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Third edition
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Information technology — Office equipment — Method for the determination of toner cartridge yield for colour printers and multi-function devices that contain printer components

Technologies de l'information — Équipements de bureau — Méthode pour la détermination du rendement de cartouche de toner pour les imprimantes couleur et pour les dispositifs multifonctionnels qui contiennent des composants d'imprimantes



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ISO copyright office
Ch. de Blandonnet 8 • CP 401
CH-1214 Vernier, Geneva, Switzerland
Tel. +41 22 749 01 11
Fax +41 22 749 09 47
copyright@iso.org
www.iso.org

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Contents

	Page
Foreword	iv
Introduction	v
1 Scope	1
2 Normative references	1
3 Terms and definitions	1
4 Test parameters and conditions	2
4.1 Set-up	2
4.2 Sample size	3
4.3 Print mode	3
4.4 Print environment	4
4.5 Paper	4
4.6 Maintenance	5
4.7 Test files	5
4.8 End of life	5
5 Test methodology	6
5.1 Testing procedure	6
5.2 Procedure for handling a defective cartridge or printer	6
5.2.1 General	6
5.2.2 Defective cartridge	6
5.2.3 Defective printer	7
6 Determination of the yield value and declaration	7
6.1 Determination of the declared yield value	7
6.2 Test data reporting	8
6.3 Declaration of the yield	8
Annex A (informative) Examples of fade	10
Annex B (informative) Flow chart	11
Annex C (normative) Sample reporting form	13
Annex D (normative) Optional method for comparison of colour to ISO/IEC 19752	17
Bibliography	19

Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) and IEC (the International Electrotechnical Commission) form the specialized system for worldwide standardization. National bodies that are members of ISO or IEC participate in the development of International Standards through technical committees established by the respective organization to deal with particular fields of technical activity. ISO and IEC technical committees collaborate in fields of mutual interest. Other international organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO and IEC, also take part in the work. In the field of information technology, ISO and IEC have established a joint technical committee, ISO/IEC JTC 1.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

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For an explanation on the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see the following URL: www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

The committee responsible for this document is ISO/IEC JTC 1, *Information technology, SC 28, Office equipment*.

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition (ISO/IEC 19798:2007), of which it constitutes a minor revision with the following changes:

- The definitions for [3.1](#), [3.2](#), [3.3](#) and [3.4](#) have been aligned with ISO/IEC 19752:2016.
- For the sample size in [4.2](#) 'at least' has been inserted.
- [4.8](#) has been added as a subclause containing information previously given in notes to entry in [3.5](#);
- ISO 29142-1 has been added to the Bibliography.

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Introduction

The purpose of this document is to provide a process for determining the cartridge page yield for a given colour electrophotographic print system (i.e. all-in-one toner cartridges and toner cartridges without a photoconductor) using a standard office consumer type test suite. This test suite is not focused on printing of photographs, but is intended to be a sampling of typical office consumer pages. In the case where a cartridge set can be used in multiple printer models, only one yield test needs to be performed as long as the difference between printer models does not impact yield.

NOTE A cartridge supplier can choose to use more than one market identifier for a single physical cartridge. In this case, only one yield test is required as long as there are no differences in the cartridges other than market identifiers.

This document prescribes the following:

- the test method that manufacturers, test labs, etc. use to determine cartridge yield;
- the method for determination of declared yield values from the test results;
- the appropriate method of describing the yield of cartridges in the documentation supplied to the consumer by the manufacturer.

The cartridge yield is determined by an end of life judgment, or signalled with either of two phenomena: *fade* caused by depletion of the useable toner in the cartridge or *automatic printing stop* caused by a toner out detection function.

This document will be used for the measurement of one of the contributions to cost per page (CPP). This document does not directly measure CPP, only the yield of the magenta, cyan, yellow and black toner cartridges. In most cases, these are not the only contributors to the CPP. It is beyond the scope of this document to provide a methodology for calculation of CPP.