

Description

The subject invention relates generally to a head positioning assembly for disc drive apparatus and more particularly to a band drive for use in either a linear or rotary positioning assembly.

Disc drive machines record and reproduce information stored on concentric circular tracks on magnetic discs. Tracks are written and read by magnetic heads which cooperate with the surface of the disc. Various methods have been used to position the head; The two common types of data accessing mechanisms are linear and rotary head carriages. In both types, the objective is to position a magnetic head over a concentric track on the surface of a magnetic disc for reading or writing of information.

Various methods have been used to move the carriage and position the head including lead screws, cams and band drives. Band drives are shown and described in U.S. Patent 4,161,004, and 4,170,146 among others. These drives convert rotary motion of a stepper motor shaft to motion of the carriage to move the heads mounted on the carriage across the disc to record and read adjacent concentric circular tracks. A typical drive band is wrapped around the motor shaft or a pulley attached to the shaft, and has its ends attached to the carriage so that rotation of the shaft wraps one portion of the band on the pulley while unwrapping the other, causing the carriage to move. A new track is recorded at each step of the stepper motor as it moves the head across the disc.

While band drives have proved to be the most popular form of drive, a long term problem with such drives has been that the total rotation of the motor shaft available to drive the head from the innermost track to the outermost track has been radially limited to less than one complete rotation of the shaft. This is because in the present split band technology, the band tied to the motor drive shaft and to one end of the carriage passes between the two portions of the band which are fastened to the drive shaft and to the other end of the carriage as the carriage is driven back and forth.

I.B.M. Technical Disclosure Bulletin, Vo.19, No.7 December 1976, pages 2675-2677 discloses a dual-band access mechanism utilizing flexible pull-down and pull-up bands fixed to and wound about a pulley in opposite directions. The pulley is driven from an electrical stepping motor. The band drive moves a carriage carrying an electrical transducer radially across a magnetic disc.

In band driven disc drive actuators, the weak link is usually the band, because it is made of relatively thin material and is subjected to frequent

near-instantaneous increases in stress as the motor starts and stops. Therefore an object of the invention is to provide a band drive design which reduces or eliminates instantaneous changes in stress on the band.

This invention provides a positioning apparatus for movably controlling the position of a component between first and second positions, the component being supported for movement between said first and second positions, the apparatus comprising a drive means including a drive motor having a rotatable shaft, a pulley carried on said shaft, and first and second separate parallel bands, one end of each of said bands being fastened to said component and the other end of each said bands being connected to said pulley whereby rotation of said shaft wraps one and unwraps the other band on said pulley to displace the component between said first and second positions; wherein the bands are wrapped helically on said pulley each defining an acute angle with the axis of rotation of the pulley on the drive means with one band wrapping onto a portion of the pulley surface area adjacent to the pulley portion left vacant by the unwrapping of the other band the arrangement permitting the pulley to rotate for at least 360° and enabling the length of the pulley in the direction of the axis to be minimised.

Preferably said drive motor is positioned with said drive shaft perpendicular to said recording medium and the direction of travel of said carriage and is adapted to rotate 360° or more to extend the length of the path of travel of the carriage.

Thus the stepper motor is allowed to make more than one complete revolution in moving a recording head from track to track in a disc drive, thereby increasing the number of tracks which may be addressed, or, depending on the application, increasing the spacing between the tracks if such is desirable.

In either of the above arrangements said first and second bands may be fastened to opposite ends of the pulley, one of said bands being helically wrapped on said pulley surface area towards the centre of said pulley depending on the direction of rotation of said pulley simultaneously with the unwrapping of the other band from said pulley, the centre lines of each of said bands lying substantially in parallel along the carriage.

GB-A-1192623 discloses a disc scanning apparatus including a transducer carrying sector shaped plate having an outwardly facing curved wall. The plate is mounted at one corner for pivotal movement about an axis parallel to the disc axis. A motor driven band encircles the sector plate and thereby positions the transducer relative to the disc.

