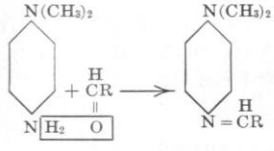
Kodak reports to laboratories on:

a slick solution to an old organic problem . . . an heir that can earn his own way . . . a lacquer that light hardens

Separating the aldehydes from the ketones

We have long been well acquainted with *N,N-Dimethyl-p-phenylenediamine* as a photographic developing agent.

Now along comes *Helvetica Chimica Acta* with a paper which hails this common chemical as the solution to the common organic problem of a reagent that will separate aldehydes from ketones in one simple step.



For aromatic aldehydes, the resultant anils come out immediately in crystals of characteristic form, color, and melting point. For most of the aliphatic aldehydes, the anils must be extracted from solution with 30% acetic acid. So confident are the authors of the insensitivity of the reaction to ketones that they sometimes use acetone as their solvent. We can supply an abstract of their procedure without obligation.

The only reason we list our purified *N,N-Dimethyl-p-phenylenediamine* (Eastman P2147) as Practical Grade is that like most good free aromatic amines it slowly darkens spontaneously. Wise as we are in the ways of aromatic amines, we don't know what the brown chromophore is. If this worries you and if you are willing to complicate the procedure to avoid worry, you can buy our *N,N-Dimethyl-p-nitrosoaniline* (Eastman 188) and reduce this Eastman Grade material with zinc dust in the presence of ammonium chloride, as the *Helvetica* authors did.

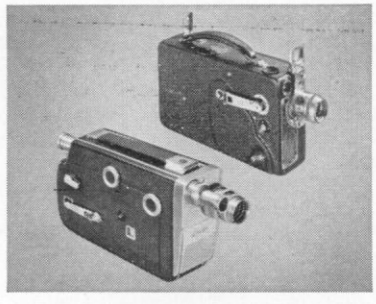
For the analytical abstract and for our List No. 39 of some 3500 other Eastman Organic Chemicals, write Distillation Products Industries, Eastman Organic Chemicals Department, Rochester 3, N. Y. (Division of Eastman Kodak Company).

K's grandson

Were you around in 1930? Statistically, "no" isn't too improbable an answer, sophisticated as you now are to be reading this periodical. Somewhat more likely, you were a rather young party at the time but old enough to be held in thrall by a certain wonder-world to which 15¢ admitted you on occasional Saturday afternoons. It is just possible that by 1930 you had progressed enough in years and goods to make your own Hollywood with the new Cine-Kodak Model K Camera. Growing economic unease or not, a lot of amateur moviemakers saw fit to invest in that untoylike 16mm movie camera. When you consider how many of those original Model K's are still making happy movies this very summer, it doesn't seem to have been so foolish an investment. How many other personal hard goods of the period are still so treasured?

Before more mist clouds our eye, let us reveal the brand-new model. This heirloom-to-be is designated the *Cine-Kodak K-100 Camera*. Being a product of the fifties instead of the thirties, it looks better suited to flying through the air with the greatest of ease. Functionally as well, 25 years have wrought improvements.

As in the long ago, the *K-100* takes its film from a roll to line it up precisely with the lens axis, but lenses like the *Kodak Cine Ektar II 25mm f/1.9 Lens*, the *Cine Ektar 25mm f/1.4*, and other *Cine Ektar Lenses* from the 15mm wide-angle to the 6× telephoto could not have been made before Kodak rare-element glass was invented. Also there



has been progress in spring motors: one winding of the *K-100* can pull 40 feet of film. All manner of cinematic changes can be rung—slow motion up to 64 frames per second, one frame at a time for animation, up to two feet of reversed travel by hand crank (as an extra). The finder is a genuine focusing telescope that shows adjacent areas as well as field coverage. Gears are of quiet, long-wearing nylon, driven on ball-bearing mounted shafts. Film gate pressure adjusts automatically to camera speed. The ball-mounted pull-down mechanism can accommodate single-perforated film for sound recording.

There is good economic reason for these and many other such refinements in the *K-100*, aside from the not unworthy one of giving the amateur cinematographer all that his heart could desire. Unlike its 1930 ancestor, the *K-100* has to earn its way at functions more serious than garden parties. The factory time-and-motion-study man must be able to regard it as reliable professional equipment. So must the athletic coach, the TV news cameraman, the audio-visual educator, the industrial or medical photographer, the insurance investigator, the scientist or engineer who uses its electric-motor-drive provision to get a time-lapse study of corrosion or the fleeting tale told by a cathode-ray oscillograph.

All this for $269 with f/1.9 Ektar Lens. *Your Kodak dealer awaits your call.*

Thick and fast

There is now a clear, viscous lacquer on the market which dries to a coating that can be hardened by light. The unexposed portions can then be removed in a trichloroethylene vapor degreaser or by flushing with a special developer. It is much more sensitive than the bichromated gelatin of old. Some people in the color TV picture tube business mill phosphors into it.

