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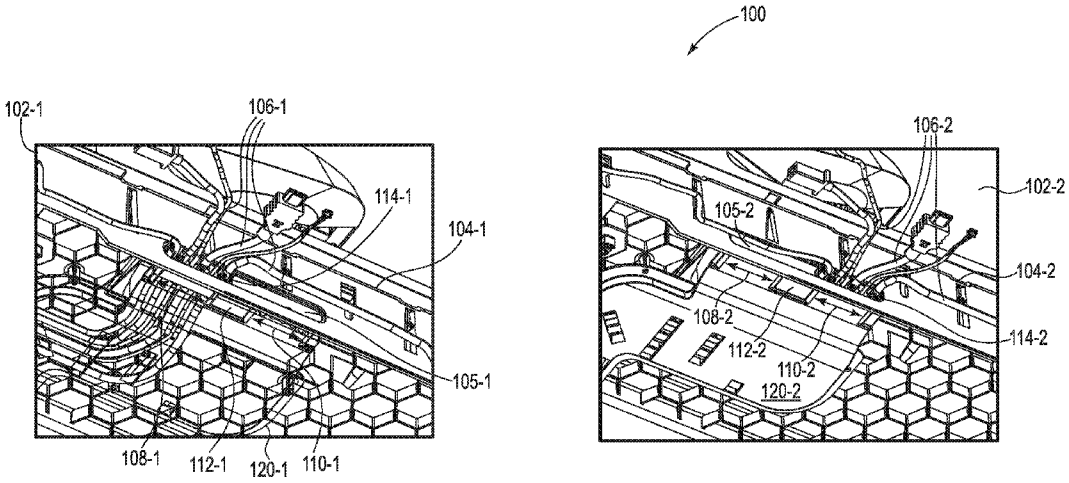


Fig. 1

(57) Abstract: In one example, an adjustable wire retention unit includes a wire retention unit to align a plurality of wired connectors from an integrated scanner assembly, wherein the wire retention unit receives a locking dimple coupled to an output of the integrated scanner assembly to couple the wire retention unit at a plurality of different locations within the output of the integrated scanner assembly.

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ADJUSTABLE WIRE RETENTION UNIT

Background

[0001] Scanning devices and/or printing devices can utilize an integrated scanner assembly (ISA) coupled to a control panel. In some examples, the control panel can be utilized to provide inputs and/or make selections associated with the ISA. Different scanning devices and/or printing devices can utilize different configurations or designs that position the control panel in different locations. In some examples, a number of physical wired connectors can couple the ISA to the control panel so that the control panel can communicate with the product.

Brief Description of the Drawings

[0002] Figure 1 illustrates an example system for an adjustable wire retention unit consistent with the present disclosure.

[0003] Figure 2 illustrates an example wire harness with an output consistent with the present disclosure.

[0004] Figure 3 illustrates an example wire retention unit consistent with the present disclosure.

[0005] Figure 4 illustrates an example system for an adjustable wire retention unit consistent with the present disclosure.

[0006] Figure 5 illustrates an example system for an adjustable wire retention unit consistent with the present disclosure.

[0007] Figure 6 illustrates example nosecones for an adjustable wire retention unit consistent with the present disclosure.

Detailed Description

[0008] A number of systems and devices for an adjustable wire retention unit are described herein. In one example, an adjustable wire retention unit includes a wire retention unit to align a plurality of wired connectors from an integrated scanner assembly, wherein the wire retention unit receives a locking dimple coupled to an output of the integrated scanner assembly to couple the wire retention unit at a plurality of different locations within the output of the integrated scanner assembly. In some examples, the adjustable wire retention unit can adjust a location of a plurality of wired connectors from an integrated scanner assembly. The adjustable wire retention unit can be adjusted from a first location to a second location based on an input of a nosecone to be coupled to the integrated scanner assembly. For example, a plurality of different nosecones can be utilized with the integrated scanner assembly by adjusting the location of the wire retention unit based on a corresponding integrated scanner assembly.

[0009] In some examples, the wire retention unit can be adjusted from a first location to a second location without utilizing additional tools (e.g., screw driver, etc.). For example, the wire retention unit can be coupled to an output of the integrated scanner assembly with a locking dimple. In this example, the locking dimple can be depressed to uncouple the wire retention unit such that the wire retention unit can be adjusted from a first location to a second location. In some examples, the locking dimple can include a locking edge angle. In some examples, the wire retention unit can include a corresponding edge angle that can depress the locking dimple to uncouple the wire retention unit.

[0010] In some examples, the integrated scanner assembly can include an elongated output with a plurality of locations for the wire retention unit to be positioned. In some examples, each of the plurality of locations can be separated by a locking dimple. As described herein, the locking dimple can be utilized to couple the wire retention unit to one or more of the plurality of locations. For example, the locking

dimple can interact with an edge of the wire retention unit such that the wire retention unit is locked or secured in a particular location of an elongated output. The edge of the wire retention unit can include a particular edge angle. In some examples, the edge angle of the wire retention unit can interact with a locking edge angle of the locking dimple. In some examples, the edge angle of the wire retention unit can be utilized to depress the locking dimple to uncouple the wire retention unit to adjust a location of the wire retention unit.

[0011] The figures herein follow a numbering convention in which the first digit corresponds to the drawing figure number and the remaining digits identify an element or component in the drawing. Elements shown in the various figures herein may be capable of being added, exchanged, and/or eliminated so as to provide a number of additional examples of the present disclosure. In addition, the proportion and the relative scale of the elements provided in the figures are intended to illustrate the examples of the present disclosure, and should not be taken in a limiting sense.

[0012] Figure 1 illustrates an example system 100 for an adjustable wire retention unit consistent with the present disclosure. In some examples, the system 100 can include a first orientation 102-1 and a second orientation 102-2. In some examples, the system 100 can include an integrated scanner assembly 104-1, 104-2. As used herein, an integrated scanner assembly can include a media feeder and a scanner unit. In some examples, the first orientation 102-1 can represent when a wire retention unit 114-1 is coupled to a first location 108-1. In some examples, the second orientation 102-2 can represent when a wire retention unit 114-2 is coupled to a second location 110-2.

[0013] As described further herein, adjusting the wire retention unit 114-1 to the first location 108-1 can be utilized to couple wired connectors 106-1 to a first type of nosecone and/or a first location of a user interface (e.g., control panel, etc.). In addition, adjusting the wire retention unit 114-2 to the second location 110-2 can be utilized to couple wired connectors 106-2 to a second type of nosecone and/or a second location of a user interface (e.g., control panel, etc.). In this way, the system 100 can utilize a plurality of different nosecone types and/or utilize a plurality of different mounting locations for a control panel that utilizes the wired connectors 106-1, 106-2.

