

Description

This invention relates to digital magnetic tape drives in general and particularly concerns a compact drive for standard tape cartridges similar to the type described in American Standard ANSI X3.55 - 1977 and U.S. Patent No. 3,692,255 entitled "Belt Driven Tape Cartridge".

In certain applications, it is desirable to have a cartridge tape drive which will fit within the same space requirements, or "footprint", of a digital floppy disk drive. In the case of a 5-1/4" (133mm) disk drive, this presents special problems because the width of the 5-1/4" disk drive footprint is less than the length of the standard 1/4" (6.3mm) tape cartridge. This dimensional conflict requires that cartridge tape drives adapted to fit within a 5-1/4" disk drive footprint must be capable of accommodating endwise loading of the standard tape cartridge. Special drive design problems are presented by these requirements inasmuch as the standard tape cartridge was originally designed to be front loaded.

Prior art tape drives are available which are capable of accommodating endwise loading of the standard 1/4" tape cartridge. However, the prior art devices have complicated mechanisms for opening the tape access door of the standard cartridge after loading. Additionally, the prior art end-loading drives shift the magnetic head and tape drive motor into engagement with the loaded cartridge in order to actuate the drive. This shifting movement of the drive motor and the head is necessary because the end-loading feature does not permit engagement of these components in the normal manner. A problem with this approach is that the positional accuracy and repeatability requirements for the head and the motor with respect to the cartridge are such that expensive and complicated support mechanisms must be provided in order to permit swinging movement of these components while still maintaining the specified positional and repeatability tolerances.

US-A-3 604 862 discloses a tape cartridge positioning apparatus comprising a reciprocating lever having front and rear arms between which the tape cartridge is received. One of said arms projects from the housing of the apparatus and is manually movable to move said lever longitudinally against a spring bias after the tape cartridge has been fully inserted into the apparatus to displace the tape cartridge in a direction at right angles to the loading direction to bring the tape into engagement with a magnetic head. Thus to engage the tape cartridge with the magnetic head it is necessary first to insert the cartridge into the apparatus and then to operate said projecting arm to move the tape cartridge towards the magnetic head.

The device of the present application overcomes the aforementioned problems by providing a mechanism which is operated simply by movement of the tape cartridge in its loading direction and which eliminates the need to shift the magnetic head and the drive motor to operably engage the cartridge after loading. The present invention provides for shifting of the cartridge, after it is loaded, to a position wherein it is in engagement with both the drive motor and the magnetic head of the drive. Consequently, the magnetic head and drive motor do not need to be specially supported or moved transverse relative to the cartridge within the drive. The invention of the present application also eliminates power transmission problems by positioning the drive motor in direct drive relationship with the cartridge.

The present invention provides a tape drive for a digital magnetic cartridge of the type having a generally flat rectangular body comprising a pair of mutually spaced ends interconnecting a pair of elongated sides, a longitudinal axis intersecting said ends, and a tape access opening in one of said sides; said drive including:

a housing adapted to receive said cartridge by manual loading;

means defining a generally rectilinear loading path of travel within said housing for said cartridge;

a magnetic head mounted in said housing adjacent said path;

said housing having a loading slot configured to permit only endwise insertion of the cartridge into the housing thereby requiring lengthwise movement of the cartridge to follow along said loading path of travel,

means for shifting said cartridge transversely of said generally rectilinear loading path to and from engagement with said magnetic head after the cartridge has been inserted endwise into said housing and has traversed at least a portion of said rectilinear loading path,

characterised in that said shifting means includes a cartridge carriage pivotally mounted within said housing for swinging said cartridge transversely of said loading path toward and away from a position wherein said cartridge is in operable engagement with said head and the longitudinal axis of the cartridge is skewed relative to said generally rectilinear loading path.

