

Description

TECHNICAL FIELD

The present invention relates to ink-jet printers, and, more particularly, to alignment of the printhead and carriage and an electrical interconnect lock-in mechanism for controlling the printhead.

BACKGROUND ART

In ink-jet printing technology, a printhead, comprising a plurality of nozzles in a nozzle plate, is fluidically associated with a reservoir of ink. The printhead is mounted on one end of a print cartridge and the reservoir is provided inside the cartridge.

An interconnect means is provided, which carries electrical signals from a microprocessor in the printer to the printhead. For thermal ink-jet printers, these signals provide a current to resistors associated with the nozzles and thus control the heating of specific resistors, which in turn form droplets of ink. The droplets of ink are expelled through the nozzles toward a print medium, such as paper. The particular pattern of resistor heating controls the pattern of characters formed on the print medium.

The print cartridge is supported in a carriage, which is adapted to move bidirectionally, normal to the movement of the print medium through the printer. The carriage movement is controlled by a motor and an associated belt drive, with the motor controlled by the microprocessor.

Insertion of an ink-jet cartridge into the carriage often necessitates use of two hands or two operations. Further, many cartridge/carriage configurations do not provide simultaneous alignment of the nozzle plate in the X, Y, and Z directions. Finally, contact between the printhead and the interconnect means must be reliably made, in order to ensure proper nozzle firing.

Accordingly, it is desired to provide a cartridge/carriage assembly that includes the foregoing advantages without the limitations of the prior art.

EP-A-0122577 (Siemens AG) describes a printer cartridge/carriage assembly comprising a carriage mounted on a guide rail and a printer cartridge. The cartridge is slotted onto the carriage and secured in place by means of a spring-loaded snap fitting arm attached to the mounting of the carriage.

The present invention provides a printhead cartridge/carriage lock-in assembly, for printing on a print medium, comprising:

- a. a cartridge having electrical contacts, a reference system, and a plurality of print elements, the print elements being disposed out of the

plane of the electrical contacts;

b. carriage means;

c. said carriage means including base support means for receiving the cartridge;

d. said base support means depending into referencing means, for aligning the cartridge in proper printing position along the x, y and z directions;

e. electrical interconnect means on the carriage means, to supply control signals to the cartridge electrical contacts when the cartridge is inserted in the carriage means, said electrical interconnect means being disposed out of the plane of the print elements.

The cartridge has top, bottom, sides, front and rear surfaces and preferably includes a printhead on the bottom surface, a contact on the back surface connected to the printhead, referencing pads on the side surfaces, and a lip on the back surface for accepting a snap spring for locking the cartridge in position in the carriage. The securing means includes the snap spring and means for receiving the referencing pads on the cartridge. The force loading means urge the interconnect means against the contact of the cartridge.

The printhead cartridge/carriage assembly of the invention requires only one hand of the operator to both insert and lock the cartridge in position. Further, the cartridge/carriage assembly provides simultaneous alignment of the nozzle plate in the X, Y, and Z directions. Finally, contact between the printhead and the interconnect means is reliably made each time the cartridge is inserted and locked in position, thereby ensuring proper nozzle firing each time.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is a perspective view of an assembled carriage/carriage assembly, together with electrical interconnect thereto;

FIG. 2 is an exploded side elevational view showing the assembly of the electrical interconnect and an elastomeric support in the cartridge;

FIG. 3 is a perspective view, partly cut-away, of the elastomeric support;

FIG. 4 is a front elevational view of the carriage;

FIG. 5 is a side elevational view of the carriage, without the cartridge;

FIG. 6a is a cross-sectional view of the assembly depicted in FIG. 5, showing the cartridge inserted into the carriage, but not locked into place;

FIG. 6b is a view similar to that of FIG. 6a, but showing the cartridge locked in position;

FIG. 7 is a view similar to that of FIG. 6b, but showing a greatly enlarged view of the electrical interconnect and elastomeric support assembled

in the carriage;

FIG. 8 is a side elevational view similar to that of FIG. 4, with the cartridge chute removed in order to show the positioning of the electrical interconnect in the carriage; and

FIG. 9 is a perspective view of the cartridge, showing the printhead electrical contact, which provides electrical connection to the resistors in the printhead, and the reference pads.

