## ABSTRACTS OF RECENT U. S. PATENTS

1,775,938. I. KITSEE AND D. C. LAW, assigned to Cinema Laboratories Corp. A method of coloring the uncovered surface of a motion picture film which is provided with a photographically developed emulsion disposed over the surface in transparent colored relief figurations with minute interstices therebetween. The method consists in moving the film through a substantial vacuum and simultaneously applying to said film, while the air in said interstices is substantially exhausted, a liquid coloring material dissolved in a solvent of celluloid in which the emulsion is not soluble, the color of said liquid being complementary to that of the figurations.

1,776,969. E. H. FOLEY, assigned to Sound Films Corporation. An apparatus for simultaneously photographing scenes on a negative film and recording the sounds on a plurality of films on which positive prints are to be made. This comprises feed devices for moving both positive and negative films in synchronism, the positive films being moved continuously, and the negative film intermittently, and sound recording devices engaging each positive film at a point adjacent to the picture areas thereof.

1,777,257. A. L. V. C. DEBRIE. A photographic objective mount, permitting focusing without rotating the objective, including a sleeve member carrying the lenses and having a grooved cam on one side thereof, which is engaged by a pin supported by a lever fastened to the apparatus. Upon swinging the lever, the sleeve member is moved in or out of its casing. The cam is designed according to the focal length of the objective.

1,777,418. H. W. ROGERS. Motion picture and sound apparatus, having two turntables driven by a motor, are synchronized by a controlling means comprising two pairs of film controlled switches, a stationary and a power driven rotary electromagnet for each turntable, a flexible magnetic disk disposed between the electromagnets and connected to its turntable to control the movement of the same, a circuit including a source of energy and its electromagnet and switch, and means connected in each circuit for the control of the other switch of the pair, whereby the closing of one switch and its electromagnet will de-energize the other electromagnet.

1,778,104. W. J. CONKIE, assigned to Alexander Industries, Inc. A method of synchronizing the words and music of a sing film comprising the uniform projection of time indications, bearing a definite relation to the number of frames projected, during the playing of the song.

1,778,139. R. JOHN. A color motion picture film of the dye transfer type, having an image comprising minute color dots grouped to represent a natural photographic record of lights and shades, said dots containing substantially the same quantity of imbibed dye per unit of surface for the various colors used. This film presents an unbroken image at above 50 diameters enlargement.

1,778,351. L. W. BOWEN, assigned to Spiro Film Corporation. Motion picture apparatus using a disk film which is rotatably mounted on a carriage having a rectilinear movement in a plane at right angles with the objective. The driving mechanism is operated in one direction only and automatically returns the carriage to its original position after a complete film has been projected, whereby a film may be repeatedly projected.

1,779,947. A. S. NEWMAN. Motion picture printing apparatus having a printing sprocket, the teeth of which are separated by a circumferential distance equal to the spacing of the pictures, the teeth on one side being slightly shiftable with respect to the teeth on the other to accommodate irregularities in the film. Two auxiliary sprockets are resiliently mounted on their shafts to keep the film taut over the printing sprocket, feed and take-up sprockets, and gearing whereby all of the sprockets are driven.

1,780,025. E. MARKENBERG, assigned to Agfa Ansco Corporation. A process of developing films by reversal, comprising subjecting the film to an underdevelopment, dissolving the silver image, developing the remaining silver salt image after a second exposure, and then equalizing the excessive density of the reversed image by means of a solvent for silver having the character of uniform reducing action.

1,780,039. I. PECHAN, assigned to The Czechoslovak Co. A tripod adapted to facilitate the leveling of a camera having eccentrics engaging bearings in the head and shafts therefor supported by the feet.

1,780,123. N. FLORINE. A continuous-feed motion picture projector in which optical compensation is effected by lenses moving in a rectilinear track in front of the projection aperture. These lenses are resiliently mounted in radial grooves provided in a rotary disk.

1,780,225. E. DE MOULIN. A two camera tripod head having an inverted L piece to support one camera in inverted position to facilitate the taking of trick pictures.

1,780,311. A. PAPO AND A. GENTILINI. A continuous-feed motion picture projector, in which the film is pulled through the apparatus by the take-up reel, having a reciprocating optical system with a portion of its axis parallel to the plane of the film, and including a reflector which is moved by a film engaging member.

1,780,384. I. I. GREEN. A filter holder, adapted to be clamped to the lens mount, provided with a hinged top to facilitate the insertion of one or more filters in a frame and resiliently retained in position.

1,780,510. A. G. WISE, assigned to Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Corp. A film reel comprising a flange, and a hub having means for decreasing its normal diameter to facilitate the removal of the film upon being wound.

1,780,585. A. FRIED, assigned to William Fox Vaudeville Co. A tripod head, mounted for rotation about a vertical axis, having an adapter for rotation about a horizontal axis and a means including a gear train and flywheel to steady the movement about either axis.