The present invention will be more particularly described with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which:-

Figure 1 is a top plan view of a cartridge tape drive constructed in accordance with the principles of the present invention and having portions thereof removed to reveal details of construction;

Figure 2 is a bottom plan view of the cartridge tape drive shown in Figure 1 with portions thereof removed to reveal details of construction;

Figure 3 is a top plan view as in Figure 1, but showing the tape carriage in the operative position;

Figure 4 is a bottom plan view of the drive as shown in Figure 3;

Figure 5 is a top plan view of a conventional tape cartridge;

Figure 6 is a top schematic view of the cartridge tape drive showing the cartridge in an early position in its loading sequence;

Figure 7 is a plan view as in Figure 6 showing the cartridge in the door opening portion of its loading sequence;

Figure 8 is a plan view as in Figure 6 showing the cartridge at the end of its loading path of travel;

Figure 9 is a plan view as in Figure 6 showing the cartridge shifted to its operative position;

Figure 10 is a partial cross-sectional taken along line 10-10 of Figure 8;

Figure 11 is a top plan view of a second embodiment of the invention with portions removed to reveal details of construction; and

Figure 12 is a bottom plan view of the embodiment shown in Figure 11.

In Figures 1 and 2 there is shown top and bottom plan views respectively of a digital magnetic tape drive adapted for use with a conventional digital magnetic tape cartridge 12 as broadly shown in Figure 5. The drive 10 comprises a housing 14 (portions of which have been deleted to reveal details of construction of the drive (10), a magnetic head 16 supported within the housing 14, a cartridge-receiving carriage assembly 18, and a door-opening mechanism 20 for facilitating loading of the cartridge 12 into drive 10 as will be described. The drive 10 also includes a motor (not shown) adapted to operably engage the cartridge 12 during operation of the drive 10; the location of the motor capstan relative to the other components of the drive 10 is shown for reference purposes in broken lines in the drawing and is designated by the numeral 22 (Figures 6 to 9).

The housing 14 has opposed front and back walls 24 and 26, respectively and a spaced pair of sidewalls 28a, and 28b extending between the walls 24 and 26. The housing 14 is also provided with a flat, normally horizontally disposed partition 30 having a top surface 32 and a bottom surface 33. The partition 30 is contiguous with the walls 24, 26 and 28 approximately mid-height thereof. As shown for example in Figure 10, the housing 14 has a flat bottom 36 and a top cover 38 to form an enclosure for the other components of the drive 10. A slot (not shown) in the front wall 24 is configured

to permit only endwise loading of the cartridge 12 into the housing 14.

The cartridge 12 is generally described in American National Standard ANSI 3.55-1977 entitled "Unrecorded Magnetic Tape Cartridge For Information Interchange, 0.250 inch (6.30 millimeter), 1600 BPI (63BPMM), Phase EnCoded" which standard is hereby incorporated by reference. As broadly depicted in Figure 5, the cartridge 12 has a generally flat rectangular body 40 presenting a frontal edge 42, a rear edge 44 and a pair of ends 46 and 48, respectively. An access opening 50 in the front edge 42 on the body 40 permits access to the tape 52 carried on spaced reels 54 and 56, respectively. There is also provided access at the front edge 42 to the tape drive capstan 58.

A channel-shaped door 51 normally covers the access opening 50 to protect the tape 52 when the cartridge 12 is not in use. The door 51 is pivotally mounted on the body 40 by a hinge pin 53 for swinging movement about an axis perpendicular to the plane of the body 40; a spring (not shown) yieldably biases the door 51 to a normally closed position.

The cartridge 12 is adapted to be loaded endwise into the housing 14 through the slot in the front wall 24 along a generally rectilinear loading path indicated broadly by the arrow designated 60 in Figure 7. The loading path of travel for the cartridge 12 is defined by the carriage assembly 18 and other components of the drive 10 as will be described.

The carriage assembly comprises a plate 62 secured below a partition 30 by a pivot 64 for swinging movement in the plane of surface 33. A guideway 66 in the plate 62 spaced from the pivot 64 cooperably received a rigid guide pin 68 secured to partition 30 for assisting in pivotal movement of the plate 62. As shown for example in Figure 2 a spring 70 disposed between the partition 30 and the plate 62 biases the latter in a direction away from the head 16 toward the sidewall 28a.

