted in Ibso Shutters, see page 10.
\*) Like the lenses of our other series, Protar Lenses are not supplied without tube-mounts. They require to be fitted to one of our mounts A, B, N or to a shutter by us, as it is only in this way that we can accept responsibility for the good performance of the lenses. The cost of adaptation varies according to circumstances, as stated in the Price List.



#### Photo Lenses

Front Lens Back Lens whole System	Front Lens Back Lens whole Bystem System	Hp. W	Size for hich nmended	Diame Circle vered small	co- with	in Standard Mount N	with "Com or "Compo Shutter	pur" und"			
centimetres	inches	F/ centim	.   inches			Codeword	Codewor				
		Double P	Water Control		A CONTRACTOR	7.7					
	Rapid Unive	ersal Lens	s consist ar or dis	ing o	f two	Protar Len	ses				
35 22 15.5 29 29 17	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	6.3 6.5×8 7 8×10 7.7 9×1 6.3 9×1 7 10×1 7.7 10×1 7.7 13×1 7.7 13×1 7.7 13×2 7.7 16×2 6.3 16×2 7 18×2 7.7 18×2 7.7 18×2 7.7 18×2 7.7 18×2 7.7 18×2 7.7 18×2 7.7 18×2 7.7 18×2 7.7 18×2 7.7 18×2 7.7 18×2 7.7 18×2 7.7 18×2 7.7 12×2	$\begin{array}{c} 8 \\ 3\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2} \\ 4\frac{1}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{4} \\ 6\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{4} \\ 8\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2} \times 5 \\ 18\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{4} \\ 8\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{2} \\ 11\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{2} \\ 9\times 7$ $4\frac{1}{4} \times 9\times 7$ $4\frac{9}{4} \times 7$	17 18 20 20 23 25 26 29 31 32 34 37	$\begin{array}{c} 6\frac{3}{4} \\ 7\\ 8\\ 8\\ 9\\ 10\\ 10\frac{1}{4} \\ 11\frac{1}{2} \\ 14\frac{1}{2} \\ 13\frac{1}{2} \\ 14\frac{1}{2} \\ 16\\ 17\frac{1}{4} \\ 19\\ 20\frac{1}{2} \\ 21\frac{1}{4} \end{array}$	Foelens Foetenti Foetere Foetescit Foetescunt Foetida Foetidabo Foetidans Foetidem Foetidor Foetor Foetor Foetosi Foetosorum Foetosos Foetutina Fofinho Fofos	Fogoner Fogones Fogonille Fogos Fogisida Fogring Foguead Foguean Foguear Foguero Fohismu Foible Follebas	de de ke o nos e			
69 59 37	$27 \ 23 \ 14\frac{1}{2}$	7 $24\times3$	$0   12 \times 10$	58	23	Fog					
69   69   40	69   69   40   27   27   16   6.3   24 $\times$ 30   12 $\times$ 10   63   25   Fogaban   Set B <sub>0</sub> for $\frac{1}{4}$ -plate or $5\times4$ in.										
Sets of P		consist	ing of S	ingle	Lens	$\begin{array}{c} \text{ses } f = 7, \ 8\frac{3}{4}, \\ \text{Codeword} \end{array}$					
in S With	Standard Mo n Comp. Sh	utter, with	hout case	e		Codeword					
Single Le		$11\frac{1}{2}$	$8\frac{3}{4}$	7	$11\frac{1}{2}/8$	$11\frac{1}{2}/7$	$8\frac{3}{4}/7$	in			
Combined		$11\frac{1}{2}$	$8\frac{3}{4}$	7	$5\frac{3}{4}$	5	$4\frac{1}{2}$	in			
		Set C for	r ½-plate	or $7\frac{1}{2}$	<b>×</b> 5 i	n. $11\frac{1}{2}$ , $8\frac{3}{4}$ in.					
	consisti	ing of Sin	gle Lens	ses f =	= 14,	$11\frac{1}{2}$ , $8\frac{3}{4}$ in.	F 11 11	e XIII			
In S With	standard Mo Comp. Sh	utter, with	out case nout cas	e		Codeword: Codeword:					
Single Lei		14 1	$1\frac{1}{2}$ 8:		$14/11\frac{1}{2}$		$11\frac{1}{2}/8\frac{3}{4}$	in.			
Combined			$1\frac{1}{2}$ 8	C CONTRACTOR	$7\frac{1}{4}$	. 6	$5\frac{3}{4}$	in.			
	Sonaiatia	et D for	whole pl	ate of	$r 9 \times 1$	<b>7 in.</b> 6, 14, 11½ in.					
In S With	Standard Mo Comp. Sh	ount, with	out case		10, 10	Codeword Codeword	: Foliatori				
Single Ler			$11\frac{1}{2}$ 19	/16 1	9/14		_	Service Control of			
Combined				SEED TO	$9\frac{1}{4}$	$8\frac{3}{4}$ 8	$7\frac{1}{4}$	in.			
espec	The Protar	· Sets affo plemented	ord a ve d as ind	ry co icated	mplet in t	te equipmen he subjoined	it, d Table.				
Protar Set	Ye Five Ti	ellow Glass S		14) n Time	es	Wide Ang	gle Protar F (p. 18)	118			
B <sub>o</sub>	Folette		Fol	gaz		Foe	deramus				
C D	Folga Folgad	lo		gazan idandr			derans derat				



