MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

SUBJECT: A New Transport and Agitation Technique

1. Reference is made to Project #5053 to information sheet dated 2 December 1964 from [redacted]

2. We have no interest in the proposed technique because it has the potential of mutilating the photographic material; the machine is only slightly less complex than a true roller processor which [redacted] is now STAT building. The proposed technique is an adaptation of the [redacted] model 16, STAT Rapid Color Processor technique, but does not provide the solution replenishment and protection to the photomaterial that the [redacted] item does. In the STAT [redacted] processor a rotating, cross hatched, drum is partially emmersed in the STAT solution the rotating action picking up the solution in the indentation of the cross hatch and forming a continually changing liquid film between STATINTL the drum and the photo material. In the technique proposed by [redacted] STATINTL there is no insulating layer of solution formed between the photomaterial and the corrugations, which act as squeegees , thus any bit of crystalized chemical or foreign matter that may adhere to the corrugated sides would scratch all material that passed over it. Also there is no positive method of transport. Movement of the photo-material is dependent on friction between the belt and the material, there is also friction on the face of the material but less, becuase the area of contact is less. Any deformity of the photo material could raise the face friction to equal or greater than the back friction and the machine would jam up. The technique proposed is 180 degrees out of phase with our concentration of effort to prevent contact of photo material with any solid surface, either stationary or rotating.

3. There are other techniques which hold much greater promise,

STAT either of the two [ ] items discussed above or the two liquid bearing

STATINTL methods of [ ] I therefore recommend that no further

STATINTL action be taken on [ ] proposal.

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