A pair of end lugs 72 project upwardly from the plate 62 through cutouts 74 in the partition 30 and extend above surface 32 for engaging the leading end of the cartridge 12 when the latter is loaded into the drive 10. (It should be noted that when the cartridge 12 is correctly loaded the leading end is end 48). Similarly, the plate 62 provided with a pair of spaced side guides 76, 78 respectively which extend through appropriate cutouts 79 in the partition 30 adjacent sidewall 28a and project upwardly beyond surface 32 for engagement of the cartridge 12. A single side guide 80 is provided on the plate 62 opposite the guides 76, 78 and extends through a cutout 82 in the partition 30 adjacent to the head 16.

The magnetic head 16 is mounted on the partition 30 along the loading path of travel for the cartridge 10 adjacent sidewall 28b by a support arm 84, as shown for example in Figure 1. The head 16 is secured against movement within the plane of the partition 30 but may be moved in a direction normal to this plane in a manner as is well known in the art. A head guard 86 is provided between the head 16 and the loading path of travel in order to protect the head 16 against damage by inadvertent contact with the cartridge 12 during the loading operation. The guard 86 also assists in the door-opening operation as will be explained herein.

The door-opening mechanism comprises a roller assembly 88 and a lever 90 for selectively shifting the assembly 88 to an operative position. The roller assembly 88 comprises a blade spring 92 mounted on surface 33 of partition 30 and a roller 94 rotatably supported on the free end of the blade spring 92 for rotation about an axis parallel to the plane of partition 30. The roller 94 is biased by the spring 92 toward a door-engaging position wherein the roller 94 projects through a cutout 96 in the partition 30 and projects upwardly from surface 32. The circumferential surface of the roller is comprised of high friction material for grippingly engaging the door 51 of the cartridge 12.

The lever 90 is mounted on partition 30 for swinging movement along surface 33 about a pivot 98. One end 100 of the lever 90 projects through a cutout 102 in the partition 30 into the loading path of travel for the cartridge 12 and the other end 104 is adapted to cooperatively engage the roller assembly 88. The lever 90 is pivotable between a first position wherein the end 104 is disposed between the free end of the blade spring 92 and surface 33 such that the roller 94 is retracted beneath the surface 32 (that is, the roller 94 is not in its door-engaging position) and a second position wherein the end 104 is shifted away from the roller assembly 88 such that the spring 92 shifts the roller 94 to its door-engaging position. Lever 90 is shown in its first position in Figures 1 and 2, and in its second position, in Figures 3 and 4. A spring 106 is provided to bias lever 90 to its first position.

The roller 94 is oriented relative to the direction of loading as indicated by the arrow 60 in Figure 6. Specifically in this regard, it is noted that the axis of rotation for the roller 94 is skewed relative to the direction of loading of the cartridge 12 and in preferred forms is disposed at approximately a 45° angle relative to the loading direction. It also should be noted that the lever 90 is configured and dimensioned so that the end 100 is engaged by the leading end 48 of the cartridge 12 during loading at a predetermined point along the path of travel to shift the roller 94 to its door-engaging position when the door 51 is disposed thereabove. This

arrangement is best illustrated in Figures 6 and 7.

The loading sequence for the cartridge 12 is illustrated in Figure 6 to 9. Initially as shown in Figure 6, the cartridge 12 is manually inserted endwise through the slot in front wall 24 with the leading end 48 of the cartridge 12 entering housing 14 first. When the leading end 48 encounters the end 100 of the lever 90, further movement of the cartridge 12 in the loading direction serves to pivot the lever 90 towards its second position such that the end 104 is shifted from its position interleaved between the surface 33 and the free end 92 of spring 88. Consequently, the roller 94 is shifted to its door-engaging position whereupon the high friction outer surface of the roller comes in contact with the door 51 of the cartridge 12. At this point, further movement of the cartridge 12 in the loading direction causes the door 51 to pivot about its hinge pin 53 because the roller 94 grippingly engages the door 51 thereby resisting further movement of the latter in the loading direction. The door 51 thus swings to the position shown in Figure 7 as the cartridge is advanced in the loading direction whereupon it is engaged by the guard 86 and continues to swing open as the cartridge 12 approaches its fully loaded position.

