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SCP 57453-18/96
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RECEIVER/RECORDER OF TELEVISION
TRANSMISSIONS ✓

The invention relates to a receiver/recorder of television transmissions.

5 The video recorder is nowadays a very widespread machine. It is above all used to view cassettes pre-recorded by specialised editors. In general these machines allow the automatic recording of television transmissions and, for this purpose, have available means
10 for programming such recordings in advance. However the programming of a video recorder involves operations which are often considered complex by the user; furthermore care must be taken that a cassette is in fact inserted into the machine. This is why video recorders are used
15 less to record television transmissions than to view prerecorded cassettes.

The invention aims to facilitate the recording of television transmissions or the viewing of such transmissions subsequently.

20 The receiver/recorder according to the invention is characterised in that it comprises means by which the machine is constantly on standby (or active) so as to continuously record television transmissions from at least one channel on to a (reusable) reversible recording
25 medium of large capacity.

With such a machine, the user need not perform programming operations. In general it will be sufficient for him to leave it connected to the mains so that it remains on standby. However, a simplified programming may
30 be provided which consists in selecting the channel(s) to be recorded. It then suffices for example to allocate each channel a key and the control of the recorder is then as easy as that of a simple television set. Preferably the machine according to the invention is configured
35 to allow the simultaneous recording of several channels.

According to another of its aspects, the invention relates to a machine for receiving and recording television transmissions which is characterised in that



it comprises means by which the machine is constantly on standby so as to continuously record television transmissions from at least one channel onto a random-access reversible recording medium associated with writing and reproduction means ensuring wear-free exploration of the storage area of the medium, the recording of transmissions being performed without the intervention of a user in such a way as to have available upon reproduction a sufficiently sizeable segment of transmission(s) to enable the viewing and/or the recording subsequently and in full of one at least of the transmissions.

In order to allow the machine to continue writing information at the place at which it stopped, in particular after its supply is cut off, in a preferred embodiment an indexing is provided for distinguishing a recent recording from an older recording partially overlapped by the recent recording.

To minimise the risks of an error of operation (or of use) it is preferable for the medium not to be easily removable from the machine, as in a recorder (or computerised memory) with hard disk.

Preferably a recording is only performed when a transmission is present. This is why, in an embodiment, the machine comprises a means of detecting the presence of transmissions. This detector consists, for example, of an element for identifying the presence of the line-scan frequency.

Since the recording medium has a limited capacity there is provision for a detection of filling of the memory constituted by this medium which, when the memory is completely filled, commands stoppage of the recording or return to the beginning of the memory so as to erase the information written at the beginning and replace it with new information.

The recorder part is preferably a recorder of magnetooptic type, the recording medium being in the form of a disk. The advantage of such a recorder is, on the one hand, that the medium and the recording/reading head suffer no mechanical wear since there is no contact

between these components, and on the other hand, that the magnetic materials used in magneto-optic disks are infinitely reversible (reusable). Moreover, a magneto-optic disk has a large capacity and several disks may be provided within one recorder.

In what follows, unless otherwise stated, reference will be made solely to a recorder of magneto-optic type.

For choosing transmissions to be viewed, a means of fast advance is provided in order to rapidly locate the beginning of the transmission selected by the user.

Preferably the recorder/reader comprises two heads, the one for recording and the other for reading, and means allowing the reading head and the recording head to be used independently of one another. In this way it is then possible - by using separate areas of the medium - to record a received transmission while viewing (on a screen), independently, an already recorded transmission.

Although, as explained above, the main object of the invention is to facilitate operation of the recorder, the same programming options as with a conventional video recorder may however be provided in combination with the continuous recording. Thus, in an embodiment a programming means is provided for recording a specified later transmission and means so that this transmission is afterwards retained in memory when rerecording on the information medium.

A clock may be associated with the recorder in order to continuously write date information associated with the television transmissions. In this way it is afterwards possible to reach the beginning of a transmission almost immediately by displaying the date of this beginning, the search being performed in the same way as for the beginning of a fragment of recording in a (audio or video) disk of compact type.

In an embodiment, the magneto-optic reader/recorder comprises two writing heads, one for continuous recording and the other for resiting already recorded





transmissions in another location of the memory.

According to another of its aspects, which can be used independently of the other aspects, the invention relates to a machine for recording data on a medium, for example of magnetic or magnetooptic type, which is characterised in that it comprises a means for periodically writing to the medium a code representing a filling of this medium, this code being the same upon a specified filling and varying when returning to the beginning of the recording of the medium, that is to say when a later writing is performed.

According to yet another of its aspects, which can be used independently of the other aspects, the invention relates to a machine for recording data onto a medium, for example of magnetic or magnetooptic type, which is characterised in that, since it is supplied with current from the mains, it comprises a backup energy source such as a buffer accumulator of low capacity, means of detecting an interruption in supply and means, supplied by the backup source, for writing a code for stopping the recording at the location of the medium being written to.

Other characteristics and advantages of the invention will emerge with the description of some of its embodiments, this description being made with reference to the attached drawings in which:

- Figure 1 is a diagram of a machine according to the invention,

- Figures 2 and 3 are figures similar to the diagram of Figure 1 for variants, and

- Figure 4 is a diagram of a recorded disk.

In all the examples the recording medium is of magnetooptic type in the form of a rotating disk 10 with vertical axis 11.

Referring now to Figure 1: the recorder/reader receives television transmissions via an antenna 15 or a cable. In conventional manner it comprises a tuner 16 associated with means of sound and picture demodulation and intended to receive a television transmission via a

channel. Such a circuit is conventional in television receivers or video recorders.

5 At the output of the tuner 16, a component 17 is provided which detects the presence, or the absence, of line-frequency signals and whose role is to control a recording-control unit 18. If a transmission is detected, the unit 18 allows recording and transmits the output signals from the tuner 16 to a recording head 19 via an analog/digital converter 20.

10 In the absence of received transmissions the component 17 suppresses operation of the recorder.

15 The machine also comprises a reading head 21 distanced from the recording head 19 so that the magnetic field produced by the recording head does not disturb reading.

The reading head 21 is connected to a digital/analog converter 22 and to conventional circuits 23 for viewing pictures on a television tube 24 and for sound reproduction.

20 For the recording part, the machine does not in principle include any control in the user's range. The machine operates, that is to say records transmissions, so long as it is supplied with electrical energy.

25 By contrast for reproduction, the machine includes the usual controls of a television receiver with, moreover, the option of reading the recording starting from any desired area of the disk. In this case the control is that conventionally found in a compact disk reader or in a videodisk reader.

30 In a variant, recording, and hence reading, are performed similarly.

35 Recording starts for example from the centre and finishes at the edge of the disk. When the disk has been completely written, the recording head 19 returns to the centre of the disk and erases the previously recorded transmissions and writes the new ones. As a variant, when the disk is completely filled, an automatic control acting on the circuit 18 is provided in order to interrupt recording. This interruption is conveyed for example





by the lighting up of an indicator light on the front of the machine. To restart recording a reset button is pushed.

5 In order to allow for interruptions in electrical energy supply, such as mains failures, a system of coding the information is provided which, with each turn of the disk, writes an item of information, for example a binary digit, and this item of information changes when the recording is taken up again at the beginning of the disk.
10 Thus, upon the first filling with each rotation the digit 0 is allocated, upon the second filling with each turn the digit 1 is allocated, upon the third filling with each turn the digit 0 is allocated again, etc.

15 In figure 4 has been represented a disk 10 on which recording has been started from the centre 25, and with each turn 26 the digit 1 is allocated. The last turn written has the reference 27. Later on, the succeeding turns 28, 29 etc., also contain recordings. However the latter are allocated the binary digit 0 corresponding to
20 the preceding filling.

