Obituary

Ervin R. Geib, nationally recognized authority on arc carbons, died December 7, 1961, at the age of 70. He had retired in February 1958 from his post as manager of carbon arc sales for National Carbon Company, Division of Union Carbide Corp. He had spent more than half a century with that same firm, his career beginning in 1907 when he obtained the job of office boy. A Fellow of the Society, he had been a member since 1927 and for many years took an active part in Society affairs. His professional publications include a number of papers in the *Journal* and earlier contributions to the *Transactions*. Following his retirement, a Biographical Note, describing his career and Society activities, was published in the *Journal* in the July 1958 issue (p. 500).

Abstracts

Abstracts from other Journals, chosen for importance and timeliness, are published in the *Journal* from time to time. The greater number of these abstracts are translations, chiefly from the U.S.S.R., and made available by the Research Laboratories of Eastman Kodak Company.

The subject areas are grouped below

- Cameras and Equipment (Except High-Speed)
- Color Photography and Color Development
- Film and Its Properties
- Film Processing (Apparatus and Chemicals)
- High-Speed Photography and Instrumentation

CAMERAS AND EQUIPMENT (Except High-Speed)

Optical Viewfinders for Motion-Picture Cameras (in Russian), F. S. Novik, *Tekh. Kino i Televideniya, 5:* 24–31, Dec. 1961.

Descriptions are given of the optical systems of a number of Soviet-designed viewfinders for motion-picture cameras for normal, wide-screen, panoramic and wide-film cinematography.

An Improvement in the Light-Splitting System of the TsKS Motion-Picture Camera (in Russian), Ya. L. Leibov, B. P. Dudov and L. I. Shalaev, *Tekh. Kino i Televideniya, 5:* 77–80, Oct. 1961.

The TsKS motion-picture camera, a Soviet beam-slitting camera for imbibition color systems and also used for traveling matte work, employs a cube made from two rectangular prisms as a beam-splitting device, the surface of contact of the prisms acting as a partial mirror. In order to overcome the light loss inherent in such a system, the block is replaced by a suitably chosen interference mirror inclined at an angle of 45° to the optical axis.—S.C.G.

An Equal-Scale Test Object in Depth (in Russian), I. M. Mogilevskii, *Tekh. Kino i Televideniya, 5:* 62–65, Nov. 1961.

For adjusting the focus of ciné cameras, a three-dimensional test object has been made which consists of a series of planar test objects with a grid of black and white lines, arranged one behind the other, the whole set being placed at an angle to the optical axis of the objective. The distance between the lines of the test object varies in each plane in such a way that all the line separations in the final image are equal. The geometry of the system is explained.—M.B.K.

Double-Film Camera, Bem Zigfrid, Skolyaude Genrikh, Yurents Rol'f, Iemlikh Gerd, Avt. sv. SSSR, cl. 57a, 22/01, No. 130341, 15.07.60. *Referat. Zhur.*, Machine Construction, VII, Precision Mechanics and Optics.

Proposes of 2-film photographic camera in which the taking objective is used as an optical viewfinder and in which each film has its own focal plane shutter running perpendicular to the optical axis. The lens image field is established on the optical axis behind a reflecting mirror which diverts the light transmitted by the lens to the films. An uninverted magnified image from the taking objective is secured by mounting in the image space a reversing system consisting of a triple roof prism dividing the air spaces. A system of levers and curvilinear guides is used in the camera to cock and block alternately the shutters and interspace levers for blocking the uncoupling mechanism in order to preclude either skipping, or multiple-exposed, frames.