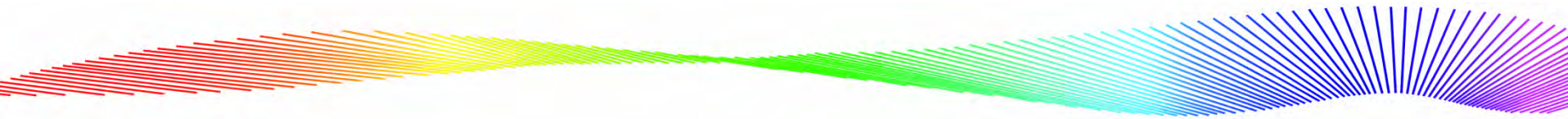


Colour Toner - Conventional or Chemical

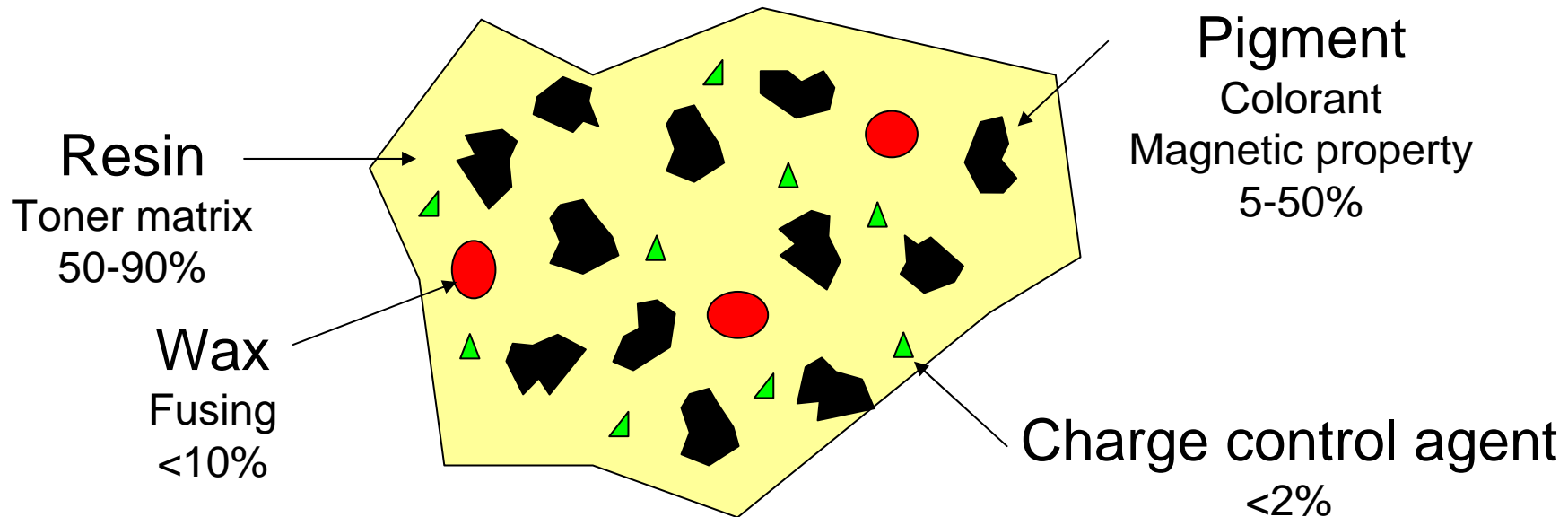
The Practical Issues



- **Conventional Toner**
 - Spheridising
- **Chemical Toner Manufacture**
 - Alternative Processes
- **Performance Comparisons**
 - Image Quality
 - Cost
 - Reliability
- **The Future**
 - Why are the OEMs turning to Chemical Toner?

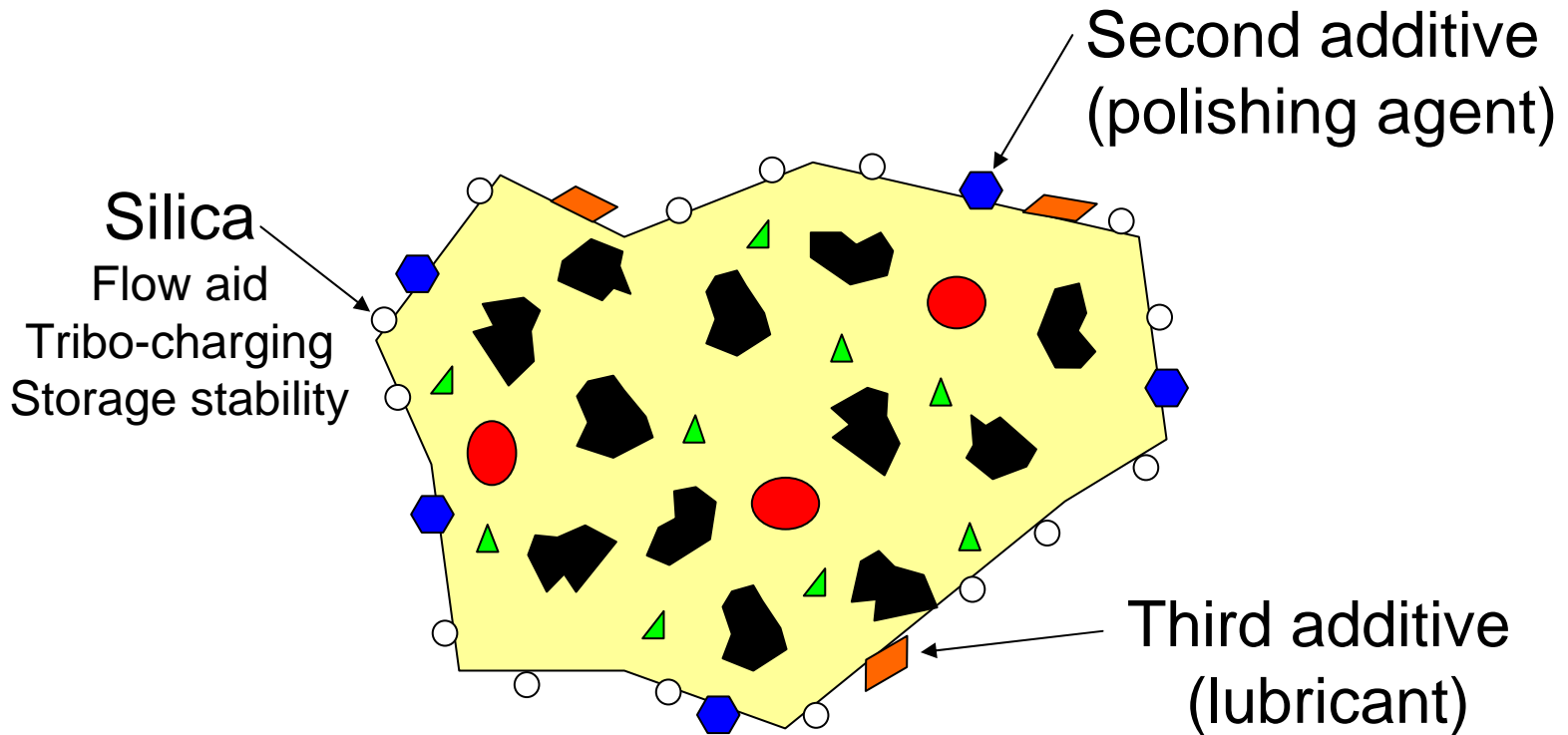
Anatomy of a Toner Particle (Conventional)

- Internal Structure**



Anatomy of a Toner Particle (Conventional)

- **External Additives**



~ 10 μm

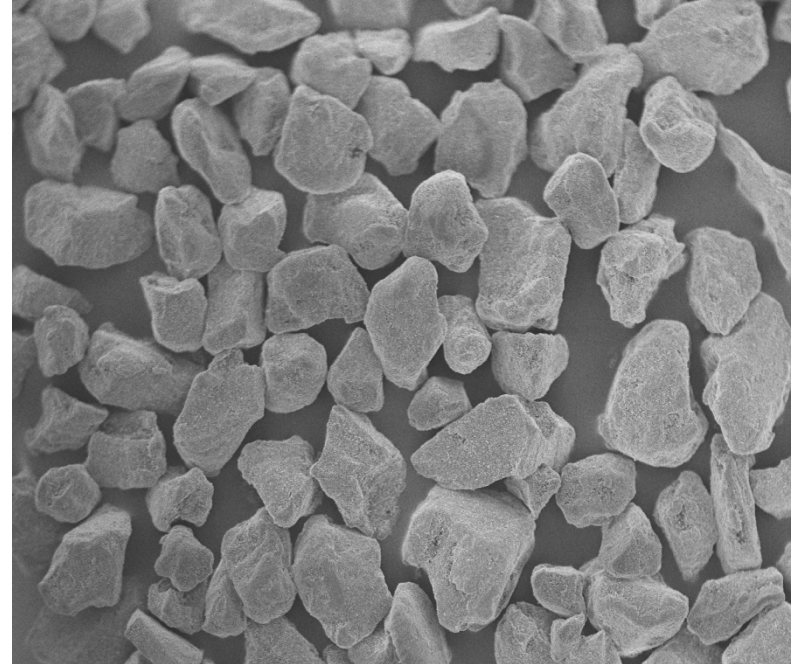
- **Pulverization**

- **Strong Points:**

- Inexpensive
- Well understood technology

- **Weak Points:**

- Large particle size distribution
- Higher pile heights
- Poor interaction with OEM
- Poor fusing
- Wax is not encapsulated
- Non-uniform shapes
- Poor toner flow



- **Spheridising**

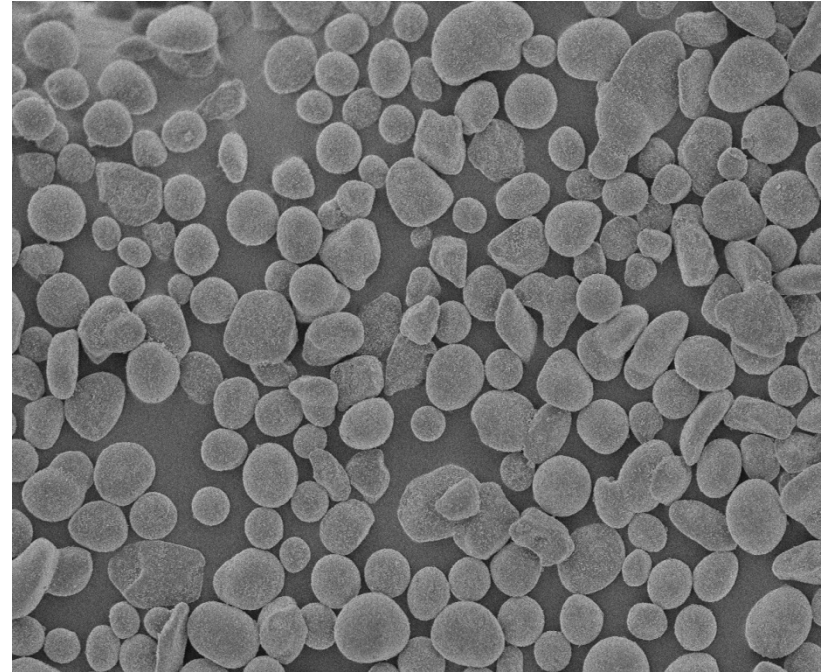
- Conventional toner is produced and then smoothed by heat and mechanical process.

