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.

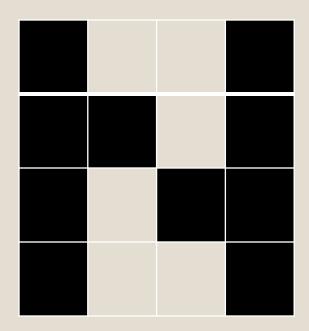
Who Invented Television?

Multiple inventors in

England > Germany > Russia United States France > Austria

19th 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



19th 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

19th Century Ideas (3)

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

19th 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

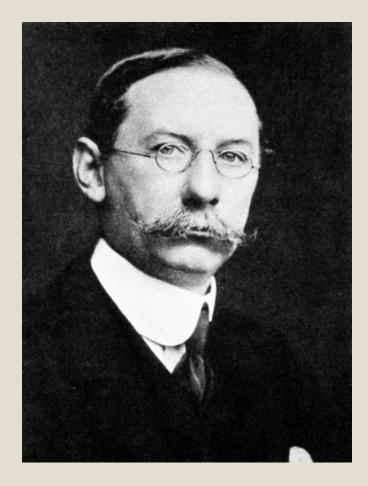
19th Century Ideas (5)



Karl Braun invents the cathode ray tube - 1897



Envisioning Electronic Television



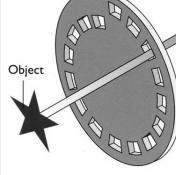
Following Braun's invention of the CRT, Alan Archibald Campbell-Swinton envisioned allelectronic television in 1911, with cathode ray devices at the transmitter and at the receiver

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. \

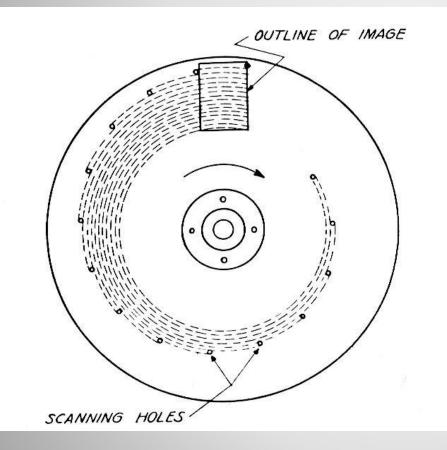


A second Nipkow disc spins at exactly the same speed as the first. Light from the lamp shines through holes in the discs onto a screen. All the fragments of light are blurred together to look like a complete image of the object.

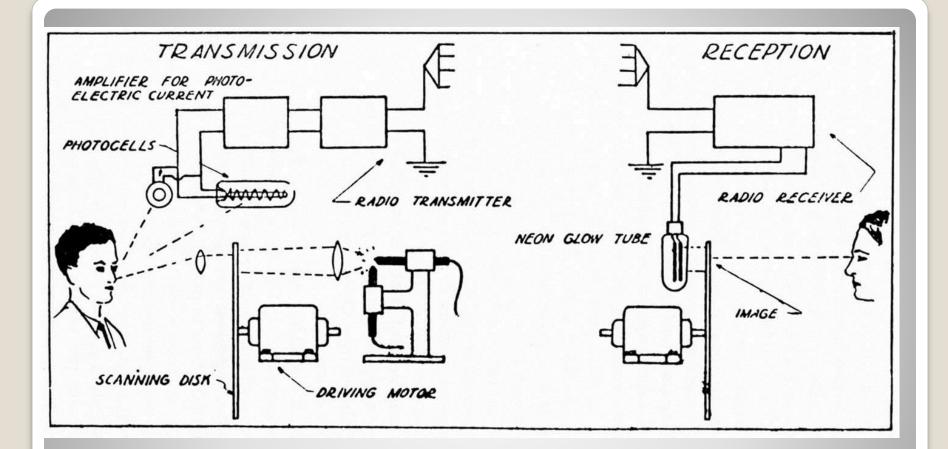
Screen

Image

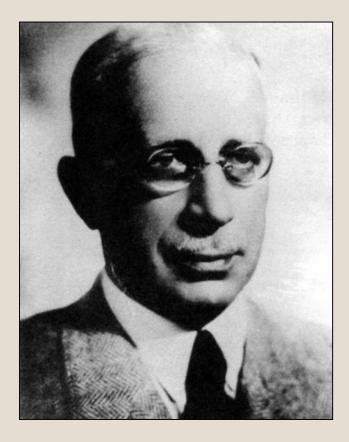
The photoelectric cell turns the energy in the light into electrical signals. Strong light produces a strong electrical signal and weak light produces a weak one.



