

Description

The present invention relates to a photographic camera system and to a flash device.

Recently, a variety of flash devices and photographing cameras have been proposed in which various data transmissions are carried out between the photographing camera and the flash device.

Since the flash data and camera data have their own signal modes and numbers of signal series in accordance with the mechanism and the function thereof, the range of flash devices which can be coupled to a camera may be limited. Thus, a flash device which may be coupled to a type of a camera or cameras of a certain camera maker, is inevitably of restricted application as a so-called exclusive or dedicated flash device.

The exclusive flash device of this type can perform various automatic operations required for flash photography. For example, when the flash device has been fully charged the camera is automatically switched to an operation mode for flash photography by providing a signal which indicates that the flash is ready or flash operation is suspended by inputting a quench signal when adequate exposure is obtained.

A flash device of this type is equipped with a microcomputer as a signal processing circuit for processing a flash data signal and a camera data signal. The microcomputer operates to output or input various data signals in accordance with programmed data and information.

The microcomputers usually provide structure for feeding power from a battery in the flash device and generally use a regulator for inputting a battery voltage to supply an output voltage as a stabilized power source voltage.

Further, a flash device for use with a camera having an automatic focusing capability, that is, a so-called auto-focus camera, may be provided with an auxiliary light source for illuminating an object to be photographed in conjunction with focusing of camera.

The lighting by the auxiliary light source is necessary for obtaining a bright object through a viewfinder for flash photography and for obtaining a projected image on the object as the target for focusing where the object is flat or is low in contrast.

An infrared light emitting diode or filament lamp may be used as the auxiliary light source. Where such a filament lamp is used, a red colour filter is provided at the front face thereof in order to project red light onto the object.

With such a conventional flash device described above, the battery for the flash device serves as a power source for the auxiliary light source. Therefore, the flash devices have the disadvantage that if the auxiliary source is operated during the charging operation, the amount of light projected is reduced, resulting in an insufficient lighting effect.

In more detail, since a booster circuit consumes comparatively large amounts of electrical power until the main capacitor is charged up to a predetermined voltage level, the voltage level of the battery drops considerably. Under this condition, if the auxiliary light source is operated during such a charging period, sufficient light cannot be obtained from the auxiliary light source.

The above problem accompanying the conventional flash device using an LED may be significant in a flash device using a filament lamp as an auxiliary light source.

Moreover, when power is simultaneously supplied to both the booster circuit and the auxiliary light source, the reduction in the voltage level of the power source is more significant. As a result, it is somewhat difficult to supply constant power to circuit elements such as a micro-computer which are to be driven by the constant voltage source.

The conventional flash device and the conventional photographing camera also have the disadvantage that the flash device and the photographic camera are mutually incompatible in that the number of combinations of flash device and camera which can accept the flash device is restricted.

Therefore, upon development of a new camera type, an exclusive flash device which can be loaded on the camera has to be developed also. In other words, an exclusive flash device must be newly developed for every development of camera.

The exclusive flash device thus developed in line with development of the camera is a very convenient flash device having various automatic functions but the provision of the exclusive flash device results in that, in the case where a user buys an improved camera, it is also necessary for the user to buy such a flash device exclusive to the improved camera. Further, the cost of the exclusive flash device may be relatively high because it must be newly developed.

Furthermore, the conventional flash device is required to deal with various flash data signal and camera data signal.

In a clip-on type flash device, the above various data transmission is carried out between terminals provided to a fitting leg of the flash device and a hot shoe terminal of the camera. On the other hand, in a

grip type flash device, the data signal transmission is carried out by connecting a connecting cord to the camera. However, the data transmission by terminals or the connecting cord encounters difficulty in that mechanisms and functions of the flash device and the camera become ever more complicated, so that the number of signals to be transmitted is increased.

5 Since several terminals for the above data signal transmission are provided in a narrow space with electrical insulation, it is difficult to increase the number of terminals. Accordingly, a plurality of data signals are transmitted through one signal terminal. However, the data signals have different transmitting directions between the flash device and the camera and also have different transmission sequences. Therefore, this results in increasing complexity of transmission circuit structure as the number of data signals increases.

10 In order to increase the amount of flash light, it has been proposed that a plurality of flash devices are used simultaneously. In this case, the corresponding connecting terminals of the respective flash devices are used in common and they are then electrically connected with the corresponding terminals of the camera. Therefore, it is necessary to improve a data output circuit of the flash device to accomplish such complicated data communication.

15 For instance, assuming that one flash device is sufficiently charged and becomes ready for flashing but the other flash device is under charging and has not yet reached flashable condition, a signal indicating the flash-ready condition, which is produced by the one flash device, may flow into the other flash device. As a result, undesired electrical power consumption may occur or erroneous operation may occur. Moreover, breakdown of circuit elements may occur.

20 Such problems occur easily as the number of flash devices to be used for increasing the amount of flash light increases and further the influence thereof becomes more distinctive.

The battery contained in the flash device consumes its power resulting in the occurrence of voltage drop as the number of flashing operations increases and leakage current increases during a storage period. Further, when an operation of a booster circuit starts, the battery voltage decreases due to power consumption of such a booster circuit. The degree of voltage drop of the battery differs depending on the power consumption.

25 Therefore, a conventional flash device is provided with a regulation circuit to adjust the output voltage of the battery to a constant stabilized voltage. However, with such a regulation, it may be somewhat difficult to obtain a stabilized voltage with high accuracy. Thus, the regulator circuit is not suitable for a power source having high accuracy for supplying power to a microcomputer and circuits which require an accurate reference voltage.

30 In view of the above described difficulties accompanying the conventional devices, it is therefore an object of the present invention to provide a photographic camera system having a flash device compatible with both a standard photographic camera and a multi-mode photographic camera and further having a multi-mode camera capable of operating with both a standard flash device and the above improved flash device.

35 According to one aspect of the invention, there is provided a photographic camera system according to claim 1.

According to another aspect of the invention, there is provided a multi-mode flash device according to claim 11.

40 According to a further aspect of the invention, there is provided a flash device for use in said camera system and comprising a detection circuit connected to the control circuit for detecting said variation in voltage or the absence thereof and placing said flash device in said first or second flash operation mode as appropriate, and further comprising: a main capacitor means for receiving a DC power source; a DC-DC converter for boosting a DC voltage supplied from said DC power source to charge said main capacitor; a constant voltage supply means including a signal processing circuit for transmitting and receiving a data signal between said flash device and a photographic camera; a regulating means, connected for receiving said DC voltage supplied from said DC power source, for supplying DC power to said constant voltage supply means; a coil (T) coupled to an oscillation transformer included in said DC-DC converter; and a smoothing capacitor for smoothing an induction voltage in said coil caused by oscillation of said DC-DC converter, said smoothed voltage being applied to said regulating means as an input voltage.

45 According to a further aspect of the invention, there is provided a flash device arrangement for use in the camera system and comprising a plurality of flash devices capable of transmitting a flash data signal to the photographic camera and receiving a camera data signal from said photographic camera and each flash device having a detection circuit connected to the control circuit for detecting said variation in voltage or the absence thereof and placing the flash device in said first or second flash operation mode as appropriate.

50 For a better understanding of the invention, and to show how the same may be carried into effect, reference will now be made, by way of example, to the accompanying drawings, in which:

Fig. 1 is a partial perspective view of the clip-on type flash device as the embodiment of the present

invention and the camera loading such flash device;

Fig. 2 is a circuit diagram of the input/output circuit of the flash device connecting terminals of fitting leg and the input/output circuit of camera connecting the terminals of hot shoe; Fig. 3 is a time chart of control signal to be input to the control terminal of the flash device; Fig. 4 is a time chart for explaining operations of such flash device; Fig. 5 is a flowchart of microcomputer which indicates the power holding and discriminating operations of flash device and is provided to such flash device; Fig. 6 is a flowchart indicating operations of microcomputer provided to the flash device in case the control signal is input to such flash device; Fig. 7 is a flowchart of microcomputer provided to the camera; Fig. 8 is a flowchart indicating the interruption loop of microcomputer provided to the camera; Fig. 9 is an example of connecting circuit in case the flash devices for increased number of flash bulbs are loaded; Fig. 10 is a partial circuit diagram indicating the OR logic formed by the signal output circuits of a pair of flash devices; Fig. 11 is a block diagram indicating simplified OR logic; Fig. 12 is a circuit diagram indicating an example of the signal output circuit utilizing the MOS FET; Fig. 13 is circuit diagram showing a power source circuit for use in a flash device having an auxiliary light source, which is to be used with a photographing camera having an auto-focusing capability; Fig. 14 is a timing chart for description of the device of the present invention; Fig. 15 is a circuit diagram showing an input/output control circuit with a microcomputer in a camera body; Fig. 16(a) to 16(m) are timing charts for description of an operation of the circuit shown in Fig. 15; Fig. 17 is a circuit diagram showing a logic circuit for a change-over switch 110; Fig. 18 is a flow chart of parity check operation; Fig. 19 is a flow chart of a calculation of an angle of view; Fig. 20 is also a flow chart of producing a warning signal for an irradiation angle; Fig. 21 is a circuit diagram showing peripheral circuits around a terminal R; Fig. 22 is a circuit diagram showing an equivalent circuit for producing a quench signal in the case where an improved flash device is coupled; Figs. 23 and 24 are circuit diagrams showing equivalent circuits for producing the same in the case where the ordinary flash device is coupled; Fig. 25 is a flow chart for automatic check operation; and Fig. 26 is a flow chart for guide-number setting operation.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

An embodiment of the present invention will be described with reference to the accompanying drawings.

Fig. 1 is a perspective view of a clip-on type flash device 10 and a newly developed (improved) camera 11.

A coupling leg 13 provided to an external bottom part of a case body 12 of the flash device 10 is provided with flash device side terminals X_0 , R_0 and Q_0 which are biased to protrude by a spring and a newly provided terminal C_0 which is also biased to protrude in the same way.

A hot shoe 14 of the camera 11 is provided with camera side terminals X, R and Q corresponding to above terminals X_0 , R_0 and Q_0 and a further camera side terminal C corresponding to the terminal C_0 . Therefore, the terminals in the side of flash device are placed in contract with respective terminals in the side of camera by coupling the coupling leg 13 to the hot shoe 14.

The coupling leg 13 has the five-terminals structure including the four terminals mentioned above and an earth terminal G_0 (not illustrated). This earth terminal G_0 is placed in contract with an earth terminal G in the camera side. These earth terminals G_0 , G have a well known structure and a part of the hot shoe is, for example, placed in contract with the earth segment of the coupling leg 13.

The terminals X_0 , X are provided to transmit a trigger signal therethrough from the camera to the flash device, which is generated in synchronization with a shutter operation. The terminals R, R_0 are provided to transmit a serial clock signal from the camera to the flash device but act as the connecting terminals for transmitting a signal which indicates that the flashing is ready (hereinafter only referred to as a ready signal) from the flash device to an ordinary type camera when the flash device is loaded to the ordinary type camera. The terminals Q_0 , Q are provided to carry out transmission of various kinds of serial signals such as the ready signal, an aperture data signal and a quench signal between the camera and the flash device. The terminals C_0 , C are provided to discriminate between the improved type and the ordinary type flash devices. In addition, the control signal is applied from the camera to the flash device when the improved type flash device is coupled.

Fig. 2 is a circuit diagram showing an input/output circuit of the flash device 10 connected to the terminals R_0 , Q_0 and C_0 and an input/output circuit of the camera 11 connected to the terminals R, Q and C. In this figure, the partial circuit of the flash device 10 is indicated by a dot-dash line whereas the partial circuit of the camera 11 is indicated by a double-dot-dash line of the left side.

