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PHOTOSENSITIVE MEMBER CARTRIDGE AND PROCESS CARTRIDGE

Abstract

A photosensitive member cartridge detachably mountable to a main assembly of an image forming apparatus for forming an image, includes a frame; a photosensitive drum on which and which is provided in the frame; a transfer member for transferring an image formed on the drum onto the sheet; a mounting portion for detachably mounting a developing cartridge including a developer carrying member onto the drum and a memory for storing information; a first electrical contact provided on the frame and electrically connectable with a main assembly electrical contact provided in the main assembly when the cartridge is mounted to the main assembly; and a second electrical contact provided on the frame for electrically connecting the memory and the first electrical contact portion with each other when the developing cartridge is mounted to the mounting portion.

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Background/Summary

FIELD OF THE INVENTION AND RELATED ART

[0001] The present invention relates to a photosensitive member cartridge and a process cartridge.

[0002] In an image forming apparatus such as a laser printer and a digital copying machine, which uses an electrophotographic image formation process, an electrostatic latent image is formed on the peripheral surface of the photosensitive drum of the apparatus, by the scanning of the peripheral surface of the photosensitive drum with a beam of laser light projected upon the drum while being modulated with the data of an image to be printed. Then, a visible image is formed on the peripheral surface of the photosensitive drum by supplying the electrostatic image with toner. Then, the visible image is transferred onto a sheet of recording medium. Then, the visible image is thermally fixed to the sheet.

[0003] A cartridge which is removably installable in the main assembly of an image forming apparatus is provided with a storing means (memory), in which information for replacing the cartridge with proper timing, for example, the amount, or the like, of toner remaining in the cartridge, is stored. From the standpoint of performance and cost, an IC chip of the so-called contact type is employed as the storing means (memory).

[0004] An image forming apparatus is provided with a controlling section, which is in electrical connection to the electrical contacts of the main assembly of the apparatus. The storing means (memory) is in electrical connection to the electrical contact with which the cartridge is provided. The image forming apparatus and cartridge are structured so that as the cartridge is installed into the main assembly of the apparatus, the electrical contacts of the cartridge come into contact with the electrical contacts of the main assembly of the apparatus, so that the controlling section can obtain the information in the storing means (memory) to properly control the image forming apparatus. In order for the storing means (memory) to normally function, it is necessary for the electrical contacts of the cartridge to remain in contact with the electrical contacts of the main assembly.

[0005] There is disclosed in Japanese Laid-open Patent Application No. H09-179476, a mechanism which can ensure that as a process cartridge is installed into the main assembly of an image forming apparatus, in the direction which is intersectional to the axial line of the photosensitive drum in the process cartridge, the storing means (memory) attached to the process cartridge comes into contact with the electrical contacts of the main assembly.

[0006] However, in a case where a process cartridge comprises a photosensitive member cartridge and a development cartridge, and also, where the development cartridge is removably installable into the photosensitive member cartridge and has a storing means (memory), has the following issue. That is, in order to ensure that as the development cartridge is installed into the photosensitive member cartridge, electrical connection is established between the storing means (memory) with which the development cartridge is provided, and the electrical contacts of the main assembly of the apparatus, the image forming apparatus and process cartridge have to be structured so that as the process cartridge is installed into the main assembly of the apparatus, the photosensitive member cartridge (housing) is not between the electrical contacts of the development cartridge and the electrical contact of the main assembly. Thus, a setup such as the above described one makes the electrical contacts of the main assembly complicated in structure, and also, larger.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0007] One of the objects of the present invention is to provide a photosensitive member cartridge and a process cartridge which do not require the electrical contacts of the main assembly of an image forming apparatus to be complicated and increased in size. Another object of the present invention is to further develop at least one among a photosensitive member cartridge, a development cartridge, and a process cartridge.

[0008] According to an aspect of the present invention, there is provided a photosensitive member cartridge detachably mountable to a main assembly of an image forming apparatus for forming an image on a sheet, said photosensitive member cartridge comprising a frame; a photosensitive member on which a latent image is to be formed and which is provided in said frame; a transfer member configured to transfer an image formed on said photosensitive member onto the sheet; a mounting portion configured to detachably mounted a developing cartridge including a developer carrying member configured to supply the developer onto said photosensitive member and memory means configured to store information; a first electrical contact portion provided on said frame and electrically connectable with a main assembly electrical contact portion provided in the main assembly when said photosensitive member cartridge is mounted to the main assembly; and a second electrical contact portion provided on said frame and configured to electrically connect said memory means and said first electrical contact portion with each other when said developing cartridge is mounted to said mounting portion.

[0009] According to another aspect of the present invention, there is provided a process cartridge detachably mountable to a main assembly of an image forming apparatus for forming an image on a sheet, said photosensitive member cartridge comprising: a photosensitive member cartridge including a frame, a photosensitive member and which a latent image is to be formed and which is provided in said frame, a transfer member configured to transfer an image formed on said photosensitive member onto the sheet, and a mounting portion for mounting a developing cartridge; a developing cartridge including a developer carrying member configured to supply the developer onto said photosensitive member and memory means configured to store information, said developing cartridge is detachably mounted to said mounting portion; a first electrical contact portion provided on said frame and electrically connectable with a main assembly electrical contact portion provided in the main assembly when said photosensitive member cartridge is mounted to the main assembly; and a second electrical contact portion provided on said frame and configured to electrically connect said memory means and said first electrical contact portion with each other when said developing cartridge is mounted to said mounting portion.

[0010] Further features of the present invention will become apparent from the following description of exemplary embodiments with reference to the attached drawings.

Description

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0011] FIG. **1** is a schematic drawing of an example of typical image forming apparatus to which the present invention is applicable.

[0012] FIG. **2** is a perspective view of the main assembly of the image forming apparatus, shown in FIG. **1**, when the cartridge installation (removal) door of the main assembly is open.

[0013] FIG. **3** is a perspective view of the main assembly of the image forming apparatus, shown in FIG. **1**, when a process cartridge is properly set in the main assembly, and the cartridge installation (removal) door of the main assembly is open.

[0014] Parts (a) and (b) of FIG. **4**A are sectional views of the process cartridge, at a plane which is perpendicular to the lengthwise direction of the cartridge. It shows the structure of the cartridge.

[0015] FIG. **4**B is sectional views of the process cartridge, at a plane which is perpendicular to the lengthwise direction of the cartridge, when its development cartridge is out of its photosensitive member cartridge.

