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(54) **DRIVE UNIT, AND IMAGE FORMING APPARATUS AND PROCESS CARTRIDGE INCORPORATING SAME**

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(57) **ABSTRACT**

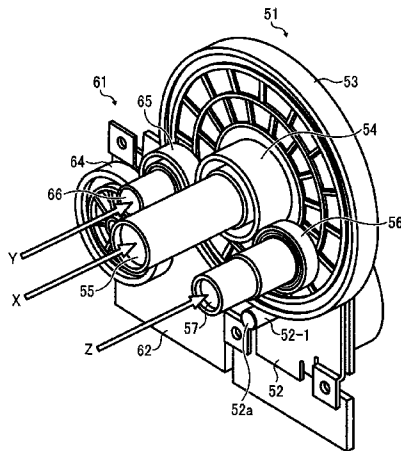
A drive unit for rotating a first rotary member and a second rotary member disposed around the first rotary member includes a drive source, an output gear driven by the drive source, a first gear greater in diameter than the output gear and configured to engage the output gear, a first joint member projecting from the first gear coaxially and coupled to the first rotary member, a second gear smaller in diameter than the first gear and connected between the first gear and the first joint member, a driven gear smaller in diameter than the first gear and disposed within an area of the first gear in a radial direction thereof to engage the second gear to be driven thereby, and a second joint member projecting from the driven gear coaxially and connected to the second rotary member.

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G03G 15/00 (2006.01)
F16H 37/06 (2006.01)

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USPC **399/167**; 74/665 G

(58) **Field of Classification Search**
USPC 399/167; 74/655 G
See application file for complete search history.