BEST MODES OF CARRYING OUT THE INVENTION

Referring now to the drawings wherein like numerals of reference designate like elements throughout, a print cartridge/carriage assembly, denoted generally at 10, is shown in FIG. 1. The assembly 10 comprises a carriage 12 in which a print cartridge 14 is depicted, locked into position. An interconnect strip 16 provides electrical signals from a microprocessor (not shown) to the cartridge 14, as discussed more fully below.

As shown in FIG. 2, the carriage 12 comprises a base support 18 and a chute 20 affixed thereto by fastening means 22. The carriage 12 advantageously comprises a glass-filled, carbon-filled, polytetrafluoroethylene-filled, silicon-filled polycarbonate.

The interconnect strip 16 and a spring pad 24 are sandwiched by the support 18 and chute 20. The spring pad 24 comprises a resilient, elastomeric material and, as seen in FIG. 3, comprises a plurality of resilient bumps 26. The spring pad 24 is seated in a depression 25 (shown in FIG. 4) in the carriage base support 18, behind a portion of the interconnect strip 16, as described more fully below.

The base support 18 and chute 20 are aligned in proper relationship by molded-in features such as pipe 27, which engage through corresponding openings in the interconnect strip 16 into opposed openings in the other member.

The interconnect strip 16 comprises a strip of flexible dielectric material, carrying a plurality of electrically conducting lines 28, as seen more clearly in FIG. 8. The conducting lines 28 terminate in convex contact bumps or dimples 30, which are configured in a particular pattern.

The bumps 26 on the spring pad 24 are configured in the same pattern as the contact dimples 30 on the interconnect strip 16. As seen in FIG. 7, the spring pad bumps 26 provide a force loading means against the contact dimples 30 to urge them against the cartridge 14.

The cartridge 14 comprises top 32, bottom 34, sides 36, 38, front 40 and back 42 surfaces. The cartridge 14 advantageously comprises a modified polyphenylene oxide.

A printhead 44 is provided on the bottom surface 34. The printhead 44 comprises a plurality of resistors (not shown) associated with a plurality of nozzles (not shown) formed in a nozzle plate (not shown). Ink (not shown) is stored in a reservoir interior the cartridge 14.

The cartridge 14 also includes a contact strip 46 on the back surface 42, which wraps around to the bottom surface 34 to provide a plurality of conducting paths or traces to the resistors. In particular, each resistor is supplied by an electrical signal along a unique conducting path. The contact strip 46 includes a plurality of concave contact pads 48, which are arranged in the same pattern as the convex contact dimples 30 on the interconnect strip 16. Locking of the cartridge 14 in the carriage 12, as described in greater detail below, matches up the contact dimples 30 with the contact pads 48, to provide an electrical path from the microprocessor to each of the resistors in the printhead 44.

The contact strip 46 comprises a flexible material having a plurality of electrical traces thereon. Preferably, a tape automated bond (TAB) circuit of the type manufactured and sold by 3M Company (Minneapolis, MN) is employed.

The top surface 32 of the cartridge 14 is provided with a pair of finger grips 50a, 50b. The larger finger grip 50a terminates in a V-shaped member 52a, which may be provided with an arrowhead insignia to denote the proper direction of orientation of the cartridge 14. When the cartridge 14 is locked in the carriage 12, the cartridge is received by a similarly shaped surface on the carriage to provide a visual reference for proper orientation. Lock-out ears 54 further act to prevent mis-orientation of the cartridge 14 in the carriage 12.

Reference pads 56, seen more clearly in FIG. 9, are provided on the cartridge 14 near the base thereof. In particular, two sets of reference pads 56 are provided; these comprise sculpted surfaces that align the nozzle plate in the X, Y and Z directions. The X reference pad 56x is a surface parallel to the side surface 38. (There is only one X reference pad 56x, since the carriage 12 is provided with a side spring 58 which urges against the opposite side surface 36 to force the cartridge against one side of the chute 20. The Y reference pad comprises the upper vertical surface 56y of the sculpted surface. The Z reference pad comprises the inner horizontal surface 56z of the sculpted surface. The junction of 56y and 56z comprises a pivot or rotation point 56r, about which the cartridge 14 rotates during the lock-in operation.

