

Sony Corp. of America  
Soremec-Eclair U.S.A., Inc.  
Stellavox Professional Audio & Data  
Equipment  
Strand Century Inc.  
Tektronix, Inc.  
Tele-Cine Inc.  
TeleMation Div. of Bell & Howell  
Telescript, Inc.  
Television Equipment Associates  
Thomson-CSF Laboratories  
Twenty-Fourth Frame  
Vital Industries

Among the SMPTE exhibitors will be eight British companies:

Allotrope Ltd.  
Elf Audiovisual Ltd.  
Lee Filters Ltd.  
Neilson Hordell Ltd.  
Sancine Sales Ltd.  
Racal Zonal Ltd.  
Photomec (London) Ltd.  
The Association of British Manufacturers  
of Photographic, Cine and Audio  
Visual Equipment

## September Journal

The September *Journal* will be SMPTE's New York Conference Preview issue. It will contain the Conference Advance Program, the Directory of Exhibitors, full information on hotel reservations and conference registration, plus details on the Get-Together luncheon, the banquet, and the ladies program.

# Standards & Recommended Practices

## Approved American National Standards

On 2 May 1978 the American National Standards Institute approved two American National Standards which are revisions of existing standards: PH22.40-1978, Position, Dimensions and Reproducing Speed of Photographic Sound Records on 35-mm Motion-Picture Release Prints, and PH22.196-1978, Screen Luminance and Viewing Conditions for Indoor Theater Projection of Motion-Picture Prints.

Inasmuch as compliance with American National Standards is purely voluntary, the standards will become truly effective when broad publicity is given to their existence. The Institute and the Society would appreciate any personal influence to promote their use where such action is appropriate. Copies of the standards may be obtained for a nominal fee from the American National Standards Institute, 1430 Broadway, New York, NY 10018.

## Approved SMPTE Recommended Practices

The Executive Committee for Standards Approval, acting on behalf of the Board of Governors, approved on 13 June 1978 two SMPTE Recommended Practices: RP 77-1978, Specifications for Azimuth Test Film for 35-mm Three-Track Sound Reproducers, Magnetic Type, and RP 78-1978, Specifications for Azimuth Test Film for 16-mm Sound Reproducers, Magnetic Type. The practices are the result of the transformation of American National Standards PH22.99-1969 and PH22.114-1969, which have been withdrawn. They do not reflect any technical changes in the test films specified.

## Approved International Standard

The International Organization for Standardization (ISO) recently approved an International Standard, the technical content of which is published here for your information. ISO 4241-1978, Cinematography — Leaders and Run-Out Trailers for 35-mm and 16-mm Release Prints — Specifications, is in accord with American National Standard PH22.55-1975, Leaders and Cue Marks for 35- and 16-mm Sound Motion-Picture Release Prints.

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## Withdrawn American National Standards

A recommendation for withdrawal of approval of two American National Standards was approved by the American National Standards Institute on 26 May 1978. American National Standard PH22.80-1975, Specifications for Scanning-Beam Uniformity Test Film for 16-mm Motion-Picture Sound Reproducers, was withdrawn because all standards specifying test materials are

being transformed into SMPTE Recommended Practices. Proposed SMPTE Recommended Practice RP 81 replaces the specifications previously delineated in PH22.80. American National Standard PH22.144-1965, Dimensions and Optical Specifications of Test Slides and Transparencies for Television, is not being followed. A working group of the Television Technology Committee is revising the specifications to reflect current practices. — *Alex E. Alden, Manager of Engineering Services.*

## Vertical Interval Time Code Working Group Solicits Information

A working group on Vertical Interval Time Code has been organized to draft an SMPTE Recommended Practice defining information and coding methods to be used when recording VITC (vertical interval time code) on videotape recorders. Two major purposes of the use of VITC are: (1) to reduce the number of channels necessary to carry address information, and (2) to allow the accurate reading of such information during slow-motion and stop-motion playback of video tapes.

In order to maximize the usefulness of the proposed VITC, the working group is soliciting information on the channel capacity of tape recorder formats presently being manufactured or in widespread use.

Information supplied to the working group should include: TV lines available for recording VITC, video bandwidth, transient response, and any limitations due to slow-motion or dubbing operations. Although not specifically defined at this time, the VITC signal is expected to be digital in nature occurring on one or more TV lines within the presently unassigned portions of the vertical interval. Data will be field-oriented and contain essentially the information now included in the Time and Control Code as defined by ANSI C98.12.

Manufacturers of time-base correctors should take note of this proposed use of the vertical interval. Replies, questions, or comments should be directed to the chairman of the VITC Working Group: David K. Fibush, Ampex Corporation, Mail Stop 3-59, 401 Broadway, Redwood City, CA 94063. The next working group meeting will be held in early September 1978.

## Erratum

*Re: Report of the Committee on New Technology  
May 1978 Journal, p. 331*

Paragraph seven of this report contains an erroneous statement which is corrected as follows: "... In general, the test indicated that the NTSC system is not fully utilized. It was evident that a higher line rate is needed for non-broadcast purposes to achieve major quality improvements."