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(11) **EP 0 614 761 B1**

(12) **EUROPEAN PATENT SPECIFICATION**

(45) Date of publication and mention
of the grant of the patent:
14.03.2001 Bulletin 2001/11

(51) Int Cl.7: **B41J 2/255**, B41J 2/305,
B41J 2/175

(21) Application number: **94101074.6**

(22) Date of filing: **09.10.1984**

(54) **Ink tank**

Tintenbehälter
Réservoir d'encre

(84) Designated Contracting States:
DE FR GB IT NL

(30) Priority: **22.05.1984 JP 10284184**
22.05.1984 JP 10284384

(43) Date of publication of application:
14.09.1994 Bulletin 1994/37

(62) Document number(s) of the earlier application(s) in
accordance with Art. 76 EPC:
90201874.6 / 0 406 983
84306887.5 / 0 139 508

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EP 0 614 761 B1

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Description

[0001] The present invention relates to an ink tank and an ink supply system for supplying a proper amount of inks of different colors to a printer head.

[0002] Ink tanks which comprise a bottom wall, a top wall, walls extending between the top and bottom walls, an ink supply port in the bottom wall, an ink supply section filled with an ink absorbing member of a porous material impregnated with ink, and being formed as an integral unit detachably mountable to a print head are known e.g. from JP-A-57 100 088 and EP-A-0 041 777. However, these ink tanks are not suited for supplying inks of different colors.

[0003] In DE-A-3 336 815 an ink-supply system is disclosed which comprises four separate ink supply sections of different colors. However, in all prior art documents space for obtaining and storing ink is completely filled with ink. Only in case of a maximum filling of the space the optimum amount of ink needed is provided. In case of less filling of the space the amount of ink supply may vary.

[0004] US-A-4 095 237 also discloses an ink reservoir comprising a porous filter and an air hole. Though it is mentioned that the filter may only partially fill the reservoir US-A-4 095 237 does not teach how to arrange this filter only partially filling this reservoir.

[0005] It is therefore an object of the present invention to provide a high-quality and highly reliable ink tank and an ink supply system of a simple construction which are capable of supplying stable and appropriate quantities of inks of different colors and are less subjected to the influence of environmental changes such as temperature variations than prior constructions.

[0006] According, therefore, to the present invention, there is provided an ink tank according to independent claim 1 and an ink supply system according to independent claim 5. Further advantageous features of the ink tank and the ink supply system are evident from the dependent claims.

[0007] The ink tank for supplying a proper amount of ink needed to a dot matrix printer head has a bottom wall, a top wall and walls extending between them. The ink tank is formed as an integral unit detachably mountable to a printer head and is formed with a plurality of ink-supply sections defined by the ink tank walls and separation walls between the ink supply sections. Each of said ink-supply sections has an ink supply port in the bottom wall of the tank. The ink tank contains an ink absorbing member or ink absorbing means, formed of a porous material impregnated with ink, in each of said ink-supply sections. Furthermore, the ink-supply sections contain ink of different colors. Each ink-supply section has an air hole therein which communicates with air in a space formed between the ink absorbing member and at least one wall of the ink-supply section such that the ink absorbing member is at a distance from the at least one wall of the ink-supply section.

[0008] The ink supply tank may be utilised in a dot matrix printer head.

[0009] Furthermore, the ink supply port is preferably arranged to receive ink from the ink absorbing means, characterised in that the ink absorbing means comprises a plurality of ink absorbing members arranged so that ink may flow from one to the other, the ink absorbing member advantageously having pores of different average diameter such that the average diameter of the pores reduces in the direction of the ink supply port.

[0010] Preferably, the ink absorbing members have respective surfaces which are in direct contact with each other.

[0011] The ink absorbing means may be compressed in the vicinity of the ink supply port.

[0012] The ink supply tank may have at least one inner wall a portion only of which contacts the ink absorbing means so that the remaining portion of the inner wall is spaced from the ink absorbing means.

[0013] The said ink absorbing means reduces the chance of particles of dust being carried into the capillary ink path. Moreover, air which has been drawn into the ink by capillary force can escape therefrom through ink collection groove or grooves, while the latter may serve to prevent excessive ink building up on the distal end surface of the wire guide means.

[0014] The invention is illustrated, merely by way of example in the accompanying drawings, in which:-

Figure 1 is an exploded perspective view of a Printer head comprising an ink tank according to the present invention,

Figure 2 is an exploded perspective view, partly cut away, of one ink-supply section of the ink tank and ink supply guide forming part of the printer head of Figure 1;

Figure 3 is a side elevational view illustrating the manner in which the ink tank is mounted in place in a head body of the printer head of Figure 1;

Figure 4 is an exploded perspective view of an ink guide which can be used with an ink tank or an ink supply system of the present invention;

Figure 5 is a perspective view, partly broken away, of an ink tank previously known to the applicants;

Figure 6 is a schematic view to illustrate the way in which air trapped in the ink tank of Figure 5 is expanded;

Figure 7 is a schematic view of a seven-column printer to illustrate an arrangement of wires thereof; and

Figure 8 is an exploded perspective view of a further embodiment of one ink-supply section of an ink tank according to the present invention.

[0015] Figures 5 and 6 of the accompanying drawings illustrate an ink tank construction previously known to the applicants comprising an ink-impregnated member 160, e.g. of a porous material, which fills a tank 140. The

ink tank construction of Figures 5 and 6 is of a simple shape and can supply a suitable amount of ink to a printer head body under appropriate capillary attraction by the ink-impregnated member 160. The member 160 can be impregnated with a large quantity of ink while preventing unwanted ink outflow from an air hole 142 in the tank 140 and from an ink supply port 141.

[0016] When ink is supplied from the ink tank 140 of such a construction, the ink in the ink tank 140 which is remote from the ink supply port is moved toward the ink supply port 141 under a pressure difference which is developed between the ink close to the ink supply port 141 and the ink remote therefrom as capillary attraction of the ink-impregnated member 160 in the vicinity of the ink supply port 141 is increased due to ink consumption. However, as can be seen in porous materials, as the quantity of impregnated ink is reduced, ink-impregnated members are generally subjected to an increased resistance to ink flow and to the fact that interrupted ink paths prevent smooth ink flow. If the ink flow is prevented before a pressure difference is produced high enough to move the ink in the ink tank 140, then the ink remote from the ink supply port 141 remains in position and unused, resulting in a short ink supply duration.

