



US006128148A

United States Patent [19]
Platte et al.

[11] **Patent Number:** **6,128,148**
[45] **Date of Patent:** ***Oct. 3, 2000**

[54] **MEMORY DEVICE HAVING MULTIPLE MEMORY REGIONS FOR A RECORDING DEVICE**

[75] Inventors: **Hans-Joachim Platte**, Hemmingen; **Ernst F. Schröder**, Hannover, both of Germany

[73] Assignee: **Deutsche Thomson-Brandt GmbH**, Villingen-Schwenningen, Germany

[*] Notice: This patent issued on a continued prosecution application filed under 37 CFR 1.53(d), and is subject to the twenty year patent term provisions of 35 U.S.C. 154(a)(2).

[21] Appl. No.: **08/625,433**
[22] Filed: **Mar. 26, 1996**

Related U.S. Application Data

[63] Continuation of application No. 08/211,999, Jul. 11, 1994.

Foreign Application Priority Data

Oct. 26, 1991 [DE] Germany 41 35 419
Oct. 19, 1992 [WO] WIPO PCT/EP92/02399

[51] **Int. Cl.⁷** **G11B 15/04**
[52] **U.S. Cl.** **360/60; 360/27**
[58] **Field of Search** 360/60, 69, 72.2, 360/74.4, 74.5, 13, 14.1, 27, 132, 137, 5, 31; 235/462, 375, 380; 395/425, 469; 380/30, 2, 3, 4, 5

References Cited

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

4,338,644 7/1982 Staar 360/69 X
4,383,285 5/1983 Staar 360/69 X
4,426,684 1/1984 Sechet et al. 360/13 X

4,593,337 6/1986 Leong et al. 360/74.4 X
4,644,436 2/1987 Unno 360/137
4,930,158 5/1990 Vogel 380/5
5,060,219 10/1991 Lokhoff et al. 360/60
5,083,224 1/1992 Hoogendoorn et al. 360/60
5,130,864 7/1992 Shimada 360/60
5,142,579 8/1992 Anderson 380/30
5,214,556 5/1993 Kilbel 360/137
5,262,905 11/1993 Takagi et al. 360/53
5,291,346 3/1994 Baekgaard 360/60

FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS

2943409 of 0000 Germany .
1-162286 of 0000 Japan .
63-136379 of 0000 Japan .
62-157391 7/1987 Japan G11B 27/10
8910615 of 0000 WIPO .

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

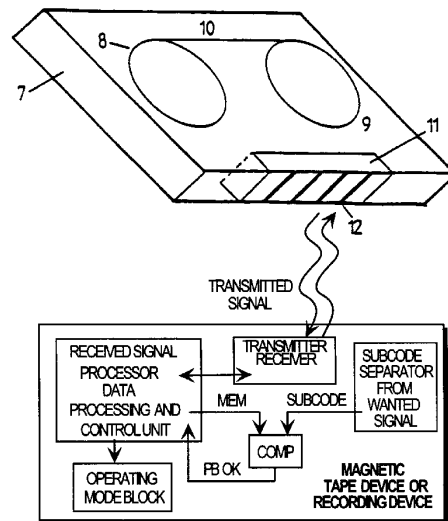
Patent Abstracts of Japan, vol. 13, No. 430, p. 937, and Japan Patent 1-162286 (listed above).
Patent Abstracts of Japan, vol. 12, No. 396, p. 774, and Japan Patent 63-136379 (listed above).

Primary Examiner—Andrew L. Sniezek
Attorney, Agent, or Firm—Joseph S. Tripoli; Joseph J. Laks; Francis A. Davenport

[57] **ABSTRACT**

An electronic memory apparatus for a device containing a recording medium for storing information. The device cooperates with a recording or reproducing instrument when said device is disposed therein, and is controllable by a data processing and control circuit. The memory apparatus has a first, programmable memory section, which is alterable by a user of the device, for storing data pertaining to the use of the device, and a second, programmable memory section for storing data pertaining to the characterization of the information which may be recorded on said recording medium.

2 Claims, 2 Drawing Sheets



x3f
x00
00
.
.
.

