Sept. 16, 1930. A. DINA 1,776,109

SUPPORTING PEDESTAL

Filed Aug. 3, 1926

Fig. 1.

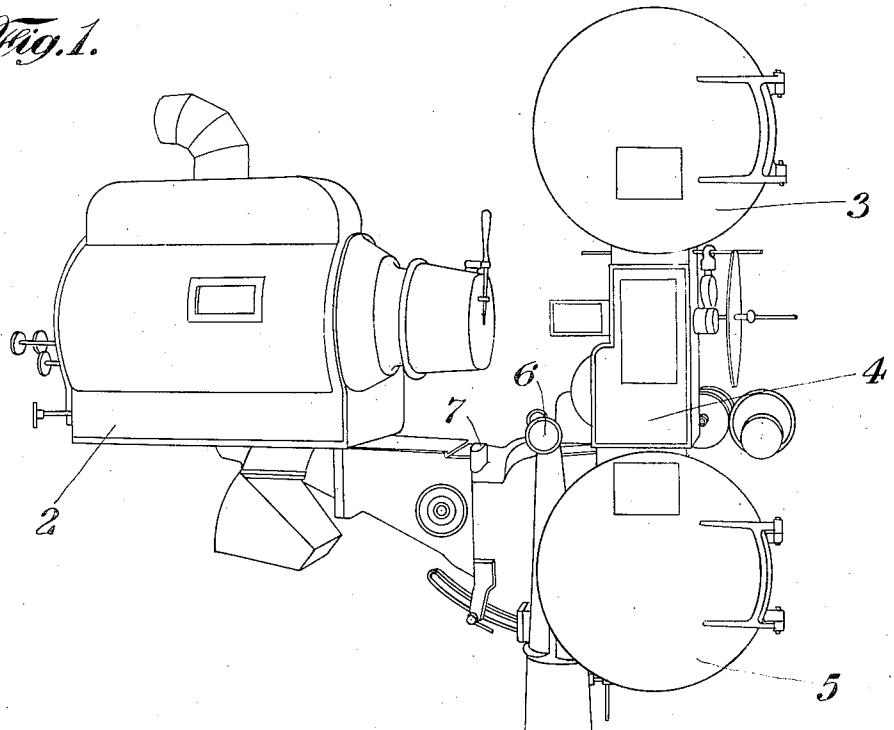
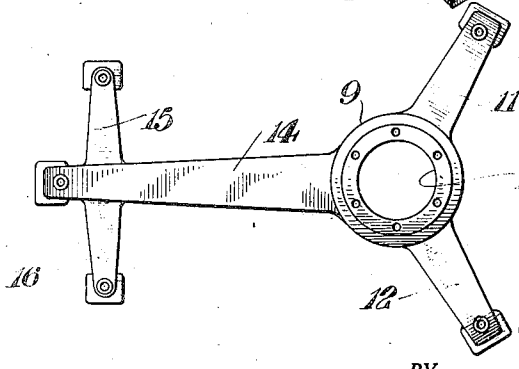


Fig. 2.



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SUPPORTING PEDESTAL

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This invention relates to a novel form of supporting base or pedestal which may be employed for supporting one or more articles or machines. In particular the invention pertains to an improved pedestal for supporting in a firm and satisfactory manner under all conditions of operation the operating parts of the later types of motion picture projecting machines.

It is well known in the construction of motion picture projection machines that they must be so designed that when installed at the top and rear of the motion picture theatre they may be readily tipped or tilted in order that the picture may be properly projected on the screen. In addition, the construction of such machines must provide for the movement of the lamp house to either side of its normal projecting position so that the projection light may be employed to project stereopticon or still pictures. In meeting these requirements it has heretofore been the custom, in one type of these projection machines, to form a pivot point at the top of the supporting base or pedestal for pivotally mounting the operating parts of the machine. Such construction readily permits the whole machine to be tipped in order to obtain proper film projection, and in addition while in a tipped position, permits the lamp house to be moved either to the right or to the left of its normal projecting position for the purpose of projecting the stereopticon pictures.

