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(54) **Thermal-sensitive film having a uniform peripheral margin**

(57) Thermal-sensitive film (45) having a radio-
graphic image, the film having a transparent unprinted

peripheral margin (46), the peripheral margin (46) hav-
ing a uniform width.

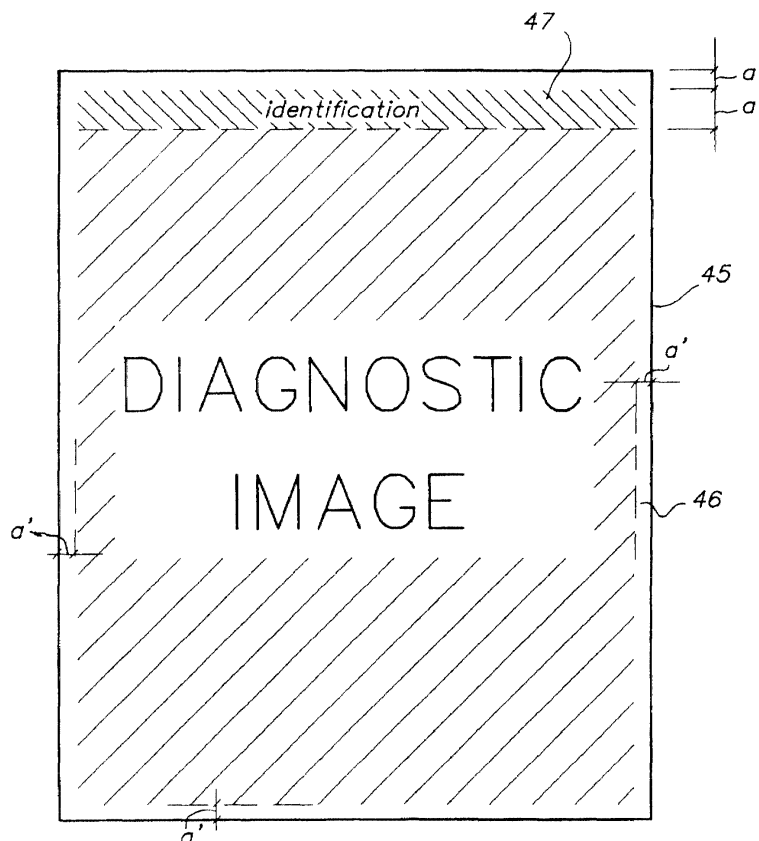


FIG. 7

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Description

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Field of the invention

[0001] The present invention relates to a thermal-sensitive film bearing a radiographic image. The present invention particularly relates to a thermal-sensitive sheet having a transparent support and bearing an image for medical diagnostic purposes.

Description of the prior art

[0002] Thermal imaging or thermography is a recording process wherein images are generated by the use of image-wise modulated thermal energy.

[0003] In thermography two approaches are known :

1. Direct thermal formation of a visible image pattern by the image-wise heating of a recording material containing matter that by chemical or physical process changes colour or optical density.
2. Thermal dye transfer printing wherein a visible image pattern is formed by transfer of a coloured species from an image-wise heated donor element into a receptor element.

[0004] A survey of "direct thermal" imaging methods is given in the book "Imaging systems" by Kurt I. Jacobson-Ralph E. Jacobson, The Focal Press - London and New York (1976), Chapter VII under the heading "7.1 Thermography".

[0005] Common thermal printers comprise a rotatable drum and an elongate thermal head which is spring-biased towards the drum to firmly line-wise contact a heat-sensitive material which is passed between the head and the drum.

[0006] The thermal head includes a plurality of heating elements and corresponding drivers and shift registers for these elements. The image-wise heating of a sheet is performed on a line by line basis, with the heating resistors geometrically juxtaposed along each other in a bead-like row running parallel to the axis of the drum. Each of these resistors is capable of being energised by heating pulses, the energy of which is controlled in accordance with the required density of the corresponding picture element.

[0007] In thermal dye transfer the sheet, i.e. the image receiving sheet, is attached to the rotatable drum, and a dye donor sheet or web is conveyed by frictional contact with the rotating sheet past the thermal head.

[0008] In direct thermal image formation, a single heat-sensitive sheet is conveyed between the thermal head and the drum, and the image is directly produced in the sheet. The sheet is not attached to the drum but is advanced between the head and the drum by frictional contact of its rearside with the drum.

[0009] If the sheet transport during printing occurs by frictional contact of the rearside of the sheet with the driven print drum, only at the place of the thermal head, a problem is that control of the actual speed of advance may be insufficient so that the quality of the printed thermal image may become unsatisfactory.

[0010] Moreover, sheets that are printed in this way cause a problem when viewing the printed images on a light box. The images are often printed on a transparent support for diagnostic purposes, medical diagnosis in particular. Examples of medical diagnosis are echograms, CT scans and NMR images. These images are negative-type images, what means that their background is substantially black, the image details having lesser optical densities. These images are viewed on a light box and in this connection it is a drawback that the end of the sheet which was leading during image printing is transparent because it had to be freely passed between the thermal head and the print drum before the thermal head could be closed and image-wise printing could start. Radiologists are unfamiliar with such large open image margin which does not exist in conventional AgX X-ray images. Moreover, such open area has a dazzling effect.

[0011] Patent US-A-4 996 537 discloses a heat sensitive recording material that is produced by means of a number of wet processing steps. When imaging this material, the unheated material is coloured and the thermally imaged area gets a lower density by heating.

