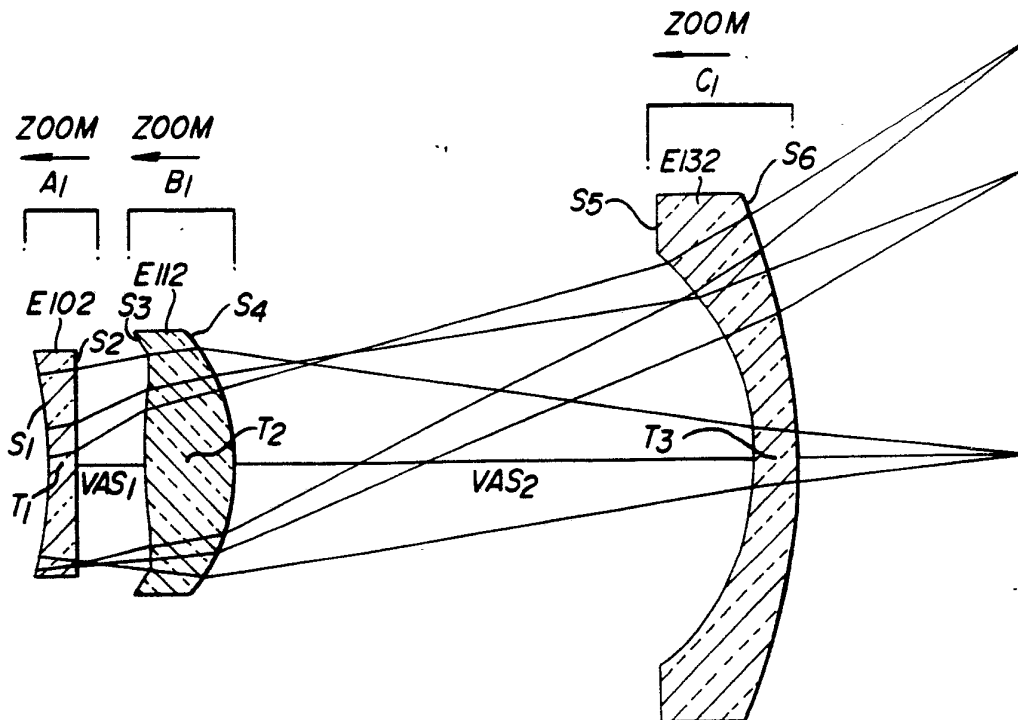




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(54) Title: A ZOOM LENS



(57) Abstract

This invention relates to a compact zoom lens. The zoom lens comprises of small number of elements arranged in three groups (A<sub>1</sub>, B<sub>1</sub>, C<sub>1</sub>). The first group (A<sub>1</sub>) has negative refractive power, the second group (B<sub>1</sub>) has positive refractive power and the third group (C<sub>1</sub>) has negative refractive power. The air space between the three groups is made variable to effect zooming.

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## A ZOOM LENS

### TECHNICAL FIELD

This invention relates to compact zoom lenses  
5 suitable for use in photographic devices.

### BACKGROUND ART

A number of kinds of zoom lenses are known for  
use in single lens reflex (SLR) cameras. Many such SLR  
camera lenses are so-called "short" zoom lenses that are  
10 comprised of a front negative component and a rear positive  
component. An example of such a zoom lens is disclosed in  
U.S. Patent No. 4,198,128. Although this zoom lens itself is  
relatively short, it has a long back focal length. The long  
back focal length provides the necessary space in the SLR  
15 camera to allow for insertion of a mirror. However, the  
length from the first lens surface to the image forming or  
focal plane is relatively long. Thus, even though the lens  
itself may be short, a camera embodying the lens is inevitably  
bulky because of the long back focal length.

20 A non-SLR camera (sometimes called a  
"viewfinder" camera) does not require a long back focal  
length. There is thus an opportunity to provide a less bulky  
camera by designing a compact zoom lens with a short back  
focal length.

25 U.S. Pat. No. 4,936,661 describes a zoom lens  
having a short back focal length with negative, positive and  
negative units from front to rear. The negative unit closest to  
the image provides the majority of the change in focal length.  
In the less complex examples the front negative and positive  
30 units do not move relative to each other. In these examples  
the chromatic aberration could not be sufficiently corrected to  
get both a high aperture and a broad zoom range.

A zoom lens system disclosed in Japanese Kokai  
(unexamined Publication) No. 56-128,911, includes a first  
35 positive lens group and a second negative lens group which  
move relatively to vary the distance therebetween and to vary

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the focal length of the system for zooming. This zoom lens system, while being sufficiently short in overall length when adjusted for wide-angle photography, is limited to a zooming ratio of approximately 1.5, which is less than that usually available for an SLR camera.

Another zoom lens, disclosed in U.S. Patent No. 4,787,718, comprises a first negative lens group, a second and a third positive lens group, and a rear negative lens group. It has a zooming ratio of about 2X and a sufficiently shortened overall length. This lens system has four moving groups, and although the distance between the first and third lens group is maintained during zooming, the two positive groups move at different speeds, and the relative distance between them changes. This zoom lens system has eight glass elements.

A zoom lens disclosed in U.S. Patent No. 4,830,476 comprises two moving lens groups -- a front positive lens group and a rear negative lens group. This zoom lens is relatively compact and has a zooming ratio of about 2X. Both the front group and the rear group have one positive and one negative lens element. Although this zoom lens has only four lens elements, in order to correct aberrations sufficiently, all five embodiments use at least three, and sometimes four, gradient index elements.

A zoom lens disclosed in U.S. Patent No. 4,818,081 uses a configuration similar to the one disclosed in '476. As in '476, the front lens group of the lens system disclosed in U.S. Patent No. '081 contains negative and positive subgroups which stay together during zooming. In addition, as in the zoom lens disclosed by '476, the rear zooming lens unit contains a positive, as well as a negative lens. This lens has a zooming range of 1.5 to 1.6x which is less than generally desirable for an SLR camera.

#### DISCLOSURE OF INVENTION

An object of the present invention is to provide a compact zoom lens particularly suited for use in a non-SLR camera in which a zoom lens with relatively few optical

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elements is color corrected for the range of interest. Another object of the present invention is to produce a zoom lens with low manufacturing cost

According to the present invention, some or all of  
5 the above objects are accomplished by a zoom lens comprising three optical units movable for zooming and, having, from front to rear, negative, positive and negative powers, respectively. The change of magnification effected during zooming by the negative third optical unit is at least  
10 equal to, and preferably greater than, that of the positive optical unit. The power of the third optical unit ( $K_3$ ) is approximately equal to the power of the system at the short focal length zoom position

$$15 \quad 0.7 < \left| \frac{K_3}{K_w} \right| < 1.3$$

This is because the third group is used mainly for correction of Petzval curvature and does not need to contribute power in the short focal length position, since  
20  $K_w \approx K_1 + K_2$ , where  $K_w$  is the power of a zoom lens in a wide angle (or a short focal length) position and  $K_i$  is the power of the  $i^{\text{th}}$  optical unit power.

According to another aspect of the invention, the ratio of powers of the first to third optical units  $K_1/K_3$  is  
25 always larger than .6, preferably larger than 1.

According to a further preferred embodiment, the first negative optical unit has a front negative lens element. This ratio guarantees weaker power of the first group relative to the third group so that an extra element will not be needed  
30 for color correction. Because extra elements are not needed the resulting design is compact as well as inexpensive to make. In addition, weaker elements generally have larger tolerances and thus manufacturing is easier. As a consequence, the third optical unit can be of relatively simple  
35 construction because the effective aperture at the wide angle

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position can be small as a result of its close proximity to the image plane.

For many compact cameras, it is also desirable that the manufacturing cost be low. Thus according to a preferred embodiment of the invention, the zoom lens has few lens elements and uses plastic optical materials. In fact, according to a preferred embodiment, it has been found that a well corrected zoom lens can be designed with as few as three lens elements if such a three optical unit construction is employed in which a relatively strong first negative optical unit is followed by a positive second optical unit and a third negative optical unit. If the powers and optical materials are chosen correctly, chromatic aberrations can be corrected, even though the individual units are not color corrected.

It is an advantage of a preferred embodiment of the invention that the lens system can be color corrected without correcting each unit separately. However, this is a valuable feature when considering the limited available choice of optical plastic materials. For further aberration correction, for example, in designing extensions of zoom range, it is desirable to partially correct the color of the positive optical unit, for example by forming the positive unit of two or more elements.

#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

An embodiment of the present invention will now be described, by way of example, with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which:

Fig. 1 shows the outline of a zoom lens corresponding to a first illustrative embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 2 shows the outline of a zoom lens corresponding to a second illustrative embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 3 shows the outline of a zoom lens corresponding to a third illustrative embodiment of the present invention;

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Fig. 4 shows the outline of a zoom lens corresponding to a fourth illustrative embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 5 shows the outline of a zoom lens  
5 corresponding to a fifth illustrative embodiment of the present invention; and

Fig. 6 shows the outline of a zoom lens corresponding to a sixth illustrative embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 7 shows the outline of a zoom lens  
10 corresponding to a seventh illustrative embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 8 shows the outline of a zoom lens corresponding to an eighth illustrative embodiment of the present invention;  
15

Fig. 9 shows the outline of a zoom lens corresponding to a ninth illustrative embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 10 shows the outline of a zoom lens  
20 corresponding to a tenth illustrative embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 11 shows the outline of a zoom lens corresponding to an eleventh illustrative embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 12 shows the outline of a zoom lens  
25 corresponding to a twelfth illustrative embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 13 shows the outline of a zoom lens corresponding to a thirteenth illustrative embodiment of the present invention;  
30

Fig. 14 shows the outline of a zoom lens corresponding to a fourteenth illustrative embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 15 shows the outline of a zoom lens  
35 corresponding to a fifteenth illustrative embodiment of the present invention;

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Fig. 16 shows the outline of a zoom lens corresponding to a sixteenth illustrative embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 17 shows the outline of a zoom lens corresponding to a seventeenth illustrative embodiment of the present invention;

### BEST MODE OF CARRYING OUT THE INVENTION

The lens systems in accordance with the present invention, in the form of an easily manufacturable compact zoom lens, comprise, from front-to-rear, a first, negative optical unit A axially movable for compensation, a second, positive optical unit B, axially movable for change in magnification, a third, negative optical unit C, axially movable for change in magnification, and in one of the illustrative embodiments, a fourth, fixed optical unit D. Focus control is achieved by moving either the optical unit A, or optical unit B, or both, as exemplified by the various embodiments. Color correction is achieved by distribution of negative power between the first and third optical units (A and C). The variable airspaces are denoted by letters  $VAS_i$ , where subscript  $i$  is an integer from 1 to 4 and denotes the numerical order of the airspaces. For example, there is a variable airspace  $VAS_1$  between the negative optical unit A and the positive optical unit, B, as well as another variable airspace  $S_2$  between the positive optical unit B and the negative optical unit C to effect zooming between wide angle mode and telephoto mode of operation. In all of the embodiments the zooming spaces have been desensitized to aberration determination with zoom motion. The invention comprises several distinct species that will be described below in greater detail.

All linear dimensions in this Specification are millimeters unless specified otherwise.

The first zoom lens embodiment corresponding to the first species of the present invention is given a reference



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numeral 1 and is illustrated in Fig. 1. It comprises three optical units. This embodiment is illustrative of the species in which each of the optical units has only one lens element.

An important characteristic of this species is that while each optical unit has only one lens element, and while each of the optical units is not individually color corrected, the overall optical zoom lens system is color corrected.

The lens system includes a first, negative optical unit A<sub>1</sub>, a second, positive optical unit B<sub>1</sub> and a third, negative optical unit C<sub>1</sub>. As the focal length of the lens increases, all optical units move away from the film plane at different speeds. While the movements of the second and third optical units contribute to the change in magnification, the movement of the third optical unit C<sub>1</sub> is primarily responsible for that change. The aperture stop ST<sub>1</sub> position is fixed with respect to the second optical unit B<sub>1</sub>, and is located between the second optical unit B<sub>1</sub> and the third optical unit C<sub>1</sub>. The lens system is so structured that the effective focal length of the overall lens system is varied by changing, relative to each other, distance VAS<sub>1</sub> between the first and the second optical units A<sub>1</sub> and B<sub>1</sub>, distance VAS<sub>2</sub> between the second and the third optical units B<sub>1</sub> and C<sub>1</sub>.

Each of the lens elements is plastic. Thus, aspheric surfaces can be manufactured relatively inexpensively. Therefore, there is at least one aspheric surface per lens element.

The aspheric equation describing these surfaces is:

$$X = \frac{CY^2}{1 + \sqrt{1 - (K + 1)C^2Y^2}} + ADY^4 + AEY^6 + AFY^8 + AGY^{10} + AHY^{12} + AIY^{14}$$

30

where

X: is the distance along the optical axis

Y: is the height from an optical axis

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C: is the vertex radius of curvature of a curved surface

K: is the Conic coefficient and

AD through AI: are aspheric coefficients of 4th through 14th order

5

The value of the terms AD, AE, AF, AG, AH, AI and K for the various surfaces are given in table 1b.

The first, front optical unit  $A_1$  is in a form of a negative biconcave lens component. This lens component is a single lens element E102 having front and rear surfaces  $S_1$  and  $S_2$  and thickness  $T_1$ . Both the front surface  $S_1$  and the rear surface  $S_2$  are aspheric. The values of the radii of surfaces  $S_1$  and  $S_2$  and the value  $T_1$ , as well as the radii of the curvature and thicknesses of the rest of the elements are given in Table 1A. The values of aspheric coefficients are given in Table IB.

15

A second optical unit  $B_1$  is spaced from the first optical unit  $A_1$ , by a variable airspace  $VAS_1$ . The second optical unit  $B_1$  has positive refractive power and is in a form of a single positive lens component. This lens component is a biconvex lens element E122 having front and rear surfaces  $S_3$  and  $S_4$  and thickness  $T_2$ . The front surface  $S_3$  and the rear surface  $S_4$  of the lens element 122 are also aspherical surfaces.

