

Description

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to a cassette loading mechanism of a magnetic recording and/or reproducing apparatus and particularly to a cassette loading mechanism of a magnetic recording and/or reproducing apparatus in which a plurality of types of cassettes with different sizes containing a magnetic tape as a magnetic recording medium can be selectively loaded for recording and/or reproduction.

Description of the Background Art

There are plural types of cassettes of different sizes containing magnetic tapes as magnetic recording media. In order to load various cassettes of different sizes for recording and reproduction, magnetic recording and reproducing apparatus such as video tape recorders (VTR's) corresponding to the respective sizes of the cassettes are used. If recording or reproduction is to be carried out on a small-sized cassette by using a large-sized cassette VTR, a cassette adapter is used to load the small-sized cassette in a recording or reproduction position for the large-sized cassette.

EP-A-0 302 176 of the present applicant discloses a cassette loading mechanism having the pre-characterising features of claim 1.

According to this prior art cassette loading mechanism, a large-sized cassette and a small-sized cassette can be selectively loaded for recording and reproduction without using a cassette adapter.

Figs. 1 and 2 are left side views of a cassette control unit of a VTR of the above mentioned background art (taken from the direction of insertion of a cassette). In principle, the right side views are mechanically identical to those views.

Referring to Figs. 1 and 2, a guide plate 7 is provided with two L-shaped grooves 7a, 7b and two straight grooves 7c, 7d. This guide plate 7 is fixed to a main chassis 12 of the VTR by means of two fixation screws 13. A drive gear 8 and a drive arm 9 are fixed to the guide plate 7, rotatably around the same shaft. A loading gear 10 and a loading arm 11 are fixed to the guide plate 7, rotatably around the same shaft.

A slider 6 is provided with a first guide shaft 6a and a second guide shaft 6b on each of its two sides. The first and second guide shafts 6a and 6b are inserted in the L-shaped grooves 7a and 7b, respectively, of the guide plate 7. The second guide shaft 6b is also inserted in a U-shaped groove 9a of the drive arm 9.

An adapter chassis 14 is provided with four adapter guide shafts 14a on each of its two sides. Respective two adapter guide shafts 14a are inserted in each of the straight grooves 7c and 7d of the guide plate 7.

Further, a loading shaft 14b is provided on the adapter chassis 14. The loading shaft 14b is provided rotatably in the loading arm 11.

Though not shown, the right and left driver gears 8 have phase gears to be rotated with the same phase. The right and left loading gears 10 are also provided with phase gears to be rotated with the same phase. A cassette cover 15 for small-sized cassette is attached to the guide plate 7 rotatably around a cover support shaft 7e. The cassette cover 15 is actuated toward a closing direction by a return spring 16.

Figs. 3 and 4 are schematic views showing the components of the adapter chassis 14 as the insertion portion for a small-sized cassette 1. The adapter chassis 14 has a first housing arm 17 rotatable around a shaft 17a at an intersection therebetween. An end of a second housing arm 18 is attached slidably to an elongate hole 14c of the adapter chassis 14. The first housing arm 17 and the second housing arm 18 are engaged with each other rotatably at their central portions. The first and second housing arms 17 and 18 are further attached rotatably to a housing 19. An up spring 20 is attached to the first and second housing arms 17 and 18. This enables the housing 19 to be raised.

Referring to Fig. 1, in the case of loading a large-sized cassette 3 into the VTR, when the large-sized cassette 3 is manually inserted into a slider (as shown in Fig. 5), the cassette 3 is pressed fixedly against the slider 6 by means of a cassette spring 4 attached to the slider 6. A loading start switch (not shown) detects the large-sized cassette 3, thereby driving a drive motor (not shown). Thus, the drive gear 8 and the drive arm 9 are rotated in the direction shown by the arrow A. By this rotation, the second guide shaft 6b is driven. The slider 6 is guided along the two L-shaped grooves 7a and 7b of each guide plate 7 and moves horizontally. After that, the slider 6 lowers vertically to a position shown by 6P. Thus, the loading of the large-sized cassette 3 into the VTR is completed.

In the case of ejecting the large-sized cassette 3, the motor (not shown) is rotated reversely and the operation opposite to the above described operation is carried out, whereby the large-sized cassette 3 is taken out.

Referring to Figs. 1 and 2, in the case of the small-sized cassette 1 into the VTR, when the small-sized cassette 1 is manually inserted into the housing 19, the cassette 1 is fixed in the housing 19 under pressure of a cassette spring 21 attached to the housing 19. The position of the housing 19 on this occasion is shown in Fig. 1. When the housing 19 is pushed downward, the housing 19 is moved to a position shown in Fig. 2. Then, by means of a lock mechanism (not shown) of the adapter chassis 14, the housing 19 is fitted and locked in the adapter chassis 14. Then, an insertion detection switch and a lock detection switch (both not shown) for the small-sized cassette

1 detect the locked state of the housing 19 where the small-sized cassette 1 is inserted. A housing motor (not shown) drives a first tape drawing-out arm 22 and a second tape drawing-out arm 23. As a result, a magnetic tape 1a is drawn out to a prescribed position 1d (as shown in Fig. 4). The first and second tape drawing-out arms 22 and 23 have their respective top ends provided with rotatable rollers and those arms are attached rotatably to the adapter chassis 14. At the same time as the above mentioned drive, the drive motor (not shown) is driven. As a result, in the same manner as in the case of loading the large-sized cassette 3, the slider 6 moves to the position 6P for recording and reproduction. After detection of the magnetic tape 1a drawn out to the prescribed position 1d and the slider 6 moved to the position 6P for recording and reproduction, a loading motor (not shown) is driven. Thus, the loading gears 10 and the loading arms 11 are rotated in the direction shown by the arrow B. Accordingly, the entire body of the adapter chassis 14 is guided by means of the adapter guide shaft 14a and the two straight grooves 7c, 7d of each guide plate 7, so that it is lowered while it is maintained horizontal. As a result, the entire body of the adapter chassis 14 is loaded on the slider 6 which has been moved to the position 6P for recording and reproduction. The adapter chassis 14 is moved to a position shown by 14Q. As shown in Fig. 5, any top plate is not provided on the slider 6. On the other hand, as shown in Figs. 3 and 4, the adapter chassis 14 has slider escape holes 14d so that the first and second guide shafts 6a and 6b of the slider 6 may not interfere with the cassette spring 4. As a result, the adapter chassis 14 contacts four positioning shafts 12a, 12b, 12c and 12d without any gap.

As shown in Fig. 4, the small-sized cassette 1 is provided with a feed reel 1b and a rewind reel 1c. The magnetic tape 1a is wound on the feed reel 1b and the rewind reel 1c. The rewind reel 1c has a hub portion provided with a gear. A drive gear 2c attached rotatably to the adapter chassis 14 engages with the rewind reel 1c. The drive gear 2c engages with a drive reel 2d. The magnetic tape 1a is wound and rewound by driving the drive reel 2d and the feed reel 1b by means of a reel motor (not shown).

In order to eject the small-sized cassette 1, the loading motor (not shown) is rotated reversely and the adapter chassis 14 is raised by the operation opposite to the loading operation. When the raised adapter chassis 14 is detected, the drive motor (not shown) is rotated reversely and the slider 6 moves to the initial position by the same operation as in the case of ejecting the large-sized cassette 3. When the adapter chassis 14 is raised, the first and second drawing-out arms 22 and 23 are driven in the direction opposite to the above described direction, whereby the magnetic tape 1a returns to the initial position. The locking of the lock mechanism (not shown) of the housing 19 is

cancelled by means of a solenoid (not shown). As a result, the housing 19 is raised by means of the up spring 20 to open the cassette cover 19 for the small-sized cassette. Thus, the small-sized cassette 1 is ready to be taken out.

