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### (54) **Belt device, image forming apparatus, and method to control belt speed**

Band, Bilderzeugungsgerät, und Verfahren zur Bandgeschwindigkeitskontrolle

Bandes sans fin, appareil de formation d'images, et méthode de contrôle de vitesse de la bande

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**JP-A- 11 024 507** **JP-A- 2004 021 236**  
**US-A1- 2004 022 557**

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**Description**BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

## 1) Field of the Invention

**[0001]** The present invention relates to a belt device that detects an actual belt speed and corrects a belt speed based on the actual belt speed, an image forming apparatus including the belt device, and a method to control belt speed.

## 2) Description of the Related Art

**[0002]** Image forming apparatuses such as copying machines and printers capable of forming a full color image are increasing with the demands of the market. Such an image forming apparatus includes a so-called tandem type image forming apparatus. This type of image forming apparatus includes a plurality of photosensitive elements that are arranged in tandem, and a plurality of developing devices that develop toners of different colors corresponding to the photosensitive elements. In this image forming apparatus, toner images each having a single color are formed on the photosensitive elements, and the toner images of the single colors are sequentially transferred to a belt-shaped or a drum-shaped intermediate transfer element to form a full-color composite image.

**[0003]** The tandem type image forming apparatus may include a direct transfer system and an indirect transfer system. In the image forming apparatus with the direct transfer system as shown in Fig. 12, toner images formed on photosensitive elements 91Y, 91M, 91C, and 91K aligned in a row are sequentially transferred, by transfer devices 92, to a sheet of paper P (hereinafter, "sheet P") carried on a sheet conveying belt 93 that rotates in the direction of arrow A, and a full color image is formed on the sheet P. In the image forming apparatus with the indirect transfer system as shown in Fig. 13, toner images formed on the photosensitive elements 91Y, 91M, 91C, and 91K are sequentially transferred by superimposing, to an intermediate transfer belt 94 that rotates in the direction of arrow B. The toner images on the intermediate transfer belt 94 are collectively transferred to the sheet P, by a secondary transfer device 95. Note that a paper feed device 96 and a fixing device 97 are also shown in Fig. 12 and Fig. 13.

**[0004]** In the tandem type of image forming apparatus with the intermediate transfer belt as shown in Fig. 13, toner images of different colors formed on the photosensitive elements are superimposed on one another on the intermediate transfer belt to form a color image. Therefore, if positions on which the images are superimposed deviate from one another, color misalignment or a slight change in hue may occur in the color image. Thus, image quality degrades. Accordingly, the positional deviation (color misalignment) of the color toner images is a key

problem.

**[0005]** Japanese Patent Application Laid Open No. H11-24507 (pages 3 to 4, Fig. 1) discloses a technology to correct unevenness in speed of a transfer belt in a color image forming apparatus using a conventional transfer belt.

**[0006]** In this technology, a color copying machine includes an intermediate transfer belt (or transfer belt) that is rotatably supported by five support rollers including one drive roller. Toner images of four colors of cyan, magenta, yellow, and black are sequentially transferred by superimposing to the circumferential surface of the intermediate transfer belt to form a full color image.

**[0007]** A scale with finely and accurately formed scale marks is provided on the internal surface of the intermediate transfer belt of the color copying machine. An optical detector (sensor) reads the scale to accurately detect the moving speed of the intermediate transfer belt. The moving speed detected is fed back by a feedback control system so that the intermediate transfer belt is made to move at an accurately controlled speed.

**[0008]** However, the scale may be worn out, damaged, or even dirty due to deposition of toner thereon, when the color copying machine is configured. Further, the scale with the scale marks formed along the belt is read by a sensor, the speed of the belt is detected based on information for the scale read, and the result of detection is fed back to controller so that the belt is made to move at an accurate speed. If the scale is worn out, damaged or dirty, the sensor may erroneously detect the scale mark(s) of the scale, thereby making it difficult to accurately control the belt speed.

**[0009]** Reference is also made to JP2004-021236, JP11- 024507 and US 2004/022557.

**SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION**

**[0010]** It is an object of the present invention to solve at least the problems in the conventional technology.

**[0011]** A belt device according to an aspect of the present invention includes an endless moveable belt with a scale formed thereon along a circumference, the scale includes a plurality of marks; a first sensor that detects a first speed of the belt based on detection of the marks; a first belt-speed controlling unit that controls a speed of the belt based on the first speed; a second sensor that detects a second speed of the belt based on a method other than detection of the marks; a second belt-speed controlling unit that controls a speed of the belt based on the second speed; a scale-mark degradation determining unit that determines whether there is a degradation in the quality of the marks and detects an amount of degradation upon determining that there is a degradation in the quality of the marks; and a belt drive controller that causes the first belt-speed controlling unit to control a speed of the belt if the amount of degradation detected by the scale-mark degradation determining unit is less than a predetermined value, and causes the second belt-

speed controlling unit to control a speed of the belt if the amount of degradation detected by the scale-mark degradation determining unit is not less than the predetermined value.

**[0012]** An image forming apparatus according to another aspect of the present invention includes the above belt device; and a plurality of photosensitive elements that individually carry toner images of different colors, and that are made to rotate. The toner images of the different colors formed on the photosensitive element are sequentially transferred to the belt in a superimposed manner.

**[0013]** A method of performing speed control of an endless movable belt, which provided with a scale formed thereon along a circumference and the scale includes a plurality of marks, includes detecting a first speed of the belt based on detection of the marks; detecting a second speed of the belt based on a method other than detection of the marks; determining whether there is a degradation in the quality of the marks and detecting an amount of degradation upon determining that there is a degradation in the quality of the marks; and controlling a speed of the belt based on the first speed if the amount of degradation detected at the determining is less than a predetermined value, and controlling a speed of the belt based on the second speed if the amount of degradation is not less than the predetermined value.

**[0014]** The other objects, features, and advantages of the present invention are specifically set forth in or will become apparent from the following detailed description of the invention when read in conjunction with the accompanying drawings.

#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

**[0015]**

Fig. 1 illustrates a belt device with a belt-speed control system according to an embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 2 illustrates an example of an entire color copying machine that is an image forming apparatus, including the belt device;

Fig. 3 is a block diagram of a belt-speed control system for an intermediate transfer belt of the color copying machine;

Fig. 4 is a partial plan view of the intermediate transfer belt along which a scale for detection of the belt speed is provided;

Fig. 5 illustrates a sensor that reads the scale on the intermediate transfer belt, and a sensor signal output by the sensor;

Fig. 6 is a flowchart of a process procedure of correcting a speed of the intermediate transfer belt;

Fig. 7 illustrates a sensor output when one of the scale marks is damaged;

Fig. 8 illustrates a sensor output when one of the scale marks is soiled with toner;

Fig. 9 illustrates how to determine degradation of a slit portion of the scale, and a process of belt speed correction for a degraded portion;

Fig. 10 is a flowchart of a process procedure of belt speed correction for the degraded portion;

Fig. 11 illustrates another belt-speed control system that uses an encoder;

Fig. 12 illustrates an imaging unit in a conventional image forming apparatus that includes a direct transfer system; and

Fig. 13 illustrates an imaging unit in a conventional image forming apparatus that includes an indirect transfer system.

#### DETAILED DESCRIPTION

**[0016]** Exemplary embodiments of the present invention are explained in detail below with reference to the accompanying drawings.

**[0017]** Fig. 1 illustrates a belt device with a belt-speed control system according to an embodiment of the present invention. Fig. 2 illustrates an example of an entire color copying machine that is an image forming apparatus, including the belt device. Fig. 3 is a block diagram of a belt-speed control system for an intermediate transfer belt of the color copying machine.

**[0018]** A belt device 20 according to this embodiment includes an intermediate transfer belt 10 that is an endless belt with a scale 5 formed along the whole circumference thereof, and that rotates in the direction of arrow C, the scale 5 having a plurality of scale marks formed thereon as shown in Fig. 1 (only few of the scale marks are shown in Fig. 1). The belt device 20 also includes a sensor 6 that reads the scale 5, and a control device 70 that detects an actual belt speed of the intermediate transfer belt 10 from information for the scale 5 read by the sensor 6, to correct a belt speed of the intermediate transfer belt 10 based on the actual belt speed detected.

**[0019]** The control device 70 includes a motor controller 73 (see Fig. 3) that functions as a scale-mark degradation determining unit. Based a signal from the sensor 6, the motor controller 73 determines how a slit portion 5a (see Fig. 4 and Fig. 5), which is a scale mark of the scale 5, is degraded. The motor controller 73 also functions as a belt drive controller that performs belt speed correction for a degraded portion (explained later) when determining the degradation, and continues the process until the determination of the degradation is stopped. The functions are explained in detail later.

**[0020]** As shown in Fig. 2, the belt device 20 is installed in the color copying machine that is the image forming apparatus, and serves as an intermediate transfer device.

**[0021]** The color copying machine is a tandem type electrophotographic device that uses the intermediate transfer belt 10, and a body 1 of the copying machine is placed on a paper feed table 2. A scanner 3 is mounted on the body 1, and an automatic document feeder (ADF)

4 is mounted on the scanner 3.

**[0022]** The belt device 20 having the intermediate transfer belt 10 is provided at a substantially central part of the body 1. A drive roller 9 and two secondary drive rollers 15 and 16 support the intermediate transfer belt 10 and move the intermediate transfer belt 10 in a clockwise direction (see Fig. 2). A cleaning device 17 is provided on the left side of the secondary drive roller 15, and removes toner remaining on the surface of the intermediate transfer belt 10 after an image is transferred.

**[0023]** Drum-shaped photosensitive elements 40Y, 40C, 40M, and 40K (hereinafter, "photosensitive drums 40Y, 40C, 40M, and 40K", or "photosensitive drums 40" unless otherwise specified) provided along the direction of the movement of the intermediate transfer belt 10, form four imaging units 18 of yellow, cyan, magenta, and black, respectively. The photosensitive drums 40 are provided above a linear part of the intermediate transfer belt 10 wound between the drive roller 9 and the secondary drive roller 15, and rotate in the counterclockwise direction. Images (toner images) formed on the photosensitive drums 40 are sequentially transferred directly by superimposing, to the intermediate transfer belt 10.

**[0024]** Provided around each of the photosensitive drums 40 are a charger 60, a developing device 61, a primary transfer device 62, a photosensitive-drum cleaning device 63, and a decharger 64, respectively. An exposing device 21 is provided above the photosensitive drums 40.

**[0025]** On the other hand, a secondary transfer device 22 is provided under the intermediate transfer belt 10. The secondary transfer device 22 transfers the images on the intermediate transfer belt 10 to a sheet P that is a recording material. The secondary transfer device 22 is realized by a secondary transfer belt 24 that is an endless belt wound between two rollers 23 and 23. The secondary transfer belt 24 is pushed against the secondary drive roller 16 through the intermediate transfer belt 10. The secondary transfer device 22 collectively transfers toner images on the intermediate transfer belt 10 to the sheet P fed into a space between the secondary transfer belt 24 and the intermediate transfer belt 10.

**[0026]** A fixing device 25 for fixing the toner image on the sheet P is provided on the downstream side of the secondary transfer device 22 in the direction of the sheet conveyance. A pushing roller 27 is pushed against a fixing belt 26 that is an endless belt in the fixing device 25.

**[0027]** The secondary transfer device 22 also serves a function of conveying the sheet with the image thereon, to the fixing device 25. The secondary transfer device 22 may use a transfer roller or a non-contact type charger.

**[0028]** A sheet reversing unit 28 is provided under the secondary transfer device 22. The sheet reversing unit 28 reverses the sheet to form images on both surfaces of the sheet.

**[0029]** For color copying, a document is placed on a document table 30 of the ADF 4. To place a document manually, the ADF 4 is opened, the document is placed

on a contact glass 32 of the scanner 3, and the ADF 4 is closed to hold the document in place.

**[0030]** By pressing a start switch (not shown), the document placed on the ADF 4 is sent to the contact glass 32. If the document is manually placed on the contact glass 32, the scanner 3 is immediately driven, and a first running element 33 and a second running element 34 start running. Light is emitted from a light source disposed in the first running element 33 to the document. The light reflected from the surface of the document is directed toward the second running element 34, and is reflected by a mirror disposed in the second running element 34 to pass through an imaging lens 35. The light enters a reading sensor 36 where the contents of the document are read.

**[0031]** By pressing the start switch, the intermediate transfer belt 10 starts moving. At the same time, the photosensitive drums 40 start rotating to start formation of respective single color images of yellow, cyan, magenta, and black on the photosensitive drums 40. The color images on the photosensitive drums 40 are sequentially transferred by superimposing, to the intermediate transfer belt 10 that is moving in the clockwise direction, and a full-color composite image is formed.

**[0032]** Moreover, by pressing the start switch, a paper feed roller 42 in a selected paper feed stage of the paper feed table 2 is made to rotate, a sheet P is sent out from a paper feed cassette 44 selected from a paper bank 43, and the sheet P is separated by a separation roller 45 and is conveyed to a paper feed path 46.

**[0033]** The sheet P is conveyed by conveying rollers 47 to a paper feed path 48 in the body 1 of the copying machine, and hits on registration rollers 49 to temporarily stop there.

