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for Quality!*

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Meyer

PLASMAT LENSES



Special Catalogue

Meyer

PLASMAT LENSES

*for Colour
and Monochrome
Photography*

Manufactured by **HUGO MEYER & CO.**

Optical works

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Meyer Plasmats

PATENT DR. RUDOLPH

*The greatest factor which makes for the best
in Photography is the OPTICAL SYSTEM*

Every Photographer, Amateur or Professional, should therefore, in his own interest, see that his camera is provided with the best equipment which modern technique and the resources of the industry have been able to evolve. This is provided for by the Dr. Rudolph

Meyer Plasmat Objectives

Up to the present the Anastigmat has been the objective that could lay claim to the nearest approach of perfection. In this group of Anastigmats may be counted the Euryplan, Aristostigmat, Double Anastigmat, Collinear, Tessar etc.

These are lenses of comparatively high aperture giving good definition from the centre to the edge of the plate, and are well adapted for every description of instantaneous photography.

However, they do not reach the most perfect stage as regards chromatic correction. They are spherically corrected for the colours of the spectrum at various diaphragm stops. For the blue rays the diaphragm opening is smaller than for the yellow rays.

Anastigmats of symmetrical construction, where the single components form Anastigmat lenses in themselves, have colour correction for the yellow rays only up to F/6.3.

The correction to counteract *this failing* is provided for in the Dr. Rudolph Meyer Plasmats objectives, for which patents have been granted.

Meyer Plasmats are spherically corrected *equally well for all the colours of the spectrum* and their efficiency satisfies the most exacting requirements.

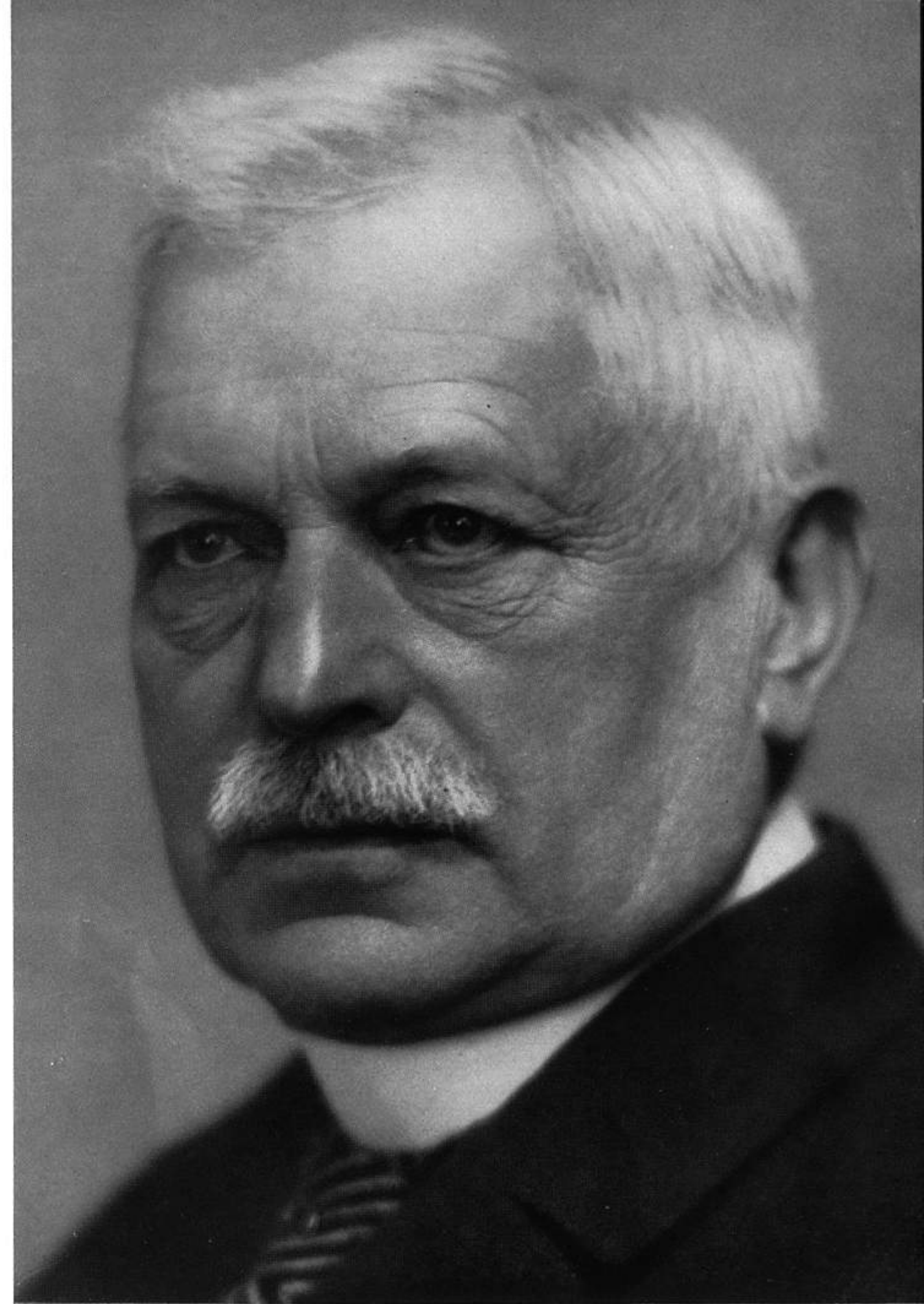
This improved colour correction raises the Plasmats to the grade of *Sphero-Adromats*. Anastigmats that have been hitherto known are Sphero-Chromats.

The result of the optical construction of the Plasmats is an improved depth of focus and a better delineation of space combined with greater uniformity.

The *Anastigmat* attains an absolutely perfect definition of an object on a plane surface. For instance, when taking a copy of a painting or a map etc., but it leaves much to be desired when taking a photograph of a room with objects at various distances. On account of the Sphero-Chromat conditions the depth orientation is uncertain. For instance if Yellow rays depict an object at thirtytwo feet, the same object is in sharp focus at about twentyseven feet with the blue rays.

What is striven for with the Meyer *Plasmats* is to depict not only the plane surface but as near as possible the entire space with a good and certain definition, and this has been attained by the spherical correction of the colours being carried out equally well in the *Plasmats*, so that the yellow and blue rays portray objects at the same distance with good definition.

The chiaroscuro (light and shade) of the Plasmats picture shows an enhanced plasticity and the space formation of objects is convincingly transmitted to the photograph and at the same time greater pictorial atmosphere is obtained independent from definition.



Dr. Paul Rudolph († 1935)

Computer of famous Meyer Plasmats Lenses

Taken with Double-Plasmats F/4 foc. 16 1/2"

Phot. by A. Jäschke, Görlitz

Terms of Business

1. All prices quoted are subject to alteration without notice.
Carriage, packing, Duties and other incidental expenses are *not* included in the prices and are charged to the consignee.
All orders executed from Görlitz.
All payments to be made to Görlitz.
Where we have no account goods are only supplied against cash with order or C.O.D.
Overseas. Goods are only supplied against cash with order.
2. Goods are forwarded (if no special instructions are given) by the best method of transit—either sample post, parcel post or rail.
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3. Each order received is acknowledged by us and if delivery cannot be made from stock, a date is given, but *without obligation*. No claim can be made on us for delayed delivery.
4. *Queries* of whatever nature can only be considered if placed within fourteen days from date of receipt of goods. Within this period we are prepared to accept the return of the goods if not suitable and refund the purchase price minus all charges incurred—freight, packing etc., *provided* the goods are in *unsoiled condition* and show no sign of having been used.
5. Lenses or any other articles made to special order and all experimental work, and all repairs must be paid for cash in advance.
6. This list cancels all previous editions and prices.

January 1938.

HUGO MEYER & CO., GÖRLITZ

There are various constructions of the *Plasmat* Series by Dr. Rudolph to serve the different needs in photography.