## Zeiss Lenses Paired for Stereoscopic Work Fitted to Stereo Compound Shutters.

Paired		with Stereo			Paire	d Len	ises w	ith Ste	ereo Com	ı <b>p.</b> *)
	Comp.	*)	Foo	cal le	ngth	Foo	cal len	gth		
Focus	No. of Shutter	Codeword	Front Lens	Back Lens	Whole System	Front	Back Lens	Whole System	No. of Shutter	Codeword
Т				15.65	ouble		tar			
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	0/I 1/III 2 essar I 0/I 0/ 0/ 0/ e Ama 0/I 0/ 0/ 0/ 0/	Foicaras Foicaremos Foicaria Foicassem	18 22 29 22 29 35 29	a walso	hole des	for ired e pa	stero tha ired,	eo w t the this	ork. I e comp	Foiran Foireau Foiremos Foiriamos Foirolle Foisas Foisonna aired as f it be conents oject to

<sup>\*)</sup> When ordering a stereo shutter, the desired distance between lens centres should be stated.

#### Zeiss Lenses mounted in Ibso Shutters.

The Ibso Shutters belong to the category of automatic shutters, in that the release of the lever for making the exposure causes the shutter to rewind automatically for the next exposure, whilst the "Compur" and "Compound" Shutters require two distinct acts to operate it, one for giving the exposure and the other for rewinding the spring. This renders the shutters of the "Comp." type less liable to vibration than the Ibso Shutters.

The following Zeiss lenses are mounted in Ibso Shutters as well as in Compur Shutter:

	Tessar F/6.3	in Ibso Shutter	Dou	Double Amatar F/6.3 in Ibso Shutter				
Focus cm. inch.		Codeword	Fc cm.	cus inch.	Codeword			
9	$3\frac{1}{2}$	Fognassi	9	$3\frac{1}{2}$	Fogniamo			
12	$4\frac{3}{4}$	Fognato	12	43	Fognino			
13	5	Fognature	13.5	$5\frac{i}{4}$	Fogno			
13.5	• 5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	Fognerai	15	6	Fognone			
15	6	Fogneremo	16.5	$6\frac{1}{2}$	Fogonadura			
16.5	$6\frac{1}{2}$	Fognero						



#### Special Lenses.

			iameter of Circle co-	ceiui Bensesi		
Len	Focal Plate Size for which recommended cm. in. in.			In Standard Mount	In "B" Mount Codewords	In "A" Mount
CIII.			Diameter of E.Circle co-	Cinematograp	hic Camoras	
2.5	13		1 101	Folcemmo	Follaran	Folcire
3.5	$1\frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{1}{2}$	11	Folcenti	Follares	Folciremmo
5 7.5	3	$1 \times \frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{1\frac{1}{2}}{21}$	Folcette	Follaria	Folciuto
	4	$\begin{array}{c c} 1\frac{1}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{8} \\ 1\frac{3}{4} \times 1\frac{3}{4} \end{array}$	$\frac{2^{\frac{1}{4}}}{3^{\frac{3}{4}}}$	Folciranno	Follarlen	Fold
10	4	$1\frac{3}{4} \times 1\frac{3}{4}$				1 oru
				/3.5 for Portra	iiture	
21	$8\frac{1}{4}$	$3\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$	6	Foldage	_	<u> </u>
25	10	$5\times4$	7	Folderols	<del>-</del>	
30	12	$6\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{3}{4}$	$8\frac{1}{4}$	Folding	<del>-</del>	•
		Apoch	romatic '	Tessars for Pr	ocess Work	
		for full				
		size re- production	Aperture			
		up to				
32	121	12×10	F/ 9	Focone		<del>-</del> -
46	18	18×14	F/10	Focorum	_	
64	25	$24\times20$	F/10	Focosetta		
84	33	32×28	F/10.5	Focosine	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
117	46	36×32	F/12.5	Focot		_
180	71	60×48	F/15	Foculabam	— — ×	<del></del>
		Anoch	romatic	Planars for Pro	ocess Work	
		for full	iromatic i			
		size re-	Aperture			
		production	Tipertare			
42	161	up to 18×14	F/ 7.2	Foculabant	<u> </u>	
59	$23\frac{1}{4}$	22×18	F/ 9	Foculamini		<u></u>
80	311	$30\times26$	F/10	Foculamur		
105	$41\frac{1}{2}$	$34 \times 30$	F/10	Foculans	_	
130	51	$40 \times 36$	F/12.5	Foculantia		<u> </u>

#### Complete Outfits for Process Workers.

Reversing Prisms and Mirrors Focussing Microscopes.

Revolving Collars Filter Troughs.

Full particulars will be found in our Prospectus P. 204.

Focussing Glasses.

Magnifying  $6\times$ ,  $10\times$ , or  $10\times$ . Magnifer "A" is mounted in an adjustable socket and serves for focussing the image on the screen (6 or  $10\times$ ) and for examining negative copies (10 or  $16\times$ ).

