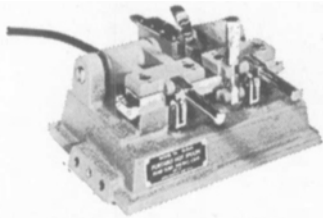


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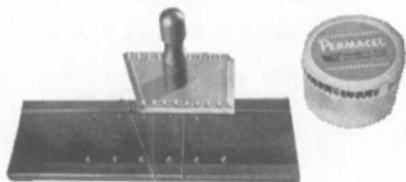
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Biographical Note



George Lisle Beers, Technical Advisor, RCA Patent Operations, retired June 1 after 43 years with RCA and one of its predecessor companies. Dr. Beers is a recognized authority on receiver development and all phases of television. He has been particularly interested in color television and participated in the work of the National Television System Committee in its endeavor to determine color television standards and, on several occasions, he testified before the FCC on theater television, uhf, and color television.

He was born in Indiana, Pa., and was graduated from Indiana State Teachers College in 1917. In 1921 he received a B.S. degree in Electrical Engineering from Gettysburg College. In 1947 the college awarded him the honorary degree of Doctor of Science, and some time later the Gettysburg Alumni Association presented him with a Distinguished Service Certificate. This award honors Gettysburg alumni who "have done outstanding work for humanity or who have distinguished themselves professionally."

Dr. Beers' career in electronics began in

1921 when he joined the staff of Westinghouse Electric Co. as a design engineer. In 1930 he transferred to the research department of the Radio Corp. in America in Camden, N.J., where he became a section engineer in charge of superheterodyne receiver circuit design and development. From 1935 to 1940 he was in charge of the design and development of television studio equipment, including that used by NBC at the 1939 World's Fair. In 1940 he was placed in charge of the Advanced Development Department. Subsequently he held a series of administrative positions of increasing responsibility. In 1942 he was named Manager of the Engineering and Manufacturing Service Department. The following year he became Staff Assistant to the Chief Engineer of the RCA Victor Division, and in 1945 he was named Assistant Director of Engineering for the division. In 1954 he was appointed Administrative Engineer for the Product Engineering activity in Camden, a position he held until transferring to Princeton in 1959 to become Technical Advisor of the (then) RCA Commercial Department.

Dr. Beers is a Fellow of the Society and is also a Fellow of the IEEE. He is a past recipient of the Modern Pioneers Award from the National Association of Manufacturers. More than 70 U.S. and foreign patents have been issued in his name.

He has published widely, and a number of his papers have been presented at Conferences of the Society and published in the *Journal*. His most recent *Journal* paper is "Minimizing the Effects of Ambient Light on Image Reproduction" (pp. 347-354, June 1957). He is author of "Focusing View-Finder in Television Camera" (pp. 181-196, Mar. 1943) and is co-author of five other papers on television which appeared in the *SMPE Journal* during the years from 1939 to 1943.



books reviewed

Color Television Fundamentals

By Milton S. Kiver. Published (1964) by McGraw-Hill Book Co., 330 West 42 St., New York, N.Y. 10036. 335 pp., 208 illus. (4 pages in full color). 6 X 9 in. Price \$10.95.

There have been enough developments since 1955 in the production and design of color television equipment to warrant a second edition of this work. It is aimed principally at "those who will work with

color television receivers in production, installation, or repair," i.e., those who will have to make such things function.

With these readers in mind the language has been kept very simple and all explanations aimed at showing as directly as possible how a result is achieved — with just enough background to indicate why that result is desired, and to suggest why some other procedures might not be as good.

The capsule treatment of colorimetry, including a statement on the limited visual perception of color in intermediate and fine detail, is a tall order. Nevertheless the author acquits himself remarkably well, and gives a very readable and useful summary. This holds also for other fields which he needs to treat in severely condensed fashion, as various portions of electric circuit design, color picture tube functioning, and even comparisons of alternative system designs. A comment one could make is that except in the case of the color picture tubes he does not give references to which his more ambitious readers could turn for fuller descriptions of the background material. As one example, some of them might like to find out something of the experimental effort

Inspect every foot before it leaves your plant with the HFC High Speed Heavy Duty Inspection Projectors -- 16mm & 35mm models now available.

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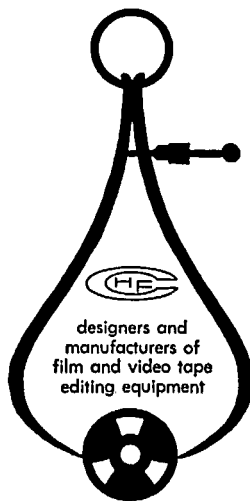
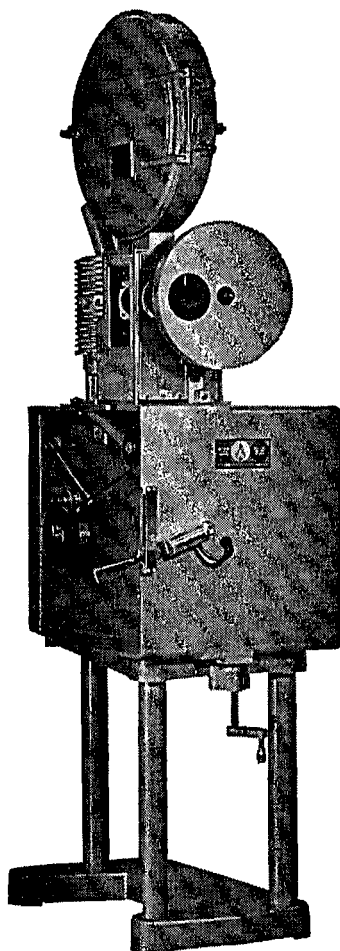
The projector is a converted front shutter Simplex with a two pin intermittent. 16mm or 35/32 film runs at a speed of 144 ft. per minute while 35mm film runs at a speed of 165 ft. per minute.

