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(72) Inventors ROBERT JUSTIN ROMAN
JOHN JOSEPH BUNDSCHUH



(54) CARTRIDGE-LOADING MOTION PICTURE PROJECTOR

(71) We, EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY, a Company organized under the Laws of the State of New Jersey, United States of America of 343 State Street, Rochester, New York 14650, United States of America do hereby declare the invention, for which we pray that a patent may be granted to us, and the method by which it is to be performed, to be particularly described in and by the following statement:—

The present invention relates to cartridge loaded motion picture projectors and related equipment and more particularly to such equipment adapted to accommodate film cartridges of different film capacities.

A cartridge-loading projector is disclosed in Patent Application No. 55365/68 (Serial No. 1 254 705). In the system disclosed in that application, a film reel is positioned within a cartridge having an opening adapted to receive a spindle which rotatably supports and drives the reel within the cartridge. With the cartridge positioned on the projector, the film roll is radially accessible to a stripping mechanism movable into temporary operative relationship with the film roll on the reel through another cartridge opening; such mechanism being adapted to separate the leading end of the film from the roll and to feed it along or toward a predetermined threading path. Upon completion of the projection cycle, a rewind mechanism initiates a rewind cycle, whereupon the gate is opened, the pulldown claw is retracted, and the film is rapidly rewound onto the supply reel.

To enable the stripping and threading mechanism to perform properly notwithstanding any substantial difference in diameters of the film rolls housed in the cartridges, the locating and supporting surfaces of the cartridges may be adapted to

co-operate with mating means on the projector to position the respective supply reels within different sized cartridges at predetermined non-coaxial locations. Accordingly, means must be provided for locating the reel spindle, which rotatably supports the supply reel in a cartridge, at such different locations.

In accordance with the present invention there is provided a motion picture projector, for use with film wound on a supply reel contained within a cartridge, comprising means for mounting any one of a series of different capacity cartridges in predetermined operational position against a cartridge locating surface on the projector, the position of the reel axis on the projector being determined by the cartridge capacity, and a drive spindle for engaging and rotating about the spindle axis a supply reel within a mounted cartridge, the drive spindle being rotatably mounted on a member which is movable so that the spindle position is adjustable relative to the cartridge mounting means in a plane perpendicular to the axis of the drive spindle.

The projector preferably includes means for holding the movable member in any one of a plurality of positions each of which corresponds to a different capacity of cartridge and a different position of reel axis.

The different reel axes may be disposed along an arc coaxial with the pivot axis of the movable member or may be at different distances therefrom.

The movable member may be arranged for longitudinal as well as angular movement.

Various means for practising the invention and other advantages and features thereof will be apparent from the following

[Price 25p]

detailed description of an illustrative preferred embodiment of the invention, reference being made to the accompanying drawings in which like reference numerals refer to like elements.

In the accompanying drawings:

Fig. 1 is a side elevational view of a self-threading cartridge-loaded motion picture projector in accordance with the present invention illustrating different sizes of cartridges loaded on the projector in respective predetermined positions on the projector.

Fig. 2 is a perspective illustration of the film cartridge shown in solid lines in Fig. 1 and of the portion of the projector which selectively cooperates with the different sizes of cartridges to locate and support the cartridges in the respective predetermined positions shown in Fig. 1;

Fig. 3 is a schematic elevational view of a portion of the subject projector, depicting the relative operative locations the axes of film supply reels contained in the cartridges shown in Fig. 1 and further depicting the manner in which a film stripping and threading mechanism cooperates with the film rolls carried by such reels.

Fig. 4 is a plan view of a preferred embodiment of the invention comprising a spindle support mechanism which is adjustable manually to locate the supply reel spindle at the different positions of the reel axes illustrated in Fig. 3;

Fig. 5 is a cross sectional elevational view of the structure depicted in Fig. 4, taken along line 5-5 of that figure; and

Fig. 6 is a view corresponding generally to Fig. 5 but depicting a simpler embodiment of the invention by which the film supply reel spindle is adjustable to different positions lying along an arc centered at the pivot axis of the spindle support arm;

Fig. 7 is an elevational view of a third embodiment of the invention wherein the spindle support mechanism includes a movable pivot point permitting location of the spindle at different positions on a substantially straight line and further illustrating ball and detent means for holding the spindle at a selected one of its positions;

Fig. 8 is a plan view of the embodiment depicted in Fig. 7.

