

Description

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates generally to dispenser apparatus and more particularly to dispenser apparatus for liquid toner replenishment in imaging systems.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Liquid toner compositions for use in liquid toner imaging systems normally comprise a carrier liquid and toner particles. These two components deplete at different rates from a liquid toner supply reservoir which is normally part of such systems. The relative component depletion rates are dependent on the percent coverage of the images produced by the imaging system and on other factors.

Imaging systems, be they printers or copiers, generally produce a variety of images having a wide range of print coverage. It is well known that the balance between the various components of a liquid toner can have a strong effect on the quality of printed images. Therefore most imaging systems have replenishment systems, which provide replenishment with toner concentrate, having a relatively high percentage of particles and also containing carrier liquid, and with carrier liquid free of toner particles. One or both of these replenishment components may have charge director added thereto, or charge director may be supplied in a separate charge director replenishment solution.

Toner concentrate is added whenever the liquid toner becomes depleted of toner particles. The concentration of toner particles may be determined by measuring the optical density of the liquid toner composition in the reservoir. Carrier liquid is supplied whenever the total amount of liquid toner in the reservoir falls below a certain level. Charge director may be added when the conductivity of the solution is reduced.

The carrier liquid supply generally includes apparatus for the measurement of the liquid level in the reservoir, and a series of pumps and/or valves which are operated in response to a signal from the measurement apparatus to replenish the carrier liquid in the reservoir by pumping or otherwise transporting carrier liquid from the carrier liquid replenishment supply.

An exemplary system for the replenishment of liquid toner components is described in U.S. Patent 4,860,924, the disclosure of which is incorporated herein by reference.

U.S. Patent 3,789,794 describes a replenishment system including a dispenser container for paste like toner concentrate which utilizes a piston to force the paste out of the container. Movement of the piston is caused by a fluid under pressure at the back of the piston.

U.S. Patent 4,355,736 describes a container for dispensing liquid or paste as an aerosol, using a plunger whose movement is caused by compressed gas.

In multi-color electrophotography systems, liquid toners of different colors are required, each having associated therewith a separate replenishment system for toner particle concentrate and for carrier liquid, including separate measurement and supply apparatus. These separate systems add expense and complication and reduce reliability.

U.S. Patent 3,270,920 describes a dispenser container in which a liquid in an inner compartment is dispensed, in response to manual release of a valve, by pressure applied outside the inner compartment.

U.S. Patent 4,098,434 describes a fluid product dispenser in which an inner container contains the product to be dispensed and is surrounded by an outer container which contains a pressurized fluid. Pressure in the outer container is increased by applying a source of pressure to a one way valve which communicates with the exterior of the dispenser.

U.S. Patent 4,854,481 describes a cylindrical elastomeric storage receptacle having an inner bladder containing a material to be dispensed and an outer reinforced elastomeric casing which surrounds the inner bladder. The space between the bladder and casing is pressurized from an external pressure source to eject the material from the inner bladder.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention seeks to provide improved dispenser apparatus for replenishment of liquid toner in imaging systems.

There is therefore provided liquid toner concentrate dispenser apparatus as claimed in claim 1 and a dispenser container as claimed in claim 17.

In a preferred embodiment of the invention, the first valve is a push-type valve which is activated when depressed, and the second valve is a uni-directional pressure valve which is activated when the air pressure exterior to the second space is greater than the air pressure within the second space.

In a preferred embodiment of the invention, the air pressure means activates the first valve by causing axial displacement of the container and forces pressurized air into the second space via the second valve.

In another preferred embodiment of the invention, the air pressure means includes a piston which is in operative association with the container, so that activation of the air pressure means causes axial displacement of the piston and the container, thereby causing activation of the first valve.

In yet another preferred embodiment of the invention, the piston is mounted on a spring which is operative to cause the piston to return to its rest position when the air pressure means is not activated.

In another preferred embodiment of the invention, the liquid toner concentrate is contained within a flexible envelope which is disposed within the canister.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The present invention will be understood and appreciated more fully from the following detailed description, taken in conjunction with the drawings in which:

Fig. 1A is a side, partial sectional generalized illustration of multi-color imaging apparatus constructed and operative in accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 1B is a partial perspective view of the apparatus of Fig. 1A.

Fig. 2A is a simplified side sectional illustration of a liquid toner concentrate dispenser can constructed in accordance with a preferred embodiment of the invention;

Fig. 2B is an enlarged sectional view of part of the apparatus of Fig. 2A.

Fig. 3 is a side sectional illustration of a mounting bracket for a liquid toner concentrate dispenser can constructed in accordance with a preferred embodiment of the invention.