20

The third optical unit  $C_1$  is spaced from the second optical unit  $B_1$  by a variable airspace  $VAS_2$ . The third optical unit  $C_1$  is negative and therefore consists of a negative lens component. This lens component is a single negative meniscus lens element E132 having a front and a rear radii  $S_5$  and  $S_6$  and a thickness  $T_3$ . The rear surface  $S_6$  is aspherical.

25

This first embodiment varies from a focal length of 38.024 mm. and  $f/4.6$  to a focal length of 65.208mm and  $f/7.3$ . The ratio of powers of the first to the third optical unit is = 1.6. The ratio of long focal length to the short focal length is 1.7. Table 1A gives various parameters of the lens illustrated in Fig. 1A, including the radii of the surfaces  $S_1$  to  $S_6$  of the elements

30

35

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E102 to E132. Table 1B gives values of the aspheric coefficients for surfaces S<sub>1</sub>, S<sub>2</sub>, S<sub>3</sub>, S<sub>4</sub> and S<sub>6</sub>. Table 1-C gives further parameters for the lens illustrated in Figure 1.

5

TABLE 1-A

	<u>SURFACE</u>	<u>VERTEX RADIUS</u>	<u>THICKNESS</u>	<u>GLASS</u>	<u>CLEAR APERTURE</u>
	S1	-15.32	1.300	KPOLYSTY	9.8
	S2	717.58	VAS <sub>1</sub>		9.7
10	S3	20.98	4.229	ACRYLIC	10.3
	S4	-12.44	3.145		11.1
		∞	2.614		9.7
		∞	VAS <sub>2</sub>		10.0
	S5	-11.92	1.900	KPUV	18.1
15	S6	-28.44	VAS <sub>3</sub>		22.2
		∞	11.017		31.3

TABLE 1-B

POLYNOMIAL ASPHERS  
(COEFFICIENTS OF THE EVEN POWERED TERMS)

	<u>SURFACE</u>	<u>AD (4TH)</u>	<u>AE (6TH)</u>	<u>AF (8TH)</u>
5	S1	4.897E-06	1.314E-08	2.788E-08
	S2	-9.649E-05	-8.153E-08	9.231E-08
	S3	-3.517E-04	-2.120E-06	-2.737E-07
	S4	-1.248E.04	-2.725E-06	-1.316E-07
10	S6	1.448E-05	-2.657E-08	5.805E-12
	<u>SURFACE</u>	<u>AG(10TH)</u>	<u>AH (12TH)</u>	<u>AI (14TH)</u>
	S1	-1.214E-10	-2.570E-11	4.017E-13
	S2	-2.214E-09	-6.570E-11	2.049E-12
15	S3	5.549E-10	2.859E-10	-1.156E-11
	S4	1.831E-10	5.158E-11	-2.092E-12
	S6	6.227E-14	-1.120E-14	6.029E-17

TABLE 1-C

	ZOOM SPACING DATA					
20	<u>POSITION</u>	<u>VAS<sub>1</sub></u>	<u>VAS<sub>1</sub></u>	<u>VAS<sub>2</sub></u>	<u>EFL</u>	<u>F/#</u>
	1	3.164	19.699	-.019	38.02	4.6
	2	2.338	15.034	12.062	50.01	5.8
	3	1.597	11.612	28.960	65.21	7.3
25						

Figure 2 illustrates a second embodiment of the present invention and corresponds to the second species of the invention.

30 This second embodiment is generally similar to the first embodiment described above and illustrated in Figure 1. In Figure 2, the three optical units and the variable  
airspace are given the same reference letters, but with a  
subscript "2" added. However, because the shape of lens  
35 elements and the number of elements differ from one  
embodiment to another, and from one species to another,

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distinct reference numerals are used for each lens element in each of the embodiments. Table 2A gives values for the various lens system parameters including radii of curvature, thickness elements and distances therebetween. This second  
5 illustrative embodiment includes four lens elements E202 to E232 arranged in three units A<sub>2</sub>, B<sub>2</sub> and C<sub>2</sub>. The aperture stop is located between the second optical unit B<sub>2</sub> and the third optical unit U3. All three optical units move for zooming. Optical units A<sub>2</sub> and B<sub>2</sub> move for focusing. Thus,  
10 there are variable airspaces VAS<sub>1</sub> and VAS<sub>2</sub> between the first and second optical units A<sub>2</sub> and B<sub>2</sub> and the second and the third optical units B<sub>2</sub> and C<sub>2</sub>, respectively. All of the elements are made of plastic. There is one aspheric surface per element. The values for aspheric coefficients are given in  
15 Table 2b.

As in the case of the first embodiment, in this second embodiment the front optical unit A<sub>2</sub> has a single negative lens element E202, and the third optical unit C<sub>2</sub> consists of a single negative biconcave lens element E232.  
20 However, the construction of the second optical unit B<sub>2</sub> of the second embodiment is different from the construction of the optical unit B<sub>1</sub> in the first embodiment. Optical unit B<sub>2</sub> is still not color corrected by itself, but it consists of two positive lens components, i.e., a biconvex lens element E222  
25 and a biconvex lens element E224, rather than a single lens component. Splitting the optical power of the second optical unit among two or more positive components provides more aberration control and results in a better performance and a somewhat extended focal length. The quality of this lens is  
30 similar to that for regular 35mm SLR optics.

Table 2-C gives further parameters for the lens system illustrated in Figure 2.

The ratio of the extreme focal length of the second embodiment is 38.8 mm:68.8 mm which qualifies the  
35 magnification range as 2:1.

TABLE 2-A

	<u>SURFACE</u>	<u>RADIUS</u>	<u>THICKNESS</u>	<u>GLASS</u>	<u>CLEAR APERTURE</u>
5	S1	-18.804	1.300	KPOLYSTY	17.9
	S2	117.174	VAS <sub>1</sub>		17.5
	S3	16.353	3.900	ACRYLIC	16.1
10	S4	-34.328	.570		15.6
	S5	44.251	3.400	ACRYLIC	13.7
	S6	-55.618	VAS <sub>2</sub>		11.9
		$\infty$	14.840		7.7
	S7	-9.801	1.930	ACRYLIC	16.7
15	S8	-24.687	11.097		22.0

TABLE 2-B

POLYNOMIAL ASPHERS

20 (COEFFICIENTS OF THE EVEN POWERED TERMS)

	<u>SURFACE</u>	<u>AD (4TH)</u>	<u>AE (6TH)</u>	<u>AF (8TH)</u>
	S2	-3.745E-05	-2.177E-07	2.162E-09
	S3	-8.042E-05	-3.442E-07	-3.732E-10
25	S6	2.698E-05	-8.546E-07	1.232E-08
	S8	-1.592E-05	5.291E-07	-8.063E-09
	<u>SURFACE</u>	<u>AG (10TH)</u>	<u>AH (12TH)</u>	<u>AI (14TH)</u>
	S2	-4.515E-12	-1.463E-13	3.018E-16
30	S3	1.163E-11	3.655E-13	-6.877E-15
	S6	5.410E-12	-5.623E-12	6.274E-14
	S8	9.649E-12	5.651E-13	-3.282E-15

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TABLE 2-C

	<u>POSITION</u>	<u>ZOOM SPACING DATA</u>				<u>F/#</u>
		<u>VAS<sub>1</sub></u>	<u>VAS<sub>2</sub></u>	<u>BFL</u>	<u>EFL</u>	
5	1	2.882	13.935	11.0983	38.80	4.4
	2	1.709	11.205	20.4615	50.08	5.6
	3	.400	8.840	34.897	68.58	7.2

Tables 3A through 3C provide an additional  
 10 example of the second species, and a third illustrative  
 embodiment of the present invention.

The third illustrative embodiment, shown in Fig. 3,  
 is very similar to the second illustrative embodiment illustrated  
 in Fig. 2. The main difference between the second and the  
 15 third illustrative embodiment is that the first movable front unit  
 comprises two negative lens components, instead of a single  
 negative lens component. The first lens component is a  
 meniscus lens element oriented with its concave surface  
 towards the second component. The second component is  
 20 nominally biconcave, meaning that its vertex radii of curvature  
 define a biconcave lens component. The third illustrative  
 embodiment is A301 a very compact 3X zoom lens with a  
 minimum BFL at wide angle position of 17.3. As the focal  
 length of the lens increases, all optical units move away from a  
 25 film plane at different rates. The aperture stop moves with a  
 second moving optical unit and maintains constant size  
 throughout the zoom range. Because a first negative unit 301  
 of this embodiment consists of two negative lens elements a 3x  
 magnification change or zoom range was achieved. However,  
 30 at 3X it was difficult to correct for axial color at a wide angle  
 position with only five elements, thus this design should be  
 used with either a very narrow spectral band, or  
 monochromatically. It is possible that a modified form of this  
 five element design will work better for a zoom range shorter  
 35 than 38-90.

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TABLE 3-A

	<u>SURFACE</u>	<u>RADIUS</u>	<u>THICKNESS</u>	<u>OPTICAL MATERIAL</u>	<u>CLEAR APERTURE</u>
	S1	43.603	1.500	KPOLYSTY	14.4
5	S2	25.305	2.408		13.8
	S3	-21.027	1.300	KPUV	13.8
	S4	37,822	VAS <sub>1</sub>		14.3
	S5	14.122	3.900	KACRYLIC	14.4
	S6	-34.544	.149		14.5
10	S7	38.447	3.400	KACRYLIC	14.3
	S8	-44.390	4.505		13.9
		$\infty$	VAS <sub>2</sub>		10.4
	S9	-8.580	1.930	KACRYLIC	14.6
	S10	-14.985	63.225		18.3
15					

TABLE 3-B

POLYNOMIAL ASPHERS  
(COEFFICIENTS OF THE EVEN POWERED TERMS)

	<u>SURFACE</u>	<u>AD (4TH)</u>	<u>AE (6TH)</u>	<u>AF (8TH)</u>
20	S1	-1.877E-05	-1.303E-07	-7.509E-10
	S4	-1.066E-04	-4.836E-07	2.081E-09
	S5	-1.790E-04	-7.582E-07	-4.329E-09
25	S8	-2.344E-05	-1.263E-06	6.102E-09
	S10	3.162E-07	3.960E-07	-9.166E-09
	<u>SURFACE</u>	<u>AG (10TH)</u>	<u>AH (12TH)</u>	<u>AI (14TH)</u>
	S1	-2.246E-12	-7.946E-14	-5.693E-15
30	S4	-6.140E-11	-1.798E-12	-2.293E-14
	S5	-2.996E-11	-8.389E-13	-5.785E-14
	S8	-3.576E-11	-6.482E-12	8.306E-14
	S10	4.786E-11	7.227E-13	-7.425E-15

35



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TABLE 3-C

	<u>ZOOM SPACING DATA</u>		
	<u>POSITION</u>	<u>VAS<sub>1</sub></u>	<u>VAS<sub>2</sub></u>
5	1	3.056	14.288
	2	.999	9.179
	3	.400	7.931

10 Figure 4 illustrates a fourth illustrative embodiment and corresponds to the third species of the invention. In Figure 4, the three moving optical units are given the same reference letters as their counterparts in the first embodiment described above and illustrated in Figure 1, but with the subscript "4" added.

15 In this fourth embodiment, the first movable front optical unit A<sub>4</sub> includes a single negative lens component consisting of a single biconcave lens element E402, a movable optical unit B<sub>4</sub> includes a single positive lens component consisting of a biconvex lens element E422, and a third

20 movable optical unit C<sub>4</sub> includes a negative lens component consisting of a meniscus lens element E432. The lens elements of the first three optical units are made of plastic and have at least one aspheric surface per each of the elements. In

25 addition, there is a fourth, fixed positive optical unit D<sub>4</sub> located to the rear of the third optical unit C<sub>4</sub>. The fourth, fixed optical unit D<sub>4</sub> consists of a single positive meniscus glass lens element E442. This fourth optical unit D<sub>4</sub> helps with aberration corrections, and it also helps to flatten the field.

30 Table 4A gives values for various parameters of the lens illustrated in Fig. 4, including the radii of the elements and their thicknesses. Table 4B gives values for the aspheric coefficients describing the aspheric surfaces of the plastic lens elements.

35

TABLE 4-A

	<u>SURFACE</u>	<u>RADIUS</u>	<u>THICKNESS</u>	<u>GLASS</u>	<u>CLEAR APERTURE</u>
	S1	-18.263	1.800	KPOLYSTY	12.4
5	S2	85.945	VAS <sub>1</sub>		11.8
	S3	14.408	4.100	ACRYLIC	10.6
	S4	-15.033	5.557		10.8
		∞	2.614		8.6
		∞	VAS <sub>2</sub>		9.5
10	S5	-9.976	1.900	KPUV	15.4
	S6	-27.393	VAS <sub>3</sub>		19.7
	S7	-42.700	3.000	F5	28.8
	S8	-80.643	10.880		30.0

15

TABLE 4-B

POLYNOMIAL ASPHERS  
(COEFFICIENTS OF THE EVEN POWERED TERMS)

20	<u>SURFACE</u>	<u>AD (4TH)</u>	<u>AE (6TH)</u>	<u>AF (8TH)</u>
	S2	-6.841E-05	1.856E-06	-4.992E-08
	S3	-1.888E-04	-1.638E-07	-1.152E-07
	S4	-3.319E-05	-1.008E-06	-1.047E-07
	S6	1.880E-05	-1.166E-07	2.649E-09
25	<u>SURFACE</u>	<u>AG (10TH)</u>	<u>AH (12TH)</u>	<u>AF (14TH)</u>
	S2	-1.929E-10	4.135E-11	-6.148E-13
	S3	-1.416E-09	1.221E-10	-3.332E-12
	S4	-5.438E-11	4.885E-11	-1.466E-12
30	S6	-4.993E-11	3.791E-13	-1.053E-15

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TABLE 4-C

ZOOM SPACING DATA

	<u>POSITION</u>	<u>VAS<sub>1</sub></u>	<u>VAS<sub>2</sub></u>	<u>VAS<sub>3</sub></u>	<u>EFL</u>	<u>F/#</u>
	1	3.278	13.017	.600	38.004	4.4
5	2	1.885	11.380	9.010	49.998	5.6
	3	.817	10.002	22.032	66.284	7.2

The ratio of powers of the first optical unit A<sub>4</sub> to the third optical unit B<sub>4</sub> is 1.2. The ratio of extreme focal length in the fifth embodiment is 66:38 or about 1.7:1

Figure 5 illustrates the fifth embodiment of the present invention corresponding to the fourth species of the invention. As in the case of the first embodiment, in this fifth embodiment, the front optical unit A<sub>5</sub> has a single negative element E502, and the third optical unit C<sub>5</sub> consists of a single negative meniscus lens element E532. However, the second optical unit B<sub>5</sub> is different from the construction of the optical unit B<sub>1</sub> in the first embodiment. While the second optical unit B<sub>1</sub> of the first embodiment was not color corrected, the second optical unit B<sub>5</sub> of the sixth embodiment is color corrected. The second optical unit B<sub>5</sub> comprises a doublet component and consists of a biconvex lens element E522 and a negative meniscus lens element E524. Again, as in first embodiment, all of the lens elements are made of plastic.

