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ENERGY STAR® Program Requirements for Imaging Equipment – **Final Draft**

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Partner Commitments

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Commitment

17 The following are the terms of the ENERGY STAR Partnership Agreement as it pertains to the
18 manufacturing of ENERGY STAR qualified imaging equipment. The ENERGY STAR Partner must adhere
19 to the following program requirements:

- 21 • Comply with current ENERGY STAR Eligibility Criteria defining the performance criteria that must
22 be met for use of the ENERGY STAR certification mark on imaging equipment and specifying the
23 testing criteria for imaging equipment. EPA may, at its discretion, conduct tests on products that
24 are referred to as ENERGY STAR qualified. These products may be obtained on the open
25 market, or voluntarily supplied by Partner at EPA's request.
- 27 • Comply with current ENERGY STAR Identity Guidelines and Web-Based Tools for Partners
28 document, describing how the ENERGY STAR name and mark may be used. Partner is
29 responsible for adhering to these guidelines and for ensuring that its authorized representatives,
30 such as advertising agencies, dealers, and distributors, are also in compliance.
- 32 • Qualify at least one ENERGY STAR qualified imaging equipment model within six months of
33 activating the imaging equipment portion of the agreement. When Partner qualifies the product, it
34 must meet the specification in effect at that time.
- 36 • Provide clear and consistent labeling of ENERGY STAR qualified imaging equipment. The
37 ENERGY STAR mark must be clearly displayed:
 - 38 1. Either on the top/front of product or through electronic messaging that is pre-approved by
39 EPA. Labeling on the top/front of product may be permanent or temporary. All temporary
40 labeling must be affixed to the top/front of product with an adhesive or cling-type application;
 - 41 2. On the manufacturer's Internet site where information about ENERGY STAR qualified
42 models is displayed. Specific guidance on using the ENERGY STAR mark on Internet sites
43 is provided in the Web-Based Tools for Partners document;
 - 44 3. Either in product literature (i.e., user manuals, specification sheets, etc.) or in a separate box
45 insert that provides educational language about the product's ENERGY STAR settings; and
 - 46 4. On product packaging/boxes for products sold at retail.

47 *Note: EPA has developed the following minimum guidelines for electronic labeling:*

- 48 • *The ENERGY STAR mark must appear at system start-up for a minimum of 10 seconds unless the product*
49 *start-up process is shorter than 10 seconds. Then the mark should show for as much time as possible, but*
50 *for no less than 5 seconds.*
- 51 • *The ENERGY STAR mark must appear in cyan, black, or white, and meet the requirements for legibility and*
52 *visibility as described in the **ENERGY STAR Identity Guidelines** available at www.energystar.gov/logos.*
- 53 • *As imaging-product display screens come in a variety of sizes and capabilities, the ENERGY STAR mark*
54 *must be at least 10% of the total screen size, but may not be smaller than 76 pixels x 78 pixels, and must*
55 *be clearly legible.*

57

58 *Note: Shortly, EPA will post the Web-Based Tools for Partners document on the ENERGY STAR Web site.*
59 *These requirements will apply to U.S. focused Web sites only. It is suggested that partners link to the relevant*
60 *International Implementer ENERGY STAR page, as relevant, for non U.S. focused sites. A list of ENERGY*
61 *STAR International Implementers is available at <http://www.energystar.gov/partners>.*

- 63 • Update the list of ENERGY STAR qualified imaging equipment models through the Online Product
64 Submittal tool (OPS) on an annual basis at a minimum. Once the Partner submits its first list of

65 ENERGY STAR qualified imaging equipment models, the Partner will be listed as an ENERGY
66 STAR Partner on www.energystar.gov. Partner must provide annual updates in order to remain
67 on the list of participating product manufacturers. If no new models are introduced during a
68 particular year, Partner should notify EPA to ensure its partnership status is maintained.

- 69
- 70 • Provide to EPA, on an annual basis, unit shipment data or other market indicators to assist in
71 determining the market penetration of ENERGY STAR. Specifically, Partner must submit the total
72 number of ENERGY STAR qualified imaging equipment products shipped (in units) or an
73 equivalent measurement as agreed to in advance by EPA and Partner. Partner is encouraged to
74 provide unit shipment data segmented by meaningful product characteristics (e.g., product type,
75 size, speed, marking technology, or other as relevant) for both the United States (US) and outside
76 of the United States (non-US). Partner is also encouraged to provide total unit shipments for each
77 model in its product line, and the percent of total unit shipments that qualify as ENERGY STAR.
78 The data for each calendar year should be submitted to EPA, preferably in electronic format, no
79 later than the following March and may be provided directly from the Partner or through a third
80 party. The data will be used by EPA only for program evaluation purposes and will be closely
81 controlled. Any information used will be masked by EPA so as to protect the confidentiality of the
82 Partner.
- 83
- 84 • Notify EPA of a change in the designated responsible party or contacts for imaging equipment
85 within 30 days.
- 86

87 **Performance for Special Distinction**

88 In order to receive additional recognition and/or support from EPA for its efforts within the
89 Partnership, the ENERGY STAR Partner may consider the following voluntary measures and should keep
90 EPA informed on the progress of these efforts:

- 91
- 92 • Consider energy efficiency improvements in company facilities and pursue the ENERGY STAR
93 label for buildings.
- 94
- 95 • Purchase ENERGY STAR qualified products. Revise the company purchasing or procurement
96 specifications to include ENERGY STAR. Provide procurement officials' contact information to
97 EPA for periodic updates and coordination. Circulate general ENERGY STAR qualified product
98 information to employees for use when purchasing products for their homes.
- 99
- 100 • Ensure the power management feature is enabled for all ENERGY STAR qualified monitors in use
101 in company facilities, particularly upon installation and after service is performed.
- 102
- 103 • Provide general information about ENERGY STAR to employees whose jobs are relevant to the
104 development, marketing, sales, and service of current ENERGY STAR qualified product models.
- 105
- 106 • Provide a simple plan to EPA outlining specific measures Partner plans to undertake beyond the
107 program requirements listed above. By doing so, EPA may be able to coordinate, communicate,
108 and/or promote Partner's activities, provide an EPA representative, or include news about the
109 event in the ENERGY STAR newsletter, on the ENERGY STAR Web pages, etc. The plan may
110 be as simple as providing a list of planned activities or planned milestones that Partner would like
111 EPA to be aware of. For example, activities may include: (1) increase the availability of ENERGY
112 STAR qualified products by converting the entire product line within two years to meet ENERGY
113 STAR guidelines; (2) demonstrate the economic and environmental benefits of energy efficiency
114 through special in-store displays twice a year; (3) provide information to users (via the Web site
115 and user's manual) about energy-saving features and operating characteristics of ENERGY STAR
116 qualified products, and (4) build awareness of the ENERGY STAR Partnership and brand identity
117 by collaborating with EPA on one print advertorial and one live press event.
- 118
- 119 • Provide quarterly, written updates to EPA as to the efforts undertaken by Partner to increase
120 availability of ENERGY STAR qualified products, and to promote awareness of ENERGY STAR
121 and its message.



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Eligibility Criteria (Version 1.0)

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Below is the Version 1.0 product specification for ENERGY STAR qualified Imaging Equipment. A product must meet all of the identified criteria if it is to be qualified as ENERGY STAR by its manufacturer.

