

Sound Films and Television Broadcast

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period of time than that required to create an impression on the human visual system. To maintain such unbroken continuity, the inventor controls the operation of the two Geneva movements by means of a cam which automatically selects certain frames out of each unit of 48 consecutive pictures so that the film runs at its normal speed of 24 frames per second.

For example, with "A" designating film No. 1 and "B" designating film No. 2, the following pictures out of a cycle of 48 are scanned successively in this order: 1A - 2B - 5A - 6B - 8A - 9B - 11A - 12B - 14A - 15B - 17A - 18B - 20A - 21B - 23A - 25B - 26A - 29B - 30A - 32B - 33A - 35B - 36A - 38B - 39A - 41B - 42A - 44B - 45A - 47B. Because the film moves forward at the regular rate of speed, 24 frames per second, the sound recorded on the film is reproduced without distortion by using the ordinary photo-cell system.

The perfection of the Western Television apparatus by Conto marks an important step in the development of Television. It is to be looked upon as a means to enable television station operators to present programs that are both interesting and entertaining. At the same time it removes that bugbear of having to develop special moving picture apparatus to produce pictures in the moving picture studios to correspond to the scanning methods employed in the Television stations.

Television Note

TO determine definitely the pulse of the public regarding television, a rather unique idea was carried into effect by A. Pollak, President of the Television Manufacturing Company of America. A temporary store was rented in the Hollywood Theatre Building, 52nd Street and Broadway, New York City for a period of six weeks. Under very capable management free demonstrations of the "SEE-ALL" Television products were conducted daily, day and night, and it is estimated that a half million people obtained their first actual view of television. So vast was the attendance that at times traffic was blocked and it was necessary to lock the doors to keep in check the ever increasing numbers eager to learn about television. Although this store was located in one of the most highly electrically charged zones of New York due to the mass of electrical advertising signs which make up the district, the pictures obtained were exceptionally clear and pleasing.

Two types of "SEE-ALL" models were demonstrated—one a complete cabinet showing a picture on a screen about 6x9 inches and also a "SEE-ALL" Television assembled from one of the inexpensive kits now being marketed to experimenters by this company. Considerable time was spent by Mr. Pollak personally at this demonstration and much valuable information gathered which will be reflected in the 1932 line of "SEE-ALL" Television Cabinets. The wide range of models and prices of this line to be announced very shortly will place television within the means of everybody.