When the cartridge 12 reaches the position shown in Figure 8 wherein the leading end 48 of the cartridge engages the end lugs 72 of plate 62, further movement of the cartridge 12 in the loading direction will be resisted. Upon further manual pressure on the cartridge 12 in the loading direction, the plate 62 and the cartridge 12 will be caused to rotate about the pivot 64 toward the head 16 against the biasing of spring 70 as shown broadly by the arrow 108 in Figure 9. This pivotal movement continues until the cartridge 12 assumes the orientation shown in Figure 9 wherein the tape 52 is in operable engagement with the head 16 at the access opening 50 and the motor capstan 22 is in engagement with the drive capstan 52. A stop (not shown) precludes further rotation of the plate 62 and a conventional latch (not shown) is also provided to secure the cartridge 12 in its operative position illustrated in Figure 9. At this point the drive 10 is ready to perform operations on tape 52 of cartridge 12 in a conventional manner.

A second embodiment of the invention is illustrated in Figures 11 and 12. A drive 210 is substantially identical in construction and operation as the drive 10, with the exception that a door-opening mechanism 220 replaces the door-opening mechanism 20.

The mechanism 220 comprises a rocker arm 222 mounted on the surface 33 of partition 30 by a pivot 224 for up and down swinging movement about an axis extending generally parallel to the plane of the partition 30. One end 226 of the arm

222 operably supports a roller 228 for rotation about an axis which is generally parallel to the plane of partition 30 and skewed at approximately a 45° angle relative to the loading path of travel of the cartridge 12. The roller 228 is identical to the roller 94 of drive 10.

A second roller 230 is secured on the opposite end 232 of the arm 222 and is adapted to be engaged by the leading end 48 of the cartridge 12 when the latter is loaded into the drive 10. In this regard, the end 232 supports the roller 230 in a manner such that it normally projects upwardly through the cutout 102 in the partition 30. When the roller 230 is engaged by the cartridge 12, further movement of the latter in the loading direction depresses the end 232 thereby causing the rocker arm 222 to teeter about its pivot 224 in a manner to shift end 226 upwardly. Thus, the roller 228 projects through the cutout 96 for engaging and opening the door 51 of the cartridge in a manner as has previously been described.

From the foregoing it will be appreciated that the present invention offers significant advantages over prior art cartridge tape drives. The unique arrangement of the shifting means enables a tape cartridge to be inserted into the tape drive and shifted into operative relation with the magnetic head simply by inserting the tape cartridge into the tape drive and continuing to urge the tape cartridge in the loading direction.

Claims

1. A tape drive (10) for a digital magnetic cartridge (12) of the type having a generally flat rectangular body (40) comprising a pair of mutually spaced ends (46, 48) interconnecting a pair of elongated sides (42, 44), a longitudinal axis intersecting said ends (46, 48), and a tape access opening (50) in one of said sides (42); said drive (10) including:

a housing (14) adapted to receive said cartridge (12) by manual loading;

means (18) defining a generally rectilinear loading path of travel within said housing (14) for said cartridge (12);

a magnetic head (16) mounted in said housing (14) adjacent said path;

said housing (14) having a loading slot configured to permit only endwise insertion of the cartridge (12) into the housing (14) thereby requiring lengthwise movement of the cartridge (12) to follow along said loading path of travel;

means (62, 64, 66, 68) for shifting said cartridge (12) transversely of said generally rectilinear loading path to and from engagement with said magnetic head (16) after the cartridge (12) has been inserted endwise into said housing (14) and has traversed at least a portion of said rectilinear loading path;

characterised in that said shifting means includes a cartridge carriage (62) pivotally mounted within said housing (14) for swinging said cartridge (12) transversely of said loading path toward and away from a position wherein said cartridge (12) is in operable engagement with said head (16) and the longitudinal axis of the cartridge (12) is skewed relative to said generally rectilinear loading path.

