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None

(58) Field of search
B6F

(54) Method of operating an ink jet apparatus to control dot size

(57) The volume of ink ejected from the nozzle 202 of an ink jet printing apparatus comprising a chamber 200 and transducer 204 during one cycle of operation for printing a dot upon a recording medium is controlled within that cycle of operation by operating the ink jet apparatus via the application of a pulse train T_1 to T_4 having a periodicity equivalent to the dominant resonant frequency of the ink jet apparatus. In this way each pulse of the pulse train causes an ink droplet of substantially predictable volume to be ejected at the nozzle 202. A given number of successive pulses during each printing cycle is applied to the ink jet apparatus for causing an equal number of ink droplets to be ejected for controlling the boldness of the dot being printed.

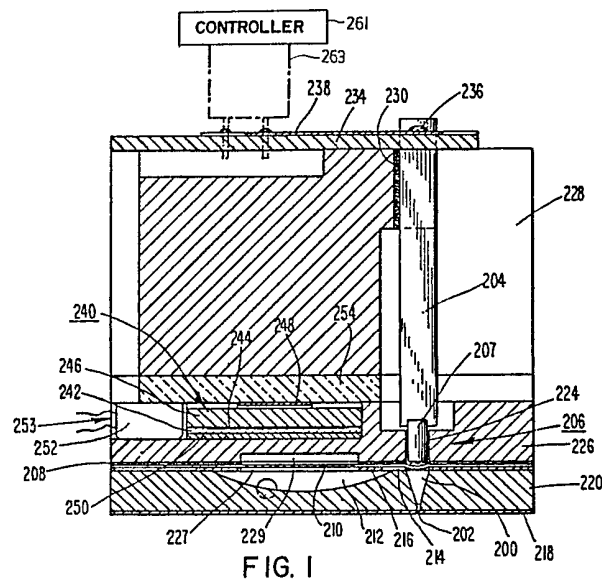


FIG. 1

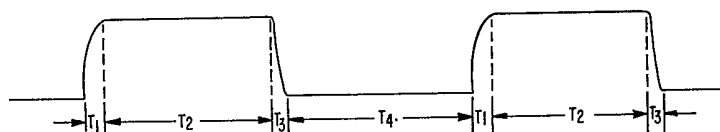


FIG. 4

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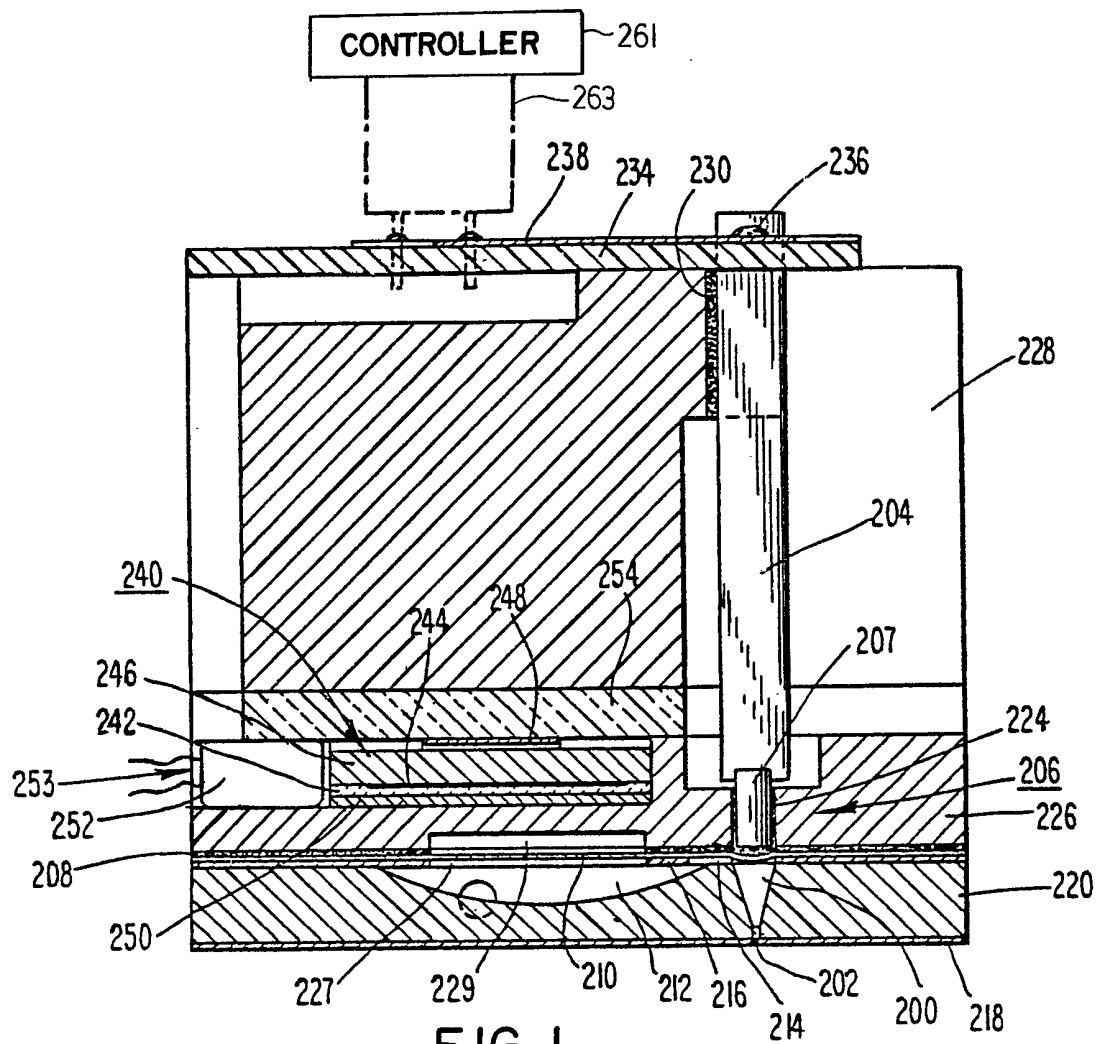


