



## HP P1505 refill instructions

Also suitable for: P1505n / M1120 MFP all versions / M1522 MFP all versions

Before use, familiarise yourself with the safety information on pages 4 to 6.

Consider doing the refill on top of sheets of old newspaper in case of accidental spills.

### Starter cartridge and standard cartridge are same for refilling

The machine arrives with a so-called "starter cartridge". It has less toner in than the standard cartridge that you buy (code CB436A) and so prints less copies.

The refill technique is the same for both types of cartridge, but the starter cartridge will only allow one refill before waste overflow sets in, whereas the bought cartridge will allow 2 refills. For more on waste overflow see page 3.

### Ignore "Order Black Cartridge" message, run till fade out, shake and run to fade out 2 more times

Just "OK" the "Order Black Cartridge" and any other messages to get past them.



Keep printing until you get fade out from actual lack of toner powder in the cartridge.

Remember! Typical fade-out due to lack of toner develops **progressively**.

Once you see progressive fading out is affecting your print jobs, take the cartridge out and shake it gently. Put it back in the printer and carry on printing. When fade out comes for the second time, shake the cartridge again and, again, return it to the printer and do more printing.

**When you get fade out for the third time, refill the cartridge as described on page 2.**

By forcing the cartridge to fade out 3 times, we are effectively bleeding out the remains of original toner. If remains of original toner mix with refill toner, you will have a problem with "background grey": a faint grey colour over the whole of the page. By forcing fade out 3 times, or "bleeding", you'll avoid background grey.



## How to refill it

- 1) Turn on melting tool and leave to warm up for 5 minutes (see page 4 for guidance on safe use of melting tool)
- 2) With backing still on, cut Gaffa tape patch down to 30mm X 30mm square. Leave ready.
- 3) Find waste compartment and pat with fingers all along its length (loosen and re-distribute waste to delay waste-overflow as long as possible).



- 4) Hold cartridge by handle as shown and shake from side to side for count of 10 (again, we're trying to delay waste overflow).
- 5) Find place to melt hole. Note proximity to green and gold chip.

- 6) Melt your hole (see page 4 for guidance on safe use of melting tool). Press lightly. If tool is hot and hole is just in right position, hole will be made easily.
- 7) Before opening toner bottle, shake hard for 10 seconds.
- 8) To avoid leakage of micro fine toner, wrap any kind of tape around join between spout and bottle: selotape, brown parcel tape, gaffa tape etc.



- 9) Hold cartridge upright with one hand. Use other hand for bottle.
- 10) Jam spout into vertical cartridge and, keeping spout jammed in with distinct pressure, lean cartridge back to about 45 degree angle.



- 11) Wait for a count of 10 for toner to flow in.
- 12) Keeping spout in hole, rotate bottle down to below horizontal.
- 13) Hold finger firmly over end of spout and shake bottle again.
- 14) Repeat steps 9-13 until all toner is gone.
- 15) Use alcohol swab to clean up any stray toner from flat surfaces around hole.
- 16) Seal hole with patch you cut to size earlier. Press down hard onto flat surfaces around hole.
- 17) End