While the small-sized cassette 1 is not inserted in the housing 19, the switch for detecting the insertion of the small-sized cassette 1 is not operated even if the housing 19 is depressed to be locked in the adapter chassis 14. In consequence, the first and second tape drawing-out arms 22, 23 are not driven, and the adapter chassis 14 is not lowered. Thus, when the small-sized cassette 1 is not used, the housing 19 is depressed and locked in the adapter chassis 14, whereby the cassette cover 15 can be closed. At this time, since the adapter chassis 14 is not lowered, the large-sized cassette 3 can be inserted.

Fig. 6 schematically shows such a cassette control unit of a magnetic recording and reproducing apparatus in which plural types of cassette of different sizes can be selectively loaded for recording and reproduction without using a cassette adapter. Referring to Fig. 6, when the large-sized cassette 3 is inserted from a front cabinet 34 in the direction shown by the arrow I, it is loaded in the direction shown by the arrow II, whereby it is set in a prescribed position. In order to load the small-sized cassette 1, the small-sized cassette 1 is inserted from an upper cabinet 24 in the direction shown by the arrow III and it is depressed in the direction shown by the arrow IV, whereby it is set in the adapter chassis 14. Then, after the magnetic tape 1a is drawn out in the direction shown by the arrow V, the small-sized cassette 1 is lowered in the vertical direction shown by the arrow VI, whereby it is set in a prescribed position.

In the above described cassette loading mechanism, the inlet opening of the large-sized cassette exists on the front surface of the magnetic recording and reproducing apparatus. The inlet opening of the small-sized cassette exists on the upper surface of the magnetic recording and reproducing apparatus. Since the inlet openings of the large-sized cassette and the small-sized cassette are located in the different positions, the loading operation for the cassettes is not simple. Particularly, in the case where the magnetic recording and reproducing apparatus is used in a fixed manner in a rack or the like, it is sometimes difficult to insert and take out the small-sized cassette since the small-sized cassette inlet opening exists on the upper surface of the magnetic recording and reproducing apparatus. In addition, a large limitation is imposed on the design of the magnetic recording and reproducing apparatus because of the small-sized cassette inlet opening located on its upper surface. Further, since it is necessary to manually open or close the housing 19 at the time of loading or removing the small-sized cassette without associa-

tion of movement of the adapter chassis 14 or the like, operability in loading or removing the small-sized cassette is not good.

Another cassette tape apparatus, which accepts both small and large tape cassettes through a common port, is known from EP-A-0 286 751.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention has been accomplished to solve the above described problems and it is an object of the present invention to provide a-cassette loading mechanism of a magnetic recording and/or reproducing apparatus, in which a small-sized cassette and a large-sized cassette can be inserted and taken out easily.

This invention provides a tape cassette loading mechanism for selectively loading into a magnetic tape playing and/or recording machine, a relatively large-sized cassette and a relatively small-sized cassette, said mechanism being adapted selectively to receive and move to an operative position a said large-sized cassette inserted through a large-sized cassette insertion opening in the casing of the machine and to move to an operative position a small-sized cassette support means in which a said small-sized cassette is received, characterised by means operable when loading a small-sized cassette for moving said small-sized cassette support means to a loading position in which it projects outside the casing through said large-sized cassette insertion opening for receiving the small-sized cassette, for retracting said small-sized cassette support means into the casing through said large-sized cassette insertion opening and for moving said small-sized cassette support means to a retreat position away from the moving path of the large-sized cassette when the large-sized cassette is inserted.

A cassette loading mechanism of a magnetic recording and/or reproducing apparatus according to one preferred embodiment of the invention includes a case, large-sized cassette support means, large-sized cassette moving means, small-sized cassette support means, and small-sized cassette moving means. The case has a large-sized cassette inlet opening having a form corresponding to a large-sized cassette to be inserted. The large-sized cassette support means supports, in a prescribed position, the large-sized cassette inserted into the case through the large-sized cassette inlet opening. The large-sized cassette moving means moves the large-sized cassette support means between an inlet position and an operation position. The inlet position is a position where the large-sized cassette is inserted into and taken from the case through the large-sized cassette inlet opening. The operation position is a position where the large-sized cassette is magnetically recorded and reproduced. The small-sized cassette

support means is disposed in the case and it sets and supports in a prescribed position a small-sized-cassette received from outside of the case through the large-sized cassette inlet opening. The small-sized cassette moving means moves the small-sized cassette support means between a retreat position and a setting position, and between the setting position and an operation position. The retreat position is a position where the small-sized cassette support means is moved away from the moving course of the large-sized cassette when the large-sized cassette is inserted. The setting position is a position where the small-sized cassette is inserted and taken out outside the case through the large-sized cassette inlet opening. The operation position is a position where the small-sized cassette is magnetically recorded or reproduced. The small-sized cassette support means is constructed to be set in the large-sized cassette support means moved in the operation position.

According to this embodiment of the invention, the small-sized cassette support means is provided to set and hold the small-sized cassette in the prescribed position outside the large-sized cassette inlet opening. Consequently, the small-sized cassette can be held outside the large-sized cassette inlet opening. Then, the small-sized cassette support means holding the small-sized cassette is taken into the case through the large-sized cassette inlet opening. The small-sized cassette support means is moved to the operation position by the small-sized cassette moving means. The small-sized cassette support means can be set in the large-sized cassette support means moved to the operation position for recording and reproduction. Accordingly, the small-sized cassette can be inserted through the large-sized cassette inlet opening and set in the operation position for recording and reproduction in the same manner as in the case of the large-sized cassette.

A cassette loading mechanism of a magnetic recording and/or reproducing apparatus according to another preferred embodiment of the present invention includes a case, small-sized cassette support means, entrance opening and closing means, guide means, drive means, actuating means, lock means, and lock cancel means. The case has a large-sized cassette insertion opening. The small-sized cassette support means is located inside the case and it sets and supports a small-sized cassette. The entrance opening and closing means is attached to the small-sized cassette support means and it opens and closes a small-sized cassette entrance. The guide means guides the movement of the small-sized cassette support means between a retreat portion located away from the moving course of a large-sized cassette when it is inserted and a setting position where the small-sized cassette is set or taken out after projection of the small-sized cassette entrance outside the case through the large-sized cassette insertion

opening, and between the setting position and the operation position where the small-sized cassette is subjected to magnetic recording and reproduction. The drive means moves the small-sized cassette support means by the guide means. The actuating means actuates the entrance opening and closing means to be in an open state. The lock means maintains the entrance opening and closing means in a closed state in opposition to the actuating force of the actuating means. The lock cancel means is provided to cancel the locking of the lock means when the small-sized cassette support means is moved to the setting position.

According to this embodiment of the invention, the small-sized cassette support means is provided to set the small-sized cassette through the small-sized cassette entrance and to hold the small-sized cassette in the prescribed position outside the large-sized cassette insertion opening provided in the case. The small-sized cassette support means moves by the action of the guide means and the drive means to the retreat position outside the moving course of the large-sized cassette when it is inserted into the case. When the small-sized cassette is to be used for magnetic recording and reproduction, the small-sized cassette is set in the small-sized cassette entrance which is projected from the large-sized cassette insertion opening by the small-sized cassette support means, and the small-sized cassette support means moves to the operation position for magnetic recording and reproduction by the action of the guide means and the drive means. When the small-sized cassette support means is inside the case, the entrance opening and closing means is maintained in the closed state by the lock means. When the small-sized cassette entrance of the small-sized cassette support means is projected outside the case from the large-sized cassette insertion opening, the locked state of the lock means is cancelled by the lock cancel means and the actuating means opens the entrance opening and closing means so that the small-sized cassette can be inserted or taken out.

