

Description

Reference is made to the following related publications:

1. International Publication No. WO 90/04202, entitled CAMERA APPARATUS FOR MAGNETICALLY RECORDING ON FILM, published April 19, 1990, in the name of Richard R. Kelbe.
2. International Publication No. WO 90/04201, entitled CAMERA APPARATUS FOR MAGNETICALLY RECORDING ON FILM, published April 19, 1990, in the names of Michael L. Wash and Conrad Diehl.
3. U.S. Patent No. 4,933,780, entitled CAMERA APPARATUS FOR MAGNETICALLY RECORDING ON FILM, granted June 12, 1990, in the names of Michael L. Wash and Christopher T. Mattson.
4. International Publication No. WO 90/04214, entitled FILM INFORMATION EXCHANGE SYSTEM USING DEDICATED MAGNETIC TRACKS ON FILM, published April 19, 1990, in the name of Robert P. Cloutier et al.
5. U.S. Patent No. 4,855,773, entitled MOTOR-DRIVEN FILM TRANSPORT APPARATUS, granted August 8, 1989, in the name of Donald M. Harvey.
6. International Publication No. WO 89/12894, entitled THREE PART DECODER CIRCUIT, published December 28, 1989, in the name of Michael L. Wash.
7. U.S. Patent No. 4,912,467, entitled THREE PART ENCODER CIRCUIT, granted March 27, 1990, in the names of Arthur Whitfield and Michael L. Wash.
8. U.S. Patent No. 4,876,697, entitled THREE PART DECODER CIRCUIT, granted October 24, 1989, in the name of Arthur Whitfield.
9. International Publication No. WO 89/12892, entitled METHOD FOR MODULATING A BINARY DATA STREAM, published December 28, 1989, in the name of Michael L. Wash.
10. U.S. Patent No. 4,878,075, entitled CAMERA APPARATUS FOR PREVENTING DOUBLE EXPOSURE, granted October 31, 1989, in the name of James W. Cannon.

TECHNICAL FIELD

This invention relates to magnetic recording apparatus for cameras and more particularly, to magnetic recording apparatus for photographic still cameras.

BACKGROUND ART

In International Publication WO 90/04214, cross referenced above, there is disclosed a photograph-

ic film having a virtually transparent magnetic coating covering the non-emulsion side of the film and dedicated recording areas on the coating for recording information such as film type, film speed, film exposure information and information relevant to the processing and subsequent use (e.g. printing) of the film. The system thus provides for recording of information during film manufacture, reading and/or recording of information during camera use, and reading and/or recording of printing related information during photofinishing. In the aforementioned copending application it is specifically proposed that camera information be recorded in spaced tracks preferably outside the image area along the edge of the film.

DE-A-3203717 discloses a photographic still camera which comprises a gravity controlled switch providing a digital signal relating to the attitude of the camera. This signal is recorded on the film, or on a magnetic strip of the film during exposure of a frame of the film so that subsequent processing can turn the frame the correct way up. The system is preferably useful for disc cameras.

Reading and writing information on a magnetic coating or stripe on photographic film in a still camera requires solutions to problems different than those encountered in other apparatus. Perhaps the most significant problem is the space limitations in a portable hand held still camera which necessarily must be as compact and light as possible to appeal to the average consumer. Perhaps equally significant, however, is the characteristics of photographic film relative to more common recording mediums such as magnetic tape. Because photographic films are stiffer than magnetic tape and have varying degrees of curl both in the longitudinal and transverse directions depending upon the base materials and number and nature of sensitizing layers and environmental conditions, they present unusual problems in reading and writing information on a magnetic coating or stripe. To provide a reliable read or write signal the magnetic head must remain in close proximity to the magnetic coating. Any disturbances such as variations in film curl can vary the relationship of the head to the coating and decrease the reliability of the signal.

Another problem unique to compact photographic still cameras is that film advance occurs in a short period of time with a limited amount of motion and does not allow the steady state conditions normally associated with magnetic recording. Recording and playback must take place during transient conditions which tend to separate the film from the recording head. For optimum magnetic recording during these conditions, the magnetic head must maintain contact, i.e. within .254 μm (10 micro-inches) with the magnetic coating.