[0016] FIG. **5** is a sectional view of the process cartridge, at a plane (**5**)-(**5**) in FIG. **4**B.

[0017] FIG. **6** is a schematic drawing for describing the stirring member of the development cartridge. It describes the structure of the stirring member.

[0018] FIG. **7** is a perspective view of the photosensitive member cartridge.

[0019] FIG. **8** is a drawing (**1**) for describing the method for assembling the photosensitive member cartridge.

[0020] FIG. **9** is a drawing (**2**) for describing the method for assembling the photosensitive member cartridge.

[0021] FIG. **10** is a schematic drawing for describing the paper dust removing member.

[0022] FIG. **11** is a drawing (**1**) for describing the development roller cover.

[0023] FIG. **12** is a drawing (**2**) for describing the development roller cover.

[0024] FIG. **13** is a drawing (**1**) for describing the method for installing the development cartridge into the photosensitive member cartridge.

[0025] FIG. **14** is a drawing (**2**) for describing the method for installing the development cartridge into the photosensitive member cartridge.

[0026] FIG. **15** is a drawing (**1**) for describing the method for installing the development cartridge into the photosensitive member cartridge, and also, the method for uninstalling the development cartridge from the photosensitive member cartridge.

[0027] FIG. **16** is a drawing for describing the method for installing an example of modified version of process cartridge in the first embodiment, into the photosensitive member cartridge, and also, the method for uninstalling the modified version from the photosensitive member cartridge.

DESCRIPTION OF THE EMBODIMENTS

Embodiment 1

[0028] Next, the first embodiment of the present invention is described in detail with reference to appended drawings.

<Overall Structure of Image Forming Apparatus>

[0029] FIG. **1** is a sectional drawing of the image forming apparatus **1** in this embodiment. It shows the general structure of the apparatus **1**. The image forming apparatus **1** is a laser printer which uses an electrophotographic image formation process. It is capable of forming on a sheet of recording medium (which hereafter may be referred to as recording paper), a toner image which is in accordance with electrical information (image data) inputted to the controlling section **100** of the apparatus **1** from a host device (unshown) such as a PC (personal computer).

[0030] In the following description of the image forming apparatus **1**, the orientation of the image forming apparatus **1** is based on the position of a user of the apparatus **1**. More concretely, referring to FIG. **1**, the left and right sides are referred to as “front” and “rear” sides, respectively, and the “front” and “rear” sides are referred to as “right and left” sides, respectively. Also referring to FIG.

1, the “top-bottom” direction is referred to as the vertical direction.
[0031] Primarily, this image forming apparatus **1** comprises: a sheet feeding section **3** for feeding a sheet S of recording paper into the main assembly **2** of the apparatus **1**; an exposing device **4** (laser scanner); a process cartridge **5** which transfers a toner image onto a sheet S of recording paper; and a fixing device **8** which thermally fixes the toner image transferred onto the sheet S.
[0032] The sheet feeding section **3** is disposed in the bottom portion of the apparatus main assembly **2**. Primarily, it is provided with a sheet feeding tray **31** and a sheet feeding mechanism **32**. Sheets S of recording medium stored in the sheet feeding tray **31** are conveyed one by one toward the interface (transfer nip) between the photosensitive drum **61** in the process cartridge **5**, and a transfer roller **63** (transferring member).
[0033] The exposing device **4** is disposed in the top portion of the apparatus main assembly **2**. It is provided with a laser light emitting section, a polygon mirror, lenses, a deflection mirror, etc., (which are unshown). The peripheral surface of the photosensitive drum **61** is exposed by the exposing device **4**; the peripheral surface of the photosensitive drum **61** is scanned at a high speed by a beam of laser light emitted by the laser light emitting section while being modulated with the data of an image to be formed. The process cartridge **5** is disposed below the exposing device **4**.
[0034] Referring to FIG. **2**, the process cartridge **5** is installable in the apparatus main assembly **2**. More concretely, the apparatus main assembly **2** is provided with a door **21**. The process cartridge **5** is installable into the apparatus main assembly **2** through the opening **9** of the apparatus main assembly **2**, which is exposed as the door **21** is opened. Further, the process cartridge **5** can be extracted from the apparatus main assembly **2** through the opening **9**.
[0035] The apparatus main assembly **2** is provided with left and right lateral plates **2**L and **2**R, and a pair of cartridge guides **2**G which correspond one for one in position to the left and right lateral plates **2**L and **2**R. Regarding the installation and uninstallation of the process cartridge **5**, into or from, the process cartridge chamber **2**A, a user is to engage the left and right ends (unshown sections by which process cartridge **5** is guided) of the process cartridge **5** into the left and right guiding sections **2**G, respectively, and push the process cartridge **5** inward of the apparatus main assembly **2**. As the process cartridge **2** is pushed, it slides into the process cartridge chamber **2**A.
[0036] FIG. **3** shows the state of the process cartridge **5** after the installation of the process cartridge **5** into the cartridge chamber **2**A of the apparatus main assembly **2**. As the door **21** is closed, as shown in FIG. **1**, after the installation of the process cartridge **5**, the image forming apparatus **1** is readied for an image forming operation. Referring to FIG. **3**, a two-headed white arrow indicates the direction in which the process cartridge **5** is to be installed into, or uninstalled from, the apparatus main assembly **2**.
[0037] Each of parts (a) and (b) of FIG. **4**A is a sectional view of the process cartridge **5**. The process cartridge **5** comprises a photosensitive member cartridge **6** and a development cartridge **7**. FIG. **4**B is a combination of a sectional view of the development cartridge **7**, at a plane perpendicular to the lengthwise direction of the development cartridge **7**, as seen from the left side of the development cartridge **7** after its removal from the photosensitive member cartridge **6**, and a sectional view of the photosensitive member cartridge **6**, at a plane perpendicular to the lengthwise direction of the photosensitive member cartridge **6**, after the removal of the development cartridge **7** from the photosensitive member cartridge **6**.
[0038] Primarily, the photosensitive member cartridge **6** is provided with the photosensitive drum **61**, a charge roller **62**, a transfer roller **63**, and a pinch roller **64**. The development cartridge **7** is removably installable into the development cartridge chamber **6**A of the photosensitive member cartridge **6**. The structure of each of the photosensitive member cartridge **6** and development cartridge **7**, and how the development cartridge **7** is to be installed into, or removed from, the photosensitive member cartridge **6**, will be described later. Primarily, the development cartridge **7** is provided with a development roller **71** (developer bearing member), a supply roller **72**, a thickness regulation blade **73**, a toner storing section **74** in which toner (developer) is stored, and an

