



1 B+W Speed Effect

One half of this rotating attachment consists of a half-lens which creates a streaking, speed effect similar to motion effects achieved with long exposure times. The intensity of the speed effect depends on the lens opening and can be controlled by changing the aperture setting. Wider lens openings create a stronger speed effect than smaller ones.

2 B+W Double Exposure Attachment (Dual Image)

This special effect lens allows dual exposures on the same negative. One half of this attachment is completely black and blocks all light transmission. With the first exposure, one half of the image remains unexposed. After that, the film transport is interrupted and the attachment is rotated 180 degrees. A second exposure is made on the unexposed film.

3 B+W BIFO 1 and 2

The BIFO lenses allow simultaneous focusing on distant and near objects in the same frame. Approximately 1/3 of the 360 degree surface of the Bifo attachment works as a close-up lens. The +2.5 diopter (Bifo 1) and +3.5 diopter (Bifo 2) allow focusing on a close object in the 0.40 m. and 0.28 m, respectively (15.75 in. and 11 in.). The remaining part of the attachment has no refractive power, thus, the reproduction properties of the lens (normal focal length to wide angle) remain unchanged in the other part of the image field.

4 B+W Close-up Prism

This unique attachment is a combination of a double image lens and a 7 diopter close-up lens. The effect produces a double image. By using the rotating mount, the image is brought to any desired position (side by side, diagonally, etc.). It is recommended to be used with lenses of medium to long focal lengths.

See pages 47 – 49 for available sizes.

Tips

Attachment with split surfaces should be used with standard lenses or medium-long focal lengths and at large aperture openings. This avoids a hard transition and the image of the filter division will not be apparent.

For double exposures, selecting a smooth background avoids reproducing the dividing line in the attachment. It is imperative that the same exposure is used and that the same picture taking position for both images is maintained. The use of a tripod best fulfills these prerequisites.