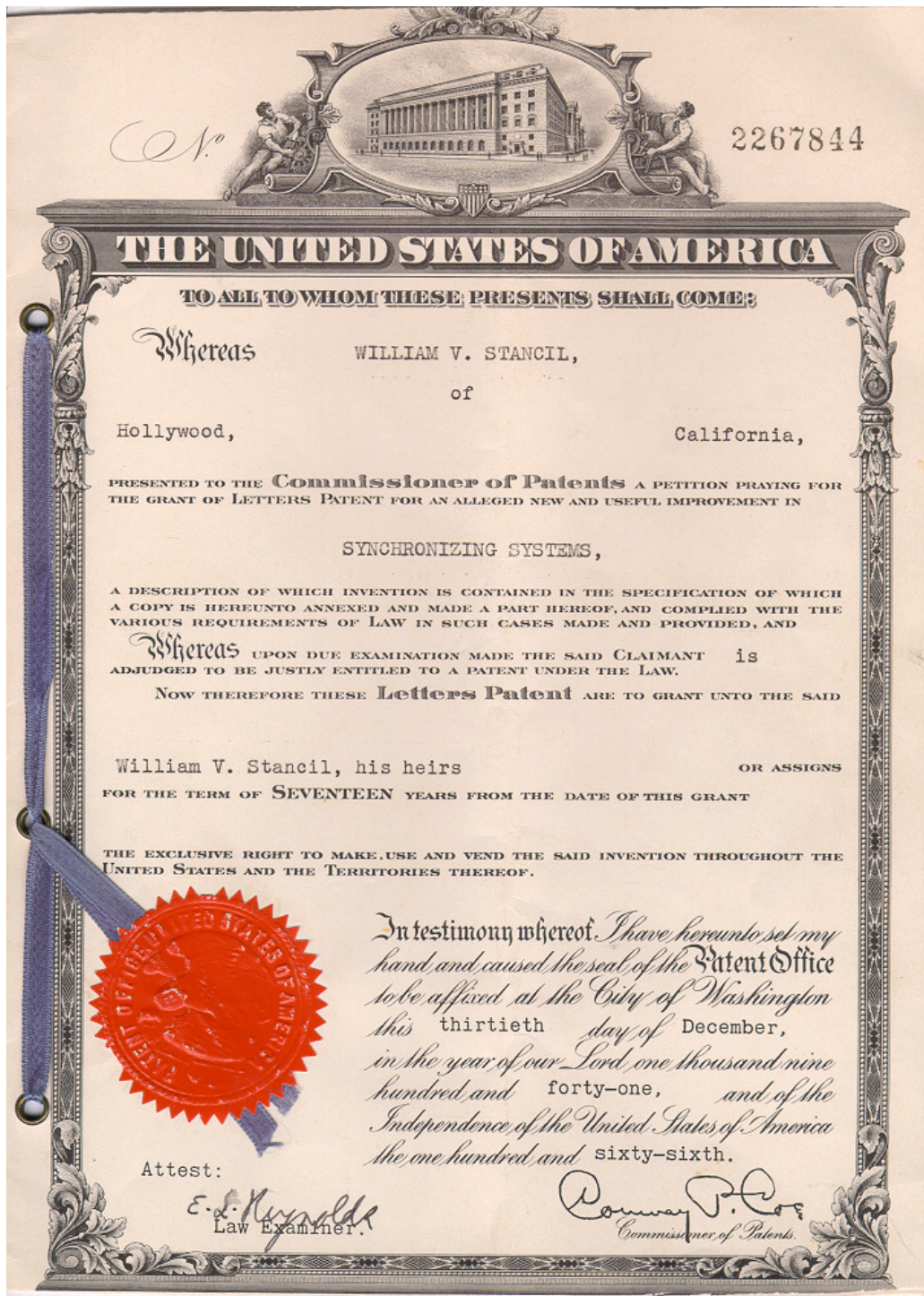


In 2006 Stancil Celebrates 60 years:

It could have been 65 years. Plans were in place for starting up in 1941 with a patent for "Synchronizing Systems" playing a key role. This technique synchronized magnetic tape and film mechanisms and ultimately proved especially useful for shooting movies on location.



Check the date on the patent - December 13, 1941 – 6 days after the attack on Pearl Harbor. The world's priorities changed rather drastically at that moment. Stancil went to work on classified military projects for the war effort so the founding of Stancil Corporation would have to wait until 1946.

Stancil and Synchronization:

The chronology of our Company at <http://www.stancilcorp.com/history> will show we were involved in synchronizing well before we pioneered tape recording in America.

In the late 1930s Stancil happened to be in the right place at the right time at the intersection of Disney, Hewlett-Packard and Leopold Stokowski.

Hewlett-Packard's first product was an audio oscillator in the late 1930s. Stancil was involved in the sale of the first 9 to Disney for use on the landmark animation film "Fantasia". Here necessity became the mother of invention. Conductor Leopold Stokowski's multiple audio tracks had to be synchronized and a precise oscillator was needed. There are more details at this [Hewlett-Packard site](#) and in this HP "Measure" magazine from 1989 with Stancil on the cover.



This brings to mind some other events that did not happen in 1941.

The films [Citizen Kane](#), [The Maltese Falcon](#) and Disney's [Fantasia](#) did NOT win the Academy Award Oscar for best picture and most film historians think they were shafted.

Disney and Stokowski did receive special recognition. Here is a quote from website <http://www.filmsite.org/aa41.html>

Leopold Stokowski received a Special Award for "unique achievement in the creation of a new form of visualized music" in Walt Disney's technologically-innovative production of ★[Fantasia](#) - a big commercial flop at the time. The film's innovators (Walt Disney, William Garity, John N.A. Hawkins, and the RCA Manufacturing Company) also won a second Special Award for "their outstanding contribution to the advancement of the use of sound in motion pictures."

In the 1950s - Synchronizing multiple mechanisms:

When tape moves through a mechanism it does so at a reasonably constant rate. A series of tones can signal or trigger events right on time. This technique has been used in multi media productions to coordinate lights, curtains, music, projectors and narration.

It isn't a great leap to see that with much finer control Disney's dinosaurs at the New York World's Fair and Abraham Lincoln at Disneyland could have remarkable facial movements and gestures.

In the 1960s - Adding a voice time track:

We hired an actress to sit for hours and say: "Ten-Thirty-Three", "Sixteen-Twenty-Seven" and so on for each of the 1440 minutes in a day. A Bulova Accutron watch used a tuning fork as an oscillator to keep the time accurately. Transistors were used to divide the frequency of the tuning fork down to

one pulse per minute to trigger the voice announcement. This gave you an accurate time announcement on one track of a recorder synchronized with the audio on all the others. Stancil recorded up to 64 analog tracks 24 hours a day using this technique.

And in 2006 – VoxStor - Stancil's Latest



With **VoxStor** we can take video recorded by several cameras and rotate the pictures 360⁰ all the time synchronizing with the audio from any number of tracks. This moves multi channel voice logging into the realm of 100% scenario reconstruction.

Even though Stancil was not founded in 1941 we have been putting words and pictures together through 7 decades.

As Humphrey Bogart said in The Maltese Falcon that's "The stuff that dreams are made of."