US00RE45207E

(19) **United States**

(12) **Reissued Patent**

Takehara et al.

(10) **Patent Number: US RE45,207 E**

(45) **Date of Reissued Patent: Oct. 28, 2014**

(54) **SHEET TREATING APPARATUS AND IMAGE FORMING APPARATUS THEREWITH**

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(73) Assignee: **Canon Kabushiki Kaisha**, Tokyo (JP)

(21) Appl. No.: **13/666,388**

(22) Filed: **Nov. 1, 2012**

Related U.S. Patent Documents

Reissue of:

(64) Patent No.: **6,290,220**
Issued: **Sep. 18, 2001**
Appl. No.: **09/313,737**
Filed: **May 18, 1999**

(30) **Foreign Application Priority Data**

May 20, 1998 (JP) 10-138952

(51) **Int. Cl.**
B65H 39/00 (2006.01)
B65H 37/04 (2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.**
USPC **270/58.12**; 270/58.08; 270/58.27; 399/404; 399/410

(58) **Field of Classification Search**
USPC 271/221, 223; 270/58.07, 58.08, 58.11, 270/58.12, 58.13, 58.14, 58.15, 58.16, 270/58.19, 58.18, 58.27; 399/404, 408, 410
See application file for complete search history.

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Primary Examiner — Patrick Mackey

(74) *Attorney, Agent, or Firm* — Fitzpatrick, Cella, Harper & Scinto

(57) **ABSTRACT**

A sheet treating apparatus including a sheet discharging device for discharging a sheet, a first stacking tray for receiving the sheets discharged by the sheet discharging device, an aligning device for aligning a sheet bundle on the first stacking tray by a pinching movement effected by a first and second aligning members shiftable independently in a direction perpendicular to a sheet discharging direction, and a transferring device for transferring the sheet bundle on the first stacking tray to a second stacking tray, wherein, in the first stacking tray, alignment positions of the respective sheet bundles are offset by shifting the alignment positions by a predetermined amount to first and second aligning positions alternately by the first and second aligning members, and wherein the first and second aligning positions of the first stacking tray are opposite directions transverse to the sheet discharging direction with respect to the position of the sheet discharged.

13 Claims, 20 Drawing Sheets

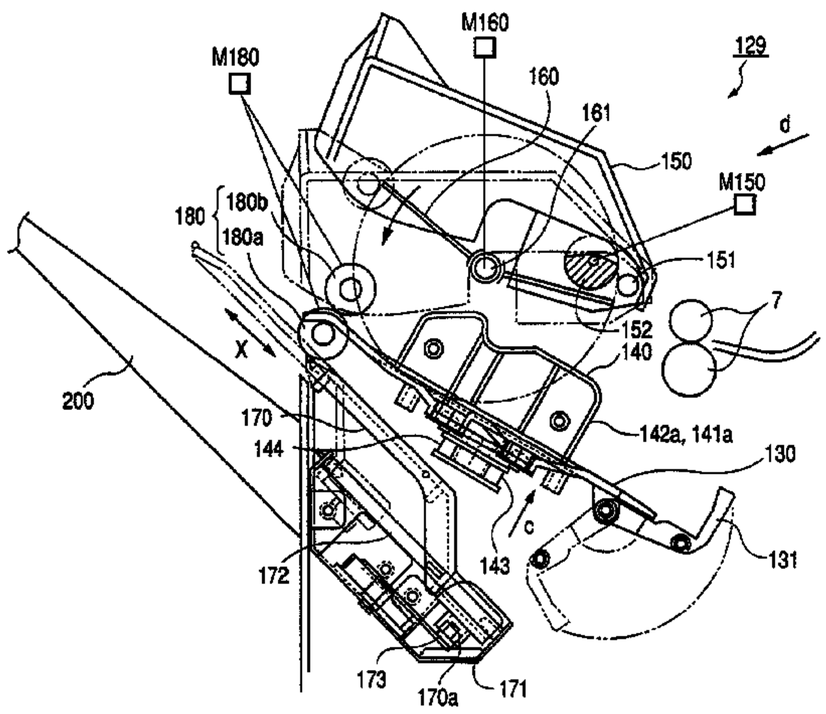

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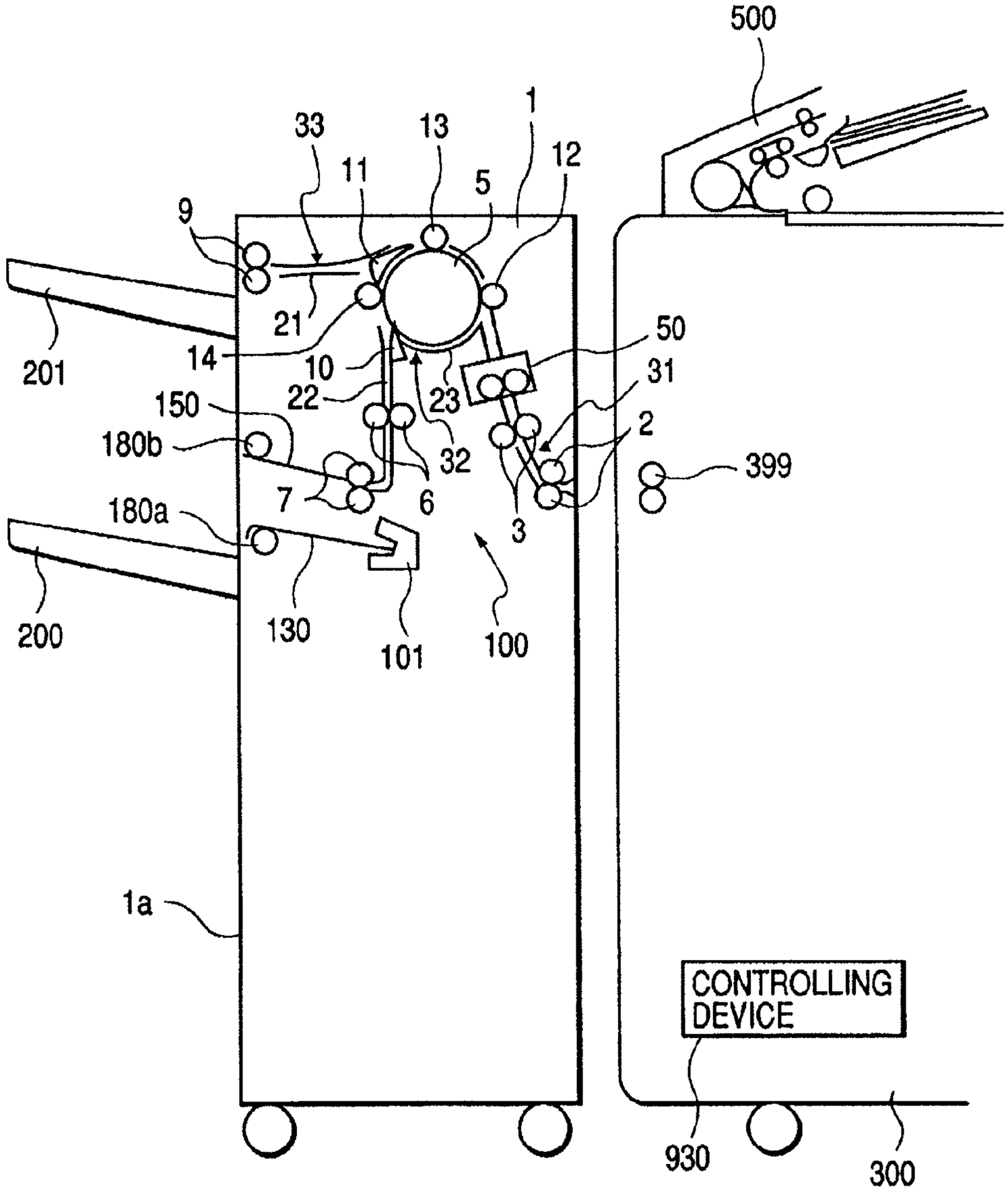
FIG. 1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1
33
13
11
12
5
9
21
14
10
50
31
201
22
23
150
2
180b
32
399
7
6
180a
3
200
130
101
100
1a
CONTROLLING DEVICE
930
300

FIG. 2

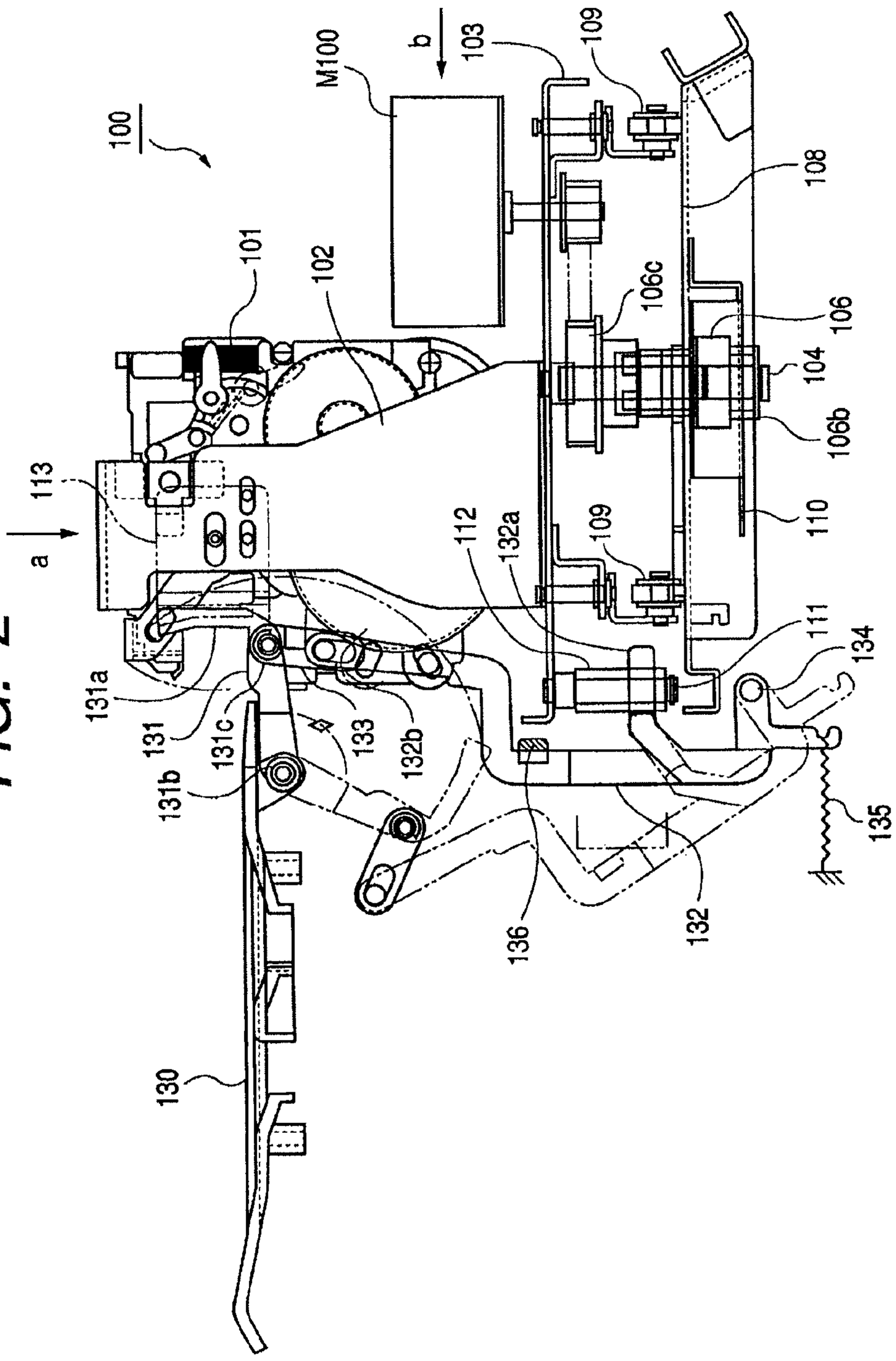
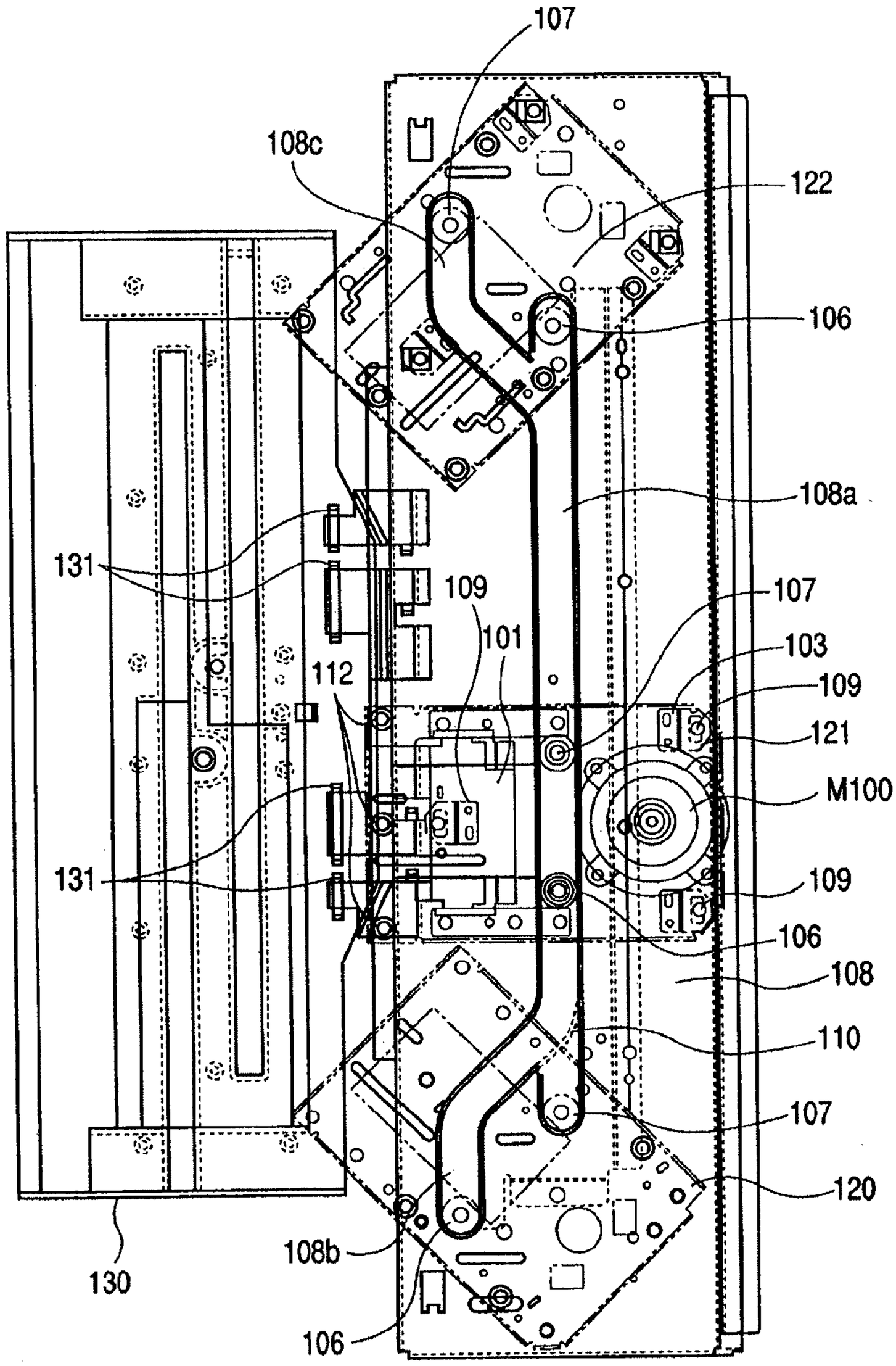

100
M100
b
103
109
108
101
102
106c
106
104
106b
113
a
110
112
132a
109
111
134
131a
131
131c
133
132b
131b
135
136
132
130

FIG. 3


107
108c
122
106
108a
131
109
101
107
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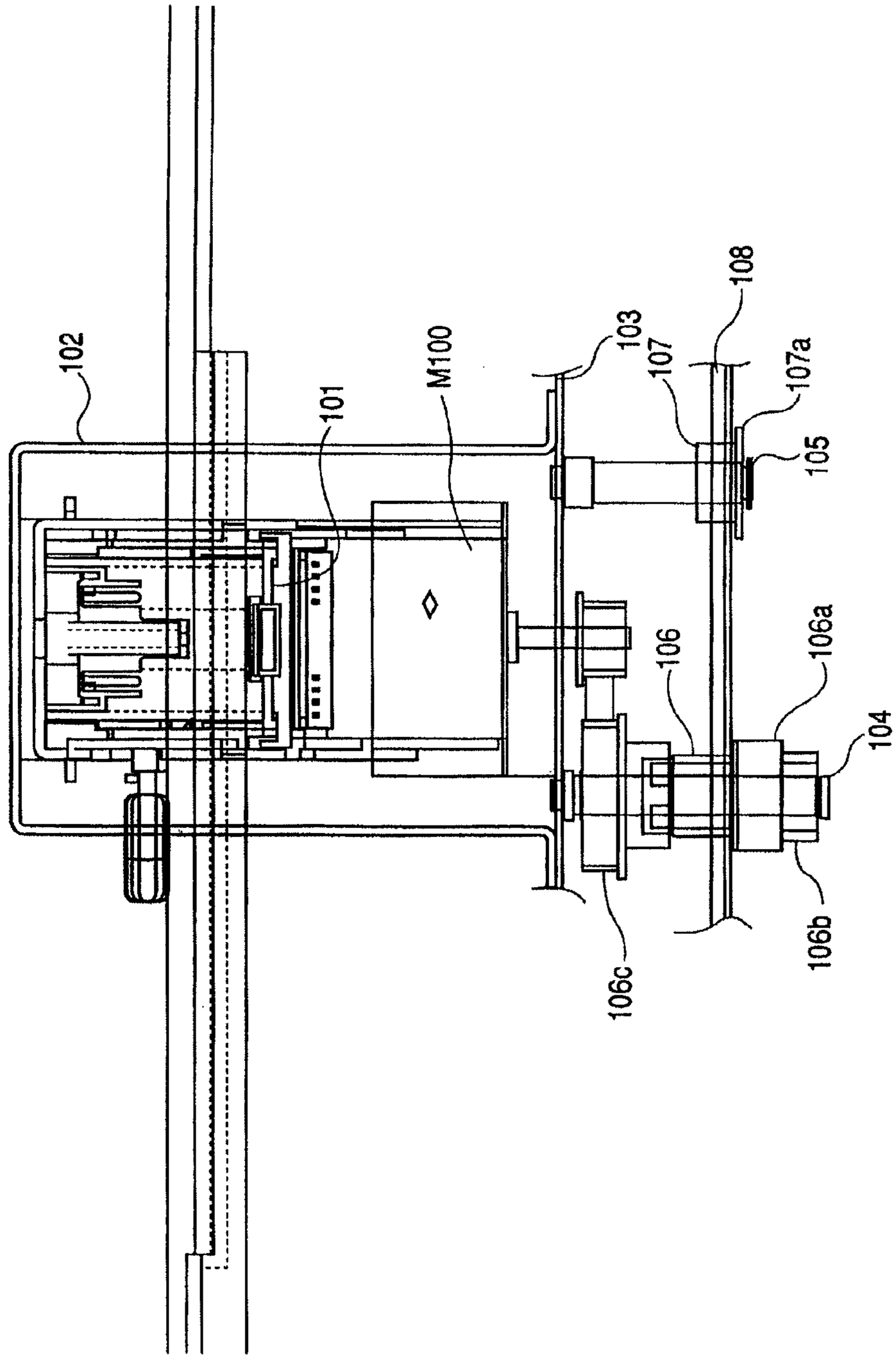
109
121
M100
131
109
106
108
110
107
120
108b
130
106

