

Description

The invention relates to a switching device for actuating the recording switch of a magnetic-tape apparatus which comprises a head-mounting plate which carries a magnetic head and which is movable between at least two positions, two winding spindles each coaxially connected at its lower end to an associated reel disc, and an idler wheel which is driven by a drive means and which is pivotally supported between the reel discs so as to be displaceable into engagement with either disc to transmit drive thereto in an operating position of the head-mounting plate, which head-mounting plate carries two abutments which, in a rest position of the head-mounting plate, limit said displacement of the idler wheel so as to keep the idler wheel disengaged from the rest position of the head-mounting plate.

Such a switching device is known from EP-A-52399 and constitutes the connection between a recording button of the apparatus and the electrical recording switch. For the mechanical actuation of the recording switch in such an apparatus manual force must be applied. This is undesirable in particular with recently developed apparatuses in which the various functions such as playing and fast winding are controlled with easy-to-actuate buttons (so-called touch controls) via a microprocessor circuit. Consequently, the recording switches in recently developed magnetic tape apparatuses are actuated by means of a switching device in the form of a separate servo motor or other power source, which adds to the price of the apparatus.

It is known from JP-A-58-14347 that a two-motor magnetic-tape apparatus comprises a motor which is used for fast forwarding and rewinding and which is further used for operation switching by driving a control plate to predetermined positions.

The invention aims to provide such a switching device which can utilize a standard power source of the magnetic-tape apparatus.

To this end the invention is characterized in that the switching device comprises a guideway on the head-mounting plate, which guideway, in a movement of the head-mounting plate guides an axially displaceable coupling wheel between a first and a second axial position, the switching device further comprising a servo wheel with which a latching element cooperates to lock the servo wheel against rotation in one direction and which is also cooperable with the recording switch of the switching device via an actuating means, the head-mounting plate being movable between a rest position where the displacement of the idler wheel is limited and the servo wheel is coupled to the idler wheel by the coupling wheel in its first axial position so that the recording switch can be activated and deactivated by the drive means, a first operating position in a fast forward and rewind mode allowing displacement of the idler wheel but disengaging the servo wheel from the idler wheel, by the coupling wheel

in its second axial position and a second operating position in a play or record mode where the displacement of the idler wheel is limited and the servo wheel is disengaged from the idler wheel, by the coupling wheel in its second axial position.

Thus, when the head-mounting plate is in the rest position, the switching device can according to the invention be driven by the drive means normally used for the fast-winding of the magnetic-tape apparatus. In this rest position the head-mounting plate prevents the idler wheel and the fast-wind reel discs from being coupled to each other. This position of the head-mounting plate, in which the coupling wheel is in the first position and is coupled to the idler wheel, ensures a correct drive of the servo wheel and hence a correct actuation of the recording switch via the coupling wheel. The locking of the servo wheel against rotation in one direction guarantees a stable switched position of the recording switch after actuation. In the first or second operating position of the head-mounting plate the guideway ensures that the coupling wheel is disengaged from the idler wheel, so that in the first operating position of the head-mounting plate the servo wheel is disengaged in a reliable manner and fast winding is not impeded, whereas in the second operating position further actuation of the recording switch is prevented.

A preferred embodiment of the invention is characterized in that the servo wheel carries a cam which is situated between two resilient limbs of a wire spring of the actuating means, which actuating means comprise an upright member which is coupled to the recording switch and which is also situated between the limbs of said spring. This enables tolerances in the transmission between the servo wheel and the recording switch to be compensated for, whilst in the switched position a certain pre-load can be exerted on the switch to ensure that the switch is in the correct position during recording.

Yet another preferred embodiment of the invention is characterized in that the coupling wheel is rigidly connected to a spindle, an end portion of which is urged axially against the guideway under spring force. Thus, by means of a few additional parts a correct coupling and disengagement of the servo wheel and the idler wheel is achieved. Moreover, this enables the instant at which the idler wheel begins to drive the servo wheel to be defined accurately.

