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(54) **DRIVING-TRANSMITTER AND PROCESS CARTRIDGE**  
**ANSTEUERSENDER UND PROZESSKASSETTE**  
**DISPOSITIF DE TRANSMISSION D'ENTRAÎNEMENT ET CARTOUCHE DE TRAITEMENT**

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**EP 2 184 646 B9**

## Description

### Field of the Invention

**[0001]** The present invention relates to a driving-force transmitter and a process cartridge provided with the driving-force transmitter, especially to a driving-force transmitter used in an electronic imaging device for receiving and transmitting driving force and a process cartridge that uses the driving-force transmitter. This application claims priority on the following application: China Application No. 200720056212.7 Filed on August 23, 2007, the content of which is incorporated here by reference.

### Background of the Invention

**[0002]** An electronic imaging device such as a laser printer, a laser photocopier, a facsimile apparatus, etc., a process cartridge is normally installed detachably, which is used for developing electro-static latent image, comprises at least of one or more components of a developing roller, a photosensitive drum, a toner feeding roller, an agitator, a doctor blade and a charging roller. During operation of the electronic imaging device, a printing operation is realized by driving the corresponding components in the process cartridge.

**[0003]** There are two major driving methods at present for the process cartridge. In one method, as disclosed in U.S. Pat. No. 4,829,335, a spiral gear provided in the driving part of the printer is engaged with a spiral gear as a driving-force transmitter provided at one end of the photosensitive drum, by which the photosensitive drum is rotated. In the other method, as disclosed in Chinese patent of invention No. CN1217241C, a non-twisted protrusion as a driving-force transmitter protruding from one end of the photosensitive drum is engaged with a coupling twisted hole provided in the driving part of the printer to receive and transmit the driving force, by which the photosensitive drum is rotated.

**[0004]** In the second method, under the action of torque, transmission between the non-twisted protrusion at the end of the photosensitive drum and the coupling twisted hole in the driving part generates an axial force which separates them from each other along the axial direction, effects the fit quality between the twisted hole in the driving part and the non-twisted protrusion from the photosensitive drum, decreases transmission stability and reliability as well as printing quality; with the increasing of operating time, interrupts the torque transmission by accidental disengagement between the driving part and the photosensitive drum.

**[0005]** US 2007/0140735 A1 discloses driving force transmitters comprising a fitting part and a plurality of protrusions protruding from an end surface of the fitting part. The protrusions are distributed equi-angularly on a circle which is at the end surface of the fitting part, wherein the center of the circle is on the axis of the fitting part.

**[0006]** US 5,926,673 discloses a driving mechanism

for a photosensitive image bearing drum comprising a fitting part and a plurality of protrusions protruding from an end surface of the fitting part, wherein the protrusions are distributed equi-angularly on a circle which is at the end surface of the fitting part. The center of the circle is on the axis of the fitting part. An engaging-part is formed by a curved convex surface provided at a farthest end of each said protrusion from the axis of the fitting part.

### 10 Summary of the Invention

**[0007]** The first object of the present invention is to provide a driving-force transmitter which is reliable in receiving and transmitting driving force.

15 **[0008]** To solve the first problem, the present invention provides a driving-force transmitter according to claim 1. Preferred embodiments are covered by the dependent claims.

### 20 Brief Description of the Drawings

#### **[0009]**

25 FIG. 1 is a perspective view of a process cartridge according to the first embodiment of the present invention;

30 FIG. 2 is a schematic diagram of a photosensitive drum with a driving-force transmitter according to the first embodiment of the present invention;

35 FIG. 3 is a perspective view of a driving-force transmitter and a driving part of a printer according to the first embodiment of the present invention;

40 FIG. 4 is a perspective view of a driving-force transmitter according to the second embodiment of the present invention;

45 FIG. 5 is a front view of the driving-force transmitter shown in FIG. 4;

50 FIG. 6 is a perspective view of the driving-force transmitter and the driving part shown in FIG. 4;

55 FIG. 7 is a schematic diagram, illustrating the engaging relationship between the driving-force transmitter and the driving part shown in FIG. 4;

FIG. 8 is a sectional view taken along line A-A of FIG. 7;

FIG. 9 is a perspective view of a driving-force transmitter according to the third embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 10 is a perspective view of a driving-force transmitter according to the fourth embodiment of the

present invention.

#### Description of the Preferred Embodiments

**[0010]** Embodiments of the present invention will be described in conjunction with the accompanying drawings.

#### Embodiment 1:

**[0011]** The embodiment is a process cartridge according to the present invention. Referring to FIG. 1, the process cartridge comprises a toner frame 1 for accommodating toner and a waste toner frame 2 for collecting waste toner, which are interconnected with each other with pins or other connecting means and have similar structure to the traditional ones, with an agitator, toner feeding roller and developing roller, etc. accommodated in the toner frame 1 and photosensitive drum, charging roller and cleaning blade, etc. in the waste toner frame 2 respectively.

**[0012]** The following will conduct further description on the driving-force transmitter and the process cartridge of this invention by referring to FIGS. 2 and 3.