2. A tape drive according to claim 1, wherein said loading carriage comprises a generally flat plate (62), said plate (62) being provided with a pivot (64) remote from said loading slot and on the opposite side of said path from said head (16).
3. A tape drive according to claim 2, wherein said plate (62) has an arcuate guideway (66) formed therein, said housing (14) has a rigid guide pin (68) extending into said guideway (66) whereby to facilitate swinging movement of the plate (62) about its pivot (64).
4. A tape drive according to any one of claims 1, 2 or 3, wherein said carriage (62) has means (72) for engaging the leading edge of the cartridge (12) at the end of said path whereby further manual pressure against the cartridge (12) in the loading direction effects swinging of the carriage (62) and cartridge (12) about said pivot (64) toward said head (16).
5. A tape drive according to any one of claims 1 to 4, wherein said shifting means includes a spring (70) mounted between said housing (14) and said carriage (62) to bias the latter away from said head (16).
6. A tape drive according to any one of claims 1 to 5, wherein said drive (10) includes means (20, 220) for opening a hinged door (51) normally covering said access opening (50) of said cartridge as the cartridge (12) is advanced along said loading path of travel.
7. A tape drive according to claim 6, wherein said opening means (20, 220) comprise a friction member (94, 228) disposed within said path of travel for grippingly engaging said door (51) as



222 operably supports a roller 228 for rotation about an axis which is generally parallel to the plane of partition 30 and skewed at approximately a 45° angle relative to the loading path of travel of the cartridge 12. The roller 228 is identical to the roller 94 of drive 10.

A second roller 230 is secured on the opposite end 232 of the arm 222 and is adapted to be engaged by the leading end 48 of the cartridge 12 when the latter is loaded into the drive 10. In this regard, the end 232 supports the roller 230 in a manner such that it normally projects upwardly through the cutout 102 in the partition 30. When the roller 230 is engaged by the cartridge 12, further movement of the latter in the loading direction depresses the end 232 thereby causing the rocker arm 222 to teeter about its pivot 224 in a manner to shift end 226 upwardly. Thus, the roller 228 projects through the cutout 96 for engaging and opening the door 51 of the cartridge in a manner as has previously been described.

From the foregoing it will be appreciated that the present invention offers significant advantages over prior art cartridge tape drives. The unique arrangement of the shifting means enables a tape cartridge to be inserted into the tape drive and shifted into operative relation with the magnetic head simply by inserting the tape cartridge into the tape drive and continuing to urge the tape cartridge in the loading direction.

Claims

1. A tape drive (10) for a digital magnetic cartridge (12) of the type having a generally flat rectangular body (40) comprising a pair of mutually spaced ends (46, 48) interconnecting a pair of elongated sides (42, 44), a longitudinal axis intersecting said ends (46, 48), and a tape access opening (50) in one of said sides (42); said drive (10) including:

a housing (14) adapted to receive said cartridge (12) by manual loading;

means (18) defining a generally rectilinear loading path of travel within said housing (14) for said cartridge (12);

a magnetic head (16) mounted in said housing (14) adjacent said path;

said housing (14) having a loading slot configured to permit only endwise insertion of the cartridge (12) into the housing (14) thereby requiring lengthwise movement of the cartridge (12) to follow along said loading path of travel;

means (62, 64, 66, 68) for shifting said cartridge (12) transversely of said generally rectilinear loading path to and from engagement with said magnetic head (16) after the cartridge (12) has been inserted endwise into said housing (14) and has traversed at least a portion of said rectilinear loading path;

characterised in that said shifting means includes a cartridge carriage (62) pivotally mounted within said housing (14) for swinging said cartridge (12) transversely of said loading path toward and away from a position wherein said cartridge (12) is in operable engagement with said head (16) and the longitudinal axis of the cartridge (12) is skewed relative to said generally rectilinear loading path.

