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(54) **Scratch card printer and method of printing information on a scratch card**

Drucker für eine Karte mit abkratzbare Beschichtung und Verfahren zum Drucken von Information auf eine Karte mit abkratzbare Beschichtung

Imprimante pour carte à gratter et méthode d'impression d'information sur une carte à gratter

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(73) Proprietor: **Toshiba TEC Kabushiki Kaisha**
Tokyo 141-8664 (JP)

(72) Inventors:
• **Kobayashi, Yozo**
IPD
Toshiba Tec K. K.
Tokyo 101-8442 (JP)
• **Tamura, Toshiyuki**
IPD
Toshiba Tec K. K.
Tokyo 101-8442 (JP)

• **Hiyoshi, Takayuki**
IPD
Toshiba Tec K. K.
Tokyo 101-8442 (JP)

(74) Representative: **Kramer - Barske - Schmidtchen**
European Patent Attorneys
Landsberger Strasse 300
80687 München (DE)

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- **PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN vol. 2003, no. 01, 14 January 2003 (2003-01-14) -& JP 2002 254833 A (RICOH CO LTD), 11 September 2002 (2002-09-11)**
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- PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN vol. 2003, no. 01, 14 January 2003 (2003-01-14) -& JP 2002 254688 A (NORITSU KOKI CO LTD; MARUMOTO YOSHIYA), 11 September 2002 (2002-09-11)

Description

[0001] The present invention relates to a scratch card printer for preparing a scratch card with printed information, such as a character or image, covered for concealment in which the concealed character or image can be visualized by scratching the covered material off the card surface by a nail, a coin, etc.

[0002] Conventionally, the main printing method of a scratch card for use in the private lottery, etc., is by a printing machine. In this printing system, a form plate corresponding to a character, an image, etc., is initially prepared so as to initially print it on cards. With the use of such a form plate, card printing is effected in large quantities. In a printing machine where an ink for concealment is set, printing is made on cards in a manner to cover the printed character, an image, etc., with a concealing material. In this way, scratch cards have been produced in large quantities. In this case, separate printing methods are used one for effecting printing based on the form plate by which a character, an image, etc., are printed on cards and one for effecting printing with such character, image, etc., covered with a concealing material. This separating method is suited to mass production of scratch cards one at a time.

[0003] Another printing method is also considered by which printing is effected with a generally known thermal printer to obtain scratch cards. In this printing system, for example, a character, an image, etc., are printed on a card by heating an ink ribbon or underlying heat-sensitive sheet by means of a thermal head. After the thermal head has been set to a condition under which printing is made by the thermal head with the thermal ribbon for concealment, printing is done so as to conceal the character, an image, etc., with a cover material. In this connection it is to be noted that, after such concealing printing, the operator has to reset the thermal head back to an original position.

[0004] The thermal transfer ribbon for covering the printed character, the image, etc., on the card for concealment has been known, some having a matte layer and heat-melting ink layer on a film base material and some having a heat-resisting layer on the other surface of such a film base material so as to prevent any adverse effect from a sticking due to a heat from the thermal head as well as from a wrinkle upon making of printing (for example, JPN PAT APPLN KOKAI PUBLICATION No. 2001-113889).

[0005] For such separate printing methods in which one printing is made on a card based on a form plate corresponding to a character and image and another printing is made in a manner to cover such a character and image, etc., with a concealing material, it is appropriate to make printing on cards in large quantities. In this separate method, it is necessary to prepare many plate forms corresponding to many kinds of characters and images. Further, there is the case where only a small number of cards are required for respective kinds of them

and, even if many scratch cards are prepared, more are left in stock, so that these methods are not appropriate. Since, in the latter printing method, the operator has to change the settings of printing a plurality of times, these operations become very cumbersome. Where two printers are used one to print the character, image, etc., on the cards and one to make concealing printing in a manner to cover the character, image, etc., for concealment, more installation space is required and added costs are involved.

[0006] JP 2002 254 839 A discloses a scratch card printer according to the preamble of claim 1 and a method of printing according to the preamble of claim 5.

[0007] Though the character, image, etc., are printed on the cards, no correct printing control corresponding to the characteristic of the thermal transfer ribbon for concealment is done upon the making of concealing printing to cover the character, image, etc. That is, when solid printing is done while heating the thermal transfer ribbon for concealment, printing control is done with an equal energy upon the making of solid printing on a printing area of the card. Since, however, a metal material is contained in an ink layer of the thermal transfer ribbon, a viscosity curve becomes gentler with respect to the temperature. If printing is done under the above-mentioned printing control, no sharp edge is obtained at the final end edge portion of a printing area and there occur bleeding, blurring, reverse transfer, etc., so that a printing quality thus obtained becomes deteriorated.

[0008] The present invention is achieved with the above in view and the object of the present invention is to provide a scratch card printer and method of printing which is suited to the production of many kinds of scratch cards in smaller numbers and can be installed in less space at lower costs.

[0009] This is achieved by the present invention as defined in claims 1 and 5. Further advantageous embodiments are defined in dependent claims 2-4.

[0010] This summary of the invention does not necessarily describe all necessary features so that the invention may also be a sub-combination of these described features.

[0011] The invention can be more fully understood from the following detailed description when taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings, in which:

FIG. 1 is a perspective view showing an outer appearance of a scratch card printer according to an embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 2 is a view in vertical cross-section diagrammatically showing an inner arrangement of the scratch card printer according to an embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 3 is a view for explaining the cross-section of a card in an embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 4 is a view showing an electrical connection relation of the scratch card printer in an embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 5 is a graph showing a relation of the printing energies of the two heads in an embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 6 is a graph showing a relation between the temperature and the energy supplied to the two heads in an embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 7 is a cross-sectional view showing a card when character information is thermally printed in an embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 8 is a plan view showing a card on which the character information is printed in an embodiment;

FIG. 9 is a cross-sectional view showing a card when a thermal printing ribbon is printed in an embodiment;

FIG. 10 is a plan view showing a scratch card to which the thermal transfer ribbon is transferred in an embodiment;

FIG. 11 is an enlarged view showing a second printing mechanism in an embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 12 is a view showing the viscoelastic characteristic of an ink layer material from the thermal transfer ribbon for concealment;

FIG. 13 is a view for explaining a printing area at an ill-defined printing end edge portion in connection with a comparative example;

FIG. 14 is a flow chart showing a printing process of a comparative example;

FIG. 15 is a view showing an outer marginal contour portion of a printing area upon the making of solid printing in a comparative example;

FIGS. 16A and 16B, each, show a scratch card set out in connection with a comparative example; and

FIG. 17 is a view showing a final printing end edge portion of a printing area upon the making of solid printing in a comparative example.

[0012] With reference to the drawing, an explanation will be made in more detail below about an embodiment of the present invention.

[0013] FIG. 1 is an outer perspective view showing a scratch card printer 1 and FIG. 2 is a vertical, lateral cross-sectional view diagrammatically showing a structure of the scratch card printer 1. As shown in FIG. 1, the scratch card printer 1 comprises a printer body 2 and a sheet supply device 3 detachably mounted on the printer body 2. The sheet supply device 3 has cards C held therein. In this embodiment, the card C held in the sheet supply device 3 has a base material as an underlying heat-sensitive sheet so as to make a printing cost lower. FIG. 3 is a cross-sectional view showing the card C. In the cross-section of the card C, a heat-sensitive sheet color-developing layer Cb is provided on the heat-sensitive sheet base material Ca. the color-developing layer Cb is color-developed when a heat of a predetermined temperature is applied. The card C is supplied by the sheet supply device 3 into the printer body 2 where printing is made. Covers 4 and 5 are provided on the printer body 2. The cover 5 is detachably mounted on the cover 4. In the

state in which the cover 5 is mounted on the cover 4, a card issuing outlet 6 is provided in front of the printer body 2.

[0014] As shown in FIG. 2, a card conveying path 7 leading to the card issuing outlet 6 from the sheet supply device 3 is provided within the printer body 2 and, after the card which is held by a pair of rotatably conveying rollers 8 on the card conveying path 7 is drawn from the sheet supply device 3 onto the sheet conveying path 7, the card is passed over to a pair of rotatable conveying rollers 9 on the card conveying path and so guided as to allow it to be delivered from the card issuing outlet 6 by a pair of conveying rollers 9 near the card issuing outlet 6. Thus, conveying means is provided by the conveying roller pairs 8, 9 and 14.

