

Description

[Title of the Invention] IMAGING DEVICE

[Technical Field]

An aspect in the following disclosure relates
5 to an imaging device provided with a lens protecting
mechanism.

[Background Art]

Conference systems capable of being used to
10 conduct a remote conference between remote places via
communications networks such as the Internet have become
popular. Such conference systems utilize a technology
known in the art to conduct a remote conference; that is,
a communications apparatus acquires images and speech of
15 conference participants in one conference room, converts
the acquired images and speech into digital data, and
transmits the converted digital data to a counterpart
communications apparatus. The counterpart communications
apparatus subsequently displays the acquired images and
20 outputs the speech in a counterpart conference room so
that conference participants in two remotely separate
conference rooms can conduct a remote conference in a
state close to an actual conference.

Patent Document 1, for example, discloses a
25 communications apparatus having excellent portability as

an example of the above technology. The disclosed communications apparatus has a uniaxial hinge configured to pivotally connect an image input unit including a digital camera and a housing.

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[Related-Art Document]

[Patent Document]

[Patent Document 1] Japanese Unexamined Patent Application Publication No.2012-151521

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[Summary of the Invention]

[Problem to be Solved by Invention]

The technology disclosed in Patent Document 1 may improve portability and operability of the communications apparatus because the disclosed technology enables the communications apparatus to house a camera arm to protect a camera lens, thereby no longer requiring a lens cap attached to the communications apparatus so as to eliminate inefficient operations of attaching and detaching the lens whenever the communications apparatus is used and unused. The technology disclosed in Patent Document 1 may further provide the communications apparatus with a protruding object and a lens filter to prevent the lens from contacting the housing when housing the camera arm.

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It is one of objects of the present invention to solve such problems. In other words, it is an object of the present invention to provide a communications
5 apparatus capable of protecting the lens without a complicated mechanism and avoid inefficient operations as well as preventing the quality of the acquired images from degrading due to undesired light.

10 [Means to Solve the Problem]

According to an aspect in the disclosure, there is provided an imaging device that includes an imaging unit having an imaging part configured to image a subject, and a holder configured to hold the imaging part
15 at one end thereof; a housing including a recess part formed in a first surface thereof, and configured to house the imaging unit; and a hinge device having a hinge member housed in the recess part pivotally coupled to the housing around an axle extending approximately in
20 parallel with the first surface inside the recess part of the housing. The imaging unit pivots around the axle via the hinge device between a housing position at which the imaging unit is housed inside the recess part of the housing and a projecting position at which the imaging
25 unit is projected from the recess part of the housing.

The imaging part includes an imaging element having an approximately rectangular shape, a lens configured to introduce external light into the imaging element, and a lens hood mounted at an outer periphery of the lens. The lens hood projects from a surface of the lens by a distance to allow the imaging part to introduce light necessary for imaging a subject from the lens into the imaging element and to block unnecessary light introduced from the lens into the imaging element.

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[Advantageous Effect of the Invention]

According to an aspect in the disclosure, it is possible to protect a lens without a complicated mechanism and avoid inefficient operations as well as preventing the quality of the acquired images from degrading due to undesired light.

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[Brief Description of Drawings]

FIG. 1 is a schematic perspective view illustrating an imaging apparatus according to an embodiment;

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FIG. 2 is a schematic perspective view illustrating an imaging apparatus according to the embodiment;

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FIG. 3 is a schematic perspective view

illustrating an imaging part according to the embodiment;

FIG. 4 is a front view illustrating a lens hood according to the embodiment;

FIG. 5 is a cross-sectional view illustrating
5 the lens hood according to the embodiment;

FIG. 6 is a perspective view illustrating the lens hood according to the embodiment;

FIG. 7 is a perspective view illustrating the lens hood according to the embodiment;

10 FIG. 8 is a top view illustrating the lens hood according to the embodiment;

FIG. 9 is a perspective view illustrating a housing of the imaging part according to the embodiment;

FIG. 10 is a schematic diagram illustrating a
15 design of the lens hood according to the embodiment; and

FIG. 11 is a schematic diagram illustrating the design of the lens hood according to the embodiment.