3 Claims, 5 Drawing Sheets



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FIG. 1

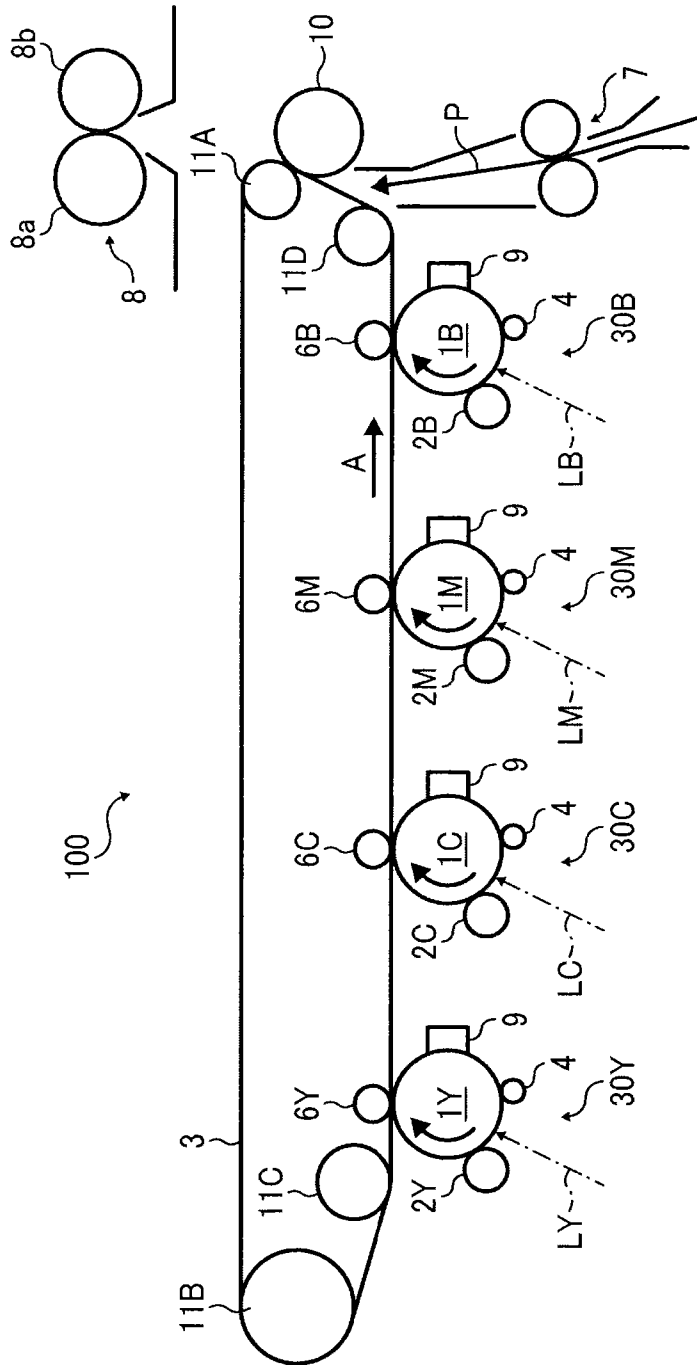


FIG. 2

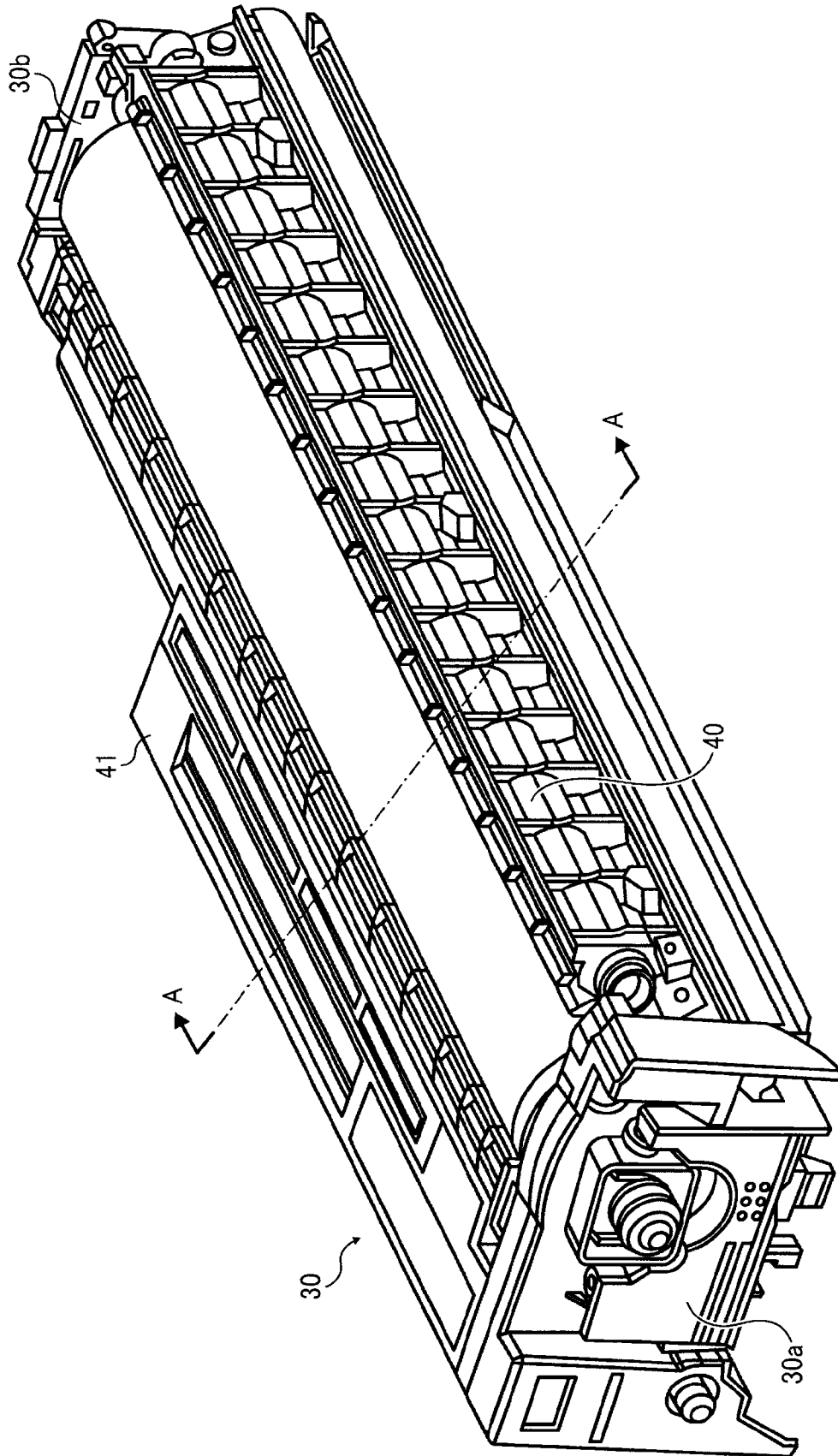


FIG. 3

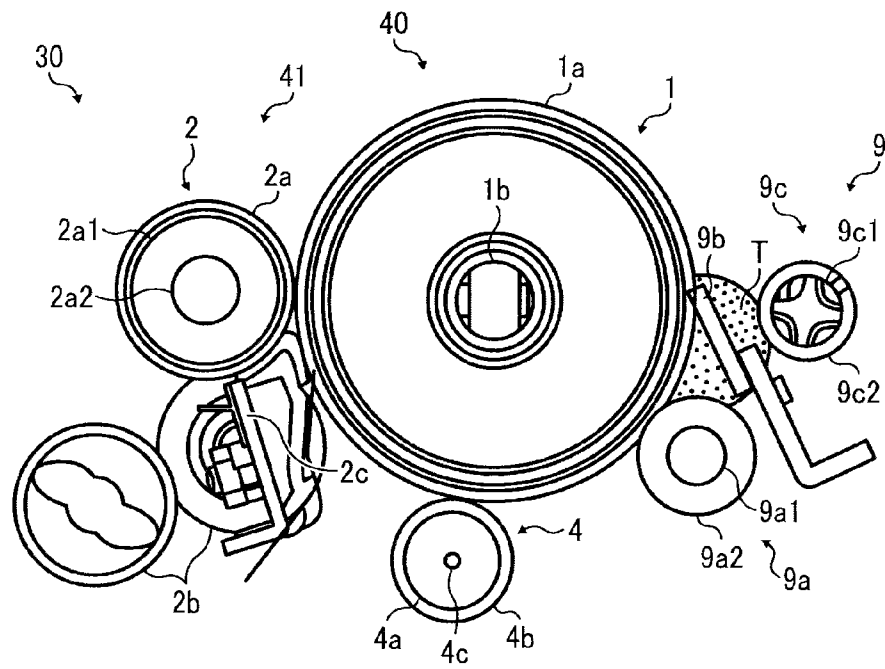


