

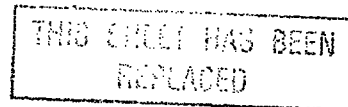


AN INK JET PRINTING APPARATUS AND
A PRINTING HEAD FOR SUCH AN INK JET PRINTING APPARATUS

5 The present invention relates to an ink jet
printing apparatus. It relates particularly, but not
exclusively, to an ink jet printing apparatus of
continuous type. The present invention also relates
to a printing head for such an ink jet printing
10 apparatus.

In a printing apparatus of continuous type, ink
supplied from an apparatus body passes to a printing
head. Particles of ink are jetted from the printing
15 head in a predetermined pattern, which pattern is
determined by control of the printing head. Such a
printing apparatus of continuous type is used to print
information, such as manufacturing date or sell-by
date, onto product packaging passing the printing
20 head.

At the printing head, ink from the body is jetted
as ink particles from a nozzle past a charging
electrode, which induces a charge on some of the ink
particles. The pattern of charging of the particles
25 is determined by the information that is to be
printed. The particles then pass a charged deflection
plate which deflects some of the particles (dependent
on the charge thereon) in predetermined directions



from the printing head, so that they reach the article to be printed. Other particles, however, pass to a gutter, which permits them to be returned to the main body of the printing apparatus.

5 Within that body, there are generally three main groups of components. The first group form an ink circulation circuit, for supplying ink to the nozzle and receiving ink returned from the gutter. Additional ink may be supplied, as may be solvent,
10 such that the ink that reaches the nozzle is of suitable consistency.

The ink circulating unit, and possibly the printing head itself, are controlled by suitable electronic components. Those electronic components
15 may be mounted on a circuit board to form a circuit board unit. The main body will also normally contain a power unit for supplying power to the other components, and have a display panel which permits the operator to control the printing by the printing head.
20 An example of such a printing apparatus of continuous type is disclosed in, for example, WO-A-89/03768. Furthermore, JP-A-5-77439 describes cleaning of the nozzle of the printing head via a solvent, and JP-A-3-28243 discusses the direction of ink jetted from the
25 printing head.

A first aspect of the present invention is concerned with the internal arrangement of the ink jet

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printing apparatus. As was mentioned above, the apparatus has an ink circulation unit, a printer circuit board unit, and a power unit. These are contained within a hollow casing of the apparatus.

5 Although the gutter returns some of the ink which passes to the printing head, the printing operation will use up the ink contained by the ink circulation unit and therefore it is necessary to have access to the ink circulation unit to permit ink to be replaced
10 therein.

Inevitably, when new ink is supplied to the ink circulation unit, even if it is supplied in a container rather than being poured into the casing, there is risk of spillage of the ink. It is
15 undesirable for the ink to come into contact with other components within the casing. This problem is particularly acute when the printing apparatus is to be of small size, since the components within the casing are necessarily proximate each other.

20 Therefore, according to a first aspect of the present invention, the interior of the casing is separated into upper and lower regions, with the ink circulation unit being in the lower region and the circuit board unit and the power unit being in the
25 upper region. Then, if ink is split whilst supplying new ink to the ink circulation unit, it will not fall into contact with the circuit board unit or power unit.

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It should be noted that the references to "upper" and "lower" in the above discussion of the first aspect of the present invention refer to directions relative to the normal orientation of the casing of the apparatus. That normal orientation is usually determined by the direction and mounting of a display panel in a panel wall of the casing.

Preferably, the casing has an access cover permitting access to the ink circulation unit, and that access cover is preferably in a front wall of the casing, between the base of the casing, and the display panel. Printing medium (ink and/or solvent) may then be supplied to the ink circulation unit via that cover. For example, separate ink and solvent containers may be provided which are insertable into, and removable from, the ink circulation unit via the access cover. In this way, it is possible to replace ink and/or solvent which has been used up by the action of printing by the ink jet printing apparatus.

Preferably, the ink circulation unit has a filter therein for filtering the ink, and it is preferable that such a filter be mounted near the access cover, to permit easy replacement thereof. The casing may also contain means for cooling the interior of the casing (e.g. a fan for circulating air therein), and that cooling means is also preferably in the lower space within the casing.

The upper space may itself be divided by a



further partition wall, to separate the circuit board unit from the power unit. For convenience, the circuit board unit is preferably adjacent the display panel, with the circuit board or circuit boards
5 thereof mounted vertically.

The ink circulation unit is preferably connected to a printing head via a flexible tube, so that the printing head may be mounted in any desired position relative to the casing. In this way, the printing
10 head may be mounted with a suitable orientation relative to a product production line, with the display panel in the casing being accessible by the operator. The second and third aspects of the present invention then relate to the structure of the printing
15 head.