In this way, in the event of an interruption in the electrical energy supply, the head 19 for recording and reading is able to determine the place, namely turn 27, on the disk at which the recording finished since it
25 is the last turn (starting from the centre) of index 1.

In a variant the machine comprises a backup energy source such as a buffer accumulator (not shown) of small capacity which allows operation of the machine to continue for a specified, relatively short time, for
30 example 30 seconds. During this delay period a circuit allows an item of information to be written at the place where the recording is performed. When the supply picks up again, the recorded code is easily recognisable.

35 In the example the coding of television transmissions is performed similarly to the MAC/PACKET coding as far as the sound and the separating of the luminance and the chrominance are concerned. However, in contrast to the MAC standards, the video information is recorded in digital form and not in analog form. Thus, in the



course of one line, the digital sound information is firstly transmitted, then the digital chrominance information and finally the digital luminance information.

5 As a variant the recording is done in analog form.

In addition to, or in place of, the detector 17 for recognising a television signal at the line frequency, a component (not shown) is provided for recognising a pilot signal furnished by the transmitter and representing the beginning of a television transmission.

10 In the embodiment represented in Figure 2, the machine is intended to allow the simultaneous recording of several television channels. For this purpose it comprises a number i of receiver sections with tuners 15 $16_1, 16_2 \dots 16_i$ equal to the number of channels which it is desired to receive and several disks $10_1, 10_2$, etc., increasing the recording capacity.

In this example the signals furnished by the sections with tuners $16_1, 16_2, \dots$ to the analog/digital converter 20 pass through a multiplexer 35. In this way it is possible to simultaneously record several television channels on one disk 10_1 and there is then provision for just one recording head 19 and just one reading head 21. When a disk 10_1 is completely filled with information, a mechanism allows the recording head 19 to be moved from the disk 10_1 to the succeeding disk 10_2 . Likewise a transfer mechanism is provided to allow the reading head 21 to be moved to another disk.

25 In the example represented in Figure 3, the number of recording heads $19_1, 19_2$, etc... 19_i is equal to the number of sections with tuners $16_1, 16_2 \dots 16_i$. In this case the number of disks $10_1, 10_2 \dots 10_i$ is the same, each disk being allocated one recording head. Likewise each disk is allocated one reading head $21_1 \dots 21_i$.

35 With this embodiment it is not necessary to provide a multiplexer as for the example of Figure 2.

Whatever the embodiment, it is advantageous to provide for the recording head 19 to allow the viewing of the transmission which is being recorded, for example by

inlaying in the picture read with the reading head or in the picture received directly by the tuner.

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CLAIMS

1. Machine for receiving and recording television transmissions, characterised in that it comprises means by which the machine is constantly on standby so as to continuously record television transmissions from at least one channel onto a random-access reversible recording medium associated with writing and reproduction means ensuring wear-free exploration of the storage area of the medium, the recording of transmissions being performed without the intervention of a user in such a way as to have available upon reproduction a sufficiently sizeable segment of transmission(s) to enable the viewing and/or the recording subsequently and in full of one at least of the transmissions.
2. Machine according to Claim 1, characterised in that it comprises indexing means for distinguishing a recent recording from an older recording partially overlapped by the recent recording.
3. Machine according to Claims 1 or 2, characterised in that the recording section is of magnetooptic type.
4. Machine according to Claims 1, 2 or 3, characterised in that the recording medium is installed in such a way that it is not easily removable.
5. Machine according to Claims 1, 2, 3 or 4, characterised in that it comprises a means (17) of detecting complete filling of the memory constituted by the recording medium.
6. Machine according to the Claim 5, characterised in that the signal for detecting complete filling is used to return the recording head to the beginning (25) of the medium so as to rewrite the later transmissions at the beginning of this medium whilst erasing the transmissions which were previously recorded at the place of rewriting.
7. Machine according to Claim 5, characterised in that the signal indicating that complete filling has been reached activates a device for stopping a machine.
8. Machine according to any one of Claims 5 to 7, characterised in that it comprises means for periodically writing to the medium a code representing a filling of



this medium, this code being the same upon a specified filling and varying when returning to the beginning of the recording of the medium.

5 9. Machine according to Claim 8, characterised in that it comprises a means of detecting the code and a means which, after an interruption, allows the recording to be continued following the last location containing the code which is found at the beginning of the medium.

10 10. Machine according to any one of the preceding claims, characterised in that, since it is supplied with current from the mains, it comprises a backup energy source such as a buffer accumulator of low capacity, means of detecting an interruption in supply and means, supplied by the backup source, for writing a code for
15 stopping the recording at the location of the medium being written to.

20 11. Machine according to Claim 3, characterised in that it comprises a recording head (19) and a reading head (21) which are able to act on separate areas of the medium.

12. Machine according to any one of the preceding claims, characterised in that it comprises a means of control for simultaneously recording at least two television channels.

25 13. Machine according to any one of the preceding claims, characterised in that the recording medium comprises at least one disk.

14. Machine according to Claim 13, characterised in that the recording medium comprises at least two disks.

30 15. Machine according to any one of the preceding claims, characterised in that it comprises a clock for continuously recording date information at the same time as the television transmissions.

35 16. Machine according to Claim 15, characterised in that it comprises a means of fast searching from the date information.

17. Machine according to any one of the preceding claims, characterised in that it comprises a programming device for preventing the erasure of preselected



transmissions included between two dates specified at will.

18. Machine according to any one of the preceding claims, characterised in that it comprises a means (17) of detecting the presence of television transmissions, this means controlling an element (18) for commanding recording in the event of transmissions being present.

19. Machine according to Claim 17, characterised in that the means of detecting the presence of transmissions detects the presence or the absence of line-frequency signals.

20. Machine according to any one of Claims 1 to 16, characterised in that it is devoid of programming means.

21. Machine for recording data on a reversible medium, such as a magnetic or magnetooptic medium, this apparatus being characterised in that it comprises a means for periodically writing to the medium a code representing a filling of this medium, this code being the same upon a specified filling and varying when returning to the beginning of the recording of the medium, that is to say when a later writing is performed.

22. Machine according to Claim 21, characterised in that it comprises a means of detecting the code and a means which, after an interruption, allows the recording to be continued following the last location containing the code which is found at the beginning of the medium.

23. Machine for recording data on a reversible medium, such as a magnetic or magnetooptic medium, characterised in that, since it is supplied with current from the mains, it comprises a backup energy source such as a buffer accumulator of low capacity, means of detecting an interruption in supply and means, supplied by the backup source, for writing a code for stopping the recording at the location of the medium being written to.

ABSTRACT

**RECEIVER/RECORDER OF TELEVISION
TRANSMISSIONS**

Machine for receiving and recording television transmissions.

This machine is constantly on standby so as to continuously record television transmissions from at least one channel onto a reusable recording medium (10) of large capacity, such as a magnetooptic disk.