Figs. 4A and 4B are side sectional illustrations of the liquid toner concentrate dispenser can secured within the mounting bracket, showing the dispenser can in its two operative positions.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

Reference is now made to Figs. 1A and 1B which illustrate multicolor electrostatic imaging apparatus constructed and operative in accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention. As seen in Figs. 1A and 1B, there is provided an image bearing surface typically embodied in a rotating photoconductive drum 10. Operatively associated with photoconductive drum 10 is photoconductor charging apparatus 11 and imaging apparatus 12, for example a laser scanner, for providing a desired latent image on drum 10. The latent image normally includes image areas at a first electrical potential and background areas at another electrical potential.

Also associated with photoconductive drum 10 are a multicolor liquid developer assembly 16, an excess liquid removal assembly 18, an intermediate transfer member 20 and a toner cleaning station 22.

Developer assembly 16 preferably includes a developer roller electrode 17 spaced from photoconductive drum 10 and typically rotating in the same sense as drum 10, as indicated by arrows 19. This rotation provides for the surface of drum 10 and roller 17 to have opposite velocities in their region of propinquity. Developer assembly 16 also includes multicolor toner supply assembly 14, for providing colored toner to develop latent images on photoconductive drum 10.

Multicolor toner supply assembly 14 receives separate supplies of colored toner from four different reservoirs 40, 42, 44 and 46, typically containing Yellow (Y), Magenta (M), Cyan (C) and Black (K) liquid toners respectively. Pumps 48 may be provided at the entrances

of respective supply conduits 56, for providing a desired amount of pressure to feed the colored toner to a series of spray nozzles 57.

The above-mentioned multicolor supply assembly 14 and developer assembly 16 are described in greater detail in commonly assigned U.S. patent applications Serial No. 7/470,758 filed January 26, 1990, entitled LIQUID DEVELOPER SYSTEM, and Serial No. 7/570,776 filed August 22, 1990, entitled LIQUID DEVELOPER SYSTEM. Alternative preferred liquid developer assemblies are described in commonly assigned PCT Patent Publication WO 90/14619. While the invention is described herein in the context of the preferred liquid toner developer system, other liquid toner developer systems, as are well known in the art, may be employed.

Photoconductive drum 10, photoconductor charging apparatus 11 and imaging apparatus 12 may be any suitable drum, charging apparatus and imaging apparatus such as are well known in the art.

Excess liquid removal and image compacting assembly 18 typically includes a biased squeegee roller 21 which is urged against drum 10. Squeegee roller 21 is preferably formed of resilient slightly conductive polymeric material, and is charged to a potential of several hundred to a few thousand volts generally with the same polarity as that of the charge on the toner particles.

Intermediate transfer member 20 may be any suitable intermediate transfer member such as those described in commonly assigned U.S. Patent 4,974,027 and U.S. patent application 7/393,649 filed August 14, 1989, and is arranged for electrophoretic transfer of the image thereto from the image bearing surface. Intermediate transfer member 20 is preferably associated with a pressure roller 24 for subsequent transfer of the image onto a final substrate 25, such as paper, preferably by heat and pressure. A fuser 26 may be associated with substrate 25, for fixing the image thereon, if further fixing is required.

Cleaning station 22 may be any suitable cleaning station such as the resilient blade shown in Fig. 1 or that described in U.S. Patent 4,439, 035.

In accordance with one embodiment of the invention, after development of each image in a given single color, the single color image is transferred to intermediate transfer member 20. Subsequent images in different colors are sequentially transferred in mutual registration onto intermediate transfer member 20. When all of the desired images have been transferred to intermediate transfer member 20, the complete multi-color image is transferred from intermediate transfer member 20 to substrate 25. Pressure roller 24 preferably produces operative engagement between intermediate transfer member 20 and substrate 25 only when transfer of the composite image to substrate 25 takes place.

Alternatively, each single color image is transferred to substrate 25 via intermediate transfer member 20 after its formation. In this case, the paper is fed through the machine once for each color or is held on a platen (not

shown) and contacted with intermediate transfer member 20 during transfer of the single color images to substrate 25. As a further alternative, the intermediate transfer member 20 is omitted and the developed single color images are transferred sequentially directly from drum 10 to substrate 25.

Associated with each of reservoirs 40, 42, 44 and 46 are typically provided dispenser cans 66 of liquid toner concentrate, secured to mounting brackets 68. In a preferred embodiment of the invention, dispenser cans 66 and brackets 68 are constructed and operative as described hereinbelow.

