

2 is situated the novel form of shutter in accordance with the present invention, this mechanism being illustrated in detail in Figure 2. 12 is the plate on which the shutter arrangement is mounted and to which the projecting portion is secured in any suitable manner. This shutter arrangement comprises in substance the sector-like plate or shutter 13 having an approximately reniform aperture 14 and the appertaining releasing means. The plate 13 carries at one point an abutment 15, and is operated about the axis 18 through the intermediary of a spring 16 having the shape shown upon actuation of the lever 17, striking against one of the two abutments 19 or 20 upon the movement in the one direction or the other. The axes of pivoting of the lever 17 and the shutter plate 13 and the axis of the lens aperture 5 lie in line, or substantially in line, with one another, this enabling a very compact arrangement to be obtained. Upon the actuation of the shutter the aperture moves past the aperture 5, thus uncovering the lens 3 for the exposure. Since in this connection the plate or shutter 13 performs, under the action of the spring 16, a complete swinging movement, this would be sufficient merely for the purpose of instantaneous exposures. In order now to adapt the shutter for time exposures in the most simple manner, there is provided a locking member 21, which may be moved longitudinally by reason of the slot therein sliding about the pin 21a in such fashion that it is caused to engage with the abutment 15 and hold the shutter in a pre-determined position which is coincident with the uncovered position of the lens. To close the shutter the shutter operating lever 17, which is pivoted at 22, is moved into the opposite position. Since in the case of each successive instantaneous exposure the shutter 13 is situated alternately on either side of the lens aperture, bearing against the stop 19 or 20 as the case may be, the abutment 15 also changes its position accordingly. In either position, however, when the locking member 21 is moved inwards, the abutment 15 upon actuation of the lever 17 will move into engagement

with the end of the locking member causing the aperture in the shutter to register with the lens aperture for such time until the lever 17 is again moved in the opposite direction, when the shutter will again be closed.

In other words, for the purpose of an instantaneous exposure the locking member 21 is pushed into the full line position shown in Figure 2 so that the shutter 13 will not be obstructed in its movement. Upon actuation of the lever 17 the shutter 13 will accordingly perform a complete movement, under the action of the spring 16, from the one stop 19 to the second stop 20, or vice versa. For time exposure the locking member 21 is pulled outwards to the dotted line position shown in Figure 2, so that it will move into the path of the abutment 15, and this exposure requires two movements on the part of the lever 17 in the usual known fashion, i.e., one movement to open the shutter and one to close the same.

Having now particularly described and ascertained the nature of our said invention and in what manner the same is to be performed, we declare that what we claim is:—

A single blade shutter mechanism for small roll-film cameras comprising a sector-shaped shutter plate having therein a reniform aperture and operated through the intermediary of a spring from a pivoted operating lever, the axes of pivoting of the operating lever and the shutter plate and the axis of the lens aperture lying in line, or substantially in line, with one another and the shutter plate being provided with an abutment which, for the purpose of time exposure, is adapted to engage with a longitudinally slidable locking member adapted to arrest the movement of the shutter plate when the shutter aperture and the lens aperture are in register.

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