

(19)



Octrooi Centrum
Nederland

(11)

2010581

(12) C OCTROOI

(21)

Aanvraagnummer: **2010581**

(51)

Int.Cl.:

G03G 15/10 (2006.01)

G03G 15/11 (2006.01)

(22)

Aanvraag ingediend: **05.04.2013**

(43)

Aanvraag gepubliceerd:

-

(47)

Octrooi verleend:
08.10.2014

(45)

Octrooischrift uitgegeven:
15.10.2014

(73)

Octrooihouder(s):

Xeikon IP B.V. te Eede.

(72)

Uitvinder(s):

Lode Erik Dries Deprez te Wachtebeke (BE).

Wim Libaers te Boortmeerbeek (BE).

**Werner Jozef Johan op de Beeck
te Putte (BE).**

**Dirk Marcel Constant Gijsbrechts
te Melsele (BE).**

(74)

Gemachtigde:

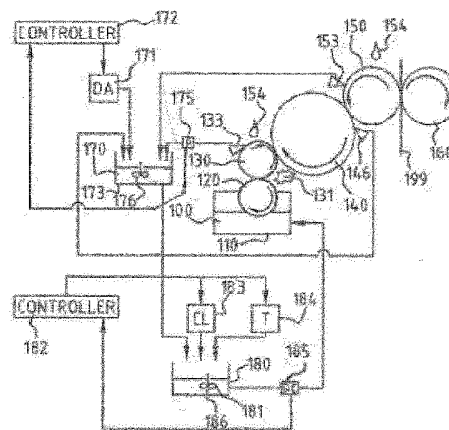
Ir. A.A.G. Land c.s. te DEN HAAG.

(54)

Method and system for reduction of caking.

(57)

A method for the reduction of caking of excess liquid developer dispersion that remains present on the surface of a member after transfer of liquid developer dispersion from one member to another member in a digital printing apparatus, comprising the step of adding a dispersing composition to the excess liquid developer dispersion, wherein the dispersing composition comprises a dispersing agent.



Method and system for reduction of caking

This invention relates to a method and a system for reducing caking in liquid developer dispersion in a digital printing process.

Liquid developer dispersions are known in the art and are used for electrophotography and developing electrostatic latent images formed on a latent image carrying member in a digital printing process. An example of such printing apparatus is provided in US patent with publication number 7,995,953, the content of which is incorporated into this application in its entirety by reference.

A digital printing apparatus using liquid developer dispersion is often provided with means to collect excess liquid developer dispersion. Excess liquid developer dispersion is liquid developer dispersion that remains on a member and that is not transferred to the substrate during the printing process. The collected excess liquid developer dispersion can be recycled and can be reused. A problem of the known liquid developer dispersions is that the excess liquid developer dispersion remaining on the developer roll has a tendency to show caking. Caking is the formation of lumps in the dispersion resulting in a liquid where there is no uniform dispersion of the marking particles. Caking often results in an increase of viscosity of the liquid. Caking in liquid developer dispersion is the process where marking particles are no longer evenly dispersed in the carrier liquid and are not acting anymore as individual particles. Liquid developer dispersion that shows caking cannot be used for printing as such and needs to be treated first in order to re-obtain a homogeneously dispersed liquid toner which has similar conductivity and viscosity properties as the starting liquid developer dispersion. It is thought that

caking is the result of marking particles that come so close into each others neighborhood on the developing member, so that they start to feel each others presence and start interacting with each other. Caking can also be the result of injecting charge and applying high shearing forces which are typically present when a thin layer of liquid developer dispersion passes through a very narrow gap between two members of the printing apparatus.

It is an object of the invention, amongst other objects, to provide excess liquid developer dispersion with reduced or no caking.

It is another object of the invention to reduce caking in excess liquid developer dispersion, so that it can be reused as such, or can be reused by applying only a small number of steps required for obtaining a homogenously dispersed liquid developer dispersion.

These objects, amongst other objects, are met at least partially, if not completely by a method for reducing caking according to claim 1.

These objects, amongst other objects, are met at least partially, if not completely by a method for the reduction of caking of excess liquid developer dispersion that remains present on the surface of a member after transfer of liquid developer dispersion from one member to another member in a digital printing apparatus, comprising the step of adding a dispersing composition to the excess liquid developer dispersion, wherein the dispersing composition comprises a dispersing agent. The dispersing agent is added with an amount that is sufficient to provide a reduction of caking

The inventors surprisingly found that by adding a dispersing composition to the excess liquid developer dispersion, the caking of the excess liquid developer significantly reduces. Furthermore, the inventors

surprisingly found that by adding a dispersing composition to the excess liquid developer, the electrical conductivity and the viscosity of the excess liquid developer dispersion are similar to the viscosity and the electrical conductivity of liquid developer dispersion.

Without being bound to a theory, it is thought that the added dispersing agent in the dispersing composition adheres to the surface of the marking particles and tends to restore the dispersing properties of the dispersing agents already adhered on the marking particles. The dispersing agents that are already adhered on the marking particles seem to have lost the dispersing properties due to certain steps in the printing process. The steps that may be of influence on the dispersing properties are most likely a combination of the corona charger and/or discharger to charge/discharge marking particles in the liquid toner on the developer roller, and the fact that the liquid developer dispersion is forced to form a very thin layer on the members of the printing apparatus. Both steps may result in the dispersing agent being rearranged on the marking particles, causing the caking phenomenon. In this respect it is important to note that there is a difference between the dispersing agents already adhered on the marking particles in the liquid developer dispersion, and the dispersing agent in the dispersing composition according to the invention that is added in the method according to the invention. The dispersing agent that is already adhered to the marking particle is added at the time of manufacturing liquid developer dispersion. Then, marking particles, dispersing agent and carrier liquid are milled whereupon the dispersing agent adheres to the marking particles to form a homogenous dispersion according to techniques known in the art.

The dispersing composition according to the invention comprises dispersing agent with an amount that is sufficient to reduce caking in excess liquid developing dispersion.

5 In one embodiment the dispersing composition according to the invention comprises dispersing agent that is free in the composition, wherein the free dispersing agent is present in an amount that is sufficient to be capable of reducing caking by adding dispersing composition to excess liquid developer dispersion. In a possible embodiment 10 illustrated in figure 1A, the dispersion composition comprises only free dispersing agent, i.e. only dispersing agent not residing on particles. In other embodiments the dispersing composition can comprise both free dispersing agent as well as dispersing agent adhered to particles, see 15 figure 1 B. If the dispersing composition comprises particles, such as marking particles or other particles, on which the dispersing agent resides, the dispersing composition also comprises dispersing agent that is free, wherein the amount of free dispersing agent is sufficient to 20 be capable of reducing caking in excess liquid developing dispersion.

The free dispersing agents can form a micelle in the composition. Preferably, the dispersing composition is a mixture of a dispersing agent and a carrier liquid.

25 In this invention, "dispersing agent", can refer to one type of dispersing agent or also to a combination of several dispersing agents.

According to the invention, a liquid developer dispersion comprises marking particles, carrier liquid and 30 dispersing agent. It may also comprise further compounds such as compounds for arranging the viscosity or charge control agent (CCA), charge enhancing agents (CEA), wax, and other additives.

In this invention, when is referred to a concentration of "liquid developer dispersion" it refers to a concentration wherein the liquid developer dispersion has a solid content so that it can be used as such in a digital printing process. In other words, the liquid developer dispersion according to the invention has a solid content that is at working strength and does not require a dilution. On the contrary, "concentrated liquid developer dispersion" has a solid content which is too high to be used for printing and is generally diluted with carrier liquid to obtain a liquid developer dispersion which is ready to be used in a digital printing process. A typical solid content of a liquid developer dispersion is a solid content of between 10 to 30 wt%, such as a solid content of 25 wt%.

According to this invention, "solid content" means the amount of marking particles in wt% with regard to the total liquid developer dispersion.

According to this invention, "excess liquid developer dispersion" is the liquid developer dispersion that remains present on the surface of a member, such as the developing member, after a part of liquid developer dispersion has been transferred to another member, such as the imaging member. The concentration of toner particles (solid content) in excess liquid developer dispersion will vary depending on the amount of marking particles that need to be developed. The two most extreme situations of developing are that all the liquid developer dispersion is developed, or none of the liquid developer dispersion is developed. The latter results in a substrate without printed image. When no liquid developer dispersion is developed and all the marking particles remain on the developing member and thus reside in the excess liquid developer dispersion, the solid content is higher than in the liquid developer dispersion. On the

contrary, if all the liquid developer dispersion is developed, the excess liquid developer dispersion remaining on the developer roller will comprise almost no marking particles resulting in an excess liquid developer dispersion that mainly comprises carrier liquid. A person skilled in the art will understand that the solid content and the concentration of the carrier liquid in the excess liquid developer dispersion will vary between these two extremes depending on what needs to be developed. Typically, during the printing process a certain amount of carrier liquid is lost. Typically, the viscosity of the excess liquid developing dispersion is increased compared to the viscosity of liquid developing dispersion. The increase of the viscosity is due to the loss of carrier liquid and due to caking. Caking causes a structural change in the liquid developing dispersion and has a significant contribution to the increase of viscosity of the excess liquid developer dispersion.

