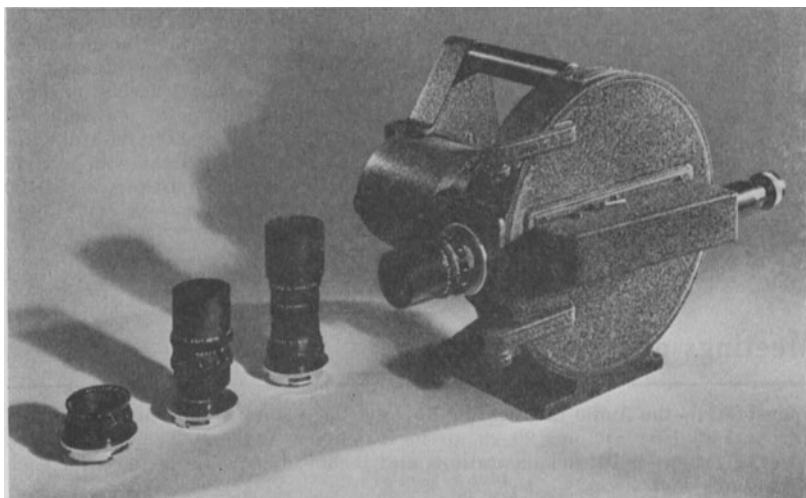


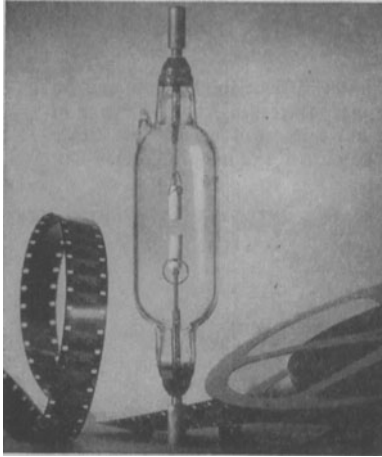
## — New Products —

**F**urther information concerning the material described below can be obtained by writing direct to the manufacturers. As in the case of technical papers, publication of these news items does not constitute endorsement of the manufacturer's statements nor of his products.



**Fastax High-Speed Motion Picture Cameras** are now manufactured, sold and serviced by Wollensak Optical Co., Rochester, N. Y., as a result of a recent outright purchase from the Western Electric Co. Fastax Cameras will be part of a newly formed division of Wollensak, known as the Technical and Industrial Division in High-Speed Photography. The new division is headed by John H. Waddell who had been with the Bell Telephone Laboratories since 1929. Under his guidance the Fastax was designed and perfected until it is called the world's fastest moving film high-speed camera and also the most versatile device for recording high-speed motion of either repetitious or transient nature. The first Fastax Camera to be designed used 16-mm film and took up to 4000 pictures a second. The second Fastax used 8-mm film at 8000 pictures a second. When a wider angle was desired for ballistics studies, a third Fastax was designed for 35-mm half-frame wide-angle pictures. This camera gives 3500 pictures a second and has an angle view of 40 degrees or a width of field of 71 ft, when the camera is 100 ft from the subject.

A **heat (infrared) deflector** is described in Bulletin MI-318 available from Fish-Schurman Corp., 230 East 45th St., New York 17. It is a filter of multi-layer interference film and is marketed as the XUR-96 Heat Deflector. The manufacturer reports that by installing the deflector at normal incidence in a motion picture carbon arc projector, either of the condenser type utilizing 185 amp or of the reflector type using up to 125 amp, without additional blowers or other artificial cooling it was possible to reduce the heat on the film gate so that no buckling or embossing of the film occurred, and that the deflector is colorless and transmits between 94% and 96% of the visible light and reflects back to the source, depending on what region of the infrared one measures, between 35% and 65%.



**The new G-E Flashtube No. 231** has been developed with opaque shields surrounding the tube's thoriated tungsten electrodes designed to prevent formation of "incandescent trees," which in earlier flashtubes produced film travel "ghost," or double-image effects on the screen. This new flashtube is similar in principle to photographic flashtubes developed by General Electric during the war and since, and which are capable of emitting thousands of intense flashes of light with durations down to one-millionth of a second. This new flashtube for use as a television light source is in production and has a list price of \$48.00 plus tax.

## Meetings of Other Societies

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**Sponsored by the Audio Engineering Society**, the second Audio Fair will be held in New York City, October 26-28, at the Hotel New Yorker. There will be two floors of exhibits with demonstrations and technical papers scheduled for each of the three days.

Illuminating Engineering Society, National Technical Conference, Aug. 21-25,  
Pasadena, Calif.

Biological Photographic Assn., Annual Meeting, Sept. 6-8, Hotel Sheraton,  
Chicago

Institute of Radio Engineers, West Coast Convention, Sept. 13-15, Long Beach,  
Calif.

Institute of Radio Engineers, National Electronics Conference, Sept. 25-27,  
Chicago

Theatre Equipment and Supply Manufacturers' Association, Annual Convention,  
Oct. 8-11, Stevens Hotel, Chicago

Audio Engineering Society, National Convention, Oct. 26-28, Hotel New Yorker,  
New York

Optical Society of America, Oct. 26-28, New York

Theatre Owners of America, Annual Convention, Oct. 30-Nov. 2, Shamrock  
Hotel, Houston, Texas

Acoustical Society of America, Fall Meeting, Nov. 9-11, Boston

**SMPTE Officers and Committees:** The roster of Society Officers was published in the May JOURNAL. The Committee Chairmen and Members were shown in the April JOURNAL, pp. 515-22; changes in this listing will be shown in the September JOURNAL.