

S-Series User's Guide

For the Zebra 105*Se*[™]
and 160*S*[™] Printers

Customer Order # 11991L
Manufacturer Part # 11991LB Rev. 2



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Introduction

Scope

This user's guide contains descriptive information and operational instructions for the Zebra 105Se and the 160S thermal transfer demand printers. It contains information on how to set up and operate the printer as well as adjustment and maintenance procedures that can be performed by the operator. Information covering the use and operation of Zebra S-Series Printer options is also included.

Additional documentation for the Zebra S-Series Printer is available:

- The ZPL II® Programming Guide (part # 46469L).
- The two-volume Maintenance Manual: Volume 1: General Maintenance (part # 38452L) contains the information you need to maintain your printer. Volume 2: Circuit Descriptions and Electrical Schematics (part # 38453L) contains the information you need to repair the circuit boards at the component level. You may order both volumes as a set (part # 31452L).

Model Designation

Labels located inside the media compartment above the frame support at the rear of the S-Series Printer include both the serial number and model designation. If you need to contact our technical support staff for assistance, please have both the model designation and serial number available so that we may help you more efficiently.

System Overview

The S-Series Printer, when connected to an appropriate ASCII data source, functions as a complete label, ticket, and tag printing system. Customer-supplied asynchronous modems may be used to connect remote hosts to the S-Series Printer.

Connection of the S-Series Printer to data sources using data codes other than ASCII requires the use of an appropriate protocol converter.

Connection to data sources using interfaces other than the type installed in the printer requires the use of an appropriate interface converter.

Communication Capabilities

The S-Series Printer comes with either an Electronics Industries Association (EIA) RS-232 serial data interface or a factory-installed parallel interface. In both cases, the required interface cable is not supplied with the printer.

Thermal Transfer Printer Internal Functions

Command/control data signals are received via the RS-232 port, parallel port, or DIP switches and are sent to the main logic board. The microprocessor continuously monitors these signals along with the inputs received from the control panel and various sensors. The microprocessor interprets this information and controls the S-Series Printer's mechanics, printhead, communications, command interpretation, label formatting, media control, and mechanical drive.

Print Mechanism Capabilities

The print mechanism has been designed to print random information labels, tickets, and tags. It uses a thermal printhead that heats a ribbon as it passes beneath the print elements, melting its ink onto the media (direct thermal uses heat-sensitive media instead of an inked ribbon). Constant print speeds may be selected via software control.

The standard printhead for the S-Series Printer has a print resolution of 8 dots/mm (203.2 dots/inch). Optional printheads are available for the 105Se for either 6 dots/mm (152 dots/inch) or 12 dots/mm (300 dots/inch) resolution.

Media Transport Mechanism Capabilities

The media transport mechanism of the S-Series Printer has been designed to accommodate various types of media, including die-cut labels, ticket and tag stock, continuous roll, and fanfold media.

Media may be rewound internally onto standard 3" cores if the rewind spindle option is installed. With the peel-off option, backing material may be rewound internally.

Ribbons for the S-Series Printer are supplied on 1" cores in standard widths and lengths.

Additional System Requirements

In addition to the Zebra S-Series Printer, you need the following items to form a complete label preparation system:

- Label, ticket, or tag stock.
- An intelligent device, such as a computer, for data entry or entry of ZPL II formats.
- A data communication cable to connect the controlling device to the printer (remote installations may require additional cables and communication devices, such as modems and/or protocol converters).
- Thermal transfer ribbon (if using thermal transfer mode).

Media and Ribbon Requirements

Print quality not only depends on the Zebra S-Series Printer, but also on the print media. Factors such as reflectivity and contrast are important for bar code scanning applications. Factors such as paper abrasion and temperature requirements are important in maintaining the life of the printhead.

We **STRONGLY RECOMMEND** the use of Zebra-brand media for continuous high quality printing. A wide range of paper, polypropylene, polyester, and vinyl stock has been specifically engineered to enhance the printing capabilities of the printer and to ensure against premature printhead wear.

Continuous roll form paper, fanfold media, or cardstock with optional perforations and registration holes may be used. The standard 160S Printer and 105Se Printer with an optional reflective sensor can use “black-mark media” (media having a black mark printed on the liner side for use in positioning the labels).

Since print quality is affected by media and ribbon, printing speeds, and printer operating modes, it is very important to **run tests for your applications**. This is especially true if you’re operating in peel-off mode, where these variables combine with label size, backing content, diecut depth, and even humidity to affect printer operation.

Warnings and Precautions

Installation

CAUTION: To ensure that the Zebra S-Series Printer has proper cooling, do not place any padding or cushioning material on the back of, or underneath, the unit.

230 VAC Operation

CAUTION: Refer to page 10 for instructions on configuring your printer for 230 VAC operation before connecting to a 230 VAC power source.

Use of Shielded Cable

CAUTION: Refer to “Interconnections” on page 45.

Zebra printers comply with FCC “Rules and Regulations”, Part 15, Subpart J, for Class A Equipment, using fully shielded data cables. Use of unshielded cables may increase radiated emissions above the Class A limits and is not recommended.

Zebra printers comply with international regulations governing radiated emissions when using fully shielded data cables. Use of unshielded cables may increase radiated emissions above the regulated limits.

Ribbons and Printhead Wear

CAUTION: Ribbons used in the Zebra Technologies Corporation Printer **MUST** be as wide as or wider than the media.

Zebra-brand ribbons provide an extremely smooth backing surface that protects the printhead from abrasion by the media. If the ribbon is narrower than the media, areas of the printhead are unprotected and subject to premature wear.

