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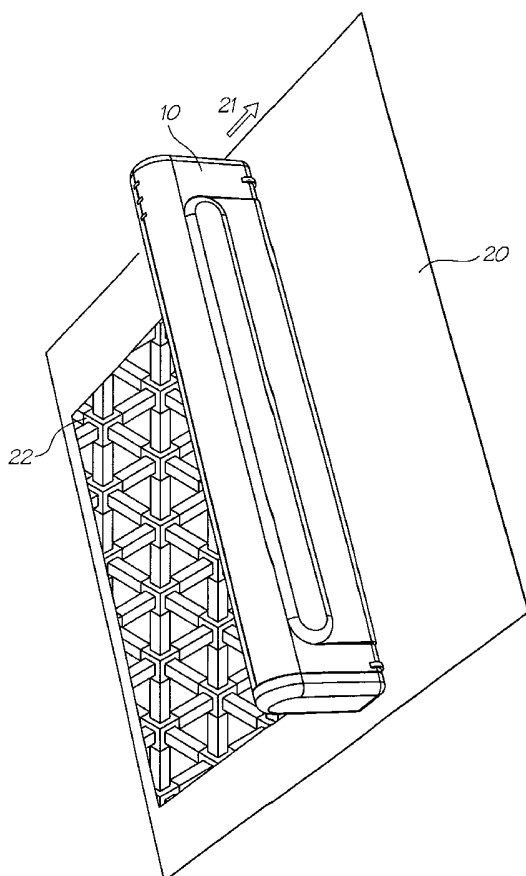
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[Continued on next page]

(54) Title: MANUALLY MOVEABLE PRINTER WITH SPEED SENSOR



(57) Abstract: A manually moveable printer (20) is designed to print onto a page of print media (20) as a user swipes (21) the printer across the page. The printer has a printhead arrangement, which includes a number of ink ejection nozzles. The printer has a speed sensor designed to measure the speed at which the printhead arrangement is moved relative to the print media and to generate speed data. The printer also has a print controller designed to receive image data from an image source, convert the image data into a number of drop ejection signals, receive the speed data from the speed sensor and operate the ink ejection nozzles. The nozzles are operated in accordance with the drop ejection control signals at a rate determined using the speed data.

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MANUALLY MOVEABLE PRINTER WITH SPEED SENSOR

Field of the Invention

This invention relates to improvements in printer technology, and, in particular, relates to a manually moveable printer with a speed sensor which is adapted to print onto a page of print media as a user swipes the printer across the page.

Background

Prior art printers typically incorporate a supply of print media into the printer and employ a print media feed mechanism to transport the print media past the printhead(s) to effect printing onto the print media. In such printers it is essential during a printing operation to synchronise the speed of the print media with the printing rate of the printhead(s) to ensure a faithful reproduction of the image being printed. Up until now the synchronisation of the print media with the printhead(s) has been relatively simple to accomplish because the print media feed mechanism, including the supply of print media, has been an integral part of the printer. The speed of the print media is therefore known and controllable, as is the speed at which the printhead(s) and print controller operate, with synchronisation between these features being accomplished using simple mechanical features such as gears, stepper motors and the like.

However, the need to have a supply of print media accommodated within the printer has made these printers larger and heavier than they otherwise need be. Similarly, the need for a print media drive mechanism integral to the printer to ensure proper synchronisation between ink ejection and print media transport has limited the minimum possible printer size.

20 CO-PENDING APPLICATIONS

Various methods, systems and apparatus relating to the present invention are disclosed in the following co-pending applications filed by the applicant or assignee of the present invention simultaneously with the present application:

25	AP39	AP43	AP44	AP46	AP47	AP48
	AP49	AP50	AP51	AP52	AP53	AP55
	AP58	AP60	AP61	AP62	AP63	AP64
	AP65	AP66	AP67	AP68	AP69	AP70
	AP71	AP77	AP78	AP79		

The disclosures of these co-pending applications are incorporated herein by cross-reference. Each application is temporarily identified by its file reference. This will be replaced by the corresponding PCT Application Number when available.

35 RELATED PATENT APPLICATIONS AND PATENTS

35	US6,227,652	US6,213,588	US6,213,589	US6,231,163
	US6,247,795	US6,394,581	US6,244,691	US6,257,704
	US6,416,168	US6,220,694	US6,257,705	US6,247,794
	US6,234,610	US6,247,793	US6,264,306	US6,241,342
	US6,247,792	US6,264,307	US6,254,220	US6,234,611
40	US6,302,528	US6,283,582	US6,239,821	US6,338,547

