Laser Printer Text Test Page



10 PT SANS-SERIF

A laser printer builds each page with a charged drum, a developer roller that spreads toner, and a fuser that melts the toner into the paper. When one of these rollers is worn or dirty, it leaves the same mark every time it turns, so the defect repeats at a fixed distance down the page. Measure that distance and compare it with the repeating defect table for your printer model to find the part involved. Dense text and solid bars like these also show gray haze in the background, faded edges and toner that rubs off when you run a finger across it. A laser printer builds each page with a charged drum, a developer roller that spreads toner, and a fuser that melts the toner into the paper. When one of these rollers is worn or dirty, it leaves the same mark every time it turns, so the defect repeats at a fixed distance down the page. Measure that distance and compare it with the repeating defect table for your printer model to find the part involved. Dense text and solid bars like these also show gray haze in the background, faded edges and toner that rubs off when you run a finger across it.

10 PT SERIF

A laser printer builds each page with a charged drum, a developer roller that spreads toner, and a fuser that melts the toner into the paper. When one of these rollers is worn or dirty, it leaves the same mark every time it turns, so the defect repeats at a fixed distance down the page. Measure that distance and compare it with the repeating defect table for your printer model to find the part involved. Dense text and solid bars like these also show gray haze in the background, faded edges and toner that rubs off when you run a finger across it. A laser printer builds each page with a charged drum, a developer roller that spreads toner, and a fuser that melts the toner into the paper. When one of these rollers is worn or dirty, it leaves the same mark every time it turns, so the defect repeats at a fixed distance down the page. Measure that distance and compare it with the repeating defect table for your printer model to find the part involved. Dense text and solid bars like these also show gray haze in the background, faded edges and toner that rubs off when you run a finger across it. A laser printer builds each page with a charged drum, a developer roller that spreads toner, and a fuser that melts the toner into the paper. When one of these rollers is worn or dirty, it leaves the same



7 PT SANS-SERIF

A laser printer builds each page with a charged drum, a developer roller that spreads toner, and a fuser that melts the toner into the paper. When one of these rollers is worn or dirty, it leaves the same mark every time it turns, so the defect repeats at a fixed distance down the page. Measure that distance and compare it with the repeating defect table for your printer model to find the part involved. Dense text and solid bars like these also show gray haze in the background, faded edges and toner that rubs off when you run a finger across it. A laser printer builds each page with a charged drum, a developer roller that spreads toner, and a fuser that melts the toner into the paper. When one of these rollers is worn or dirty, it leaves the same mark every time it turns, so the defect repeats at a fixed distance down the page. Measure that distance and compare it with the repeating defect table for your printer model to find the part involved. Dense text and solid bars like these also show gray haze in the background, faded edges and toner that rubs off when you run a finger across it. A laser printer builds each page with a charged drum, a developer roller that spreads toner, and a fuser that melts the toner into the paper. When one of these rollers is worn or dirty, it leaves the same mark every time it turns, so the defect repeats at a fixed distance down the page. Measure that distance and compare it with the repeating defect table for your printer model to find the part involved. Dense text and solid bars like these also show gray haze in the background, faded edges and toner that rubs off when you run a finger across it. A laser printer builds each page with a charged drum, a developer roller that spreads toner, and a fuser that melts the toner into the paper. When one of these rollers is worn or dirty, it leaves the same mark every time it turns, so the defect repeats at a fixed distance down the page. Measure that distance and compare it

8 PT MONOSPACE

A laser printer builds each page with a charged drum, a developer roller that spreads toner, and a fuser that melts the toner into the paper. When one of these rollers is worn or dirty, it leaves the same mark every time it turns, so the defect repeats at a fixed distance down the page. Measure that distance and compare it with the repeating defect table for your printer model to find the part involved. Dense text and solid bars like these also show gray haze in the background, faded edges and toner that rubs off when you run a finger across it. A laser printer builds each page with a charged drum, a developer roller that spreads toner, and a fuser that melts the toner into the paper. When one of these rollers is worn or dirty, it leaves the same mark every time it turns, so the defect repeats at a fixed distance down the page. Measure that distance and compare it with the repeating defect table for your printer model to find the part involved. Dense text and solid bars like these also show gray haze in the background, faded edges and toner that rubs off when you run a finger across it. A laser printer builds each page with a charged drum, a developer roller that spreads toner, and a fuser that melts the toner into the paper. When one of these rollers is worn or dirty, it leaves the same mark every time it turns, so the defect repeats at a fixed distance down the page. Measure that

