

Australian Standard[®]

**Magnetic tape sound recording
and reproducing systems**

**Part 7: Cassette for commercial
tape records and domestic use**

This Australian Standard was prepared by Committee TE/8, Audio and Video Engineering and Recording. It was approved on behalf of the Council of Standards Australia on 21 July 1994 and published on 17 October 1994.

The following interests are represented on Committee TE/8:

Consumer Electronics Suppliers Association
Department of Transport (Commonwealth)
Federation of Australian Commercial Television Stations
Federation of Australian Radio Broadcasters
Institution of Radio and Electronics Engineers, Australia
National Acoustic Laboratories Division of Australia Hearing Services
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This Standard was issued in draft form for comment as DR 89127.

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First published as AS 3871.7—1994.

PREFACE

This Standard was prepared by the Standards Australia Committee TE/8 on Audio and Video Engineering and Recording. It is identical with and has been reproduced from IEC 94-7:1986, *Magnetic tape sound recording and reproducing systems*, Part 7: *Cassette for commercial tape records and domestic use*.

This Standard is one of a series which deals with magnetic tape sound recording and reproducing systems. The series is arranged as follows:

AS

- 3871 Magnetic tape sound recording and reproducing systems
- 3871.1 Part 1: General conditions and requirements
- 3871.2 Part 2: Calibration tapes
- 3871.3 Part 3: Methods of measuring the characteristics of recording and reproducing equipment for sound on magnetic tape
- 3871.4 Part 4: Mechanical magnetic tape properties
- 3871.5 Part 5: Electrical magnetic tape properties
- 3871.6 Part 6: Reel-to-reel systems
- 3871.7 Part 7: Cassette for commercial tape records and domestic use
- 3871.8 Part 8: Eight-track magnetic tape cartridge for commercial tape records and domestic use
- 3871.9 Part 9: Magnetic tape cartridge for professional use
- 3871.10 Part 10: Time and address codes
- 3871.11 Part 11: Address code for compact cassettes

Statements expressed in mandatory terms in notes to tables and figures are deemed to be requirements of this Standard.

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*Reference to International Standard
or other publication*

*Australian or Joint
Australian/New Zealand Standard*

IEC

- 94 Magnetic tape sound recording and reproducing systems
- 94-1 Part 1: General conditions and requirements
- 94-5 Part 5: Electrical magnetic tape properties

AS

- 3871 Magnetic tape sound recording and reproducing systems
- 3871.1 Part 1: General conditions and requirements
- 3871.5 Part 5: Electrical magnetic tape properties

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AUSTRALIAN STANDARD

MAGNETIC TAPE SOUND RECORDING AND REPRODUCING SYSTEMS

Part 7: Cassette for commercial tape records and domestic use

EXPLANATORY NOTES

This Part 7 of I E C Publication 94 shall be used in conjunction with the fourth edition (1981) of I E C Publication 94-1: Magnetic Tape Sound Recording and Reproducing Systems, Part 1: General Conditions and Requirements.

The clause numbers in this part correspond to those in I E C Publication 94-1 and any text given in this part shall modify the text given in I E C Publication 94-1. Absence of text in this part indicates that the provisions of the relevant clause in I E C Publication 94-1 apply.

SECTION ONE — GENERAL

1. Scope

This part applies only to cassette recording and reproducing systems.

SECTION TWO — MECHANICAL REQUIREMENTS

12. *Replacement:*

Mechanical requirements and dimensions of cassette recording systems

Constructional data which standardize the cassette to secure interchangeability of cassettes on any cassette recorder or player are given in Figures 1 to 12, pages 16 to 24.

The X-, Y- and Z-reference planes in the figures have been defined as follows:

- The Z-reference plane is the plane established by three points which are positioned half of the distance between three reference areas U, V and W on one cassette side and three corresponding ones on the other side (see Figure 9, page 22).
- The X-reference plane per cassette side is defined as the common tangential plane at the rear of both positioning holes per side, perpendicular to the Z-reference plane.
- The Y-reference plane is defined perpendicular to the relevant X- and the Z-reference plane and is situated at the mid-point of the centres of the reference holes (see Section D-D in Figure 2, page 17).

Note.— These definitions show that a cassette can fulfil the dimensional requirements in this standard only on the basis of two X-reference planes and two Y-reference planes.

Furthermore, the following requirements shall apply: