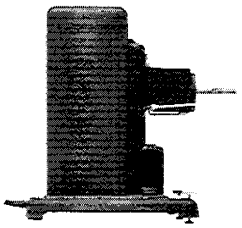
PART I
The Evolution of *KODAK EKTAGRAPHIC* Slide Projectors

The ubiquitous *KODAK EKTAGRAPHIC* Slide Projector. It has matured through the last several decades into a highly professional AV tool used by communicators the world over. Since the debut of the 135-format *KODASLIDE* Projector in 1937, over 200 improvements have been made in the various models, bringing us to the current *EKTAGRAPHIC* III Projector line.

We thought you projector buffs would enjoy a capsule look at the evolution of the *EKTAGRAPHIC* Slide Projector, so we have produced a time-line chart highlighting the most significant design changes that have occurred over the past 45 years.

1937 to 1940
***KODASLIDE* Projector**

The first Kodak slide projector to project slides in the 2 x 2-inch (50 x 50 mm) format. Using the so-called "douser" method, each glass-mounted transparency was inserted into a metal gate at the top of a slide holder, then "gravity-fed" by lowering and raising a lever at the side.

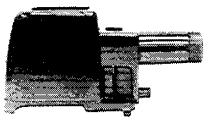


1947 to 1951
***KODASLIDE* Projector, Model 1A**

The Model 1A Projector offered a much brighter, sharper screen image than earlier models. Improvements included a new 150-watt lamp (vs 100 watts on older models), an advanced optical system with a 4-inch *KODAK* Projection *f*/3.5 *LUMENIZED* Lens, and single-element heat-absorbing glass for added transparency protection.

1951 to 1956
***KODASLIDE* Merit Projector**

This projector adapted an earlier slide-feeding principle. Slides were inserted one-by-one from the top of the unit.



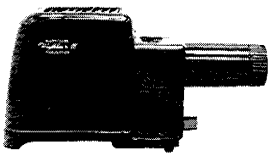
1937

1939 to 1947
***KODASLIDE* Projector, Model 1**

This projector was designed with side-to-side slide-changing action, as opposed to its predecessor that had a top-to-bottom action. Each slide was simply loaded from one side, and as it entered the gate it pushed the preceding one out. It was the most compact projector of its time, measuring only 2 7/8 x 5 1/4 x 4 5/8 inches. It was also the first model to accept *KODACHROME* transparencies in *KODASLIDE READY-MOUNTS*, which were introduced in 1939.

1947 to 1956
***KODASLIDE* Projector, Master Model**

The Master Model was the first Kodak slide projector specifically designed for use in large lecture halls and auditoriums. It offered a wide range of lamps (ranging from 500 watts to 1000 watts), and a selection of projection lenses (ranging from 5 inches to 11 inches). All of the lens elements in the optical system were treated to reduce internal reflections and to increase illumination. This projector was also provided with a powerful blower for maximum cooling.



1952 to 1955
***KODASLIDE* Highlux III Projector**

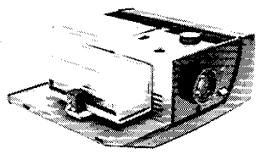
Similar in function to the *KODASLIDE* Merit Projector, the Highlux III Projector featured two especially notable additions: an extra-bright 300-watt lamp and a blower system in the base to provide increased lamp cooling.

1954 to 1958
***KODASLIDE SIGNET* 500 Projector, Models 1, 2, and 2F**

The *SIGNET* 500 Projector provided brighter images than earlier designs (except for the Master Model) with a 500-watt lamp system. It also had a smoother, faster automatic slide take-up changer and it offered three different ways of changing slides: drop-through, push-through, and a changer with magazines. A remote control was also available. It was the first Kodak slide projector to permit projecting filmstrips (with an adapter). Another convenient feature was a receiver bin that automatically stacked projected slides in their original order.

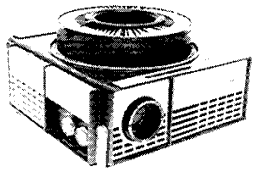
1958 to 1960
***KODAK* 500 Projector**

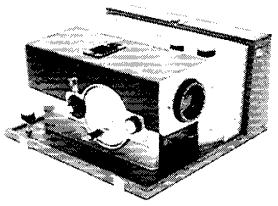
This was one of the most portable projectors built by Eastman Kodak Company, featuring a self-contained carrying case and weighing less than 9 pounds. Customers had a choice of two slide-handling systems: a *KODAK READYMATIC* Changer that held up to 36 slides and automatically projected each grouping, or an automatic magazine changer that showed and stored up to 30 slides in its metal magazine.