FIG. 1

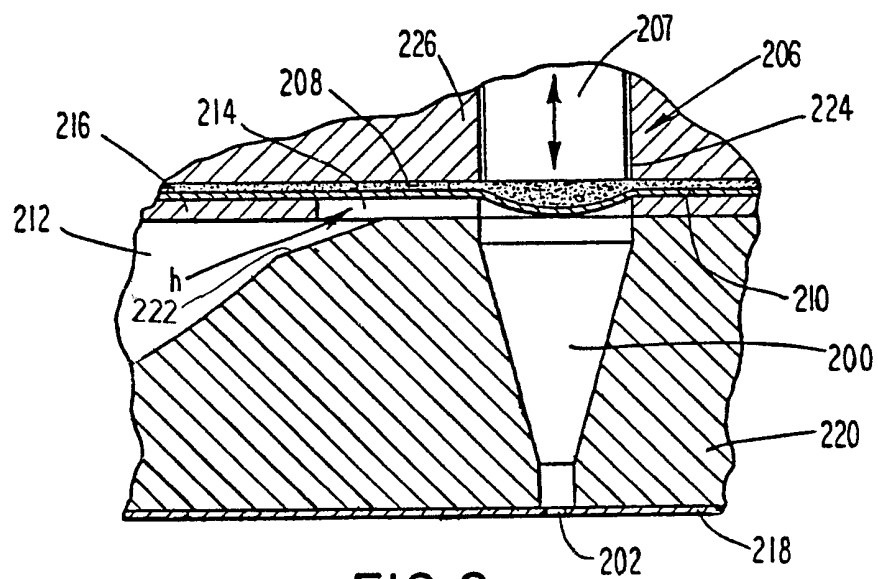


FIG. 2

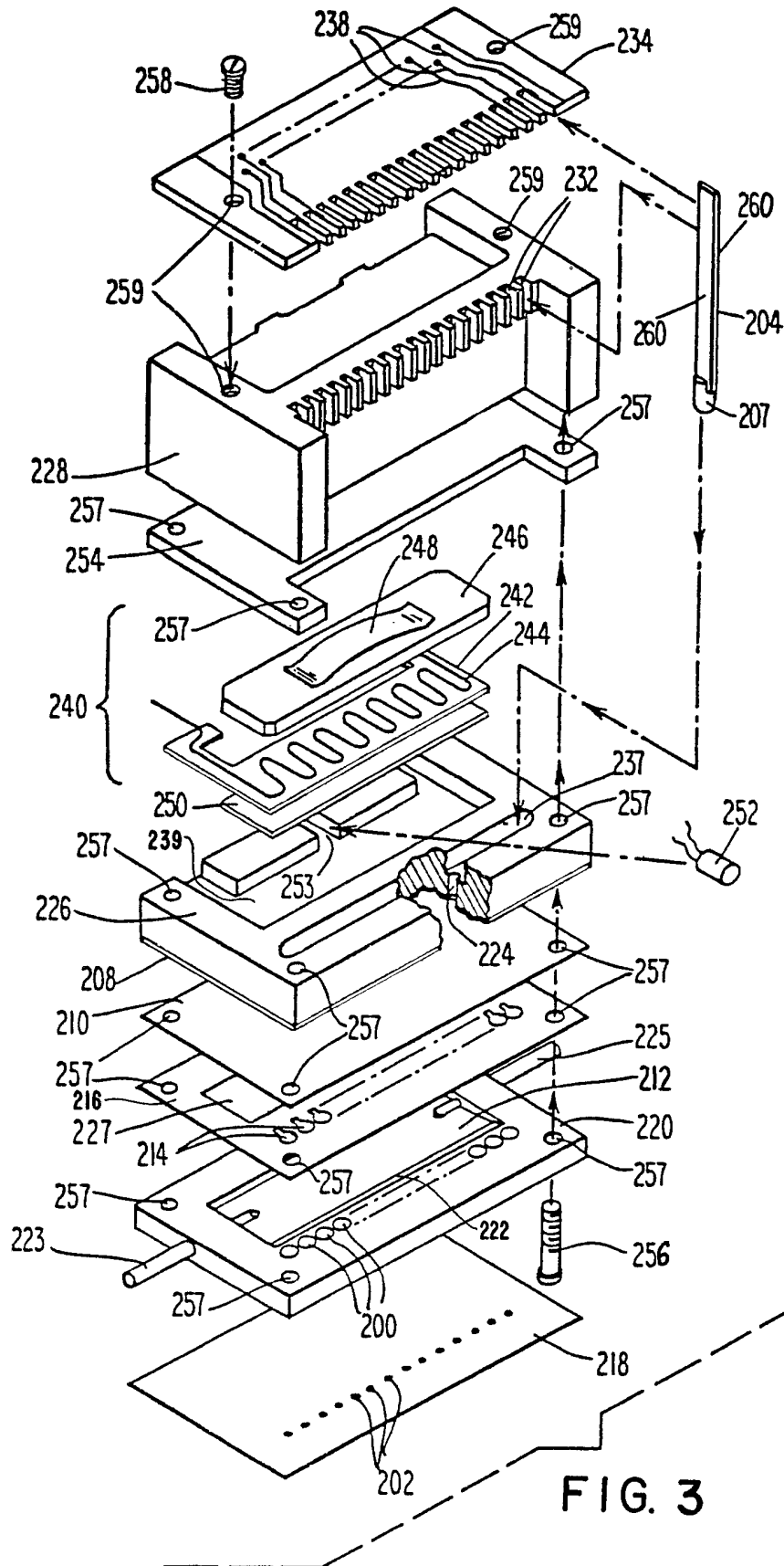


FIG. 3

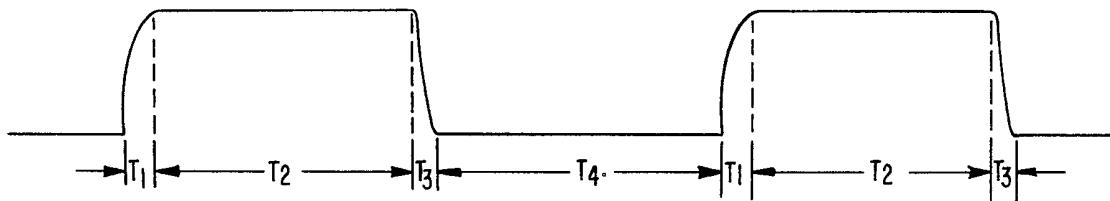


FIG. 4

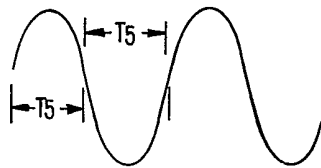


FIG. 5

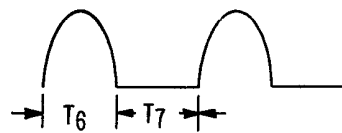


FIG. 6

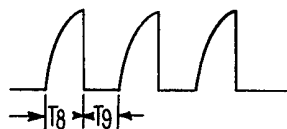


FIG. 7

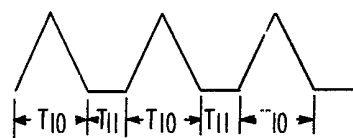


FIG. 8



FIG. 9

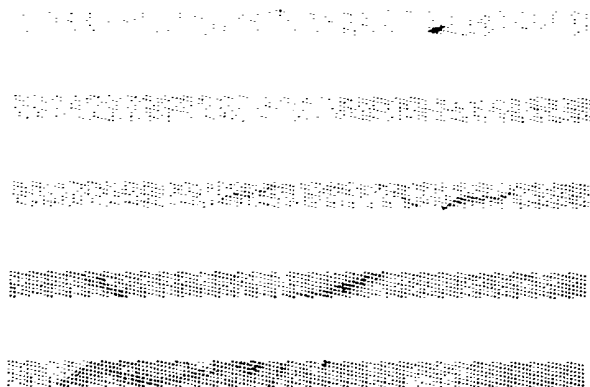


FIG. 10 (A)

FIG. 10 (B)

FIG. 10 (C)

FIG. 10 (D)

FIG. 10 (E)

FIG. 10 (F)

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
 abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
 1234567890!"#\$%&'()*=~/|{*+?<>

FIG. II (A)

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
 abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
 1234567890!"#\$%&'()*=~/|{*+?<>

FIG. II (B)

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
 abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
 1234567890!"#\$%&'()*=~/|{*+?<>

FIG. II (C)

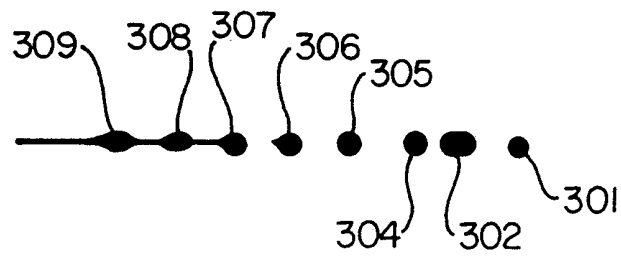


FIG. 12

SPECIFICATION

Method of operating an ink jet apparatus to control dot size

5 The field of the present invention relates generally to ink jet apparatus. and more specifically to a method for operating an ink jet apparatus in a resonant mode for providing high resolution printing. 5