When there is referred to a concentration of dispersing agent or another compound in excess liquid developing dispersion in wt%, in this invention, than it is intended to refer to a concentration of dispersing agent or another compound compared to the weight of excess liquid developing dispersion that remains on the member of the carrier liquid, unless it is clear that something else is meant.

The marking particles, according to this invention, comprise colored particles (also called ink particles or pigment) and a binder resin. The binder resin is a polymer, preferably transparent, that embeds the ink particles and optionally other compounds. The marking particles are particles with a diameter of typically about 0.5 to 4.0 μm . The marking particles have a concentration of about 40-95 % of the binder resin. Preferably a polyester resin is used as

binder resin. Also other types of resin having a very low or no compatibility with the carrier liquid and dispersing agent can be used. Preferably, the resin has a high transparency, provides good color developing properties and
5 has a high fixing property on the substrate.

The carrier liquid according to the invention, can be any suitable liquid as is known in the art, and may be silicone fluids, hydrocarbon liquids and vegetable oils, or any combinations thereof.

10 According to the invention, the dispersing composition is added to excess liquid developing dispersion. Excess liquid developing dispersion is the liquid that resides on or has been removed from a member, such as a development member, after a part of liquid developing dispersion has
15 been transferred to another member, such as the imaging member.

In one embodiment, the dispersing composition is added after excess liquid developing dispersion has been removed from the member on which the excess liquid developer
20 dispersion resides and collected.

In another embodiment, the dispersing composition is added before excess liquid developing dispersion is removed from the member on which the excess liquid developer dispersion resides.

25 In yet another embodiment, the dispersing composition is added before and after excess liquid developing dispersion has been removed from the member on which the excess liquid developer dispersion resides and collected.

In one embodiment according to the invention, the
30 dispersing agent in the dispersing composition is added with an amount that is sufficient to obtain a concentration of between 0.005 wt% and 0.5 wt%, preferably between 0.01 wt% and 0.3 wt%, and most preferably between 0.02 wt% and 0.2

wt% of added dispersing agent with regard to the total weight of excess liquid developer dispersion. The inventors surprisingly found that adding such a small amount of dispersing agent is sufficient to reduce caking of excess liquid developer dispersion, and is able to restore the viscosity and conductivity of the excess liquid developer dispersion to a conductivity and viscosity which is roughly the same as that of liquid developer dispersion.

In another embodiment, the invention is related to a method wherein the dispersing agent in the dispersing composition is selected from the group consisting of polymeric dispersing agents with a polyethylenimine or polyallylamine backbone and polyhydroxystearate and/or polycaprolactone grafts; statistical copolymer of vinylpyrrolidone and long chain olefins. Typical examples of dispersing agents are solspers 11000, solspers 13940 solspers 11200, Antaron V220, Ajispers 817, tilospers 8300 or tilospers 13000. Preferably the dispersing agent is solspers 13940.

In yet another embodiment, the invention is related to a method wherein the amount of the dispersing agent in the dispersing composition that is added is sufficient to decrease a viscosity of the excess liquid developer dispersion.

In yet another embodiment, the invention is related to a method wherein the viscosity of the treated excess liquid developer dispersion is between 1.1 and 25 times lower, preferably between 1.5 and 15 times lower and most preferably between 2 and 10 times lower compared to the viscosity of untreated excess liquid developer dispersion, when the viscosity is measured at 25°C at a shear rate of 0.88 1/s. As example the viscosity of the liquid developer dispersion and carrier liquid is measured with a Haake

Rheostress RS600 whereby the instrument is equipped with a cone/plate geometry type C60/1° and the gap is set to 0.052mm.

5 In yet another embodiment, the invention is related to a method comprising the step of collecting excess liquid developer dispersion.

10 In yet another embodiment, the invention is related to a method further comprising the step of mixing the collected excess liquid developer dispersion with dispersing composition by suitable mixing means.

15 In yet another embodiment, the invention is related to a method also comprising the step of determining an amount of dispersing composition to be added to reduce caking of excess liquid developer dispersion, wherein the adding comprises adding the determined amount. In further developed embodiments the determining of an amount to be added may be based on a measurement of the viscosity of the excess liquid developer dispersion and/or on image information.

20 In yet another embodiment, the invention is related to a method wherein the dispersing composition consists of dispersing agent or a combination of dispersing agents.

25 In yet another embodiment, the invention is related to a method wherein the dispersing composition consists of a mixture of dispersing agent or a combination of dispersing agents and a carrier liquid.

30 According to a further developed embodiment of the method of the invention, image information about an image that is being printed in the digital printing apparatus is collected, wherein the image information is representative for the fraction of liquid developer dispersion that is being developed. The amount of dispersion composition to be added is determined based on the collected image

information, the determined amount of dispersion composition is added.

Such embodiments are based *inter alia* on the insight of the inventors that the liquid toner properties, such as the viscosity and electrical conductivity, of the remaining non used excess liquid developer dispersion are a function of the amount of toner and/or liquid used during the development process. When no image has been developed only carrier liquid with a small amount of dispersing agent is transferred from the development member to the imaging roller. In a situation where a full density over the complete width has been developed, mostly only carrier liquid remains of the surface of the development roller. More in particular, the inventors have realized that the concentration of the dispersing agent in the excess liquid developer dispersion will be a function of the coverage of the developed image: a larger developed area leads to less reduction in dispersing agent concentration. In other words, using the image information, a suitable amount of dispersion agent to be added can be determined.

According to another aspect of the invention there is provided a digital printing system comprising a first member in rotational contact with a second member; said first and second member being configured for transferring liquid developer dispersion from the first member to the second member, such that an excess liquid developer dispersion remains present on the surface of the first member after transfer of liquid developer dispersion to the second member. The system further comprises adding means configured for adding an amount of dispersing agent to the excess liquid developer dispersion, and control means for controlling the adding means such that the amount added is

sufficient to reduce caking in the excess liquid developer dispersion.

Preferably, the control means are configured for controlling the adding means such that the amount added is
5 sufficient to decrease the viscosity of the excess liquid developer dispersion.

Preferably, the control means are configured for controlling the adding means such that the amount added is sufficient to obtain a viscosity of treated excess liquid
10 developer dispersion that is 1.1 and 25 times lower, preferably between 1.5 and 15 times lower, and most preferably between 2 and 10 times lower compared to the viscosity of untreated excess liquid developer dispersion, when the viscosity is measured at 25°C at a shear rate of
15 0.88 1/s.

According to a further developed embodiment the system further comprises collecting and determining means configured for collecting image information about an image that is being printed in the digital printing system,
20 wherein the image information is representative for a fraction of liquid developer dispersion that is being developed on the development roller; and for determining an amount of dispersion agent to be added based on the collected image information. In addition, the control means
25 may be configured for controlling the adding means using the determined amount of dispersion agent to be added.

According to a preferred embodiment the second member is an imaging member adapted to sustain a pattern of electric charge forming a latent image on its surface; and
30 the first member is a development member arranged to receive a quantity of liquid developer dispersion, and to develop said latent image by transferring a portion of said quantity of liquid developer dispersion onto said imaging member in

accordance with said pattern. The image information as defined above is directly related to the pattern and is a measure for the fraction of developer dispersion that is being developed.

5 According to yet another embodiment, the system comprises a viscosity sensor arranged for measuring the viscosity of the excess liquid developer dispersion. The controller may then be configured for controlling the adding means based on the measured viscosity. Alternatively or in
10 addition, the system comprises a conductivity sensor arranged for measuring the conductivity of the excess liquid developer dispersion, wherein the controller is configured for controlling the adding means based on the measured conductivity.

15 According to a preferred embodiment, the digital printing system comprises a first reservoir adapted for collecting the excess liquid developer solution, wherein the adding means are arranged for adding an amount of dispersing agent in the first reservoir. This first reservoir is
20 typically relatively small and may be provided with a suitable mixing means for mixing the excess liquid developer solution with an amount of dispersing agent. The system further comprises a second reservoir, typically larger than the first reservoir, adapted for mixing the excess liquid
25 developer solution in which the amount of dispersing agent is added, with carrier liquid and/or toner concentrate. To that end there are provided carrier liquid adding means arranged for adding an amount of carrier liquid in the second reservoir, and toner concentrate adding means
30 arranged for adding an amount of toner concentrate in the second reservoir. Typically, the second reservoir is connected to the main reservoir for returning recycled developer dispersion to a main reservoir comprising a

feeding means for feeding a developer roller. Such a system has the advantage that caking in the collected excess liquid developer dispersion can be adequately addressed in the first reservoir, whilst the solid content can be brought to
5 a suitable level in the second reservoir.