FIG. 4



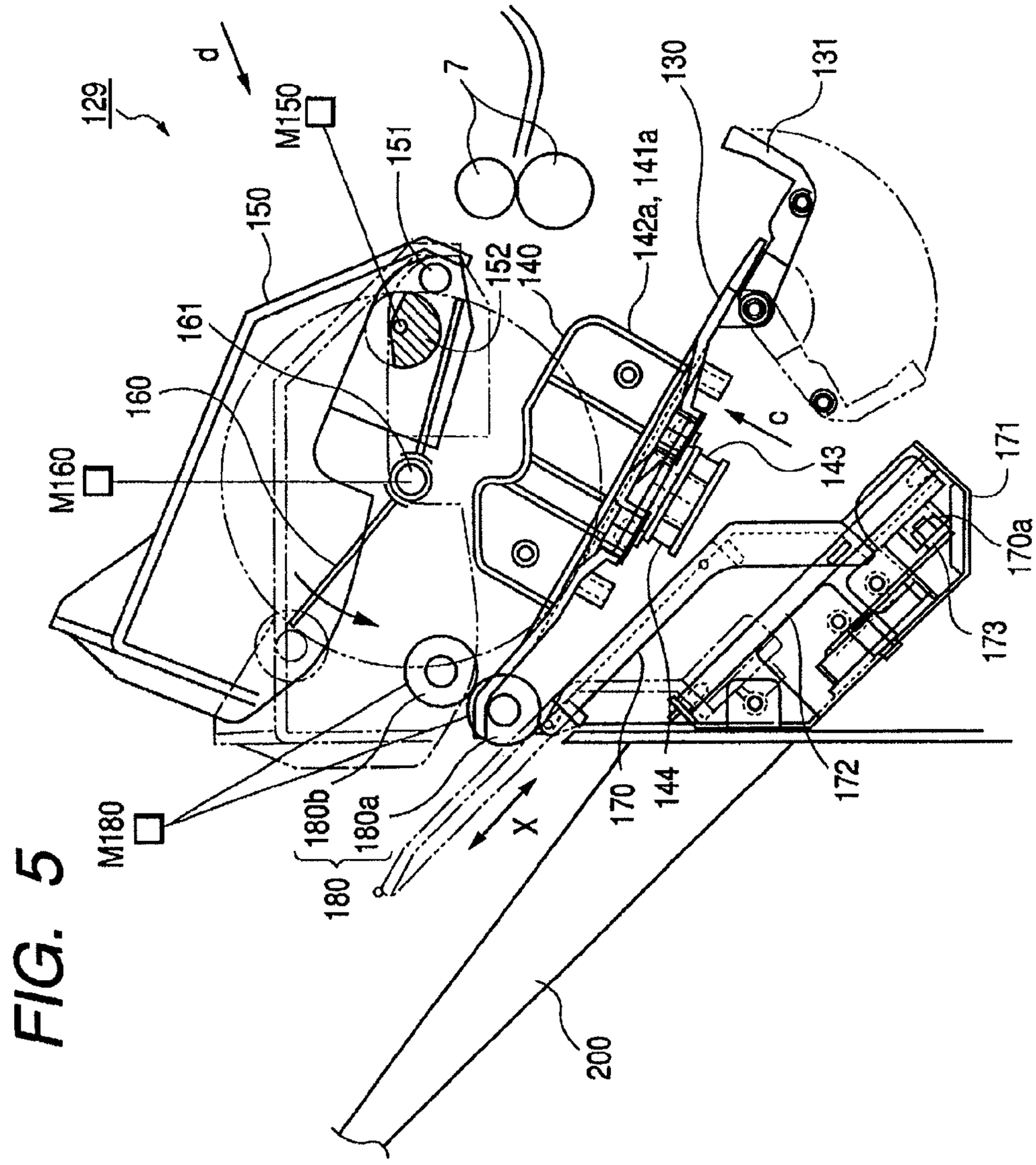
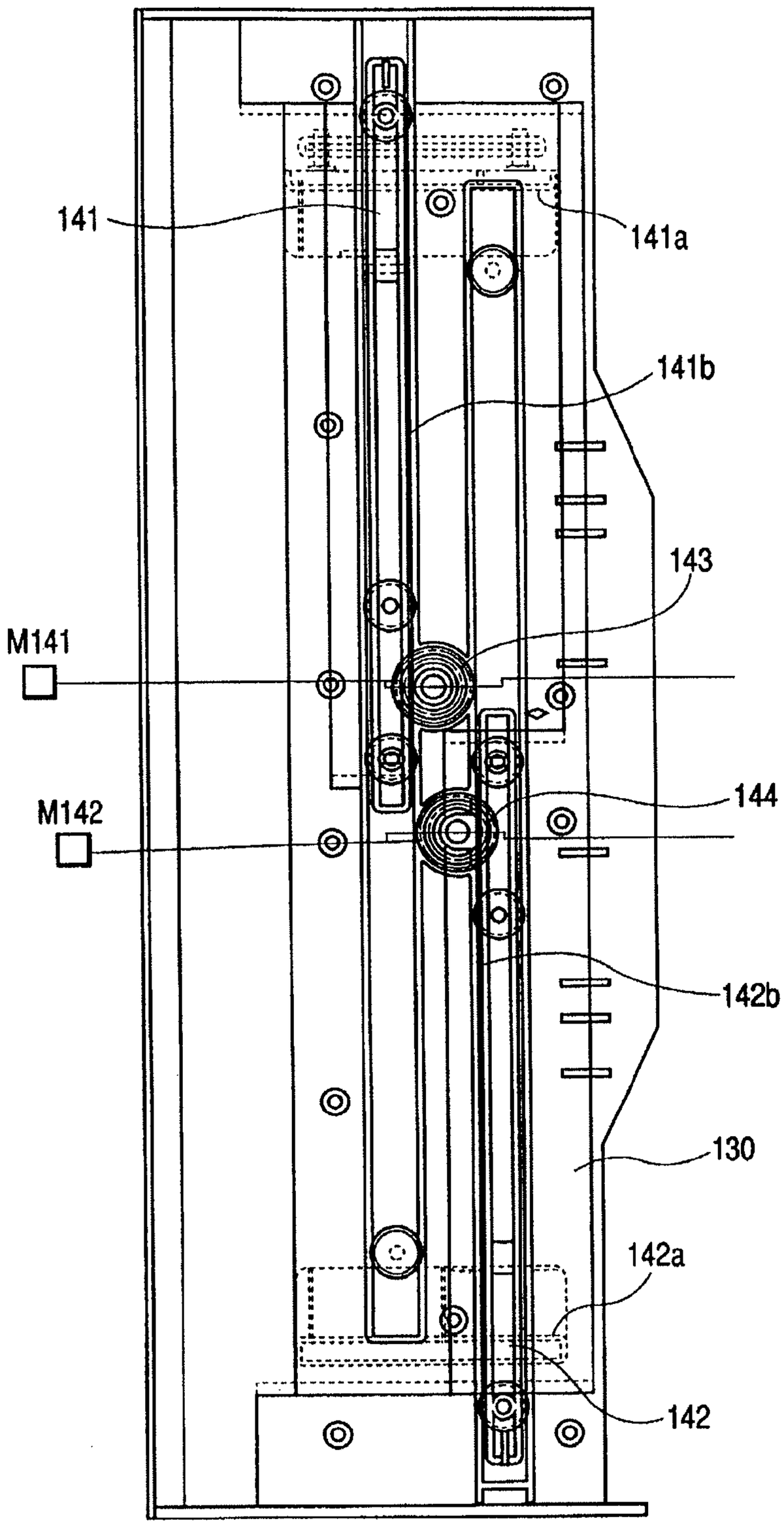

129
M150
151
150
161
160
M160
M180
180b
180a
180
X
d
7
152
140
142a, 141a
130
131
c
143
171
170a
173
172
170
144
200

FIG. 5

FIG. 6



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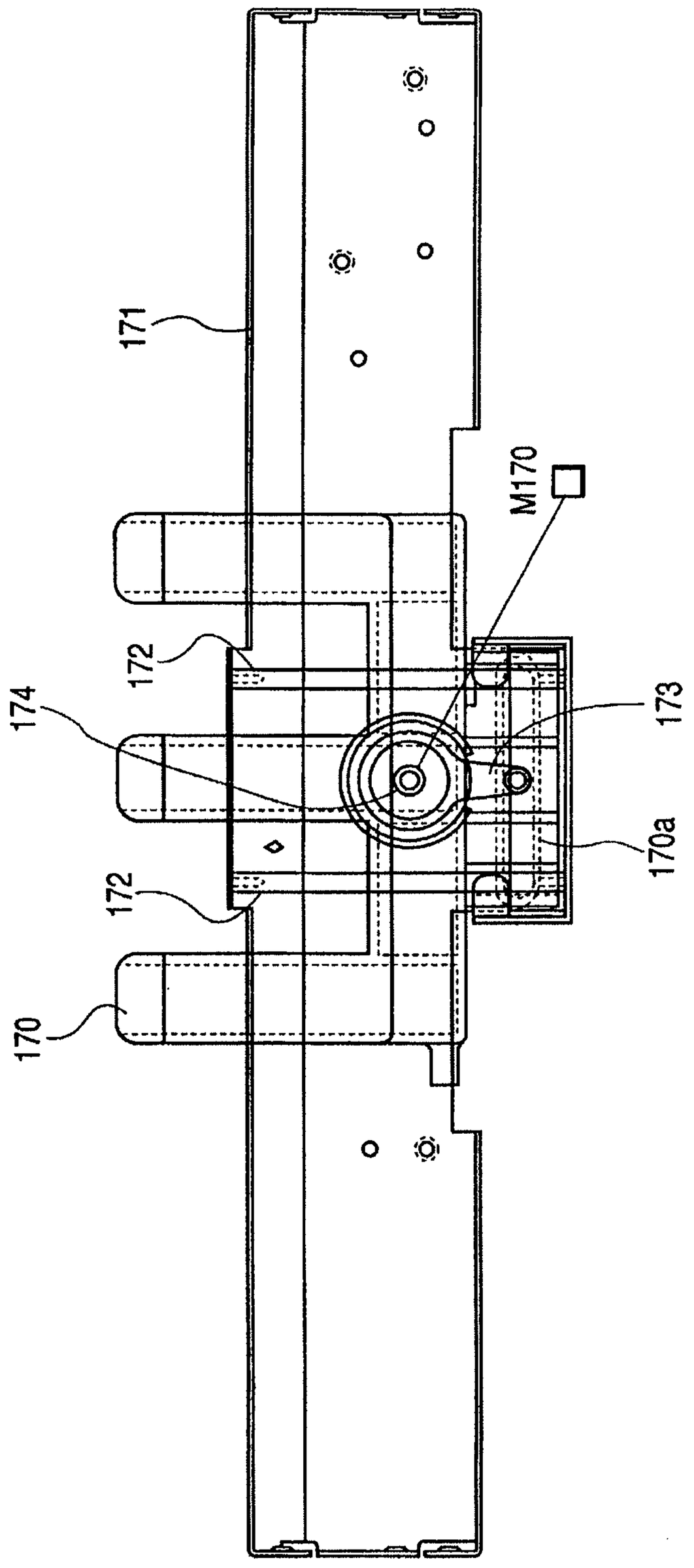
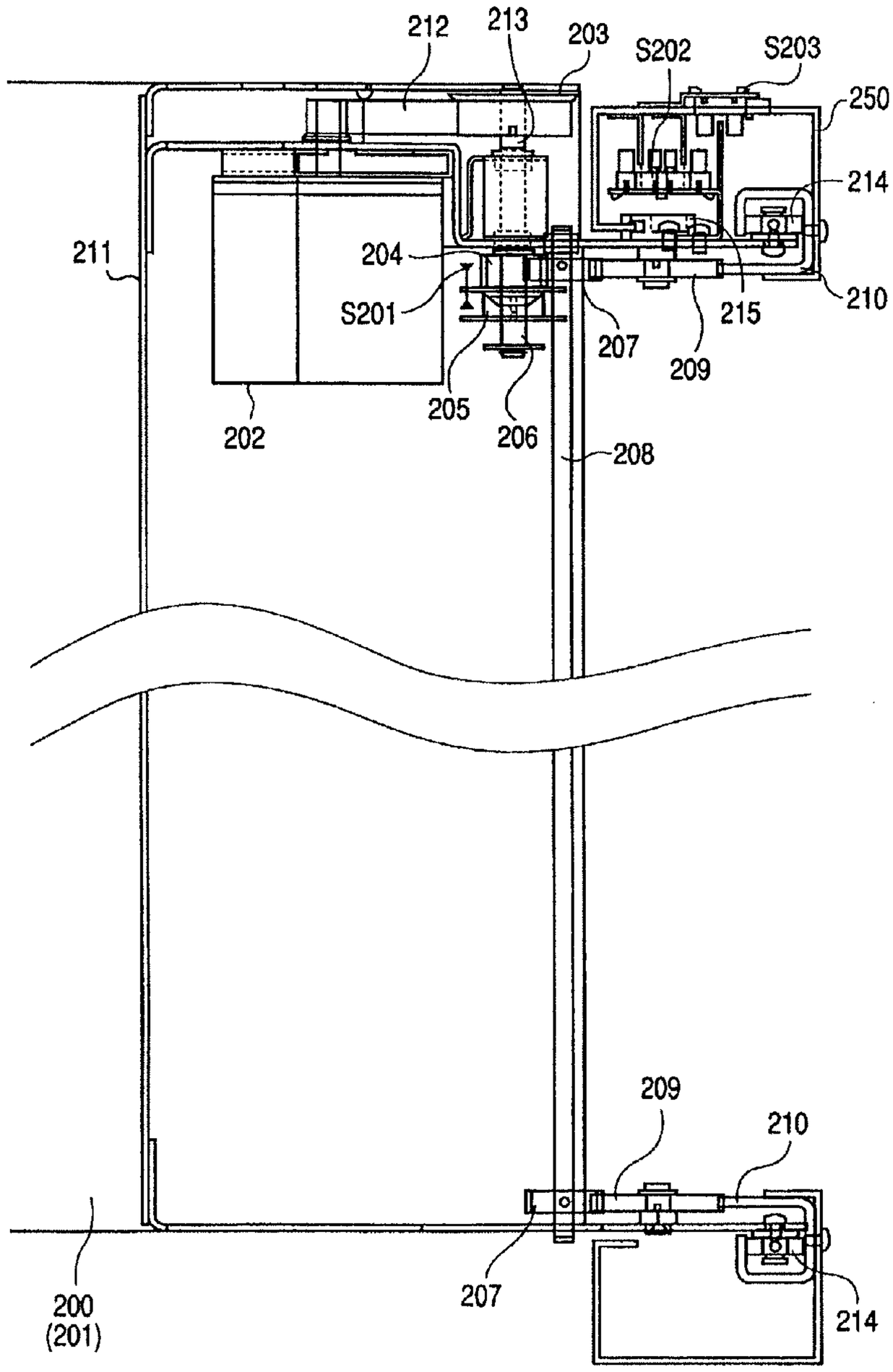


