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R. KING ET AL

2,154,510

NEGATIVE HOLDER

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Fig. 1.

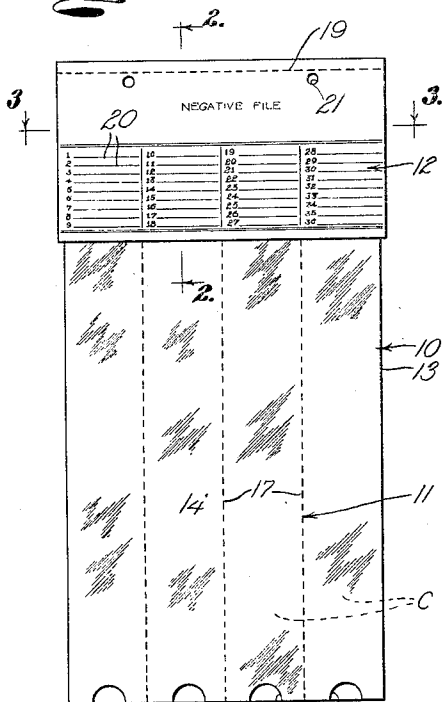


Fig. 2.

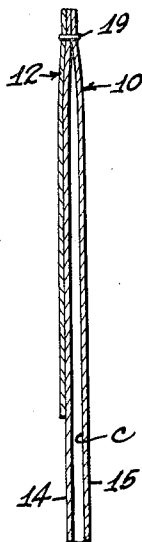


Fig. 3.

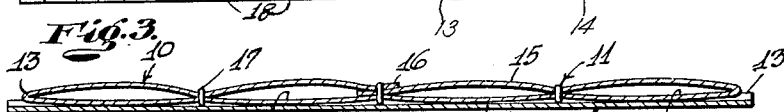


Fig. 4.

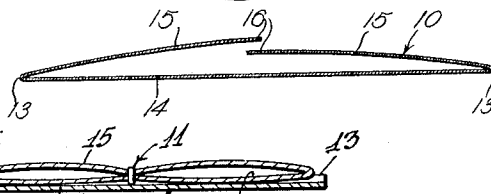


Fig. 5.

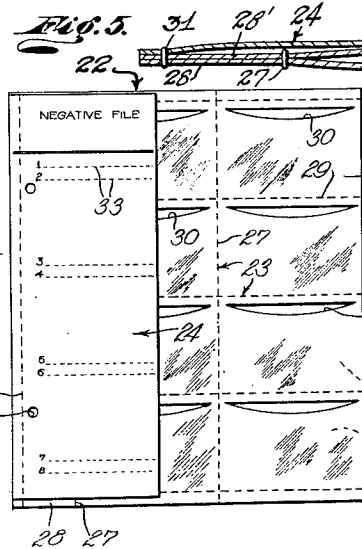


Fig. 6.

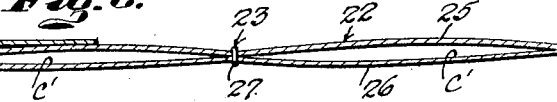


Fig. 7.



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NEGATIVE HOLDER

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6 Claims. (Cl. 40—159)

This invention relates to a file or holder and relates more particularly to an envelope or holder for photographic negatives and the like. A general object of the invention is to provide a simple, practical and inexpensive file or holder of the character mentioned.

Photographic negatives are very easily damaged as by scratching, finger-print smudges, etc., and when damaged in this manner are unsuited for printing and enlarging. Common or typical envelopes do not form convenient or practical holders for the negatives as they do not allow the negatives to be viewed without removing them and do not constitute effective record files for the negatives.

Another object of this invention is to provide a holder or file for photographic negatives that effectively protects the negatives and yet allows them to be examined without contacting or engaging them with the hands.

Another object of the invention is to provide a file or holder of the character mentioned that is moistureproof and non-deliquescent so that the emulsion on the negatives has no tendency to adhere to the holder.

Another object of this invention is to provide a holder or file that is adapted to contain a plurality of negatives so that daylight or artificial light may be transmitted through them for thorough examination.

Another object of this invention is to provide a holder or file that is adapted to contain a relatively large number of photographic negatives in a convenient and orderly arrangement, and that is adapted to be bound in a book or in a loose-leaf folder, or the like.

Another object of our invention is to provide a holder or file that includes a record for bearing or receiving the exposure data, etc., of the individual negatives that are arranged in the file.