**[0013]** The driving-force transmitter is such a mechanism through which the driving force is delivered from the printer to the process cartridge. The photosensitive drum shown in FIG. 2 is located in the waste toner frame 2 of the process cartridge, with one of the longitudinal ends of the photosensitive drum extending out of the side wall of the process cartridge and with the driving-force transmitter 3 provided at the longitudinal end; the driving-force transmitter 3 has a fitting part 30 of substantially cylindrical shape, by which the driving-force transmitter 3 is mounted to the photosensitive drum 10; three protrusions 31, 32 and 33 protrude from one end surface of the fitting part 30 and distributed equiangularly on a circle which is perpendicular to and concentric with the axis of the fitting part 30; the protrusion 31 has an engaging-part 311 formed by curved convex surface at the farthest end from the axis of the fitting part; an anti-separating groove 312 with two open ends is provided at the engaging-part 311 on the side close to fitting part 30; the protrusions 32 and 33 are similar to protrusion 31 in structure.

**[0014]** As shown in FIG. 3, the driving-force transmitter 3 transfers driving force by engaging with the driving part 4 of the printer, the engaging relationship between them and the structure of the driving part 4 of the printer will be introduced later. When the process cartridge is mounted to the printer, the driving part 4 of the printer will be engaged with the driving-force transmitter 3 of the process cartridge. An engaging hole 40 in the driving part 4 of the printer has a transverse section of substantially equilateral triangle, with the surfaces in which the sides of the triangle lie twisting about the longitudinal axis. When the driving part 4 and the driving-force transmitter 3 are in engaging condition, the protrusions 31, 32 and 33 of the driving-force transmitter 3 enter the engaging

hole 40 of the driving part 4 while the edge 402 between the engaging hole 40 and the end surface of the driving part 4 is engaged with the anti-separating groove 312. Engaging condition of the protrusions 32 and 33 with the engaging hole 40 is the same as that of the protrusion 31. When driving part 4 of the printer rotates under instruction, the anti-separating groove 312 in the protrusions 31, 32 and 33 contacts the edge 402 closely, and receives driving force from the driving part 4 and delivers the driving force to the driving-force transmitter 3, and then the photosensitive drum, to rotate. Also in the course of torque delivery during rotating, because the edge 402 of the engaging hole 40 is engaged with the anti-separating groove 312 of the protrusions 31, 32 and 33, it is almost impossible for the driving-force transmitter 3 to disengage from the driving part 4 of the printer, eliminating accidental disengagement of the driving-force transmitter from the engaging hole 40 of the driving part 4 along the axial direction. In this way, printing stability is achieved.

#### Embodiment 2:

**[0015]** The embodiment is another driving-force transmitter 12 according to this invention as shown in FIGS. 4 and 5, which comprises an integrally formed connection part 121, a gear 123 for transmitting driving force and a fitting part 122, the connection part 121 is substantially cylindrical and tubular by which the driving-force transmitter 12 is assembled to the end of the drum shaped tubular body of the photosensitive drum in interference fit; the fitting part 122 protrudes along the axis of the gear 123, three cylindrical protrusions 13 for receiving driving force protrude from the front end surface 124 of the fitting part 122, which are distributed equiangularly on a circle, whose center is on the axis of the fitting part 122. Each protrusion 13 is provided with an anti-separating groove 14 with an open outer end and a closed inner end on the side surface against the axis of the fitting part 122. Each groove 14 is substantially perpendicular to the axis of the fitting part 122.

**[0016]** As shown in FIG. 6 to FIG. 8, when the process cartridge is mounted to a printer, a driving part 8 of the printer will be engaged with the driving-force transmitter 12 of the process cartridge. The driving part 8 is provided with an engaging hole 81 whose transverse section is substantially an equilateral triangle and whose inner surfaces twist about the axis. As far as the driving part 8 is engaged with the driving-force transmitter 12, the three protrusions 13 of the driving-force transmitter 12 insert in the engaging hole 81 through the three corners of the opening of the engaging hole. Once the driving part 8 rotates under instruction, each protrusion 13, which is engaged with the edge 82 of the opening of the engaging hole 81 by its anti-separating groove 14, receives driving force from the driving part 8 to cause the driving-force transmitter 12, and then the photosensitive drum, to rotate concurrently. Because the contact between the anti-

separating groove 14 and the edge 82 of the opening of the engaging hole 81 is substantially of point contact type, the stress is relatively concentrated and the transmission is more reliable. Also, during torque transfer in rotation condition, because the edge 82 of the opening of the engaging hole 81 is engaged with the anti-separating groove 14 of the protrusion 13, it becomes almost impossible for the driving-force transmitter 12 to separate from the driving part 8 of the printer, therefore, accidental disengagement of the driving-force transmitter 12 during transmission is eliminated, transmission reliability and stability as well as printing quality are improved.

**[0017]** In order to guarantee that the protrusions 13 of the driving-force transmitter 12 are inserted into the engaging hole 81 of the driving part 8 smoothly, the front end of each protrusion 13 is provided with a guiding surface 15 with which the protrusions 13 can enter the engaging hole 81 of the driving part 8 more easily as the guiding surfaces are inclined relative to the axis of the fitting part 122 and which makes the front end of the protrusions 13 thin. As an alternative option of embodiment, the front guiding surface of the protrusions 13 can be a curved convex surface with which, whenever the driving part 8 moves towards the protrusions 13, once the edge 82 of the opening of the engaging hole 81 touches the guiding surfaces or curve guiding surface of the protrusions 13, the protrusions can slip in along the guiding surface or curved surface. In this way, the protrusions 13 fall into the engaging hole 81 smoothly and stable engagement is obtained, product structure is simplified.

