

**PRESSURE DEVICE FOR RECORDING MEDIA IN TAPE FORM**  
**AND CASSETTE THEREWITH**

The invention relates to a pressure device for recording media in tape form, in particular magnetic tapes in magnetic-tape cassettes, the recording medium being assigned at least one pressure element and being provided in an interacting manner with at least one support element, mounted on at least one mounting element, and the scanning member effecting in the operating position a deflection of the support element and of the at least one pressure element with respect to the mounting element, whereby the recording medium is pressed against the scanning member.

DE-A-26 34 161 discloses for a magnetic-tape cassette a double-armed spring with pressing elements for each of two heads, the same bearing pressures being set upon engagement of one or two heads with the tape by means of a special boss-mounting of the spring. Even if only one head comes into contact with the tape and one of the pressing elements, the other pressing element does not come to bear against the tape.

EP-A 96 983 discloses a magnetic-tape cassette having a double-armed pressing spring with a felt pad at each of the ends, which spring is mounted such that the tape is in constant contact with both felt pads in order to bring about tape running around a capstan passage opening in the cassette housing. Even when a single head is brought towards one felt pad, the other felt pad remains in contact with the tape.

It is an object of the present invention to design a pressure device for recording media in tape form and a cassette therewith in such a way that, depending on the operating state of the recording medium on the machine in recording/playback mode, the pressure device bears with pressure force against the recording medium or does not or else bears substantially pressureless against it.

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In particular, it is disadvantageous in the case of cassette systems with highly sensitive recording media, in particular magnetic tapes, if a pressure or cleaning device bears constantly with pressure force against the tape, so that the tape surface is damaged. In such cassette systems, according to the object set here, it must be ensured that the pressing and/or cleaning device has pressure contact with the tape only when the magnetic head or heads are in engagement with the tape.

We have found that this object is achieved according to the invention with a pressure device for recording media in tape form, in particular magnetic tapes in cassettes, as claimed in patent claim 1, by extension arms, projecting on both sides of the support element laterally beyond the mounting element and having end parts which, in the non-deflected position of the support element, do not bear or bear substantially pressurelessly against the recording medium and which, in the deflected position of the support element, bear with pressure force against the recording medium.

This advantageously achieves the effect that, without further switching-over or setting measures, the pressure device automatically comes into pressure contact with the recording medium by the engaging of the scanning member and comes out of pressure contact with the recording medium by the disengaging of the scanning member. Consequently, the switching on and off is coupled in a simple way to the respective operating state of the recording medium in the machine. The pressure device consequently always comes into action whenever in recording/playback mode the risk of mechanical or electrical disturbance is greatest, for example due to a lack of tape tension, which has an effect on wrapping around the head, or due to particles which there may be on the tape and may get on the scanning member.

In a first version, a central pressure element is provided directly on the support element. The deflection



to be performed by the scanning member in this case takes place indirectly via the central pressure element, so that the degree of deflection depends both on the instantaneous thickness and on the instantaneous flexibility of the pressure element.

In a second version, the support element is provided with a cutout for the passage of a pressure element. The pressure element is in this case mounted such that it is separately resilient. The deflection by the scanning member in this case takes place directly by the deflection of the frame-like support element and is consequently independent of the materials and dimensions of any pressure elements which may be interacting with it.

In a practical development, the end parts of the extension arms may be provided with side pressure elements for the recording medium. As an alternative version, it is also possible to provide the end parts with antifriction elements for the recording medium. It is also possible in practice to design the end parts themselves as contact pressing elements for the rear side of the recording medium.

The central and/or side pressure elements may comprise a nonwoven, felt or velour material.

It is also advantageous if the support element and the extension arms consist of spring steel, chrome-nickel steel or bronze, but it is also favorable to produce said parts from plastic.

The end parts of the extension arms may expediently be designed as bent-off contact surfaces. It is also conceivable to design the end parts of the extension arms as bent-off contact ribs, for distributing any abrasion into rib structures. The end parts may also favorably be designed as bent-off arcuate or cylindrical moldings, to achieve specific pressing and/or cleaning effects.

We have found that, with a cassette which has a



front wall with at least one entry opening for the scanning member and a pressure device which is arranged behind the entry opening and in which the recording medium runs between the pressure device and the front side of the cassette, there being provided, seen from the front side of the cassette, at least one fixed-in-place mounting element, which in each case forms bearing points at a distance from the center of the entry opening, the pressure device having a support element mounted on the at least one mounting element and there being provided at least one tape-pressing element, interacting with said support element, and a scanning member effecting in the operating position a reversible deflection of the support element and of the at least one pressure element, the object is achieved according to the invention by extension arms projecting on both sides of the support element laterally beyond the mounting element and having end parts which, in the non-deflected position of the support element, do not bear or bear substantially pressurelessly against the recording medium and which, in the deflected position of the support element, bear with pressure force against the recording medium.

Consequently, according to the invention a cassette having the surprising advantages of a pressure device which can be switched on and off automatically is provided.

In a further practical development of the cassette, the end parts are designed as contact pressure elements for the tape rear side, and in the contact position on the recording medium there are provided on the opposite side of the recording medium, on the inner side of the front wall, pressure elements and/or cleaning and/or anti-friction elements, which in the contact position of the contact pressing elements on the rear side of the recording medium are in contact with the front side of the recording medium.

This achieves the effect that, from the rear side



of the recording medium, the pressing takes place against pressure elements and/or cleaning and/or antifriction elements fixed to the cassette.

5 If the contact pressure elements are likewise provided with suitable material, even tape cleaning on both sides can be achieved.

The pressure elements and/or cleaning and/or antifriction elements may expediently comprise a nonwoven, felt, velour material and/or an antifriction  
10 polymer material, in particular PTFE or ultrahigh molecular weight polyethylene (UHMW-PE).

The invention is described below with reference to exemplary embodiments represented in the drawing, in which:

15 Figure 1A shows a diagrammatic cutout plan view of the front part of a cassette according to the invention with a pressure device in the position of rest

20 Figure 1B shows the cutout plan view according to Figure 1A with pressure device in the operating position

Figure 1C shows a partial front view of the cassette according to the invention with pressure device according to Figures 1A and 1B but without head and tape

25 Figure 2A shows a diagrammatic cutout plan view of the front part of a DCC cassette according to the invention with a pressure device in the position of rest

30 Figure 2B shows the cutout plan view according to Figure 2A with the pressure device in the operating position

Figure 2C shows a partial front view of the DCC cassette according to the invention with pressure device according to the invention and with a known central tape pressure device, but without head and tape



Figure 3A shows a DCC cassette without closure part in perspective with the pressure devices according to the prior art

Figure 3B shows a diagrammatic cutout plan view of the DCC cassette in Figure 3A with pressure devices in the position of rest

Figures 4A-4C show configurations of pressure devices and Figures according to the invention.

5A-5C

10 In Figure 3A, the DCC cassette 5 is represented in perspective without the recording medium i.e. the magnetic tape, and without closure part. On its front side, the head entry opening 6 can be seen in the center and further openings 7 and 8 for guiding and positioning members can be seen to the right and left of it. In the cutout plan view in Figure 3B, the elements behind the opening 6 which can be seen only with difficulty in Figure 3A can be seen better. Behind the front wall 9 runs the tape 10, guided by pins 11 and webs 12. Behind the pins 11 there are blade-shaped mounting elements as webs 13 for a pressing spring 14 with a two-armed spring 15 as the support element, in the center of which the pressure element is attached as a felt pad 16. Provided in front of the pressing spring 14 is a frame part 17 with an opening 18 for the passage of the felt pad 16, there being fastened on the frame part 17 to the right and left of the opening 18 positioning pins 19, which are intended to support and align said frame part on the head 20 when the latter enters. The felt pad 16 is freely movable in the frame opening 18 upon head entry, as further revealed by Figures 2A-C. The securing of the pressing spring 14 and of the frame part 17 takes place between pin 11 and retaining webs 13. Cutouts 21 and 22 in the bottom wall 23 of the cassette 5 are characteristic of the DCC cassette.

In Figure 2, the pressure device 25 according to the invention is represented in a DCC cassette as a



cutout plan view as in Figure 3B. The same parts are denoted by the same numbers.

5 Here, the pressure device 25 is provided with an opening or a cutout 24 in the central region, and on the support element 23, which corresponds approximately to the frame part 17 in Figure 3B, there are provided extension arms 26, which do not come into contact with the tape 10 or to bear against the tape 10, or do so substantially pressurelessly, with their end parts 27.

10 The extension arms 26 begin where in Figure 3B the frame part 17 ends, and the extension arms 26 are adjoined by the end parts, 27 as actual pressure parts. Figure 2A shows the position of rest, in which the end parts 27 are not in contact with the tape 10 and the felt pad 16 of the pressing spring 14 protrudes completely through the

15 cutout 24 of the pressure device 25. In this position of rest, the end parts may also just bear against the tape virtually without pressure, with a bearing pressure force of at most 0.5 cN, for example if there is no alternative

20 due to the spatial conditions in the cassette.

The extension arms 26 may also be fastened on existing frame parts 17 in a suitable form, for example by means of welding, adhesive bonding, etc.

If the head 20 is then displaced in the direction

25 of the arrow A into the head entry opening 6 and comes to bear against the felt pad 16, the latter is displaced rearwardly on account of the bending deflection of the spring 15 in direction A in the cutout 24 until the positioning pins 19 bear laterally against the head 20.

30 This position is shown in Figure 2B. Attached on the inner side of the front wall 9 are pressure elements which also can comprise cleaning and/or antifriction functions, referred to hereinafter as "pressure elements" 29 A, B for short, in the form of pads, strips or

35 platelets etc., on the side of the tape 10 opposite the contact point 28 between end part 27 and tape 10.

When the head 20 enters, not only does the spring



15 of the felt pressing spring 14 bend, but so too does the pressure device 25, in direction A, and experiences a deflection. On account of the mounting element comprising the webs B, this deflection is passed on by means of leverage to its full or an increased extent to the end parts 27 of the pressure device 25, whereby the tape contact or the tape pressure contact is established. Since the pressure elements 29 A and B are present, the tape front side is pressed there against in the operating position with predetermined force. The pressure forces in the operating position are to lie in the broad range from about 1 to about 10 cN (centinewtons), in particular in the range from about 2 to about 5 cN, and in a case where tested in practice were measured in the range from about 2.5 to about 3.5 cN. The chosen pressure forces depend on the intended effect, specifically on whether pressing only is intended, for example for braking or tape-tensioning purposes, or whether cleaning only or additionally is intended - in the case described the tape front side, in the case yet to be described also the tape front and rear sides - or whether pressing only is intended, to avoid tape flutter or similar tape running disturbances.

The magnitude of the bearing pressure force depends on the distances L1 and L2, a greater deflection at the point 28 advantageously being obtained if  $L2 > L1$ . A favorable choice of this setting is possible within limits which lie in the spatial construction of the DCC cassette.

In Figures 1A-1C, views of a further pressure device 30 according to the invention are represented, the latter differing from the pressure device 25 by the absence of a cutout. Fastened on the central part of this flexible pressure device 30 is a central pressure element 31, comprising the usual head pressing materials of felt, nonwoven, velour or the like. Retaining webs 13 and pins 11 are again represented as mounting elements. However,



any desired cassette 40 is concerned, even if some of the designations have been taken over from Figures 2 and 3. The pressing mechanism is the same as in Figure 2, except that the head 20 deflects the central pressure element 31 directly. Pressure elements 29A and B are likewise present, and the bearing pressure forces lie in the same ranges. The support element 32 is designed as an enlarged plate, from which the narrower spring arms extend. The extension arms 26 and end parts 27 are again present; similarly, the same length ratios of L2 and L1 as specified above apply.

In Figures 4 and 5, more detailed practical exemplary embodiments of the pressure devices according to the invention are then represented.

Figure 4A shows once again the pressure device 30 from Figure 1 in front view and plan view, with the end parts 27, which are designed as bent-off contact surfaces. Figure 4B represents a pressure device 33, the end parts 34 of which differ due to their circular or arcuate shape. Figure 4C shows end parts 35 of a pressure device 36 which are designed in a ribbed or corrugated shape.

Figure 5A shows a pressure device 37, the end parts 38 of which are provided with pressure elements of materials described above. Figure 5B represents a pressure device 40 with cylindrical elements on the end parts 39.

Figure 5C shows a pressure device 41 with pressure elements in strip or platelet form on the end parts 42, of one or more of the materials specified above.

As representative of all the configurations 4A-4C and 5A-5C, in Figure 4A the configuration of the pressure device 25 corresponding to Figure 2C is indicated, the corresponding designations being provided with a prime.

It is intended to illustrate by this representation that all the configurations of Figures 4A-C and 5A-C can similarly be used advantageously for pressure devices of the type 25 (Figure 2) and for pressure devices of the



type 30 (Figure 1). It goes without saying that other alternative versions of the end parts of the pressure devices are also conceivable.

5 With the configurations of Figures 4B and 5B, the following is achieved, for example, with regard to a cleaning effect.

10 Precleaning the tape front side of loose particles can be achieved upstream of the arcuate shape of the end part 34 or 39 in tape running direction (arrow B), then cleaning of firmly lodged particles or deposits can be accomplished in the center of the arc by increased bearing pressure forces, after which loose parts can then again be removed in the running-out region of the arc.

15 In the configuration 4A with flat contact part 27, a uniform, lower bearing pressure forces on a larger surface area of the tape 10 can be expediently achieved for gentle tape handling. However, the effective pressure-bearing area is dependent on the length of the bending-off in the perpendicular direction and/or on the  
20 angular position of the contact surface of the contact part 27 with respect to the tape 10 and with respect to the pressure element 29 A/29 B, respectively.

25 With the configuration according to Figure 4C, multiple cleaning can be advantageously achieved by multiple linear bearing pressure.

30 In this case, starting from the first pressure-bearing line, there follow one after the other the phases: loosening and collecting of loose and firmly lodged particles and deposits. A multiple ribbed or channeled arrangement in this case increases the cleaning effect considerably.

35 In the versions of Figures 5A and 5C, a pressing and cleaning effect of the tape rear side is achieved with the use of felt, nonwoven, velour or other usual cleaning materials on the end parts 38 and 42, respectively.

Felt, nonwoven or velour materials are most



suitable for use as pressing and cleaning coverings. Fibers are synthetic or natural fibers which can be processed to form such materials and are commercially available. In the case of magnetic tapes as recording medium, it is particularly important here for very long-fibered materials to be bonded with one another and for the risk of fiber particles occurring during production and/or operation of these materials to be as low as possible. However, it is also possible for a purely cleaning effect to use blade-shaped agate, sapphire, corundum or steel elements. These blade elements may preferably be used instead of the pressure elements 29 A/29 B, at least assigned to the tape front side.

Specific details on suitable knitted or woven parts (velour materials) or nonwovens which are suitable are contained below.

A pressing or cleaning covering comprising the knitted or woven parts and possibly a roughening part is produced as a knitted fabric in a knitting operation or as a woven fabric in a weaving operation. Subsequently, the surface is roughened, for example by short-bristle brushes, such that the knitted or woven bonds are partially destroyed or broken open and fiber ends partially protrude. By shearing off the fiber ends, a fleecy, suede-like surface is obtained, which is very suitable as a contact surface for tape rear and front side and head pole faces. The thicknesses of the knitted or woven parts are in this case about 0.5 mm or about 0.15 mm to about 0.3 mm, preferably about 0.25 mm, so that an overall thickness of the covering may amount to about 0.8 mm. In this case, an average fiber thickness of about 10  $\mu$ m was used with a fiber weight of 1.5 g per 10,000 m. In general, an average fiber thickness of about 10 to about 25  $\mu$ m can be used with fiber weights from about 1.5 to about 5 g/10,000 m.

The mass per unit area of the knitted/woven



fabric was in this case about 160 to 180 g/m<sup>2</sup> (fiber thickness about 10 μm).

5 A nonwoven as covering comprises, for example, fibers of an average length of about 50 mm and a fiber thickness of about 15 μm with a mass per unit area from about 85 g/m<sup>2</sup> to about 110 g/m<sup>2</sup> or up to about 25 μm in cases of greater masses per unit area.