As shown in Fig. 2, the flash device 10 is provided with grounded emitter type transistors 16, 17 and

18, output parts of which are connected to a microcomputer 15. The terminal Q_0 is connected to the base of transistor 16 through a resistor 19, while the terminal R_0 to the base of transistor 17 through a resistor 20 and the terminal C_0 to the base of transistor 18 through a resistor 21. Of the bias resistors 22, 23, 24 of these transistors 16, 17, 18, the bias resistor 24 of transistor 18 has a resistance value (for example, about 20 k ohms) smaller than those of the others. This resistor 24 forms a combined resistor with the resistor 21 and acts, in the side of flash device, as a discrimination resistor which discriminates whether the flash device 10 is coupled on the ordinary type camera or improved type camera. The output of the transistor 18 invented by an inverter 25 to be applied to the microcomputer 15. That is, when the transistor 18 is turned-on, a high level voltage signal is input to the microcomputer 15, and when turned-off, a low level voltage signal is input thereto.

The grounded emitter type transistors 16, 17 and 18 constitute a signal input path for inputting the camera data to the flash device 10.

In addition, two transistors 26 and 27 which receive input signals at the bases thereof from the microcomputer 15 are provided. The emitter of the transistor 26 is connected to the base of transistor 16, while the emitter of the transistor 27 is connected to the base of transistor 17. These transistors 26 and 27 constitute, as emitter followers, a signal output path to the camera through the terminals R_0 and Q_0 .

A series circuit of a capacitor 28 and a resistor 29 form a time constant circuit to which the power is applied by a battery 31 when the power supply switch 30 is turned-on. A grounded emitter type transistor 32 whose base is connected to the time constant circuit is turned-on for a short period defined by such circuit.

These time constant circuit and transistor 32 turns-on a power transistor 33, when the transistor 32 turns ON and is turned-on to stabilize the flash device circuit in an initial operating condition. The collector of the transistor 32 is connected to the collector of the transistor 18 through a diode 34 and the transistor 35 which receives an input at the base from the microcomputer 15 is connected in parallel to the transistor 32.

When the transistor 18 is turned-on upon the input of a control signal to the terminal C_0 , the power transistor 33 is turned-on to maintain power holding condition. Namely, when the transistor 18 is turned-on, a high level voltage signal is input to the microcomputer 15 from the inverter 25. As a result, the microcomputer 15 controls the transistor 34 to be turned-on for a predetermined period of time and then the power transistor 33 continues power supply to the flash device circuit for a predetermined period of about 5 to 50 minutes for example, regardless of the successive ON or OFF states of the transistor 18.

Meanwhile, the flash device 10 includes an ordinary flash mechanism and an improved flash mechanism utilizing a part or entire part of the ordinary flash mechanism and the operation modes of these pair of flash mechanism are selectively switched by the microcomputer 15.

In Fig. 2, reference numeral 400 designates an auxiliary light source describe later in detail and reference characters K_1 and K_2 designate switches for producing two-bits data signal representing a guide-number data, an irradiation angle data and the like. An example of the switch K_1 and K_2 are mechanical switches such as code-plate type switches provided to the flash device.

A flash device having the above described ordinary flash mechanism has been commercially available and an example of the flash device is proposed in Published Unexamined Japanese Patent Application No. 204029/1982.

The ordinary flash mechanism has terminal structure same as the 4-terminal structure of terminals X_0 , R_0 , Q_0 , G_0 having no terminal C_0 . In this flash mechanism, the ready signal and the aperture data signal are output from the terminal R_0 and the terminal Q_0 , respectively, prior to the start of flashing. The flash device receives the light adjusting signal (the quench signal) as the camera signal from the terminal Q_0 after start of flashing.

The improved flash mechanism is provided with the terminal C_0 as a control terminal to which a control signal is applied. In response to the control signal, various signals required to the improved type camera and improved flash mechanism, such as the ready signal, aperture data signal, quench signal and the like (hereinafter these signals are called as the serial signals) and are input or output through the terminal Q_0 . The serial clock signal is input through the terminal R_0 .

As shown in Fig. 2, the camera 11 is provided with grounded emitter type transistors 37 and 38, the output parts of which are connected to the microcomputer 36. The terminal Q is connected to the base of the transistor 37 through a base resistor 39, while the terminal R to the base of transistor 38 through a base resistor 40. These transistors 37 and 38 constitute a signal path to input the flash data to the camera. Reference numerals 41 and 42 designate bias resistors of transistors 37 and 38.

Transistors 43 and 44 which receive input at the bases thereof from the microcomputer 36 have emitters connected to the terminal Q and the terminal R , respectively. These transistors 43 and 44 form, as the emitter followers, a signal output path which outputs the camera data to the flash device through the

terminals R, Q.

The transistor 43 receives an input at the base through an OR gate 45 in order to output the serial signal output from the microcomputer 36 and the quench signal Q_5 through the terminal Q as a common terminal.

A drive circuit 46 which outputs the control signal in accordance with an instruction signal of the microcomputer 36 is provided and an output end of the drive circuit 46 is connected to the terminal C. The drive circuit 46 is formed by a tristate (3-state circuit), and a resistor 47 connected to the output end thereof is a discrimination resistor which is provided to discriminate, in the side of camera, whether the ordinary type flash device or the improved type flash device is used. The resistor 47 has a comparatively high resistance value (for example, about 200 k ohms). When the terminals C and C_0 are connected to each other by the coupling of the improved type flash device 10, an output voltage of drive circuit 46 appearing at the terminal C drops to a divided voltage determined by the discrimination resistor 47 in the side of camera, the resistor 21 in the side of the flash device and the discrimination resistor 24 to thereby make a voltage at the terminal C low level. It should be noted that a combined resistance value of the resistor 21 and the discrimination resistor 24 is set smaller than the resistance value of the discrimination resistor 47.

The low level voltage of terminal C is detected by a comparator 48. This comparator 48 is formed by an operational amplifier having a non-inversion input terminal to which a constant reference voltage is applied. The low level voltage is applied to an inversion terminal. The comparator 48 operates to apply a high level voltage to the microcomputer 36, so that the camera 11 is put in an operation condition for the improved type flash device.

In response to the high level voltage signal, the drive circuit 46 is controlled to increase an output voltage at the terminal C to thereby change a voltage of terminal C to high level from low level.

In the case where the ordinary type flash device having no terminal C_0 is coupled, the high level at the terminal C is maintained unchanged, and the low level voltage of the comparator 48 is input to the microcomputer 36 so that the camera 11 operates responding to the ordinary type flash device.

In response to the output of the discrimination unit including the drive circuit 46, the discrimination resistance 47 and the comparator 48, either the camera mechanism interlocking with the ordinary type flash device or that interlocking with the improved flash device is selectively transferred to the operation mode.

The circuit remaining structures connected to the terminals X, X_0 , and terminals G, G_0 are the same as those of the conventional flash device or the conventional camera and therefore description therefor is intentionally omitted.

Fig. 15 is a circuit diagram showing an input/output control circuit with the microcomputer 36 in the camera body 11 in detail. The circuit shown in Fig. 15 is provided with a circuit for producing the quench signal Q_5 and a circuit for producing a charge completion signal to turn-on an LED. Fig. 16(a) through 16(m) are timing charts for description of an operation of the circuit shown in Fig. 15, and Fig. 17 in a circuit diagram showing a logic circuit for a change-over switch 110.

An operation of the circuit shown in Fig. 15 will be described with reference to Figs. 16(a) to 16(m).

In case of monitoring the condition of a signal appearing at the terminal C to detect the type of a flash device coupled to the camera body, a monitor register 111 is set to high level as shown in Fig. 16(a) and a semiconductor switch 113 is turned-on in response to the high level signal from the register 111 as shown in Fig. 16(b). In this case, an input/output terminal 114 of the microcomputer 36 is put in condition for receiving an input signal as shown in Fig. 16(c). In other words, the signal at the terminal C is allowed to be input to the microcomputer 36 through the terminal 114. Due to the provision of the switch 113, it is possible to neglect an impedance viewed from the flash device when the movable contact of the switch 113 is shifted to another stationary contact.

As a result of the monitoring, when it is detected that an improved flash device coupled to the camera body, a register 109 is set high level. On the other hand, when it is detected that an ordinary flash device is coupled to the camera body, the register 109 is set to a low level as shown in Fig. 16(d).

In case of the high level signal being produced from the register 109, a clock signal is allowed to pass through an AND gate and the terminal R, and a tristate buffer 115 is put in an output high impedance state. A change-over switch 110 is put in such a condition as shown in Fig. 15 so that a circuit between contacts a and c is formed (See Fig. 16(h)). Since an output from an LED control terminal 116 is of high level, an LED 112 is turned-on to indicate charge completion in a view finder (See Fig. 16(i)). A movable contact of a change-over switch 107 is shifted from a stationary contact a to a stationary contact b to thereby allow an input signal to the terminal Q to be applied to the microcomputer 36.

In case of the low level signal being produced from the register 109 as shown in Fig. 16(d), an output from the terminal 118 is blocked by the AND gate, and no output is produced from terminal R. In response to the high level signal, a tristate amplifier 115 is put in the ON state to allow an input signal applied to the

terminal R to pass therethrough. Further, a movable contact of the switch 110 is shifted to a terminal b thereof as shown in Fig. 16(h), and thus the LED 112 is turned-on and off intermittently in response to the signal applied to the terminal R. A pulse signal representing an external light F value of the ordinary flash device, which is applied to the terminal Q is subjected to frequency-division in a frequency divider 108. Since the switch 107 is continuously put in the position shown in Fig. 15, the output of the frequency divider 108 is allowed to pass through the switch 107. The reason why the signal is subjected to the frequency division, is to decrease an input speed so as to meet the processing speed of the microcomputer 36.

An integration operation is stored in response to the setting of high level in an integration start register 106 (See Fig. 16(j)). With such construction as shown in Fig. 15, even if undesired noise occurs in an output of an operational amplifier 105 as shown in Fig. 16(k), an error quench signal is prevented from being produced through the terminal Q. Then, upon setting the register 106 to the high level, the switch 101 is turned-off and a capacitor 102 is thus charged by an optical current from a light receiving element 104. Further, an output of a comparator 103 is allowed to pass through an AND gate, because the high level output is applied from the register 106 to one input terminal of the AND gate.

Operations of the flash device 10 and the camera 11 will be then described hereunder in detail.

(1) In case of an improved type flash device being coupled to an improved type camera:

Operations will be described with reference to the time chart shown in Fig. 4. In this combination, the terminals X_0 , R_0 , Q_0 , C_0 , G_0 of flash device are connected to the terminals X, R, Q, C, G of the side of the camera, respectively.

When the power supply switch 30 of the flash device is turned-on, as already explained above, the power transistor 33 is turned-on for a short period of time and the flash device circuit is set to the initial operating condition.

Under the aforementioned condition, when the power switch (not shown) of the camera 11 is turned on, the drive circuit 46 outputs the control signal.

The control signal is of a voltage signal having a predetermined level to output pulse signals P_1 , P_2 and P_3 shown in Fig. 3 and Fig. 4(a).

When the control is generated, an output voltage of the drive circuit 46 is divided by the discrimination resistors 24 and 47 and the resistor 21 as a result of which a low voltage as indicated by a dashed line in Fig. 3 appears at the terminals C and C_0 .

This low voltage is applied to the inversion input terminal of the comparator 48 and the high voltage output produced by the comparator 48 is applied to the microcomputer 36.

According to the operations described above, it is discriminated in the side of camera that the improved type flash device 10 is coupled to the camera and the camera 11 operates responding to the flash device 10.

When the camera 11 discriminates as described above, the voltages of terminals C_0 and C increases to high level by the function of the drive circuit 46.

On the other hand, in the flash device, the voltage of terminal C_0 changes to high level from low level, resulting in rendering the transistor 18 turn-on. Then, the power transistor 33 is turned-on and a high voltage output of the inverter 25 is input to the microcomputer 15. After that, the transistor 35 is turned-on in accordance with the program of microcomputer 15 and the power transistor 33 is continuously turned-on for the predetermined period, five to ten minutes for instance. Namely, as indicated in Fig. 4(b), the power source circuit of the flash device circuit is put in power supply condition for a certain period of time to thereby set to the power holding condition.

As a result, power supply operation for the flash device automatically starts immediately before the flash photographing and then automatically stopped after the predetermined period. Therefore, the undesired electrical power consumption can be minimized.

In addition, since the start of the power supply and the stop thereof are automatically carried out as described above, it is no longer necessary to turn-on the power switch and to restore the switch for every flash photographing. Consequently, the flash photographing can be further simplified.