- **Strong Points**

- Less expensive than chemical

- **Weak Points**

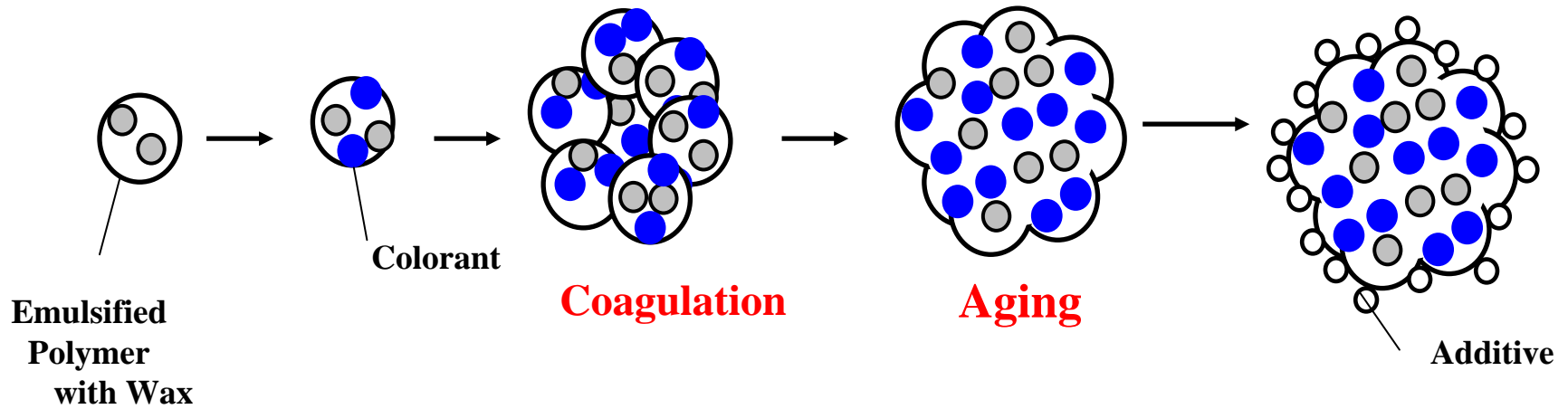
- Wide particle size distribution
- Higher pile heights
- Interaction with OEM
- Poorer fusing
- Non-uniform shape
- Wax on surface – poor flow



- **Emulsion Aggregation**

- **Coagulation**

Anatomy of a Toner Particle (Chemically Produced)



- **Emulsion Aggregation**

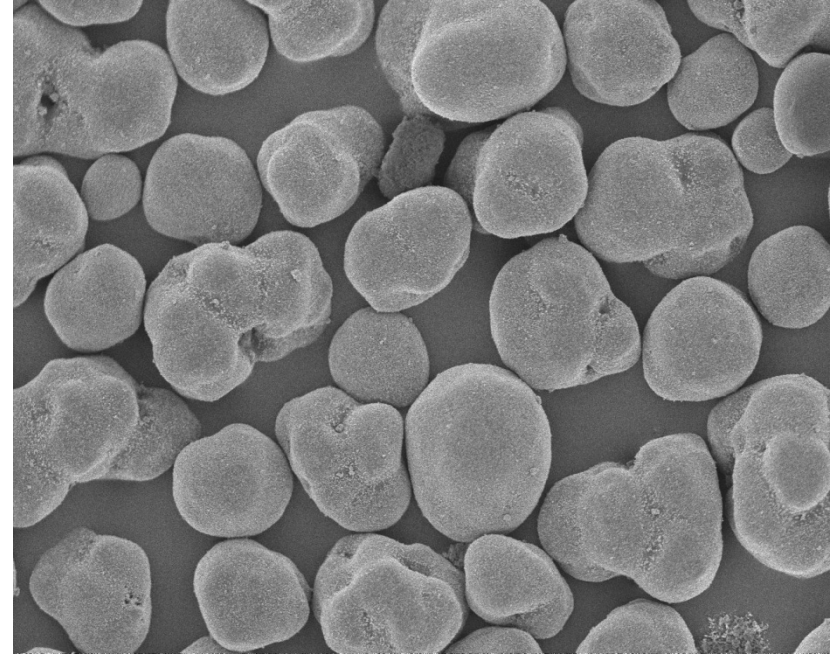
- **Coagulation**

- **Strong Points:**

- It's a smooth potato shaped
- Cleans easier
- Tight particle size distribution
- Good fusing
- Wider colour gamut
- Better control of particle shape
- Glossy or matte finish

- **Weak Points:**

- Complex process
- Difficult to use polyesters



- **Suspension Polymerisation**

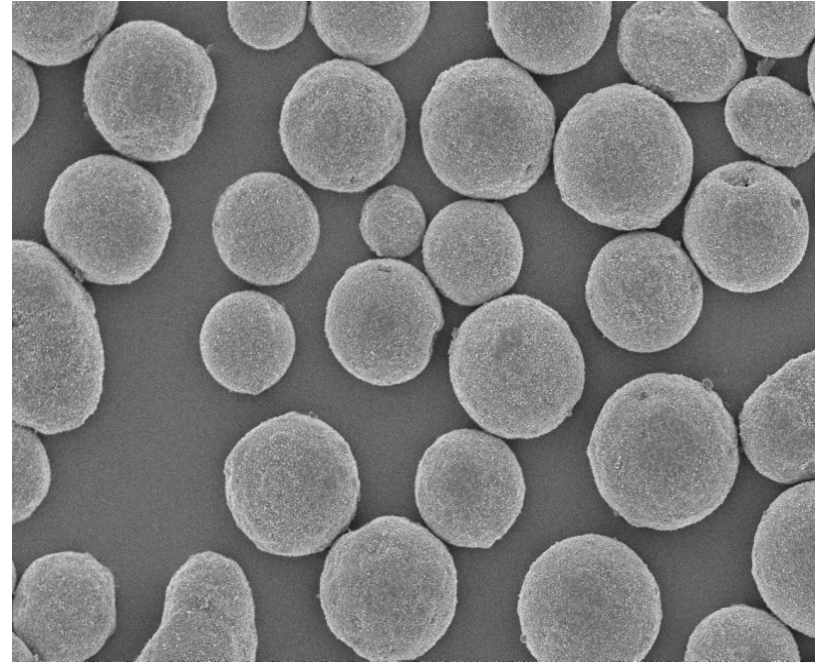
- **High-speed Dispersion**

- **Strong Points:**

- Round
- Good Charge Control, Flow and Transfer
- Perfect match with the OEM

- **Weak Points:**

- Difficult Cleaning
- Heavily Patented
- Limited to Spherical Shapes



- **Polyester (Elongation) Polymerisation**

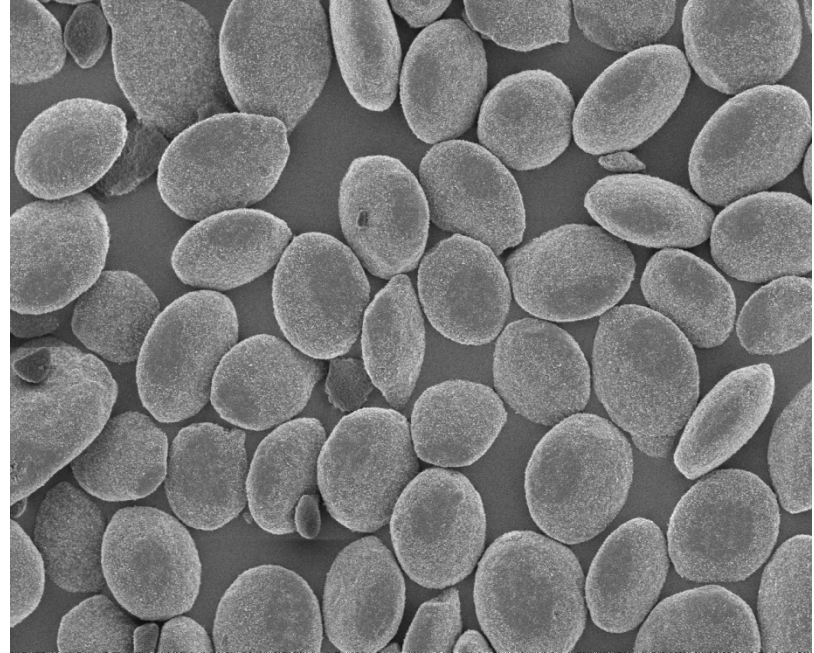
- **Components are mixed with a solvent and processed through high shear mixing.**

