

INK TANK, PRODUCTION PROCESS OF INK TANK AND INK-JET
PRINTING APPARATUS

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

5

Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to an exchangeable
type ink tank to be employed in an ink-jet printing
10 apparatus and a production process therefor.

Description of the Prior Art

As one example of the conventional exchangeable
15 ink tank, an ink cartridge in a form illustrated in
Figs. 1 and 2 has been known in the art. Fig. 1 is an
illustration showing a detail of the ink cartridge,
and showing side elevation in section. Fig. 2 is a
section showing a major part, such as an ink coupling
20 portion of the ink cartridge or so forth.

As shown in Figs. 1 and 2, an ink cartridge 10
includes an ink storage chamber 1 and a waste ink
storage chamber 2. At the end of the ink storage
chamber 1, rubber plugs 4 for piercing ink supply
25 needle (not shown) at an ink-jet head side
therethrough, are provided at two portions.
Similarly, another rubber plug 4 is provided at the
end portion of the waste ink storage chamber 2 at one
portion. These rubber plugs 4 form a part of the ink

coupling portion. Except for an ink communication portion 3 where the ink supply needle pierces, the rubber plug 4 is clamped by a housing 5 of the ink cartridge, an ink absorbing body 6 and a rubber plug 5 retainer 7. With this construction, when the ink cartridge is removed from a printer, the ink stuck to the ink supply needle drawn from the cartridge associated with removable of the ink cartridge can be removed by the ink absorbing body 6. Thus, 10 contamination of the inside of the printer by the ink stuck to the supply needle or plugging of the supply needle per se can be successfully prevented.

The waste ink storage chamber 2 is formed with two layer of storage portions mutually communicated at 15 one ends. In the waste ink storage chamber 2, the portion where the ink supply needle pierces is located corresponding to the position corresponding to the lower layer storage portion. Namely, in the waste ink storage chamber 2, the supply needle connected to an 20 ink supply passage of an ink-jet printing apparatus, passes through so that the waste ink discharged by the ejection recovery process and so forth may flow into the lower layer storage portion. Absorbing body 8 is filled in substantially whole waste ink storage 25 chamber 2 so that the waste ink flowing into the lower layer storage portion can be absorbed by the absorbing body 8 in the lower layer storage portion. According to flow of the waste ink, region of the absorbing body 8 retaining the waste ink is gradually expanded to the

absorbing body 8 in the upper layer storage portion.
In conjunction therewith, a part of the waste ink
exude from the absorbing body. On the other hand, a
partitioning wall 2A is provided adjacent the end
5 portion of the waste ink absorbing body 8 in the upper
layer storage portion. By this, the ink exuding from
the absorbing body 8 cannot flow into a portion right
side of the partitioning wall 24 where the absorbing
body is not filled until the amount of the waste ink
10 exceeds a holding capacity of the absorbing body.
Only when the accumulated waste ink amount flown into
the waste ink storage chamber 2 exceeds the ink
holding capacity of the absorbing body, the exuded ink
overflows the partitioning wall 2A to move into the
15 chamber at the right side and the level of the ink is
gradually risen to contact with a waste ink detecting
electrode d at a predetermined level. As a result,
the waste ink storage chamber 2 filled with the waste
ink can be detected to allow to urge exchanging of the
20 ink cartridge. Also, at the upper side of the read
end portion of the waste ink storage chamber 2, an
atmosphere communicating portion 9 is provided. Via
this communicating portion 9, the interior of the
waste ink storage chamber 2 and the atmosphere outside
25 of the ink cartridge are communicated.

However, since the ink storage chamber 1 and the
waste ink storage chamber 2 are formed integrally in
the conventional ink tank, the following problems to
be solved are left mainly in viewpoint of production.

For example, the ink cartridge shown in Fig. 1 is required to weld a lid for integrally covering the ink storage chamber 1 and the waste ink storage chamber 2, namely the lid covering the entire surface of the cartridge as shown in Fig. 1, during production. In such production process, the following problems are encountered.

a) It is possible that debris of absorbing body constantly generated from the adjacent absorbing body 8 during production, may penetrate into the ink storage chamber 1, penetration of dirt into which is not desirable. On the other hand, it is not easy to perform production with avoiding penetration of the debris of the absorbing body into the ink storage chamber 1 or to manage the dust.

b) On the other hand, installation of the lid has to be performed by welding to seal respective chambers. However, as shown in Fig. 1, since the area to be welded is relatively large, a difficulty is frequently encountered to perform complete welding due to bowing of respective members. Particularly, it is relatively difficult to certainly weld the lid so as not to communicate the ink through the partitioning portion which separates the ink storage chamber 1 and the waste ink storage chamber 2.

On the other hand, as shown in Fig. 2, the external diameter of the rubber plug 4 is formed to be greater than the internal diameter of the housing portion 5 in independent condition. The rubber plug 4

is thus assembled in the housing portion 5 along the direction of arrow B with compressing in the diametrical direction (direction of arrow A in Fig. 2) by means of a predetermined device.

5 However, in the prior art, since the rubber plug 4 is assembled into the housing portion 5 with compressing in the diametrical direction, the following drawbacks are encountered.

 Namely, since it is not easy to uniformly
10 compress the elastic body, such as the rubber plug or so forth in the diametrical direction,

- c) expensive device is required to require excessively high cost for small-lot production;
- d) when the size of the elastic body is slightly
15 varied, new device becomes necessary for compression thereof;
- e) when the ink communication portion is extremely small, a space to insert the device for compressing the elastic body cannot be provided;
- 20 f) the performance of the product can be fluctuated depending upon the condition of the quality of the device for compressing the elastic body;
- g) buckling of the elastic body relative to the internal wall of the housing can be caused;
- 25 h) variation of the elastic body and new assembling device are required for forming optimal ink communicating portion with respect to a needle size; and

i) for difficulty of assembling, assembling is performed before filling the ink and filing of the ink is performed thereafter by means of the needle, thus longer period is required since the diameter of the
5 needle cannot be made to be sufficiently large, and excessively large needle may cause damage on the elastic body.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

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It is the first object of the present invention to provide an ink tank which can reduce penetration of dust into an ink storage chamber in production process, enhance sealing ability of the ink storage
15 chamber and a waste ink storage chamber, and thus is reliable and convenient for use.

It is the second object of the present invention to provide an ink-jet printing apparatus employing the ink tank set forth above.

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The third object of the present invention is to provide an exchangeable type ink tank which has an ink coupling portion which can be optimally and stably adapted to various requests irrespective of condition of the device without requiring expensive device, and
25 has superior productivity.

The fourth object of the present invention is to provide a production process of the ink tank which facilitates assembling operation for permitting filling of ink before installation of an elastic body

so that a pipe or so forth having much greater side
than a needle or so forth having large flow resistance
to reduce flow resistance, and whereby to reduce
process steps in production to improve productivity
5 and to avoid damage of the elastic body which can be
caused by piercing and removing of the needle.

The fifth object of the invention is to provide
an exchangeable ink tank for increasing freedom in
designing and enhanced reliability with respect to
10 the ink tank having high reliability.

In a first aspect of the present invention, there
is provided an ink tank for storing an ink to be used
in a printing apparatus and an ink used in the
printing apparatus, comprising:

15 an ink container storing the ink to be used in
the printing apparatus;

a waste ink container storing the ink used in the
printing apparatus;

an atmosphere communication hole provided in the
20 waste ink container; and

a coupling member provided on one of or both of
the ink container and the waste ink container and
provided for coupling the ink container and the waste
ink container, and the coupling member forming an ink
25 guide path for guiding the ink flowed from the
atmosphere communication hole to a predetermined
position of the ink container or the waste ink
container.

Here, the ink guide path may be formed by a guide surface of coupling operation in the coupling member.

The ink guide path may be formed by a groove formed on guide surface of coupling operation in the
5 coupling member.

The ink tank may further include a label pasted over both of the ink container and the waste ink container as a member forming the ink guide path.

The coupling member may have an engaging recess
10 portion, an engaging snap portion engaged with the recessed portion by elastic deformation, and a spring portion biasing the engaging snap portion in a direction for fixing engagement with the recessed portion.

15 The snap portion may include engaging claws respectively engaging with the engaging recess portion and the spring portion at the tip ends.

The projecting portion to contact with a predetermined member of the printing apparatus
20 associating with loading operation to the printing apparatus, may be provided on a coupling surface in the ink container to be coupled with the printing apparatus.

The ink may be filled in the ink container.

25 In a second aspect of the present invention, there is provided an ink-jet printing apparatus for performing printing on a printing medium employing an ink-jet head, in which an ink tank for storing an ink

to be used in a printing apparatus and an ink used in the printing apparatus, the ink tank, comprising:

an ink container storing the ink to be used in the printing apparatus;

5 a waste ink container storing the ink used in the printing apparatus;

an atmosphere communication hole provided in the waste ink container; and

a coupling member provided on one of or both of
10 the ink container and the waste ink container and provided for coupling the ink container and the waste ink container, and forming an ink guide path for guiding the ink flown from the atmosphere communication hole to a predetermined position of the
15 ink container or the waste ink container.

