UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

National Bureau of Standards

Test Report

2.2/174928

On

FAIRCHILD CARTOGRAPHIC CAMERA TYPE T-11
No. 54-013

Equipped with

Bausch & Lomb Planigon Lens No. XF6750

Submitted by

Mark Hurd Aerial Surveys, Inc. 345 Pennsylvania Ave. South Minneapelis 26, Minnesota

The lens contained in this camera has a nominal focal length of 6 inches and maximum aperture of f/6.3. All measurements were made at aperture f/8, because of limitations imposed by the apertures of the camera calibrator. These measurements were made with collimated incident light, using a K-3 filter, a tungsten source and Eastman Kodak spectroscopic equision Type V-F on micro flat glass plates. Development was in D-19 at 68°F for three minutes with continuous agitation.

I. Pocal Lengths

Equivalent focal length 154.12 mm Calibrated focal length 154.10 mm

The propeble errors of these determinations of focal length do not exceed ± 0.10 am.

II. Distortion

1.	Distortion	referred to	the equival	ent focal	length	
	7.5	15	22.50	30 °	37.50	450
<u> </u>						
Averug	;e 0	-1	-10	-19	-13	-20

2. Distortion referred to the calibrated focal length						
Radius	7.5°	15*	22.50	300	37.50	450
1	- 3	7	1	-6	1	-1
2	-3	9	6	1	13	17
3	-3	3	-3	6	11	11
ь	-3	5	-5	-8	-1	-9
Average	3	6	0	5	6	5

Radii 1 and 3 are on the same diagonal but separated in azimuth by 180°. Radii 2 and 4 are on the diagonal making an angle of 90° with 1 and 3. The values of the distortion are measured in microns and indicate the displacement of the image from its distortion-free position. The probable error does not exceed ±10 microns.

III. Resolving Power

Emulsion	0.0	7.50	15°	22.5°	300	37.5°	450
V-P			قب الدخيطان كفيدة المستبدان			<u>ئىر سوان ئىرى كى دە.</u>	
Tangential	63	63	53	53	27	19	27
Radiel	63	63	53	39	39	39	46
Plus-X				•			
Tangential	39	39	32	32	23	16	23
Radial	39	39	32	32	32	32	32

The values of the resolving power are given at 7.5° intervals from the center of the field and are obtained by photographing suitable test charts comprised of patterns of parallel lines. The series of patterns of the test chart are imaged on the negative with the lines spaced in a geometric series of the fourth root of two lines to the millimeter. The row marked "tangential" gives the number of lines per millimeter in the image on the negative of the finest pattern of the test chart that is distinctly resolved into separate lines when the lines lie perpendicular to the radius drawn from the center of the field. The row marked "radial" gives similar values for the pattern of test lines lying parallel to the radius.

SUPPLEMENT

V. Principal Point of Autocollimation

The lines joining opposite pairs of collimation index markers intersect at an angle of 90° ± 1 minute, and their intersection indicates the location of the principal point of autocollimation with a probable error not exceeding ±0.03 mm.

VI. Collimation Marker Separation

A - B 237.85 mm C - D 234.94 mm

Markers A and B lie in the line of flight. The probable errors in these separations do not exceed 10.01 mm.

VII. Calibrated Focal Length Markers

B - side 154.11 mm C - side 154.11 mm

The probable errors in these separations of the calibrated focal length markers do not exceed ±0.01 mm.

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SUPPLEMENT

IV. Tangential Distortion

00	±22.5°	±30°	±37.5°	<u>+</u> 45°
0	1	5	5	2

The values of the tangential distortion are measured in microns and indicate the displacement of the image from its distortion-free position. These values represent a displacement of the central image from a straight line connecting corresponding image points at equal but opposite angular separations from the axis. The probable error does not exceed ±5 microns.

The two surfaces of the filter accompanying this camera are parallel to within ten seconds of arc.

For the Director

Francis E. Washer, Chief Refractometry Section Netrology Division

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