- **Strong Points:**

- **Narrow Size Distribution**
- **Wide Fusing Range**

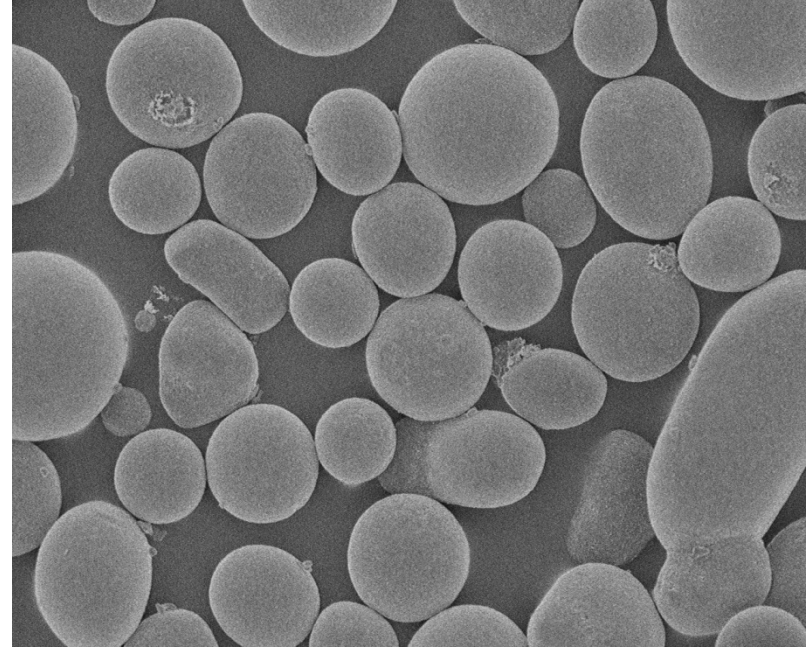
- **Weak Points:**

- **Difficult to polymerise particles directly to size**



• Chemical Milling

- Components are mixed with a plasticiser, melted, and processed through high shear mixing.
- **Strong Points:**
 - Enables easy use of all conventional resins, including polyesters
 - Simple process – low investment
 - Good colour gamut
 - Surface roughness can be controlled
 - Can use either dye or pigments for colorant
- **Weak Points:**
 - Solvent based process
 - Potential for solvent fumes during fusing
 - Poor image permanence with dye colorants



Performance Comparisons (1)



Chemical Color Toner

4-point

Conventional Color Toner

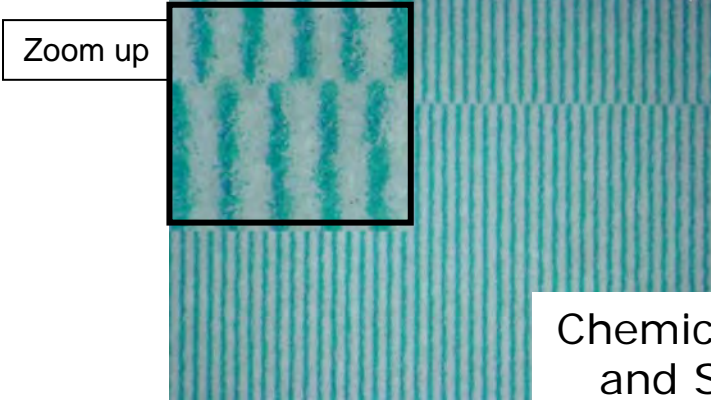
1-point

F
▼
F

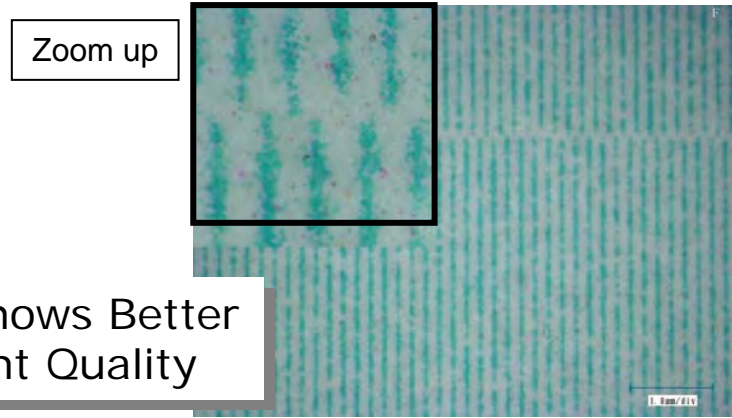
Performance Comparisons (2)



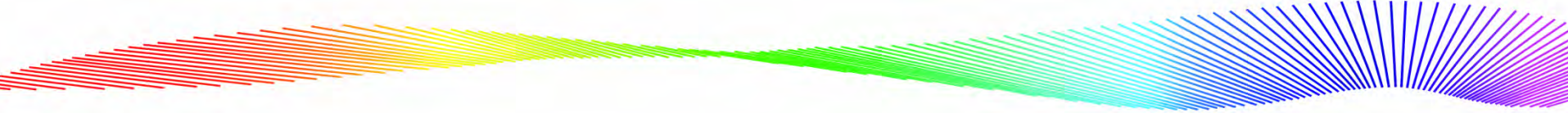
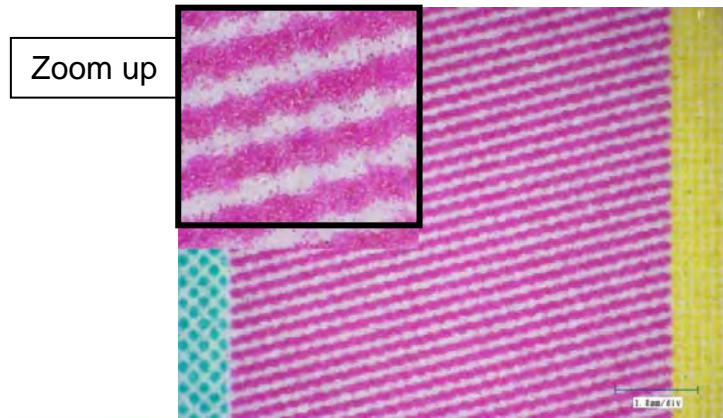
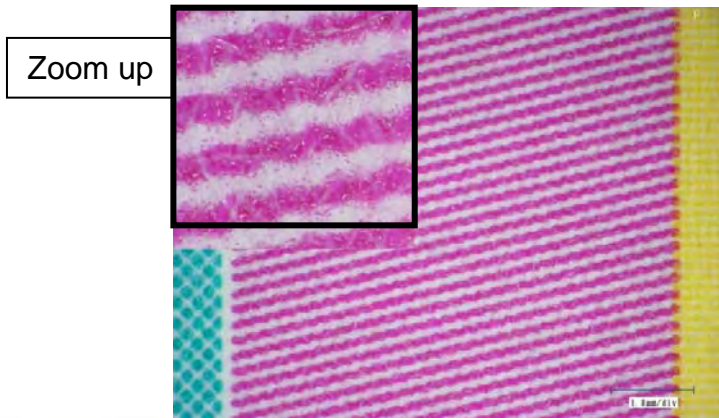
Chemical Toner



Conventional Toner



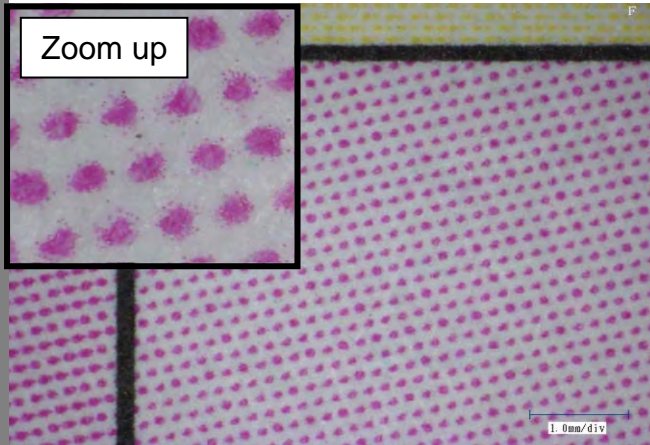
Chemical Toner shows Better and Smooth Print Quality



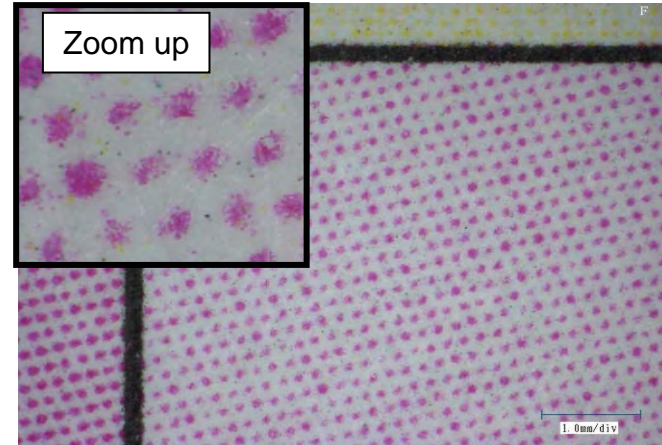
Performance Comparisons (3)

Chemical
Toner
shows
better
dot
shape
=
Smooth
Half
Tone

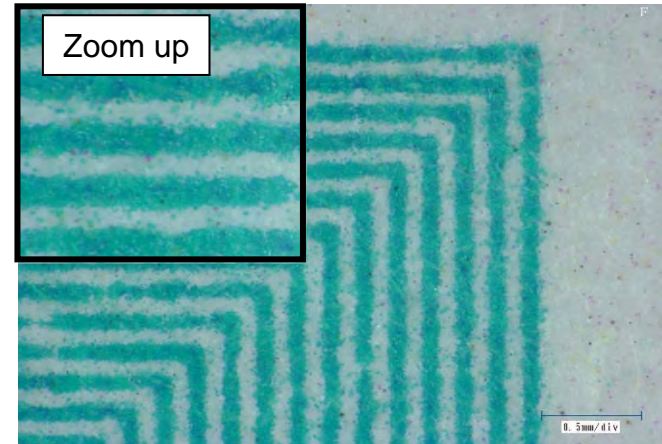
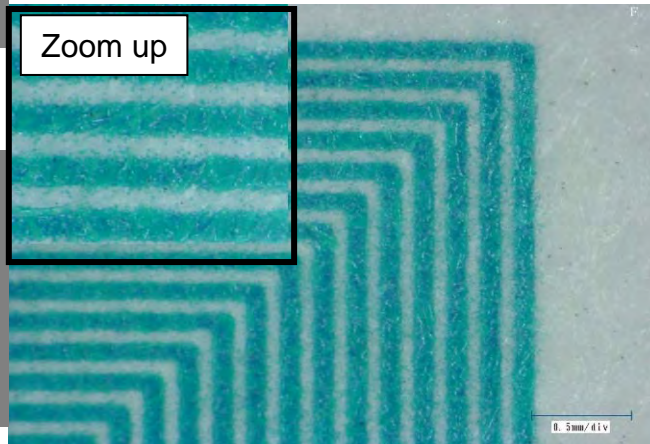
Chemical Toner



