

WHAT TO KNOW ABOUT XFINITY XFI

xFi provides SPEED

Experience the super-fast in-home WiFi experience from America's Best Internet provider, according to Speedtest.net.

- Enjoy reliably fast speeds even during peak hours when everyone's online and, we're not slowing down! Xfinity continues to innovate, including 17 speed increases in the last 17 years.
- Do even more on your devices with Gig-speed Internet! Xfinity delivers Gig speeds to more homes than any other provider – with more coming soon.

xFi provides **COVERAGE**

Enjoy complete WiFi coverage for your connected home with the xFi Wireless Gateway and our latest and greatest device, the Xfinity xFi Advanced Gateway. Both xFi Gateways are a modem and router all in one that deliver the best in-home WiFi experience.

For homes that have areas with poor WiFi coverage or "dead spots" – enter xFi Pods, an easy-to-install solution that work seamlessly with the xFi Gateway to create a mesh WiFi network, so customers have reliable coverage throughout their home. Learn more about Pods in the video gallery below.

Stay connected on-the-go with access to 19 million free Xfinity WiFi hotspots nationwide.

xFi provides **CONTROL**

- Manage and control your home network from anywhere, on any device with the xFi mobile app and even on X1 with the voice remote.
- See what devices are on your home network, create profiles to group those devices by family member or friends and easily see how active they've been online. Even pause WiFi for specific devices on your network.
- Set up notifications to get alerted when new devices join your home WiFi or when your child has been active on your home network for a specified amount of time.
- Keep your kids safer as they surf the Web by setting parental controls so they are only accessing kidappropriate content. Set a bedtime to schedule an automatic pause of WiFi on your home network for certain days and times of the week (so no one's surfing when they should be sleeping!)

Set up your home WiFi network in minutes with the xFi app - no technician required.

GETTING' YOUR TRAIN ON

In our studio video production course, students learn directing, graphics, audio, lighting, cameras, floor management, and other skills that will enable them to be a volunteer on one of our productions, or produce a show of their own!

Sound like fun? If you are interested or think our program would be a good fit for a friend or family member, contact us at 475-237-4004 or email channel_23@comcast.com.

Training applications can be found on our website at

www.publicaccessstudios.com/forms-1.

We look forward to the opportunity to share our production knowledge and our exciting digital production studio and edit suites with you!



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COMCAST



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STAY IN CONTACT WITH CHANNEL 23



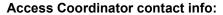
Have a comment, question, or suggestion?

Channel 23 contact info:

Email:

Channel 23@comcast.com.

Community Bulletin Board announcements may also be sent to this email address.



Dave King:

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Check out our website!

www.publicaccessstudios.com/danbury



Visit and "like" our Facebook Page!

www.facebook.com/comcastchannel23



THE BIG "300!"

Both "Sports Buzz," and "Community Forum" hit their milestone 300th episodes recently! The crew of "Sports Buzz" (left) celebrated with a cake, and "Community Forum" invited the First Selectman of Ridgefield, Rudy Marconi (right), to be the guest for the special episode. "Sports Buzz" airs Thurs. at 7pm & Fri. at 1pm, & "Community Forum" airs Wed. at 9pm & Thurs. at 12pm.



IN MEMORIUM

Dan Hunt Passed away in January 2019.

Irv Jarvis passed away in October 2019.







MICROPHONES

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The process of capturing, recording, and editing sound begins with a microphone. Microphones come in a wide variety of shapes and sizes, but all have the same function: to transfer sound waves into electrical impulses.

TYPES OF MICROPHONES LAVALIER

Lavalier microphones (also called "lav" mics) are the tiny mics that can be clipped onto clothing. Their big advantages are: 1) Because they are close to the subject's mouth, the sound quality is quite good; and 2) They are unobtrusive–people often forget they even have them on.

Lav mic do have a few drawbacks:
1) They are visible. Small, but still visible. This is fine for talk shows or news interviews, but it wouldn't work in a period drama. It would kind of ruin the effect to have a lav mic clipped on Jane

Austin's Emma. And it's a challenge to put a lav inside an actor's clothes, because the sound might be muffled, and clothes rustling could be audible. 2) The other hassle of the lav is that one is needed for every person. That's fine for a talk show, but in other situations it is unworkable. Say you are doing a live report about Spring Break at Daytona Beach, Florida. Perhaps you want to get quick comments from several dozen people as they pass by. What a pain to

LAV LOCATION

Lav mikes should be placed fairly close to the subject's mouth, not way down by the subject's navel. There is a natural temptation for beginners to slide lavs toward the navel–but the sound quality goes down quickly as the lav moves further from the mouth.

have to clip a lav mike on every person!

