

ABSTRACTS OF RECENT U. S. PATENTS

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1,828,798. **Film Treating Apparatus.** G. C. BEIDLER. Oct. 27, 1931. The film is delivered edgewise to means for removing the film from the receptacle in which a submerging device is located and other guiding means operate to prevent lateral movement of the film as it is being moved. Means are provided for regulating tension or pressure on the film by coating rollers which operate to move the film and at the same time exert pressure upon the film to remove fluid, in order to prevent film from carrying an excess amount of fluid from the receptacle in which the film was treated. At the bottom of the coils where they coat, means are provided for moving the film to eject it from a receptacle, an assembly of rollers and conveying bands being provided for continuously directing the film.

1,828,749. **Motion Picture Screen.** A. L. RAVEN. Oct. 27, 1931. The projection screen comprises a plurality of wavy horizontal strips arranged in overlapping relation with the hollows of the waves of adjacent strips opposite one another and forming sound passages extending upwardly from the rear toward the front of the screen between the strips. The sound from the sound reproducer behind the screen freely passes through the screen at the same time that a proper reflection surface is provided for the screen.

1,828,768. **Film Guide.** A. DINA. Assigned to International Projector Corp. Oct. 27, 1931. One set of guide members is rigidly mounted for positively locating the film edge with respect to the projection aperture and comprises a plurality of sections spaced longitudinally of the film for permitting dust and accumulations of foreign material to escape therebetween. The other set of guide members comprises a plurality of disks rotatably mounted with their axes transverse to the film and held in firm engagement therewith by means of suitable spring members. The disks are capable of rotating as the film is moved through the projection head thereby eliminating sliding friction and reducing the wear on the film.

1,828,867. **Scanning Device.** C. FRANCIS JENKINS. Assigned to Jenkins Laboratories. Oct. 27, 1931. The film image is enlarged by projection and directed through a scanning disk thereby permitting (1) the apertures in the scanning disk to be larger, so that diffraction bears a lesser relation to the aperture area; (2) the disk may be positioned in a free air, removed from the proximity of the film, and, therefore, does not clog up with dirt and/or oil; and (3) the apertures may be made square, increasing the light efficiency.

1,828,875. **Electrooptical Translation System.** C. H. W. NASON. Assigned

to Jenkins Television Corp. Oct. 27, 1931. A method of employing photoelectric variations to control the resonance characteristic of an oscillatory circuit supplied from a source of carrier current. The frequency spectrum of the transmitted carrier waves is substantially independent of the frequency variations of the light impulses incident upon the light-sensitive device under control of a film. The light passing through each elemental area of the film is projected upon the photoelectric cell, preferably of the Elster-Geitel type, comprising a light-sensitive electrode and another electrode. The electrostatic capacity of such a cell undergoes variations in value as the coating is subjected to different degrees of illumination.

1,828,940. **System for Correcting Sound Records.** R. J. POMEROY. Oct. 27, 1931. A method and system for making a distortion corrected record, by introducing to the original record correction distortions that are compensatory of, or have a neutralizing effect on, the distortions which are introduced by reproduction. This is done by recording the distorted reproduced sound, and utilizing this distorted record to modify the original record in such a manner that the distortive effects of the system are compensated in the modified record, and accurate reproduction is thus obtainable.

1,828,941. **System for Correcting Sound Records.** R. J. POMEROY. Oct. 27, 1931. A method and system for making a distortion corrected record, and this is done by introducing, to the record, correction distortions that are compensatory of, or have a neutralizing effect on, the distortions which are introduced by reproduction. A sound current representing the distortion record is combined with a sound current representing the original undistorted record, and this combination is so effected that the resultant current carries variations which represent only the difference between the two records or, in other words, the distortion. A record of this current may be made upon a film and subsequently printed above an original record. In either case, the result is a distortion corrected record from which sound may be finally reproduced without the distortions of recording and reproduction.

1,828, 942. **Production of Corrected Sound Records.** R. J. POMEROY. Oct. 27, 1931. A method and system for making a distortion corrected record, and this is done by introducing to the record correction distortions that are compensatory of, or have a neutralizing effect on, the distortions which are introduced in recording and reproduction. This is accomplished in the present instance by making a photographic distortion corrected sound record, or photographic sound record compensated for distortions, and from this making a distortion corrected mechanical record from which distortionless reproduction is obtainable.

1,828,974. **Photographic Film with Visible Reproducible Inscriptions.** H. LUMMERZHEIM AND E. SCHNITZLER. Assigned to Agfa AnSCO Corp. Oct. 27, 1931. An ink is provided for continuous printing on a photographic film, the ink comprising a mixture of cerasine-red in glycol acetate. A photographic film provided on the rear side with inscriptions by means of the said dye-ink may be polished as usual in the photographic film industry; it may be exposed, developed, and finished in the usual manner without fading of the impressed symbols.

1,829,095. **Film Reel.** W. G. KING AND M. E. KRAUSE. Oct. 27, 1931. An endless film may move continuously or intermittently in a continuous path from the inner convolution of a roll of film revolving about the circularly grouped rollers

onward through the mechanism of a projector and past the lens and back onto the outer convolution of a roll of film without undue strain or intricate twists or loops in the film by the provision of yieldable film guides.