The design of practical ink jet devices and apparatus for producing a single droplet of ink on demand is relatively new in the art. In prior drop-on-demand ink jet apparatus. the volume of each individual ink droplet is typically dependent upon the geometry of the ink jet apparatus. the type of ink used, and the magnitude of 10 a positive pressure developed within the ink chamber of the ink jet for ejecting an ink droplet from an associated orifice. The effective diameter and design of the orifice, the volume and configuration of the ink chamber associated with the orifice, the transducer design, and the method of coupling the transducer to the ink chamber, are other factors determining the volume of individual ink droplets ejected from the orifice. In any such ink jet apparatus high resolution imaging requires that relatively small or low volume ink droplets 15 be ejected from the apparatus. Typically, such smaller sized ink droplets are obtained by decreasing the diameter of the orifices of the ink jet device. However, it is difficult to fabricate small diameter jet orifices, and the operation of an ink jet device incorporating such small diameter orifices is typically plagued with orifice clogging problems (by dried ink, contaminants in the ink, paper dust, etc.), adverse effects of a high ratio of surface tension forces to inertial forces, poor aim, and so forth. 15

20 Many attempts have been made to control the printing density and resolution of printing with an ink jet printer. In U.S. Patent No. 3,977,007, issued on August 24, 1976, to J. A. Burry et al, shades of gray are reproduced in an ink jet printer by selectively adjusting by one the number of drops of ink deposited at a predetermined dot location in a dot matrix. In U.S. Patent No. 4,018,383, issued on April 19, 1977 to A. D. Paton et al, a method is taught for eliminating satellite droplets in continuous ink jet system. where upon 25 printing the method further provides for selectively eliminating or including the satellite droplets to control the density of the droplet streams. In a continuous ink jet apparatus disclosed in U.S. Patent No. 4,047,183, issued to H. H. Taub, on September 6, 1977, a laser is used to sense the frequency components of a continuous ink jet stream for controlling characteristics of a perturbation drive signal operating the apparatus, for providing the control over the formation and shape of the ink droplets comprising the ink 30 droplet stream.

In U.S. Patent No. 4,281,333, issued to M. Tsuzuki et al, on July 28 1981, the volume or size of ink droplets ejected from a drop-on-demand ink jet apparatus are controlled merely by varying the amplitude or power envelope of the drive signal waveform used to operate the ink jet apparatus. In U.S. Patent 4,337,470, issued to T. Furukawa, on June 29, 1982, the dot size produced by an ink jet printer is controlled by varying the 35 frequency of oscillation of a vibrator for vibrating ink in the ink head, for causing droplets of ink to be ejected, which droplets are electrostatically deflected onto or away from a receiving medium for controlling the density of printing. U.S. Patent No. 4,393,384, granted to E. L. Kyser on July 12, 1983, teaches a method for operating a drop-on-demand ink jet apparatus for controlling the volume and velocity of the ink droplets produced for ultimately controlling the quality of printing, whereby the control is obtained by controllably 40 and successively first reducing the volume of the associated ink chamber, then increasing the volume, then immediately reducing the volume to an amount less than the first volume reduction, followed by an increase in the volume of the ink chamber for ejecting the ink droplet. In U.S. Patent No. 4,493,388, issued to Y.

Matsuda et al, on July 12, 1983, a method of operating an ink jet device is disclosed, in which the pattern of the electrical signal applied to the transducer includes an interruption period longer than a predetermined 45 time period followed by the time periods of three successive electrical signals, at least one of the amplitude and width of the second one of the three electrical signals being enlarged relative to the other two, for preventing a reduction in the radius of the second ink droplet ejected after the interruption period. No disclosure is made in any of the preceding briefly described patents for operating an ink jet apparatus to excite certain resonances thereof, for providing control over the size and volume of the ejected ink droplets. 50

The present inventors discovered a method for operating an ink jet apparatus for controlling the dot size of ink printed upon a recording medium, comprising the steps of operating a transducer means for 55 synchronously exciting either one or a combination of fluidic and mechanical resonant frequencies of the ink jet apparatus for producing a dominant resonant frequency within the ink chamber and associated ink; permitting either one of one-cycle, or one subharmonic cycle, of the dominant resonant frequency to be produced, for substantially predictably controlling the volume of an ink droplet ejected from an orifice of the apparatus via the resultant pressure disturbance produced in the associated ink chamber; and successively 60 repeating the previous two steps a desired number of times in synchronism with the dominant resonant frequency, for producing a plurality of ink droplets within a time period permitting the droplets to merge while airborne or upon the recording medium. 60

In the drawing, wherein like items have common reference designations:

Figure 1 is a sectional view of an illustrated ink jet apparatus;

Figure 2 is an enlarged view of a portion of section of *Figure 1*;

Figure 3 is an exploded projectional or pictorial view of the ink jet apparatus, including the embodiments

65 shown in *Figures 1* and *2*;