Another object of this invention is to provide a holder or file of the character mentioned that is such that the negatives may be individually removed and replaced without engaging or disturbing the other negatives in the file.

A further object of this invention is to provide a holder or file for photographic negatives that is extremely simple and that may be formed of a single, simple blank of transparent material.

The various objects and features of our invention will be fully understood from the following detailed description of typical preferred forms and applications of the invention, throughout which description reference is made to the accompanying drawing, in which:

Fig. 1 is a front or face elevation of one form of file of the invention. Fig. 2 is an enlarged, fragmentary, longitudinal detailed sectional view taken as indicated by line 2—2 on Fig. 1. Fig. 3

is an enlarged, transverse detailed sectional view taken as indicated by line 3—3 on Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a view similar to Fig. 3 illustrating the manner of folding the body blank when assembling the file. Fig. 5 is a front elevation of another form of holder provided by the invention. Fig. 6 is an enlarged, transverse, detailed sectional view taken as indicated by line 6—6 on Fig. 5, and Fig. 7 is a transverse sectional view similar to Fig. 6 illustrating the manner of folding the body.

The file or holder of the present invention illustrated in Figs. 1 to 4, inclusive, of the drawing includes, generally, a folded blank or body 10, means 11 partitioning or dividing the body 10 into a plurality of compartments C and a chart or record 12 on the body 10.

In accordance with the invention the body 10 of the holder or file may be a simple, integral sheet of transparent cellulose material of the type known as "Cellophane." The transparent material of which the body 10 is constructed is moistureproof and not deliquescent. The material of which the body 10 is formed is preferably clear and uncolored. The blank or sheet constituting the body 10 may be a simple, rectangular or square piece of transparent material. The body 10 is folded along two spaced parallel lines 13 to have a front 14 and two rear panels or portions 15. Where the body 10 is rectangular, as illustrated, the lines of folding 13 preferably extend longitudinally relative to its greatest dimension. The body 10 is folded so that its rear portions 15 are substantially flat against or parallel with the front 14. The longitudinal edge parts 16 of the back portions 15 overlap, as best illustrated in Fig. 4 of the drawing. It is to be noted that the body 10 folded or formed as just described is extremely simple and inexpensive.

The means 11 serves to maintain the front 14 and the rear portions 15 in their proper relation and to divide the interior of the folded body 10 into a multiplicity of compartments C for receiving the photographic negatives. It is a feature of the invention that the means 11 is very simple and comprises a plurality of lines 17 of securing means securing together the front 14 and the rear portions 15 of the body. The securing lines 17 may be lines of a suitable adhesive or may be tapes coated on their opposite sides with a suitable adhesive. In the preferred structure illustrated, the lines 17 are lines of stitching. The lines 17 of stitching extend longitudinally of the body, that is, they extend parallel with the longitudinal edges of the body. The lines 17 of stitching are preferably equally spaced apart and the outermost lines 17 of stitching are spaced from the longitudinal edges of the folded body so that the several compartments C are of equal width. In practice the lines 17 of stitching may extend between the opposite ends of the body 10 to pro-

vide a multiplicity of elongate compartments C adapted to receive negative strips. The body 10 is formed or folded so that one line of stitching 17 serves to secure together the overlapped edge parts 16 of the rear portions 15 and to connect them with the front 14. With this construction it is not necessary to employ cement or adhesive in the manufacture of the body. The compartments C are open at what I will term their lower ends. Suitable notches 18 are provided in the lower edge portion of the front 14 to occur at the lower ends of the compartments C to facilitate the ready engagement or grasping of the negatives or the negative strips in the compartments. The notches 18 may be formed in the body blank before folding and forming the body 10.

While the chart or record 12 is not an essential element of the file it greatly facilitates the cataloging and filing of the individual negative exposures of the negative strips contained in the compartments C. The record 12 may comprise a sheet or strip of paper arranged across the upper portion of the body front 14. The record 12 is secured to the body 10 by a transverse securing line 19, such as a line of stitching. The line 19 of stitching operates to close the upper ends of the compartments C and strengthens the body 10. The record 12 may bear a plurality of groups of printed lines 20 to facilitate the notation of exposure data, finishing instructions, etc. The groups of lines 20 are above or in longitudinal alignment with the compartments C and may be numbered so that the data written on the lines may be properly related with the negative exposures on the film strips contained in the compartments C. The end portion or the upper portion of the body 10 reinforced by the line of stitching 19 and the paper record 12 may form a binding portion to facilitate the binding of the file in a folder or book. Spaced perforations 21 may be provided in this binding portion of the body 10 and the record 12 to facilitate the binding of the file. The above-mentioned binding portion may carry printed matter such as advertising.

