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(54) **PRINTHEAD-CARRIAGE ALIGNMENT AND ELECTRICAL INTERCONNECT LOCK-IN MECHANISM**

(75) Inventors: **David W. Pinkernell**; **Larry A. Jackson**; **J. Paul Harmon**; **Steve O. Rasmussen**, all of Vancouver, WA (US)

(73) Assignee: **Hewlett-Packard Company**, Palo Alto, CA (US)

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Appl. No.: **07/275,159**
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U.S. Applications:
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(63) Continuation of application No. 07/113,101, filed on Oct. 23, 1987, now abandoned.

(51) **Int. Cl.**[7] **B41J 2/14**; B41J 2/15; G01D 15/16

(52) **U.S. Cl.** ..... **347/50**; 347/87; 347/20; 347/49; 400/175; 400/352; 346/139 R

(58) **Field of Search** ..... 347/50, 20, 49, 347/87; 346/139 R; 400/175, 352

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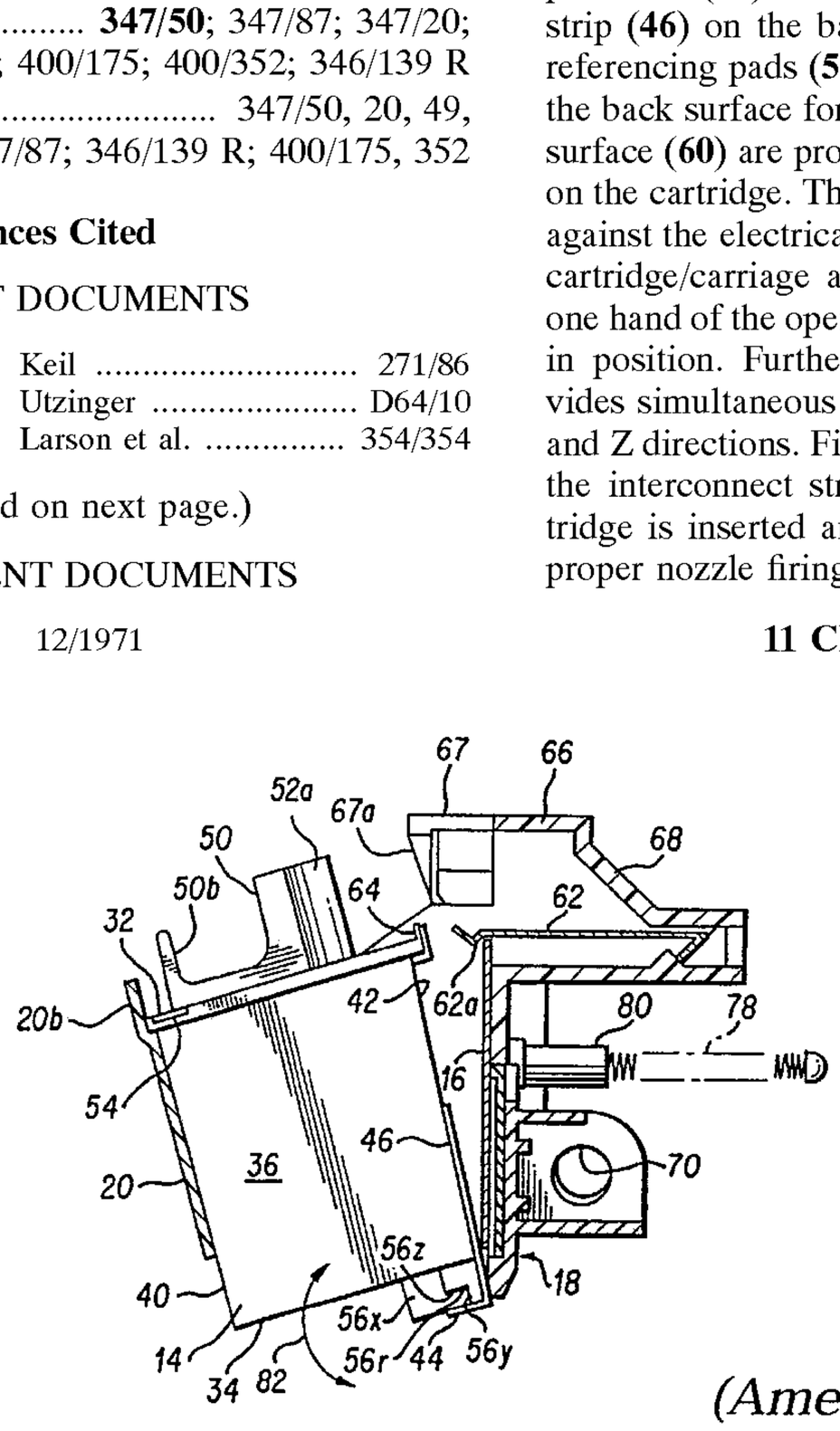
Primary Examiner—Huan Tran
(74) *Attorney, Agent, or Firm*—Pennie & Edmonds LLP

(57) **ABSTRACT**

A printhead cartridge and carriage assembly **(10)** is provided comprising: a carriage **(12)**; a snap-spring **(62)** for securing a printing cartridge **(14)** in postion on the carriage; and an interconnect strip **(16)** for supplying electrical signals to the cartridge, including a force loading spring pad **(24)** for urging a portion of the interconnect strip against a portion of the cartridge. The cartridge has top **(32)**, bottom **(34)**, sides **(36, 38)**, front **(40)** and rear **(42)** surfaces and includes a printhead **(44)** on the bottom surface, an electrical contact strip **(46)** on the back surface connected to the printhead, referencing pads **(56)** on the side surface, and a lip **(64)** on the back surface for accepting the snap-spring. Referencing surface **(60)** are provided for receiving the referencing pads on the cartridge. The spring pad urges the interconnect strip against the electrical contact of the cartridge. The printhead cartridge/carriage assembly of the invention requires only one hand of the operator to both insert and lock the cartridge in position. Further, the cartridge/carriage assembly provides simultaneous alignment of the printhead in the X, Y, and Z directions. Finally, contact between the printhead and the interconnect strip is reliably made each time the cartridge is inserted and locked in position, thereby ensuring proper nozzle firing each time.

11 Claims, 5 Drawing Sheets



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An actual Think–Jet flex cable.

