

Description

The invention relates to an ink container for a non-impact dot matrix printer of the conducting ink jet type, comprising a cylindrical container of insulating material into which a rod of solid ink is inserted and having an orifice for the ink jet at one end, the other end of the container being fitted with a closure member of conducting material, and resilient means acting between the closure member and the rod of ink to urge the rod of ink towards the orifice and to provide electrical connection between the closure member and the rod.

Such an ink container is known from GB 2 014 514 which discloses a closure member in the form of a plug in the cylindrical container. The object of the present invention is to provide an ink container with a closure member which is cheaper (uses less metal), is more reliably fixed than the known plug closure member, provides electrical connection in a particularly simple way and can be replaced as a unit without contact with ink.

This object is met by the ink container according to the invention, which is characterised in the manner set out in claim 1.

The present application is divided out of application 81301103 (publication EP 0 036 740).

The invention will be described in more detail, by way of example, with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which:

Figure 1 is a longitudinal section through an embodiment of a printer with an ink container according to the invention;

Figure 2 is a frontal view of a detail of Figure 1.

A casing 10 encloses all the component parts of the printer. A DC motor 15 has its axis of rotation vertical. A carriage 48 can slide on two parallel cylindrical guides 50 and 51 fixed to the casing 10.

In the lower side of the carriage 48 there is provided a rectilinear slot 54 perpendicular to the guides 50 and 51. A platen 80 of material having a high coefficient of friction, for example rubber, is rigid with a shaft 81, rotatable in the casing 10. The plate 80 supports and entrains a strip of plain paper 82 on which the printing is to be carried out.

A resilient metal strip 89 fixed to the casing 10, partly wraps about the platen 80 in order to guide and press the paper against the platen 80, and to constitute an electrode in the manner described hereinafter.

In the top of the carriage 48 there are fixed two forks 95 and 96 between which a container or tube 100 of heat-resistant, insulating material, for example, glass, quartz, a ceramic material or a heat-resistant resin is gripped, being snapped into seats in the forks under pressure. The tube 100 is positioned perpendicularly to the roller 80 and contains a cylindrical rod 102 of ink composed of a solid mixture of powdered graphite and a resin binder as described in our published British patent specification No. 2 014 514.

The end wall facing the platen 80 has an orifice

or small diameter bore. The rod 102 is kept pressed against the end wall by a metal spring 107 retained by a substantially cylindrical metal cap 110 fitting over the tube 100 and fixed so that it closes the other open end 112 of the tube 100. In order to be able to easily replace the tube 100 when its ink has run out, a grip 103 in the form of a plastics saddle of length equal to the distance between the forks 95 and 96 and insertable between them, is fixed on to the tube 100 in a central position.

A peg 70 engaging in the slot 54 is carried by a disc 276 rotatable about a vertical axis and connected to the counterweight 90 to balance the carriage inertia force so that the carriage moves transversely with reciprocating harmonic movement. The disc is driven by the motor through a toothed belt 30.

The printing head is operated by a strobe signal obtained by an optical transducer 250 constituted by a light emitting diode 252, a phototransducer 254 and a strobe disc 256 provided with slots in proximity to its periphery. The strobe disc 256 is fixed to a wheel 262 provided with a hollow hub 264 and rotatable on a bush 66 in one piece with a horizontal rib 66' of the casing 10. A backing disc 268 is a tight press fit on to the hub 264 in order to lock the strobe disc 256, and also carries a ring gear 269 with which the toothed belt 30 engages.

Inside the hollow hub 264 there is mounted a pin 274 rigid with the disc 276 provided with a scroll or thread 277 on its lateral surface 278. The scroll 277 engages with a wheel 280 comprising front pegs 281 and which rotates on a shaft 282 parallel to the printing platen 80. The wheel 280 transmits motion to the platen 80 by way of two pairs of gears 283, 284, 285 and 286, of which the gear 286 is connected to the shaft 81 of the platen 80 by way of a unidirectional clutch, not shown.

In order to make the insertion of the head tube 100 between two resilient forks 95, 96 easier, a leaf spring 316 is provided, fixed to the ends 60 of the carriage 48 and formed with two arms 317, 318 perpendicular to each other. The arm 317 is bent to form a loop 319 and a straight portion 320 lying below the metal cap 110, the outer surface of which is curved, while the bent end of the arm 318 is forced resiliently against the metal guide 51 to constitute a sliding contact. When the tube 100 is inserted between the forks 95, 96, the cap 110 comes into contact with the portion 320 of the spring 316.