[0012] European patent application EP-A-0 846 565, which is the parent application of the present divisional patent application, discloses a thermal printer that solves the problem of insufficient control of the actual speed of advance mentioned above. The thermal printer of EP-A-0 846 565 has pressure means (17) for urging a section of the sheet against the print drum, in order to provide excellent control of the printing speed so that images of high quality can be produced.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Object of the invention

[0013] It is an object of the invention to provide a thermal-sensitive film that does not cause a dazzling effect when viewed on a light box.

[0014] In this connection it should be noted that thermal printing on a transparent sheet, on a poly(ethylene terephthalate) support in particular, is preferably done while keeping unprinted margins all around the sheet since the risk is great for damaging the head or reducing its lifetime by contact with the edges of a sheet. These edges are often sharp and destructive for any surface in sliding contact therewith. For that reason the width of a sheet to be printed is, in this application, slightly smaller than the length of the thermal head but the lateral sheet edges are not printed, and the head is put in contact with the sheet only after the front edge of the sheet has passed the head and is withdrawn before the trailing end of the sheet arrives. Further, the sheet is duly laterally aligned before the thermal head takes its printing position. The result of all this is a transparent marginal frame on the sheet with a uniform width which as such is not disturbing because it can be of the order of magnitude of 5 mm only.

Statement of the invention

[0015] In accordance with the present invention, a thermal-sensitive film having the features as claimed in claim 1 is provided.

[0016] Such a thermal-sensitive film may be obtained by a thermal printer as disclosed in EP-A-0 846 565. This printer is described in detail hereinafter.

[0017] The printer disclosed in EP-A-0 846 565 suitably is operated in such a way that, as the thermal head is in its operative position but the pressure means is still inoperative, the leading margin of the sheet is printed at a high image density, i.e. pre-printing, to avoid dazzling effects and, after the pressure means became operative, image-wise printing as such is started. In such procedure, it may be interesting to provide identification or other data on the pre-printed image margin, e.g. in the form of indicia of reduced optical density.

[0018] The present invention includes a novel thermal print on a transparent support bearing a radiographic image. Such print is characterised thereby that it has an unprinted peripheral margin. Further, the radiographic image may have a black band on one of its side edges. This band may be provided, if desired, with identification data in the form of indicia of a lesser optical density.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0019] The invention will be described hereinafter by way of example with reference to the accompanying drawings, wherein :

Fig. 1 is a diagrammatic view of one embodiment of a thermal printer according to EP-A-0 846 565,
 Fig. 2 is a detail view of the print head and the sheet pressure mechanism of Fig. 1, shown in the rest position,
 Fig. 3 is the mechanism of Fig. 2, shown in the pre-print position,
 Fig. 4 shows the mechanism in the Fig. 3 position, the print drum having advanced the sheet,
 Fig. 5 shows the mechanism of Fig. 2 in the printing position,
 Fig. 6 shows a detail of one embodiment of the sheet pressure means, and
 Fig. 7 shows an example of a printed sheet according to the invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

[0020] Preferred embodiments of the thermal printer according to EP-A-0 846 565 are as follows.

[0021] The pressure means is formed by roller means which is displaceable towards the print drum in parallel relationship therewith.

[0022] The mentioned roller means comprises a plurality of axially spaced roller sections mounted for individual biasing.

[0023] The printer may comprise control means controlling the movements of the thermal head and of the pressure means in such a way that first the thermal head is moved from its rest to its operative position to engage the sheet, and next the pressure means is operated to urge the leading sheet end on the print drum. The print drum suitably is briefly rotated as the leading sheet end is introduced between the head and drum in order not to possibly hinder the sheet advance as the sheet is in frictional contact with the drum, and then the thermal head is urged towards the drum, the drum is started to advance the sheet, and the pressure means is closed to angularly deflect the sheet, in succession.

[0024] Fig. 1 shows the general layout of one embodiment of a thermal printer according to EP-A-0 846 565.

[0025] The apparatus is mounted in a housing 10 which comprises means for holding a stack 12 of sheets to be printed in an inwardly tilted position, a dispenser roller 13 for removing the sheets one by one from the stack and for conveying them upwardly, a print drum 15 as known in the art and driven by motor 23, a thermal head 16, a sheet pressure roller 17, sheet guides 18 and sheet driving rollers 19, a de-curl roller 20, an outlet tray 21, and control means 22 for controlling image acquisition and processing. Thermal head 16 is mounted on a rigid frame 24 which is pivotable about axis 25 running strictly parallel with the print drum axis. Frame 24 bears at its free end a follower roller 26 riding on a rotatable cam 27, see Fig. 2. A tension spring 28 urges the frame in the direction of the print drum.

[0026] Pressure roller 17 is mounted for free rotation in a frame 29 which is pivotable about shaft 30 running likewise parallel to the print drum. Frame 29 bears at its free end a follower roller 31 riding on a cam 32. A tension spring 34 causes frame 29 to urge roller 17 towards the print drum. Both cams 27 and 32 are mounted in the angular relationship as shown on a common shaft 35 which is rotatable by a motor 36.

[0027] The operation of the thermal printer described hereinbefore is as follows with reference to Fig. 1 and one of the successive figures 2 to 5.

[0028] Dispenser roller 13 is controlled to remove the upper sheet 38 from stack 12 and convey it upwardly until its leading end takes a position between print drum 15 and thermal head 16 as shown in Fig. 2.

[0029] Sheet 38 is in this example a heat-sensitive sheet having a heat-sensitive layer coated on a poly(ethylene terephthalate) support. Suitable thermographic materials for medical imaging based on silver behenate in thermal working relationship with a reducing agent are disclosed in our co-pending EP patent applications 00 66 9875, 00 66 9876 and 00 72 6852.