Fig. 9 is an elevational view of a fourth embodiment of the invention similar to the embodiment depicted in Fig. 7 but having a pin and notch means for holding the spindle at a selected one of its positions.

The illustrative projector depicted in Fig. 1 of the accompanying drawings is described in more detail in Patent Application No. 55365/68 (Serial No. 1 254 705) and will be seen to comprise a generally rectangular casing 11, including a housing 12 which

extends laterally toward the right side of the projector and supports a forwardly facing projection lens assembly 13. Above housing 12, a rotatable film take-up reel spindle or shaft 14 extends beyond vertical wall member 15 and is adapted to receive any of several different diameter film take-up reels. The smallest of such reels is shown in solid lines at 16, with the peripheries of two progressively larger reels being indicated in broken lines at numerals 16a and 16b.

Forwardly of take-up reel spindle 14, a similar supply reel spindle 17 likewise extends beyond wall member 15 to support and impart rotational movement to a film supply reel 18 housed within a film supply cartridge 19 loaded onto the projector. As in the case of the film take-up reels, a small capacity film cartridge 19 is shown loaded onto the projector in solid lines, with the outlines of two similar but progressively larger cartridges being shown respectively in broken lines at 19a and 19b in the loaded positions assumed by those cartridges. The film supply reels within the different sized cartridges 19, 19a, and 19b are of corresponding different diameters and therefore accommodate film supply rolls 21, 21a and 21b of progressively larger maximum diameters, as shown in Fig. 3.

All of the film cartridges are provided with similar locating ribs 22, as illustrated on cartridge 19 in Fig. 3. These ribs are adapted to be received in mating positioning slots 23 defined by wall member 15 of the projector. Additionally, latch openings 24 are similarly located with reference to the locating ribs of each of the cartridges and are adapted to be engaged by releasable latch members 25 extending through openings 26 in the projector wall member 15, whereby a cartridge installed on the projector is releasably held in its operative position.

By reference to Figs. 1 and 4, it will be apparent that the cooperation between the locating ribs on the different sized cartridges and the mating positioning slots on the projector positions the three different sized cartridges with their respective reel hub axes at predetermined different locations. As will be described later in detail, supply reel spindle 17 is adapted to be adjusted to these same predetermined different locations to rotatably support the film supply reel of whichever cartridge is mounted on the projector.

When cartridge 19 is latched in place on the projector, its slotted base portion 27 (Fig. 2) is aligned with slot 28 in the projector housing and with a stripping and threading mechanism comprising a stripper finger 29 and a stripper belt member 31. To initiate the film stripping and threading

operation, the stripper finger moves from its inoperative position shown in broken lines at 29c in Fig. 3 to its operative position shown in solid lines in that figure, thereby locating the tip of the finger in engagement with the outermost convolution of the film supply roll 21 wound onto the reel. Concurrently, stripper belt member 31 rotates in a counterclockwise direction about support shaft 32 from its inoperative position shown in broken lines at 31c to its operative position shown in solid lines, thus engaging its peripheral stripper belt 33 with the outermost roll convolution. As a part of the same operation, an appropriate clutch mechanism is adjusted so that supply reel spindle 17 can rotate in an unwinding direction. The stripper belt is constantly driven in a counterclockwise direction and therefore rotates the film roll in an unwinding clockwise direction. Accordingly, the leading end of the film is separated from the roll by the stripper finger and is delivered out of the cartridge into a narrow guide path defined between a portion of the stripper belt and the adjacent edge of the stripper finger.

By reference to Fig. 3, it will be seen that the disposition of the three reel axes allows the stripper belt member to pivot about shaft 32 into contact with the periphery of any of the corresponding film supply rolls, 21, 21a or 21b by assuming the respective positions of the belt member shown at 31, 31a and 31b. Similarly, by means of a support linkage of the general type described in Patent Application No. 55365/68 (Serial No. 1254705) and its divisional, Patent Application No. 34812/71 (Serial No. 1261190), the stripper finger is also movable to different operative positions indicated at 29, 29a and 29b so that it can cooperate with the respective film rolls 21, 21a and 21b and thereby deliver the leading end of the film out of the cartridge, as previously described, regardless of which size cartridge is loaded onto the machine.

