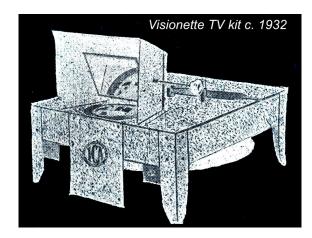
## A Glimpse Into Television, 1932

By Bart Lee, K6VK, CHRS Archivist and Fellow, AWA Fellow

A.A. Campbell-Swinton envisioned all-electronic television in 1908. The means to effect his vision had not yet evolved. They did with Phil Farnsworth, and others in the late 1930s. In the meantime, many inventors could transmit images with systems of mechanical dissection of a scene into a stream of electrons. These devices used the Paul Nipkow scanning disk process. Some radio stations broadcast such mechanical television in the 1920s.

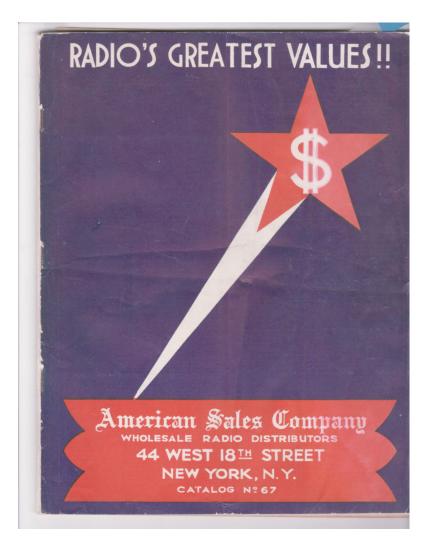
This nascent technology required a radio receiver (antenna, *etc.*) and a "televisor" — a device to permit one to see the broadcast steam as an image. CHRS displays one of the best, a 1929 "Visionette," restored by John Staples, with help from John Stuart and Carlos Perez. There is, however, little in the literature by way of a catalog or even list of the early mechanical televisors.

As it happens, the CHRS Radioana Archive holds just such a catalog, as an actual 1932 wholesaler (to the radio trade) catalog. It tells the story of radio and related matters at the beginning of the Great Depression, after the 1929 Crash, by means of the devices for sale at the time. This is television nearly a century ago...



One such televisor in the catalog (above) also bore the tradename "Visionette," although it came from a different company: "ICA." This mirror tabletop set from Insuline Corporation of America (ICA) is pretty nearly unique in that it uses a horizontal, rather than vertical, perforated wheel to create the raster lines of the image.

The catalog is that of the American Sales Company in Chicago, "Wholesale Radio Distributors" for 1932. In the prior decade, many a radio shop had opened everywhere in America. They had to get their merchandise somewhere, and the American Sales Company obliged.

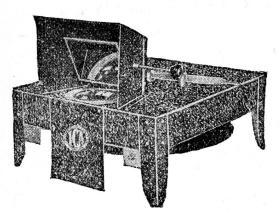


The catalog's ad for the ICA Visionette follows; in today's money, that \$33 set, assembled, would cost about \$700. ICA made at least 40 radios in its day.

## I. C. A. VISIONETTE TELEVISION KIT

A scientifically engineered Televisor with the I.C.A. "Twin-Rotor" synchronous motor and adjustable viewing mirror.

**Completely Assembled and Wired** 



Shipping Weight: 20 lbs.

American Sales Co. Chicago, c. 1932 p. 11

This kit contains all necessary parts to easily assemble and construct a practical and efficient television receiver.

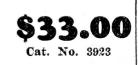
It incorporates several novel features which materially add to the comfort of viewing television pictures. Unlike the system most commonly employed, the image is not seen through a lens, but in a mirror. This accomplishes a threefold purpose. The angle of vision is considerably widened, permitting more people to look in, and the adjustability of the mirror permits the picture to be focused to suit the level of the observer's eyes, whether he is standing or sitting. A lens interposed between the disc and the mirror easily magnifies the picture to twice its normal size without distortion or loss of detail.

The disc is driven horizontally by a small but efficient synchronous motor, insuring constant synchronization with the transmitting station. Vertical and horizontal framing is accomplished by a lever attached to motor.

with Neon tube

When attached to the output of a good short wave radio receiver this television outfit will give faithful picture reproduction. Close adherence to the complete set of blueprints and instructions furnished with the Kit will insure the rapid and easy contruction of the televisor.

The kit includes a special mirror, visor with focusing adjustments, a rugged frame, the essential motor parts, a synchronizing control, 60 line scanning disc and Neon tube.



Cat. No. 1400

Lee de Forest also got into the television business in the early 1930s, as a partnership with C. Francis Jenkins, one of the pioneers. The catalog shows such a set, for something like \$1.000 in today's money.

The two pages of the catalog devoted to television follow; they tell a wonderful story of optimism about to meet Depression:



This page provides access to more or less complete televisors, assembled and as kits to b put together by the adept.



This page presents the parts and bare-bones kits that an enthusiast could use to make himself a televisor.

ICA also offered its own suite of parts for making a television set.



This ICA ad refers to Hugo Gernsback's "Television News" as a bi-monthly magazine. Interest in TV built with such publications, compromised no doubt by the national distress of the Depression.

As noted in the ICA ad, the TV broadcasts came over the short wave bands, above the broadcast band. The frequencies were often in the two to three megahertz range. For the simpler systems of fewer scanning lines, a bandwidth of about ten kilohertz sufficed. Hence a shortwave radio of the era could capture the standard amplitude modulated TV signals.



Mechanical TV provided lots of fun, and great learning experiences, to radio amateurs, electronic tinkerers and similar enthusiasts. Many stations around the western world, from about 1929 to 1939, catered to this watching "audience," with audio if any on a separate frequency. But big companies such as RCA, and governments with massive resources, saw the virtue of electron television. For better or worse, millions of people, not just hundreds of people would watch. For better or worse...

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