The present invention also provides a position-

ing apparatus for positioning a magnetic head relative to a recording medium, the apparatus including a head carrying mechanism mounted for rotary movement over said recording medium, a drive arm connected to the head carrying mechanism and rotatable about a pivot point, the distal end of said arm from said pivot point mounting a curved end portion, drive means for rotating said drive arm comprising a drive motor having a drive shaft extending perpendicular to said recording medium and the direction of travel of the head carrying mechanism, said drive shaft being mounted just outside the arc of the circle along which said curved end portion travels and being connected to said end portion for causing movement thereof by flexible band means comprising first and second distinct parallel bands, each having one end connected to said shaft and the other end connected to said end portion of said arm, said bands being wound on and unwound from said shaft for moving said head carrying mechanism; wherein the bands are wound helically on the shaft wrapping on the same angular cross section of a surface area of the shaft with one band wrapping on to a portion of the shaft surface area adjacent to the portion left vacant by the unwrapping of the other band to move said head over said recording medium, each of the bands defining an acute angle with the length of the drive shaft and the shaft being permitted to rotate at least 360°.

The foregoing advantages and objectives of the invention can be more clearly understood from the following description taken in connection with the drawings in which:

Figure 1 is a side elevational view of a typical linear drive carriage;

Figure 2 is a plan view of a drive carriage and stepper motor shaft incorporating the helically wound band of the present invention;

Figure 3 is a plan view of a rotary disc drive actuator which incorporates the present invention.

Figures 4A, 4B and 4C are graphic diagrams depicting the stress levels on split and helical bands.

The helically wound band of the present invention was designed to translate the rotary motion of a stepper motor drive shaft to a carriage or other driven object while providing two significant advantages:

1. increasing the number of steps through which the stepper motor can rotate; and
2. reducing the instantaneous changes in stress on the band.

These advantages can be more easily understood by considering the use of the band in one important environment i.e. to drive a head actuator in a disc drive.

In US-A-4,323,939 there is described a disc apparatus in which the present invention is useful. The disclosure of that patent is incorporated herein by reference.

Figure 1 shows the basic elements of a linear disc drive head actuator including a stepper motor 6 having a drive shaft 12, a pulley 13 carried at the end of the drive shaft and adapted to receive a drive band 14 and a carriage 17. The band includes a first portion 14A and a second portion 14B each secured by a screw 18A, 18B to a distant end of the carriage 17 and by a screw or other fastener 20A, 20B to the drive shaft. Rotation of the drive shaft 12 and pulley 13 clockwise or counter-clockwise winds and unwinds the first and second band portions 14A, 14B on the pulley to move the carriage. The carriage includes cut-out portions 17a, 17b to allow the drive shaft securing screws or fasteners 20a and 20b to rotate past the plane of the carriage.

The carriage itself mounts an E-shaped or other suitable mount 32 for a plurality of heads 33 which are adapted to cooperate with one or more associated discs. By controlling the stepper motor, the carriage, which in this embodiment is a linear carriage, moves linearly along a track to move the heads in and out on the surface of the associated disc to read and write information on the disc surface.

More particularly as clearly appears in Figure 2, the band portions 14A, 14B helically wind on portions of the pulley 13, thus each band can wind around more than one complete revolution of the pulley, the stepper motor is capable of more than one complete revolution. Further, as can be seen from Figure 2, as the pulley turns from one end of its allowed rotation to the other, the band portion being wound on the pulley is wound on substantially the same pulley surface area as the other pulley has just been unwound from. Thus the length of the pulley is minimized, even though no band ever physically lies on top of another portion of the band. Therefore, the carriage can be moved a greater distance, allowing for an increased number of tracks to be defined. This is a highly significant advantage in a technology where increased data storage is of critical importance.