It is believed that the utility and practicability of the holder or file illustrated in Figs. 1 to 4, inclusive, of the drawing will be readily understood from the foregoing description. The film strips bearing the negative exposures may be easily inserted in the compartments C through their open ends. Data relating to the exposures and instructions concerning the finishing of the negatives may be written on the proper lines 20 so that a permanent record may be made of the exposures. The photographic negatives contained in the file are fully protected against dust, moisture, etc., and against scratching and fingerprints, etc. The body 10 is formed of a moisture-proof and non-deliquescent material and the emulsion of the negatives does not adhere to it. As the body 10 of the holder or file is transparent it may be held so that light is transmitted through the photographic negatives whereby the negatives may be viewed or examined without removing them from the file. This is important as it makes it unnecessary to directly handle or engage the negatives when they are examined. If desired the file may be readily bound in a book or folder together with similar files containing photographic negatives and when thus bound the negatives are effectively protected and yet may be easily examined at any time and removed from the files when desired. The holder or file is extremely simple and embodies only two parts, namely, the sheet or blank of material of which

the body 10 is formed and the sheet of paper comprising the record 12.

The holder or file of the present invention illustrated in Figs. 5 to 7 of the drawing includes, generally, a folded body 22 of transparent material, means 23 dividing or partitioning the body 22 into a multiplicity of individual compartments C', and a chart or record 24 on the body 22.

The body 22 may be formed of a sheet of transparent cellulose material such as moisture-proof and non-deliquescent "Cellophane". In practice the body 22 may be formed of a plain flat rectangular sheet that is folded intermediate its ends to have a front 25 and a back 26 in parallel relation to the front. The body 22 is preferably folded to have its upper and lower edges and its outer edges coincide or mate, as illustrated. It will be noted that the body 22 may be formed of a simple, inexpensive, sheet or blank of suitable transparent material.

The means 23 divides or partitions the interior of the folded body 22 into a multiplicity of compartments C' each adapted to receive a photographic negative and also serves to secure together the front 25 and the back 26 and to reinforce the body. The means 23 includes a plurality of lines 27 of stitching extending substantially parallel with the side edges of the body 22 and securing together the front 25 and the back 26. In the particular form of the invention illustrated in the drawing there are two spaced lines 27 of stitching. The line 27 of stitching adjacent what we will term the inner edge or binding edge of the body 22 is preferably spaced some distance from said edge to leave a binding portion 28 of the body. The distance between the two lines 27 of stitching and the distance between the folded side edge of the body 22 and the adjacent line of stitching 27 are equal. The lines 27 of stitching may extend between the upper and lower ends of the body 22. The means 23 further includes a plurality of spaced lines 29 of stitching extending at right angles to and crossing the lines 27 and securing together the front 25 and the back 26. The lines 29 of stitching may extend between the opposite side edges of the body 22 as illustrated. The lines 29 may be equally spaced apart to provide compartments C' of equal size and the upper and lower lines 29 of stitching are adjacent the upper and lower edges of the body 22, respectively. It will be apparent how the lines 27 of stitching and the lines 29 of stitching divide the interior of the body 22 into a multiplicity of square or rectangular compartments C' adapted to receive the photographic negatives. While we have referred to the securing lines 27 and 29 as being lines of stitching, it is to be understood that they may be lines of a suitable securing adhesive or adhesive tape. Horizontal openings or slits 30 are provided in the front 25 of the body 22 to facilitate the insertion and removal of the photographic negatives from the compartments C'. There is a slit 30 communicating with the upper end portion of each compartment C'. The lower edges of the slits 30 may be curved or concaved, as illustrated, to facilitate the ready grasping of the negatives in the compartments C'.

The record 24 is provided to receive or bear exposure data, etc., relating to the photographic negatives inserted in the compartments C'. The record 24 is arranged on the front 25 of the body 22 at or over its binding portion 28 and may extend vertically or longitudinally of the body, as illustrated. A line 31 of securing means such as stitching serves to secure the record 24 to the

body 22. The line 31 of stitching connects the edge portions of the body front 25 and back 26 and reinforces the binding portion 28. The binding portion 28 of the body 22 and the binding portion 28' of the record 24 may be perforated at 32 to facilitate the binding of the envelope or file in a book or folder. The portion 28' of the record is suitable for carrying printed advertising matter, etc. The record 24 may bear groups of spaced and numbered lines 33 to receive the exposure data, finishing instructions, etc., concerning the photographic exposures arranged in the adjacent or aligned compartments C'. The groups or lines 23 are opposite or aligned with the horizontal rows of compartments C' as illustrated. The record 24 may be bent or folded back from the body front 25 to expose the adjacent portion of the body so that the negatives in the adjacent compartments C' may be readily examined.