Magnifying	Diame Len	eter of	Focal	Length	Magnifier "A"
Power	mm.	in.	cm.	in.	Codeword
$6 \times$	21	7 8	4	15	Fodaveras
$10\times$	11	$\frac{7}{16}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	1	Fodavero
$16\times$	9	3/8	$1\frac{1}{2}$	5/8	Fodavimus

Apparatus for Viewing Stereoscopic Pictures.

The Zeiss Stereoscope and the Verant Stereoscope.

Descriptions of these will be found in our Booklet P. 222.

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#### Telephotographic Lenses.

A telephotographic objective consists of a positive component, a tube mount, and a negative lens. The tube mount places the two components into a mutual position whereby the negative lens is made to form on the focussing screen an amplified picture of the image formed by the positive component. This renders the requisite extension of the camera shorter than if it were required to take from the same standpoint a similar-sized view of the same object with an ordinary lens.

We make two distinct classes of telephoto lenses, as described below.

1. Rapid Magnar Telephoto Lens F/10.

Unlike telephoto combinations, which alone were in use formerly, the Magnar does not afford a continuous range of foci, since its positive and negative components are not corrected independently, hence their mutual position and the camera extension can be varied only within verry narrow limits without prejudice to the quality of the resulting picture. On the other hand, the rapidity of the Magnar is sufficiently great to render it in many cases available for snapshots. It is suitable for photographing, with a hand camera, animals in the wild state, details from a balloon, for taking portraits and scenes of daily life and similar purposes. Of this type we make one size only, viz.

Magnar F/10, f = 45 cm. = 18 in. for  $^{1}/_{4}$ -plate folding cameras with an extension of about 15 cm. = 6 in. Codeword: Foiselle

(For detailed particulars respecting the Magnar, see Booklet P. 221).

#### 2. Less Rapid Telephoto Combinations.

In these combinations the positive component is furnished by a standard camera lens, such as a Tessar, Protar, Double Amatar, or Double Protar, whilst one of the Tele-negative Lenses specified below supplies the negative component. The focal length of the latter should, as a general rule, not be less than about 1/3 that of the positive component. For the reception of the components we supply the following Tele Tubes:

Tele Tubes I and Ia are intended for cameras with fixed extension and lenses in "A" Mounts. The latter provide a means of focussing the resulting telephoto combination for different distances. These tube mounts

are designed for amplifications of about 3 to 4.

Tele Tube I is adapted for Tele Negative Lenses of  $4^{1/2}$  cm.  $(1^{8})_{4}$  in.) and 6 cm.  $(2^{8})_{8}$  in.) focus and for camera lenses of 11 to 18 cm.  $(4^{1})_{2}$  to  $7^{1})_{8}$  in.) focus having a flange screw not exceeding 51.5 mm.  $(2^{1})_{32}$  in.) in diameter.

Tele Tube Ia is used with Tele Negative Lenses of 6 cm.  $(2^8/8 \text{ in.})$  and  $7^1/2$  cm. (3 in.) focus and camera lenses of  $16^1/2$  cm.  $(6^1/2 \text{ in.})$  to about 21 cm.  $(8^1/4 \text{ in.})$  focus having a flange screw not exceeding 67.5 mm.  $(2^5/8 \text{ in.})$  in diameter

Tele Tube II is intended for cameras with variable extension and lenses in standard or "B" Mounts or fitted to shutters, with foci from 11 to 18 cm.  $(4^{1}/_{2}$  to  $7^{1}/_{8}$  in.) in combination with Tele Negative Lenses of  $4^{1}/_{2}$  cm.  $(1^{3}/_{4}$  in.) and 6 cm.  $(2^{3}/_{8}$  in.) focus. — The tube has a sliding sleeve for adjusting for distance and magnification, the latter ranging from  $3^{1}/_{2}$  to 8.

Tele Tubes III and IV for large hand cameras and for stand cameras and variously mounted lenses with foci exceeding 18 cm. ( $7^{1/8}$  in.) in combination with the appropriate tele-negative lens. The tube-mount is fitted with a helical focusing adjustment for different distances and camera extensions.

#### Tele Negative Lenses.

No.	No. Focus		Diameter of Lens mm.   in.		To screw into Tele Tube Mounts Nos.	Codeword	
						Delin-Lie	
1	3	$1\frac{1}{4}$	15	<u>5</u> 8	I, II	Foitable	
2	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{3}{4}$	24	1	I, II, III	Foja	
3	6	23/8	30	11/4	I, Ia, II, III	Fojano	
4	71	3	37	$1\frac{1}{2}$	Ia, III, IV	Fojonico	
5	10	4	50	2	IV	Fojuela	

#### Tele Tube Mounts.

No.	Diameter of Tube mm.   in.		Tube Length variable	Requisite Lens Mount	Codeword
I Ia II	42 48 42	$1\frac{3}{4}$ $1\frac{7}{8}$ $1\frac{3}{4}$	Travel of "A" Mount 12 mm. (½ in.)	"A" Mount Standard or "B"	Fokken Fokkerust Fokking
III IV	49 2 82 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>		20 mm. $(\frac{1}{1}\frac{3}{6}$ in.) 30 mm. $(1\frac{1}{4}$ in.)	Mount or Shutter	Fokte Folade

