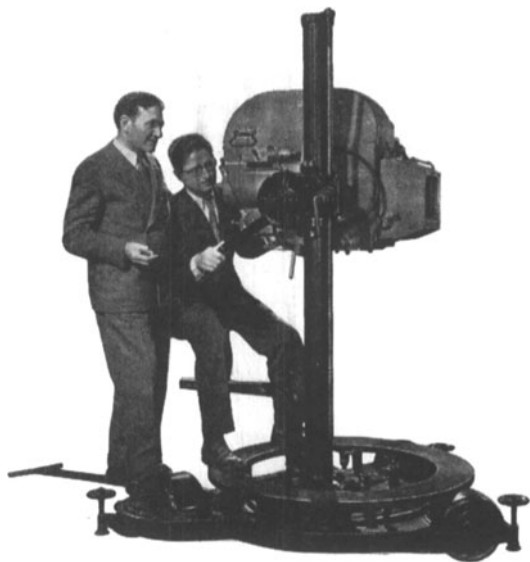


NEW APPARATUS

At recent meetings of the photographic section of the Technicians Branch of the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences, and of the Chicago Section of the S. M. P. E., several pieces of new equipment were exhibited and discussed. The description of a few of the devices follows. Illustrations were supplied by Mr. J. G. Frayne, Chairman of the S. M. P. E. Progress Committee and Mr. C. E. Phillimore of the S. M. P. E. Chicago Section.

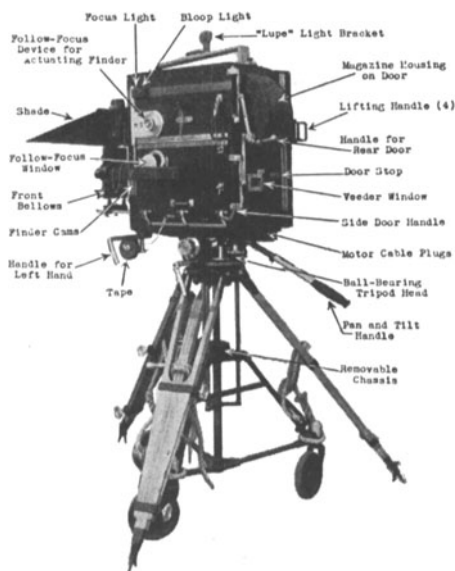
Bell & Howell Rotambulator (Fig. 1).—With this new type of support, the camera may be moved vertically from a point 2 feet above the floor to nearly 8 feet. Present models utilize a worm drive for this movement but future models may be equipped with a hydraulic



Courtesy of Bell & Howell Co.

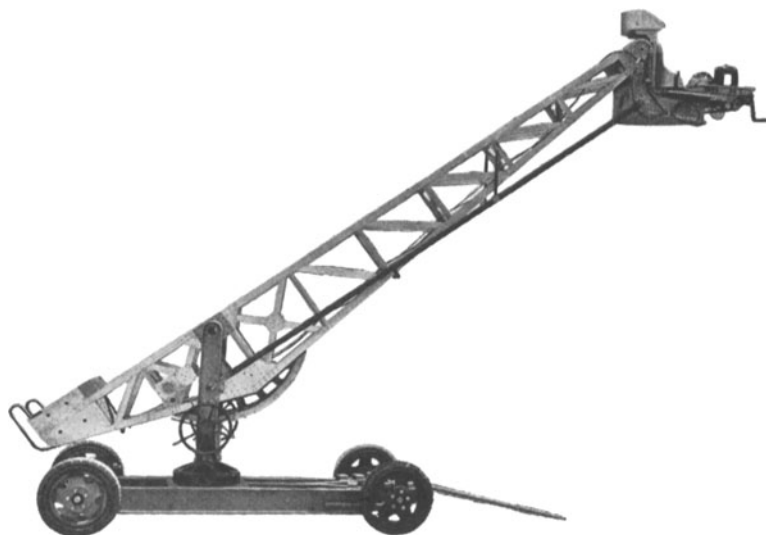
FIG. 1. Rotambulator.

hoist. The usual pan and tilt, and horizontal movements are available. The panoramic movement is effected by hydraulic means, and is controlled by pedals operated by the cameraman, who sits on a seat arranged to revolve with the camera. The device is



Courtesy of Paramount Publix Corp.

