

either end on the shank, extending through said slot, of one (not shown) of the assembling screws of the casing pieces 1, 2.

5 In the slide 3 are formed two round openings 49, 50 which are respectively in register with the view-finder 7—34 when the slide 3 is in either one of its extreme positions. The upper opening 49 is provided with a coloured transparent eyelet, red for example.

10 The upper portion of the slide 3 is somewhat widened so as to project from either side of the casing (Fig. 1) and the projecting edges are serrated, as shown, to provide a suitable grip for the operator.

15 At its lower end, the casing piece 2 carries a metal tip 51 formed with a vertical tapped hole 52 which may be used for various purposes. For example, a fountain pen or pencil point may be fixed thereto. Also, the camera may be mounted therethrough to a tripod or other support. As will be explained below, said tip may also be used for fixing a pair of cameras on a coupling plate to form a binocular device according to the present invention.

20 A clip 58, fixed for example to the side of the cover 25 permits to clamp the camera on the edge of a pocket like a fountain pen.

The operation of the camera will be readily understood after the above description.

30 When the slide 3 is in the retracted position shown in Fig. 2, the shutter 35 is held in its lowermost position both by the catch of the trigger 12 and by the peg 43 of the slide 3, so that the shutter cannot move upwards and uncover the lens opening 38 even if the push lug 15 of the trigger is depressed. Moreover, the slide 3 covers the entrance of the dark chamber 18. In addition, the spring 40 is not stretched and thus does not urge the shutter 35 upwards. Therefore, there is no possibility of uncovering the lens 5 and exposing the film 21. Moreover, the red eyelet 49, which then registers with the view-finder 7 warns the operator that an exposure cannot be made.

45 When the slide 3 is raised to be brought to its upper position shown in Fig. 3, the opening 50 comes into register with the view-finder 7 and the ring 39 comes in front of the exposure chamber 18. At the same time, the tension spring 40 is stretched and the peg 43 moves away from the shutter 37, which however remains held by the catch 13 of the trigger 12. Moreover, the pawls 29 slide over the front face of the film 21, and each pawl engages, under the action of the spring 32, a perforation 28 in the film, as shown in fig. 3. As it moves upwards, the spring pawl 45 causes the ratchet wheel 9 to rotate by one step, thus bringing to view in the opening 10 the number of the next picture to be made. Said ratchet wheel 9 acts as means for holding plate 3 in its extended position against spring 40 which is tensioned.

65 The camera is now as shown in Fig. 3 ready for an exposure. Depressing the push lug 15

releases the shutter 35 from the catch 13, so that said shutter is snapped upwards by the spring 40 and the opening 37 uncovers the lens 5 during a short period of time determined by the height of said opening and the strength of the spring 40. The shutter comes to rest with its rim abutting peg 43. It will be appreciated that if the trigger is inadvertently operated before the opening 39 of the slide has uncovered the entrance of the dark chamber 18, the film will not be exposed.

When the shutter 35 has reached its uppermost position, the lens 5 is again covered, and the next exposure cannot be made before the slide 3 has been returned to its initial lower position. During this return movement, the pawls 29, shutting the heads of the screws 31, push on the film 21 by a length corresponding to the height of one picture and the peg 43, engaging the lower side of the shutter flange 36, returns the shutter to its initial lower position, where it is engaged by the catch 13 of the trigger 12. The same sequence of operations as just described may then be repeated for another exposure.

Referring now to fig. 7, there are shown two cameras A, B, both similar to the camera described above, mounted beside each other and facing in the same direction on a plate 60 bearing on their front face to the profile of which said plate is substantially conformed. In said plate 60 are provided a pair of notches 61 A, 61 B, the centre lines of which are spaced about $2\frac{1}{2}$ " from each other. Each notch comprises a circular part wherein is accommodated the lens mount 5 A or 5 B of the corresponding camera and a lower extension in front of the stop scale and adjusting lever.

The upper part of the cameras A, B comprising the view-finder and the counter reading opening, projects above the plate. The lower tips 51 A, 51 B of the two cameras rest on a lower flange 62 of the plate wherein are provided two holes registering with the tapped holes of said tips 51 A, 51 B and through which extend two screws 63 A, 63 B with knurled heads for securing the cameras A, B to the plate 60. Thus, said cameras A, B are fixedly held in the suitable position for making stereoscopic photographs, since the spacing between the two lenses is substantially equal to the distance between a man's eyes and have their optical axes parallel, and at the same height with respect to the longitudinal direction of the films.

For the simultaneous release of the shutters of the two cameras, a flat bar 64, provided with two suitably spaced rearwardly projecting tappets 64 A, 64 B, is slidably mounted against the back face of the plate 60 by means of a stud 65 fixed to the plate and extending through an elongated slot 66 of said bar and of a pushbutton 67 provided at the outer end of said bar and projecting through a side lug 68 of the plate 60. When the two cameras A,

70

75

80

85

90

95

100

105

110

115

120

125

130