[0030] Next, motor 36 is energised to rotate the cam mechanism counter-clockwise until cam 27 takes a position as shown in Fig. 3. In this position roller 26 is free from cam 27 and thermal head 16 is with its array of printing elements 39 urged in contact with sheet 38 by spring 28. Printing array 39 slightly deflects leading end 38' of the sheet so that it extends almost vertical according to the figure. The width of unprinted leading end 38' amounts to a' .

[0031] Then motor 23 is energised to rotate print drum 15 over a certain angle in anti-clockwise direction so that now the size of leading end 38' of the sheet is increased until the leading edge of the sheet reaches beyond pressure roller 17, see Fig. 4. As print drum 15 started to rotate, thermal head 16 was energised to pre-print the sheet and this until the leading sheet end has increased to the size shown in Fig. 4. The described pre-printing action of the thermal head produces a black leading zone a on the sheet, except for the very leading margin a' which remains transparent since it was introduced past printing array 39 without any printing contact therewith. Black zone a is desirable for waiving the otherwise disturbing effect of a notable unprinted area of the sheet. The notion "black" stands in the present example for an optical density which equals approximately the maximum density of the radiographic image, e.g. a density of 3.0 or slightly less.

[0032] There is, however, no objection whatsoever providing this blackened zone a with identification data or the like in the form of letters, figures, lines of a barcode, etc. of reduced optical density. The reduced density of these data does not destroy the overall dark outlook of zone a . Minor speed fluctuations of the sheet as a consequence of the limited frictional contact of the sheet with the print drum during this pre-printing are not important for the quality of this part of the image information, and will mostly even not be noticed by the naked eye.

[0033] Then motor 36 is energised again to further rotate the cam mechanism in counter-clockwise direction so that cam 32 takes a position as shown in Fig. 5 allowing spring 34 to pull pressure roller 17 against the print drum by rotation of frame 29 round shaft 30, thereby deflecting the leading end of the sheet as shown. This deflection extends over an angle α and provides a substantial frictional engagement of the sheet by the print drum so that now the sheet advance by the driven print drum is well under control. Image-wise printing can start up from the moment pressure roller 17 is urged against the print drum, and the apparatus suitably comprises control means for controlling the printing operation as a function of the position of this pressure roller.

[0034] As the sheet is being printed, it is conveyed along path 40 between guide plates 18 up to de-curl roller 20 surrounded by a plurality of angularly disposed sheet pressure rollers. Roller 20 is a heated roller in contact with the rear side of the sheet in order to compensate for curling stresses which have been introduced in the sheet by the image-wise heating of its front side. We refer to our co-pending application EP 0 679 519 A2 entitled "Thermal dye transfer printing process" wherein the uniform heating of a sheet at its rear side to reduce curling is disclosed.

[0035] In this connection it is interesting to know that it is advantageous to keep the drive of the sheet free from any disturbing influence. The driving and the machining of the de-curl roller are in principle less accurate than those of the print drum and therefore it is desirable not to let interfere the sheet drive of roller 20 with that of drum 15. The length of the sheet path between 15 and 20 is larger than the length of the largest sheet to be printed in the apparatus, and the sheet transport between both said rollers can occur by driven pressure rollers 19 taking an open position as shown in Fig. 1, and being closed as the last image line on the sheet has been printed to take over the sheet drive from the print drum before the trailing sheet edge passes beyond printing array 39.

[0036] No details have been given hitherto about pressure roller 17. While this may be a simple cylindrical metal

roller covering the full width of the print drum, we have found that the precision of such roller should meet high standards in order to avoid damaging the newly printed image and/or disturbing the correct sheet drive.

[0037] Therefore, a suitable embodiment of this roller is one which is composed of a plurality of roller sections 42 mounted for free rotation in yokes 43 pivotally mounted on a stationary shaft 44 which is fitted in frame 29 and which bears helical springs 48 for individually biasing each roller section towards the print drum. We refer to Fig. 6 showing a plan view of suchlike arrangement. The roller sections can be made from a suitable plastic.

[0038] The following example illustrates the thermal printer and the image described hereinbefore.

Print drum 15	length : 360 mm diameter : 35 mm
Pressure roller 17	composed of 5 roller sections, each having a length of 15 mm, a diameter of 8 mm, and made of silicone rubber
Angle α	38.0 degrees
Angular contact distance	10 mm
Printed sheet	$\underline{a}$: 10 mm $\underline{a'}$: 5 mm

[0039] Fig. 7 shows an example of the image on a thermal-sensitive sheet in accordance with the invention, printed with the thermal printer disclosed in EP-A-0 846 565. Poly(ethylene terephthalate) sheet 45 has a transparent circumferential margin 46 with a width $\underline{a'}$. The leading end of the sheet bears a black band 47 with a width $\underline{a}$.

[0040] Other embodiments of the printer disclosed in EP-A-0 846 565 are as follows.

[0041] The bodily displacement of the pressure means may occur by other mechanisms known in the art.

[0042] The pressure means may comprise a second roller, or combination of roller sections, which is located angularly (with respect to the print drum) after a first pressure roller so as to obtain a larger angle of wrapping of the sheet about the print drum. Such second roller(s) can be moved simultaneously with, or with a small delay with respect to, the first pressure roller.

[0043] The sheet advance over distance $\underline{a}$ before the pressure means are closed may be smaller than 10 mm and may suitably start up from 5 mm.