**[0034]** If a sheet is manually fed, the sheet P placed on the manual feed tray 51 is sent in due to rotation of a paper feed roller 50. The sheet P is separated by a separation roller 52 and is conveyed to a manual feed path 53, and hits on the registration rollers 49 to temporarily stop there.

**[0035]** The registration rollers 49 start rotation at an accurate timing for synchronization with the composite color image on the intermediate transfer belt 10, and feeds the sheet P (being at rest temporarily) to a space between the intermediate transfer belt 10 and the secondary transfer device 22. The color image is transferred to the sheet P by the secondary transfer device 22.

**[0036]** The sheet P with the color image thereon is conveyed to the fixing device 25 by the secondary transfer device 22 that also functions as a conveying device. The color image on the sheet P is fixed by applying heat and pressure in the fixing device 25. The sheet P with the color image fixed thereon is guided to a discharge side by a switching claw 55, is discharged onto a paper discharge tray 57 by discharge rollers 56, and is stacked onto the paper discharge tray 57.

**[0037]** If a two-sided copy mode is selected, the sheet P with an image formed on one surface thereof is con-

veyed to the sheet reversing unit 28 by the switching claw 55, is reversed, and is guided again to the transfer position. Another image is formed on the rear surface of the sheet P at the transfer position, and the sheet P with the images on both surfaces is discharged onto the paper discharge tray 57 by the discharge rollers 56.

**[0038]** As shown in Fig. 1, the color copying machine includes the control device 70 that detects an actual belt speed of the intermediate transfer belt 10 from information for the scale 5 read by the sensor 6, and corrects a belt speed of the intermediate transfer belt 10 based on the actual belt speed detected.

**[0039]** The control device 70 includes a microcomputer that in turn includes a central processing unit (CPU) performing various determinations and processing, a read only memory (ROM) that stores process programs and fixed data, a random access memory (RAM) as data memory that stores processing data, and an input-output (I/O) circuit.

**[0040]** As shown in Fig. 3, the control device 70 further includes a main controller 71, and the motor controller 73 that functions as the scale-mark degradation determining unit. The motor controller 73 receives belt speed information for the intermediate transfer belt 10 obtained by detection of the scale 5 by the sensor 6, and controls the drive of a belt drive motor 7 that drives the intermediate transfer belt 10 based on the information (see Fig. 1 and Fig. 3).

**[0041]** The motor controller 73 outputs signals, for performing two belt speed corrections, to the belt drive motor 7. The two belt speed corrections include ordinary belt speed correction and belt speed correction for a degraded portion of the scale 5, (details are explained later). The motor controller 73 drives the belt drive motor 7 so that the intermediate transfer belt 10 is first made to rotate at a basic speed that is a preset base. Consequently, the intermediate transfer belt 10 starts rotating, and the scale 5 on the internal surface moves. The sensor 6 reads the scale 5 and feeds back a read result to the motor controller 73.

**[0042]** If the belt speed (actual speed) obtained from the feedback signal is equal to the basic speed, the motor controller 73 controls the drive of the belt drive motor 7 to maintain the basic speed as it is. However, if the belt speed is different and needs correction, the motor controller 73 controls the number of revolutions of the belt drive motor 7 depending on the difference, to thereby correct the belt speed. In other words, the motor controller 73 outputs the signal for performing ordinary belt speed correction to the belt drive motor 7 to control the belt drive motor 7. The belt speed correction is explained in detail later.

**[0043]** As explained above, the information for the scale 5 read by the sensor 6 is input to the motor controller 73, and is a binary pulse signal. The motor controller 73 compares a count value (frequency) of binary pulses counted within a preset specified time with a reference count value (frequency), and controls a feedback amount

to be provided to the belt drive motor 7 based on a difference obtained by the comparison.

**[0044]** If the belt speed is constant and there is no scratch or toner deposition on any part of the slit portions 5a of the scale 5, an analog signal output from the sensor 6 when detecting the scale 5 on the intermediate transfer belt 10 becomes constant, and pulse signals obtained by binarizing the analog signal also become constant. The analog signal has an amplitude  $f_1$  (explained later with reference to Fig. 5). Therefore, in this case, the belt speed correction based on the information on the scale 5 read by the sensor 6 does not cause any problem.

**[0045]** However, a scratch SC in the slit portion 5a of the scale 5 (see Fig. 7) or toner Tn deposited thereon (see Fig. 8) degrades the scale 5. In such cases, the number of binary pulse signals increases in the slit portion 5a, and therefore, the frequency is no longer the same as the specified frequency (count value of pulses). Therefore, the ordinary belt speed correction is performed using the information on the scale 5 read is inaccurate.

**[0046]** The motor controller 73 according to this embodiment, as shown in Fig. 3, stores a reference pulse for detecting degradation (hereinafter, "degradation-detecting reference pulse") in the RAM thereof, and outputs the degradation-detecting reference pulse from the RAM whenever necessary, and is used for controlling the belt speed (explained later with reference to Fig. 9). When the sensor 6 reads the scale 5, the sensor 6 outputs a binary pulse signal at a timing at which the degradation-detecting reference pulse reaches a preset number of reference pulses. The motor controller 73 determines whether the scale 5 is degraded by the scratch SC or the toner deposition on the slit portion 5a by determining whether the binary pulse signal (output signal) is not output by the sensor 6, or, whether an output signal, similar to the output signal that is output when the sensor 6 reads the scale 5, is output from the sensor 6 before the degradation-detecting reference pulse reaches the number of reference pulses.

**[0047]** When determining degradation of the scale 5, the motor controller 73 outputs a signal for performing seal correction (details are explained later) that is the belt speed correction for the degraded portion. Therefore, the control is performed so that the belt speed of the intermediate transfer belt 10 is not erroneous due to the scratch or toner deposition on the slit portion 5a.

**[0048]** The drive system of the intermediate transfer belt 10 and the belt speed detection system thereof are explained below with reference to Fig. 4 and Fig. 5.

**[0049]** As shown in Fig. 1, torque of the belt drive motor 7 is transmitted to the drive roller 9 that rotatably supports and drives the intermediate transfer belt 10.

**[0050]** The belt drive motor 7 rotates the drive roller 9 to allow the intermediate transfer belt 10 to rotate in the direction of arrow C. The torque during the operation may be transmitted directly to the drive roller 9, or may be transmitted thereto through a gear.

**[0051]** The intermediate transfer belt 10 is made of, for

example, fluororesin, polycarbonate resin, and polyimide resin, and is an elastic belt obtained by forming the whole layer or a part of the intermediate transfer belt 10 with an elastic material.

**[0052]** Different single-color images (toner images) formed on the photosensitive drums 40Y, 40C, 40M, and 40K are sequentially transferred to the intermediate transfer belt 10 so as to be superimposed on one another.

**[0053]** The scale 5 is formed along the internal surface or the external surface of the intermediate transfer belt 10, so that the scale marks are arranged at uniform intervals along the whole circumference thereof as shown in Fig. 4 (only a part of the scale marks is shown in Fig. 1). The scale 5 is positioned along an edge of the intermediate transfer belt 10 in the direction of the belt width, as shown in Fig. 4. The sensor 6 as shown in Fig. 1 may be disposed at any location, as long as the scale 5 on a linearly stretched portion of the intermediate transfer belt 10 can be detected.

**[0054]** As shown in Fig. 5, the sensor 6 is a reflective type optical sensor including a light emitting element 6a and a light receiving element 6b. The light emitted from the light emitting element 6a toward the scale 5 is reflected, and is received by the light receiving element 6b. The amount of light reflected by the slit portions 5a that are the scale marks of the scale 5, and the amount of the light reflected by the rest part 5b of the scale 5 are detected differently.

**[0055]** In other words, the sensor 6 outputs two signals at high level (High) and low level (Low) based on a difference in reflectance between the slit portions 5a and the rest part 5b.

**[0056]** Assume that the sensor 6 is such that the light receiving element 6b outputs a High signal in response to reception of the light, and that a reflectance of the slit portions 5a of the scale 5 is set higher than that of the rest part 5b. Then, during a time  $t$ , when the sensor 6 passes over the slit portion 5a, the sensor 6 outputs a High signal. Therefore, the sensor 6 repeatedly outputs High and Low, during rotation of the intermediate transfer belt 10, based on whether the slit portion 5a passes through a detection range of the sensor 6 as shown in Fig. 5.

**[0057]** Therefore, by obtaining a period (time)  $T$  from a time when the signal changes from Low to High until the next change from Low to High, a moving speed (belt speed) of the surface of the intermediate transfer belt 10 can be detected.

**[0058]** Note that this method is one of examples of detecting a belt speed of the intermediate transfer belt 10. Therefore, any sensor, any scale, and any method may be used if the belt speed can be detected by detecting a scale formed on the intermediate transfer belt 10.

**[0059]** The control of the belt speed of the intermediate transfer belt 10 is explained below with reference to Fig. 6.

**[0060]** The microcomputer of the control device 70 as shown in Fig. 1 starts the process of ordinary belt speed

correction for the intermediate transfer belt 10 at a predetermined timing.

**[0061]** At step 1, the belt drive motor 7 is turned on to rotate the belt drive motor 7 at a basic speed that is a target speed (which is controlled by the motor controller 73 as shown in Fig. 3), and the process proceeds to step 2. At step 2, it is determined whether an OFF signal for turning off the belt drive motor 7 has been received. If it is determined that the OFF signal has been received (Yes at step 2), the process proceeds to step 3 where the belt drive motor 7 is turned off, and the process ends.

**[0062]** If the OFF signal has not been received at step 2 and the process proceeds to step 4, a feedback signal is received from the sensor 6, and an actual speed  $V'$  of the surface of the intermediate transfer belt 10 is detected from the information. At step 5, the basic speed  $V$  and the actual speed  $V'$  are compared with each other.

**[0063]** At step 6, it is determined whether the basic speed  $V$  is equal to the actual speed  $V'$  ( $V=V'$ ). If the basic speed  $V$  is equal to the actual speed  $V'$  and if there is no speed difference (but there may be an allowable speed difference) (Yes at step 6), it is determined that the surface of the intermediate transfer belt 10 rotates at the same speed as the basic speed  $V$ . Therefore, the process returns to step 2 where the determinations and processes at step 2 and thereafter are repeated.

**[0064]** At step 6, if the basic speed  $V$  is not equal to the actual speed  $V'$  (No at step 6), the process proceeds to step 7 where a speed difference  $V''$  between the basic speed  $V$  and the actual speed  $V'$  of the intermediate transfer belt 10 is calculated ( $V''=V-V'$ ).

**[0065]** At step 8, it is determined whether the speed difference  $V''$  is greater than zero ( $V''>0$ ). If  $V''>0$  (Yes at step 8), it is determined that the actual speed  $V'$  is slower than the basic speed  $V$ . Therefore, the process proceeds to step 9 where the number of revolutions of the belt drive motor 7 is controlled so that the actual speed  $V'$  is brought to a speed  $V_1$  by adding the speed difference  $V''$  to the actual speed  $V'$  ( $V_1=V'+V''$ ), and then the process returns to step 2.

**[0066]** At step 8, if it is determined that the speed difference  $V''$  is not greater than zero ( $V''<0$ ) (No at step 8), it is determined that the actual speed  $V'$  of the intermediate transfer belt 10 is more than the basic speed  $V$ . Therefore, the process proceeds to step 10 where the number of revolutions of the belt drive motor 7 is controlled so that the actual speed  $V'$  is brought to a speed  $V_2$  by subtracting the speed difference  $V''$  from the actual speed  $V'$  ( $V_2=V'-V''$ ), and then the process returns to step 2.

**[0067]** The determinations and processes at step 2 and thereafter are repeated, and correction is performed so that the actual speed  $V'$  is brought to the basic speed  $V$ . If it is determined at step 2 that the OFF signal that turns off the belt drive motor 7 has been received, the process proceeds to step 3 where the belt drive motor 7 is turned off, and the process ends.

**[0068]** The scale 5 on the intermediate transfer belt 10

may be provided on the internal side of the belt or may be provided on the external side thereof. As explained in the embodiment of the present invention, there are some advantages in the case where the scale 5 is provided on the internal side of the belt. That is, soiling of the scale 5 or deposition of foreign matter on the scale 5 is difficult. Furthermore, scratching of the scale 5 is difficult, and because the sensor 6 that reads the scale 5 is also provided on the internal side of the belt, the sensor 6 also is not soiled.

**[0069]** On the other hand, there are some disadvantages when the scale 5 is provided on the internal side of the belt. That is, the sensor 6 of a large size cannot be used, a direction in which the sensor is provided is restricted, and a distance between the sensor and the belt is restricted.

**[0070]** Conversely, there are some advantages in the case where the scale 5 is provided on the external side of the belt. That is, the sensor 6 that reads the scale 5 is less restricted to its arrangement. However, there are some disadvantages such that the scale 5 may be soiled easily, foreign matter may be deposited on the scale 5 easily, and the scale 5 is easier to be scratched.

**[0071]** In the belt device 20 according to the embodiment of the present invention, the scale 5 is provided on the internal side of the intermediate transfer belt 10 as shown in Fig. 1. However, the slit portion 5a (see Fig. 5) may be finely scratched or may be deposited with foreign matter such as toner as time passes, which causes the reflectance of the reflective surface to degrade. If the reflectance is degraded, a pulse frequency output by the sensor 6 when detecting the slit portion 5a becomes abnormal.

