

# PATENT SPECIFICATION



Convention Date (France): June 23, 1927.

292,604

Application Date (in United Kingdom): June 19, 1928. No. 17,743/28.

Complete Accepted: Dec. 6, 1928.

## COMPLETE SPECIFICATION.

### Improvements in Film Holders or Loading Cases for Cinematographic Cameras.

We, PATHÉ CINÉMA, ANCIENS ÉTABLISSEMENTS PATHÉ FRÈRES, 30, Boulevard des Italiens, Paris, France, a body corporate, organized under the laws of France, do hereby declare the nature of this invention and in what manner the same is to be performed, to be particularly described and ascertained in and by the following statement:—

10 Known types of loading cases or film holders for cinematographic apparatus are in use in which the part of the cover situated above the film-holding chamber is dished so as to project into the said chamber. The boundary of the dished part of the cover forms against the periphery of the chamber an oblique wall or bevelled part which cuts off any light that would tend to enter the loading case between the case and the cover and thus cause the fogging of the film. However, this oblique wall is formed on said cover in such manner that it will allow a certain play between itself and the inner wall of the chamber of the loading case. This play, which may be as large as the thickness of the film, will allow the film to enter the space and to become jammed between the two walls.

30 To obviate this defect, the loading case according to the invention is chiefly characterized in that a rabbet is formed round the periphery of the film chamber, the rabbet having a bevelled part corresponding to that of the cover and coacting with the cover. The said rabbet may extend round the whole periphery of the said chamber or only along certain portions thereof.

40 The appended drawings show by way of example two embodiments of the invention.

Fig. 1 is an elevational view of a loading case according to the invention, with the cover removed.

45 Fig. 2 is a section on the line A—A of Fig. 1, with the cover in position.

Fig. 3 is an elevational view of a modified form of the loading case according to the invention, with the cover removed.

50 Fig. 4 is a section on the line B—B of Fig. 3, with the cover in position.

[Price 1/-]

Fig. 5 is an elevational view of the cover alone.

Fig. 6 is a sectional view of a loading case of the known type.

In the loading cases or film holders of the known type, as shown in Fig. 6, the case 1 comprises a chamber 2 adapted to contain the film 3. A cover 4 is placed upon the case 1 of the film holder and is dished so as to project into the chamber 2. The boundary of the dished part of the cover forms an oblique or bevelled wall 5 which extends round the whole periphery of the chamber 2 and serves to break up the rays of light which tend to penetrate between the cover 4 and the case 1, thus preventing the fogging of the film. In this device, a certain space—which is about the thickness of the film—exists between the said oblique or bevelled wall 5 and the corresponding wall of the chamber 2. It may frequently happen that the film 3 enters this space and is jammed between the walls 5 and 2, as shown at 6, which offers prejudice to the functioning of the apparatus.

To obviate this defect, the joint between the cover 4 and the case 1, instead of being formed on the edge of the chamber 2, is formed as shown in Figs. 1 and 2 by providing a rabbet round the inner edge of the face of the case upon which the cover is placed, the rabbet having a bevelled part 7. The cover 4 is dished to form a bevelled part 5 corresponding in size and position to the bevelled part 7, and when fitted into the case 1 presents a flat surface over the whole extent of the chamber 2.

The jamming of the film which may take place in the apparatus shown in Fig. 6 will thus be impossible with the apparatus shown in Figs. 1 and 2. It should be noted that this arrangement, while it eliminates the cause of the jamming of the film, is as effective in preventing the fogging of the film as the device shown in Fig. 6.

It is however observed that the device shown in Figs. 1 and 2 requires the use of a certain width and thickness of material around the chamber 2 for the

proper formation of the rabbet, so that if the walls of the case are not sufficiently thick to allow the rabbet to be formed without prejudice to the substantial construction of the loading case, the device cannot be practically constructed, as it would comprise certain parts which are of a fragile nature and will also offer little protection against fogging. To obviate this weakening of the loading case, in the device shown in Figs. 3, 4 and 5, no rabbet is formed over the greater part of the periphery of the chamber 2 and the cover 4 comprises an inclined or bevelled part 8 adjacent the periphery of the chamber 2, resembling the bevelled part 5 of Fig. 6, but the said cover further comprises local offset bevelled parts situated at certain points, for instance at the four points 9, 10, 11, 12 as shown in Fig. 5, said bevelled parts coacting with bevelled rabbeted parts 13, 14, 15, 16 of the loading case; said rabbeted parts extend only along parts of the periphery of said chamber. The points at which the said rabbets are situated are suitably located at the places at which the width and thickness of the portion of the box comprised between the chamber 2 and the slot or channel 17 are sufficient to permit this construction. The rabbeted part 13, for instance, will not practically weaken the part of the box situated between the chamber 2 and the slot 17, but it is obvious that a rabbeted part would not be practically formed in the portions in which the material between the chamber and the slot is too thin, for instance

between the chamber 2 and the point 18. 40

Obviously, the said invention is not limited to the examples herein specified and these are susceptible of numerous modifications without departing from the principle of the invention. 45