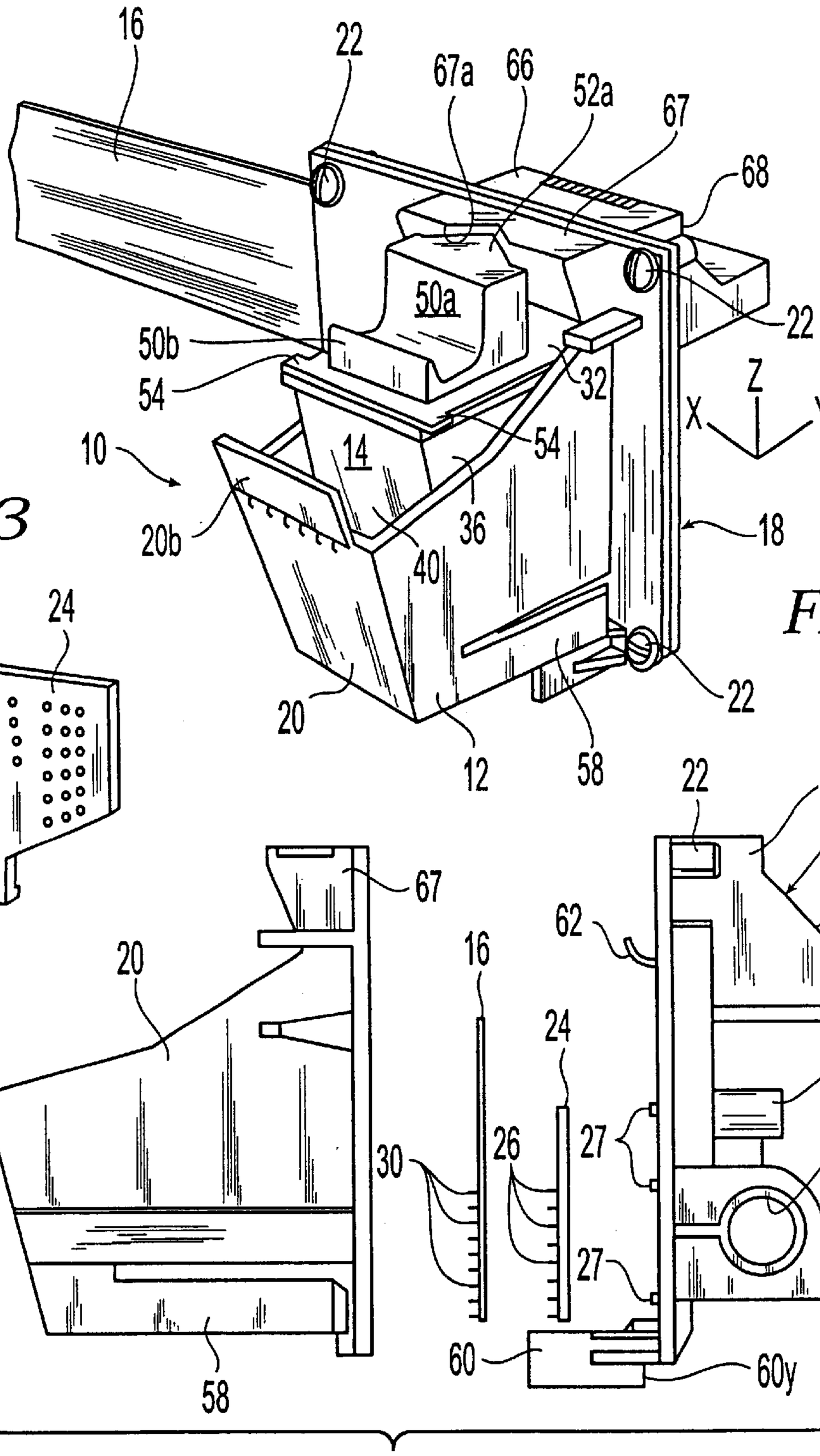
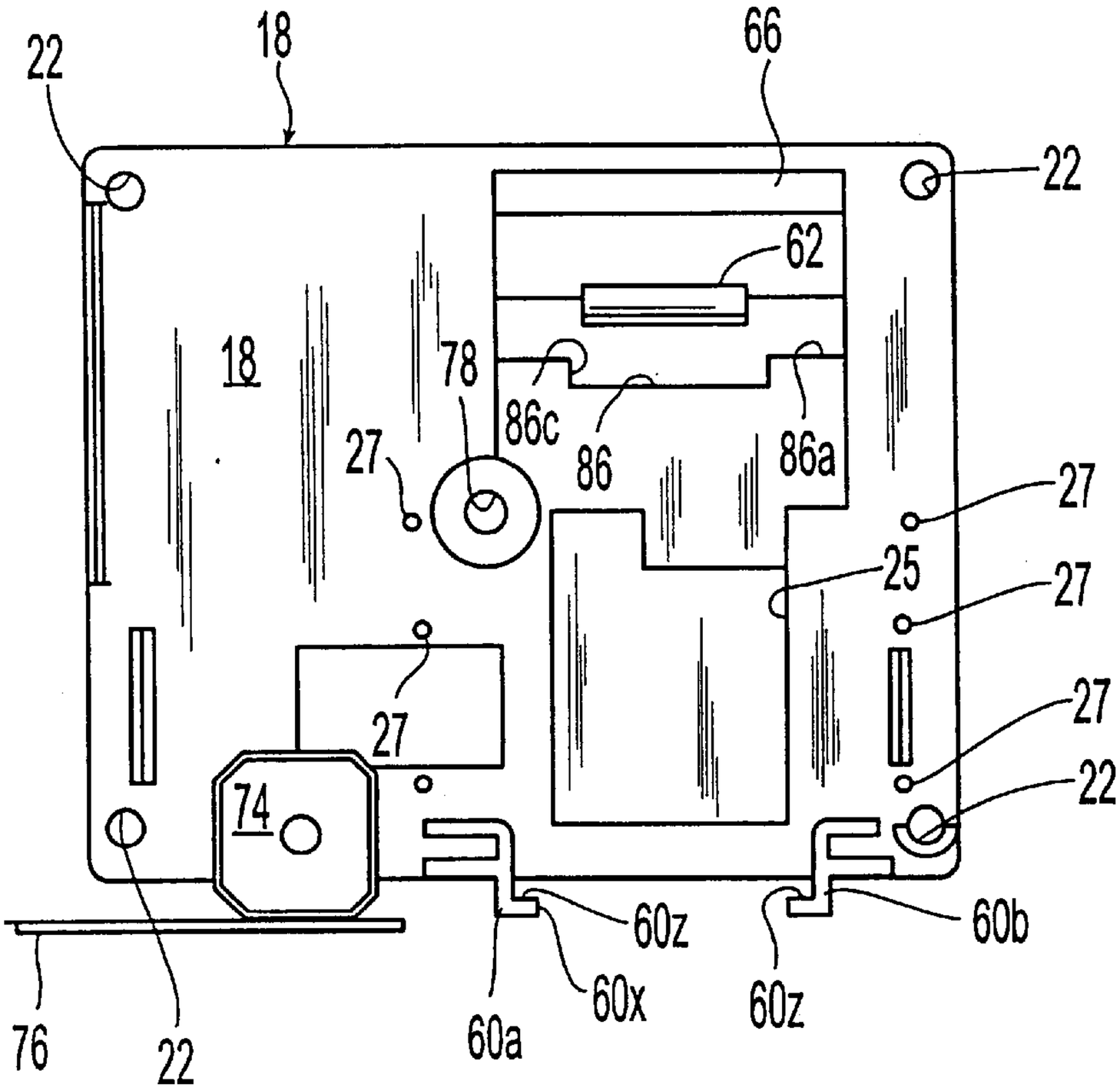


