Oct. 27, 1953 A. KURNICK ET AL 2,656,772

FILM PACKET

Filed Feb. 11, 1950 2 Sheets-Sheet 1

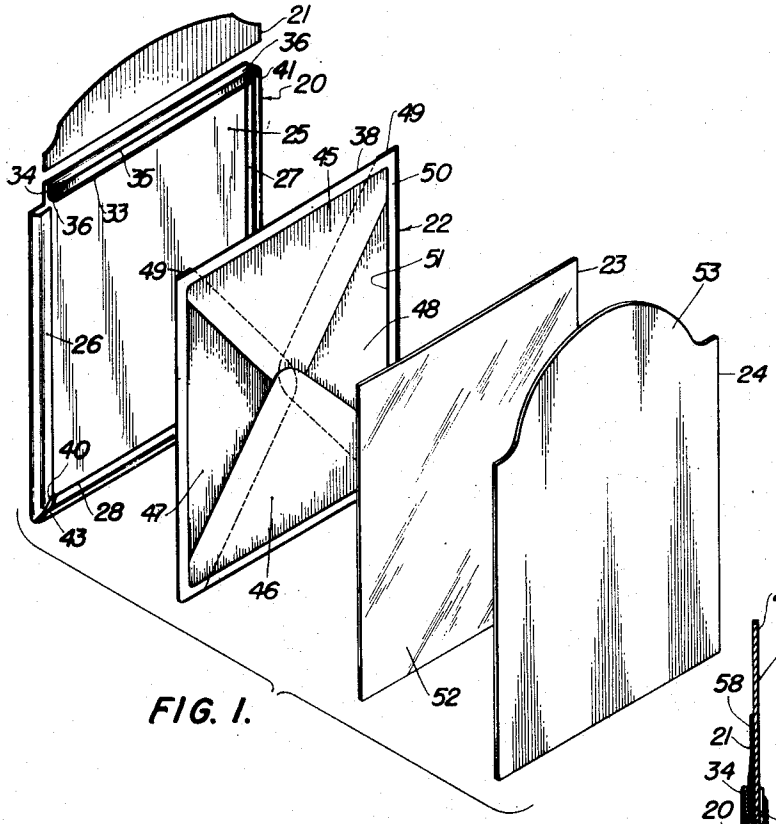


FIG. 1.

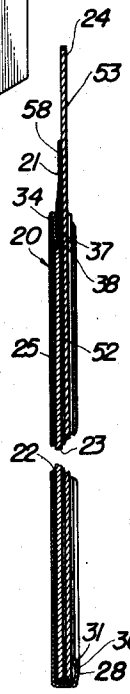


FIG. 4.

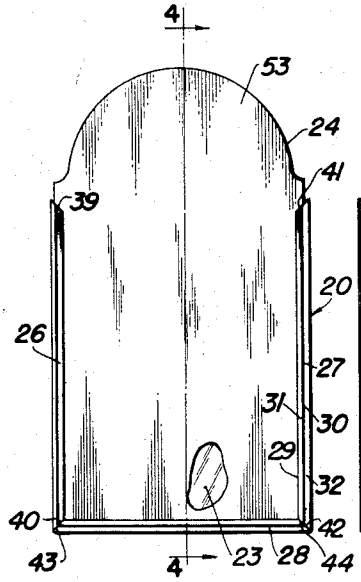


FIG. 2.

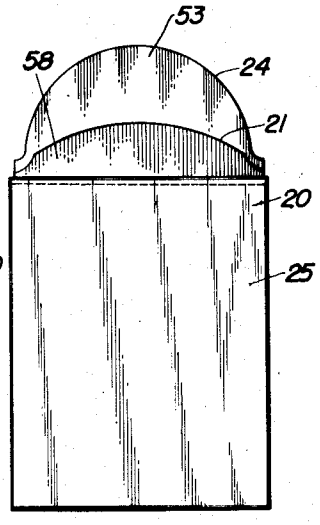


FIG. 3.