agitator **75** which is an example of stirring member placed in the toner storage section **74**.
[0039] In the process cartridge **5**, the peripheral surface of the photosensitive drum **61** is uniformly charged by the charge roller **62**. Then, it is exposed; it is scanned at a high speed by a beam of laser light emitted from the exposing device **4**. Consequently, an electrostatic latent image, which is in accordance with the data of an image to be formed, is effected on the peripheral surface of the photosensitive drum **61**.
[0040] The toner in the toner storage section **74** is agitated by the agitator **75**, and then, is supplied to the development roller **71** by way of the supply roller **72**. Then, as the development roller **71** is rotated, the toner on the peripheral surface of the development roller **71** is conveyed between the development roller **7** and the thickness regulation blade **73**. Consequently, a thin layer of toner, which has a preset thickness, is formed on the peripheral surface of the development roller **71**.
[0041] The toner borne on the peripheral surface of the development roller **71** is supplied from the development roller **71** to the electrostatic latent image formed on the peripheral surface of the photosensitive drum **61**. Consequently, the electrostatic latent image is developed into a visible image (image formed of toner, which hereafter is referred to as toner image). Then, the toner image on the peripheral surface of the photosensitive drum **61** is transferred onto a sheet S of recording paper while the sheet S is conveyed through the transfer nip, which is the area of contact between the photosensitive drum **61** and transfer roller **63**, while remaining pinched by the photosensitive drum **61** and transfer roller **63**.
[0042] The fixing device **8** is disposed in the apparatus main assembly **2**. It is disposed on the rear side of the process cartridge chamber **2**A. Primarily, it is provided with a heat roller **81** and a pressure roller **82**. This fixing device **8** thermally fixes the toner image transferred onto a sheet S of paper, to the sheet S; the sheet S bearing the toner image is conveyed through the fixation nip, which is the area of contact between the heat roller **81** and pressure roller **82**, the toner image is thermally fixed to the sheet S. After the fixation of the toner image to the sheet S, the sheet S is discharged into a delivery tray **22**, which is a part of the top surface of the aforementioned door **21**, through a sheet outlet **83**. Referring to FIG. **1**, a single-dot chain line indicates the path through which the sheet S is conveyed from the sheet feeding section **3** to the delivery tray **22**.
<Details of Process Cartridge Structure>
[0043] As described above, the process cartridge **5** is provided with the photosensitive member cartridge **6**, and the development cartridge **7** which is removably mountable in the photosensitive member cartridge **6**.
[0044] First, the development cartridge **7** is described in detail about its structure. The development cartridge **7** has a housing **700** as its frame, and a handle **701**, which is to be grasped by a user. The handle **701** is a part of the housing **700**, and is located on the front side of the housing **700**. The aforementioned development roller **71** is in the rear portion of the housing **700**, and is rotatably supported by the housing **700**.
[0045] FIG. **5** is a sectional view of the development cartridge **7**, at a plane (**5**)-(**5**) in FIG. **4**B. Referring to FIG. **5**, one (right end) of the lengthwise ends (in terms of direction parallel to axial line of development roller **7**) is fitted with a development roller gear **714**, through which the development roller **7** receives driving force. As the door **21** is closed after the installation of the process cartridge **5** into the process cartridge chamber **2**A, a driving force transmitting member (unshown) of the apparatus main assembly **2** is engaged with the driving force receiving gear **714** by the movement of the door **21**.
[0046] Thus, driving force is transmitted from the driving force transmitting member to the driving force receiving gear **714**, whereby the development roller **71** is rotationally driven. The development cartridge **7** is structured so that when driving force is transmitted from the driving force transmitting member to the driving force receiving gear **714**, a certain amount of positional deviation is tolerated between the driving force transmitting member and driving force receiving gear **714**, within a preset range.

[0047] The development cartridge **7** is provided with a storing means **76** (memory), which is attached to the bottom surface **702** of the housing **700**, that is, the surface of the housing **700**, which faces the toner storage section **74**. The storing means **76** (memory) stores information, for example, amount of toner in the development cartridge **7**, which is useful to ensure that the development cartridge **7** is replaced with proper timing. From the standpoint of performance and cost, an IC chip of the contact type is used as the storing means **76** (memory).
[0048] The development cartridge **7** is provided with a mechanism for preventing the development cartridge **7** from being inserted into a wrong photosensitive member cartridge **6**, that is, a photosensitive member cartridge **6** which is incompatible with the development cartridge **7**. More specifically, referring to FIG. **1**, part (b) of FIG. **4**A, FIG. **5**, and so on, the front portion of the housing **700** is provided with a recess **703**, which recesses into the toner storage section **74**. On the other hand, the housing of the photosensitive member cartridge **6** is provided with a protrusion **616** (FIGS. **1**, part (b) of FIG. **4**A and FIG. **7**), which fits into the above described recess **703** of the development cartridge **7** as the development cartridge **7** is installed into the photosensitive member cartridge **6**.
[0049] That is, the development cartridge **7** and photosensitive member cartridge **6** are structured so that if a combination of the development cartridge **7** and photosensitive member cartridge **6** is such that the protrusion **616** of the housing of the photosensitive member cartridge **6** does not fit into the recess **703** of the housing **700** of the development cartridge **7**, the development cartridge **7** cannot be installed into the photosensitive member cartridge **6**. With the provision of this structural arrangement, it is ensured that only the development cartridge **7** which is compatible with the photosensitive member cartridge **6** is installed into the photosensitive member cartridge **6**.
[0050] Referring to FIG. **5**, the left wall **704** of the housing **700** of the development cartridge **7** is provided with an opening **77** (toner inlet) through which the development cartridge **7** is filled with toner. Further, the toner inlet **77** is fitted with a cap **716** for keeping toner sealed in the development cartridge **7**. From the standpoint of reducing the development cartridge **7** in size as much as possible, the development cartridge **7** is structured so that, in terms of the direction parallel to the axial line of the development roller **71**, the toner inlet **77** and the aforementioned recess **703** of the housing **700** overlap with each other.
[0051] Thus, the greater the distance between the toner inlet **77** and recess **703** is made, the more efficiently the development cartridge **7** can be filled up with toner. It became evident from intensive studies that as long as ratio (D**2**/D**1**) of the distance D**2** from the outer edge of the opening of the toner inlet **77** to the recess **703**, to the external diameter D**1** of the toner inlet **77** is no less than 1.45, the development cartridge **7** can be efficiently filled with toner. In this embodiment, therefore, D**1** and D**2** were set to 15.0 mm and 22.5 mm, respectively.
[0052] The development cartridge **7** is structured so that the agitator **75** is rotated by the stirring gear **715**, to which driving force is transmitted from the driving force reception gear **714** (FIG. **5**) through an idler gear (unshown). The toner in the toner storage section **74** is stirred by the agitator **75**, and then, is supplied to the development roller **71** by way of the supply roller **72**.
[0053] Referring to FIG. **6**, the agitator **75** is primarily made up of a toner stirring rod **78**, and a toner stirring sheet **79**. In order to adjust the toner stirring sheet **79** in the amount by which the toner stirring sheet **79** can supply the toner in the toner storage section **74** to the supply roller **72**, the toner stirring sheet **79** is provided with multiple holes **791**, which are aligned in the lengthwise direction of the toner stirring sheet **79**, with preset intervals.
[0054] Referring to part (d) of FIG. **6**, the development cartridge **7** is structured so that, as the hole **791** and recess **703** are seen from the direction parallel to the axial line of the development cartridge **7**, the edge of the hole **791** overlaps with the wall of the recess **703**. If the toner stirring sheet **79** remains in contact with the wall of the recess **703** for an extended length of time, it sometimes deforms. As the toner stirring sheet **79** deforms, it sometimes partially reduces in the amount by which it can supply the toner in the toner storage section **74** to the supply roller **72**, in