As previously mentioned, a printing head for an ink jet printing apparatus of continuous type has a nozzle from which ink particles are jetted, a charging electrode for charging some of the particles, a
20 deflection plate for deflecting the charged particles, and a gutter for receiving other particles. In a second aspect of the present invention, the nozzle, charging electrode, and deflection plate are mounted on a common support plate, on which is also mounted a
25 filter. Since the filter may need to be replaced, or at least cleaned, it is mounted on the support plate separately from the nozzle, at a spaced apart location therefrom. Hence, the filter can be cleaned without



removing the nozzle. Removable of the nozzle is undesirable because the orientation of the nozzle relative to the charging electrode and deflection plate may then be changed.

5 The nozzle and filter may be contained in a cover, to permit the charging electrode and deflection plate to be immersed in cleaning fluid to clean them, but if so there may be an aperture in the cover to permit access to the filter unit.

10 The gutter may also be mounted on the support plate, but is preferably a separate component which is disconnectable from the support plate to permit the gutter to be cleaned. This detachability of the gutter then represents a third aspect of the present
15 invention.

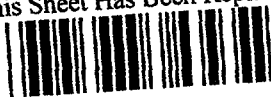
Although each of the three aspects of the present invention discussed above are independent, they may be used together in any combination.

20 An embodiment of the present invention will now be described in detail, by way of example, with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which:

Fig. 1 is a perspective view of an ink jet printing apparatus of continuous type, being an
25 embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 2 is a vertical sectional view through the ink jet printing apparatus of Fig. 1;

Fig. 3 is a sectional plan view of the ink jet



printing apparatus of Fig. 1, showing the ink circulation unit thereof;

Fig. 4 is a vertical plan view of the ink jet printing apparatus of Fig. 1, showing the circuit board unit and the power unit thereof;

Fig. 5 is a perspective view similar to Fig. 1, but with an access cover open;

Fig. 6 is a sectional view corresponding to Fig. 2, but showing a fan unit in an alternative position;

Fig. 7 is an exploded perspective view of the cover of the ink jet printing apparatus of Fig. 1;

Fig. 8 is an exploded perspective view of the ink circulation unit of the ink jet printing apparatus of Fig. 1;

Fig. 9 is an exploded perspective view of the circuit board unit and the power unit of the ink jet printing apparatus of Fig. 1;

Fig. 10 is a schematic view showing the method of mounting of a flow passage block base in the ink jet printing apparatus of Fig. 1;

Fig. 11 is an exploded perspective view of the printing head of the ink jet printing apparatus of Fig. 1;

Figs. 12(a) and 12(b) are enlarged views of parts of the printing head of Fig. 11; and

Fig. 13 is a sectional view through part of the printing head of the ink jet printing apparatus of Fig. 1.



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Fig. 1 shows a perspective view of an embodiment of the present invention, being an ink jet printing apparatus of continuous type. The apparatus has a casing 1 which, as will be described later, is hollow. A power switch 2, and a display panel 3 formed by a liquid crystal display 3a and keyboard 3b are mounted in a panel wall 4 of the casing 1, which panel wall 4 is inclined for ease of visibility and operability of the display panel. Below the panel wall 4 is a front wall, containing an access cover 8 therein. In this embodiment, the access cover has a flap 9 extending into the panel wall 4. Fig. 1 also shows a printing head 38 which is connected to the rest of the apparatus via a flexible connecting tube 39. The printing head 38 will be described in more detail later.

Fig. 2 is a sectional side view of the inside of the printing apparatus of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a top view of the ink circulating unit inside the printing apparatus, and Fig. 4 is a top view of the control unit of the printing apparatus.

Fig. 2 shows that the casing 1 has a base 17 which supports the rest of the printing apparatus. The cover 8 is hingedly connected to the base 17, to permit access to the interior of the casing 1, and Fig. 2 shows more clearly the inclination of the panel wall 4.

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The components within the casing 1 are divided into several units. In particular, there is an ink circulation unit for circulating ink to and from the printing head 38, a printed circuit board unit for
5 controlling the ink circulation unit (and also the display panel 3), and also a power unit for supplying power to the other components. These units will now be described in more detail.

The components of the ink circulation unit are
10 mounted on the base 17. At the front of the base 17 are containers such as a main ink container 19, secondary ink container 20, a solvent container 21 and a filter 22 for trapping dust in the circulation passages to and from the printing head 38. These are
15 all components which require maintenance. At the back of the base are components which do not normally need maintenance. These include a pump 25 for generating pressure to transfer and recover ink or solvent, and a plurality of electro-magnetic valves 31 for
20 opening/closing the circulation passages to and from the printing head 38. A motor 25a for driving the pump 25 and solenoids 31a for driving the electro-magnetic valves 31 are separated from the rest of the ink circulation unit by a partition plate 32. If the
25 motor 25a and the solenoids 31a need maintenance, this is achieved from the back of the apparatus by removing a rear panel 11. This separation of the components of the ink circulation unit is desirable because the

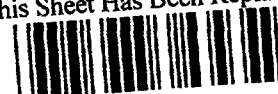
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containers 20 and 21 and the filter 22 need to be replaced regularly, whereas the motor 25a and solenoids 31a need maintenance only if there is a failure in these components. Thus, the containers 20
5 and 21 and the filter 22 are easily accessible from the front of the apparatus via the access cover 8. They can thus be removed and replaced without the apparatus being moved from its desired position.

