US00RE36963E

United States Patent [19]

Ando et al.

[11] E **Patent Number: Re. 36,963**

[45] **Reissued Date of Patent: *Nov. 21, 2000**

[54] **METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR REGENERATING IMAGE HOLDING MEMBER**

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[*] Notice: This patent is subject to a terminal disclaimer.

[21] Appl. No.: **09/257,675**

[22] Filed: **Feb. 25, 1999**

Related U.S. Patent Documents

Reissue of:

[64] Patent No.: **5,605,777**
Issued: **Feb. 25, 1997**
Appl. No.: **08/563,131**
Filed: **Nov. 27, 1995**

U.S. Applications:

[63] Continuation of application No. 08/213,152, Mar. 14, 1994, abandoned, which is a continuation-in-part of application No. 08/115,194, Aug. 31, 1993, Pat. No. 5,474,617.

[30] **Foreign Application Priority Data**

Aug. 31, 1992	[JP]	Japan	4-255915
Aug. 31, 1992	[JP]	Japan	4-255916
Apr. 8, 1993	[JP]	Japan	5-106062
Apr. 27, 1993	[JP]	Japan	5-123344
Jul. 21, 1993	[JP]	Japan	5-201169
Aug. 31, 1993	[JP]	Japan	5-239075

[51] **Int. Cl.**[7] **G06G 13/095**

[52] **U.S. Cl.** **430/97**; 430/125; 399/343

[58] **Field of Search** 430/97, 125; 399/343; 162/5

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Primary Examiner—John Goodrow
Attorney, Agent, or Firm—Cooper & Dunham LLP

[57] **ABSTRACT**

A predetermined processing liquid is supplied by a liquid supplying unit to a sheet of transfer paper having a surface on which toner is stably attached. An adhesive state of the toner on the transfer paper sheet is changed to an unstable adhesive state. The processing liquid is constructed by water, aqueous solutions of a surfactant, a water-soluble polymer, etc. The transfer paper sheet including the processing liquid is fed to a toner separating unit. While the toner is heated and pressurized in the toner separating unit, the toner is attached to a separating roller having a surface on which the softened toner is easily attached. The toner separating unit then separates only the transfer paper sheet from the surface of the separating roller by a separating claw. The processing liquid is removed from the transfer paper sheet by heating the transfer paper sheet, etc. using a drying unit such that the transfer paper sheet can be reused for a copying machine, etc. Thereafter, the transfer paper sheet is discharged onto a paper discharging tray. Accordingly, it is possible to provide a method and an apparatus for regenerating and reusing the transfer paper sheet by removing the toner therefrom without damaging paper fibers.

39 Claims, 57 Drawing Sheets

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Fig. 1

Fig. 2

Fig. 3

Fig. 4

Fig. 5

10
1
101
102
104
201
2
20
202
203
206
204
205
301
302
3
305
303
307
304
306
4
405
406
402
401
403
404
5
501

Fig. 6

Fig. 7

923
924
922
909
TO SSR1
TO SSR2
925
M1
M2
M3
RA1
910
DRIVER
908
PARALLEL INTERFACE
901
902
919
RAM
921
907
SERIAL INTERFACE
905
ROM
PSU
903
911
904
906
CPU
CLK
915
SSR 2
913
OPERATION DISPLAY SECTION CONTROL SECTION
920
A/D CONV
917
918
916
SSR 1
912
914a
914b

Fig. 8

502
5
4
302
303
302
305
306
3
307
305
306
307
503
M
504
102
10
2
207
208
104
103
1
20
M
105
101

Fig. 9

104
103
102
10
1
2
208
20
207
302
3
304
303
306
305
307
101
M
105
4
502
5
M
504
503

101
1
10
102
103
104
8
602
6
603
301
302
305
306
307
304
601
207
4
3
20
21
208
5
501

Fig. 10

Fig. 11

M1
M2
M3
RAI
TO SSR1
TO SSR2
SOL 1
SOL 2
923
924
922
909
926
927
925
910
DRIVER
908
PARALLEL INTERFACE
901
902
903
PSU
911
RAM
919
ROM
905
CPU
904
CLK
906
SERIAL INTERFACE
921
907
OPERATION DISPLAY SECTION CONTROL SECTION
920
A/D CONV
918
917
915
SSR 2
913
SSR 1
912
916
603
914a
914b

Fig. 12

402
401
702
304
305
303
306
703
5
705
704
307
302
702
701
207
10
102
201
104
7
288
20
1

Fig. 13

402
5
401
302
702
703
305
303
306
704
705
307
302
802
702
701
10
102
801
207
104
201
288
20
8
1

Fig. 14

302
313
307
301a
301
303a
303a
303b
303b
4
104
10
104
301a
301
302
313
307

Fig. 15a

Fig. 15b

Fig. 15c

Fig. 16a

Fig. 16b

Fig. 16c

Fig. 17a

Fig. 17b

Fig. 18

20
302a
T
10

Fig. 19

2b
PROCESSING LIQUID SUPPLYING DEVICE
2a
PERMEATION ACCELERATING LIQUID SUPPLYING DEVICE
10
209
209
209

Fig. 20

Fig. 21

Fig. 22

Fig. 23

Fig. 24a

Fig. 24b

PROCESSING START
1
DRIVING START
DETECT PAPER FRONT END
NO
2
YES
3
TURN ON SOLENOID
4
SET TIMER FOR SETTING UNPROCESSED WIDTH
5
TURN OFF SOLENOID
NEXT PROCESS

Fig. 25

Fig. 26

Fig. 27

Fig. 28

Fig. 29a

Fig. 29b

Fig. 30a

Fig. 30b

Fig. 30c

Fig. 31a

Fig. 31b

Fig. 32

238a
238a
209
238
209
10
212
P
229
213
201
20

Fig. 33

238a
238a
238b
238
238b

T
10
209c
209i
209d
241
238a
238a
238
209h
209e
240
242
209g
209f
239

Fig. 34

Fig. 35

213
P
208
212
229
214
214a
20
214a
209
P
213
208
212
229
201
230
228
10
209
228
230
201

Fig. 36

230mm
H
207
2R
207

Fig. 37

213
P
208
212
229
214
214a
209
20
214a
213
P
208
212
229
201
201
230
228
209
228
230
209
231
23
10
209
209

Fig. 38

228
209
209
10
209
20
214a
214
209
228

Fig. 39

226
SEPARATING
DRUM
22
10
227
206

Fig. 40

2
LIQUID SUPPLYING UNIT
233
CONVEYING PATH SWITCHING DEVICE
3
TONER SEPARATING UNIT
233
CONVEYING PATH SWITCHING DEVICE
232
4
DRYING UNIT

Fig. 41

Fig. 42

Fig. 43

Fig. 44

Fig. 45

Fig. 46

Fig. 47a

Fig. 47b

Fig. 47c

Fig. 48

322c
323
322b
327a
327
325
324c
328
309
324a
322a
T
10
308
324b

Fig. 49

329
324
302
209
234
221
303a
303
301
308
216
212
234
10
P
213
201
20

Fig.50A
PUMP
ON
OFF
t1
Fig.50B
SENSOR
ON
OFF
t2
Fig.50C
SOLENOID
ON
OFF

Fig. 51

303
10
302

Fig. 52

Fig. 53a

Fig. 53b

Fig. 54a

Fig. 54b

Fig. 55

Fig. 56a

Fig. 56b

Fig. 56c

Fig. 56d

Fig. 56e

Fig. 56f

Fig. 57a

Fig. 57b

Fig. 57c

Fig. 57d

Fig. 57e

Fig. 57f

Fig. 58a

Fig. 58b

Fig. 59a

Fig. 59b

Fig. 60a

Fig. 60b

Fig. 60c

Fig. 61

Fig. 62a

Fig. 62b

Fig. 63a

Fig. 63b

Fig. 63c

Fig. 63d

Fig. 64a

Fig. 64b

Fig. 65a

Fig. 65b

Fig. 66a

Fig. 66b

Fig. 67a

Fig. 67b

Fig. 68a

Fig. 68b

Fig. 68c

Fig. 69a

Fig. 69b

Fig. 70a

Fig. 70b

Fig. 71a

Fig. 71b

Fig. 72a

Fig. 72b

METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR REGENERATING IMAGE HOLDING MEMBER

Matter enclosed in heavy brackets [ ] appears in the original patent but forms no part of this reissue specification; matter printed in italics indicates the additions made by reissue.

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

This is a continuation of application Ser. No. 08/213,152 filed Mar. 14, 1994, now abandoned which in turn is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. 08/115,194 filed Aug. 31, 1993 now U.S. Pat. No. 5,474,617, *which is incorporated herein by reference*.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to a method and an apparatus for regenerating an image holding member in which an image forming substance is stably attached onto a surface of the image holding member by an image forming apparatus such as a copying machine, a facsimile telegraph, a printer, etc., and this image forming substance is removed from the surface of the image holding member.

2. Description of the Related Art

A large amount of printer paper sheets and copying paper sheets has recently been used by office automation (OA). Therefore, a problem about a change for the worse of earth environment is caused by deforestation. This problem is generally solved by only one method. In this method, toner, ink, etc. are removed from a sheet of paper once used, and the paper sheet is crushed in water. This water is removed from the paper sheet by filtration so that the paper sheet is regenerated as a so-called sheet of used paper. However, a new sheet of paper reusable for making a copy or printing has been recently developed. This new paper sheet is reused by removing character images from a paper sheet once used by cleaning.

For example, Japanese Patent Application Laying Open (KOKAI) No. 4-67043 shows such a paper sheet. In this publication, mold-releasing processing is performed with respect to a surface of a sheetlike supporting member, especially, only one face of this sheetlike supporting member. This supporting member as a sheet of copying paper is then marked to discriminate the supporting member from plain paper.

However, such copying paper has the following disadvantages.

(1) This sheet of copying paper is a special sheet of paper having a surface obtained by mold-releasing processing and is not each of sheets of general copying paper and printing paper used so much at present. Therefore, it is difficult to use this surface-processed copying paper as each of the general copying and printing papers.

(2) Accordingly, it is difficult to make a copy by mixing the sheet of surface-processed paper with a sheet of general copying paper.

(3) It is important to make a double-sided copy in view of reuse of resources. Namely, it is important to make a copy on each of front and rear faces of one sheet of copying paper in view of reuse of resources. It is considered that the double-sided copy will become a main current in the future. In such a situation, it is difficult to utilize a sheet of regenerative paper coated with a mold-releasing agent on one face thereof.

(4) An image is formed on the mold-releasing agent so that no image is reliably fixed onto the paper sheet. Accordingly, it is difficult to use such a paper sheet.

Japanese Patent Application Laying Open (KOKAI) Nos. 1-101576 and 1-101577 will next be described.

In each of these publications, an image supporting member forming an image thereon is dipped into an organic solvent for dissolving toner resin for forming the image on this image supporting member. The image is removed from the image supporting member by ultrasonic processing.

However, in this method, problems about environmental pollution, firing, toxicity, etc. are caused by using the organic solvent. Accordingly, it is difficult to use this image supporting member in general offices, homes, etc.

Japanese Patent Application Laying Open (KOKAI) No. 1-297294 will next be described.

This publication shows a method for cleaning an image forming-supporting member. In this cleaning method, the image forming-supporting member is formed by plastic, a metal, a sheet of paper or ceramic having low permeability with respect to a liquid, etc. An image is formed on the image forming-supporting member. This image is heated through a separating material thermally melted so that the image is removed from the image forming-supporting member. However, in this cleaning method, it is necessary to use a sheet of special erasable paper having a surface on which mold-releasing processing is performed. Accordingly, such an image forming-supporting member cannot be used as sheets of general copying and printing papers used so much at present.

For example, the basic system of an electrostatic electrophotographic copying machine is classified into three systems composed of an electrofax system, a zerography system and an NP system. In the electrofax system, a sheet of photosensitive or sensitized paper is required to make a copy. Therefore, the zerographic system is especially a main current at present as a system able to use a sheet of plain paper. In a plain paper copier (PPC) using a sheet of plain paper, there is no restriction about a sheet of copying paper and running cost using the plain paper sheet is low. Further, it is easy to increase a copying speed.

As mentioned above, a large amount of printer paper sheets and copying paper sheets has recently been used by office automation (OA). Therefore, a problem about a change for the worse of earth environment is caused by deforestation. This problem is generally solved by only one method. In this method, ink, etc. are removed from a sheet of paper once used, and the paper sheet is crushed in water. This water is removed from the paper sheet by filtration so that the paper sheet is regenerated as a so-called sheet of used paper. However, a method for reusing a sheet of used paper to make a copy or print has been recently developed. In this method, the used paper sheet is reused by removing character images therefrom by cleaning.

For example, in Japanese Patent Application Laying Open (KOKAI) Nos. 1-101576 (publication ①) and 1-101577 (publication ②), a solvent is used in a method for regenerating an image holding member such as a sheet of paper. In this regenerating method, the sheet of paper attaching toner thereonto is dipped into a soluble solvent of toner resin and a supersonic wave is vibrated in this solvent. Thus, the toner dissolved into the solvent is separated from a surface of the paper sheet.

Further, each of Japanese Patent Application Laying Open (KOKAI) No. 4-300595 (publication ③) and Japanese

Utility Model Application Laying Open (KOKAI) No. 4-118500 (publication ④) shows another method for regenerating an image holding member such as a sheet of paper. In this regenerating method, a solvent is attached to a printed portion of a sheet of used paper by a dipping, spraying or coating method, etc. so as to dissolve toner in the printed portion. The dissolved toner is removed from the printed portion by a method using cleaning, air suction, adsorbent contact, mechanical separation or electrostatic adsorption, etc.

For example, Japanese Patent Application Laying Open (KOKAI) No. 1-297294 (publication ⑤) shows a cleaning method for separating an image from an image holding member without using any solvent. In this cleaning method, the image holding member is formed by plastic, a metal, a sheet of paper or ceramic having low permeability with respect to a liquid, etc. An image is formed on the image holding member. This image is heated through a separating member thermally melted so that the image is removed from the image holding member.

Japanese Patent Application Laying Open (KOKAI) No. 2-255195 (publication ⑥) shows another method for regenerating an image holding member. In this regenerating method, thermally melted ink or toner is attached by an electrophotographic or thermal transfer system onto a printing member in which a supporting member is coated with a mold-releasing agent. An ink separating member is then overlapped with this printing member and is transmitted between a heating roller and a pressure roller. The ink separating member is separated from the printing member after the ink separating member is cooled. Thus, the thermally melted ink or toner is attached to the ink separating member and is removed from the printing member so that the image holding member is regenerated.

In Japanese Patent Application Laying Open (KOKAI) No. 4-64472 (publication ⑦), an eraser has at least an endless sheet, a heating roller, a cooling roller, a pressing roller and a driving portion. The endless sheet has thermally melted resin on a surface thereof. The heating and cooling rollers are arranged to support and rotate the endless sheet. The pressing roller presses a sheet of erasable paper having a mold-releasing processed surface against resin thermally softened or melted. The driving portion is used to move the endless sheet, the heating roller, the cooling roller and the pressing roller in association with each other. In one example of the mold-releasing processing on the paper sheet surface, a surface of a sheet of unused copying paper is coated with a mold-releasing agent such as a silicon sealant and is then dried.

Japanese Patent Application Laying Open (KOKAI) No. 4-82983 (publication ⑧) shows an apparatus for removing an image forming substance from a sheet of paper. This removing apparatus has two parallel rollers, a heater, a scraper and a separator. The two parallel rollers come in press contact with each other and are rotated to make the paper sheet pass through a press contact portion. The heater heats at least one of the two rollers. The scraper separates the paper sheet passing through the press contact portion from the rollers. The separator removes an image forming substance attached onto the rollers therefrom.

In the regenerating method and the regenerating apparatus shown in each of the above publications ① to ④ using a solvent, an organic solvent for dissolving image forming toner resin on the image holding member is used to remove an image from this image holding member. However, it is not suitable to generally arrange and use such an organic solvent in offices, homes, etc. in consideration of influences of the organic solvent on human body and environment. It is necessary to properly and separately use plural types of solvents in accordance with kinds of binder resins such as toner and paint so that processed objects are limited. Further, when toner is dissolved by a solvent, probability of reattachment of this toner into a fibrous tissue of the paper sheet is increased so that a removing rate of the toner is totally reduced. Further, no problem about dyeing can be easily avoided and cost of a sheet of regenerated paper is economically high in comparison with a general system for regenerating a sheet of used paper.

No solvent is used in the regenerating method and the regenerating apparatus shown in publications ⑤ to ⑦. However, in this case, a sheet of erasable paper having a mold-releasing surface must be used. Accordingly, it is difficult to apply these regenerating method and apparatus to general sheets of copying and printing papers, etc. used so much at present. Since an image is formed on a mold-releasing agent, fixing force of the image is naturally reduced. Further, a copy must be made by discriminating erasable and plain paper sheets from each other so that no copying operation is efficiently performed. It is also difficult to make a copy in a real state in which the erasable and plain paper sheets are mixed with each other.

In particular, for example, the following problems are caused when a mold-releasing agent such as a silicon sealant is coated and dried to provide a mold-releasing property on a paper sheet surface as described in the above publication ⑦. Namely, a paper fibrous structure on the paper sheet surface is maintained as it is when only the mold-releasing agent such as a silicon sealant is coated and dried. An endless sheet having thermally melted resin on a surface thereof is adhered onto an image face of the erasable paper sheet to mechanically separate the image from the erasable paper sheet in a heating state. However, it is difficult to completely remove the image from the paper sheet until toner resin of the image permeating into clearances between paper fibers. Accordingly, regenerating efficiency is insufficient.

It is important to make a double-sided copy in view of reuse of resources. Namely, it is important to make a copy on each of front and rear faces of one sheet of copying paper in view of reuse of resources. It is considered that the double-sided copy will become a main current in the future. Accordingly, regenerating efficiency is reduced in a method for coating one face of the paper sheet with a mold-releasing agent. The silicon sealant permeates a sheet of copying paper even when the mold-releasing agent is coated and dried on both side faces of the paper sheet. As a result, a semi-transparent sheet of copying paper is obtained. Accordingly, no images can be clearly seen in the case of the double-sided copy.

No solvent is also used in the regenerating method and apparatus shown in publication ⑧. An image forming substance is removed from a recorded image holding member in which an image is recorded onto a sheet of normal paper having paper fibers exposed onto a surface thereof. Accordingly, there is a fear that the paper fibers are separated from the paper sheet surface together with the image forming substance in removal thereof, thereby damaging a chartaceous property. This is because the image forming substance is firmly fixed to paper fibers on a surface of the image holding member. For example, the image forming substance is firmly fixed to the paper fibers by melting and attaching the image forming substance having thermally melted resin as a principal component onto the image

holding member in a fixing process of an electrophotographic system.

When the above ink separating member, the endless sheet or each of the rollers is heated and pressurized to efficiently remove the image forming substance from the image holding member, fixing force of the image forming substance on the image holding member is conversely increased in accordance with various kinds of fixing conditions. Accordingly, it is difficult to remove the image forming substance from the image holding member in a certain case.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

It is therefore a first object of the present invention to provide a method for regenerating an image holding member in which a sheet of copying or printing paper is regenerated and reused to make a copy or print by cleaning of copied and printed images on a special sheet of erasable paper and cleaning of a common PPC copied image and a PPC printed image utilized in markets at present as mentioned above.

A second object of the present invention is to provide an apparatus for regenerating an image holding member in which only an image forming substance can be removed from the image holding member without relatively damaging a fibrous surface and a chartaceous property of the image holding member.

In accordance with a first construction of the present invention, the above first object can be achieved by a method for regenerating an image holding member in which at least one portion of the image holding member is constructed by paper; an image constructed by an image forming substance is formed on a paper layer of the image holding member and at least one kind of water or aqueous solution is selected from a group of water, an aqueous solution including a surfactant, an aqueous solution including a water-soluble polymer, and an aqueous solution including a water-soluble polymer and a surfactant; the regenerating method comprising the steps of holding the at least one kind of water or aqueous solution in the image holding member having the image; and separating the image from the image holding member through an image separating member by heating adhesion or pressure adhesion.

In accordance with a second construction of the present invention, at least one portion of the image holding member forming an image thereon in the first construction is constructed by paper and an image constructed by an image forming substance can be formed on a paper layer of the image holding member; at least one kind of aqueous solution is selected from a group of an aqueous solution including a surfactant, an aqueous solution including a water-soluble polymer, and an aqueous solution including a water-soluble polymer and a surfactant; the at least one kind of aqueous solution is held in the image holding member; the image holding member is dried after this holding; and the image is formed on the dried image holding member.

In accordance with a third construction of the present invention, the above second object can be achieved by an apparatus for regenerating an image holding member in which the image holding member has a fibrous surface and an image forming substance is stably formed on this fibrous surface; the regenerating apparatus removing the image forming substance from the image holding member and constructed such that a stabilized adhesive state between the fibrous surface and the image forming substance is changed to an unstable state; a separating member comes in close contact with the image forming substance with reduced adhesive force on the fibrous surface; and the image forming substance is removed from the fibrous surface.

In accordance with a fourth construction of the present invention, the image forming substance in the third construction is softened when the image forming substance is removed from the fibrous surface.

In accordance with a fifth construction of the present invention, the above second object can be also achieved by an apparatus for regenerating an image holding member in which the image holding member has a fibrous surface and an image forming substance is stably formed on this fibrous surface; the regenerating apparatus removing the image forming substance from the image holding member and constructed such that an adhesive state of the fibrous surface is set to an unstable state in which stabilized adhesion between the fibrous surface and the image forming substance is changed to unstable adhesion; a separating member comes in close contact with the image forming substance with reduced adhesive force on the fibrous surface; and the image forming substance is removed from the fibrous surface.

In accordance with a sixth construction of the present invention, after the image forming substance is removed from the fibrous surface in the fifth construction, the adhesive state of the fibrous surface is restored to a stabilizing state between the fibrous surface and an image forming substance approximately equal to the image forming substance on the image holding member before regenerative processing.

In accordance with a seventh construction of the present invention, the above second object can be also achieved by an apparatus for regenerating an image holding member in which the image holding member has a fibrous surface and thermally melted toner is stably fixed onto the fibrous surface; the regenerating apparatus removing the thermally melted toner from the image holding member and comprising impregnating means for impregnating the image holding member with a fixing state reducing substance for reducing fixing force stabilized between the fibrous surface and the thermally melted toner; and toner removing means for making a toner separating member come in close contact with the thermally melted toner with unstable reduced adhesive force on the fibrous surface; the toner removing means removing the thermally melted toner from the image holding member by transferring the thermally melted toner onto the separating member from the fibrous surface.

In accordance with an eighth construction of the present invention, the thermally melted toner in the seventh construction is softened by heating means to easily transfer the thermally melted toner onto the separating member when the thermally melted toner is removed from the fibrous surface.

In accordance with a ninth construction of the present invention, the regenerating apparatus in the seventh or eighth construction further comprises restoring means for setting smoothness and humidity of the image holding member as a sheet to be approximately equal to those before regenerative processing after the thermally melted toner is removed from the fibrous surface.

In the above constructions of the regenerating method and apparatus, a sheet of copying or printing paper is regenerated and reused to make a copy or print by cleaning of copied and printed images on a special sheet of erasable paper and cleaning of a common PPC copied image and a PPC printed image utilized in markets at present as mentioned above.

Further, only the image forming substance can be removed from the image holding member without relatively damaging a fibrous surface and a chartaceous property of the image holding member.

Further objects and advantages of the present invention will be apparent from the following description of the preferred embodiments of the present invention as illustrated in the accompanying drawings.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. **1** is a view for explaining an apparatus for regenerating an image holding-supporting member in accordance with one embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. **2** is a view typically showing a state in which an image is formed on an image holding member such as a sheet of paper;

FIG. **3** is a view showing a separating mechanism of a sheet of paper having an image on one side face thereof;

FIG. **4** is a view showing a separating mechanism of a sheet of paper having an image on each of both side faces thereof;

FIG. **5** is a view showing a separating mechanism of a sheet of copied paper and a copying machine using a sheet of regenerative coping paper supplied by this separating mechanism;

FIG. **6** is a view showing the schematic construction of a toner removing device in accordance with one embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. **7** is a block diagram of an electric circuit section of the toner removing device shown in FIG. **6**;

FIG. **8** is a view showing the schematic construction of a toner removing device in accordance with another embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. **9** is a view showing the schematic construction of a toner removing device in accordance with another embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. **10** is a view showing the schematic construction of a toner removing device in accordance with another embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. **11** is a block diagram of an electric circuit section of the toner removing device shown in FIG. **10**;

FIG. **12** is a view showing the schematic construction of a toner removing device in accordance with another embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. **13** is a view showing the schematic construction of a toner removing device in accordance with another embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. **14** is a view for explaining a toner removing device in accordance with another embodiment of the present invention;

FIGS. **15**a to **15**c are views for explaining a toner removing device in accordance with another embodiment of the present invention;

FIGS. **16**a to **16**c are views for explaining a toner removing device in accordance with another embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. **17**a is a view for explaining a surface portion of a sheet of transfer paper attaching toner thereon;

FIG. **17**b is an enlarged view of an interfacial portion between this transfer paper sheet and this toner in FIG. **17**a;

FIG. **18** is a view for explaining contact states of the transfer paper sheet, the toner, a processing liquid and a separating member;

FIG. **19** is a view for explaining the construction of a liquid supplying unit having a permeation-accelerating liquid supplying unit **2**a and a processing liquid supplying device **2**b;

FIG. **20** is a view showing a schematic construction of the liquid supplying unit in a toner removing device;

FIG. **21** is a view showing a schematic construction of the liquid supplying unit in a modified example;

FIG. **22** is a view showing a schematic construction of the liquid supplying unit in another modified example;

FIG. **23** is a view showing a schematic construction of the liquid supplying unit in another modified example;

FIGS. **24**a and **24**b are respectively a view showing a schematic construction of the liquid supplying unit in another modified example and a flow chart of this liquid supplying unit;

FIG. **25** is a view showing a schematic construction of the liquid supplying unit in another modified example;

FIG. **26** is a view showing a schematic construction of the liquid supplying unit in another modified example;

FIG. **27** is a view showing a schematic construction of the liquid supplying unit in another modified example;

FIG. **28** is a view showing a schematic construction of the liquid supplying unit in another modified example;

FIG. **29**a is a view showing a schematic construction of the liquid supplying unit in another modified example;

FIG. **29**b is a perspective view of a processing head of the liquid supplying unit shown in FIG. **29**a;

FIGS. **30**a to **30**c are explanatory views showing an operation of the processing head shown in FIG. **29**b;

FIG. **31**a is a perspective view showing another modified example of the liquid supplying unit;

FIG. **31**b is a cross-sectional view of a processing head of the liquid supplying unit shown in FIG. **31**a;

FIG. **32** is a view showing a schematic construction of the liquid supplying unit in another modified example;

FIG. **33** is a cross-sectional view of a processing head of the liquid supplying unit shown in FIG. **32**;

FIG. **34** is a view for explaining an operation of the liquid supplying unit having the processing head shown in FIG. **33**;

FIG. **35** is a view showing a schematic construction of the liquid supplying unit in another modified example;

FIG. **36** is a view for explaining the volume of a processing liquid in a liquid reservoir portion of the liquid supplying unit shown in FIG. **35**;

FIG. **37** is a view showing a schematic construction of the liquid supplying unit in another modified example;

FIG. **38** is a view showing a schematic construction of the liquid supplying unit in another modified example;

FIG. **39** is a view showing a schematic construction of the liquid supplying unit in another modified example;

FIG. **40** is a view for explaining a transfer paper processor in accordance with another embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. **41** is a view showing the schematic construction of a toner separating unit arranged in the toner removing device;

FIG. **42** is a view showing a schematic construction of the toner separating unit in a modified example;

FIG. **43** is a view showing a schematic construction of the toner separating unit in another modified example;

FIG. **44** is a view showing a schematic construction of the toner separating unit in another modified example;

FIG. **45** is a view showing a schematic construction of the toner separating unit in another modified example;

FIG. **46** is a view showing a schematic construction of the toner separating unit in another modified example;

FIG. **47**a is a view showing a schematic construction of the toner separating unit in another modified example;

FIG. **47**b is a cross-sectional view of a toner collecting portion of the toner separating unit shown in FIG. **47**a;

FIG. **47**c is a view for explaining a compressing member of the toner collecting portion shown in FIG. **47**b;

FIG. **48** is a view showing a schematic construction of the toner separating unit in another modified example;

FIG. **49** is a view showing schematic constructions of the toner separating unit and the liquid supplying unit in another modified examples;

FIG. **50** is a timing chart of operations of the toner separating unit and the liquid supplying unit shown in FIG. **49**;

FIG. **51** is an enlarged view of a contact portion of a separating claw in the toner separating unit shown in FIG. **49**;

FIG. **52** is a view showing a schematic construction of the toner separating unit in another modified example;

FIG. **53**a is a view showing a schematic construction of the toner separating unit in another modified example;

FIG. **53**b is a perspective view of the toner separating unit shown in FIG. **53**a;

FIG. **54**a is a front view of a liquid supplying portion of the liquid supplying unit used together with the toner separating unit shown in FIG. **53**a;

FIG. **54**b is a side view of the liquid supplying portion shown in FIG. **54**a;

FIG. **55** is a view showing a schematic construction of the toner separating unit in another modified example;

each of FIGS. **56**a to **56**f is a view for explaining a modified example of a drying roller;

each of FIGS. **57**a to **57**f is a view for explaining a modified example of a surface shape of the drying roller;

each of FIGS. **58**a and **58**b is a view for explaining another modified example of the surface shape of the drying roller;

each of FIGS. **59**a and **59**b is a view for explaining a modified example of the drying unit;

each of FIGS. **60**a to **60**c is a view for explaining another modified example of the drying unit;

FIG. **61** is a view for explaining another modified example of the drying unit;

FIGS. **62**a and **62**b are views for explaining the operation of a heater of the drying unit shown in FIG. **61**;

each of FIGS. **63**a to **63**d is a characteristic graph of the drying unit;

each of FIGS. **64**a and **64**b is a view for explaining another modified example of the drying unit;

each of FIGS. **65**a and **65**b is a view for explaining another modified example of the drying unit;

each of FIGS. **66**a and **66**b is a view for explaining another modified example of the drying unit;

each of FIGS. **67**a and **67**b is a view for explaining another modified example of the drying unit;

each of FIGS. **68**a and **68**b is a view for explaining another modified example of the drying unit;

FIG. **68**c is a view for explaining another modified example of the drying unit;

each of FIGS. **69**a and **69**b is a view for explaining another modified example of the drying unit;

each of FIGS. **70**a and **70**b is a view for explaining another modified example of the drying unit;

FIGS. **71**a and **71**b are views showing the entire construction of a conveying system of the toner removing device; and

FIGS. **72**a and **72**b are views showing an entire construction of the toner removing device having the conveying system shown in FIG. **71**a.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

The preferred embodiments of a method and an apparatus for regenerating an image holding member in the present invention will next be described in detail with reference to the accompanying drawings.

The present invention resides in an image holding-supporting member which has a chartaceous material constructed by cellulose as a principal component in at least one portion of the image holding-supporting member and has a hydrophobic image formed on this chartaceous material. The hydrophobic image is formed by thermally flexible ink or toner. The image holding-supporting member is impregnated with at least one kind of separating liquid or aqueous solution including water molecules. The separating liquid or aqueous solution is selected from a group of a liquid including water molecules, an aqueous solution including a surfactant, an aqueous solution including a water-soluble polymer, and an aqueous solution including a water-soluble polymer and a surfactant. The hydrophobic image is separated from the chartaceous material in a state in which the image holding-supporting member is impregnated with the separating liquid or aqueous solution, thereby regenerating the chartaceous material as an image supporting member.

The present invention also resides in an image holding-supporting member which has a chartaceous material constructed by cellulose as a principal component in at least one portion of the image holding-supporting member and has a hydrophobic image able to be formed on this chartaceous material. The hydrophobic image can be formed on the chartaceous material as an image supporting member by thermally flexible ink or toner. The image holding-supporting member is impregnated with at least one kind of aqueous solution. This aqueous solution is selected from a group of an aqueous solution including a surfactant, an aqueous solution including a water-soluble polymer, and an aqueous solution including a water-soluble polymer and a surfactant. Thereafter, the image holding-supporting member is dried to regenerate the chartaceous material as the image supporting member.

The present invention also resides in a method for regenerating an image holding-supporting member which has a chartaceous material constructed by cellulose as a principal component in at least one portion of the image holding-supporting member and has a hydrophobic image formed on this chartaceous material. The hydrophobic image is formed on the chartaceous material as an image supporting member

by thermally flexible ink or toner. The image holding-supporting member is impregnated with at least one kind of separating liquid or aqueous solution including water molecules. The separating liquid or aqueous solution is selected from a group of a liquid including water molecules, an aqueous solution including a surfactant, an aqueous solution including a water-soluble polymer, and an aqueous solution including a water-soluble polymer and a surfactant. An image separating member is heated or pressurized and is adhered to the image holding-supporting member in a state in which the image holding-supporting member is impregnated with the separating liquid or aqueous solution. Thus, the hydrophobic image is separated from the chartaceous material, thereby regenerating the chartaceous material.

The present invention also resides in an apparatus for regenerating an image holding-supporting member which has a chartaceous material constructed by cellulose as a principal component in at least one portion of the image holding-supporting member and has a hydrophobic image formed on this chartaceous material. The hydrophobic image is formed on the chartaceous material as an image supporting member by thermally flexible ink or toner. The above regenerating method can be executed by this regenerating apparatus. The regenerating apparatus comprises means for coating the image holding-supporting member with at least one kind of separating liquid or aqueous solution including water molecules; the separating liquid or aqueous solution being selected from a group of a liquid including at least water molecules, an aqueous solution including a surfactant, an aqueous solution including a water-soluble polymer, and an aqueous solution including a water-soluble polymer and a surfactant; means for separating the hydrophobic image from the chartaceous material; and means for drying the image supporting member in which the hydrophobic image is separated from the chartaceous material.

The image supporting member in the present invention is mainly constructed by a sheet of copying or printing paper, but is not limited to such a paper sheet. For example, a supporting member holding an image thereon may be used. Further, the image supporting member is not necessarily constructed by the chartaceous material. It is sufficient to construct a paper layer for holding the hydrophobic image of thermally flexible toner or ink as a chartaceous material constructed by cellulose as a principal component. For example, the image supporting member may be constructed by a laminated material of a paper layer and a plastic layer laminated with each other.

The present invention is characterized in that only an image is removed from the chartaceous material in a state in which the image holding-supporting member is impregnated with a liquid or aqueous solution including water molecules, thereby regenerating and reusing the image supporting member as it is.

When paper is impregnated with an aqueous solution, this paper generally tends to be flexed. At this time, adhesive force between the paper layer and the hydrophobic image of thermally flexible toner or ink held on the paper layer is very reduced.

Namely, a surface of the chartaceous material constructed by cellulose fibers as a principal component is innumerably irregular since these fibers are entwined with each other. Further, small clearances are also innumerably formed inside the chartaceous material. When a hydrophobic image is formed on the chartaceous material in such a state, an image of thermally flexible toner fixed in a PPC copying process has a size larger than that of each of the small clearances and the irregularities caused by the cellulose fibers entwined with each other. Therefore, many small spaces are formed in a contact portion of the cellulose fibers and the hydrophobic image.

The image holding-supporting member having such a hydrophobic image is impregnated with the above separating liquid by the above coating means using coating, dipping, spraying, etc. Thus, the separating liquid such as a liquid, an aqueous solution, etc. constructed by water molecules as a principal component permeates the cellulose fibers and their clearances and spatial portions by a capillary phenomenon. Thus, the separating liquid permeates the cellulose fibers until a contact portion of the thermally flexible toner image and the cellulose fibers.

As a result, adhesive force of the thermally flexible toner image and the cellulose fibers is reduced and the cellulose fibers absorb the separating liquid. Thus, the cellulose fibers are deformed by a so-called swelling phenomenon. Accordingly, a space for the contact portion between the cellulose fibers and the thermally flexible toner image is increased so that an area for the contact of the cellulose fibers and the thermally flexible toner image is reduced. Therefore, adhesive force between the cellulose fibers and the thermally flexible toner image is reduced.