Having now particularly described and ascertained the nature of our said invention and in what manner the same is to be performed, we declare that what we claim is:— 50

1. A loading case for cinematographic films provided with a dished cover projecting into the hollow space of the case, characterized in that said projecting portion of the cover and the case are so constructed as to prevent the film from entering between said projecting portion and the inner wall of the loading case. 55

2. A loading case for cinematographic films, according to Claim 1, wherein one or more offset bevelled parts are formed on said dished portion, so as to constitute an extension or extensions of said dished portion adapted to be inserted in one or more rabbets on the inner edge of the case. 60

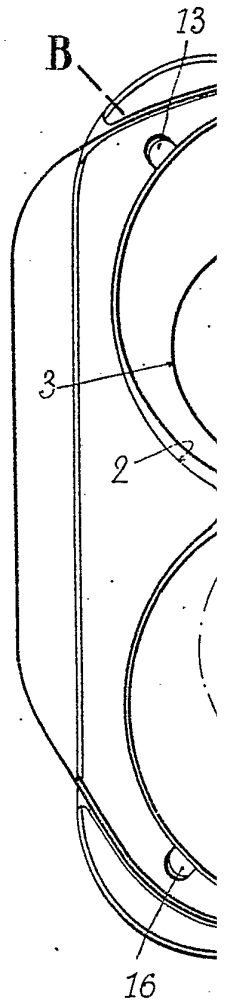
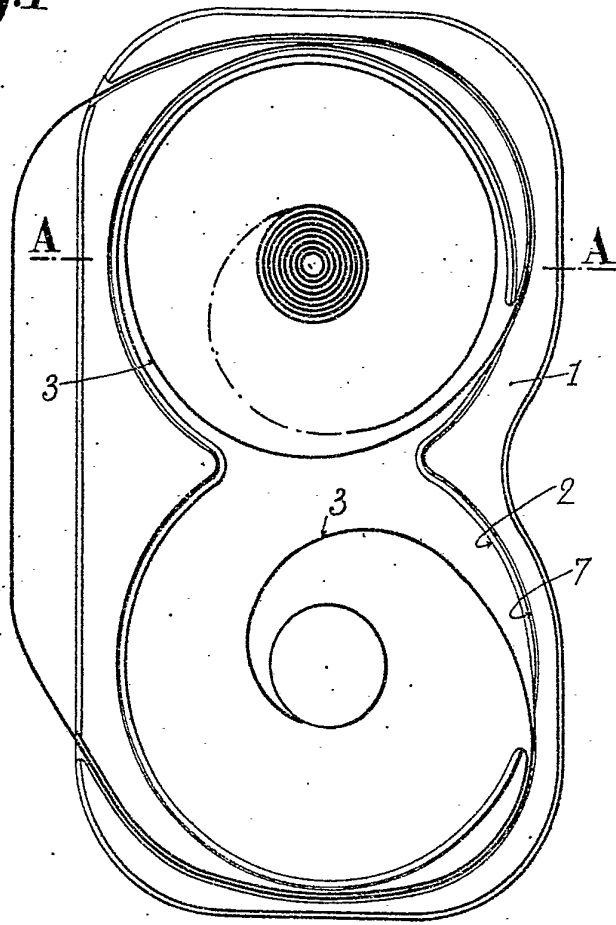
3. A loading case for cinematographic films, according to Claim 1, wherein the dished portion of the cover extends throughout its whole periphery into a rabbet formed round the whole length of the inner edge of the case. 65

4. A loading case for cinematographic films, substantially as described and as shown in the accompanying drawings. 70

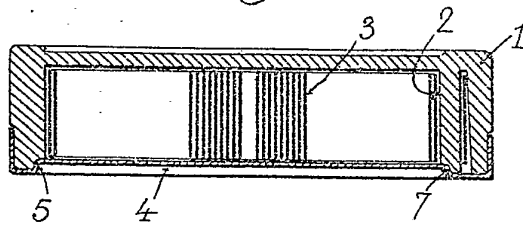
Dated this 19th day of June, 1928.  
MARKS & CLERK. 75

[This Drawing is a reproduction of the Original on a reduced scale.]