As the leading end of the film emerges beyond the path defined between the stripper belt and stripper finger, it enters the open end of a guide channel shown at 34 in Fig. 3 and is thereby directed through a film projection gate and into engagement with an appropriate pulldown claw or equivalent film advancing mechanism. Beyond the film gate the leading end of the film passes along another guide channel leading into a pivotally supported threading arm 5 (Fig. 1) by which it is conducted into self-attaching engagement with the hub of the film take-up reel mounted on spindle 14. When the film threading operation has been completed, the stripper finger and stripper belt member are returned to

their respective inoperative positions shown respectively in broken lines at 29c and 31c in Fig. 3, whereupon the film is projected as it unwinds from the cartridge and winds onto the film take-up reel. The trailing end of the film is attached to the film supply reel hub, and therefore is drawn taut when all of the available film has been displayed. This occurrence initiates a rewinding operation by opening the film gate, disabling the film pulldown mechanism and imparting counterclockwise rewinding rotation to the film supply reel spindle 17 as the film take-up reel spindle 14 is allowed to rotate freely. Thus, the film is rewound entirely into the cartridge, whereupon the rewound cartridge can be removed from the projector.

Figs 4 and 5 illustrate the spindle support structure by means of which the film supply reel spindle is adjustable manually to support the three different sized film supply reels at the respective positions shown in Fig. 3. In accordance with this preferred embodiment of the invention, the supply reel spindle 17 comprises a chuck member 35 attached to the end of a horizontal spindle shaft 36 which is rotatably journaled in bushing members 37 and 38 supported by spindle support member 39. The spindle support member, in turn, is pivotally carried by shaft 41 extending between parallel side plates 42 and 43 of support arm 44. These two side plates are maintained in rigid parallel relation to each other by top web member 45 integral therewith and by a stiffening shaft 46 riveted between the two plates. A countershaft 47 extends between bushings 48 and 49 in the side plates at the end of the arm member opposite the reel spindle and is rotatably supported in stationary journal blocks 51. Adjusting lever 52, which is formed integrally with side plate 43 of the support arm, extends forwardly through slot 53 in the vertical front wall member 54 of housing 12 and is therefore manually accessible for rotating the support arm about countershaft 47 to different angular positions. The lever 52 also indicates the position of the spindle 17.

A pulley 55 is affixed to spindle shaft 36 adjacent the inner end of bushing member 38 and is connected by drive belt 56 to a similar pulley 57 mounted on rotatable countershaft 47. Beyond bushing member 38, a flanged cam follower roller 58 is rotatably supported on the spindle shaft. A retaining collar 59 is attached to the end of spindle shaft 36 beyond cam follower roller 58, thereby maintaining the latter in its depicted position adjacent bushing member 38. Since collar member 59 and pulley 55 are axially immovable relative to the spindle shaft, the reel chuck

member remains at all times in its depicted position, in which it extends through slot 61 in wall member 15 by a sufficient distance to support the reel within
5 a cartridge loaded onto the projector. A pulley 62 attached to countershaft 47 is driven by an appropriate motor, not shown, thereby causing the supply reel spindle 17 to be rotated by belt 56. As previously
10 mentioned clutch means or the like, not shown, are also incorporated in this spindle drive system to effect different modes of rotation of the supply reel spindle during different phases of operation of the projector.
15

