



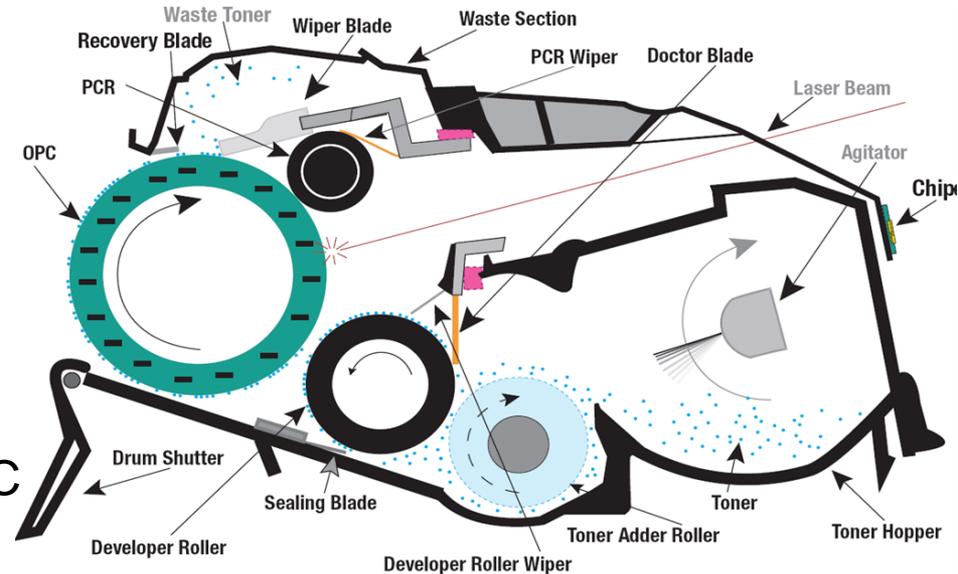
# Tips on how to improve aftermarket colour cartridge performance

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- **Common color cartridge issues**
- **Empty core selection**
- **Components cleaning tips**
- **Components replacement tips**
- **Media recommendations for color**
- **Hints on Color Printer maintenance**

# Common color cartridge issues

- Damaged or misaligned cartridge springs, doctor blade and other components.
- Bent or misaligned sealing and/or recovery blades.
- Damaged or detached adder roller foam (often caused by compressing the foam whilst installing).
- Poor cleaning of components.
- Contaminated and/or bent cartridge/OPC contacts.
- Leaking felts/foams/seals (especially dev roller)
- **Mismatched component, toner and OPC combination.**



**If chemical toner is the toner of choice for the OEM it should be the toner of choice for the aftermarket as well.**

# Chemical Colour Toner offers real advantages in print quality



Conventional Toner



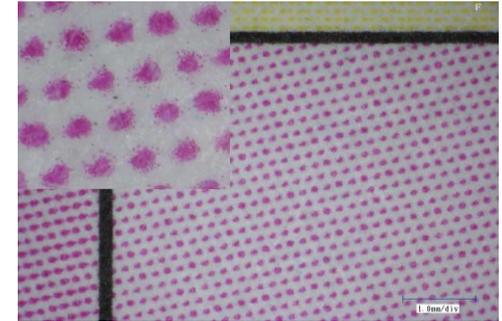
Spheridised Toner



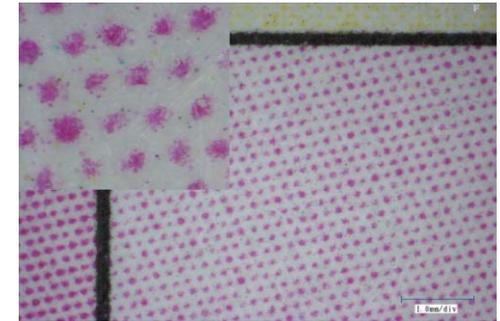
Polymerized Toner



Benefits compared to conventional toner	Apply to spheridised Toner	Apply to Chemical Toner
Uniform particle size	😊	😊😊
Uniform particle shape	😐	😊
High transfer efficiency	😐	😊
High flow	😐	😊
Uniform charging	😞	😊
Low pile height	😐	😊
Good Fusing	😐	😊
Wide colour gamut	😐	😊
Sharp half tones	😐	😊
Minimal batch to batch variations	😐	😊
<b>Consequence: Polymerized Toner offers better yield, better fusing, crisp colours, more consistency and less stress</b>		