In a third aspect of the present invention, there is provided an ink tank comprising:

an ink container storing an ink employed in a printing apparatus;

20 a cylindrical hole provided in the ink container and adapted for supplying the ink;

an elastic body closing the cylindrical hole and pierced by a needle body for supplying the ink to the printing apparatus; and

25 a fixing member for maintaining closure of the cylindrical hole by the elastic body,

wherein the elastic body has a dome shaped configuration having substantially the same diameter to an internal diameter of the cylindrical hole.

In a fourth aspect of the present invention,
there is provided an ink tank, comprising:

a waste ink container for storing an ink used in
a printing apparatus;

5 a cylindrical hole provided in the waste ink
container for introducing the waste ink;

an elastic body closing the cylindrical hole and
pierced by a needle body for introducing the ink from
the printing apparatus; and

10 a fixing member for maintaining closure of the
cylindrical hole by the elastic body,

wherein the elastic body has a dome shaped
configuration having substantially the same diameter
to an internal diameter of the cylindrical hole.

15 In a fifth aspect of the present invention, there
is provided an ink tank, comprising:

an ink container storing an ink employed in a
printing apparatus;

20 a waste ink container for storing an ink used in
a printing apparatus;

a first cylindrical hole provided in the ink
container and adapted for supplying the ink;

a second cylindrical hole provided in the waste
ink container for introducing the waste ink;

25 a first elastic body closing the first
cylindrical hole;

a second elastic body closing the second
cylindrical hole; and

a fixing member for maintaining closure of the first and second cylindrical holes by the first and second elastic bodies,

wherein the first and second elastic bodies have
5 dome shaped configurations having substantially the same diameter to an internal diameters of the first and second cylindrical holes.

Here, the elastic body may be received in an end portion of the cylindrical hole, and a housing portion
10 having greater internal diameter than the cylindrical hole may be provided.

The fixing member may have a pushing portion for depressing a top portion of the elastic body received in the housing portion for causing elastic deformation
15 within the housing.

Assuming that the internal radius of the housing is r and a curve radius of the elastic body in non-deformed condition is R ,
 $1.05 < (R/r) \sin^{-1} (r/R) < 1.57$
20 may be satisfied.

Assuming that the internal radius of the housing is r and a curve radius of the elastic body in non-deformed condition is R ,
 $1.1 < (R/r) \sin^{-1} (r/R) < 1.4$
25 may be satisfied.

The ink may be filled in the ink container.

In a sixth aspect of the present invention, there is provided an ink-jet printing apparatus for

performing printing on a printing medium employing an ink-jet head, comprising:

ink supply system including:

an ink container storing an ink employed in a
5 printing apparatus;

a cylindrical hole provided in the ink container and adapted for supplying the ink;

an elastic body closing the cylindrical hole and pierced by a needle body for supplying the ink to the
10 printing apparatus; and

a fixing member for maintaining closure of the cylindrical hole by the elastic body,

wherein the elastic body including a needle body piercing the elastic body which is a dome shaped
15 configuration having substantially the same diameter to an internal diameter of the cylindrical hole, for receiving an ink supply from the ink tank.

In a seventh aspect of the present invention, there is provided an ink-jet printing apparatus for
20 performing printing on a printing medium employing an ink-jet head, comprising:

ink supply system including:

a waste ink container for storing a waste ink discharged from the printing apparatus in recovery
25 operation of the ink-jet head;

a cylindrical hole provided in the waste ink container for introducing the waste ink;

an elastic body closing the cylindrical hole; and

a fixing member for maintaining closure of the cylindrical hole by the elastic body,

wherein the elastic body having waste ink processing means including a needle body piercing the elastic body a dome shaped configuration having substantially the same diameter to an internal diameter of the cylindrical hole, for introduction of the waste ink into the ink tank.

In an eighth aspect of the present invention, there is provided an ink-jet printing apparatus for performing printing on a printing medium employing an ink-jet head, comprising:

ink supply system including:

an ink container storing an ink employed in a printing apparatus;

a waste ink container capable of being coupled with the ink container for storing a waste ink discharged from printing apparatus by recovery operation of the ink-jet head;

a first cylindrical hole provided in the ink container and adapted for supplying the ink;

a second cylindrical hole provided in the waste ink container for introducing the waste ink;

a first elastic body closing the first cylindrical hole;

a second elastic body closing the second cylindrical hole;

a fixing member for maintaining closure of the first and second cylindrical holes by the first and second elastic bodies,

wherein the first and second elastic bodies
5 including ink supply means having a first needle body piercing the first elastic body a dome shaped configuration having substantially the same diameter to an internal diameter of the cylindrical hole, and waste ink processing means having a second needle body
10 piercing the second elastic body.

In a ninth aspect of the present invention, there is provided a production process of an ink tank, comprising the steps of:

inserting a dome shaped elastic body having an
15 external diameter substantially equal to an internal diameter of a cylindrical hole which is provided for injecting an ink and provided in an ink container for storing the ink, with compressing the elastic body;
and

20 fixing the elastic body by a fixing member for maintaining closure of the cylindrical hole.

In a tenth aspect of the present invention, there is provided a production process of an ink tank, comprising the steps of:

25 inserting a dome shaped elastic body having an external diameter substantially equal to an internal diameter of a cylindrical hole which is provided for introducing an ink used in a printing apparatus and provided in a waste ink container for storing the ink

used in the printing apparatus, with compressing the elastic body; and

fixing the elastic body by a fixing member for maintaining closure of the cylindrical hole.

5 In an eleventh aspect of the present invention, there is provided a production process of an ink tank, comprising the steps of:

employing a coupled body in which a first cylindrical hole for injecting an ink, an ink
10 container storing the ink to be used in a printing apparatus, a second cylindrical hole for introducing a waste ink, a waste ink container storing the ink used in the printing apparatus are coupled;

inserting a dome shaped first elastic body having
15 an external diameter substantially the same as an internal diameter of the first cylindrical hole, with compressing the first elastic body;

inserting a dome shaped second elastic body having an external diameter substantially the same as
20 an internal diameter of the second cylindrical hole, with compressing the second elastic body; and

fixing the first elastic body and the second elastic body for maintaining closure of respective of the cylindrical holes.

25 In a twelfth aspect of the present invention, there is provided an ink tank, comprising:

an ink container for storing an ink employed in a printing apparatus;

a cylindrical hole provided in the cylindrical container and used for injecting the ink;

an elastic body for closing the cylindrical hole and being pierced by a needle body for supplying
5 the ink to the printing apparatus; and

a fixing member for maintaining closure of the cylindrical hole by the elastic body,

a housing portion being provided at an end of the cylindrical hole for receiving the elastic body,
10 the housing portion having an elastic body receptacle portion having an internal diameter greater than an internal diameter of the cylindrical hole, the fixing member having a pushing portion for depressing a top portion of the elastic body received within the
15 elastic body receptacle portion of the housing portion to cause elastic deformation of the elastic body, and a plurality of claw portions used for coupling with the housing portion, and engaging portions being provided on an outer periphery portion of the housing
20 for engaging with the plurality of engaging claw portions of the fixing member.

In a thirteenth aspect of the present invention, there is provided an ink tank, comprising:

a waste ink container for storing an ink used
25 in a printing apparatus;

a cylindrical hole provided in the waste ink container and introducing a waste ink;

an elastic body for closing the cylindrical hole and being pierced by a needle body for

introducing the waste ink from the printing apparatus;
and

a fixing member for maintaining closure of the
cylindrical hole by the elastic body,

5 a housing portion being provided at an end of
the cylindrical hole for receiving the elastic body,
the housing portion having an elastic body receptacle
portion having an internal diameter greater than an
internal diameter of the cylindrical hole, the fixing
10 member having a pushing portion for depressing a top
portion of the elastic body received within the
elastic body receptacle portion of the housing portion
to cause elastic deformation of the elastic body, and
a plurality of claw portions used for coupling with
15 the housing portion, and engaging portions being
provided on an outer periphery portion of the housing
for engaging with the plurality of engaging claw
portions of the fixing member.

Here, the engaging portion of the housing portion
20 may be a groove guiding the claw portion of the fixing
member, the groove including a first groove portion
extending on the outer periphery portion of the
housing portion along an axis of the cylindrical hole
and a second groove portion communicated with the
25 first groove portion and extending in a direction
intersecting with the direction along which the first
groove portion extends.

In the second groove portion, the engaging portion engaging with the claw portion of the fixing member may be provided.

The elastic body may be of a dome shaped configuration having an external diameter substantially equal to an internal diameter of the elastic body receptacle portion of the fixing member.

Assuming that the internal radius of the housing is r and a curve radius of the elastic body in non-deformed condition is R ,

$$1.05 < (R/r) \sin^{-1} (r/R) < 1.57$$

may be satisfied.

Assuming that the internal radius of the housing is r and a curve radius of the elastic body in non-deformed condition is R ,

$$1.1 < (R/r) \sin^{-1} (r/R) < 1.4$$

may be satisfied.

