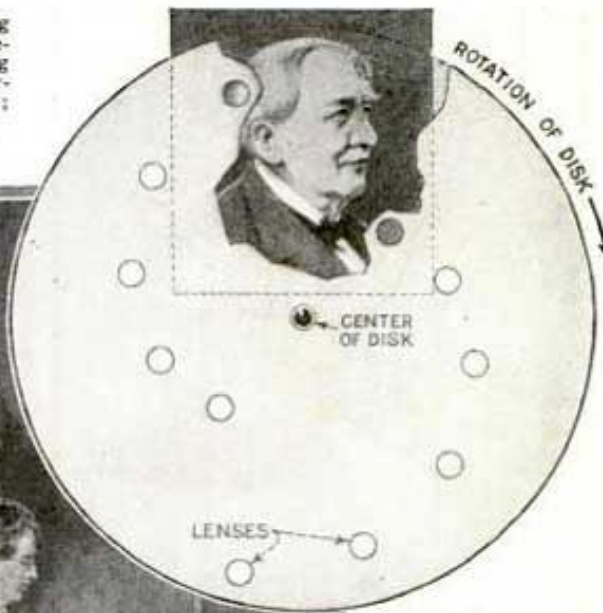


RADIO EYE ENABLES YOU TO SEE STARS IN STUDIO

J. L. Baird, Television Inventor, at the Transmitting Set, with Two Doll Heads, and, Lower Right, the Receiving Screen; at the Right Is a Diagram Showing How the Revolving Lenses Each Sweep across a Narrow Path of the Picture or Scene to Be Transmitted; Note the Arrangement of the Two Sets of Lenses



Television—the ability to pick up on your radio receiver not only the sounds broadcast from the studio, but likewise to see the performers as they sing and play—is now possible with a set being marketed in England. The inventor, J. L. Baird, has established the world's first television studio in London, with a range of fifty miles, and within that area is selling radio sets that both see and hear. His system is very much like that employed in this country by C. Francis Jenkins, Washington, D. C., inventor who demonstrated radio movies and television in his laboratory eighteen months ago. Baird, who was experimenting with telephoned vision before radio broadcasting was thought of, reached his goal at about the same time Jenkins was producing similar results in this country. He uses a revolving disk containing sixteen lenses, staggered in groups of eight. At the transmitting station, the subject takes his place before the disk and, as it revolves, each successive lens transmits an image of a small portion of his person to a photoelectric cell. Because of the staggered arrangement of the lenses, each one takes a small sweep, but they revolve so fast that, at the receiving end, where a similar lens arrangement is employed, the eye is

unable to detect the intervals between the spots of light, and sees the whole thing as a living picture.

The effect is the same as in the movies, where a succession of pictures pass so rapidly as to give the illusion of life and motion. By combining an ordinary broadcasting outfit of microphone and transmitter, with the television apparatus, and employing the regular radio receiver in the home, along with the televisor, which has a small screen on which the pictures are seen, Baird furnishes both music or speech and actual sight of the performers. For the present, the pictures appear in black and white, like ordinary movies, but as soon as funds are available for further experiments, the inventor hopes to solve the problem of colors.

While Baird was installing his first receiving sets in England Jenkins was carrying his work in this country a step forward by successfully broadcasting complete daily weather maps. He believes the time is near when ships at sea will be equipped to receive weather maps giving far more information than can be transmitted in the code messages. By the map method the ship officers could see the location of every storm area and follow its course day by day around the world.