Description

This invention relates to a tape cassette suitable for use in recording and reproducing video and audio signals on an 8-mm video and the like.

In a conventional reel-to-teel type tape cassette, one end of pieces of transparent leader tape and trialer tape are respectively fixed to the supply and take-up reels provided in parallel within the cassette, and a magnetic tape is connected between the leader tape and the trailer tape and wound on the supply reel or take-up reel. In operation of the tape, the ends of the magnetic tape are detected by the detection of the transmitted light or reflected light from the transparent leader tape and trailer tape.

A cassette particularly for use in recording and reproducing a video signal and in which the transmitted light is used for the detection of the ends of magnetic tape is disclosed in Japanese Utility Model Laid-Open Gazette No. 40618/1980. In the tape cassette disclosed in this Gazette, a light projector insertion aperture is provided in the bottom of the cassette near the front between the supply reel and the take-up reel within the cassette, and a light receiving and passing window hole for allowing the passage of the light from the light emitting elements inserted in the projector insertion hole, is provided in both side walls of this cassette. When the leader tape or trailer overlies the light receiving window holes, the light from the light emitting element is passed to a light receiving element provided outside the cassette near the light receiving window hole and when the magnetic tape itself is opposite the light receiving window holes, the light emanating from the light emitting element is cut off. Therefore, the ends of the magnetic tape can be detected by these means.

The above-mentioned prior art tape cassette structure has the drawback that when the casette uses a metal tape, particularly of binderless metal type and such a film is stored for a long time, dust, powdery dust, corrosive gases contained in the air and so on enter into the cassette through the light receiving window apertures in both sides of the cassette and the projector insertion hole so as to contact the magnetic tape surface and particularly to corrode the evaporated film side of the tape, causing rust thereon.

Of course, in this conventional tape cassette, an opening/closing lid is provided, and when the cassette is stored for a long period of time, it is closed to prevent dust from accumulating on the tape and also to cover the light receiving window holes provided on both side walls of the cassette. However, it has been found that this cassette structure still does not completely prevent rust from being caused on the tape.

EP-A-0,090,573 discloses a tape cassette having a single baffle adjacent a light receiving window hole.

Accordingly, this invention is to provide a tape cassette that is improved in its air-tightness in order that powdery dust, dirt and corrosive gases contained in the air can be prevented from entering the cassette, thus solving the problems of rust, dropout and clogging of magnetic heads.

According to the present invention, there is provided a tape cassette having a projector insertion recess provided in the bottom of the cassette adjacent the cassette front between supply and take-up reels enclosed within the cassette, light receiving window apertures provided in both side walls of the cassette to allow the light from a light emitting element inserted in the projector insertion recess to be passed laterally therethrough, and a lid pivotally mounted on the front side of the cassette via arms pivoted on the side walls and guided by protrusions located on each upper part of the side walls and forming upper baffle-plates, so that in a stored condition, the light receiving window holes are closed by the arms of the lid, characterised in that: on each side wall or each of said arms of the cassette, a first and a second baffle-rib are provided, the first one being parallel to a vertical side of the light receiving window aperture on a side where the lid pivot engages the side wall, so that it impedes a first component of an air flow coming from under the cassette, the second baffle-rib being provided under the light receiving window aperture to impede a second component of an air flow coming from under the cassette, thus preventing dust from entering the cassette.

According to the tape cassette of this invention, baffle ribs are provided near the light receiving window holes 8a, 8b, preventing gases or dust from entering the cassette, and improving the air-tightness of the cassette so that the magnetic tape can be prevented from rusting.

This invention proposes a tape cassette suitable for use in recording and reproducing video and audio signals on an 8-mm video tape recorder or the like, and which has a light projector insertion aperture provided in the bottom of the cassette to be near the cassette front between the supply and take-up reels enclosed within the cassette. Light receiving and passing window apertures are provided in both side walls of the cassette to allow the light from the light emitting element inserted in the projector insertion aperture to pass therethrough. An opening/closing lid is mounted through integral arms over the front side of the cassette so that in a non-used condition, the light receiving window holes are closed by the arms of the lid, characterized in that ribs, or baffles, are provided on the cassette side walls in the vicinity of the light receiv-

ing window holes provided in both side walls of the cassette, and/or are provided on the insides of the arms of the opening/closing lid near such aperture positions as to block the light receiving window holes in both the side walls, thus preventing dust and gases from entering the cassette so as to thereby protect the magnetic tape in the cassette from rusting.

