

Visual Media (Projected and Non-Projected)

NOTE: See related categories, Broadcasting, p. 97, and Photography and Cinematography, p. 117, for other relevant terminology.

Acetate Film Cellulose acetate, the chemical base used in safety film. Practically all 8mm and 16mm film is acetate, as is the 35mm film used in 2" x 2" slides and filmstrips (Kinder).

Anamorphic Lens A lens designed to distort an image in a systematic way, usually by means of an element or elements having cylindrical rather than the usual spherical surfaces. Such a lens usually is designed to compress the image along one axis of the focal plane, leaving the image unaffected in the focal plane direction at 90° from that axis. The object usually is to obtain a wide-screen image by projecting such a picture through a correcting lens having the same characteristics as the lens used on the camera (UFPA).

Aperture An opening in the lens system of a camera through which light passes from the scene through the lens to the film. In a projector, light passes through the aperture to the film and thence to the screen. This aperture also frames the film image. In a camera, the aperture may be adjusted by means of an iris to vary the size of the lens opening, thus affecting the amount of light which strikes the film (assuming the same exposure time) (Brown).

Aperture Gate The part of a motion picture projector consisting of the aperture plate, which determines the exact framing of the image on the screen, and the aperture shoe, a pressure shoe that holds the film snugly against the aperture

plate during projection; not to be confused with camera gate, the motion picture framing device (Gordon).

Beaded Screen A projection screen the surface of which consists of innumerable minute glass beads. At a limited angle it gives a high quality reflection (D & T Comm).

Blue-Line Print (1) A positive print with a blue image usually produced by the diazotype process. (2) Also, a blueprint with blue lines on a white field, made by printing from a negative master (NABDC).

Blueprint Process Method of reproduction using light-sensitive iron salts to produce a negative blue image from a positive master (NABDC).

Carbon Arc Projector A projector that is illuminated by an electric spark between two rods of carbon; also, a projector with a hot bright light (Kinder).

Chalk Talk A visualized presentation drawn or written on a chalkboard (*q.v.*), accompanied by narration, and frequently used to supplement a lecture or discussion. Drawings are usually essential to the chalk talk (D & T Comm).

Chalkboard A board having a surface of slate, plastic, or treated wood upon which one may write or draw with chalk (D & T Comm). See also **Magnetic Board**.

Color (1) Photography in natural color, as compared with photography in black and white. (2) The psychological sensation arising as a result of ocular perception of, and discrimination between,