Techniques for maintaining the desired relationship of the head to a magnetic coating in other apparatus, are not practical for use in a photographic still camera particularly a compact 35mm camera. For example, in a sound movie camera, a film having a magnetic stripe along one edge is typically moved over a drum and information is recorded by a magnetic head positioned in close proximity to the drum. The drum provides a rigid support for the film, removes film curl and assures a uniform head to film relationship. While such a fixed support such as a sound drum produces satisfactory results, the space limitations in a photographic still camera render it impractical. Also, it is not suitable for the transient conditions described above.

Also, in a still camera system, it is desirable to record information pertinent to and coincident with images because negatives are cut up in photofinishing. In sound movie cameras, recorded information is displaced from the image to achieve continuous motion of the film during recording as compared with intermittent motion during exposure.

The prior art relating to recording on photographic film thus generally teaches providing a support for the recording medium on the side opposite from the recording head and continuous motion of the recording medium to ensure reliable recording.

In US-A-4,933,780, cross referenced above, a support on the other side of the film is provided by providing a recess in the cartridge film exit lip and positioning a magnetic head to engage a magnetic coating or stripe on the film within the recess so that the felt light-locking material and the lower side of the lip cooperate to provide a compliant support on the side of the film opposite to the recording head. While this structure provides a support of the type considered necessary in the prior art and is suitable for compact cameras it requires a special film cartridge.

DISCLOSURE OF THE INVENTION

In accordance with the invention, a photographic still camera is defined by claims 1,2 or 3. The location and mounting of the head minimizes the space occupied by the recording head. A further feature of the invention is the provision of a pressure pad on the other side of the film from the head for engaging the film during film transport to hold it into contact with the head. During film exposure, the pad is retracted to avoid distorting the film plane.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Other advantages of the invention will become apparent from the following description taken in connection with the accompanying drawings wherein:

FIG. 1 is a cross section of a portion of a conventional photographic still camera illustrating a magnetic recording apparatus in accordance with the invention;

FIG. 2 is a perspective view of the back or rear door for the camera illustrated in FIG. 1;

FIG. 3 is a cross section taken perpendicular to the section shown in FIG. 1;

FIG. 4 is an enlarged cross section of a film cartridge; and

FIG. 5 is an enlarged top view of the film cartridge shown in FIG. 4 with the film partially withdrawn.

BEST MODE FOR CARRYING OUT THE INVENTION

Referring to FIGS. 1, 2 and 3 of the drawings, there is shown a portion of a typical photographic still camera 6 having a back or rear door 8 (FIG. 2) pivotal to an open position by means of a pair of pins 10 one of which is shown in FIG. 2. The pins 10 are received in holes 11 in frame 12. Since such cameras are well known in the art, features not necessary for an understanding of the present invention have been omitted or shown in block diagram to simplify the disclosure. Also, the invention will be described with reference to a single magnetic head. However, it is to be understood that a camera can be provided with a plurality of heads for multi-track recording.

The camera 6 comprises a frame or housing 12 having a chamber 14 at one end thereof for receiving a film cartridge 16. The cartridge 16 which is shown more clearly in FIGS. 4 and 5, preferably takes the form of the film cartridge disclosed in US-A-4,855,773, having a lip 18 from which a film 20 is removed for exposure. The film 20 is provided with a transparent magnetic coating 21 on its non-emulsion side, a single row of perforations (p) along one edge and dedicated longitudinal recording areas (r) along the edges outside the image area (i). As disclosed in WO 90/04214 the areas (r) would be dedicated areas for recording information in the camera, the image area being dedicated to the recording of photofinishing information.

It will be apparent, however, that the recording apparatus disclosed herein is equally applicable to magnetic coatings or stripes on conventional 35mm film, and that the camera apparatus disclosed herein can alternatively be a conventional 35mm cam-

era such as the commercially available KODAK K-14 Medalist VR 35 camera.

As shown in FIG. 4, the lip 18 comprises upper and lower spaced flanges (a) and (b) which serve to clamp upper and lower pieces of plush material (c) and (d) to opposite sides of the film.

As is well known in the art, the surfaces of cartridge 16 and lip 18 engage complimentary surfaces of the chamber 14 and the camera back whereby when the camera back is closed, the cartridge is fixedly held in the orientation shown in FIG. 1. Since such camera and cartridge interface features are well known in the art, further description is deemed unnecessary.