[0014] In some examples, the first orientation 102-1 can include an integrated scanner assembly 104-1. In some examples, the integrated scanner assembly 104-1 can include a wire harness 120-1 that can be utilized to align a plurality of wired connectors 106-1 from the integrated scanner assembly 104-1 to an output 105-1. The plurality of wired connectors 106-1 can be coupled to a printing device coupled to the integrated scanner assembly 104-1. In some examples, the output 105-1 can be an elongated output. As used herein, an elongated output is an output that accepts a wired retention unit 114-1 at a plurality of locations. For example, the output 105-1 can extend beyond a size of the wired retention unit 114-1 such that the wired retention unit 114-1 can be coupled to a first location 108-1 or a second location 110-1. In this example, the output 105-1 can be at least double the size of the wired retention unit 114-1 to allow the wired retention unit 114-1 to fit within the first location 108-1 and/or the second location 110-1.

[0015] In some examples, the first location 108-1 and the second location 110-1 can be separated by a locking dimple 112-1. In some examples, the locking dimple 112-1 can be utilized to couple the wire retention unit 114-1 to the first location 108-1 of the output 105-1. In some examples, the locking dimple 112-1 can be utilized to uncouple the wire retention unit 114-1 from the first location 108-1 such that the wire retention unit 114-1 can be adjusted from the first location 108-1 to the second location 110-1. As used herein, a locking dimple includes a raised portion of the output 105-1, 105-2 that can lock the wire retention unit 114-1, 114-2 at a particular location.

[0016] As described further herein, the wire retention unit 114-1 can include an edge angle that can depress the locking dimple 112-1 to uncouple the wire retention unit 114-1 from the first location 108-1. In some examples, the edge angle of the wire retention unit 114-1 can correspond to a locking edge angle of the locking dimple 112-1. For example, the edge angle of the wire retention unit 114-1 can comprise the same angle as the locking edge angle of the locking dimple 112-1 to depress the locking dimple 112-1 and uncouple the wire retention unit 114-1.

[0017] In some examples, the second orientation 102-2 can include an integrated scanner assembly 104-2. In some examples, the integrated scanner assembly 104-2 can include a wire harness 120-2 that can be utilized to align a plurality of wired

connectors 106-2 from the integrated scanner assembly 104-2 to an output 105-2. In some examples, the output 105-2 can be an elongated output.

[0018] In some examples, the first location 108-2 and the second location 110-2 can be separated by a locking dimple 112-2 as described herein. In some examples, the locking dimple 112-2 can be utilized to couple the wire retention unit 114-2 to the second location 110-2 of the output 105-2. In some examples, the locking dimple 112-2 can be utilized to uncouple the wire retention unit 114-2 from the second location 110-2 such that the wire retention unit 114-2 can be adjusted from the second location 110-2 to the first location 108-2. As described further herein, the wire retention unit 114-2 can include an edge angle that can depress the locking dimple 112-2 to uncouple the wire retention unit 114-2 from the second location 110-2. In some examples, the edge angle of the wire retention unit 114-2 can correspond to a locking edge angle of the locking dimple 112-2. For example, the edge angle of the wire retention unit 114-2 can comprise the same angle as the locking edge angle of the locking dimple 112-2 to depress the locking dimple 112-2 and uncouple the wire retention unit 114-2.

[0019] As described herein, the system 100 can be utilized to adjust the wire retention unit 114-1, 114-2 between a plurality of locations (e.g., location 108-1, 108-2, location 110-1, 110-2, etc.) within the output 105-1, 105-2. In some examples, the system 100 can be utilized to attach a plurality of different nosecones to the same integrated scanner assembly 104-1, 104-2. In some examples, a location from the plurality of locations can be determined based on an input location of a nosecone to be coupled to the integrated scanner assembly 104-1, 104-2 and/or a mounting location for a user interface of the integrated scanner assembly 104-1, 104-2.

[0020] Figure 2 illustrates an example wire harness 220 with an output 205-1, 205-2 consistent with the present disclosure. In some examples, the wire harness 220 can be utilized to direct a plurality of wired connectors from an integrated scanner assembly to an input of a nosecone and/or a user interface as described herein. In some examples, the wire harness 220 can include a wire channel 222-1, 222-2 that directs the wired connectors from the integrated scanner assembly to the output 205-1, 205-2 of the wire harness 220. In some examples, the output 205-1, 205-2 can be coupled to an input of the nosecone as described herein. In some examples, the wired

connectors can be connected to a plurality of devices within a printing device coupled to the integrated scanner assembly.

[0021] In some examples, the wire harness 220 can include a wire channel 222-1, 222-2 that includes a plurality of wire clamps 224-1, 224-2 to couple wired connectors along the length of the wire channel 222-1, 222-2 of the wire harness 220. In some examples, the wire clamps 224-1, 224-2 can align the plurality of wired connectors substantially parallel along the length of the wire channel 222-1, 222-2. In some examples, the wire clamps 224-1, 224-2 can prevent the wired connectors from overlapping or crossing over other wired connectors.

[0022] In some examples, preventing the wired connectors from overlapping can prevent wear on the wired connectors and/or cross talk between one or more of the wired connectors. For example, when moving a wire retention unit from a first location 208-1, 208-2 to a second location 210-1, 210-2 at the output 205-1, 205-2 of the wire harness 220 can potentially alter a position of the wired connectors within the wire channel 222-1, 222-2. In this example, adjusting the wire retention unit can potentially cause friction between the wired connectors within the wire channel 222-1, 222-2 and/or cause damage to the wired connectors within the wire channel 222-1, 222-2.

[0023] In some examples, the wire harness 220 can include an output 205-1, 205-2. As described herein, the output 205-1, 205-2 can be an elongated output to receive and/or couple a wire retention unit at a plurality of different locations (e.g., location 208-1, 208-2, location 210-1, 210-2, etc.). In some examples, the output 205-1, 205-2 can be separated into a plurality of locations (e.g., location 208-1, 208-2, location 210-1, 210-2, etc.) by a locking dimple 212-1, 212-2. As described herein, a locking dimple 212-1, 212-2 can include a raised portion of the output 205-1, 205-2.

[0024] In some examples, the raised portion of the output 205-1, 205-2 can be at an angle that corresponds to an edge angle of a wire retention unit. In some examples, the raise portion can be generated by stamping an opposite side of the output 205-1, 205-2. That is, the locking dimple 212-1, 212-2 can comprise the same material and is a single piece of material with the output 205-1, 205-2. In some examples, the plurality of locations can be utilized to lock a wire retention unit. For example, a wire retention unit can be locked at a first location 208-1, 208-2 by the locking dimple 212-1, 212-2. In

another example, the wire retention unit can be adjusted and locked at a second location 210-1, 210-2.