A vertical cam plate 63 is immovably supported in alignment with cam follower roller 58 by screws 63 threaded into stationary mounting studs 65. Along its front edge,
20 this cam plate defines a cam surface 66 including three arcuate detent indentations 67, 67a and 67b in respective coaxial alignment with the required three positions of the supply reel spindle. The hub 68 of the cam follower roller is of the same radius
25 as the detent indentations and is engaged with cam surface 66, which is straddled by the roller flanges 69. Drive belt 56 is made of rubber or a similar elastic material and therefore resiliently biases the cam
30 follower roller against the cam surface, supplemented if necessary by a coil spring 71 stretched between the spindle support member and the support arm. Accordingly,
35 when lever 52 is moved to the position shown in solid lines in Fig. 5, the supply reel chuck member 35 is maintained in the proper position to receive the hub of a reel provided in the smallest of the three
40 film cartridges. Upon movement of lever 52 upwardly to its intermediate position shown in broken lines at 52a cam follower roller 58 rides out of detent indentation 67 by stretching belt 56 and spring 71 and
45 drops into detent indentation 67a to locate the supply reel chuck at the proper position to receive the reel hub of the medium size cartridge 19a, as shown at 35a in Fig. 3 and by reference to spindle shaft 36a in
50 Fig. 5. Similarly, further upward movement of the lever to the position shown in broken lines at 52b locates the cam follower roller in the uppermost detent indentation 67b thereby positioning the spindle shaft and
55 the reel chuck member as shown at 35b and 36b so that the chuck member can receive and support the hub of the largest size cartridge 19b. From the foregoing, therefore, it will be apparent that chuck
60 member 35 can be adjusted selectively to any of its three predetermined operative positions by manual movement of lever 52.

By reference to broken line 72 in Fig. 5, which illustrates the arcuate movement
65 path of shaft 41 about the axis of counter-

shaft 47, it will be seen that the three operative positions of the chuck member are not disposed along an arc defined by the pivot axis of the support arm. For example, depending on the configuration of
70 surface 66, the operative positions may be disposed on straight line 73. However, if the mode of construction of a particular projector does make it practicable to locate the axes of the different cartridge reel hubs
75 along an arc centered at the pivot axis of a pivotally mounted spindle support arm, a somewhat simpler embodiment of the invention can be employed as illustrated in Fig. 6. In such a construction spindle 17
80 is journaled directly to support arm 76, which is generally similar to the previously described support arm 44. Accordingly, the spindle remains in fixed parallel relation to the pivot axis of the support arm defined
85 by countershaft 47 so that the different positions of the spindle are located along the arc represented by broken line 77, at equal radii from the pivot axis of the arm. Since the cam follower roller and the cam
90 plate associated therewith are not required to adjust the spindle, they can be eliminated and replaced by other appropriate detent means, not shown, to establish predetermined detent positions of the adjusting
95 lever 78 attached to the support arm. However, it will be apparent that a spindle support structure of the type illustrated in Figs. 4 and 5 will be preferable in many
100 instances due to the greater design flexibility afforded by avoiding the necessity of locating the different spindle positions along the same arc defined by the support arm pivot axis.

Referring now to Figs. 7 and 8, a third
105 embodiment of the invention is disclosed including additional or further means for effecting movement of the spindle between three operative positions not necessarily on the arc of a circle. Elements illustrated in
110 Figs. 7 and 8 which are the same as elements of Figs. 4 and 5 have been given similar reference numerals preceded by a "1". Other elements have been given new
115 reference numerals.

In this embodiment, the spindle support arm 100 is provided at one end 102 with an adjustable pivot means 104 comprising an elongated slot 106 in the end 102 and a
120 pivot member or shaft 108 supported on the projector housing or support wall 109. Shaft 108 is mounted on the projector for rotation relative to the housing to drive spindle 136 in a manner previously described in connection with the embodiment
125 illustrated in Figs. 4 and 5. However, the shaft is not movable in lateral directions relative to the housing and thereby acts as a locating member about which the arm 100 can pivot as well as move longitudinally
130

relative to elongated slot 106.

Operative positions of the spindle (in this case three) are determined by a spindle locating means 110 comprising a sleeve 114 rotatably carried by a projection or stud 112 fixed to and extending downwardly from arm 100, and cam surfaces defined by a slot or recess 116 in a support wall 109 of the projector. The cam surface or slot 116 may have any number of shapes and configurations to guide the arm along a desired path including but not limited to the arc of a circle. For example, as illustrated in Figs. 7 and 8, the guide slot 116 defines a linear path or straight line and is adapted to guide the spindle 136 between different positions lying along a linear path or straight line parallel to guide slot 116. Moreover, the projector may be provided with interchangeable plates 117, see Fig. 7, containing different guide slots 116 whereby the path defined by movement of spindle 136 can be varied as desired by interchanging such plates.