FIG. 8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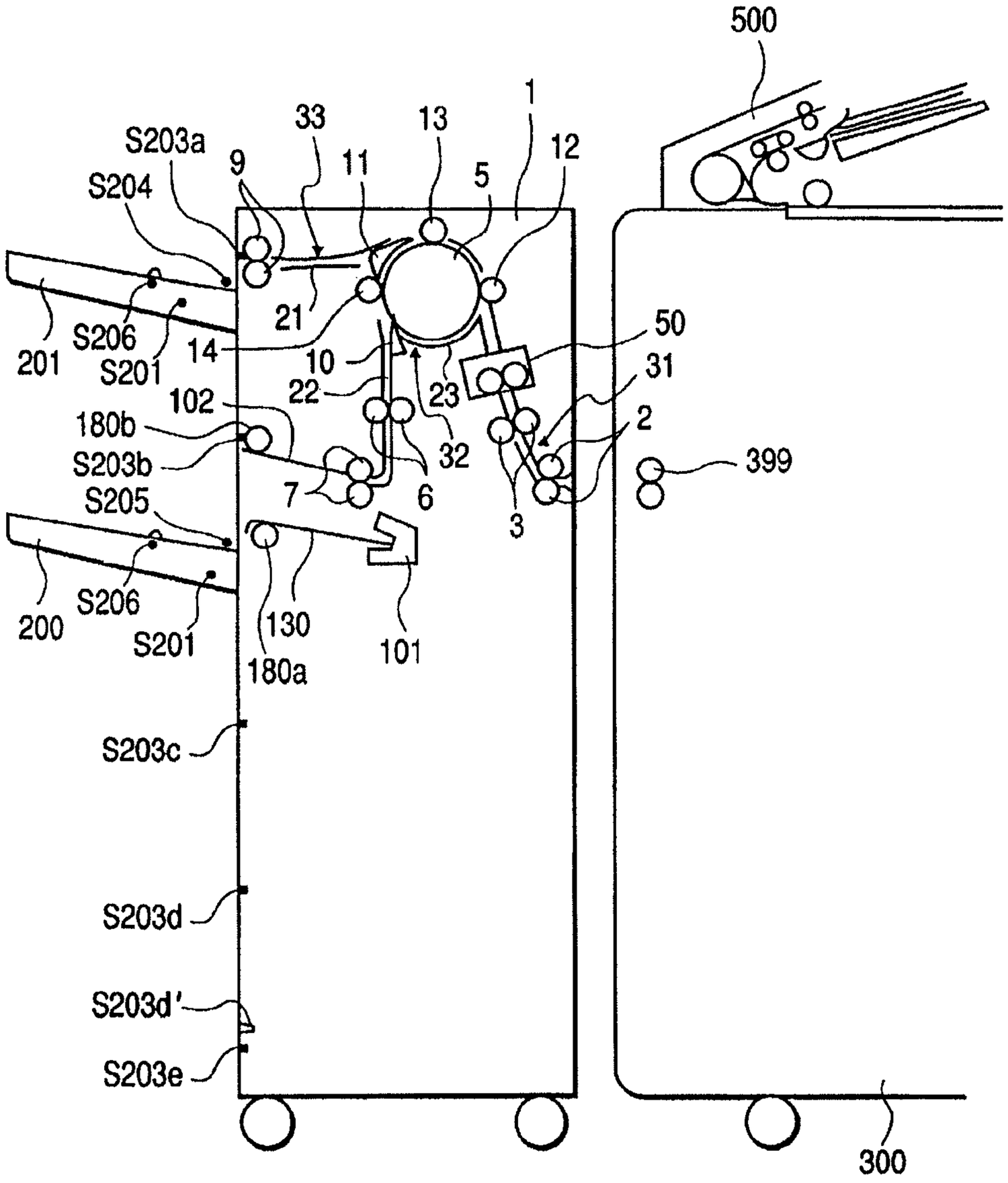
213
203
S202
S203
250
214
211
204
S201
210
215
207
209
205
206
202
208
209
210
207
214
200
(201)

FIG. 9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1
33
13
S203a
9
11
12
S204
5
8
21
50
201
S206
14
10
31
S201
22
23
102
2
180b
399
32
S203b
7
6
S205
3
200
S206
130
101
S201
180a
S203c
S203d
S203d'
S203e
300

FIG. 10

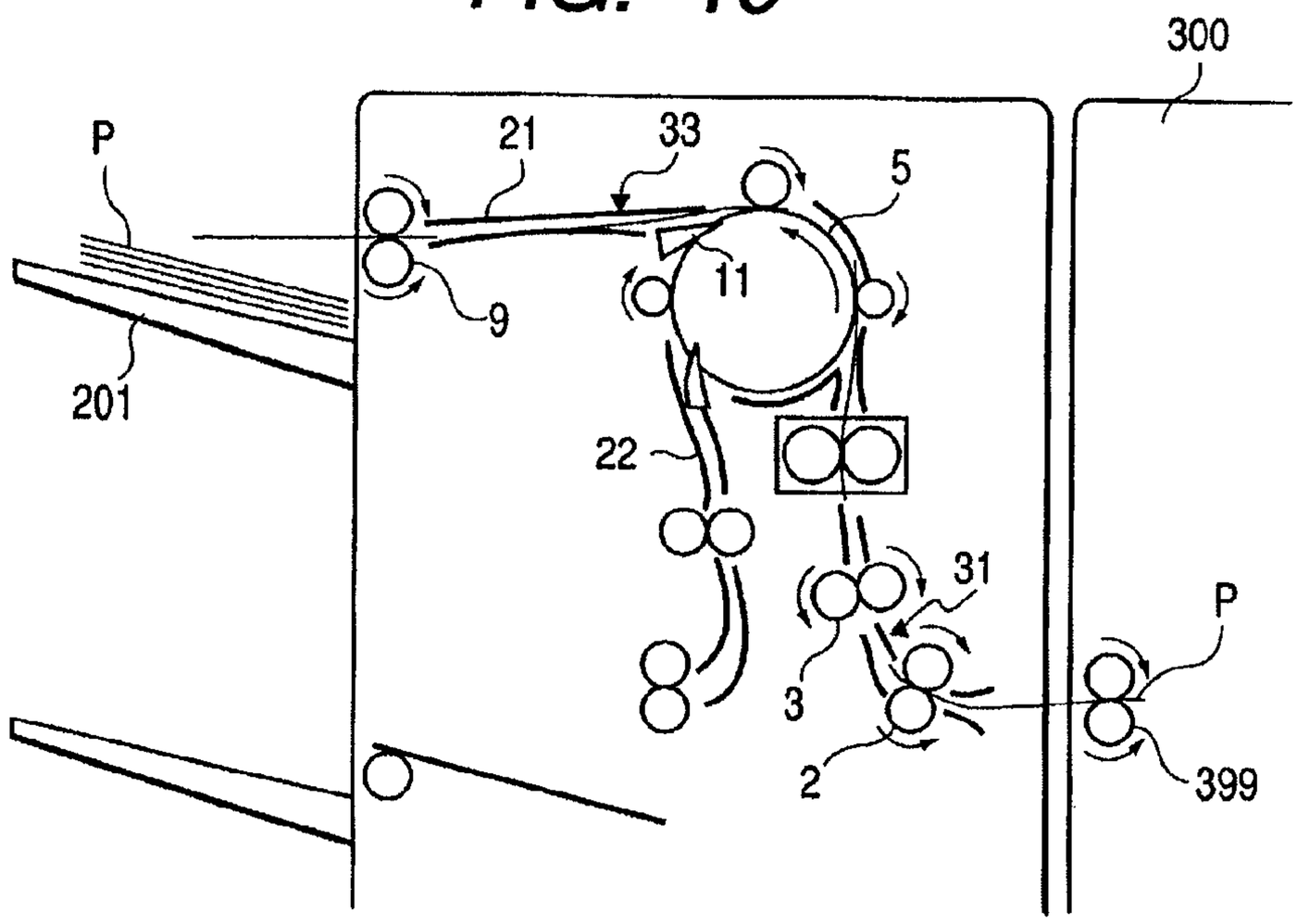
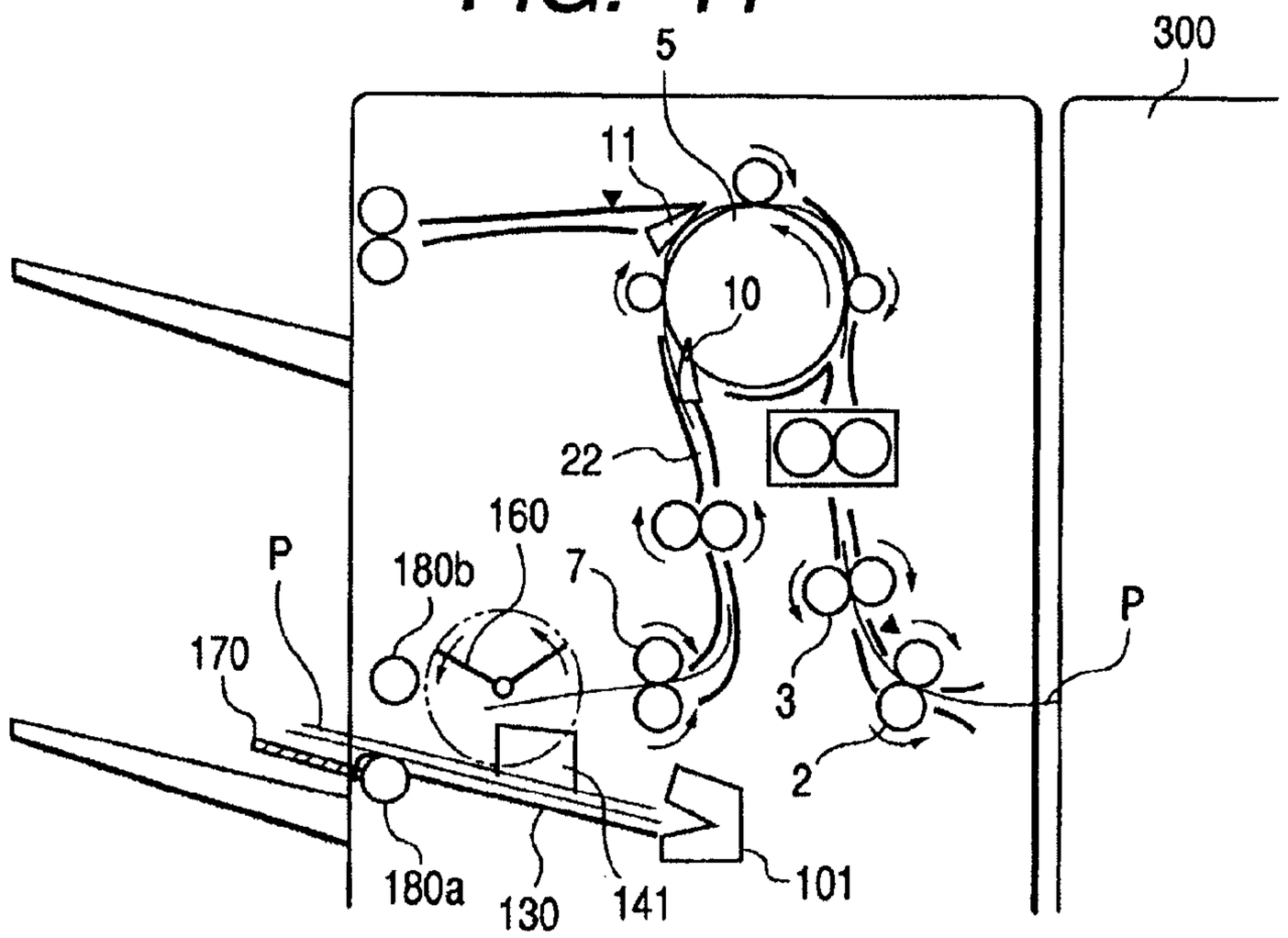

300
P
21
33
5
11
9
201
22
31
P
3
2
399

FIG. 11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300
11
10
22
160
P
180b
7
170
3
P
2
180a
130
141
101