INVENTORS
ABRAHAM KURNICK
LOUIS BROWNSTEIN
BY
ATTORNEY

Oct. 27, 1953 A. KURNICK ET AL 2,656,772

FILM PACKET

Filed Feb. 11, 1950 2 Sheets-Sheet 2

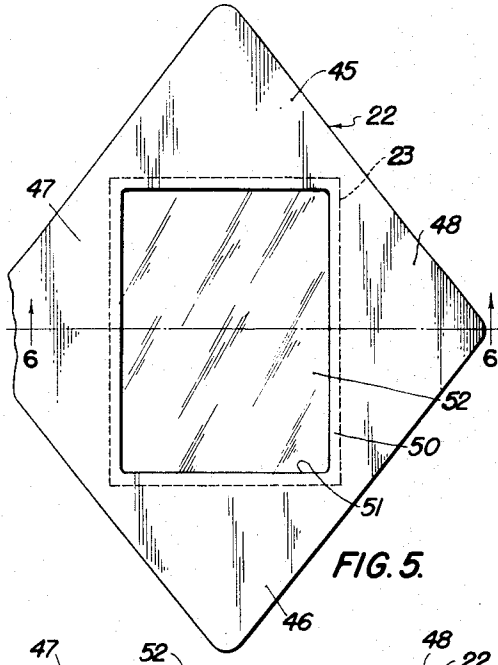


FIG. 5.

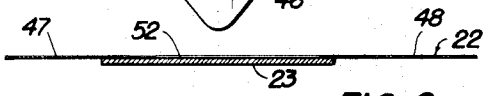


FIG. 6.

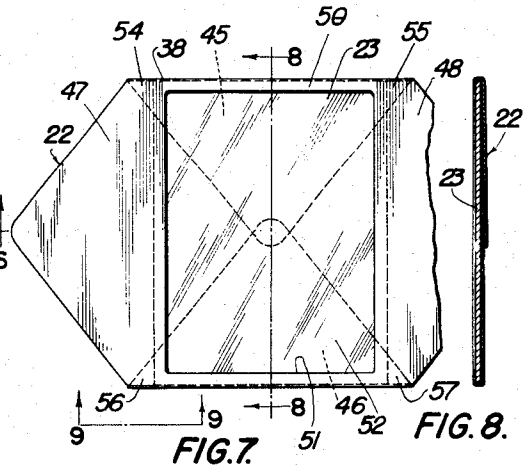


FIG. 7.

FIG. 8.

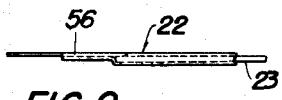


FIG. 9.

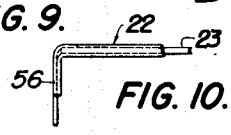


FIG. 10.

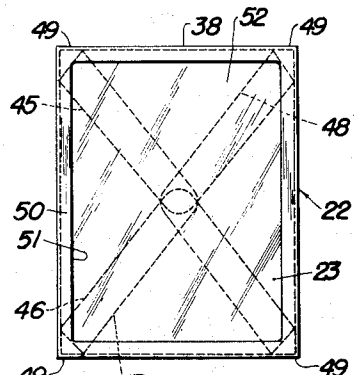


FIG. 12.

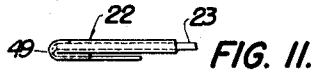


FIG. 11.

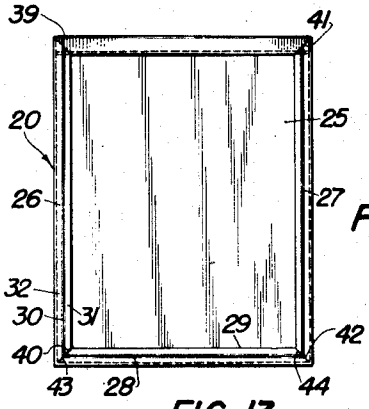


FIG. 13.

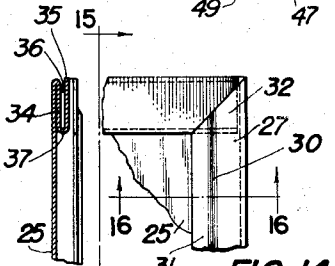


FIG. 14.

FIG. 15.

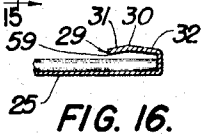


FIG. 16.

INVENTORS
ABRAHAM KURNICK
LOUIS BROWNSTEIN

BY

ATTORNEY

Patented Oct. 27, 1953

2,656,772

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,656,772

FILM PACKET

Abraham Kurnick and Louis Brownstein, New York, N. Y., assignors to Finkurn Enterprises, Inc., New York, N. Y., a corporation of New York

Application February 11, 1950, Serial No. 143,771

4 Claims. (Cl. 95—72)

1

This invention relates to a film packet for cut film, the invention being an improvement over the packet disclosed in an application filed May 20, 1948, Serial No. 23,178, now abandoned, and being particularly adapted for daylight loading with the film magazine described in our patent application, Serial No. 143,772, filed February 11, 1950, now Patent No. 2,628,545, issued February 17, 1953.