Fig. 1

Fig. 2

Fig. 3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86c
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86a
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74
60z
60b
76
22
60a
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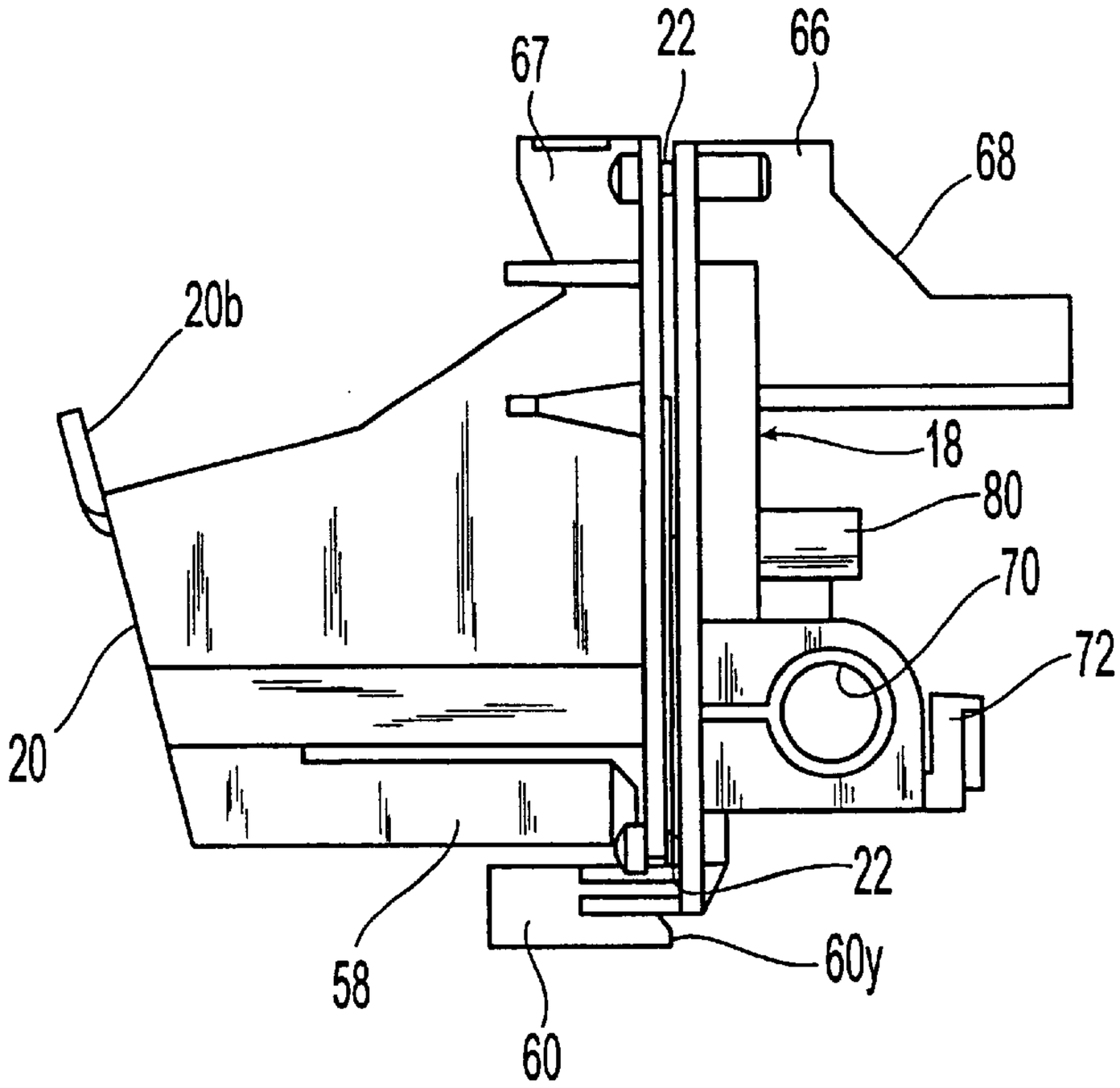
60z

Fig. 4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20b
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80
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72
20
22
58
60
60y

Fig. 5

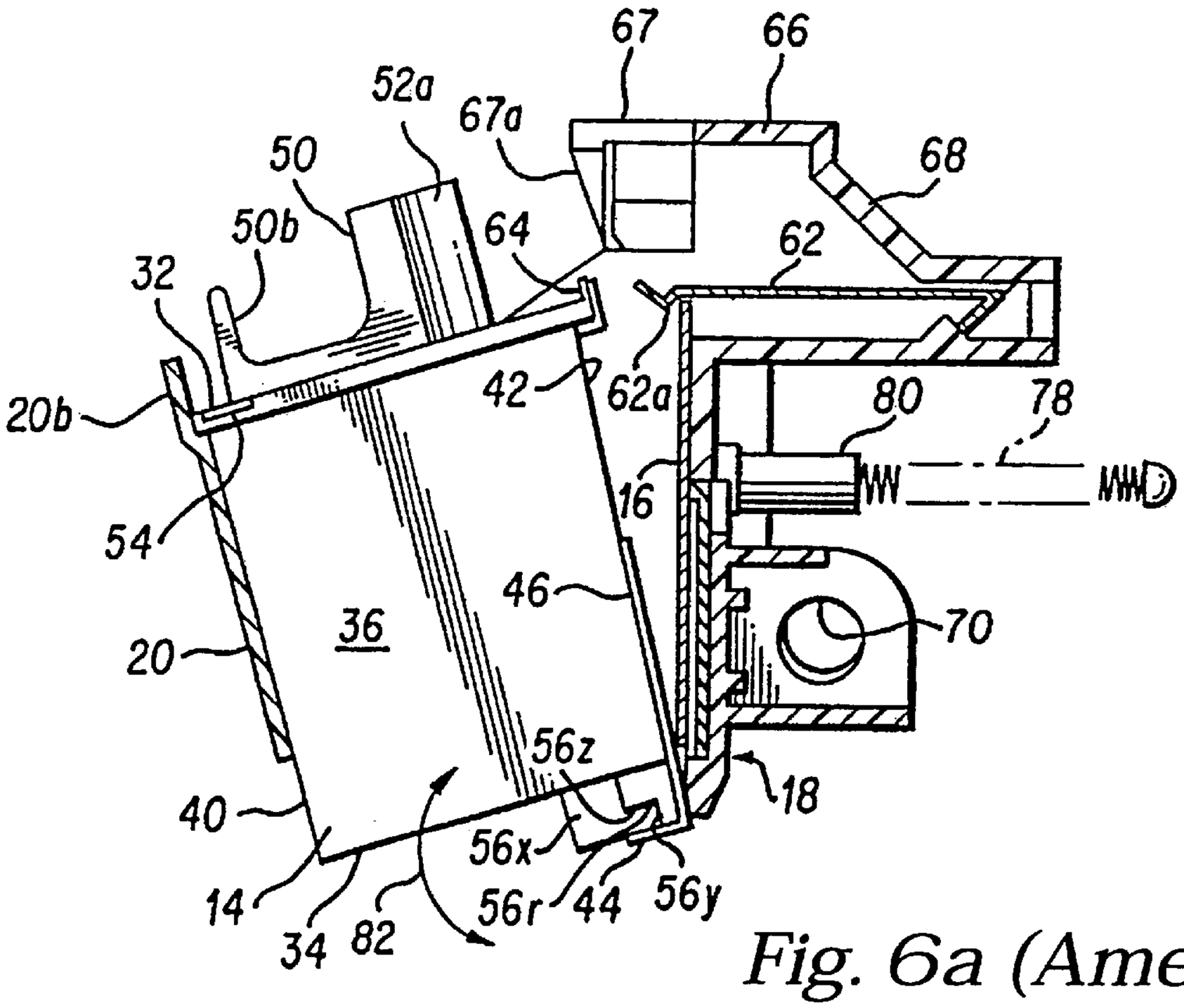


Fig. 6a (Amended)

