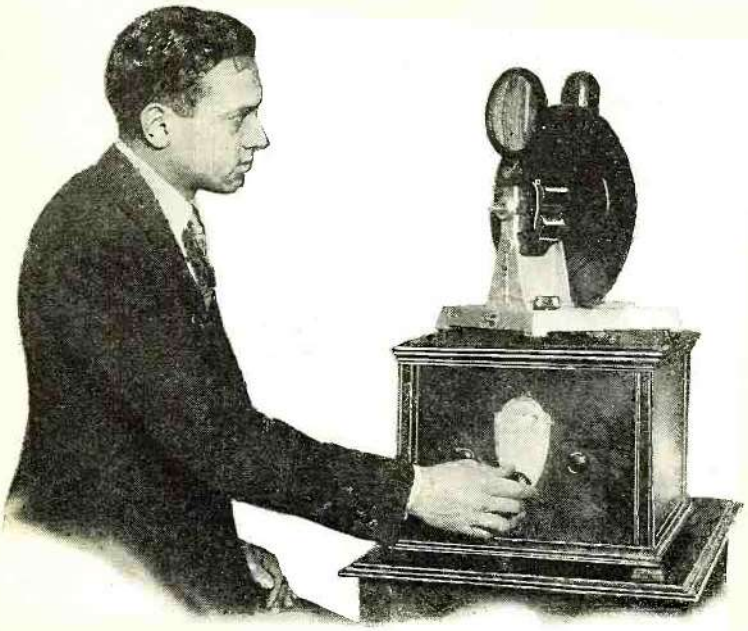
Practical TELEVISION

—Not the Type of Television Which People Were Led to Believe from the Newspaper Ballyhoo of Two Years Ago Was Just Around the Corner, but Practical, Simple, Inexpensive and at the Same Time Interesting, Experimental Direct Reproduction of People and Things Over Fair Distances. The Day When We Will Be Able to See Football and Baseball Games, or the Inauguration of a President Portrayed in

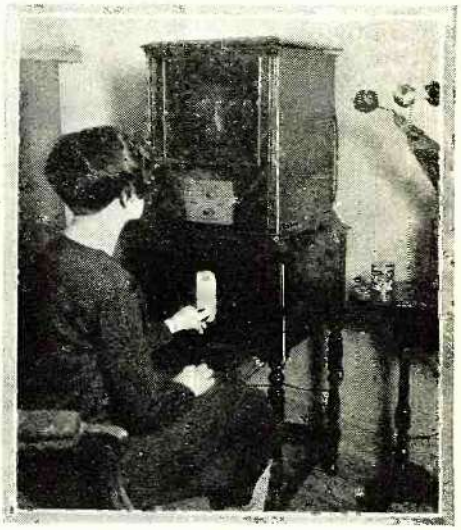


(*Above*)

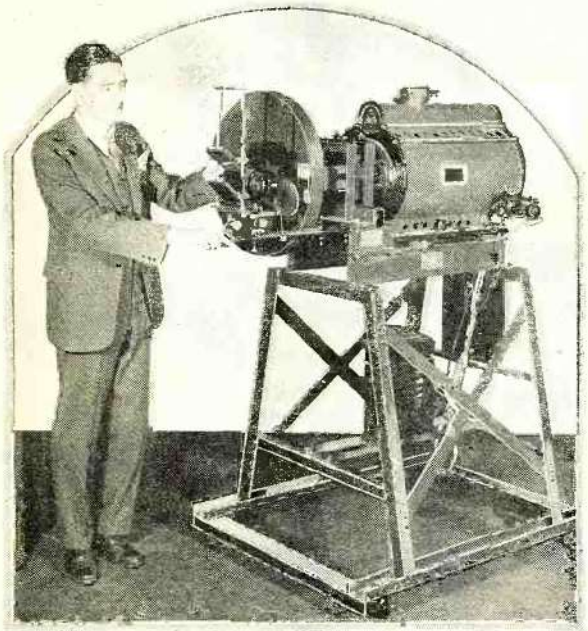
H. G. Miller, of the Jenkins Television Laboratory, is shown operating a new, special short-wave receiver designed particularly for television reception along with one of the simplest, as well as quite satisfactory type, of induction driven scanning disc

