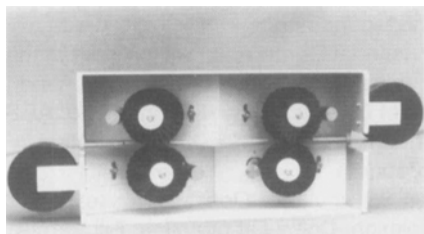


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## Abstracts of Papers from Other Journals

**A New Approach to the Assessment of Stereophonic Sound System Performance**, J. C. Bennett, K. Barker, and F. O. Edeko, *Journal of the Audio Engineering Society*, 33:314, May 1985.

The performance of a stereophonic sound reproduction system is considered in terms of its wavefront reconstruction capabilities. A new theory of image localization is proposed and used to develop a more general stereophonic sine law which is valid at higher frequencies. The phenomenon of central image disappearance is considered, and the resulting analysis is shown to conform with subjective experience. A criterion is established for the frequency above which a stereophonic system can no longer provide high-fidelity reproduction. Practical results are shown to substantiate the proposed theories.

**An Auditorium Simulator for Domestic Use**, Jeffrey Borish, *Journal of the Audio Engineering Society*, 33:330, May 1985.

The enjoyment of music reproduction can be significantly increased by electronically simulating the early reflections characteristic of appropriate performance spaces. The simulation is based on a detailed mathematical modeling of the acoustics of various performing spaces. This analysis provides the impulse responses of the auditoriums for given source and listener positions. The simulator convolves an audio signal obtained from standard stereo recordings with the desired impulse response in real time. Several impulse responses are stored in the simulator to give listeners a choice of environments to suit the musical style of their selection and their own personal taste. The system is simple to set up and operate, and provides music reproduction that experienced listeners judged very natural.

**Keeping in Step**, Elmer E. Smalling III, *Broadcast Engineering*, 27:28, July 1985.

Synchronization of video signals within the TV plant is a critically important aspect of facility design. When more than one camera, videotape machine, special effects generator or switcher is employed, video timing (synchronization) must be correct in order to produce quality pictures of proper hue that do not roll or jump. As the size of a video production facility or TV station grows, the configuration of the plant sync distribution becomes increasingly difficult and important. This article provides guidelines for planning facility design, including sync requirements, operating environment, and intra-facility links.

**Frequency Offset in Television — Theory and Application**, S. Dinsel and E. Sipek, *EBU Review*, No. 210:64, April 1985.

The increasing density of transmitter networks is causing increased interference within the service areas of television transmitters. This article proposes solutions to reduce this interference, based on consideration of characteristics such as protection ratios; operation with precision offset, nonprecision offset, or noncontrolled conditions; tropospheric interference; and continuous interference. The different offset conditions are described in terms of the spectrum of the television signal. Mention is made of additional advantages, especially in cable networks, of synchronized operation in which all vision carriers and the line frequencies are locked.

**Improving the Picture Tube Phosphor Screening Process with EVOP**, B. H. Gunter, A. L. Tadder, and C. M. Hemak, *RCA Engineer*, 30:54, June 1985.

The article describes some statistical approaches to manufacturing that have demonstrated significant benefits at the Video Component and Display Div.'s Scranton plant. The work focused on the phosphor screening process. Briefly, this process involves applying, exposing, and developing three photosensitive phosphor slurries — for the green, blue, and red stripes — to the inside of the picture tube faceplate. The article also discusses the nontechnical aspects of the work.

**Differential Sensitivity to Tonal Frequency and to the Rate of Amplitude Modulation of Broadband Noise by Normally Hearing Listeners**, C. Formby, *The Journal of the Acoustical Society of America*, 78:70, July 1985.

Differential sensitivities for tones which varied in frequency and for broadband noise which varied in the rate of sinusoidal amplitude modulation were measured at common frequencies and modulation rates of the stimulus for four normally hearing listeners. A forced-choice adaptive psychophysical procedure was used in all measurements. Through 60 Hz, tonal-frequency and rate discrimination were similar across listeners. Above 60 Hz, the listener is more sensitive to differences in tonal frequency than modulation rate. Detection thresholds for sinusoidal amplitude modulation of noise were also measured. These data point to some change in perceptual quality above about 60 Hz, that frequency above which tonal frequency and rate discrimination functions were found to separate.