The use or operation of the file illustrated in Figs. 5 to 7 of the drawing is substantially the same as that of the previously described form of the invention. The cut or individual photographic negatives may be easily inserted in the compartment C' through the slits 30. The compartments C' are shaped and proportioned to properly receive the negatives. When thus arranged in the compartments the negatives are fully protected against dust and moisture and against scratching and direct engagement by the fingers, etc. As the body 22 is moistureproof and non-deliquescent the emulsion of the negatives does not adhere to it. The body 22 is fully transparent so that the negatives contained in the compartments C' may be easily and effectively examined by passing light through the body and negatives. The file or folder is constructed so that it may be bound in a book or folder with similar files and the record 24 is adapted to receive data concerning the several negatives contained in the file so that a convenient record may be kept. The holder or file illustrated in Figs. 5 to 7 of the drawing is inexpensive and comprises a single sheet of inexpensive transparent material and a single sheet of paper.

Having described only typical preferred forms and applications of our invention, we do not wish to be limited or restricted to the specific details herein set forth, but wish to reserve to ourselves any variations or modifications that may appear to those skilled in the art or fall within the scope of the following claims:

Having described our invention, we claim:

1. A file for photographic negatives and the like comprising, a sheet of transparent material folded along two substantially parallel lines to have a front and two rear portions in adjacent substantially parallel relation to the front, to define a negative receiving space which is closed at opposite edges along said fold lines and lines of stitching substantially parallel with said fold lines securing together the front and rear portions and partitioning the space therebetween into compartments for receiving the negatives, the compartments having at least one end open for the reception of the negatives.

2. A file for photographic negatives and the like comprising, a sheet of transparent material folded along two substantially parallel lines to have a front and two rear portions in adjacent substantially parallel relation to the front to de-

fine a negative receiving space which is closed at opposite edges along said fold lines, said rear portions having overlapping edge parts, and lines of stitching substantially parallel with said fold lines securing together the front and rear portions and partitioning the space therebetween into compartments for receiving the negatives, the compartments having at least one end open for the reception of the negatives, one of the lines of stitching securing together the said edge parts.

3. A file for photographic negatives and the like comprising, a sheet of transparent material folded along a line to have a front and a back portion in adjacent parallel relation to define a negative receiving space, lines of stitching substantially parallel with said fold line securing together the front and the back portion and dividing said negative receiving space into a plurality of compartments, a record sheet at the front, and stitching securing the record sheet to the front and assisting in securing together the front and the back portion.

4. A file for photographic negatives and the like comprising, a sheet of transparent material folded along a line to have a front and a back portion in adjacent parallel relation to define a negative receiving space, lines of stitching substantially parallel with said fold line securing together the front and the back portion and dividing said space into a plurality of negative receiving compartments, a record sheet at the front, and a line of stitching transverse of the first mentioned lines of stitching securing the record sheet to the front and connecting the front and the back portion to close an end of each compartment.

5. A file for photographic negatives and the like comprising, a sheet of transparent material folded along a line to have a front and a back in adjacent parallel relation, lines of stitching parallel with said line securing the back and front together, lines of stitching transverse of the first mentioned lines of stitching securing the back and front together, the intersecting lines of stitching partitioning off compartments for receiving the negatives, the front having openings giving access to the compartments, the front and the back having binding portions along one edge, and a line of stitching in the binding portions to reinforce the same.

6. A file for photographic negatives and the like comprising, a sheet of transparent material folded along two substantially parallel lines to have a front and two rear portions in adjacent substantially parallel relation to the front to define a negative receiving space which is closed at opposite edges along said fold lines, said rear portions having overlapping edge parts, lines of stitching extending substantially parallel with said fold lines securing together the front and rear portions and partitioning the said space into a plurality of compartments for receiving the negatives, a record sheet at the front, and stitching securing the record sheet to the front and extending transversely of the first mentioned lines of stitching and connecting the front and rear portions to close an end of each of said compartments, the other ends of the compartments being open to receive the negatives.

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