

Smith described the audio-visual program of Colonial Williamsburg and the need of an effective visitor orientation program. The result of this search was the use of a specially produced sound motion picture using the latest techniques and the Information Center which would contain the two theaters designed to show this orientation film which would, in sight and sound, reconstruct a period of history when Williamsburg was at its peak. He went on to describe the continuing changes in plans during construction of the Center to make use of the best of the many suggestions from leaders in the motion-picture and allied industries.

Mr. Strom made known to us the efforts of Williamsburg to make their films available and usable to schools, private industry, government, etc.

Mr. Goodbody, Vice-President, greeted us in the Information Center after we had joined a regular audience in seeing *The Patriot*. The regular audience departed and the theater was closed for the balance of the meeting. This was the first time a professional group had visited there with the primary purpose of studying the Information Center Theaters. After discussing the purposes of Colonial Williamsburg and the use there of audio-visuals, the speaker gave us some of the background material on the production of the film we had just seen. With only the SMPTE group present, Mr. Goodbody described—and because of the very interesting design of the theaters—demon-

strated the many features of the auditorium while we remained in our seats.

Following this presentation, we were invited to visit what many consider the finest projection room in the world. Harry Patton and his crew of six projectionists gave a working demonstration of their ultramodern equipment—the horizontal VistaVision projectors and magnetic sound on the release print for six-channel stereophonic Todd-AO sound. We are greatly indebted to the SMPTE members at Williamsburg, not only for providing a meeting but letting us share with them the great pride they have in being a part of this art.—William W. Youngs, *Secretary-Treasurer*, 231 Mayflower Dr., McLean, Va.

### SMPTE Test Films

Test films planned by the Society's technical committees and produced under the Society's exact supervision are available from the headquarters office at 55 West 42 St., New York 36. A new catalog is in preparation and will be sent upon request.

These films are used by manufacturers for testing the performance of new equipment, by television station technicians for lining up and adjusting film pickup systems, by maintenance men for "in service" maintenance of projectors and sound equipment, and by dealers for testing and demonstration equipment.



## books reviewed

### Lichttechnik

By Helmuth Schering. Published (1959) by Fotokinoverlag Halle, Halle (Saale), Germany. 6 by 8½ in. 64 pp. 51 illus., 10 tables. Price DM 4.60.

This is the first in a series of German-language books under the group heading of "Kinotechnische Buecherei" to come to our attention. Each book in the series apparently covers a single, specialized portion of the motion-picture field. This particular work treats in detail of the elements between the light source and the aperture in the projector. It provides such a brief and easily understandable treatment of its subject that we now look forward with interest to the remainder of the series.

A free English translation of the compact German title might be, "The Technique of



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results show that the color temperature of the flame rises with the pressure of the injected air allowing a more complete combustion. The droplets finally disappear in a zone of the flame where they normally always exist.

### Photography and Analysis of Time Variation in Drop Size Distribution of a Liquid Spray

MARCUS F. HEIDMANN, Lewis Research Center, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Cleveland

High-speed shadowgraph pictures of a finite area in the spray of two impinging water jets were taken to examine the effect of sample-size on drop-size distribution by pseudo-continuous sampling and to analyze the nature of time variations occurring in a steady-state disintegration process. The optical system included a stroboscopic light source with spark discharge of less than 1- $\mu$ sec duration and a 35mm drum camera of 5-ft circumference. Continuous sampling was simulated by essentially matching spray and film velocity (500 in./sec) in 1X photographs taken 500 times/sec. A film velocity of 3000 in./sec and light flashing rate of 10,000/sec were used to study time variations. An electronic particle analyzer with electron beam scanning and digital output was used for drop counting.

A total of about 300 photographs containing nearly 35,000 drops were analyzed for these studies. Drop-size distributions were bimodal in nature and required an accumulation of at least 10,000 drops to develop fully. Random variation with major perturbations in all drop sizes occurred about 1000 times/sec or every 0.2 in. along the flow path.

### High-Speed Photography of Hypersonic Phenomena by Schlieren Interferometric Method

H. OERTEL, Institut Franco-Allemand de Recherches, St.-Louis, France

Series of pictures of bow waves and boundary layers of various bodies in hypersonic flows of  $N_2$ , air or  $CO_2$  have been taken with the help of a differential interferometer working with wollastonprisms and lenses and a 24 sparks high-speed camera. The flows have been produced in a small hypersonic shoe tube at Mach numbers between 4 and 8, at stagnation temperatures between 1000 K and 4000 K and gas densities between  $3.10^{-4}$  and  $10^{-1}$  of the normal density. The blowing times were between  $4.10^{-8}$  and  $8.10^{-4}$  sec. It has been worked with spark frequencies up to  $2.5.10^6$  cps. in the same spark light-source. The separation of the pictures has been obtained on rotating film. The optical arrangement has allowed the utilization of a broad light source.

### Determination of the Model Behavior of Turbulence by Spark Cinematography

H. REICHENBACH, Ernst Mach Institut, Freiburg i/Br., Germany

While the expansion of shock waves in gases follows the Cranz model law very closely and thus occurs in a pseudo-stationary fashion, the

région du jet proche du nez de l'injecteur. Les résultats qui en découlent montrent que la température de couleur de la flamme croît avec la pression d'air injecté, ce qui autorise une combustion plus complète. Enfin, les gouttelettes disparaissent dans une région de la flamme où normalement elles existent toujours.

