

Description

The present invention relates to ink-jet printers, and, more particularly, to a paper-handling mechanism that permits drying of paper or other print media without requiring drying mechanisms.

BACKGROUND ART

Common ink-jet printers print in the vertical plane; that is, paper is fed up through the print zone by means of a drive roller onto a platen. The paper is vertically stacked in an output tray.

In a radical shift from printing in the vertical plane, new ink-jet printers are under development which print in the substantially horizontal plane. Typically, paper is fed from an input paper tray through the print zone by means of a drive roller onto a platen. In this configuration, the paper is horizontally stacked in an output tray.

Such horizontally-printing ink-jet printers must deal with the problem of ink drying, unless specially coated paper is employed. If no mechanism is provided for drying the ink, then, with rapid output of paper, one sheet is placed in the paper output tray before the ink on the sheet underneath has had a chance to dry, thereby causing smearing of the print on the lower sheet.

One common mechanism is to provide some sort of drying means, such as a lamp or heater. However, such a requirement also adds to the complexity of the printer, since a power source, lamp or other heating device, and associated apparatus must be provided. Such apparatus also adds to the weight and cost of the ink-jet printer.

One approach to avoid the foregoing problems is to provide a passive drop scheme. In this approach, paper emerging from the print zone of the printer is guided along rails that suspend the paper above the output tray. At the completion of printing, the paper simply drops of its own weight into the paper tray, with the previously-printed sheet underneath having had an opportunity to air-dry during the printing of the next sheet.

While this is a satisfactory approach, it experiences occasional hang-ups, due to a phenomenon known as cockling. As is well-known, paper printed on one side cockles; that is, it becomes corrugated and stiff. As a consequence, rather than dropping into the output tray, the paper tends to get pushed off the rails onto the printer stand or floor by subsequent sheets. This cockling effect becomes more pronounced with environmental extremes and large amounts of ink on the paper.

An alternative passive drop scheme is disclosed in US-A-2273476. Printed paper is guided, but not supported, by guide rails above the output tray. The tray is slightly larger than the paper and a

cushion of air slows the descent of the paper into the output stack.

It is desired to reduce the cost and complexity of handling paper with wet ink generated by ink-jet printers, while simplifying the components and their interactive association. It is also desired to handle paper stacking problems created by paper cockling.

DISCLOSURE OF INVENTION

In accordance with the invention, an active paper drop mechanism is provided for ink-jet printers printing in a substantially horizontal plane and including an output collection means for receiving a plurality of sheets of a print medium upon printing of each said sheet. The mechanism comprises a pair of opposed, movable rail members. Each side rail member is cooperatively associated with one side of the print medium and is provided with (a) means for moving from an initial, closed, sheet-supporting position to an open position such that the sheet is no longer supported and (b) means for returning the member to the initial position.

In a preferred embodiment, each rail member is provided with return spring means that act to maintain the rails in a closed position. In that position, the rails support a sheet of the print medium during the printing operation, thus giving the ink on the previously printed-on sheet time to dry.

The rails are provided with a wing member and are pivotally secured in the floor of the output collection means, with the pivot point spaced inwardly from the wing member. Downward pressure against the wing member thus causes the rail to rotate outward from its closed position, into a recess provided in the side of the output tray. This provides sufficient clearance for the sheet to drop into the output stack. Upon release of the downward pressure, the spring means causes the rail member to return to its original closed position.

In one embodiment, a platen support member, which is associated with a platen upon which the sheet of print medium is supported during the print operation, rotates downwardly after printing that sheet. The platen support member is provided with an ear member that engages the wing member during its downward travel, thereby forcing the rail members into the open position.