The image produced by a scanning disc with progressive scanning

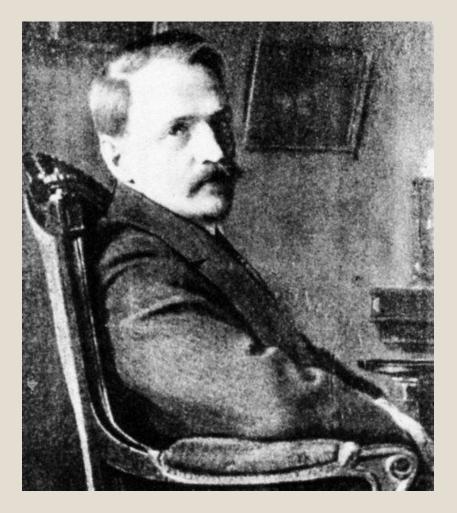


Scanning Disc TV Scheme



Max Dieckmann (Austrian)

Television patent in 1906 (using CRTs to display images)



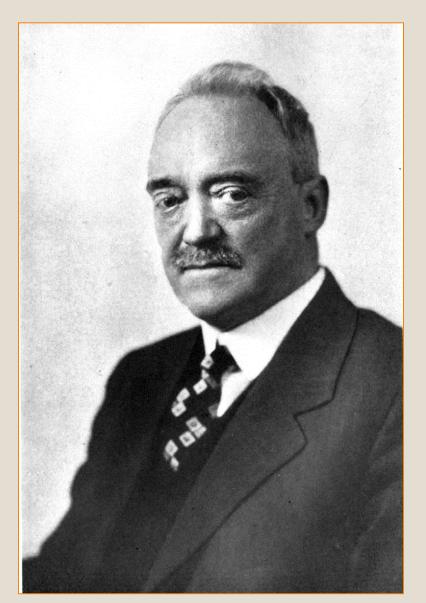
Boris Rosing

Russian television patent in 1907 (with CRT display)



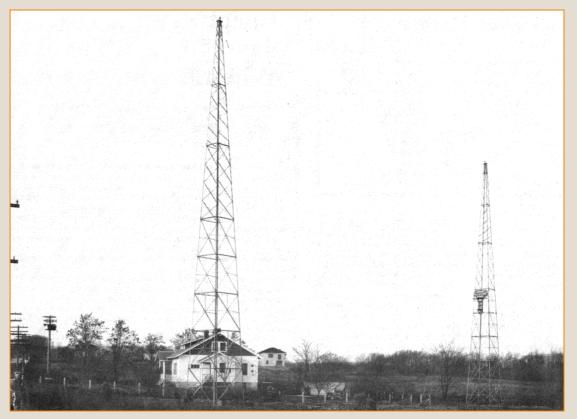
John Logie Baird (England)

His 1st television patent: 1923 (scanning disc)



C. Francis Jenkins (US)

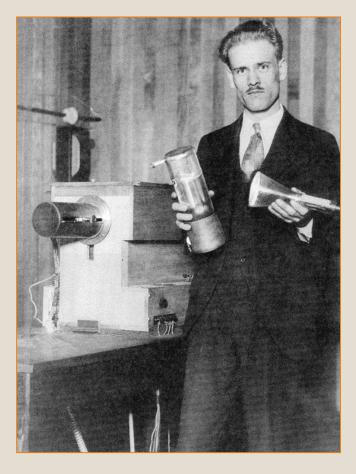
His 1st television patent: 1922 (scanning disc)