1) **Definitions:** Below is a brief description of terms as relevant to ENERGY STAR.

Products

- A. **Copier** – A commercially-available imaging product whose sole function is the production of hard copy duplicates from graphic hard copy originals. The unit must be capable of being powered from a wall outlet or from a data or network connection. This definition is intended to cover products that are marketed as copiers or upgradeable digital copiers (UDCs).
- B. **Digital Duplicator** – A commercially-available imaging product that is sold in the market as a fully-automated duplicator system through the method of stencil duplicating with digital reproduction functionality. The unit must be capable of being powered from a wall outlet or from a data or network connection. This definition is intended to cover products that are marketed as digital duplicators.
- C. **Facsimile Machine (Fax Machine)** – A commercially-available imaging product whose primary functions are scanning hard copy originals for electronic transmission to remote units and receiving similar electronic transmissions to produce hard copy output. Electronic transmission is primarily over a public telephone system, but also may be via computer network or the Internet. The product also may be capable of producing hard copy duplicates. The unit must be capable of being powered from a wall outlet or from a data or network connection. This definition is intended to cover products that are marketed as fax machines.
- D. **Mailing Machine** – A commercially-available imaging product that serves to print postage onto mail pieces. The unit must be capable of being powered from a wall outlet or from a data or network connection. This definition is intended to cover products that are marketed as mailing machines.
- E. **Multifunction Device (MFD)** – A commercially-available imaging product, which is a physically-integrated device or a combination of functionally-integrated components, that performs two or more of the core functions of copying, printing, scanning, or faxing. The copy functionality as addressed in this definition is considered to be distinct from single sheet convenience copying offered by fax machines. The unit must be capable of being powered from a wall outlet or from a data or network connection. This definition is intended to cover products that are marketed as MFDs or multifunction products (MFPs).
- F. **Printer** – A commercially-available imaging product that serves as a hard copy output device, and is capable of receiving information from single-user or networked computers, or other input devices (e.g., digital cameras). The unit must be capable of being powered from a wall outlet or from a data or network connection. This definition is intended to cover products that are marketed as printers, including printers that can be upgraded into MFDs in the field.
- G. **Scanner** – A commercially-available imaging product that functions as an electro-optical device for converting information into electronic images that can be stored, edited, converted, or transmitted, primarily in a personal computing environment. The unit must be capable of being powered from a wall outlet or from a data or network connection. This definition is intended to cover products that are marketed as scanners.

179 **Marking Technologies**

- 180
- 181 H. Direct Thermal (DT) – A marking technology that transfers an image by burning dots onto coated
- 182 media as it passes over a heated print head. DT products do not use ribbons.
- 183
- 184 I. Dye Sublimation (DS) – A marking technology where images are formed by depositing (subliming)
- 185 dye onto the print media based upon the amount of energy delivered by the heating elements.
- 186
- 187 J. Electrophotography (EP) – A marking technology characterized by illumination of a
- 188 photoconductor in a pattern representing the desired hard copy image via a light source,
- 189 development of the image with particles of toner using the latent image on the photoconductor to
- 190 define the presence or absence of toner at a given location, transfer of the toner to the final hard
- 191 copy medium, and fusing to cause the desired hard copy to become durable. Types of EP include
- 192 Laser, LED, and LCD. Color EP is distinguished from monochrome EP in that toners of at least
- 193 three different colors are available in a given product at one time. Two types of color EP
- 194 technology are defined below:
- 195
- 196 a. Parallel Color EP – A marking technology that uses multiple light sources and multiple
- 197 photoconductors to increase the maximum color printing speed.
- 198
- 199 b. Serial Color EP – A marking technology that uses a single photoconductor in a serial fashion
- 200 and one or multiple light sources to achieve the multi-color hard copy output.
- 201
- 202 K. Impact – A marking technology characterized by the formation of the desired hard copy image by
- 203 transferring colorant from a “ribbon” to the media via an impact process. Two types of impact
- 204 technology are Dot Formed Impact and Fully-formed Impact.
- 205
- 206 L. Ink Jet (IJ) – A marking technology where images are formed by depositing colorant in small drops
- 207 directly to the print media in a matrix manner. Color IJ is distinguished from monochrome IJ in
- 208 that more than one colorant is available in a product at any one time. Typical types of IJ include
- 209 Piezo-electric (PE) IJ, IJ Sublimation, and Thermal IJ.
- 210
- 211 M. Solid Ink (SI) – A marking technology where the ink is solid at room temperature and liquid when
- 212 heated to the jetting temperature. Transfer to the media can be direct, but is most often made to
- 213 an intermediate drum or belt and then offset printed to the media.
- 214
- 215 N. Stencil – A marking technology that transfers images onto the print media from a stencil that is
- 216 fitted around an inked drum.
- 217
- 218 O. Thermal Transfer (TT) – A marking technology where the desired hard copy image is formed by
- 219 depositing small drops of solid colorant (usually colored waxes) in a melted/fluid state directly to
- 220 the print media in a matrix manner. TT is distinguished from IJ in that the ink is solid at room
- 221 temperature and is made fluid by heat.
- 222

223 **Operational Modes, Activities, and Power States**

- 224
- 225 P. Active – The power state in which the product is connected to a power source and is actively
- 226 producing output, as well as performing any of its other primary functions.
- 227
- 228 Q. Automatic Duplexing – The capability of a copier, fax machine, MFD, or printer to automatically
- 229 place images on both sides of an output sheet, without manual manipulation of output as an
- 230 intermediate step. Examples of this are one-sided to two-sided copying and two-sided to two-
- 231 sided copying. A product is considered to have automatic duplexing capability only if the model
- 232 includes all accessories needed to satisfy the above conditions.
- 233

234 *Note: EPA elected, at the request of a stakeholder, to remove the words “of originals” from*

235 *the first sentence to limit the definition of Automatic Duplexing to refer only to the image*

236 *output.*

237

238

- 239 R. Default Delay Time – The time set by the manufacturer prior to shipping that determines when the
240 product will enter a lower-power mode (e.g., Sleep, Off) following completion of its primary
241 function.
242
- 243 S. Off – The power state that the product enters when it has been manually or automatically switched
244 off but is still plugged in and connected to the mains. This mode is exited when stimulated by an
245 input, such as a manual power switch or clock timer to bring the unit into Ready mode. When this
246 state is resultant from a manual intervention by a user, it is often referred to as Manual Off, and
247 when it is resultant from an automatic or predetermined stimuli (e.g., a delay time or clock), it is
248 often referred to as Auto-off.
249
- 250 T. Ready – The condition that exists when the product is not producing output, has reached
251 operating conditions, has not yet entered into any lower-power modes, and can enter Active mode
252 with minimal delay. All product features can be enabled in this mode, and the product must be
253 able to return to Active mode by responding to any potential input options designed into the
254 product. Potential inputs include external electrical stimulus (e.g., network stimulus, fax call, or
255 remote control) and direct physical intervention (e.g., activating a physical switch or button).
256
- 257 U. Sleep – The reduced power state that the product enters automatically after a period of inactivity.
258 In addition to entering Sleep automatically, the product may also enter this mode 1) at a user set
259 time-of-day, 2) immediately in response to user manual action, without actually turning off, or 3)
260 through other, automatically-achieved ways that are related to user behavior. All product features
261 can be enabled in this mode and the product must be able to enter Active mode by responding to
262 any potential input options designed into the product; however, there may be a delay. Potential
263 inputs include external electrical stimulus (e.g., network stimulus, fax call, remote control) and
264 direct physical intervention (e.g., activating a physical switch or button). The product must
265 maintain network connectivity while in Sleep, waking up only as necessary.
266

