Auction
Rare Sylvania Color Model 31T304

“The Granada” Circa 1957

All original set from a retired Sylvania TV Dealer in Pennsylvania

Original 21AXP22 Sylvania Branded Tube

Good color picture tube with excellent emission on all three guns.

*3.58 crystal temporarily removed for transport..... Will be presented to winning bidder at auction end
TK-41s at Auction
Package #: 15

RCA TK-41 Camera and Pedestal

Min. Bid: $10,000 Min. Raise: $100

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bid#</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Bid $</th>
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The Videotape Recorder’s 60th Birthday

Presented By James E. O’Neal
at the Early Television Foundation Conference
– April 30, 2016
A QUEEN'S MESSENGER RETURNS

Joe Piazzo
A QUEEN'S MESSENGER RETURNS

Joe Piazzo
Three vs. Four Tube Cameras and
The Story Of The RCA TK-44

The RCA Camera Never Brought To
Market
This is to certify that

has been Televised at the

Early Television Convention

April 29 - May 1, 2016

[Signature]

CTIS Exhibit Director
The CBS Remington Rand Vericolor Camera
ADVANTAGES OF THE
CHROMATRON
A SINGLE GUN TRI-COLOR TELEVISION TUBE

The Bendix PL-7A Chromatron features:

1. WIDE DEFLECTION ANGLE — 1.0°, which means a
   SHORT TUBE — no overall length for the set to 15".
   It gives a
   LARGE PICTURE — over 6X larger than the three-gun-chromatic tube.

2. BRIGHTNESS — on an average voltage of 135 V, the brightness measured
   through half a circle is sufficient to place it in the "A" category
   in the highlights. It requires

3. LOW ADDITIONAL POWER — no additional weak signal. 1/2 the
   power of a typical high-efficiency monochrome tube.

4. LOW COLOR DEFLECTION POWER — for 1,200 or 1,000 volts.
   Six times less than a three-gun tube.

5. QUICK REACTION — brings the gun into action within 1/1000 sec.
   This is an advantage in reducing noise in the picture.

6. SIMPLE CONSTRUCTION — less parts, less trouble.
   It can be made with a single diode.

7. LESS PRICE — standard monochrome black-and-white pictures
   without the need for special design.

8. LESS SIZE — can be produced anywhere in the world, without having
   to change or install special power supplies.

FURTHER ADVANTAGES:

1. Color accuracy and sensitivity are not reduced to damage even during extended
   periods of exposure and high contrast easily viewed in actual scenes.

CHROMATIC TELEVISION LABORATORIES, INC.

Courtesy Early Television Foundation
Early Television Museum

2016 Convention
TV Signal Boosters and UHF Converters
An Overview

Mark Nelson
WWW.TVBOXES.COM
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TELEVISION LABORATORIES, INC.

Courtesy Early Television Foundation
Chromatron

First Sony Chromatron 1963.

Published March 24, 2016, updated December 25, 2016. All rights reserved.

I have been interested in alternative audio transmission-physics technologies developments for the past decade in an attempt to improve on the Federal Communications Commission’s (FCC) audio system adopted in 1938 in the United States. We know that, as the full story of this innovation has been told, this great scientific work was not fully utilized by the public. The innovation and originality of this technology was never appreciated or recognized in its true importance. I am no intention to create another technical edition which would require volumes of scholarly works and a brief overview follows.
EARLY TELEVISION MUSEUM

2016 Convention
TV Signal Boosters and UHF Converters

An Overview

Mark Nelson
WWW.TV-BOXES.COM
Iconoscope Camera
Vericolor Camera
$19,986 COLOR VIDEO WITH WIRES SHOWN

Engineers See a System Made for Industry and Science, Not for Broadcasting

A new color television system, designed by DuMont for industrial and scientific use only on "closed circuits" such as wires or cables, and not for broadcasting to homes, was demonstrated yesterday at the annual convention of the Institute of Radio Engineers.

The system was developed by engineers of the A. E. DuMont Laboratories of New Jersey. A cable band width three times as wide as the ordinary "radio television channel" is used to achieve "full definition of images in color." The device is designed for observation of dangerous scientific operations at a safe distance, close-ups of surgery in hospitals, factory production lines, surgery in dentists, etc., and various other fields.

Dr. Allen R. DuMont, president of the concern, described the system at the institute's annual meeting. He said a band or cable width of eighteen megacycles (eighteen million cycles) was chosen to provide the highest possible definition of images and transmission in color fidelity. An ordinary television channel on the air is 6.5 megacycles wide for both picture and sound, or about 4.2 megacycles for picture alone.

ROOFING "ON SYSTEM"

At the DuMont booth in the Palace Hotel was explained again and again that the system was not "air" television but "wired" video. A demonstrator said it could be routed wherever the cables were installed and with any number of monitoring screens attached, so that almost any number of persons might see what was picked up by the electric eye.

The resultant image has the standard 525 lines required of ordinary "air" television broadcasts, producing a color image "fully as good as the best in black and white," it was declared.

Each color in the original was "scanned" in sequence, the method used in the home video sets designed by the Columbia Broadcasting System.