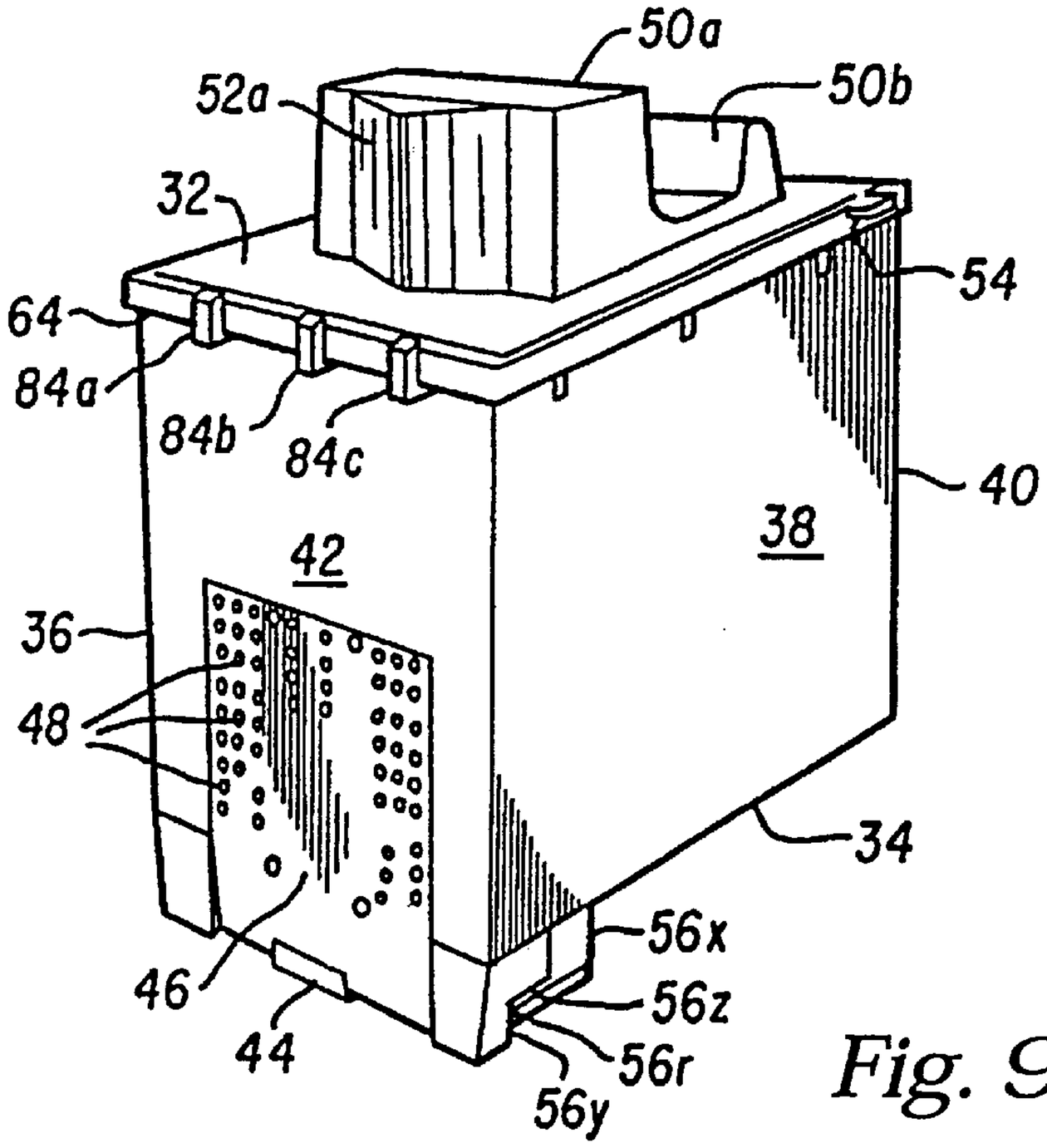
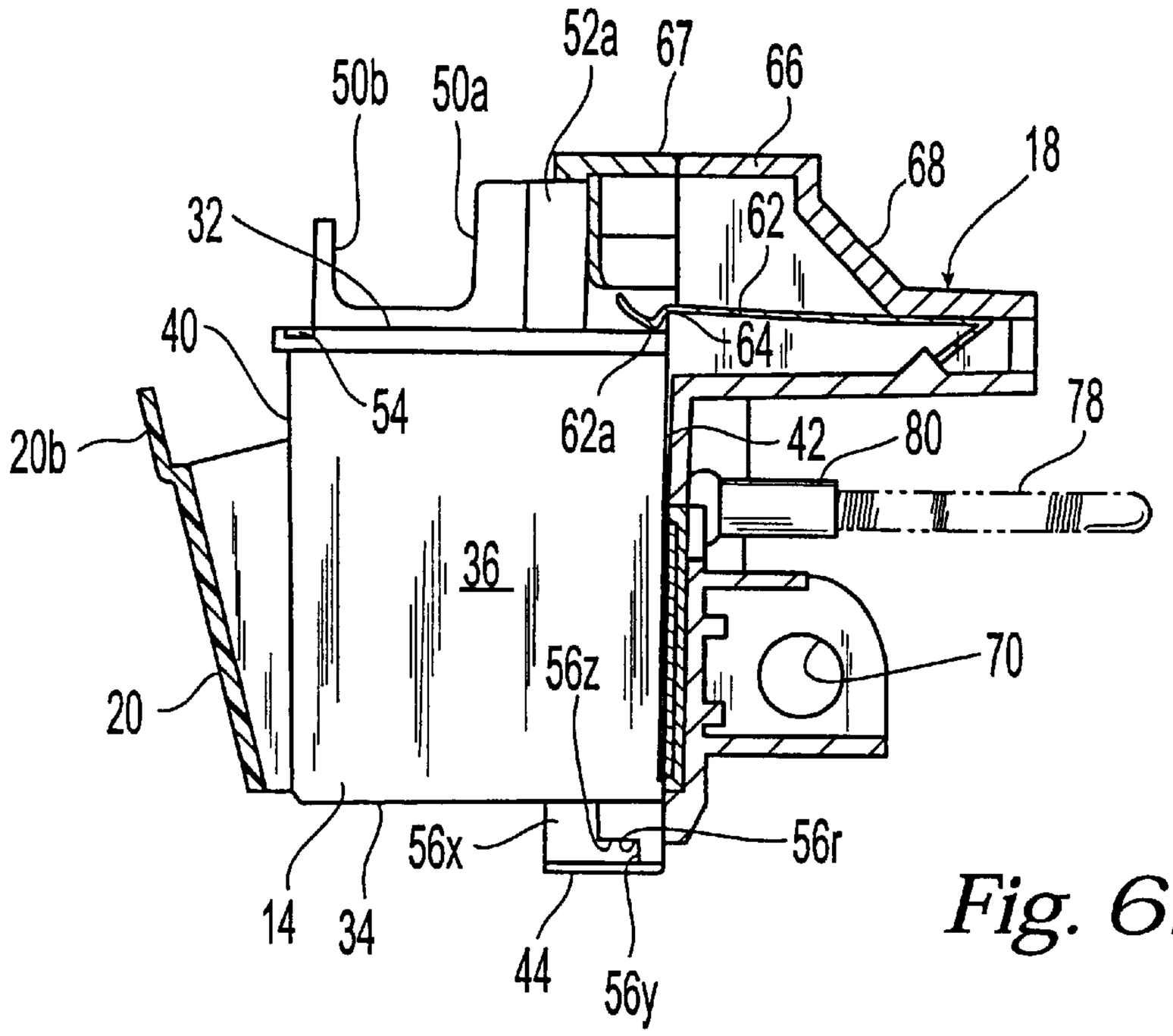