The foregoing and other objects, features, aspects and advantages of the present invention will become more apparent from the following detailed description of preferred embodiments thereof when taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Figs. 1 and 2 are left side views of a cassette control unit of a magnetic recording and reproducing apparatus of the background art.

Fig. 3 is a left side view of an adapter portion used for inserting a small-sized cassette in the cassette control unit of the background art.

Fig. 4 is a plan view of the adapter portion used for inserting a small-sized cassette in the cassette

control unit of the background art.

Fig. 5 is a perspective view of a slider.

Fig. 6 is a schematic left side view schematically showing operation of the cassette control unit of the background art.

Figs. 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13 are left side views of an embodiment of a cassette control unit of a magnetic recording and reproducing apparatus according to the present invention.

Figs. 14A and 14B are left side views showing a guide plate and a slide plate used in the embodiment of the cassette control unit according to the present invention.

Fig. 15 is a plan view showing an example of an adapter chassis used for inserting a small-sized cassette.

Figs. 16 and 17 are left side views showing an adapter portion used for inserting a small-sized cassette.

Figs. 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 and 24 are left side views of another embodiment of a cassette control unit of a magnetic recording and reproducing apparatus according to the present invention.

Fig. 25 is a left side view showing a slide plate used in the second embodiment of the cassette control unit according to the present invention.

Fig. 26 is a plan view showing another example of an adapter chassis used for inserting a small-sized cassette.

Figs. 27 and 28 are left side views showing another example of the adapter portion used for inserting a small-sized cassette.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

Figs. 7 to 17 show an embodiment of a magnetic recording and reproducing apparatus according to the present invention. Figs. 7 to 13 are left side views of a cassette control unit K1 in the magnetic recording and reproducing apparatus according to the present invention. The right side views of this cassette control unit K1 are mechanically identical to those left side views. Figs. 14A and 14B are side views showing a guide plate and a slide plate used in the cassette control unit K1 of the present invention. Fig. 15 is a plan view of an adapter chassis used for inserting a small-sized cassette. Figs. 16 and 17 are left side views of an adapter portion used for inserting a small-sized cassette. Referring to those figures, a cassette loading mechanism according to this embodiment of the invention will be described.

Generally, in the case of large-sized cassette loading, when a large-sized cassette 3 is inserted in the direction shown by the arrow C as shown in Figs. 7 and 8, the cassette 3 is held by a slider 6 and loaded in the direction shown by the arrow D. The loading of the large sized cassette 3 is completed in the position

(6P) shown in Fig. 8. The large-sized cassette 3 is ejected by operation opposite to this loading operation.

In the case of small-sized cassette loading, when a small-sized cassette 1 is selected to be loaded, the adapter chassis 14 is moved from the initial position shown in Fig. 9 to the position shown in Fig. 8. Further, the adapter chassis 14 is discharged outside a cabinet (not shown) from an insertion opening for the large-sized cassette 3, as shown in Fig. 11. When the discharge of the adapter chassis 14 is detected, a housing 19 for holding the small-sized cassette 1 is released from the locked state in the adapter chassis 14 and it is raised. As a result, the housing 19 is ready for insertion of the small-sized cassette 1. As shown in Fig. 12, the small-sized cassette 1 is inserted in the direction shown by the arrow F and it is depressed, so that the housing 19 is locked in the adapter chassis 14. When the locked state of the housing 19 is confirmed, the magnetic tape 1a is drawn out to a position indicated by 1b as shown in Fig. 15. The magnetic tape 1a is drawn to this position in a manner in which a tape path of the small-sized cassette 1 coincides with a tape path of the large-sized cassette 3. When the drawing of the magnetic tape 1a is detected, the adapter chassis 14 is loaded in the position shown in Fig. 10. The adapter chassis 14 is further moved to the position shown in Fig. 13, whereby the loading of the small-sized cassette 1 is completed. Thus, the small-sized cassette 1 is in a state ready for recording and reproduction. The small-sized cassette 1 is ejected by the operation opposite to the loading operation.

Referring to Fig. 14A, the guide plate 7 has two L-shaped grooves 7a, 7b and two straight grooves 7c, 7d. A rotation shaft 7e of a drive gear 8 is provided on the guide plate 7. Referring to Fig. 14B, a slide plate 30 has two L-shaped grooves 30a, 30b, two straight grooves 30c, 30d and an L-shaped groove 30e projected from the surface of the slide plate 30. The slide plate 30 further includes a support shaft 30f of a loading gear 31, and three guide shafts 30g, 30h, 30i.

Referring to Figs. 15 to 17, the adapter chassis 14 has, on each of its two sides, a first guide shaft 14a, a second guide shaft 14b, a third guide shaft 14c, and a support shaft 14f. The adapter chassis 14 is provided with a first housing arm 17 rotatable around the support shaft 14f. One end of the first housing arm 17 is attached slidably to an elongate hole 19a of the housing 19. A second housing arm 18 is provided rotatably around a support shaft 19b of the housing 19. An end of the second housing arm 18 is attached slidably to an elongate hole 14e of the adapter chassis 14. The first and second housing arms 17 and 18 are engaged with each other rotatably around a housing support shaft 17c near their central portions. An up spring 20 is attached to the first housing arm 17 and the adapter chassis 14 and it reacts to raise the housing 19. The adapter chassis 14 includes a lock mechanism (not shown) for the housing 19 and a mechanism enabling canceling of the lock by means of an adapter motor (not shown).

Referring to Fig. 7, the guide shafts 30g, 30h are inserted in the straight groove 7c of the guide plate 7 and the guide shaft 30i is inserted in the straight groove 7d, whereby the slide plate 30 is slidably attached to the guide plate 7. The guide plate 7 is attached to a main chassis 12 of the VTR by means of two fixation screws. The slider 6 has first and second guide shafts 6a and 6b in the same manner as in the background art shown in Fig. 5. The first guide shaft 6a is inserted in the groove 30c of the slide plate 30 and the L-shaped groove 7b of the guide plate 7. The second guide shaft 6b is inserted in the groove 30d of the slide plate 30 and the L-shaped groove 7a of the guide plate 7. The second guide shaft 6b is also inserted in the U-shaped groove 8a of the drive gear 8. The first and second guide shafts 14a and 14b are inserted in the L-shaped grooves 30a and 30b of the slide plate 30, respectively, whereby the adapter chassis 14 is slidably fixed to the slide plate 30. The second guide shaft 14b is inserted in the U-shaped groove 31a of the loading gear 31. The third guide shaft 14c of the adapter chassis 14 is fitted in the convex L-shaped groove 30e of the slide plate 30 only when the adapter chassis 14 is lowered along the slide plate 30.

Although not shown because of the same mechanism on the right and left sides, the right and left drive gears 8 and the right and left loading gears 31 have respective phase gears (not shown) so that those gears are rotated with the same phase. A cover 32 is provided rotatably on the guide plates 7. Thus, the cover 32 is opened by means of an open lever (not shown) operable in synchronization with the movement of the large-sized cassette 3 and the adapter chassis 14. Normally, the cover 32 is actuated in the direction to be closed by means of a cover spring (not shown).

Referring to Figs. 7 and 8, in the case of loading the large-sized cassette 3 into the VTR, when the cassette 3 is manually inserted in the slider 6 in the direction shown by the arrow C, the cassette 3 is pressed fixedly against the slider 6 by means of the cassette spring 4 attached to the slider 6. At this time, a loading start switch (not shown) detects the insertion of the large-sized cassette 3 to drive a drive motor (not shown). As a result, the drive gears 8 rotate in the direction shown by the arrow E. By this rotation, the second guide shaft 6b is driven and guided along the two L-shaped grooves 7a, 7b of the guide plate 7, so that the slider 6 is horizontally moved. After that, the slider 6 is lowered vertically in the direction shown by the arrow D to the position shown by 6P. As a result, the large-sized cassette 3 is fixed on four positioning shafts 12a, 12b, 12c, 12d provided in the main chassis 12 of the VTR. Thus, the loading of the large-sized

cassette 3 is completed. Since the first and second guide shafts 6a and 6b are inserted in the straight grooves 30c and 30d of the slide plate 30, respectively, when the slider 6 lowers vertically, the slide plate 30 also lowers and moves to the position shown by 30P. Since the adapter chassis 14 is fixed to the slide plate 30 in the position shown by 14S in Fig. 9, the adapter chassis 14 also lowers and moves to the position 14P shown in Fig. 8.