[0044] The feeding of a sheet taken from a stack of sheets into the gap between print drum and thermal head can occur in various ways.

[0045] The description hereinbefore remained silent about the way the exact length $\underline{a'}$ of the leading sheet end is set prior to closing the print head.

[0046] A particularly interesting mechanism for obtaining this result is one based on the use of gravity to let a sheet, which has been forwarded upwardly beyond its intended position, fall back with its trailing edge on a reference stop, adjustable as the case may be. This arrangement provides under all circumstances a reliable sheet positioning, and is disclosed in patent application EP-A-0 855 284 entitled: "Thermal printer with sheet feeding means". This arrangement may occasionally comprise additional sheet driving rollers such as 49, see Fig.1, for moving a sheet slightly backwardly.

[0047] A sheet pack which is particularly suited for loading a stack of sheets in a tilted position as shown in Fig.1, without risk for the stack of sheets to become disturbed as it is put in the magazine of the printer, is disclosed in patent application EP-A-0 846 564 entitled: "A pack of non light-sensitive sheets".

[0048] The pivotation of frame 24 carrying thermal head 16 has been described as occurring around axis 25. We have found that the exact location of print elements 39 with respect to the print drum is of uttermost importance for avoiding a defect known as "banding" and for that reason it may be desirable to provide adjustment means for finely tuning the position of this axis. We refer to our co-pending EP application 96 201 254.8 entitled "Thermal printer with adjustable thermal head" wherein a novel adjustment mechanism for this purpose has been disclosed.

Parts list :

[0049]

- 10 housing
- 12 stack
- 13 dispenser roller
- 15 print drum
- 16 thermal head
- 17 pressure roller

	18	guides
	19	driving rollers
	20	decurling roller
	21	outlet tray
5	24	frame
	25	axis
	26	follower roller
	27	cam
	28	spring
10	29	frame
	30	shaft
	31	follower roller
	32	cam
	34	spring
15	35	shaft
	36	motor
	38	sheet
	38'	leading sheet end
	39	array of printing elements
20	40	sheet path
	42	roller sections
	43	yokes
	44	shaft
	45	sheet
25	46	margin
	47	band
	48	springs
	49	driving rollers
	a'	unprinted margin
30	a	printed margin

Claims

- 35 **1.** A thermal-sensitive film (45) comprising a radiographic image, said film having a transparent unprinted peripheral margin (46), **characterised in that** said peripheral margin (46) has a uniform width.
- 2.** A thermal-sensitive film (45) according to claim 1, wherein said image has a side edge having a band (47) of high optical density.
- 40 **3.** A thermal-sensitive film (45) according to claim 2, wherein said band (47) has an optical density of approximately 3.0.
- 4.** A thermal-sensitive film (45) according to claim 2 or claim 3, wherein said band (47) comprises identification data
- 45 in the form of indicia of reduced optical density.

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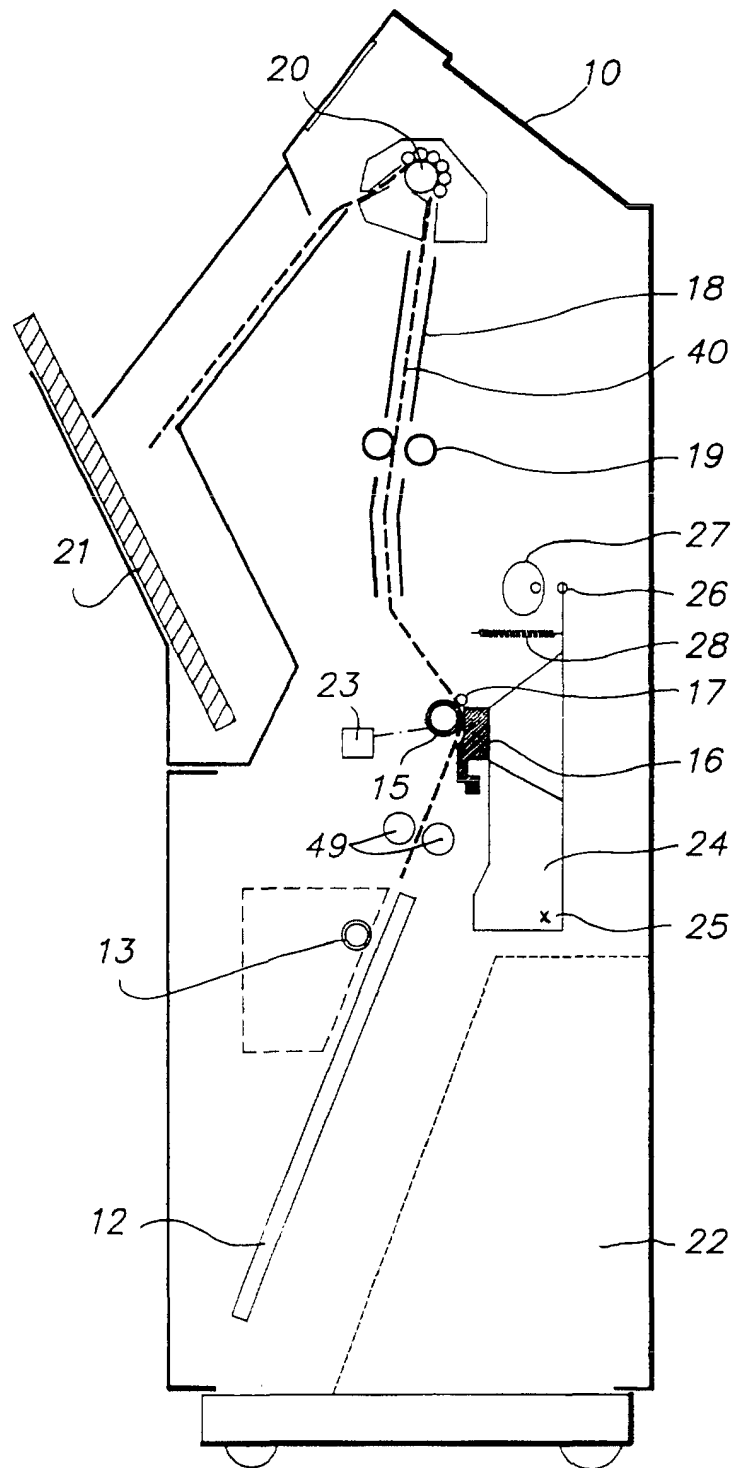