FIG. 12

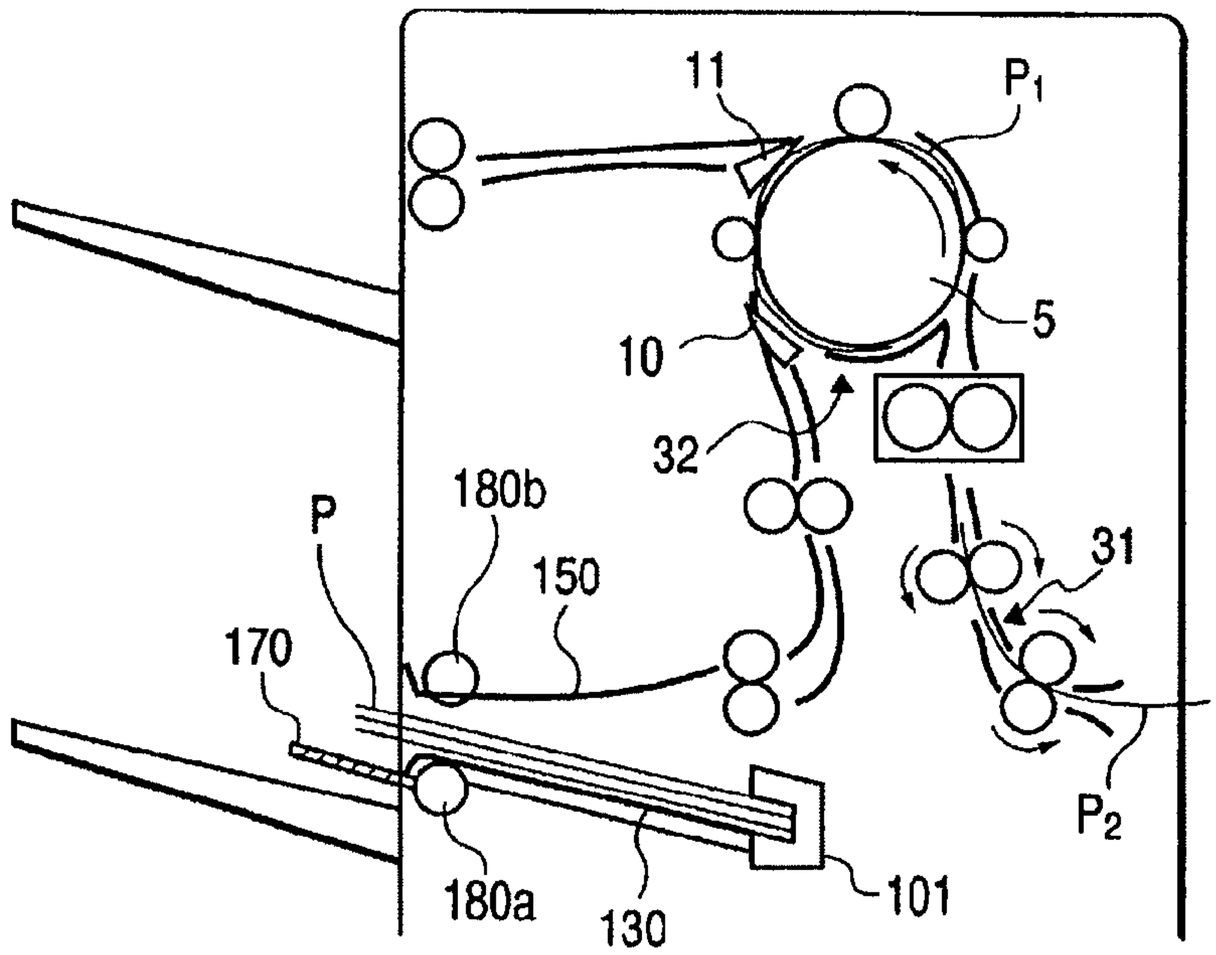

11
P1
10
5
32
180b
P
150
170
31
P2
180a
130
101

FIG. 13

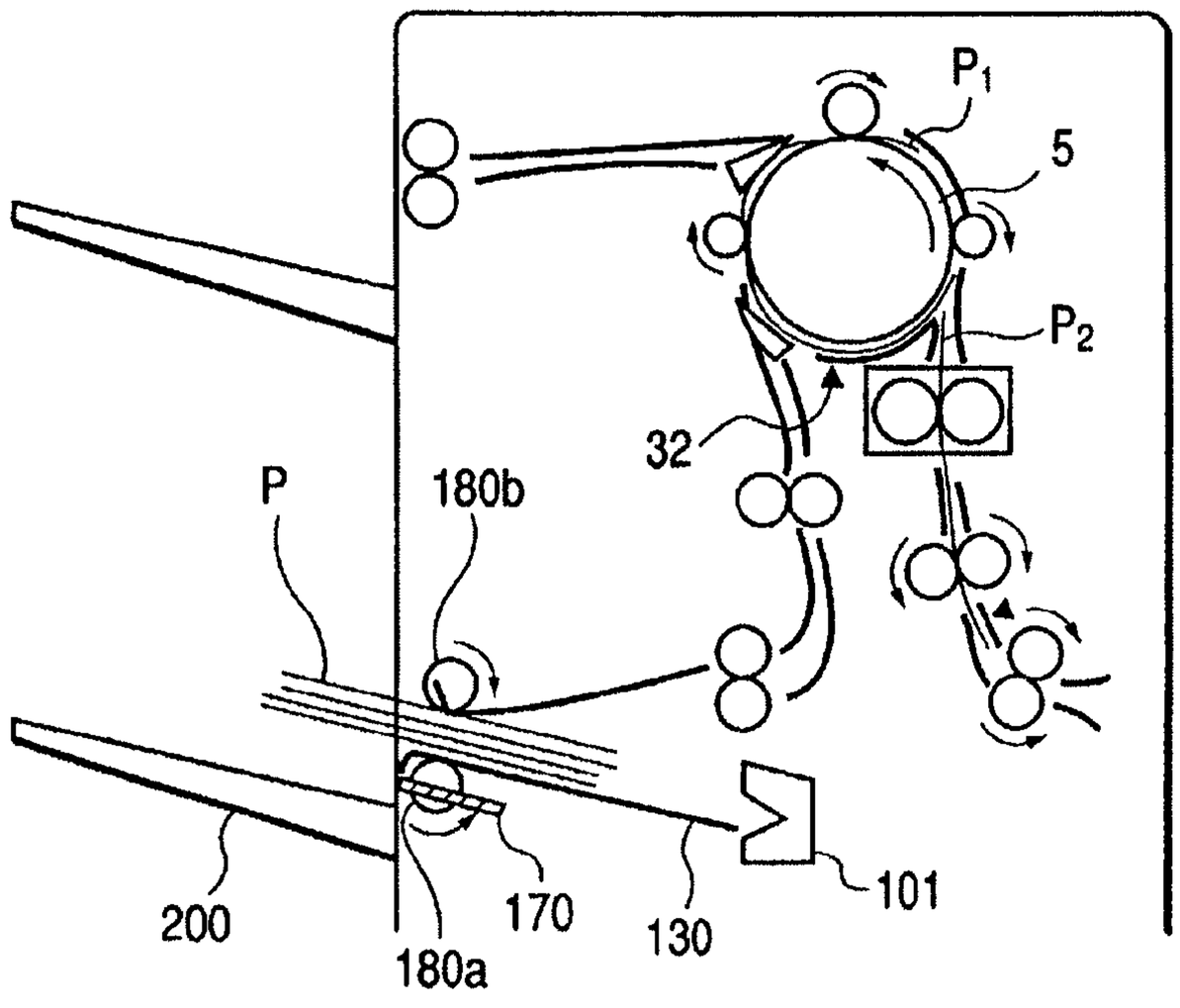

P1
5
P2
32
P
180b
200
170
130
101
180a

FIG. 14

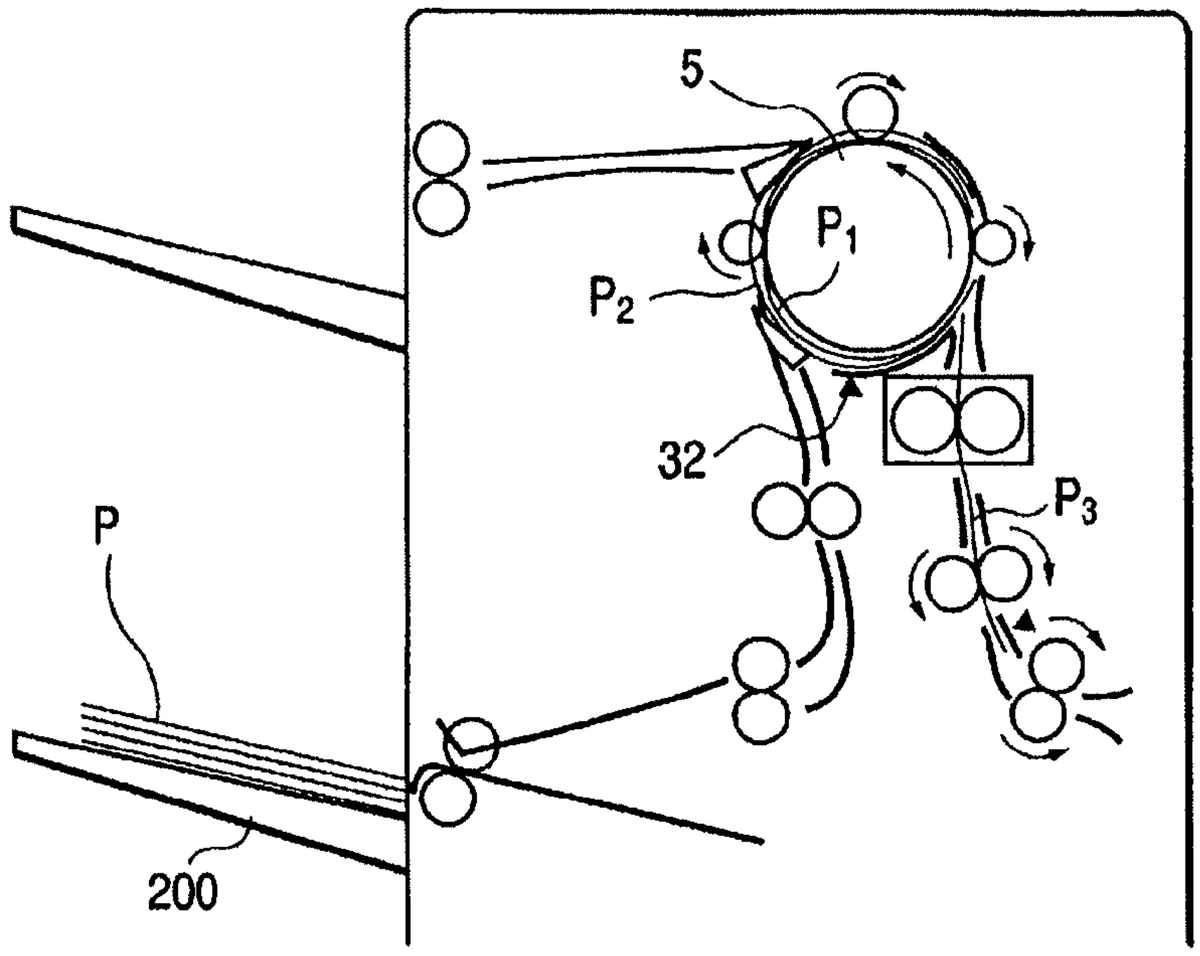


FIG. 15

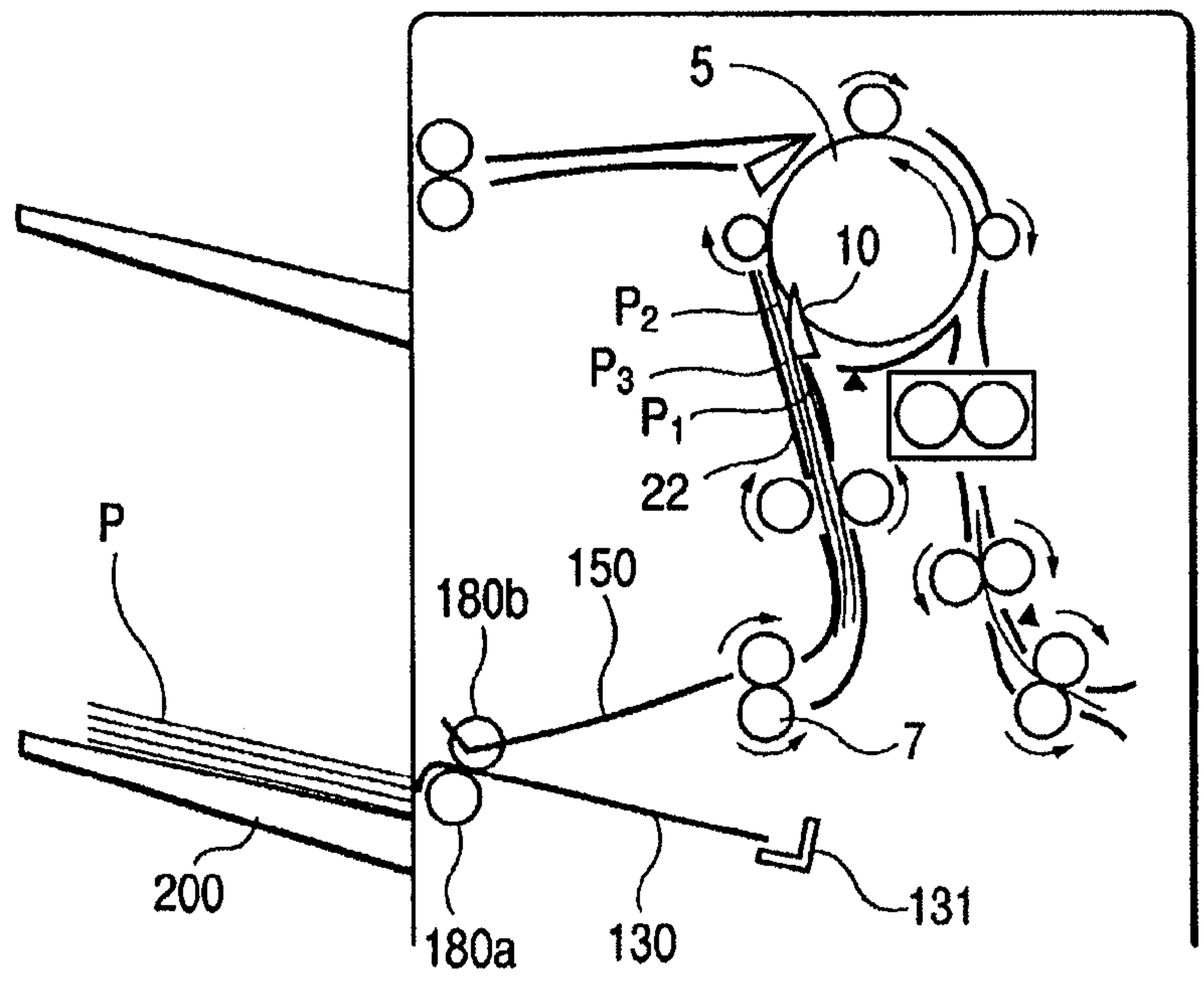


FIG. 16

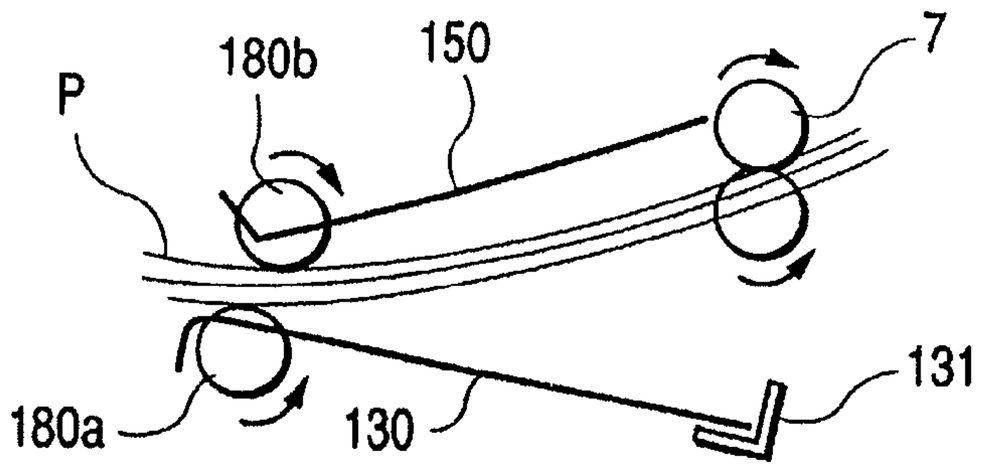


FIG. 17

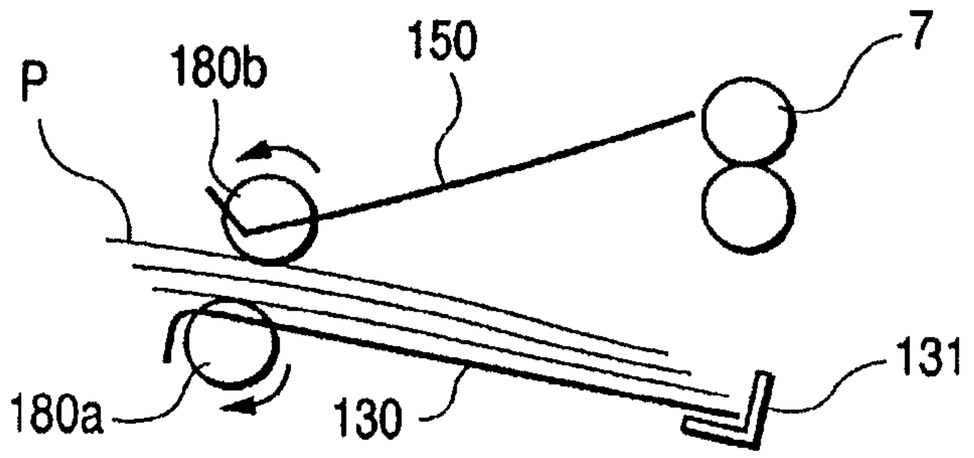


FIG. 18A

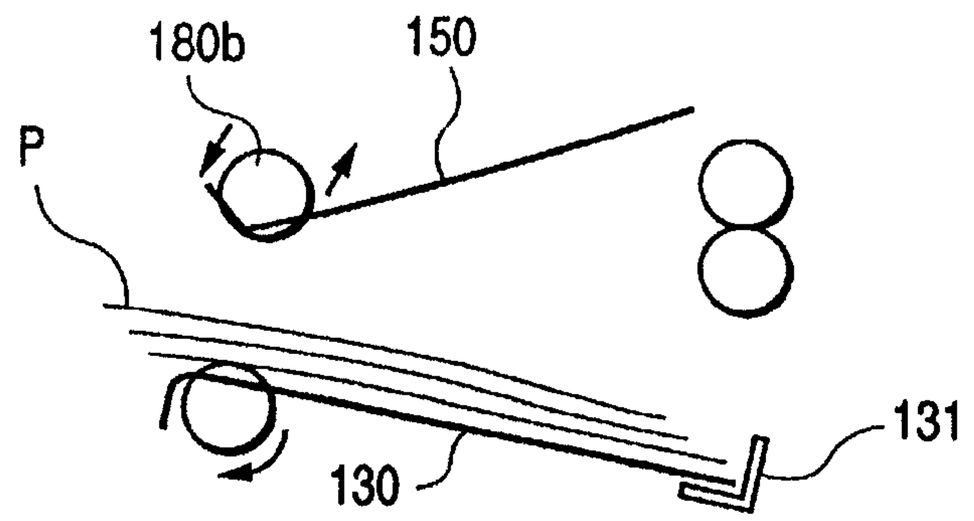


FIG. 18B