The reason for the control of stress in the band being particularly advantageous, is that this is one of the key points of breakdown in disc drives. Breaks do occur due to the instantaneous changes in stress on the band. It is also known that almost all breaks in the band material occur parallel with the cross section. Therefore, with the band wound helically around the pulley, the present invention produces a larger effective radius and less stress is imposed on the cross section of the band. For example, figure 4A depicts the average stress level

imposed on a normally wound split band as is now common use, and particularly the instantaneous change in stress on the band at the point 100 where the band comes in contact with the pulley. In contrast, looking at figure 4B, it can be seen that as to any cross section of the band (see the line 106 in figure 4C identifying such a cross section) only one point on the cross sectional line reaches the pulley 13 at a time. Therefore, as can be seen from the line 102 of figure 4B, the change in stress imposed on any cross sectional area of the band is much more gradual, and therefore easier for the band to absorb and significantly less likely to result in undue aging or breaking of the band. Therefore, a combination of a stepper motor driven pulley and helical band can be expected to have a much longer life than the normally wound bands in present use.

Turning next to Figure 3, shown therein are the pertinent portions of a rotary actuator embodying the present invention. Figure 3 demonstrates the means for converting the rotary motion of a stepper motor to rotary motion of a mechanical arm, which can then be used to position a head carrying mechanism. Omitted from Figure 3 is the actual head carrying mechanism, which can be embodied in various ways known to anyone familiar with the art.

More specifically, Figure 3 shows a stepper motor 50 having a rotatable shaft 51 on which is mounted a pulley 52. A rotating arm (shown partially at 56) extends along line 57 to pivot point 58. At the distal end of arm 56 is mounted a curved end portion 59 whose radius is the distance from pivot point 58 to a point closely adjacent to the pulley 52. Connecting the pulley 52 to the curved end portion 59 of arm 56 are two helically wound band segments 53A and 53B. One end of each of band segments 53A, 53B is secured to the ends of the curved end portion 59 of arm 56 by screws or other appropriate fasteners 54A, 54B. The other ends of the band segments 53A, 53B are secured to the pulley 52 by screws or other appropriate fasteners 55A, 55B. As the stepper motor 50 rotates the shaft 51 and attached pulley 52 clockwise or counterclockwise, the band segments 53A, 53B are wound on and unwound from pulley 52 rotating the arm 56 along path "A". The curved end portion 59 of the arm 56 is notched, as shown previously in Figure 2, to allow clearance for fasteners 55A, 55B, and supports the unwound portions of the band segments 53A, 53B.

The distance that the arm 56 moves along path "A" with each step of the motor 50 is determined by several factors: a) the amount of rotation the motor makes with each step, b) the diameter of the pulley 52, and the length of the arm 56.

The total portion of the circular path "A"

through which the arm 56 can rotate is dependent only on the length of the band segments 53A, 53B and the length of the curved end portion 59 of the arm 56, since the helically wound band segments allow the pulley to rotate through more than 360°.

As shown herein, a positioning assembly has been provided which is especially useful in a disc drive or the like. Use of this invention provides for an increased number of tracks being recorded on the disc, and for highly accurate positioning of the head in movement across the disc. Further, the life of any machine incorporating this helical band drive is lengthened due to reduced exposure of the band to instantaneous changes in stress.

Claims

1. A positioning apparatus for movably controlling the position of a component (17) between first and second positions, the component being supported for movement between said first and second positions, the apparatus comprising a drive means including a drive motor (6) having a rotatable shaft (12), a pulley (13) carried on said shaft, and first and second separate parallel bands, (14A, 14B), one end of each of said bands being fastened (18A, 18B) to said component and the other end of each said bands being connected (20A, 20B) to said pulley whereby rotation of said shaft wraps one and unwraps the other band on said pulley to displace the component between said first and second positions; characterised in that the bands (14A, 14B) are wrapped helically on said pulley (13) each defining an acute angle with the axis of rotation of the pulley on the drive means with one band (14A) wrapping onto a portion of the pulley surface area adjacent to the pulley portion left vacant by the unwrapping of the other band (14B) the arrangement permitting the pulley to rotate for at least 360° and enabling the length of the pulley in the direction of the axis to be minimised.
2. Positioning apparatus as claimed in Claim 1, characterised in that said drive motor (6) is positioned with said drive shaft (12) perpendicular to said recording medium and the direction of travel of said carriage (17) and is adapted to rotate 360° or more to extend the length of the path of travel of the carriage.
3. Positioning apparatus as claimed in any of Claims 1 to 2, characterised in that said first and second bands (14A, 14B) are fastened (20A, 20B) to opposite ends of the pulley (13), one of said bands being helically wrapped on said pulley surface area towards the centre of