10 The mass per unit area of the fiber layers may, however, in principle lie in the range from about 30 to about 300 g/m<sup>2</sup> in order to be suitable in the technical sense and with the specified advantages for use for the present invention.

15 The thickness of the nonwoven covering was about 0.15 to about 0.6 mm, which applies in particular to the nonwoven layer in the adhesively affixed state. The quasi-statically measured coefficients of friction of the knitted/woven fabric and of the nonwoven against the tape rear side were about 0.35 and 0.38, respectively, measured by means of a steel drum covered with material 16 or 17, 18 of 10 cm diameter and a 180° wrap under loading of 20 g.

The thickness of the nonwoven should in practice be about 0.5 mm in the adhesively affixed state, but may also be chosen to be greater.

25 The nonwoven material is usually produced from fibers or microfibers which are bonded to one another purely mechanically, ie. hooked or matted, by means of bonding techniques, for example the effect of a water jet.

30 Bonding using thermal welding is likewise conceivable.

35 However, in this case the welding points should be chosen to be very small and, after welding, an approximately uniform thickness of the nonwoven should be ensured. Chemical fiber bonds are also known.

There should not be any binders, of whatever type, at least in the region of the covering touching the



tape, since they may have extremely adverse or damaging effects on tape running and head functions.

5 The coverings can be adhesively affixed on the underlay by conventional adhesives, for example polyurethane or acrylic adhesives or a blended adhesive of polyurethane-butadiene-acrylonitrile. The covering may also be adhesively affixed for example by means of double-sided adhesive tape or in another suitable way.

10 The fibers of the coverings comprise, for example, polyamide fibers and polyester/polyamide microfibers with a fiber thickness (or diameter) from about 1  $\mu\text{m}$  to about 15  $\mu\text{m}$ . It goes without saying that all coverings may also comprise all other suitable fibers, such as for example polypropylene, polyacrylonitrile, regenerated  
15 cellulose, wool or cellulose triacetate.

It is also quite possible according to the invention to use combinations of felt, velour and non-woven materials as pressing and/or cleaning material. Antifriction agents may be used in certain places even in  
20 such a combination, provided that they do not have lasting adverse effects on the pressing or cleaning characteristics and that they promote the running of the recording medium.

25 Particularly suitable as materials for the support element and extension arm of the pressure devices are spring steel, chrome-nickel steel and bronze. Support elements, extension arms and end parts may, however, also be advantageously produced from plastic, in particular injection-moldable plastic with spring characteristics.  
30 In general, adequate forces of recovery should be demanded of the material of the support element, so that a reversible deflection can be realized. For this purpose, the support element itself, or at least the extension arms, should have elasticity or spring characteristics.

35 A pressure device for recording media, in particular magnetic tapes, has at least one pressure element and comprises a support element. When the device is



5      actuated by the head coming to bear, a deflection of the device takes place, and a pressing against the recording medium is automatically effected by means of at least one extension of the support element, said pressing ending automatically when the head is no longer in bearing contact.

10      The bearing pressure may take place directly on the tape rear side, but also indirectly on the tape front side or on both sides simultaneously. Pressing and/or antifriction, and/or cleaning elements may also be arranged, at least partially, fixed in place with regard to the tape.

    The invention can be used in the case of all cassettes, film and magnetic-tape systems.





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CLAIMS

1. A pressure arrangement for pressing recording media in tape form, in particular magnetic tapes in magnetic-tape cassettes, against a scanning member, the pressure arrangement comprising a pressure device comprising at least one pressure element and at least one associated support element mounted on at least one mounting element, the support element and pressure element being reversibly deflectable relative to the mounting element on movement of the scanning member relative to the pressure arrangement between operable and inoperable positions, the pressure device comprising extension arms projecting on both sides of the support element laterally beyond the mounting element and having end parts which, in a non-deflected position of the support element, do not bear, or bear substantially without pressure, against the recording medium and which, in a deflected position of the support element, bear with pressure force against the recording medium.

2. A pressure arrangement according to claim 1, wherein a central pressure element is provided on the support element.

3. A pressure arrangement according to claim 1, wherein the support element is provided with a cutout for the passage of a pressure element.

4. A pressure arrangement according to claim 1, wherein the end parts of the extension arms are provided with side pressure elements for the recording medium.

5. A pressure arrangement according to any of claims 1 to 3, wherein the end parts are provided with antifriction elements for the recording medium.

6. A pressure arrangement according to any of claims 1 to 3, wherein the end parts are designed as contact pressure elements for the tape rear side.



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7. A pressure arrangement according to claim 4, wherein the central and/or side pressure elements comprise a nonwoven, felt or velour material.

8. A pressure arrangement according to any of the preceding claims, wherein the support element and the extension arms comprise spring steel, chrome-nickel steel or bronze.

9. A pressure arrangement according to any of claims 1 to 7, wherein the support element and extension arms comprise plastics material.

10. A pressure arrangement according to claim 6, wherein the end parts of the extension arms (26) are designed as bent-off contact surfaces.

11. A pressure arrangement according to claim 6, wherein the end parts of the extension arms are designed as bent-off contact ribs.

12. A pressure arrangement according to claim 6, wherein the end parts of the extension arms are designed as bent-off arcuate or cylindrical mouldings.

13. A cassette with a tape pressure arrangement according to claim 1, the cassette having a front wall with at least one entry opening for the scanning member with the pressure arrangement being positioned behind the entry opening so that the recording medium runs between the pressure arrangement and the front side of the cassette, there being provided, seen from the front side of the cassette, at least one fixed-in-place mounting element, which forms bearing points for the pressure device at a distance from the centre of the entry opening.

14. A cassette according to claim 13, wherein the end parts are designed as contact pressure elements for the rear side of the recording medium, and on the inner side of the



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front wall, pressure elements, and/or cleaning and/or antifriction elements are provided for contacting the front side of the recording medium when said contact pressure elements are pressed against the tape rear side of the  
5 recording medium.

15. A cassette according to claim 14, wherein the pressure elements and/or cleaning or antifriction elements comprise a nonwoven, felt, velour material or an antifriction polymer material, in particular PTFE or high  
10 molecular weight polyethylene.

16. A cassette according to claim 15, in which, in said operating position, bearing pressure forces of the pressure device against the pressure elements and/or cleaning and/or antifriction elements on the cassette are in the range of  
15 from about 1 to about 10 cN, in particular from about 2 to about 5 cN.

17. A pressure arrangement for pressing recording media in tape form against a scanning member, the pressure arrangement being constructed and arranged substantially as  
20 herein described with reference to, and as illustrated in, Figures 1A-C or 2A-C, each as modified by Figures 4A-C or 5A-C, of the accompanying drawings.

18. A tape cassette incorporating a pressure arrangement as claimed in claim 17.

25 19. A pressure device for recording media in tape form, in particular magnetic tapes in magnetic-tape cassettes, the recording medium being assigned at least one pressure element and being provided in an interacting manner with at least one support element mounted on at least one mounting  
30 element, and the scanning member effecting in the operating position a reversible deflection of the support element and of the at least one pressure element with respect to the mounting element, whereby the recording medium is pressed against the scanning member, which pressure device comprises





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extension arms projecting on both sides of the support element laterally beyond the mounting element and having end parts which, in the non-deflected position of the support element, do not bear or bear substantially pressurelessly against the recording medium and which, in the deflected position of the support element bear with pressure force against the recording medium (10).

20. A cassette with a pressure device as claimed in claim 1, the cassette having a front wall with at least one entry opening for the scanning member and a pressure device which is arranged behind the entry opening and in which the recording medium runs between the pressure device and the front side of the cassette, there being provided, seen from the front side of the cassette, at least one fixed-in-place mounting element, which forms bearing points for the pressure device at a distance from the centre of the entry opening, the pressure device having a support element mounted on the at least one mounting element and being provided with at least one pressure element, interacting with said support element, and a scanning member effecting in the operating position a reversible deflection of the support element and of the at least one pressure element, which cassette comprises extension arms projecting on both sides of the support element laterally beyond the mounting element and having end parts which, in the non-deflected position of the support element, do not bear or bear substantially pressurelessly against the recording medium and which, in the deflected position of the support element bear with pressure force against the recording medium.



ABSTRACT

Pressure device for recording media in tape form  
and cassette therewith

A pressure device for recording media (10) in tape  
5 form, in particular magnetic tapes, has at least one  
pressure element (16) and comprises a support element (23,  
32). When the device is actuated by a scanning head (20)  
coming to bear, a deflection of the device takes place, and  
pressing against the recording medium is effected  
10 automatically by at least one extension (26) of the support  
element. This pressing ends automatically when the scanning  
head (20) is no longer in bearing contact.

The bearing pressure may take place directly on the  
tape rear side or tape front side, or else indirectly on the  
15 tape front side or the tape rear side or both sides  
simultaneously. Pressing and/or antifriction and/or  
cleaning elements may also be arranged, at least partially,  
fixed in place with respect to the tape.

The invention can be used in all cassettes, film and  
20 magnetic-tape systems.

(With Figure 2B)