### Photographie et analyse des variations de temps dans la répartition des grosseurs de gouttelettes d'un brouillard de pulvérisation

MARCUS F. HEIDMANN, Lewis Research Center, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Cleveland, Ohio

On a pris des photos sciographiques à grande vitesse d'une zone déterminée du brouillard produit par la collision de deux jets d'eau pour examiner l'effet de la grosseur des échantillons sur la répartition des grosseurs de gouttelettes par des prélèvements quasi-continus et pour analyser la nature des variations de temps qui se produisent dans un processus de désintégration à état stable. Le système optique employé a consisté en une source lumineuse de type stroboscopique à décharge d'étincelles d'une durée de moins de 1  $\mu$ s et en une caméra-tambour de 35 mm à circonférence de 5 pieds. Le prélèvement continu d'échantillons a été simulé en synchronisant essentiellement le jet pulvérisé et la vitesse du film (500 pouces/s) de manière à obtenir des photographies sans agrandissement prises à la cadence de 500 images/s. Pour étudier les variations de temps, on a employé une vitesse de film de 3000 pouces/s et une cadence de lumière-éclair de 10.000/s. Pour le dénombrement des gouttelettes, on a utilisé un analyseur électronique de particules à exploration par faisceau d'électrons et à débit digital.

On a analysé au cours de ces études un total d'environ 300 photographies contenant près de 35.000 gouttelettes. Les répartitions des grosseurs de gouttelettes étaient de nature bimodale et ont nécessité une accumulation d'au moins 10.000 gouttelettes pour se développer complètement. Une variation irrégulière, avec perturbations marquées dans toutes les grosseurs de gouttelettes, s'est produite environ 1000 fois par seconde, soit tous les  $2/10$  de pouce le long du parcours d'écoulement.

### Photographie ultra-rapide de phénomènes hypersoniques par stioscopie interférentielle

H. OERTEL, Institut Franco-Allemand de Recherches, St.-Louis, France

Un interféromètre différentiel, constitué essentiellement par des biprismes de Wollaston et des lentilles, a permis de réaliser, en liaison avec une chronoloupe à 24 étincelles, des séries d'images de l'onde de tête et de la couche limite de différents corps soumis à des écoulements hypersoniques d'azote, d'air ou de gaz carbonique. Ces écoulements ont été produits dans un petit tube de choc hypersonique permettant d'atteindre des nombres de Mach de 4 à 8, des températures d'arrêt entre 1000 K et 4000 K et des densités de gaz de  $3.10^{-4}$  à  $10^{-1}$  de la densité normale. Les rafales avaient une durée de  $4.10^{-8}$  à  $8.10^{-4}$ s. Les étincelles étaient produites à la fréquence de  $2.5.10^6$  Hz dans un seul éclateur. La séparation des images était obtenue sur film en rotation. Le dispositif optique a permis l'emploi d'une source lumineuse étendue.

### La détermination du comportement-type des turbulences par la cinématographie à étincelles

H. REICHENBACH, Institut d'Ernst Mach, Freiburg i/Br., Allemagne

Bien que l'expansion des ondes de choc dans les gaz suive de très près la loi-type de Cranz et se produise par conséquent d'une manière quasi-

der Düsen Spitze des Injektors mischt. Die erzielten Ergebnisse zeigen, dass die Farbtemperatur der Flamme mit der Druckerhöhung der zugeführten Luft zunimmt, was eine vollkommene Verbrennung ermöglicht. Schliesslich verschwinden die Tröpfchen in einer Zone der Flamme, wo sie normalerweise immer vorkommen.

### Photographie und Analyse der Zeitvariation bei der Verteilung der Tröpfchengrösse in einem Flüssigkeits-Zerstäubungsnebel

MARCUS F. HEIDMANN, Lewis Research Center, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Cleveland

Es wurden Schattenzeichner-Aufnahmen einer bestimmten Zone im Zerstäubungsnebel zweier bestimmten Zone im Zerstäubungsnebel zweier aufeinander auftreffenden Wasserstrahlen gemacht, um den Einfluss der Probengrösse auf die Verteilung der Grösse der Tröpfchen durch pseudo-kontinuierliches Probenziehen zu untersuchen und die Natur der Zeitvariationen zu analysieren, die bei einem konstanten Zerlegungsprozess vorkommen. Zur optischen Einrichtung gehörte eine stroboskopische Lichtquelle, mit einer Funkenentladung von weniger als 1  $\mu$ s Sekunde Dauer und eine 35 mm Trommelkamera von 5 Fuss Umfang. Kontinuierliches Probenziehen wurde dadurch simuliert, dass die Zerstäubungs- und die Filmgeschwindigkeit (500 Zoll/s) in Einzelbildern, die 500 mal je Sekunde aufgenommen wurden, in der Hauptsache auf einander eingestimmt wurde. Zur Untersuchung von Zeitvariationen wurde eine Filmgeschwindigkeit von 3.000 Zoll/s und eine Blitzfrequenz von 10.000/s angewendet. Ein elektronischer Partikel-analysator mit Elektronenstrahl-Abtastung und Dezimal-Ausgangsleistung wurde zum Zählen der Tröpfchen verwendet.

Es wurden insgesamt ungefähr 300 Photographien, die fast 35.000 Tropfen enthielten, für diese Untersuchungen analysiert. Die Verteilungen der Tropfengrössen waren bimodaler Natur und brauchten eine Ansammlung von wenigstens 10.000 Tropfen um sich vollkommen zu entwickeln. Die Zufallsvariation mit grösseren Störungen in allen Tropfengrössen kam ungefähr 1000mal/s vor oder alle 0,2 Zoll entlang des Stromverlaufs.

