

1 RELATED PATENT DOCUMENTS

2
3 Three closely related documents are other, coowned
4 U. S. utility-patent applications filed in the United
5 States Patent and Trademark Office substantially contemporane-
6 ously with this document -- and also hereby incorporated
7 by reference in its entirety into this document.
8 One is in the names of Ronald A. Askeland et al., and
9 identified as Hewlett Packard Company docket number PD-
10 1093053-1, and entitled "INKING FOR COLOR-INKJET PRINTERS,
11 USING NONINTEGRAL DROPS, MEDIA-DEPENDENT INKING, OR MORE
12 THAN 2 DROPS/PIXEL" -- and subsequently assigned utility-
13 patent application serial 08/____,____, and issued as
14 U. S. Patent 5,____,____ on _____, 199____.
15 Another such document is in the names of Gregory D. Raskin
16 et al., and identified as Hewlett Packard Company docket
17 number PD-189492, and entitled "DIRECTION-INDEPENDENT
18 ENCODER READING; POSITION LEADING & DELAY, & UNCERTAINTY
19 TO IMPROVE BIDIRECTIONAL PRINTING" -- and subsequently as-
20 signed utility-patent application serial 08/____,____, and
21 issued as U. S. Patent 5,____,____ on _____,
22 199____. A third related document is in the names of Broder
23 et al., and identified as Hewlett Packard Company docket
24 PD-1092153-1, and entitled "COMBINED CENTRAL AND LATERAL
25 HOLD-DOWN PLATES, AND END-OF-PAGE ADVANCE-DISTANCE DE-
26 CREASE, IN LIQUID-INK PRINTERS" -- and subsequently as-
27 signed utility-patent application serial 08/____,____, and
28 issued as U. S. Patent 5,____,____ on _____,
29 199____.

30
31
32 BACKGROUND

33
34 1. FIELD OF THE INVENTION

35
36 This invention relates generally to machines and
37 procedures for printing text or graphics on printing media
38 such as paper, transparency stock, or other glossy media;

1 and more particularly to a scanning thermal-inkjet machine
2 and method that construct text or images from individual
3 ink spots created on a printing medium, in a two-dimen-
4 sional pixel array. The invention employs print-mode
5 techniques to optimize image quality (primarily on trans-
6 parent and glossy media) vs. operating time, and also to
7 minimize image distortion (primarily on paper) imposed by
8 an ink-drying heater.

11 2. PRIOR ART

13 To achieve vivid colors in inkjet printing with
14 aqueous inks, and to substantially fill the white space
15 between addressable pixel locations, ample quantities of
16 ink must be deposited. Doing so, however, requires subse-
17 quent removal of the water base -- by evaporation (and,
18 for some printing media, absorption) -- and this drying
19 step can be unduly time consuming.

20 In addition, if a large amount of ink is put down all
21 at substantially the same time, within each section of an
22 image, related adverse bulk-colorant effects arise: so-
23 called "bleed" of one color into another (particularly
24 noticeable at color boundaries that should be sharp),
25 "blocking" or offset of colorant in one printed image onto
26 the back of an adjacent sheet with consequent sticking of
27 the two sheets together (or of one sheet to pieces of the
28 apparatus or to slipcovers used to protect the imaged
29 sheet), and "cockle" or puckering of the printing medium.
30 Various techniques are known for use together to moderate
31 these adverse drying-time effects and bulk- or gross-
32 colorant effects.

34 (a) Prior heat-application techniques -- Among these
35 techniques is heating the inked medium to accelerate
36 evaporation of the water base or carrier. Heating, howev-
37 er, has limitations of its own; and in turn creates other

1 difficulties due to heat-induced deformation of the print-
2 ing medium.

3 Glossy stock warps severely in response to heat, and
4 transparencies too can tolerate somewhat less heating than
5 ordinary paper. Accordingly, heating has provided only
6 limited improvement of drying characteristics for these
7 plastic media.

8 As to paper, the application of heat and ink causes
9 ^{4/25/93} dimensional changes that affect the quality of the image
10 or graphic. Specifically, it has been found preferable to
11 precondition the paper by application of heat before
12 contact of the ink; if preheating is not provided, so-
13 called "end-of-page handoff" quality defects occur -- this
14 defect takes the form of a straight image-discontinuity
15 band formed across the bottom of each page when the page
16 bottom is released.

17 Preheating, however, causes loss of moisture content
18 and resultant shrinking of the paper fibers. To maintain
19 the paper dimensions under these circumstances the paper
20 is held in tension by a system of pinchwheels used in con-
21 junction with paper-advance drivewheels.

22 Unfortunately these provisions have their maximum
23 effect, in preventing image-quality defects, only while
24 the paper is constrained by the wheels. As soon as the
25 bottom of the page has been printed and the paper leaves
26 the constraint of the wheels, the paper contracts.

27 This happens very quickly, and as it does the paper
28 and the dots of ink on it move in at the edges and up in
29 the center. The quality defect caused by this sudden
30 releasing of stress can be identified as an "end-of-page
31 paper-shrink defect"; it appears as a thin arched gap of
32 reduced color density.

33 Prior efforts to eliminate this arched gap have
34 included avoiding the page-long accumulation of stress by
35 cyclically lifting or releasing the constraining force of
36 the pinchwheels. This works to decrease the paper-shrink
37 defect by allowing the internal stress to be released or
38 equalized incrementally -- rather than cumulatively.

1 Unfortunately, however, this cyclical-release tech-
2 nique sacrifices control over paper position at each of
3 the release points along the way. This loss of paper-
4 position control can create numerous misalignment regions
5 that are a greater problem than the paper-shrink defect.

6
7 (b) Prior print-mode techniques -- Another useful
8 technique is laying down in each pass of the pen only a
9 fraction of the total ink required in each section of the
10 image -- so that any areas left white in each pass are
11 filled in by one or more later passes. This tends to
12 control bleed, blocking and cockle by reducing the amount
13 of liquid that is all on the page at any given time, and
14 also may facilitate shortening of drying time.

15 The specific partial-inking pattern employed in each
16 pass, and the way in which these different patterns add up
17 to a single fully inked image, is known as a "print mode".
18 Heretofore three-pass print modes have been used success-
19 fully to reduce bulk-colorant problems on paper -- but
20 less successfully on glossy and transparency stock, which
21 are much less absorbent and so rely to a greater extent
22 upon evaporation.

23 Attempts have also been made to use print modes for
24 hiding the paper-shrink error discussed in subsection (a)
25 above. Heretofore such efforts have had relatively little
26 effectiveness, or have caused still other problems.

27 For example, some print modes such as square or rect-
28 angular checkerboard-like patterns tend to create objec-
29 tionable moire effects when frequencies, harmonics etc.
30 generated within the patterns are close to the frequencies
31 or harmonics of interacting subsystems. Such interfering
32 frequencies may arise in dithering subsystems sometimes
33 used to help control the paper advance or the pen speed.

34 Checkerboard print-mode patterns also are subject to
35 objectionable so-called "banding" -- horizontal stripes
36 across the finished image. These arise because between
37 each swath the paper advances by substantially the full

1 height of a swath, in effect another type of cumulative-
2 error display.

3 Print-mode patterns that are instead made up of
4 either mostly all horizontal or mostly all vertical ele-
5 ments can still produce similar interference effects, but
6 only along that direction of the pattern (the direction
7 along which most of the pattern elements are aligned) --
8 and also tend to exaggerate other print-quality defects in
9 the directional lateral to the pattern. Such problems
10 have defeated earlier efforts to find print-mode solutions
11 to the end-of-page paper-shrink problem.

12
13 (c) End-of-image print-medium advance errors --
14 Another problem, related to the end-of-page defect intro-
15 duced above, arises when printing near the beginning or
16 end of a sheet of printing medium -- but arises in a
17 somewhat simpler or more mechanical fashion. As suggested
18 earlier, in representative modern printing machines de-
19 signed for fine resolution and high image quality, the
20 printing medium is generally held taut in the print zone,
21 between two sets of rollers or the like.

22 This arrangement promotes very high precision and
23 accuracy of printing-medium advance, and thus of printing-
24 medium positioning relative to the pen. Near both longi-
25 tudinal ends of each sheet or page of printing medium,
26 however, necessarily the medium is held only by one set of
27 rollers etc.

28 This arrangement leads to relatively less precise
29 positioning of the printing medium in those two regions.
30 This situation may be troublesome in particular when
31 printing near the bottom end of a sheet, as there the
32 sheet is held only by a tensioning roller -- which for
33 other reasons is advantageously made rather small in
34 diameter, but such sizing may be adverse to best
35 precision.

36 One current development (not prior art with respect
37 to the present invention) importantly mitigates that
38 relative diminution of precision by taking smaller steps

1 in the printing-medium advance, particularly near the
2 bottom or end of each page. That system and its benefits
3 are described in the Broder et al. document mentioned
4 earlier; although that system represents a major contribu-
5 tion to attainment of good print quality near the bottom
6 of the page, nevertheless precision is not improved to the
7 level enjoyed in regions where the medium is held taut.

8
9 (d) Known technology of print modes: general intro-
10 duction -- One particularly simple way to divide up a
11 desired amount of ink into more than one pen pass is the
12 checkerboard pattern mentioned above: every other pixel
13 location is printed on one pass, and then the blanks are
14 filled in on the next pass.

15 To avoid the banding problem (and sometimes minimize
16 the moire patterns) discussed above, a print mode may be
17 constructed so that the paper advances between each ini-
18 tial-swath scan of the pen and the corresponding fill-
19 swath scan or scans. In fact this can be done in such a
20 way that each pen scan functions in part as an initial-
21 swath scan (for one portion of the printing medium) and in
22 part as a fill-swath scan.