**[0072]** If the belt speed of the intermediate transfer belt 10 is controlled to be constant, then the frequency of pulse signals output from the sensor 6 when reading the scale 5 becomes constant. In other words, the count value of the pulse signals that are counted within the preset specified time becomes constant.

**[0073]** However, there is a case where the scale 5 is degraded by the scratch SC on a part of the slit portions 5a as shown in Fig. 7 or by foreign matter such as a lump of the toner Tn deposited on a part of the slit portions 5a as shown in Fig. 8. In this case, an analog output signal, that is supposed to be output with an amplitude f1 from the sensor 6, is output as several pulses. Thus, a part of waveform of the analog output signal is improper, or there may be a two-pulse output in place of the original one-pulse output. Under these situations, an output frequency of binary digital signals (pulses) also changes, which causes an abnormal state, different from a reference frequency when there is neither a scratch nor dirt on the slit portion 5a.

**[0074]** If such abnormality occurs in the frequency, the motor controller 73 of the control device 70 as shown in Fig. 3 cannot drive the belt drive motor 7 at a constant speed because the motor controller 73 controls the belt drive motor 7 based on the binary pulse signals. As a

result, the intermediate transfer belt 10 cannot be corrected to an accurate belt speed, thereby causing color misalignment or the like to occur when a color image is formed.

**[0075]** However, as explained above, the belt device 20 and the color copying machine with the same include the motor controller 73 that functions as the scale-mark degradation determining unit, which determines how the slit portion 5a (see Fig. 4 and Fig. 5) is degraded. If the scale-mark degradation determining unit determines the degradation, the control device 70, which functions as the belt drive controller, continues the belt speed correction for the degraded portion such that the belt speed is controlled to the preset basic speed until the scale-mark degradation determining unit determines that there is no degradation of the slit portion 5a.

**[0076]** The belt speed correction for the degraded portion is the same as the seal correction that is performed on a seal 8 (Fig. 4) of the scale 5.

**[0077]** As explained above, the belt device 20 and the color copying machine including the same perform the belt speed correction for the degraded portion. Therefore, even if the scale 5 is degraded by a scratch on a part of the scale 5 or by deposition of foreign matter such as a lump of toner thereon, the belt device 20 and the color copying machine can drive the belt drive motor 7 at the constant speed to accurately correct the belt speed of the intermediate transfer belt 10 so that color misalignment does not occur in the color image.

**[0078]** How to determine whether the slit portion 5a is degraded and how to perform the belt speed correction for the degraded portion (seal correction) are explained below with reference to Fig. 9.

**[0079]** The RAM of the motor controller 73 as shown in Fig. 3 stores the degradation-detecting reference pulse for the scale 5 as factory default setting. Therefore, the degradation-detecting reference pulse is output at any time when the belt device is driven. As shown in Fig. 9, the degradation-detecting reference pulse is set so that a number of reference pulses are output within one pulse of a sensor output signal that is output when the sensor 6 detects the slit portion 5a.

**[0080]** The number of degradation-detecting reference pulses that is output during one period T of the sensor output as shown in Fig. 9 is drawn strictly as an image, and therefore, the number can be changed if necessary.

**[0081]** When the intermediate transfer belt 10 is made to rotate, the motor controller 73 repeatedly counts the degradation-detecting reference pulse up to the number N of reference pulses during a time corresponding to each period T (Tn). In other words, the motor controller 73 starts counting the degradation-detecting reference pulses at a time  $t_1$  as shown in Fig. 9, and receives a High sensor output signal  $S_2$  on its rising edge at a timing of time  $t_2$ . The time  $t_2$  indicates a time at which the number of degradation-detecting reference pulses counted reaches the number N of reference pulses if there is neither a scratch nor a lump of toner on the slit portions 5a

through rotation of the intermediate transfer belt 10 at a normal belt speed. Therefore, in this case, the belt device 20 determines that the slit portion 5a is not degraded, i.e., is in a normal state, and controls the speed to the ordinary belt speed  $V_1$  without performance of the seal correction that is the belt speed correction for a degraded portion during the next period  $T_1$ .

**[0082]** However, like an example in a period  $T_2$  from a time  $t_3$  to a time  $t_4$  as shown in Fig. 9, if a large lump of toner  $T_n$  is present on the slit portion 5a (the same goes for a scratch), the motor controller 73 cannot detect the rising edge of a sensor signal  $S_3$  at a timing of the time  $t_3$ . Therefore, in this case, the belt device 20 determines that the slit portion 5a is degraded, and performs the belt speed correction (seal correction) for the degraded portion during the next period  $T_3$  to control the belt speed to the basic speed  $V$ .

**[0083]** Like an example in a period  $T_4$  from a time  $t_5$  to a time  $t_6$  as shown in Fig. 9, if a lump of toner  $T_n$  is present on a part of the slit portion 5a, the motor controller 73 detects the rising edge of a sensor signal  $S_4$  at a delayed timing of a time  $t_6'$ , instead of at a timing of the time  $t_6$ . The time  $t_6$  indicates a time at which the number of degradation-detecting reference pulses, the counting of which started at the time  $t_5$ , reaches the number  $N$  of reference pulses. Therefore, the belt device 20 determines that the slit portion 5a is degraded, and performs the belt speed correction for the degraded portion during the next period  $T_5$  to control the belt speed to the basic speed  $V$ .

**[0084]** Furthermore, like an example in a period  $T_7$  from a time  $t_7$  to a time  $t_8$  as shown in Fig. 9, if a lump of toner  $T_n$  or a scratch is present inside the slit portion 5a, the motor controller 73 detects the rising edge of a sensor signal  $S_5$  at a time  $t_7'$ . The time  $t_7'$  indicates a time before the number of degradation-detecting reference pulses, the counting of which started at the time  $t_7$ , reaches the number  $N$  of the reference pulses. Therefore, in this case also, the belt device 20 determines that the slit portion 5a has a small degraded portion, and performs the belt speed correction for the degraded portion during the next period  $T_8$  to control the belt speed to the basic speed  $V$ .

**[0085]** The belt speed control method in the belt device 20 includes steps explained below. That is, the method includes performing the ordinary belt speed correction in which an actual belt speed of the intermediate transfer belt 10 is detected from information for the scale 5 read by the sensor 6 to correct the belt speed based on the actual belt speed detected. Further, when the scale-mark degradation determining unit determines the degradation of the slit portion 5a, the belt speed correction for a degraded portion is performed such that the intermediate transfer belt 10 is made to rotate at the preset basic speed and the process of correction is continued until the scale-mark degradation determining unit determines that there is no degradation. Therefore, even if the slit portion 5a is degraded, the belt speed of the intermediate transfer belt 10 can be accurately controlled.

**[0086]** Fig. 10 is a flowchart of the process procedure of belt speed correction for the degraded portion.

**[0087]** When the process is started, at step 11, it is determined whether the rising edge of a binary sensor output of the sensor 6 has been detected. If the rising edge has been detected (Yes at step 11), then at step 12, counting of the degradation-detecting reference pulse starts. If the rising edge has not been detected (No at step 11), the process returns to "start". At step 13, it is determined whether the rising edge of the sensor output has been detected before the number of the degradation-detecting reference pulses reaches the number  $N$  of reference pulses.

**[0088]** If the rising edge has been detected (Yes at step 13), the process proceeds to step 14 where the belt speed correction for a degraded portion is performed to control the belt speed of the intermediate transfer belt 10 to the basic speed  $V$ .

**[0089]** If the rising edge of the sensor output has not been detected before the number of degradation-detecting reference pulses reaches the number  $N$  of reference pulses (No at step 13), at step 15, it is determined whether the number of degradation-detecting reference pulses has reached the number  $N$  of reference pulses. At step 15, if the count has not reached the number  $N$  of reference pulses (No at step 15), the step 15 is repeated.

**[0090]** If the count has reached the number  $N$  of reference pulses (Yes at step 15), at step 16, it is determined whether has been detected. If the rising edge of the sensor output has not been detected (No at step 16), the process proceeds to step 14 where the belt speed correction for the degraded portion is performed to control the belt speed of the intermediate transfer belt 10 to the basic speed  $V$ . If the rising edge of the sensor output has been detected (Yes at step 16), the process proceeds to step 17 where the belt speed is controlled to the belt speed  $V_1$  without performing the belt speed correction for the degraded portion, and the process ends.

**[0091]** These steps are repeated in each period  $T$ . During the process in the second period and thereafter, the rising edge of the sensor output is detected at the initial step 11, and then a counter is reset once before the counting of degradation-detecting reference pulse starts.

**[0092]** The number  $N$  of reference pulses as shown in Fig. 9 needs to be set to a value having an allowance like  $N-\delta$  to  $N+\delta$ , where  $\delta$  is a value determined by considering fluctuations or the like. If the allowance is not provided, the detection of the rising edge of the output of the sensor 6 may fail due to fluctuations in the slit portions 5a, even if there is neither a scratch nor a lump of toner on the slit portion 5a, and the rising edge may be detected before the degradation-detecting reference pulse reaches the number  $N$  of reference pulses, which results in erroneous detection.

**[0093]** As explained above, by providing the allowance to the number  $N$  of reference pulses, even if the belt speed changes slightly within the allowance, due to fluctuations in load applied to the belt, the change may not

be detected. The amount of the change in the belt speed accumulates more and more in each period, which leads to the increased change.

**[0094]** However, the belt device detects the actual belt speed  $V'$  of the intermediate transfer belt 10 from the count of pulses output from the sensor 6, the pulses being counted within the preset specified time including an allowance wider than the time during which the degradation of the scale 5 is detected. The actual belt speed  $V'$  detected is compared with the basic speed as explained with reference to Fig. 6 to correct the belt speed, which allows the intermediate transfer belt 10 to be controlled to an accurate belt speed.

**[0095]** In the embodiment, how the slit portion 5a of the scale 5 is degraded is determined using the degradation-detecting reference pulses. However, how the slit portion 5a is degraded may be determined by comparing the frequency of a value output from the sensor 6 when reading the scale 5, with the preset reference frequency.

**[0096]** The seal correction that is the belt speed correction for a degraded portion is also performed when the seal 8 as shown in Fig. 4 is detected.

**[0097]** In other words, when the sensor 6 detects the seal 8 of the scale 5, the slit portion 5a as shown in Fig. 4 is not present in the seal 8. Therefore, a pulse signal is not output from the sensor 6 at this seal portion, and the belt speed control based on the information for the scale 5 cannot be performed. Therefore, in order to keep the belt speed in a normal state even at the seal 8, the seal correction is performed when the sensor 6 detects the seal 8, to control the belt speed of the intermediate transfer belt 10 to the basic speed  $V$ .

**[0098]** In order to control the belt speed to the basic speed  $V$ , a current passing through the belt drive motor 7 is made equal to a current at which the belt speed becomes the basic speed  $V$ . Alternatively, a voltage to be applied to the belt drive motor 7 may be controlled, or a frequency may be controlled.

**[0099]** Occurrence of unevenness in speed of the intermediate transfer belt 10 due to a scratch or dirt on the slit portion 5a of the scale 5 is explained in detail below.

**[0100]** As shown in Fig. 7, if one of the slit portions 5a that serves as a reflective portion of the scale 5 has a scratch SC (the same goes for deposition of foreign matter) in a direction substantially perpendicular to the direction of movement of the belt, the analog signal waveform output from the light receiving element 6b of the sensor 6 changes as shown in the figure, which leads to an increase in its frequency. Consequently, a pulse of the binary signal increases to two pulses within one period of one slit portion 5a.

**[0101]** If such a case occurs, the control device 70 (Fig. 1) receives the pulses of the binary signal to correct the belt speed, determines that the belt speed is faster from an increase in the pulses in the portion containing the scratch SC, and controls the belt drive motor 7 to reduce the belt speed.

**[0102]** Note that this only indicates that the frequency

has increased due to degradation of the scale 5 due to the scratch SC, and does not indicate that the actual belt speed has partially increased. However, the control is performed to reduce the belt speed, which causes unevenness in speed to occur.

**[0103]** For example, as shown in the period  $T_2$  of Fig. 9, if the large lump of toner  $T_n$  or the large scratch that covers the entire slit portion 5a of the scale 5, the analog signal waveform output from the light receiving element 6b has a low frequency because the pulse of the binary signal corresponding to the lump of toner  $T_n$  or the scratch is not output. If such a case occurs, the control device 70 determines that the belt speed is slower from a decrease in the pulse, contrary to the case of the small lump of toner or the small scratch, and controls the belt drive motor 7 so as to increase the belt speed, which results in unevenness in speed.

**[0104]** As explained above, the scratch or the like may be a small one present in one slit portion 5a, or may be a wide one that covers several slit portions 5a.

**[0105]** As explained with reference to Fig. 4, the scale 5 formed along the intermediate transfer belt 10 has the seal 8. The space formed in this seal 8 is generally about 3 millimeters (mm) at maximum. Therefore, assuming that the belt speed (linear velocity) of the intermediate transfer belt 10 is 250 mm/s, the sensor 6 does not output a pulse signal at an interval of 12 milliseconds (ms) to detect the 3 mm-wide seal 8, when the intermediate transfer belt 10 is rotating.