In the conventional practice of employing cut film in a magazine, it is necessary to load the magazine in a dark room, and to take extraordinary precautions to make certain that the emulsion side of the film is properly positioned, that the proper type of film has been selected by taking manual note of the position of indicating notches, and that the light-guard slide is correctly disposed within the magazine in relation to the film. It is also a common characteristic of the said conventional method to employ a type of magazine which can hold one, or at best two, film sheets thereby frequently making it necessary for a photographer to carry with him a large bulk of such magazines.

In an attempt to overcome the disadvantages aforesaid, a film pack is frequently resorted to, this being of the type having a roller around which the film is pulled. This makes it necessary that a very thin film be employed, that is, one with a thin base. It is known that such films are unsatisfactory, since they cannot readily be retouched because of their thinness. They are difficult to handle because of their curling tendencies, they easily buckle and become mutilated, and become abraded particularly because of the sharp U-turn which the film must make in passing over the roller.

A further attempt has been made to overcome the disadvantages aforesaid by employing a flat film in an envelope of paper in combination with a light-guard which is in sealed relation to the envelope and is removable by pulling a string to break the seal in order to permit exposure of the film. This last-mentioned construction not only has the obvious disadvantage of preliminarily attaching a string to the film package, as well as the inconvenience of pulling the string for effecting a tear of the seal with each exposure, but it is also necessary to employ a film holder of such a construction that a lever must be shifted prior to each exposure in order to make room for successive films.

It is primarily within the contemplation of our invention to provide a film packet of the category above-mentioned which can be effectively used in connection with the daylight loading of cut films, and yet which will have none of the disadvantages aforesaid.

2

More particularly it is an important object of our invention to provide a film packet employing relatively heavy film readily suitable for retouching and not easily subject to buckling and curling, which will be easy to handle, which can be employed in a film magazine without the use of a roller mechanism. It is especially within the contemplation of our invention to provide a film pack adapted for convenient use with our film magazine described in our said application, whereby a loading of the magazine and the camera may be done in daylight, and whereby a large number of cut films, far in excess of the capacity of conventional magazines, may be used and stored in a single loading.

And it is our further objective to provide our packet with a light-guard slide capable of being readily withdrawn from its light-obstructing position in front of the film without the use of strings or similar devices for breaking the seal.

It is also within our contemplation to enable the packet to be readily inserted into the single film-receiving aperture of the magazine of the structure described in said patent application, Serial No. 143,772, now Patent No. 2,628,545, issued February 17, 1953, instead of requiring two separate apertures in the magazine for the slide and the packet, as is the case in the structure of said patent application Serial No. 28,178.

In the type of packet of said application, Serial No. 28,178, now abandoned, the film is retained within a thin foil frame, whereby upon a bending of the frame there is the danger that an opening will be formed to permit light to filter in. It is an important object of our invention to overcome this shortcoming by providing a novel form of inner envelope which will completely protect the film regardless of any bending to which the foil frame may be subjected.

It is still a further object to provide a light-proof retaining member for the film adapted to produce a packet of sufficient stiffness so as to enable it to be readily inserted into a magazine without damage to the film.

Still another object of our invention is to provide an outer envelope effecting a complete light-seal for the rear of the film, and adapted to permit a light-guard slide to be freely disposed over the front of the film, so that it may be slidably removed therefrom to expose the film for use in the camera.

It is also within our contemplation to provide a supplementary light seal in the form of a top tab attached to the upper extension of the light-guard slide, said tab being further adapted to receive indicia thereon indicating the type of film to which it is attached.

It is also within our contemplation to provide a metal foil envelope adapted to hold together the film, its inner envelope, the slide and the tab, thereby presenting a compact easily stored and readily handled unit, maintaining the film in light-sealed condition, and permitting the operative withdrawal of the slide and the tab.

And it is our objective to provide a film packet of the type above-described, which is relatively simple in construction and inexpensive to fabricate.

Other objects, features and advantages will appear from the drawings and the description hereinafter given.

Referring to the drawings,

Figure 1 is a disassembled perspective showing the five components of the packet according to a preferred form of our invention, a fragment of the outer foil container being removed for clarity.

Figure 2 is a front view of the assembled packet, a fragment of the light-guard slide being broken away to show the film therebehind.

Figure 3 is a rear view of Figure 2.

Figure 4 is an enlarged section of Figure 2 taken along line 4—4.

