



VELVET GLOVES

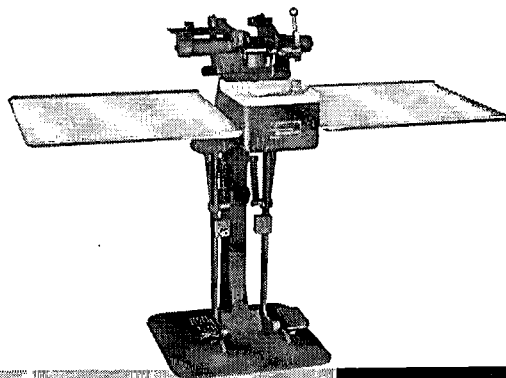
*that
never seem
to lose
their touch...*

Where professional standards are highest and the value of original negatives is the greatest, Hollywood studios and labs still demand the "Velvet Glove" treatment of the Bell & Howell famous "5692" pedestal splicer. The basic design of this splicer offers the greatest possible assurance of perfect film splicing together with maximum safety to your irreplaceable originals.

Designed and engineered to increase film cutting and splicing efficiency through speed of operation, the "5692" film splicer assures greater economy and faster, more dependable results.

Splicers are available with either negative or positive pilot pins for 35mm film. Combination models are available for 16 and 35mm, 35/32mm and 35/70mm films.

For complete information write or call J. L. Wassell, Director of Marketing, Professional Equipment. (Area code 312 • OR 3-3300)



Bell & Howell
PROFESSIONAL
EQUIPMENT DIVISION
7100 McCORMICK ROAD
CHICAGO 45, ILLINOIS

Nominations for Society Offices

The Board of Governors at its meeting on July 19, 1963, approved the following slate of nominees for the Fall elections:

Engineering Vice-President: DEANE R. WHITE

Financial Vice-President: JOSEPH T. DOUGHERTY

Sections Vice-President: WILTON R. HOLM
Treasurer: BYRON ROUDABUSH

Governors From East Coast: J. S. COURTNEY-PRATT, RICHARD S. O'BRIEN, RICHARD E. PUTMAN, ROBERT RHEINECK, EDWARD M. WARNECKE

Governors From Central Area: O. S. KNUDSEN, WILLIAM D. HEDDEN, ROBERT A. COLBURN, WILLIAM H. SMITH, MALCOLM G. TOWNSLEY

Governors From West Coast: ROBERT D. SHOBERG, EDWARD P. ANCONA, JR., EDWARD H. REICHARD, G. CARLETON HUNT, A. ALAN JACKSON, JOHN O. AALBERG

Education, Industry News

Four types of color TV cameras were compared during a demonstration of color TV equipment conducted by Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co. and English Electric Valve Co. in London during July. Two of the cameras operated on the system of three camera tubes producing red, blue and green signals; the other two used "separate luminance" signals. According to an account of the demonstrations issued by Marconi, the principle of the separate luminance signal was first demonstrated by Marconi in 1954, but possibilities of this system were not fully explored at that time. The luminance system again came into prominence when RCA announced a 4-tube camera operating on this principle (New Products, *Journal*, p. 652, Aug. 1963; see also, I. C. Abrahams, "Analysis of color errors in color television cameras," *Journal*, pp. 595-601, Aug. 1963).

The first of the two "separate luminance" cameras which were demonstrated employed four separate camera tubes, one for the luminance signal and the other three for the red, green and blue signals. The other separate luminance camera uses only three tubes, one of which is a luminance signal. The red and blue components of the light input are directly converted into electrical signals in two of the tubes and the green component is derived from the three signals. Of the two 3-tube, standard-type color cameras demonstrated one employs 3-in. image-orthicon equipment, producing red, green and blue signals, and the other is based on the same principle, but employs three 4½-in. image orthicon tubes.

The Society of Photographic Instrumentation Engineers held its 8th Annual Technical Symposium August 5-9 at the Ambassador Hotel, Los Angeles, with the cooperation of the Air Force Systems Com-