### Kurzzeitphotographie von Hyperschallvorgängen mit Hilfe des Schlieren-Interferenz-Verfahrens

H. OERTEL, Deutsch-Französisches Forschungsinstitut, St.-Louis, Frankreich

Mit Hilfe eines mit Wollastonprismen und Linsen arbeitenden Differentialinterferometers und einer 24-Funkenzeilupe wurden Bildserien von Kopfwellen und Grenzschichten verschiedener Körper in Hyperschallströmungen von  $N_2$ , Luft oder  $CO_2$  aufgenommen. Die Strömungen wurden in einem kleinen Hyperschallstossrohr erzeugt mit Machzahlen zwischen 4 und 8, Stautemperaturen zwischen 1000 K und 4000 K und Gasdichten zwischen  $3.10^{-4}$  und  $10^{-1}$  der Normaldichte. Die Blaszeiten betragen zwischen  $4.10^{-8}$ s und  $8.10^{-4}$ s. Es wurde mit Funkenfrequenzen bis  $2.5.10^6$  Hz in derselben Beleuchtungsfunkentrecke gearbeitet. Die Bildtrennung erfolgte auf rotierendem Film. Die optische Anordnung erlaubte die Verwendung einer Flächenlichtquelle.

### Funkenkinematographische Ermittlung des Modell-Verhaltens von Wirbeln

H. REICHENBACH, Ernst Mach Institut, Freiburg i/Br., Germany

Während die Ausbreitung von Stosswellen in Gasen sehr exakt dem Cranz'schen Modellgesetz genügt und daher pseudostationär erfolgt, ist dies für die Entstehung und Ausbreitung von

Light Utilization in Motion-Picture Projectors, Principles and Practice.”

Starting from a discussion of basic illumination units, methods of measurement, and reduction to common practice, the book continues with a description of condenser optics, reflector optics, and possible combinations of the two, including the “Waben” or “honeycomb cell” condenser which is relatively little known in this country. The projection lens is discussed only in terms of matching the light source optics, fuller coverage being referred to other books in the series. Light sources covered include incandescent lamps, carbon arcs, xenon arcs, and pulsed capillary arcs. Examples and tables showing relative light transmission losses of the different elements in the projection system are given: these provide a valuable basis for realistic appraisal of the light efficiency of a projector.

Slide projection is treated quite fully, as can be expected from European practice, where the still picture equipment is often closely associated with the motion-picture projector. The book concludes with examples of modern light sources in 16mm and 35mm projection systems.

Although small in size, the book contains a great amount of solid information. It should prove useful as a handbook or reference source. Illustrations are generously provided, averaging almost one per page of text, and are clear and well chosen.—*Willy Borberg*, GPL Division, General Precision, Inc., Pleasantville, N.Y.

### NAB Engineering Handbook, 5th ed.

By A. Prose Walker. Published (1960) by McGraw-Hill Book Co., 330 W. 42 St., New York 36. vii-xxv + 1664 pp. incl. 1306 illus. charts, graphs, and index. 6 x 9 in. Price \$27.50.

The fifth edition of the *NAB Engineering Handbook* represents a three-year undertaking to which some sixty individuals and organizations made contributions. It covers the practical aspects of AM, FM and TV broadcasting, while avoiding the type of information readily available in equipment instruction books. However, its 1664 pages and 5½-lb weight may not comply with Webster's definition of a handbook as a “book of reference to be carried in the hand.”

The book is divided into nine sections covering (a) FCC rules, regulations and standards, (b) antennas, towers and wave propagation, (c) transmitters, (d) program transmission facilities, (e) color television facilities, (f) studio facilities, (g) remote pickup facilities, (h) measurements and special techniques, and (i) charts and graphs.

The largest single section, about 25% of the Handbook, relates to FCC matters. For the most part this material is a reprint of FCC Rules, Regulations and Standards. To the extent that having the material in textbook form is a convenience, at the expense of precluding latest revisions, the presentation is useful.

The wave propagation, radiation and absorption section of the *NAB Engineering Handbook*, which is reprinted from Fink's

*Television Engineering Handbook* (McGraw-Hill), covers the subject matter in an authoritative and concise manner. An extensive bibliography is included for the benefit of those who wish to pursue the topic in greater detail.

The section of the design, erection and maintenance of antenna structures covers the many practical problems that are of particular interest to the station owner and engineer. As is the general practice throughout the book, the text is supplemented by many clear and informative illustrations.

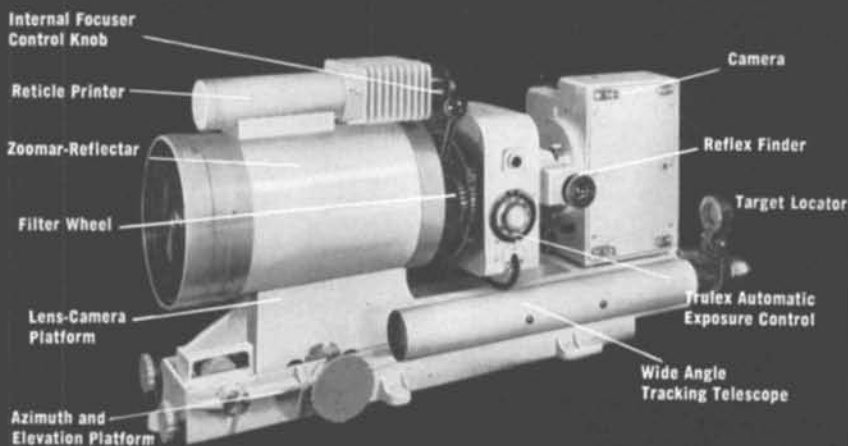
Antennas, antenna systems, their adjustment and measurement for AM, FM and TV, are handled individually and in very able fashion. A minimum of theory and a maximum of practical information

are contained in this second largest section of the Handbook. Field intensity measurement techniques for the three services are also covered in a satisfactory manner.