The above generally describes the invention but to assist with understanding, reference will now be made to the figures and non-limiting examples which show embodiments of the invention.

10 Figure 1 is a representation of a dispersing composition according to the invention;

Figure 2 is a schematic diagram of a system according to a first embodiment of the present invention; and

15 Figure 3 is a schematic diagram of a system according to a second embodiment of the present invention.

Figure 1 illustrates schematically a dispersing composition according to the invention. The dispersing agent is represented by little circles with a coil. Particles are represented with dark balls. The grey area represents liquid
20 in which dispersing agent and/or marking particles reside. Figure 1A represents dispersing composition without particles, Figure 1B represents dispersing composition with particles.

25 Figure 2 schematically illustrates the application of an amount of liquid developer dispersion **100**, initially stored in a liquid developer dispersion reservoir **110**, also called main reservoir, via a toner supply member **120**, a development member **130**, an imaging member **140**, and an
30 optional intermediate member **150**, to a substrate **199**. Without loss of generality, the aforementioned members are all illustrated and described as rollers. The development member **130**, imaging member **140**, and intermediate member **150**

all transfer part of the liquid developer dispersion **100** adhering to their surface to their successor; the part of the liquid developer dispersion **100** that remains present on the member's surface, thus the excess liquid developer dispersion is removed after the transfer stage by appropriate means. These means are schematically illustrated as respective removal means **133, 146, 153**.

The excess liquid developer dispersion removed by scraper **133** is added to a first reservoir **170**. Optionally the excess liquid developer dispersion removed by scrapers **146** and **153** may be added to the same reservoir **170**. Alternatively there may be provided separate reservoirs/lines for the collection of excess liquid developer dispersion removed by scrapers **146** and **153**.

Dispersing composition comprising free dispersing agent (DA) is added to the first reservoir **170** using DA adding means **171**. The DA adding means **171** may be controlled by a controller **172** configured to determine a suitable amount of dispersion composition to be added. Optionally there may be provided a viscosity sensor **175** to determine the viscosity of the excess liquid toner dispersion **173**, and the controller **172** may be configured to determine the amount to be added based on the viscosity measured by the sensor **175**. Alternatively or additionally, the controller may be configured to determine the amount to be added based on image information (not illustrated in figure 2).

In the illustrated embodiment the sensor **175** is provided in the line between the scraper **133** and the reservoir first **170**. Alternatively or in addition, a viscosity sensor could be provided in the line between the first reservoir **170** and a second reservoir **180** or in the line between the second reservoir **180** and the main reservoir **110**. Also there may be provided more than one viscosity

sensor **175**, in order to further improve the control accuracy.

Optionally dispersing composition and/or carrier liquid may be added to the excess liquid developer dispersion
5 before being removed, see reference numeral **154**.

Optionally the collected excess liquid developer dispersion **173** is mixed using a suitable mixing means **176**. Next, the excess liquid developer dispersion with added dispersion agent is introduced in a second reservoir **180**
10 having a larger volume than the first reservoir **170** and comprising a suitable mixing means **186**. In the exemplary embodiment of figure 2, the second reservoir **180** is used for bringing the solid content (SC) of the excess liquid developer dispersion on a suitable level for reintroduction
15 in the main reservoir **110**. To that end there are provided carrier liquid adding means **183** and toner adding means **184**. The solid content is measured using a solid content sensor **185** in the line between the second reservoir **180** and the main reservoir **110**, and there is provided a controller **182**
20 to control the amount of carrier liquid and the amount of toner concentrate to be added based on the measured solid content.

According to a non-illustrated embodiment there may be provided one or more conductivity sensors to measure the
25 conductivity of the excess liquid developer dispersion. Those one or more conductivity sensors may be provided at the same locations defined above for the viscosity sensor. In such an embodiment the controller may further take into account the conductivity measurements to determine the
30 amount of dispersing agent to be added.

According to a non-illustrated further embodiment there may be provided a single mixing reservoir in which dispersion composition, carrier liquid and toner concentrate

are separately added using dispersing composition adding means, carrier liquid adding means and toner adding means, respectively. Also in such an embodiment a viscosity sensor may be added to measure the viscosity of the excess liquid developer dispersion, preferably before it is introduced in the reservoir. Again this measurement may be used by a controller for controlling the added amount of dispersing composition.

Figure 3 illustrates a second embodiment of a digital printing system of the invention. The system comprises an imaging member **140** adapted to sustain a pattern of electric charge forming a latent image on its surface, and a development member **130** arranged to receive a quantity of liquid developer dispersion from a feed roller **120**, and to develop said latent image by transferring a portion of said quantity of liquid developer dispersion onto said imaging member **140** in accordance with said pattern, such that an excess liquid developer dispersion remains present on the surface of the development member. This excess liquid developer dispersion is removed by a scraper **133** and added to a mixing container **170**, see arrow **230**. The system further comprises DA adding means **171** configured for adding an amount of dispersing composition to the excess liquid developer dispersion **173**, and control means **200** for controlling the adding means such that the amount added is sufficient to reduce caking in the removed excess liquid developer dispersion. The control means may receive image information, directly related to the pattern sustained on the imaging member **140**, from a computer **210** in order to control the imaging member **140** as well as the adding means **171**. Preferably, the control means **200** are configured for controlling the DA adding means **171** such that the amount of dispersion agent added is sufficient to decrease the

viscosity. The image information is representative for a fraction of liquid developer dispersion that is being developed on the development roller; and is used to determine an amount of dispersion agent to be added. In the
5 embodiment of figure 3 the computer **210** may obtain the image information in function of the time and calculate an amount of dispersion agent to be added in function of the time.

Also a loosening roller/member **240** to reduce caking may be provided downstream of the area of contact between the
10 developer roller and the imaging roller, as disclosed in unpublished European patent application No. EP 13 162 577.4 in the name of the Applicant, the content of which is included herein by reference. According to an embodiment of the invention the dispersing agent may be added on such a
15 loosening roller/member, see arrow **250**. In that case the adding of dispersion agent (arrow **260**) in the container **170** may be omitted. Optionally there may be provided a (non-illustrated) viscosity sensor to measure the viscosity of the excess liquid developer dispersion. Such a measurement
20 may be used by the control means 200 to control the DA adding means **171**. More in particular the control means **200** may be configured for controlling the DA adding means **171** such that the amount added results in the shear viscosity of the excess liquid developer dispersion being between 1.1 and
25 25 times lower, preferably between 1.5 and 15 times lower, and most preferably between 2 and 10 times lower, after adding the amount of dispersion composition.

The skilled person understands that the features of the embodiments of figure 2 may be combined with the features
30 of figure 3. Such combinations also fall within the scope of the invention. More in particular the skilled person understands that the embodiment of figure 3 may further

comprise a second reservoir 180 in combination with adding means 183, 184 as disclosed in figure 2.

It has been observed that the liquid toner properties, such as the viscosity and electrical conductivity of the remaining non used excess liquid developer dispersion are dependent upon the amount of toner and/or liquid that has been used during the development process. In case no image has to be developed, only carrier liquid with some dispersing agents has been removed from the compacted liquid toner layer. In a situation where a 50 % screened image has been developed, both toner and carrier liquid have been taken out of the layer on the development roller. In a situation where a full density over the complete width has been developed, mostly only carrier liquid remains on the surface of the development roller.

Based on the considerations above, it becomes clear that in real printing conditions the remaining composition on the development roller can be predicted based on the image information. More in particular, the inventors have realized that the concentration of the dispersing agent in the excess liquid developer dispersion will be a function of the development density: more development leads to less reduction in dispersing agent concentration. Less development results in an excess liquid developer dispersion layer having a higher solid content on the surface of the development roller, with a reduced conductivity, resulting in a more viscous and more structured excess liquid developer dispersion layer. Adding an amount of dispersing agent as a function of the image content, optionally in combination with a mixing action, may increase the conductivity and reduce the viscosity, and in particular may bring the excess liquid developer dispersion in a condition

showing substantially the same viscosity and conductivity behavior as the starting product.

Non-illustrated embodiments of the system of the invention may further comprise an upstream corona charger
5 arranged opposite to a surface of the developer roller, upstream of the area of its rotational contact with the imaging roller, in order to charge the imaging particles contained in the liquid toner before reaching the imaging roller, and a downstream discharge corona, downstream of the
10 area of contact between the developer roller and the imaging roller.