23 Once again this technique tends to distribute rather
24 than accumulate print-mechanism error that is impossible
25 or expensive to reduce. The result is to minimize the
26 conspicuousness of -- or, in simpler terms, to hide --
27 the error at minimal cost.

28 For instance a two-pass print mode may start a page
29 by printing with only some of the nozzles in an array of
30 only half of the pen's nozzles, all positioned at one end
31 of the pen -- as an example, selected ones of the nozzles
32 consecutively numbered one through fifty, on a hundred-
33 nozzle pen. This first pass may be in a checkerboard
34 pattern -- thus actually using, e. g., for example, exclu-
35 sively odd-numbered nozzles 1, 3, . . . in the first row,
36 and then only even-numbered nozzles 12, 14, . . . in the
37 second row, next selecting only odd-numbered nozzles 21,

1 23, . . . again in the third row, etc. -- and thus print-
2 ing in half of the pixel locations in the swath area.

3 The paper then advances by a distance equal to the
4 length of the half-array of nozzles (in other words, the
5 height of fifty nozzles), and the pen would print in both
6 ends of its nozzle array -- but again only printing a
7 fifty-percent checkerboard pattern. Now, however, while
8 the forward end of the pen (selected ones of nozzles one
9 through fifty) as before prints on fresh paper, the rear-
10 ward end (selected ones of nozzles numbered fifty-one
11 through one hundred) fills in the area already printed.

12 This behavior is then repeated all down the page
13 until the last swath -- which is a fill-in swath only,
14 again using selected nozzles of those numbered fifty-one
15 through one hundred.

16
17 (e) Space- and sweep-rotated print-mode masks -- The
18 pattern used in printing each nozzle section is known as
19 the "print-mode mask". The term "print mode" is more
20 general, usually encompassing a description of a mask, the
21 number of passes required to reach full density and the
22 number of drops per pixel defining "full density".

23 In the two-pass example above, the second half of the
24 pen (certain ones of nozzles numbered fifty-one through
25 one hundred) filled in the blank spaces left by the first
26 half. For each pass, this may be symbolized using a
27 letter "x" for each pixel that is printed and a letter "o"
28 for each pixel that is not, as follows.

29		
30	<u>pattern 1:</u>	<u>pattern 2:</u>
31	<u>nozzles 1 through 50</u>	<u>nozzles 51 through 100</u>
32		
33	xoxoxoxoxo	oxoxoxoxox
34	oxoxoxoxox	xoxoxoxoxo
35	xoxoxoxoxo	oxoxoxoxox
36	oxoxoxoxox	xoxoxoxoxo
37	xoxoxoxoxo	oxoxoxoxox
38		

1 In each of these diagrams, the xs appear in diagonal
2 lines -- which are angled, if the vertical and horizontal
3 spacings are the same, at forty-five degrees (to both the
4 columns and rows). These lines of xs represent pixels
5 that are printed (if the desired image calls for anything
6 to be printed in each of those pixels respectively), and
7 the os represent diagonal lines of pixels that are not
8 printed.

9 To conserve space in this document, the diagrams
10 above represent only eight pixel rows, out of fifty creat-
11 ed by each half of the hundred-nozzle pen that is under
12 discussion. The nozzles are laid out along the pen in
13 substantially only one vertical row, one hundred nozzles
14 long -- although as a practical mechanical matter they are
15 staggered laterally to permit very close spacing along the
16 vertical axis. Therefore to obtain the checkerboard (or
17 other) patterns described in this document the various
18 nozzles are fired selectively and rapidly many times, in
19 careful synchronism with scanning of the pen across the
20 printing medium -- taking into account not only the scan-
21 ning motion across the page but also the nozzle staggering
22 across the pen.

23 In the "pattern 1" diagram, one line of xs begins in
24 the upper left-hand corner, and at pixel positions offset
25 by two pixels along both top and left-hand edges of the
26 pattern. In the "pattern 2" diagram, however, it is
27 instead a line of os that begins in the corner, whereas
28 lines of xs begin at positions offset from the corner by
29 just one pixel along the top and left-hand edges -- and so
30 fitting between the lines of xs put down by "pattern 1".

31 Hence these diagrams show that pixel positions left
32 unprinted by the first ("pattern 1") pass are filled in by
33 the second. In other words, looking all the way across
34 any row -- and taking into account all the xs formed by
35 both "pattern 1" and "pattern 2" in the aggregate -- all
36 positions in the row are filled.

37 One way to achieve this pattern is to always keep
38 nozzles one through fifty in "pattern 1", and always keep

1 nozzles fifty-one through one hundred in "pattern 2".
 2 This is known as "space rotated" masking; using this
 3 method to print down the page would progressively produce
 4 these patterns -- illustrated here too using an abbreviat-
 5 ed vertical nozzle-array representation of just eight
 6 nozzles rather than one hundred:

```

7
8      pass 1   pass 2   pass 3   pass 4   pass 5
9
10     ----
11     |  |
12     |  |
13     |  |
14     xoxo    oxox                                <- first printed row
15     oxox    xoxo
16     xoxo    oxox
17     oxox    xoxo
18                                     xoxo    oxox                                <- fifth printed row
19                                     oxox    xoxo
20                                     xoxo    oxox
21                                     oxox    xoxo
22                                     xoxo    oxox
23                                     oxox    xoxo
24                                     xoxo    oxox
25                                     oxox    xoxo
26                                     xoxo    oxox
27                                     oxox    xoxo
28                                     xoxo    oxox
29                                     oxox    xoxo
30                                     |  |
31                                     |  |
32                                     |  |
33                                     ----
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35 In this mode, the pen uses the same pattern all down the
 36 page, but the mask is different in different portions of
 37 the pen: "pattern 1" for nozzles one through fifty (rep-
 38 resented in the abbreviated drawing by the lower four

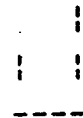
1 positions in each eight-nozzle group); v "pattern 2" for
2 nozzles number fifty-one through one hundred (represented
3 by the upper four positions in each group).

4 The availability of this method of masking for vari-
5 ous printing devices depends in part on the basic mechan-
6 ical and firmware architecture of each device. In partic-
7 ular, it depends upon whether the basic operating system
8 provides for efficient addressing of different mask pat-
9 terns to different segments of the overall nozzle array.

10 Another way to use the same print mode is to apply
11 one mask pattern to the entire pen, but to change that
12 mask pattern from pass to pass. This is so-called "sweep
13 rotated" masking -- still using the same abbreviated
14 representation for purposes of illustration:

```
15
16      pass 1    pass 2    pass 3    pass 4    pass 5
17
18      ----
19      |  |
20      |  |
21      |  |
22      xoxo      oxox                                <- first printed row
23      oxox      xoxo
24      xoxo      oxox
25      oxox      xoxo
26
27      oxox      xoxo                                <- fifth printed row
28      oxox      xoxo
29      xoxo      oxox
30
31      xoxo      oxox
32      xoxo      oxox
33      oxox      xoxo
34
35      oxox      xoxo
36      xoxo      oxox
37      oxox      xoxo
38
39      xoxo      oxox
40
41      |  |
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In both these diagrams -- as in the basic "pattern 1" and "pattern 2" diagrams discussed just before, it can be seen by reading all the way across any row that after both passes at each row all positions in that row are filled -- but by comparing the space- and sweep-rotation diagrams it will now be appreciated that the order in which some of the positions are filled in sweep rotation is opposite to that in which they are filled in space rotation. For example, in the fifth printed row the left-hand column is printed in the second pass (and the adjacent column left blank for printing later) in space rotation -- but is printed in the third pass (after the adjacent column) in sweep rotation.

This can be shown more compactly by a different notation that allows comparison of space and sweep rotation side by side. In this notation, "0" represents nozzle groups that are not fired at all -- at the top and bottom scans of the page -- while "1" and "2" represent not individual pixel rows but rather half-swaths, in "pattern 1" and "pattern 2" as defined above.

<u>Space rotation</u>	<u>Sweep rotation</u>
0	0
1 2	1 2
1 2	2 1
1 2	1 2
1 2	2 1
1 2	1 2
0	0

Now in these abbreviated forms it is easier to see that within the printed image every half-swath receives one "1" and one "2" -- but not always in the same order. Thus in

1 the second half-swath the "1" goes down first in space
2 rotation, but second in sweep rotation.

3
4 (f) Autorotating print-mode masks -- Operating
5 parameters can be selected in such a way that, in effect,
6 rotation occurs even though the pen pattern is consistent
7 over the whole pen array and is never changed between
8 passes. Figuratively speaking this can be regarded as
9 "automatic" rotation or simply "autorotation".

10 To understand what produces this condition, it is
11 necessary first to take note of what constitutes a basic
12 cell or unit of the print-mode mask, and then to note its
13 height h_c in pixels. It is also necessary to note the
14 number of pixels (or the length measured in number of
15 nozzles) by which the paper moves m_p in each of its ad-
16 vances. For example, in the simple cases diagrammed
17 above, since each mask repeats every two rows, $h_c = 2$; and
18 the paper advances by fifty nozzles at a time, so $m_p = 50$
19 (or as in the abbreviated-notation diagram the paper
20 advances four diagrammed nozzles at a time, so $m_p = 4$).

21 The next step is to determine whether the ratio m_p/h_c
22 of these two parameters is integral. If so, as in this
23 case, since $m_p/h_c = 50/2 = 25$ actually (or $4/2 = 2$ as
24 illustrated), the mask will not autorotate.