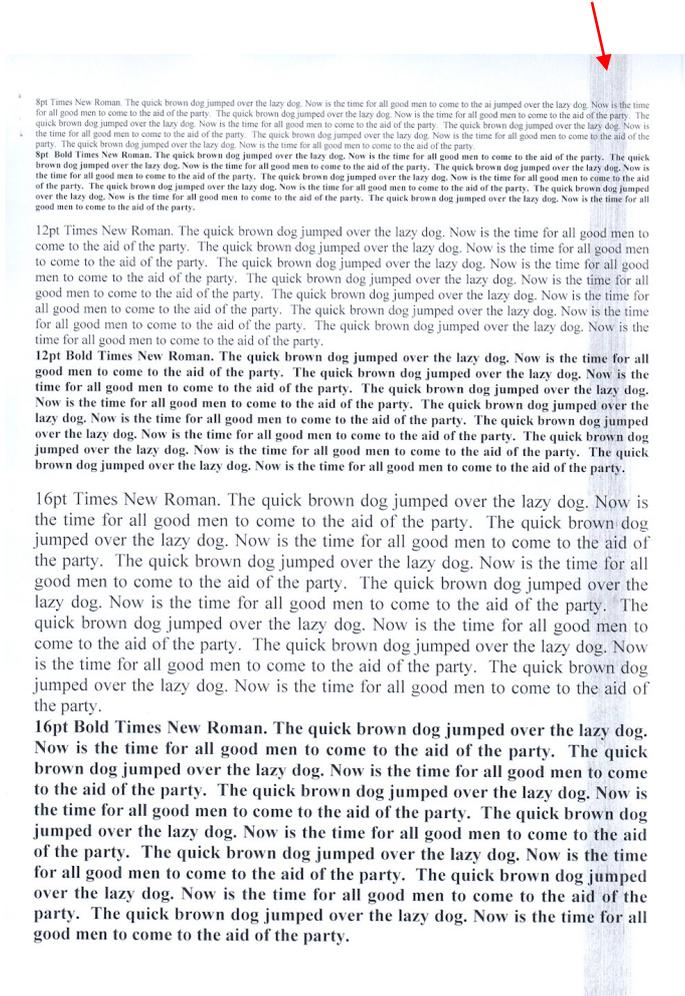




## Waste overflow:

### game over after 1 refill of starter or 2 refills of bought cartridge

The cartridge collects waste toner in a compartment which, eventually, fills up and causes print problems. The symptom of waste overflow is black "skid marks" vertically down one section of the page, seen here.



Our work in the lab with the P1505 cartridge shows you can expect waste overflow after just **1 refill of the starter cartridge** and after **2 refills of the bought cartridge**.

Shaking the cartridge as shown in steps 3) and 4) of the instructions might alleviate the marks for a hundred or so prints.

Normally in this section, we'd provide instructions on how to empty the waste. But in the case of the P1505, our judgement is that it's barely viable.

In theory, you could disassemble or you could melt into the waste section and shake it out.

We feel disassembly is too complex and messy to attempt in this case without specialist equipment. Melting into the waste section has been made difficult due to very thick diamond section bulkheads and a very shallow design.

You might be wondering why the waste profile is different for the starter cartridge and the bought cartridge. The answer is that HP actually went to the trouble of making the waste compartment smaller for the starter cartridge. We'll leave you to draw your own conclusions about that fact and where it leaves HP's avowed environmental policies.

## Any tape (that's wide enough) will do

This starter kit includes some duct tape patches (also known as "Gaffa tape") to make sure you have everything on hand for your first successful refill. For this application, though, the type of tape you use isn't all that important. For future refills, use any tape that's wide enough to cover the hole as shown.

The more important factor is that the flat surfaces the tape must stick to have no toner dust on them: hence the alcohol swabs for cleaning.

Having said that, duct tape does work well, so you might want to get a roll in for the future.



\*Sources:

**Dr. M. Gell, "Carbon Footprints and Ecodesign of Toner Printer Cartridges"**, Xanfeon Energy & Environmental Services, UK, 2008. Dr. Gell calculates a 52% reduction in carbon footprint by refilling a cartridge 3 times and replacing the OPC drum once. We think the DIY refill case is even more favourable because the following carbon loads included in Dr. Gell's assumptions don't apply: manufacture/transport of replacement OPC drum, triple transport of empty cartridge to remanufacturing facility and energy consumed during remanufacturing at facility. In addition, the footprint of the delivery transport is smaller because toner weighs only a fraction of a whole cartridge.

**Centre For Remanufacturing & Reuse (commissioning body), "The Carbon Footprint of Remanufactured Versus New Mono-toner Printer Cartridges"**. The authors conclude that, based on their data, a remanufactured mono (i.e. black & white laser printer) cartridge has a "46% lower carbon footprint than a corresponding new cartridge".

## Refills by you ... thanks to you .....

Thanks for refilling the toner cartridges in your printer. We invented "do-it-yourself" toner refills in 1992, "melt & pour" in 1996 and put "unplug & pour" into internet-speak in 2002. We've never tried to patent or otherwise restrict the use of these ideas.

If you liked our product, please recommend us to friends and colleagues. We've survived for over 20 years – fighting giant corporations that dwarf us – thanks to your custom and recommendation. No one here takes that, or you, for granted.

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