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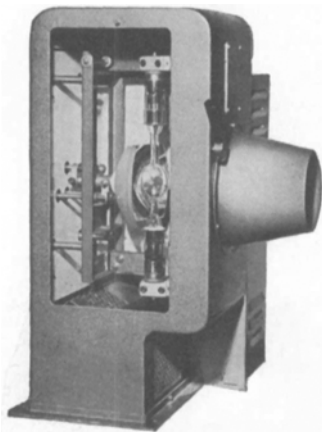
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# XETRON

PRODUCTS

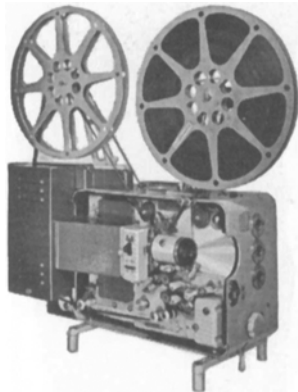
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**XETRON**

CX-450 lamphouse for 16mm, 35mm movie projectors and small format slide projectors. Delivers 2,000 to 2,400 lumens and can be used with any standard 35mm projector. Also used to modify many heavy duty 16mm projectors for professional type use.



**XETRON**

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**POWER SUPPLIES**

The XETRON power supply is sold as an important adjunct to the CX and JX type XETRON units and are used to insure maximum light output and extended life of bulb.

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CAPE KENNEDY, Sept. 25—Townsend MacCoun, General Electric Research Center, Schenectady, N.Y., presented a comprehensive paper on the "Present Capabilities of the General Electric Thermo Plastic Film Recording Process" at the **Cape Kennedy Section** meeting held in Cocoa Beach, Fla. Twenty-seven members attended the meeting.

MacCoun distributed copies of his paper, and samples of recorded material in black-and-white and color were circulated. He demonstrated the projection technique by showing 16mm films on a projector modified with schlieren optics. By changing the optics, he was able to project 16mm color material. The Thermo Plastic Recording Process is capable of frequency response to several hundred mc. A still photograph demonstrated 800 mc recording.

According to MacCoun, present applications of Thermo Plastic Film Recording appears to be in Video Recording Systems. Its potential in this area, he said, is concerned with low cost material, instant monitoring, and ease of storage and handling.

A general discussion followed the presentation.—R. F. Downey, *Secretary-Treasurer*, 125 St. George Rd., Melbourne, Fla.

DETROIT, Oct. 13—Section Chairman Howard Town introduced the **Detroit Section** guest speaker, George B. Waters, RCA, at the section's October meeting at WWJ-TV studios.

Waters presented to 70 members a paper on "Electronic Editing of Magnetic Tape" for Morris Finkelstein of RCA who was unable to attend.

Following Waters' presentation, Town introduced the evening's host, Roland L. Renaud, Chief Engineer of WWJ-TV, who described the technical facilities being installed at the studio. He showed slides of some of the areas involved.

After coffee and rolls, the members were taken, in several groups, on a tour of the new installations. Many members stayed long after the meeting to discuss the installation with Renaud and other station personnel.—Richard O. Painter, *Secretary-Treasurer*, 811 Atlantic, Milford, Mich.

DETROIT, Nov. 11—The guest speaker at the November meeting of the **Detroit Section** was Robert L. Beard, Ford Motor Co., who began his presentation with a Ford-produced film on drag-strip racing. He then discussed the "Applications of the Motion Picture as a Research Tool."

Beard gave a general description of the types of photo-instrumentation used in his work and discussed the set up of a number of typical applications. He showed some sample footage taken on each type of test. Beard concluded his presentation with an operating demonstration of high-speed motion-picture equipment.

The meeting was held at the Auditorium of the Ford Scientific Laboratory, Dear-

born, Mich., where 55 persons attended. Following the meeting there was a question-and-answer period.—Richard O. Painter, *Secretary-Treasurer*, 811 Atlantic, Milford, Mich.

HOLLYWOOD, Oct. 19—The **Hollywood Section** meeting was highlighted by a discussion by Joseph Roizen, International Video Consultant, Ampex Corp., on the subject of his recent tour of several Iron Curtain Countries: Romania, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland and the Soviet Union. During his trip he made a survey of electronic technology in the television field. He discussed the technical aspects of television behind the Iron Curtain and reviewed their programming. He also mentioned some sidelights on life in Russia and the satellite countries.