FIG.1

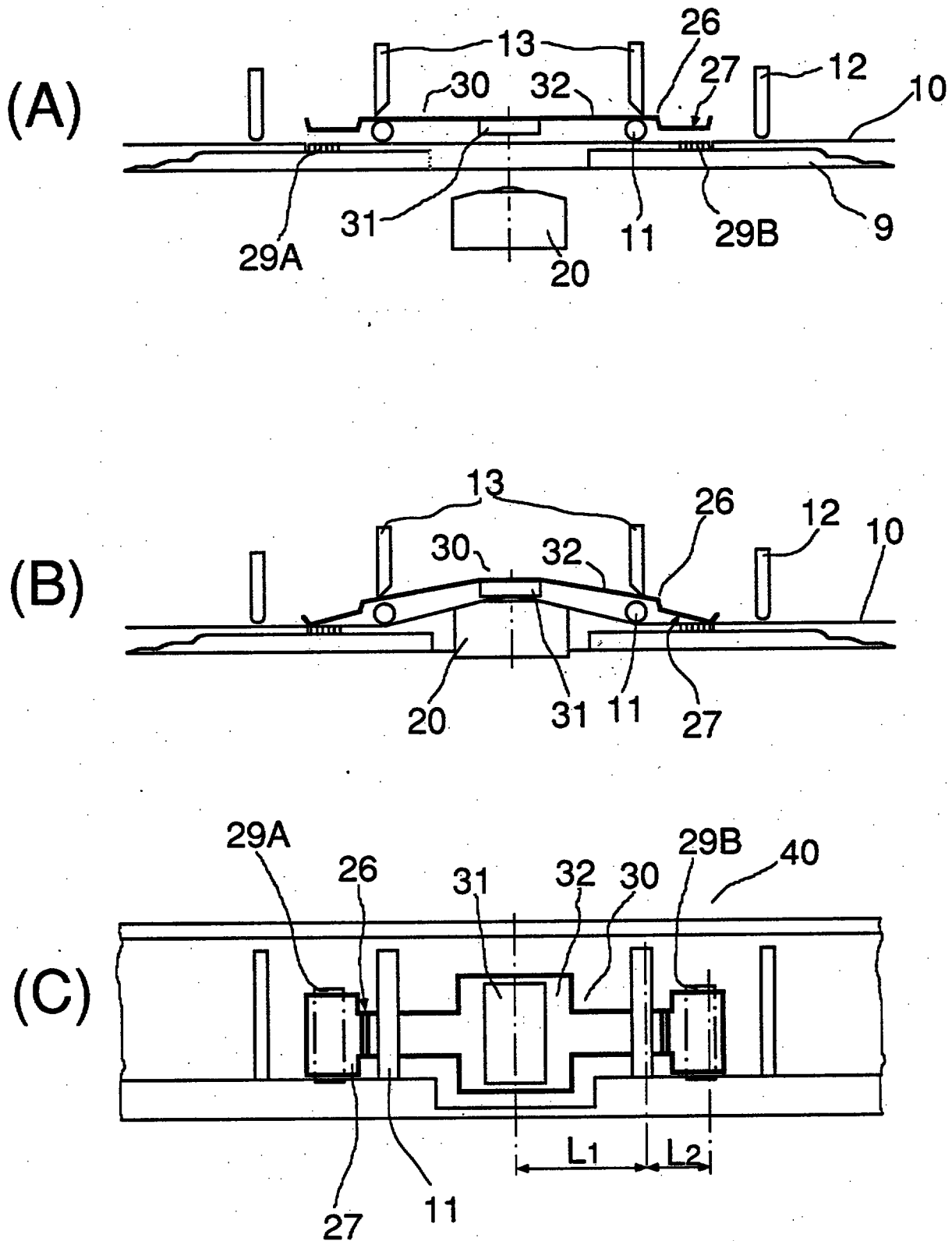


FIG.2

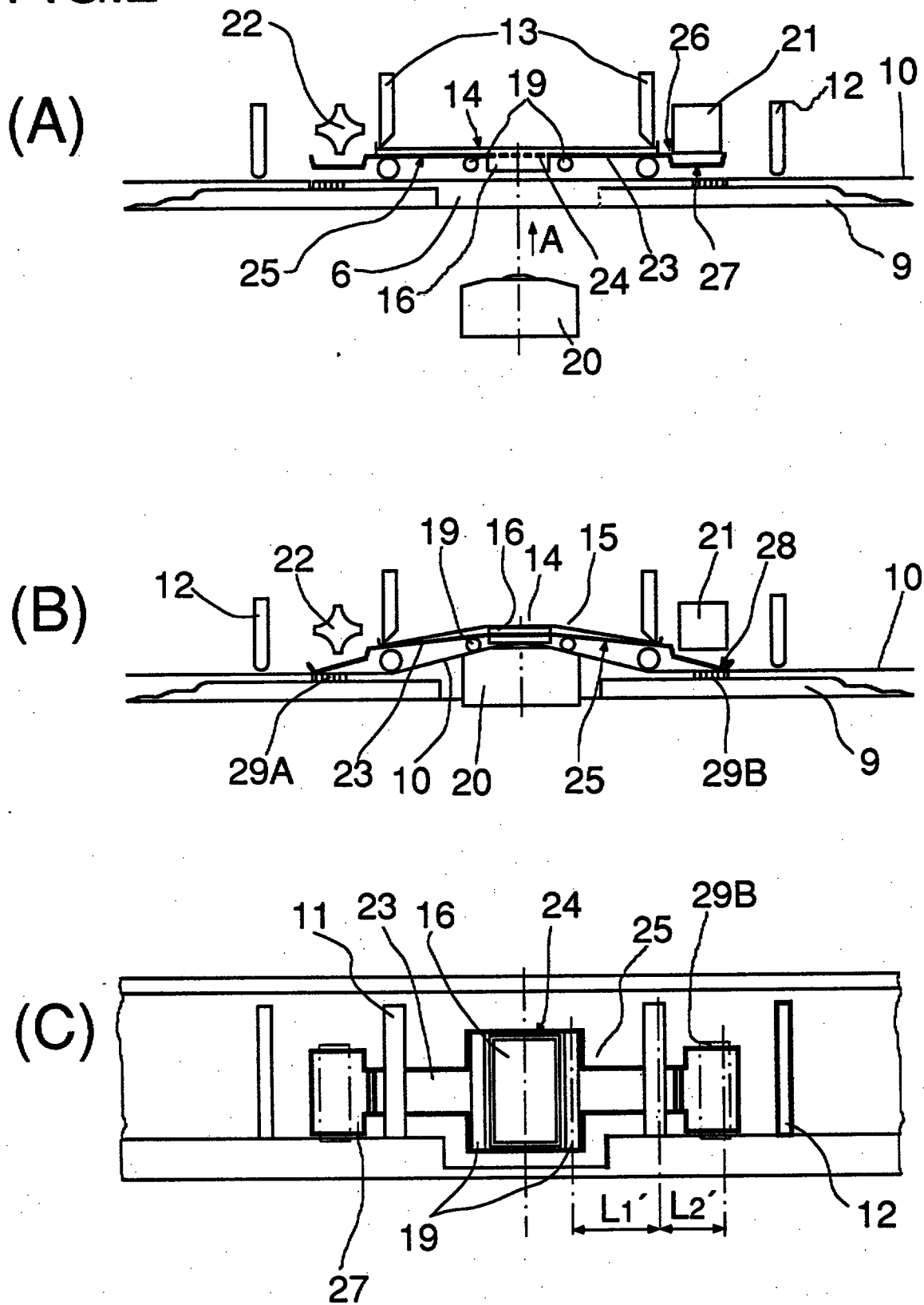


FIG.3

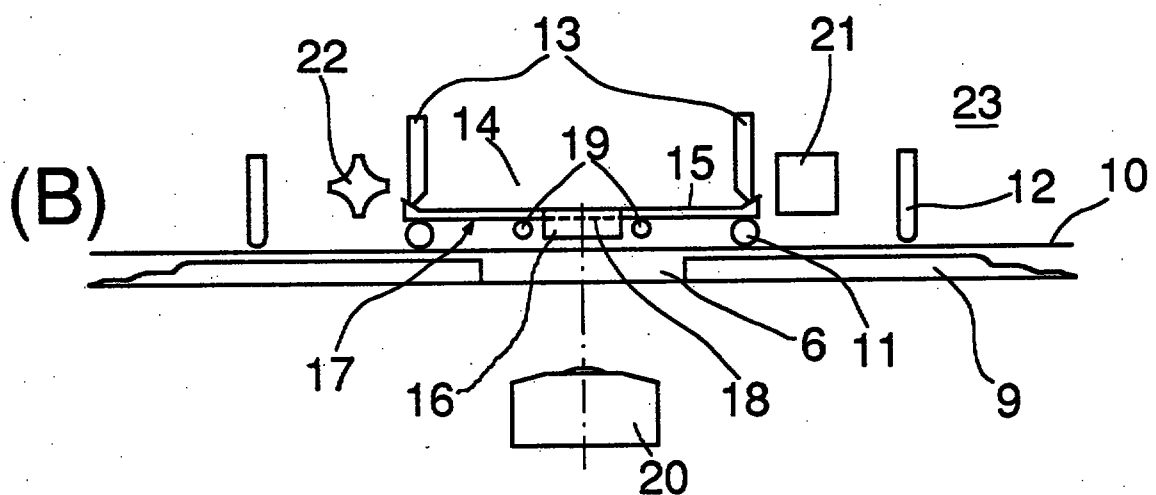
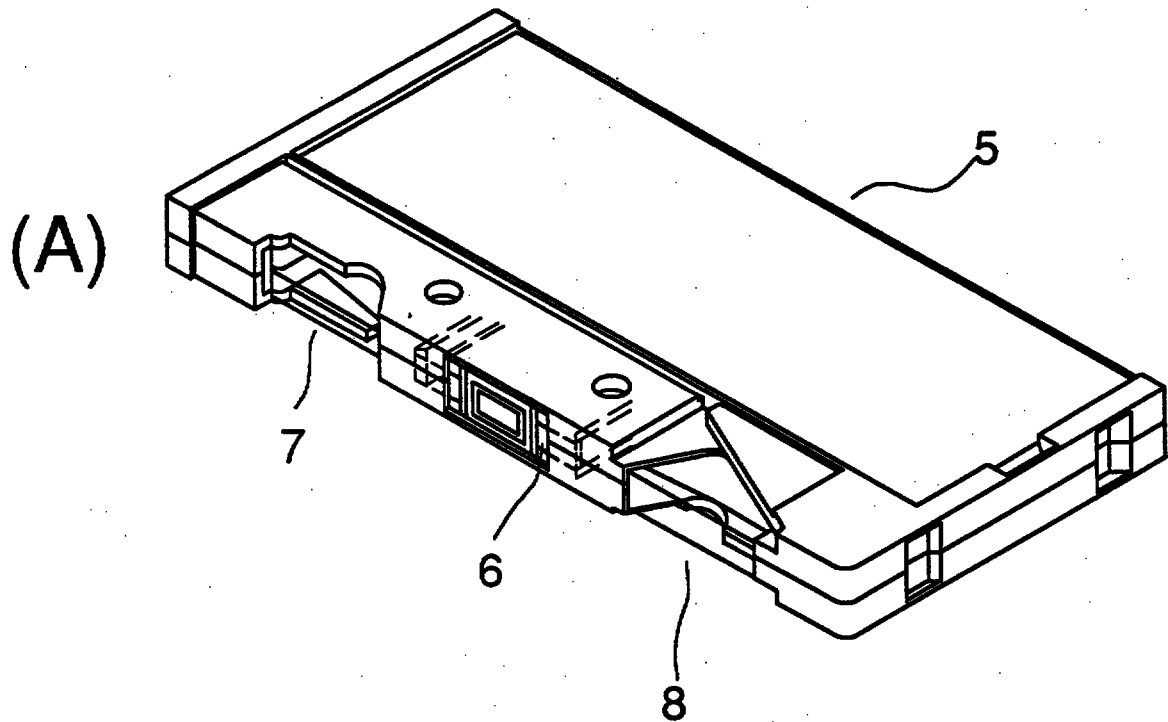
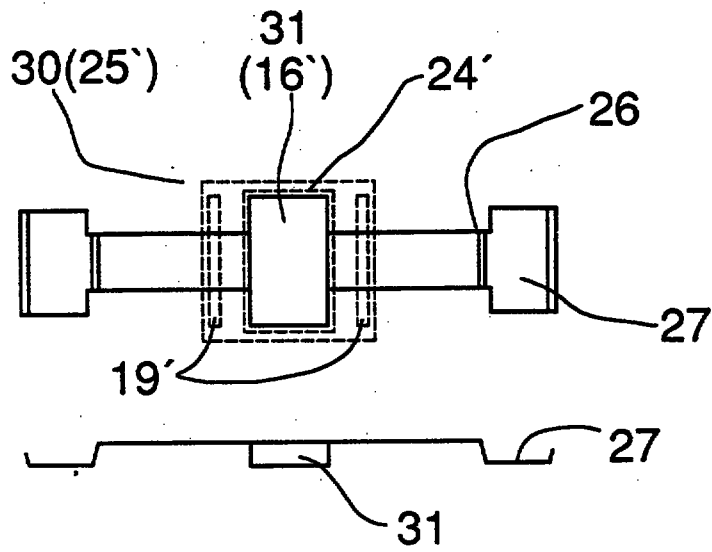
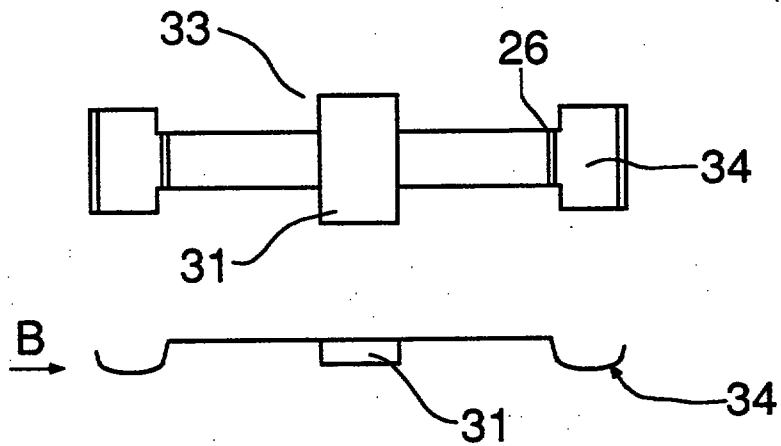


FIG. 4

(A)



(B)



(C)

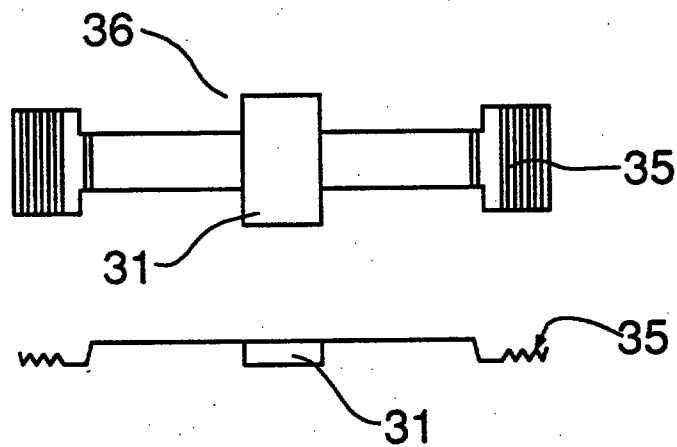
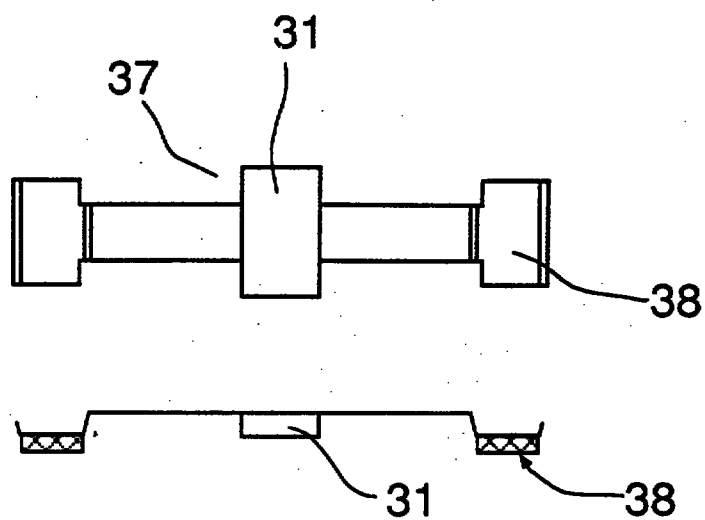
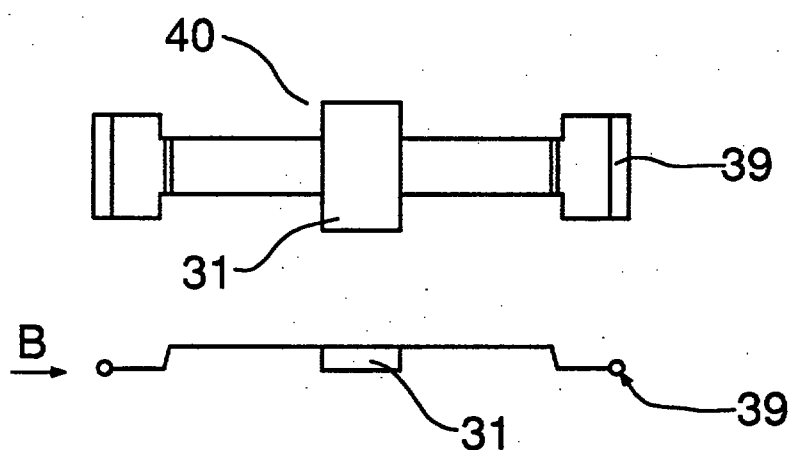


FIG.5

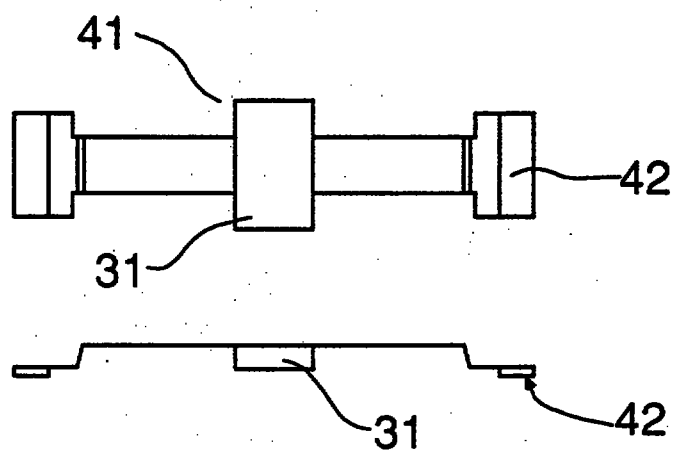
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**PRESSURE DEVICE FOR RECORDING MEDIA IN TAPE FORM**  
**AND CASSETTE THEREWITH**

The invention relates to a pressure device for recording media in tape form, in particular magnetic tapes in magnetic-tape cassettes, the recording medium being assigned at least one pressure element and being provided in an interacting manner with at least one support element, mounted on at least one mounting element, and the scanning member effecting in the operating position a deflection of the support element and of the at least one pressure element with respect to the mounting element, whereby the recording medium is pressed against the scanning member.

DE-A-26 34 161 discloses for a magnetic-tape cassette a double-armed spring with pressing elements for each of two heads, the same bearing pressures being set upon engagement of one or two heads with the tape by means of a special boss-mounting of the spring. Even if only one head comes into contact with the tape and one of the pressing elements, the other pressing element does not come to bear against the tape.

EP-A 96 983 discloses a magnetic-tape cassette having a double-armed pressing spring with a felt pad at each of the ends, which spring is mounted such that the tape is in constant contact with both felt pads in order to bring about tape running around a capstan passage opening in the cassette housing. Even when a single head is brought towards one felt pad, the other felt pad remains in contact with the tape.

It is an object of the present invention to design a pressure device for recording media in tape form and a cassette therewith in such a way that, depending on the operating state of the recording medium on the machine in recording/playback mode, the pressure device bears with pressure force against the recording medium or does not or else bears substantially pressureless against it.

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In particular, it is disadvantageous in the case of cassette systems with highly sensitive recording media, in particular magnetic tapes, if a pressure or cleaning device bears constantly with pressure force against the tape, so that the tape surface is damaged. In such cassette systems, according to the object set here, it must be ensured that the pressing and/or cleaning device has pressure contact with the tape only when the magnetic head or heads are in engagement with the tape.

We have found that this object is achieved according to the invention with a pressure device for recording media in tape form, in particular magnetic tapes in cassettes, as claimed in patent claim 1, by extension arms, projecting on both sides of the support element laterally beyond the mounting element and having end parts which, in the non-deflected position of the support element, do not bear or bear substantially pressurelessly against the recording medium and which, in the deflected position of the support element, bear with pressure force against the recording medium.

This advantageously achieves the effect that, without further switching-over or setting measures, the pressure device automatically comes into pressure contact with the recording medium by the engaging of the scanning member and comes out of pressure contact with the recording medium by the disengaging of the scanning member. Consequently, the switching on and off is coupled in a simple way to the respective operating state of the recording medium in the machine. The pressure device consequently always comes into action whenever in recording/playback mode the risk of mechanical or electrical disturbance is greatest, for example due to a lack of tape tension, which has an effect on wrapping around the head, or due to particles which there may be on the tape and may get on the scanning member.

In a first version, a central pressure element is provided directly on the support element. The deflection

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to be performed by the scanning member in this case takes place indirectly via the central pressure element, so that the degree of deflection depends both on the instantaneous thickness and on the instantaneous flexibility of the pressure element.

In a second version, the support element is provided with a cutout for the passage of a pressure element. The pressure element is in this case mounted such that it is separately resilient. The deflection by the scanning member in this case takes place directly by the deflection of the frame-like support element and is consequently independent of the materials and dimensions of any pressure elements which may be interacting with it.

In a practical development, the end parts of the extension arms may be provided with side pressure elements for the recording medium. As an alternative version, it is also possible to provide the end parts with antifriction elements for the recording medium. It is also possible in practice to design the end parts themselves as contact pressing elements for the rear side of the recording medium.

The central and/or side pressure elements may comprise a nonwoven, felt or velour material.

It is also advantageous if the support element and the extension arms consist of spring steel, chrome-nickel steel or bronze, but it is also favorable to produce said parts from plastic.

The end parts of the extension arms may expediently be designed as bent-off contact surfaces. It is also conceivable to design the end parts of the extension arms as bent-off contact ribs, for distributing any abrasion into rib structures. The end parts may also favorably be designed as bent-off arcuate or cylindrical moldings, to achieve specific pressing and/or cleaning effects.