The ink may be filled in the ink container.

In a fourteenth aspect of the present invention, there is provided a production process of an ink tank, comprising the steps of:

inserting an elastic body within an elastic body receptacle portion having an internal diameter greater than an internal diameter of the cylindrical hole of a housing provided at an end of the cylindrical hole used for injecting an ink; and

fitting a fixing member having a pushing portion depressing the elastic body for causing elastic deformation and a plurality of claw portions engaging

with engaging portions of the housing for causing elastic deformation of the elastic body by the pushing portion for closing the cylindrical hole.

In a fifteenth aspect of the present invention,
5 there is provided a production process of an ink tank, comprising the steps of:

inserting an elastic body within an elastic body receptacle portion having an internal diameter greater than an internal diameter of the cylindrical hole of a
10 housing provided at an end of the cylindrical hole used for introducing a waste ink; and

fitting a fixing member having a pushing portion depressing the elastic body for causing elastic deformation and a plurality of claw portions engaging
15 with engaging portions of the housing for causing elastic deformation of the elastic body by the pushing portion for closing the cylindrical hole.

In a sixteenth aspect of the present invention, there is provided an ink tank for storing an ink to be
20 used in a printing apparatus and an ink used in the printing apparatus, comprising:

an ink container storing the ink to be used in the printing apparatus;

a waste ink container storing the ink used in the
25 printing apparatus;

an atmosphere communication hole provided in the waste ink container; and

a coupling member provided on one of or both of the ink container and the waste ink container and

provided for coupling the ink container and the waste
ink container, and the coupling member forming an ink
guide path for guiding the ink flowed from the
atmosphere communication hole to a predetermined

5 position of the ink container or the waste ink
container, wherein a coupling portion is provided on
one of or both of the ink container and the waste ink
container, for coupling the ink container or the waste
ink container to a printing apparatus, the coupling
10 portion, including:

a cylindrical hole;

an elastic body received so as to close the
cylindrical hole and pierced by a needle body for
supplying the ink to the printing apparatus; and

15 a fixing member for maintaining closure of the
cylindrical hole by the elastic body,

the elastic body being a dome shaped
configuration having substantially the same diameter
to an internal diameter of the cylindrical hole.

20 Here, the ink guide path may be formed by a guide
surface of coupling operation in the coupling member.

The coupling member may have an engaging recess
portion, an engaging snap portion engaged with the
recessed portion by elastic deformation, and a spring
25 portion biasing the engaging snap portion in a
direction for fixing engagement with the recessed
portion.

The ink may be filled in the ink container.

Assuming that the internal radius of the housing is r and a curve radius of the elastic body in non-deformed condition is R ,

$$1.05 < (R/r) \sin^{-1} (r/R) < 1.57$$

5 may be satisfied.

Assuming that the internal radius of the housing is r and a curve radius of the elastic body in non-deformed condition is R ,

$$1.1 < (R/r) \sin^{-1} (r/R) < 1.4$$

10 may be satisfied.

The fixing member may have a pushing portion for depressing a top portion of the elastic body received within the elastic body receptacle portion of the cylindrical hole to cause elastic deformation of the elastic body, and a plurality of claw portions used for coupling with the cylindrical hole, and engaging portions being provided on an outer periphery portion of the cylindrical hole for engaging with the plurality of engaging claw portions of the fixing member.

The above and the other objects, effects, features and advantages of the present invention will become more apparent from the following description of the embodiments thereof taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Fig. 1 is a section showing one example of the conventional ink tank;

5 Fig. 2 is an enlarged section showing an ink coupling portion of the ink tank of Fig. 1;

Fig. 3 is an exploded perspective view showing one embodiment of an ink tank according to the present invention;

10 Fig. 4 is a flowchart showing assembling process of the above-mentioned embodiment of the ink tank;

Fig. 5 is a section of the foregoing embodiment of the ink tank;

15 Fig. 6 is a perspective view showing an engaging portion with an ink storage portion in a waste ink storage portion forming the foregoing embodiment of the ink tank;

Fig. 7 is a perspective view showing another example of the foregoing engaging portion;

20 Fig. 8 is a section for explaining arrangement of the foregoing embodiment of the ink tank in an apparatus main body;

25 Figs. 9A, 9B and 9C are sections for explaining engagement between the ink storage portion and the waste ink storage portion in the foregoing embodiment of the ink tank;

Figs. 10A, 10B and 10C are sections for explaining another example of the foregoing engagement;

Figs. 11A, 11B, 11C and 11D are sections for explaining further example of the foregoing engagement;

Fig. 12 is a section of an engaging portion in
5 the engagement of Figs. 11A to 11D;

Fig. 13 is a section showing a coupling portion with an ink supply needle or so forth in the foregoing embodiment of the ink tank;

Fig. 14 is an enlarged section of the foregoing
10 engaging portion;

Figs. 15A and 15B are sections for explaining an appropriate internal diameter in the foregoing coupling portion;

Fig. 16 is a front elevation of an end portion of
15 the ink tank having the foregoing coupling portion;

Fig. 17 is a section for explaining connection between the foregoing embodiment of the ink tank and the supply needle;

Fig. 18 is a section for explaining connection
20 between the foregoing embodiment of the ink tank and the supply needle;

Fig. 19 is a section for explaining connection between the foregoing embodiment of the ink tank and the supply needle;

25 Fig. 20 is an exploded perspective view showing another embodiment of the ink tank according to the present invention;

Fig. 21 is a perspective view of respective parts forming the ink coupling portion in the ink tank shown in Fig. 20;

Fig. 22 is a perspective view showing a label
5 printer having the ink tank, to which the present invention is applied; and

Fig. 23 is a perspective view of the printer as viewed from the front side.

10 DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

The present invention will be discussed hereinafter in detail in terms of the preferred embodiments of the invention with reference to the
15 accompanying drawings. In the following description, numerous specific details are set forth in order to provide a thorough understanding of the present invention. It will be obvious, however, to those skilled in the art that the present invention may be
20 practiced without these specific details. In other instance, well-known structures are not shown in detail in order to unnecessary obscure the present invention.

Fig. 3 is an exploded perspective view showing
25 one embodiment of an ink cartridge according to the present invention. The reference numeral 11 denotes an ink container and 12 denotes a lid of the ink container 11. These components forms an ink storage chamber 1. On the other hand, the reference numeral

13 denotes a waste ink container, in which an absorbing body 14 is housed. The absorbing body 14 is for absorbing and maintaining ink collected in the waste ink container 13. A waste ink lid 15 is mounted
5 on the waste ink container housed therein the absorbing body 14. By this, a waste ink storage chamber is formed. With respect to the ink container 11, the lid 12 is mounted by way of ultrasonic welding. On the other hand, the waste ink container
10 13 and the waste ink lid 15 are assembled by way of ultrasonic welding.

In the lid 12 of the ink container 11 and one end of the waste ink container 13, housings 20 defining communication passages are provided, respectively. A
15 dome shaped elastic body 16 is assembled to each of the communication passages. Also, a crown body 17 is further assembled. By this, a coupling portion with the apparatus main body for flowing the ink and so forth is formed. The ink container 11 and the waste
20 ink container 13 are engaged and integrated by engaging portions 18 and engaging claws 19 as discussed later, to form an ink tank, namely, an ink cartridge. Hereinafter, as shown in Fig. 4, according to flow of an ink cartridge production process,
25 production of the shown embodiment of the ink tank will be discussed.

As the ink container 11 and the lid 12 thereof, the waste ink container 13, the waste ink lid 15 and the crown body 17, the components preliminarily formed

as independent parts by injection molding are employed. On the other hand, while the elastic body 16 is a rubber material in the shown embodiment, a molded rubber or one formed by injection molding or so forth may be employed. Furthermore, as the absorbing body 14, one formed by clicking a piled paper or so forth having absorptivity by simply pressing. It should be noted that as the material of the elastic body 16, an elastomer can also be employed.

10 As a process step, at first, (1) the ink container 11 and the lid 12 are assembled by way of ultrasonic welding. At this time, since the ink container 11 and the lid 12 are constructional components to which the ink is directly filled, it is
15 desirable to assemble after washing if required. (2) Next, leak check is performed for verifying condition of welding portion of the assembled ink container 11 and the lid 12. This can be done by using one of two housings (see Fig. 3) as a pressure detecting hole,
20 pressurizing the interior space via the other and performing check whether the internal pressure is held unchanged for a given period. It should be noted that if the welding per se is stable, it is possible to perform the leak check for all but for some as samples
25 or not to perform the leak check.

(3) Next, the absorbing body 14 is housed within the waste ink container 13, and (4) the waste ink lid 15 is assembled to the waste ink container 13 by ultrasonic welding. (5) Even in this case, leak check

of the welding portion is performed if required. It should be noted that, even in this case, pressurization of the internal space may be performed via the atmosphere communication hole 36 (see Fig. 3).

5 (6) The ink container and the waste ink container assembled without leak as set forth above, are integrated. This integration is enabled by engaging the engaging portions 18 provided in the ink container 11 and the engaging claws 19 provided in the waste ink
10 container 13.

