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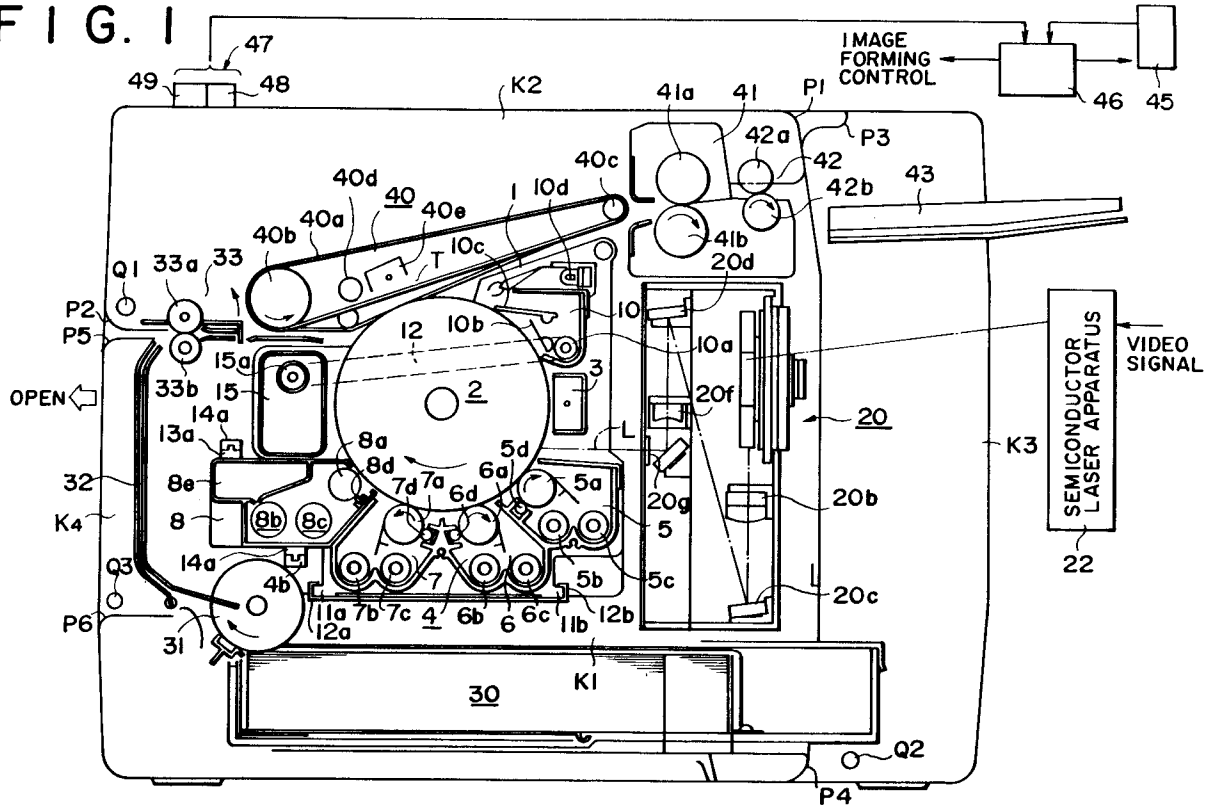
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(54) **Color image forming apparatus.**

(57) A color image forming apparatus for forming a color image comprising; an image retainer for carrying the color image, a charger for charging a surface of the image retainer, a latent image former for forming a latent image on the charged surface of the image retainer, a multicolor developer for developing the latent image, a black developer for developing the latent image, a transfer sheet conveyer for conveying a transfer sheet and transferring the devel-

oped latent image onto the transfer sheet, and a cleaner for cleaning a residual developer on the surface of the image retainer, in which the image retainer, either one of the black developer or the multicolor developer, and the cleaning means are formed as a detachable processing cartridge, and the rest of the black developer or the multicolor developer is detachable to the body of the color image forming apparatus.

FIG. 1



The present invention relates to a color image forming apparatus such as a color printer, a color copier and the like. The present invention especially relates to a color image forming apparatus which can form a color image of stable quality, be made compact, and meet the demand of forming a black and white image. Furthermore, the present invention relates to a color image forming apparatus which enables to stably form a black and white.

A copier with a process cartridge has been disclosed in Japanese Patent Publication Open to Public Inspection No. 163276/1982, wherein the process cartridge is integrally composed of a photoreceptor drum, a charger, a cleaning unit and a black and white developing unit, and the process cartridge can be easily attached to and removed from the apparatus.

In this type of copier, the above-described process cartridge is replaced before parts and materials to be used to form an image have worn out beyond limits in order to avoid overworking the copier and to obtain a stable image quality.

In the copying machine industry, there is now an increased demand for a color image instead of a black and white image because a color image has much information. In order to meet the demand, a color copier has been disclosed in Japanese Patent Publication Open to Public Inspection No. 72159/1983, wherein the color copier is provided with a color copy process cartridge which has a photoreceptor drum, a charger, a color developing device composed of a plurality of developing units, a cleaning unit and the like, and is provided with a black and white copy process cartridge with a black (BK) developing device so that the black and white copy process cartridge can be used as the spare of the color copy process cartridge.

However, the above-described color copy process cartridge has a complicated structure and is expensive since a plurality of developing devices are installed in it. In order to put the color copy process cartridge into practical use in terms of cost reduction, it is preferable that the above-described cartridge is replaced and discarded after its photoreceptor with long life has been used to its limits or the carrier in the developer has been used to its limits. The life of the above-described photoreceptor drum is usually 50000 to 80000 color copies and the life of the carrier contained in the developer is 20000 to 30000 color copies. Accordingly, toner is needed to be supplied from a toner supply unit provided to each of the plural apparatus, wherein each toner supply unit is corresponding to a developing unit. The toner supply unit is provided to the outside portion of the outer wall of the process cartridge and connected with the process cartridge at the connecting portion which has an opening to supply toner to the developing

chamber of the developing unit.