From the lip 18, the film 20 is transported across a rectangular exposure opening 22 aligned with a taking lens 23 to a film take-up chamber 24 where it is wound on a take-up spool 26. Mechanisms for accomplishing such film transport are well known in the art. Typically, they operate to advance the film frame by frame from the cartridge to the take-up spool or, if the camera exposes during rewind, frame by frame from the take-up spool to the cartridge.

A pair of film rails 28 are formed on opposite sides of the rectangular exposure opening 22 to engage the longitudinal edges of the film. The film 20 is urged toward the rails 28 by a platen 30 mounted on a leaf spring 32 on the camera back 8. The platen 30 comprises a flat rectangular plate having planar dimensions complimentary to the rectangular exposure opening 22 whereby upon closure of the back, platen 30 will engage platen support surfaces 34, engage the film 20 and urge it with slight pressure toward rails 28 under the influence of spring 32 as shown more clearly in FIG. 3. The platen 30 will tend to remove longitudinal curl resulting from film core set in the cartridge 16 and some of the transverse curl across the film. However, since the film is unsupported transversely on its emulsion side, some transverse curl still exists during film exposure as indicated in FIG. 3 at areas (e) but not enough to noticeably degrade the image.

In a typical still camera, the spacing between the platen 20 and the rails 28 is in the range of .25-.45 mm as a result of manufacturing tolerances. The photographic film used in such a camera is typically .15 mm thick. Accordingly, as shown in FIG. 3, the film may not actually engage the rails. Due to the transverse film curl, the extreme edges of the film may actually engage the camera surfaces (f) on the other side of the rails with the curl bias causing most of the width of the film to engage the platen. Because of this result, the camera lens is typically focused on a film plane next to the platen.

FIG. 1 also depicts in a block diagram some of the more basic central features of cameras of the type described. Typically, a motorized film transport means 36 comprising a conventional bi-directional circuit 38 for reversing a drive motor 40, a drive transmission 42 and drive hubs 44 and 46 which engage the core of film cartridge 16 and the take-up spool 26 respectively, is provided for rotating the spool core and the take-up spool either in the unwinding or winding directions under the control of a micro computer 43.

Other elements of the camera include a conventional metering switch 46, a read/write circuit 48, a shutter release mechanism 49, a conventional digital frame counter 50 and a conventional timer 52. These components are all controlled from the micro computer 43 in a manner well known in the art and since they form no part of the present invention, further description is deemed unnecessary.

As mentioned above, magnetic recording in photographic still cameras involves unique problems. Film advance occurs in a short period of time with a limited amount of motion and does not allow the steady conditions normally associated with magnetic recording to be achieved. In view of these problems, the read/write circuit 48 preferably utilizes the encoding and decoding techniques disclosed in WO 89/12894; US-A-4,912,467; US-A-4,876,697, and the code format preferably takes the form of that disclosed in the referenced copending application WO 89/12892.

In accordance with the invention, a conventional rectangular shaped magnetic read/write head 60 having a V-shaped bottom surface is connected to the read/write circuit 48. The head is retained in an opening 64 in platen 30 by a bracket 65 and is positioned so that when the camera back is closed, the head will engage the transparent magnetic coating of the film in the region adjacent the lip 18 of cartridge 16. The position of head 60 is adjusted so that when the camera back is closed the head will maintain slight contact i.e. within .254 μ m (10 micro-inches) with the magnetic coating of film 20.

A compliant circular pressure pad 66 formed from plush material and carried by a pivotal lever 68 is positioned below the magnetic head 60 and on the opposite side of the film from the head. The lever 68 is mounted on a pin 70 and biased counterclockwise by a spring 72 toward the position shown in solid lines to thus urge pressure pad 66 into engagement with film 20 with a bias force of 14-56 grams. A second lever 74 biased to the right by a spring 76 is mounted on the camera body for rectilinear movement. The lever 74 has an arm 78 which engages a stop 80 under the influence of spring 76. A cam 82 driven by the drive transmission 42 has a cam rise 84 which upon rotation of

the cam 82 will engage lever 74 and displace it to the left to the position shown in dashed lines. During such movement, the arm 78 will engage and pivot lever 68 clockwise against the bias of spring 72. During such movement, the angled end 86 of lever 74 will move by the latch portion 88 of a pivotal lever 90 mounted on a pin 92 and biased into engagement with a stop 94 by a spring 96. The angled end 86 of the lever 74 will become latched in the position shown in solid lines and the lever 68 will be held in the position shown in dashed lines to hold pad 66 away from the film. The lever 90 can be subsequently rotated clockwise against the bias of spring 96 to release the lever 74 to permit the parts to return to the positions shown in solid lines.