 (7) Next, the container 11 is set in an ink filler machine with orienting the side where the housing 20 of the ink container 11 is provided upwardly. Then, using one of the housing 20 in the
15 lid 12 as filler opening and the other housing as ventilation opening for the internal air, necessary amount of ink is supplied. (8) Thereafter, weight check or so forth is performed as verification of filled amount of the ink as required.

20 When filling of the ink is completed, (9) the elastic bodies 16 are assembled to the housings 20 of the ink container, and the waste ink container, respectively, (10) and then the crown bodies 17 are fitted to the elastic body 16. Thus, assembly of the
25 coupling portion is completed. Thereafter, (11) a label (not shown) is attached on a portion of the side surfaces of the ink container and the waste ink container. (12) On the other hand, upon loading to the apparatus main body, a color identification plate

21 may be cut into a pattern corresponding to the ink color.

Through the foregoing process, the ink cartridge is completed. It should be noted that the foregoing
5 flow is merely one example, and it is the matter of course that the assembling operation is performed in the shown order.

Fig. 5 shows a section of the completed ink cartridge.

10 As can be clear from the discussion for the production process as set forth above, the process step for assembling the ink container 11 and the lid 12 and the process step for housing the absorbing body 14 within the waste ink container 13 and assembling
15 the waste ink lid 15 are performed in the completely separate process steps. Therefore, it can be successfully avoided to contaminate the ink container 11 particularly by the debris of the absorbing body 14.

20 On the other hand, inspection can be done easily since checking whether the welding of the ink container and the waste ink container is firmly performed or not can be checked independently. Also, even when failure of welding is caused, restriction of
25 the portion where the welding failure occurs, is easy to facilitate investigation of the cause and taking measure. By this, the failure due to nonconformity in assembling condition or so forth, may not be continued for a long period. On the other hand, measure should

be taken for the failure of one of the ink container and the waste ink container to improve yield and to permit to provide reliable ink tank. Furthermore, as can be clear from the drawings, since the area to be welded can be made significantly smaller than that in the prior art, welding can be made stable against bowing of the part, dimensional fluctuation or so forth. Also, a large welding device is not required. Also, by utilizing these effect conversely, the ink cartridge having greater capacity than that in the conventional ink cartridge can be produced.

On the other hand, by making the area to be welded smaller, it is possible to weld materials, such as polypropylene (P. P.), polybutylene terephthalate (P. B. T.) or so forth which have high gas barrier property and thus is ideal as material for the ink tank container but is difficulty to be practically used for low weldability. The materials can be preferably used as a constructional material for an ink tank. Particularly, since the PP material is low in material cost and have transparency, it would be convenient for the user to form the tank container with the PP material for capability of visually checking a remaining amount of the ink.

Next, in Fig. 5, a bottom surface 11a of the ink container is formed to be lower at the coupling portion side in the condition where the ink container 11 is integrated with the waste ink container 13. By this, when the remaining amount of the ink becomes

small, the ink can be concentrated at the side of the coupling portion 20B. It should be noted that the gradient of the bottom surface can be formed by utilizing draft angle upon formation of the ink container 11 by way of injection molding.

The atmosphere communication hole 36 provided in the waste ink container 13 maintains the interior of the waste ink container 13 at atmospheric pressure, and whereby makes flow of the waste ink via the coupling portion 20C from the apparatus main body smooth. The atmosphere communication hole 36 is located away from the coupling portion 20C of the waste ink container 13. Since the position where the atmosphere communication hole 36 is relatively high position in the waste ink container 13 and thus is positioned at a position where, even if the collected waste ink becomes large, the waste ink may not leak out of the waste ink container even when the inside becomes full.

Furthermore, in the worst case, when the collected waste ink overflows, the ink always flows frontwardly, namely toward the side of the coupling portion 20C. Therefore, the overflow ink may not flow to handle of the waste ink lid 15, to which the user's hand may touch. This is because that the ceiling wall 13a of the waste ink container is lower at the side of the coupling portion 20C and a member for coupling and positioning with the ink container 11 is provided on the upper surface of the waste ink container 13 as

shown in Fig. 6 to thus form a guide portion for the overflowed ink. Namely, on the upper surface of the waste ink container, guide members 40a and 40b which serves for guiding for engaging operation upon
5 engaging the engaging claws 19 with the engaging portions 18 of the ink container 11 are provided, and a wall member 40 projecting the engaging claws 19 is provided at a handle side end. Thus, a waste ink passage from the atmosphere communication hole 36 to
10 reach the front end portion of the waste ink container 13, namely to reach the side of the coupling portion 20C.

Namely, in Fig. 6, the reference numeral 44 denotes a cut out portion required in relation to a
15 mold upon formation of the engaging claws at the rear end side of the waste ink container. Accordingly, in some molds for injection molding, the cut-out portion 44 becomes unnecessary. Also, the cut-out portion 44 may be covered with a label adhered in a range shown
20 by one-dotted line in Fig. 5 to make the waste ink passage set forth above as enclosed space. By this, leakage of the ink from the cut-out portion 44 can be avoided.

The gradient of the ceiling of the waste ink
25 container 13 may also be formed utilizing draft angle similarly to the bottom surface 11a of the ink container 11.

Concerning the construction of the waste ink passage set forth above, when inflow pressure of the

waste ink flowing into the waste container 13 upon collection of the waste ink is relative high due to specification of the apparatus or so forth, the waste ink in the container may be discharged through the atmosphere communication hole 36 to cause unnecessary ink leakage. In case of the ink cartridge to be employed in such apparatus main body, a construction shown in Fig. 7 is desired.

Namely, by providing the atmosphere communication hole 36 at the position inclined toward the coupling portion 20C than that in the case shown in Fig. 6, an ink guide groove 46 from the atmosphere communication hole 36 to the coupling portion 20 is formed. On the upper surface of the ink guide groove 46, a lid member 47 is bonded. As the lid member 47, a member like a tape can be employed.

By forming the ink guide groove for the waste ink from the atmosphere communication hole 36 to the coupling portion side, the waste ink can be certainly guided to the coupling portion side irrespective of the type of the waste ink collection system of the apparatus main body.

It should be noted that, in Figs. 6 and 7, the waste ink introduced toward the coupling portion side reaches a storage lower frame 140L of the apparatus main body as shown in Fig. 8. Then, the storage lower frame 140L has a tapered portion. Thus, the waste ink is finally collected to the end portion of the storage lower frame 140L. When the waste ink accumulated at

the end portion becomes a predetermined amount, the ink amount reaching the predetermined amount is detected to be taken an appropriate measure, such as discharging of the waste ink or so forth.

5 Next, discussion will be given for construction of the portion where the ink container 11 and the waste ink container 13 are coupled.

 Figs. 9A, 9B and 9C are enlarged section of the engaging portion 18 of the ink container 11 and the
10 engaging claw 19 of the waste ink container 13.

 In the engaging portion 18, an engaging projection 29 and a spring portion 30 opposing thereto are provided. On the other hand, in the engaging claw 19, an engaging projection 28 is similarly provided.

15 As shown in Fig. 9A, the engaging claw 19 is inserted into the engaging portion 18 in a direction of arrow A in the drawing, by coupling action of the ink container 11 and the waste ink container 13. Subsequently, by inserting motion, the engaging
20 projection 28 of the engaging claw 19 shown in Fig. 9B tends to pass over the engaging projection 29 of the engaging portion 18. At this time, the engaging claw 19 is deflected about the base portion serving as fulcrum as shown by the drawing to pass over the
25 engaging projection 29. In response to this, the spring portion is deflected as shown in the drawing. When the engaging projection 28 passes over the engaging projection 29, respective projections engage with recessed portions. On the other hand, the spring

portion 30 acts for fixing engagement. By this, the engaging portion 18 and the engaging claw 19 are firmly engaged and fixed.

Here, the spring portion 30 serves for
5 restricting the engaging claw 19 to maintain engaging condition when a force acts in a direction for releasing engaging condition. However, when a force beyond the spring force of the spring portion acts, the engaging condition may be released.

10 Next, with reference to Figs. 10A to 10C, discussion will be given for a construction of semi-permanent engagement.

While the constructions per se of the engaging portion 18 and the engaging claw 19 are similar to
15 those shown in Figs. 9A to 9C. Here, as shown in Fig. 10A, before engagement, a material 31 to be solidified, such as adhesion consisted of epoxy resin is applied on the upper surface of the spring portion 30.

20 The material 31 solidified like the adhesion is preferably a type to be solidified with time. On the other hand, it is also desirable that the material is hard after solidification, namely has low elasticity.

Upon coupling of the engaging claw 19 and the
25 engaging portion 18, the material 31 to be solidified like adhesion is not yet cured. When the engaging projection 28 passes over the engaging projection 29, the spring portion 30 is deflected as pushed by the engaging claw 19. However, since the material 31 to

be solidified like adhesion is deformed, engagement between the engaging portion 18 and the engaging claw 19 is not interfered. However, once engaging condition is established, the material solidified like
5 adhesion is solidified with time between the spring portion 30 and the wall surface 32 of the container. Accordingly, after solidification, deflection of the spring portion 30 has to be restricted. Thus, disengagement of the engaging portion becomes
10 difficult.