As is fitting, since detailed information is readily available elsewhere, a relatively short but entirely adequate section of the Handbook is devoted to a description of typical AM, FM and TV transmitters.

Program transmission facilities for both picture and sound are dealt with at length in still another section of the *Handbook*. This material should be particularly interesting to the broadcast engineer since, as far as is known, it has only been covered in textbook form once before; and then, in much less detail.

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same statement cannot be expected automatically to apply to the origin and expansion of turbulence areas as well. Various authors (e.g. Howard and Matthews) have shown through single exposures that the pseudo-stationary expansion can be assumed nevertheless to apply also to turbulence areas.

In continuation of the experimental work of H. Schardin, the expansion of turbulence on an edge in the shock-wave tube was examined with the aid of multiple-spark camera, making observations both according to principles of shadow-graph and of interference optics. These experiments showed that the expansion of the turbulence is practically pseudo-stationary — i.e., after a certain time (in our experiments about 20  $\mu$ sec) has gone by, the velocity of the expansion of the turbulence becomes constant. The substantial influence of viscosity is thus limited to the very first phase of the formation of turbulence.

fixe, on ne peut pas s'attendre à ce que la même affirmation s'applique automatiquement à l'origine et à l'expansion des zones de turbulence. Divers auteurs (par exemple, Howard et Matthews) ont montré par des expositions simples que l'on peut néanmoins présumer que l'expansion quasi-fixe s'applique aussi aux zones de turbulence.

Pour compléter les travaux expérimentaux de H. Schardin, on a examiné l'expansion de turbulence sur le bord intérieur d'un tube d'ondes de choc au moyen d'une caméra à étincelles multiples, et l'on a effectué les observations suivant les principes de l'ombrographie et ceux de l'optique à interférence. Ces expériences ont démontré que l'expansion de la turbulence est pour ainsi dire quasi-fixe — c'est-à-dire qu'après qu'il s'est écoulé un certain temps (dans nos essais, environ 20  $\mu$ s), la vitesse d'expansion de la turbulence devient constante. Essentiellement, l'influence de la viscosité est ainsi limitée à la toute première phase de la formation de turbulence.

Wirbelgebieten nicht ohne weiteres zu erwarten. Verschiedene Autoren (z.B. Howard und Matthews) zeigten an Einzelaufnahmen, dass trotzdem auch für Wirbelgebiete pseudo-stationäre Ausbreitung angenommen werden kann.

In Weiterführung experimenteller Arbeiten von H. Schardin wurde die Wirbelausbreitung an einer Schneide im Stosswellenrohr mit Hilfe einer Mehrfachfunkenkamera untersucht, wobei sowohl schatten- als auch interferenzoptisch beobachtet wurde. Diese Versuche zeigten, dass die Wirbelausbreitung quasipseudo-stationär erfolgt; d.h. nach einer bestimmten Zeit — in unseren Versuchen etwa 20  $\mu$ sec — stellt sich eine konstante Geschwindigkeit für die Wirbelausbreitung ein. Der wesentliche Einfluss der Zähigkeit bleibt also auf die allererste Phase der Wirbelbildung beschränkt.

———— SATURDAY 2:00 P.M. SESSION: Control Systems .....

**Quenching Spark Gaps as Trigger Elements in High-Speed Motion-Analysis Cinematography**

FRANK FRÜNGEL and WALTER THORWART, Dr.-Ing. Frank Früngel GmbH, Hamburg-Rissen, Germany

Quenching spark gaps are comparatively simple and reliable devices for precision control of high-voltage pulses with great energy, particularly when operating at extremely high frequencies. Research was carried out into the parameters of pulse energy, pulsing rate, numbers and shapes of discs and filling gases. Among others, results showed, that one pair of discs can stand a load of approximately 350 v. A quenching spark gap consisting of 25 discs therefore permits triggering of voltages up to 9 kv. The controllable frequency likewise increases with the number of discs. Thus it is possible to control a 50-kc frequency with a 25-disc quenching spark gap.

When operating on the uncontrolled free-run principle, quenching spark gaps can even trigger considerably higher frequencies. A 25-disc gap thus reaches frequencies of up to 300 kc. Even at such uncontrolled discharges a precise start and stop of, say, a flashburst, can be ensured by means of heavy-duty thyratrons, one in series with the charging resistor and one short-circuiting the quenching spark gap over a delay device. Pure hydrogen or helium proved to be most suitable for filling gas and with these gases Cu-discs at a distance of 0.15–0.2 mm gave best results.

The life of the discs depends on the degree of surface cratering. However, as the quenching spark gap is demountable, one or several redressings of the electrode discs are possible. A cathode is not employed in this system, so there is no limitation of peak current, but only a thermal load limit which is computed according to specific temperature, mass of material and cooling coefficient of the filling gas. Thus the quenching spark gap has a wide field of application as a trigger element of low resistance, for high-frequency energy pulses for feeding spark discharge lamps, air sparks or pulse transformers, etc. A selection of examples will be demonstrated.