**[0106]** Assume that the specified number of pulses (reference frequency) in the image forming apparatus is 416 pulses. The specified number of pulses is output when the sensor 6 detects a normal scale 5 without degradation within a preset specified time (e.g., 1 ms) upon rotation of the intermediate transfer belt 10. For example, if the scale 5 has a scratch that spreads over 10 slit portions 5a, the pulse signals corresponding to the portion are not output, and therefore, the number of pulses within the specified time is 406 (416-10) that is less than 415. Therefore, the control device 70 performs seal correction for the portion with less number of pulses, i.e., degraded portion.

**[0107]** If the time for executing the seal correction exceeds 12 ms, the control device 70 determines that a large scratch or foreign matter having a length exceeding the space of the seal 8 is deposited on the scale 5, and stops the belt drive motor 7. This reduces a risk of an abnormal image output (e.g., color misalignment). The control device 70 causes a display portion 75 (Fig. 1) that is visible on the outside of the device, to display a prompt indicating that the belt has stopped.

**[0108]** In other words, the control device 70 also functions as a belt-drive stop controller that stops the rotation of the intermediate transfer belt 10 when it is determined that the scale 5 is degraded by a predetermined value or more, if the time for execution of the seal correction exceeds 12 ms. Furthermore, the control device 70 also functions as a display unit that causes the display portion

75 to display a message when the belt-drive stop controller stops the rotation of the intermediate transfer belt 10.

**[0109]** The timing at which the rotation of the intermediate transfer belt 10 is made to stop is preferably set to a time after the process of image formation in process, is complete. Alternatively, the stopping may be performed after formation of all images requested is complete.

**[0110]** The display portion 75 also includes a display for informing belt replacement and a display for informing that the belt is soiled.

**[0111]** As shown in Fig. 7, if only one of the slit portions 5a of the scale 5 has a fine scratch SC, the number of pulses within the specified time increases by one pulse with respect to the specified number of pulses to result in 417 pulses.

**[0112]** In this cases also, the control device 70 performs the seal correction (belt speed correction for the degraded portion).

**[0113]** The color copying machine according to the embodiment stores the number of times of performing the seal correction (the number of times of detecting degraded portions each having 417 pulses or more) to cause the display portion 75 to display an alarm when the number of times reaches the specified number or more. This control is also performed by the control device 70. The specified number of times is the number to be preset, and is determined through experiments.

**[0114]** As shown in Fig. 11, another belt-speed control system without using the information for the scale 5 is provided. This belt-speed control system includes an encoder 65 that detects the number of revolutions of the rotating shaft of the belt drive motor 7. Moreover, a belt-speed-control switching unit is provided. The belt-speed-control switching unit switches to a control for the belt speed that is performed by the belt-speed control system, and controls the number of revolutions of the belt drive motor 7, when the scale-mark degradation determining unit determines the degradation of the predetermined value or more, by making the rotation of the intermediate transfer belt 10 continue. In this case, the belt-speed-control switching unit function is performed by a control unit 70' that includes a microcomputer, in the same manner as by the control device 70 as explained with reference to Fig. 1.

**[0115]** The degradation of the predetermined value or more indicates a case where a scratch or dirt wider than the seal 8 of Fig. 4 in the direction of belt movement is formed in the slit portion 5a, or a case where a large number of fine stains are deposited in the slit portion 5a. Even in such cases, by providing the belt-speed control system using the encoder 65 and the belt-speed-control switching unit, it is possible to continue rotation of the intermediate transfer belt 10. Consequently, there is no interruption in the image forming process.

**[0116]** In this case, the image forming operation is complete after the intermediate transfer belt 10 is cleaned

each time one image formation job is complete, and the belt speed control by the belt-speed control system using the encoder 65 is reset. If any stain has not been removed yet from the slit portion 5a upon starting the next image

5 formation job, the control is switched again to the belt speed control by the belt-speed control system using the encoder 65. If the number of times of switching to the belt speed control using the encoder 65 reaches the predetermined number or more, the display portion 75 is 10 made to display a message to replace the intermediate transfer belt 10.

**[0117]** A method of detecting degradation of the scale is explained below. This method uses any measure other than the number of reference pulses and the frequency 15 as explained with reference to Fig. 9.

**[0118]** In this method, the sensor 6 detects a slit portion 5a of the scale 5 and outputs pulses to determine how the scale 5 is degraded based on a period T of the pulses. In other words, how the period T as shown in Fig. 7 fluctuates 20 due to a fluctuation in load to the intermediate transfer belt 10, is previously measured. A threshold value of the period is set to determine the degradation of the scale 5 from the result of measurement, and the threshold value is stored in the motor controller 73 (Fig. 25 3) of the control device 70.

**[0119]** For example, based on the result of measurement, if it is found that the period T fluctuates  $\pm 5\%$  due to a fluctuation in load, the threshold value to determine 30 degradation of the scale 5 is specified as  $T \times (1 \pm 5/100)$ , and this threshold value is stored in the motor controller 73.

**[0120]** The fluctuation in load mentioned here indicates a fluctuation in load applied to the belt speed by equipment such as a roller in direct contact with the intermediate transfer belt 10.

**[0121]** If a portion in which the occurrence period of pulses is a short period equal to or less than the threshold value upon driving of the intermediate transfer belt 10, then it is determined that the frequency in that portion fluctuates because of the scratch. If such portion is detected, the control device 70 performs the seal correction to drive the belt drive motor 7 so that the belt speed is controlled to a basic speed.

**[0122]** If the scale 5 has no degradation due to the 45 scratch, the occurrence period of pulses does not become equal to or less than the threshold value. Furthermore, if the load to the intermediate transfer belt 10 does not fluctuate, the occurrence period of pulses is T and becomes constant. In this case, the seal correction is not 50 performed.

**[0123]** The number of times of the seal correction is performed is stored. When the count reaches or crosses the specified number, the display portion 75 is made to display an alarm in the same manner as explained above.

**[0124]** According to the belt device, the image forming apparatus using the same, and the belt speed control method of the present invention, when the scale on the belt is degraded due to wearing, a scratch, or is stained

with toner, the scale-mark degradation determining unit detects the degradation to correct the belt speed and to obtain an accurate belt speed. Therefore, even if the scale is slightly degraded, it is possible to keep the belt speed stable and accurate.

[0125] Although the invention has been described with respect to a specific embodiment for a complete and clear disclosure, the invention is not to be thus limited but extends to all modifications and alternative constructions that may occur to one skilled in the art which fairly fall within the scope as defined by the appended claims.

## Claims

### 1. A belt device comprising:

an endless moveable belt (10) with a scale (5) formed thereon along a circumference, the scale (5) includes a plurality of marks; a first sensor (6, 70) that detects a first speed of the belt (10) based on detection of the marks; a motor (7) configured to drive the belt (10); and a first belt-speed controlling unit (70) that controls a speed of the belt (10) based on the difference between the first speed and a predetermined reference speed; **characterised in that** the device further comprises:

a second sensor (65, 70') that detects a second speed of the belt (10) based on a method other than detection of the marks; a second belt-speed controlling unit (70') that controls a speed of the belt (10) based on the difference between the second speed and the predetermined reference speed; a scale-mark degradation determining unit (73) that determines whether there is a degradation in the quality of the marks, due to the marks being worn out, damaged or dirty, based on the signal from the sensor (6) and detects an amount of degradation upon determining that there is a degradation in the quality of the marks based on a comparison of the signal from the sensor (6) and a predetermined threshold value; and a belt drive controller (73) that causes the first belt speed controlling unit (70) to control a speed of the belt (10) if the amount of degradation detected by the scale-mark degradation determining unit (73) is less than a predetermined value, and causes the second belt speed controlling unit (70') to control a speed of the belt (10) if the amount of degradation detected by the scale-mark degradation determining unit (73) is not less than the predetermined value.

2. The belt device according to claim 1, wherein the first sensor (6, 70) outputs a mark detection signal when detecting a mark, and the scale-mark degradation determining unit (73) counts pulses and determines that there is a degradation in the quality of the marks when a mark detection signal is not output from the first sensor (6, 70) when the scale-mark degradation determining unit (73) counts a predetermined number of pulses, or when a signal that is similar to the mark detection signal is output before the scale-mark degradation determining unit (73) counts the predetermined number of pulses.

15 3. The belt device according to claim 1, wherein the first sensor (6, 70) outputs a mark detection signal of a specific frequency when detecting a marks, and the scale-mark degradation determining unit (73) determines that there is a degradation in the quality of the marks when a mark detection signal of a frequency that is different from a predetermined frequency is output from the first sensor (6, 70).

4. The belt device according to claim 1, further comprising:  
25 a belt-drive stop controller (70) that stops rotation of the belt (10) if the amount of the degradation calculated by the scale-mark degradation determining unit (73) is not less than a predetermined value.

5. The belt device according to claim 1, wherein the second sensor (65, 70') is an encoder (65) that is attached to a shaft of the motor that drives the belt (10) and that detects the second speed by detecting rotational speed of the shaft.

6. The belt device according to claim 1, further comprising:  
40 a counter that counts number of times the control of the speed is performed by the second belt speed controlling unit (70'); and  
45 a display unit (75) that displays an alarm if the number counted by the counter exceeds a predetermined number.

7. The belt device according to claim 4, further comprising:  
50 a display unit (75) that displays an alarm when the belt-drive stop controller (70) stops the rotation of the belt (10).

8. The belt device according to claim 1, wherein the control device (70) is configured to determine if a motor-off signal has been received and to turn off

the motor (7) if a motor-off signal has been received.

9. An image forming apparatus comprising:

a belt device (20) according to claim 1; 5  
and  
a plurality of photosensitive elements (40Y, 40C, 40M, 40K) that individually carry toner images of different colors, and that are made to rotate, wherein  
the toner images of the different colors formed on the photosensitive elements (40Y, 40C, 40M, 40K) are sequentially transferred to the belt (10) in a superimposed manner. 15

10. A method of controlling a speed of an endless movable belt driven by a motor, the belt being provided with a scale formed thereon along a circumference, the scale includes a plurality of marks, comprising: 20

detecting a first speed of the belt based on detection of the marks;  
**characterised in that** the method further comprises: 25

detecting a second speed of the belt based on a method other than detection of the marks;  
determining whether there is a degradation in the quality of the marks and detecting an amount of degradation upon determining that there is a degradation in the quality of the marks, based on detection of the marks; and  
controlling a speed of the belt based on the difference between the first speed and a predetermined reference speed if the amount of degradation detected at the determining is less than a predetermined value, and controlling a speed of the belt based on the difference between the second speed and the predetermined reference speed if the amount of degradation is not less than the predetermined value. 35

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(10) anzutreiben; und  
eine erste Bandgeschwindigkeits-Kontrolleinheit (70), die eine Geschwindigkeit des Bands (10) basierend auf der Differenz zwischen der ersten Geschwindigkeit und einer vorbestimmten Referenzgeschwindigkeit kontrolliert, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass** die Vorrichtung weiter Folgendes umfasst:

einen zweiten Sensor (65, 70'), der eine zweite Geschwindigkeit des Bands (10) basierend auf einem Verfahren, das verschiedenen von der Erfassung der Markierungen ist, erfasst;  
eine zweite Bandgeschwindigkeits-Kontrolleinheit (70'), die eine Geschwindigkeit des Bands (10) basierend auf der Differenz zwischen der zweiten Geschwindigkeit und der vorbestimmten Referenzgeschwindigkeit kontrolliert;  
eine Einheit zur Bestimmung der Beschädigung der Skalierungsmarkierung (73), die basierend auf dem Signal vom Sensor (6) bestimmt, ob eine Beschädigung der Qualität der Markierungen aufgrund der Tatsache, dass die Markierungen verschlissen, beschädigt oder verschmutzt sind, vorliegt, und eine Höhe der Beschädigung nach der Bestimmung, dass eine Beschädigung der Qualität der Markierungen vorliegt, basierend auf einem Vergleich des Signals vom Sensor (6) mit einem vorbestimmten Schwellwert erfasst; und  
eine Bandantriebskontrolle (73), die verursacht, dass die erste Bandgeschwindigkeits-Kontrolleinheit (70) eine Geschwindigkeit des Bands (10) kontrolliert, wenn die Höhe der Beschädigung, die von der Einheit zur Bestimmung der Beschädigung der Skalierungsmarkierung (73) erfasst wird, geringer als ein vorbestimmter Wert ist, und verursacht, dass die zweite Bandgeschwindigkeits-Kontrolleinheit (70') eine Geschwindigkeit des Bands (10) kontrolliert, wenn die Höhe der Beschädigung, die von der Einheit zur Bestimmung der Beschädigung der Skalierungsmarkierung (73) erfasst wird, nicht geringer als der vorbestimmte Wert ist.

