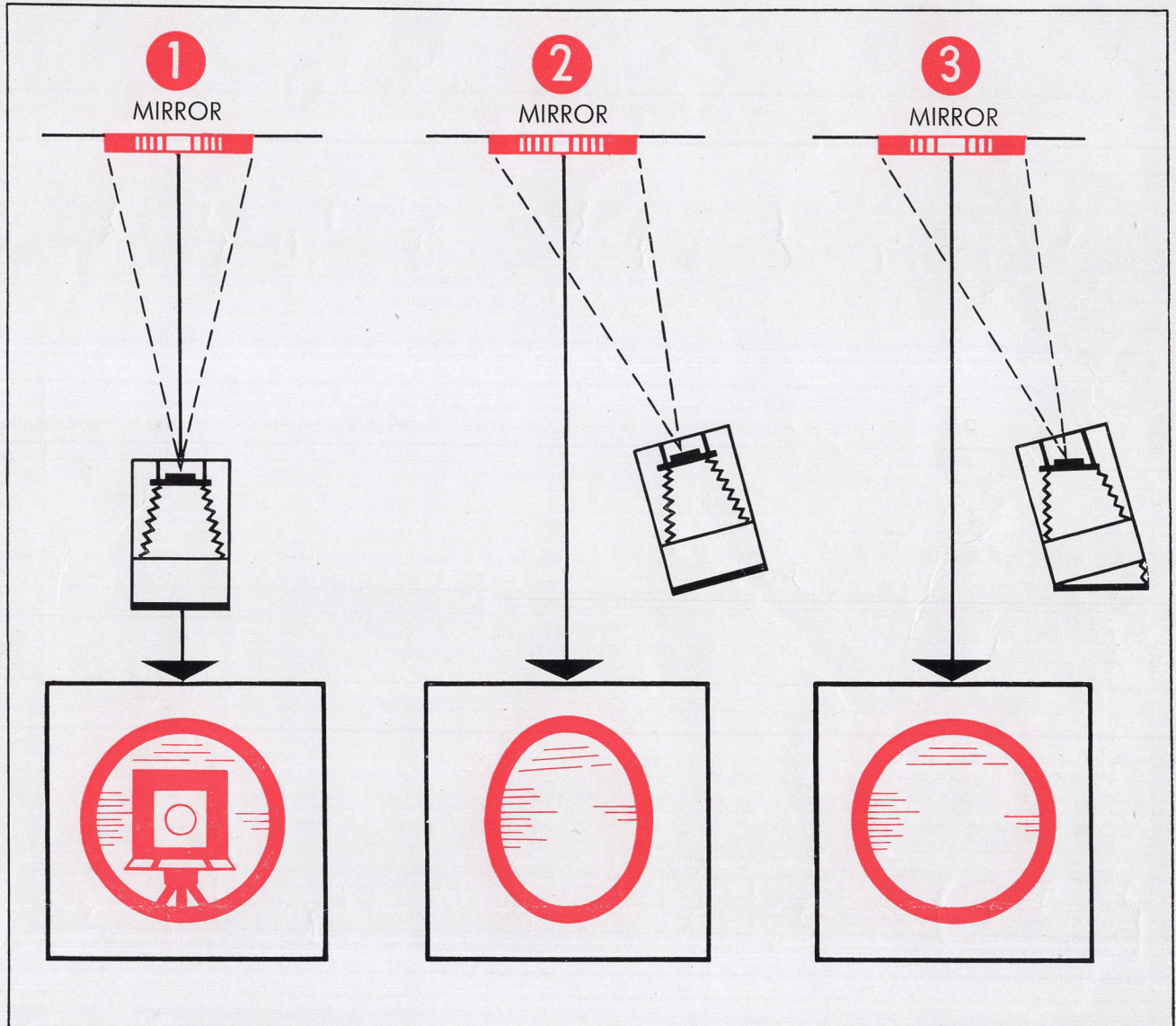


THE LINHOF TECHNIQUE

Data Sheet No. **5**

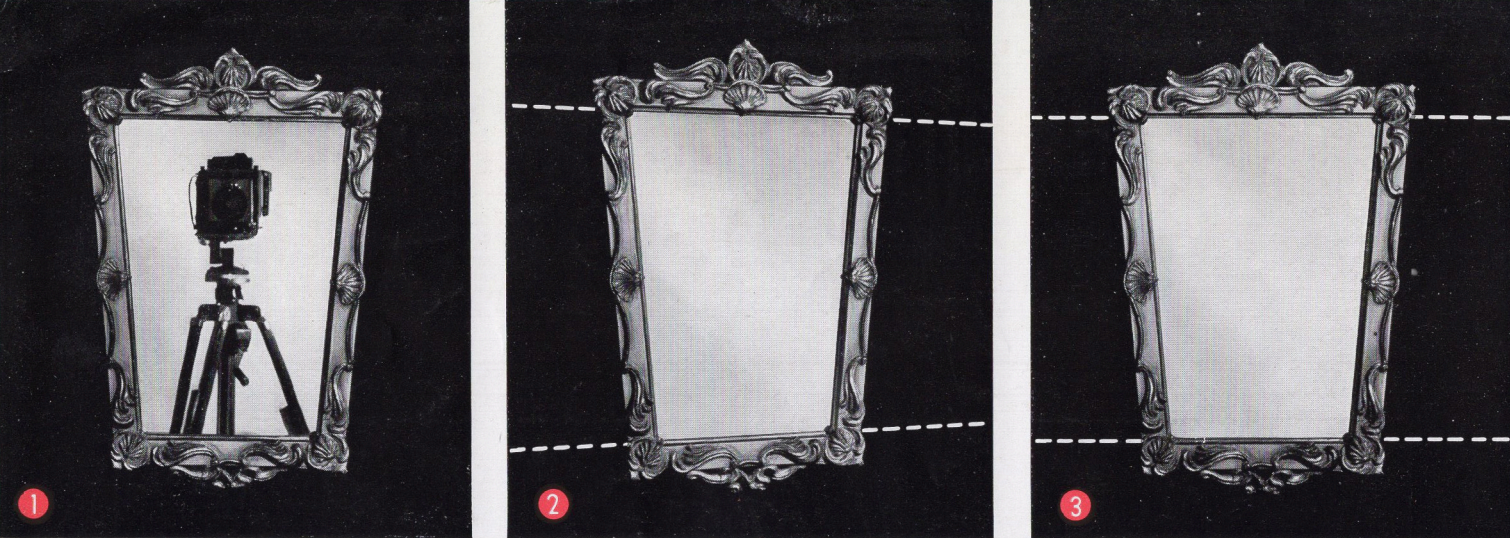
Front View from Oblique Camera Position



It sometimes happens that a subject must be photographed without its front surface being at right angles to the camera axis. The reason for this may be a strongly reflecting surface of the subject, or lack of space. In both cases, the camera must be placed slightly to one side, thus producing a distorted image of the subject. As a result, the picture loses its front view appearance.

