

## Education, Industry News

**The BBC Circular Television Center** (*Journal*, p. 776, Nov. 1959, and p. 110, Feb. 1958) was officially opened June 29, 1960.

The plan, purpose and construction of the Center as it developed from "a first back-of-envelope idea dated December 1949" have been described in detail by the architect, Graham Dawborn, of the British firm Norman & Dawborn, and M. T. Tudsbery, consulting civil engineer to BBC. A very few excerpts which seem of special interest are taken from the description.

"In a television studio there are two major problems of internal finish: the floor and acoustic treatment of ceiling and walls. The acoustic treatment has been designed to be completely fireproof and to avoid as far as possible the uncovered mineral wools which are an unsightly feature of so many television and film studios. The large studios are of two main types — those for general purposes, including musical shows; and those to be used exclusively for speech and in particular for drama. The general-purpose studios are designed to have a reverberation rather shorter than those of sound studios of similar size; the drama studios are made as non-reverberant as is possible at reasonable cost. It has therefore been necessary to develop several new types of fireproof absorbers. . . .

"Control Rooms for Vision, Lighting and Sound lie behind continuous plate glass windows extending across the inner end of each studio and behind these are the Apparatus Rooms. The production control desk in the vision control room . . . is curved in shape (convex on the sitting side) (affording) a first-class view by key

personnel of the studio floor and the picture monitors. . . .

"One operator at the vision control console controls electrically all the cameras in a studio, which may be as many as six. This has been achieved, first by arranging the controls and picture monitors in such a way that the minimum of effort is required by the vision control supervisor and secondly by designing the cameras and their associated control equipment for remote control. The operational controls in the vision control console have been specially developed to enable three functions to be performed with a single control. Moving the control over a quadrant varies the lens aperture, a knob on the control is rotated to adjust the picture black level and pressure on this knob will switch a single monitor from one camera to another.

Studio Three, the first of the seven production studios to be placed in operation, is equipped with 13 Marconi Mark IV image-orthicon camera channels with the English Electric Valve Company's 4½-in. pickup tubes. Other Marconi equipments installed in Studio Three include 11 Mark IV vidicon-camera channels; 75 21-in. monitors; 10 slide projectors; six optical multiplexers; five electronic switches; and three picture and waveform monitors.

Specially designed optical and sound equipment has been supplied by Rank Precision Industries, Ltd. The Taylor, Taylor and Hobson Division has provided the optical system for the universal standards converter, developed by the BBC for the "link-up" with the European Broadcasting Union and for video-tape programs for use overseas. This Division has also supplied television camera lenses, including eight studio zooms, three remote control servo zooms and a range of fixed focus lenses. The G.B-Kalee Division has

redesigned existing magnetic soundtrack reproducing equipment for telecine operation. Two equipments have been provided. Each comprises a 35mm magnetic soundtrack reproducer for operation with a Cintel flying spot telecine scanner and driven in selsyn interlock. Provision has been made for forward and reverse running under either local or remote control.

**The 13th Annual Conference on Electrical Techniques in Medicine and Biology** will be held Oct. 31 — Nov. 2 at the Sheraton-Park Hotel, Washington, D.C. Fifty-one papers are scheduled for presentation during eight sessions. Subject matter includes latest developments in analytical methods and instrumentation, electro-analytical methods, digital computers, telemetry of physiological data, physiological measurements, analogs and systems analysis and instrumentation. In addition, four informal discussion sessions will be held on polarography, nuclear and electron magnetic resonance, computer methods, remote recording and stimulating for physiological experiments. Session Chairmen are R. L. Bowman, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, Md.; R. H. Shepard, Johns Hopkins University; G. N. Webb, John Hopkins University; J. E. Jacobs, Northwestern University; H. B. Schwann, University of Pennsylvania; P. L. Frommer, National Institutes of Health; and W. Greatbatch, University of Buffalo.

All registrants will receive a 100-page letterpress conference report containing digests of the papers supplemented by illustrations. The report will also include a review of the technical and scientific exhibits on display at the Conference. Post-conference copies of the digest will be available at a price of \$5.00.



Studio 3's vision control room: the main production desk during installation.



Aerial view of the new BBC Television Centre, Hammersmith, London.

### Reasons for Reciprocity Failure at Very Short Exposures

H. SAUVENIER, Laboratoire de Physique Générale, Université de Liège, Belgium

A fine-grain AgBr-emulsion, prepared with an inert gelatine, shows no reciprocity failure at very short exposures, if the chemical aging has been effected in the absence of S-unstable ions. In an emulsion with coarse grains (which has therefore undergone the physical aging) there is considerable reciprocity failure. This is due to the fact that the proportion between surface and volume in these emulsions is smaller than in those of a fine grain, so that a gelatine which is inert for the latter is not so any more for an emulsion with coarse grains. If AgI is added to a fine-grain AgBr emulsion which showed no reciprocity failure, there appears a considerable failure at very short exposures.

### A Photometric Study of Brief Light Sources Associated With Photographic Emulsions

MICHEL PHILBERT and CLAUDE VERET, Office National d'Etudes et de Recherches Aéronautiques, Chatillon-sous-Bagneux, France

Lamps with brief discharges are most often employed to photograph rapid phenomena. Now the photometric characteristics of these lamps are as little known as the reactions of the photographic emulsions to brief exposures. The photometric study of discharge lamps associated with photographic emulsions has therefore been undertaken with the view of obtaining practical data for the employment of lamps actually available. One studies, therefore, as a function of time, the overall photographic impression of the rays emitted by the lamp, independent of all consideration of spectral range.

An optical layout with a rotating mirror permits one to obtain, by using a photometric step wedge placed near a slit, photographic records which give directly the curve of the logarithm of the intensity of the light as a function of time. The photometric characteristics of the different sources are compared with one another by taking their ratio to a reference source of steady intensity recorded through the same optical layout, so that one obtains the same duration of exposure. The photographic recordings permit one to define the respective performance of the sources in order to determine the useful working range. Furthermore, they permit one to study the influence of diverse factors such as the electrical parameters on the luminous output of the sources, and this can give very interesting information for the improvement of existing equipment.

### Sur les causes des écarts de réciprocité aux très courts temps de pose

H. SAUVENIER, Laboratoire de Physique Générale, Université de Liège, Belgique

Une emulsion AgBr à grain fin, préparée à l'aide de gélatine inerte, ne présente pas d'écart de réciprocité aux très courts temps de pose pour autant que la maturation chimique ait été effectuée en l'absence d'ions S-labiles. Dans une emulsion à gros grains (qui a donc subi la maturation physique), il apparaît un écart de réciprocité aux grands éclaircissements. Ceci est dû au fait que le rapport surface volume de ces émulsions est plus petit que celui des émulsions à grain fin. De sorte qu'une gélatine qui est inerte pour ces dernières ne l'est plus pour une emulsion à gros grains. Si, à une émulsion AgBr à grain fin qui ne présente pas d'écart de réciprocité, on ajoute de l'AgI, il apparaît un écart important aux très courts temps de pose.

### Etude photométrique de lumières brèves associées aux émulsions photographiques

MICHEL PHILBERT et CLAUDE VERET, Office National d'Etudes et de Recherches Aéronautiques, Chatillon-sous-Bagneux, France

Les lampes à décharges brèves sont le plus souvent employées pour photographier des phénomènes à évolution rapide. Or, les caractéristiques photométriques de ces lampes sont aussi mal connues que les réactions des émulsions photographiques aux lumières brèves. L'étude photométrique des lampes à décharges associées à l'émulsion photographique a donc été entreprise en vue d'obtenir les données pratiques d'emploi des lampes actuellement disponibles. On étudie donc, en fonction du temps, l'impression photographique globale du rayonnement émis par l'éclair, indépendamment de toute considération d'ordre spectral.

Un dispositif optique à miroir tournant permet d'obtenir, grâce à l'utilisation d'un coin photométrique étalonné placé sur une fente, des enregistrements photographiques qui donnent directement la courbe du logarithme de l'intensité de l'éclair en fonction du temps. Les caractéristiques photométriques des différentes sources sont comparées entre elles par rapport à une source de référence continue d'intensité connue, enregistrée au moyen du même dispositif optique pour obtenir la même durée d'exposition. Les enregistrements photographiques réalisés permettent donc de définir les performances respectives des sources pour déterminer leurs domaines d'application. Ils permettent, en outre, d'étudier l'influence des divers facteurs, d'ordre électrique ou autre, sur le rendement lumineux des sources, ce qui peut apporter des renseignements très intéressants pour l'amélioration des équipements existants.

### Die Ursachen der Reziprozitätsabstände bei sehr kurzen Belichtungszeiten

H. SAUVENIER, Laboratoire de Physique Générale, Université de Liège, Belgien

Eine feinkörnige AgBr Emulsion, die mit inerte Gelatine hergestellt wurde, zeigt bei sehr kurzen Belichtungszeiten keine Reziprozitätsabstände, wenn das chemische Altern bei Abwesenheit von S-labilen Ionen erfolgte. Bei einer grobkörnigen Emulsion (die also ein physisches Altern mitgemacht hat) sind jedoch bedeutende Abstände vorhanden. Der Grund hierfür liegt darin, dass das Verhältnis zwischen Oberfläche und Volumen bei diesen Emulsionen kleiner ist als bei den feinkörnigen, so dass eine Gelatine, die für die letzteren inert ist, sich bei den grobkörnigen nicht mehr so verhält. Wenn man einer feinkörnigen AgBr Emulsion, welche keinen Reziprozitätsabstand aufweist, AgI beisetzt, erscheint ein bedeutender Abstand bei sehr kurzen Belichtungszeiten.