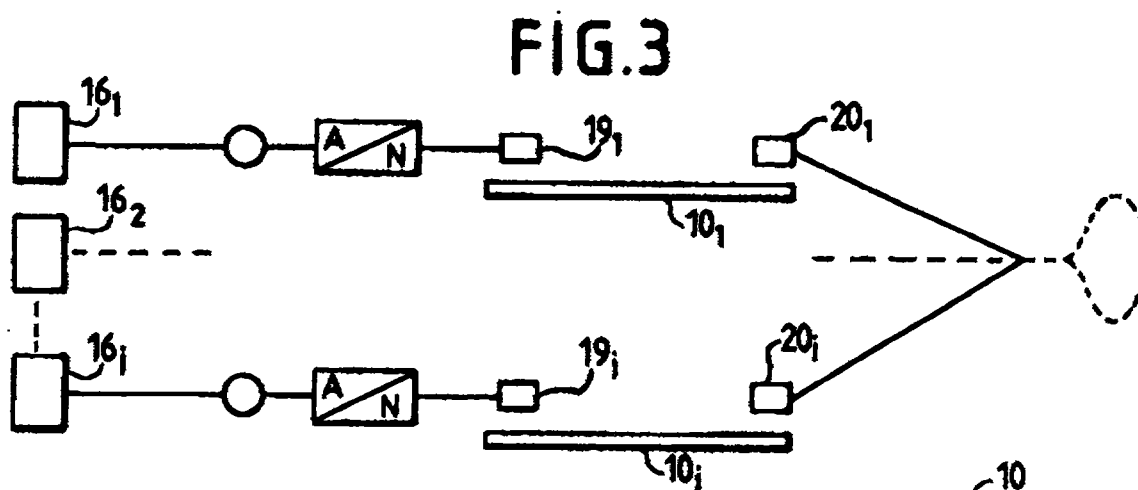
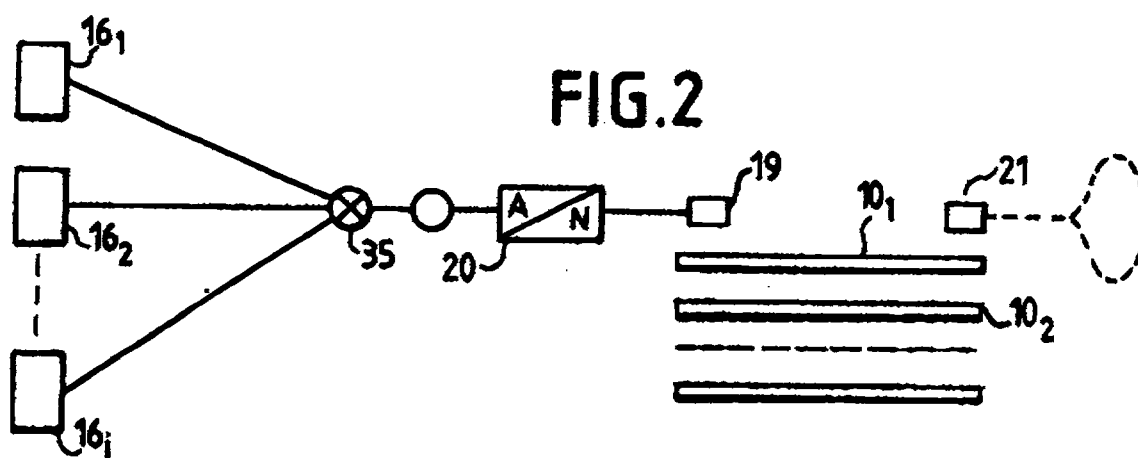
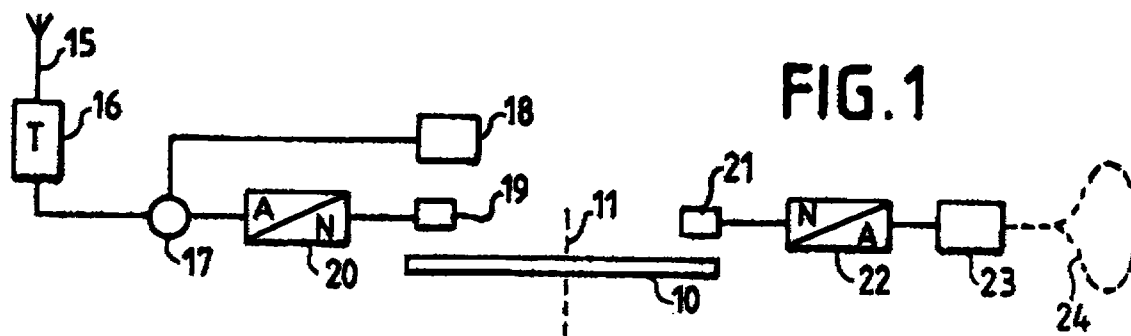
FIGURE 1

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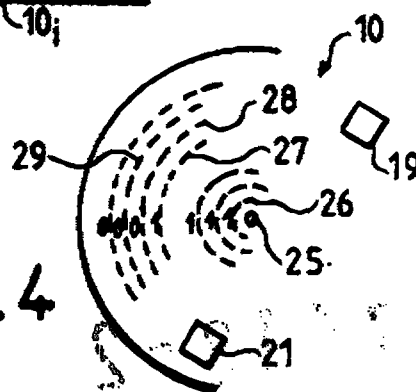
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FIG. 4



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REPLACEMENT SHEETS		SG
☒ Description	: paged 1 to paged 8	
☒ Claim(s)	: paged 9 to paged 11	
☒ Drawing(s)	: paged 1 to paged 1	
☒ Abstract	: paged 12 to paged 1	
DATE OF RECEIPT		11/3/97

**RECEIVER/RECORDER OF TELEVISION
TRANSMISSIONS**

The invention relates to a receiver/recorder of television transmissions.

The video recorder is nowadays a very widespread machine. It is above all used to view cassettes pre-recorded by specialised editors. In general these machines allow the automatic recording of television transmissions and, for this purpose, have available means for programming such recordings in advance. However the programming of a video recorder involves operations which are often considered complex by the user; furthermore care must be taken that a cassette is in fact inserted into the machine. This is why video recorders are used less to record television transmissions than to view prerecorded cassettes.

The invention aims to facilitate the recording of television transmissions or the viewing of such transmissions subsequently.

The receiver/recorder according to the invention is characterised in that it comprises means by which the machine is constantly on standby (or active) so as to continuously record television transmissions from at least one channel on to a (reusable) reversible recording medium of large capacity.

With such a machine, the user need not perform programming operations. In general it will be sufficient for him to leave it connected to the mains so that it remains on standby. However, a simplified programming may be provided which consists in selecting the channel(s) to be recorded. It then suffices for example to allocate each channel a key and the control of the recorder is then as easy as that of a simple television set. Preferably the machine according to the invention is configured to allow the simultaneous recording of several channels.

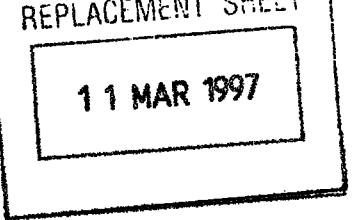
According to another of its aspects, the invention relates to a machine for receiving and recording television transmissions which is characterised in that

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it comprises means by which the machine is constantly on standby so as to continuously record television transmissions from at least one channel onto a random-access reversible recording medium associated with writing and reproduction means ensuring wear-free exploration of the storage area of the medium, the recording of transmissions being performed without the intervention of a user in such a way as to have available upon reproduction a sufficiently sizeable segment of transmission(s) to enable the viewing and/or the recording subsequently and in full of one at least of the transmissions.

In order to allow the machine to continue writing information at the place at which it stopped, in particular after its supply is cut off, in a preferred embodiment an indexing is provided for distinguishing a recent recording from an older recording partially overlapped by the recent recording.

To minimise the risks of an error of operation (or of use) it is preferable for the medium not to be easily removable from the machine, as in a recorder (or computerised memory) with hard disk.

Preferably a recording is only performed when a transmission is present. This is why, in an embodiment, the machine comprises a means of detecting the presence of transmissions. This detector consists, for example, of an element for identifying the presence of the line-scan frequency.