For holding the adjustable arm 100 at a selected one of its different angular positions, ball and detent means 118 are provided including in the embodiment illustrated three angularly spaced detents or recesses 120, 122 and 124 in support wall 109 and a ball 126 on arm 100. The ball is resiliently urged by leaf spring 128 to extend through an opening 30 in arm 100, but is prevented from passing entirely through the arm by the width of opening 30 which is less than the diameter of the ball 126. The width of the slot, however, is sufficient to permit engagement between the portion of the ball extending through the slot and wall 109 or a selected one of the detents in the wall. The detents 120-124 have inclined surfaces adjacent their edges and the ball can move up these inclined edges against the resilient force exerted by spring 128 to permit pivotal movement of arm 100 between the positions defined by detents 120, 122 and 124. When the arm is moved until it is again in a position corresponding to one of the detents, the ball will drop into the respective detent under the action of spring 128 and will hold or locate the arm at the detent until additional force is applied to the arm sufficient to again move the ball up the incline and out of the respective detent.

In operation, the spindle can be moved to and between its selected positions by adjusting lever 152. As the lever is moved upwardly the arm is guided along a straight line by stud 112 and sleeve 114 moving in slot 116. As the spindle moves in such straight line, arm 100 will pivot on shaft 108 and will also move longitudinally on the shaft to account for the greater distance between the spindle 136 and shaft 108.

Upon reaching its uppermost position, shown in dotted lines in Fig. 7, ball 126 will fall into detent 124 to accurately hold or locate the arm and spindle in the upper position. In a similar manner, the spindle can be moved to various other positions, such as a lower position corresponding to detent 120.

Referring now to Fig. 9, still another embodiment of the invention has been illustrated which is similar in many respects to the embodiment illustrated in Figs. 7 and 8 and which has been provided with reference numerals in a series between 200 and 300 which correspond, where there are corresponding parts, to the numerals between 100 and 200 in Figs. 7 and 8. In this embodiment, however, the spindle is located and held at a selected one of its operative positions by a stud carried in a notched slot instead of the ball and detent illustrated in Figs. 7 and 8. In this embodiment the arm 200 includes a sleeve 214 rotatably held on a stud 212 fixed to arm 200 and extending downwardly into a cam means in the form of a slot or guide 216. Slot 216 includes in one wall thereof three recesses or notches 218, 220, and 222 having widths or diameters slightly larger than sleeve 219 such that the sleeve can freely move into or out of the notches. Moreover, the arm is urged to the left, as illustrated in Fig. 9, by a spring means 224 secured to a bent end portion 226 of arm 200 and a bent tab 228 on the support wall 209, to thereby urge the sleeve 214 of arm 200 into a selected one of the recesses 218-222.

In the operation of this embodiment, arm 200 and spindle 236 may be moved to the upper position corresponding to notch 222 by moving lever 252 to the right against the force of spring 224 until sleeve 214 clears notch 220, and then by moving the lever upwardly until the sleeve 214 is urged into notch 222 by the spring 224. In a similar manner the arm can be moved to a lowered position corresponding to notch 218.

While the above embodiments have been illustrated with an adjusting lever 52, 152 and 252, respectively, it should be understood that the adjusting lever may be eliminated completely and the spindle may be used in lieu thereof to move the arm between its operative positions.

The invention has been described in detail with particular reference to preferred embodiments thereof, but it will be understood that variations and modifications can be effected within the scope of the invention.

WHAT WE CLAIM IS:—

1. A motion picture projector, for use with film wound on a supply reel contained within a cartridge, comprising means for mounting any one of a series of different

relative to elongated slot 106.

Operative positions of the spindle (in this case three) are determined by a spindle locating means 110 comprising a sleeve 114 rotatably carried by a projection or stud 112 fixed to and extending downwardly from arm 100, and cam surfaces defined by a slot or recess 116 in a support wall 109 of the projector. The cam surface or slot 116 may have any number of shapes and configurations to guide the arm along a desired path including but not limited to the arc of a circle. For example, as illustrated in Figs. 7 and 8, the guide slot 116 defines a linear path or straight line and is adapted to guide the spindle 136 between different positions lying along a linear path or straight line parallel to guide slot 116. Moreover, the projector may be provided with interchangeable plates 117, see Fig. 7, containing different guide slots 116 whereby the path defined by movement of spindle 136 can be varied as desired by interchanging such plates.