[0025] In some examples, the wire retention unit can be locked at location 210-1, 210-2 between the locking dimple 212-1, 212-2 and an edge dimple 226-1, 226-2. As described herein, the locking dimple 212-1, 212-2 can include a locking edge angle that can interact with a first edge angle of the wire retention unit. In some examples, the edge dimple 226-1, 226-2 can include a locking edge angle that can interact with a second edge angle of the wire retention unit. In some examples, the locking dimple 212-1, 212-2 and the edge dimple 226-1, 226-2 can each lock the wire retention unit at location 210-1, 210-2.

[0026] As described herein, the output 205-1, 205-2 can be an elongated output that can receive and/or lock the wire retention unit at a plurality of different locations. In some examples, the elongated output can include a first location 208-1, 208-2 that can receive the length of the wire retention unit and include a second location 210-1, 210-2 that is separate from the first location 208-1, 208-2 to receive the length of the wire retention unit. That is, the length of the elongated output can be greater than double a length of the wire retention unit. For example, the length of the first location 208-1, 208-2 can be the length of the wire retention unit and the length of the second location 210-1, 210-2 can also be the length of the wire retention unit. In this example, the elongated output would be double the length of the wire retention unit plus a length of the locking dimple 212-1, 212-2 and the length of the edge dimple 226-1, 226-2. In some examples, the output 205-1, 205-2 can include additional locations and/or additional locking dimples.

[0027] As described herein, the wire harness 220 can provide an adjustable wire retention unit to allow a plurality of different nosecones to be coupled to the output 205-1, 205-2. For example, the wire harness 220 can lock a wire retention unit at a first location 208-1, 208-2 to provide wired connectors to an input of a first style of nosecone. In this example, the wire harness 220 can adjust the wire retention unit to a second location 210-1, 210-2 to provide wired connectors to an input of a second style of nosecone. Thus, the same wire harness 220 with the same output 205-1, 205-2 and

wire retention unit can be utilized for a plurality of different types of nosecones and/or a plurality of different mounting locations for a user interface.

[0028] Figure 3 illustrates an example wire retention unit 314 consistent with the present disclosure. In some examples, the wire retention unit 314 can be coupled to an output of a wire harness (e.g., output 205-1, 205-2 of wire harness 220 as referenced in Figure 2, etc.). In some examples, the wire retention unit 314 can be utilized to align a plurality of wired connectors at the output of the wire harness. In some examples, the wired connectors can be connected to a plurality of devices within a printing device coupled to the integrated scanner assembly.

[0029] In some examples, the wire retention unit 314 can include a plurality of notches 330-1, 330-2, 330-N. In some examples, the plurality of notches 330-1, 330-2, 330-N can be utilized to couple a plurality of wired connectors from an integrated scanner assembly. In some examples, the plurality of notches 330-1, 330-2, 330-N can each be utilized to couple a corresponding wired connector of the plurality of wired connectors. For example, a particular wired connector can have a shape that corresponds to a particular notch of the plurality of notches 330-1, 330-2, 330-N. In this example, the shape of the wired connector can correspond to a shape of the corresponding notch of the plurality of notches 330-1, 330-2, 330-N.

[0030] In some examples, the plurality of notches 330-1, 330-2, 330-N can align the plurality of wired connectors in parallel. As described herein, aligning the plurality of wired connectors can prevent the plurality of wired connectors from crossing over other wired connectors and/or twisting together. As described herein, the plurality of wired connectors can be damaged when the wired connectors are crossed or twisted.

[0031] In some examples, the plurality of notches 330-1, 330-2, 330-N can separate each of the plurality of wired connectors to avoid friction and/or cross talk between the plurality of wired connectors. In some examples, friction can be caused between the plurality of wired connectors when the wired connectors cross over other wired connectors. The friction can create wear on a coating of the plurality of wired connectors, which can cause damage and/or shorting of the wired connectors. In some examples, the plurality of wired connectors can be coupled to the plurality of notches 330-1, 330-2, 330-N by positioning the plurality of wired connectors through a

corresponding aperture 334-1, 334-2, 334-N. In some examples, the corresponding apertures 334-1, 334-2, 334-N can include a size that corresponds to the type of wired connector to be couple to a corresponding notch of the plurality of notches 330-1, 330-2, 330-N.

[0032] As described herein, the wire retention unit 314 can be coupled to a plurality of different locations within an output of a wire harness (e.g., output 105-1, 105-2 of wire harness 120-1, 120-2 as referenced in Figure 1, etc.). In some examples, the wire retention unit 314 can include a first rail 336-1 and a second rail 336-2 that can be received by the wire harness. In some examples, the wire harness can include a first guide (e.g., rail guide, etc.) to receive the first rail 336-1 and a second guide to receive the second rail 336-2. In some examples, the first rail 336-1 and the second rail 336-2 can prevent the wire retention unit 314 from being removed from the output of the wire harness, but still allow the wire retention unit 314 to be adjusted from a first location to a second location. For example, the first rail 336-1 and the second rail 336-2 can prevent the wire retention unit 314 from being moved out of the output of the wire harness and/or moved further into the wire harness, but allow the wire retention unit 314 to move from a first location of the output to a second location of the output as described herein.

[0033] In some examples, the wire retention unit 314 can include a plurality of notch covers (not shown) that can block the plurality of apertures 334-1, 334-2, 334-N when a wired connector is positioned within the plurality of notches 330-1, 330-2, 330-N. In some examples, a rail 336-2 can be positioned within a guide of an output of a wire harness as described herein. In these examples, the rail 336-2 positioned within the guide can prevent the wired connectors from being removed when the wire retention unit 314 is coupled to a location within the output of the wire harness as described herein. In some examples, the plurality of wired connectors are fixed to the wire retention unit 314 by the plurality of notches 330-1, 330-2, 330-N when the wire retention unit 314 is adjusted from the first location to the second location of an output.

[0034] In some examples, the wire retention unit 314 can include a first edge angle 332-1 on a first side of the wire retention unit 314 and a second edge angle 332-2 on a second side of the wire retention unit 314. The first edge angle 332-1 and the second edge angle 332-2 can be utilized to receive a locking dimple and/or an edge

dimple to couple or lock the wire retention unit 314 as described herein. In some examples, the first edge angle 332-1 and/or the second edge angle 332-2 can correspond to a locking edge angle of a locking dimple. In some examples, the first edge angle 332-1 and/or the second edge angle 332-2 can be utilized to depress the locking dimple by moving along the locking edge angle of the locking dimple. In some examples, the first edge angle 332-1 and/or the second edge angle 332-2 can be the same angle as the locking edge angle of the locking dimple, but in an opposite direction to allow the first edge angle 332-1 and/or the second edge angle 332-2 to move along the locking edge angle and depress the locking dimple. In some examples, the first edge angle 332-1 and/or the second edge angle 332-2 of the wire retention unit 314 can recess or depress the locking dimple via the locking edge angle of the locking dimple.