[Mode for Carrying Out the Invention]

20 In the following, an imaging device according to an embodiment of the present invention will be described with reference to the accompanying drawings; however, the present invention is not limited to the specifically disclosed embodiment within the gist of the
25 present invention. Note that the same or similar

components are provided with the same reference numbers in the drawings to omit or partially omit duplicated illustration.

The following embodiment illustrates a TV
5 conference apparatus illustrated in FIGS. 1 and 2 as an example of an apparatus provided with an imaging device according to an embodiment. However, the invention is not limited to the TV conference. The invention may include a communications apparatus such as a camcorder, a
10 digital still camera, and a TV conference apparatus, or an information processing apparatus such as a smartphone. The invention applied may further include an imaging device, a communications apparatus, and an information processing apparatus of another type that incorporates an
15 imaging part in a housing of a main body.

The following illustrates a schematic configuration of a TV conference apparatus 1 as an apparatus having an imaging device according to an embodiment with reference to FIGS. 1 and 2. FIG. 1 is an
20 external view illustrating the TV conference apparatus 1 that is unused. The TV conference apparatus 1 that is unused has a substantially thin and oblong rectangular parallelepiped outer shape or a substantially plate-like outer shape. The TV conference apparatus 1 may be placed
25 on a table or a desk parallel to a horizontal plane.

The TV conference apparatus 1 includes a camera part 20 serving as an imaging unit composed of a camera head 21 and a camera arm 22, and a housing 30. The camera head 21 serves as an imaging part configured to image a subject, and the camera arm 22 serves as a holder configured to hold the camera head 21 at one end. The housing 30 has a recess part 31 as an upper surface of one side, which is configured to house the camera part 20. The camera part 20 that is not being used is housed in the recess part 31, as illustrated in FIG. 1. This facilitates users' carrying the TV conference apparatus 1, thereby improving its portability. The camera part 20 corresponds to an imaging device.

Next, an illustration is given of the TV conference apparatus 1 that is used with additional reference to FIG. 2. In this example, the TV conference apparatus 1 is provided with a hinge device H. The hinge device H includes a hinge member connected to the housing 30 inside the recess part 31 relatively and pivotally around an axle extending in substantially parallel with the upper surface inside the recess part 31 of the TV conference apparatus 1. When the camera part 20 is used, the camera part 20 pivotally moves via a pivoting shaft of the hinge device H in a pivoting direction R to a position perpendicular to the housing 30.

The following specifically describes a pivoting mechanism of the camera part 20. The camera part 20 is configured to pivotally moves between a housing position S and projecting position T. The
5 housing position S is a position around the axle at which the camera part 20 is housed via the hinge device H inside the recess part 31, and the projecting position T is a position at which the camera part 20 projects from the recess part 31.

10 The TV conference apparatus 1 according to the embodiment when it is used is configured to pivotally move the camera part 20 from the housing position S to the projecting position T, thereby matching the user's eye and a height of the camera head 21. A position of
15 the images projected from the camera part 20 onto a predetermined projecting part thus matches the user's eye to facilitate the user's observation of the projected images.

The camera part 20 that is in use is
20 vertically projected from the housing 30, which is not easy for the user to carry. However, the TV conference apparatus 1 according to the embodiment is configured to house the camera part 20 inside the recess part 31 to enable the user to easily carry the TV conference
25 apparatus 1, thereby improving the portability of the TV

conference apparatus 1.

The structural features of the TV conference apparatus 1 further include a lens hood configured to protect a lens part of the camera part 20 from external impacts and dirt when the camera part 20 is housed in the housing 30, and prevent the damage to the lens part caused by contact between the housed lens part and the surface of the housing 30.