267 When reporting data and qualifying products that can enter Sleep mode in multiple ways, partners
268 should reference a Sleep level that can be reached automatically. If the product is capable of
269 automatically entering multiple, successive Sleep levels, it is at the manufacturer's discretion
270 which of these levels is used for qualification purposes; however, the default-delay time provided
271 must correspond with whichever level is used.
272

Note: The definition of Sleep has been clarified in this Final Draft to avoid possible confusion regarding how Sleep may be entered, and how it should be considered against the Operational Mode (OM) eligibility criteria. The clarifications include clearly requiring that products must be capable of entering Sleep automatically, regardless of whether the product is able to enter Sleep through other means. Additionally, if a product has more than one Sleep level, manufacturers must use a level that is entered automatically for qualification purposes, which must also be the level that corresponds to the default-delay time reported under the OM approach.

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- 283 V. Standby – The lowest power consumption mode which cannot be switched off (influenced) by the
284 user and that may persist for an indefinite time when the product is connected to the main
285 electricity supply and used in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions¹.
286

Note: For Imaging Equipment products addressed by this specification, the Standby power level usually occurs in Off mode, but can occur in Ready or Sleep. A product cannot exit Standby and reach a lower power state unless it is physically disconnected from the main electricity supply as a result of manual manipulation.

1 IEC 62301 – Household electrical appliances – Measurement of standby power. 2005.

297 **Product Size Formats**

- 298
- 299 W. Large Format – Products categorized as Large Format include those designed for A2 media and
- 300 larger, including those designed to accommodate continuous-form media at a width of 406
- 301 millimeters (mm) or wider. Large-format products may also be capable of printing on standard-
- 302 size or small-format media.
- 303
- 304 X. Small Format – Products categorized as Small Format include those designed for media sizes
- 305 smaller than those defined as Standard (e.g., A6, 4" x 6", microfilm), including those designed to
- 306 accommodate continuous-form media at widths smaller than 210 mm.
- 307
- 308 Y. Standard – Products categorized as Standard include those designed for standard-sized media
- 309 (e.g., Letter, Legal, Ledger, A3, A4, and B4), including those designed to accommodate
- 310 continuous-form media at widths between 210 mm and 406 mm. Standard-size products may
- 311 also be capable of printing on small-format media.
- 312

313 *Note: The continuous-form widths for Standard-size and Large Format have been clarified in*

314 *this Final Draft to ensure that paper widths between these two sizes are addressed. Where,*

315 *previously, the Large-format category covered continuous-form widths of 420 mm and larger,*

316 *it has been revised to 406 mm and larger. For Standard-size products, continuous-form*

317 *widths from 210 to 406 mm are now covered, where previously only those from 210 to 297*

318 *mm were addressed.*

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321 **Additional Terms**

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- 323 Z. Accessory – An optional piece of peripheral equipment that is not necessary for the operation of
- 324 the base unit, but that may be added before or after shipment in order to add functionality. An
- 325 accessory may be sold separately under its own model number, or sold with a base unit as part of
- 326 a package or configuration.
- 327
- 328 AA. Base Product – A base product is the standard model shipped by the manufacturer. When
- 329 product models are offered in different configurations, the base product is the most fundamental
- 330 configuration of model, which possesses the minimum number of functional adders available.
- 331 Functional components or accessories offered as optional, rather than standard, are not
- 332 considered part of the base product.
- 333
- 334 BB. Continuous Form – Products categorized as Continuous Form include those which do not use a
- 335 cut-sheet media size, and are designed for key industrial applications such as printing of bar
- 336 codes, labels, receipts, waybills, invoices, airline tickets, or retail tags.
- 337
- 338 CC. Digital Front-end (DFE) – A functionally-integrated, network-attached server or desktop-derived
- 339 server that hosts other computers and applications and acts as an interface to imaging equipment.
- 340 A DFE uses its own dc power supply or draws its dc power from the imaging equipment product
- 341 with which it operates. A DFE provides greater functionality to the imaging product. A DFE also
- 342 offers **at least three** of the following advanced features:
- 343 a. Network connectivity in various environments;
- 344 b. Mailbox functionality;
- 345 c. Job queue management;
- 346 d. Machine management (e.g., waking the imaging equipment from a reduced power state);
- 347 e. Advanced graphic user-interface (UI);
- 348 f. Ability to initiate communication with other host servers and client computers (e.g.,
- 349 scanning to email, polling remote mailboxes for jobs); or
- 350 g. Ability to post-process pages (e.g., reformatting pages prior to printing).
- 351

352 *Note: This definition has been amended to require "at least three" advanced features. This addition was a*

353 *last-minute suggestion from a stakeholder to better differentiate a DFE from a print controller, which EPA*

354 *included so as to allow for comment. The words "but is not necessarily required for the imaging product to*

355 *operate" have also been removed from the definition, as EPA considers the rest of the definition adequate*

for the purpose of differentiating DFEs from print controllers.

356 DD. Functional Adder – A functional adder is a standard product feature that adds functionality to the
357 base marking engine of an imaging equipment product. The Operational Mode portion of this
358 specification contains additional power allowances for certain functional adders. Examples of
359 functional adders include wireless interfaces and scanning capability.

360
361 EE. Operational Mode (OM) Approach – A method of testing and comparing the energy performance
362 of imaging equipment products, which focuses on product energy consumption in various low-
363 power modes. The key criteria used by the OM approach are values for low-power modes,
364 measured in watts (W). Detailed information can be found in the “ENERGY STAR Qualified
365 Imaging Equipment Operational Mode Test Procedure” available at www.energystar.gov/products.

366
367 FF. Marking Engine – The very basic engine of an imaging product, which drives the image production
368 of that product. Without additional functional components, a marking engine cannot acquire
369 image data to process and is, therefore, non-functional. A marking engine is reliant on functional
370 adders for communication ability and image processing.

371
372 GG. Model – An imaging equipment product that is sold or marketed under a unique model number or
373 marketing name. A model may be comprised of a base unit or a base unit and accessories.

374
375 *Note: The definition for Model has been added to this Final Draft for clarity since this term is*
376 *used throughout the specification and test procedures.*
377

378
379 HH. Product Speed – In general, for Standard-size products, a single A4 or 8.5” x 11” sheet
380 printed/copied/scanned on one side in a minute is equal to one image-per-minute (ipm). If the
381 maximum claimed speeds differ when producing images on A4 or 8.5” x 11” paper, the higher of
382 the two shall be used.