Figure 5 is a front view of the inner envelope in unfolded condition, with a sheet of cut film therebehind.

Figure 6 is a section of Figure 5 taken along line 6—6.

Figure 7 is a view like Figure 5, but showing the upper and lower flaps in folded condition.

Figure 8 is a section of Figure 7 taken along line 8—8.

Figure 9 is a bottom end view of a fragment of Figure 7 shown looking in the direction of line 9—9.

Figure 10 is a fragmentary view like Figure 9, but showing the left flap in the process of being bent rearwardly.

Figure 11 is a view like Figure 10, but showing the left flap in its fully folded condition against the back of the film.

Figure 12 is a front view of the fully folded inner envelope and film.

Figure 13 is a front view of the metal foil outer envelope.

Figure 14 is an enlarged fragmentary view of the upper right-hand corner of said outer envelope of Figure 13.

Figure 15 is a section of the outer envelope taken substantially along line 15—15 of Figure 14, and

Figure 16 is a section of Figure 14 taken substantially along line 16—16.

In the preferred form of our invention illustrated, there are five component parts, to wit, the outer metal foil envelope 20, the light seal tab 21, the inner envelope 22, the sheet of cut film 23 and the light-guard slide 24.

The outer envelope 20 comprises a rear wall or backing 25 with a frame comprising inturned edges—the lateral edge portions 26 and 27, and the bottom edge portion 28 being of substantially similar cross section, and extending inwardly so as to form retaining walls for the members 22, 23 and 24, as will more clearly hereinafter appear—the cross sections of each of said edge portions being substantially the same and as indicated in Figure 16. More specifically (see Figures 14 and 16) each of said edge portions 26, 27 and 28 contains an inwardly extending retaining wall 29 bent along line 30 intermediate its ends, to form walls 31 and 32 sloping inwardly towards the rear wall 25 from said line 30. The purpose of this construction will be set forth hereinafter.

The upper edge portion 33 of the outer envelope 20 contains a downwardly extending portion 34 (Figures 1, 4 and 15) and a terminal portion 35 extending upwardly from portion 34 to form therebetween a recess 36. Said recess is adapted to receive the tab 21, as is evident from Figures 3 and 4, whereby portions 34 and 35 constitute part of a tab retainer having a base 37. Said base serves as the retainer for the upper edge 38 of the inner envelope 22, as will be seen from Figure 4.

In the preferred form of our invention, the ends of edge portions 26, 27 and 28 are beveled at 45°, as indicated; more specifically, the ends 39 and 40 of edge portion 26 are so beveled, as are the ends 41 and 42 of edge portion 27, and the ends 43 and 44 of the bottom edge portion 28. The arrangement is hence such as to prevent bulky overlapping, particularly at the bottom of the packet which is to be contained within a suitable magazine. For example, the ends 40 and 43, as well as the ends 42 and 44 are in abutting engagement, thereby providing a neat yet firm securing structure.

The inner envelope 22 consists of four overlapping flaps 45, 46, 47 and 48, these together forming a back wall for the said inner envelope 22, as will appear from Figures 1, 4 and 12. Said flaps are so folded as to present a folded portion 49 at each corner of the envelope. Said envelope also has a front peripheral marginal portion 50 presenting a front opening 51 to expose the film, as will hereinafter appear. The marginal periphery 50 cooperates with the four rear flaps to constitute a retainer for the film 23 operatively disposed within the envelope. The overlapping portions of the said flaps 45, 46, 47, 48, together with the inwardly folded corners 49 serve as effective seals against the infiltration of light from the rear or edges of the envelope 22.

The film 23 is of conventional construction and material, being preferably of heavier gauge than the film used in film packs, surface 52 being the front or emulsion side.

The slide 24 is of any suitable light-proof and preferably flexible material, and it contains an upper extension 53 adapted to extend above the upper edge of the outer envelope 20, as clearly appears from Figures 2, 3 and 4.

Figures 5 to 12 illustrate the construction of the inner envelope 22, as well as its assembled relation with film sheet 23. As seen from Figure 5, the blank sheet is substantially diamond-shaped, with a central rectangular aperture 51 slightly smaller than the film 23, thereby leaving a peripheral margin 50 in front of the peripheral portion of the film. Thereafter (see Figure 7) flaps 45 and 46 are bent downwardly and rearwardly into overlapping relation, whereby flap 45 forms overlapping flap portions 54 and 55 with flaps 47 and 48, flap 46 similarly forming overlapping flap portions 56 and 57 with said flaps 47 and 48. The next step is the folding back of flaps 47 and 48, as indicated in Figures 10 and 11, the folded lines intersecting overlapping flap portions 54, 55, 56 and 57. In their final folded-over positions, inwardly folded corners 49 are formed, as clearly shown in Figure 1. As

aforesaid, these folded over corners together with the overlapping portions of the flaps create a light-proof back.

