

PHOTO LESSONS

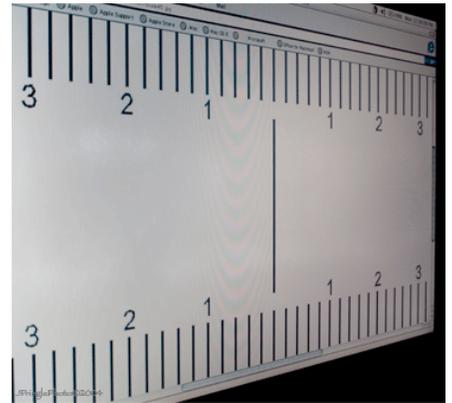
FOCUS Where to...

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angle of focus as it is tilted. The angle of focus remains vertical for a straight lens at its given focus point. A perspective lens can tilt upward or downward, as a result, the *(vertical -angle of focus)* moves in the same direction, al-

lowing the user to work with a wider aperture to achieve a similar effect than with a straight lens using a smaller aperture setting. This helps when you have less light to capture your image or need a faster shutter speed to capture your image.



I am often asked for the best point to focus a camera, for a scenic shot. However, as it is true for all lenses, for any given *Depth of Field*, the best point of true focus is one-third within the area of total focus.

For example: if you have to make sure all the numbers on the screen chart in the *image right* were in focus and you knew that your given (*F-stop*) would cover the numbers -three to +three, you would divide the (*seven*) number places into thirds, then focus on the first third *point* to get them all in focus. That would mean focusing on the second line after the closest number (*-two*) on the chart. One third in front and two thirds behind the line would come into focus.

A perspective correction lens would assist your camera's capability much more than a straight lens, since it can also adjust the

A straight lens may have to use F-11 to get all the lines in focus, as a perspective lens will allow the user to work with F-2.8 or less.

A lens *point of focus* will always split the chosen DOF at its 1/3 mark. If you have a DOF of three feet, you will focus at one foot to get all three feet in focus.

When the lens and image film/capture plane are both vertical, the *plane of focus* will be vertical. If one or both are tilted in any way, the plane of focus

When tilted, the marked numbers on the surface to not raise nor have depth, so tilting the angle of focus from vertical to horizontal (perpendicular) to the surface would need little focus on top or bottom of the surface, which is what allows a shallow DOF to give an effect of great focus depth.