(and where would you clip it?)

For news-style interviews, the lav can be clipped on quickly with the cord visible, but in fancier settings (say that PBS documentary) the lav cord can be snaked inside the subject's shirt.

But–please–let the subject do this themselves! This advice will keep you

out of jail.

Some types of clothing (like turtlenecks) can be a lav challenge–in a pinch you can always bring the lav around the neck from behind. Some producers prefer this technique all the time; I think it's kind of awkward. Always remember to keep the tip of the lav away from any clothing.

HANDHELD MICS

You've all seen a "handheld" mike—they are what newscasters cling to in those live reports.

Handhelds–known in the business as "stick" mikes–have a big advantage in that they are easy to move around at a moment's notice. When you see the family whose home has just been devastated by a tornado, you can quickly plunge a handheld mike into their faces and shout "How do you feel!" (Just kidding. Never do that!) Handhelds, however have a couple shortcomings:

1) They are very obtrusive.

To get good sound, you

To get good sound, you have to place them within a few inches of the subject's mouth, And that would make anyone a little nervous and self conscious.

2) With a handheld, you don't have both hands free. Imagine doing a cooking show with a handheld. ("Let me set the mic down while I put the chicken in the oven.") So handhelds are limited to spot news situations.

HANDHELD MIC USE

Handhelds need to be fairly close to the subject's mouth—yet they should not block the subject's face. You've probably seen rock stars practically swallow their handheld—but you don't need to get quite that close.

In the illustration at the right, you can see that while the handheld is visible, it is not covering any part of the subject's face. Also, there is a natural tendency to hold handheld mikes too far away. While this is less intrusive for your subject—and keeps the mike out of frame—the resulting sound quality will be poor.

Lastly, make sure you don't move the handheld around too much as your subject talks. Because if the distance to the subject's mouth varies as the subject speaks, the sound levels will vary—which can be a problem.





TOO LOW GOOD

There is a natural tendency to place the handheld too low–you should place it fairly close to the mouth (but NOT blocking the face).

BOOM MICS A "boom" mic

is a supercardioid mic that is pointed at the subject



from a distance–and thus invisible to the viewer.

A fishpole version is attached to a stick; a studio boom attached to a much larger apparatus (and used only in a studio) but the idea is basically the same. Because these mics are slightly off-camera, they work well for dramatic productions because they cannot be seen. Booms can gather very high quality sound, and they free up actors from having to worry about mic cables and wires.

One significant issue is that a crew person is needed to hold these mics. In contrast,, a lav mic can be clipped on before shooting; but a boom must be "pointed" by somebody during the shot. The trick to using a fishpole or boom is to remember that they should always be pointed at the subject and angling up or down-never horizontally. Here's why: Booms and fishpoles are highly directional. If you point them horizontally at your subject, they will pick up her voice AND all the noisy stuff going on behind her.

More to Come in Our Next Issuel

Channel 23 Program Schedule

MONDAY

	MONDAY		THURSDAY (cont.)
11:00am	Time Out with Kevin Gallagher	7:00pm	Sports Buzz
i i.ooaiii	Time Out with Nevin Gallagner	7:30pm	Health Talk
6:00pm	Who's Telling the Truth	8:00pm	The Struggle
7:00pm	A Chat with Glendora	8:30pm	Danbury Democrats
8:00pm	Richter Arts Presents	9:00pm	The Marty Heiser Show
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	TUESDAY		FRIDAY
10:30am	In Our Opinion	11:00am	Danbury Democrats
11:00am	A Chat with Glendora	11:30am	Health Talk
		12:00pm	The Marty Heiser Show
7:00pm	Chris Panté Show	1:00pm	Sports Buzz
8:00pm	30 Minutes	1:30pm	The Struggle
9:00pm	Spotlight On		
		8:00pm	In Our Opinion
	WEDNESDAY	8:30pm	Time Out with Kevin Gallagher
11:00am	Chris Pante Show		SATURDAY
12:00pm	Spotlight On		
12:30pm	30 Minutes	9:30am	Salto Quantico
6:00pm	Salto Quantico		SUNDAY
7:30pm	Eye on Bethel		
8:00pm	SPECIAL PROGRAMMING	10:00am	Who's Telling the Truth
9:00pm	Community Forum		
	THURSDAY		
11:30am	Eye on Bethel		
12:00pm	Community Forum		