1961 to 1966
***KODAK CAROUSEL* Projector, Model 550**

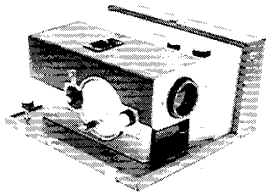
The *CAROUSEL* Projector was a revolutionary addition to the 2 x 2 slide market. The concept of the linear slide tray was discarded by Kodak design engineers as being too limiting, and the idea of a circular tray rotating over a stationary bottom plate evolved. The *CAROUSEL* Projector was designed to accept a new circular tray with 81 compartments—enough space for each slide to drop through one at a time by gravity, as rapidly as one slide every second. The round tray offered easier access to slides for editing and changing sequences. The projector itself was equipped with an illuminated control panel at the back. Automatic slide changing at 5-, 10-, or 20-second intervals; high and low lamp settings from a 500-watt lamp; remote forward, reverse, and focus; and improved slide cooling from an efficient impeller-type blower were also provided.





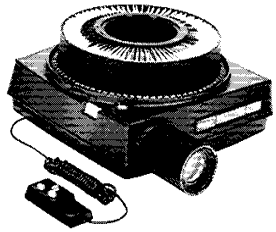
1958 to 1962
***KODAK CAVALCADE* Projector, Models 500, 510, 500C, and 520C**

The *CAVALCADE* Projector was the first Kodak slide projector equipped with a linear (straight) tray. It provided three ways of projecting slides: automatically cycled at 4-, 8-, or 16-second intervals; push-button control on the projector remote control; or manual rotation of a handwheel on the side (for either forward or reverse). There was also a built-in movable pointer that could superimpose a silhouetted arrow on the screen to highlight important areas in the slide.



1959 to 1962
***KODAK CAVALCADE* Repeating Projector, Model 540**

This model had all the functions of the *CAVALCADE* 500 Projector. In addition, it was designed to index its 40-slide tray automatically to repeat a program over and over for continuous playback in retail stores, conventions, etc. It also permitted the showing of synchronized sound-slide programs with a tape recorder, and its "shutter-hold" feature kept the screen dark between tray changes and whenever a slide in a metal holder was removed from the tray.



1964 to 1972
***KODAK CAROUSEL* 800 Projector**

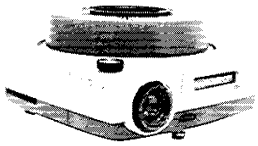
This projector featured a more reliable slide-change mechanism that reduced slide jamming as well as a reduction in size by almost half and in weight from 18 pounds (8.2 kg) to 12 pounds (5.4 kg). A seven-pin control receptacle was also provided that accepted a *KODAK CAROUSEL* Dissolve Control plug.

1967 to 1969
***KODAK EKTAGRAPHIC* Slide Projector**

The first *EKTAGRAPHIC* Slide Projector offered a number of professional features not found on projectors: more accurate horizontal slide registration for precise superimposition of screen images from two projectors, a permanently attached three-wire power cord, and a manual shutter control that permitted fraction-of-a-second flashing of slides for tachistoscopic effects. (A tachistoscope is an apparatus used for the brief exposure of visual stimuli in the study of learning, perception, and attention.) Numerous models of *CAROUSEL* Slide Projectors (including some with autofocus capability and several 50/60 Hz models) continued to be supplied to the amateur market and, in fact, are still available.

1969 to 1971
***KODAK EKTAGRAPHIC* Slide Projector, Model AF, Model E, and Model B**

The Model AF Projector provided all the features of its predecessor, plus automatic focusing. After the first image was focused, either at the projector or the remote control, an electronic device monitored the position of each transparency; if it shifted, the lens automatically adjusted to maintain image focus. In addition, a built-in timer provided automatic slide-changing intervals of 5-, 8-, or 15-seconds. The Model E offered precise horizontal and vertical slide registration so that screen images (using carefully mounted transparencies) from two projectors could be exactly superimposed. Slides could be flashed on the screen using a manual control. The same control permitted skipping of unwanted slides. The Model B included the features of the Model E; in addition, a remote control was packed with the projector.



1971 to Present
***KODAK EKTAGRAPHIC* Slide Projector, Models E-2, B-2, AF-2, and AF-3**

In addition to retaining the professional features of earlier *EKTAGRAPHIC* Slide Projectors, evolutionary improvements upgraded their already high standard of performance. For example:

In 1971: a locking lever was added to make the heat-absorber/condenser-lens assembly more secure, and a long-life ANSI Code ELH lamp (for bright images with less heat) was introduced.

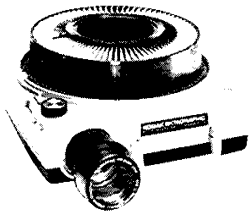
1972: the fan impellers were made black to reduce light spill from the projector; heavy-duty motors were introduced for cooler operation and greater durability.

1975: the Model AF-3 was introduced. It incorporated all the features of the AF-2 Projector and also offered remote control of the projector power on/off function.

1976: a locking and extracting lever was developed for the projection lamp; a ridge was added to the reverse button on the remote control to distinguish it from the forward button—a useful feature in a darkened room.