At yesterday's demonstration slight variations in the original versus the received color were noted, but DuMont engineers laid the difference to a temporary power supply within the Palace, which prevented maximum color fidelity. The cost of the color system for "one camera chain" from pick-up eye to monitoring screen was put at $19,986.

New York Times, March 7, 1950

Courtesy of Phil Dudley
Vericolor Industrial
TV Camera

CBS designed this camera in 1950-51 for its field sequential color system. It was manufactured by Remington-Rand.

It uses a RCA 5820 Image Orthicon camera tube with a rotating drum containing color filters.

The camera has been restored to working condition, using a combination of vacuum tube circuits and modern solid state designs.
Miscellaneous
General Electric Octagon Replica

General Electric made the Octagon in 1928 as part of their experimental TV program in Schenectady, New York. The first TV drama, the Queen’s Messenger, was produced in September of that year by GE. This set was probably made by GE for display at its dealers in the 50s. It was made by molding parts from an original set.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year Made</th>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Original Cost</td>
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<td>Number Still in Existence</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cabinet</td>
<td>Front refinished</td>
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A MERRY CHRISTMAS AND HAPPY HOLIDAYS FROM C & A TELEVISION.
This device was used to edit 2” videotape for editing. The magnetic tape was used for storing the splice.
Diamond Power
Utiliscope Image
Dissector Camera and
Monitor

This camera was made in the early 50s by the Diamond Power Specialty Co. of Lancaster, Ohio. It uses an image dissector camera tube (in the Dave Johnson CRT collection), and was made to monitor boilers in power plants. The image dissector had very poor light sensitivity, but it was ideal for high light levels such as the flames inside a boiler.

The camera has its own count-down sync generator, with both video and RF output.
This camera tube was developed in 1933 for use in RCA's field television cameras, such as the one we have on display in the Pioneer American Room.

Image Dissector
This image dissector was made by Bell Labs and used in the early 1940s. It is on display in our broadcast equipment room.

2013 Monotron
This monoscope was made in 1920. It has an image which appears to be an advertisement for Saturday Night Serenade with Mary Eastman. This was a radio show in the late 1930s and early 1940s and may have also been a broadcast.
FROM

FARNSWORTH

TELEVISION & RADIO CORPORATION

FORT WAYNE, INDIANA

This tube bears inventions of United States patents owned by Farnsworth Television & Radio Corporation. The sale of this tube does not convey any license under patent claims on other devices or elements or on combinations of the tube with other devices or elements.

TYPE - ?
15GP22 Rebuilt by RACS

Most of the pushing, pulling, and moving takes two hands on and are not revealing. For years it has been the hope that the tube could be rebuilt. A more recent effort by John Futuero, all-in-1, and Picture Shoe Co., and Hawk Army Mules Picture Shoe Co., resulted in a new experimental tube, which was successful. A French company, seeing the tube, came to see us and the glass ruins got saved.

We are testing this tube to see if it can be used in a vacuum.
“Big Tube” Field Color Camera, Type TK 44

- Screen Tube for High Quality luminance Signal
- Single Part Lens System
- Stabilized Circuitry
- Standard Transistorized Modules
1953 Lane & Company Panther TV Lamp

This was one of the sensational new innovations to the home-theater market, a product that combined style with function. Its design was unique and eye-catching, making it a conversation piece. The lamp featured a panther design, adding a touch of elegance to any setting.

A perfect example of how design and functionality were integrated, this lamp was not only a light source but also a decorative piece. It was a symbol of sophistication and luxury, reflecting the taste of its creator. The panther was a powerful and revered symbol, often associated with strength and majesty. This piece was a testament to the blend of art and technology, offering both aesthetic appeal and practical use.

The Panther TV Lamp was a true innovation, setting a new standard for home entertainment. Its design and craftsmanship were applauded, setting the stage for future innovations in home decor and technology.
Simpson 406 Chromatic Amplifier

Used to amplify video and chroma signals for low sensitivity oscilloscopes.

(Donated by Bill Walter, restored by Joe Sousa)
Excel Toy TV Movie Projector

This toy was made in the 50s. It was manufactured by Excel Movie Products Corp. in Elgin, Illinois and uses 8mm film.
Dage Industrial Cameras

These cameras were made in the early 1950s. They use the vidicon camera tube, which is much smaller and cheaper than the Image Orthicon.

The pictures produced by these cameras were not broadcast quality – the cameras were used for industrial applications.
Astatic Booster

In the late 40s there were no TV stations in many parts of the country. Boosters were used to pull in distant stations. Donated by Sean Barton.
RCA RR-356

RCA made a few of these sets in 1930-31 for trial run of 343 line electronic television. This model has a 9 inch screen, and is one of only two pictures surviving. About 100 of the 356-95 inch models were made.

RCA never sold the sets to the public. They were placed in buildings around New York as sliding demonstration.
RCA Colorama

This device was made by RCA in the early 60s to allow dealers to display color TV on sets in the showroom. It contains a flying spot scanner with three photocells (one for each primary color) and circuitry to produce a color image from a slide. A split screen image was produced - black and white on one side and color on the other. This is a prototype designed to find out whether dealers would buy them to help sell color sets. Apparently RCA didn’t go on to make this a product.

(Restored by Cliff Benham)