The zooming motion of the front optical unit compared to the second optical unit B<sub>5</sub> is quite small, therefore it may be possible to combine the two units for focusing. This would leave only two groups for the zooming system.

Tables 5A through 5C give the important parameters of the fifth embodiment.

TABLE 5-A

	<u>SURFACE</u>	<u>RADIUS</u>	<u>THICKNESS</u>	<u>GLASS</u>	<u>CLEAR APERTURE</u>
	S1	-33.479	1.300	ACRYLIC	18.4
5	S2	70.626	VAS <sub>1</sub>		17.2
	S3	14.339	4.300	ACRYLIC	11.7
	S4	-12.411	.037		10.9
	S5	-12.102	2.315	591307	10.9
	S6	-27.966	4.810		10.4
10		∞	2.614		8.8
		∞	VAS <sub>2</sub>		9.5
	S7	-9.498	3.159	ACRYLIC	16.7
	S8	-17.758	31.850		21.9

15

TABLE 5-B

POLYNOMIAL ASPHERS  
(COEFFICIENTS OF THE EVEN POWERED TERMS)

	<u>SURFACE</u>	<u>AD (4TH)</u>	<u>AE (6TH)</u>	<u>AF (8TH)</u>
20	S2	-1.200E-05	3.248E-08	9.423E-11
	S3	2.159E-05	2.531E-07	-3.548E-10
	S6	2.702E-05	-7.391E-07	4.572E-08
	S8	-8.310E-06	-2.038E-07	2.104E-09
25	<u>SURFACE</u>	<u>AG (10TH)</u>	<u>AH (12TH)</u>	<u>AF (14TH)</u>
	S2	-3.066E-11	6.035E-13	-3.432E-15
	S3	1.236E-10	1.171E-12	5.420E-14
	S6	-1.343E-09	3.069E-11	-2.479E-13
30	S8	-1.512E-11	4.339E-15	3.746E-17

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TABLE 5-C

ZOOM SPACING DATA

	<u>POSITION</u>	<u>VAS<sub>1</sub></u>	<u>VAS<sub>2</sub></u>	<u>BFL</u>	<u>EFL</u>	<u>F/#</u>
	1	10.896	16.600	10.55	37.84	4.5
5	2	5.982	14.341	19.62	50.00	5.5
	3	2.004	12.736	30.28	65.55	6.9

The ratio of the extreme focal length in the sixth  
 10 embodiment is 68.6:38.8 or 1.7:1 and therefore the  
 magnification range is 2:1. The F1 number changes from f/6.9  
 to f/4.55.

Figure 6 further illustrates the fourth species of the  
 present invention. It corresponds to the sixth illustrative  
 15 embodiment. The lens system of the sixth embodiment shown  
 in Figure 6 is similar to the lens system of the fifth embodiment  
 shown in Figure 5. The second, positive unit B<sub>6</sub> of sixth  
 embodiment, is also in the form of a doublet. In the sixth  
 illustrative embodiment, the doublet takes a form of a positive  
 20 biconvex lens element E622 and a negative biconcave lens  
 element E624. Due to the difference in refractive index of  
 plastic materials used in the sixth, versus those used in the fifth  
 embodiment, the relative size and form of corresponding  
 elements in a second optical unit differ between the fifth and  
 25 the sixth embodiments. For example, the lens embodiments  
 comprising the second optical unit of the sixth embodiment are  
 larger in diameter than those of the fifth embodiment. Tables  
 6A through 6C give the important parameters of the sixth  
 illustrative embodiment.

30

TABLE 6-A

	<u>SURFACE</u>	<u>RADIUS</u>	<u>THICKNESS</u>	<u>OPTICAL MATERIAL</u>	<u>CLEAR APERTURE</u>
	S1	-37.78	1.800	591307	23.0
5	S2	147.99	VAS <sub>1</sub>		21.9
	S3	10.72	6.198	ACRYLIC	16.2
	S4	-45.24	.232		14.4
	S5	-57.62	1.624	591307	13.4
	S6	191.77	.000		11.3
10		∞	6.067		11.6
		∞	VAS <sub>2</sub>		7.4
	S7	-10.89	1.673	ACRYLIC	16.3
	S8	-27.01	27.992		20.3

15

TABLE 6-B

POLYNOMIAL ASPHERS

(COEFFICIENTS OF THE EVEN POWERED TERMS)

20	<u>SURFACE</u>	<u>AD (4TH)</u>	<u>AE (6TH)</u>	<u>AF (8TH)</u>
	S3	1.156E-04	5.922E-07	2.566E-09
	S6	1.510E-04	1.162E-06	3.713E-08
	S8	-5.978E-07	-1.705E-07	2.776E-09
25	<u>SURFACE</u>	<u>AG (10TH)</u>	<u>AH (12TH)</u>	<u>AF (14TH)</u>
	S3	2.012E-10	-2.724E-12	2.023E-14
	S6	-2.024E-09	7.949E-11	-1.025E-12
	S8	-1.766E-11	-2.943E-14	4.735E-16

30

TABLE 6-C

ZOOM SPACING DATA

	<u>POSITION</u>	<u>VAS<sub>1</sub></u>	<u>VAS<sub>2</sub></u>	<u>BFL</u>	<u>EFL</u>	<u>F/#</u>
	1	11.553	14.658	10.55	37.70	4.6
	2	5.898	13.171	17.69	50.00	5.5
35	3	1.812	11.844	26.43	65.14	6.9

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Figure 7 corresponds to the seventh illustrative embodiment. This embodiment is very similar to the fifth and sixth illustrative embodiments illustrated in Figures 5 and 6.

5 Because these embodiments are very similar, further description will not be given, and for understanding of the seventh embodiment, reference is directed to the description of the fifth embodiment herein. Tables 7A through 7C give important parameters of the seventh embodiment.

10

TABLE 7-A

	<u>SURFACE</u>	<u>RADIUS</u>	<u>THICKNESS</u>	<u>GLASS</u>	<u>CLEAR APERTURE</u>
	S1	-39.892	1.800	ACRYLIC	23.9
15	S2	92.587	VAS <sub>1</sub>		22.3
	S3	14.158	6.200	ACRYLIC	15.5
	S4	-15.103	.036		15.5
	S5	-14.886	3.590	591307	15.5
	S6	-48.353	.000		15.5
20		$\infty$	4.856		10.0
		$\infty$	VAS <sub>2</sub>		8.5
	S7	-10.923	1.670	ACRYLIC	19.2
	S8	-21.623	29.607		23.8

25

TABLE 7-B

POLYNOMIAL ASPHERS  
(COEFFICIENTS OF THE EVEN POWERED TERMS)

5	<u>SURFACE</u>	<u>AD (4TH)</u>	<u>AE (6TH)</u>	<u>AF (8TH)</u>
	S2	-5.142E-06	-8.010E-08	2.796E-09
	S3	4.428E-05	-5.124E-08	5.275E-09
	S6	4.575E-05	-6.689E-07	5.842E-08
	S8	-1.209E-06	-4.207E-07	4.878E-09
10				
	<u>SURFACE</u>	<u>AG (10TH)</u>	<u>AH (12TH)</u>	<u>AF (14TH)</u>
	S2	-4.484E-11	3.262E-13	-8.798E-16
	S3	1.542E-10	-5.361E-12	5.166E-14
15	S6	-2.502E-09	6.113E-11	-6.073E-13
	S8	-1.566E-11	-1.087E-13	5.703E-16

TABLE 7-C

20	<u>ZOOM SPACING DATA</u>					
	<u>POSITION</u>	<u>VAS<sub>1</sub></u>	<u>VAS<sub>2</sub></u>	<u>BFL</u>	<u>EFL</u>	<u>F/#</u>
	1	15.938	20.160	11.003	38.799	4.55
	2	10.030	17.851	19.013	49.989	5.50
	3	3.290	16.499	29.607	68.613	6.90
25						

Figure 8 illustrates the eighth embodiment of the present invention and corresponds to the fifth species of the invention. Table 8 gives values for various parameters describing the eighth embodiment. The first optical unit Ag and the last optical unit C<sub>8</sub> of the eighth embodiment are similar to those of the first embodiment, A<sub>1</sub> and C<sub>1</sub>. The second optical unit B<sub>g</sub> of the eighth embodiment is different from the second optical unit B<sub>1</sub> of the first embodiment. The second optical unit B<sub>1</sub> of the first embodiment was not color



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corrected. The second optical unit of the fifth embodiment is color corrected. The second optical unit B<sub>1</sub> of the first embodiment consists of a single positive lens element. The second optical unit B<sub>g</sub> consists of two positive lens

5 components- a single positive lens element E822 and a cemented doublet. The cemented doublet consists of a biconcave lens element E824 and a negative biconcave lens element E826 cemented to it. Tables 8A-8C give values for various parameters describing the eighth embodiment.

10

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TABLE 8-A

	<u>SURFACE</u>	<u>RADIUS</u>	<u>THICKNESS</u>	<u>GLASS</u>	<u>CLEAR APERTURE</u>
	S1	-51.163	1.700	NBFD11	26.3
5	S2	146.318	VAS <sub>1</sub>		25.4
	S3	-34.987	3.769	LAC12	21.4
	S4	-17115.910	13.982		20.5
	S5	14.296	4.939	BSC7	10.3
	S6	-14.296	1.000	FL7	9.3
10	S7	92.255	1.876		8.9
		∞	1.614		8.3
		∞	VAS <sub>2</sub>		7.9
	S8	-8.671	1.900	FC5	15.0
	S9	-15.783	35.010		19.0
15					

TABLE 8-B

ZOOM SPACING DATA

	<u>POSITION</u>	<u>VAS<sub>1</sub></u>	<u>VAS<sub>2</sub></u>	<u>BFL</u>	<u>EFL</u>	<u>F/#</u>
20	1	12.341	12.939	15.403	38.804	4.60
	2	6.662	11.611	23.357	50.006	5.60
	3	.590	10.869	35.010	68.638	7.20

25 Illustrative embodiments numbers nine through sixteen are very similar to the eighth illustrative embodiment and are shown in Fig. 9-13. Tables 9 through 16 provide the important parameters for the above-mentioned embodiments.

TABLE 9-A

	<u>SURFACE</u>	<u>RADIUS</u>	<u>THICKNESS</u>	<u>GLASS</u>	<u>CLEAR APERTURE</u>
	S1	-19.489	1.000	NBFD10	15.8
5	S2	-57.315	1.100		15.7
	S3	-16.491	1.000	FC5	15.8
	S4	-54.054	VAS <sub>1</sub>		16.1
	S5	46.985	2.700	F8	16.4
	S6	-19.197	.200		16.4
10	S7	15.360	3.000	BSC7	13.4
	S8	-16.215	2.500	FD6	13.4
	S9	-53.873	VAS <sub>2</sub>		11.6
		∞	VAS <sub>3</sub>		6.1
	S10	-10.944	1.200	ACRYLIC	14.8
15	S11	-30.947	VAS <sub>4</sub>		18.8
		∞	5.001		33.1

TABLE 9-B

20 POLYNOMIAL ASPHERS  
(COEFFICIENTS OF THE EVEN POWERED TERMS)

	<u>SURFACE</u>	<u>AD (4TH)</u>	<u>AE (6TH)</u>	<u>AF (8TH)</u>	<u>AG(10TH)</u>
25	10	-8.197E-05	-1.149E-06	6.871E-09	2.958E-10

TABLE 9-C

	<u>POSITION</u>	<u>VAS<sub>1</sub></u>	<u>VAS<sub>2</sub></u>	<u>VAS<sub>3</sub></u>	<u>VAS<sub>4</sub></u>	<u>EFL</u>	<u>F/#</u>
30	1	3.063	.276	15.800	6.000	29.000	6.2
	2	2.039	7.690	4.854	16.946	38.606	5.8
	3	2.541	3.119	11.377	10.423	33.002	6.3

35 The lens system design represented by Tables 9A and 9B is a 1.4X zoom lens. This lens system, corresponding to the ninth

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embodiment has six lens elements arranged into three optical units. The first optical unit A<sub>9</sub> contains two negative meniscus lens elements E902 and E904. The concave surface of the lens elements E902 and E904 are oriented towards the object side.