Meyer Double Plasmat F/4

Meyer Double Plasmat F/5.5

Combinable, consisting of two fully corrected components with F value of F/8 and F/11 respectively.

The Meyer Double Plasmat F/4 is particularly suitable for Portraiture, Groups and all kinds of instantaneous exposures.

The Meyer Double Plasmat F/5.5 is most suitable for Groups, Landscapes and Architectural work.

Meyer Reproduction (Process) Plasmat F/8

for Process engravers.

Meyer Kino-Plasmat F/1.5

for the Cine Film Industry and the Film Amateur.

Meyer Makro-Plasmat F/2.7 and F/2.9 respect.

Quasi a new wide angle objective of high speed. Embraces an angle of approximately 60 degrees, giving critical definition and finest detail. For Air Survey, Commercial Photography, Portraits, Groups and Reproduction work.

The following pages give further details of the various Meyer Plasmat Series.

No matter if it is Colour Photography, or Monochrome with its wide field, Commercial, Press or Cinematography etc. there is a Meyer lens to do the task efficiently.

If in doubt as to the most suitable lens to fit your camera write and give particulars of make of camera, plate size, extension and nature of work to be done, and we will gladly advise as regards type and focus of lens.

Meyer Double Plasmat

F/4

PATENT DR. RUDOLPH

Rapid Universal Anastigmat of Extreme Speed Unequaled in its results

On account of their excellent qualities the Double Plasmat render possible the taking of all kinds of subjects.

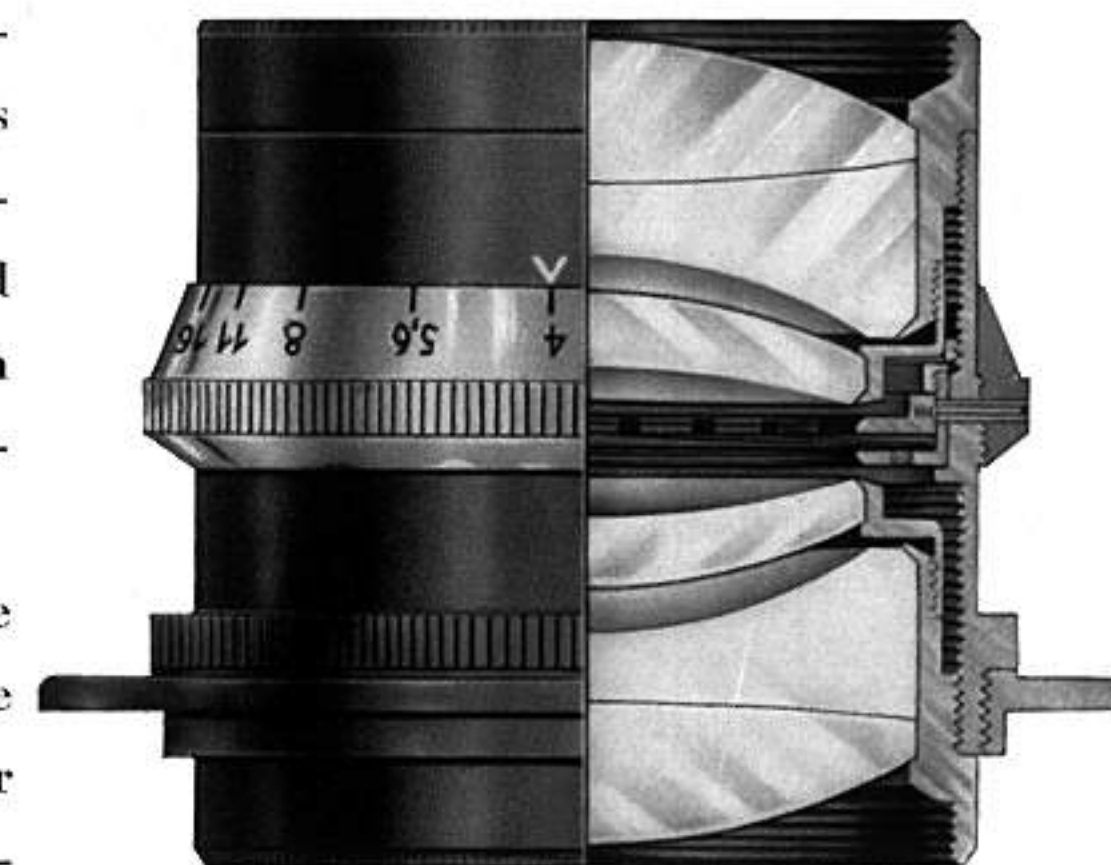
The great speed of the lens qualifies it specially for the most rapid instantaneous exposures, for portraits in the open air and in the studio, and for cinematograph exposures etc.

Its chromatic correction renders it an excellent lens for colour photography both from Nature with autochrome plates and for reproduction by the three or four colour processes.

The Plasmat components are highly corrected lenses, with which the most diverse lens sets can be assembled from few elements, as even components of dissimilar foci can be combined to form a double lens of the highest quality.

On account of its improved spherochromatic correction the Plasmat is especially suited for taking landscapes which will show an improved sense of form and it will also serve in the most satisfactory way for Stereophotography.

By reason of their extreme speed the shorter and medium foci of the Double Plasmat are especially suitable for reflex and focal plane cameras. —



DRP. FOREIGN PATENTS

MEYER DOUBLE PLASMAT F/4

according to Dr. Rudolph's Patent

No.	Focus		Dia- meter of lenses inches	Plate covered		Code word			
	Double Plasmat F/4 inches	Single lens F/8 inches		at full aperture inches	with smallest stop inches	Standard mount Fig. I	Focussing mount Fig. II	Sunk mount Fig. IV	In Compur shutter Fig. Vb
0000	2 ¹ / ₈	3 ¹ / ₂	1/2	2 × 1 ⁵ / ₈	3 ¹ / ₈ × 2	Paca	Pamir	Pappus	Patent
000	3	4 ³ / ₄	3/4	2 ³ / ₈ × 1 ⁵ / ₈	3 ¹ / ₂ × 2 ³ / ₈	Pacini	Panade	Para	Pathos
00	3 ¹ / ₂	6	7/8	3 ¹ / ₈ × 2 ³ / ₈	4 ¹ / ₄ × 3 ¹ / ₈	Pacos	Panax	Pardel	Patin
0a	4 ¹ / ₄	6 ³ / ₄	1 ¹ / ₁₆	3 ¹ / ₂ × 2 ³ / ₈	4 ³ / ₄ × 3 ¹ / ₂	Paddy	Panda	Pardo	Pappel
0	4 ³ / ₄	7 ⁷ / ₈	1 ³ / ₁₆	4 × 3 ¹ / ₈	5 ¹ / ₂ × 4	Padua	Pandit	Pari	Patras
1a	5 ¹ / ₄	8 ³ / ₄	1 ³ / ₈	4 ¹ / ₄ × 3 ¹ / ₈	6 ¹ / ₄ × 4 ³ / ₄	Pagat	Pandora	Parnon	Patrone
1	6	9 ⁷ / ₈	1 ¹ / ₂	4 ³ / ₄ × 3 ¹ / ₂	7 × 5	Page	Pandu	Paros	Pavian
2a	6 ¹ / ₂	10 ⁵ / ₈	1 ⁵ / ₈	5 ¹ / ₂ × 4	8 ¹ / ₄ × 6 ¹ / ₄	Pagina	Pansen	Pascha	Pazzi *
2	7	12	1 ³ / ₄	6 × 4	9 ¹ / ₂ × 7	Pagus	Panther	Papias	Pasta *
3a	7 ³ / ₄	12 ⁵ / ₈	2	6 ¹ / ₄ × 4 ³ / ₄	10 ¹ / ₄ × 7	Pako	Pantin	Passiv	Paulus *
3	8 ¹ / ₄	13 ¹ / ₄	2 ¹ / ₁₆	7 × 5	10 × 8	Paladin	Panzer	Pastete	Pauke *
4	9 ¹ / ₂	16	2 ³ / ₈	8 ¹ / ₄ × 6 ¹ / ₄	12 × 9 ¹ / ₂	Palar	Pape	Papiros	Patella *
5	10 ⁵ / ₈	17 ³ / ₈	2 ⁵ / ₈	8 ¹ / ₂ × 6 ¹ / ₂	14 ¹ / ₄ × 9 ¹ / ₂	Palette			Pagode *
6	12	19 ³ / ₄	3	9 × 7	15 ³ / ₄ × 12	Palki			Pax *
7	14 ¹ / ₄	23 ⁵ / ₈	3 ¹ / ₂	10 × 8	17 ³ / ₄ × 14 ¹ / ₈	Pallas			
8	16 ¹ / ₂	27 ⁵ / ₈	3 ³ / ₄	12 × 9 ¹ / ₂	19 ³ / ₄ × 15 ³ / ₄	Palme			
9	19	32	4 ¹ / ₄	14 ¹ / ₄ × 12	25 × 17 ³ / ₄	Paludi			

* in Compound



Snapshot 6×6 cm. of 1/50 sec.