Conventional Toner



Chemical
Toner
shows
smooth
thin lines

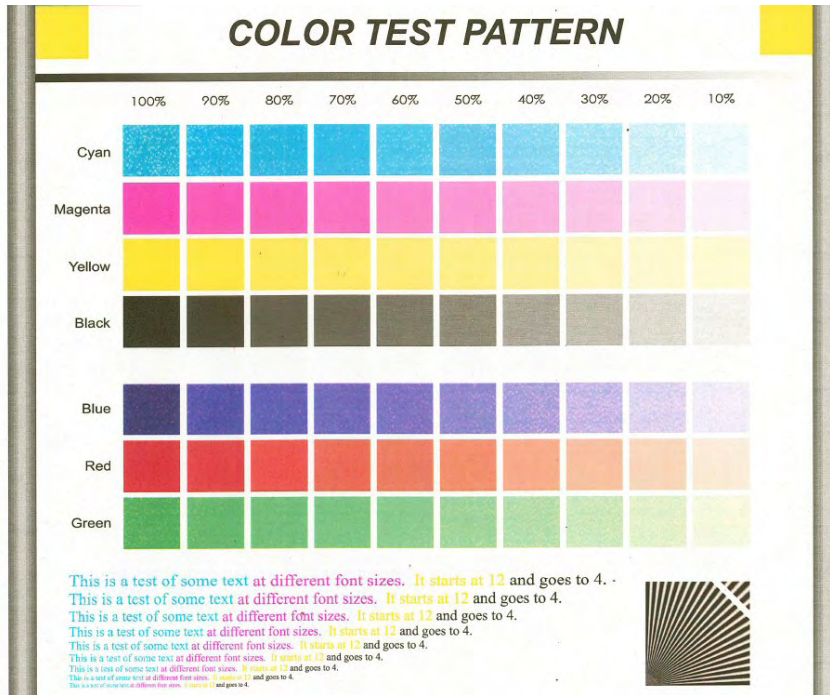


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Partner**

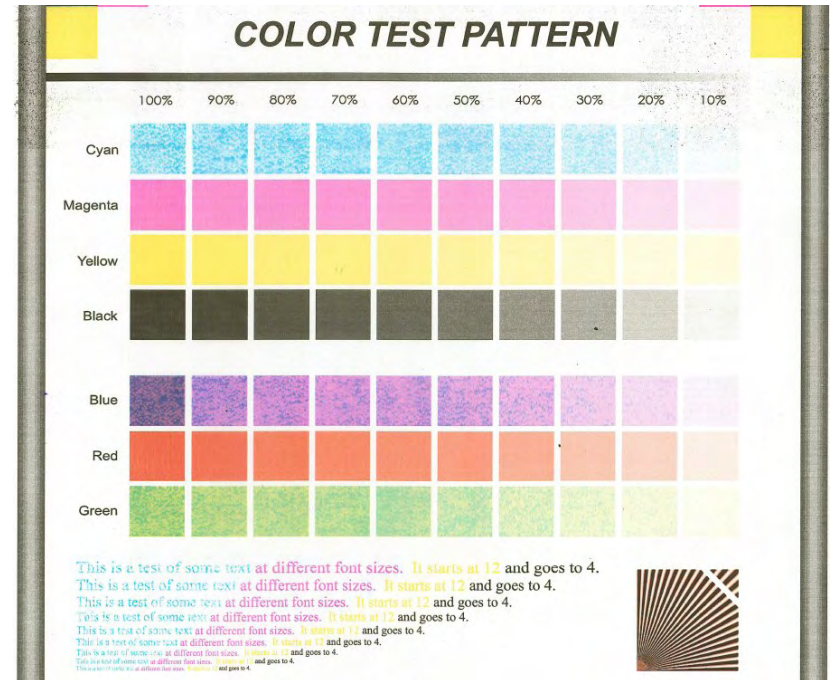
Performance Comparisons (4)



• Transparencies



Chemical Toner



Conventional Toner

Performance Comparisons (5)



- **Photo Paper**



Chemical Toner



Conventional Toner

Performance Comparisons (6)



Pile Height



Chemical Toner – 2 microns

Conventional Toner – 7 microns

Lower pile height = Less energy to print

Higher speeds

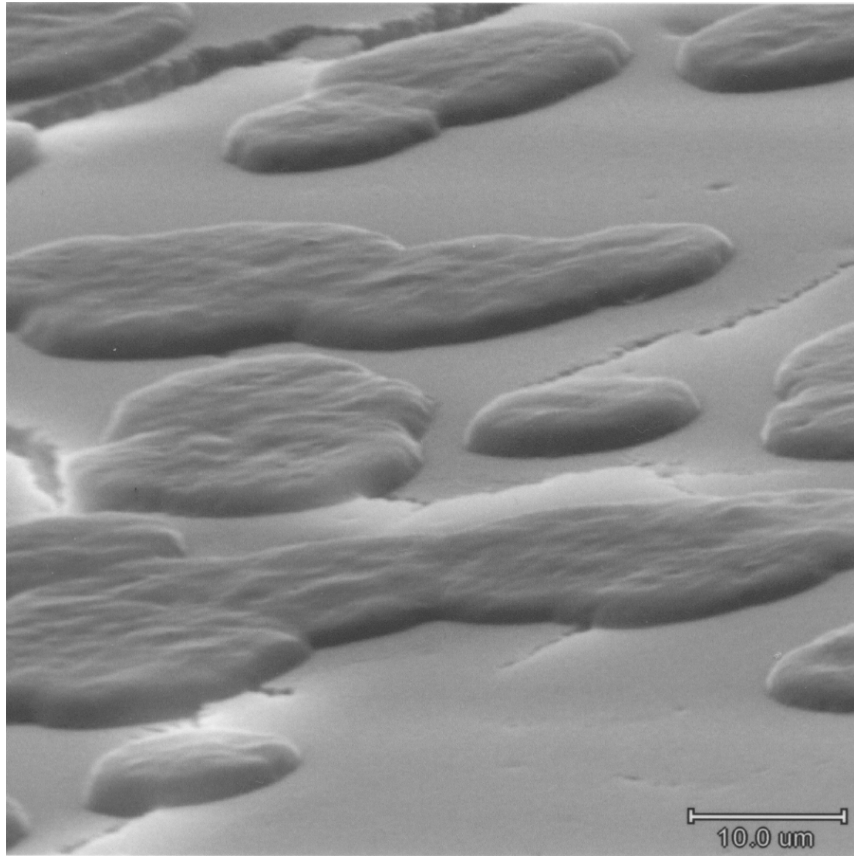
Longer hardware life

Higher image quality

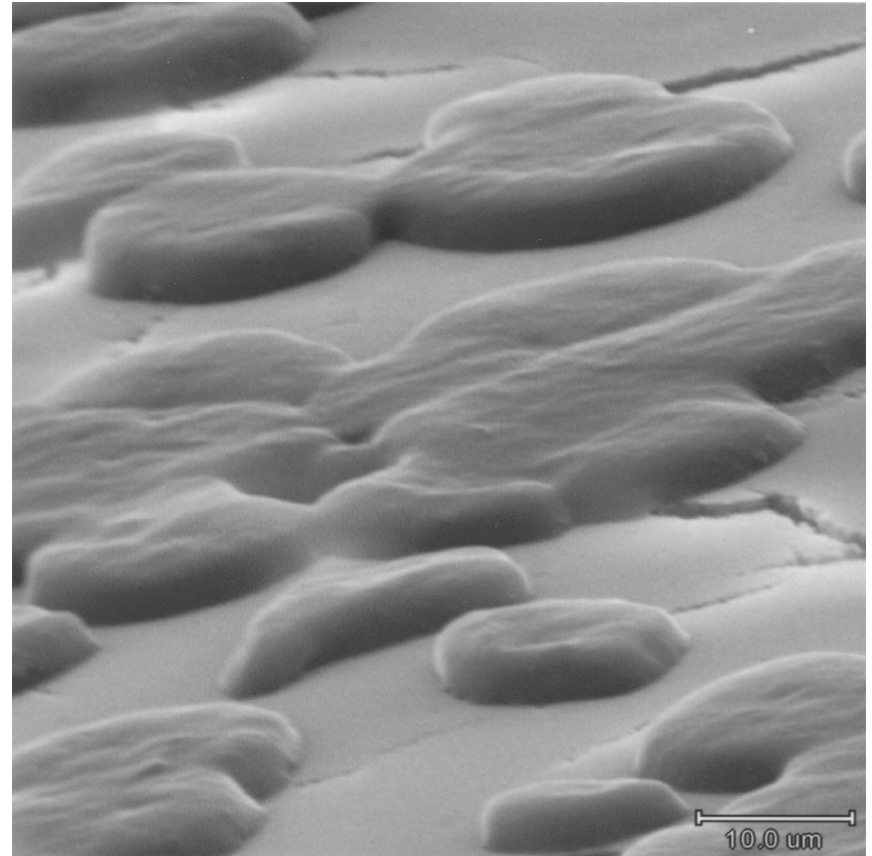
No “toner feel”

No paper curl

Performance Comparisons (7)