	US6,247,796	US09/113,122	US6,390,603	US6,362,843
	US6,293,653	US6,312,107	US6,227,653	US6,234,609
	US6,238,040	US6,188,415	US6,227,654	US6,209,989
	US6,247,791	US6,336,710	US6,217,153	US6,416,167
5	US6,243,113	US6,283,581	US6,247,790	US6,260,953
	US6,267,469	US6,273,544	US6,309,048	US6,420,196
	US6,443,558	US09/422,892	US6,378,989	US09/425,420
	US09/422,893	US09/609,140	US6,409,323	US6,281,912
	US09/575,113	US6,318,920	US6,488,422	US09/693,644
10	US6,457,810	US6,485,135	US09/112,763	US6,331,946
	US6,246,970	US6,442,525	US09/505,951	US09/505,147
	US09/505,952	US09/575,108	US09/575,109	US09/575,110
	US09/607,985	US6,398,332	US6,394,573	US09/606,999
	US6,238,044	US6,425,661	US6,390,605	US6,322,195
15	US09/504,221	US6,480,089	US6,460,778	US6,305,788
	US6,426,014	US6,364,453	US6,457,795	US09/556,219
	US09/556,218	US6,315,399	US6,338,548	US09/575,190
	US6,328,431	US6,328,425	US09/575,127	US6,383,833
	US6,464,332	US6,390,591	US09/575,152	US6,328,417
20	US6,322,194	US09/575,177	US09/575,175	US6,417,757
	US09/608,780	US6,428,139	US09/607,498	US09/693,079
	US09/693,135	US6,428,142	US09/692,813	US09/693,319
	US09/693,311	US6,439,908	US09/693,735	PCT/AU98/00550
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	PCT/AU00/00341	PCT/AU00/00581	PCT/AU00/00580	PCT/AU00/00582
	PCT/AU00/00587	PCT/AU00/00588	PCT/AU00/00589	PCT/AU00/00583
	PCT/AU00/00593	PCT/AU00/00590	PCT/AU00/00591	PCT/AU00/00592
30	PCT/AU00/00584	PCT/AU00/00585	PCT/AU00/00586	PCT/AU00/00749
	PCT/AU00/00750	PCT/AU00/00751	PCT/AU00/00752	PCT/AU01/01332
	PCT/AU01/01318	PCT/AU00/01513	PCT/AU00/01514	PCT/AU00/01515
	PCT/AU00/01516	PCT/AU00/01517	PCT/AU00/01512	PCT/AU01/00502
	PCT/AU02/01120	PCT/AU00/00333	PCT/AU01/00141	PCT/AU01/00139
35	PCT/AU01/00140	PCT/AU00/00753	PCT/AU01/01321	PCT/AU01/01322
	PCT/AU01/01323	PCT/AU00/00594	PCT/AU00/00595	PCT/AU00/00596
	PCT/AU00/00597	PCT/AU00/00598	PCT/AU00/00741	PCT/AU00/00742

Summary of the Invention

40 According to a first aspect of the present invention there is disclosed a printer adapted to be moveable by a user relative to print media and comprising:

a printhead arrangement adapted to effect printing onto the print media as the printer is moved relative to the print media, the printhead arrangement including a plurality of ink ejection nozzles;

an ink supply adapted to store ink and to supply the ink to the printhead arrangement;

5 a speed sensor adapted to measure the speed at which the printhead arrangement is moved relative to the print media and to generate speed data; and

a print controller adapted to:

(a) receive image data from an image source;

(b) convert the image data into a plurality of drop ejection control signals;

(c) receive the speed data from the speed sensor; and

10 (d) operate the ink ejection nozzles in the printhead arrangement in accordance with the drop ejection control signals at a rate determined using the speed data, to thereby effect printing of the image data onto the print media.

Preferably, the speed sensor comprises:

15 an optical encoder wheel adapted to be in contact with the print media and to rotate as the printer is moved relative to the print media, the optical encoder wheel having a series of circumferentially spaced markings thereon; and

an optical sensor adapted to:

(a) detect the markings as the markings pass the optical sensor during rotation of the optical encoder wheel; and

20 (b) generate the speed data from the detected markings.

Preferably, the circumferential spacing between successive markings on the optical encoder wheel is substantially equal to the spacing between successive print lines in the image data being printed.

Preferably, the detection of a marking on the encoder wheel triggers the printing of a next line of the image data.

25 Preferably, the printer further comprises a power supply. More preferably, the power supply comprises one or more batteries removable from the printer.

Preferably, the ink supply is removable from the printer.

30 Preferably, the printer further comprises a housing for receiving the batteries and the ink supply, the housing being removable from the printer to simultaneously remove the one or more batteries and the ink supply.

Preferably, the printer further comprises:

a capping arrangement moveable between a capped position in which the capping arrangement obstructs the ejection of ink from the ink ejection nozzles and an un-capped position in which the capping arrangement does not substantially obstruct the ejection of ink from the ink ejection nozzles; and

5 a capping actuator disposed on the printer so as to be operable by a user as the user moves the printhead arrangement relative to the print media.

Preferably, the printer further comprises a biasing member adapted to bias the capping arrangement towards the capped position.

10 Preferably, the capping arrangement comprises a mounting portion pivotally mounted on the printer and a capping arm extending substantially perpendicularly from the mounting portion to a distal end, the distal end lying adjacent the ink ejection nozzles to obstruct ink ejection from the ink ejection nozzles when the capping arrangement is mounted on the printer and is in the capped position.

Preferably, the printer further comprises a finger pad formed on the mounting portion of the capping arrangement.

15 Preferably, the image source is external to the printer and wherein the printer controller receives the image data using a communications receiver.

Preferably, the communications receiver is an infra-red receiver, the printer further comprising an infra-red window through which infra-red signals may pass to the infra-red receiver.

Preferably, the printer controller further comprises a memory for storing the image data.

Preferably, the image data comprises digital image data.

20 **Brief Description of the Drawings**

The invention will now be described by way of example only with reference to preferred embodiments and to the accompanying drawings in which:-

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a preferred embodiment of a printer according to the invention, in use;

25 Figure 2 is an exploded perspective view of the printer;

Figure 3 is a perspective end view of the printer;

Figure 4 is a perspective bottom view of the printer;

Figure 5 is a cross section of the printer illustrating a capping device in a capped position; and

Figure 6 is a cross section of the printer illustrating the capping device in an un-capped position.

Detailed Description of Preferred and Other Embodiments

As shown in Figure 1, a printer 10 according to a preferred embodiment of the invention prints an image 22 on the page 20 as it traverses the page in the direction of the arrow 21 under the guidance of a user (not shown).

5 An exploded perspective view of the printer 10 of Figure 1 is shown in Figure 2. As seen in Figure 2, the printer 10 includes a lower moulding 11, an upper moulding 12 and a removable end cap 13 each of which may be formed of any suitable plastics, metal or similar material.