However, in the case of the color image forming apparatus disclosed in the above-described official report, the process cartridge must be replaced when the image forming mode is changed from the color image forming mode to the black and white image forming mode, or from the black and white image forming mode to the colour image forming mode. Accordingly, it has the disadvantages of complicated operation, high cost, and waste of time.

There is a demand for a compact and light image forming apparatus as a printer and copier have become popular. Since the black and white image forming apparatus has been replaced with the colour image forming apparatus, it has become very important to make the apparatus compact. However, in the case of the above-described colour image forming apparatus disclosed in the official report, a plurality of developing units, a transfer means, and other image forming units are not arranged properly. Therefore, it has been difficult to make the above-described apparatus compact and to obtain a colour image of stable quality.

EP-A-0,293,597 discloses a developing device in which the colour developing means are constructed into a single unit and the black developing means comprises a second, independently arranged unit. EP-A-0,228,062 discloses a photoreceptor cartridge unit which includes a frame on which a photoreceptor drum, a corona charger, a cleaner unit and a separator unit are integrally mounted.

Furthermore, in some prior image forming apparatus there has been the disadvantage, that the apparatus is stained by the toner which leaks out and dispersed when the toner supply unit is connected with the process cartridge at the connecting portion. In order to eliminate this disadvantage, a complicated sealing member to seal the connecting portion becomes necessary, wherein the sealing member is opened and closed when the toner supply unit is connected with and disconnected from the process cartridge. Especially, in the case of a colour image forming apparatus, it is necessary to supply a plural kinds of toner to a plurality of developing units. Accordingly, the structure becomes further complicated and even when a small amount of toner leaks out and disperses, the image quality is lowered because of colour mixture caused by mixed toner.

The above-described colour image forming apparatus has the further disadvantages, that colour mixture tends to occur, and that it is difficult to maintain stability of the apparatus to acquire balance because a plurality of developing units stacked horizontally in the process cartridge are horizontally provided close to the photoreceptor

drum. The above-described colour image forming apparatus has the further disadvantage, that the transfer and conveyance means of transfer paper tends to be stained by the toner which leaked out and dispersed because the means is located below the photoreceptor drum.

Conventionally, various types of electrostatic image forming apparatuses have been used. One has the features that; a photoreceptor drum and a developing unit are provided to a unit which can be rapidly attached to and removed from the apparatus. Another has the features that; a unit including a photoreceptor drum and a unit including a developing unit are individually provided to the apparatus, wherein both units can be rapidly attached to and removed from the apparatus. The above-mentioned electrostatic image forming apparatuses are formed in such a manner that the inspection of the inside of the apparatus, the exchange of parts, and the cleaning of the inside of the apparatus can be easily and positively conducted.

The life of a photoreceptor which is repeatedly used to form images, is limited. For example, the photoreceptor is generally replaced with a new one when it has been used to the limit defined as the number of times in which the photoreceptor has been used to form images, wherein the number of times can be 10000, 30000 or 50000 times. The life of a developing unit is limited in the same way as the photoreceptor. The photoreceptor is commonly replaced with a new one when it has been used to the limit.

The photoreceptor and the developing unit have the endurance limit within which an image of good quality can be formed. The endurance limit is determined by the number of times in which images have been formed. When the photoreceptor is used to the limit, it is suddenly degraded. For that reason, the photoreceptor must be replaced with a new one before it has been worn beyond the limit. In the case of the developing unit, although the endurance limits of Y, M, C, and BL developing units are the same, the frequency of use of each developing unit is different when multicolour image forming is conducted. Accordingly, each developing unit reaches the limit of use at different times. In many cases, the frequency of use of the black developing unit is high and the frequency of use of the colour developing unit is not so high. In the case described above, if each colour developing unit is discarded on the assumption that each colour unit has worn out synchronously with the black developing unit, it will amount to discarding colour developing units which still have enough capacity, which can be considered enormous losses from the view point of economical use of colour developer and colour developing units.

In the case of multicolour image forming, the frequency of use of Y, M, and C developers or of B, G, and R developers can be regarded as almost the same.

According to the present invention there is provided a colour image forming apparatus for forming a colour image comprising:

an image retainer for carrying said colour image,

a charging means for charging a surface of said image retainer,

a means for forming a latent image on the charged surface of said image retainer,

a multicolour developing means for developing said latent image,

a black developing means for developing said latent image,

a means for conveying a transfer sheet and transferring said developed latent image onto said transfer sheet, and

a cleaning means for cleaning a residual developer on the surface of said image retainer,

characterised in that wherein at least said image retainer, said cleaning means and one of said developing means are formed in a detachable processing cartridge, and wherein the other said developing means is detachably attached to a body means of said colour image forming apparatus.

In a colour image forming apparatus according to the present invention in which a colour image forming process cartridge is adopted, there are the advantages that: a colour image of stable quality is obtained; the apparatus is made compact by the proper arrangement and composition of image forming units; and the image forming mode is easily converted from colour image forming to black and white image forming without being restricted by a cartridge.

In a colour image forming apparatus according to the present invention in which a black and white image forming process cartridge is adopted, there are the advantages that: the quality of a black and white image is stabilized by adopting a black and white process cartridge; the image quality is improved and the apparatus is made compact by a proper arrangement and composition of image forming units; and by providing colour developing units to the apparatus the image forming mode is easily converted from the black and white copying mode to the colour copying mode without restrictions of the process cartridge.