FIG. 4

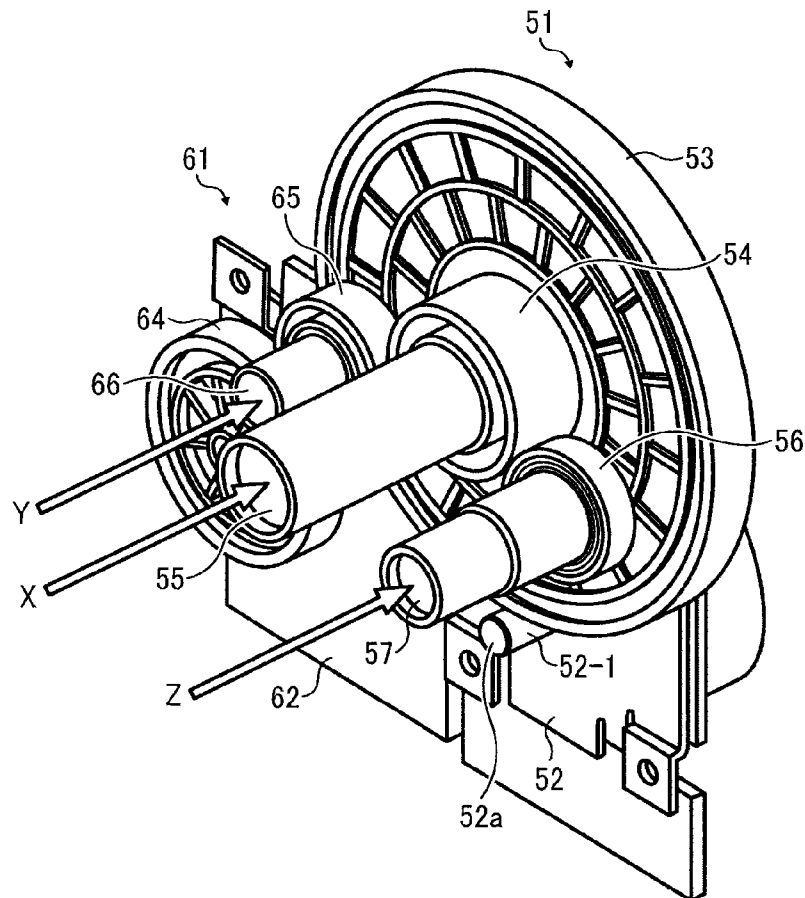


FIG. 5

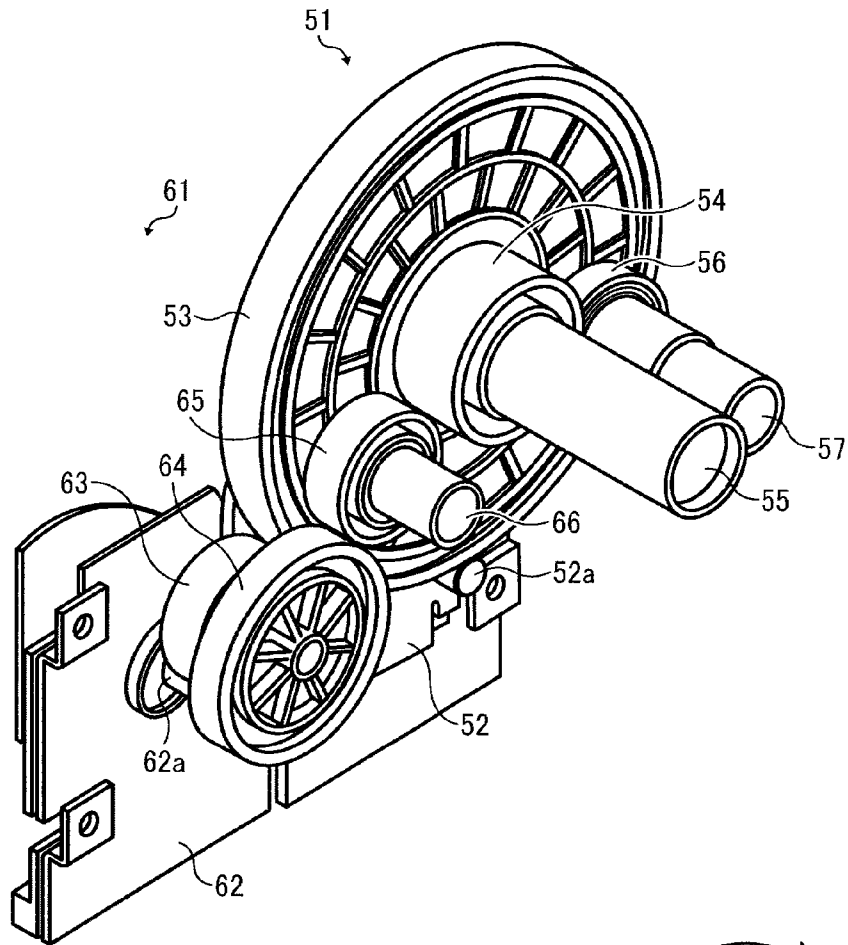


FIG. 6

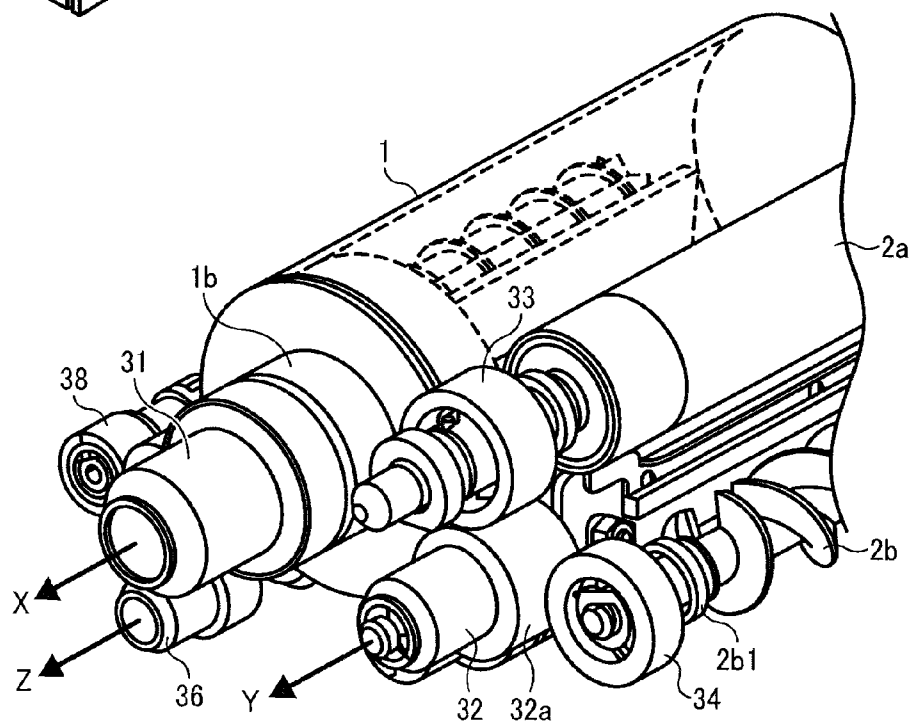
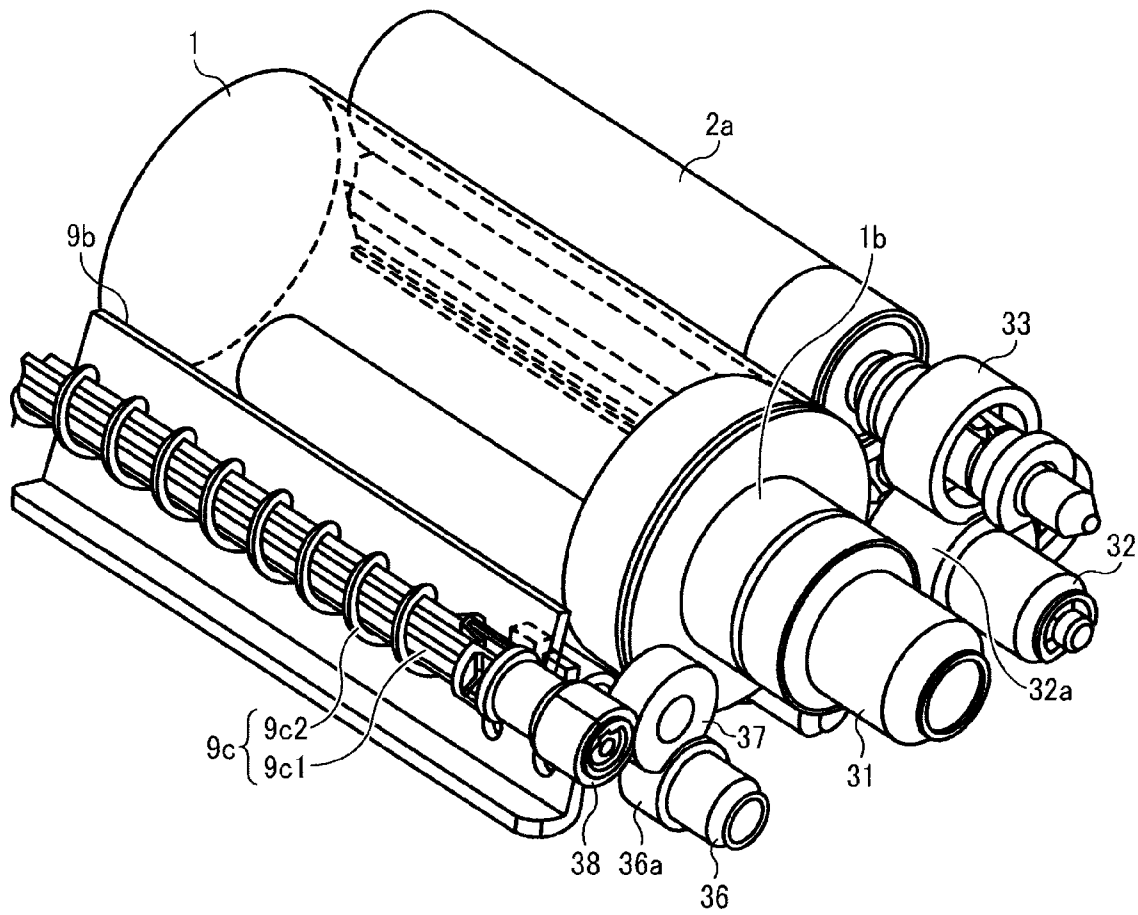