### Eine photometrische Untersuchung von Lichtquellen kurzer Dauer in Verbindung mit photographischen Emulsionen

MICHEL PHILBERT und CLAUDE VERET, Office National d'Etudes et de Recherches Aéronautiques, Chatillon-sous-Bagneux, Frankreich

Lampen mit kurzdauernden Entladungen werden meistens dazu verwendet Vorgänge zu fotografieren, die sich sehr schnell abspielen. Nun sind die photometrischen Charakteristiken dieser Lampen ebenso wenig bekannt wie die Reaktionen der photographischen Emulsionen auf kurze Belichtungen. Die photometrische Untersuchung von Entladungslampen in Verbindung mit photographischen Emulsionen wurde daher zu dem Zweck unternommen praktische Daten für die Anwendung gegenwärtig erhältlicher Lampen zu gewinnen. Man prüft daher, als eine Funktion der Zeit, die von den Strahlen der Lampe verursachte photographische Gesamteinflussung, unabhängig von allen Betrachtungen des Spektrumswertes.

Durch eine optische Anlage mit einem rotierenden Spiegel kann man unter Gebrauch eines photometrischen Stufenkeils, der nahe dem Schlitz angebracht wird, photographische Aufzeichnungen erhalten, welche direkt die Kurve des Logarithmus der Lichtintensität als Funktion der Zeit angeben. Die photometrischen Charakteristiken der verschiedenen Lichtquellen werden mit einander verglichen, indem man ihr Verhältnis zu einer als Bezugselement dienenden Lichtquelle gleichmässiger Intensität, die durch die gleiche optische Einrichtung aufgenommen wurde, feststellt, so dass die gleich Belichtungszeit erzielt wird. Die photographischen Aufzeichnungen ermöglichen eine Bestimmung der Leistung der verschiedenen Lichtquellen so dass man das Gebiet, auf dem sie zweckmässig verwendet werden können, feststellen kann. Sie ermöglichen aber weiterhin auch eine Untersuchung des Einflusses verschiedener Faktoren, wie z.B. der elektrischen Parameter der Lichtleistung dieser Lampen und damit interessante Kenntnisse, die zur Verbesserung bestehender Geräte beitragen können.

THURSDAY 6:30 P.M. Cocktail Party

8:00 Banquet, to Honor Foreign Delegates  
Entertainment, The Soldiers' Chorus of the U. S. Army Field Band

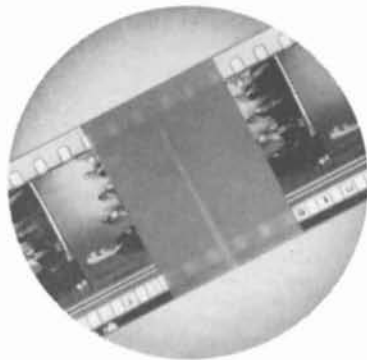
A study program in motion-picture production has been inaugurated by the University of California Extension. The first two evening courses began Sept. 19 at the Extension Center, 55 Laguna St., San Francisco. A course in "Basic Principles of Motion Picture Production" is taught by C. Cameron Macauley, motion-picture producer for University Extension and member of the faculty of the Film Department, California School of Fine Arts. The course consists of an analysis of the basic principles, tools and skills of production. Demonstrations, film showings and field trips to studios and laboratories are planned to supplement classroom lectures. Any adult may enroll. No previous training is required. "Workshop in Television and Film Scripting" is taught by Carol Levine, film producer and writer. This course deals with scripts for commercials, documentaries, public service and educational programs and films. Courses now being planned will deal with mass media problems, cinematography, television production, experimental films and films as an art form. Further information may be obtained from University Extension, University of California, Berkeley 4, Calif.

Fifteen evening sessions and four Saturday workshop and production classes are offered by the Institute of Film Techniques of City College, New York, for the Fall term. Courses offered include photography, screen writing, sound and film editing, directing and production, with advanced courses open to professionals and elementary classes for amateurs. The Saturday Workshop offers actual experience in all phases of production. Both the evening courses and the Saturday workshop classes are open to persons without previous college training. Registration dates were Sept. 12 through 15 at Shepard Hall, 139 St. at Convent Ave. The announcement was made by Yael Woll, Director of the Institute.

The Audio Engineering Society's 12th Annual Convention and Exhibit will be held Oct. 11-14 at the Hotel New Yorker, New York. Technical sessions scheduled for the four-day meeting will be on the subjects of Psychoacoustical Engineering; Speech Analysis, Synthesis and Compression; Music and Electronics; Disc Recording and Reproducing; Magnetic Tape Recording and Reproducing; Architectural Acoustics and Electronics; Stereophonics; Audio Applications; and Measurements and Standards in Audio.

Papers presented at the Florman & Babb Workshop Seminar, "Animation Film Techniques," held June 12-15 in New York, are being made available in booklet form. The first of the booklets contains a paper on "Creative Problems in Animation Film Commercials" by Peter H. Cooper of Robert Lawrence Animation, Inc. The booklet is available without charge upon request to Charles Lipow, Florman & Babb, Inc., 68 W. 45 St., New York 36.

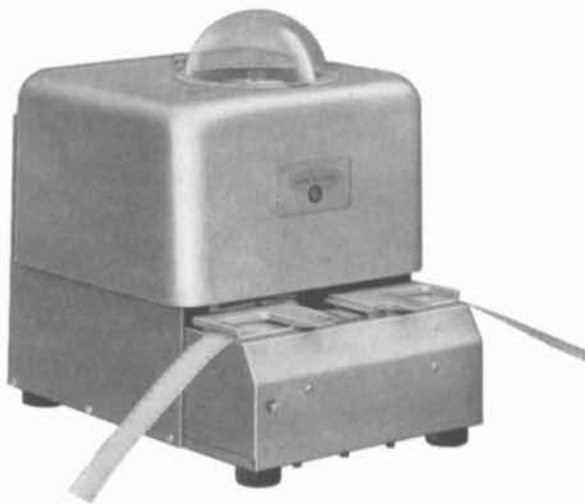
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**New Technique for Measurement of Velocity of High-Speed Objects**

DONALD A. HALL and W. W. ATKINS, U.S. Naval Research Laboratory, Washington, D. C.

A new technique for the velocity measurement of controlled trajectory particles, projectiles, models or other masses has been developed for laboratory use in the study of ballistic phenomena. One principal advantage of this system is that the velocity of individual objects throughout a wide velocity spectrum can be measured for any given firing of the accelerator.

The system employs a standard Fastax streak camera as a film transport. Collimated light fields are placed along the trajectory through which the projectile or particle will pass. A narrow vertical slit, near and perpendicular to the trajectory, provides a submicrosecond shutter when image demagnification  $\times$  rate of film travel equals or approaches the object velocity. A series of mirrors rotates the slit image 90°, enabling the light field to produce a ribbonlike exposure along the entire length of film. A projectile entering the light field creates an instantaneous shadow at the slit and is recorded as such on the film. This is repeated at two or more carefully spaced stations along the trajectory. With the projectile images and time-base markers produced simultaneously, it is necessary only to measure image displacement and determine rate of film travel to calculate object velocity.

**Study of Chemical Reactions in Gases Emerging From Muzzle of a Gun by Means of High-Speed Photography**

KARTAR SINGH, Institute of Armament Studies, Poona, India

The intensity of reactions of approximately 100 msec duration at various points in a jet stream depends upon temperature and concentration of oxygen prevailing in these regions. High-Speed photography is a powerful tool for study of these chemical reactions. The present note describes investigations on flash from W and NH propellants, at camera speeds of 1500 and 3000 frames/sec.

**Microsecond Observations of the Dynamic Response of Explosives to Very High Rates of Loading**

H. S. NAPADENSKY and J. SAVITT, Armour Research Foundation of Illinois Institute of Technology; and R. H. STRESAU, Consultant, Lake Zurich, Ill.

An explosive sensitivity test has been devised wherein specimens of explosives of the order of a pound in weight are squeezed between an explosive-driven plate and a massive anvil. By using the Beckman & Whitley Model 189 Framing Camera, it is possible to observe the movement of the driving plate, the propagation of the nonreactive shock in the explosive sample, the deformation of the explosive as a result of its being squeezed, and in some cases the onset

**Une nouvelle technique pour mesurer la vitesse des objets en parcours rapide**

DONALD A. HALL et W. W. ATKINS, U.S. Naval Research Laboratory, Washington, D. C.

Une nouvelle technique pour la mesure des vitesses des particules, projectiles, modèles ou autres masses sur trajectoire contrôlée a été mise au point en vue de son emploi au laboratoire dans l'étude des phénomènes balistiques. Un des principaux avantages de ce système réside dans le fait que la vitesse d'objets isolés dans toute l'étendue d'un ample spectre de vitesse peut être mesurée pour toute position donné de lancement de l'accélérateur.

Le système utilise une caméra à stries Fastax de type normal comme porte-film. Des champs lumineux collimatés sont disposés le long de la trajectoire que le projectile ou la particule doit suivre. Une fente verticale et étroite, près de la trajectoire et perpendiculaire à celle-ci, fait fonction d'obturateur à submicrosecondes quand le produit de la multiplication de la désamplification de l'image par la vitesse de déplacement du film égale ou approche la vitesse de l'objet. Une série de miroirs fait tourner l'image de fente de 90°, ce qui permet au champ lumineux de produire une exposition en forme de ruban sur toute la longueur du film. Un projectile, à son entrée dans le champ lumineux, crée une ombre instantanée à la fente et est enregistré sous cette forme sur le film. Ceci se répète à deux ou plusieurs emplacements judicieusement espacés le long de la trajectoire. Vu que les images de projectile et les jalons à base de temps sont produits simultanément, il suffit simplement de mesurer le déplacement de l'image et de déterminer la vitesse de déplacement du film pour pouvoir calculer la vitesse de l'objet.