In one case, the colour image forming apparatus of the present invention has the advantages that: the charger, multi-colour developer unit for example the Y, M and C (Yellow, Magenta and Cyan) developing units, the cleaning unit, and the waste toner collecting container are provided around the photoreceptor drum and they are integ-

rally built in the process cartridge; the process cartridge is provided to the apparatus, wherein the cartridge can be easily attached to and removed from the apparatus; and the BK (black) developing unit is singly provided to the apparatus, wherein the BK developing unit can be easily attached to and removed directly from the apparatus. The above-described composition in which the process cartridge is adopted, offers advantages as follows: the stabilization of colour image quality can be ensured; the apparatus can be made compact; the BK developing unit can be easily replaced when the toner has been consumed or the developer has been worn out without being restricted by the process cartridge; and not only colour image forming but also a large amount of black and white images can be stably formed.

Furthermore in this first case, the composition of the apparatus acquires balance, maintains stability and is made compact, and furthermore the quality of a colour image and a black and white image is improved by locating the Y, M, C, and BK developing units below the photoreceptor drum, and by locating the transfer and conveyance means of transfer paper above the photoreceptor.

In this first cast, it is preferable that the above-described developing units are vertically provided around the photoreceptor drum and the Y, M and C colour developing units share some portions of walls which separate the developing units so that the developing units are integrally composed. The developer used in the developing units may be either one-component developer mainly composed of magnetic toner or two-component developer composed of nonmagnetic toner and magnetic carrier. However, it is preferable to use the two-component developer so that clear image tone of colouring agents can be obtained.

In this first case, the cartridge is continuously used to form an image until the carrier in the developer or the photoreceptor has been used out to its limits. When one of them reaches its limits, it is removed from the apparatus, to be replaced. Since there is not enough room in the developing chamber of the colour developing unit located in the process cartridge, it is preferable that toner is supplied to the colour developing unit from the toner supply unit located on the front side or on the rear side of the apparatus. As far as the BK developing unit provided to the apparatus is concerned, the toner chamber may be provided in the developing unit and toner may be supplied from the toner chamber (toner hopper) to the developing chamber, and when the toner has been consumed, the developer may be replaced. A toner container which is filled with toner may be attached to or removed from the developing chamber in order to supply toner, and the developing unit may be replaced

when the developer, especially the carrier, has been worn out. Furthermore, a toner supply hopper may be provided so that the toner can be supplied to the developing chamber from the outside of the apparatus.

As the developing units have the structure and arrangement described above, the process cartridge may be made more compact and its arrangement may become stable.

Furthermore, as the developer is sufficiently charged by triboelectric charging when the developer is stirred and mixed, excellent development occurs and the colour image of high quality may be obtained. Since the transfer and conveyance means of transfer paper is located above the photoreceptor drum, the means is not stained by toner which leaks out from the developing units.

In this first case, in order to efficiently obtain fine colour images or fine black and white images over long periods of time, it is preferable that: a waste toner collecting container is provided in the process cartridge; the residual toner on the surface of the photoreceptor drum is scraped off; and the collected waste toner is put into the waste toner collecting container by waste toner conveyance pipe which has a screw conveyor or coil spring. Instead of the above-described waste toner collecting container, the inside of the photoreceptor drum can be used as the room to put the waste toner into.

The colour image forming process and the black and white image forming process are stored beforehand in the program memory, and when image forming is conducted, one of the image forming processes is selected by operating the program operation key provided to the apparatus in order to form an image according to the image forming process selected through the control unit.

Alternatively, in the other case the colour image forming apparatus of the present invention has the advantages that: the charger, the BK developing unit, the cleaning unit, and the waste toner collecting container, if necessary, are integrally located around the photoreceptor and built in the process cartridge; the process cartridge is easily attached to and removed from the apparatus; and the colour developing unit if yellow (Y), magenta (M), and cyan (C) is provided to the apparatus directly. Since the image forming apparatus of the present example has such a structure as described above, an inexpensive disposable process cartridge for use in forming a black and white image is realized. As a colour developing unit is installed as an optional unit in this example, the black and white image forming mode is rapidly converted to the colour image forming mode and the colour mode is rapidly converted to the black and white mode without replacing the process cartridge.

Since in this second case the colour developing unit is provided to the apparatus, it has the advantage that the developing unit can be replaced, when this is needed, without interfering with the process cartridge, and that the toner supply unit is easily provided to the colour developing unit.

In this second case the apparatus is composed to acquire balance to maintain stability, the apparatus is made compact, and furthermore the quality of a black and white image and a colour image is improved by locating a group of developing units including the colour developing unit and the BK developing unit below the photoreceptor, and by locating the transfer and conveyance means of transfer paper above the photoreceptor.

A toner supply chamber is provided to the BK developing unit in the process cartridge. When the toner in the toner supply chamber has been consumed, the process cartridge is replaced. Otherwise, a toner supply unit may be added to the above-described developing unit and the toner may be supplied to the developing unit from the toner supply chamber until the carrier in the developer has been worn out to its limits, and when the carrier has been worn out beyond its limits, the process cartridge may be replaced. Alternatively, the BK developing unit in the process cartridge may be made replaceable, and when the photoreceptor has been worn out to limits, the process cartridge may be replaced.