#### Telephoto Attachments for Hand Cameras.1)

Tube Mount No.	Focus  of existing of suitable  Doublet Negative Lens  cm.   in.   cm.   in.		existing of suitable under average Cam Doublet Negative Lens conditions Exter				Tele Attachment (Tube and Amplifying Lens) Codeword
I	12 12	$4\frac{3}{4}$ $4\frac{3}{4}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$ $4\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{3}{4}$ $1\frac{3}{4}$	$\left.\begin{array}{c} 3_{\frac{1}{2}} \times 2_{\frac{1}{2}} \\ \end{array}\right.$	fixed variable	Foladina Folaga
I	15 15	6	6	2 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub> 2 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	$\left. \right\}$ 4\frac{1}{4}\times3\frac{1}{4}	fixed variable	Foland Folaria
I a III	18 18	7 7	6	$2\frac{3}{8}$ $2\frac{3}{8}$	$\bigg\} \qquad 5\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$	fixed variable	Folaro Folata
I a III	21 21	$8\frac{1}{4}$ $8\frac{1}{4}$	$\begin{array}{c c} 7\frac{1}{2} \\ 7\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$	3	} 7×5	fixed variable	Folatrant Folatre

<sup>1)</sup> When ordering, the lens which is to serve as the positive component should be fully and accurately identified if it be not practicable to send it.

Full particulars respecting Tele Lenses for Hand Cameras will be found in our Prospectus P 220.



#### Yellow Glass Screens.



These screens are made of Jena glass of a kind which strongly absorbs the violet and ultra-violet light only. They are recommended for copying coloured pictures, for landscapes with dark groups of trees and white buildings, landscapes with distant views and clouds, high mountain scenery, and winter landscapes (see Booklet P. 219).

Hdapt	ed for**)	Marked X	Marked XX	Adap	ted for inside	Marked X	Marked 💢
Lens	diameter	Retai	Lens	diameter		rding	
Mount	(to slip over)	5 times	10 times	Mount	(to slide in.)	5 times	10 times
No.	mm.	Codeword	Codeword	No.	mm.	Codeword	Codeword
Coo Coo a Co Co* Co a	19.3 21 27 28.5 29.8	Follebise Follebita Follebo Follebunt Folleg	Follegio Folleiro Folleme Follemos Follenda	I II IV VI VII X	23.5 28.5 33.5 38.5 47.1 53.1 65.1	Folego Foleria Folette Folga Folgabais Folgado Follendir	Folgaria Folgaron Folgaz Folgazano Folgazei Folidandra Follendos

#### Ducar Filters for Autochrome Photography.



These filters slip upon the front of the lens mounts and are so constructed that they displace the sharply focussed image automatically into the back plane of the plate, thereby dispensing with any alteration to the camera (see Booklet P. 196.

De-	Adapt	ted for T			De-	Adap	ted for T		
signa-			Outside	Codeword	signa-	, N		Outside	Codeword
tion	Focus	Diam.	of Hood		tion	Focus	Diam.	of Hood	
No.	cm. in.	mm**)	mm**)		No.	cm.   in	. mm**)	mm**)	
00/5.5	$5,52\frac{1}{4}$	17.5	_	Folgo	II/12	12 4	28.5	_	Folgura
C/5.5	$5.52\frac{1}{4}$	16.5		Folhetins	C/12	12 4	-	29.8	Foliado
R/5.5	$5.52\frac{1}{4}$	<u> </u>	18.5	Folhicos	II/13.5	13.5 5	28.5	- 4	Folhado
I/6.5	$6.52\frac{1}{2}$	23.5	_	Folgorano	III/13.5			_	Follastro
C/6.5	$6.5 2\frac{1}{2}$	16.5	· . —	Folhoso	IV/13.5			<del>-</del> -	Folhame
Z/6.5	$6.52\frac{1}{2}$		18.5	Follarse	C/13.5			27	Foliages
Z/7.5	7.5 3		19.3	Foliar	II/15	15 6	28.5	<u>-</u>	Folharia
I/7.5	7.5 3	23.5	-	Folgorata	III/15	15 6	33.5	-	Foliamos
C/7.5	7.5 3	16.5	_	Folhuda	IV/15	15 6	38.5	-	Folhea
Ca/7.5	7.5 3	_	21	Foliaba	C/15	15 6	-	28.5	Foliaguda
G/7.5	7.5 3	to screw	26.3	Follaseis	II/16.5			-	Folianse
	THE KIND HE CO	in			III/15.5			=	Folheador
Z1/7.5	7.5 3	25.5		Follaste				-	Folhearas
I/9	$9  3\frac{1}{2}$	33.5		Folgorino	IV/18	18 7	38.5	-	Folhease
C/9	$9 \ 3\frac{1}{2}$	16.5	-	Folibamos	VI/18	18 7	47.1		Folheatura
Z/9	$9  3\frac{1}{2}$	_	31.5	Foliacea		21 8	38.5	_	Folheca
	$10.5 \ 2\frac{1}{8}$	-	31.5	Foliacion	VII/21	21 8	53.1		Folhenta
I/12	$ 2\frac{3}{4} $	23.5	-	Folguin					

<sup>\*)</sup> Ducar Filters can be supplied for other lenses, provided their focal length does not depart more than about 30% from that of the scheduled Tessar.