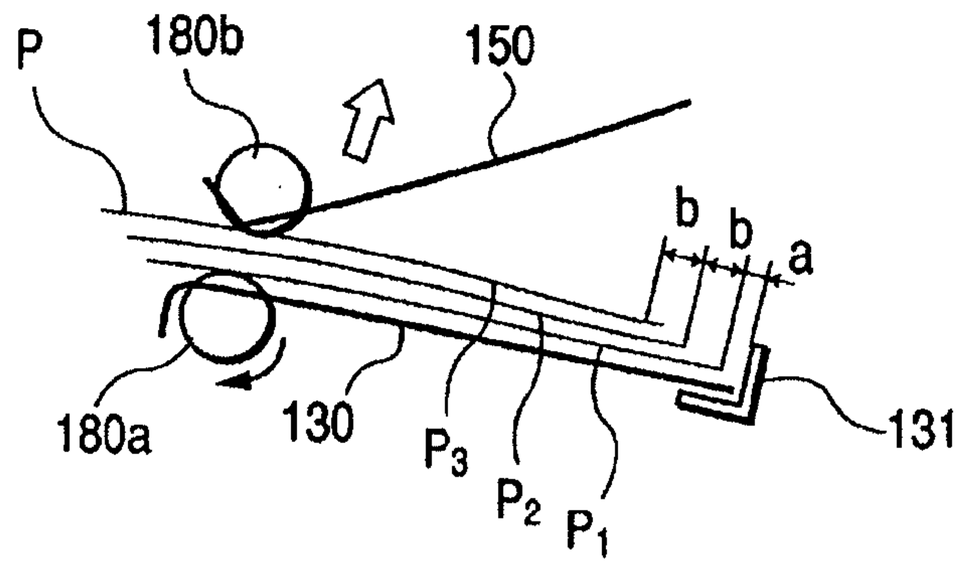


FIG. 19

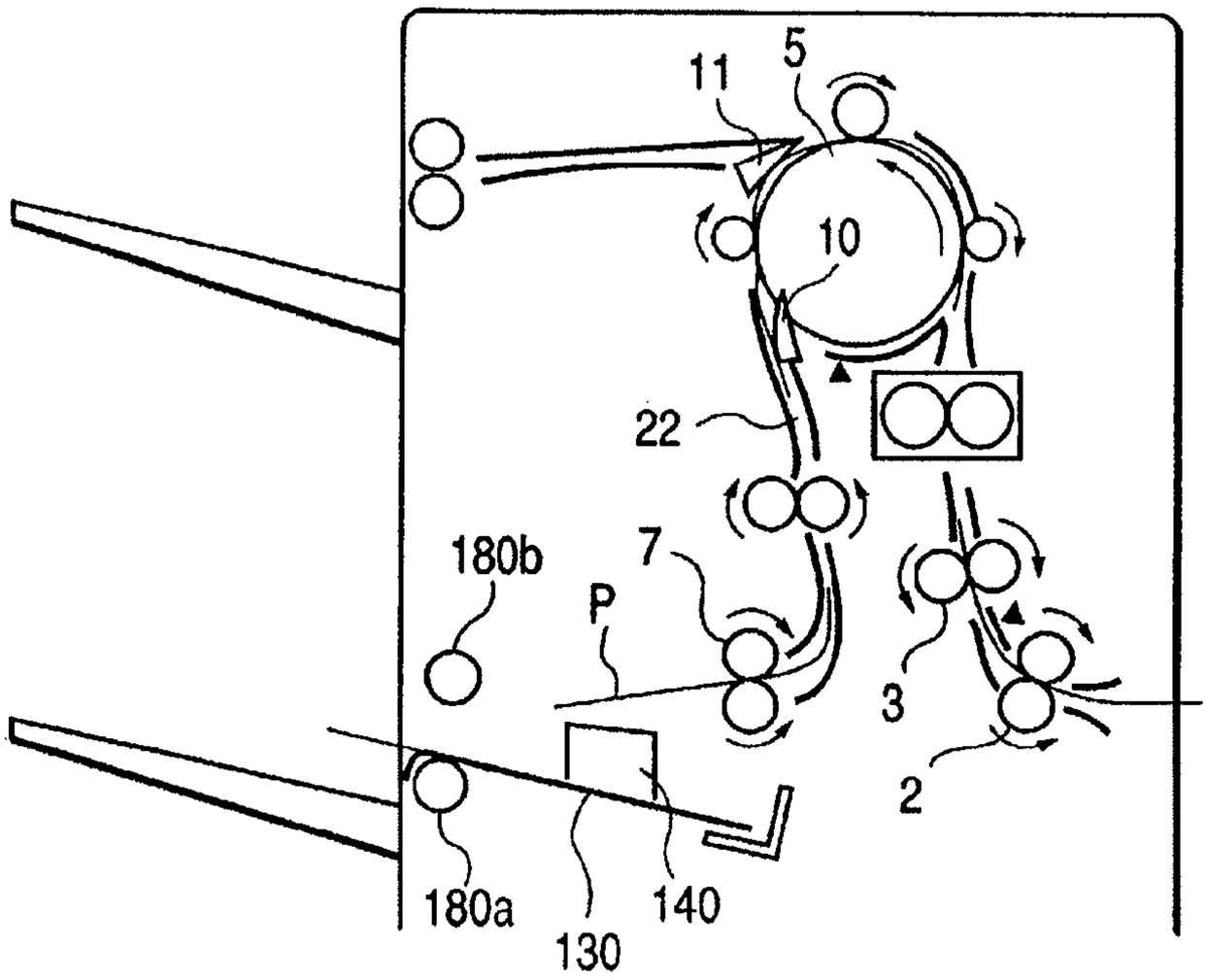

11
5
10
22
180b
7
P
3
2
180a
130
140

FIG. 20

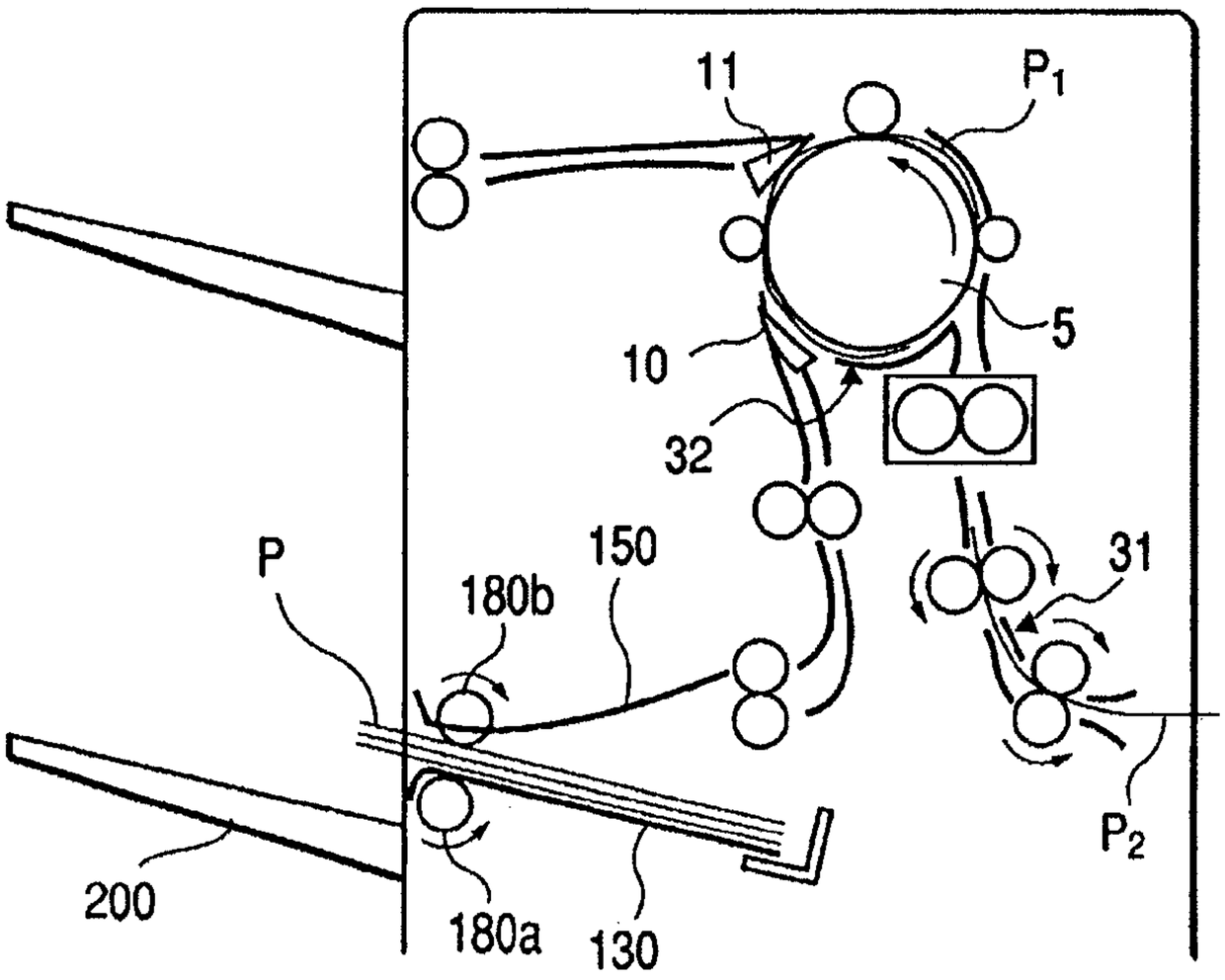

11
P1
5
10
32
P
150
180b
31
P2
200
180a
130

FIG. 22

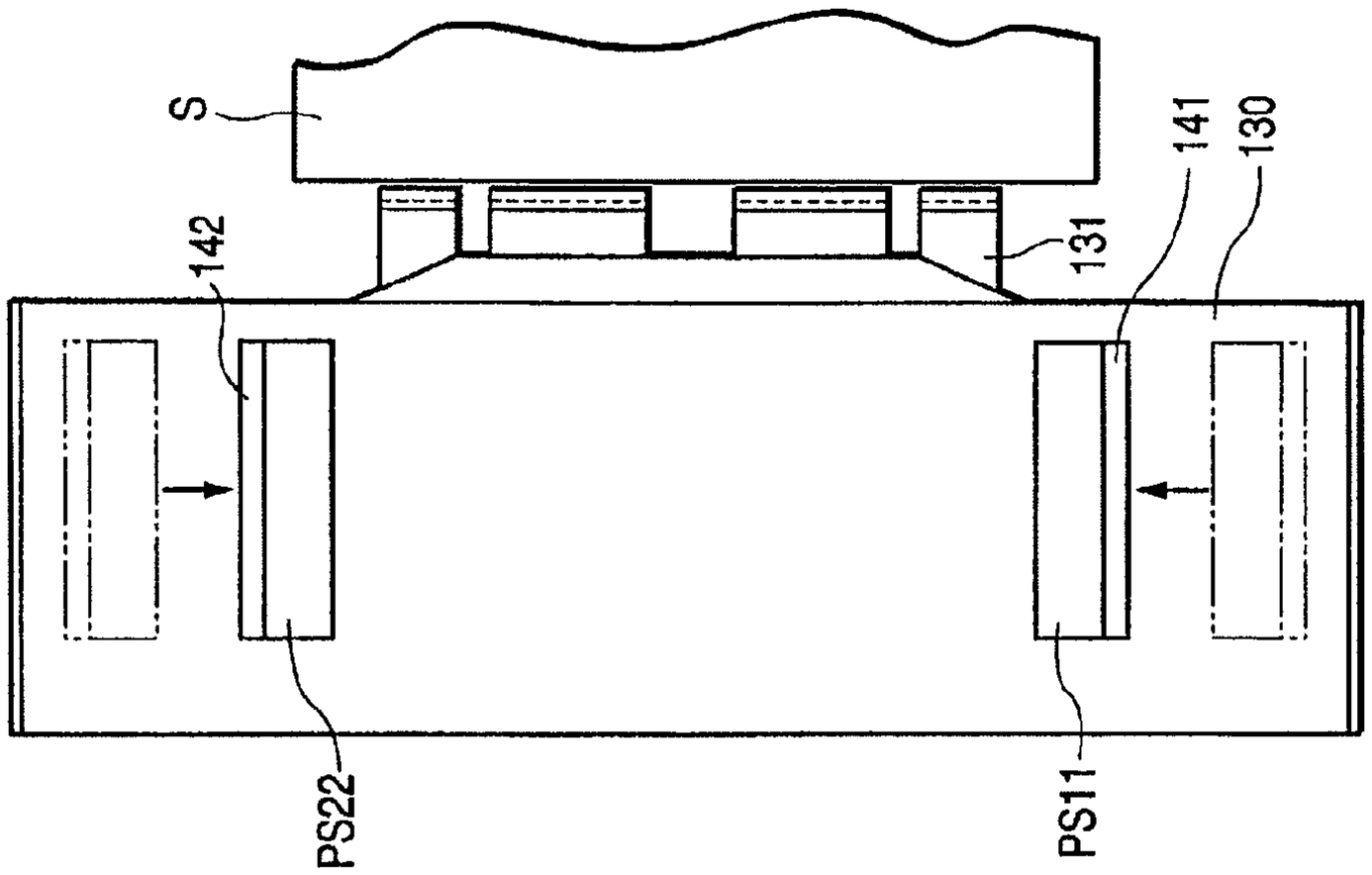


FIG. 21

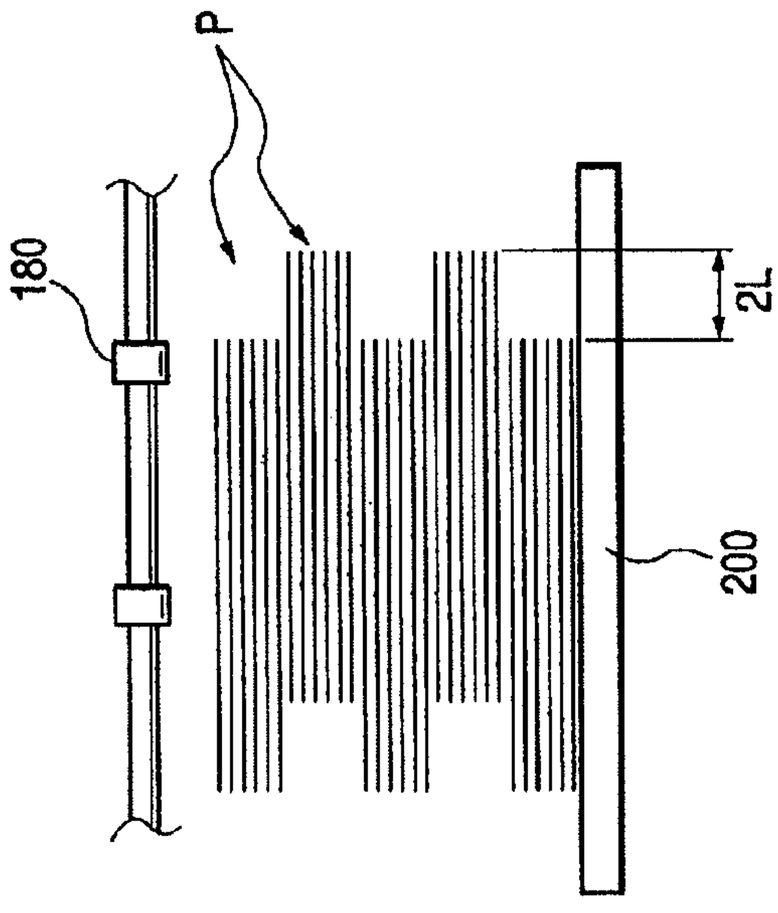


FIG. 23

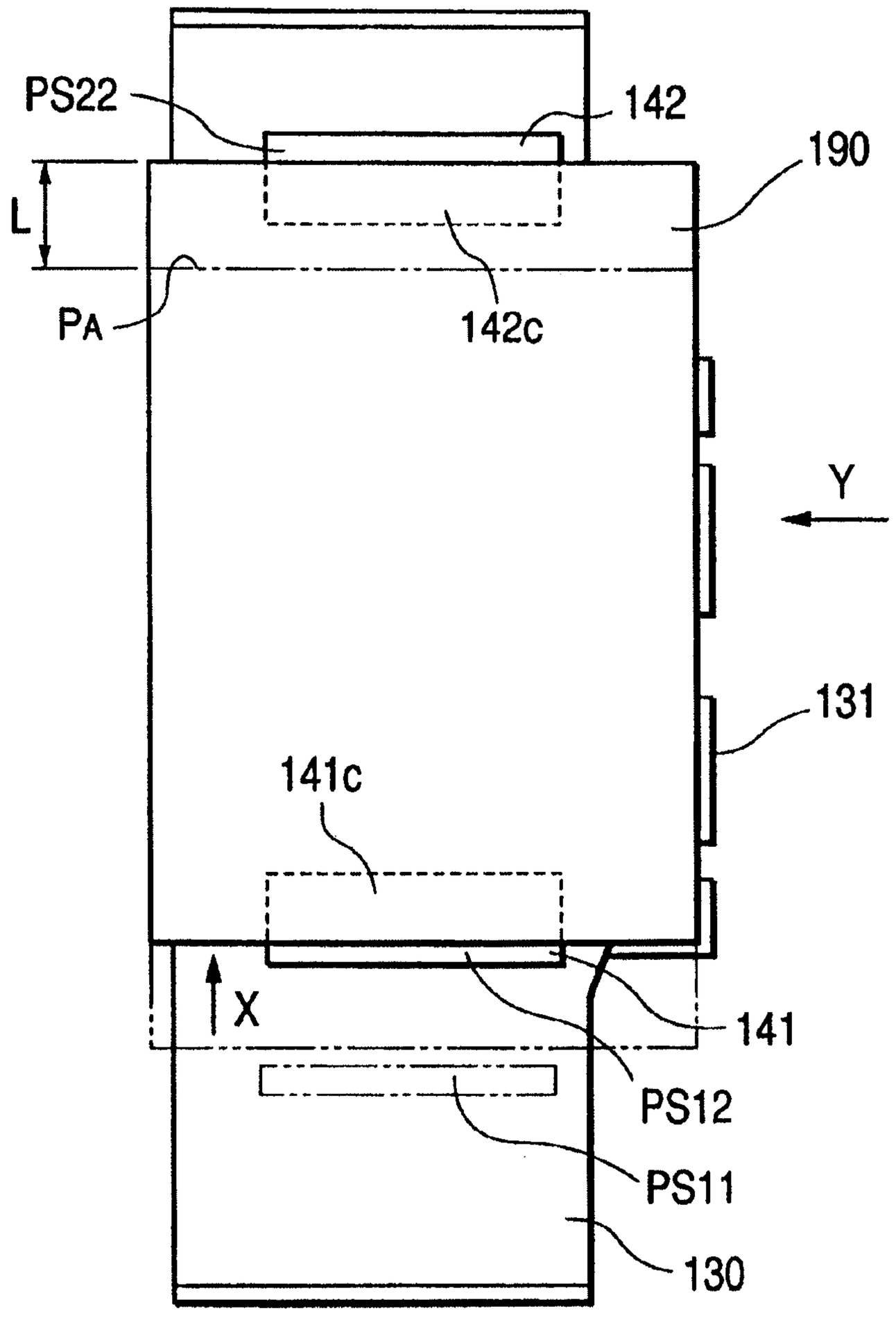


FIG. 24

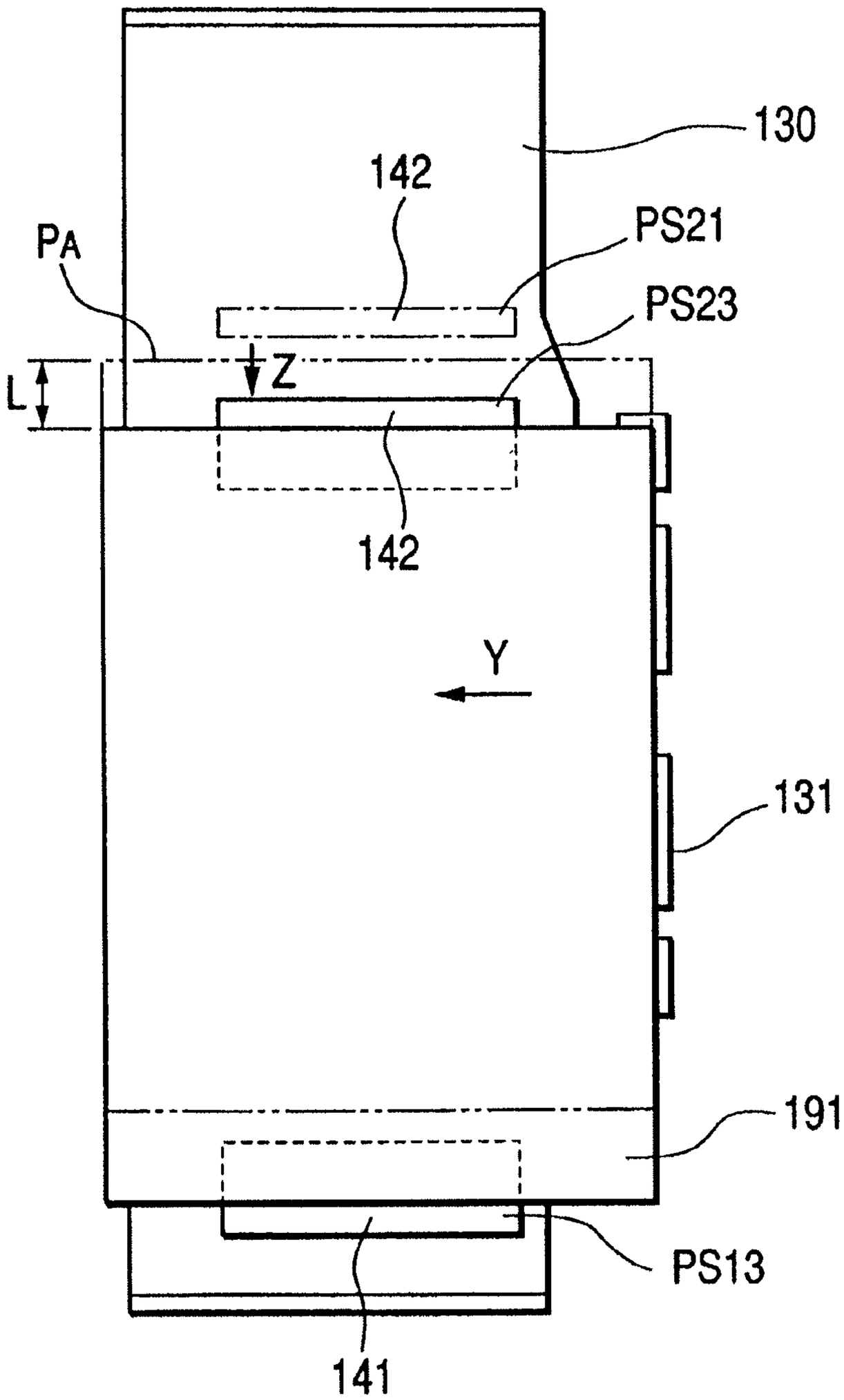
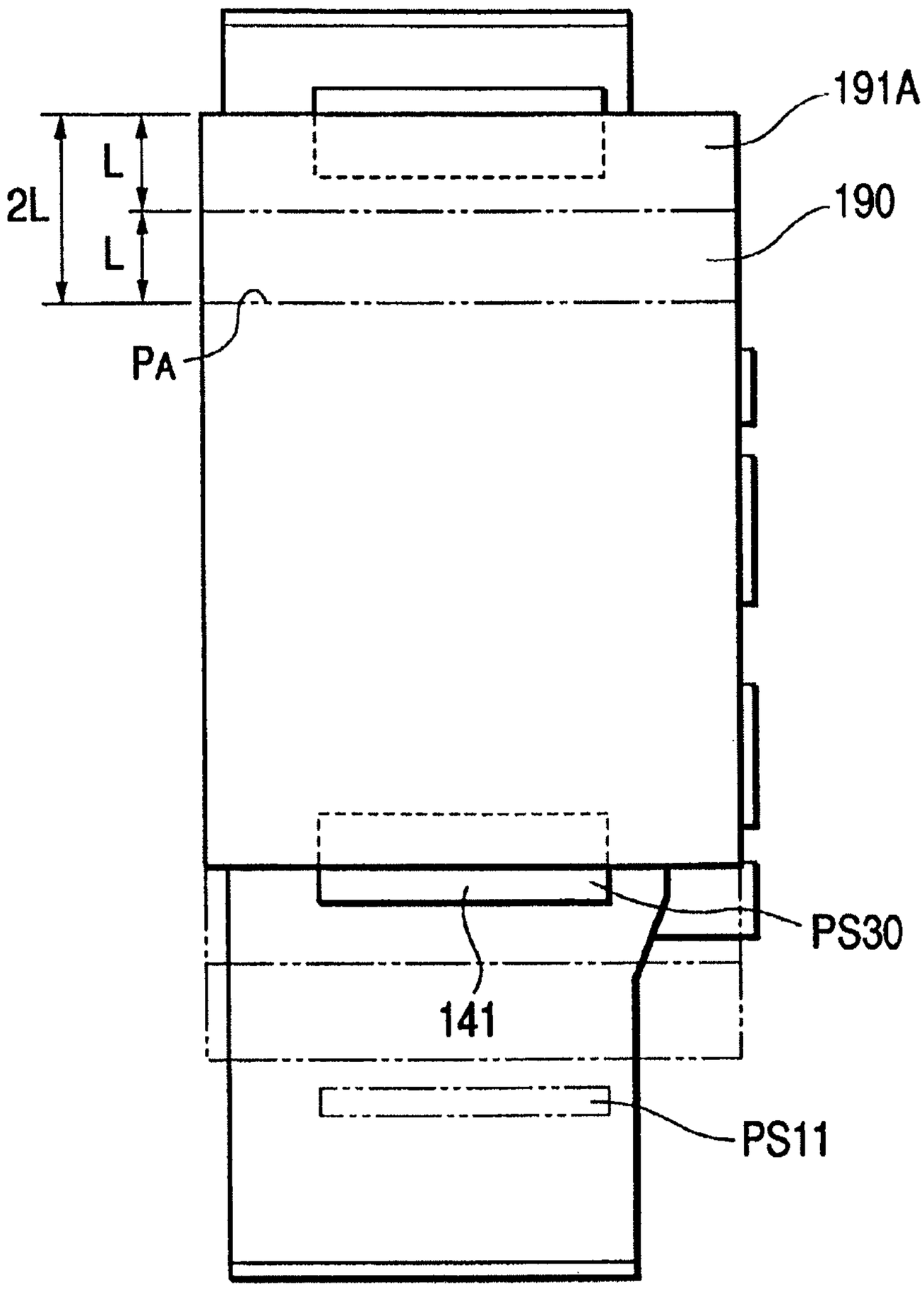