65

Figure 4 shows the waveshape for electrical pulses of a preferred embodiment;

Figure 5 shows a sinusoidal waveshape for electrical drive signals of another embodiment of the invention;

Figure 6 shows a half-wave sinusoidal waveform for a third embodiment of the invention;

5 *Figure 7* shows a quarter-wave sinusoidal waveform for electrical pulses of a fourth embodiment of the invention;

Figure 8 shows a sawtooth waveform for a fifth embodiment of the invention;

Figure 9 shows a triangular waveform for electrical pulses of a sixth embodiment of the invention;

10 *Figure 10* shows printouts (A) through (F) obtained from the illustrative ink jet device using the method of the present invention; and

Figure 11 font printouts (A) through (C), respectively, illustrates typical printout density control obtainable from operating the illustrative ink jet device using the method of the present invention.

Figure 12 shows droplets in flight produced using the present method.

15 In Figures 1–3, an ink jet apparatus of U.S. Patent No. 4,459,601 granted July 10, 1984, for “Improved Ink Jet Method and Apparatus” is shown (the invention thereof is assigned to the assignee of the present invention), and incorporated herein by reference. The present invention was discovered during development of improved methods for operating the previously mentioned ink jet apparatus for obtaining high resolution printing. However, the present inventors believe that the various embodiments of their invention illustrated and claimed herein are applicable for use with a broad range of ink jet apparatus (especially drop-on-demand ink jet apparatus). Accordingly, the ink jet apparatus discussed herein is presented for purposes of illustration of the method of the present invention, and is not meant to be limiting. Also, only the basic mechanical features and operation of this apparatus are discussed in the following paragraphs.

20 With reference to Figures 1–3, the illustrative ink jet apparatus includes a chamber 200 having an orifice 202 for ejecting droplets of ink in response to the state of energization of a transducer 204 for each jet in an array of such jets (see Figure 3). The transducer 204 expands and contracts (in directions indicated by the arrows in Figure 2) along its axis of elongation, and the movement is coupled to the chamber 200 by coupling means 206 which includes a foot 207, a visco-elastic material 208 juxtaposed to the foot 207, and a diaphragm 210 which is reloaded to the position shown in Figures 1 and 2.

30 Ink flows into the chamber 200 from an unpressurized reservoir 212 through restricted inlet means provided by a restricted opening 214. The inlet 214 comprises an opening in a restrictor plate (see Figure 3). As shown in Figure 2, the reservoir 212 which is formed in a chamber plate 220 includes a tapered edge 222 leading into the inlet 214. As shown in Figure 3, the reservoir 212 is supplied with a feed tube 223 and a vent tube 225. The reservoir 212 is compliant by virtue of the diaphragm 210, which is in communication with the ink through a large opening 227 in the restrictor plate 216 which is juxtaposed to an area of relief 229 in the plate 226.

35 One extremity of each one of the transducers 204 is guided by the cooperation of a foot 207 with a hole 224 in a plate 226. As shown, the feet 207 are slideably retained within the holes 224. The other extremities of each one of the transducers 204 are compliantly mounted in a block 228 by means of a compliant or elastic material 230 located in slots 232 (see Figure 3) so as to provide support for the other extremities of the transducers 204. Electrical contact with the transducers 204 is also made in a compliant manner by means of a compliant printed circuit 234, which is electrically coupled by suitable means such as solder 236 to an electrode 260 of the transducers 204. Conductive patterns 238 are provided on the printed circuit 234.

40 The plate 226 (see Figures 1 and 3) includes holes 224 at the base of a slot 237 which receive the feet 207 of the transducers 204, as previously mentioned. The plate 226 also includes receptacle 239 for a heater sandwich 240, the latter including a heater element 242 with coils 244, a hold down plate 246, a spring 248 associated with the plate 246, and a support plate 250 located immediately beneath the heater 240. The slot 253 is for receiving a thermistor 252, the latter being used to provide monitoring of the temperature of the heater element 242. The entire heater 240 is maintained within the receptacle in the plate 226 by a cover plate 254.

50 As shown in Figure 3, the variously described components of the ink jet apparatus are held together by means of screws 256 which extend upwardly through openings 257, and screws 258 which extend downwardly through openings 259, the latter to hold a printed circuit board 234 in place on the plate 228. The dashed lines in Figure 1 depict connections 263 to the printed circuits 238 on the printed circuit board 234. The connections 263 connect a controller 261 to the ink jet apparatus, for controlling the operation of the latter.