FIG. 7



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**DRIVE UNIT, AND IMAGE FORMING
APPARATUS AND PROCESS CARTRIDGE
INCORPORATING SAME**

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED
APPLICATIONS

This patent application is based on and claims priority pursuant to 35 U.S.C. §119 to Japanese Patent Application Nos. 2011-249509 filed on Nov. 15, 2011 and 2012-136064 filed on Jun. 15, 2012 in the Japan Patent Office, the entire disclosure of each of which is hereby incorporated by reference herein.

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention generally relates to a drive unit for an image forming apparatus, such as a copier, a printer, a facsimile machine, or a multifunction machine including at least two of these functions; and an electrophotographic image forming apparatus and a process cartridge that incorporates a drive unit.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Electrophotographic image forming apparatuses generally include a photoreceptor drum serving as an image bearer and rotary members that rotate around the photoreceptor drum, namely, a cleaning roller, a charging roller, and the like. The image bearer and such rotary members are rotated by a drive force transmitted from a drive source such as a motor.

For example, a structure proposed in JP-2010-139846-A includes a large-diameter gear to drive the image bearer, a motor to drive the large-diameter gear, and a drive gear to drive a rotary member of a development device, and the drive gear engages an output gear (a prime gear) of the motor, thereby rotating the rotary member.

In this structure, a drive force output from the output gear is transmitted to the image bearer and the rotary member through separate transmission routes. Accordingly, drive connections to transmit the drive force to the rotary members can increase in number, occupying a larger space inside the apparatus.

BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

In view of the foregoing, one embodiment of the present invention provides a drive unit for rotating a first rotary member and a second rotary member disposed around the first rotary member. The drive unit includes a drive source, an output gear driven by the drive source, a first gear to engage the output gear, a first joint member projecting from a rotation center of the first gear coaxially with the first gear and coupled to a rotation center of the first rotary member, a second gear disposed between the first gear and the first joint member and connected to the first gear and the first joint member coaxially therewith, a driven gear to engage the second gear to be driven thereby, and a second joint member projecting from a rotation center of the driven gear coaxially in a direction in which the first joint member projects and connected to a rotation center of the second rotary member. The first gear is greater in diameter than the output gear, and the second gear is smaller in diameter than the first gear. The driven gear is smaller in diameter than the first gear and disposed within an area in a radial direction of the first gear.

Another embodiment provides an image forming apparatus that includes an image bearer, a rotary member disposed

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around the image bearer, and the above-described drive unit to drive the image bearer and the rotary member.

In another embodiment, the image bearer and the rotary member driven by the drive unit are housed in a common unit casing of a process cartridge.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

A more complete appreciation of the disclosure and many of the attendant advantages thereof will be readily obtained as the same becomes better understood by reference to the following detailed description when considered in connection with the accompanying drawings, wherein:

FIG. 1 is a schematic view of an image forming apparatus according to an embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 2 is a perspective view of a process cartridge incorporated in the image forming apparatus shown in FIG. 1;

FIG. 3 is a cross-sectional view illustrating a main part of the process cartridge along line A-A shown in FIG. 2;

FIG. 4 is a schematic perspective view of drive units according to an embodiment as viewed from the side of a development gear;

FIG. 5 is a perspective view of the drive unit as viewed from the side of a development clutch in FIG. 4;

FIG. 6 is a partial perspective view of the process cartridge connected to the drive unit according to an embodiment as viewed from the side of a development roller; and

FIG. 7 is a partial perspective view of the drive unit shown in FIG. 6 as viewed from the side of a toner discharge coil.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

In describing preferred embodiments illustrated in the drawings, specific terminology is employed for the sake of clarity. However, the disclosure of this patent specification is not intended to be limited to the specific terminology so selected, and it is to be understood that each specific element includes all technical equivalents that operate in a similar manner and achieve a similar result.

Referring now to the drawings, wherein like reference numerals designate identical or corresponding parts throughout the several views thereof, and particularly to FIG. 1, a multicolor image forming apparatus according to an embodiment of the present invention is described.

It is to be noted that the suffixes Y, M, C, and B attached to each reference numeral indicate only that components indicated thereby are used for forming yellow, magenta, cyan, and black images, respectively, and hereinafter may be omitted when color discrimination is not necessary.