Downwardly depending L-shaped members 60a,b on the support base 18 each cooperatively engage one of the reference pads 56 in mating association. A snap-spring 62 in the upper portion

of the chute 20 engages a ledge member 64 on the back surface 42 of the cartridge 14.

The L-shaped members 60a,b provide reference surface against which the reference pads 56 of the cartridge bear. In particular, reference pad 56x bears against reference surface 60x on member 60a (the member on the opposite side of the side spring 58). Reference pads 56y push back against reference surfaces 60y (shown in FIG. 2). Reference pads 56z bear down on reference surfaces 60z.

The snap-spring 62 is housed in a molded-in feature 68 of the carriage support base 18. A mating housing 67, which sits above the snap-spring 62 when the base 18 and chute 20 are assembled, includes an inward V-shaped surface 67a, which receives the similarly-shaped surface 52a of the cartridge 14. The rear of the housing 66 comprises a finger grip 68. The front of the cartridge chute 20 is also provided with a finger grip 20b.

The support 18 of the carriage 12 includes a bearing 70, which is associated with a carriage rod (not shown). The carriage rod is positioned substantially parallel with the paper drive axis (not shown), and permits bidirectional movement of the carriage 12 therealong. The carriage 12 is moved by a belt (not shown), attached to the carriage by a belt attachment 72. The belt is attached to a carriage drive motor (not shown), which is controlled by the microprocessor.

A reference means, or slider bump, 74 rides on the surface of a carriage guide 76. The weight of the carriage 12 preloads the slider bump 74 against the carriage guide 76, thereby making constant contact. The slider bump 74 comprises a low-friction, long wearing material and may be a separate piece or a molded-in feature of the carriage 12. The slider bump 74 serves to maintain the printhead 44 a constant, fixed distance from the print medium.

The carriage base 18 also includes an interposer arm 78 secured in a tube 80. The function of the interposer arm is related to mechanically triggering certain features in the service station where the assembly 10 resides in between printing operations, and is not relevant to the invention herein.

The printhead lock-in mechanism is considered unique, since it simultaneously aligns the nozzle plate in the X, Y and Z directions and aligns, wipes, and loads the contact pads of the electrical interconnect strip 16. This is accomplished with no additional ball, latch or lever arm, as seen on other ink-jet printers. The alignment of the nozzle plate and the loading of the interconnect strip 16 occurs when the user rotates the cartridge 14 in the direction of the arrow 82 (FIG. 6a), about the pivot point 56r. The user does this by squeezing the cartridge

thumbhold 50a and the carriage finger hold 68 between the thumb and forefinger.

Before the user can squeeze the cartridge 14 into its locked-in position, the user must be able to easily drop the cartridge into the carriage chute 20. The springs 58, 62 which align the cartridge 14 do not apply any force to the cartridge until the cartridge begins to rotate into the locked-in position (shown in FIG. 6b). This leaves an unobstructed path for the user to easily drop the cartridge 14 into the pre-rotation position, depicted in FIG. 6a. However, the side-kicker spring 58 applies light force when inserting the cartridge 14.

The cartridge 14 rotates about the reference pads 56, specifically, point 56r. As the user rotates the cartridge 14, the alignment functions are performed before the electrical interconnect strip 16 is loaded. First, one side 36 of the cartridge 14 engages the molded-in carriage side spring 58. This spring 58 references the cartridge 14 in the X direction by pushing the cartridge sideways until the X reference pad 56x is touching the X reference pad 60x on the cartridge. The result is an accurate, no slop alignment of the nozzle plate in the X direction.

The next action to occur is the alignment in the Z direction. As the rear ledge 64 of the cartridge 14 encounters the rear metal snap-spring 62, the spring pushes the cartridge in the Z direction until the Z reference pads 56z are in contact with the Z reference pads 60z on the carriage 12. The result is an accurate, no slop registration of both the electrical interconnect 16 and the nozzle plate in the Z direction.

As the cartridge 14 continues to rotate about the rotation point 56r into position, the electrical interconnect concave contact pads 48 on the cartridge contact 46 get wiped slightly by the convex contact dimples 30 on the carriage interconnect strip 16. This offers improved reliability over the dimpled interconnect on prior art printers, because the oxides and contamination are wiped off the contacts 30 and 48 before the interconnect 16 is loaded.