10 The upper and lower mouldings each include media slides 14 formed on the bottom surface of each end of the mouldings. The slides 14 protrude from the bottom surface of the mouldings and serve to elevate the printer as the printer traverses the print media, resulting in minimal friction between the printhead and the print media. The slides also serve to prevent contact between the printer and freshly printed ink which could otherwise disturb the printed image.

15 When joined, the upper and lower mouldings reveal an ink ejection slot 15 through which ink is ejected during printing. A capping device 50, preferably of metal, is received in a recess 17 formed in the upper moulding 12. The capping device 50, pivots about a pivot point (described below) from a capped position in which a capping arm 52 of the capping device 50 blocks the ink ejection slot 15, to an un-capped position in which the ink ejection is unrestricted. Operation of the capping device 50 is effected using a finger pad 55 formed integrally with the capping device.

20 Internally, the printer 10 includes a printhead module 30 in which is disposed a plurality of ink distribution channels leading to an array of ink ejection nozzles 31 aligned with the ink ejection slot 15 formed between the upper and lower mouldings. An ink supply cartridge 32 stores ink, preferably in four colors, namely cyan, magenta, yellow and black, to provide for full color printing. Alternatively, or in addition, infra-red ink may be provided. The ink cartridge 32 supplies ink to the ink distribution channels of the printhead module 30 through an ink connector 33.

25 Any one of a number of known printhead modules and ink supply systems may be suitable for use with the present invention and thus further description of such features is omitted here. Details of printhead modules and ink supply systems suitable for use with the invention can be found in the co-pending applications listed at the start of this specification.

30 A print controller 36 includes a microprocessor that converts image data stored in microprocessor memory into a sequence of electrical "drop ejection" signals. The signals are communicated to the printhead module 30 in a known manner during a print operation to cause selective ejection of ink from the ink ejection nozzles 31.

35 The print control microprocessor 36 (not shown) communicates with external devices to receive print instructions, in particular digital image data. In the embodiment shown, digital image data may be provided to the microprocessor 36 as an infra-red (IR) signal through an IR window 59 formed in one end panel of the printer 10. An IR receiver electrically connected to the microprocessor 36 receives the data which is then

stored in the processor memory. In alternative embodiments, the microprocessor may communicate through any other suitable connection such as hard wire connections to other electronic devices (such as computers, scanners, copiers, digital cameras and the like), wireless telecommunications (such as WAP and the like) or through a plug and socket connection or data port. Other information, for example print control instructions, may also be provided to the printer from external devices using the above systems. In a further embodiment, the microprocessor may have its own graphics generating capabilities.

The upper and lower mouldings provide a recess in which to receive batteries 42, for example two 1.5 V "AAA" batteries. A flexible printed circuit board (PCB) 34 has busbars (not shown) thereon that convey power from the batteries 42 to the printhead module 30, microprocessor 36 and any other powered components.

A power switch 43 formed in an end panel of the printer 10 is operated by a user to actuate the printer between powered and unpowered modes.

The batteries 42 are removable from the printer 10 through an aperture 46 formed between the upper and lower mouldings. The ink cartridge may be removed and replaced through a similar aperture 47. As illustrated in Figure 3, the end cap 13 is first removed from the printer 10 to reveal the apertures 46, 47 after which the batteries and/or ink cartridge may be replaced. In a further embodiment not illustrated here, the batteries and ink cartridge may be provided as an integral unit within a removable housing with only one aperture being formed in the end of the printer 10 to receive the housing.

A plurality of status indicating light emitting diodes (LEDs) 49a, 49b, 49c (Figure 3) are electrically connected to the microprocessor and are disposed in an outer surface of the printer 10. The separate LEDs can be used for indicating error conditions such as low battery, low ink or general printer operation error conditions as well as a general printer ON/OFF condition.

To perform printing, a user first actuates the capping device 50, in a manner described below, to expose the printhead chip 31 (Figure 4) to the print media. The print media may be any suitable textile for receiving the type of ink stored in the printer and may include *inter alia* paper, cardboard, wood, fabric and plastics. The printer 10 may include further control buttons designed to be depressed by the user to initiate printing, i.e. to commence the ejection of ink from the printhead under the control of the print control microprocessor. Alternatively, actuation of the capping device 50 may be detected as a signal that the user is ready for the printing to commence. The user then moves the printer 10 across the print media 20 as illustrated in Figure 1.

To control the printing rate, the printer 10 includes an optical encoder wheel 39 (Figure 2) attached to the printhead module 30 at one end thereof. The optical encoder wheel 39 is received in slots 41a, 41b formed in the upper and lower mouldings respectively and extends from the mouldings to the point where the rim of the wheel 39 is level with the media slides 14 (see Figure 4). Circumferentially spaced markings on the optical encoder wheel 39 are read by an optical sensor on the microprocessor 36 as the wheel 39 rotates.

The optical sensor includes a light source, such as an LED, and a photo-detector that produces an electrical response dependant upon the amount of light incident upon the detector. The light reflection

characteristics of the encoder wheel 39 vary between the marked and un-marked areas and thus, as the markings rotate past the detector, a change in the detector response occurs. The frequency at which the detector response changes provides a measurement of the speed at which the encoder wheel is rotating, and therefore the speed at which the printer is moving relative to the print media. The detector response is
5 communicated to the print control microprocessor 36 which uses the signal to calculate the speed at which the printhead module is being moved across the print media. The print controller then synchronises the rate at which the drop ejection control signals are passed to the ink ejection nozzles with the measured speed at which the printer is moving. The printer 10 is therefore able to ensure appropriate print dot spacing of successive lines of print and thus create a faithful reproduction of the printed image even though the printer
10 does not control the speed at which the print media moves relative to the printhead.