Accordingly, the image can be easily removed from the paper layer without damaging the paper layer by using a suitable separating means.

The above coating means impregnates the holding-supporting member of a hydrophobic image and/or an image supporting member capable of carrying the hydrophobic image with the above separating liquid by coating, dipping, spraying, etc. The concentration of a surfactant included in the separating liquid is preferably ranged from 0.01% to 20%. The concentration of a surfactant included in the image supporting member capable of carrying the hydrophobic image is also preferably ranged from 0.01% to 20%. In contrast to this, the concentration of a water-soluble polymer included in the separating liquid is preferably ranged from 0.1% to 20%. The concentration of a water-soluble polymer included in the image supporting member capable of carrying the hydrophobic image is also preferably ranged from 0.1% to 20%.

The above separating means makes an adhesive image separating member adhesively come in press contact with the hydrophobic image on the image supporting member when the hydrophobic image is heated or pressurized. Thus, the separating means separates the image from the image holding member as the chartaceous material by transferring the image onto the image separating member. The image separating member is constructed by an organic high molecular (or polymer) material having an solubility parameter-value (SP-value) similar to that of a substance constituting this image, a metallic material having high surface active energy, an evaporation film material for this metallic material, an inorganic material such as a ceramic

material, etc., a material having irregular and porous surfaces, etc. The image separating member is preferably formed by each of such materials in the shape of each of a sheet, a belt, a roller, etc. such that the image separating member can be repeatedly used.

For example, component resin of the thermally flexible ink or toner removed from the chartaceous material in the present invention is constructed by polystyrene, acrylic resin, methacrylic resin, styrene-butylacrylic copolymer, styrene-butadiene copolymer, polyester, epoxy resin, etc.

Wettability of a paper sheet holding the image of thermally flexible toner or ink with respect to water is important to sufficiently impregnate the image holding paper sheet with water for a short time. Further, water must sufficiently permeate a boundary of the image holding paper sheet and the thermally flexible toner or ink so as to remove the image from the image holding paper sheet.

A surfactant acts as a surface active agent for accelerating or promoting a capillary phenomenon and rapidly impregnating the image holding paper sheet holding the hydrophobic image of thermally flexible toner or ink with the above separating liquid. Molecules of the surfactant are generally constructed by a combination of a lipophilic group and a hydrophilic group. The following Tables 1 and 2 respectively show examples of the lipophilic and hydrophilic groups in accordance with Applied Chemistry Editing of Chemical Handbook in Japan (1986), but the present invention is not limited to these examples.

Many kinds of surfactants are disclosed. The surfactants are generally composed of anionic surfactants of fatty acid derivative, sulfate, sulfonic acid and phosphate types, etc., cationic surfactants of quaternary ammonium salt, ester bonding amine, quaternary ammonium salt having ether linkage, heterocyclic amine, amine derivative, etc., an amphoteric surfactant, a nonionic surfactant, etc. The following Tables 3 to 7 show these typical surfactants, but the present invention is not limited to these surfactants.

Table 1

Kinds of lipophilic group Hydrocarbon (composed of carbon chains 6 to 22 in many cases)

n-alkyl, branching chain alkyl, substitutional alkyl, aromatic, plural chain alkyl and polyoxyalkylene Partial fluorination alkyl and perfect fluorination alkyl Polysiloxane class

Table 2

Kinds of hydrophilic group Anionic kind

carboxylate, sulfonate, sulfate, phosphate and phosphonate

Cationic kind

amine salt, quaternary ammonium salt, pyridinium salt, sulfonium salt, phosphonium salt and polyethylene-polyamine

Amphoteric kind

amino acid, betaine, amino sulfate and sulfobetaine

Nonionic kind

polyhydric alcohol (glycerol, glucose, sorbital, cane sugar), amino alcohol, polyethylene glycol, semipolar bond (amine oxide, sulfoxide, amine imide)

TABLE 3

TABLE 4

Cationic surfactant
1) Aliphatic amine salt and quaternary ammonium salt thereof
R_1 = 12–18 R_2, R_3 = H or CH_3 X = organic or inorganic acid
2) Aromatic quaternary ammonium salt
benzal coniun salt benzethonium chloride
3) Heterocyclic quaternary ammonium salt
pyridinium slat imidazolinium salt

TABLE 5

Amphoteric surfactant
A. Betaine
1. carboxybetaine
(R_1 = C_{12}–C_{18}; R_2,R_3:CH_3, etc.: n = 1–2
2. sulfobetaine
(R_1 = C_{12}–C_{18}; R_2,R_3:CH_3, etc.: n = 1–2
B. Aminocarboxylate
$R—\overset{+}{N}H_2—(CH_2)_nCOO^-$ (R = C_{12}–C_{18}; R_2,R_3:CH_3, etc.: n = 1–2)
C. Imidazoline derivative
(R = C_{12}–C_{18})

Table 6

Nonionic surfactant
- I. Ether type
  - alkyl and alkyl allyl polyoxy ethylene ether
  - alkyl allyl formaldehyde condensation polyoxy ethylene ether
  - block polymer having polyoxy propylene as lipophilic group
  - polyoxy ethylene-polyoxy propyl alkly ether
- II. Ether ester type
  - polyoxy ethylene ether of glycerol ester
  - polyoxy ethylene ether of sorbitan ester
  - polyoxy ethylene ether of sorbitol ester
- III. Ester type
  - polyethylene glycol-fatty acid ester
  - glycerol ester
  - polyglycerol ester
  - sorbitan ester
  - propylene glycol ester
  - cane sugar ester
- IV. Nitrogen-including type
  - fatty acid alkanol amide
  - polyoxy ethylene-fatty acid amide
  - polyoxy ethylene-alkyl amine
  - amine oxide

TABLE 7

Fluorine surfactant
Similar to normal surfactants there are the following four kinds of fluorine surfactants.
(1) anionic type (2) nonionic type (3) cationic type (4) amphoteric type
Typical fluorine surfactants product names
fluoroalkyl(C_2—C_{10})carboxylate N-perfluorooctane sulfonyl disodium glutamate 3-[fluoroalkyl(C_6—C_{11})oxy]-1-alkyl(C_3—C_4)sodium sulfonate 3-[ω-fluroalkanoyl(C_6—C_8)-N-ethyl amino]-1-propane sodium sulfonate N-[3-(perfluorooctane sulfonamide)propyl]-N,N-dimethyl-N-carboxymethylene ammonium betaine fluoroalkyl(C_{11}–C_{20})carboxylate perfluoroalkyl carboxylate(C_7—C_{13}) perfluorooctane sulfonic diethanol amide perfluoroalkyl(C_4—C_{12})sulfonate(Li, K, Na) N-propyl-N-(2-hydroxy ethyl)perfluorooctane sulfonamide perfluoroalkyl(C_6—C_{10})sulfonamide propyl trimethyl ammonium salt perfluoroalkyl(C_6—C_{10})-N-ethyl sulfonyl glycine salt(K) bisphosphate(N-perfluorooctyl sulfonyl-N-ethyl amino ethyl monoperfluoroalkyl(C_6—C_{16})ethyl phosphate

In the present invention, the separating member of thermally flexible toner or ink can be formed by holding a water-soluble polymer in a state in which water is included in the image supporting member as the chartaceous material. Further, in the image supporting member of cellulose fibers, the water-soluble polymer can come in contact with a thermally flexible toner image inside cellulose fibers unable to come in contact with the separating member of the above

separating means. In this case, the water-soluble polymer can come in contact with the cellulose fibers, the thermally flexible toner image and the separating member. The thermally flexible toner image can be separated from the chartaceous material by adhesive force of the separating member without damaging the chartaceous material.

The following Table 8 shows typical water-soluble polymers, but the present invention is not limited to these water-soluble polymers.

TABLE 8

In the present invention, the image supporting member forming a hydrophobic image thereon is impregnated with Water. In particular, a suitable image separating means is used to separate the image from the image supporting member in a state in which water is sufficiently included in the image supporting member by using a surfactant, or the separating member of thermally flexible toner or ink is formed. For example, the suitable image separating means is constructed by a rubber roller for heating pressure and fixing, or an adhesive tape such as a pressure sensitive adhesive tape having a pressure sensitive adhesive layer. When such an image separating means is used, the image can be removed from the image supporting member as a paper layer by the separating member for separation of the thermally flexible toner or ink without almost removing paper fibers from the image supporting member.

In the present invention, resin for forming the separating member for separation of the thermally flexible toner or ink is constructed by toner component resin of the thermally flexible ink or component resin of an adhesive as follows in addition to the above water-soluble polymer.

(1) Toner component resin of thermally flexible ink

For example, the toner component resin of thermally flexible ink is constructed by polystyrene, acrylic resin, methacrylic resin, styrene-butylacrylic copolymer, styrene-butadiene copolymer, polyester, epoxy resin, etc.

(2) Component resin of adhesive

For example, the component resin of an adhesive is constructed by protein resins of glue, gelatin, albumin, casein, etc., carbohydrate resins of starch, cellulose, composite polysaccharide such as gum arabic, tragacanth rubber, etc., thermoplastic resins of polymer and copolymer of vinyl acetate, acrylic, ethylene copolymer, polyamide, polyester, polyurethane, etc., resins of polychloroprene, nitrile rubber, regenerated rubber, SBR, natural rubber, etc.

No kinds of resins are limited if these resins have an adhesive property with respect to an image. Accordingly, the present invention is not limited to the above resins, but water-soluble or non-water-soluble resin can be also used.

Resin forming the above thermally flexible ink separating member can be formed on a surface of another supporting member forming the separating means such as a roller, a sheet, a tape, etc. Otherwise, the separating means can be formed in the shape of a roller, a sheet, a tape, etc. by using only this resin. This thermally flexible ink separating means may be constructed by an adhesive tape having a pressure sensitive adhesive layer of rubber, acrylic, etc. on a supporting member of each of a cellophane adhesive tape, a Kraft paper tape, a polyvinyl chloride tape, an acetate tape, a filament tape.

Each of the above surfactant and the above water-soluble polymer in the present invention is used as a paper sizing agent, etc. in a paper manufacturing industry. Accordingly, no paper surface is damaged by the surfactant or the water-soluble polymer even when the surfactant or the water-soluble polymer is used. Further, the surfactant improves the paper surface when the surfactant in an aqueous solution preferably has a concentration of 0.01% to 20%. The water-soluble polymer also improves the paper surface when the water-soluble polymer in an aqueous solution preferably has a concentration of 0.1% to 20% and more preferably has a concentration of 0.5% to 10%. When the aqueous solution has an excessively high concentration, a sheet of regenerative paper is hardened and becomes adhesive since this paper sheet absorbs water in the air.

A method for regenerating an image holding-supporting member is executed by using a regenerating apparatus of the image holding-supporting member shown in FIG. **1**. However, the present invention is not limited to this regenerating apparatus.

The regenerating apparatus has means for coating an image holding-supporting member with at least one kind of separating liquid or aqueous solution including water molecules; the separating liquid or aqueous solution being selected from a group of a liquid including at least water molecules, an aqueous solution including a surfactant, an aqueous solution including a water-soluble polymer, and an aqueous solution including a water-soluble polymer and a surfactant; means for separating a hydrophobic image from a chartaceous material; and means for drying an image

supporting member in which the hydrophobic image is separated from the chartaceous material.

As shown in FIG. **1**, an image holding-supporting member has a hydrophobic image. Otherwise, an image supporting member can hold a hydrophobic image. The image holding-supporting member or the image supporting member is fed by a paper feed roller **2** from a paper feed tray **1** onto a guide plate **3** and is then fed to a separating roller **5** by conveying rollers **4** from the guide plate **3**. A surface of the separating roller **5** is coated with a separating liquid **7** by a liquid supplying roller **6**. Thus, the image supporting member fed from the conveying rollers **4** is coated and impregnated with the separating liquid **7**. The image supporting member coated and impregnated with the separating liquid **7** comes in contact with a toner separating material. This image supporting member is then heated by a heating roller **8** and comes in press contact with the heating roller **8**. Thereafter, the separating material is separated from the image supporting member by a separating claw **9**. The separating material is removed from the surface of the separating roller **5** by a toner cleaning portion **10**. The surface of the separating roller **5** is again coated with the separating liquid **7**. The image supporting member separated by the separating claw **9** has no hydrophobic image on its surface. Accordingly, this image supporting member attains a state in which characters, etc. can be again copied and printed on the image supporting member. This image supporting member able to be recopied and reprinted is then guided onto a drying belt **12** by conveying rollers **11**a and is dried. The dried image supporting member having no image is discharged onto a paper discharging tray **13** by conveying rollers **11**b so that the image supporting member able to be recopied and reprinted can be finally obtained. In FIG. **1**, reference numerals **20** and **22** respectively designate a toner collecting portion and a conveying rib.

Concrete embodiments of the present invention will next be described.

Embodiment 1

A sheet of PPC copying paper unused and having a size A4 is dipped into a starch aqueous solution of a 1% water-soluble polymer and is then dried by a suitable method. Thus, a sheet of copying paper able to be repeatedly used is manufactured.

An image is formed on this dried sheet of copying paper by a PPC copying machine manufactured by e.g., RICHO in Japan as IMAGIO320 FP1. Thereafter, this paper sheet is dipped into an aqueous solution including starch of a 1% water-soluble polymer. Then, a heated rubber roller comes in press contact with a copied image face of the paper sheet. When the sheet of copying paper is then separated from the rubber roller, the image formed on the paper sheet is clearly transferred onto the rubber roller from the paper face. After the paper sheet is fed from the rubber roller, this paper sheet becomes a sheet of plain or solid-color paper having no image thereon. Further, this image is separated from the paper sheet face without almost removing fibers from the paper sheet. Accordingly, the paper sheet has a face equal to that of a sheet of unused copying paper before a copy is made.

When the image is removed from the sheet of copying paper once copied and the paper sheet is dried and reused in the above copying machine, it is possible to obtain a sheet of copying paper having a clear image thereon. Such an operation is repeatedly performed ten times. However, the quality of a copied image on the paper sheet is equal to that on a sheet of copying paper which is not repeatedly used to make a copy.

Embodiment 2

A sheet of PPC copying paper unused and having a size A4 is dipped into an aqueous solution of carboxymethylcellulose (CMC) of a 2% water-soluble polymer and is then dried by a suitable method. Thus, a sheet of copying paper able to be repeatedly used is manufactured.

An image is formed on this dried sheet of copying paper by a PPC copying machine manufactured by e.g., RICHO in Japan as IMAGIO320 FP1. Thereafter, this paper sheet is dipped into an aqueous solution of 1.5% CMC. The image is then removed from the sheet of copying paper by the same manufacturing method as the Embodiment 1 so that a sheet of plain or solid-color paper having no image is manufactured. This solid-color paper sheet has a face equal to that of a sheet of unused copying paper.

When the image is removed from the sheet of copying paper once copied and the paper sheet is dried and reused in the above copying machine, it is possible to obtain a sheet of copying paper having a clear image thereon. Such an operation is repeatedly performed ten times. However, the quality of a copied image on the paper sheet is equal to that on a sheet of copying paper which is not repeatedly used to make a copy.

Embodiment 3

A sheet of PPC copying paper unused and having a size A4 is dipped into a starch aqueous solution of a 1% water-soluble polymer and is then dried by a suitable method. Thus, a sheet of copying paper able to be repeatedly used is manufactured.

An image is formed on each of front and rear faces of this dried sheet of copying paper by a PPC copying machine manufactured by e.g., RICHO in Japan as IMAGIO320 FP1. Thereafter, this paper sheet is dipped into an aqueous solution including starch of a 1% water-soluble polymer. Then, a heated rubber roller sequentially comes in press contact with the front and rear copied image faces of the paper sheet. When the sheet of copying paper is separated from the rubber roller, the images formed on the front and rear faces of the paper sheet are clearly transferred onto the rubber roller from the paper sheet faces. After the paper sheet is fed from the rubber roller, this paper sheet becomes-a sheet of plain or solid-color paper having no image on each of the front and rear faces thereof. Further, this image is separated from each of the front and rear paper sheet faces without almost removing fibers from the paper sheet. Accordingly, the paper sheet has front and rear faces equal to those of a sheet of unused copying paper before a copy is made.

When the images are removed from the sheet of copying paper once copied and the paper sheet is dried and reused in the above copying machine, it is possible to obtain a sheet of copying paper having a clear image on each of front and rear faces thereof. Such an operation is repeatedly performed ten times. However, the quality of a copied image on each of the front and rear faces of the paper sheet is equal to that on each of the front and rear faces of a sheet of copying paper which is not repeatedly used to make a copy.

Embodiment 4

A sheet of PPC copying paper unused and having a size A4 is dipped into an aqueous solution of 1% tonakurin 205 surfactant as a surface active agent manufactured by e.g., NIHON EMULSIFIER in Japan and is then dried by a suitable method. Thus, a sheet of copying paper able to be repeatedly used is manufactured.

An image is formed on this dried sheet of copying paper by a PPC copying machine manufactured by e.g., RICHO in Japan as IMAGIO320 FP1. Thereafter, this paper sheet is

dipped into an aqueous solution including starch of a 1% water-soluble polymer. Then, a heated rubber roller comes in press contact with a copied image face of the paper sheet. When the sheet of copying paper is separated from the rubber roller, the image formed on the paper sheet is clearly transferred onto the rubber roller from the paper face. After the paper sheet is fed from the rubber roller, this paper sheet becomes a sheet of plain or solid-color paper having no image thereon. Further, this image is separated from the paper sheet face without almost removing fibers from the paper sheet. Accordingly, the paper sheet has a face equal to that of a sheet of unused copying paper before a copy is made.

When the image is removed from the sheet of copying paper once copied and the paper sheet is dried and reused in the above copying machine, it is possible to obtain a sheet of copying paper having a clear image thereon. Such an operation is repeatedly performed ten times. However, the quality of a copied image on the paper sheet is equal to that on a sheet of copying paper which is not repeatedly used to make a copy.

Embodiment 5

Processing operations in this Embodiment 5 are similar to those in the Embodiment 4 except that a 2% CMC aqueous solution is used instead of the aqueous solution including 1% water-soluble starch in the Embodiment 4. As a result, a face of a sheet of copying paper and the quality of an image thereon are the same as a sheet of copying paper which is not repeatedly used to make a copy.

Embodiment 6

No regenerative processing of a sheet of PPC copying paper is performed in advance in an unused state. An image is then formed on this paper sheet by a PPC copying machine manufactured by e.g., RICHO in Japan as IMAGIO320 FP1. Thereafter, this paper sheet is dipped into water. Then, a heated rubber roller comes in press contact with a copied image face of the paper sheet. When the sheet of copying paper is next separated from the rubber roller, the image formed on the paper sheet is clearly transferred onto the rubber roller from the paper face. After the paper sheet is fed from the rubber roller, this paper sheet becomes a sheet of plain or solid-color paper having no image thereon. This paper sheet is dried so that it is possible to manufacture a sheet of regenerative paper reusable to make a copy.

When the image is removed from the sheet of copying paper once copied and the paper sheet is dried and reused in the above copying machine, it is possible to obtain a sheet of copying paper having a clear image thereon. Such an operation is repeatedly performed ten times. However, the quality of a copied image on the paper sheet is equal to that on a sheet of copying paper which is not repeatedly used to make a copy.

Embodiment 7

Processing operations in this Embodiment 7 are similar to those in the Embodiment 6 except that an aqueous solution of 1% tonakurin 205 surfactant as a surface active agent manufactured by e.g., NIHON EMULSIFIER in Japan is used instead of water. Thus, a sheet of regenerative paper reusable to make a copy is manufactured by the same manufacturing method as the Embodiment 6.

A copying operation, an image removing operation and a drying operation are repeatedly performed ten times by using this sheet of regenerative paper and the same manufacturing method as the Embodiments 1 to 6. However, a face of the sheet of regenerative paper and the quality of a copied image thereon are the same as a sheet of copying paper which is not repeatedly used to make a copy.

Embodiment 8

Processing operations in this Embodiment 8 are similar to those in the Embodiment 6 except that an aqueous solution including 2% starch is used instead of water. Thus, a sheet of regenerative paper reusable to make a copy is manufactured by the same manufacturing method as the Embodiment 6.

A copying operation, an image removing operation and a drying operation are repeatedly performed ten times by using this sheet of regenerative paper and the same manufacturing method as the Embodiments 1 to 6. However, a face of the sheet of regenerative paper and the quality of a copied image thereon are the same as a sheet of copying paper which is not repeatedly used to make a copy.

Embodiment 9

Processing operations in this Embodiment 9 are similar to those in the Embodiment 6 except that an aqueous solution including 2% CMC is used instead of water. Thus, a sheet of regenerative paper reusable to make a copy is manufactured by the same manufacturing method as the Embodiment 6.

A copying operation, an image removing operation and a drying operation are repeatedly performed ten times by using this sheet of regenerative paper and the same manufacturing method as the Embodiments 1 to 6. However, a face of the sheet of regenerative paper and the quality of a copied image thereon are the same as a sheet of copying paper which is not repeatedly used to make a copy.

Embodiment 10

Processing operations in this Embodiment 10 are similar to those in the Embodiment 6 except that an aqueous solution including 1.5% tonakurin 205 surfactant as a surface active agent manufactured by e.g., NIHON EMULSIFIER in Japan and 3% starch of a water-soluble polymer is used instead of water. Thus,-a sheet of regenerative paper reusable to make a copy is manufactured by the same manufacturing method as the Embodiment 6.

A copying operation, an image removing operation and a drying operation are repeatedly performed ten times by using this sheet of regenerative paper and the same manufacturing method as the Embodiments 1 to 6. However, a face of the sheet of regenerative paper and the quality of a copied image thereon are the same as a sheet of copying paper which is not repeatedly used to make a copy.

Embodiment 11

Processing operations in this Embodiment 11 are similar to those in the Embodiment 6 except that an aqueous solution including 1.5% tonakurin 205 surfactant as a surface active agent manufactured by e.g., NIHON EMULSIFIER in Japan and 2% CMC of a water-soluble polymer is used instead of water. Thus, a sheet of regenerative paper reusable to make a copy is manufactured by the same manufacturing method as the Embodiment 6.

A copying operation, an image removing operation and a drying operation are repeatedly performed ten times by using this sheet of regenerative paper and the same manufacturing method as the Embodiments 1 to 6. However, a face of the sheet of regenerative paper and the quality of a copied image thereon are the same as a sheet of copying paper which is not repeatedly used to make a copy.

Embodiment 12

An image is formed on a sheet of copying paper by a normal PPC copying machine manufactured by e.g., RICHO in Japan as IMAGIO 320 FP1. Thereafter, this paper sheet is dipped into an aqueous solution including 1% tonakurin 205 surfactant as a surface active agent manufactured by e.g., NIHON EMULSIFIER in Japan. Then, an adhesive face of a cellophane adhesive tape manufactured by e.g.,

NICHIBAN in Japan comes in press contact with a copied image face of the paper sheet. When the sheet of copying paper is separated from the cellophane adhesive tape, the copied image formed on the paper sheet is clearly transferred onto the adhesive face of the cellophane adhesive tape from the paper face. Thus, this paper sheet becomes a sheet of plain or solid-color paper having no image thereon. When the paper sheet having no image is dried and reused in the above PPC copying machine, a clear copied image can be formed on this sheet of copying paper.

Such an operation is repeatedly performed five times. However, the quality of a copied image on the paper sheet is equal to that on a new sheet of copying paper which is not repeatedly used to make a copy.

Embodiment 13

An image is formed on a sheet of copying paper by a normal PPC copying machine manufactured by e.g., RICHO in Japan as IMAGIO 320 FP1. Then, this paper sheet is dipped into an aqueous solution including 1.5% tonakurin 205 surfactant as a surface active agent manufactured by e.g., NIHON EMULSIFIER in Japan and carboxymethylcellulose (CMC) of a 3% water-soluble polymer. Thereafter, a heated rubber roller comes in press contact with a copied image face of the paper sheet. When the sheet of copying paper is next separated from the rubber roller, the image formed on the paper sheet is clearly transferred onto the rubber roller from the paper face. After this sheet of copying paper is fed from the rubber roller, this paper sheet becomes a sheet of plain or solid-color paper having no image thereon. When the paper sheet having no image is dried and reused in the above PPC copying machine, a clear copied image can be formed on this sheet of copying paper.

Such an operation is repeatedly performed five times. However, the quality of a copied image on the paper sheet is equal to that on a new sheet of copying paper which is not repeatedly used to make a copy.

Embodiment 14

An image is formed on a sheet of copying paper by a normal PPC copying machine manufactured by e.g., RICHO in Japan as IMAGIO 320 FP1. Then, this paper sheet is dipped into an aqueous solution including 1.5% tonakurin 205 surfactant as a surface active agent manufactured by e.g., NIHON EMULSIFIER in Japan and carboxymethylcellulose (CMC) of a 3% water-soluble polymer. Thereafter, an adhesive face of a gummed tape comes in press contact with a copied image face of the paper sheet. When the sheet of copying paper is separated from the gummed tape, the image formed on the paper sheet is clearly transferred onto the gummed tape from the paper face. Thus, this paper sheet becomes a sheet of plain or solid-color paper having no image thereon. When the paper sheet having no image is dried and reused in the above PPC copying machine, a clear copied image can be formed on this sheet of copying paper.

Such an operation is repeatedly performed five times. However, the quality of a copied image on the paper sheet is equal to that on a new sheet of copying paper which is not repeatedly used to make a copy.

Embodiment 15

An image is formed on a sheet of copying paper by a normal PPC copying machine manufactured by e.g., RICHO in Japan as IMAGIO 320 FP1. Then, this paper sheet is dipped into an aqueous solution including 1.5% tonakurin 205 surfactant as a surface active agent manufactured by e.g., NIHON EMULSIFIER in Japan and carboxymethylcellulose (CMC) of a 3% water-soluble polymer, Thereafter, a separating member sheet is heated and comes in press contact with a copied image face of the paper sheet. This separating member sheet is constructed by toner component resin of thermally melted or flexible ink having polystyrene, poly-n-butylacrylate and poly-i-butylmethacrylate in a ratio of 10:4:8. When the sheet of copying paper is then separated from the separating member sheet, the image formed on the paper sheet is clearly transferred onto the separating member sheet from the paper face. Thus, this paper sheet becomes a sheet of plain or solid-color paper having no image thereon. When the paper sheet having no image is dried and reused in the above PPC copying machine, a clear copied image can be formed on this sheet of copying paper.

Such an operation is repeatedly performed five times. However, the quality of a copied image on the paper sheet is equal to that on a new sheet of copying paper which is not repeatedly used to make a copy.

Embodiment 16

Processing operations in this Embodiment 16 are similar to those in the Embodiment 6 except that an aqueous solution of 0.02% BT-7 surfactant as a surface active agent manufactured by e.g., NIKKO CHEMICALS in Japan is used instead of water. Thus, a sheet of regenerative paper reusable to make a copy is manufactured by the same manufacturing method as the Embodiment 6.

A copying operation, an image removing operation and a drying operation are repeatedly performed ten times by using this sheet of regenerative paper and the same manufacturing method as the Embodiments 1 to 6. However, a face of the sheet of regenerative paper and the quality of a copied image thereon are the same as a sheet of copying paper which is not repeatedly used to make a copy.

Embodiment 17

Processing operations in this Embodiment 17 are similar to those in the Embodiment 6 except that an aqueous solution of 0.05% BT-9 surfactant as a surface active agent manufactured by e.g., NIKKO CHEMICALS in Japan is used instead of water. Thus, a sheet of regenerative paper reusable to make a copy is manufactured by the same manufacturing method as the Embodiment 6.

A copying operation, an image removing operation and a drying operation are repeatedly performed ten times by using this sheet of regenerative paper and the same manufacturing method as the Embodiments 1 to 6. However, a face of the sheet of regenerative paper and the quality of a copied image thereon are the same as a sheet of copying paper which is not repeatedly used to make a copy.

Embodiment 18

Processing operations in this Embodiment 18 are similar to those in the Embodiment 6 except that an aqueous solution of 0.2% BT-12 surfactant as a surface active agent manufactured by e.g., NIKKO CHEMICALS in Japan is used instead of water. Thus, a sheet of regenerative paper reusable to make a copy is manufactured by the same manufacturing method as the Embodiment 6.

A copying operation, an image removing operation and a drying operation are repeatedly performed ten times by using this sheet of regenerative paper and the same manufacturing method as the Embodiments 1 to 6. However, a face of the sheet of regenerative paper and the quality of a copied image thereon are the same as a sheet of copying paper which is not repeatedly used to make a copy.

Embodiment 19

Processing operations in this Embodiment 19 are similar to those in the Embodiment 4 except that an aqueous solution of 0.02% BT-7 surfactant as a surface active agent manufactured by e.g., NIKKO CHEMICALS in Japan is used instead of the tonakurin 205 surfactant. Thus, a sheet of copying paper reusable to make a copy is manufactured by

the same manufacturing method as the Embodiment 4. An image is formed on this paper sheet and is then separated from this paper sheet.

When the image is removed from the paper sheet once copied and the paper sheet having no image is dried and reused in the above PPC copying machine, a clear copied image can be formed on this sheet of copying paper. Such an operation is repeatedly performed ten times. However, the quality of a copied image on the paper sheet is equal to that on a sheet of copying paper which is not repeatedly used to make a copy.

Embodiment 20

Processing operations in this Embodiment 20 are similar to those in the Embodiment 4 except that an aqueous solution of 0.05% BT-9 surfactant as a surface active agent manufactured by e.g., NIKKO CHEMICALS in Japan is used instead of the tonakurin 205 surfactant. Thus, a sheet of copying paper reusable to make a copy is manufactured by the same manufacturing method as the Embodiment 4. An image is formed on this paper sheet and is then separated from this paper sheet.

When the image is removed from the paper sheet once copied and the paper sheet having no image is dried and reused in the above PPC copying machine, a clear copied image can be formed on this sheet of copying paper. Such an operation is repeatedly performed ten times. However, the quality of a copied image on the paper sheet is equal to that on a sheet of copying paper which is not repeatedly used to make a copy.

Embodiment 21

Processing operations in this Embodiment 21 are similar to those in the Embodiment 4 except that an aqueous solution of 0.2% BT-12 surfactant as a surface active agent manufactured by e.g., NIKKO CHEMICALS in Japan is used instead of the tonakurin 205 surfactant. Thus, a sheet of copying paper reusable to make a copy is manufactured by the same manufacturing method as the Embodiment 4. An image is formed on this paper sheet and is then separated from this paper sheet.

When the image is removed from the paper sheet once copied and the paper sheet having no image is dried and reused in the above PPC copying machine, a clear copied image can be formed on this sheet of copying paper. Such an operation is repeatedly performed ten times. However, the quality of a copied image on the paper sheet is equal to that on a sheet of copying paper which is not repeatedly used to make a copy.

Embodiment 22

Processing operations in this Embodiment 22 are similar to those in the Embodiment 5 except that an aqueous solution of 0.02% BT-7 surfactant as a surface active agent manufactured by e.g., NIKKO CHEMICALS in Japan is used instead of the tonakurin 205 surfactant. Thus, a sheet of copying paper reusable to make a copy is manufactured by the same manufacturing method as the Embodiment 5. An image is formed on this paper sheet and is then separated from this paper sheet.

When the image is removed from the paper sheet once copied and the paper sheet having no image is dried and reused in the above PPC copying machine, a clear copied image can be formed on this sheet of copying paper. Such an operation is repeatedly performed ten times. However, the quality of a copied image on the paper sheet is equal to that on a sheet of copying paper which is not repeatedly used to make a copy.

Embodiment 23

Processing operations in this Embodiment 23 are similar to those in the Embodiment 5 except that an aqueous solution of 0.05% BT-9 surfactant as a surface active agent manufactured by e.g., NIKKO CHEMICALS in Japan is used instead of the tonakurin 205 surfactant. Thus, a sheet of copying paper reusable to make a copy is manufactured by the same manufacturing method as the Embodiment 5. An image is formed on this paper sheet and is then separated from this paper sheet.

When the image is removed from the paper sheet once copied and the paper sheet having no image is dried and reused in the above PPC copying machine, a clear copied image can be formed on this sheet of copying paper. Such an operation is repeatedly performed ten times. However, the quality of a copied image on the paper sheet is equal to that on a sheet of copying paper which is not repeatedly used to make a copy.

Embodiment 24

Processing operations in this Embodiment 24 are similar to those in the Embodiment 5 except that an aqueous solution of 0.2% BT-12 surfactant as a surface active agent manufactured by e.g., NIKKO CHEMICALS in Japan is used instead of the tonakurin 205 surfactant. Thus, a sheet of copying paper reusable to make a copy is manufactured by the same manufacturing method as the Embodiment 5. An image is formed on this paper sheet and is then separated from this paper sheet.

When the image is removed from the paper sheet once copied and the paper sheet having no image is dried and reused in the above PPC copying machine, a clear copied image can be formed on this sheet of copying paper. Such an operation is repeatedly performed ten times. However, the quality of a copied image on the paper sheet is equal to that on a sheet of copying paper which is not repeatedly used to make a copy.

Embodiment 25

Processing operations in this Embodiment 25 are similar to those in the Embodiment 6 except that an aqueous solution including 0.02% BT-7 surfactant as a surface active agent manufactured by e.g., NIKKO CHEMICALS in Japan and 3% starch of a water-soluble polymer is used instead of water. Thus, a sheet of regenerative paper reusable to make a copy is manufactured by the same manufacturing method as the Embodiment 6.

A copying operation, an image removing operation and a drying operation are repeatedly performed ten times by using this sheet of regenerative paper and the same manufacturing method as the Embodiments 1 to 6. However, a face of the sheet of regenerative paper and the quality of a copied image thereon are the same as a sheet of copying paper which is not repeatedly used to make a copy.

Embodiment 26

Processing operations in this Embodiment 26 are similar to those in the Embodiment 6 except that an aqueous solution including 0.05% BT-9 surfactant as a surface active agent manufactured by e.g., NIKKO CHEMICALS in Japan and 2% CMC of a water-soluble polymer is used instead of water. Thus, a sheet of regenerative paper reusable to make a copy is manufactured by the same manufacturing method as the Embodiment 6.

A copying operation, an image removing operation and a drying operation are repeatedly performed ten times by using this sheet of regenerative paper and the same manufacturing method as the Embodiments 1 to 6. However, a face of the sheet of regenerative paper and the quality of a copied image thereon are the same as a sheet of copying paper which is not repeatedly used to make a copy.

Embodiment 27

Processing operations in this Embodiment 27 are similar to those in the Embodiment 6 except that an aqueous

solution including 0.2% BT-12 surfactant as a surface active agent manufactured by e.g., NIKKO CHEMICALS in Japan and 3% starch of a water-soluble polymer is used instead of water. Thus, a sheet of regenerative paper reusable to make a copy is manufactured by the same manufacturing method as the Embodiment 6.

A copying operation, an image removing operation and a drying operation are repeatedly performed ten times by using this sheet of regenerative paper and the same manufacturing method as the Embodiments 1 to 6. However, a face of the sheet of regenerative paper and the quality of a copied image thereon are the same as a sheet of copying paper which is not repeatedly used to make a copy.

Embodiment 28

Processing operations in this Embodiment 28 are similar to those in the Embodiment 6 except that an aqueous solution including 0.02% BT-7 surfactant as a surface active agent manufactured by e.g., NIKKO CHEMICALS in Japan and 2% CMC of a water-soluble polymer is used instead of water. Thus, a sheet of regenerative paper reusable to make a copy is manufactured by the same manufacturing method as the Embodiment 6.

A copying operation, an image removing operation and a drying operation are repeatedly performed ten times by using this sheet of regenerative paper and the same manufacturing method as the Embodiments 1 to 6. However, a face of the sheet of regenerative paper and the quality of a copied image thereon are the same as a sheet of copying paper which is not repeatedly used to make a copy.

Embodiment 29

Processing operations in this Embodiment 29 are similar to those in the Embodiment 6 except that an aqueous solution including 0.05% BT-9 surfactant as a surface active agent manufactured by e.g., NIKKO CHEMICALS in Japan and 3% starch of a water-soluble polymer is used instead of water. Thus, a sheet of regenerative paper reusable to make a copy is manufactured by the same manufacturing method as the Embodiment 6.