Thus, as shown in Fig. 5, opening the access
10 cover 8 permits access to the components in front of the base plate. Fig. 5 shows that the auxiliary ink container 20, the solvent container 21 and the filter 22 which require scheduled maintenance are positioned immediately inside the access cover 8, so that they
15 can be handled when the access cover 8 is opened. The access cover 8 opens forwardly and stops in the horizontal position when it is opened. This may be achieved by struts 61, or when the access cover 8 contacts the surface on which the printing apparatus
20 is mounted. The access cover 8 has an internal rim 8a so that it can be used as a tray on which parts for maintenance such as ink can be placed. A convex shaped periphery formed by a depression in the central portion or by attaching other members in the periphery
25 may be usable instead of the rim 8a in order to prevent ink or solvent or small screws from dropping out of the tray during maintenance. The flap 9 also assists this effect.

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The access cover 8 is fixed by magnetic fasteners 7 at the top of the opening in the casing 1. Although two fasteners 7 are provided on opposite sides of the access cover 8 in Fig. 5, one fastener may be provided 5 at the center thereof. A damper may be provided in the hinge portion or in the vicinity thereof, so that the access cover 8 will open gradually.

Returning to the internal structure of the printing apparatus, the motor 25a, the solenoids 31a, 10 and electromagnetic valves 31 are heat sources, and it is important that these heat sources are cooled. Therefore, a fan unit 34 is provided at the back of the heat sources to introduce external air into the casing 1 and cool the heat sources. The fan unit 34 15 is preferably on the rear wall of the casing 1, but may be at the bottom of the casing 1 as shown in Fig. 6. The air from the fan unit 34 flows in the direction of the arrows A, to the upper part of the casing 1 so that the air which has passed through the 20 heat sources of the ink circulation unit flows upward and cools other components. With the construction, both of the ink circulating unit and the other components are cooled with a limited amount of air. The air flowing upward passes out of the casing 1 of 25 the printing apparatus through a gap 62 at the top of the casing 1. The fan unit 34 may also increase the pressure inside the upper part of the casing 1 relative to the pressure in the ink circulating unit,



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to prevent solvent vapor from flowing into the upper part of the casing 1 when a solvent leakage accident occurs inside the ink circulating unit.

5 The above description illustrates that all the components of the ink circulation unit are placed in the lower portion of the casing 1 of the printing apparatus. Other components are located above the ink circulating unit.

10 As shown in Figs. 2 and 3, a control board 40 for controlling the printing apparatus is attached to a board base 41. In this embodiment, a nozzle head driving board 42 and a memory board 43 having a main apparatus driving program are connected to the control board 40, these components forming a printed circuit
15 board unit.

An input/output unit (in this embodiment an input/output board 48 is used), which an operator connects to an external unit, and connecting unit 54 for a power line are installed on the reverse side of
20 the board base 41, and connection work is performed by removing a connection port plate 15. A noise filter 57 for removing the line noise, which is placed immediately after the power line, is also installed on the board base 41. A constant voltage unit 58 is
25 placed in front of the control board 40, and a partition plate 60 for separating the ink circulation unit from the control unit is placed under the constant voltage power unit 58. Since the partition

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plate 60 may be removable, maintenance of the ink circulation unit is easily performed by removing the partition plate 60.

Thus, the interior of the casing 1 may be
5 considered to be divided into three regions. Firstly, the partition plate 60 divides the interior of the casing into an upper region and a lower region between the partition plate 60 and the base 17. The ink circulation unit, and also the cooling means formed by
10 the fan unit 34 are located in that lower region. The upper region, above the partition plate 60, is itself divided into two regions by the board base 41. At first region, between that board base 41 and the display panel 3 contains the printer circuit board
15 unit, comprising the control board 40, the nozzle head driving board 42, and the memory board 43. As can be seen from Fig. 2, these boards are mounted vertically in that region. In the second region, on the opposite side of the board base 41 from the printed circuit
20 board unit, is the connecting unit 54 which acts a power unit for the apparatus since it connects the apparatus to a power line, and thus provides power for the ink circulation unit and the printed circuit board unit.

25 It should be noted that, in this description, the references to "upper" and "lower", and also "front" and "back" refer to directions when the printing apparatus is in its normal orientation. This



orientation is, in practice, determined by the orientation of the display panel 3, since the apparatus is orientated so that the display panel is immediately accessible and clearly readable, by the
5 user.

The detailed structure of the internal components of the printing apparatus will now be described in detail, with reference to Figs. 7 to 10.