Lenses of other make should be sent for adaptation, which may or may not occasion

an additional charge, according to circumstances.

\*\*) When ordering Ducar Filters for Zeiss lenses purchased on a previous occasion the manufacturing number engraved on the mount should be stated in every instance since the diameters of the lens mounts frequently deviate from the standard gauges to suit the dimensions of shutters and cameras.



## Zeiss Distar Lenses.

These Supplementary Lenses have the effect of extending the focal length of the Tessars by 1/8, 2/8 or 3/8 of their original amount, when fitted to cameras with double extension.

Tessars combined with Distar Lenses acquire the all-round utility of Convertible Sets (see Booklet P 209).

Distar Lens	Codeword	For Lens Mount of external diameter	Available for 1) use with Photo Lens	in mount to take
2/C <sub>0</sub> 3/C <sub>0</sub> 3.5/C <sub>0</sub>	Fodiam Fodiamus Fodiatis	27.0 mm. 27.0 " about 27.0 " 11/8 in.	Tessar F/6.3, $f = 13.5$ cm. $= 5^{1/4}$ in. Or Triotar F/6.3, $f = 13.5$ , $= 5^{1/4}$ ,	shutter size No. 0
2/C <sub>0*</sub> 3/C <sub>0*</sub> 3.5/C <sub>0*</sub>	Fodica Fodicabam Fodicabant	28.5 mm. about 11/8 in.	Tessar F/6.3, $f = 15 \text{ cm.} = 6 \text{ in.}$	shutter size No. 0
2.5/C <sub>oa</sub> 3.5/C <sub>oa</sub> 4.5/C <sub>oa</sub>	Fodicantor Fodicare Fodicarent	29.8 mm. about 11/8 in.	Tessar F/4.5, $f = 12 \text{ cm.} = 4^3/4 \text{ in.}$	shutter size No. 0a
1.5/II 2.5/II 3/II	Fodicabare Fodicabis Fodicabo	32.0 mm. 32.0 , about 32.0 , 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> in.	Tessar F/4.5, f=12 cm. = $4^3$ /4 in. " F/6.3, f=13.5 " = $5^1$ /4 " " F/6.3, f=15 " = 6 " " F/6.3, f=16.5 " = $6^1$ /2 " Triotar F/6.3, f=16.5 " = $6^1$ /2 "	shutter size 1 or Zeiss tube No. II
2/III 3/III 3.5/III	Fodicabunt Fodicamini Fodicamur	36.8 mm. about 11/2 in.	Tessar F/4.5, $f = 13.5$ cm. $= 5^{1/4}$ in. $F/6.3$ , $f = 16.5$ , $= 6^{1/2}$ ,	shutter size 1 a or Zeiss tube No. III
2/IV 3/IV 3.5/IV	Fodicanda Fodicandis Fodicandum	41.8 mm. 41.8 " about 41.8 "   15/8 in.	$\begin{cases} \text{Tessar F}/4.5, \ \text{f=}13.6\text{cm.} = 5^{1}/4 \text{ in.} \\ \text{n}  \text{F}/4.5, \ \text{f=}15  \text{n}  = 6 \\ \text{n}  \text{F} (6.3, \ \text{f=}18  \text{m}  = 7^{1}/8  \text{n} \\ \text{r}  \text{F}/6.3, \ \text{f=}21  \text{n}  = 8^{8}/8  \text{n}^{3}) \\ \text{Triotar F}/6.3, \ \text{f=}21  \text{n}  = 8^{3}/8  \text{n}^{3}) \end{cases}$	shutter size 2 or Zeiss tube No. IV
1.5/VI 2.5/VI 3/VI	Fodicans Fodicantem Fodicanti	50.9 mm. 50.9 " about 50.9 "	Tessar F/4.5, $f = 16.5$ cm. $= 6^{1/2}$ in. $= 7^{1/2}$ in. $= 7^{1/2}$ in.	shutter size 2a or Zeiss tube No. VI

<sup>1)</sup> For more detailed particulars of each combination see Card P 202.

When ordering Distar Lenses for use with existing Tessars or Triotars, the whole of the particulars engraved on the lens mount should be stated as well as the exact outside diameter of the front lens mount. This is necessary in view of frequent deviations in the dimensions of the mounts occasioned by differences in the measurements of shutters. It is also necessary to state the longest extension of which the camera is capable, measured from the lens stop to the focussing screen.

A Table of Working Data is supplied with each Distar Lens.

 <sup>2) 2/</sup>IV and 3/IV only are recommended.
 3) 2/IV only is recommended.



## CARL ZEISS, JENA

# Zeiss Optical Instruments

Photo-optical Instruments	Field Glasses Opera Glasses Telescopes	Spectacle Glasses Punktal Glasses
Microscopes	Photo-micrographic Apparatus	Projection Apparatus
Optical Measuring Instruments	Surveying Instruments	Astronomical Instruments
Clinical and Oph- thalmic Instruments	Magnifiers	Automobile Head Lights

Price Lists free on application.