In this second case in order to effectively continue forming black and white images which are in great demand, it is preferable that: a waste toner collecting container is provided in the process cartridge; the residual toner on the surface of the photoreceptor is scraped off; and the collected waste toner is conveyed to the waste toner collecting container by a waste toner conveyance pipe to which a screw conveyor or a coil spring is provided. The waste toner may be put into the inside of the photoreceptor drum instead of the waste toner collecting container. It is preferable that the toner is supplied to the Y, M, and C colour developing units from toner supply hoppers which are provided on the front side of the apparatus or on the rear side of the apparatus. When the toner has been consumed or the carrier has been worn out to limits, the colour developing unit may be replaced individually or as a unit as necessary. When an image is formed by the colour image forming apparatus of the present invention, the process to form a black and white image and that to form a colour image are stored beforehand in the program memory. One of the processes is selected by operating a key to be used for program operation so that the desired image forming process can be performed through a control unit.

The invention will be better understood from the following description, given by way of example only, with reference to the accompanying drawings in which:-

5 Fig. 1 is a sectional view of the colour printer of the first example.

Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the colour printer illustrated in Fig. 1.

10 Fig. 3 is a sectional view of the colour printer of the second example.

Fig. 4 is a perspective view of the colour printer illustrated in Fig. 3.

15 Fig. 1 is a sectional view of the color printer of the first example. The numeral 1 is a process cartridge in which the photoreceptor 2, the charger 3, the color developing unit 4, the cleaning unit 10, and the waste toner collecting container 15 are provided. The developing unit 4 comprises the Y developing unit 5, the M developing unit 6, and the C developing unit 7, wherein the above developing units share some portions of the walls of the developing unit 4, and are integrally composed. The developing rollers 5a, 6a, and 7a, the stirring rollers 5b, 5c, 6b, 6c, 7b, and 7c, and the layer thickness regulating rollers 5d, 6d, and 7d, are provided in the above-described developing units. The developing rollers and the stirring rollers are vertically located in the developing units. The developing units are located below the photoreceptor drum 2 so that the developing units surround the circumferential surface of the photoreceptor 2. The cleaning unit 10 has the waste toner collecting tube 10a, the waste toner collecting film 10b, the cleaning blade 10c, and the discharge lamp 10d used before cleaning. The waste toner scraped off from the surface of the photoreceptor by the blade 10c, is collected to the toner collecting tube 10a through the waste toner collecting film 10b. The toner collecting tube 10a is connected with one end of the waste toner conveyance tube 12 and the other end of the waste toner conveyance tube 12 is connected with the waste toner recovery tube 15a in the waste toner recovery container 15. Accordingly, the waste toner which has been scraped off is collected to the toner recovery container 15 through the waste toner conveyance tube 12.

20 The BK developing unit 8 is separated from the process cartridge 1, wherein the developing unit can be rapidly attached to and removed from the apparatus without being restricted by the process cartridge. Therefore, the BK developing unit 8 can meet the demand to form a plurality of black and white images, which is the important characteristics of the present invention.

25 The numeral 20 is an optical unit for laser beams to expose an image. The optical unit 20 for laser beams has the polygon mirror 20a, the collimator lens 20b, the reflection mirror 20c, 20d, and

20e, the f- θ lens 20f, and the dustproof type glass 20g. The letter L is an exposure light beam. The semiconductor laser beams modulated by the video signal sent from the outside of the apparatus, are introduced to the optical unit 20, and the surface of the photoreceptor drum is exposed to the image exposing light L to form an electrostatic latent image.

The numeral 30 is a transfer paper feed cassette. Transfer paper P which was sent by the feed roller 31 from the paper feed cassette 30, is conveyed to the transfer region through the conveyance passage 32 and the upper conveyance roller 33a and the lower conveyance roller 33b of the conveyance rollers 33.

The numeral 40 is a transfer and conveyance unit. The numeral 40a is a transfer and conveyance belt. The numeral 40b and the numeral 40c are drive rollers to drive the belt 40a. The numeral 40d is a belt tension roller. The numeral 40e is a transfer pole. The numeral 41 is a fixing unit which is composed of the press roller 41a and the heat roller 41b. A fixed transfer paper is delivered to the delivery tray 43 by the upper delivery roller 42a and the lower delivery roller 42b of the delivery rollers 42.

The apparatus is composed of the upper box unit K₂ and the lower box unit K₁, and the boundary between K₂ and K₁ is the line P₁ - P₂. The upper box unit K₂ can be opened with regard to the line P₁ - P₂, wherein the upper box unit K₂ comprises the upper transfer paper conveyance roller 33a, the transfer and conveyance unit 40, the press roller 41a of the fixing unit 41, and the upper delivery roller 42a, wherein the lower box unit K₁ comprises the process cartridge 1, so that a transfer paper jam which occurs in the transfer and conveyance system can be recovered.

When the side lid K₃ including the delivery tray 43 is opened with regard to the boundary P₃ - P₄, the transfer paper feed cassette 30 can be attached to and removed from the apparatus. A transfer paper jam which occur in the transfer paper conveyance process, can be treated by opening the side lid K₄, which includes one side of the conveyance passage, with regard to the boundary P₅ - P₆.

Referring to Fig. 1 and Fig. 2, the way how the process cartridge 1 is attached to and removed from the apparatus, will be explained. In Fig. 1, the upper box unit K₂ is opened around the shaft Q₁ as a center and the upper box unit K₂ is opened from the lower box unit K₁, which includes the process cartridge 1, with regard to the boundary P₁ - P₂. Then, the front door A is opened toward the viewer's side by pulling the handle M and the front side of the apparatus is opened. After that, the lower protrusions 11a and 11b of the process cartridge 1

are slid along the guide rails 12a and 12b. In this way, the process cartridge 1 is pulled out toward the viewer's side to be replaced. In the case of the BK developing unit 8 which is one of the characteristics of the present invention, the front door A is opened to the viewer's side in the same way as described above, and the sliding members 13a and 13b, which engage with the guide rails 14a and 14b, are slid so that the BK developer 8 can be pulled out.