- various wave-lengths of light. (3) Any feature incorporated in a scene for the sake of its contribution to the authenticity of the scene (UFPA).
- Composite Print** A positive motion picture print containing both the picture and the sound (Gordon).
- Composition** In photography and art . . . planned arrangement of items or objects which make up the picture (Kinder).
- Condensing Lens** A device which may gather the light rays from a source to condense or concentrate them (D & T Comm).
- Continuous Loop** Two open ends of a short length of film—five or six feet—spliced and threaded into a projector and presented over and over. A longer loop with running time of several minutes or more requires a special projector or adapter so that the film will be re-wound automatically as it comes through the projector (D & T Comm).
- Crop** (*verb*) To trim or cut off parts of the picture to eliminate superfluous portions and thus improve composition (D & T Comm).
- Cutaway** (1) A scene photographed at the site of principal action, interrupting the flow of action but containing only a part of the view visible in other scenes. The film editor uses the cutaway to bridge two scenes that do not move smoothly from one to the other (Gordon). (2) A real object or a model, made to scale or magnified, in which the outer covering or a portion has been wholly or partially removed so as to reveal the inner structure or framework or working parts (Cross).
- Daylight Screen** A projection screen so constructed that clear images from a projector are visible in an undarkened room. **Beaded and Lenticular Screens** (*q.v.*) are often placed in this category (D & T Comm).
- Definition** In photography, an appearance of sharpness of an image, or of its being in focus (D & T Comm).
- Density** Technically, the logarithm of the opacity. In general terms, the relative darkness of an image area (NABDC).
- Diazo** A contraction of Diazonium; the chemical compound used in the family of ammonia developing reproduction papers, cloths and films. These materials reproduce anything written, drawn, or printed on a translucent or transparent material when exposed to ultra-violet light and developed in ammonia fumes (D & T Comm).
- Documentary** A motion picture or television program that purports to show reality and in which techniques are secondary to the theme (Gordon).
- Double Frame (filmstrip)** A 35mm filmstrip on which the pictures are photographed so that the width of the picture is lengthwise on the film. Double frame pictures are 1½" x 1", and the film is inserted in the projector horizontally (Kinder).
- Dry Mount** A picture mounted by use of a thermal-seal process (Kinder).
- Duplicate** (*verb*) To create an exact (or nearly exact) copy of a recording, drawing, printed page, etc. (D & T Comm).
- Electric Board** A generic term for numerous devices created to test, drill, or demonstrate; the device usually features an electrical circuit which activates a buzzer, bell, or light when appropriate contacts or switches are manipulated in response to questions or pictorial materials displayed on the board. Also called a *buzz board* (Brown).
- Etched Glass** Glass used for slides, it has one side etched or ground to give a milky or opalescent effect (Kinder).
- Exciter Lamp** An incandescent lamp to supply luminous energy to a photo-responsive cell, such as the photocell in a motion picture projector. Interposition of a variable mask or matte, such as a sound track, in the optical path between the exciter lamp and the photocell then results in corresponding variations in the electrical response of the photocell (UFPA).
- Facsimile** An electronic system for transmitting pictures and graphic materials over very high frequency air waves (Kinder).
- Feltboard** A display board made of cardboard or thin wood and covered with felt

or similar cloth. Pictured symbols to be displayed on it are backed with similar materials and adhere to it. When flannel is used, the display board is called flannelboard or a flannelgraph (Cross).

Film Loop See **Continuous Loop**.

Film, Silent A motion picture film on which no sound track has been recorded. Generally, it is 16mm and has sprocket holes on both edges. Silent speed for projection of 16mm film is 16 frames per second (Brown).

Film, Sound A motion picture film with self-contained sound track (optical or magnetic). A 16mm sound film has sprocket holes on one edge only; it projects properly at 24 frames per second (Brown).

Film, Training (1) A film produced with an instructional objective; may be synonymous with educational or instructional film, but sometimes is solely for instruction in skills. (2) A military term for instructional films (Brown).

Filmograph A "motion" picture made by photographing motionless subjects with a motion picture camera (Kinder).

Filmstrip (Also called *strip film* and *slide film*) A length of 35mm or 16mm film containing a succession of still pictures intended for projection one at a time in the same way as slides are shown. Some filmstrips are equipped with a tape or a recording that contains not only the narration but also a subsonic signal that activates a solenoid to advance the filmstrip to the next picture on cue (Gordon).

Filmstrip Projector Projection instrument designed to accept 35mm filmstrips vertically if **Single Frame** (*q.v.*) or horizontally if **Double Frame** (*q.v.*). It is often equipped with an adapter to accept slides. Models are available with manual advance and/or remote control (D & T Comm).

Filmstrip, Sound See **Filmstrip**.

Flannelboard See **Feltboard**.

Flannelgraph See **Feltboard**.

Flash Meter See **Tachistoscope**.

Flat Picture A two-dimensional representation—a visual likeness—of persons, places, and things. It may be an actual photograph or any one of the following:

postcard, sketch, half-tone, print, lithograph, mural, cartoon, comics, poster, photograph. Indeed, even maps, charts, and graphs are considered pictures designed to show relationships (Cross).

Flip Charts An integrated easel graphic presentation of separate sheets hinged together so that they may be flipped over the top of the unit into or out of view with progress in the presentation. They are most useful for tabletop presentation rather than for large audiences (ANA).