Taken with Makro-Plasmat F/2.7 foc. 4¹/₄ "

Phot. by Fr. Pieper, Düsseldorf



Taken with Plasmal Set F/4.5 foc. 6"

Phot. by Ignotus

*** Meyer Plasmal Set Serie 4, No. I for plates $4\frac{3}{4}'' \times 3\frac{1}{2}''$**

Plasmal lenses Focus of the		Gives a focus of	Greatest aperture	Plate covered	
Front lens inches	Back lens inches			at full aperture inches	with smallest stop inches
—	$10\frac{5}{8}$	$10\frac{5}{8}$	F/8	$6 \times 4\frac{1}{4}$	$9\frac{1}{2} \times 7$
—	$8\frac{3}{4}$	$8\frac{3}{4}$	F/8	$4\frac{3}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$	7×5
—	6	6	F/8	$4\frac{3}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$	$6 \times 4\frac{1}{4}$
$10\frac{5}{8}$	$8\frac{3}{4}$	$5\frac{3}{4}$	F/4	$4\frac{3}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$	7×5
$10\frac{5}{8}$	6	5	F/5	$4 \times 3\frac{1}{4}$	$6 \times 4\frac{1}{4}$
$10\frac{5}{8}$	6	$4\frac{3}{8}$	F/4.8	$3\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$	$6 \times 4\frac{1}{4}$

a) in Standard Iris mount Code word: *Praslin* b) with Compur shutter Code word: *Prati*

*** Meyer Plasmal Set Serie 4, No. II for plates $6'' \times 4\frac{1}{4}''$**

—	$12\frac{5}{8}$	$12\frac{5}{8}$	F/8	7×5	$9\frac{1}{2} \times 8\frac{1}{4}$
—	$10\frac{5}{8}$	$10\frac{5}{8}$	F/8	$6 \times 4\frac{1}{4}$	$9\frac{1}{2} \times 7$
—	$8\frac{3}{4}$	$8\frac{3}{4}$	F/8	$4\frac{3}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$	7×5
$12\frac{5}{8}$	$10\frac{5}{8}$	7	F/4	$6 \times 4\frac{1}{4}$	$9\frac{1}{2} \times 7$
$12\frac{5}{8}$	$8\frac{3}{4}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$	F/4.5	$5\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{4}$	$9\frac{1}{2} \times 7$
$10\frac{5}{8}$	$8\frac{3}{4}$	6	F/4	$4\frac{3}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$	$8\frac{1}{4} \times 6\frac{1}{4}$

a) in Standard Iris mount Code word: *Prag* b) with Compur shutter Code word: *Pragoc*

*** Meyer Plasmal Set Serie 4, No. III for plates $7'' \times 5''$**

—	$13\frac{1}{4}$	$13\frac{1}{4}$	F/8	7×5	$12 \times 9\frac{1}{2}$
—	12	12	F/8	$6\frac{1}{4} \times 4\frac{3}{4}$	$10\frac{1}{2} \times 8\frac{1}{4}$
—	$9\frac{7}{8}$	$9\frac{7}{8}$	F/8	$6 \times 4\frac{1}{4}$	$8\frac{1}{4} \times 6\frac{1}{4}$
$13\frac{1}{4}$	12	$7\frac{3}{4}$	F/4.2	7×5	$10\frac{1}{4} \times 7$
$13\frac{1}{4}$	$9\frac{7}{8}$	7	F/4.5	$6\frac{1}{4} \times 4\frac{3}{4}$	$9\frac{1}{2} \times 7$
12	$9\frac{7}{8}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$	F/4.2	$5\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{4}$	$8\frac{1}{4} \times 6\frac{1}{4}$

a) in Standard Iris mount Code word: *Pravia* b) with Compound shutter Code word: *Premuda*

*** Meyer Plasmal Set Serie 4, No. IV for plates $9\frac{1}{2}'' \times 7''$**

—	$9\frac{3}{4}$	$19\frac{3}{4}$	F/8	$9\frac{1}{2} \times 7$	$15\frac{3}{4} \times 12$
—	16	16	F/8	8×5	$12 \times 9\frac{1}{2}$
—	$12\frac{5}{8}$	$12\frac{5}{8}$	F/8	7×5	$9\frac{1}{2} \times 8\frac{1}{4}$
$19\frac{3}{4}$	16	$10\frac{5}{8}$	F/4.4	$8\frac{1}{4} \times 6\frac{1}{4}$	$10\frac{3}{4} \times 14\frac{1}{4}$
$19\frac{3}{4}$	$12\frac{5}{8}$	$9\frac{7}{8}$	F/5	8×5	$14\frac{1}{4} \times 9\frac{1}{2}$
16	$12\frac{5}{8}$	$8\frac{3}{4}$	F/4.5	7×5	$12 \times 9\frac{1}{2}$

a) in Standard Iris mount Code word: *Primat* b) with Compound shutter Code word: *Priman*