(*Right*)

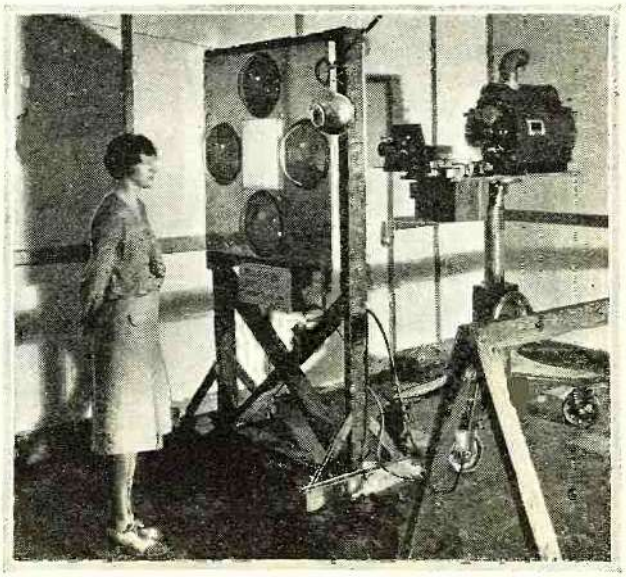
The simple Jenkins television receiver shown at the right has been designed for home use and is completely self-contained. The receiver itself incorporates a band-pass tuning system with a 60 kilocycle width and a resistance coupled amplifier employing screen-grid tubes. The televisor is made with a ball-bearing induction motor and is provided with a special synchronizing device



Station WIXAV, in Boston, transmits on a frequency of 2180 kc. Folks who are being televised broadcast at the same time. An ingenious periscopic scanner is used to align the height of the subjects with the scanning beam



This is a detailed view of the periscopic scanner used by the Baird Television Laboratories. The development of this particular apparatus has taken a long time and has been extremely expensive. Here we have a very definite indication of the real interest now centering on television



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Is Now HERE!

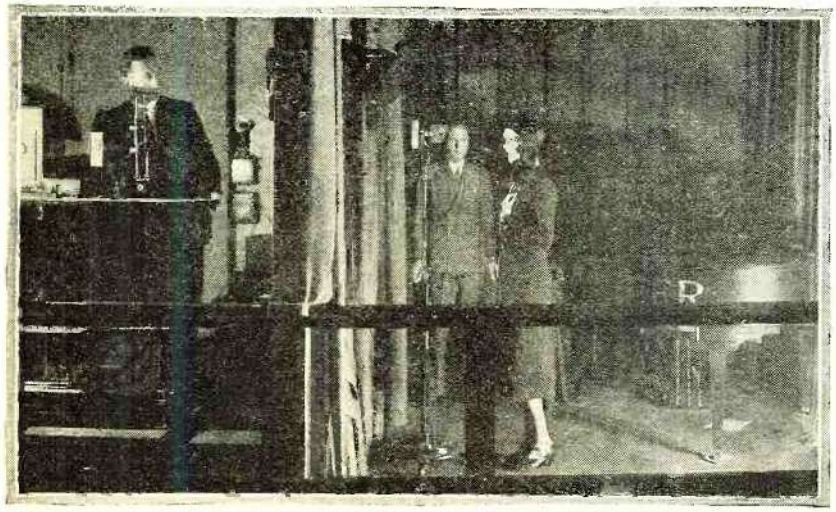
Talking Motion Picture Fashion on Our Living-room Walls by Radio, Is Still Quite a Long Way Off. Independent Groups of Serious Investigators in Various Parts of the Country Have Developed Transmitters Which Operate in a Very Satisfactory Fashion, and Within a Short Time Television Receivers of a Type Illustrated in This Section Are Ready to Find Their Way Into Our Homes.