5 The first optical unit A<sub>9</sub> is followed by a second optical unit B<sub>9</sub>. The optical unit B<sub>9</sub> is color corrected and contains two lens components. The first lens component of the second optical unit B<sub>9</sub> is a biconvex lens element E922, the second optical component is a cemented doublet. It consists of a

10 biconvex lens element E924 cemented to a meniscus lens element E926. The second optical unit B<sub>9</sub> is followed by a third optical unit C<sub>9</sub>. The third optical unit C<sub>9</sub> contains a single negative meniscus lens element E932, oriented with its concave surface towards the object side. This design is of the

15 type where the aperture stop is positioned stationary relative to the image plane between the second zooming optical unit B<sub>9</sub> and the third zooming optical unit C<sub>9</sub>. As a result the F-number varies from F/6.2 at the wide angle to F/5.8 at the longest focal length. Since the variation of the lens speed with

20 zooming is so small, it can probably be assumed that for all the practical purposes the maximum F-number of the lens is constant. Consequently, one of the advantages of a camera utilizing this design is that the exposure determination can be done in a very simple fashion. Since the maximum speed of

25 the lens at the wide angle is only F/6, the correction of the spherical aberration is easily achieved. The astigmatism and the tangential field are corrected by using an asphere on the rear element of the lens system.

TABLE 10-A

	<u>SURFACE</u>	<u>RADIUS</u>	<u>THICKNESS</u>	<u>GLASS</u>	<u>CLEAR APERTURE</u>
	S1	-18.012	1.000	TAF3	15.5
5	S2	474.104	VAS <sub>1</sub>		15.4
	S3	58.005	2.700	FL7	15.3
	S4	-19.016	.200		15.3
	S5	13.636	3.000	FC5	12.6
	S6	-20.931	2.500	FD6	12.1
10	S7	-104.385	VAS <sub>2</sub>		10.3
		∞	VAS <sub>3</sub>		6.4
	S8	-10.036	1.200	ACRYLIC	14.8
	S9	-23.395	VAS <sub>4</sub>		18.9
		∞	4.999		33.7
15					

TABLE 10-B

POLYNOMIAL ASPHERS  
(COEFFICIENTS OF THE EVEN POWERED TERMS)

	<u>SURFACE</u>	<u>AD (4TH)</u>	<u>AE (6TH)</u>	<u>AF (8TH)</u>
	S8	-9.612E-05	-1.974E-06	3.889E-08
20				
	<u>SURFACE</u>	<u>AG (10TH)</u>	<u>AH (12TH)</u>	<u>AI (14TH)</u>
	<u>NO.</u>			
25	S8	-7.506E-10	0.000E+00	0.000E+00

TABLE 10-C

ZOOM SPACING DATA

	<u>POSITION</u>	<u>VAS<sub>1</sub></u>	<u>VAS<sub>2</sub></u>	<u>VAS<sub>3</sub></u>	<u>VAS<sub>4</sub></u>	<u>EFL</u>	<u>F/#</u>
	1	5.906	.137	16.800	6.000	28.100	6.20
	2	4.562	7.453	6.262	16.538	38.598	5.79
35	3	5.267	2.985	12.412	10.389	32.999	6.30

Figure 10 illustrates the tenth embodiment. This embodiment is similar to the ninth embodiment described above with one exception, it has only five lens elements instead of six. In addition the rearmost lens element has an aspheric surface to facilitate the correction of aberrations.

TABLE 11-A

	<u>SURFACE</u>	<u>RADIUS</u>	<u>THICKNESS</u>	<u>GLASS</u>	<u>CLEAR APERTURE</u>
10	S1	-25.413	1.000	LACL6	12.9
	S2	539.321	1.100		12.0
	S3	-18.363	1.000	FC5	12.0
	S4	172.107	VAS <sub>1</sub>		11.5
	S5	29.116	1.933	BSC7	10.9
15	S6	-17.823	.200		10.8
	S7	12.308	2.600	BACD5	9.2
	S8	-14.030	5.440	NBFD10	8.4
	S9	-83.692	.392		6.8
	S10	∞	VAS <sub>2</sub>		7.1
20	S11	-6.747	1.200	FC5	12.7
	S12	-12.213	VAS <sub>3</sub>		16.6
	S13	∞	5.003		34.2

TABLE 11-B

	<u>POSITION</u>	<u>VAS<sub>1</sub></u>	<u>VAS<sub>2</sub></u>	<u>VAS<sub>3</sub></u>	<u>EFL</u>	<u>F/#</u>
	1	1.785	11.865	6.572	29.003	4.60
	2	.587	10.283	14.819	38.607	5.79
30	3	1.209	11.114	10.049	33.004	5.11

Tables 11A and 11B provide the numerical data for the lens system corresponding to the eleventh illustrative embodiment. The lens system has six glass elements and its focal length ranges between 29 and 39 mm. The configuration is very similar to the lens system configuration of the ninth embodiment

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in terms of number of lens elements, their shapes and their arrangement into the optical units. However, in this configuration the aperture stop moves with the second zoom group and the diameter of the aperture stop is maintained at constant value. The maximum f-number of this lens system varies from F/4.5 at the wide angle to f/5.6 at the longest focal length. This lens system contains no aspherical surfaces.

10

TABLE 12-A

	<u>SURFACE</u>	<u>RADIUS</u>	<u>THICKNESS</u>	<u>GLASS</u>	<u>CLEAR APERTURE</u>
	S1	-23.281	1.000	LAC8	12.0
	S2	-77.986	1.100		11.4
15	S3	-18.509	1.000	FC5	11.0
	S4	125.143	VAS <sub>1</sub>		10.4
	S5	66.113	1.933	BAF3	9.4
	S6	-19.864	.200		9.0
	S7	13.664	3.000	BSC7	8.2
20	S8	-13.716	2.500	FD6	7.6
	S9	-32.071	.500		7.5
		∞	VAS <sub>2</sub>		7.8
	S10	-7.949	1.200	ACRYLIC	14.6
	S11	-13.964	VAS <sub>3</sub>		18.5
25		∞	4.100		34.3

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TABLE 12-B

POLYNOMIAL ASPHERS  
(COEFFICIENTS OF THE EVEN POWERED TERMS)

5	SURFACE			
	<u>NO.</u>	<u>AD (4TH)</u>	<u>AE (6TH)</u>	<u>AF (8TH)</u>
	11	-1.575E-05	-3.731E-07	0.000E+00
10	SURFACE			
	<u>NO.</u>	<u>AG (10TH)</u>	<u>AH (12TH)</u>	<u>AF (14TH)</u>
	11	0.000E+00	0.000E+00	0.000E+00

TABLE 12-C

15	<u>ZOOM SPACING DATA</u>			
	<u>POSITION</u>	<u>VAS<sub>1</sub></u>	<u>VAS<sub>2</sub></u>	<u>VAS<sub>3</sub></u>
	1	2.351	15.657	6.000
	2	.963	13.467	15.066
	3	1.689	14.601	9.843

20 The twelfth illustrative embodiment illustrated on Figure 12 and represented by Tables 12A through 12C is very similar to the eleventh illustrative embodiment. It has the same number of lens elements, the lens elements are shaped similarly and  
 25 their arrangements into optical units are similar to that of the eleventh embodiment. As in the tenth embodiment, the aperture stop moves with the second optical unit and its diameter is maintained constant. The only significant  
 30 difference between the eleventh and twelfth illustrative embodiment is that the twelfth embodiment has five glass and one plastic lens element. The plastic lens element is a rear lens element. One of the surfaces of the rear lens element is aspherical to facilitate the correction of aberrations.



TABLE 13-A

	<u>SURFACE</u>	<u>RADIUS</u>	<u>THICKNESS</u>	<u>GLASS</u>	<u>CLEAR APERTURE</u>
	S1	-25.300	1.300	LAC8	16.0
5	S2	$\infty$	VAS <sub>1</sub>		15.5
	S3	-174.280	2.600	FC5	13.2
	S4	-21.220	VAS <sub>2</sub>		12.8
	S5	14.620	3.500	LACL6	10.7
	S6	-23.770	1.000	NBFD10	10.1
10	S7	137.500	3.060		9.8
		$\infty$	VAS <sub>3</sub>		8.8
	S8	-8.285	1.600	FC5	14.6
	S9	-13.377	VAS <sub>4</sub>		17.8
		$\infty$	6.900		35.1
15					

TABLE 13-B

ZOOM SPACING DATA

	<u>POSITION</u>	<u>VAS<sub>1</sub></u>	<u>VAS<sub>2</sub></u>	<u>VAS<sub>3</sub></u>	<u>VAS<sub>4</sub></u>	<u>EFL</u>	<u>F/#</u>
20	1	6.318	1.539	15.357	10.333	39.000	4.60
	2	2.203	1.539	14.165	20.033	53.000	5.79
	3	4.608	1.539	14.759	14.022	44.000	5.03
	4	7.539	.311	15.357	10.333	36.512	4.43
	5	3.510	.232	14.165	20.033	48.507	5.50
25							

Figure 13 illustrates the thirteenth embodiment of the present invention. Tables 13-A and 13-B provide important parameters of the lens system of this embodiment. The thirteenth embodiment is a five lens element, 1.4 zoom lens system. The F-number of the lens system varies from F/4.5 to F/5.6, and the focal length varies between 38 to 55 mm. This lens system has an internal focusing, i.e., focusing is accomplished by moving the first element of the second optical unit towards the film plane.

TABLE 14-A

	<u>SURFACE</u>	<u>RADIUS</u>	<u>THICKNESS</u>	<u>GLASS</u>	<u>CLEAR APERTURE</u>
	S1	-32.554	1.300	BAC05	19.6
5	S2	55.013	VAS <sub>1</sub>		18.4
	S3	113.511	2.700	TAF1	16.1
	S4	-31.761	VAS <sub>2</sub>		15.7
	S5	12.136	3.700	FC5	11.7
	S6	-29.225	1.000	FD2	10.3
10	S7	38.755	3.348		9.5
		∞	VAS <sub>3</sub>		8.2
	S8	-8.541	1.200	LAC8	15.4
	S9	-14.147	.200		19.3
	S10	310.334	4.400	FL7	26.5
15	S11	-48.348	VAS <sub>4</sub>		28.2
		∞	6.909		35.3

TABLE 14-B

20

ZOOM SPACING DATA

	<u>POSITION</u>	<u>VAS<sub>1</sub></u>	<u>VAS<sub>2</sub></u>	<u>VAS<sub>3</sub></u>	<u>VAS<sub>4</sub></u>	<u>EFL</u>	<u>F/#</u>
	1	7.228	1.558	15.366	4.100	36.201	4.5
25	2	1.913	1.558	13.534	16.614	53.005	5.8
	3	8.559	.227	15.366	4.100	33.534	4.3
	4	3.252	.227	13.534	16.614	47.794	5.5
	5	4.362	1.558	14.109	10.378	44.010	5.1

30

The fourteenth illustrative embodiment, shown in Figure 14 is similar to the thirteenth embodiment. Tables 14a and 14b provide the important data.

35

The lens system of the fourteenth embodiment includes a front, negative power optical unit A14 movable for

-33-

zooming, a second optical unit B14 of positive power movable for zooming and a third optical unit C14 of negative power also movable for zooming. The Front optical unit A14 consists of a single biconcave lens element E1402. The second optical unit  
 5 consists of two subunits, front and rear respectively. The front subunit is a single positive biconvex lens element E1422. The front subunit, moves towards the film plane for focusing. The rear subunit is a cemented doublet component. It consists of a biconvex positive lens element E1424 cemented to a biconcave  
 10 lens element E1426. Both subunits move forward for zooming. The Third optical unit has two lens components - a front component is a negative meniscus lens element E1432 and the rear component is a positive biconvex lens element E1434.

15

TABLE 15-A

	<u>SURFACE</u>	<u>RADIUS</u>	<u>THICKNESS</u>	<u>GLASS</u>	<u>CLEAR APERTURE</u>
	S1	-21.860	1.300	TAF1	15.4
20	S2	-231.770	VAS <sub>1</sub>		14.9
	S3	-4330.810	2.700	CF6	12.3
	S4	-21.296	.200		11.8
	S5	18.105	3.400	BAC4	10.5
	S6	-20.362	1.000	FD1	10.1
25	S7	-259.226	1.000		9.8
		∞	VAS <sub>2</sub>		9.5
	S8	-10.849	1.600	ACRYLIC	18.6
	S9	-21.349	VAS <sub>3</sub>		23.1
	S10	∞	6.898		34.8

30

TABLE 15-B

POLYNOMIAL ASPHERS  
(COEFFICIENTS OF THE EVEN POWERED TERMS)

5	SURFACE			
	<u>NO.</u>	<u>AD (4TH)</u>	<u>AE (6TH)</u>	<u>AF (8TH)</u>
	S8	-1.767E-05	-8.812E-08	-1.331E-09
	SURFACE			
10	<u>NO.</u>	<u>AG (10TH)</u>	<u>AH (12TH)</u>	<u>AI (14TH)</u>
	S9	1.097E-11	-1.726E-13	1.309E-15

TABLE 15-C

15	<u>ZOOM SPACING DATA</u>					
	<u>POSITION</u>	<u>VAS<sub>1</sub></u>	<u>VAS<sub>2</sub></u>	<u>VAS<sub>3</sub></u>	<u>EFL</u>	<u>F/#</u>
	1	7.193	23.607	4.100	36.215	4.53
	2	3.896	19.716	18.940	53.012	6.20
	3	5.393	21.479	11.079	44.008	5.30
20						

Tables 15A through 15C provide yet another example of the fifth species with internal focusing. Figure 15 illustrates that the lens system has five elements E1502 through E1532, arranged in three optical units A<sub>15</sub>, B<sub>15</sub>, and C<sub>15</sub>. This lens system has four glass and one plastic lens elements. The plastic lens element has an aspheric surface. As in the previous embodiment, all three optical units move differentially during zooming, and one of the subunits of the second optical unit is moved for focusing.