Repacking

CAUTION: If shipment of your printer is necessary, carefully pack the printer in a suitable container to avoid damage during transit. Whenever possible, use the original container from the factory. If the original container is not available, an optional packing kit can be purchased from Zebra. When using a different container, a procedure similar to the original factory packaging should be followed.

Refer to “Storage and Reshipping” on page 8 for further repacking instructions.



Installation

Unpacking

When unpacking the Zebra S-Series Printer, make sure you save all packing materials. Once the printer is out of the box, raise the printer's media access door and remove the power cord.

Inspection

Inspect the printer for possible damage incurred during shipment.

- Check all exterior surfaces for damage.
- Raise the media access door and inspect compartment for damage to components.

Reporting Damage

If you discover shipping damage upon inspection:

- Immediately notify the shipping company of the damage.
- Retain all packaging material for shipping company inspection.
- File a damage report with the shipping company and notify your local distributor and Zebra Technologies Corporation of the damage. *Zebra Technologies Corporation is not responsible for any damage incurred during shipment of the equipment and will not repair this damage under warranty.* Immediate notification of damage to the shipping company or its insuring agency generally results in ensuring any damage claim validity and ultimate monetary compensation.

Storage and Reshipping

If you are not placing the printer into operation immediately, repackage it using the original packing materials. The S-Series Printer may be stored under the following conditions:

- Temperature: –40° to +158° F (–40° to +70° C)
- Relative humidity: 20% to 85% non-condensing

Should it become necessary to ship your printer, **remove any ribbon and paper roll** from the supply spools, otherwise damage to the printer could result. Carefully pack the printer in a suitable container to avoid damage during transit. Whenever possible, use the original container and packaging material from the factory. If you use a different container, a procedure similar to the original factory packaging should be followed.

CAUTION: Do not package the printer in a rigid container without utilizing shock mounts or shock-absorbing packing material. A rigid container allows shock on the outside to be transmitted undamped to the unit, which may cause damage.

Power Connection

AC Voltage Selection Procedure

The S-Series Printer's AC voltage may be set for either 115 VAC or 230 VAC operation. To match the printer's power entry selection to the available power source, refer to Figure 1 and follow the procedure outlined below:

1. Locate the AC power area at the rear of the printer.
2. Using a small flatblade screwdriver or similar tool, move the voltage selection switch to the 115 V or 230 V position as required. (The initial position of the switch depends on how the printer was ordered.) Make sure that the appropriate fuse is in place.

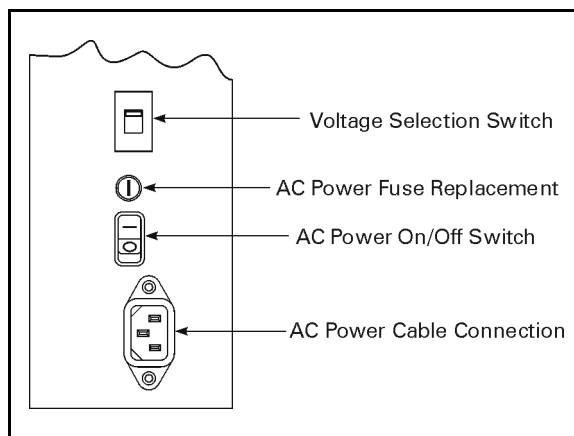


Figure 1

AC Power Fuse Replacement

A user-replaceable AC power fuse is located just above the power ON/OFF switch (see Figure 1). For a 115 VAC installation, the replacement fuse is a 3AG Fast Blow style rated at 5 Amp/250VAC. For a 230 VAC installation, the fuse is the same style but rated at 3 Amp/250 VAC. ***Make sure the fuse you use is correct for the voltage source.***

Note: Before replacing the fuse, turn the AC power switch OFF and unplug the AC power cable.

1. To replace the fuse, insert the tip of a flatblade screwdriver into the slot in the end of the fuse holder end cap.
2. Press in slightly on the end cap and turn the screwdriver slightly counterclockwise. This disengages the end cap from the fuse holder and allows you to remove the fuse.
3. To install a new fuse, remove the old fuse and insert the new fuse into the fuse holder.
4. Push the end cap in slightly, then insert the tip of a flatblade screwdriver into the slot in the end cap and turn clockwise to engage it.

115 VAC Operation

1. Confirm that the voltage selector switch is set to 115 V.
2. Attach the supplied power cord to the AC power receptacle located on the rear of the printer.
3. Connect the opposite end of the power cord to a properly grounded source of 115 VAC (50 or 60 Hz) power rated for at least 5 Amps.

230 VAC Operation

1. Confirm that the voltage selector switch is set to 230 V.
2. Depending on how the printer was ordered, a power cord may or may not be provided for 230 VAC operation. If not provided, obtain a cord set with the proper AC power plug. The cord may then be connected to the standard (international) IEC-type 3-prong AC connector provided on the S-Series Printer. Refer to “230 VAC Power Cord” on page 83 for more information.

Site Requirements

CAUTION: To ensure that the S-Series Printer has proper ventilation and cooling, do not place any padding or cushioning material on the back of or underneath the unit as this restricts the air flow.

The S-Series Printer may be installed on any solid, level surface of sufficient size and strength to accommodate the unit. The area in which the printer operates must meet the environmental conditions specified (see page 77).

Since the Zebra S-Series Printer was designed and is fabricated as an industrial-type unit, it functions satisfactorily in areas such as a warehouse or factory floor that conform to the specified environmental and electrical conditions (see page 76).

Ribbon Loading (105Se)

Refer to Figure 4 throughout this procedure.

Note: When placing the ribbon roll on the ribbon supply spindle, make sure that the core is pushed up against the stop on the ribbon supply spindle and that the ribbon is aligned squarely with its core. If this is not done, the ribbon may not cover the inside edge of the printhead, exposing print elements to potentially damaging contact with the media.

