Description

The present invention generally relates to disc cartridges and, more particularly, is directed to a disc cartridge which can be recorded and/or reproduced while accommodating therein a disc-shaped record medium such as a magneto-optical disc or the like.

Japanese Utility Model Application No 1-22572 and 1-63698 describe disc cartridges in which an optical disc is rotatably accommodated and in which a signal can be written in and/or reproduced from the optical disc accommodated by an optical pickup head device.

In these previously proposed disc cartridges, an access opening in its casing is provided to expose one portion of the accommodated optical disc in order to write and/or read out (ie, record and/or reproduce) a signal therein and/or therefrom by the optical pickup head device. A moveable shutter is provided to close the above mentioned opening portion so that foreign substances, dust and the like can be prevented from entering the disc cartridge and so that the surface of the optical disc can be protected from being touched with the fingers, hands or the like.

The shutter is provided with a guide member engaged with a guide groove formed on the cartridge body and is slidably moveable in the direction along the guide groove to cover and uncover the opening. The shutter is spring-biased by a force of a spring member so that it always tends to close the opening, so that when the disc cartridge is not in use, the opening portion is held in its closed state. When the disc cartridge is loaded on a recording and/or reproducing apparatus, the shutter is moved to its open position by a shutter releasing mechanism of the recording and/or reproducing apparatus against the spring-biasing force of the spring member, whereby the recording surface of the accommodated optical disc is exposed to the outside.

The shutter is formed by punching and bending a metal thin plate such as a stainless steel plate or the like in accordance with a configuration of the opening in the cartridge casing.

When the shutter is formed, its closing surface portion corresponding to the opening, the guide member and the engaging member engaged with the spring member are also formed simultaneously. In that case, the guide member is formed by bending a narrow plate member whose width is very small compared with the closing surface portion so that the guide member has such a configuration that can only very weakly resist an external force. Thus, the guide member is easily deformed to the outside, or the guide member tends to stretch regardless of the bending process. There is then the substantial disadvantage that the guide member will be disengaged from the guide groove formed on the cartridge body, thus making the shutter liable to be unintentionally disengaged from the cartridge body.

In a disc cartridge in which the shutter is provided with only one guide member, the shutter is easily shaken when it is slidably moved relative to the cartridge body to open and/or close the access opening so that the shutter cannot be opened and/or closed smoothly.

Further, in the previously proposed disc cartridge described in Japanese Utility Model Application Number 1-63698, the shutter is provided with a pair of guide members so that the shutter can be smoothly slid relative to the cartridge body. In that case, however, the two guide members of the shutter are inserted into and engaged with guide grooves formed on the major surface of the cartridge body and these guide grooves are formed along the front edge of the major surface of one part (or half) of the cartridge body. For this reason, the thickness of the major surface at its portion where the guide grooves are formed is reduced considerably so that the mechanical strength of the cartridge body is decreased. Particularly, when this type of disc cartridge is loaded on a recording and/or reproducing apparatus, there is a substantial risk that the disc cartridge will be damaged by a shock applied thereto via the shutter.

Furthermore, the configuration of the shutter itself is very complicated and needs a cumbersome manufacturing-process, which unavoidably increases the manufacturing cost of the disc cartridge.

EP-A-0,164,647 discloses a disc cartridge in accordance with the preamble of claim 1.

EP-A-0,236,100 discloses a disc cartridge in which the shutter has projections for engaging guide grooves which are located either in the side wall or in the major surface thereof. These projections are provided with protection means which protects the shutter from being disengaged from the disc cartridge.

According, it is an object of the present invention to provide an improved disc cartridge which can reduce or eliminate the aforenoted shortcomings and disadvantages of the prior art.

According to the present invention, there is provided a disc cartridge comprising:

a cartridge body for accommodating therein a record medium, the cartridge body having a major surface and at least one side wall and an access opening from which said record medium can be partially exposed to the outside for writing information to, or reading it from, the record medium; and

a shutter slidably attached to said cartridge body for selectively opening and closing said access opening, wherein said shutter is provided with first and second guide members, said first guide member being engaged with a first guide groove formed on said major surface of said cartridge body and said second guide member being engaged with a second guide groove formed on a side wall of said cartridge body; characterised in that:

said first and second guide members are formed by bending parts of said shutter and are respectively positioned on the trailing and leading sides of the shutter relative to the direction of closing thereof.