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TABLE 16-A

	<u>SURFACE</u>	<u>RADIUS</u>	<u>THICKNESS</u>	<u>GLASS</u>	<u>CLEAR APERTURE</u>
	S1	-35.148	1.300	PCD2	22.3
5	S2	61.193	VAS <sub>1</sub>		20.8
	S3	75.049	3.600	F5	18.2
	S4	-31.097	VAS <sub>2</sub>		17.6
	S5	11.907	4.000	PCD2	12.4
	S6	-32.563	1.000	FD13	10.3
10	S7	32.563	2.402		8.8
		∞	VAS <sub>3</sub>		7.7
	S8	-7.833	1.200	LAC14	14.4
	S9	-13.430	.200		18.6
	S10	1405.963	3.800	FD1	26.1
15	S11	-52.074	VAS <sub>4</sub>		27.7
		∞	6.895		34.8

TABLE 16-B

	<u>POSITION</u>	<u>VAS<sub>1</sub></u>	<u>VAS<sub>2</sub></u>	<u>VAS<sub>3</sub></u>	<u>VAS<sub>4</sub></u>
20	1	7.320	1.908	13.758	5.613
	2	.945	1.908	12.554	16.458
	3	9.001	.227	13.758	5.613
25	4	2.598	.227	12.554	16.458
	5	3.857	1.908	12.947	10.940

Because embodiment number 16 is very similar to the 14th embodiment, i.e., elements type, their form and their arrangement in optical units is the same as the elements to which they correspond in the fourteenth embodiment illustrated in Figure 14, and since A is also similar to the fifteenth embodiment described herein, further description will not be given, an understanding of this embodiment, reference is directed to the description of the fourteenth and fifteenth embodiment herein.

TABLE 17-A

	<u>SURFACE</u>	<u>RADIUS</u>	<u>THICKNESS</u>	<u>GLASS</u>	<u>CLEAR APERTURE</u>
5	S1	-66.552	2.000	FC5	24.7
	S2	59.653	VAS <sub>1</sub>		22.6
	S3	15.733	5.000	CF6	8.9
	S4	-12.148	1.000	FD15	8.2
10	S5	-35.063	1.809		8.2
		∞	2.614		7.7
	S6	∞	VAS <sub>2</sub>		7.1
	S7	-9.251	1.900	FC5	15.5
	S8	-16.393	32.448		19.0
15					

TABLE 17-B

ZOOM SPACING DATA

	<u>POSITION</u>	<u>VAS<sub>1</sub></u>	<u>VAS<sub>2</sub></u>
20	1	26.462	17.149
	2	16.958	16.107
	3	10.480	15.429

Figure 17 illustrates the sixth species of the invention and corresponds to the seventeenth embodiment of the present invention. The sixth species of the present invention are similar to the fourth species, the only difference, being that glass was used instead of plastic and fewer aspheres were utilized. The ratio of powers of the first optical and to the third optical unit is .74. Tables 17A-C provides important parameters of the embodiment illustrated in Figure 17.

The invention has been described in detail with particular reference to a presently preferred embodiment, but it will be understood that variations and modifications can be effected within the spirit and scope of the invention.

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**CLAIMS:**

1. An objective zoom lens for a camera comprising three optical units movable for zooming, a first optical unit that is negative ( $A_i$ ), a second optical unit that is positive ( $B_i$ ),  
5 and a third optical unit that is negative ( $C_i$ ), in which said third optical unit ( $C_i$ ) provides the majority of the magnification change during zooming and the first and third optical units ( $A_i$ ,  $B_i$ ) each consists of a single negative lens component, and the ratio of powers of said first optical unit  
10 ( $A_i$ ) to said third optical unit ( $B_i$ ) of said objective lens is between 0.7 and 1.6.
2. A zoom lens according to claim 1 in which the second unit ( $B_i$ ) is a single element ( $E_{112}$ ).
3. A zoom lens according to claim 1 in which the  
15 second group ( $B_i$ ) has no negative elements.
4. A zoom lens according to claim 1 in which a non-movable positive element ( $D_4$ ) is added nearest the image plane.
5. A zoom lens according to claim 1 in which the  
20 elements are all plastic.
6. A zoom lens according to claim 1 in which the second group ( $B_i$ ) is comprised of a singlet ( $E_{822}$ ) and a doublet ( $E_{824}$ ).
7. A zoom lens according to claim 1, wherein the  
25 first, negative optical unit ( $A_i$ ) consists of a single negative lens having a concave surface ( $S_1$ ) facing towards the object side.
8. A zoom lens comprising three optical units ( $A_i$ ,  $B_i$ ,  $C_i$ ) movable for zooming, a negative front optical unit  
30 ( $A_i$ ), a positive middle optical unit ( $B_i$ ), and a negative rear optical unit ( $C_i$ ), in which said rear optical unit ( $C_i$ ) provides the majority of the magnification change during zooming and the front and rear optical units ( $A_i$  and  $C_i$ ) each consists of a single negative lens component, and the ratio of powers of  
35 said front optical unit ( $A_i$ ) to said rear optical unit ( $C_i$ ) is

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between 0.7 and 1.6 and in which said rear optical unit (Ci) consists entirely of a negative element and in which one surface of said element is aspherical giving a weaker power at the edge than the base spherical curves would give.

5           9. A zoom lens comprising three optical units (Ai, Bi, Ci) movable for zooming, a negative front optical unit (Ai), a positive middle optical unit (Bi), and a negative rear optical unit (Ci), in which said rear optical unit (Ci) provides the majority of the magnification change during zooming, the  
10 ratio of powers of said front optical unit to said rear optical unit is between 0.7 and 1.6 and in which said rear unit (Ci) consists of a negative element (C<sub>1432</sub>; C<sub>1632</sub>) and a biconvex positive element (C<sub>1434</sub>; C<sub>1634</sub>).

          10. A zoom lens comprising:  
15           a front lens optical unit (Ai) of negative power movable along the optical axis for zooming;  
          a middle optical unit (Bi) including two subunits each of positive power which move unitedly along the optical axis for zooming, one of the two subunits being movable  
20 along the optical axis for focusing;  
          a rear optical unit (Ci) on the image side of the front and middle optical units, the rear optical unit (Ci) including only one negative element, said negative element being convex to the rear, said rear unit (Ci) being movable along the  
25 optical axis for maintaining a fixed focal plane during zooming.

          11. A zoom lens comprising three optical units (Ai, Bi, Ci) movable for zooming, a negative first optical unit (Ai), a positive second optical unit (Bi) and a negative third optical  
30 unit (Ci), in which said third optical unit (Ci) provides the majority of the magnification change during zooming and the first and third optical units (Ai and Ci) each consist of a single negative lens component, and the ratio of powers of said first optical unit (Ai) to said third optical unit (Ci) is between 0.7  
35 and 1.6 and wherein the power of the third optical unit (Ci)



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relates to the power of the system at the short focal length zoom position, so that :

$$0.7 < \left| \frac{K_s}{K_w} \right| < 1.3$$

5

12. A zoom lens according to claim 11 in which the second group (Bi) is a single element.

13. A zoom lens according to claim 11 in which the second group (Bi) has no negative elements.

10

14. A zoom lens according to claim 11 in which a non-movable positive element is added nearest the image plane.

15. A zoom lens according to claim 11 in which the elements are all plastic.

15

16. A zoom lens according to claim 11 in which the second group (Bi) is comprised of a singlet and a doublet.

17. A zoom lens according to claim 11, wherein the first optical unit (Ai) consists of a single negative lens element having a concave surface facing towards the object side.

20

18. A zoom lens according to claim 11 in which said rear component (Ci) consists of a negative lens element in which one surface of said element is aspherical having a weaker power at an edge location than the base spherical curves would have at that location.

25

19. A zoom lens according to claim 11 in which said rear component (Ci) consists of a negative element and a biconvex positive element.