- 383
- 384 ▪ For mailing machines, one piece of mail processed in a minute is equal to one mail-piece-
- 385 per-minute (mppm).
- 386 ▪ For Small-format products, a single A6 or 4” x 6” sheet printed/copied/scanned on one
- 387 side in a minute is equal to 0.25 ipm.
- 388 ▪ For Large-format products, a single A2 sheet is equivalent to 4 ipm and one A0 sheet is
- 389 equivalent to 16 ipm.
- 390 ▪ For continuous-form products categorized as Small-format, Large-format, or Standard-
- 391 size, print speed in ipm should be obtained from the product’s maximum marketed
- 392 imaging speed in meters per minute according to the conversion below:
- 393

$$394 \quad X \text{ ipm} = 16 \times [\text{Maximum media width (meters)} \times \text{Maximum imaging speed (length-} \\ 395 \quad \text{meters/minute)}]$$

396
397 In all cases, the converted speed in ipm should be rounded to the nearest integer (e.g., 14.4 ipm
398 rounds to 14.0 ipm; 14.5 ipm rounds to 15 ipm).

399
400 For qualification purposes, manufacturers should report the speed of the product according to the
401 prioritization of functions outlined below:

- 402 ▪ **Print Speed**, unless the product cannot perform the print function, in which case,
- 403 ▪ **Copy Speed**, unless the product cannot perform the print or copy functions, in which
404 case,
- 405 ▪ **Scan Speed**.
- 406

407 II. Typical Electricity Consumption (TEC) Approach – A method of testing and comparing the energy
408 performance of imaging equipment products, which focuses on the typical electricity consumed by
409 a product while in normal operation during a representative period of time. The key criteria of the
410 TEC approach for imaging equipment is a value for typical weekly electricity consumption,
411 measured in kilowatt-hours (kWh). Detailed information can be found in the “ENERGY STAR
412 Qualified Imaging Equipment Typical Electricity Consumption Test Procedure” available at
413 www.energystar.gov/products.

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- 2) **Qualifying Products:** In order to qualify as ENERGY STAR, an imaging equipment product must be defined in Section 1 and meet one of the product descriptions in Table 1 or 2, below.

Qualifying Products: Table 1 - TEC Approach

Product Area	Marking Technology	Size Format	Color Capability	TEC Table	Page
Copiers	Direct Thermal	Standard	Monochrome	TEC 1	12
	Dye Sublimation	Standard	Color	TEC 2	12
	Dye Sublimation	Standard	Monochrome	TEC 1	12
	EP	Standard	Monochrome	TEC 1	12
	EP	Standard	Color	TEC 2	12
	Solid Ink	Standard	Color	TEC 2	12
	Thermal Transfer	Standard	Color	TEC 2	12
	Thermal Transfer	Standard	Monochrome	TEC 1	12
Digital Duplicators	Stencil	Standard	Color	TEC 2	12
	Stencil	Standard	Monochrome	TEC 1	12
Fax Machines	Direct Thermal	Standard	Monochrome	TEC 1	12
	Dye Sublimation	Standard	Monochrome	TEC 1	12
	EP	Standard	Monochrome	TEC 1	12
	EP	Standard	Color	TEC 2	12
	Solid Ink	Standard	Color	TEC 2	12
	Thermal Transfer	Standard	Color	TEC 2	12
	Thermal Transfer	Standard	Monochrome	TEC 1	12
Multifunction Devices (MFDs)	Direct Thermal	Standard	Monochrome	TEC 3	12
	Dye Sublimation	Standard	Color	TEC 4	13
	Dye Sublimation	Standard	Monochrome	TEC 3	12
	EP	Standard	Monochrome	TEC 3	12
	EP	Standard	Color	TEC 4	13
	Solid Ink	Standard	Color	TEC 4	13
	Thermal Transfer	Standard	Color	TEC 4	13
	Thermal Transfer	Standard	Monochrome	TEC 3	12
Printers	Direct Thermal	Standard	Monochrome	TEC 1	12
	Dye Sublimation	Standard	Color	TEC 2	12
	Dye Sublimation	Standard	Monochrome	TEC 1	12
	EP	Standard	Monochrome	TEC 1	12
	EP	Standard	Color	TEC 2	12
	Solid Ink	Standard	Color	TEC 2	12
	Thermal Transfer	Standard	Color	TEC 2	12
	Thermal Transfer	Standard	Monochrome	TEC 1	12

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Note: Ink Jet products that use heat for the purpose of drying ink may be considered under the TEC approach, as these products are considered "heat intensive." Ordinary Ink Jet devices that use heat solely to discharge ink are addressed under the OM approach.

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Qualifying Products: Table 2 – Operational Mode Approach

Product Area	Marking Technology	Size Format	Color Capability	OM Table	Page
Copiers	Direct Thermal	Large	Monochrome	OM 1	17
	Dye Sublimation	Large	Color & Monochrome	OM 1	17
	EP	Large	Color & Monochrome	OM 1	17
	Solid Ink	Large	Color	OM 1	17
	Thermal Transfer	Large	Color & Monochrome	OM 1	17
Fax Machines	Ink Jet	Standard	Color & Monochrome	OM 2	17
Mailing Machines	Direct Thermal	N/A	Monochrome	OM 4	17
	EP	N/A	Monochrome	OM 4	17
	Ink Jet	N/A	Monochrome	OM 4	17
	Thermal Transfer	N/A	Monochrome	OM 4	17
Multifunction Devices (MFDs)	Direct Thermal	Large	Monochrome	OM 1	17
	Dye Sublimation	Large	Color & Monochrome	OM 1	17
	EP	Large	Color & Monochrome	OM 1	17
	Ink Jet	Standard	Color & Monochrome	OM 2	17
	Ink Jet	Large	Color & Monochrome	OM 3	17
	Solid Ink	Large	Color	OM 1	17
	Thermal Transfer	Large	Color & Monochrome	OM 1	17
Printers	Direct Thermal	Large	Monochrome	OM 8	18
	Direct Thermal	Small	Monochrome	OM 5	18
	Dye Sublimation	Large	Color & Monochrome	OM 8	18
	Dye Sublimation	Small	Color & Monochrome	OM 5	18
	EP	Large	Color & Monochrome	OM 8	18
	EP	Small	Color	OM 5	18
	Impact	Large	Color & Monochrome	OM 8	18
	Impact	Small	Color & Monochrome	OM 5	18
	Impact	Standard	Color & Monochrome	OM 6	18
	Ink Jet	Large	Color & Monochrome	OM 3	17
	Ink Jet	Small	Color & Monochrome	OM 5	18
	Ink Jet	Standard	Color & Monochrome	OM 2	17
	Solid Ink	Large	Color	OM 8	18
	Solid Ink	Small	Color	OM 5	18
	Thermal Transfer	Large	Color & Monochrome	OM 8	18
Thermal Transfer	Small	Color & Monochrome	OM 5	18	
Scanners	N/A	Large, Small & Standard	N/A	OM 7	18

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Note: Small Format printers using DT and Impact technologies have both been added to the above table under OM Table 5 with other Small Format printers in this Final Draft, per a stakeholder request.

Note: Small Format scanners are now specifically included under the category for Scanners in the table above. This category includes all scanners that meet the definition of a Scanner in this specification, including those of the microfilm variety.

