SUPER-SYMMAR XL ASPHERIC 4.5/80 XL, 5.6/110 XL, 5.6/150 XL, 5.6/210 XL

Cutting from the entire brochure www.schneiderkreuznach.com/pdf/foto/large format lenses.pdf (2,5MB)

Jack Dykinga (USA):

"Schneider lenses, with their unbelievable

sharpness and subtle color reproduction,

convey the soul of the landscape'



In nature photography, in which wide-angle lenses, primarily for reasons of composition, are indispensable for emphasizing the foreground and spatial effect, the usefulness of large adjustment reserves is often underestimated, because the sharp edges which can be spoiled by "converging vertical lines" almost never occur. But this photo shows how the huge massive stones recover their threatening dimensions only by rectification; otherwise, if looking upwards, their proportions would almost be trivialized because of the narrowing caused by perspective.

Super-compact despite great lens speed, thanks to modern aspheric technology

This series of lenses not only sets new technological standards, but it offers the photographer quite substantial practical advantages. An aspherical lens surface makes possible, at high maximum aperture, a compact structure, which is surprising given the large angle of view (at a working aperture of up to 105°) and very low weight. That is primarily an advantage for the photographer outside the studio, but it is also in many cases advantageous in connection with the longer wide-angle focal lengths necessary for large picture sizes. A further strength of this lens is the low dependence on scale. It is unusual for a wideangle lens, that it can be used at a reproduction ratio of up to 1:3 without a loss of image quality. In the truest sense of the word, that opens new perspectives, e.g., for a "dynamic" still-life photography and for model (architectural) pictures which look realistic. Because of its use in architectural, industrial, and still-life photography, the distortion was corrected with special care.

Because of the "natural" light loss which as a matter of physics results from the Cos⁴-law, even at working apertures, a centerfilter must be used (see the table on page 23), just as with the Super-Angulon, when, with a large picture size and/or strong adjustment, not merely the central area of the giant image circle is used.



4.5/80 XL + Copal 0



5.6/110 XL + Copal



5.6/150 XL + Copal 1



5.6/210 XL + Copal 3

Performance requires effort

The well-known saying "from nothing comes nothing" purports to state: Whoever demands high performance should not stint on expense. For that reason, SCHNEIDER-KREUZNACH has employed aspheric technology, which, thanks to the most modern computerized numerically controlled machine tools and processing methods, has only recently been used at reasonable cost in mass production, together with refined methods of computerized calculation, so as to set a new standard for lenses with the Super-Symmar XL Aspheric.

So that its outstanding image quality achieved is not placed at risk, the photographer must observe the following rules: 1. The lens, which at great expense was adjusted at the factory during its installation in the shutter, should never be unscrewed and taken apart unnecessarily, in order not to change the very precise distance between the front and rear component which must be maintained, and in order to prevent its being screwed on crooked if both parts are not put back

2. If, for some reason, the shutter has to be

factory, because the tolerances which the shutter has must be replaced by a new precise calibration. For just as a Formula-1 race car tuned for the highest performance responds more sensitively to "sand in the gears" than a tractor, so does the Super-Symmar XL Aspheric react more sensitively to deficient adjustment in connection with installation in the shutter than a more simply constructed lens.



together properly.

replaced, this must be done only at the