FIG. 1 is a schematic view of an image forming apparatus 100 according to an embodiment of the present invention. FIG. 2 is a perspective view of a process cartridge 30 removably mounted to a body of the image forming apparatus 100 shown in FIG. 1.

The image forming apparatus 100 according to the present embodiment is a so-called tandem image forming apparatus and includes drum-shaped photoreceptors 1Y, 1C, 1M, and 1B serving as image bearers on which toner images are formed, arranged in parallel to each other in the direction indicated by arrow A shown in FIG. 1, in which an endless intermediate transfer belt 3 travels.

The intermediate transfer belt 3 is stretched around support rollers 11A, 11B, 11C, and 11D. As one of the support rollers 11A through 11D rotates, the intermediate transfer belt 1 rotates in the direction indicated by arrow A. The toner images formed on the photoreceptors 1Y, 1C, 1M, and 1B are

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transferred therefrom and superimposed one on another on the intermediate transfer belt 3, thus forming a multicolor image.

Around the photoreceptor 1, a charging roller 4 to charge a surface of the photoreceptor 1 uniformly, a development device 2 to develop an electrostatic latent image formed on the photoreceptor 1 with toner into a toner image, and a cleaning unit 9 are provided. The cleaning unit 9 removes toner remaining (hereinafter "residual toner") on the photoreceptor 1 after a primary-transfer roller 6 transfers the toner image therefrom.

The components provided around the photoreceptor 1, namely, the charging roller 4, the development device 2, and the cleaning unit 9 can be housed in a common unit casing together with the photoreceptor 1, thus forming a process cartridge 30 shown in FIG. 2 for forming yellow, cyan, magenta, or black toner images. Thus, the photoreceptor 1, the charging roller 4, the development device 2, and the cleaning unit 9 can be installed and removed together at a time from the image forming apparatus 100 easily and securely with the relative positions among them maintained with a high degree of accuracy. It is not necessary that all of the charging roller 4, the development device 2, and the cleaning unit 9 are united with the photoreceptor 1 into the process cartridge 30, but at least one of them may be united to the photoreceptor 1.

In FIG. 1, the image forming apparatus 100 further includes a pair of registration rollers 7, a fixing device 8 including a heating roller 8a and a pressure roller 8b, and a secondary-transfer roller 10. It is to be noted that, in FIG. 1, reference characters LY, LC, LM, and LB represent laser beams (i.e., exposure light) to form electrostatic latent images on the respective photoreceptors 1, and reference character P represents a sheet serving as a recording medium.

FIG. 3 is a cross-sectional view illustrating a main part of the process cartridge 30 along line A-A shown in FIG. 2.

In the configuration shown in FIGS. 2 and 3, the process cartridge 30 is constructed of a photoreceptor unit 40 and a development unit 41 (i.e., the development device 2). The photoreceptor unit 40 and the development unit 41 may be housed in a common unit casing as a single unit.

The photoreceptor unit 40 includes the photoreceptor 1, the charging roller 4, and the cleaning unit 9. A rotary shaft 1b of the photoreceptor 1 is supported by side plates 30a and 30b of the process cartridge 30 such that the photoreceptor 1 is rotatable. The charging roller 4 rotates while sliding on both axial end portions of the outer circumferential surface 1a of the photoreceptor 1. Spacers 4b are provided to axial end portions of the charging roller 4 to secure a predetermined distance between a charging portion 4a and the outer circumferential surface 1a of the photoreceptor 1. With this configuration, the charging portion 4a can be contactless from the photoreceptor 1 while charging the outer circumferential surface 1a of the photoreceptor 1 uniformly. The charging roller 4 is rotatable with a rotary shaft 4c thereof supported by the side plates 30a and 30b of the process cartridge 30. As the photoreceptor 1 rotates, the spacers 4b rotate, and thus the charging roller 4 rotates. It is to be noted that, alternatively, the charging roller 4 may be driven by a driving motor although the charging roller 4 in the present embodiment is not designed so.

The development device 2 contains two-component developer including negatively charged toner and magnetic carrier in the present embodiment. The development device 2 includes a development roller 2a, rotary conveyance screws 2b to agitate and supply developer to the development roller 2a, and a development doctor 2c to adjust the amount of

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developer on the development roller 2a. The development roller 2a includes a stationary magnet 2a2 and a development sleeve 2a1 that rotates around the magnet 2a2. As the development roller 2a rotates, developer particles are caused to stand on end on thereon, and toner is supplied to the outer circumferential surface 1a of the photoreceptor 1.

Developer is agitated and charged through triboelectric charging by the conveyance screws 2b, after which developer is supplied to the development roller 2a. After the development doctor 2c adjusts a layer thickness of toner carried on the development roller 2a, the developer is transported to a development position facing the photoreceptor 1, where toner is supplied to the electrostatic latent image formed on the photoreceptor 1. After toner therein is thus consumed, developer is returned inside the development unit 41 as the development roller 2a rotates.

As shown in FIG. 3, the cleaning unit 9, housed in the photoreceptor unit 40, includes a cleaning roller 9a to remove residual toner T from the outer circumferential surface 1a of the photoreceptor 1. The cleaning roller 9a includes a rotary shaft 9a1 and a toner remover 9a2, such as a fur brush or sponge, attached to the rotary shaft 9a1. For example, the cleaning roller 9a can remove residual toner T from the photoreceptor 1 by rotating in a direction counter to the direction in which the surface of the photoreceptor 1 moves.

The cleaning unit 9 further includes a cleaning blade 9b to scrape off residual toner T from the photoreceptor 1 by contacting slidingly the photoreceptor 1 and a toner discharge coil 9c through which toner removed by the cleaning blade 9b from the photoreceptor 1 (i.e., waste toner) is discharged outside. The toner discharge coil 9c includes a coil 9c2 winding around a rotary shaft 9c1. As the rotary shaft 9c1 rotates, waste toner is transported in the direction of winding of the coil 9c2. Thus, the residual toner T is removed by the cleaning blade 9b from the photoreceptor 1 and transported through the toner discharge coil 9c to a waste toner container.

Thus, in the present embodiment, the photoreceptor 1 can serve as a drum-shaped first rotary member, and the cleaning roller 9a and the toner discharge coil 9c, disposed around the photoreceptor 1 and housed in a common unit casing (i.e., the photoreceptor unit 40), can serve as second rotary members.