The power supply circuit according to the present invention is available for the entire circuit included in the flash device. Further, the present power supply circuit may be available for a part of the circuits included in the flash device, such as a flash data generating circuit, a responding circuit to the camera data signal and the like.

The microcomputer 15 also discriminates that the flash device 10 is coupled to the improved type camera 11 when an output of the inverter 25 is set to the high level during a predetermined period of time (about 10 ms for instance).

In other words, in case of a voltage appearing at the terminal C_0 being of the high level during a period of t , owing to the timer function of the microcomputer 15, it is discriminated that the improved flash device 10 is loaded to the improved type camera 11 and the improved flash mechanism is put in an operation mode.

Fig. 5 is a flow chart of the microcomputer 15 indicating the power holding and discriminating operations. As shown in the figure, the microcomputer 15 controls the flash device 10 to be turned-on almost simultaneously with the input of control signal to the terminal C_0 . Thereafter, it causes the flash device to keep the power holding condition and then causes the program to run in order to start the time.

It is then discriminated whether the voltage of terminal C_0 is high level or not. In case of low level, the timer period t is decremented by one (-1) and the discrimination processing is then repeated.

The discriminating operation is repeated until the timer period t becomes zero. When the high level voltage is confirmed, the improved flash mechanism is put in an operation mode. In case of no high level, the ordinary flash mechanism is set in an operation mode.

The power supply to the flash device 10 continues until the end of a predetermined power holding period T and when this power holding time T terminates, the power supply of the flash device 10 is automatically stopped.

After the above discriminating operation terminates, the pulse signals P_1 and P_2 shown in Fig. 3 and Fig. 4(a) are repeatedly applied to the terminal C_0 from the drive circuit 46.

When the pulse signal P_1 is applied to the terminal C_0 , the transistor 18 is once turned-off and the low output of inverter 25 is then applied to the microcomputer 15. From this timing, the microcomputer 15 starts the operation to receive the camera data from the camera 11. Accordingly, the serial clock signal is input to the terminal R_0 , the serial signal to the terminal Q_0 and these camera data are transmitted to the microcomputer 15 through the transistors 16 and 17 (See Fig. 4(c), (d)).

When the pulse signal P_2 is input from the terminal C_0 , the transistor 18 is repeatedly turns-on and turned-off and the "low", "high" and "low" outputs of the inverter 25 are input to the microcomputer 15. Consequently, the microcomputer 15 then transmits the flash data to the camera 11 by the switching on the contrary to the operation explained earlier, receives the serial clock signal from the terminal R_0 and then outputs the serial signal such as the ready signal and the aperture value data signal from the terminal Q_0 as the emitter follower output of transistor 26. In addition to the above serial signal, data representing a guide number and irradiation angle of the flash device and data representing bouncing flash mode may be applied as a serial signal through the terminal Q_0 to the microcomputer 36. The data signals are produced by the switches K_1 to K_3 shown in Fig. 2. Assuming that the switches are turned-on to produce output signals of "1", a guide-number setting operation is as shown in Fig. 26. In Fig. 26, " $K_3 = 1$ " represents that the flash device is set to bouncing operation. The guide-number data is set according to the on-off operation of the switches K_1 and K_2 . These data have been set in the microcomputer 15. It should be noted that an amount of light which irradiates an object to be photographed during the bouncing operation of the flash device is much smaller than that of a normal flash photographing. Therefore, when the flash device is set to the bouncing mode and the data representing the bouncing mode is applied, the transmission of data as to the guide number is suspended. Moreover, it transmits these flash data to the microcomputer 36 through the transistor 37 in the side of camera (refer to Figs. 4(c), (e)).

The microcomputer 36 of the camera 11 is so programmed that it discriminates that the improved type flash device 10 is loaded when the high level voltage output of comparator 48 is input. Thereafter, it causes the drive circuit 46 to output the pulse signal P_1 and P_2 . Immediately after the output of the pulse signal P_1 , the serial clock signal is output through the transistor 44 to the terminal R and the serial signal to the terminal Q through the transistor 43. Immediately after the output of the pulse signal P_2 , the serial clock signal is output to the terminal R through the transistor 44 and to output the serial signal to the terminal Q through the transistor 37.

The data transmission between the flash device and the camera body is repeatedly carried out in response to the pulse signals P_1 and P_2 . Although Fig. 4 shows the case where the order of the pulse signals is P_1 and P_2 , as shown in Fig. 14(a), modification where the order of pulse signals are reversed is possible. That is, in response to the pulse signal P_2 , the data transmission from the flash device to the camera may be first carried out.

The following table shows the timing of data transmission from the flash device to the camera and vice versa under the condition that an operation for charging has started.

In the table, reference numerals 1 to 11 designate the order of data transmission: Data transmission is carried out from the microcomputer 15 in the flash device 10 to the microcomputer 36 in the camera in steps (1), (5) and (9); Data transmission is carried out from the microcomputer 36 to the microcomputer 15 in the flash device 10 in steps (2), (6) and (10); and Data transmission is carried out from the

microcomputer 36 to a CPU in the camera 11 in steps (3), (7) and (11). The CPU is provided to control the whole system in the camera.

Data (A) represents the trigger order of plural flash devices attached to the camera;

Data (B) represents a guide-number of a flash device attached to the camera;

5 Data (C) represents the necessity of an auxiliary light source;

Data (D) represents the condition of the auxiliary light source;

Data (E) represents a set signal;

Data (F) represents a charge completion signal;

Data (G) represents the condition of a rear curtain;

10 Data (H) represents the condition of a viewing angle;

Data (I) represents whether an auxiliary light source is ready or not;

Data (J) represents a flash mode;

Data (K) represents whether the auxiliary light source is turned-on or off;

Data (L) represents a camera mode;

15 Data (M) represents the necessity of sequential flash use of the flash devices;

Data (N) represents flash operation in response to the movement of a rear curtain;

Data (O) represents ISO sensitivity;

Data (P) represents focal distance of a photographing lens;

Data (Q) represents an F-value of the lens;

20 Data (R) represents the condition whether the flash device is attached to a hot shoe or a grip.

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TABLE

D A T A	FLASH TO CAMERA								CAMERA TO FLASH									
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R
1	○	○	○	×	×	×	×	×										
2									×	×	×	DUMMY	×	×	×	×	×	○
3	○	○	○	×	×	×	×	×										
4									×	×	○	○	×	×	○	○	○	○
5	○	○	○	×	○	○	○	×										
6									○	×	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
7	○	○	○	×	○	○	○	×										
8									○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
9	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○										
10									○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
11	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○										

The data transmission in the above TABLE starts under the condition that the flash device has been fully charged. Accordingly, although it is possible to transmit data representing the completion of charging in the first step (1), since it has been not confirmed whether the flash device is connected to a hot shoe or a flash controller, the data representing the charge completion is transmitted in the step (5) after the Data R being received in the step (2).

In the above case, the data (A) is produced by a flash controller provided between the camera and the flash device. Further, in the (2), the data (K) representing a dummy code is transmitted to the flash device to set the flash in a predetermined mode.

The data transmission between the flash device and the camera is repeatedly carried out in response to the pulse signals P_1 and P_2 . When the camera 11 is transferred to the release mode during such repetition, a pulse signal P_3 , as shown in Fig. 3 and Fig. 4, is transmitted to the terminal C_0 from the drive circuit 46. Accordingly, an output of the inverter 25 corresponding to the pulse signal P_3 is input to the microcomputer 15 and then the computer 15 operates to put a flash stop control circuit in a stand-by condition.

Switching to the release mode of the camera 11 is carried out by issuing an interruption processing to the program of the microcomputer 36 (Fig. 7).

When the shutter is released, the trigger signal is input to the terminal X_0 to start the flashing and the flash stop control circuit is activated to receive the quench signal applied from the camera 11 in response to the start of flashing. When the adequate exposure is obtained, the flash is controlled to stop the flashing in response to the quench signal. (refer to Figs. 4(d), (f), (g)).

The flash light waveform shown in Fig. 4(g) is represented by a voltage appearing across the load resistor coupled to the light receiving elements.

Fig. 6 is a flowchart indicating the operations of microcomputer 15 when the control signals P_1 , P_2 , P_3 are input to the flash device 10. As shown in Fig. 6, when a voltage of terminal C_0 becomes high level, the input gate of a counter is opened, parity check is carried out and the pulse signals P_1 , P_2 , P_3 are counted by the counter and these pulses are at once set.

It is discriminated which pulse signal among P_1 , P_2 and P_3 is set. When the pulse signal P_1 is set, data transfer is switched and the data transmission mode of the flash device is shifted to receive the camera data.

When the pulse signal P_2 is set, the data transmission mode is shifted to output the flash device data. Upon the pulse signal P_3 being set, the operation mode is to be shifted to a flashing mode. Thus, in the following step, the operation mode is shifted to the flashing mode where the flashing is started and stopped and the quench signal generating circuit is controlled so that the pulse of "1" is set in the flash device to receive the quench signal therefrom. If no P_1 , P_2 and P_3 signals are confirmed, the operation step is returned to the initial stage and the discrimination routine is repeated.

After the data transmission, an arithmetic operation for an angle of view is carried out. An example of flow chart for the arithmetic operation is shown in Fig. 19. During the data transmission, data as to a focal length of a photographing lens mounted to the camera body is transmitted from the camera to the flash device. The microcomputer 15 in the flash device 10 operates to detect based on the zooming position of the photographing lens and the focal length thereof whether the angle of view of the photographing lens is within the irradiation angle of the flash device or not. As a result, in the case where the viewing angle is not within the irradiation angle, the LED provided to the flash device is turned-on intermittently, and a warning signal is transmitted to the camera. The transmission of data as to the focal length is carried out in the step (6) in the above described TABLE, and the warning signal is transmitted in the step (9) so that the warning signal is produced and/or the flashing operation is inhibited. Fig. 20 is an example of a flow chart for the above described warning. On the other hand, when the pulse signal P_2 is set, flash data is output by the switching of data transfer. Moreover, when the pulse signal P_3 is set, the operation mode is set to the flash operation mode, and in the next step, the operation mode is set to the flash operation mode processing mode where the flash operation is controlled and then the quench signal circuit sets by itself the pulse "1" and receives the quench signal. If any of the pulse signals P_1 , P_2 and P_3 is not set, operation returns to the initial state and the discriminating process is repeated.

Fig. 7 is a flowchart indicating operations of the microcomputer 36 comprised in the camera 11.

As shown in Fig. 7, when the program starts, the microcomputer 36 allows INT (interruption) immediately after the initial set. Then it is discriminated whether the camera is set to the photometrical mode or not. When the camera is set to the photometrical mode, the improved type or ordinary type flash device coupled to the camera 11 is monitored in the step ST100. This monitoring is carried out by watching whether the output voltage of comparator shown in Fig. 2 is low or high level.

In succession, after issuing instruction to the other routines for the aperture, photometry and exposure calculations, one of the program corresponding to the improved type flash device and ordinary type flash device is selected.

In the case where the coupling of the improved type flash device is monitored in the step ST100, the program processings of step ST101 to ST102 are carried out. Meanwhile, when the coupling of the ordinary type flash device is monitored, the program processing of steps ST103 and ST104 are executed.

In the steps ST102~ST102, the flash data is input to the camera 11 after the pulse signal P_2 occurs. Namely, the program processings are executed so that after the pulse signal P_2 is output to the terminal C as the control signal from the drive circuit 46, the serial clock signal is input through the terminal R and transistor 44 and the serial signal through the terminal Q and transistor 37.

When the ready signal is input from the terminal Q, flash ready condition is detected and the operation proceeds to the next step.

In the next step, after the pulse signal P_1 is generated, the camera data is transmitted to the flash device 10. That is, the program processing is executed so that after the drive circuit 46 of Fig. 2 outputs the pulse signal P_1 to the terminal C as the control signal, the serial clock signal is output to the terminal R through the transistor 44 and the serial signal to the terminal Q through the transistor 43.

At the beginning of the steps ST101 ST102, the interruption is inhibited and at the end of these steps, the interruption is allowed.