[0017] As shown schematically in Figure 6, the ink tank 140 frequently has pockets or layers of air trapped therein. When the ambient temperature rises or the atmospheric pressure is lowered in such circumstances, an air layer 143 communicating directly with the air hole 142 is expanded and is discharged out of the air hole 142 as indicated by arrows A without applying any pressure to the impregnated ink, whereas a pocket 144 of completely trapped air is expanded as indicated by the arrows B and thus moves the surrounding ink. Upon arrival of such an air pocket 144 at the ink supply port 142, the resulting undesired ink outflow can cause a sheet of print paper to be smeared by an ink spot or can allow ink to find its way into the printer head mechanism, with a resulting malfunction of the latter.

[0018] One aspect of the present invention is thus to provide a construction in which the ink supply is less subjected to temperature and other environmental variations.

[0019] In one printer using the present invention, a printer head is adapted for use in a multi-colour printer. Movement is effected of the head of such a printer or of a sheet of print paper or both, a wire corresponding to a desired one of the colours being directed against the print paper at a prescribed position thereon to form an ink dot. Desired characters and figures can thus be produced by repeating the above cycle. In such a colour image printer using inks of different colours, a sheet of print paper (or other material) may be scanned by a printer head in a direction normal to the direction of feed of the print paper to form a one-dot line in one scanning stroke, and the print paper may be fed along by line pitches to record images. The construction of a multi-colour printer is schematically shown in Figure 7. A print-

er head 70 is movable back and forth in the directions of an arrow X, and a sheet of print paper (or other material) 71 is fed along successively at a one line pitch in the direction of an arrow Y. An array of wire positions 72, 73, 74, 75 on the printer head 70 extends along a straight line inclined at an angle θ with respect to the scanning directions X, the wire positions being spaced in the direction Y at a pitch of $L \sin \theta$. Yellow-ink, magenta-ink, cyan-ink, and black-ink wires (not shown) are located at the positions 72, 73, 74 and 75, respectively, to effect colour-image printing free from undesired colour mixing. Since a dot of one colour is put on top of a dot of another colour for mixed colour formation, multi-colour image printers are generally liable to suffer from unwanted colour mixing because the ink of the former colour is applied to the wire carrying the ink of the latter colour. In the printer construction of Figure 7, yellow ink, which is the ink most affected in colour by inks of the other colours, is first applied to the print paper so as to prevent the inks of the other colours from being applied to the tip of the wire carrying the yellow ink, thus avoiding the mixture of the yellow ink with the inks of the other colours.

[0020] The present invention is concerned primarily with the ink tank or ink supply system of a printer head, and no further detailed description of the overall printer construction will therefore be given.

Figure 1 is an exploded perspective view of a printer head with an ink tank or ink supply system according to the present invention.

The ink tank 2 is detachably mounted by a holder on top of a printer head body 1. The ink tank 2 is of a double construction composed of an ink tank 2b for containing a black ink and an ink tank 2a which is divided into three sections for coloured inks. The inks are impregnated in ink-impregnated members 61, 62 (Figure 2) of a porous material which are contained in the ink tank 2.

[0021] For each ink, the printer head body 1 has in its front portion an ink supply guide 12 (Figure 2) having ink guide grooves 12b with ends leading to the respective ink-impregnated member 62 and a wire guide 13 (Figure 4) having a wire guide hole 13a for guiding the tip or distal end portion of a respective printing wire (not shown) therein.

[0022] There are thus as shown in Figure 1 four ink tanks and associated wires etc, but in order to simplify the description below, reference will normally be made only to a single ink tank and its associated wire etc.

[0023] The ink supply guide 12 and the wire guide 13 which form no part of the present invention jointly form an ink path from the ink tank 2 to the distal end portion of the wire. The printer head shown in Figures 1 and 2 is adapted for use in a four-colour printer plotter or in a four-colour image printer, and four wires are employed respectively corresponding to the four colours.

[0024] In a standby position, the distal end portion of the wire is located rearwardly of a distal end surface 13c (Figure 4) of the wire guide 13, and the length of the wire

is selected such that an ink meniscus formed in a front portion of the wire guide hole 13a covers the distal end of the wire.

[0025] An ink guide assembly, which comprises the ink supply guide 12 and the wire guide 13, will be described in greater detail with reference to Figure 4.

[0026] An ink supply guide 12" has a central hole 12" for guiding the distal end portion of the wire. The ink supply guide 12" also has an axial ink guide groove 12"b leading to the ink-impregnated member 62. The ink guide groove 12"b has a width and a depth selected such that ink will be stably supplied from the ink tank 2 as described later on. The ink supply guide 12" has on a front surface 12" thereof a circular groove 12"a which communicates with the ink guide groove 12"b through an inner portion (not shown). The wire guide 13 has a proximal end 13d thereof placed in the circular groove 12"a. There is only a small gap between the wire and the peripheral surface defining the wire guide hole 13a in the wire guide 13. The ink is guided from the ink tank 2 through the ink guide grooves 12b, 12"b in the ink supply guide 12, 12" and through the wire guide 13 to the distal end portion of the wire under capillary attraction.

[0027] An embodiment of the ink tank 2 according to the invention will now be described in detail with reference to Figure 2. Figure 2 represents one ink-supply section of the ink tank 2 according to the invention.

[0028] The ink tank 2, or each ink tank 2a, 2b, comprises an ink tank body 40, two stacked ink-impregnated members 61, 62 of a porous material which are disposed in the space in the ink tank body 40 so as to fill the latter, and a lid 50. The ink-impregnated members 61, 62 are impregnated with ink under a pressure lower than atmospheric pressure ranging from 5 to 10 mmHg, so that air remaining in the porous ink-impregnated members will be reduced as much as possible to increase the amount of impregnated ink. The ink tank body 40 has a bottom 40a provided with a front ink supply port 41 and a front wall 40b having an air hole 42 defined in a stepped portion thereof. The ink supply guide 12 has an arm 12d which is inserted in the ink supply port 41 and which projects from the printer head body 1. The bottom 40a of the ink tank body 40 has a raised surface 44 in which there are a plurality of slots 45a, 45b, 45c which communicate with the ink supply port 41. The slots 45a, 45b, 45c are disposed opposite to and communicate with the ink supply grooves 12b provided in the arm 12d of the ink supply guide 12. Although not shown, the slots 45a, 45b are joined together to form a single slot which together with the slot 45c guides the ink into the ink supply grooves 12b. The ink tank body 40 also has a side wall 40c having on its inner wall a plurality of vertical ridges 47 having lower ends held against the bottom 40a and upper ends kept out of contact with the tank lid 50. The ink tank body 40 further has a front partition 48 which is disposed behind the air hole 42 and in front of the ink supply port 41, the front partition 48 having one end joined to the side wall 40c.