Do *not* load ribbon if the printer is to be used in the direct thermal mode.

CAUTION: Do not use ribbon that is narrower than the media. If the printhead is not protected by the smooth backing of the ribbon, excessive abrasion may cause premature printhead failure.

1. Align the segments of the ribbon supply spindle. See Figure 2.

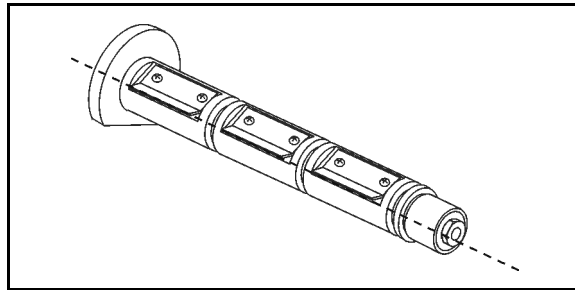


Figure 2

2. Place the ribbon roll on the ribbon supply spindle.
3. Open the printhead by moving the handle to the OPEN position.

4. **Important...** To make ribbon loading and unloading easier, make a leader for your ribbon roll if it doesn't already have one (refer to Figure 3). Tear off a strip of media (labels and backing) about 6" - 12" long from the roll. Peel off a label from this strip and remove the remaining labels. Apply half of this label to the end of the strip and the other half to the end of the ribbon. This acts as a ribbon leader.

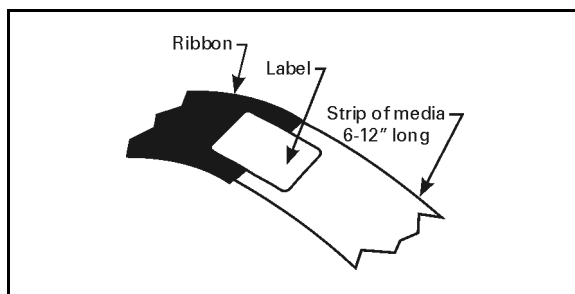
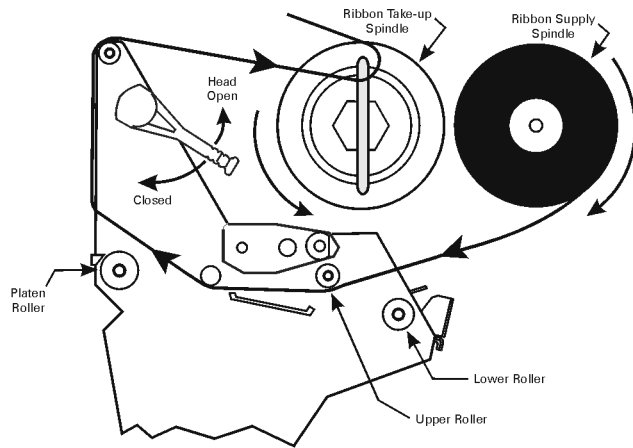
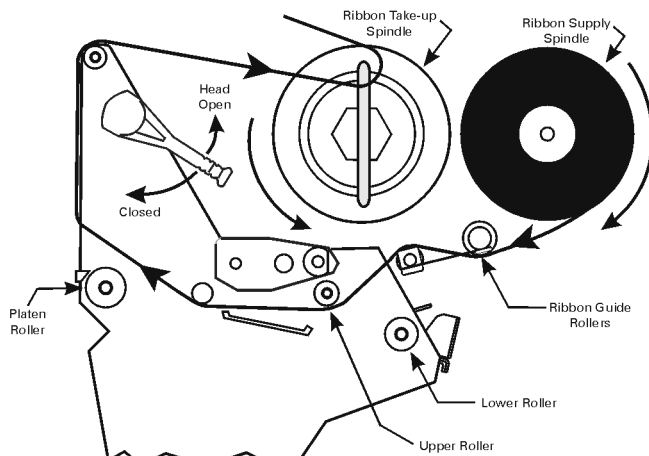


Figure 3

5. Thread the leader and attached ribbon as shown in Figure 4. Be careful not to crease or wrinkle the ribbon.
6. Remove the hook from the ribbon take-up spindle.
7. Place the leader under the long leg of the hook and wind for several turns.
8. Close the printhead by moving the lever to the CLOSED position.



105Se



160S

Figure 4

Ribbon Loading (160S)

Refer to Figure 4 throughout this procedure.

Note: When placing the ribbon roll on the ribbon supply spindle, make sure that the core is pushed up against the stop on the ribbon supply spindle and that the ribbon is aligned squarely with its core. If this is not done, the ribbon may not cover the inside edge of the printhead, exposing print elements to potentially damaging contact with the media.

Do *not* load ribbon if the printer is to be used in the direct thermal mode.

CAUTION: Do not use ribbon that is narrower than the media. If the printhead is not protected by the smooth backing of the ribbon, excessive abrasion may cause premature printhead failure.

1. Align the segments of the ribbon supply spindle. See Figure 2.
2. Place the ribbon roll on the ribbon supply spindle.
3. Open the printhead by moving the handle to the OPEN position.
4. **Important...** To make ribbon loading and unloading easier, make a leader for your ribbon roll if it doesn't already have one (refer to Figure 3). Tear off a strip of media (labels and backing) about 6" - 12" long from the roll. Peel off a label from this strip and remove the remaining labels. Apply half of this label to the end of the strip and the other half to the end of the ribbon. This acts as a ribbon leader.
5. Thread the leader and attached ribbon as shown in Figure 4. Be careful not to crease or wrinkle the ribbon.
6. Place the leader around the ribbon take-up spindle and wind counterclockwise for several turns.
7. Close the printhead by moving the lever to the CLOSED position.