We have found that, with a cassette which has a

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front wall with at least one entry opening for the scanning member and a pressure device which is arranged behind the entry opening and in which the recording medium runs between the pressure device and the front side of the cassette, there being provided, seen from the front side of the cassette, at least one fixed-in-place mounting element, which in each case forms bearing points at a distance from the center of the entry opening, the pressure device having a support element mounted on the at least one mounting element and there being provided at least one tape-pressing element, interacting with said support element, and a scanning member effecting in the operating position a reversible deflection of the support element and of the at least one pressure element, the object is achieved according to the invention by extension arms projecting on both sides of the support element laterally beyond the mounting element and having end parts which, in the non-deflected position of the support element, do not bear or bear substantially pressurelessly against the recording medium and which, in the deflected position of the support element, bear with pressure force against the recording medium.

Consequently, according to the invention a cassette having the surprising advantages of a pressure device which can be switched on and off automatically is provided.

In a further practical development of the cassette, the end parts are designed as contact pressure elements for the tape rear side, and in the contact position on the recording medium there are provided on the opposite side of the recording medium, on the inner side of the front wall, pressure elements and/or cleaning and/or anti-friction elements, which in the contact position of the contact pressing elements on the rear side of the recording medium are in contact with the front side of the recording medium.

This achieves the effect that, from the rear side

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of the recording medium, the pressing takes place against pressure elements and/or cleaning and/or antifriction elements fixed to the cassette.

If the contact pressure elements are likewise provided with suitable material, even tape cleaning on both sides can be achieved.

The pressure elements and/or cleaning and/or antifriction elements may expediently comprise a nonwoven, felt, velour material and/or an antifriction polymer material, in particular PTFE or ultrahigh molecular weight polyethylene (UHMW-PE).

The invention is described below with reference to exemplary embodiments represented in the drawing, in which:

- Figure 1A shows a diagrammatic cutout plan view of the front part of a cassette according to the invention with a pressure device in the position of rest
- Figure 1B shows the cutout plan view according to Figure 1A with pressure device in the operating position
- Figure 1C shows a partial front view of the cassette according to the invention with pressure device according to Figures 1A and 1B but without head and tape
- Figure 2A shows a diagrammatic cutout plan view of the front part of a DCC cassette according to the invention with a pressure device in the position of rest
- Figure 2B shows the cutout plan view according to Figure 2A with the pressure device in the operating position
- Figure 2C shows a partial front view of the DCC cassette according to the invention with pressure device according to the invention and with a known central tape pressure device, but without head and tape



Figure 3A shows a DCC cassette without closure part in perspective with the pressure devices according to the prior art

Figure 3B shows a diagrammatic cutout plan view of the DCC cassette in Figure 3A with pressure devices in the position of rest

Figures 4A-4C show configurations of pressure devices and Figures according to the invention.

5A-5C

In Figure 3A, the DCC cassette 5 is represented in perspective without the recording medium i.e. the magnetic tape, and without closure part. On its front side, the head entry opening 6 can be seen in the center and further openings 7 and 8 for guiding and positioning members can be seen to the right and left of it. In the cutout plan view in Figure 3B, the elements behind the opening 6 which can be seen only with difficulty in Figure 3A can be seen better. Behind the front wall 9 runs the tape 10, guided by pins 11 and webs 12. Behind the pins 11 there are blade-shaped mounting elements as webs 13 for a pressing spring 14 with a two-armed spring 15 as the support element, in the center of which the pressure element is attached as a felt pad 16. Provided in front of the pressing spring 14 is a frame part 17 with an opening 18 for the passage of the felt pad 16, there being fastened on the frame part 17 to the right and left of the opening 18 positioning pins 19, which are intended to support and align said frame part on the head 20 when the latter enters. The felt pad 16 is freely movable in the frame opening 18 upon head entry, as further revealed by Figures 2A-C. The securing of the pressing spring 14 and of the frame part 17 takes place between pin 11 and retaining webs 13. Cutouts 21 and 22 in the bottom wall 23 of the cassette 5 are characteristic of the DCC cassette.

In Figure 2, the pressure device 25 according to the invention is represented in a DCC cassette as a

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cutout plan view as in Figure 3B. The same parts are denoted by the same numbers.

Here, the pressure device 25 is provided with an opening or a cutout 24 in the central region, and on the support element 23, which corresponds approximately to the frame part 17 in Figure 3B, there are provided extension arms 26, which do not come into contact with the tape 10 or to bear against the tape 10, or do so substantially pressurelessly, with their end parts 27. The extension arms 26 begin where in Figure 3B the frame part 17 ends, and the extension arms 26 are adjoined by the end parts 27 as actual pressure parts. Figure 2A shows the position of rest, in which the end parts 27 are not in contact with the tape 10 and the felt pad 16 of the pressing spring 14 protrudes completely through the cutout 24 of the pressure device 25. In this position of rest, the end parts may also just bear against the tape virtually without pressure, with a bearing pressure force of at most 0.5 cN, for example if there is no alternative due to the spatial conditions in the cassette.

The extension arms 26 may also be fastened on existing frame parts 17 in a suitable form, for example by means of welding, adhesive bonding, etc.

If the head 20 is then displaced in the direction of the arrow A into the head entry opening 6 and comes to bear against the felt pad 16, the latter is displaced rearwardly on account of the bending deflection of the spring 15 in direction A in the cutout 24 until the positioning pins 19 bear laterally against the head 20. This position is shown in Figure 2B. Attached on the inner side of the front wall 9 are pressure elements which also can comprise cleaning and/or antifriction functions, referred to hereinafter as "pressure elements" 29 A, B for short, in the form of pads, strips or platelets etc., on the side of the tape 10 opposite the contact point 28 between end part 27 and tape 10.

When the head 20 enters, not only does the spring

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15 of the felt pressing spring 14 bend, but so too does the pressure device 25, in direction A, and experiences a deflection. On account of the mounting element comprising the webs B, this deflection is passed on by means of leverage to its full or an increased extent to the end parts 27 of the pressure device 25, whereby the tape contact or the tape pressure contact is established. Since the pressure elements 29 A and B are present, the tape front side is pressed there against in the operating position with predetermined force. The pressure forces in the operating position are to lie in the broad range from about 1 to about 10 cN (centinewtons), in particular in the range from about 2 to about 5 cN, and in a case where tested in practice were measured in the range from about 2.5 to about 3.5 cN. The chosen pressure forces depend on the intended effect, specifically on whether pressing only is intended, for example for braking or tape-tensioning purposes, or whether cleaning only or additionally is intended - in the case described the tape front side, in the case yet to be described also the tape front and rear sides - or whether pressing only is intended, to avoid tape flutter or similar tape running disturbances.

The magnitude of the bearing pressure force depends on the distances L1 and L2, a greater deflection at the point 28 advantageously being obtained if  $L2 > L1$ . A favorable choice of this setting is possible within limits which lie in the spatial construction of the DCC cassette.

In Figures 1A-1C, views of a further pressure device 30 according to the invention are represented, the latter differing from the pressure device 25 by the absence of a cutout. Fastened on the central part of this flexible pressure device 30 is a central pressure element 31, comprising the usual head pressing materials of felt, nonwoven, velour or the like. Retaining webs 13 and pins 11 are again represented as mounting elements. However,

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any desired cassette 40 is concerned, even if some of the designations have been taken over from Figures 2 and 3. The pressing mechanism is the same as in Figure 2, except that the head 20 deflects the central pressure element 31 directly. Pressure elements 29A and B are likewise present, and the bearing pressure forces lie in the same ranges. The support element 32 is designed as an enlarged plate, from which the narrower spring arms extend. The extension arms 26 and end parts 27 are again present; similarly, the same length ratios of L2 and L1 as specified above apply.

In Figures 4 and 5, more detailed practical exemplary embodiments of the pressure devices according to the invention are then represented.

Figure 4A shows once again the pressure device 30 from Figure 1 in front view and plan view, with the end parts 27, which are designed as bent-off contact surfaces. Figure 4B represents a pressure device 33, the end parts 34 of which differ due to their circular or arcuate shape. Figure 4C shows end parts 35 of a pressure device 36 which are designed in a ribbed or corrugated shape.

Figure 5A shows a pressure device 37, the end parts 38 of which are provided with pressure elements of materials described above. Figure 5B represents a pressure device 40 with cylindrical elements on the end parts 39.

Figure 5C shows a pressure device 41 with pressure elements in strip or platelet form on the end parts 42, of one or more of the materials specified above.

As representative of all the configurations 4A-4C and 5A-5C, in Figure 4A the configuration of the pressure device 25 corresponding to Figure 2C is indicated, the corresponding designations being provided with a prime.

It is intended to illustrate by this representation that all the configurations of Figures 4A-C and 5A-C can similarly be used advantageously for pressure devices of the type 25 (Figure 2) and for pressure devices of the

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type 30 (Figure 1). It goes without saying that other alternative versions of the end parts of the pressure devices are also conceivable.

With the configurations of Figures 4B and 5B, the following is achieved, for example, with regard to a cleaning effect.

Precleaning the tape front side of loose particles can be achieved upstream of the arcuate shape of the end part 34 or 39 in tape running direction (arrow B), then cleaning of firmly lodged particles or deposits can be accomplished in the center of the arc by increased bearing pressure forces, after which loose parts can then again be removed in the running-out region of the arc.

In the configuration 4A with flat contact part 27, a uniform, lower bearing pressure forces on a larger surface area of the tape 10 can be expediently achieved for gentle tape handling. However, the effective pressure-bearing area is dependent on the length of the bending-off in the perpendicular direction and/or on the angular position of the contact surface of the contact part 27 with respect to the tape 10 and with respect to the pressure element 29 A/29 B, respectively.

With the configuration according to Figure 4C, multiple cleaning can be advantageously achieved by multiple linear bearing pressure.

In this case, starting from the first pressure-bearing line, there follow one after the other the phases: loosening and collecting of loose and firmly lodged particles and deposits. A multiple ribbed or channeled arrangement in this case increases the cleaning effect considerably.

In the versions of Figures 5A and 5C, a pressing and cleaning effect of the tape rear side is achieved with the use of felt, nonwoven, velour or other usual cleaning materials on the end parts 38 and 42, respectively.

Felt, nonwoven or velour materials are most



suitable for use as pressing and cleaning coverings. Fibers are synthetic or natural fibers which can be processed to form such materials and are commercially available. In the case of magnetic tapes as recording medium, it is particularly important here for very long-fibered materials to be bonded with one another and for the risk of fiber particles occurring during production and/or operation of these materials to be as low as possible. However, it is also possible for a purely cleaning effect to use blade-shaped agate, sapphire, corundum or steel elements. These blade elements may preferably be used instead of the pressure elements 29 A/29 B, at least assigned to the tape front side.

Specific details on suitable knitted or woven parts (velour materials) or nonwovens which are suitable are contained below.

A pressing or cleaning covering comprising the knitted or woven parts and possibly a roughening part is produced as a knitted fabric in a knitting operation or as a woven fabric in a weaving operation. Subsequently, the surface is roughened, for example by short-bristle brushes, such that the knitted or woven bonds are partially destroyed or broken open and fiber ends partially protrude. By shearing off the fiber ends, a fleecy, suede-like surface is obtained, which is very suitable as a contact surface for tape rear and front side and head pole faces. The thicknesses of the knitted or woven parts are in this case about 0.5 mm or about 0.15 mm to about 0.3 mm, preferably about 0.25 mm, so that an overall thickness of the covering may amount to about 0.8 mm. In this case, an average fiber thickness of about 10  $\mu\text{m}$  was used with a fiber weight of 1.5 g per 10,000 m. In general, an average fiber thickness of about 10 to about 25  $\mu\text{m}$  can be used with fiber weights from about 1.5 to about 5 g/10,000 m.

The mass per unit area of the knitted/woven



fabric was in this case about 160 to 180 g/m<sup>2</sup> (fiber thickness about 10  $\mu$ m).

A nonwoven as covering comprises, for example, fibers of an average length of about 50 mm and a fiber thickness of about 15  $\mu$ m with a mass per unit area from about 85 g/m<sup>2</sup> to about 110 g/m<sup>2</sup> or up to about 25  $\mu$ m in cases of greater masses per unit area.

The mass per unit area of the fiber layers may, however, in principle lie in the range from about 30 to about 300 g/m<sup>2</sup> in order to be suitable in the technical sense and with the specified advantages for use for the present invention.

The thickness of the nonwoven covering was about 0.15 to about 0.6 mm, which applies in particular to the nonwoven layer in the adhesively affixed state. The quasi-statically measured coefficients of friction of the knitted/woven fabric and of the nonwoven against the tape rear side were about 0.35 and 0.38, respectively, measured by means of a steel drum covered with material 16 or 17, 18 of 10 cm diameter and a 180° wrap under loading of 20 g.

The thickness of the nonwoven should in practice be about 0.5 mm in the adhesively affixed state, but may also be chosen to be greater.

The nonwoven material is usually produced from fibers or microfibers which are bonded to one another purely mechanically, ie. hooked or matted, by means of bonding techniques, for example the effect of a water jet.

Bonding using thermal welding is likewise conceivable.

However, in this case the welding points should be chosen to be very small and, after welding, an approximately uniform thickness of the nonwoven should be ensured. Chemical fiber bonds are also known.

There should not be any binders, of whatever type, at least in the region of the covering touching the



tape, since they may have extremely adverse or damaging effects on tape running and head functions.

The coverings can be adhesively affixed on the underlay by conventional adhesives, for example polyurethane or acrylic adhesives or a blended adhesive of polyurethane-butadiene-acrylonitrile. The covering may also be adhesively affixed for example by means of double-sided adhesive tape or in another suitable way.

The fibers of the coverings comprise, for example, polyamide fibers and polyester/polyamide microfibers with a fiber thickness (or diameter) from about 1  $\mu\text{m}$  to about 15  $\mu\text{m}$ . It goes without saying that all coverings may also comprise all other suitable fibers, such as for example polypropylene, polyacrylonitrile, regenerated cellulose, wool or cellulose triacetate.

It is also quite possible according to the invention to use combinations of felt, velour and non-woven materials as pressing and/or cleaning material. Antifriction agents may be used in certain places even in such a combination, provided that they do not have lasting adverse effects on the pressing or cleaning characteristics and that they promote the running of the recording medium.

Particularly suitable as materials for the support element and extension arm of the pressure devices are spring steel, chrome-nickel steel and bronze. Support elements, extension arms and end parts may, however, also be advantageously produced from plastic, in particular injection-moldable plastic with spring characteristics. In general, adequate forces of recovery should be demanded of the material of the support element, so that a reversible deflection can be realized. For this purpose, the support element itself, or at least the extension arms, should have elasticity or spring characteristics.

A pressure device for recording media, in particular magnetic tapes, has at least one pressure element and comprises a support element. When the device is

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actuated by the head coming to bear, a deflection of the device takes place, and a pressing against the recording medium is automatically effected by means of at least one extension of the support element, said pressing ending automatically when the head is no longer in bearing contact.

The bearing pressure may take place directly on the tape rear side, but also indirectly on the tape front side or on both sides simultaneously. Pressing and/or antifriction, and/or cleaning elements may also be arranged, at least partially, fixed in place with regard to the tape.

The invention can be used in the case of all cassettes, film and magnetic-tape systems.

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CLAIMS

1. A pressure arrangement for pressing recording media in tape form, in particular magnetic tapes in magnetic-tape cassettes, against a scanning member, the pressure arrangement comprising a pressure device comprising at least one pressure element and at least one associated support element mounted on at least one mounting element, the support element and pressure element being reversibly deflectable relative to the mounting element on movement of the scanning member relative to the pressure arrangement between operable and inoperable positions, the pressure device comprising extension arms projecting on both sides of the support element laterally beyond the mounting element and having end parts which, in a non-deflected position of the support element, do not bear, or bear substantially without pressure, against the recording medium and which, in a deflected position of the support element, bear with pressure force against the recording medium.

2. A pressure arrangement according to claim 1, wherein a central pressure element is provided on the support element.

3. A pressure arrangement according to claim 1, wherein the support element is provided with a cutout for the passage of a pressure element.