**Éclateurs d'extinction comme éléments de commande en cinématographie ultrarapide**

FRANK FRÜNGEL et WALTER THORWART, Dr.-Ing. Frank Früngel GmbH, Hamburg-Rissen, Allemagne

Les éclateurs d'extinction sont des dispositifs relativement simples et surs pour la commande d'impulsions de haute tension de grande énergie, notamment si l'on travaille à des fréquences extrêmement élevées. Le but visé par la recherche était la détermination des paramètres de l'énergie et de la fréquence des impulsions, du nombre et de la forme des disques et des gaz à utiliser. Entr'autres, les résultats montrèrent qu'une paire de disques peut supporter une charge de 350 v. Par conséquent, un éclateur d'extinction composé de 25 disques peut être utilisé pour la commande de tensions jusqu'à 9 kv. La fréquence que l'on peut commander augmente également avec le nombre de disques. Ainsi, par exemple, un éclateur d'extinction comportant 25 disques permet des commandes une fréquence de 50 kHz.

En fonctionnement non commandé, les éclateurs d'extinction peuvent même atteindre des fréquences notablement plus élevées. Un éclateur d'extinction à 25 disques permet d'atteindre des fréquences jusqu'à 300 kHz. Lors de telles décharges, il est même possible d'assurer avec précision le début et la fin d'une série d'éclairs, par exemple, à l'aide de thyratrons à grande puissance; dans ce cas, un thyatron est connecté en série avec la résistance de charge, tandis qu'un second court-circuite l'éclateur d'extinction par l'intermédiaire d'un élément retardateur. Il a été constaté que les gaz convenant le mieux pour le remplissage de l'enceinte de l'éclateur étaient l'hydrogène pur ou l'hélium. Dans ces gaz, des disques de cuivre avec intervalles de 0,15 à 0,2 mm donnèrent les meilleurs résultats.

La durée de vie des disques de cuivre dépend de l'importance des cratères se formant sur leur surface. Comme l'éclateur d'extinction est démontable, il est possible de réapproprier les électrodes en forme de disques une ou deux fois. Etant donné que l'on n'utilise pas de cathode dans ce système, il n'existe pas de limite pour le courant de crête, mais seulement pour la charge thermique; la limite de cette dernière se calcule d'après la température spécifique du matériau et le coefficient de couplage du gaz utilisé. L'éclateur d'extinction a donc un très grand champ d'application comme organe de commande de faible résistance pour des impulsions à haute fréquence et grande énergie destinées à l'alimentation de lampes à décharges, éclateurs dans l'air, transformateurs d'impulsion, etc., ce qui sera démontré à l'aide d'exemples.

**Löschfunkenstrecken als Zündelemente für Hochfrequenz-Kinematographie**

FRANK FRÜNGEL und WALTER THORWART, Dr.-Ing. Frank Früngel GmbH, Hamburg-Rissen, Deutschland

Löschfunkenstrecken sind verhältnismässig einfache und zuverlässige Vorrichtungen für präzise Steuerung von Hochspannungs-Impulsen grosser Energie, besonders wenn bei extrem hohen Frequenzen gearbeitet wird. Die Aufgabenstellung der Forschung waren die Parameter der Impulsenergie, der Impulsfrequenz, der Anfall und Formen der Scheiben und der Füllgase. Unter anderem ergaben die Resultate, dass ein Scheiben-Paar eine Belastung von ungefähr 350 v aushalten kann. Daher kann eine Löschfunkenstrecke, die aus 25 Scheiben besteht, zum Steuern von Spannungen bis zu 9 kv eingesetzt werden. Die steuerbare Frequenz erhöht sich ebenfalls mit der Anzahl der Scheiben. So ist es z.B. möglich, eine 50 kHz-Frequenz mit einer aus 25 Scheiben bestehenden Löschfunkenstrecke zu steuern.

Bei ungesteuertem Betrieb können Löschfunkenstrecken sogar erheblich höhere Frequenzen schalten. Eine 25 Scheiben Löschfunkenstrecke erreicht so Frequenzen bis zu 300 kHz. Selbst bei solchen ungesteuerten Entladungen kann ein präziser Start und Stopp einer Blitzserie z.B. mit Hilfe von Hochleistungs-Thyratrons sichergestellt werden, wobei ein Thyatron in Serie mit dem Lade-Widerstand liegt und eins die Löschfunkenstrecke über ein Verzögerungsglied kurzschliesst. Als geeignetste Füllgase erwiesen sich reiner Wasserstoff oder Helium und mit diesen Gasen gaben Kupferscheiben bei einem Abstand von 0,15–0,2 mm die besten Resultate.

Die Lebensdauer der Scheiben hängt davon ab, in welchem Masse die Oberfläche verkratert, da die Löschfunkenstrecke jedoch demontabel ist, ist eine ein- oder zweimalige Aufarbeitung der Elektroden-scheiben möglich. Da in diesem System keine Kathode verwendet wird, besteht keine Begrenzung des Spitzenstroms, sondern nur eine thermische Belastungsgrenze, die sich nach der spezifischen Temperatur der Materialmasse und dem Kupplungs-Koeffizienten des Füllgases errechnet. Die Löschfunkenstrecke hat somit ein sehr weites Anwendungsgebiet als Schaltelement niedrigen Widerstands für hochfrequente energiereiche Impulse zur Versorgung von Funkenentladungslampen, Luftfunken oder Impuls-Transformatoren u.s.w. Eine Auswahl von Beispielen wird demonstriert werden.

The section on color television, although the second shortest in the book, covers the subject adequately. Of particular value to the practicing engineer is the chapter discussing the many factors that affect color fidelity in a television system.

The chapters on studio facilities concern themselves primarily with studio acoustics, building construction details, lighting equipment, microphone placement, magnetic recording of picture and sound, film handling, and audio and video special effects. Strangely enough, the matter of audio and video level measurements is not touched upon anywhere in the book in spite of the great importance of these widely misunderstood subjects. Neither are current, advanced methods of assembling and wiring technical facilities described in the book.