For holding the adjustable arm 100 at a selected one of its different angular positions, ball and detent means 118 are provided including in the embodiment illustrated three angularly spaced detents or recesses 120, 122 and 124 in support wall 109 and a ball 126 on arm 100. The ball is resiliently urged by leaf spring 128 to extend through an opening 30 in arm 100, but is prevented from passing entirely through the arm by the width of opening 30 which is less than the diameter of the ball 126. The width of the slot, however, is sufficient to permit engagement between the portion of the ball extending through the slot and wall 109 or a selected one of the detents in the wall. The detents 120-124 have inclined surfaces adjacent their edges and the ball can move up these inclined edges against the resilient force exerted by spring 128 to permit pivotal movement of arm 100 between the positions defined by detents 120, 122 and 124. When the arm is moved until it is again in a position corresponding to one of the detents, the ball will drop into the respective detent under the action of spring 128 and will hold or locate the arm at the detent until additional force is applied to the arm sufficient to again move the ball up the incline and out of the respective detent.

In operation, the spindle can be moved to and between its selected positions by adjusting lever 152. As the lever is moved upwardly the arm is guided along a straight line by stud 112 and sleeve 114 moving in slot 116. As the spindle moves in such straight line, arm 100 will pivot on shaft 108 and will also move longitudinally on the shaft to account for the greater distance between the spindle 136 and shaft 108.

Upon reaching its uppermost position, shown in dotted lines in Fig. 7, ball 126 will fall into detent 124 to accurately hold or locate the arm and spindle in the upper position. In a similar manner, the spindle can be moved to various other positions, such as a lower position corresponding to detent 120.

Referring now to Fig. 9, still another embodiment of the invention has been illustrated which is similar in many respects to the embodiment illustrated in Figs. 7 and 8 and which has been provided with reference numerals in a series between 200 and 300 which correspond, where there are corresponding parts, to the numerals between 100 and 200 in Figs. 7 and 8. In this embodiment, however, the spindle is located and held at a selected one of its operative positions by a stud carried in a notched slot instead of the ball and detent illustrated in Figs. 7 and 8. In this embodiment the arm 200 includes a sleeve 214 rotatably held on a stud 212 fixed to arm 200 and extending downwardly into a cam means in the form of a slot or guide 216. Slot 216 includes in one wall thereof three recesses or notches 218, 220, and 222 having widths or diameters slightly larger than sleeve 219 such that the sleeve can freely move into or out of the notches. Moreover, the arm is urged to the left, as illustrated in Fig. 9, by a spring means 224 secured to a bent end portion 226 of arm 200 and a bent tab 228 on the support wall 209, to thereby urge the sleeve 214 of arm 200 into a selected one of the recesses 218-222.

In the operation of this embodiment, arm 200 and spindle 236 may be moved to the upper position corresponding to notch 222 by moving lever 252 to the right against the force of spring 224 until sleeve 214 clears notch 220, and then by moving the lever upwardly until the sleeve 214 is urged into notch 222 by the spring 224. In a similar manner the arm can be moved to a lowered position corresponding to notch 218.

While the above embodiments have been illustrated with an adjusting lever 52, 152 and 252, respectively, it should be understood that the adjusting lever may be eliminated completely and the spindle may be used in lieu thereof to move the arm between its operative positions.

The invention has been described in detail with particular reference to preferred embodiments thereof, but it will be understood that variations and modifications can be effected within the scope of the invention.

WHAT WE CLAIM IS:—

1. A motion picture projector, for use with film wound on a supply reel contained within a cartridge, comprising means for mounting any one of a series of different



capacity cartridges in predetermined operational position against a cartridge locating surface on the projector, the position of the reel axis on the projector
 5 being determined by the cartridge capacity, and a drive spindle for engaging and rotating about the spindle axis a supply reel within a mounted cartridge, the drive spindle being rotatably mounted on a member
 10 which is movable so that the spindle position is adjustable relative to the cartridge mounting means in a plane perpendicular to the axis of the drive spindle.