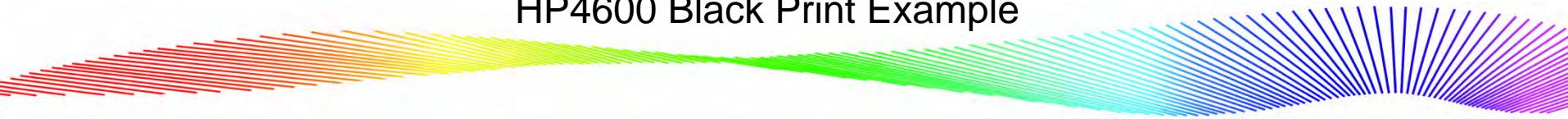


Chemical toner



Pulverized toner

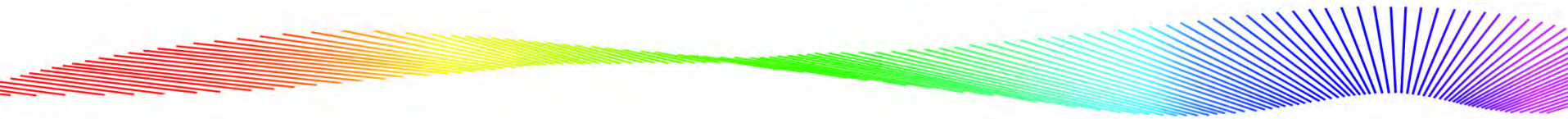
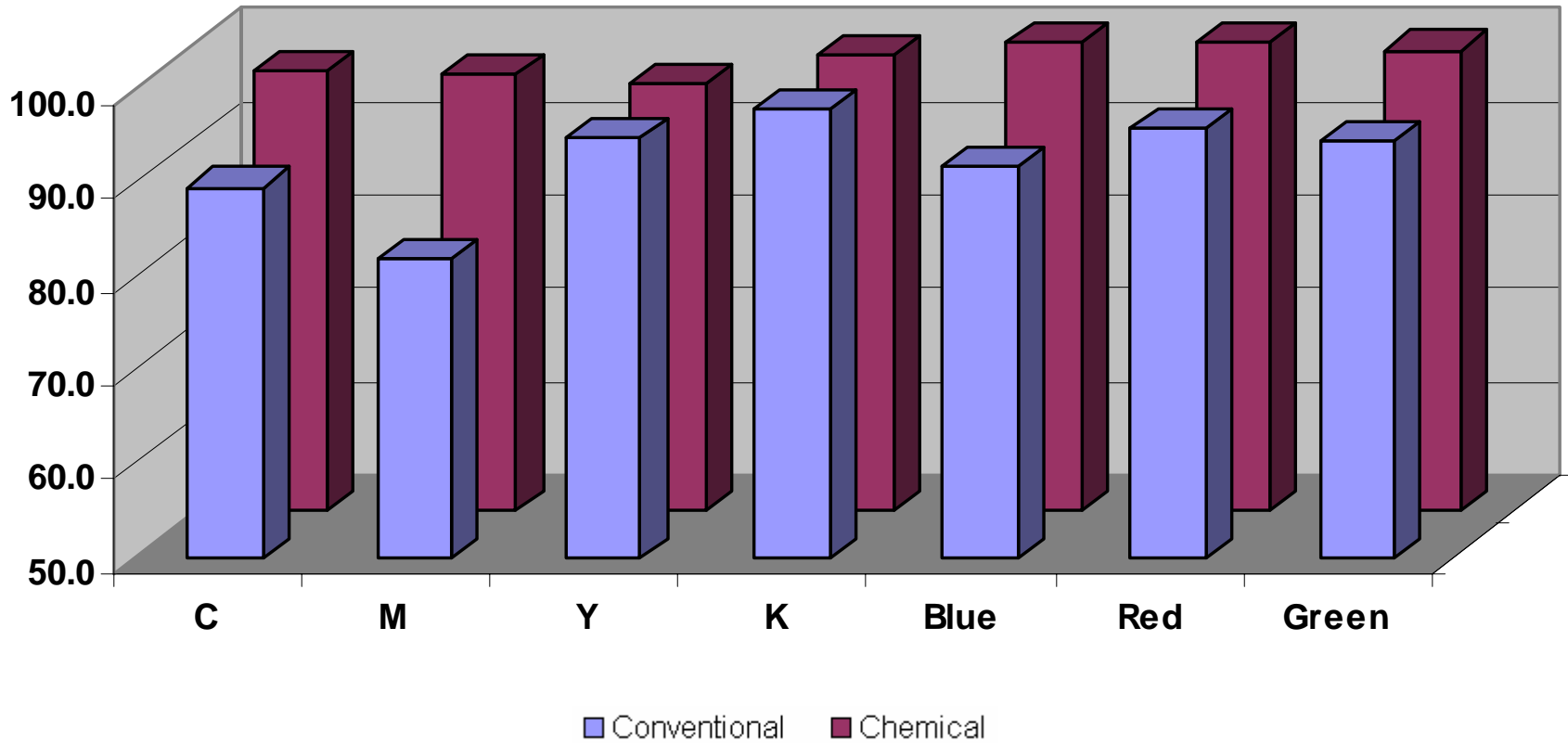
HP4600 Black Print Example



Performance Comparisons (8)



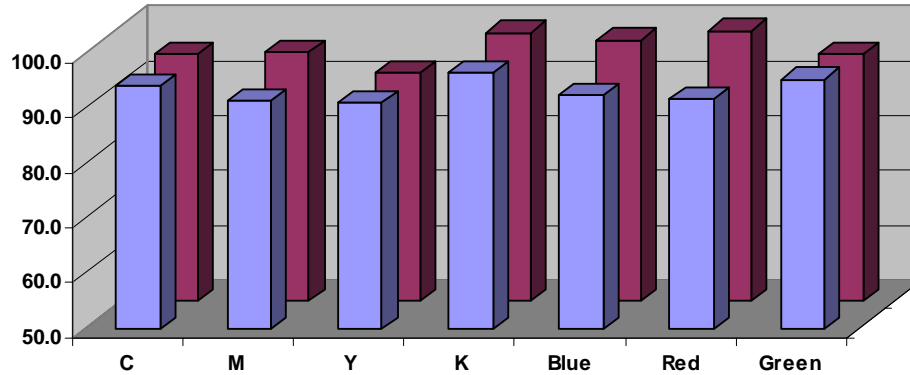
Percent Fusing - 75 gsm (20lb) Paper



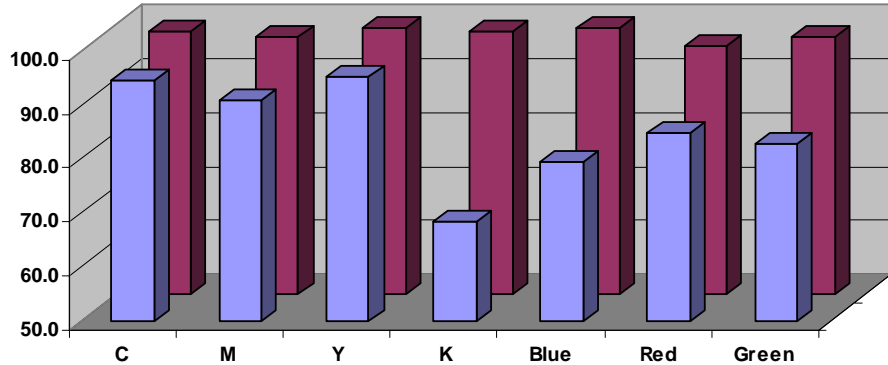
Performance Comparisons (9)



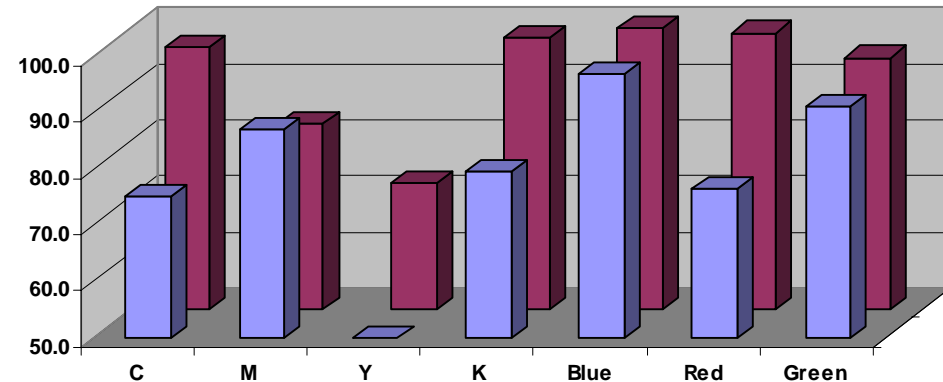
Percent Fusing - 160 gsm (60lb) Paper



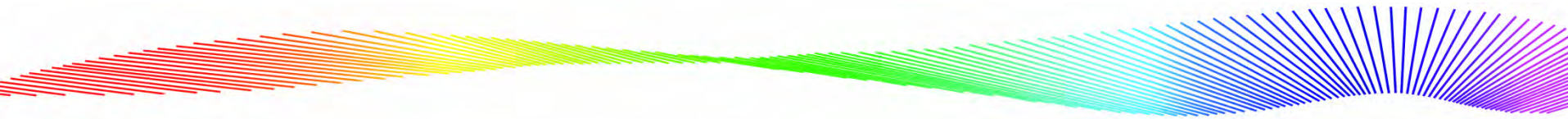
Percent Fusing - Labels



Percent Fusing - Photo Paper



■ Conventional ■ Chemical

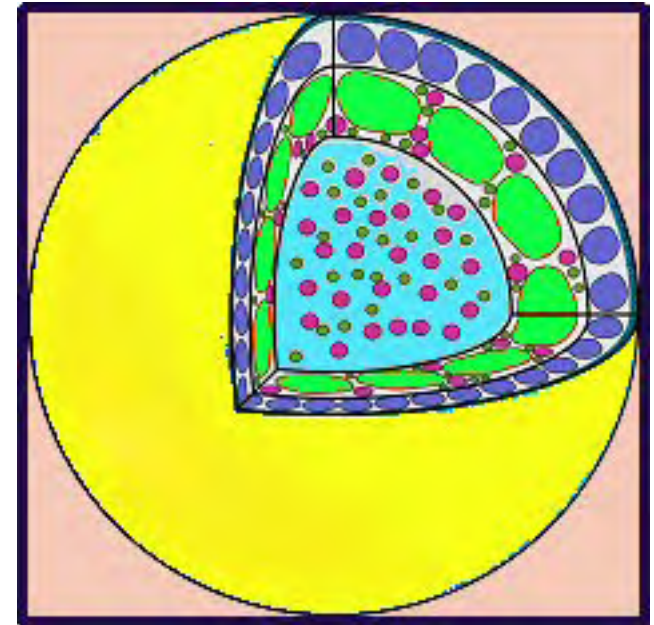


Performance Comparisons (10) Cost Savings?