4. A pressure arrangement according to claim 1, wherein the end parts of the extension arms are provided with side pressure elements for the recording medium.

5. A pressure arrangement according to any of claims 1 to 3, wherein the end parts are provided with antifriction elements for the recording medium.

6. A pressure arrangement according to any of claims 1 to 3, wherein the end parts are designed as contact pressure elements for the tape rear side.





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7. A pressure arrangement according to claim 4, wherein the central and/or side pressure elements comprise a nonwoven, felt or velour material.

8. A pressure arrangement according to any of the preceding claims, wherein the support element and the extension arms comprise spring steel, chrome-nickel steel or bronze.

9. A pressure arrangement according to any of claims 1 to 7, wherein the support element and extension arms comprise plastics material.

10. A pressure arrangement according to claim 6, wherein the end parts of the extension arms (26) are designed as bent-off contact surfaces.

11. A pressure arrangement according to claim 6, wherein the end parts of the extension arms are designed as bent-off contact ribs.

12. A pressure arrangement according to claim 6, wherein the end parts of the extension arms are designed as bent-off arcuate or cylindrical mouldings.

13. A cassette with a tape pressure arrangement according to claim 1, the cassette having a front wall with at least one entry opening for the scanning member with the pressure arrangement being positioned behind the entry opening so that the recording medium runs between the pressure arrangement and the front side of the cassette, there being provided, seen from the front side of the cassette, at least one fixed-in-place mounting element, which forms bearing points for the pressure device at a distance from the centre of the entry opening.

14. A cassette according to claim 13, wherein the end parts are designed as contact pressure elements for the rear side of the recording medium, and on the inner side of the



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front wall, pressure elements, and/or cleaning and/or antifriction elements are provided for contacting the front side of the recording medium when said contact pressure elements are pressed against the tape rear side of the recording medium.

15. A cassette according to claim 14, wherein the pressure elements and/or cleaning or antifriction elements comprise a nonwoven, felt, velour material or an antifriction polymer material, in particular PTFE or high molecular weight polyethylene.

16. A cassette according to claim 15, in which, in said operating position, bearing pressure forces of the pressure device against the pressure elements and/or cleaning and/or antifriction elements on the cassette are in the range of from about 1 to about 10 cN, in particular from about 2 to about 5 cN.

17. A pressure arrangement for pressing recording media in tape form against a scanning member, the pressure arrangement being constructed and arranged substantially as herein described with reference to, and as illustrated in, Figures 1A-C or 2A-C, each as modified by Figures 4A-C or 5A-C, of the accompanying drawings.

18. A tape cassette incorporating a pressure arrangement as claimed in claim 17.

19. A pressure device for recording media in tape form, in particular magnetic tapes in magnetic-tape cassettes, the recording medium being assigned at least one pressure element and being provided in an interacting manner with at least one support element mounted on at least one mounting element, and the scanning member effecting in the operating position a reversible deflection of the support element and of the at least one pressure element with respect to the mounting element, whereby the recording medium is pressed against the scanning member, which pressure device comprises

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extension arms projecting on both sides of the support element laterally beyond the mounting element and having end parts which, in the non-deflected position of the support element, do not bear or bear substantially pressurelessly against the recording medium and which, in the deflected position of the support element bear with pressure force against the recording medium (10).

20. A cassette with a pressure device as claimed in claim 1, the cassette having a front wall with at least one entry opening for the scanning member and a pressure device which is arranged behind the entry opening and in which the recording medium runs between the pressure device and the front side of the cassette, there being provided, seen from the front side of the cassette, at least one fixed-in-place mounting element, which forms bearing points for the pressure device at a distance from the centre of the entry opening, the pressure device having a support element mounted on the at least one mounting element and being provided with at least one pressure element, interacting with said support element, and a scanning member effecting in the operating position a reversible deflection of the support element and of the at least one pressure element, which cassette comprises extension arms projecting on both sides of the support element laterally beyond the mounting element and having end parts which, in the non-deflected position of the support element, do not bear or bear substantially pressurelessly against the recording medium and which, in the deflected position of the support element bear with pressure force against the recording medium.



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ABSTRACT

Pressure device for recording media in tape form  
and cassette therewith

A pressure device for recording media (10) in tape form, in particular magnetic tapes, has at least one pressure element (16) and comprises a support element (23, 32). When the device is actuated by a scanning head (20) coming to bear, a deflection of the device takes place, and pressing against the recording medium is effected automatically by at least one extension (26) of the support element. This pressing ends automatically when the scanning head (20) is no longer in bearing contact.

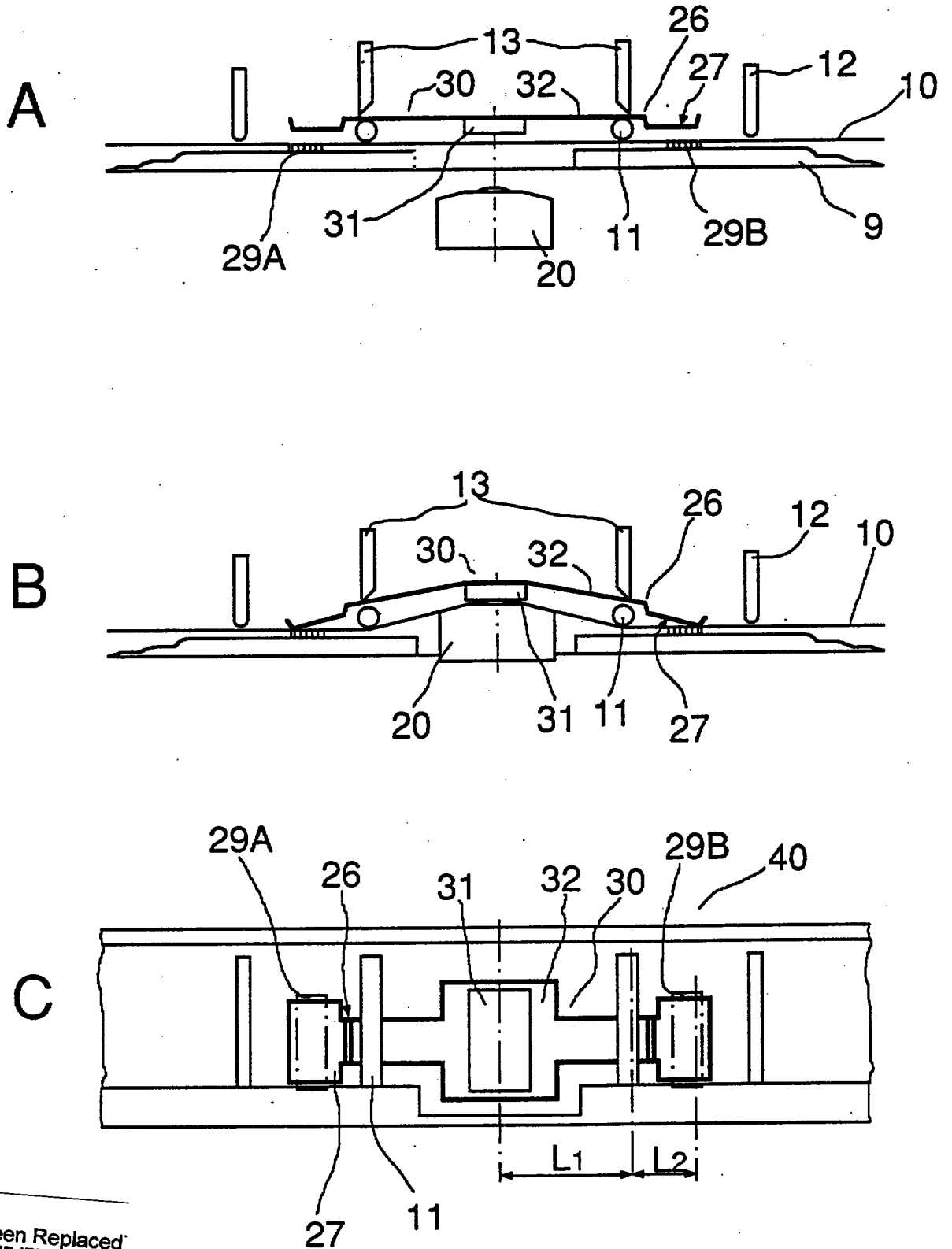
The bearing pressure may take place directly on the tape rear side or tape front side, or else indirectly on the tape front side or the tape rear side or both sides simultaneously. Pressing and/or antifriction and/or cleaning elements may also be arranged, at least partially, fixed in place with respect to the tape.

The invention can be used in all cassettes, film and magnetic-tape systems.

(With Figure 2B)



FIG.1



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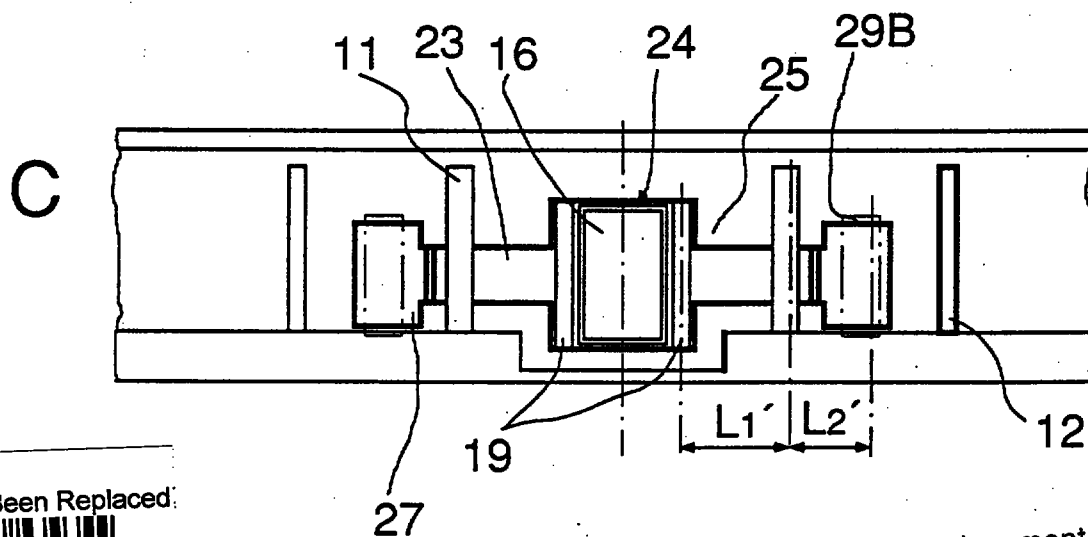
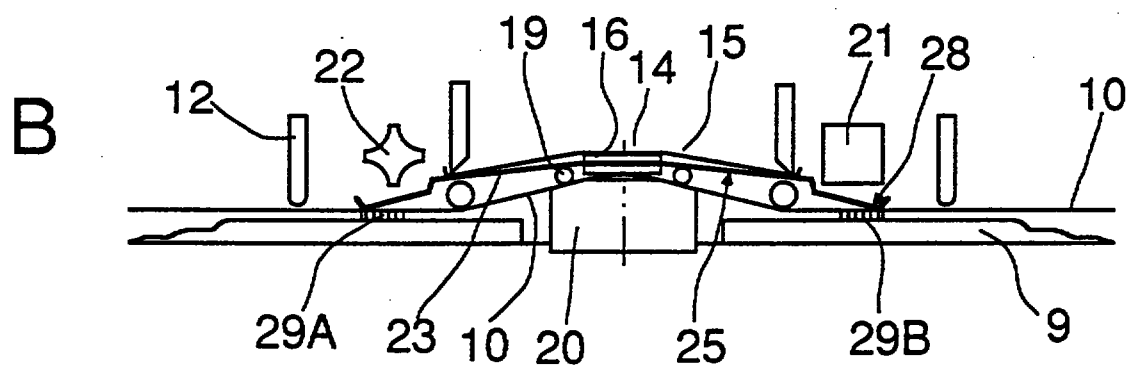
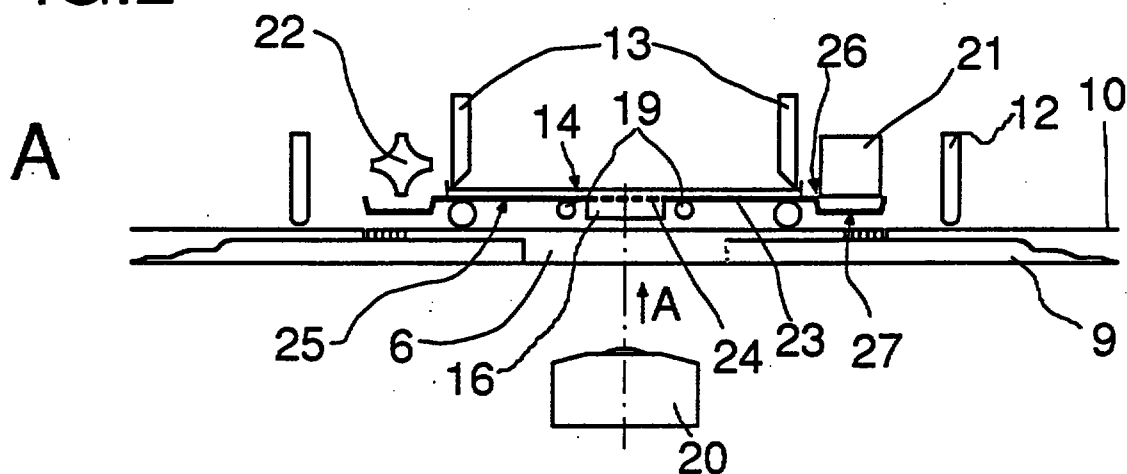
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FIG.2



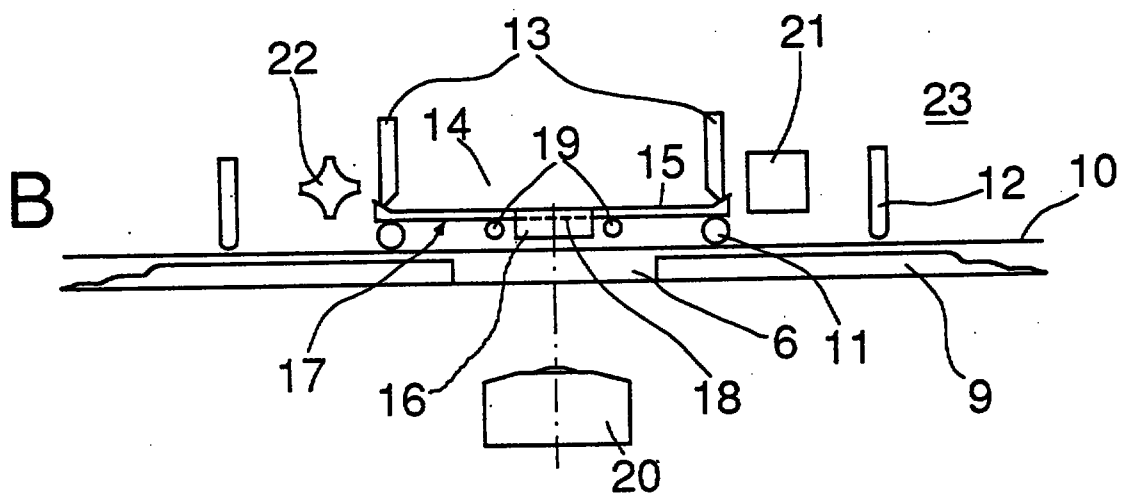
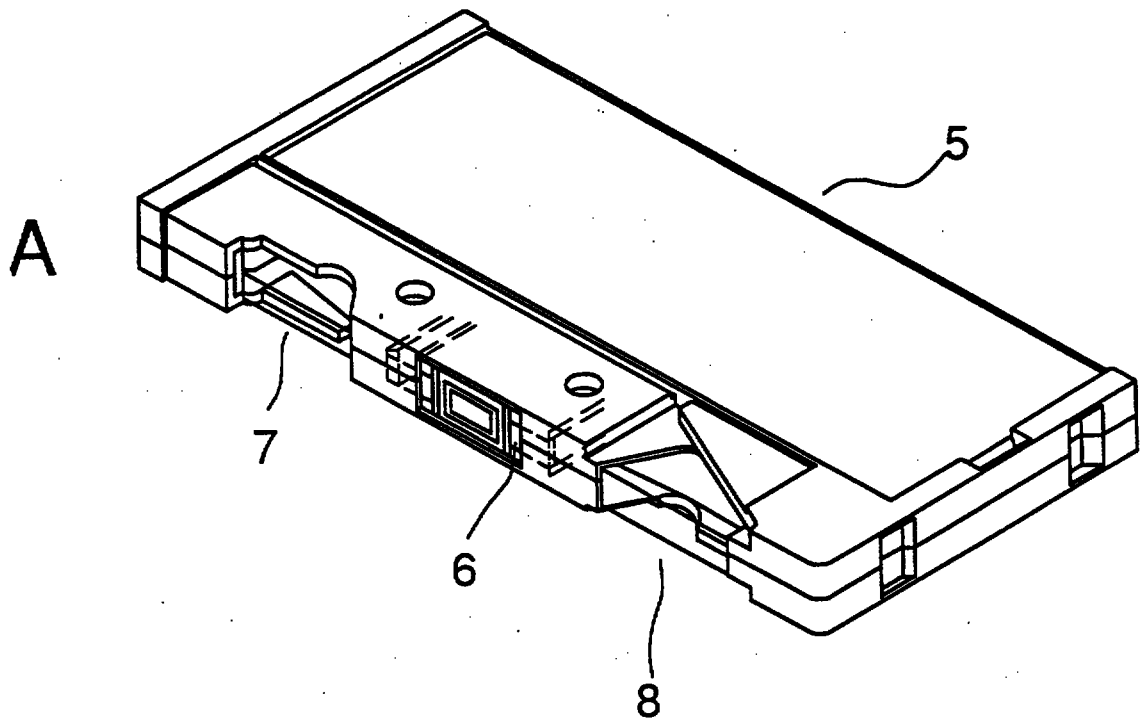
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FIG.3