2. A projector as claimed in Claim 1,
 15 wherein the said surface is adapted to be engaged by a base portion of the cartridge, and the member carrying the drive spindle is pivotally mounted on the projector to move towards or away from this surface
 20 and to position the drive spindle for driving engagement with a reel in the cartridge.

3. A projector as claimed in Claim 2, wherein the member is an arm which is pivotally mounted on the projector at one
 25 end and has the drive spindle rotatably mounted at the other end.

4. A motion picture projector as claimed in Claim 1, including means for holding the movable member in any one of a plural-
 30 ity of positions each of which corresponds to a different capacity of cartridge and a different position of reel axis.

5. A motion picture projector as claimed in Claim 4, wherein the movable member
 35 is pivotally mounted on the projector, and the said spindle positions are disposed along an arc coaxial with the pivot axis of the movable member.

6. A motion picture projector as claimed in Claim 5, wherein the drive spindle is
 40 carried by the movable member at a fixed distance from the said pivot axis, which distance corresponds to the radius of the said arc.

7. A motion picture projector as claimed in Claim 4, wherein at least two of the said spindle positions are at different
 45 distances from the said pivot axis of the movable member, and including spindle mounting means supporting the drive spindle on the movable member for move-
 50 ment relative to the said pivot axis, and spindle positioning means for moving the spindle relative to the said pivot axis as a
 55 function of the angular position of the movable member thereby to align the drive spindle with any selected one of the different reel axes.

8. A motion picture projector as claimed in Claim 6, wherein the spindle positioning
 60 means includes a stationary cam, a cam follower carried by the spindle mounting means, and resilient means arranged to bias the cam follower into engagement with
 65 the stationary cam.

9. A motion picture projector as claimed in Claim 8, wherein the resilient means comprises a tension spring connected between the movable member and the spindle mounting means.

10. A motion picture projector as claimed in Claim 4, wherein the means for holding the movable member in the said plurality of positions corresponding to
 70 different parallel reel axes comprises recesses formed in the housing to receive a stud or other projection carried by the movable member, and resilient means for urging the stud or other projection into
 75 the recess.

11. A motion picture projector as claimed in Claim 7, and including a rotatable shaft for pivotally supporting the movable member for movement about the
 80 said pivot axis, a first pulley carried by the rotatable shaft, a second pulley carried by the drive spindle, and an elastic endless belt connecting the first and second pulleys to transmit rotation therebetween, the endless
 85 belt being sufficiently elastic to accommodate the variation in distance between the said pivot axis and the spindle axis caused by adjustment of the spindle positioning means.

12. A motion picture projector as claimed in Claim 1, wherein the movable
 90 member is mounted for pivotal and longitudinal movement on the projector housing to position the drive spindle in any one of a plurality of positions each of which corresponds to a different capacity of cartridge
 95 and a different position of reel axis, and the movable member is arranged to be guided by the projector housing so that the drive spindle moves along a predetermined path in moving between the said
 100 plurality of positions.

13. A motion picture projector as claimed in Claim 12, wherein the projector housing defines a slot arranged to receive
 105 and guide a stud or other projection carried by the movable member.

14. A motion picture projector as claimed in Claim 12, wherein the pre-
 110 determined path is a non-circular path.

15. A motion picture projector as claimed in any of Claims 4 to 14, including a
 115 manually accessible lever associated with the movable member for moving the drive spindle between the said positions, the position of the lever indicating the position of the drive spindle.

16. A motion picture projector as claimed in any preceding claim, including
 120 a mechanism for separating the leading end of the film from the supply reel in the cartridge, this mechanism including a stripper finger and a rotatable drive belt which are arranged to move into the cartridge
 125 to engage the film wound on the supply reel.



17. A motion picture projector substantially as hereinbefore described with reference to Figures 1, 2 and 3, or 4 and 5, or 6, or 7 and 8, or 9.

L. A. TRANGMAR, B.Sc., C.P.A.,

Agent for the Applicants.

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