[0035] The wire retention unit 314 can be utilized to change a location of the wired connectors coupled to the wire retention unit 314 without changing a relative position of the wired connectors. For example, the wired connectors can be coupled to the plurality of notches 330-1, 330-2, 330-N in parallel and are fixed in the parallel position when the wire retention unit 314 is moved from a first location to a second location of the output of a wire harness. This can allow for adjustment of the wire retention unit without damaging the wired connectors as described herein.

[0036] Figure 4 illustrates an example system 400 for an adjustable wire retention unit consistent with the present disclosure. The system 400 can include a wire harness 420 that can be utilized to direct a plurality of wired connectors 406 from an integrated scanner assembly to an input of a nosecone and/or a user interface as described herein. In some examples, the wire harness 420 can include a wire channel 422 that directs the wired connectors 406 from the integrated scanner assembly to the output 405 of the wire harness 420. In some examples, the output 405 can be coupled to an input of the nosecone as described herein. In some examples, the wired connectors 406 can be connected to a plurality of devices within a printing device coupled to the integrated scanner assembly.

[0037] In some examples, the wire harness 420 can include a wire channel 422 that includes a plurality of wire clamps 424 to couple wired connectors 406 along the length of the wire channel 422 of the wire harness 420. In some examples, the wire

clamps 424 can align the plurality of wired connectors 406 substantially parallel along the length of the wire channel 422. In some examples, the wire clamps 424 can prevent the wired connectors 406 from overlapping or crossing over a different wired connector.

[0038] In some examples, preventing the wired connectors 406 from overlapping can prevent wear on the wired connectors 406 and/or cross talk between one or more of the wired connectors 406. For example, when moving a wire retention unit 414 from a first location 408 to a second location 410 at the output 405 of the wire harness 420 can potential alter a position of the wired connectors 406 within the wire channel 422. In this example, adjusting the wire retention unit 414 can potentially cause friction between the wired connectors 406 within the wire channel 422 and/or cause other issues with the wired connectors 406 within the wire channel 422.

[0039] In some examples, the wire harness 420 can include an output 405. As described herein, the output 405 can be an elongated output to receive and/or couple a wire retention unit 414 at a plurality of different locations 408, 410. In some examples, the output 405 can be separated into a plurality of locations 408, 410 by a locking dimple 412. In some examples, the plurality of locations 408, 410 can be utilized to lock a wire retention unit 414. For example, a wire retention unit 414 can be locked at a second location 410 by the locking dimple 412 as illustrated in Figure 4. In another example, the wire retention unit 414 can be adjusted and locked at a first location 408 by moving the wire retention unit 414 over the locking dimple 412 by depressing the locking dimple 412 as described herein.

[0040] In some examples, the wire retention unit 414 can be locked at the second location 410 between the locking dimple 412 and an edge dimple. As described herein, the locking dimple 412 can include a locking edge angle that can interact with a first edge angle of the wire retention unit 414. In some examples, the edge dimple can include a locking edge angle that can interact with a second edge angle of the wire retention unit 414. In some examples, the locking dimple 412 and the edge dimple can each lock the wire retention unit 414 at the second location 410.

[0041] As described herein, the output 405 can be an elongated output that can receive and/or lock the wire retention unit 414 at a plurality of different locations 408, 410. In some examples, the elongated output can include a first location 408 that can

receive the length of the wire retention unit 414 and include a second location 410 that is separate from the first location 408 to receive the length of the wire retention unit 414. That is, the length of the elongated output can be greater than double a length of the wire retention unit 414. For example, the length of the first location 408 can be the length of the wire retention unit 414 and the length of the second location 410 can also be the length of the wire retention unit 414. In this example, the elongated output would be double the length of the wire retention unit 414 plus a length of the locking dimple 412 and the length of the edge dimple.

[0042] As described herein, the system 400 can provide an adjustable wire retention unit to allow a plurality of different nosecones to be coupled to the output 405. For example, the wire harness 420 can lock a wire retention unit 414 at a first location 408 to provide wired connectors 406 to an input of a first style of nosecone. In this example, the wire harness 420 can adjust the wire retention unit 414 to a second location 410 to provide wired connectors 406 to an input of a second style of nosecone. Thus, the same wire harness 420 with the same output 405 and wire retention unit 414 can be utilized for a plurality of different types of nosecones and/or a plurality of different mounting locations for a user interface.

[0043] Figure 5 illustrates an example system 500 for an adjustable wire retention unit consistent with the present disclosure. In some examples, the system 500 can include the same or similar elements as system 100 as referenced in Figure 1. For example, the system 500 can include an integrated scanner assembly 504 that includes an output 505. In some examples, the integrated scanner assembly 504 can include a media feeder 550 that can be hinged over a scanner portion of the integrated scanner assembly 504. In some examples, the integrated scanner assembly 504 and/or media feeder 550 can be coupled to a plurality of different nosecones by adjusting the wire retention unit 514 at the output 505 of the integrated scanner assembly 504. In some examples, wired connectors 506 can be connected to a plurality of devices within a printing device coupled to the integrated scanner assembly 504.

[0044] In some examples, the nosecone that is coupled to the integrated scanner assembly can include a user interface that is to be coupled to the plurality of wired connectors 506 as described herein. In some examples, the user interface can include a

control panel or other input devices to control or manage features of the integrated scanner assembly. In some examples, the nosecone can include an input at a particular location to receive the plurality of wired connectors 506. In some examples, the location of the wire retention unit 514 can be based on the particular location of the input of the nosecone. In some examples, the wire retention unit 514 can be adjusted based on the particular location of an input for a nosecone to be coupled to the integrated scanner assembly 504.

[0045] As described herein, the wire retention unit 514 can be coupled to the output 505 of the integrated scanner assembly at a plurality of different locations. In some examples, the wire retention unit 514 can be coupled by a locking dimple 512. As described herein, an edge angle of the wire retention unit 514 can be utilized to depress the locking dimple to uncouple the wire retention unit 514 from a first location. In some examples, the wire retention unit 514 can be adjusted from a first location to a second location when the wire retention unit 514 is uncoupled from the first location. Thus, the same wire harness with the same output 505 and wire retention unit 514 can be utilized for a plurality of different types of nosecones and/or a plurality of different mounting locations for the user interface.