25 If however, in the two-pass example the paper advanc-
26 es by three diagrammed pixel rows instead of four -- but
27 the basic cell remains two pixels tall -- then for this
28 case as diagrammed the ratio $m_p/h_c = 3/2$ is nonintegral
29 and at each pass the mask will "automatically" fill in the
30 blank spaces left by the previous pass:

31
32 pass 1 pass 2 pass 3 pass 4 pass 5
33
34 xoxo
35 oxox
36 xoxo
37 oxox xoxo
38 xoxo oxox

```

1      oxox      xoxo
2              oxox      xoxo
3              xoxo      oxox
4              oxox      xoxo
5              oxox      xoxo
6              xoxo      oxox
7              oxox      xoxo
8              oxox
9              xoxo
10             oxox

```

12 (This diagrammatic example symbolizes a real case of,
 13 for instance, three passes, a total of ninety-six nozzles
 14 used in the pen, thirty-two nozzles used in each of three
 15 sections of the pen, thirty-two-nozzle printing-medium
 16 advance -- and a basic-pattern cell three pixels tall. In
 17 algebraic notation, $m_p/h_c = 32/3$, a nonintegral ratio.
 18 This three-pass mode is discussed in the next section.)

19 The print mode produced in this way is essentially a
 20 space-rotation mode (though in a sense that condition is
 21 not specifically called for). For example, if the pen is
 22 a six-row pen as diagrammed above, the first three rows
 23 are in "pattern 1" and the second three are in "pattern
 24 2":

```

25
26             xoxo
27             oxox      pattern 1
28             xoxo
29             oxox
30             xoxo      pattern 2
31             oxox

```

32
 33 For an autorotating case, either "pattern 1" or "pattern
 34 2" may be used all down the pen. Thus the paper advance
 35 turns one simple pattern into a space-rotated mask "auto-
 36 matically". In the shorthand notation introduced above,
 37 the pen provides the following periodic behavior as the
 38 paper advances.

1 autorotation

2

3 0

4 1 2

5 1 2

6 1 2

7 1 2

8 0

9

10

11 (g) Three-pass modes -- Heretofore, one highly fa-
12 vored print mode has specified a one-third-density-per-
13 pass pattern that constructs dots in a diagonal pattern --

14

15 xoo

16 oxo

17 oox

18

19 -- rather than the one-half-density-per pass checkerboard
20 modes discussed above. The diagonals, however, remain at
21 forty-five degrees as in the checkerboard mode.

22 This pattern has been considered advantageous because
23 it worked well with software dithering algorithms and had
24 minimal tendency to create moire patterns when printing
25 partial-density-shaded and gradient area fills. The use
26 of forty-five-degree diagonals was considered particularly
27 beneficial for its tendency to distribute error-hiding
28 capability equally between vertical and horizontal axes of
29 the pixel array to be constructed on the printing medium.

30 Generally a printing apparatus is characterized --
31 through its basic hardware and firmware design architec-
32 ture -- by a general maximum-size print mask or mode
33 pattern that can be formed with the apparatus in one pen
34 pass; any mask pattern to be used with a printing appara-
35 tus must fit within its maximum pattern. For example, in
36 a particular one printing device (of the Hewlett Packard
37 Company) which produces high-quality images, that maximum
38 mask or pattern size is eight rows tall and four columns

1 wide -- and will readily accommodate, among other possi-
2 bilities, a mask that is three rows tall ($h_c = 3$) and
3 three columns wide.

4 Just such a mask produces the one-third-density
5 diagonal three-pass pattern introduced at the beginning of
6 this section. If that mask is used in conjunction with a
7 unit paper advance of thirty-two nozzles -- for a print-
8 ing-medium advance movement $m_p = 32$ -- then the previously
9 introduced ratio $m_p/h_c = 32/3$, which is not integral.

10 This combination of conditions accordingly provides
11 autorotation of the three-row mask pattern shown above (as
12 noted parenthetically in the preceding section). No mask
13 rotation sequence is required; and a mask specification
14 for the three passes accordingly might read "111" to
15 indicate that the first column of the pattern should be
16 used in common to begin each sweep -- that is, printing
17 the pixel in column number one of the top row of the swath
18 (assuming that there is any image information to print
19 there). Equally well a mask specification might read
20 "222" or "000", as indeed the pattern may begin with
21 printing in any of the three columns of the basic cell.

22 If instead the number of dot rows were an integral
23 multiple of the pattern height, then as previously ex-
24 plained the printer would have to be instructed to use a
25 rotation sequence telling it how to build the pattern in
26 each succession of sweeps. For example, using the same
27 three-row pattern but thirty-three-nozzle advance -- which
28 is to say, a printing-medium-advance movement of thirty-
29 three dot rows -- the ratio $m_p/h_c = 33/3$ is integral, and
30 a rotation sequence must be specified.

31 Such a sequence might be "012". The numbers are the
32 swath or pass numbers in which the respective columns of
33 the base pattern will start a page. The printer will form
34 so-called "swath number zero" (the first swath) using the
35 first column of the pattern as the first column at top of
36 the page, swath one (the second swath) using the second
37 column as the first column at top of the page, and swath
38 two (the third swath) using the third column, as follows.

1	<u>pass 1</u>	<u>pass 2</u>	<u>pass 3</u>	
2				
3	xoo	oox	oxo	
4	oxo	xoo	oox	
5	oox	oxo	xoo	
6				
7	0	1	2	<- starting column

8

9 The other equally acceptable sequences would be

10 "021", "102", and all the other six rotations ("120",

11 "201"; etc.) of these three root sequences. Now if a

12 printer is stopped halfway through a page, using this cell

13 and a diagrammatic six-dot-row paper advance, a pattern

14 something like the following will be found -- regardless

15 of whether space or sweep rotation is in use.

16

17 xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx

18 xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx

19 xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx

20 xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx completely filled

21 xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx

22 xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx

23 xxoxxxoxxxoxxx

24 oxxxoxxxoxxxox

25 xoxxxoxxxoxxxo

26 xxoxxxoxxxoxxx two-thirds filled

27 oxxxoxxxoxxxox

28 xoxxxoxxxoxxxo

29 oxooxooxooxoox

30 ooxooxooxooxoo

31 xooxooxooxooxo

32 oxooxooxooxoox one-third filled

33 ooxooxooxooxoo

34 xooxooxooxooxo

35

36 As before, this abbreviated diagram symbolizes the modern-

37 ly more interesting practical case of thirty-three-nozzle

38 advance. That case if fully pictured would appear as

1 thirty-three rows fully filled, another thirty-three two-
2 thirds filled, and thirty-three more one-third filled.

3
4 (h) Print-quality defects on transparency and glossy
5 stock -- As mentioned earlier, known techniques have not
6 been entirely successful in eliminating bulk-colorant
7 problems on transparent and other glossy media. Dividing
8 the total desired amount of ink into three passes has been
9 considered the limit for application of print-mode tech-
10 niques in attempts to solve this problem.

11 As noted earlier, evaporation from these media --
12 because they are relatively much less absorbent -- is
13 necessarily more important than from plain paper. Some
14 evaporation can be obtained straightforwardly by convec-
15 tion (stimulated by an air-circulating fan), but inducing
16 evaporation by applying radiative heat takes on greater
17 importance with plastic media.

18 Heat, however, is most straightforwardly applied from
19 below (the opposite direction from that of ink applica-
20 tion). These media present more thermal mass and there-
21 fore an effectively longer thermal path than does plain
22 paper.

23 Accordingly with these media a much greater fraction
24 of applied heat radiation ends up absorbed in the printing
25 medium as compared with the ink carrier; this adverse
26 energy distribution is compounded by the previously men-
27 tioned dimensional hypersensitivity of these media to
28 heat. Generally speaking, as can be seen from the forego-
29 ing discussion, the application of heat is more problemat-
30 ic for glossy and transparent stock than for plain paper.

31 Heretofore the lower liquid absorption, higher heat
32 absorption, and higher dimensional sensitivity to heating,
33 of these media has defied efforts to obtain adequate
34 liquid removal. Accordingly the prior art has left con-
35 siderable room for refinement in this area.

36
37 (i) Black-ink detail -- Printing-machine users often
38 prefer to present lettering and certain other types of

1 finely detailed image elements in black, and the eye is
2 capable of discerning black-inked elements (and defects in
3 them) quite sensitively -- as compared with elements and
4 defects marked in other colors. It would therefore be
5 desirable to use finer position control for black inking
6 than for other colors, even within the same image.

7 Such a strategy, however, is difficult to implement.
8 Generally speaking, the fineness of position control, or
9 to put it another way the pitch of the pixel array, is
10 commonly set by the frequency of a waveform derived by
11 electrooptically reading, while the pen scans, a special
12 scale extended across the printing medium.

13 Within a printing machine of reasonable cost it is
14 preferable to employ multiplexing techniques for control
15 of the pens. In other words, a single set of signal lines
16 -- and control signals time-sharing or otherwise coexist-
17 ing in those lines -- is used to operate all of the pens.

18 Providing finer position control for printing of
19 black in direct conjunction with other colors would re-
20 quire somehow establishing a separate such waveform for
21 black. That waveform would have to be provided simulta-
22 neously with the position-establishing waveform for the
23 other colors -- but at a different, higher frequency.

24 It would also require arranging for the signals of
25 different frequencies to share the same basic position-
26 signal transmitting system. These special provisions, to
27 accommodate established multiplexing arrangements, would
28 be awkward or at least costly. In engineering jargon,
29 electrically it would be hard to "talk" to a color pen
30 (for instance, a cyan pen) and a black pen at the same
31 time.