In the case where the ordinary type flash device is monitored, the ready signal to the R terminal is watched and the pulse counting is carried out, after the shutter release, until adequate expose and the quench signal is output from the terminal Q to stop the flashing. Or after shutter releasing, the quench signal is output from the terminal Q, upon suitable exposure being obtained, by a well-known light quantity integration circuit (not shown).

In response to the quench signal, an LED symbol indicating correct flash exposure being accomplished is displayed for a certain period of time, two seconds for instance in the viewing finder.

According to the present invention, the above described certain period of time can be set and detected without any timer circuit and the like.

As shown in Fig. 4, one cycle of data transmission between the camera and the flash device is about 100 msec. Accordingly, by counting the number of data transmission, it is possible to set the desired period of time. More specifically, in case of turning-on the LED for two seconds, this is achieved by turning-on the LED for the period of time in which the data transmission is carried out twenty times. Further, in case of turning-on the LED intermittently so as to have the frequency of 1Hz, this is accomplished by turning-on the FET for the period of time in which the data transmission is carried out five times and by turning-off it for the same period of time. Fig. 25 is a flow chart for the former case. This sub-routine shown in Fig. 25 is to be inserted after the "SET COUNT" in the main routine shown in Fig. 6

According to the present invention, the method of displaying the quench display in the improved flash device is different from that in the ordinary flash device. More specifically, in the case where the ordinary flash device is coupled, the intermittent quench display is carried out by hardware in the DPU whereas in the case where the improved flash device is coupled, the intermittent quench display is carried out by software of the microcomputer.

Fig. 21 is a circuit diagram showing peripheral circuits around the terminal R. Fig. 22 is a circuit diagram showing an equivalent circuit for producing the quench signal in the case where the improved flash device is coupled to the camera body and Fig. 23 is a circuit diagram showing an equivalent circuit therefor in the case where the ordinary flash device is coupled. In the figures, the same elements bear the same reference numerals in the other figures.

In Fig. 21, if the flash which is coupled to the camera body is an improved type, the register 109 is set to "1" and the high level signal is inverted to the low level signal by the inverter 130. An AND gate 131 is rendered disable by the output of the inverter 130. In case of the output 133 of the microcomputer 15 being low level, an AND gate 139 is also rendered disable. Simultaneously, the outputs of the inverters 130 and 141 are applied to a NOR gate 138, and thus the output of the NOR gate 138 is of high level. Thus, an N-ch FET is turned-on resulting in rendering transistors 38 and 135 non-conductive. As a result, AND gates 136 and 137 are both rendered disable and the resultant circuit is as shown in Fig. 22. Consequently, by varying the output of the register 111, the output of the AND gate 132 can be varied to thereby subject an N-ch FET to an ON/Off operation so that the LED 112 is turned-on intermittently. by the software of the microcomputer 15 as described above.

Next, in Fig. 21, the AND gates 132 and 139 are made disable by setting the register to the low level. In this case, since the output of the inverter 130 is of high level, the output of the NOR gate 138 is of low level. Accordingly, the N-ch FET is rendered non-conductive. Thus, the resultant circuit is as shown in Fig. 23.

In the ordinary flash device, what passes through the terminal R is two signals, one being the charge completion signal and the other being the quench display signal. The former has a relatively high signal level above 2.4V indicating the completion of charging whereas the latter is a pulse signal having a frequency of 2.5Hz and having a signal level of about 1.0 to 1.6V. The latter is produced for about two seconds. As described above, the two signals are different from each other in the signal level.

In Fig. 23, in order to produce the quench display signal, the transistor 135 is adapted to be rendered conductive by a lower voltage.

Upon the completion of charging, the transistors 38 and 135 are both rendered conductive by the above described charge completion signal resulting in the AND gate 137 being made disable and the AND gate

136 being made enable. The output of the transistor 38 sets the terminal 133 of the microcomputer 15 to high level so that the microcomputer 15 detects the completion of charging. In response to the high level signal, the register 111 is set to high level, as a result of which the AND gates 136 and 133 are rendered enable to thereby turn-on the N-ch FET 134 to turn-on the LED 112.

5 In case of the quench display signal, the signal level thereof is relatively low, and therefore it is impossible to render the transistor 38 conductive. Due to the pull-up function of a resistor, the AND gate 136 is made disable. As a result, the remaining circuit is as shown in Fig. 24. In the circuit of Fig. 24, when the quench display signal is applied thereto, the transistor 135 is subjected to the ON/OFF operation. In this case, since the AND gates 137 and 133 are both rendered enable, the N-ch FET is also subjected to the
10 ON/OFF operation to thereby turn-on the LED 112 intermittently. Thus, as mentioned above, the operation of the LED 112 can be controlled by the hardware.

In the next program, finder display and generation of a alarm sound are instructed to the other routine but such operations are repeated until termination of the preset time of timer.

The symbol A indicates a connector and these connectors are all combined.

15 These steps ST105 ST110 indicate the areas for discriminating generation of interruption and even when the interruption is confirmed in any steps, the operation immediately returns to the initial portion of program.

The interruption is carried out through the interruption loop shown in Fig. 8 when the release mode is set. When the interruption is carried out, the main program stops once and the program shown in Fig. 8 is
20 executed. Thereby, the pulse signal P_3 is output to the terminal C as the control signal from the drive circuit 46 of Fig. 2 and the interruption is confirmed in any of the steps ST105 ST110.

Accordingly, the setting of release mode is detected and the program processings for shutter control and release mode reset are carried out.

25 (2) In the case where the improved type flash device 10 is coupled to the ordinary type camera:

When the flash device 10 is coupled to the ordinary type camera, since this camera is not provided with the terminal corresponding to terminal C_0 , the terminal C_0 becomes an idle terminal.

Therefore, this terminal C_0 is maintained low level and an output of "low" level of the inverter 25 is
30 continuously applied to the microcomputer 15.

When it is discriminated that the flash device 10 is coupled to the ordinary type camera, the flash device 10 changed its operation mode to the ordinary flash device operation mode. Accordingly, the ready signal is output from the terminal R_0 through the transistor 27 of Fig. 2 to the R terminal of ordinary type camera. On the other hand, the flash data and camera data are input or output by the well known method,
35 for example, the aperture data is output to the Q terminal of ordinary type camera from the terminal Q_0 through the transistor 26 and the quench signal is applied to the terminal Q_0 after the start of flashing. Therefore this flash device 10 operates is the ordinary flash operation mode.

Meanwhile, when the power switch 30 is turned-on, the transistor 32 is rendered conductive to thereby turn-on the power transistor 33. When the microcomputer 15 discriminates the ordinary type camera being
40 coupled, the transistor can no longer be turned-on. Accordingly, the flash device circuit is not set to the power holding condition but the power transistor 33 continuously be rendered conductive until the flashing becomes ready (until a main capacitor reaches the predetermined charged voltage) and thereafter it returns to the OFF state.

45 It is also possible that the ON period of power transistor 33 is determined to a very short period while it is not in the power holding state and a power switch is separately provided for the power supply circuit such as a main capacitor and the like.

(3) In the case where the ordinary type flash device is coupled to the improved type camera 11:

50 When the ordinary type flash device is coupled to the camera 11, since this flash device is not provided with the terminal corresponding to the terminal C, the terminal C becomes an idle terminal.

Therefore, when the drive circuit 46 generates the control signal, the voltage at the terminal C becomes high level, a low voltage output of the comparator 48 is input to the microcomputer 36 and the camera discriminates that the ordinary type flash device is coupled. Namely, as described with the flowchart of Fig.
55 7, the coupling of the ordinary type flash device is monitored in the step ST100 and the program processings of steps ST103 and ST104 are carried out. As a result, the camera 11 is put in the operation mode for the ordinary type flash device. Accordingly, the transmission of the camera data and the flash data is accomplished to carry out the flash photographing by a well known method. For example, the ready

signal is applied through the terminal R and transistor 38, the aperture data signal is applied through the terminal Q and transistor 37 and the quench signal is output through the transistor 43 and terminal Q.

While the clip-on type flash device 10 has been explained, the present invention can also be adopted to the grip type flash device.

(4) In the case where the improved type flash device 10 is provided with the flash devices for increasing an amount of flash light:

Fig. 9 is a circuit diagram showing an example for electrically connecting a flash device 50 for increasing an amount of flash light to the improved type flash device 10. The flash device 50 has the same structure as the improved type flash device 10. Terminals X_0 , R_0 , Q_0 , C_0 , G_0 of these flash devices 10 and 50 are connected in common, respectively, by a distributor 51 and the terminals of the flash devices 10 and 50 are electrically connected to those of the improved type camera 11 through terminals X_{01} , R_{01} , Q_{01} , C_{01} , G_{01} of the distributor 51.

The flash devices 10 and 50 are provided with input/output circuits for the serial signals, respectively, as shown in Fig. 10. As shown in Fig. 10, a transistor 226 and a resistor 222 form an emitter follower circuit, whereas a transistor 526 and resistor 522 also form an emitter follower circuit. The circuit elements described above constitute an OR logic circuit. The transistor 526 and the resistor 422 of flash device 50 form the output signal path of flash data, while the transistor 516 and the resistor 519 form the input signal path of camera data. Reference number 515 denotes a microcomputer.

With such an OR logic circuit, "0" output is produced at the terminal Q_{01} to output the ready signal when both transistors 226 and 526 are turned-off. Since the signal output is carried out in the level "0", the OR logic circuit is regarded as a NOR logic.

That is, in the flash devices 10 and 50 the transistors 226 and 526 are turned-off when they become ready for flashing. In this case, the output "0" of terminal Q_{01} is combined with a particular signal "1" and the thus obtained ready signal "0", "1" is transmitted to the camera. The particular signal "1" is set by detecting the coupling of the flash device or the flash device 50 for increasing the flash light amount.

When both the flash devices 10 and 50 have been not yet placed in the flash-ready state, both transistors 226, 526 are rendered conductive. If one of the flash devices 10 and 50 has been placed in the flash-ready state, one of the transistors 226 and 526 is made conductive and an output of the terminal Q_{01} becomes "1". Therefore, the signal "1, 1" which indicates that the flashing has been not yet ready is transmitted to the camera.

Fig. 11 is a block diagram showing OR logic in simplified form.

As will be obvious from the above description, when one of the flash devices 10 and 50, for instance, the flash device 10 becomes ready for flashing first, a current flowing through the transistor 526 is divided into the flows, one flowing through the resistor 522 and the other flowing through the path of resistors 519, 219, 222. But such current is low level and the transistor 526 is repeatedly turned-on and off according to the switching of the output of the flash data signal and the input of the camera data signal. Therefore, the operation consumes least electrical power and further in the above operation, a small current flows into the resistors 219 and 222 of the flash device 10 and it does not give any adverse influence on the operations of the flash device 10. The transistors 226 and 526 of the flash devices 10 and 50 allow the other serial signals such as an aperture data and the like to pass there through as the flash data signal immediately before or after the output of the flash data signal which indicates whether the flashing is ready or not.

In addition, while the flash data signal is being output as described above, the transistors 216 and 516 included in the input circuits of the flash devices 10 and 50 are maintained non-conductive.

It is considered to constitute the signal output circuit including the emitter follower circuits using field effect transistors which are low in power consumption.

Fig. 12 is a circuit diagram showing an example of the signal output circuit in which the inverter including MOS P-channel FET 252 and MOS N-channel FET 253 is provided to the flash device 10, while the inverter including FETs 554 and FET 555 to the flash device 50.

However, such a signal output circuit is not suitable because a circuit short circuiting the power source is when one of the flash devices 10 and 50 becomes ready for flashing. For instance, when the flash device 10 becomes ready for flashing and an inverter input becomes low level, an FET 252 is turned-on. In this case, if the flash device 50 has not yet been placed in the flash-ready state, the inverter input is in the high level to thereby render the FET 555 conductive. To this end, a current flows as indicated by a dotted line and the power supply is short-circuited.

The flash device of the clip-on type has been described above, but the present invention can also be adopted to the grip type flash device. The number of the flash device for increasing the flash light amount is

not limited to one, and a plurality of flash devices may also be coupled and they are also subjected to an OR logic function.