In operation, a measurement responsive to the concentration of toner particles in liquid toner in the respective reservoir is performed preferably by measurement of the optical density of the liquid toner by an optical detector 132. When the density is below a first predetermined level, controller 97 activates air pressure source 222 to add a measured amount of toner concentrate from dispenser can 66 to the respective toner reservoir via a conduit 100 as described hereinbelow, thus increasing the toner particle concentration in the respective toner reservoir. The optical density of each of the colored toner dispersions is preferably separately measured by separate optical density measurement circuits. Exemplary forms of density measurement systems are shown in U.S. Patents 4,579,253 and 4,860,924.

Charge director is preferably included with the toner concentrate in a proper amount. A conductivity measuring apparatus (not shown) is provided in each reservoir to determine a low conductivity condition. If a low conductivity condition exists, then a measured amount of charge director solution is added to the specific reservoir. U.S. Patent 4,860,924, shows exemplary apparatus for carrying out the charge director replenishment function.

Each of reservoirs 40, 42, 44 and 46 also typically receives an input of recycled toner of a corresponding color from developer assembly 16, via conduits 150.

The construction and operation of the apparatus for dispensing liquid toner concentrate will now be described with reference to Figs. 2A, 2B, 3, 4A and 4B.

Each dispenser can 66 comprises a housing 82, which may be of any suitable solid material, such as aluminum or aluminum alloy, and may be similar in construction to the housings of commercially available aerosol spray cans. Preferably, housing 82 is cylindrical in shape, with one end 91 projecting inward and defining a smooth, outward facing concave surface 93, and the opposite end 95 projecting outward and circumscribed with projecting rib 84. At the center of each of the opposite end portions are small bore openings, 86 and 88, enabling communication between the interior and exterior of the housing.

Located within housing 82 is a movable divider 80 which separates the internal volume of housing 82 into a first space 96 containing liquid toner concentrate and a second space 90. Divider 80 is made of any suitable solid or flexible material impervious to liquid and may

take the form of a plunger or piston, or preferably a flexible envelope as shown. A valve 92 is disposed within communication opening 86 and connects space 96 with the exterior of housing 82. Valve 92 is normally closed as shown in Fig. 2A. When valve 92 is pushed inward, as shown in Fig. 2B, the valve is open, thereby allowing for egress of toner concentrate from space 96 to the exterior of dispenser can 66. A uni-directional valve 94 is disposed within communication opening 88, and is operative to allow air from outside the can into space 90 when the air pressure outside the can is greater than that inside space 90.

Mounting bracket 68, shown more clearly in Fig. 3, is preferably formed of any suitable non-corrosive metal, metal alloy or plastic, is cylindrical in shape with end portions 206 and 208 and is formed with a side aperture 204. End portion 206 has a fixed central portion 209 formed with a small bore opening 212 at its center which is slightly larger in diameter than the diameter of valve 92. Conduit 100 which has a diameter smaller than that of bore opening 212 leads away from the center thereof to its respective liquid toner reservoir. An axially movable cylindrical internal portion 210 is mounted, concentric with conduit 100, on a spring 211. When spring 211 is in its rest position, internal portion 210 is elevated in the direction of opposite end portion 208, as shown in Fig. 3.

End portion 208 has a piston-like axially movable central portion 214 which is mounted on a spring 219. When spring 219 is in its rest position, central portion 214 is at a maximum distance away from opposite end portion 206. Central portion 214 has a small diameter bore opening 218 running through its center and an elastomer pad 216 which is configured to sealingly abut surface 93 of end portion 91 of dispenser can 66. The conduit formed by opening 218 connects with a region 220 which leads to air pressure source 222.

Dispenser can 66 is readily placed within mounting bracket 68 through aperture 204, and is secured therein in the position as shown in Fig. 4A. In such position, valve 92 is not depressed and no egress of toner concentrate is possible. When air-pressure source 222 is activated in response to a signal from controller 97, the following sequence occurs: pressurized air flows from air pressure source 222 into region 220 forcing axial movement of central portion 214 in the direction of opposite end portion 206. Elastomer pad 216 then abuts on surface 93 of end portion 91 of dispenser can 66. Continued activation of the air pressure source causes additional movement of central portion 214, thereby forcing axial movement of dispenser can 66 within mounting bracket 68 until the can reaches the position as shown in Fig. 4B. It will be appreciated that such position is determined by the maximum allowable axial movement of spring mounted internal portion 210 of end portion 206. It will also be appreciated that in such position valve 92 is open, having been depressed upon abutment with the base of bore opening 212, and as a consequence egress of toner concentrate becomes possible.