This illustration shows a Baird televisor equipped with two radio receivers. One for the reception of sound, the other for the reception of the image of the subjects being broadcast

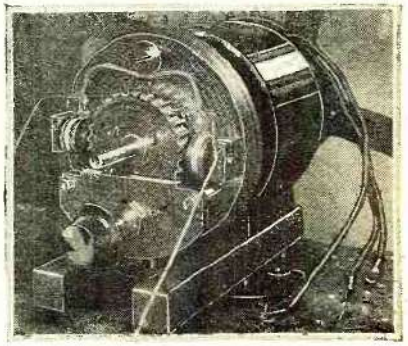
(Above)

Miss Marcella Lally, shown above, is seen nightly over the Western Television station, W9XAL, Chicago, which operated in conjunction with sound station WIBO. At the right is the largest photo-electric cell ever constructed for commercial television.

Banks of these powerful cells will permit television actors considerable latitude of movement



This is a general view of the Baird Television Corporation's television studio and transmitting room. A glass window renders the interior of the sound-proof studio visible to an audience during transmission. The attendant at the left is adjusting the Perio-Scopic mechanism to accommodate the artist, Miss June Collyer, in the field of view. Note the photo-electric cells directly above the window facing Miss Collyer



Above is a close-up view of the disc driving motor and Baird synchronizer utilized for maintaining the receiver motor in step with that located at the transmitting station

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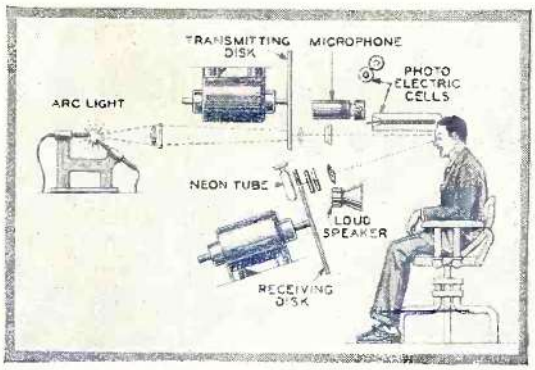
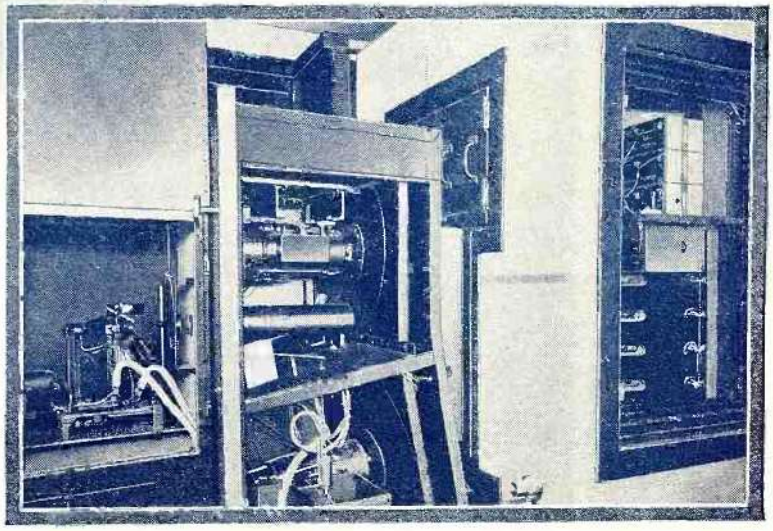
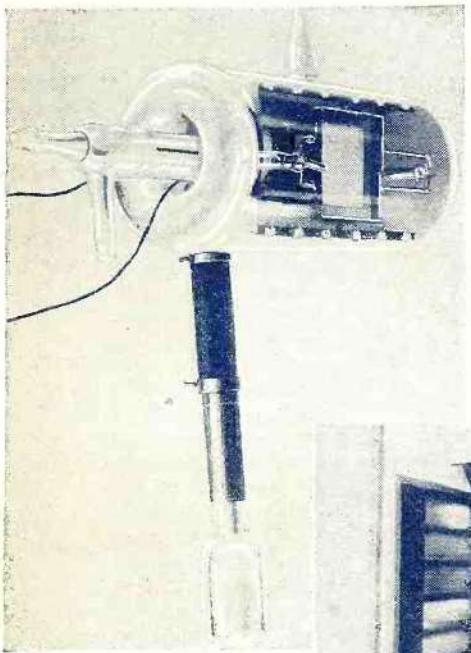
The lady in the picture above is using a home televisor designed by the Western Television Corporation. The large aperture at the top of the cabinet is used for the lens mounting and the picture is seen through this lens. The facsimile of a ship's steering wheel located at the center of the cabinet is merely an artistic touch applied to the synchronizing regulating device