2. A tape drive according to claim 1, wherein said loading carriage comprises a generally flat plate (62), said plate (62) being provided with a pivot (64) remote from said loading slot and on the opposite side of said path from said head (16).
3. A tape drive according to claim 2, wherein said plate (62) has an arcuate guideway (66) formed therein, said housing (14) has a rigid guide pin (68) extending into said guideway (66) whereby to facilitate swinging movement of the plate (62) about its pivot (64).
4. A tape drive according to any one of claims 1, 2 or 3, wherein said carriage (62) has means (72) for engaging the leading edge of the cartridge (12) at the end of said path whereby further manual pressure against the cartridge (12) in the loading direction effects swinging of the carriage (62) and cartridge (12) about said pivot (64) toward said head (16).
5. A tape drive according to any one of claims 1 to 4, wherein said shifting means includes a spring (70) mounted between said housing (14) and said carriage (62) to bias the latter away from said head (16).
6. A tape drive according to any one of claims 1 to 5, wherein said drive (10) includes means (20, 220) for opening a hinged door (51) normally covering said access opening (50) of said cartridge as the cartridge (12) is advanced along said loading path of travel.
7. A tape drive according to claim 6, wherein said opening means (20, 220) comprise a friction member (94, 228) disposed within said path of travel for grippingly engaging said door (51) as



the cartridge (12) is loaded into the housing (14).

8. A tape drive as claimed in claim 7, wherein said friction member comprises a roller rotatably supported within said path of travel.

9. A method of loading a digital tape cartridge (12) into a tape drive (10) adapted to receive the cartridge comprising the steps of:

inserting the cartridge (12) endwise into the drive (10) and continuing such endwise cartridge motion along a generally rectilinear loading path of travel (60) which lies within a loading plane;

contacting a portion (72) of a pivotally mounted carriage (62) disposed in said loading plane with the cartridge (12) as it is inserted; and

swinging the carriage (62) and cartridge (12) along a curving path (108) extending generally transversely of the rectilinear path of travel (60) while the cartridge remains in said loading plane, said curving path (108) leading to a fully loaded position in which the cartridge is in its operative position, the fully loaded position lying within said loading plane.

Patentansprüche

1. Bandantrieb (10) für eine digitale Magnetkassette (12), die einen generell flachen rechteckigen Körper (40) aus einem Paar mit Abstand gegenüberliegenden Endflächen (46, 48), die ein Paar längliche Seitenflächen (42, 44) miteinander verbinden, eine die Endflächen (46, 48) schneidende Längsachse und eine Bandzugriffsöffnung (50) in einer der Seitenflächen (42) aufweist, wobei der Antrieb (10) aufweist:

ein Gehäuse (14) zur Aufnahme der Kassette (12) durch manuelles Laden;

Einrichtungen (18), die einen generell geradlinigen Ladeweg für die Kassette (12) in dem Gehäuse (14) definieren;

einen Magnetkopf (16), der in dem Gehäuse (14) neben dem Ladeweg montiert ist;

einen Ladeschlitz in dem Gehäuse (14), der das Einschieben der Kassette (12) in das Gehäuse (14) nur mit der Endfläche erlaubt, so daß eine Bewegung der Kassette (12) in ihrer Längsrichtung erforderlich ist, um dem Lade-

weg zu folgen;

eine Einrichtung (62, 64, 68), um die Kassette (12) quer zu dem generell geradlinigen Ladeweg in und außer Anlage mit dem Magnetkopf (16) zu verschieben, nachdem die Kassette (12) in das Gehäuse (14) mit ihrer Endfläche eingeschoben wurde und zumindest einen Teil des geradlinigen Ladeweges zurückgelegt hat;

dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die Verschiebeeinrichtung einen Kassettenwagen (62) aufweist, der in dem Gehäuse schwenkbar montiert ist, um die Kassette (12) quer zu dem Ladeweg in eine und aus einer Position zu schwenken, in der die Kassette (12) für den Betrieb in Anlage mit dem Kopf (16) und die Längsachse der Kassette (12) schief zu dem generell geradlinigen Ladeweg ist.