The wiping action is followed by the alignment of the cartridge electrical contact pads 48 in the X direction. This occurs when the cartridge's outer rear heel lock tabs 84a,c engage the sides 86a,c of the heel lock slot 86 on the carriage 12. The interconnect strip 16 on the carriage 12 is referenced accurately to the heel lock slot 86 by pins 27, thereby providing the required alignment of the interconnect strip to the cartridge's electrical contact pads 48. The contact strip 46 is fastened, such as by glue or adhesive, to the cartridge 14 and is referenced by an assembly machine.

Finally, the cartridge 14 is aligned accurately in the Y direction. The electrical interconnect's rubber

spring pad 24 on the carriage 12 must be deflected the proper distance in the Y direction in order to maintain the required contact force. In the back 42 of the cartridge 14, the rubber spring 24 pushes back against the electrical contacts 30 and 48 so that the Y reference pads 56y on the cartridge contact the Y reference pads 60y on the carriage. This maintains the necessary force on the contact pads 48 located on the contact strip 46, on the rear surface 42 of the cartridge 14. This also provides an accurate Y registration of the nozzle plate as well as controlling the rotational alignment of the nozzles.

At the top 32 of the cartridge 14, the required contact force in the Y and Z directions is maintained by the rear snap-spring 62. As the cartridge 14 rotates into the locked-in position, the rear lip 64 of the cartridge 14 deflects the rear spring-snap 62 and passes over an over-center point 62a (FIG. 6a) on the snap-spring. The snap-spring 62 is designed to apply about 70% of its force in the Y direction. This is the force required to maintain the electrical interconnect 16 in the rear 42 of the cartridge 14.

As the cartridge 14 passes the over-center point 62a on the rear snap-spring 62, the cartridge makes an audible "snap", signalling to the user that the cartridge is in the proper locked-in position. The force of the rubber interconnect spring pad 24 is adequate to hold the cartridge into its accurately aligned position under the large accelerations and shock loads the cartridge encounters in normal printing operations.

To remove the cartridge 14 from the carriage 12, the user simply rotates the cartridge by squeezing the cartridge finger hold 50b and the carriage thumb hold 20b between the thumb and forefinger. The rear ledge 64 on the cartridge 14 deflects the rear snap-spring 62 until the cartridge over-centers into the unlocked position. There is an audible "snap" which tells the user that the cartridge 14 can now be lifted out of the carriage 12 for disposal.

INDUSTRIAL APPLICABILITY

The print cartridge/carriage assembly disclosed herein is suitably employed in ink-jet printers, particularly thermal ink-jet printers.

Thus, there has been disclosed an ink-jet print cartridge/carriage assembly which is easily assembled and disassembled, with reproducibly accurate registration of the cartridge in the carriage. Various changes and modifications of an obvious nature will be readily apparent to those of ordinary skill in this art, and all such changes and modifications are considered to fall within the scope of the invention, as defined by the appended claims.

Claims

1. A printhead cartridge/carriage lock-in assembly (10), for printing on a print medium, comprising:
 - a. a cartridge having electrical contacts (46, 48), a reference system (56), and a plurality of print elements, the print elements being disposed out of the plane of the electrical contacts;
 - b. carriage means (12);
 - c. said carriage means including base support means (18) for receiving the cartridge;
 - d. said base support means depending into referencing means (60a, 60b, 60z), for aligning the cartridge in proper printing position along the x, y and z directions;
 - e. electrical interconnect means on the carriage means, to supply control signals to the cartridge electrical contacts when the cartridge is inserted in the carriage means, said electrical interconnect means being disposed out of the plane of the print elements.
2. The assembly as defined in claim 1, wherein said referencing means includes a pair of downwardly depending, spaced-apart, generally oppositely disposed L-shaped members (60a, 60b), for engaging said reference system of the cartridge.
3. The assembly as defined in claim 1 or claim 2, further including securing means (62) for causing the cartridge to be locked in position relative to said carriage means, and wherein the cartridge includes a rear ledge (64), and wherein said retention means includes spring means (62) for engaging said rear ledge in order to retain the cartridge in a locked position.
4. The assembly as defined in any one of claims 1 to 3, wherein said carriage means further includes chute means (20), secured to said base support means (18), for helping guide the cartridge in position.
5. The assembly as defined in any one of claims 1 to 4, wherein said electrical interconnect means includes an interconnect strip (16) disposed intermediate said base support means and the cartridge, and terminating in a plurality of dimples (30) disposed in a predetermined arrangement for effecting electrical contact with the cartridge.