Fig. 9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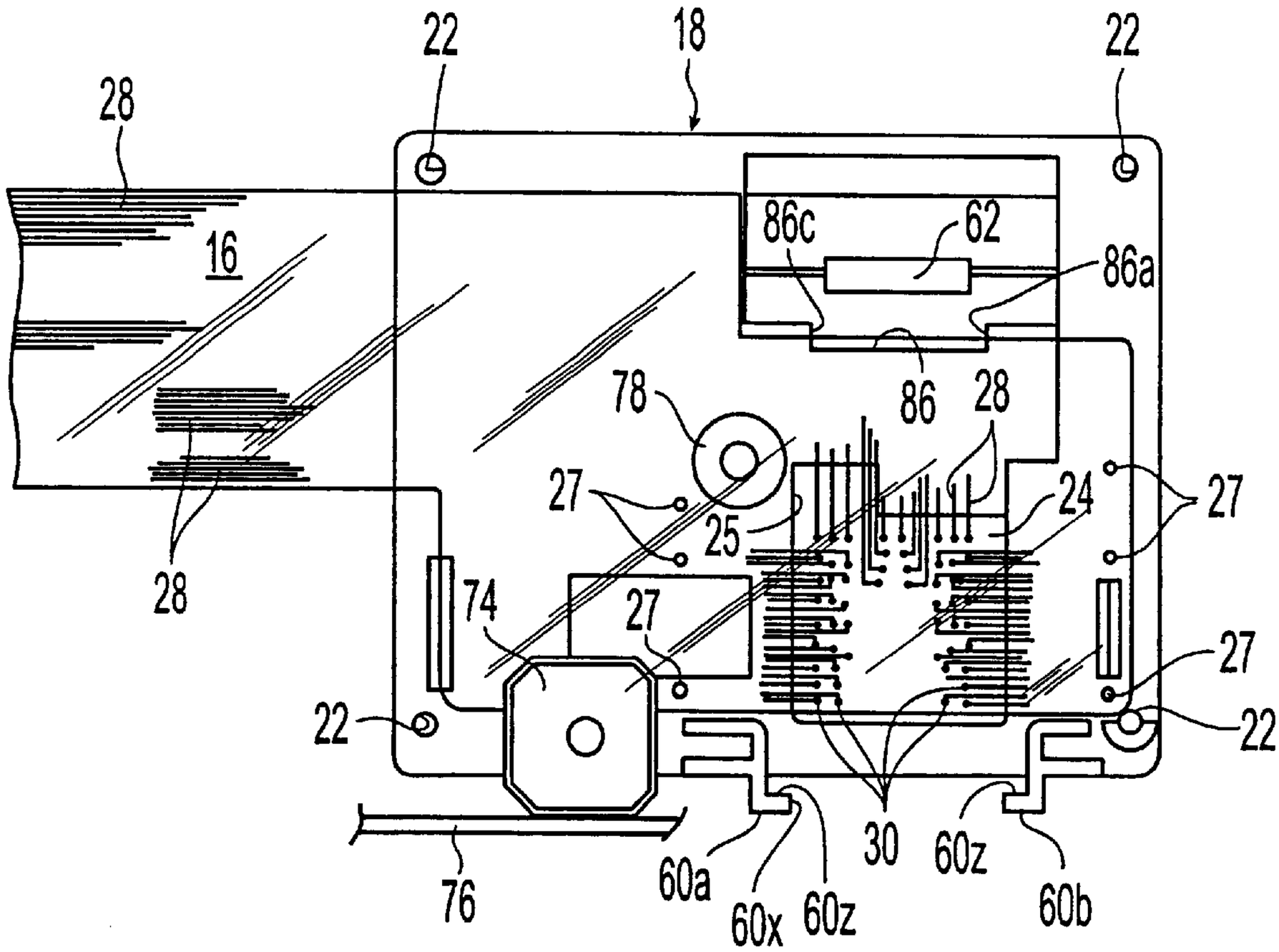
56y

Fig. 6b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60z
60b

Fig. 8

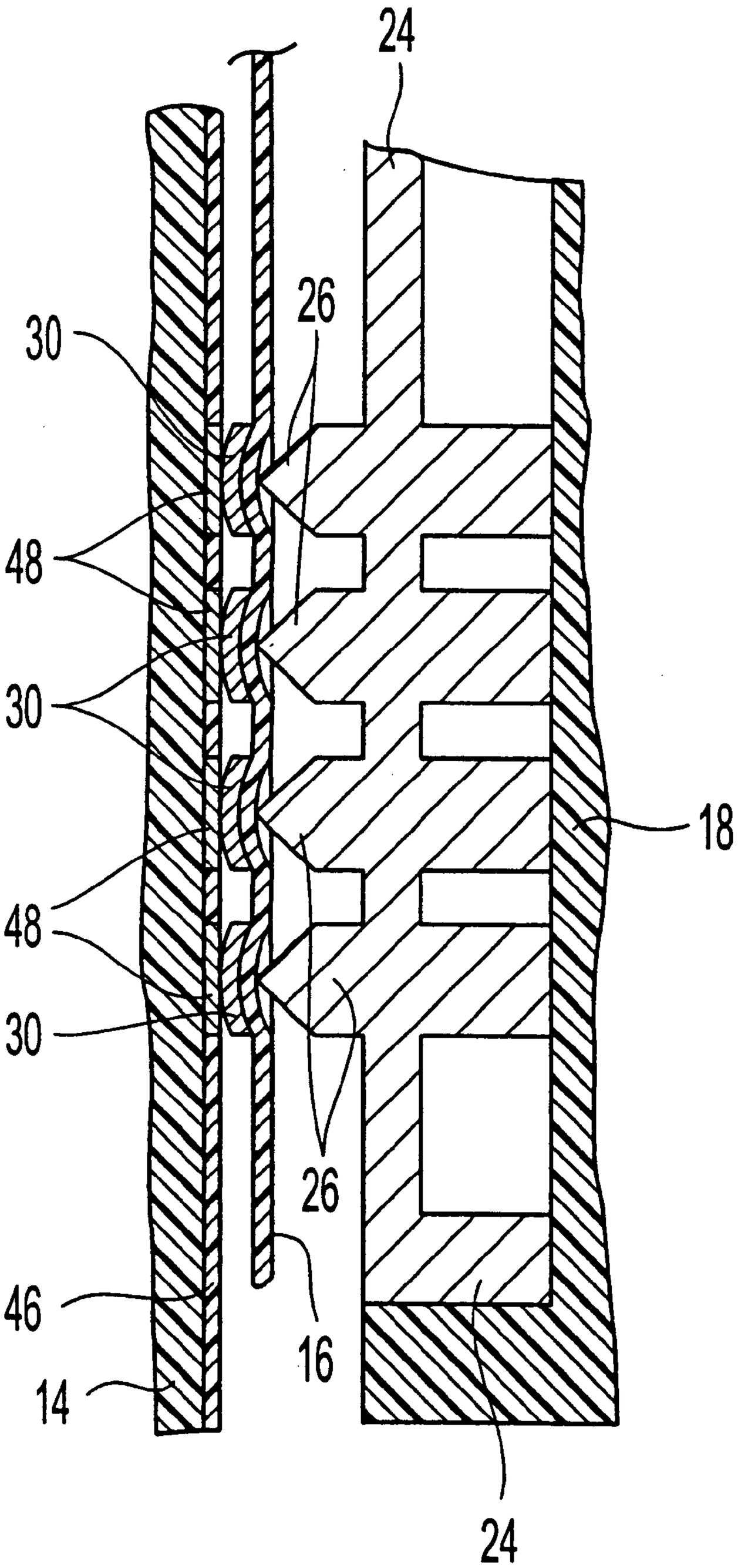

Fig. 7

PRINTHEAD-CARRIAGE ALIGNMENT AND ELECTRICAL INTERCONNECT LOCK-IN MECHANISM

Matter enclosed in heavy brackets [ ] appears in the original patent but forms no part of this reissue specification; matter printed in italics indicates the additions made by reissue.