The parts are so proportioned that when they are in assembled relation, the film sheet 23 fits within the inner envelope 22 to be retained by the marginal portion 59 thereof, the assembled envelope 22 and film 23 being disposed within the outer envelope 20 with the folded-back peripheral edge portions retaining said inner envelope in place. The slide 24 is disposed in front of inner envelope 22, and is held in place by the lateral and bottom edge portions 26, 27, and 28 of the outer envelope. It is to be noted, however, that whereas the inner envelope 22 is held against upward movement by the base 37 forming the bottom of the tab receiving channel 36, the slide 24 can be slidably moved upwardly since the extension 53 thereof extends above the upper edge of the outer envelope. The tab 21 is frictionally held within the said channel 36, the upper portion 58 being adhesively secured to the upper extension 53 of the slide.

When the parts are in assembled relation, as indicated in Figures 2, 3 and 4, the film 23 is completely protected on all sides. The metal foil outer envelope 20 is sufficiently rigid to enable the packet to be carried either singly or as part of a stack of similar packets without danger of mutilation by bending if handled with ordinary caution. The film 23 is protected against abrasion both by the back of the inner envelope 22 and the slide 24. When the said slide 24 is operatively pulled out of the packet to expose the emulsion side 52 of film 23, the sliding action will do no damage to the film since the slide is in actual engagement only with the peripheral margin 59 of the inner envelope. The tab 21 serves as a supplementary protection against light entering from the top of the packet, and serves as a complete light seal extending across the entire width of the film. It also can contain markings thereon which will clearly indicate the nature and type of film. When the slide 24 is pulled upwardly, as aforesaid, the tab 21 will readily become detached from the packet. And the entire unit is so constructed that it is adapted to be received and maintained in operative and light proof condition within the film magazine of the type described in our application Serial No. 143,772, now Patent No. 2,628,545, issued February 17, 1953.

By referring to Figure 16, it will be seen that the inwardly extending retaining wall 29 contains the downwardly extending wall portion 31. This provides a yieldable spring-like action against the slide 24 when inserted therein, so that the innermost edge 59 of said wall is in pressing engagement, in line contact, with said slide 24. This occurs along lateral edge portions 26 and 27 and bottom edge portion 28 of the outer envelope, thereby providing not only an effective seal along said edges, but such yieldable frictional engagement with the slide as to enable the latter to be operatively moved upwardly while the retaining walls 29 maintain their light sealing engagement with the slide.

The film packet above-described is adapted for automatic fabrication and assembly, so that it may be mass-produced at a cost enabling it to be marketed competitively with conventional cut-film devices. Moreover, it is simple to operate, requires no strings or other similar devices for breaking a seal, and is particularly adapted, as aforesaid, for use with the film magazine of our

said application, Serial No. 143,772, now Patent No. 2,628,545, issued February 17, 1953, which enables daylight loading in a film packet holder of greater capacity than conventional holders.

In the above description, the invention has been disclosed merely by way of example and in preferred manner; but obviously many variations and modifications may be made therein. It is to be understood, therefore, that the invention is not limited to any specific form or manner of practicing same, except in so far as such limitations are specified in the appended claims.

We claim:

1. A film packet comprising an outer envelope having a back wall and marginal edge portions extending forwardly from the periphery of the back wall and then inwardly to form a front opening, an inner envelope within said outer envelope and having a front opening behind and in substantial registry with the opening of the outer envelope, a sheet of photographic film disposed within said inner envelope with the emulsion side thereof facing the front opening of the inner envelope, and a light-guard slide disposed within the outer envelope between said marginal edge portions thereof and the inner envelope, said marginal edge portions being spaced forwardly from the slide and having inturned edges projecting rearwardly toward the slide and pressing resiliently thereagainst in line contact so as to provide an effective light seal and a yieldable frictional resistance to movement of the slide and also to press the edges of the inner envelope, the film in said inner envelope, and the slide in adjacent coactive relation, and wherein said slide is provided with an extension projecting upwardly above the top of the outer envelope, said extension being of the same width as the slide, and a light-sealing tab of substantially the same width as the slide and extending upwardly from the top of the outer envelope to an intermediate portion of the extension, and wherein the lower end of the tab is fixedly secured to the outer envelope and the upper end of the tab is adhesively attached to the extension, whereby when the extension is moved upwardly the tab will be held to the outer envelope and automatically detached from the extension.