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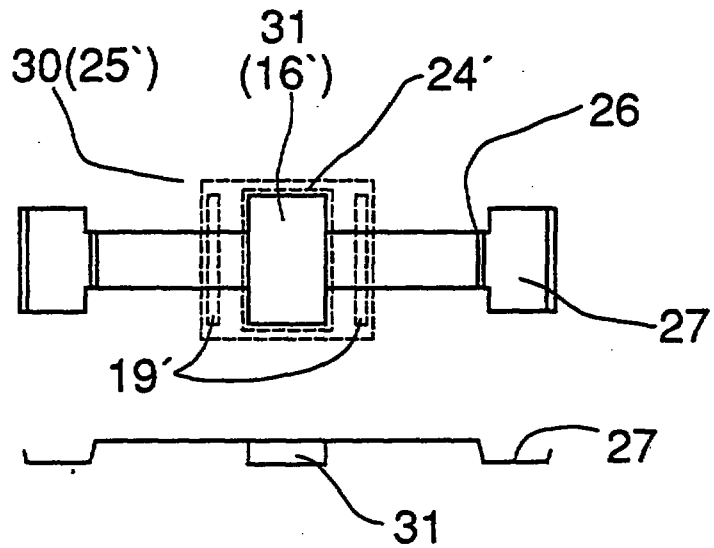


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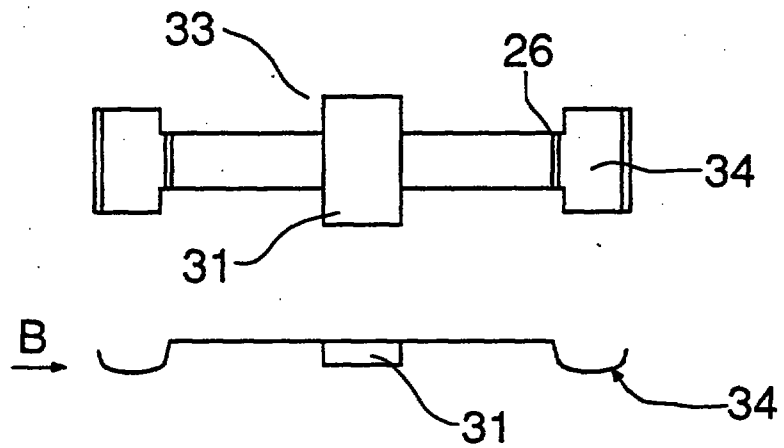
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FIG.4

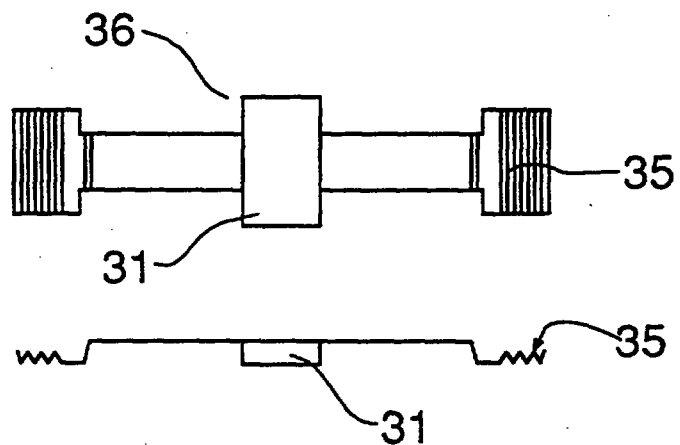
A



B



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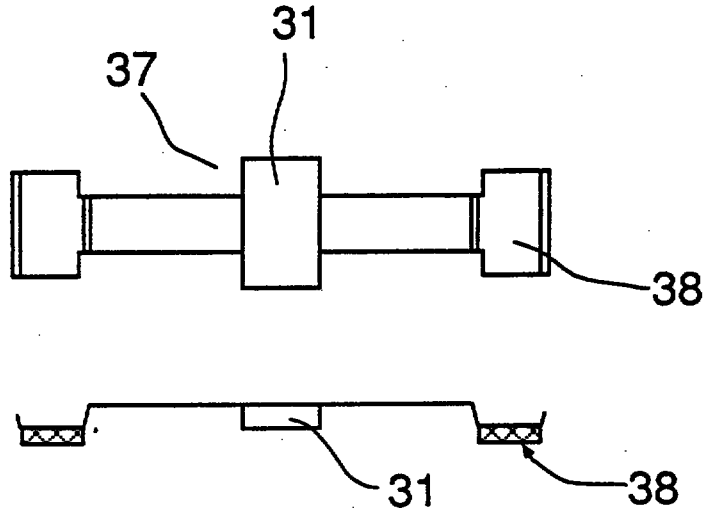


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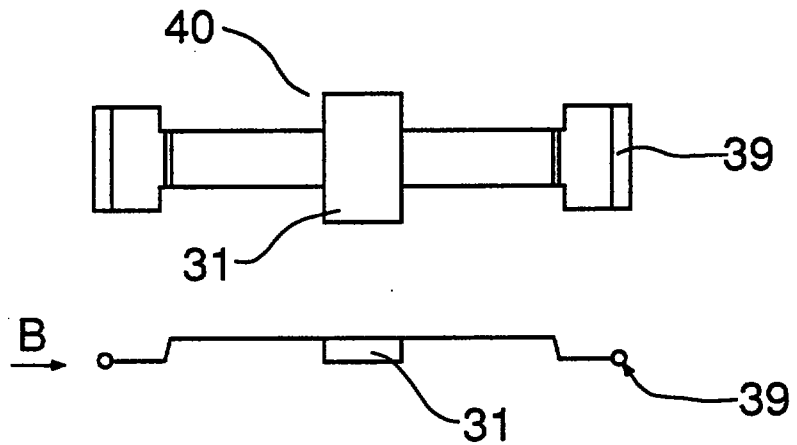
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FIG.5

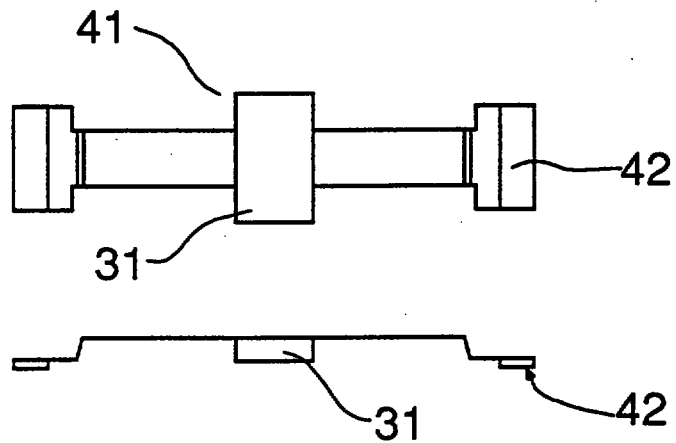
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PRESSURE DEVICE FOR RECORDING MEDIA  
AND CASSETTE THEREWITH

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| ✓ Drawing(s) :          | pages 1.. to page 26   |
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| DATE OF RECEIPT 24/8/97 |                        |

This invention relates to a pressure arrangement for pressing recording media in tape form, in particular magnetic tapes in magnetic-tape cassettes, against a scanning member, the pressure arrangement being of the kind comprising a pressure device comprising mounting means, a resiliently deflectable support element mounted on the mounting means and at least one pressure element associated with the support element, the support element and pressure element being reversibly deflectable relative to the mounting means on movement of the scanning member relative to the pressure arrangement between operable and inoperable positions. The invention also relates to a cassette and to a pressure device for recording media in tape form.

DE-A-2634161 discloses for a magnetic-tape cassette a double-armed spring with pressing elements for each of two heads, the same bearing pressures being set upon engagement of one or two heads with the tape by means of a special boss-mounting of the spring. Even if only one head comes into contact with the tape and one of the pressing elements, the other pressing element does not come to bear against the tape.

EP-A-096983 discloses a magnetic-tape cassette having a double-armed pressing spring with a felt pad at each of its ends, the spring being mounted so that the tape is in constant contact with both felt pads in order to bring about tape running around a capstan passage opening in the cassette housing. Even when a single head is brought towards one felt pad, the other felt pad remains in contact with the tape.

It is an object of the present invention to design a pressure arrangement for recording media in tape form and a cassette therewith in such a way that, depending on the operating state of the recording medium on the machine in

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recording/playback mode, a pressure device of the pressure arrangement bears with pressure force against the recording medium or does not or else bears substantially without pressure against it.

In particular, it is disadvantageous in the case of cassette systems with highly sensitive recording media, in particular magnetic tapes, if a pressure or cleaning device constantly bears with pressure force against the tape so as to cause the tape surface to be damaged. In such cassette systems, according to the object set here, it must be ensured that the pressing and/or cleaning device has pressure contact with the tape only when the magnetic head or heads are in engagement with the tape.

We have found that this object is achieved according to the invention with a pressure arrangement of the kind referred to in which the pressure device comprises extension arms projecting on both sides of the support element laterally beyond the mounting means and having end parts which, in a non-deflected position of the support element, do not bear, or bear substantially without pressure, against the recording medium and which, in a deflected position of the support element, bear with pressure force against the recording medium.

This advantageously achieves the effect that, without further switching-over or setting measures, the pressure arrangement automatically comes into pressure contact with the recording medium by engagement with the scanning member and comes out of pressure contact with the recording medium by disengagement from the scanning member. Consequently, the switching on and off is coupled in a simple way to the respective operating state of the recording medium in the machine. The pressure arrangement consequently always comes into action whenever in recording/playback mode the risk of mechanical or electrical disturbance is greatest, for example due to a lack of tape tension, which has an effect on wrapping around the head, or due to particles which may

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be present on the tape being transferred onto the scanning member.

In a first version of the pressure arrangement, a central pressure element is provided directly on the support element. The deflection to be performed by the scanning member in this case takes place indirectly via the central pressure element, so that the degree of deflection depends both on the instantaneous thickness and on the instantaneous flexibility of the pressure element.

In a second version, the support element is provided with a cutout for the passage of a pressure element. The pressure element is in this case mounted such that it is separately resilient. The deflection by the scanning member in this case takes place directly by the deflection of the frame-like support element and is consequently independent of the materials and dimensions of any pressure elements which may be interacting with it.

In a practical development, the end parts of the extension arms may be provided with side pressure elements for the recording medium. As an alternative version, it is also possible to provide the end parts with antifriction elements for the recording medium. It is also possible in practice to design the end parts themselves as contact pressing elements for the rear side of the recording medium.

The central and/or side pressure elements may comprise a nonwoven, felt or velour material.

It is also advantageous if the support element and the extension arms comprise spring steel, chrome-nickel steel or bronze, but it is also favourable to produce said parts from plastics material.

The end parts of the extension arms may expediently be bent out of a plane of the support element. It is also conceivable to design the contact pressure elements as

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contact ribs, for distributing any abrasion into rib structures. The end parts may also favourably comprise arcuate or cylindrical mouldings, to achieve specific pressing and/or cleaning effects.

We have found that a cassette may be provided with a pressure arrangement according to the invention, the cassette having a front wall with at least one entry opening for the scanning member with the pressure element being positioned behind the entry opening so that the recording medium runs between the pressure arrangement and the front side of the cassette, there being provided, seen from the front side of the cassette, at least one fixed-in-place mounting element, which forms bearing points for the pressure device of a distance from the centre of the entry opening. With such a cassette there is provided the surprising advantage that a tape pressure arrangement can be switched on and off automatically.

In a further practical development of the cassette, the end parts are designed as contact pressure elements for the rear side of the recording mediums, and on the inner side of the front wall, pressure elements and/or cleaning and/or anti-friction elements are provided for contacting the front side of the recording medium when said contact pressure elements are pressed against the tape rear side of the recording medium.

This achieves the effect that, from the rear side of the recording medium, the pressing takes place against pressure elements and/or cleaning and/or antifriction elements fixed to the cassette. If the contact pressure elements are likewise provided with suitable material, tape cleaning on both sides can be achieved.

The pressure elements and/or cleaning and/or antifriction elements may expediently comprise a nonwoven, felt, velour material and/or an antifriction polymer material, in particular PTFE or ultrahigh molecular weight

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polyethylene (UHMW-PE).

According to other aspects of the present invention there are provided a pressure device as claimed in the ensuing claim 19 and a cassette as claimed in the ensuing claim 20.

Embodiments of the invention will now be described, by way of example only, with particular reference to the accompanying drawings, in which:

Figure 1A shows a diagrammatic cutout plan view of the front part of a cassette according to the invention with a pressure device in the position of rest.

Figure 1B shows the cutout plan view according to Figure 1A with pressure device in the operating position.

Figure 1C shows a partial front view of the cassette according to the invention with pressure device according to Figures 1A and 1B but without head and tape.

Figure 2A shows<sup>a</sup> diagrammatic cutout plan view of the front part of a DCC cassette according to the invention with a pressure device in the position of rest.

Figure 2B shows the cutout plan view according to Figure 2A with the pressure device in the operating position.

Figure 2C shows a partial front view of the DCC cassette according to the invention with pressure device according to the invention and with a known central tape pressure device, but without head and tape.

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Figure 3A shows a DCC cassette without closure part in perspective with the pressure devices according to the prior art

Figure 3B shows a diagrammatic cutout plan view of the DCC cassette in Figure 3A with pressure devices in the position of rest

Figures 4A-4C show configurations of pressure devices and Figures 5A-5C according to the invention.

In Figure 3A, the DCC cassette 5 is represented in perspective without the recording medium i.e. the magnetic tape and without closure part. On its front side, the head entry opening 6 can be seen in the center and further openings 7 and 8 for guiding and positioning members can be seen to the right and left of it. In the cutout plan view in Figure 3B, the elements behind the opening 6 which can be seen only with difficulty in Figure 3A can be seen better. Behind the front wall 9 runs the tape 10, guided by pins 11 and webs 12. Behind the pins 11 there are blade-shaped mounting elements as webs 13 for a pressing spring 14 with a two-armed spring 15 as the support element, in the center of which the pressure element is attached as a felt pad 16. Provided in front of the pressing spring 14 is a frame part 17 with an opening 18 for the passage of the felt pad 16, there being fastened on the frame part 17 to the right and left of the opening 18 positioning pins 19, which are intended to support and align said frame part on the head 20 when the latter enters. The felt pad 16 is freely movable in the frame opening 18 upon head entry, as further revealed by Figures 2A-C. The securing of the pressing spring 14 and of the frame part 17 takes place between pin 11 and retaining webs 13. Cutouts 21 and 22 in the bottom wall 23 of the cassette 5 are characteristic of the DCC cassette.

