**ST-2 International Standardization (Report of Fifth Meeting of ISO/TC 36, Cinematography, Milan, Italy, October, 11-15, 1965)**

By Alex E. Alden. Reprinted from the December, 1965, *Journal*. The history and organization of the Technical Committee are briefly described and the proposals, recommendations and resolutions are listed.
5 pp. NC†

**ST-3 Index to SMPTE-Sponsored American Standards and Recommended Practices**
2 pp. NC†

**ST-4 A Note on the Early History of the Society and its Work on Standardization**
By Glenn E. Matthews, Chairman, SMPTE Historical and Museum Committee. Reprinted from the March, 1963, *Journal*.
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**RP-3** Lens Mount Surface for High-Speed Motion-Picture Cameras
**RP-4** Reporting Photometric Performance of Incandescent Filament Lighting Units
**RP-5** Patch Splices in 2-in. Video Magnetic Tape
**RP-6** Modulation Levels for Monochrome 2-in. Video Magnetic-Tape Recording
**RP-7** Density and Contrast Range of Black-and-White Films and Slides for Television
**RP-8** Safe Title Area for TV Transmission
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**RP-14** Plotting Data from Sensitometric Strips Exposed on Type Ib2 (Intensity Scale) Sensitometers
**RP-15** Calibration of Densitometers Used for Black-and-White Photographic Density Measurement
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**RP-17** A Photographic Recording Technique for Measuring High-Speed Camera Image Unsteadiness
**RP-18** Test Film for Checking 16mm Motion-Picture Photographic Sound Projectors
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# Historical Note: An Early Automatic Small-Film Camera

*From the Press Department of "Eumig"—Elektrizitäts- und Metallwaren-Industrie, Buchengasse 11-15, Vienna 10, Austria, has come information about their first automatic camera, sent upon the occasion of their 30th birthday. The following text and illustrations have been extracted.*

The fully automatic motion-picture camera for amateur use, particularly the Super 8, did not come on the scene as the result of a sudden inspiration; rather it represents the culmination of a long period of development dating back some 30 years.

According to Eumig, the "ancestor" of the new automatic cameras is the Eumig C2 (Figs. 1, 2, 3) which was introduced in 1935. The C2 incorporated a photoelectric exposure meter. To use the meter the operator had only to move a single handle. The correct exposure was then shown on the viewfinder. Described as "semi-automatic exposure," the design of the meter was based on patents filed in 1930 by Dr. Ödön Riszdorfer involving the use of photoelectric cells for the determination of correct exposures. The C2 is said to be

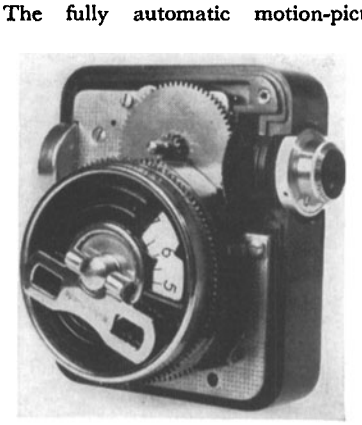

**Fig. 1. Eumig C2, half of the housing (incorporating the viewfinder and the meter system) removed.**

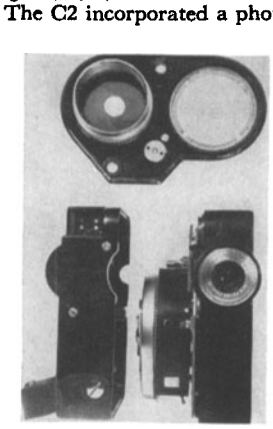

**Fig. 2. Eumig C2 disassembled.**

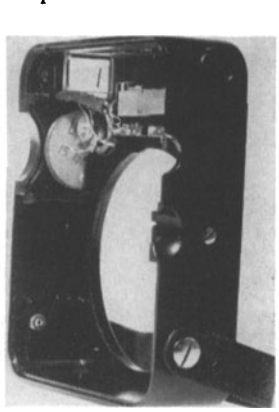

**Fig. 3. Inner view of the camera housing, removed in Fig. 1, showing the arrangement of the exposure meter and the indicator needle in the viewfinder system.**

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the first camera incorporating a device based on Dr. Riszdorfer's invention. In the C2, two iris diaphragms (Fig. 4) were coupled by gear rims to the indicator. The camera was designed to use 9.5mm film in cartridges with a film capacity of 9 meters. A spring motor was used to pull the film through the camera.

The successor of the C2, the C3 (Fig. 5) introduced in 1937, used 8mm film. (An improved model, the C3m, is still produced by Eumig.)