Embodiment 3:

**[0018]** The embodiment is an additional embodiment of the driving-force transmitter as shown in FIG. 9, in which the driving-force transmitter 12 differs from the foregoing one in that the side surface against the axis of the fitting part, of each protrusion 13 is provided with two anti-separating grooves 16. The grooves 16 are substantially perpendicular to the axis of the gear 123, as the foregoing ones, their outer ends are open and inner ends are closed. As compared with the foregoing embodiment, the additional anti-separating groove 16 of each protrusion 13 in this embodiment will improve the flexibility of engagement between the protrusion 13 and the engaging hole 81, minimize the possibility of accidental disengagement of the driving-force transmitter 12 in transmission. The operation mode of this driving-force transmitter 12 is almost the same as the foregoing one.

Embodiment 4:

**[0019]** The embodiment is also an additional driving-force transmitter as shown in FIG. 10, in which there is not a fitting part protruding along the axis of the gear 123, three protrusions 13 protruding axially from the front end surface 125 of the gear 123 instead, namely, the gear 123 acts as a fitting part. The three protrusions 13 are

distributed equiangularly on a circle in the front end surface 125 whose center is on the axis of the gear 123. On the side surface against the axis of the fitting part, each protrusion 13 is provided with an anti-separating groove 17 with two open ends which has the same function as the foregoing one. Also, the operation mode of this driving-force transmitter 12 is almost the same as the foregoing one.

**[0020]** Indeed, the inventive conception of this invention is not limited to above mentioned embodiments. Each embodiment of driving-force transmitter has a corresponding embodiment of process cartridge. In addition, engaging holes with different cross-sectional shapes, such as quadrangle or pentagon sectioned ones can be used in the driving part of the printer, and the number of the corresponding protrusions may be four or five consequently. Also, the driving-force transmitter of this invention can be used not only for transferring driving force in the process cartridge for the printer, but also in other applications for transmitting driving force.

Industrial Utilities

**[0021]** When the process cartridge is mounted to the printer, as the engaging-parts are provided with the anti-separating grooves, the edge of the opening of the engaging hole in the driving part of the printer is engaged with the anti-separating grooves, in the course of transmission, it is almost impossible for the driving-force transmitter of the process cartridge to disengage from the driving part of the printer, transmission reliability and stability as well as printing quality are further achieved.

## Claims

1. A driving-force transmitter (3, 12) for transferring a driving force by engaging with a driving part (4) having an engaging hole (40), said hole having an edge (402) between the engaging hole and the end surface of the driving part said transmitter (3, 12) comprising:

a fitting part (30, 122, 123);

a plurality of protrusions (31, 32, 33, 13) protruding from an end surface (124, 125) of said fitting part (30, 122, 123), wherein said protrusions (31, 32, 33, 13) are distributed equiangularly on a circle which is in the end surface (124, 125) of said fitting part (30, 122, 123), wherein the center of the circle is on the axis of said fitting part (30, 122, 123), wherein

an engaging-part (311) formed by a curved convex surface is provided at a farthest end of each said protrusion (31, 32, 33) from the axis of said fitting part (30), characterized in that each said protrusion (31, 32, 33, 13) is provided with an anti-separating groove (312, 14, 16, 17) which

is open-ended, provided at each said engaging-part (311) and configured to engage with said edge (402) of said hole (4) to receive said driving force.

2. The driving-force transmitter (12) according to claim 1, **characterized in that** each said anti-separating groove (14, 16, 17) is provided on a side surface of each said protrusion (13), wherein each said groove (14, 16, 17) is substantially perpendicular to the axis of said fitting part (122, 123).
3. The driving-force transmitter (3, 12) according to claim 1 or 2, **characterized in that** the number of said protrusions (31,32,33,13) is three, connecting lines of which form a triangle.
4. The driving-force transmitter (3, 12) according to claim 3, **characterized in that** the front end of each said protrusion (31, 32, 33, 13) is provided with a guiding surface (15).
5. A process cartridge using the driving-force transmitter (3, 12) according to any one of the preceding claims, comprising:

a photosensitive drum (10) located longitudinally in between side walls of said process cartridge with one of its longitudinal ends extending out of a side wall of said process cartridge, **characterized in that** said driving-force transmitter (3, 12) is provided at the longitudinal end of said photosensitive drum (10) extending out of the side wall of said process cartridge.

#### Patentansprüche

1. Antriebskraftübermittler (3, 12) zum Übertragen einer Antriebskraft durch Eingreifen mit einem ein Eingriffsloch (40) aufweisenden Antriebselement (4), wobei das Loch zwischen dem Eingriffsloch und der Endfläche des Antriebselements eine Kante (402) hat, wobei der Übermittler (3, 12) aufweist:

ein Einpasselement (30, 122, 123), mehrere Vorsprünge (31, 32, 33, 13), die von einer Endfläche (124, 125) des Einpass-elements (30, 122, 123) hervorstehen, wobei die Vorsprünge (31, 32, 33, 13) gleichwinklig auf einem Kreis verteilt sind, der auf der Endfläche (124, 125) des Einpasselements (30, 122, 123) liegt, wobei sich der Mittelpunkt des Kreises auf der Achse des Einpasselements (30, 122, 123) befindet, wobei ein durch eine gekrümmte konvexe Fläche gebildetes Eingriffselement (311) an einem von der Achse des Einpasselements (30) entfern-

testen Ende von jedem der Vorsprünge (31, 32, 33) vorgesehen ist, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass** jeder der Vorsprünge (31, 32, 33, 13) mit einer Anti-Trennnut (312, 14, 16, 17) vorgesehen ist, die offen, an jedem der Eingriffselemente (311) vorgesehen und zum Eingreifen mit der Kante (402) des Lochs (4) zum Empfangen der Antriebskraft ausgebildet ist.