A copying operation, an image removing operation and a drying operation are repeatedly performed ten times by using this sheet of regenerative paper and the same manufacturing method as the Embodiments 1 to 6. However, a face of the sheet of regenerative paper and the quality of a copied image thereon are the same as a sheet of copying paper which is not repeatedly used to make a copy.

Embodiment 30

Processing operations in this Embodiment 30 are similar to those in the Embodiment 6 except that an aqueous solution including 0.2% BT-12 surfactant as a surface active agent manufactured by e.g., NIKKO CHEMICALS in Japan and 2% CMC of a water-soluble polymer is used instead of water. Thus, a sheet of regenerative paper reusable to make a copy is manufactured by the same manufacturing method as the Embodiment 6.

A copying operation, an image removing operation and a drying operation are repeatedly performed ten times by using this sheet of regenerative paper and the same manufacturing method as the Embodiments 1 to 6. However, a face of the sheet of regenerative paper and the quality of a copied image thereon are the same as a sheet of copying paper which is not repeatedly used to make a copy.

Embodiment 31

An image is formed on a sheet of copying paper by a normal PPC copying machine manufactured by e.g., RICHO in Japan as IMAGIO 320 FP1. Thereafter, this paper sheet is dipped into an aqueous solution including 0.02% BT-7 surfactant as a surface active agent manufactured by e.g., NIKKO CHEMICALS in Japan. Then, an adhesive face of a cellophane adhesive tape manufactured by e.g., NICHIBAN in Japan comes in press contact with a copied image face of the paper sheet. When the sheet of copying paper is separated from the cellophane adhesive tape, the copied image formed on the paper sheet is clearly transferred onto the adhesive face of the cellophane adhesive tape from the paper face. Thus, this paper sheet becomes a sheet of plain or solid-color paper having no image thereon. When the paper sheet having no image is dried and reused in the above PPC copying machine, a clear copied image can be formed on this sheet of copying paper.

Such an operation is repeatedly performed five times. However, the quality of a copied image on the paper sheet is equal to that on a new sheet of copying paper which is not repeatedly used to make a copy.

Embodiment 32

An image is formed on a sheet of copying paper by a normal PPC copying machine manufactured by e.g., RICHO in Japan as IMAGIO 320 FP1. Then, this paper sheet is dipped into an aqueous solution including 0.02% BT-7 surfactant as a surface active agent manufactured by e.g., NIKKO CHEMICALS in Japan and carboxymethylcellulose (CMC) of a 3% water-soluble polymer. Thereafter, a heated rubber roller comes in press contact with a copied image face of the paper sheet. When the sheet of copying paper is next separated from the rubber roller, the image formed on the paper sheet is clearly transferred onto the rubber roller from the paper face. After this sheet of copying paper is fed from the rubber roller, this paper sheet becomes a sheet of plain or solid-color paper having no image thereon. When the paper sheet having no image is dried and reused in the above PPC copying machine, a clear copied image can be formed on this sheet of copying paper.

Such an operation is repeatedly performed five times. However, the quality of a copied image on the paper sheet is equal to that on a new sheet of copying paper which is not repeatedly used to make a copy.

Embodiment 33

An image is formed on a sheet of copying paper by a normal PPC copying machine manufactured by e.g., RICHO in Japan as IMAGIO 320 FP1. Then, this paper sheet is dipped into an aqueous solution including 0.02% BT-7 surfactant as a surface active agent manufactured by e.g., NIKKO CHEMICALS in Japan and carboxymethylcellulose (CMC) of a 3% water-soluble polymer. Thereafter, an adhesive face of a gummed tape comes in press contact with a copied image face of the paper sheet. When the sheet of copying paper is separated from the gummed tape, the image formed on the paper sheet is clearly transferred onto the gummed tape from the paper face. Thus, this paper sheet becomes a sheet of plain or solid-color paper having no image thereon. When the paper sheet having no image is dried and reused in the above PPC copying machine, a clear copied image can be formed on this sheet of copying paper.

Such an operation is repeatedly performed five times. However, the quality of a copied image on the paper sheet is equal to that on a new sheet of copying paper which is not repeatedly used to make a copy.

Embodiment 34

An image is formed on a sheet of copying paper by a normal PPC copying machine manufactured by e.g., RICHO in Japan as IMAGIO 320 FP1. Then, this paper sheet is dipped into an aqueous solution including 0.02% BT-7 surfactant as a surface active agent manufactured by e.g., NIKKO CHEMICALS in Japan and carboxymethylcellulose (CMC) of a 3% water-soluble polymer. Thereafter, a

separating member sheet is heated and comes in press contact with a copied image face of the paper sheet. This separating member sheet is constructed by toner component resin of thermally melted or flexible ink having polystyrene, poly-n-butylacrylate and poly-i-butylmethacrylate in a ratio of 10:4:8. When the sheet of copying paper is then separated from the separating member sheet, the image formed on the paper sheet is clearly transferred onto the separating member sheet from the paper face. Thus, this paper sheet becomes a sheet of plain or solid-color paper having no image thereon. When the paper sheet having no image is dried and reused in the above PPC copying machine, a clear copied image can be formed on this sheet of copying paper.

Such an operation is repeatedly performed five times. However, the quality of a copied image on the paper sheet is equal to that on a new sheet of copying paper which is not repeatedly used to make a copy.

Embodiment 35

An image is formed on a sheet of copying paper by a normal PPC copying machine manufactured by e.g., RICHO in Japan as IMAGIO 320 FP1. Thereafter, this paper sheet is dipped into an aqueous solution including 0.05% BT-9 surfactant as a surface active agent manufactured by e.g., NIKKO CHEMICALS in Japan. Then, an adhesive face of a cellophane adhesive tape manufactured by e.g., NICHIBAN in Japan comes in press contact with a copied image face of the paper sheet. When the sheet of copying paper is separated from the cellophane adhesive tape, the copied image formed on the paper sheet is clearly transferred onto the adhesive face of the cellophane adhesive tape from the paper face. Thus, this paper sheet becomes a sheet of plain or solid-color paper having no image thereon. When the paper sheet having no image is dried and reused in the above PPC copying machine, a clear copied image can be formed on this sheet of copying paper.

Such an operation is repeatedly performed five times. However, the quality of a copied image on the paper sheet is equal to that on a new sheet of copying paper which is not repeatedly used to make a copy.

Embodiment 36

An image is formed on a sheet of copying paper by a normal PPC copying machine manufactured by e.g., RICHO in Japan as IMAGIO 320 FP1. Then, this paper sheet is dipped into an aqueous solution including 0.05% BT-9 surfactant as a surface active agent manufactured by e.g., NIKKO CHEMICALS in Japan and carboxymethylcellulose (CMC) of a 3% water-soluble polymer. Thereafter, a heated rubber roller comes in press contact with a copied image face of the paper sheet. When the sheet of copying paper is next separated from the rubber roller, the image formed on the paper sheet is clearly transferred onto the rubber roller from the paper face. After this sheet of copying paper is fed from the rubber roller, this paper sheet becomes a sheet of plain or solid-color paper having no image thereon. When the paper sheet having no image is dried and reused in the above PPC copying machine, a clear copied image can be formed on this sheet of copying paper.

Such an operation is repeatedly performed five times. However, the quality of a copied image on the paper sheet is equal to that on a new sheet of copying paper which is not repeatedly used to make a copy.

Embodiment 37

An image is formed on a sheet of copying paper by a normal PPC copying machine manufactured by e.g., RICHO in Japan as IMAGIO 320 FP1. Then, this paper sheet is dipped into an aqueous solution including 0.05% BT-9 surfactant as a surface active agent manufactured by e.g., NIKKO CHEMICALS in Japan and carboxymethylcellulose (CMC) of a 3% water-soluble polymer. Thereafter, an adhesive face of a gummed tape comes in press contact with a copied image face of the paper sheet. When the sheet of copying paper is separated from the gummed tape, the image formed on the paper sheet is clearly transferred onto the gummed tape from the paper face. Thus, this paper sheet becomes a sheet of plain or solid-color paper having no image thereon. When the paper sheet having no image is dried and reused in the above PPC copying machine, a clear copied image can be formed on this sheet of copying paper.

Such an operation is repeatedly performed five times. However, the quality of a copied image on the paper sheet is equal to that on a new sheet of copying paper which is not repeatedly used to make a copy.

Embodiment 38

An image is formed on a sheet of copying paper by a normal PPC copying machine manufactured by e.g., RICHO in Japan as IMAGIO 320 FP1. Then, this paper sheet is dipped into an aqueous solution including 0.05% BT-9 surfactant as a surface active agent manufactured by e.g., NIKKO CHEMICALS in Japan and carboxymethylcellulose (CMC) of a 3% water-soluble polymer. Thereafter, a separating member sheet is heated and comes in press contact with a copied image face of the paper sheet. This separating member sheet is constructed by toner component resin of thermally melted or flexible ink having polystyrene, poly-n-butylacrylate and poly-i-butylmethacrylate in a ratio of 10:4:8. When the sheet of copying paper is then separated from the separating member sheet, the image formed on the paper sheet is clearly transferred onto the separating member sheet from the paper face. Thus, this paper sheet becomes a sheet of plain or solid-color paper having no image thereon. When the paper sheet having no image is dried and reused in the above PPC copying machine, a clear copied image can be formed on this sheet of copying paper.

Such an operation is repeatedly performed five times. However, the quality of a copied image on the paper sheet is equal to that on a new sheet of copying paper which is not repeatedly used to make a copy.

Embodiment 39

An image is formed on a sheet of copying paper by a normal PPC copying machine manufactured by e.g., RICHO in Japan as IMAGIO 320 FP1. Thereafter, this paper sheet is dipped into an aqueous solution including 0.2% BT-12 surfactant as a surface active agent manufactured by e.g., NIKKO CHEMICALS in Japan. Then, an adhesive face of a cellophane adhesive tape manufactured by e.g., NICHIBAN in Japan comes in press contact with a copied image face of the paper sheet. When the sheet of copying paper is separated from the cellophane adhesive tape, the copied image formed on the paper sheet is clearly transferred onto the adhesive face of the cellophane adhesive tape from the paper face. Thus, this paper sheet becomes a sheet of plain or solid-color paper having no image thereon. When the paper sheet having no image is dried and reused in the above PPC copying machine, a clear copied image can be formed on this sheet of copying paper.

Such an operation is repeatedly performed five times. However, the quality of a copied image on the paper sheet is equal to that on a new sheet of copying paper which is not repeatedly used to make a copy.

Embodiment 40

An image is formed on a sheet of copying paper by a normal PPC copying machine manufactured by e.g., RICHO in Japan as IMAGIO 320 FP1. Then, this paper sheet is dipped into an aqueous solution including 0.2% BT-12

surfactant as a surface active agent manufactured by e.g., NIKKO CHEMICALS in Japan and carboxymethylcellulose (CMC) of a 3% water-soluble polymer. Thereafter, a heated rubber roller comes in press contact with a copied image face of the paper sheet. When the sheet of copying paper is next separated from the rubber roller, the image formed on the paper sheet is clearly transferred onto the rubber roller from the paper face. After this sheet of copying paper is fed from the rubber roller, this paper sheet becomes a sheet of plain or solid-color paper having no image thereon. When the paper sheet having no image is dried and reused in the above PPC copying machine, a clear copied image can be formed on this sheet of copying paper.

Such an operation is repeatedly performed five times. However, the quality of a copied image on the paper sheet is equal to that on a new sheet of copying paper which is not repeatedly used to make a copy.

Embodiment 41

An image is formed on a sheet of copying paper by a normal PPC copying machine manufactured by e.g., RICHO in Japan as IMAGIO 320 FP1. Then, this paper sheet is dipped into an aqueous solution including 0.2% BT-12 surfactant as a surface active agent manufactured by e.g., NIKKO CHEMICALS in Japan and carboxymethylcellulose (CMC) of a 3% water-soluble polymer. Thereafter, an adhesive face of a gummed tape comes in press contact with a copied image face of the paper sheet. When the sheet of copying paper is separated from the gummed tape, the image formed on the paper sheet is clearly transferred onto the gummed tape from the paper face. Thus, this paper sheet becomes a sheet of plain or solid-color paper having no image thereon. When the paper sheet having no image is dried and reused in the above PPC copying machine, a clear copied image can be formed on this sheet of copying paper.

Such an operation is repeatedly performed five times. However, the quality of a copied image on the paper sheet is equal to that on a new sheet of copying paper which is not repeatedly used to make a copy.

Embodiment 42

An image is formed on a sheet of copying paper by a normal PPC copying machine manufactured by e.g., RICHO in Japan as IMAGIO 320 FP1. Then, this paper sheet is dipped into an aqueous solution including 0.2% BT-12 surfactant as a surface active agent manufactured by e.g., NIKKO CHEMICALS in Japan and carboxymethylcellulose (CMC) of a 3% water-soluble polymer. Thereafter, a separating member sheet is heated and comes in press contact with a copied image face of the paper sheet. This separating member sheet is constructed by toner component resin of thermally melted or flexible ink having polystyrene, poly-n-butylacrylate and poly-i-butylmethacrylate in a ratio of 10:4:8. When the sheet of copying paper is then separated from the separating member sheet, the image formed on the paper sheet is clearly transferred onto the separating member sheet from the paper face. Thus, this paper sheet becomes a sheet of plain or solid-color paper having no image thereon. When the paper sheet having no image is dried and reused in the above PPC copying machine, a clearcopied image can be formed on this sheet of copying paper.

Such an operation is repeatedly performed five times. However, the quality of a copied image on the paper sheet is equal to that on a new sheet of copying paper which is not repeatedly used to make a copy.

In the present invention, each of a copied hydrophobic image and a printed hydrophobic image is formed on an image holding-supporting member such as a sheet of paper. At least one portion of this image holding-supporting member is constructed by a chartaceous material having cellulose as a principal component. Each of these images can be sufficiently removed from the image holding-supporting member without damaging a paper layer. The image holding-supporting member removing each of the images therefrom constitutes an image supporting member. Accordingly, the image holding-supporting member such as a sheet of paper can be repeatedly used without throwing away the sheet of paper once used so that a consuming amount of paper can be reduced.

Further, as mentioned above, each of the above surfactant and the above water-soluble polymer in the present invention is used as a paper sizing agent, etc. in a paper manufacturing industry. Accordingly, no paper surface is damaged by the surfactant or the water-soluble polymer even when the surfactant or the water-soluble polymer is used. Furthermore, the surfactant improves the paper surface when the surfactant in an aqueous solution preferably has a concentration of 0.01% to 20%. The water-soluble polymer also improves the paper surface when the water-soluble polymer in an aqueous solution preferably has a concentration of 0.1% to 20% and more preferably has a concentration of 0.5% to 10%.

In a regenerating method of an image holding or supporting member in one embodiment of the present invention, at least one portion of the image supporting or holding member is constructed by paper. An image of thermally melted ink as an image forming substance is formed on a paper layer of the image holding member. At least one kind of water or aqueous solution is selected from a group of water, an aqueous solution including a surfactant, an aqueous solution including a water-soluble polymer, and an aqueous solution including a water-soluble polymer and a surfactant. The selected water or aqueous solution is held in the image holding member. Thereafter, the image of the image supporting member is adhered by heating or pressure through an image separating member so that this image is separated from the image supporting member.

The image holding member in this reproducing method is mainly constructed by a sheet of copying or printing paper. However, the present invention is not limited to the copying or printing paper sheet, but the image holding member may be constructed by any member for holding an image thereon. Further, it is not necessary to construct all portions of the image holding member by a paper layer. It is sufficient to construct a layer for holding an image of thermally melted ink by a paper layer. For example, it is possible to construct the image holding member by a laminated material of paper and plastic layers.

The regenerating method in the present invention is characterized in that only an image is removed from a sheet of paper in a state in which the image holding member is impregnated with an aqueous solution, and the image holding member is then regenerated and reused as it is.

In a coupling state of the used paper sheet and the image thereon, the image gets on the paper sheet as schematically shown in FIG. **2** although this coupling state is different in accordance with the close property of a used paper tissue.

When paper is impregnated with water or an aqueous solution, this paper generally tends to be flexed. At this time, this water is held on an interface between the paper layer and hydrophobic thermally melted ink held in the paper layer and constituting an image layer. Accordingly, adhesive force between the paper layer and the thermally melted ink is very reduced.

Therefore, the image can be easily removed from the paper layer by using a suitable separating means without damaging the paper layer.

In the regenerating method of the present invention, the above separating means is constructed by a separating member having an adhesive property with respect to the thermally melted ink constituting the image layer. For example, the separating means can be constructed by carrying an adhesive on the supporting member. For example, this adhesive is made of each of the following synthetic resins.

(1) Toner component resin of thermally melted ink

For example, the toner component resin of thermally melted ink is constructed by polystyrene, acrylic resin, methacrylic resin, styrene-butylacrylic copolymer, styrene-butadiene copolymer, polyester, epoxy resin, etc.

(2) Component resin of adhesive

For example, an adhesive for component resin is constructed by each of protein adhesives of glue, gelatin, albumin, casein, etc. This adhesive is also constructed by each of carbohydrate adhesives of starch, cellulose, composite polysaccharide such as gum arabic, tragacanth rubber, etc. This adhesive is also constructed by each of thermoplastic adhesives of polymer and copolymer of vinyl acetate, acrylic, ethylene copolymer, polyamide, polyester, polyurethane, etc. This adhesive is also constructed by each of rubber adhesives of polychloroprene, nitrile rubber, regenerated rubber, SBR, natural rubber, etc. This adhesive is also constructed by each of pressure sensitive adhesives of rubber, acrylic, etc.

No kinds of synthetic resins are limited to the above synthetic resins in the present invention and water-soluble or non-water-soluble resin can be also used.

In the regenerating method of the present invention, wettability of a paper sheet holding an image of the thermally melted ink with respect to water is important to sufficiently impregnate the image holding paper sheet with water for a short time. Further, water must sufficiently permeate a boundary of the image holding paper sheet and the thermally melted ink so as to remove the image from the image holding paper sheet.

There is a surfactant as a surface active agent for making water acceleratedly permeate the paper sheet. For example, the surfactant is constructed by each of anionic surfactants of fatty acid derivative, sulfate, sulfonic acid and phosphate types, etc., cationic surfactants of quaternary ammonium salt, ester bonding amine, quaternary ammonium salt having ether linkage, heterocyclic amine, amine derivative, etc., an amphoteric surfactant, a nonionic surfactant, etc.

In the regenerating method of the present invention, it is desirable to interpose a material acting as a binder between a Surface of the separating member and ink permeating clearances of paper fibers and unable to be easily adhered onto the separating member surface such that this ink is efficiently removed from the clearances and the separating member surface. Such a binder material can be constructed by a water-soluble polymer. The above-mentioned Table 8 shows typical water-soluble polymers, but the present invention is not limited to these water-soluble polymers.

Each of the above surfactant and the above water-soluble polymer is used as a paper sizing agent, etc. in a paper manufacturing industry. Accordingly, no paper surface is damaged by the surfactant or the water-soluble polymer even when the surfactant or the water-soluble polymer is used. Further, the surfactant improves the paper surface when the surfactant in an aqueous solution preferably has a concentration of 0.1% to 20% and more preferably has a concentration of 0.5% to 10%. The water-soluble polymer also improves the paper surface when the water-soluble polymer in an aqueous solution preferably has a concentration of 0.1% to 20% and more preferably has a concentration of 0.5% to 10%. When the aqueous solution has an excessively high concentration, a sheet of regenerative paper is hardened and becomes adhesive since this paper sheet absorbs water in the air.

In the regenerating method of the present invention, the image holding member forming an image thereon is impregnated with water. In particular, a suitable image separating means is used to separate the image from the image holding member as a paper layer in a state in which water is sufficiently included in the image holding member by using a surfactant. Otherwise, the suitable image separating means is used to separate the image from the image holding member as a paper layer in a state in which the water-soluble polymer is interposed between the thermally melted ink and the separating member as mentioned above. For example, the suitable image separating means is constructed by a rubber roller for heating pressure and fixing, or a pressure sensitive adhesive tape having an adhesive or cohesive layer. When such an image separating means is used, the image can be removed from the image holding member as a paper layer without almost removing paper fibers from the image holding member. For example, the above pressure sensitive adhesive tape is constructed by a cellophane tape, a Kraft paper adhesive tape, a polyvinyl chloride tape, an acetate tape, a filament reinforcing tape, etc. in accordance with kinds of basic films. The image is formed on the image holding member in a state in which the image holding member is impregnated with water, a surfactant, a water-soluble polymer, etc. as mentioned above. The image can be similarly separated from the image holding member by heating adhesion or pressure adhesion through a thermally melted separating member constructed by the above component resin of an adhesive. In particular, the above image can be more efficiently separated from the image holding member when an aqueous solution including a surfactant mentioned above, an aqueous solution including a water-soluble polymer, or an aqueous solution including a water-soluble polymer and a surfactant is held in the image holding member before formation of the image.

In the regenerating method of the image holding member in this embodiment, for example, a copied or printed image is formed on at least one portion of the image holding member constructed by paper. Thermally melted ink is simply removed from the image holding member without damaging a paper layer of the image holding member, thereby regenerating the image holding member. Accordingly, a sheet of used paper can be repeatedly reused without throwing it away so that a consuming amount of paper can be reduced.

At least one portion of the image holding member forming the image thereon is constructed by paper and the image of thermally melted ink can be formed on the paper layer. At least one kind of aqueous solution is selected from a group of water, an aqueous solution including a surfactant, an aqueous solution including a water-soluble polymer, and an aqueous solution including a water-soluble polymer and a surfactant and is held in the image holding member. Thereafter, this image holding member is dried and an image is formed on this dried image holding member. In this case, the thermally melted ink can be more preferably removed from the image holding member.

Concrete examples of the regenerating method in the present invention will next be explained.

[Concrete example 1]

An image is formed on a sheet of copying paper by a normal PPC copying machine manufactured by e.g., RICHO

in Japan as IMAGIO 320 FP1. Then, this paper sheet is dipped into water. Thereafter, a heated rubber roller comes in press contact with a copied image face of the paper sheet. When the sheet of copying paper is next separated from the rubber roller, the image formed on the paper sheet is clearly transferred onto the rubber roller from the paper face. After this sheet of copying paper is fed from the rubber roller, this paper sheet becomes a sheet of plain or solid-color paper having no image thereon. When the paper sheet having no image is dried and reused in the above PPC copying machine, a clear copied image can be formed on this sheet of copying paper.

Such an operation is repeatedly performed five times. However, the quality of a copied image on the paper sheet is equal to that on a new sheet of copying paper which is not repeatedly used to make a copy.

[Concrete example 2]

The same regenerating method as the Concrete example 1 is used except for that an aqueous solution including 1% tonakurin 205 surfactant manufactured by e.g., NIHON EMULSIFIER in Japan is used instead of water in the Concrete example 1. An image is formed on a sheet of copying paper and is removed from this paper sheet. Such image forming and removing operations are performed five times.

Although the image forming and removing operations have been performed five times, the quality of a copied image on the paper sheet is equal to that on a new sheet of copying paper which is not repeatedly used to make a copy.

[Concrete example 3]

The same regenerating method as the Concrete example 1 is used except for that an aqueous solution including 2% starch is used instead of water in the Concrete example 1. An image is formed on a sheet of copying paper and is removed from this paper sheet. Such image forming and removing operations are performed five times.

Although the image forming and removing operations have been performed five times, the quality of a copied image on the paper sheet is equal to that on a new sheet of copying paper which is not repeatedly used to make a copy.

[Concrete example 4]

The same regenerating method as the Concrete example 1 is used except for that an aqueous solution including 1.5% tonakurin 205 surfactant manufactured by e.g., NIHON EMULSIFIER in Japan and 3% starch of a water-soluble polymer is used instead of water in the Concrete example 1. An image is formed on a sheet of copying paper and is removed from this paper sheet. Such image forming and removing operations are performed five times.

Although the image forming and removing operations have been performed five times, the quality of a copied image on the paper sheet is equal to that on a new sheet of copying paper which is not repeatedly used to make a copy.

[Concrete example 5]

An image is formed on a sheet of copying paper by a normal PPC copying machine manufactured by e.g., RICHO in Japan as IMAGIO 320 FP1. Thereafter, this paper sheet is dipped into an aqueous solution including 1% tonakurin 205 surfactant as a surface active agent manufactured by e.g., NIHON EMULSIFIER in Japan. Then, an adhesive face of a cellophane adhesive tape manufactured by e.g., NICHIBAN in Japan comes in press contact with a copied image face of the paper sheet. When the sheet of copying paper is then separated from the cellophane adhesive tape, the copied image formed on the paper sheet is clearly transferred onto the adhesive face of the cellophane adhesive tape from the paper face. Thus, this paper sheet becomes a sheet of plain or solid-color paper having no image thereon. When the paper sheet having no image is dried and reused in the above PPC copying machine, a clear copied image can be formed on this sheet of copying paper.

Such an operation is repeatedly performed five times. However, the quality of a copied image on the paper sheet is equal to that on a new sheet of copying paper which is not repeatedly used to make a copy.

[Concrete example 6]

An image is formed on a sheet of copying paper by a normal PPC copying machine manufactured by e.g., RICHO in Japan as IMAGIO 320 FP1. Then, this paper sheet is dipped into an aqueous solution including 1.5% tonakurin 205 surfactant as a surface active agent manufactured by e.g., NIHON EMULSIFIER in Japan and carboxymethyl-cellulose (CMC) of a 3% water-soluble polymer. Thereafter, a heated rubber roller comes in press contact with a copied image face of the paper sheet. When the sheet of copying paper is next separated from the rubber roller, the image formed on the paper sheet is clearly transferred onto the rubber roller from the paper face. After this sheet of copying paper is fed from the rubber roller, this paper sheet becomes a sheet of plain or solid-color paper having no image thereon. When the paper sheet having no image is dried and reused in the above PPC copying machine, a clear copied image can be formed on this sheet of copying paper.

Such an operation is repeatedly performed five times. However, the quality of a copied image on the paper sheet is equal to that on a new sheet of copying paper which is not repeatedly used to make a copy.

[Concrete example 7]

An image is formed on a sheet of copying paper by a normal PPC copying machine manufactured by e.g., RICHO in Japan as IMAGIO 320 FP1. Then, this paper sheet is dipped into an aqueous solution including 1.5% tonakurin 205 surfactant as a surface active agent manufactured by e.g., NIHON EMULSIFIER in Japan and carboxymethyl-cellulose (CMC) of a 3% water-soluble polymer. Thereafter, an adhesive face of a gummed tape comes in press contact with a copied image face of the paper sheet. When the sheet of copying paper is then separated from the gummed tape, the image formed on the paper sheet is clearly transferred onto the gummed tape from the paper face. Thus, this paper sheet becomes a sheet of plain or solid-color paper having no image thereon. When the paper sheet having no image is dried and reused in the above PPC copying machine, a clear copied image can be formed on this sheet of copying paper.

Such an operation is repeatedly performed five times. However, the quality of a copied image on the paper sheet is equal to that on a new sheet of copying paper which is not repeatedly used to make a copy.

[Concrete example 8]

An image is formed on a sheet of copying paper by a normal PPC copying machine manufactured by e.g., RICHO in Japan as IMAGIO 320 FP1. Then, this paper sheet is dipped into an aqueous solution including 1.5% tonakurin 205 surfactant as a surface active agent manufactured by e.g., NIHON EMULSIFIER in Japan and carboxymethyl-cellulose (CMC) of a 3% water-soluble polymer. Thereafter, a separating member sheet is heated and comes in press contact with a copied image face of the paper sheet. This separating member sheet is constructed by toner component resin of thermally melted ink having polystyrene, poly-n-butylacrylate and poly-i-butylmethacrylate in a ratio of 10:4:8. When the sheet of copying paper is then separated from the separating member sheet, the image formed on the paper sheet is clearly transferred onto the separating member

sheet from the paper face. Thus, this paper sheet becomes a sheet of plain or solid-color paper having no image thereon. When the paper sheet having no image is dried and reused in the above PPC copying machine, a clear copied image can be formed on this sheet of copying paper.

Such an operation is repeatedly performed five times. However, the quality of a copied image on the paper sheet is equal to that on a new sheet of copying paper which is not repeatedly used to make a copy.

[Concrete example 9]

An image is formed on a sheet of copying paper by a normal PPC copying machine manufactured by e.g., RICHO in Japan as IMAGIO 320 FP1. Then, this paper sheet is dipped into an aqueous solution including water, a solvent and a surfactant. This aqueous solution includes a solvent, but no image ink is dissolved by this solvent. This solvent is used to easily separate the image ink from the paper sheet by impregnating the image ink with this solvent. After the paper sheet is dipped into the aqueous solution, a resin or rubber roller comes in press contact with a copied image face of the paper sheet in a state in which the paper sheet is impregnated with the aqueous solution. This resin roller is constructed by a material of the same composition as the image ink or toner. When the sheet of copying paper is next separated from the rubber roller, the image formed on the paper sheet is clearly transferred onto the resin roller from the paper face. After the sheet of copying paper is fed from the resin roller, this paper sheet becomes a sheet of plain or solid-color paper having no image thereon. This paper sheet having no image can be supplied to the copying machine capable of performing a copying operation at a speed of 20 sheets/minute. When the paper sheet having no image is dried and reused in the above PPC copying machine, a clear copied image can be formed on this sheet of copying paper. Such an operation is repeatedly performed five times. However, the quality of a copied image on the paper sheet is equal to that on a new sheet of copying paper which is not repeatedly used to make a copy.

One example of an apparatus for executing the regenerating method of an image holding member in the above embodiment will next be explained with reference to FIG. **3**.

FIG. **3** shows an apparatus for regenerating an image holding member. This regenerating apparatus has a pair of paper feed rollers **30**, **30**, a water-including roller **31**, an image separating-heating roller **32**, a roller pressure adjuster **33**, an image constructional component collecting roller **34**, a scraping claw **35** for scraping off an image constructional component, a pair of calender rollers **36**, **36**, etc.

Each of the paper feed rollers **30**, **30** is a roller for conveying a sheet **10** of paper stocked in advance in an unillustrated tray, etc. or manually supplied. The water-including roller is a roller for impregnating the paper sheet **10** with water or an aqueous solution **37** including a surfactant, etc. stored within a container **37**a. The water-including roller **31** is preferably constructed by a rubber roller or a grooved roller, etc. In the example shown in FIG. **3**, an auxiliary roller **38** for impregnating the paper sheet with the aqueous solution, etc. is arranged such that this auxiliary roller **38** is opposed to this water-including roller **31**.

The above image separating-heating roller **32** is constructed by a material for making an image constructional component tend to be easily attached onto at least a surface of this roller **32** in comparison with a sheet of. paper including water. The image constructional component can be reversely transferred onto this roller **32** in comparison with the paper sheet.

The roller pressure adjuster **33** constructs a means for adjusting a roller pressure between the water-including roller **31** and the image separating-heating roller **32**. For example, such an adjusting means is constructed by a sheet belt. When an image is separated from the paper sheet by using the image separating-heating roller **32**, it is necessary to adjust pressures between the above rollers together with a heating temperature and a rotational speed of the image separating-heating roller **32** so as to efficiently separate the image from the paper sheet. The roller pressure adjuster **33** is used to adjust these pressures.

For example, the image constructional component collecting roller **34** is constructed by a material for making the image constructional component tend to be easily attached onto this collecting roller **34** in comparison with the image separating-heating roller **32**. Such a material is constructed by using rubber, plastic, a metal such as aluminum, etc. The image constructional component collecting roller **34** also functions as a heating roller preferably. A sheet belt can be used instead of this collecting roller **34**. In the example shown in FIG. **3**, the image constructional component attached onto the image constructional component collecting roller **34** is scraped off by the scraping claw **35** having an end tip portion coming in contact with the image constructional component collecting roller **34**. The scraped image constructional component is collected into the collecting container **37**a.

The pair of calender rollers **36**, **36** are used to remove wrinkles, etc. from the paper sheet processed with respect to the image separation and restore a rough paper face caused at a processing time of the image separation. Further, for example, each of the calender rollers **36**, **36** also functions as a feed roller for directly feeding a sheet of regenerative paper to the next operating system such as a paper storing device or a copying machine.

In the example shown in FIG. **3**, a plurality of pick-off claws **39** are arranged to pick off a sheet of paper tending to be wound and drawn from the image separating-heating roller **32** to a watery constructional portion.

Another example of the regenerating apparatus for executing the regenerating method of an image holding member in the above embodiment will next be explained with reference to FIG. **4**.

The regenerating apparatus of an image holding member shown in FIG. **4** regenerates a sheet of used paper forming images on both side faces thereof. A basic construction of this regenerating apparatus is similar to that shown in FIG. **3**. An image is separated from one side face of the paper sheet by an image separating-heating roller **33** and another image is separated from the other side face of the paper sheet by a separating roller **41**. In the example shown in FIG. **4**, a scraping claw **43** for scraping off an image constructional component and a collecting container **44** for collecting the scraped image constructional component are also arranged with respect to the separating roller **41**. Further, a backup roller **42** is arranged such that this backup roller **42** is opposed to the separating roller **41**.

In the regenerating apparatus shown in each of FIGS. **3** and **4**, an image reversely transferred to each of the image separating-heating roller **32** and the separating roller **41** is scraped off by the scraping claw **35** for the image constructional component and is collected within a collecting container **40**. Thus, it is possible to collect toner, paint, etc. constituting the image.

FIG. **5** shows an apparatus for mainly regenerating a sheet of used copying paper having an image layer formed by making a double-sided copy. This regenerating apparatus

separates an image from the paper sheet and directly supplies the sheet of regenerative paper to a copying machine.

Sheets of paper are separately discriminated from each other and are stored into stockers **45** and **46** in advance in accordance with a single-sided copy or a double-sided copy and paper sizes. The sheets of paper are fed by a feed roller **47** from the stockers **45** and **46**. The sheets of paper according to the single-sided copy, the double-sided copy and the paper sizes can be simultaneously discriminated from each other together with a paper feeding operation by using the feed roller **47** constructed such that the feed roller **47** has a sensor function for discriminating these paper sheets from each other. The feed roller **47** having this sensor function may also have functions for detecting a feed speed of a paper sheet, a printing width of an image, a printing position, etc. Based on information obtained from such sensor functions, it is possible to control an impregnating width or position of water or an aqueous solution by the water-including roller **32**. It is also possible to control a heating source width and a heating source position of the image separating-heating roller **32** and/or the separating roller **41**. Further, it is possible to control a rotational speed of the separating roller **41**, etc. Energy saving of the regenerating apparatus can be attained by performing such control operations. Further, no image is separated from a constructional portion having no image layer so that no paper is damaged. The paper sheet can be fed from each of the stockers **45** and **46** on the basis of information such as a paper size emitted from a copying machine **55**.

A detailed construction of an image separating portion is shown in FIG. **4**. Separating state detecting sensors **48**, **48** are arranged on both side faces of the paper sheet to mainly detect separating states of images on front and rear faces of the paper sheet. The separating state detecting sensors **48**, **48** are also used to detect a state in which the front and rear faces of a single-sided copied paper sheet are turned upside down and this paper sheet is fed.

The calender rollers **49**, **49** are not necessarily required. However, wrinkles or a rough paper face is sometimes caused in the image separation. When such a wrinkle or rough face state is detected by each of the separating state detecting sensors **48**, **48**, the wrinkles or the rough paper face can be calendered and restored by each of the calender rollers **49**, **49**. It is effective to restore the wrinkles or the rough paper face while the wrinkles or the rough paper face is heated and/or water vapor, etc. are supplied to the wrinkles or the rough paper face.

A guide claw **50** ejects a sheet of paper judged by each of the separating state detecting sensors **48**, **48** as a defective sheet **51** with respect to a separating state. The guide claw **50** stores this ejected paper sheet **51** to one stocker **52** for ejected paper sheets. An image is separated from the paper sheet and this sheet of regenerative paper is stored into the other stocker **53**. This paper sheet is resupplied to the copying machine **55** by a feed-out roller **54**.