Flocking Term which comes from *flock*, meaning small tufts of wool or hair, or wool refuse. In use with a **Feltboard** (*q.v.*), flocking is a backing for cut-outs, usually a mass of synthetic flakes or fibers sprayed from a can or gun. They stick to paper and will adhere to felt (D & T Comm).

Fluorescent Chalk Chalk that becomes luminescent in a darkened room under special ultra-violet lighting (Kinder).

Foil (*noun*) The sensitive plastic sheets used in ammonia-type printing (Kinder).

Foot Candle The illumination falling on a spherical surface one foot distant from a point light source of one standard candle intensity. Also expressed as the illumination on a surface one foot square when the uniformly distributed luminous flux has a value of one lumen (UFPA).

Footage, Film In the United States and some other countries, length of motion picture film is usually expressed in the English system with the foot as the basic unit. Width, or gauge, of film, however, is universally expressed in the metric system (UFPA).

Frame An individual picture in a series of pictures, as in a motion picture film or filmstrip (D & T Comm).

Frame, Double See **Double Frame**.

Framer A button, lever or knob that controls the centering of the frame of film in the aperture of a motion picture or filmstrip projector (Brown).

Gate, Film A mechanism covering the film channel of a motion picture (or filmstrip) projector. The gate may be opened to insert or remove the film

- from the projector or to clean the film-channel, guides, pressure plate, and aperture (Brown).
- Graininess** In photography, a defect characterized by poor uniformity of color distribution, more or less in the pattern of small dots or grains, amplified by enlargement (D & T Comm).
- Graphic Communication** The preparation, presentation, and interpretation of static, two-dimensional, symbolic visual material. The word "symbolic" is included to indicate that most graphics are [either] representations of the original, [or] the presentation of the actual originals themselves (Langston).
- Half-Tone** Method of simulating continuous tone by breaking an image into dots of equal density but variable area (NABDC).
- Hue** That quality of a color related to the wave-length of light which the color reflects (NABDC).
- Iconographic.** Term given to recent developments in the filmographic technique in which illusions of motion are created by camera, narrative, and music (Kinder).
- Image Reproduction** The controlled visual re-creation or duplication of an animate or inanimate process or material through a chemical, ultraviolet, mechanical, graphic, photographic, electronic, scanning, or other process; e.g., an overhead transparency, photograph, printed page, motion picture, radio facsimile, or television transmission (D & T Comm).
- Keystone effect** An out-of-square image on a projection screen, resulting when the plane of the screen and the plane of the projected material are not parallel to each other (Brown).
- Kinescope** The picture tube of a television receiver. Recently, the term has also been applied to motion picture films made by photographing the images produced on the picture tube (D & T Comm).
- Kit** A collection of pertinent materials gathered and integrated into an instructional unit; e.g., a textbook, filmstrips, and a tape recording integrated into one basic unit (D & T Comm).
- Lantern Slide** Mounted $3\frac{1}{4}$ " x 4" (and occasionally $2\frac{1}{4}$ " x $2\frac{1}{4}$ ") plate, often glass enclosed, which may be handmade with pencil, crayon or inks, or typed on special materials, or photographically processed. Their larger transparent surfaces (see **Etched Glass**) have made lantern slides the most popular teacher-student produced projection medium until the advent of the overhead **Transparency** (*q.v.*) (D & T Comm).
- Lantern Slide Projector** Projection instrument designed to accept standard $3\frac{1}{4}$ " x 4" lantern slides, and occasionally $2\frac{1}{4}$ " x $2\frac{1}{4}$ " slides, with the provision of a special adapter. This projector, still popular, was the forerunner of the **Slide Projector** and **Filmstrip Projector** (*q.v.*) (D & T Comm).
- Layout** Visualized plan for a display, poster, bulletin board, publication, or chalkboard presentation; usually done to scale and with sufficient detail to indicate how the final product will appear (Brown).
- Lens** (1) In optics, any transparent system by which images may be formed through the light-refracting properties of curved surfaces. Photographic objectives usually are made up of a number of individual units, each having a combination of positive and/or negative spherical section surfaces. In some instances, the unit combination includes a neutral, or plane surface. The several units are mounted in a specific relationship to each other in a cylindrical mounting, or barrel, which usually also includes an iris diaphragm, calibrated external scale, and a mechanical device to permit focusing. Glass of appropriate index of refraction is used for each of the unit elements, some combinations of which may be cemented together with an optical cement such as Canada Balsam. Other combinations may be related by an air space, as dictated by the demands of the specific lens design. (2) Commonly, any optical system complete with barrel, focusing ring, etc. (UFPA).
- Lens, Anamorphic** See **Anamorphic Lens**.