Media Loading

To load media, move the printhead locking lever to the OPEN position. Refer to Figures 5, 6, 7, and 8. When the media is loaded, close the printhead by moving the lever on the upper printhead mechanism to the CLOSED position.

Note: The first time you load media and whenever you subsequently change the media type, you must re-calibrate the printer. See “Calibration” on page 43 for details.

Roll Media

Roll media may contain labels of a fixed length with gaps in between or it may be formed as one continuous length with no gaps (see “Continuous Media” on page 91 for a complete definition). Both types of roll media mount inside the printer in the same manner. To load roll media, refer to Figures 5 and/or 6 and do the following:

1. Move the media guide and media supply guide as far away from the printer frame as possible.
2. Place the media roll on the media supply hanger.
3. Push the media supply guide inward until it is just touching the outer side of the media supply roll. (The guide must not cause pressure or excessive drag on the media supply roll.)
4. Thread the media through the printhead as shown in the illustrations.
5. Adjust the media guide until it just touches the outer edge of the media without causing it to buckle.
6. Close the printhead by moving the lever located on the upper printhead assembly to the CLOSED position.

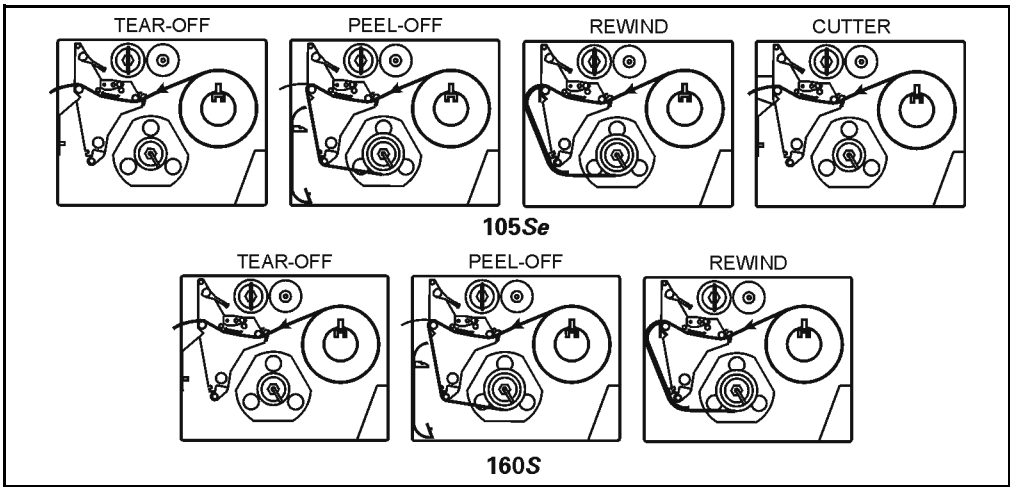


Figure 5

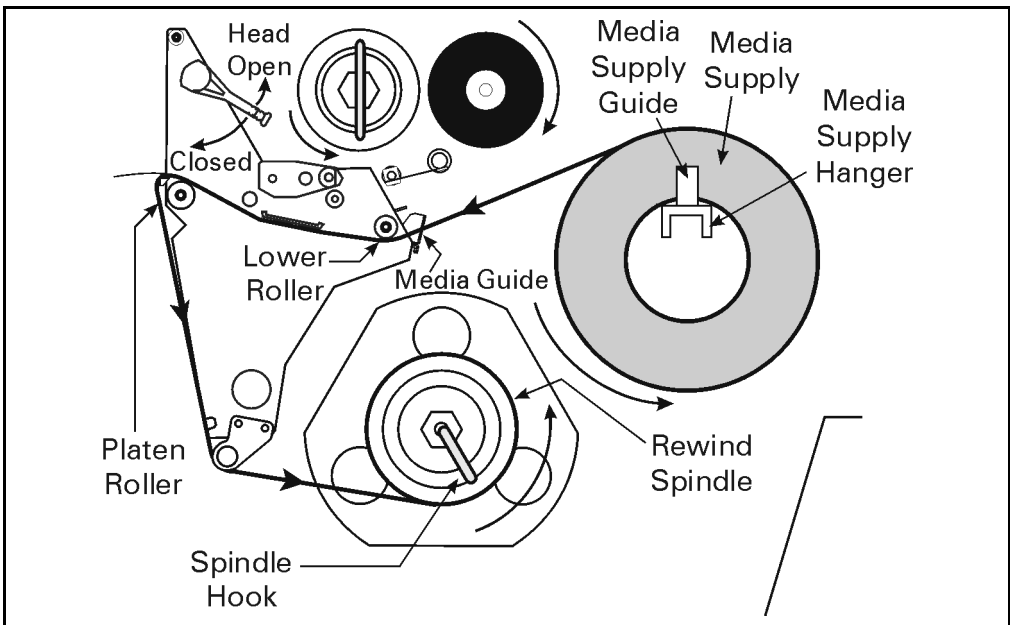


Figure 6

Tear-Off Mode

Follow the instructions described in “Roll Media” on page 15.

Rewind Mode

Note: Rewind option required.

To initially configure the printer for this mode, follow these steps:

1. Remove the media rewind plate from its storage location in front of the printhead inside the media compartment.
2. Invert the rewind plate so that the lip on the attached hook plate points down.
3. Insert the hook plate lip a short distance (1/2") into the lower opening in the side plate.
4. Align the upper end of the rewind plate with the corresponding opening in the side plate and slide the rewind plate in so that it stops against the main frame.
5. Remove the hook from the take-up spindle shaft.
6. Route the media as shown in Figures 5 and 6 and wind it 1-2 times around a 3" core.