Referring to FIG. 1, image formation in the image forming apparatus 100 is described below.

Initially the photoreceptor 1 is rotated in the direction indicated by arrow shown in FIG. 1, and the charging roller 4 charges the outer circumferential surface 1a of the rotating photoreceptor 1 uniformly. Then, a writing unit directs the laser beam L to the charged outer circumferential surface 1a of the photoreceptor 1, thus forming an electrostatic latent image for the corresponding color. Then, the development device 2 supplies toner to the electrostatic latent image formed on the photoreceptor 1, developing it into a toner image.

Transfer bias voltages are applied to the primary-transfer rollers 6, thereby transferring the toner images from the respective photoreceptors 1 sequentially and superimposing them on the intermediate transfer belt 3. Thus, a multicolor toner image is formed. The multicolor toner image is then transferred from the intermediate transfer belt 3 by the secondary-transfer roller 10 onto a sheet P of recording media, forwarded by the pair of registration rollers 7, timed to coincide with the multicolor toner image. The fixing device 8 fixes the toner image on the sheet P with heat from the heating roller 8a and pressure from the pressure roller 8b, after which the sheet P is output from the image forming apparatus 100.

Meanwhile, the respective photoreceptors 1 from which the toner images are transferred are cleaned by the cleaning

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units **9** and charged by the charging rollers **4** as a preparation for subsequent image formation.

It is to be noted that, although the description above concerns tandem-type multicolor image forming apparatus, embodiments of the present invention are not limited thereto but can be, for example, monochrome image forming apparatuses including a single process cartridge for black. Additionally, although the description above concerns intermediate-transfer image formation using the intermediate transfer belt **3**, embodiments of the present invention can be direct-transfer image forming apparatuses in which toner images formed on photoreceptors are transferred directly onto sheets of recording media transported by an endless conveyance belt.

Descriptions are given below of a drive route in the body and a drive transmission route to the photoreceptor **1**, the development roller **2a**, the conveyance screws **2b**, the cleaning roller **9a**, the toner discharge coil **9c**, and the charging roller **4** housed in the process cartridge **30** according to the present embodiment.

Initially, the drive route in the body is described with reference to FIGS. **4** and **5**. FIG. **4** is a schematic perspective view of drive units according to an embodiment as viewed from the side of a development gear. FIG. **5** is a perspective view of the drive units as viewed from the side of a development clutch in FIG. **4**.

A photoreceptor drive unit **51** drives the first rotary member, namely, the photoreceptor **1**, as well as the second rotary members, namely, the cleaning roller **9a** and the toner discharge coil **9c**, provided around the photoreceptor **1**, housed in the photoreceptor unit **40**. The photoreceptor drive unit **51** includes a photoreceptor motor **52** serving as a drive source, an output gear **52a** (output gear) driven by the photoreceptor motor **52**, a large-diameter gear **53** (first gear) larger in diameter than the output gear **52a**, a small-diameter gear **54** (second gear) smaller in diameter than the large-diameter gear **53**, and a first female joint **55** (first joint member). The large-diameter gear **53** is designed to mesh with the output gear **52a** and decelerate outputs from the output gear **52a** by being driven thereby. The small-diameter gear **54** is united to a first side of the large-diameter gear **53**, specifically, united to a center of rotation (or axial center) of the large-diameter gear **53**. The first female joint **55** projects to the photoreceptor **1** from a side of the small-diameter gear **54** coaxially with the small-diameter gear **54**. Specifically, the first female joint **55** projects from a center of rotation (or axial center) of the small-diameter gear **54**. The first female joint **55** is coupled to a rotation center of the photoreceptor **1**. The first side of the large-diameter gear **53** faces the photoreceptor **1**.

The photoreceptor drive unit **51** further includes a cleaning driven gear **56** (driven gear), smaller in diameter than the large-diameter gear **53**, and a third female joint **57** (second joint) projecting toward the photoreceptor **1** from a first side of the cleaning driven gear **56** coaxially. In particular, the third female joint **57** projects from an axial center of the cleaning driven gear **56**. The cleaning driven gear **56** meshes with the small-diameter gear **54** and is driven thereby. The third female joint **57** is coupled to a center of rotation of the cleaning roller **9a**.

It is to be noted that the term “mesh” or “meshes” used in this specification means that projections and recesses of two gears engage each other, and the term “fits” means that the shape of one object fully conforms to the shape of the other object.

Gear tooth are cut in an output shaft **52-1** of the photoreceptor motor **52**, thereby forming the output gear **52a**. The drive force from the photoreceptor motor **52** is transmitted via

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the output gear **52a** to the large-diameter gear **53**. The drive force is then transmitted from the large-diameter gear **53** via the first female joint **55**, which rotates together with the large-diameter gear **53**, to a first male joint **31** (shown in FIG. **6**) that rotates the photoreceptor **1**. It is to be noted that the first female joint **55** can be a female joint member having an involute spline shape, for example. In the present embodiment, the drive force from the photoreceptor motor **52** is decelerated a single step and is transmitted directly to the photoreceptor **1**. Alternatively, the drive force from the photoreceptor motor **52** may be decelerated two steps or further before transmitted to the photoreceptor **1**.

Additionally, the large-diameter gear **53** can be a multi-stage gear having the small-diameter gear **54** at the axial center thereof. The drive force from the photoreceptor motor **52** is transmitted also to the cleaning driven gear **56** via the small-diameter gear **54** rotating integrally with the large-diameter gear **53**. The drive force is then transmitted from the cleaning driven gear **56** via the third female joint **57** that rotates integrally with the cleaning driven gear **56** to a third male joint **36** (shown in FIGS. **6** and **7**) that rotates together or integrally with the cleaning roller **9a**. As the third male joint **36** rotates, further the toner discharge coil **9c** is rotated. It is to be noted that the third female joint **57** can be a female joint member having an involute spline shape, for example.

It is to be noted that, in the present embodiment, a small-module gear having small teeth pitch is used as the large-diameter gear **53**. This configuration can reduce the cycle of banding or color unevenness, making banding or color unevenness less noticeable in output images even if velocity fluctuations in teeth mesh cycle are reflected on the photoreceptor **1**.

Next, a development drive unit **61** shown in FIGS. **4** and **5** to transmit drive force to the rotary members in the development unit **41** is described below.