In this respect a further preferred embodiment of the invention is characterized in that the switch is electrically connected to a microprocessor circuit which controls the motor of the drive means in such a way that this motor is stopped some time after the switch has been actuated, so that due to a continued movement of the servo wheel the switch is latched in the relevant final switched position by the spring load exerted by the limbs of the wire spring. Thus, at the instant of switching the switch can give a signal to the microprocessor circuit, which may be programmed so as to allow the motor to run on for some time. The advantage

of this construction is that any tolerances in the switching device can be compensated for effectively. Thus, during manufacture of the magnetic-tape apparatus it is not necessary to carry out a special adjustment of the switching device and, in particular, its coupling to the recording switch.

Another preferred embodiment of the invention is characterized in that a sensing means is provided which acts to impede the servo wheel and render it inoperative upon detection of an anti-erase opening in a magnetic-tape cassette. Thus, the switching device can be disabled effectively when a magnetic-tape cassette which is not intended for recording is inserted into the apparatus. Since the servo wheel is not set in rotation the recording switch is not changed over, which is detected by the microprocessor circuit, which circuit subsequently stops the drive motor of the idler wheel.

An embodiment of the invention will now be described in more detail, by way of example, with reference to the drawings. In the drawings:

Figure 1 is a perspective view of part of a magnetic-tape apparatus provided with a switching device in accordance with the invention;

Figure 2 is an exploded perspective view of part of this apparatus showing the switching device during actuation of the recording switch;

Figure 3 is a perspective view of the idler wheel driving one of the reel discs when the switching device is inoperative.

The magnetic-tape-cassette apparatus shown in Figure 1 comprises a deck plate 1, in which two winding spindles 2 and 3 are mounted for rotation. At its lower end each of the winding spindles 2 and 3 are coaxially connected to a circumferentially toothed reel disc 4 and 5, respectively. A head-mounting plate is guided on the deck plate 1 for rectilinear movement in the directions indicated by the double arrow 7. The head-mounting plate 6 may occupy a rest position in which it is retracted relative to the winding spindles and from which it can be moved to at least one operating position in which it is situated nearer the winding spindles. The head-mounting plate 6 carries two magnetic heads 8 and 9, which in the present embodiment are a combined recording/play-back head and an erase head respectively. Further, the head-mounting plate 6 also carries a pressure-roller lever 10 which is pivotable at one end about a spindle 11 which is secured to the upper side of the deck plate 1. At its other end the pressure-roller lever carries a pressure roller 12 which acts against a capstan 13 in an operating position, not shown, of the head-mounting plate. The capstan 13 is journaled in the deck plate 1 and underneath the deck plate it is connected to a fly-wheel 14 which is driven by a drive motor 16 via a belt 15. In a manner not shown the drive motor 16 can move of the head-mounting plate 6 between its various positions.

Near the space between the reel discs 4 and 5 a toothed drive wheel 17 is arranged on the deck plate 1, which wheel is fixed on a spindle 18 which is mounted for rotation in a bearing support 19a

which is rigidly connected to the deck plate 1. Between the drive wheel 17 and the bearing support 19a a worm wheel 20 is fixed on the spindle 18, which wheel meshes with a worm 21 driven by a winding motor 22. By means of electrical connecting wires 23 the winding motor 22 is connected to a microprocessor circuit 24, by means of which the motor can be switched on and off and its direction of rotation can be reversed. A pivotal arm 25 is mounted at one end on the spindle 18 above the drive wheel 17 and at its other end carries a spindle 26 on which a toothed idler wheel 27 is journaled. The idler wheel 27 lies in the space between the reel discs 4 and 5. On the pivotal arm 25 is arranged a friction spring 25a having a free end which bears against a collar 27a on the wheel 27. The spring 25a controls the pivotal movement of the arm 25 by the friction torque exerted on the collar 27a at the instant at which the direction of rotation of the motor 22 is reversed. Thus, by the pivotal movement of the pivotal arm 25 around the spindle 18 the idler wheel 27 can be coupled to the reel disc 4 or the reel disc 5 in order to drive the relevant reel disc. The direction of the pivotal movement depends on the direction of rotation of the motor 22. Thus, when a magnetic-tape cassette has been inserted into the magnetic-tape apparatus, the magnetic tape contained in the cassette can be wound rapidly by the winding motor 22 via the winding spindle 2 or 3.