In the closed, or extended, position, the rail members provide support for a sheet of print medium. In the open position, the sheet of print medium drops of its own weight into the output collection means, by which time, a previously-printed sheet of the print medium has air-dried. By supporting the sheet from underneath, no paper-handling mechanism contacts the freshly-printed upper side of the sheet, also avoiding smearing of the ink.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is a cross-sectional view of a print medium output tray, with the rail members in the closed position, supporting a sheet of the print medium;

FIG. 2 is a perspective view, showing the print medium output tray and the rail members in the closed position;

FIG. 3 is a top plan view, illustrating the motion of a rail member upon activation;

FIG. 4 is a side elevational view of the rail member;

FIG. 5a is a partial side elevational view similar to that of FIG. 4, enlarged to illustrate the mechanism of motion; and

FIG. 5b is a view similar to that of FIG. 5a, further illustrating the mechanism of motion.

BEST MODES FOR CARRYING OUT THE INVENTION

The ink-jet printer (not shown) is of the type which prints a print medium 10 in the substantially horizontal plane, as compared with more common printers which print in the vertical plane. Printing in the horizontal plane entails stacking the print medium 10 in a horizontal output collection means or tray 12. Such an output tray is provided with a pair of spaced apart, opposed side wall members 14a,b.

The wall members 14a,b are maintained in the spaced-apart configuration by a floor member 16, upon which the print medium 10 is stacked when printed, as indicated by dashed line 10' in FIG. 1. The input paper tray, the print cartridge, means for moving the print cartridge bidirectionally, means for moving the print medium from the input paper tray through the print zone and into the output paper tray, and means for controlling the foregoing operations are not depicted herein, since these items are known.

In accordance with the invention, an active paper drop mechanism, denoted generally at 20, is provided for handling paper 10 during printing and stacking the paper after it has been printed on. In a particular embodiment, as a sheet of paper 10 is being printed on, it must not touch any previously printed-on sheets 10'. The invention permits the ink to dry on the sheets 10' that have previously been printed on and stacked.

As the current sheet of print medium 10, e.g., paper, is printed on, it is fed into position for ejection over the already printed-on sheets 10' in the output tray 12. The paper handling means 20 of the invention comprises a pair of opposed, spaced-apart rail members 22a,b, which, in a closed position, support the current sheet 10 and keep it

elevated above the output stack 10'. Each side rail member 22a,b is thus cooperatively associated with one side of the print medium, along an edge thereof.

To eject the sheet 10, the rail members 22a,b are moved out of the way, such as by pivoting, to an open position, and the sheet drops onto the output stack.

The rail members 22a,b fit into recesses 24a,b provided in the vertical wall members 14a,b. When the rail members 22a,b are in the recesses, the rail members are considered to be in the open position. A means 26a,b of returning the side rail members 22a,b to the initial, closed position is provided. Thus, only an opening motion needs to be provided. Such opening motion may be supplied by a pivoting platen support 28, shown in FIGS. 3, 5a-b, which is associated with a platen (not shown). The platen supports the sheet 10, particularly in the print zone, during printing. On each end of the pivoting platen support 28 is an ear 30, each of which engages a wing 32a,b of the rails 22a,b to force the rails into the open position.

At the termination of printing of the sheet 10, at which time the bottom edge of the sheet is still supported by the platen, the platen support 28 and the platen both pivot downwardly to remove support from beneath the bottom edge of the sheet.

Snouts 33 prevent the sheet 10 from feeding back under the platen. The snouts 33 are formed as a part of the floor 16 of the output tray 12.

The return means may comprise a return spring 26a,b, built onto each rail member 22a,b, which tends to push the rail member back into the closed position.

The spring motion may be achieved by a variety of ways, such as with coil or leaf springs and the like. In a preferred embodiment, each side rail member 22 is provided with a downwardly depending, L-shaped peninsular, or cantilevered, member 34, which is fabricated as an integral piece with the side rail member and is provided with an outward bow, which causes some pre-loading force in the closed position. The free end 34' of the cantilevered member 34 bears against a stud member 36 at all times. The stud member 36 is formed as an integral part of the inner wall of the side member 14.