2. Antriebskraftübermittler (12) nach Anspruch 1, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass** jede der Anti-Trennnuten (14, 16, 17) an einer Seitenfläche von jedem Vorsprung (13) vorgesehen ist, wobei jede der Nuten (14, 16, 17) im Wesentlichen rechtwinklig zur Achse des Einpass-elements (122, 123) verläuft.
3. Antriebskraftübermittler (3, 12) nach Anspruch 1 oder 2, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass** die Anzahl der Vorsprünge (31, 32, 33, 13) drei ist, von denen Verbindungslinien ein Dreieck bilden.
4. Antriebskraftübermittler (3, 12) nach Anspruch 3, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass** das vordere Ende von jedem Vorsprung (31, 32, 33, 13) mit einer Führungsfläche (15) versehen ist.
5. Prozesskartusche, die den Antriebskraftübermittler (3, 12) nach einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche verwendet, mit:

einer fotoempfindlichen Trommel (10), die längs zwischen Seitenwänden der Prozesskartusche angeordnet ist, wobei ein Ende ihres Längsendes sich aus einer Seitenwand der Prozesskartusche erstreckt, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass** der Antriebskraftübermittler (3, 12) an dem Längsende der fotoempfindlichen Trommel (10) vorgesehen ist, das sich aus der Seitenwand der Prozesskartusche erstreckt.

#### Revendications

1. Transmetteur de force motrice (3, 12) destiné à transférer une force motrice en se mettant en prise avec une partie motrice (4) comportant un trou de mise en prise (40), ledit trou comportant un bord (402) entre le trou de mise en prise et la surface d'extrémité de la partie motrice, ledit transmetteur (3, 12) comprenant :

une partie de raccord (30, 122, 123) ;  
une pluralité de protubérances (31, 32, 33, 13) faisant saillie à partir d'une surface d'extrémité (124, 125) de ladite partie de raccord (30, 122, 123), dans lequel lesdites protubérances (31, 32, 33, 13) sont réparties de manière équiangulaire sur un cercle qui se trouve dans la surface

- d'extrémité (124, 125) de ladite partie de raccord (30, 122, 123), dans lequel le centre du cercle se trouve sur l'axe de ladite partie de raccord (30, 122, 123), dans lequel  
 une partie de mise en prise (311) constituée par une surface convexe incurvée est fournie à l'extrémité la plus éloignée de chaque dite protubérance (31, 32, 33) à partir de l'axe de ladite partie de raccord (30), **caractérisé en ce que** chaque dite protubérance (31, 32, 33, 13) est pourvue d'une rainure anti-séparation (312, 14, 16, 17) d'extrémité ouverte, fournie à chaque dite partie de mise en prise (311) et configurée pour se mettre en prise avec ledit bord (402) dudit trou (4) pour recevoir ladite force motrice.
2. Transmetteur de force motrice (12) selon la revendication 1, **caractérisé en ce que** chaque dite rainure anti-séparation (14, 16, 17) est fournie sur une surface latérale de chaque dite protubérance (13), dans lequel chaque dite rainure (14, 16, 17) est sensiblement perpendiculaire à l'axe de ladite partie de raccord (122, 123).
3. Transmetteur de force motrice (3, 12) selon la revendication 1 ou 2, **caractérisé en ce que** lesdites protubérances (31, 32, 33, 13) sont au nombre de trois et elles relient des lignes constituant un triangle.
4. Transmetteur de force motrice (3, 12) selon la revendication 3, **caractérisé en ce que** l'extrémité avant de chaque dite protubérance (31, 32, 33, 13) est pourvue d'une surface de guidage (15).
5. Cartouche de traitement utilisant le transmetteur de force motrice (3, 12) selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, comprenant :
- un tambour photosensible (10) situé longitudinalement entre des parois latérales de ladite cartouche de traitement, dont l'une des extrémités longitudinales s'étend hors d'une paroi latérale de ladite cartouche de traitement, **caractérisé en ce que** ledit transmetteur de force motrice (3, 12) est fourni à l'extrémité longitudinale dudit tambour photosensible (10) s'étendant hors de la paroi latérale de ladite cartouche de traitement.