[0015] In the card conveying path 7 for guiding the card, first and second printing mechanisms are provided as first and second printing mechanisms 10a and 10b, respectively. The printing mechanism 10 (10a, 10b) is mainly comprised of a platen roller 11 (11a, 11b) rotatably driven by a stepping motor M (Ma, Mb) and a thermal head 12 (12a, 12b), having many heat generating elements arranged as a line array, which is in contact with the platen roller 11 (11a, 11b) through the card conveying path 7. The thermal head 12 (12a, 12b) is retained on a head retaining plate 13 (13a, 13b). The head retaining plate 13 (13a, 13b) is such that the thermal head 12 (12a, 12b) is urged, by a spring not shown, toward the platen roller 11 (11a, 11b). As a result, the card which is held between the thermal head 12 and the platen roller 11 is guided on the card conveying path 7 by the rotation of the platen roller 11 and, therefore, the thermal head 12 and platen roller 11 constitute conveying means also.

[0016] Between the thermal head 12a and the platen roller 11a, the card C is conveyed with its color-developing layer upside and, by being selectively heated by the heat generating elements of the thermal head 12a, has its color-developing layer Cb thermally sensitized to allow character information to be printed thereon. The character information is comprised of, for example, a character, an image and a combination of these and, if the scratch card is used, for example, for a lottery ticket, shows the character indicating a "1st-prize", a "2nd-prize" and "no points".

[0017] Further, between the thermal head 12b and the platen roller 11b, a thermal transfer ribbon for concealment is located and, by selectively heating the heat generating elements of the thermal head 12b, an ink of the heat transfer ribbon 15 for concealment is melted or sublimed to allow it to be printed on the card. An available thermal transfer ribbon 15 for concealment is wound on a supply shaft 17 having its one end retained on a frame 16.

[0018] The used thermal transfer ribbon 15 is wound on a take-up shaft 18 having its one end supported on the frame 16. The take-up shaft 18 is rotationally driven by a driving force transmitted by a gear train from a stepping motor Mb.

[0019] FIG. 4 is a view showing an electrical connection relation of each part built in the scratch card printer 1. For example, the stepping motor Ma for rotationally driving the platen roller 11a, etc., the stepping motor Mb for rotationally driving the platen roller 11b, etc., the thermal head 12 (12a, 12b), etc., are drive-controlled by a microcomputer 20 comprised of a CPU (central processing unit) 19, etc. That is, the CPU 19 is such that it performs various computing operations and centrally controls the various parts. A ROM (read only memory) 21 for fixedly storing fixed data, a RAM (random access memory) for storing variable data in a freely writable fashion are connected to the CPU 19 through a system bus 23. A control program is stored in the ROM 21. The microcomputer 20, while utilizing the RAM 22 as a work area, performs various kinds of processing in accordance with a control program stored in the ROM.

[0020] According to the present embodiment, as respective parts drive-controlled by the microcomputer 20 so as to perform the printing operation of the printing mechanism 10 (10a, 10b), there are provided a motor driver 24 for drive-controlling the stepping motor Ma for rotationally driving the platen roller 11a, etc., a motor driver 25 for drive-controlling the stepping motor Mb for rotationally driving the platen roller 11b, etc., and a head driver 26 serving as a drive control circuit for drive-controlling the thermal head 12 (12a, 12b). These motor drivers 24, 25 and head driver 26 are connected to the CPU 19 through the system bus 23. It is to be noted that the head driver 26 of the present invention serves as a circuit capable of separately drive-controlling these two thermal heads 12a, 12b.

[0021] Further, the scratch card printer 1, adopting a line type printing system, allows printing to be done in a main scanning direction by many numbers of heat generating elements, in a line-like array, of the thermal head 12 and printing to be done in a sub-scanning direction by the movement of the card C produced by the conveying of the card C relative to the thermal head 12. In order to effect printing in the sub-scanning direction it is necessary to control the convey-timing, etc., of the card C and a sensor 28 for detecting the position of the card C is located at the card conveying path 7. Further, a sensor 29 is also located within a housing of the scratch card printer 1 and serves as a temperature detecting means for detecting, as ambient temperature, a temperature within a room where the scratch card printer 1 is located. These sensors 28, 29 are connected to the system bus 23 through an I/O port 30.

[0022] In the scratch card printer 1, for example, printing information which is transferred from an outer device such as a computer device is taken through the interface 31 and it is converted to image information and developed in an image memory 32. The interface 31 and image memory 32 are also connected through the system bus 23 to the CPU 19.

[0023] FIG. 5 is a graph showing a relation between the printing energy supplied to the thermal head 12 (12a,

12b) and the optical sensitivity characteristic of the printing section of the card C and its concealed material by the thermal transfer ribbon for concealment. In FIG. 5, the optical sensitivity of the printing section and concealed section of the card C was measured at 25°C, while applying the printing energy (mj: millijoules) to the thermal heads (12a, 12b), by measuring the OD (optical density) values by means of the Macbeth illuminometer. The graph a shows a relation between the printing energy supplied to the thermal head 12a and the sensitivity to the printed section of the card C while, on the other hand, the graph b a relation between the printing energy supplied to the thermal head 12b and the sensitivity to the concealed section of the card C.

[0024] In the scratch card printer 1 of this embodiment, at a temperature of 25°C, the printing energy of the thermal head 12a for printing the character information on the card C and printing energy of the thermal head 12b for making printing for concealing the printed character information of the card C are so set to the microcomputer 20 as to be 0.18 mj and 0.13 mj, respectively (setting means). If, as indicated by a graph a in FIG. 5, printing is made by the thermal head 12a with the printing energy of 0.18 mj and, as indicated by a graph b in FIG. 5, printing is made by the thermal head 12b with the printing energy of 0.13 mj, then the sensitivity of the printing section and concealed section of the card becomes 1.40 and it is possible to make better printing.

[0025] By setting the printing energy of the above-mentioned thermal head 12b smaller than that of the thermal head 12a, it is possible to prevent a drop in printing quality which might be caused due to the card being again color-developed in the case where, after the printing of the character information by the thermal head 12a, printing is made by the thermal head 12b for concealing the printed information.

[0026] FIG. 6 is a view showing a relation between the ambient temperature indicated by room temperature and the printing energy of the thermal head 12 (12a, 12b). In FIG. 6, a graph c shows a relation between the ambient temperature and the printing energy supplied to the thermal head 12a, while, on the other hand, a graph d a relation between the ambient temperature and the thermal energy supplied to the thermal head 12b. As indicated by the graphs c and d, as the ambient temperature rises from 10°C to 40°C, it is possible to make printing by the thermal head 12 (12a, 12b) with a smaller corresponding printing energy.

[0027] In the scratch card printer 1 of this embodiment, the data showing a relation between the ambient temperature and the printing energy of the thermal head 12 (12a, 12b) as shown in FIG. 6 is set to the ROM 21. Based on the temperature detected by the temperature detecting sensor 29 and data stored in the ROM 21, the CPU 19 controls the head driver 26 to allow the printing energies of the thermal heads 12a and 12b to be separately controlled (energy controlling means). Further, as shown in FIG. 6, the graph c showing the relation between the

thermal head 12a and the ambient temperature is so set as to have a gentle slope while, on the other hand, the graph d showing a relation between the thermal head 12b and the ambient temperature is so set as to have a greater slope than that of the graph c. Thus, the printing energy of the thermal head 12b is so set as to be always smaller than that of the thermal head 12a. In this way, even if the ambient temperature varies from 10°C to 40°C, printing can be made at all times by the thermal head 12 (12a, 12b) to a varied temperature with an optimal printing energy. It is also possible to prevent a drop in printing quality which might be caused due to the card being again color-developed in the case where, after the printing of the character information by the thermal head 12a, printing is effected by the thermal head 12b for concealing the character information.

[0028] Now an explanation will be made below about effecting printing by the scratch card printer 1 thus structured.

[0029] First, the operation sets a predetermined number of cards C in the sheet supply device 3, the card being printed with a background design while setting a heat-sensitive area upside to allow printing information to be thermally printed. For example, the card C has six heat-sensitive areas for allowing two "6th-prize" and four "no points" to be thermally printed. With the use of, for example, a computer device connected through the I/F 31, the operator prepares printing information including character information for thermally printing the 6th-prize and no points on the six heat-sensitive areas, concealing position information for designating a concealed section for concealing the character information printed on the six heat-sensitive areas, information relating to the number of cards to be printed, and so on, and transmits the printing information to the scratch card printer 1 through the I/F 31. Although, in the present embodiment, the printing information is received from the computer device through the I/F 31, an operating/displaying section may be provided on the scratch card printer 1, so that, upon receipt of an operation from the operation/displaying section by the operator, the printing information is prepared on the scratch card printer.