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430 3) **Energy-Efficiency Specifications for Qualifying Products:** Only those products listed in Section 2
 431 above that meet the following criteria may qualify as ENERGY STAR. Effective dates are provided in
 432 Section 6 of this specification.
 433

434 Products Sold with an External Power Adapter: To qualify, imaging equipment products using a single-
 435 voltage external ac-dc or ac-ac power adapter must use an ENERGY STAR qualified adapter, or one
 436 that meets the ENERGY STAR External Power Supply (EPS) specification when tested to the
 437 ENERGY STAR test method. The ENERGY STAR specification and test method for single voltage
 438 external ac-dc and ac-ac power supplies may be found at www.energystar.gov/products.
 439

440 Products Designed to Operate with an External DFE: To qualify, an imaging equipment product that is
 441 sold with an DFE that uses its own ac power source must use an ENERGY STAR qualified DFE, or
 442 one that meets the ENERGY STAR Computer specification when tested to the ENERGY STAR test
 443 method. The ENERGY STAR specification and test method for computers may be found at
 444 www.energystar.gov/products.
 445

446 Products Sold with an Additional Cordless Handset: To qualify, fax machines or MFDs with fax
 447 capability that are sold with additional cordless handsets must use an ENERGY STAR qualified
 448 handset, or one that meets the ENERGY STAR Telephony specification when tested to the ENERGY
 449 STAR test method. The ENERGY STAR specification and test method for telephony products may be
 450 found at www.energystar.gov/products.
 451

452 *Note: When considering products' eligibility against the requirements above, stakeholders should*
 453 *reference the appropriate EPS, Computer, or Telephony specification in effect on April 1, 2007. If*
 454 *revisions are planned for these specifications, EPA will notify Imaging Equipment partners at least*
 455 *nine months in advance of any upcoming changes to the EPS, Computer, or Telephony*
 456 *specifications to prepare stakeholders who may need to consider these changes in the design of*
 457 *their eligible imaging equipment products.*
 458

459 Duplexing: Standard-size copiers, MFDs, and printers that use EP, SI, and heat-intensive IJ marking
 460 technologies addressed by the TEC approach in Section 3.A. must meet the following duplexing
 461 requirements, based on product speed:
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 463

Color Copiers, MFDs, and Printers

Product Speed	Duplexing Requirement
≤ 19 ipm	N/A
20 – 39 ipm	Automatic duplexing must be offered as a standard feature or optional accessory at the time of purchase.
≥ 40 ipm	Automatic duplexing is required as a standard feature at the time of purchase.

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Monochrome Copiers, MFDs, and Printers

Product Speed	Duplexing Requirement
≤ 24 ipm	N/A
25 – 44 ipm	Automatic duplexing must be offered as a standard feature or optional accessory at the time of purchase.
≥ 45 ipm	Automatic duplexing is required as a standard feature at the time of purchase.

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466 *Note: EPA has retained the duplexing requirements proposed in Draft 3 for color and monochrome*
 467 *products. However, these requirements now apply to all Standard-size copiers, MFDs, and printers*
 468 *using heat-intensive IJ in addition to those using EP and SI.*
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- A. **ENERGY STAR Eligibility Criteria – TEC.** To qualify as ENERGY STAR, the TEC value obtained for imaging equipment outlined in Section 2, Table 1 above must not exceed the corresponding criteria below.

For imaging products with a functionally-integrated DFE that relies on the imaging product for its power, manufacturers should subtract the DFE’s energy consumption in Ready mode from the product’s total TEC result before comparing the product’s TEC to the criteria limits below. In order to take advantage of this allowance, the DFE must meet the definition in Section 1.CC. and be a separate processing unit that is capable of initiating activity over the network.

Example: A printer’s total TEC result is 24.5 kWh/week and its internal DFE consumes 50W in Ready mode. 50W x 168 hours/week = 8.4 kWh/week, which is then subtracted from the tested TEC value: 24.5 kWh/week – 8.4 kWh/week = 16.1 kWh/week. 16.1 kWh/week is then compared to the following criteria.

Note: In all of the following equations, *x* = Product speed (ipm).

TEC Table 1

Product(s): Copiers, Digital Duplicators, Fax Machines, Printers		
Size Format(s): Standard-size		
Marking Technologies: DT, Mono DS, Mono EP, Mono Stencil, Mono TT		
	Tier I	Tier II
Product Speed (ipm)	Maximum TEC (kWh/week)	Maximum TEC (kWh/week)
$0 < ipm \leq 12$	1.5 kWh	TBD
$12 < ipm \leq 50$	$(0.20 \text{ kWh/ipm})x - 1 \text{ kWh}$	TBD
$> 50 \text{ ipm}$	$(0.80 \text{ kWh/ipm})x - 31 \text{ kWh}$	TBD

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Note: TEC Table 1 has been updated in this Final Draft to include a TEC criteria level of 1.5 kWh for products between 0 and 12 ipm. This new criteria level corrects the previous gap for models under 5 ipm in Draft 3.

TEC Table 2

Product(s): Copiers, Digital Duplicators, Fax Machines, Printers		
Size Format(s): Standard-size		
Marking Technologies: Color DS, Color Stencil, Color TT, Color EP, SI		
	Tier I	Tier II
Product Speed (ipm)	Maximum TEC (kWh/week)	Maximum TEC (kWh/week)
≤ 50	$(0.20 \text{ kWh/ipm})x + 2 \text{ kWh}$	TBD
> 50	$(0.80 \text{ kWh/ipm})x - 28 \text{ kWh}$	TBD

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TEC Table 3

Product(s): MFDs		
Size Format(s): Standard-size		
Marking Technologies: DT, Mono DS, Mono EP, Mono TT		
	Tier I	Tier II
Product Speed (ipm)	Maximum TEC (kWh/week)	Maximum TEC (kWh/week)
≤ 50	$(0.20 \text{ kWh/ipm})x + 2 \text{ kWh}$	TBD
> 50	$(0.80 \text{ kWh/ipm})x - 28 \text{ kWh}$	TBD

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TEC Table 4

Product(s): MFDs		
Size Format(s): Standard-size		
Marking Technologies: Color DS, Color TT, Color EP, SI		
	<u>Tier I</u>	<u>Tier II</u>
Product Speed (ipm)	Maximum TEC (kWh/week)	Maximum TEC (kWh/week)
≤ 50	(0.20 kWh/ipm)x + 5 kWh	TBD
> 50	(0.80 kWh/ipm)x – 25 kWh	TBD

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- B. **ENERGY STAR Eligibility Criteria – OM.** To qualify as ENERGY STAR, the power consumption values for imaging equipment outlined in Section 2, Table 2 above must not exceed the corresponding criteria below. For products that meet the Sleep-mode power requirement in Ready mode, no further automatic power reductions are required to meet the Sleep criterion. Additionally, for products that meet the Standby-power requirements in Ready or Sleep mode, no further power reductions are required to earn the ENERGY STAR.

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For imaging products with a functionally-integrated DFE that relies on the imaging product for its power, the power consumption of the DFE should be excluded when comparing the product’s measured Sleep to the combined marking-engine and functional-adder criteria limits below. The DFE must not interfere with the ability of the imaging product to enter or exit its lower-power modes. In order to take advantage of this exclusion, the DFE must meet the definition in Section 1.CC. and be a separate processing unit that is capable of initiating activity over the network.

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Default Delay Time Requirements: To qualify for ENERGY STAR, OM products must meet the default-delay time settings provided in Tables A through C below for each product type, enabled upon product shipment. In addition, all OM products must be shipped with a maximum **machine** default-delay time, which is only adjustable by the manufacturer, not in excess of four hours.