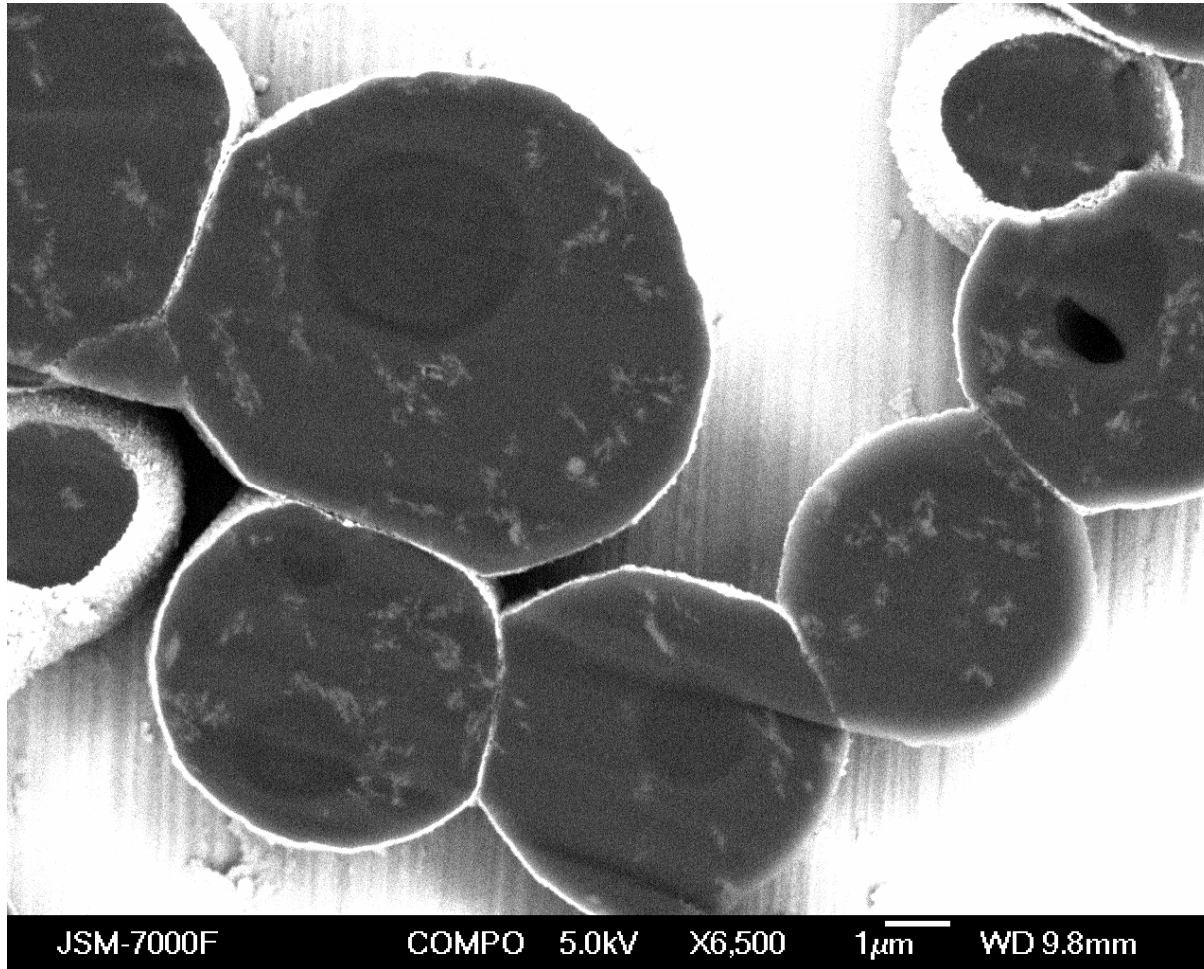
Encapsulation

- Wax and colorant on the inside- shell on the outside
- Benefits of encapsulation
 - **Shell**
 - Mechanical strength
 - Thermal stability
 - Good charging properties
 - Thickness can be varied giving different properties
 - **Core**
 - Wax on the inside gives better flow characteristics
 - Charge is independent of the colorant



Performance Comparisons (12)

Encapsulation

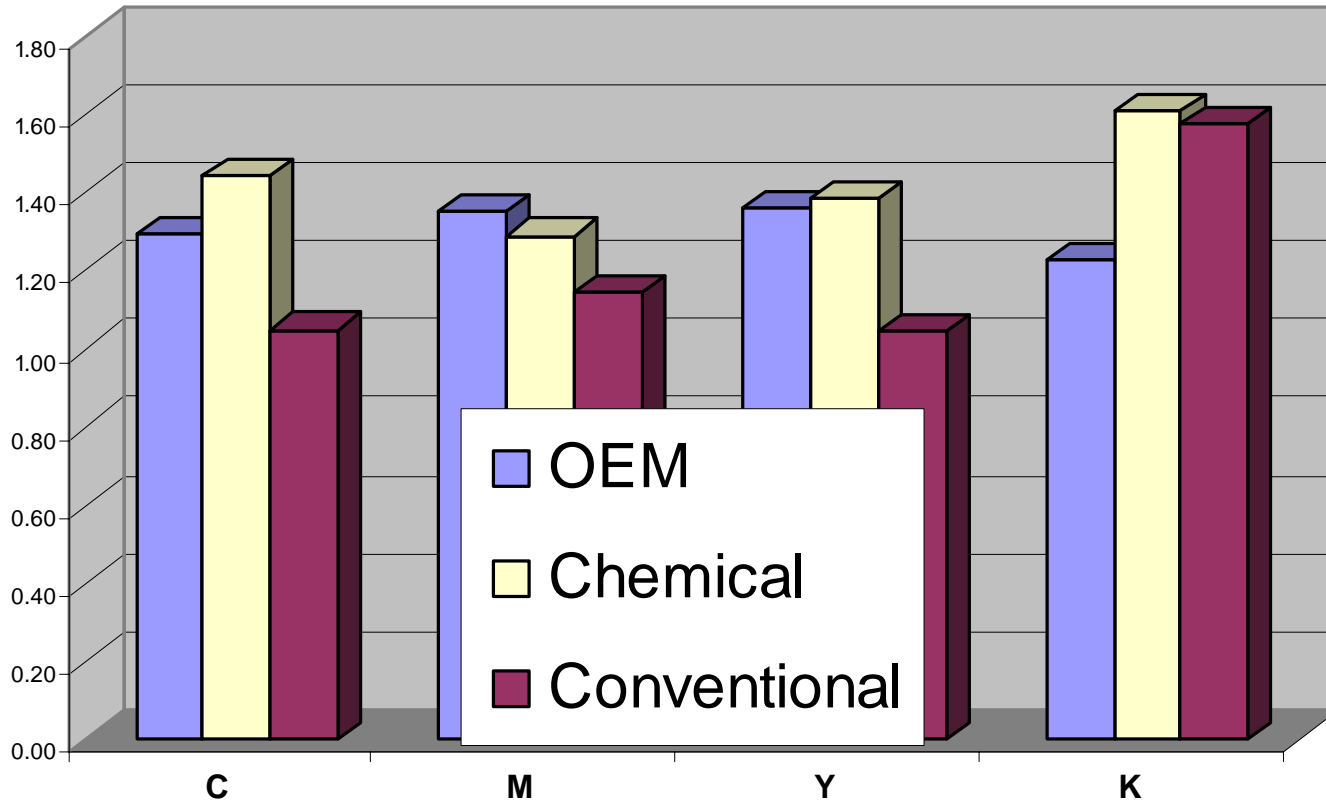


Performance Comparisons (13)