Peel-Off Mode

1. Remove the rewind plate if one is present and store it on the two mounting screws on the inside of the front panel. Align the notch or web in the media so that the take label sensor can sense a peeled label.
2. Load media as shown in Figures 5 and 6.
3. Remove the hook from the take-up spindle shaft.
4. Remove several labels from the media backing and then wind the backing 1-2 times around the media take-up spindle and reinstall the hook.

Cutter Mode

Follow the instructions described in “Roll Media” on page 15 with the exception of step 6: first route the media through the cutter module (see Figures 5 and 6) and then close the printhead assembly by moving the lever located on the upper printhead assembly to the CLOSED position.

Fanfold Media

To load fanfold media, place the fanfold media in the bottom or to the rear of the media compartment or fanfold supply bin (105Se only) and thread it through the printhead as shown in Figures 7 and 8. Adjust the media guide using the thumb screw to keep the media from drifting left or right.

Fanfold media from outside the printer feeds through one of the two access slots: one at the bottom of the printer, and one at the rear.

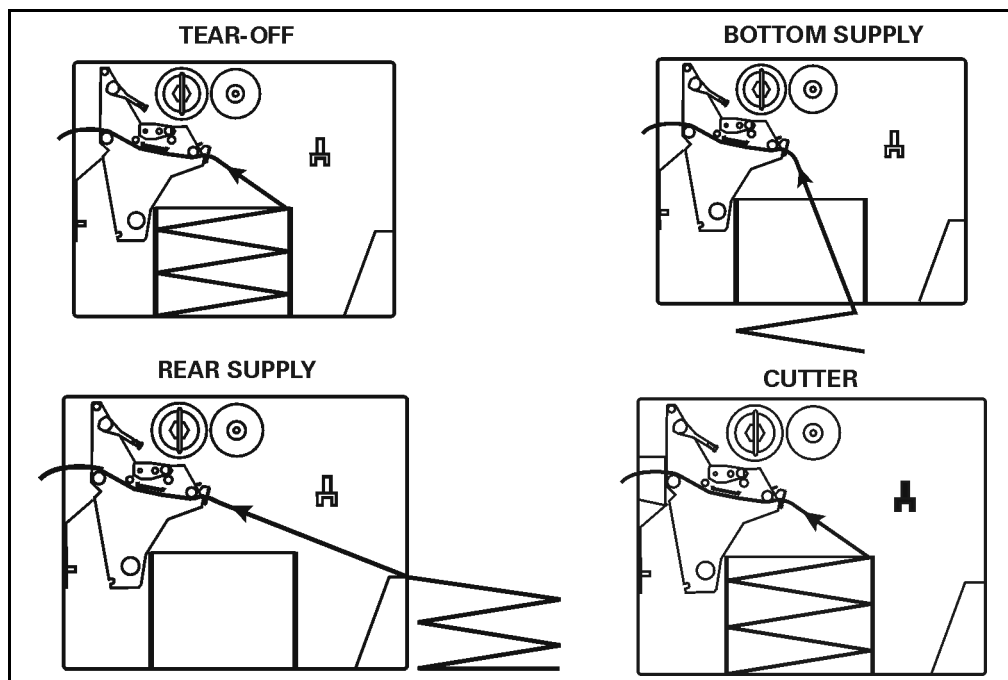


Figure 7

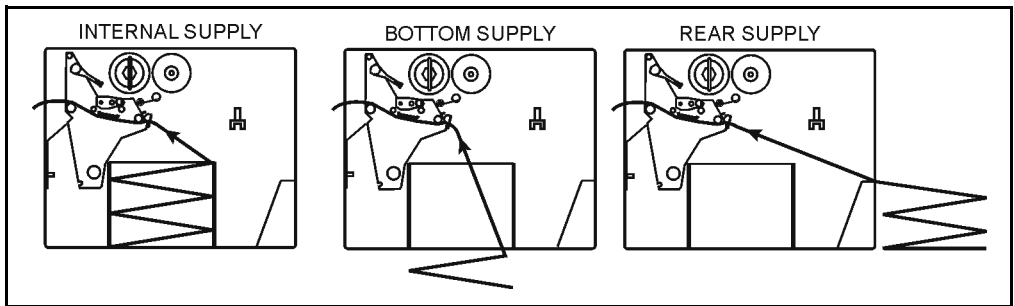


Figure 8

Removing Used Ribbon (105Se)

To remove used ribbon, refer to Figure 9 and follow the steps below.

1. Pull the hook out slightly, then rotate the hook back-and-forth several times as shown and remove it from the spindle.
2. Grasp the used ribbon and remove it from the ribbon take-up spindle.
3. Remove the empty core from the ribbon supply spindle.
4. Follow the ribbon loading procedure on page 11 to load the new ribbon.

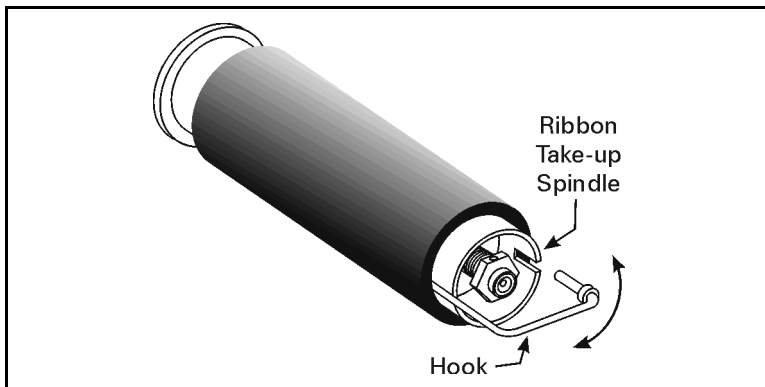


Figure 9

Removing Used Ribbon (160S)

Refer to Figure 10.