30

35

FIG. 1

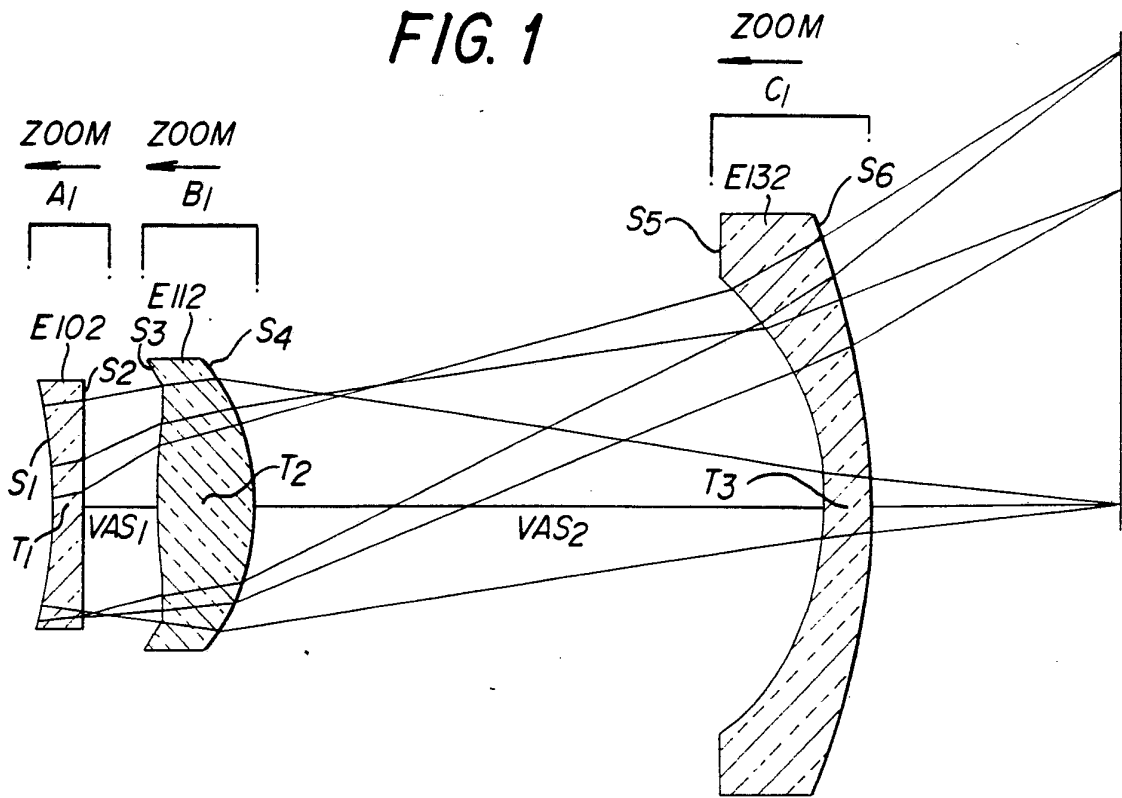


FIG. 2

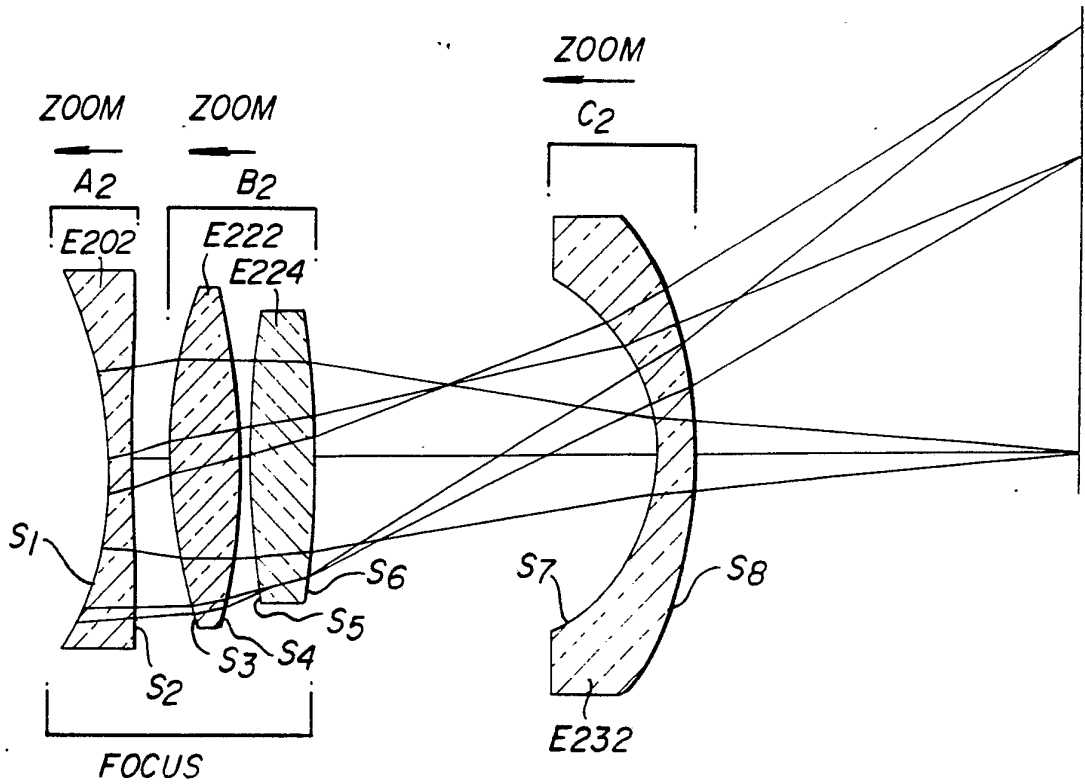


FIG. 3

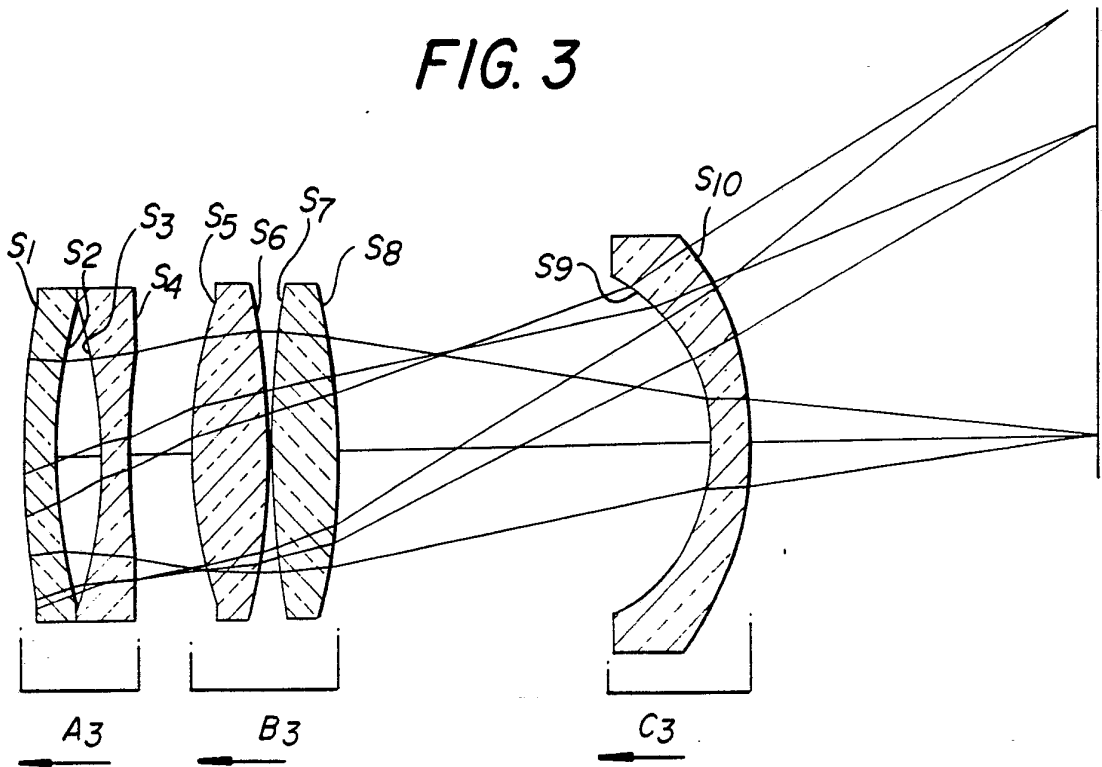


FIG. 4

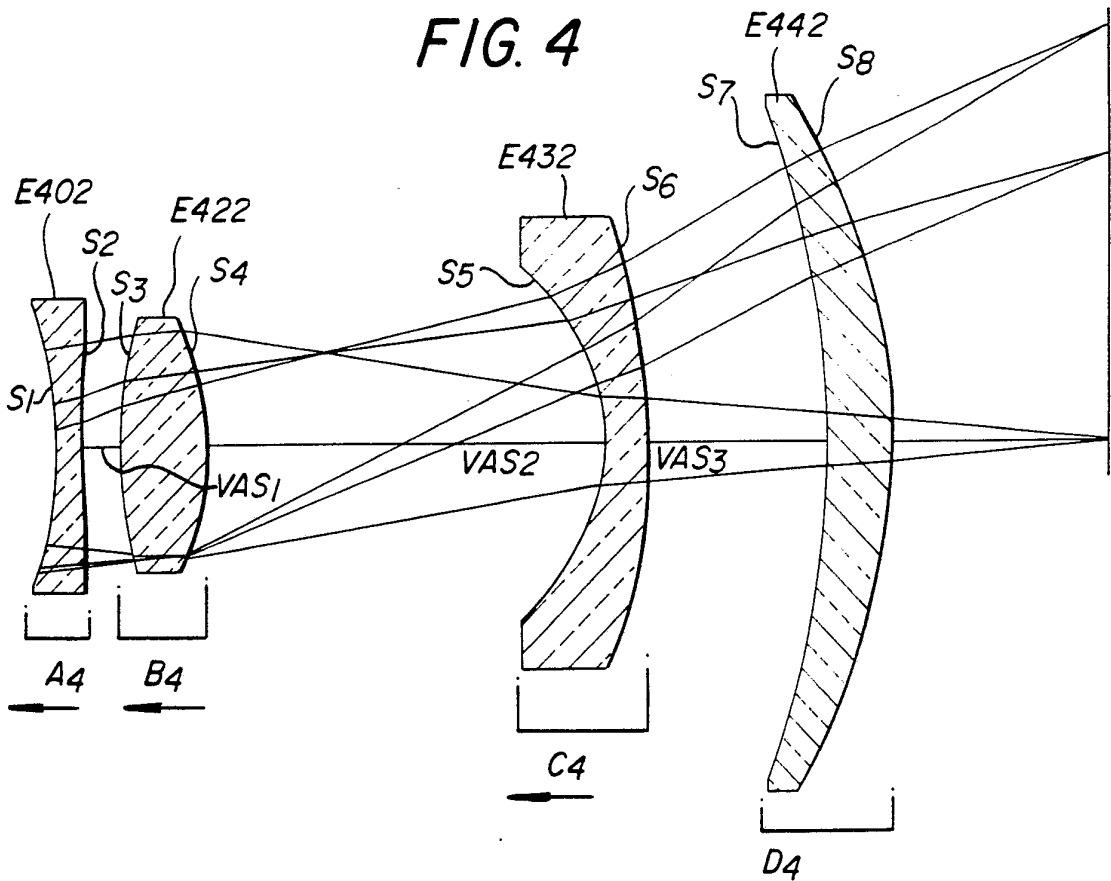


FIG. 5

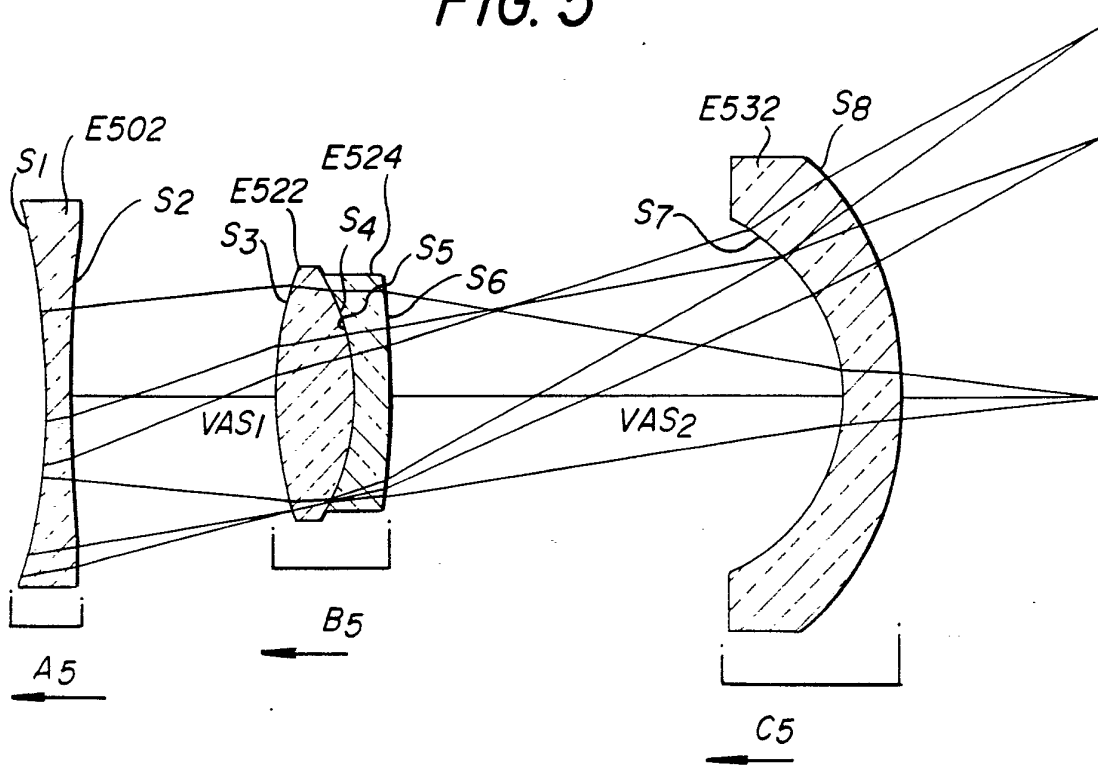
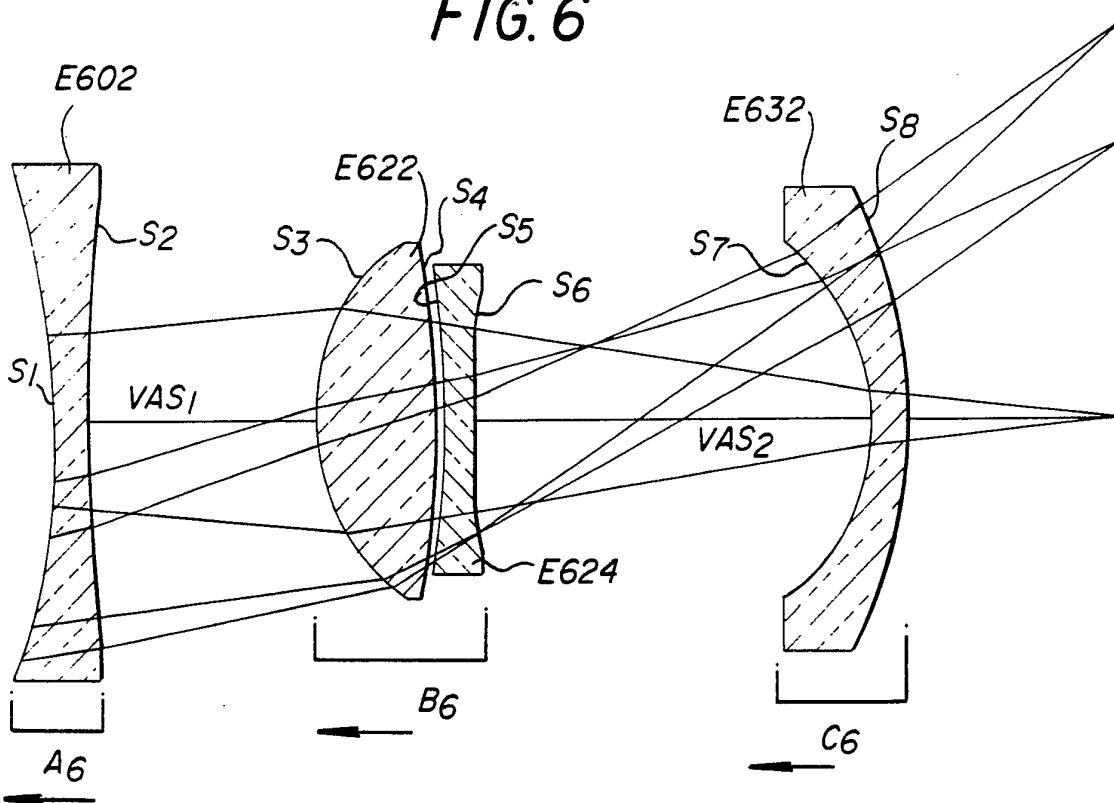