Since the recording medium has a limited capacity there is provision for a detection of filling of the memory constituted by this medium which, when the memory is completely filled, commands stoppage of the recording or return to the beginning of the memory so as to erase the information written at the beginning and replace it with new information.

The recorder part is preferably a recorder of magneto optic type, the recording medium being in the form of a disk. The advantage of such a recorder is, on the one hand, that the medium and the recording/reading head suffer no mechanical wear since there is no contact



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between these components, and on the other hand, that the magnetic materials used in magnetooptic disks are infinitely reversible (reusable). Moreover, a magnetooptic disk has a large capacity and several disks may be provided within one recorder.

In what follows, unless otherwise stated, reference will be made solely to a recorder of magnetooptic type.

For choosing transmissions to be viewed, a means of fast advance is provided in order to rapidly locate the beginning of the transmission selected by the user.

Preferably the recorder/reader comprises two heads, the one for recording and the other for reading, and means allowing the reading head and the recording head to be used independently of one another. In this way it is then possible - by using separate areas of the medium - to record a received transmission while viewing (on a screen), independently, an already recorded transmission.

Although, as explained above, the main object of the invention is to facilitate operation of the recorder, the same programming options as with a conventional video recorder may however be provided in combination with the continuous recording. Thus, in an embodiment a programming means is provided for recording a specified later transmission and means so that this transmission is afterwards retained in memory when rerecording on the information medium.

A clock may be associated with the recorder in order to continuously write date information associated with the television transmissions. In this way it is afterwards possible to reach the beginning of a transmission almost immediately by displaying the date of this beginning, the search being performed in the same way as for the beginning of a fragment of recording in a (audio or video) disk of compact type.

In an embodiment, the magnetooptic reader/recorder comprises two writing heads, one for continuous recording and the other for resiting already recorded



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transmissions in another location of the memory.

According to another of its aspects, which can be used independently of the other aspects, the invention relates to a machine for recording data on a medium, for example of magnetic or magneto optic type, which is characterised in that it comprises a means for periodically writing to the medium a code representing a filling of this medium, this code being the same upon a specified filling and varying when returning to the beginning of the recording of the medium, that is to say when a later writing is performed.

According to yet another of its aspects, which can be used independently of the other aspects, the invention relates to a machine for recording data onto a medium, for example of magnetic or magneto optic type, which is characterised in that, since it is supplied with current from the mains, it comprises a backup energy source such as a buffer accumulator of low capacity, means of detecting an interruption in supply and means, supplied by the backup source, for writing a code for stopping the recording at the location of the medium being written to.

Other characteristics and advantages of the invention will emerge with the description of some of its embodiments, this description being made with reference to the attached drawings in which:

- Figure 1 is a diagram of a machine according to the invention,

- Figures 2 and 3 are figures similar to the diagram of Figure 1 for variants, and

- Figure 4 is a diagram of a recorded disk.

In all the examples the recording medium is of magneto optic type in the form of a rotating disk 10 with vertical axis 11.

Referring now to Figure 1: the recorder/reader receives television transmissions via an antenna 15 or a cable. In conventional manner it comprises a tuner 16 associated with means of sound and picture demodulation and intended to receive a television transmission via a



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channel. Such a circuit is conventional in television receivers or video recorders.

At the output of the tuner 16, a component 17 is provided which detects the presence, or the absence, of line-frequency signals and whose role is to control a recording-control unit 18. If a transmission is detected, the unit 18 allows recording and transmits the output signals from the tuner 16 to a recording head 19 via an analog/digital converter 20.

In the absence of received transmissions the component 17 suppresses operation of the recorder.

The machine also comprises a reading head 21 distanced from the recording head 19 so that the magnetic field produced by the recording head does not disturb reading.

The reading head 21 is connected to a digital/analog converter 22 and to conventional circuits 23 for viewing pictures on a television tube 24 and for sound reproduction.

For the recording part, the machine does not in principle include any control in the user's range. The machine operates, that is to say records transmissions, so long as it is supplied with electrical energy.

By contrast for reproduction, the machine includes the usual controls of a television receiver with, moreover, the option of reading the recording starting from any desired area of the disk. In this case the control is that conventionally found in a compact disk reader or in a videodisk reader.

In a variant, recording, and hence reading, are performed similarly.

Recording starts for example from the centre and finishes at the edge of the disk. When the disk has been completely written, the recording head 19 returns to the centre of the disk and erases the previously recorded transmissions and writes the new ones. As a variant, when the disk is completely filled, an automatic control acting on the circuit 18 is provided in order to interrupt recording. This interruption is conveyed for example



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by the lighting up of an indicator light on the front of the machine. To restart recording a reset button is pushed.

In order to allow for interruptions in electrical energy supply, such as mains failures, a system of coding the information is provided which, with each turn of the disk, writes an item of information, for example a binary digit, and this item of information changes when the recording is taken up again at the beginning of the disk. Thus, upon the first filling with each rotation the digit 0 is allocated, upon the second filling with each turn the digit 1 is allocated, upon the third filling with each turn the digit 0 is allocated again, etc.

In figure 4 has been represented a disk 10 on which recording has been started from the centre 25, and with each turn 26 the digit 1 is allocated. The last turn written has the reference 27. Later on, the succeeding turns 28, 29 etc., also contain recordings. However the latter are allocated the binary digit 0 corresponding to the preceding filling.

In this way, in the event of an interruption in the electrical energy supply, the head 19 for recording and reading is able to determine the place, namely turn 27, on the disk at which the recording finished since it is the last turn (starting from the centre) of index 1.

In a variant the machine comprises a backup energy source such as a buffer accumulator (not shown) of small capacity which allows operation of the machine to continue for a specified, relatively short time, for example 30 seconds. During this delay period a circuit allows an item of information to be written at the place where the recording is performed. When the supply picks up again, the recorded code is easily recognisable.

In the example the coding of television transmissions is performed similarly to the MAC/PACKET coding as far as the sound and the separating of the luminance and the chrominance are concerned. However, in contrast to the MAC standards, the video information is recorded in digital form and not in analog form. Thus, in the



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course of one line, the digital sound information is firstly transmitted, then the digital chrominance information and finally the digital luminance information.

As a variant the recording is done in analog form.

In addition to, or in place of, the detector 17 for recognising a television signal at the line frequency, a component (not shown) is provided for recognising a pilot signal furnished by the transmitter and representing the beginning of a television transmission.

In the embodiment represented in Figure 2, the machine is intended to allow the simultaneous recording of several television channels. For this purpose it comprises a number i of receiver sections with tuners $16_1, 16_2, \dots, 16_i$ equal to the number of channels which it is desired to receive and several disks $10_1, 10_2, \dots$, increasing the recording capacity.

In this example the signals furnished by the sections with tuners $16_1, 16_2, \dots$ to the analog/digital converter 20 pass through a multiplexer 35. In this way it is possible to simultaneously record several television channels on one disk 10_1 and there is then provision for just one recording head 19 and just one reading head 21. When a disk 10_1 is completely filled with information, a mechanism allows the recording head 19 to be moved from the disk 10_1 to the succeeding disk 10_2 . Likewise a transfer mechanism is provided to allow the reading head 21 to be moved to another disk.

In the example represented in Figure 3, the number of recording heads $19_1, 19_2, \dots, 19_i$ is equal to the number of sections with tuners $16_1, 16_2, \dots, 16_i$. In this case the number of disks $10_1, 10_2, \dots, 10_i$ is the same, each disk being allocated one recording head. Likewise each disk is allocated one reading head $21_1, \dots, 21_i$.

With this embodiment it is not necessary to provide a multiplexer as for the example of Figure 2.