Furthermore, the signal output circuit of the present invention is not limited to the improved type flash device 10 and is available as a ready signal output circuit of an ordinary flash device.

Fig. 13 is circuit diagram showing a power source circuit for use in a flash device having an auxiliary light source, which is to be used with a photographing camera having an auto-focusing capability. In Fig. 13, reference numeral 311 denotes a battery; 312, a power supply switch having a movable contact which selectively contacts with stationary contacts a, b and c; 313, an oscillation transformer including a primary coil P, a secondary coil S and tertiary coil T. A transistor 314 connected to the positive bus of the battery power supply 311 between the primary coil P and a power supply switch 312 is an oscillation transistor.

This oscillation transistor 314 is provided as the grounded base transistor and the base thereof is connected to the negative bus of the battery 311 through an SCR 315 and a resistor 316. A capacitor 317 provided between the emitter of oscillation transistor 314 and the cathode of the SCR 315 forms a time constant circuit with the resistor 316.

One end of the secondary coil S of the oscillation transformer 313 is connected to the cathode of the SCR 315 whereas the other end thereof is connected to the rectifying diode 318. The tertiary coil T is a power supply coil which compensates for voltage drop of the battery 311 by utilizing its induced voltage. The respective member 313-318 form a DC-DC converter.

This DC-DC converter is allowed to oscillate, when the transistor 19 having the emitter connected to the positive bus is turned-on so that a current flows into the gate resistor of the SCR 315. Moreover, this transistor 319 is turned-on or off by controlling a bias current of the transistor 319 by the transistor 320 having an emitter coupled to the negative bus.

Meanwhile, a block 322 connected to the power supply switch 312 through an anti-reverse current diode 321 constitutes a regulator with a resistor 323 and a diode 324 and an output voltage of the regulator is applied to a microcomputer 325 as a voltage detection circuit for main capacitor and a signal processing circuit.

In addition, the regulator 322 is connected to the tertiary coil T of the oscillation transformer 313 through the anti-reverse current diode 326 and an induced voltage generated on the tertiary coil T is smoothed by a capacitor 327 during the oscillation of the DC-DC converter and the smoothed voltage is applied to the regulator 22 as an input voltage.

The voltage detection circuit described above comprises bleeder resistors 329 and 330 provided in parallel with the main capacitor 328 in the output side of the DC-DC converter, an operational amplifier 331 which receives the power supply from the regulator 322 and a high input impedance circuit 332.

A divided voltage defined by the bleeder resistors 329 and 330 is applied to an inversion input terminal of the operational amplifier 331 whereas a reference voltage is applied to a non-inversion input terminal thereof. The operational amplifier 331 is also provided with a resistor 333 and a diode 334 which apply positive feedback to the non-inversion input terminal in order to give hysteresis characteristic to an output voltage approximately equal to a threshold voltage.

The high impedance circuit 332 is also an operational amplifier having a non-inversion input terminal to which the output of the operational amplifier 331 is applied. A reference voltage is applied to an inversion input terminal of the amplifier 331 which outputs the flash ready signal.

The microcomputer 325 operates to output the flash data signals such as a ready signal and an aperture data signal to the camera as shown in Fig. 14(c), and to receive the camera data signal such as an auxiliary light source lighting instruction signal and a quench signal as shown in Fig. 14(d). The microcomputer 325 acts as the signal processing circuit to process these signals according to a serial clock signal shown in Fig. 14(b).

Fig. 14(e) shows the timing of the auxiliary light source being turned-on in response to the lighting instruction signal of Fig. 14(d). Further, Fig. 14(f) shows the timing of the start of automatic focusing operation in response to a signal contained in the serial signal of Fig. 14(c) representing that auxiliary light source 400 has been turned-on.

The microcomputer 325 is provided with a selection switch 335 and this switch 335 selects the operation mode.

The selection switch 335 has a movable contact which selectively contacts with one of stationary contacts a, b and c in conjunction with the power switch 312. When the switch is set to the contact a, the microcomputer 25 is set to the first operation mode. When it is set to the contact b, the microcomputer is set to the second operation mode. The contact c is an OFF position.

In the first operation mode of the microcomputer 25, a high level output signal S_2 is applied to the base of transistor 320 to allow an oscillation of the DC-DC converter. In the second operation mode, since the

output signal S_2 is set to the low level, the oscillation of the DC-DC converter is stopped.

The output signal S_2 is supplied to one input terminal of an OR gate 337 through an inverter 336. This OR gate 337 has another input to which the output S_1 of the voltage detection circuit is applied. The output S_3 of the OR gate 337 is applied both to the microcomputer 25 and to the base of a transistor 340 which forms a drive circuit of a light emitting diode 339 through the inverter 338.

This light emitting diode 339 is turned-on to emit light when the main capacitor 28 is charged up to a predetermined voltage level indicating that the flashing is ready.

Meanwhile, the microcomputer 325 outputs an output signal S_4 under a certain condition in order to operate the drive circuit of the auxiliary light source 341. This drive circuit outputs the signal S_4 . When the signal S_4 changes to low level from high level, the transistor 343 which receives the high voltage output of inverter 342 at the base is turned-on to thereby render the biased transistor 344 conductive to energize the auxiliary light source 341.

In Fig. 13, the auxiliary light source 341 is a filament lamp, and the power is fed from the battery 311. A red-color filter 345 is provided in the projecting path of this auxiliary light source 341.

The filter 345 is not always required. Reference number 346 designates a flash discharge bulb; 347, a trigger circuit; 348 and 349, SCRs; 350, a commutation capacitor forming a flash stop circuit together with the SCRs 48 and 49; and 51, a control circuit which energizes the flash stop circuit. These members and circuits are well known.

Next, an operation of such an embodiment as above will be described hereunder.

(1) In case of the power switch 312 being set to the contact a:

When the power switch 312 is set to the contact a from the OFF position contact c, the selection switch 325 is also set to the contact a. In this timing, the main capacitor 328 is not charged. Under this condition, the microcomputer 325 is set to the first operation mode, and thus the output signal S_2 is of high level. Therefore, the transistor 320 is turned-on so that the transistor 19 is forward biased. When the capacitor 317 is charged up to a predetermined value, the transistor 319 is turned-on to thereby apply a gate voltage to the SCR 315. When the SCR 315 is turned-on, the oscillation transistor 314 is also turned-on. The SCR 315 receives at a cathode a reverse electromotive force generated on the secondary coil S of the oscillation transformer 313 immediately after the oscillation transistor 314 is turned-on, and thus the SCR 315 is rendered non-conductive. Then, the oscillation transistor 314 is turned-off. The DC-DC converter oscillates as the repletion of ON and OFF states of the oscillation transistor 314 to thereby charge the main capacitor 328.

Meanwhile, when the DC-DC converter oscillates, an induced voltage generated on the tertiary coil T is applied to the regulator 322 as an input voltage through the diode 326 often smoothing by the capacitor 327.

In this case, if the induced voltage value is lower than the voltage value of the battery 311, the voltage of battery 311 becomes an input voltage to the regulator 22. On the contrary, when it is higher than that of the battery 311, this voltage becomes an input voltage. Such a fact that the induced voltage is relatively high represents that the battery 311 shows voltage drop due to the consumption.

The regulator 22 whose input voltage is compensated as described above, can output a stabilized voltage with high accuracy and this output voltage is supplied to the voltage detection circuit including the operational amplifier 331 and the microcomputer 325 as the power supply.

An output of the operational amplifier 331 is adapted to be not inverted, while the charging voltage of main capacitor 328 reaches the flash ready voltage of the flash bulb 346. The high input impedance circuit 332 operates output the signal S_1 in response to the high level of this signal and the signal S_1 is applied to the OR gate 337. The microcomputer 325 provides the output signal S_2 of high level. This output signal S_2 is applied to the OR gate 337 through the inverter 336 and therefore the OR gate 337 provides an output signal S_3 of high level.

Since the transistor 340 of the drive circuit is maintained non-conductive while the output signal S_3 is of high level, the light emitting diode 339 indicating the flashing ready condition is not turned-on. Moreover, the output signal S_3 of high level is also applied to the microcomputer 325. In response to the signal S_3 , the microcomputer 325 operates to output a lighting inhibit signal for an auxiliary light source 341 to the camera as a flash data. Since no lighting instruction signal for the auxiliary light source 341 is transmitted from the camera, the output signal S_4 is kept at the high level. As a result, the transistors 343 and 344 of the drive circuit are maintained non-conductive and the auxiliary light source 341 is turned-off.

When the charging of main capacitor 328 proceeds and the charging voltage reaches the flash ready voltage, the output signal of the operational amplifier 331 is inverted to a low level output. However, since

the operational amplifier 331 has the hysteresis characteristic, as the charging voltage of the main capacitor 328 becomes higher, the output voltage of the operational amplifier 331 is pulsed within a certain range in a low voltage level.

The output signal S_1 of the high input impedance circuit 332 changes to the low level from the high level in accordance with the low level output of the operational amplifier 331 and the output signal S_3 of the OR gate 337 becomes low level.

The transistor 340 of the drive circuit is turned-on to turn-on the light emitting diode 339 indicating the flashing ready condition when the output signal S_3 of the OR gate 337 becomes low level.

In response to the output signal S_3 of the low level, the microcomputer 325 operates to transmit a signal to the camera as the flash data signal, which allows the auxiliary light source 341 to light.

Under the above operating condition, upon the application of the lighting instruction signal of the auxiliary light source 341 from the camera, the output signal S_4 changes to the low level signal, and the transistors 343 and 344 are turned-on to supply the power from the battery 311 to the auxiliary light source 341.

As described above, in the case where the power switch 312 and the selection switch 335 are set to their terminals a, respectively, the DC-DC converter is allowed to oscillate, and the auxiliary light source 341 is inhibited to light until the main capacitor 328 has been charged up to the flash ready level.

(2) In case of the power switch 312 being set to the contact b:

When the power switch 312 is set to the stationary contact b from the OFF contact c, the selection switch 335 is also set to the contact b.

Assuming that the main capacitor 328 is not charged, the microcomputer 325 is put in the second operation mode to output an output signal S_2 of low level. In response to the low level signal S_2 , the transistors 319 and 320 are maintained non-conductive, the oscillation of DC-DC converter is inhibited.

In this case, since the oscillation of DC-DC converter stops as described above, no induced voltage is generated in the tertiary coil T. Therefore, only a voltage of battery 311 is applied to the regulator 322 as an input voltage. However, since power consumption is very small in the DC-DC converter, the battery 311 shows a little voltage drop and the output of the regulator 322 acts as a stabilized voltage.

Applied to the OR gate 337 is the high voltage output signal S_1 of the high input impedance circuit 332 and the high voltage output signal S_2 of the microcomputer 325, and therefore the OR gate 337 produces an output signal S_3 of high level. As a result, the transistor 340 of the drive circuit is maintained non-conductive and the light emitting diode 339 is not allowed to emit light.

When the microcomputer 325 outputs a high voltage signal S_3 , the selection switch 335 is set to the contact b and the microcomputer 325 is thus in the second operation mode. Therefore, the signal which allows the lighting of the auxiliary light source 341 is transmitted immediately to the camera.

Accordingly, if the lighting instruction signal of the auxiliary light source 341 is applied from the camera, the output signal S_4 becomes low level, so that the transistors 343 and 344 of the drive circuit is turned-on to thereby light the auxiliary light source 341.

Assuming that the power switch 312 and the selection switch 335 are set to their contact b under the condition that the main capacitor 328 is charged to the level higher than the flash-ready level, the output signal S_1 of the high input impedance circuit 332 is in the low level but the output signal S_3 of the OR gate 337 is also of the high level, and therefore, the same operation as described above is also carried out.

But, in such a case, the light emitting diode 339 is maintained turned-off even in the case where the charging voltage of main capacitor 328 reaches the flash-ready level. When the power switch 312 and the selection switch 335 are set to the contact b, the DC-DC converter stops oscillation and the auxiliary light source 341 is allowed to light.