In view of experiments performed by the inventor, when the material 31 to be solidified like adhesion is not applied, if the assembled ink cartridge is assembled from high position, the two container may be
15 disassembled. In contrast to this, when the material to be solidified like the adhesion is applied, the assembled containers of the ink cartridge will never be disengaged.

On the other hand, the material 31 to be
20 solidified like adhesion is not always required to be adhered to the spring portion 30 or the wall surface 32, and is required to be positioned at a position where the spring portion 30 may not be deflected. Therefore, it is obvious to those skilled in the art
25 that such material is not limited to the adhesive.

Subsequently, an embodiment where engaging projection of the engaging claw is further added is illustrated in Figs. 11A to 11C.

Similarly to the foregoing, the engaging claw 19 is assembled with respect to the engaging portion 18 in the direction as shown by the arrow A in the drawing 11 (see Fig. 11A). When the engaging
5 projection 28 passes over the engaging projection 29, the additional engaging projection 33 also passes over the end 34 of the spring portion 30 (see Fig. 11B). By this, as shown in Fig. 11C, a condition where engagement is completed is established. Thus, by
10 engagement between the engaging portion 18 and the engaging portion 19, the engaging projections 29 and 28 are placed in the engaged condition via the engaging projection 33.

Even when the force acts on the ink cartridge for
15 releasing engagement due to dropping or so forth, the engagement of the tip end 24 of the spring portion 30 and the engaging projection 33 of the engaging claw 19 may not be released. Therefore, when the force is released, the original engagement condition is resumed
20 to maintain coupled condition (see Fig. 11C).

Fig. 12 shows a section of the engaging claw 19 shown in Fig. 11A.

The engaging projections 33 take form as shown in Fig. 12. Then, by forming a groove 35 on the spring
25 portion 30 corresponding to the engaging projection 33, it becomes possible to adapted without significantly varying the configuration from that shown in Fig. 9.

Here, referring to Fig. 6 again, positioning in the longitudinal direction upon coupling of the ink container 11 and the waste ink container 13 is done by contacting a contact portion 42 provided on the upper
5 portion of the waste ink container 13 and a contacting portion 43 provided in the ink container 11, and by engaging the engaging portion 18 and the engaging claw 19 as set forth above. On the other hand, positioning in the direction perpendicular to the longitudinal
10 direction is performed by the side walls of the guide members 40a and 40b of the waste ink container and contacting portions 41a and 41b of engaging member 41 provided in the ink container 11, as set forth above.

Next, discussion will be given for the coupling
15 portions 20A, 20B and 20C (see Fig. 5) with reference to Fig. 13.

In Fig. 13, the reference numeral 20 denotes the housing set forth above. The internal radius r of the housing 20 as receptacle for the elastic body 16 is
20 substantially equal to the external radius r_1 of the elastic body 16. Here, while smaller radius r_1 of the elastic body 16 than the internal radius r of the housing 20 may facilitate installation, even when the r_1 is slightly greater than r , since the configuration
25 of the elastic body 16 may be easily deformed by applying a force, no significant problem will be arisen as long as the r_1 is not excessively greater than r . On the other hand, by chamfering or rounding at the inlet portion 20a of the housing or by

providing chamfer or rounded edge at the lower side
16a of the elastic body 16, assembling of the elastic
body 16 into the housing 20 can be facilitated. In
addition, by providing chamfering or rounding, bucking
5 of the elastic body 16 or so forth can be successfully
prevented. Also, the preliminarily wetting the
elastic body by waster (preferably a pure water) or
ink solvent, assembling can be further facilitated.
As can be clear from the drawings, the elastic body 16
10 is formed into a dome shaped configuration having a
curvature R as a sole body.

The crown body 17 is installed to cover the
housing 20. The crown body 17 has an engaging claw 23
engageable with an engaging portion 25 at the side of
15 the housing 20, and a pushing portion 22 for pushing
the elastic body 16 in a direction substantially
perpendicular to the diametrical direction of the
elastic body 16. The reference numeral 24 denotes an
opening portion for guiding the needle of the main
20 body. The tip end 24a of the opening portion 24 is
formed to be greater than the rear end 24b so that the
needle certainly locate in the vicinity of the center
of the elastic body. The reference numeral 26 denotes
a communicating portion toward inside of the
25 container.

In Fig. 14, there is illustrated a condition
where the foregoing three parts are assembled. As can
be appreciated from Fig. 14, the elastic body 16
before installation of the crown body 17 is in the

condition shown by broken line, whereas the elastic body 16 is depressed by the pushing portion 22 of the crown body 17 in a direction substantially perpendicular to the diametrical direction to be installed within the housing 20 in a form as illustrated by the solid line. At this time, with respect to the internal diameter $= 2r$ of the housing 20, the length L in the direction of section of the elastic body 16 in the independent form is $2r < L$. Thus, in the condition depressed by the crown body 17, the elastic body 16 tends to expand in the diametrical direction of the housing 20. Since the expanding force is restricted by the housing, the elastic body 16 is held in a condition compressed in the diametrical direction by the housing 20 and the crown body 17. By this, even when the needle 27 is pierced and removed, the elastic body 16 is returned to the initial condition to close the hole formed by piercing of the needle 27. Therefore, leakage of the ink or waste ink as the content can be successfully prevented.

On the other hand, relationship between the opening diameter 24b at the side of the pushing portion 22 of the opening portion 24 of the crown body 17 and the internal diameter 26a of the communicating portion 26 at the housing side is $24b \leq 26a$. In view of depression of the elastic body 16 with the pushing portion 22 of the crown body 17, it is desirable to form the opening diameter 24b as small as possible,

whereas in relation to the needle 27, it is desirable to make the opening diameter 24b as large as possible. Accordingly, when the opening diameter 24b is reduced as small as possible, in order to effectively utilize
5 the opening diameter 24b sufficiently, in consideration of the position error between the crown body 17 and the housing 20 or so forth, the internal diameter of the communicating portion 26 at the side of the housing 20 is made equal to or greater than
10 that of the elastic body. If the dimensional relationship is opposite, the needle 27 passing the opening portion 24 of the crown body 17 and piercing the elastic body, may abut onto the housing to make further piercing impossible.

15 On the other hand, when the internal diameter 26a of the communicating portion 26 is excessively large, the elastic body 16 may be depressed into the housing when the needle is pierced and may not return to the initial position even after removing of the needle 27.
20 While fluctuating depending upon thickness of the elastic body 16 or size of the needle 27, based on the results of experiments, when the thickness of the elastic body 16 is about 3 mm and the diameter of the needle 27 is 1.2 mm, the internal diameter 26a is
25 desirably less than or equal to $\phi 5$ mm.

Next, with respect to the curve radius R of the elastic body 16, the internal radius r of the housing and the diameter x of the needle 27, piercing and removing ability, and presence or absence of exuding

of the content from the elastic body were checked.
The results are shown in the following table 1.

It should be noted that, in the table 1, unit of r , R and x is mm,

5 $(R/r) \sin^{-1} (r/R)$ has no dimension,

A: good

B: no good in some condition

C: no good

TABLE 1

	$r(\text{mm})$	$R(\text{mm})$	$(R/r) \sin^{-1} (r/R)$	$x(\phi)$	Leak	Piece
I	5	5	1.57	0.8	A	B
				1	A	C
II	5	5.1	1.4	0.8	A	A
				1	A	A
				1.2	A	B
III	5	5.3	1.3	0.8	A	A
				1	A	A
				1.2	A	A
IV	5	5.8	1.2	0.8	A	A
				1	A	A
				1.2	A	A
V	5	6.4	1.15	0.8	A	A
				1	A	A
				1.2	A	A
VI	5	7.3	1.1	0.8	A	A
				1	A	A
				1.2	B	A
VII	5	10	1.05	0.8	B	A
				1	B	A
				1.2	C	A

10

As can be seen from the foregoing table, in relation to the ink leakage, $1.05 > (R/r) \sin^{-1} (r/R)$ is required, and in relation to needle piercing ability, $(R/r) \sin^{-1} (r/R) < 1.57$ becomes necessary condition. Accordingly, it is desirable to set R and r in a range for satisfying:

15

$$1.05 < (R/r) \sin^{-1} (r/R) < 1.57$$

Furthermore, in consideration of the problems in the
5 use condition or so forth, it is desirable to set R
and r for satisfying:

$$1.1 < (R/r) \sin^{-1} (r/R) < 1.4$$

10 Here, the mark B in evaluation of the ink leakage
represents the case where ink leakage is caused after
removing the needle when permanent strain is caused in
the elastic body 16 by maintaining with piercing the
needle 27 under the environment of 60 °C or so forth.
15 On the other hand, the mark B in evaluation of needle
piercing ability represents, in consideration of
convenience of use, a level to be judged too hard for
ladies or those having small power.