Lens, Condensing See **Condensing Lens**.

Lens, Objective See **Objective Lens**.

Lenticular Screen A silver projection screen with tiny corrugations on its surface to increase the brilliance of the image (D & T Comm).

Library (Information Center, AV Center, Instructional Materials Center) A function whose responsibility is to systematically collect and acquire information, classify it, store it and, upon demand, retrieve it and assist in adapting it to the use to be made of the information (TerLouw).

Light Control [Methods architects prescribe to regulate] light from sources outside a room. In audiovisual terminology, light control, in addition, includes [the devices] by which rooms are darkened for projection. For clarification, it is recommended that both terms, *light control* and *room darkening* be used (Brown).

Loop In motion picture projection . . . a slack portion of the film immediately above and below the gate area; it permits the film to move intermittently without being damaged (Brown).

Magazine (audiovisual) A container for film, tape, slides, or filmstrips, usually embodying a transport mechanism designed to supply or present the material for controlled exposure. Most magazines are built to integrate with specific equipment, with drive mechanisms mechanically coupled (D & T Comm).

Magnetic Board A sheet of metal to which objects may be attached by means of magnets. This same surface may be coated with paint or enamel and used as a chalkboard (Cross). See also **Chalkboard**.

Magnetic Film A sprocketed synchronous acetate base with a magnetic coating that is available from stock in 35, 17½, 16, and 8mm sizes. Characteristically, the film resembles the commonly known ¼" tape varieties, but through the use of sprockets it can be synchronized with a silent film during the editing process (Gordon).

Magnetic Sound Projector A motion picture projector capable of showing motion

picture film which has either an optical or magnetic sound track (Kinder).

Mask (noun) In photography, a frame of cardboard or other substance used to confine the picture area of slides or transparencies, and to give support to the projection material in the slide (Brown).

Mask (verb) To protect part of a light-sensitive layer by an opaque shield during part of an exposure (NABDC).

Matte Finish Dull, gloss-free surface finish (NABDC).

Matte Screen Projection screen with flat, even surface and dull finish which provides an even brilliance at all viewing angles; most effective in well-darkened viewing areas (D & T Comm).

Microcard A card on which a large volume of printed materials has been condensed to extremely small size by photographic processes. Microcard material is read with the aid of a microcard reader, which magnifies the minute printing (Cross).

Microfilm Film upon which, by photographic processes, printed and other materials are reproduced. The minute images on the film are observed through a special magnifying viewer or by projection (Brown). See **Microfilm Reader**.

Microfilm Reader Apparatus with a built-in screen or viewing glass arranged to magnify microfilm so that it can be read comfortably at eye distances and without the use of hand magnifying glasses (Kinder).

Microprojector A special projector designed to enlarge and project microscopic transparencies such as microscope slides or sections of microfilms for viewing by whole classes or even by large audiences (Cross).

Mock-Up A representation of the real thing, constructed so as to emphasize the particular part or function of the real thing. It may be smaller or larger than the original; certain features may be made so as to give emphasis to functions or relationships (Cross).

Model A scale replica or representation of reality. The scale may be miniature, exact size, or enlargement, and the model itself may or may not be manipulative (Cross).