* Combined of three Single Lenses F/8 of the Double Plasmal Series F/4

Meyer Double Plasmal

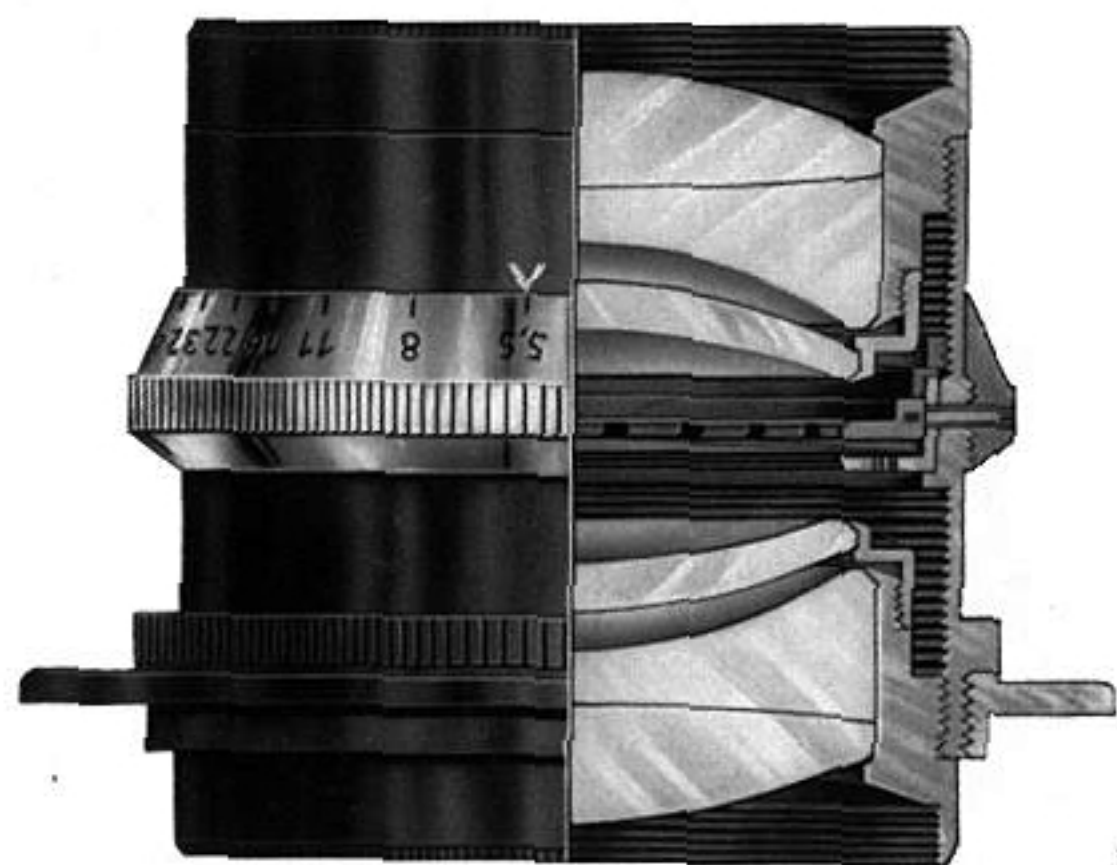
F/5.5

ACCORDING TO DR. RUDOLPH'S PATENT

This series differs from the other only in having a somewhat smaller aperture.

Its general correction being the same, it offers the same advantages as the F/4 Plasmal. On account of their smaller aperture and more compact nature these lenses are, in their shorter foci, well adapted for folding cameras with double extension. The single combinations of this lens may be used successfully as single landscape lenses at the full aperture of F/11.

The longer foci lenses of this series are suitable for taking portraits, large groups, landscapes, architectural subjects and for colour photography.



DRP. FOREIGN PATENTS

MEYER DOUBLE PLASMAT F/5.5

Patent Dr. Rudolph

No.	Focus		Dia- meter of lenses inches	Plate covered		Code word			
	Double Plasmal F/5.5 inches	Single lens F/11 inches		at full aperture inches	with smallest stop inches	Standard mount Fig. I	focussing mount Fig. II	Sunk mount Fig. IV	Compur shutter Fig. Vb
0000	2 ³ / ₈	4 ¹ / ₄	3/8	2 × 1 ⁵ / ₈	3 ¹ / ₂ × 2 ³ / ₈	Peck	Petalum	Pinos	Puna
000	3	5 ¹ / ₈	1/2	2 ³ / ₈ × 1 ³ / ₄	4 ¹ / ₄ × 2 ¹ / ₂	Pedo	Peter	Pirol	Pony
00	3 ¹ / ₂	6 ¹ / ₈	5/8	3 ¹ / ₈ × 2 ³ / ₈	4 ³ / ₄ × 3 ¹ / ₂	Pegu	Petra	Pirus	Polka
0a	4 ¹ / ₄	7	3/4	3 ¹ / ₂ × 2 ³ / ₈	5 ¹ / ₂ × 4	Pekari	Petrus	Pistole	Pomus
0	4 ³ / ₄	8 ¹ / ₄	13/16	4 × 3 ¹ / ₈	6 ¹ / ₄ × 4 ³ / ₄	Pelade	Pikul	Planum	Puma
1a	5 ¹ / ₄	9 ¹ / ₁₆	15/16	4 ³ / ₄ × 3 ¹ / ₂	7 × 5	Pelikan	Pilatus	Pinsel	Perle
1	6	10 ¹ / ₄	1 ¹ / ₁₆	4 ³ / ₄ × 4 ¹ / ₄	8 ¹ / ₄ × 5	Pelias	Pilger	Platin	Pongo
2a	6 ¹ / ₂	11 ⁷ / ₁₆	1 ³ / ₁₆	6 × 4 ¹ / ₄	8 ¹ / ₄ × 6 ¹ / ₄	Pemba	Pilot	Pokal	Potaro
2	7 ¹ / ₄	12 ⁵ / ₈	1 ⁵ / ₁₆	6 ¹ / ₄ × 4 ³ / ₄	9 ¹ / ₂ × 7	Pelz	Pilz	Pompa	Pudel
3	8 ¹ / ₄	14 ¹ / ₄	1 ¹ / ₂	7 × 5	10 ¹ / ₂ × 8 ¹ / ₄	Pendel	Pina	Pingi	Paula
4	9 ¹ / ₂	16 ¹ / ₈	1 ¹¹ / ₁₆	8 ¹ / ₄ × 6 ¹ / ₄	14 ¹ / ₄ × 9 ¹ / ₂	Penna	Pinega	Pinna	Posto*
5	10 ⁵ / ₈	18 ¹ / ₂	1 ¹⁵ / ₁₆	9 ¹ / ₂ × 7	14 ¹ / ₄ × 10 ¹ / ₂	Pera	Pirat	Pilles	Pola*
6	12	20 ¹ / ₂	2 ¹ / ₈	10 × 8	15 ³ / ₄ × 12	Peri			Polani*
7	14 ¹ / ₄	24 ¹ / ₂	2 ⁹ / ₁₆	12 × 9 ¹ / ₂	17 ³ / ₄ × 14 ¹ / ₈	Perkal			Polauun*
8	16 ¹ / ₂	28 ³ / ₈	3	14 ¹ / ₄ × 12	19 ³ / ₄ × 15 ³ / ₄	Perlit			
9	19	32 ³ / ₄	3 ⁷ / ₁₆	15 ³ / ₄ × 12	25 ¹ / ₂ × 17 ³ / ₄	Perna	* in Compound		

*** Meyer Plasmal Set Serie 5.5, No. I** for plates $4\frac{3}{4}'' \times 3\frac{1}{2}''$

Plasmal lenses Focus of the		Gives a focus of inches	Aperture	Plate covered	
Front lens inches	Back lens inches			at full aperture inches	with smallest stop inches
—	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	F/11	6 \times 4 $\frac{1}{4}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ \times 7
—	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	F/11	4 $\frac{3}{4}$ \times 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 \times 5
—	6 $\frac{1}{8}$	6 $\frac{1}{8}$	F/11	4 $\frac{3}{4}$ \times 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 \times 4 $\frac{1}{4}$
10 $\frac{1}{4}$	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	F/6.1	4 $\frac{3}{4}$ \times 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 \times 5
10 $\frac{1}{4}$	6 $\frac{1}{8}$	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	F/7	4 $\frac{1}{4}$ \times 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ \times 4 $\frac{3}{4}$
8 $\frac{1}{4}$	6 $\frac{1}{8}$	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	F/6.3	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ \times 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 \times 4 $\frac{1}{4}$

a) in Standard mount Code word: *Pragel* b) with Compur shutter Code word: *Pralim*

*** Meyer Plasmal Set Serie 5.5, No. II** for plates $6'' \times 4\frac{1}{4}''$

—	12 $\frac{5}{8}$	12 $\frac{5}{8}$	F/11	7 \times 5	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ \times 8 $\frac{1}{4}$
—	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	F/11	6 \times 4 $\frac{1}{4}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ \times 7
—	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	F/11	4 $\frac{3}{4}$ \times 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 \times 5
12 $\frac{5}{8}$	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	F/6.1	6 \times 4 $\frac{1}{4}$	8 $\frac{1}{4}$ \times 6 $\frac{1}{4}$
12 $\frac{5}{8}$	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	6	F/6.3	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ \times 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 \times 5
10 $\frac{1}{4}$	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	F/6.1	4 $\frac{3}{4}$ \times 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 \times 5

a) in Standard mount Code word: *Pisa* b) with Compur shutter Code word: *Pito*

*** Meyer Plasmal Set Serie 5.5, No. III** for plates $7'' \times 5''$

—	14 $\frac{1}{4}$	14 $\frac{1}{4}$	F/11	8 $\frac{1}{4}$ \times 6 $\frac{1}{4}$	12 \times 9 $\frac{1}{2}$
—	12 $\frac{5}{8}$	12 $\frac{5}{8}$	F/11	7 \times 5	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ \times 8 $\frac{1}{4}$
—	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	F/11	6 \times 4 $\frac{1}{4}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ \times 7
14 $\frac{1}{4}$	12 $\frac{5}{8}$	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	F/5.8	7 \times 5	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ \times 8 $\frac{1}{4}$
14 $\frac{1}{4}$	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	7	F/6.4	6 $\frac{1}{4}$ \times 4 $\frac{3}{4}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ \times 7
12 $\frac{5}{8}$	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	F/6.1	6 \times 4 $\frac{1}{4}$	8 $\frac{1}{4}$ \times 6 $\frac{1}{4}$

a) in Standard mount Code word: *Prälät* b) with Compur shutter Code word: *Pranke*