terms of the direction parallel to the axial line of the supply roller **72**.
[0055] Since the development cartridge **7** in this embodiment is structured as described above (part (d) of FIG. **6**), it is possible to reduce the force by which the toner stirring sheet **79** is deformed while it is in contact with the wall of the recess **703**. Therefore, the toner stirring sheet **79** in this embodiment is smaller in the amount of deformation which occurs with the elapse of time. Thus, it is stable in the amount by which it supplies the toner in the toner storage section **74** to the supply roller **72**.
[0056] The toner stirring rod **78** is provided with multiple stirring blades **781** for conveying the toner in the toner storage section **74** toward the center of the toner storage section **74** in terms of the lengthwise direction of the toner storage section **74**. Each stirring blade **781** is shaped like a half of an old Japanese gold piece (cut along its long axis; which hereafter may be referred to as semi-oval stirring blade). As the supply roller **72** rubs against the development roller **71**, the toner on the peripheral surface of the supply roller **72** is rubbed by the peripheral surface of the development roller **71**. Thus, a certain amount of the toner on the peripheral surface of the supply roller **72** is dislodged from the peripheral surface of the supply roller **72**, and is conveyed toward the lengthwise ends of the toner storage section **74**. As the toner is conveyed to the lengthwise ends of the toner storage section **74**, it has to be returned to the center portion of the toner storage section **74**. This is why the toner stirring rod **78** is provided with the above described semi-oval stirring blades **781**.
[0057] The toner stirring rod **78** is provided with multiple semi-oval stirring blades **781**, which are aligned in the lengthwise direction of the toner stirring rod **78**. In this embodiment, the toner stirring rod **78** is provided with six semi-oval stirring blades **781**. The development cartridge **7** is structured so that as the development cartridge **7** is seen from its lengthwise direction, the tip of each of the two semi-oval stirring blades **781** which are at the lengthwise ends, overlaps with the wall of the recess **703**. Because the development cartridge **7** is structured as described above, the toner which is between the lateral wall of the toner storage section **74** and the wall of the recess **703** can be efficiently conveyed to the center portion of the toner storage section **74**.
[0058] Next, the details of the structure of the photosensitive member cartridge **6** are described. Referring to FIGS. **4**, **4**B, **7**, etc., the photosensitive member cartridge **6** has a bottom frame **610** and a top frame **620**.
[0059] Primarily, the bottom frame **610** has a left wall **611**, a right wall **612**, and a bottom wall **613** which extends in the direction parallel to the axial line of the photosensitive drum **61**. The left and right walls **611** and **612** oppose each other, and are in connection to each other by their bottom edge, through the bottom wall **613**. Their front sides are in connection to each other through the front wall **614**, whereas their rear sides are in connection to each other through the rear wall **615**. Further, bottom frame **610** is provided with a handle **617**, which is positioned on the front side of the bottom frame **610** to be grasped by a user when the user wants to hold the photosensitive member cartridge **6**.
[0060] The photosensitive drum **61** is rotatably supported by the rear portion of the left wall **611**, and the rear portion of the right wall **612**. As the process cartridge **5** is inserted into the apparatus main assembly **2**, the driving gear (unshown) of the apparatus main assembly **2** engages with the photosensitive member gear **65**, with which one of the lengthwise ends of the photosensitive drum **61** is fitted, whereby the photosensitive drum **61** is enabled to be rotationally driven. Further, referring to part (a) of FIG. **8**, the driving force is transmitted from the photosensitive member gear **65** to the transfer gear **66** to rotate the transfer roller **63**.
[0061] By the way, as an example of modified version of the structural arrangement for making the photosensitive drum **61** rotatable, the photosensitive member cartridge **6** may be structured so that driving force is transmitted to the photosensitive drum **61** by way of a connective member (unillustrated). In the case of such a structural arrangement, as the door **21** with which the apparatus main assembly **2** is provided is closed, the connective member is made to engage with

the drum driving force transmitting member by the movement of the door **21**, making it possible for driving force to be transmitted from the drum driving force transmitting member to the connective member, whereby the photosensitive drum **61** is rotationally driven. In the case of this structural arrangement, the drum driving force transmitting member is enabled to transmit driving force to the drum driving force input section, while affording a positional deviation between itself and connective member, within a preset range.

[0062] The photosensitive member cartridge **6** is structured so that the left wall **611**, right wall **612**, and connective wall **615** are connected in a pattern of a letter U to surround the left, right, and rear of the photosensitive drum **61**, respectively. The development cartridge **7** is removably installable into the development cartridge chamber **6**A of the photosensitive member cartridge **6**, that is, the space surrounded by the left wall **611**, right wall **612**, front wall **614**, and photosensitive drum **61**.