Continued activation of air pressure source 222 results in an ingress of pressurized air into space 90 within dispenser can 66, through conduit 218 and valve 94. Further ingress of pressurized air into space 90 after valve 92 is open results in a movement of divider 80 in the direction of valve 92, thereby causing a measured egress of toner concentrate from space 96, via a conduit 100 to a respective liquid toner reservoir such as reservoir 44. When operation of air pressure source 222 is suspended, following a signal from controller 97, pressurized air is removed from region 220, but is not removed from interior air space 90 due to the action of uni-directional valve 94. The drop in air pressure within region 220 to the ambient air pressure results in axial movement of dispenser can 66 towards end portion 208, due to the tension release effect of springs 211 and 219, thereby closing valve 92 and returning the can to the position as shown in Fig. 4A.

A preferred toner for use in the present invention is prepared by mixing ten parts of Elvax II 5950T (E.I. du Pont) and five parts of Isopar L (Exxon) at low speed in a jacketed double planetary mixer connected to an oil heating unit set at 130°C for one hour. 5 parts of Isopar L are added to the mix and the whole is mixed for a further hour at high speed. Ten parts of Isopar L, preheated to 110°C, are added, and mixing is continued without heating until the temperature of the mixture drops to 40°C. Ninety grams of the resultant product is transferred to a 01 attritor (Union Process) together with 7.5 g. of Mogul L (Cabot) and 120 g. Isopar L. The mixture is ground for 24 hours with water cooling ($\approx 20^\circ\text{C}$). The resultant toner particles have a median (by weight) diameter of about 2.1 μm . The resultant material is diluted to a non-volatile solids content of 1.5%, using Isopar L. Charge directors as known in the art are added to charge the toner particles. Preferably, the charge directors described in commonly assigned U.S. patent application 7/354,121, filed May 22, 1989, or U.S. patent application 7/533,765, filed on June 6, 1990, may be used.

Other appropriate liquid toners may alternatively be employed. For colored liquid developers, carbon black is replaced by color pigments as is well known in the art.

It will be appreciated by persons skilled in the art that the present invention is not limited to what has been particularly shown and described hereinabove. Rather the scope of the present invention is defined only by the claims which follow:

Claims

1. Apparatus for dispensing material such as liquid toner concentrate comprising:

a canister (82) being a rigid enclosure;
a movable partition (80) disposed within the canister, said movable partition defining a first space (96) containing the material such as liquid

toner concentrate and a second space (90) between the movable partition and the canister; a first valve (92) communicating with said first space for allowing egress of the material such as liquid toner concentrate from said first space when said first valve is activated; a second valve (94) communicating with said second space for allowing ingress of pressurized fluid into said second space when said second valve is activated, characterized by :
mounting means (210,214) operative to secure the canister while allowing for axial movement of the canister; and
fluid pressure means (220,222) for causing axial movement of the canister and selective dispensing of the material such as liquid toner concentrate from the first space.

2. Apparatus according to claim 1 wherein the fluid is a gas.
3. Apparatus according to claim 2 wherein the gas is air.
4. Apparatus according to any of the preceding claims, wherein the fluid pressure means is a gas pressure means.
5. Apparatus according to claim 4 wherein the gas pressure means is an air pressure means.
6. Apparatus according to any of the preceding claims wherein the fluid pressure means is operative to activate the first and second valves thereby to cause said selective dispensing of the material such as toner concentrate from the first space.
7. Apparatus according to any of the preceding claims wherein said first valve is a push-type valve which is activated when said first valve is depressed.
8. Apparatus according to any of the preceding claims wherein the fluid pressure means activates said first valve by causing displacement of said container.
9. Apparatus according to any of the preceding claims wherein said second valve is a uni-directional pressure valve which is activated when the fluid pressure exterior to said second space is greater than the fluid pressure within said second space.
10. Apparatus according to any of the preceding claims wherein the fluid pressure means forces pressurized fluid into said second space via said second valve.
11. Apparatus according to any of the preceding claims wherein the fluid pressure means includes a piston in operative association with said canister, whereby



Continued activation of air pressure source 222 results in an ingress of pressurized air into space 90 within dispenser can 66, through conduit 218 and valve 94. Further ingress of pressurized air into space 90 after valve 92 is open results in a movement of divider 80 in the direction of valve 92, thereby causing a measured egress of toner concentrate from space 96, via a conduit 100 to a respective liquid toner reservoir such as reservoir 44. When operation of air pressure source 222 is suspended, following a signal from controller 97, pressurized air is removed from region 220, but is not removed from interior air space 90 due to the action of uni-directional valve 94. The drop in air pressure within region 220 to the ambient air pressure results in axial movement of dispenser can 66 towards end portion 208, due to the tension release effect of springs 211 and 219, thereby closing valve 92 and returning the can to the position as shown in Fig. 4A.

