

lamps, fitted with blue filters for sunlight balance, are used on color where fill light is indicated on small sets and for softening the front illumination in closeups. The key-light levels in color cinematography vary from 250 to as high as 900 ft-c.

## REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON TELEVISION PROJECTION PRACTICE\*

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About a year ago this Committee was organized as a subcommittee of the Society's Theater Engineering Committee. At that time, its scope as outlined included specification, design, construction, installation, maintenance, and method of use of equipment for projection of television pictures in the theater. This entails recommendations for arrangement of television equipment in the theater or projection room, including definite plans and layouts necessary for such equipment including its location and electrical and mechanical association with the normal film projection equipment. This scope, therefore, also includes the dimensions of the projected picture, color spectrum of light source, and the characteristics of the reflective or translucent screen that may be used for viewing the theater television performances.

As noted in the above, the scope includes the specifications, design, construction, installation, maintenance, and method of use of equipment. This means that all matters dealing with theater television transmitters, relays from studio to transmitters and from city to city, receivers, projectors, and all the associated gear fall within the scope of the Committee.

The Committee is made up of members of the Society representing manufacturers of television equipment, theater circuits, motion picture producers and distributors, including newsreel companies, television broadcasting companies, architects, theater equipment dealers, and other interested members of the Society.

At its first meeting held on June 1, 1945, it was decided that four

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\*\* Chairman.

Task Groups would be formed, each to make a study and furnish the Committee with information along the following lines:

(1) Task Group *A*—To furnish engineering information regarding existing and proposed theater television equipment with respect to size, weight, and shape of equipment, minimum and maximum size of projected image brightness attainable, type of system, line definition, type of screen and maximum viewing angle recommended, recommended location of equipment, *etc.*

(2) Task Group *B*—To furnish information regarding existing conditions in different types of motion picture theaters in this country with respect to physical condition and sizes of projection rooms, balconies, auditoriums, stages, viewing angles, *etc.*, for purposes of determining location of proposed theater television equipment.

(3) Task Group *C*—To furnish information in connection with picture quality, including resolution, color, gamma, contrast range, and screen characteristics, *etc.*, now available from monochrome and color film in order to determine the optimum equipment designed for theater television.

(4) Task Group *D*—To visualize what theater television is to be; namely, how theater television can be presented in theaters, its commercial aspects, the types of distribution systems required for inter- and intra-city, the problems of program pickup, storage of program material and scheduling distribution, the question as to the privacy of its programs and where reception and projection of broadcasting programs should be provided.

At the meeting held on September 26, 1945, preliminary reports were offered on Task Group *B* and *C*. At this same meeting there was some discussion led by D. E. Hyndman, President of the Society, with respect to the formation of Task Group *D*.

Formal reports were offered to the Committee at its meeting on April 4, 1946, by Task Groups *A*, *B*, and *C*. As a result of the discussion at this meeting, certain additional information is to be obtained by these Task Groups. However, it was agreed that further progress in the functions of the Committee now depend on the formation of Task Group *D* so that it might consider the information presented by the other Task Groups and make certain specific recommendations which would permit the Committee to proceed with its work. It appears that before much further progress can be made certain problems included in the scope of Task Group *D* would have to be agreed upon by the industry.

It is hoped that through co-operation with the Motion Picture Association, which represents the major motion picture film producers and distributors, and with the leading motion picture theater owner organizations, Task Group *D* can be formed in the near future and, without too much delay, contribute its assistance to the Committee and the Society.