55 In conventional operation of the ink jet apparatus, the controller 261 is programmed to at an appropriate time, via its connection to the printed circuits 238, apply a voltage to a selected one or ones of the hot electrodes 260 of the transducers 204. The applied voltage causes an electric field to be produced transverse to the axis of elongation of the selected transducers 204, causing the transducers 204 to contract along their elongated axis. When a particular transducer 204 so contracts upon energization, the portion of the diaphragm 210 located below the foot 207 of the transducer 204 moves in the direction of the contracting transducer 204, thereby effectively expanding the volume of the associated chamber 200. As the volume of the particular chamber 200 is so expanded, a negative pressure is initially created within the chamber, causing ink therein to tend to move away from the associated orifice 202, while simultaneously permitting

ink from the reservoir 212 to flow through the associated restricted opening or inlet 214 into the chamber 200. The amount of ink that flows into the chamber 200 during the refill is greater than the amount that flows back out through the restrictor 214 during firing. The time between refill and fire is not varied during operation of the jet thus providing a "fill before fire" cycle. Shortly thereafter, the controller 261 is

5 programmed to remove the voltage or drive signal from the particular one or ones of the selected transducers 204, causing the transducer 204 or transducers 204 to very rapidly expand along their elongated axis, whereby via the visco-elastic material 208, and the feet 207, the transducers 204 push against the rest of the diaphragm 210 beneath them, using a rapid contraction or reduction of the volume of the associated chamber or chambers 200. In turn, this rapid reduction in the volume of the associated chambers 200, 10 creates a pressure pulse or positive pressure disturbance within the chambers 200, causing an ink droplet to be ejected from the associated orifices 202. Note that when a selected transducer 204 is so energized, it both contracts or reduces its length and increases its thickness. However, the increase in thickness is of no consequence to the illustrated ink jet apparatus, in that the changes in length of the transducer control the operation of the individual ink jets of the array. Also note, that with present technology, by energizing the 15 transducers for contraction along their elongated axis, accelerated aging of the transducers 204 is avoided, and in extreme cases, depolarization is also avoided. 15

As previously mentioned, the present inventors recognized that it is known that droplet size produced by an impulse ink jet printer is closely coupled to the orifice size of the associated ink jet device, and that only small variations in droplet size can generally be produced by varying the drive voltage amplitude or 20 waveform, for example. They further recognized that for high quality half-tone printing, the droplet size must be controllable over a wide range. They also recognized that for certain inks, which do not spread widely on paper, such as a wax base inks, for example, it is necessary to produce larger ink droplets for obtaining desired print dot diameters than can be readily achieved by the present methods of operating ink jet apparatus. 20

25 In operating the illustrative ink jet device previously described herein, the present inventors discovered that by synchronously exciting either one or a combination of the fluidic and mechanical resonant frequencies of the ink jet apparatus for producing a dominant resonant frequency disturbance within the associated ink chamber and ink, permitting either one of one-cycle, or one subharmonic cycle of the dominant resonant frequency to be produced, that the volume of ink droplets ejected is controllable. They 30 further discovered that by repeating this operation in an iterative or successive manner, with each repetition cycle being in synchronism with the dominant resonant frequency of the ink jet apparatus, a plurality of ink droplets can be ejected within a time period permitting the droplets to merge while airborne or upon the recording medium, thereby permitting substantial control over the resultant dot size upon the recording medium relative to the dot size obtained from a single droplet of ink. The resultant dot size is 35 dependent upon the number of times within a given time period that the inventive method of operation is repeated. Figure 12 shows nine droplets 301—309 in flight for producing a dot on a recording medium using the method of the present invention. 35

The present inventors further discovered that for the illustrative ink jet device of this example, that the Helmholtz resonant frequency is the dominant resonant frequency of the subject ink jet device. Other ink jet 40 apparatus, which may also be operated using the method of the present invention, may have some other resonant frequency other than the Helmholtz as the dominant resonant frequency. For the purposes of further describing and illustrating the method of operation of the subject invention, it is assumed that the Helmholtz resonant frequency is the dominant resonant frequency, but such assumption is not meant to be limiting or restrictive as to the scope and use of the present invention. 45

45 The present method is a multipulse method of operating an ink jet apparatus, utilizing the dominant resonant frequency of the ink jet device to produce droplets of ink of controllable volume through pulsation of the transducer 204 (in this example) at a repetition rate of the dominant resonant frequency using either a single, or a plurality of a pulses at the dominant resonant frequency, dependent upon the dot size required. 50 Where the Helmholtz frequency is the dominant frequency, this frequency results from an interaction of the ink chamber 200 (in this example) compliance, and the ink or fluid inertance expressed by the formula: 50

$$F_H = (1/2\pi) (1/\sqrt{LC})$$

55 where C equals the ink chamber compliance, L is equal to the inertance and 1/L equals [1/L orifice + 1/L restrictor 214 (for example)]. 55

Through laboratory test and analysis, it was determined that the illustrative ink jet apparatus has a Helmholtz frequency of approximately 30 kHz. In reference to Figure 4, the substantially rectangular or square wave pulses shown were used to operate the illustrative ink jet device in accordance with the method 60 of the present invention. The pulse characteristics for this particular waveform found to provide substantial control over the size of the ejected ink droplet for the various time periods shown were discovered to be $T_1 = 1.0$ microsecond pulse time, $T_2 = 13.0$ microseconds pulse time, $T_3 = 1.0$ microsecond fall time, and the dead time $T_4 = 15.0$ microseconds, thereby providing a pulse repetition frequency close to the 30 kHz Helmholtz dominant resonant frequency of the illustrative device. You will note that the dead time T_4 , in this example, is 65 required to lock the drive signal applied to a transducer 204 in phase with the natural oscillation of the ink 65

fluid contained within the ink chamber 200. The inventors determined that by applying two pulses as shown in Figure 4 to a transducer 204, that the volume of the ultimate ink droplet ejected was approximately twice the volume obtained in using a single one of the pulses over the same period of time that the two pulses were applied. It was further determined that the droplet volume appeared to increase linearly in direct