An embodiment of this invention, or a tape cassette for 8-mm video tape recorder according to this invention will be described with reference to FIGS 1 to 5.

FIG. 1 is a partial isometric view of an embodiment of the invention.

FIG. 2 is a plan view broken away, of a cassette of the invention.

FIG. 3 is an end elevation of the cassette shown in FIG. 2.

FIG. 4 is an isometric view of a prior art cassette; and

FIG. 5 is an enlarged, partial exploded view of a prior art form of cassette body and a lid having an embodiment of the present invention thereon.

Referring to the figures, there is shown a cassette 1 that is formed of an upper half 3a and a lower half 3b both made of a synthetic resin material, these upper halves 3a and 3b being combined by mutual engagement into a unitary body. Within the cassette 1 the rotatably provided a pair of supply reel 2a and a take-up reel 2b. The reels 2a and 2b have flanges 13a and 13b formed on the lower side 4 on which a magnetic tape 14 is wound. One end of a leader tape is fixed to the supply reel 2a and the other end of this leader tape is joined to the start end of the magnetic tape 14. Similarly, one end of a trailer tape is fixed to the take-up reel 2b and the other end of the trailer tape is joined to the last end of the magnetic tape 14. These leader tape and trailer tape portions are transparent. The leader tape length is so selected that when all the magnetic tape 14 is completely sound on the tape-up reel 2b, the leader tape will face to, or extend across, a light receiving window hole 8a formed in a side wall 7a as shown in FIG. 2. Similarly, the trailer tape length is so selected that when all the magnetic tape 14 is completely wound on the supply reel 2a, the trailer tape will face to or extend across a light receiving window hole 8b formed in a side wall 7b as shown in FIG. 2. An opening 4 as shown in FIG. 2 is formed on the front of the lower half 3b and the upper half 3a not shown, and across this opening 4 the magnetic tape 14 is extended between the supply reel 2a and the take-up reel 2b as indicated by a one-dot chain line. In the bottom, 5 of the lower half 3b are formed reel holes 11a and 11b into which the reel drive shafts are to be inserted to drive the supply and take-up reels 2a and 2b. In addition, a light projector insertion hole 6 is formed therein in which a light emitting element is inserted, and an operation hole 15 in which a reel lock means is inserted from the outside is also formed in the bottom. Of these holes, the operation hole 15 is substantially completely closed by the reel lock means and the reel holes 11a and 11b are respectively closed by the supply reel 2a and the takeup reel 2b when the tape cassette is not being used. The projector insertion hole 6 is provided with the light emittting element only during recording and reproducing and thus when the tape cassette is not used and is stored, dust may enter the tape cassette through this projector insertion hole 6. Under the condition that the upper half 3a and the lower half 3b are mutually engaged into a set, the portion of the tape cassette in which the magnetic tape 14 is wound on the reels 2a, 2b is substantially closed except for the above-mentioned projector insertion hole 6, the light receiving window holes 8a, 8b and the opening 4 across which the magnetic tape is extended. The magnetic tape extended across the opening 4 is exposed upon recording and reproducing as shown in FIG. 2, but when the tape cassette is not used and is stored, the magnetic tape is covered by the opening/closing lid 9 and the sub-lid provided on the back side of the lid 9, and the opening is substantially completely closed as shown in FIG. 4. The opening/closing lid 9 and the sub-lid provided on the back side of the lid 9, and the opning is substantially completely closed as shown in FIG. 4. The opening/clos9ng lid 9 is constructed so that projections 18 as pivots are formed to extend inward from the left and right arms 161, 16b of the opening/closing lid 9 and to be rotatably engaged in the bearings 12a,12b which are formed in the front portions of the side walls 7a, 7b (sees FIGS. 3 and 5) of the upper and lower halves 3a,3b. Moreover, opening and closing lid light receiving window holes 17a, 17b of, for example, a rectangular shape are formed in the arms 16a, 16b at such positions that when the opening/closing lid 9 is rotated up about the projections 18 as pivots in the arrow-A direction in FIG. 4, they come to be aligned with the light receiving window holes 12a, 12b formed in the side walls 7a, 7b, thereby allowing the light from the light emitting element to be led to the outside, while when the tape cassette is not used and is stored, the arms 16a, 16b cover the light receiving window holes 8a, 8b formed in the side walls 7a, 7b. FIG. 5 partially shows the side wall 7a of the cassette 1 and the opening/closing lid 9 to be pivotally mounted on that side wall. That is, the light receiving window holes 8a, 8b formed in the side walls 7a, 7b are not aligned with the opening/closing lid light receiving window holes 17a, 17b when the opening/closing lid is closed. In other words, inverted U-letter