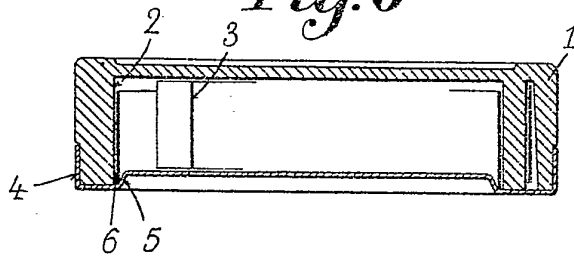
*Fig. 1*

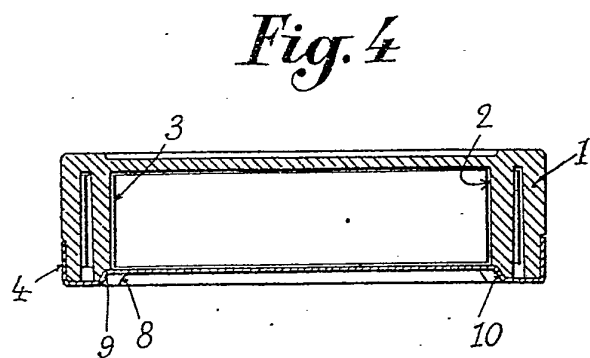
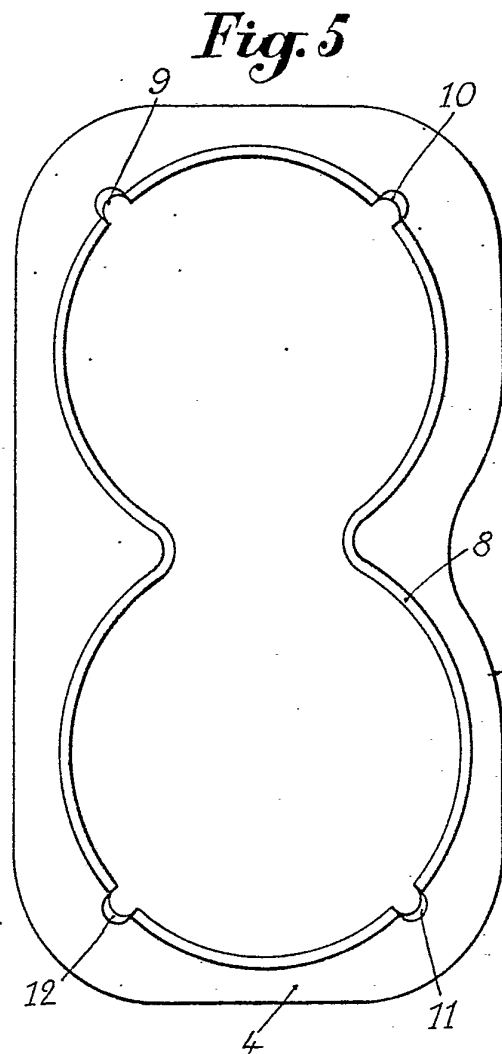
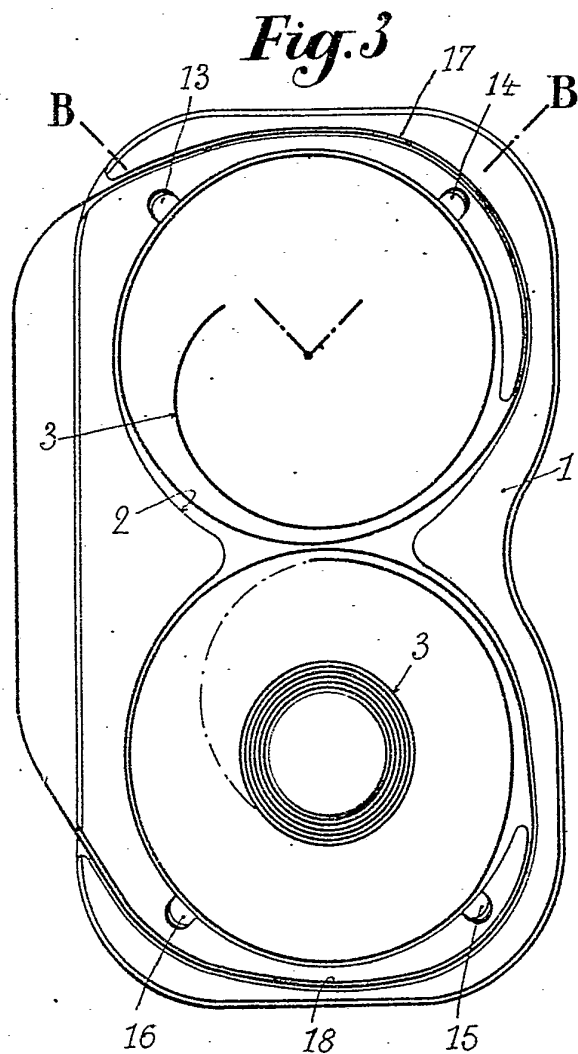