FIG. 6



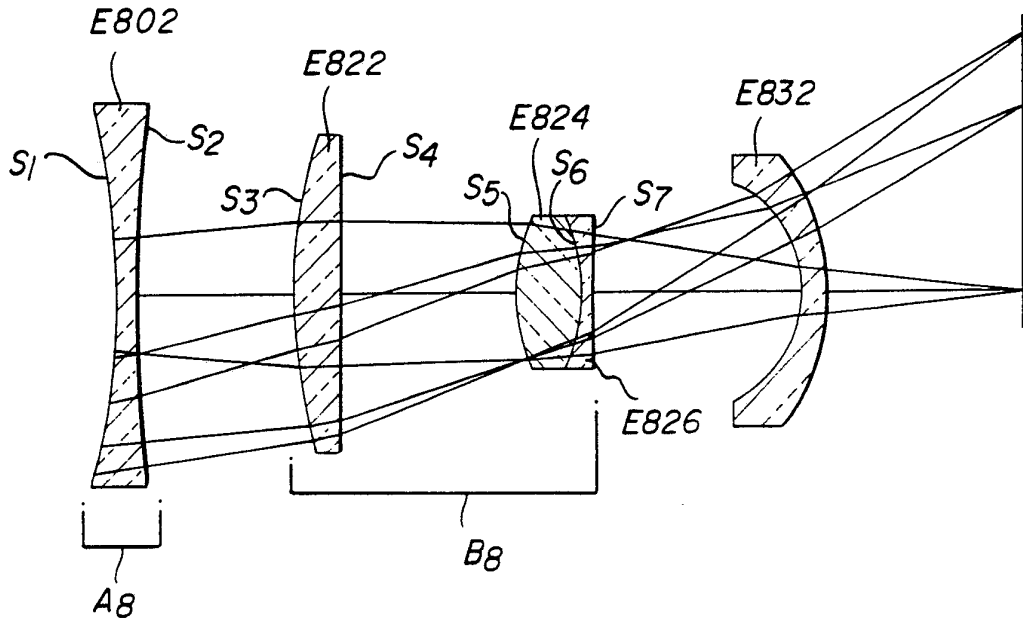


FIG. 8

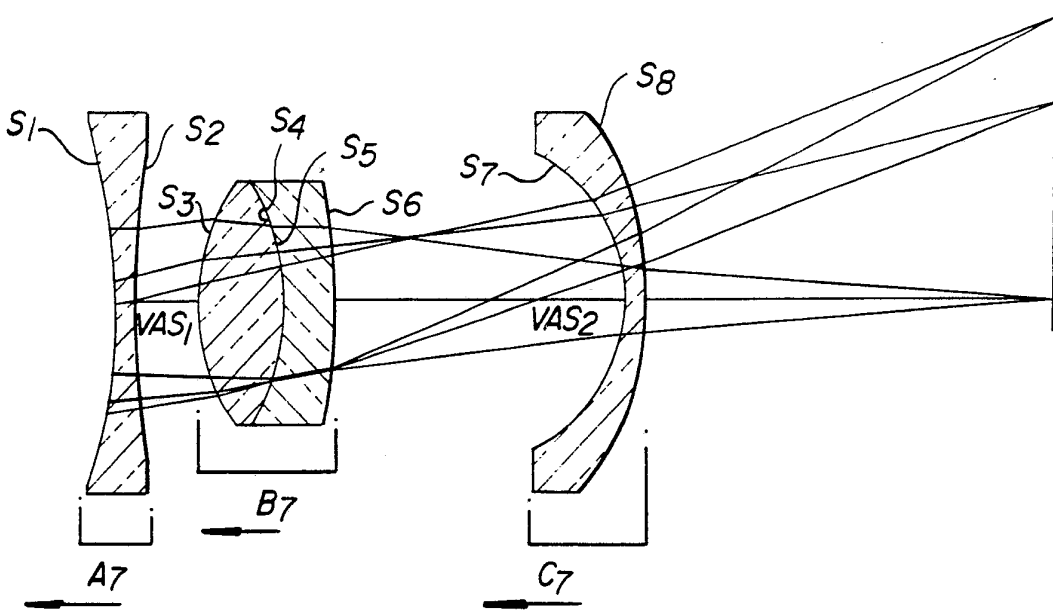


FIG. 7

FIG. 9

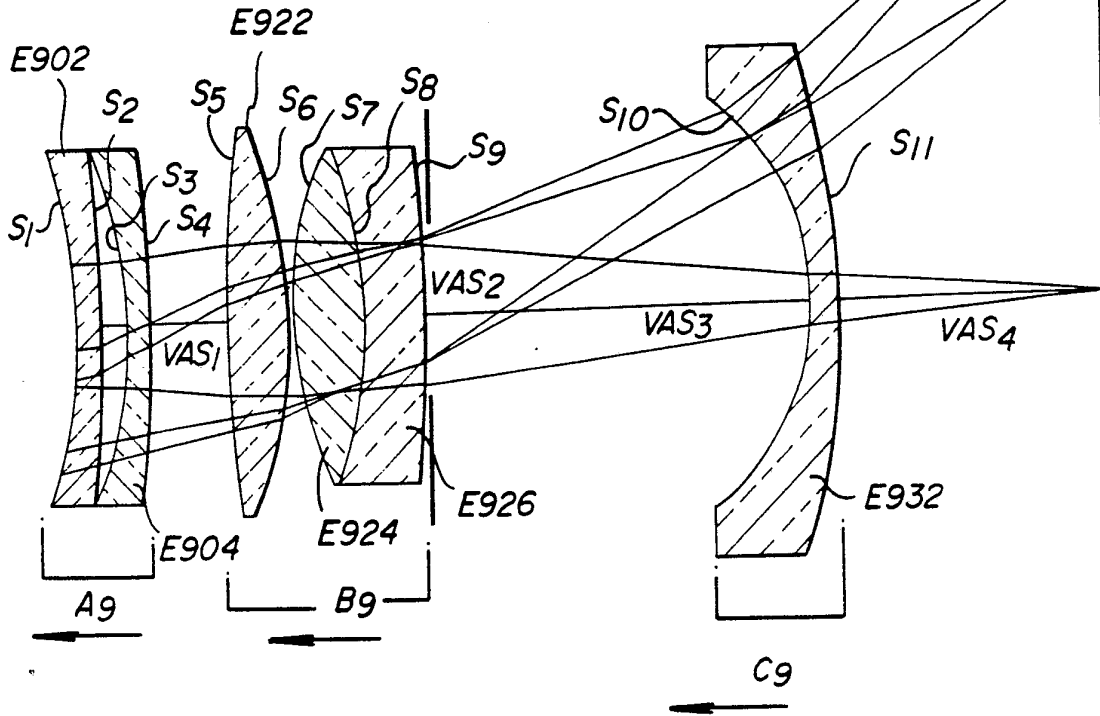


FIG. 10

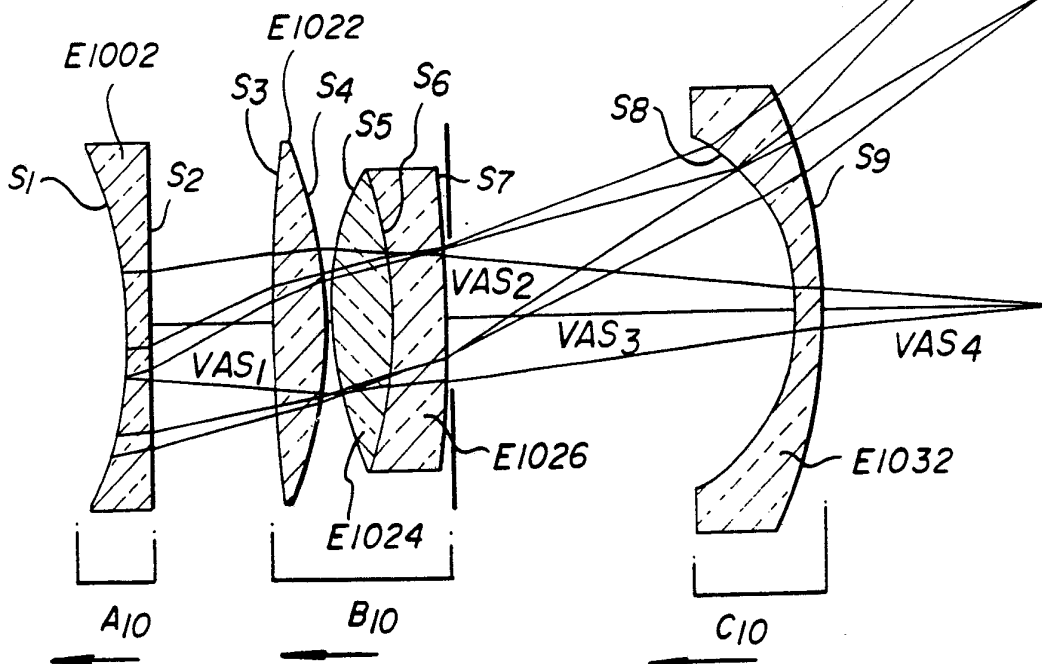


FIG. 12

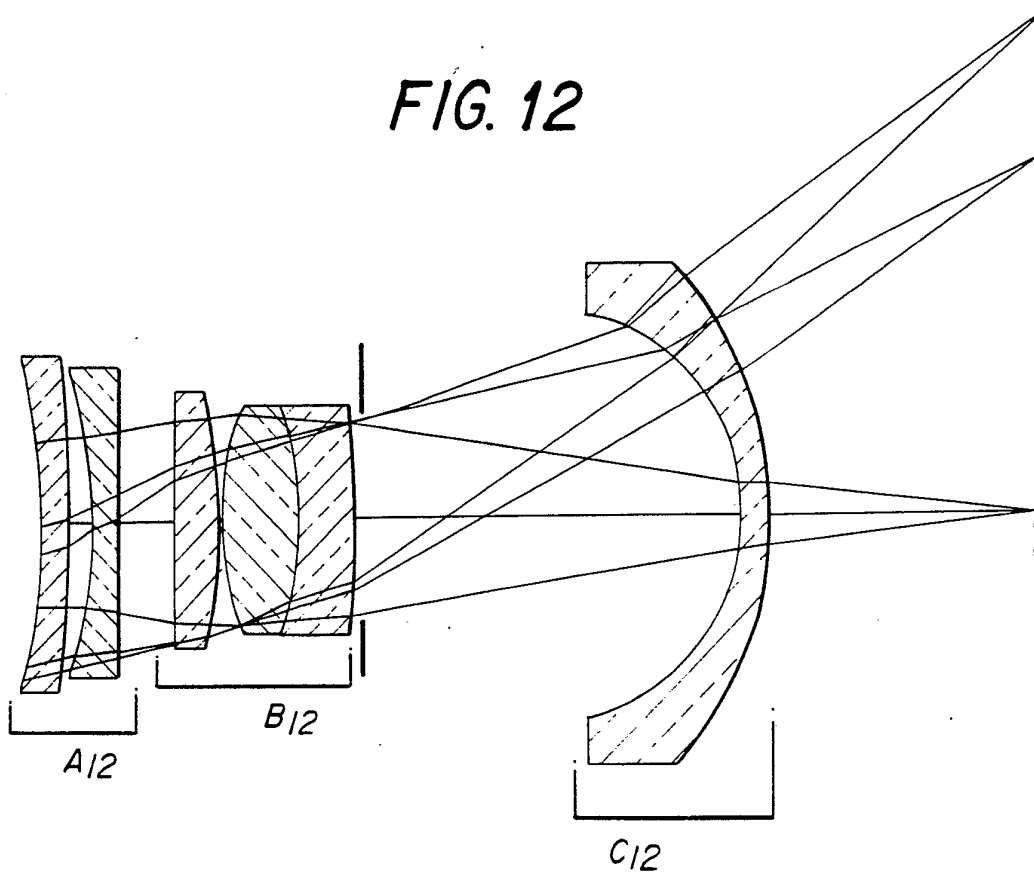
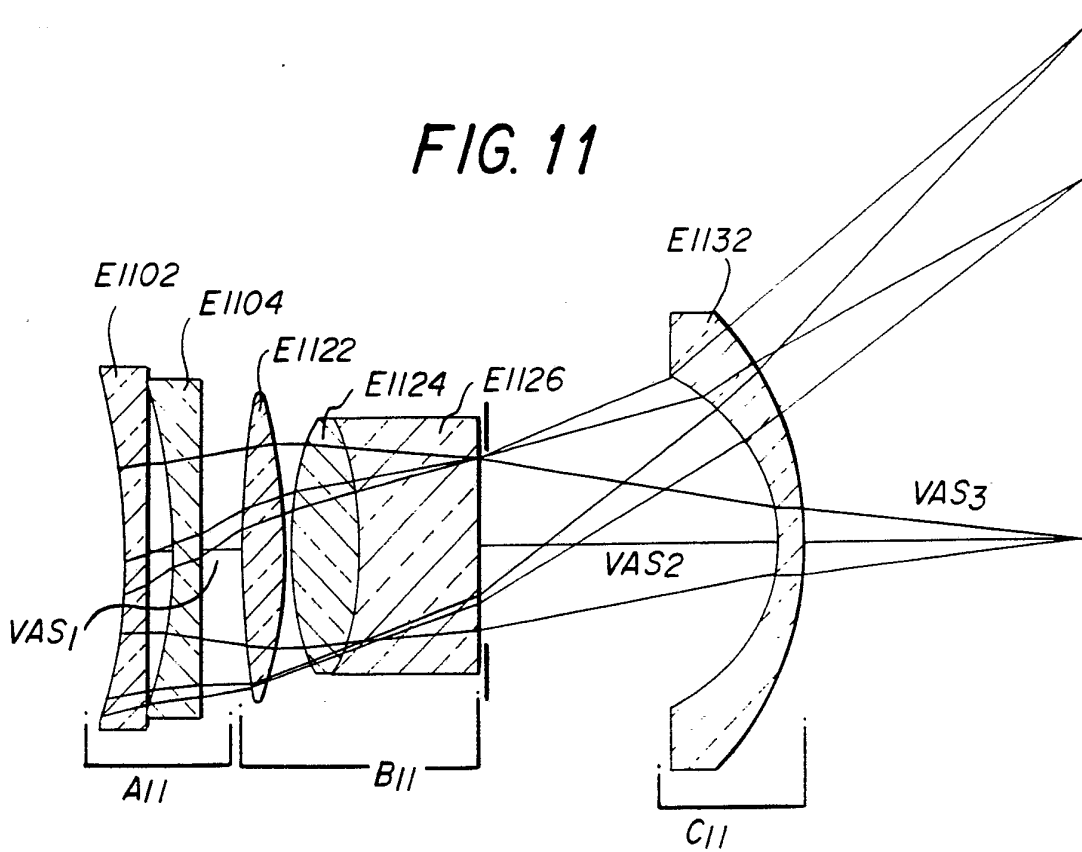