Projecting from the head-mounting plate 6 on opposite sides of the spindle 26 are two substantially parallel limbs 28 and 29 which are constructed and arranged mirror-symmetrically relative to a plane which lies midway between them and which is perpendicular to the deck plate 1 and parallel to the arrow 7. The limb 28 only will now be described with reference to Figure 3. The limb 28 comprises portions 30 and 32 which extend substantially parallel to the deck plate 1 and of which the portion 30 adjoins the head-mounting plate 6 and the portion 32 is spaced further from the deck plate 1 than the portion 30, and a portion 31 which extends between the portions 30 and 32 and which is upwardly inclined relative to the deck plate 1. In its side which faces the spindle 26 the portion 32 is formed with a recess 33 having a wall 33a which is inclined relative to the direction of movement of the head-mounting plate 6 and which adjoins an abutment surface 34 of the portion 32. The surface 34 extends between the recess 33 and the free end of the portion 32 and in a manner to be described hereinafter constitutes an abutment for the spindle 26. When the head-mounting plate 6 has been moved towards the winding spindles 2 and 3 into the fast-winding position, the limbs 28 and 29 each occupy a position (the position shown for the limb 28 in Figure 3) such that the spindle 26 can move freely into the recess 33 in one or the other of the limbs by pivotal movement of the pivotal arm 25 in the relevant direction. This enables the idler wheel 27 to be coupled to the reel disc 4 or the reel disc 5 without being

obstructed by the limbs 28 or 29, for fast-winding in a direction which depends on the direction of rotation of the motor 22.

In the rest position of the head-mounting plate the abutment surface 34 of each limb 28 and 29 functions as a stop to limit the movement of the idler wheel 27 with the arm 25 about the axis of the spindle 18. Thus, in the rest position of the head-mounting plate the idler wheel 27 is always disengaged from both of the reel discs 4 and 5. In the rest position of the head-mounting plate 6 an axially displaceable toothed coupling wheel 35 which is located near the space between the reel discs 4 and 5 occupies a position in which the idler wheel 27 can be coupled to the coupling wheel 35. This is effected by the motor 22 causing the drive wheel 17 to rotate in the direction indicated by the arrow 17a in Fig. 2 so that the idler wheel 27 is swung towards the limb 28 and the spindle 26 abuts the abutment surface 34 of the limb.

A conical axial projection 36 on the upper side of the coupling wheel 35 has sliding contact with a guideway constituted by the lower surfaces of the portions 30 and 31 of the limb 28. This guideway displaces the coupling wheel 35 axially downwards out of engagement with the idler wheel 27 when the head-mounting plate is shifted from the rest position to an operating position as shown in Figure 3. The projection 36 constitutes an end portion of a splined shaft 37 which carries the coupling wheel 35 and which is slidably journaled on a spindle 38 arranged on a support 19b which is connected to the deck plate 1. A compression spring 39 arranged between the support 19b and the splined shaft 37 urges the shaft 37 and hence the coupling wheel 35 axially upwards. The splined shaft 37 meshes with a toothed servo wheel 40 which is rotatably supported in the deck plate 1 by means of a spindle 41. The teeth of the servo wheel 40 cooperate with a panel 42 which constitutes a latching element for locking the servo wheel 40 against rotation in one direction. The spindle 41 carries a cylindrical cam 43 which extends downwardly from the servo wheel 40 and is rigidly connected thereto and which is arranged eccentrically of the spindle 41. The deck plate 1 carries a support 19c having a downwardly extending shaft 44 on which is rotatably mounted a sleeve 45 which is rigidly connected to a horizontally extending member 46 located below the cam 43. The central portion of a wire spring 47 of the hairpin type is fitted around the sleeve 45, which spring comprises two substantially parallel limbs 47a and 47b between which pass on opposite sides of the cam 43. Near their free ends the limbs bear against two opposite upright edges of an upright member 48 which is rigidly connected to the member 46. The member 46 with the member 48 forms part of a switch-actuating means 49 which also comprises an L-shaped rod 50 of which the shorter limb engages in a slot 51 in the upright member 48 and whose other limb is connected to a recording switch 52. In this way

the recording switch can be changed over between an inoperative position and a recording position by the actuating means 49. The recording switch 52 is connected to the microprocessor circuit 24 by electrical connecting wires 53.