Furthermore, if the number of markings on the encoder wheel 39 is high enough, the microprocessor 36 is able to quickly adapt to the variations in the speed at which a user may move the printer across the print media thereby achieving a higher quality image. In one embodiment, the markings on the encoder wheel are spaced in such a way that the circumferential spacing between successive markings on the wheel is
15 substantially equal to the spacing between successive print lines in the image being printed. In this embodiment, the detection of a marking on the wheel triggers the printing of the next line of the image.

An idler wheel 44 is attached to the opposite end of the printhead module 30 to allow stability and directional control of the printer. A shaft may connect the idler wheel 44 with the encoder wheel 39 to synchronise the rotation speeds of each wheel.

20 The optical encoder wheel 39 or idler wheel 44 may have a speed limiter such as a friction clutch that prevents a user from moving the printer along the print media at a rate faster than the maximum rate of operation of the printhead module 30. Furthermore, either or both wheels may have a system such as a ratchet for preventing the printer from being moved in the opposite direction to the direction of printing.

Operation of the capping device 50 will now be described with reference to Figs. 5 and 6. Referring
25 first to Figure 5 there is shown an end cross-section of the printer unit 10. The capping device 50 is disposed in a recess 17 of the upper moulding 12. The capping device 50 is a substantially L-shaped section having a mounting portion 51 received in the recess 17 and a capping arm 52 extending perpendicularly from the mounting portion. A finger pad 55 is formed along the length of the mounting portion 51.

30 At each end of the mounting portion 51 and on the opposite side to the finger pad 55 there extends a flange 57 having an aperture 58 therein. The aperture 58 engages a pivot 56 extending from an edge of the recess 17 to thereby mount the capping device 50 to the upper moulding 12 and at the same time allowing pivotal motion of the capping device.

When the capping device 50 is mounted to the upper moulding 12 as illustrated in Figure 5, the capping arm 52 reaches to the printhead module 30 containing the ink ejection nozzles 31. An elastomeric
35 pad 54 is formed on the distal end of the capping arm 52 for protecting the ink ejection nozzles. In the position shown in Figure 5 the elastomeric pad 52 obstructs the ejection of ink from the printhead 30. Referring to Figure 6, a user applies finger pressure to the finger pad 55 in the direction of the arrow 60

causing the capping device 50 to rotate about the pivot 56. As the capping device rotates, the capping arm moves away from the printhead 30 to a position where it no longer obstructs the ink ejection nozzles 31 and ink may successfully be ejected onto underlying print media.

5 The capping device 50 may further include a spring biasing the capping device 50 to the capped position when finger pressure is removed from the finger pad 55.

A contact sensor (not shown) may detect when the capping device 50 is moved to the uncapped position and communicate the state of the capping device to the print control microprocessor 36 so that printing is only attempted when the capping device 50 is in the uncapped position.

10 The printer 10 of the present invention may include keys for controlling the microprocessor to perform such printer operations as downloading image data from an external device, resetting an incomplete print operation so that the printer commences printing at the start of an image etc. Alternatively, these functions may be communicated to the printer through the IR data port described previously.

CLAIMS:

1. A printer adapted to be moveable by a user relative to print media and comprising:
 - a printhead arrangement adapted to effect printing onto the print media as the printer is moved relative to the print media, the printhead arrangement including a plurality of ink ejection nozzles;
 - 5 an ink supply adapted to store ink and to supply the ink to the printhead arrangement;
 - a speed sensor adapted to measure the speed at which the printhead arrangement is moved relative to the print media and to generate speed data; and
 - a print controller adapted to:
 - (a) receive image data from an image source;
 - 10 (b) convert the image data into a plurality of drop ejection control signals;
 - (c) receive the speed data from the speed sensor; and
 - (d) operate the ink ejection nozzles in the printhead arrangement in accordance with the drop ejection control signals at a rate determined using the speed data, to thereby effect printing of the image data onto the print media.
- 15 2. The printer of claim 1 wherein the speed sensor comprises:
 - an optical encoder wheel adapted to be in contact with the print media and to rotate as the printer is moved relative to the print media, the optical encoder wheel having a series of circumferentially spaced markings thereon; and
 - an optical sensor adapted to:
 - 20 (a) detect the markings as the markings pass the optical sensor during rotation of the optical encoder wheel; and
 - (b) generate the speed data from the detected markings.
- 25 3. The printer of claim 2 wherein the circumferential spacing between successive markings on the optical encoder wheel is substantially equal to the spacing between successive print lines in the image data being printed.
4. The printer of claim 2 wherein the detection of a marking on the encoder wheel triggers the printing of a next line of the image data.
5. The printer of claim 1 further comprising a power supply.
6. The printer of claim 5 wherein the power supply comprises one or more batteries removable from the
30 printer.
7. The printer of claim 6 wherein the ink supply is removable from the printer.