Examples

15 1. Test methods

1.1 Conductivity

The conductivity is measured with a device as described in
20 EP1120647 with an electric field strength of 1.25×10^6 V/m.

1.2 Viscosity

The viscosity of the liquid developer dispersion and carrier
25 liquid is measured with a Haake Rheostress RS600 operated in shear rate sweep from 0.1 to 30001/s at 25°C

The instrument is equipped with a cone/plate geometry type C60/1° and the gap is set to 0.052 mm.

30 1.3 Particle size distribution

The particle size distribution is measured by a Mastersizer MS2000 from Malvern.

The milled down liquid developer dispersion is diluted before the measurement so as to obtain 10% obscuration during the measurement.

5 2. Results

2.1 Preparing liquid developer dispersion

A liquid developer dispersion is prepared and comprises marking particles, carrier liquid and dispersing agents. The ingredients used to prepare the marking particles and the liquid developer dispersions are summarized in table 1.

Table 1: Ingredients

	Name	Description	Acid value (mg KOH/g)	Tg(°C) (1)	Tm(°C) (1)
Polymers	PM1	polyester resin	12	60	99.8
Additive	AD1	toluenesulfonamide			
Pigment	PIG1	Heliogen Blau D7079			
	Name	Description	Base equivalent (2)		
Dispersing agents	DA1	polymeric dispersing agents with a polyethylenimine backbone and polyhydroxystearate grafts	560-620		
	DA2	statistical copolymer of vinylpyrrolidone	-		

		(20%) and long chain olefins (80%)			
	Name		viscosity 1Hz @ 25°C (mPas)	conducti vity (pS/cm)	
Liquids	LIQ1	mineral oil	5	0.2	

(1) measured according to ASTM D3418

(2) the amount of dispersing agent that is needed to neutralize 1 mol of acid

5 The marking particles are prepared by kneading the ingredients as mentioned in table 2 at a temperature of 100 to 120°C for 45 minutes. This mixture is cooled down and milled down to 10 μm by a fluidized bed mill.

10 Table 2: Composition of marking particles

	Polymer		Pigment		Additive	
Name	Name	conc (wt%)	Name	conc (wt%)	Name	conc (wt%)
MAR1	PM1	81.5	PIG1	12.5	AD1	6
MAR2	PM1	87.5	PIG1	12.5		

Afterwards, the liquid developer dispersions having the ingredients as described in table 3 are prepared. A pre-dispersion of the ingredients is made and stirred for 10 min at room temperature. The pre-dispersion is then brought into the liquid milling device. The liquid developer dispersion is milled down to a dv_{50} of 1.5 to 2.5 μm with a bead mill. The milling was done until the desired particle size, viscosity and conductivity was obtained.

20

Table 3: Composition of liquid developer dispersion

	Marking	Dispersing	Carrier
--	---------	------------	---------

	particles		agent		liquid	
Name	Name	Conc (wt%)		Conc (%)wt%		Conc wt%
LD1	MAR1	35	DA1	3.5	LIQ1	61.5
LD2	MAR2	35	DA1	4.2	LIQ1	60.8

2.2 Printing test

A printing test was performed with liquid developer

5 dispersions LD1 and LD2 in a printer having a setup as illustrated in figure 2. LD 1 and LD2 were first diluted to obtain a solid content of 25 wt%.

The excess liquid developer dispersion (in table 4 mentioned as LD1 and LD2 caking) was collected using removal means. A

10 dispersion composition comprising free dispersing agent was added to the excess liquid developer dispersion, at different concentrations which can be found in Table 4. In some cases the excess liquid developer dispersion is diluted to a solid content of 25 wt% after DA1 has been added

15 (sample 6 and 7). In other cases the excess liquid developer dispersion is concentrated by adding concentrated liquid developer dispersion to obtain a solid content of 25 wt% (sample 11, 12). The concentration of DA that is added is given in wt% with regard to the weight of excess liquid

20 developer dispersion before it is diluted or concentrated.

Table 4: Properties of collected excess liquid developer dispersion

Sa mp le	Liquid developed dispersion	Comment	Solid Content (%)	Electrical conductivi ty pS/cm	Rheology (mPas)		
					0.88/s	7.7/s	3000/s
1	LD1	Starting liquid	25	1.15	180.00	39.90	24.00

		developer dispersion					
2	LD1-caking	Removed caking at printing average 5-20% page coverage	40	0.71	17500.00	1960.00	398.00
3	LD1-diluted caking	LD1-caking diluted to 25% SC with carrier liquid	25	0.56	1230.00	161.00	17.20
4	LD1-caking + 0.15% DA1	LD1-caking to which 0.15% DA1 is added	40	1.61	1907.30	408.68	237.37
5	LD1-caking + 0.2% DA1	LD1-caking to which 0.2% DA1 is added	40	1.9	845.00	198.00	125.00
6	(LD1-caking + 0.15%DA1) diluted to 25%	LD1-caking to which 0.15% DA1 is added and afterward diluted to 25% SC	25	1.26	446.00	79.00	19.00
7	(LD1-caking + 0.2%DA1) diluted to 25%	LD1-caking to which 0.2% DA1 is added and afterward diluted to 25% SC	25	1.32	195.00	43.20	18.50
8	LD2	Starting liquid developer dispersion	25	1.54	305.00	47.00	26.00
9	LD2-caking	Removed caking at printing average >60%	12	1.62	173.00	41.00	19.00

		page coverage					
10	LD2-caking+0.005%DA1	LD2 caking where 0.05% DA1 is added	12	1.65	50.00	32.00	11.00
11	LD2 caking + LD2 concentrate d liquid developer dispersion (35% SC)	LD2 caking where LD2 concentrate of 35% SC is added to achieve 25% SC	25	1.72	550.00	73.00	33.00
12	(LD2-caking +0.05%DA1) + LD2 concentrate d liquid developer dispersion (35% SC)	LD2-caking where LD2 concentrate of 35% SC is added to achieve 25% SC	25	1.6	325.00	48.00	24.00

Table 4 shows that by adding a small amount of dispersing agent, a reduction in viscosity is obtained (compare sample 2 with sample 4 or 5). In addition, diluting the treated excess liquid developer dispersion results in a viscosity that is similar with the liquid developer dispersion (compare sample 1 with sample 7). As is clear from sample 3, diluting caked excess liquid developer dispersion without adding dispersing agent, is not enough to obtain a viscosity that is similar to the viscosity obtained in sample 1. Furthermore, it is worth to note that the conductivity values of the treated samples tend to be the same as the conductivity value of starting liquid developer dispersion, when both samples have the same solid content (compare sample 6 and 7 with sample 1). Furthermore, table 4 shows that when a high image coverage is printed, the solid content of excess liquid developer

dispersion is lower than 25% (sample 9). The viscosity of the excess liquid developer dispersion is in this case lower than the viscosity of the starting liquid developer dispersion because the solid content of the excess liquid developer dispersion is very low. The caking of the low content excess liquid developer dispersion LD2 can be significantly reduced by adding 0.05% DA1 (compare sample 9 and 10). Concentration of the treated excess liquid developer dispersion by adding concentrated liquid developer dispersion with a solid content of 35% to obtain a solid content of 25%, results in a viscosity that is similar with the viscosity of starting liquid developer dispersion (compare sample 8 and 12). The addition of concentrated LD2 to the caked excess liquid developing dispersion that is not treated, does not reduce the caking problem and results in an increase of viscosity due to the increase of solid content (compare sample 8 with 11).

CONCLUSIES

1. Een werkwijze voor het verminderen van het aankoeken van overmatige vloeibare ontwikkelingsdispersie die aanwezig
5 blijft op het oppervlak van een lid na overdracht van vloeibare ontwikkelingsdispersie van één lid naar een ander lid in een digitaal printapparaat, omvattende de stap van het toevoegen van een dispersiesamenstelling aan de overmatige vloeibare ontwikkelingsdispersie, waarbij de
10 disperseersamenstelling een vrij disperseermiddel omvat.

2. Werkwijze volgens conclusie 1, waarbij de stap van het toevoegen van vrij disperseermiddel tijdens het printen wordt uitgevoerd.

15

3. Werkwijze volgens conclusie 1 of 2, waarbij de overmatige vloeibare ontwikkelingsdispersie van het lid verwijderd wordt voorafgaand aan het toevoegen van de disperseersamenstelling.

20

4. Werkwijze volgens conclusie 1 of 2, waarbij het disperseermiddel wordt toegediend met een hoeveelheid die voldoende is om een concentratie te bekomen tussen 0.005 wt% en 0.5 wt%, bij voorkeur tussen 0.01 wt% en 0.3 wt%, en met
25 grote voorkeur tussen 0.02 wt% en 0.2 wt% van het vrij toegevoegd disperseermiddel ten opzichte van het totale gewicht aan overmatige vloeibare ontwikkelingsdispersie.