The developing roller 8a, the stirring rollers 8b and 8c, and the layer thickness restricting rollers 8d and 8e are included in the above-described BK developer 8. Toner is supplied to the color developing units 5, 6, and 7 of Y, M, and C from the toner supply units 5e, 6e, and 7e which are provided at the rear of the apparatus.

Image forming of the present example was carried out by the above-described color image forming apparatus as follows. The color process stored in the memory 45 was read out beforehand by operating the color process designation key 48 in the process designation keys 47, and the color process was designated through the CPU 46. According to a color video signal, an image was formed by the color developing units of Y, M, and C in the process cartridge and by the BK developing unit provided to the apparatus.

First of all, the cleaning unit was released and at the first rotation of the photoreceptor drum 2 the circumferential surface of the photoreceptor drum 2 was uniformly charged by the charger 3 so that the drum 2 was charged to the electrical potential -700V. Then, the laser beams emitted from the semiconductor laser unit 22 were modulated by the signal Y which was the first video signal, and the surface of the photoreceptor drum 2 was exposed to the obtained modulated laser beams to form an electrostatic latent image. Then the latent image was developed by the Y developing unit 5 containing two-component developer on which the developing bias of D.C component -600V and A.C component 3KHz, 500V, was impressed, wherein the development was conducted by the method of non-contact reversal development. In this way, a Y toner image was formed on the photoreceptor drum.

At the next stage, the photoreceptor drum 2 was rotated and charged by the charger 3 to the electrical potential -700V again. Then the photoreceptor was exposed to the laser beams modulated by M signals and the latent image was developed by the M developing unit 6. In this way, a M toner image was superimposed on the Y toner image previously formed on the photoreceptor. In the same way, at the third revolution and the fourth revolution of the photoreceptor drum 2, the photoreceptor drum was exposed to the laser

beams modulated by C signals and BK signals. Then, reversal development by the C developing unit 7 and the BK developing unit 8 was conducted in order to superimpose the C toner image and the BK toner images onto the previously formed Y and M toner image. The color toner image was formed in this way. Image forming of the M toner image, the C toner image, and the BK toner image was carried out under the same condition as image forming of the Y toner image.

Then, a transfer paper was sent out by the paper feed roller 31 from the paper supply cassette 30 according to the predetermined image forming program. Then the transfer paper was conveyed by the transfer belt 40a to the transfer region T through the conveyance passage 32. The color toner image on the photoreceptor 2 was transferred onto the above-described transfer paper by the transfer pole 40e in the transfer region T. The transferred image on the paper was fixed by the heat roll 41b of the fixing unit 41. Then the transfer paper was delivered onto the delivery tray 43 by the delivery rollers 42, wherein the transfer paper was delivered face down. After the color toner image was transferred onto the transfer paper, the above-described cleaning unit was turned on and the residual toner on the photoreceptor 2 was removed from the surface of the photoreceptor so that the photoreceptor 2 was ready for the next image formation. The above-described operation was repeated 1000 times so as to form color images: The color toner was successively supplied to the developing unit 4 from the toner supply units 5e(Y), 6e(M), and 7e(C) and the BK toner was stably supplied from the toner chamber 8e in the BK developing unit 8 during the image forming. Accordingly, clear images of high density could be obtained from the beginning of the operation to the end.

Then the image forming process was changed to the black and white image forming process by operating the monochrome (black) process designation key 49 of the process designation key 47, and images were formed with the BK developing unit 8 according to the black and white video signal.

The electrical potential of -700V was uniformly impressed on the surface of the photoreceptor drum 2 by the charger 3 while the cleaning blade 10c came into contact with the photoreceptor 2. Then, the laser beams modulated according to the BK video signal, were emitted from the laser unit 22 and the surface of the photoreceptor drum 2 was exposed to the modulated laser beams through the optical laser unit 20 so that an electrostatic latent image could be formed. This electrostatic latent image was developed by the BK developing unit 8 which contained two-component-devel-

oper and on which the bias of D.C component -600V and A.C component 3KHz, 500V was impressed, wherein noncontact reversal development was conducted. A BK toner image was formed on the surface of the photoreceptor 2 in this way. This BK toner image was transferred and fixed onto the transfer paper sent from the paper supply cassette 30 so that the BK image could be formed. After the image was transferred onto the transfer paper, the photoreceptor drum was cleaned by the cleaning unit 10. The above-described operation was repeated 5000 times to form black and white images. While the operation was repeated, the BK developing unit was replaced, wherein the replacement was conducted having no relation with the process cartridge 1, to continue image forming. As a result, clean images of high density could be obtained.

In this example, image formation could be conducted over long periods of time by putting the waste toner scraped off from the surface of the photoreceptor 2 by the cleaning unit to the waste toner collecting container 15.

In the above-described example, the present invention was applied to a color printer. If the color printer is combined with a color scanner, the apparatus can be a color copier. The present invention includes the color copier described above.

It is clear from the above explanations that in the color image forming apparatus of the present invention the apparatus can be made compact; the arrangement of image forming units can be made stable; the conversion between a color image and a black and white image can be rapidly conducted without being restricted by the process cartridge; and furthermore the image of stable quality can be obtained.

Fig. 3 is a sectional view which explains the color printer of the second example of the present invention. In Fig. 3, the numeral 1 is a process cartridge. The photoreceptor drum 2, the charger 3, the BK developing unit 8, the cleaning unit 10, and the waste toner collecting container 15 are provided in the process cartridge 1. The developing roller 8a, the stirring rollers 8b, 8c, the layer thickness restricting roller 8d, the developer scraping member 8e (the scraper) used for scraping the developer from the photoreceptor after development, and the toner supply cylindrical member 8f are provided in the above described BK developing unit 8. A plurality of black and white images can be printed as the toner is successively supplied from the toner supply cylindrical member 8f.

