350-476 SR
OR 1,975,678
Search Room

Oct. 2, 1934. L. BERTELE 1,975,678

OBJECTIVE

Filed July 3, 1933

T2306

Fig. 1

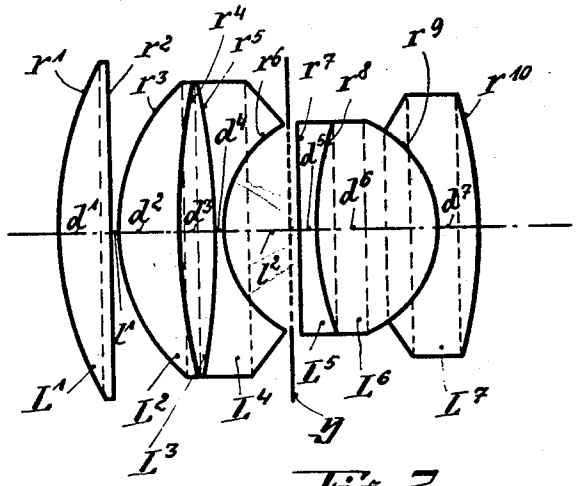
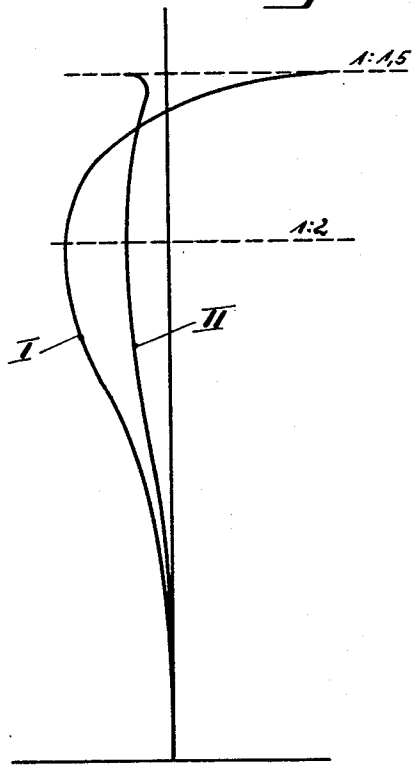


Fig. 2



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88 OR 1100
57

Patented Oct. 2, 1934

1,975,678

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

1,975,678

OBJECTIVE

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Application July 3, 1933, Serial No. 678,817
In Germany July 8, 1932

1 Claim. (Cl. 88—57)

While endeavoring to improve the photographic objectives in such a manner that besides a high aperture of about 1:1.4 also a large picture field is obtained, it has been discovered that it is, indeed, possible to attain a high aperture, as well as a large picture angle, but there remain always comparatively great residual deficiencies, especially spherical, as well as comatic aberrations.

The object of the present invention is to obviate also said deficiences, and I attain the object in view by providing in the last or rear component of the set of lenses constituting the objective a strongly curved cemented face which has a collective effect and the curvature of which is directed towards the film.

The invention is illustrated diagrammatically and by way of example in the accompanying drawing in which Figure 1 shows an arrangement and combination of lenses rendering the desired effect and constituting, therefore a solution of the problem, and Figure 2 shows the spherical aberation curves pertaining to the set of lenses shown in Fig. 1, the curve I having been attained without the strong influence produced by a very strong cementing surface, and the curve II having been obtained with the coaction of such a surface.

In Fig. 1 the set of lenses comprises a front component comprising, in turn, four lenses, and a rear component comprising, in turn, three lenses. The lenses constituting the front component are the plano-convex lens $L_1(d_1)$ having the convex face r_1 and the plane face r_2; the meniscus lens $L_2(d_2)$ having the convex face r_3 and the cemented concave face r_4; the biconvex lens $L_3(d_3)$ having the two cemented convex faces r_4 and r_5; and the biconcave lens $L_4(d_4)$ having also said cemented hollow face r_5 and the hollow face r_6 which is in contact with the air. The lens L_1 is made of a very strongly refractive kind of glass, as appears from the numerical statement nd=1.6375 in the example at the end of this specification, and the lens L_4 is made of a kind of glass that has likewise a very high refractive index, as appears from the numerical statement nd=1.6890 in said example, but besides, also its color separating capacity is very strong, as appears from the numerical statement v=31 in the said example. The lenses constituting the rear component are the plano-concave lens $L_5(d_5)$ having the plane face r_7 and the cemented hollow face r_8; the biconvex lens $L_6(d_6)$ having likewise the cemented convex face r_8 and the cemented convex face r_9; and finally, the meniscus lens $L_7(d_7)$ having likewise the cemented hollow face r_9 and the convex face r_{10} which is in contact with the air. The cemented face r_9 is the strongly curved face that is directed towards the film.

The letter d indicates the thickness of the lenses in the middle of the same.

The letter y denotes an iris diaphragm which is located between the lenses L_4 and L_5.

The film must be assumed to be located right-hand from the objective.

The numerical data for the example shown in the drawing and described above are as follows:

1:1.5—f=100—picture angle about 42°

		n_d	v
r_1+65.0			
	10.5=d_1	1.6375	56.1
r_2+416.77			
	0.5=l_1		
r_3+37.26			
	11.7=d_2	1.6727	47.3
r_4+104.34			
	7.6=d_3	1.4675	65.7
r_5−247			
	1.9=d_4	1.6890	31.0
r_6+22.14			
	13.9=l_2		
r_7+1904.0			
	3.4=d_5	1.5481	45.9
r_8+59.85			
	22.4=d_6	1.6578	51.2
r_9−22.06			
	8.4=d_7	1.5488	63.0
r_{10}−89.06			

I claim:

A great-rapidity objective having an aperture of about 1:1.4 and comprising seven lenses separated from one another by two air spaces and forming a front member (L_1) consisting of a very highly refractive glass; a rear member (L_5, L_6, L_7) comprising three lenses cemented together two of these three lenses being negative ones and the third being a positive one and enclosed between said two negative lenses, one of these latter and said positive lens having a cemented surface very strongly curved towards the film and having a radius of curvature which is smaller than one-half of the focal length of the objective; and a meniscal middle member comprising three lenses (L_2, L_3, L_4) cemented together, the strongly effective negative lens consisting of a glass having a highly refractive index and a strong color-separating capacity.

LUDWIG BERTELE.