Kaleidochrome chemical toner in HP 4600



Conventional toner in HP 4600

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# Empty core selection

- Use shipping locks - helps extend the life of the components in cartridges if the core sits for a long period of time.
- All cartridges have manufactured date codes.
  - Date codes usually found on the toner hopper
    - Example: **8B28H1Dk**
    - 8=Year, B=Month (February), 28=Day
- Components in older cores that have not been stored correctly can become defective.
- Older supply/toner adder rollers can deteriorate and crumble when cleaned with compressed air.
- Developer Roller can form flat spots from the doctor blade and from pressure from the OPC.



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# Some components cleaning tips



- **Empty core:** use an ionizing blow-gun to clean out cartridges.
  - Ionizing blow-gun will help dissipate electrostatic charge that can build up on the cartridge.
  - Not using an ionizing blow-gun can result in black on black defects or a dark line on a solid image area.
- **Toner Adder Roller:** Air blow while cleaning toner hopper (at low pressure!).
- **Wiper Blade and PCR:** DI water with a lint free cloth. Wipe component in one direction, do not use a back and forth motion. Toner build up on Wiper Blade or PCR may require you to use water. **Components must be dry before installation!**
- **Developer Roller:** Dry wipe developer roller. Wipe in one direction only.
  - Alcohol can cause the ends of the developer roller to swell and may cause the ends of the drums to wear prematurely.
  - Toner build up on developer rollers is a problem.

- **Doctor Blade:** Doctor blades differ from engine to engine. Some blades have a resistive coating applied to them:

- HP 2600
- HP 3500/3600/3700/3800
- HP 4600
- HP 4700/4730
- HP 5500

Other blades are not coated:

- HP CP 1518
- HP CP 2025
- HP CP 3525
- Dry wipe Doctor Blade. Toner build up on blade may require you to use water. Using a fixture to hold the doctor blade will help prevent the blade from bending.
- Hard scrubbing in order to clean the blade will damage the coating found on the blade.

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- **Wiper Blade:** Rely on your vendors recommendation.
  - Wiper blade replacement
    - can depend on toner
    - printer speed
    - cartridge yield
  - Replacement is recommended for the following engines:
    - HP 3500/3600/ 3700/3800
    - HP 4600
    - HP 4700/4730
    - HP 5500

**We strongly recommend yellow toner for wiper blade lubrication!**

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- **Doctor Blade:** Rely on your vendors recommendation.
  - Bad doctor blades can result in the following:
    - Streaking
    - Background
    - Light and washed out prints
- **Developer Rollers:** There are many developer rollers available in the market.
  - Bad developer rollers can result in the following:
    - Background
    - Light and washed out prints
    - High toner consumption (poor yield)

- **Doctor Blade Placement:** Use recommended spacer to control the gap.

Many factors determine gap setting

- Toner type: Chemical or Conventional?
- Particle size
- Toner charging characteristics

Use gap setting recommended by your vendor

- Extensive testing is done to determine the proper gap setting.
- Using the wrong gap setting can result in the following problems:
  - Backgrounding: Toner is under charged
  - Light Print: Toner can be either undercharged or over charged
  - Washed out prints

- Use media recommended by the OEM printer manufacturer at all times.
- 80g/m<sup>2</sup> bond is the typical standard weight media for normal printing.
- Use of the following media is not recommended:
  - **Rough paper, paper with cutouts or perforations, previously printed paper, paper with watermarks if printing high coverage or photographs, paper that is discolored after printing, high recycled content, inkjet paper, and paper that is embossed.**
- When using transparencies hold on edges not in center. Print one sheet at a time from the by-pass tray, not continuously from a cassette.
- Use of media other than that recommended by the OEM can result in poor print quality and printer damage.