In operation, the lever 68 will assume the position shown in solid lines to hold the pressure pad 66 into engagement with the film to urge the film into contact with the head 60 while the film is in motion. Near the end of advance of a film frame, rise 84 of cam 82 will engage lever 68 and displace it to the left until its angled end 86 is latched by latch 88. The parts will assume the positions shown in dotted lines and the pad 66 will now be displaced from the film. At the end of the film frame exposure, the shutter release mechanism will actuate lever 90 to release lever 74 so that the parts will again assume the position shown in solid lines during advancement of the next frame to an exposure position. The pad 66 is thus held into engagement with the film during film advancement to assure adequate magnetic coupling between the head and magnetic coating and released during film exposure to prevent distortion of the film plane. The apparatus thus achieves reliable recording in a photographic still camera without affecting image quality.

The advantages of the invention will now be apparent. By uniquely mounting the magnetic head on the film platen, the recording apparatus consumes minimal space within the camera and preserves camera compactness. This feature above produces a very desirable result.

Also, by retracting the head pressure pad during film exposure, distortion of the film plane by head/pad pressure is avoided. This permits adequate pressure to be applied to the film and head by the pressure pad during film advance to achieve reliable recording.

While the invention has been shown and described with reference to a preferred embodiment thereof, it will be apparent that various changes may be made without departing from the scope of the invention as defined by the appended claims.

Claims

1. A photographic still camera (6) for exposing frames (1) of a film (20) having a magnetic surface (21) for magnetically recording information on the film, said camera comprising a camera body (12) having an exposure opening (22); means (36) for advancing the film over said opening frame by frame; a magnetic head (60); and means (30) for supporting said magnetic head to engage the film magnetic surface, said camera being characterized by means (30, 32, 66, 68) for urging the film (20) into contact with said head (60) only during film advance.
2. A photographic still camera (6) for exposing frames (1) of a film (20) having a magnetic surface (21) for magnetically recording information on the film, said camera comprising a camera body (12) having an exposure opening (22); means (36) for advancing the film over said opening frame by frame; a magnetic head (60); and means (30) for supporting said magnetic head to engage the film magnetic surface, said camera being characterized by movable means (66, 68) having a first position for engaging and urging the film (20) into engagement with said head (60), and a second position wherein said means (68) is out of engagement with the film; and means (74, 82) for moving said movable means (68) to its first position during film advance and to its second position during film exposure.
3. A photographic still camera (6) for exposing frames (1) of a film (20) having a magnetic surface (21) for magnetically recording information on the film, said camera comprising a camera body (12) having an exposure opening (22); means (36) for advancing the film over said opening frame by frame; a magnetic head (60); and means (30) for supporting said magnetic head to engage the film magnetic surface, said camera being characterized by movable means (66, 68, 74, 82, 90) having a first position for engaging and urging the film (20) into engagement with said head (60), and a second position wherein said means (68) is out of engagement with the film; and means (82, 84) coupled to said advance means (36) for moving said movable means (68) from its first position to its second position near the end of advance of a film frame.
4. A photographic still camera as claimed in Claim 3 further including shutter means com-

the cam 82 will engage lever 74 and displace it to the left to the position shown in dashed lines. During such movement, the arm 78 will engage and pivot lever 68 clockwise against the bias of spring 72. During such movement, the angled end 86 of lever 74 will move by the latch portion 88 of a pivotal lever 90 mounted on a pin 92 and biased into engagement with a stop 94 by a spring 96. The angled end 86 of the lever 74 will become latched in the position shown in solid lines and the lever 68 will be held in the position shown in dashed lines to hold pad 66 away from the film. The lever 90 can be subsequently rotated clockwise against the bias of spring 96 to release the lever 74 to permit the parts to return to the positions shown in solid lines.