Thus the shutter can be prevented from being disengaged from the cartridge body inadvertently or unintentionally. Further, during an opening and/or closing operation, the shutter can smoothly open and/or close the opening portions without being shaken.

The invention will be further described by way of non-limitative example with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which:-

Figure 1 is a schematic perspective view of a main portion of a slidable shutter which is suitable for use in an embodiment of disc cartridge according to the present invention;

Figure 2 is a fragmentary, longitudinal cross-sectional view of the main portion of an embodiment of the disc cartridge according to the present invention;

Figure 3 is a transversal cross-sectional view of a main portion of the same embodiment of the disc cartridge according to the present invention;

Figure 4 is a perspective view of the same embodiment of the disc cartridge according to the present invention, and illustrating the same from the front surface side;

Figure 5 is a perspective view illustrating the same from the rear surface side;

Figure 6 is a perspective view illustrating the same in an exploded state; and

Figure 7 is a perspective view illustrating the inside surface side of the upper part or half of the disc cartridge of the present invention.

An embodiment of a disc cartridge according to the present invention will now be described with reference to the accompanying drawings.

As illustrated, for example, in figures 4 and 5, there is provided a disc cartridge 1 which is mainly comprised of a cartridge body 4. The cartridge body 4 is constructed by securing together an upper half or upper part 2 and a lower half or lower part 3, each of which is moulded from a synthetic resin and is shaped as a substantially flat and square plate. A magneto-optical disc (will be referred to hereinafter as an optical disc) D is accommodated within the cartridge body 4 as a disc-shaped record medium in such a manner that it can be freely rotated. The upper and lower parts 2 and 3 are fastened and coupled together by a welding-process or the like. The optical disc D is inserted into the cartridge body 4 from a mouth portion 5 formed at the rear surface portion of the cartridge body 4, and the mouth portion 5 is closed by a hinged lid 6 as shown in figure 6.

As shown in figure 6, access openings 7 and 8 are respectively formed through the upper and lower parts 2 and 3, extending in the range of from a central portion corresponding to a central aperture d of the optical disc D to one side surface portions, ie, front surface portions of the upper and lower parts 2 and 3. By way of the access openings 7 and 8, the surrounding surface portion of the central aperture d of the optical disc D and the peripheral portion of the optical disc D from its central aperture d, that is, its one surface portion from a chucking portion to a signal recording surface portion are exposed to the outside. Within the inside half portion sides of the openings 7 and 8 at the portions thereof corresponding to the central aperture d of the optical disc D when the cartridge is loaded into a disc drive, or other recording/reproducing apparatus, a chucking plate (not shown) is inserted into the opening portion 7 of the upper part 2, and a turntable (not shown) is inserted into the opening portion 8 of the lower part 3. A magnetic field generating coil or bias magnet (not shown) is opposed to the outside half portion of the opening portion 7, whereas an optical pickup head (not shown) is opposed to the outside half portion of the opening portion 8.

As shown in Fig. 6, the coupling portions of the cartridge body 4 at the outer end portion sides of the openings 7 and 8 are reduced in thickness to provide thin portion surfaces 2a and 3a, and the thin portion surfaces 2a and 3a are lower than the outer surfaces (main planes) of the upper and lower parts 2 and 3. These lower surface portions 2a and 3a act as escape portions by which the disc cartridge 1 can be prevented from being disturbed by the optical head system when the disc cartridge 1 is loaded on a recording and/or reproducing apparatus (not shown). More specifically, if the optical disc D is the magneto-optical disc, the thin coupling portions 2a and 3a act as escape portions for the magnetic field generating coil (i.e., bias magnet) and the optical pickup head, whereby the surface of the magneto-optical disc can be made close to the magnetic field generating coil and the optical pickup head. Thus, the reduction of power consumed can be realized and heat generated by the coil can be reduced.