1. Turn the knob at the end of the ribbon take-up spindle (1) clockwise until it stops. This causes the ribbon release bars to pivot down (2), easing the spindle's "grip" on the wound ribbon.
2. Slide the ribbon off of the ribbon take-up spindle. Once the used ribbon has been removed, ensure that the arrow on the knob aligns with the indented notch in the ribbon take-up spindle (see inset).
3. Remove the empty core from the ribbon supply spindle.
4. Follow the ribbon loading procedure on page 14 to load the new ribbon.

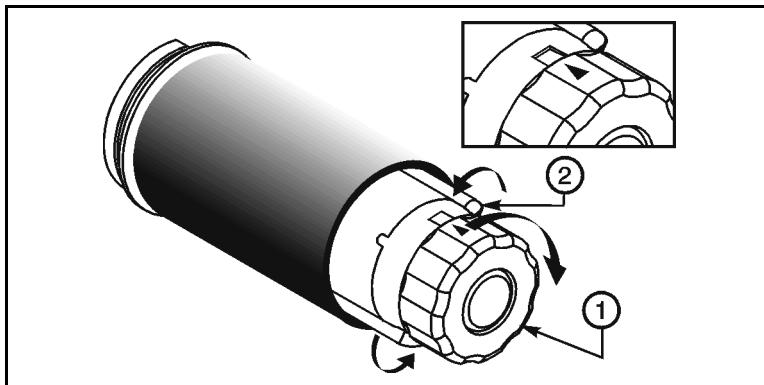


Figure 10

Initial Printer Power Up

After you finish loading the ribbon and media, continue reading through “Operation” beginning on page 23 and “Configuration and Calibration” beginning on page 39. Perform the following initial printer power-up steps as you come to them:

1. Power-On Self Test (POST)
2. Calibration

Note: Subsequent power-ups do not necessarily require step 2 to be performed.



Operating Your Zebra S-Series Printer

Now that your printer is ready for operation, how does it work? The Zebra S-Series Printer is designed to receive instructions from a host computer, such as an IBM-compatible PC. To create a label, you either need to use label design software or write a format in ZPL II[®], which is a programming language for creating label formats. If you are using label design software, refer to the instructions provided with your software package to determine how to proceed.

If you are using, or plan to use, ZPL II, make sure you have a copy of the *ZPL II Programming Guide*. This guide is available by contacting your distributor or Zebra Technologies Corporation. For some sample ZPL II label formats, see page 35. But first, we'll describe the different operating modes.

Printer Operating Modes

The S-Series Printer can be configured for several different modes of operation by sending the proper commands from the host computer. Operating modes may also be configured via a bank of DIP switches at the rear of the printer. (See “Option Switches” on page 39 for more information about DIP switches.)

Media Sensing Modes

There are two basic modes by which the printer can sense the position of the media: transmissive sensing mode and black mark sensing mode. The 160S comes standard with both transmissive sensing mode and black mark sensing mode capabilities. The 105Se comes standard with transmissive sensing mode capability, but may be factory ordered with an additional black mark sensor.

Transmissive Sensing Mode

In transmissive sensing mode, a sensor detects a light shining through a web, notch, or hole in non-continuous media. In this way, the printer determines the position of the label/tag.

Black Mark Sensing Mode

In black mark sensing mode, a sensor detects the black marks that are printed on the back of the label liner for each label. The label length and top of label are determined by the location of the black mark.

Media Transport Modes

Tear-Off Mode

When the media is in the rest (idle) position, the webbing between labels is over the tear-off/peel-off bar. To print a label, the printer first backfeeds the media until the start of the label is directly under the printhead and then prints the entire label.

After a label is printed, the media feeds forward until the end of the label is past the tear-off/peel-off bar. This label position is determined by commands sent to the printer from the host computer or by front panel adjustments.

When a quantity of labels is required, a format for printing a batch of labels can be sent to the printer. Once a label is printed, the media feeds forward to the start of the next label and printing continues. In this way, the printer prints the batch and stops when it reaches the quantity required.

When a quantity of individual labels is required, the format for printing a batch of labels can still be sent to the printer. The operator can use the PAUSE key to cycle the printing one label at a time. The operator can then tear off each label before printing the next one.

Peel-Off Mode

When the media is in the rest (idle) position, the start of the label to be printed is slightly in front of the printhead. To print a label, the printer first backfeeds the media until the start of the label is directly under the printhead and then prints the entire label.

In this mode, once the label is printed, the media passes over the tear-off/peel-off bar at an extremely sharp angle. The backing material is peeled away from the label and winds around the peel-off spindle or the media rewind spindle. The media feeds forward until most of the label hangs loose from the backing. The label is held in this position by that portion of the backing that has not crossed the tear-off/peel-off bar.

The label available sensor is activated by the label. When the operator removes the label, the printer backfeeds the media either to the rest (idle) position or to the printing position and prints the next label.

Note: You do not need to turn the printer OFF when it is necessary to remove the media backing from the take-up spindle.

Rewind Mode

Some applications call for the media to be rewound onto a core as the labels are printed.

When the media is in the rest (idle) position, the start of the next label is directly under the printhead. After the label is printed, the media feeds forward until the start of the next label is under the printhead. The media never backfeeds in this mode.

When the printer completes a batch of labels, printing stops.

Cutter Mode

In this mode the cutter, under software control, automatically cuts individual labels (or at the end of batches of labels) after printing. The optional cutter catch tray gathers the completed labels.

Front Panel Keys

PAUSE Key

The PAUSE key stops and restarts the printing process. If the printer is idle (not printing) when the PAUSE key is pressed, no printing can occur. If the PAUSE key is pressed while printing is in progress, the printing stops once the current label is complete. Pressing the PAUSE key a second time resumes the printing process.