Approximately 165 persons attended the meeting held at the Lytton Center of the Visual Arts. The pre-meeting dinner was attended by 31 members and guests.—Ted Fogelman, *Secretary-Treasurer*, 1057 S. Ogden Dr., Los Angeles, Calif.

HOLLYWOOD, Nov. 16—The November meeting of the **Hollywood Section** was highlighted by a talk given by Edward P. Ancona, Jr., NBC Color Consultant, which was a condensation of several lectures on color given in the SMPTE-sponsored motion-picture courses at the University of Southern California.

A series of slides illustrated definitions of color terms, physiology and psychology of the visual process, color order systems, and the colorimetry of color television. The lecture concluded with a presentation of a short film *Understanding Color-Color by Addition*, produced by Academy Films.

Robert A. Miner, Videofile Product Planner, Ampex Corp., next presented a general description of Videofile Systems and their capabilities for document storage and retrieval. Videofile Systems are to video tape television recording as Microfilm Systems are to motion pictures. Each technology's initial hardware and media were oriented to movie pictorial displays for entertainment purposes. Each technology's "offshoot" hardware was oriented towards using the same media for still frame document display systems.

The meeting, which was held at the Academy Awards Theatre, was attended by 133 persons.—Ted Fogelman, *Secretary-Treasurer*, 1057 S. Ogden Dr., Los Angeles, Calif.

HUNTSVILLE, Sept. 28—The **Huntsville Section's** September program was presented by Dr. Lloyd Bohn, President, BNK Instruments. Speaking for his company, Dr. Bohn described and demonstrated the BNK Model 3A framing camera which utilizes a 4- x 5-in. film format and rotating mirror, and provides a 10 frame record at a speed of 2.5 million pictures/sec.

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The meeting was held at the Redstone Arsenal in the U.S. Army Missile Display/Museum in the inflated sphere auditorium. Thirty-six members and guests attended. Two 16mm sound films were also shown at the meeting.—Bernard H. Mollberg, *Chairman*, 1005 Kenamer Dr., Huntsville, Ala.

HUNTSVILLE, Oct. 26—The October meeting of the **Huntsville Section** was of special interest to members and their wives because it was held at the U.S. Army Motion Picture Production Laboratory located in Building 4489 of the Redstone Arsenal. This marked the first time that this restricted facility, operated by RCA Service Company for the Army Missile Support Command, had been made accessible to a technical society and guests.

The installation is unique to the Huntsville area because it houses a complete in-house capability for motion-picture production. With the exception of the film depository, all production and laboratory areas were open to visitors.

Selected, unclassified short motion pictures, providing various examples of the work performed, were shown throughout the evening. Fifty members and guests attended.—Bernard H. Mollberg, *Chairman*, 1005 Kenamer Dr., S.E., Huntsville, Ala.

HUNTSVILLE, Nov. 16—A report on the Japanese motion-picture film industry was made by Robert M. Corbin, Eastman Kodak Co., Rochester, N.Y., at the November meeting of the **Huntsville Section**.

Corbin illustrated typical set construction used in Japan today and included the scope of operation of the supporting film laboratories. According to Corbin, Japan has a booming film production industry to support its domestic market and the various markets throughout Asia. A Japanese film, produced for the Japanese park service, was shown to demonstrate the camera and editorial techniques.

The meeting was held at the Sheraton Motor Inn and 21 members and guests attended.—Bernard H. Mollberg, *Chairman*, 1005 Kenamer Dr., S.E., Huntsville, Ala.

ROCHESTER, Sept. 25—The **Rochester, Detroit and Toronto Sections** held their one-day "Little Convention" symposium on Color for Television in Rochester.

The five authors listed in the program (see *Journal*, August, 1965, p. 694) plus Richard Putman of the General Electric Co., presented nearly four hours of technical papers. Attendance at the event was well over 350 persons.—Robert C. Lovick, *Secretary-Treasurer*, 88 Hillhurst La., Rochester 17, N.Y.

ROCHESTER, Oct. 21—The technical problems of producing motion pictures on location in Alaska were discussed by Jack Streb at the October meeting of the **Rochester Section**. His talk was a result of his experiences during three weeks of shooting.

Streb cited the combination of a limited budget, inclement weather, the lack of commercial processing facilities, and the need to carry all film and supplies, as a

challenge. He showed his film and provided a continuous commentary on the problems and their solution.

