Brian Belanger National Capital Radio & Television Museum

#### Sources

- Albert Abramson, The History of Television, 1880 to 1941
- Albert Abramson, Zworykin: Pioneer of Television
- George Everson, The Story of Television
- David and Marshall Fisher, *Tube: The Invention of Television*
- Jeff Kisseloff, The Box
- National Radio Institute 1927 Radio Correspondence Course
- Struan Reid, John Logie Baird
- Michael Ritchie, Please Stand By: A Prehistory of Television
- Joseph Udelson, *The Great Television Race*
- Early Television Museum Website (www.earlytelevision.org)

### **Television Eras**

- Pre-television ( < 1920 basic concepts envisioned)</p>
- Mechanical scanning B&W television (1920 to 1935)
- Electronic B&W television
  - (1930s to early 1950s)
- Analog Color TV era (Mid 1950s to 2000)
- Internet, digital HD flat panel era

# Television's Precursor Technologies

Before there was television, people first envisioned:

- Wired transmission of still pictures (facsimile)
- Then *wireless* transmission of still pictures
- Then wireless transmission of moving images

## Television's Precursor Technologies

For television as we think of it, one needs progress in photocells, optics, vacuum tubes, radio broadcasting, etc.

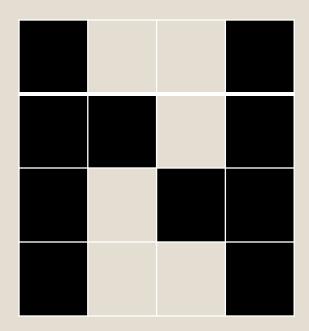
# **Who Invented Television?**

# Multiple inventors in

England > Germany > Russia United States France > Austria

# 19<sup>th</sup> Century Ideas (1)

Low resolution B&W still images via wires (telegraphy).Images broken down into pixels. Information about each pixel transmitted via a coded scheme



### 19<sup>th</sup> Century Ideas (2)

Joseph May's 1873 observation of the electrical response of selenium to light – the idea of using photocells to scan an image

### 19<sup>th</sup> Century Ideas (3)

If you can transmit the information from a frame fast enough, you can transmit moving images over wires!

### 19<sup>th</sup> Century Ideas (4)

If you can transmit moving images over wires, why not send the images wirelessly?

### **Television Milestones**

First use of the term "Television"?

First book on the *history* of television?

• First color television patent?

### **Television Milestones**

First use of the term "Television"?
Constatin Persky, Paris 1900

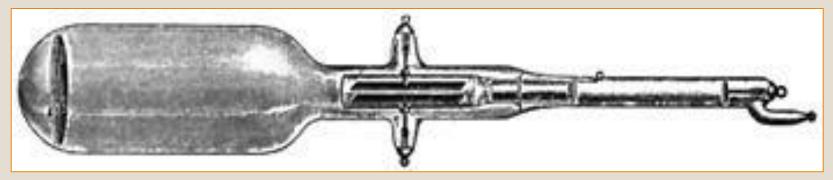
# First book on the *history* of television? 1911

# First color television patent? 1904

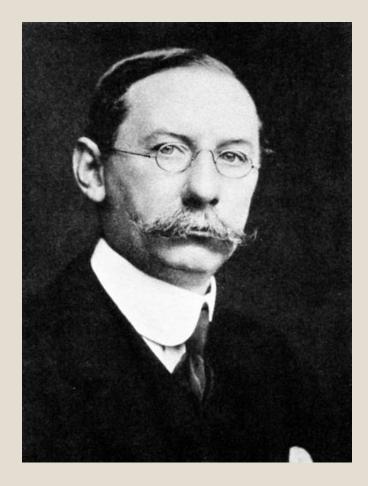
### 19<sup>th</sup> Century Ideas (5)



# Karl Braun invents the cathode ray tube - 1897



#### **Envisioning Electronic Television**



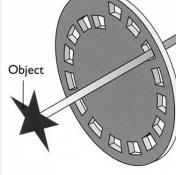
Following Braun's invention of the CRT, Alan Archibald Campbell-Swinton envisioned allelectronic television in 1911, with cathode ray devices at the transmitter and at the receiver

### **Envisioning Television**



Paul Nipkow : Concept of mechanical scanning of image with a rotating disk (1884) The cell is linked to a lamp, which varies in brightness according to the strength of the electrical signal.