5 correspondence with the number of such pulses applied to the transducer 204. By applying two or more pulses of appropriate amplitude having the waveshapes as shown in Figure 4 and characteristics as previously described, it was further determined that this multipulsing method resulted in a merging of the ink droplets in flight, or upon striking the recording medium, resulting in an increased dot size upon the recording medium compared to using a single pulse for producing such a dot upon the medium.

10 Note that the waveform of Figure 4, and the waveforms of Figures 5—9, to be described later, can be obtained under laboratory testing conditions from a commercial waveform generator. However, in a practical device, controller 261, for example, must be specifically designed or programmed to produce the desired waveforms and number of pulses required for producing a given size dot on a recording medium.

Tests conducted by the inventors demonstrated that the illustrative device, having a Helmholtz frequency of 30 kHz, as previously mentioned, is operable using any combination of pulse with T_2 and dead time T_4 ranging from 8.0 microseconds to 16.0 microseconds, with the rise and fall times T_1 , T_3 , respectively, set at one microsecond, for example. The lower limit of this range is determined by the reaction time of the transducer(s) 204, whereas the upper limit of this range is determined by the ink jet device configuration limiting the effectiveness of driving or operating the device at or near its Helmholtz frequency. The complexity of the electronic design of the controller 261 is reduced when the waveform of the driving pulses such as in Figure 4 are substantially as shown with the total pulse width ($T_1 + T_2 + T_3$) and dead time T_4 being substantially equal in duration. Also, optimum operation of the illustrative ink jet apparatus was obtained when the total periodicity of the pulse train ($T_1 + T_2 + T_3 + T_4$) is made substantially equal to the reciprocal of the dominant resonant frequency, in this example $1/F_H$. It was further determined that the limitations on the reaction time of the transducer 204, coupled with the relatively high frequency of the dominant resonant frequency mode of driving or operating the ink jet apparatus using the multipulse method of this invention, that many other different waveshapes other than those of Figure 4, but having similar periodicity can be used. For example, other waveshapes found to give satisfactory control over the dot size using the method of the present invention included a sinewave, a half-sinewave, a quarter-sinewave, a sawtooth waveform and a triangular waveform, as shown in Figures 5—9 respectively. In using such alternative waveforms to operate the illustrative device, as previously mentioned, the 30 kHz Helmholtz frequency of the device was determined to be the dominant frequency. Accordingly, for the sinusoidal waveform of Figure 5, $1/2 T_5$ can be substantially made equal to 30 kHz. Similarly, for the half-wave sinusoidal waveform of Figure 6, the pulse time T_6 and dead time T_7 should equal about 15 microseconds. Similar comments can be made for the pulse times T_8 , T_{10} , T_{12} , of Figures 7—9 respectively, and of the dead time T_9 , T_{11} and T_{13} , of Figures 7—9, respectively.

From the various pulse shapes or waveforms tested, it was discovered that the rectangular or square waveform, due apparently to having fast rise and fall times, can be utilized at a much lower pulse voltage amplitude than any other waveforms tested such as those of Figures 5—9, for example. In fact, it was determined that the quarter-wave sinusoidal waveform of Figure 7 required pulses of 20% greater amplitude than the substantially square or rectangular pulses of Figure 4 for obtaining equivalent printing operation from the illustrated ink jet device. Also, as previously mentioned, the waveform of Figure 4 generally is much easier to provide electronically relative to the other waveforms of Figures 5—9, and yet other different waveforms.

It was further discovered in testing the method of the present invention and operating the illustrative ink jet device, that due to the dominance of the Helmholtz frequency in the device tested, that the multipulsing method of the present invention can also be provided by basing the periodicity of the driving pulses upon subharmonic cycles of the Helmholtz frequency. It is believed that the same result would be obtained for the dominant resonant frequency of some other ink jet device, had it been tested using the method of the present invention. However, using the example of a 30 kHz Helmholtz dominant frequency in a particular ink jet apparatus, a subharmonic frequency would result in drive pulse widths which would be very large, causing an undesirable reduction in the usable print frequency of the particular device or ink jet apparatus. Accordingly, the present inventors tested an ink jet apparatus similar to the illustrative device but having a smaller ink chamber 200 (relatively lower compliance) for providing a Helmholtz resonant frequency of about 100 kHz. The method of the present invention operated this device with satisfactory printing using multipulses having a 30 microsecond periodicity, corresponding to the third subharmonic of the 100 kHz Helmholtz dominant resonant frequency. Multipulses having a periodicity made subharmonic to 100 kHz, for example of 20 kHz were tested, but performance at this subharmonic level was found to be relatively poor.