The section on remote pickup facilities includes a description of a do-it-yourself 26-mc remote pickup (audio) system, a converted commercial system for the 160-mc band, a mobile radio broadcast unit, and a detailed discussion on the handling of TV remote program originations.

A large variety of subjects is covered in the section of measurements, techniques and special applications. These include multiplex FM service, single-sideband broadcasting, UHF TV translators, remote control of standard broadcast transmitters, CONELRAD, preventative maintenance and proof of performance measurements.

A final section presenting many useful charts and tables and an extensive index complete the book.

The publisher would have been well advised to make the material available in two volumes: the first covering the FCC rules and regulations, antennas, and transmitters; the second volume covering the remaining material. Alternately the FCC material could have been omitted completely by referencing the always-current subscription service available from the U.S. Government Printing Office—William B. Lodge, CBS Television Network, 485 Madison Ave., New York 22.

### Antitrust in the Motion Picture Industry

By Michael Conant. Published (1960) by the University of California Press, Berkeley 4, Calif.; published in England by Cambridge University Press, London. 240 pp. incl. 51 tables, bibliography, index of cases and index. 9 by 6-in. Price \$5.50.

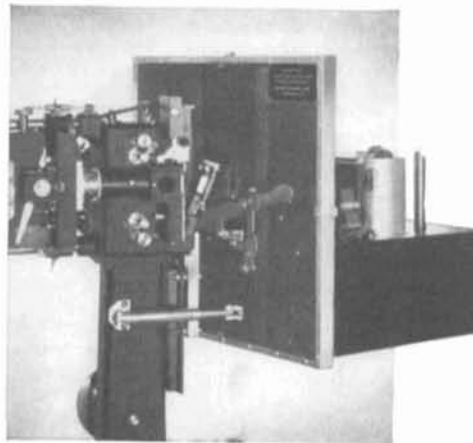
The overall purpose of the book, as set forth by the author in the Preface, is to analyze and evaluate the impact of antitrust actions on the structure, behavior and performance of an industry. The motion-picture industry, which has had more antitrust cases than any other, offered a fertile field for special spadework on the part of the author who is eminently qualified for this project. Presently Assistant Professor of Business Administration at the University of California, Berkeley, he formerly practiced law in Chicago, where he was counsel to firms in the entertainment industry.

The first of the book's nine chapters outlines the history of the motion-picture

industry from the viewpoint of the economist. A great deal of the book is taken up with an exhaustive analysis of the classic Paramount case (United States v Paramount Pictures, 334 U.S. 131, 1948). Chapter III outlines the industrial structure immediately preceding the government's suit against Paramount and also traces the development of monopolistic practices from 1917 on.

Chapter V is on "The Paramount Case and Its Legal Background," and Chapter VI discusses the impact of the Paramount decrees on independent producers; the Paramount defendants, both producers and distributors; on divorced theater circuits; independent producers; and the public.

The book is heavily referenced throughout and in addition to an extensive bibliography contains an index of cases referred to (more than 150). A glance at the index gives a fleeting impression of the government's suing motion-picture organizations, both big and little; big and little organizations suing the government, and big and little organizations suing each other and individuals, and individuals suing just about everybody, all in a kind of litigious abandon. This is, of course, an erroneous impression, but it does seem that the path of the motion-picture industry has been more beset than most with legalistic tangles.



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### Precision Speed Control for a High-Speed Camera

DAVID A. CAHLANDER, Lincoln Laboratory, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Mass.

An efficient method for regulating the speed of a high-speed motion-picture camera is described. A reluctance pickup is placed near the sprocket teeth of the drive spindle on a Fastax camera. Each time that a sprocket tooth passes the pickup, a voltage pulse is generated. The amount of time between pulses is measured and compared with the desired amount of time. An error signal is derived that controls the conduction angle for a pair of thyratrons. The thyratrons control the power into the camera motors and hence the camera speed.

This sampled data feedback loop allows one to control the picture rate of the camera with a high degree of precision. When power is applied, the camera accelerates rapidly to the pre-selected speed and maintains this speed until power is removed. This method is not only useful at high picture-taking rates but is also effective at speeds much lower than are normally possible with a high-speed camera. This activity has support from the U.S. Army, Navy and Air Force.

### Remote-Control Unit for High-Speed, Multiple Motion-Picture Cameras

FRED METLEN, Boeing Airplane Co., Seattle, Wash.

A small portable, electric remote-control unit has been designed for high-speed motion pictures for more than one camera when remote control is necessary because of the explosive or hazardous nature of the object being photographed. This remote-control unit controls the event and also is connected with other recording equipment besides the cameras. A series of slides shows the unit, wiring diagram and a few component accessories. Slides also show environments where this equipment has been used, such as explosions and wind tunnels. A short 16mm color motion picture shows the hazardous condition which prompted the planning of the remote unit. Besides the unit there are shown scenes taken by high-speed cameras.

### An Automatic Control System for a High-Speed Camera

JOHN G. G. HEMPSON, Ricardo & Co., Shoreham-by-Sea, Sussex, England

The short effective taking time of a high-speed cine camera, such as the Fastax, demands accurate synchronization of events necessary to initiate and control the phenomenon being photographed. The equipment described enables up to six events to be controlled for sequence and duration in accurate relation to the camera film run. Automatic telephone techniques and components are employed and the sequences are set up on a ring-and-socket board. A stepless accelerator is provided for the camera motors allowing high rates of acceleration in relation to stress on the film.