32 An alternative would be to print black in a separate
33 sweep, between sweeps for the chromatic-color pens. This
34 alternative would pay a heavy price in reduced throughput
35 and accordingly would be very undesirable.

36
37 (j) Conclusion -- End-of-page print-quality defects
38 on paper, as well as bulk-colorant problems on glossy and

1 transparent media, heretofore have continued to impede
2 achievement of uniformly excellent inkjet printing -- at
3 high throughput -- on all industrially important printing
4 media. Awkwardness of overprinting fine detail in black
5 is another adverse limitation of the prior art. Thus
6 important aspects of the technology used in the field of
7 the invention remain amenable to useful refinement.

8
9
10 SUMMARY OF THE DISCLOSURE

11
12 The present invention introduces such refinement. In
13 its preferred embodiments, the present invention has
14 several aspects or facets that can be used independently,
15 although they are preferably employed together to optimize
16 their benefits.

17 In preferred embodiments of a first facet or aspect
18 of its aspects, the invention is a method of printing
19 desired images on a printing medium by construction from
20 individual marks formed in pixel arrays. The marks are
21 formed by a scanning print head that operates in conjunc-
22 tion with a printing-medium advance mechanism.

23 The method includes the step of scanning the head
24 repeatedly along a pen-scanning axis that is substantially
25 orthogonal to a printing-medium-advance axis. The method
26 also includes the step of, during each scan of the head
27 along the pen-scanning axis, forming marks in a pattern
28 that approximates at least portions of a large number of
29 generally parallel, separated lines that are relatively
30 steeply angled relative to the pen-scanning axis and
31 relatively shallowly angled relative to the printing-
32 medium-advance axis.

33 This first facet or aspect of the invention also
34 includes the steps of (1) during one or more earlier scans
35 with respect to each segment of an image, leaving
36 unprinted regions between the angled lines; and (2) during
37 one or more later scans with respect to each segment,
38 filling in the unprinted regions.

A second aspect of the invention differs from the first in that it expressly includes -- instead of the two steps recited in the preceding paragraph:

- forming the marks with a liquid-based colorant; and
- substantially concurrently with the mark-forming step, heating the medium to accelerate drying of the liquid-based colorant -- this heating step having a tendency to create an end-of-page paper-shrink defect that accentuates positional error components parallel to the printing-medium-advance axis.

The relatively steeply angled lines have a tendency to minimize the positional error components parallel to the printing-medium-advance axis.

The foregoing may constitute descriptions or definitions of each of these two different facets of the invention in its broadest or more general form. Even in these general forms, however, it can be seen that these aspects of the invention significantly mitigate the difficulties left unresolved by the prior art.

In particular, the use of patterns with lines generally close in orientation to the paper-advance direction tends to minimize the conspicuousness of positional errors along that direction. This minimization of such errors in turn permits use of heat to accelerate drying of the print medium -- and thereby facilitates operation at high throughput, but with minimal apparent degradation of image quality.

Although the features or characteristics expressly included in these two different aspects of the invention are subject to practice independently of each other, nevertheless as mentioned above they are preferably practiced together to maximize and optimize the benefits of the invention. In addition, they are preferably practiced

1 in conjunction with certain other features or characteris-
2 tics that further enhance enjoyment of overall benefits.

3 For example, it is preferred that the mark-forming
4 step include placing marks only at selected pixel loca-
5 tions where marks are desired for construction of a par-
6 ticular such desired image. By virtue of this provision,
7 the angled lines are incomplete where marks are not de-
8 sired for construction of such particular desired image.
9 Similarly it is preferred that the filling-in step include
10 placing marks only at other selected pixel locations where
11 marks are desired for construction of a desired image.

12 It is also preferred that the mark-forming step
13 include forming the angled lines at substantially a steep-
14 est angle possible within design architecture of the
15 scanning print head and printing-medium-advance mechanism.
16 Stated more generally, it is preferred that the mark-
17 forming step include forming the angled lines at substan-
18 tially a steepest angle possible that:

- 19
- 20 - is within design architecture of the scanning print
21 head and print-medium-advance mechanism;
 - 22
 - 23 - also provides at least approximately an equal number
24 of marks per print-head scan, for desired images in
25 which all pixel locations are to be marked;
 - 26
 - 27 - does not contribute significantly to other types of
28 error.
- 29

30 Such other error types include, for example, interference
31 with dithering patterns; and diagonal lines that are so
32 vertical as to introduce significant print-quality aberrations
33 relative to the print-head scanning axis.

34

35 Preferably the mark-forming step includes forming the
36 angled lines at a slope much greater than 1:1 relative to
37 the pen-scanning axis. Even more highly preferable is
38 forming the angled lines at a slope of at least 2:1 rela-

1 tive to that axis. As will be seen, the specific pattern
2 that is now most highly preferred provides a slope in the
3 range of at least approximately 2.5:1 to 3:1 -- or very
4 roughly 3:1 -- relative to the pen-scanning axis.

5 In this now-most-highly-preferred embodiment of the
6 invention, the mark-forming step includes forming the
7 angled lines in a basic pattern cell that is three pixels
8 wide and eight pixels tall. Within this embodiment,
9 advantageously during one of the scans the cell is printed
10 with:

11
12 - a mark in one column of the cell for each of three
13 rows in direct succession;

14
15 - a mark in another column of the cell for each of
16 three other rows in direct succession; and

17
18 - a mark in still another column of the cell for each
19 of two other rows in direct succession.

20
21 The same embodiment can be implemented in another way that
22 is particularly advantageous in printing on glossy or
23 transparent media. Here the total number of pen scans
24 with respect to each segment of the image is multiple,
25 i. e., a relatively high number, in any event greater than
26 about four; and the mark-forming step comprises, during
27 each of selected pairs of said multiple scans, printing
28 the cell with:

29
30 - two marks in one column of the cell for each of three
31 rows in direct succession,

32
33 - two marks in another column of the cell for each of
34 three other rows in direct succession, and

35
36 - two marks in still another column of the cell for
37 each of two other rows in direct succession.

1 This manner of practicing the invention provides superior
2 drying properties; if in addition the printing medium is
3 advanced relative to the marking head between each pair of
4 successive scans, of the multiple scans, then positional
5 error along the direction of the medium-advance direction
6 is relieved numerous times per swath, yielding very high
7 image quality.

8 At least four and preferably more scans are needed to
9 obtain the benefits of this manner of practicing the in-
10 vention. The number of scans now regarded as most highly
11 preferred is six.

12
13 In a third basic aspect or facet, the invention is an
14 apparatus for printing desired images on a printing medium
15 by construction from individual marks formed in pixel
16 arrays. The apparatus includes some means for supporting
17 such a printing medium; for purposes of generality and
18 breadth in expressing the invention these means will be
19 called simply the "supporting means".

20 The apparatus further includes a print head mounted
21 for motion along a direction across the medium; and some
22 means for scanning the head across the medium. Once again
23 for breadth and generality these will be designated the
24 "scanning means".

25 Also included are some means for providing relative
26 motion of the printing medium with respect to the print
27 head (the "relative-motion-providing means") along a
28 direction of movement that is substantially orthogonal to
29 the print head motion. The apparatus of this third facet
30 of the invention also includes some means for heating the
31 medium ("heating means"); and some means for forming marks
32 in a particular pattern ("mark-forming means").

33 More specifically that pattern is one which was
34 introduced in regard to the first two aspects of the
35 invention. It is a pattern that approximates at least
36 portions of a large number of generally parallel, separat-
37 ed lines that are relatively steeply angled relative to
38 the print-head motion and relatively shallowly angled

1 relative to the direction of relative movement of the
2 printing medium with respect to the print head.

3 As to the apparatus of the third facet of the inven-
4 tion, the mark-forming means form this pattern while the
5 relative-motion-providing means are not operating, In
6 other words, while the pen forms a particular swath of
7 dots or ink spots constituting a partially inked pixel
8 array having the lines just described, there is no rela-
9 tive motion -- along the orthogonal direction -- of the
10 printing medium with respect to the pen.

11
12 In preferred embodiments of a fourth of its aspects,
13 the invention is a method of printing desired images on a
14 low-liquid-absorption printing medium, by construction
15 from individual marks formed in pixel column-and-row
16 arrays by a scanning multiple-nozzle pen that operates in
17 conjunction with a printing-medium advance mechanism. The
18 method includes the step scanning the pen repeatedly along
19 a pen-scanning axis across the medium, to place marks on
20 the medium within a swath of pixel rows that is exposed to
21 the multiple nozzles of the pen; in this system each
22 nozzle corresponds to one pixel row.

23 The method also includes the step of periodically
24 advancing the printing medium relative to the pen, along a
25 printing-medium-advance axis that is substantially orthog-
26 onal to the pen-scanning axis, to bring a fresh portion of
27 the medium within the swath that is exposed to the pen.
28 The method further includes the step of, in each scanning
29 of the head across the medium, firing at most one-third of
30 the nozzles in each pixel-position column and thereby
31 depositing, over the total number of scans at each pixel
32 row, at least two drops of ink in each pixel position that
33 is inked.

34 This method is thus in effect a double-density or
35 200% form of a six-pass printing mode, which has been
36 found to effectuate a particularly advantageous balance
37 between high quality and throughput. Indeed for optimum

1 benefit this method is preferably practiced in conjunction
2 with six printing-medium advances per full swath height.

