

Some things are easily broken...

...not the CO90!

The CO90 miniature condenser microphone was designed by engineers who understand the "real world" requirements of a studio microphone. They've included things like cable assemblies that can be easily and inexpensively replaced in the field. But the CO90 has one feature that no other manufacturer can offer — the Electro-Voice warranty.

Electro-Voice backs up the CO90 with the only two-year unconditional warranty in the business. That means Electro-Voice will repair or replace your CO90 when returned to Electro-Voice — *no matter what caused the damage.*

Electro-Voice can offer that type of warranty because the CO90 was designed to withstand the rigors of professional use. If your application demands a miniature condenser microphone that can take less-than-gentle treatment, the CO90 is the one you should buy.

 **Electro-Voice**
a gulton company
600 Cecil Street, Buchanan, Michigan 49107

50 years ago in the Journal

Frank Benford, "Radiation Characteristics of Two Mercury Arcs," April 1930

The beneficial effects of natural light, and of sunlight in particular, have long been known, but it is only recently that definite data have been obtained on the so-called therapeutic rays, and these rays are found to lie outside of the visible spectrum. The rays that tan the skin and promote the growth of the bones lie at the extreme boundary of sunlight as received at the surface of the earth. In this case, our logic of connecting each function of the body to such a part of the spectrum where it will lie under optimum conditions is rather weak, and perhaps in abler hands it might be shown that the presumably older function of the bone growth having a maximum sensitivity to radiation at 2967 Å, as contrasted with the newer sensation of vision with its peak at 5550 Å, indicates that in previous geologic ages the composition of sunlight was decidedly stronger in the ultraviolet regions.

Frank Woods, "The Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences and Its Service as a Forum for the Industry," April 1930

One of the most profitable of the Academy activities bearing on the technical side of the industry has been a long continued series of joint meetings among the different branches. On one night, for instance, directors will tell how they suffer between the eccentricities of the producers on the one hand and those of the microphone crew on the other. A subsequent meeting gives the sound men their inning, and arc lights have seldom been needed to warm up the debate between sound men and directors or actors. At present, in a number of general Academy meetings, the recording experts are holding forth for the benefit of the non-technical branches. "Artistic Possibilities of Acoustic Control," was discussed recently, and "Dubbing" (or re-recording) will be taken up this month.

25 years ago

Louis L. Evans and R. V. Little, Jr., "Large-Screen Color-Television Projection," April 1955

A system for the projection of color-television pictures for theater screen has now been developed by Radio Corporation of America. Prototype equipment has been built which is an expansion of the present method of projecting black-and-white television in the theaters of the country. . .

The projection equipment was built by expanding the standard monochrome RCA type PT-100-A projector. Since it is necessary to generate the color picture by using three primary colors to produce all the other colors, two more optical systems were added to the basic monochrome equipment. These included two video amplifiers to drive the extra kinescopes. . . The scanning power for the deflection of the kinescope beams was increased to accommodate the extra load. One additional rack of equipment was necessary to house the decoder unit and the additional power supplies which are required in the color system. . . The resultant picture size is 15 by 20 feet and the highlight brightness and resolution are good.

New Products and Developments, April 1955

The RCA tricolor vidicon camera tube is under development. It is being designed to generate simultaneously all three of the primary colors of color television and is planned to combine all of the color pickup functions in a single tube no larger than the standard RCA image orthicon tube used in black-and-white cameras. Precise optical and electrical registry is expected because of the simultaneous generation of signals in one tube. The heart of the tube is an intricate color-sensitive target applied to the face of the tube by an evaporation technique. The target, a rectangle, whose diagonal measurement is only 1¼ in, consists of nearly 900 fine vertical strips of alternating red, green, and blue color filters, covered by three sets of semitransparent conducting signal strips spaced so closely that a group of several strips would be covered by the diameter of a human hair. The signal strips corresponding to a given color are all connected to a common output terminal, and insulated at the same time from the strips of the other two colors. As the target is scanned by a single electron beam projected from the rear of the tube, the color sensitive filters permit the signal strips to produce the signals. The beam scans horizontally across the face 30 times/s.