5. Werkwijze volgens conclusie 1 tot 4, waarbij het
30 disperseermiddel geselecteerd is uit de groep bestaande uit polymeerdisperseermiddelen, met een polyethylenimine of polyallylamine ruggengraat en polyhydroxystearaat en/of

polycaprolactonverbindingen; statistisch copolymeer van vinylpyrrolidon en lange keten olefines.

6. Werkwijze volgens één der conclusies 1 tot 5, waarbij de
5 hoeveelheid disperseermiddel in de disperseersamenstelling
die wordt toegediend voldoende is om te zorgen voor een
lagere viscositeit aan overmatige vloeibare
ontwikkelingsdispersie in vergelijking met de viscositeit
van de overmatige vloeibare ontwikkelingsdispersie waar geen
10 disperseermiddel is toegediend.

7. Werkwijze volgens conclusie 6, waarbij de viscositeit
tussen 1.1 en 25 keer lager, bij voorkeur tussen 1.5 en 15
keer lager en met grotere voorkeur tussen 2 en 10 keer lager
15 is in vergelijking met de viscositeit van onbehandeld
overmatige vloeibare ontwikkelingsdispersie wanneer de
viscositeit wordt gemeten bij 25°C met een afschuifsnelheid
van 0.88 1/s.

8. Werkwijze volgens één der conclusies 1 tot 7, omvattende
20 de stap van het verzamelen van overmatige vloeibare
ontwikkelingsdispersie en/of optioneel omvattende de stap
van het mengen van de verzamelde overmatige vloeibare
ontwikkelingsdispersie met de toegediende
25 disperseersamenstelling.

9. Werkwijze volgens één der conclusies 1 tot 8, omvattende
de stap van het bepalen van een hoeveelheid
disperseersamenstelling die dient toegediend te worden om
30 het aankoeken van overmatige vloeibare
ontwikkelingsdispersie te verminderen, waarbij de
toedieningsstap het toedienen van een bepaalde hoeveelheid
omvat.

10. Werkwijze volgens conclusie 9, waarbij een viscositeit van de overmatige vloeibare ontwikkelingsdispersie gemeten wordt, en het bepalen van de hoeveelheid
- 5 disperseersamenstelling gebaseerd is op de gemeten viscositeit.
11. Werkwijze volgens één der conclusies 1 tot 10, waarbij de disperseersamenstelling bestaat uit een disperseermiddel
- 10 of een combinatie van disperseermiddelen.
12. Werkwijze volgens één der conclusies 1 tot 11, waarbij de disperseersamenstelling bestaat uit een mengeling van disperseermiddel of een combinatie van disperseermiddelen en
- 15 dragervloeistoffen.
13. Werkwijze volgens één der conclusies 1 tot 12, waarbij de vloeibare ontwikkelingsdispersie homogeen is en gevormd is door het vermalen van tonerdeeltjes, disperseermiddel en
- 20 dragervloeistof, waarbij het disperseermiddel hecht aan de tonerdeeltjes.
14. Werkwijze volgens één der voorgaande conclusies, waarbij de vloeibare ontwikkelingsdispersie een vastestofgehalte van
- 25 10 tot 30 gewichtsprocent heeft.
15. Werkwijze volgens één der voorgaande conclusies, waarbij het andere lid waaraan de vloeibare ontwikkelingsdispersie wordt overgedragen, een beeldlid is aangepast om een patroon
- 30 van een elektrische lading die een latent beeld op het oppervlak vormt aan te houden, en
- waarbij het eerste lid een ontwikkelingslid is, ingericht om een hoeveelheid vloeibare ontwikkelingsdispersie te

ontvangen, en om genoemd latent beeld te ontwikkelen door het overdragen van een deel genoemde hoeveelheid vloeibare ontwikkelingsdispersie op genoemd beeldlid volgens genoemd patroon.

5

16. Werkwijze volgens conclusie 15, verder omvattende de stappen van:

- het elektrisch opladen van de tonerdeeltjes aanwezig in de vloeibare ontwikkelingsdispersie voorafgaand aan de overdracht van het ontwikkelingslid naar het beeldlid, waarbij gebruik gemaakt wordt van een corona oplader die zich tegenover een oppervlak van het ontwikkelingslid bevindt, en
- het electrisch ontladen van de tonerdeeltjes aanwezig in de overmatige vloeibare ontwikkelingsdispersie, waarbij gebruik gemaakt wordt van een corona ontlader die zich bevindt stroomafwaarts van een contactgebied tussen het ontwikkelingslid en het beeldlid.

10

15

20

25

30

17. Werkwijze volgens één der conclusies 1 tot 16, verder omvattende het verzamelen van beeldinformatie over een beeld dat geprint wordt in het digitaal printapparaat; waarbij de beeldinformatie representatief is voor het deel van vloeibare ontwikkelingsdispersie dat ontwikkeld is; en het bepalen van een hoeveelheid toe te dienen disperseersamenstelling gebaseerd op de verzamelde beeldinformatie; waarbij het toedienen van de disperseersamenstelling het toedienen van een bepaalde hoeveelheid disperseersamenstelling omvat.

18. Digitaal printstelsel omvattende:

- een eerste lid dat rotationeel in contact staat met een tweede lid; waarbij het eerste en tweede lid geconfigureerd zijn voor het overbrengen van vloeibare ontwikkelingsdispersie van het eerste lid naar het tweede lid, zodat overmatige vloeibare ontwikkelingsdispersie aanwezig blijft op het oppervlak van het eerste lid na overdracht van vloeibare ontwikkelingsdispersie aan het tweede lid; en toedieningsmiddelen uitgerust voor het toedienen van een hoeveelheid vrij dispergeermiddel aan de overmatige vloeibare ontwikkelingsdispersie; controlemiddelen voor het controleren van de toedieningsmiddelen zodat de hoeveelheid die is toegediend voldoende is om het aankoeien in de overmatige vloeibare ontwikkelingsdispersie te verminderen.
- 15
19. Digitaal printstelsysteem volgens conclusie 18, waarbij de controlemiddelen geconfigureerd zijn voor het controleren van toedieningsmiddelen zodat de hoeveelheid die werd toegediend resulteert in de viscositeit van de overmatige vloeibare ontwikkelingsdispersie die tussen 1.1 en 25 ligt, bij voorkeur tussen 1.5 en 15, en met grotere voorkeur tussen 2 en 10 keer lager ligt wanneer de viscositeit wordt gemeten bij 25°C met een afschuifsnelheid van 0.88 1/s.
- 20
20. Digitaal printstelsysteem volgens conclusie 18 of 19, verder omvattende het verzamelen en bepaling van middelen geconfigureerd voor het verzamelen van beeldinformatie over een beeld dat wordt geprint in het digitaal printstelsysteem; waarbij de beeldinformatie representatief is voor de fractie vloeibare ontwikkelingsdispersie die werd ontwikkeld op de ontwikkelingsrol; en voor het bepalen van een hoeveelheid toe te dienen dispergeermiddel gebaseerd op de verzamelde beeldinformatie; waarbij de controlemiddelen geconfigureerd
- 25
- 30

zijn voor het controleren van de toedieningsmiddelen gebruik makende van een bepaalde hoeveelheid toe te dienen dispergeermiddel.

5 21. Digitaal printstelsysteem volgens één der conclusies 18 tot 20, waarbij het tweede lid een beeldlid is aangepast om een patroon van een elektrische lading die een latent beeld op het oppervlak vormt aan te houden;
waarbij het eerste lid een ontwikkelingslid is, ingericht om
10 een hoeveelheid vloeibare ontwikkelingsdispersie te ontvangen, en om genoemd latent beeld te ontwikkelen door het overdragen van een deel genoemde hoeveelheid vloeibare ontwikkelingsdispersie op genoemd beeldlid volgens genoemd patroon.

15 22. Digitaal printstelsysteem volgens conclusie 20, verder omvattende een corona oplader die zich tegenover een oppervlak van het ontwikkelingslid bevindt, stroomopwaarts van het gebied van rotationeel contact van het
20 ontwikkelingslid met het beeldlid, teneinde de tonerdeeltjes te laden voordat die het beeldlid bereiken, en een corona ontlader, die stroomafwaarts gelegen is van het contactgebied tussen het ontwikkelingslid en het beeldlid.

25 23. Digitaal printstelsysteem volgens conclusie 20 en 21, waarbij de beeldinformatie direct in verband staat met het patroon.