The development roller **2a** and the conveyance screws **2b**, housed in the development unit **41**, are driven by the development drive unit **61**. The development drive unit **61** includes a development motor **62** serving as a drive source, an output gear **62a** (development motor output gear) driven by the development motor **62**, a development drive gear **63** larger in diameter than the output gear **62a**, a development connection gear **64** provided to a first side of the development drive gear **63**, coaxially with the development drive gear **63**, a development driven gear **65** that meshes with the development connection gear **64** and is driven thereby, and a second female joint **66**. The development drive gear **63** is designed to mesh with the output gear **62a** and decelerate outputs from the output gear **62a** by being driven thereby. The development connection gear **64** is larger in diameter than the development drive gear **63**. The second female joint **66** projects coaxially from an axial center portion on a side of the development driven gear **65**.

Gear tooth are cut in an output shaft of the development motor **62**, and thus the output shafts serves as the output gear **62a**. The drive force from the development motor **62** is transmitted via the output gear **62a** to the development drive gear **63** and to the development connection gear **64**, which rotates integrally with the development drive gear **63**. Further, the drive force is transmitted from the development connection gear **64** to the development driven gear **65**. As the development driven gear **65** rotates, the drive force is further transmitted to the second female joint **66** rotating together with the development driven gear **65**. It is to be noted that the second female joint **66** can be a female joint member having an involute spline shape, for example.

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The second female joint **66** transmits the drive force to a second male joint **32** (shown in FIGS. 6 and 7) of the development device **2**. Rotation of the second male joint **32** drives the development roller **2a** and the conveyance screws **2b**.

Referring to FIGS. 6 and 7, descriptions are given below of a drive transmission route to the photoreceptor **1**, the development roller **2a**, the conveyance screws **2b**, the cleaning roller **9a**, and the toner discharge coil **9c**, which are housed in the process cartridge **30** and driven by the above-described drive units. FIG. 6 is a partial perspective view of the process cartridge **30** connected to the drive unit according to an embodiment as viewed from the development roller **2a**. FIG. 7 is a partial perspective view of the drive unit shown in FIG. 6 as viewed from the toner discharge coil **9c**.

As shown in FIGS. 6 and 7, the development roller **2a**, the conveyance screws **2b**, the cleaning roller **9a** (shown in FIG. 3), and the toner discharge coil **9c** (rotary members) are provided around the photoreceptor **1** in the process cartridge **30**. The rotary shafts of these rotary members are rotatably supported by the side plates **30a** and **30b** (shown in FIG. 2) of the process cartridge **30**, retained in parallel to the rotary shaft **1b** of the photoreceptor **1**. The first male joint **31**, having an involute spline shape, projects from the rotary shaft **1b** of the photoreceptor **1** on the side of the side plate **30b**. The first male joint **31** is connected to the rotary shaft **1b** coaxially and rotates together with the photoreceptor **1**.

Accordingly, as shown in FIGS. 4 and 6, when the first male joint **31** of the process cartridge **30** is inserted in the direction indicated by arrow X (hereinafter "direction X") into the first female joint **55** of the photoreceptor drive unit **51**, the first male joint **31** can be connected to the first female joint **55** properly. Then, rotation force from the photoreceptor motor **52** can be transmitted to the photoreceptor **1** via the first male joint **31**. With this rotation force, the photoreceptor **1** can rotate smoothly inside the process cartridge **30**.

Similarly, referring to FIG. 6, the second male joint **32**, having an involute spline shape, for rotating the development roller **2a** and the conveyance screws **2b**, projects on the side of the side plate **30b** (shown in FIG. 2). The second male joint **32** is supported rotatably by the side plate **30b** (shown in FIG. 2). A first rotation gear **32a** is attached coaxially to the second male joint **32**, and a second rotation gear **33** is attached coaxially to a rotary shaft of the development roller **2a**. With the second rotation gear **33** meshing with the first rotation gear **32a**, the development roller **2a** can rotate as the second male joint **32** rotates.

Further, a third rotation gear **34** provided coaxially with the rotary shaft **2b1** of the conveyance screws **2b** meshes with the first rotation gear **32a**, and the conveyance screw **2b** rotates as the second male joint **32** rotates. Coupling in this case is similar to the coupling of the first male joint **31** fitted in the first female joint **55** of the photoreceptor drive unit **51**. Specifically, as shown in FIGS. 4 and 6, the second male joint **32** is inserted in the direction indicated by arrow Y (hereinafter "direction Y") into the second female joint **66** of the development drive unit **61**. With the second male joint **32** fitted in the second female joint **66**, rotation force from the development motor **62** can be transmitted to the first rotation gear **32a**. Accordingly, the rotation force transmitted to the first rotation gear **32a** can rotate the development roller **2a** and the conveyance screws **2b** smoothly inside the process cartridge **30**.

Additionally, as shown in FIG. 7, the third male joint **36**, having an involute spline shape, projects from one end of the cleaning roller **9a** (shown in FIG. 3) on the side of the side plate **30b** (shown in FIG. 2), coaxially with the rotary shaft **9a1** of the cleaning roller **9a**. The third male joint **36** is

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supported rotatably by the side plate **30b** (shown in FIG. 2). The cleaning roller **9a** is designed to rotate as the third male joint **36** rotates.

A fourth rotation gear **36a** is fixed coaxially with a rotation axis of the third male joint **36** and positioned between the third male joint **36** and the toner remover **9a2**. The fourth rotation gear **36a** meshes with a fifth rotation gear **37** serving as an intermediate gear, and rotation of the third male joint **36** is transmitted via the fourth rotation gear **36a** to the fifth rotation gear **37**. Further, the fifth rotation gear **37** meshes with a sixth rotation gear **38** provided coaxially with the rotary shaft **9c1** of the toner discharge coil **9c**, and the toner discharge coil **9c** rotates as the third male joint **36** rotates. Coupling in this case is similar to the coupling of the first male joint **31** fitted in the first female joint **55** of the photoreceptor drive unit **51**. Specifically, as shown in FIGS. 4 and 6, the third male joint **36** is inserted in the direction indicated by arrow Z (hereinafter "direction Z") into the third female joint **57** of the photoreceptor drive unit **51**. With the third male joint **36** fitted in the third female joint **57**, rotation force from the photoreceptor motor **52** can be transmitted to the fourth rotation gear **36a**. Accordingly, the rotation force transmitted to the fourth rotation gear **36a** can rotate the cleaning roller **9a** and the toner discharge coil **9c** smoothly inside the process cartridge **30**.