In the following embodiment, the present invention is applied to a toner removing device. In this embodiment, an image holding member has a fibrous surface and an image forming substance is stably formed on this fibrous surface. A regenerating apparatus of the image holding member in the present invention removes the image forming substance from the image holding member. In this embodiment, a stable adhesive state of the image forming substance on the fibrous surface is changed to an unstable state. A separating member comes in close contact with the image forming substance having adhesive force reduced on the fibrous surface so that the image forming substance is removed from the fibrous surface. The toner removing device removes thermally melted toner as the image forming substance from a sheet of transfer paper as the image holding member forming an image thereon by an electrophotographic copying machine of a transfer type. One example of an entire construction of the toner removing device will first be explained.

In FIG. **6**, this toner removing device has a paper feed unit **1**, a liquid supplying unit **2**, a toner separating unit **3**, a drying unit **4** and a paper receiving unit **5**. Sheets **10** of transfer paper forming toner images thereon are stored in the paper feed unit **1** in a stacked state. The paper feed unit **1** separates these paper sheets from each other one by one and feeds each of the paper sheets. The liquid supplying unit **2** supplies a liquid to a sheet **10** of transfer paper fed from the paper feed unit **1**. The toner separating unit **3** removes toner from this paper sheet **10** having the liquid. The drying unit **4** dries the paper sheet **10** removing the toner therefrom. The paper receiving unit **5** receives the transfer paper sheet **10** discharged from the drying unit **4**. In this toner removing device, an unstabilizing processing liquid **20** for unstabilizing an attaching state of the transfer paper sheet **10** and the toner is supplied to the transfer paper sheet **10** by the liquid supplying unit **2**. Thus, the processing liquid **20** permeates at least an interfacial portion between the transfer paper sheet **10** and the toner. The toner is then separated from the transfer paper sheet **10** by separating rollers **302** of the toner separating unit **3** in a state in which the attachment of the toner and the transfer paper sheet **10** is unstable. Thereafter, the transfer paper sheet **10** is dried by the drying unit **4** and can be reused.

The above processing liquid **20** can be constructed by using at least one kind of water or aqueous solution selected from a group of water, an aqueous solution including a water-soluble polymer, an aqueous solution including a surfactant, and an aqueous solution including a water-soluble polymer and a surfactant. A predetermined organic solvent can be included in this selected water or aqueous solution. The processing liquid **20** can be also constructed by using only the organic solvent.

The water-soluble polymer can be constructed by using each of water-soluble polymers described in the Table 1 in association with the above-mentioned embodiment of the regenerating method of the image holding member. However, the present invention is not limited to the water-soluble polymers shown in the Table 1.

For example, the above surfactant is normally constructed by an anionic surfactant such as fatty acid derivative, carboxylate, sulfonate, sulfate, phosphate, phosphonate, etc. The above surfactant is also constructed by a cationic surfactant such as amine salt, quaternary ammonium salt, ester bonding amine, quaternary ammonium salt having ether linkage, heterocyclic amine, amine derivative, benzalconium salt, benzethonium chloride, pyridinium salt, imidazolinium salt, sulfonium salt, polyethylene-polyamine, etc. The above surfactant is also constructed by an amphoteric surfactant such as amino acid, carboxybetaine, sulfobetaine, amino sulfate, amino carboxylate, imidazoline derivative, etc. The above surfactant is also constructed by a nonionic surfactant of ether type, ether-ester type, ester type, nitrogen-including type, polyhydric alcohol, amino alcohol, polyethylene glycol, etc. The above surfactant is also constructed by a fluorosurfactant, etc. However, the present invention is not limited to these surfactants.

The above organic solvent included in water or an aqueous solution is constructed by turpentine, dipentene, butyl acetate, carbon tetrachloride, Cellosolve acetate, xylene,

toluene, ethyl acetate, diacetone alcohol, methyl Cellosolve acetate, benzene, methyl ethyl ketone, methyl acetate, methylene chloride, ethylene dichloride, cyclohexane, Cellosolve, dioxane, acetone, methyl Cellosolve, cyclohexanol, butanol, etc. However, the present invention is not limited to these organic solvents.

When only the organic solvent is independently used as the processing liquid, the organic solvent is constructed by a hydrocarbon solvent such as hexane, heptane, octane, nonane, spirit, naphtha Nos. 1 to 6 (trade name of SHELL OIL corporation), isopar E, L, K, V (trade name of EXON corporation), ip-solvent (trade name of IDEMITSU OIL Co., Ltd.), shell-sol 70, 71, solbesso 100, 150 (trade name of SHELL OIL corporation), ascom OMS, 460 (trade name of SPIRITS Co., Ltd.), begasol 1030, 2130, 3040 (trade name of MOBIL OIL Co., Ltd.), etc. Further, this organic solvent is constructed by a fluorosolvent such as florinate FC40, 43, 70, 77 (trade name of SUMITOMO 3M Co., Ltd.), afludo E10, 16, 18, etc., a silicon solvent such as sin-etsu silicon KF96 (trade name), tohre silicon SH200, 344 (trade name), toshiba silicon TSF431 (trade name), etc. However, the present invention is not limited to these solvents.

The paper feed unit **1**, the liquid supplying unit **2**, the toner separating unit **3**, the drying unit **4** and the paper receiving unit **5** shown in FIG. **6** will next be explained in detail.

The paper feed unit **1** feeds sheets **10** of transfer paper stacked on a bottom plate **101** from an uppermost sheet by a paper feed roller **102**. An unillustrated separating mechanism separates overlapped sheets of transfer paper from each other. Thus, the paper feed unit **1** feeds one sheet **10** of transfer paper to a pair of resist rollers **104** for timing adjustment and skew correction of the paper sheet. Concrete construction and operation of this paper feed unit **1** are similar to those in a paper feed mechanism in an electrophotographic copying machine. Accordingly, a detailed explanation of the construction and operation of the paper feed unit **1** is omitted in the following description.

The liquid supplying unit **2** has a liquid container **201**, a liquid interior conveying roller **202**, an unillustrated driving portion of the liquid interior conveying roller **202**, a liquid interior guide plate **203**, a pair of drawing rollers **204**, a drawing bar **205**, etc. The liquid container **201** is filled with a predetermined amount of the processing liquid **20**. The liquid interior conveying roller **202** guides and conveys the transfer paper sheet **10** into the processing liquid **20** of the liquid container **201** while the liquid interior conveying roller **202** comes in contact with one face of the transfer paper sheet **10**. This one face of the transfer paper sheet **10** is set to an upper face in FIG. **6**. The liquid interior guide plate **203** guides the other face of the transfer paper sheet **10** as a lower face into the processing liquid **20** of the liquid container **201**. The pair of drawing rollers **204** also function as a means for supporting and conveying the transfer paper sheet. The drawing bar **205** is arranged such that the drawing bar **205** is buried into a lower drawing roller **204**. In this liquid supplying unit **2**, the transfer paper sheet **10** fed from the paper feed unit **1** is guided into the processing liquid **20** of the liquid container **201** by the liquid interior conveying roller **202** and the liquid interior guide plate **203**. After the transfer paper sheet **10** is dipped into the processing liquid **20**, a surplus amount of the processing liquid is removed from the transfer paper sheet **10** by the pair of drawing rollers **204**. The transfer paper sheet **10** is then conveyed to the next toner separating unit **3**. In this example, the transfer paper sheet **10** directly passes through the processing liquid so that the processing liquid is supplied to the transfer paper sheet **10**. However, instead of this liquid supplying method, a surface of the transfer paper sheet **10** may be coated with the processing liquid by a coating roller. Otherwise, the processing liquid may be sprayed and attached onto a surface of the transfer paper sheet **10** by a sprayer. Another arbitrary method for supplying the processing liquid to the transfer paper sheet can be also used. The liquid supplying unit **2** is changed in various kinds of modifications as described later.

The toner separating unit **3** has a pair of separating rollers **302** as a pair of separating members, a separating claw **303**, a cleaner **304**, an unillustrated driving section, etc. Each of the separating rollers **302** has a heating lamp **301** therein as a means for softening toner T. The separating rollers **302** are arranged in a state in which the separating rollers **302** come in press contact with each other. The separating claw **303** is arranged such that the separating claw **303** comes in contact with a surface of each of the separating rollers **302** in the vicinity of a press contact portion thereof on a discharging side of the transfer paper sheet. The cleaner **304** cleans the surface of each of the separating rollers **302**.

The surface of each of the separating rollers **302** is constructed such that adhesive force on the surface of each of the separating rollers **302** with respect to at least the softened toner is greater than adhesive force between the transfer paper sheet **10** and this softened toner. Concretely, the surface of each of the separating rollers **302** can be constructed by component resin equal to or similar to this toner, component resin of an adhesive, etc. The surface of each of the separating rollers **302** can be constructed by using a metallic material including aluminum, copper, nickel, ion, etc. However, no surface of each of the separating rollers **302** is limited to these materials. Further, the above resin may be constructed by water-soluble or non-water-soluble resin.

The toner component resin is constructed by polystyrene resin, acrylic resin, methacrylic resin, styrene-butylacrylic copolymer, styrene-butadiene copolymer, polyester resin, epoxy resin, etc. However, no toner component resin is limited to these resins.

For example, an adhesive for component resin is constructed by each of protein adhesives of glue, gelatin, albumin, casein, etc. This adhesive is also constructed by each of carbohydrate adhesives of starch, cellulose, composite polysaccharide such as gum arabic, tragacanth rubber, etc. This adhesive is also constructed by each of thermoplastic adhesives of polymer and copolymer of vinyl acetate, acrylic, ethylene copolymer, polyamide, polyester, polyurethane, etc. This adhesive is also constructed by each of rubber adhesives of polychloroprene, nitrile rubber, regenerated rubber, SBR, natural rubber, etc. This adhesive is also constructed by each of pressure sensitive adhesives of rubber, acrylic, etc. Further, this adhesive is constructed by polyethylene terephthalate (PET) having dispersed titanium oxide. However, this adhesive for component resin is not limited to these adhesives.

When each of the above resins is used as the component resin, it is desirable to provide a multiple layer structure composed of at least two layers of a supporting member and a surface layer so as to prevent the component resin from being extended by tension, heat, etc. and improve durability of the component resin. Namely, when a separating member is formed in the shape of a roller as shown in the example illustrated in FIG. **6**, the separating member is desirably constructed by forming a surface layer made of the component resin on a roller-shaped basic member such as a rubber roller. The separating member can be formed in the shape of

a belt or a cut sheet. The shape of the separating member is divided in accordance with kinds of the supporting member for directly supporting the component resin. The separating member can be constructed by a pressure sensitive adhesive tape having a sticky adhesive layer. For example, the pressure sensitive adhesive tape is constructed by a cellophane tape, a Kraft paper adhesive tape, a polyvinyl chloride tape, an acetone tape, a filament reinforcing tape, etc.

The heating lamp **301** within each of the upper and lower separating rollers **302** heats and softens toner coming in close contact with front and rear faces of the transfer paper sheet **10** and fixed to this transfer paper sheet **10** such that this toner are easily separated from fibers of the transfer paper sheet **10**. Accordingly, it is desirable to heat the toner to such an extent that no toner on the transfer paper sheet **10** is melted in a press contact portion of each of the separating rollers **302**. When the toner is melted, it is difficult to transfer the toner onto each of the separating rollers **302** without separating the toner on the transfer paper sheet **10** onto paper and separating roller sides. When the toner is excessively heated, the transfer paper sheet **10** is excessively dried while the transfer paper sheet **10** passes through the press contact portion of the pair of separating rollers **302**. Accordingly, fixing force of the toner with respect to the dried transfer paper sheet **10** is increased in comparison with a case in which the transfer paper sheet **10** is wet. Therefore, there is a fear that the transfer paper sheet **10** is stuck to each of the separating rollers **302** through the toner and cannot be separated from each of the separating rollers **302** by the above separating claw **303**. Accordingly, it is desirable to heat the toner to such an extent that moisture is slightly left in the transfer paper sheet **10** and reattachment of the toner can be prevented after the transfer paper sheet **10** has passed through a heating portion of the pair of separating rollers **502**.

The above cleaner **304** has a cleaning roller **305**, a scraper blade **306**, a toner receiver or container **307**. The cleaning roller **305** removes toner T from a surface of one separating roller **302**. The scraper blade **306** scrapes off the toner T on the cleaning roller **305**. The toner receiver **307** stores the toner T scraped off by the scraper blade **306**.

At least a surface of the cleaning roller **305** is constructed by a material set such that a mold-releasing property of this surface with respect to the toner T attached onto the separating roller **302** is inferior to that of a surface of the separating roller **302** with respect to this toner T. Concretely, this material is constructed by a metallic material including aluminum, copper, nickel, etc., or a high molecular or polymer material of polyethylene terephthalate (PET) having dispersed titanium oxide, etc. However, the present invention is not limited to these materials.

The toner separating unit **3** is changed in various kinds of modifications as described later in detail.

The drying unit **4** is used to dry the transfer paper sheet **10**. The drying unit **4** is constructed by an upper drying roller **402** and a lower drying roller **404**. For example, the upper drying roller **402** has a heating lamp **401** therein and is made of aluminum. The lower drying roller **404** comes in press contact with the upper drying roller **402** from below. This lower drying roller **404** has a surface layer constructed by a liquid supplying member and comes in contact with a drawing blade **405** for drawing and dropping a liquid of this surface layer. This drying unit **4** composed of the pair of drying rollers **402** and **404** can be improved and changed in various kinds of modifications to improve drying efficiency. The drying unit **4** can be constructed by using a belt means instead of the pair of drying rollers **402** and **404**. Modified examples of the drying unit including such a construction will be described later.

This paper receiving unit **5** has a paper discharging tray **501** for receiving the transfer paper sheet discharged from this drying unit **4**.

FIG. **7** is a diagram of a control block for operating the toner removing device shown in FIG. **6**. Alternating current (AC) power is supplied from a commercial power source **901** to the toner removing device. When a main switch **902** is turned on, a direct current (DC) power voltage is supplied to each of control integrated circuits from a direct current power source (PSU) **903**. Power is supplied to a central processing unit (CPU) **904** and this central processing unit **904** resets a program counter, etc. The central processing unit (CPU) **904** starts a control operation of the toner removing device based on programmed contents written to a ROM **905**. A reference clock (CLK) signal required to operate the central processing unit (CPU) **904** is supplied to this central processing unit **904** by a CLK oscillator **906**.

Data for turning on a relay **909** are transmitted to a parallel interface **908** through an address data bus **907**. A driver **910** for operating each of loads is connected to output ports of the parallel interface **908**. A contact driving coil of a relay **1** is connected to one portion of the driver **910** so as to close a contact **911** of the relay **1**.

Data for turning on each of SSR1 (**912**) and SSR2 (**913**) are similarly transmitted to the driver **910** as mentioned above. The SSR1 (**912**) is connected to one or two resistors **914**a and **914**b each corresponding to the heating lamp **301** for heating one separating roller **302** to that the separating roller **302** begins to be heated. The SSR2 (**913**) is connected to a resistor **915** corresponding to the heating lamp **401** for heating the drying roller **402** so that the drying roller **402** begins to be heated. Temperatures of the separating roller **302** and the drying roller **402** are respectively detected by thermistors **916** and **917** and are inputted to an A/D converter **918**. The A/D converter **918** converts analog data indicative of each of these temperatures to digital data. Each of control temperatures of the separating roller **302** and the drying roller **402** is written to a RAM **919**. The temperatures of the separating roller **302** and the drying roller **402** are respectively controlled by comparing their detected temperatures with these control temperatures. Temperature data can be also written to the RAM **919** through a serial interface **921** from an operation display section **920**.

When the temperatures of the separating roller **302** and the drying roller **402** respectively reach set values of the RAM **919** as temperatures sufficient to perform their separating and drying operations, the operation display section **920** turns on an LED, etc. to show that the toner removing device can be operated. When operational command data are transmitted from the operation display section **920**, the central processing unit (CPU) **904** drives a main drive motor **922**. When a load of the main drive motor **922** can be operated at a constant speed, a paper feed motor **923** is driven to start a paper feeding operation. A resist motor **924** is rotated while timing of the resist motor **924** and the paper feed motor **923** is measured to prevent a sheet of paper from being skewed. Thus, the paper sheet is fed out by the paper feed motor **923** and the resist motor **924**. Thereafter, the above impregnating processing of the processing liquid and the above separating and drying processings are performed.

All loads except for the paper feed roller **102** and the resist roller **104** are synchronously operated by the main drive motor **922**. The toner removing device (LCT) has a paper end sensor **925** for detecting existence or non-existence of the paper sheet. When there is no paper sheet, data indicative

of no paper sheet are transmitted to the central processing unit (CPU) **904** through the parallel interface **908**. When the central processing unit (CPU) **904** detects that there is no paper sheet, the central processing unit (CPU) **904** stops the operation of the toner removing device and turns on an LED, etc. to display the stoppage of the operation of the toner removing device by the operation display section **920**.

In the above construction, a liquid is uniformly supplied by the liquid supplying unit **2** onto a toner image face of the transfer paper sheet **10** fed from the paper feed unit **1**. This paper sheet is then fed to the toner separating unit **3**. Toner fixed onto the paper sheet is softened by this toner separating unit **3** by heat from the separating roller **302** so that this toner is adhesively attached onto a surface of the separating roller **302**. When the paper sheet is separated from the separating roller **302**, the toner attached onto the surface of the separating roller **302** is separated from the paper sheet. Thus, the toner is removed from the paper sheet. This paper sheet is then dried by the drying unit **4** and is discharged to the paper receiving unit **5**.

In this toner removing device, the liquid is supplied to the paper sheet attaching the toner thereto. The toner is separated from the paper sheet in a state in which the liquid permeates an interfacial portion between the paper sheet and the toner. Accordingly, the toner can be removed from the paper sheet without damaging paper fibers.

The paper sheet comes in contact with the separating roller **302** in a state in which a paper surface is wet with the liquid. When the paper sheet is separated from the separating roller **302**, the paper sheet is heated to such an extent that the wet state of the paper sheet can be maintained. Accordingly, when a surface of the separating roller **302** is constructed by a material adhesive to the toner, it is possible to prevent the paper surface from being adhered to the surface of the separating roller **302** so that insufficient separation of the toner can be prevented. Further, it is possible to prevent retransfer of the toner caused by recontact between a portion of the separated paper sheet and the separating roller **302**.

In this toner removing device, the transfer paper sheet **10** is supported by two separating rollers **302** therebetween and the toner is removed from each of front and rear faces of the transfer paper **10**. Accordingly, when the transfer paper sheet **10** having the toner to be removed is set on the bottom plate **101** of the paper feed unit **1**, it is not necessary to consider the front and rear faces of the transfer paper sheet. Further, when the toner on each of the front and rear faces of the transfer paper sheet as a double-sided copy is removed from this paper sheet, it is sufficient to pass this paper sheet through the toner removing device at only one time.

The discharged transfer paper sheet **10** is dried by the drying unit **4** so that it is easy to treat the transfer paper sheet **10**. This transfer paper sheet **10** can be used in an electrophotographic copying machine, etc. as it is since the paper sheet is dried by heat of the drying unit **4** and toner again tends to be easily attached onto the paper sheet.

Another example of the entire construction of the toner removing device using the present invention will next be explained with reference to FIG. **8**.

In FIG. **8**, this toner removing device is a toner removing device of a paper conveying type for conveying a sheet of transfer paper in its longitudinal direction. A space for this toner removing device can be reduced so that this toner removing device can be built in a copying machine. Different from the toner removing device shown in FIG. **6**, this toner removing device shown in FIG. **8** is constructed such that the transfer paper sheet **10** is conveyed in its longitudinal direction from a paper feed unit **1** located below to a paper receiving unit **5** located above. This toner removing device does not use the above-mentioned liquid supplying unit **2** constructed by the liquid interior conveying roller **202**, etc. such that the transfer paper sheet **10** is dipped into the processing liquid **20**. Instead of this liquid supplying unit **2**, a processing liquid **20** is supplied to the transfer paper sheet **10** by conveying the transfer paper sheet **10** using a coating roller **207** while the transfer paper sheet **10** is supported by the coating roller **207**. The processing liquid **20** is supplied to the coating roller **207** by a liquid supplying device **208**. An operation of this toner removing device can be also controlled by a control section similar to that shown in FIG. **7**.

As shown in FIG. **14**, for example, a pair of introducing claws **303**a and a pair of introducing rollers **303**b may be arranged instead of the above separating claw **303**. Each of end tips of the introducing claws **303**a is in proximity to a circumferential face of each of a pair of separating rollers **302**, or comes in contact with this circumferential face. A raised front end of the transfer paper sheet fed out of a press contact portion of the pair of separating rollers **302** is inserted and conveyed by the pair of introducing rollers **303**b while this front end of the transfer paper sheet is guided by the pair of introducing claws **303**a. In this case, the transfer paper sheet is smoothly separated from the separating rollers **302** so that the transfer paper sheet can be fed onto the drying unit **4**. No toner image is almost formed normally in an end portion of the transfer paper sheet having several centimeters in width. Further, both front and rear faces of the transfer paper sheet are coated with the processing liquid, and adhesive and heating operations of the separating rollers **302** are performed in this example. Accordingly, the front and rear faces of the transfer paper sheet approximately have the same wetness, etc. so that the front end of the transfer paper sheet is straightly raised. Therefore, as mentioned above, the transfer paper sheet is smoothly separated from the separating rollers **302** and can be fed onto the drying unit **4**. After the front end portion of the transfer paper sheet is inserted into the introducing rollers **303**b, the transfer paper sheet is supported and conveyed by the introducing rollers **303**b therebetween. Thus, a rear portion of the transfer paper sheet can be reliably separated from each of the separating rollers **302**.

In contrast to the toner removing device shown in FIG. **8**, a paper feed unit **1** may be arranged in an upper portion of such a toner removing device of a longitudinal type and a paper receiving unit **5** may be arranged in a lower portion of the toner removing device. In this case, as shown in FIG. **9**, the respective constructional units **2** to **4** between the paper feed unit **1** and the paper receiving unit **5** are also reversely arranged with respect to upper and lower directions.

In the above example of the entire construction of the toner removing device, the liquid supplying unit **2**, the toner separating unit **3** and the drying unit **5** are separately arranged. However, as shown in FIG. **10**, the liquid supplying unit **2** and the toner separating unit **3** may be integrated with each other so that a liquid supplying unit-toner separating unit **6** is constructed. This liquid supplying unit-toner separating unit **6** has a paper holding drum **601** for clamping a front end of the transfer paper sheet by a clamp claw **602** and holding and rotating this front end on a circumferential face of this drum **601**. For example, a separating roller **302** and a sponge roller **207** for supplying a processing liquid to the circumferential face of the paper holding drum **601**, etc. are arranged such that the separating roller **302** and the sponge roller **207** come in contact with the paper holding drum **601**. Constructional members similar to those of the

toner removing device shown in each of FIGS. **6**, **8** and **9** are designated by the same reference numerals. In the toner removing device shown in FIG. **10**, a liquid **21** for accelerating or promoting liquid permeation is also supplied to the sponge roller **207** as a liquid supplying roller in addition to the processing liquid **20**. The sponge roller **207** can approach the paper holding drum **601** and can be separated from this paper holding drum **601**. Toner can be partially removed from the transfer paper sheet by approaching and separating operations of the sponge roller **207**. The processing liquid **20** and the permeation accelerating liquid **21** can be supplied by separate rollers to the transfer paper sheet on the paper holding drum **601**. This permeation accelerating liquid **21** will be described in detail later.

FIG. **11** is a block diagram of an electric circuit section of the toner removing device shown in FIG. **10**. Different from the electric circuit section shown in FIG. **7**, a solenoid **928** and a coating roller solenoid **927** are connected to a driver, and a charge coupled device (CCD) sensor **603** is arranged and connected to an A/D converter **918**. The solenoid **928** opens and closes the clamp claw **602** of the paper holding drum **601**. The coating roller solenoid **927** moves the sponge roller **207** such that the sponge roller **207** as a processing liquid coating roller approaches the paper holding drum **601** and is separated from the paper holding drum **601**. The CCD sensor **603** detects toner on a sheet of reused paper. In the above construction, a sheet of transfer paper is fixed by the clamp claw **602** of the paper holding drum **601** and is rotated together with the paper holding drum **601**. While the transfer paper sheet is rotated, the transfer paper sheet is coated with the processing liquid **20** and the permeation accelerating liquid **21** by the coating sponge roller **207**. Thereafter, the toner is removed from the transfer paper sheet by the separating roller **302**. After the transfer paper sheet has passed through the separating roller **302**, an amount of the toner on the transfer paper sheet is detected by the above CCD sensor **603**. When no toner on the transfer paper sheet is completely separated therefrom, the same processing is repeatedly performed some times so that the toner is completely removed from the transfer paper sheet. When the toner has been completely removed from the transfer paper sheet, the clamp claw **602** is opened and the transfer paper sheet is separated from the paper holding drum **601** and is fed to the drying unit **4**. The other control operations of the toner removing device shown in FIG. **11** are similar to those shown in FIG. **7**.

As shown in FIG. **12**, the liquid supplying unit **2**, the toner separating unit **5** and the drying unit **5** can be integrated with each other. In this example, a liquid supplying roller **207**, a separating roller **302** and a heating roller **402** are arranged around a drum **701** having a built-in lamp **705** with a reflecting plate **704**. Further, the toner removing device shown in FIG. **12** also has a guide **702** for covering the drum **701** and a separating claw **703** for separating a sheet of transfer paper from this drum **701**. The lamp **705** is used to supplementarily separate and dry the transfer paper sheet. Constructional portions similar to those of the toner removing device shown in each of FIGS. **6**, **8** and **9** are designated by the same reference numerals. As shown in FIG. **13**, the toner separating unit **3** and the drying unit **5** can be integrated with each other.

In each of FIGS. **11** and **12**, the separating roller **302** comes in contact with each of the drums **601** and **701**. It is therefore necessary to theoretically set an optimum condition for separating the transfer paper sheet from the separating roller **302**. To set such a theoretical optimum condition, it is desirable to convey the transfer paper sheet without completely floating the paper sheet from each of the drums **601** and **701** in a drum portion opposed to the separating roller **302** as if the paper sheet is adhered by the separating roller **302** to a drum side with strong force. To do this, for example, as shown in FIG. **15**a, a plurality of through holes are formed on a circumferential face of a drum such that the through holes extend through the interior of this drum. Further, a space is formed in an opposite internal portion of the drum opposed to the separating roller **302** such that this space is shielded from the other drum interior by using a shield wall **604**. Thus, a pressure in this space is reduced and set to be negative by a suction means. For example, these through holes may be formed in a circular shape as shown in FIG. **15**b or may be formed in the shape of plural slits extending in a width direction as shown in FIG. **15**c. Otherwise, these through holes may be formed in another suitable shape. In FIG. **15**a, a guide roller is opposed to a portion of the drum **601** passing through an opposite portion opposed to the separating roller **302**. This guide roller is arranged to secure close contact between the transfer paper sheet and the circumferential face of the drum when no negative pressure is generated from the drum side. Each of shafts **608** for rotating the drum is arranged in the vicinity of a lower circumferential face of the drum.

As shown in FIG. **16**a, an adhesive layer **701**a adhesive to the transfer paper sheet may be formed on a circumferential face of the drum **701** instead of the construction shown in FIG. **15**.

No adsorbing thin layer for adsorbing the transfer paper sheet by using air suction force and an adhesive in an opposite drum portion opposed to the separating roller **302** is limited to such a unit composite type, but can be also applied to the toner removing device as shown in FIG. **6**.

In a toner removing device as an example shown in FIG. **16**b, a liquid permeation accelerating roller **706** is constructed such that, for example, innumerable needles are arranged on a circumferential face of the liquid permeation accelerating roller **706**. This liquid permeation accelerating roller **706** is opposed to a sheet of transfer paper wound around a drum **701** before the transfer paper sheet is conveyed until a drum portion opposed to a liquid supplying device **208**. The needles are arranged to form holes in toner on the transfer paper sheet such that a processing liquid supplied by the liquid supplying device **208** easily permeates an interface between the toner and the transfer paper sheet. The needles may be formed in the shape of a belt. Such a structure is especially effective to remove the toner from the transfer paper sheet on which a toner image having a large amount of toner is formed. Thus, it is possible to prevent the toner from being left by insufficient permeation of the processing liquid on the above interface. Further, it is also possible to prevent the separating roller **302** from being damaged by winding the transfer paper sheet around this separating roller **302**.

Such a liquid permeation accelerating roller **706** can be also applied to the toner removing device shown in FIG. **6**.

As shown in FIG. **16**c, for example, two or more separating rollers **302** may be arranged such that the separating rollers **302** are opposed to a transfer paper sheet conveyed on a drum **701**. In this case, a toner separating operation is performed at two stages or more by the separating rollers **302**. For example, about 50% of a toner image is transferred onto a first separating roller **302** by using this first separating roller **302** and all the remaining toner is then transferred onto a second separating roller **302** by using this second separating roller **302**. Stress applied to the transfer paper sheet can be reduced in the toner separation in comparison with a

case in which all the toner is removed from the transfer paper sheet in one toner separation. Accordingly, a damaging amount of the transfer paper sheet can be reduced. Such a structure is also especially effective to remove the toner from the transfer paper sheet on which a toner image having a large amount of toner is formed. Such toner separation at multiple stages can be also applied to the toner removing device shown in FIG. **6**.

The liquid supplying unit **2** able to be used in the above toner removing device will next be explained.

In the above toner removing device, it is desirable to sufficiently impregnate an interfacial portion between toner T and a surface of the transfer paper sheet **10** with an unstabilizing agent such as water, etc. As shown in FIGS. **17**a and **17**b, similar to a sheet of general paper, the transfer paper sheet **10** generally used in an image forming apparatus such as a copying machine has a fibrous structure in which paper fibers **10**a as cellulose fibers are entwined with each other. Accordingly, many fine clearances exist in this fibrous structure. A capillary tube effect is utilized when the processing liquid **20** as the unstabilizing agent such as water permeates the transfer paper sheet **10** including such fine clearances. However, the permeation of the processing liquid **20** into the transfer paper sheet **10** is prevented by a gas such as air within these clearances. As a result, there is a fear that no transfer paper sheet **10** is wet so much with the processing liquid **20**. Accordingly, in the above toner removing device, no processing liquid **20** can sufficiently permeate reliably until an interfacial portion between the transfer paper sheet **10** and the toner T. Therefore, when the toner T is separated from the transfer paper sheet **10** by a separating member **302**a as shown in FIG. **18**, there is a fear of insufficient separation of the toner T from the transfer paper sheet **10**.

When the liquid supplying unit **2** is used, the processing liquid **20** can sufficiently permeate reliably until the interfacial portion between the transfer paper sheet and the toner T. A concrete constructional example of this liquid supplying unit **2** will next be described in detail.

In the liquid supplying unit **2** used in the above toner removing device, the processing liquid **20** may be supplied to the transfer paper sheet **10** at one time, but may be separately supplied to the transfer paper sheet **10** several times. For example, as shown in FIG. **19**, a permeation accelerating liquid **21** as a permeability accelerator is first supplied to the transfer paper sheet **10** by a permeation accelerating liquid supplying device **2**a as a permeability accelerator supplying means so as to accelerate or promote permeation of the above processing liquid **20** into the interfacial portion between the transfer paper sheet **10** and toner. Thereafter, the liquid supplying unit **2** may be constructed by a processing liquid supplying device **2**b as an unstabilizing agent supplying means such that the processing liquid **20** is supplied to the transfer paper sheet **10** having the supplied permeation accelerating liquid **21**. In this case, for example, the permeation accelerating liquid **21** can be constructed by using a surfactant mentioned above. Each of the processing liquid supplying device **2**b and the permeation accelerating liquid supplying device **2**a can be constructed by using a liquid supplying unit **2** described later or a suitable combination of liquid supplying units **2**. Each of the permeation accelerating liquid supplying device **2**a and the processing liquid supplying device **2**b may be constructed by using plural liquid supplying units **2** such that the permeation accelerating liquid **21** or the processing liquid **20** is supplied to the transfer paper sheet **10** many times.

In a concrete constructional example of the following liquid supplying unit **2**, a liquid **22** such as the processing liquid **20** can be supplied to the transfer paper sheet **10** without discriminating the permeation accelerating liquid supplying device **2**a and the processing liquid supplying device **2**b from each other. Accordingly, in the following figures; the liquid **22** can be suitably used without discriminating the permeation accelerating liquid **21** and the processing liquid **20** from each other.

One constructional example of the liquid supplying unit **2** using a system for dipping the transfer paper sheet **10** into the liquid **22** will first be explained with reference to FIG. **20**. This liquid supplying unit **2** has a liquid container **201**, a liquid interior conveying roller **202**, an unillustrated driving portion of the liquid interior conveying roller **202**, a liquid interior guide plate **203**, a separating claw **210**, a pair of drawing rollers **204**, etc. The liquid container **201** is filled with a predetermined amount of the liquid **22**. The liquid interior conveying roller **202** guides and conveys the transfer paper sheet **10** into the liquid **22** of the liquid container **201** while the liquid interior conveying roller **202** comes in contact with one face of the transfer paper sheet **10**. This one face of the transfer paper sheet **10** is set to an upper face in FIG. **20**. The liquid interior guide plate **203** guides a lower face of the transfer paper sheet **10** as the other face thereof into the liquid **22** of the liquid container **201**. The pair of drawing rollers **204** constitute a means for removing a surplus amount of the liquid **22** from the transfer paper sheet **10**. In this example, the transfer paper sheet **10** fed from a paper feed unit **1** is guided into the liquid **22** of the liquid container **201** by the liquid interior conveying roller **202** and the liquid interior guide plate **203**. The transfer paper sheet **10** is then dipped into the liquid **22**. Thereafter, a surplus amount of the liquid **22** is removed by the pair of drawing rollers **204** from the transfer paper sheet **10** separated from a surface of the liquid interior conveying roller **202** by the separating claw **210**. The transfer paper sheet **10** is then conveyed to the next toner separating unit **5**, etc. In this example, a minimum amount of the processing liquid **20** required to reduce adhesive force of toner can be supplied to the transfer paper sheet **10** by the pair of drawing rollers **204** so that a heating amount required for the transfer paper sheet in a subsequent drying process can be reduced. Further, extending and shrinking amounts of the transfer paper sheet **10** caused by moisture absorption can be reduced so that it is possible to restrain the transfer-paper sheet **10** from being deformed in a wavy shape with wrinkles.

Another constructional example of the liquid supplying unit **2** using a system for dipping the transfer paper sheet **10** into the liquid **22** will next be described with reference to FIG. **21**. This liquid supplying unit **20** has a conveying belt **211** instead of the liquid interior conveying roller **202** shown in FIG. **20**. The conveying belt **211** is wound and tensioned between a pair of conveying rollers **209** rotated by an unillustrated driving portion. In this example, a transfer paper sheet **10** fed from a paper feed unit **1** is caught on a lower face of the conveying belt **211** by its conveyance and is guided into the liquid **22** of a liquid container **201** and is then dipped into the liquid **22**. Thereafter, the transfer paper sheet **10** is easily separated from the liquid **22** in a feed terminal portion in which a paper feeding direction is inverted by another conveying roller **209** at an acute angle. The transfer paper sheet **10** is then conveyed to the next toner separating unit **3**. In this example, the above pair of drawing rollers **204** may be also arranged. When a plurality of holes are formed in the conveying belt **211**, a permeating amount of the liquid **22** can be increased.

When the liquid supplying unit **2** shown in FIG. **20** or **21** is used, the transfer paper sheet **10** is dipped into the liquid

22 so that the liquid 22 permeates the transfer paper sheet 10 from both faces and end portions thereof. Therefore, the liquid 22 reliably permeates rapidly the interior of the transfer paper sheet 10. Accordingly, it is possible to reduce adhesive force on an interface between the toner and paper fibers of the transfer paper sheet 10. In the liquid supplying unit 2 of this kind, an amount of the liquid 22 supplied to the transfer paper sheet 10 is set to a predetermined amount and this predetermined amount can be maintained by liquid amount control for displaying a remaining liquid amount, etc. of the liquid 22 within the liquid container 201 by the above control section. This predetermined amount can be also maintained by liquid concentration control, etc. in liquid resupply, etc. according to the number of processings.