Toner ID



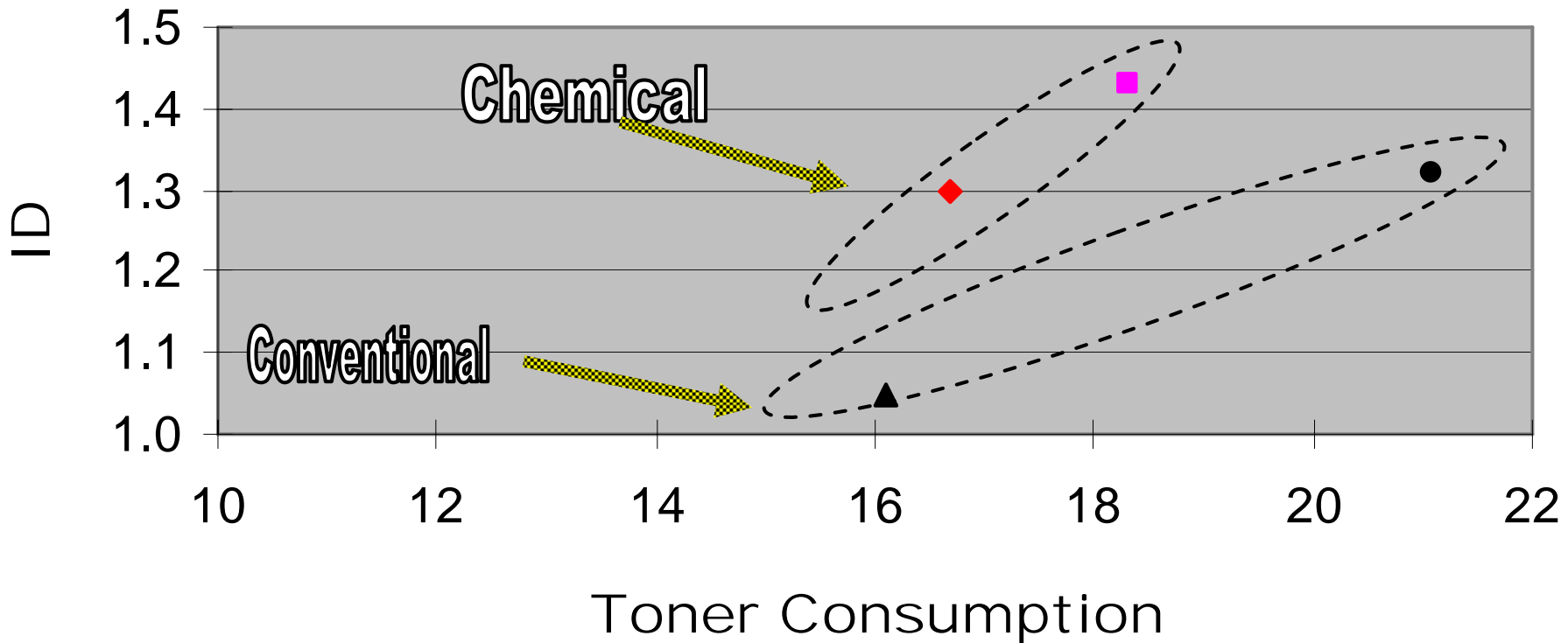
Average ID



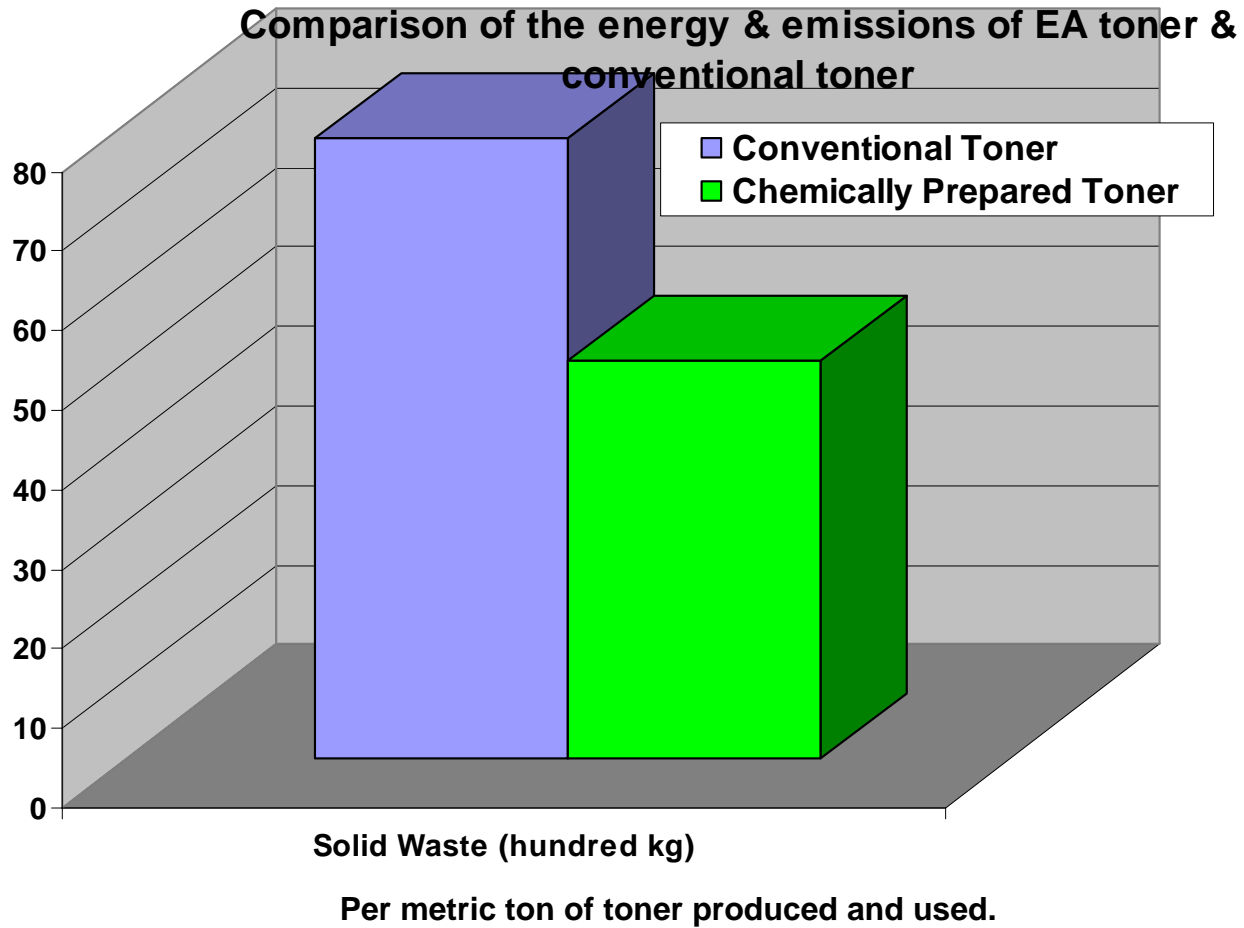
Performance Comparisons (14) Toner ID



ID vs. Toner Consumption



CHEMICAL TONER IS MORE GREEN!



Source: Ahamadi, A, et al, Life-cycle inventory of toner produced for xerographic processes, J Cleaner Production, 2001

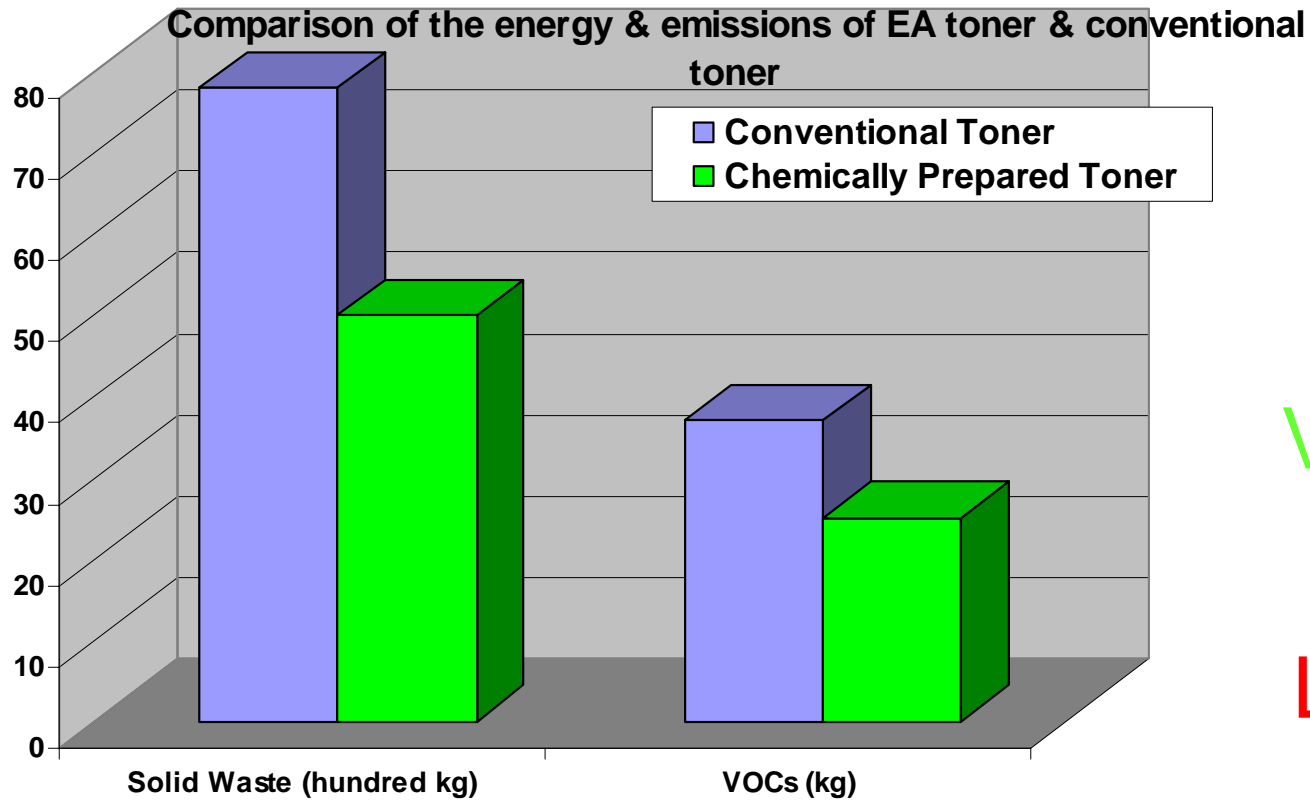
26/04/2007

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CHEMICAL TONER IS MORE GREEN!



32%
Less
VOC's!

LGA!!!!

Per metric ton of toner produced and used.

Source: Ahamadi, A, et al, Life-cycle inventory of toner produced for xerographic processes, J Cleaner Production, 2001