8. The printer of claim 7 further comprising a housing for receiving the batteries and the ink supply, the housing being removable from the printer to simultaneously remove the one or more batteries and the ink supply.
9. The printer of claim 1 further comprising:
- 5 a capping arrangement moveable between a capped position in which the capping arrangement obstructs the ejection of ink from the ink ejection nozzles and an un-capped position in which the capping arrangement does not substantially obstruct the ejection of ink from the ink ejection nozzles; and
- a capping actuator disposed on the printer so as to be operable by a user as the user moves the printhead arrangement relative to the print media.
- 10 10. The printer of claim 9 further comprising a biasing member adapted to bias the capping arrangement towards the capped position.
11. The printer of claim 9 wherein the capping arrangement comprises a mounting portion pivotally mounted on the printer and a capping arm extending substantially perpendicularly from the mounting portion to a distal end, the distal end lying adjacent the ink ejection nozzles to obstruct ink ejection from the ink
- 15 ejection nozzles when the capping arrangement is mounted on the printer and is in the capped position.
12. The printer of claim 11 further comprising a finger pad formed on the mounting portion of the capping arrangement.
13. The printer of claim 1 wherein the image source is external to the printer and wherein the printer controller receives the image data using a communications receiver.
- 20 14. The printer of claim 14 wherein the communications receiver is an infra-red receiver, the printer further comprising an infra-red window through which infra-red signals may pass to the infra-red receiver.
15. The printer of claim 1 wherein the printer controller further comprises a memory for storing the image data.
16. The printer of claim 15 wherein the image data comprises digital image data.
- 25 17. A printer substantially as described herein with reference to the drawings.

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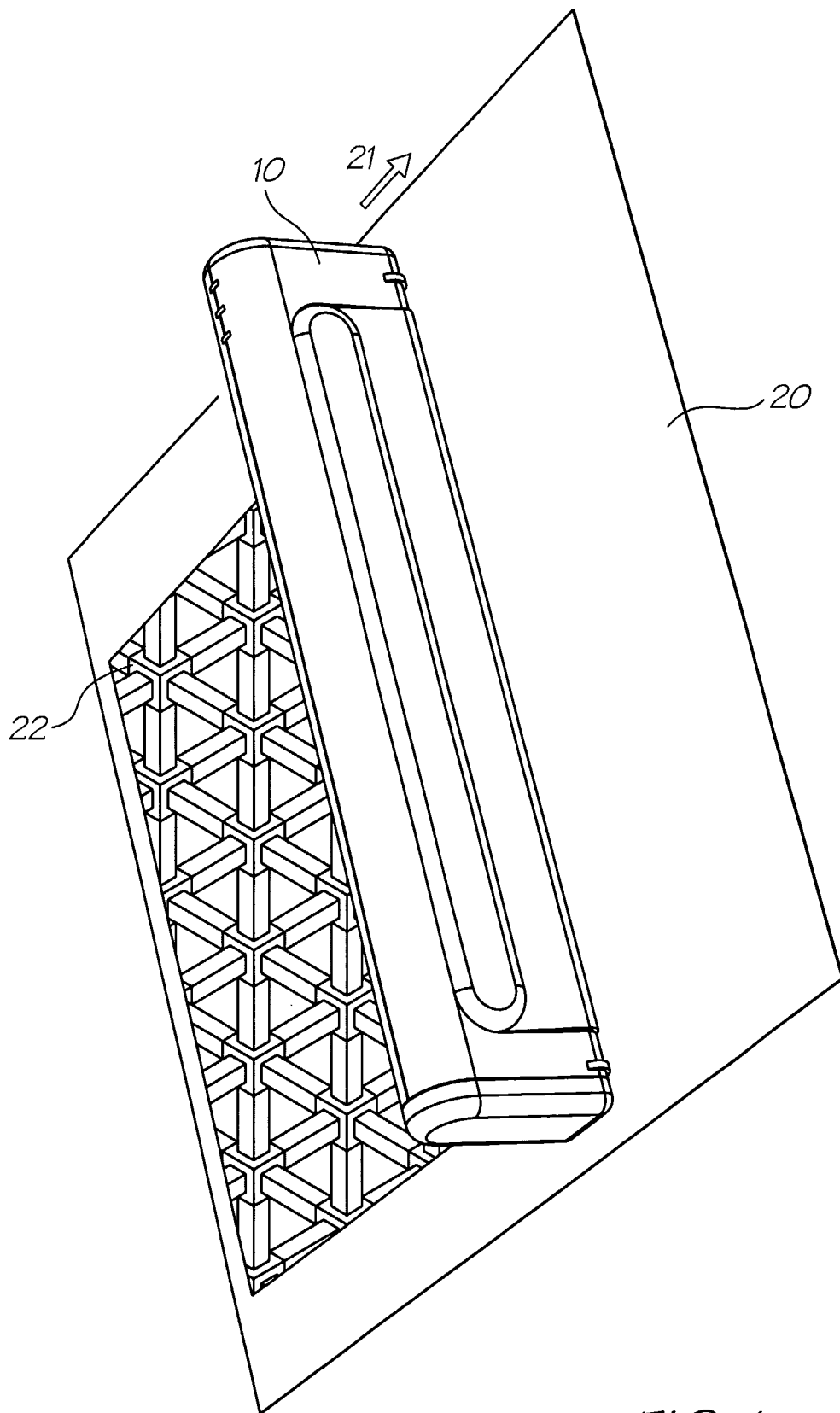