As described above, when the flash device of the present invention is coupled to the improved type camera, the improved flash mechanism is put in an operation mode corresponding to such a camera. On the other hand, when the flash device is coupled to the ordinary type camera, an ordinary flash mechanism is put in an operation mode corresponding to such a camera. Therefore, the camera to be coupled is not restricted and the flash device of the present invention has compatibility for a variety of cameras.

With such a flash device, terminals R_0 , Q_0 are used as the terminals for transmitting respective data signals in the operation modes of the ordinary type flash mechanism and improved type flash mechanism, and thus it is only necessary to provide a control terminal C_0 for switching the operation mode in order to provide the improved type flash mechanism. Accordingly, the a number of terminals for electrically connecting the camera may be minimized.

Moreover, the control terminal is provided to put the ordinary flash mechanism and the improved flash

mechanism in an operation mode selectively. It is discriminated whether the flash device is coupled to the ordinary type camera or to the improved type camera from the change of voltage at the control terminal. Accordingly, this discriminating means can be formed by a resistance member connected, for example, to the control terminal and therefore the present invention is advantageous of being simple in construction.

5 In the case where an ordinary type flash device is coupled to a camera of the present invention, a control terminal voltage is unchanged because this flash device is not provided with a control terminal corresponding to the control terminal of the camera. In the side of camera, it is discriminated that the ordinary type flash device is coupled and the camera mechanism interlocking with the ordinary type flash device is put in the operation mode.

10 In the case where an improved type flash device is coupled to the present camera, the control terminal of the camera is electrically connected with, the control terminal of the flash device and thus a control terminal voltage changes. As a result, it is discriminated in the camera side that an improved type flash device is coupled and the camera mechanism interlocking with the improved type flash device is put in the operation mode.

15 As described above, the power supply circuit of the present invention includes a regulator to which a DC voltage of battery power supply is applied, a power supply coil which is provided to the oscillation transformer of a DC-DC converter and a smoothing capacitor which smooths an induced voltage generated on the power supply coil. when the DC voltage of the battery is lowered than a predetermined value, the induced voltage compensates for voltage drop. Consequently, the power supply circuit can serve as a constant power source which can supply a stabilized power to a signal processing circuit requiring a constant reference voltage.

20 In the power supply circuit for the flash device having an auxiliary light source of the present invention, the signal processing unit is put in the first operation mode to allow the auxiliary light source to light when the main capacitor is charged up to the flash ready level and when the signal processing unit is then put in the second operation mode, the charging operation of main capacitor is stopped and immediately the auxiliary light source is allowed to light.

25 Accordingly, since the auxiliary light source is caused to light under the condition that power consumption in the battery due to the DC-DC converter is lowered remarkably or the oscillation operation of the DC-DC converter is stopped, sufficient power is supplied to the auxiliary light source from the battery resulting in obtaining sufficient amount of the light.

30 Furthermore, since the auxiliary light source can be lit freely regardless of the charging condition of the main capacitor, it is possible for a photographer to observe, the focusing condition and photographing angle through the view finder prior to the flash photographing.

35 Moreover, according to the present invention, after the camera receives a signal representing the fact that an auxiliary light source in the flash device is put in a lighting condition, a signal for turning-on the auxiliary light source is then transmitted to the flash device and after the confirmation of lighting of the auxiliary light source, an auto-focusing operation is carried out. Further, the auto-focusing operation is started after time lag until the complete lighting of the auxiliary light source is obtained, and thus the autofocusing operation is accomplished effectively. Therefore, incorrect focusing is hardly occurred.

40 Claims

1. A photographic camera system comprising

45 a multi-mode camera (11) with a first and second operation mode, a multi-mode flash device (10) with a first and second operation mode, means for interlocking the camera and the flash device, and a control circuit (46, 47, 21, 24);

said flash device (10) having a first detection circuit (15, 18) connected to a first terminal (Co) on said flash device (10) and having a first part (21,24) of said control circuit;

50 said camera (11) having a second detection circuit (36, 48) connected to a second terminal (C) on said camera (11) and having a second part (46,47) of said control circuit

said flash device (10) being automatically placed in said second flash operation mode when no variation in voltage is detected at said first control terminal (Co) by said first detection circuit (15, 18), and being automatically placed in said first flash operation mode upon detection of a variation in voltage at said first control terminal (Co) by said first detection circuit (15, 18), which variation is caused by said control circuit (46, 47, 21, 24) when said first and second control terminals (Co, C) are coupled to each other;

55 said camera (11) being automatically placed in said second camera operation mode when no variation in voltage is detected at said second control terminal (C) by said second detection circuit (36,



mechanism in an operation mode selectively. It is discriminated whether the flash device is coupled to the ordinary type camera or to the improved type camera from the change of voltage at the control terminal. Accordingly, this discriminating means can be formed by a resistance member connected, for example, to the control terminal and therefore the present invention is advantageous of being simple in construction.

5 In the case where an ordinary type flash device is coupled to a camera of the present invention, a control terminal voltage is unchanged because this flash device is not provided with a control terminal corresponding to the control terminal of the camera. In the side of camera, it is discriminated that the ordinary type flash device is coupled and the camera mechanism interlocking with the ordinary type flash device is put in the operation mode.

10 In the case where an improved type flash device is coupled to the present camera, the control terminal of the camera is electrically connected with, the control terminal of the flash device and thus a control terminal voltage changes. As a result, it is discriminated in the camera side that an improved type flash device is coupled and the camera mechanism interlocking with the improved type flash device is put in the operation mode.

15 As described above, the power supply circuit of the present invention includes a regulator to which a DC voltage of battery power supply is applied, a power supply coil which is provided to the oscillation transformer of a DC-DC converter and a smoothing capacitor which smooths an induced voltage generated on the power supply coil. when the DC voltage of the battery is lowered than a predetermined value, the induced voltage compensates for voltage drop. Consequently, the power supply circuit can serve as a
20 constant power source which can supply a stabilized power to a signal processing circuit requiring a constant reference voltage.

In the power supply circuit for the flash device having an auxiliary light source of the present invention, the signal processing unit is put in the first operation mode to allow the auxiliary light source to light when the main capacitor is charged up to the flash ready level and when the signal processing unit is then put in
25 the second operation mode, the charging operation of main capacitor is stopped and immediately the auxiliary light source is allowed to light.

Accordingly, since the auxiliary light source is caused to light under the condition that power consumption in the battery due to the DC-DC converter is lowered remarkably or the oscillation operation of the DC-DC converter is stopped, sufficient power is supplied to the auxiliary light source from the battery
30 resulting in obtaining sufficient amount of the light.

Furthermore, since the auxiliary light source can be lit freely regardless of the charging condition of the main capacitor, it is possible for a photographer to observe, the focusing condition and photographing angle through the view finder prior to the flash photographing.

Moreover, according to the present invention, after the camera receives a signal representing the fact
35 that an auxiliary light source in the flash device is put in a lighting condition, a signal for turning-on the auxiliary light source is then transmitted to the flash device and after the confirmation of lighting of the auxiliary light source, an auto-focusing operation is carried out. Further, the auto-focusing operation is started after time lag until the complete lighting of the auxiliary light source is obtained, and thus the autofocusing operation is accomplished effectively. Therefore, incorrect focusing is hardly occurred.

40

Claims

1. A photographic camera system comprising

45 a multi-mode camera (11) with a first and second operation mode, a multi-mode flash device (10) with a first and second operation mode, means for interlocking the camera and the flash device, and a control circuit (46, 47, 21, 24);

said flash device (10) having a first detection circuit (15, 18) connected to a first terminal (Co) on said flash device (10) and having a first part (21, 24) of said control circuit;

50 said camera (11) having a second detection circuit (36, 48) connected to a second terminal (C) on said camera (11) and having a second part (46, 47) of said control circuit

said flash device (10) being automatically placed in said second flash operation mode when no variation in voltage is detected at said first control terminal (Co) by said first detection circuit (15, 18), and being automatically placed in said first flash operation mode upon detection of a variation in voltage at said first control terminal (Co) by said first detection circuit (15, 18), which variation is caused
55 by said control circuit (46, 47, 21, 24) when said first and second control terminals (Co, C) are coupled to each other;

said camera (11) being automatically placed in said second camera operation mode when no variation in voltage is detected at said second control terminal (C) by said second detection circuit (36,



48), and being automatically placed in said first camera operation mode upon detection of a variation in voltage at said second control terminal (C) by said second detection circuit (36, 48), which variation is caused by said control circuit (46, 47, 21, 24) when said first and second control terminals (Co, C) are coupled to each other.

5

2. A system as defined in Claim 1 wherein said multi-mode photographic camera (11) is automatically placed in said second camera operation mode when there is no variation in voltage at said second control terminal (C) when a non-multi-mode flash device is coupled to said multi-mode photographic camera (11).

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3. A system as defined in Claim 1 or 2 wherein said multi-mode flash device (10) is automatically placed in said second flash operation mode when there is no variation in voltage at said first control terminal (Co) when said multi-mode flash device (10) is coupled to a non-multi-mode photographic camera.

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4. A system as defined in any preceding claim wherein said multi-mode photographic camera (11) further comprises:

a signal source (36) for transmitting first, second and third control signals through said first and second control terminals (C, Co) to said multi-mode flash device (10); and

20

a signal switching control means for selectively allowing a camera data signal to be transmitted from said multi-mode photographic camera (11) to said multi-mode flash device (10) in response to said first control signal and for selectively allowing a flash data signal to be transmitted from said multi-mode flash device (10) to said multi-mode photographic camera in response to said second control signal,

25

said signal switching control means operating so that said third control signal is transmitted when said multi-mode photographic camera is put in a shutter release mode, so as to place said flash device in a light emitting processing mode.

30

5. A system as defined in Claim 4 wherein said multi-mode photographic camera further comprises:

means for repeatedly transmitting said first and second control signals with a predetermined period, and

wherein one of said multi-mode photographic camera and said multi-mode flash device comprises a counter for counting said first and second control signals to thereby detect the number of the signal transmissions, wherein the counting period of said counter is detected to be used as a timer.

35

6. A system as defined in Claim 4 or 5 wherein said multi-mode flash device further comprises:

a signal processing circuit, and wherein

during first camera data transmission to said multi-mode flash device, a camera mode signal contained in said camera data signal is transmitted as predetermined dummy data so that said multi-mode flash device uses said dummy data to carry out a parity check in said signal processing circuit.

40

7. A system as defined in any of claims 4 to 6 wherein there is provided an auxiliary light source for automatic focusing which is actuatable under control of said control means.

45

8. A system as defined in Claim 7 wherein when said auxiliary light source is illuminated, a signal indicating said illumination of said auxiliary light source is transmitted to said multi-mode camera (11) as a part of said flash data signal, and

wherein said multi-mode camera (11) is operable to perform an automatic focusing operation in response to said flash data signal.

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9. A system as defined in any of claims 4 to 8 wherein said flash data signal includes a signal indicating a guide-number to be supplied to said multi-mode camera (11), said signal indicating said guide-number being prevented from being supplied to said multi-mode camera (11) when said flash is set to a bouncing operation.

55

10. A system as defined in any preceding claim wherein said multi-mode photographic camera further comprises:

a display circuit having a display unit which is capable of being switched in response to a change from said first operation mode to said second operation mode,



said display unit being capable of displaying a difference between an auto-check operation when said multi-mode flash device is electrically coupled thereto and an auto-check operation when said ordinary flash is electrically coupled thereto.

11. A multi-mode flash device for use in a photographic camera system of claim 1 with both a standard photographic camera and a multi-mode photographic camera (11), said multi-mode flash device (10) having a flash light generating means in which energy accumulated in a main capacitor that is charged by a DC-DC converter boosting a low voltage produced by a DC power source is converted into optical energy to produce a flash of light, comprising:

a signal processing means which is switchable selectively between a first switching mode and a second switching mode by a switching means; and

an auxiliary light source for automatic focusing, which is actuatable by said DC power source under control of said signal processing means,

wherein when said signal processing means is switched to said first switching mode, said DC-DC converter is allowed to oscillate and said auxiliary light source becomes ready in response to a detection signal from a voltage detection circuit, said detection signal indicating that said main capacitor is charged up to a predetermined voltage, and

wherein when said signal processing means is switched to said second switching mode, said DC-DC converter stops the oscillation and said auxiliary light source becomes ready, said signal processing means receiving a lighting instruction signal from said multi-mode camera (11) in the flash ready state to control the illumination of said auxiliary light source.