Note that a typical digital single-lens reflex camera or a camcorder has a lens hood simply attached to the camera lens, and the lens hood of this configuration does not serve as a protector to prevent the camera lens from being damaged when the camera is housed. The digital single-lens reflex camera or the camcorder uses a lens cover to simply protect a lens surface from scratching or dirt. That is, the digital single-lens reflex camera or the camcorder needs to have a separate lens cover.

The lens contacts the housing 30 without the lens hood when the camera part 20 is housed in the recess part 31. For example, when a user replaces the camera arm 22 strongly, the lens may strongly contact the housing 30. This may damage the lens due to impact.

On the other hand, the lens may be protected by attaching a protruding object around the lens.

However, the protruding object may have a shape that interferes with rays of light incident on the lens, generating so-called vignetting that is physically introducing a shadow in an image taken. Thus, simply
5 providing a protruding object for protecting the lens may fail to improve the quality of the image.

In the present embodiment, there may be employed a later-described lens hood having a specific feature in addition to the above-described pivoting
10 mechanism of the camera arm 22. Thus, in the embodiment, there may be the features capable of protecting the lens without a complicated mechanism and avoiding inefficient operations as well as preventing the quality of the acquired images from degrading due to undesired light.
15 Note that in the TV conference apparatus 1 according to the embodiment, lifting the camera arm when using the TV conference apparatus 1 achieves an operation of detaching a lens cap in the typical camera or the like. That is, the TV conference apparatus 1 according to the embodiment
20 provides an effect of omitting the operation of detaching the lens cap.

The following describes a schematic configuration of the camera head 21 provided with the AD server apparatus 11 of the present embodiment with
25 reference to FIGS. 3 to 9. The camera head 21 of the

embodiment includes an imaging element 17 (see FIG. 10) having a substantially rectangular shape with an aspect ratio of 16:9, a lens 12 introducing external light into the imaging element 17, and a lens hood 11 having a
5 substantially rectangular shape disposed on an outer periphery of the lens 12. The lens hood 11 having the substantially rectangular shape may have the same height in a horizontal direction since the shape of the lens hood 11 is roughly similar to the shape of the imaging
10 element 17. That is, the lens hood has approximately the same height in vertical and horizontal directions, having taken account of the light incident on the imaging element 17. This facilitates forming the lens hood 11, and further shaping the recess part 31 into a planer
15 shape for placing the camera part 20 into the recess part 31 at the housing position S. Note that the recess part 31 may be shaped to match the shape of the lens hood 11; however, it is not preferable to shape the recess part 31 into a complex form.

20 FIG. 3 is a perspective view illustrating an example of an appearance of the camera head 21. The lens hood 11 covers an outer circumferential edge of the lens part at an end of a camera head housing 13.

The lens hood 11 includes a gradient part 14
25 inclined downward from an outer peripheral end on a

subject side (outside) of the lens hood 11 to an opening
peripheral end on the imaging element side of the lens
hood 11. The lens hood 11 includes a stepwise gradient
part 14, for example (see FIGS. 3 to 6). This may reduce
5 the proportion of reflection light incident on the lens
12 inside the lens hood 11.

Note that the lens hood 11 may preferably be
painted black to further reduce the reflection light.

As illustrated in FIG. 4, the lens hood 11
10 further includes three protruding objects 110 mutually
arranged at equal intervals on an outer periphery of an
opening part K of the lens hood 11, which is fitted with
the lens 12 to expose a surface of the lens 12 from the
opening part K.

15 Note that when the lens hood 11 is not
provided with the protruding objects 110, the lens 12 may
be deflected toward the center of the lens hood 11, which
may shield the light incident on the imaging element 17.
Further, this configuration of the lens hood 11 and the
20 lens 12 without having the protruding objects 110 in
between may allow a gap between the lens hood 11 and the
lens 12 to visually stand out conspicuously. Thus,
arranging at least three protruding objects 110 mutually
at equal intervals on the outer periphery of the opening
25 part K of the lens hood 11 may position the lens 12 at

the center of the lens hood 11 to sufficiently introduce the incident light into the imaging element 17 as well as making the gap between the lens hood 11 and the lens 12 to visually less stand out.

