

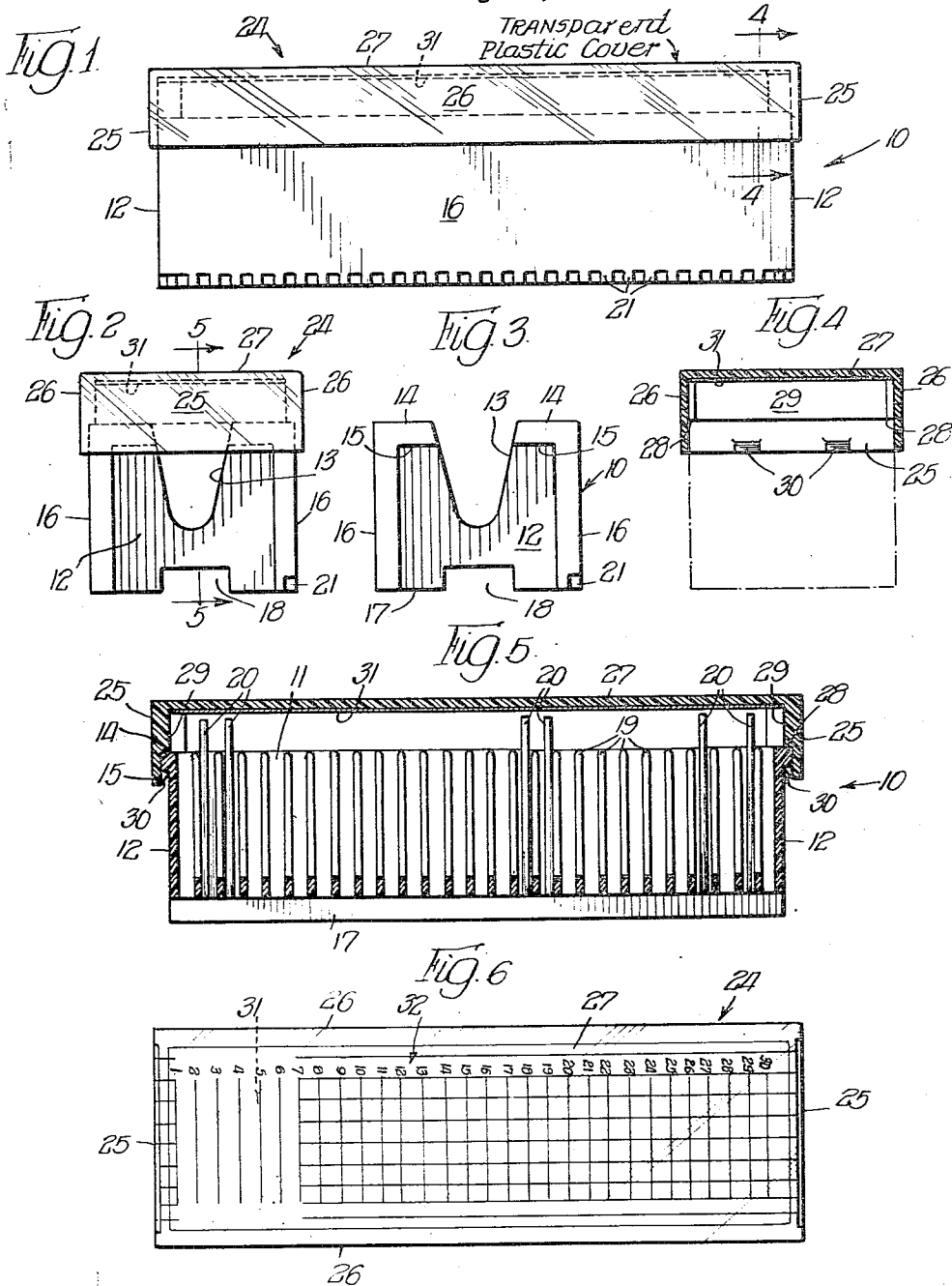
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SLIDE CARRYING MEANS

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1 Claim. (Cl. 206—62)

This invention relates generally to means for carrying stereopticon slides and it has particular relation to the provision of a construction that facilitates the storing of such slides.

Transparencies are mounted in various types of frames having overall dimensions of, for example, 2" x 2". The assembly is called a slide and it can be viewed by various devices. One such device is a stereopticon projector. For convenience of handling the slides, they are preferably mounted in a tray or magazine which can be positioned in a slide changer such as shown in Bennett et al. Patent No. 2,590,492, issued March 25, 1952, and from and to which the slides are withdrawn and replaced for viewing purposes.

Among the objects of this invention are: To provide snap acting means for holding a cover on the tray; to limit the extent that the cover can telescope over the tray so as to avoid touching the upper edges of the slides which project above the tray; and to provide simple and efficient means on the cover for indicating data respecting the slides in the tray.

Other objects of this invention will, in part, be obvious and in part appear hereinafter.

This invention is disclosed in the embodiment thereof shown in the accompanying drawing, and it comprises the features of construction, combination of elements and arrangement of parts which will be exemplified in the construction hereinafter set forth and the scope of the application of which will be indicated in the appended claims.