12. A flash device arranged for use in the camera system of claim 1 comprising a detection circuit (15,118) connected to the control terminal (Co) as defined in claim 1 for detecting said variation in voltage or the absence thereof and placing the flash device in said first or second flash operation mode as appropriate and further comprising:

a main capacitor (328);

means for receiving a DC power source (311);

a DC-DC converter (113-318) for boosting a DC voltage supplied from said DC power source to charge said main capacitor (328);

a constant voltage supply means including a signal processing circuit (325) for transmitting and receiving a data signal between said flash device (10) and a photographic camera (11);

a regulating means (322), connected for receiving said DC voltage supplied from said DC power source (311), for supplying DC power to said constant voltage supply means;

a coil (T) coupled to an oscillation transformer (313) included in said DC-DC converter; and

a smoothing capacitor (327) for smoothing an induction voltage in said coil caused by oscillation of said DC-DC converter, said smoothed voltage being applied to said regulating means (322) as an input voltage.

13. A flash device arrangement for use in the camera system of claim 1 comprising:

a plurality of flash devices (10,50) each comprising the first detection circuit (15,18) connected to the first control terminal (Co) as defined in claim 1 for detecting said variation in voltage or the absence thereof and placing the flash device in said first or second flash operation mode as appropriate and each capable of transmitting a flash data signal to the photographic camera (11) and receiving a camera data signal from said photographic camera (11); and

a signal output means for each flash device for producing said flash data signal, which is formed as an emitter follower circuit;

wherein said emitter follower circuits of said plural flash devices constitute an OR logic circuit.

14. A flash device arrangement as defined in Claim 13 wherein when said plural flash devices become ready for flashing, the OR logic circuit operates to produce an output signal indicating that all of said flash devices are ready for flashing when said flash data signal is in a low state.

Revendications

1. Un système d'appareil photographique comprenant :

un appareil photographique à modes multiples (11) ayant des premier et second modes de fonctionnement, un flash à modes multiples (10) ayant des premier et second modes de fonctionne-



ment, des moyens pour interconnecter l'appareil photographique et le flash, et un circuit de commande (46, 47, 21, 24);

le flash (10) ayant un premier circuit de détection (15, 18) connecté à une première borne (Co) sur le flash (10), et ayant une première partie (21, 24) du circuit de commande;

5 l'appareil photographique (11) ayant un second circuit de détection (36, 48) qui est connecté à une seconde borne (C) sur l'appareil photographique (11), et ayant une seconde partie (46, 47) du circuit de commande;

10 le flash (10) étant placé automatiquement dans le second mode de fonctionnement de flash lorsque aucune variation de tension n'est détectée par le premier circuit de détection (15, 18) sur la première borne de commande (Co), et étant placé automatiquement dans le premier mode de fonctionnement de flash sous l'effet de la détection par le premier circuit de détection (15, 18) d'une variation de la tension sur la première borne de commande (Co), cette variation étant produite par le circuit de commande (46, 47, 21, 24) lorsque les première et seconde bornes de commande (Co, C) sont mutuellement connectées;

15 l'appareil photographique (11) étant placé automatiquement dans le second mode de fonctionnement de l'appareil photographique lorsque aucune variation de tension n'est détectée par le second circuit de détection (36, 48) sur la seconde borne de commande (C), et étant automatiquement placé dans le premier mode de fonctionnement de l'appareil photographique sous l'effet de la détection par le second circuit de détection (36, 48) d'une variation de la tension sur la seconde borne de commande (C), cette variation étant produite par le circuit de commande (46, 47, 21, 24) lorsque les première et seconde bornes de commande (Co, C) sont connectées ensemble.

2. Un système selon la revendication 1, dans lequel l'appareil photographique à modes multiples (11) est placé automatiquement dans le second mode de fonctionnement de l'appareil photographique lorsqu'il n'y a pas de variation de la tension sur la seconde borne de commande (C), dans le cas où un flash qui n'est pas du type à modes multiples est connecté à l'appareil photographique à modes multiples (11).

3. Un système selon la revendication 1 ou 2, dans lequel le flash à modes multiples (10) est automatiquement placé dans le second mode de fonctionnement de flash lorsqu'il n'y a pas de variation de tension sur la première borne de commande (Co), dans le cas où ce flash à modes multiples (10) est connecté à un appareil photographique qui n'est pas du type à modes multiples.

4. Un système selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, dans lequel l'appareil photographique à modes multiples (11) comprend en outre :

une source de signal (36) qui est destinée à émettre des premier, second et troisième signaux de commande vers le flash à modes multiples (10), par l'intermédiaire des première et seconde bornes de commande (C, Co); et

40 des moyens de commande de commutation de signal, destinés à autoriser sélectivement l'émission d'un signal de données d'appareil photographique de l'appareil photographique à modes multiples (11) vers le flash à modes multiples (10), sous la dépendance du premier signal de commande, et à autoriser sélectivement l'émission d'un signal de données de flash du flash à modes multiples (10) vers l'appareil photographique à modes multiples, sous la dépendance du second signal de commande,

45 ces moyens de commande de commutation de signal fonctionnant de façon que le troisième signal de commande soit émis lorsque l'appareil photographique à modes multiples est placé dans un mode de déclenchement d'obturateur, afin de placer le flash dans un mode de traitement d'émission de lumière.

5. Un système selon la revendication 4, dans lequel l'appareil photographique à modes multiples comprend en outre :

des moyens pour émettre de façon répétée les premier et second signaux de commande avec une période prédéterminée, et

55 dans lequel l'un des éléments comprenant l'appareil photographique à modes multiples et le flash à modes multiples comprend un compteur qui est destiné à compter les premier et second signaux de commande, pour détecter ainsi le nombre de transmissions de signal, et la période de comptage de ce compteur est détectée pour être utilisée pour une fonction de temporisateur.

6. Un système selon la revendication 4 ou 5, dans lequel le flash à modes multiples comprend en outre :



un circuit de traitement de signal et dans lequel pendant une première transmission de données d'appareil photographique vers le flash à modes multiples, un signal de mode d'appareil photographique qui est contenu dans le signal de données d'appareil photographique, est émis sous la forme de données fictives prédéterminées, de façon que le flash à modes multiples utilise ces données fictives pour accomplir un contrôle de parité dans le circuit de traitement de signal.

7. Un système selon l'une quelconque des revendications 4 à 6, dans lequel il existe une source de lumière auxiliaire pour la mise au point automatique, qui peut être activée sous la dépendance des moyens de commande.

8. Un système selon la revendication 7, dans lequel lorsque la source de lumière auxiliaire est éclairée, un signal indiquant cet éclairage de la source de lumière auxiliaire est émis vers l'appareil photographique à modes multiples (11), dans le cadre du signal de données de flash, et dans lequel l'appareil photographique à modes multiples (11) est capable d'effectuer une opération de mise au point automatique sous la dépendance du signal de données de flash.

9. Un système selon l'une quelconque des revendications 4 à 8, dans lequel le signal de données de flash comprend un signal indiquant un nombre guide devant être fourni à l'appareil photographique à modes multiples (11), et le signal qui indique le nombre guide n'est pas fourni à l'appareil photographique à modes multiples (11) lorsque le flash est réglé pour une opération d'éclairage indirect.

10. Un système selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, dans lequel l'appareil photographique à modes multiples comprend en outre :

un circuit de visualisation comportant une unité de visualisation qui peut être commutée sous la dépendance d'un changement faisant passer du premier mode de fonctionnement au second mode de fonctionnement,

cette unité de visualisation étant capable de visualiser une différence entre une opération d'auto-contrôle lorsque le flash à modes multiples est connecté électriquement à cette unité, et une opération d'auto-contrôle lorsque le flash ordinaire est connecté électriquement à cette unité.

11. Un flash à modes multiples prévu pour l'utilisation dans un système d'appareil photographique selon la revendication 1, avec un appareil photographique de type standard comme avec un appareil photographique à modes multiples (11), ce flash à modes multiples (10) comportant des moyens de génération de lumière de flash dans lesquels de l'énergie accumulée dans un condensateur principal qui est chargé par un convertisseur continu-continu élevant une tension basse qui est produite par une source d'énergie électrique continue, est convertie en énergie optique pour produire un éclair, comprenant :

des moyens de traitement de signal que des moyens de commutation peuvent commuter sélectivement entre un premier mode de fonctionnement et un second mode de fonctionnement; et

une source de lumière auxiliaire pour la mise au point automatique, qui peut être activée par la source d'énergie électrique continue, sous la commande des moyens de traitement de signal,

dans lequel lorsque les moyens de traitement de signal sont commutés vers le premier code de commutation, le convertisseur continu-continu peut osciller et la source de lumière auxiliaire passe dans un état prêt sous la dépendance d'un signal de détection provenant d'un circuit de détection de tension, ce signal de détection indiquant que le condensateur principal est chargé à une tension prédéterminée, et

dans lequel lorsque les moyens de traitement de signal sont commutés vers le second mode de commutation, le convertisseur continu-continu cesse d'osciller et la source de lumière auxiliaire passe dans un état prêt, les moyens de traitement de signal recevant un signal d'instruction d'éclairage qui provient de l'appareil photographique à modes multiples (11), dans l'état prêt du flash, pour commander l'éclairage de la source de lumière auxiliaire.

12. Un flash prévu pour l'utilisation dans le système d'appareil photographique de la revendication 1, comprenant un circuit de détection (15, 118) qui est connecté à la borne de commande (Co) de la manière définie dans la revendication 1, pour détecter la variation de tension ou son absence, et pour placer le flash dans le premier mode ou le second mode de fonctionnement du flash, comme il convient, et comprenant en outre :

un condensateur principal (328);



- des moyens destinés à recevoir une source d'énergie électrique continue (311);
 un convertisseur continu-continu (113-318) destiné à élever une tension continue qui est fournie par la source d'énergie électrique continue, pour charger le condensateur principal (328);
 des moyens d'alimentation à tension constante, comprenant un circuit de traitement de signal (325) qui est destiné à échanger un signal de données entre le flash (10) et un appareil photographique (11);
 des moyens de régulation (322), connectés de façon à recevoir la tension continue qui est fournie par la source d'énergie électrique continue (311), afin de fournir de l'énergie électrique continue aux moyens d'alimentation à tension constante;
 une bobine (T) qui est connectée à un transformateur oscillateur (313) incorporé dans le convertisseur continu-continu; et
 un condensateur de lissage (327) qui est destiné à lisser une tension induite dans la bobine, qui est produite par l'oscillation du convertisseur continu-continu, cette tension lissée étant appliquée à titre de tension d'entrée aux moyens de régulation (322).
13. Une structure de flash prévue pour l'utilisation dans le système d'appareil photographique de la revendication 1, comprenant :
- un ensemble de flashes (10, 50), chacun d'eux comprenant le premier circuit de détection (15, 18) connecté à la première borne de commande (Co), comme défini dans la revendication 1, pour détecter la variation de tension, ou son absence, et pour placer le flash dans le premier ou le second mode de fonctionnement de flash, selon ce qui convient, et chacun d'eux étant capable d'émettre un signal de données de flash vers l'appareil photographique (11) et de recevoir un signal de données d'appareil photographique provenant de l'appareil photographique (11); et
 des moyens de sortie de signal pour chaque flash, destinés à produire un signal de données de flash, ces moyens étant réalisés sous la forme d'un circuit à charge d'émetteur;
 dans lequel les circuits à charge d'émetteur des différents flashes constituent un circuit logique OU.
14. Une structure de flash selon la revendication 13, dans laquelle lorsque les différents flashes sont prêts à émettre un éclair, le circuit logique OU produit un signal de sortie qui indique que tous les flashes sont prêts à émettre un éclair lorsque le signal de données de flash est dans un état bas.

