

David Ralph Jones (Dave Jones)
87 Chestnut St.
Owego, NY 13827-1426
U.S.A.

Born:

April 23, 1953
Windsor, Ontario, Canada

Formal Education:

Dearborn High School	Dearborn, MI, U.S.A.	Graduated June 1971
Sony Video Training School	Long Island City, NY, U.S.A.	Graduated June 1973

Employment:

- 1971 - 1972 **VideoHeads of Amsterdam** **Amsterdam, Holland**
Vice President of Engineering
VideoHeads was a Video/Film/Music/Theatre performance troupe that toured throughout Europe performing in theatres and nightclubs. There were also video seminars given at the Univ. of Paris.
- 1973 **C.T.L. Electronics** **New York City, NY, U.S.A.**
Video Engineer
C.T.L. Electronics is a video equipment sales/service company that also has a video production studio for production of commercials and TV pilots.
- 1973 **Silver Bullet Video** **Chichester, NY, U.S.A.**
President/Owner
Silver Bullet Video was a video repair and modification company.
- 1974 - 1976 **Experimental Television Center** **Binghamton, NY, U.S.A.**
Director of Engineering
E.T.C. is a non-profit video studio and research organization that provides studio space to video artists from around the world as well as access to video tools that were created in-house for artists.
- 1976 - 1977 **Video Technologies Research** **Kirkwood, NY, U.S.A.**
President/Owner
Video Technologies manufactured analog video image processing equipment. Primarily luminance keyers and mixers.
- 1977 - 1978 **Arnolfini Art Center** **Rhinebeck, NY, U.S.A.**
Video Designer
The Arnolfini Art Center was a mixture of classic arts and experimental arts. The Video Project was of several diverse projects at Arnolfini.
- 1979 **Video Design** **Lanesville, NY, U.S.A.**
President/Owner
Developed a video frame synchronizer to convert computer video, from an illuminated sign control computer, into video that could be recorded and broadcast.
- 1980 **Audio Services Company** **Binghamton, NY, U.S.A.**
Director of Engineering
Hired to organize a new engineering department, but left after being paid less than agreed.
- 1980 - 1983 **Video Design** **Owego, NY, U.S.A.**
President/Owner
Video Design was a platform for consulting and free-lance R&D. Customers included E.T.C. Ltd., Innovation Associates, Singer-Link Simulators, G.E. Aerospace, and others.

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Employment (continued):

- 1983 - 1984** **Cornell Univ., Dept. of Nuclear Studies Ithaca, NY, U.S.A.**
Engineer
Built 6 IBM 370 mainframe clones for the computer group of the synchrotron ring at Wilson lab. Each device ran 60% the speed of a true 370, but fit into 12" of rack space and cost 25 times less.
- 1984 - (present)** **Designlab PO Box 419, Owego, NY, U.S.A.**
President/Owner
Designlab produces video related hardware and software, as well as providing custom research and development services for both industry and the arts. Design experiences include: video, control voltage, audio, computer interfaces, imbedded control, weather satellite, computer graphics, and high speed data communications.

Dave Jones is a Canadian born video artist and engineer who has been producing video tapes and performances for over 21 years and developing image making tools for over 19 years.

He has worked with electronics since he was 10 years old. At age 12 he built a shortwave radio from a kit. In high school he help start the "Radio Club" and built an AM radio station. He got interested in video while in high school, and a couple of months after graduating high school, he was helping to run a mixed-media performance troupe in Europe. The troupe, known as VideoHeads, performed shows that combined video, film, music, and theater. These shows were performed throughout central Europe.

Dave spent most of 1973 repairing and modifying video equipment in New York City and at a shop he opened in the Catskills. He also designed, built, modified, and/or repaired video equipment for artists and organizations such as Shirley Clark, The Egg Store, Video'reex, and The Experimental Television Center.