2. Bandantrieb nach Anspruch 1, wobei der Ladewagen eine generell ebene Platte (62) aufweist, die mit einem Schwenklager (64) versehen ist, welches entfernt von dem Ladeschlitz auf der dem Kopf (16) gegenüber liegenden Seite des Ladeweges gelegen ist.
3. Bandantrieb nach Anspruch 2, wobei die Platte (62) eine eingeformte bogenförmige Kulissee (66) und das Gehäuse (14) einen in diese Kulissee (66) ragenden starren Führungsstift (68) aufweist, um so die Schwenkbewegung der Platte (62) um das Schwenklager (64) zu ermöglichen.
4. Bandantrieb nach einem der Ansprüche 1, 2 oder 3, wobei der Wagen (62) eine Einrichtung (72) zur Aufnahme der vorderen Kante (48) der Kassette (12) am Ende des Ladeweges aufweist und wobei weiterer manueller Druck gegen die Kassette (12) in Laderichtung ein Schwenken des Wagens (62) und der Kassette (12) um das Schwenklager (64) in Richtung auf den Kopf (16) bewirkt.
5. Bandantrieb nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 4, wobei die Verschiebeeinrichtung eine Feder (70) aufweist, die zwischen Gehäuse (14) und Wagen (62) montiert ist, um den letzteren in Richtung weg von dem Kopf (16) vorzuspannen.
6. Bandantrieb nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 5, wobei der Antrieb (10) eine Einrichtung (20, 220) zum Öffnen einer normalerweise die Zugriffsöffnung (50) abdeckenden Schwenktür (51) aufweist, wenn die Kassette (12) sich längs



des Ladeweges vorwärtsbewegt.

7. Bandantrieb nach Anspruch 6, wobei die Öffnungseinrichtung (20, 220) ein Friktionselement (94, 228) aufweist, das innerhalb des Ladeweges gelegen ist, um die Tür (51) zu ergreifen, wenn die Kassette (12) in das Gehäuse (14) geladen wird.

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8. Bandantrieb nach Anspruch 7, wobei das Friktionselement eine Rolle aufweist, die innerhalb des Ladeweges drehbar abgestützt ist.

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9. Verfahren zum Laden einer digitalen Bandkassette (12) in einen die Kassette aufnehmenden Bandantrieb (10) mit folgenden Schritten:

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Einschieben der Kassette (12) mit der Schmalseite in den Antrieb (10) und Weiterführen dieser Kassettenbewegung längs eines generell geradlinigen Ladeweges (60), der in einer Ladeebene liegt;

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Berühren eines Teiles (72) eines in der Ladeebene angeordneten, schwenkbar gelagerten Wagens (62) mit der Kassette (12), wenn diese eingeschoben wird;

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Schwenken des Wagens (62) und der Kassette (12) längs eines bogenförmigen Weges (108), der sich generell quer zum geradlinigen Ladeweg (60) erstreckt, wobei die Kassette in der Ladeebene verbleibt und dieser bogenförmige Weg (108) zu einer in der Ladeebene liegenden Ladeendposition führt, in der die Kassette in Betriebsstellung ist.

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Revendications

1. Entraînement de bande (10) pour une cassette magnétique numérique (12) du type ayant un corps rectangulaire sensiblement plat (40) comprenant deux extrémités espacées l'une de l'autre (46,48) reliant entre elles deux côtés allongés (42,44), un axe longitudinal coupant ces extrémités (46,48), et une ouverture d'accès (50) à la bande dans l'un des côtés (42), cet entraînement (10) comprenant :

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un boîtier (14) adapté pour recevoir cette cassette (12) par un chargement manuel ;

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des moyens (18) définissant pour cette cassette (12) un trajet de chargement sensiblement rectiligne à l'intérieur du boîtier (14) ;