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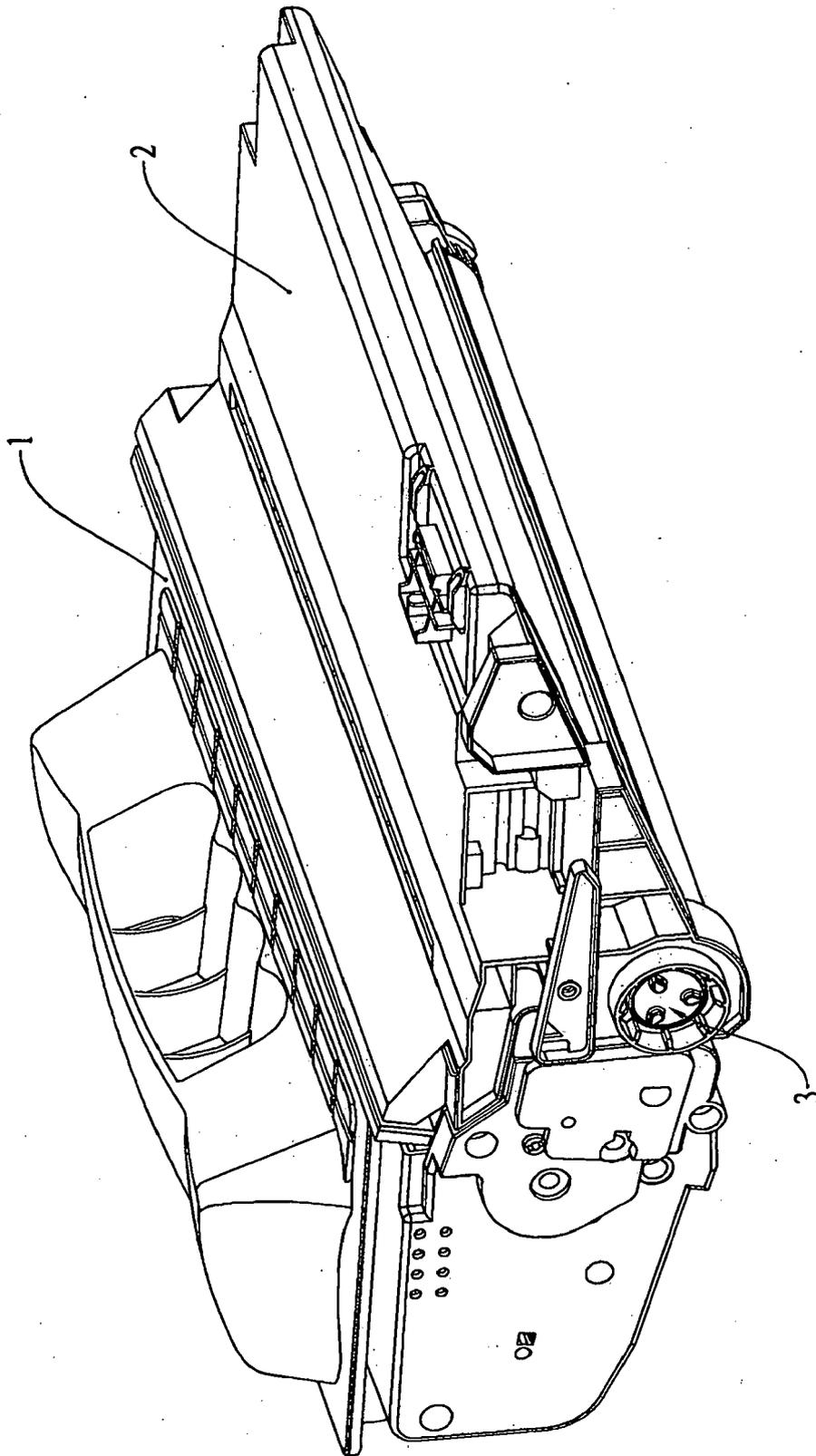