imposed on a normally wound split band as is now common use, and particularly the instantaneous change in stress on the band at the point 100 where the band comes in contact with the pulley. In contrast, looking at figure 4B, it can be seen that as to any cross section of the band (see the line 106 in figure 4C identifying such a cross section) only one point on the cross sectional line reaches the pulley 13 at a time. Therefore, as can be seen from the line 102 of figure 4B, the change in stress imposed on any cross sectional area of the band is much more gradual, and therefore easier for the band to absorb and significantly less likely to result in undue aging or breaking of the band. Therefore, a combination of a stepper motor driven pulley and helical band can be expected to have a much longer life than the normally wound bands in present use.

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2. Positioning apparatus as claimed in Claim 1, characterised in that said drive motor (6) is positioned with said drive shaft (12) perpendicular to said recording medium and the direction of travel of said carriage (17) and is adapted to rotate 360° or more to extend the length of the path of travel of the carriage.
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- said pulley depending on the direction of rotation of said pulley simultaneously with the unwrapping of the other band from said pulley, the centre lines of each of said bands lying substantially in parallel along the carriage (17).
4. Positioning apparatus as claimed in any of Claims 1 to 3, characterised in that said bands (14A, 14B) are connected to said carriage (17) so that said band portions unwrap from said pulley (13) rest on and are supported by said carriage.
 5. Positioning apparatus as claimed in Claim 4 including means (20A, 20B) for fastening one end of each of said bands (14A, 14B) to said pulley (13), said carriage (17) including notches (17A, 17B) located on the edges of the carriage aligned with the path of movement of the fastening means to allow the fastening means to clear the carriage as the pulley rotates the complete 360°.
 6. Positioning apparatus for positioning a magnetic head relative to a recording medium, the apparatus including a head carrying mechanism mounted for rotary movement over said recording medium, a drive arm (56) connected to the head carrying mechanism and rotatable about a pivot point (58), the distal end of said arm from said pivot point mounting a curved end portion (59), drive means for rotating said drive arm comprising a drive motor (50) having a drive shaft (51) extending perpendicular to said recording medium and the direction of travel of the head carrying mechanism, said drive shaft (51) being mounted just outside the arc of the circle along which said curved end portion (59) travels and being connected to said end portion for causing movement thereof by flexible band means comprising first and second distinct parallel bands (53A, 53B), each having one end connected to said shaft (51) and the other end connected to said end portion (59) of said arm, said bands being wound on and unwound from said shaft for moving said head carrying mechanism; characterised in that the bands are wound helically on the shaft (51) wrapping on the same angular cross section of a surface area of the shaft (51) with one band (53A) wrapping on to a portion of the shaft surface area adjacent to the portion left vacant by the unwrapping of the other band (53B) to move said head over said recording medium, each of the bands defining an acute angle with the length of the drive shaft (51) and the shaft being permitted to rotate at least 360°.
 7. Positioning apparatus as claimed in Claim 6, characterised in that each of said first and second bands (53A, 53B) is at least as long as the full length of travel of said curved end portion (59) of the drive arm (56).
 8. Positioning apparatus as claimed in Claim 6 or Claim 7, characterised in that said drive motor (50) rotates said drive shaft (51) more than 360° to extend the length of the path of travel of the head carrying mechanism.
 9. Positioning apparatus as claimed in Claim 8 including means (55A, 55B) for fastening one end of each of said bands (53A, 53B) to said drive shaft (51), and wherein said end portion (59) comprises notches in the outer edges aligned with the fastening means to allow the fastening means to clear the end portion as the drive shaft rotates a complete 360°.