Before spending $42 on a quart of this new Kodak Photosensitive Lacquer, *better get more information from Eastman Kodak Company, Graphic Reproduction Division, Rochester 4, N. Y. This is like* Kodak Photo Resist, *only quadruple concentration.*

Prices include Federal Tax where applicable and are subject to change without notice.

This is one of a series of reports on the many products and services with which the Eastman Kodak Company and its divisions are . . . *serving laboratories everywhere*

Kodak
TRADE-MARK

Forthcoming Events

August

8–10. Inst. of Aeronautical Sciences, Seattle, Wash. (S. P. Johnston, IAS, 2 E. 64 St., New York 21.)

8–13. International Council of Scientific Unions, Oslo. (Administrative Secretariat, ICSU, 29 Tavistock Sq., London, W.C.1.)

8–20. International Conf. on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy, Geneva, Switzerland. (W. G. Whitman, Room 3468, United Nations, New York.)

12–17. Canadian Teachers' Federation, Ottawa. (G. G. Croskery, 444 MacLaren St., Ottawa, Ont.)

15–16. Operations Research Soc. of America, 7th national, Los Angeles, Calif. (R. A. Bailey, Military Operations Research Div., Lockheed Aircraft Corp., Burbank, Calif.)

15–18. American Veterinary Medical Assoc., Minneapolis, Minn. (J. G. Hardenbergh, 600 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago 5, Ill.)

15–19. American Inst. of Electrical Engineers, Pacific general, Butte, Mont. (N. S. Hibshem, 33 W. 39 St., New York 18.)

15–19. American Soc. of Agronomy and the Soil Science Soc. of America, joint meeting, Davis, Calif. (L. G. Monthey, 2702 Monroe St., Madison 5, Wis.)

15–19. Plant Science Seminar, 32nd annual, Gainesville, Fla. (C. H. Johnson, School of Pharmacy, Univ. of Florida, Gainesville.)

15–20. International Dental Federation, 43rd annual, Copenhagen, Denmark. (W. R. Klausen, 1 Alhambravey, Copenhagen V.)

17–24. Australian and New Zealand Assoc. for the Advancement of Science, 31st, Melbourne, Australia. (J. R. A. McMillan, ANZAAS, Science House, 157 Gloucester St., Sydney, N.S.W. Australia.)

17–9. Canadian Mathematical Cong., 5th summer seminar, Winnepeg, Manitoba. (Secretariat, CMC, Chemistry Bldg., McGill Univ., Montreal.)

19–28. International Conf. of Agricultural Economists, Helsingfors, Finland. (J. R. Currie, Dartington Hall, Totnes, Devonshire, Eng.)

19–30. National Assoc. of Biology Teachers, Ann Arbor, Mich. (P. V. Webster, Bryan City Schools, Bryan, Ohio.)

22–23. Electronics and Automatic Production Symposium, San Francisco, Calif. (W. D. McGuigan, Stanford Research Inst., Palo Alto, Calif.)

22–9. Wool Textile Research Conf., Sydney, Australia. (F. G. Nicholls, Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization, 314 Albert St., East Melbourne, Australia.)

20–31. American Physical Soc., Mexico City, Mexico. (K. K. Darrow, Columbia Univ., New York 27.)

29–2. Infrared Spectroscopy Inst., 6th annual Nashville, Tenn. (N. Fuson, ISI, Fisk Univ., Nashville 8.)

29–2. International Assoc. for Hydraulic Research, 6th plenary, Delft, Netherlands. (L. G. Straub, St. Anthony Falls Hydraulic Lab., Minneapolis 14, Minn.)

29–3. Mathematical Assoc. of America, Ann Arbor, Mich. (H. M. Gehman, Univ. of Buffalo, Buffalo 14, N.Y.)

29–5. International Astronomical Union, Dublin, Ireland. (P. T. Oosterhoff, IAU, Leiden Observatory, Leiden, Netherlands.)

29–6. International Horticultural Cong., 14th, The Hague, Netherlands. (G. de Bakker, International Comm. for Horticulture, Bezuidenhoutseweg 30, The Hague.)

30–31. Soc. for Industrial and Applied Mathematics, 2nd general, Ann Arbor, Mich. (G. W. Preston, Research Div., Philco Corp., Tioga and C Streets, Philadelphia 34, Pa.)

30–2. American Mathematical Soc., 60th summer, Ann Arbor, Mich. (AMS, 80 Waterman St., Providence 6, R.I.)

30–2. Biological Photographic Assoc., 25th annual, Milwaukee, Wis. (L. C. Massopust, Sr., Marquette Univ. School of Medicine, 561 N. 15 St., Milwaukee 3.)

31–1. Conf. on Low Temperature Physics, Paris, France. (L. Weil, Institut Fourier, Place du Doyen Gosse, Grenoble, Isère, France.)

31–2. American Sociological Soc., Washington, D.C. (W. J. Warner, ASS, New York Univ., Washington Sq., New York 3.)

31–3. United Chapters of Phi Beta Kappa, 24th triennial, Minneapolis, Minn. (C. Billman, 1811 Q St., NW, Washington 9.)

31–7. British Assoc. for the Advancement of Science, annual, Bristol, Eng. (BAAS, Burlington House, London, W.1.)