In the open position, the cantilevered member 34 assumes a nearly straight (deflected) configuration, but, desiring to return to the bowed (undeflected) configuration, exerts pressure against the stud member 36 to urge each side rail member 22 to return to the closed position. Such return, however, is prevented so long as the ear 30 is in contact with the wing member 32. On the other hand, once such contact is released, the side rail members 22a,b return to their closed position.

The side rail members 22a,b are pivotally secured at each end thereof in the floor 16 of the output tray 12. The side rail members rotate about a pivot point 38, which is spaced inwardly from the wing member 32.

As seen in FIG. 3, downward rotation of the platen support 28 and its associated ear member 30 into the plane of the drawing causes engagement of the wing member 32 on the side rail member 22. Such motion causes the wing member 32 to pivot about the pivot point 38, forcing the side rail member 22 into the recess 24. Thus, the side rail member 22 is in the open position.

Open disengagement of the wing member 32 by the ear 30, that is, upon upward motion of the rotating platen support 28 to its original position, the force exerted by the cantilevered member 34 causes the side rail member 22 to return to its original closed position.

FIGS. 5a,b depict the mechanism of the motion, with FIG. 5a showing the platen support 28 in its original position and the side rail member 22 in its original, closed position, with the cantilevered member 34 in its preferred bowed state. FIG. 5b shows the platen support 28 having rotated downwardly about a shaft 40. Although not visible in FIGS. 5a,b, the ear member 30 engages the wing member 32, forcing the side rail member 22 outwardly. It will be observed that the cantilevered member 34 has deflected to a nearly straight configuration.

Of course, other means may be used to depress the wing members 32a,b where a rotating platen support (or rotating platen) is not employed. Typically, the printer will include means (not shown) for detecting the end, or bottom edge, of the sheet 10. A coupling of such detection means to the wing members 32a,b could alternatively be employed.

The main advantages provided by the active paper drop mechanism of the invention are threefold. First, the side rail members 22a,b keep the sheet 10 of print medium being printed on from touching the wet ink of a previously printed sheet 10' until the ink is dry. Second, the current sheet 10 is elevated by the use of rail members 22a,b on the under side of the sheet. Therefore, nothing contacts the side being printed on, so that smearing of the wet ink is avoided by the paper handling mechanism 20 of the invention. Third, sheets 10 of the print medium drop into the output tray 12 regardless of the amount of stiffening due to cockling.

INDUSTRIAL APPLICABILITY

The active paper drop mechanism of the invention is suitably employed in ink-jet printers utilizing

printing in the substantially horizontal plane and consequent horizontal stacking of printed-on print medium.

Thus, an active paper drop mechanism is provided for supporting individual sheets of a print medium during printing to prevent smearing of wet ink of previously-printed sheets.

Claims

1. An active paper drop mechanism (20) for an ink-jet printer printing in a substantially horizontal plane, said printer including an output collection means for receiving a plurality of sheets (10') of a print medium upon printing of each said sheet (10), said active paper drop mechanism comprising a pair of opposed, spaced-apart side rail members (22), each side rail member cooperatively associated with one side of said print medium and provided with (a) means for moving said member from an initial, closed, sheet-supporting position to an open position wherein said sheet is no longer supported and (b) means for returning said member to said initial position.
2. The mechanism of Claim 1 wherein said output collection means comprises an output tray (12) comprising a floor (16) to receive said sheets.
3. The mechanism of Claim 1 or Claim 2 wherein said output tray is further provided with a pair of opposed, spaced apart side wall members (14) separated by said floor.
4. The mechanism of Claim 1 wherein said movement means comprises a rotational movement, each side rail member being pivotally secured by a pivot means (38).
5. The mechanism of Claim 4 wherein each said side rail member is provided with an engageable wing member (32) spaced outwardly from said pivotal securement for permitting said side rail member to rotate outward from said initial closed, sheet-supporting position.
6. The mechanism of Claim 5 further comprising means (30) for engaging said wing member upon termination of printing of said sheet.
7. The mechanism of Claim 6 wherein said engaging means comprises an ear member (30) associated with a downwardly pivoting platen support (28) associated with a platen for supporting said sheet of print medium during printing.