The tank lid 50 has on a lower surface thereof a plurality of longitudinal ridges 51.

[0029] The space or hollow interior defined by the bottom 40a, the sidewall 40c, the partition 48, and the lid 50 of the tank body 50 accommodates therein the two porous members 61, 62 as double layers which are held in contact with only the raised surface 44 of the bottom 40a, the vertical ridges 47 of the sidewall 40c, the partition 48, and the ridges 51 of the lid 50. The porous members 61, 62 have different average hole sizes or diameters. The porous member 61, which has a larger average hole diameter, is placed on top of the other porous member 62. Thus the porous member 62, which is closer to the ink supply port 41, is made of a porous material having a smaller average hole diameter than that of the porous member 61, while the porous member 61, which is further from the ink supply port 41 has a greater average hole diameter than that of the porous member 62.

[0030] In the ink guide assembly and the ink tank thus constructed, the capillary attraction is successively greater along the ink path, that is, successively from the porous member 61 having the larger average hole diameter to the porous member 62 having the smaller average hole diameter and thence to the ink guide slots 45a, 45b, 45c provided in the raised surface 44 of the bottom 40a of the ink tank body 40 and so to the ink guide grooves 12b provided in the ink supply guide arm 12d and hence to the gaps between the ink supply guide 12 and the wire guide 13, and finally to the gap between the ink supply guide 12 and the wire and the gap between the wire guide 12 and the wire. The above capillary attraction setting can be achieved by providing the following dimensions:

The average hole diameter of the porous member 61: 0.4 mm.
 The average hole diameter of the porous member 62: 0.3 mm.
 The width of each of the ink guide slots 45a, 45b, 45c: 0.12 mm
 The width of the ink guide grooves 12b: 0.1 mm
 The gaps between the ink supply guide 12 and the wire guide 13: 0.1 mm
 The gap between the surface defining the wire guide hole 13a and the wire: 0.01 mm.

[0031] A construction for removably attaching the ink tank 2 will be described with reference to Figures 1 and 3.

[0032] The printer head body 1 has a head frame 30 including side walls extending from upper and back portions of the printer head body 1 and serving as a holder support 31. Each of the side walls of the holder support 31 has a holder support hole 32, a leaf spring 36 which is defined by two vertical recesses 33a, 33b in the holder support 31 and which has a holder attachment hole 34,

and a guide slot 35. A holder 70a has on each of its opposite sides a cylindrical projection 71a, which is rotatably mounted in a holder support hole 32 in the head frame 30, and a semispherical projection 72a, which is engageable in a holder attachment hole 34. Each of the ink tanks 2a, 2b has a side disposed closer to the respective holder support 31 and having a cylindrical projection 49 engageable with a lower edge of the respective guide slot 35.

[0033] The ink tank 2 can be attached to the holder 70a and detached therefrom in the following manner.

[0034] The holder 70a is supported in the position shown in Figure 3, and the ink tank 2 is inserted into the holder 70a in the direction of the arrow C. At this time, the ink tank 2 is not required to be accurately positioned in the holder 70a and hence can easily be inserted into the holder 70a. Then, the holder 70a is turned in the direction of the arrow D to bring the projection 49 on each of the sides of the ink tank 2 into contact with an edge of the respective guide slot 35 in the head frame 30, whereupon the ink tank 2 is positioned with respect to the head frame 30.

[0035] The ink supply port 41 is now positioned correctly above the arm 12d of the ink supply guide 12 which projects upwardly from the printer head body 1. Continued turning movement of the holder 70a causes the arm 12d to engage in the ink support port 41 and be inserted into the ink tank 2. The semispherical projection 72a on each side of the tank holder 70a engages and spreads the leaf springs 36 apart from each other. The semispherical projections 72a finally engage in the attachment holes 34 in the leaf springs 36, whereupon the leaf springs 36 return to the vertical positions to retain the holder 70a securely in position. At this time, the ink guide slots 45a, 45b, 45c in the bottom 40a of the ink tank 2 are disposed opposite to the ink guide grooves 12b in the arm 12d of the ink supply guide 12, thus forming part of the ink path from the ink tank 2 to the printer head body 1. The ink tank 2 can be removed in a procedure which is the reverse of the attachment process described above.

[0036] In operation, the distal end of the wire projects through the ink meniscus, carries ink thereon, and hits a sheet of print paper (not shown) to transfer the ink to the print paper. When the wire is in a standby position the distal end thereof is located inwardly of the distal end surface 13c of the wire guide 13 so that an ink meniscus is formed in front of the distal end of the wire. Accordingly, ink is attached successively to the distal end of the wire as the latter is projected and retracted. The transfer of ink to the distal end of the wire, and other details of an inked-wire dot matrix printing process are described in EP-A-97009 and will therefore not be described here in greater detail.

[0037] Any excessive ink on the distal end surface 13c of the wire guide 13 is drawn under capillary attraction into cross-sectionally V-shaped collection grooves 13b (Figure 3) provided in the front and side surfaces of the

wire guide 13 and is returned to the ink supply guide 12 without smearing the print paper. The grooves 13b are thus provided in the distal end surface of the wire guide 13 and communicate with the wire guide hole 13a. As shown in Figure 3, the grooves 13b extend to the outer periphery of the wire guide 13 so as to be open to the atmosphere.

[0038] The operation of the ink supply mechanism of the inked wire dot matrix printer head referred to above, will now be described.

[0039] In order to obtain a proper dot density, it is necessary to apply an appropriate quantity of ink stably to the distal end of the wire. Therefore, the wire guide hole 13a should have a proper dimension in the vicinity of the distal end of the wire and a proper amount of ink, without either an excess or a shortage of ink, should be supplied from the ink tank 2.

[0040] In the printer head construction described above, the ink guide path from the ink tank 2 to a position in the vicinity of the distal end of the wire, is composed of slots, grooves, and gaps. By selecting suitable dimensions of the widths of the slots, grooves, and gaps, the amount of ink necessary for printing can be guided to the distal end of the wire under appropriate capillary attraction without causing an overflow. Since the gaps between the wire guide 13 and the ink supply guide 12 can be dimensioned to retain ink therein under capillary attraction, an appropriate quantity of ink can be supplied even when the ink supply from the ink supply grooves 12b is reduced due to increased use of ink.