shaped recesses 21 formed in the lower edges of the side walls of the upper half 3a are combined with parts of the upper edges of the side walls of the lower half 3b to form the bearing holes 12a, 12b. Similarly, inverted L-shaped stair portions formed on the lower edges of the side walls of the upper half near the inverted U-letter shaped recesses 21 are combined with substantially C-letter shaped grooves 23 formed on the upper edges of the side walls 7a, 7b of the lower half 3b to form the light receiving window holes 8a, 8b. Under this structure similar to the conventional cassette, dust and corrosive gases would enter into the cassette 1 through the window holes 8a, 8b and fall on the magnetic surface of metal tape, causing rust thereon. It has been found that dust and gases entered through the gaps between the arm 16a of the opening/closing lid 9 and the side walls 7a, 7b as indicated by the arrows-D and -E in FIG. 5. Thus, in this embodiment, ribs 201, 202 are provided on the inner sides of the arms 16a, 16b of the opening/closing lid 9 as shown in FIG. 5, closing the gaps between the cassette 1 and the arms 16a, 16b of the opening/closing lid 9 to cut off air entering in the arrow-D and E direction. In this case, the ribs 201, 202 can be provided at such positions 8a', 8b', of the light receiving window holes indicated by broken line on the arm 16a). These ribs can thus prevent dust from entering in the arrow-D, E direction.

FIG. 1 shows another embodiment of this invention wherein ribs 20 are provided on the side walls 7a, 7b of the cassette. In this case, the ribs 203 are provided only in the vertical direction on the side walls 7a, 7b but ribs 204 are not provided at positions indicated by the broken line. The reason for this is that stop projections for locking the lid, although not shown, are provided on the inner side of the fore end of the arm 16a of the opening/closing lid 9 and would touch the rib when the lid 9 is opened. Such rib 204 can be replaced by the rib 202 (see FIG. 5) provided on the inner side of the arm 16a of the lid 9. Therefore, it is possible to provide vertical ribs on the side walls 7a, 7b and lateral ribs 20' on the inner sides of the arms 16a, 16b of the lid 9 and thereby to shut off the air entring in the arrow-d, E direction.

Since windows 17a, 17b are provided on the inner side of the fore end of the arm 16a of the opening/closing lid 9 and would touch the rib when the lid 9 is opened. Such rib 204 can be replaced by the rib 202 (see FIG. 5) provided on the inner side of the arm 16a of the lid 9. Therefore, it is possible to provide vertical ribs on the side walls 7a, 7b and lateral ribs 204 on the inner sides of the arms 16a, 16n of the lid 9 and thereby to shut off the air entering in the arrow-D E direction.

Since windows 26a, 26b (see FIG. 2) for allowing light to pass are provided at the projector insertion hole 6, the windows 26a, 26b are necessary to be closed with a transparent material for preventing dust and gases of the air from entering therethrough.

The tape cassette 10 constructed as above and the conventional one in which the ordinary ribs 203, 201, 202 are not provided near the light receiving window holes 8a, 8b were tested to determine how they cause rust after a heat cycle test and long time storage. The result was that the tape cassette of the ivnentive embodiments caused no rust near the light receiving window holes, whereas the conventional one with no ribs caused rust. Thus, according to the embodiments, since generation of rust can be prevented by providing the described ribs near the light receiving window holes 8a, 8b, no dropout is caused and the magnetic heads are not clogged while the magnetic tape is being passed around the drum. This invention is not limited to the above embodiments. but can take various different modifications without departing from the gist of this invention.