FIG. 1

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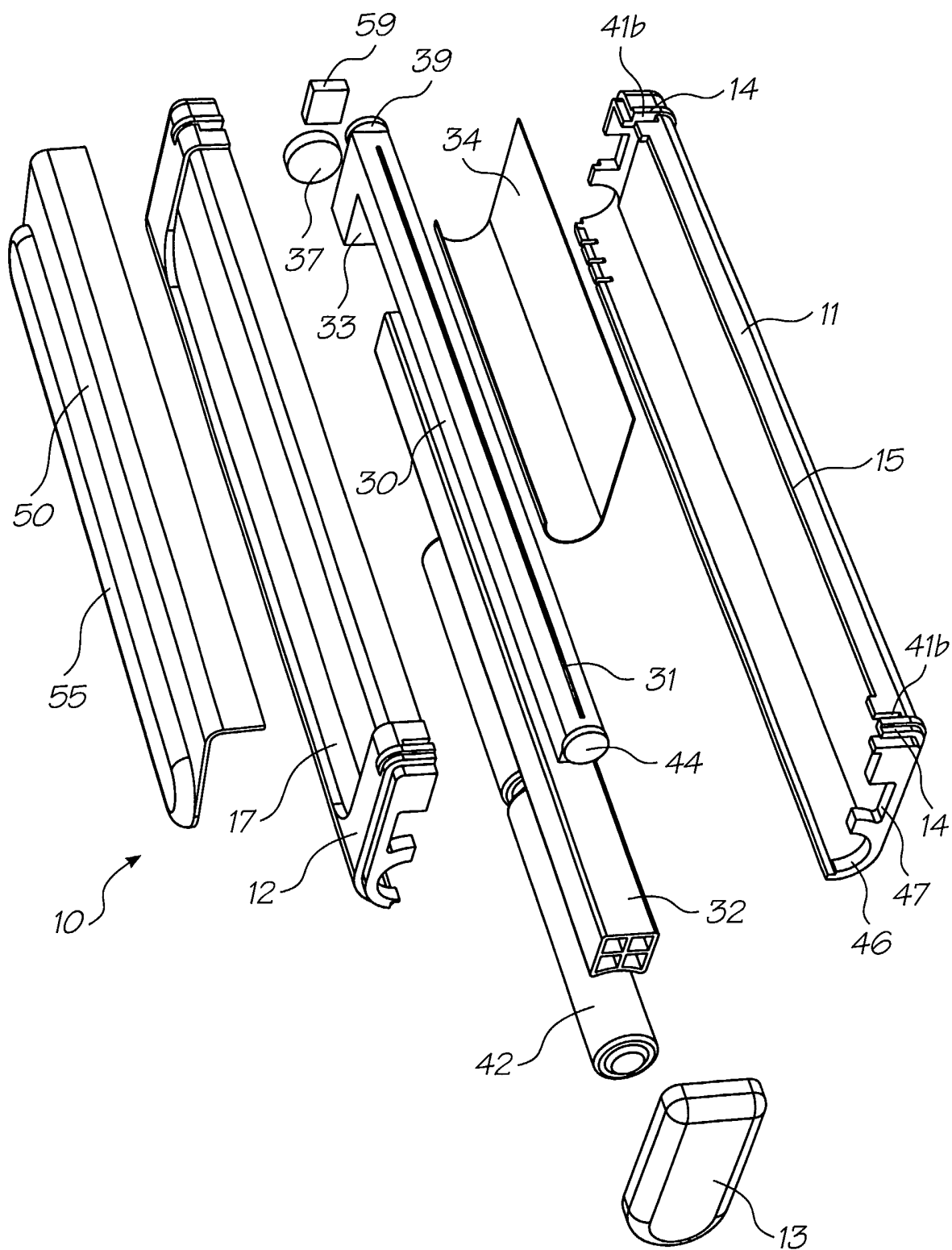


FIG. 2

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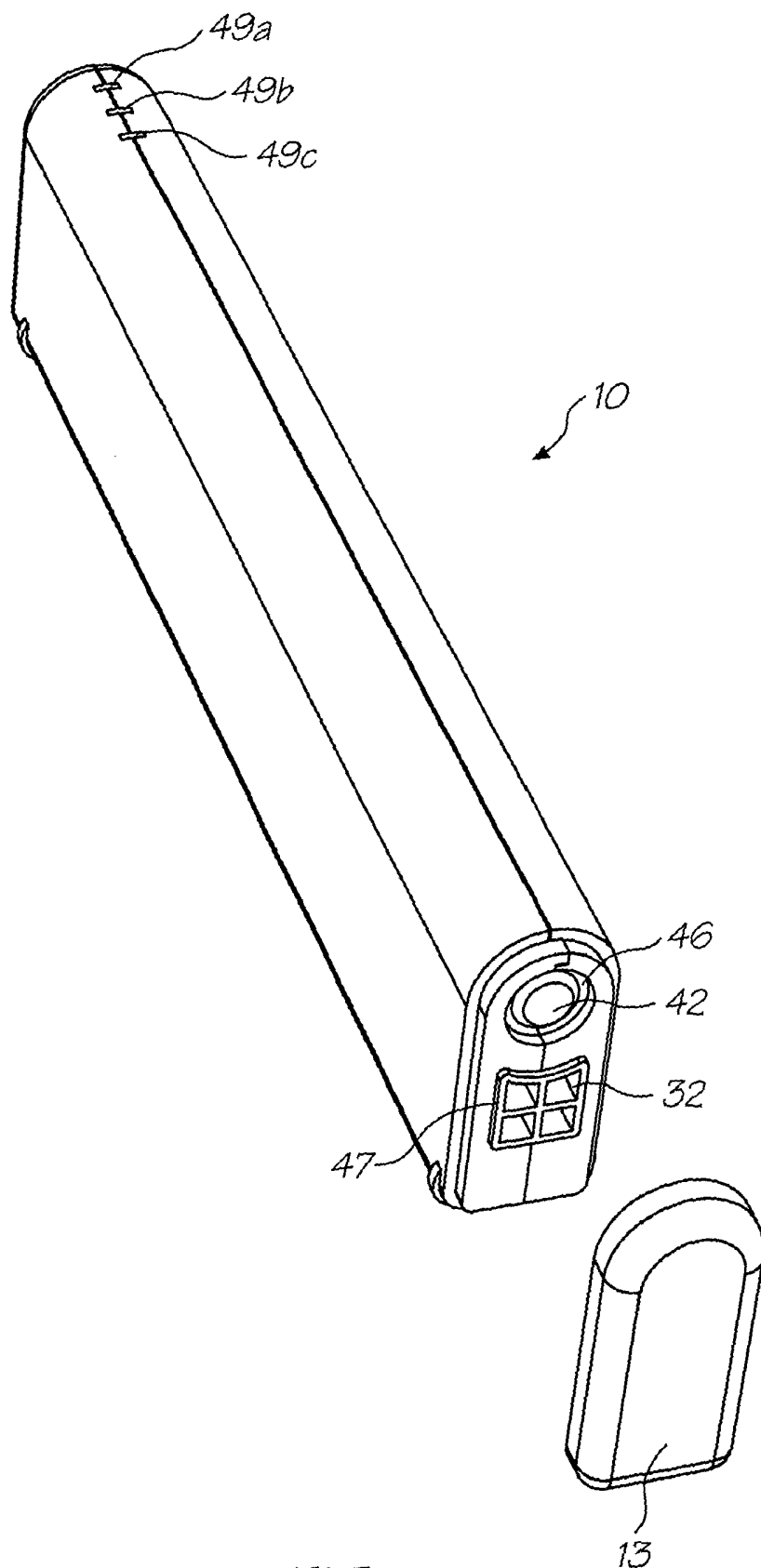