[0041] The dimensions of the ink supply grooves and gaps, the hole diameters of the porous members 61, 62 and the widths of the slots 45a, 45b, 45c are selected so that the capillary attraction is progressively greater along the ink path. Therefore, ink will not be interrupted in the ink path as described below.

[0042] The ink is consumed from the ink tank 2 as printing progresses. Ink flows from the porous member 62 through the ink guide grooves 12b, or through the ink guide grooves 12b and the slots 45a, 45b, 45c, into the printer head body 1. Since the ink moves transversely across the porous member 62 at this time, the distance that the ink moves through the porous member 62 is small and no ink interruption occurs. When ink in the porous member 62 is consumed, a pressure difference immediately occurs between the ink in the porous member 61 and the ink in the porous member 62 due to the difference between their average hole diameters, and the same quantity of ink as is consumed is supplied from the porous member 61 to the porous member 62. No ink interruption takes place at this time since the ink moves transversely in and across the porous member 61. The amount of ink retained in the porous member 62 thus remains substantially the same as ink which has been fed out. Therefore, as the printing operation progresses, the ink in the porous member 61 is first used up, and then the ink in the porous member 62 is used up.

[0043] The ink guide mechanism in the printer head

body operates to produce the same advantage. If the flow of ink is interrupted in the ink path by reason of vibrations or the like, a mass of ink which has been so interrupted is moved forward until it is joined to a preceding mass of ink since the capillary attraction is greater in the ink path than in the ink tank. Since the capillary attraction is greater in the vicinity of the distal end of the wire than in the portion of the ink path in which the flow of ink is interrupted, no ink is retracted from the distal end of the wire, and hence the dot density will not be rendered unstable even momentarily, so that all ink on the distal end of the wire can be used up.

[0044] In the ink tank construction described above, the ink-impregnated members 61, 62 are supported on the ridges 47, 51 in the ink tank body 40. The ink-impregnated members 61, 62 are therefore surrounded by a layer of air which communicates by way of the air hole 42 with the ambient air. Since the ink is impregnated under a low pressure, there is substantially no air layer or pocket enclosed by the ink in the ink-impregnated members 61, 62. Therefore, any expansion of the air in the tank 2 caused by a temperature rise or by a reduction in atmospheric pressure is released through the air hole 42, so that the pressure in the tank 2 is equalized to atmospheric pressure and does not force the ink out of the ink tank 2.

[0045] The ink tank 2 is therefore protected from an ink outflow due to variations in temperature and atmospheric pressure, and is capable of supplying ink stably.

[0046] The ink tank 2 and the ink guide path for supplying ink to the wire have dimensions dependent on the accuracy of the shapes of the components. Since the components can be easily formed with high dimensional accuracy, as by moulding, the ink tank 2 and ink guide path can be highly dimensionally accurate and have a stable ink supply capability. The ink tank 2 and the ink guide path can easily be assembled as they are composed of a small number of parts. They may be maintained free from wear and deformation for a long period of use and can keep their initial performance partly because of the lubrication effected by the ink.

[0047] Figure 4 is an exploded perspective view of a further version of an ink guide member 12".

[0048] The ink guide member 12" has an ink guide groove 12"b in which is mounted an ink guide porous member 12e which serves as an extension of the ink-impregnated members in the ink tank. The operation of the ink guide member 12" is essentially the same as that of the previous embodiment.

[0049] Figure 8 is an exploded perspective view of a further embodiment of one ink-supply section of an ink tank 2" according to the present invention. The parts of the ink tank of Figure 8 other than a porous member 60" are the same as those in the embodiment shown in Figure 2. The porous member 60" has different front and rear thicknesses so that the thicker front portion, which is disposed adjacent to the ink supply port 41, is compressed by the tank lid 50 when the porous member 60"

is introduced into the tank body 40. Therefore, even if the porous member 60" has uniform hole diameters, the front portion thereof, which is adjacent to the ink supply port 41, has a smaller average hole diameter, with the hole diameter becoming progressively greater toward the rear portion, which is remote from the ink supply port 41, at the time when the porous member 60" is placed in the ink tank body 40. The porous member 60" is structurally equivalent to a plurality of porous sheet layers of different average hole diameters which are placed in the ink tank body 40 with the average hole diameters becoming progressively greater from the front to rear portion of the member 60". Therefore, the operation of the porous member 60" is basically the same as that of the porous members 61, 62 shown in Figure 4.

[0050] Although in the embodiment of Figure 1, the ink tank 2 is placed above the printer head 1, the ink tank 2 may be located below the wires to achieve a stable printing density through the ink guiding process described above,.

[0051] In the constructions described above, ink can be stably supplied through a simple construction from an ink tank to the distal end of a wire, and ink is stably attached to the distal end of the wire for producing a stable and proper ink dot density. The ink will not be interrupted in the ink guide path and the risk of a supply failure will be reduced. The quantity of ink absorbed in the ink guide path is smaller than would be the case with a known arrangement in which a porous member is used to apply ink to the distal end of the wire. Therefore, any wasted ink which is not used for printing is of a small quantity, and hence substantially all the ink in the ink tank can effectively be used for printing.

[0052] If the ink tank runs short of ink, or if the ink in the ink tank is rendered highly viscous by being dried at a high temperature, or if the supply of ink fails due to its solidification, a fresh cartridge ink tank can be mounted in place so that fresh ink can immediately be supplied to the distal end of the wire for resuming the desired printing operation.

[0053] In the printer head described above, no ink flow occurs due to variations in temperature and atmospheric pressure and a stable ink dot density is available. Unwanted ink flow out of the ink tank is prevented, thus avoiding smearing the print paper with undesired ink spots. No ink will enter the printer head mechanism, which is prevented from malfunctioning. The cartridge ink tank can easily be detached and attached for ink replenishment.

[0054] Since the above described ink supply system according to the invention is simple in construction, it takes up only a small space. Where a multi-colour printer head employs ink supply systems as described above, the ink supply systems for different ink colours can be spaced widely so that any unwanted colour mixing can be avoided.