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Note: An imaging product’s maximum machine delay time is the maximum delay-time of which the imaging product is physically capable. This type of default-delay cannot be influenced by the user, and cannot usually be modified without internal, invasive product manipulation.

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Table A: Maximum Default Delay Times to Sleep for Small-format and Standard-size OM Products, Excluding Mailing Machines, in Minutes

Product Speed (ipm)	Fax Machines	MFDs	Printers	Scanners
0 - 10	5	15	5	15
11 - 20	5	30	15	15
21 - 30	5	60	30	15
31 - 50	5	60	60	15
51 +	5	60	60	15

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Table B: Maximum Default Delay Times to Sleep for Large-format OM Products, Excluding Mailing Machines, in Minutes

Product Speed (ipm)	Copiers	MFDs	Printers	Scanners
0 - 10	30	30	30	15
11 - 20	30	30	30	15
21 - 30	30	30	30	15
31 - 50	30	60	60	15
51 +	60	60	60	15

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Table C: Maximum Default Delay Times to Sleep for Mailing Machines in Minutes

Product Speed (mppm)	Mailing Machines
0 – 50	20
51 – 100	30
101 – 150	40
151 +	60

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Standby Requirements: To qualify for ENERGY STAR, OM products must meet the Standby power criteria provided in Table D below for each product type.

Table D: Maximum Standby Power Levels for OM Products in Watts

Product Type & Size Format	Standby (W) – Tier 1	Standby (W) – Tier 2
All Small Format and Standard-size OM Products without Fax Capability	1	Tier 1 levels remain unchanged
All Small Format and Standard-size OM Products with Fax Capability	2	Tier 1 levels remain unchanged
All Large Format OM Products and Mailing Machines	N/A	TBD

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The eligibility criteria in OM Tables 1 through 8 below address the marking engine of the product. Since products are expected to be shipped with one or more functions beyond a basic marking engine, the corresponding allowances below should be added to the marking engine criteria for Sleep. The total value for the base product with applicable “functional adders” should be used to determine eligibility. Manufacturers may apply no more than **two** Primary functional adders to each product model, but may apply as many Secondary adders as present (with Primary adders in excess of two included as Secondary adders). An example of this approach is provided below:

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Example: Consider a Standard-size IJ printer with a USB 2.0 connection and a memory card connection. Assuming the USB connection is the Primary interface used during the test, the printer model would receive a functional-adder allowance of 0.5 W for USB and 0.1 for the memory card reader, for a total of 0.6 W of total functional-adder allowances. Since OM Table 2 provides a Sleep mode marking-engine criterion of 3 W, to determine qualification under ENERGY STAR, the manufacturer would sum the Sleep mode marking-engine criterion with the applicable functional-adder allowances to determine the maximum power consumption permitted for qualification of the base product: 3 W + 0.6 W. If the power consumption of the printer in Sleep mode measures at or below 3.6 W, then the printer would meet the ENERGY STAR Sleep criterion.

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Note: In the Draft 3 specification, EPA allowed for the possibility that a product may have multiple Primary interfaces and corresponding power allowances, since the product must be tested in its “as-shipped” configuration. In the Final Draft specification, products are limited to **two** Primary functional adder allowances. This may require that manufacturers be allowed to disable certain interfaces that would otherwise be active during the imaging product’s Sleep mode during the test. Limiting the number of Primaries in this way should help maintain consistency in how similar products are measured and evaluated.

Qualifying Products: Table 3 – OM Functional Adders

Type	Details	Functional Adder Allowances (W)	
		Primary	Secondary
Interfaces	A. Wired < 20 MHz	0.3	0.2
	A physical data- or network-connection port present on the imaging product that is capable of a transfer rate < 20 MHz. Includes USB 1.x, IEEE488, IEEE 1284/Parallel/Centronics and RS232.		
	B. Wired ≥ 20 MHz and < 500 MHz	0.5	0.2
	A physical data- or network-connection port present on the imaging product that is capable of a transfer rate ≥ 20 MHz and < 500 MHz. Includes USB 2.x, IEEE 1394/FireWire/i.LINK, and 100Mb Ethernet.		
	C. Wired ≥ 500 MHz	1.5	0.5
	A physical data- or network-connection port present on the imaging product that is capable of a transfer rate ≥ 500 MHz. Includes 1G Ethernet.		
	D. Wireless	3.0	0.7
	A data- or network-connection interface present on the imaging product that is designed to transfer data via radio-frequency wireless means. Includes Bluetooth and 802.11.		
	E. Wired card/camera/storage	0.5	0.1
	A physical data- or network-connection port present on the imaging product that is designed to allow the connection of an external device, such as flash memory-card/smart-card readers and camera interfaces (including PictBridge).		
	G. Infrared	0.2	0.2
	A data- or network-connection interface present on the imaging product that is designed to transfer data via infrared technology. Includes IrDA.		
Other	Storage	-	0.2
	Internal storage drives present on the imaging product. Includes internal drives only (e.g., disk drives, DVD drives, Zip drives), and applies to each separate drive. This adder does not cover interfaces to external drives (e.g., SCSI) or internal memory.		
	Scanners with CCFL lamps	-	2.0
	The presence of a scanner that uses Cold Cathode Fluorescent Lamp (CCFL) technology. This adder is applied only once, regardless of the lamp size or the number of lamps/bulbs employed.		
	Scanners with non-CCFL lamps	-	0.5
	The presence of a scanner that uses a lamp technology other than CCFL. This adder is applied only once, regardless of the lamp size or the number of lamps/bulbs employed. This adder addresses scanners using Light-Emitting Diode (LED), Halogen, Hot-Cathode Fluorescent Tube (HCFT), Xenon, or Tubular Fluorescent (TL) technologies.		
	PC-based system (cannot print/copy/scan without use of significant PC resources)	-	-0.5
	This adder applies to imaging products that rely on an external computer for significant resources, such as memory and data processing, to perform basic functions commonly performed by imaging products independently, such as page rendering. This adder does not apply to products that simply use a computer as a source or destination for image data.		
	Cordless handset	-	0.8
	The capability of the imaging product to communicate with a cordless handset. This adder is applied only once, regardless of the number of cordless handsets the product is designed to handle. This adder does not address the power requirements of the cordless handset itself.		
Memory	-	1.0 W per 1 GB	

Type	Details	Functional Adder Allowances (W)	
		Primary	Secondary
	The internal capacity available in the imaging product for storing data. This adder applies to all volumes of internal memory and should be scaled accordingly. <u>For example</u> , a unit with 2.5 GB of memory would receive an allowance of 2.5 W while a unit with 0.5 GB would receive an allowance of 0.5 W.		
	Power-supply (PS) size, based on PS output rating (OR) [Note: this adder does not apply to scanners]	-	For PSOR > 10 W, 0.05 x (PSOR – 10 W)
	This adder applies to all imaging products except for scanners. The allowance is calculated from the internal or external power supply's rated DC output as specified by the power supply manufacturer. (It is not a measured quantity). <u>For example</u> , a unit that is rated to provide up to 3 A at 12 V has a PSOR of 36 W and would receive an allowance of 0.05 x (36-10) = 0.05 x 26 = 1.3 W of power supply allowance. For supplies that provide more than one voltage, the sum of power from all voltages is used unless the specifications note that there is a rated limit lower than this. <u>For example</u> , a supply which can supply 3A of 24 V and 1.5 A of 5 V output has a total PSOR of (3 x 24) + (1.5 x 5) = 79.5 W, and an allowance of 3.475 W.		