[0063] The right wall **612** of the bottom frame **610** is provided with a first electrical contact **631** (FIG. **7**), which establishes electrical connection with the electrical contact **2**B (part (b) of FIG. **2**) of the apparatus main assembly **2** as the process cartridge **5** is inserted into the process cartridge chamber **2**A of the apparatus main assembly **2**.

[0064] Further, the photosensitive member cartridge **6** is provided with a second electrical contact **632**, which is attached to the inward side of the bottom wall **613** of the bottom frame **610**. This contact **632** establishes electrical connection with the electrical contact **761** of the storing means **76** (memory), with which the bottom surface **702** (which opposes toner storage section **74**) of the housing **700**, as the development cartridge **7** is inserted into the development cartridge chamber **6**A of the photosensitive member cartridge **6** (part (a) of FIG. **4**A and FIG. **10**).

[0065] The first and second electrical contacts **631** and **632** are in electrical connection to each other through wiring **633** (FIG. **7**). Therefore, as the process cartridge **5** is inserted into the process cartridge chamber **2**A of the apparatus main assembly **2**, electrical connection is established between the electrical contact **2**B of the apparatus main assembly **2**, and the storing means **76** (memory) of the development cartridge **7**, through the first electrical contact **631**, wiring **633**, second electrical contact **632**, and electrical contact **761**, whereby electrical connection is established between the controlling section **100** (FIG. **1**) of the apparatus main assembly **2** and the storing means **76** (memory), enabling the controlling section **100** to properly control the image forming apparatus **1** based on the information stored in the storing means **76** (memory).

[0066] In this embodiment, it is the right wall **612** of the bottom frame **610** that is provided with the first electrical contact **631**. However, the shorter the distance between the first electrical contact **631** and second electrical contact **632**, the lower the cost of the photosensitive member cartridge **6**. Therefore, it is advantageous for the second electrical contact **632** also to be mounted on the wall which is closer to the electrical contact **2**B of the apparatus main assembly **2**. Thus, in this embodiment, the second electrical contact **632** is attached to a portion of the bottom wall **613** of the bottom frame **610**, which is closer to the right wall **612** than the center of the bottom wall **613** in terms of the lengthwise direction.

[0067] Because the electrical contact **2**B of the apparatus main assembly **2** and the storing means **76** (memory) of the development cartridge **7** is connected through the bottom frame **610**, which is a part of the frame of the photosensitive member cartridge **6**, as described above, the electrical contact **2**B of the apparatus main assembly **2** does not need to be complicated, or large.

[0068] Moreover, it is the bottom wall **613** that is provided with the second electrical contact **632**. Therefore, the photosensitive member cartridge **6** in this embodiment is smaller in dimension in terms of its lengthwise direction than a photosensitive member cartridge **6** having the second electrical contact **632** on its right wall **612** or left wall **611**. Therefore, the process cartridge **5** can be smaller in dimension in terms of its lengthwise direction. By the way, the first electrical contact **631** may be attached to the left wall **611**. That is, it may be to one of the lengthwise ends of the frame of the photosensitive member cartridge **6**, or the other, that the first electrical contact **631** is attached.

[0069] Conventionally, the bottom surface of a process cartridge is utilized to facilitate the conveyance of a sheet S of recording paper. Therefore, it is rather difficult to attach the storing means **76** (memory) to the bottom surface of a process cartridge. Attaching the storing means **76** (memory) to a portion of the process cartridge other than the bottom surface increases the dimension of the process cartridge in terms of its lengthwise direction.
[0070] In comparison, in the case of the process cartridge **5** in this embodiment, a part of the bottom surface of the bottom wall **613** of the photosensitive member cartridge **6** is utilized as a recording medium conveyance surface **613***a*. Therefore, the storing means **76** (memory) can be attached to the bottom surface **702** of the development cartridge **7**.
[0071] Referring to part (a) of FIG. **8**, primarily, the top frame **620** is made up of the top wall **621**, and left and right walls **622** and **623**, which extend downward from the left and right ends, respectively, of the top wall **621**. This top frame **620** supports a charging device **622** (charger). It is attached to the bottom frame **610** in a manner to cover, from above, the photosensitive drum **61** surrounded by the left and right walls **622** and **623**, and the connective wall **615** (FIG. **7**) of the bottom frame **610**.
[0072] Also referring to part (a) of FIG. **8**, each of the left and right walls **622** and **623** of the top frame **620** is provided with a regulating section **624** which regulates the movement of the drum shaft **67** (which supports the photosensitive drum **61**) in the lengthwise direction of the shaft **67**.
[0073] Next, referring to part (b) of FIG. **8**, a method for assembling the photosensitive drum **61** is described. First, the photosensitive drum **61** is to be set in the bottom frame **610**. Then, the top frame **620** is to be attached to the bottom frame **610** in a manner to cover, from above, the photosensitive drum **61**. Lastly, the drum shaft **67** is to be inserted in the direction parallel to the axial line of the photosensitive drum **61**.
[0074] Each of the left and right walls **611** and **612** of the bottom frame **610** is provided with a drum shaft hole **617**, which determines the position of the photosensitive drum **61** relative to the bottom frame **610** in terms of the radius direction of the photosensitive drum **61**. One (left) of the lengthwise ends of the photosensitive drum **61** is provided with a drum flange **68**, which is provided with a hole **681** for determining the position of the rotational axis of the photosensitive drum **61** (part (b) of FIG. **8**). The other lengthwise end of the photosensitive drum **61** is fitted with the photosensitive drum gear **65**, which is provided with a hole **651**. The photosensitive drum **61** is rotatably supported by the bottom frame **610**, with the presence of the drum shaft **67** between itself and bottom frame **610**. Further, the photosensitive drum **61** is precisely positioned relative to the bottom frame **610** by the drum shaft **67**.
[0075] Next, referring to part (a) of FIGS. **9** and **9** (*b*), the drum shaft **67** is provided with a pair of grooves **671**, which are near the lengthwise ends of the drum shaft **67**, one for one. As the regulating sections **624**, with which the left and right walls **622** and **623** of the top frame **620** are provided, engage into the grooves **671**, not only is the top frame **620** fixed to the bottom frame **610**, but also, it becomes impossible for the drum shaft **67** to slip out of the photosensitive member cartridge **6** in its lengthwise direction. By the way, the top frame **620** supports the drum shaft **67** by three points of its regulating section **624**.
[0076] The regulating section **624** has: a hole **624***a* through which the drum shaft **67** is inserted; three supporting sections **624***b*, which are on the inward surface of the hole **624***a*, being separated with equal intervals; and an elastic tong-like section **624***c*. As the drum shaft **67** is inserted into the hole **624***a*, it is supported by the three supporting sections **624***b* of the regulating section **624**. Further, the tip of each of the elastic tong-like sections **624***c* fits into the corresponding groove **671** of the drum shaft **67**. Thus, the drum shaft **67** is locked to the regulating section **624**.
[0077] Although FIG. **9** shows only the regulating section **624** of the right wall **623**, the regulating section **624** of the left wall **622** is the same as the regulating section **624** of the right wall **623**. That is, the pair of regulating sections **624**, with which the left and right walls **622** and **623** of the top frame **620** are provided, fit into the pair of grooves **671**, with which the left and right ends of the