Fig. 7 is a detailed view of the cover 1 and
10 other external components. The display panel 4 is attached to the rest of the cover 1, and the power switch 2 and the input/output unit 3 are attached to the display panel 4. A reinforcing base 6 serves as a reinforcing member for the cover 1 and as an
15 attachment portion for the access cover 8. There is an access cover support 5 having a concave portion 5a above the reinforcing base 6, the rim portion 8a at the periphery of the access cover 8 engaging the concave portion 5a when the access cover 8 is closed.
20 Since the bottom edge of the concave portion 5a engages a concave portion 1a of the cover 1, any liquid on the cover will flow down along the concave portions 5a and 1a even when water or other liquid is spilt on the display panel 4. This prevents liquid
25 from entering the interior of the apparatus.

As mentioned previously, magnetic fasteners 7 are provided on both sides of the top of the reinforcing base 6 to secure the access cover 8 in a closed

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position. Since the fasteners 7 are magnetic, the access cover 8 is closed by pushing the top central portion of the access cover 8, and is opened by pushing again there. Since stainless steel is used
5 for the access cover 8 in this embodiment, the magnets of the fasteners 7 are fixed to the flap 9 which is made of steel. Therefore, the access cover 8 has two holes for two magnet attracting windows 8b used for the fastener 7.

10 The hinge 10 connects the access cover 8 to the reinforcing base 6. If the hinge 10 has a damper function, the access cover 8 is prevented from opening abruptly. At the bottom of the reinforcing base 6 is a fold back 6a for reinforcement, which also acts as
15 a stopper for holding the access cover 8 in a horizontal position when it is opened.

A breaker cover 12, to be opened during breaker operation, is fixed to the back surface plate 11 by a fastener 13. A fan filter cover 14 is placed in the
20 position corresponding to the back portion of the fan unit 34, a connection port plate 15 is provided at a position corresponding to the back of the input/output unit to be connected with external units by the operator and the connecting unit for a power source
25 line. Cable protection rubber bushings 16 are provided on each of the holes 15a for cables.

Fig. 8 is a detailed view of the ink circulating unit. As previously described, there is a main ink



container 19 for recovering and containing the ink which has not been used in printing, an auxiliary ink container 20 for containing ink which is to be supplied to the main ink container 19, the amount of
5 ink thus supplied corresponding to the amount which has been used in printing, and a solvent container 21 for containing the solvent which is supplied in an amount corresponding to the amount of solvent which has evaporated. A cap 19a having an ink suction port
10 and an ink recovering port is provided at the front of the main ink container 19. A sensor 19b for detecting the level of ink in the main ink container 19 and an exhaust port 19c are provided at the back of the main ink container. A cap 20a for pouring ink is provided
15 in the front of the auxiliary ink container 20. A sensor 20b for detecting the liquid level of ink in the auxiliary ink container 20 and an exhaust port 20c are provided at the back of the auxiliary ink container 20. A cap 21a for pouring solvent is
20 provided at the front of the solvent container 21. A sensor 21b for detecting the liquid level of solvent in the solvent container 21 and an exhaust port 21c are provided at the back of the solvent container 21.

A filter 22 for filtering the circulating ink is
25 fixed by a clamp 23a to a filter mount 23 at the front surface of the base 17.

At the front of the base 17 is a pressure control valve 24 having a pressure gage in order to keep

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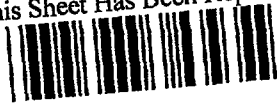
constant the ink pressure of the ink which is transferred to the nozzle unit of the printing head 38.

The pump 25 has four pump heads 25b each of which 5 operate work with the phase difference of 90° , driven by the motor 25a. The pump is installed on the base 17 by fixing hardware 26.

Electro-magnetic valves 31 driven by the solenoids 31a are connected via sealing members 31b to 10 flow passage blocks 27 and 29 having engraved flow passages. The flow passage blocks 27, 29 may be formed in a unit, although they are separate in this embodiment. The flow passage blocks 27, 29 are fixed to the flow passage block bases 28, 30 respectively. 15 Each of the flow passage block bases 28, 30 has grooves 28a, 30a which hook to the bottom of an electro-magnetic valve mounting hole 32a on a partition plate 32 as shown in Fig. 10. The partition plate 32 separates the ink circulating unit into a side 20 corresponding to the motor 25a and the solenoid 31a and a side in which the ink circulates.

The fan unit 34 comprises a fan cover 34a, a fan main body 34b, a fan belt 34c, a spacer 34d and a fan filter 34e.