[0030] When the scratch card printer 1 receives the printing information through the I/F 31, one card is drawn by the sheet supply device 3 onto the card conveying path 7 and conveyed into a nip between the thermal head 12a and the platen roller 11a in the printing mechanism 10a. At this time, the heat generating elements of the thermal head 12a are selectively heat-generated based on the character information to allow the heat-sensitive color-developing layer Cb of the card C to be color-developed and the character information to be thermally printed on the card (printing control means). The printing energy involved upon the making of printing by the thermal head 12a is based on the printing energy corresponding to the temperature detected by the temperature detecting sensor 29. FIGS. 7 and 8 show one example of the card C printed based on the character information.

FIG. 7 shows a cross-sectional view of the card C on which the character information is thermally printed, while, on the other hand, FIG. 8 shows the above-mentioned heat-sensitive areas defined by six areas indicated by the broken line.

[0031] The card C with the character information printed therein is conveyed on the card conveying path 7 and sent to a nip between the thermal head 12b and the platen roller 11b in the printing mechanism 10b. At this time, the heat generating elements of the thermal head 12b are selectively heat-generated based on the concealing position information to allow the thermal transfer ribbon 15 for concealment which is interposed between the thermal head 12b and the platen roller 11b to be melted and allow an ink from the thermal transfer ribbon 15 to be transferred to the card C (thermal transfer control means). The printing energy involved upon the making of printing by the thermal head 12b is based on the printing energy corresponding to the temperature detected by the temperature detecting sensor 29. Further, the printing energy of the thermal head 12b is made smaller than that of the thermal head 12a. FIGS. 9 and 10 show one example of a card C in which, with the thermal transfer ribbon 15 for concealment, printing is made based on the concealing position information. FIG. 9 is a cross-sectional view showing the card C in which the character information printed section is concealed, while, on the other hand, FIG. 10 shows a printed surface of the card C where printing is made with the thermal transfer ribbon for concealment.

[0032] When the printing of one card C has been finished, the next card which is set on the sheet supply device 3 starts its printing. In this way, based on the sheet number information set by the operator, cards C are taken one by one from the sheet supply device 3 so as to effect sequential printing. That is, onto the background-printed card C set to the sheet supply device 3 by the operator, character information set by the operator on the computer device is printed by the scratch card printer 1. Thus, the character information such as a character and image is thermally printed to a card position desired by the operator and the scratch cards concealed on their heat-sensitive printing area with a concealing material by the thermal transfer ribbon can be easily prepared in any numbers desired by the operator.

[0033] According to the scratch card printer 1 of this embodiment, two printing mechanisms 10a, 10b are provided and cards C set in the sheet supply device 3 are taken out one by one, printing information is printed by the printing mechanism 10a and printing is made by the printing mechanism 10b to conceal the character information with the thermal transfer ribbon and, by doing so, it is possible to easily prepare a scratch card. Since, therefore, it is not necessary to separately prepare a printer for character information printing and a printer for concealing the character information, it is possible to install the printer in a smaller space at a lower cost. Further, the operator can print any desired character information

and prepare the character information-concealed scratch card in any desired numbers. It is, therefore, possible to provide a scratch card printer suitable to the production of many kinds of scratch cards in small numbers.

[0034] Further, the printing mechanism 10a prints the card C by a thermal printing with a thermal head 12a and, in comparison with the printing energy for thermally printing the character information on the card C by the thermal head 12a of the printing mechanism 10a, the printing energy for effecting printing by means of the thermal head 12b of the printing head 10b to conceal the character information on the card C is made smaller at all times. By doing so, it is possible to prevent a drop in printing quality which might otherwise be caused due to the card C being again color-developed. It is thus possible to prepare a scratch card of better printing quality.

[0035] Based on the data stored in the ROM 21 and temperature detected by the temperature detecting sensor 29, the CPU 19 separately controls the printing energy for thermally printing the character information on the card C by the thermal head 12a of the printing mechanism 12a and the printing energy for transferring the ink onto the card C so as to conceal the character information thermally printed on the card C by the thermal head 12b of the printing mechanism 10b, so that printing can be made at all times with an optimal printing energy to a varying ambient temperature.

[0036] Although, in the above-mentioned embodiment, the thermal printing has been explained as being made by the thermal head (printing mechanism 10a) with the base material of the card as an underlying heat-sensitive sheet, the present invention is not restricted thereto. Another structure may be used in which, for example, an ink ribbon for printing the character information is located between the thermal head 12a and the platen roller 11a and one end of the ink ribbon is supported on the frame 16 and retained on the supply shaft and the ink ribbon is wound by the take-up shaft. In this way, printing is made with the ink ribbon. Since, though being dependent upon the kinds of ink ribbons, printed character information using some ink ribbon is hard to erase when its concealing cover is scratched off the card surface, this structure is effective when using such a ribbon.

[0037] With reference to FIGS. 1 to 4 and 11 to 17, an explanation of a comparable example will be made below. Since the structure of FIGS. 1 to 4 has already been explained, any detailed explanation of it is omitted here.

[0038] As shown in FIG. 11, a thermal transfer ribbon 15 for concealment is located between a thermal head 12b and a platen roller 11b. By selectively heating these heat-sensitive elements of the thermal head 12b, an ink of the thermal transfer ribbon 15 is melted or sublimed to allow printing to be made on a card C. An available thermal transfer ribbon 15 for concealment is retained on a supply shaft 17 having one end supported on the frame 16. And the used thermal transfer ribbon portion is wound around a take-up shaft 18 having one end supported on the frame 16. The take-up shaft 18 is rotationally driven

by a drive force transmitted from a stepping motor Mb through a gear train. A separating guide roller R is provided a predetermined distance on a downstream side from a location where the above-mentioned thermal head 12b is pushed against the platen roller 11b, so that a timing for separating the thermal transfer ribbon 15 for concealment from the card C is delayed (separating means). The delaying of the timing is because, after the transferred ink has been set, the thermal transfer ribbon 15 is separated from the card. The location of the separating guide roller R is initially set to be optimal based on the material, etc., of the thermal transfer ribbon 15. Although, in the above example, the separation guide roller R is provided, a structure using a shaft instead may also be adopted.

[0039] FIG. 12 is a view showing a relation between the viscosity and the temperature when printing is made with the use of a thermal printing ribbon 15 for concealment, that is, a view showing the viscoelasticity characteristic of a material used for the inking layer of the thermal transfer ribbon 15 for concealment. Since a metal material is contained in the ink layer, as shown in FIG. 12, the viscosity curve shows a gradual characteristic with respect to the temperature. Since the card C has its character information concealed with the material having such viscoelastic characteristic, if any printing is made as solid printing on a whole rectangular area P for example with an equal printing energy, no sharp printed edge will be obtained as shown in FIG. 13. This ill-defined printed edge as indicated by an area P0 occurs, at a printing end of the card C, as a bleeding, a blurring or a reverse transfer.

[0040] In order to secure any better printed edge at the printing end area P0, of the card C, the following printing processing is done upon the making of printing by the thermal head 12b. Although, in this example, the processing is done by running a control program stored in the ROM 21, another CPU may be provided as a dedicated one for implementing such a control program for the processing or a circuit section for performing such processing may be provided by implementing such circuit.

[0041] Upon receipt of the printing information through the interface 31, the processing is started. First, the setting of the printing energy of the thermal head 12b is corrected based on the temperature detected by the sensor 29 (ST1). That is, the printing energy suitable to the ambient temperature is set based on the fixed data showing a temperature table stored in the ROM 21. Then, a parameter M1 representing the number of lines in a page is set to 1 (ST2). The received printing information is converted to image information and the data of an M line is read from the image memory 32 (ST3).

[0042] When a parameter N showing a dot position is set to 1 (ST4), it is decided whether or not a line preceding the n dot position is printed (ST5), whether or not any adjacent dot is a dot to be printed (ST6) and whether or not the next line of the N dot position is to be printed (ST7).

[0043] If all these steps ST5 to ST7 are decided as being YES, the dots involved are so set as to be printed with a lower energy and so stored (ST8). If even one of these decisions at steps ST5 to ST7 is decided as being NO, the dots involved are so set as to be printed with a higher energy and so stored (ST9). It is to be noted that, in this processing, the lower energy represented as the printing energy of the dots when printing is made means the printing energy set at step ST1 and the higher energy means an energy higher by about 15% than the printing energy set at step 1.