The deck plate 1 further carries a sensing means comprising an arm 54 which is pivotable in upward and downward directions and which has a hook-shaped sensing portion 55 at one end and a portion 56 at the other end which is directed downwardly towards the servo wheel 40. A spring 57 urges the arm 54 downwardly to bring the end portion 56 of the arm into the path of a stop 40a on the upper side of the servo wheel 40, so that the servo wheel cannot rotate any further after abutment of the stop 40a with the end portion 56.

When a magnetic-tape cassette has been inserted and fast-winding of the tape is required, the motor 22 is started by pressing a button, not shown, and subsequently the head-mounting plate 6 is moved towards the winding spindles 2 and 3 into a first operating position. For this reference is made to the preceding part of the description.

When a recording button, not shown, is pressed the head-mounting plate 6 does not move out of the rest position and the coupling wheel 35 occupies the position for meshing with the idler wheel 27. This wheel is driven by the motor 22, which has been started by the depression of the recording button. When the idler wheel 27 and the coupling wheel 35 mesh with each other the coupling wheel 35 causes the servo wheel 40 to rotate in the direction indicated by the arrow 58 in Figure 2. At this instant the recording switch 52 is changed over by a switching device comprising the coupling wheel 35, the splined shaft 37, the servo wheel 40, the cam 43, the wire spring 47, and the switch-actuating means 49. This is achieved by the rotation of the servo wheel 40 urging the cam 43 against the limb 47b of the spring 47 to deflect this limb away from the member 48 of the switch-actuating means 49. The pre-stress of the spring 47 causes the other limb 47a to press against the member 48 and move this member and with it the rod 50 to set the switch 52 to the recording position. Once the switch 52 has been actuated a pilot lamp, not shown, may light up to indicate that a recording is being made. The change-over of the switch 52 to the recording position is detected by the microprocessor circuit 24 via the electrical connection 53. The circuit 24 subsequently allows the drive motor 22 to run on briefly in the relevant direction. The time during which the motor 22 continues to rotate is defined by the circuit 24. As a result of this the servo wheel 40 continues to rotate slightly further in the direction indicated by the arrow 58, so that the limbs 47a, 47b of the wire spring 47 are moved slightly apart and firmly keep the switch in the switched position under spring load. Subsequently, the microprocessor circuit 24 causes the motor 22 to stop, the pawl 42 ensuring that the switch is kept firmly in the switched position. Now the magnetic-tape apparatus is in

the recording stand-by position. This construction has the advantage that any tolerances in the transmission between the servo wheel 40 and the switch 52 are compensated for effectively. As a result of this no additional adjustments are required during manufacture of the magnetic-tape apparatus.

For starting the tape transport in order to make a recording on the tape a start button, not shown, is pressed. As a result of this the head-mounting plate is moved from the rest position to a second operating position in which it is situated at a smaller distance from the winding spindles 2 and 3 than in the first operating position (fast-winding), and in which the spindle 26 cannot enter the recesses 33 and the pressure roller 12 acts against the capstan 11. Subsequently, the circuit 24 starts the motor 22 but now in a direction opposite to that in which it rotates during actuation of the recording switch 52. As a result of this the drive wheel 17 is rotated in the opposite direction to that indicated by the arrow 17a in Figure 2. A transmission, not shown, between the wheel 17 and the winding spindle 3, drives the winding spindle 3. Since in the meantime the motor 16 has been started, recording may commence.

It is to be noted that the recording button and the start button may be actuated simultaneously, in which case the microprocessor circuit 24 first performs the recording stand-by operation described in the foregoing and immediately after this the start operation. Recording is terminated by pressing a stop button, not shown. Upon every actuation of this stop button the circuit 24 first ascertains whether the switch 52 is in the recording position. This is the case because a recording has been made, so that the head-mounting plate 6 is now returned to the rest position and the direction of rotation of the motor 22 reversed, under the control of the circuit 24, after which the wheel 17 is rotated in the direction indicated by the arrow 17a. During the return movement of the head-mounting plate the idler wheel 27 has been brought into mesh with the coupling wheel 35, so that the recording switch 52 is set to the other inactive position via the servo wheel 40.

