element **20** of the lower sled **21** for extracting a disc holder **7** from the left disc magazine **4**. Analogously, the ramp **60** associated with the left side of the upper guide bar **59** determines the transport device position of a disc holder **4** that has been moved out of the right disc magazine **4** in the transport device **10**, and the ramp **62** associated with the right side of the lower guide bar **61** determines the transport device position of a disc holder **7** that has been moved out of the left disc magazine **4** in the transport device **10**.

The two guide bars **59**, **61** can simultaneously travel parallel to one another from one end position into the other by way of a driven lever rod assembly **63**, whereby either the upper or lower guide bar **59** or **61** opens throughgoing slots **64** between the bar and the associated ramps **60** or **62** for the trunnion **58** of the upper or lower sled **21**, respectively, that is, when the throughgoing slots **64** associated with the upper guide bar **59** are open, the throughgoing slots **64** associated with the lower guide bar **61** are closed, or vice versa (FIGS. **3***a*–**3***c*). The throughgoing slots **64** are configured to transfer the gripper arm **20** of the associated sled **21** into an engaged position or a non-engaged position with the disc holder **7** by correspondingly guiding the trunnion **58** of the gripper arm **20** of the associated sled **21** as a function of the direction of movement of the belt drive **40** of the sleds **21**. In the engaged position of the gripper slide element **20** of the upper sled **21**, the trunnion **58** of this gripper slide element **20** glides on the inside of the upper guide bar **59** and, at the same time, in the non-engaged position of the gripper slide element **21** of the lower sled **21**, the trunnion **58** of this gripper slide element **20** glides along the outside of the lower guide bar **61**. Correspondingly, in the engaged position of the gripper slide element **20** of the lower sled **21**, the trunnion **58** of this gripper slide element **20** glides on the inside of the lower guide bar **61** during a movement of the belt drive **40** of the sleds **21** and, at the same time, in the non-engaged position of the gripper slide element **20** of the upper sled **21**, the trunnion **58** of this gripper slide element **20** glides along the outside of the upper guide bar **59**.

The lever rod assembly **63** connected to the guide bars **59**, **61** encompasses an upper lever drive **65** connected to the upper guide bar **59**, and a lower lever drive **66** connected to the lower guide bar **61** (FIGS. **5**–**7**). Both of the lever drives **65**, **66** are connected to a common switching lever **67**, which is seated to be displaceable and fixed against relative rotation on the left, rotatable guide rod **26***a* of the transport device **10** by means of a groove-spring guide **68**. A clamping ring **69** having a protruding catch **70**, with which a stationary stop **71** is associated, is disposed at the lower end of the left guide rod **26***a* (FIG. **4**). Moreover, the clamping ring **69** is connected to a restoring spring **72** configured as a tension spring. The catch **70** of the clamping ring **69** is acted upon by the armature **73** of an electromagnet **74**. A stop **75** on the other side is associated with the armature **73**. By means of the electromagnet **74** and the restoring spring **72**, the left guide rod **26***a* can be twisted in different directions, effecting a corresponding pivoting of the switching lever **67** and therefore a limited parallel movement of the guide bars **59**, **61** in opposite directions. In the region of the clamping ring **69**, the left guide rod **26***a* supports an angled lever **75** in a manner fixed against relative rotation, which lever extends into one of two adjacent sensors **76** configured as forked couplers corresponding to the position of the armature **73** of the electromagnet **74**, to monitor the end positions in the direction of rotation of the left guide rod **26***a*. Instead of the torsional drive of the guide rods **26***a* by means of the electromagnet **74** and the restoring spring **72**, a torsional drive can also be employed which encompasses a drive motor **82** coupled with the guide rod **26***a* (FIG. **4***a*). In this case, the guide rod **26***a* is connected in a manner fixed against relative rotation to a tab **106** that correspondingly dips into the sensors **76**.

A rectangular bracket **77** for receiving a disc holder **7** is disposed at the housing **55** of the transport device **10** (FIGS. **8** and **9**). A guide rail **78** for the disc holder **7** is configured in the inserted parts **54** of the metal chassis **56** of the housing **55** of the transport device **10**, which parts comprise sliding plastic. A further guide rail **79** for the disc holder **7**, the rail comprising sliding plastic, is located opposite the guide rail **78**, on the outside of the bracket **77**. In the center, the outside guide rail **79** supports a spring element **109**, which extends into a corresponding notch **110** of the disc holder **7** (FIG. **3***b*). The top side of the bracket **77** is configured as an integrally-closed cover **80** for the disc holder **7** and its associated disc **1** located below (FIG. **3***a*). The cover **80** provides protection from dust. In the region of the disc **1** received by the disc holder **7**, the cover **80** is configured as a transparent plate **81** to permit viewing of the disc **1**. The light beam of a stationary sensor, which is configured as a light barrier and serves to ascertain the actual presence of a disc **1** in the disc holder **7**, passes through the plate **81**.

If a disc holder **7** with an inserted disc **1** stored in the right disc magazine **4**, for example, are to be conveyed in one plane to the opposite, left disc magazine **4**, the transport device **10** travels from its initial position to a height that matches the height of the receiving compartment **6** of the right disc magazine **4** in which the disc holder **7** and disc to be conveyed are located (FIG. **3***a*). In this position of the transport device **10**, the gripper slide elements **20** of the sleds **21** of the extraction devices **9** are located in the ready position (FIG. **10***a*). The gripper slide element **20** associated with the disc holder **7** and inserted disc **1** is then brought into engagement with the corresponding recess **22** of the disc holder **7** (FIGS. **10***b* and **3***a*). The two gripper arms **20** subsequently execute a synchronous movement in opposite directions until the disc holder **7** and disc **1** have reached their end position in the transport device **10** (FIGS. **10***c* and **3***b*). The gripper slide element **20** engaging the disc holder **7** is subsequently disengaged from the disc holder **7**, so that both gripper slide elements **20** are now located in the transport device position (FIG. **10***d*). The gripper slide element **20** that did not previously engage the disc holder **7** is now brought from its transport device position into an engaged position with the recess **22** of the disc holder **7** that faces the gripper slide element (FIG. **10***e*). The gripper slide elements **20** again execute a synchronous, crossing movement in opposite directions until the disc holder **7** and disc **1** have reached their end position in the left disc magazine **4** (FIGS. **10***f* and **3***c*). This gripper slide element **20** is then retracted from the disc holder **7**, so both gripper slide elements **20** are once again in the ready position for extracting a disc holder **7** from one of disc magazines **4** (FIG. **10***g*). Correspondingly, the courses of movement in the other possible transport paths of the disc holder **7** and disc **1** proceed in analogous fashion, for example from a disc magazine **4** to a running gear **5** or from the disc loading and issuing slide **11** to a disc magazine.

In a corresponding but different structural design of the sliding control element **51**, the following sequence of steps is followed when a disc holder **7** with an inserted disc **1** is transferred from the right disc magazine **4** to the left magazine **4**: the gripper slide element **20** associated with the right disc magazine **4** is brought out of the ready position (FIG. **11***a*) and into engagement with the disc holder **7** and associated disc selected in this disc magazine (FIG. **11***b*).