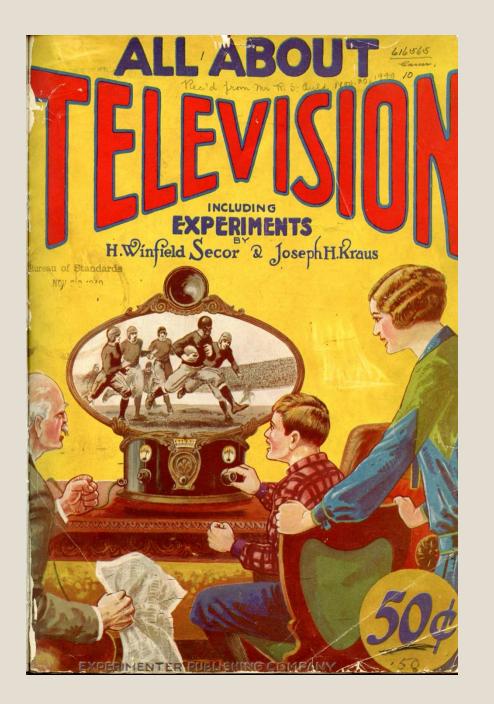
C. Francis Jenkins

Television station W3XK on Georgia Ave.

Television Pioneers Philo Farnsworth



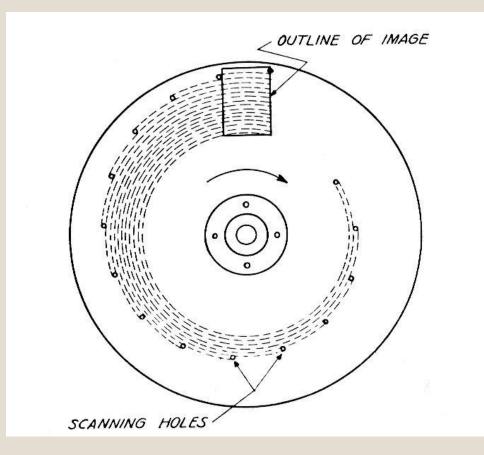
Farnsworth with 1928 image dissector (camera) tube