Many of the later types of picture projecting machines have been modified to satisfactorily receive the "small carbon-mirror" projecting lamps which have recently come into very general use. This modification has usually consisted in lengthening the lamp house and in reducing the height thereof. By lengthening the lamp house it will be noted that the center of gravity has been moved further from the pivot supporting point at the top of the pedestal. Thus, there is an increase in the length of the lever arm of this weight from this pivot supporting point. By reason of the requirement for moving the lamp house to one side in order to accomplish the stereopticon projection work, it becomes desirable to provide a satisfactory supporting pedestal or base which will eliminate, under any condition of operation, all dangers of the machine overturning and thereby becoming injured.

Also, in designing picture projecting machines, they must be constructed and supported so substantially that ordinary vibrations in the floor supporting the machine will not cause the picture on the screen to "jump" or vibrate. It will, therefore, be appreciated that the support for the operating parts of the machine must be substantial and firm.

The main object of this invention is, therefore, to provide an improved pedestal or base that will permit a safe and satisfactory support for the load it carries, especially when part of that load may be moved at will to some position out of its normal position.

Another and more detailed object of the invention is to provide a novel pedestal for a motion picture projecting machine whereby the larger and longer lamp houses may be moved for projecting stereoscopic pictures without endangering the proper support of the machine.

Another object of the invention is to provide in a motion picture projecting machine an improved construction of pedestal which increases the area within which the center of gravity of the machine may safely move.

A further object of this invention is to provide a new pedestal for the supporting of the operating parts of a motion picture projecting machine whereby a three-point contact support has been enlarged and reinforced to prevent possible overturning of the machine when the lamp house is moved out of its normal film projecting position and to give a substantial and firm supporting under those conditions of operation.

Other objects and advantages will be appreciated as the detailed description below is read.

A preferred embodiment of this invention is disclosed in the accompanying drawings, wherein:

Fig. 1 is a perspective view of one form of motion picture projecting machine showing the improved construction of pedestal; and

Fig. 2 is a top plan view of the pedestal.

While this invention will be disclosed as being particularly applicable for use in a particular type of motion picture projection machine, it will be understood that it may be employed in other machines or devices. Also, it will be understood that the principle of the invention may be employed in various types of picture projecting machines wherein the lamp house may be moved from its normal film projecting position to a position satisfactory for projecting stereopticon views, or the like.

Referring now to the drawings the picture projecting machine in which this invention is incorporated, consists of a pedestal 1, a lamp house 2, and film projecting parts comprising a top or upper film magazine 3, a suitable projecting head 4, and a lower or bottom film magazine 5. In this particular type of machine the film operating parts and the lamp house are pivotally mounted at pivot point 6 at the top of the pedestal. This permits the machine to be tilted or tipped in order to obtain proper film projection. In addition, the lamp house 2 is pivoted at some desirable point such as point 7 so that it may be swung to the right or left of its film projecting position for the purpose of projecting the stereopticon pictures. This particular picture projecting machine permits the swinging of the lamp house while the machine is in a tilted or tipped position.

The improved construction of supporting pedestal for use when this latest type of lamp house is employed, may be of any desired construction so long as it will satisfactorily maintain the pedestal in a firm upright position irrespective of the movements of the lamp house or the operating parts. The improved supporting pedestal will, therefore, always firmly maintain the pivot point 6 of the pedestal in its normal position.

The preferred construction of pedestal herein disclosed for accomplishing the satisfactory support is clearly shown in the drawings, wherein there is provided an upright 8 and a frame 9. The upright may be integrally joined with or fastened to the frame 9 at some desirable point, as for instance at a suitable center 10. Preferably the frame 9 consists of the center 10 and three extending legs 11, 12 and 14 which engage or contact with the floor or ground. It is usual to have these legs extend radially from the center so that they are substantially equidistant apart.