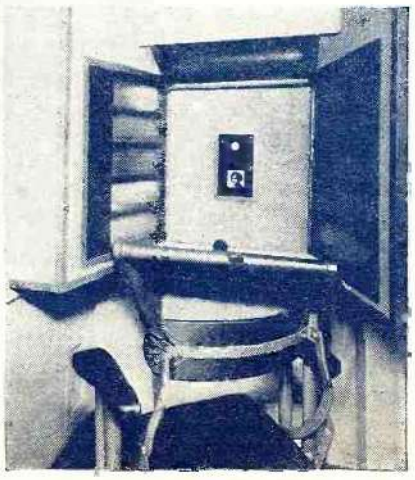
A simple outline of the two-way telephone television system employed is indicated diagrammatically above. The voice is picked up by a sensitive microphone and carried over the line to a similar station located at a distance. The person carrying on the conversation is televised in the usual manner through a group of lenses and a rotating scanning disc



Some idea of the engineering skill and mechanical precision necessary for the accomplishing of two-way telephone television by existing means may be had from this photograph



Below we have the inside of the two-way television telephone booth. In using this system you sit in the chair and face the aperture in the center where the facsimile of the person with whom you are conversing appears



This is the water-cooled Neon tube used by the Bell Telephone Company for two-way television. The image of the person being televised appears by the aid of the scanning disc on the small metallic plate shown in the center of the horizontal portion of the tube

An attendant is instructing Miss Esther Ralston in the proper procedure of television broadcasting. The sensitive voice microphone is shown in the background and the photo-cells are directly above the window, which is shown at the right. These cells had to be covered while the flashlight was being taken in order to prevent damage to their light sensitive surfaces

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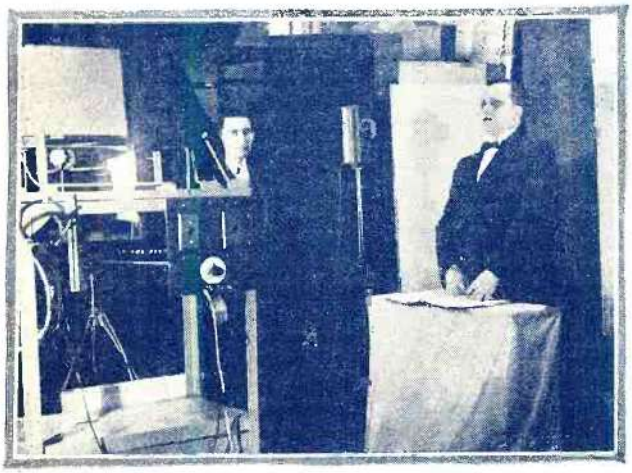
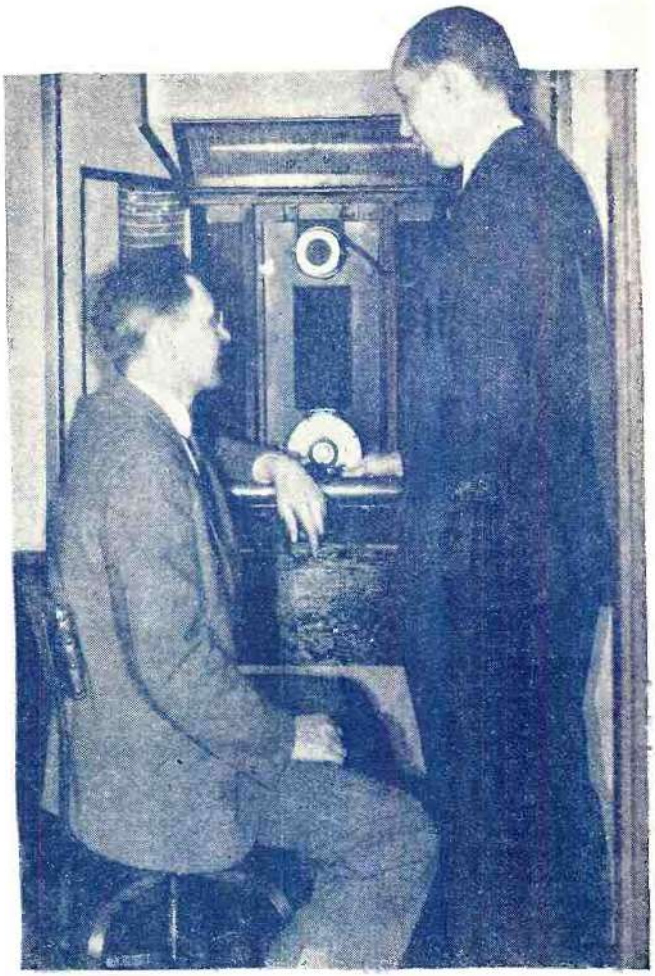
This is a rather simple Baird televisor designed for home use. It may be used in conjunction with any particularly good radio receiver. The television lamp, on which the image appears, is directly behind the lens, which may be seen within the rectangle at the right of the televisor