## Patentansprüche

1. Bandvorrichtung, umfassend:

ein endlos bewegliches Band (10) mit einer Skala (5), die darauf entlang eines Umfangs gebildet ist, wobei die Skala (5) eine Vielzahl von Markierungen umfasst;  
einen ersten Sensor (6, 70), der eine erste Geschwindigkeit des Bands (10) basierend auf der Erfassung der Markierungen erfasst;  
einen Motor (7), der konfiguriert ist, um das Band 55

2. Bandvorrichtung nach Anspruch 1, wobei der erste Sensor (6, 70) ein Markierungserfassungssignal ausgibt, wenn er eine Markierung erfasst, und die Einheit zur Bestimmung der Beschädigung der Skalierungsmarkierung (73) Impulse zählt und bestimmt, dass eine Beschädigung der Qualität der Markierungen vorliegt, wenn ein Markierungserfassungssignal nicht vom ersten Sensor (6, 70) ausge-

geben wird, wenn die Einheit zur Bestimmung der Beschädigung der Skalierungsmarkierung (73) eine vorbestimmte Anzahl von Impulsen zählt, oder wenn ein Signal, das ähnlich dem Markierungserfassungssignal ist, ausgegeben wird, bevor die Einheit zur Bestimmung der Beschädigung der Skalierungsmarkierung (73) eine vorbestimmte Anzahl von Impulsen zählt.

3. Bandvorrichtung nach Anspruch 1, wobei der erste Sensor (6, 70) ein Markierungserfassungssignal mit einer spezifischen Frequenz ausgibt, wenn eine Markierung erfasst wird, und die Einheit zur Bestimmung der Beschädigung der Skalierungsmarkierung (73) bestimmt, dass eine Beschädigung der Qualität der Markierungen vorliegt, wenn ein Markierungserfassungssignal mit einer Frequenz, die verschieden von einer vorbestimmten Frequenz ist, vom ersten Sensor (6, 70) ausgegeben wird.

4. Bandvorrichtung nach Anspruch 1, weiter umfassend:

eine Bandantriebs-Stoppkontrolle (70), die die Drehung des Bandes (10) stoppt, wenn die Höhe der Beschädigung, die von der Einheit zur Bestimmung der Beschädigung der Skalierungsmarkierung (73) berechnet wird, nicht geringer als ein vorbestimmter Wert ist.

5. Bandvorrichtung nach Anspruch 1, wobei der zweite Sensor (65, 70') ein Codierer (65) ist, der an eine Welle des Motors befestigt ist, der das Band (10) antreibt, und der die zweite Geschwindigkeit erfasst, indem er die Drehgeschwindigkeit der Welle erfasst.

6. Bandvorrichtung nach Anspruch 1, weiter umfassend:

einen Zähler, der die Anzahl von Malen zählt, die die Kontrolle der Geschwindigkeit von der zweiten Bandgeschwindigkeitskontrolleinheit (70') durchgeführt wird; und eine Anzeigeeinheit (75), die einen Alarm anzeigt, wenn die Anzahl, die vom Zähler gezählt wird, eine vorbestimmte Anzahl übersteigt.

7. Bandvorrichtung nach Anspruch 4, weiter umfassend:

eine Anzeigeeinheit (75), die einen Alarm anzeigt, wenn die Bandantriebs-Stoppkontrolle (70) die Drehung des Bandes (10) stoppt.

8. Bandvorrichtung nach Anspruch 1, wobei die Steuervorrichtung (70) konfiguriert ist, um zu bestimmen, ob ein Motor-Aus-Signal empfangen wurde und den Motor (7) auszuschalten, wenn ein Motor-Aus-Signal empfangen wurde.

9. Bilderzeugungsgerät, umfassend:

eine Bandvorrichtung (20) nach Anspruch 1; und eine Vielzahl von lichtempfindlichen Elementen (40Y, 40C, 40M, 40K), die individuell Tonerbilder mit verschiedenen Farben tragen, und die zum Drehen gebracht werden, wobei die Tonerbilder mit den verschiedenen Farben, die auf den lichtempfindlichen Elementen (40Y, 40C, 40M, 40K) gebildet sind, sequenziell auf das Band (10) in einer überlagerten Weise übertragen werden.

10. Verfahren zur Kontrolle einer Geschwindigkeit eines endlos beweglichen Bands, das von einem Motor angetrieben wird, wobei das Band mit einer Skala bereitgestellt ist, die darauf entlang eines Umfangs gebildet ist, wobei die Skala eine Vielzahl von Markierungen umfasst, umfassend:

Erfassung einer ersten Geschwindigkeit des Bands, basierend auf der Erfassung der Markierungen; **dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass** das Verfahren weiter Folgendes umfasst:

Erfassung einer zweiten Geschwindigkeit des Bands, basierend auf einem Verfahren, das verschieden von der Erfassung der Markierungen ist; Bestimmung, ob eine Beschädigung der Qualität der Markierungen vorliegt und Erfassung einer Höhe der Beschädigung nach der Bestimmung, dass eine Beschädigung der Qualität der Markierungen vorliegt, basierend auf der Erfassung der Markierungen, und Kontrolle einer Geschwindigkeit des Bands basierend auf der Differenz zwischen der ersten Geschwindigkeit und einer vorbestimmten Referenzgeschwindigkeit, wenn die Höhe der Beschädigung, die bei der Bestimmung erfasst wird, geringer als ein vorbestimmter Wert ist, und Kontrolle einer Geschwindigkeit des Bands basierend auf der Differenz zwischen der zweiten Geschwindigkeit und der vorbestimmten Referenzgeschwindigkeit, wenn die Höhe der Beschädigung nicht geringer als der vorbestimmte Wert ist.

**Revendications****1. Dispositif à bande comprenant :**

une bande mobile sans fin (10) avec une échelle (5) formée sur celle-ci le long d'une circonférence, l'échelle (5) comprenant une pluralité de repères ; 5  
 un premier capteur (6, 70) qui détecte une première vitesse de la bande (10) en se basant sur une détection des repères ; 10  
 un moteur (7) configuré pour entraîner la bande (10) ; et  
 une première unité de commande de vitesse de bande (70) qui commande une vitesse de la bande (10) en se basant sur la différence entre la première vitesse et une vitesse de référence pré-déterminée ; **caractérisé en ce que** le dispositif comprend en outre : 15  
 un second capteur (65, 70') qui détecte une seconde vitesse de la bande (10) en se basant sur un procédé autre que la détection des repères ; 20  
 une seconde unité de commande de vitesse de bande (70') qui commande une vitesse de la bande (10) en se basant sur la différence entre la seconde vitesse et la vitesse de référence pré-déterminée ; 25  
 une unité de détermination de dégradation de repère d'échelle (73) qui détermine s'il existe une dégradation de la qualité des repères, due au fait que les repères sont usés, endommagés ou sales, en se basant sur le signal en provenance du capteur (6) et détecte une quantité de dégradation après détermination qu'il existe une dégradation de la qualité des repères en se basant sur une comparaison entre le signal en provenance du capteur (6) et une valeur de seuil pré-déterminée ; 30  
 un dispositif de commande d'entraînement de bande (73) qui amène la première unité de commande de vitesse de bande (70) à commander une vitesse de la bande (10) si la quantité de dégradation détectée par l'unité de détermination de dégradation de repère d'échelle (73) est inférieure à une valeur pré-déterminée, et amène la seconde unité de commande de vitesse de bande (70') à commander une vitesse de la bande (10) si la quantité de dégradation détectée par l'unité de détermination de dégradation de repère d'échelle (73) n'est pas inférieure à la valeur pré-déterminée. 35  
 40  
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 50  
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**2. Dispositif à bande selon la revendication 1, dans lequel**

le premier capteur (6, 70) produit un signal de détection de repère lorsqu'il détecte un repère, et l'unité de détermination de dégradation de repère d'échelle (73) compte des impulsions et détermine qu'il existe une dégradation de la qualité des repères lorsqu'un signal de détection de repère n'est pas produit par le premier capteur (6, 70) lorsque l'unité de détermination de dégradation de repère d'échelle (73) compte un nombre pré-déterminé d'impulsions, ou lorsqu'un signal qui est similaire au signal de détection de repère est produit avant que l'unité de détermination de dégradation de repère d'échelle (73) compte le nombre pré-déterminé d'impulsions.

**3. Dispositif à bande selon la revendication 1, dans lequel le premier capteur (6, 70) produit un signal de détection de repère d'une fréquence spécifique lorsqu'il détecte des repères, et**

l'unité de détermination de dégradation de repère d'échelle (73) détermine qu'il existe une dégradation de la qualité des repères lorsqu'un signal de détection de repère d'une fréquence qui est différente d'une fréquence pré-déterminée est produit par le premier capteur (6, 70).

**4. Dispositif à bande selon la revendication 1, comprenant en outre :**

un dispositif de commande d'arrêt d'entraînement de bande (70) qui arrête une rotation de la bande (10) si la quantité de la dégradation calculée par l'unité de détermination de dégradation de repère d'échelle (73) n'est pas inférieure à une valeur pré-déterminée.

**5. Dispositif à bande selon la revendication 1, dans lequel le second capteur (65, 70') est un codeur (65) qui est fixé à un arbre du moteur entraînant la bande (10) et qui détecte la seconde vitesse en détectant une vitesse de rotation de l'arbre.****6. Dispositif à bande selon la revendication 1, comprenant en outre :**

un compteur qui compte un nombre de fois où la seconde unité de commande de vitesse de bande (70') procède à la commande de la vitesse ; et  
 une unité d'affichage (75) qui affiche une alarme si le nombre compté par le compteur dépasse un nombre pré-déterminé.

**7. Dispositif à bande selon la revendication 4, comprenant en outre :**

une unité d'affichage (75) qui affiche une alarme lorsque le dispositif de commande d'arrêt d'entraînement de bande (70) arrête la rotation de

la bande (10).

8. Dispositif à bande selon la revendication 1, dans lequel le dispositif de commande (70) est configuré pour déterminer si un signal d'arrêt moteur a été reçu et pour arrêter le moteur (7) si un signal d'arrêt moteur a été reçu. 5

9. Appareil de formation d'image comprenant : 10

un dispositif à bande (20) selon la revendication 1 ; et une pluralité d'éléments photosensibles (40Y, 40C, 40M, 40K) qui transportent de manière individuelle des images de toner de différentes couleurs, et qui sont conçus pour tourner, dans lequel les images de toner des différentes couleurs formées sur les éléments photosensibles (40Y, 40C, 40M, 40K) sont transférées successivement sur la bande (10) de manière superposée. 15 20

10. Procédé de contrôle d'une vitesse d'une bande mobile sans fin entraînée par un moteur, la bande étant munie d'une échelle formée sur celle-ci le long d'une circonférence, l'échelle comprenant une pluralité de repères, comprenant l'étape consistant à : 25

déetecter une première vitesse de la bande en se basant sur une détection des repères ; **caractérisé en ce que** le procédé comprend en outre les étapes consistant à : 30

déetecter une seconde vitesse de la bande 35 en se basant sur un procédé autre qu'une détection des repères ; déterminer s'il existe une dégradation de la qualité des repères et détecter une quantité de dégradation après détermination qu'il existe une dégradation de la qualité des repères, en se basant sur une détection des repères ; et contrôler une vitesse de la bande en se basant sur la différence entre la première vitesse et une vitesse de référence prédéterminée si la quantité de dégradation détectée à l'étape de détermination est inférieure à une valeur prédéterminée, et contrôler une vitesse de la bande en se basant sur la différence entre la seconde vitesse et la vitesse de référence prédéterminée si la quantité de dégradation n'est pas inférieure à la valeur prédéterminée. 45 50 55