Whatever the embodiment, it is advantageous to provide for the recording head 19 to allow the viewing of the transmission which is being recorded, for example by

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inlaying in the picture read with the reading head or in
the picture received directly by the tuner.



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CLAIMS

1. Machine for receiving and recording television transmissions, characterised in that it comprises means by which the machine is constantly on standby so as to continuously record television transmissions from at least one channel onto a random-access reversible recording medium associated with writing and reproduction means ensuring wear-free exploration of the storage area of the medium, the recording of transmissions being performed without the intervention of a user in such a way as to have available upon reproduction a sufficiently sizeable segment of transmission(s) to enable the viewing and/or the recording subsequently and in full of one at least of the transmissions.
2. Machine according to Claim 1, characterised in that it comprises indexing means for distinguishing a recent recording from an older recording partially overlapped by the recent recording.
3. Machine according to Claims 1 or 2, characterised in that the recording section is of magnetooptic type.
4. Machine according to Claims 1, 2 or 3, characterised in that the recording medium is installed in such a way that it is not easily removable.
5. Machine according to Claims 1, 2, 3 or 4, characterised in that it comprises a means (17) of detecting complete filling of the memory constituted by the recording medium.
6. Machine according to the Claim 5, characterised in that the signal for detecting complete filling is used to return the recording head to the beginning (25) of the medium so as to rewrite the later transmissions at the beginning of this medium whilst erasing the transmissions which were previously recorded at the place of rewriting.
7. Machine according to Claim 5, characterised in that the signal indicating that complete filling has been reached activates a device for stopping a machine.
8. Machine according to any one of Claims 5 to 7, characterised in that it comprises means for periodically writing to the medium a code representing a filling of



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this medium, this code being the same upon a specified filling and varying when returning to the beginning of the recording of the medium.

9. Machine according to Claim 8, characterised in that it comprises a means of detecting the code and a means which, after an interruption, allows the recording to be continued following the last location containing the code which is found at the beginning of the medium.

10. Machine according to any one of the preceding claims, characterised in that, since it is supplied with current from the mains, it comprises a backup energy source such as a buffer accumulator of low capacity, means of detecting an interruption in supply and means, supplied by the backup source, for writing a code for stopping the recording at the location of the medium being written to.

11. Machine according to Claim 3, characterised in that it comprises a recording head (19) and a reading head (21) which are able to act on separate areas of the medium.

12. Machine according to any one of the preceding claims, characterised in that it comprises a means of control for simultaneously recording at least two television channels.

13. Machine according to any one of the preceding claims, characterised in that the recording medium comprises at least one disk.

14. Machine according to Claim 13, characterised in that the recording medium comprises at least two disks.

15. Machine according to any one of the preceding claims, characterised in that it comprises a clock for continuously recording date information at the same time as the television transmissions.

16. Machine according to Claim 15, characterised in that it comprises a means of fast searching from the date information.

17. Machine according to any one of the preceding claims, characterised in that it comprises a programming device for preventing the erasure of preselected



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transmissions included between two dates specified at will.

18. Machine according to any one of the preceding claims, characterised in that it comprises a means (17) of detecting the presence of television transmissions, this means controlling an element (18) for commanding recording in the event of transmissions being present.

19. Machine according to Claim 17, characterised in that the means of detecting the presence of transmissions detects the presence or the absence of line-frequency signals.

20. Machine according to any one of Claims 1 to 16, characterised in that it is devoid of programming means.

21. Machine for recording data on a reversible medium, such as a magnetic or magnetooptic medium, this apparatus being characterised in that it comprises a means for periodically writing to the medium a code representing a filling of this medium, this code being the same upon a specified filling and varying when returning to the beginning of the recording of the medium, that is to say when a later writing is performed.

22. Machine according to Claim 21, characterised in that it comprises a means of detecting the code and a means which, after an interruption, allows the recording to be continued following the last location containing the code which is found at the beginning of the medium.

23. Machine for recording data on a reversible medium, such as a magnetic or magnetooptic medium, characterised in that, since it is supplied with current from the mains, it comprises a backup energy source such as a buffer accumulator of low capacity, means of detecting an interruption in supply and means, supplied by the backup source, for writing a code for stopping the recording at the location of the medium being written to.

ABSTRACT

REPLACEMENT SHEET

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RECEIVER/RECORDER OF TELEVISION
TRANSMISSIONS

Machine for receiving and recording television transmissions.

This machine is constantly on standby so as to continuously record television transmissions from at least one channel onto a reusable recording medium (10) of large capacity, such as a magnetooptic disk.

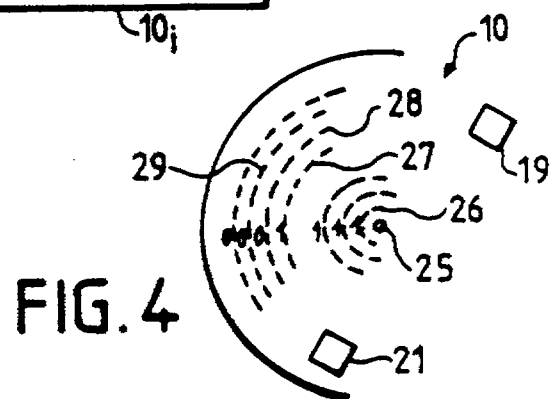
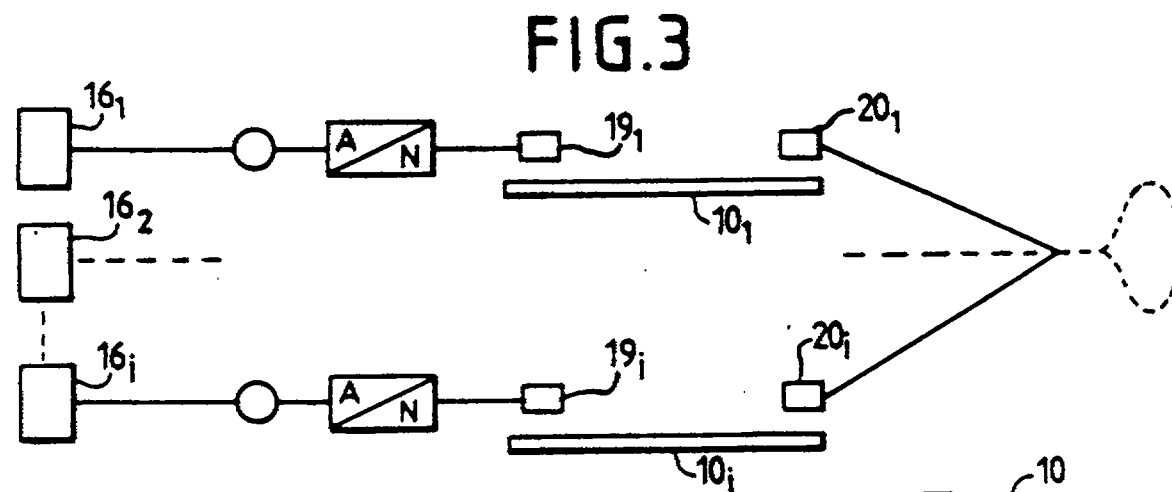
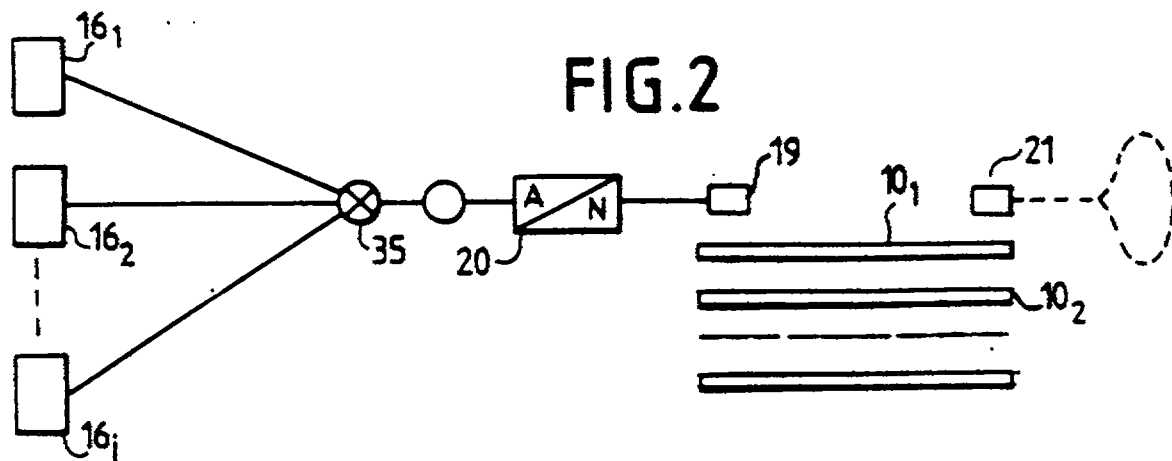
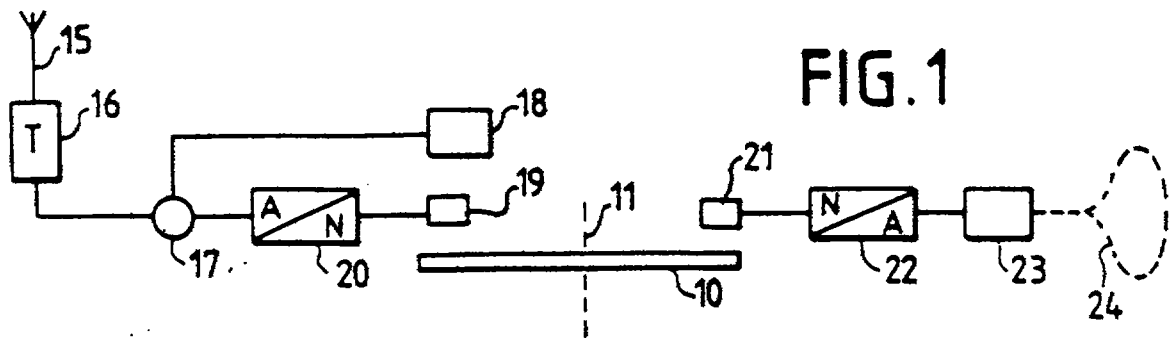
FIGURE 1