FEED Key

The FEED key forces the printer to feed one blank label. If the printer is idle, or if the PAUSE function is active when the FEED key is pressed, one blank label feeds from the printer immediately. If the printer is printing, then one blank label feeds out after completion of the current batch of labels. After one blank label feeds out, pressing FEED again provides another blank label.

CANCEL Key

The CANCEL key is only recognized in PAUSE mode. Press CANCEL to cancel the current label format. If no format is printing, then the next one to be printed is canceled. If no formats are in memory, the CANCEL key is ignored. If the CANCEL key is pressed for an extended period of time (3 seconds), the printer cancels all formats in memory and the DATA light turns OFF.

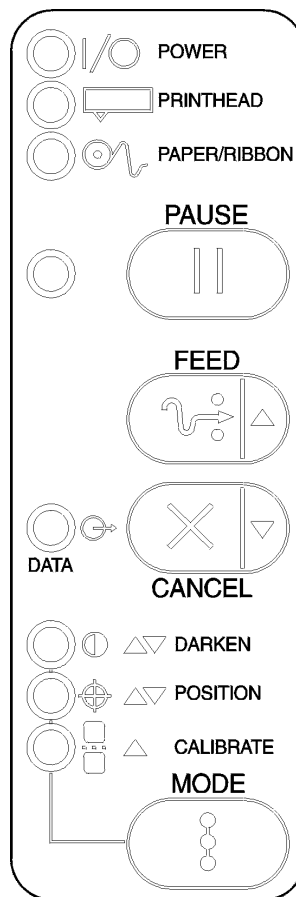


Figure 11

MODE Key

The MODE key puts the printer in configuration mode. In this mode, you can adjust the print darkness, media tear-off position, and label top position, or perform a calibration. See “Configuration and Calibration” beginning on page 39 for more information.

Front Panel Lights

Refer to Figure 11 for the location of the lights.

Note: If an operating condition which causes a light to be ON constantly and one which causes the same light to flash occur simultaneously, the light flashes.

Indicator Light Name	Status	Indication
POWER	ON	Printer is on.
PRINTHEAD	OFF	Normal operation
	ON	Head Over Temperature condition. Printing stops until the printhead cools down. Printing resumes automatically.
		Printhead Under Temperature condition. Printing continues.
		Power Supply Over Temperature condition. Printing stops until the power supply cools down. Printing resumes automatically.
	Flashing	Printhead Open.
PAPER/RIBBON	OFF	Media and ribbon (if used) are properly loaded.
	ON	Paper out.
	Flashing	1. In Thermal Transfer Mode: Ribbon is out. 2. In Direct Thermal Mode: Ribbon is in the printer.
PAUSE	OFF	Normal operation.
	ON	Printer has stopped all printing operations.
DATA	OFF	Normal operation.
	ON	Labels are printing.
	Single Flash	The CANCEL key was pressed and a format was successfully deleted from the print queue.
	Flashing	Receiving data from host computer.
	Slow Flashing	Printer sent a “stop transmitting” command to the host computer.
DARKEN	ON	Printer is in the Configuration Mode. See page 42 for more information.
POSITION	ON	
CALIBRATE	ON	

Power-On Self Test

A Power-On Self Test (POST) is performed each time the printer is turned ON. This test checks for proper initialization of various electronic circuits and establishes starting parameters as those stored in the printer's memory. During this test sequence, the front panel lights turn ON and OFF to ensure proper operation. At the end of this self test, only the POWER light remains lit. If other lights are also lit, refer to "Troubleshooting" beginning on page 65.

Printer Self Tests

Introduction

These self tests produce sample labels and provide specific information that helps determine the operating conditions for the printer.

Each self test is enabled by holding in a specific front panel key or combination of keys while turning the power switch ON. Keep the key depressed until the front panel lights turn ON.

When the Power-On Self Test is completed, the selected self test automatically starts.

Note: When performing self tests, all data interface cables connected to the rear of the printer must be removed.

When canceling a self test before its actual completion, always turn the printer power OFF and then back ON to reset the printer.

When performing these self tests in the peel-off mode, the operator must remove the labels as they become available.

Unless specifically stated, all tests print in tear-off mode in tear-off printers and in peel-off mode for peel and rewind printers.

If your media is not wide enough, the test labels only print out to the edge of the label. If your media is too short, the test label continues printing on the next label.

Some of the printer self tests produce labels at varying print speeds. These speeds may be referred to as “inches per second,” “millimeters per second,” or by alphabetic letter designation (i.e., “A,” “B,” “C,” etc.). The following chart shows the relationships between the different speeds:

Letter Designation	English	Metric
A*	2"/sec.	51 mm/sec.
B	3"/sec.	76 mm/sec.
C	4"/sec.	102 mm/sec.
	5"/sec.	127 mm/sec.
D	6"/sec.	152 mm/sec.

* Speed “A” for the 105Se with the optional 300 dots-per-inch printhead is 2.4" (61 mm).

CANCEL Key Self Test

This self test prints a single label which contains a listing of the printer's current configuration parameters stored in configuration (EEPROM) memory. Press the CANCEL key while turning the AC power switch ON. See Figure 12 for a sample configuration printout.