On the other hand, the shown embodiment of the
20 ink tank has a construction as shown in Fig. 5, and
when the ink in the ink container is consumed out, a
needle for ventilating internal air is pierced to one
of the coupling portion, and ink is re-filled to the
other by means of injector or so forth. Furthermore,
25 by providing new parts of the crown body 17 and the
elastic body 16 and exchange with the old ones,
completely equivalent performance to the initial
condition can be recovered.

In addition, by selecting the material of the waste ink container to be a material which permits to observe the ink absorption amount in the waste ink container in certain extent, e.g. chemically stable material to the ink, such as polyethylene, polypropylene or so forth and thus being difficult to be attached by the ink, and being capable to permit observation of the condition of the ink in the certain extent, accumulation of the waste ink in the excess amount in the waste ink absorbing body by repeating re-filling of the ink to cause overflow from the waste ink container can be successfully prevented.

It should be noted, however, that, even when overflow is caused, the ink may flow toward the coupling portion as set forth above, if the ink sensor as set forth above is provided, it is possible to eliminate possibility using the ink tank in the condition where the waste ink container is filled up with the waste ink and thus is causing overflow.

On the other hand, providing the material having water absorbing ability in the coupling portion side of the main body is desirable in viewpoint of reliability of the overall apparatus.

Fig. 16 is a front elevation of the shown embodiment of the ink cartridge as viewed from the of the coupling portion side.

Respective of the coupling portions 20A, 20B and 20C are respectively provided at predetermined positions from two reference surfaces. These

reference surfaces are adapted to contact with predetermined portions when the ink cartridge 10 is loaded in the apparatus main body for enable positioning relative to the supply needle and
5 respective coupling portions of the main body side. With taking the left side surface of Fig. 16 as the reference in the horizontal direction, as can be clear from Fig. 16, only the coupling portion 20A in the uppermost position is provided with offset toward the
10 reference surface side in comparison with other to coupling portions 20B and 20C. A space defined by offset of this coupling portion 20A, a convex portion 48 is formed. The convex portion 48 is formed to have a height substantially equal to the front end face of
15 the ink cartridge (see Fig. 5) and performs the following function.

Figs. 17 to 19 are illustrations for explaining functions of the convex portion 48 shown in Figs. 5 and 16 and are sections showing positional
20 relationship of the needle 275C of a supply needle unit 275 and the ink cartridge 10 upon loading.

At first, associating with loading of the ink cartridge, immediately before contacting the elastic body 16 in the ink cartridge 10, since no force will
25 act on a lever 275D, a valve 275A is biased by means of a spring 275B to maintain the communication passage in closed condition.

Next, when insertion of the ink cartridge 10 is further progressed, as shown in Fig. 18, the lever

275D of the supply needle unit 275 reaches to contact with the convex portion 48 of the ink cartridge 10. At this timing, the portion having the communication hole at the tip end of the needle 275C already pieces
5 through the elastic body 16 and is located within the ink cartridge. On the other hand, at this time, the lever 275D is just come into contact with the convex portion 48 of the ink cartridge. In contrast to this, the depression force from the ink cartridge is just
10 about act. Accordingly, at this time, the valve 275A maintains the communication passage in closed condition.

Next, as shown in Fig. 19, when the ink cartridge 10 is further inserted, the depression force from the
15 ink cartridge acts on the lever 275D to depress the latter. By this, a connecting lever 275E is displaced toward right in the drawing about one end serving as fulcrum. As a result, the valve 275A connected to the lever 275E is displaced toward right against the
20 biasing force of the spring 275B to establish communication between the connection pipe 275D and the communication opening of the needle 275C.

As can be clear from the discussion with reference to Figs. 17 to 19, the supply needle unit
25 275 for circulating the ink to the ink cartridge from a not shown sub-tank at first enters the portion of the communication opening of the needle 275C into the ink cartridge associating with the insertion operation of the ink cartridge 10. Subsequently, the valve 275A

is opened/ In other words, the relationship between the length of the lever 275D and the length of the needle 275C is determined to assure the foregoing series of operation.

5 With such construction, it can be successfully avoided to open the valve 275A before the needle is inserted into the cartridge to cause leakage of the ink from the sub-tank side via the communication opening of the needle 275C.

10 As set forth above, the convex portion 48 is provided for valve operation of the supply needle of the apparatus main body side. However, projecting of the convex portion 48 into the recessed portion of the lid 12 of the ink container is for facilitating
15 production of the coupling portions 20A and 20B as set forth above. Namely, in formation of these coupling portions, the elastic body 16 is mounted in the housing 20, and the crown body 17 is further mounted. Mounting operation is facilitated since the
20 surrounding thereof is the space of the recessed portion. Therefore, the convex portion 48 to abut against the lever 275D as set forth above is projected into the recessed portion.

 It should be noted that the ink supply needle
25 275C as set forth above is for returning the ink recirculated from the not shown sub-tank to the ink storage portion of the ink cartridge, and thus passes through the elastic body 16 at the coupling portion 20A. Other coupling portion 20B connects the supply

needle for performing ink supply to the apparatus main body. On the other hand, the coupling portion 20C of the waste ink container is designed to connect the needle for introducing the waste ink into the waste
5 ink storage chamber. The needles of the supply needle units connected with the coupling portions 20B and 20C do not have the valve construction as set forth above.

An example of the other coupling portion in the cartridge according to the present invention will be
10 explained as follows:

In this embodiment, assembling ability can be improved comparing with the former embodiment.

In Figs. 20 and 21, the reference numeral 20 denotes the cylindrical housing. Within this housing
15 20, an elastic body receptacle portion 20a for receiving therein the elastic body 16. An internal radius r of the elastic body receptacle portion 20a and the external radius r_1 of the elastic body 16 are set at substantially equal dimensions. Here, it would
20 facilitate assembling when the external radius r_1 of the elastic body 16 is smaller than the internal radius r of the elastic body receptacle portion 20a. However, conversely, even when r_1 is slightly greater than r , since the configuration of the elastic body 16
25 may be easily varied by externally applying a force. Therefore, no problem will be arisen as long as the r_1 is not excessively great. Also, by forming chamber or rounded portion at the side of the inlet 20b of the elastic body receptacle portion 20a, or by forming the

chamfer or rounded portion on the lower surface 16a of the elastic body 16, assembling ability can be improved. In addition, possibility of causing buckling of the elastic body can be reduced. Also, by
5 wetting the elastic body 16 with water as a component of the ink (preferably pure waster) or the ink solvent may be further effective for facilitating assembling. The elastic body 16 is in dome shaped configuration having curvature R as independent body, as can be
10 clear from Fig. 21.

On the outer periphery portion of the housing 20, the crown body 17 as fixing member may be engaged and fixed. The crown body 17 is substantially cylindrical configuration and has a plurality of (two out of three
15 are illustrated in Fig.21) claw portions 23. Corresponding to these claw portions 23, grooves 39 serving as engaging portion for guiding the claw portions 23 and engaging therewith are provided on the outer periphery portion of the housing 20. The groove
20 39 generally comprises a first groove portion 39a downwardly extending from the upper end of the outer periphery portion of the housing 20 along the axis of the housing 20, and a second groove portion 39b extending in circumferential direction from the lower
25 portion of the first groove portion 39a. At the front end portion of the second groove portion 39b, a stopper portion 37 is provided for preventing overrunning in rotation of the crown body 17. Also, on the upper edge portion of the second groove portion

39b, projection type engaging portion 38 is provided for preventing the claw portion 23 from returning toward the first groove portion 39a. On the other hand, within the crown body 17, the pushing portion 22
5 for depressing the elastic body 16 housed within the elastic body receptacle portion 20a of the housing to close the cylindrical hole 26, is provided at inner side of the claw portions 23 and higher position than the claw portions.

10 Here, installation of the crown body 17 to the housing 20 will be discussed.

At first, after receiving the dome shaped elastic body 16 within the elastic body receptacle portion 20a of the housing 20. Then, a plurality of claw portions
15 23 of the crown body 17 is positioned relative to the first groove portions 39a.

Then, by depressing the crown body 17 downwardly along the axis of the housing 20, the elastic body 16 is elastically deformed by depression in the direction
20 substantially perpendicular to the diametrical direction of the elastic body 16. When the claw portions 23 of the crown body 17 reaches the lower ends of the first groove portions 39a, the crown body 17 is rotated in circumferential direction of the
25 housing 20 (clockwise direction in Fig. 21) until abutting against the stopper portion 37. By this, the claw portions 23 is guided into the second groove portions 39b beyond the engaging portion 38. At this time, even when the depression force onto the crown

body 17 is released, the claw portions 23 are upwardly urged onto the upper edge portions of the second groove body 39b by the restoring force of the elastically deformed elastic body 16.