5 As illustrated in FIGS. 6, 7, and 8, four claw parts 15 serving as attaching units are mounted on a rear surface of the lens hood 11; two of the claw parts 15 being mounted at an upper part of the rear face and two of the image forming apparatus 13 being mounted at a
10 lower part of the rear surface to face the claw parts 15 at the upper part. The claw parts 15 each include claws directed outward, and are configured to attach the lens hood 11 to the image forming apparatus 13. The lens hood 11 is attached to the image forming apparatus 13 by
15 fitting the claw parts 15 into counterpart claw receivers 16 formed in the image forming apparatus 13 illustrated in FIG. 9.

 Alternatively, an elastic member such as rubber or sponge may be included inside the lens hood 11
20 instead to serve as the above-described locators and filler for filling the gap between the lens hood 11 and the lens 12.

 Further, the lens hood 11 may be formed of a resilient material such as a cushion material (buffer
25 material). Further, a part of the recess part 31 of the

housing 30 that faces the camera head 21 housed in the recess part 31 at the housing position S may be formed of a resilient material such as a cushion material. The application of the above-described configuration may
5 improve an impact absorption effect of the camera head 21 or the lens 12. .

Further, a middle part 113 of the lens hood 11 has an end face 111 projected toward a subject side of the lens hood 11 with respect to two opposing ends
10 sandwiching the middle part 113 as illustrated in FIG. 8. For example, the middle part 113 of the end face 111 in a longitudinal direction of the lens hood 11 forms a gradual projection with respect to left and right ends of the end face 111 of the lens hood 11. Note that the end
15 face 111 indicates a part of an end face on one side in an approximately rectangular shape of the end face 111.

More specifically, the middle part 113 may be projected from the opposing ends 112 such that a difference in height between a tangent Y to the middle
20 part 113 and a line segment Z connecting between the opposing ends 112 is approximately 1.0 mm. This structural configuration may restrict a position of the lens hood 11 coming in contact with the recess part 31 to the middle part 113 when the camera part 20 is housed in
25 the recess part 31 of the housing 30. Note that the

reason for determining the difference in height to be approximately 1.0 mm is, as illustrated earlier, to form the recess part 31 having a shallow depth. This is because forming the recess part 31 having a greater depth
5 leads to an undesired increase in the thickness of the housing 30. Note that a projecting part with respect to the opposing ends is not limited to the middle part 113, and any part of the end part may be projected with respect to other parts of the end part. Alternatively,
10 the middle parts 113 of both an upper end face and a lower end face in the longitudinal direction of the lens hood 11 may be projected with respect to the opposing ends 112.

If the end face of the lens hood 11 is flat,
15 the overall part of the lens hood 11 may acquire fine scratches due to the contact between the lens hood 11 and the housing 30 when the lens hood 11 is housed in the housing 30, thereby degrading the appearance of the lens hood 11. By contrast, the structural configuration of
20 the lens hood 11 restricts a position to acquire such fine scratches due to the contact between the lens hood 11 and the housing 30 to a specific position of the lens hood 11, thereby allowing the scratch to be unnoticeable to improve a design property.

25 Note that it is not necessary to form a part

of the above-described recess part 31 facing the camera head 21 with a resilient material.

The following illustrates a featured structure of the lens hood 11 according to the embodiment with
5 reference to FIGS. 10 and 11. The TV conference apparatus 1 according to the embodiment preferably employ a wide angle camera to capture all the conference participants in an imaging visual field. The apparatus employing a wide angle camera generally needs to
10 introduce rays of light into the imaging element 17 in a wider range of angles, which leads to a total length of the lens hood to be short; that is, a distance from the lens to the lens hood 11 is short.