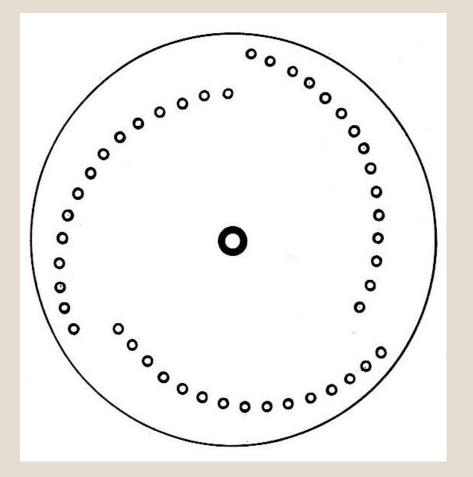
Cover of

All About Television

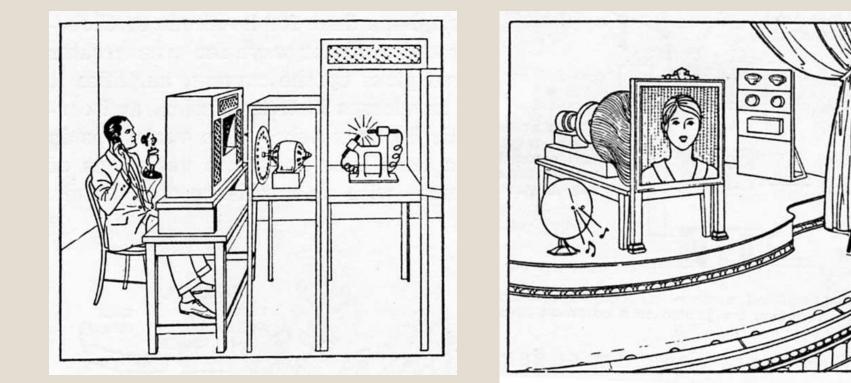
Published 1927



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

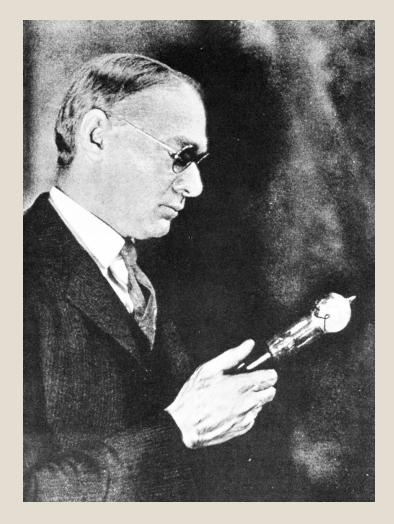
Picture (AM) usually transmitted in a low-frequency shortwave band, e.g. 1.6 to 3 Megahertz

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

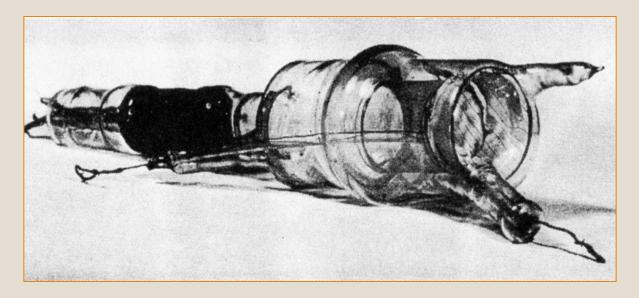
- General Electric
- AT&T
- Westinghouse
- RCA
- Jenkins (DC area)
- Shortwave and Television Laboratories (Boston)
- Western Television (Chicago)
- Farnsworth (San Francisco)
- Others (Echophone, etc.)



Westinghouse (Later RCA)

Vladimir Zworykin with photocell, circa 1925

Television in the 1920s Westinghouse

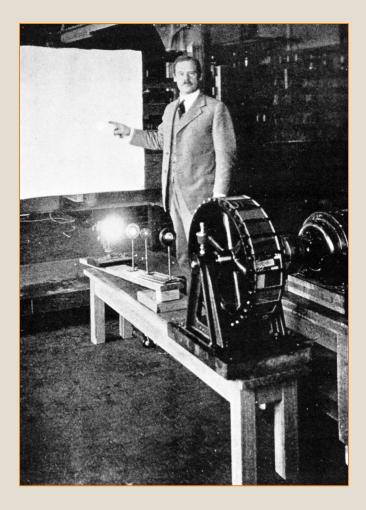


Zworykin's camera tube, circa 1925

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



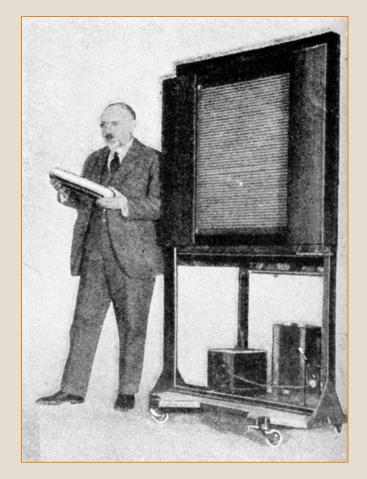
NBC/RCA's television station W2XBS (CBS had W2XAB on the air 1931-32)

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.

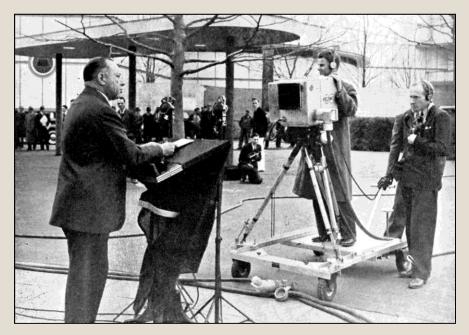


Mechanical Television Dies

- 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

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