**Etude des réactions chimiques des gaz à leur sortie de la bouche des armes à feu au moyen de la photographie à grande vitesse**

KARTAR SINGH, Institute of Armament Studies, Poona, Inde

L'intensité de réactions d'une durée d'environ 100 ms en divers points d'un jet gazeux est fonction de la température et de la concentration d'oxygène qui règnent dans ces zones. La photographie à grande vitesse est un moyen de grande efficacité pour étudier ces réactions chimiques. Le présent article décrit les investigations qui ont été faites sur le flash émanant d'agents propulseurs W et NH à des cadences de caméra de 1500 et de 3000 images/s.

**Les observations à microsecondes de la réaction dynamique de explosifs aux régimes de charge très élevés**

H. S. NAPADENSKY et J. SAVITT, Armour Research Foundation of Illinois Institute of Technology, et R. H. STRESAU, expert-conseil, Lake Zurich, Illinois

On a mis au point un essai de sensibilité d'explosifs qui consiste à comprimer des spécimens d'explosif d'un poids de l'ordre d'une livre entre une plaque actionnée par explosif et une enclume massive. En employant la caméra multi-images Beckman & Whitley Modèle 189, il est possible d'observer le déplacement de la plaque d'enclume, la propagation du choc non réactif dans le spécimen d'explosif, la déformation de l'explosif sous l'effet de la compression, et dans certains cas le début et la propagation d'une réaction explosive. On peut facilement calculer, à

**Eine neue Methode der Geschwindigkeitsmessung von Hochgeschwindigkeitsobjekten.**

DONALD A. HALL und W. W. ATKINS, U.S. Naval Research Laboratory, Washington, D.C.

Zum laboratoriumsmässigen Gebrauch bei der Untersuchung ballistischer Erscheinungen wurde eine neue Methode der Geschwindigkeitsmessung von Partikeln, Projektilen, Modellen und anderen Massen mit geregelter Flugbahn geschaffen. Ein Hauptvorteil dieses Systems ist der, dass die Geschwindigkeit einzelner Objekte bei jedem einzelnen Abfeuern des Beschleunigers durch ein breites Geschwindigkeitspektrum gemessen werden kann.

Das System benützt eine normale Fastax Schlierenkamera als Filmtransport. Entlang der vom Projektil oder Partikel zu durchlaufenden Strecke werden kollimierte Lichtfelder angeordnet. Ein enger vertikaler Schlitz, nahe der Flugbahn und senkrecht zu ihr, bildet einen Verschluss für weniger als eine Mikrosekunde, wenn Bildverkleinerung mal Filmfortbewegung gleich oder nahe der Geschwindigkeit des Objekts sind. Eine Reihe von Spiegeln, die das Schlitzbild um 90° verdreht, gestattet es dem Lichtfeld, entlang der ganzen Filmlänge eine bandförmige Belichtung zu produzieren. Ein in das Lichtfeld eindringendes Projektil wirft sofort einen Schatten auf den Schlitz und wird als solcher am Film aufgenommen. Dies wiederholt sich bei zwei oder mehreren sorgfältig angeordneten Stationen entlang der Flugbahn. Da die Bilder des Projektils und die Merkpunkte für die Zeitgrundlage gleichzeitig produziert werden, ist es nur nötig, die Bildverlagerung zu messen und die Geschwindigkeit der Filmbewegung zu bestimmen um die Objektgeschwindigkeit errechnen zu können.

**Untersuchung der chemischen Reaktionen in von der Rohrmündung eines Geschützes austretenden Gasen mittels Hochgeschwindigkeits-Photographie**

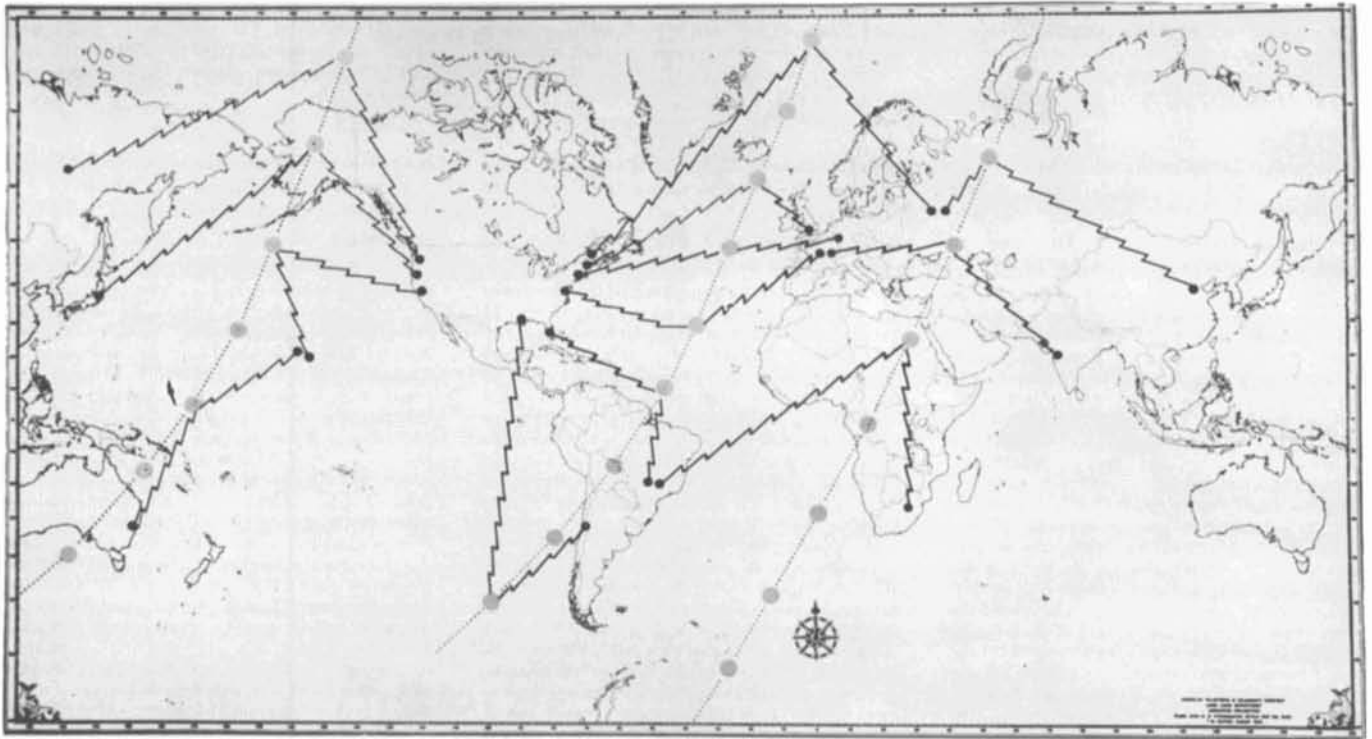
KARTAR SINGH, Institute of Armament Studies, Poona, Indien

Die Intensität von Reaktionen, die eine Dauer von ungefähr 100 Mikrosekunden haben, an verschiedenen Punkten eines Gasstrahls hängt von der Temperatur und der Konzentration des Sauerstoffs in diesen Zonen ab. Die Hochgeschwindigkeits-Photographie ist bei der Untersuchung dieser Reaktionen von grosser Wichtigkeit. Der gegenwärtige Artikel beschreibt Untersuchungen des Mündungsfeuers von W und NH Treibladungen bei Bildfrequenzen von 1500 und 3.000 Aufnahmen/s.

**Mikrosekundenbeobachtungen der dynamischen Reaktion von Sprengstoffen bei sehr starken Ladungen**

H. S. NAPADENSKY und J. SAVITT, Armour Research Foundation of Illinois Institute of Technology; und R. H. STRESAU, Beratender Ingenieur, Lake Zurich, Ill.

Es wurde eine Prüfung der Empfindlichkeit von Sprengstoffen erdacht, in der Proben des Sprengstoffs im Gewicht von einem Pfund zwischen einer durch Sprengstoff vorgetriebenen Platte und einem massiven Amboss zusammengedrückt werden. Unter Benützung einer Beckman und Whitley Bildreihenkamera Modell 189 ist es möglich, die Bewegung der Stossplatte, die Fortpflanzung des nichtreaktiven Stosses im Sprengstoffmuster, die Verformung des Sprengstoffs durch das Zusammendrücken und manchmal auch den Beginn und die Fortpflanzung



**Preliminary Plan of Transmitter-Receiver Stations Located Throughout the World for Telephone and Television Communication.**

**Education, Industry News — Continued**

A world-wide satellite communication network has been proposed by Bell Telephone laboratories. Preliminary plans are now being formulated which may culminate in the establishment of transoceanic telephone and television transmission facilities. These and other plans for satellite communication systems have become more significant as a result of Project Echo and the historic telephone calls on August 15 from the Jet Propulsion Laboratory in Goldstone, Calif., to Bell Telephone Laboratories in Holmdale and from Holmdale to Goldstone. To transmit the message from California (a taped message by President Eisenhower) JPL scientists beamed microwave signals at a 100-ft diameter sphere which had been placed into orbit earlier from Cape Canaveral. The aluminum-coated sphere, 1000 miles above the Earth, reflected the signals and they were received

**Interlingua**, a "made" language used to facilitate international communication, particularly among scientists and technicians, was used at the recently held First International Congress of Endocrinology for programs and all advance abstracts. The vocabulary of Interlingua is based on words internationally known — Greek, Latin and Romance languages predominate — which have been given standardized forms and definitions; and on a greatly simplified grammar. Interlingua is not intended to supplant, but rather to supplement, native tongues, according to an article published in the August 1952 *Journal*, "International Auxiliary Language for Motion Pictures" (pp. 107-108). Alfred N. Goldsmith, a Past-President of the SMPTE, has served on the Board of Directors of the International Auxiliary Language Association since it was founded.

at Bell Laboratories by a "horn-reflector" antenna system designed especially for the space communication experiments.