The side rail members 22a,b are pivotally secured at each end thereof in the floor 16 of the output tray 12. The side rail members rotate about a pivot point 38, which is spaced inwardly from the wing member 32.

As seen in FIG. 3, downward rotation of the platen support 28 and its associated ear member 30 into the plane of the drawing causes engagement of the wing member 32 on the side rail member 22. Such motion causes the wing member 32 to pivot about the pivot point 38, forcing the side rail member 22 into the recess 24. Thus, the side rail member 22 is in the open position.

Open disengagement of the wing member 32 by the ear 30, that is, upon upward motion of the rotating platen support 28 to its original position, the force exerted by the cantilevered member 34 causes the side rail member 22 to return to its original closed position.

FIGS. 5a,b depict the mechanism of the motion, with FIG. 5a showing the platen support 28 in its original position and the side rail member 22 in its original, closed position, with the cantilevered member 34 in its preferred bowed state. FIG. 5b shows the platen support 28 having rotated downwardly about a shaft 40. Although not visible in FIGS. 5a,b, the ear member 30 engages the wing member 32, forcing the side rail member 22 outwardly. It will be observed that the cantilevered member 34 has deflected to a nearly straight configuration.

Of course, other means may be used to depress the wing members 32a,b where a rotating platen support (or rotating platen) is not employed. Typically, the printer will include means (not shown) for detecting the end, or bottom edge, of the sheet 10. A coupling of such detection means to the wing members 32a,b could alternatively be employed.

The main advantages provided by the active paper drop mechanism of the invention are three-fold. First, the side rail members 22a,b keep the sheet 10 of print medium being printed on from touching the wet ink of a previously printed sheet 10' until the ink is dry. Second, the current sheet 10 is elevated by the use of rail members 22a,b on the under side of the sheet. Therefore, nothing contacts the side being printed on, so that smearing of the wet ink is avoided by the paper handling mechanism 20 of the invention. Third, sheets 10 of the print medium drop into the output tray 12 regardless of the amount of stiffening due to clogging.

INDUSTRIAL APPLICABILITY

The active paper drop mechanism of the invention is suitably employed in ink-jet printers utilizing

printing in the substantially horizontal plane and consequent horizontal stacking of printed-on print medium.

Thus, an active paper drop mechanism is provided for supporting individual sheets of a print medium during printing to prevent smearing of wet ink of previously-printed sheets.

Claims

1. An active paper drop mechanism (20) for an ink-jet printer printing in a substantially horizontal plane, said printer including an output collection means for receiving a plurality of sheets (10') of a print medium upon printing of each said sheet (10), said active paper drop mechanism comprising a pair of opposed, spaced-apart side rail members (22), each side rail member cooperatively associated with one side of said print medium and provided with (a) means for moving said member from an initial, closed, sheet-supporting position to an open position wherein said sheet is no longer supported and (b) means for returning said member to said initial position.
2. The mechanism of Claim 1 wherein said output collection means comprises an output tray (12) comprising a floor (16) to receive said sheets.
3. The mechanism of Claim 1 or Claim 2 wherein said output tray is further provided with a pair of opposed, spaced apart side wall members (14) separated by said floor.
4. The mechanism of Claim 1 wherein said movement means comprises a rotational movement, each side rail member being pivotally secured by a pivot means (38).
5. The mechanism of Claim 4 wherein each said side rail member is provided with an engageable wing member (32) spaced outwardly from said pivotal securement for permitting said side rail member to rotate outward from said initial closed, sheet-supporting position.
6. The mechanism of Claim 5 further comprising means (30) for engaging said wing member upon termination of printing of said sheet.
7. The mechanism of Claim 6 wherein said engaging means comprises an ear member (30) associated with a downwardly pivoting platen support (28) associated with a platen for supporting said sheet of print medium during printing.