- Objective Lens** The lens or system of lenses which forms the primary image in an optical system (D & T Comm).
- Opacity** The ratio between the amount of light incident upon a transparent surface and the amount of light transmitted by the surface. Opacity is the reciprocal of transmission, and its log is equal to density (UFPA).
- Opaque** That property of being impervious to light and non-transparent (NABDC).
- Opaque Projector** A projector which can project small opaque images, such as maps, pictures, or printed pages onto a screen as enlargements (Kinder).
- Overhead Projector** A device which throws a highly-illuminated image on the screen by reflection from a mirror; it is placed in front of the audience and may be used in a semi-darkened or completely lighted room; utilizes 3¼" x 4", 7" x 7", and 10" x 10" transparencies and specially prepared objects which may be produced and presented in a variety of ways (D & T Comm).
- Overlay** Group of transparent or translucent prints used to form a composite print or slide (NABDC).
- Pantograph (Graphics)** For mechanical duplication of drawings or designs in enlarged or reduced scale (Brown).
- Pantograph (Lighting)** A light-fixture suspension device with provision for raising and lowering the light source; the unit extends or contracts in much the same way as an accordion (Lewis).
- Photocopy (verb)** A photographic process whereby copies of hand-drawn or printed materials, including pictures, are made by reproduction machines (D & T Comm).
- Photoelectric Cell** A small device designed to generate minute electrical currents when exposed to light. In sound motion picture projectors, the cell reacts to the light from the **Exciter Lamp** (*q.v.*) (Cross).
- Photogram** An image formed on photographic paper but without the aid of a camera (D & T Comm).
- Photoplay** A motion picture made from a play or drama, such as *Richard III* or *Helen of Troy*. The term has been used loosely to include almost any major Class A motion picture production (Kinder).
- Photostat (noun)** Trade name of a camera which makes copies of documents, letters, drawings, etc., on sensitized paper; also the generic term for copies made by means of this or a similar camera (D & T Comm). See also **Photocopy**.
- Platen** The flat surface or platform in the opaque projector on which materials to be projected are placed (D & T Comm).
- Polarized Projection** See **Still Motion Slides**.
- Print (verb)** To make positives from a negative either by contact or by projection (D & T Comm).
- Projection, Rear-Screen** See **Rear-Screen Projection**.
- Rear-Screen Projection** For this procedure, the projector, located behind a translucent screen, is placed in front of the viewers. It may be housed in a self-contained unit or in a projection room. Because a mirror system adapted to the projector bends the beam and reverses the image from left to right, the procedure is also called *indirect projection* (D & T Comm).
- Reel (Motion Picture)** The standard unit of film length when referring to a completed production—a one-reel or two-reel film. A reel consists of 360 feet of 16mm film or 900 feet of 35mm film, requiring ten minutes of screen time. . . . Release prints are always maintained on reels, whereas stock footage (original and print) is maintained on cores (Gordon).
- Reel, Supply** Spool which supplies film or tape as it is being recorded or played back; also called feed reel (D & T Comm).
- Reel, Take-Up** Spool which receives film or tape as it is being recorded or played back (D & T Comm).
- Rewind** (1) (*verb*) To return recording tape or projection film from take-up reel to supply reel after playback or projection. (2) (*noun*) Unit—often built into recording or projection equipment—

which when threaded and electronically or manually activated, returns material to the supply reel (D & T Comm).

Room Darkening See **Light Control**.

Shutter In a motion picture camera, the mechanical device which shields the film from light at the aperture during the film movement portion of the intermittent cycle. Also, a similar device in projectors for cutting the projection light during the time the film is moving at the aperture (UFPA).

Single Frame (*Adj.*) A 35mm filmstrip on which the pictures are photographed so that the width of the picture is crosswise on the film. Single frame pictures are $\frac{3}{4}$ " x 1", and the film is inserted in the projector vertically (Kinder).

Slide A mounted transparency of either 2" x 2" or $2\frac{1}{4}$ " x $2\frac{1}{4}$ ". One of $3\frac{1}{4}$ " x 4" is a **Lantern Slide** (*q.v.*). One of 7" x 7" or of 10" x 10" is a **Transparency** (*q.v.*) and is designed for use with an **Overhead Projector** (*q.v.*) (D & T Comm).