Claims

1. An ink tank (2) for supplying a proper amount of ink needed to a dot matrix printer head, said ink tank having a bottom wall, a top wall and walls extending between them, being formed as an integral unit detachably mountable to a printer head and being formed with a plurality of ink-supply sections defined by the ink tank walls and separation walls between the ink supply sections, each of said ink-supply sections having an ink supply port (41) in the bottom wall of the tank, said ink tank having an ink absorbing member, formed of a porous material impregnated with ink, in each of said ink-supply sections,

said ink-supply sections containing ink of different colors,

and each ink-supply section having an air hole (42) therein which communicates with air in a space formed between the ink absorbing member and at least one wall of the ink-supply section such that the ink absorbing member is at a distance from the at least one wall of the ink-supply section.

2. An ink tank as claimed in claim 1, characterized in that at least one of the ink-supply sections contains two ink absorbing members (61, 62), the ink absorbing members (61, 62) having respective surfaces which are in direct contact with each other, the ink supply port (41) being arranged to receive ink from the second ink absorbing member (62), and the first ink absorbing member (61) having pores therein whose average diameter is greater than those of the second ink absorbing member (62).
3. An ink tank as claimed in claim 1, characterized in that the ink absorbing member is compressed in the vicinity of the ink supply port (41).
4. An ink tank as claimed in any preceding claim, characterized in that only a projecting portion, ridges or a partition wall (44, 47, 48, 51) of the inner side of the at least one wall of the ink supply section contacts the ink absorbing member so that the remaining portion (40a, 40c, 45a, 45b, 45c, 50) of the at least one wall is spaced from the ink absorbing member.
5. An ink supply system for a dot matrix printer head, comprising an ink tank according to one of the preceding claims and a further separate ink tank, said ink tank having a bottom wall, a top wall and walls extending between them and being formed as a detachably mountable, integral unit with an ink supply port in the bottom

wall and an ink absorbing member formed of a porous material impregnated with ink, said separate ink tank containing black ink.

Patentansprüche

1. Tintenbehälter (2) zum Zuführen einer benötigten geeigneten Menge Tinte an einen Rasterdruckerkopf, wobei der Tintenbehälter eine untere Wand, eine obere Wand und Wände aufweist, die sich dazwischen erstrecken, wobei der Tintenbehälter als eine integrale Einheit gebildet ist, die abnehmbar an einem Druckkopf anbringbar ist und mit einer Vielzahl von Tintenzufuhrsektionen ausgebildet ist, die durch die Tintenbehälterwände und Trennwände zwischen den Tintenzufuhrsektionen definiert sind, wobei jede der Tintenzufuhrsektionen einen Tintenzufuhranschluss (41) in der unteren Wand des Behälters aufweist und der Tintenbehälter in jeder der Tintenzufuhrsektionen ein tintenaufnehmendes Element aufweist, das aus einem porösen Material gebildet ist, das mit Tinte getränkt ist,

wobei die Tintenzufuhrsektionen Tinte unterschiedlicher Farben enthalten

und jede Tintenzufuhrsektion ein Luftloch (42) aufweist, das mit Luft in einem Raum, der zwischen dem tintenaufnehmenden Element gebildet ist, und mindestens einer Wand der Tintenzufuhrsektion in Verbindung steht, so dass das tintenaufnehmende Element einen Abstand von der mindestens einen Wand der Tintenzufuhrsektion aufweist.

2. Tintenbehälter gemäß Anspruch 1, dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass mindestens eine der Tintenzufuhrsektionen zwei tintenaufnehmende Elemente (61, 62) enthält, wobei die tintenaufnehmenden Elemente (61, 62) entsprechende Oberflächen aufweisen, die in direktem Kontakt zueinander stehen, und der Tintenzufuhranschluss (41) so angeordnet ist, dass er vom zweiten tintenaufnehmenden Element (62) Tinte erhält, und das erste tintenaufnehmende Element (61) Poren aufweist, deren durchschnittlicher Durchmesser größer ist als jener des zweiten tintenaufnehmenden Elements (62).
3. Tintenbehälter gemäß Anspruch 1, dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass das tintenaufnehmende Element in der Nähe des Tintenzufuhranschlusses (41) zusammengedrückt ist.
4. Tintenbehälter gemäß einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche, dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass nur ein vorstehender Abschnitt, Rippen oder eine Trennwand (44, 47, 48, 51) der Innenseite der minde-

stens einen Wand der Tintenzufuhrsektion das tintenaufnehmende Element berührt, so dass der verbleibende Abschnitt (40a, 40c, 45a, 45b, 45c, 50) der mindestens einen Wand einen Abstand von dem tintenaufnehmenden Element aufweist.

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5. Tintenzufuhrsystem für einen Rasterdruckerkopf, der einen Tintenbehälter gemäß einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche und einen weiteren separaten Tintenbehälter umfasst, wobei der Tintenbehälter eine untere Wand, eine obere Wand und Wände aufweist, die sich zwischen diesen erstrecken, und der Tintenbehälter als abnehmbar zu befestigende, einstückige Einheit mit einem Tintenzufuhranschluss in der unteren Wand gebildet ist und ein tintenaufnehmendes Element aufweist, das aus einem porösen Material gebildet ist, das mit Tinte getränkt ist, und der separate Tintenbehälter schwarze Tinte enthält.

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Revendications

1. Réservoir d'encre (2) destiné à transmettre une quantité convenable d'encre nécessaire à une tête d'imprimante matricielle, le réservoir d'encre ayant une paroi de fond, une paroi supérieure et des parois s'étendant entre elles, étant formé par une unité solidaire qui peut être montée de façon amovible sur une tête d'imprimante, et étant formé avec plusieurs tronçons de transmission d'encre délimités par les parois du réservoir d'encre et des parois de séparation placées entre les tronçons de transmission d'encre, chacun des tronçons de transmission d'encre ayant un canal de transmission d'encre (41) dans la paroi de fond du réservoir, le réservoir d'encre ayant un organe d'absorption d'encre formé d'un matériau poreux imprégné d'encre dans chacun des tronçons de transmission d'encre,

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les tronçons de transmission d'encre contenant des encres de couleurs différentes, et chaque tronçon de transmission d'encre possédant un trou de circulation d'air (42) qui communique avec l'air dans un espace formé entre l'organe d'absorption d'encre et au moins une paroi du tronçon de transmission d'encre, si bien que l'organe d'absorption d'encre est à une certaine distance de la paroi au moins du tronçon de transmission d'encre.