Fixed data
Usage, here: blank cassette
Data records, still empty

Fig. 1

x3f	Fixed data
x01	Usage, here: private, camcorder
01	Start min
00	sec
04	Finish min
10	sec
00	Additional data, here: free access allowed
00	Additional data, here: empty
04	Start min
10	sec
10	Finish min
00	sec
01	Additional data, here: overwrite blocked
00	Additional data, here: empty
10	Start min
10	sec
20	Finish min
05	sec
02	Additional data, here: playback blocked
33	Additional data, here: indentification for playback

201 {

202 {

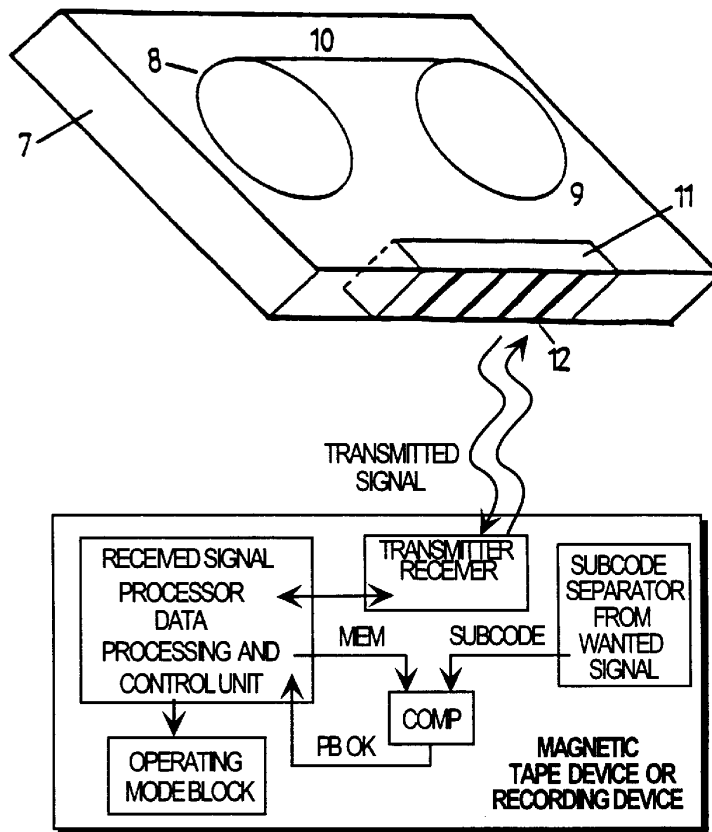
203 {

Fig. 2

x3f	Fixed data
xff	Usage, here: prerecorded cassette
x02	Serial number, 1st byte
x34	Serial number, 2nd byte
02	Usage authorization, here: playback allowed
01	Start min
00	sec
04	Finish min
10	sec
00	Additional data
00	Additional data
04	Start min
10	sec
10	Finish min
00	sec
00	Additional data
00	Additional data

Fig. 3

Fig. 4



1

**MEMORY DEVICE HAVING MULTIPLE
MEMORY REGIONS FOR A RECORDING
DEVICE**

CROSS REFERENCE TO RELATED
APPLICATIONS

This is a continuation of U.S. application Ser. No. 08/211, 999 filed Jul. 11, 1994.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The invention concerns an electronic memory device for a magnetic tape cassette and a recording and/or reproducing apparatus suitable for this, in particular a video recorder with digital processing of digitally coded video/audio signals. The magnetic tape cassette has a housing containing one or more reels of magnetic tape as well as the electronic memory device which can be connected via connecting means to the recording and/or reproducing device and which can be controlled by this in the sense of an evaluation of the information stored, and which contains information for preventing and/or enabling certain operating states of the recording and/or reproducing device.

A magnetic tape cassette having an electronic memory device, electrical connecting means and a possibility for being controlled through a recording and/or reproducing device, in the sense of an evaluation of the information stored, is known from DE-PS 29 43 409. In this case there is provision for storing the respective current tape position and, if applicable, additionally characteristic data which concern the magnetic tape cassette itself and/or the magnetic tape of the cassette itself, for example, the type of cassette or the advantageous level of the bias. (premagnetization). The first data are variable data in the sense of a tape counter which merely serve for defining the momentary position of the tape. The additional data are fixed data which are stored just once and for all, reflecting tape or cassette parameters such as the nonvariable mechanical or magnetic properties of the cassette. There is no provision for altering these data or using them to directly influence or block the recording and/or reproduction functions.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The object behind the invention consists of reliably blocking undesired or unallowed operating states of the recording and/or reproduction device, in conjunction with a certain recording medium or a certain magnetic tape cassette, and enabling only desired or allowed operating states when this magnetic tape cassette is inserted into the recording and/or reproduction device. An undesired operating state can be, for example, the recording function if the cassette already contains recordings and these are not to be overwritten or erased.