Slide Projector Projection instrument designed to accept 2" x 2", $2\frac{1}{4}$ " x $2\frac{1}{4}$ ", and $3\frac{1}{4}$ " x 4" mounted transparencies; slides may be advanced individually or on a slide cartridge through manual or remote controls. Projectors which accept the $3\frac{1}{4}$ " x 4" slides exclusively are usually referred to as **Lantern Slide Projectors** (*q.v.*) (D & T Comm).

Sound Drum That portion of the mechanism of a sound motion picture projector around which the film passes at the point where the sound is picked up. It is usually attached to a flywheel to stabilize the movement of the film through the projector at this point (Brown).

Sound Track That portion of the motion picture film on which the sound is recorded, normally one band in 16mm along the edge opposite the sprocket holes. It may be optical or magnetic, or both, and with stereo sound may have two or more tracks (Gordon). See also **Variable Area Track** and **Variable Density Track**.

Speed, Silent See **Film, Silent**.

Speed, Sound See **Film, Sound**.

Sponsored Film Any film whose produc-

tion costs have been borne by someone or by a company, usually for exhibition without admission charges or rental costs, and intended to accrue credit or prestige to the sponsor (D & T Comm).

Sprocket Holes Holes along the edge of film that engage teeth in sprocket wheels which turn to advance film through the projector (or camera) (Brown).

Stereo-Camera A camera with two lenses which takes two pictures simultaneously. When the finished pictures are properly mounted, the viewer gets a three-dimensional image (Kinder).

Stereograph A picture prepared for use in a **Stereoscope** (*q.v.*) (Kinder).

Stereoscope A device designed to give one the illusion of seeing pictures in three dimensions, it was very popular in past generations. Currently, three-dimensional viewers for color film are produced under brand names such as Viewmaster or Tru-View (Brown).

Stereoscopic Film Film exposed in matching pairs of frames of which one frame represents the right-eye view of the scene, and the other represents the left-eye view of the scene. A slight but definite difference in angle of view, or parallax, between right and left eye versions of the scene provides a realistic depth perception cue when the right-eye positive picture is presented exclusively to the viewer's right eye, and the left-eye positive is presented exclusively to the viewer's left eye (UFPA).

Still-Motion Slides Stationary slides and transparencies with polarized overlays, used with a revolving disk at the overhead projection lens to simulate various forms of movement including linear motion, turbulence, radiation, blinking and rotary motion. This technique also lends itself to display box animations and to flow charts of process (D & T Comm).

Stop-Motion Projector A projector designed with speed controls and a stop-start mechanism so that images can be projected at variable speeds or held immobile (Kinder).