The cleaning unit 10 has the waste toner collecting tube 10a, the waste toner collecting film 10b, the cleaning blade 10c, and the discharge lamp 10d used before cleaning. The wasted toner scraped off from the surface of the photoreceptor 2 is collected to the waste toner collecting tube 10a

through the waste toner collecting film 10b. The waste toner collecting tube 10a is connected with one end of the waste toner conveyance tube 12 which is provided on the front side of the apparatus, and the other end of the waste toner conveyance tube 12 is connected with the waste toner recovery tube 15a of the waste toner recovery container 15. The scraped waste toner is recovered into the waste toner recovery container 15 through the waste toner conveyance tube 12.

The charger 3 is a scorotron charger with a grid and its discharging wire can be cleaned by a manually operated cleaning means. The color developing unit 4 comprises the Y developing unit 5, the M developing unit 6, the C developing unit 7, wherein the developing units are integrally assembled sharing some portions of the walls located between them, and each developing unit can be easily attached to and removed from the apparatus. The developing units have the developing rollers 5a, 6a, 7a, the stirring rollers 5b, 6b, 7b, 5c, 6c, 7c, the layer thickness restricting rollers 5d, 6d, 7d, and the scrapers 5e, 6e, 7e. This color image developing unit 4 can be replaced according to the demand of a user without being restricted by the process cartridge 1. In the present example, toner hoppers to supply the toner are provided to the Y, M, and C developing units so that color images can be successively formed until the carrier in the developer is worn out to its limits.

As the developing rollers and the stirring rollers of the BK developing unit 8 and the color developing unit 4 are vertically located, the efficiency of stirring and mixing is high enough that sufficient triboelectric charging can be conducted to the developer.

The above-described developing units are located below the photoreceptor drum 2, wherein the developing units surround the circumferential surface of the photoreceptor. Accordingly, the apparatus can be made further compact.

Referring to Fig. 3 and Fig. 4, the way how to attach the process cartridge 1 and the color developing unit 4 to the lower box unit K₁ and how to remove them from it, will be explained as follows. First of all, in order to remove the process cartridge 1 and the color developing unit 4 from the lower box unit K₁, the upper box unit K₂ is opened around the shaft Q₁ as a center with regard to the lower box unit K₁. Then, the handle M located on the front side of the cartridge and the handle M' located on the rear side of the cartridge are held and the process cartridge 1 is drawn up to remove the cartridge from the apparatus. Successively, the color developing unit 4 located below the process cartridge 1 is drawn up in the same way.

In order to attach the process cartridge 1 and the color developing unit 4 to the lower box unit K₁,

the color developing unit 4 is forced to engage with the unit receivers 4a, 4b, and then the process cartridge 1 is forced to engage with the cartridge receivers 1a, 1b provided to the lower box unit K₁. After that, the upper box unit K₂ is closed to the lower box unit K₁ so that the apparatus becomes ready to form an image. When the upper box unit K₂ is closed, the protrusion N (N') provided to the process cartridge 1 is pressed downward by the protrusion L (L') provided to the upper box unit K₂ so that the process cartridge can be fixed to the cartridge receivers 1a, 1b. The gap between the photoreceptor drum 2 and the color developing unit 4 is maintained by a bumping member which is not shown in the drawings. When the upper box unit is closed, the color developing unit is also fixed to the unit receivers 4a, 4b through the above-described bumping member.

The image forming process in the second example is the same as that in the first example. The BK toner image in the second example was transferred and fixed onto the transfer paper sent from the transfer paper supply cassette 30 and the BK image was formed. After transferring, the photoreceptor drum 2 was cleaned by the cleaning unit 10. When image forming was conducted 25000 times while toner was supplied to the developing unit from the cylindrical toner supply member 8f, the process cartridge was replaced in case the carrier was worn out, and image forming was successively carried out. As a result, a clear black and white image of high density could be obtained. Other characteristics of the obtained images were the same as those in the first example.

It is clear from the above explanations that according to the image forming apparatus of the present example; the apparatus can be made compact; the image forming units can be arranged stable; the conversion between color image forming and black and white image forming can be rapidly carried out without being restricted by the process cartridge; black and white images which are in great demand can be stably printed; and additionally color images can be printed.

When an image forming means formed in a detachable cartridge has been used and worn out to the limit, the old cartridge can be immediately replaced with a new one so that the function can be recovered. Furthermore, the operation to recover the function is only to replace a cartridge, which is so simple and positive that not an expert but an ordinary operator who does not have specific expertise can easily replace it. As the cartridges can be replaced according to the frequency of use, it is not necessary to use expensive materials and the cartridges can be reasonably replaced with new ones

Claims

1. A colour image forming apparatus for forming a colour image comprising:
 - an image retainer (2) for carrying said colour image, 5
 - a charging means (3) for charging a surface of said image retainer (2),
 - a means (20) for forming a latent image on the charged surface of said image retainer, 10
 - a multicolour developing means (4) for developing said latent image,
 - a black developing means (8) for developing said latent image,
 - a means for conveying a transfer sheet and transferring said developed latent image onto said transfer sheet, and 15
 - a cleaning means (10) for cleaning a residual developer on the surface of said image retainer, 20

characterised in that at least said image retainer (2), said cleaning means (10) and one of said developing means are formed in a detachable processing cartridge (1), and in that the other said developing means is separately detachably attached to a body means of said colour image forming apparatus. 25
2. The apparatus claimed in claim 1,
 - wherein said multicolour developing means and said black developing means are located under said image retainer. 30
3. The apparatus claimed in claim 1 or 2,
 - wherein said transfer conveyance means is located above said image retainer. 35
4. The apparatus claimed in any preceding claim,
 - wherein said multicolour developing means uses yellow, magenta, and cyan toners. 40