The case under consideration is the photography of injection and combustion phenomena in a compression ignition engine; but the equipment is flexible and can be applied to other problems and can control more events or longer periods by appropriate design modifications.

### Un système de précision pour la régulation de la vitesse d'une caméra à grande vitesse

DAVID A. CAHLANDER, Lincoln Laboratory, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Mass.

L'auteur décrit un procédé efficace de régulation de la vitesse d'une ciné-caméra à grande vitesse. On place un capteur de réluctance tout près des dents du pignon de l'axe d'entraînement d'une caméra Fastax. Chaque fois qu'une dent du pignon passe devant le capteur, une pulsation de voltage est engendrée. On mesure la durée de temps entre les pulsations successives et on la compare à la durée de temps désirée. On en dérive un signal d'erreur qui règle l'angle de conduction pour une paire de thyratrons. Ces thyratrons régularisent la quantité de courant à l'entrée dans les moteurs de la caméra et par suite la vitesse de la caméra.

Cette spire de rétroaction basée sur les données recueillies permet de régler la cadence de prise de vues de la caméra avec un haut degré de précision. Lorsqu'on laisse entrer le courant, la caméra s'accélère rapidement jusqu'à ce qu'elle atteigne la vitesse choisie à l'avance et maintient ensuite cette vitesse jusqu'à ce qu'on coupe le courant. Cette méthode n'est pas seulement utile aux cadences rapides de prise de vues, mais est également efficace à des vitesses beaucoup plus faibles que cela n'est normalement possible avec une caméra à grande vitesse. Cette activité a eu l'appui de l'Armée, de la Marine de Guerre et des Forces Aériennes Américaines.

### Un dispositif de télécommande pour les ciné-caméras multiples à grande vitesse

FRED METLEN, Boeing Airplane Co., Seattle, Wash.

On a réalisé un petit dispositif portatif de télécommande électrique pour les appareils cinématographiques à grande vitesse ayant plus d'une caméra quand une commande à distance est de rigueur en raison de la nature explosive ou dangereuse de l'objet à photographier. Ce dispositif de télécommande contrôle le processus et est également relié à un autre équipement d'enregistrement en dehors des caméras. Une série de diapositifs montre l'appareil en question, le schéma de connexions et quelques-uns des accessoires correspondants. D'autres diapositifs représentent les emplacements où cet équipement a été utilisé, entre autres les chantiers à explosions et les tunnels aérodynamiques. Un film cinématographique en couleur de 16 mm et de courte longueur montre le caractère dangereux des cas qui ont conduit à la réalisation du dispositif de télécommande. Outre l'appareil lui-même, le film présente des scènes prises avec des caméras à grande vitesse.

### Un système de commande automatique pour une caméra à grande vitesse

JOHN G. G. HEMPSON, Ricardo & Co., Shoreham-by-Sea, Sussex, Angleterre

Le temps utile de prise de vue, de durée très courte, d'une ciné-caméra à grande vitesse telle que la Fastax exige la synchronisation précise des processus nécessaires pour déclencher et contrôler le phénomène à photographier. L'équipement décrit par l'auteur permet de régulariser l'ordre et la durée d'un maximum de six processus en relation exacte avec la vitesse du film de la caméra. On utilise des techniques et des éléments de téléphone automatique et les séries à photographier sont disposées sur un panneau à bagues et douilles. Un accélérateur non échelonné est prévu pour les moteurs de la caméra, ce qui permet de fortes valeurs d'accélération par rapport à la tension exercée sur le film.

Le cas considéré par l'auteur est la photographie des phénomènes d'injection et de combustion dans un moteur à compression et allumage. Toutefois, l'équipement en question est

### Präzisions-Geschwindigkeitsregelung für eine Hochgeschwindigkeitskamera

DAVID A. CAHLANDER, Lincoln Laboratory, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Mass.

Es wird eine wirksame Methode zur Geschwindigkeitsregelung einer Hochgeschwindigkeits-Kinekamera beschrieben. Ein Reluktanz-Abnehmer wird nahe den Zähnen der Antriebspindel einer Fastax Kamera angebracht. Jedesmal wenn ein Zahn am Abnehmer vorbeigeht entsteht ein Stromimpuls. Die Zeitspanne zwischen den Impulsen wird gemessen und mit der gewünschten Zeit verglichen. Es ergibt sich ein Fehler-signal, das den Leitungswinkel für ein Paar von Thyratronen regelt. Die Thyratrone regeln den den Kameramotoren zugeführten Strom und damit die Geschwindigkeit der Kamera.

Diese Rückkopplungsschleife gemessener Daten gestattet eine sehr genaue Regelung der Aufnahme-frequenz der Kamera. Sobald der Strom eingeschaltet wird, erfolgt eine rasche Beschleunigung der Kamera bis zu der im Voraus gewählten Geschwindigkeit, die dann so lange beibehalten wird, bis man den Strom abschaltet. Diese Methode ist nicht nur bei hohen Aufnahme-frequenzen nützlich sondern ist auch bei Geschwindigkeiten wirksam, die viel niedriger liegen, als bei einer Hochgeschwindigkeitskamera normaler Weise möglich ist. Diese Arbeit wird vom Heer, der Marine und den Luftstreitkräften der Vereinigten Staaten unterstützt.

### Vorrichtung zur Fernsteuerung von Mehrfach-Kinekameras

FRED METLEN, Boeing Airplane Co., Seattle, Wash.