6. The assembly as defined in claim 5, wherein the cartridge contacts include a contact strip (46) having a plurality of electrically conducting pads (48) disposed in a predetermined array for effecting electrical contact with said interconnect strip (16); wherein the cartridge includes a plurality of resistors; and wherein said contact strip (46) provides a conducting path to each of said resistors generally terminating in said conducting pads.
7. The assembly as defined in claim 5 or claim 6, further including spring pad means (24) disposed intermediate said base support means (18) and said interconnect strip (16), for forcing said interconnect strip against the cartridge, in order to maintain a good electrical interconnection therebetween.

Patentansprüche

1. Eine Druckkopf-Kartuschen-/Wagen-Verriegelungsanordnung (10) zum Drucken auf einem Druckmedium, mit folgenden Merkmalen:
 - a. einer Kartusche mit elektrischen Kontakten (46, 48), einem Referenzsystem (56), und einer Mehrzahl von Druckelementen, wobei die Druckelemente außerhalb der Ebene der elektrischen Kontakte angeordnet sind;
 - b. einer Wageneinrichtung (12);
 - c. wobei die Wageneinrichtung eine Basisstrageeinrichtung (18) zum Aufnehmen der Kartusche einschließt;
 - d. wobei sich die Basisstrageeinrichtung zur Ausrichtung der Kartusche in eine geeignete Druckposition entlang der X-, Y- und Z-Richtung (60a, 60b, 60z) in eine Referenzeinrichtung erstreckt;
 - e. einer elektrischen Verbindungseinrichtung auf der Wageneinrichtung, um den elektrischen Kontakten der Kartusche Steuerungssignale zuzuführen, wenn die Kartusche in die Wageneinrichtung eingeführt ist, wobei die elektrische Verbindungseinrichtung außerhalb der Ebene der Druckelemente angeordnet ist.
2. Die Anordnung nach Anspruch 1, bei der die Referenzeinrichtung ein Paar von sich nach unten erstreckenden, beabstandeten, im allgemeinen gegenüberliegend angeordneten L-förmigen Baugliedern (60a, 60b) zur Ineingriffnahme mit dem Referenzsystem der Kartusche einschließt.
3. Die Anordnung nach Anspruch 1 oder 2, die ferner eine Sicherungseinrichtung (62) ein-

schließt, um zu veranlassen, daß die Kartusche relativ zu der Wageneinrichtung an Ort und Stelle verriegelt wird, und bei der die Kartusche einen hinteren Vorsprung (64) einschließt, und bei der die Beibehaltungseinrichtung eine Federeinrichtung (62) zur Ineingriffnahme mit dem hinteren Vorsprung einschließt, um die Kartusche in einer verriegelten Position zu halten.

4. Die Anordnung nach irgendeinem der Ansprüche 1 bis 3, bei der die Wageneinrichtung ferner eine Abdeckeinrichtung (20) einschließt, die an der Basisstrageeinrichtung (18) befestigt ist, um die Führung der Kartusche an die Position zu unterstützen.
5. Die Anordnung nach irgendeinem der Ansprüche 1 bis 4, bei der die elektrische Verbindungseinrichtung einen Verbindungstreifen (16) einschließt, der zwischen der Basisstrageeinrichtung und der Kartusche angeordnet ist, und in einer Mehrzahl von Vertiefungen (30) abschließt, die in einer vorbestimmten Anordnung angeordnet sind, um den elektrischen Kontakt mit der Kartusche zu bewirken.
6. Die Anordnung nach Anspruch 5, bei der die Kartuschenkontakte einen Kontaktstreifen (46) mit einer Mehrzahl von elektrisch leitfähigen Flächen (68) einschließt, die in einem vorbestimmten Array angeordnet sind, um den elektrischen Kontakt mit dem Verbindungstreifen (16) zu bewirken; bei der die Kartusche eine Mehrzahl von Widerständen einschließt; und bei der der Kontaktstreifen (46) einen leitfähigen Weg zu jedem der Widerstände, die im allgemeinen die leitfähigen Flächen abschließen, schafft.
7. Die Anordnung nach Anspruch 5 oder 6, die ferner eine Federflächeneinrichtung (24) einschließt, die zwischen der Basisstrageeinrichtung (18) und dem Verbindungstreifen (16) angeordnet ist, um den Verbindungstreifen gegen die Kartusche zu drücken, um eine gute elektrische Verbindung zwischen diesen beizubehalten.