[0044] Then it is decided whether or not the numeric value stored to the parameter N coincides with a total number of dots of the head. If it is decided that the numeric value stored to the parameter N does not coincide with the total number of dots of the head, 1 is added to the parameter N (ST11) and the process goes back to step ST5. When it is decided that the numeric value stored to the parameter N coincides with the total number of dots of the head, the respective dots in the line set to the parameter M are turned ON with the set energy (ST12). That is, the parameter N is used to decide whether or not the printing energy of all dots of one line in a main scanning direction, that is, a direction in which printing is done by the thermal head 12b, is set.

[0045] Then, it is decided that the numeric value set to the parameter M coincides with all the lines in one page (ST13). If it is decided that the numeric value set to the parameter M does not coincide with the number of all the lines in one page, 1 is added to the parameter M (step ST14) and the process goes back to step ST3. If it is decided that the numeric value set to the parameter M coincides with the number of all the lines in one page, the process is ended. That is, parameter M is used to decide whether or not the printing line of one page is ended.

[0046] FIG. 15 is a view showing a difference in the printing energy involved at a solid printing area in the case where, in order to conceal character information by the use of the thermal transfer ribbon 15 for concealment, solid printing is done in the printing processing on, for example, a rectangular solid printing area. As shown in FIG. 15, the printing energy of an outer marginal contour portion P1 of a solid printing area P is made greater than that of a remaining inside portion P2 of the solid printing area P.

[0047] Now an explanation will be made below about the operation for making a scratch card on the scratch card printer 1 thus structured.

[0048] First, the operator sets, in a sheet supply device 3, a predetermined number of cards C having a heat-sensitive area set to allow character information to be thermally sensitized against its background design. This card C has, for example, six heat-sensitive areas where two 6th-prize and four "no points" are allowed to be thermally printed thereon. With the use of, for example, a computer device connected through the I/F 31, the operator prepares printing information containing character

information for allowing the "6th-prize" and "no point" characters to be thermally printed on the six heat-sensitive areas, concealing position information for designating those concealing portions for concealing the character information to be printed on the six heat-sensitive areas, and sheet number information, etc., relating to the number of cards to be printed, and transmits the printing information through the I/F 31 to the scratch card printer 1. Although, in this example, the printing information is received from the computer through the I/F 31, the operation/display section may be provided on the scratch card printer 1 in which case the printing information is prepared on the scratch card printer 1 by operating the operation/display section.

[0049] When on the printer 1 the printing information is received through the I/F 31, one card is drawn from the sheet supply device 3 onto the card conveying path 7 to allow it to be conveyed between the thermal head 12a and the platen roller 11a in the printing mechanism 10a. At this time, the heat generating elements of the thermal head 12a are selectively heated based on the character information and a heat-sensitive sheet color-developing layer Cb is color-developed to allow the card to be thermally printed (printing control means). And printing is done by the thermal head 12a with the printing energy corresponding to the thermal energy based on the temperature detecting sensor 29.

[0050] The card C having its character information printed thereon is conveyed on the card conveying path 7 and then to a nip between the thermal head 12b and the platen roller 11b in the printing mechanism 10b. At this time, the heat generating elements of the thermal head 12b are selectively heated based on the concealing position information and above-mentioned printing processing to allow the thermal transfer ribbon 15 which is located between the thermal head 12b and the platen roller 11b to be melted and printing to be made on the card C with the thermal transfer ribbon 15 for concealment (thermal transfer printing control means). The printing energy when printing is made by the thermal head 12b is such that the printing energy involved at the outer marginal contour portion P1 of the six printing solid areas P is higher than the printing energy involved at a remaining inside area P2 of each of these six printing solid areas P. Further, the separating guide roller R is provided and, without the thermal transfer ribbon being separated from the card C immediately after the thermal transfer ribbon ink has been thermally transferred by the thermal head, it is separated after the card is moved a predetermined position on the downstream side of the card conveying path 7.

[0051] After the printing of one card C is thus finished, it is delivered from the card issuing outlet 6 and the printing of the next card C on the sheet supply device 3 is started. In this way, cards C are drawn from the sheet supply device 3 based on the sheet number information set by the operator.

[0052] FIG. 16A is a view showing one example of a

thus prepared scratch card having six rectangular printing areas P and FIG. 16B is a view showing a state of a scratch card in which, out of the six areas with character information printed thereon, one has its concealed cover scratched off the surface. It is to be noted that the scratch card is prepared by making printing in a printing direction as indicated by an arrow in FIG. 16A. At the right-side portions of the six printed areas P with the character information concealed with a concealing cover on the scratch card, any bleeding, blurring and inverse transfer are not produced.

[0053] According to the scratch card printer 1 of the present example, printing is made with the printing mechanism 10b by heating the thermal transfer ribbon 15 by those associated heating elements of the thermal head 12b and, when such printing is done by making the printing energy at the outer marginal contour portion P1 of the respective printing area P greater than the printing energy at the remaining inside portion P2 of the printing area P, it is possible to prevent occurrence of bleeding, blurring, inverse transfer, etc., at the final printing end edge of the printing area P of the card C and thus to prepare a scratch card of better printing quality.

[0054] Further, the separation guide roller R is provided a predetermined distance on the downstream side from a location where the thermal head 12b is pressed against the platen roller 11b and, by doing so, the timing of separating the thermal transfer ribbon 15 from the card C is delayed. And without the thermal transfer ribbon 15 being separated from the card C immediately after the thermal transfer ribbon ink has been thermally transferred by the thermal head 12b, the ribbon is separated after the card C has been moved a predetermined position on the downstream side of the card conveying path, that is, after an ink from the ribbon has been fully set as a concealed cover on the card, it is possible to improve the printing quality.

[0055] Although, in the above-mentioned example, the printing energy at the outer marginal contour portion P1 of the solid printing area P is set to be greater than the printing energy at the remaining inside portion P2 of the solid printing area P, the example is not restricted thereto. Since, as set out above, it is only necessary to prevent any ill-defined printing edge from being left at a final end edge portion of any printing area P upon the making of any solid printing, any structure may be adopted in which, as set out above, the printing energy at least at the final printing end edge portion P3 of any printing area P of the card C is set to be greater than the printing energy at the remaining portion P4 of the printing area P upon the making of solid as shown in FIG. 17.

[0056] The present invention is not restricted to the above-mentioned embodiment as it is and its constituent elements are variously embodied without departing from the essence of the present invention as defined in the appended claims. The present invention can be changed or modified by variously combining together a plurality of constituent parts disclosed in the above-mentioned em-

bodiment.

Claims

1. A scratch card printer, comprising:

a conveying section (8, 9, 14) which conveys a card;
a first printing mechanism (10a) which has a first thermal head (12a);
a printing control section which controls the first thermal head (12a) of the first printing mechanism (10a), causing the first thermal head (12a) to perform thermal printing to print information on the card;
a second printing mechanism (10b) which is located downstream of the first printing mechanism (10a), in a direction of conveying the card by the conveying means (8, 9, 14), and which has a second thermal head (12b); and
a thermal transfer control section which controls the second thermal head (12b) of the second printing mechanism (10b), causing the second thermal head (12b) to transfer ink from a thermal transfer ribbon (15) to the card, thereby to conceal the information printed on the card by the first printing mechanism (10a),
characterized by
the second thermal head (12b) of the second printing mechanism (10b) having less printing energy than the first thermal head (12a) of the first printing mechanism (10a);

and by further comprising:

a temperature detecting section (29) which detects ambient temperature; and
a storage section (21) which stores the printing energy levels of the thermal heads (12a, 12b) of the first (10a) and second (10b) printing mechanisms relative to the ambient temperature, wherein the printing control section and the thermal transfer control section find, from the storage section (21), the printing energy of the respective thermal heads (12a, 12b) of the first (10a) and second (10b) printing mechanisms corresponding to the ambient temperature detected by the temperature detecting section and control the printing energy of the thermal heads (12a, 12b) of the first (10a) and second (10b) printing mechanisms.

2. The scratch card printer according to claim 1, further comprising:

a separating section (R) configured to delay a timing in which the thermal transfer ribbon for

concealment is separated from the card.

3. The scratch card printer according to one of claims 1 and 2, **characterized in that** the card is configured to have a heat-sensitive sheet base material Ca and a heat-sensitive color-developing layer Cb formed on the heat-sensitive sheet base material.

4. The scratch card printer according to one of claims 1 to 3, further comprising:

a sheet supply device (3) which holds cards therein; and
a deliver outlet (6) which delivers the cards.