In the case of ejecting the large-sized cassette 3, the drive motor (not shown) is rotated reversely and the opposite operation to the above described loading operation is carried out, whereby the large-sized cassette 3 is taken out.

Referring to Figs. 9 to 13, in the case of loading the small-sized cassette 1 into the VTR, when a selection switch (not shown) is set to loading of the small-sized cassette 1, the drive motor (not shown) is driven and the drive gears 8 are rotated in the direction shown by the arrow E. On this occasion, the slider 6 moves to the position 6P and the adapter chassis 14 moves to the position 14P (shown in Fig. 8) in the same manner as in the case of loading the large-sized cassette 3. After that, the adapter chassis 14 is guided from the position 14P by means of a slide motor (not shown) along the L-shaped grooves 30a, 30b of the slide plate 30 and moves to the position 14G. When the adapter chassis 14 in the position 14G is detected, the lock of the housing 19 is cancelled by an adapter motor (not shown) and the housing 19 is raised by the action of the up spring 20. As a result, the housing 19 is ready for insertion of the small-sized cassette 1. When the small-cassette 1 is manually inserted into the housing 19 in the direction shown by the arrow F and the housing 19 is manually depressed to be locked in the adapter chassis 14, the small-sized cassette 1 is set by means of a lock switch (not shown). When the locked state of the housing 19 is detected, the adapter motor (not shown) is driven. As shown in Fig. 15, the magnetic tape 1a is drawn out to the prescribed position 1d by means of a housing motor (not shown) in the same manner as in the background art. At the completion of the drawing of the magnetic tape 1a, the slide motor (not shown) is driven, so that the adapter chassis 14 is moved to the position 14T (as shown in Fig. 10). When the adapter chassis 14 is moved to the position 14T, the loading motor (not shown) is driven to rotate the loading gears 31. In consequence, the adapter chassis 14 is guided along the L-shaped grooves 30a, 30b of the slide plate 30 and loaded on the four positioning shafts 12a, 12b, 12c, 12d provided in the main chassis 12 of the VTR. Thus, the loading of the small-sized cassette 1 is completed. The adapter chassis 14 has escape holes 14d for the slider 6 in the same manner as in the background art. Consequently, the adapter chassis 14 contacts the 4 positioning shafts 12a, 12b, 12c, 12d without any gap. As shown in Fig. 15, the

magnetic tape 1a is wound and rewound in the same manner as in the background art.

The small-sized cassette 1 is ejected by the operation opposite to the above described loading operation.

Figs. 18 to 28 are views showing another embodiment of a magnetic recording and reproducing apparatus according to the present invention. Figs. 18 to 24 correspond to Figs. 7 to 13. Fig. 25 corresponds to Fig. 14B and Figs. 26 to 28 correspond to Figs. 15 to Fig. 17. In the respective figures, the hidden portions are also represented by solid lines for the purpose of clearly illustrating the structure. Referring to those figures, a cassette control unit K2 as the cassette loading mechanism of this second embodiment of the invention will be described.

The operations of loading and ejecting the large-sized cassette are the same as in the above described embodiment shown in Figs. 7 to 17 and therefore the description is not repeated.

In the case of small-sized cassette loading, when the loading of the small-sized cassette 1 is selected, the adapter chassis 14 is moved from the initial position shown in Fig. 20 to the position shown in Fig. 19. Further, the adapter chassis 14 is discharged outside a cabinet (not shown) from the insertion opening of the large-sized cassette 3 as shown in Fig. 22. Simultaneously with this discharge operation, the lock in the chassis 14 is canceled and the housing 19 for holding the small-sized cassette 1 is raised from the adapter chassis 14. As a result, the unit K2 is ready for insertion of the small-sized cassette 1. As shown in Fig. 23, the small-sized cassette 1 is inserted into the housing 19 in the direction shown by the arrow F and the housing 19 is depressed. When the depression is detected, the adapter chassis 14 starts to slide inside the cabinet and at the same time the housing 19 is further lowered and locked in the adapter chassis 14. When the locked state of the housing 19 is confirmed, the magnetic tape 1a is drawn out to the position shown by 1d as shown in Fig. 26. The subsequent operation is the same as in the above described first embodiment.

In this second embodiment, the guide plate on each side is the same as shown in Fig. 14A. Referring to Fig. 25, the slide plate 30 on each side is not provided with a convex L-shaped groove 30e, as is different from the slide plate 30 shown in Fig. 14B. A slide plate cam 30j is provided over the whole length of the upper end of each slide plate 30.

Referring to Figs. 26 to 28, because the L-shaped groove 30e is not provided in the slide plate 30, the adapter chassis 14 is not provided with a third guide shaft 14c.

An up lever support shaft 14g is provided on an inner surface of the adapter chassis 14 and an end of the up lever 33 is attached rotatably to the shaft 14g. The other end of the up lever 33 is attached slidably

to the housing support shaft 17c in an elongate hole 33b provided longitudinally near the other end. A cam follower 33a attached to the up lever 33 slides along the cam surface of the slide plate cam 30j. The cam follower 33a is in a positional relation shown in Fig. 27 until the adapter chassis 14 reaches the position 14E, and it serves to put the housing 19 in the adapter chassis 14 in opposition to the actuating force of the up spring 20 and to maintain the locked state set by a lock mechanism (not shown). The cam follower 33a moves upward and downward along the cam surface near the right end of the slide plate cam 30j. As a result, the up lever 33 rotates counterclockwise around the up lever support shaft 14g by the actuating force of the up spring 20 as the adapter chassis 14 moves from the position 14E to the position 14G, whereby the locked state is canceled and the housing 19 is raised.

Referring to Figs. 20 to 24, in the case of loading the small-sized cassette 1 into the VTR, when the selection switch (not shown) selects the loading of the small-sized cassette 1, the drive motor (not shown) is driven to rotate the drive gears 8 in the direction shown by the arrow E. At this time, the slider 6 moves to the position 6P and the adapter chassis 14 moves to the position 14P (as shown in Fig. 19) in the same manner as in the case of loading the large-sized cassette 3. After that, the adapter chassis 14 is guided from the position 14P along the L-shaped grooves 30a, 30b of the slide plate 30 by means of the slide motor (not shown) and it is moved to the position 14E. At the time when the adapter chassis 14 reaches the position 14E, the housing 19 is contained and maintained locked in the adapter chassis 14. However, as the adapter chassis 14 moves from the position 14E to the position 14G (as shown in Fig. 23), the up lever 33 becomes rotatable counterclockwise around the up lever support shaft 14g. As a result, the locked state is cancelled by the actuating force of the up spring 20 and the housing 19 is raised. Thus, the unit is ready for insertion of the small-sized cassette 1. When the small-sized cassette 1 is manually inserted into the housing 19 in the direction shown by the arrow F and the housing 19 is slightly depressed, the switch (not shown) detects the depression to drive the slide motor (not shown), whereby the adapter chassis 14 starts to be contained in the cabinet. According to this movement, the cam follower 33a lowers along the slide plate cam 30j, thereby applying a downward force to the housing support shaft 17c through the elongate hole 33b. Thus, the housing 19 also lowers in opposition to the actuating force of the up spring 20. After the housing 19 reaches the position 14E shown in Fig. 22, the housing 19 is contained and locked in the adapter chassis 14. When the locked state of the housing 19 is detected and the adapter chassis 14 reaches the position 14P shown in Fig. 19, the magnetic tape 1a is drawn out to the prescribed