30 24. Digitaal printstelsysteem volgens één der conclusies 18 tot 23, verder omvattende een viscositeitssensor voor het meten van de viscositeit van overmatige vloeibare ontwikkelingsdispersie, waarbij de controlemiddelen

geconfigureerd zijn om de toedieningsmiddelen te controleren op basis van de gemeten viscositeit.

25. Digitaal printstelsysteem volgens één der conclusies 18 tot
5 24, verder omvattende een eerste reservoir aangepast voor
het verzamelen van overmatige vloeibare
ontwikkelingsoplossing, waarbij de toedieningsmiddelen
ingericht zijn voor het toedienen van een hoeveelheid
dispergeermiddel in het eerste reservoir.

10

26. Digitaal printstelsysteem volgens conclusie 25, verder
omvattende:

een tweede reservoir aangepast voor het verzamelen van
de overmatige vloeibare ontwikkelingsoplossing waaraan de
15 hoeveelheid dispergeermiddelen is toegediend;
dragervloeistofoevoegingsmiddelen aangepast voor het
toedienen van een hoeveelheid dragervloeistof in het tweede
reservoir;

en tonerconcentraattoedieningsmiddelen aangepast voor
20 het toedienen van een hoeveelheid tonerconcentraat in het
tweede reservoir.

27. Digitaal printstelsysteem volgens conclusie 26, verder
omvattende:

25 een algemeen reservoir omvattende aanvoermiddelen voor
het aanvoeren van een ontwikkelingsrol; waarbij genoemd
tweede reservoir verbonden is aan het hoofdreservoir voor
het terugbrengen van gerecycleerde ontwikkelingsdispersie
aan het hoofdreservoir.

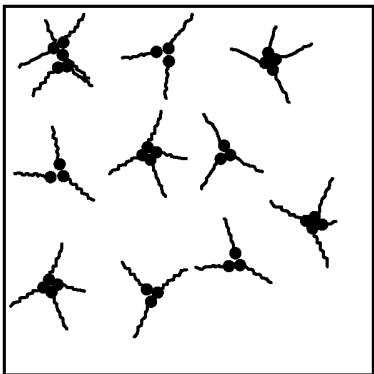


FIG. 1A

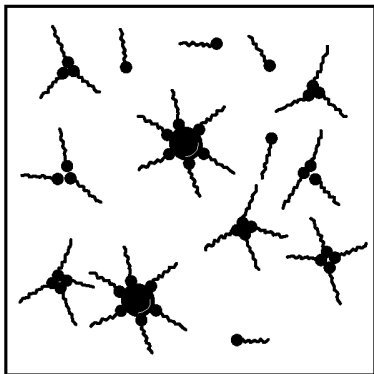


FIG. 1B

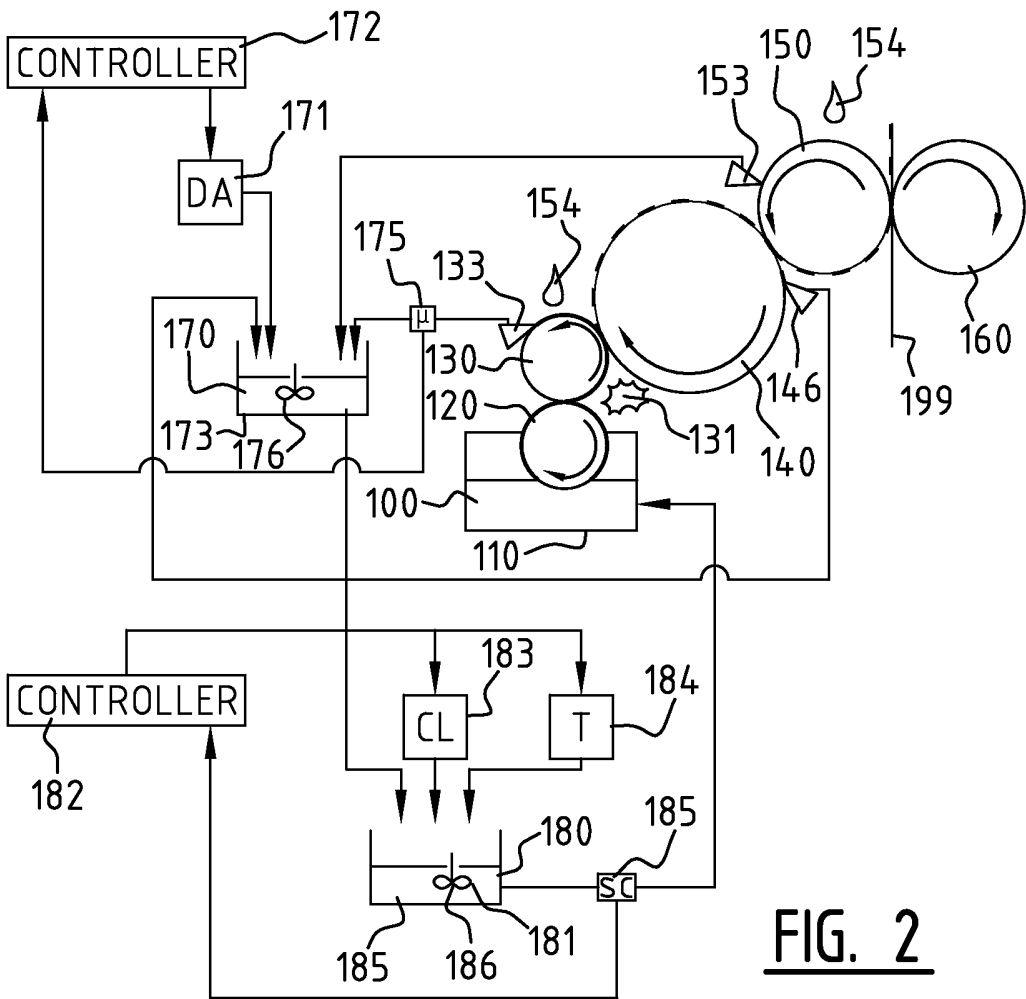


FIG. 2

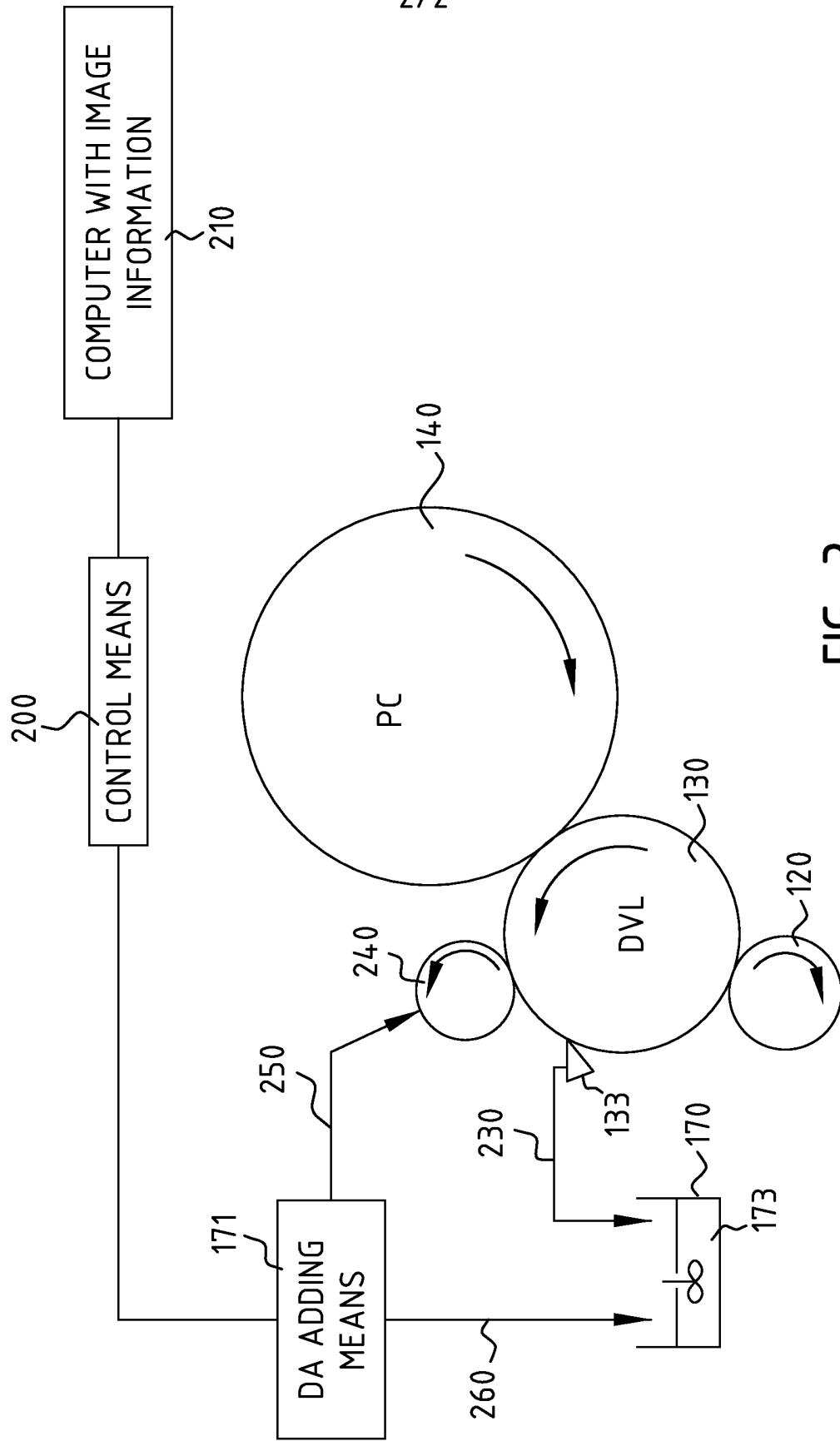


FIG. 3

SAMENWERKINGSVERDRAG (PCT)