In Figure 10, bands of successive dots were printed using a successively higher number of multipulses for printing each dot in the bands shown in views (A) through print (F), respectively. The multipulses used in producing the bands of dots in Figure 10 were quarter-wave sinusoids as shown in Figure 7, with pulse times T_8 and dead times T_9 each of 15 microseconds. The voltage amplitude of the pulses was held constant at about 33 volts. In the band of dots of view (A) only one such pulse was used for obtaining the dots shown.

The dots of the band shown in view (B) were produced over the same cycle time as those in view (A) but two

multipulses were used for producing each dot of the former rather than one. Similarly, the dots of bands shown in views (C) through (F) were produced using 3, 4, 5 and 6 multipulses, respectively, through an equivalent cycle of time for printing each dot. Accordingly, as would be expected, the bands of view (A) through (F) are successively bolder because of the successively greater dot size obtained via the multipulsing method of the present invention.

Similar multipulses were used in producing the font sets of successively greater boldness in views (A) through (C) of Figure 11. The characters printed in view (A) required one drive pulse to produce each dot forming a given character, whereas two pulses were used for producing each one of the individual dots of the font of view (B), and three pulses were used in producing each individual dot forming the font characters of view (C).

In summation of the operation of the present invention, in operating an ink jet printing device to produce a printed dot upon a recording medium, a given period of time dependent upon the ink jet printing system is allotted for providing the ink droplet or droplets to print the dot on the recording medium. The boldness of a given dot can be controlled by controlling the volume of ink or number of ink droplets ejected from the ink jet device over the allotted time for producing that dot. The present invention provides a method of operating an ink jet device using one or a multiple number of drive pulses for operating the device over a given dot production time for producing ink droplets, each of a known volume of ink, by carefully controlling the shape and periodicity of the drive pulses utilized, whereby the periodicity of the drive pulses utilized is made substantially equivalent to the dominant resonant frequency of the ink jet device.

The controller 261 can be provided by hardwired logic, or by microprocessor programmed for providing the necessary control functions, or by some combination of the two, for example. Note that a Wavetek Model 175 waveshape generator, manufactured by Wavetek, San Diego, California was used by the present inventors to obtain the waveforms shown in Figures 1-9. In a practical system, a controller 261 would typically be designed for providing the necessary waveforms and functions, as previously mentioned, for each particular application.

Although particular embodiments of the present inventive method for operating an ink jet apparatus have been disclosed, other embodiments which fall within the true spirit and scope of the appended claims may occur to those of ordinary skill in the art.

CLAIMS

1. A method for operating an ink jet apparatus for controlling the dot size of ink printed upon a recording medium, said ink jet apparatus including transducer means operable for producing a positive pressure disturbance within an associated ink chamber filled with ink, for ejecting an ink droplet from an associated orifice, the method comprising the steps of:

(1) operating said transducer means for synchronously exciting either one or a combination of fluid or mechanical resonant frequencies of said ink jet apparatus for producing a dominant resonant frequency within said ink chamber and associated ink; and

(2) permitting either one of one-cycle, or one subharmonic cycle of said dominant resonant frequency to be produced, for substantially predictably controlling the volume of an ink droplet ejected from said orifice via the resultant pressure disturbance produced in said chamber.

2. The method of claim 1, further including the steps of successively repeating steps (1) and (2) a desired number of times, in synchronism with said dominant resonant frequency, for producing a plurality of ink droplets within a time period permitting said droplets to merge while airborne or upon the recording medium, for controllably increasing the resultant dot size upon said recording medium relative to the dot size obtained from a single droplet of ink.

3. The method of claims 1 or 2, wherein said transducer means is responsive to an electrical signal for producing said pressure disturbance, whereby step (1) further includes the steps of:

making the period of said electrical signal substantially equal to either one of the period of the Helmholtz resonant frequency, or the period of a subharmonic of said Helmholtz frequency; and applying said electrical signal to said transducer.

4. The method of claim 3, further including the step of shaping said electrical signal to be substantially a pulse having an exponential leading edge, and a step-like trailing edge.

5. The method of claim 2, wherein said transducer means is responsive to an electrical signal for producing said pressure disturbance, whereby step 1 further includes the steps of:

shaping said electrical signal substantially as either one of a square wave, a rectangular wave, a triangular wave, a half-wave sinusoidal waveform, a full-wave sinusoidal waveform, a quarter-wave sinusoidal waveform, less than a quarter-wave sinusoidal waveform, or a pulse having an exponential leading edge and a step-like trailing edge; and applying said electrical signal to said transducer.

6. The method of claim 5, further including the step of making the period of said electrical signal substantially equal to either one or a combination of the period(s) of selected fluidic and mechanical resonant frequencies of said ink jet apparatus.

7. The method of claim 6, further including the step of selectively gating said electrical signal "on" and "off" for controlling the dot size of each individual ink droplet.

8. The method of claim 7, wherein the period of said electrical signal is made substantially equal to either one of the period of the Helmholtz resonant frequency of said ink jet apparatus, or the period of a subharmonic of said Helmholtz frequency.

9. A method as claimed in claim 1 and substantially as herein described, with or without reference to the
5 accompanying drawings.

5

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