As shown in Figs. 6 and 7, on the inner surfaces of the upper and lower parts 2 and 3, semi-circular ribs 9 and 10 are formed, respectively. Each of the ribs 9 and 10 is shaped as a semicircle formed around the inner end portions of the opening portions 7 and 8, that is, the portions corresponding to the aforenoted chucking portion and whose diameter is slightly larger than the outer diameter of the accommodated optical disc D. The rear half portions of the ribs 9 and 10 are elongated from the two ends of the semicircular portions thereof in parallel to each other. Within the ribs 9 and 10, there are respectively formed circular recessed portions 11 and 12, the diameter of each of which is smaller than the outer diameter of the accommodated optical disc D as shown in Fig 6 and

7 Further, within the circular recessed surfaces 11 and 12, there are respectively formed ribs 13 and 14 of semicircular shaped configuration, which have the arc-shape in cross section and the same heights as those of the outer peripheral surfaces of the recessed surfaces 11 and 12.

As shown in Fig. 6, an insertion plate 15 is unitarily formed with the inside surface of the lid 6 which closes the mouth portion 5 formed at the rear surface side between the upper and lower parts 2 and 3 The insertion plate 15 is inserted between the rear portions of the upper and lower parts 2 and 3. The inside surface side of the insertion plate 15 is formed as a recessed arcuate surface 15a which corresponds with the semicircular-shaped portions of the ribs 9 and 10. The recessed arcuate surface 15a and the ribs 9 and 10 abutting each other constitute a disc compartment portion 16.

The lid 6 is rectangular in shape so as to oppose the upper part 2 and is pivotally provided at one end of the rear edge portion of the lower part 3 so that the lid 6 can be swung towards the rear.

As shown in, for example, Fig. 4, a slidable shutter 17 is slidably attached to the outer surface side of the cartridge body 4 so as to open and/or close the opening portions 7 and 8 of the upper and lower parts 2 and 3. As shown in Figs. 4 and 6, a mis-recording protection (write prevention) member 18 and a torsion spring 19 for urging the slidable shutter 17 to its closing direction are mounted on the inside at the front side of the cartridge body 4. Shutter guide members 20 and 21 are attached to the outer walls of the upper and lower parts 2 and 3, respectively, as shown in figures 4 and 5.

The slidable shutter 17 is formed by bending a metal plate such as a stainless steel plate or the like and has a substantially square U-letter shaped configuration in cross section That is, as shown in Figs 1 and 6, the slidable shutter 17 is comprised of a first closing surface portion 17a that closes the opening portion 7 of the upper part 2, a second closing surface portion 17b that closes the opening portion 8 of the lower part 3 and a coupling surface portion 17c that couples the first and second closing surface portions 17a and 17b.

The thus constructed shutter 17 is in engagement from the front side to the outer wall side of the cartridge body 4 such that the first and second closing surface portions 17a and 17b are respectively extended over the opening portions 7 and 8 of the upper and lower parts 2 and 3. Also, as shown in Figs. 4 and 5, top portions $17a_1$ and $17b_1$ of the two closing surface portions 17a and 17b are respectively inserted into guide grooves defined by the shutter guide members 20 and 21, whereby the slidable shutter 17 is allowed to slidably move on the flat surface portion of the cartridge body 4.

The slidable shutter 17 is spring-biased by the torsion spring 19 provided at one corner portion of the front side of the cartridge body 4 in such a manner as to always tend to move in the direction closing the opening portions 7 and 8 of the upper and lower parts 2 and 3. As shown in fig 6, an operation pin insertion engagement aperture 22 is formed through one end side of the coupling surface portion 17c. In use, an operation pin of the recording and/or reproducing apparatus (not shown) is inserted into and engaged with this aperture 22, whereby the slidable shutter 17 is moved in its opened state. Accordingly, the slidable shutter 17 can be moved over the range from the closing position that closes the opening portions 7 and 8 to the position of one side of the cartridge body 4 in which the opening portions 7 and 8 are opened.

The shutter 17 is moved as described above, and is provided with first and second guide members 23 and 24 and an engaging member 25. The guide members 23 and 24 are adapted to make the shutter 17 be in engagment with the cartridge body 4 and which are also used to realize the smooth slidable movement of the shutter 17. The engaging member 25 is adapted to engage one end of the torsion spring 19 therewith.