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2. Réservoir d'encre selon la revendication 1, caractérisé en ce que le tronçon de transmission d'encre au moins contient deux organes d'absorption d'encre (61, 62), les organes d'absorption d'encre (61, 62) ayant des surfaces respectives qui sont en contact direct l'une avec l'autre, le canal de transmission d'encre (41) étant disposé afin qu'il reçoive

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l'encre du second organe d'absorption d'encre (62), et le premier organe d'absorption d'encre (61) ayant des pores dont le diamètre moyen est supérieur à celui des pores du second organe d'absorption d'encre (62).

3. Réservoir d'encre selon la revendication 1, caractérisé en ce que l'organe d'absorption d'encre est comprimé au voisinage du canal de transmission d'encre (41).

4. Réservoir d'encre selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, caractérisé en ce que seule une partie en saillie, des arêtes ou une cloison (44, 47, 48, 51) de la face interne de la paroi au moins du tronçon de transmission d'encre sont au contact de l'organe d'absorption d'encre, si bien que la partie restante (40a, 40c, 45a, 45b, 45c, 50) de la paroi au moins est distante de l'organe d'absorption d'encre.

5. Système de transmission d'encre destiné à une tête d'imprimante matricielle, comprenant un réservoir d'encre selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, et

un réservoir supplémentaire séparé d'encre, le réservoir d'encre ayant une paroi inférieure, une paroi supérieure et des parois s'étendant entre elles, et étant sous forme d'une unité solidaire qui peut être montée de façon amovible, ayant un canal de transmission d'encre dans la paroi de fond et un organe d'absorption d'encre formé d'un matériau poreux imprégné d'encre, le réservoir séparé d'encre contenant de l'encre noire.

Fig. 1.