Revendications

1. Appareil de positionnement destiné à commander de façon mobile la position d'une pièce (17) entre des première et seconde positions, la pièce étant supportée de façon à se déplacer entre lesdites première et seconde positions, l'appareil comportant des moyens d'entraînement comprenant un moteur d'entraînement (6) ayant un arbre tournant (12), une poulie (13) portée sur ledit arbre, et des première et seconde bandes parallèles séparées (14A, 14B), une extrémité de chacune desdites bandes étant fixée (18A, 18B) à ladite pièce et l'autre extrémité de chacune desdites bandes étant reliée (20A, 20B) à ladite poulie afin qu'une rotation dudit arbre enroule l'une des bandes et déroule l'autre des bandes sur ladite poulie pour déplacer la pièce entre lesdites première et seconde positions; caractérisé en ce que les bandes (14A, 14B) sont enroulées en hélice sur ladite poulie (13), définissant chacune un angle aigu avec l'axe de rotation de la poulie sur les moyens d'entraînement, une bande (14A) s'enroulant sur une partie d'une zone de la surface de la poulie adjacente à la partie de poulie laissée libre par le déroulage de l'autre bande (14B), l'agencement permettant à la poulie de tourner sur au moins 360° et permettant de minimiser la longueur de la poulie dans la direction de l'axe.
2. Appareil de positionnement selon la revendication 1, caractérisé en ce que ledit moteur d'entraînement (6) est positionné de façon que ledit arbre d'entraînement (12) soit perpendiculaire audit support d'enregistrement et à la



direction de la course dudit chariot (17) et soit conçu pour tourner sur 360° ou plus pour augmenter la longueur du trajet de la course du chariot.

3. Appareil de positionnement selon l'une des revendications 1 et 2, caractérisé en ce que lesdites première et seconde bandes (14A, 14B) sont fixées (20A, 20B) à des extrémités opposées de la poulie (13), l'une desdites bandes étant enroulée en hélice sur ladite zone de surface de la poulie vers le centre de ladite poulie suivant le sens de rotation de ladite poulie, en même temps que l'autre bande est déroulée de ladite poulie, les axes centraux des deux bandes s'étendant sensiblement en parallèle le long du chariot (17).

4. Appareil de positionnement selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 3, caractérisé en ce que lesdites bandes (14A, 14B) sont reliées audit chariot (17) de façon que lesdits tronçons de bande se déroulent de ladite poulie (13), reposent sur et soient supportés par ledit chariot.

5. Appareil de positionnement selon la revendication 4, comprenant des moyens (20A, 20B) pour fixer une extrémité de chacune desdites bandes (14A, 14B) à ladite poulie (13), ledit chariot (17) présentant des encoches (17A, 17B) situées sur les bords du chariot, alignées avec le trajet du mouvement des moyens de fixation pour permettre aux moyens de fixation d'éviter le chariot lorsque la poulie effectue un tour complet sur 360°.

6. Appareil de positionnement destiné à positionner une tête magnétique par rapport à un support d'enregistrement, l'appareil comprenant un mécanisme de support de tête monté de façon à effectuer un mouvement tournant audessus dudit support d'enregistrement, un bras d'entraînement (56) relié au mécanisme de support de tête et pouvant tourner autour d'un point de pivotement (58), l'extrémité distale dudit bras par rapport audit point de pivotement portant une partie extrême incurvée (59), des moyens d'entraînement destinés à faire tourner ledit bras d'entraînement comprenant un moteur d'entraînement (50) ayant un arbre d'entraînement (51) s'étendant perpendiculairement audit support d'enregistrement et à la direction de la course du mécanisme de support de tête, ledit arbre d'entraînement (51) étant monté juste à l'extérieur de l'arc de cercle le long duquel ladite partie extrême incurvée (59) se déplace et étant relié à ladite