5. A method of printing information on a scratch card, comprising the steps of:

controlling a printing head (12a), causing the printing head to print information on the card being conveyed, said printing head (12a) being a first thermal head; and

controlling a second thermal head (12b), causing the second thermal head to transfer ink from a thermal transfer ribbon (15) to the card, thereby to conceal the information printed, in the form of characters, on the card by the printing head (12a), said second thermal head (12b) being located downstream of the printing head, in a direction of conveying the card by the conveying means (8, 9, 14), **characterized by** the second thermal head (12b) having smaller printing energy than the head (12a) and the printing energy levels of the printing head (12a) and the second thermal head (12b) being controlled corresponding to a measured ambient temperature.

Patentansprüche

1. Rubbelkartendrucker, mit einem Förderabschnitt (8, 9, 14), der eine Karte fördert, einem ersten Druckmechanismus (10a), der einen ersten Thermokopf (12a) aufweist, einem Drucksteuerungsabschnitt, der den ersten Thermokopf (12a) des ersten Druckmechanismus (10a) steuert zum Bringen des ersten Thermokopfs (12a) zum Ausführen von Thermodrucken zum Drucken von Information auf die Karte, einem zweiten Druckmechanismus (10b), der stromabwärts des ersten Druckmechanismus (10a) in Richtung des Förderns der Karte durch den Förderabschnitt (8, 9, 14) angeordnet ist und einen zweiten Thermokopf (12b) aufweist, und einem Thermoübertragungs-Steuerungsabschnitt, der den zweiten Thermokopf (12b) des zweiten Druckmechanismus (10b) steuert zum Bringen des

zweiten Thermokopfs (12b) zum Übertragen von Tinte von einem Thermoübertragungsband (15) an die Karte, so dass die von dem ersten Druckmechanismus (10a) auf die Karte gedruckte Information verborgen wird,

gekennzeichnet

dadurch, dass der zweite Thermokopf (12b) des zweiten Druckmechanismus (10b) weniger Druckenergie als der erste Thermokopf (12a) des ersten Druckmechanismus (10a) aufweist, und durch einen Temperaturdetektionsabschnitt (29), der die Umgebungstemperatur detektiert, und einen Speicherabschnitt (21), der die Druckenergiepegel der Thermoköpfe (12a, 12b) des ersten (10a) und zweiten (10b) Druckmechanismus relativ zu der Umgebungstemperatur speichert, bei dem der Drucksteuerungsabschnitt und der Thermoübertragungs-Steuerungsabschnitt die Druckenergie der jeweiligen Thermoköpfe (12a, 12b) des ersten (10a) und zweiten (10b) Druckmechanismus, die der Umgebungstemperatur, die von dem Temperaturdetektionsabschnitt detektiert worden ist, entspricht, aus dem Speicherabschnitt (21) finden und die Druckenergie der Thermoköpfe (12a, 12b) des ersten (10a) und zweiten (10b) Druckmechanismus steuern.

2. Rubbelkartendrucker nach Anspruch 1, ferner mit einem Trennabschnitt (R), der zum Verzögern eines Zeitlichen Verlaufs, während dessen das Thermoübertragungsband zum Verbergen von der Karte getrennt wird, ausgestaltet ist.

3. Rubbelkartendrucker nach einem der Ansprüche 1 und 2, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass** die Karte so gestaltet ist, dass sie ein wärmeempfindliches Blatt-Basismaterial Ca und eine wärmeempfindliche farbentwickelnde Schicht Cb, die auf dem wärmeempfindlichen Blatt-Basismaterial ausgebildet ist, aufweist.

4. Rubbelkartendrucker nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 3, ferner mit einer Blattszufuhranordnung (3), die Karten in sich hält, und einem Ausgabeauslass (6), der die Karten ausgibt.

5. Verfahren zum Drucken von Information auf einer Rubbelkarte, mit den Schritten: Steuern eines Druckkopfes (12a) zum Bringen des Druckkopfs zum Drucken von Information auf die Karte, die gefördert wird, wobei der Druckkopf (12a) ein erster Thermokopf ist, und Steuern eines zweiten Thermokopfes (12b) zum Bringen des zweiten Thermokopfs zum Übertragen von Tinte von einem Thermoübertragungsband (15) an die Karte, wodurch die Information in Form von Zeichen, die von dem Druckkopf (12a) auf die Karte gedruckt worden sind, verborgen wird, wobei der zweite Thermokopf (12b) stromab-

wärts von dem Druckkopf in eine Richtung, in die die Karte von dem Fördermittel (8, 9, 14) gefördert wird, angeordnet ist,

dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass

der zweite Thermokopf (12b) weniger Druckenergie als der Druckkopf (12a) aufweist und die Druckenergiepegel des Druckkopfes (12a) und des zweiten Thermokopfes (12b) entsprechend einer gemessenen Umgebungstemperatur gesteuert werden.

Revendications

1. Imprimante pour carte à gratter, comportant :

une section de transport (8, 9, 14) qui transporte une carte ;

un premier mécanisme d'impression (10a) qui possède une première tête thermique (12a) ;

une section de contrôle d'impression qui contrôle la première tête thermique (12a) du premier mécanisme d'impression (10a), amenant la première tête thermique (12a) à effectuer une impression thermique pour imprimer une information sur la carte ;

un second mécanisme d'impression (10b) qui est situé en aval du premier mécanisme d'impression (10a), dans une direction de transport de la carte par le moyen de transport (8, 9, 14), et qui possède une seconde tête thermique (12b) ; et

une section de contrôle de transfert thermique qui contrôle la seconde tête thermique (12b) du second mécanisme d'impression (10b), amenant la seconde tête thermique (12b) à transférer l'encre depuis un ruban de transfert thermique (15) sur la carte, pour masquer ainsi l'information imprimée sur la carte par le premier mécanisme d'impression (10a) ;

caractérisée par la seconde tête thermique (12b) du second mécanisme d'impression (10b) possédant une énergie d'impression inférieure à la première tête d'impression (12a) du premier mécanisme d'impression (10a) ;

et par ce qu'elle comporte en outre :

une section de détection de température (29) qui détecte la température ambiante ; et

une section de stockage (21) qui mémorise les niveaux d'énergie d'impression des têtes thermiques (12a, 12b) des premier (10a) et second (10b) mécanismes d'impression par rapport à la température ambiante,

dans laquelle la section de contrôle d'impression et la section de contrôle de transfert thermique trouvent à partir de la section de stockage (21), l'énergie d'impression des têtes ther-

miques respectives correspondant à la température ambiante détectée par la section de détection de température et contrôlent l'énergie d'impression des têtes thermiques.

2. Imprimante pour carte à gratter selon la revendication 1, comportant en outre :

une section de séparation (R) configurée pour retarder une synchronisation pendant laquelle le ruban de transfert thermique pour le masquage est séparé de la carte.

3. Imprimante pour carte à gratter selon l'une des revendications 1 et 2, **caractérisée en ce que** la carte est configurée pour avoir un matériau de base de feuille thermosensible Ca et une couche de développement de couleur thermosensible Cb formée sur le matériau de base de feuille thermosensible.

4. Imprimante pour carte à gratter selon une revendication 1 à 3, comportant en outre :

un dispositif de délivrance de feuilles (3) qui supporte les cartes ; et

un orifice de délivrance (6) qui délivre les cartes.

5. Procédé d'impression d'information sur une carte à gratter, comportant les étapes consistant à :

contrôler une tête d'impression (12a), amenant la tête d'impression à imprimer une information sur la carte transportée, ladite tête d'impression (12a) étant une première tête thermique ; et contrôler une seconde tête thermique (12b), amenant la seconde tête thermique à transférer de l'encre à partir d'un ruban de transfert thermique (15) sur la carte, pour ainsi masquer l'information imprimée, sous la forme de caractères, sur la carte par la tête d'impression (12a), ladite seconde tête thermique (12b) étant située en aval de la tête d'impression, en direction du transport de la carte par le moyen de transport (8, 9, 14),

caractérisé par la seconde tête thermique (12b) possédant une énergie d'impression plus faible que la tête d'impression (12a) et les niveaux d'énergie d'impression de la tête d'impression (12a) et de la seconde tête thermique (12b) étant contrôlés par rapport à une température ambiante mesurée.