2. A film packet comprising an outer envelope having a back wall and marginal edge portions extending forwardly from the periphery of the back wall and then inwardly to form a front opening, an inner envelope within said outer envelope and having a front opening behind and in substantial registry with the opening of the outer envelope, a sheet of photographic film disposed within said inner envelope with the emulsion side thereof facing the front opening of the inner envelope, and a light-guard slide disposed within the outer envelope between said marginal edge portions thereof and the inner envelope, said marginal edge portions being spaced forwardly from the slide and having inturned edges projecting rearwardly toward the slide and pressing resiliently thereagainst in line contact so as to provide an effective light seal and a yieldable frictional resistance to movement of the slide and also to press the edges of the inner envelope, the film in said inner envelope, and the slide in adjacent coactive relation, and wherein the upper edge of the back wall has integral therewith a portion extending first forwardly, then downwardly, then forwardly and then upwardly so as to provide a groove between said upward and downward extensions, and wherein said slide is provided with a

handle member projecting upwardly above the top of the outer envelope, said handle member being of the same width as the slide, and a light-sealing tab of substantially the same width as the slide and extending upwardly from the top of the outer envelope to an intermediate portion of the handle member, the lower end of the slide being secured within said groove and the upper portion of the tab being secured to said handle member, the upper edge of the inner envelope abutting against the groove bottom formed by said second-mentioned forwardly-extending portion of the back wall upper edge, whereby the inner envelope is held against upward movement when the slide is pulled upwardly.

3. A film packet comprising an outer envelope having a back wall and marginal edge portions extending forwardly from the periphery of the back wall and then inwardly to form a front opening, an inner envelope within said outer envelope and having a front opening behind and in substantial registry with the opening of the outer envelope, a sheet of photographic film disposed within said inner envelope with the emulsion side thereof facing the front opening of the inner envelope, and a light-guard slide disposed within the outer envelope between said marginal edge portions thereof and the inner envelope, said inner envelope having a front exposure wall having said front opening and lying adjacent the emulsion side of the film, and flaps integral with said front exposure wall, said flaps being folded rearwardly around the entire periphery of the film and into overlapping arrangement adjacent the non-emulsion side thereof, whereby the film will be substantially sealed from light leaking into the outer envelope when the latter is bent or distorted, and wherein the upper edge of the back wall has integral therewith a portion extending first forwardly, then downwardly, then forwardly and then upwardly so as to provide a groove between said upward and downward extensions, and wherein said slide is provided with a handle member projecting upwardly above the top of the outer envelope, said handle member being of the same width as the slide, and a light-sealing tab of substantially the same width as the slide and extending upwardly from the top of the outer envelope to an intermediate portion of the handle member, the lower end of the slide being secured within said groove and the upper portion of the tab being secured to said handle member, the upper edge of the inner envelope abutting against the groove bottom formed by said second-mentioned forwardly-extending portion of the back wall upper edge, whereby the inner envelope is held against upward movement when the slide is pulled upwardly.

4. In a film packet of the type having an outer envelope with a front opening therein, an inner envelope within said outer envelope and having a front opening in substantial registry with the opening of the outer envelope, a sheet of photographic film disposed within said inner envelope, and a light-guard slide disposed between the openings of said inner and outer envelopes, the improvement comprising a light-sealing tab, a retainer for the tab integral with the upper edge of the back wall of the outer envelope and extending downwardly, then forwardly and then upwardly so as to provide a groove between said upward and downward extensions, the lower end of the said tab being disposed within said groove and the upper end of the tab being secured to the slide, the said forwardly extending portion of the retainer forming the bottom of said groove being proportioned for overlying abutting engagement with the upper edge of the inner envelope, whereby the inner envelope is held against upward movement when the slide is pulled upwardly.

ABRAHAM KURNICK.
LOUIS BROWNSTEIN.

References Cited in the file of this patent

UNITED STATES PATENTS

Number	Name	Date
563,915	Eastman	July 14, 1896
915,988	Moore	Mar. 23, 1909
2,082,257	Odell	June 1, 1937

FOREIGN PATENTS

Number	Country	Date
16,732	Great Britain	of 1908
1,906	France	Sept. 4, 1903

(First addition to No. 323,851)