*** Meyer Plasmal Set Serie 5.5, No. IV** for plates $9\frac{1}{2}'' \times 7''$

—	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	F/11	12 \times 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{3}{4}$ \times 15 $\frac{3}{4}$
—	16 $\frac{1}{8}$	16 $\frac{1}{8}$	F/11	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ \times 7	15 $\frac{3}{4}$ \times 12
—	12 $\frac{5}{8}$	12 $\frac{5}{8}$	F/11	7 \times 5	12 \times 9 $\frac{1}{2}$
20 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{8}$	10 $\frac{5}{8}$	F/6.3	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ \times 7	14 $\frac{1}{4}$ \times 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
20 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{5}{8}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	F/6.8	8 $\frac{1}{4}$ \times 6 $\frac{1}{4}$	12 \times 9 $\frac{1}{2}$
16 $\frac{1}{8}$	12 $\frac{5}{8}$	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	F/6.2	7 \times 5	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ \times 8 $\frac{1}{4}$

a) in Standard mount Code word: *Prasem* b) with Compound shutter Code word: *Pram*

* Combined of three Single Lenses F/11 of the Double Plasmal Series F/5.5

Meyer Plasmal Set

F/4.5

Combinable

PATENT DR. RUDOLPH

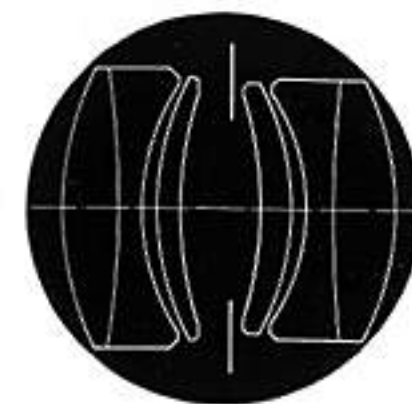
The speediest combinable 3 foci lens set made

Three complete corrected lenses in one

The Plasmals according to the formula of Dr. Rudolph have been testified by well known Professional Photographers and serious Amateurs to be the best they have ever used, therefore we need not add words of recommendation.

Improved depth of focus and improved perspective are acknowledged everywhere. There are advantages in this speedy photographic lens which are not found in any other combinable lens.

The Plasmal front component (fully corrected) can be used with advantage and gives a higher speed and demands less camera extension than the back component. Instead of F/8 (back component) the aperture is increased to F/6.5 (front component), with an approximate magnification of 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ \times that of the double lens. — In the Plasmal Set F/5.5 the apertures are relatively F/11 Back, F/9.5 Front. The extension when using the front component is reduced by approximately 30% in comparison with when using the back component.



The front element requiring such a short extension, cameras of more compact construction and less double extension can be used in conjunction with the Plasmat.

A table (page 15) gives details of the facilities which the Plasmat offers. The Plasmat components have so many characteristics, providing an almost unlimited field in their use.

The Plasmat F/8 component from a F/4.5 set, can be combined with a F/11 component from a F/5.5 set and this will provide a fully corrected double photo lens.

For example:— For a negative size $3\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ one can use a single Plasmat F/11 (focus 23 cm. $9\frac{1}{16}$ ") as front lens and an F/8 Plasmat component focus 17 cm. ($6\frac{3}{4}$ ") making a complete lens of F/4.5 Focus 11.3 cm. ($4\frac{7}{16}$ "). These two components of Plasmat lenses give the following five different alternatives:—

1. One Plasmat Component F/11 Focus 23 cm. ($9\frac{1}{16}$ ") used as a front component. Aperture increased to F/9.5. Extension required 8".
2. Plasmat Component F/11 Focus 23 cm. ($9\frac{1}{16}$ ") used as a back component. Aperture F/11. Extension required $11\frac{1}{8}$ ".
3. Plasmat Component F/8 Focus 17 cm. ($6\frac{3}{4}$ ") used as a front component. Aperture increased to F/6.5. Extension required $5\frac{1}{4}$ ".
4. Plasmat Component F/8 Focus 17 cm. ($6\frac{3}{4}$ ") used as a back component. Aperture F/8. Extension required $8\frac{1}{4}$ ".
5. Combined Plasmat of the above two lenses, F/11 Focus 23 cm. ($9\frac{1}{16}$ ") used as the front component and F/8 Focus 17 cm. ($6\frac{3}{4}$ ") used as a back component. Aperture F/4.5. Focus $4\frac{7}{16}$ ". Extension required $4\frac{7}{8}$ ".

It is to be noted when using the Plasmat as back elements the field of critical definition is considerably larger compared with that when used as a front element. In the latter case the advantage is shorter exposure, and the definition is excellent over part of the field without stopping down.

The Meyer Plasmat Set F/4.5 has ample speed for all kinds of subjects in action.

The Meyer Plasmat Set is more compact than the Meyer Double Plasmat F/4. Where lens space is limited in cameras, the F/4.5 Plasmat set is to be preferred.

The cell mounting of the single components is bayonet screw. Quick interchange. $\frac{1}{3}$ rd turn secures the lens to its mount or releases it.

The Plasmat Set is the most perfect photographic lens for all round photography.

