

magazines are used. This permits the machine to be threaded in room light.

A Densichron unit is mounted into the machine (Fig. 8). This unit is used to monitor the light for printing exposure setting. A filter receptacle for correction filters is located in the 16mm head behind the film gate. A double filter holder containing two compartments is used. One compartment holds color

correction filters and the second holds density filters for exposure balancing at constantly held voltages.

A proximity type cue mechanism automatically stops the printer at each end of the negative. Silver cue spots placed on each end of the negative actuate the printer stop mechanism to stop the printer before the negative is unthreaded. This allows the negative to stay threaded

at the end of each print. As the printer is reversible, considerable threading time is saved as only the raw stock need be rethreaded.

The writers of this paper are greatly indebted to the late Lloyd Thompson. The basic philosophy and ideas behind this printer were largely gained through his untiring work in the development of 8mm uses and procedures.

## Errata

### April 1961

"Electron-Optical High-Speed Camera for the Investigation of Transient Processes," by V. S. Komelkov, Y. E. Nesterikhin and M. I. Pergament. pp. 275-279

On p. 276, col. 2, par. 5, line 6—*For:* 6B1 $\pi$ ; *Read:* 6B1II

Fig. 3—At left: *For:* 6BFI; *Read:* 6B1II

At right: *For:* ДГЖ; *Read:* Д2Ж

On p. 277, Fig. 4, and on p. 278, col. 1, par. 3, line 2, and thereafter

*For:* C $\phi$ P; *Read:* SFR (C $\phi$ P)

On p. 277, col. 1, par. 4, line 2, and thereafter

*For:* ДММ-3; *Read:* ИИМ-3

On p. 278, col. 2, par. 3, line 4—

*For:*  $1.5 \times 10^6$  frames/sec; *Read:*  $2.5 \times 10^6$  frames/sec

Table I—*For:* P $\phi$ ; *Read:* P $\Phi$

Fig. 8, Title—*For:*  $10^{-7}$ /sec; *Read:*  $10^{-7}$  sec (throughout)

On p. 279, col. 1, Eq. (1)—*For:*  $E = \Pi B_0 \dots$ ; *Read:*  $E = \pi B_0 \dots$

Col. 1, par. 2, line 15—*For:* lumen/watt; *Read:* candle/watt

Col. 2, par. 2, line 9—*For:* transparent support; *Read:* transparent conducting support

### May 1961

Progress Committee Report for 1960, pp. 323-374:

Fig. 28, p. 332, was incorrectly titled. The equipment illustrated is the Florman & Babb Triplex Animation Stand.

Fig. 53, p. 349, equipment illustrated is a Nagra III Pilot-Tone portable synchronous sound recorder manufactured by Nagra-Kudelski Co., Lausanne, Switzerland. It is used by the National Film Board of Canada.

"A Method of Analyzing High-Speed Films," by Franz Topfer, pp. 374-376:

Footnote, p. 374, Correct address for author is 15, rue Sohet,

Liège, Belgium. (Headquarters of Research Film Section, International Scientific Film Assn. is in Göttingen, Germany.)

On p. 374, Fig. 1, Title—

*For:* The film analyzer subsequently modified as described.

*Read:* Film analyzer.

On p. 375, col. 1., par. 1, line 3—

*For:* 100 pulses/sec

*Read:* 1000 pulses/sec

### June 1961

"VFK-ÚVOJM High-Speed Framing Camera," By Jan Hampl, pp. 443-447:

On p. 443, Abstract, line 3—

*For:* 8000 to 42,000 frames/sec

*Read:* 6000 to 42,000 frames/sec

On p. 447, col. 2, par. 3, line 2—*For:* mirror  $M$ ; *Read:* mirror  $B_1$  and *For:* inner mirror  $M_2$ ; *Read:* inner mirror  $B_2$

New Products, p. 476, col. 2—

*For:* Cinephonic 22, an 8mm rear-view sound motion-picture projector

*Read:* Cinephonic 200 8mm Rear Screen Projector

### July 1961

"Electronic Image Intensification: Image Intensifier Using Cathodo-Conductivity," by R. A. Chippendale and J. R. Folkes, pp. 527-532:

On p. 530, col. 1, par. 4, line 15—

*For:* ( $H_2O$  CO  $CO_2$   $O_2$   $Cl_2$ )

*Read:* ( $H_2O$ , CO,  $CO_2$ ,  $O_2$ ,  $Cl_2$ )

On p. 531, col. 1, par. 1, line 4—

*For:* . . . cathodes of 50 to 60  $\mu$ amp/cm<sup>2</sup>

*Read:* . . . cathodes of 50 to 60  $\mu$ amp/lm