25 An exhaust tube from the exhaust port 29c attached to the main ink container 19 is connected to a joint 35 through a tube protecting bush 33 attached to the partition plate 32. Exhaust tubes from the

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exhaust port 20c attached to the auxiliary ink container 20 and from the exhaust port 21c attached to the solvent container 21 are joined into one tube which is connected to a joint 36 through the tube
5 protecting bush 33 attached to the partition plate 32. In this embodiment, since the amount of air from the exhaust port 19c attached to the main ink container 19, which receives the recovered ink unused in printing is the largest of the three exhaust ports,
10 the exhaust tube from the exhaust port 19c is independent. Three tubes may be joined into one tube, or three separate tubes may be provided. The exhaust air transferred to the joints 35, 36 passes to the bottom of the base 17. An exhaust duct 37 is provided
15 at the bottom of the exhaust portion, and a duct is connected to a duct connecting tube 37a to permit the air to be sucked at a given flow rate. The exhaust duct 37 also prevents the installation floor of the apparatus from becoming soiled with ink dye contained
20 in the exhaust air.

Legs 18 are attached to the four corners of the base 17.

Fig. 9 is a detailed view of the components forming the printed circuit board unit and the power
25 unit, which are installed above the ink circulation unit shown in Fig. 8. The control board 40 supports a microcomputer for controlling the apparatus and is mounted on the board base 41. The nozzle head driving



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board 42 and the memory board 43, which stores an apparatus driving program, are connected to the control board 40. A transparent cover 44 of e.g. resin prevents the operator from inadvertently touching to the nozzle head driving board 42 which processes high voltage analog signals and has a high temperature heat source.

An input/output unit (in this embodiment an input/output board 48 is used), which the operator connects to an external unit, and a connecting unit 54 for the power line are installed on the reverse side of the board base 41.

The input/output board 48 is positioned so that it faces the control board 40, the connector 40a and 48a on the boards being arranged so that the connection between the input/output board 48 and the control board 40 is as short as possible and the connectors 40a and 48a on the boards are aligned so that they face each other.

A ferrite core 56 and the noise filter 57 are placed immediately after the power line to remove the line noise, and are mounted on the back of the board base 41. In order to prevent a noise component on the reverse side of the board base 41 from coming to the control board 40 side, the board base 41 is grounded. There is a breaker 55 at the lower side of the reverse surface of the board base 41, which allows the breaker to be operated from the back of the printing apparatus



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by removing the breaker cover 12.

At the front of the board base 41, there are provided a power transformer 50 to produce character signals for charging the ink particles during printing and a high voltage power source 49 to obtain high voltage for deflecting the charged ink particles. The board base 41 has a bush 51 and a spacer 52. The spacer 52 is used to form a gap 62 between the cover 1 and the board base 41. As previously described, the gap 62 is an air exit port for the passage of cooling air out of the printing apparatus.

The partition plate 60 is placed on a control unit base 59, and the constant voltage power source unit 58 is placed on the partition plate 60 and in front of the control board 40. The constant voltage power source unit 58 comprises a power source cover 58a, a constant power source 58b, a power source mounting hardware 58c and a hinge 58d. The partition plate 60 can be removed after the constant voltage power source 58 is lifted up, pivoting on the hinge 58d. By removing the partition plate 60, the ink circulating unit is opened. Therefore, the maintenance of the ink circulating unit can be performed with ease.

The embodiment of the present invention, as described above, may thus permit the following effects to be achieved:

1) Since the daily operation and the scheduled

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maintenance work can be performed from the front of the apparatus, an operator can operate the apparatus from in front of the apparatus only, which improves the workability thereof.

5 2) Since all the scheduled maintenance work dealing with ink and solvent can be performed from the lower part of the apparatus and in front of the display panel, the ink spilled by an operator by mistake during maintenance cannot be spilt into other
10 components.

3) Since the access cover can be used as a tray, it is possible to prevent loss of ink or solvent or of small parts such as screws.

4) Since the ink circulating unit, the circuit
15 board unit, the power unit and the driving unit for the pump and for the electro-magnetic valve are divided by partition plates, solvent vapor does not enter other parts of the apparatus. Thus, the maintenance operations can be performed safely.

20 5) Since the control board mounting the micro-computer dealing with weak electronic signals, the input/output board and the input power source line side are shielded by grounded metallic plates, the apparatus can be reinforced against noise.

25 The above description has concentrated on the structure of the main part of the printing apparatus, excluding the printing head 38. The structure of that printing head 38, incorporating aspects of the present



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invention, will now be described in detail with reference to Figs. 11 to 13.

Fig. 11 shows the printing head 38 when disassembled. Components forming the printing head 38 are arranged on the top and bottom surfaces of a base 101 made of plastics material.

On the top surface of the base 100 there is a partition plate 101a approximately at the center of the base 101. At the front of the partition plate 101a, there are printing components as will be described later. At the rear of the partition plate 101a, is tubing which passes from the partition plate 101a through the inside of the tube 39, the tube 39 being connected to the rear end of the base 100 via a fastening 102. The tube 39 connects the printing head 38 to the rest of the printing apparatus as described previously.