As illustrated, the guide members 23 and 24 are respectively in engagement with guide grooves 26 and 27 formed on the cartridge body 4, and the slidable shutter 17 is slidably moved along these guide grooves 26 and 27. The guide members 23 and 24 will be described more fully with reference, particularly, to Fig. 1.

The first guide member 23 is protruded at a right angle relative to the first closing surface portion 17a from an inner edge end side of a protruded member 28 flush with one side edge of the second closing surface portion 17b, while the second guide member 24 is elongated from a side end portion of a supporting member portion 29 inwardly bent at a right angle (i.e., in parallel to the first and second closing surface portions 17a and 17b) at the other side of the coupling surface portion 17c, that is, at the side end portion opposite to the side end portion in which the first guide member 23 is formed. Further, the second guide member 24 has on its front portion a stepped portion 24a.

As illustrated in Fig. 3, the first guide member 23 of the shutter 17 is engaged with the guide groove 26 which is formed on the lower main flat surface of the cartridge body 4, that is, the outer surface side of the lower part 3 in parallel to the front surface of the disc cartridge 4. The second guide member 24 is engaged with the guide groove 27 which is formed on the front side of the cartridge body 4, that is, between the front end faces of the upper and lower parts 2 and 3.

In the illustrated example of, for example, Figs. 2 and 3, the guide groove 27 is comprised of an undercut shaped recess portion 27a formed at the front end portion of the lower part 3, that is, the inner front edge of the front thin portion 3a of the Opening 8 and a re-

cess stepped surface 27b formed at the front edge portion of the upper part 2, that is, on the inner surface of the front thin portion 2a of the opening 7 in a range from the front end face to the portion corresponding to the recess portion 27a of the lower part 3. When the upper and lower parts 2 and 3 are secured together, the recess portion 27a and the recess stepped surface 27b constitute the guide groove 27.

As shown in Fig. 3, a slit portion 40 is formed on the guide groove 27 constructed between the front end portions of the upper and lower parts 2 and 3 by the recess stepped surface 27b, and the undercut-shaped recess portion 27a is formed in the inside of the slit portion 40. Thus, the supporting member portion 29 continuous to the second guide member 24 of the shutter 17 is inserted into the slit portion 40, whereby the second guide member 24 is engaged with the recess portion 27a to allow the front end edge of the stepped portion 24a of the guide member 24 to oppose the inside front surface of the recesss portion 27a as shown in Fig. 3.

As shown in Fig. 1, the engaging member 25 with which one end of the torsion spring 19 is engaged is inwardly bent at a right angle (i.e., in parallel to the first and second closing surface portions 17a and 17b) from the one side portion of the coupling surface portion 17c of the shutter 17, that is, from the intermediate portion of the side end portion opposing the first guide member 23.

This engaging member 25 is engaged with one end of the torsion spring 19 accommodated in one corner portion of the cartridge body 4, that is, one end of the torsion spring 19 accommodated within a hollow portion 30 defined by the front wall portions and the side wall portions of one corner portions of the upper and lower parts 2 and 3 and the arc-shaped portions of the ribs 9 and 10 and whose opening portion is formed by the cutaway recess portions 2b and 3b of the front wall portions of the upper and lower parts 2 and 3, the other end of the torsion spring 19 being engaged with the side wall portions of the upper and lower parts 2 and 3, thus urging the shutter 17 so as always to tend to move in its closing direction.

In the shutter 17 attached to the cartridge body 4 as described above, of the pair of guide members 23 and 24, the first guide member 23 is engaged with the guide groove 26 formed on the outer surface of the lower part 3 which forms one major surface of the cartridge body 4. The second guide member 24 is engaged with the guide groove 27 under the condition that it is sandwiched between the front end portions of the upper and lower parts 2 and 3 in the front surface side of the cartridge body 4. In other words, under the condition that the supporting member portion 29 is placed in the slit portion 40 formed by the recess stepped surface 27b of the guide groove 27, the second engaging member 24 is placed on the undercut-shaped groove portion 27a and the end edge of the stepped portion 24a is engaged with the front inside surface of the recess portion 27a. Accordingly, the shutter 17 is engaged with the cartridge body 4 in the two directions perpendicular to each other, whereby the shutter 17 can be protected from coming out from the cartridge body 4 and can be stably and smoothly moved in the opening and/or closing direction of the opening portions 7 and 8. Thus, the optical disc D accommodated within the cartridge body 4 can be recorded and/or reproduced positively.