FIG. 1

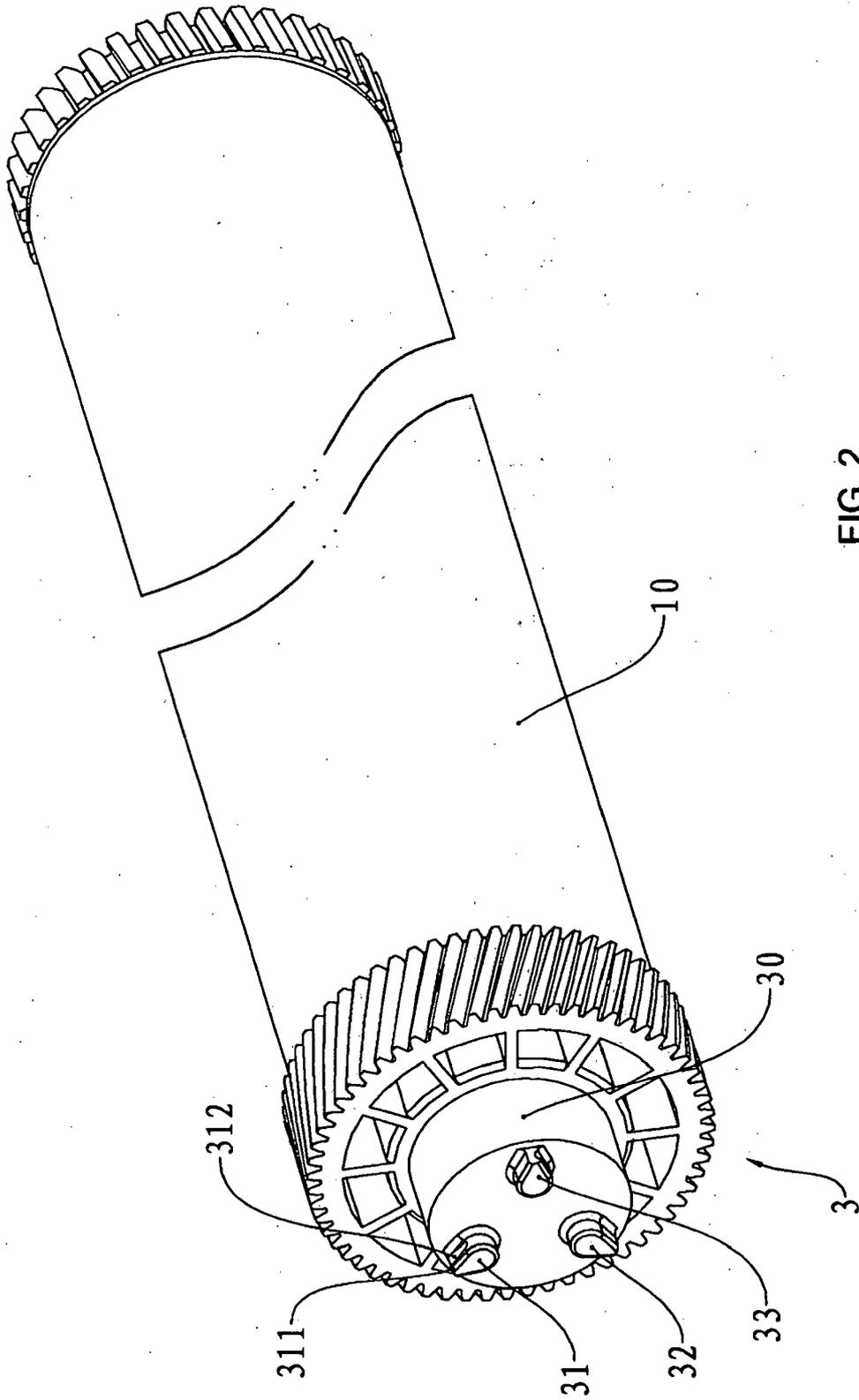


FIG. 2

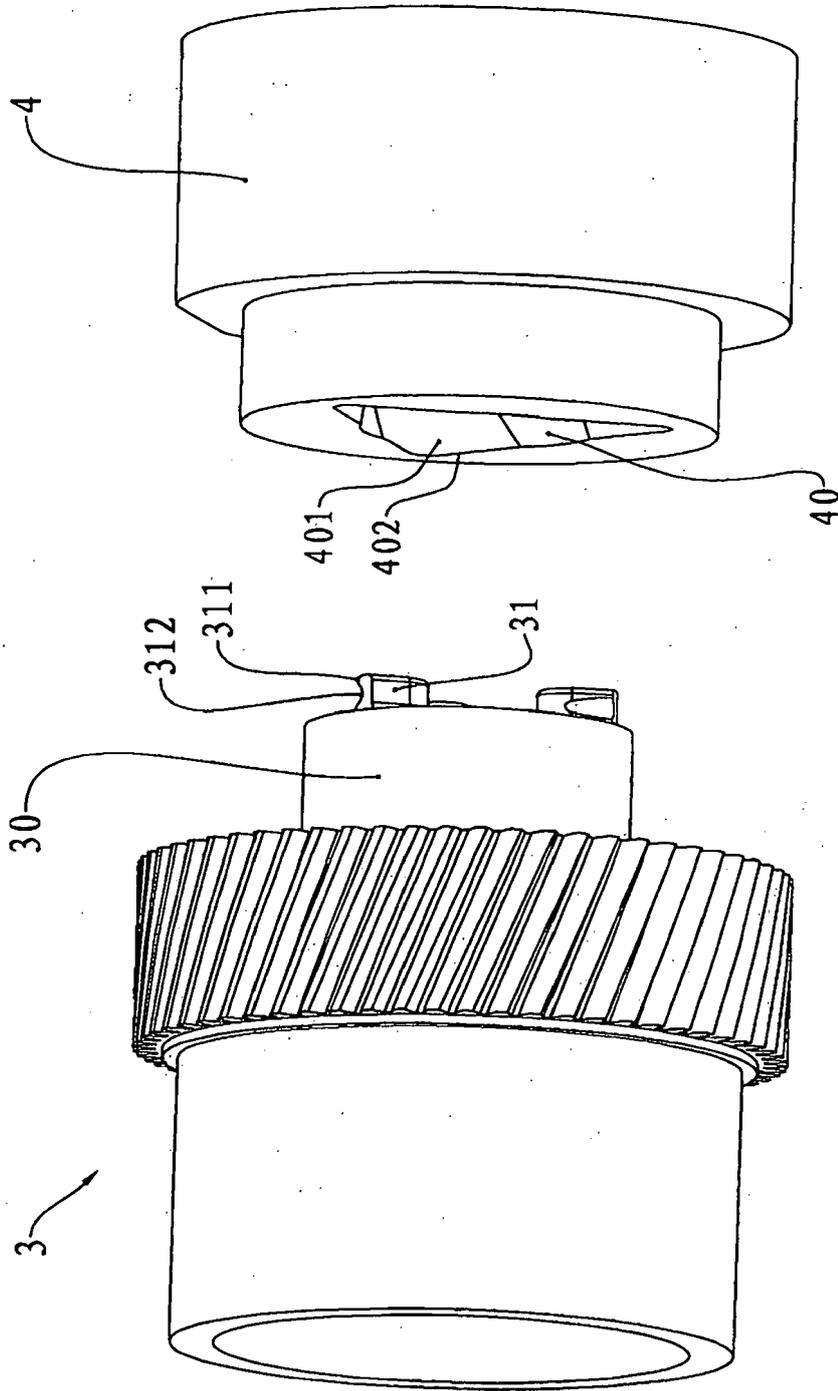