Note that the lens hood is configured to block
15 strong rays of light introduced from outside the imaging view angle, and hence prevent an adverse phenomenon such as lens flare. The lens hood may provide higher effect on preventing the adverse phenomenon as the lens hood blocks unnecessary light in a wider range. On the other
20 hand, the lens hood may also need to introduce an amount of light necessary for imaging the subject into the imaging element 17 through the lens.

To reduce contradiction between the two opposing factors, the lens hood 11 may have a projection
25 with a distance from the surface of the lens 12 to

acquire light necessary for imaging the subject by the camera head 21 to be introduced from the lens 12 into the imaging element 17 and to block unnecessary light to be introduced from the lens 12 into the imaging element 17.

5 Specifically, the lens hood 11 of the embodiment is designed as follows. Dimensions of the lens hood 11 are calculated based on an angle incident on the lens and an effective area of the imaging element 17. The imaging element 17 of the camera head 21 has a
10 landscape-oriented rectangular shape having an aspect ratio of 16:9. Since the imaging element 17 of the embodiment has a landscape-oriented rectangular shape, the imaging element 17 has a rectangular shape having a short length in a vertical direction and a greater width
15 in a horizontal direction. Further, the imaging element 17 of the camera head 21 has a maximum angle of view in a diagonal direction.

 The TV conference apparatus 1 is configured to protect the lens 12 by the lens hood 11, where the lens
20 hood 11 is desired to project from a top of the lens by approximately 1.0 mm. In order to allow a tolerance of ± 0.5 mm and an individual difference in a distance of approximately 0.5 mm from the lens 12 to the imaging element 17 for adjusting a focal distance at assembling,
25 the TV conference apparatus 1 according to the embodiment

may preferably have a structural configuration in which a top of the lens hood 11 is at a position 2.0 mm higher than the top of the lens 12. Specifically, a projecting distance R from a top of the surface of the lens 12 of the lens hood 11 is preferably $1.0 \text{ mm} \leq R \leq 2.0 \text{ mm}$.

Note that the top of the lens hood 11 may be at a higher position. However, this increases a thickness of the camera head housing 13 due to the configuration of the camera head 21 allowing to house the camera part 20 when the TV conference apparatus 1 is unused. The thickness of the camera head housing 13 to be set may preferably be less than 40 mm.

As illustrated in FIGS. 10 and 11, the TV conference apparatus 1 of the embodiment has the thickness of the camera head housing 13 excluding the lens hood 11 being 30 mm. To further consider the thickness of a receiver side of the housing 30 to receive the camera part 20, the upper limit of the height of the lens hood 11 may preferably be approximately 5.0 mm.

In order to increase the thickness of the lens hood 11 without preventing the light being introduced into the imaging element 17, a diameter of the lens hood 11 needs to be increased. In view of the portability, the TV conference apparatus 1 of the embodiment may desirably be compact. Thus, a preferable height of the

lens hood 11 may be, for example, approximately 2.0 mm.

Next, a description is given, with reference to FIG. 10, of an incident path of light incident on the lens 12. The maximum incident angle is obtained in the diagonal direction, and is preferably 147° , the incident angle in the horizontal direction is preferably 127° , and the incident angle in the vertical direction is preferably 72° . Light is incident on the imaging element 17 within a diameter range of 30.32 mm at a position 2.0 mm higher than the top of the above-described lens 12. The lens hood 11 preferably has dimensions to introduce incident light into the imaging element 17 without vignetting. The camera head 21 may preferably have a diagonal length of the lens hood 11 to be 32 mm.

Note that a lens holder 18 and a sensor substrate 19 are further mounted within the camera head housing 13.

Note that the lens hood 11 may have a round shape having a diameter of 32 mm. Note that in this example of having a round diameter, the angle of view in the horizontal direction and the angle of view in the vertical direction are smaller than the angle of view in the diagonal direction, and effective incident light is incident within a corresponding diameter range of 19.4 mm and 7.90 mm. Thus, the lens hood 11 having a diameter of

32 mm may lower a proportion of unnecessary light to be blocked by the lens hood 11.