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une tête magnétique (16) montée dans le boîtier (14) adjacente à ce trajet ;

le boîtier (14) ayant une fente de chargement configurée pour ne permettre que l'introduction en bout de la cassette (12) dans le boîtier (14), nécessitant ainsi un mouvement longitudinal de la cassette (12) pour suivre ce trajet de chargement ;

des moyens (62,64,66,68) pour déplacer la cassette (12) transversalement par rapport à ce trajet de chargement sensiblement rectiligne pour l'amener en coopération avec la tête magnétique (16) et pour l'en dégager après que la cassette (12) a été introduite en bout dans le boîtier (14) et a parcouru au moins une portion de ce trajet de chargement rectiligne ;

caractérisé en ce que les moyens de déplacement comportent un chariot de cassette (62) monté à pivotement à l'intérieur du boîtier (14) pour faire basculer la cassette (12) transversalement par rapport au trajet de chargement en la rapprochant et en l'éloignant d'une position dans laquelle la cassette (12) coopère fonctionnellement avec la tête (16) et dans laquelle l'axe longitudinal de la cassette (12) est en biais par rapport au trajet de chargement sensiblement rectiligne.

2. Entraînement de bande selon la revendication 1, dans lequel le chariot de chargement comprend une plaque généralement plane (62), cette plaque (62) étant équipée d'un pivot (64) éloigné de la fente de chargement et sur le côté opposé de ce trajet par rapport à la tête (16).

3. Entraînement de bande selon la revendication 2, dans lequel une fente de guidage incurvée (66) est formée dans la plaque (62), le carter (14) a un téton de guidage rigide (68) s'étendant dans cette fente de guidage (66), facilitant ainsi le mouvement de pivotement de la plaque (62) autour de son pivot (64).

4. Entraînement de bande selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1, 2 ou 3, dans lequel le chariot (62) a des moyens (72) pour coopérer avec le bord avant de la cassette (12) au niveau de l'extrémité de ce trajet de chargement, d'où il résulte qu'une pression manuelle s'exerçant sur la cassette (12) dans la direction du chargement fait basculer le chariot (62) et la cassette (12) autour de ce pivot (64) en direction de la tête (16).

5. Entraînement de bande selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 4, dans lequel les



moyens de déplacement comportent un ressort (70) monté entre le boîtier (14) et le chariot (62) pour rappeler ce dernier en l'éloignant de la tête (16).

6. Entraînement de bande selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 5, dans lequel cet entraînement (10) comporte des moyens (20,220) pour ouvrir une porte articulée (51) recouvrant normalement l'ouverture d'accès (50) de la cassette lorsque la cassette (12) est avancée le long du trajet de chargement. 5
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 7. Entraînement de bande selon la revendication 6, dans lequel les moyens d'ouverture (20, 220) comportent un élément de friction (94,228) disposé à l'intérieur de ce trajet pour agripper la porte (51) lorsque la cassette (12) est chargée dans le boîtier (14). 15
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 8. Entraînement de bande selon la revendication 7, dans lequel l'élément de friction comporte un galet supporté à rotation à l'intérieur du trajet de chargement. 25
 9. Méthode pour charger une cassette de bande numérique (12) dans un entraînement de bande (10) adapté pour recevoir la cassette, comprenant les stades suivants : 30
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- introduire la cassette (12) en bout dans l'entraînement (10) et continuer ce mouvement longitudinal de la cassette le long d'un trajet de chargement sensiblement rectiligne (60) qui est situé dans un plan de chargement,
- amener en contact une portion (72) d'un chariot monté à pivotement (62) disposé dans ce plan de chargement avec la cassette (12) lorsque celle-ci est introduite, et
- faire basculer le chariot (62) et la cassette (12) le long d'un trajet courbe (108) s'étendant sensiblement transversalement par rapport au trajet de chargement rectiligne (60) pendant que la cassette reste dans ce plan de chargement, ce trajet courbe (108) conduisant à une position de chargement total dans laquelle la cassette est dans sa position fonctionnelle, cette position de chargement total étant située dans le plan de chargement.