RAPPORT BETREFFENDE NIEUWHEIDSONDERZOEK VAN INTERNATIONAAL TYPE

IDENTIFICATIE VAN DE NATIONALE AANVRAGE		KENMERK VAN DE AANVRAGER OF VAN DE GEMACHTIGDE	
		2H/2NT12/KM/10	
Nederlands aanvraag nr. 2010581		Indieningsdatum 05-04-2013	
		Ingeroepen voorrangsdatum	
Aanvrager (Naam) Xeikon IP B.V.			
Datum van het verzoek voor een onderzoek van internationaal type 15-06-2013		Door de Instantie voor Internationaal Onderzoek aan het verzoek voor een onderzoek van internationaal type toegekend nr. SN 60248	
I. CLASSIFICATIE VAN HET ONDERWERP (bij toepassing van verschillende classificaties, alle classificatiesymbolen opgeven)			
Volgens de internationale classificatie (IPC) G03G15/10 G03G15/11			
II. ONDERZOCHE GEBIEDEN VAN DE TECHNIEK			
Onderzochte minimumdocumentatie			
Classificatiesysteem		Classificatiesymbolen	
IPC		G03G	
Onderzochte andere documentatie dan de minimum documentatie, voor zover dergelijke documenten in de onderzochte gebieden zijn opgenomen			
III.	☐	GEEN ONDERZOEK MOGELIJK VOOR BEPAALDE CONCLUSIES (opmerkingen op aanvullingsblad)	
IV.	☒	GEBREK AAN EENHEID VAN UITVINDING (opmerkingen op aanvullingsblad)	

**ONDERZOEKSRAPPORT BETREFFENDE HET
RESULTAAT VAN HET ONDERZOEK NAAR DE STAND
VAN DE TECHNIEK VAN HET INTERNATIONALE TYPE**

Nummer van het verzoek om een onderzoek naar
de stand van de techniek
NL 2010581

A. CLASSIFICATIE VAN HET ONDERWERP
INV. G03G15/10 G03G15/11
ADD.

Volgens de Internationale Classificatie van octrooien (IPC) of zowel volgens de nationale classificatie als volgens de IPC.

B. ONDERZOCHETE GEBIEDEN VAN DE TECHNIEK

Onderzochte minimum documentatie (classificatie gevolgd door classificatiesymbolen)
G03G

Onderzochte andere documentatie dan de minimum documentatie, voor dergelijke documenten, voor zover dergelijke documenten in de onderzochte gebieden zijn opgenomen

Tijdens het onderzoek geraadpleegde elektronische gegevensbestanden (naam van de gegevensbestanden en, waar uitvoerbaar, gebruikte trefwoorden)

EPO-Internal

C. VAN BELANG GEACHTE DOCUMENTEN

Categorie °	Geciteerde documenten, eventueel met aanduiding van speciaal van belang zijnde passages	Van belang voor conclusie nr.
X	EENHEID VAN UITVINDING ONTBREEKT zie aanvullingsblad B ----- JP S58 79276 A (CANON KK) 13 mei 1983 (1983-05-13) * samenvatting; figuur q *	1,11,16, 17 1-4,7, 10,11, 13,16, 17,19-21
Y	----- JP H04 220498 A (RICOH KK) 11 augustus 1992 (1992-08-11) * samenvatting *	1-4,7, 10,11, 13,16, 17,19-21
	----- -/--	

☒ Verdere documenten worden vermeld in het vervolg van vak C.

☒ Leden van dezelfde octroofamilie zijn vermeld in een bijlage

° Speciale categorieën van aangehaalde documenten

"A" niet tot de categorie X of Y behorende literatuur die de stand van de techniek beschrijft

"D" in de octrooiaanvraag vermeld

"E" eerdere octrooi(aanvraag), gepubliceerd op of na de indieningsdatum, waarin dezelfde uitvinding wordt beschreven

"L" om andere redenen vermelde literatuur

"O" niet-schriftelijke stand van de techniek

"P" tussen de voorangsdatum en de indieningsdatum gepubliceerde literatuur

"T" na de indieningsdatum of de voorangsdatum gepubliceerde literatuur die niet bezwarend is voor de octrooiaanvraag, maar wordt vermeld ter verheldering van de theorie of het principe dat ten grondslag ligt aan de uitvinding

"X" de conclusie wordt als niet nieuw of niet inventief beschouwd ten opzichte van deze literatuur

"Y" de conclusie wordt als niet inventief beschouwd ten opzichte van de combinatie van deze literatuur met andere geciteerde literatuur van dezelfde categorie, waarbij de combinatie voor de vakman voor de hand liggend wordt geacht

"&" lid van dezelfde octroofamilie of overeenkomstige octrooipublicatie

Datum waarop het onderzoek naar de stand van de techniek van internationaal type werd voltooid

4 december 2013

Verzenddatum van het rapport van het onderzoek naar de stand van de techniek van internationaal type

Naam en adres van de instantie

European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2
NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk
Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040,
Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016

De bevoegde ambtenaar

Lipp, Günter

**ONDERZOEKSRAPPORT BETREFFENDE HET
RESULTAAT VAN HET ONDERZOEK NAAR DE STAND
VAN DE TECHNIEK VAN HET INTERNATIONALE TYPE**

Nummer van het verzoek om een onderzoek naar
de stand van de techniek
NL 2010581

C.(Vervolg). VAN BELANG GEACHTE DOCUMENTEN		
Categorie °	Geciteerde documenten, eventueel met aanduiding van speciaal van belang zijnde passages	Van belang voor conclusie nr.
A	GB 1 353 207 A (XEROX CORP) 15 mei 1974 (1974-05-15) * bladzijde 3, regels 33-66; figuur 1 * -----	1-4,7, 10,11, 13,16, 17,19-21

GEBREK AAN EENHEID VAN UITVINDING

Octrooiaanvraag Nr.:

SN 60248

NL 2010581

AANVULLINGSBLAD B

De Instantie belast met het uitvoeren van het onderzoek naar de stand van de techniek heeft vastgesteld dat deze aanvraag meerdere uitvindingen bevat, te weten:

1. conclusies: 1-4, 7, 10, 11, 13, 16, 17, 19-21

Method and apparatus for applying a dispersion agent to
remove caked toner from a surface

2. conclusies: 5, 6, 8, 9, 14, 18

dispersion agent having a particular viscosity

3. conclusies: 12, 15

dispersion agent selected according to image formation

Het vooronderzoek werd tot het eerste onderwerp beperkt.

**ONDERZOEKSRAPPORT BETREFFENDE HET
RESULTAAT VAN HET ONDERZOEK NAAR DE STAND
VAN DE TECHNIEK VAN HET INTERNATIONALE TYPE**

Informatie over leden van dezelfde octrooifamilie

Nummer van het verzoek om een onderzoek naar
de stand van de techniek

NL 2010581

In het rapport genoemd octrooigeschrift	Datum van publicatie	Overeenkomend(e) geschrift(en)	Datum van publicatie
JP S5879276	A	13-05-1983	GEEN
JP H04220498	A	11-08-1992	JP 2979179 B2 15-11-1999 JP H04220498 A 11-08-1992
GB 1353207	A	15-05-1974	BE 770500 A1 26-01-1972 CA 963523 A1 25-02-1975 DE 2136476 A1 03-02-1972 FR 2107045 A5 05-05-1972 GB 1353207 A 15-05-1974 NL 7110306 A 31-01-1972



OCTROOICENTRUM NEDERLAND

WRITTEN OPINION

File No. SN60248	Filing date (day/month/year) 05.04.2013	Priority date (day/month/year)	Application No. NL2010581
International Patent Classification (IPC) INV. G03G15/10 G03G15/11			
Applicant Xeikon IP B.V.			