This picture was taken at the Jenkins Television Theatre during a celebration in Jersey City, N. J., where many demonstrations of successful television transmission and reception were witnessed by thousands of visitors. The progress of television transmission is indicated in this photograph. The gentleman behind the speaker's table is being televised.

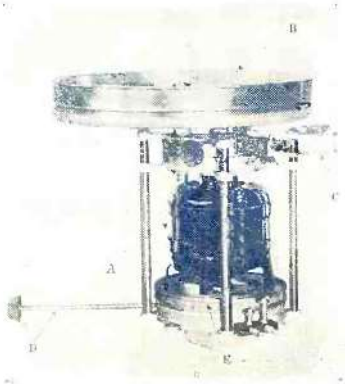
This complete television receiver for home use incorporates the short-wave television tuning unit, the television lamp, and a suitable optical system. The entire unit is not particularly hard to operate and is rather attractive in appearance

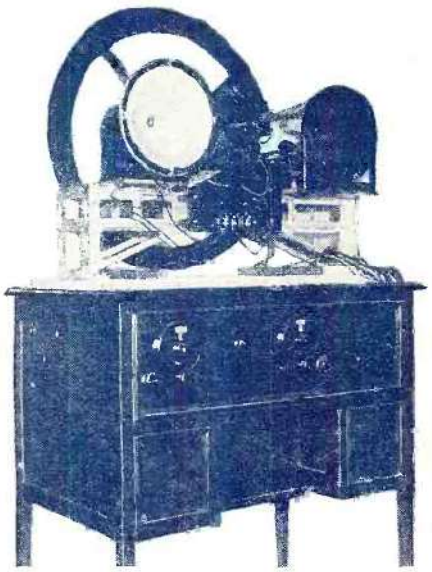


Here we have the interior of the telephone-television booth, with the front wall removed so that the business end of the device may be observed. Directly in the center of the illustration we have the loud speaker while above is the aperture in which the reproduction of the television image appears. Above that is a sensitive microphone used to pick up the speech

(*Below*)

A somewhat different system of scanning at the receiving end is used by the Short-Wave and Television Laboratories in Boston, instead of the customary scanning disc with a number of holes properly disposed upon its surface and operating in a vertical plane. This system uses an upright metallic band provided with suitable holes, and is run by a rather powerful motor mounted in a horizontal plane. The synchronizing device is actuated by a small knob attached to the arm, D





Here we have the interior of the first combination sound-television receiver designed for home use. The radio receiver for sound reproduction is controlled by the dial on the left of the panel, while the television images are controlled by the dial on the right

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