A nozzle 103, to which the tubing is connected, comprises a front plate 103a, a flow passage unit 103b, a vibration unit 103c and a packing 103d. The front plate 103a, the flow passage unit 103b and the vibration unit 103c are assembled together by screws or the like. The packing 103b has a brim portion and a hollow portion. The flow passage unit 103b is inserted into the hollow portion of the packing 103b. The nozzle 103 is attached to the base 100 using a nozzle base 114 and a nozzle stay 115. A rectangular-shaped concave portion is formed on the base 101 in

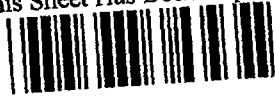


order to mount the nozzle base 114. The nozzle base 114 is attached to the base 100 by being engaging to the concave portion. The nozzle stay 115 is secured to the nozzle base 114 with screws, and the vibrating
5 unit 103c is attached to the nozzle stay 115 with screws. The brim portion of the packing 103b is supported by being held between the reverse side of the partition plate 101a and a packing holder 117. The brim portion of the packing 103b prevents cleaning
10 liquid from entering from the front of the partition plate 101a. The partition plate 101a and the packing holder 117 have holes large enough to fit the periphery of the nozzle 103.

A filter block 104 for removing impurities from
15 the ink is arranged at the rear of the top surface of the base 101, and is positioned at the back of the nozzle 103. The filter block 104 comprises a heater 116a, a packing 116, a filter unit base 104c, a TF filter 104d, a spacer 104c, an O-ring 104d and a
20 filter holding screw 104a.

The filter unit base 104e is fixed to the base 101 by the packing 116. The heater 116a is placed on the bottom surface of the filter unit base 104e. The TF filter 104d is inserted in the inside bottom of the
25 filter unit base 104e. The spacer 104c is placed on the TF filter 104d, and the filter holding screw 104a is attached to the spacer 104c through the O-ring 104b. Another O-ring 118 is held between the top

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cover 107 and the filter block 104.

A gutter block 105 is also attached to the front of the top of the base 101. A recovering pipe 106 for the gutter extends along the bottom surface of the base 101 and extends into the gutter block 105 since it is exposed from the top front of the base 101. A pipe 105a acting as a gutter receiver is inserted into the gutter block 105. This pipe communicates with the recovering pipe 106 for the gutter through a flow passage in the gutter block 105.

The tubing inside the tube 39 connects to the recovering pipe 106 and to various other parts such as the vibration unit 103c. The rear top portion of the partition plate 101a is covered by a top cover 107. Sealing material is filled into the junction surface between the top cover 107 and the base 101, and the top cover 107 is fixed to the base 101 by screws. The top cover 107 is not usually removed. A charging electrode 108 and deflecting electrodes 109 at the front of the partition plate 101a are attached to the base 101 by screws. The charging electrode 108 charges character signals onto ink particles jetted from the nozzle 103. The deflecting electrodes 109 deflect the charged ink particles, and are placed forward of the charging electrode 108 relative to the nozzle 103.

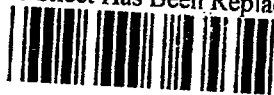
There are sensors 110 at the front and on the back of the deflecting electrodes 109. The sensors



110 are attached to the base 101 by press fitting. The sensors 110 detect the charges on the ink particles and measure the speed of the ink particles passing through both sensors 110 in order to control
5 printing.

A junction board 111 for electric signals such as printing control signal is placed on the bottom surface of the base 101. The signal lines therefor extend inside the table 39 and are connected to
10 electric components on the junction board 111 from the main part of the printing apparatus described previously. Since the junction board 111 is attached to the base 101 using spacers, the base 101 has gaps for inserting spacers and gaps for fitting a
15 stroboscope 112 for confirming the path of the ink particles. In order to close these gaps, sealing material is painted onto the base 101. When the top of the base 101 is cleaned using solvent, the sealing material prevents the solvent from reaching the bottom
20 surface.

The bottom surface side of the base 101 is covered with a bottom cover 113. The bottom cover 113 is attached to the base 101 after wiring of the junction board 111 has been completed. Sealing
25 material is filled into the junction surface between the bottom cover 113 and the base 101, and the bottom cover is fixed to the base 101 with screws. The bottom cover 113 is also not usually removed.



Finally, the parts of the printer head 38 described above are slid into an outer cylindrical cover 150, which has a slot 151 through which ink particles jetted from the nozzle 103 and deflected by the 5 deflecting electrodes 9 can pass to an object to be printed. The cover 150 is removed when maintenance of the printer head 38 is required.

Next, the junction portions in the top cover 107 and the bottom cover 113 will be described in detail, 10 referring to Figs. 12(a) and 12(b).