For a more complete understanding of the nature and scope of this invention, reference can be had to the following detailed description, taken together with the accompanying drawing, in which:

Figure 1 is a view, in side elevation, of a tray having a cover constructed in accordance with this invention positioned thereon;

Figure 2 is a view in end elevation of the assembly shown in Figure 1, the view being taken looking from left to right;

Figure 3 is a view in end elevation, similar to Figure 2, but showing only the end of the tray;

Figure 4 is a vertical sectional view taken generally along the line 4—4 of Figure 1, the outline of the tray being shown by broken lines;

Figure 5 is a vertical longitudinal sectional view of the tray and cover taken generally along the line 5—5 of Figure 2; and

Figure 6 is a top plan view of the cover showing how the indicia bearing strip can be mounted on the underside.

Referring now particularly to the drawing, it will be observed that the reference character 10 designates, generally, an elongated tray having an open top 11, and end walls 12 provided with U-shaped openings 13 and having upwardly facing shoulders 14 at the upper edges of the end walls 12 and downwardly facing shoulders 15 opposite the shoulders 14. The tray 10 preferably is

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formed of molded plastic, such as a phenolic condensation product, and may be of the form shown in the Bennett et al. patent above referred to. It will be noted that the tray 10 has side walls 16 and a bottom wall 17 in which there is a longitudinally extending groove 18. Formed integrally with the side walls 16 and the bottom wall 17 are septums 19 which serve to separate the several slides, a few of which are indicated at 20 in Figure 5. Along the lower edge of one of the sides 16 rack teeth 21 are formed for cooperation with a pinion which, when rotated, serves to move the tray 10 along the slide projector to permit the next slide to be shown.

It is desirable to enclose the open top 11 of the tray 10. For this purpose a transparent plastic cover, shown generally at 24, is provided, and as shown in Figures 1, 2, 4 and 5 of the drawing, it is arranged to be telescoped with the tray 10. The cover 24 is a one piece molded product and includes end walls 25 which overlie the end walls 12 of the tray 10. The cover 24 also includes side walls 26 which overlie the side walls 16 of the tray 10. A top wall 27 constitutes an extension of the end walls 25 and the side walls 26 and it overlies the open top 11 of the tray 10.

It is desirable to limit the extent the cover 24 telescopes with the tray 10 in order to space the underside of the top wall 27 from the upper edges of the slides 20. For this purpose, downwardly facing shoulders 28 are provided by the lower edge of a rib 29 located at each end of the cover 24 and formed integrally with the respective end wall 25. It will be observed that the rib 29 extends a slight distance along each wall 26 at each end of the cover 24. The downwardly facing shoulders 28 on the ribs 29 engage the upwardly facing shoulders 14 at the ends of the tray 10, as shown more clearly in Figure 5, and thus limit the extent that the cover 24 can telescope downwardly over the tray 10.

In order to hold the cover 24 in position on the tray 10, a pair of upwardly facing shoulders 30 is provided on each end wall 25, as shown more clearly in Figure 4. These shoulders 30 are formed along the lower edge of each end wall 25 and are arranged to interfit with the downwardly facing shoulders 15, as shown more clearly in Figure 5. The end walls 25 are sufficiently flexible to permit the shoulders 30 to ride over the shoulders 14 at the ends of the tray 10 and to snap underneath the downwardly facing shoulders 15. The lower portions of the shoulders 30 are beveled in order to facilitate this action. When it is desired to remove the cover 24, one of the end walls 25 is sprung outwardly from the corresponding end wall 12 of the tray 10 a distance sufficient to move the shoulders 30 out of registry with the corresponding shoulders 15. Then the cover 24 can be lifted off of the tray 10.

It is desirable to provide some simple and efficient means for indicating what is shown on each of the slides 20 that are positioned between the septums 19 on the tray 10. Advantage is taken of the transparent characteristics of the cover 24 to secure an indicia bearing strip 31 on the underside of the top wall 27, as shown more clearly in Figure 5. The strip 31 may be a sheet of paper ruled transversely as shown with numbers 32 corresponding to the number of the slide in the tray 10.

Since certain changes can be made in the foregoing construction and different embodiments of the invention can be made without departing from the scope and spirit thereof, it is intended that all matters shown in the accompanying drawing and described hereinbefore shall be interpreted as illustrative and not in a limiting sense.

What is claimed as new is:

Slide holding means comprising, in combination, an elongated tray having an open top and rectangular vertical and horizontal cross sections and transversely extend-

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ing septums for separating slides which extend above the open top, the ends of said tray having U-shaped openings and downwardly and upwardly facing shoulders in the region of the upper portion thereof, and a cover telescoped with the upper portion of said tray, the ends of said cover having upwardly facing shoulders along the lower edges thereof and downwardly facing shoulders spaced upwardly from the lower edges thereof cooperating respectively with said shoulders on said tray to hold said cover thereon and to space its top side above the upper edges of the projecting slides, the end portions of said cover carrying the shoulders cooperating with said downwardly facing shoulders on said tray being sufficiently flexible to permit engagement and disengagement thereof and said U-shaped openings extending below said end portions of said cover to facilitate the in-

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section of an operating member to engage the inner side of either end portion to flex the same outwardly to effect disengagement of said shoulders.

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