## Price List No. 2

## CARL ZEISS - JENA

## Photographic Lenses

Effective September 1st, 1922

		LENS		For	In	In	In Focusing	In
Series	No.	Focal L	THE RESERVE AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY OF	Cameras	Standard Mount N	Sunk Mount B	Mount A	Comp. Shutte
		cm.	in.					
	10			1½x 1¼"	\$ 35.00			
	10	4	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{18}{8}$ $1\frac{1}{4}$ $1\frac{3}{4}$ "	35.00		\$40.00	
	11	5.5	$2\frac{\tilde{1}}{4}$	13x 2 "		\$ 37.50		
Ic	11a	6.5	$2\frac{1}{2}$		35.00			\$50.0
	11b	7.5	$2\frac{1}{2}$ $3$ $3\frac{1}{2}$	1 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> x 2 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub> "	35.00	37.50		
F/4.5	12	9.	$3\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{4}$ x $3\frac{1}{4}$ "	37.50	40.00		
	13a	10.5	418	$2\frac{1}{4}$ x $3\frac{1}{2}$ "	37.50	40.00		
For	13	12	$\begin{array}{c}4\frac{7}{8}\\4\frac{3}{4}\end{array}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$ x $3\frac{1}{2}$ "	40.00	42.50		
Instantaneous	14	13.5	$5\frac{1}{4}$	$3\frac{1}{4}$ x $4\frac{1}{4}$ "	45.00	47.50		
Photographs	15	15	6	4 x 5 "	52.50	55.00		
	15b	16.5	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{1}{4}$ x $5\frac{1}{2}$ "	57.50	62.50		
Portraiture	15a	18	7	$4\frac{3}{4}$ x $6\frac{1}{2}''$	67.50	72.50		
	16	21	81	$5 \times 7\frac{1}{2}$ "	87.50	92.50		110.0
Color	17	25	10	5 x 8 "	125.00		135.00	
Photography	18	30	12	$6\frac{1}{2}$ x $8\frac{1}{2}$ "	180.00	187.50	195.00	210.0
J. C. B P. W. J	18a	36	14	7 x 9 "	245.00			
	19	40	16	8 x10 "	290.00			
	20	50	20	10 x12 "	400.00			
							-	
	0	4	11/2	11x 11/4"	\$ 30.00			
IIb	1	5.5	$2\frac{\tilde{1}}{4}$	$1\frac{3}{4}$ x $1\frac{3}{4}$ "	30.00			
	1b	6.5	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{3}{4}$ x $2\frac{1}{2}''$	30.00		\$35.00	\$45.0
F/6.3	1a	7.5	3	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	30.00	\$ 32.50	35.00	
	2	9	31/2	$2\frac{1}{4}$ x $3\frac{1}{4}$ "	32.50	35.00	37.50	47.5
For	3	12	$4\frac{3}{4}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$ x $3\frac{1}{2}$ "	35.00	37.50		
Hand	4	13.5	51	$3\frac{1}{4}x \ 4\frac{1}{4}''$	37.50	40.00		
Cameras	5	15	6	4 x 5 "	42.50	45.00		
Cameras	5b	16.5	61/2	$3\frac{1}{4}$ x $5\frac{1}{2}$ "	47.50	50.00		65.0
Landscapes	5a	18	7	$4\frac{3}{4} \times 6\frac{1}{2}''$	55.00	57.50	60.00	75.0
Landscapes	6	21	81/4	$5 \times 7\frac{1}{2}$ "	70.00	72.50	75.00	90.0
	7	25	10	5 x 8 "	97.50			120.0
	8	30	12	7 x 9 "	135.00			160.0
	9	36	14	8 x10 "	180.00			210.0
	10	50	193	10 x12 "	280.00			
	11	60	$23\frac{4}{8}$	12 x15 "	375.00			
				03 03"	£ 25 00	\$ 27 F	0 000 00	
	0	7.5	3	$\frac{2^3_8}{8}$ x $\frac{2^3_8}{8}$	\$ 25.00	\$ 27.50		
Illa	00	9.5	$\frac{3\frac{1}{2}}{4\frac{2}{3}}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$ x $2\frac{3}{4}$ "	25.00	27.50		\$42.5
	1	12	$\frac{4^{\frac{3}{4}}}{6}$	$3\frac{1}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{4}''$	27.50	30.00		
F/9	2	15	6	4 x 5 "	30.00	32.50		
	3	17	$6\frac{3}{4}$	$4\frac{3}{4}$ x $6\frac{1}{2}$ "	35.00	37.50		
For	4	20	8	5 x 7 "	45.00	47.50		
Interiors	5	23	9	$6\frac{1}{2}$ x $8\frac{1}{2}$ "	52.50	55.00	0	72.5
and	6	27	$10\frac{3}{4}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$ x $8\frac{1}{2}$ "	65.00			87.5
Architecture	7	32	$12\frac{3}{4}$	8 x10 "	87.50			110.0
								100000000000000000000000000000000000000