position 1d as shown in Fig. 26 by means of the housing motor (not shown) in the same manner as in the background art. At the completion of the drawing of the magnetic tape 1a, the slide motor (not shown) is driven and the adapter chassis 14 is moved to the position 14T (as shown in Fig. 21). After the adapter chassis 14 reaches the position 14T, the loading motor (not shown) is driven to rotate the loading gears 31. As a result, the adapter chassis 14 is guided along the L-shaped grooves 30a, 30b of the slide plate 30 and loaded on the four positioning shafts 12a, 12b, 12c, 12d provided in the main chassis 12 of the VTR. Thus, the loading of the small-sized cassette 1 is completed. The adapter chassis 14 has escape portions 14d for the slider 6. Consequently, the adapter chassis 14 contacts 12a, 12b, 12c, 12d without any gap. As shown in Fig. 26, winding and rewinding of the magnetic tape 1a are carried out in the same manner as in the background art.

The small-sized cassette 1 is ejected by the operation opposite to the above described operation.

Thus, according to an aspect of the present invention, cassettes of different sizes can be selectively loaded through the same insertion opening and thus it is possible to provide a cassette loading mechanism of a magnetic recording and reproducing apparatus having simple operability with less limitation on the design.

According to another aspect of the invention, the inlet opening and closing means for the small-sized cassette is automatically operated simultaneously with the movement of the small-sized cassette support means and accordingly, the operability in the case of loading the small-sized cassette is further improved.

Claims

1. A tape cassette loading mechanism for selectively loading into a magnetic tape playing and/or recording machine, a relatively large-sized cassette (3) and a relatively small-sized cassette (1), said mechanism being adapted selectively to receive and move to an operative position a said large-sized cassette inserted through a large-sized cassette insertion opening in the casing of the machine and to move to an operative position (14D) a small-sized cassette support means (14, 19) in which a said small-sized cassette is received, characterised by means (30, 31) operable when loading a small-sized cassette for moving said small-sized cassette support means to a loading position (14G) in which it projects outside the casing through said large-sized cassette insertion opening for receiving the small-sized cassette, for retracting said small-sized cassette support means into the casing through said large-



to the housing support shaft 17c in an elongate hole 33b provided longitudinally near the other end. A cam follower 33a attached to the up lever 33 slides along the cam surface of the slide plate cam 30j. The cam follower 33a is in a positional relation shown in Fig. 27 until the adapter chassis 14 reaches the position 14E, and it serves to put the housing 19 in the adapter chassis 14 in opposition to the actuating force of the up spring 20 and to maintain the locked state set by a lock mechanism (not shown). The cam follower 33a moves upward and downward along the cam surface near the right end of the slide plate cam 30j. As a result, the up lever 33 rotates counterclockwise around the up lever support shaft 14g by the actuating force of the up spring 20 as the adapter chassis 14 moves from the position 14E to the position 14G, whereby the locked state is canceled and the housing 19 is raised.

Referring to Figs. 20 to 24, in the case of loading the small-sized cassette 1 into the VTR, when the selection switch (not shown) selects the loading of the small-sized cassette 1, the drive motor (not shown) is driven to rotate the drive gears 8 in the direction shown by the arrow E. At this time, the slider 6 moves to the position 6P and the adapter chassis 14 moves to the position 14P (as shown in Fig. 19) in the same manner as in the case of loading the large-sized cassette 3. After that, the adapter chassis 14 is guided from the position 14P along the L-shaped grooves 30a, 30b of the slide plate 30 by means of the slide motor (not shown) and it is moved to the position 14E. At the time when the adapter chassis 14 reaches the position 14E, the housing 19 is contained and maintained locked in the adapter chassis 14. However, as the adapter chassis 14 moves from the position 14E to the position 14G (as shown in Fig. 23), the up lever 33 becomes rotatable counterclockwise around the up lever support shaft 14g. As a result, the locked state is cancelled by the actuating force of the up spring 20 and the housing 19 is raised. Thus, the unit is ready for insertion of the small-sized cassette 1. When the small-sized cassette 1 is manually inserted into the housing 19 in the direction shown by the arrow F and the housing 19 is slightly depressed, the switch (not shown) detects the depression to drive the slide motor (not shown), whereby the adapter chassis 14 starts to be contained in the cabinet. According to this movement, the cam follower 33a lowers along the slide plate cam 30j, thereby applying a downward force to the housing support shaft 17c through the elongate hole 33b. Thus, the housing 19 also lowers in opposition to the actuating force of the up spring 20. After the housing 19 reaches the position 14E shown in Fig. 22, the housing 19 is contained and locked in the adapter chassis 14. When the locked state of the housing 19 is detected and the adapter chassis 14 reaches the position 14P shown in Fig. 19, the magnetic tape 1a is drawn out to the prescribed

position 1d as shown in Fig. 26 by means of the housing motor (not shown) in the same manner as in the background art. At the completion of the drawing of the magnetic tape 1a, the slide motor (not shown) is driven and the adapter chassis 14 is moved to the position 14T (as shown in Fig. 21). After the adapter chassis 14 reaches the position 14T, the loading motor (not shown) is driven to rotate the loading gears 31. As a result, the adapter chassis 14 is guided along the L-shaped grooves 30a, 30b of the slide plate 30 and loaded on the four positioning shafts 12a, 12b, 12c, 12d provided in the main chassis 12 of the VTR. Thus, the loading of the small-sized cassette 1 is completed. The adapter chassis 14 has escape portions 14d for the slider 6. Consequently, the adapter chassis 14 contacts 12a, 12b, 12c, 12d without any gap. As shown in Fig. 26, winding and rewinding of the magnetic tape 1a are carried out in the same manner as in the background art.

The small-sized cassette 1 is ejected by the operation opposite to the above described operation.

Thus, according to an aspect of the present invention, cassettes of different sizes can be selectively loaded through the same insertion opening and thus it is possible to provide a cassette loading mechanism of a magnetic recording and reproducing apparatus having simple operability with less limitation on the design.

According to another aspect of the invention, the inlet opening and closing means for the small-sized cassette is automatically operated simultaneously with the movement of the small-sized cassette support means and accordingly, the operability in the case of loading the small-sized cassette is further improved.

Claims

1. A tape cassette loading mechanism for selectively loading into a magnetic tape playing and/or recording machine, a relatively large-sized cassette (3) and a relatively small-sized cassette (1), said mechanism being adapted selectively to receive and move to an operative position a said large-sized cassette inserted through a large-sized cassette insertion opening in the casing of the machine and to move to an operative position (14D) a small-sized cassette support means (14, 19) in which a said small-sized cassette is received, characterised by means (30, 31) operable when loading a small-sized cassette for moving said small-sized cassette support means to a loading position (14G) in which it projects outside the casing through said large-sized cassette insertion opening for receiving the small-sized cassette, for retracting said small-sized cassette support means into the casing through said large-



sized cassette insertion opening and for moving said small-sized cassette support means to a retreat position (14 S) away from the moving path of the large-sized cassette when the large-sized cassette is inserted.