A so-called anti-erase opening in the rear wall of the magnetic tape cassette can be scanned by the sensor 55, so that the end portion 56 of the member 54 is moved towards the servo wheel 40. The end portion 56 is then situated in the path of the stop 40a so as to prevent rotation of the servo wheel 40. After a short time the microprocessor circuit 24 signals that the switch 52 is not being actuated. Owing to this interaction with the microprocessor circuit the motor 22 is switched off immediately after this. Thus, if the cassette has an anti-erase opening, actuation of the recording button will not result in a recording being made.

The switching device in accordance with the invention enables the recording switch to be actuated by means of a standard power source in a magnetic-tape apparatus. Thus, so-called touch control of the recording switch is possible, which

is favourable in conjunction with other easy-to-actuate buttons of a magnetic-tape-apparatus.

Claims

1. A switching device for actuating the recording switch (52) of a magnetic-tape apparatus, which comprises a head-mounting plate (6) which carries a magnetic head (8) and which is movable between at least two positions, two winding spindles (2, 3) each coaxially connected at its lower end to an associated reel disc (5), and an idler wheel (27) which is driven by a drive means (22) and which is pivotally supported between the reel discs (5) so as to be displaceable into engagement with either disc (5) to transmit drive thereto in an operating position of the head-mounting plate (6), which head-mounting plate (6) carries two abutments (28, 29) which, in a rest position of the head-mounting plate, limit said displacement of the idler wheel (27) so as to keep the idler wheel (27) disengaged from the reel discs (5) in the rest position of the head-mounting plate (6), characterized in that the switching device comprises a guideway (28) on the head-mounting plate (6), which guideway (28), in a movement of the head-mounting plate (6) guides an axially displaceable coupling wheel (35) between a first and a second axial position, the switching device further comprising a servo wheel (40) with which a latching element (42) cooperates to lock the servo wheel (40) against rotation in one direction and which is also cooperable with the recording switch (52) of the switching device via an actuating means, the head-mounting plate (6) being movable between a rest position where the displacement of the idler wheel (27) is limited and the servo wheel (40) is coupled to the idler wheel (27) by the coupling wheel (35) in its first axial position so that the recording switch (52) can be activated and deactivated by the drive means (22), a first operating position in a fast forward and rewind mode allowing displacement of the idler wheel (27) but disengaging the servo wheel (40) from the idler wheel (27), by the coupling wheel (35) in its second axial position and a second operating position in a play or record mode where the displacement of the idler wheel (27) is limited and the servo wheel (40) is disengaged from the idler wheel (27), by the coupling wheel (35) in its second axial position.

2. A switching device as claimed in Claim 1, characterized in that the servo wheel (40) carries a cam (43) which is situated between two resilient limbs (47a, 47b) of a wire spring (47) of the actuating means, which actuating means comprise an upright member (48) which is coupled to the recording switch (52) and which is situated between the limbs (47a, 47b) of said spring (47).

3. A switching device as claimed in Claim 1 or 2, characterized in that the coupling wheel (35) is rigidly connected to a spindle (38), an end portion of which is urged axially against the guideway (28) under spring force.

the recording stand-by position. This construction has the advantage that any tolerances in the transmission between the servo wheel 40 and the switch 52 are compensated for effectively. As a result of this no additional adjustments are required during manufacture of the magnetic-tape apparatus.

For starting the tape transport in order to make a recording on the tape a start button, not shown, is pressed. As a result of this the head-mounting plate is moved from the rest position to a second operating position in which it is situated at a smaller distance from the winding spindles 2 and 3 than in the first operating position (fast-winding), and in which the spindle 26 cannot enter the recesses 33 and the pressure roller 12 acts against the capstan 11. Subsequently, the circuit 24 starts the motor 22 but now in a direction opposite to that in which it rotates during actuation of the recording switch 52. As a result of this the drive wheel 17 is rotated in the opposite direction to that indicated by the arrow 17a in Figure 2. A transmission, not shown, between the wheel 17 and the winding spindle 3, drives the winding spindle 3. Since in the meantime the motor 16 has been started, recording may commence.