In operation, a high voltage generator is selectively operable to apply pulses to the ink rod via the spring 316, the cap 110 and the spring 107, the pulses being negative with respect to the counter electrode 89. The counter electrode is in the form of a fixed plate and it extends along the platen 80 over a length at least equal to the stroke of the carriage 48.

Claims

1. An ink container for a dot matrix printer of the conducting ink jet type, comprising a cylindrical

Description

The invention relates to an ink container for a non-impact dot matrix printer of the conducting ink jet type, comprising a cylindrical container of insulating material into which a rod of solid ink is inserted and having an orifice for the ink jet at one end, the other end of the container being fitted with a closure member of conducting material, and resilient means acting between the closure member and the rod of ink to urge the rod of ink towards the orifice and to provide electrical connection between the closure member and the rod.

Such an ink container is known from GB 2 014 514 which discloses a closure member in the form of a plug in the cylindrical container. The object of the present invention is to provide an ink container with a closure member which is cheaper (uses less metal), is more reliably fixed than the known plug closure member, provides electrical connection in a particularly simple way and can be replaced as a unit without contact with ink.

This object is met by the ink container according to the invention, which is characterised in the manner set out in claim 1.

The present application is divided out of application 81301103 (publication EP 0 036 740).

The invention will be described in more detail, by way of example, with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which:

Figure 1 is a longitudinal section through an embodiment of a printer with an ink container according to the invention;

Figure 2 is a frontal view of a detail of Figure 1.

A casing 10 encloses all the component parts of the printer. A DC motor 15 has its axis of rotation vertical. A carriage 48 can slide on two parallel cylindrical guides 50 and 51 fixed to the casing 10.

In the lower side of the carriage 48 there is provided a rectilinear slot 54 perpendicular to the guides 50 and 51. A platen 80 of material having a high coefficient of friction, for example rubber, is rigid with a shaft 81, rotatable in the casing 10. The plate 80 supports and entrains a strip of plain paper 82 on which the printing is to be carried out.

A resilient metal strip 89 fixed to the casing 10, partly wraps about the platen 80 in order to guide and press the paper against the platen 80, and to constitute an electrode in the manner described hereinafter.

In the top of the carriage 48 there are fixed two forks 95 and 96 between which a container or tube 100 of heat-resistant, insulating material, for example, glass, quartz, a ceramic material or a heat-resistant resin is gripped, being snapped into seats in the forks under pressure. The tube 100 is positioned perpendicularly to the roller 80 and contains a cylindrical rod 102 of ink composed of a solid mixture of powdered graphite and a resin binder as described in our published British patent specification No. 2 014 514.

The end wall facing the platen 80 has an orifice

or small diameter bore. The rod 102 is kept pressed against the end wall by a metal spring 107 retained by a substantially cylindrical metal cap 110 fitting over the tube 100 and fixed so that it closes the other open end 112 of the tube 100. In order to be able to easily replace the tube 100 when its ink has run out, a grip 103 in the form of a plastics saddle of length equal to the distance between the forks 95 and 96 and insertable between them, is fixed on to the tube 100 in a central position.

A peg 70 engaging in the slot 54 is carried by a disc 276 rotatable about a vertical axis and connected to the counterweight 90 to balance the carriage inertia force so that the carriage moves transversely with reciprocating harmonic movement. The disc is driven by the motor through a toothed belt 30.

The printing head is operated by a strobe signal obtained by an optical transducer 250 constituted by a light emitting diode 252, a phototransducer 254 and a strobe disc 256 provided with slots in proximity to its periphery. The strobe disc 256 is fixed to a wheel 262 provided with a hollow hub 264 and rotatable on a bush 66 in one piece with a horizontal rib 66' of the casing 10. A backing disc 268 is a tight press fit on to the hub 264 in order to lock the strobe disc 256, and also carries a ring gear 269 with which the toothed belt 30 engages.

Inside the hollow hub 264 there is mounted a pin 274 rigid with the disc 276 provided with a scroll or thread 277 on its lateral surface 278. The scroll 277 engages with a wheel 280 comprising front pegs 281 and which rotates on a shaft 282 parallel to the printing platen 80. The wheel 280 transmits motion to the platen 80 by way of two pairs of gears 283, 284, 285 and 286, of which the gear 286 is connected to the shaft 81 of the platen 80 by way of a unidirectional clutch, not shown.