2. A cassette loading mechanism in accordance with claim 1, comprising:

a case (K1) provided with said large-sized cassette insertion opening having a form corresponding to a said large-sized cassette (3) to be inserted;

large-sized cassette support means (6) for supporting, in a prescribed position, the large-sized cassette inserted into said case from said large-sized cassette insertion opening;

large-sized cassette moving means (7,8) for moving said large-sized cassette support means between an inlet position (6S) for inserting into and taking out from said case the large-sized cassette through said large-sized cassette insertion opening and an operative position (6P) for magnetic recording and/or reproduction of the large-sized cassette;

said small-sized cassette support means (14,19) disposed in said case, for setting a said small-sized cassette (1) received outside said case through said large-sized cassette insertion opening and supporting said small-sized cassette in a prescribed position; and

small-sized cassette moving means (30,31) for moving said small-sized cassette support means between said retreat position (14S), where the small-sized cassette is moved away from a movement course of the large-sized cassette when the large-sized cassette is inserted, and a setting position (14G) where the small-sized cassette is set and taken out outside said case through said large-sized cassette insertion opening, and between said setting position and said operative position (14D) for magnetic recording and/or reproduction of the small-sized cassette;

said small-sized cassette support means being able to be set in said large-sized cassette support means in said operative position.

3. A cassette loading mechanism in accordance with claim 2, wherein said large-sized cassette moving means comprises:

large-sized cassette guide means (7) for guiding movement of said large-sized cassette support means between said inlet position and said operative position; and

large-sized cassette drive means (8) for moving said large-sized cassette support means along said large-sized cassette guide means.

4. A cassette loading mechanism in accordance with claim 2, wherein said small-sized cassette support means comprises:

small-sized cassette receiving means (19) for receiving the small-sized cassette outside said case through said large-sized cassette insertion opening; and

small-sized cassette setting means (14) for setting in a prescribed position the small-sized cassette received by said small-sized cassette receiving means.

5. A cassette loading mechanism in accordance with claim 2 or claim 3, wherein said small-sized cassette moving means comprises:

small-sized cassette guide means (30) for guiding movement of said small-sized cassette support means between said retreat position and said setting position and between said setting position and said operative position; and

small-sized cassette drive means (31) for moving said small-sized cassette support means along said small-sized cassette guide means.

6. A cassette loading mechanism in accordance with claim 5, wherein said small-sized cassette guide means comprises:

first small-sized cassette guide means (30c,30d, 30g,30h,30i) for guiding movement of said small-sized cassette support means between said retreat position and an intermediate position (14P);

second small-sized cassette guide means (14a,14b, 30a,30b) for guiding movement of said small-sized cassette support means between said setting position and said intermediate position; and

third small-sized cassette guide means (14a,14b, 30a,30b) for guiding movement of said small-sized cassette support means between said intermediate position and said operative position.

7. A cassette loading mechanism in accordance with claim 6, as appendent to claim 3, wherein said large-sized cassette guide means (6a,6b,7a,7b,7c,7d) is also used as said first small-sized cassette guide means.

8. A cassette loading mechanism in accordance with claim 7, wherein said small-sized cassette support means is movable by said large-sized cassette drive means between said retreat position and said intermediate position along said large-sized cassette guide means.

9. A cassette loading mechanism in accordance with claim 3, wherein said large-sized cassette



guide means includes a plate, a groove provided in the plate, and a shaft slidable along the groove.

10. A cassette loading mechanism in accordance with claim 4, wherein said small-sized cassette guide means includes a plate, a groove provided in the plate, and a shaft slidable along the groove.

11. A cassette loading mechanism in accordance with claim 9, wherein said large-sized cassette drive means includes rotation means for sliding said shaft along said groove.

12. A cassette loading mechanism in accordance with claim 10, wherein said small-sized cassette drive means includes rotation means for sliding said shaft along said groove.

13. A cassette loading mechanism in accordance with claim 1, comprising:

a case (K2) having said large-sized cassette insertion opening;

said small-sized cassette support means (14,19) disposed in said case, for setting and supporting a said small-sized cassette (1);

entrance opening and closing means (17,18,33) provided in said small-sized cassette support means, for opening and closing a small-sized cassette entrance;

guide means (30) for guiding movement of said small-sized cassette support means between said retreat position (14S) where the small-sized cassette is moved away from a movement course of a said large-sized cassette (3) when the large-sized cassette is inserted and a setting position (14G) where the small-sized cassette entrance is projected outside said case through said large-sized cassette insertion opening to enable the small-sized cassette to be set or taken out, and between said setting position and said operative position (14D) for magnetic recording and reproduction of the small-sized cassette;

drive means (31) for moving said small-sized cassette support means along said guide means;

actuating means (20) for actuating said entrance opening and closing means to be in an open state;

lock means (30j,33a) for locking said entrance opening and closing means in a closed state in opposition to the actuating force of said actuating means; and

lock cancel means for cancelling the locking of said lock means when said small-sized cassette support means is moved to said setting position.

Patentansprüche

1. Bandkassetten-Lademechanismus zum wahlweisen Laden einer relativ großformatigen Kassette (3) und einer relativ kleinformatigen Kassette (1) in ein Wiedergabe- und/oder Aufzeichnungsgerät für Magnetbänder, mit einer in dem Gerätegehäuse vorhandenen Einführöffnung für großformatige Kassetten, die in eingeschobenem Zustand in eine Betriebsstellung bewegbar sind, sowie mit einer Einrichtung zum Bewegen einer Trägereinrichtung (14, 19) für darin einzusetzende kleinformatige Kassetten in eine Betriebsstellung (14D), gekennzeichnet durch eine Einrichtung (30, 31), die zum Laden einer kleinformatigen Kassette aktiviert wird und die Trägereinrichtung für kleinformatige Kassetten in eine Ladestellung (14G) bewegt, in der sie aus dem Gehäuse durch die Einführöffnung für großformatige Kassetten zum Aufnehmen der kleinformatigen Kassette hervorsticht, zum Einziehen der Trägereinrichtung für kleinformatige Kassetten in das Gehäuse durch die Einführöffnung für großformatige Kassetten sowie zum Bewegen der Trägereinrichtung für kleinformatige Kassetten in eine Einzugsstellung (14S) außerhalb des Bewegungswegs der großformatigen Kassette, wenn eine großformatige Kassette geladen wird.

2. Kassetten-Lademechanismus nach Anspruch 1, gekennzeichnet durch

ein Behältnis (K1), das bei der Einführöffnung für großformatige Kassetten angeordnet ist und eine der einzuführenden großformatigen Kassette (3) entsprechende Form aufweist;

eine Trägereinrichtung (6) für durch die Einführöffnung in das Behältnis eingeführte großformatige Kassetten, mittels der die großformatigen Kassetten in einer vorgeschriebenen Position gehalten werden;

eine Bewegungseinrichtung (7, 8) für großformatige Kassetten zum Bewegen der Trägereinrichtung für großformatige Kassetten zwischen einer Einführstellung (6S) zum Einführen und Herausnehmen der großformatigen Kassette durch die zugeordnete Einführöffnung und einer Betriebsstellung (6P) zum magnetischen Aufzeichnen und/oder Wiedergeben der großformatigen Kassette;

die in dem Behältnis angeordnete Trägereinrichtung (14, 19) für kleinformatige Kassetten, zum Einsetzen einer außerhalb des Behältnisses aufgenommenen kleinformatigen Kassette (1) durch die Einführöffnung und Halten der kleinformatigen Kassette in einer vorgeschriebenen Stellung; und durch

eine Bewegungseinrichtung (30, 31) für kleinformatige Kassetten zum Bewegen der Trä-