8. The mechanism of any preceding Claim wherein said return means comprises a spring (26). 5
9. The mechanism of Claim 8 wherein said spring comprises a cantilevered member (34), integrally formed as a part of said side rail member. 10
10. The mechanism of claim 4, wherein said return means comprises a spring means (26) bearing against said side wall member, said pivot means (38) being located in said floor of said output tray and being provided with an engageable wing member (32) spaced outwardly from said pivotal securement for permitting said side rail members to rotate outward from an initial closed, sheet-supporting position. 15
11. The mechanism of Claim 10 wherein said spring means comprises a cantilevered member (34), integrally formed as a part of said side rail member and provided with an outward bow. 20
12. The mechanism of Claim 9 or Claim 11 wherein said cantilevered member terminates in a free end (34') and said side wall member is provided with a recess (24) including a stud member (36) against which said free end bears. 25
13. The mechanism of Claim 10 or Claim 11 further comprising means (30) for engaging said wing member upon termination of printing of said sheet. 30
14. The mechanism of Claim 13 wherein said engaging means comprise an ear member (30) associated with a downwardly pivoting platen support (28) associated with a platen for supporting said sheet of print medium during printing. 35
15. A method of stacking printed sheets of a print medium in a substantially horizontally-disposed output collection means during printing by an ink-jet printer, comprising (a) suspending a single sheet above said output collection means during said printing of said sheet by retractable means in a sheet-supporting position, (b) causing said retractable means to retract at the termination of printing of said sheet to permit said sheet to drop onto said output collection means and (c) causing said retracting means to return to said sheet-supporting position. 40 45 50 55

Patentansprüche

1. Aktive Papierauslegeeinrichtung (20) für einen Tintenstrahldrucker, der in einer im wesentlichen horizontalen Ebene druckt, wobei der Drucker eine Ausgangssammelvorrichtung zum Aufnehmen mehrerer Blätter (10') eines Druckmediums nach dem Bedrucken jedes Blattes (10) aufweist, wobei die aktive Papierauslegeeinrichtung folgende Merkmale aufweist: ein Paar gegenüberliegender, von einander entfernter Seitenschienenelemente (22), von denen jedes mit einer Seite des Druckmediums zusammenwirkend in Verbindung gebracht ist und (a) eine Vorrichtung zum Bewegen des Elements von einer geschlossenen Anfangs-Blatthalteposition zu einer offenen Position, in der das Blatt nicht mehr gehalten wird, und (b) eine Vorrichtung zum Zurückführen des Elementes zu seiner Anfangsposition aufweist.
2. Einrichtung nach Anspruch 1, bei der die Ausgangssammelvorrichtung ein Ausgangstablett (12) mit einem Boden (16) zum Aufnehmen der Blätter aufweist.
3. Einrichtung nach Anspruch 1 oder 2, bei der das Ausgangstablett ferner ein Paar gegenüberliegender, voneinander entfernter Seitenwandelemente (14) aufweist, die durch den Boden getrennt sind.
4. Einrichtung nach Anspruch 1, bei der die Bewegungsvorrichtung eine Drehbewegung umfaßt, wobei jedes Seitenschienenelement schwenkbar durch eine Schwenkvorrichtung (38) befestigt ist.
5. Einrichtung nach Anspruch 4, bei der jedes Seitenschienenelement ein einrückbares Flügelement (32) aufweist, das mit Abstand zur Schwenkbefestigung nach außen hin angebracht ist, so daß das Seitenschienenelement von der geschlossenen Anfangs-Blatthalteposition nach außen drehbar ist.
6. Einrichtung nach Anspruch 5, mit ferner einer Vorrichtung (30) zum Eingreifen in das Flügelement bei Beendigung des Bedruckens des Blattes.
7. Einrichtung nach Anspruch 6, bei der die Einrückvorrichtung ein Ohrelement (30) aufweist, das mit einem nach unten schwenkenden Plattenträger (28) verbunden ist, der mit einer Platte zum Tragen des Blattes des Druckmediums während des Druckens verbunden ist.