1974 was the start of a long working relationship with The Experimental Television Center. Hired to repair video equipment for E.T.C., Dave also started designing and building video tools for E.T.C.'s studio. Over the next few years he designed a series of tools for video image processing to be used at E.T.C. by a number of video artists. These tools were analog signal processing designs with control voltage patching that gave the machines added power and capabilities. He was also involved in video performances and installations at E.T.C. and museums around the state of New York.

During the late 1970's Dave continued designing analog imaging tools and started designing the first of many digital imaging machines. He designed systems for artists such as Gary Hill and Ralph Hocking. He also helped develop the computer system at E.T.C. and wrote software for it. The 70's were capped off with poetry and video performances at Bard College and the Arnolfini Art Center.

The early 1980's were spent working both in industry and the arts. Design work for companies such as Singer-Link Simulators, G.E. Aerospace, AVL, and Cornell University was complemented by design work for E.T.C. and individual video artists such as Sarah Hornbacher, Shalom Gorewitz, and Peer Bode. Industrial work included video-to-film recorders for aircraft and medical uses, as well as small, high speed computers. The work for artists included video frame buffers, keyers, colorizers, and audio processing. This engineering was balanced with video tapes and performances in several Avant Garde Festivals. Mr. Jones continued to design both digital and analog video tools during the rest of the 1980's. He also wrote software and designed hardware for the Amiga computer during the end of the 1980's.

Image processing tools designed by Dave Jones are in artists studios around the world as well as the studios of several schools. His designs appear in commercial products sold around the world. Over the years Mr. Jones has become known for innovative and powerful video tools that let an artist explore the video signal.

David Jones
5 Lake Street
Owego, New York 13827
(607) 687-4730

Resume from 1980

Video Systems Designer

Birthdate: April 23, 1953

Education:

1971
1973

Dearborn High School, Dearborn, Michigan
SONY Video Technical Training School, Long Island City,
New York

Employment:

1971

Vice-President of engineering and maintenance for Video-heads of Europe, in partnership with Jack Moore

1971

Coordinator and instructor, Video and Cinema Program at Melkweg in Amsterdam, Holland

1972

Instructor of Video, University of Paris

1973

Technician, CTL Electronics, Manhattan

1973

Director, Silver Bullet Video, Chichester, New York

1974-6

Systems design and maintenance, Experimental Television Center, Binghamton, New York

1977-8

Video Consultant, Open Studio Video Project, Rhinebeck, New York

1978-

Independent Video Systems Design

Selected Exhibitions:

1971-

Video exhibitions throughout Holland, Germany and France; 'Video and Dancing in Binghamton', Experimental Television Center, Binghamton, in collaboration with the American Dance Asylum; 'Movements for Video, Dance and Music', Herbert F. Johnson Museum, Ithaca and Everson Museum, Syracuse, in collaboration with Meryl Blackman and Peer Bode and the American Dance Asylum; 'Information, Works and Activities of the Experimental Television Center', Everson Museum, Syracuse; 'Mesh', Everson Museum, Syracuse and The Kitchen Center, Manhattan, in collaboration with Gary Hill

Selected Workshops:

1976-

Experimental Television Center, Binghamton; The Kitchen Center, Manhattan; Everson Museum of Art, Syracuse; Cinema Department, State University at Binghamton; William James College, Allendale, Michigan; Summer Semester in New York, William James College

Design and Consulting:

1975-

Gary Hill Video Imaging System: soft edge keyer, frame buffer and digitizer
Ralph Hocking Video Imaging System: sequencers, keyers, A/D and D/A digital processor with bit swapping, with assistance from the University Research Foundation and the National Endowment for the Arts

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Experimental Television Center Electronic Image Processing
System: Jones Four Channel Colorizer, sequencers and keyer
with assistance from the New York State Council on the Arts
and the National Endowment for the Arts
Geology Department, State University at Binghamton
A and G Video, New York
Spectacolor, New York
Fedora Films, Towanda, Pennsylvania
William James College, Allendale, Michigan
Computer Design and Analysis Lab, School for Advanced
Technology, State University at Binghamton

