
**Information technology — Office
equipment — Method for measuring
digital printing productivity**

*Technologies de l'information — Équipements de bureau — Méthode
de mesure de la productivité d'impression numérique*



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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.

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 document 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 or www.iec.ch/members_experts/refdocs).

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Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation of the voluntary nature of standards, 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 www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html. In the IEC, see www.iec.ch/understanding-standards.

This document was prepared by Joint Technical Committee ISO/IEC JTC 1, *Information technology*, Subcommittee SC 28, *Office equipment*.

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition (ISO/IEC 24734:2014), which has been technically revised. It also incorporates the Corrigenda ISO/IEC 24734:2014/Cor 1:2016.

The main changes compared to the previous edition are as follows:

- added a “Normative references” clause;
- annex structure was changed to be consistent with other productivity standards;
- “Terms and definitions” clause has been modified to add new definitions and removed definitions of terms not used in the text;
- added a requirement that single copy output shall use the default “output order” setting and the alternate “order output” is an optional test;
- added reporting of the “output order” setting as part of the summary and detailed reports since it has a direct impact on the ability for results to be repeatable;
- added “ready delay time” requirement to “test measurement” procedures;
- added [Annex D](#) for the procedure to determine the “ready delay time”;
- changed paper weight to paper grammage in body and reporting.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org/members.html and www.iec.ch/national-committees.

Introduction

Many digital printing devices produce printed pages at a different rate than their nominal speed when running with different modes (simplex, duplex, print quality modes), different substrate grammage, system environments, applications and file content, and finishing options. The degree to which a reduction in productivity is experienced depends significantly on multiple parameters of the job workflow. The most dominant of the parameters of the job workflow are: system environment, application, and job characteristics such as the number of pages in a set to be printed, single-sided or double-sided output pages, quality mode, number of print sets to be produced, substrate grammage/size used, and finishing options, and job content complexities such as monochrome vs. colour, text/vector vs. raster, page scaling and colour conversion. The existing International Standard (ISO/IEC 10561) only addresses printing throughput for Class 1 and Class 2 printers and, therefore is not suitable for comparing colour printing devices or high-speed page-oriented printing devices with many finishing options and connectivity configurations.

This document provides a general method for measuring the productivity when the above-mentioned job workflow parameters for digital printing devices are taken into consideration. This document also includes a suite of test files, test-platform (hardware and software) setup guidelines, and a procedure to be used for measuring digital printing productivity. It allows manufacturers and buyers of digital printing devices to describe the productivity of various digital printing devices with respect to representative office usage patterns.

Information technology — Office equipment — Method for measuring digital printing productivity

1 Scope

This document specifies a method for measuring the digital printing productivity of digital printing devices with various office applications and print job characteristics. This document is applicable to digital printing devices, including single-function and multi-function devices, regardless of print technology (e.g. inkjet, laser). Devices can be equipped with a range of paper feed and finishing options either directly connected to the computer system or via a network. It is intended to be used for black and white (B&W) as well as colour digital printing devices. It allows for the comparison of the productivity of machines operating in various available modes (simplex, duplex, size of substrates, etc.) and office applications when the test system environment, operating modes, and job mix for each machine are held identical. This document includes test files, test setup procedure, test runtime procedure, and the reporting requirements for the digital printing productivity measurements.

This document is not intended to be used for devices which are not able to print on a media size of A4/8,5" × 11" or for devices which are not able to collate multiple copies of a print.

This document is not intended to replace manufacturer's rated speeds.

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 536, *Paper and board — Determination of grammage*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <https://www.iso.org/obp>
- IEC Electropedia: available at <http://www.electropedia.org/>

3.1

category test

test pertaining to one of two separate categories: office category, and advertising and graphics category

Note 1 to entry: The office category test is used to test and report *first set out time (FSOT)* (3.10), *estimated saturated throughput (ESAT)* (3.7) and *effective throughput (EFTP)* (3.6) using content from typical office applications and the advertising and graphics category test is used to test and report *FSOT*, *ESAT* and *EFTP* using applications and files representing more complexity, higher coverage and a higher ratio of image and graphic content such as pictures, gradients and embedded elements.