1. A variac controls the light intensity.
2. A 500 watt lamp is used for 16mm and a 1,000 watt for 35mm (a blower is used to cool the lamphouse).
3. A 2½ inch projection lens is furnished with each unit.
4. A start-stop lever controls the power to the lamp and motor.
5. The magazine and take up core takes up to 3,000 ft. of film.
6. Upper guide rollers are made to handle the film from either direction of the feed reel.
7. A free wheeling take off flange is provided in the magazine.
8. A lamp near the takeup reel permits hand inspection of the film prior to takeup.

NOUVEAU

Le projecteur contient un obturateur Simplex antérieur transformé avec deux clavettes intermittente. Les films de 16mm ou 35/32 tournent avec une vitesse de 144 pieds à la minute, tandis que les films de 35mm tournent avec une vitesse de 165 pieds à la minute.

1. Le regulateur de voltage d'intensité d'éclairage.
2. La lampe de 500 watt est nécessaire pour les films de 16mm, et de 1000 watt, pour les films de 35mm (un ventilateur est mise pour rafraichir la chambre de la lampe).
3. L'objectif de 2½ est installé.
4. La manette de mise en marche et d'arrêt controle en meme temps la lampe et le moteur.
5. La boîte de films avec noyau peut contenir 3000 pieds du films.
6. La roue supérieure est construite de manière de recevoir le film dans les deux directions, nourrie par la bobine centrale.
7. Une roue est installée pour libérer rapidement le film de la boîte.
8. La lampe se trouve pres de la bobine recepteuse, et donne toute facilité pour inspecter le film a main dans le projecteur.



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NUOVO

Questi proiettori sono Simplex trasformati, otturatore al fronte, meccanismo di scatto di due punte. La velocità di proiezione in 16 o 35/32mm e di 144 piedi per minuto, e in 35mm, di 165 piedi per minuto.

1. Controllo manuale della luminosità della lampada.
2. Lampada di 500 watt per 16mm e di 1000 watt per 35mm.
3. Obiettivo di proiezione di 2½".
4. Maniglia per controllo di motore e lampada di proiezione.
5. La cassetta porta pellicola puo contenere 3000 piedi.
6. I rulli superiori di guida sono costruiti per operare con film proveniente di ambedue i lati della bobina avvolgitrice.
7. Disco con montatura sporgente nel magazzino.
8. Una lampadina illumina la bobina avvolgitrice, permettendo l'ispezione manuale del film prima che si avvolga nel proiettore.

NUEVO

Esta máquina es un proyector simplex convertido, obturador al frente y movimiento intermitente a doble grifa. Para 16mm o 35/32mm, la velocidad fija de proyección es de 144 pies por minuto, para 35mm es de 165 pies por minuto.

1. Un reostato controla la intensidad de la lampara de proyección.
2. Para 16mm se usa una lampara de 500 watt, y una de 1000 watt para 35mm (un chorro de aire ventila las lámparas en ambos casos).
3. Cada unidad está provista de un lente de proyección de 2 pulgadas y media.
4. Una palanca de control opera el motor y la lampara simultáneamente.
5. Capacidad de proyección: rollos de hasta 3000'.
6. Los rodillos de guía superiores operan con la película en ambas direcciones.
7. La tapa de la bobina de carga es desenroscable.
8. Una lámpara ubicada junto a la bobina de toma permite la inspección manual de la película antes que se rebobine en la bobina superior del proyector.

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that was behind the choice of direction of the two-color discrimination for intermediate detail, in the NTSC color signal. All in all, the book will be found useful, and refreshing to read, by many engineers who may have more preparation than the author assumes.

Each chapter closes with a list of questions to serve as exercise for checking the reader on his comprehension of the preceding text. An appendix gives the current Federal Communications Commission approved technical specifications of the NTSC color television signal, and another appendix gives a brief glossary of the more important technical terms used.—*Pierre Mertz*, Consultant, 66 Leamington St., Lido Beach, L.I., N.Y. 11561.

Modern Dictionary of Electronics, 2nd Ed.

By Rudolf F. Graf. Published (1963) by Howard W. Sams & Co., Indianapolis 6, Ind. 436 pp. + 12 pp. for memoranda. Illus., Diagrams, Index. Price \$6.95.

