



TARGET FOR TESTING THE FOKUSPOINT OF LENSES

Version 1.3

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BENEFITS OF TESTING AND CALIBRATING YOUR LENSES:

- 1) For several reasons it is useful to have the focus "spot-on", especially for portrait photography, but also for macro work or low light.
- 2) Chromatic aberrations are reduced at the area of the focus point. This means that you get better colors at the point where the focus is.
- 3) Using different lenses where you are sure that the focus point is set at the same place (i.e. where you want it :) will make your pictures more consistent and improve the technical part of your work.

HOW TO USE IT:

- 1) This target is for download and printing on thick A4 paper, folding and using as a target. You find a sketch how to fold it on last page of the pdf-file.
- 2) The size of the target is more or less the same as human-face. This will help you to put the target in the appropriated distance where you want to check the focus. It may be from 1-5 meter, depending on your preferences. Of course, any other distance is possible too.
- 3) Put the target and the two scales on a table or other similar device.
- 4) Put your camera on a tripod or similar device at the same high as the target. This is important point to get accurate results!
- 5) Make sure that your distance measuring on the camera is set to "spot", or covers the target, and not the table or scale.
- 6) Make a photo, check the result. You may refocus several times on another target (near or far) and remake some photos of the target, to detect the accuracy of the AF-System (or your eye, if you focus manually). This is particularly important if you want to make some further adjustments on your camera or lens.

HOW TO USE IT ON ADJUSTABLE CAMERAS:

- 1) Many professional and semiprofessional cameras allow an AF-finetuning. Please refer to the manual of your camera how this is possible. This finetuning is often possible for each lens, or the camera, or for both (let's say -5 for the camera and -10 for the lens).
- 2) The scale of the target is NOT related to the scale of the camera, they have no absolute values. So +10 on the scale is not equivalent to +10 on the camera. And +10 in the camera is not the same for 50mm focal length and 200mm focal length. So for each lens you must make an individual, iterative adjustment. I recommend to test systematically all your lenses on a specific camera first, to check if a general correction for the camera may be useful. Once this general correction applied, restart the test for each lens and set a correction for each lens. Check again with all corrections applied.
- 3) Note that for manual cameras and lenses, for example with split screen, the target is useful as well. Not only you may check your cameras, but also the precision of the screen, that may not be calibrated correctly. A recalibration of the position of the split screen is possible, but need a professional work on your camera. Also, lenses may not be calibrated well, this also needs professional help.