Light from the object passes through a spinning Nipkow disc to a photoelectric cell. \

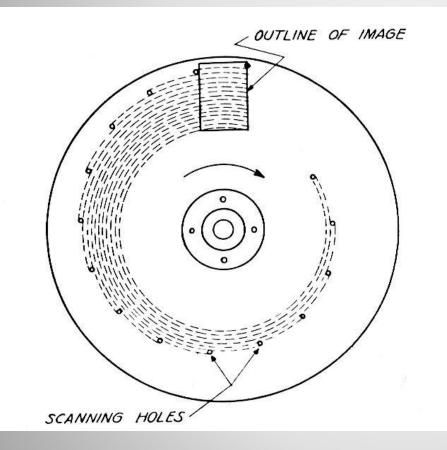


A second Nipkow disc spins at exactly the same speed as the first. Light from the lamp shines through holes in the discs onto a screen. All the fragments of light are blurred together to look like a complete image of the object.

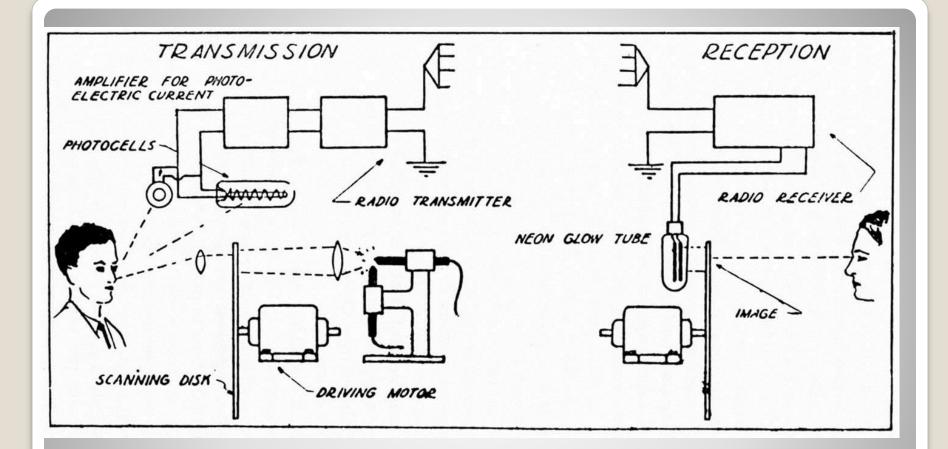
Screen

Image

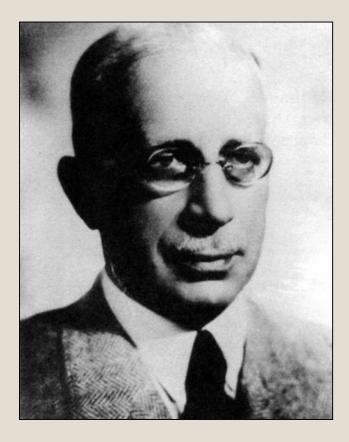
The photoelectric cell turns the energy in the light into electrical signals. Strong light produces a strong electrical signal and weak light produces a weak one.



The image produced by a scanning disc with progressive scanning

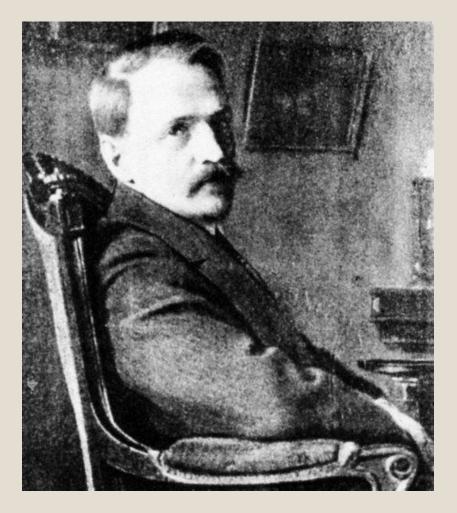


## **Scanning Disc TV Scheme**



Max Dieckmann (Austrian)

Television patent in 1906 (using CRTs to display images)