FIG.1

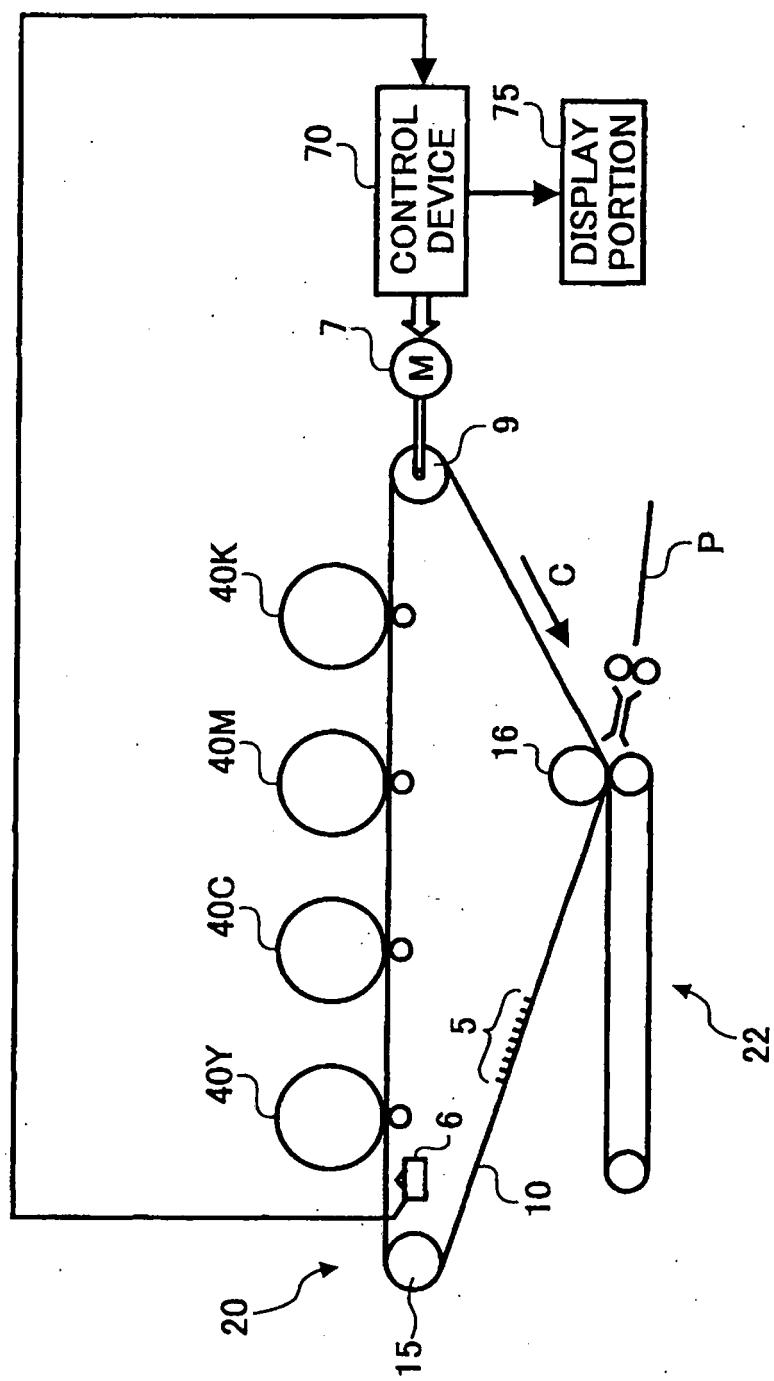


FIG. 2

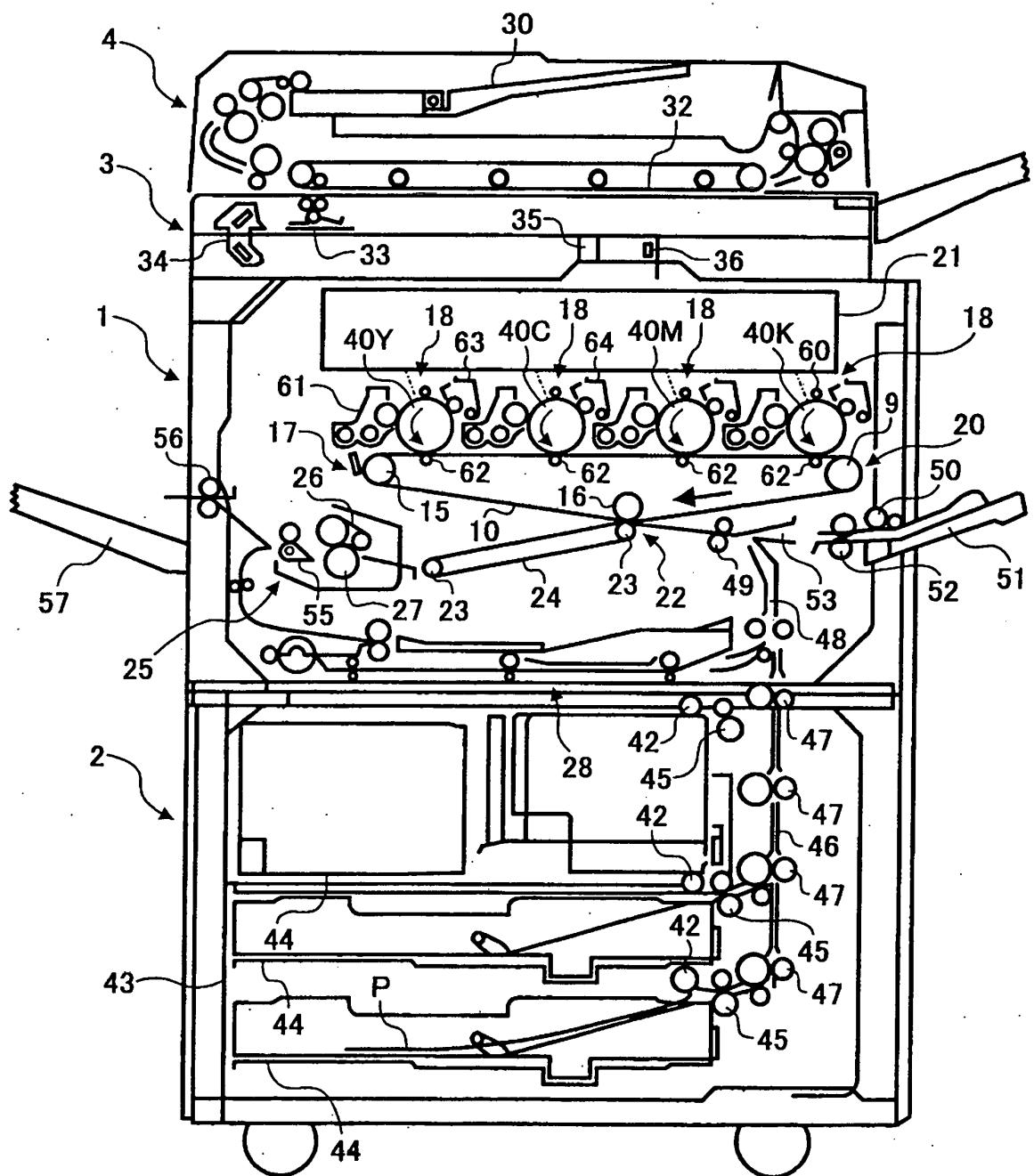


FIG. 3

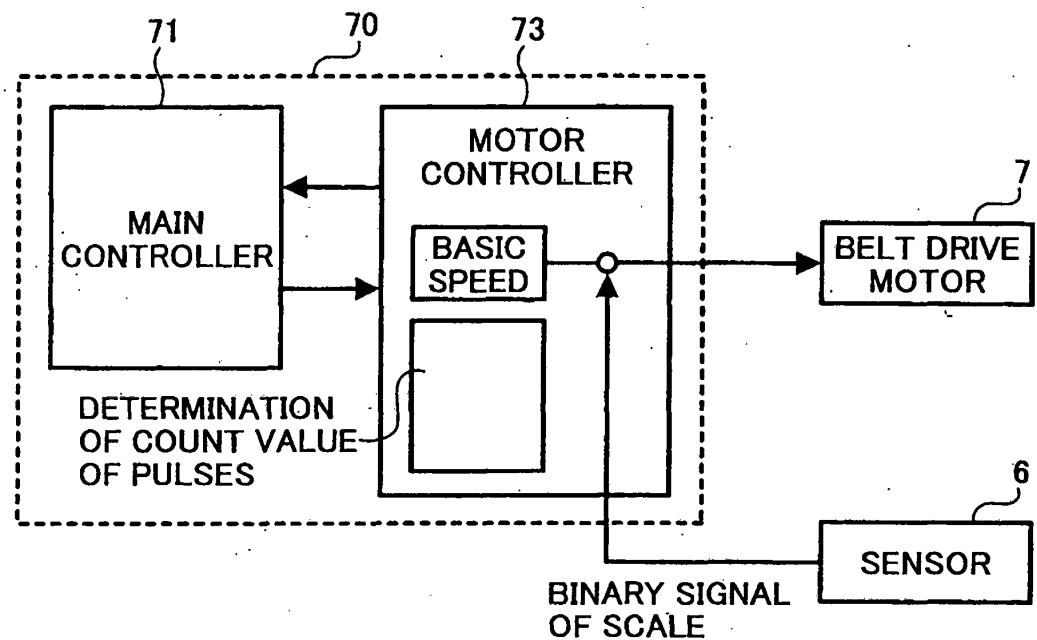


FIG. 4

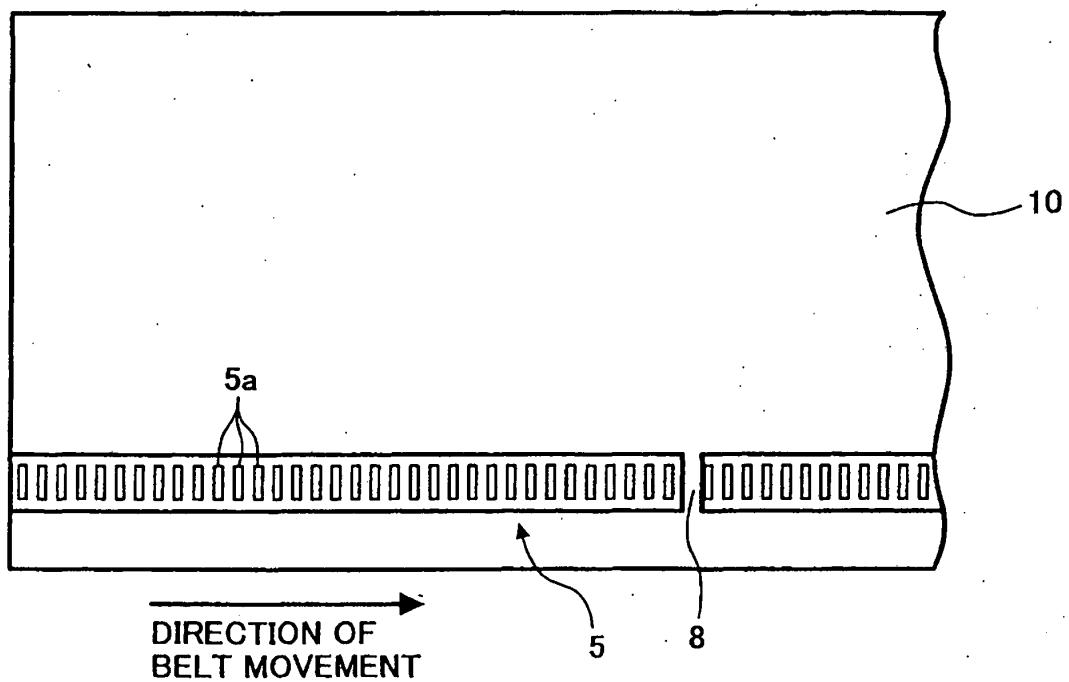


FIG. 5

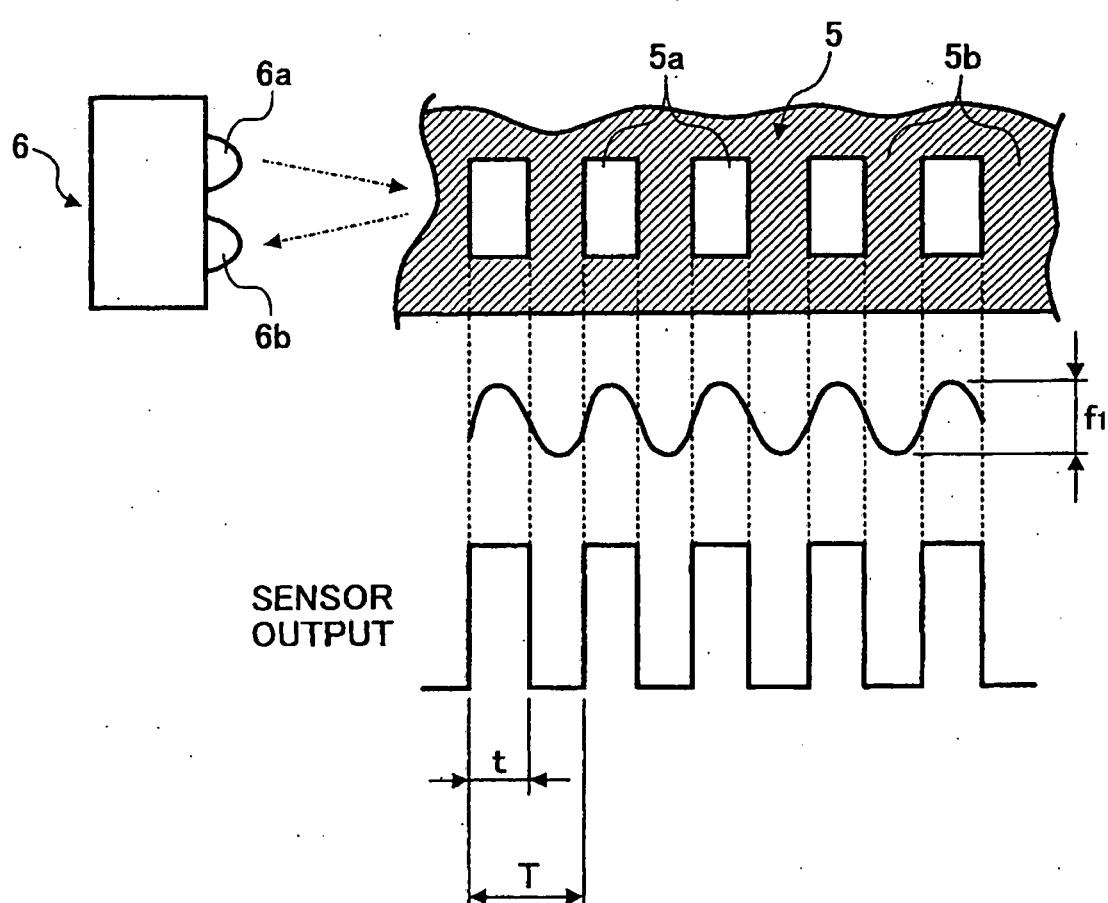


