

Standards Recommendation

Proposed Standard for 35-Mm Sprocket Holes

The April, 1948, *JOURNAL* published a proposed American Standard for Cutting and Perforating Dimensions of 35-Mm Motion Picture Combination Negative and Positive Raw Stock for a 90-day period of trial and criticism. A complete history of the development of this Standard over the past thirty years was also published. At the June 21, 1949, meeting of the Standards Committee the comments which had been received were reviewed.

The principal objections to the adoption of the Standard at this time came from representatives of AnSCO. They wished additional time before recommending adoption of this Standard for the following reasons:

1. AnSCO has a counterproposal which they believe will give better results in so far as steadiness in cameras is concerned and from the standpoint of wear during projection. Their proposal is a modification of the present Bell and Howell negative perforation except that the sharp corners have been rounded with a radius of approximately 0.01 inch.

2. It is their belief that if any combined positive-negative perforation is adopted as an American Standard now, existing perforating Standards for negative and positive stock should be withdrawn.

Therefore, because of the objections the Standards Committee decided again to return this proposed Standard to the Film Dimensions Committee under the chairmanship of Dr. F. K. Carver. It was recommended that additional tests be conducted to determine whether or not the AnSCO proposal is superior to the presently proposed Standard.

Section Meeting

Central

The first paper presented at the May 12, 1949, meeting of the Central Section, was delivered by Samuel R. Todd, acting chairman, Chicago Board of Examiners of Motion Picture Machine Operators, Chicago Bureau of Electrical Inspection. His subject was "Potential Trends for Projection-Room Specifications Due to Advent of Acetate Film." The result of his investigation only pointed to the fact that no present safety rules could be relaxed. The booth which usually houses generator equipment and wiring carrying heavy loads will still have to be separated from the audience. Rewind machines still will have to be built of metal and enclose the film. Metal storage cabinets must house the film and keep it in order for the projectionist to show properly.

The next paper was entitled, "Adjustment, Care, and Repair of Soundhead Optical Systems," by P. V. Smith, of the RCA Service Company. This paper outlined the three different types of sound optical systems in present use. The breathing action of the lens system or air-pressure changes draws in oil which not only destroys the image obtainable, but also attacks the cement between elements. The need for laboratory services in restoring these lens systems to usefulness is stressed. A laboratory test table with optical bench was described. A test film with a tone on either side of the track for centering the image is used in the field.