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Note: The power-supply size functional-adder was not applied to scanners when determining the marking engine criteria for these products, nor is it considered applicable in the table above for these products for two reasons: 1) it is felt that the existing scanner-specific adders already address the functions that might necessitate the use of a larger power supply, and 2) examination of the data submitted does not suggest that the very high power-supply values for some products are clearly reflected in their Sleep power measurements.

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Note: The following two adders were removed from Qualifying Products Table 3, above, in this Final Draft:

- *Ringtone Cancellation. The adder for Ringtone Cancellation was removed due to stakeholder comments indicating that this power allowance is not needed. EPA did not receive sufficient supporting rationale from industry as to why an allowance for this capability is necessary.*
- *Fax. This adder has been removed from the Final Draft for the following two reasons: 1) to better equalize the treatment of fax machines and printers, and 2) to remain consistent with the OM test procedure. Since fax machines in Draft 3 were given an adder for the scanner and an adder for the phone line, this may have the unintended consequence of penalizing printers, which have neither of these capabilities, but do have print capability. Rather than create a “print capability subtractor,” which would require manufacturers to subtract a certain amount of power from products that do not have print capability, EPA has determined that removing the fax adder is the preferable option. Additionally, the OM test procedure directs manufacturers to test fax machines via convenience copying, when possible, without a phone line connected. EPA considers it very unlikely that many fax machines are offered in the market without the capability to print or make convenience copies. Finally, EPA has not received sufficient supporting rationale for allowing an adder for fax machines or for revising the test procedure to include a plugged-in phone line.*

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Note: The following three changes were also made to the Qualifying Products Table 3, above, in this Final Draft:

- *Wireless Interface. A Primary allowance has been added for wireless capability in the Final Draft.*
- *Infrared Interface. A Primary allowance has been added for infrared capability in the Final Draft. This Primary distinction is provided to be more consistent with the other Interface adders, since all types of interfaces are assumed capable of remaining active during the imaging product's Sleep mode. However, the infrared interface has the same amount of power allotted as either a Primary or a Secondary interface, since it is assumed that the only functionality required of the infrared during Sleep is the ability to wake the imaging product.*

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For the adder allowances shown in Qualifying Products Table 3 above, distinctions are made for “Primary” and “Secondary” types of adders. These designations refer to the state in which the interface is required to remain while the imaging product is in Sleep. Connections that remain active during the OM test procedure while the imaging product is in Sleep are defined as Primary, while connections that can be inactive while the imaging product is in Sleep are defined as Secondary. Most functional adders typically are Secondary types.

622 Manufacturers should consider only the adder types that are available on a product in its as-
 623 shipped configuration. Options available to the consumer after the product is shipped or
 624 interfaces that are present on the product's externally-powered digital front-end (DFE) should not
 625 be considered when applying allowances to the imaging product.

626
 627 For products with multiple interfaces, these interfaces should be considered as unique and
 628 separate. However, interfaces that perform multiple functions should only be considered once.
 629 For example, a USB connection that operates as both 1.x and 2.x may be counted only once and
 630 given a single allowance. When a particular interface may fall under more than one interface
 631 Type according to the table, the manufacturer should choose the function that the interface is
 632 primarily designed to perform when determining the appropriate adder allowance. For example, a
 633 USB connection on the front of the imaging product that is marketed as a PictBridge or "camera
 634 interface" in product literature should be considered a Type E interface rather than a Type B
 635 interface. Similarly, a memory-card-reader slot that supports multiple formats may only be
 636 counted once. Further, a system that supports more than one type of 802.11 may count as only
 637 one wireless interface.

638
 639 *Note: Additional clarification has been added to the table and description above in this Final Draft*
 640 *regarding the Primary and Secondary interface adder distinctions, as well as how adders should be*
 641 *applied. This clarification was first sent to stakeholders in the guidance document, dated April 19, 2006.*

642
 643
 644 **OM Table 1**

Product(s): Copiers, MFDs	
Size Format(s): Large Format	
Marking Technologies: Color DS, Color TT, DT, Mono DS, Mono EP, Mono TT, Color EP, SI	
	Sleep (W)
Marking Engine	58

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 648 **OM Table 2**

Product(s): Fax Machines, MFDs, Printers	
Size Format(s): Standard-size	
Marking Technologies: Color IJ, Mono IJ	
	Sleep (W)
Marking Engine	3

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 651
 652 **OM Table 3**

Product(s): MFDs, Printers	
Size Format(s): Large Format	
Marking Technologies: Color IJ, Mono IJ	
	Sleep (W)
Marking Engine	13

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 656 **OM Table 4**

Product(s): Mailing Machines	
Size Format(s): N/A	
Marking Technologies: DT, Mono EP, Mono IJ, Mono TT	
	Sleep (W)
Marking Engine	3

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OM Table 5

Product(s): Printers	
Size Format(s): Small Format	
Marking Technologies: Color DS, DT, Color IJ, Color Impact, Color TT, Mono DS, Mono EP, Mono IJ, Mono Impact, Mono TT, Color EP, SI	
	Sleep (W)
Marking Engine	3

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OM Table 6

Product(s): Printers	
Size Format(s): Standard-size	
Marking Technologies: Color Impact, Mono Impact	
	Sleep (W)
Marking Engine	6

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OM Table 7

Product(s): Scanners	
Size Format(s): Large Format, Standard-size	
Marking Technologies: N/A	
	Sleep (W)
Scanning Engine	5

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OM Table 8

Product(s): Printers	
Size Format(s): Large Format	
Marking Technologies: Color DS, Color Impact, Color TT, DT, Mono DS, Mono EP, Mono Impact, Mono TT, Color EP, SI	
	Sleep (W)
Marking Engine	54

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4) **Test Procedures**

Product Testing Set-up, Procedures, and Documentation: The specific instructions for testing the energy efficiency of imaging equipment products are outlined in three separate documents entitled:

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- “ENERGY STAR Qualified Imaging Equipment Typical Electricity Consumption Test Procedure;”

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- “ENERGY STAR Qualified Imaging Equipment Operational Mode Test Procedure;” and

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- “Test Conditions and Equipment for ENERGY STAR Imaging Equipment Products.”

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The test results produced by these procedures shall be used as the primary basis for determining ENERGY STAR qualification.

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Manufacturers are required to perform tests and self-certify those product models that meet the ENERGY STAR guidelines. Families of imaging equipment models that are built on the same chassis and are identical in every respect except for housing and color may be qualified through submission of test data for a single, representative model. Likewise, models that are unchanged or that differ only in finish from those sold in a previous year may remain qualified without the submission of new test data,

691 assuming the specification remains unchanged.

692
693 If a product model is offered in the market in multiple configurations as a product “family” or series, the
694 partner may test and report the highest configuration available in the family, rather than each and
695 every individual model. When submitting model families, manufacturers continue to be held
696 accountable for any efficiency claims made about their imaging products, including those not tested or
697 for which data was not reported.