It is to be noted that, although the charging roller **4** is rotated by rotation of the photoreceptor **1** in the above-described configuration, alternatively, the charging roller **4** may be rotated by a drive force. In such a configuration, it is preferable that the drive force is given from not the photoreceptor **1** via, for example, a flange-shaped gear provided to an end of the photoreceptor **1** but an element outside the process cartridge **30**.

Additionally, male and female shapes of the above-described involute spline shapes can be reversed.

In the image forming apparatus according to the present embodiment, the rotary members, such as the cleaning roller **9a** and the toner discharge coil **9c**, disposed around the photoreceptor **1** receive the driving force from the third female joint **57** projecting from the cleaning driven gear **56** that meshes with the small-diameter gear **54** united to the axial center of the large-diameter gear **53**. This configuration can obviate the need for supply of drive force from a flange-shaped gear provided to one end of the photoreceptor **1**. Supplying drive force from the flange-shaped gear requires a drive transmission route from a large-diameter gear to a mating gear, and to a brush gear meshing with a flange gear coaxial with the mating gear.

Instead, in the present embodiment, the drive force is transmitted from a large-diameter gear to a brush gear meshing with a small-diameter gear coaxial with the large-diameter gear, thus eliminating the flange gear and an element mating with the brush gear. In other words, since the number of times of gear meshing in the drive transmission route is reduced from twice to once, gear meshing frequency is less reflected on the photoreceptor **1**. Therefore, the possibility of occurrence of banding can be reduced.

Additionally, this configuration occupies a smaller space because the cleaning driven gear **56** is shaped to fall inside the face (projected area) of the large-diameter gear **53**.

Additionally, the cleaning roller **9a** and the toner discharge coil **9c** receive the drive force transmitted through a joint structure, which is effective as the drive force can be transmitted with influence of gear meshing vibration on the photoreceptor **1** reduced or eliminated. In particular, the joint structure having involute spline shapes, as in the above-de-

scribed embodiment, are effective to prevent reflection of gear meshing vibration on the photoreceptor 1.

In particular, the joint structure having involute spline shapes, as in the above-described embodiment, are effective to prevent reflection of gear meshing vibration on the photoreceptor 1.

In the above-described embodiment, the driving force for driving the rotary members, namely, the cleaning roller 9a and the toner discharge coil 9c, housed in the photoreceptor unit 40 together with the photoreceptor 1, are transmitted from the photoreceptor motor 52 via the large-diameter gear 53 (first gear), the small-diameter gear 54 (second gear), the cleaning driven gear 56, and the third female joint 57 (second joint member). The large-diameter gear 53 and the small-diameter gear 54 are coaxial with each other, forming a multistage gear, and the cleaning driven gear 56 and the third female joint 57 are coaxial with each other similarly. The cleaning driven gear 56 (driven gear) engages the small-diameter gear 54 (second gear) that rotates coaxially with the large-diameter gear 53 (first gear) and thus receives drive force therefrom.

Accordingly, the train of driving elements from the large-diameter gear 53 to the third female joint 57 can be disposed within the area (projected area) in the radial direction of the large-diameter gear 53, thus reducing the space necessary to accommodate the train of driving elements for the rotary members. Additionally, the driving force for the rotary members can be transmitted through meshing of gears, without pulleys or belts. Thus, the number of components can be reduced.

If the cleaning roller 9a or the toner discharge coil 9c, or both, are given driving force from the development motor 62 via a train of driving elements thereof, it requires a number of connections and a larger space. The above-described configuration can eliminate such disadvantages.

Additionally, in the above-described embodiment, the cleaning roller 9a and the toner discharge coil 9c are given driving force from the driving source (photoreceptor motor 52) identical to that for the photoreceptor 1. Simultaneously, since the cleaning driven gear 56 and the third female joint 57, both to transmit driving force from outside the process cartridge 30 to the cleaning roller 9a and the toner discharge coil 9c, are positioned within the area (projected area) of the large-diameter gear 53 in the radial direction, the configuration can be simple, and can be disposed within a smaller space.

By contrast, if a gear disposed inside the projected area of the large-diameter gear 53 is driven by an additional motor separate from the photoreceptor motor 52 for driving the large-diameter gear 53, and the additional motor is disposed outside the projected area of the large-diameter gear 53, a part of the train of driving elements is positioned outside the projected area of the large-diameter gear 53.

As described above, in the above-described embodiment, at least one of the rotary members disposed around the image bearer is given driving force from the second joint member projecting from axial center (or center of rotation) of the driven gear. The driven gear engages the second gear that rotates coaxially with the first gear, and thus driving force from the first gear can be transmitted to the driven gear and further to the rotary member. Since the driven gear is shaped to occupy only an area inside the area of the first gear in the radial direction thereof, space necessary for drive connection for the rotary member can be reduced.

Numerous additional modifications and variations are possible in light of the above teachings. It is therefore to be understood that, within the scope of the appended claims, the disclosure of this patent specification may be practiced otherwise than as specifically described herein.

What is claimed is:

1. An image forming apparatus comprising:
 - a drum-shaped image bearer;
 - a rotary member disposed around the image bearer; and
 - a drive unit to drive the image bearer and the rotary member, the drive unit comprising:
 - a drive source;
 - an output gear driven by the drive source;
 - a first gear to engage the output gear, the first gear greater in diameter than the output gear;
 - a first joint member projecting from a rotation center of the first gear coaxially with the first gear and coupled to a rotation center of the first rotary member;
 - a second gear disposed between the first gear and the first joint member and connected to the first gear and the first joint member coaxially therewith, the second gear smaller in diameter than the first gear;
 - a driven gear to engage the second gear to be driven thereby, the driven gear smaller in diameter than the first gear and disposed entirely within an area of the first gear in a radial direction thereof; and
 - a second joint member projecting coaxially from a rotation center of the driven gear in a direction in which the first joint member projects and connected to a rotation center of the rotary member.
2. A process cartridge removably mounted in the image forming apparatus according to claim 1, the process cartridge comprising:
 - the image bearer; and
 - the rotary member disposed around the image bearer and housed in a unit casing together with the image bearer.
3. The image forming apparatus according to claim 1, wherein the second joint member has an involute spline shape.

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