A preferred toner for use in the present invention is prepared by mixing ten parts of Elvax II 5950T (E.I. du Pont) and five parts of Isopar L (Exxon) at low speed in a jacketed double planetary mixer connected to an oil heating unit set at 130°C for one hour. 5 parts of Isopar L are added to the mix and the whole is mixed for a further hour at high speed. Ten parts of Isopar L, preheated to 110°C, are added, and mixing is continued without heating until the temperature of the mixture drops to 40°C. Ninety grams of the resultant product is transferred to a 01 attritor (Union Process) together with 7.5 g. of Mogul L (Cabot) and 120 g. Isopar L. The mixture is ground for 24 hours with water cooling (≈20°C). The resultant toner particles have a median (by weight) diameter of about 2.1 μm. The resultant material is diluted to a non-volatile solids content of 1.5%, using Isopar L. Charge directors as known in the art are added to charge the toner particles. Preferably, the charge directors described in commonly assigned U.S. patent application 7/354,121, filed May 22, 1989, or U.S. patent application 7/533,765, filed on June 6, 1990, may be used.

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Claims

1. Apparatus for dispensing material such as liquid toner concentrate comprising:

a canister (82) being a rigid enclosure;
a movable partition (80) disposed within the canister, said movable partition defining a first space (96) containing the material such as liquid

toner concentrate and a second space (90) between the movable partition and the canister; a first valve (92) communicating with said first space for allowing egress of the material such as liquid toner concentrate from said first space when said first valve is activated; a second valve (94) communicating with said second space for allowing ingress of pressurized fluid into said second space when said second valve is activated, characterized by : mounting means (210,214) operative to secure the canister while allowing for axial movement of the canister; and fluid pressure means (220,222) for causing axial movement of the canister and selective dispensing of the material such as liquid toner concentrate from the first space.

2. Apparatus according to claim 1 wherein the fluid is a gas.
3. Apparatus according to claim 2 wherein the gas is air.
4. Apparatus according to any of the preceding claims, wherein the fluid pressure means is a gas pressure means.
5. Apparatus according to claim 4 wherein the gas pressure means is an air pressure means.
6. Apparatus according to any of the preceding claims wherein the fluid pressure means is operative to activate the first and second valves thereby to cause said selective dispensing of the material such as toner concentrate from the first space.
7. Apparatus according to any of the preceding claims wherein said first valve is a push-type valve which is activated when said first valve is depressed.
8. Apparatus according to any of the preceding claims wherein the fluid pressure means activates said first valve by causing displacement of said container.
9. Apparatus according to any of the preceding claims wherein said second valve is a uni-directional pressure valve which is activated when the fluid pressure exterior to said second space is greater than the fluid pressure within said second space.
10. Apparatus according to any of the preceding claims wherein the fluid pressure means forces pressurized fluid into said second space via said second valve.
11. Apparatus according to any of the preceding claims wherein the fluid pressure means includes a piston in operative association with said canister, whereby



activation of said fluid pressure means activates said first valve by causing axial displacement of said piston and said canister.

12. Apparatus according to claim 11 wherein said piston is mounted on a spring which is operative to cause the piston to return to its rest position when the fluid pressure means is not activated. 5
13. Apparatus according to claim 11 or claim 12 wherein the fluid pressure means is operative to maintain said canister in a first position wherein said first valve is not activated and in a second position wherein said first valve is activated. 10
14. Apparatus according to claim 13 wherein the fluid pressure means includes a counter-spring in operative association with said canister, which is operative to cause the container to return to said first position when the fluid pressure means is not activated. 15
15. Apparatus according to any of the preceding claims wherein said canister is a rigid enclosure having first and second communication openings in opposite end portions thereof, said first valve being disposed in said first communication opening and said second valve being disposed in said second communication opening. 20
16. Apparatus according to any of the preceding claims wherein said movable partition is a flexible envelope. 25
17. A dispensing container for dispensing a material such as liquid toner concentrate comprising: 30
 - a canister (82);
 - a movable partition (80) disposed within the canister, said movable partition defining a first space (96) containing the material such as liquid toner concentrate and a second space (90) between the movable partition and the canister; 40
 - a first valve (92) communicating with said first space for allowing egress of material from said first space when said first valve is activated; and 45
 - a second valve (94) communicating with said second space for allowing ingress of pressurized fluid into said second space when said second valve is activated, characterized by the canister being a rigid enclosure having first and second communication openings in the opposite end portions thereof, said first valve (92) being disposed within said first communication opening (86) and said second valve being disposed within said second communication opening (88). 50
18. A dispensing container according to claim 17 55

wherein said movable partition comprises a flexible envelope.