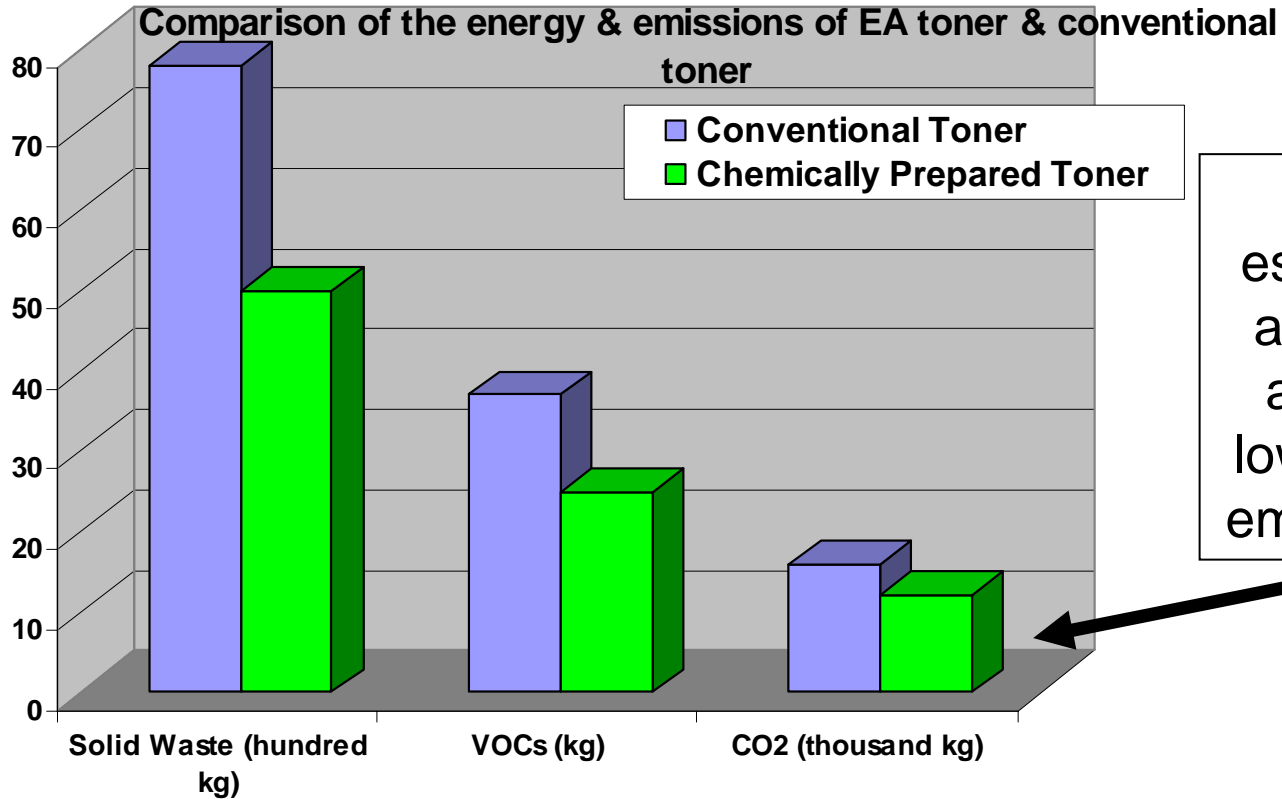
26/04/2007

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CHEMICAL TONER IS MORE GREEN!



Some estimates as much as 35% lower CO₂ emissions*

Per metric ton of toner produced and used.

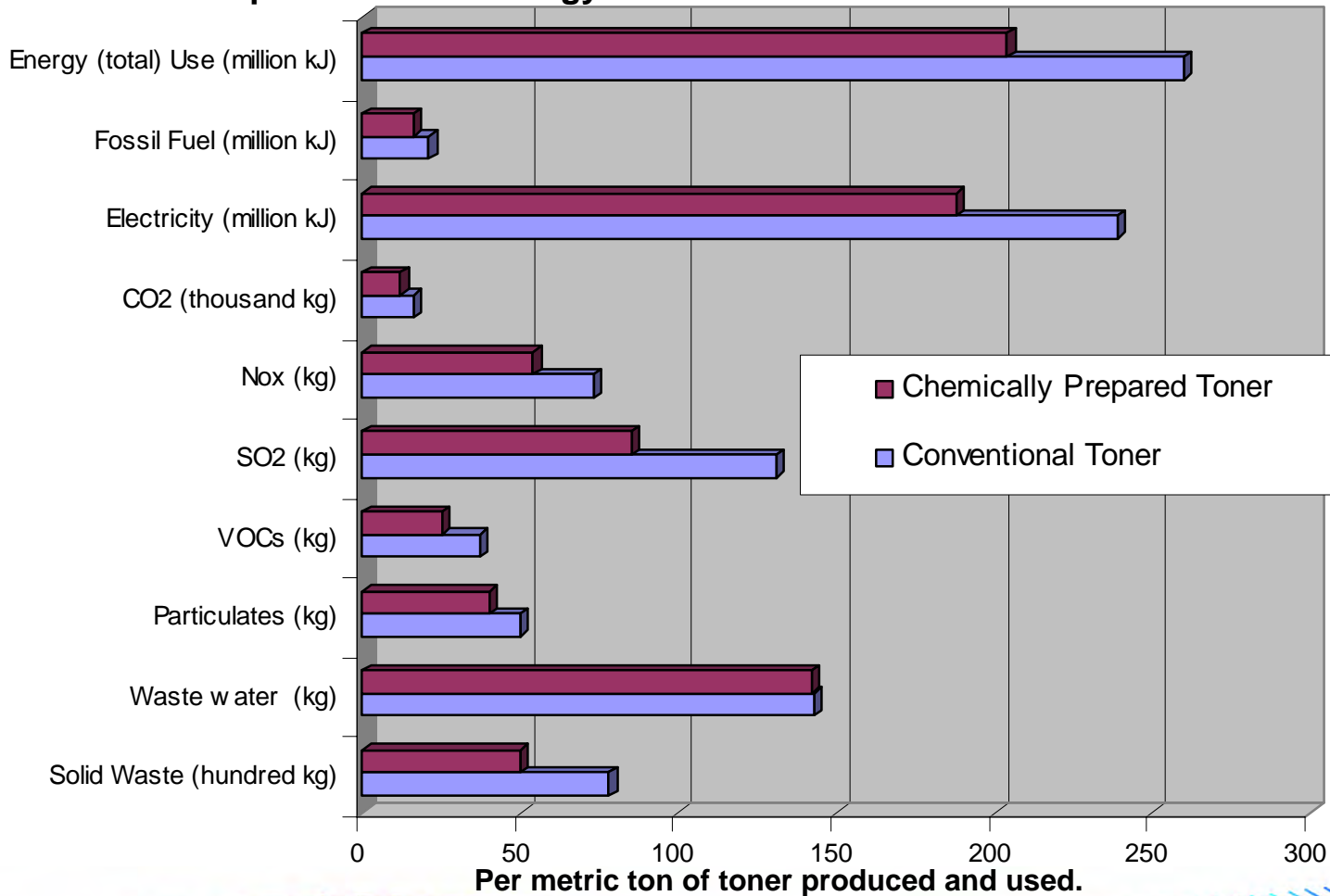
* Kiyono, Eiko. EA Process Technology, <http://www.fujixerox.co.jp/english/company/technical/interview/ea/index.html>

Source: Ahamadi, A, et al, Life-cycle inventory of toner produced for xerographic processes, J Cleaner Production, 2001

CHEMICAL TONER IS MORE GREEN!



Comparison of the energy & emissions of EA toner & conventional toner

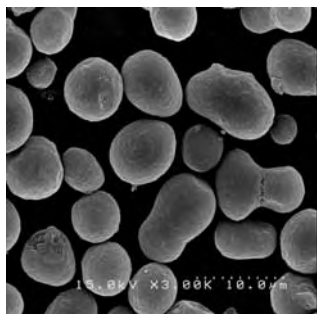


Source: Ahamadi, A, et al, Life-cycle inventory of toner produced for xerographic processes, J Cleaner Production, 2001

- **Why the OEMs are turning to CPT**

- In order to print at 600 DPI, the toner size must be about 6-8 microns. To print at 1200 DPI, control of particle size and shape is critical – this is virtually impossible with conventional toner. CPT is more consistent – consistent particle size and shape equals consistent charging properties.
- V.O.C.s
- Fusing – Encapsulation permits good fusing at low energy levels

S-Toner™



HP4500 Toner Analysis

HP4500

Release 1998

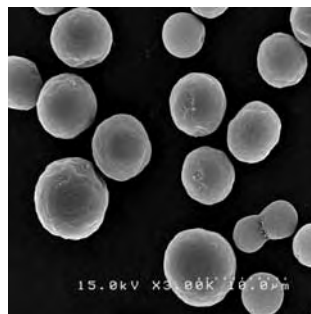
Speed (C/B)
4/16ppm
(4-cycle)

W.U. Speed
250sec
(Halogen)

D50 vol. : 7.3um
<5 pop. : 13%
Circularity : 0.975
Sp : 137deg-C

Low Gloss
Poor Fixation
Low Q/M

New S-Toner™



HP4600 Toner Analysis

HP4600

Release 2002

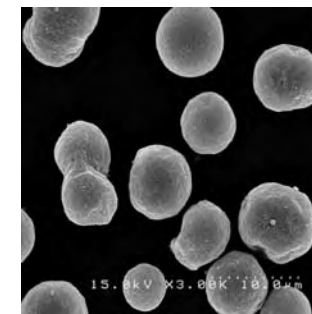
Speed (C/B)
17/17ppm
(Tandem)

W.U. Speed
29sec
(IH)

D50 vol. : 6.6um
<5 pop. : 22%
Circularity : 0.974
Sp : 123deg-C

Low Gloss
Good Fixation
High Q/M

Color Sphere™



HP4700 Toner Analysis

HP4700

Release 2005

Speed (C/B)
31/31ppm
(Tandem)

W.U. Speed
0sec
(Ceramic)

D50 vol. : 6.9um
<5 pop. : 22%
Circularity : 0.978
Sp : 119deg-C

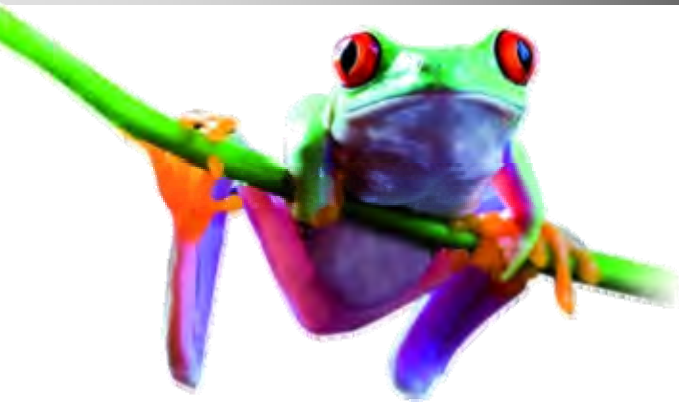
Middle Gloss
Good Fixation
High Q/M

- **Why the OEMs are turning to CPT**
 - In order to print at 600 DPI, the toner size must be about 6-8 microns. To print at 1200 DPI, control of particle size and shape is critical – this is virtually impossible with conventional toner. CPT is more consistent – consistent particle size and shape equals consistent charging properties.
 - V.O.C.s
 - Fusing – Encapsulation permits good fusing at low energy levels
- **Which OEMs use CPT**
 - All major LBP OEMs!
- **Monochrome CPT!**
 - It's been around for years! The first CPT was made for monochrome!
- **Why the Aftermarket is clinging to Conventional**
 - Cost of Technology (like the cost of failure!)
 - Water Treatment
 - Intellectual Property
 - Inertia

So Why Use Chemically Produced Toner?



- **Quality**
- **True Cost**
- **The Future**



QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