Present experiments are aimed at determining the technical feasibility of commercial overseas communications by way of reflecting, or "passive" satellites. Scientists at Bell Laboratories have also been investigating the possibility of "active" satellites which would carry electronic

equipment to receive radio signals and send them back to Earth. A plan for a communication network based on active satellites has been presented to the FCC by the Bell Telephone System. Under this plan about 50 active satellites in random polar orbits at an altitude of 3000 miles would be used to provide communication facilities between the United States and all other areas of the world.



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and propagation of an explosive reaction. Conditions within the explosive, such as pressure, density change, and particle velocity are readily computed from the photographs.

### High-Speed Measurement of Shock Compressibility of Solids in the 1-Mb Range

R. SCHALL, Institut Franco-Allemand de Recherches, St.-Louis, France

By impact of flat high-velocity projectiles or fast shaped charge jets, shocks of higher strength may be produced in solid targets than by direct attack of high explosives. Impact pressures in the 1-Mb range are reported for metals, water and geological formations. Three experimental methods are applied to measure shock compressibility: (1) projectile impact (USSR); (2) free surface (Los Alamos Lab.); and (3) flash radiographic (St. Louis Lab.).

Results from experiments obtained following these techniques show that the shock velocity  $U_s$  for nearly all tested materials can be presented by a linear relation  $U_s = U_0 + \lambda U_p$  within a particle velocity range  $U_p = 1-5$  mm/ $\mu$ s, where  $\lambda \sim 1.6$  is found to be about the same, even for materials of very different consistency.  $U_0$  differs generally noticeably from the sonic velocity. For compact metals, experimental  $U_0$ -values accord with a universal function of the argument  $(Z-10)/\rho$ ,  $Z$  being the atomic number and  $\rho$  the density of the metal.

### A Photographic Technique for Observing the Behavior of Porous Materials When Rapidly Compressed

H. S. NAPADENSKY and J. SAVITT, Armour Research Foundation of Illinois Institute of Technology; and R. H. STRESAU, Consultant, Lake Zurich, Ill.

An experimental technique has been developed at Armour Research Foundation to determine, by means of photographic observation, the dynamic response of porous materials to very high rates of loading. In this experimental procedure, a metal plate is propelled by means of a controlled detonation of a thin layer of low-density high explosive in a manner to compress uniformly a specimen of the test material.

A streak camera is used to record the motion of the metal plate and of the lines of a reference grid which is stencilled on the specimen. From the photographic records, one can directly observe the motion of the plate, the distortion of the specimen and the wave propagation in the specimen. Calculations are then easily made of the magnitude and attenuation of pressure pulses propagating in the specimen, the coefficient of restitution, and the stress-strain relationships for various rates of strain. The physical properties of a variety of porous media have been investigated by this technique.

### Application of the "Slit-Aperture" Camera for Observation and Data Acquisition

STANLEY M. KEEN, Instrumentation Laboratory, Development and Proof Services, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md.

The "Slit-Aperture" camera was first constructed by making two modifications to a standard Fastax high-speed camera. The first modification was to remove the rotating prism which served as the shutter and secondly to insert a mask having

l'examen des photographies obtenues, les conditions qui règnent au sein de l'explosif, notamment la pression, les changements de densité et les vitesses des particules.

### Détermination de la compressibilité des solides soumis à des chocs de l'ordre de 1Mbar

R. SCHALL, Institut Franco-Allemand de Recherches, St.-Louis, France

Lors de l'impact de projectiles plats extrêmement rapides ou de jets de charges creuses, on obtient dans les solides des pressions plus élevées que par effet direct d'explosifs même très brisants. On dispose de mesures de compressibilité dans la gamme de 1 Mbar pour des métaux, l'eau et des formations géologiques. Actuellement on emploie 3 méthodes expérimentales pour la détermination de la compressibilité dans les chocs: (1) l'impact balistique (URSS); (2) la surface libre (Los Alamos Lab); (3) radiographie-éclair (Saint-Louis).

Il découle des résultats acquis d'après ces méthodes, que la vitesse du choc  $U_s$  est une fonction linéaire  $U_s = U_0 + \lambda U_p$  dans une gamme  $U_p = 1..5$  km/s de la vitesse matérielle  $U_p$  et que  $\lambda \sim 1,6$  ne varie que peu, même pour des matériaux de consistance très différente.  $U_0$  est en général assez différent de la vitesse sonique. Pour les métaux compacts, les valeurs expérimentales de  $U_0$  se groupent étroitement autour d'une fonction de paramètre  $(Z-10)/\rho$ ,  $Z$  étant le nombre atomique.

### Une technique photographique pour l'observation du comportement des matières poreuses sous compression rapide

H. S. NAPADENSKY et J. SAVITT, Armour Research Foundation of Illinois Institute of Technology, et R. H. Stresau, expert-consulte, Lake Zurich, Ill.

Une technique expérimentale a été mise au point à la Fondation de Recherches Armour en vue de déterminer, au moyen de l'observation photographique, la réaction dynamique des matières poreuses aux régimes de chargement très élevés. Selon cette technique d'expérimentation, une plaque métallique est propulsée au moyen de la détonation contrôlée d'une couche mince d'un explosif puissant à faible densité de manière à comprimer uniformément un spécimen de la matière à essayer.

On utilise une caméra à stries pour enregistrer le mouvement de la plaque métallique et des lignes d'un treillis à repères qui est peint au pochoir sur le spécimen. Par un examen des enregistrements photographiques obtenus, on peut observer directement le déplacement de la plaque, la déformation du spécimen et la propagation des ondes au sein du spécimen. Il est alors facile de calculer d'après ces données la grandeur et l'atténuation des impulsions de pression qui se propagent dans le spécimen, le coefficient de restitution et les rapports entre efforts et tensions pour divers régimes de déformation. On a étudié au moyen de cette technique les propriétés physiques de divers agents poreux.

### L'application de la caméra à "ouverture-fente" aux fins d'observation et d'obtention de renseignements

STANLEY M. KEEN, Instrumentation Laboratory, Development and Proof Services, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland

La caméra à "ouverture-fente" a été initialement construite en apportant deux modifications à une caméra à grande vitesse Fastax de type normal. La première de ces modifications a consisté à enlever le prisme tournant qui servait d'ob-

einer explosiven Reaktion zu beobachten. Aus den Photographien lassen sich die Verhältnisse innerhalb des Sprengstoffs, Wechsel der Dichte und Partikelgeschwindigkeit ohneweiters errechnen.

### Kompressibilitätsmessungen im 1-Mbar-Bereich an intensiven Stosswellen in Festkörpern

R. SCHALL, Deutsch-Französisches Forschungsinstitut, St.-Louis, Frankreich

Durch Beschuss mit flachen Hochgeschwindigkeitsgeschossen oder Hohlladungen werden in Festkörpern höhere Drücke erreicht als bei direkter Einwirkung hochbrisanter Sprengstoffe. Kompressibilitätsmessungen im 1 Mbar-Gebiet liegen für Metalle, Wasser und geologische Formationen vor. Derzeit sind 3 experimentelle Methoden zur Bestimmung der Verdichtung in Stossen bekannt: (1) die Beschussmethode (Ud-SSR); (2) die Methode der freien Oberfläche (Los Alamos Lab.); (3) die Röntgenblitzmethode (St.-Louis).

Experimentell ergibt sich aus diesen, dass die Stosseschwindigkeit  $U_s$  von der Materiegeschwindigkeit  $U_p$  für  $U_p = 1.5$  km/s linear abhängt:  $U_s = U_0 + \lambda U_p$ , wobei  $\lambda \sim 1,6$  angenähert für alle kondensierte Stoffe gilt.  $U_0$  unterscheidet sich u.a. wesentlich von der Schallgeschwindigkeit. Für kompakte Metalle gruppieren sich die experimentellen  $U_0$ -Werte eng um eine Funktion des Argumentes  $(Z-10)/\rho$ , wobei  $Z$  die Ordnungszahl bedeutet.

### Eine photographische Methode zur Beobachtung des Verhaltens poröser Stoffe bei plötzlicher Kompression

H. S. NAPADENSKY und J. SAVITT, Armour Research Foundation of Illinois Institute of Technology und R. H. Stresau, Beratender Ingenieur, Lake Zurich, Ill.

Es wurde bei der Armour Research Foundation eine Versuchsmethode ausgearbeitet, um die dynamische Reaktion poröser Stoffe auf starke Kompression durch photographische Beobachtung zu bestimmen. Bei diesem experimentellen Vorgang wird eine Metallplatte durch die geregelte Detonation einer dünnen Schicht von Sprengstoff geringer Dichte in einer solchen Weise vorgetrieben, dass sie eine Probe des zu prüfenden Stoffes gleichmässig zusammendrückt.

Zur Aufnahme der Bewegung der Metallplatte und der Linien eines Referenzgitters das auf die Probe aufschablioniert wird, verwendet man eine Schlierenkamera. Nach den photographischen Aufnahmen lässt sich die Bewegung der Platte, die Verformung der Probe und die Wellenfortpflanzung in derselben direkt beobachten. Es lassen sich dann leicht verschiedene Erscheinungen errechnen: Grösse und Nachlassen der Druckimpulse in der Probe, Wiederherstellungskoeffizient und Spannungs-Beanspruchungsverhältnisse für verschiedene Belastungen. Es wurden mit dieser Methode die physikalischen Eigenschaften verschiedentlich poröser Stoffe untersucht.