partie extrême pour en provoquer un mouvement par des moyens à bandes flexibles comprenant des première et seconde bandes parallèles distinctes (53A, 53B) ayant chacune une extrémité reliée audit arbre (51) et l'autre extrémité reliée à ladite partie extrême (59) dudit bras, lesdites bandes étant enroulées sur ledit arbre et déroulées dudit arbre afin de déplacer ledit mécanisme de support de tête ; caractérisé en ce que les bandes sont enroulées en hélice sur l'arbre (51), s'enroulant sur la même section transversale angulaire d'une zone de surface de l'arbre (51), une bande (53A) s'enroulant sur une partie de la zone de surface de l'arbre adjacente à la partie laissée libre par le déroulage de l'autre bande (53B) pour déplacer ladite tête au-dessus dudit support d'enregistrement, chacune des bandes définissant un angle aigu avec la longueur de l'arbre d'entraînement (51) et l'arbre étant autorisé à tourner sur au moins 360°.

7. Appareil de positionnement selon la revendication 6, caractérisé en ce que chacune desdites première et seconde bandes (53A, 53B) est au moins aussi longue que la longueur totale de la course de ladite partie extrême incurvée (59) du bras d'entraînement (56).

8. Appareil de positionnement selon la revendication 6 ou la revendication 7, caractérisé en ce que ledit moteur d'entraînement (50) fait tourner ledit arbre d'entraînement (51) sur plus de 360° pour augmenter la longueur du trajet de la course du mécanisme de support de tête.

9. Appareil de positionnement selon la revendication 8, comprenant des moyens (55A, 55B) destinés à fixer une extrémité de chacune desdites bandes (53A, 53B) audit arbre d'entraînement (51), et dans lequel ladite partie extrême (59) présente des encoches dans les bords extérieurs alignées avec les moyens de fixation pour permettre aux moyens de fixation d'éviter la partie extrême lorsque l'arbre d'entraînement effectue un tour complet de 360°.

Patentansprüche

1. Positioniervorrichtung für eine bewegliche Steuerung der Position eines Bauteils (17) zwischen einer ersten und einer zweiten Position,
 - wobei das Bauteil für die Bewegung zwischen der ersten und zweiten Position getragen ist,
 - wobei die Vorrichtung eine Antriebseinrichtung, die einen Antriebsmotor (6) mit einer drehbaren Welle (12) enthält, eine