In operation, the lever 68 will assume the position shown in solid lines to hold the pressure pad 66 into engagement with the film to urge the film into contact with the head 60 while the film is in motion. Near the end of advance of a film frame, rise 84 of cam 82 will engage lever 68 and displace it to the left until its angled end 86 is latched by latch 88. The parts will assume the positions shown in dotted lines and the pad 66 will now be displaced from the film. At the end of the film frame exposure, the shutter release mechanism will actuate lever 90 to release lever 74 so that the parts will again assume the position shown in solid lines during advancement of the next frame to an exposure position. The pad 66 is thus held into engagement with the film during film advancement to assure adequate magnetic coupling between the head and magnetic coating and released during film exposure to prevent distortion of the film plane. The apparatus thus achieves reliable recording in a photographic still camera without affecting image quality.

The advantages of the invention will now be apparent. By uniquely mounting the magnetic head on the film platen, the recording apparatus consumes minimal space within the camera and preserves camera compactness. This feature alone produces a very desirable result.

Also, by retracting the head pressure pad during film exposure, distortion of the film plane by head/pad pressure is avoided. This permits adequate pressure to be applied to the film and head by the pressure pad during film advance to achieve reliable recording.

While the invention has been shown and described with reference to a preferred embodiment thereof, it will be apparent that various changes may be made without departing from the scope of the invention as defined by the appended claims.

Claims

1. A photographic still camera (6) for exposing frames (i) of a film (20) having a magnetic surface (21) for magnetically recording information on the film, said camera comprising a camera body (12) having an exposure opening (22); means (36) for advancing the film over said opening frame by frame; a magnetic head (60); and means (30) for supporting said magnetic head to engage the film magnetic surface, said camera being characterized by means (30, 32, 66, 68) for urging the film (20) into contact with said head (60) only during film advance.
2. A photographic still camera (6) for exposing frames (i) of a film (20) having a magnetic surface (21) for magnetically recording information on the film, said camera comprising a camera body (12) having an exposure opening (22); means (36) for advancing the film over said opening frame by frame; a magnetic head (60); and means (30) for supporting said magnetic head to engage the film magnetic surface, said camera being characterized by movable means (66, 68) having a first position for engaging and urging the film (20) into engagement with said head (60), and a second position wherein said means (68) is out of engagement with the film; and means (74, 82) for moving said movable means (68) to its first position during film advance and to its second position during film exposure.
3. A photographic still camera (6) for exposing frames (i) of a film (20) having a magnetic surface (21) for magnetically recording information on the film, said camera comprising a camera body (12) having an exposure opening (22); means (36) for advancing the film over said opening frame by frame; a magnetic head (60); and means (30) for supporting said magnetic head to engage the film magnetic surface, said camera being characterized by movable means (66, 68, 74, 82, 90) having a first position for engaging and urging the film (20) into engagement with said head (60), and a second position wherein said means (68) is out of engagement with the film; and means (82, 84) coupled to said advance means (36) for moving said movable means (68) from its first position to its second position near the end of advance of a film frame.
4. A photographic still camera as claimed in Claim 3 further including shutter means com-



prising a shutter release means (49) for opening said shutter means to expose a film frame (i) aligned with said opening (22); and

means (90, 74) coupled to said shutter release means (49) for moving said movable means (68) from said second position to said first position at the end of the exposure of the film frame (i).

5. A photographic still camera as claimed in Claims 2 to 4 wherein said movable means comprises a pressure pad (66).

6. A photographic still camera as claimed in Claim 5 wherein said movable means comprises a pivotal lever (68) carrying said pressure pad (66); and
means (72) for biasing said lever (68) towards its first position.

7. A photographic still camera as claimed in Claim 6 wherein said means coupled to said means (36) for advancing the film comprises a cam (82) for displacing said lever (68) against the bias of said biasing means (72) to said second position.

8. A photographic still camera as claimed in Claim 7 further including releasable means (74) for latching said lever (68) in said second position, said means (90) coupled to said shutter release means (49) being adapted to release said releasable means (74) at the end of exposure of a film frame (i).