FIG. 1

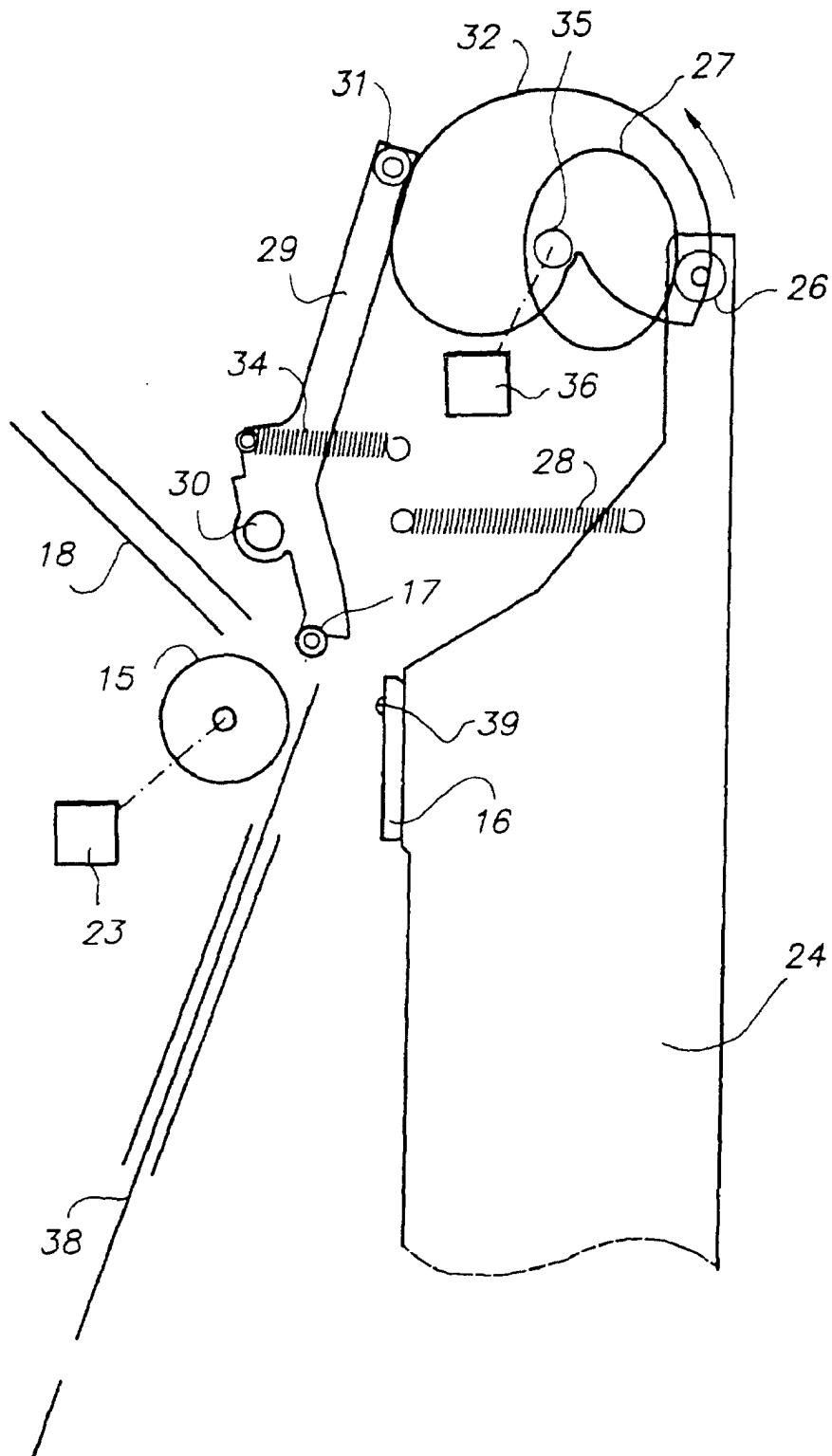