A constructional example of the liquid supplying unit 2 using a system for coating the transfer paper sheet 10 with the liquid 22 will next be explained with reference to FIG. 22. This liquid supplying unit 2 has a liquid container 201, a pair of coating rollers 207, an unillustrated driving portion of the pair of coating rollers 207, a liquid supplying pipe 212, a pump 213, etc. The liquid container 201 is filled with a predetermined amount of the liquid 22. At least a surface portion of each of the coating rollers 207 is formed by a liquid absorbing material. The coating rollers 207 convey the transfer paper sheet 10 while the transfer paper sheet 10 is supported by the coating rollers 207 therebetween. The liquid supplying pipe 212 is used to supply the liquid 22 to one of the coating rollers 207. A lower coating roller 207 is arranged such that a portion of this lower coating roller 207 is dipped into the liquid 22 within the liquid container 201. The liquid absorbing material of the pair of coating rollers 207 may be constructed by a material able to hold the liquid 22 and supply the liquid 22 to the transfer paper sheet such that the transfer paper sheet is coated with the liquid 22. As a concrete example, the liquid absorbing material can be constructed by a sponge, a felt, etc., but is not limited to these materials. In this example, the transfer paper sheet 10 fed from a paper feed unit 1 is conveyed by the pair of coating rollers 207 holding the liquid 22 on a surface and an interior portion thereof while the transfer paper sheet 10 is supported by these coating rollers 207 therebetween. At this time, both faces of the transfer paper sheet 10 are coated with the liquid 22.

If one of the coating rollers 207 is constructed by a sponge having large cells or a soft felt, a pressure difference is caused between a nipping portion of the pair of coating rollers 207 and the other portions thereof. Accordingly, permeating force of the liquid 22 is increased so that a regeneration processing speed can be increased. In this example, both the faces of the transfer paper sheet 10 can be simultaneously coated with the liquid 22. However, when only one face of the transfer paper sheet 10 is coated with the liquid 22, for example, the lower coating roller 207 in FIG. 22 is used as it is and the upper coating roller 207 may be constructed by a normal rubber roller, etc.

Another constructional example of the liquid supplying unit 2 using a system for coating the transfer paper sheet 10 with the liquid 22 will next be described with reference to FIG. 23. This liquid supplying unit 2 is constructed such that one face of the transfer paper sheet 10 such as an upper face thereof is coated with a predetermined amount of liquid 22. The liquid supplying unit 2 has a liquid container 201, a pair of coating rollers 207, an unillustrated driving portion of the pair of coating rollers 207, a liquid reservoir portion 214, a blade 215, a liquid supplying pipe 212, a pump 213, etc. The liquid container 201 is filled with a predetermined amount of the liquid 22. The pair of coating rollers 207 convey the transfer paper sheet 10 while the transfer paper sheet 10 is supported by the coating rollers 207 therebetween. The liquid reservoir portion 214 is arranged such that the liquid 22 comes in contact with a surface of an upper coating roller 207. The blade 215 functions as a surplus liquid amount removing means for restricting an attaching amount of the liquid 22 on surfaces of the coating rollers 207. The liquid supplying pipe 212 and the pump 213 are used to supply the liquid 22 to the liquid reservoir portion 214. In this example, the liquid 22 supplied from the liquid container 201 to the pump 215 is once stored into the liquid reservoir portion 214 and is attached onto a surface of the upper coating roller 207. An attaching amount of the liquid 22 on the surface of the upper coating roller 207 is restricted to a predetermined amount by the blade 215. Accordingly, it is possible to prevent the transfer paper sheet 10 from being excessively wet with the liquid 22. The-transfer paper sheet 10 fed from a paper feed unit 1 is conveyed by the pair of coating rollers 207 while the transfer paper sheet 10 is supported by the coating rollers 207 therebetween. A surface of the transfer paper sheet 10 is then coated with the liquid 22.

In this example, when one coating roller opposite to the other coating roller is formed by a material including air bubbles such as a sponge, permeating force of the liquid 22 into the transfer paper sheet 10 can be increased by using a pressure difference between a nipping portion of the coating rollers 207 and the other portions thereof. Further, a processing face for constantly restricting a coating amount of the liquid 22 is set to a surface of the upper coating roller. However, the liquid supplying unit 2 can be constructed such that this processing face is set to a surface of the lower coating roller.

If the liquid supplying unit 2 shown in FIG. 22 or 23 is used, a minimum amount of processing liquid 20 required to reduce adhesive force of toner can be supplied to the transfer paper sheet 10 so that a heating amount required for the transfer paper sheet in a subsequent drying process can be reduced. Further, extending and shrinking amounts of the transfer paper sheet 10 caused by moisture absorption can be reduced so that it is possible to restrain the transfer paper sheet 10 from being deformed in a wavy shape with wrinkles. In the liquid supplying unit 2 of this kind, an amount of the liquid 22 supplied to the transfer paper sheet 10 is set to a predetermined amount and this predetermined amount can be maintained by liquid amount control for displaying a remaining liquid amount, etc. of the liquid 22 within the liquid container 201 by the above control section. This predetermined amount can be also maintained by liquid concentration control, etc. in liquid resupply, etc. according to the number of processings.

A liquid supplying unit 2 having an applied pressure adjuster for adjusting a pressure applied to the pair of coating rollers 207 will next be explained with reference to FIGS. 24a and 24b. As shown in FIG. 24a, this liquid supplying unit 2 has a paper front end sensor 234, a biasing member 235, a movable bearing 236, a pressure releasing solenoid 237, a control section unillustrated in FIG. 24a, etc. The paper front end sensor 234 detects a front end of a conveyed sheet 10 of transfer paper. The biasing member 235 biases an upper coating roller 207 to a lower coating roller 207 such that the upper coating roller 207 is pressed against the lower coating roller 207. The biasing member 235 is constructed by a spring, etc. The movable bearing 236 is fixed to a rotating shaft of the upper coating roller 207. The pressure releasing solenoid 237 is used to release a pressure applied from the upper coating roller 207 to the lower coating roller 207 through the movable bearing 236.

The paper front end sensor **234** can be constructed by using a photosensor with a filler, etc.

In this example, as shown in FIG. **24**b, when an operation of the liquid supplying unit **2** is started, a transfer paper sheet **10** is conveyed from a paper feed unit **1** by a pair of conveying rollers **209**. A front end of this transfer paper sheet **10** is detected by the paper front end sensor **234**. A detecting signal of the paper front end sensor **234** is transmitted to the control section in steps **1** and **2** shown in FIG. **24**b. The control section transmits a signal for releasing the applied pressure to an unillustrated driving portion of the solenoid **237**. When the solenoid **237** is then turned on, a movable portion of this solenoid **237** is pulled and the upper coating roller **207** is separated from the lower coating roller **207** through the movable bearing **236**. Thus, the applied pressure between the coating rollers **207** is released in a step **4** in FIG. **24**b. When a setting time stored to a RAM **919** of the control section in advance has passed, a pressurization starting signal is transmitted from the control section to the driving portion of the solenoid **237**. When the solenoid **237** is then turned off, the upper coating roller **207** is biased by the biasing member **235** in a step **5** such that the upper coating roller **207** comes in contact with the lower coating roller **207**. The above setting time is determined on the basis of an unprocessed width of the front end of the transfer paper sheet **10**, a line speed of the transfer paper sheet in a supporting portion of the pair of coating rollers **207**, etc.

In this example, no front end of the transfer paper sheet **10** having a predetermined width is coated with the liquid **22** so that this front end is not wet with the liquid **22**. Accordingly, a mold-releasing property of the transfer paper sheet **10** on the surface of a separating roller as a separating member is improved in the next separating process so that the transfer paper sheet **10** is easily separated from the separating roller. If the liquid supplying unit **2** shown in FIGS. **24**a and **24**b is constructed such that the applied force between the coating rollers **207** is increased with respect to the predetermined width of the front end of the transfer paper sheet **10**, the liquid **22** is excessively supplied to only the front end of the transfer paper sheet **10** and this front end is wet with this liquid **22**. Accordingly, a wet adsorbing-separating system can be used in the next treating process so that a process for separating the liquid **22** from the transfer paper sheet can be simply constructed.

A constructional example of a liquid supplying unit **2** using a system for spraying a liquid **22** to a sheet **10** of transfer paper will next be explained with reference to FIG. **25**. This liquid supplying unit **2** has a liquid container **201**, a nozzle **216**, a liquid supplying pipe **212**, a pump **213**, a pair of conveying rollers **209**, a pair of drawing rollers **204**, a liquid shield plate **217**, etc. The liquid container **201** is filled with a predetermined amount of the liquid **22**. The nozzle **216** is used to spray the liquid **22** onto the transfer paper sheet **10**. The liquid supplying pipe **212** and the pump **213** are used to supply the liquid **22** to the nozzle **216**. The liquid shield plate **217** is used to restrain the liquid **22** from being scattered. In this example, a processing face of the transfer paper sheet **10** fed from a paper feed unit **1** is coated with the liquid **22** by spraying of the nozzle **216**. When the processing paper face is coated with the liquid **22** by this spraying, the liquid **22** is excessively supplied to the processing paper face in many cases. However, a surplus amount of the liquid **22** is removed from the transfer paper sheet **10** by the pair of drawing rollers **204** arranged on a downstream side of the liquid supplying unit **2**. In this example, a minimum amount of processing liquid **20** required to reduce adhesive force of toner can be supplied to the transfer paper sheet **10** by the pair of drawing rollers **204** so that a heating amount required for the transfer paper sheet in a subsequent drying process can be reduced. Further, extending and shrinking amounts of the transfer paper sheet **10** caused by moisture absorption can be reduced so that it is possible to restrain the transfer paper sheet **10** from being deformed in a wavy shape with wrinkles.

In this example, the processing paper face is set to a lower face, but may be set to an upper face or both faces.

The liquid supplying unit **2** in this example may be constructed such that a discharging amount of the pump **213**, an emitting aperture of the nozzle **216**, etc. can be varied. In this case, a spraying amount of the liquid **22** may be changed in accordance with a signal from the above control section.

For example, the spraying amount of the liquid **22** can be reduced by controlling the discharging amount of the pump **213** or the emitting aperture of the nozzle **216** such that the discharging amount or the emitting aperture is reduced with respect to a front end of the transfer paper sheet **10**. In this case, no front end of the transfer paper sheet **10** having a predetermined width is coated and wet with the liquid **22**. Accordingly, a mold-releasing property of the transfer paper sheet **10** on the surface of a separating roller as a separating member is improved in the next separating process so that the transfer paper sheet **10** is easily separated from the separating roller.

Further, for example, the spraying amount of the liquid **22** can be increased by controlling the discharging amount of the pump **213** or the emitting aperture of the nozzle **218** such that the discharging amount or the emitting aperture is increased with respect to the front end of the transfer paper sheet **10**. In this case, a wet adsorbing-separating system can be used in the next treating process since the liquid **22** is excessively supplied to only the front end of the transfer paper sheet **10** and this front end is wet with this liquid **22**. Accordingly, a process for separating the liquid **22** from the transfer paper sheet can be simply constructed.

A constructional example of a liquid supplying unit **2** using a system for supplying a liquid **22** to a transfer paper sheet **10** in a spraying shape will next be explained with reference to FIG. **26**. This liquid supplying unit **2** has a liquid container **201**, a sprayer **218**, a condenser **219**, a nozzle **218**, a liquid supplying pipe **212**, a pump **213**, a pair of conveying rollers **209**, a pair of drawing rollers **204**, etc. The liquid container **201** is filled with a predetermined amount of the liquid **22**. The condenser **219** is used to return a sprayed liquid **22**a to the liquid **22**. The nozzle **216** is used to spray the liquid **22** onto the transfer paper sheet **10**. The liquid supplying pipe **212** and the pump **213** are used to supply the liquid **22** to the nozzle **216**. For example, the sprayer **218** can be constructed by using a supersonic oscillator, a heater, etc., but is not limited to these members. In this example, the liquid **22** within the liquid container **201** is formed in a spraying shape by the sprayer **218**. The transfer paper sheet **10** fed from a paper feed unit **1** is conveyed by the pair of conveying rollers **209** through the sprayed liquid **22**a floating on the liquid container **201**. At this time, the sprayed liquid **22**a is attached onto a surface of the transfer paper sheet **10** so that the liquid **22** is supplied to the transfer paper sheet **10**. The sprayed liquid **22**a is again liquefied by the condenser **219** and is reused.

A constructional example of a liquid supplying unit using a felt blade **220** will next be explained with reference to FIG. **27**. This liquid supplying unit **2** has the felt blade **220**, conveying guide plates **221**, a pair of conveying rollers **209**, a pair of drawing rollers **204**, etc. One portion of the felt blade **220** is dipped into a liquid **22** within a liquid container

201. In this example, a transfer paper sheet **10** from a paper feed unit **1** is fed between the conveying guide plates **221** by the pair of conveying rollers **209**. The transfer paper sheet **10** then comes in contact with the felt blade **220** sufficiently impregnated with the liquid **22** so that the transfer paper sheet **10** is coated with the liquid **22**. A surplus amount of the liquid **22** on the transfer paper sheet **10** is removed therefrom by the pair of drawing rollers **204** arranged on a downstream side of the liquid supplying unit **2**. In this example, a minimum amount of processing liquid **20** required to reduce adhesive force of toner can be supplied to the transfer paper sheet **10** by the pair of drawing rollers **204** so that a heating amount required for the transfer paper sheet in a subsequent drying process can be reduced. Further, extending and shrinking amounts of the transfer paper sheet **10** caused by moisture absorption can be reduced so that it is possible to restrain the transfer paper sheet **10** from being deformed in a wavy shape with wrinkles.

A constructional example of a liquid supplying unit **2** using a system for supplying a liquid **22** to a transfer paper sheet by a jet nozzle will next be explained with reference to FIG. **28**. This liquid supplying unit **2** has a jet nozzle head **223**, an unillustrated image sensor, etc. The jet nozzle head **223** has a plurality of jet nozzles perpendicular to a feeding direction of the transfer paper sheet **10**. The image sensor reads an image on the transfer paper sheet **10**. In this example, the jet nozzle head **223** jets the liquid **22** to an image region **10**a on the transfer paper sheet **10** fed from a paper feed unit **1**. An image on the transfer paper sheet **10** is read by the image sensor. An operation of the liquid supplying unit **2** is controlled such that the liquid **22** is jetted or not jetted in accordance with this image region **10**a. It is not necessary to finely set accuracies in reading and jetting positions. It is sufficient to supply the liquid **22** to a region larger than the image. For example, an accuracy of 200 to 400 dots per one inch is generally set in ink jet printing used for a printer, etc. In this example, it is sufficient to set a divisional accuracy in a unit of several centimeters. The reading and jetting positions may be controlled with high accuracy. Further, an entire face of the transfer paper sheet may be processed without forming an image reading portion.

If the liquid supplying unit **2** in this example is used, a minimum amount of processing liquid **20** required to reduce adhesive force of toner can be supplied to the transfer paper sheet **10** by controlling a jetting amount of the jet nozzle head **223** so that a heating amount required for the transfer paper sheet in a subsequent drying process can be reduced. Further, extending and shrinking amounts of the transfer paper sheet **10** caused by moisture absorption can be reduced so that it is possible to restrain the transfer paper sheet **10** from being deformed in a wavy shape with wrinkles.

The jetting amount of the jet nozzle head **223** may be changed in accordance with a signal from the above control section. For example, if the jetting amount of the jet nozzles is reduced with respect to a front end of the transfer paper sheet **10**, no front end of the transfer paper sheet **10** having a predetermined width is coated and wet with the liquid **22**. Accordingly, a mold-releasing property of the transfer paper sheet **10** on the surface of a separating roller as a separating member is improved in the next separating process so that the transfer paper sheet **10** is easily separated from the separating roller.

Further, for example, if the jetting amount of the jet nozzles is increased with respect to the front end of the transfer paper sheet **10**, the liquid **22** is excessively supplied to only the front end of the transfer paper sheet **10** and this front end is wet with this liquid **22**. Accordingly, a wet adsorbing-separating system can be used in the next treating process so that a process for separating the liquid **22** from the transfer paper sheet can be simply constructed.

A constructional example of a liquid supplying unit **2** using a system for supplying a liquid **22** within a processing head **224** to a transfer paper sheet **10** by a direct contact will next be explained with reference to FIGS. **29**a and **29**b. This liquid supplying unit **2** has a processing head **224** (see FIG. **29**b), an opposite roller **225**, a liquid container **201**, a liquid supplying pipe **212**, a pump **213**, a pair of conveying rollers **209**, a pair of drawing rollers **204**, conveying guide plates **221**, an unillustrated driving portion of the respective rollers, etc. The processing head **224** is hollow and has an elongated opening portion **224**a formed in a direction perpendicular to a conveying direction of the transfer paper sheet **10**. The opposite roller **225** is arranged in a position opposed to the processing head **224** through the transfer paper sheet **10**. The liquid container **201** is filled with a predetermined amount of the liquid **22**. The liquid supplying pipe **212** and the pump **213** are used to supply the liquid **22** to the processing head **224**. In this example, the transfer paper sheet **10** fed from a paper feed unit **1** is conveyed by the processing head **224** and the opposite roller **225** while the transfer paper sheet **10** is supported by the processing head **224** and the opposite roller **225** therebetween. At this time, the liquid **22** in the opening portion **224**a of the processing head **224** comes in direct contact with a lower face of the transfer paper sheet **10** so that the liquid **22** is supplied to the transfer paper sheet **10**. A surplus amount of the liquid **22** on the transfer paper sheet **10** is removed therefrom by the pair of drawing rollers **204** arranged on a downstream side of the liquid supplying unit **2**. In this example, a minimum amount of processing liquid **20** required to reduce adhesive force of toner can be supplied to the transfer paper sheet **10** by the pair of drawing rollers **204** so that a heating amount required for the transfer paper sheet in a subsequent drying process can be reduced. Further, extending and shrinking amounts of the transfer paper sheet **10** caused by moisture absorption can be reduced so that it is possible to restrain the transfer-paper sheet **10** from being deformed in a wavy shape with wrinkles.

In this example, a liquid face of the processing head **224** comes in close contact with the transfer paper sheet **10** so that evaporation of the liquid **22** from the processing head **224** can be prevented. Further, the liquid container **201** shown in FIG. **29**a can be hermetically closed so that the liquid **22** within the liquid container **201** is pumped up and supplied to the processing head **224** by the pump **213**. When the liquid container **201** is of a closing type, it is possible to prevent the liquid **22** from being evaporated from the liquid container **201**.

A processing head **224** movable in the conveying direction of a transfer paper sheet will next be explained with reference to FIGS. **30**a to **30**c. The processing head **224** and an opposite roller **225** opposed to an opening portion **224**a of this processing head **224** are movably arranged between conveying rollers **209**a and **209**b. A driving device for operating the processing head **224** and rotating the opposite roller **225** is also arranged.

As shown in FIG. **30**a, the transfer paper sheet **10** is conveyed from a paper feed cassette by the conveying rollers **209**a, etc. This transfer paper sheet **10** is supported between the rotating opposite roller **25** and the processing head **224** in which supply of the liquid **22** is stopped. Rotation of the opposite roller **225** is controlled by the above

control section such that this rotation of the opposite roller **225** is temporarily stopped when the opposite roller **225** has supported a front end of the transfer paper sheet **10** together with the processing head **224**. Timing of this temporary stoppage of the rotation of the opposite roller **225** can be controlled on the basis of an unillustrated paper front end sensor arranged on an upstream side of the conveying rollers **209**a, an unillustrated paper sensor arranged in the processing head **224** or the opposite roller **225**, etc. As shown in FIG. **30**b, the processing head **224** and the opposite roller **225** are moved onto a side of the conveying rollers **209**b while the processing head **224** and the opposite roller **225** supports the front end of the transfer paper sheet **10** therebetween. The movements of the processing head **224** and the opposite roller **225** are stopped when the processing head **224** and the opposite roller **225** have reached a predetermined position before the conveying rollers **209**b. The rotation of the opposite roller **225** is then started such that the conveying rollers **209**b can support the transfer paper sheet **10**. After the transfer paper sheet **10** is supported by the conveying rollers **209**b as shown in FIG. **30**c, the pump **213** is turned on and supply of the liquid **22** to the processing head **224** is started. The supply of the liquid **22** to the processing head **224** may be controlled such that this liquid supply is started when a predetermined time has passed from beginning of the rotation of the opposite roller **225**. When the transfer paper sheet **10** is conveyed and the liquid **22** is completely supplied to the transfer paper sheet **10**, the operation of the processing head **224** and the rotation of the opposite roller **225** are stopped. The processing head **224** and the opposite roller **225** are then returned to their predetermined original positions on the side of the conveying rollers **209**a and attain a standby state until the next transfer paper sheet **10** is conveyed.

An unprocessed region having no supplied liquid **22** can be formed at the front end of the transfer paper sheet **10** by performing such an operation. Accordingly, a mold-releasing property of the transfer paper sheet **10** on the surface of a separating roller as a separating member is improved in the next separating process so that the transfer paper sheet **10** is easily separated from the separating roller.

After the transfer paper sheet **10** is supported by the conveying rollers **209**b in FIGS. **30**a to **30**c, the processing head **224** and the opposite roller **225** can be moved such that the processing head **224** and the opposite roller **225** come in frictional contact with a surface of the transfer paper sheet **10** having the supplied liquid **22**. For example, the processing head **224** and the opposite roller **225** can be reciprocated between the conveying rollers **209**a and **209**b. In such a case, the processing head **224**, etc. come in frictional contact with the surface of the transfer paper sheet **10** impregnated with the liquid **22**. Thus, air bubbles within the transfer paper sheet **10** can be removed therefrom. Accordingly, the liquid **22** can permeate the transfer paper sheet **10** more efficiently and reliably by a capillary tube effect, etc.

A liquid supplying unit **2** using a processing head **238** for flowing a processing liquid **20** into a groove coming in contact with a transfer paper sheet **10** at a high speed will next be explained with reference to FIGS. **31** to **33**. As shown in FIGS. **31**a and **31**b, two grooves **238**a perpendicular to a conveying direction of the transfer paper sheet **10** are formed on a side of the processing head **238** of this .liquid supplying unit **2** coming in contact with the transfer paper sheet **10**. The processing liquid **20** within a liquid container **201** is supplied to an end portion of one of the grooves **238**a of the processing head **238** through a liquid supplying pipe **212**. A filter **229** and a pump **213** are arranged in an intermediate portion of the liquid supplying pipe **212**. The supplied processing liquid **20** is moved within the one groove **238**a at a high speed and is returned to the liquid container **201** from an end portion of the other groove **238**a so that the processing liquid **20** is circulated. A conveying roller **209** is arranged in each of both side portions of the processing head **238** in the conveying direction of the transfer paper sheet.

In this example, the processing liquid **20** is moved into the grooves **238**a of the processing head **238** coming in contact with the transfer paper sheet **10** at a high speed. Accordingly, a negative pressure is generated within the grooves **238**a in a direction perpendicular to a flowing direction of the processing liquid **20** so that the transfer paper sheet **10** comes in close contact with the processing liquid **20** within the grooves **238**a. Thus, the transfer paper sheet **10** is coated with the processing liquid **20**. At this time, the transfer paper sheet **10** comes in direct contact with the processing liquid **20** and the processing liquid **20** is moved at a high speed so that air bubbles are removed from a surface of the transfer paper sheet **10**. Further, the processing liquid **20** can permeate the transfer paper sheet **10** efficiently and reliably by a capillary tube effect.

The transfer paper sheet **10** on the processing head **238** is close to the grooves **238**a so that the transfer paper sheet **10** functions as a cover of the grooves **238**a. Therefore, it is possible to prevent the processing liquid **20** from being evaporated and lost.

Further, it is possible to prevent the processing liquid **20** from being evaporated by hermetically closing the liquid container **201**. The processing liquid **20** is circulated through the liquid supplying pipe **212**, the filter **229** and the pump **213**. Accordingly, the cleaned processing liquid **20** can be supplied to the grooves **238**a of the processing head **238** at any time.

FIG. **32** shows a modified example of the liquid supplying unit **2**. In this example, a conveying belt is arranged in a region in which no grooves **238**a are formed on the processing head **238**. This conveying belt is tensioned by two rollers and is arranged between conveying rollers **209** and is also arranged on an upper face of the processing head **238** such that the transfer paper sheet **10** is supported between the conveying belt and the upper face of the processing head **238**. Thus, the transfer paper sheet **10** can be reliably conveyed on the processing head **238**.

An inside face **238**b of each of the grooves **238**a of the processing head **238** on a downstream side of the liquid supplying unit **2** in a conveying direction of the transfer paper sheet is slantingly formed as shown in FIG. **33**. In this case, when a front end of the transfer paper sheet **10** drops into each of the grooves **238**a, the transfer paper sheet **10** can be discharged from the grooves **238**a without folding the transfer paper sheet **10**. Accordingly, the transfer paper sheet **10** can be reliably conveyed on the processing head **238**.

The operation of a liquid supplying unit **2** having a processing head **238** and capable of supplying a liquid onto the entire surface of a transfer paper sheet **10** will next be described with reference to FIG. **34**. A distance between a central position of a conveying roller **209**e and a central position of a groove **238**a of the processing head **238** on a downstream side of the liquid supplying unit **2** in a conveying direction of the transfer paper sheet is set to a length half or shorter than a length of the transfer paper sheet **10** in the conveying direction when the transfer paper sheet has a minimum size. Positions of a first conveying path switching claw **239** and a second conveying path switching claw **241** are set to positions shown by solid lines in FIG. **34**.

The transfer paper sheet **10** is first conveyed onto the processing head **238** by conveying rollers **209**c and **209**d. At this time, the processing head **238** is set to be turned off. When the processing head **238** is set to be turned on, a front end of the transfer paper sheet **10** drops into grooves **238**a by a negative pressure caused within the grooves **238**a of the processing head **238** so that there is a fear of folding the transfer paper sheet. Thereafter, the front end of the transfer paper sheet **10** passes through the processing head **238** and is detected by a paper front-rear end sensor **242**. At this time, the transfer paper sheet **10** is supported by conveying rollers **209**e therebetween so that the transfer paper sheet **10** can be conveyed. Therefore, the processing head **238** is turned on so that a liquid begins to be supplied onto the transfer paper sheet.

When a rear end of the transfer paper sheet **10** is detected by the paper front-rear end sensor **242**, the processing head **238** is once turned off. In this case, the processing head **238** may be turned off at any time. For example, the processing head **238** may be turned off after it is confirmed that the transfer paper sheet **10** has passed through a reverse conveying path **240**. When the rear end of the transfer paper sheet **10** is detected and a predetermined time has passed thereafter, a pair of conveying rollers **209**f are reversely rotated and the position of the first conveying path switching claw **239** is switched to a position shown by a double-dotted chain line in FIG. **34**. Thus, the transfer paper sheet **10** is conveyed by conveying rollers **209**g, **209**h and **209**i through the reverse conveying path **240**. The transfer paper sheet **10** is then supported by the pair of conveying rollers **209**d therebetween. At this time, the position of the second conveying path switching claw **241** is switched in advance to a position shown by a double-dotted chain line in FIG. **34**.

When the front end of the transfer paper sheet **10** is detected by the paper front-rear end sensor **242**, the processing head **238** is turned on. Thus, a processing liquid **20** is supplied to a portion which is not wet with the processing liquid **20** in the above liquid supplying process. Thereafter, the first conveying path switching claw **239** is returned to the original solid line position and the conveying rollers **209**f are rotated in a normal direction. The transfer paper sheet **10** is fed to the next treating process such as a separating process, a drying process, etc. The processing head **238** is turned off when the rear end of the transfer paper sheet **10** is detected by the paper front-rear end sensor **242**.

In this example, the processing liquid **20** can be reliably supplied onto an entire face of the transfer paper sheet **10**.

One concrete example of a liquid supplying unit **2** having a means for compressing a transfer paper sheet **10** and a means for supplying a liquid to the transfer paper sheet **10** will next be explained with reference to FIG. **35**. In the liquid supplying unit **2** in this example, the compressing means is constructed by using a pair of coating-compressing rollers **228** for supporting the transfer paper sheet **10** therebetween and compressing the transfer paper sheet **10** with a predetermined compressing force. The pair of coating-compressing rollers **228** are arranged such that the transfer paper sheet **10** from a paper feed unit **1** is fed from below to above. The pair of coating-compressing rollers **228** are rotated in arrow directions in FIG. **35** by an unillustrated driving portion.

The above liquid supplying means is constructed by a liquid reservoir portion **214** and two sets of liquid supplying devices **208**. The liquid reservoir portion **214** is arranged such that a processing liquid **20** comes in contact with both faces of the transfer paper sheet **10** being released from the compression between the pair of coating-compressing rollers **228**. The two sets of liquid supplying devices **208** supply the processing liquid **20** to the liquid reservoir portion **214** in accordance with necessity. This liquid reservoir portion **214** has a liquid holding plate **214**a. The liquid holding plate **214**a is constructed such that a lower end portion of the liquid holding plate **214**a slidably comes in frictional contact with a surface of each of the coating-compressing rollers **228**. This lower end portion of the liquid holding plate **214**a is desirably constructed by a material for preventing each of the coating-compressing rollers **228** from being damaged. In this example, liquid reservoirs are independently formed on both front and rear faces of the transfer paper sheet **10**. However, the respective liquid reservoirs on both the faces of the transfer paper sheet **10** may be communicated with each other.

Each of the above two sets of liquid supplying devices **208** is constructed by a liquid container **201**, a liquid supplying pipe **212**, a pump **213**, a filter **229** as a liquid cleaning means, etc. A liquid removing blade **230** is arranged in an upper end portion of the liquid container **201** on a side of each of the coating-compressing rollers **228**. The liquid removing blade **230** removes the remaining processing liquid from a surface of each of the coating-compressing rollers **228**. Only one set of liquid supplying device **208** may be arranged when the liquid reservoirs on both sides of the transfer paper sheet **10** are communicated with each other.

An unillustrated guide plate and a pair of guide rollers for guiding the transfer paper sheet **10** are suitably arranged on a conveying path of the transfer paper sheet **10**. For example, in the construction of the liquid supplying unit **2** shown in FIG. **35**, a pair of conveying rollers **209** are arranged on upstream and downstream sides of the pair of coating-compressing rollers **228**.

In the above example, the transfer paper sheet **10** having a toner image on a surface thereof is guided and conveyed by the pair of conveying rollers **209**, etc. until an inlet of the pair of coating-compressing rollers **228**. The pair of coating-compressing rollers **228** convey the transfer paper sheet **10** upward while the pair of coating-compressing rollers **228** support the transfer paper sheet **10** therebetween and compress the transfer paper sheet **10**. A gas such as air bubbles within fine clearances of the transfer paper sheet **10** is removed therefrom by this compression. Compressing force applied to the transfer paper sheet **10** is released after the transfer paper sheet **10** has passed through a compressing position of the pair of coating-compressing rollers **228**. The processing liquid **20** within the liquid reservoir portions **214** comes in contact with the transfer paper sheet **10** in a releasing portion of this compressing force. Accordingly, when the compressing force is released, the processing liquid **20** within the liquid reservoir portions **214** rapidly permeates the above fine clearances within the transfer paper sheet **10**, and also permeates paper fibers such as cellulose fibers as a constructional material of the transfer paper sheet **10** by a capillary tube effect, etc. The processing liquid **20** rapidly permeates the fine clearances and the paper fibers mainly from both face portions of the transfer paper sheet **10** each having no toner image. The processing liquid **20** finally permeates reliably until an interfacial portion between the toner image and the paper fibers. The toner on the transfer paper sheet **10** generally has water-repellency so that no processing liquid **20** is easily attached onto a toner image surface. However, innumerable clearances exist in the toner image as can be seen from the observation of a microscope. Accordingly, the processing liquid **20** also permeates the toner image surface by a capillary tube phenomenon, etc.

As mentioned above, the processing liquid **20** reliably permeates until the interfacial portion between the toner

image and the paper fibers on a surface of the transfer paper sheet **10**. Thus, adhesive characteristics of the toner and/or the paper fibers are changed so that an attaching or adhesive state of the toner image and the paper fibers of the transfer paper sheet **10** is changed to an unstable state. Accordingly, the toner image can be easily separated from the surface of the transfer paper sheet **10**.

The transfer paper sheet **10** having the permeated processing liquid **20** is next conveyed between separating rollers **302** of the next toner separating unit **3** through the pair of conveying rollers **209**. As shown in FIG. **18**, in this toner separating unit **3**, a separating member **302**a comes in contact with toner T and the processing liquid **20** on the transfer paper sheet **10**. Adhesive force between the separating member **302**a and the toner T is set to be stronger than adhesive force between the toner T and a surface of the transfer paper sheet **10**. Accordingly, the toner T is separated from the surface of the transfer paper sheet **10**. The processing liquid **20** is attached between the separating member **302**a and a surface of the transfer paper sheet **10** on which no toner is adhesively attached. Accordingly, no paper fibers on this surface of the transfer paper sheet **10** are separated therefrom by the separating member **302**a. Therefore, only the toner T can be separated from the transfer paper sheet **10** without damaging the surface of the transfer paper sheet **10**.

It is possible to reuse such a transfer paper sheet **10** separating only the toner T therefrom without damaging this paper surface in a copying machine, etc.

The remaining processing liquid attached onto a surface of each of the coating-compressing rollers **228** is scraped by the liquid removing blade **230** and is stored into the liquid container **201**. Thereafter, this remaining processing liquid is supplied by the pump **213** to each of the liquid reservoir portions **214** through the filter **229**. When the processing liquid passes through the filter **229**, a cleaned processing liquid can be supplied to each of the liquid reservoir portions **214** at any time. As a result, the processing liquid **20** including no dust and impurities, etc. can be supplied to the transfer paper sheet **10** and can permeate more efficiently and reliably the transfer paper sheet **10** until an interfacial portion between the toner T and paper fibers on a surface of the transfer paper sheet **10**.

In this example, the compressing force of the pair of coating-compressing rollers **228** is preferably set such that no processing liquid **20** is leaked from a contact position between the coating-compressing rollers. Concretely, no processing liquid is leaked from this contact position if the compressing force is set to be equal to or greater than force corresponding to at least a weight of the processing liquid **20** on the pair of coating-compressing rollers **228**.

An approximate value W of the weight of the processing liquid **20** on the pair of coating-compressing rollers **228** can be estimated as follows. As shown in FIG. **38**, the height of a liquid reservoir is set to H (cm). A radius of each of the coating-compressing rollers **228** is set to R (cm). When a sheet of copying paper having a size A4 passes through the pair of coating-compressing rollers **228**, it is sufficient to set a length of each of the coating-compressing rollers **228** to at least 23 cm or more. The approximate value W of the weight of the processing liquid **20** on the pair of coating-compressing rollers **228** can be more simply calculated when the processing liquid **20** exists in the shape of a rectangular parallelepiped of $2R \times H \times 23$ (cm^3) on the pair of coating-compressing rollers **228** and has a density of 1 g/cm^3. In this case, this approximate value W is calculated by the following formula.

$$W = 46 \times R \times H \text{ (g)}$$

For example, when R=5 cm and H=5 cm are set, it is necessary to set the compressing force of the pair of coating-compressing rollers **228** to be equal to or greater than about 1.15 kgf.

Another concrete example of the liquid supplying unit **2** having the compressing means of a transfer paper sheet **10** and the liquid supplying means will next be explained with reference to FIG. **37**. The construction of the liquid supplying unit **2** in this example is basically similar to that shown in FIG. **35** except that a dipping device for dipping the transfer paper sheet **10** is arranged. The dipping device functions as a liquid supplying means for supplying a preliminary dipping liquid **23** as a predetermined liquid to the transfer paper sheet **10** by dipping before the transfer paper sheet **10** is compressed by a pair of coating-compressing rollers **228**. This dipping device is constructed by a preliminary dipping liquid tank **231** for storing the preliminary dipping liquid **23**, an unillustrated conveying guide plate, a pair of conveying rollers **209**, etc. The conveying guide plate is arranged such that the transfer paper sheet **10** passes through the preliminary dipping liquid **23** within the preliminary dipping liquid tank **231**. Water, etc. can be normally used as the preliminary dipping liquid **23**, but the above processing liquid **20** can be also used as the preliminary dipping liquid **23**.