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1.



☒ Description : paged ... to paged ...
☒ Claim(s) : paged ... to paged ...
☒ Drawing(s) : paged ... to paged ...
☒ Abstract : paged ... to paged ...

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REPLACEMENT SHEET

RECEIVER-RECORDER OF TELEVISION BROADCASTS

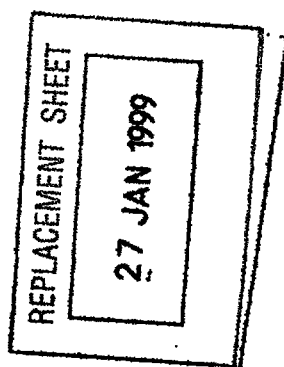
Description

The invention relates to a machine for recording data, particularly a receiver/recorder of television transmissions.

The video recorder is nowadays a very widespread machine. It is above all used to view cassettes pre-recorded by specialized editors. In general these machines allow the automatic recording of television transmissions and, for this purpose, have available means for programming such recordings in advance. However the programming of a video recorder involves operations which are often considered complex by the user; furthermore care must be taken that a cassette is in fact inserted into the machine. This is why video recorders are used less to record television transmissions than to view prerecorded cassettes.

A machine for recording television pictures on a magneto-optical disc with the aid of a continuously operating write head is known through the document JP-A-2-044569. A read head makes it possible to restore the pictures recorded on the disc. Furthermore, a disc recorder/reader machine which uses a position cue signal controlled by modulation of the tracks of the disc is also known through the document EP-A-0325330.

The object of the present invention is to produce a machine for recording data on a reusable medium with at least one recording head. This machine includes an indexing means for periodically writing to the said reusable medium a code varying each time recording is restarted at the beginning of the medium, so as to distinguish a recent recording from an older recording partially overlapped by the recent recording. The code used can be a binary variable. Preferably, the machine comprises a means which, after an interruption in the recording, allows the said recording to be continued after the last location of the medium corresponding to the code recorded at the beginning of the medium.



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In a particularly advantageous application, the invention facilitates the recording of television transmissions or the viewing of such transmissions subsequently.

In an advantageous embodiment, the receiver/recorder can comprise means by which the machine is constantly on standby (or active) so as to continuously record television transmissions from at least one channel on to a (reusable) reversible recording medium of large capacity.

With such a machine, the user need not perform programming operations. In general it will be sufficient for him to leave it connected to the mains so that it remains on standby. However, a simplified programming may be provided which consists in selecting the channel(s) to be recorded. It then suffices for example to allocate each channel a key and the control of the recorder is then as easy as that of a simple television set. Preferably the machine according to the invention is configured to allow the simultaneous recording of several channels.

In an advantageous embodiment, the machine for receiving and recording data can comprise means by which the machine is constantly on standby so as to continuously record television transmissions from at least one channel onto a random-access reversible recording medium associated with writing and reproduction means ensuring wear-free exploration of the storage area of the medium, the recording of transmissions being performed without the intervention of a user in such a way as to have available upon reproduction a sufficiently sizeable segment of transmission(s) to enable the viewing and/or the recording subsequently and in full of one at least of the transmissions. (already described on pages 1 and 2)

In an advantageous embodiment, to minimize the risks of an error of operation (or of use), the medium is not easily removable from the machine, as in a recorder (or computerized memory) with hard disk.

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Preferably a recording is only performed when a transmission is present. This is why, in an embodiment, the machine comprises a means of detecting the presence of transmissions. This detector consists, for example, of an element for identifying the presence of the line-scan frequency.

Since the recording medium has a limited capacity there is provision for a detection of filling of the memory constituted by this medium which, when the memory is completely filled, commands stoppage of the recording or return to the beginning of the memory so as to erase the information written at the beginning and replace it with new information.

The recorder part is preferably a recorder of magneto-optic type, the recording medium being in the form of a disk. The advantage of such a recorder is, on the one hand, that the medium and the recording/reading head suffer no mechanical wear since there is no contact between these components, and on the other hand, that the magnetic materials used in magneto-optic disks are infinitely reversible (reusable). Moreover, a magneto-optic disk has a large capacity and several disks may be provided within one recorder.

In what follows, unless otherwise stated, reference will be made solely to a recorder of magneto-optic type.

For choosing transmissions to be viewed, a means of fast advance is provided in order to rapidly locate the beginning of the transmission selected by the user.

Preferably the recorder/reader comprises at least one recording head and at least one reading head, and means allowing the reading head and the recording head to be used independently of one another. In this way it is then possible - by using separate areas of the medium - to record a received transmission while viewing (on a screen), independently, an already recorded transmission.

Although, as explained above, the main object of the invention is to facilitate operation of the

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recorder, the same programming options as with a conventional video recorder may however be provided in combination with the continuous recording. Thus, in an embodiment a programming means is provided for recording a specified later transmission and means so that this transmission is afterwards retained in memory when rerecording on the information medium.