5 It should be noted that the pushing portion 22 of the crown body 17 and the elastic body 16 are in contact with each other with in slidable state at low friction. Therefore, torsional force may not be created in the elastic body 16 by rotation of the
10 crown body 17. Thus, an elastic component of the elastic restoration force along the direction of the second groove portion 39b due to torsional force exerted, is small, engagement of the upper edge portion of the second groove portion 39b to the claw
15 portion 23 may not be released by the restoring force of the elastic body 16. In order to more certainly prevent releasing of engagement, in the shown embodiment, the claw portion 23 engages with the engaging portion 38 of the second groove portion 39b
20 to complete installation of the crown body 17 to the housing 20.

After completion of installation as set forth above, the claw portion 23 of the crown body 17 set forth above is biased upwardly toward the upper edge
25 portion of the second groove portion 39b so as not to pass over the projection form engaging portion 38. Thus, the crown body 17 may not drop out from the housing 20 by vibration, impact of dropping, environmental condition, such as heat cycle or so

forth. Therefore, closure of the cylindrical hole 26 of the ink tank by the elastic body 16 in the housing 20 may not be released easily. Accordingly, in the shown embodiment, the ink tank having high reliability can be provided without any ink leakage. On the other hand, no force in the direction for expanding the diameter may be applied to the crown body 17. Therefore, even when non-expandable material of the crown body 17 and high rigidity material of the housing 20 are combined, assembling is easy. Also, without applying significant stress on the crown body, a coupling portion having high reliability can be provided.

In Fig. 21, the reference numeral 24 denotes an opening portion for guiding the needle of the main body. The tip end 24a is formed wider than the rear end 24b so that the needle may certainly be positioned substantially at the center of the elastic body with respect to position error to the needle of the main body side. At the lower side of the opening portion 24, the foregoing pushing portion 22 is formed. On the other hand, in the drawing, the reference numeral 26 denotes a communicating portion (cylindrical hole) formed at the center portion of the elastic body receptacle portion 20a of the housing for establishing communication with the interior of the container.

It should be noted that, in Fig. 21, a distance from the surface of the ink container to the upper edge portion of the second groove portion 39b of the

housing is set at 2.3 mm, for example. The height of the claw portion 23 of the crown body 17 is 1.7 mm, for example. In this case, maximum depression amount of the crown body 17 into the housing 20 becomes about 5 0.6 mm. At this time, assuming that a projecting amount of the engaging portion 38 of the housing 20 is 0.2 mm, for example, approximately 0.4 mm of gap is formed between the claw portion 23 and the engaging portion 38 at the maximum depression amount.

10 In this embodiment, it is needless to say that the coupling portion preferably satisfies the similar condition to the former embodiment.

Fig. 22 is a perspective view of a label printer as an ink-jet printing apparatus, to which the present 15 invention is applied, in a condition where a cover 111 of a roll paper supply unit 101 is removed and a printing head 102 is opened by pivoting upwardly, and Fig. 23 is a perspective view showing a condition where a front cover 113 of an ink cartridge portion 20 103 is opened.

As shown in Fig. 22, a roll 126, on which a roll paper 124 to be housed within the roll paper supply unit 101 is wound around, is mounted on two driving rollers 301 (one is not shown) provided on the bottom 25 portion of the unit 101. The outer periphery side of the roll 126 and driving roller 301 are held in contact associated with depression force by own weight of the roll paper 124. In this condition, by rotating the driving roller 301 or so forth by driving force of

not shown motor, the roll paper 124 at the outermost periphery is fed separating from the roll paper at the inside. Feeding of the roll paper is performed substantially irrespective of transportation by a roll paper feeding mechanism 104 (detail thereof is not shown) between a printer head portion 102 and a cartridge receptacle portion 103. Accordingly, in order to adjust feeding between two portions, in the foregoing roll paper supply, feeding of the roll paper is controlled to form a loop (slack, not shown in Fig. 22) serving as a buffer. Namely, when a loop sensor (not shown) fails to detect a loop by feeding in the feeding mechanism 104, the foregoing driving roller is driven to perform feeding of the roll paper with forming the loop.

The paper guide 131 is provided for sliding in the width direction of the stored roll 126. Namely, upon storing the roll paper, the paper guide 131 is slide in a magnitude greater than the width of the roll paper 124 to mount the roll 126 on the driving roll. Thereafter, the paper guide 131 is slide to the width of the roll 126 to abut a part onto the core member 125 of the roll 126. By this, upon supplying the roll paper 124, vibration of the roll paper 124 in the width direction at the upstream side of the driving roll in the feeding direction can be restricted with permitting a given fine vibration. It should be noted that, in the paper guide 131, a

stopper 316 for fixing the slide position of the paper guide is provided.

In the roll paper feeding path, in the vicinity of the inlet of the feeding path by the feeding mechanism 104, an obliquely feeding unit 128 is provided. The obliquely feeding unit 128 includes two obliquely feeding rollers (not shown) contacting with the lower surface of the roll paper 124 and obliquely feeding rolls 129 and 130 opposing to the obliquely feeding rollers and contacting with the upper surface of the roll paper 124. Two obliquely feeding rollers comprises driving roller opposes with the obliquely feeding roll 130 and is driven by driving force from the side of the feeding mechanism, and a driven roller opposing to the obliquely feeding roll 129 and is not positively driven. Respective rollers are mounted for rotation in a direction oblique to the feeding direction of the roll paper (rotation shaft lies oblique to the direction perpendicular to the feeding direction). On the other hand, the obliquely feeding rolls 129 and 130 are also mounted in oblique relative to the feeding direction similarly to the obliquely feeding rollers. It is possible that by these obliquely feeding rollers and the obliquely feeding rolls 129 and 130, a feeding force in oblique direction is applied to the roll paper to be fed to depress onto predetermined guide at the back side in the drawing. As a result, since the roll paper 124 is fed with restriction of the feeding direction to the

predetermined direction, good performance in feeding can be obtained without causing deflection of the feeding direction.

The roll paper feeding mechanism 104 provided
5 between the printing head portion 102 and the cartridge receptacle portion 103 is neglected from illustration in Fig. 23. The roll paper feeding mechanism 104 is constructed with a plurality of belts arranged lower side of the roll paper 124 in the
10 drawing (accordingly arranged at upper surface of the cartridge receptacle portion 103), rollers provided at upstream side and downstream side in the feeding direction for driving the belts, and spur arranged on lower surface of the printing head portion 102 and
15 driven by a predetermined belt among a plurality of belts.

In Fig. 23, the ink cartridge receptacle portion 103 has four cartridge receptacle chambers 140Y, 140M, 140C and 140Bk corresponding to four kinds of inks of
20 yellow (Y), magenta (M), cyan (C) and black (Bk) employed in the shown embodiment of the label printer. In the vicinity of the inlet of respective cartridge receptacle chamber, shutters 142Y, 142M, 142C and 142Bk for substantially shielding the inside of the
25 receptacle chambers are provided. These shutters are pivotally supported at the upper portion so as to prevent the user from erroneously inserting hand inside of the receptacle chamber and contacting with the ink supply needle. Upon insertion of the ink

cartridge, by pushing the shutter toward the back side of the receptacle chamber by the cartridge per se to perform insertion.

As can be clear from the discussion given
5 hereinabove, with the present invention, even when the ink flows out through the atmosphere communication hole of the waste ink container, the flown out ink is guided to the predetermined position through guide passage defined by the member for coupling the ink
10 container and the waste ink container.

As a result, in the ink tank, in which the ink container and the waste ink container are formed separately and these containers are coupled, stain by unnecessary ink is avoided to provide highly reliable
15 ink tank.

On the other hand, according to the present invention, the ink tank of low cost and stable performance can be easily supplied without requiring any expensive apparatus.

20 Also, according to the present invention, since assembling of the elastic body is easy, it is possible to assemble even after filing of the ink to increase freedom in setting of the process steps. Furthermore, damaging of the elastic body by the injection needle
25 upon injection of the ink can be resolved to improve reliability. On the other hand, since no force for expanding diameter will be exerted on the crown body, even in the combination wherein the crown body is formed with a non-expandable material and the housing

is formed with high rigidity material, assembling can be done easily, and highly reliable coupling portion can be provided without causing significant stress in the crown body.

5 Furthermore, according to the present invention, it is possible to provide the ink tank which has good needle piercing and releasing property and to certainly close after removing of the needle.

 The present invention has been described in
10 detail with respect to preferred embodiments, and it will now be that changes and modifications may be made without departing from the invention in its broader aspect, and it is the invention, therefore, in the appended claims to cover all such changes and
15 modifications as fall within the true spirit of the invention.



WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. An ink tank, comprising:

an ink container storing an ink employed in a printing apparatus;

a cylindrical hole provided in said ink container and adapted for supplying said ink;

an elastic body closing said cylindrical hole and pierced by a needle body for supplying the ink to said printing apparatus; and

a fixing member for maintaining closure of said cylindrical hole by said elastic body,

wherein said elastic body has a dome shaped configuration having substantially the same diameter to an internal diameter of said cylindrical hole.