Patentansprüche

1. Fotografische Stehbildkamera (6) zum Belichten von Abschnitten (i) eines Films (20), der zur magnetischen Aufzeichnung von Informationen eine Magnetfläche (21) besitzt, wobei die Kamera ein Gehäuse (12) mit einer Belichtungsöffnung (22), eine Transporteinrichtung (36), die den Film abschnittsweise an der Öffnung vorbeibewegt, einen Magnetkopf (60) sowie eine Einrichtung (30) aufweist, die den Magnetkopf so lagert, daß er mit der Magnetfläche des Films in Eingriff gehalten ist, gekennzeichnet durch
eine Einrichtung (30, 32, 66, 68), die den Film (20) während seiner Transportbewegung so vorspannt, daß er mit dem Magnetkopf (60) in Berührung steht.
2. Fotografische Stehbildkamera (6) zum Belichten von Abschnitten (i) eines Films (20), der zur magnetischen Aufzeichnung von Informationen eine Magnetfläche (21) besitzt, wobei

die Kamera ein Gehäuse (12) mit einer Belichtungsöffnung (22), eine Transporteinrichtung (36), die den Film abschnittsweise an der Öffnung vorbeibewegt, einen Magnetkopf (60) sowie eine Einrichtung (30) aufweist, die den Magnetkopf so lagert, daß er mit der Magnetfläche des Films in Eingriff gehalten ist, gekennzeichnet durch

bewegbare Elemente (66, 68), die in einer ersten Stellung an dem Film (20) angreifen und ihn für den Eingriff mit dem Magnetkopf (60) vorspannen, während in einer zweiten Stellung das Element (68) außer Eingriff mit dem Film gehalten ist, und

Elemente (74, 82), die das bewegbare Element (68) während des Filmtransports in seine erste Stellung und während der Filmbelichtung in seine zweite Stellung bringen.

3. Fotografische Stehbildkamera (6) zum Belichten von Abschnitten (i) eines Films (20), der zur magnetischen Aufzeichnung von Informationen eine Magnetfläche (21) besitzt, wobei die Kamera ein Gehäuse (12) mit einer Belichtungsöffnung (22), eine Transporteinrichtung (36), die den Film abschnittsweise an der Öffnung vorbeibewegt, einen Magnetkopf (60) sowie eine Einrichtung (30) umfaßt, die den Magnetkopf so lagert, daß er mit der Magnetfläche des Films in Eingriff gehalten ist, gekennzeichnet durch

bewegbare Elemente (66, 68, 74, 82, 90), die in einer ersten Stellung an dem Film (20) angreifen und ihn für den Eingriff mit dem Magnetkopf (60) vorspannen, während in einer zweiten Stellung das Element (68) außer Eingriff mit dem Film gehalten ist, und ein mit der Filmtransporteinrichtung (36) gekoppeltes Element (82, 84), das das bewegbare Element (68) gegen Ende des Transports eines Filmabschnitts aus seiner ersten in seine zweite Stellung bewegt.

4. Fotografische Stehbildkamera nach Anspruch 3, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß eine Verschlusseinrichtung mit einem Verschlussauslöser (49) vorgesehen ist, der die Verschlusseinrichtung zur Belichtung eines mit der Öffnung (22) ausgerichteten Filmabschnitts (i) öffnet, und mit dem Verschlussauslöser (49) gekoppelte Elemente (90, 74) das bewegbare Element (68) am Ende der Belichtung des Filmabschnitts (i) aus seiner zweiten in seine erste Stellung bewegen.

5. Fotografische Stehbildkamera nach Anspruch 2 bis 4, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die bewegbaren Elemente ein Druckpolster (66) umfas-



sen.

6. Fotografische Stehbildkamera nach Anspruch 5, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die bewegbaren Elemente einen das Druckpolster (66) tragenden Schwenkhebel (68) umfassen und daß eine Einrichtung (72) zum Vorspannen des Schwenkhebels (68) in seine erste Stellung vorgesehen ist.
7. Fotografische Stehbildkamera nach Anspruch 6, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß das mit der Filmtransporteinrichtung (36) gekoppelte Element eine Steuerkurve (82) umfaßt, die den Schwenkhebel (68) entgegen der Vorspannung der Vorspanneinrichtung (72) in seine zweite Stellung bewegt.
8. Fotografische Stehbildkamera nach Anspruch 7, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß ein lösbares Element (74) vorgesehen ist, das den Hebel (68) in seiner zweiten Stellung verriegelt, wobei das mit dem Verschlussauslöser (49) gekoppelte Element (90) das lösbare Element (74) bei Beendigung der Belichtung eines Filmabschnitts (i) freigibt.