### Verwendung der "Schlitzöffnungs"-Kamera für Zwecke der Beobachtung und der Sammlung von Daten

STANLEY M. KEEN, Instrumentation Laboratory, Development and Proof Services, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md.

Die "Schlitzöffnungs"-Kamera wurde zuerst so gebaut, dass man an einer normalen Fastax Hochgeschwindigkeits-Kamera zwei Abänderungen vornahm. Die erste bestand darin, das rotierende Prisma abzunehmen, welches als Verschluss diente, und die zweite, indem man

**The Institute for Education by Radio — Television** was held in May at The Ohio State University. At this, the 24th, American Exhibition of Educational Radio and TV Programs, awards were made to the following programs (I indicates National; II, Regional and Local):

Programs for Special Interest Groups; agricultural, religious, women's, etc. — (I) *Candid Eye*, National Film Board of Canada and the Canadian Broadcasting Corp.; *Upjohn Grand Rounds*, Medical Radio and Television Inst., New York; (II) *Electricity At Work*, Dept. of Agricultural Engineering and Station WSMB, Michigan State Univ.

Cultural Programs; drama, art, science, literature, etc. — (I) *Leonard Bernstein and the New York Philharmonic*, Robert Saudek Assoc. and CBS; *CBS Folio*, Canadian Broadcasting Corp.; (II) *Laughter's A Funny Business*, Station WGBH-TV, Boston; *Science In Action*, California Academy of Science and Station KRON-TV, San Francisco

Programs Dealing with Personal and Social Problems — (I) *The Lost Class of '59*, CBS News; *Hoffa and the Teamsters*, CBS News; (II) *Tabloid*, Regional Network, Canadian Broadcasting Corp.; *Man 1959*; *An Appraisal*, Station KPIX, San Francisco

Public Affairs Programs: Documentaries, panels, news interpretations, etc. — (I) *CBS Reports*, CBS News; *Twentieth Century Revolutions*, Univ. of Denver Social Science Foundation, Station KRMA-TV, Denver, and the National Educational Television and Radio Center; (II) *Seattle Reports*, KING Broadcasting Co., Seattle, Wash.; *Project: New York*, Station WRCA-TV, New York

Special One-Time Broadcasts — (I) *Where Will They Go?*, Canadian Broadcasting Corp.; *The Splendid American News* and Public Affairs, American Broadcasting Co.; (II) *Harlem — A Self Portrait*, Station WCBS-TV, New York; *A "Sound" Life*, Station WSB-TV, Atlanta.

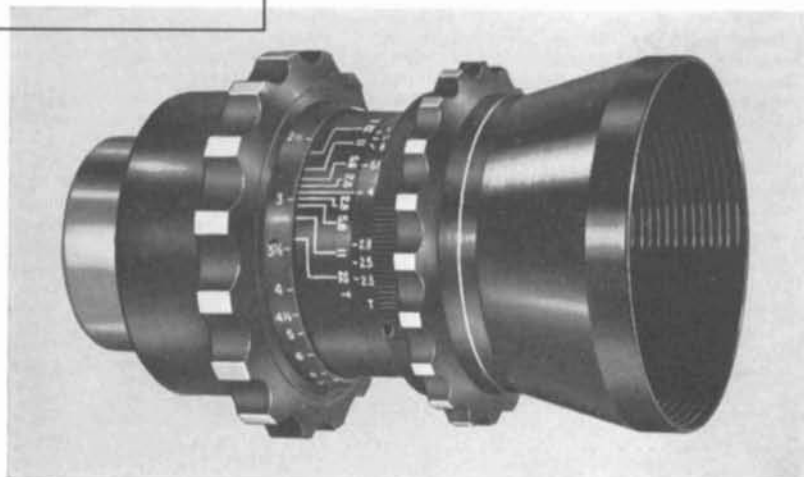
Systematic Instruction for Adult and College Levels — (I) *Continental Classroom — Modern Chemistry*, National Broadcasting Co.; *Logic of Life*, Canadian Broadcasting Corp.; (II) *Live and Learn — French*, Canadian Broadcasting Corp.; *Man the Maker*, Univ. of Michigan Television

Programs for Children and Youth (Out-of-School Viewing) — (I) *New York Philharmonic Young People's Concerts*, Columbia Broadcasting System; *Friendly Giant*, Canadian Broadcasting Corp.; (II) *American Musical Theatre*, Station WCBS-TV, New York; *Fun At One*, New York State Regents Project, New York City Board of Education and the Baldwin Public Schools

School Telecasts (for Use in School Classrooms) — (II) *Biology, Grade 9*, Cincinnati Public Schools and Station WCET, Cincinnati; *Elementary Science*, Station WQED, Pittsburgh; *Exploring Nature*, National Science Television Project and Station WGBH-TV, Boston

A Special Citation was given to *Hell Flower*, Station KNXT, Los Angeles.

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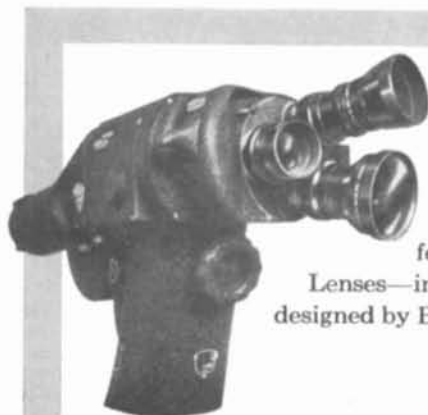
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a narrow aperture or slit in front of the film plane. The slit was oriented so that the long dimension extended across the width of the film and the narrow dimension or width of the slit was in the line of film travel.

This camera has been utilized to secure: (1) large-size qualitative photographs of high-velocity projectiles; (2) angular attitude of projectiles in flight; (3) velocity data of projectiles having a minimum length of 2 ft using one camera; (4) rate of spin or the rotation about the longitudinal axis of a projectile; (5) deceleration of the base of a projectile during "crush-up" of the fuze after impacting a non-yielding target; and (6) acceleration of a projectile during the early phase of firing.

turateur et la deuxième à intercaler un masque ayant une ouverture ou fente étroite à l'avant du plan du film. Cette fente a été orientée de telle manière que son côté long soit dirigé transversalement par rapport à la largeur du film et que son côté court soit parallèle au sens de déplacement du film.

On a utilisé cette caméra pour obtenir: (1) des photographies qualitatives de grand format des projectiles à grande vitesse; (2) la hauteur angulaire des projectiles en cours de vol; (3) des données de vitesse pour des projectiles ayant une longueur minimum de 2 pieds en employant un seul appareil de prise de vues, (4) la vitesse de pivotement ou rotation autour de l'axe longitudinal d'un projectile; (5) la décélération de la base d'un projectile pendant "l'écrasement" de la fuse après l'impact contre un objectif rigide; et (6) l'accélération d'un projectile au cours de la phase initiale du tir.

eine Maske mit einer schmalen Öffnung oder Schlitz vor der Filmfläche anbrachte. Die Richtung des Schlitzes war so, dass seine Länge sich über die Breite des Films erstreckte und die Schmaldimension oder Breite des Schlitzes in der Richtung des Filmtransports war.

Die Kamera wurde dazu benützt folgende Aufgaben zu erfüllen: 1) Qualitative Aufnahmen in grossem Format von Hochgeschwindigkeitsprojektilen; 2) Winkellage der fliegenden Geschosse; 3) Geschwindigkeitsdaten über Geschosse einer Minimallänge von 2 Fuss unter Benützung einer Kamera; 4) Rotationsgeschwindigkeit eines Geschosses um seine Längsachse; 5) Verlangsamung des Geschossbodens während des Zerdrückens des Zünders nach dem Aufschlag auf ein unnachgiebiges Ziel; und 6) Beschleunigung eines Geschosses während der Anfangsphase des Abfeuerns.

## FRIDAY 10:45 A.M. SESSION: Applications — Miscellaneous in Industry . . . . .

### The Micro-Photography of Dilute Fiber Suspensions Moving at High Speed

E. L. SCOTT, The Mead Corp., Chillicothe, Ohio

The development and commercial availability of high-intensity, short-duration lights, such as the Strobolume, and the extremely fast action magnetooptic Rapatronic shutter (0.5  $\mu$ sec effective exposure time) has made possible the development of a technique for the stop-motion photography of flowing cellulose fiber suspension in water moving at speed of 25 to 30 ft/sec.

In order to provide a uniformly illuminated field this technique utilizes a Fresnel field lens between the light source and the suspension and an auxiliary lens between the Rapatronic shutter and suspension to provide the desired magnification of 1.5 : 1 on a 4 X 5 negative. Kodak Royal Pan film was found to be well adapted for this type of work so that normal photographic procedures provided negatives of high quality.

### La microphotographie des suspensions diluées de fibres en déplacement rapide

E. L. SCOTT, The Mead Corp., Chillicothe, Ohio

La réalisation et la disponibilité commerciale des lampes à courte durée et haute intensité, telles que la Strobolume, et l'emploi de l'obturateur Rapatronic magnéto-optique à action ultra-rapide (temps d'exposition effectif de 0,5  $\mu$ s) ont permis la mise au point d'une technique pour la photographie à "arrêt de mouvement" de suspensions aqueuses mobiles de fibres de cellulose se déplaçant à une vitesse de 25 à 30 pieds/s. Afin d'obtenir un champ uniformément éclairé, cette technique utilise un objectif de champ Fresnel entre la source de lumière et la suspension et un objectif auxiliaire entre l'obturateur Rapatronic et la suspension pour réaliser l'amplification désirée de 1,5 : 1 sur un négatif de 4 X 5. Le film "Kodak Royal Pan" s'est montré très approprié pour ce genre de travail, car il a donné des négatifs de haute qualité par les procédés habituels de photographie.