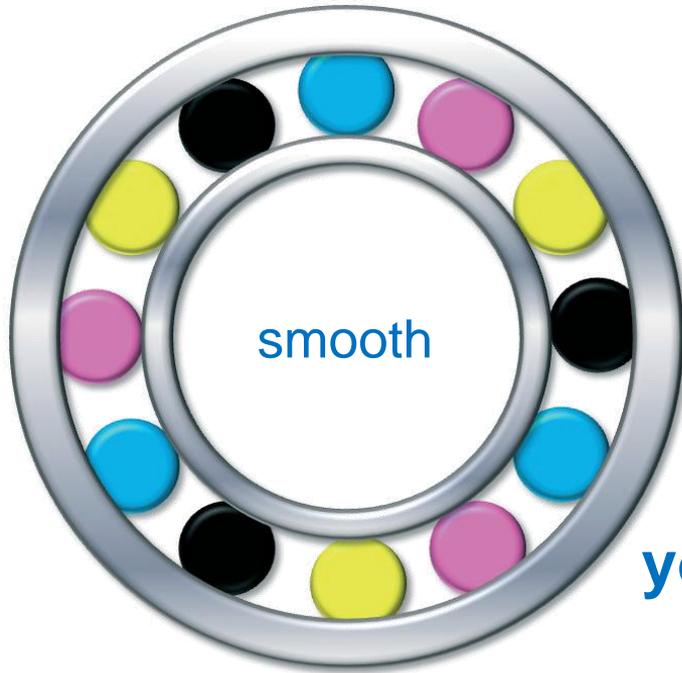
# Hints Color Printer maintenance

- Replace the fuser unit and transfer unit at recommended intervals.
- Paper feed tires should be replaced when they become smooth and on a routine basis.
- Cleaning inside the printer should be a part of routine maintenance on a monthly basis.



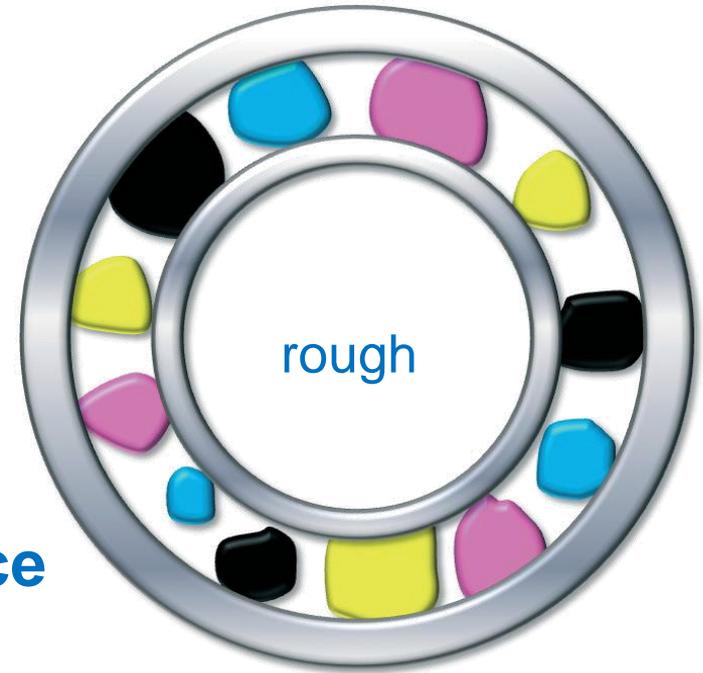
**HP CP4525**

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or

It is  
your choice



# Thank you