- gereinrichtung für kleinformatige Kassetten durch die Einführöffnung für großformatige Kassetten zwischen der Einzugsstellung (14S), in der die kleinformatige Kassette aus dem Bewegungsweg der großformatigen Kassette, wenn diese eingeführt wird, entfernt ist, und einer Einsetzstellung (14G), in der die kleinformatige Kassette in das Behältnis eingesetzt oder aus ihm herausgenommen wird, sowie zwischen der Einsetzstellung und der Betriebsstellung (14D) zum magnetischen Aufzeichnen und/oder Wiedergeben der kleinformatigen Kassette;
- wobei in der Betriebsstellung die Trägereinrichtung für kleinformatige Kassetten in die Trägereinrichtung für großformatige Kassetten einsetzbar ist.
3. Kassetten-Lademechanismus nach Anspruch 2, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die Bewegungseinrichtung für großformatige Kassetten aufweist:
 - eine Führungseinrichtung (7) für großformatige Kassetten zum geführten Bewegen der Trägereinrichtung für großformatige Kassetten zwischen der Einsetzstellung und der Betriebsstellung; und
 - eine Antriebseinrichtung (8) für großformatige Kassetten zum Bewegen der Trägereinrichtung für großformatige Kassetten entlang der Führungseinrichtung für großformatige Kassetten.
 4. Kassetten-Lademechanismus nach Anspruch 2, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die Trägereinrichtung für kleinformatige Kassetten aufweist:
 - eine Aufnahmeeinrichtung (19) für kleinformatige Kassetten zum Aufnehmen der kleinformatigen Kassette außerhalb des Behältnisses durch die Einführöffnung für großformatige Kassetten; und
 - eine Einsetzeinrichtung (14) für kleinformatige Kassetten zum Einsetzen der durch die Aufnahmeeinrichtung aufgenommenen kleinformatigen Kassette in eine vorgeschriebene Stellung.
 5. Kassetten-Lademechanismus nach Anspruch 2 oder 3, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die Bewegungseinrichtung für kleinformatige Kassetten aufweist:
 - eine Führungseinrichtung (30) für kleinformatige Kassetten zum geführten Bewegen der Trägereinrichtung für kleinformatige Kassetten zwischen der Einzugsstellung und der Einsetzstellung sowie zwischen der Einsetzstellung und der Betriebsstellung; und
 - eine Antriebseinrichtung (31) für kleinformatige Kassetten zum Bewegen der Trägerein-
 - richtung für kleinformatige Kassetten entlang der Führungseinrichtung für kleinformatige Kassetten.
 6. Kassetten-Lademechanismus nach Anspruch 5, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die Führungseinrichtung für kleinformatige Kassetten aufweist:
 - eine erste Führungseinrichtung (30c, 30d, 30g, 30h, 30i) für kleinformatige Kassetten zum geführten Bewegen der Trägereinrichtung für kleinformatige Kassetten zwischen der Einzugsstellung und einer Zwischenstellung (14P);
 - eine zweite Führungseinrichtung (14a, 14b, 30a, 30b) für kleinformatige Kassetten zum geführten Bewegen der Trägereinrichtung für kleinformatige Kassetten zwischen der Einsetzstellung und der Zwischenstellung; und
 - eine dritte Führungseinrichtung (14a, 14b, 30a, 30b) für kleinformatige Kassetten zum geführten Bewegen der Trägereinrichtung für kleinformatige Kassetten zwischen der Zwischenstellung und der Betriebsstellung.
 7. Kassetten-Lademechanismus nach Anspruch 6, abhängig von Anspruch 3, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die Führungseinrichtung (6a, 6b, 7a, 7b, 7c, 7d) für großformatige Kassetten ebenso als erste Führungseinrichtung für kleinformatige Kassetten verwendet wird.
 8. Kassetten-Lademechanismus nach Anspruch 7, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die Trägereinrichtung für kleinformatige Kassetten durch die Antriebseinrichtung für großformatige Kassetten zwischen der Einzugsstellung und der Zwischenstellung entlang der Führungseinrichtung für großformatige Kassetten bewegbar ist.
 9. Kassetten-Lademechanismus nach Anspruch 3, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die Führungseinrichtung für großformatige Kassetten eine Platte, eine in der Platte vorhandene Nut und einen in der Nut verschiebbaren Zapfen aufweist.
 10. Kassetten-Lademechanismus nach Anspruch 4, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die Führungseinrichtung für kleinformatige Kassetten eine Platte, eine in der Platte vorhandene Nut und einen in der Nut verschiebbaren Zapfen aufweist.
 11. Kassetten-Lademechanismus nach Anspruch 9, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die Antriebseinrichtung für großformatige Kassetten eine Dreheinrichtung zum Verschieben des Zapfens in der Nut aufweist.
 12. Kassetten-Lademechanismus nach Anspruch 10, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die Antriebs-



einrichtung für kleinformatige Kassetten eine Dreheinrichtung zum Verschieben des Zapfens in der Nut aufweist.

13. Kassetten-Lademechanismus nach Anspruch 1, gekennzeichnet durch
- ein Behältnis (K2) mit einer Einführöffnung für großformatige Kassetten;
 - eine in dem Behältnis angeordnete Trägereinrichtung (14, 19) für kleinformatige Kassetten zum Einsetzen und Tragen einer derartigen kleinformatigen Kassette (1);
 - eine in der Trägereinrichtung für kleinformatige Kassetten vorhandene Einrichtung (17, 18, 33) zum Öffnen und Schließen eines Einlasses für kleinformatige Kassetten;
 - eine Führungseinrichtung (30) zum geführten Bewegen der Trägereinrichtung für kleinformatige Kassetten zwischen der Einzugsstellung (14S), in der die kleinformatige Kassette aus dem Bewegungsweg der großformatigen Kassette (3) bei deren Einsetzen herausgehalten wird, und einer Einsetzstellung (14G), in der der Einlaß für kleinformatige Kassetten aus dem Behältnis durch die Einführöffnung der großformatigen Kassette hervorsteht, um das Einsetzen oder Entnehmen der kleinformatigen Kassette zu ermöglichen, sowie zwischen der Einsetzstellung und der Betriebsstellung (14D) zum magnetischen Aufzeichnen und Wiedergeben der kleinformatigen Kassette;
 - eine Antriebseinrichtung (31) zum Bewegen der Trägereinrichtung für kleinformatigen Kassetten entlang der Führungseinrichtung;
 - eine Stelleinrichtung (20) zum Stellen der Einrichtung zum Öffnen und Schließen des Einlasses in einen offenen Zustand;
 - eine Sperreinrichtung (30j, 33a) zum Sperren der Einrichtung zum Öffnen und Schließen des Eingangs in einem geschlossenen Zustand entgegen der Stelkraft durch die Stelleinrichtung; und durch
 - eine Sperrenaufhebeeinrichtung zum Aufheben der Sperrung durch die Sperreinrichtung, wenn die Trägereinrichtung für kleinformatige Kassetten in die Einsetzstellung bewegt wird.

Revendications

1. Mécanisme de chargement de cassette à bande magnétique pour charger de façon sélective dans une machine de lecture et/ou d'enregistrement de bande magnétique, une cassette de taille relativement grande (3) et une cassette de taille relativement petite (1), ledit mécanisme étant adapté de façon sélective pour recevoir et déplacer jusqu'à une position de travail une dite cassette

de grande taille insérée à travers une ouverture d'insertion de cassette de grande taille dans le boîtier de la machine et pour déplacer jusqu'à une position de travail (14D) des moyens de support de cassette de petite taille (14, 19) dans lesquels une dite cassette de petite taille est reçue, caractérisé par des moyens (30, 31) actionnables lorsqu'une cassette de petite taille est chargée pour déplacer lesdits moyens de support de cassette de petite taille jusqu'à une position de chargement (14G) dans laquelle ils se projettent en dehors du boîtier à travers ladite ouverture d'insertion de cassette de grande taille afin de recevoir la cassette de petite taille, pour ramener lesdits moyens de support de cassette de petite taille dans le boîtier à travers ladite ouverture d'insertion de cassette de grande taille et pour déplacer lesdits moyens de support de cassette de petite taille jusqu'à une position de retrait (14S) loin du chemin de mouvement de la cassette de grande taille lorsque la cassette de grande taille est insérée.