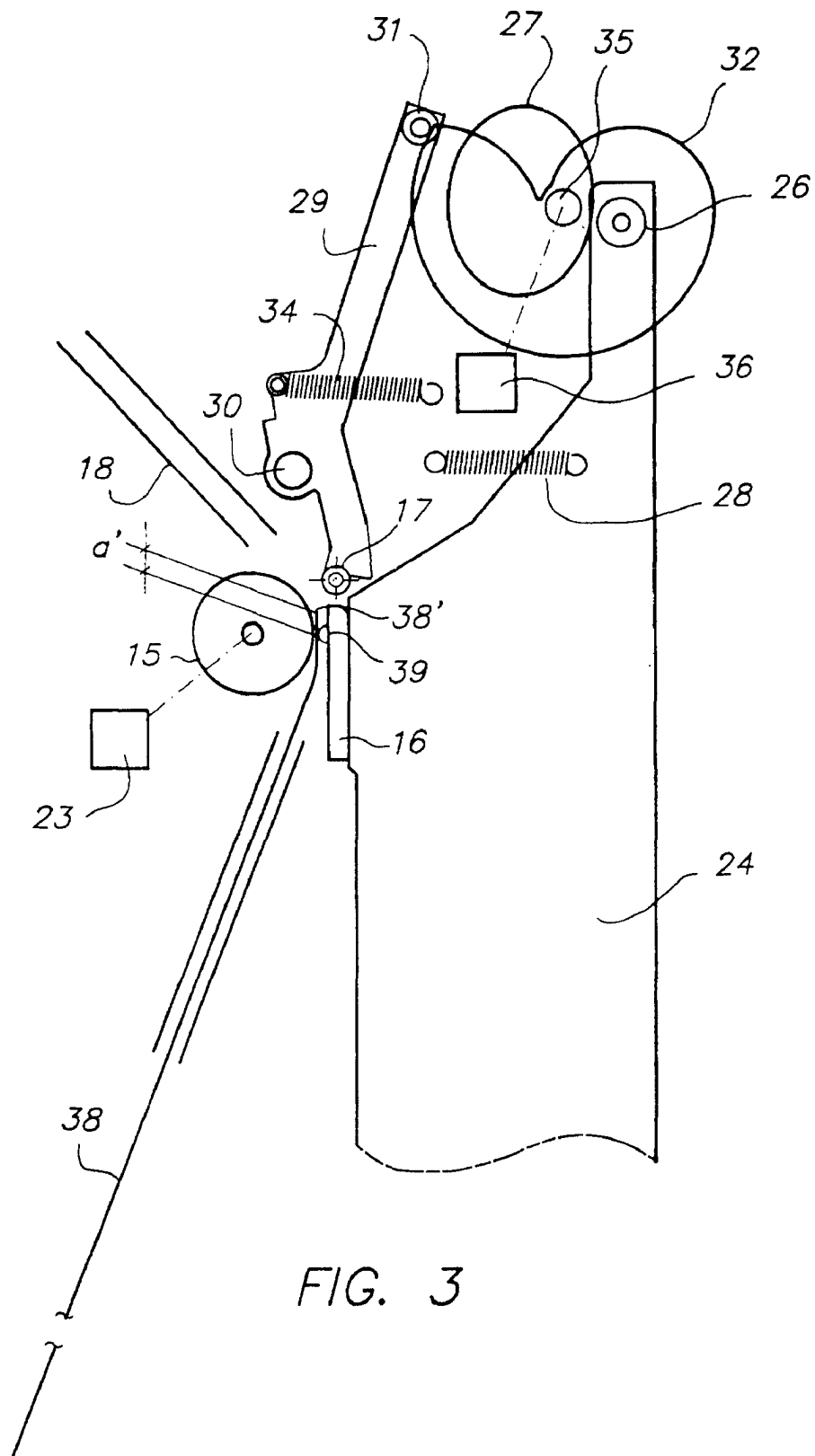
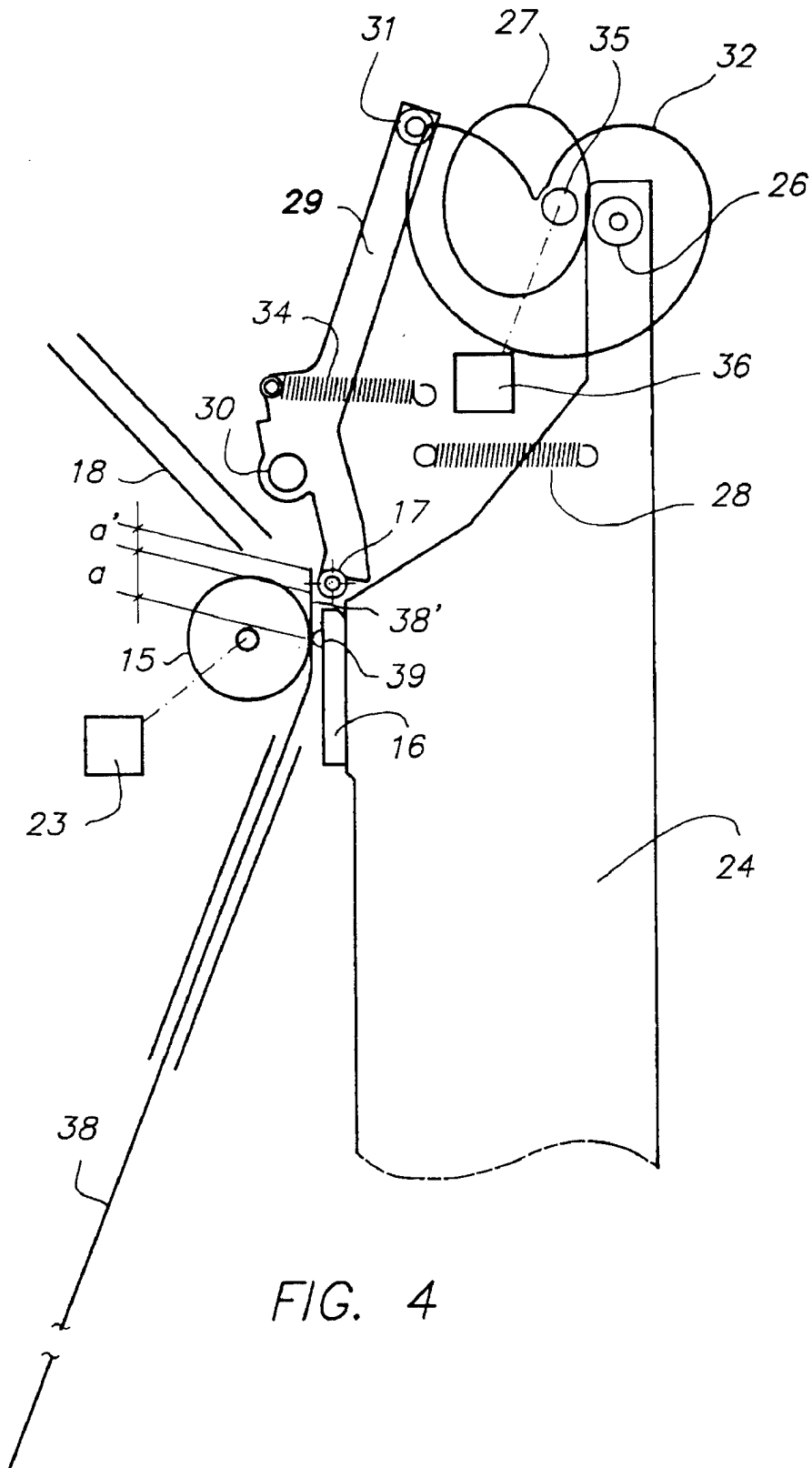