Es wurde eine kleine tragbare Vorrichtung entworfen, die zur Fernsteuerung von mehr als einer Hochgeschwindigkeits-Kinekamera dient, sobald wegen der explosiven oder sonst gefährlichen Natur des zu photographierenden Objekts eine Fernsteuerung notwendig ist. Diese Fernsteuerungsvorrichtung regelt das Ereignis und ist, ausser an die Kameras, auch an andere Aufnahmegeräte angeschlossen. Eine Reihe von Diapositiven zeigt die Stellen, an denen diese Vorrichtung eingesetzt wurde, wie Windtunnels und Explosionen. In einem kurzen 16 mm Farbfilm sieht man die gefährlichen Umstände, welche zur Planung der Fernsteuerung führten. Ausser dem Gerät selbst werden auch Szenen gezeigt, die mit den Hochgeschwindigkeits-Kameras aufgenommen wurden.

### Automatische Regleranlage für eine Hochgeschwindigkeitskamera

JOHN G. G. HEMPSON, Ricardo & Co., Shoreham-by-Sea, Sussex, England

Die kurze effektive Aufnahmezeit einer Hochgeschwindigkeits-Kinekamera wie Fastax macht eine genaue Synchronisierung der Vorgänge notwendig, welche die zu photographierenden Ereignisse auslösen und regeln. Das beschriebene Gerät ermöglicht es, bis zu sechs Ereignisse hinsichtlich ihrer Sequenz und Dauer in genauem Verhältnis zum ablaufenden Kamerafilm zu regeln. Es werden Methoden und Bauteile des automatischen Telefons angewendet und die Sequenzen werden auf einem Schaltbrett festgelegt. Es ist ein stufenloser Akzelerator für die Kameramotoren vorgesehen, der — im Vergleich zur Spannungsbelastung des Films — hohe Beschleunigungen zulässt. Im gegenwärtigen Fall handelt es sich um das photographieren von Injektions- und Verbrennungsphänomenen in einem Kompressionszündungsmotor; das Gerät ist jedoch vielseitig und lässt sich — mit entspre-

## Fundamentals of Transistors (2d ed.)

By Leonard Krugman. Published (1958) by John F. Rider Publishers, Inc., 116 W. 14 St., New York 11. 168 pp. incl. index. Graphs and diagrams. 5½ by 8½-in. Paperbound. Price \$3.50.

The first edition of this book was published in 1954 — six years after the transistor was announced by Bell Telephone Laboratories. To bring the book up to date, the 2d edition has been thoroughly revised and extended. Among other additions, advanced semiconductor devices, such as surface barriers, intrinsic, drift, avalanche and spicistor types are described in terms of theory, construction and operation. Review questions have been added at the end of each chapter and extensive reference lists are included.

**The Engineering Index—1959 (75th ed.)** contains more than 39,000 annotations of articles reviewed in some 1700 publications of engineering, scientific and technical societies; engineering and industrial periodicals, and publications of government bureaus, engineering experiment stations, universities and other research organizations. The Index is arranged under 249 "field of interest" Divisions of Engineering. Twelve pages are devoted to a list of technical publications received by the Engineering Index and 96 pages contain an index of authors. The volume is 7 by 10 in. and contains 1532 pages. It is published by Engineering Index, Inc., 29 W. 39 St., New York 18. It is priced at \$70.

**Three recent publications on educational television**, all available without charge, are: *Design for ETV, Planning for Schools With Television*, Educational Facilities Laboratories, Inc., 477 Madison Ave., New York 22; *Television in Teacher Education*, The American Association of Colleges for Teacher Education, 1201 Sixteenth St., N.W., Washington 6, D.C., and *Pioneering in Educational Television*, Dept. of Electrical Engineering, State Univ. of Iowa, Iowa City, Ia. This book covers the early pioneering work in television at the University of Iowa from 1931 to 1939. The supply is limited so the books have been made available only to persons connected in some capacity with educational television.

*Educational Teleguide*, published by the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, is priced at 30 cents and is available from the Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C.

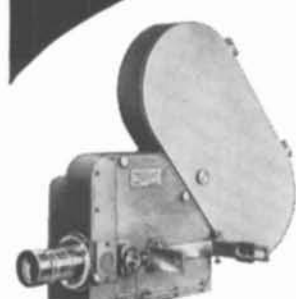
**Factors affecting dropout performance** in "Scotch" brand video tape No. 179 are discussed in *Video Talk*, Bulletin No. 2, available from Dept. TPC, Minnesota Mining and Mfg. Co., 900 Bush Ave., St. Paul 6, Minn. The discussion includes the effect of picture composition and of head penetration on dropouts. Also available is Bulletin No. 3 which discusses the causes of signal dropout in a video recording system and the effects of total circuit gain and demodulator performance on dropouts.

A course in **Efficient Reading** that began as a closed-circuit TV course for employees of one company is now broadcast over the Minneapolis-St. Paul educational television station KTCA, Channel 2. The course is viewed by employees of Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Co., sponsors of the course, at six separate viewing locations. Eight other companies in the area have arranged for similar in-plant classes. Also, an undetermined number of home viewers throughout the area regularly "attend" the class. The course is taught by James I. Brown, Professor of Rhetoric at the University of Minnesota.

The station offers a course work sheet

(without charge) and a work book priced at \$3.00. More than 400 requests for both the book and the work sheet have been received by the station. The 302-page book, *Efficient Reading*, contains 66 selections of various types of literature plus instructions on scoring reading and comprehension rates, check questions on vocabulary and comprehension, etc. The book is compiled by Dr. Brown and published by D. C. Heath & Co., of Boston.

An Ampex VR-1000B Videotape Recorder is used to tape each week's course during the preceding week. Dr. Brown is present each week at one or another receiving location when the course is on the air.



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