In providing one form of additional supporting means for the machine, the leg 14 is constructed of materially greater length than the length of either legs 11 or 12 as will be noted in the drawing. While this longer leg adds materially to the stability of the pedestal and will suffice for the smaller type of new lamp houses, it is desirable to add additional supporting legs 15 and 16 which preferably engage the longer leg 14 and extend from the sides thereof. It has also been found desirable to join these additional legs to leg 14 at points near the free end of that leg as will be noted in the drawings. It is to be understood that the desirable result may be obtained when these additional legs are joined to the upright 8 or to either of the legs 11 or 12. It is preferred, however, to place them as illustrated and described herein. These additional legs may take any desired form and may form any desired angles with the longer leg 14, but it is preferred, however, to have them extend at right angles from this longer leg of the frame 9. The preferred construction herein disclosed and illustrated is positioned beneath the lamp house and functions to give additional supporting when the relatively heavy lamp house is moved to a position to project stereopticon pictures. If desired the ends of the legs 14, 15 and 16 may be joined into a unit construction.

It will, therefore, be seen that as the latest type of lamp house, which is of greater effective weight than constructions heretofore, is moved to the side that the preferred supporting pedestal herein disclosed will satisfactorily permit the additional weight on a lever arm extending from the pivot point 6 to be moved to various positions without in any way endangering the safe operation of the machine. It will also be noted that the three-point type of support with the additional supporting means will give a five-point contact for the frame with the ground or floor, thus insuring greater stability and safety. With this five-point contact it will be noted that the area included between straight lines joining the various points of contact with the floor is materially increased over the old three-point contact. Thus, the area within which the center of gravity of the machine may be moved has been materially increased without adding but slightly to the supporting means.

It will, therefore, be seen that by the addition of relatively small supporting means that the latest type of preferred picture projecting machine may be maintained at its old factor of safety of operation and that the heavier weight lamp house may be moved to complete all of the operations of the projection machine without in any manner endangering the satisfactory operation thereof thereby eliminating all questions of jarring or shaking the machine while it is projecting pictures. The elimination of jarring or shaking is of course one of the first requirements of an efficient picture projecting machine. Therefore, a pedestal giving firm support is exceptionally advantageous. This improved construction, therefore, permits ready and rough usage of the machine when the lamp house is in position for projecting

the stereopticon pictures without decreasing the efficiency of projection.

It will be understood that while I have here described in detail a particular embodiment of my invention for purposes of full disclosures, and some detailed features which I am specifically claiming for a special advantage, many changes and modifications may be made in the particular construction and arrangement of parts without departing from the broad scope of my invention which is outlined in the sub-joined claims.

I claim:

1. In a motion picture projection machine, a supporting pedestal adapted to pivotally support a lamp house which may be oscillated to positions at either side of the normal film projecting position, said pedestal having a normal three-point contact with the floor, and an additional support located substantially under said lamp house for assisting in maintaining said pedestal in its upright position when said lamp house is moved to either of the side positions.

2. In a motion picture projection machine, the combination of a supporting pedestal adapted to pivotally support a lamp house which may be oscillated to positions at either side of the normal film projecting position, said pedestal having three legs extending radially therefrom for contact with the floor, one of said legs being materially longer than the others, said long leg extending beneath said lamp house, and additional legs extending from the sides of said long leg at points near its free ends, said additional legs being substantially under said lamp house whereby they assist in maintaining said pedestal in upright position when said lamp house is moved from its normal projecting position.

3. A support comprising an upright, and a frame for receiving said upright, said frame having three legs extending radially from the juncture point of said upright and said frame, one of said legs being materially longer than either of the others, and additional legs extending at right angles from the sides of the longest leg at points near the free end of said leg, each of said additional legs having a length greater than one half the length of one of the main shorter legs of said frame.

4. In a motion picture projection machine, a pedestal adapted to support a lamphouse which may be moved laterally with respect to the line of projection, a base associated with said pedestal, and five feet carried by said base and spaced around the periphery thereof, certain of said feet lying substantially under said lamphouse whereby the weight of said lamphouse is prevented from unbalancing said machine, when the lamphouse is moved to either extreme lateral position.

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