In this example, the transfer paper sheet **10** forming a toner image thereon is guided by the pair of conveying rollers **209**, etc., and passes through the preliminary dipping liquid **23** within the preliminary dipping liquid tank **231**. Thus, the transfer paper sheet **10** is wet with the preliminary dipping liquid **23**. Similar to the above example shown in FIG. **35**, the transfer paper sheet **10** is conveyed until an inlet of the pair of coating-compressing rollers **228**. Since the transfer paper sheet **10** is wet with the preliminary dipping liquid **23**, the transfer paper sheet **10** can be easily flexed and compressed. Accordingly, it is possible to more efficiently and reliably remove a gas such as air bubbles from fine clearances of the transfer paper sheet **10** by the pair of coating-compressing rollers **228**.

When the transfer paper sheet **10** is wet with the preliminary dipping liquid **23**, no preliminary dipping liquid **23** necessarily permeates the interior of the transfer paper sheet **10** sufficiently.

Another concrete example of the liquid supplying unit **2** having the compressing means of a transfer paper sheet **10** and the liquid supplying means will next be explained with reference to FIG. **38**. The construction of the liquid supplying unit **2** in this example is basically similar to that shown in FIG. **35** except that the transfer paper sheet **10** is conveyed in a transversal direction. In FIG. **35**, the transfer paper sheet **10** is conveyed from below to above with respect to the pair of coating-compressing rollers **228**. In contrast to this, for example, the transfer paper sheet **10** in FIG. **38** is conveyed in the transversal direction from rightward to leftward with respect to the pair of coating-compressing rollers **228**. In this example, a liquid reservoir portion **214** is arranged on a discharging side of the transfer paper sheet with respect to the pair of coating-compressing rollers **228** such that a processing liquid **20** comes in contact with both front and rear faces of the transfer paper sheet **10** being released from compression of the pair of coating-compressing rollers **228**. The liquid reservoir portion **214** has a liquid holding plate **214**a. The liquid holding plate **214**a is constructed such that a right-hand lower end portion of the liquid holding plate **214**a slidably comes in frictional contact with a surface of one coating-compressing roller **228**, thereby preventing the processing liquid **20** from being leaked. The right-hand

lower end portion of the liquid holding plate **214**a is desirably constructed by a material for preventing this one coating-compressing roller **228** from being damaged.

In this example, the transfer paper sheet **10** forming a toner image thereon is guided and conveyed by the pair of conveying rollers **209**, etc. until an inlet of the pair of coating-compressing rollers **228**. The pair of coating-compressing rollers **228** convey the transfer paper sheet **10** leftward while the pair of coating-compressing rollers **228** support the transfer paper sheet **10** therebetween and compress the transfer paper sheet **10**. A gas such as air bubbles within fine clearances of the transfer paper sheet **10** is removed therefrom by this compression. Compressing force applied to the transfer paper sheet **10** is released after the transfer paper sheet **10** has passed through a compressing position of the pair of coating-compressing rollers **228**. The processing liquid **20** within the liquid reservoir portion **214** comes in contact with the transfer paper sheet **10** in a releasing portion of this compressing force. Accordingly, when the compressing force is released, the processing liquid **20** within the liquid reservoir portion **214** rapidly permeates the above fine clearances within the transfer paper sheet **10** and also permeates paper fibers such as cellulose fibers as a constructional material of the transfer paper sheet **10** by a capillary tube effect, etc. The processing liquid **20** rapidly permeates the fine clearances and the paper fibers mainly from both face portions of the transfer paper sheet **10** each having no toner image. The processing liquid **20** finally permeates reliably until an interfacial portion between the toner image and the paper fibers.

The processing liquid **20** reliably permeates until the interfacial portion between the toner image and the paper fibers on a surface of the transfer paper sheet **10**. Therefore, adhesive characteristics of the toner and/or the paper fibers are changed so that an attaching or adhesive state of the toner image and the paper fibers of the transfer paper sheet **10** is changed to an unstable state. Accordingly, the toner image can be easily separated from the surface of the transfer paper sheet **10** in the next toner separating unit **3**.

A constructional example of a liquid supplying unit **2** having a separating drum **226** used for the toner separating unit **3** will next be explained with reference to FIG. **39**. This liquid supplying unit **2** has a cylindrical hollow separating drum **226**, an unillustrated driving portion of the separating drum **226**, an opposite roller **227**, a liquid receiving container **206**, etc. The separating drum **226** holds a liquid **22** therein. The opposite roller **227** is arranged such that the opposite roller **227** comes in press contact with a surface of the separating drum **226**. The liquid receiving container **206** receives the liquid **22** from the opposite roller **227**. Many small holes are formed in an outer wall portion of the separating drum **226**. The opposite roller **227** is formed by a material including air bubbles such as a sponge. In this example, the transfer paper sheet **10** fed from a paper feed unit **1** is conveyed while the transfer paper sheet **10** is supported by the separating drum **226** and the opposite roller **227** therebetween. The liquid **22** within the separating drum **226** is emitted therefrom in a nipping portion of the separating drum **226** and the opposite roller **227**. The emitted liquid **22** is supplied to the transfer paper sheet **10**. Further, the transfer paper sheet **10** is wound around the separating drum **226** and the next separating process is started. The opposite roller **227** is formed by a material including air bubbles such as a sponge, etc. Accordingly, a pressure difference is caused between the nipping portion and the other portions of the opposite roller **227**. This pressure difference promotes the emission of the liquid **22** from the separating drum **226**, The liquid **22** can be also emitted from the separating drum **226** by increasing a pressure within the separating drum **226**.

In the liquid supplying unit **2** shown in each of FIGS. **20** to **39**, a supersonic wave may be applied to the liquid **22** (such as the processing liquid **20** and the permeability accelerating liquid **21**), or the above liquid interior conveying roller **202**, the conveying belt **211**, the pair of coating rollers **207**, the felt blade **220**, etc. In this case, a permeating speed of the liquid **22** (such as the processing liquid **20** and the permeability accelerating liquid **21**) permeating the transfer paper sheet **10** can be increased. The liquid supplying unit **2** may also has a temperature controller, etc. for holding a temperature of the liquid **22** (such as the processing liquid **20** and the permeability accelerating liquid **21**) in a suitable processing range. In this case, a processing speed and reliability in liquid processing of the liquid supplying unit can be improved. When the liquid **22** (such as the processing liquid **20** and the permeability accelerating liquid **21**) is treated, it is necessary to take a measure for preventing the liquid **22** (such as the processing liquid **20** and the permeability accelerating liquid **21**) from being scattered in a certain case when a liquid supplying unit body is carried. In another case, it is also necessary to take a measure for suitably positioning a handle or gripper of the liquid supplying unit body such that no liquid **22** is leaked. In another case, it is also necessary to take a measure for constructing the liquid container **201** as a hermetical structure. Techniques of a general wet type copying machine, a diazo-copying machine, etc. can be applied to such measures. When the liquid **22** (such as the processing liquid **20** and the permeability accelerating liquid **21**) is circulatively used, it is desirable to arrange a filter for removing dust, impurities. etc. from the liquid **22** in one portion of a circulating path. Each of the above rollers may be replaced with a conveying belt, etc.

In this embodiment, the processing liquid **20** efficiently and reliably permeates an interfacial portion between a toner image and paper fibers on a surface of the transfer paper sheet **10**. Therefore, adhesive characteristics of the transfer paper sheet **10** and/or the toner in the interfacial portion are changed so that an adhesive state of the transfer paper sheet **10** and the toner can be reliably changed to an unstable state. Thus, adhesive force between the transfer paper sheet **10** and the toner can be reduced. Accordingly, only the toner can be reliably removed from the transfer paper sheet **10**.

When a surplus liquid amount removing means such as the drawing rollers **204**, the blade **215**, etc. is arranged, a minimum amount of processing liquid **20** required to reduce adhesive force of toner can be supplied to the transfer paper sheet **10** so that a heating amount required for the transfer paper sheet in a subsequent drying process can be reduced. Further, extending and shrinking amounts of the transfer paper sheet **10** caused by moisture absorption can be reduced so that it is possible to restrain the transfer paper sheet **10** from being deformed in a wavy shape with wrinkles.

In the present invention, an image can be formed by an electrophotographic copying machine, etc. For example, in the following embodiment, the present invention is applied to a transfer paper processor as a processor for processing an image holding member in which the liquid **22** such as the above permeability accelerating liquid **21**, the processing liquid **20**, etc. is supplied to a sheet **10** of unused transfer paper.

A construction similar to that of the toner removing device in the above embodiment can be used for this transfer

paper processor. For example, the transfer paper processor can be constructed such that the toner separating unit **3** in the toner removing device shown in FIG. **6**, **8**, **9**, **10**, **12** or **13** is removed therefrom and the transfer paper sheet **10** is directly conveyed from the above liquid supplying unit **2** to the drying unit **4**. In this case, the liquid supplying unit **2** includes a combination of the above permeation accelerating liquid supplying unit **2**a and the processing liquid supplying device **2**b.

As shown in FIG. **40**, the transfer paper processor may have a bypass conveying path **232** for bypassing the toner separating unit of the above toner removing device, an unillustrated mode switching device, and a conveying path switching device **233**. The mode switching device can switch a toner removing mode and an unused transfer paper processing mode by a user. In the toner removing mode, toner attached to a sheet of transfer paper is removed from this transfer paper sheet. In the unused transfer paper processing mode, a sheet of unused transfer paper is processed. The conveying path switching device **233** switches conveying paths of the transfer paper sheet by the mode switching device. The transfer paper processor can be constructed such that the transfer paper sheet **10** passes through the bypass conveying path **232** for bypassing the toner separating unit **3** when the unused transfer paper processing mode is to selected.

A permeability accelerating or promoting agent supplied to the transfer paper sheet **10** can be constructed by using a solution of a surfactant mentioned above, etc. An unstabilizing agent can be constructed by the processing liquid **20** used in the above first embodiment except for pure water. Namely, the unstabilizing agent can be constructed by using at least one kind of aqueous solution selected from a group of an aqueous solution including a water-soluble polymer, an aqueous solution including a surfactant, and an aqueous solution including a water-soluble polymer and a surfactant.

In the transfer paper processor in this embodiment, the processing liquid **20** such as an aqueous solution including a surfactant can efficiently and reliably permeate the unused transfer paper sheet **10** onto which no toner is attached. Accordingly, when a toner image is formed on this transfer paper sheet **10** and is then separated from the transfer paper sheet **10**, an attaching or adhesive state of the toner and a surface of the transfer paper sheet **10** is changed to an unstable state. Therefore, the toner image can be reliably separated from the surface of the transfer paper sheet **10** in comparison with the general transfer paper processor.

When the transfer paper processor has a surplus liquid amount removing means such as the drawing rollers **204**, the blade **215**, etc., a minimum amount of processing liquid **20** required to reduce adhesive force of toner can be supplied to the transfer paper sheet **10** so that a heating amount required for the transfer paper sheet in a subsequent drying process can be reduced. Further, extending and shrinking amounts of the transfer paper sheet **10** caused by moisture absorption can be reduced so that it is possible to restrain the transfer paper sheet **10** from being deformed in a wavy shape with wrinkles.

In each of the above embodiments, the present invention is applied to the transfer paper sheet **10** having an image formed by an electrophotographic copying machine of a transfer type, or is applied to a sheet **10** of unused transfer paper before the image is formed. However, the present invention can be also applied to an image holding member such as a sheet of recording paper used for another image forming apparatus such as a facsimile telegraph, a printer, etc. Further, the present invention is not limited to the image holding member having a fibrous structure, but can be also applied to any image holding member on which an image can be formed. For example, the image holding member used in the present invention may be constructed by a laminated material in which a surface layer of a base sheet such as a plastic layer is formed by a material layer such as a paper layer, etc.

A concrete constructional example of the toner separating unit **3** will next be described in detail. In FIG. **6** showing the entire construction of the toner removing device, the transfer paper sheet **10** is supported by the two separating rollers **302** therebetween and toner is removed from both faces of the transfer paper sheet **10**. However, in the following toner separating unit **3**, toner is removed from one face of the transfer paper sheet **10** by one separating roller **302**. The following structure can be also applied to the toner separating unit **3** in which the transfer paper sheet **10** is supported by the two separating rollers **302** therebetween and toner is removed from both faces of the transfer paper sheet **10** as shown in FIG. **6**.

FIG. **41** shows one concrete example of a toner separating unit **3** having a means for smoothing uneven toner attached onto the separating roller **302**. This toner separating unit **3** has a hollow separating roller **302**, a backup roller **308**, a pressing roller **309**, an unillustrated driving portion, etc. A heating lamp **301** as a means for softening toner T is arranged within the hollow separating roller **302**. The backup roller **308** is arranged such that the backup roller **308** comes in contact with a surface of the separating roller **302**. The pressing roller **309** is arranged as a pressing member of the above smoothing means such that the pressing roller **309** presses against the surface of the separating roller **302** while the pressing roller **309** is rotated.

The backup roller **308** and the driving portion constitute a separating member moving means for moving the separating roller **302** in a state in which the surface of the separating member **302** comes in contact with a surface of a copying paper sheet **10** as a transfer paper sheet. The transfer paper sheet **10** attaching the toner T on an upper face thereof is supported by the backup roller **308** and the separating roller **302** therebetween and is conveyed leftward in FIG. **41**. The above driving portion can be constructed such that one or both of the separating roller **302** and the backup roller **308** are rotated in arrow directions. When the backup roller **308** rotates and the separating roller **302** is rotated by the rotation of the backup roller **308**, an attaching amount of the toner attached to the separating roller **302** is increased by repeatedly using the separating roller **302**. In this case, it is possible to constantly maintain a moving speed of the surface of the separating roller **302** and a conveying speed of the transfer paper sheet **10** in a paper supporting portion even when a diameter of the separating roller **302** is increased by the toner attachment.

A material of a surface portion of the above pressing roller **309** is preferably constructed by a material having an excellent mold-releasing property with respect to the toner T. Concretely, this material is made of Teflon, etc.

In this example, the heating lamp **30** is used as a means for softening the toner. However, a pressurizing device for softening the toner by pressurization may be used instead of the heating lamp **30**. This heating lamp **50**, the pressurizing device, etc. may be arranged on the upstream side of a contact portion between the separating roller **302** and the transfer paper sheet **10**.

In this example, the transfer paper sheet **10** attaching the toner T onto an upper face thereof is supported between the separating roller **302** and the backup roller **308** and is

conveyed leftward. In a supporting portion of the separating roller **302** and the backup roller **308**, the toner attaching face of the transfer paper sheet **10** comes in press contact with a surface of the separating roller **302** having adhesive force of the toner T greater than that between a surface of the transfer paper sheet **10** and the toner T. Thereafter, when the transfer paper sheet **10** passes through this supporting portion, the toner T is separated from the surface of the transfer paper sheet **10** while the toner T is attached onto the surface of the separating roller **302**.

At this time, the separating roller **302** is heated by the heating lamp **301** to soften the toner T on the transfer paper sheet **10** supported by the separating roller **302** and the backup roller **308**. Accordingly, adhesive force between the toner T and the transfer paper sheet **10** is further reduced and adhesive force between the toner T and the surface of the separating roller **302** is relatively increased. Accordingly, the toner T can be easily separated from the surface of the separating roller **302**.

When the toner T is separated from the surface of the transfer paper sheet **10**, the toner T attached onto the surface of the separating roller **302** has an irregular portion corresponding to an image pattern on the transfer paper sheet **10**. However, this irregular and uneven toner portion is smoothed by the pressing roller **309** pressing against the surface of the separating roller **302**. The surface of the separating roller **302** smoothed with respect to the toner attachment then comes in contact with the surface of the transfer paper sheet **10** onto which the toner T is attached. Thus, the separating roller **302** is used for the next separating processing.

Another concrete example of the toner separating unit **3** having the above smoothing means will next be explained with reference to FIG. **42**. In this toner separating unit **3**, a pressing blade **310** is used instead of the above pressing roller **309** as a pressing member of the smoothing means. The pressing blade **310** is arranged such that the pressing blade **310** presses against a surface of the separating roller **302**. In this example, the pressing blade **310** presses against toner having an irregular shape corresponding to an image pattern on the transfer paper sheet **10** and unevenly attached onto the separating roller **302**, thereby smoothing this toner. The surface of the separating roller **302** smoothed with respect to the toner attachment then comes in contact with a surface of the transfer paper sheet **10** onto which the toner T is attached. Thus, the separating roller **302** is used for the next separating processing.

As mentioned above, the irregular toner corresponding to the image pattern on the separating roller **302** is smoothed by the smoothing means so that a contact state of the surface of the transfer paper sheet **10** on the surface of the separating roller **302** is set to a uniform state. Accordingly, it is possible to prevent irregular separation such as local insufficient separation from being caused so that the separating roller **302** can be repeatedly used.

As shown in FIG. **43**, the above toner separating unit **3** may have a mold-releasing agent coating roller **311** and a scraper blade **312**. The mold-releasing agent coating roller **311** functions as a mold-releasing agent coating means for coating a surface of the pressing roller **309** with a mold-releasing agent such as silicon oil, etc. The scraper blade **312** functions as an image forming substance removing means for scraping off toner T on the pressing roller **309**. In this case, the surface of the pressing roller **309** is coated with the mold-releasing agent by the mold-releasing agent coating roller **311** so that a mold-releasing property of the surface of the pressing roller **309** with respect to the toner T can be improved. The scraper blade **312** can scrape off the toner T attached onto the surface of the pressing roller **309** so that no toner is attached onto the surface of the pressing roller **309**. Accordingly, the toner T attached on the separating roller **302** in an irregular shape can be reliably smoothed.

FIG. **44** shows one concrete example of a toner separating unit **3** having a toner removing device **304** as an image forming substance removing means for removing attached toner T from the surface of a separating roller **302**. This toner separating unit **3** has a hollow separating roller **302**, a backup roller **308**, an unillustrated driving portion, etc. A heating lamp **301** as a means for softening toner T is arranged within the hollow separating roller **302**. The backup roller **308** is arranged such that the backup roller **308** comes in contact with a surface of the separating roller **302**. The toner removing means has a cleaning roller **305**, a scraper blade **306** and a toner receiver or container **307**. The cleaning roller **305** removes the toner T from the surface of the separating roller **302**. The scraper blade **306** scrapes off the toner T on the cleaning roller **305**. The toner receiver or container **307** stores the toner T scraped off by the scraper blade **306**.

At least a surface of the above cleaning roller **305** is constructed by a material for setting a mold-releasing property of the separating roller **302** about the attached toner T thereon to be inferior to a mold-releasing property of the surface of the cleaning roller **305** about the attached toner thereon. This surface of the cleaning roller **305** is concretely constructed by a metallic material including aluminum, copper, nickel, etc., or a high molecular or polymer material such as polyethylene-terephthalate (PET) having dispersed titanium oxide, etc. However, no surface of the cleaning roller **305** is limited to these materials.

In this example, the toner T separated from a surface of the transfer paper sheet **10** and attached to the surface of the separating roller **302** is removed from this separating roller **302** by the cleaning roller **305**. The toner T attached onto the cleaning roller **305** is scraped off by the scraper blade **306** and is stored into the toner receiver or container **307**.

As shown in FIG. **45**, the above toner removing device **304** may be constructed such that the toner T on the separating roller **302** is directly scraped off by a scraper blade **313**. The toner T scraped off by the scraper blade **313** is stored into a toner receiver or container **307**. For example, the scraper blade **313** is formed by a metal coated with Teflon, etc. such that the scraper blade **313** has a preferable mold-releasing property with respect to the toner T. Accordingly, it is possible to prevent the toner T from being attached onto a surface of the scraper blade **313**. The toner receiver or container **307** is constructed such that an upper portion of the toner receiver **307** can be moved along guide rails **314** arranged on a body side of the toner removing device **304**. In accordance with necessity, the toner receiver **307** can be detached from the toner removing device so that the toner within the toner receiver **307** can be thrown away.

As shown in FIG. **46**, toner T in the above toner removing device **304** may be removed from the separating roller **302** by a web or belt **315** tensioned such that the web **315** comes in press contact with the separating roller **302**. The web **315** is supplied from an unused web roll **316**. This web **315** is moved at a speed different from the moving speed of a surface of the separating roller **302** while the web **315** comes in press contact with the surface of the separating roller **302** attaching toner T thereonto. After the toner T is removed from the separating roller **302**, the web is wound around a winding roll **317**.

In the above toner removing device **304**, the toner T attached onto the surface of the separating roller **302** can be

removed therefrom at any time or in accordance with necessity so that surplus attachment of the toner T can be prevented. Accordingly, it is possible to preferably maintain separating performance of the separating roller **302** and use the separating roller **302** for a long period.

A toner collector may be arranged as a means for collecting toner T removed from the above toner removing device **304**. As explained in FIG. **45**, this toner collector may be constructed as one concrete example such that an upper portion of the toner receiver **307** can be moved along the guide rails **314** arranged on a body side of the toner removing device. In this case, in accordance with necessity, the toner receiver **307** can be detached from the toner removing device so that the toner within the toner receiver **307** can be thrown away.

A toner collector as shown in each of FIGS. **47**a to **47**c can be arranged. This toner collector also functions as a conveying member for conveying a transfer paper sheet **10** by adsorbing this transfer paper sheet **10** onto a backup roller **308**. The toner collector has a toner conveying path **319** with a built-in screw **318**, a heater **320**, a toner container **307**, a compressing member **321**, an unillustrated driving portion of the screw **318**, an unillustrated heater power source, etc. The heater **320** is arranged in an end portion of the toner conveying path **319**. The compressing member **321** functions as a means for compressing toner T within the toner container **307**. This compressing member may be manually operated. However, a driving portion for automatically operating the compressing member may be arranged.

In this example, the toner T attached onto a surface of the separating roller **302** is scraped off and stored into the toner conveying path **319** by a scraper blade **313** as shown in FIG. **47**a. As shown in FIG. **47**b, the toner T within the toner conveying path **319** is conveyed to an end portion thereof by the screw **318**. The toner T is then stored into the toner container **307** while the toner T is melted within the toner conveying path **319** heated by the heater **320**. As shown in FIG. **47**c, the toner T stored within the toner container **307** is compressed by the compressing member **321** to increase a toner density so that the toner T is solidified. The solidified toner T within the toner container **307** is thrown away at any time.

As mentioned above, the toner T can be collected into the toner container **307** and can be thrown away by arranging the toner collector so that the toner separating unit **3** can be used for a long period. Further, a volume of the toner T can be reduced by increasing the toner density within the toner container **307** so that toner storing efficiency can be improved and the toner removing device can be made compact. Further, since the collected toner can be easily thrown away, it is possible to easily maintain the toner removing device and improve operability and service availability of the toner removing device.

The period of a limit of a toner collecting amount of the toner collector may be set to be approximately equal to the period of a separating limit of the separating member such as the separating roller **302**, etc.

The next explanation relates to a toner separating unit **3** having a control means for detecting an amount of toner attached onto the separating roller **302** and controlling rotation of the separating roller **302** such that this rotation is stopped on the basis of detected results of the toner amount.

FIG. **48** shows one concrete example of the toner separating unit **3** having this control means. This toner separating unit **3** has a separating belt **323**, a pressing roller **309**, a backup roller **308**, a toner attaching amount detector **325**, an unillustrated control section as the above control means, etc. The separating belt **323** functions as a separating member tensioned between conveying rollers **322**a, **322**b and **322**c. The pressing roller **309** is biased by a resilient member **324**a such as a spring, etc. such that the pressing roller **309** presses against a surface of the separating belt **323**. The backup roller **308** is biased by a resilient member **324**b such as a spring, etc. such that the backup roller **308** comes in press contact with the conveying roller **322**a through the separating belt **323**. The toner attaching amount detector **325** detects an amount of the toner attached onto the separating belt **323**. The control section is constructed by a central processing unit (CPU), a RAM, a ROM, an input/output (I/O) portion, etc.

The toner attaching amount detector **325** is constructed by a reflecting plate **327**, a photosensor **328** of a reflecting type, etc. The reflecting plate **327** has-a light reflecting face **327**a and is biased by a resilient member **324**c such as a spring, etc. such that the reflecting plate **327** comes in contact with a surface of the separating belt **323**. The photosensor **328** irradiates light to the reflecting plate **327** and detects an intensity of light reflected on the reflecting plate **327**.

In this example, the transfer paper sheet **10** attaching toner T on an upper face thereof is supported by the separating belt **323** and the backup roller **308** therebetween and is conveyed in a leftward direction in FIG. **48**. When the transfer paper sheet **10** passes through a supporting portion of the separating belt **323** and the backup roller **308**, the toner T is separated from the transfer paper sheet **10** and is attached onto a surface of the separating belt **323**. Thus, the attached toner T is laminated on the surface of the separating belt **323**, thereby forming a toner layer. This toner layer is smoothed by the pressing roller **309** and then comes in contact with a left-hand end portion of the reflecting plate **327**. At this time, the reflecting plate **327** is moved rightward and leftward in accordance with a thickness of the toner layer on the separating belt **323** so that the intensity of light reflected on the reflecting face **327**a is changed. As a result, an output voltage Vsp of the photosensor **328** is changed in accordance with the thickness of the toner layer on the separating belt **323**. The output voltage Vsp of the photosensor **328** is inputted to the above control section and can be used for various kinds of controls mentioned below.

An output voltage **V1** of the photosensor **328** corresponding to a thickness of the toner layer requiring exchange or replacement of the separating belt **323** is set to a reference value in one example of controls based on the output voltage of the photosensor **328**. This output voltage **V1** is stored into the control section in advance. Then, the output voltage **V1** as a reference value is compared with the output voltage Vsp of the photosensor **323**. When it is judged that the exchange of the separating belt **323** is required or an exchanging period of this belt is near at hand, an operation of the toner removing device can be controlled such that an operator can know such judging contents by a display on a display panel, a warning sound, etc.

In another example of the above controls, the reference value is set to an output voltage **V2** of the photosensor **328** corresponding to a thickness of the toner layer at which no transfer paper sheet **10** can be supported and conveyed. This output voltage **V2** is stored into the control section in advance. When the output voltage Vsp of the photosensor **323** is approximately equal to the reference value **V2**, the entire operation of the toner removing device can be controlled and stopped. Thus, it is possible to prevent the transfer paper sheet **10** from being jammed in advance. The entire operation of the toner removing device may be stopped after the separating belt **323** is rotated by a prede-

termined number of rotations. In this case, for example, a projected detecting mark is formed on the separating belt **323**. When the output voltage Vsp of the photosensor **323** is approximately equal to the above reference value V2, passage of the detecting mark is detected by the above toner attaching amount detector **325**. Thus, the number of rotations of the separating belt **323** is counted and is used for controls of the toner removing device.

FIGS. **49** to **51** show one concrete example of a toner separating unit **3** having a means for separating a transfer paper sheet **10** from the surface of a separating roller **302** after toner T is separated from the transfer paper sheet **10**. In this case, a liquid supplying unit **2** is also explained together with the toner separating unit **3** since it is more effective to use the liquid supplying unit **2** in combination with this separating means.

The toner separating unit **3** in this example has a separating roller **302**, a backup roller **308**, a separating claw **303**, a resilient member **324** such as a spring, a solenoid **329**, a driving portion of the solenoid **329**, etc. The backup roller **308** has a heating lamp **301** therein. The separating claw **303** functions as a separating means freely rotatable around a rotational axis **303**a of this separating claw **303**. The resilient member **324** biases the separating claw **303** such that an end tip of a separating portion of the separating claw **303** comes in contact with a surface of the separating roller **302**. The solenoid **329** moves the separating claw **303** such that the end tip of the separating portion of the separating claw **303** is separated from the surface of the separating roller **302**. When no toner is removed from the transfer paper sheet **10**, the end tip of the separating portion of the separating claw **303** is separated from the surface of the separating roller **302** by the solenoid **329** such that no surface of the separating roller **302** is damaged and no toner attached onto the surface of the separating roller **302** is scraped off. At a separating time of the separating claw **303**, the solenoid **329** is turned off so that the separating claw **303** comes in slight contact with the surface of the separating roller **302** by biasing force of the resilient member **324** such as 0.1 to 10 gf.

The liquid supplying unit **2** in this example has a processing liquid sprayer, a conveying guide plate **221**, a paper front end sensor **234**, etc. The processing liquid sprayer is constructed by a liquid container **201** for storing a processing liquid **20**, a liquid supplying pipe **212**, a pump **213**, a nozzle **216**, etc. The paper front end sensor **234** detects a front end of a transfer paper sheet **10** conveyed from a paper feed unit **1**. For example, the paper front end sensor **234** can be constructed by using a photosensor of a transmission or reflecting type, or a photosensor with a filler.

The toner removing device in this example has an unillustrated control section for controlling operations of the paper front end sensor **234**, the solenoid **329**, etc. For example, this control section can be constructed by a central processing unit (CPU), a RAM, a ROM, an input/output (I/O) portion, etc.

In this example, as shown by a timing chart in FIG. **50**, the front end of the transfer paper sheet **10** conveyed from the paper feed unit **1** is detected by the paper front end sensor **234**. The pump **213** is turned on by the control section after a predetermined delay time t_1 has passed after the detection of the paper front end. The control section further controls an operation of the liquid supplying unit **2** such that the processing liquid **20** is sprayed toward the transfer paper sheet **10** from the nozzle **216**. Thus, it is possible to form a paper front end region in which no processing liquid **20** is supplied to the transfer paper sheet **10**. This paper front end region has a length of several mm (preferably 2 to 10 mm) from the front end of the transfer paper sheet **10**. Thus, after the next separating processing of the toner separating unit **3** is completed, the front end of the transfer paper sheet **10** is easily separated from a surface of the separating roller **302** by flexibility of the transfer paper sheet **10**.

As shown by the timing chart of FIG. **50**, the operation of the toner removing device is controlled by the control section such that the solenoid **329** is turned on just before a predetermined time t_2 has passed after the detection of the front end of the transfer paper sheet **10**. The end tip of the separating portion of the separating claw **303** comes in contact with the surface of the separating roller **302** by biasing force of the resilient member **324**. As shown in FIG. **51**, the front end of the transfer paper sheet **10** is mechanically separated from the surface of the separating roller **302** in addition to the paper separation using the flexibility of the transfer paper sheet **10**. Thus, the front end of the transfer paper sheet **10** can be more reliably separated from the surface of the separating roller **302**. It is more effective to separate the paper front-end from the surface of the separating roller **302** by using the separating claw **303** in combination with a method for forming the above unsupplying region of the processing liquid in a front end portion of the transfer paper sheet **10**.

FIG. **52** shows another concrete example of the toner separating unit **3**.

The toner separating unit **3** in this example has a separating roller **302** having a small diameter preferably set to about 30 mm or less. In this example, a separating angle θ of a transfer paper sheet **10** is set to an angle between a conveying direction of the transfer paper sheet **10** just before a contact portion of the separating roller **302** and the transfer paper sheet **10**, and a separating direction of a front end of the transfer paper sheet **10** which is separated from the separating roller **302** and is seen from a terminal end of this contact portion. This front end of the transfer paper sheet **10** is shown by a double-dotted chain line in FIG. **52**. This separating angle θ is set to an acute angle. In other words, the moving locus of a surface of the separating roller **302** on a downstream side from the contact portion has curvature set such that the transfer paper sheet **10** is curved and separated from the separating roller **302** by flexibility of the transfer paper sheet **10**. Accordingly, the front end of the transfer paper sheet **10** passing through the contact portion can be reliably separated from the surface of the separating roller **302**. Thus, in this example, the front end of the transfer paper sheet **10** can be reliably separated from the separating roller **302** without arranging any complicated paper separating means.

It is more effective to use the toner separating unit **3** in this example in combination with the construction shown in FIG. **49**. The construction of the toner separating unit **3** in this example can be also applied to a case in which a separating belt as a separating member formed in the shape of a belt and tensioned by conveying rollers is used. In this case, it is sufficient to reduce the diameter of a conveying roller on a downstream side with respect to a contact portion between the separating belt and the transfer paper sheet **10**.

Another concrete example of the toned separating unit **3** having-the above separating means will next be explained with reference to FIGS. **53** and **54**. In this example, a liquid supplying unit **2** is also explained together with the toner separating unit **3** since it is more effective to use the liquid supplying unit **2** in combination with this separating means.

As shown in each of FIGS. **53**a and **53**b, the toner separating unit **3** in this example has a separating roller **302**, a backup roller **308** with a built-in heating lamp **301**, a

separating side plate **330**, etc. The separating side plate **330** guides a transfer paper sheet **10** in a predetermined conveying direction such that no side end portion of the transfer paper sheet **10** comes in contact with a surface of the separating roller **302**. A surface of the separating side plate **330** is desirably processed by fluororesin such as Teflon such that this surface of the separating side plate **330** has a mold-releasing property for preventing toner from being easily attached onto this surface. An extending distance of the separating side plate **330** extending from a side end of the transfer paper sheet **10** is preferably set to about 3 to 10 mm.

As shown in FIGS. **54**a and **54**b, the liquid supplying unit **2** in this example has a processing liquid sprayer, a conveying guide plate **221**, etc. The processing liquid sprayer is constructed by a nozzle **216**, etc. The conveying guide plate **221** is extended such that no processing liquid **20** is supplied to a side end portion of the transfer paper sheet **10**. This side end portion of the transfer paper sheet **10** is set to a left-hand paper end portion in FIG. **54**b. An extending distance of this conveying guide plate **221** extending from the side end of the transfer paper sheet **10** is preferably set to 1 to 10 mm.

In this example, the side end portion of the transfer paper sheet **10** fed from a paper feed unit **1** is guided along a lower side of the separating side plate **330** so that the transfer paper sheet **10** reaches a contact portion between the separating side plate **330** and the separating roller **302**. After the transfer paper sheet **10** has passed through this contact portion, the transfer paper sheet **10** is further conveyed while the side end portion of the transfer paper sheet **10** is guided along the lower side of the separating side plate **330**. Thus, it is possible to prevent toner from being attached onto the separating roller **302**. Further, the transfer paper sheet **10** can be reliably separated from a surface of the separating roller **302**.

An unsupplying region of the processing liquid **20** is formed in advance in the side end portion of the transfer paper sheet **10**. Accordingly, it is possible to further prevent the toner from being attached onto the separating roller **302**. Since no flexibility of the transfer paper sheet **10** is reduced, the transfer paper sheet **10** can be more reliably separated from the separating roller **302** on only sides of the transfer paper sheet **10**.

Another concrete example of the toner separating unit **3** having the above separating means will next be explained with reference to FIG. **55**. The toner separating unit **3** in this example has a separating roller **302**, a backup roller **308** with a built-in heating lamp **301**, etc. A recessed portion is formed in a surface portion of this backup roller **308**. A clamp claw **331** is arranged in this recessed portion such that the clamp claw **331** can be opened and closed. The clamp claw **331** holds a front end of a transfer paper sheet **10** in accordance with necessity. The clamp claw **331** is biased by an unillustrated biasing member such as a spring, etc. such that this clamp claw **31** is normally opened.

In this example, the toner separating unit **3** also has a paper front end sensor **234** for detecting a front end of the transfer paper sheet **10** fed from a paper feed unit **1**, and an unillustrated control section for controlling driving portions of the paper front end sensor **234**, the backup roller **308** and a pair of conveying rollers **209**, etc. For example, the paper front end sensor **234** can be constructed by using a photosensor of a transmission or reflecting type, or a photosensor with a filler. For example, the control section can be constructed by a central processing unit (CPU), a RAM, a ROM, an input/output (I/O) portion, etc.

In this example, a front end of the transfer paper sheet **10** fed from the paper feed unit **1** is detected by the paper front end sensor **234**. After a predetermined time has passed, the backup roller **308** is rotated so that the recessed portion for the clamp claw **331** in an opening state is moved in synchronization with the front end of the transfer paper sheet **10**. At this time, the clamp claw **331** is pushed by a surface of the separating roller **302** so that the clamp claw **331** is moved into the recessed portion against biasing force of the biasing member. The clamp claw **331** passes through a contact position between the backup roller **308** and the separating roller **302** in a state in which the transfer paper sheet **10** is pushed toward the recessed portion. Thereafter, the backup roller **308** is rotated by a predetermined distance and the clamp claw **331** is then separated from the separating roller **302**. When the clamp claw **331** is separated from the separating roller **302**, the clamp claw **331** attains the opening state by the biasing member so that the front end of the transfer paper sheet **10** is opened. Thus, the front end of the transfer paper sheet **10** can be reliably separated from the separating roller **302**.