FIG. 3

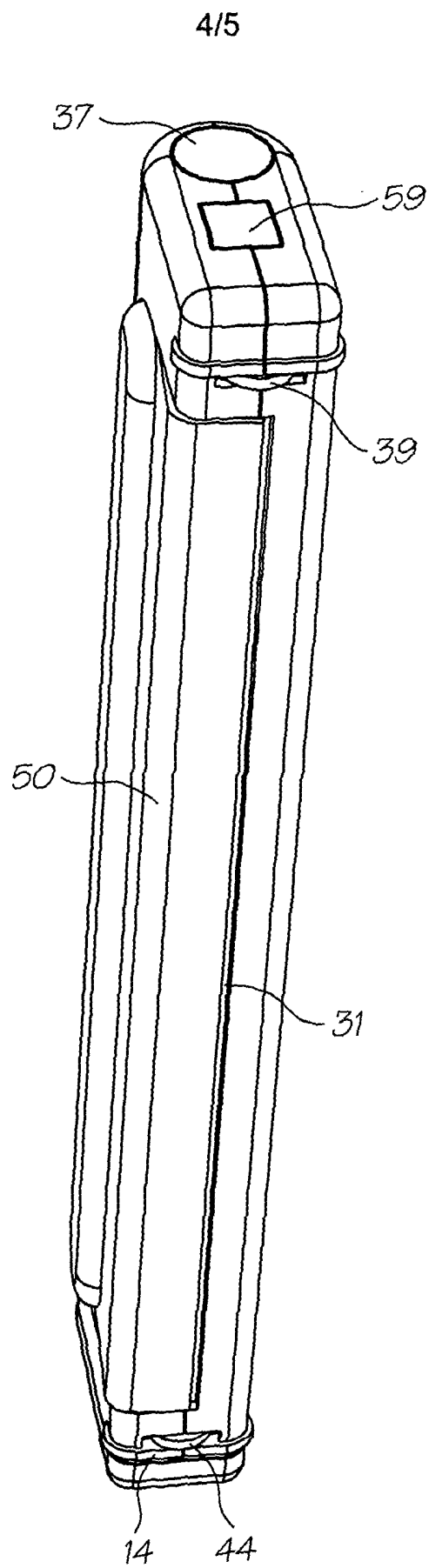


FIG. 4

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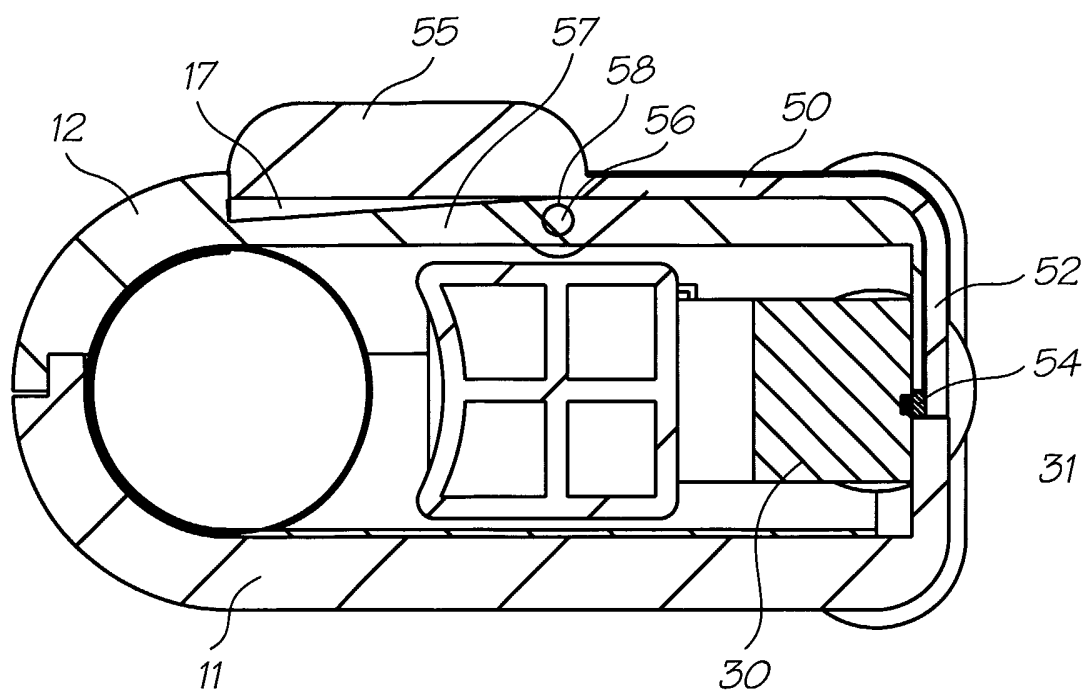