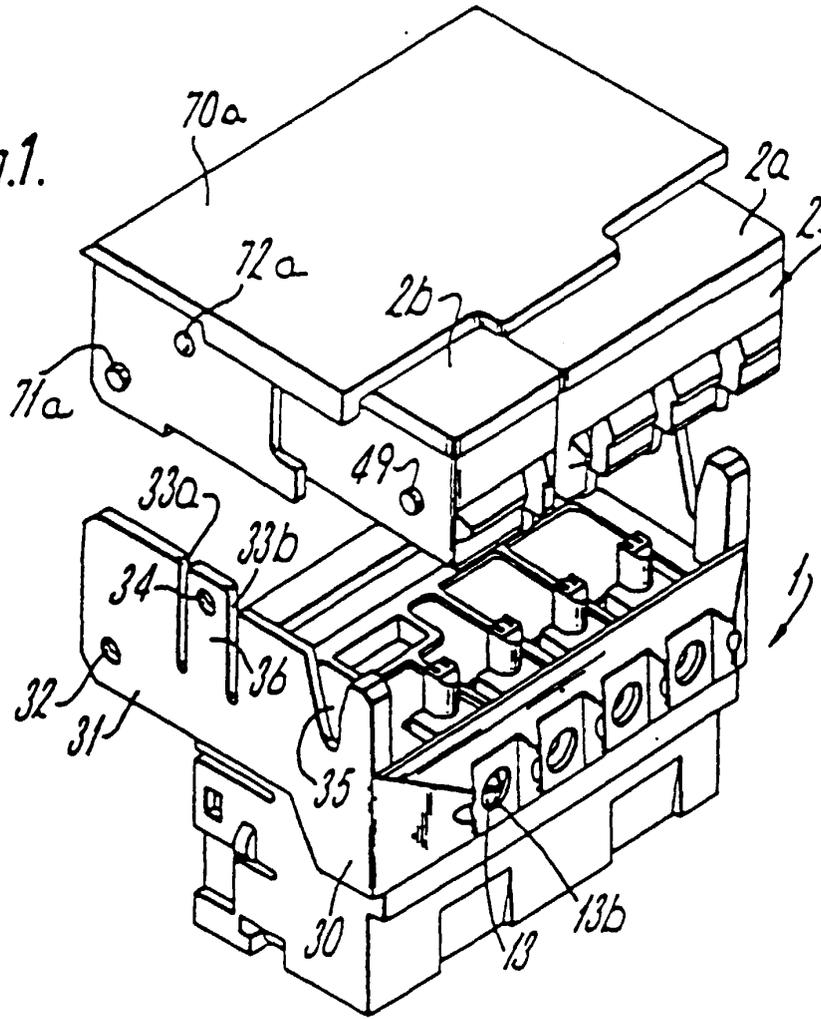
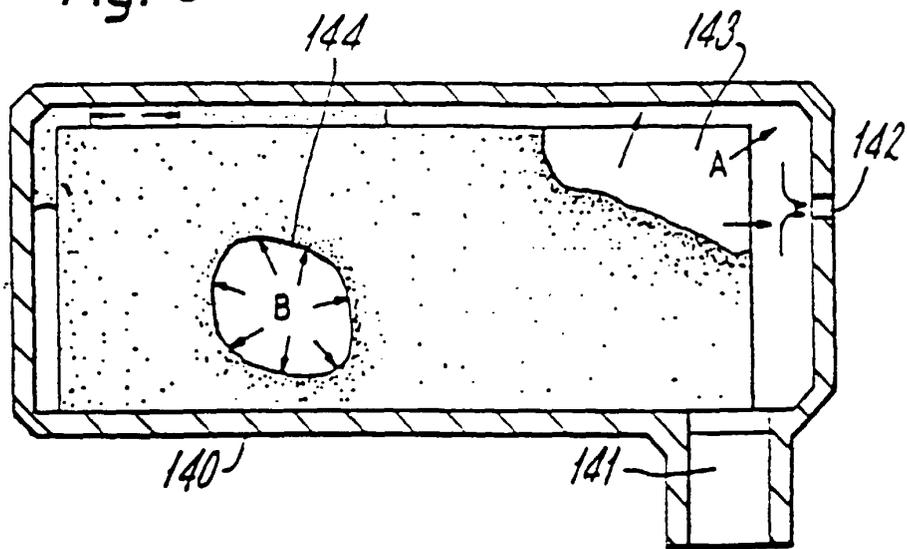
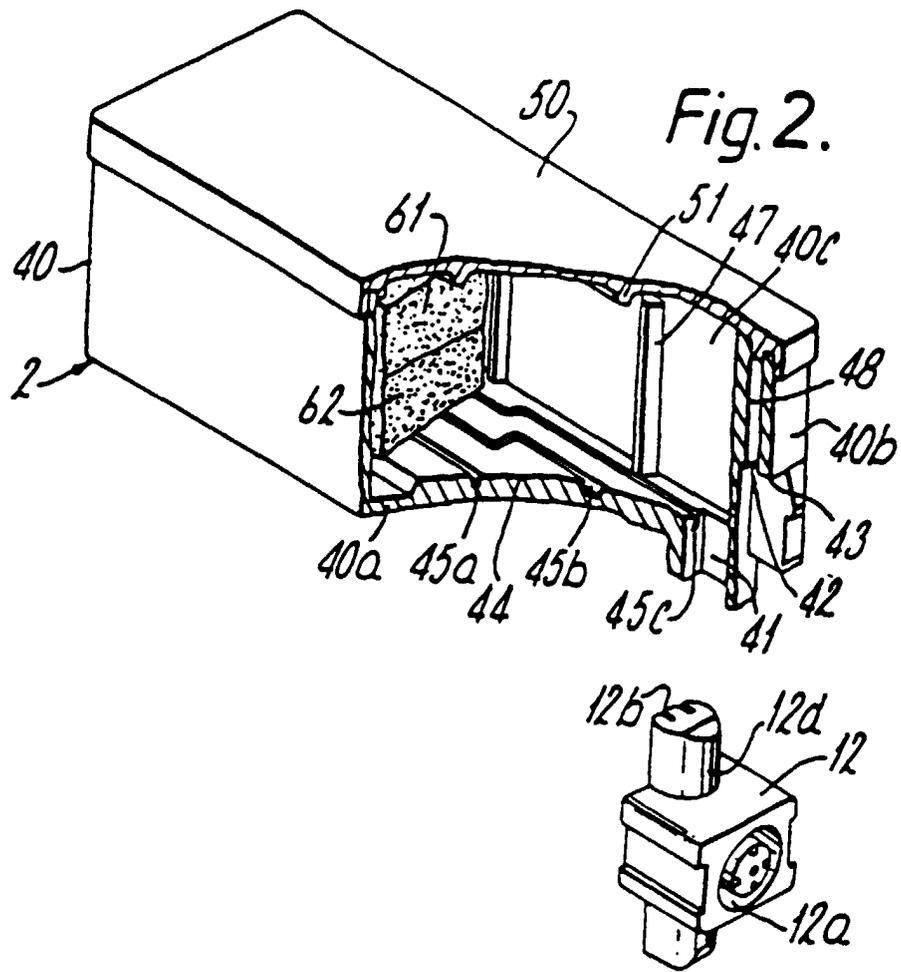
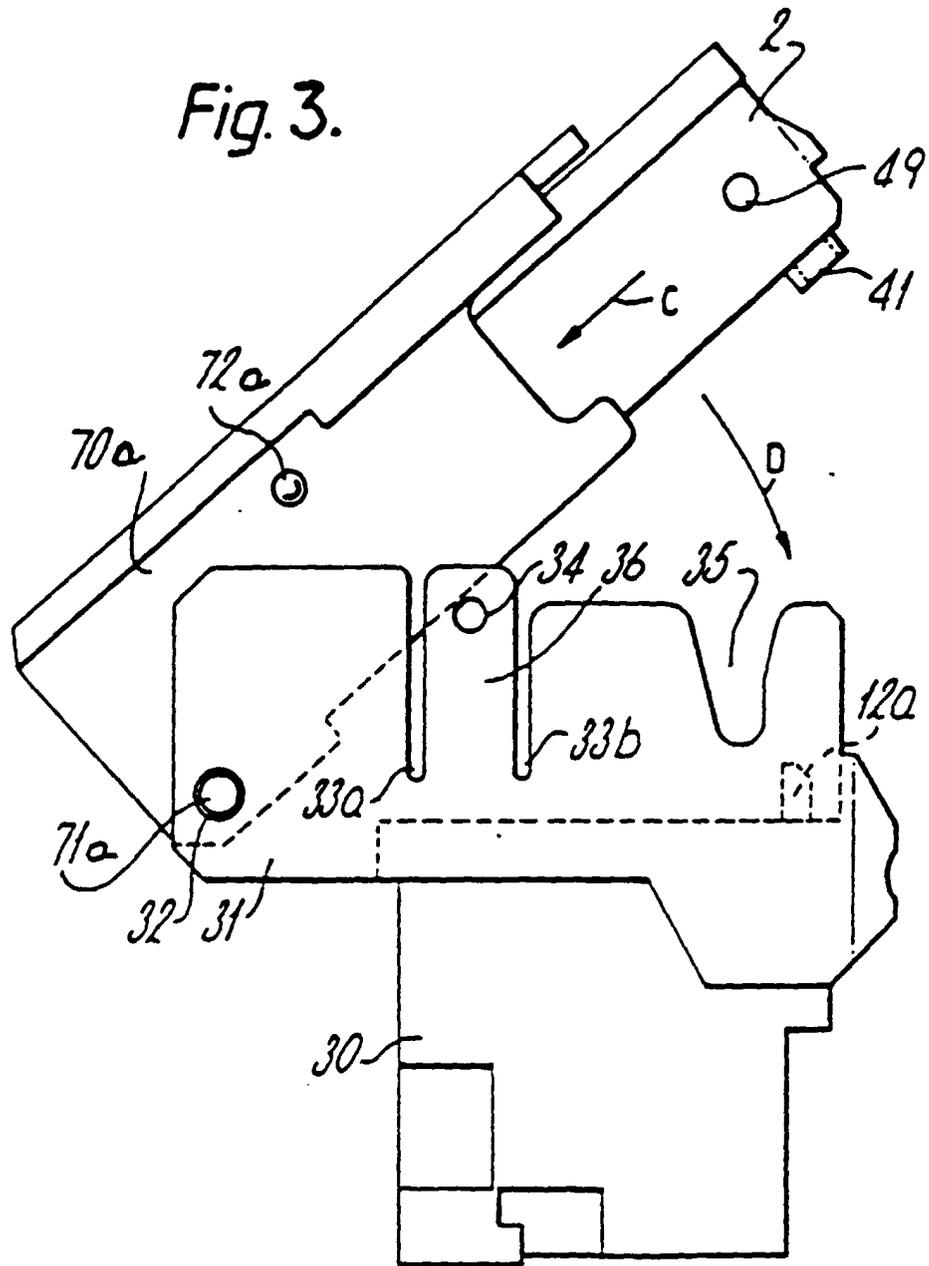
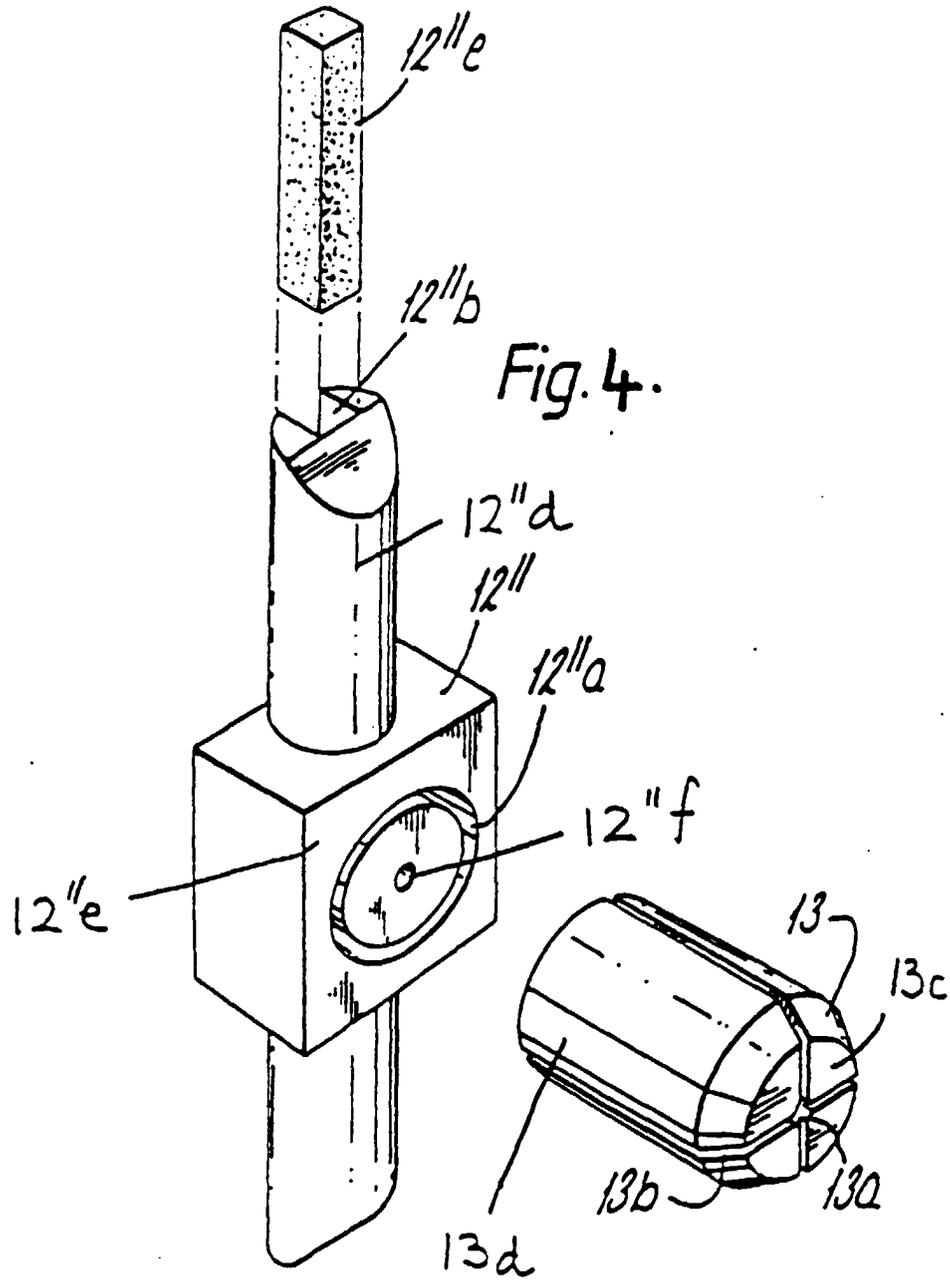