When a large amount of processing liquid **20** is supplied to the transfer paper sheet **10** in the liquid supplying unit **2**, the transfer paper sheet **10** can be reliably separated from the separating roller **302** without using a rotating body having a large diameter as the backup roller **308**. In this case, a separating claw **303** as shown in FIG. **51**, etc. may be suitably arranged to more reliably separate the transfer paper sheet **10** from each of the rollers.

When the toner removing device has a rotating body for holding and conveying the transfer paper sheet **10** on a surface thereof and having a large diameter as a paper holding drum, the transfer paper sheet **10** fed from the paper feed unit **1** is supported between the paper holding drum and a coating roller **207** coming in press contact with this paper holding drum. After the processing liquid **20** is then supplied to the transfer paper sheet **10**, the transfer paper sheet **10** is conveyed while the transfer paper sheet **10** comes in close contact with a surface of the paper holding drum. Toner on the transfer paper sheet **10** is attached onto the separating roller **302** and this toner is then separated from the transfer paper sheet **10**. At this time, adsorbing force of the processing liquid **20** is applied between the transfer paper sheet **10** and the paper holding drum. Therefore, the transfer paper sheet **10** is attached onto the surface of the paper holding drum against adhesive force between the separating roller **302** and the transfer paper sheet **10**, or adhesive force between the toner and the transfer paper sheet **10**. The transfer paper sheet **10** is moved to the next contact position between the paper holding drum and a drying roller with a built-in drying lamp while the transfer paper sheet **10** is attached onto the surface of the paper holding drum. The transfer paper sheet **10** is dried by the drying roller and is separated from the surface of the paper holding drum since the adsorbing force of the processing liquid **20** is lost.

In the above embodiment, the present invention is applied to the transfer paper sheet **10** having an image formed by an electrophotographic copying machine of a transfer type. However, the present invention can be also applied to an image holding member such as a sheet of recording paper used in another image forming apparatus such as a facsimile telegraph, a printer, etc. The present invention is not limited to an image holding member having a fibrous structure, but can be also applied to any image holding member on which an image can be formed. For example, the image holding member in the present invention may be constructed by a laminated material, etc. in which a surface layer of a base sheet such as a plastic layer, etc. is formed by a material layer absorbing a liquid and having elasticity such as a sheet of paper.

A modified example of the above drying unit **4** will next be described.

A modified example of the drying unit **4** relative to modifications of a pair of drying rollers **402** and **404** will first be explained with reference to FIGS. **56**a to **56**f and FIGS. **57**a to **57**f.

For example, in the toner removing device shown in FIG. **6**, a press contact portion of the pair of drying rollers **402** and **404** is filled with vapor from a sheet of transfer paper. Accordingly, it is desirable to efficiently discharge this vapor from the press contact portion so as to efficiently dry the transfer paper sheet. Further, in this press contact portion, the transfer paper sheet tends to be deformed with wrinkles extending in a conveying direction of the transfer paper sheet. Accordingly, it is desirable to convey the transfer paper sheet while the transfer paper sheet is pulled in a width direction thereof. Therefore, the drying unit in this example uses the following roller as at least one of the drying rollers **402** and **404**.

FIG. **56**a shows a roller formed in a drum shape in which the diameter of a central portion of the roller in an axial direction thereof is smaller than diameters of both end portions of the roller. The transfer paper sheet can be conveyed by this roller while the transfer paper sheet is pulled on both sides thereof in a width direction in a press contact portion between this roller and another roller.

In FIG. **56**b, a plurality of V-shaped grooves **407** are formed on a surface of a roller and extend to both side end portions of this roller such that a central portion of this roller in its axial direction is set to a vertex. The transfer paper sheet can be also conveyed by this roller while the transfer paper sheet is pulled on both sides thereof in a width direction in a press contact portion between this roller and another roller. For example, the transfer paper sheet can be also conveyed by forming spiral grooves in the shape of screws instead of such V-shaped grooves **407**. In this case, for example, spiral grooves are formed in the shape of a left-hand screw on a right-hand circumferential face of the roller and are also formed in the shape of a right-hand screw on a left -hand circumferential face of the roller such that a central recessed portion of the roller in its axial direction is set to a boundary. If the spiral grooves are formed on the circumferential faces of the roller, vapor in a press contact portion between this roller and another roller can be discharged from this press contact portion by rotating the rollers in a state in which this vapor is held within the spiral grooves. Accordingly, it is possible to efficiently dry the transfer paper sheet.

Similar to the roller shown in FIG. **56**b, each of rollers shown in FIGS. **56**c to **56**f is constructed such that recessed and projected shapes are formed on a circumferential roller face and vapor is discharged from a press contact portion by rotating each of the rollers in a state in which the vapor is held within a recessed portion. Concretely, the roller shown in FIG. **56**c has a plurality of projected stripes **408** spaced from each other along its axial direction such that each of the projected stripes **408** is wound around this roller by one turn in its circumferential direction. The roller shown in FIG. **56**d has a plurality of projected stripes **408** extending in an axial direction of the roller such that the projected stripes **408** are spaced from each other in a circumferential direction of the roller. The roller shown in FIG. **56**e has a coarse circumferential surface. The roller shown in FIG. **56**f is constructed such that many recessed portions **409** are formed on a circumferential face of the roller.

As shown in FIGS. **57**a to **57**f, the projected and recessed portions of the roller on its circumferential face shown in each of FIGS. **56**b to **56**f can be formed in an arc shape in cross section as shown in FIGS. **57**a and **57**b, a triangular shape in cross section as shown in FIGS. **57**c and **57**d, a trapezoidal shape in cross section as shown in FIGS. **57**e and **57**f, etc.

The rollers shown in FIGS. **56**c and **56**d can be used as a pair. In this case, as shown in FIG. **58**a, the projected stripe portions **408** of rollers **409** and **410** are desirably formed such that groove portions **411** and **412** are alternately arranged as much as possible in an opposite portion of these rollers. The groove portion **411** is formed as a clearance of the projected stripe portions **408** in a surface portion of the roller **409**. The groove portion **412** is also formed as a clearance of the projected stripe portions **408** in a surface portion of the roller **410**. The groove portions **411** and **412** are preferably alternated with each other completely. Further, sizes of the groove portions **411** and **412** are desirably set such that an entire surface of the transfer paper sheet **10** is opposed to one of the groove portions **411** and **412**. In such a structure, an area for a portion of the transfer paper sheet **10** able to be opposed to the groove portion **411** or **412** is increased in the roller opposite portion in comparison with a case in which both the groove portions **411** and **412** are opposed to each other in the roller opposite portion at a large rate. Accordingly, water vapor can be preferably discharged from the transfer paper sheet through the groove portions **411** and **412**.

After the projected and recessed portions are formed on a surface of the roller as shown in each of FIGS. **56**b to **56**d, this recessed portion may be buried by a member **413** having preferable gas permeability and water absorbing capacity as shown in FIG. **58**b. In accordance with this structure, vapor in a press contact portion between this roller and another roller can be efficiently absorbed into this member **413** in the recessed portion so that drying efficiency of the transfer paper sheet can be further improved.

Another modified example of the drying unit will next be explained with reference to FIGS. **59**a and **59**b.

In the drying unit shown in FIG. **59**a, an upper roller **409** is constructed by a base roller **414** and a surface roller **415** formed on the base layer **414**. For example, the base roller **414** is made of a metal or heat resisting resin having a certain hardness. For example, the surface layer **415** is formed by a gas permeable member such as a noncombustible cloth, a cloth, a heat resisting sponge, etc. A lower roller **410** comes in contact with this upper roller **409**. For example, this lower roller **410** is constructed by a heating roller with a built-in heater. In such a drying unit, vapor is emitted from a sheet of transfer paper in a press contact portion between the upper and lower rollers, and can be discharged from the press contact portion by absorbing this vapor into the surface layer **415** of the upper roller **415**. When the upper roller **419** is constructed by a gas permeable material having a certain hardness, it is not necessary to construct the drying unit as a structure composed of two or more layers as mentioned above.

As shown in FIG. **59**b, a roller having a plurality of external holes **417** is formed as the base roller **414** of the upper roller **409** shown in FIG. **59**a such that the holes **417** extend through a hollow interior of this roller from a surface thereof. If this roller having the holes **417** is used and the hollow interior of this roller is connected to a fan **418** for discharging vapor, the vapor is absorbed into this hollow interior through the above surface layer **415** and the external holes **417**. This vapor can be further discharged to the exterior of the drying unit by the fan **418**.

As shown in FIG. **60**a, a cover **419** for covering a circumferential portion of the upper roller **409** may be

arranged to concentratedly use suction force of the above fan **418** such that the vapor is absorbed into the hollow interior through the surface layer **415** and the external holes **417**. In the example shown in FIG. **60**a, a separating claw **420** is arranged around each of upper and lower rollers **409** and **410** to prevent a transfer paper sheet from being wound around each of these upper and lower rollers. The separating claw **420** is biased by a spring such that an end tip of the separating claw **420** comes in contact with a circumferential surface of each of the rollers **409** and **410**. The end tip of the separating claw **420** additionally arranged around the upper roller **409** may be constructed by a gas permeable member such as a sponge tending to easily damage the surface layer **415** and engage the separating claw **420** with the surface layer **415**. However, in this case, it is desirable to form this end tip of the separating claw **420** in a rounded shape as shown in FIG. **60**b. As shown in FIG. **60**c, a gas permeable member unattaching portion **421** having a ring shape may be arranged instead of the rounded end tip of the separating claw **420** to prevent the separating claw **420** from being engaged with the surface layer **415**. The gas permeable member unattaching portion **421** having a ring shape may be arranged in addition to the rounded end tip of the separating claw **420**. As shown in FIG. **60**c, the gas permeable member unattaching portion **421** is arranged around the base roller **414** by one turn in its circumferential direction such that an end tip portion of the separating claw **420** is moved into the gas permeable member unattaching portion **421**. In this structure, for example, it is possible to completely prevent the transfer paper sheet from being wound around the base roller **414** by making the end tip portion of the separating claw **420** come in contact with a circumferential face of the base roller **414**.

Another modified example of the drying unit will next be explained with reference to FIG. **61**.

In the example shown in FIG. **61**, the drying unit has a belt **424**, a face-shaped heater **425** and an inlet guide **426**. The belt **424** is wound between a pair of supporting rollers **422** and **423** and is formed by a thermally conductive material such as a metal, etc. The face-shaped heater **425** is arranged in a position proximate to a belt portion moving upward within a space surrounded by the belt **424**. For example, the inlet guide **426** guides a transfer paper sheet **10** fed from the toner separating unit **3** in the toner removing device shown in FIG. **6** onto the belt **424**. Thus, the transfer paper sheet fed from the toner separating unit **3** is conveyed onto the belt **424** while this transfer paper sheet is guided by the inlet guide **426**. This transfer paper sheet is dried while the transfer paper sheet is conveyed on the belt **424** heated by the face-shaped heater **425**.

The drying unit also has a pressure roller **429**, heaters **427** each having a rear face cover **428**, separating claws **430** and **431**, a discharging guide **432** and a pair of transfer paper discharging rollers **433**. The pressure roller **429** comes in contact with a belt portion wound around an upper portion of the supporting roller **422** on a paper discharging side of the belt **424**. Each of the heaters **427** is arranged above an upper moving portion of the belt **424** such that each of the heaters **427** is proximate to this upper moving portion. The separating claws **430** and **431** prevent the transfer paper sheet from being wound around the pressure roller **429** and the belt **424**. The discharging guide **432** guides the transfer paper sheet discharged from the belt **424**. The pressure roller **429** is used to correct a wavy shape of the transfer paper sheet formed after the transfer paper sheet is dried. For example, each of the above heaters **427** is constructed by an infrared heater. Each of the heaters **427** is arranged to efficiently dry the transfer paper sheet by further heating this transfer paper sheet from an upper side thereof. In the example shown in FIG. **61**, each of the heaters **427** is attached to the drying unit in an inclining state in which each of the heaters **427** is separated from the belt **424** as the transfer paper sheet approaches a paper feeding side. Thus, no transfer paper sheet is easily jammed by engaging the transfer paper sheet with each of the heaters **427**. The separating claws **430** and **431** can be omitted when each of the pressure roller **429** and the supporting roller **422** on the paper discharging side of the belt **424** has a sufficiently small diameter and the transfer paper sheet can be curved and separated from these rollers.

This drying unit also has a temperature-humidity sensor **434** for detecting a drying degree of the transfer paper sheet. For example, a humidity sensor can be used as this temperature-humidity sensor **434**. For example, as shown in FIG. **63**a, this temperature-humidity sensor uses that there is a predetermined relation between humidity of the transfer paper sheet and an atmospheric humidity around this transfer paper sheet. FIG. **63**d shows relations between the humidity of the transfer paper sheet, the atmospheric humidity thereof and an output voltage of the temperature-humidity sensor **434**. In FIG. **63**d, the humidity of the transfer paper sheet is provided on an axis of abscissa and the output voltage of the sensor **434** is provided on an axis of ordinate. For example, as shown in FIG. **63**b, setting temperatures of the face-shaped heater **425**, etc. can be switched in accordance with the humidity of the transfer paper sheet by using these relations. Further, as shown in FIG. **63**c, conveying speeds of the transfer paper sheet using the belt **424** can be switched in accordance with the humidity of the transfer paper sheet by using these relations.

In the example shown in FIG. **61**, the face-shaped heater **425** within the belt **424** has a size approximately corresponding to an area for the belt **424** tensioned by the pair of supporting rollers **422** and **423**. The face-shaped heater **425** is fixedly arranged in the drying unit. The heaters **427** above the belt **424** are also fixedly arranged in the drying unit. For example, as shown in FIGS. **62**a and **62**b, the heaters **427** may be constructed such that a posture of each of the heaters **427** can be changed and a covering width of each of the heaters **427** can be changed in a width (W) direction of the belt **424** by changing the posture of each of the heaters **427**. In this case, postures of the heaters **427** and **425** are switched in accordance with a width of the transfer paper sheet **10** to be dried.

Another modified example of the drying unit **4** will next be explained with reference to FIG. **64**a.

The drying unit shown in FIG. **64**a has a pair of belts **438** and **424**. The belts **438** and **424** are arranged in parallel with each other in a predetermined region in a state in which a sheet of transfer paper is supported by opposite surfaces of these belts **438** and **424** therebetween. Concretely, the lower belt **424** is wound around a discharging side supporting roller **422** and a feeding side supporting roller **423** approximately arranged at the same height. The discharging side supporting roller **422** is set to a driving roller. The belt **424** is further supported by a backup roller **439** in an intermediate portion of an upper moving portion of the belt **424**. The upper belt **438** is wound around a discharging side supporting roller **435**, a feeding side supporting roller **436** and a pull-up supporting roller **437**. The discharging side supporting roller **435** is opposed to the discharging side supporting roller **422** of the lower belt **424**. The feeding side supporting roller **436** is opposed to the above backup roller **439**. The pull-up supporting roller **437** is located above these sup-

porting rollers **435** and **436** on an upstream side from the feeding side supporting roller **436** in a feeding direction of the transfer paper sheet.

In a paper supporting region, both the belts **424** and **438** are arranged in parallel with each other in a state in which these belts **424** and **438** come in contact with each other. In this paper supporting region, the transfer paper sheet can be supported and conveyed by the belts **424** and **438** between opposite faces of these belts. The paper supporting region is set to a region ranged from an opposite portion between the backup roller **439** and the feeding side supporting roller **436** of the upper belt **438** to an opposite portion between the discharging side supporting rollers **422** and **435** of the belts **424** and **438**. The lower belt **424** is constructed by a preferable thermally conductive material such as a metallic material. A face-shaped heater **425** is arranged within a space surrounded by the lower belt **424** in a position in which a portion of the lower belt **424** can be heated in the above paper supporting region. In contrast to this, the upper belt **438** is constructed by a gas permeable material such as a noncombustible cloth, a cloth, a material having a network structure, etc. A suction fan **441** is arranged within an internal space surrounded by this upper belt **438** such that a negative pressure can be generated in this internal space. A cover **442** is arranged to prevent upper air from flowing into this space surrounded by the upper belt **438** through an upper moving portion of the upper belt **438**. The cover **442** is also arranged to effectively use suction force of the suction fan **441** for suction of vapor from the transfer paper sheet in the above paper supporting region. The cover **442** covers the upper moving portion of the upper belt **438**, etc. An air flow sucked by this suction fan **441** is shown by an arrow in FIG. **64**a.

For example, an infrared heater **440** for heating the transfer paper sheet in advance is arranged in a wedge-shaped opposite space on paper feeding sides of the belts **424** and **438**. A temperature-humidity sensor **434** for detecting a drying degree of the transfer paper sheet is arranged within the space surrounded by the upper belt **438**. Separating claws **430** and **431** are biased by springs, etc. such that end tips of the separating claws **430** and **431** respectively come in contact with winding portions of the belts **438** and **424** wound around the discharging side supporting rollers **435** and **422**. For example, a paper detecting sensor **950** for detecting a rear end of the transfer paper sheet is arranged in a predetermined position on an upstream side from the paper supporting region formed by the belts **438** and **424** in a conveying direction of the transfer paper sheet. A signal of this paper detecting sensor **950** is inputted to a control section **953** for controlling the operation of a driving circuit **952** for driving a drive motor **951** of the belt **424**.

In the above construction, when the face-shaped heater **425** is operated, the transfer paper sheet is heated in the paper supporting region through the thermally conductive lower belt **424**. Thus, a processing liquid portion included in the transfer paper sheet is evaporated from this paper sheet. This evaporated vapor is raised by suction of the suction fan **441** through the gas permeable belt **438** and is discharged to the exterior of the drying unit. The heater **440** for preheating the transfer paper sheet is arranged in the wedge-shaped opposite space on the paper feeding sides of the belts **424** and **438** as shown in FIG. **64**a. When the suction fan **441** is operated, the evaporated vapor from the transfer paper sheet is also heated by this heater **440** before the paper supporting region. This evaporated vapor is sucked into the space surrounded by the upper belt **438** through a portion of the upper belt **438** between the feeding side supporting roller **436** and the pull-up supporting roller **437**. This evaporated vapor is then discharged to the exterior of the drying unit. Thus, the processing liquid is evaporated from the transfer paper sheet conveyed to the paper supporting region by the face-shaped heater **425**, etc. The transfer paper sheet is dried such that the transfer paper sheet has desirable moisture.

The operation of the face-shaped heater **425** can be controlled on the basis of the above signal of the paper detecting sensor **950** such that the face-shaped heater **425** is started at timing for making the transfer paper sheet reach the paper supporting region. The heater **440** for preheating the transfer paper sheet is started at timing prior to the starting timing of the face-shaped heater **425**. Areas for the face-shaped heater **425** and the above paper supporting region are set to correspond to a maximum size of the transfer paper sheet as a dried object. The areas for the face-shaped heater **425** and the paper supporting region are preferably set to correspond to a size equal to or greater than this maximum size. When the entire transfer paper sheet is fed into the paper supporting region, the face-shaped heater **425** may be started. Otherwise, when the entire transfer paper sheet is fed into the paper supporting region, a preheating state of the face-shaped heater **425** providing a relatively small heating amount to the transfer paper sheet may be changed to a heating state for providing a required heating amount to the transfer paper sheet. In this case, a uniform heating amount is provided to an entire surface of the transfer paper sheet. Therefore, it is possible to prevent the transfer paper sheet from being deformed with wrinkles, etc. by uneven heating. In this case, it is desirable to stop movements of the belts **424** and **438** such that the transfer paper sheet is dried in a stopping state in the paper supporting region. For example, the control section calculates in advance a predetermined time required until the entire transfer paper sheet is fed into the paper supporting region after a rear end of the transfer paper sheet has passed through an arranging position of the above paper detecting sensor **950**. When the entire paper transfer paper is fed into the paper supporting region, this state of the transfer paper sheet can be detected according to whether or not this required time has passed after the detection of the rear end of the transfer paper sheet using the paper detecting sensor **950**.

In the drying unit in this example, the transfer paper sheet is dried in a state in which the transfer paper sheet is supported by the belts **424** and **438** therebetween. Accordingly, it is possible to prevent the transfer paper sheet from being deformed with wrinkles, etc. at a drying time.

Further, the upper belt **438** is formed by a gas permeable material so that vapor from the transfer paper sheet is raised through the upper belt **438** and can be smoothly separated from the transfer paper sheet.

The lower belt **424** is formed by a thermally conductive material so that heat from a heating source can be preferably transmitted to the transfer paper sheet. In particular, the transfer paper sheet can be efficiently heated through the lower belt **424** when the heating source is arranged below a portion of the lower belt **424** within the paper supporting region.

The gas permeable belt is located above in the paper supporting region. Accordingly, when a gas impermeable belt is used as the thermally conductive belt, no upward escaping flow of vapor from the transfer paper sheet in the paper supporting region is prevented by this belt.

Driving line speeds of the belts **424** and **438** may be controlled by using an output of the above temperature-humidity sensor **434**. Further, when the transfer paper sheet is insufficiently heated, a warning display and stopping control of the drying unit may be performed.

As shown in FIG. **64**b, a face-shaped heater **445** is formed in a curved shape such that portions of belts **424** and **438** are pushed on one side in the paper supporting region. In this case, a transfer paper sheet is pushed against the curved heater **445** between the belts **424** and **438**. Accordingly, it is possible to more effectively prevent the transfer paper sheet from being deformed in a wavy shape after the transfer paper sheet is dried.

In FIG. **64**b, the lower belt **424** has supporting rollers **442**, **443** and **423**. A diameter of the discharging side supporting roller **442** is set to be small to such an extent that the transfer paper sheet can be curved and separated from the belt **424** by flexibility of the transfer paper sheet after the transfer paper sheet is dried. Namely, the diameter of the discharging side supporting roller **442** is set to be small to such an extent that so-called curving separation of the transfer paper sheet can be performed. Therefore, it is not necessary to arrange a separating claw.

The drying unit shown in each of FIGS. **64**a, **63**b and **60** uses belts. For example, the lower belt **424** may be arranged such that this lower belt **424** extends to the separating unit **3** in the toner removing device shown in FIG. **6**. In this case, the lower belt **424** comes in contact with the separating roller **302** in a state in which the transfer paper sheet is held by the lower belt **424**. Further, similar to the separating roller **302**, a surface of this belt **424** may be formed by a material easily attached to softened toner in comparison with a surface of the transfer paper sheet. In this case, the toner on both faces of the transfer paper sheet can be simultaneously separated from this transfer paper sheet by using this belt **424** as a separating member. Another modified example of the drying unit **4** will next be explained with reference to FIG. **65**a.

In FIG. **65**a, this drying unit has a pair of rollers **409**, **410**, covers **442**, a pair of inlet rollers **446**, inlet guides **426**, a pair of discharging rollers **433** and discharging guides **432**. A heater **416** is arranged within each of the rollers **409** and **410**. The rollers **409** and **410** are approximately arranged at the same height. The covers **442** respectively cover circumferential portions of these rollers **409** and **410**. The inlet rollers **448** are arranged to feed a transfer paper sheet **10** into a press contact portion of the rollers **409** and **410** from above. The inlet guides **426** guide the transfer paper sheet conveyed by the pair of inlet rollers **446**. The pair of discharging rollers **433** convey the transfer paper sheet discharged from the press contact portion of the rollers **409** and **410**. The discharging guides **432** guide the transfer paper sheet conveyed by the pair of discharging rollers **433**.

In this drying unit, the transfer paper sheet **10** is fed onto a lower side from the press contact portion of the rollers **409** and **410** approximately arranged at the same height. Accordingly, no vapor emitted and raised from the transfer paper sheet heated in this press contact portion comes in contact with the transfer paper sheet after the transfer paper sheet has passed through the press contact portion. Accordingly, it is possible to avoid a state in which vapor from the press contact portion comes in contact with the transfer paper sheet once dried in the press contact portion so that the transfer paper sheet is again wet. Since the rollers **409** and **410** are approximately arranged at the same height, the press contact portion is formed in a shape opened upward so that the vapor can be efficiently discharged from the press contact portion.

As shown in FIG. **65**b, a heating roller **410** with a built-in heater **418** and a roller **409** formed by a gas permeable material may be approximately arranged at the same height so that the transfer paper sheet is fed into a press contact portion of the rollers **409** and **410** from above while the transfer paper sheet is wound around the heating roller **410** at a predetermined angle. In accordance with this structure, it is possible to improve drying efficiency of the transfer paper sheet by winding the transfer paper sheet around the heating roller **410** and heating this transfer paper sheet. Since the roller **409** is constructed by a gas permeable material, vapor from a portion of the transfer paper sheet in the press contact portion and a portion of the transfer paper sheet immediately after passage of this press contact portion can be separated from the transfer paper sheet while this vapor is raised through the roller **409**. In this example, no heater is arranged in the roller **409**. Accordingly, there is a fear of curling the transfer paper sheet by a difference in drying degree between front and rear faces of the transfer paper sheet. For example, it is sufficient to discharge the transfer paper sheet by using a pair of curl rollers instead of the pair of discharging rollers **433** so as to prevent such a curl. Otherwise, it is sufficient to discharge the transfer paper sheet by using a pair of curl rollers in addition to the pair of discharging rollers **433** so as to prevent such a curl.

The drying unit shown in each of FIGS. **65**a and **65**b has a supporting portion of the transfer paper sheet using the pair of inlet rollers **446**, a supporting or press contact portion of the transfer paper sheet using the pair of rollers **409** and **410**, and a supporting portion of the transfer paper sheet using the pair of discharging rollers **433**. Further, a line speed of the transfer paper sheet is desirably set to restrain the transfer paper sheet from being flexed between these supporting portions such that the line speed is increased on a downstream side in a conveying direction of the transfer paper sheet.

Another modified example of the drying unit **4** will next be explained with reference to FIG. **66**a.

In FIG. **66**a, this drying unit has a pair of heating rollers **409**, **410**, a cover **442**, a pair of inlet rollers **446**, inlet guides **426**, a pair of discharging rollers **433** and discharging guides **432**. A heater **416** is arranged within each of the rollers **409** and **410**. The cover **442** covers circumferential portions of these rollers **409** and **410**. The inlet rollers **446** are arranged to feed a transfer paper sheet **10** into a press contact portion of the rollers **409** and **410** from above. The inlet guides **426** guide the transfer paper sheet conveyed by the pair of inlet rollers **446**. The pair of discharging rollers **433** convey the transfer paper sheet discharged from the press contact portion of the rollers **409** and **410**. The discharging guides **432** guide the transfer paper sheet conveyed by the pair of discharging rollers **433**. For example, the inlet guides **426** and the discharging guides **432** are formed such that the transfer paper sheet is wound around each of the heating rollers **409** and **410** at an angle exceeding 180 degrees and passes through the pair of heating rollers **409** and **410** while the transfer paper sheet is approximately curved in an S-shape on each of front and rear sides thereof. Further, a separating claw **447** is arranged to prevent the transfer paper sheet passing through the press contact portion of the rollers **409** and **410** from being wound around the upstream roller **409** as it as. The separating claw **447** is biased by a spring such that an end tip of the separating claw **447** comes in contact with the roller **409**. A separating claw **448** is similarly arranged to prevent the transfer paper sheet from being wound around the downstream roller **410** as it as.

In this drying unit, the transfer paper sheet passes through the pair of heating rollers **409** and **410** while the transfer paper sheet is approximately curved in an S-shape on each of front and rear sides thereof. Accordingly, a function similar to that of a calender roller can be fulfilled by the pair of heating rollers **409** and **410**. Accordingly, it is possible to

prevent wrinkles, curls, wavy deformation, etc. of the transfer paper sheet after the transfer paper sheet is dried.

As shown in FIG. **66**b, one or more rollers **449**, **450** may be additionally arranged. The number of rollers **449** and **450** is preferably set to an even number. The roller **449** comes in contact with one of a pair of heating rollers with a built-in heater on a downstream side in a conveying direction of the transfer paper sheet. The rollers **449** and **450** preferably come in contact with each other. Further, intermediate guides **451**, **452** and separating claws **453**, **454** may be arranged such that the transfer paper sheet can be conveyed while the transfer paper sheet is approximately curved in an S-shape on each of front and rear sides thereof between adjacent rollers. In accordance with this structure, it is possible to further prevent wrinkles, curls, wavy deformation, etc. of the transfer paper sheet. Each of the additional rollers **449** and **550** is desirably constructed by a gas permeable member. Further, it is desirable to correct (de-curl) curled portions of the transfer paper sheet while the transfer paper sheet is cooled by subsequent rollers after the transfer paper sheet has been heated and dried by the pair of heating rollers on an upstream side. A de-curl roller may be used instead of such a roller constructed by a gas permeable member.

In another toner removing device, there is a difference between amounts of a liquid included on the front and rear sides of the transfer paper sheet fed into the drying unit since the liquid is concentratedly included on only one of the front and rear sides. In this toner removing device, a heater may be built in only rollers coming contact with a liquid concentrating side of the transfer paper sheet such that the transfer paper sheet can be concentratedly dried on only this one side. Namely, the heater may be alternately built in such rollers. For example, when the liquid is concentrated onto a face side of the transfer paper sheet coming in contact with an uppermost stream heating roller in FIG. **66**b, the heater is built in only each of odd rollers. Each of such rollers may be constructed such that a roller nearer the downstream side in the conveying direction of the transfer paper sheet has a larger outside diameter. In this case, it is possible to more preferably prevent the transfer paper sheet from being curled.

In the drying unit shown in each of FIGS. **66**a and **66**b, it is desirable to set a line speed of the transfer paper sheet such that the line speed of the transfer paper sheet nearer the downstream side in the conveying direction of the transfer paper sheet is increased.

A guide formed by wire may be used instead of a guide plate to convey the transfer paper sheet while the transfer paper sheet is approximately curved in an S-shape on the front and rear faces between a pair of rollers. As shown in FIG. **67**a, a grip roller **456** may be used instead of the guide plate. In the example shown in FIG. **67**a, de-curl rollers are constructed by three rollers **455**a, **455**b and **455**c. A pair of grip rollers **456** are used as guides of the transfer paper sheet on a circumferential face of the middle roller **455**b. A belt **424** for conveying the transfer paper sheet **10** on an upper face thereof is used as a guide of the transfer paper sheet around the rollers **455**a and **455**c on both sides of the middle roller **455**b. The transfer paper sheet **10** is finally separated from the belt **424** by curving separation using a supporting roller **442** having a small diameter. A face-shaped heater **425** is used to dry the transfer paper sheet. A heater may be arranged in each of the de-curl rollers **455**a, **455**b and **455**c instead of such a face-shaped heater **425**. Otherwise, a heater may be arranged in each of the de-curl rollers **455**a, **455**b and **455**c in addition to such a face-shaped heater **425**.

As shown in FIG. **67**b, the transfer paper sheet may be conveyed while the transfer paper sheet is curved on both front and rear sides thereof between de-curl rollers **455**a, **455**b, **455**c and **455**d in a state in which the transfer paper sheet is supported and guided from both sides thereof by belts **438** and **424**.

Another modified example of the drying unit will next be explained with reference to FIG. **68**a.

In FIG. **68**a, the drying unit has a tray **501**, a clamper **461** and a hot air type fan **462**. The tray **501** is used to arrange a transfer paper sheet **10** thereon. The clamper **461** clamps an end portion of the transfer paper sheet **10** on the tray **501**. The hot air type fan **462** blows hot air to the transfer paper sheet **10** on the tray **501**. The transfer paper sheet passing through a toner separating unit **3** is conveyed on a right-hand side along an arrow A shown in FIG. **68**a so that the transfer paper sheet is fed onto this tray **501**. After the end portion of the transfer paper sheet is clamped by the above clamper **461**, the hot air type fan **462** is operated to dry the transfer paper sheet. After a predetermined time has passed, the transfer paper sheet is completely dried. This dried paper sheet is conveyed on a left-hand side along the above arrow A by an unillustrated paper feed means and is then discharged onto an unillustrated paper discharging tray. Otherwise, an operator takes out the transfer paper sheet while the transfer paper sheet is held on this tray **501** as it is. In the latter case, the tray **501** also functions as the paper discharging tray.

As shown in FIG. **68**a, this drying unit may have a pressing member **463** for pressing the transfer paper sheet on the tray **483** from above. For example, as shown in FIG. **68**b, the pressing member **463** is formed in a shape in which no hot air is interrupted by the pressing member **463**. The pressing member **463** can be raised and lowered and presses the transfer paper sheet on the tray **501** by an unillustrated raising-lowering means when it is necessary to press the transfer paper sheet. The pressing member **463** shown in FIG. **68**b has frame portions having widths L_1, L_2 and L_3 respectively corresponding to sizes A4, B4 and A3 and lengths respectively corresponding to these widths. An edge portion of the transfer paper sheet having each of these sizes can be pressed by each of these frame portions.

Another modified example of the drying unit will next be explained with reference to FIG. **68**c.

In FIG. **68**c, this drying unit is constructed by a thermally conductive belt **424**, a clamper **460** and a hot air type fan **462**. For example, the thermally conductive belt **424** is constructed by a metal, etc. and is wound around a pair of supporting rollers **422** and **423**. The clamper **460** is arranged on this belt **424**. The hot air type fan **462** is arranged above an upper moving portion of the belt **424** and is also arranged on a rear face of this upper moving portion. In this drying unit, a sheet **10** of transfer paper is conveyed from a right-hand side in FIG. **68**c and is fed onto the belt **424**. The transfer paper sheet is dried by hot air from the above hot air type fan **462** while a front end of the transfer paper sheet **10** is clamped by the clamper **460** and the transfer paper sheet is conveyed on a left-hand side in FIG. **68**c.

Another modified example of the drying unit will next be explained with reference to FIG. **69**a.

The drying unit shown in FIG. **69**a is a sorter type unit approximately having the same basic structure as a sorter of-a bin fixing system used by additionally arranging this sorter in a copying machine. This drying unit has a plurality of bins **470** for storing transfer paper sheets therein. A transfer paper sheet is fed into this drying unit by a pair of conveying rollers **474**. A distributing roller **472** and a

deflecting claw **473** are arranged to distribute this transfer paper sheet to each of the bins **470** such that the distributing roller **472** and the deflecting claw **473** correspond to each of the bins **470**. In this drying unit, a pressing member **475** is arranged to heat and dry the transfer paper sheet stored into each of the bins **470** in a pressing state. For example, the pressing member **475** has a face-shaped heater and can be raised and lowered by an unillustrated raising-lowering mechanism. The pressing member **475** is arranged every bin. In the example shown in FIG. **69**a, a basic end portion **471** of each of the bins is rotatably attached to a unit frame body such that the transfer paper sheet dried on each of the bins **470** can be discharged onto a paper discharging tray **501** arranged separately from the bins **470**. An end side of each of the bins **470** can be swung by an unillustrated actuator. The paper receiving tray **501** can be raised and lowered as shown by an arrow **477** by an unillustrated raising-lowering mechanism such that the transfer paper sheet from each of the bins **470** can be received within the paper receiving tray **501**. A sensor **476** detects passage of the transfer paper sheet, etc.

In this drying unit, the transfer paper sheet separating toner therefrom and wet with a processing liquid is fed onto each of the bins **470** by driving control of the deflecting claw **473**, etc. similar to those in a normal sorter. The number of paper sheets fed onto one of the bins **470** may be set to one or plural. This paper sheet number is suitably set in accordance with drying ability of the pressing member **475** and a desirable drying speed thereof. When each of the bins **470** is filled with paper sheets, the operation of a toner removing device body is stopped. Concretely, for example, when a final sheet of transfer paper for making each of the bins **470** full is fed from the paper feed unit **1** shown in FIG. **6**, the next paper feed operation is inhibited. The pressing member **475** is then moved until a position for pressing the transfer paper sheet on each of the pins **470** and the above heater is turned on so that the transfer paper sheet begins to be heated. When the transfer paper sheet is completely dried, the pressing member **475** is escaped above. For example, each of the pins **470** is sequentially swung around its basic end portion **471** from a lower bin such that a front end portion of each of the bins **470** is lowered in accordance with the movement of the paper receiving tray **501**. Thus, the transfer paper sheet is slipped, dropped and stored onto the paper receiving tray **501**. Thereafter, each of the bins **470** is reversely swung and returned to its original posture. When transfer paper sheets are completely discharged from all the bins **470**, the paper feed operation of the paper feed unit **1** can be performed.