In Figure 2, the pressure device 25 according to the invention is represented in a DCC cassette as a

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cutout plan view as in Figure 3B. The same parts are denoted by the same numbers.

Here, the pressure device 25 is provided with an opening or a cutout 24 in the central region, and on the support element 23, which corresponds approximately to the frame part 17 in Figure 3B, there are provided extension arms 26, which do not come into contact with the tape 10 or to bear against the tape 10, or do so substantially pressurelessly, with their end parts 27. The extension arms 26 begin where in Figure 3B the frame part 17 ends, and the extension arms 26 are adjoined by the end parts 27 as actual pressure parts. Figure 2A shows the position of rest, in which the end parts 27 are not in contact with the tape 10 and the felt pad 16 of the pressing spring 14 protrudes completely through the cutout 24 of the pressure device 25. In this position of rest, the end parts may also just bear against the tape virtually without pressure, with a bearing pressure force of at most 0.5 cN, for example if there is no alternative due to the spatial conditions in the cassette.

The extension arms 26 may also be fastened on existing frame parts 17 in a suitable form, for example by means of welding, adhesive bonding, etc.

If the head 20 is then displaced in the direction of the arrow A into the head entry opening 6 and comes to bear against the felt pad 16, the latter is displaced rearwardly on account of the bending deflection of the spring 15 in direction A in the cutout 24 until the positioning pins 19 bear laterally against the head 20. This position is shown in Figure 2B. Attached on the inner side of the front wall 9 are pressure elements which also can comprise cleaning and/or antifriction functions, referred to hereinafter as "pressure elements" 29 A, B for short, in the form of pads, strips or platelets etc., on the side of the tape 10 opposite the contact point 28 between end part 27 and tape 10.

When the head 20 enters, not only does the spring

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15 of the felt pressing spring 14 bend, but so too does the pressure device 25, in direction A, and experiences a deflection. On account of the mounting element comprising the webs B, this deflection is passed on by means of leverage to its full or an increased extent to the end parts 27 of the pressure device 25, whereby the tape contact or the tape pressure contact is established. Since the pressure elements 29 A and B are present, the tape front side is pressed there against in the operating position with predetermined force. The pressure forces in the operating position are to lie in the broad range from about 1 to about 10 cN (centinewtons), in particular in the range from about 2 to about 5 cN, and in a case where tested in practice were measured in the range from about 2.5 to about 3.5 cN. The chosen pressure forces depend on the intended effect, specifically on whether pressing only is intended, for example for braking or tape-tensioning purposes, or whether cleaning only or additionally is intended - in the case described the tape front side, in the case yet to be described also the tape front and rear sides - or whether pressing only is intended, to avoid tape flutter or similar tape running disturbances.

The magnitude of the bearing pressure force depends on the distances L1 and L2, a greater deflection at the point 28 advantageously being obtained if  $L2 > L1$ . A favorable choice of this setting is possible within limits which lie in the spatial construction of the DCC cassette.

In Figures 1A-1C, views of a further pressure device 30 according to the invention are represented, the latter differing from the pressure device 25 by the absence of a cutout. Fastened on the central part of this flexible pressure device 30 is a central pressure element 31, comprising the usual head pressing materials of felt, nonwoven, velour or the like. Retaining webs 13 and pins 11 are again represented as mounting elements. However,

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any desired cassette 40 is concerned, even if some of the designations have been taken over from Figures 2 and 3. The pressing mechanism is the same as in Figure 2, except that the head 20 deflects the central pressure element 31 directly. Pressure elements 29A and B are likewise present, and the bearing pressure forces lie in the same ranges. The support element 32 is designed as an enlarged plate, from which the narrower spring arms extend. The extension arms 26 and end parts 27 are again present; similarly, the same length ratios of L2 and L1 as specified above apply.

In Figures 4 and 5, more detailed practical exemplary embodiments of the pressure devices according to the invention are then represented.

Figure 4A shows once again the pressure device 30 from Figure 1 in front view and plan view, with the end parts 27, which are designed as bent-off contact surfaces. Figure 4B represents a pressure device 33, the end parts 34 of which differ due to their circular or arcuate shape. Figure 4C shows end parts 35 of a pressure device 36 which are designed in a ribbed or corrugated shape.

Figure 5A shows a pressure device 37, the end parts 38 of which are provided with pressure elements of materials described above. Figure 5B represents a pressure device 40 with cylindrical elements on the end parts 39.

Figure 5C shows a pressure device 41 with pressure elements in strip or platelet form on the end parts 42, of one or more of the materials specified above.

As representative of all the configurations 4A-4C and 5A-5C, in Figure 4A the configuration of the pressure device 25 corresponding to Figure 2C is indicated, the corresponding designations being provided with a prime.

It is intended to illustrate by this representation that all the configurations of Figures 4A-C and 5A-C can similarly be used advantageously for pressure devices of the type 25 (Figure 2) and for pressure devices of the

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type 30 (Figure 1). It goes without saying that other alternative versions of the end parts of the pressure devices are also conceivable.

With the configurations of Figures 4B and 5B, the following is achieved, for example, with regard to a cleaning effect.

Precleaning the tape front side of loose particles can be achieved upstream of the arcuate shape of the end part 34 or 39 in tape running direction (arrow B), then cleaning of firmly lodged particles or deposits can be accomplished in the center of the arc by increased bearing pressure forces, after which loose parts can then again be removed in the running-out region of the arc.

In the configuration 4A with flat contact part 27, a uniform, lower bearing pressure forces on a larger surface area of the tape 10 can be expediently achieved for gentle tape handling. However, the effective pressure-bearing area is dependent on the length of the bending-off in the perpendicular direction and/or on the angular position of the contact surface of the contact part 27 with respect to the tape 10 and with respect to the pressure element 29 A/29 B, respectively.

With the configuration according to Figure 4C, multiple cleaning can be advantageously achieved by multiple linear bearing pressure.

In this case, starting from the first pressure-bearing line, there follow one after the other the phases: loosening and collecting of loose and firmly lodged particles and deposits. A multiple ribbed or channeled arrangement in this case increases the cleaning effect considerably.

In the versions of Figures 5A and 5C, a pressing and cleaning effect of the tape rear side is achieved with the use of felt, nonwoven, velour or other usual cleaning materials on the end parts 38 and 42, respectively.

Felt, nonwoven or velour materials are most

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suitable for use as pressing and cleaning coverings. Fibers are synthetic or natural fibers which can be processed to form such materials and are commercially available. In the case of magnetic tapes as recording medium, it is particularly important here for very long-fibered materials to be bonded with one another and for the risk of fiber particles occurring during production and/or operation of these materials to be as low as possible. However, it is also possible for a purely cleaning effect to use blade-shaped agate, sapphire, corundum or steel elements. These blade elements may preferably be used instead of the pressure elements 29 A/29 B, at least assigned to the tape front side.

Specific details on suitable knitted or woven parts (velour materials) or nonwovens which are suitable are contained below.

A pressing or cleaning covering comprising the knitted or woven parts and possibly a roughening part is produced as a knitted fabric in a knitting operation or as a woven fabric in a weaving operation. Subsequently, the surface is roughened, for example by short-bristle brushes, such that the knitted or woven bonds are partially destroyed or broken open and fiber ends partially protrude. By shearing off the fiber ends, a fleecy, suede-like surface is obtained, which is very suitable as a contact surface for tape rear and front side and head pole faces. The thicknesses of the knitted or woven parts are in this case about 0.5 mm or about 0.15 mm to about 0.3 mm, preferably about 0.25 mm, so that an overall thickness of the covering may amount to about 0.8 mm. In this case, an average fiber thickness of about 10  $\mu\text{m}$  was used with a fiber weight of 1.5 g per 10,000 m. In general, an average fiber thickness of about 10 to about 25  $\mu\text{m}$  can be used with fiber weights from about 1.5 to about 5 g/10,000 m.

The mass per unit area of the knitted/woven

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fabric was in this case about 160 to 180 g/m<sup>2</sup> (fiber thickness about 10 μm).

A nonwoven as covering comprises, for example, fibers of an average length of about 50 mm and a fiber thickness of about 15 μm with a mass per unit area from about 85 g/m<sup>2</sup> to about 110 g/m<sup>2</sup> or up to about 25 μm in cases of greater masses per unit area.

The mass per unit area of the fiber layers may, however, in principle lie in the range from about 30 to about 300 g/m<sup>2</sup> in order to be suitable in the technical sense and with the specified advantages for use for the present invention.

The thickness of the nonwoven covering was about 0.15 to about 0.6 mm, which applies in particular to the nonwoven layer in the adhesively affixed state. The quasi-statically measured coefficients of friction of the knitted/woven fabric and of the nonwoven against the tape rear side were about 0.35 and 0.38, respectively, measured by means of a steel drum covered with material 16 or 17, 18 of 10 cm diameter and a 180° wrap under loading of 20 g.

The thickness of the nonwoven should in practice be about 0.5 mm in the adhesively affixed state, but may also be chosen to be greater.

The nonwoven material is usually produced from fibers or microfibers which are bonded to one another purely mechanically, ie. hooked or matted, by means of bonding techniques, for example the effect of a water jet.

Bonding using thermal welding is likewise conceivable.

However, in this case the welding points should be chosen to be very small and, after welding, an approximately uniform thickness of the nonwoven should be ensured. Chemical fiber bonds are also known.

There should not be any binders, of whatever type, at least in the region of the covering touching the

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tape, since they may have extremely adverse or damaging effects on tape running and head functions.

The coverings can be adhesively affixed on the underlay by conventional adhesives, for example polyurethane or acrylic adhesives or a blended adhesive of polyurethane-butadiene-acrylonitrile. The covering may also be adhesively affixed for example by means of double-sided adhesive tape or in another suitable way.

The fibers of the coverings comprise, for example, polyamide fibers and polyester/polyamide microfibers with a fiber thickness (or diameter) from about 1  $\mu\text{m}$  to about 15  $\mu\text{m}$ . It goes without saying that all coverings may also comprise all other suitable fibers, such as for example polypropylene, polyacrylonitrile, regenerated cellulose, wool or cellulose triacetate.

It is also quite possible according to the invention to use combinations of felt, velour and non-woven materials as pressing and/or cleaning material. Antifriction agents may be used in certain places even in such a combination, provided that they do not have lasting adverse effects on the pressing or cleaning characteristics and that they promote the running of the recording medium.

Particularly suitable as materials for the support element and extension arm of the pressure devices are spring steel, chrome-nickel steel and bronze. Support elements, extension arms and end parts may, however, also be advantageously produced from plastic, in particular injection-moldable plastic with spring characteristics. In general, adequate forces of recovery should be demanded of the material of the support element, so that a reversible deflection can be realized. For this purpose, the support element itself, or at least the extension arms, should have elasticity or spring characteristics.

A pressure device for recording media, in particular magnetic tapes, has at least one pressure element and comprises a support element. When the device is

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actuated by the head coming to bear, a deflection of the device takes place, and a pressing against the recording medium is automatically effected by means of at least one extension of the support element, said pressing ending automatically when the head is no longer in bearing contact.

The bearing pressure may take place directly on the tape rear side, but also indirectly on the tape front side or on both sides simultaneously. Pressing and/or antifriction and/or cleaning elements may also be arranged, at least partially, fixed in place with regard to the tape.

The invention can be used in the case of all cassettes, film and magnetic-tape systems.

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CLAIMS

1. A pressure arrangement for pressing recording media in tape form, in particular magnetic tapes in magnetic-tape cassettes, against a scanning member, the pressure arrangement comprising a pressure device comprising mounting means, a resiliently deflectable support element mounted on the mounting means and at least one pressure element associated with the support element, the support element and pressure element being reversibly deflectable relative to the mounting means on movement of the scanning member relative to the pressure arrangement between operable and inoperable positions, the pressure device comprising extension arms projecting on both sides of the support element laterally beyond the mounting means and having end parts which, in a non-deflected position of the support element, do not bear, or bear substantially without pressure, against the recording medium and which, in a deflected position of the support element, bear with pressure force against the recording medium.

2. A pressure arrangement according to claim 1, wherein a central pressure element is provided on the support element.

3. A pressure arrangement according to claim 1, wherein the support element is provided with a cutout for the passage of a pressure element.

4. A pressure arrangement according to claim 1, wherein the end parts of the extension arms are provided with side pressure elements for the recording medium.

5. A pressure arrangement according to any of claims 1 to 3, wherein the end parts are provided with antifriction elements for the recording medium.

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6. A pressure arrangement according to any of claims 1 to 3, wherein the end parts are designed as contact pressure elements for the tape rear side.

7. A pressure arrangement according to claim 4, wherein the central and/or side pressure elements comprise a nonwoven, felt or velour material.

8. A pressure arrangement according to any of the preceding claims, wherein the support element and the extension arms comprise spring steel, chrome-nickel steel or bronze.

9. A pressure arrangement according to any of claims 1 to 7, wherein the support element and extension arms comprise plastics material.

10. A pressure arrangement according to claim 6, wherein the end parts of the extension arms are bent out of the plane of the support element.

11. A pressure arrangement according to claim 10, wherein the contact pressure elements comprise contact ribs.

12. A pressure arrangement according to claim 10, wherein the contact pressure elements comprise arcuate or cylindrical mouldings.

13. A cassette with a tape pressure arrangement according to claim 1, the cassette having a front wall with at least one entry opening for the scanning member with the pressure arrangement being positioned behind the entry opening so that the recording medium runs between the pressure arrangement and the front side of the cassette, there being provided, seen from the front side of the cassette, at least one fixed-in-place mounting element, which forms bearing points for the pressure device at a distance from the centre of the entry opening.

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14. A cassette according to claim 13, wherein the end parts are designed as contact pressure elements for the rear side of the recording medium, and on the inner side of the front wall, pressure elements, and/or cleaning and/or antifriction elements are provided for contacting the front side of the recording medium when said contact pressure elements are pressed against the tape rear side of the recording medium.

15. A cassette according to claim 14, wherein the pressure elements and/or cleaning or antifriction elements comprise a nonwoven, felt, velour material or an antifriction polymer material, in particular PTFE or high molecular weight polyethylene.

16. A cassette according to claim 15, in which, in said operating position, bearing pressure forces of the pressure device against the pressure elements and/or cleaning and/or antifriction elements on the cassette are in the range of from 1 to 10 cN, in particular from 2 to 5 cN.

17. A pressure arrangement for pressing recording media in tape form against a scanning member, the pressure arrangement being constructed and arranged substantially as herein described with reference to, and as illustrated in, Figures 1A-C or 2A-C, each as modified by Figures 4A-C or 5A-C, of the accompanying drawings.

18. A tape cassette incorporating a pressure arrangement as claimed in claim 17.

19. A pressure device for recording media in tape form, in particular magnetic tapes in magnetic-tape cassettes, comprising a resilient support element mounted on mounting means and having at least one pressure element interacting with the support element, the support element, in use of the pressure device in a recording/reproducing apparatus having a scanning member, being reversibly deflectable with respect to the mounting means whereby the recording medium is

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pressed against the scanning member, wherein the pressure device further comprises extension arms projecting on both sides of the support element laterally beyond the mounting means and having end parts which in use, in the non-deflected position of the support element, do not bear or bear substantially pressurelessly against the recording medium and which in use, in the deflected position of the support element, bear with pressure force against the recording medium.