1,829,103. **Loading Device for View Taking Cinematographic Apparatus.** A. N. MERLE. Assigned to Pathé Cinema, Anciens Établissements Pathé Frères. Oct. 27, 1931. The cover is provided with a bevelled part corresponding to that of the cover and is formed on the face of the loading case coacting with the cover. This bevelled part is situated outwardly of the film-holding chamber. The said bevelled part may extend upon the whole periphery of the said chamber or upon only a certain portion thereof. The loading case may be readily opened to allow access to the hollow interior of the box for the insertion or removal of the film.

1,829,121. **Sound Recording Apparatus.** E. R. VINSON. Oct. 27, 1931. An electromagnetic vibratile device for moving a light valve in the form of a V-shaped notch in the path of a beam of light for varying the exposure of the film according to impressed sound vibrations.

1,829,359. **Picture Projecting Machine Cabinet.** R. W. KITTREDGE. Oct. 27, 1931. Cabinet for a motion picture projecting machine, and a projection screen and stand therefor which is removably stored on the cabinet in such a manner as not to decrease materially the space afforded in the cabinet for the reception or storage of other articles such as a projecting machine, related apparatus, and film, which permits the quick and convenient storing of the screen and stand on the cabinet and removal of the same therefrom, and which does not detract from the appearance of the cabinet or require an unattractive shape thereof for use in the home to form an attractive and convenient article of furniture.

1,829,475. **Projection Lamp Holder.** G. H. CUSHING. Oct. 27, 1931. A tubular holder for an incandescent lamp by means of which a standard electric light bulb may be positioned in an accurately designed reflector, so that the filament of the bulb will be located at the focus of the reflector.

1,829,482. **Motion Picture Film Reel.** Oct. 27, 1931. A. C. Hayden. A film reel for motion picture apparatus comprising a pair of plates and a hub between said plates adapted to have a film wound thereon, one of said plates having a hole therein and the other of said plates having a cup integral therewith, pressed therefrom and in axial alignment with the hole, said hole and cup being adapted to receive a spindle of motion picture apparatus, said hole being formed for driving engagement with the spindle, and said cup insuring application of the reel to the spindle with the hole plate in advance of the cup plate.

1,829,633. **Taking or Projecting Panoramic Views or Views Extending in Height.** H. CHRETIEN. Assigned to Société Anonyme Française Dite Société Technique D'Optique et de Photographie. Oct. 27, 1931. Method of photographing or projecting which consists of reducing optically the space occupied by the images on a sensitized surface, by compressing them in one single direction, either in height, or in width, or in any inclined direction selected, this result being obtained by disposing, in front of the photographing objective, a special optical combination, referred to as a local anamorphoser, suitably oriented about the optical axis of the objective. The process also consists in restoring or projecting these images through an optical combination similar to that which has served for obtaining them and similarly directed, which has the result of reestablishing the

images in their exact proportions on a screen of suitable dimensions and arrangement.

1,829,634. **Optical Compression of Film Pictures.** H. CHRETIEN. Oct. 27, 1931. A film which includes a series of pictures thereon of uniform dimensions and proportions which are optically compressed, some in one dimension and some in another, so as to obtain when projected and restored views which are considerably extended but only in the one dimension or the other.

1,829,791. **Device for Recording Sound on Film.** H. A. DE VRY. Assigned to Q. R. S.-De Vry Corp. Nov. 3, 1931. Incandescent lamp having a bulb, part of which is opaque except for a minute slit in the tip end thereof. The lamp is adapted to be positioned with respect to feeding or winding mechanism for the film so that the beam of light emanating from the slit strikes against one of the side margins of the film and forms on the film, as the latter is driven by the feed mechanism, an exposed portion of strip-like conformation.

1,829,912. **Sound Picture Film and Method of Making the Same.** D. G. SHEARER. Assigned to Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Corp. Nov. 3, 1931. Continuous picture film and sound record comprising a strip of film bearing pictures between rows of sprocket holes made therein, and a continuous photographic sound record on film stock attached to one longitudinal edge of the picture film, one edge of the picture film being stepped and the stepped edges cemented together whereby the combined picture film and sound record are of substantially equal thickness transversely thereof.

1,830,082. **Color Attachment for Cinema Projectors.** W. R. BECKLEY, A. E. CHURCH AND J. F. MERKEL. Assigned to Beckley and Church, Inc. Nov. 2, 1931. A rotatable disk is placed upon the front of the projector and arranged in front of the lens and adapted to present various differently colored transparent segments thereof in the axis of the lens, selectively, so that the projected rays will be colored or filtered in a manner such as will protect the eye of the observer from the glare of the image as projected upon the screen and also when desired to impart a colorful effect simulating, for instance, moonlight, twilight, *etc.*

1,830,121. **Color Attachment for Cinema Projectors.** J. F. MERKEL. Assigned to Beckley & Church, Inc. Nov. 3, 1931. A carrier for a lens plate is mounted on the projector and a vari-colored ray screen rotatably and reversibly mounted on the shaft in operative relation to the lens for the reproduction of images in color.

1,830,158. **Film Trap and Film Trap Door.** A. DINA. Assigned to The Precision Machine Co., Inc. Nov. 3, 1931. Construction of film guide and film trap door in which the door is closed upon the film against impact absorbing means which prevents transmission of shocks to parts of the projector. A resilient contacting pad is provided against which the door is moved to closed position.

(Abstracts compiled by John B. Brady, Patent Attorney, Washington, D. C.)