The TV conference apparatus 1 of the embodiment may preferably employ a square lens hood. The square lens hood may have smaller dimensions in the horizontal and the vertical directions compared to the round lens hood. The TV conference apparatus 1 of the embodiment having the square lens hood may improve light shielding performance. Further, the TV conference apparatus 1 of the embodiment having the square lens hood may have a compact camera head because the dimensions of the lens hood in the vertical direction are reduced.

Next, an illustration is given of designing the dimensions of the lens hood 11 of the embodiment with reference to FIG. 11. As described above, the imaging element 17 of the camera head 21 has a landscape-oriented rectangular shape having an aspect ratio of 16:9. The lens hood 11 thus has a rectangular shape having a diagonal length of 32 mm and an aspect ratio of 16:9. This indicates that the lens hood 11 may preferably have a lateral length of 27.9 mm, and a vertical length of 15.7 mm, for example.

Further, the present invention is not limited to these embodiments and examples described above, but various variations and modifications may be made without

departing from the scope of the present invention.

The present application is based on and claims the benefit of priority of Japanese Priority Application No. 2013-230385, filed on November 6, 2013, the entire
5 contents of which are hereby incorporated by reference.

[Description of Reference Symbols]

- 1 TV conference apparatus
- 11 lens hood
- 10 12 lens
- 13 camera head housing
- 14 gradient part
- 15 claw part
- 16 claw receiver
- 15 17 imaging element
- 20 camera part
- 21 camera head
- 22 camera arm
- 30 housing
- 20 31 recess part
- 110 protruding object
- 112 opposing ends
- 113 middle part

Claims:

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Claim 1. An imaging device comprising:

an imaging unit having an imaging part
configured to image a subject, and a holder configured to
hold the imaging part at one end thereof;

10 a housing including a recess part formed in a
first surface thereof, and configured to house the
imaging unit; and

a hinge device having a hinge member housed in
the recess part pivotally coupled to the housing around
15 an axle extending approximately in parallel with the
first surface inside the recess part of the housing,
wherein

the imaging unit pivots around the axle via
the hinge device between a housing position at which the
20 imaging unit is housed inside the recess part of the
housing and a projecting position at which the imaging
unit is projected from the recess part of the housing,
wherein

the imaging part includes an imaging element
25 having an approximately rectangular shape, a lens

configured to introduce external light into the imaging element, and a lens hood mounted at an outer periphery of the lens, and wherein

the lens hood projects from a surface of the lens by a distance to allow the imaging part to introduce light necessary for imaging a subject from the lens into the imaging element and to block unnecessary light introduced from the lens into the imaging element.

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Claim 2. The imaging device according to claim 1, wherein

when R represents the distance by which the lens hood projects from the surface of the lens, R is $1.0 \text{ mm} \leq R \leq 2.0 \text{ mm}$.

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Claim 3. The imaging device according to claim 1 or 2, wherein

the lens hood includes an opening part to expose the surface of the lens when the lens is fit into

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the lens hood, and

at least three protruding objects are mounted mutually at equal internals on an outer periphery of the opening part.

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Claim 4. The imaging device according to any
10 one of claims 1 to 3, wherein
the lens hood further includes a gradient part,
and

the gradient part is inclined from a periphery
of a subject side end face of the lens hood to a
15 periphery of the opening part of the lens hood toward an
imaging element side.

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Claim 5. The imaging device according to any
one of claims 1 to 4, wherein

the subject side end face of the lens hood
includes a middle part and end parts that sandwich the
25 middle part, and

at least the middle part projects toward a subject side with respect to the end parts that sandwich the middle part.

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Claim 6. The imaging device according to any one of claims 1 to 5, wherein

10 the lens hood is formed of a resilient material.

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7. The imaging device according to any one of claims 1 to 6, wherein

the recess part includes a part facing the imaging part at a housing position at which the imaging unit is housed, and

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at least the part facing the imaging part is formed of a resilient material.