3
4 As to preferred embodiments of a fifth of its as-
5 pects, the invention is similarly a method of printing
6 desired images on a low-liquid-absorption printing medium,
7 by construction from individual marks formed in pixel
8 column-and-row arrays by a scanning multiple-nozzle pen
9 that operates in conjunction with a printing-medium ad-
10 vance mechanism. This method too includes the step of
11 scanning the pen repeatedly along a pen-scanning axis
12 across the medium, to place marks on the medium within a
13 swath of pixel rows that is exposed to the multiple noz-
14 zles of the pen, each nozzle corresponding to one pixel
15 row; and periodically advancing the printing medium rela-
16 tive to the pen, along a printing-medium-advance axis that
17 is substantially orthogonal to the pen-scanning axis, to
18 bring a fresh portion of the medium within the swath that
19 is exposed to the pen.

20 This method differs from that of the fourth aspect or
21 facet of the invention, however, in that it includes the
22 step of -- in each scanning of the head across the medium
23 -- firing at most one-sixth of the nozzles in each pixel-
24 position column. This method is thus more straightfor-
25 wardly recognized as a six-pass printing mode, and like
26 the fourth is preferably practiced with a one-sixth-swath
27 advance distance.

28
29 A sixth aspect or facet of the invention is, in its
30 preferred embodiments, a method of printing a desired
31 image, which has two ends, on a printing medium by con-
32 struction from individual marks formed in pixel column-
33 and-row arrays by a scanning multiple-nozzle pen that
34 operates in conjunction with a printing-medium advance
35 mechanism. The printing medium is held taut beneath the
36 pen between two sets of rollers except while printing near
37 top and bottom edges of the printing medium, when it is

1 constrained from only one direction by one of said sets of
2 rollers.

3 This method includes the step of scanning the pen
4 repeatedly along a pen-scanning axis across the medium, to
5 place marks on the medium within a swath of pixel rows
6 that is exposed to the multiple nozzles of the pen. Here
7 as before, each nozzle corresponds to one pixel row.

8 In addition the method includes the step of -- when
9 the pen is not substantially at either end of the desired
10 image, and while the medium is held taut between two sets
11 of rollers -- periodically advancing the printing medium
12 relative to the pen, along a printing-medium-advance axis
13 that is substantially orthogonal to the pen-scanning axis.
14 Each such step operates to bring a fresh portion of the
15 medium within the swath that is exposed to the pen, where-
16 by the pen moves stepwise from one end of the image to the
17 other.

18 The method also includes a further step that is
19 performed when the pen is substantially at either end of
20 the desired image, and at least until completion of full
21 inking for the swath of pixel rows that is exposed to the
22 nozzles of the pen. This step is holding the printing
23 medium substantially stationary relative to the pen while
24 performing a plurality of said scanning steps.

25 This step is performed at least if the medium is
26 constrained from only one direction by one set of rollers.
27 Preferably this step is performed only while the medium is
28 constrained by one set of rollers, since its performance
29 is less robust with respect to tolerance of nozzle fail-
30 ures; however, this step need not be strictly limited to
31 performance under these conditions, as stationary-medium
32 operation can also be performed in a generally
33 satisfactory fashion at the end of the image even if the
34 paper is still taut.

35 The method of this sixth facet of the invention is
36 particularly beneficial in suppressing print-quality
37 defects that arise from print-medium positioning errors
38 due to mechanical tolerances. The method has this benefi-

1 cial effect because -- while the stationary-medium opera-
2 tion is being used -- in fact no print-medium positioning
3 takes place, and accordingly no error in positioning can
4 occur.

5 Although this method even as thus broadly couched
6 serves an excellent purpose, nevertheless preferably it is
7 performed with certain additional features or characteris-
8 tics. During the holding-stationary step, the scanning
9 steps preferably include employing a sequence of print
10 masks in rotation to progressively provide full inking for
11 the swath of pixel rows that is exposed to the nozzles of
12 the pen; and preferably that sequence of masks is such as
13 to compensate for absence of printing-medium advance.

14 Also it is preferred that the mask-sequence-employing
15 step comprise changing nozzle printing patterns between
16 substantially every pair of scans of the pen.

17
18
19 All of the foregoing operational principles and
20 advantages of the present invention will be more fully
21 appreciated upon consideration of the following detailed
22 description, with reference to the appended drawings, of
23 which:

24 25 26 BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

27
28 Fig. 1 is a block-diagrammatic representation of a
29 hardware system according to the invention; and

30 Figs. 2a through 2d are diagrammatic print-mask
31 representations of inking patterns used in, respectively:
32 (a) special top-of-page sweep mask rotation to enable sup-
33 pression of printing-medium advance in that region, (b)
34 midpage space rotation with one-third advance, (c) bottom-
35 of-page handoff space rotation with one-sixth advance, and
36 (d) special bottom-of-page sweep rotation to enable sup-
37 pression of advance in that region.

1 DETAILED DESCRIPTION
2 OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

3
4 1. STEEPER DIAGONAL --

5
6 The print mask of the present invention forms diago-
7 nal lines that are skewed more toward the printing-medium
8 advance direction than those of prior-art masks. This is
9 beneficial because in this direction there tends to be
10 more error due to paper advancement and paper shrinkage.

11 In at least some commercial printers the above-men-
12 tioned largest permissible pattern, within the basic
13 architectural constraint of the printing apparatus that is
14 in use, is rectangular and vertically oriented -- in other
15 words, longer in the direction of the printing-medium
16 advance. In this case, preferably the diagonals formed
17 by the invention approximate the longest diagonal line
18 possible within that vertically oriented largest permissi-
19 ble pattern.

20 Within the previously mentioned eight-by-four pattern
21 constraint of one Hewlett Packard printer, a particularly
22 desirable print mode creates the following eight-by-three
23 pattern cell or "base pattern".

24
25 xoo
26 xoo
27 xoo
28 oxo base pattern
29 oxo or cell
30 oxo
31 oox
32 oox

33
34 012 <- column number within the base pattern

35
36 The resulting pattern still appears as diagonal lines
37 when printed on the page, but now they are angled at
38 roughly seventy degrees from the pen-scan axis -- or, as

1 it may be called, the "horizontal". The pattern alignment
2 is now more vertical than horizontal, and this more effec-
3 tively maks dot dislocation due to error in printing-
4 medium shrinkage or advance.

5 The diagram above shows that within the eight-row
6 cell or base pattern there are three rows of the repeating
7 subpattern "xoo" and three of the subpattern "oxo", but
8 only two of the bottom subpattern "oox". This asymmetry
9 is without substantive consequence, or may possibly aid
10 slightly in suppressing undesirable moire patterns and the
11 like due to excessively regular cell structure.

12 The slope of the diagonal is probably best defined as
13 the angle from any point (for example, the first dot)
14 along the repeating unit to the same point on the next
15 diagonally adjacent repeating unit. Using this defini-
16 tion, the slope is the ratio of eight vertical units to
17 three horizontal units, or 8:3, corresponding to an angle
18 of about $69\frac{1}{2}$ degrees. Other reasonable candidate methods
19 of defining the slope generally will yield comparable
20 values between roughly 68 and $71\frac{1}{2}$ degrees.

21 In any event it will be understood that the apparent
22 slope of the diagonals created by this mask is roughly
23 (within ten percent) 2.67 -- which is much greater than
24 the 1:1 value provided by the checkerboard or three-by-
25 three cells of the prior art. The angle of the diagonals
26 relative to the pen-scan axis or "horizontal" is approxi-
27 mately (within three percent) seventy degrees.

28 While the invention in this preferable form accord-
29 ingly is very beneficial, a great advance over the perfor-
30 mance of the prior art in hiding paper-shrinkage and
31 paper-advance errors can be enjoyed even with considerably
32 less-emphatic vertical orientation. Any slope over about
33 2:1 (or angle over about sixty degrees), for instance,
34 produces much better error-hiding properties than the 1:1
35 forty-five-degree diagonals of the prior art.

36 If the above-illustrated eight-dot-row pattern is
37 used with a printing-medium advance of thirty-two nozzles,
38 then the determining ratio m_p/h_c is 32/8, which is inte-

1 gral -- so the mode is not autorotating. Therefore the
 2 order in which the columns create the print patterns must
 3 be specified. The order normally is not critical. One
 4 acceptable sequence is shown in the following example.

```

5
6      pass 1    pass 2    pass 3
7
8      012      120      201      <- internal rotation
9                                  sequences
10     xoo      oox      oxo
11     xoo      oox      oxo
12     xoo      oox      oxo
13     oxo      xoo      oox
14     oxo      xoo      oox
15     oxo      xoo      oox
16     oox      oxo      xoo
17     oox      oxo      xoo <- last row in first cell
18     xoo      oox      oxo <- starting next 8-row cell
19     xoo      oox      oxo
20     xoo      oox      oxo
21     oxo      xoo      oox
22     . . .
23

```

24 These patterns correspond to a rotation sequence of
 25 "012". The phrase "rotation sequence" actually is used in
 26 two different senses, but as will be seen 012 is the
 27 rotation sequence for at least part of the above diagrams
 28 in both senses.

29 One definition of "rotation sequence" is entirely
 30 internal to the cell -- that is to say, the rotation
 31 sequence is the order in which pixel rows are printed
 32 within the cell or basic pattern. Thus "sequence 012"
 33 means that -- as shown above for the first pass:

34
 35 - 0 is the number of the column (column 0 is the first
 36 column) in which the first group of rows (rows 1
 37 through 3) within the cell is printed;

38

- 1 - 1 is the column (the second column) in which the
2 second group (rows 4 through 6) is printed; and
3
4 - 2 is the number of the column (the third) in which
5 the third group of rows (rows 7 and 8) is printed.