A clock may be associated with the recorder in order to continuously write date information associated with the television transmissions. In this way it is afterwards possible to reach the beginning of a transmission almost immediately by displaying the date of this beginning, the search being performed in the same way as for the beginning of a fragment of recording in a (audio or video) disk of compact type.

In an advantageous embodiment, the magnetooptic reader/recorder comprises two writing heads, one for continuous recording and the other for resiting already recorded transmissions in another location of the memory. (already described on pages 1 and 2)

In an advantageous embodiment, the machine for recording data onto a medium is for example of magnetic or magnetooptic type and is supplied with current from the mains, comprises a backup energy source such as a buffer accumulator of low capacity, means of detecting an interruption in supply and means, supplied by the backup source, for writing a code for stopping the recording at the location of the medium being written to.

Other characteristics and advantages of the invention will emerge with the description of some of its other embodiments, this description being made with reference to the attached drawings in which:

- Figure 1 is a diagram of a machine according to the invention,

- Figures 2 and 3 are figures similar to the diagram of Figure 1 for variants, and

- Figure 4 is a diagram of a recorded disk.

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In all the examples the recording medium is of magneto-optic type in the form of a rotating disk 10 with vertical axis 11.

Referring now to Figure 1: the recorder/reader receives television transmissions via an antenna 15 or a cable. In conventional manner it comprises a tuner 16 associated with means of sound and picture demodulation and intended to receive a television transmission via a channel. Such a circuit is conventional in television receivers or video recorders.

At the output of the tuner 16, a component 17 is provided which detects the presence, or the absence, of line-frequency signals and whose role is to control a recording-control unit 18. If a transmission is detected, the unit 18 allows recording and transmits the output signals from the tuner 16 to a recording head 19 via an analog/digital converter 20.

In the absence of received transmissions the component 17 suppresses operation of the recorder.

The machine also comprises a reading head 21 distanced from the recording head 19 so that the magnetic field produced by the recording head does not disturb reading.

The reading head 21 is connected to a digital/analog converter 22 and to conventional circuits 23 for viewing pictures on a television tube 24 and for sound reproduction.

For the recording part, the machine does not in principle include any control in the user's range. The machine operates, that is to say records transmissions, so long as it is supplied with electrical energy.

By contrast for reproduction, the machine includes the usual controls of a television receiver with, moreover, the option of reading the recording starting from any desired area of the disk. In this case the control is that conventionally found in a compact disk reader or in a videodisk reader.

In a variant, recording, and hence reading, are performed similarly.

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REPLACEMENT SHEET

Recording starts for example from the centre and finishes at the edge of the disk. When the disk has been completely written, the recording head 19 returns to the centre of the disk and erases the previously recorded transmissions and writes the new ones. As a variant, when the disk is completely filled, an automatic control acting on the circuit 18 is provided in order to interrupt recording. This interruption is conveyed for example by the lighting up of an indicator light on the front of the machine. To restart recording a reset button is pushed.

In order to allow for interruptions in electrical energy supply, such as mains failures, a system of coding the information is provided which, with each turn of the disk, writes an item of information, for example a binary digit, and this item of information changes when the recording is taken up again at the beginning of the disk. Thus, upon the first filling with each rotation the digit 0 is allocated, upon the second filling with each turn the digit 1 is allocated, upon the third filling with each turn the digit 0 is allocated again, etc.

Figure 4 represents a disk 10 on which recording has been started from the centre 25, and with each turn 26 the digit 1 is allocated. The last turn written has the reference 27. Later on, the succeeding turns 28, 29 etc., also contain recordings. However the latter are allocated the binary digit 0 corresponding to the preceding filling.

In this way, in the event of an interruption in the electrical energy supply, the head 19 for recording and reading is able to determine the place, namely turn 27, on the disk at which the recording finished since it is the last turn (starting from the centre) of index 1.

In a variant the machine comprises a backup energy source such as a buffer accumulator (not shown) of small capacity which allows operation of the machine to continue for a specified, relatively short time, for example 30 seconds. During this delay period a circuit

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allows an item of information to be written at the place where the recording is performed. When the supply picks up again, the recorded code is easily recognizable.

In the example the coding of television transmissions is performed similarly to the MAC/PACKET coding as far as the sound and the separating of the luminance and the chrominance are concerned. However, in contrast to the MAC standards, the video information is recorded in digital form and not in analog form. Thus, in the course of one line, the digital sound information is firstly transmitted, then the digital chrominance information and finally the digital luminance information.

As a variant the recording is done in analog form.

In addition to, or in place of, the detector 17 for recognizing a television signal at the line frequency, a component (not shown) is provided for recognizing a pilot signal furnished by the transmitter and representing the beginning of a television transmission.

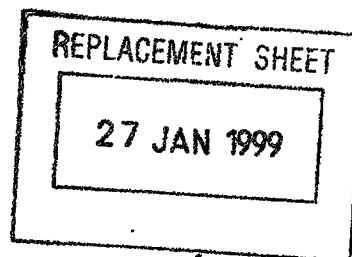
In the embodiment represented in Figure 2, the machine is intended to allow the simultaneous recording of several television channels. For this purpose it comprises a number i of receiver sections with tuners $16_1, 16_2 \dots 16_i$ equal to the number of channels which it is desired to receive and several disks $10_1, 10_2$, etc., increasing the recording capacity.

In this example the signals furnished by the sections with tuners $16_1, 16_2, \dots$ to the analog/digital converter 20 pass through a multiplexer 35. In this way it is possible to simultaneously record several television channels on one disk 10_1 and there is then provision for just one recording head 19 and just one reading head 21. When a disk 10_1 is completely filled with information, a mechanism allows the recording head 19 to be moved from the disk 10_1 to the succeeding disk 10_2 . Likewise a transfer mechanism is provided to allow the reading head 21 to be moved to another disk.

In the example represented in Figure 3, the number of recording heads $19_1, 19_2$, etc... 19_i is equal to the number of sections with tuners $16_1, 16_2$... 16_i . In this case the number of disks $10_1, 10_2$... 10_i is the same, each disk being allocated one recording head. Likewise each disk is allocated one reading head 21_1 ... 21_i .

With this embodiment it is not necessary to provide a multiplexer as for the example of Figure 2.

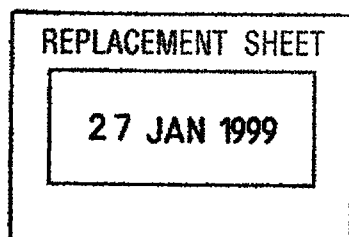
Whatever the embodiment, it is advantageous to provide for the recording head 19 to allow the viewing of the transmission which is being recorded, for example by inlaying in the picture read with the reading head or in the picture received directly by the tuner.





Claims

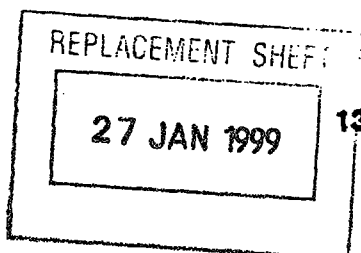
REPLACEMENT SHEET



1. Apparatus for recording data on a reusable medium (10) with at least one recording head (19), characterized in that it includes an indexing means for periodically writing to the said medium a code varying each time recording is restarted at the beginning of the said medium, so as to distinguish a recent recording from an older recording partially overlapped by the recent recording.
2. Apparatus according to Claim 1, characterized in that the said code is a binary variable.
3. Apparatus according to Claim 1 or 2, characterized in that it includes a means of detecting the said code.
4. Apparatus according to the preceding claim, characterized in that it also comprises a means which, after an interruption in the recording, allows the said recording to be continued after the last location of the medium corresponding to the code recorded at the beginning of the medium.
5. Apparatus according to one of the preceding claims, characterized in that it comprises a backup energy source such as a buffer accumulator of low capacity, means of detecting an interruption in supply to the said apparatus and means, supplied by the said backup source, for writing a code for stopping the recording at the location of the medium (10) being written to.
6. Apparatus according to one of the preceding claims, characterized in that it comprises a clock for recording date information, at the same time as the data, onto the medium.
7. Apparatus according to Claim 6, characterized in that it comprises a means of fast searching based on the date information.
8. Apparatus according to either of Claims 6 and 7, characterized in that it comprises a programming means for preventing the erasure of preselected data.