In order to make the insertion of the head tube 100 between two resilient forks 95, 96 easier, a leaf spring 316 is provided, fixed to the ends 60 of the carriage 48 and formed with two arms 317, 318 perpendicular to each other. The arm 317 is bent to form a loop 319 and a straight portion 320 lying below the metal cap 110, the outer surface of which is curved, while the bent end of the arm 318 is forced resiliently against the metal guide 51 to constitute a sliding contact. When the tube 100 is inserted between the forks 95, 96, the cap 110 comes into contact with the portion 320 of the spring 316.

In operation, a high voltage generator is selectively operable to apply pulses to the ink rod via the spring 316, the cap 110 and the spring 107, the pulses being negative with respect to the counter electrode 89. The counter electrode is in the form of a fixed plate and it extends along the platen 80 over a length at least equal to the stroke of the carriage 48.

Claims

1. An ink container for a dot matrix printer of the conducting ink jet type, comprising a cylindrical



container (100) of insulating material into which a rod of solid ink (102) is inserted and having an orifice (106) for the ink jet at one end, the other end of the container being fitted with a closure member (110) of conducting material, and resilient means (107) acting between the closure member and the rod of ink to urge the rod of ink towards the orifice and to provide electrical connection between the closure member and the rod, characterised in that the closure member is in the form of a substantially cylindrical metal cap (110) swaged over an enlarged end of the container (100) so as both to fix the cap on the container and provide a conductive external peripheral bead for cooperation with a resilient electric contact (316) acting in a radial direction with respect to the container.

2. An ink container according to claim 1, characterised by a handling element (103) fixed to the container (100) and engageable manually for easy replacement.

3. An ink container according to claim 2, characterised in that the handling element (103) is a plastics grip with a saddle fixed on to the container (100).

Revendications

1. Réservoir d'encre pour une imprimante matricielle par points, du type à jet d'encre conductrice, comprenant un réservoir cylindrique (100) en matière isolante, dans lequel une barre d'encre solide (102) est insérée et qui présente un orifice (106) pour le jet d'encre à une extrémité, l'autre extrémité du réservoir étant munie d'un élément de fermeture (110) en matière conductrice, et des moyens élastiques (107) agissant entre l'élément de fermeture et la barre d'encre pour tendre à pousser la barre d'encre vers l'orifice et pour établir une connexion électrique entre l'élément de fermeture et la barre, caractérisé en ce que l'élément de fermeture est présenté sous la forme d'un capuchon métallique (110) sensiblement cylindrique serti sur une extrémité agrandie du réservoir (100) de manière à fixer le capuchon sur le réservoir et à former un bourrelet périphérique

extérieur conducteur destiné à coopérer avec une contact électrique élastique (316) qui agit dans une direction radiale par rapport au réservoir.

2. Réservoir d'encre selon la revendication 1, caractérisé par un élément de manipulation (103) fixé au réservoir (100) et que l'on peut manoeuvrer manuellement pour faciliter le remplacement du réservoir.

3. Réservoir d'encre selon la revendication 2, caractérisé en ce que l'élément de manipulation (103) est une poignée en matière plastique munie d'une patte fixée au réservoir (100).

Patentansprüche

1. Tintenbehälter für einen Punkt-Matrixdrucker mit leitender Tintendüse, welcher einen zylindrischen Behälter (100) aus Isoliermaterial aufweist, in den ein Festtintenstab (102) eingesetzt wird und der an einem Ende eine Öffnung (106) für die Tintendüse besitzt, wogegen das andere Ende des Behälters mit einem Abschlußteil (110) aus leitendem Material ausgestattet ist, wobei elastische Einrichtungen (107) zwischen dem Abschlußteil und dem Tintenstab wirken, um den Tintenstab zur Öffnung zu treiben und die elektrische Verbindung zwischen dem Abschlußteil und dem Stab herzustellen, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß der Abschlußteil die Form einer im wesentlichen zylindrischen Metallkappe (110) aufweist, die über ein erweitertes Ende des Behälters (100) gezogen ist, um sowohl die Kappe am Behälter zu befestigen als auch einen leitenden äußeren Randwulst zu bilden, der mit einem elastischen elektrischen Kontakt (316) zusammen wirkt, welcher in bezug auf den Behälter in radialer Richtung wirkt.

2. Tintenbehälter nach Anspruch 1, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß ein Bedienungselement (103) an den Behälter (100) angebracht ist und zum Zwecke eines leichteren Austausches handlich in Eingriff gebracht werden kann.

3. Tintenbehälter nach Anspruch 2, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß das Bedienungselement (103) ein Kunststoffgriff mit einem Sattel ist, der an den Behälter (100) angebracht ist.