19. A dispensing container according to claim 17 wherein said movable partition comprises a plunger.
20. A dispenser container according to any of claims 17-19 wherein said first valve is an axial push-type valve which is activated when said first valve is depressed.
21. A dispenser container according to any of claims 17-20 wherein said second valve is a one-way pressure valve which is activated when the fluid pressure exterior to said canister is greater than the fluid pressure within said second space.
22. A dispenser container according to any of claims 17-21 wherein said fluid is a gas.
23. A dispenser container according to claim 22 wherein the gas is air.

25 Patentansprüche

1. Vorrichtung zum Ausgeben von Material, wie z. B. Flüssigtonerkonzentrat, mit:
 - einem Behälter (82), der eine steife Hülle ist; einer bewegbaren Abteilung (80), die innerhalb des Behälters angeordnet ist, wobei die bewegbare Abteilung einen das Material, wie beispielsweise Flüssigtonerkonzentrat, enthaltenden ersten Raum (96) und einen zweiten Raum (90) zwischen der bewegbaren Abteilung und dem Behälter begrenzt
 - einem ersten Ventil (92), das mit dem ersten Raum kommuniziert, um den Austritt des Materials, wie beispielsweise Flüssigtonerkonzentrat, aus dem ersten Raum zuzulassen, wenn das erste Ventil aktiviert ist;
 - einem zweiten Ventil (94), das mit dem zweiten Raum kommuniziert, um den Eintritt eines Druckfluides in den zweiten Raum zuzulassen, wenn das zweite Ventil aktiviert ist, gekennzeichnet durch:
 - Einbaumittel (210, 214), die so wirken, daß sie den Behälter sichern, während sie eine Axialbewegung des Behälters zulassen; und
 - Fluiddruckmittel (220, 222) zum Bewirken einer Axialbewegung des Behälters und einer wahlweisen Ausgabe des Materials, wie beispielsweise Flüssigtonerkonzentrat, aus dem ersten Raum.
2. Vorrichtung gemäß Anspruch 1, in welcher das Fluid ein Gas ist.