2. An ink tank, comprising:

a waste ink container for storing an ink used in a printing apparatus;

a cylindrical hole provided in said waste ink container for introducing the waste ink;

an elastic body closing said cylindrical hole and pierced by a needle body for introducing the ink from said printing apparatus; and

a fixing member for maintaining closure of said cylindrical hole by said elastic body,

wherein said elastic body has a dome shaped configuration having substantially the same diameter to an internal diameter of said cylindrical hole.



3. An ink tank, comprising:

- an ink container storing an ink employed in a printing apparatus;
- a waste ink container for storing an ink used in a printing apparatus;
- a first cylindrical hole provided in said ink container and adapted for supplying said ink;
- a second cylindrical hole provided in said waste ink container for introducing the waste ink;
- a first elastic body closing said first cylindrical hole;
- a second elastic body closing said second cylindrical hole; and
- a fixing member for maintaining closure of said first and second cylindrical holes by said first and second elastic bodies,

wherein said first and second elastic bodies have dome shaped configurations having substantially the same diameter to an internal diameters of said first and second cylindrical holes.

4. An ink tank as claimed in claim 3, wherein said elastic body is received in an end portion of said cylindrical hole, and a housing portion having greater internal diameter than said cylindrical hole is provided.



5. An ink tank as claimed in claim 4, wherein said fixing member has a pushing portion for depressing a top portion of said elastic body received in said housing portion for causing elastic deformation within said housing.

6. An ink tank as claimed in claim 5, wherein, assuming that the internal radius of said housing is r and a curve radius of said elastic body in non-deformed condition is R ,

$1.05 < (R/r) \sin^{-1} (r/R) < 1.57$
is satisfied.

7. An ink tank as claimed in claim 5, wherein, assuming that the internal radius of said housing is r and a curve radius of said elastic body in non-deformed condition is R ,

$1.1 < (R/r) \sin^{-1} (r/R) < 1.4$
is satisfied.

8. An ink tank as claimed in claim 3, wherein an ink is filled in said ink container.

9. An ink-jet printing apparatus for performing printing on a printing medium employing an ink-jet head, comprising:

ink supply system including:

an ink container storing an ink employed in a printing apparatus;

a cylindrical hole provided in said ink container and adapted for supplying said ink;

an elastic body closing said cylindrical hole and pierced by a needle body for supplying the ink to said printing apparatus; and

a fixing member for maintaining closure of said cylindrical hole by said elastic body,

wherein said elastic body including a needle body piercing said elastic body which is a dome shaped configuration having substantially the same diameter to an internal diameter of said cylindrical hole, for receiving an ink supply from said ink tank.

10. An ink-jet printing apparatus for performing printing on a printing medium employing an ink-jet head, comprising:

ink supply system including:

a waste ink container for storing a waste ink discharged from the printing apparatus in recovery operation of said ink-jet head;

a cylindrical hole provided in said waste ink container for introducing the waste ink;



an elastic body closing said cylindrical hole;
and

a fixing member for maintaining closure of said cylindrical hole by said elastic body,

wherein said elastic body having waste ink processing means including a needle body piercing said elastic body a dome shaped configuration having substantially the same diameter to an internal diameter of said cylindrical hole, for introduction of said waste ink into said ink tank.

11. An ink-jet printing apparatus for performing printing on a printing medium employing an ink-jet head, comprising:

ink supply system including:

an ink container storing an ink employed in a printing apparatus;

a waste ink container capable of being coupled with said ink container for storing a waste ink discharged from printing apparatus by recovery operation of said ink-jet head;

a first cylindrical hole provided in said ink container and adapted for supplying said ink;

a second cylindrical hole provided in said waste ink container for introducing the waste ink;

a first elastic body closing said first cylindrical hole;

a second elastic body closing said second cylindrical hole;



a fixing member for maintaining closure of said first and second cylindrical holes by said first and second elastic bodies,

wherein said first and second elastic bodies including ink supply means having a first needle body piercing said first elastic body a dome shaped configuration having substantially the same diameter to an internal diameter of said cylindrical hole, and waste ink processing means having a second needle body piercing said second elastic body.

12. A production process of an ink tank, comprising the steps of:

inserting a dome shaped elastic body having an external diameter substantially equal to an internal diameter of a cylindrical hole which is provided for injecting an ink and provided in an ink container for storing the ink, with compressing said elastic body; and

fixing said elastic body by a fixing member for maintaining closure of said cylindrical hole.

13. A production process of an ink tank, comprising the steps of:

inserting a dome shaped elastic body having an external diameter substantially equal to an internal diameter of a cylindrical hole which is provided for introducing an ink used in a printing apparatus and provided in a waste ink container for storing the ink





used in said printing apparatus, with compressing said elastic body; and

fixing said elastic body by a fixing member for maintaining closure of said cylindrical hole..

14. A production process of an ink tank, comprising the steps of:

employing a coupled body in which a first cylindrical hole for injecting an ink, an ink container storing the ink to be used in a printing apparatus, a second cylindrical hole for introducing a waste ink, a waste ink container storing the ink used in said printing apparatus are coupled;

inserting a dome shaped first elastic body having an external diameter substantially the same as an internal diameter of said first cylindrical hole, with compressing said first elastic body;

inserting a dome shaped second elastic body having an external diameter substantially the same as an internal diameter of said second cylindrical hole, with compressing said second elastic body; and

fixing said first elastic body and said second elastic body for maintaining closure of respective of said cylindrical holes.



15. An ink tank, comprising:

an ink container for storing an ink employed in a printing apparatus;

a cylindrical hole provided in said cylindrical container and used for injecting said ink;

an elastic body for closing said cylindrical hole and being pierced by a needle body for supplying the ink to said printing apparatus; and

a fixing member for maintaining closure of said cylindrical hole by said elastic body,

a housing portion being provided at an end of said cylindrical hole for receiving said elastic body, said housing portion having an elastic body receptacle portion having an internal diameter greater than an internal diameter of said cylindrical hole, said fixing member having a pushing portion for depressing a top portion of said elastic body received within said elastic body receptacle portion of said housing portion to cause elastic deformation of said elastic body, and a plurality of claw portions used for coupling with said housing portion, and engaging portions being provided on an outer periphery portion of said housing for engaging with said plurality of engaging claw portions of said fixing member.



16. An ink tank, comprising:

a waste ink container for storing an ink used in a printing apparatus;

a cylindrical hole provided in said waste ink container and introducing a waste ink;

an elastic body for closing said cylindrical hole and being pierced by a needle body for introducing the waste ink from said printing apparatus; and

a fixing member for maintaining closure of said cylindrical hole by said elastic body,

a housing portion being provided at an end of said cylindrical hole for receiving said elastic body, said housing portion having an elastic body receptacle portion having an internal diameter greater than an internal diameter of said cylindrical hole, said fixing member having a pushing portion for depressing a top portion of said elastic body received within said elastic body receptacle portion of said housing portion to cause elastic deformation of said elastic body, and a plurality of claw portions used for coupling with said housing portion, and engaging portions being provided on an outer periphery portion of said housing for engaging with said plurality of engaging claw portions of said fixing member.

17. An ink tank as claimed in claim 15, wherein said engaging portion of said housing portion is a groove guiding said claw portion of said fixing member, said groove including a first groove portion extending on the outer periphery portion of said housing portion along an axis of said cylindrical hole and a second groove portion communicated with said first groove portion and extending in a direction intersecting with the direction along which said first groove portion extends.

18. An ink tank as claimed in claim 17, wherein, in said second groove portion, an engaging portion engaging with said claw portion of said fixing member is provided.

19. An ink tank as claimed in claim 15, wherein said elastic body is of a dome shaped configuration having an external diameter substantially equal to an internal diameter of said elastic body receptacle portion of said fixing member.

20. An ink tank as claimed in claim 15, wherein, assuming that the internal radius of said housing is r and a curve radius of said elastic body in non-deformed condition is R ,

$$1.05 < (R/r) \sin^{-1} (r/R) < 1.57$$

is satisfied.





21. An ink tank as claimed in claim 15, wherein, assuming that the internal radius of said housing is r and a curve radius of said elastic body in non-deformed condition is R ,

$$1.1 < (R/r) \sin^{-1} (r/R) < 1.4$$

is satisfied.

22. An ink tank as claimed in claim 15, wherein an ink is filled in said ink container.

23. A production process of an ink tank, comprising the steps of:

inserting an elastic body within an elastic body receptacle portion having an internal diameter greater than an internal diameter of said cylindrical hole of a housing provided at an end of said cylindrical hole used for injecting an ink; and

fitting a fixing member having a pushing portion depressing said elastic body for causing elastic deformation and a plurality of claw portions engaging with engaging portions of said housing for causing elastic deformation of said elastic body by said pushing portion for closing said cylindrical hole.



24. A production process of an ink tank, comprising the steps of:

inserting an elastic body within an elastic body receptacle portion having an internal diameter greater than an internal diameter of said cylindrical hole of a housing provided at an end of said cylindrical hole used for introducing a waste ink; and

fitting a fixing member having a pushing portion depressing said elastic body for causing elastic deformation and a plurality of claw portions engaging with engaging portions of said housing for causing elastic deformation of said elastic body by said pushing portion for closing said cylindrical hole.