Patents

Publication number	US2599667 A
Publication type	Grant
Publication date	Jun 10, 1952
Filing date	Nov 28, 1950
Priority date	Nov 28, 1950
Inventors	Joel Tall
Original Assignee	Joel Tall
Export Citation	BiBTeX, EndNote, RefMan

Patent Citations (6), Referenced by (6), Classifications (7)

External Links: USPTO, USPTO Assignment, Espacenet

Splicing block

US 2599667 A

ABSTRACT available in

IMAGES(1)

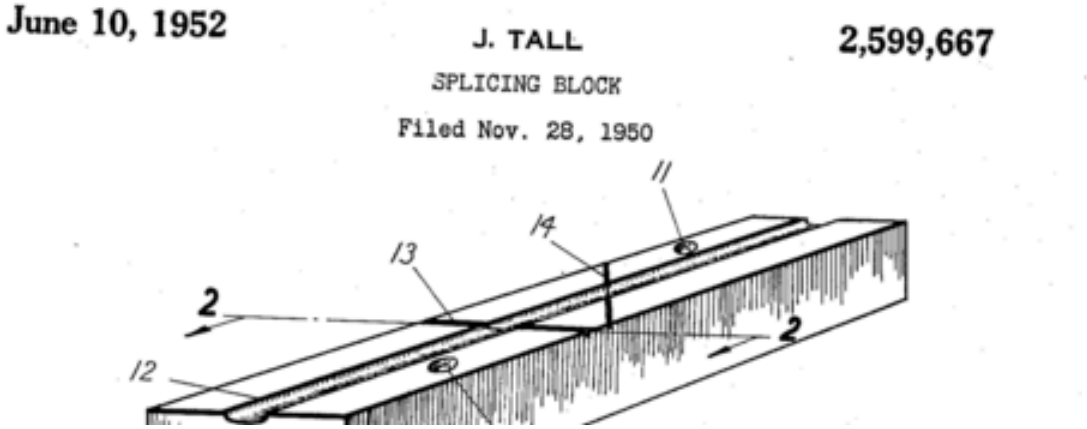

Fig. 1

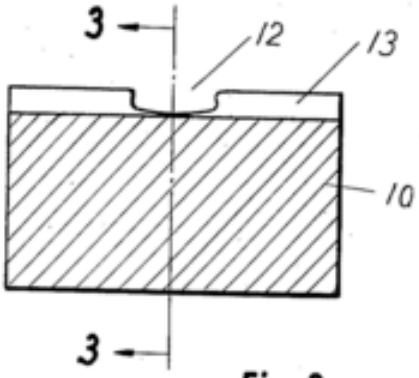

Fig. 2

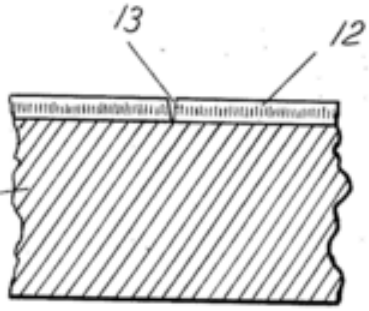

Fig. 3

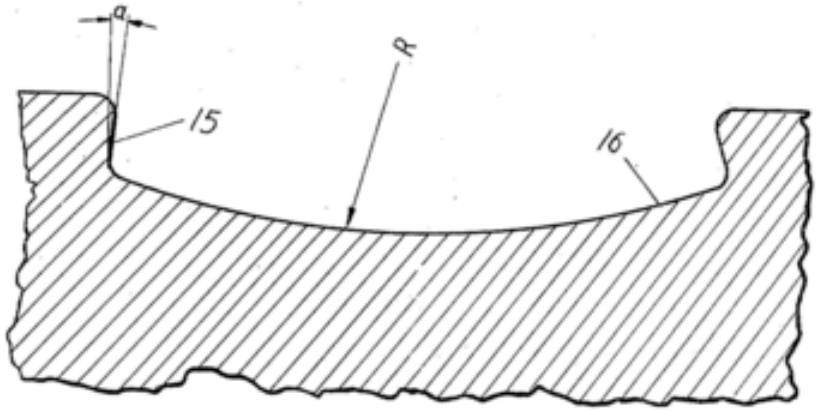

Fig. 4

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CLAIMS available in

DESCRIPTION (OCR text may contain errors)

YPatented June 10,1952

UNITED STATES PATENT oFFicEhff4 SPLICIN G BLOCK Joel Tall, New York, `N. Y.

Application November 28, 1950,Serial No. 197,901

1 Claim. (Cl. 154"-42.3)

This invention relates to splicing blocks, such as are used in splicing film and sound recording tape, and specifically it refers to a block which is particularly suitable for editing sound recording tape.

Tape recording is a comparatively new art and it has been found that due to the simplicity of this new medium new techniques and new features are possible, which were formerly unhead of. It is thus now possible to make a recording of a certain program, whereupon the tape editor may quickly cut out all objectionable parts and other parts, such as for instance added applause, may actually be added thus composing a more satisfactory final program. In editing the sound tape, it is necessary to cut the same and either to cut out a piece or to insert a piece, whereupon the ends are joined together. If this new joint or splice is not properly made, it may cause clicks and may give various types f trouble including actual breakage of th tape. The present block has been invented for the purpose of making a perfect splice as quickly as possible, and thereby eliminate al1 troubles, which may arise from the splicing of the tape.

The main object of my invention, therefore. is to furnish a splicing block which will permit the tape editor to make a perfect splice in a minimum of time.