Unallowed operating states can appear in connection with the reproduction (playback) function. For example, it may be of interest to a private user to only permit the reproduction of information recorded by him/herself by authorized persons and not just anyone, for example, by entering a password or a pass cipher. Thus, for example, a childproof lock may be realized. Further non-permitted operating states arise in the field of commercial usage, for example, in the sale or loan of prerecorded magnetic video tape cassettes (video hire store). The vendor or lender of such cassettes may be interested in that, for example, stolen cassettes can in no way be played back, and that cassettes for which a certain hire price has been paid can only be played back a

2

certain number of times or that only certain parts of the recorded information can be played back.

The task is solved according to the invention by means of a memory device with the features according to claim 1. Advantageous further developments and embodiments of the invention are described in the subclaims.

In the following the invention is explained in more detail by means of embodiment examples, with reference to the drawing FIG. 1 through FIG. 3. The drawings illustrate:

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 An embodiment example for the memory content of the electronic memory device into which information has been written described in the case of an empty (blank) cassette.

FIG. 2 An embodiment example for the memory content of the electronic memory device into which information has been written described in the case of a cassette used by a private user for the first time.

FIG. 3 An embodiment example for the memory content of the electronic memory device into which information has been written described in the case of a cassette destined to be loaned or sold.

FIG. 4 A magnetic tape cassette with a memory device contained within it.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED
EMBODIMENTS

The electronic memory illustrated in FIGS. 1 through 3 is divided into connected units of differing lengths, for example, into bytes each with a length of 8 bits, or into groups of bytes.

The first byte contains, in a manner actually already known, information about the cassette itself, the type of cassette, the length of magnetic tape contained therein or the type of the magnetic tape, for example, x3f (x for hexadecimal representation) in this case. This information does not change.

Information on the use of the cassette is stored in the second byte. This information can be altered just once when the cassette is first used, afterwards this information too cannot be altered.

With the memory content of a blank cassette shown in FIG. 1, 00 is, for example, entered here, whereby this identification at the same time permits a one-off alteration of the entry. In a blank cassette the remainder of the memory content is unimportant and therefore arbitrary; it may remain, for example, constant at 00.

The memory content of a cassette used for the first time in a camcorder by a private user shown in FIG. 2 is characterized at the second position, for example, by the entry 01. A cassette used for the first time in a video recorder could then, for example, be characterized by 02, a cassette used for the first time in an audio recorder by 03.

The following memory section in FIGS. 1 and 2 serves for the characterization of a combination of the starting point, finishing point and duration of a respective recording. Here, for example, a data record consisting of the starting time in minutes and seconds, the finishing time in minutes and seconds and several bytes for additional information is represented. Such a data record is provided for each recording on the magnetic tape. On the other hand, for example, a prerecorded cassette, destined to be loaned or sold, can be characterized by xff at the second position. The memory

content illustrated in FIG. 3 for the case of a prerecorded cassette deviates in that further information positions are inserted between the first two bytes and the following data records. These contain, for example, a serial number with which the cassette on which a certain program has been recorded can be unambiguously identified, and, for example, information on the type of playback authorization at another memory position.

In the following the various functions are now described which lead to preventing undesired or unallowed operating states.

1. Blank Cassette

The memory content in the case of an unused blank cassette is illustrated in FIG. 1. The identification "00" in the second memory section permits this to be altered once upon first recording on the cassette.

2. Personally Recorded Cassette

If the identification in the second memory section indicates that it is a cassette in private use, then the subdivision of the following memory sections is defined.

2.1 Recording Protection

Protection against unwanted overwriting or erasure of already existing recordings is achieved in that a recording device always performs a comparison between the current tape position and the entries in the memory. Only when this comparison indicates no possible overwriting is then the recording function released. If, however, a possible overwrite is detected, then the recording function can be completely blocked or only released after inquiry followed by confirmation. Furthermore, a complete blocking of the recording function for each individual recording can also be effected through a corresponding entry in the memory position 201 provided for additional data. This entry can be carried out and deleted again by the user with the aid of a corresponding function on the recorder or camcorder. This function described in this way thereby replaces, in an essentially more flexible form, the mechanical erasure blocking in the form of a break-off tab or a slider usual up until now.

2.2 Childproof Lock

A further possible function is the selective release or blocking of the playback for each individual recording. This can also be carried out through an entry at the position 202 provided for additional data. In this way, the playback by unauthorized persons, for example, in the form of a childproof lock, can be prevented. In order to prevent simple alteration of these entries, a password/cipher can be agreed. This can also be stored in location 203 together with the other data in the memory device.

3. Prerecorded Cassette

In the case of a cassette marked as being prerecorded, it is possible in principle, for example, to only release the playback, thus reliably preventing an unwanted erasure.

