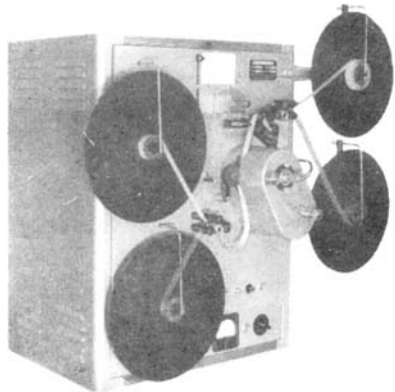


16mm Continuous Motion Picture Printer

MODEL 1557A



This printer makes contact prints from 16mm negatives onto 16mm positive, or from 16mm reversal onto 16mm reversal printing films. It is sprocket driven and will operate at a rate of 40 feet per minute.

Among its many features, it has a semi-automatic mechanical light change mechanism, a light card indicator, a 40-tooth printing sprocket, a constant speed gear reduction motor, and an electrically operated footage counter. A high current low voltage lamp is used as the light source.

The frame of the printer is housed in a steel cabinet. This cabinet features doors both in the top and in back to give full access to the rear of the printer for ease of maintenance.

Any one of four apertures can be selected: sound, negative to positive picture area only, reversal to reversal picture area only, or full aperture.

Weighted rollers precede the printing sprocket on both negative and positive films. This and a pressure roller over the printing aperture ensure excellent contact between the films during printing.

Prices:

Model 1557A (shown above)
with lamp control . . . \$1,728.00

Model 1557
without lamp control . . . \$1,630.00

F.O.B. Culver City, Calif., and
subject to change without notice

For full information, write

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books reviewed



Underwater Photography Enlarged 2d ed.

By Hulbert Schenck, Jr., and Henry Kendall. Published in 1957 (1st ed. 1945) by Cornell Maritime Press, Cambridge, Md. 160 pp. incl. plates and illus. 5½ by 8¼-in. Price \$3.50.

Just as the authors of this excellent little book had to draw on many people for advice and aid so the reviewer, who is conversant only with surface photography, had to ask for help from men experienced in underwater photography.

We are all in agreement that this is a good basic textbook on a fascinating and difficult subject. With the two companion books by these authors one would be quite well able to live under water. In this volume not one of the many facets important to the production of good underwater photographs is left out. The necessary fundamental optics as they apply to underwater photography may scare the wits out of a beginner but they are described with a minimum of formulas and a wealth of succinctly written details. In the chapter, "Materials of Underwater Photography," various types of cameras, lights, flash, strobe and continuous are discussed, as well as films. As it should be, the largest chapter in the book deals with underwater enclosures for cameras and flash equipment. The reader is not only made aware of the commercially available enclosures but also is told how to build such units himself. Nowhere are we left very much in doubt as to how the authors feel about the merits of certain pieces of equipment. The authors are to be commended on their courage to mention a brand name and to tell us exactly how they feel about its cost and its quality.

Reflection and refraction, which affect the quality and quantity of underwater light, are explained in detail in the chapter "Underwater Exposure by Natural Light." A most important portion of this chapter is that dealing with color correction and how to determine the amount necessary and what filters to use.

The Chapter, "Artificial Light," is divided in two parts, one for black-and-white photography, the other for color. Small mention is made of photography in turbid water. The short, last chapter advises one to acquaint himself with his photographic and diving equipment in a swimming pool before setting out into the depths. This is a point well worth remembering. There is a short description of processing films while at sea and a much too short bit on underwater motion pictures. Since fish do not necessarily

stay around within shooting distance for long scenes the author cleverly advises shooting at a high frame rate in order to stretch out the scene during projection. For those who are interested, a lengthy bibliography is included in the Appendix.

In criticism it may be said the style is dry and the writing not conducive to stimulating great interest. Not enough stress is placed on the most important cautions for the real amateur or beginning professional. One needs to go through the whole book to pick them up here and there. There should be a summary of techniques for the amateurs. No mention is made anywhere of the use of side lighting. It is felt that much more use should be made of this type of lighting especially in turbid water. It is necessary to go after invertebrates but why not let the fish come to you? Good background may be selected and properly lighted for artistic shots.

The following are a few random and disconnected observations. It transpires from the text but it never definitely mentioned that many of the commercial cases have plastic fronts. These are easily scratched. All plastic cases should be limited to 12 sq. in. Anything larger bends. Not mentioned is the use of an automobile tire valve to check for leaks before diving. Air pressure may be built up inside the enclosure and any leakage can be seen by dunking in a bath tub. In large cases the camera can be mounted on a shelf which makes it possible to slip the camera in and out more easily than by having to disengage it from the case. Super Anscochrome film has been marketed since publication of this book. This film gives excellent underwater pictures without filtration. It may be mentioned that it is hard to change speeds on the Leica. The reviewer feels that not enough importance has been placed on the background. Holding a white card to tell what filter is needed is pretty much like the barometers which tell you it is raining when the animal's tail is wet, or windy when it is moving about! It is often found tonal values of black-and-white prints are better when made from Kodachrome originals than from original black-and-white negatives—Fred Anderegg, Photographic Services, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.

Howard W. Sams & Co., 2201 E. 46 St., Indianapolis 5, Ind., has announced publication of two books, *Tape Recorder Manual*, Vol. I (first of a new series) and *Automatic Record Changer Manual*, Vol. 10. The first book covers seven basic tape recorder chassis and two tape players produced in 1956 and 1957. Tape recorders for home and professional use are described. Illustrations include photographs of recorder and amplifier and amplifier schematics. The second book covers 10 record changers produced during 1956 and 1957. General specifications and operations data are described. Assembly and parts list information is given in photographs and exploded views. Each book is 8½ by 11-in., contains 148 pp. and is priced at \$2.95. The books are distributed through electronic parts distributors throughout the country.