When the disc cartridge 1 is not in use, the shutter 17 is spring-biased by the force of the torsion spring 19 so that the opening portions 7 and 8 are always closed by the first and second closing surface portions 17a and 17b, respectively. There is then no risk that the user will touch the accommodated optical disc D inadvertently or unintentionally. Further, foreign substances, dust and the like can be prevented from entering the cartridge body 4

In the aforementioned structure, the undercut-shaped recess portion 27a of the guide groove 27 may be formed on the front inner surface of the upper part 2 and the recess stepped surface 27b by which the slit portion 40 is formed may be formed on the front inner surface of the lower part 3.

As shown in, for example, Figs. 2 and 7, a rigid reinforcing member 31 made of a metal plate or the like is interposed between the front thin portions 2a and 3a of the upper and lower parts 2 and 3. In the illustrated example, the reinforcing member 31 is coupled between the front thin portions 2a and 3a in such a manner as to be buried in the inner surface of the front thin portion 2a of the upper part 2. Thus, even when the front sides of the upper and lower parts 2 and 3, that is, the outer end coupling portions of the opening portions 7 and 8 are formed as the thin portions 2a and 3a, a reduction in the mechanical strength of the disc cartridge 1 is avoided.

The shapes, materials, sizes and positional relationships of the aforenoted members of the invention can be varied freely.

As set out above, according to the disc cartridge of the present invention, since the shutter slidably attached to the cartridge body for opening and/or closing the opening portions is provided with the pair of guide members and these guide members are independently engaged with the first guide grooves formed on the main surface of the cartridge body and with the second guide groove formed on the side wall of the cartridge body, reduction of the mechanical strength of the cartridge body itself can be avoided because the guide grooves are formed separately on different wall portions.

Further, since the shutter is engaged with the cartridge body by the pair of guide members from different directions, the shutter can be protected from coming out therefrom. Furthermore, the shutter can be stably and smoothly moved, whereby the opening

portions can always be opened and/or closed by the shutter in a positive fashion. Thus, the protection of the optical disc accommodated in the disc cartridge and satisfactory recording and/or reproducing operation can be assured, which provides the disc cartridge of high reliability.

Claims

1. A disc cartridge (1) comprising:
   a cartridge body (4) for accommodating therein a record medium (D), the cartridge body having a major surface and at least one side wall and an access opening (7,8) from which said record medium can be partially exposed to the outside for writing information to, or reading it from, the record medium; and
   a shutter (17) slidably attached to said cartridge body for selectively opening and closing said access opening, wherein said shutter is provided with first and second guide members (23,24), said first guide member (23) being engaged with a first guide groove (26) formed on said major surface of said cartridge body and said second guide member (24) being engaged with a second guide groove (27) formed on a side wall of said cartridge body; characterised in that:
   said first and second guide members are formed by bending parts of said shutter and are respectively positioned on the trailing and leading sides of the shutter relative to the direction of closing thereof.

2. A disc cartridge according to claim 1, wherein said second guide groove (27) is provided with protection means (27a) which protects, when engaged with said second guide member (24), said shutter (17) from being disengaged from said cartridge body.

3. A disc cartridge according to claim 2, wherein said second guide member (24) has a stepped portion (24a) formed thereon.

4. A disc cartridge according to claim 2 or 3, wherein said second guide groove (27) has an undercut-shaped groove (27a) formed therein.

5. A disc cartridge according to any one of claims 1 to 4, wherein said first guide groove (26) is formed on the major surface of said cartridge body parallel to the sliding direction of said shutter (17).

6. A disc cartridge according to any one of the preceding claims and having rotatably mounted therein a disc having a record medium thereon.