6
7 (As will be noted, in keeping with customary computer-
8 science practice the rows are numbered starting with
9 zero.) Correspondingly for the second pass, as marked in
10 the tabulation above, the (internal) rotation sequence is
11 120; and for the third pass the sequence is 201.

12 The other sense in which the phrase "rotation se-
13 quence" is used is partly external to the base pattern.
14 Here the rotation sequence identifies a series of swath or
15 path numbers in which the consecutive columns of the base
16 pattern are used in starting positions, so defining the
17 swath pattern: thus in the tabulated case, swath number:

- 18
19 - 0 (the first pass) is assigned to begin with the
20 first column of the base pattern;
21
22 - 1 (the second swath) takes the second column of the
23 base pattern for its beginning column; and
24
25 - 2 (the third) uses the third column of the base
26 pattern as the first column of the swath.

27
28 Now if the printer is stopped halfway down a page, a
29 pattern generally like the following abbreviated diagram
30 can be seen (not starting at the left-hand edge of the
31 image) -- except that the eight-nozzle cell shown above
32 repeats four times within each swath, rather than occur-
33 ring only once as suggested by the diagram. Due to this
34 repetition the height of each band of fill, measured in
35 number of nozzles, is thirty-two dot rows rather than
36 eight as diagrammed.

37

```

1      xxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
2      xxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
3      xxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
4      xxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
5      xxxxxxxxxxxxxxx      completely filled
6      xxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
7      xxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
8      xxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
9      oxxoxxoxxoxxo
10     oxxoxxoxxoxxo
11     oxxoxxoxxoxxo
12     xoxxoxxoxxoxx
13     xoxxoxxoxxoxx      two-thirds filled
14     xoxxoxxoxxoxx
15     xxoxxoxxoxxox
16     xxoxxoxxoxxox
17     oxooxooxooxoo
18     oxooxooxooxoo
19     oxooxooxooxoo
20     ooxooxooxooxo
21     ooxooxooxooxo      one-third filled
22     ooxooxooxooxo
23     xooxooxooxoox
24     xooxooxooxoox

```

26 Another potentially useful cell might be an eight-by-
 27 four pattern -- the maximum permitted within the system
 28 architecture mentioned earlier. Such a cell contains
 29 thirty-two pixels, which cannot be divided up equally
 30 among three passes.

31 Equal division among the number of passes selected is
 32 desirable to avoid other types of artifacts. This princi-
 33 ple might suggest that an eight-by-four pattern would work
 34 moderately well with four passes; but for best throughput
 35 on plain paper four passes is less desirable because it
 36 would be slower.

37 Also the slope in that case would be definitely 8:4 =
 38 2 (an angle of about sixty degrees). That slope would be

1 a distinct improvement over the prior art -- but has not
2 been tested, and possibly would be noticeably less effective
3 than 8:3 in hiding vertically oriented errors. For
4 these various reasons an eight-by-four cell is now regarded
5 as at least no more advantageous -- and possibly less
6 advantageous -- than an eight-by-three.

7 8 9 2. SIX PASSES FOR PLASTIC MEDIA

10
11 As mentioned earlier, in the prior art three print
12 passes were considered ideal. The present invention,
13 however, recognizes that the number of passes used by a
14 system represents a tradeoff between throughput and quality
15 (particularly distribution of paper-advance error over
16 a large number of passes so as to hide that error).

17 Thus in principle, if only quality were needed, each
18 swath could be printed using a thousand pen passes, with
19 one ink spot deposited in each pass; this print mode might
20 produce virtually flawless images but also might require
21 an hour per page. Typical draft-mode printing does the
22 opposite -- laying down an entire swath in just one pass.

23 The present invention further recognizes that in
24 balancing throughput and quality, it is desirable to take
25 into account the properties of different media. In other
26 words, the ideal compromise may call for a different
27 number of passes with some media than with other media:

28 In accordance with the present invention, for use on
29 transparent and glossy media, six passes has been found
30 highly preferable to three. A higher number of passes is
31 more optimal for glossies and transparencies than for
32 paper because -- as explained in the "PRIOR ART" section
33 of this document -- in practice the other parameters
34 (quantity of heat, and effectiveness of convection and
35 absorption) used to mitigate bulk-colorant problems cannot
36 be set as high for these media as for paper.

37 To put it another way, the present invention proceeds
38 from the recognition or discovery that the drying charac-

1 teristics of these media shift the optimum tradeoff point
2 toward a greater number of printing passes.

3 Different numbers of ink drops of the various prima-
4 ries are desirable for these two different media types
5 respectively. In this regard the ink application consid-
6 ered ideal is quite complicated -- encompassing use of
7 fractional average numbers of drops for certain colorants.
8 These best-known modes of practice of the invention are
9 set forth in considerable detail in the Askeland et al.
10 document identified above.

11 In addition to using six passes and employing the
12 inking arrangements set forth in that document, it is also
13 highly preferable to incorporate the maximum-diagonal
14 aspects of the invention described in the preceding sec-
15 tion. The basic three-pass eight-row cells are in essence
16 repeated, making two passes over every pixel location
17 rather than one -- to provide double density.

18 In addition it is highly preferred to halve the
19 advance distance. Thus whereas the three-pass embodiment
20 of the invention is now believed to operate ideally with
21 advance by thirty-two pixel rows (about $32/24 = 1.33$ mm)
22 at each step, the six-pass embodiment operates instead
23 with advance by sixteen rows ($16/24 = 0.67$ mm) per step.

24 The resulting masking patterns may appear as shown.

25						
26	<u>pass 1</u>	<u>pass 2</u>	<u>pass 3</u>	<u>pass 4</u>	<u>pass 5</u>	<u>pass 6</u>
27	xoo	oox	oxo	xoo	oox	oxo
28	xoo	oox	oxo	xoo	oox	oxo
29	xoo	oox	oxo	xoo	oox	oxo
30	oxo	xoo	oox	oxo	xoo	oox
31	oxo	xoo	oox	oxo	xoo	oox
32	oxo	xoo	oox	oxo	xoo	oox
33	oox	oxo	xoo	oox	oxo	xoo
34	oox	oxo	xoo	oox	oxo	xoo
35						
36	012	120	201	012	120	201
37	(rotation sequence)					
38						

1 If as before the printer is halted partway down a page the
2 developing pattern can be seen from the following repre-
3 sentative rows. Capital letters represent double inking:

4

5 XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

6 XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

7 XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

8 XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX 200% filled,

9 XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX after passes 1 through 6

10 XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

11 XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

12 XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

13 xXXxXXxXXxXXxXX

14 xXXxXXxXXxXXxXX

15 xXXxXXxXXxXXxXX

16 XxXXxXXxXXxXXxX 167% filled,

17 XxXXxXXxXXxXXxX after passes 2 through 6

18 XxXXxXXxXXxXXxX

19 XXxXXxXXxXXxXXx

20 XXxXXxXXxXXxXXx

21 xXxxXxxXxxXxxXx

22 xXxxXxxXxxXxxXx

23 xXxxXxxXxxXxxXx

24 xxXxxXxxXxxXxxX 133% filled,

25 xxXxxXxxXxxXxxX after passes 3 through 6

26 xxXxxXxxXxxXxxX

27 XxxXxxXxxXxxXxx

28 XxxXxxXxxXxxXxx

29 xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx

30 xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx

31 xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx

32 xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx 100% filled,

33 xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx after passes 4 through 6

34 xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx

35 xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx

36 xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx

37 oxxoxxxoxxxoxxx

38 oxxoxxxoxxxoxxx

```

1      OXXOXXOXXOXXOXX
2      XXXOXXOXXOXXOX      67% filled,
3      XXXOXXOXXOXXOXX      after passes 5 and 6
4      XXXOXXOXXOXXOXX
5      XXOXXOXXOXXOXXO
6      XXOXXOXXOXXOXXO
7      OXOOXOOXOOXOOXO
8      OXOOXOOXOOXOOXO
9      OXOOXOOXOOXOOXO
10     OOXOOXOOXOOXOOX      33% filled,
11     OOXOOXOOXOOXOOX      after pass 6 only
12     OOXOOXOOXOOXOOX
13     XOOXOOXOOXOOXOO
14     XOOXOOXOOXOOXOO

```

16 The inking arrangements outlined above provide
 17 double-drop-per-pixel coverage of all pixel positions.
 18 For primary colors (in preferred embodiments those are
 19 cyan, magenta and yellow), this is a now-preferred treat-
 20 ment for images on transparency or glossy stock as well as
 21 on paper.

22 In accordance with the aforementioned Askeland docu-
 23 ment, however, it may be preferable to ink certain pixel
 24 positions more than two times, for example three times, in
 25 a single image -- or through use of spatial averaging ar-
 26 rangements to provide a mean deposition of fractional
 27 drops. More-than-double fractional inking has been found
 28 particularly useful for secondary colors (red, green and
 29 blue in preferred embodiments) on transparency and glossy
 30 stock -- and can be achieved by, for instance, "stripping"
 31 selected data bits from the pattern.

32 Preferably such data stripping is introduced starting
 33 in the fourth pass (pass 4 in the tabulation above). As
 34 an example, suppose that a particular pixel is to receive
 35 2.5 dots, on the average, of red ink.