FIG. 25



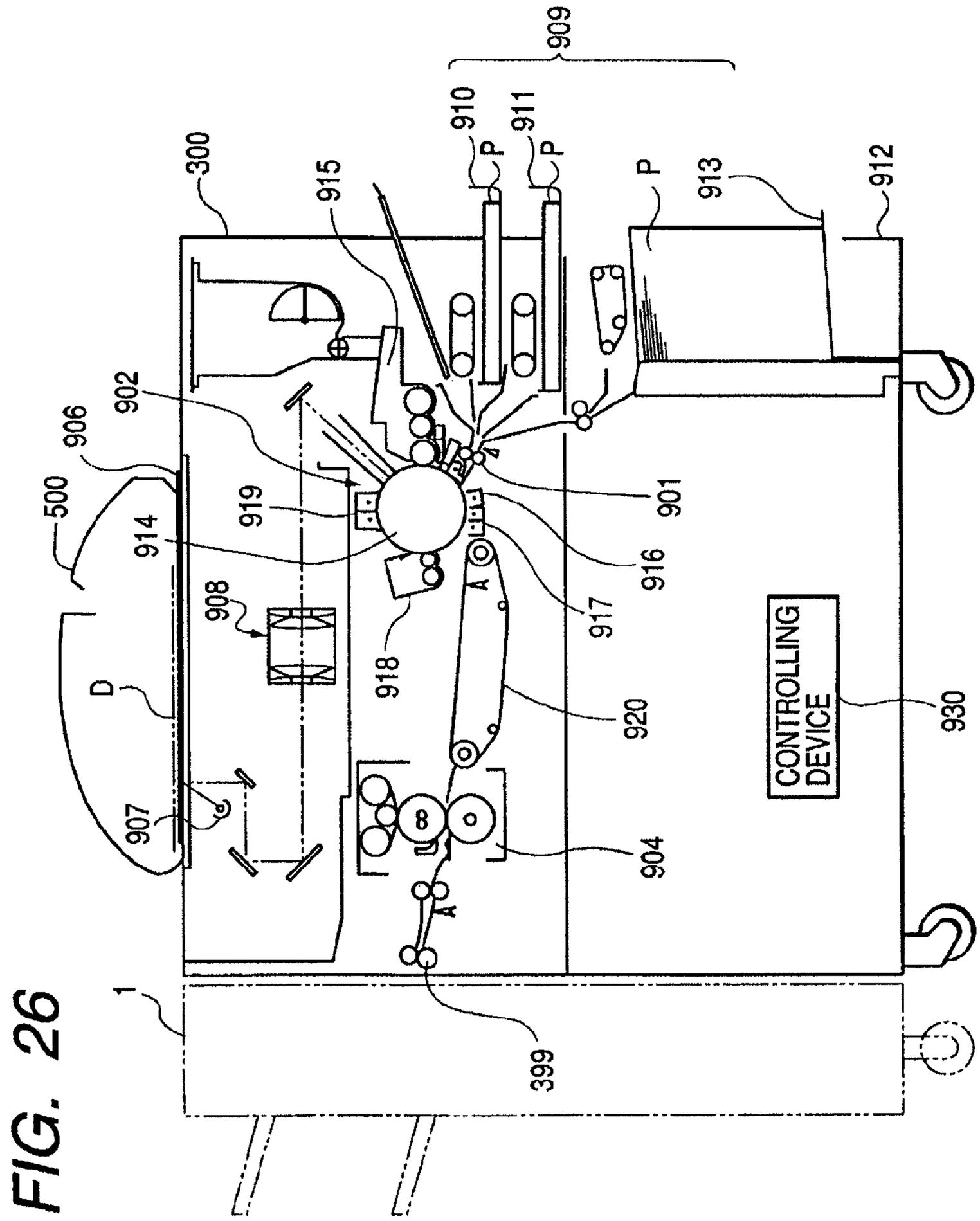
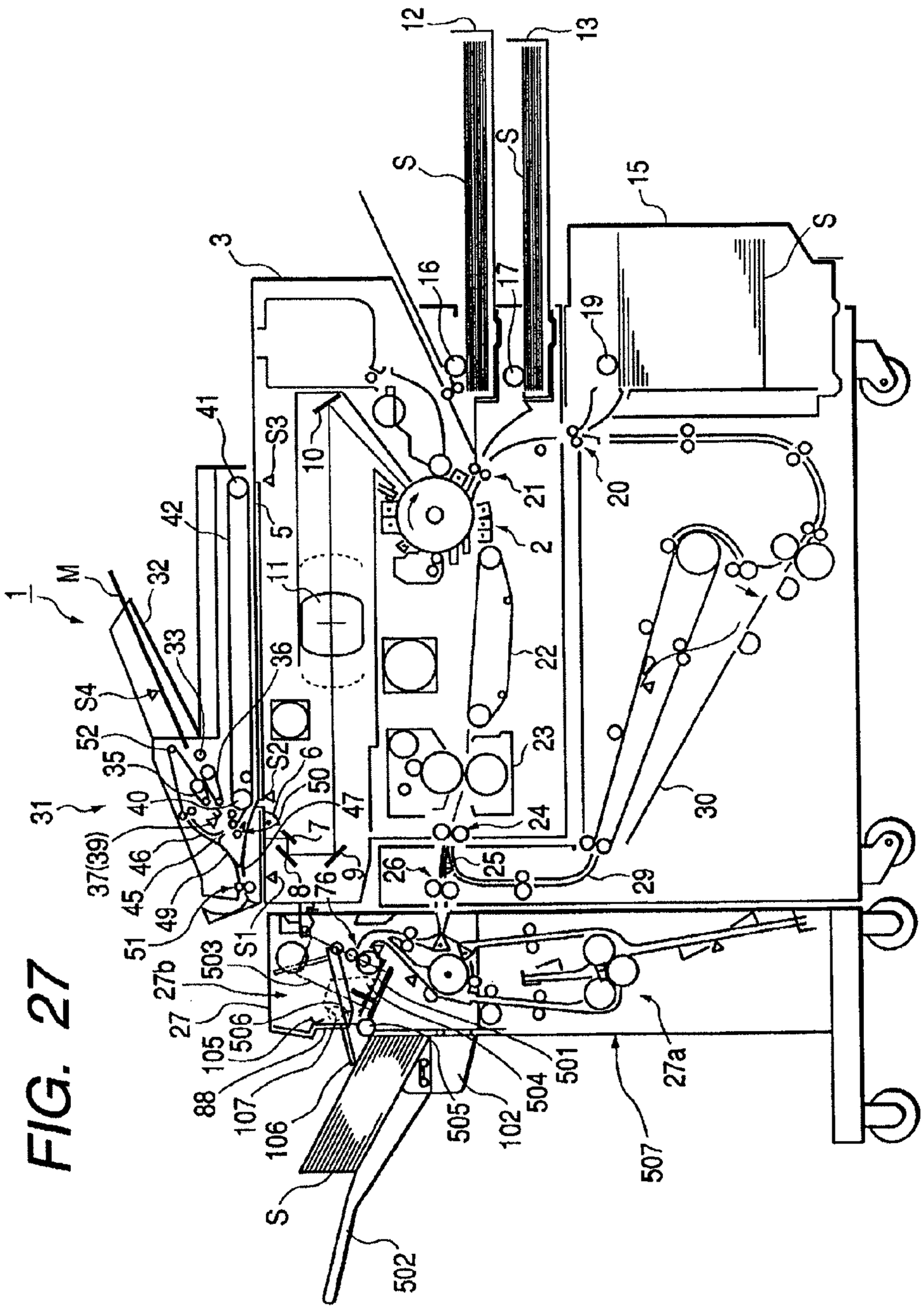

909
910
911
300
915
P
P
P
913
912
902
906
500
914
919
901
916
917
908
918
920
D
907
904
CONTROLLING DEVICE
930
1
399

FIG. 26


12
13
S
S
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S
3
16
17
19
41
S3
10
21
20
42
5
2
11
M
32
33
36
22
S4
52
35
S2
6
50
23
40
47
7
24
30
31
37(39)
46
45
49
51
8
76
9
26
25
29
S1
503
27b
27
506
105
88
107
106
S
502
505
102
504
501
507
27a

FIG. 27

SHEET TREATING APPARATUS AND IMAGE FORMING APPARATUS THEREWITH

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.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to a sheet treating apparatus, and more particularly, it relates to a sheet treating apparatus used with an image forming apparatus such as a copying machine, a laser beam printer and the like and having a first treating means (referred to as "treating tray" hereinafter) for effecting treatment such as stapling or sorting sheets discharged from the image forming apparatus and a second treating means (referred to as "stack tray" hereinafter).

2. Related Background Art

In the past, various techniques regarding a combination of a treating tray for stapling a sheet bundle if desired and a stack tray for receiving each sheet bundle and for containing the sheet bundle have been proposed as disclosed in Japanese Patent Application Laid-open No. 2-144370.FIG. **27** is a sectional view showing an example of such a technique.

In FIG. **27**, the reference numeral **501** denotes a treating tray; and **502** denotes a stack tray. Around the treating tray **501**, there are provided a stapler **503** for effecting stapling, and a jogger **504** for effecting alignment of sheets while shifting frontward and rearward.

With the above-mentioned arrangement, a sheet bundle aligned on the treating tray (staple tray) and stapled, is discharged onto the stack tray **502** by a pair of bundle discharge rollers **505**, **506**. In order to sort the sheet bundles discharged onto the stack tray **502**, the stack tray **502** can be shifted frontward and rearward (in a direction of the width of the sheet) for each sheet bundle and can be shifted upward and downward to align the surface of the sheet bundle with the bundle discharge roller pair, so that the stack tray **502** is lowered while sorting the sheets frontward and rearward.

Both the treating tray **501** and the stack tray **502** are inclined so that downstream (left) ends thereof are located higher than upstream ends thereof, and trailing ends of the sheets on the stack tray **502** are regulated by a rear end wall **507**.

Incidentally, the reference numerals used in the conventional technique shown in FIG. **27** do not relate to the reference numerals used in the present invention.

However, in the above-mentioned conventional technique, as the sheet bundles are successively discharged, when a larger number of sheets (about 1000 sheets or more) are stacked on the stack tray **502**, lower sheets are contacted with the rear end wall **507** with great pressure due to the weight of the upper sheets. In this condition, when the stack tray **502** tries to be shifted frontward and rearward, rear ends of the lower sheets will be damaged or folded by significantly rubbing against the rear end wall **507**.

Also, as the stack tray **502** has to be shifted frontward and rearward while resting a large number of sheets thereon, a large motor is required for shifting the stack tray **502** and a secure shifting mechanism is required.

Further, when the stack tray **502** is shifted in a condition that non-stapled sheets are stacked on the tray, if the stacking

condition is unstable due to curl in the sheets or the like, the shifting movement of the tray may cause misalignment of the sheets.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention aimns to eliminate the above-mentioned conventional drawbacks, and an object of the present invention is to provide a sheet treating apparatus including, sheet discharging means for discharging a sheet, first stacking means for receiving the sheets discharged by the sheet discharging means, aligning means for aligning a sheet bundle on the first stacking means by a pinching movement effected by a first and a second aligning members shiftable independently in a direction perpendicular to a sheet discharging direction, transferring means for transferring the sheet bundle on the first stacking means to second stacking means, and wherein, in the first stacking means, alignment positions of the respective sheet bundles are offset by shifting the aligning positions by a predetermined amount to first and second aligning positions alternately by means of the first and second aligning members, and further wherein the first and second aligning positions of the first stacking means are opposite directions transverse to the sheet discharging direction with respect to the position of the sheet discharged.

The sheet treating apparatus may include a plurality of driving means for driving the first and second aligning members independently, and controlling means for controlling the driving means, and wherein the sheet bundle may be aligned by using a reference position obtained by shifting one of the first and second aligning members by a predetermined amount with respect to an end of the sheet discharged, and then the next sheet bundle may be aligned by using a reference position obtained by shifting the other aligning member by a predetermined amount from the other end of the sheet, and such sheet bundle aligning operations may be effected alternately for successive sheet bundles.

With the arrangement as mentioned above, the sheets discharged on the first stacking means are aligned by the first and second aligning members shiftable independently, and the alignment positions of the first and second aligning members are alternately shifted by the predetermined amount frontward forwardly and rearward in the direction perpendicular to the sheet discharging direction whenever the sheet bundle is aligned on the first stacking means. On the second stacking means to which the sheet bundle aligned on the first stacking means is transferred by the transferring means, the sheet bundles are stacked in the alternately offset condition, thereby eliminating an offset operation of the second stacking means for offsetting the sheet bundles.

As mentioned above, according to the present invention, since the sheet bundle transferred from the first stacking means to the second stacking means is previously offset, the sheet offsetting in the second stacking means can be eliminated or omitted, and thus, the trailing end(s) of the sheet(s) can be prevented from being damaged or(and) folded by rubbing the trailing end against the second stacking means when the sheets are offset on the second stacking means, and a driving source for the second stacking means can be made compact.

Further, when the offsetting operation is effected, since the sheet shifting amount on the first stacking means is minimized to ensure the required maximum offset amount for each sheet bundle, a driving means for shifting the aligning

members can be made compact and the sheet can be discharged even from a high speed image forming apparatus.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. **1** is a schematic elevational view of an entire sheet treating apparatus according to the present invention;

FIG. **2** is a front view showing a stapler and a treating tray trailing end stopper rotating portion;

FIG. **3** is a plan view of a stapler shifting mechanism;

FIG. **4** is a right side view of the stapler of FIG. **3**;

FIG. **5** is a front sectional view showing a rocking guide portion and a treating tray portion;

FIG. **6** is a plan view showing an aligning wall shifting mechanism for the treating tray;

FIG. **7** is a plan view of a retractable tray portion;

FIG. **8** is a plan view of a tray shifting mechanism;

FIG. **9** is a view showing arrangement of sensors around a sample tray and a stack tray;

FIG. **10** is an elevational sectional view of the sheet treating apparatus in a non-sort mode;

FIG. **11** is an operational view of the sheet treating apparatus in a staple sort mode;

FIG. **12** is an operational view of the sheet treating apparatus in a staple sort mode;

FIG. **13** is an operational view of the sheet treating apparatus in a staple sort mode;

FIG. **14** is an operational view of the sheet treating apparatus in a staple sort mode;

FIG. **15** is an operational view of the sheet treating apparatus in a staple sort mode;

FIG. **16** is an operational view of the treating tray portion in the staple sort mode;

FIG. **17** is an operational view of the treating tray portion in the staple sort mode;

FIGS. **18**A and **18**B are operational views of the treating tray portion in the staple sort mode;

FIG. **19** is an operational view of the sheet treating apparatus in a sort mode;

FIG. **20** is an operational view of the sheet treating apparatus in a sort mode;

FIG. **21** is a view showing a stacking condition of a sheet bundle in the sort mode;

FIG. **22** is a plan view of the treating tray showing a sheet bundle aligning operation;

FIG. **23** is a plan view of the treating tray showing a sheet bundle aligning operation;

FIG. **24** is a plan view of the treating tray showing a sheet bundle aligning operation;

FIG. **25** is a plan view of the treating tray showing a sheet bundle aligning operation when the sheet bundle is offset at one side with respect to a sheet discharging position;

FIG. **26** is a front view of an image forming apparatus to which the sheet treating apparatus according to the present invention can be applied; and

FIG. **27** is an elevational sectional view of a conventional sheet treating apparatus and an image forming apparatus having such a sheet treating apparatus.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

FIG. **26** shows an example of an image forming apparatus (copying machine) having a sheet treating apparatus according to the present invention.