The present application is a continuation of application Ser. No. 07/113,101 filed on Oct. 23, 1987, entitled "Printhead-Carriage Alignment and Electrical Interconnect Lock-In Mechanism," now abandoned.

TECHNICAL FIELD

The present invention relates to ink-jet printers, and, more particularly, to alignment of the printhead and carriage and an electrical interconnect lock-in mechanism for controlling the printhead.

BACKGROUND ART

In ink-jet printing technology, a printhead, comprising a plurality of nozzles in a nozzle plate, is fluidically associated with a reservoir of ink. The printhead is mounted on one end of a print cartridge and the reservoir is provided inside the cartridge. Reference is made to U.S. Pat. No. 4,755,836, issued to Ta et al. on Jul. 5, 1988, and assigned to Hewlett-Packard Company.

An interconnect means is provided, which carries electrical signals from a microprocessor in the printer to the printhead. For thermal ink-jet printers, these signals provide a current to resistors associated with the nozzles and thus control the heating of specific resistors, which in turn form droplets of ink. The droplets of ink are expelled through the nozzles toward a print medium, such as paper. The particular pattern of resistor heating controls the pattern of characters formed on the print medium.

The print cartridge is supported in a carriage, which is adapted to move bidirectionally, normal to the movement of the print medium through the printer. The carriage movement is controlled by a motor and an associated belt drive, with the motor controlled by the microprocessor.

Insertion of an ink-jet cartridge into the carriage often necessitates use of two hands or two operations. Further, many cartridge/carriage configurations do not provide simultaneous alignment of the nozzle plate in the X, Y, and Z directions. Finally, contact between the printhead and the interconnect means must be reliably made, in order to ensure proper nozzle firing.

Accordingly, it is desired to provide a cartridge/carriage assembly that includes the foregoing advantages without the limitations of the prior art.

DISCLOSURE OF INVENTION

In accordance with the invention, a printhead cartridge and carriage assembly is provided comprising:

(a) a carriage;

(b) means for securing a printing cartridge in position in the carriage; and

(c) interconnect means for supplying electrical signals to the cartridge, including force loading means for urging the interconnect means against the cartridge.

The cartridge has top, bottom, sides, front and rear surfaces and includes a printhead on the bottom surface, a contact on the back surface connected to the printhead,

referencing pads on the side surfaces, and a lip on the back surface for accepting a snap spring for locking the cartridge in position in the carriage. The securing means includes the snap spring and means for receiving the referencing pads on the cartridge. The force loading means urge the interconnect means against the contact of the cartridge.

The printhead cartridge/carriage assembly of the invention requires only one hand of the operator to both insert and lock the cartridge in position. Further, the cartridge/carriage assembly provides simultaneous alignment of the nozzle plate in the X, Y, and Z directions. Finally, contact between the printhead and the interconnect means is reliably made each time the cartridge is inserted and locked in position, thereby ensuring proper nozzle firing each time.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. **1** is a perspective view of an assembled carriage/cartridge assembly, together with electrical interconnect thereto;

FIG. **2** is an exploded side elevational view showing the assembly of the electrical interconnect and an elastomeric support in the cartridge;

FIG. **3** is a perspective view, partly cut-away, of the elastomeric support;

FIG. **4** is a front elevational view of the carriage;

FIG. **5** is a side elevational view of the carriage, without the cartridge;

FIG. **6**a is a cross-sectional view of the assembly depicted in FIG. **5**, showing the cartridge inserted into the carriage, but not locked into place;

FIG. **6**b is a view similar to that of FIG. **6**a, but showing the cartridge locked in position;

FIG. **7** is a view similar to that of FIG. **6**b, but showing a greatly enlarged view of the electrical interconnect and elastomeric support assembled in the carriage;

FIG. **8** is a side elevational view similar to that of FIG. **4**, but with the cartridge chute removed in order to show the positioning of the electrical interconnect in the carriage; and

FIG. **9** is a perspective view of the cartridge, showing the printhead electrical contact, which provides electrical connection to the resistors in the printhead, and the reference pads.

BEST MODES OF CARRYING OUT THE INVENTION

Referring now to the drawings wherein like numerals of reference designate like elements throughout, a print cartridge/carriage assembly, denoted generally at **10**, is shown in FIG. **1**. The assembly **10** comprises a carriage **12** in which a print cartridge **14** is depicted, locked into position. An interconnect strip **16** provides electrical signals from a microprocessor (not shown) to the cartridge **14**, as discussed more fully below.

As shown in FIG. **2**, the carriage **12** comprises a base support **18** and a chute **20** affixed thereto by fastening means **22**. The carriage **12** advantageously comprises a glass-filled, carbon-filled, polytetrafluoroethylene-filled, silicon-filled polycarbonate.

The interconnect strip **16** and a spring pad **24** are sandwiched by the support **18** and a chute **20**. The spring pad **24** comprises a resilient, elastomeric material and, as seen in FIG. **3**, comprises a plurality of resilient bumps **26**. The spring pad **24** is seated in a depression **25** (shown in FIG. **4**) in the carriage base support **18**, behind a portion of the interconnect strip **16**, as described more fully below.

The base support **18** and chute **20** are aligned in proper relationship by molded-in features such as pips **27**, which engage through corresponding openings in the interconnect strip **16** into opposed openings in the other member.

The interconnect strip **16** comprises a strip of flexible dielectric material, carrying a plurality of electrically conducting lines **28**, as seen more clearly in FIG. **8**. The conducting lines **28** terminate in convex contact bumps or dimples **30**, which are configured in a particular pattern.

The bumps **26** on the spring pad **24** are configured in the same pattern as the contact dimples **30** on the interconnect strip **16**. As seen in FIG. **7**, the spring pad bumps **26** provide a force loading means against the contact dimples **30** to urge them against the cartridge **14**.

The cartridge **14** comprises top **32**, bottom **34**, sides **36**, **38**, front **40** and back **42** surfaces. The cartridge **14** advantageously comprises a modified polyphenylene oxide.

A printhead **44** is provided on the bottom surface **34**. The printhead **44** comprises a plurality of resistors (not shown) associated with a plurality of nozzles (not shown) formed in a nozzle plate (not shown). Ink (not shown) is stored in a reservoir interior the cartridge **14**.

The cartridge **14** also includes a contact strip **46** on the back surface **42**, which wraps around to the bottom surface **34** to provide a plurality of conducting paths or traces to the resistors. In particular, each resistor is supplied by an electrical signal along a unique conducting path. The contact strip **46** includes a plurality of concave contact pads **48**, which are arranged in the same pattern as the convex contact dimples **30** on the interconnect strip **16**. Locking of the cartridge **14** in the carriage **12**, as described in greater detail below, matches up the contact dimples **30** with the contact pads **48**, to provide an electrical path from the microprocessor to each of the resistors in the printhead **44**.

The contact strip **46** comprises a flexible material having a plurality of electrical traces thereon. Preferably, a tape automated bond (TAB) circuit of the type manufactured and sold by 3M Company (Minneapolis, MN) is employed.

The top surface **32** of the cartridge **14** is provided with a pair of finger grips **50**a, **50**b. The larger finger grip **50**a terminates in a V-shaped member **52**a, which may be provided with an arrowhead insignia to denote the proper direction of orientation of the cartridge **14**. When the cartridge **14** is locked in the carriage **12**, the cartridge is received by a similarly shaped surface on the carriage to provide a visual reference for proper orientation. Lock-out ears **54** further act to prevent mis-orientation of the cartridge **14** in the carriage **12**.