This opinion contains indications relating to the following items:

- ☒ Box No. I Basis of the opinion
- ☐ Box No. II Priority
- ☒ Box No. III Non-establishment of opinion with regard to novelty, inventive step and industrial applicability
- ☒ Box No. IV Lack of unity of invention
- ☒ Box No. V Reasoned statement with regard to novelty, inventive step or industrial applicability; citations and explanations supporting such statement
- ☐ Box No. VI Certain documents cited
- ☐ Box No. VII Certain defects in the application
- ☒ Box No. VIII Certain observations on the application

Examiner Lipp, Günter

WRITTEN OPINION

Application number

NL2010581

Box No. I Basis of this opinion

1. This opinion has been established on the basis of the latest set of claims filed before the start of the search.
2. With regard to any **nucleotide and/or amino acid sequence** disclosed in the application and necessary to the claimed invention, this opinion has been established on the basis of:
 - a. type of material:
 - ☐ a sequence listing
 - ☐ table(s) related to the sequence listing
 - b. format of material:
 - ☐ on paper
 - ☐ in electronic form
 - c. time of filing/furnishing:
 - ☐ contained in the application as filed.
 - ☐ filed together with the application in electronic form.
 - ☐ furnished subsequently for the purposes of search.
3. ☐ In addition, in the case that more than one version or copy of a sequence listing and/or table relating thereto has been filed or furnished, the required statements that the information in the subsequent or additional copies is identical to that in the application as filed or does not go beyond the application as filed, as appropriate, were furnished.
4. Additional comments:

WRITTEN OPINION

Application number

NL2010581

Box No. III Non-establishment of opinion with regard to novelty, inventive step and industrial applicability

The questions whether the claimed invention appears to be novel, to involve an inventive step, or to be industrially applicable have not been examined in respect of

- ☐ the entire application
- ☒ claims Nos. 5, 6, 8, 9, 12, 14, 15, 18

because:

- ☐ the said application, or the said claims Nos. relate to the following subject matter which does not require a search (*specify*):
- ☐ the description, claims or drawings (*indicate particular elements below*) or said claims Nos. are so unclear that no meaningful opinion could be formed (*specify*):
- ☐ the claims, or said claims Nos. are so inadequately supported by the description that no meaningful opinion could be formed (*specify*):
- ☒ no search report has been established for the whole application or for said claims Nos. 5, 6, 8, 9, 12, 14, 15, 18
- ☐ a meaningful opinion could not be formed as the sequence listing was either not available, or was not furnished in the international format (WIPO ST25).
- ☐ a meaningful opinion could not be formed without the tables related to the sequence listings; or such tables were not available in electronic form.
- ☐ See Supplemental Box for further details.

Box No. IV Lack of unity of invention

1. The requirement of unity of invention is not complied with for the following reasons:

see separate sheet

2. This report has been established in respect of the following parts of the application:

- ☐ all parts.
- ☒ the parts relating to claims Nos. (see Search Report)

WRITTEN OPINION

Application number

NL2010581

Box No. V Reasoned statement with regard to novelty, inventive step or industrial applicability; citations and explanations supporting such statement

1. Statement

Novelty	Yes: Claims	2-4, 7, 10, 11, 19-21
	No: Claims	1, 13, 16, 17
Inventive step	Yes: Claims	
	No: Claims	1-4, 7, 10, 11, 13, 16, 17, 19-21
Industrial applicability	Yes: Claims	1-4, 7, 10, 11, 13, 16, 17, 19-21
	No: Claims	

2. Citations and explanations

see separate sheet

Box No. VIII Certain observations on the application

see separate sheet

item V.

Statement of novelty, inventive step and industrial applicability

1 [Comments on prior art cited in the search report]

- 1.1 D1 = JP S5879276 A discloses an image forming device. The device uses liquid toner 5. The toner is used for developing 2 and is applied to surface of the photosensitive drum 1 and the residual toner collecting blade 3 by dripping means 10 in order to remove and "decake" caked toner from the surface of photosensitive drum 1. See abstract, fig. 1
- 1.2 D2 = JP H04220498 A discloses a liquid cleaner for liquid developer. Adhering liquid developer is removed inside the apparatus using a cleaning liquid comprising a mixture of different material, e.g. a surface active agent , a non-ionic surfactant. See abstract.
- 1.3 D3 = GB 1353207 A discloses an imaging system. Residual liquid developer is removed from the surface of the photodrum 10 with a cleaning liquid 25 which is immiscible with the liquid developer and containing a surface active agent. See abstract, fig. 1, p.3 l.33-66.

2 [Independent claims]

- 2.1 Document D1 discloses "een werkwijze voor het verminderen van het aankoeken van een overmaat aan vloeibare ontwikkelingsdispersie (5) die aanwezig blijft op het oppervlak van een lid (1) na overdracht van vloeibare ontwikkelingsdispersie (5) van één lid (2) naar een ander lid (21) in een digitaal printapparaat, omvattende de stap van het toevoegen van een dispersiesamenstelling (fresh or recycled developer 5 from reservoir 4) aan de overtollige vloeibare ontwikkelingsdispersie (caked developer 5 on surface of imaging drum 1)."
- 2.2 Document D1 discloses "een digitaal printsysteem omvattende: een eerste lid (1) dat rotationeel in contact staat met een tweede lid (21); waarbij het eerste en tweede lid (1,21) geconfigureerd zijn voor het overbrengen van vloeibare ontwikkelingsdispersie (5) van het eerste lid (1) naar het tweede lid (21), zodat een overtollige vloeibare ontwikkelingsdispersie (caked developer 5 on surface of imaging drum 1) aanwezig blijft op het oppervlak van het eerste deel (1) na overdracht van vloeibare ontwikkelingsdispersie aan het tweede lid (21); en toedieningsmiddelen (9,10) uitgerust voor het toedienen van een

hoeveelheid dispergeermiddel (fresh or recycled developer 5 from reservoir 4) aan de overmaat vloeibare ontwikkelingsdispersie (caked developer 5 on surface of imaging drum 1); controlemiddelen (distributing means 8) voor het controleren van de toedieningsmiddelen (9,10) zodat de hoeveelheid die is toegediend voldoende is om het aankoeken in de overtollige vloeibare ontwikkelingsdispersie te verminderen."

- 2.3 The subject-matter defined by independent claims 1 and 13 are hence not novel in view of D1.
- 2.4 The subject-matter of claims 1 and 13 would also be not inventive, if a particular dispersion agent ("vrij dispergeermiddel") other than the liquid developer solution 5 as in D1 is used instead. It is namely general knowledge that a liquid developer dispersion comprises surface active or dispersion agents to enhance the stability and fluidity of the developer. Liquid toner itself and of course dedicated dispersion agents are very well suited to solve or "decake" a coagulated or "caked" toner.

3 [Dependent claims]

- 3.1 The subject-matter of a number of dependent claims also lack novelty and/or inventive step since these claims appear to define only general knowledge and constructional details of how to arrange and design the method or the apparatus defined by claims 1 and 13. This is seen as normal duty of the skilled person which is he doing in his daily work.
- 3.2 claims 2,3,4: "vrij dispergeermiddel, concentratie van het vrij toegevoegd dispergeermiddel geselecteerd", this depends on the actual used or selected type of toner and developer material;
- 3.3 claim 7,19-21: "mengen van overtollige ontwikkelingsdispersie met dispergeersamenstelling", see D1: reservoir 4, recycling over developer solution;
- 3.4 claims 10,11: "combinatie van dispergeermiddelen en dragervloeistoffen", see e.g. D3;
- 3.5 claims 16,17. "latent beeld drager lid en ontwikkelingslid, beeldinformatie", see D1: ref.sign 1,15,2;

- 4 The subject-matter of the claims 1-21 has industrial applicability

5 [Further remarks on the claims]

item IV.

Unity

- 5.1 It is noted that the set of claims as a whole defines subject-matter which is not linked by a general inventive concept. Such concept has to be novel and inventive over the prior art.

Since claims 1 and 13 does not meet the requirements of novelty and inventive step in view of D1 two further concepts [a,b] could be identified by their special technical features:

- 5.1.1 [a] claims 5,6,14,8,9,18 "dispergeersamenstelling gebaseerd is op gemeten viscositeit en viscositeitssensor"
- 5.1.2 [b] claims 12,15 "dispergeersamenstelling gebaseerd op beeldinformatie".

item VIII.

Clarity

- 5.2 claims 1 and 11 lack clarity, since the term "dispergeermiddel" is not clearly defined.
- 5.3 claim 11 lacks further clarity since it defines a result to be achieved: cf. the term "voldoend".