THE MEYER F/4.5 PLASMAT SET

Patent Dr. Rudolph

No.	Focal Length			Extension pointed at infinity inches appr.	Relative Aperture F/	Normal plate inches	Stopped down to F/16 inches	Code word			
	Front Lens inches	Back Lens inches	Complete Lens inches					Stand-ard mount	Focuss-ing mount	Sunk mount	Compur Shutter
161	$6\frac{1}{8}$	—	$6\frac{1}{8}$	$5\frac{1}{8}$	9,5	$2\frac{3}{8} \times 1\frac{3}{4}$	$3\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$	Pflug	Pfennig	Pfahl	Pflaster
	—	$4\frac{3}{4}$	$4\frac{3}{4}$	$5\frac{3}{4}$	8		$4\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{4}$				
	$6\frac{1}{8}$	$4\frac{3}{4}$	$3\frac{1}{16}$	$3\frac{1}{4}$	4,5		$3\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$				
	$4\frac{3}{4}$	—	$4\frac{3}{4}$	$3\frac{3}{4}$	6,5		$2\frac{3}{8} \times 1\frac{3}{4}$				
162	—	$6\frac{3}{4}$	$6\frac{3}{4}$	$8\frac{1}{4}$	9,5	$3\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{4}$	Pflicht	Pfalz	Pfaff	Pflaume
	$9\frac{1}{16}$	—	$9\frac{1}{16}$	8	8		$4\frac{3}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$				
	$9\frac{1}{16}$	$6\frac{3}{4}$	$4\frac{7}{16}$	$4\frac{7}{8}$	4,5		$5\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{4}$				
	$6\frac{3}{4}$	—	$6\frac{3}{4}$	$5\frac{1}{4}$	6,5		$3\frac{1}{4} \times 2\frac{3}{8}$				
163	—	$12\frac{5}{8}$	$12\frac{5}{8}$	$10\frac{3}{4}$	9,5	$4\frac{3}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{1}{4} \times 4\frac{3}{4}$	Pfand	Pferd	Pfarr	Pforte
	$12\frac{5}{8}$	—	$8\frac{3}{4}$	$10\frac{3}{4}$	8		7×5				
	$8\frac{3}{4}$	—	$8\frac{3}{4}$	$6\frac{7}{8}$	4,5		7×5				
	—	$12\frac{5}{8}$	$12\frac{5}{8}$	$14\frac{7}{8}$	6,5		$3\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$				
164	—	$14\frac{1}{4}$	$14\frac{1}{4}$	$12\frac{1}{4}$	9,5	$6 \times 4\frac{1}{4}$	7×5	Pfosten	Pflege	Pfau	Pfote
	$14\frac{1}{4}$	—	$9\frac{7}{8}$	$12\frac{1}{4}$	8		$8\frac{1}{4} \times 6\frac{1}{4}$				
	$9\frac{7}{8}$	—	$9\frac{7}{8}$	$7\frac{1}{4}$	4,5		$7\frac{7}{8} \times 6\frac{1}{4}$				
	—	$14\frac{1}{4}$	$14\frac{1}{4}$	17	6,5		$4\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{4}$				
165	—	$18\frac{1}{2}$	$18\frac{1}{2}$	$15\frac{5}{8}$	9,5	7×5	$8\frac{1}{4} \times 6\frac{1}{4}$	Pflock	Pfiff	Pfanne	Pfuhl
	$18\frac{1}{2}$	—	$12\frac{5}{8}$	$15\frac{3}{8}$	8		$9\frac{1}{2} \times 8\frac{1}{4}$				
	$12\frac{5}{8}$	—	$12\frac{5}{8}$	10	4,5		$9\frac{1}{2} \times 8\frac{1}{4}$				
	—	$18\frac{1}{2}$	$18\frac{1}{2}$	$21\frac{3}{4}$	6,5		$6\frac{1}{4} \times 4\frac{3}{4}$				
							$15\frac{3}{4} \times 12$				

Meyer Process Plasmal

F/8

PATENT DR. RUDOLPH

(Sphero-Achromat)

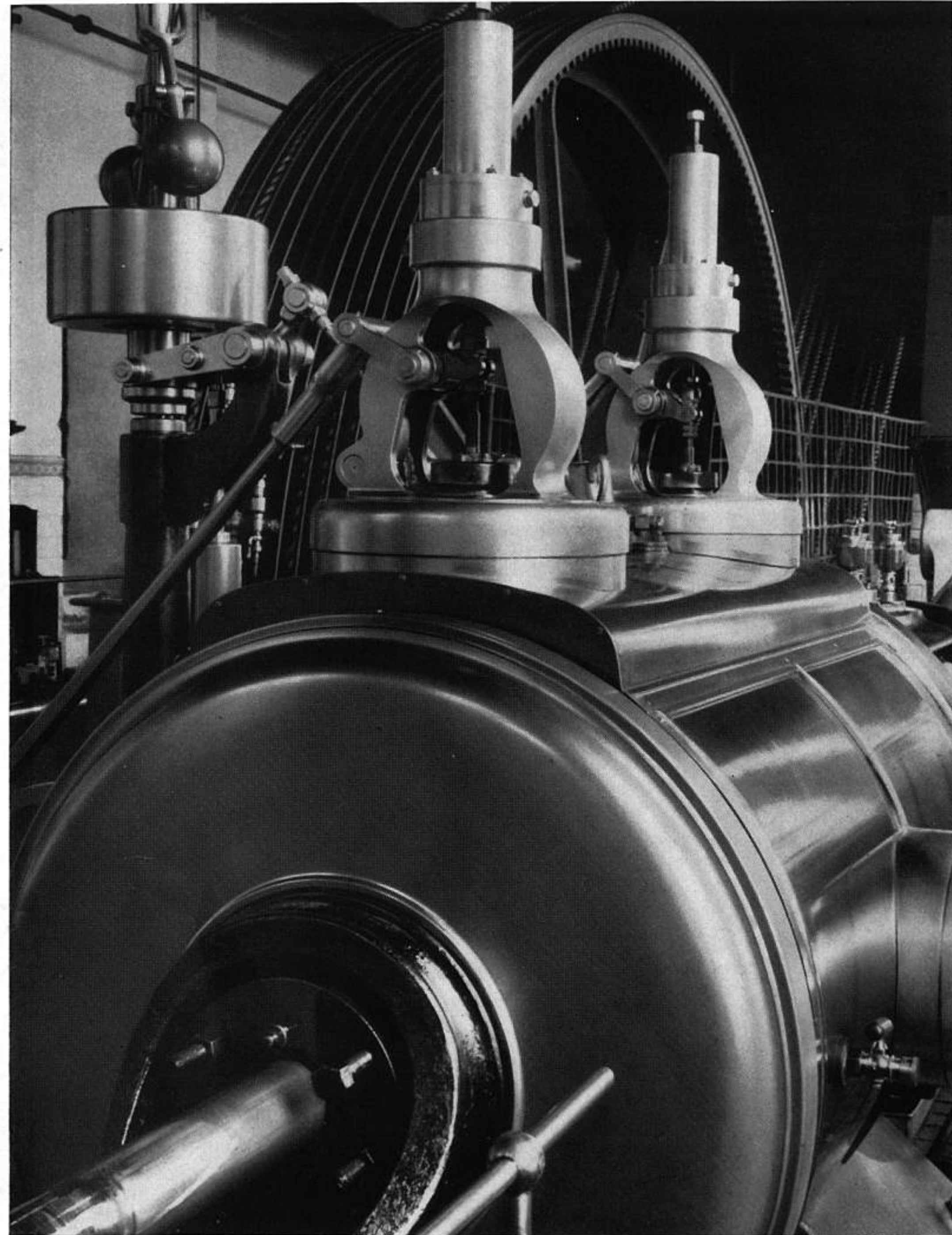
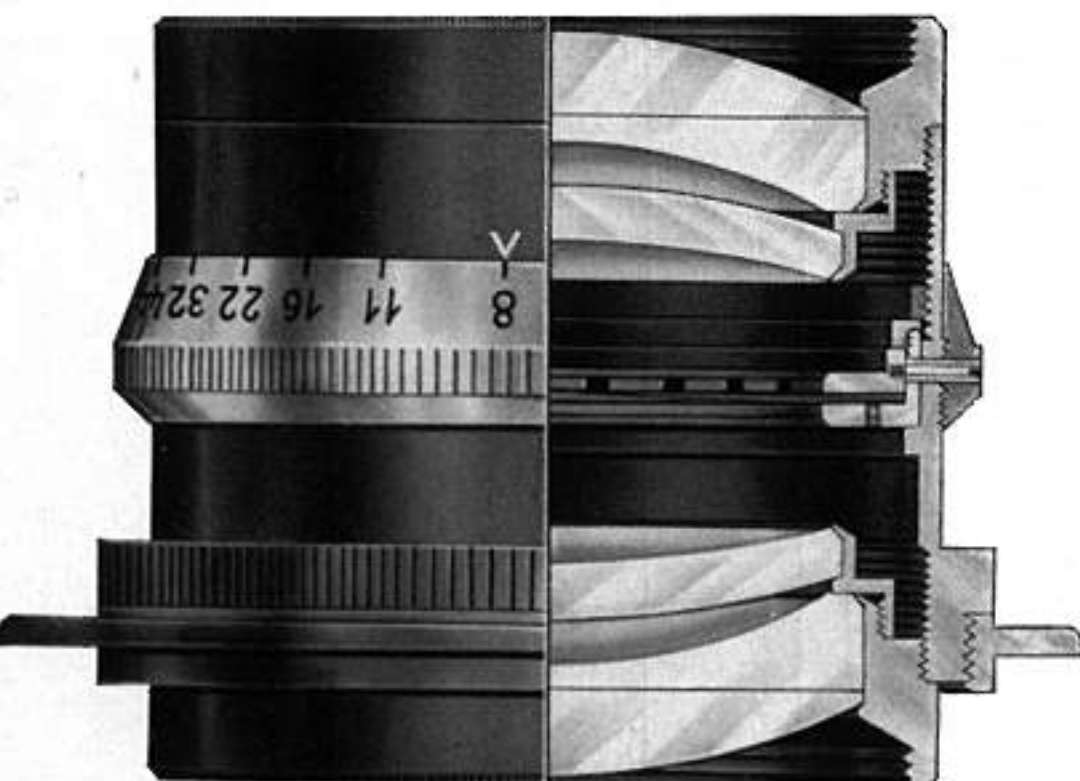
Complete Colour Correction

The many and often difficult problems presented by reproduction work can only be solved by an objective of the highest order.