[0046] Figure 6 illustrates example nosecones 660 for an adjustable wire retention unit consistent with the present disclosure. As described herein, the adjustable wire retention units can be adjusted from at least a first location to a second location. In some examples, the wire retention unit can be adjusted from a first location to a second location based on an input location (e.g., input location 662-1, input location 662-2) of a nosecone to be coupled to the integrated scanner assembly.

[0047] Figure 6 illustrates a first nosecone 660-1 that can include a first input location 662-1 and a second nosecone 660-2 that can include a second input location 662-2. The first nosecone 660-1 can include a plurality of mounting apertures 664-1 that can align to mounting apertures of an integrated scanner assembly. In some examples, the second nosecone 660-2 can include a plurality of mounting apertures 664-2 that can align to the same mounting apertures of the integrated scanner assembly as the first nosecone 660-1. Thus, the first input location 662-1 and the second input location 662-2 can align to a different location on the integrated scanner assembly.

[0048] As described herein, the adjustable wire retention unit can be utilized to adjust the wired connectors to a corresponding location of either the first nosecone 660-1 or the second nosecone 660-2. For example, the wire retention unit can be adjusted to a first location when the first nosecone 660-1 is coupled to the integrated scanner assembly to correspond to the input location 662-1. In this example, the same wire retention unit can be adjusted to a second location when the second nosecone 660-2 is coupled to the integrated scanner assembly to correspond to the input location 662-2.

[0049] As described herein, the first nosecone 660-1 can be a first type of nosecone that can mount a user interface to a particular location and the second nosecone 660-2 can be a second type of nosecone that can mount a user interface to a different location than the first nosecone 660-1. Each nosecone type can correspond to a particular printing device model even though the same integrated scanner assembly is utilized. Thus, an adjustable wire retention unit as described herein can be utilized to adjust to a plurality of different nosecone types.

[0050] The above specification, examples and data provide a description of the method and applications, and use of the system and method of the present disclosure. Since many examples can be made without departing from the spirit and scope of the system and method of the present disclosure, this specification merely sets forth some of the many possible example configurations and implementations.

What is claimed:

1. An adjustable wire retention unit, comprising:

a wire retention unit to align a plurality of wired connectors from an integrated scanner assembly, wherein the wire retention unit receives a locking dimple coupled to an output of the integrated scanner assembly to couple the wire retention unit at a plurality of different locations within the output of the integrated scanner assembly.

2. The adjustable wire retention unit of claim 1, wherein the locking dimple is depressed to adjust the wire retention unit from a first location within the output to a second location within the output.

3. The adjustable wire retention unit of claim 2, wherein the plurality of wired connectors are fixed to the wire retention unit when the wire retention unit is adjusted from the first location to the second location.

4. The adjustable wire retention unit of claim 1, wherein the locking dimple comprises a locking edge angle that corresponds to an edge angle of the wire retention unit.

5. The adjustable wire retention unit of claim 4, wherein the edge angle of the wire retention unit recesses the locking dimple via the locking edge angle.

6. A system for an adjustable wire retention unit, comprising:

an integrated scanner assembly comprising a plurality of wired connectors coupled in parallel along a wire guide, wherein the wire guide comprises an elongated output;

a wire retention unit coupled to a location of the elongated output by a locking dimple coupled to the elongated output, wherein the wire retention unit

comprises an edge angle to depress the locking dimple to uncouple the wire retention unit from the location.

7. The system of claim 6, wherein the edge angle of the wire retention unit uncouples the wire retention unit to adjust the wire retention unit to a new location within the elongated output.

8. The system of claim 7, wherein the new location corresponds to a nosecone coupled to the integrated scanner assembly.

9. The system of claim 7, wherein the wire retention unit couples the plurality of wired connectors in parallel when the wire retention unit is adjusted from the location to the new location.

10. The system of claim 6, wherein the wire retention unit comprises a plurality of notches to couple each of the plurality of wired connectors.

11. A system for an adjustable wire retention unit, comprising:

an elongated output coupled to an integrated scanner assembly;

a wire retention unit to align a plurality of wired connectors in parallel from the integrated scanner assembly; and

a locking dimple coupled to the elongated output to couple the wired retention unit at a plurality of different locations of the elongated output based on a location of a user interface for the integrated scanner assembly.

12. The system of claim 11, wherein the wire retention unit depresses the locking dimple to uncouple the wire retention unit from the integrated scanner assembly.

13. The system of claim 11, wherein the wire retention unit is adjustable from a first location to a second location when the wire retention unit depresses the locking dimple.

14. The system of claim 13, wherein the wired retention unit comprises a plurality of notches to align the plurality of wired connectors in parallel while the wire retention unit is adjusted from the first location to a second location.

15. The system of claim 11, wherein the wired retention unit is coupled to a location of the elongated output based on a nosecone coupled to the integrated scanner assembly.