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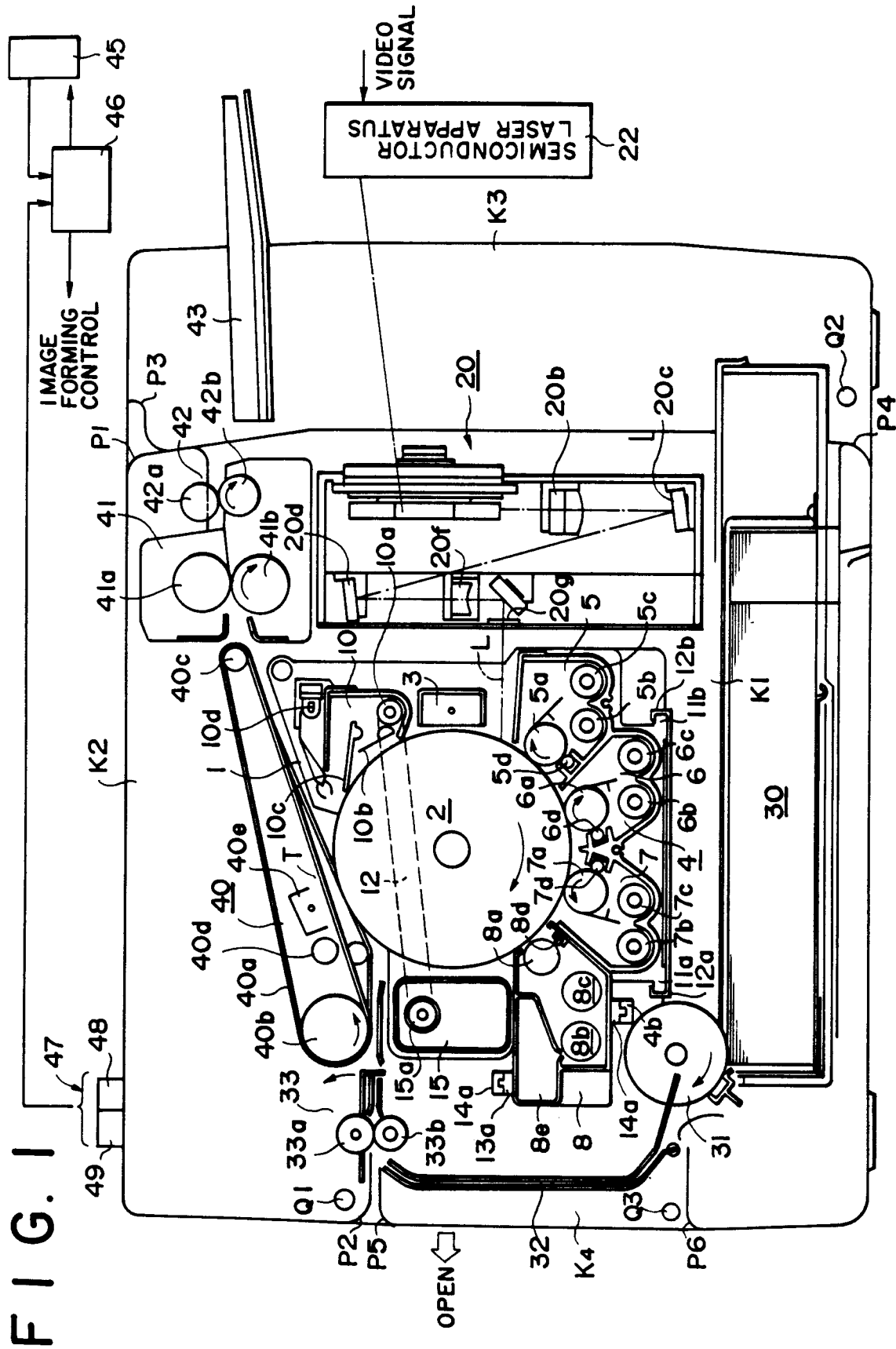