Reference pads **56**, seen more clearly in FIG. **9**, are provided on the cartridge **14** near the base thereof. In particular, two sets of reference pads **56** are provided; these comprise sculpted surfaces that align the nozzle plate in the X, Y and Z directions. The X reference pad **56**x is a surface parallel to the side surface **38**. (There is only one X reference pad **56**x, since the carriage **12** is provided with a side spring **58** which urges against the opposite side surface **36** to force the cartridge against one side of the chute **20**.) The Y reference **[**pad comprises**]** *pads comprise* the upper vertical **[**surface**]** *surfaces* **56**y of the sculpted **[**surface**]** *surfaces*. The Z reference **[**pad comprises**]** *pads comprise* the inner horizontal **[**surface**]** *surfaces* **56**z of the sculpted **[**surface**]** *surfaces*. The junction of **56**y and **56**z comprises a pivot or rotation point **56**r, about which the cartridge **14** rotates during the lock-in operation.

Downwardly depending L-shaped members **60**a, b on the support base **18** each cooperatively engage one of the

reference pads **56** in mating association. A snap-spring **62** in the upper portion of the chute **20** engages a ledge member **64** on the back surface **42** of the cartridge **14**.

The L-shaped members **60**a, b provide reference surface against which the reference pads **56** of the cartridge bear. In particular, reference pad **56**x bears against reference surface **60**x on member **60**a (the member on the opposite side of the side spring **58**). Reference pads **56**y push back against reference surfaces **60**y (shown in FIG. **2**). Reference pads **56**z bear down on reference surfaces **60**z.

The snap-spring **62** is housed in a molded-in feature **66** of the cartridge support base **18**. A mating housing **67**, which sits above the snap-spring **62** when the base **18** and chute **20** are assembled, includes an inward V-shaped surface **66**a, which receives the similarly-shaped surface **52**a of the cartridge **14**. The rear of the housing **66** comprises a finger grip **68**. The front of the cartridge chute **20** is also provided with a finger grip **20**b.

The support **18** of the carriage **12** includes a bearing **70**, which is associated with a carriage rod (not shown). The carriage rod is positioned substantially parallel with the paper drive axis (not shown), and permits bidirectional movement of the carriage **12** therealong. The carriage **12** is moved by a belt (not shown), attached to the carriage by a belt attachment **72**. The belt is attached to a carriage drive motor (not shown), which is controlled by the microprocessor.

A reference means, or slider bump, **74** rides on the surface of a carriage guide **76**. The weight of the carriage **12** preloads the slider bump **74** against the carriage guide **12**, thereby making constant contact. The slider bump **74** comprises a low-friction, long wearing material and may be a separate piece or a molded-in feature of the carriage **12**. The slider bump **74** serves to maintain the printhead **44** a constant, fixed distance from the print medium.

The carriage base **18** also includes an interposer arm **78** secured in a shaft **80**. The function of the interposer arm is related to mechanically triggering certain features in the service station where the assembly **10** resides in between printing operations, and is not relevant to the invention herein.

The printhead lock-in mechanism is considered unique, since it simultaneously aligns the nozzle plate in the X, Y, and Z directions and aligns, wipes, and loads the contact pads of the electrical interconnect strip **16**. This is accomplished with no additional bail, latch or lever arm, as seen on other ink-jet printers. The alignment of the nozzle plate and the loading of the interconnect strip **16** occurs when the user rotates the cartridge **14** in the direction of the arrow **74** (FIG. **6**a), about the pivot point **56**r. The user does this by squeezing the cartridge thumbhold **50**a and the carriage finger hold **68** between the thumb and forefinger.

Before the user can squeeze the cartridge **14** into its locked-in position, the user must be able to easily drop the cartridge into the carriage chute **20**. The springs **58**, **62** which align the cartridge **14** do not apply any force to the cartridge until the cartridge begins to rotate into the locked-in position (shown in FIG. **6**b). This leaves an unobstructed path for the user to easily drop the cartridge **14** into the pre-rotation position, depicted in FIG. **6**a. However, the side-kicker spring **20** applies light force when inserting the cartridge **14**.

The cartridge **14** rotates about the reference pads **56**, specifically, point **56**r. As the user rotates the cartridge **14**, the alignment functions are performed before the electrical interconnect strip **16** is loaded. First, one side **36** of the

cartridge **14** engages the molded-in carriage side spring **58**. This spring **58** references the cartridge **14** in the X direction by pushing the cartridge sideways until the X reference pad **56**x is touching the X reference pad **60**x on the cartridge. The result is an accurate, no slop alignment of the nozzle plate in the X direction.

The next action to occur is the alignment in the Z direction. As the rear ledge **64** of the cartridge **14** encounters the rear metal snap-spring **62**, the spring pushes the cartridge in the Z direction until the Z reference pads **56**z are in contact with the Z reference pads **60**z on the carriage **12**. The result is an accurate, no slop registration of both the electrical interconnect **16** and the nozzle plate in the Z direction.

As the cartridge **14** continues to rotate about the rotation point **56**r into position, the electrical interconnect concave contact pads **48** on the cartridge contact **46** get wiped slightly by the convex contact dimples **30** on the carriage interconnect strip **16**. This offers improved reliability over the dimpled interconnect on prior art printers, because the oxides and contamination are wiped off the contacts **30** and **48** before the interconnect **16** is loaded.

The wiping action is followed by the alignment of the cartridge electrical contact pads **48** in the X direction. This occurs when the cartridge's outer rear heel lock tabs **84**a, c engage the sides **86**a, c of the heel lock slot **86** on the carriage **12**. The interconnect strip **16** on the carriage **12** is referenced accurately to the heel lock slot **86** by pins **27**, thereby providing the required alignment of the interconnect strip to the cartridge's electrical contact pads **48**. The contact strip **46** is fastened, such as by glue or adhesive, to the cartridge **14** and is referenced by an assembly machine.

Finally, the cartridge **14** is aligned accurately in the Y direction. The electrical interconnect's rubber spring pad **24** on the carriage **12** must be deflected the proper distance in the Y direction in order to maintain the required contact force. In the back **42** of the cartridge **14**, the rubber spring **24** pushes back against the electrical contacts **30** and **48** so that the Y reference pads **56**y on the cartridge contact the Y reference pads **60**y on the carriage. This maintains the necessary force on the contact pads **48** located on the contact strip **46**, on the rear surface **42** of the cartridge **14**. This also provides an accurate Y registration of the nozzle plate as well as controlling the rotational alignment of the nozzles.

At the top **32** of the cartridge **14**, the required contact force in the Y and Z directions is maintained by the rear snap-spring **62**. As the cartridge **14** rotates into the locked-in position, the rear lip **64** of the cartridge **14** deflects the rear spring-snap **62** and passes over an over-center point **62**a (FIG. **6**a) on the snap-spring. The snap-spring **62** is designed to apply about 70% of its force in the Y direction. This is the force required to maintain the electrical interconnect **16** in the rear **42** of the cartridge **14**.

As the cartridge **14** passes the over-center point **62**a on the rear snap-spring **62**, the cartridge makes an audible "snap", signalling to the user that the cartridge is in the proper locked-in position. The force of the rubber interconnect spring pad **24** is adequate to hold the cartridge into its accurately aligned position under the large accelerations and shock loads the cartridge encounters in normal printing operations.

To remove the cartridge **14** from the carriage **12**, the user simply rotates the cartridge by squeezing the cartridge finger hold **50**b and the cartridge thumb hold **20**b between the thumb and forefinger. The rear ledge **64** on the carriage **14** deflects the rear snap-spring **62** until the cartridge over-centers into the unlocked position. There is an audible "snap" which tells the user that the cartridge **14** can now be lifted out of the carriage **12** for disposal.