drum shaft **67** are provided, respectively. The regulating sections **624** are integral parts of the top frame **620**. They are molded of resinous substance.

[0078] Referring to part (a) of FIG. **10**, the photosensitive member cartridge **6** is provided with a pinch roller **64**, which is disposed in the bottom portion of the bottom frame **610**. The pinch roller **64** is positioned so that as the process cartridge **5** is inserted into the process cartridge chamber **2**A of the apparatus main assembly **2**, the pinch roller **64** directly opposes a registration roller **23**, with which the apparatus main assembly **2** is provided. Further, the bottom frame **610** is provided with a paper dust removal pad **69**, which is positioned to oppose the pinch roller **64**. The pinch roller **64** is rotationally driven in the clockwise direction indicated by an arrow mark, by the registration roller **23** which is rotated in the counterclockwise direction indicated by another arrow mark. As it is rotated, it conveys a sheet S of recording paper to the interface between the photosensitive drum **61** and transfer roller **63**.

[0079] Next, referring to part (b) of FIG. **10**, the process cartridge **5** is structured so that when the process cartridge **5** is out of the apparatus main assembly **2**, the pinch roller **64** remains unfixed in position, and also, so that as the photosensitive member cartridge **5** is installed into the apparatus main assembly **2**, not only is it moved into a preset position, and remains in the position, but also, it is placed in contact with the paper dust removal pad **69** (part (a) of FIG. **10**).

[0080] Thus, paper dust from a sheet S of recording paper adheres to the pinch roller **64**. It is desired that paper dust from a sheet S of recording paper adheres to the peripheral surface of the photosensitive drum **61** as little as possible, in particular, in the case of an image forming apparatus of the so-called cleaner-less type. This is why the photosensitive member cartridge **6** is provided with the paper dust removal pad **69** for removing the paper dust from the pinch roller **64**.

[0081] The paper dust removal pad **69** is attached to the bottom wall **613** of the bottom frame **610**. It is positioned so that it directly opposes the pinch roller **64**. More concretely, it is positioned so that it remains in contact with an area of the upstream half of the peripheral surface of the pinch roller **64**, in terms of the recording paper conveyance direction, relative to a vertical line H, which coincides with the center of the pinch roller **64**.

[0082] Because the process cartridge **5** is structured as described above, the paper dust removal pad **69** can efficiently recover the paper dust from a sheet S of recording paper, which is on the pinch roller **64**. The surface layer of the paper dust removal pad **69** is made of urethane foam, silicon foam, unwoven cloth, bristle, or the like. It is structured to remove the paper dust from a sheet S of recording paper, and retain the paper dust.

[0083] Next, a method for installing the development cartridge **7** into the photosensitive member cartridge **6**, and a method for uninstalling the process cartridge **7** from the photosensitive member cartridge **6**, are described. When the development cartridge **7** is brand-new, it has a development roller cover **710** as shown in part (a) of FIG. **11**. First, therefore, the development roller cover **710** has to be removed. The development roller cover **710** is for preventing such incidence that when the development cartridge **7** is unpackaged, a user accidentally touches the peripheral surface of the development roller **71** by hand, and/or damages the peripheral surface of the development roller **71**.

[0084] Generally speaking, polypropylene or the like resinous substance is used as the material for the development roller cover **710**. The development cartridge **7** is desired to be as small as possible in cross-section, prior to the removal of the development roller cover **710**, because the smaller it is in cross-section, the smaller the development cartridge shipment box can be, and therefore, the more efficiently it can be shipped.

[0085] Therefore, the development roller cover **710** is provided with an inward crease **711** (inwardly protruding section), to make as small as possible, the distance between the development roller cover **710** and development roller **71** while increasing the development roller cover **710** in rigidity. In this embodiment, the distance is 4 mm.

[0086] Further, in order to prevent the above described crease **711** from coming into contact with the peripheral surface of the development roller **71** when the development roller cover **710** is

