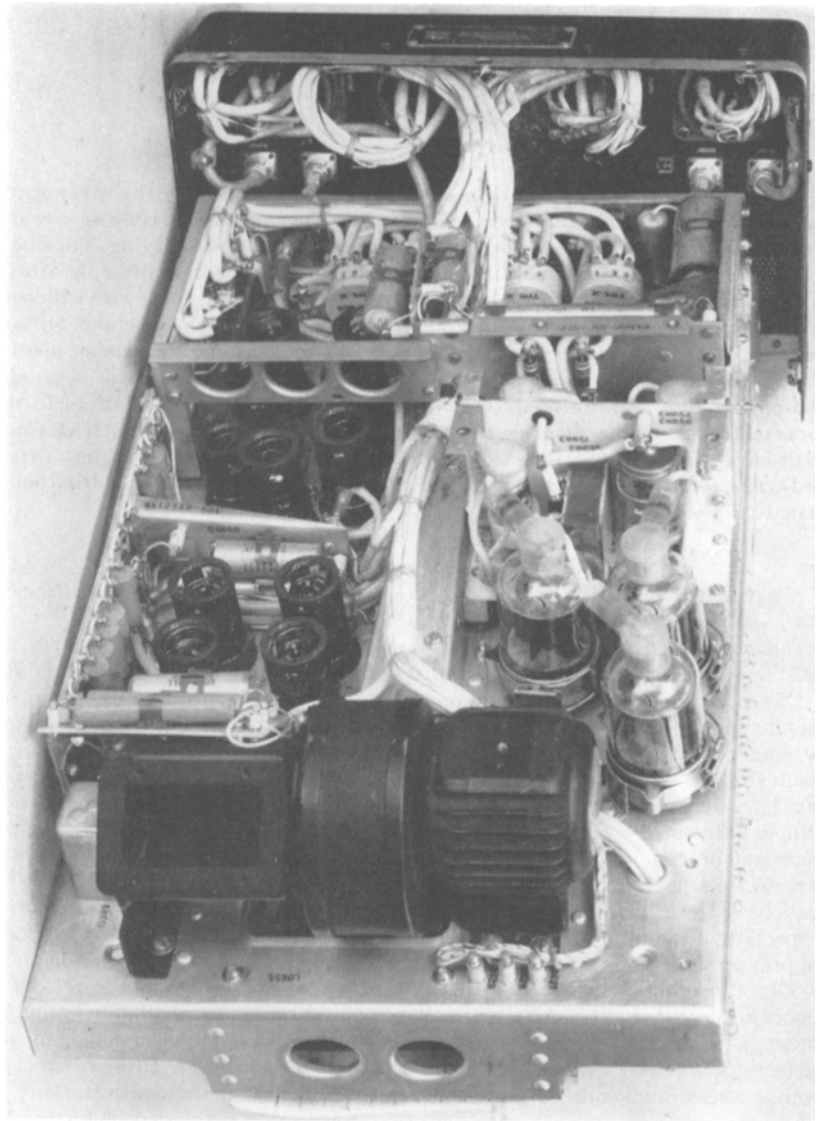


ond camera. Line-rate deflection is obtained, as noted above, from the synchronizer. During dual camera operation, the line-rate deflection yokes of both cameras are in parallel. When the second camera is removed it is necessary to substitute a dummy load consisting of an inductance simulating the second yoke.

#### System Performance

Because of schedule requirements it was not possible to thoroughly test engineering prototypes before this paper was written. It is expected that picture quality approximating that of studio equipment will be obtained at normal operating temperatures. At extremes in temperature some degradation is expected but it will probably be minimized through the use of the camera temperature-control system, feedback in deflection circuits, and the use of precision components in critical circuits.



**Fig. 4. Synchronizer generating sync signals for the system. Other circuits include auxiliary circuits for one camera.**

## Errata

*A Directory for Members*, April 1958, Part II:

On p. 9, change under **Papers, Europe, GERMANY**:

for: Hans J. Jost, Zerbster Str. 65, Berlin, Lichterleiche, Ost, Germany

read: Dr. Adolf Kochs, Bavaria-Filmkunst Ag, Schliessfach 9, Munich 9, Germany.

On p. 30, for: **Daily, C. R.**, Optical Eng., Paramount Pictures Corp.

read: ———, Hughes Aircraft Co., Research and Development Laboratories, Culver City, Calif.

On p. 36, add: **Haber, Jack**, Production Mgr. Mecca Film Labs. Mail: 1058 Cramer Ct., Baldwin, L.I., N.Y.

On p. 44, for: **Kreuzer, Barton**, Manager, Marketing, Astro-Electronic Products, Princeton, N.J. (F), add Radio Corp. of America.

On p. 48, for: **McGeary, Frank M.**, Pres., Motion Picture Laboratories, Inc. Mail: 1508 Pinewood St., Falls Church, Va. (M), read: ———, Mail: 1672 Union Ave., Memphis 4, Tenn. (M)

On p. 48, for: **Miller C. David**, Asst. Supvr., Eng. Research, Battelle Memorial Institute. Mail: 1511 Lincoln Rd., Columbus 12, Ohio. (M), read: ———, Cons. in Re-

search and Development, 326 W. Fifth Ave., Columbus 1, Ohio. (M)

Progress Report, *Jour. SMPTE*, 65: 289-343, May 1958:

On p. 289, *The Committee*: add J. M. UNGER who was an active contributor to the report and was inadvertently omitted.

On p. 306, col. 1, para. 4; and Fig. 31: *Note* — The illustration presented as Fig. 31 is the Auto-Vac Model L, a vacuum forming machine of The Auto-Vac Company, 1984 State St. Extension, Bridgeport, Conn. This equipment, described as the largest vacuum forming machine ever made, has been used for making large sheets of fire-resistant plastic for studio set construction at the Columbia Broadcasting Studios.

On p. 322, col. 3, para. 3: for: The Industrial Vidicon Camera Channel Type BD835A . . . , read: The Industrial Vidicon Camera Channel Type BD-871. . . . (Figure 56 (p. 323) shows the BD835A which is earlier equipment not illustrative of the description on p. 322. The BD-871, as described on p. 322, is shown in the New Products column of this *Journal*, p. 510.)