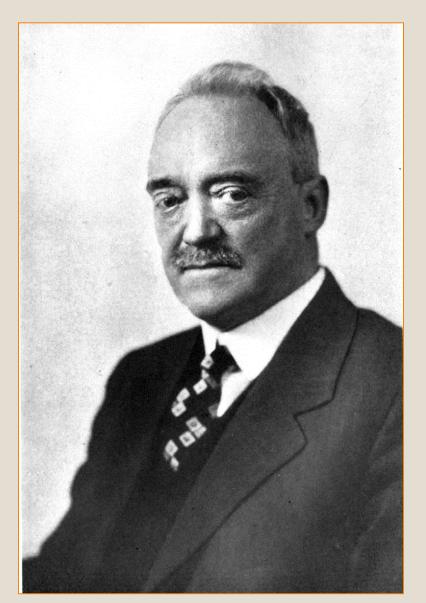
# **Boris Rosing**

# Russian television patent in 1907 (with CRT display)



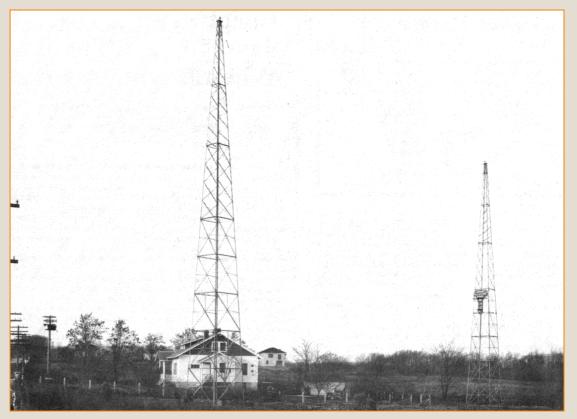
John Logie Baird (England)

His 1<sup>st</sup> television patent: 1923 (scanning disc)



C. Francis Jenkins (US)

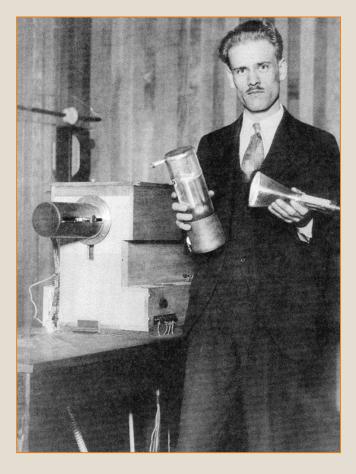
His 1<sup>st</sup> television patent: 1922 (scanning disc)



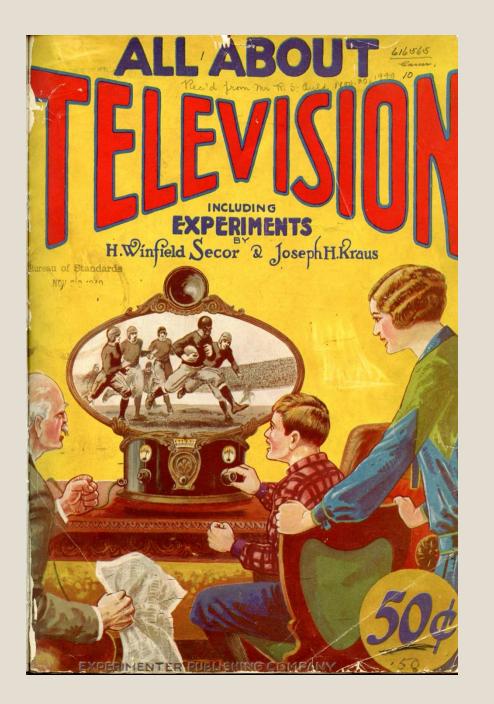
## C. Francis Jenkins

Television station W3XK on Georgia Ave.

# **Television Pioneers** Philo Farnsworth



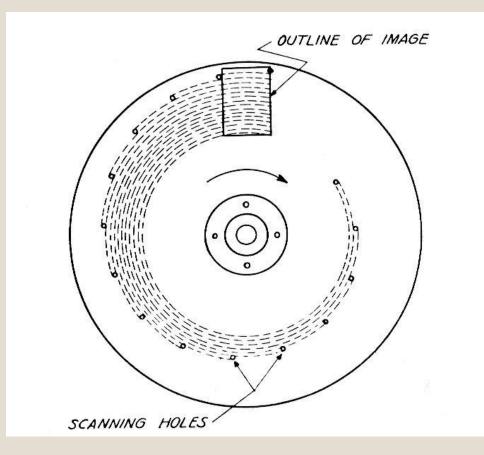
Farnsworth with 1928 image dissector (camera) tube