According to the tape cassette of this invention, the air-tightness of the cassette 1 in which a magnetic tape is placed can be enhanced by providing the ribs 203,201, 202 near the light receiving window holes 8a, 8b with the result that dust and gases can be prevented from entering the cassette and that the magnetic tape can be prevented from rusting on its surface.

Claims

1. A tape cassette (1) having a projector insertion recess (26) provided in the bottom of the cassette adjacent the cassette front between supply and take-up reels (2a),(2b) enclosed within the cassette, light receiving window apertures (8a),(8b) provided in both side walls (7a),(7b) of the cassette to allow the light from a light emitting element (6) inserted in the projector insertion recess to be passed laterally therethrough, and a lid (9) pivotally mounted on the front side of the cassette via arms (16a),(16b) pivoted on the side walls (7a),(7b) and guided by protrusions located on each upper part of the side walls (7a),(7b) and forming upper baffle-plates, so that in a stored condition, the light receiving window holes (8a),(8b) are closed by the arms (16a),(16b) of the lid (9), characterised in that: on each side wall (7a),-(7b) or each of said arms (16a,16b) of the cassette, a first and a second baffle-rib are provided, the first one (201),(203) being parallel to a vertical side of the light receiving window aperture (8a),(8b) on a side where the

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shaped recesses 21 formed in the lower edges of the side walls of the upper half 3a are combined with parts of the upper edges of the side walls of the lower half 3b to form the bearing holes 12a, 12b. Similarly, inverted L-shaped stair portions formed on the lower edges of the side walls of the upper half near the inverted U-letter shaped recesses 21 are combined with substantially C-letter shaped grooves 23 formed on the upper edges of the side walls 7a, 7b of the lower half 3b to form the light receiving window holes 8a, 8b. Under this structure similar to the conventional cassette, dust and corrosive gases would enter into the cassette 1 through the window holes 8a, 8b and fall on the magnetic surface of metal tape, causing rust thereon. It has been found that dust and gases entered through the gaps between the arm 16a of the opening/closing lid 9 and the side walls 7a, 7b as indicated by the arrows-D and -E in FIG. 5. Thus, in this embodiment, ribs 201, 202 are provided on the inner sides of the arms 16a, 16b of the opening/closing lid 9 as shown in FIG. 5, closing the gaps between the cassette 1 and the arms 16a, 16b of the opening/closing lid 9 to cut off air entering in the arrow-D and E direction. In this case, the ribs 201, 202 can be provided at such positions 8a', 8b', of the light receiving window holes indicated by broken line on the arm 16a). These ribs can thus prevent dust from entering in the arrow-D, E direction.

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lid pivot engages the side wall, so that it impedes a first component (D) of an air flow coming from under the cassette, the second baffle-rib (202) being provided under the light receiving window aperture (8a),(8b) to impede a second component (E) of an air flow coming from under the cassette, thus preventing dust from entering the cassette.

2. A tape cassette according to claim 1 wherein at least some of the baffle-ribs are fixedly carried by the side walls.

3. A tape cassette according to claim 1 or 2 wherein at least some of the baffle-ribs are fixedly carried by the arms (16a),(16b).

4. A tape cassette according to claim 1, 2 or 3 wherein the baffle-ribs comprise cooperating baffle-rib members mounted respectively on the arms (16a),(16b) and side walls (7a),(7b).