The meeting was attended by 150 at the Dryden theater.—Robert C. Lovick, *Secretary-Treasurer*, 88 Hillhurst La., Rochester, 17, N.Y.

ROCHESTER, Nov. 11—John Marchant gave an illustrated tutorial paper on the efficiency of photographic systems and illustrated the manner in which some slower photographic emulsions provide greater discrimination between wanted information and background noise, before 56 persons at a meeting of the **Rochester Section**. The meeting was held at the Dryden Theater.—Robert C. Lovick, *Secretary-Treasurer*, 88 Hillhurst La., Rochester 17, N.Y.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 26—The 64 persons attending the **San Francisco Section** meeting viewed several of the winning films of the Ninth Annual San Francisco International Film Festival. These films, shown from the "Film as Communication" category, were: *White Throat*, Canada, Golden Gate Award; *Thousands of G*, Sweden, Silver Award; *Railway with a Heart of Gold*, England, Silver Award; *Sunrise at Eastern*, U.S., Silver Award; and one film from the "Film as Art" category was *Moods of a City*, U.S., Golden Gate Award.

The films were all excellent and provided a very enjoyable evening. The meeting was held at the Masonic Temple.—John B. Steiger, *Secretary-Treasurer*, 13456 Mandoli Dr., Los Altos Hills, Calif. 94022.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 9—A lecture by Joseph Roizen, Ampex Corp., at the **San Francisco Section** meeting covered his recent six-week tour of Russia and satellite countries. He discussed the technical aspects of TV behind the iron curtain. He illustrated his talk with many slides of people, places and particularly Russian television installations. Forty-eight persons attended the meeting held at KGO-TV Studio A.—John B. Steiger, *Secretary-Treasurer*, 13456 Mandoli Dr., Los Altos Hills, Calif. 94022.

WASHINGTON, D.C., Oct. 11—"Photography Without Hands" was the subject of a talk given by Dr. Urner Liddell, Assistant Director and Chief of Sciences, Lunar and Planetary Program, NASA, before 40 persons attending the **Washington, D.C. Section** meeting.

Dr. Liddell discussed and illustrated the photographic and electronic equipment used on the Ranger and Mariner missions; showed several short movies on the Ranger mission; and presented a consensus on a number of the Mariner IV photographs. He also described future lunar orbital missions and the Voyager mission to Mars. A question-and-answer period followed the talk.

This meeting, held at the National Academy of Science, was a joint session with the Washington, D.C. Chapter of the Society of Photographic Scientists and Engineers.—Wesley R. Sandell, *Secretary-Treasurer*, Kodak Processing Laboratory, Inc., 1350 Okie St., N.W., Washington 7, D.C.

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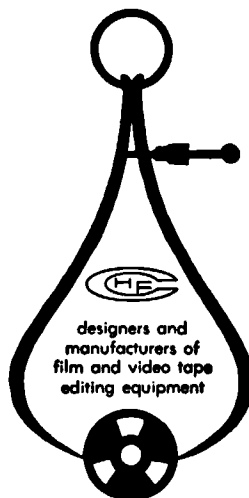
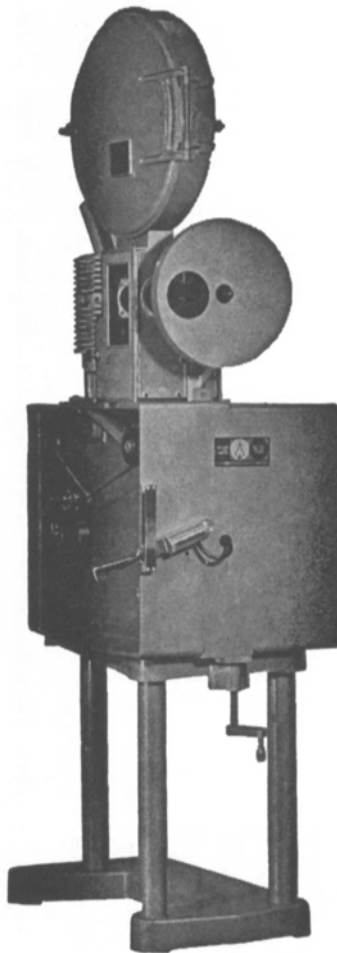
The projector is a converted front shutter Simplex with a two pin intermittent. 16mm or 35/32 film runs at a speed of 144 ft. per minute while 35mm film runs at a speed of 165 ft. per minute.

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 è 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 svolgitrice.
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.