### Die Mikrophotographie von sehr rasch fließenden dünnen Fasersuspensionen

E. L. SCOTT, The Mead Corp., Chillicothe, Ohio

Es wurden jetzt Lichtquellen hoher Intensität und kurzer Dauer wie das Strobolume entwickelt und handelsmässig erhältlich gemacht sowie der ausserordentlich rasch arbeitende magnetooptische Rapatronic-Verschluss von 0,5 Mikrosekunden wirksamer Belichtungszeit; dies ermöglichte die Ausarbeitung einer Methode zur Bewegungsausschaltenden Photographie einer Suspension von Zellulosefasern in Wasser, die sich mit einer Geschwindigkeit von 25 bis 30 Fuss/s bewegt.

Um ein gleichmässig beleuchtetes Feld zu schaffen, verwendet diese Methode eine Fresnel Feldlinse zwischen der Lichtquelle und der Suspension und eine Hilfslinse zwischen Rapatronic-Verschluss und Suspension, um die gewünschte Vergrößerung von 1,5:1 auf einem 4 X 5 Negativ zu erzielen. Für diese Art von Arbeiten erwies sich Kodak Royal Pan Film als sehr geeignet, da normale photographische Behandlung ausgezeichnete Negative lieferte.

### High-Speed Photography in the Development of a New Form of Pulverizer

R. JACKSON and D. V. SIMPSON, British Coal Utilisation Research Assn., Leatherhead, Surrey, England

Normal methods of exploration of the performance of a new pulverizer gave anomalous results that were not easy of explanation. High-speed photographs of the flow of particles through the pulverizer revealed directly many of the causes of these anomalies. A new design of the mill based on these findings has been made and high-speed photography is being used as a tool in the investigation of its performance. The high-speed photography technique is straightforward using a Fastax camera, at speeds up to 1000 frames/sec, the major problems having been inaccessibility of subject and provision of sufficient light, since the material being pulverized was coal.

### L'emploi de la photographie à grande vitesse dans la réalisation d'une nouvelle forme de broyeur

R. JACKSON et D. V. SIMPSON, British Coal Utilization Research Assn., Leatherhead, Surrey, Angleterre

Les méthodes habituelles d'investigation du fonctionnement d'un nouveau broyeur avaient donné des résultats présentant des anomalies difficilement explicables. La prise de photographies à grande vitesse de la marche des particules dans le broyeur a révélé directement un grand nombre des causes de ces anomalies. Un nouveau type de broyeur a été réalisé sur la base de ces observations et l'on a utilisé la photographie à grande vitesse pour en étudier le fonctionnement. La technique de photographie à grande vitesse mise en oeuvre est la méthode directe avec une caméra Fastax prenant des vues à des vitesses allant jusqu'à 1000 images/s; les principaux problèmes qu'on a résolus étaient l'inaccessibilité du sujet à photographier et la nécessité d'une lumière suffisante, car la matière à broyer était du charbon.

### Hochgeschwindigkeitsphotographie zur Entwicklung einer neuartigen Pulverisiermaschine

R. JACKSON und D. V. SIMPSON, British Coal Utilization Research Assn., Leatherhead, Surrey, England

Normale Methoden zur Untersuchung der Leistung einer neuen Pulverisiermaschine gaben anomale Ergebnisse, die nicht leicht zu erklären waren. Durch Hochgeschwindigkeitsphotos des Durchfließens der Partikel in der Maschine wurden sofort einige der Ursachen für diese Anomalien aufgezeigt. Auf diesen Erkenntnissen beruhend wurde die Mühle neu gebaut und die Hochgeschwindigkeitsphotographie wird zur Untersuchung ihrer Leistung angewendet. Die angewandte Methode ist unkompliziert und es wird eine Fastax Kamera mit Geschwindigkeiten bis zu 1000 Aufnahmen/s verwendet. Die Hauptprobleme stammten von der Unzugänglichkeit des Objekts und der Beschaffung von genügend Licht, da das zu pulverisierende Material Kohle war.

A \$500 award newly authorized by the National Electronics Conference will be presented during the 16th NEC Conference, Oct. 10-12 in the Hotel Sherman, Chicago, to the author of the best synoptic or tutorial paper presented during the previous years' Conference. The author's selection, organization and evaluation of material, plus scholastic level and clarity of presentation, are criteria for the new award. The NEC will also present a \$500 award for the best original paper presented during the previous Conference, as it has done for many years past. Criteria for this award are originality, importance of contribution, clarity of presentation and scholastic level. The NEC Award of Merit and a check for \$750 are given from time to time, honoring the author of a particularly influential paper presented during any Conference. The last Award of Merit was presented to Leon M. Brillouin for his paper, "A Theorem of Larmor and Its Importance for Electrons in Magnetic Fields."

It has also been announced that copies of the *NEC 1960 Proceedings* may be purchased during registration for the Conference at a price of \$5.00. When ordered by mail the price is \$6.00. The book contains 100 papers scheduled for presentation at the 16th Conference. Subjects include various phases of data gathering and transmission, computers, circuit and control theory, parametric devices, microelectronics, plasma physics and engineering management.

Additional information on the Conference appears in the July 1960 *Journal* (p. 502).

**Speakers on the Photography in Space Program** presented during the 69th Exposition of Professional Photography and the 8th Annual National Industrial Photographic Conference, held during August in Chicago, stressed the importance of education for professional photography and also called on the manufacturers of photographic supplies to produce better materials at lower cost. Joseph H. Snyder, President, Color Corp. of America, New York and Tampa, Fla., moderator of the program, noted that during the past year there were not enough four-year science students graduated from photographic technology schools to meet the demand for photographers in missile and space programs. He suggested that industry sponsor more scholarships for technically inclined worthy high-school students.

An extensive collection of photographic antiques dating back to 1845 is offered for rental by the owner, Irving Browning, President of the Society of Cinema Collectors and Historians, 1845 Broadway, New York 23. Suggested to motion-picture, television and theatrical producers and set designers, the items may be rented separately, if desired, or as a collection. Items include a camera, possibly used by Daguerre, other antique still cameras, early motion-picture cameras, experimental projectors for 3-D and other special effects, and other curious and historical photographic devices.

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### Fundamental Research and Theories in Canning Machinery

C. C. COLLIER, Food Machinery and Chemical Corp., and J. J. LARISH, Anasco, Div. of General Aniline and Film Corp., Binghamton, N. Y.

The canning industry has grown from an art to a high-speed production operation. This change has necessitated a parallel improvement in machinery design. To help speed fundamental research and development, Food Machinery and Chemical Corp. has made extensive use of high-speed motion pictures. One such project was a study of juice-filling operations, which resulted in improved, faster-flowing valves. Other studies included machines such as bean snippers, piston displacement fillers, corn huskers and corn cutters. Results from the studies include basic knowledge of equipment and operation and a number of new theories of operations.

### A Variety of Marine Applications of High-Speed Photography

DANIEL H. LAMB, Research Center, Outboard Marine Corp., Milwaukee, Wis.

The various products of the Outboard Marine Corp., all receive attention at the Research Center. Studies made by this group include noise reduction, vibration analysis and control, combustion study, ignition study, structural analysis, etc. In every one of these varied assignments high-speed photography has played an important part. One significant problem involving both noise and vibration is caused by the flexibility of the crankshaft and crankcase of the outboard motor. High-speed photography has assisted in analyzing the frequency, modes and amplitudes of the motion involved.

The high-speed camera was used very effectively to analyze the damaging action which takes place when an outboard motor strikes an object in the water. This work was associated with the development of hydraulic shock absorbers on the high-powered outboards. Lawn mowers and chain saws have received the attention of the high-speed camera in analyzing the cutting action of the respective blades. Other problems involving these two products have also been studied by this means. These and other applications of the Fastax camera are illustrated by motion pictures.

### Recherches et théories fondamentales dans le domaine des machines de mise en conserves

C. C. COLLIER, Food Machinery and Chemical Corp., et J. J. LARISH, Anasco, Div. of General Aniline and Film Corp., Binghamton, N.Y.

L'industrie des conserves alimentaires, qui était à l'origine un art rudimentaire, est maintenant caractérisée par des opérations de fabrication à grande vitesse. Cette évolution a nécessité une amélioration parallèle dans la construction des machines employées. Afin d'accélérer les recherches fondamentales et développements de base, la Food Machinery and Chemical Corp. a fait un emploi considérable des films cinématographiques à grande vitesse. Un de ces projets a été l'étude des opérations de remplissage des jus, ce qui a abouti au perfectionnement de vannes à débit rapide. D'autres études ont porté sur des machines telles que les coupeuses de haricots, les remplisseuses à piston, les décortiqueuses et les coupeuses de maïs. Les résultats de ces investigations ont fait mieux comprendre le fonctionnement des machines en cause et ont contribué à l'élaboration d'un certain nombre de théories nouvelles sur les opérations en jeu.

### Une variété d'applications marines de la photographie à grande vitesse

DANIEL H. LAMB, Research Center, Outboard Marine Corp., Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Les divers produits de l'Outboard Marine Corp. font tous l'objet d'investigations au Centre de Recherches. Les études faites par ce groupe portent sur l'atténuation des bruits, l'analyse et la maîtrise des vibrations, l'étude de la combustion, l'étude de l'allumage, l'analyse structurale, etc. Dans chacune de ces investigations de nature variée, la photographie à grande vitesse a joué un rôle essentiel. Un problème important qui met en jeu tant le bruit que les vibrations est dû à la flexibilité du vilebrequin et du carter des moteurs hors bord. La photographie à grande vitesse a permis d'analyser la fréquence, le mode et l'amplitude des mouvements engendrés.