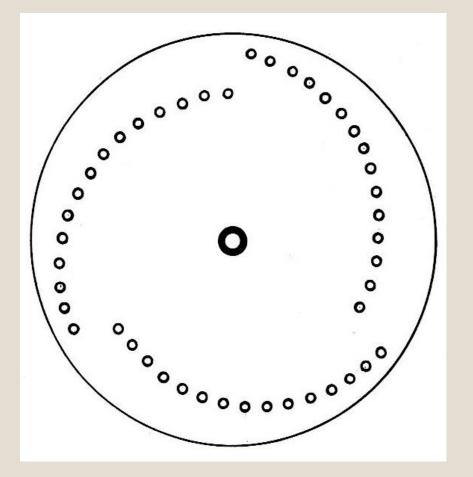
#### **Cover of**

All About Television

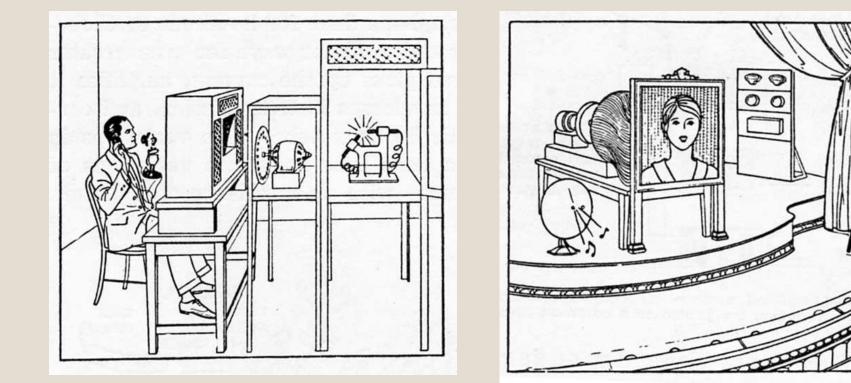
### Published 1927



The image produced by a scanning disc with progressive scanning



A disc used for interlaced scanning



**Transmitter** 

Receiver



Typical 1920s scanning disc apparatus

### **1920s Television Transmision**

**Two receivers needed:** 

Sound usually transmitted in the AM broadcast band

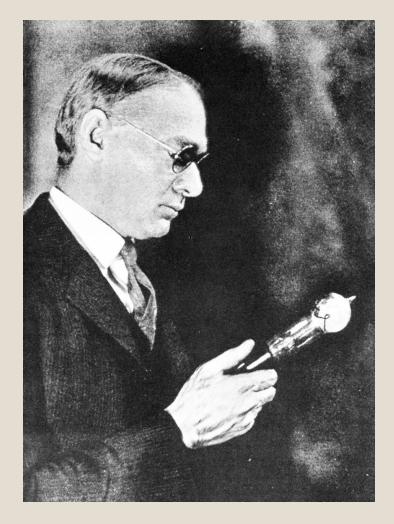
Picture (AM) usually transmitted in a low-frequency shortwave band, e.g. 1.6 to 3 Megahertz

#### Lack of Standards in the 1920s

- Lack of agreement on:
  - Number of lines and number of frames per second
  - Sequential vs. interlaced scanning
- Synchronization by relying on synchronous electric motors tied to same electric grid

U.S. Companies Engaged In Television Research or Manufacturing, Circa 1930

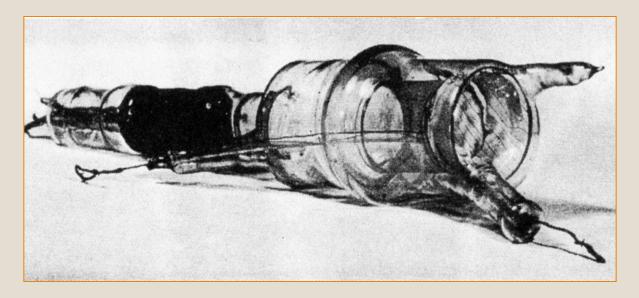
- General Electric
- AT&T
- Westinghouse
- RCA
- Jenkins (DC area)
- Shortwave and Television Laboratories (Boston)
- Western Television (Chicago)
- Farnsworth (San Francisco)
- Others (Echophone, etc.)