- auf der Welle gehaltene Rolle (13) und ein erstes und ein zweites Band (14A, 14B) umfaßt, die parallel und getrennt sind, und
- wobei ein Ende jedes der Bänder an dem Bauteil befestigt ist (18A, 18B) und den andere Ende jedes der Bänder mit der Rolle verbunden ist (20A, 20B), wodurch eine Drehung der Welle ein Band auf- und das andere Band von der Rolle abwickelt, um das Bauteil zwischen der ersten und zweiten Position zu verschieben, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die Bänder (14A, 14B) schraubenförmig auf die Rolle (13) aufgewickelt werden und jeweils einen spitzen Winkel mit der Drehachse der Rolle auf der Antriebseinrichtung bilden, wobei sich ein Band (14A) auf einen Abschnitt des Rollenoberflächenbereiches aufwickelt, der an den Rollenabschnitt angrenzt, der durch das Abwickeln des anderen Bandes (14B) freigegeben wurde, und wobei durch die Anordnung die Rolle sich um wenigstens 360° drehen und die Länge der Rolle in Achsrichtung minimiert werden kann.
2. Positioniervorrichtung nach Anspruch 1, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß der Antriebsmotor (6) so angeordnet ist, daß seine Antriebswelle (12) im rechten Winkel zu dem Aufnahmemedium und der Laufrichtung des Schlittens (17) liegt und sich um 360° oder mehr drehen kann, um die Länge des Laufweges des Schlittens zu vergrößern.
 3. Positioniervorrichtung nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 2, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß das erste und das zweite Band (14A, 14B) an gegenüberliegenden Enden der Rolle (13) befestigt sind (20A, 20B), wobei abhängig von der Drehrichtung der Rolle eines der Bänder in Richtung der Mitte der Rolle schraubenförmig auf den Oberflächenbereich gleichzeitig mit dem Abwickeln des anderen Bandes von der Rolle aufgewickelt wird, wobei die Mittellinien jedes Bandes im wesentlichen parallel entlang des Schlittens (17) liegen.
 4. Positioniervorrichtung nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 3, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die Bänder (14A, 14B) so mit dem Schlitten (17) verbunden sind, daß die von der Rolle (13) abgewickelten Bandabschnitte auf dem Schlitten verbleiben und von diesem getragen werden.
 5. Positioniervorrichtung nach Anspruch 4 mit Einrichtungen (20A, 20B) zur Befestigung eines Endes jedes Bandes (14A, 14B) an der Rolle (13), wobei der Schlitten (17) Aussparungen (17A, 17B) aufweist, die an den Rändern des Schlittens in einer Linie mit dem Bewegungsweg der Befestigungseinrichtungen angeordnet sind, damit die Befestigungseinrichtungen den Schlitten frei machen kann, wenn die Rolle eine vollständige 360°-Drehung durchführt.
 6. Positioniervorrichtung zur Positionierung eines Magnetkopfs relativ zu einem Aufnahmemedium, wobei die Vorrichtung
 - einen Kopfhaltemechanismus, der für eine Drehbewegung über den Aufnahmemedium angebracht ist,
 - einen Antriebsarm (56), der mit dem Kopfhaltemechanismus verbunden und um einen Drehpunkt drehbar ist, wobei an dem dem Drehpunkt abgewandten Ende des Arms ein gekrümmter Endabschnitt (59) angebracht ist, und
 - eine Antriebseinrichtung zur Drehung des Antriebsarms enthält, die einen Antriebsmotor (50) umfaßt, der eine Antriebswelle (51) aufweist, die sich senkrecht zu dem Aufnahmemedium und der Laufrichtung des Kopfhaltemechanismus erstreckt, wobei die Antriebswelle (51) genau an der Außenseite des Bogens des Kreises angebracht ist, entlang dessen der gekrümmte Endabschnitt (59) läuft, und mit dem Endabschnitt verbunden ist, um dessen Bewegung durch eine flexible Bänderinrichtung zu verursachen, die ein erstes und ein zweites Band (53A, 53B) enthält, die voneinander getrennt und jeweils mit ihrem einen Ende mit der Welle (51) und mit ihrem anderen Ende mit dem Endabschnitt (59) des Arms verbunden sind, wobei die Bänder für eine Bewegung des Kopfhaltemechanismus auf die Welle aufgewickelt und von der Welle abgewickelt werden, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die Bänder schraubenförmig auf die Welle (51) gewickelt werden und sich dabei auf denselben Winkelquerschnitt eines Oberflächenbereiches der Welle (51) wickeln, wobei sich ein Band (53A) auf einen Abschnitt des Wellenoberflächenbereiches wickelt, der an dem Abschnitt angrenzt, der durch das Abwickeln des anderen Bandes (53) freigegeben wird, um den Kopf über das Aufnahmemedium zu bewegen, wobei die Bänder einen spitzen Winkel zur



Längsrichtung der Antriebswelle (51) bilden und sich die Welle um wenigstens 360° drehen kann.

7. Positioniervorrichtung nach Anspruch 6, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß das erste und das zweite Band (53A, 53B) wenigstens so lang ist wie die gesamte Lauflänge des gekrümmten Endabschnitts (59) des Antriebsarms (56). 5
8. Positioniervorrichtung nach Anspruch 6 oder 7, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß der Antriebsmotor (50) die Antriebswelle (51) um mehr als 360° dreht, um die Länge des Laufweges des Kopfhaltemechanismus zu verlängern. 10 15
9. Positioniervorrichtung nach Anspruch 8 mit Einrichtungen (55A, 55B) für eine Befestigung eines Endes der jeweiligen Bänder (53A, 53B) an der Antriebswelle (51) und bei der der Endabschnitt (59) Aussparungen in den äußeren Kanten aufweist, die in einer Linie mit den Befestigungseinrichtungen liegen, damit die Befestigungseinrichtungen den Endabschnitt freimachen können, wenn die Antriebswelle eine vollständige Drehung um 360° durchführt. 20 25

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