Patentansprüche

1. Plattenkassette (1), mit:
   einem Kassettenkörper (4) zur Aufnahme eines Aufzeichnungsmediums (D), wobei der Kassettenkörper eine Hauptoberfläche und zumindest eine Seitenwand und eine Zugriffsöffnung (7, 8), aus der das Aufzeichnungsmedium teilweise zur Außenseite hin freigelegt werden kann, aufweist, um auf das Aufzeichnungsmedium eine Information zu schreiben oder diese daraus zu lesen; und
   eine Blende (17), die gleitend am Kassettenkörper befestigt ist, um die Zugriffsöffnung wahlweise zu öffnen oder zu verschließen, wobei die Blende mit einem ersten und zweiten Führungsteil (23, 24) versehen ist, wobei das erste Führungsteil (23) in eine erste Führungsnut (26) eingreift, die auf der Hauptoberfläche des Kassettenkörpers gebildet ist, und das zweite Führungsteil (24) in eine zweite Führungsnut (27) eingreift, die auf einer Seitenwand des Kassettenkörpers gebildet ist; dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß:
   das erste und zweite Führungsteil durch Biegen von Teilen der Blende gebildet und auf der End- bzw. der Anfangsseite der Blende relativ zu deren Schließrichtung angeordnet sind.

2. Plattenkassette nach Anspruch 1, wobei die zweite Führungsnut (27) mit einer Schutzeinrichtung (27a) versehen ist, die die Blende, wenn diese in das zweite Führungsteil (24) eingreift, davor schützt, daß diese sich aus dem Kassettenkörper löst.

3. Plattenkassette nach Anspruch 2, wobei das zweite Führungsteil (24) einen abgesetzten Bereich (24a) aufweist, der darauf gebildet ist.

4. Plattenkassette nach Anspruch 2 oder 3, wobei zweite Führungsnut (27) eine hinterschnittenförmige Nut (27a) aufweist, die darin gebildet ist.

5. Plattenkassette nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 4, wobei die erste Führungsnut (26) auf der Hauptoberfläche des Kassettenkörpers parallel zur Gleitrichtung der Blende (17) gebildet ist.

6. Plattenkassette nach einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche, in welcher eine Platte drehbar befestigt ist, auf der ein Aufzeichnungsmedium gebildet ist.

Revendications

1. Cassette de disque (1), comprenant :

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portions can always be opened and/or closed by the shutter in a positive fashion. Thus, the protection of the optical disc accommodated in the disc cartridge and satisfactory recording and/or reproducing operation can be assured, which provides the disc cartridge of high reliability.

Claims

1. A disc cartridge (1) comprising:
   a cartridge body (4) for accommodating therein a record medium (D), the cartridge body having a major surface and at least one side wall and an access opening (7,8) from which said record medium can be partially exposed to the outside for writing information to, or reading it from, the record medium; and
   a shutter (17) slidably attached to said cartridge body for selectively opening and closing said access opening, wherein said shutter is provided with first and second guide members (23,24), said first guide member (23) being engaged with a first guide groove (26) formed on said major surface of said cartridge body and said second guide member (24) being engaged with a second guide groove (27) formed on a side wall of said cartridge body; characterised in that:
   said first and second guide members are formed by bending parts of said shutter and are respectively positioned on the trailing and leading sides of the shutter relative to the direction of closing thereof.

2. A disc cartridge according to claim 1, wherein said second guide groove (27) is provided with protection means (27a) which protects, when engaged with said second guide member (24), said shutter (17) from being disengaged from said cartridge body.

3. A disc cartridge according to claim 2, wherein said second guide member (24) has a stepped portion (24a) formed thereon.

4. A disc cartridge according to claim 2 or 3, wherein said second guide groove (27) has an undercut-shaped groove (27a) formed therein.

5. A disc cartridge according to any one of claims 1 to 4, wherein said first guide groove (26) is formed on the major surface of said cartridge body parallel to the sliding direction of said shutter (17).

6. A disc cartridge according to any one of the preceding claims and having rotatably mounted therein a disc having a record medium thereon.