removed from the development cartridge **7**, the following structural arrangement is adopted.
[0087] The development roller cover **710** has: a latch **712**, which is at the center of the development roller cover **710** in terms of the lengthwise direction of the development roller cover **710**; and a pair of protrusions **713**, which are located near the lengthwise ends of the development roller cover **710**, one for one. The latch **712** engages with a part **730***a* (part (a) of FIG. **12**) of a regulation blade unit **730** which supports the thickness regulation blade **73**, whereas the protrusions **713** engage with parts **706** (part (b) of FIG. **12**) of the bottom wall **702** of the development cartridge **7**, whereby the development roller cover **710** becomes fixed to the development cartridge **7**.
[0088] Referring to part (a) of FIGS. **12** and **12** (*b*), the bottom wall **702** of the development cartridge **7** is provided with a cartridge movement regulating section **707** which prevents the crease **711** from coming into contact with the peripheral surface of the development roller **71** when the development roller cover **710** is removed from the development cartridge **7**.
[0089] The latch **719**, which is at the center portion of the development roller cover **710**, is to be disengaged from the part **730***a* of the regulation blade unit **730**, by deforming the center portion of the development roller cover **710**. During this process, the development roller cover movement regulating section **707** functions as a pivot, about which the development roller cover **710** is rotationally moved to be separated from the development cartridge **7**.
[0090] That is, when the development roller cover **710** is removed from the development cartridge **7**, it is rotationally moved about the development roller cover movement regulating section **707**, as indicated by a double-dot chain line in part (a) of FIG. **12**. Therefore, the crease **711** does not come into contact with the peripheral surface of the development roller **71**. That is, the development roller cover **710** is removed from the development cartridge **7** by being rotationally moved about the development roller cover movement regulating section **707** in the direction which is perpendicular to the axial line of the development roller **71**. Part (b) of FIG. **12** is a perspective view of the development cartridge **7** after the development roller cover **710** was removed through the above described procedure.
[0091] After the removal of the development roller cover **710**, the development cartridge **7** is installed into the development cartridge chamber **6**A of the photosensitive member cartridge **6** through the following steps.
[0092] A user is to grasp the handle **701** which is at the front end of the development cartridge **7**, and insert the development cartridge **7** into the development cartridge chamber **6**A of the photosensitive member cartridge **6**, from the development roller side of the development cartridge **7**. If an excessive amount of force is applied to the photosensitive member cartridge during this process, it is possible that the development roller **71** and/or regulation blade unit **730** will come into contact with the peripheral surface of the photosensitive drum **61**, scarring sometimes the peripheral surface of the photosensitive drum **61**.
[0093] Referring to FIG. **13**, in this embodiment, therefore, the process cartridge **5** is structured so that when the process cartridge **7** is inserted into the development cartridge chamber **6**A of the photosensitive member cartridge **6**, a part of each of the side covers **720** which make up the left and right end portions (lengthwise ends of housing **700**), one for one, of the process cartridge **7**, first comes into contact with the top frame **620** of the photosensitive member cartridge **6**.
[0094] That is, the process cartridge **5** is structured so that a part of each of the side covers **720** which are at the left and right ends (lengthwise ends of housing **700**) functions as a developer cartridge positioning section **721** (photosensitive member cartridge contacting section), and also, so that a part of each of the left and right ends of the top frame **620** of the photosensitive member cartridge **6** functions as a development cartridge catching section **625** (FIG. **7**), which corresponds to the abovementioned photosensitive member cartridge contacting section **721**.
[0095] The left and right side covers **72** are attached to the left and right walls **704** and **705** of the housing **700**, with the use of small screws. Not only do they cover the gears **714** and **715**, etc.,

which are on the right wall of the housing **700**, but also, support (bear) the development roller **7** and supply roller **72** by their left and right ends.

[0096] The procedure for a user to install the development cartridge **7** into the photosensitive member cartridge **6** is as follows: First, a user is to grasp the development cartridge **7** so that the development roller **71** faces downward. Then, the user is to place the left and right photosensitive drum cartridge contacting sections **721** in contact with the left and right process cartridge catching sections **625**, one for one. Then, the user is to rotate the development cartridge **7** into the development cartridge chamber **6**A of the photosensitive member cartridge **6**.

[0097] Referring to part (a) of FIGS. **14**, **14** (*b*) and **14** (*c*) which shows the steps through which the process cartridge **7** is to be installed into the photosensitive member cartridge **6**, as the development cartridge **7** is rotated as described above, the process cartridge **7** pivots into the development cartridge chamber **6**A of photosensitive member cartridge **6**, with the area of contact between the development cartridge catching section **625** and photosensitive member cartridge contacting section **721** functioning as a pivot. The process cartridge **5** is structured so that when the development cartridge **7** is rotationally installed into the photosensitive member cartridge **6**, the development roller **71** and regulation blade unit **730** do not come into contact with the peripheral surface of the photosensitive drum **61**. Further, the process cartridge **5** is structured so that toward the end of the installation of the process cartridge **7** into the photosensitive member cartridge **6**, the photosensitive member cartridge contacting section **720** separates from the process cartridge catching section **625**.

[0098] As the development cartridge **7** is rotationally moved relative to the photosensitive member cartridge **6** by a substantial amount (part (c) of FIG. **14**), the left and right ends of the rotational shaft **746** of the development roller **71** are caught by the development roller bearing sections **641** of the left and right wall **611** and **612**. Further, a pair of protrusions **743**, with which the left and right walls **704** and **705** of the housing **700** are provided, one for one, engage with a pair of pivotal arms **640**, with which the left and right sides of the bottom frame **610** of the photosensitive member cartridge **6** are provided, respectively, and are pressed downward by the pivotal arms **640**.

[0099] Part (a) of FIG. **15** shows the state of the process cartridge **7**, in which the protrusion **743** is under the pressure from the pivotal arm **640**, and therefore, the development cartridge **7** is retained in the development cartridge chamber **6**A, in a preset manner. When the process cartridge **7** is in the state shown in part (a) of FIG. **15**, the electrical contact **761** of the storing means **76** (memory) with which the development cartridge **7** is provided, remains in contact with the second electrical contact **732**, with which the bottom frame **610** of the photosensitive member cartridge **6** is provided (part (a) of FIGS. **4** and **5** (*a*)).

[0100] After the installation of the development cartridge **7** into the photosensitive member cartridge **6**, the process cartridge **5** is installed into the apparatus main assembly **2**, through the opening **9** of the apparatus main assembly **2**, which is exposed as the door **21** of the apparatus main assembly **2** is opened (FIGS. **2** and **3**). As the process cartridge **5** is installed into the apparatus main assembly **2**, electrical connection is established between the electrical contact **2**B of the apparatus main assembly **2** and the storing means **76** (memory) of the development cartridge **7**, by way of the first electrical contact **631**, wiring **633**, second electrical contact **632**, and electrical contact **761**.

[0101] Next, how the development cartridge **7** is to be removed from the photosensitive member cartridge **6** is described. Generally speaking, the development cartridge **7** of the process cartridge **5**, which is installable in the photosensitive member cartridge **6** of the process cartridge **5**, is shorter in life span than the photosensitive member cartridge **6**.

[0102] Thus, as the development cartridge **7** reaches the end of its life span, it has to be replaced. In order to replace the development cartridge **7** in the photosensitive member cartridge **6**, the process cartridge **5** has to be removed from the apparatus main assembly **2** through the opening **9** which is exposed as the door **21** is opened. Then, the development cartridge **7** having reached the end of its

life span is removed from the photosensitive member cartridge **6** of the removed process cartridge **5**. Then, a brand-new development cartridge **7** is installed. Then, the process cartridge **5** having the brand-new development cartridge **7** is installed into the apparatus main assembly **2**.

[0103] Referring to part (a) of FIG. **15**, the development cartridge **7** is provided with a protrusion **741** and a rib **742**, which are on the left wall **704** of the housing **700**. Further, the development cartridge **7** is provided with the pair of protrusions **743** which are on the left and right walls **704** and **705** of the housing **700**.