It is to be noted that the recording button and the start button may be actuated simultaneously, in which case the microprocessor circuit 24 first performs the recording stand-by operation described in the foregoing and immediately after this the start operation. Recording is terminated by pressing a stop button, not shown. Upon every actuation of this stop button the circuit 24 first ascertains whether the switch 52 is in the recording position. This is the case because a recording has been made, so that the head-mounting plate 6 is now returned to the rest position and the direction of rotation of the motor 22 reversed, under the control of the circuit 24, after which the wheel 17 is rotated in the direction indicated by the arrow 17a. During the return movement of the head-mounting plate the idler wheel 27 has been brought into mesh with the coupling wheel 35, so that the recording switch 52 is set to the other inactive position via the servo wheel 40.

A so-called anti-erase opening in the rear wall of the magnetic tape cassette can be scanned by the sensor 55, so that the end portion 56 of the member 54 is moved towards the servo wheel 40. The end portion 56 is then situated in the path of the stop 40a so as to prevent rotation of the servo wheel 40. After a short time the microprocessor circuit 24 signals that the switch 52 is not being actuated. Owing to this interaction with the microprocessor circuit the motor 22 is switched off immediately after this. Thus, if the cassette has an anti-erase opening, actuation of the recording button will not result in a recording being made.

The switching device in accordance with the invention enables the recording switch to be actuated by means of a standard power source in a magnetic-tape apparatus. Thus, so-called touch control of the recording switch is possible, which

is favourable in conjunction with other easy-to-actuate buttons of a magnetic-tape-apparatus.

Claims

1. A switching device for actuating the recording switch (52) of a magnetic-tape apparatus, which comprises a head-mounting plate (6) which carries a magnetic head (8) and which is movable between at least two positions, two winding spindles (2, 3) each coaxially connected at its lower end to an associated reel disc (5), and an idler wheel (27) which is driven by a drive means (22) and which is pivotally supported between the reel discs (5) so as to be displaceable into engagement with either disc (5) to transmit drive thereto in an operating position of the head-mounting plate (6), which head-mounting plate (6) carries two abutments (28, 29) which, in a rest position of the head-mounting plate, limit said displacement of the idler wheel (27) so as to keep the idler wheel (27) disengaged from the reel discs (5) in the rest position of the head-mounting plate (6), characterized in that the switching device comprises a guideway (28) on the head-mounting plate (6), which guideway (28), in a movement of the head-mounting plate (6) guides an axially displaceable coupling wheel (35) between a first and a second axial position, the switching device further comprising a servo wheel (40) with which a latching element (42) cooperates to lock the servo wheel (40) against rotation in one direction and which is also cooperable with the recording switch (52) of the switching device via an actuating means, the head-mounting plate (6) being movable between a rest position where the displacement of the idler wheel (27) is limited and the servo wheel (40) is coupled to the idler wheel (27) by the coupling wheel (35) in its first axial position so that the recording switch (52) can be activated and deactivated by the drive means (22), a first operating position in a fast forward and rewind mode allowing displacement of the idler wheel (27) but disengaging the servo wheel (40) from the idler wheel (27), by the coupling wheel (35) in its second axial position and a second operating position in a play or record mode where the displacement of the idler wheel (27) is limited and the servo wheel (40) is disengaged from the idler wheel (27), by the coupling wheel (35) in its second axial position.

2. A switching device as claimed in Claim 1, characterized in that the servo wheel (40) carries a cam (43) which is situated between two resilient limbs (47a, 47b) of a wire spring (47) of the actuating means, which actuating means comprise an upright member (48) which is coupled to the recording switch (52) and which is situated between the limbs (47a, 47b) of said spring (47).

3. A switching device as claimed in Claim 1 or 2, characterized in that the coupling wheel (35) is rigidly connected to a spindle (38), an end portion of which is urged axially against the guideway (28) under spring force.



4. A switching device as claimed in Claim 2 or 3, characterized in that the switch (52) is electrically connected to a microprocessor circuit (24) which controls the motor (22) of the drive means in such a way that this motor (22) is stopped some time after the switch (52) has been actuated, so that due to a continued movement of the servo wheel (40) the switch (52) is latched in the relevant final switched position by the spring load exerted by the limbs (47a, 47b) of the wire spring (47).

5. A switching device as claimed in any one of the preceding Claims, characterized in that a sensing means (55) is provided which acts to impede the servo wheel (40) and render it inoperative upon detection of an anti-erase opening in a magnetic-tape cassette.