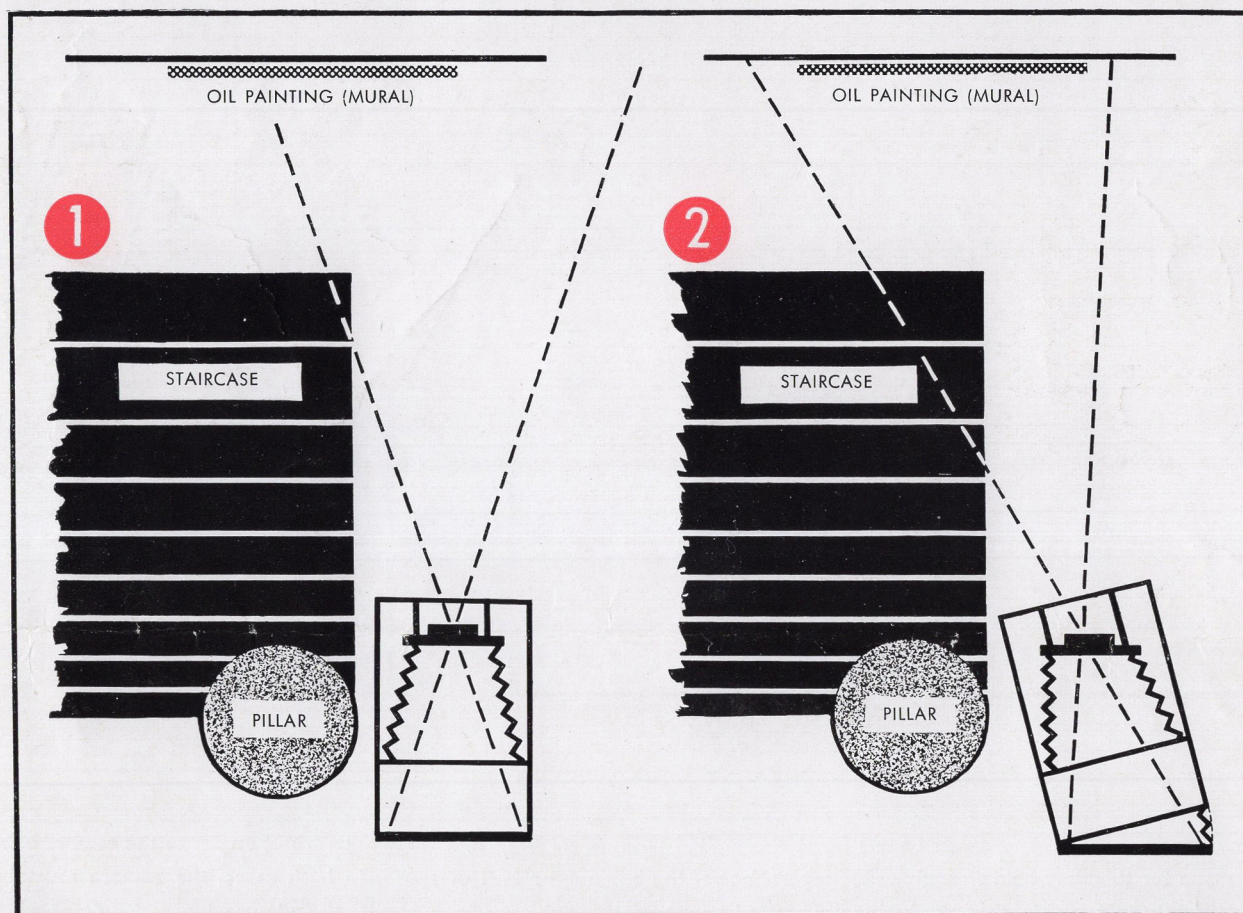
The above diagram shows a practical example:

- 1** Front view of a mirror. The camera was placed directly in front of the subject and thus was reflected in the mirror. In order to exclude the reflected image from the picture, the camera has to be moved to an oblique position.
- 2** The picture shows the mirror without camera, its shape, however, is slightly distorted.
- 3** By adjusting the swing back of the camera horizontally, so as to be parallel to the front plane of the mirror, the image of the same will appear as though it had been photographed directly from the front (compare Data Sheet No. 2, 3, and 4). Finally, the lens standard also is swung in a position parallel to the film plane and to the front of the mirror, in order to provide sharp focus over the entire picture.



In cases where an extreme oblique position of the camera is required, the lens is shifted laterally towards the subject, in order to bring the subject image into the center of the picture. This in addition to the aforementioned adjustments of lensboard and camera back. It should be noted that the lens must have sufficient covering power to prevent cutting-off corners (reference is made to Data Sheet No. 4).

Similar conditions exist when photographing oil paintings, framed pictures under glass or shop windows. The camera technique applied to achieve correct results is the same as described on the opposite page.



Quite often, an oblique camera position is unavoidable due to architectural structures, such as posts, pillars or staircases interfering with the viewpoint. Again the swing back is adjusted horizontally so as to be parallel to the front of the subject. Sharp focus is provided by swinging the lens into parallel position to the film plane.

Upon comparing the above with the camera technique described in Data Sheet No. 4, it will be noted that the adjustments are basically the same, only the subject matter and the requirements are different.

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