INDUSTRIAL APPLICABILITY

The print cartridge/carriage assembly disclosed herein is suitably employed in ink-jet printers, particularly thermal ink-jet printers.

Thus, there has been disclosed an ink-jet print cartridge/carriage assembly which is easily assembled and disassembled, with reproducibly accurate registration of the cartridge in the carriage. Various changes and modifications of an obvious nature will be readily apparent to those of ordinary skill in this art, and all such changes and modifications are considered to fall within the scope of the invention, as defined by the appended claims.

What is claimed is:

1. A printhead carriage lock-in assembly **(10)** for use with a cartridge **(14)** in a printer, for printing on a print medium, comprising:

a. carriage means **(12)**;

b. said carriage means including base support means **(18)** for receiving the cartridge;

c. said base support means depending into referencing means **(60**a, **60**b), for aligning the cartridge in proper printing position along at least two directions;

d. said base support means further including retention means **(62)** for causing the cartridge to be locked in position relative to said carriage means;

e. electrical interconnect means **(16, 24, 46)**, for supplying control signals to the carriage;

f. the cartridge including a reference system **(56)** corresponding to, and generally coordinating with, said referencing system of said base support means, for providing proper alignment to the cartridge during its positioning relative to said carriage means, and for causing the cartridge to be retained in position during the printing operation;

g. said referencing means including a pair of downwardly depending, spaced-apart, generally oppositely disposed L-shaped members **(60**a, **60**b), for engaging said reference system of the cartridge;

h. the cartridge including a rear ledge **(64)**, and said retention means including spring means **(62)** for engaging said rear ledge in order to retain the cartridge in a locked position;

i. the cartridge further including a top portion **(32)**, a bottom portion **(34)**, and printhead means **(44)** generally secured to said bottom portion; and

j. said reference system **(56)** of the cartridge including two sets of similar pads **(56**x, **56**y, **56**z), generally disposed near said bottom portion in a substantially symmetrical relationship relative to said printhead means;

k. said reference **[**pads**]** *pad* **(56**x) abutting one of said L-shaped members **(60**a);

l. said reference pads **(56**y) abutting **[**the other**]** *both* L-shaped **[**member**]** *members* (*60a,* **60**b); and

m. the cartridge further including lock-out ear means **(54)**, slightly protruding outwardly from said top portion **(32)**, for enhancing the orientation of the cartridge inside said carriage means.

2. A printhead carriage lock-in assembly for receiving a cartridge having **[**electrical contacts **(46, 48)]** *a contact strip* (*46*), *electrically conducting pads* (*48*), a reference system **(56)** and a plurality of print elements, the print elements

being disposed out of the plane of the [electrical contacts] *electrically conducting contact pads* (*48*), the printhead carriage lock-in assembly comprising:

a. carriage means;

b. said carriage means including base support means for receiving the cartridge;

c. said base support means depending into referencing means (**60**a, **60**b), for aligning the cartridge into a proper printing position along at least two directions (x,y);

d. said [referncing] *referencing* means generally coordinating with the reference system of the cartridge, for providing proper alignment to the cartridge during its positioning relative to said carriage means, and for causing the cartridge to be retained in position during the printing operation;

e. electrical interconnect means, for supplying control signals to the [cartridge electrical contacts] *electrically conducting contact pads of the cartridge*; and

f. said electrical interconnect means being disposed out of the plane of the [cartridge electrical contacts] *print elements* to avoid obstructing the firing path of the print elements onto a print medium, to minimize contamination of said electrical interconnect means resulting from the firing of the print elements, and to allow for a desirable relatively close spacing between the print elements and the print medium.

3. The assembly as defined in claim **2**, wherein said referencing means includes a pair of downwardly depending, spaced-apart, generally oppositely disposed L-shaped members (**60**a, **60**b), for engaging said reference system of the cartridge.

4. The assembly as defined in claim **3**, further including retention means (**62**) for causing the cartridge to be locked in position relative to said carriage means; and

wherein the cartridge includes a rear ledge (**64**), and wherein said retention means includes spring means (**62**) for engaging said rear ledge in order to retain the cartridge in a locked position.

5. The assembly as defined in claim **4**, wherein said carriage means further includes chute means (**20**), secured to said base support means (**18**), for helping guide the cartridge in position.

6. The assembly as defined in claim **4**, wherein the cartridge further includes a top portion (**32**), a bottom portion (**34**), and printhead means (**44**) generally secured to said bottom portion;

wherein said reference system (**56**) of the cartridge includes two sets of similar pads (**56**x,**56**y, **56**z), generally disposed near said bottom portion in a substantially symmetrical relationship relative to said printhead means;

wherein said reference [pads] *pad* (**56**x) [abut] *abuts* one of said L-shaped members (**60**a); and

wherein said reference pads (**56**y) abut [the other] *both* L-shaped [member] *members* (*60a,* **60**b).

7. The assembly as defined in claim **5**, wherein said electrical interconnect means includes an interconnect strip (**16**), disposed intermediate said base support means and the cartridge, and terminating in a plurality of dimples (**30**) disposed in a predetermined arrangement, for effecting electrical contact with the cartridge.

8. The assembly as defined in claim **7**, wherein the [cartridge contacts include a contact strip (**46**) having a plurality of] electrically conducting pads (**48**) *are* disposed in a predetermined array *on the contact strip* (*46*) for effecting electrical contact with said interconnect strip (**16**);

wherein said contact strip (**46**) provides a plurality of conducting paths to said resistors generally terminating in said conducting pads.

9. The assembly as defined in claim **8**, further including spring pad means (**24**) disposed intermediate said base support means (**18**) and said interconnect strip (**16**), for forcing said interconnect strip against the cartridge, in order to maintain a good electrical interconnection therebetween.

10. The assembly as defined in claim **9**, wherein said spring pad means includes a plurality of externally protruding bumps (**26**); and

wherein said bumps are disposed in a generally similar arrangement to that of said dimples (**30**) and said conducting pads (**48**) and in registration therewith, such that said bumps force said dimples against said conducting pads, in order to maintain a good electrical contact between said interconnect strip and the cartridge.

11. A printhead carriage lock-in assembly (**10**) for use with a cartridge (**14**) in a printer, for printing on a print medium, comprising:

a. carriage means (**12**);

b. said carriage means including base support means (**18**) for receiving the cartridge;

c. said base support means depending into referencing means (**60**a,**60**b), for aligning the cartridge in proper printing position along at least two directions;

d. said base support means further including retention means (**62**) for causing the cartridge to be locked in position relative to said carriage means;

e. electrical interconnect means (**16, 24, 46**), for supplying control signals to the carriage;

f. the cartridge including a reference system (**56**) corresponding to, and generally coordinating with, said referencing system of said base support means, for providing proper alignment to the cartridge during its positioning relative to said carriage means, and for causing the cartridge to be retained in position during the printing operation;

g. said referencing means including a pair of downwardly depending, spaced-apart, generally oppositely disposed L-shaped members (**60**a, **60**b), for engaging said reference system of the cartridge;

h. the cartridge including a rear ledge (**64**), and said retention means including spring means (**62**) for engaging said rear ledge in order to retain the cartridge in a locked position;

i. said carriage means further including chute means (**20**) secured to said base support means (**18**), for helping guide the cartridge in position; and said chute means including spring means (**58**) for applying a relatively light force against the cartridge, to help guide its alignment and positioning inside said chute means.

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