Fig. 6.









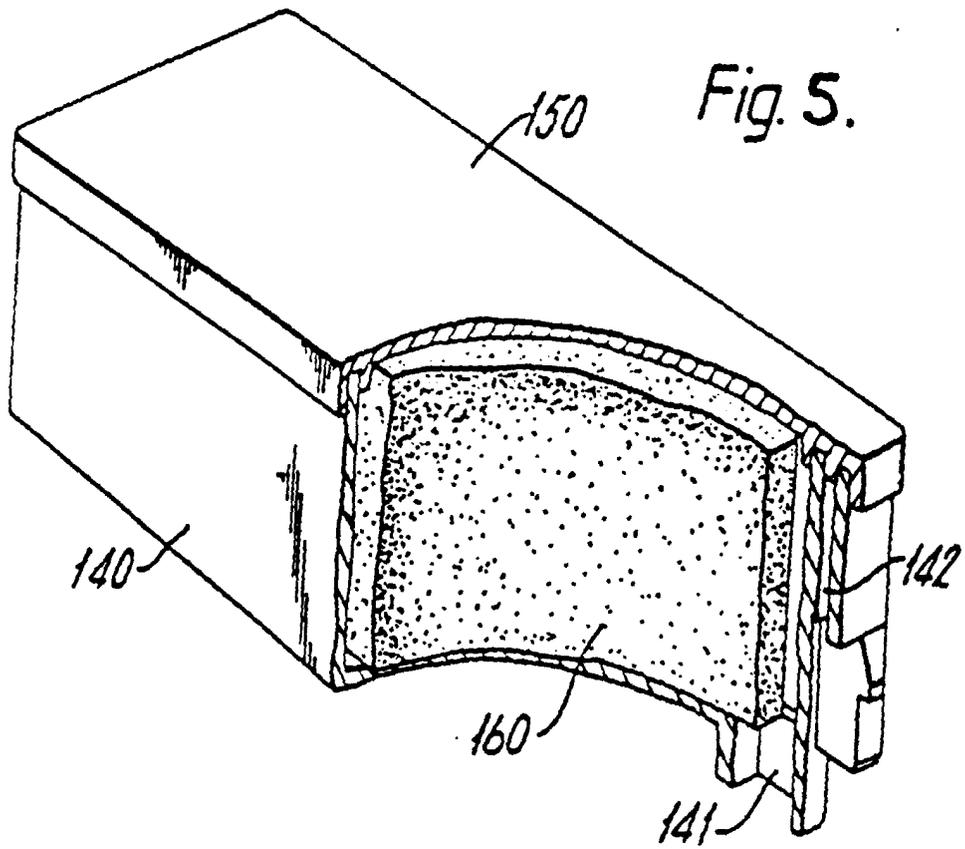


Fig. 7.