Patentansprüche

1. Schaltvorrichtung zum Betätigen des Aufnahmeschalters (52) eines Magnetbandgerätes, das mit einer einen Magnetkopf (8) tragenden und zwischen wenigstens zwei Stellungen beweglichen Kopfträgerplatte (6) versehen ist, weiterhin mit zwei Wickeldornen (2, 3), die je an ihrem unteren Ende mit einem zugeordneten Wickelteller (4, 5) koaxial verbunden sind, sowie mit einem von Antriebsmitteln (22) angetriebenen und zwischen den Wickeltellern (4, 5) derart schwenkbar angeordneten Zwischenrad (27), dass dieses Rad in der Betriebslage der Kopfträgerplatte (6) mit dem betreffenden Teller (4, 5) in Wirkkontakt verschiebbar ist, und zwar zum Antrieben desselben, wobei diese Kopfträgerplatte (6) zwei Anschläge (28, 29) aufweist, die in der Ruhelage der Kopfträgerplatte die genannte Verschiebung des Zwischenrades (27) beschränken, so dass in der Ruhelage der Kopfträgerplatte (6) das Zwischenrad (27) nicht mit den Wickeltellern (4, 5) in Eingriff gerät, dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass die Schaltvorrichtung auf der Kopfträgerplatte (6) eine Führungsbahn (28) aufweist, die in einer Bewegung der Kopfträgerplatte (6) ein axial verschiebbares Kupplungsrad (35) zwischen einer ersten und einer zweiten axialen Lage führt, wobei die Schaltvorrichtung weiterhin ein Servorad (40) aufweist, mit dem ein Verriegelungselement (42) zusammenarbeitet, und zwar zum Verriegeln des Servorades (40) gegen Drehung in nur einer Richtung und das ebenfalls über Betätigungsmittel mit dem Aufnahmeschalter (52) der Schaltvorrichtung zusammenarbeitet, wobei die Kopfträgerplatte (6) beweglich ist zwischen einer Ruhelage, in der die Verschiebung des Zwischenrades (27) beschränkt und das Servorad (40) durch das Kupplungsrad (35) in der ersten axialen Lage mit dem Zwischenrad (27) gekuppelt ist, so dass der Aufnahmeschalter (52) durch die Antriebsmittel (22) aktiviert und deaktiviert werden kann, einer ersten Betriebslage, in der in einer Schnellen-Vorlauf- und -Rücklaufbetriebsart eine Verschiebung des Zwischenrades (27) ermöglicht, das Servorad (40) aber durch das Kupplungsrad (35) in der zweiten axialen Lage von dem Zwischenrad (27) entkuppelt wird, und

einer zweiten Betriebslage, in der in einer Wiedergabe- oder Aufnahmebetriebsart die Verschiebung des Zwischenrades (27) beschränkt und das Servorad (40) durch das Kupplungsrad (35) in der zweiten axialen Lage von dem Zwischenrad (27) entkuppelt wird.

2. Schaltvorrichtung nach Anspruch 1, dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass das Servorad (40) einen Nocken (43) aufweist, der zwischen zwei Federschenkeln (47a, 47b) einer Drahtfeder (47) der Betätigungsmittel liegt, die ein aufrechtstehendes, mit dem Aufnahmeschalter (52) gekuppeltes, ebenfalls zwischen den Schenkeln (47a, 47b) der genannten Feder (47) liegendes Element (48) aufweisen.

3. Schaltvorrichtung nach Anspruch 1 oder 2, dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass das Kupplungsrad (35) ortsfest mit einer Spindel (38) verbunden ist, von der ein Endteil unter Federkraft axial gegen die Führungsbahn (28) gedrückt wird.

4. Schaltvorrichtung nach Anspruch 2 oder 3, dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass der Schalter (52) mit einem Mikroprozessorkreis (24) elektrisch verbunden ist, der den Motor (22) der Antriebsmittel derart steuert, dass dieser erst nach einer gewissen Zeit, nachdem der Schalter (52) betätigt worden ist, angehalten wird, so dass durch eine fortgesetzte Bewegung des Servorades (40) der Schalter (52) in der betreffenden geschalteten Endlage verriegelt wird, und zwar durch die von dem Schenkeln (47a, 47b) der Drahtfeder (47) ausgeübte Federkraft.

