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ADDITIONAL PRINTING OPERATION IDEAS ARRIVED AT IN CONFERENCE

1.

- A. It was suggested that we print in 1500' reels instead of 1000' so that a 3000' projector reel would be in two parts only.

There is a possibility of a type of Scotch Tape that will come off the film cleanly for holding film on the reels.

- B. It was felt that a rotating prism type of inspection device might be more trouble than it was worth. Similarly, a Strobe system would be very tiring unless run above critical flicker frequency, and if this was done, defects might be missed. However, it bears further investigation. A long view box with low-power magnifiers was suggested as an alternative. Also, some type of dark field or Schlieren illumination might show up defects better than diffuse illumination.
- C. It is a question whether tightwinds should have rollers that are loose so the film is positioned by the film already wound on, or whether the rolls should be tight in order to guide the film to a specific position. Most present tightwinds are in the former category.
- G. Some type of caps for personnel in negative handling areas should be provided.
- H. Floor treatment might consist of a soft wax rather than a varnish. This would scuff, but would not dust off. Some of the rubber base points should also be investigated.
- I. The rust problem will probably be confined to the precision sprockets and possibly to light source components. There is a possibility that the precision sprockets will be beryllium-copper rather than steel on the production printers. The negative should be conditioned to high humidity before printing because dry film is more brittle and is harder to handle. An anti-static solution known as Renovex was suggested for the negative. This material is made by Neumade.

(over)

II.

- A. It was agreed that the film storage cans should contain just one reel. It was suggested that these cans be made so that they would stand on edge so that there would never be any possibility of film sliding sideways. It was felt that this sliding was a danger because even with film wound on tightwinds and with reel flanges clamped down on the film, unless these flanges fit exactly, sliding might occur.
- F. It was suggested that all cueing be done on a separate strip of 35mm film. This film would be geared perhaps on a ratio of 5 to 1 to the printer and some type of pickoff, perhaps photoelectric, might be used. The orthomorphic corrections require three bits of information, and the light changes require one, thus using four separate channels. It was recommended that six channels be provided. A similar setup would have to be applied to the Consolidated printer.

III.

- S. Regular AO inspection trucks could be fixed up with racks for transporting film.

IV.

A.

- 1. For intercomparison of Consolidated's printers and ours, it was suggested that photographic comparison be used rather than photometric. It was also suggested that a simulated printer of our style but without droop and the like be constructed to operate at Consolidated as a comparison mate. It was also suggested that a scene tester with our type of light source be used at Consolidated to get the intercomparison and then be brought up here.

The change of number with lens oscillation was brought up as a possible trouble to look for.

- 2. Kodak recommends the Westrex Densitometer, but the Hernfeld is considerably cheaper.
- 3. Hernfeld might be willing to build us a Sensitometer.

(continued)

B.

2. It was suggested that Consolidated use the same type of filter material that we do. Their filters are an inch and one eighth in diameter and if we use the 35mm Ansco dyed base, this only gives us a 1-inch cleared aperture.
5. It is suggested that reciprocity failure measurements be conducted on the Eastman positive stock.
7. Voltage control direct current sources were suggested by Bart Fry instead of the motor generator.

A continuous photoelectric monitoring of the light source was suggested rather than a voltage measurement.

V.

- A. A suggestion also made to cement color-correcting filters onto a base material rather than use the Ansco base.

IX.

- A. A warm coat should be provided for personnel transporting film in and out of cold storage.

- X. The possibility of a hand splicer for positive handling or portable use should be investigated.

- XI. If inspection is only going to be carried out on a few rolls of film, present inspection setup is satisfactory. Otherwise, Warden Brown wishes some reconstruction.

- XII. Dark adaptation goggles for moving from one dark area to another.

Someone at Consolidated throughout the processing to look for troubles that they would not be in a position to recognize.

Coffee facilities for night shift.

Information as to class of theater, etc. should be printed on the leader, as well as some type of identification mark printed on the positive throughout its length to identify which printer it was made on.

Some type of footage correlation between the cueing marks and the footage to help the matte shift counter check.

(over)

XII.

- O. Records will need to be kept on each roll as to total printer footage, class of theater, group, etc.
- T. Light switches in dark areas should be disconnected or provided with guards.

XIII.

- B. Both test negative and test cueing film should be used. The test cueing film will put the printer through all of its paces within the length of the test negative.

- XIV. A counter should be provided on each printer to give a total of the mileage run on that printer to any given time.

An emergency brake will be needed on the printers for quick stops.

Some type of air-vacuum combination cleaner on the negative side has been suggested.

Provision for printing through edge numbers should be considered. Gene Ruggiero has not been satisfied with the way edge numbers have printed through and has suggested that the prints be numbered at Consolidated after processing. This gives a more legible, easily found number.

Some type of continuous indication, or at least periodic indication on each print, should be provided to identify the printer on which it was made.

Some type of splice break detector should be supplied. It was suggested a light roller be used on the supply and take-up loop might be used.

Some type of automatic record of lamp failure will be needed.

Some type of exhaust to remove the heat from the lamps will be needed.

We should investigate where the theater change-over marks need to be applied. Theater information should be printed on to leader and, if possible, included in the printer identification marking on each foot of film.