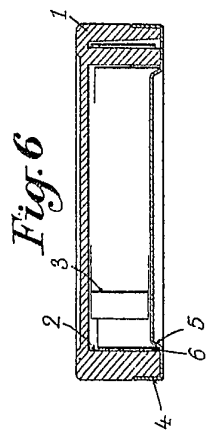
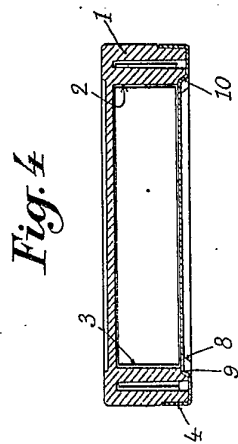
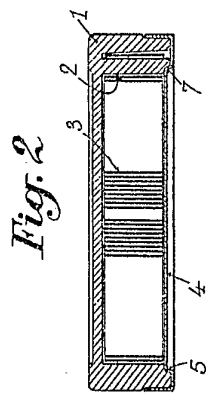
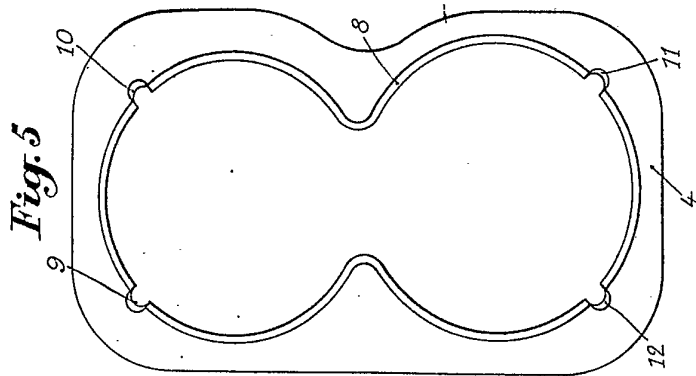
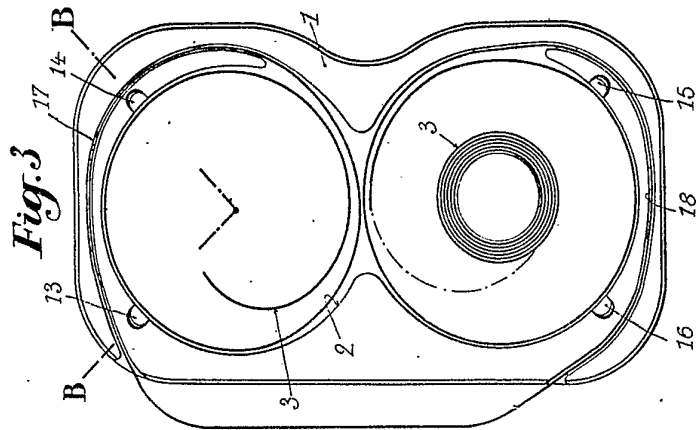
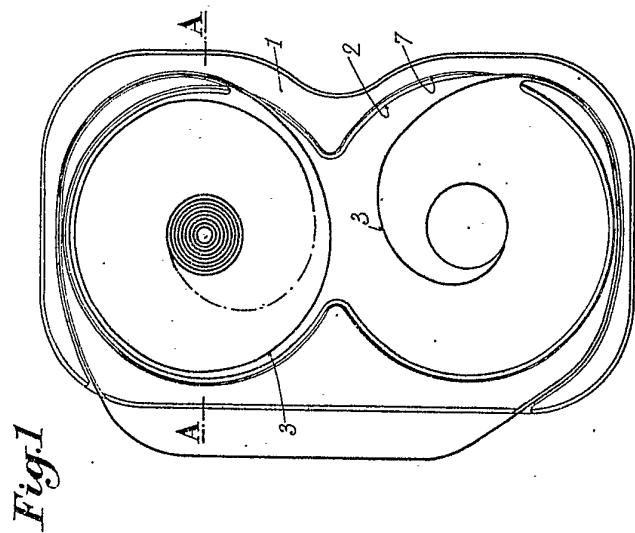
*Fig. 2*



*Fig. 6*







[This Drawing is a reproduction of the Original on a reduced scale]