Revendications

1. Ensemble à verrouillage de cartouche de tête d'impression et de chariot (10) pour imprimer sur un support d'impression, comprenant:
 - a. une cartouche ayant des contacts électriques (46, 48), un système de référence (56), et une pluralité d'éléments d'impression, les éléments d'impression étant dispo-



6. The assembly as defined in claim 5, wherein the cartridge contacts include a contact strip (46) having a plurality of electrically conducting pads (48) disposed in a predetermined array for effecting electrical contact with said interconnect strip (16); wherein the cartridge includes a plurality of resistors; and wherein said contact strip (46) provides a conducting path to each of said resistors generally terminating in said conducting pads.

7. The assembly as defined in claim 5 or claim 6, further including spring pad means (24) disposed intermediate said base support means (18) and said interconnect strip (16), for forcing said interconnect strip against the cartridge, in order to maintain a good electrical interconnection therebetween.

Patentansprüche

1. Eine Druckkopf-Kartuschen-/Wagen-Verriegelungsanordnung (10) zum Drucken auf einem Druckmedium, mit folgenden Merkmalen:

a. einer Kartusche mit elektrischen Kontakten (46, 48), einem Referenzsystem (56), und einer Mehrzahl von Druckelementen, wobei die Druckelemente außerhalb der Ebene der elektrischen Kontakte angeordnet sind;

b. einer Wageneinrichtung (12);

c. wobei die Wageneinrichtung eine Basisstrageeinrichtung (18) zum Aufnehmen der Kartusche einschließt;

d. wobei sich die Basisstrageeinrichtung zur Ausrichtung der Kartusche in eine geeignete Druckposition entlang der X-, Y- und Z-Richtung (60a, 60b, 60z) in eine Referenzeinrichtung erstreckt;

e. einer elektrischen Verbindungseinrichtung auf der Wageneinrichtung, um den elektrischen Kontakten der Kartusche Steuerungssignale zuzuführen, wenn die Kartusche in die Wageneinrichtung eingeführt ist, wobei die elektrische Verbindungseinrichtung außerhalb der Ebene der Druckelemente angeordnet ist.

2. Die Anordnung nach Anspruch 1, bei der die Referenzeinrichtung ein Paar von sich nach unten erstreckenden, beabstandeten, im allgemeinen gegenüberliegend angeordneten L-förmigen Baugliedern (60a, 60b) zur Ineingriffnahme mit dem Referenzsystem der Kartusche einschließt.

3. Die Anordnung nach Anspruch 1 oder 2, die ferner eine Sicherungseinrichtung (62) ein-

schließt, um zu veranlassen, daß die Kartusche relativ zu der Wageneinrichtung an Ort und Stelle verriegelt wird, und bei der die Kartusche einen hinteren Vorsprung (64) einschließt, und bei der die Beibehaltungseinrichtung eine Federeinrichtung (62) zur Ineingriffnahme mit dem hinteren Vorsprung einschließt, um die Kartusche in einer verriegelten Position zu halten.

4. Die Anordnung nach irgendeinem der Ansprüche 1 bis 3, bei der die Wageneinrichtung ferner eine Abdeckeinrichtung (20) einschließt, die an der Basisstrageeinrichtung (18) befestigt ist, um die Führung der Kartusche an die Position zu unterstützen.