Patentansprüche

1. Plattenkassette (1), mit:
   einem Kassettenkörper (4) zur Aufnahme eines Aufzeichnungsmediums (D), wobei der Kassettenkörper eine Hauptoberfläche und zumindest eine Seitenwand und eine Zugriffsöffnung (7, 8), aus der das Aufzeichnungsmedium teilweise zur Außenseite hin freigelegt werden kann, aufweist, um auf das Aufzeichnungsmedium eine Information zu schreiben oder diese daraus zu lesen; und
   eine Blende (17), die gleitend am Kassettenkörper befestigt ist, um die Zugriffsöffnung wahlweise zu öffnen oder zu verschließen, wobei die Blende mit einem ersten und zweiten Führungsteil (23, 24) versehen ist, wobei das erste Führungsteil (23) in eine erste Führungsnut (26) eingreift, die auf der Hauptoberfläche des Kassettenkörpers gebildet ist, und das zweite Führungsteil (24) in eine zweite Führungsnut (27) eingreift, die auf einer Seitenwand des Kassettenkörpers gebildet ist; dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß:
   das erste und zweite Führungsteil durch Biegen von Teilen der Blende gebildet und auf der End- bzw. der Anfangsseite der Blende relativ zu deren Schließrichtung angeordnet sind.

2. Plattenkassette nach Anspruch 1, wobei die zweite Führungsnut (27) mit einer Schutzeinrichtung (27a) versehen ist, die die Blende, wenn diese in das zweite Führungsteil (24) eingreift, davor schützt, daß diese sich aus dem Kassettenkörper löst.

3. Plattenkassette nach Anspruch 2, wobei das zweite Führungsteil (24) einen abgesetzten Bereich (24a) aufweist, der darauf gebildet ist.

4. Plattenkassette nach Anspruch 2 oder 3, wobei zweite Führungsnut (27) eine hinterschnittenförmige Nut (27a) aufweist, die darin gebildet ist.

5. Plattenkassette nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 4, wobei die erste Führungsnut (26) auf der Hauptoberfläche des Kassettenkörpers parallel zur Gleitrichtung der Blende (17) gebildet ist.

6. Plattenkassette nach einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche, in welcher eine Platte drehbar befestigt ist, auf der ein Aufzeichnungsmedium gebildet ist.

Revendications

1. Cassette de disque (1), comprenant :

un corps (4) de cassette destiné à loger un support d'enregistrement (D), le corps de cassette ayant une grande face et au moins une paroi latérale, et une ouverture d'accès (7, 8) par laquelle le support d'enregistrement peut être partiellement exposé vers l'extérieur pour l'écriture et/ou la lecture d'informations sur le support d'enregistrement, et

un obturateur (17) fixé afin qu'il puisse coulisser sur le corps de cassette et permette l'ouverture et la fermeture sélective de l'ouverture d'accès, l'obturateur ayant un premier et un second organe de guidage (23, 24), le premier organe de guidage (23) étant en prise avec une première gorge de guidage (26) formée sur la grande face du corps de cassette et le second organe de guidage (24) étant en prise avec une seconde gorge de guidage (27) formée sur une paroi latérale du corps de cassette, caractérisée en ce que :

le premier et le second organe de guidage sont formés par cintrage de parties de l'obturateur et sont positionnés respectivement sur les côtés arrière et avant de l'obturateur, par rapport à la direction de fermeture de celui-ci.

2. Cassette de disque selon la revendication 1, dans laquelle la seconde gorge de guidage (27) possède un dispositif de protection (27a) qui protège l'obturateur (17) contre la séparation du corps de cassette, lorsqu'il est en prise avec le second organe de guidage (24).

3. Cassette de disque selon la revendication 2, dans laquelle le second organe de guidage (24) a une partie à gradin (24a) formée sur lui.

4. Cassette de disque selon la revendication 2 ou 3, dans laquelle la seconde gorge de guidage (27) a une gorge dégagée (27a) formée à l'intérieur.

5. Cassette de disque selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 4, dans laquelle la première gorge de guidage (26) est formée sur la grande face du corps de cassette parallèlement à la direction de coulissement de l'obturateur (17).

6. Cassette de disque selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, sur laquelle est monté un disque qui peut tourner et sur lequel est formé un support d'enregistrement.