FIG. 6

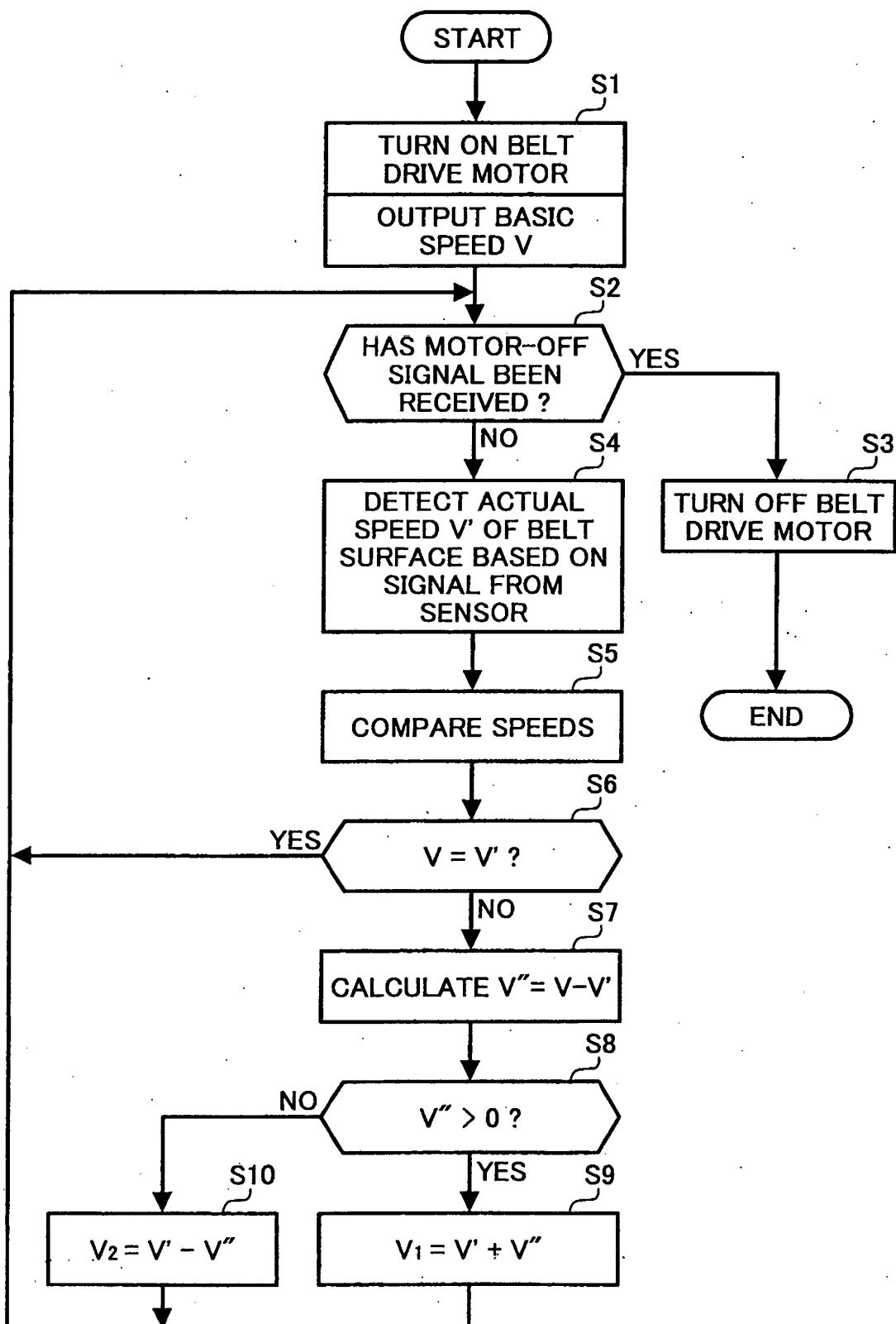


FIG. 7

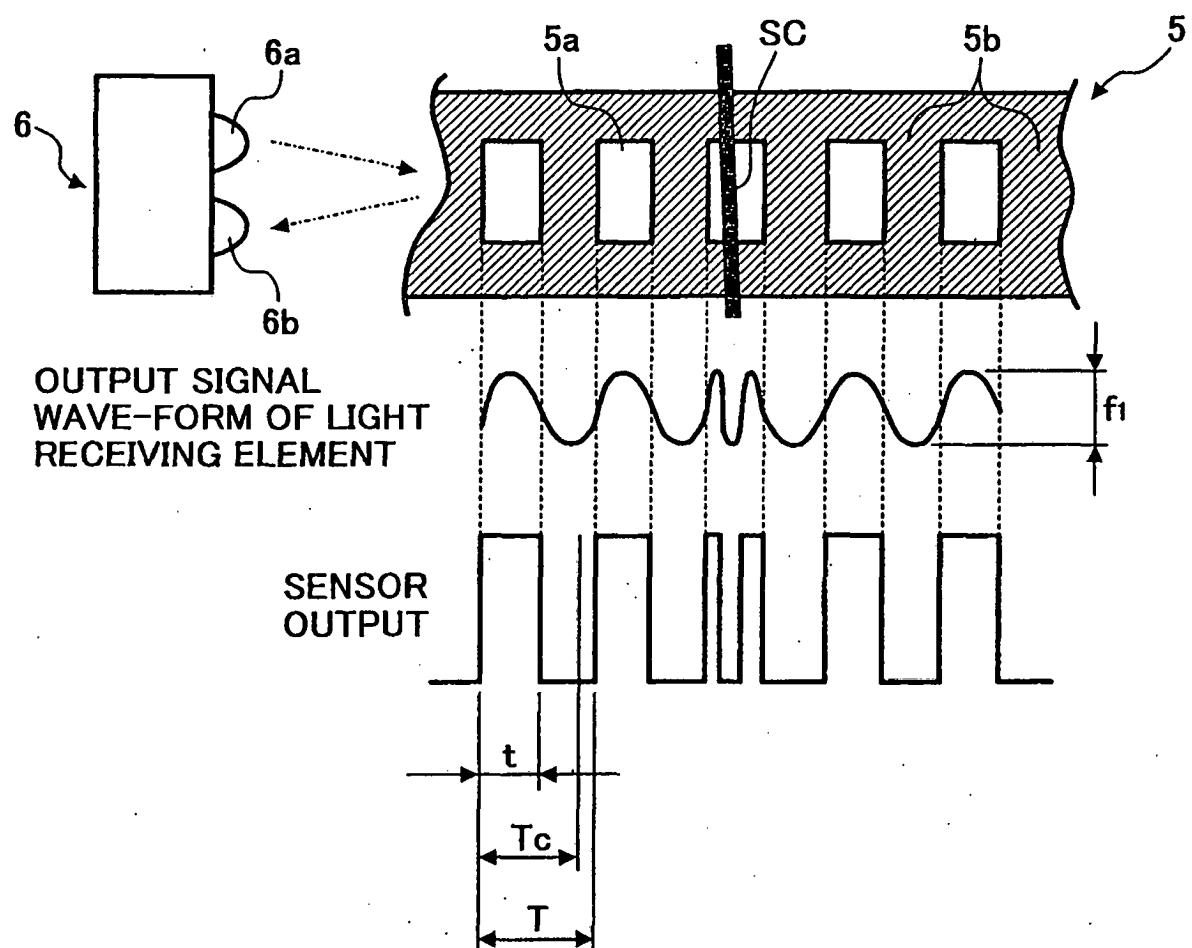


FIG. 8

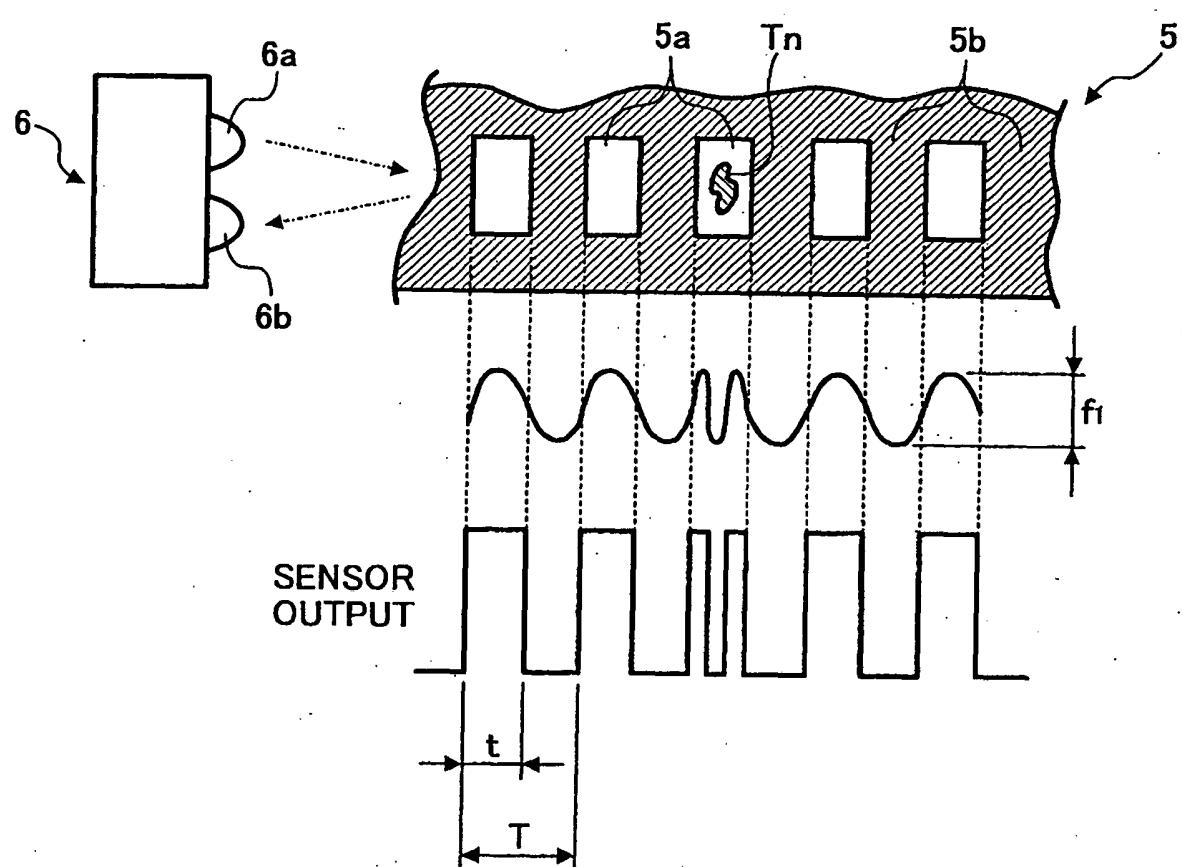


FIG. 9

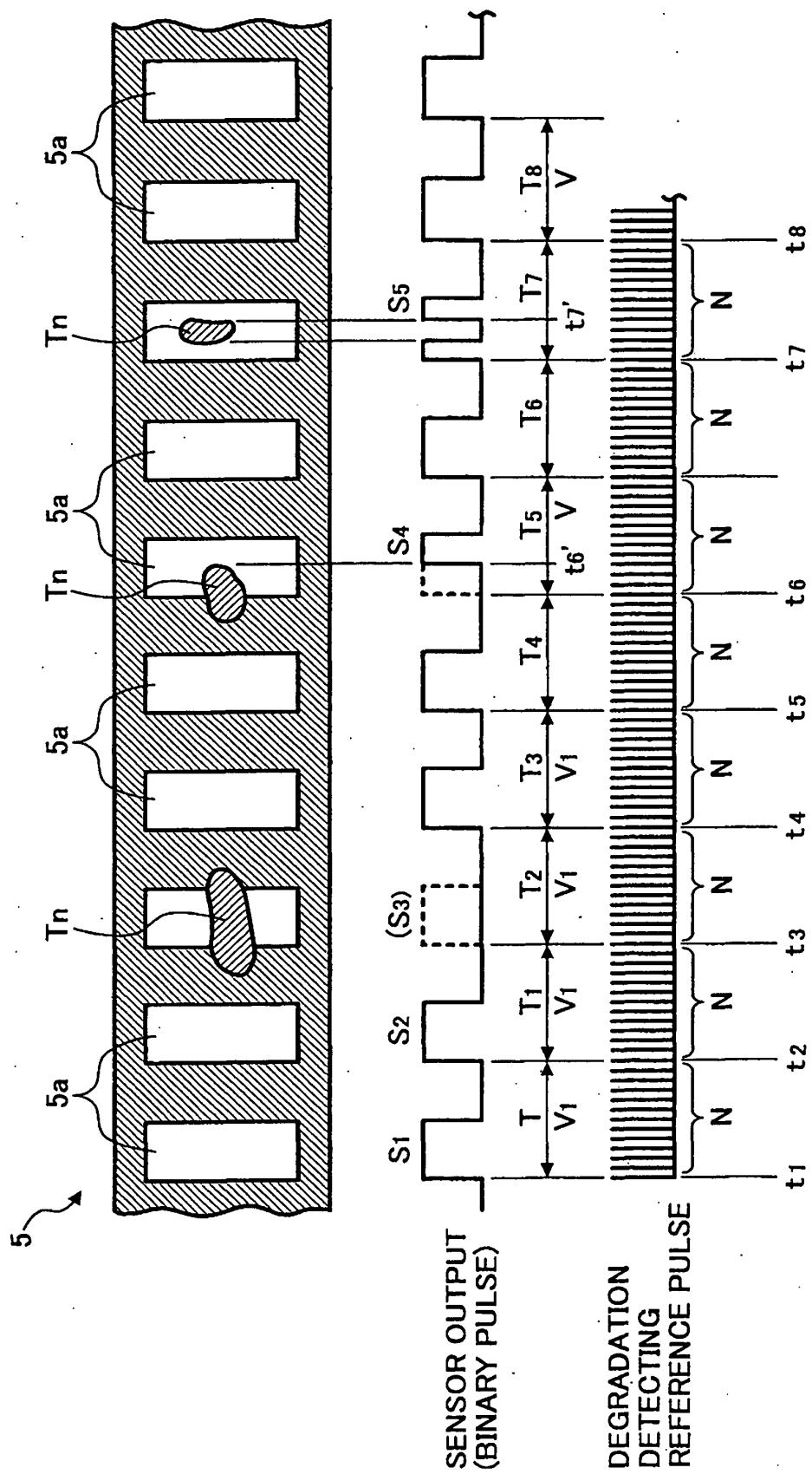


FIG. 10

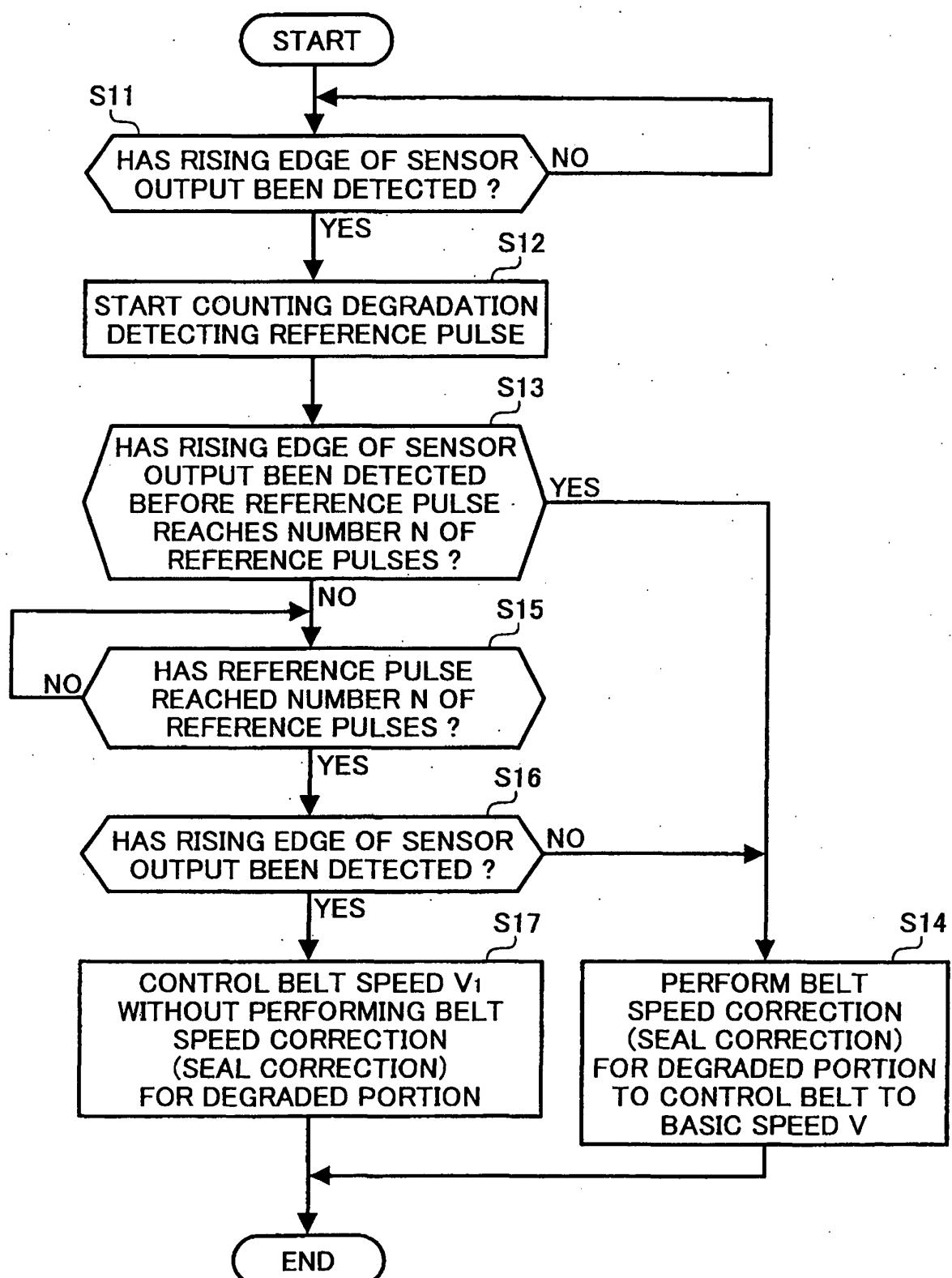