Series	No.	LENS Focal l	ength	For Cameras	In Standard Mount N	In Sunk Mount B	In Focusing Mount A	In Comp. Shutter
V F/18	0 00 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 7a 8 9	4 6 8.5 11 14 18 21 27 32 39 46 63 95	1 1 2 1 2 2 1 2 2 1 2 2 1 2 2 1 2 2 1 2 2 1 2 2 1 2 2 1 2 2 1 2 2 1 2 2 1 2 2 1 2 2 1 2 2 1 2	1½ x 2½" 2½ x 3½" 2½ x 3½" 3½ x 4½" 4½ x 6½" 5 x 7½" 6½ x 8½" 8 x10 " 10 x12 " 10 x14 " 12 x15 " 12 x15 " 16 x20 " 20 x24 "	\$ 27.50 27.50 27.50 30.00 32.50 40.00 50.00 65.00 80.00 100.00 120.00 180.00 295.00	\$30.00 32.50 35.00 42.50 52.50 67.50		
IX Double Amatar F/6.8	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	9 12 13.5 15 16.5 18 19.5 21	$3\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{8}$ $4\frac{1}{4}$ $5\frac{1}{4}$ $6$ $6\frac{1}{2}$ $7$ $7\frac{3}{4}$ $8\frac{1}{4}$	2½ x 3½" 3¼ x 4¼" 3¼ x 4¼" 3¼ x 5" 3¼ x 5½" 3¼ x 5½" 3¼ x 5½" 5 x 7"	\$ 37.50 40.00 42.50 45.00 50.00 57.50 65.00 72.50	\$40.00 42.50 45.00 47.50 52.50 60.00 67.50 75.00	\$42.50 45.00 47.50 50.00 5 <b>5</b> .00 62.50 70.00 77.50	
VII Protar F/12.5	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	18 22 29 35 41 48 59 69	$ 7 $ $ 8^{3}_{4} $ $ 11^{1}_{2} $ $ 14 $ $ 16 $ $ 19 $ $ 23 $ $ 27 $	$\begin{array}{c} 4^{3}_{4} \times \ 6^{1}_{2}{}'' \\ 5 \times 7 & '' \\ 6^{1}_{2} \times \ 8^{1}_{2}{}'' \\ 8 \times 10 & '' \\ 10 \times 12 & '' \\ 11 \times 14 & '' \\ 12 \times 15 & '' \\ 14 \times 18 & '' \end{array}$	\$ 32.50 35.00 42.50 52.50 67.50 85.00 115.00 147.50	\$35.00 37.50 45.00 55.00	\$27.50 30.00 35.00 42.50 57.50 72.50 102.50 130.00	45.00 47.50 55.00 67.50 85.00 102.50 135.00 172.50
VIIa Double Protar F/6.3 to F/7.7  Set of Protars B Set of Protars C Set of Protars D	. No.	In. 7 / 7 8\frac{3}{4} / 7 11\frac{1}{3} / 7 8\frac{3}{4} / 8\frac{4}{4} 11\frac{1}{2} / 8\frac{3}{4} 14 / 8\frac{3}{4} 11\frac{1}{2} / 18\frac{1}{4} 11\frac{1}{2} / 18\frac{1}{4} 11\frac{1}{2} / 18\frac{1}{4} 11\frac{1}{2} / 18\frac{1}{4} 16 / 11\frac{1}{2} 14 / 14 16 / 14 19 / 14 16 / 16 19 / 16 23 / 16 19 / 19 23 / 19 23 / 19 27 / 19 23 / 23 27 / 27 1, 2, 3	4 4 4 ½ 5 5 5 5 5 3 4 6 6 6 4 7 1 4 8 8 8 8 4 9 9 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	3\frac{1}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{4}" 4\frac{1}{4} \times 5" 4\frac{1}{4} \times 6\frac{1}{2}" 4\frac{1}{4} \times 6\frac{1}{2}" 5\frac{1}{4} \times 6\frac{1}{2}" 5\frac{1}{4} \times 6\frac{1}{2}" 5\frac{1}{4} \times 8\frac{1}{2}" 6\frac{1}{2} \times 8\frac{1}{2}" 7\frac{1}{4} \times 8\frac{1}{2}" 7\frac{1}{4} \times 8\frac{1}{2}" 7\frac{1}{4} \times 6\frac{1}{2}" 10\frac{1}{4} \times 6\frac{1}{2}" 10\frac{1}{4} \times 6\frac{1}{2}" 10\frac{1}{4} \times 6\frac{1}{2}" 10\frac{1}{4} \times 6\frac{1}{2}" 10\frac{1}{4} \times 5" 5\frac{1}{4} \times 6\frac{1}{2}" 10\frac{1}{4} \times 5" 5\frac{1}{4} \times 5" 5\frac{1}{4} \times 5" 7\frac{1}{4} \times 6\frac{1}{4} \t	\$ 57 50 62.50 70 00 65.00 72.50 80.00 77.50 95.00 110.00 127.50 125.00 140.00 172.50 125.00 127.50 220.00 217.50 250.00 217.50 250.00 275.00 275.00 275.00	\$60.00 65.00 72.50 67.50 82.50 80.00 90.00	67.50 75.00 70.00 77.50 85.00 82.50 92.50	82.50 77.50 85.00 95.00 90.00 102.50 120.00 1127.50 145.00 145.50 157.50 192.50 172.50 207.50 245.00