The purchase of a lens is capital outlay practically for life. To make use of a comparatively cheap lens is false economy. Sooner or later problems arise in which only the most perfect instrument will fulfil the task. — Three and four colour negatives require specially calculated lens construction of Sphero-achromatic design, such as the Plasmal, and with the use of appropriate Filters, pictures of uniform sharpness and identical size, giving perfect synchronisation are obtained. The problem of facsimile reproduction of coloured originals has been solved completely by the Meyer Plasmal.

Halftone negatives. Such as are used for Phototype and Photogravure finest of detail should be rendered needle sharp to the edges of large printing demand an evenly illuminated field with good definition without using too small a stop. This is solved by the Meyer Process Plasmal.

Line drawings. This type of reproduction work is used today in ever increasing volume and is frequently treated in a contemptuous way. The



Taken with Double Plasmal F/4 foc. 6 "

Phot. by Bettina Weymar, Milano



Taken with Plasmal Set Serie 5.5 No. II foc. 6"

Phot. by Paul Janke, Nürnberg

sized plates or sheets of sensitive paper, with the use of reasonably short exposure. Extraordinary demands are often put on to the optical system by this type of work, particularly when books are to be copied, a class of work which nowadays frequently falls to the "offset" process. In this class of work an important part is played, not only by the good definition of dot and line, but also by the brilliancy of the optical field. Besides brilliant illumination and perfect definition over the largest area the objective should be free from so-called stop differences. The Meyer Process Plasmal is free from focal difference at the various stops. Technical science has readily recognised these advantages and it is admitted we have rendered a great service to the Process Engraver by the introduction of the Meyer Process Plasmal, by Dr. Rudolph. The table below shows the most suitable focal lengths for the various plate sizes, and it is pointed out here that the circle of illumination of the Plasmal is far greater than the plate size given in the table. Even illumination of the edges is assured.

The Plasmals are guaranteed to pass the most severe colour tests.

No.	Focal Length inches	Diameter of Lenses inches	Free opening inches	Code word
181	14	1 ¹³ / ₁₆	1 ¹¹ / ₁₆	Reproduct
182	18	2 ⁵ / ₁₆	2 ¹ / ₄	Reproplast
183	26 ¹ / ₂	3 ¹ / ₄	3 ³ / ₁₆	Reprophot
184	34	4 ¹ / ₄	4 ¹ / ₈	Repro lens

Meyer Process Plasmals are normally supplied in standard mounts with iris diaphragm, but we supply to special firm order by request, the mount fitted with a set of square Waterhouse Stops.

TABLE FOR REPRODUCTION PROCESS PLASMAT F/8

Focus inches	Scale size of image	$\frac{1}{1}$ actual size inches	$\frac{3}{4}$ actual size inches	$\frac{2}{3}$ rds actual size inches	$\frac{1}{2}$ actual size inches	$\frac{1}{3}$ actual size inches
14	Circle of illumination	21 $\frac{5}{8}$	18 $\frac{3}{8}$	17 $\frac{5}{8}$	16	14
	Plate covered	12×16	10 $\frac{3}{4}$ ×14	10 $\frac{3}{4}$ ×14	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ ×12	8 $\frac{3}{8}$ ×10 $\frac{3}{4}$
	Distance of object (width of field)	29	33 $\frac{5}{8}$	36	43 $\frac{5}{8}$	57
	Size of Picture	29	24 $\frac{3}{4}$	23 $\frac{5}{8}$	21 $\frac{1}{4}$	19
18	Circle of illumination	26 $\frac{3}{4}$	23 $\frac{5}{8}$	22 $\frac{3}{8}$	20 $\frac{3}{8}$	17 $\frac{3}{4}$
	Plate covered	16×20	14 $\frac{3}{8}$ ×18	14 $\frac{3}{8}$ ×18	12×16	10 $\frac{3}{4}$ ×14
	Distance of object (width of field)	37	43 $\frac{5}{8}$	46	55	73 $\frac{1}{4}$
	Size of Picture	37	32	30 $\frac{3}{4}$	28	24 $\frac{3}{4}$
26 $\frac{1}{2}$	Circle of illumination	39	34	32	29	26
	Plate covered	22×32	20×28	20×26	16×24	16×20
	Distance of object (width of field)	53	62	66 $\frac{1}{8}$	79 $\frac{1}{4}$	105 $\frac{9}{16}$
	Size of Picture	53	46	44 $\frac{3}{4}$	40	35
34	Circle of illumination	50 $\frac{3}{4}$	44	42	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	33
	Plate covered	32×40	26×36	28×32	24×30	20×26
	Distance of object (width of field)	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	80	85 $\frac{7}{8}$	102 $\frac{7}{8}$	137 $\frac{1}{8}$
	Size of Picture	69 $\frac{5}{8}$	59 $\frac{7}{8}$	57 $\frac{1}{8}$	51 $\frac{1}{2}$	45 $\frac{3}{4}$

Meyer Reproduction Reversing Prisms

For use with the

MEYER PROCESS PLASMAT F/8

Are made of the finest colourless Crown Glass. The prism faces are optically worked plano surfaces to test plate, a process which demands the highest accuracy and is very costly.

Only blocks of Crown glass free from blemish and stress are used. This kind of glass has the additional advantage of greater resistance to atmospheric influence, such as is encountered in the Process room.

The hypotenuse surface is silver surfaced and prevents absorption of light without noticeable increase in exposure.



These prisms are mounted in solid light alloy casings solidly constructed and can be used either before or behind the lens. (Black enamel finish.)

A rotating flange (turn ring) is provided permitting the adjustment of the prism to any desired position.

Dimenstons	Free circular opening	Suitable for	Code word
$2\frac{13}{16} \times 2\frac{13}{16}$ "	$1\frac{11}{16}$ "	Process Plasmat $\frac{7}{8}$ - foc. 14"	Prismal
$2\frac{3}{4} \times 2\frac{3}{4}$ "	$2\frac{1}{4}$ "	Process Plasmat $\frac{7}{8}$ - foc. 18"	Prismast
$4\frac{1}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{4}$ "	$3\frac{3}{16}$ "	Process Plasmat $\frac{7}{8}$ - foc. $26\frac{1}{2}$ "	Prismato
$4\frac{15}{16} \times 4\frac{15}{16}$ "	$4\frac{1}{8}$ "	Process Plasmat $\frac{7}{8}$ - foc. 34"	Prismagor

Hints

on the care of Process Instruments

Lenses and prisms should only be used in well ventilated acid free rooms. When not in use they should be stored in special air and dust proof containers. This prolongs the life of usefulness of the optical outfits. When cleaning never touch the glass surface with the fingers. Remove dust with a fine camel hair brush, and condensation with a soft wash leather. If the condensation is heavy use a small cottonwool pad moistened with methylated spirit.

Do not attempt to alter the adjustment of screws of the prisms. This is the work of a trained mechanic and should always be referred back to the Maker.



Taken with Plasmat Set F/4.5 foc. $6\frac{3}{4}$ "

Phot. by C. Griesling, Offenbach a. M.



Snapshot 6×6 cm. of $\frac{1}{25}$ sec.