2. Mécanisme de chargement de cassette selon la revendication 1, comprenant:

un boîtier (K1) muni de ladite ouverture d'insertion de cassette de grande taille ayant une forme correspondant à une dite cassette de grande taille (3) à insérer;

des moyens de support de cassette de grande taille (6) pour supporter, dans une position prescrite, la cassette de grande taille insérée dans ledit boîtier à travers ladite ouverture d'insertion de cassette de grande taille;

des moyens de déplacement de cassette de grande taille (7, 8) pour déplacer lesdits moyens de support de cassette de grande taille entre une position d'entrée (6S) pour insérer ladite cassette de grande taille dans ledit boîtier et l'extraire de celui-ci à travers ladite ouverture d'insertion de cassette de grande taille et une position de travail (6P) pour l'enregistrement et/ou la reproduction magnétique de la cassette de grande taille;

lesdits moyens de support de cassette de petite taille (14, 19) disposés dans ledit boîtier, pour mettre en place une dite cassette de petite taille (1) reçue hors dudit boîtier à travers ladite ouverture d'insertion de cassette de grande taille et supportant ladite cassette de petite taille dans une position prescrite; et

des moyens de déplacement de cassette de petite taille (30, 31) pour déplacer lesdits moyens de support de cassette de petite taille entre ladite position de retrait (14S) dans laquelle la cassette de petite taille est déplacée loin d'une course de mouvement de la cassette de grande taille lorsque la cassette de grande taille est in-



sérée, et une position de mise en place (14G) dans laquelle la cassette de petite taille est mise en place dans ledit boîtier et extraite hors de celui-ci à travers ladite ouverture d'insertion de cassette de grande taille, et entre ladite position de mise en place et ladite position de travail (14D) pour l'enregistrement et/ou la reproduction magnétique de la cassette de petite taille;

lesdits moyens de support de cassette de petite taille pouvant être mis en place dans lesdits moyens de support de cassette dans ladite position de travail.

3. Mécanisme de chargement de cassette selon la revendication 2, dans lequel lesdits moyens de déplacement de cassette de grande taille comprennent:

des moyens de guidage de cassette de grande taille (7) pour guider le mouvement desdits moyens de support de cassette de grande taille entre ladite position d'entrée et ladite position de travail; et

des moyens d'entraînement de cassette de grande taille (8) pour déplacer lesdits moyens de support de cassette de grande taille le long desdits moyens de guidage de cassette de grande taille.

4. Mécanisme de chargement de cassette selon la revendication 2, dans lequel lesdits moyens de support de cassette de petite taille comprennent:

des moyens de réception de cassette de petite taille (19) pour recevoir la cassette de petite taille hors dudit boîtier à travers ladite ouverture d'insertion de cassette de grande taille; et

des moyens de mise en place de cassette de petite taille (14) pour mettre en place dans une position prescrite la cassette de petite taille reçue par lesdits moyens de réception de cassette de petite taille.

5. Mécanisme de chargement de cassette selon la revendication 2 ou la revendication 3, dans lequel lesdits moyens de déplacement de cassette de petite taille comprennent:

des moyens de guidage de cassette de petite taille (30) pour guider un mouvement desdits moyens de support de cassette de petite taille entre ladite position de retrait et ladite position de mise en place et entre ladite position de mise en place et ladite position de travail; et

des moyens d'entraînement de cassette de petite taille (31) pour déplacer lesdits moyens de support de cassette de petite taille le long desdits moyens de guidage de cassette de petite taille.

6. Mécanisme de chargement de cassette selon la

revendication 5, dans lequel lesdits moyens de guidage de cassette de petite taille comprennent:

des premiers moyens de guidage de cassette de petite taille (30c, 30d, 30g, 30h, 30i) pour guider un mouvement desdits moyens de support de cassette de petite taille entre ladite position de retrait et une position intermédiaire (14P);

des seconds moyens de guidage de cassette de petite taille (14a, 14b, 30a, 30b) pour guider un mouvement desdits moyens de support de cassette de petite taille entre ladite position de mise en place et ladite position intermédiaire; et

des troisièmes moyens de guidage de cassette de petite taille (14a, 14b, 30a, 30b) pour guider un mouvement desdits moyens de support de cassette de petite taille entre ladite position intermédiaire et ladite position de travail.

7. Mécanisme de chargement de cassette selon la revendication 6 dépendante de la revendication 3, dans lequel lesdits moyens de guidage de cassette de grande taille (6a, 6b, 7a, 7b, 7c, 7d) sont également utilisés comme lesdits premiers moyens de guidage de cassette de petite taille.

8. Mécanisme de chargement de cassette selon la revendication 7, dans lequel lesdits moyens de support de cassette de petite taille peuvent être déplacés par lesdits moyens d'entraînement de cassette de grande taille entre ladite position de retrait et ladite position intermédiaire le long des moyens de guidage de cassette de grande taille.

9. Mécanisme de chargement de cassette selon la revendication 3, dans lequel lesdits moyens de guidage de cassette de grande taille comprennent une plaque, une saignée prévue dans la plaque, et un arbre qui peut coulisser le long de la saignée.

10. Mécanisme de chargement de cassette selon la revendication 4, dans lequel lesdits moyens de guidage de cassette de petite taille comprennent une plaque, une saignée prévue dans la plaque, et un arbre qui peut coulisser le long de la saignée.

11. Mécanisme de chargement de cassette selon la revendication 9, dans lequel lesdits moyens d'entraînement de cassette de grande taille comprennent des moyens de rotation pour faire coulisser ledit arbre le long de ladite saignée.

12. Mécanisme de chargement de cassette selon la revendication 10, dans lequel lesdits moyens d'entraînement de cassette de petite taille comprennent des moyens de rotation pour faire coulisser ledit arbre le long de ladite saignée.



13. Mécanisme de chargement de cassette selon la revendication 1, comprenant:

un boîtier (K2) ayant ladite ouverture d'insertion de cassette de grande taille;

lesdits moyens de support de cassette de petite taille (14, 19) disposés dans ledit boîtier, pour mettre en place et supporter une dite cassette de petite taille (1); 5

des moyens d'ouverture et de fermeture d'entrée (11, 18, 33) prévus dans lesdits moyens de support de cassette de petite taille, pour ouvrir et fermer une entrée de cassette de petite taille; 10

des moyens de guidage (30) pour guider un mouvement desdits moyens de support de cassette de petite taille entre ladite position de retrait (14S) dans laquelle la cassette de petite taille est déplacée loin d'une course de mouvement d'une dite cassette de grande taille (3) lorsque la cassette de grande taille est insérée et une position de mise en place (14G) dans laquelle l'entrée de cassette de petite taille est projetée hors dudit boîtier à travers l'ouverture d'insertion de cassette de grande taille afin de permettre à la cassette de petite taille d'être mise en place ou extraite, et entre ladite position de mise en place et ladite position de travail (14D) pour l'enregistrement et la reproduction magnétique de la cassette de petite taille; 15 20 25

des moyens d'entraînement (31) pour déplacer lesdits moyens de support de cassette de petite taille le long des moyens de guidage; 30

des moyens d'actionnement (20) pour actionner lesdits moyens d'ouverture et de fermeture d'entrée afin de les placer dans un état ouvert; 35

des moyens de verrouillage (30j, 33a) pour verrouiller lesdits moyens d'ouverture et de fermeture d'entrée dans un état fermé en opposition à la force d'actionnement desdits moyens d'actionnement; et 40

des moyens d'annulation de verrouillage pour annuler le verrouillage desdits moyens de verrouillage lorsque lesdits moyens de support de cassette de petite taille sont déplacés jusqu'à ladite position de mise en place. 45

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