FIG. 11

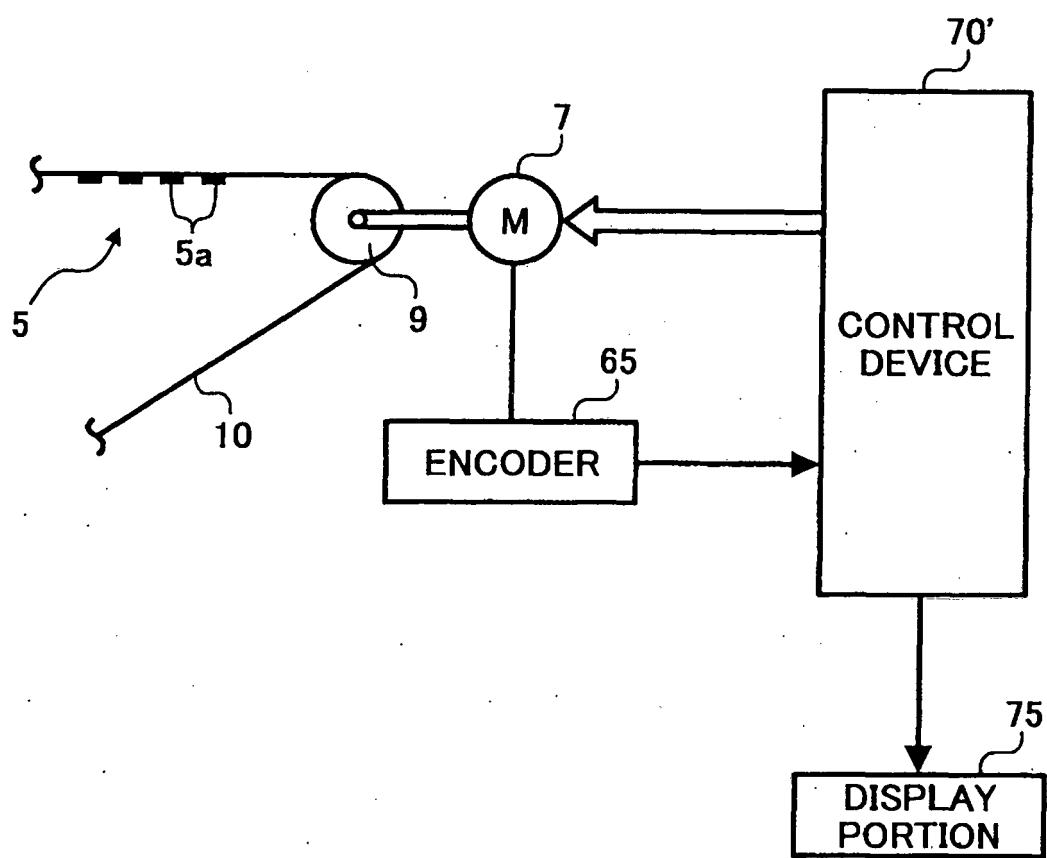


FIG. 12

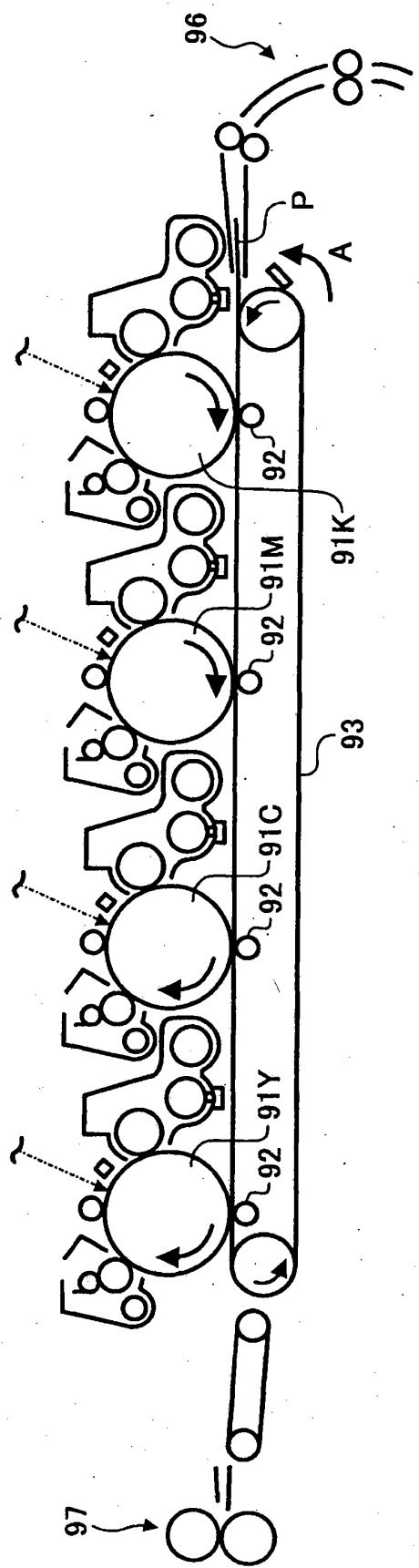
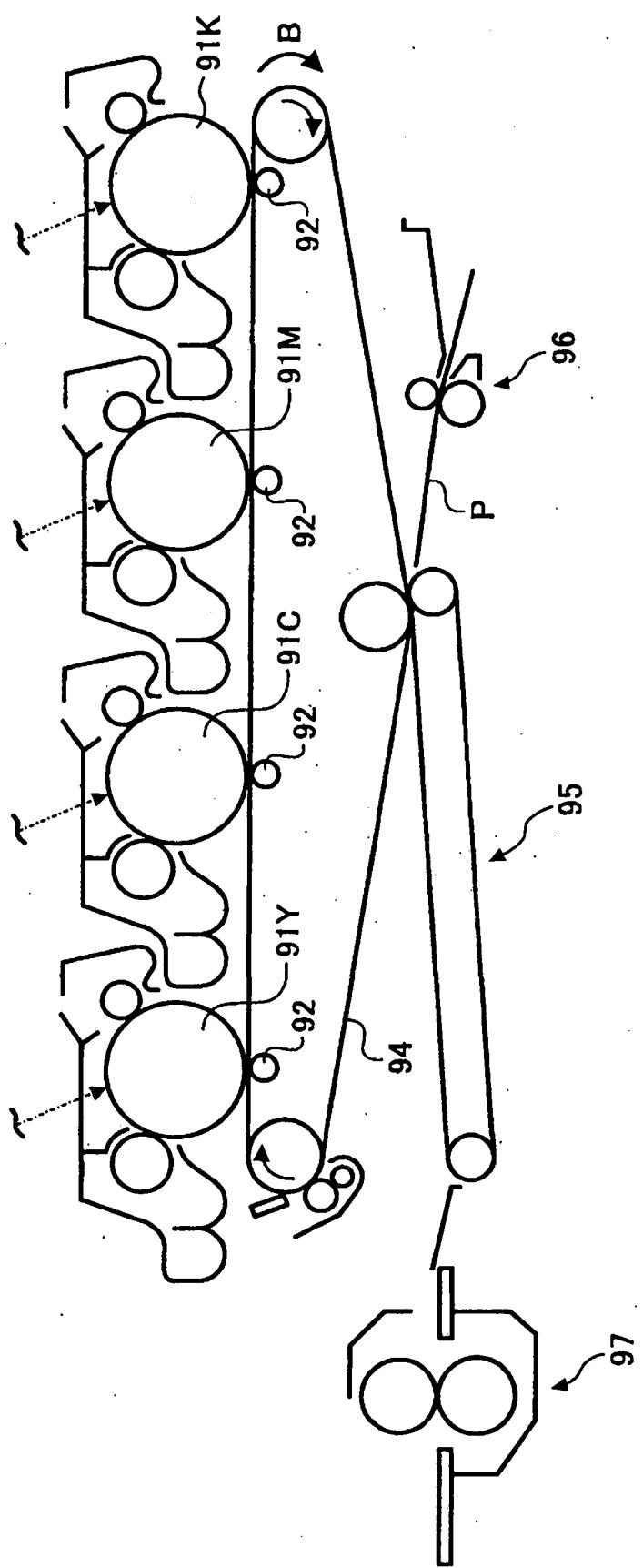


FIG. 13



**REFERENCES CITED IN THE DESCRIPTION**

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