36 In other words, in half of the passes that pixel is
 37 to receive one yellow and one magenta (symbolized "YM")
 38 and in the other half of the passes it is to receive one

1 yellow and two of magenta (YMM), instead of the simplest-
2 case four dots (YMYM). To implement this plan, that pixel
3 would receive the first "YM" in the first three passes;
4 and in the remaining passes that pixel would be given a
5 single-bit-stripped treatment to add one more dot of
6 magenta and so yield YMM.

xc 7/12/93 Secondaries ordinarily ^{each pixel} each position receives two LE
8 drops (one of each of two different colors), so by this
9 treatment secondaries if not data-stripped would receive
10 four. Colors produced in this way are very rich, but such
11 excess colorant deposition produces blocking etc. as
12 described earlier; an extra alternating firmware switch or
13 so-called "filter" can be put into operation to suppress
14 or strip the alternate drops.

15 The result can be tailored to produce either two or
16 four drops at selected pixels -- and thus three, or two
17 and a half, etc. per position on the average. Further
18 detail appears in the Askeland document.

19 If in addition to inking each swath in six passes the
20 printing medium is advanced relative to the pen after each
21 pass -- in other words, if the medium is advanced six
22 times per swath -- then besides improved drying the inven-
23 tion also relieves medium-advance-direction positioning
24 error each one-sixth swath.

25 That is, advance errors are smaller since the step
26 size is only half as large (0.67 mm rather than 1.33 mm);
27 and the advance errors are averaged over six advances
28 rather than only three. In addition to these benefits,
29 six-pass modes as outlined above facilitate use of frac-
30 tional-dot techniques to optimize hue and chroma for each
31 color and printing medium.

32 An overall result of a six-pass method is to balance
33 the need for high quality and high throughput. Although
34 taking more passes (eight, twelve, etc.) would accomplish
35 the same or better quality goals, throughput would be
36 significantly degraded. Conversely, as mentioned earlier
37 four, or preferably more than four, passes will produce
38 some improvement in quality and are considered within the

1 scope of certain of the appended claims, but the quality
2 provided by six passes is believed to be significantly
3 better.

4 5 6 3. DOUBLE-FREQUENCY BLACK ON RETRACE 7

8 It has been found that finer control of black inking
9 at high throughput can be provided with reasonable economy
10 through use of a higher-frequency positioning waveform for
11 black -- and actual printing of black -- only during each
12 return sweep of the pen. The return pass of the pen is
13 known as the "retrace".

14 An additional interpolation stage can be put into
15 operation -- and the resulting signal transmitted on the
16 pen signal bus -- straightforwardly on retrace. As no
17 other precise-pen-position signals are in use then, there
18 is no interference with control signals for other colors.

19 Preferably the position waveform for black on retrace
20 is at twice the frequency used for other colors on the
21 forward sweep. The result is twice as many pixel posi-
22 tions -- with corresponding ability to represent finer
23 detail -- and the pen discharge signals can be correspond-
24 ingly adjusted to make the resulting ink spots smaller.

25 Whereas a pixel spacing of about twelve per millime-
26 ter (three hundred dots per inch) is appropriate for the
27 color-ink spots, the double-frequency black-ink position-
28 ing signal produces a spacing of about twenty-four dots
29 per millimeter (six hundred per inch). In printing of
30 text alone, in black and without any color printing, the
31 higher frequency and the finer pixel spacing are pref-
32 erably used in both directions rather than only on re-
33 trace.

34 While this system of printing black on retrace, when
35 it is part of a color image, resolves the difficult prob-
36 lem of multiplexing different pens that are operating at
37 different frequencies, other factors too militate in favor
38 of this method. One such factor is that positional preci-

sion in bidirectional operation is in fact adequate for such operation; this high precision is obtained through use of a related invention disclosed in the previously mentioned document of Raskin et al.

Another factor is that this system very significantly enhances throughput, as the time required to print black on retrace is considerably less than the time required to print black in a separate forward sweep plus the time required for two nonprinting return slews. This advantage is particularly notable in comparison with the major alternative of printing black in a separate forward sweep, between color passes.

4. SUMMARY OF PRINT MODES

In its most highly preferred practice, the invention makes use of several different, complicated combinations of operating parameters and characteristics to accommodate various operating requirements. These combinations are summarized below.

23			thru-		di-	scan	re-		den-	max.freq.		
PC24 ^{1/2} /93			put		rec-	speed	trace	heat/	si-	kHz	split	
25	mode	passes	pg/min	RBT	tions	cm/sec	cm/sec	W	low.	CMY	I	text
26												
27	FAST:											
LC 28 ^{1/2} /93	text	1	6	no	bi	67.6	67.6	~~W~~	yes	8		OK
29												
30	graph-											
LC 31 ^{1/2} /93	ics	1	1.4	no	uni	33.8	88.9	~~W~~	yes	4		
32												
33	NORMAL:											
LC 34 ^{1/2} /93	text	1	6	no	bi	67.6	67.6	~~W~~	yes	8		no
35												
36	graph-											
LC 37 ^{1/2} /93	ics	3	0.56	no	uni	50.8	88.9	~~W~~	yes	2	2	
38												

1	HIGH-QUALITY:										
2	text	1	4	yes	bi	33.8	33.8	73	yes	8	no
3											
4	graph-										
5	ics	3	0.45	yes	bi:	50.8	50.8	73	yes	2	4
6											
7											
8											
9	TRANSPARENCY:										
10		6	0.33	no	uni	50.8	88.9	63	no	2	2
11											
12	GLOSSY:										
13		6	0.33	no	uni	50.8	88.9	27	no	2	2
14											

15 In this tabulation, the column heading "RET" repre-
16 sents "resolution-enhanced technology" -- the system
17 described above in which black is printed at a pixel
18 spacing of twenty-four pixels per millimeter along the
19 pen-scan axis, rather than the standard twelve. In the
20 preferred system described here, the pixel spacing along
21 the printing-medium-advance axis remains twelve whether
22 RET is in use or not.

23 The column heading "densitom." refers to a subsystem
24 by which the firmware preevaluates on a swath-by-swath
25 basis the optical density of image areas not yet reached
26 in actual printing -- but to be printed soon. If the
27 optical density (and therefore quantity of ink) will
28 shortly be high, then the printing is decelerated gradual-
29 ly to accommodate the anticipated higher drying demands
30 while at the same time avoiding abrupt speed-change-gener-
31 ated image discontinuities. In fast and normal modes the
32 turn-on threshold is much higher and the slowdown is much
33 smaller than those used for high-quality mode.

34 The column headings "CMY" and "K" refer to ink color:
35 CMY represents the chromatics cyan, magenta and yellow
36 respectively; and K represents black. The machine prefer-
37 ably switches to three-pass "graphics" printing automati-
38 cally in normal or high-quality mode whenever (a) the

1 swath contains color or (b) black text or graphics cross
2 the swath boundary. The sole distinction between single-
3 pass "text" printing as between the fast and normal modes
4 appears in the right-hand column: only in the fast mode
5 is text split.

6 As drying of transparencies and glossy media must
7 rely more heavily upon convection, a drying fan is operat-
8 ed in those modes. Transparency stock can accept consid-
9 erable warping; therefore in transparency mode the heater
10 power is almost as high as for the paper modes tabulated
11 above. Glossy stock, however, being hypersensitive to
12 warp, is best heated only slightly as indicated.

13 14 15 5. HARDWARE FOR IMPLEMENTING THE INVENTION 16

17 Fig. 1 illustrates the general preferred layout of a
18 programmed-microprocessor-based printing machine according
19 to the invention. An input stage 41, which may include
20 manual controls, provides information defining the desired
21 image. The output 42 of this stage may proceed to a dis-
22 play 43 if desired to facilitate esthetic or other such
23 choices; and, in the case of color printing systems, to a
24 color-compensation stage 44 to correct for known differ-
25 ences between characteristics of the display 43 and/or in-
26 put 41 system vs. the printing system 47-61-31-32-33.

27 An output 45 from the compensator 44 proceeds next to
28 a rendition stage 46 that determines how to implement the
29 desired image at the level of individual pixel-position
30 printing decisions -- for each color, if applicable. The
31 resulting output 47 is directed to a circuit 61 that deter-
32 mines when to direct a firing signal 77 to each pen 31.

33 The pens discharge ink 32 to form images on paper or
34 some other printing medium 33. Meanwhile typically a
35 medium-advance module 78 provides relative movement 79 of
36 the medium 33 in relation to the pens 31.

37 In developing its firing-signal determination, the
38 firing circuit 61 must take into account the position of

1 the pen carriage 62, pen mount 75 and pen 31. Such ac-
2 counting is enabled by operation of an electrooptical
3 sensor 64 that rides on the carriage 62 and reads a code-
4 strip 10.

5 A timing module 72 is positioned in the line between
6 the sensor 64 and firing circuit 61. The timing module 72
7 provides for various special positioning functions, in-
8 cluding encoder-signal inversion or equivalent, during
9 scanning in one of two directions.

10 It also provides for backing off by one pulse and
11 then delay in pen firing, also during scanning in one of
12 two directions. Most particularly for purposes of the
13 present invention the timing module 72 switches into use
14 the interpolated, double-frequency positioning signal
15 mentioned above, for use only in printing black on re-
16 trace, when colors are being printed in the alternating
17 forward sweeps. (As noted earlier, this signal is also
18 used in printing black bidirectionally, when colors are
19 not being printed; but in this case the use of the inter-
20 polated signal is not switched by the timing module.)

21 Operation of this timing module 72 thus is not de-
22 sired at all times, but rather only synchronously with the
23 directional reversals of the carriage 62. Specifically,
24 the timing module 72 is to be inserted during operation in
25 one direction only, and replaced by a straight-through
26 bypass connection 73 during operation in the other direc-
27 tion -- in other words, operated asymmetrically -- and
28 this is the reason the timing module 72 is labelled in
29 Fig. 1 "asymmetrical".