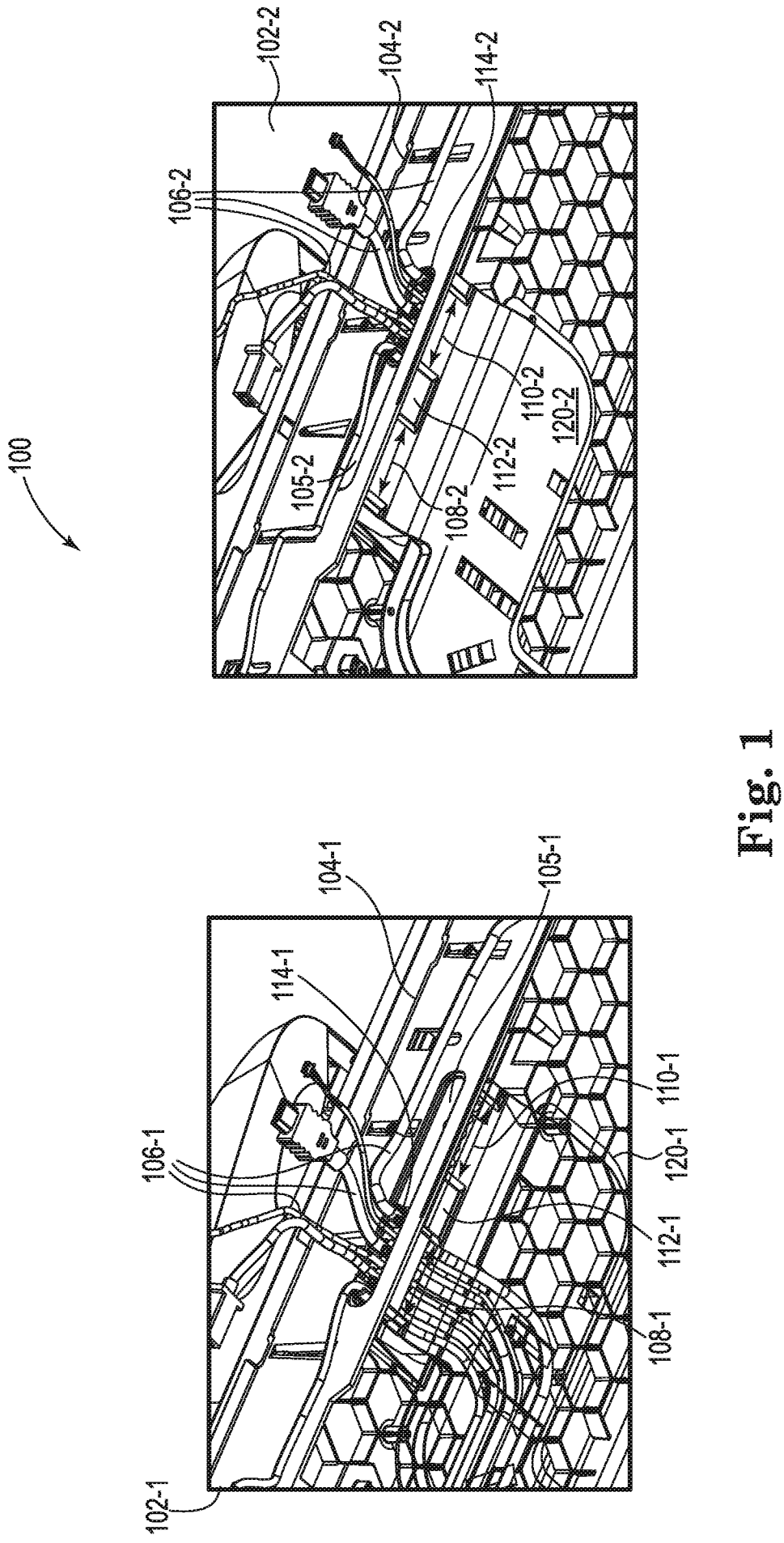

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Fig. 1

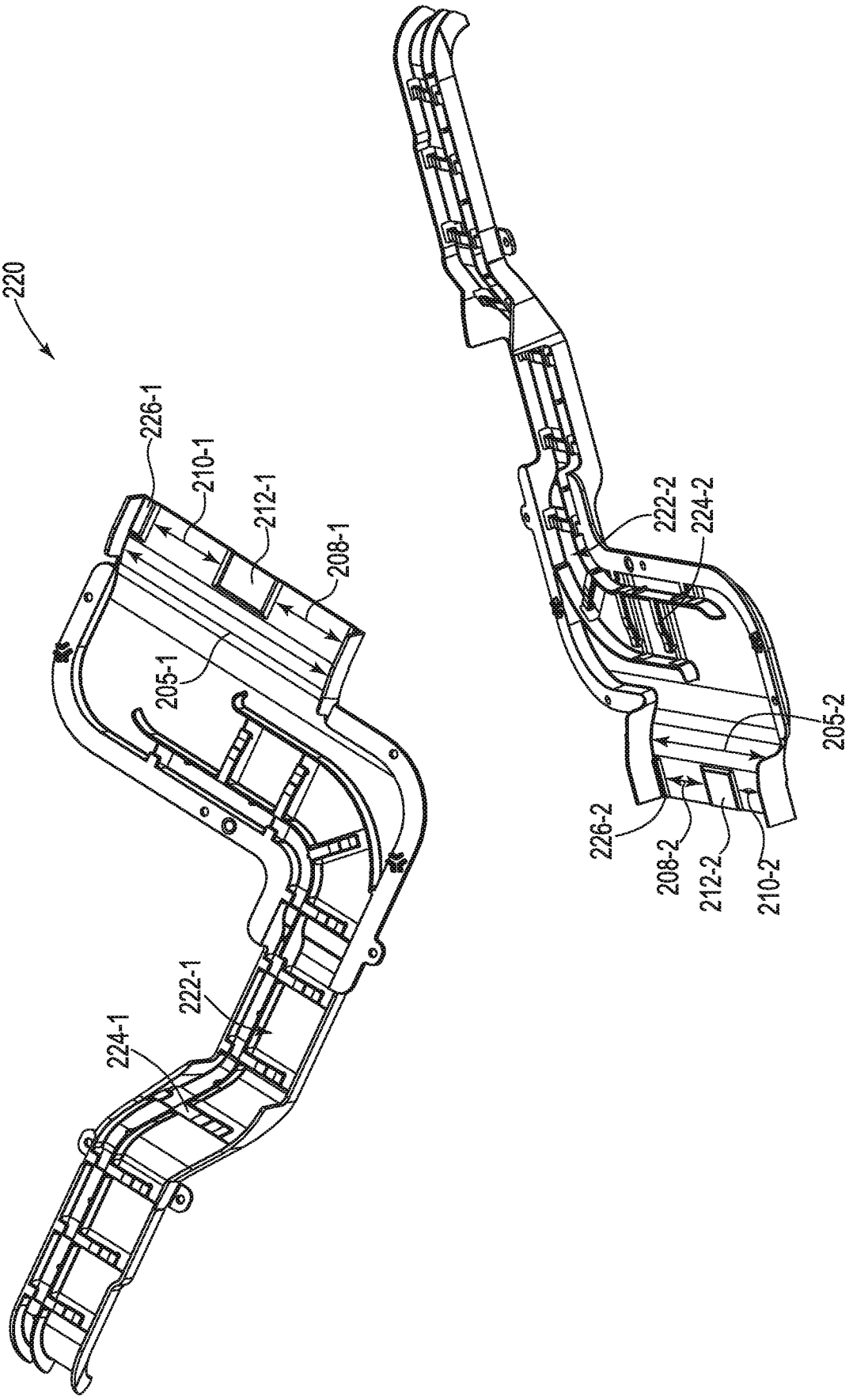

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Fig. 2

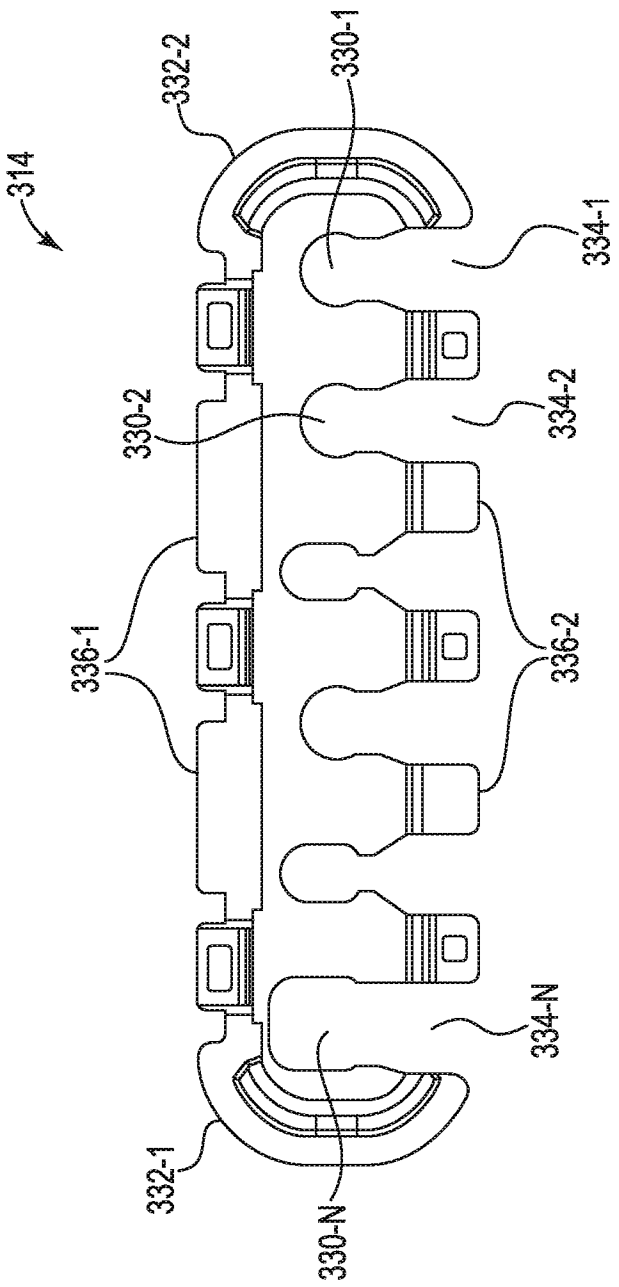


Fig. 3

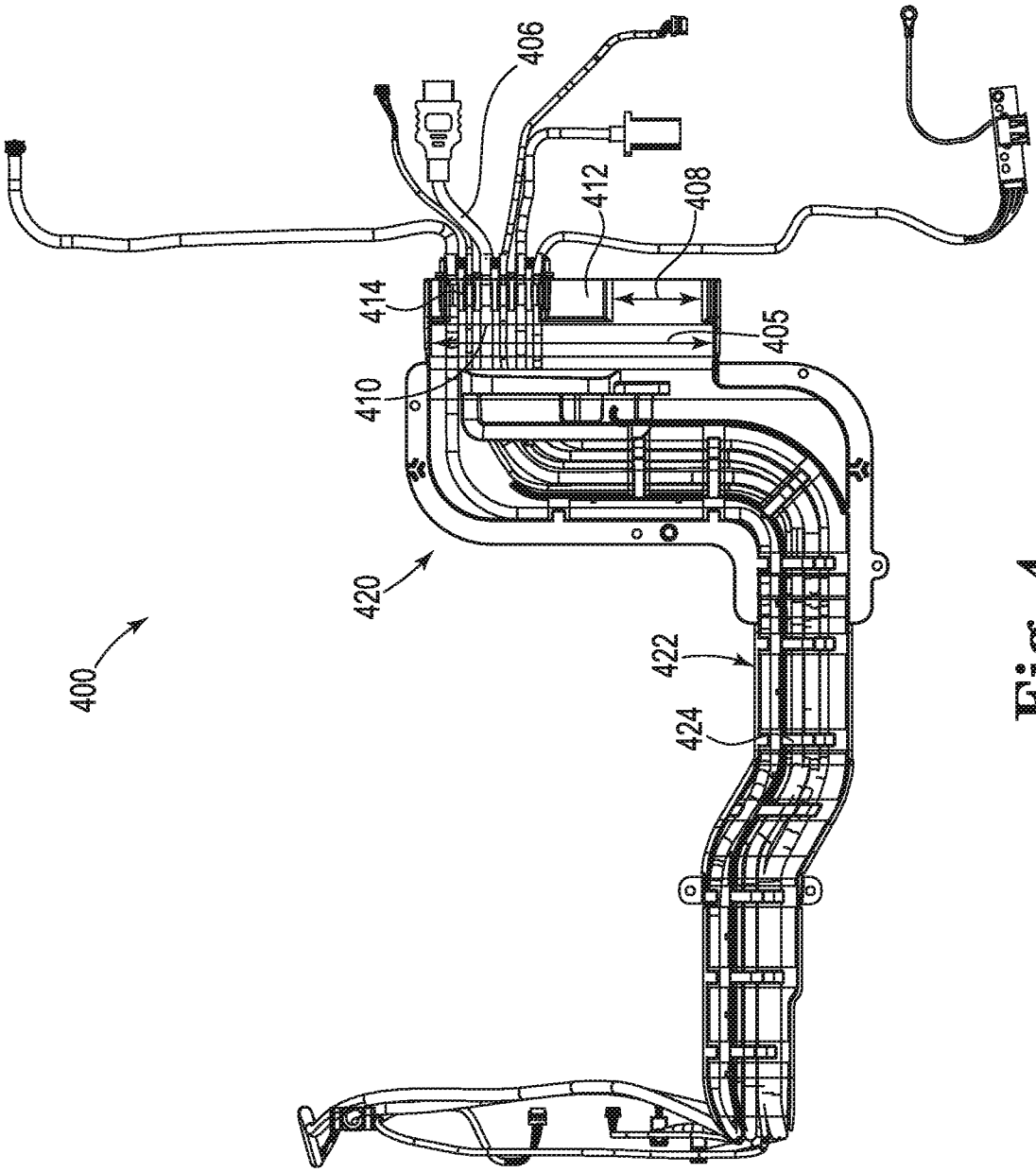


Fig. 4

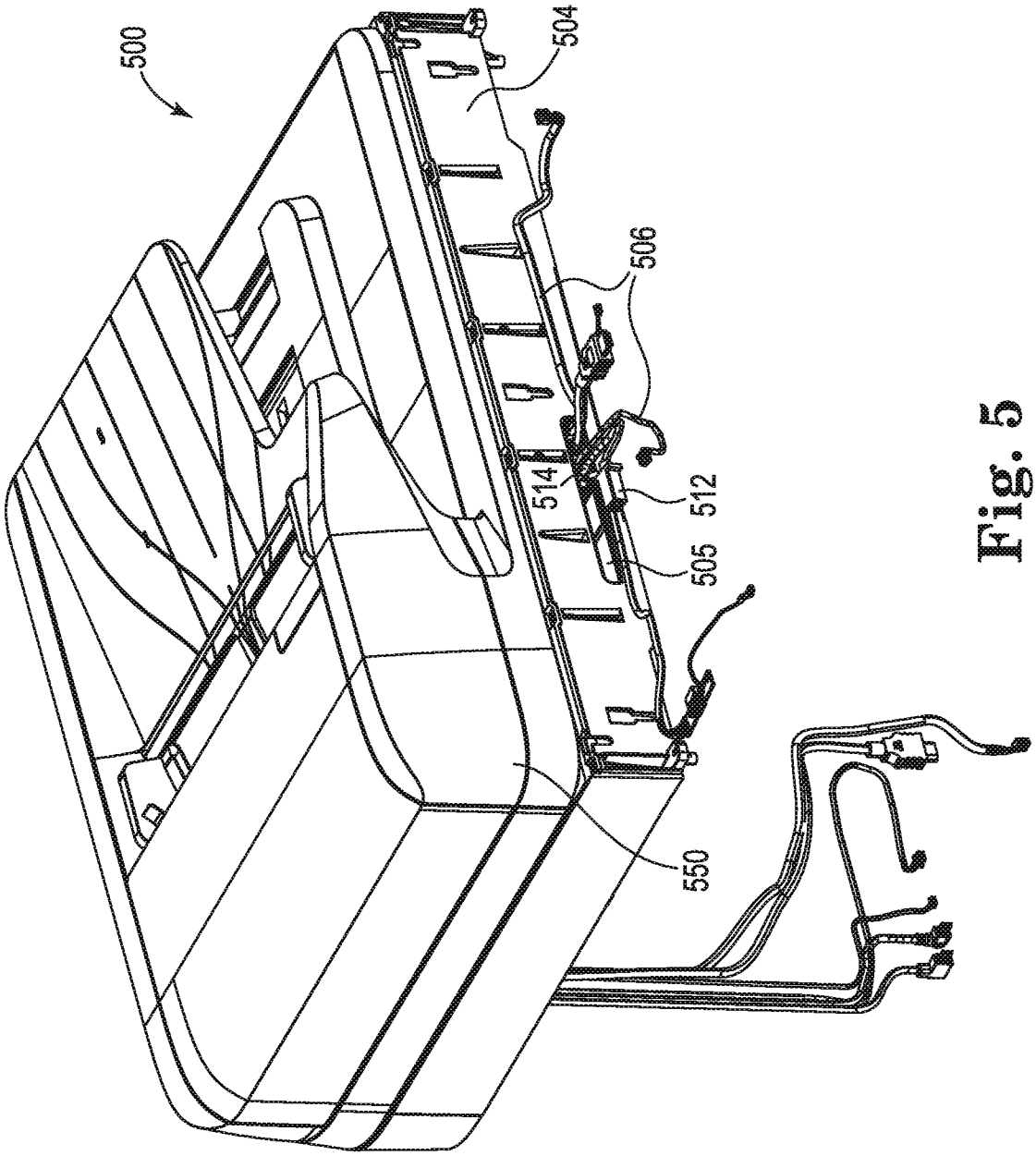


Fig. 5

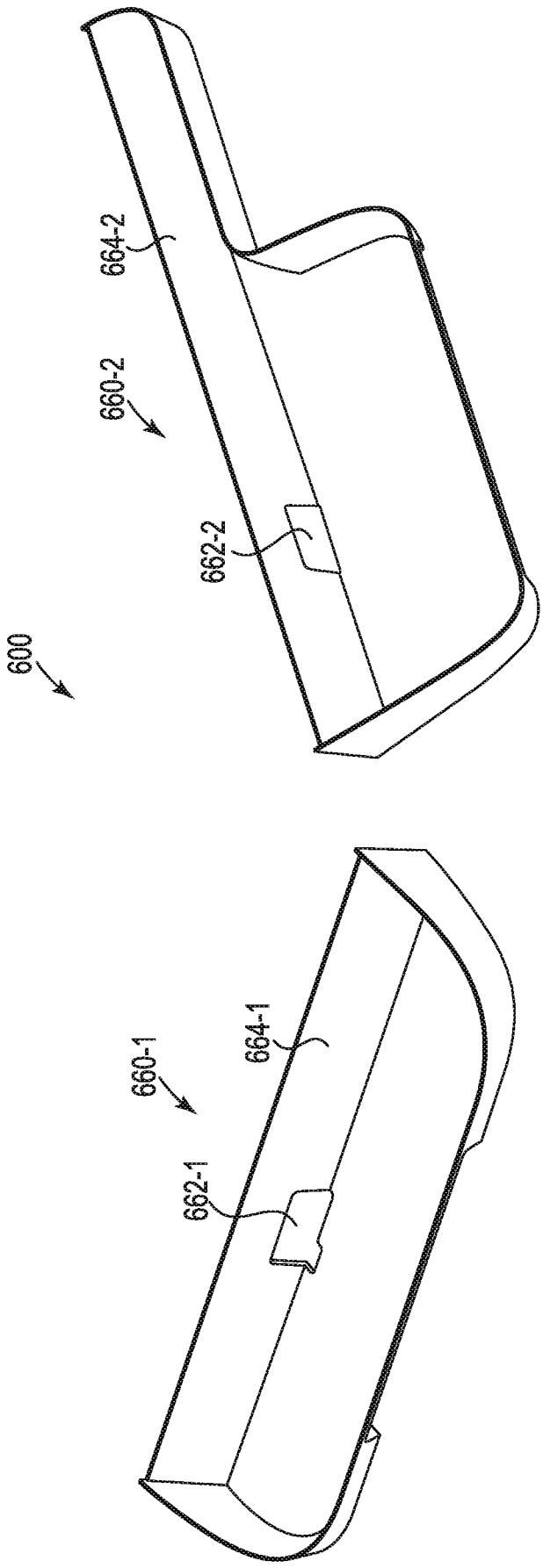


Fig. 6

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/US 2016/050783

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

H01R 13/62 *(2006.01)*

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)

H01R 4/24, 13/00, 13/115, 13/193, 13/20, 13/60, 13/62, H02G 3/08

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)

PatSearch (RUPTO internal), USPTO, PAJ, Esp@cenet, DWPI, EAPATIS, PATENTSCOPE

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	US 2004/0007371 A1 (CHANG HUA CHIEN) 15.01.2004, [0004], [0017]-[0027], claim, fig. 1-2	1-15
X	US 20030/199191 A1 (BOBBY GENE WARD et al) 23.10.2003, [0024]-[0039], claim; fig. 1-7, 12	1-15
A	WO 98/29924 A1 (THE WHITAKER CORPORATION) 09.07.1998	1-15
A	US 2008/0076291 A1 (SERVER TECHNOLOGY, INC) 27.03.2008	1-15

☐ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.

☐ See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:

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"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means

"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

"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

"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

"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

"&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search	Date of mailing of the international search report
11 May 2017 (11.05.2017)	25 May 2017 (25.05.2017)

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