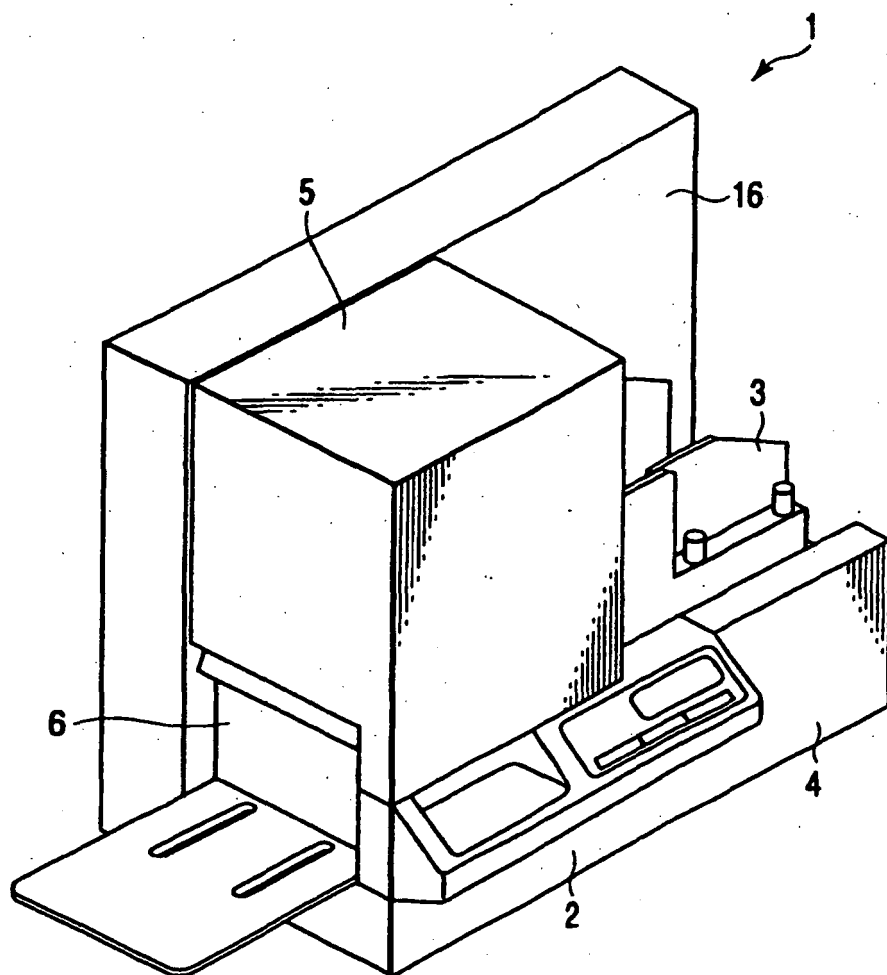


FIG. 1

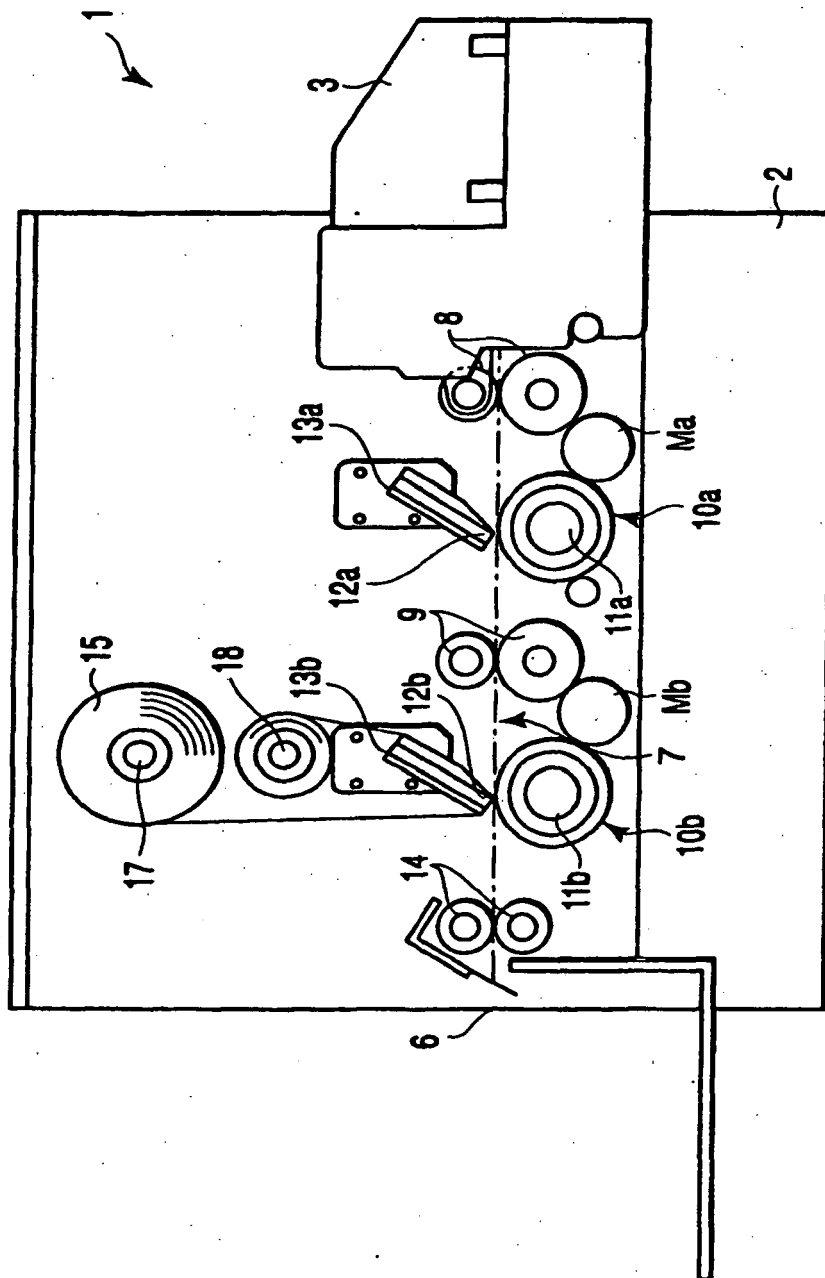


FIG. 2

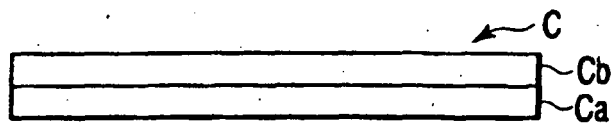


FIG. 3

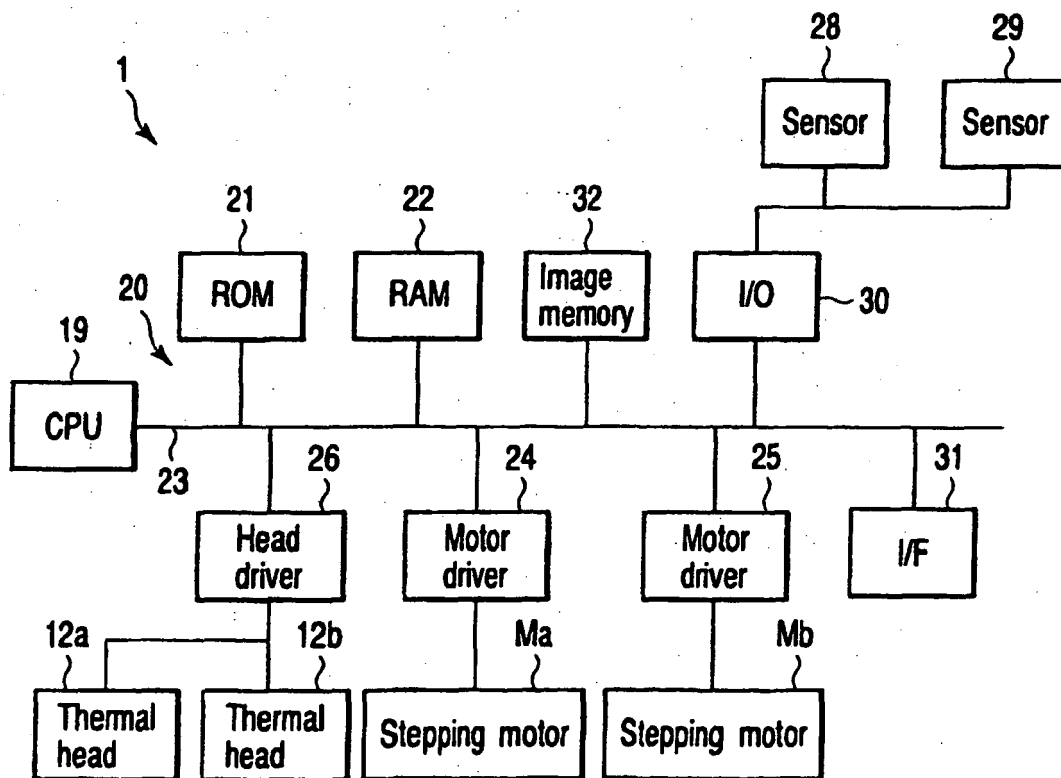


FIG. 4

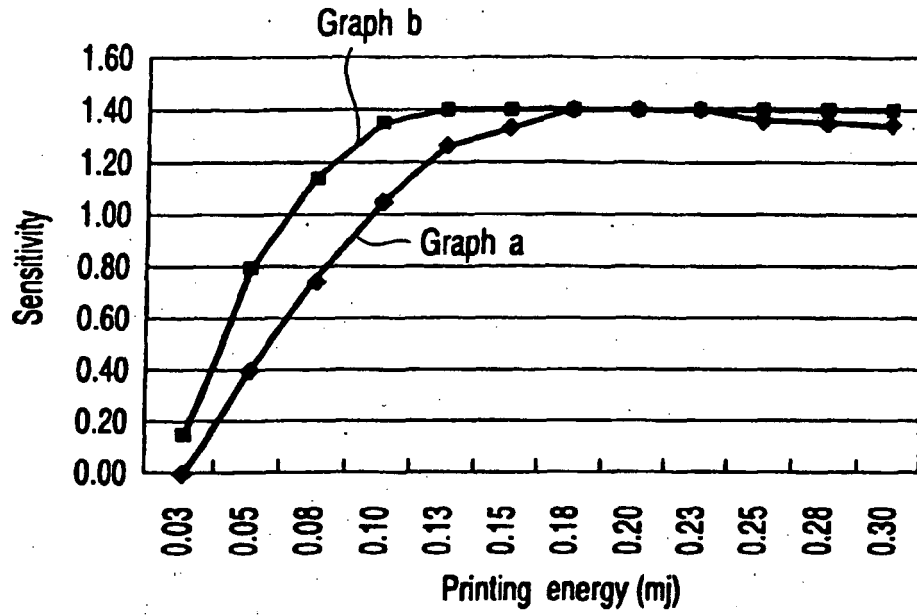


FIG. 5

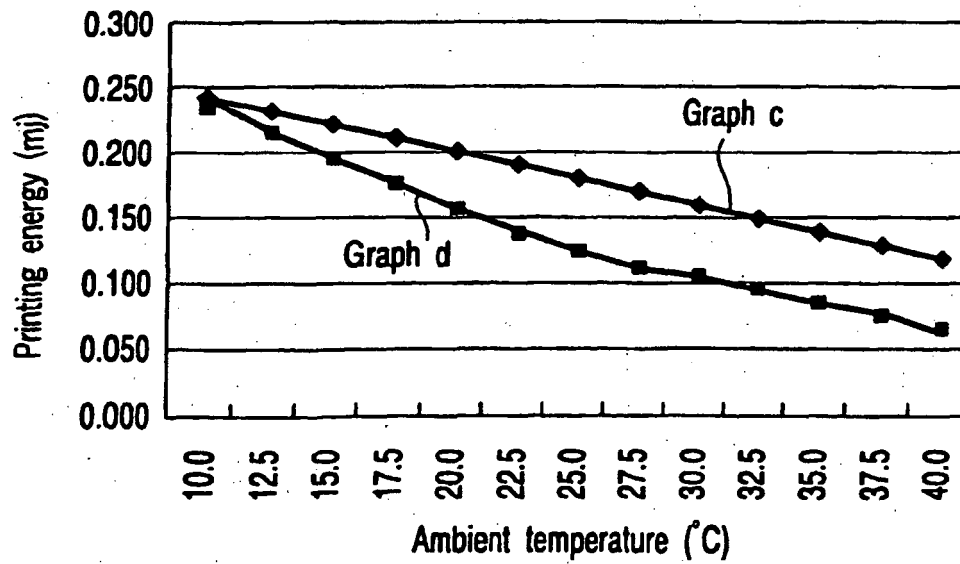


FIG. 6