FIG. 2

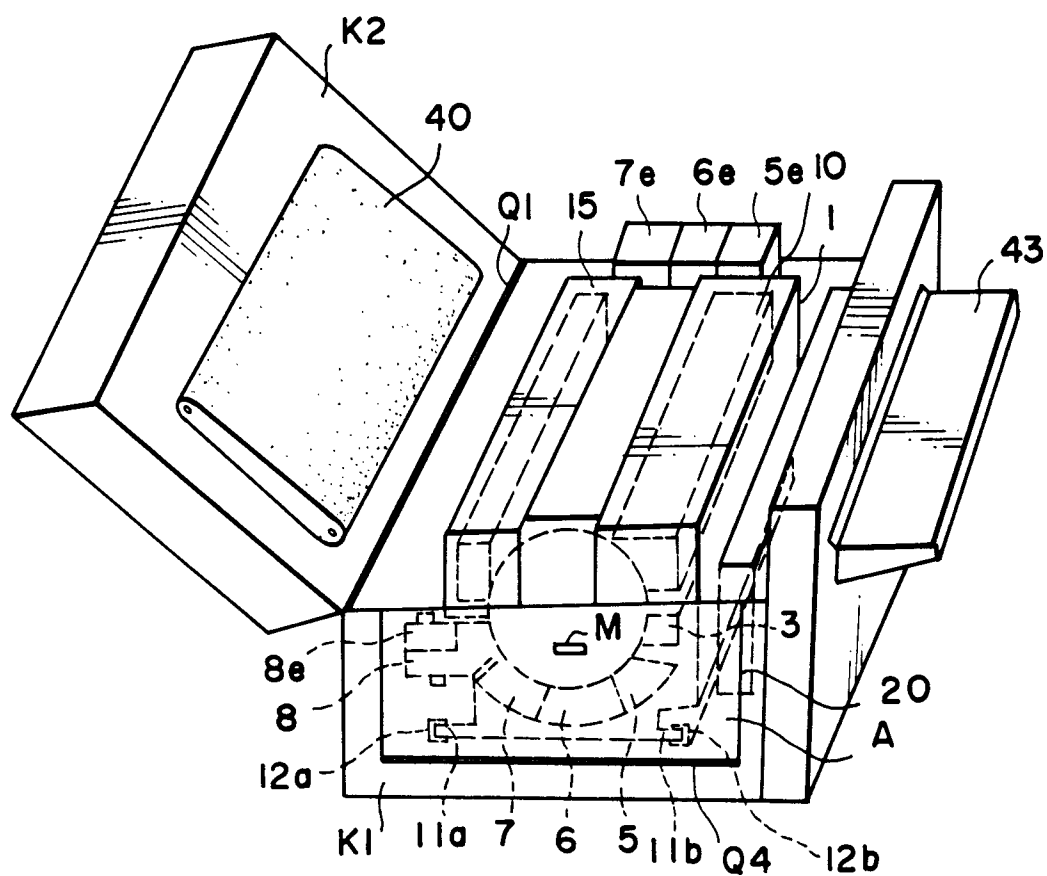


FIG. 3

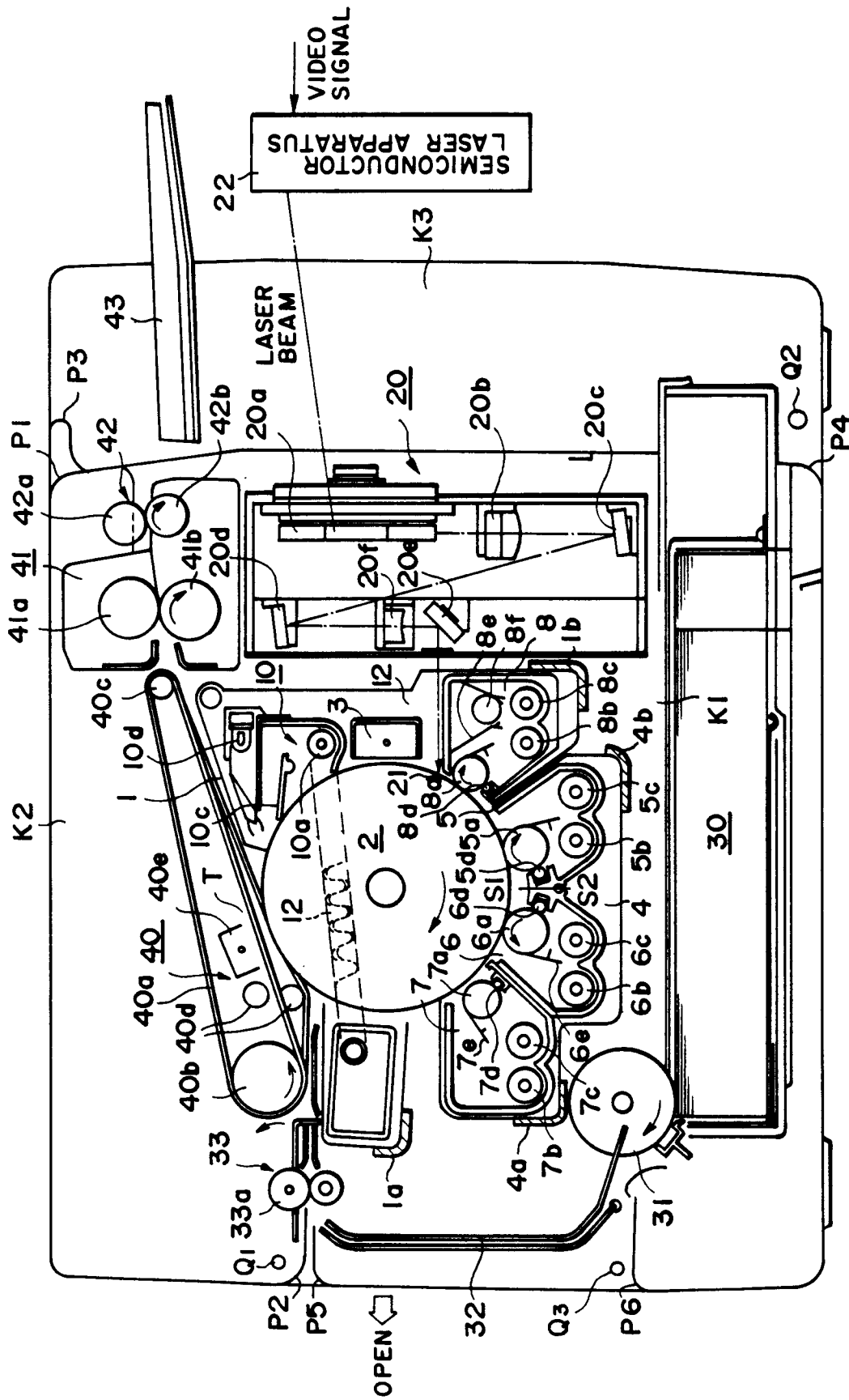


FIG. 4

