

The laser printer relies on the principles of electrophotography. a process developed by an American patent lawyer, Chester Carlson, in 1938. Carlson discovered that you could create a copy of a page of text by reflecting light from the white areas of the paper onto a charged drum. The light neutralised the charge on the drum, so that when oppositely charged particles of fine, dry, coloured powder were applied to the unexposed areas it would stick. Some printers come negatively or positively charged but they both bring the same result.

1. The drum revolves as the printer shines a tiny laser beam across the surface and the laser draws the letter/images to be printed as a pattern of electrical charges
2. The Corona wires charge gives a positive charge to the drum, and after the pattern is set, the printer coats the drum with positively charged toner-which is a black powder
3. Since it has a positive charge, the toner clings only to the negative discharge areas of the drum (where the laser drew)
4. The positively charged particles- Positives don't attract (background part that didn't cling) stays white as to the paper so you end up with the message written in toner powder