On a utilisé avec des résultats très satisfaisants la caméra à grande vitesse pour analyser l'effet détériorateur qui se produit quand un moteur hors bord heurte un objet dans l'eau. Ces travaux ont été associés à la réalisation des amortisseurs de chocs de type hydraulique sur les hors-bord de grande puissance. La caméra à grande vitesse a aussi servi, pour les tondeuses de gazon et les scies à dents articulées, à analyser l'action coupante des lames respectives. D'autres problèmes concernant ces deux instruments ont été étudiés par ce même moyen. Ces applications de la caméra Fastax, et d'autres encore, sont illustrées par des films cinématographiques.

### Grundlegende Forschung und Theorien betreffend Konservemaschinen

C. C. COLLIER, Food Machinery and Chemical Corp., and J. J. LARISH, Anasco Div. of General Aniline and Film Corp., Binghamton, N.Y.

Die Konservenindustrie ist von einer Kunst zu einer Hochgeschwindigkeitsproduktion angewachsen. Dieser Wechsel machte eine gleichlaufende Verbesserung in der Konstruktion der Maschinen notwendig. Um zur Beschleunigung der grundlegenden Forschung und Entwicklung beizutragen, hat die Food Machinery and Chemical Corp. die Hochgeschwindigkeits-Kinematographie in weitem Masse herangezogen. Ein derartiges Projekt betraf die Untersuchung von Fruchtsaft-Abfülloperationen, welche zu besseren, Ventilen führte, die rascheres Fließen erlauben. Andere Studien betrafen Maschinen wie z.B. Bohnenschneider, Füllmaschinen mit Zylinder und Kolben, Maishüllenentferner und Maisschneider. Zu den Ergebnissen der Studien gehört die grundlegende Kenntnis der Ausrüstung und ihrer Betätigung sowie eine Anzahl neuer Theorien über die Operationen.

### Verschiedene Anwendungen der Hochgeschwindigkeitsphotographie für Marinezwecke

DANIEL H. LAMB, Research Center, Outboard Marine Corp., Milwaukee, Wis.

All die verschiedenen Produkte der Outboard Marine Corp. werden von dem Research Center mit Interesse beobachtet. Zu den von dieser Gruppe gemachten Studien gehören solche über Geräuschverminderung, Analyse und Verminderung der Vibration, Untersuchungen über Verbrennung und Zündung, Strukturanalysen usw. Bei all diesen verschiedenen Aufgaben hat die Hochgeschwindigkeitsphotographie eine bedeutende Rolle gespielt. Ein wichtiges Problem, sowohl hinsichtlich des Lärms als der Vibration, war die Folge der Biegsamkeit von Kurbelwelle und Kurbelwellengehäuse des Aussenbordmotors. Die Hochgeschwindigkeitsphotographie trug dazu bei, die Frequenz, Moden und Amplituden der betreffenden Bewegung zu analysieren.

Sie zeigte ihre Nutzbarkeit auch beim Untersuchen der schädigenden Bewegung die stattfindet, wenn der Aussenbordmotor auf ein im Wasser befindliches Objekt auftrifft. Diese Arbeit geschah in Verbindung mit der Entwicklung hydraulischer Stossdämpfer für starke Aussenbordmotoren. Die Schneidwirkung der Klängen von Rasenmähern und Kettensägen wurde mit Hilfe dieser Kamera analysiert und andere Probleme dieser beiden Produkte wurden auf die gleiche Weise untersucht. Diese und andere Anwendungen der Fastax Kamera werden durch Kine-Bilder illustriert.

## FRIDAY 2:00 P.M. SESSION: Values and Problems in High-Speed Photography

### Method for Analysis of High-Speed Films

FRANZ TOPFER, Comité National Belge d'Optique, International Scientific Film Assn., Liège, Belgique

For plotting time-motion curves from high-speed films the feeding step of the tracing paper must be exactly proportional to the time intervals between frames. For this purpose timing light marks ("pips") are made on the film during the camera run; the feeding steps of the tracing paper must be determined by means of preliminary measuring of frame rate. This procedure is very inconvenient. A very simple method has been devised for eliminating the need for the

### Procédé d'analyse de films enregistrés à haute fréquence

FRANZ TOPFER, Comité National Belge d'Optique, Liège, Belgique

Pour l'analyse des films pris avec une caméra à haute fréquence et, en particulier, pour relever des diagrammes temps/mouvement, il est nécessaire que l'avancement du papier à diagramme soit rigoureusement proportionnel aux intervalles de temps entre les images du film. A cet effet, le film est muni, pendant la prise de vues, de marques de temps sous forme de traits (tops). Pour déterminer l'avancement à donner, d'image en image, au papier à diagramme, il est nécessaire de procéder préalablement à des

### Verfahren zur Auswertung von Hochfrequenz-Filmen

FRANZ TOPFER, Comité National Belge d'Optique, Liège, Belgien

Für die Auswertung von Hochfrequenz-Filmen und im Besonderen für die Aufzeichnung von Zeit/Weg-Kurven ist es notwendig, dass der Vorschub des Diagrammpapiers dem jeweiligen Zeitabstand zwischen der einzelnen Bildern genau proportional ist. Zu diesem Zwecke wird der Film bei der Aufnahme gewöhnlich mit Strich-Zeitmarken versehen. Der Vorschub des Diagrammpapiers muss durch vorherige Bestimmung der sich dauernd ändernden Bildfrequenz festgelegt werden. Es wird ein sehr einfaches

Rollo Gillespie Williams has been elected a Fellow of the Illuminating Engineering Society. He has long been a Fellow of the Illuminating Engineering Society of Great Britain. Announcement was made Sept. 12 at the National Convention in Pittsburgh, Pa. He was also elected Vice-Chairman of the IES New York Section for a two-year term beginning in 1960. He is a member of the IES Committee on Theatre & Television Lighting and Chairman of the Subcommittee on Lighting of Educational and Community Theatre Stages, and is Chairman of a U.S. National Committee of the International Commission on Illumination for the study of motion-picture and television studio lighting and stage lighting. Mr. Williams is a member of the SMPTE Committee on Television Studio Lighting and is the author of a number of papers published in the *Journal*, the most recent being "Evaluation and Control of Brightness Levels for Television Studio Lighting," published in the July 1960 issue of the *Journal*.

Meier Sadowsky has been elected President of Continental Electronics Corp. of California, a Los Angeles firm specializing in the development and production of special purpose cathode-ray tubes and replacement TV picture tubes. Mr. Sadowsky had served previously as Executive Vice-President of the firm's Industrial and Government Division. For a number of years he has been engaged in research and development in the fields of transistors and cathode-ray tubes. He is the author of a number of papers published in technical journals. He presented a paper on "Cathode-Ray Tube and Photographic Film Characteristics Related to Film Recording for Television" at the Society's 1960 Spring Convention in Los Angeles which is scheduled for publication in an early issue of the *Journal*.

An unusual Industrial TV study aimed at discovering the causes of excessive wear on the tracks of the Rhodesian Railways was made possible by the installation of a closed-circuit system by Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company. A closed-circuit TV camera was mounted on a locomotive only a few inches from the wheels and the track and a monitor placed in a compartment on the train so that the action of the wheels could be observed by railway officials and engineers. The study was made because of abnormal wear on sharp curves of the railway track between Umtali and Salisbury. The placement of the camera by means of special brackets enabled continuous observation of the motion of the wheels.

Newly elected officers of the National Audio-Visual Association are: Harvey W. Marks, President; Mahlon H. Martin, Jr., First Vice-President; Harold A. Fischer, Second Vice-President; Robert P. Abrams, Secretary; Earl Harpster, Treasurer. Announcement was made at the Association's 20th Annual convention held Aug. 6-9 in Chicago.

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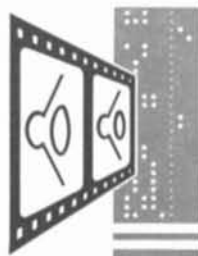


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preliminary measuring of changes in frame rate. A timing instrument with rotating scale is photographed on every frame. The film analyzer is equipped with an idle replica of the timer scale, the axis of which is coupled with that of a sprocket drum which controls the feed of the perforated tracing paper.

At every switch of frame it is now merely necessary to transport the tracing paper until the timer scale replica is in the same position as that shown on the projected frame. In this way, the feeding step of the tracing paper is automatically proportional to the time interval between projected and preceding frame. The ratio of the angle of rotation of the sprocket drum and that of the timer scale replica can be varied stepwise or continuously. Thus it is possible to preset the time scale of the time-motion curve, e.g. 1 mm representing 1 msec.

### Some Philosophical Aspects of High-Speed Photographic Instrumentation

MORTON SULTANOFF, Ballistic Research Laboratories, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md.

The sources of uncertainty in the interpretation of photographic records obtained by many of the techniques employed in high-speed photographic instrumentation are examined. The need for understanding of the events being studied in terms of physics is shown to be an essential requirement in the analysis and association of the photographically recorded luminous output to that event.

Difficulties which arise in the analysis of rotating-mirror camera streak-records are described and the simultaneous use of associated equipment to overcome these difficulties is recommended. The need for "mental conditioning" to avoid the pitfalls of misinterpreted high-speed photographic recordings is demonstrated. The nature of the cameras, the recorded light, and the physical characteristics of the events being studied must be carefully analyzed to avoid typical misinterpretations, several of which are illustrated in this paper.

### What is the Sensitivity of a Photographic System

FRED H. PERRIN, Research Laboratories, Eastman Kodak Co., Rochester, N. Y.

The term "sensitivity" is ordinarily defined as the exposure required to produce a certain density, usually low, in the developed image. Such a definition is not to the point when the purpose of the photographic system is solely to transmit information, in which case a concept that has been termed *informational sensitivity* is required. This quantity varies directly with the ratio of the density change of the corresponding exposure change and inversely with the product of the Selwyn granularity (root-mean-square density variation arising from granularity multiplied by the diameter of the scanning aperture) and the diameter of the spread function of the photographic system.