Revendications

1. Appareil photographique (6) pour exposer des images (i) d'un film (20) ayant une surface magnétique (21) pour enregistrer magnétiquement l'information sur le film, ledit appareil photographique comprenant un corps (12) d'appareil photographique ayant une ouverture (22) d'exposition; des moyens (36) pour faire avancer le film au-dessus ladite ouverture une image après l'autre; une tête magnétique (60); et des moyens (30) pour supporter ladite tête magnétique de manière à ce qu'elle coopère avec la surface magnétique du film, ledit appareil photographique étant caractérisé par des moyens (30, 32, 66, 68) pour mettre le film (20) en contact avec ladite tête (60) uniquement au cours de l'avance du film.
2. Appareil photographique (6) pour l'exposition d'images (i) d'un film (20) ayant une surface magnétique (21) pour enregistrer magnétiquement des informations sur le film, ledit appareil photographique comprenant un corps (12) d'appareil photographique ayant une ouverture (22) d'exposition; des moyens (36) pour faire avancer le film sur ladite ouverture une image après l'autre; une tête magnétique (60); et des moyens (30) pour supporter ladite tête magnétique de manière à ce qu'elle coopère avec la surface du film magnétique, ledit appareil pho-

tographique étant caractérisé par des moyens mobiles (66, 68) ayant une première position pour coopérer avec le film (20) et solliciter celui-ci afin qu'il coopère avec ladite tête (60), et une seconde position dans laquelle lesdits moyens (68) ne coopèrent pas avec le film; et

des moyens (74, 82) pour placer lesdits moyens mobiles (68) dans leur première position au cours de l'avance du film et dans leur seconde position au cours de l'exposition du film.

3. Appareil photographique (6) pour exposer des images (i) d'un film (20) ayant une surface magnétique (21) pour enregistrer magnétiquement l'information sur le film, ledit appareil photographique comprenant un corps (12) d'appareil photographique ayant une ouverture (22) d'exposition; des moyens (36) pour faire avancer le film au-dessus de ladite ouverture une image après l'autre; une tête magnétique (60); et des moyens (30) pour supporter ladite tête magnétique de manière à ce qu'elle coopère avec la surface magnétique du film, ledit appareil photographique étant caractérisé par des moyens mobiles (66, 68, 74, 82, 90) ayant une première position pour coopérer avec le film (20) et solliciter celui-ci afin qu'il coopère avec ladite tête (60), et une seconde position dans laquelle lesdits moyens (68) ne coopèrent pas avec le film; et des moyens (82, 84) couplés auxdits moyens d'avance (36) pour déplacer lesdits moyens mobiles (68) entre leur première position et leur seconde position à l'approche de la fin d'avance d'une image de film.

4. Appareil photographique selon la revendication 3 comprenant en outre un moyen formant obturateur comprenant des moyens (49) de déclenchement d'obturateur pour ouvrir ledit moyen formant obturateur afin d'exposer une image (i) du film alignée avec ladite ouverture (22); et

des moyens (90, 74) couplés auxdits moyens (49) de déclenchement d'obturateur pour déplacer lesdits moyens mobiles (68) entre ladite seconde position et ladite première position à la fin de l'exposition de l'image (i) de film.

5. Appareil photographique selon les revendications 2 à 4 dans lequel lesdits moyens mobiles comportent un patin presseur (66).

6. Appareil photographique selon la revendication 5 dans lequel lesdits moyens mobiles compor-



tent un levier pivotant (68) portant ledit patin presseur (66); et

des moyens (72) pour pousser ledit levier (68) vers sa première position.

7. Appareil photographique selon la revendication 6 dans lequel lesdits moyens couplés auxdits moyens (36) pour faire avancer le film comportent une came (82) pour déplacer ledit levier (68) à l'encontre de la poussée dudit moyen de poussée (72) dans la seconde position.

8. Appareil photographique selon la revendication 7 comprenant en outre un moyen libérable (74) pour bloquer ledit levier (68) dans ladite seconde position, lesdits moyens (90) couplés auxdits moyens (49) de déclenchement d'obturateur étant adaptés pour libérer ledit moyen libérable (74) à la fin de l'exposition d'une image (i) de film.

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