A RAPID METHOD FOR MAKING 2 BY 2 IN. SLIDES¹

RICHARD D. PETRE

UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS

The Kodak Carousel projector has been used with increasing frequency for presenting visual stimuli in research with humans (Hively, 1962; Hively, 1964; Siegel, 1964). Some disadvantages of the conventional photographic procedure of making slides, particularly during the developmental stages of training programs, are the expense and delay involved in the photographic process. A method for making 2 by 2 in. slides has been developed which avoids these problems, and is satisfactory for a variety of experimental applications.

The best background for the slide is a medium opacity tracing paper (trade name Kovel) which sells for \$28.20 per thousand 8½ by 11 in. sheets. The paper was purchased locally from Charles Bruning, 2546 Broadway, Kansas City, Missouri. The slides were made for a three-choice matching-to-sample task presented by rear projection onto a panel similar to that described by Hively (1964). The projector is located 17 in. behind the response panels which results in an enlargement of 1:6 with a 3-in. projector lens. A stimulus projected onto a 3 by 3 in. response panel would need to be located within the appropriate ½ by ½ in. area on the slide. The stimulus sheets are cut to 1⅝ by 1⅝ in. squares and mounted, between two pieces of transparent plastic cut to the same dimensions, in 2 by 2 in. Kodak Ready-Mounts (Super-Slides) which then are sealed with a moderately hot iron.

The method has been applied in two ways. One was the development of a program de-

signed to teach a sight vocabulary which required a subject to respond to a picture by selecting the correct word and vice versa. A sheet of slide paper is mounted over a dittoed sheet containing the outlines of individual slides and the words are typed on the slide paper in the appropriate sections for each slide. Black India ink drawings are then traced on the appropriate areas of the slides, after which they are cut out and mounted in slide frames. The ½ by ½ in. sections for projecting response-choice stimuli are large enough to hold up to six letters. Smaller, transfer type letters could be used to make larger words. A second application has been developed for a dimensional matching task involving geometric shapes. A transparent colored paper was used, (Zip-a-Tone, manufactured by Para Tone, Inc., purchased locally from Max Morris, 3415 Main Street, Kansas City, Missouri) which was cut to fairly exact dimensions by placing a plastic template of geometric shapes over the paper and running a stylus around the outlines. The Zip-a-Tone cut-outs will stick securely to the Kovel paper when pressed onto the appropriate section of the slide. The slides are then ready to be cut out and mounted. Some of the slides have had several hundred exposures for up to 2 hr of continuous running in an enclosed box with no damage.

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