In this drying unit, a transfer paper sheet is heated and dried by using the pressing member **475** on each of the bins **470** in a pressing state. Accordingly, the transfer paper sheet can be dried while occurrence of wrinkles of the transfer paper sheet, etc. are restrained. Since the transfer paper sheet is dried on each of the plural bins **470**, a relatively large number of transfer paper sheets can be simultaneously dried.

In this drying unit, the paper receiving tray **501** is separately arranged. However, this paper receiving tray **501** may be commonly used as a paper receiving tray of the bins **470** such that a user takes the dried transfer paper sheet out of the bins **470**. In this case, it is not necessary to arrange a mechanism for swinging the bins.

The heater is arranged in the pressing member **475** to heat and dry the transfer paper sheet in a pressing state, but may be arranged on a side of each of the bins **470**.

One paper receiving tray **501** receives transfer paper sheets from all the bins **470** by moving this paper receiving tray **501**. However, the paper receiving tray **501** may be arranged in each of the bins **470**.

When all the bins **470** are filled with transfer paper sheets, the paper feed operation of the paper feed unit **1** is stopped and the transfer paper sheets are discharged from the bins **470** to the paper receiving tray **501**. However, instead of this structure, the transfer paper sheets may be discharged from each of the bins **470** sequentially filled with the paper sheets onto the paper receiving tray **501**. In this case, toner can be removed from a transfer paper sheet without interruption by setting at least one of the bins **470** capable of storing transfer paper sheets at any time.

FIG. **69**b shows a modified example of the sorter type drying unit. In the drying unit shown in FIG. **69**a, each of the bins **470** is swung around its basic end portion to discharge the transfer paper sheet onto the paper receiving tray **501**. However, in this sorter type drying unit shown in FIG. **69**b, each of bins **470** is slantingly arranged such that a transfer paper sheet can drop on a bottom face of each of the bins **470**. Further, a stopper **479** is arranged and can be swung around a basic end portion **478** of each of the bins **470**. The stopper **479** is attached to an end portion of each of the bins **470** such that the stopper **479** can take positions for stopping and allowing a dropping movement of the transfer paper sheet in the basic end portion **478**. In this example, a heater **480** is arranged in the vicinity of each of the bins **470** to heat each of the bins **470**. A plurality of paper receiving trays **501** are arranged in accordance with the respective bins **470**. The other construction is similar to that in the above drying unit shown in FIG. **69**a. Therefore, constructional members corresponding to those in FIG. **69**a are designated by the same reference numerals.

FIG. **70**a shows another modified example of the sorter type drying unit. The drying unit shown in each of FIGS. **69**a and **69**b approximately has the same basic structure as the sorter of a bin fixing system. However, the sorter type drying unit shown in FIG. **70**a approximately has the same basic structure as the sorter of an open moving system every one bin. Namely, an opening capable of receiving a transfer paper sheet fed from a discharging roller **481** is formed every one of bins **470** and is moved by a mechanism similar to that in the sorter of an open moving system every one bin additionally arranged and used in a copying machine. For example, this mechanism is constructed by using a Geneva wheel, a helical cam, a lead cam, etc. A pressing member **475** is arranged above an uppermost bin **470**. A heater **480** is arranged below a lowermost bin **470** to heat this lowermost bin **470**. Further, a paper receiving tray **501** is arranged on an end tip side of the bins **470**. Each of the bins **470** can be swung around a basic end portion **471** thereof such that the transfer paper sheet can be discharged onto the paper receiving tray **501**.

In this drying unit, when a transfer paper sheet begins to be dried at a paper filling time of all the bins **470**, etc., mutual clearances between all the bins **470** can be reduced such that transfer paper sheets on an adjacent lower bin **470** can be pressed. Further, the pressing member **475** is moved such that this pressing member **475** presses transfer paper sheets on the uppermost bin **470**. Further, the heater **480** is turned on. After the transfer paper sheet is completely dried, the bins **470** are sequentially swung from the lower bin **470** so that the transfer paper sheet is discharged onto the paper receiving tray **501**.

Another modified example of the drying unit will next be explained with reference to FIG. **70**b.

The drying unit in this example is constructed by a heating drum **482** as a solid body and a belt **484** for pressing a sheet

of paper. For example, the heating drum **482** is made of aluminum, iron, etc. and a heating lamp **482**a is built in this heating drum **482**. The belt **484** is wound around a plurality of supporting rollers **483** and is endlessly moved in a state in which the belt **484** is wound around a circumferential face of the heating drum **482** at a constant angle. The heating drum **482** has a diameter set such that no transfer paper sheet **10** is easily curled. For example, this diameter is desirably set to be equal to or greater than about 90 mm.

A material of the belt **484** can be constructed by using a cloth such as a canvas ground, a cotton ground, a Tetron ground, etc. having a heat resisting property and gas permeability. It is desirable to use a material which cannot be extended as much as possible. The transfer paper sheet can be supported between a circumferential face of the heating drum **482** and an inner face of the belt **484** with a certain force. This force is set such that the transfer paper sheet **10** is not shrunk in a complete free shape with wrinkles and is not easily curled and deformed in a wavy shape while the transfer paper sheet is dried in a winding region on the circumferential face of the heating drum **482**. For example, when the belt **484** has 240 mm in width, tensile force of this belt is set to be equal to or greater than 7 kgw and is preferably set to be equal to or greater than 15 kgw. The transfer paper sheet is dried such that a liquid holding amount of the transfer paper sheet is equal to or smaller than 10%. In this case, turning-on and turning-off operations of the built-in heating lamp **482**a are desirably controlled such that a surface of the heating drum **482** is maintained at a temperature equal to or higher than 100° C. A deviation preventing mechanism such as deviation stop rings **485** is desirably arranged to prevent the belt **484** from being deviated on one side. For example, the deviation stop rings **485** come in contact with both end faces of the belt **484** so that the deviation of the belt **484** is restricted.

In this drying unit, when toner is removed from only one face of the transfer paper sheet, a face of the transfer paper sheet removing the toner therefrom comes in close contact with a circumferential face of the heating drum **482**. The transfer paper sheet is then dried and conveyed while the transfer paper sheet is supported between the belt **484** and the circumferential face of the heating drum **482**. Thus, when paper fibers slightly rise by the toner removal, the rising paper fibers can be returned to its original state by pressing the paper fibers against the circumferential face of the heating drum **482** as a solid body.

The drying unit in this embodiment can be assembled into the toner removing device as one unit. However, the present invention can be also applied to an independent dryer for drying a sheet of transfer paper unable to be used as it is in an electrophotographic copying machine of a transfer type, etc. since toner is removed from the transfer paper sheet and a surplus moisture amount is left in the transfer paper sheet. In this case, the toner is removed from the transfer paper sheet by using a toner removing device in which the drying unit is omitted or has insufficient drying performance. The present invention can be also applied to a drying unit assembled into a device for supplying a predetermined processing liquid to the transfer paper sheet except for the toner removing device. Further, the present invention can be applied to an independent dryer for drying the transfer paper sheet in which surplus moisture discharged from such a processing liquid supplying device is left.

Different from the toner removing device shown in FIG. **6**, the toner separating unit **3** is can be constructed such that toner can be separated from only one side of the transfer paper sheet (see FIG. **6**). In this case, the transfer paper sheet is conveyed and circulated within the toner removing device so that the toner can be removed from both front and rear faces of the transfer paper sheet. A constructional example of this toner removing device will next be explained.

FIG. **71**a shows the schematic construction of a conveying system for conveying and circulating a transfer paper sheet in such a constructional example. In FIG. **71**a, a processing section **80** has a liquid supplying unit **2** (see FIG. **6**), a toner separating unit **3** able to separate toner from only one face of the transfer paper sheet as mentioned above, and a drying unit **4** (see FIG. **6**) arranged in accordance with necessity. A pair of conveying rollers **81** and a deflecting claw **82** are arranged between the processing section **80** and a paper receiving tray **501**. A circulative conveying path **84** is arranged below the processing section **80** and is constructed by a plurality of conveying roller pairs **86**, **87**, **89**, **90**, **91** and **92** and a guide claw **93**. A switchback path **83** is formed in one portion of this circulative conveying path **84**. The switchback path **83** is concretely arranged in the vicinity of the pair of conveying rollers **87**. The switchback path **83** is used to take a sheet of transfer paper fed by the pair of rollers **87** out of the circulative conveying path **84**, and switch back the transfer paper sheet and then feed again this transfer paper sheet into the circulative conveying path **84**. Concretely, the switchback path **83** is formed by a normal-reverse conveying roller **85**, a driven roller, etc. The normal-reverse conveying roller **85** can be rotated in normal and reverse directions. The driven roller comes in contact with one of the pair of conveying rollers **87**. The transfer paper sheet **10** shown in FIG. **71**a is fed from an unillustrated paper feed unit **1** (see FIG. **6**).

In this conveying system, the transfer paper sheet **10** fed from the unillustrated paper feed unit **1** is conveyed to the above processing section **80**. Toner is then removed from only one face of the transfer paper sheet **10** through the processing section **80**. Thereafter, the transfer paper sheet **10** is fed by the pair of conveying rollers **81** and is again fed by the deflecting claw **82** to the processing section **80** through the circulative conveying path **84**. In this case, the transfer paper sheet passes through the switchback path **83** on the circulative conveying path **84**. Accordingly, when the transfer paper sheet is again fed to the processing section **80** through the circulative conveying path **84**, front and rear faces of the transfer paper sheet are reversed in comparison with a case in which the transfer paper sheet firstly passes through the processing section **80**. Therefore, when the transfer paper sheet secondly passes through the processing section **80**, toner on another face of the transfer paper sheet is separated therefrom so that the toner is removed from both the faces of the transfer paper sheet. Thereafter, the transfer paper sheet is discharged onto the paper receiving tray **501** by the conveying rollers **81** and the deflecting claw **82**.

In this conveying system shown in FIG. **71**a, CCD sensors **94** and **95** are arranged on both sides of the transfer paper sheet fed to the processing section **80**. Operations of the conveying system and the processing section **80** can be controlled by using signals of these CCD sensors **94** and **95**. For example, it is judged by using the signals of the CCD sensors **94** and **95** whether toner is attached onto both faces or only one face of the transfer paper sheet **10** fed from the paper feed unit **1**. When the toner is attached onto both faces of the transfer paper sheet, the transfer paper sheet is conveyed to separate the toner from these both faces. In contrast to this, when the toner is attached onto only face of the transfer paper sheet, a conveying operation of the transfer paper sheet and the operation of the processing section **80** can be controlled according to whether or not a

toner face is concretely located on a toner separable side in the processing section **80**. When the toner face is concretely located on the toner separable side in the processing section **80**, it is sufficient to discharge the transfer paper sheet onto the paper receiving tray **501** as it is after the transfer paper sheet has passed through the processing section **80**. In contrast to this, when the toner face is concretely located on a side opposite to the toner separable side in the processing section **80**, no processing section **80** is operated in accordance with necessity and the transfer paper sheet passes through this processing section **80**. Thereafter, the transfer paper sheet passes through the circulative conveying path **84** including the switchback path **83**. The processing section **80** is again operated and the transfer paper sheet passes through this processing section **80**. Toner is then removed from the transfer paper sheet and the transfer paper sheet is discharged onto the paper discharging tray **501**.

It is judged by using the signals of the CCD sensors **94** and **95** whether or not the toner is sufficiently removed from the transfer paper sheet. The transfer paper sheet may be switched back in accordance with necessity until the toner is completely removed from the transfer paper sheet. Namely, the conveying operation of the transfer paper sheet may be controlled such that the transfer paper sheet passes through the processing section **80** many times. A liquid may be supplied onto the transfer paper sheet **10** many times by repeatedly passing the transfer paper sheet through the processing section **80**. In this case, it is possible to use a processing liquid in which no permeability accelerator such as a surfactant is included. Further, when the transfer paper sheet is separately coated with an unstabilizing liquid and a permeability accelerating liquid, the toner removing device can be constructed such that no transfer paper sheet is coated with the permeability accelerating liquid.

FIG. **71**b shows a modified example of the conveying system shown in FIG. **71**a. This conveying system has an intermediate tray unit **195** on a circulative conveying path. A sheet of transfer paper is switched back on the switchback path **83**. Thereafter, a plurality of transfer paper sheets are once stored and can be again fed to a processing section **80**.

For example, a toner separating unit **3** for separating toner from only one face of the transfer paper sheet is arranged as shown in FIG. **47**. In this toner separating unit **3**, a backup roller **308** is arranged such that the backup roller **308** is opposed to a separating roller **302**. A surface of this backup roller **308** is preferably formed by a material having an excellent mold-releasing property with respect to toner T as mentioned above. However, there is no problem even when toner on the transfer paper sheet is slightly transferred and attached onto the surface of the backup roller **308** as long as no transfer paper sheet is attached to the backup roller **308**. This is because the toner transferred and attached onto the surface of the backup roller **308** is transferred from this surface onto the separating roller **302** after the transfer paper sheet passes through a contact portion between the separating roller **302** and the backup roller **308**. A condition for setting such a toner transfer operation is satisfied when adhesive force between the toner and the backup roller **308** is equal to or greater than adhesive force between the toner and the transfer paper sheet and is also equal to or smaller than adhesive force between the toner and the separating roller **302**.

FIG. **72**a shows an example of the entire construction of a toner removing device having a conveying system similar to that shown in FIG. **71**a. In this constructional example, a sensor **100** for detecting the size of a transfer paper sheet is arranged on the downstream side of a processing section **80** as one example. After toner is removed from the transfer paper sheet, the transfer paper sheet can be stored into each of cassettes **510**, **511** and **512** arranged every paper size. For example, the transfer paper sheet can be fed to an unillustrated copying machine through a conveying path **111** from each of these cassettes **510**, **511** and **512**. Further, for example, a CCD sensor **96** is arranged to detect a conveying state of the transfer paper sheet intermediately fed from a paper feed tray **110** toward the processing section **80**. The CCD sensor **96** judges whether the fed paper sheet is a transfer paper sheet unsuitable for toner removing processing or a transfer paper sheet requiring no toner removal. When such a transfer paper sheet is fed, the transfer paper sheet is discharged onto a paper discharging tray **501** in an upper portion of the toner removing device as it is without passing this transfer paper sheet through the processing section **80**.

As shown in FIG. **72**a, the toner removing device has a conveying path **99** from a switchback path **83** to the paper discharging tray **501** in the upper portion of the toner removing device. If such a conveying path **99** is formed and a position of the transfer paper sheet immediately after passage of the processing section **80** is set to a reference position, the transfer paper sheet can be discharged onto a portion of the paper discharging tray **501** located on a side of the paper feed tray **110** in a state in which a front face of the transfer paper sheet on the paper feed tray **110** is set to an upper face. For example, the processing section **80** can be constructed such that toner can be separated from an upper face of the transfer paper sheet in a vertical direction. Therefore, the transfer paper sheet is arranged such that a toner face of the transfer paper sheet is directed upward on the paper feed tray **110**. In this case, after the transfer paper sheet passes through the processing section **80**, the transfer paper sheet is discharged to the paper discharging tray **501** in the upper portion of the toner removing device. Accordingly, when the transfer paper sheet is simply reversed, a toner removing face of the transfer paper sheet is directed downward in the paper discharging tray **501**. However, in the example shown in FIG. **72**a, the transfer paper sheet is discharged to the paper discharging tray **501** after the transfer paper sheet passes through the switchback path **83**. Accordingly, the toner removing face of the transfer paper sheet is directed upward. If the toner face and the toner removing face of the transfer paper sheet are directed upward on the paper feed tray **110** and the paper discharging tray **501**, it is possible to easily confirm a removing degree of the toner removed from the transfer paper sheet.

FIG. **72**b shows another example of the entire construction of a toner removing device having a conveying system similar to that shown in FIG. **71**a. In this constructional example, a switchback path **83** is formed by using a paper discharging tray **501** in an upper portion of the toner removing device. In this toner removing device, a sheet of transfer paper is fed from a paper feed tray **110** to a processing section **80**. Thereafter, the transfer paper sheet passes through the switchback path **83** and a circulative conveying path **84** and is again fed to the processing section **80**. Thus, toner can be removed from both faces of the transfer paper sheet. Thereafter, the transfer paper sheet is stored to each of cassettes **510**, **511** and **512** having a size corresponding to that of the transfer paper sheet on the basis of the signal of a size detecting sensor **100**. In the example shown in FIG. **72**b, when the processing section **80** is constructed such that toner can be removed from a lower face of the transfer paper sheet in a vertical direction, a toner removing face of the transfer paper sheet is directed upward

by switching back the transfer paper sheet when the transfer paper sheet is fed onto the discharging paper tray **501**. Therefore, it is possible to easily confirm a removing degree of the toner before the transfer paper sheet is stored to each of the cassettes **510**, **511** and **512**. If the toner face of the transfer paper sheet is set to be directed upward on the paper feed tray **110** in the constructional example shown in each of FIGS. **72**a and **72**b, the transfer paper sheet can be conveyed in a state in which the toner removing face of the transfer paper sheet is also directed upward on a conveying path **111** for conveying the transfer paper sheet from each of the cassettes **510**, **511** and **512** to a copying machine, etc.

In the regenerating method of an image holding member having a first construction, an image forming substance is removed from a sheet of paper in a state in which adhesive force between the paper sheet and the image forming substance is reduced by water or a predetermined aqueous solution. At least one portion of the image holding member forming copied and printed images thereon is constructed by the paper sheet. Accordingly, the image forming substance can be sufficiently removed from the image holding member without damaging a paper layer.

In particular, in the regenerating method of an image holding member having a second construction, at least one portion of the image holding member forming an image thereon in the first construction is constructed by paper and an image constructed by an image forming substance can be formed on a paper layer of the image holding member;

at least one kind of aqueous solution is selected from a group of an aqueous solution including a surfactant, an aqueous solution including a water-soluble polymer, and an aqueous solution including a water-soluble polymer and a surfactant;

the at least one kind of aqueous solution is held in the image holding member;

the image holding member is dried after this holding; and

the image is formed on the dried image holding member. Accordingly, the image forming substance can be more sufficiently removed from the image holding member without damaging the paper layer.

In the regenerating apparatus of an image holding member having a third construction, the image holding member has a fibrous surface and an image forming substance is stably formed on this fibrous surface;

the regenerating apparatus removing the image forming substance from the image holding member and constructed such that a stabilized adhesive state between the fibrous surface and the image forming substance is changed to an unstable state;

a separating member comes in close contact with the image forming substance with reduced adhesive force on the fibrous surface; and

the image forming substance is removed from the fibrous surface. Accordingly, the image forming substance can be preferably removed from the image holding member without almost damaging the fibrous surface of the image holding member.

In particular, in the regenerating apparatus of an image holding member having a fourth construction, the image forming substance is softened when the image forming substance is removed from the fibrous surface. Accordingly, it is possible to further restrain the fibrous surface of the image holding member from being damaged and toner as the image forming substance can be efficiently removed from the image holding member.

In an apparatus for regenerating an image holding member in a fifth construction, the image holding member has a fibrous surface and an image forming substance is stably formed on this fibrous surface;

the regenerating apparatus removing the image forming substance from the image holding member and constructed such that an adhesive state of the fibrous surface is set to an unstable state in which stabilized adhesion between the fibrous surface and the image forming substance is changed to unstable adhesion;

a separating member comes in close contact with the image forming substance with reduced adhesive force on the fibrous surface; and

the image forming substance is removed from the fibrous surface. Accordingly, the image forming substance can be preferably removed from the image holding member without almost damaging the fibrous surface of the image holding member.

In particular, in a sixth construction of the present invention, after the image forming substance is removed from the fibrous surface in the fifth construction, the adhesive state of the fibrous surface is restored to a stabilizing state between the fibrous surface and an image forming substance approximately equal to the image forming substance on the image holding member before regenerative processing. Accordingly, the image forming substance can be stably attached onto the image holding member when the image holding member is used to form an image after this regenerative processing.

In an apparatus for regenerating an image holding member in a seventh construction, the image holding member has a fibrous surface and thermally melted toner is stably fixed onto the fibrous surface;

the regenerating apparatus removing the thermally melted toner from the image holding member and comprising:

impregnating means for impregnating the image holding member with a fixing state reducing substance for reducing fixing force stabilized between the fibrous surface and the thermally melted toner; and

toner removing means for making a toner separating member come in close contact with the thermally melted toner with unstable reduced adhesive force on the fibrous surface;

the toner removing means removing the thermally melted toner from the image holding member by transferring the thermally melted toner onto the separating member from the fibrous surface. Accordingly, the image forming substance can be preferably removed from the image holding member without almost damaging the fibrous surface of the image holding member.

In particular, in the regenerating apparatus of an image holding member having an eighth construction, the thermally melted toner is softened by heating means to easily transfer the thermally melted toner onto the separating member when the thermally melted toner is removed from the fibrous surface. Accordingly, it is possible to further restrain the fibrous surface of the image holding member from being damaged and the thermally melted toner can be efficiently removed from the image holding member.

In the regenerating apparatus of an image holding member having a ninth construction, restoring means sets smoothness and humidity of the image holding member as a sheet to be approximately equal to those before regenerative processing after the thermally melted toner is removed from the fibrous surface. Accordingly, the image holding member can be constructed such that the image holding member has a feel or touch similar to that obtained before the regenerative processing, and an image is then formed on this image holding member without causing any problems.

Many widely different embodiments of the present invention may be constructed without departing from the spirit and scope of the present invention. It should be understood that the present invention is not limited to the specific embodiments described in the specification, except as defined in the appended claims.

What is claimed is:

1. A method for regenerating an image holding member in which at least one portion of the image holding member is constructed by paper;

an image is constructed by an image forming substance fixed on a paper layer of the image holding member and

at least one kind of water or aqueous solution is selected from a group of water, an aqueous solution including a surfactant, an aqueous solution including a water-soluble polymer, and an aqueous solution including a water-soluble polymer and a surfactant;

the regenerating method comprising the steps of: impregnating the paper layer of the image holding member having the image forming substance with said at least one kind of water or aqueous solution so as to reduce an adhesive force between the image forming substance and the image holding member; and

separating the image forming substance from the paper layer of the image holding member through an image separating member by heating adhesion or pressure adhesion.

2. A method for regenerating an image holding member as claimed in claim **1**, wherein at least one portion of the image holding member forming an image thereon is constructed by paper and an image constructed by an image forming substance can be formed on a paper layer of the image holding member;

at least one kind of aqueous solution is selected from a group of an aqueous solution including a surfactant, an aqueous solution including a water-soluble polymer, and an aqueous solution including a water-soluble polymer and a surfactant;

said at least one kind of aqueous solution is held in the image holding member;

the image holding member is dried after this holding; and

the image is formed on the dried image holding member.

3. An apparatus for regenerating an image holding member having a fibrous surface and an image forming substance is stably fixed onto the fibrous surface comprising:

impregnating means for impregnating the image holding member with a fixing state reducing substance such that a fixing force between the image forming substance and said fixing state reducing substance is reduced; and

toner removing means for positioning a separating member in close contact with said impregnated image holding member so that the image forming substance is transferred from the fibrous surface onto said separating member.

4. An apparatus for regenerating an image holding member as claimed in claim **3**, wherein the thermally melted toner is softened by heating means to easily transfer the thermally melted toner onto the separating member when the thermally melted toner is removed from the fibrous surface.

5. An apparatus for regenerating an image holding member as claimed in claim **3**, wherein the regenerating apparatus further comprises restoring means for setting smoothness and humidity of the image holding member as a sheet to be approximately equal to those before regenerative processing after the thermally melted toner is removed from the fibrous surface.

6. An apparatus for regenerating an image holding member as claimed in claim **4**, wherein the regenerating apparatus further comprises restoring means for setting smoothness and humidity of the image holding member as a sheet to be approximately equal to those before regenerative processing after the thermally melted toner is removed from the fibrous surface.

7. A method of recycling an image-bearing support material for supporting image thereon, in which at least a part of the image-bearing support material comprises a chartaceous material with cellulose fibers as a main component the image is constructed by an image forming substance stably fixed on the chartaceous material of the image-bearing support material, and at least one kind of water or aqueous solution is selected from a group of water, and an aqueous solution including a surfactant, an aqueous solution including a water-soluble polymer, and an aqueous solution including a water-soluble polymer and a surfactant, the recycling method comprising the steps of:

impregnating the image-bearing support material with said at least one kind of water or aqueous solution for changing a stabilized adhesive state between the chartaceous material of the image-bearing support material and the image forming substance to an unstable state; and

separating the image from the chartaceous material of the image-bearing support material through an image separating member by transferring the image onto the image separating member by heating adhesion or pressure adhesion.

8. A method according to claim **7**, wherein at least one kind of aqueous solution is selected from a group of an aqueous solution including a surfactant, an aqueous solution including a water-soluble polymer, and an aqueous solution including a water-soluble polymer and a surfactant, and

the image-bearing support material is impregnated with said at least one kind of aqueous solution;

the image-bearing support material is dried after the impregnation; and

the image is formed on the dried image-bearing support material.

9. An apparatus for recycling an image-bearing support material for supporting an image thereon, in which at least a part of the image-bearing support material comprises a chartaceous material with cellulose fibers as a main component, and the image is constructed by an image forming substance stably fixed on the chartaceous material of the image-bearing support material, the recycling apparatus comprising:

impregnating means for impregnating the image-bearing support material with a fixing state reducing substance for changing a stabilized adhesive state between the chartaceous material of the image-bearing support material and the image forming substance to an unstable state; and

a separating member for separating the image forming substance with reduced adhesive force from the chartaceous material of the image-bearing support material by bringing the separating member in contact with the image under the condition that said image forming substance is softened by heating means, and by transferring the image onto the separating member.

10. An apparatus according to claim **9**, wherein the recycling apparatus further comprises restoring means for setting smoothness and humidity of the image-bearing support material as a sheet to be approximately equal to those

before recycling process, after the image forming substance is removed from the chartaceous material of the image-bearing support material.

11. An apparatus according to claim **9**, wherein said fixing state reducing substance is at least one kind of water or aqueous solution selected from a group of water, and aqueous solution including a surfactant, an aqueous solution including a water-soluble polymer, and an aqueous solution including a water-soluble polymer and a surfactant.

12. An apparatus according to claim **11**, wherein the recycling apparatus further comprises restoring means for setting smoothness and humidity of the image-bearing support material as a sheet to be approximately equal to those before recycling process, after the image forming substance is removed from the chartaceous material of the image-bearing support material.

13. An apparatus for recycling an image-bearing support material for supporting image thereon, in which at least a part of the image-bearing support material comprises a chartaceous material with cellulose fibers as a main component, and the image is constructed by thermally melted toner stably fixed on the chartaceous material of the image-bearing support material, the recycling apparatus comprising:

impregnating means for impregnating the image-bearing support material with a fixing state reducing substance for reducing fixing force stabilized between the chartaceous material of the image-bearing support material and the thermally melted toner; and

toner removing means for bringing a toner separating member in close contact with the thermally melted toner with unstable reduced adhesive force on the chartaceous material of the image-bearing support material, and for removing the thermally melted toner from the chartaceous material of the image-bearing support material by transferring the thermally melted toner onto the toner separating member.

14. An apparatus according to claim **13**, wherein the recycling apparatus further comprises restoring means for setting smoothness and humidity of the image-bearing support material as a sheet to be approximately equal to those before the recycling process, after the thermally melted toner is removed from the chartaceous material.

15. An apparatus according to claim **13**, wherein the thermally melted toner is softened by heating means to easily transfer the thermally melted toner onto the toner separating member when the thermally melted toner is removed from the chartaceous material of the image-bearing support material.

16. An apparatus according to claim **15**, wherein the recycling apparatus further comprises restoring means for setting smoothness and humidity of the image-bearing support material as a sheet to be approximately equal to those before recycling process, after the thermally melted toner is removed from the chartaceous material.

17. An apparatus for reusing an image-bearing support material for supporting an image thereon, in which at least a surface of the image-bearing support material forms a chartaceous material with cellulose fibers as a main component, and the image is constructed by thermally melted toner stably fixed on the surface of the image-bearing support material, said reusing apparatus comprising:

a liquid supply unit having a liquid container, resist rollers, and drawing rollers, said liquid container being filled with processing liquid, said resist rollers transferring image-bearing support material in said processing liquid of said liquid container, said drawing rollers drawing said image-bearing support material from said liquid container, said processing liquid having a character for reducing fixing force stabilized between the surface of the image-bearing support material and the thermally melted toner, said processing liquid being at least one kind of water or aqueous solution selected from a group of water; and

a toner separating unit having a heater, and a toner separating member, said heater softening toner on said image-bearing support member passed through said liquid supply unit, said toner separating member transferring said softened toner from said image-bearing support material.

18. An apparatus according to claim **17**, wherein said toner separating member is a separating belt.

19. An apparatus according to claim **17**, wherein the reusing apparatus further comprises a drying unit for drying said image-bearing support member, the drying unit having a heating drum and belt, said heating drum being a solid body, said belt contacting a portion thereof on a surface of said heating drum.

20. An apparatus according to claim **17**, wherein said toner separating unit further comprises a cleaner, said cleaner removing toner from said surface of said toner separating member.

21. An apparatus for regenerating an image holding member to make it reusable by removing a thermally melted image forming substance formed on the image holding member, said apparatus comprising a supplying member, a separating member, and a heating member, wherein

(*a*) *said supplying member supplies a fixing state unstabilizing liquid to at least an interface section between the image holding member and the image forming substance formed thereon,*

said liquid changing a stable fixing state acting between said image holding member and said image forming substance to an unstable state;

(*b*) *said separating member, which is located in a downstream side of said supplying member with respect to a conveying direction of the image holding member and is driven by a driving member along the conveying direction of the image holding member, contacts with said image holding member, which is supplied said liquid by said supplying member, whereby said image forming substance, which is softened by said heating member, transfers from said image holding member to said separating member, and said image forming substance is removed from said image holding member by separating said image holding member and said separating member each other; and*

(*c*) *said heating member heats said image holding member to such a degree that said image holding member has some moisture of said liquid supplied by said supplying member after removing said image forming substance, or that said image holding member can be separated from said separating member even though a fixing force acting between said image forming substance and said image holding member becomes strong by heating.*

22. An apparatus for regenerating an image holding member as claimed in claim 21, further comprising a drying member, wherein

(*d*) *said drying member dries said image holding member separated from said separating member, thereby removing the liquid residing in said image holding member.*

23. An apparatus for regenerating an image holding member as claim in claim 21, wherein

said heating member heats said image forming substance until said image holding member and said separating member are separated each other.

24. An apparatus for regenerating an image holding member as claimed in claim 21, wherein

said separating member is formed in a belt-like shape.

25. An apparatus for regenerating an image holding member as claimed in claim 21, wherein

said supplying member comprises a container and a roller,

(a1) said container containing said liquid,

(a2) said roller being dipped with at least its surface in the liquid in said container, and rolling to draw said liquid from said container and to supply said liquid to said image holding member.

26. An apparatus for regenerating an image holding member to make it reusable by removing a thermally melted image forming substance formed on the image holding member, said apparatus comprising a supplying member, a close contact member, a separating member and a heating member, wherein

(a) said supplying member supplies a fixing state unstabilizing liquid to at least an interface section between the image holding member and the image forming substance stably fixed therein,

said liquid changing a stable fixing state acting between said image holding member and said image forming substance to an unstable state;

(b) said close contacting member is located in a downstream side of said supplying member with respect to a conveying direction of the image holding member, and closely contacts with a surface of said separating member for forming a close contacting section between said separating member and said close contacting member, whereby said image forming substance is transferred from said holding member to said separating member said image holding member passes through said close contacting section;

(c) said separating member transfers said image forming substance, which has been softened by said heating member, form said image holding member to the surface of said separating member; and

(d) said heating member heats said image holding member to such a degree that said image holding member has some moisture of said liquid while said image holding member is passing through said close contacting section.

27. An apparatus for regenerating an image holding member as claimed in claim 26, wherein

said separating member is formed in a belt-like shape.

28. An apparatus for regenerating an image holding member as claimed in claim 26, wherein

said close contacting member is formed in a roller-like shape.

29. An apparatus for regenerating an image holding member as claimed in claim 26, wherein

said close contacting member contains said heating member therein.

30. An apparatus for regenerating an image holding member as claimed in claim 27, further comprising a supporting member,

(e) said supporting member facing said close contacting member with said separating member between at said close contacting section for supporting said separating member on a surface opposite to the surface on which said belt-like shaped separating member transfers said image forming substance.

31. An apparatus for regenerating an image holding member as claimed in claim 30, wherein

said supporting member contains said heating member therein.

32. A method for regenerating an image holding member to make it reusable by removing a thermally melted image forming substance formed on the image holding member, said method comprising the steps of:

supplying a fixing state unstabilizing liquid to at least an interface section between the image holding member and the image forming substance formed thereon,

said liquid changing a stable fixing state acting between said image holding member and said image forming substance to an unstable state;

softening said image forming substance formed on said image holding member supplied with said liquid, and causing softened image forming substance to contact a separating member; and

after said image holding member and said separating member contact each other, separating said image holding member and said separating member each other in a state where the supplied liquid remains on said image holding member.

33. A method for regenerating an image holding member to make it reusable by removing a thermally melted image forming substance formed on the image holding member, said method comprising the steps of:

supplying a fixing state unstabilizing liquid to at least an interface section between the image holding member and the image forming substance formed thereon,

said liquid changing a stable fixing state acting between said image holding member and said image forming substance to an unstable state; and

softening said image forming substance formed on said image holding member supplied with said liquid by a heater, and causing said softened image forming substance to contact a separating member, said image holding member being then separated from said separating member,

said heater heating said image holding member to a degree where separation of said separating member and said image holding member is not prevented by a fixing force acting between said image forming substance and said image holding member, said fixing force, which has been lowered as said liquid is supplied in said supplying step, becoming again strong due to heating.

34. A method for regenerating an image holding member as claimed in claim 32 or 33, further comprising the step of:

drying said liquid residual on said image holding member separated from said separating member.

35. An apparatus for regenerating an image holding member to make it reusable by removing a thermally melted image forming substance formed on the image holding member, said apparatus comprising:

changing means for changing a stable fixing state acting between the image holding member and the image forming substance to an unstable state or a low stable state;

softening means for softening said image forming substance;

removing means for removing said image forming substance softened by said softening means from said image holding member; and

conveying means for conveying said image holding member, the stable fixing state acting between the image holding member and the image forming substance of which is changed to the unstable state or the low stable state by said changing means, to said removing means.

36. An apparatus for regenerating an image holding member as claimed in claim 35, wherein

said changing means supplies a liquid which changes a stable fixing state acting between the image holding member and the image forming substance to an unstable state or a low stable state; and

said softening means is a heater,

said heater heating said image holding member to such a degree that said image holding member has some moisture of said liquid supplied by said changing means, when said image forming substance is removed from said image holding member by said removing means and said image holding member is separated from said removing means.

37. An apparatus for regenerating an image holding member as claimed in claim 35, wherein

said changing means supplies a liquid which changes a stable fixing state acting between the image holding member and the image forming substance to an unstable state or a low stable state; and

said softening means is a heater,

said heater heats said image holding member to such a degree that said image holding member can be separated from said removing means even though a fixing force acting between said image forming substance and said image holding member becomes strong by heating, when said image forming substance is removed from said image holding member by said removing means and said image holding member is separated from said removing means.

38. An apparatus for regenerating an image holding member as claimed in claim 36 or 37, wherein

said removing means is formed in a belt-like shape and removes said softened image forming substance from said image holding member to a surface thereof.

39. An apparatus for regenerating an image holding member as claimed in claim 36 or 37, further comprising drying means, wherein

said dying means dries said image holding member separated from said removing means, thereby removing the liquid residing in said image holding member.

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