FIG. 2. Sound blimp.

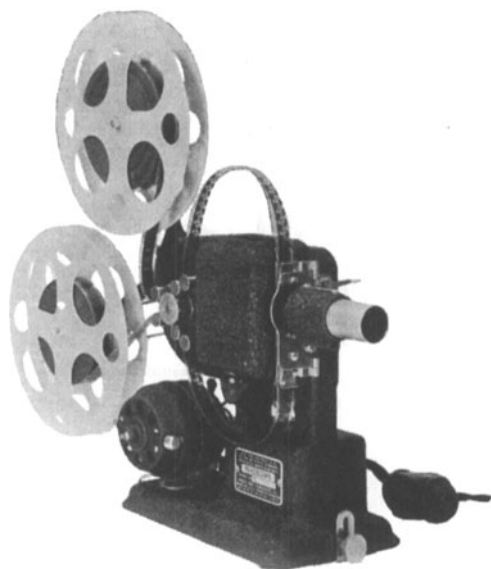


Courtesy of Paramount Publix Corp.

FIG. 3. Camera crane

mounted on a heavy frame equipped with three small wide wheels having rubber tires. A hand bar is provided for moving the rotambulator and the cinematographer.

Paramount Sound Blimp (Fig. 2).—The illustration is self-explanatory. Note that the camera and tripod may be lifted quickly and easily by the rolling tripod for moving from one setting to another.



Courtesy of Peko, Inc.

FIG. 4. Projector.

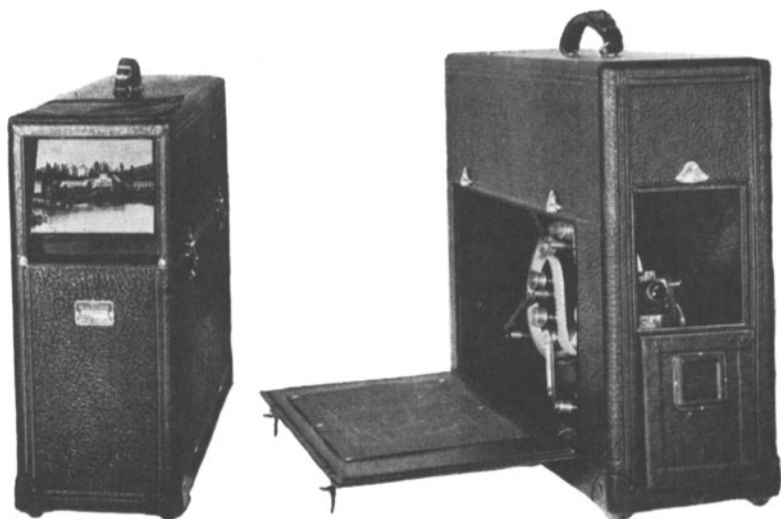
Paramount Camera Crane (Fig. 3).—This crane is so designed that it may be passed through a 24-inch doorway. It is much more flexible and lighter in weight than many of the earlier cranes used for motion picture camera work.

Peko Projector (Figs. 4 and 5).—The frame consists of a white-brass casting about which the entire mechanism is constructed. The gear train comprises four spur gears and two metal gears. All bearings are lubricated from tubes leading to the top of the machine. The intermittent movement consists of a conventional cam and a double claw straddling the perforations. A two-blade 90-degree shutter is employed, the picture being projected at the rate of 20 frames per second. The reflector is made of chromium-plated brass.

The base of the projector houses a transformer or, in the case of d-c. supply, a resistor. The projectors are designed to be operated by alternating or direct current. The driving belt is crossed to permit reversing the machine or rewinding the film.

The film passes through the projector without being twisted and ball bearings are used throughout. The reels will accommodate 400 feet of film.

One model is provided with a rheostatic speed control and a special switch by means of which a resistor is introduced into the lamp circuit when the motor is at rest, thereby reducing the illumination and heat sufficiently to permit showing still pictures. Forced ventilation is also provided.



Courtesy of Peko, Inc.

FIG. 5. Projector mounted in carrying case; *right*, for direct projection through front of case; *left*, for industrial use with daylight screen.