5. Die Anordnung nach irgendeinem der Ansprüche 1 bis 4, bei der die elektrische Verbindungseinrichtung einen Verbindungsstreifen (16) einschließt, der zwischen der Basisstrageeinrichtung und der Kartusche angeordnet ist, und in einer Mehrzahl von Vertiefungen (30) abschließt, die in einer vorbestimmten Anordnung angeordnet sind, um den elektrischen Kontakt mit der Kartusche zu bewirken.

6. Die Anordnung nach Anspruch 5, bei der die Kartuschenkontakte einen Kontaktstreifen (46) mit einer Mehrzahl von elektrisch leitfähigen Flächen (68) einschließt, die in einem vorbestimmten Array angeordnet sind, um den elektrischen Kontakt mit dem Verbindungsstreifen (16) zu bewirken; bei der die Kartusche eine Mehrzahl von Widerständen einschließt; und bei der der Kontaktstreifen (46) einen leitfähigen Weg zu jedem der Widerstände, die im allgemeinen die leitfähigen Flächen abschließen, schafft.

7. Die Anordnung nach Anspruch 5 oder 6, die ferner eine Federflächeneinrichtung (24) einschließt, die zwischen der Basisstrageeinrichtung (18) und dem Verbindungsstreifen (16) angeordnet ist, um den Verbindungsstreifen gegen die Kartusche zu drücken, um eine gute elektrische Verbindung zwischen diesen beizubehalten.

Revendications

1. Ensemble à verrouillage de cartouche de tête d'impression et de chariot (10) pour imprimer sur un support d'impression, comprenant:

a. une cartouche ayant des contacts électriques (46, 48), un système de référence (56), et une pluralité d'éléments d'impression, les éléments d'impression étant dispo-

sés en dehors du plan des contacts électriques;

b. des moyens formant chariot (12);

c. lesdits moyens formant chariot incluant des moyens de support de base (18) pour recevoir la cartouche;

d. lesdits moyens de support de base dépendant de moyens de référence (60a, 60b, 60z), pour aligner la cartouche dans une position d'impression correcte le long de directions x, y et z;

e. des moyens d'interconnexion électrique prévus sur les moyens formant chariot, pour fournir des signaux de commande aux contacts électriques de cartouche lorsque la cartouche est insérée dans les moyens formant chariot, lesdits moyens d'interconnexion électrique étant disposés en dehors du plan des éléments d'impression.

2. Ensemble selon la revendication 1, dans lequel lesdits moyens de référence comprennent une paire d'éléments en forme de L dirigés vers le bas, écartés, et disposés globalement de façon opposée (60a, 60b), pour s'engager avec ledit système de référence de la cartouche.

3. Ensemble selon la revendication 1 ou 2, comprenant également des moyens de retenue (62) pour verrouiller en position la cartouche par rapport auxdits moyens formant chariot, et dans lequel la cartouche comprend une corniche arrière (64), et dans lequel lesdits moyens de retenue comprennent des moyens élastiques (62) pour s'engager dans ladite corniche arrière afin de retenir la cartouche en position verrouillée.

4. Ensemble selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 3, dans lequel lesdits moyens formant chariot comprennent également des moyens de guidage de chute (20), fixés auxdits moyens de support de base (18), pour aider au guidage en position de la cartouche.

5. Ensemble selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 4, dans lequel lesdits moyens d'interconnexion électrique comprennent un ruban d'interconnexion (16) disposé entre lesdits moyens de support de base et la cartouche, et se terminant en une pluralité de bosses (30) disposées selon une configuration prédéterminée afin de réaliser un contact électrique avec la cartouche.

6. Ensemble selon la revendication 5, dans lequel les contacts de cartouche comprennent un ruban de contact (46) ayant une pluralité de plots

électriquement conducteurs (48) disposés en un réseau prédéterminé pour réaliser un contact électrique avec ledit ruban d'interconnexion (16); dans lequel la cartouche comprend une pluralité de résistances; et dans lequel ledit ruban de contact (46) fournit un chemin de conduction pour chacune desdites résistances se terminant globalement dans lesdits plots conducteurs.

7. Ensemble selon la revendication 5 ou 6, comprenant également des moyens formant plots élastiques (24) disposés entre lesdits moyens de support de base (18) et ledit ruban d'interconnexion (16), pour amener de force ledit ruban d'interconnexion contre la cartouche, afin de maintenir entre eux une bonne interconnexion électrique.