20. A cassette for a recording medium in tape form for use in a recording/reproducing apparatus comprising a scanning member, the cassette having a front wall with at least one entry opening for the scanning member, tape guides adjacent to the inner side of said front wall, said recording medium extending between said tape guides and in a span over said entry opening, and a pressure device which is arranged behind said entry opening and said tape span, there being provided, seen from the front side of the cassette, fixed-in-place mounting means with bearing points for the pressure device at a distance from the centre of said at least one entry opening, said pressure device having a resilient support element mounted on the mounting element and being provided with at least one pressure element interacting with said resilient support element, and the resilient supporting element being reversibly deflectable by the scanning member when the cassette is, in use, in said recording/reproducing apparatus, which cassette further comprises extension arms projecting on both sides of the support element laterally beyond the mounting means and having end parts which, in the non-deflected position of the support element, do not bear or bear substantially pressurelessly against the recording medium and which, in the deflected position of the support element bear with pressure force against the recording medium.

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ABSTRACT

Pressure device for recording media in tape form  
and cassette therewith

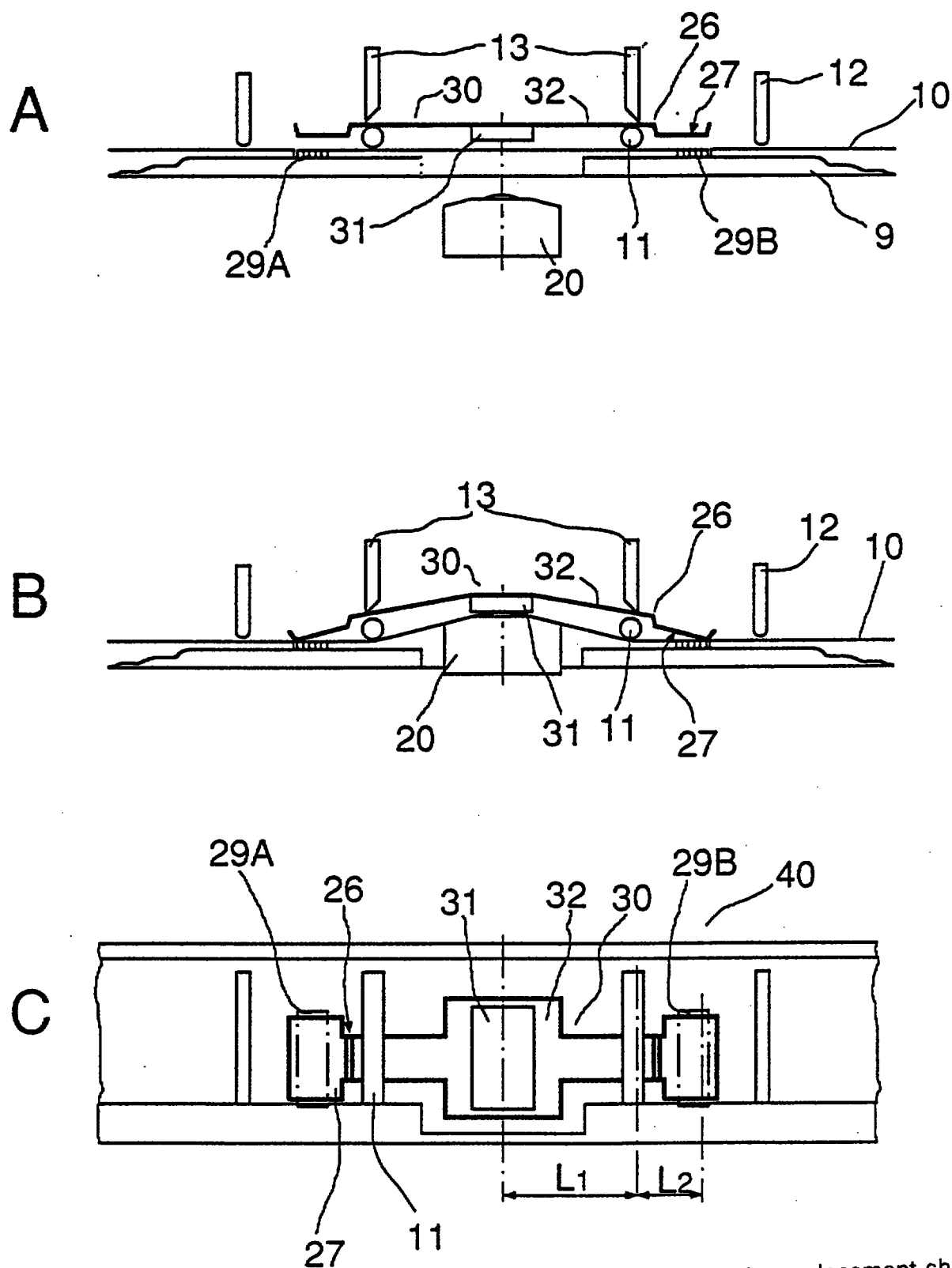
A pressure device for recording media (10) in tape form, in particular magnetic tapes, has at least one pressure element (16) and comprises a support element (23, 32). When the device is actuated by a scanning head (20) coming to bear, a deflection of the device takes place, and pressing against the recording medium is effected automatically by at least one extension (26) of the support element. This pressing ends automatically when the scanning head (20) is no longer in bearing contact.

The bearing pressure may take place directly on the tape rear side or tape front side, or else indirectly on the tape front side or the tape rear side or both sides simultaneously. Pressing and/or antifriction and/or cleaning elements may also be arranged, at least partially, fixed in place with respect to the tape.

The invention can be used in all cassettes, film and magnetic-tape systems.

(With Figure 2B)

FIG.1



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FIG.3

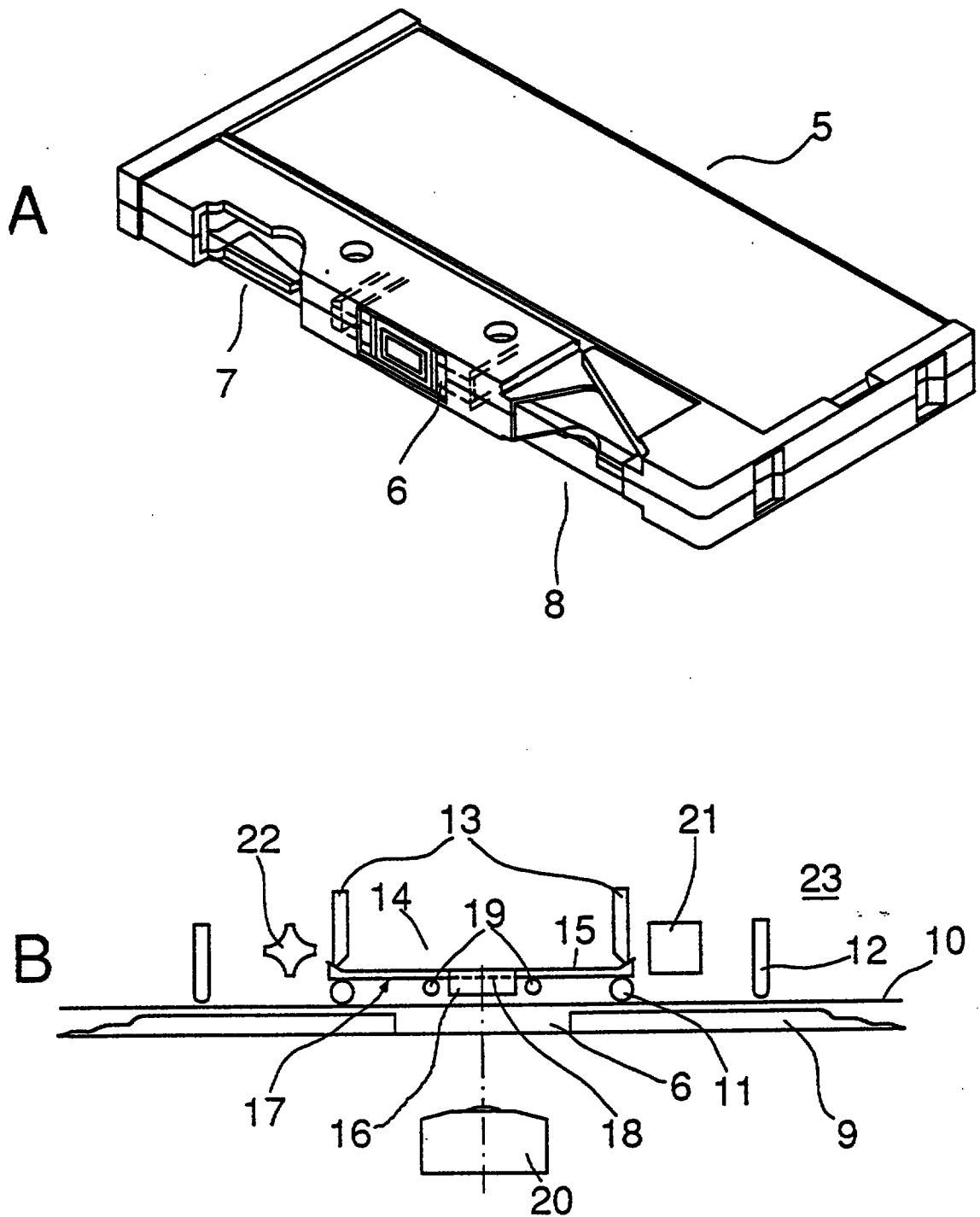
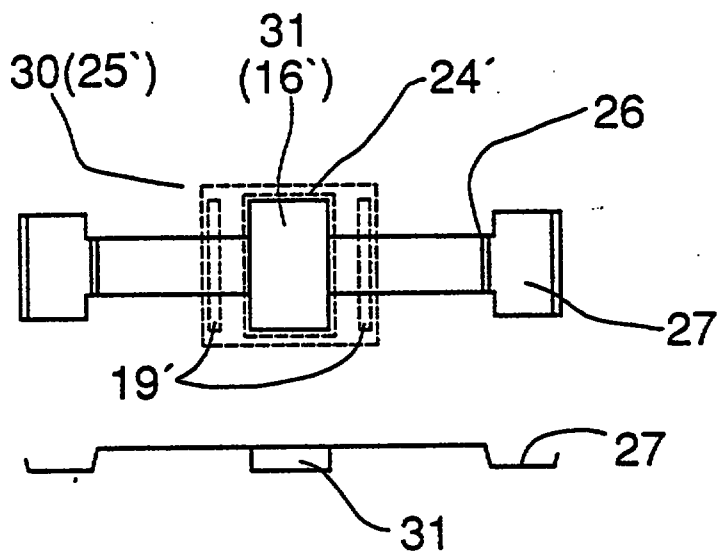
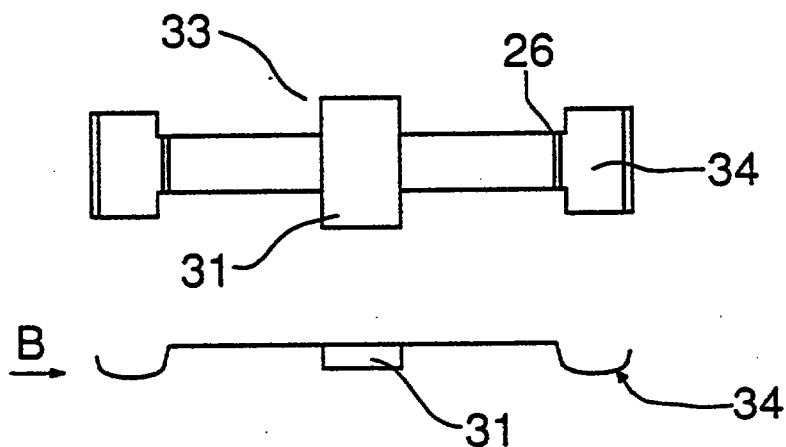


FIG.4

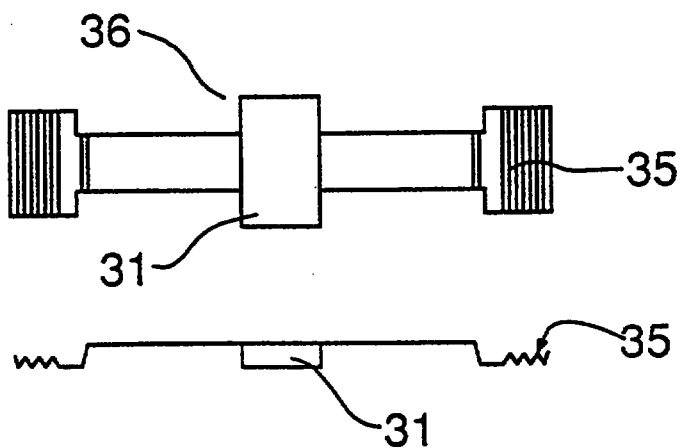
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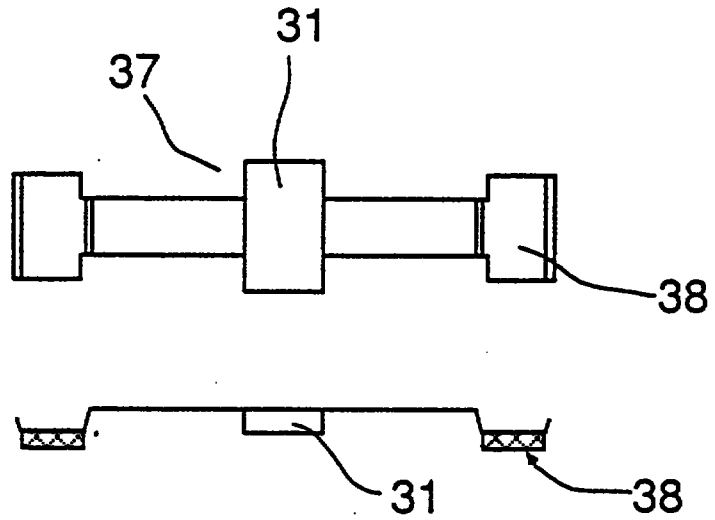


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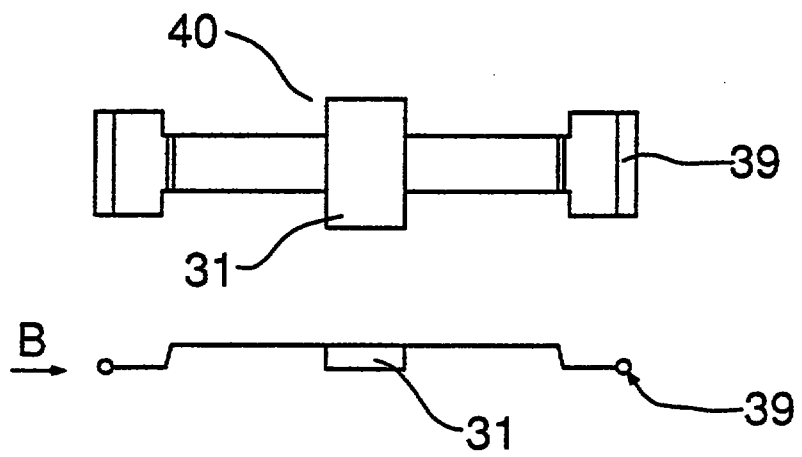
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FIG.5

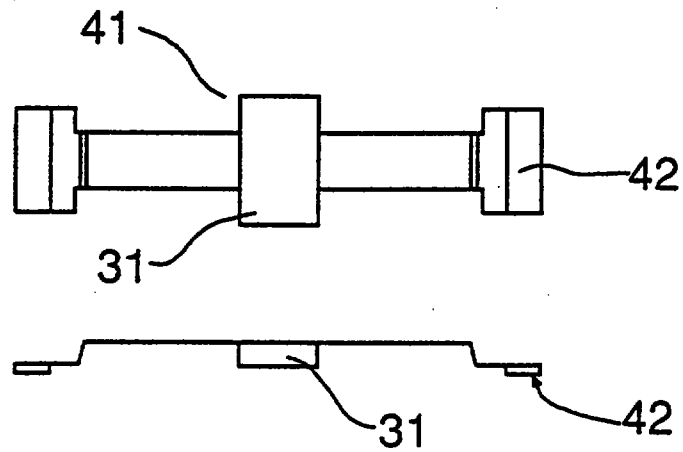
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