5. Schaltvorrichtung nach einem der vorstehenden Ansprüche, dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass Abtastmittel (55) vorgesehen sind, die bei Detektion einer Löschsperröffnung in einer Magnetbandkassette das Servorad (40) verriegeln und es unwirksam machen.

Revendications

1. Dispositif de commutation pour commander l'interrupteur d'enregistrement (52) d'un appareil à bande magnétique, qui comprend une plaque porte-tête (6) portant une tête magnétique (8) et mobile entre au moins deux positions, deux mandrins de bobinage (2, 3) reliés chacun coaxialement à leur extrémité inférieure à un disque de bobinage associé (4, 5), et une roue folle (27) qui est entraînée par un dispositif d'entraînement (22) et qui est montée à pivot entre les disques de bobinage (4, 5) de manière à pouvoir être amenée en prise avec un disque ou l'autre (4, 5) pour lui transmettre la force d'entraînement dans une position active de la plaque porte-tête (6), cette plaque porte-tête (6) portant deux butées (28, 29) qui, dans une position de repos de la plaque porte-tête, limitent le déplacement de la roue folle (27) de manière à maintenir cette roue folle (27) dégagée des disques de bobinage (4, 5) dans la position de repos de la plaque porte-tête (6), caractérisé en ce qu'il comprend un guide (28) sur la plaque porte-tête (6), qui, lors d'un déplacement de la plaque porte-tête (6), guide une roue d'accouplement (35) déplaçable axialement entre



une première et une seconde position axiale, le dispositif de commutation comprenant, en outre, une roue d'asservissement (40) avec laquelle un élément de verrouillage (42) coopère pour bloquer cette roue d'asservissement (40) de manière à l'empêcher de tourner dans un sens et qui peut également coopérer avec l'interrupteur d'enregistrement (52) du dispositif de commutation par l'intermédiaire d'un dispositif de commande, la plaque porte-tête (6) étant mobile entre une position de repos dans laquelle le déplacement de la roue folle (27) est limité et la roue d'asservissement (40) est accouplée à la roue folle (27) par la roue d'accouplement (35) occupant sa première position axiale, de sorte que l'interrupteur d'enregistrement (52) peut être activé et désactivé par le dispositif d'entraînement (22), une première position de fonctionnement dans un mode de bobinage et de rebobinage rapides permettant un déplacement de la roue folle (27), mais dégageant la roue d'asservissement (40) de cette roue folle (27), par la roue d'accouplement (35) occupant sa seconde position axiale, et une seconde position de fonctionnement dans un mode de lecture ou d'enregistrement dans laquelle le déplacement de la roue folle (27) est limité et la roue d'asservissement (40) est déagée de la roue folle (27), par la roue d'accouplement (35) occupant sa seconde position axiale.

2. Dispositif de commutation suivant la revendication 1, caractérisé en ce que la roue d'asservissement (40) porte une came (43) qui est située

entre deux branches élastiques (47a, 47b) d'un ressort en fil métallique (47) du dispositif de commande, ce dispositif de commande comprenant un élément vertical (48) qui est couplé à l'interrupteur d'enregistrement (52) et qui est situé entre les branches (47a, 47b) du ressort (47).

3. Dispositif de commutation suivant la revendication 1 ou 2, caractérisé en ce que la roue d'accouplement (35) est reliée rigidement à un axe (38), dont une partie d'extrémité est sollicitée axialement contre le guide (28) à l'intervention d'un ressort.

4. Dispositif de commutation suivant la revendication 2 ou 3, caractérisé en ce que l'interrupteur (52) est connecté électriquement à un circuit à microprocesseur (24) qui commande le moteur (22) du dispositif d'entraînement d'une manière telle que ce moteur (22) soit arrêté quelque temps après que l'interrupteur (52) ait été actionné, de sorte que grâce à la poursuite du déplacement de la roue d'asservissement (40), l'interrupteur (52) est verrouillé dans la position de commutation finale en question par la sollicitation élastique exercée par les branches (47a, 47b) du ressort en fil métallique (47).

5. Dispositif de commutation suivant l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, caractérisé en ce qu'un dispositif détecteur (55) est prévu et intervient pour entraver la roue d'asservissement (40) et la rendre inactive lors de la détection de la présence d'une ouverture antieffacement dans une cassette de bande magnétique.

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