8. Einrichtung nach einem der vorangehenden Ansprüche, bei der die Rückführvorrichtung eine Feder (26) aufweist.
9. Einrichtung nach Anspruch 8, bei der die Feder ein Auslegerelement (34) aufweist, das einstückig als ein Teil des Seitenschienenelementes ausgebildet ist.
10. Einrichtung nach Anspruch 4, bei der die Rückführvorrichtung eine Federvorrichtung (26) aufweist, die gegen das Seitenwandelement anliegt, wobei die Schwenkvorrichtung (38) im Boden des Ausgangstablett angeordnet ist und ein einrückbares Flügelement (32) aufweist, das mit Abstand zur Schwenkbefestigung nach außen hin angeordnet ist, so daß das Seitenschienenelement von der geschlossenen Anfangs-Blatthalteposition nach außen drehbar ist.
11. Einrichtung nach Anspruch 10, bei der die Federvorrichtung ein Auslegerelement (34) aufweist, das einstückig als ein Teil des Seitenschienenelementes ausgebildet ist und eine auswärtsgerichtete Krümmung aufweist.
12. Einrichtung nach Anspruch 9 oder Anspruch 11, bei der das Auslegerelement in einem freien Ende (34') endet und das Seitenwandelement eine Ausnehmung (24) mit einem Ansatzstück (36) aufweist, gegen das das freie Ende anliegt.
13. Einrichtung nach Anspruch 10 oder Anspruch 11, mit ferner einer Vorrichtung (30) zum Eingreifen in das Flügelement bei Beendigung des Bedrucken des Blattes.
14. Einrichtung nach Anspruch 13, bei der die Einrückvorrichtung ein Ohrelement (30) aufweist, das mit einem nach unten schwenkenden Plattenträger (28) verbunden ist, der mit einer Platte zum Tragen des Blattes des Druckmediums während des Druckens verbunden ist.
15. Verfahren zum Stapeln bedruckter Blätter eines Druckmediums in einer im wesentlichen horizontal angeordneten Ausgangssammelvorrichtung während des Druckens mit einem Tintenstrahldrucker, bei dem (a) ein einzelnes Blatt während des Bedruckens des Blattes durch eine zurückziehbare Vorrichtung in einer Blatthalteposition über der Ausgangssammelvorrichtung gehalten wird, (b) die zurückziehbare Vorrichtung bei Beendigung des Bedruckens des Blattes zurückgezogen wird, so daß das Blatt auf die Ausgangssammelvorrichtung

fallen kann, und (c) die zurückziehbare Vorrichtung zur Blatthalteposition zurückgeführt wird.