In order to reduce the risk of theft for such cassettes, a special entry may be necessary at the position provided for the usage authorization so that the playback function of a reproduction device is released at all. This entry might not, for example, be present on cassettes displayed on the shelves of a video hire store and might be first carried out at the check-out. However, as such an entry can be manipulated with the aid of suitable devices, it is even more advisable to delete all data records relating to the content in the case of the cassettes displayed on the shelves. Such a cassette is practically worthless. Only at the check-out is the cassette then identified by means of the serial number and the data records are reloaded, for example, from the memory of a computer.

Not only is it possible to generally authorize the playback of a cassette by means of an appropriate entry. Furthermore, just certain functions can be authorized for the playback. With compatible HDTV/TV recordings, it is, for example, possible to just permit the TV playback with lower resolution; for recordings with stereo sound and surround sound, the playback of the surround sound can be blocked. Further, it is also possible to design a memory position within the memory device as a counter for the number of playbacks permitted.

In addition to the typical entries for a prerecorded cassette, individual playback blocks can also be activated by the user as in the case of a cassette recorded personally by him/herself. After the cassette has been returned, such blocking entries, if necessary with pass cipher, may have remained in the memory device. However, it is also possible, without any further ado, to remove these from the memory device entirely with a total block after return or upon renewed authorization at the check-out.

4. Prerecorded Cassette with Increased Protection (Comparison with Subcode)

It is conceivable that using suitable resources the content of the memory device could be altered by unauthorized persons, and in particular the content of the memory positions characterizing the authorization. Increased protection can be created in that with a prerecorded cassette, the entire content of the memory device or parts thereof is continuously recorded as a so-called subcode along with the recording of the wanted signal. If the playback is then only released when the content of the memory device coincides with the recorded subcode, then it is sufficient to alter specifically the content of the memory device at one or a few positions in order to block playback.

Such a cassette is then also worthless as long as the stored information at those positions only known to the authorized person is again corrected by said person. Advantageous is the fact that it is not necessary to encipher the content of the memory device or to allocate an enciphering unit to the memory device.

FIG. 4 shows a magnetic tape cassette 7 with a housing. The magnetic tape cassette contains two reels of magnetic tape 8 and 9 onto which a magnetic tape 10 is wound. Apart from that, the magnetic tape cassette contains a memory device 11 as described in the foregoing which can be connected or coupled to a read and/or write facility provided in a magnetic tape device on the side 12 facing the outer wall of the magnetic tape cassette. The read and/or write facility serves here as an interface or rather as a means of transmitting signals from the memory device to the magnetic tape device or vice versa. In the magnetic tape device (not illustrated), the signals received from the memory device are processed, or rather evaluated, in a data processing and/or control unit. This data processing and/or control unit controls a operating mode block as described in the foregoing.

However, use of the invention allows other blocks or releases of the magnetic tape device and the cassette with memory to be carried out.

For example, a general recording block can be triggered by a specific (blocking) bit in the memory, whereby this bit replaces mechanical sliders/break-off tabs. The bit can be set or released by the user. An undesired recording can be generally blocked by a bit identification for the cassette, for example, cassette for rental/sale, stored in the memory.

Furthermore, specific blocking modes are conceivable which trigger a recording block with inquiry upon conflict between the tape status and existing entries in the UTOC (User Table Of Contents). This blocking mode can also be designated as a "safe record" function.

Explore Litigation Insights

Docket Alarm provides insights to develop a more informed litigation strategy and the peace of mind of knowing you're on top of things.

Real-Time Litigation Alerts



Keep your litigation team up-to-date with **real-time alerts** and advanced team management tools built for the enterprise, all while greatly reducing PACER spend.

Our comprehensive service means we can handle Federal, State, and Administrative courts across the country.

Advanced Docket Research



With over 230 million records, Docket Alarm's cloud-native docket research platform finds what other services can't. Coverage includes Federal, State, plus PTAB, TTAB, ITC and NLRB decisions, all in one place.

Identify arguments that have been successful in the past with full text, pinpoint searching. Link to case law cited within any court document via Fastcase.

Analytics At Your Fingertips



Learn what happened the last time a particular judge, opposing counsel or company faced cases similar to yours.

Advanced out-of-the-box PTAB and TTAB analytics are always at your fingertips.

API

Docket Alarm offers a powerful API (application programming interface) to developers that want to integrate case filings into their apps.

LAW FIRMS

Build custom dashboards for your attorneys and clients with live data direct from the court.

Automate many repetitive legal tasks like conflict checks, document management, and marketing.

FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

Litigation and bankruptcy checks for companies and debtors.

E-DISCOVERY AND LEGAL VENDORS

Sync your system to PACER to automate legal marketing.