An ancillary object of my invention is to furnish a splicing block which can be manufactured at low cost and which is practical, easy to operate, and which does not tire the operator in any way.

Other objects and advantages of my invention will be apparent during the course

of the following description and claim.

In the accompanying drawing, forming a part of this specification, and in which like numerals are employed to designate like parts throughout the same,

Figure 1 represents a perspective view of a splicing block embodying my invention,

Figure 2 is a section taken along line 2-2 in Figure 1,

Figure 3 is a section taken along line 3 3 in Figure 2, and,

Figure 4 represents an enlarged section of the groove.

In the drawings, wherein for the purpose of illustration is shown a preferred embodiment of my invention, the block IIJ is made from a suitable non-magnetizable metal such as aluminum and is of rectangular cross section. The nu meral I I designates the mounting holes in the 2 i block I0, by means of which the block I0 may be fastened to a table or other object.

A longitudinal groove I 2 extends from one end of the block IIJ to thepther. At a point somewhere near the middle of the block I0, there is a transverse slit I3, at ninety degrees to the longitudinal groove I2. At another point, there is a transverse slit or groove I4 at forty-five degrees to the longitudinal groove I2. The grooves I3 and I4 are for the purpose of guiding a razor blade used in cutting the tape.

Referring now toFigure 4, it will be noted that the sides I5 of the groove I2 taper inwardly at an angle a. The bottom I6, of the groove I2. has a slight curvature with the radius R. 'Ihe inwardly slanting side I5, and the curved bottom I 6, of the groove I2, co-act to hold the sound tape in a. rm grip, when the tape is pressed down in the groove I 2 with the tips of the fingers. Sound recording tape is usually made 1A" wide and is furnished with great accuracy which fact is made use of in

this case. By this simple and satisfactory arrangement it is thus possible to grip the sound recording tape securely, and hold it in place during the splicing operation.

The grooves I3 and I4 are just narrow slits as illustrated in cross section in Figure 3, and are used for the purpose of guiding a razor blade when cutting the tape. The groove I3 is used when the tape is cut at ninety degrees while the groove I4 is used for cutting at forty-ve degrees. The most satisfactory splice of sound reoording tape is obtained when cutting the tape at forty-five degrees.

The operation of my invention is as follows: The tape to be edited is stretched into the slot I2 of the splicing block III, and by means of the tips of the fingers, the tape is pushed down against the bottom of the groove until it is held in a firm grip between the slanting edges I5 of the groove I2, and the curved bottom IG, of said groove. 'I'he tape is next cut by sliding the cutting edge through the groove I4. A piece may be cut out or a new piece may be inserted; in both cases the procedure is the same. The two ends to be spliced are then brought together in the groove, and care is taken to see that the ends abut properly and are in proper alignment and intimate contact along the cut. A piece of splicing tape is next pressed down over the splice, the tape is now removed from the groove and the excess splicing tape is out on both sides of the sound tape.

The splicing tape may be pre-cut several thousands of an inch narrower than the magnetic tape and manufactured in such a fashion that a piece of splicing tape can be quickly detached from its roll and axed to the recording tape splicing point.

It is found to be good practice to undercut the splicing tape (adhesive tape) at the point of the splice by a few thousandths of an inch to prevent any interference by same when the sound recording tape is vpassing through its Various paths. Long'experienc'e has proven that by proceeding as described above, a perfect

splice will follow, which will give lasting satisfaction.

It is to be understood that the form of my invention, herewith shown and described, is to be taken as a preferred example of the same, and it is obvious that various changes in the shape, size and arrangement of parts may be resorted to without departing from the spirit of my invention, or the scope of the subjoined claim.

Having thus described my invention, I claim:

A sound tape splicing block of the character described having a longitudinal groove along its top face, said groove being slightly narrower than the sound tape to be spliced, the sides of said groove having a slight angle from the vertical in such a manner that its outer edge will be narrower than at the bottom of the groove, said groove, furthermore, having a slight concave curvature in its bottom, and said block having a plurality of transverse grooves which traverse said longitudinal groove at ninety and forty-five degrees.

JOEL TALL.

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US731794 *	Jul 25, 1902	Jun 23, 1903	John Larson	Miter-box.
US731919 *	Sep 15, 1902	Jun 23, 1903	John Larson	Miter-box.
US2446576 *	Feb 27, 1943	Aug 10, 1948	Vry Corp De	Film splicer
US2518801 *	Nov 23, 1946	Aug 15, 1950	Ludwig Nicholas M	Miter box
US2552148 *	Aug 16, 1949	May 8, 1951	Carson Robert H	Tape splicer

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US2776493 *	Aug 3, 1953	Jan 8, 1957	Harold L Jerand	Floor covering mechanic's tool
US2796983 *	Mar 12, 1954	Jun 25, 1957	Cousino Bernard A	Sound tape splicing kit
US3043364 *	Jul 5, 1957	Jul 10, 1962	Post Herman D	Tape splicer
US3613877 *	Jun 4, 1969	Oct 19, 1971	Ampex	Reel and locking means for the outer end of the strip
US4110142 *	Oct 17, 1977	Aug 29, 1978	Joel Tall, Inc.	Method of splicing multitrack sound recording tape

* Cited by examiner

CLASSIFICATIONS

U.S. Classification	156/505, 83/444, 83/449, 269/286
International Classification	G03D15/04
Cooperative Classification	G03D15/043
European Classification	G03D15/04G