Projecting portions 107a, 107b are formed on both lower ends of the top cover 107 as shown in Fig. 12(a). Similarly, concave portions 101b, 101c are formed on both side edges of the top surface of the 15 base 101 as shown in Fig. 12(a). The concave portions 101b and 101c receive the convex portions 107a and 107b. The assembling procedure is for sealing material to be put into the concave portions 101b and 101c, then the convex portions 107a and 107b are 20 fitted therein. It is desirable that any sealing material which is pressed out of the concave portions 101a, 101b during assembly is wiped off. The sealing material is preferably silicone rubber of room temperature hardening type. The depth of the concave 25 portions 101b, 101c is longer than the height of the convex portions 107a, 107b, and the width of the concave portions 101b, 101c is longer than the width of the convex portions 107a, 107b as shown in Fig. 12(b).



Therefore, enough the sealing material remains in the concave portions 101b,101c to improve the sealing effect.

Since the top cover 107 and the base 101 are
5 joined to each other by convex/concave fitting, any difference in size, existing between the top cover 107 and the base 101 is corrected.

In the same way, convex portions 13a,13b are formed on both upper ends of the bottom cover 13, and
10 concave portions 101d,101e are formed on both side edges of the bottom surface of the base 101. The concave portions 101d,101e on the base 101 and the convex portions 113a,113b on the bottom cover 113 are joined to each other. The assembling procedure is the
15 same as that for the top cover 107 and the base 101 described above.

The cleaning of the printing head 38 will now be described.

The first step in cleaning is to remove the
20 cylindrical cover 150. When the cylindrical cover 150 is removed, the deflecting electrodes 109, the charging electrode 8, the sensors 10, the gutter and the top front portion 3a of the nozzle 103 are exposed. Then, cleaning liquid such as ink solvent is
25 poured on the front side of the top portion of the base 101, or the front side of the printing head 38 is dipped into the cleaning liquid to clean it.

Such cleaning removes any ink adhering to the top



front portion 3a of the nozzle, the gutter, the sensors 10, the charging electrode 8 and the deflecting electrode 9. It is desirable to perform such cleaning immediately after the operation of the ink jet printing apparatus has stopped. It is also desirable to clean the inside of the cylindrical cover 150 since the inside of the cylindrical-shaped cover 150 may be soiled with ink.

During such cleaning, there is no possibility that the cleaning liquid can enter into the inside of the top cover 107 or the bottom cover 113. Hence, although the top front portion 103a of the nozzle 103 is exposed from the window portion of the partition plate 101a, the cleaning liquid cannot reach the inside of the top cover 107 through the window portion since the window portion is pressed against the reverse side of the partition plate 101a by the packing holder 117 through the brim portion of the packing 103b. The cleaning liquid cannot reach the inside of the top cover 107 through the joining surface since the top cover 107 is sufficiently sealed at the surface joined to the base 101. The cleaning liquid cannot permeate into the junction board 111, since the junction board 111 on the bottom surface of the base 101 is covered by the bottom cover 113 and the joining surface between the bottom cover 113 and the base 101 is sealed as described above. Since the gaps formed in the fitting holes for the spacers



attaching the stroboscope 112 or the junction board 111 are sealed with a coating of sealing material, the cleaning liquid cannot enter from the upper surface of the base 101 into the bottom of the base 10, since it is covered by the bottom cover 113.

There is a hole 152 (see Fig. 11) in the top cover 107, for changing the TF filter 104d. Since the top portion of the filter unit base matches the hole 152 and the O-ring 118 is interposed in the joining surface (see Fig. 13), the sealing in this jointing surface is sufficient. Therefore, the cleaning liquid cannot reach the inside of the top cover 107 through the hole 152 for changing the filter 104d.

The procedure to change the TF filter is for the filter holding screw 104d to be removed through the hole 152 in the top cover 107, and the TF filter 104d can then be removed together with the O-ring 104b and the spacer 104c. Then the FT filter can then be replaced by a new one, if necessary.

Next, suppose that the nozzle 103 becomes choked. The top front 103a of the nozzle 103 projecting from the partition plate 101a is removable. If the nozzle 103 is not restored to its normal state, by cleaning using solvent which is provided as a function of the apparatus, the nozzle 103 can be restored to its normal state by removing the top front portion 103a of the nozzle 103 and cleaning it with an ultrasonic cleaning machine. Employing a flat counter-sunk head



screw may provide sufficient repeatability of nozzle 103 positioning, to eliminate the need for ink beam adjustment when the top front portion 103a of the nozzle 103 is re-assembled after cleaning.

- 5 In the printing head 38 of this embodiment of the present invention, the electric signal line connecting region can be separated from the fluid line connecting region for ink and solvent by means of arranging the parts on the top and bottom surfaces of the base.
- 10 Moreover, the cover can protect the internal parts from the external environment. Normally nozzle beam adjustment is necessary only at the beginning of the operation of the printing head 38, since changing of the filter or cleaning of the nozzle orifice portion
- 15 can be performed without removing the nozzle.