Storyboard A detailed outline or shooting script used in the production of a se-

- quential visual presentation (D & T Comm).
- Strip Film** See **Filmstrip**.
- Supply Reel** See **Reel, Supply**.
- Tachistoscope** A flash meter; a device similar to a shutter of a camera, it permits momentary exposure of slides or portions of slides for instruction (Lewis).
- Take-Up Reel** See **Reel, Take-Up**.
- Telemation** A complex of devices combined into one rather intricate instrument which includes a wall-sized panel of three or more translucent screens; a tape recorder, movie projector, three transparency projectors, and one opaque projector—all situated behind the screen—plus an instructor's lectern and a push-button control panel to operate the equipment. Can be programmed on a punched tape for automatic presentation (D & T Comm). See also **Teleprompter**.
- Teleprompter** A device originally designed to feed cues to television actors or to TV teachers, it has been developed into an effective mechanical aid available also to speakers and lecturers. The compact unit, placed in front of the speaker, unrolls words typed in letters eight times the size produced by an ordinary typewriter having pica type. The words enter the speaker's field of vision at a rate of speed controlled by either the speaker or an assistant. The control makes it possible to go back in the speech or to go forward at an accelerated rate if the occasion demands.
- Using multiple units in synchronization, the speaker can apparently look the audience in the eye as his own eyes travel back and forth from the teleprompters placed in front of, and to the left and right of the lectern. Recorders, projectors, and room lights can be turned off and on in synchronization with the speaker's delivery. To make that procedure possible, a set of solenoid switches is incorporated in one of the teleprompters and thin strips of adhesive-backed aluminum foil are placed on the roll of teleprompter paper at the cue words to activate the necessary switches (D & T Comm). See also **Telemation**.
- Telop** An opaque projector arranged to project images picked up by reflecting light from the surface of opaque graphics, such as pictures, drawings, and typed material. It is not necessary to employ slides or other transparencies with the unit. A part of a multiplexer arrangement, the Telop feeds projected images to the television camera (Lewis).
- Thermoplastic Recording** A process which combines the processing speed and versatility of magnetic recording and the storage capacity of photography; it can concentrate 100 times as much information in a given space as can magnetic recording. It records almost instantaneously and will produce pictures in color or black-and-white, but it does not require chemical processing and can be erased and reused as desired. Presently under experimental development by General Electric (D & T Comm).
- Thread** (*verb*) To place film or tape correctly in the prescribed path of a projector or tape recorder (D & T Comm).
- Throw** Distance from a projector to the projection screen (D & T Comm).
- Thumb Mark** An identification point drawn on, or a marking device pasted on an upper corner (lefthand or right) of a slide to insure consistent, proper insertion in the projector (D & T Comm).
- Translucent** (*adj.*) Semi-transparent, not clear, but capable of transmitting diffused light (NABDC).
- Transparency** Transparent materials designed for projection to facilitate enlargement of the image. Originally associated with 2" x 2" and 3¼" x 4" slides, the term is now more popularly associated with 7" x 7" and 10" x 10" slides used with overhead projectors (D & T Comm). See also **Overhead Projector and Overlay**.
- Transparent** (*adj.*) Capable of transmitting rays of light through its substance (D & T Comm).
- Treatment** A brief written outline of a proposed cinematic or other rendition of a story (UFPA).

Ultraviolet The section extending beyond the violet end of the visible spectrum; its rays exert a high degree of photochemical action (D & T Comm).

Variable Area Track Any sound track recorded in the form of a modified photo-oscillographic trace more or less sharply divided longitudinally into two components, one essentially transparent (UFPA).

Variable Density Track Any sound track in which a recorded sound is represented as full-track-width density variations extending along the length of the track. In such a track the density range from a local maximal density to an adjacent minimal density is related to amplitude, while the spacing between adjacent local maximal (or minimal) densities is related to frequency (UFPA).

Videograph A system of quickly reproducing opaque, permanent copies of images appearing on a special television tube (Lewis).

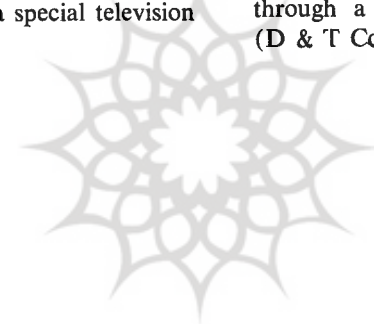
Viewer A table-mounted or hand-held device used by one person or a group of persons to see a filmstrip, slides, overhead transparencies, or a motion picture. It is also useful in previewing or editing such visual material (D & T Comm).

Visual Materials Those instructional materials which communicate primarily through sight: written and printed materials, projected pictures, charts, maps, objects, specimens, and the like (D & T Comm).

Vu-Graph See **Overhead Projector**.

Wet Mount (*verb*) To mount a flat picture on a heavy cardboard backing with an adhesive cement such as rubber cement; (*noun*) the finished mounted picture or illustration itself (D & T Comm).

Xerography A process of duplication in which an image is printed on paper through a series of electrical charges (D & T Comm).



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