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Filmcreens**
...the
choice
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experts

FILMSCREENS FOR SHOWMEN—Stewart Projection Screens—the choice of 15 major exhibitors at the New York World's Fair!

ULTRAMATTE—for commercial playhouses, theatre TV, viewing rooms ■ Seamless to 46 by 88 feet ■ Optical efficiency ■ Durable economy.

LUXCHROME 50—seamless rear projection ■ Superior image contrast in lighted rooms.

FILMSCREENS FOR FILM PRODUCERS—used by CBS Studio Center, Columbia, Desilu, Disney, Fox, Goldwyn, MGM, Paramount, Revue, UPA, Universal, Warners.

HI-TRANS—Academy Award background screen—highest calibre production "tool."

ULTRAMATTE gain white, and **LUXMATTE** white matte—front projection screens ■ Demanded by studios and film labs for viewing during production, dubbing, and scoring.

T-MATTE BLUE—rear-illuminated screen for latest traveling-matte process ■ Practical for large and small sets, major productions, or TV commercials.

FILMSCREENS FOR TV PRODUCTION
TV-BLUE—background screen ■ Favorite of networks ■ Versatile ■ Efficient.

LUXCHROME 60—neutral gray screen for closed-circuit techniques, backgrounds and rear projection viewing.

FILMSCREENS also designed for A-V, fairs, trade shows, exhibits, simulators, plotting and display systems, and special architectural requirements.

STEWART FILMSCREEN CORP.
1161 W. Sepulveda Blvd.
Torrance, Calif. 90503 (213) 326-1422

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The announcement revealed that among the firm's immediate plans is an expansion program for extended distribution of Lorraine arc light carbons and of the Cinemeccanica 35/70 projection systems, xenon light sources, and power supplies through the XeTRON Division.

New Patent Office Classification for Optics and Motion Pictures

A revised classification for the more than 8,000 patents relating to the fields of optics and motion pictures has been announced by U.S. Patent Commissioner Edward J. Brenner.

The project involved re-classifying 3,100 original patents, 3,421 cross references and a technical history and encyclopedia of the motion-picture art. Background of the project, including a brief discussion of motion picture, was given in the announcement.

Motion pictures are characterized by the display of a plurality of images, either photographs or drawings, in different attitudes of motion at such a rate that the images produce an illusion of continuous motion due to the property of the eyes, termed persistence of vision, of retaining sensory effect of a visual stimulation after the stimulus is removed.

Motion pictures grew to an art form and a vehicle for mass entertainment only as a result of the work of such great inventors as Thomas Edison, George Eastman and Lee De Forest, whose creative efforts made the wide use of motion-picture devices practical. The first commercial use was indicated at the World's Fair of 1893 held in Chicago, where Edison's Kinetoscope for the first time showed the public photographic pictures with the illusion of motion. Failure to file application in Great Britain cost Mr. Edison a great deal since the machine was copied in England and sold throughout Europe. However, Edison's American Kinetoscope Co. was the only supplier of finished film for exhibition, and from the company's studio at Orange, N.J., the motion-picture industry, as we know it today, was born. In 1892 a British inventor named Robert Paul developed an improved camera which avoided the Edison patents, and shortly thereafter, in February 1896, he developed the first motion-picture projector. Mr. Paul's devices were the first to employ the intermittent movement of the film which is now universally accepted. Mr. Paul licensed his invention freely, and thus set the international pattern that characterizes the industry today.

From these beginnings the motion-picture industry has grown to include uses other than for entertainment, such as speed measuring, teaching, and motion analyzing where the motion is either too fast or slow for direct observation.

The new class includes groups of subclasses relating to recording and exhibiting motion pictures with sound; motion-picture application; recording and exhibiting methods, such as the methods of making the popular cartoons and puppet displays; stereoscopic and three-dimension motion pictures; color motion pictures; panoramic motion pictures; apparatus producing special motion-pictures effects,

such as animation, wipes and dissolves; fire prevention and isolation, which was so necessary before the development of the less flammable safety film; motion-picture camera and projector structure details, such as drives, light sources, shutters, gates, housing and supports; and the structural details of the picture carrier or film. Provision is also made for novelty and for very early types such as the picture plate motion pictures, the book leaf type or mutotropes, and the drum and disc type motion pictures, as well as for the little used optical rectifier type on which many patents have been issued.

Re-classification was accomplished by S. B. Pritchard and W. T. Skeer, patent classifiers in Division 92, and J. N. Pedersen, a Supervisory Patent Examiner in Group 260.

Copies of the class schedule and definitions, Class 352 Optics, Motion Pictures can be obtained from the Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D.C. 20231, for a nominal charge.

The Patent Office has issued over 3,147,483 patents classified in 309 classes and 62,000 subclasses in every conceivable field of invention.

Abstracts

Abstracts of papers appearing in other journals, chosen for their importance and timeliness, are published in the *Journal* from time to time. Most of these abstracts are translations, chiefly from the U.S.S.R., and are made available to the *Journal* by the Research Laboratories of the Eastman Kodak Company. As a rule, translations are made of the foreign language abstracts, not of the paper itself. The respective complete original texts can be consulted at some libraries. Current issues of *Tekhn. Kino i Telev.* can be consulted at, or borrowed from, the Society's Headquarters Office; also of possible interest to some readers may be three papers which have been translated from the Russian and are available as manuscripts on loan from Society Headquarters:

(1) L. G. Golshtein, I. Ya. Levin and T. I. Maksimov, "Optical printer," *Tekhnika kino i telev.*, 3, No. 10, 58-62, (1959).

(2) M. M. Lisogor, "The 'Rossiya' Universal Cine Theater," *Tekhnika kino i telev.*, 6, No. 5, 1-8, (1962).

(3) I. B. Gordiichuk, "The present state of the manufacture of cine apparatus in the USSR," *Tekhnika kino i telev.*, 6, No. 5, 3-19, (1962).

Those requiring definitive and thorough searches of current literature and patents are referred to *ABSTRACTS of Photographic Science & Engineering Literature (APSE)*, published monthly by the Engineering Index, Inc., 345 East 47 St., New York, N.Y. 10017, with the editorial cooperation of the Society of Photographic Scientists & Engineers.

The subject areas are grouped below:

Cameras
Color Processes
Exposure Determining Devices
General, History, Training, Bibliography
High-Speed Photography