Thus, in the present invention, the fluid line connecting region for ink and solvent and the deflecting region for performing printing are provided on the top side of the base, the electric signal line

20 region being provided on the bottom side of the base, sealing being provided in the electric signal line connecting region in order to prevent ink or solvent reaching this region. This can provide a safe apparatus. Cleaning of the printing head can be

25 easily performed since ink or solvent cannot reach the inside of the printing head. There is no need to repeat the ink beam adjustment after each cleaning operation since there is no need to remove the nozzle

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when changing the filter or cleaning the nozzle orifice portion. This leads to an improvement in the ease of handling of the apparatus.



CLAIMS

1. An ink jet printing apparatus, comprising:

a hollow casing (1) having a base (17), a front wall extending upwardly from said base (17), and a

5 panel wall (14) extending from said front wall;

an ink circulation unit (19 to 25);

a display panel (3) in said panel wall (14);

a circuit board unit (40,42,43) for controlling said ink circulation unit (19 to 25) and said display

10 panel (3); and

a power unit (48,54,57) for supplying power to said ink circulation unit (19 to 25) and said printed circuit board unit (40,42,43);

characterized in that:

15 a dividing wall (60) divides the interior of the casing (1) into a lower region between the base (17) and the dividing wall (60) and an upper region, the ink circulation unit (19 to 25) is in the lower region, and the circuit board unit (40,42,43) and the
20 power unit (48,54,57) are in the upper region.

2. An ink jet printing apparatus according to claim 1, wherein said front wall contains an access cover (8) for permitting access to said lower region.

3. An ink jet printing apparatus according to claim
25 2, wherein said ink circulation unit (19 to 25) comprises at least one removable container (20,21) for a printing medium, said at least one removable container (20,21) being removable through said access



cover (8).

4. An ink jet printing apparatus according to claim 2 or claim 3, wherein said ink circulation unit (19 to 25) includes filter (22) for ink, said filter (22)

5 being mounted adjacent said access cover (8).

5. An ink jet printing apparatus according to any one of the preceding claims, wherein said ink circulation unit (19 to 25) comprises:

a main ink container (19);

10 a secondary ink container (20);

a solvent container (21);

means (25) for supplying ink from said secondary ink container (20) and solvent from said solvent container (21) to said main ink container (19);

15 means (25) for supplying ink from said main ink container (19) to a printer head (38); and

means for returning ink recovered by said printer head to said main ink container (19).

6. An ink jet printing apparatus according to any
20 one of the preceding claims, having a further dividing wall (41) in said upper space, said further dividing wall (40) dividing said upper space into a front space between said further dividing wall (41) and said display panel (3), and a back space, said circuit
25 board unit (40,42,43) being in said front space, and said power unit (48,54,57) being in said back space.

7. An ink jet printing apparatus according to claim 6, wherein at least one printed circuit board



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(40,42,43) of said circuit board unit (40,42,43) extends vertically in said front space.

8. An ink jet printing apparatus according to any one of the preceding claims, having cooling means (34) for cooling the interior of said casing (1); said cooling means (34) being located in said lower space.

9. An ink jet printing apparatus according to claim 8, wherein said power unit (48,54,57) is adjacent said cooling unit (34) and is separated therefrom by said dividing wall (60).

10. An ink jet printing apparatus according to any one of the preceding claims, further including a printing head (38) for jetting ink therefrom, said printing head (38) being connected to said ink circulation unit (19 to 25).

11. An ink jet printing apparatus according to claim 10, wherein said printing head (38) is connected to said ink circulation unit (19 to 25) by a flexible tube (39).

12. An ink jet printing apparatus according to claim 10 or claim 11, wherein said printing head (38) comprises:

a support plate (101);

a filter (104) for receiving ink and filtering said ink, said filter (104) being mounted on said support plate (101);

a nozzle (103) on said support plate (101), said nozzle (103) being connected to said filter (104) for



receiving said ink therefrom, said nozzle (103) being arranged to jet ink therefrom as ink particles;

charging means (108) on said support plate (101) for electrically charging at least some of said ink
5 particles;

a deflecting electrode (109) on said support plate for deflecting said at least some of said ink particles; and

a gutter (105) for receiving said ink particles
10 other than said at least some of said ink particles;

wherein said filter (104) and said nozzle (103) are independently mounted on and removable from said support plate (101).

13. An ink jet printing apparatus according to claim
15 10 or claim 11, wherein said printing head (31) comprises:

a support plate (101);

a filter (104) for receiving ink and filtering said ink, said filter being mounted on said support
20 plate (101);

a nozzle (103) on said support plate (101), said nozzle (103) being connected to said filter (104) for receiving said ink therefrom, said nozzle (103) being arranged to jet ink therefrom as ink particles;

25 charging means (108) on said support plate (101) for electrically charging at least some of said ink particles;

a deflecting electrode (109) on said support





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plate for deflecting said at least some of said ink particles; and

a gutter (105) for receiving said ink particles other than said at least some of said ink particles;

5 wherein said gutter (105) is detachably connected to said support plate (101).

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