698
699 **Example:** Models A and B are identical, with the exception that model A is shipped with a
700 wired interface > 500 MHz, and model B is shipped with a wired interface < 500 MHz. If
701 model A is tested and meets the ENERGY STAR specification, then the partner may report
702 the test data solely for model A, to represent both models A and B.
703

704
705 *Note: EPA has received feedback from stakeholders requesting that manufacturers only be required to*
706 *test the highest-consuming configuration of a model family if the same base model is offered in a variety*
707 *of configurations. The above has been revised to reflect EPA’s decision.*
708

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710 If a product’s electrical power comes from Mains, USB, IEEE1394, Power-over-Ethernet, telephone
711 system, or any other means or combinations of means, the net AC electrical power consumed by the
712 product (taking into account ac-to-dc conversion losses, as specified in the OM test procedure) must
713 be used for qualification.

714
715 Additional testing and reporting requirements are provided below.

- 716
717 A. **Number of Units Required for Test:** Testing shall be conducted by the manufacturer or its
718 authorized representative on a single unit of a model.
719 a. For products outlined in Section 2, Table 1 of this specification, if the initial unit tested has
720 TEC test results that meet the eligibility criteria but fall within 10% of the criteria level, one
721 additional unit of the same model must also be tested. Manufacturers shall report values
722 for both units. To qualify as ENERGY STAR, both units must meet the ENERGY STAR
723 specification.
724 b. For products outlined in Section 2, Table 2 of this specification, if the initial unit tested has
725 OM test results that meet the eligibility criteria but fall within 15% of the criteria level in any
726 of the specified operating modes for that product type, then two more units shall be
727 tested. To qualify as ENERGY STAR, all three units must meet the ENERGY STAR
728 specification.
729
730 B. **Submission of Qualified Product Data to EPA:** Partners are required to self-certify those product
731 models that meet the ENERGY STAR guidelines and report information to EPA. The information
732 to be reported for products shall be outlined shortly following publication of the final specification.
733

734 In addition, partners must submit to EPA excerpts from product literature that explain to
735 consumers the recommended default delay-times to power management settings. The intent of
736 this requirement is to support that products are being tested as shipped and recommended for
737 use.
738

- 739 C. **Models Capable of Operating at Multiple Voltage/Frequency Combinations:** Manufacturers shall
740 test their products based on the market(s) in which the models will be sold and promoted as
741 ENERGY STAR qualified. EPA and its ENERGY STAR Country Partners have agreed upon a
742 table with three voltage/frequency combinations for testing purposes. Please refer to the Imaging
743 Equipment **Test Conditions** for details regarding international voltage/frequency and paper sizes
744 for each market.
745

746 For products that are sold as ENERGY STAR in multiple international markets and therefore rated
747 at multiple input voltages, the manufacturer must test at and report the required power
748 consumption or efficiency values at all relevant voltage/frequency combinations. For example, a
749 manufacturer that is shipping the same model to the United States and Europe must measure,

750 meet the specification, and report test values at both 115 Volts/60 Hz and 230 Volts/50 Hz in order
751 to qualify the model as ENERGY STAR in both markets. If a model qualifies as ENERGY STAR
752 at only one voltage/frequency combination (e.g., 115 Volts/60 Hz), then it may only be qualified
753 and promoted as ENERGY STAR in those regions that support the tested voltage/frequency
754 combination (e.g., North America and Taiwan).

755
756 5) **User Interface:** Manufacturers are strongly recommended to design products in accordance with
757 IEEE P1621: Standard for User Interface Elements in Power Control of Electronic Devices Employed
758 in Office/Consumer Environments. This standard was developed to make power controls more
759 consistent and intuitive across all electronic devices. For details on the development of this standard,
760 see <http://eetd.lbl.gov/controls>.

761
762 6) **Effective Date:** The date that manufacturers may begin to qualify products as ENERGY STAR under
763 the Version 1.0 specification, will be defined as the *effective date* of the agreement. Any previously
764 executed agreement on the subject of ENERGY STAR qualified imaging equipment shall be
765 terminated effective March 31, 2007.

766
767 A. **Qualifying and Labeling Products under Version 1.0:** The Version 1.0 specification shall
768 commence on April 1, 2007, with the exception of digital duplicators. All products, including
769 models originally qualified under previous imaging equipment specifications, with a **date of**
770 **manufacture** on or after the effective date, must meet the new (Version 1.0) requirements in
771 order to qualify for ENERGY STAR (including additional manufacturing runs of models originally
772 qualified under previous specifications). The **date of manufacture** is specific to each unit and is
773 the date (e.g., month and year) on which a unit is considered to be completely assembled.

774 a. **Tier I** – Tier I shall commence on **April 1, 2007**. Tier I applies to all products described in
775 Section 2 of this specification.

776 b. **Tier II** – Tier II shall commence on **April 1, 2009**. Tier II will apply to the maximum TEC
777 levels for all TEC products, as well as to Standby levels for Large-format OM products
778 and mailing machines. In addition, the definitions, products addressed, the manner in
779 which they are addressed, and levels included for all products included in this Version 1.0
780 specification may be reconsidered. EPA will inform stakeholders of plans to make such
781 changes at most 6 months following the effective date of Tier 1.

782 c. **Digital Duplicators** – Tier I of the Version 1.0 specification becomes effective for digital
783 duplicators upon the finalization of the agreement between the European Commission
784 and the US EPA.

785
786 B. **Elimination of Grandfathering:** EPA will not allow grandfathering under this Version 1.0 ENERGY
787 STAR specification. **ENERGY STAR qualification under previous Versions is not**
788 **automatically granted for the life of the product model.** Therefore, any product sold,
789 marketed, or identified by the manufacturing partner as ENERGY STAR must meet the current
790 specification in effect at the time of manufacture of the product.

791
792 7) **Future Specification Revisions:** EPA reserves the right to change the specification should
793 technological and/or market changes affect its usefulness to consumers, industry, or the environment.
794 In keeping with current policy, revisions to the specification are arrived at through stakeholder
795 discussions. EPA will periodically assess the market in terms of energy efficiency and new
796 technologies. As always, stakeholders will have an opportunity to share their data, submit proposals,
797 and voice any concerns. EPA will strive to ensure that the specification recognizes the most energy-
798 efficient models in the marketplace and reward those manufacturers who have made efforts to further
799 improve energy efficiency.

800
801 A. **Color Testing:** Based on submitted test data, future consumer preferences, and engineering
802 advancements, EPA may modify this specification at some point in the future to include color
803 imaging in the test method.

804
805 B. **Recovery Time:** EPA will closely monitor incremental and absolute recovery times as reported by
806 partners testing to the TEC method, as well as partner-submitted documentation regarding
807 recommended default delay settings. EPA will consider modification of this specification to

808 address recovery time should it become apparent that manufacturer practices are resulting in user
809 disabling of power management modes.

810

811 C. Addressing OM Products Under TEC: Based on submitted test data, opportunities for greater
812 energy-savings, and engineering advancements, EPA may modify this specification at some point
813 in the future to address products that are currently treated by the OM approach under the TEC
814 approach, including Large-format and Small-format products, as well as products that employ IJ
815 technology.

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