The scale of the negative required to transmit a certain amount of information is proportional to the square root of the product of granularity

mesures fastidieuses pour établir les variations de la fréquence d'enregistrement, qui est essentiellement variable. L'auteur décrit un procédé très simple, permettant de supprimer ces mesures préalables. Sur chaque image est enregistrée une partie d'un cadran tournant à vitesse déterminée. L'appareil pour la lecture des films est muni d'une réplique exacte du cadran, l'axe de laquelle est couplé avec celui d'un tambour denté contrôlant l'avancement du papier à diagramme perforé.

A chaque image apparaissant sur l'écran, il suffit de tourner le bouton commandant le transport du papier jusqu'à ce que la réplique de cadran se trouve exactement dans la même position que le cadran apparaissant sur l'image. De cette manière, l'avancement du papier à diagramme est, à tout moment, rendu automatiquement proportionnel à l'intervalle de temps entre l'image visible sur l'écran et la précédente. Le rapport entre les angles de rotation du cadran et du tambour denté peut être modifié à volonté. Il est donc possible de fixer d'avance l'échelle de temps du diagramme en faisant correspondre, par exemple, 1 mm de l'abscisse à 1 ms.

### Certains aspects philosophiques des techniques photographiques à grande vitesse

MORTON SULTANOFF, Ballistic Research Laboratories, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland

L'auteur examine les éléments d'incertitude dans l'interprétation des enregistrements photographiques obtenus par un grand nombre des techniques mises en jeu dans l'emploi des instruments photographiques à grande vitesse. La nécessité d'une compréhension nette des processus étudiés en termes de physique est indiquée comme une condition essentielle dans l'analyse et dans l'association du débit lumineux enregistré électriquement avec le processus en cause.

L'auteur décrit les difficultés qui se présentent dans l'analyse des enregistrements à stries obtenus avec la caméra à miroir tournant et recommande l'emploi simultané d'un équipement auxiliaire pour surmonter ces difficultés. Il démontre aussi l'importance d'un "conditionnement mental" pour éviter les dangers d'une fausse interprétation des enregistrements photographiques à grande vitesse. La nature des caméras utilisées, la lumière enregistrée et les caractéristiques physiques des processus étudiés doivent être analysés avec soin pour éviter les erreurs d'interprétation courantes, dont plusieurs sont illustrées dans le présent mémoire.

### Que faut-il entendre par la sensibilité d'un système photographique?

FRED H. PERRIN, Research Laboratories, Eastman Kodak Co., Rochester, N. Y.

Le terme "sensibilité" est habituellement défini comme représentant l'exposition nécessaire pour obtenir une densité donnée, généralement peu élevée, dans l'image développée. Une telle définition n'est pas rigoureusement juste quand l'objet du système photographique est uniquement de transmettre des informations; dans ce cas, il est nécessaire d'avoir recours à une notion modifiée qui a reçu le nom de *sensibilité informative*. Cette quantité varie en fonction directe du rapport entre le changement de densité et le changement correspondant d'exposition et en fonction inverse du produit de la granularité Selwyn (variation de densité due à la granularité et calculée par carré moyen et racine, multipliée par le diamètre de l'ouverture d'exploration) et du diamètre de la fonction dispersion du système photographique.

L'échelle du négatif nécessaire pour transmettre une certaine quantité d'informations est proportionnelle à la racine carrée du produit de la granularité par le diamètre de la fonction

Verfahren beschrieben, welches diese verständliche Vorarbeit unnötig macht. Auf jedem Bild wird eine rotierende Zeitskala aufgenommen. Das Film-Auswertegerät ist mit einer Nachbildung dieser Zeitskala versehen, die mit der Achse einer Zahnwalze gekuppelt ist, welche den Vorschub des perforierten Diagrammpapiers kontrolliert.

Bei jedem neuen Bild, welches auf dem Bildschirm erscheint, genügt es den Transportknopf des Diagrammpapiers so weit zu drehen, bis die Nachbildung der Zeitskala sich in der gleichen Stellung befindet wie die auf dem Filmbild erscheinende. Somit wird bewerkstelligt, dass der Vorschub des Diagrammpapiers jederzeit automatisch dem Zeitabstand zwischen dem projizierten und dem vorhergehenden Filmbild proportional ist. Das Verhältnis der Drehwinkel der Zahnwalze und der Skalennachbildung kann absatzweise oder kontinuierlich eingestellt werden. Es ist daher möglich, den Zeitmasstab der Zeit/Weg-Kurve beliebig zu wählen, etwa derart, dass 1 Millimeter der Abszisse einer Millisekunde entspricht.

### Einige philosophische Betrachtungen über die Apparate der Hochgeschwindigkeits-Photographie

MORTON SULTANOFF, Ballistic Research Laboratories, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md.

Es werden die Quellen der Ungewissheit geprüft, die sich bei der Interpretation photographischer Aufnahmen ergeben, die nach vielen der mit photographischen Hochgeschwindigkeits-Instrumenten angewandten Methoden erzielt werden. Es wird gezeigt, dass es absolut notwendig ist die zu studierenden Ereignisse physikalisch zu verstehen, wenn man ihre photographisch aufgenommenen Lichtspuren analysieren und in die rechte Beziehung bringen will.

Es werden die Schwierigkeiten beschrieben, die sich bei der Analyse von Schlierenaufnahmen ergeben, die mit Rotorspiegel-Kameras gemacht wurden und es wird der gleichzeitige Gebrauch verwandter Geräte empfohlen, um diese Schwierigkeiten zu vermeiden. Es wird die Notwendigkeit für eine "geistige Vorbereitung" bewiesen, um die Fallen falsch ausgelegter photographischer Hochgeschwindigkeitsaufnahmen zu vermeiden. Man muss die Natur der Kameras, des aufgenommenen Lichts und die physikalischen Eigenschaften der untersuchten Ereignisse sorgfältig analysieren um typische Falschauslegungen zu vermeiden, von denen einige in diesem Artikel illustriert werden.

### Was ist die Lichtempfindlichkeit einer photographischen Einrichtung?

FRED H. PERRIN, Research Laboratories, Eastman Kodak Co., Rochester, N. Y.

Der Ausdruck "Lichtempfindlichkeit" wird gewöhnlich als die Belichtung definiert, die notwendig ist um eine — gewöhnlich geringe — Dichte im entwickelten Bild zu erzielen. Wenn der Zweck der photographischen Anlage ausschliesslich der ist Angaben zu übermitteln, ist diese Definition nicht ganz richtig und es wird ein Begriff erfordert, der als "*Angaben-Lichtempfindlichkeit*" bezeichnet wurde. Diese Zahl ändert sich im gleichen Verhältnis wie das der Dichtenänderung zur entsprechenden Belichtungsänderung und im umgekehrten Verhältnis zu dem Produkt der Selwyn-Granularität (Wurzel aus dem Durchschnitt der Quadrate der Dichtenänderung die von der Granularität herrührt, multipliziert mit dem Durchmesser der abtastenden Öffnung) und dem Durchmesser der ausbreitenden Wirkung der photographischen Apparatur.

Der Skalenwert des Negativs, das eine bestimmte Menge von Angaben zu übermitteln hat, ist proportional der Quadratwurzel aus dem

**Education, Industry News — Concluded**

A curious reader can read "between the lines" of the *SMPTE Directory for Members* many interesting and unusual stories about jobs and careers. Such a "between the lines" story is that of Harold R. Power, Motion-Picture Engineer with the State Film Centre of Victoria, Australia. Besides the usual duties of an engineer he acts as part-time lecturer in documentary film and cinematography at the Royal Melbourne Technical College and supervises a mobile projection service and information service.

Some interesting things are going on "down under" in the area of documentary films. The State Film Centre is a section of the Premier's Department, Victoria, and is supervised by the Victorian Documentary Film Council, an independent advisory body. The recently issued 1959 Report states that, "for the third year in succession, since television came to Victoria, documentary films have not only held the interest of people in all parts of Victoria, but have been used with more specific purpose than formerly." Among new ventures sponsored by the Centre during 1959 was a screening of documentary films, held in the Alexandra Gardens. A Debiec 16mm arc projector mounted on a light trailer was used to give a 24-ft picture.

One of the services offered by the Centre is technical advice given to borrowers, which has proved an important factor in the safe, economical use of 16mm film and equipment.

**Norelco Universal 70/35mm projection equipment** is now available from theater supply dealers throughout the United States, according to a joint announcement by Niels Tuxen of North American Philips Co., manufacturer and national distributor of Norelco equipment, and George P. Skouras of the Todd-AO Corp. who, for many years, exclusively handled the sale of this equipment direct to exhibitors. The announcement noted the continuing trend toward 70mm. As reported in the July 1960 *Journal* (p. 514), more than 100 projectors have been installed in the United States and Canada. The equipment is available in Canada through Philips Electronic Industries, Ltd., Toronto.

Also to be made available at a future date through theater supply dealers are the Philips FP7 35mm projector, the new FP 20-S "shutterless" 35mm projector with pulsed gas-discharge light source, as well as portable 35mm and 16mm professional projectors.

The appointment of three foreign dealers has been announced by Magnasync Corp., North Hollywood, bringing its worldwide representation to a total of 22 firms. The new dealers are William Over & Co., Pvt. Ltd., Salisbury, South Rhodesia; Photo Agencies Pty. Ltd., Johannesburg, South Africa; and Kerridge Odean Industries, Auckland, New Zealand. At the same time all previously established representation in Cuba was completely severed. The firm designs and manufactures magnetic recording systems for professional and amateur use and for industrial instrumentation applications.

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