Revendications

1. Mécanisme actif de dépose de papier (20) pour une imprimante à jet d'encre formant une impression selon un plan sensiblement horizontal, ladite imprimante incluant un moyen de réception de sortie pour recevoir une pluralité de feuilles (10') d'un support d'impression suite à l'impression de chaque feuille, ledit mécanisme actif de dépose de papier comprenant une paire d'éléments de rail latéraux opposés et espacés l'un de l'autre (22), chaque élément de rail latéral étant associé de façon coopérante avec un côté dudit support d'impression et étant muni (a) d'un moyen pour déplacer ledit élément depuis une position initiale fermée de support de feuille jusqu'à une position ouverte dans laquelle ladite feuille n'est plus supportée et (b) un moyen pour faire retourner ledit élément dans ladite position initiale.
2. Mécanisme selon la revendication 1, dans lequel ledit moyen de réception de sortie comprend un tiroir de sortie (12) comprenant une base (16) pour recevoir lesdites feuilles.
3. Mécanisme selon la revendication 1 ou la revendication 2, dans lequel ledit tiroir de sortie est en outre muni d'une paire d'éléments de paroi latérale opposés et espacés l'un de l'autre (14) séparés par ladite base.
4. Mécanisme selon la revendication 1, dans lequel ledit moyen de déplacement présente un déplacement en rotation, chaque élément de rail latéral étant fixé de façon pivotante à l'aide d'un moyen de pivot (38).
5. Mécanisme selon la revendication 4, dans lequel chacun desdits éléments de rail latéraux est muni d'un élément en forme d'aillette de venue en contact (32) écarté vers l'extérieur par rapport à ladite fixation pivotante pour permettre audit élément de rail latéral de tourner vers l'extérieur à partir de ladite position initiale fermée de support de feuille.
6. Mécanisme selon la revendication 5, comprenant en outre un moyen (30) pour coopérer avec ledit élément en forme d'aillette après la fin de l'impression de ladite feuille.
7. Mécanisme selon la revendication 6, dans lequel ledit moyen de coopération comprend un élément en forme d'oreille (30) associé à un



- support de platine pivotant vers le bas (28) associé à une platine pour supporter ladite feuille de support d'impression pendant l'impression.
8. Mécanisme selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, dans lequel ledit moyen de retour comprend un ressort (26). 5
9. Mécanisme selon la revendication 8, dans lequel ledit ressort comprend un élément en porte-à-faux (34) formé de façon à faire corps avec ledit élément de rail latéral en constituant une partie de celui-ci. 10
10. Mécanisme selon la revendication 4, dans lequel ledit moyen de retour comprend un moyen de ressort (26) s'appuyant contre ledit élément de paroi latérale, ledit moyen de pivot (38) étant situé dans ladite base dudit tiroir de sortie et étant muni d'un élément en forme d'ailette susceptible de rentrer en contact (32) écarté vers l'extérieur par rapport à ladite fixation pivotante pour permettre auxdits éléments de rail latéraux de tourner vers l'extérieur à partir d'une position initiale fermée de support de feuille. 15 20 25
11. Mécanisme selon la revendication 10, dans lequel ledit moyen de ressort comprend un élément en porte-à-faux (34) formé de façon à faire corps avec ledit élément de rail latéral en constituant une partie de celui-ci et présentant une incurvation vers l'extérieur. 30
12. Mécanisme selon la revendication 9 ou la revendication 11, dans lequel ledit élément en porte-à-faux se termine au niveau d'une extrémité libre (34') et ledit élément de paroi latérale est muni d'un évidement (24) incluant un élément d'appui (36) contre lequel ladite extrémité libre vient s'appuyer. 35 40
13. Mécanisme selon la revendication 10 ou la revendication 11, comprenant en outre un moyen (30) pour coopérer avec ledit élément en forme d'ailette suite à la fin de l'impression de ladite feuille. 45
14. Mécanisme selon la revendication 13, dans lequel ledit moyen de coopération comprend un élément en forme d'oreille (30) associé à un support de platine pivotant vers le bas (28) associé à une platine pour supporter ladite feuille de support d'impression pendant l'impression. 50 55
15. Procédé d'empilement de feuilles imprimées d'un support d'impression dans un moyen de réception de sortie disposé sensiblement horizontalement pendant l'impression à l'aide d'une imprimante à jet d'encre, comprenant (a) la suspension d'une feuille unique au-dessus dudit moyen de réception de sortie pendant ladite impression de ladite feuille, à l'aide d'un moyen rétractable qui est dans une position de support de feuille, (b) l'amenée dudit moyen rétractable à se rétracter à la fin de l'impression de ladite feuille afin de permettre à ladite feuille de chuter sur ledit moyen de réception de sortie et (c) l'amenée dudit moyen rétractable à retourner à ladite position de support de feuille.