Patentansprüche

1. Bandkassette (1) mit einer Projektoreinführöffnung (26), die im Boden der Kassette nahe der Kassettenvorderseite zwischen der Vorrats- und der Aufwickelspule (2a), (2b), die in der Kassette eingeschlossen sind, vorgesehen ist, mit Lichtempfangs-Fensteröffnungen (8a), (8b), die in beiden Seitenwandungen (7a), (7b) der Kassette vorgesehen sind, um den seitlichen Durchtritt des Lichtes von einem in die Projektor-Einführöffnung eingeführten Lichtemissionselements (6) zu ermöglichen, und mit einem Deckel (9), der schwenkbar an der Vorderseite der Kassette mittels Armen (16a), (16b) befestigt ist, die an den Seitenwandungen (7a), (7b) schwenkbar gelagert und durch obere Sperrplatten bildende, an jedem oberen Teil der Seitenwandungen (7a), (7b) angeordnete Vorsprünge geführt sind, so daß im Aufbewahrungszustand die Lichtempfangs-Fensteröffnungen (8a), (8b) durch die Arme (16a), (16b) des Deckels (9) geschlossen sind, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß an jeder Seitenwandung (7a), (7b) oder jedem Arm (16a, 16b) der Kassette eine erste und eine zweite Sperrippe vorgesehen ist, wobei die erste (201), (203) parallel zu einem vertikalen Rand der Lichtempfangs-Fensteröffnung (8a), (8b) auf einer Seite angeordnet ist, an der der Deckel-Schwenkzapfen mit der Seitenwandung im Eingriff steht, so daß sie eine erste Komponente (D) einer von unten von der Kassette kommenden Luftströmung sperrt, und wobei die zweite Sperrippe (202) unterhalb der Lichtempfangs-Fensteröffnung (8a), (8b) vorgesehen ist, um eine zweite Komponente (E) einer von unten von der Kassette kommenden Luftströmung zu sperren und auf diese Weise zu verhindern, daß Staub in die Kassette eindringt.

2. Bandkassette nach Anspruch 1, in welcher wenigstens einige der Sperrippen an den Seitenwandungen befestigt sind.

3. Bandkassette nach Anspruch 1 oder 2, in welcher wenigstens einige der Sperrippen an den Armen (16a), (16b) befestigt sind.

4. Bandkassette nach Anspruch 1, 2 oder 3, in welcher die Sperrippen zusammenwirkende Sperrippenelemente umfassen, die an den Armen (16a), (16b) bzw. an den Seitenwandungen (7a), (7b) befestigt sind.

Revendications

1. Cassette à bande (1) présentant un trou (26) d'insertion d'un projecteur, prévu dans le fond de la cassette près de l'avant de la cassette, entre la bobine débitrice et la bobine réceptrice (2a), (2b) encloses dans la cassette, des ouvertures (8a), (8b), formant fenêtres de réception de la lumière, prévues dans les deux parois latérales (7a), (7b) de la cassette pour permettre à la lumière provenant d'un élément (6) d'émission de la lumière, inséré dans le trou d'insertion du projecteur, de passer latéralement à travers les parois, et présentant aussi un couvercle (9) monté, avec liberté de pivotement, sur la face avant de la cassette par l'intermédiaire de bras (16a), (16b) qui pivotent sur les parois latérales (7a), (7b), sont guidés par des saillies situées sur chaque partie supérieure des parois latérales (7a), (7b) et forment des plaques déflectrices supérieures, de sorte que, en condition de rangement, les ouvertures (8a), (8b), formant fenêtres de réception de la lumière, sont obturées par les bras (16a), (16b) du couvercle (9), cassette caractérisée par le fait que sur chaque paroi latérale (7a), (7b) ou sur chacun desdits bras (16a, 16b) de la cassette sont prévues une première et une seconde nervures déflectrices, la première (201), (203) étant parallèle à une face verticale de l'ouverture (8a), (8b), formant fenêtre de réception de la lumière, du côté où le pivot du couvercle vient en prise avec la paroi latérale, de sorte qu'elle fait obstacle à une première composante (D) d'un flux d'air venant de dessous la cassette, la seconde nervure déflectrice (202) étant prévue sous l'ouverture (8a), (8b) formant fenêtre de réception de la lumière, pour faire obstacle à une seconde compo-

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sante (E) d'un flux d'air venant de dessous la cassette, empêchant ainsi la poussière de pénétrer dans la cassette.

2. Cassette à bande selon la revendication 1, dans laquelle au moins certaines des nervures déflectrices sont portées, de façon fixe, par les parois latérales.

3. Cassette à bande selon la revendication 1 ou 2, dans laquelle au moins certaines des nervures déflectrices sont portées de façon fixe par les bras (16a), (16b).

4. Cassette à bande selon la revendication 1, 2 ou 3, dans laquelle les nervures déflectrices comportent des éléments coopérants, formant nervure déflectrice, montés respectivement sur les bras (16a), (16b) et sur les parois latérales (7a), (7b).