### Pairs of Lenses Mounted in Stereo-Comp. Shutters

Series		Focal length			Series		Foc	th	
	cm.	in.					cm.	in.	19000
1c F/4.5	9	312	\$110.00	Protar F	/9		12	43	\$ 90.00
	12	$4\frac{3}{4}$	115.00	" "	16		15	6	95.00
61 16	13.5	51	127.50	Double	Protar	VII 1.1	10.5	4	145.00
a a	15	6	145.00	"	46	VII 2.1	11.5	41	152.50
IIb F/6.3	9	31	97.50	"	"	VII 3.1	13	5	165.00
" "	12		102.50	"	"	VII 2.2	13	5	157.50
a a	13.5	$\frac{4\frac{3}{4}}{5\frac{1}{4}}$	110.00	"	"	VII 3.2	14.5	53	170.00
· · ·	15	6	120.00	46	"	VII 4.2	15.5	6	192.50
Double Amatar F/6.8	9	31	110.00	"	66	VII 3,3	17	63	182.50
" " "	12	43	115.00						
	13.5	51	120.00						
46 46 46	15	6	125.00						

### Special Lenses

	Lens			In	In	In	
	No	Focal length		Standard Mount N	Sunk Mount B	Focusing Mount A	
Series	No.	em.	in.	Mountry	Hount B	de la companya de la	
Ic F/3.5	0	3.5	1 3	\$32.50	\$35.00	\$37.50	
" "	0a	4	$1_{\frac{-9}{16}}$	32.50	35.00	37.50	
44 44	1	5	2 8	35.00	37.50	40.00	
is ss	la	7.5	3	40.00	42.50	45.00	
	2	10	4	47.50	50.00	52.50	

In Stan	In Standard Mount N			In Standard Mount N				In Standard Mount N			
Series	Series Focal length			Series		Focal length		Series	Focal length		
	em.	in.			cm.	in.		1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	cm.	in.	
			\$	VIII				Apochro			******
Ic F/3.5	21	81	140.00	Apochromat	32	$12^{1}_{2}$	\$125.00	mat Planar	42	162	\$335.00
66 66	25	10	180.00	"	46	18	167.50	"	59	234	370.00
16 66	30	12	235.00	"	64	25	260.00	16 66	80	311	695.00
	00		200.00	"	84	33	375.00	66 66	105	411	1100.00
					117	46	620.00	" "	130	51	1200.00
				• • •	180	71	1425.00		170	$67\frac{1}{2}$	2875.00

Focusing	$\left\{ \begin{array}{ll} A \ 6X\$11.50 \   \ Zeiss \ Stereoscope \ f = 15 \ cm. \ (6 \ in.) \ A 10X \ 11.50 \   \ '' \ f = 10 \ cm. \ (4 \ in.) \end{array} \right.$	\$22.50 27.50
Lens	( 1 a o x z = a o o o o o o o o o o o o o o o o o o	32.50 37.50

#### Telephoto Lenses

Magnar F/10=45 cm. (18 inches) \$75.00

Tele Negative	Tube	Mount	Telephoto Attachment (1)			
$\begin{array}{llllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllll$	I Ia II III IV	\$ 8.50 14.00 16.50 25.00 47.50	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	\$27.50 35.00 32.50 40.00 37.50 52.50 50.00 62.50		

Yellow Filters 5 X or 10 X		Ducar Filt	ers		Distar Le	nses
adapted to slip over the lens hood for tube Coo "" "Cooa "" "Co* "" "Coa "" "Coa "" "III "" III	\$ 4.00 4.00 4.00 5.00 \$4.00 4.00 4.00 4.00 5.00	00/ 5.5 C / 5.5 R / 5.5 I / 6.5 C / 6.5 Z / 6.5 Z / 7.5 I / 7.5 C / 7.5 C / 7.5 C / 7.5 C / 7.5 Z / 7.5 1 / 9 C / 9 Z / 9 P /10.5 I / 12	II/12 C/12 II/13.5 III/13.5 IV/13.5 C/13.5 II/15 III/15 IV/15 C/15 II/16.5 VI/16.5 VI/16.5 IV/18 VI/18 IV/21 VII/21	\$6.00 6.00 6.00 7.00 8.00 6.00 7.00 8.00 6.00 7.00 10.00 8.00 10.00 8.00 12.50	2 /Co 3 /Co 3 5/Co 2 /Co* 3 /Co* 2.5/Co a 3.5/Co a 4.5/Co a 1.5/ II 2.5/ II 3 / II 2 /III 3 /III 3 /III 3 /III 3 /III 3 /III 3 /III 3 /III 3 /III	\$3.50 } \$4.00
IV VI VII X XII	6.00 8.00 10.00 17.50 27.50	Autochro	parallel ome Filters for tube VI	10.50	3.5/IV 1.5/VI 2.5/VI 3 /VI	\$4.50

The instruments specified in this list may be obtained through any well known firm of photographic dealers.

The prices quoted are strictly net for prompt cash and do not include the cost of packing, shipping, etc.

#### HAROLD M. BENNETT

UNITED STATES AGENT

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