The image forming apparatus (copying machine) **300** includes a platen glass plate (as an original stocking plate) **906**, a light source **907**, a lens system **908**, a sheet feeding (supplying) portion **909**, an image forming portion **902**, an automatic original feeding device **500** for feeding an original to the platen glass plate **906**, and a sheet treating apparatus **1** for stacking sheets (discharged from the copying machine) on which images are formed.

The sheet feeding portion **909** includes cassettes **910**, **911** detachably mounted to the image forming apparatus **300** and adapted to contain recording sheets P, and a deck **913** disposed on a pedestal **912**. The image forming portion (image forming means) **902** includes a cylindrical photosensitive drum **914** around which there are disposed a developing device **915**, a transfer charger **916**, a separation charger **917**, a cleaner **918** and a primary charger **919**. At a downstream side of the image forming portion **902**, there are provided a conveying device **920**, a fixing device **904** and a pair of discharge rollers (discharging means) **399**.

Next, an operation of the image forming apparatus **300** will be described.

When a sheet feeding signal is outputted from a controlling device **930** of the image forming apparatus **300**, the sheet P is fed or supplied from the cassette **910** or **911** or the deck **913**. On the other hand, light emitted from a light source **907** is illuminated on an original D rested on the original stocking plate **906**. Light reflected from the original D is incident on the photosensitive drum **914** through the lens system **908**. The photosensitive drum **914** is previously charged by the primary charger **919**. When the light is illuminated on the photosensitive drum, an electrostatic latent image is formed on the drum, and then, the electrostatic latent image is developed by the developing device **915** to form a toner image.

The sheet P fed from the sheet feeding portion **909** is conveyed to a pair of registration rollers **901**, where skew-feed of the sheet is corrected. Then, the sheet is sent to the image forming portion **902** in exact timing. In the image forming portion **902**, the toner image on the photosensitive drum **914** is transferred onto the fed sheet P by the transfer charger **916**, and the sheet P to which the toner image is transferred is charged by the separation charger **917** with polarity opposite to polarity of the transfer charger **916**, thereby separating the sheet from the photosensitive drum **914**.

The separated sheet P is conveyed, by the conveying device **920**, to the fixing device **904**, where the toner image is permanently fixed to the sheet P. Thereafter, the sheet P is discharged out of the image forming apparatus **300** by the pair of discharge rollers **399**.

In this way, the image is formed on the sheet P fed from the sheet feeding portion **909**, and then, the sheet is discharged into the sheet treating apparatus **1** according to the present invention.

Next, an embodiment of the present invention will be explained with reference to the accompanying drawings.

In FIG. **1**, the image forming apparatus **300** is associated with a finisher (sheet treating apparatus) **1**. Detailed explanation of the image forming apparatus **300** and the RDF (automatic original feeding device) **500** will be omitted here. The finisher **1** includes a pair of inlet rollers **2**, a pair of conveying rollers **3**, a sheet detecting sensor **31**, a punch unit **50** for forming holes in the conveyed sheet in the vicinity of a trailing end thereof, and a conveying large roller **5** associated with push-down rollers **12**, **13**, **14** to pinch the sheet therebetween.

A switching flapper **11** serves to switch a non-sort path **21** and a sort path **22**. A switching flapper **10** serves to switch the sort path **22** and a buffer path **23** for temporarily storing the sheet. The finisher further includes a pair of conveying rollers **6**, an intermediate tray (referred to as "treating tray" herein-

after) **130** for temporarily stacking the sheets and for effecting alignment and stapling of the sheets, a pair of discharge rollers **7** for discharging the sheet onto the treating tray (first stacking tray) **130**, a rocking guide **150**, and a bundle discharging roller (transferring means) **180**b supported by the rocking guide **150** and adapted to cooperate with a roller (transferring means) **180**a provided in connection with the treating tray **130** to bundle-convey the sheets on the treating tray **130** thereby to bundle-discharge the sheets onto the stack tray (second stacking means) **200** when the rocking guide **150** is shifted to a closed position.

Next, the staple unit **100** will be explained with reference to FIGS. **2** to **4**. FIG. **2** is a front view, FIG. **3** is a plan view looked at from a direction shown by the arrow a in FIG. **2**, and FIG. **4** is a side view looked at from a direction shown by the arrow b in FIG. **2**.

A stapler (stapling means) **101** is secured to a shifting table **103** via a holder **102**. Sub-rollers **106**, **107** are rotatably mounted on shafts **104**, **105** secured to the shifting table **103**, and the sub-rollers **106**, **107** are fitted into a rail slot (**108**a, **108**b, **108**c) formed in a fixed plate **108**.

The sub-rollers **106**, **107** have flanges **106**a, **107**a having dimensions greater than the rail slot, and three supporting sub-rollers are provided at a lower part of the shifting table **103**, so that the shifting table **103** supporting the stapler **101** can be shifted on the fixed plate **108** along the rail slot without disengaging from the fixed plate. The shifting table **103** is shifted on the fixed plate **108** via rotatable sub-rollers **109** provided on the shiftable table.

The rail slot (**108**a, **108**b, **108**c) is branched at front and rear parts to define two parallel rail portions. With this configuration of the railslot, when the stapler **101** is positioned at a front side, the sub-roller **106** is fitted into the rail slot portion **108**b and the sub-roller **107** is fitted into the rail slot portion **108**a, thereby inclining the stapler **101**. When the stapler **101** is located at a central position, both the sub-rollers **106** and **107** are fitted into the rail slot portion **108**a, thereby maintaining the stapler **101** in a horizontal condition.

When the stapler **101** is positioned at a rear side, the sub-roller **106** is fitted into the rail slot portion **108**a and the sub-roller **107** is fitted into the rail slot portion **108**c, thereby inclining the stapler **101** in a opposite direction in comparison with the inclination of the stapler **101** at the front side.

After the sub-rollers **106**, **107** are fitted into the parallel rail slot portions, the stapler **101** is shifted while maintaining its inclined posture. A timing for changing the posture of the stapler **101** is controlled by cams (not shown).

Next, a shifting mechanism for the stapler **101** will be explained.

The sub-roller **106** of the shifting table **103** is integrally formed with a pinion gear **106**b and a belt pulley **106**c, and the pinion gear **106**b is connected to a motor M**100** secured to an upper portion of the shifting table via a belt mounted on the pulley **106**c. A rack gear **110** for engaging with the pinion gear **106**b is secured to a lower surface of the fixed plate along the rail slot, so that the shifting table **103** is shifted together with the stapler **101** frontward and rearward by forward and reverse rotations of the motor M**100**.

A stopper laying-down sub-roller **112** is mounted on a shaft **111** extending downwardly from the lower surface of the shifting table **103**. This sub-roller (described later fully) serves to rotate a trailing end stopper **131** of the treating tray **130** in order to prevent interference between the trailing end stopper **131** and the stapler **101**.

The stapler unit **100** is provided with a sensor for detecting a home position of the stapler **101**. Normally, the stapler **101** is located at the home position (frontmost portion in the illustrated embodiment).

Next, the trailing end stopper **131** for supporting trailing ends of the sheets P stacked on the treating tray **130** will be described.

The trailing end stopper **131** has a surface perpendicular to the stacking surface of the treating tray **130** and is provided with a support surface **131**a for supporting the trailing ends of the sheets, a pin **131**b fitted into a circular hole of the treating tray **130** to rock the stopper, and a pin **131**c fitted into a link (described later). The link includes a main link **132** having a cam surface **132**a against which the sub-roller **112** attached to the stapler shifting table **103** abuts, and a connection link **133** for connecting a pin **132**b provided on an upper end of the main link **132** to the pin **131**c of the trailing end stopper **131**.

The main link **132** can be rocked around a shaft **134** secured to a frame (not shown). A lower end of the main link **132** is connected to a tension spring **135** for biasing the main link **132** toward a clockwise direction. Since the main link **132** is positioned by an abutment plate **136**, the trailing end stopper **131** normally has a posture perpendicular to the treating tray **130**.

When the stapler shifting table **103** is shifted, the cam surface of the main link **132** connected to the stopper **131** which will interfere with the stapler **101** is laid down by the laying-down sub-roller **112** of the shifting table **103**, with the result that the trailing end stopper **131** is pulled by the connection link **133** to be rotated to a retracted position where the stopper **131** does not interfere with the stapler **101**. A plurality of laying-down sub-rollers **112** (three rollers in the illustrated embodiment) are provided so that the trailing end stopper **131** is maintained in the retracted position while the stapler **101** is being shifted.

The holder **102** for supporting the stapler **101** is provided at its both side surfaces with staple stoppers **113** (shown by the two dot and chain line) each of which has a support surface having the same configuration as the trailing end stopper **131**, so that, even when the stapler **101** in the horizontal condition (central position) pushes the stopper **131**, the trailing ends of the sheets can be supported by the staple stoppers **113**.

Next, the treating tray unit **129** will be explained (FIG. **5**).

The treating tray unit **129** is disposed between the conveying portion for conveying the sheet from the image forming apparatus **300** and the stack tray **200** for receiving the sheet bundle treated on the treating tray **130**.

The treating tray unit **129** is constituted by the treating tray **130**, the trailing end stopper **131**, aligning means **140**, a rocking guide **150**, a pull-in paddle **160**, a retractable tray **170** and a pair of bundle discharge rollers **180**.

The treating tray **130** is inclined so that the downstream end (left end) thereof is located higher than the upstream end (right end) thereof, and the trailing end stopper **131** is rotatably supported at the upstream end of the tray **130**. The sheet P discharged by the pair of discharge rollers **7** of the conveying portion is slid on the treating tray **130** by its own weight and under the action of the paddle **160** (described later) until the trailing end of the sheet abuts against the trailing end stopper **131**. The bundle discharge lower roller **180**a is provided at the downstream end of the treating tray **130**, and the bundle discharge upper roller **180**b which can be engaged by the bundle discharge lower roller **180**a is provided on the rocking guide **150** (described later). These rollers can be reversibly rotated by a motor M**180**.

Next, the aligning members (aligning means) **140** will be explained with reference to FIG. **6** which is a view showing the aligning means looked at from a direction shown by the arrow c in FIG. **5**.

The aligning means **140** includes a front side aligning member **141** and a rear side aligning member **142** which can be shifted independently frontward and rearward. Both the front side aligning member (first aligning member) **141** and the rear side aligning member (second aligning member) **142** are upright from the treating tray **130** and have support surfaces (for supporting the lower surface of the sheet P) bent from alignment surfaces **141**a, **142**a (for urging lateral edges of the sheets) at a right angle, and gear portions **141**b, **142**b extending frontward and rearward in parallel with the treating tray **130** and having rack gears. The two aligning members **141**, **142** are supported by guides extending frontward and rearward along the treating tray **130** so that the alignment surfaces **141**a, **142**a are protruded from the upper surface of the treating tray **130** and the gear portions **141**b, **142**b are protruded from the lower surface of the treating tray **130**.

The rack gear portions **141**b, **142**b are engaged by pinion gears **143**, **144**, respectively, and the pinion gears **143**, **144** are connected to motors M**141**, M**142** via pulleys and belts, so that the aligning members **141**, **142** can be shifted frontward and rearward reversibly by forward and reverse rotations of the motors M**141**, M**142**. The aligning members **141**, **142** are provided with sensors (not shown) for detecting respective home positions. Normally, the aligning members **141**, **142** are waiting at their home positions.

In the illustrated embodiment, the home position of the front side aligning member **141** is a frontmost portion and the home position of the rear side aligning member **142** is a rearmost portion.

The rocking guide **150** supports the bundle discharge upper roller **180**b at its downstream end (left end) and is provided at its upstream (right) end with a rocking fulcrum shaft **151**. When the sheets P are discharged onto the treating tray **130** one by one, the rocking guide **150** is normally in an open condition (that the pair of bundle discharge rollers **180** are spaced apart from each other) not to interfere with discharging and dropping operations of the sheet onto the treating tray **130** and the sheet aligning operation. When the sheet bundle is discharged from the treating tray **130** onto the stack tray **200**, the rocking guide is shifted to a closed condition (that the pair of bundle discharge rollers **180** are engaged by each other).

A rotation cam **152** is provided at a position corresponding to a side plate of the rocking guide **150**. When the rotation cam **152** is rotated to push the side plate of the guide **150** upwardly, the rocking guide **150** is rocked around the shaft **151** to be opened. From this condition, when the rotation cam **152** is rotated through **180** degrees to separate the cam from the side plate of the guide **150**, the rocking guide **150** is closed. The rotation of the rotation cam **152** is effected by a motor M**150** connected to the cam through a driving system (not shown).

A home position of the rocking guide **150** corresponds to the open condition, and there is provided a sensor (not shown) for detecting the home position.

Next, the pull-in paddle **160** will be described.

The pull-in paddle **160** is secured to a shaft **161** which is rotatably supported by front and rear plates. The shaft **161** is connected to a motor M**160** so that, when the shaft receives a driving force from the motor M**160**, the shaft is rotated in an anti-clockwise direction. A length of the paddle **160** is selected to be slightly greater than a distance between the shaft **161** and the treating tray **130**, and a home position of the paddle **160** is set to a position (shown by the solid line) where the paddle does not contact with the sheet P discharged onto the treating tray **130** by the pair of discharge rollers **7**. In this condition, when the discharging of the sheet P is completed and the discharged sheet P is seated on the treating tray **130**, the paddle **160** is rotated in the anti-clockwise direction by the motor M**160** to pull the sheet P until the sheet abuts against the trailing end stopper **131**. Thereafter, after a predetermined time period is elapsed, the paddle **160** is stopped at the home position for preparing for the next sheet discharging.

Next, the retractable tray **170** will be described with reference to FIG. **7** which is a view looked at from a direction shown by the arrow d in FIG. **5**.

The retractable tray **170** is disposed below the bundle discharge lower roller **180**a and can be extended and retracted in a sheet conveying direction (x direction) while following substantially the inclination of the treating tray **130**. In an extended condition, the retractable tray **170** extends toward the stack tray **200** and is overlapped therewith (as shown by the two dot and chain line in FIG. **5**). In a retracted condition, a distal end of the retractable tray is retracted to the right of the pair of bundle discharge rollers **180** (as shown by the solid line in FIG. **5**). It is selected so that the gravity center of the sheet P discharged on the treating tray **130** does not exceed the distal end position of the retractable tray **170** in the extended condition.

The retractable tray **170** is supported by a rail **172** secured to a frame **171** so that the tray **170** can be shifted in a sheet discharging direction. A rotation link **173** is rotated around a shaft **174**. The rotation link **173** is engaged by a groove **170**a provided in a lower surface of the retractable tray **170** so that the retractable tray **170** is extended and retracted as mentioned above upon one revolution of the rotation link **173**.

Incidentally, the rotation link **173** is driven by a motor M**170** via a driving mechanism (not shown). A home position of the retractable tray **170** is set to the retracted position (as shown by the solid line in FIG. **5**), and a sensor (not shown) for detecting such a position is provided.

Next, the stack tray **200** and a sample tray **201** will be explained with reference to FIGS. **8** and **9**.

Two trays are used properly on demand; a lower tray, i.e., stack tray **200** is selected when copy output or printer output is received, and, an upper tray, i.e., sample tray **201** is selected when sample output, interruption output, output in stack tray overflow, function sorting output or job mixed-stacking output is received.

The two trays **200**, **201** have respective motors **202** to be self-propelled independently in the upward and downward and are supported, via sub-rollers **214**, by racks **210** (also act as sub-roller receivers) attached to a frame **250** of the sheet treating apparatus **1** in a vertical direction. Further, any frontward and rearward play of the tray is regulated by a regulating member **215**. A tray motor (stepping motor) **202** is attached to a tray base plate **211**, and a pulley secured by means of a press fit onto a motor shaft transmits a driving force of the tray motor to a pulley **203** through a timing belt **212**.

A shaft **213** connected to the pulley **203** via parallel pins transmits a driving force to a ratchet **205** connected to the shaft **213** via parallel pins and is biased toward an idler gear **204** by a spring **206**. The ratchet **205** is connected to the idler gear **204** to transmit the driving force to the idler gear **204**, and the idler gear **204** is connected to a gear **207**. The gear **207** transmits the driving force to the other gear **207** via a shaft **208** so that the driving force is transmitted to the racks **210** via gears **209** at the front and rear portions of the tray. With this arrangement, the trays can be shifted along the racks **210**. Each tray is supported by the racks **210** via the sub-rollers **214**

by containing two sub-rollers **214** within each rack **210** also acting as the sub-roller receiver **210**. The trays **200**, **201** are attached to the base plate **211** to constitute the tray unit.

In order to prevent the tray driving system from being damaged by entering foreign matters into the system during the lowering of the trays, the ratchet **205** is idly rotated against the force of the spring **206** only in a direction along which the trays are lifted. If such idle rotation occurs, a sensor S**201** for stopping the driving of the motor immediately detects slits incorporated into the idler gear **204**. The sensor S**201** is normally used for detecting out-of-phase. Further, when the rocking guide **150** is in the closed condition, the rocking guide **150** forms a part of the stacking wall of the treating tray **130** having an opening portion so that the trays can shift across the treating tray **130** upward and downward, and, only when the closed position is detected by a sensor (not shown), the trays guide can be shifted.

A sensor S**202** is an area detecting sensor for detecting a flag in an area from an upper limit sensor **203**a for preventing over-lifting of the tray to a treating tray sheet surface detecting sensor S**205**. A sensor S**203**b for detecting a sample tray 1000 sheet position is spaced apart from a non-sort sheet surface detection sensor S**204** by a distance corresponding to a thickness of 1000 sheets, thereby limiting the stacking amount of the sample tray on the basis of a height.

A sensor S**203**c serves to limit the stacking amount on the basis of a height when the sample tray **201** receives the sheets from the treating tray **130**, and is spaced apart from a sheet surface detecting sensor S**205** by a distance corresponding to a thickness of 1000 sheets. A sensor S**203**d serves to limit the stacking amount on the basis of a height when the stack tray **200** receives the sheets from the treating tray **130**, and is spaced apart from the sheet surface detecting sensor S**205** by a distance corresponding to a thickness of 2000 sheets. A sensor S**203**e is a lower limit sensor for preventing excessive lowering of the stack tray **200**. Among these sensors, only the sheet surface detection sensors S**204**, S**205** are frontward and rearward light permeable sensors. The respective trays are provided with sheet presence/absence detecting sensors **206**.