FIG. 5

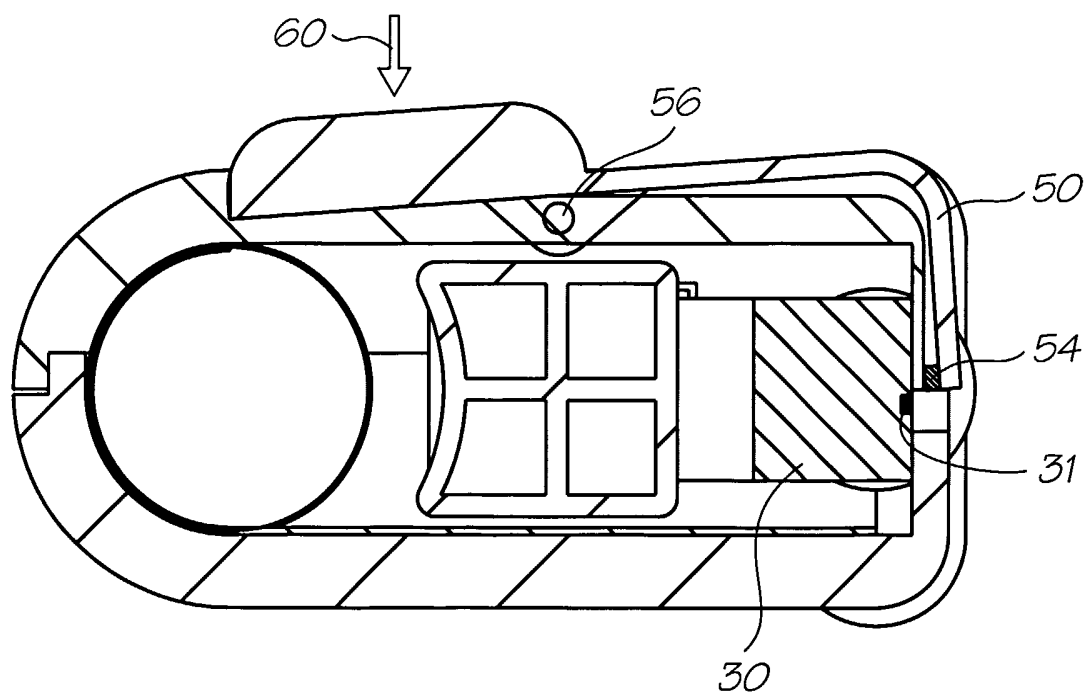


FIG. 6

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/AU03/00154

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER		
Int. Cl. ⁷ : B41J 3/39		
According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC		
B. FIELDS SEARCHED		
Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols) REFER ELECTRONIC DATA BASE CONSULTED BELOW		
Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched		
Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used) DWPI IPC B41J, G06F, H04N & keywords: PRINT, OPTICAL, HAND, MOV, SCAN, RATE, INK and similar terms		
C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	US 5825995 A (WIKLOF ET AL) 20 October 1998 See col. 1 line 54 - col. 2 line 58, col. 5 lines 19-34, col. 7 lines 44-49, whole document.	1-8, 13-17
X	US 6062686 A (KINOSHITA ET AL) 16 May 2000 See whole document	1-8, 13-17
X	US 5988900 A (BOBRY) 23 November 1999 See abstract, col. 3 lines 42-53, col.5 lines 50-66, claims 7, 9, 11 and 12 and whole document	1-8, 13-17
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> See patent family annex		
<p>* Special categories of cited documents:</p> <p>"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance</p> <p>"E" earlier application or patent but published on or after the international filing date</p> <p>"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)</p> <p>"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means</p> <p>"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed</p> <p>"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention</p> <p>"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone</p> <p>"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art</p> <p>"&" document member of the same patent family</p>		
Date of the actual completion of the international search 13 March 2003		Date of mailing of the international search report 26 MAR 2003
Name and mailing address of the ISA/AU AUSTRALIAN PATENT OFFICE PO BOX 200, WODEN ACT 2606, AUSTRALIA E-mail address: pct@ipaustralia.gov.au Facsimile No. (02) 6285 3929		Authorized officer DALE E. SIVER Telephone No : (02) 6283 2196

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/AU03/00154

C (Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	US 5927872 A (YAMADA) 27 July 1999 See whole document, especially col.1 lines 13-24, col.2 lines 6-17, col.5 line 59- col.6 line 13, claims 5, 13 and 18, Figs.4-6	1-8, 13-17
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X	Derwent Abstract Accession No. 84-270472/44, Class P75, DE 3314041 A (NCR CORP) 25 October 1984 See abstract	1-8, 13-17
X	Derwent Abstract Accession No. 98-58036/06, class T04 JP 9300724 A (BROTHER KOGYO KK) 25 November 1997 See abstract	1-8, 13-17
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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

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PCT/AU03/00154

This Annex lists the known "A" publication level patent family members relating to the patent documents cited in the above-mentioned international search report. The Australian Patent Office is in no way liable for these particulars which are merely given for the purpose of information.

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US	5825995	JP	10029346		
US	6062686	JP	9118048		
US	5988900	WO	9717205	EP	862516
		US	5593236	CA	2236551
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US	5028934	JP	3047767		
DE	3314041	NONE			
JP	9300724	US	5953497	JP	9286144
US	6517266	EP	1259058	US	2002171731
END OF ANNEX					