3. Vorrichtung gemäß Anspruch 2, in welcher das Gas Luft ist.
4. Vorrichtung gemäß einem der vorstehenden Ansprüche, in welcher das Fluiddruckmittel ein Gasdruckmittel ist. 5
5. Vorrichtung gemäß Anspruch 4, in welcher das Gasdruckmittel ein Luftdruckmittel ist. 10
6. Vorrichtung gemäß einem der vorstehenden Ansprüche, in welcher das Fluiddruckmittel so funktioniert, daß es das erste und das zweite Ventil aktiviert, um dadurch die wahlweise Ausgabe des Materials, wie beispielsweise Tonerkonzentrat, aus dem ersten Raum zu veranlassen. 15
7. Vorrichtung gemäß einem der vorstehenden Ansprüche, in welchem das erste Ventil ein Stoßventil ist, welches aktiviert ist, wenn das erste Ventil herabgedrückt ist. 20
8. Vorrichtung gemäß einem der vorstehenden Ansprüche, in welcher das Fluiddruckmittel das erste Ventil aktiviert, indem es eine Verlagerung des Behälters bewirkt. 25
9. Vorrichtung gemäß einem der vorstehenden Ansprüche, in welcher das zweite Ventil ein in einer Richtung wirkendes Druckventil ist, welches aktiviert ist, wenn der Fluiddruck außerhalb des zweiten Raumes größer ist als der Fluiddruck innerhalb des zweiten Raumes. 30
10. Vorrichtung gemäß einem der vorstehenden Ansprüche, in welchem das Fluiddruckmittel Druckfluid über das zweite Ventil in den zweiten Raum drückt. 35
11. Vorrichtung gemäß einem der vorstehenden Ansprüche, in welcher das Fluiddruckmittel einen mit dem Behälter in Wirkverbindung stehenden Kolben umfaßt, wobei eine Aktivierung des Fluiddruckmittels das erste Ventil aktiviert, indem eine Axialverlagerung des Kolbens und des Behälters bewirkt wird. 40 45
12. Vorrichtung gemäß Anspruch 11, in welchem der Kolben auf einer Feder angebracht ist, welche so funktioniert, daß der Kolben in seine Ruheposition zurückkehrt, wenn das Fluiddruckmittel nicht aktiviert ist. 50
13. Vorrichtung gemäß Anspruch 11 oder 12, in welcher das Fluiddruckmittel so funktioniert daß es den Behälter in einer ersten Position, in welcher das erste Ventil nicht aktiviert ist, und in einer zweiten Position, in welcher das erste Ventil aktiviert ist, hält. 55
14. Vorrichtung gemäß Anspruch 13, in welcher das Fluiddruckmittel eine Gegenfeder in Wirkverbindung mit dem Behälter umfaßt, welche so funktioniert, daß sie den Behälter dazu veranlaßt, zu der ersten Position zurückzukehren, wenn das Fluiddruckmittel nicht aktiviert ist.
15. Vorrichtung gemäß einem der vorstehenden Ansprüche, in welcher der Behälter eine steife Hülle ist, die eine erste und eine zweite Kommunikationsöffnung in ihren entgegengesetzten Endabschnitten aufweist, wobei das erste Ventil in der ersten Kommunikationsöffnung angeordnet ist und das zweite Ventil in der zweiten Kommunikationsöffnung angeordnet ist.
16. Vorrichtung gemäß einem der vorstehenden Ansprüche, in welcher die bewegbare Abteilung eine flexible Umhüllung ist.
17. Ausgabebehälter zum Ausgeben von Material, wie beispielsweise Flüssigtonerkonzentrat, mit:
 einem Behälter (82);
 einer bewegbaren Abteilung (80), die innerhalb des Behälters angeordnet ist, wobei die bewegbare Abteilung einen ersten Raum (96) und einen zweiten Raum (90) zwischen der bewegbaren Abteilung und dem Behälter definiert;
 einem ersten Ventil (92), das mit dem ersten Raum kommuniziert, um einen Austritt von Material aus dem ersten Raum zuzulassen, wenn das erste Ventil aktiviert ist; und
 einem zweiten Ventil (94), das mit dem zweiten Raum kommuniziert, um einen Eintritt von Druckfluid in den zweiten Raum zuzulassen, wenn das zweite Ventil aktiviert ist, gekennzeichnet durch
 den Behälter, der eine steife Hülle mit einer ersten und einer zweiten Kommunikationsöffnung in ihren entgegengesetzten Endabschnitten ist, wobei das erste Ventil (92) innerhalb der ersten Kommunikationsöffnung (86) angeordnet ist und das zweite Ventil innerhalb der zweiten Kommunikationsöffnung (88) angeordnet ist.
18. Ausgabebehälter gemäß Anspruch 17, in welchem die bewegbare Abteilung eine flexible Umhüllung aufweist.
19. Ausgabebehälter gemäß Anspruch 17, in welchem die bewegbare Abteilung einen Druckkolben umfaßt.
20. Ausgabebehälter gemäß einem der Ansprüche



17-19, in welchem das erste Ventil ein axiales Stoßventil ist, welches aktiviert ist, wenn das erste Ventil herabgedrückt ist.

21. Ausgabebehälter gemäß einem der Ansprüche 17-20, in welchem das zweite Ventil ein Einweg-Druckventil ist, welches aktiviert ist, wenn der Fluiddruck außerhalb des Behälters größer ist als der Fluiddruck innerhalb des zweiten Raumes.

22. Ausgabebehälter gemäß einem der Ansprüche 17-21, in welchem das Fluid ein Gas ist.

23. Ausgabebehälter gemäß Anspruch 22, in welchem das Gas Luft ist.

Revendications

1. Appareil pour distribuer une matière, telle qu'un concentré de toner liquide, comprenant:

un récipient (82) constituant une enceinte rigide;

une cloison mobile (80) disposée dans le récipient, ladite cloison mobile définissant un premier espace (96) contenant la matière, telle qu'un concentré de toner liquide, et un second espace (90) entre la cloison mobile et le récipient;

une première valve (92) communiquant avec ledit premier espace pour permettre la sortie de la matière, telle qu'un concentré de toner liquide, hors du premier espace quand ladite première valve est activée;

une seconde valve (94) communiquant avec ledit second espace pour permettre l'entrée d'un fluide sous pression dans ledit second espace quand ladite seconde valve est activée, caractérisé par:

un moyen de montage (210, 214) servant à fixer le récipient tout en permettant le déplacement axial de ce dernier; et

un moyen (220, 222) de compression de fluide pour provoquer le déplacement axial du récipient et la distribution sélective de la matière, telle qu'un concentré de toner liquide, à partir du premier espace.