Westinghouse (Later RCA)

Vladimir Zworykin with photocell, circa 1925

# Television in the 1920s Westinghouse

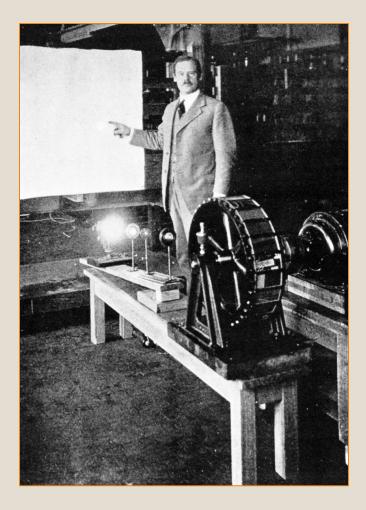


# Zworykin's camera tube, circa 1925

#### Westinghouse



Zworykin with 1929 Westinghouse prototype TV set



**General Electric** Ernst Alexanderson with projection TV apparatus (W2XAF, 8-MHz demo in 1928)



General Electric

Prototype TV set

### **Television in the 1920s**



**General Electric First televised** drama (September 1928) The Queen's Messenger

### **Television in the 1920s** RCA



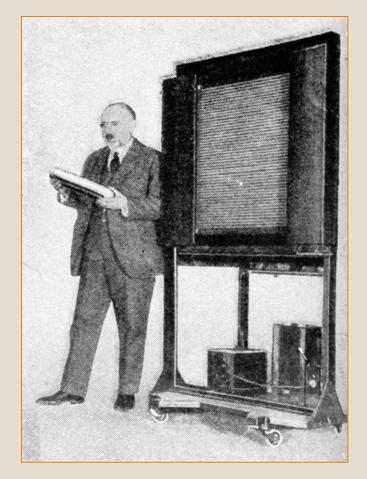
#### NBC/RCA's television station W2XBS (CBS had W2XAB on the air 1931-32)

## **Television in the 1920s** RCA



## 60-line RCA TV, circa 1929

## Television in the 1920s Bell Labs/AT&T



Herbert Ives, with large display. (AT&T used a flying spot scanner)

### **Television in the 1920s**



Secretary of Commerce Hoover on TV in 1927

(AT&T wired demo)

Washington to NYC

## **Television in the 1920s** Western Television (Chicago)



1929 Western Television (USA) Scanning Disc Television

# Western Television, typical model

### **Television in the 1920s**

Shortwave and Television Laboratories, Inc. receiver for home use (W1XAV -Hollis Baird)



#### **Trans-Atlantic Television in 1928**

- John Logie Baird wanted to demonstrate trans-Atlantic television
- February 1928 Baird's assistant Ben Clapp traveled to Hartsdale, NY, and received moving images from Baird's station 2UK; sound from station 2KZ
- Thirty-four years later (1962), thanks to Telstar, trans-Atlantic television again took place
- Today, optical fibers and satellites make worldwide TV possible

## Example of an Educational TV Station: University of Iowa's W9XK

<u>1931-1939</u> Lectures on Constellations, Shorthand, Identifying Trees, etc.

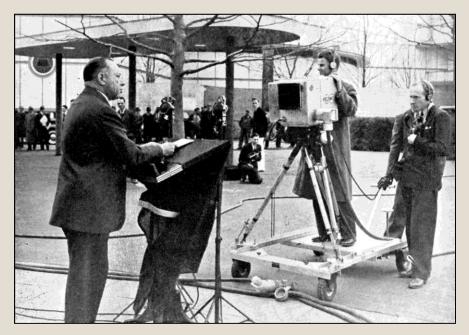


#### **Mechanical Television Dies**

- The Depression killed consumer demand, companies bankrupt
- Scanning disc images: too small, low resolution
- By the mid-1930s, electronic television (camera tubes and CRTs) looked promising

### Mechanical Television Replaced by Electronic TV

- RCA and DuMont began to sell electronic television sets in 1939
- RCA began regular TV broadcasts at the World's Fair in April 1939



### Visit the National Capital Radio & Television Museum



1931 Daven

1931 See-All

#### Visit the National Capital Radio & Television Museum ncrtv.org



Become a Museum member and receive multiple benefits!