As a method for detecting the sheet surface, a condition that the tray is lifted from below each sheet surface detecting sensor until the sheet surface detecting sensor is covered is used as an initial condition, and, after the sheets are stacked, the tray is lowered until an optical axis of the sheet surface detecting sensor is revealed and thereafter the tray is lifted until the optical axis of the sheet surface detecting sensor is covered again, and such operations are repeated.

Next, a flow of the sheet P will he described.

When the operator designates a non-sort mode via an operation portion (not shown) of the image forming apparatus, as shown in FIG. **10**, the pair of inlet rollers **2**, the convey rollers **3** and the convey large roller **5** are rotated to convey the sheet P conveyed from the image forming apparatus **300**. The flapper **11** is rotated to a position shown in FIG. **10** by a solenoid (not shown) to convey the sheet P into the non-sort path **21**. When the trailing end of the sheet P is detected by the sensor **33**, the roller **9** is rotated at a speed suitable for the stacking to discharge the sheet P onto the sample tray **201**.

Next, a case where the operator designates a staple sort mode will be explained.

As shown in FIG. **11**, the pair of inlet rollers **2**, the convey rollers **3** and the convey large roller **5** are rotated to convey the sheet P conveyed from the image forming apparatus **300**. The flappers **10**, **11** are stopped at positions shown in FIG. **11**. The sheet P is passed through the sort path **22** and is discharged toward the stapler **101** by the pair of discharge rollers **7**. In this case, since the retractable tray **170** is extended, when the sheet P is discharged by the pair of discharge rollers **7**, the leading end of the sheet is prevented from being suspended to cause poor returning, and the aligning ability of the sheets on the treating tray **130** is improved.

The discharged sheet P starts to shift toward the trailing end stopper **131** by its own weight, and the paddle **160** which is stopped at the home position is rotated in the anti-clockwise direction by the motor M**160** to aid the shifting of the sheet. The trailing end of the sheet P positively abuts against the stopper **131** and is stopped there. Then, the rotation of the paddle **160** is stopped, and the discharged sheet P is aligned by the aligning members **141**, **142**. The aligning operation for the sheet P will be described later.

After all of a first part of the sheets P are discharged on the treating tray **130** and are aligned with each other, as shown in FIG. **12**, the rocking guide **150** is lowered to rest the bundle discharge upper roller **180**b on the sheet bundle, and the sheet bundle is stapled by the stapler **101**.

Meanwhile, a sheet P_1 discharged from the image forming apparatus **300** is wound around the convey large roller **5** as a result of the rotation of the flapper **10** as shown in FIG. **12** and is stopped at a position advanced from the sensor **32** by a predetermined distance. When a next sheet P_2 advances from the sheet detecting sensor **31** by a predetermined distance, as shown in FIG. **13**, the convey large roller **5** is rotated to overlap the first and second sheets P_1, P_2 in such a manner that the second sheet P_2 precedes the first sheet P_1 by a predetermined distance, and, as shown in FIG. **14**, these sheets P_1, P_2 are wound around the convey large roller **5** and are stopped at a predetermined position. On the other hand, as shown in FIG. **14**, the sheet bundle on the treating tray **130** is bundle-discharged onto the stack tray **200**.

However, in this case, the retractable tray **170** is shifted to the home position before the sheet bundle leaves the pair of bundle discharge rollers **180**, in order to permit the dropping of the sheet bundle onto the stack tray **200**. As shown in FIG. **15**, when a third sheet P_3 reaches a predetermined position, the convey large roller **5** is rotated to be overlap the sheet P_3 with the sheets P_1, P_2 with predetermined deviation. Then, the flapper **10** is rotated to permit conveyance of three sheets P into the sort path **22**.

As shown in FIG. **16**, the rocking guide **190** remains in the lowered position, and the three sheets P are received by the rollers **180**a, **180**b, and, as shown in FIG. **17**, when the trailing end of the sheet bundle P leaves the roller pair **7**, the rollers **180**a, **180**b are rotated reversely. And, before the trailing end of the sheet bundle abuts against the trailing end stopper **131**, as shown in FIG. **18**A, the rocking guide **150** is lifted to separate the bundle discharge upper roller **180**b from the sheet surface. A fourth sheet P_4 and subsequent sheets are passed through the sort path **22** and are discharged onto the treating tray **130**, as is in the first part sheets. Regarding a third part and subsequent parts, the same operation as the second part is effected. In this way, the set parts of sheet bundles are stacked on the stack tray **200**, and the operation is finished.

In the conveyance of the plural overlapped sheets, each sheet is offset in the conveying direction; namely, the sheet P_2 is offset from the sheet P_1 toward the downstream direction, and the sheet P_3 is offset from the sheet P_2 toward the downstream direction.

An offset amount between the sheets P and a timing for lifting the rocking guide **150** associate with a sheet settling time due to the returning speed of the bundle discharge upper roller **180**b, and, thus, are determined by the treating speed of the image forming apparatus **300**. In the illustrated embodiment, when the sheet conveying speed is 750 mm/s, the offset amount b is about 20 mm and the returning speed of the

bundle discharge upper roller **180**b is 500 mm/s, the bundle discharge upper roller **180**b is separated from the sheet at a timing approximately before the trailing end of the sheet P_1 reaches a position of about 40 mm (a) from the trailing end stopper **131**.

Next, the sort mode will be explained.

The operator sets the originals in the RDF **500** and designates the sort mode via the operation portion (not shown) and turns the start key (not shown) ON. As is in the staple sort mode, the pair of inlet rollers **2** and the conveying rollers **3** are rotated to stack the sheets on the treating tray **130** as shown in FIG. **19**. The aligning means **140** aligns the sheets P on the treating tray **130**. After several number of sheets are stacked on the treating tray **130**, as shown in FIG. **20**, the rocking guide **150** is lowered to bundle-convey the several sheets.

Then, the conveyed sheet P_1 is passed over the flapper **10** and is wound around the large roller **5** as is in the staple sort mode. After the bundle-discharging is finished, the sheet P_1 is discharged onto the treating tray **130**. It is desirable that the number of sheets to be bundle-discharged is smaller than twenty (20) from results of tests. The number of sheets are selected to satisfy the following relationship:

Original number≥bundle-discharged number≤20 Thus, in formation of program, if the number of sheets to be bundle-discharged is set to five (5), when the number of originals is four (4), every four sheets are bundle-discharged. If the number of originals is more than five (for example, fourteen (14)), regarding first five originals, five sheets are aligned and bundle-discharged, and then, regarding next five originals, five sheets are aligned and bundle-discharged, and then, regarding remaining four originals, four sheets are aligned and bundle-discharged.

When the bundle discharging for all of the first part of the sheets is finished, the front side aligning member **141** is shifted together with the rear side aligning member **142** to offset the alignment position for the second part with respect to the alignment position for the first part. The offsetting operation will be described later fully.

Regarding the second part, the sheets are aligned at the offset position, and every several sheets are bundle-discharged, as is in the first part. When the treatment of the second part is finished, the front side aligning member **141** and the rear side aligning member **142** are returned to the position where the first part of the sheets is aligned. At this position, the third part of the sheets is aligned. In this way, as shown in FIG. **21**, the set parts are treated while the bundles are deviated from each other.

Now, the aligning operation will be explained.

First of all, a case where a first bundle is aligned by shifting the sheets toward the rear side will be described. When there is no sheet on the treating tray **130**, i.e., when the first sheet P is discharged in any job, the front side aligning member **141** which is waiting at the home position is previously shifted to a position PS**11** slightly deviated from the width position of each sheet to be discharged, and the rear side aligning member **142** acting as the alignment reference is previously shifted to a reference position PS**22** (FIG. **22**).

As mentioned above, when the trailing end of the sheet is supported by the trailing end stopper **131** and the lower surface of the sheet is supported by the support surfaces **141**c, **142**c of the aligning members, the front side aligning member **141** is shifted from the position PS**11** to a position PS**12** to shift the sheet to a first alignment position **190** (in the x direction), thereby urging the sheet against the rear side aligning member **142** to align the sheet (FIG. **23**).

The first alignment position **190** is spaced apart rearwardly from a lateral edge PA of the sheet (discharged in a Y direction) in the sheet discharging onto the treating tray **130** by a predetermined amount L. Thereafter, the front side aligning member **141** is shifted to the position PS**11** for preparing for the next sheet. When the next sheet discharging is finished, the front side aligning member **141** is shifted to the position PS**12** again, thereby aligning the sheet at the first alignment position **190**.

In this case, the rear side aligning member **142** continues to stop at the position PS**22** to act as the reference as mentioned above. The above-mentioned operations are repeated up to the final sheet of such bundle.

The sheet bundle(s) for the first part aligned in this way is stapled if desired and is bundle-discharged onto the stack tray **200**.

Then, sheets (three sheets as mentioned above) for the second part are discharged onto the treating tray **130**. Now, movements of the aligning members **141**, **142** in this case will be described.

The second part sheets are aligned by shifting the discharged sheets toward the front side. First of all, when first sheets P (three sheets) are discharged in any job, the front side aligning member **141** is previously shifted to a position PS**13** as a reference of the second alignment position, and the rear side aligning member **142** is previously shifted to a position PS**21** slightly deviated from the width position of each sheet to be discharged.

Similar to the above, the sheets (three sheets) discharged on the treating tray **130** are shifted from the position PS**21** to the position PS**23** by the rear side aligning member **142** to shift the sheets to a second alignment position **191** (in a Z direction), thereby urging the sheets against the front side aligning member **141** to align the sheets (FIG. **24**). Thereafter, similar to the above, in a condition that the front side aligning member **141** is kept stationary, the above-mentioned operations are repeated up to the final sheet of such bundle.

The second alignment position **191** is spaced apart forwardly from the lateral edge PA of the sheet (discharged in a Y direction) in the sheet discharging onto the treating tray **130** by a predetermined amount L.

In this way, the sheet bundles are stacked on the stack tray **200** while changing the alignment position for each sheet bundle, so that the sorted stacking having the offset amount 2L (=L+L) can be performed.

In the illustrated embodiment, while the example that the sheet alignment position for the first sheet bundle is deviated rearwardly with respect to the sheet discharging position is explained, the first sheet bundle may be treated at the front side position and the second sheet bundle may be treated at the rear side position and the subsequent sheet bundles may be treated at the front side position and the rear side position alternatively to achieve the same effect. Further while the example that the front and rear sheet shifting amounts with respect to the sheet discharging position are set to the same distance L is explained, the front sheet shifting amount may be different from the rear sheet shifting amount.

The offset amount 2L may be varied between the sort mode and the staple mode. For example, in the staple mode, the offset amount may be selected to an amount 2L (about 15 mm) to prevent the overlapping of the staples of the adjacent sheet bundles after the stacking, and, in the sort mode, the offset amount may be selected to an amount 2LA (about 20 to 30 mm) to improve discriminating ability between the bundles. In this way, the alignment shifting distance in the staple mode can be reduced, thereby improving the treating speed.

As mentioned above, since the sheets are shifted forwardly and rearwardly by the distance L with respect to the sheet

discharging position on the treating tray **130** for every sheet bundle, for example, the shifting amount in the sheet alignment can be reduced in comparison with the case where the offset is attained by changing the shifting amount for every bundle by shifting the sheet only in one direction (rearwardly or forwardly) with respect to the sheet discharging position.

A reason why the shifting amount of the aligning members can be reduced will be explained with reference to FIG. **25**.

As mentioned above, in the case where the sheet bundles try to be offset respectively by the total amount 2L by shifting the sheets rearwardly by the predetermined amount L with respect to the lateral edge PA of the sheet in the sheet discharging position (shifting to the first alignment position **190** (FIG. **23**)) and by further shifting the second alignment position rearwardly by the predetermined amount L with respect to the lateral edge PA of the sheet in the sheet discharging position (shifting the second alignment position to a position **191**A (FIG. **25**)), the front side aligning member **141** must be shifted by the great distance 2L or more from the retracted position PS**11** to the position PS**30** for each sheet discharging.

As mentioned above, according to the arrangement of the illustrated embodiment, since, even when the shifting amount of the aligning members **141**, **142** is minimized, the maximum offset amount required for alignment for each sheet bundle can be ensured, the motors for shifting the aligning members can be made compact, and the present invention can be applied to a high speed image forming apparatus in which a time period between the sheets discharged continuously is small.

Further, since the alignment positions of the aligning members **141**, **142** for aligning the sheet bundle discharged on the treating tray **130** by the pair of discharge rollers **7** are shifted and offset for each sheet bundle, the stack tray **200** receiving the sheet bundle from the treating tray **130** does not need to effect the offsetting operation. Accordingly, it is not required that the stack tray **200** on which a large number of sheets are stacked be shifted in the offset direction, thereby preventing the end(s) of the sheet(s) from being damaged and/or folded due to rubbing, and, thus, maintaining high quality of the discharged sheets.

Further, since a motor for shifting the large capacity stack tray **200** is not required, the entire apparatus can be made more compact.

Next, movements of the stack tray **200** and the sample tray **201** will be explained (FIGS. **8** and **9**). Before an operation, these trays are normally waiting at the sheet surface detecting sensor positions.

From the above explanation, the stack tray **200** normally serves to stack thereon copies or outputs from the printer and can receive the sheet bundle treated by the stapler **101** or the non-stapled sheet bundle comprised of several sheets. Sheet bundles in which the total number of sheets is 2000 at the maximum can be stacked on the stack tray, and the sensor S**203**d detects the maximum stacking amount.

In this case, if the copies or the printer outputs further continue, the stack tray **200** is lowered from the sensor S**203**d position by a distance corresponding to a thickness of 1000 sheets (sensor S**203**d' position). Then, the sample tray **201** is lowered to the position of the sheet surface detecting sensor S**205** for the treating tray, and receipt of the sheets is restarted. In this case, the sample tray **201** can receive sheet bundles in which the total number of sheets is 1000 at the maximum, and the sensor S**203**c detects the maximum stacking amount.

After the job including 2000 sheets or less is finished, when the next job is started without removing the sheets on the stack tray **200** or when interruption is executed during the present job, although the treating operation cannot be performed, by using the sample tray **201**, the sheets can be received from the non-sort path **21**.

In the normal condition, when only one sample part is outputted without treatment or when the sample tray output is set as the function sorting, the sheets are outputted to the sample tray **201** through the non-sort path **21**.

What is claimed is:

1. A sheet treating apparatus including:

sheet discharging means for discharging a sheet;

first stacking means for receiving the sheets discharged by said sheet discharging means;

aligning means for aligning *the discharged sheets to be made into* a sheet bundle on said first stacking means by a pinching movement effected by first and second aligning members shiftable independently in a *sheet width-wise* direction perpendicular to a sheet discharging direction;

stapling means shiftable along an end of the sheet bundle in said sheet width-wise direction and configured to staple the sheet bundle aligned by the aligning means on said first stacking means;

a plurality of driving means for driving said first and second aligning members independently;

controlling means for controlling said driving means; and

transferring means for transferring the sheet bundle on said first stacking means to **[**a**]** second stacking means,

wherein a first sheet bundle is aligned by using a first reference position obtained by shifting one of said first and second aligning members by a predetermined amount with respect to a lateral edge of the discharged sheet, and then a second sheet bundle is aligned by using a second reference position obtained by shifting the other aligning member by a predetermined amount with respect to a lateral edge of the discharged sheet, thereby the first sheet bundle and the second sheet bundle are made offset relative to each other, and such sheet bundle aligning operations are effected alternately for successive sheet bundles, *and*

said controlling means is adapted to control said stapling device so that said stapling device is moved to respective positions corresponding to said first and second alignment positions to perform a stapling operation.

2. A sheet treating apparatus according to claim **1**, wherein, whenever several sheets in each sheet bundle are stacked on said first stacking means, said transferring means transfers the several sheets to said second stacking means.

3. A sheet treating apparatus according to claim **1**, wherein, whenever all of the sheets in each sheet bundle are stacked on said first stacking means, said transferring means transfers said sheet bundle to said second stacking means.

4. A sheet treating apparatus according to claim **3**, **[**further including stapling means, and**]** wherein each sheet bundle is stapled by said stapling means before the sheet bundle is transferred.

5. A sheet treating apparatus according to claim **1**, wherein said second stacking means is disposed at a downstream side of said first stacking means and is liftable and lowerable.

6. A sheet treating apparatus according to claim **5**, wherein said transferring means feeds out the sheet bundle on said first stacking means while nipping the sheet bundle between upper and lower rotary members.

[7. A sheet treating apparatus according to claim **6**, further including stapling means for stapling the sheet bundle on said first stacking means, and wherein said stapling means is shiftable along the end of the sheet in a sheet width-wise direction perpendicular to the sheet discharging direction.**]**

8. A sheet treating apparatus according to claim **[7]** *1*, wherein the sheet bundle offset amount in a non-stapling mode is greater than the sheet bundle offset amount in a stapling mode.

9. A sheet treating apparatus according to claim **1**, wherein said aligning means is operated every one sheet discharged.

10. A sheet treating apparatus according to claim **1**, wherein said sheet treating apparatus has a first mode in which, whenever several sheets in each sheet bundle are stacked on said first stacking means, said transferring means transfers the several sheets to said second stacking means, and a second mode in which, whenever all of the sheets in each sheet bundle are stacked on said first stacking means, said transferring means transfers said sheet bundle to said second stacking means.

11. A sheet treating apparatus according to claim **10**, **[**further including stapling means, and**]** wherein, in said second mode, each sheet bundle is stapled by said stapling means before the sheet bundle is transferred.

12. A sheet treating apparatus according to claim **11**, wherein the sheet bundle offset amount in said first mode is greater than the sheet bundle offset amount in said second mode.

13. A sheet treating apparatus according to claim **1**, wherein said respective aligning members have a rack and a pinion, so that rotation of a motor is converted into a linear movement.

14. An image forming apparatus including:

a sheet treating apparatus according to any one of claims **1** to *6 or 8 to* **13**;

image forming means for forming an image on the sheet; and

discharging means for discharging the sheet on which the image is formed by said image forming means to said sheet treating apparatus.

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