This second edition of the dictionary has been expanded to include more than 2,000 additional definitions, making it one of the most complete in its field. The additional terms encompass the newest areas of electronics, including cryogenics and micro-electronics, as well as computer languages and programing. As in the previous edition, the definitions are generally couched in easily understandable terms, and care has

been given to the choice of format and type faces.

The pronunciation guide at the end of the book is new with this edition. It gives the pronunciation and syllabic division of more than a thousand of the defined words, and thus is a useful reference for secretaries as well as engineers. Some users will undoubtedly find fault with the pronunciation listed for some words, such as "ampere"; however, such minor complaints do not impair the dictionary's utility.

Most working electronics engineers will find the majority of definitions quite familiar; however, in these days of specialization, even the average engineer often needs a reference for terms outside his immediate sphere of interest. For those engineers in related fields, the dictionary would be a most useful reference. In brief, this new and improved edition of an already good dictionary would be a good addition to a library of reference books.—*H. W. Mertz*, Cherry Hill N.J.

Dictionary of Modern Acronyms and Abbreviations

By Milton Goldstein. Published (1963) by Howard W. Sams & Co., Indianapolis 6, Ind. 158 pp. 8½ X 5½ in. Price \$4.95.

As stated in the foreword to this dictionary, acronyms and abbreviations have indeed become a common part of everyday life. Almost everyone has heard and seen

the words "radar," "sonar," and NASA. Such acronyms and abbreviations are even more common in the world of the engineer working on programs sponsored by or connected with the government. Many of these terms are familiar to most engineers, but new ones are constantly cropping up. Moreover, many engineers are unfamiliar with terms outside their own domain.

This dictionary represents an heroic effort to compile, in one document, those acronyms and abbreviations in common use. The effort has succeeded to a large degree, but the book suffers from one drawback — incompleteness. There are a great many acronyms and abbreviations not included. Indeed, the first attempt to look up an abbreviation, NECMD (standing for North-Eastern Contract Management Division), resulted in failure. Such a failure is always probable; it is entirely probable that the book was incomplete and, to some extent, outdated before the ink was dry.

The two blank pages at the end of the book can serve for writing in new entries; however, inclusion of blank space (or pages) at the end of each letter group would have been preferable.

In defense of the author, one must realize that any such attempt as this must of necessity be incomplete in our present fast-moving era, when new branches of science are born seemingly overnight. The dictionary is an extremely useful reference, particularly if the user deals with government agencies, if its limitations are realized and accepted.—*H. W. Mertz*, Cherry Hill, N.J.

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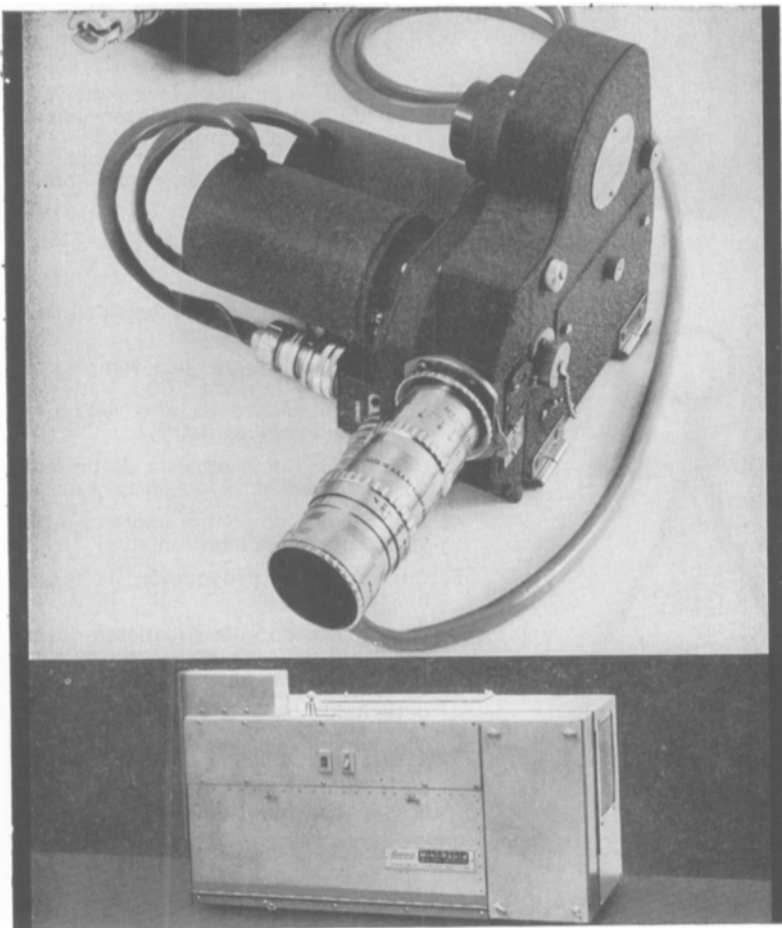
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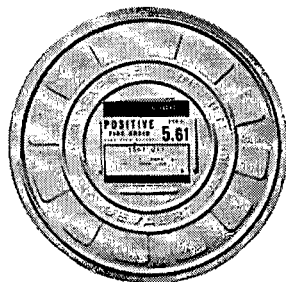
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