[0104] The protrusion **741** is outwardly protrusive from the left wall **704**. It is positioned so that its axis coincides with the rotational axis **75**A of the agitator **75**. The rib **742** is outwardly protrusive from the left wall **704** of the housing **700**. It is like a protrusion formed of a thin plate. It has a surface **744** which faces toward the development roller **71**. The rib **743** is on the front side of the rib **742**. The development cartridge **7** is provided with a pair of ribs **742**, which protrudes outward from the left and right side walls **704** and **705**, one for one.

[0105] The photosensitive member cartridge **6** has: the bottom frame **610**; photosensitive drum **61** rotatably supported by the rear portions of the bottom frame **610**; and pivotal arms **640** which are examples of pressing member. The left and right walls **611** and **612** of the bottom frame **610** are provided with the bearing sections **641**, which bear the rotational axle **746** of the development roller **71**, and which are on the front side of the photosensitive drum **61**. The bearing section **641** is roughly U-shaped in cross-section, and opens frontward. It bears the rotational axle of the development roller **71**.

[0106] The pair of pivotal arms **640** are pivotally supported by the front portions of the left and right side walls **611** and **612** of the bottom frame **610**. Further, the photosensitive member cartridge **6** is provided with a pair of coil springs (unshown), each of which is disposed on the front side of the pivot of corresponding pivotal arm **640** to keep the pivotal arm **640** pressured in the counterclockwise direction (part (a) of FIG. **15**).

[0107] The amount of resiliency of the coil spring is set as follows. As a user presses the pressing area **642***a* of a development cartridge removal lever **642**, the development cartridge removal lever **642** is rotated in the clockwise direction. Consequently, the development cartridge **7** is unlatched from the photosensitive member cartridge **6**. The amount of resiliency of the coil spring is set so that as the development cartridge **7** becomes unlatched from the photosensitive member cartridge **6**, the development cartridge **7** is made to pop up from the photosensitive member cartridge **6** in the development cartridge removal direction, by the force applied to the pivotal arm **640** by the coil spring.

[0108] In the case of this structural arrangement, when the development cartridge **7** is in the state shown in part (a) of FIG. **15**, that is, before the development cartridge **7** is allowed to pop up, the distance between the pressing area **642***a* of the development cartridge removal lever **642** and rotational axle **746** of the development roller **71** is greater than the distance between the surface **744** and the rotational axle of the development roller **71**.

[0109] The development cartridge removal lever **642** is attached to the right wall **612** of the photosensitive member cartridge **6**. It is between the photosensitive drum **61** and pivotal arm **640**, and is in the adjacencies of the front side of the protrusion **741** of the development cartridge **7**, being enabled to be rotated in the clockwise direction. The development cartridge removal lever **642** is provided with the pressure application area **642***a*, which is to be pressed by a user.

[0110] Referring to part (b) of FIG. **15**, the development cartridge removal lever **642** is to be moved upward along the surface **744** of the rib **742** of the housing **700**, with the rotational axle **746** of the development roller **71** remaining supported by the bearing section **641**. With this movement of the development cartridge removal lever **642**, the development cartridge **7** can be moved out of the photosensitive member cartridge **6**.

[0111] In recent years, it has been desired that the development cartridge **7** is further increased in yield. Thus, the development cartridge **7** has increased in weight. Thus, increasing the distance

between the rotational axle **746** of the development roller **71** and the surface **744** of the rib **742** is beneficial from the standpoint of rotationally moving the development cartridge **7** upward.
[0112] In this embodiment, therefore, the rib **742** is positioned so that it coincides with a line which is intersectional to the line which connects the pressure application area **645** of the pressure catching rib **743**, and the center of the protrusion **741**, that is, the rotational axis **7**A of the agitator **75**. In other words, the rib **742** is in the area between the pressure catching section **745** and rotational axle **75**A, in terms of the direction which is parallel to the line which connects the pressure catching section **745** and the rotational axle **75**A.
[0113] Part (a) of FIG. **16** shows a modified version of development cartridge **7**, which is opposite (counterclockwise) from the development cartridge **7** shown in FIG. **15**, in the direction in which the development cartridge removal lever **642** is rotated. In the case of this structural arrangement, before the process cartridge **7** is in the state shown in part (a) of FIG. **16**, that is, prior to the unlatching of the process cartridge **7** from the photosensitive member cartridge **6**, the pressure application area **642** of the development cartridge removal lever **642** is closer to the rotational axle **746** than the surface **744**. The development cartridge removal lever **642** may be positioned as shown in part (a) of FIG. **16**, in consideration of the interference between the development cartridge removal lever **642**, and the other sections of the development cartridge **7**, apparatus main assembly **2**, photosensitive member cartridge **6**, etc.
[0114] Anyway, as the development cartridge **7** can be moved out of the photosensitive member cartridge **6** by rotating the development cartridge removal lever **642** by a preset amount to move the rib **742** of the housing **700** along the surface **744**.
[0115] After the removal of the development cartridge **7** from the photosensitive member cartridge **6**, a brand-new development cartridge **7** is to be installed into the photosensitive member cartridge **6**.
[0116] While the present invention has been described with reference to exemplary embodiments, it is to be understood that the invention is not limited to the disclosed exemplary embodiments. The scope of the following claims is to be accorded the broadest interpretation so as to encompass all such modifications and equivalent structures and functions.
[0117] This application claims the benefit of Japanese Patent Application No. 2015-109757 filed on May 29, 2015, which is hereby incorporated by reference herein in its entirety.

Claims

1. A photosensitive member cartridge detachably mountable to a main assembly of an image forming apparatus for forming an image on a sheet, said photosensitive member cartridge comprising: a frame; a photosensitive member on which a latent image is to be formed and which is provided in said frame; a transfer member configured to transfer an image formed on said photosensitive member onto the sheet; a mounting portion configured to detachably mounted a developing cartridge including a developer carrying member configured to supply the developer onto said photosensitive member and memory means configured to store information; a first electrical contact portion provided on said frame and electrically connectable with a main assembly electrical contact portion provided in the main assembly when said photosensitive member cartridge is mounted to the main assembly; and a second electrical contact portion provided on said frame and configured to electrically connect said memory means and said first electrical contact portion with each other when said developing cartridge is mounted to said mounting portion.
2-4. (canceled)