30 This synchronous insertion and removal is symbolized
31 in Fig. 1 by a switch 67 which selects between the conven-
32 tional connection 73 and a timing-module connection 71.
33 This switch 67 is shown as controlled by a signal 66 that
34 is in turn derived from backward motion 63_B of the pen
35 carriage 62.

36 Thus the switch 67 is operated to select the timing-
37 module connection 71 during such backward motion 63_B, and
38 to select the bypass or conventional route 73 during

1 forward motion 63_p. This representation is merely symbol-
2 ic for tutorial purposes; people skilled in the art will
3 understand that the switch 67 may not exist as a discrete
4 physical element, and/or may instead be controlled from
5 the forward motion 63_p and/or -- as will much more common-
6 ly be the case -- can be controlled by some upstream
7 timing signal which also controls in common the pen-car-
8 riage motion 63_p, 63_p. Further the synchronous switch 67
9 need not be at the input side of the timing module 72 but
10 instead at the output side -- where in Fig. 1 a common
11 converging signal line 74 is shown as leading to the
12 firing circuit 61 -- or may in effect be at both sides.

13 Use of a system as illustrated in Fig. 1, at least as
14 most naturally interpreted, will result in the encoder-
15 signal inversion, the pulse "backing off" step and the
16 firing delay step all being performed during pen motion in
17 the same, common ("backward") direction. This limitation
18 while preferred is not required for successful practice of
19 the invention.

20
21

22 6. TOP/BOTTOM-OF-PAGE MASK ROTATION ONLY

23

24 At the bottom of each sheet of print medium, a rela-
25 tively tall region, that may be called the bottom-of-page
26 "handoff" zone, is defined by the distance between sets of
27 rollers that hold the medium taut. As noted earlier --
28 and as explained in greater detail in the above-mentioned
29 Broder et al. document -- preferably for printing on paper,
30 in this region the printing-medium advance height is low-
31 ered to half (Fig. 2c) its normal midpage value (Fig. 2b).

32 For example, in a preferred embodiment each pen has
33 ninety-six nozzles and so makes a ninety-six-pixel swath;
34 the normal advance distance (except for plastic media, per
35 this invention) is one third of this height, or thirty-two
36 pixels -- 1.33 mm, for a preferred pixel spacing of 1/24
37 mm (Fig. 2b). When the medium cannot be tensioned, as set

1 forth by Broder et al. the advance preferably is halved to
2 sixteen pixels or about 0.7 mm (Fig. 2c).

3 In shallower end zones consisting of the single top
4 (Fig. 2a) and bottom (Fig. 2d) swaths on each sheet of me-
5 dium, however, according to the present invention the ad-
6 vance height is reduced to zero -- i. e., eliminated
7 entirely. This is done when the pen (or set of pens) is
8 at either end of the data, but most preferably only if
9 that occurs while the medium is untensioned -- either in
10 the "handoff" zone or an analogous one at the top.

11 This operating mode is particularly important when
12 the pen is actually printing along the top or bottom edge
13 of the sheet. Ordinarily good performance is not obtained
14 with the pen skimming partly on and partly off the edge,
15 but space rotation would demand starting or ending in just
16 that condition, to provide three or six passes in a frac-
17 tional-swath zone along the edge. Under these circum-
18 stances, since space rotation can no longer be made to
19 occur, in effect, as a consequence of print-medium ad-
20 vance, it is provided through sweep rotation -- changing
21 the inking pattern between pen scans.

22 On each page the mask is first sweep-rotated on the
23 pen by firmware, for the first two sweeps, while the pen
24 is stationary (Fig. 2a); then the mask is fixed on the pen
25 and paper advance begins (Fig. 2b), producing space rota-
26 tion -- that is, the mask does not change relative to the
27 pen -- and most of the page is printed in this normal
28 three-pass mode. In the handoff zone, but not yet at the
29 end of data, the system makes a transition to one-sixth
30 advance, and only half (forty-eight) of the nozzles print,
31 but the mask is still space rotated (Fig. 2c). When final
32 data are reached, advance again halts and the remaining
33 two passes are flushed out -- with firmware sweep-rotating
34 the mask (Fig. 2d).

35
36 The above disclosure is intended as merely exemplary,
37 and not to limit the scope of the invention -- which is to
38 be determined by reference to the appended claims.



WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

- 1 1. A method of printing desired images on a printing
2 medium by construction from individual marks formed in
3 pixel arrays by a scanning print head that operates in
4 conjunction with a printing-medium advance mechanism; said
5 method comprising the steps of:
6 scanning the head repeatedly along a pen-scanning
7 axis that is substantially orthogonal to a printing-medium-advance axis;
8 during each scan of the head along the pen-scanning
9 axis, forming marks in a pattern that approximates at
10 least portions of a large number of generally parallel,
11 separated lines that are relatively steeply angled relative to the pen-scanning axis and relatively shallowly
12 angled relative to the printing-medium-advance axis;
13 during one or more earlier scans with respect to each
14 segment of an image, leaving unprinted regions between
15 said lines; and
16 during one or more later scans with respect to each
17 segment, filling in said unprinted regions.
18
19
- 1 2. The method of claim 1, wherein the mark-forming step
2 comprises forming said angled lines at substantially a
3 steepest angle possible that is:
4 within design architecture of the scanning print head
5 and print-medium-advance mechanism;
6 also provides at least approximately an equal number
7 of marks per pen scan, for desired images in which all
8 pixel locations are to be marked; and
9 does not contribute significantly to other types of
10 error.





1 3. The method of claim 1, wherein:
2 the mark-forming step comprises forming said angled
3 lines at a slope of at least 2:1 relative to the pen-
4 scanning axis.

1 4. The method of claim 3, wherein:
2 the mark-forming step comprises forming said angled
3 lines at a slope of roughly 3:1 relative to the pen-scan-
4 ning axis.

1 5. The method of claim 1, wherein during one of the
2 scans the cell is printed with:
3 a mark in one column of the cell for each of three
4 rows in direct succession;
5 a mark in another column of the cell for each of
6 three other rows in direct succession; and
7 a mark in still another column of the cell for each
8 of two other rows in direct succession.





1 6. The method of claim 1, wherein:
2 the total number of pen scans with respect to each
3 segment of the image is a number greater than four; and
4 the mark-forming step comprises, during each of
5 selected pairs of said more than four scans, printing the
6 cell with:
7
8 two marks in one column of the cell for each of
9 three rows in direct succession,
10
11 two marks in another column of the cell for each
12 of three other rows in direct succession, and
13
14 two marks in still another column of the cell
15 for each of two other rows in direct succession; and
16 further comprising the step of
17
18 advancing the printing medium relative to the marking
19 head, between successive scans.





1 7. A method of printing desired images on a printing
2 medium by construction from individual marks formed in
3 pixel arrays by a scanning print head that operates in
4 conjunction with a printing-medium advance mechanism; said
5 method being one that provides rapid throughput with
6 minimal end-of-page paper-shrink defect, and comprising
7 the steps of:
8 scanning the head repeatedly along a pen-scanning
9 axis that is substantially orthogonal to a printing-medium-
10 um-advance axis;
11 during each scan of the head along the pen-scanning
12 axis, forming marks with liquid-based colorant;
13 substantially concurrently with the mark-forming
14 step, heating the medium to accelerate drying of said
15 liquid-based colorant;
16 said heating step having a tendency to create an end-
17 of-page paper-shrink defect that accentuates positional
18 error components parallel to the printing-medium-advance
19 axis; and
20 said mark-forming step comprising forming said marks
21 in a pattern that approximates at least portions of a
22 large number of generally parallel, separated lines that
23 are relatively steeply angled relative to the pen-scanning
24 axis and relatively shallowly angled relative to the
25 printing-medium-advance axis;
26 said relatively steeply angled lines having a tenden-
27 cy to minimize said positional error components parallel
28 to the printing-medium-advance axis.





1 8. The method of claim 7, wherein the mark-forming step
2 comprises forming said angled lines at substantially a
3 steepest angle possible that is: --
4 within design architecture of the scanning print head
5 and print-medium-advance mechanism; and
6 also provides at least approximately an equal number
7 of marks per pen scan, for desired images in which all
8 pixel locations are to be marked.

1 9. The method of claim 7, wherein:
2 the mark-forming step comprises forming said angled
3 lines at a slope much greater than 1:1 relative to the
4 pen-scanning axis.

1 10. The method of claim ¹⁰⁻⁷7, wherein:
2 the mark-forming step comprises forming said angled
3 lines in a basic pattern cell that is three pixels wide
4 and eight pixels tall.





1 ||. Apparatus for printing desired images on a printing
2 medium by construction from individual marks formed in
3 pixel arrays; said apparatus comprising:
4 means for supporting such printing medium;
5 a print head mounted for motion along a direction
6 across the medium;
7 means for scanning the head across the medium;
8 means for providing relative motion of the printing
9 medium with respect to the print head, along a direction
10 of movement that is substantially orthogonal to the print
11 head motion;
12 means for heating the medium; and
13 means for, while the relative-motion-providing means
14 are not operating, forming marks in a pattern that approx-
15 imates at least portions of a large number of generally
16 parallel, separated lines that are relatively steeply
17 angled relative to the print-head motion and relatively
18 shallowly angled relative to the direction of relative
19 movement of the printing medium with respect to the print
20 head.

This Sheet Has Been Replaced



THIS SHEET HAS BEEN
REPLACED