FIG. 2





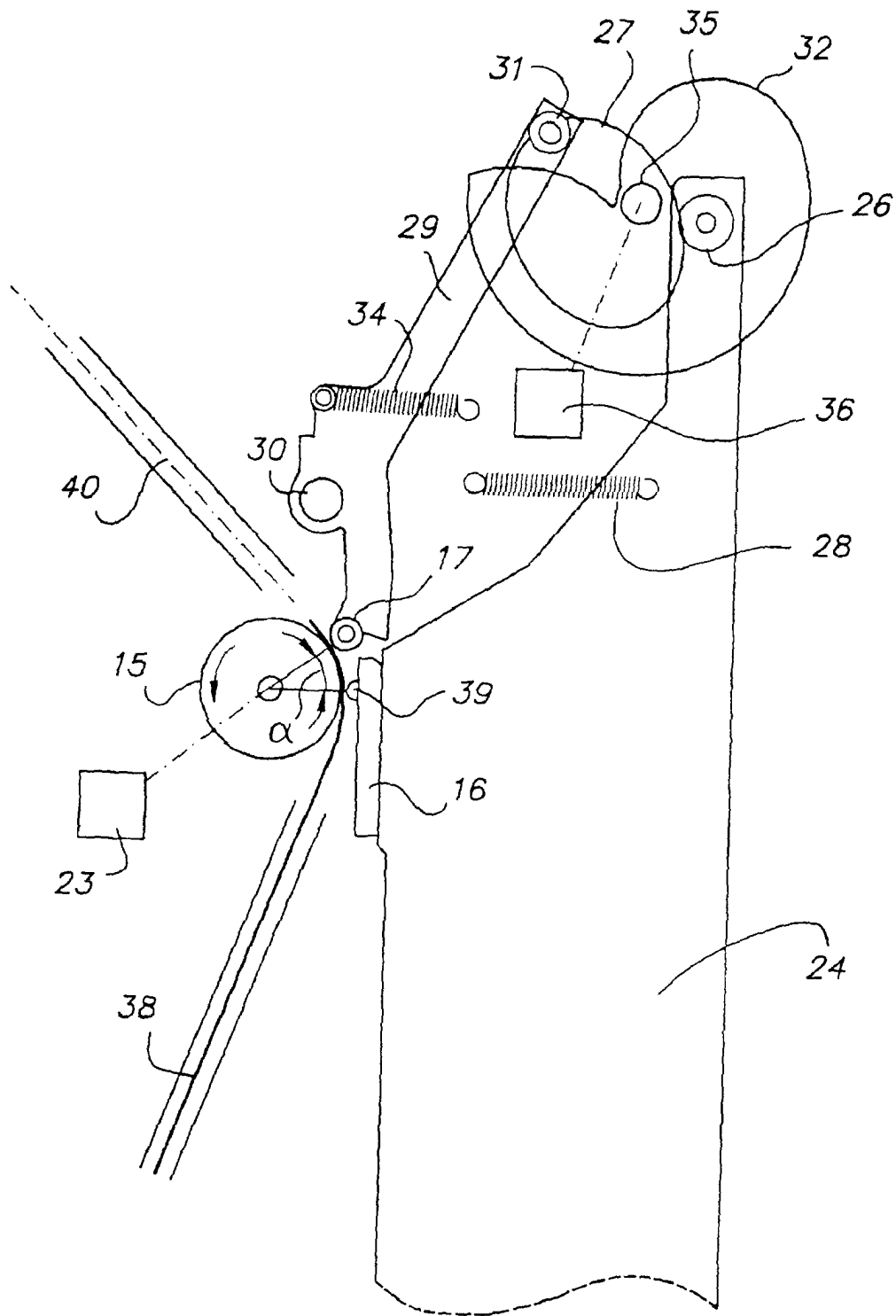
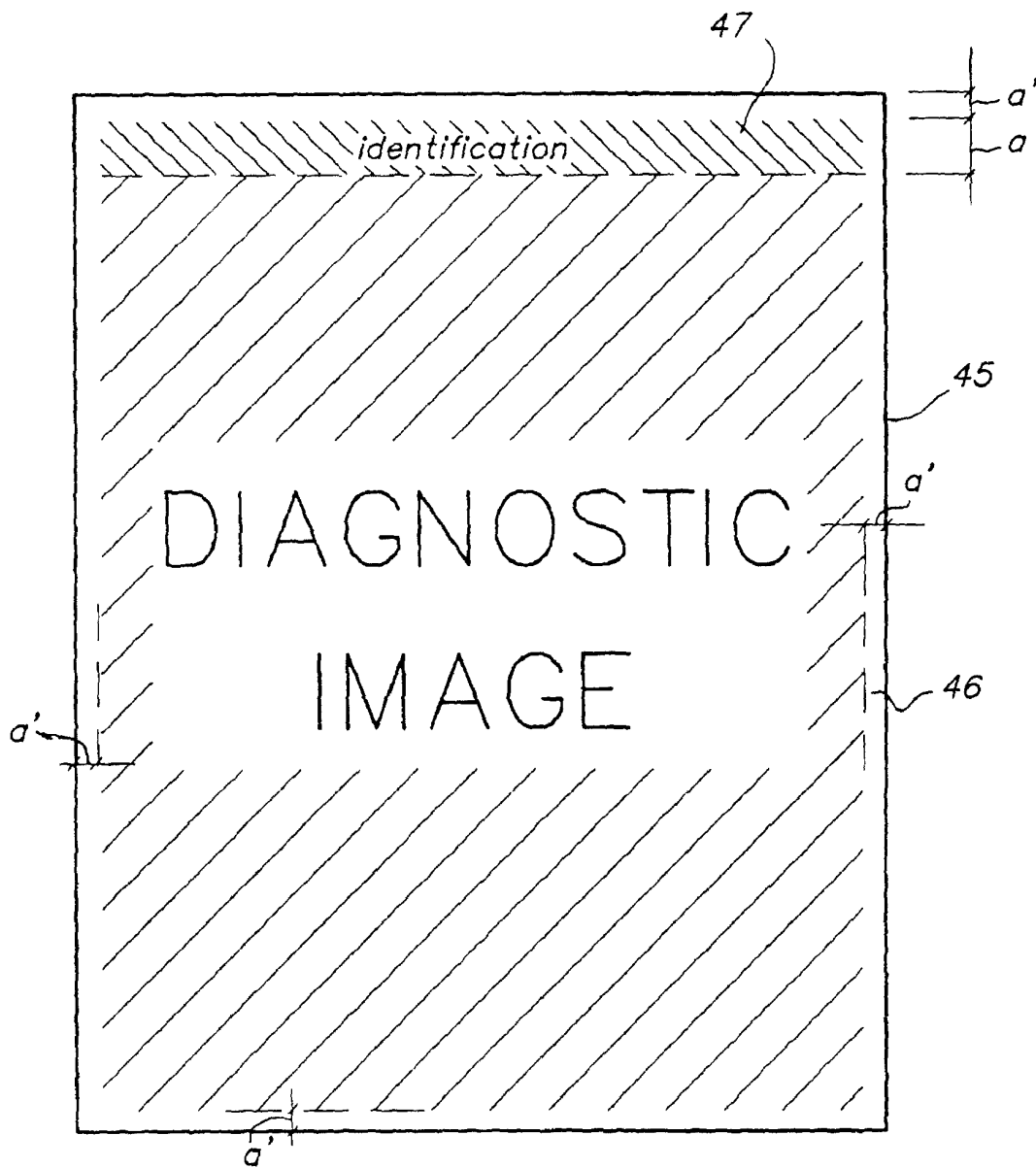
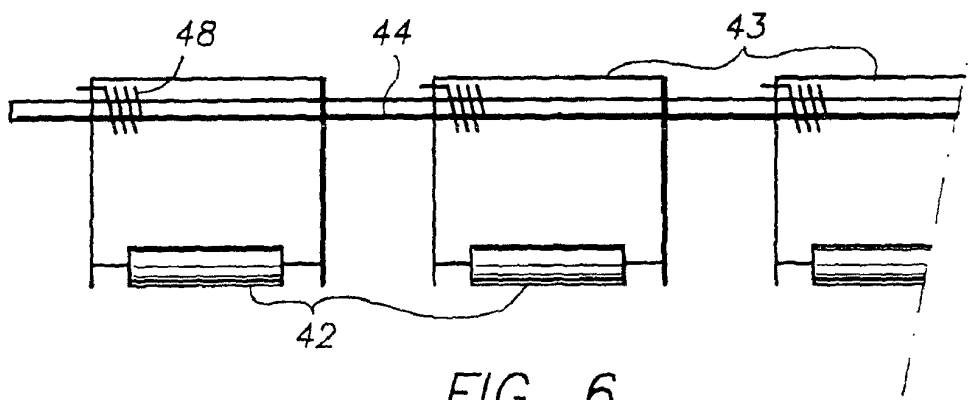


FIG. 5





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EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number
EP 01 00 0013

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Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int.Cl.7)
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A	EP 0 694 867 A (AGFA-GEVAERT) 31 January 1996 (1996-01-31) * page 4, line 7 - page 6, line 53; figures 1-6 *	1	
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The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search THE HAGUE		Date of completion of the search 20 March 2001	Examiner Rivero, C
CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS X : particularly relevant if taken alone Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A : technological background O : non-written disclosure P : intermediate document T : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application L : document cited for other reasons & : member of the same patent family, corresponding document			

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**ANNEX TO THE EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT
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