FIG. 11



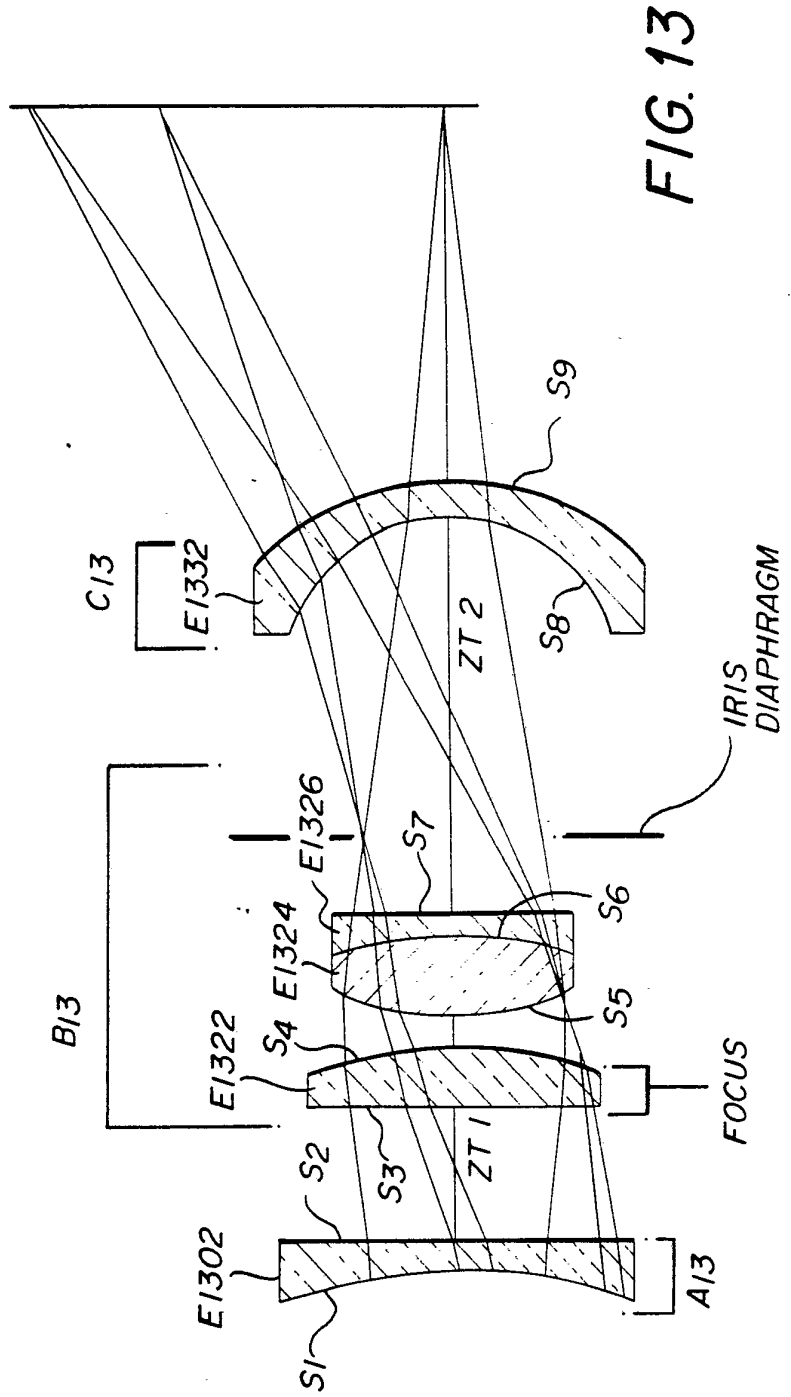


FIG. 13



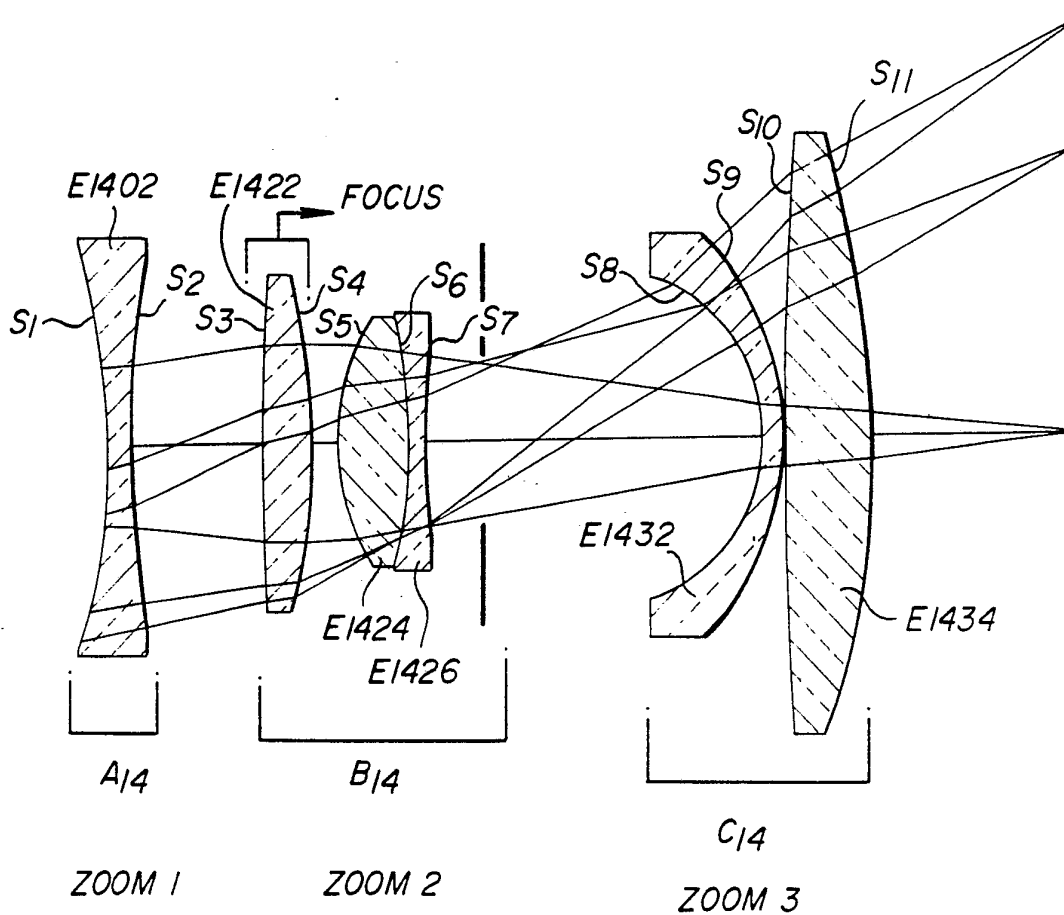


FIG. 14

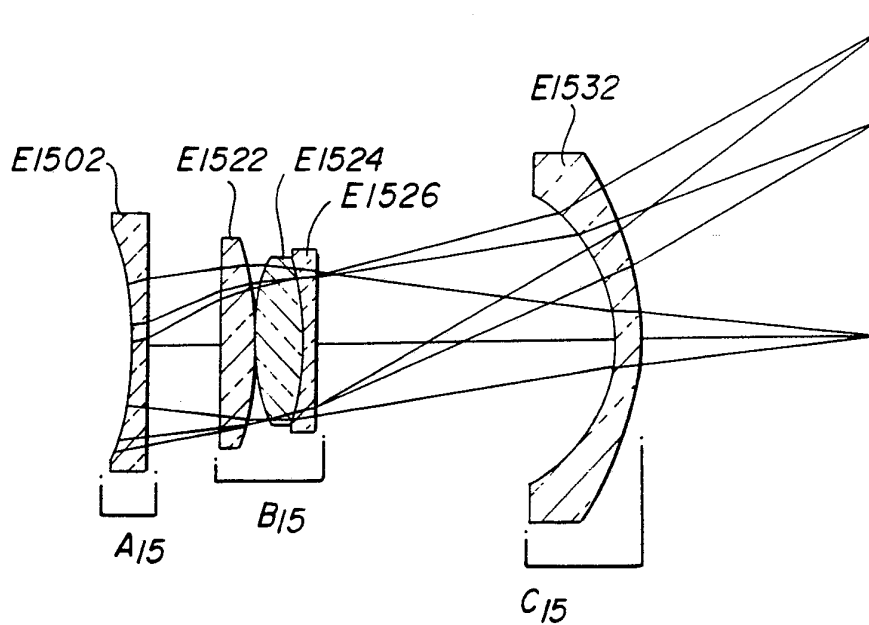


FIG. 15

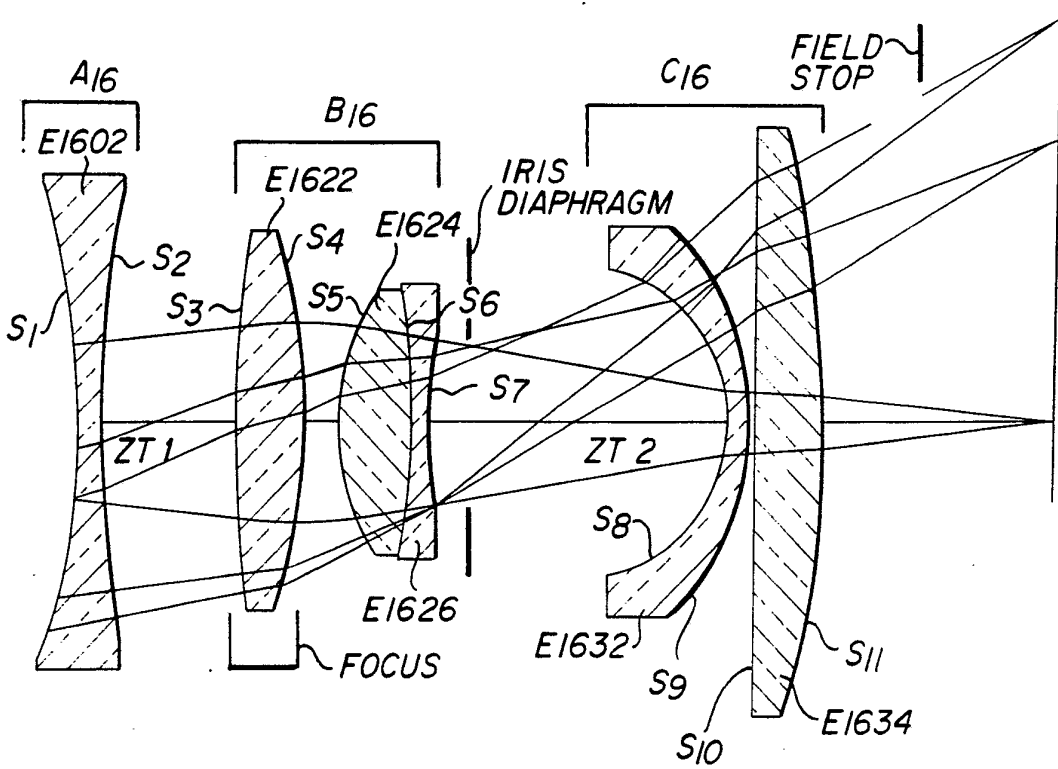


FIG. 16

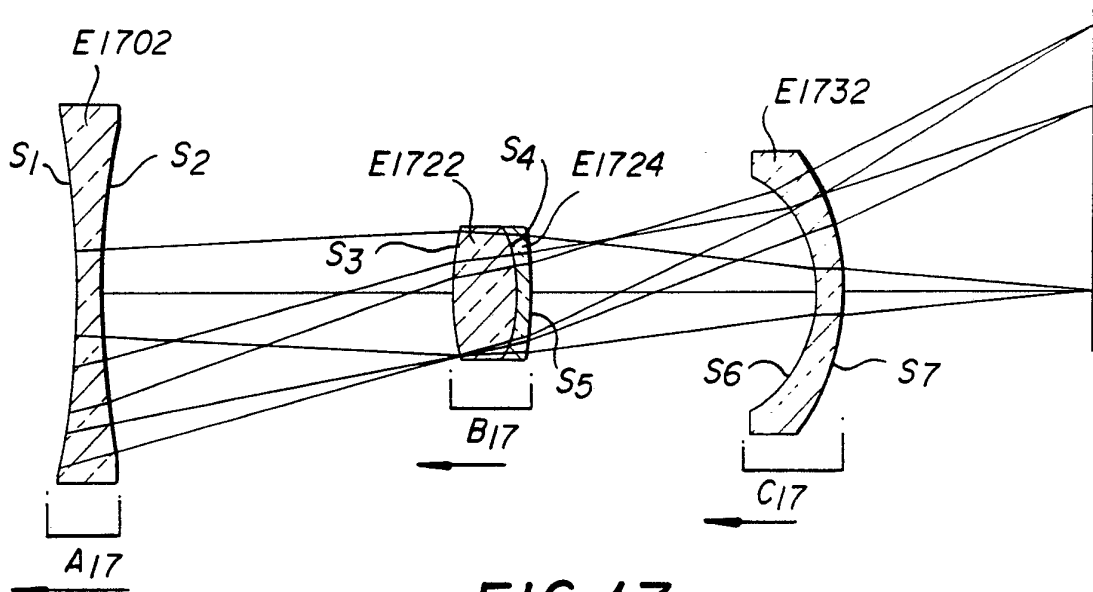


FIG. 17

# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PCT/US 92/03980

<b>I. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER</b> (if several classification symbols apply, indicate all) <sup>6</sup>				
According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both National Classification and IPC Int.Cl. 5 G02B15/177				
<b>II. FIELDS SEARCHED</b>				
Minimum Documentation Searched <sup>7</sup>				
Classification System	Classification Symbols			
Int.Cl. 5	G02B			
Documentation Searched other than Minimum Documentation to the Extent that such Documents are Included in the Fields Searched <sup>8</sup>				
<b>III. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT<sup>9</sup></b>				
Category <sup>10</sup>	Citation of Document, <sup>11</sup> with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages <sup>12</sup>	Relevant to Claim No. <sup>13</sup>		
A	US,A,4 936 661 (E. I. BETENSKY ET AL.) 26 June 1990 cited in the application see column 3, line 13 - column 6, line 53; figures 1-10 ---	1,8-11		
A	US,A,4 854 680 (J. KIKUCHI) 8 August 1989 see column 2, line 5 - column 6, line 63; figures 1-5 ---	1,8-11		
A	US,A,4 571 031 (CANON K. K.) 18 February 1986 see column 2, line 25 - column 5, line 60; figures 1-5 ---	1,8-11		
<table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; border: none; vertical-align: top;"> <sup>10</sup> Special categories of cited documents :                      "A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance                      "E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date                      "L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)                      "O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means                      "P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed                 </td> <td style="width: 50%; border: none; vertical-align: top;">                     "T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention                      "X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step                      "Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.                      "&amp;" document member of the same patent family                 </td> </tr> </table>			<sup>10</sup> Special categories of cited documents : "A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance "E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date "L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified) "O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means "P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed	"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention "X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step "Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art. "&" document member of the same patent family
<sup>10</sup> Special categories of cited documents : "A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance "E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date "L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified) "O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means "P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed	"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention "X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step "Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art. "&" document member of the same patent family			
<b>IV. CERTIFICATION</b>				
Date of the Actual Completion of the International Search  18 SEPTEMBER 1992	Date of Mailing of this International Search Report  25. 09. 92 			
International Searching Authority  EUROPEAN PATENT OFFICE	Signature of Authorized Officer  SARNEEL A.P.			

**ANNEX TO THE INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT  
ON INTERNATIONAL PATENT APPLICATION NO. US 9203980  
SA 60763**

This annex lists the patent family members relating to the patent documents cited in the above-mentioned international search report. The members are as contained in the European Patent Office EDP file on The European Patent Office is in no way liable for these particulars which are merely given for the purpose of information. 18/09/92

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
US-A-4936661	26-06-90	None	
US-A-4854680	08-08-89	JP-A- 63221313	14-09-88
US-A-4571031	18-02-86	JP-C- 1391567	23-07-87
		JP-A- 58132209	06-08-83
		JP-B- 61061655	26-12-86