9. Apparatus according to one of the preceding claims, characterized in that it includes at least one reading head (21) and at least one recording head (19) which are able to act on separate areas of the medium.
10. Apparatus according to one of the preceding claims, characterized in that it comprises a means (17) of detecting complete filling of the memory constituted by the recording medium.
11. Apparatus according to Claim 10, characterized in that it comprises means for bringing the recording head (19) back to the beginning of the said medium (10) when the said means of detecting filling detects complete filling.
12. Apparatus according to one of the preceding claims, characterized in that it includes two write heads, one for the said recording, the other for re-locating already made portions of recording to other areas of the medium.
13. Apparatus according to one of the preceding claims, characterized in that it comprises means for restarting the recording of data at the beginning of the medium when the end of this medium has been reached by the recording head.
14. Apparatus according to one of the preceding claims, characterized in that the said recording medium includes at least one magnetooptic disk (10).
15. Apparatus according to one the of the preceding claims, characterized in that it comprises means (15, 16) for receiving television transmissions, the signals received constituting the said data to be recorded on the said medium (10).
16. Apparatus according to Claim 15, characterized in that it includes a means (17) of detecting the presence of television transmissions, this means controlling an element (18) for activating recording in the event of transmission being present.



REPLACEMENT SHEET

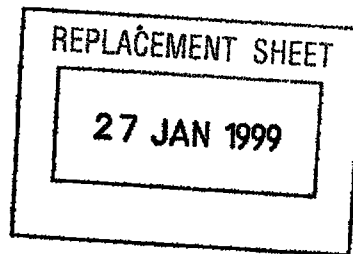
ABSTRACT

RECEIVER/RECORDER OF TELEVISION
TRANSMISSIONS

Machine for receiving and recording television transmissions.

This machine is constantly on standby so as to continuously record television transmissions from at least one channel onto a reusable recording medium (10) of large capacity, such as a magneto optic disk.

FIGURE 1



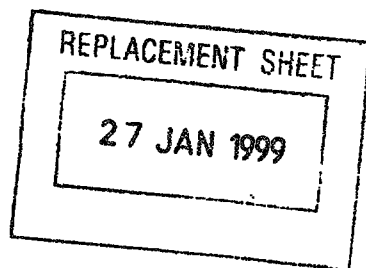
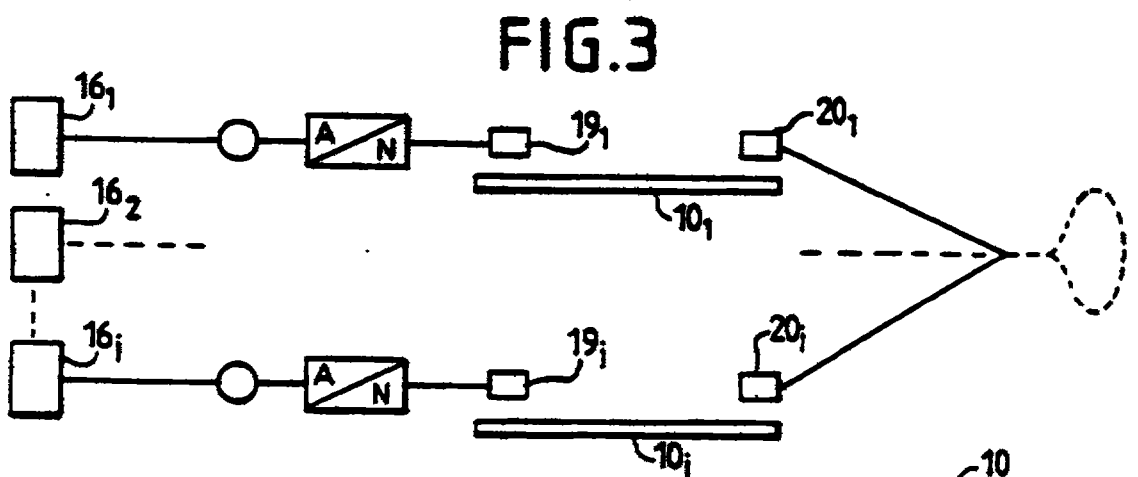
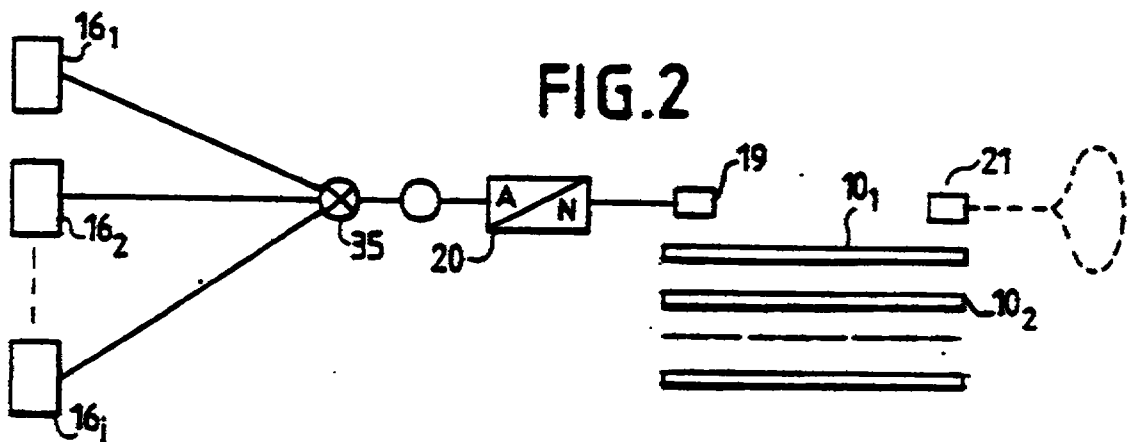
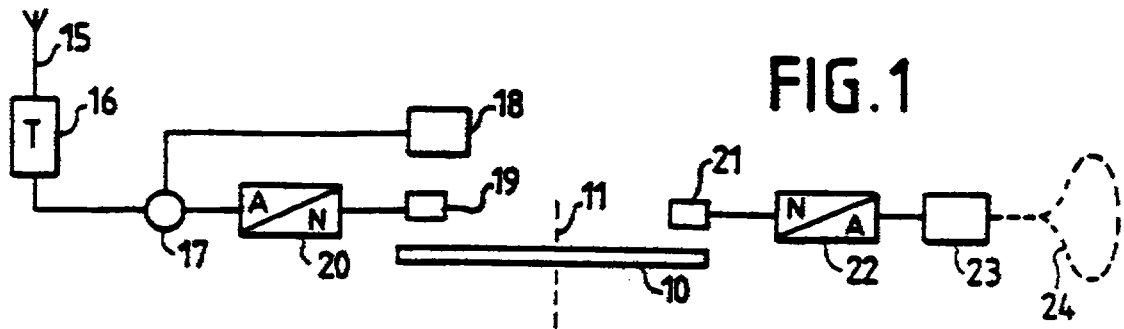


FIG. 4