2. Appareil selon la revendication 1, dans lequel le fluide est un gaz.

3. Appareil selon la revendication 2, dans lequel le gaz est de l'air.

4. Appareil selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, dans lequel le moyen de compression de fluide est un moyen de compression de gaz.

5. Appareil selon la revendication 4, dans lequel le moyen de compression de gaz est un moyen de compression d'air.

6. Appareil selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, dans lequel le moyen de compression de fluide sert à activer les première et seconde valves pour provoquer ainsi ladite distribution sélective de la matière, telle qu'un concentré de toner, à partir du premier espace.

7. Appareil selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, dans lequel ladite première valve est une valve du type à activation par poussée qui est activée quand l'obturateur de ladite première valve est enfoncé.

8. Appareil selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, dans lequel le moyen de compression de fluide active ladite première valve en provoquant le déplacement dudit récipient.

9. Appareil selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, dans lequel ladite seconde valve est une vanne unidirectionnelle qui est activée quand la pression de fluide à l'extérieur dudit second espace est supérieure à la pression de fluide à l'intérieur dudit second espace.

10. Appareil selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, dans lequel le moyen de compression de fluide refoule le fluide sous pression dans ledit second espace par l'intermédiaire de la seconde valve.

11. Appareil selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, dans lequel le moyen de compression de fluide comprend un piston associé fonctionnellement audit récipient, grâce à quoi l'activation dudit premier moyen de compression de fluide active ladite première valve en provoquant le déplacement axial dudit piston et dudit récipient.

12. Appareil selon la revendication 11, dans lequel ledit piston est monté sur un ressort qui sert à faire revenir le piston dans sa position de repos quand le moyen de compression de fluide n'est pas activé.

13. Appareil selon la revendication 11 ou la revendication 12, dans lequel le moyen de compression de fluide sert à maintenir ledit récipient dans une première position dans laquelle ladite première valve n'est pas activée et dans une seconde position dans laquelle ladite première valve est activée.

14. Appareil selon la revendication 13, dans lequel le moyen de compression de fluide comprend un ressort antagoniste associé fonctionnellement audit



réceptient, ce ressort servant à faire revenir le réceptient dans ladite première position quand le moyen de compression de fluide est n'est pas activé.

15. Appareil selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, dans lequel ledit réceptient est une enceinte rigide comportant des première et seconde ouvertures de communication dans ses parties d'extrémité opposées, ladite première valve étant disposée dans ladite première ouverture de communication et ladite seconde valve étant disposée dans ladite seconde ouverture de communication. 5
16. Appareil selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes dans lequel ladite cloison mobile est une enveloppe flexible. 10
17. Conteneur de distribution pour distribuer une matière telle qu'un concentré de toner liquide, comprenant: 15
- un réceptient (82);
une cloison mobile (80) disposée à l'intérieur du réceptient, ladite cloison mobile définissant un premier espace (96) contenant la matière, telle qu'un concentré de toner liquide, et un second espace (90) entre la cloison mobile et le réceptient; 25
une première valve (92) communiquant avec ledit premier espace pour permettre la sortie de la matière hors dudit premier espace quant ladite première valve est activée; et 30
une seconde valve (94) communiquant avec ledit second espace pour permettre l'entrée d'un fluide sous pression dans ledit second espace quand ladite seconde valve est activée, caractérisé par le fait que: 35
le réceptient est une enceinte rigide comportant des première et seconde ouvertures de communication dans ses parties d'extrémité opposées, ladite première valve (92) étant disposée dans ladite première ouverture de communication (86) et ladite seconde valve étant disposée dans ladite seconde ouverture communication (88). 40 45
18. Réceptient de distribution selon la revendication 17, dans lequel ladite cloison mobile comprend une enveloppe flexible. 50
19. Réceptient de distribution selon la revendication 17, dans lequel ladite cloison mobile comprend un plongeur.
20. Réceptient de distribution selon l'une quelconque des revendications 17-19, dans lequel ladite première valve est une valve axiale du type à activation par poussée qui est activée quand l'obturateur de ladite

première valve est enfoncée.

21. Réceptient selon l'une quelconque des revendications 17-20, dans lequel ladite seconde valve est une valve unidirectionnelle activée par pression, cette valve étant activée quand la pression à l'extérieur dudit réceptient est supérieure à la pression de fluide dans ledit second espace.
22. Réceptient de distribution selon l'une quelconque des revendications 17-21, dans lequel ledit fluide est un gaz.
23. Réceptient selon la revendication 22, dans lequel le gaz est de l'air.