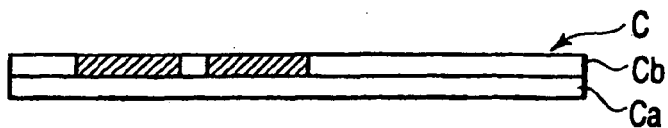


FIG. 7

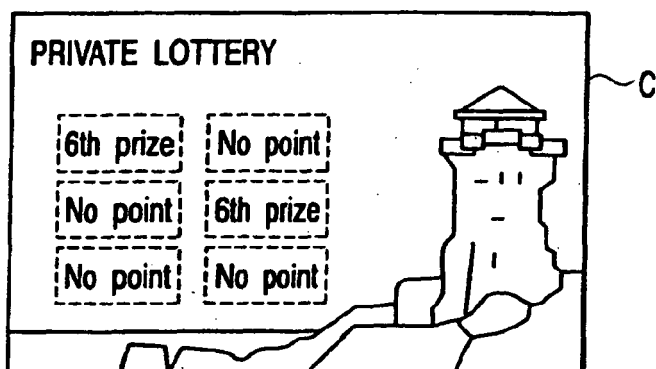


FIG. 8

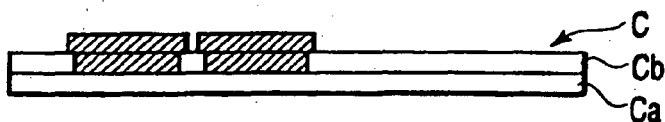


FIG. 9

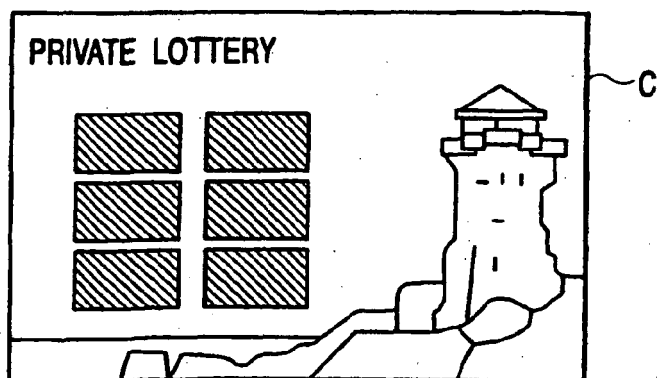
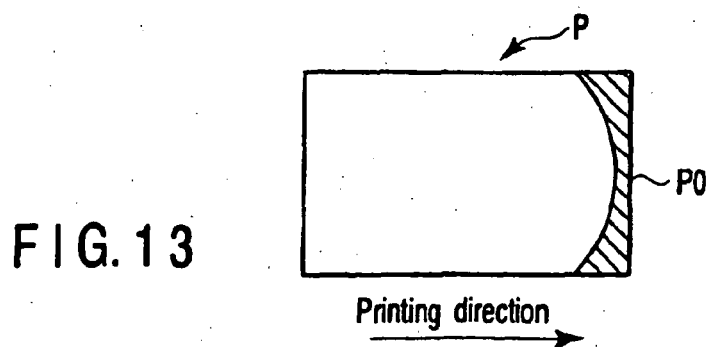
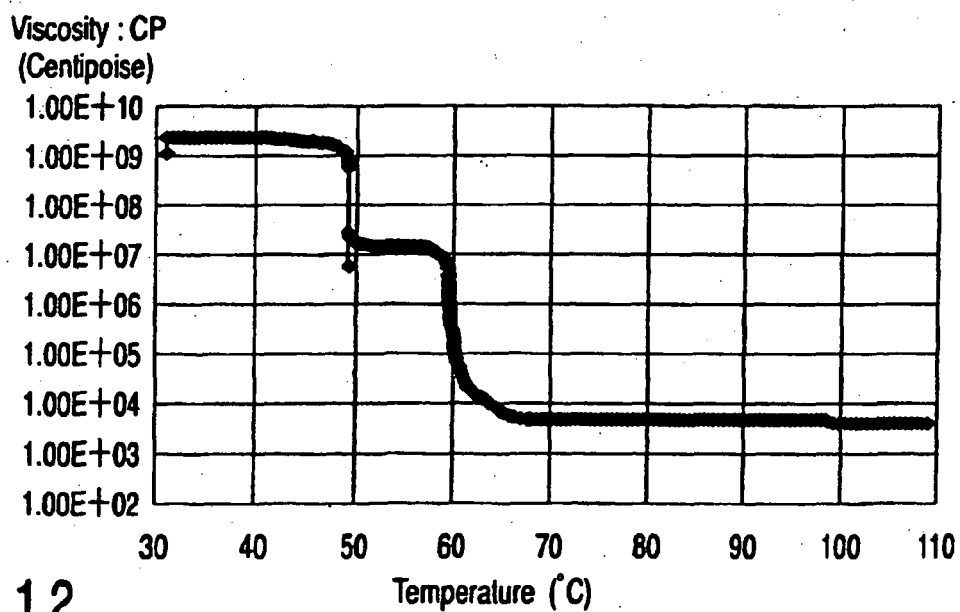
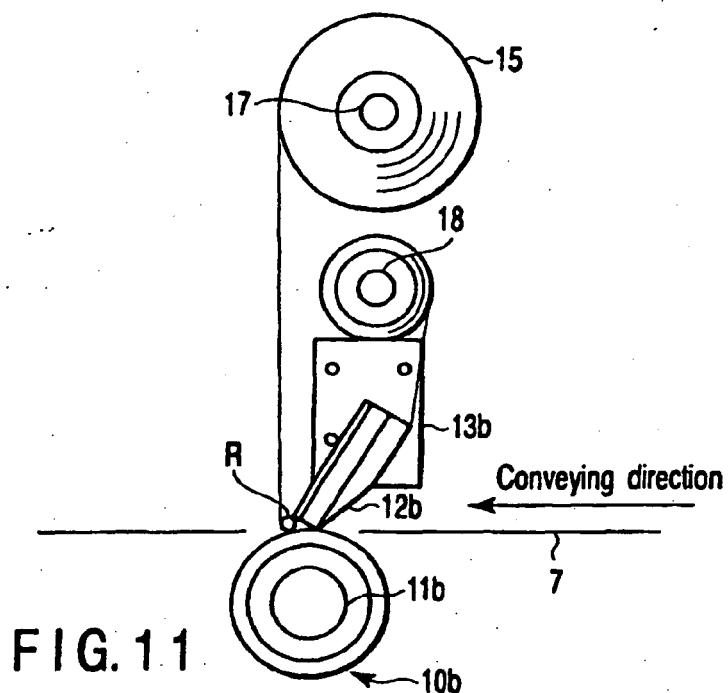