Computer Languages and Experience:

Languages: Basic and Fortran
Systems: Digital Equipment PDP-11 series; Zilog, Processor
Technology and other micro processor systems

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Tuesday, April 28, 1992 1:09 am

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Dave Jones - 64 by 64 Frame Buffer

4/27/92 Jeff Schier

Dave Jones working with the Experimental Television Center (ETC) at Binghamton N.Y., explored early digital video processing techniques, created in April 1977 the 64 by 64 buffer. The cost of memory and conversion limited the number of grey levels and resolution resulting in a charming processing box pattern of intensity, which could be frozen under front panel control

A 4 bit, 16 level video speed Analog to Digital Converter, samples the monochrome input video. This is fed to a 4K*4 bit static random access memory (RAM), where it is held on command by a front panel push button, locked to the vertical interval. The output of the frame buffer memory passes to the output Digital to Analog converter, changing the video signal back to its analog form. When running "live" the image bypass the frame buffer memory, passing straight to output. When "frozen" the image is pulled from the frame buffer, showing the last stored picture. A horizontal and vertically locked address counter supplies the timing for the memory. The coarse "mosaic" and 16 level contouring of video intensity, are components of image style seen in the 64 by 64 buffer.

Jones Frame Buffer

David Jones

1977

This early digital video device freezes an image and displays it by converting the analog video image into a digital signal and storing the image in memory chips. The data stored in the memory chips is played repeatedly at high speed and converted back to a video signal. A section of the circuit generates the grid on the screen where pixels will appear. This grid is 64 pixels wide by 64 pixels high. This frame buffer was part of a video image processing system that was built by Gary Hill and David Jones in 1977. It was used in video tapes, performances, and video installations.

(by David Jones)

The Data Camera by itself creates a standard raster but requires external circuitry to re-shape the raster and create visual effects. This ramp generator is one example of external circuitry that can control the raster.

This generator starts with a normal raster and controls the size, position, and rotation of the image. There are also special "mirrored" rasters that can be selected by the user. One of these can reflect the image from the left side onto the right side and the other can reflect the top of the image onto the bottom. With both mirrors on at the same time, a kaleidoscope type of effect is created.

(by David Jones)

Jones Frame Buffer David Jones 1977

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Spatial And Intensity Digitizer Dr. Donald McArthur 1975

The SAID is a machine that converts video signals into digital form and then converts the digital information back to video. The intensity of the video is digitized into as many as 64 discrete shades of gray. The SAID digitizes the video at regular intervals which divides the screen into many columns. This is the "Spatial" digitizing and can be adjusted for coarse or fine spacing of the columns. The SAID was designed and built by Don McArthur and was part of the video studio at The Experimental Television Center.

Paik-Abe Video Synthesizer Nam June Paik & Shuya Abe 1971

The Paik-Abe Video Synthesizer is a multi-channel colorizer that mixes and adds color to as many as 7 video images. It has a special video mixer that consists of seven amplifiers, each having a different amount of distortion. This distortion creates new shades of gray in the images which cause new colors to be displayed. The output of the mixer goes to a normal "RGB color encoder" that generates the color video signal. Each input to the P.A.V.S. creates a different color. As more images are mixed together, more colors are generated. The Paik-Abe was created out of a collaboration between video artist Nam June Paik and engineer Shuya Abe. There were several Paik-Abe Video Synthesizers built and used during the 1970's.

Ramp Generator for Data Camera (David Jones 1992)

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This generator starts with a normal raster and controls the size, position, and rotation of the image. There are also special "mirrored" rasters that can be selected by the user. One of these can reflect the image from the left side onto the right side and the other can reflect the top of the image onto the bottom. With both mirrors on at the same time, a kaleidoscope type of effect is created.