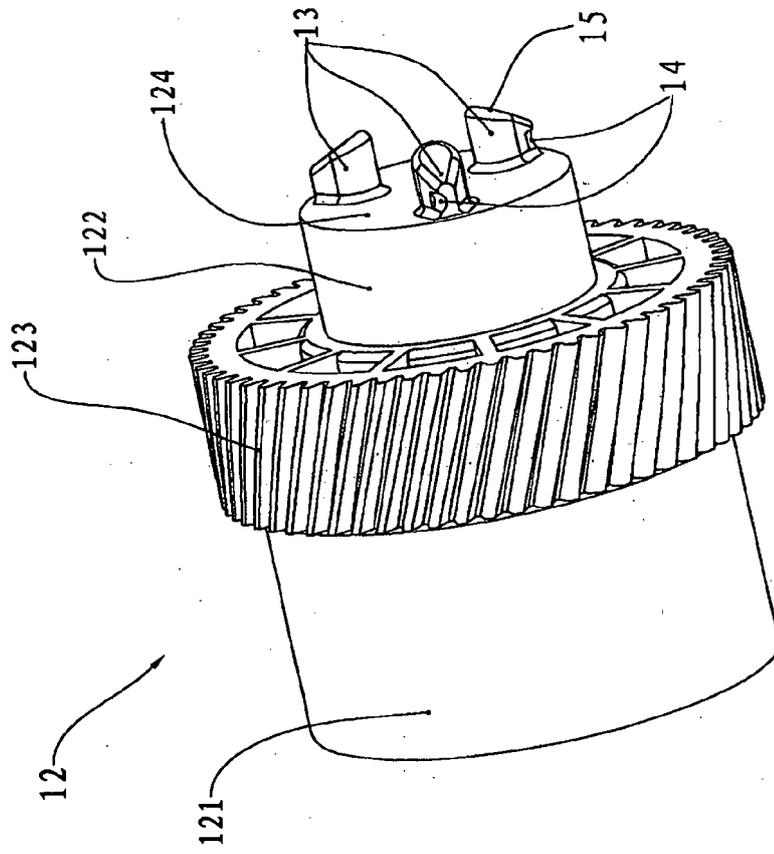
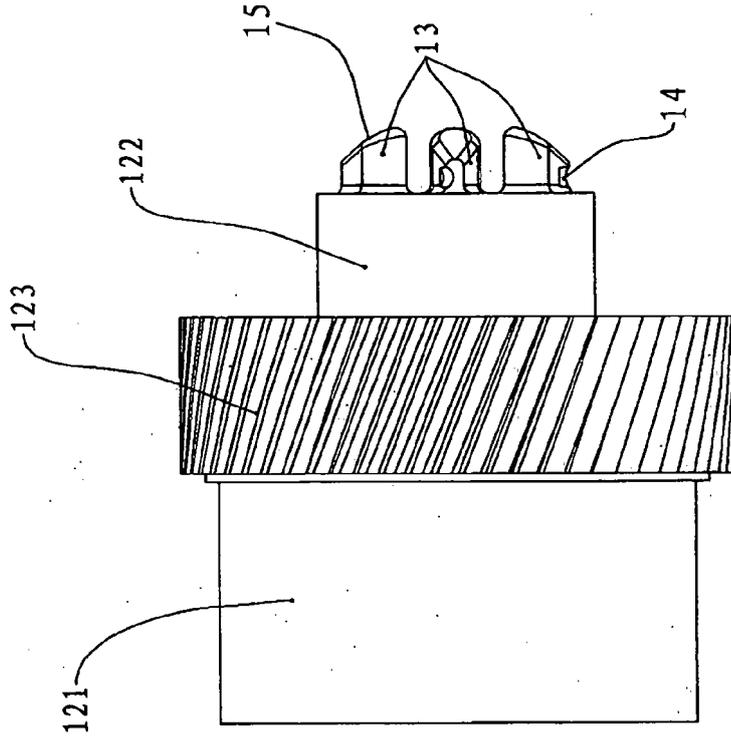