Patentansprüche

1. Fotografisches Kamerasystem, mit einer Multimoduskamera (11) mit einem ersten und zweiten Betriebsmodus, einer Multimodusblitzeinrichtung (10) mit einem ersten und zweiten Betriebsmodus, Einrichtungen zum Verriegeln der Kamera und der Blitzvorrichtung, und einem Steuerschaltkreis (46, 47, 21, 24);
 wobei die Blitzvorrichtung (10) einen ersten Detektorschaltkreis (15, 18) aufweist, der an einen ersten Anschluß (Co) an der Blitzvorrichtung (10) angeschlossen ist, und einen ersten Teil (21, 24) des Steuerschaltkreises hat;
 wobei die Kamera (11) einen zweiten Detektorschaltkreis (36, 48) aufweist, der an einen zweiten Anschluß (C) an der Kamera (11) angeschlossen ist, und einen zweiten Teil (46, 47) des Steuerschaltkreises hat;
 wobei die Blitzvorrichtung (10) automatisch in den zweiten Blitzbetriebsmodus versetzt wird, wenn an dem ersten Steueranschluß (Co) durch den ersten Detektorschaltkreis (15, 18) keine Spannungsvariation ermittelt wird, und automatisch in den ersten Blitzbetriebsmodus versetzt wird auf eine Ermittlung einer Spannungsvariation an dem ersten Steueranschluß (Co) durch den ersten Detektorschaltkreis (15, 18) hin, welche Variation durch den Steuerschaltkreis (46, 47, 21, 24) verursacht wird, wenn die ersten und zweiten Steueranschlüsse (Co, C) miteinander gekoppelt werden;
 wobei die Kamera (11) automatisch in den zweiten Kamerabetriebsmodus versetzt wird, wenn an dem zweiten Steueranschluß (C) von dem zweiten Detektorschaltkreis (36, 48) keine Spannungsvariation ermittelt wird, und automatisch in den ersten Kamerabetriebsmodus auf eine Ermittlung einer Spannungsvariation an dem zweiten Steueranschluß (C) durch den zweiten Detektorschaltkreis (36, 48) hin versetzt wird, welche Variation von dem Steuerschaltkreis (46, 47, 21, 24) verursacht wird, wenn die ersten und zweiten Steueranschlüsse (Co, C) miteinander gekoppelt werden.
2. System nach Anspruch 1, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die fotografische Multimoduskamera (11) automatisch in den zweiten Kamerabetriebsmodus versetzt wird, wenn an dem zweiten Steueranschluß



(C) keine Spannungsvariation vorliegt, wenn eine Nicht-Multimodus-Blitzvorrichtung mit der fotografischen Multimoduskamera (11) gekoppelt wird.

3. System nach Anspruch 1 oder 2, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die Multimodus-Blitzvorrichtung (10) automatisch in den zweiten Blitzbetriebsmodus versetzt wird, wenn an dem ersten Steueranschluß (Co) keine Spannungsvariation vorliegt, wenn die Multimodus-Blitzvorrichtung (10) mit einer fotografischen Nicht-Multimodus-Kamera gekoppelt wird.
4. System nach einem der vorangegangenen Ansprüche, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die fotografische Multimoduskamera (11) ferner umfaßt:
eine Signalquelle (36) zum Übertragen von ersten, zweiten und dritten Steuersignalen durch die ersten und zweiten Steueranschlüsse (C, Co) an die Multimodusblitzvorrichtung (10); und
eine Signalschalt-Steuervorrichtung zum selektiven Gestatten, daß ein Kameradatenignal von der fotografischen Multimoduskamera (11) auf das erste Steuersignal hin an die Multimodus-Blitzvorrichtung (10) übertragen wird, und zum selektiven Gestatten, daß ein Blitzdatensignal auf das zweite Steuersignal hin von der Multimodus-Blitzvorrichtung (10) an die fotografische Multimoduskamera übertragen wird,
wobei die Signalschalt-Steuereinrichtung so arbeitet, daß das dritte Steuersignal übertragen wird, wenn die fotografische Multimoduskamera in einen Verschußfreigabemodus versetzt wird, um die Blitzvorrichtung in einen Lichtaussende-Verarbeitungsmodus zu versetzen.
5. System nach Anspruch 4, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die fotografische Multimoduskamera ferner umfaßt:
Einrichtungen zum wiederholten Übertragen der ersten und zweiten Steuersignale mit einer vorbestimmten Periode, und
worin eine der fotografischen Multimoduskamera und der Multimodus-Blitzvorrichtung einen Zähler umfaßt zum Zählen der ersten und zweiten Steuersignale, um dadurch die Anzahl der Signalübertragungen zu ermitteln, worin die Zählperiode des Zählers ermittelt wird, um als ein Zeitgeber verwendet zu werden.
6. System nach Anspruch 4 oder 5, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die Multimodus-Blitzvorrichtung ferner umfaßt:
einen Signalverarbeitungsschaltkreis und worin
während einer ersten Kameradatenübertragung an die Multimodus-Blitzvorrichtung ein in dem Kameradatenignal enthaltenes Kameramodussignal als vorbestimmte Dummy-Daten übertragen wird, so daß die Multimodus-Blitzvorrichtung die Dummy-Daten verwendet, eine Paritätsprüfung in dem Signalverarbeitungsschaltkreis durchführen.
7. System nach einem der Ansprüche 4 bis 6, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß eine Hilfslichtquelle zum automatischen Fokussieren vorgesehen ist, welche unter Steuerung der Steuerungseinrichtung betätigbar ist.
8. System nach Anspruch 7, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß wenn die Hilfslichtquelle eliminiert ist, ein Signal, welches die Illumination der Hilfslichtquelle anzeigt, an die Multimoduskamera (11) als ein Teil des Blitzdatensignales übertragen wird, und die Multimoduskamera (11) betreibbar ist, einen automatischen Fokussiervorgang auf das Blitzdatensignal hin durchzuführen.
9. System nach einem der Ansprüche 4 bis 8, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß das Blitzdatensignal ein Signal einschließt, welches eine an die Multimoduskamera (11) zu liefernde Führungszahl einschließt, wobei das die Führungszahl anzeigende Signal gehindert wird, an die Multimoduskamera (11) geliefert zu werden, wenn der Blitz auf einen Prellbetrieb eingestellt ist.
10. System nach einem der vorangehenden Ansprüche, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die fotografische Multimoduskamera ferner umfaßt:
einen Anzeigeschaltkreis, der eine Anzeigeeinheit aufweist, welche auf eine Änderung von dem ersten Betriebsmodus in den zweiten Betriebsmodus hin geschaltet werden kann,
wobei die Anzeigeeinheit in der Lage ist, einen Unterschied zwischen einem Selbstprüfvorgang, wenn



die Multimodus-Blitzvorrichtung elektrisch daran gekoppelt ist, und einem Selbstprüfvorgang, wenn der gewöhnliche Blitz elektrisch damit gekoppelt ist, anzuzeigen.

- 5 11. Multimodus-Blitzvorrichtung zur Verwendung in einem fotografischen Kamerasystem nach Anspruch 1 mit sowohl einer gewöhnlichen fotografischen Kamera als auch einer fotografischen Multimoduskamera (11), wobei die Multimodus-Blitzvorrichtung (10) eine Blitzlichterzeugungseinrichtung aufweist, in welcher in einem Hauptkondensator akkumulierte Energie, der von einem Gleichstrom-Gleichstrom-Wandler, der eine von einer Gleichstromleistungsquelle erzeugte Niederspannung hochspannt, aufgeladen wird, in optische Energie umgewandelt wird, um einen Lichtblitz zu erzeugen, mit

10 einer Signalverarbeitungseinrichtung, welche selektiv zwischen einem ersten Schaltmodus und einem zweiten Schaltmodus mittels einer Schalteinrichtung schaltbar ist; und

einer Hilfslichtquelle zum automatischen Fokussieren, welche von der Gleichstromleistungsquelle unter Steuerung der Signalverarbeitungseinrichtung betätigbar ist,

15 worin dem Gleichstrom-Gleichstrom-Wandler gestattet wird, zu oszillieren, wenn die Signalverarbeitungseinrichtung in den ersten Schaltmodus geschaltet ist, und die Hilfslichtquelle auf ein Detektorsignal von einem Spannungsdetektorschaltkreis hin in Bereitschaft geht, wobei das Detektorsignal anzeigt, daß der Hauptkondensator auf eine vorbestimmte Spannung aufgeladen ist, und

20 worin der Gleichstrom-Gleichstrom-Wandler die Oszillation beendet, wenn die Signalverarbeitungseinrichtung in den zweiten Schaltmodus geschaltet ist, und die Hilfslichtquelle in Bereitschaft geht, wobei die Signalverarbeitungseinrichtung ein Erhellungs-Anweisungssignal von der Multimoduskamera (11) in dem Blitzbereitschaftszustand empfängt, um die Illumination der Hilfslichtquelle zu steuern.
- 25 12. Blitzvorrichtung, die angeordnet ist zur Verwendung in dem Kamerasystem nach Anspruch 1 mit einem Detektorschaltkreis (15, 118), der mit dem Steueranschluß (Co) verbunden ist, wie in Anspruch 1 definiert, um die Spannungsvariation oder die Abwesenheit davon zu ermitteln, und die Blitzvorrichtung in den ersten oder zweiten Blitzbetriebsmodus, wie passend, zu versetzen, und ferner umfassend:

einen Hauptkondensator (328);

Einrichtungen zum Aufnehmen einer Gleichstromleistungsquelle (311);

30 einen Gleichstrom-Gleichstromwandler (113-318) zum Hochspannen einer von der Gleichstromleistungsquelle gelieferten Gleichspannung, um den Hauptkondensator (328) aufzuladen;

eine Konstantspannungs-Versorgungseinrichtung, welche einen Signalverarbeitungs-Schaltkreis (325) zum Übertragen und Empfangen eines Datensignales zwischen der Blitzvorrichtung (10) und einer fotografischen Kamera (11) einschließt;

35 eine Reguliereinrichtung (322), welche geschaltet ist, die von der Gleichstromleistungsquelle (311) gelieferte Gleichspannung aufzunehmen, um Gleichstromleistung an die Konstantspannungsversorgungseinrichtung zu liefern;

eine Spule (T), die mit einem Oszillationstransformator (313), der in dem Gleichstrom-Gleichstromwandler eingeschlossen ist, gekoppelt ist; und

40 einen Glättungskondensator (327) zum Glätten einer Induktionsspannung in der Spule, die durch Oszillation des Gleichstrom-Gleichstromwandlers verursacht wird, wobei die geglättete Spannung auf die Reguliereinrichtung (322) als eine Eingangsspannung gegeben wird.
- 45 13. Blitzvorrichtungsanordnung zur Verwendung in dem Kamerasystem nach Anspruch 1, mit einer Vielzahl von Blitzvorrichtungen (10, 50), von denen jede den ersten Detektorschaltkreis (15, 18) umfaßt, der mit dem ersten Steueranschluß (Co), wie in Anspruch 1 definiert, verbunden ist, um die Spannungsvariation oder die Abwesenheit davon zu ermitteln, und die Blitzvorrichtung in den ersten oder zweiten Blitzbetriebsmodus, wie passend, zu versetzen, und jede geeignet ist, ein Blitzdatensignal zu der fotografischen Kamera (11) zu übertragen, und ein Kameradatensignal von der fotografischen Kamera (11) zu empfangen; und

50 eine Signalausgabeeinrichtung für jede Blitzvorrichtung, zum Erzeugen des Blitzdatensignales, welche als ein Emittterfolgerschaltkreis gebildet ist;

worin die Emittterfolgerschaltkreise der Vielzahl von Blitzvorrichtungen einen logischen ODER-Schaltkreis bilden.
- 55 14. Blitzvorrichtungsanordnung nach Anspruch 13, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß wenn die Vielzahl von Blitzvorrichtungen bereit werden zum Blitzen, der logische ODER-Schaltkreis arbeitet, ein Ausgangssignal zu erzeugen, welches anzeigt, daß alle der Blitzvorrichtungen zum Blitzen bereit sind, wenn das Blitzdatensignal sich in einem niedrigen Zustand befindet.