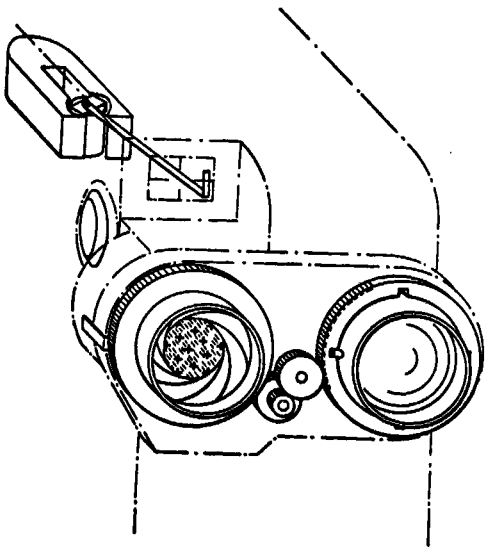

Fig. 4. Diaphragm system of Eumig C2.

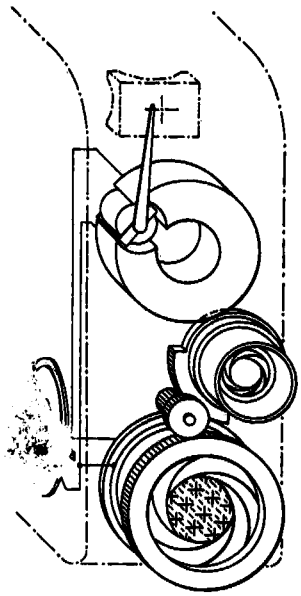

Fig. 5. Diaphragm system of Eumig C3.

The Viennette Super-8, (Fig. 6), a fully automatic camera which uses a slip-in cartridge, was introduced in the U.S.A. in the Fall of 1965. The diaphragm system (Fig. 7A and B), is considered a major advance because it employs a self-checking bridge circuit making the metering system independent of the battery voltage.

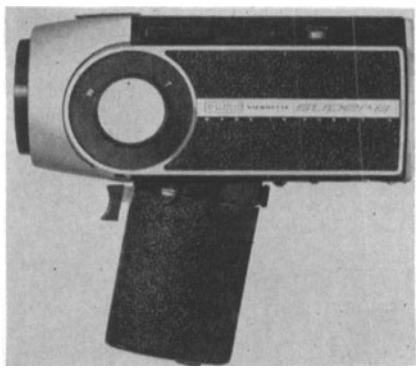

Fig. 6A Viennette Super 8.

The diaphragm of the Viennette Super-8 also stops down to $f$:90, by means of a tiny piece of neutral density filter positioned on the stationary diaphragm mask. By measuring the light reflected by the mirror

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shutter, thus avoiding any loss of light which can be used for frame exposure, the utmost accuracy is obtained.

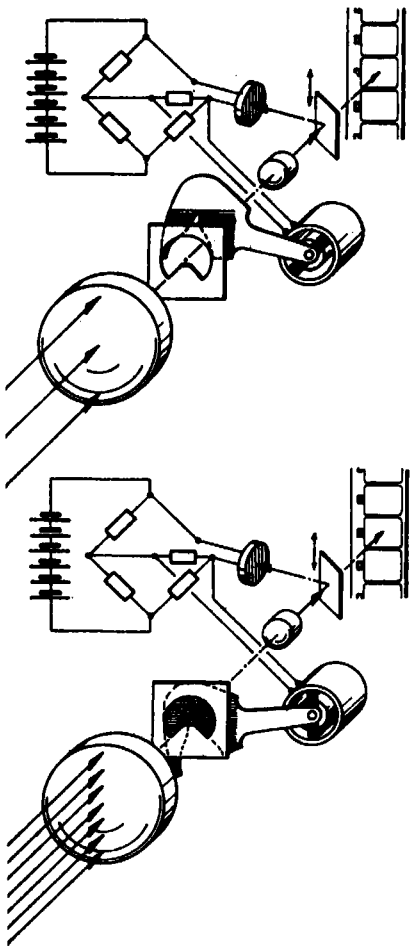

**Fig. 7A and B. Mode of operation of the diaphragm control. By a galvanometer without directive force, combined with a Wheatstone bridge, the light quantity incident on the photo resistor, and consequently on the film, remains constant with changing light conditions. Here, the essential feature is the self-checking of the diaphragm control, as the measuring of light is effected behind the lens.**

## SMPTE Test Films

The Society has several test films available for testing sound reproduction and projection equipment.

A catalog containing details and prices of all SMPTE test films can be obtained from Society headquarters.

The new SMPTE subjective color television test film and slides are now available. Details were published in the March, 1966 *Journal*, pp. 218-220.

Most SMPTE test films are prepared in accordance with ASA/SMPTE Standards. The films are used for testing picture steadiness, traveling ghosts, framing, alignment, and focusing. Sound test films are used to check sound system frequency response, magnetic head or optical train alignment, and sound optics focusing. Other tests include those for sound system calibration and alignment.