1977: an autofocus on/off switch was added so that when projecting a mix of slide mounts, the autofocus mechanism could be bypassed; in addition, lighter-and-stronger glass-fiber-reinforced polycarbonate housings were adopted.

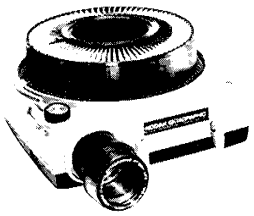
1978: an automatic dark-screen shutter was provided to prevent irritating screen glare from the projection lamp when the projector gate contained no slide.



NOTE: The *EKTAGRAPHIC* Slide Projectors listed and briefly discussed from this point on are covered more thoroughly later in *The Source Book.*

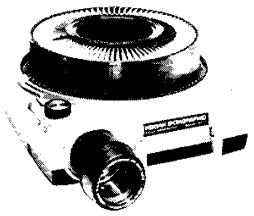
1975 to Present
***KODAK EKTAGRAPHIC* Slide Projector, Model AF-2K**

The Model AF-2K Projector is similar to the Model AF-2 and is the first version of an *EKTAGRAPHIC* Slide Projector designed to operate on power at 110 to 130 V, 50 or 60 Hz.



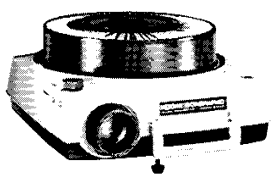
1976 to Present
***KODAK EKTAGRAPHIC* Slide Projector, Model AF-1**

The Model AF-1 Projector incorporates all the features of the B-2 Projector, except for remote focusing. It also offers automatic focusing, with autofocus on off capability.



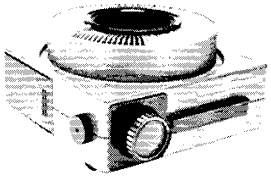
1979 to Present
***KODAK EKTAGRAPHIC* Slide Projector, Model B-2AR**

The world-wide growth of slide use encouraged Kodak to introduce the Model B-2AR, which automatically sets itself for the frequency and voltage range (110 to 130 V, or 220 to 240 V, 50 or 60 Hz) according to the type of power available when the projector power cord is plugged into the power outlet and the projector is turned on.



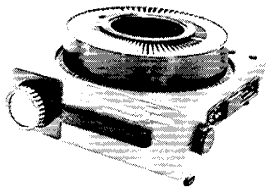
1979 to 1980
***KODAK EKTAGRAPHIC* Slide Projector, Model S-AV2000:**

The Model S-AV2000, made by Kodak AG in Stuttgart, West Germany, was the first German-made *EKTAGRAPHIC* Slide Projector to be imported and sold in the U.S. Earlier models similar to the line of *KODAK CAROUSEL* S-AV Projectors had been manufactured in Germany beginning in 1964, but were sold only in 50 Hz countries (Australia, Mexico, Europe, Asia, and Latin America). Features that distinguished the S-AV2000 Projector included a range of voltage settings for 110, 130, 220 to 230, and 240 to 250 V, 50 or 60 Hz, which enabled the "world traveler" to use the projector virtually anywhere.



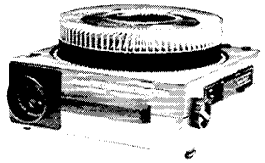
1980 to 1983
***KODAK EKTAGRAPHIC* Slide Projector, Model S-AV2030**

The Model S-AV2030 is also a multinational model. It provides for a selection of four different voltage settings. Additionally, this projector features a built-in, self-starting, self-operating zero-position circuit that automatically returns the slide tray to "O" one slide slot at a time over the shortest route; a quick-cut circuit for special effects that can be actuated by a switch control through a 12-pin contact plug (optional accessory); and a quick-change, dual-lamp device that allows the user to move a replacement lamp quickly into position whenever the lamp burns out.



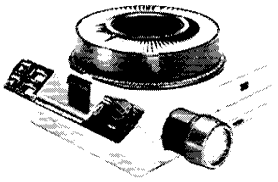
1982 to Present
***KODAK EKTAGRAPHIC* Slide Projector, Model S-AV2050**

The Model S-AV2050 Projector—also made by Kodak AG in Stuttgart, West Germany—has most of the features, functions, and maintenance requirements of the Model S-AV2030, plus a slide-cycling time that is faster than the Model S-AV2030 (equal to the slide-cycling speed of *KODAK EKTAGRAPHIC* Slide Projectors and *EKTAGRAPHIC* III Projectors); it also has the versatility to accept lenses made in the U.S. and Germany.



1981 to Present
***KODAK EKTAGRAPHIC* III Projectors**

That brings us to the most recent addition to the professional line of performance-proven Kodak Projectors—the *EKTAGRAPHIC* III Projector. Representing the latest advance in the original circular slide-tray concept, this series of projectors meets the needs of any professional communicator—from those interested in sophisticated multi-image presentations to the majority who are working with one- and two-projector shows.



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