FIG. 10



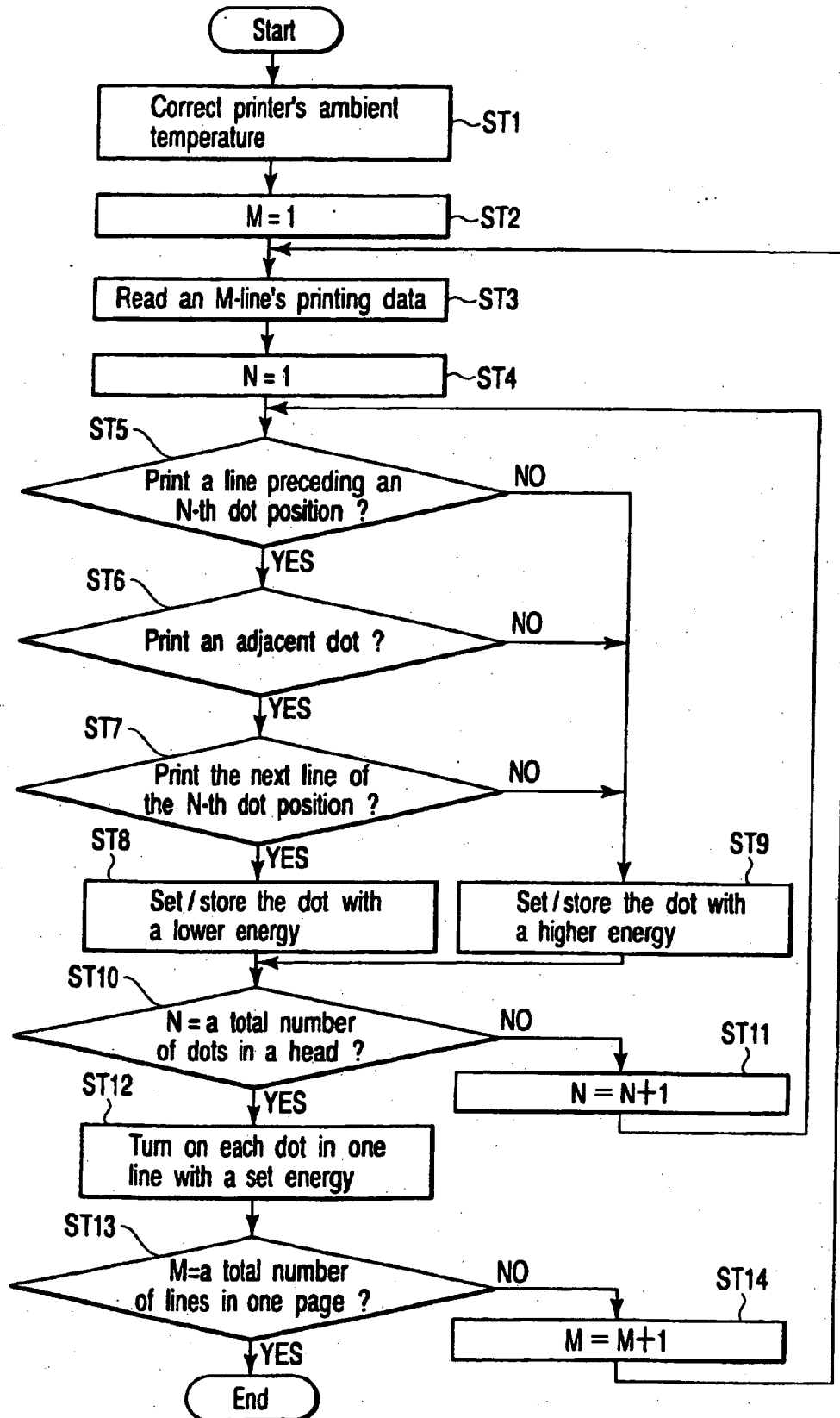


FIG. 14

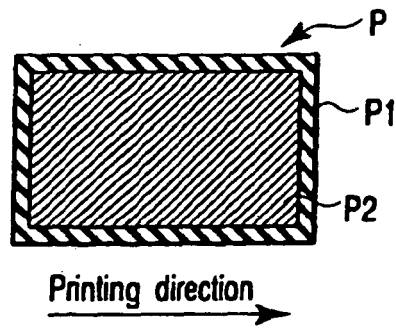


FIG. 15

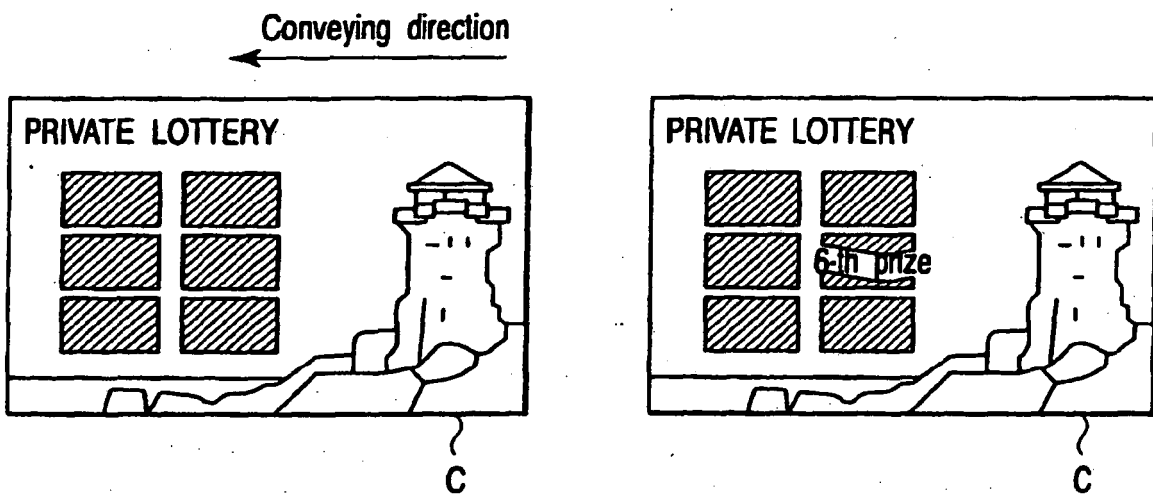


FIG. 16A

FIG. 16B

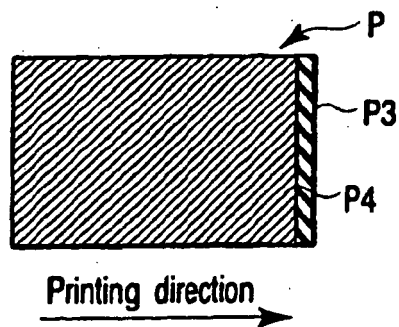


FIG. 17

REFERENCES CITED IN THE DESCRIPTION

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