Taken with Makro-Plasmat F/2.7 foc. 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ "

Phot. by Fr. Pieper, Düsseldorf

Colour Filter Equipment

Colour Filters must be used to obtain correct rendering of colour tone values in black and white, also for making so-called separation negatives required for Multi Colour printing. To obtain perfect registration liquid Filters must be used. Yellow Filters or cemented filters are *not sufficiently accurate for this purpose*, to prepare a set of separation negatives, resulting in perfect synchronisation.

The illustration herewith shows our liquid Colour Filter mount. The Filters are in the form of a cell containing the coloured alcohol solution through which the light rays pass. This container consists of two plano surface optically worked glass discs with a glass separation ring between the two. The glass employed is of the finest colourless substance. This cell is mounted in brass with provision to slip on to the lens mount. Two openings are provided, one for filling and one for releasing (emptying) the liquid. They are easily taken apart for the purpose of cleaning. Perfect watertightness is ensured. It should be noted that the coloured liquid must always be removed immediately after use and replenished as required. The cleaning of these filters should be done with particular care. When ordering state the exact diameter of lens cell mount to which the filter is to be attached, if it is to be used on a different lens to our own make.

Diameter of Free opening inches	Suitable for	Code word
$2\frac{1}{16}$	Process Plasmat F/8 foc. 14"	Kuter
$2\frac{9}{16}$	Process Plasmat F/8 foc. 18"	Kuvi
$3\frac{3}{4}$	Process Plasmat F/8 foc. 26 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	Kuso
$4\frac{3}{16}$	Process Plasmat F/8 foc. 34"	Kuga

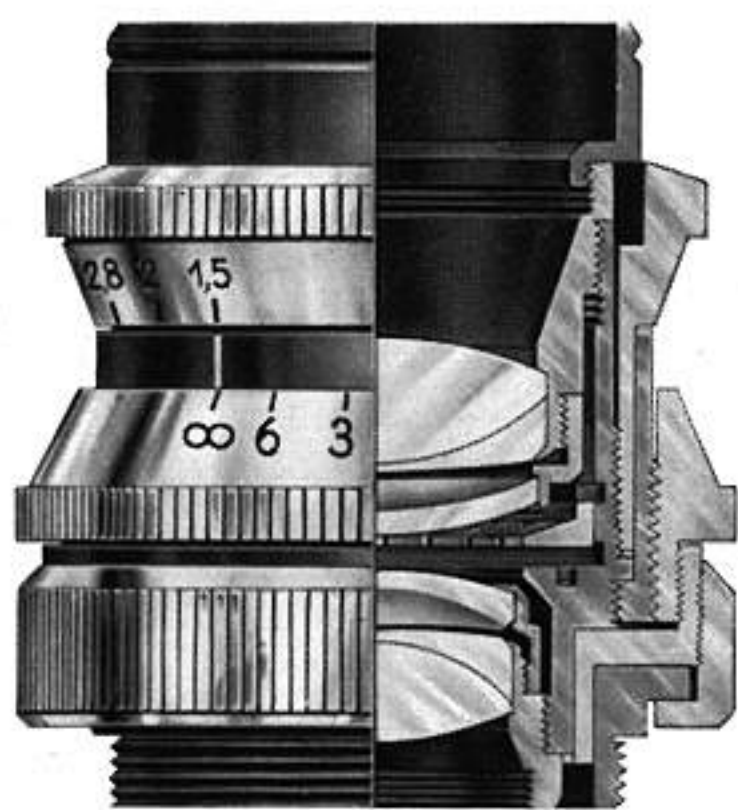


Meyer Kino-Plasmat (F/1.5)

PATENT DR. RUDOLPH

No focal difference with the various stops

Critical definition. Complete correction for colour aberration. The ideal instrument for Cine Cameras *Professional and Amateur*. Atmospheric perspective imparts that quality to a picture which, with objects placed one behind the other, gives the eye a convincing impression of space between them. The *Plasmat* accomplishes this. Those who in recent years have studied film production must have noticed the astonishing realistic effect, which has been produced with the aid of the *Plasmat*. Kino-Plasmats are supplied in micro-focussing mount and can be fitted to most of the modern professional and amateur Cine cameras. For Bell & Howell, Filmo, Victor, DeVry, Cine Kodak Special 16mm, Siemens, Cine-Nizo etc. Kino-Plasmats are interchangeable with lens usually supplied.



Focussing mount

No.	Focus inches	Dia-phragm opening inches	Covers	
			at full opening inches	with small stop inches
78	5/8	25/64	3/16 × 1/4	1/4 × 3/8
79	3/4	17/32	1/4 × 3/8	3/8 × 3/8
80	1	21/32	1/4 × 3/8	3/8 × 1/2
81	1 3/8	15/16	1/2 × 11/16	11/16 × 15/16
82	1 5/8	1 3/32	11/16 × 13/16	13/16 × 1 3/16
83	2	1 5/16	11/16 × 15/16	1 3/16 × 1 9/16
85	3	2	15/16 × 1 7/16	1 9/16 × 1 9/16
86	3 1/2	2 3/8	1 9/16 × 1 9/16	2 × 2

Standard mount

Cylindrical mount

Meyer Makro-Plasmat (F/2.7)

PATENT DR. RUDOLPH

A new rapid anastigmat (Sphero-Achromate) with a relative wide angle, increased depth and perfect definition. Depicts true space formation. The Makro-Plasmat is absolutely free from distortion and other optical defects associated with other lens constructions, and it forms a valuable addition as a high speed photographic lens with a relative wide angle (60 degrees at full aperture) to our already famous series of Plasmats. The relative aperture in the short foci from 1 3/8" to 3" is F/2.7. In the long foci F/2.9.

Five components separated by air spaces are the basis of the construction of the Makro-Plasmat. The concentrating element and the dispersing element are placed on either side of the diaphragm, then follows to the front a dispersing element and a concentrating element, and towards the back of the diaphragm a dispersing and concentrating element.

The somewhat complicated construction of the whole unit considerably increases the manufacturing costs. This new Photographic lens forms a most valuable addition for Cine Production. It is a rapid lens for interiors, architecture, Panorama and general scenery, incorporating a wide angle and greatly improved perspective.



By reason of its great covering power it is particularly valuable for miniature cameras and folding cameras with small extension which demand a lens of short focus and great covering power with true correction. For the Professional the longer foci (large negative size) are of special interest.

It is not an exaggerated statement—a Plasmat photograph can be picked out from any number of pictures because of its perfect perspective and correction and true rendering of the light values.

One need not select a long focus to get true perspective with the Makro-Plasmat Series—a 2" focus on 3×4 cm size, 3" focus on V.P. (4½×6 cm) size, or 4¼" on 3½×2½ are ample focal lengths.

Plasmat pictures make the *finest* enlargements.

MEYER MAKRO-PLASMAT F/2.7

Patent Dr. Rudolph

Aperture (Speed) in the different foci 4¼–6" is F/2.0

No.	Focus inches	Free Opening. Actual Diaphragm opening in inches	Covers. Plate size		Code word			
			Maximum opening inches	stopped down inches	Standard mount	Micro- focussing mount	Sunk mount	Compur Compound Shutter
K 2	1⅜	½	1×1	1⅜×1⅜	Mad	Mas	—	—
K 3	2	¾	1¼×1⅝	1⅝×1⅝	Mac	Mat	—	Mia
000	3	1	1¾×2¼ (4½×6 cm.)	2×3¼	Maf	Mau	Meg	Mib
0a	4¼	1½	3½×2½	3¼×4⅜	Mag	Maw	Meh	Mid
0	4¾	1⅞	3½×3½	3½×4⅝	Mah	Max	Mek	Mif
1a	5¼	1⅝	3¼×4¼	4×6	Mai	Maz	Mel	Mig*
1	6	2⅞	(9×12 cm.) 4×4¾	4¾×6½	Mal	Meb	Men	Mil*