FIG. 3



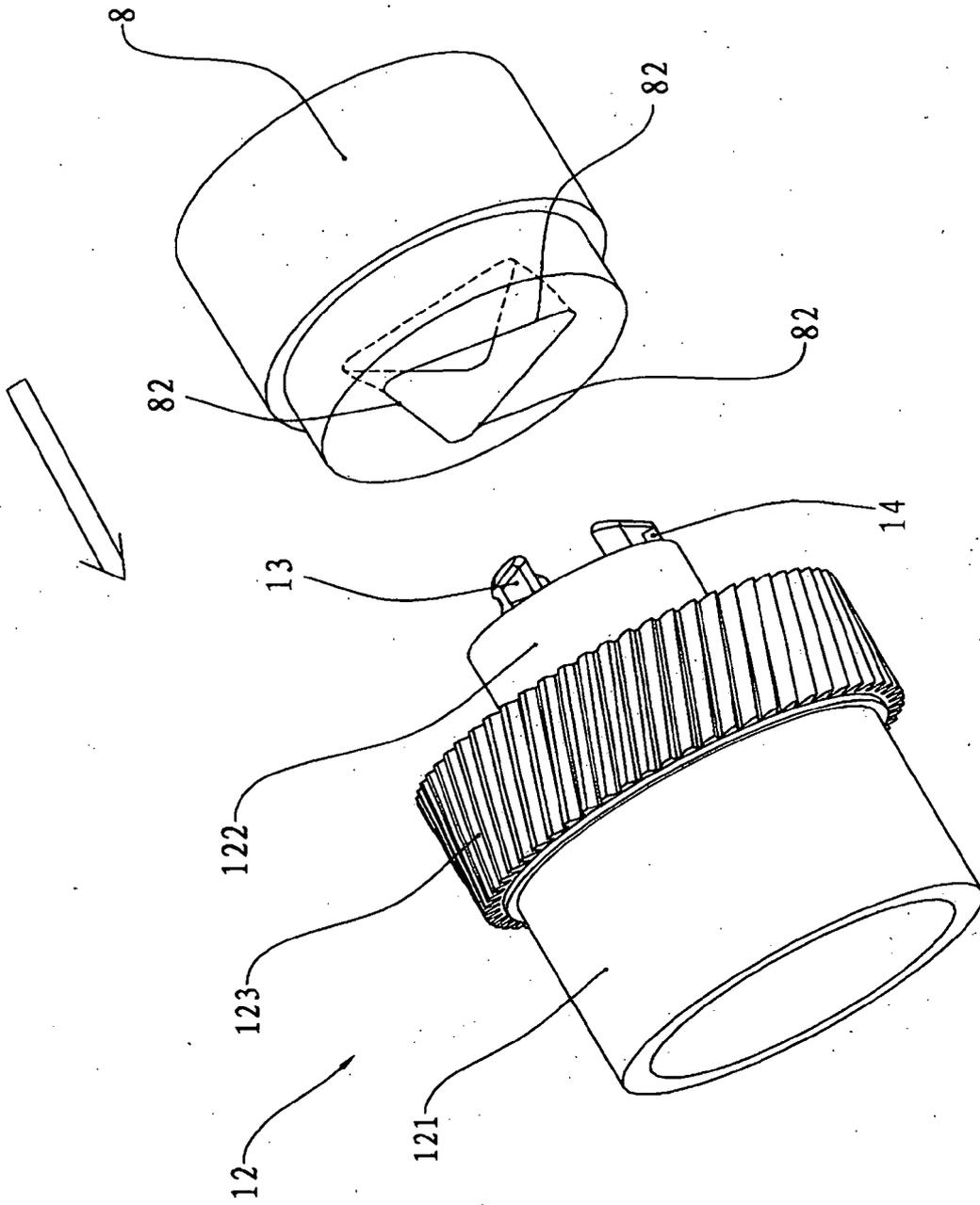


FIG. 6

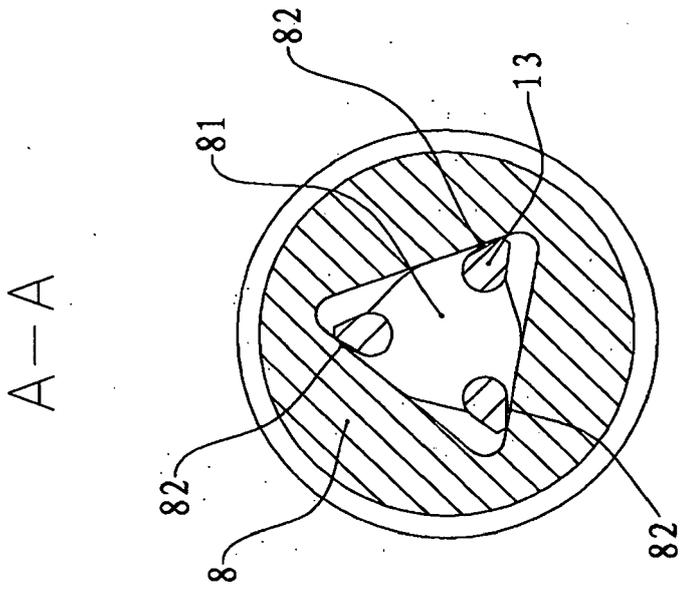


FIG. 8

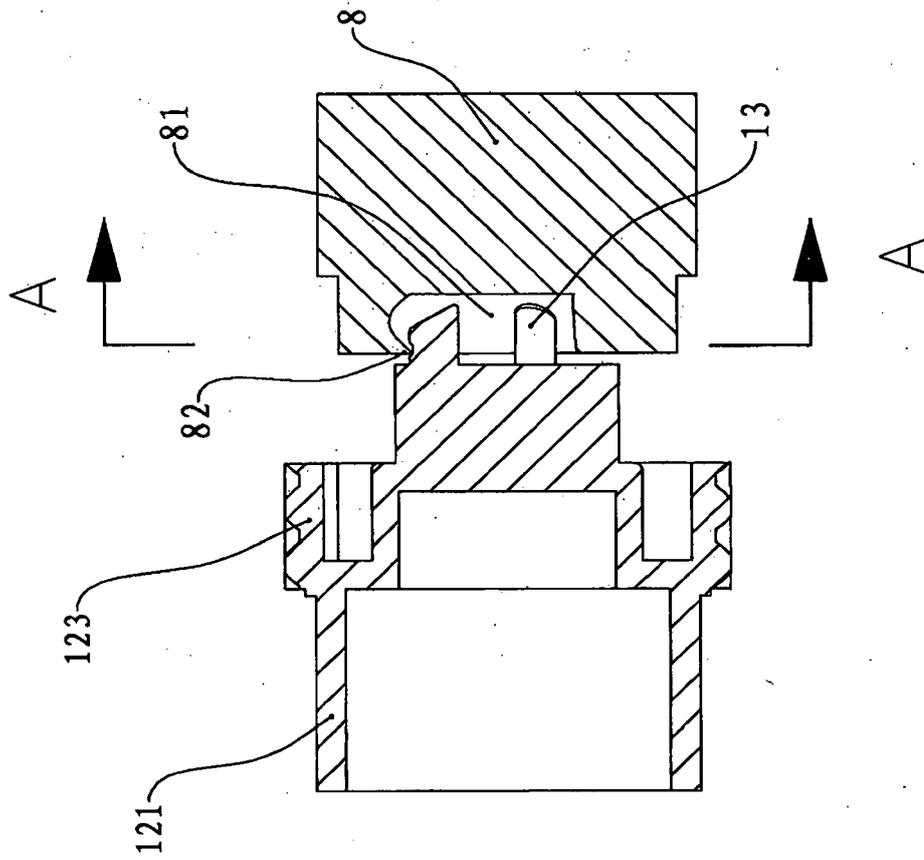


FIG. 7



**REFERENCES CITED IN THE DESCRIPTION**

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