PRINTER CONFIGURATION	
+30.....	DARKNESS
+0.....	TEAR OFF
CUTTER.....	PRINT MODE
NON-CONTINUOUS.....	MEDIA TYPE
MARK.....	SENSOR TYPE
THERMAL-TRANS.....	PRINT METHOD
104 0/8 MM.....	PRINT WIDTH
1230.....	LABEL LENGTH
39.0IN 988MM.....	MAXIMUM LENGTH
MAIN RS232.....	HOST PORT
NONE.....	Z-NET PORT
19200.....	BAUD
8 BITS.....	DATA BITS
NONE.....	PARITY
1 STOP BIT.....	STOP BITS
XON/XOFF.....	HOST HANDSHAKE
NONE.....	PROTOCOL
000.....	NETWORK ID
NORMAL MODE.....	COMMUNICATIONS
< > 7EH.....	CONTROL PREFIX
<^> 5EH.....	FORMAT PREFIX
<, > 2CH.....	DELIMITER CHAR
FEED.....	MEDIA POWER UP
FEED.....	HEAD CLOSE
DEFAULT.....	BACKFEED
+000.....	LABEL TOP
+0000.....	LEFT POSITION
038.....	WEB S.
075.....	MEDIA S.
058.....	RIBBON S.
092.....	MARK S.
092.....	MARK MED S.
000.....	MEDIA LED
000.....	RIBBON LED
000.....	MARK LED
DPCS.....	MODES ENABLED
.....	MODES DISABLED
832 8/MM FULL.....	RESOLUTION
.....	SOCKET 1 ID
.....	SOCKET 2 ID
V21.X.X.....	FIRMWARE
CUSTOMIZED.....	CONFIGURATION
1024k.....	MEMORY
NONE.....	B: MEMORY

FIRMWARE IN THIS PRINTER IS COPYRIGHTED

The configuration may be changed either temporarily (for specific label formats or ribbon and label stock), or permanently (by saving the new parameters in EEPROM Memory). Saving new parameters occurs whenever a printer calibration procedure is performed. For more details, refer to “Calibration” on page 43.

Figure 12

PAUSE Key Self Test

This self test is actually comprised of four individual test features, as described below.

1. The initial self test prints 15 labels at speed “A” then automatically **PAUSES** the printer. When the **PAUSE** key is pressed, an additional 15 labels print out.
2. While the printer is **PAUSED**, pressing the **CANCEL** key once alters the self test. When the **PAUSE** key is pressed, the printer prints 15 labels at speed “D” (“C” for the 300 dpi).
3. While the printer is **PAUSED**, pressing the **CANCEL** key a second time alters the self test again. When the **PAUSE** key is pressed, the printer prints 50 labels at speed “A.”
4. While the printer is **PAUSED**, pressing the **CANCEL** key once alters the self test a third time. When the **PAUSE** key is pressed, the printer prints 50 labels at speed “D” (“C” for the 300 dpi).

Note: On printers with either the rewind or peel option installed, the peel mode is activated during the first half (steps 1–4) of the **PAUSE Key Self Test**. On printers with a rewind option, the rewind plate must be removed for proper function of the peel sensors during the test. The first label to print says, “**PEEL OPTION INSTALLED.**” Each label must be manually removed from the sensor path before the next label prints. Steps 1–4 are then repeated in rewind mode.

This self test can be used to provide the test printouts required when making adjustments to the printer’s mechanical assemblies. See the sample printout in Figure 13.

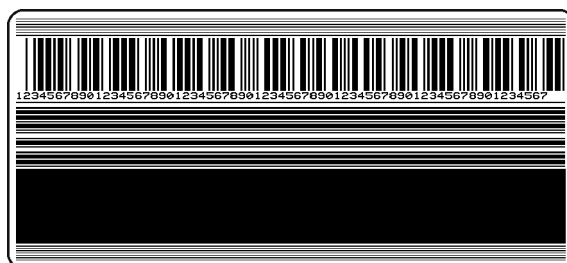


Figure 13

FEED Key Self Test

Note: The CANCEL Key Self Test should be performed before this self test. Information on the configuration printout (see Figure 12 on page 30) can be used with the results of this self test to determine the best darkness setting for a specific media/ribbon combination.

The FEED Key Self Test prints out at various darkness settings above and below that of the darkness value shown on the configuration label. Inspect these labels and determine which one has the best darkness setting for the application. This value can be entered into the printer by setting the darkness during the configuration procedure.

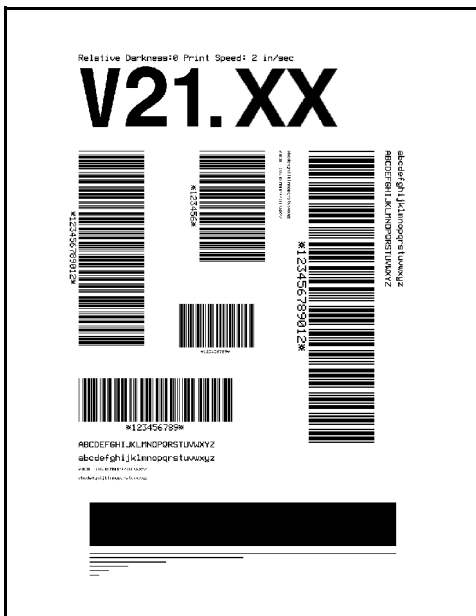


Figure 14

The value printed on the FEED Key Self Test label is added to (plus) or subtracted from (minus) the “Darkness” value specified on the configuration label. The resulting numeric value (0 to 30) is the best darkness value for that specific media/ribbon combination.

The darkness value can also be programmed into the ZPL II formats sent to the printer.

FEED Key and PAUSE Key Self Test

Pressing these two keys at the same time, while turning the power ON, temporarily resets the printer configuration to the factory default values. These values remain active until power is turned OFF. **Whenever the printer is reset to factory defaults, a media calibration procedure must be performed immediately.** See page 43 for details.

MODE Key Self Test

This test places the printer in the communications diagnostics mode. In this mode, the printer prints the ASCII characters and their corresponding hexadecimal values for any data received from the host computer. A typical printout from this test is shown in Figure 15.

Note: This label is inverted when printed.

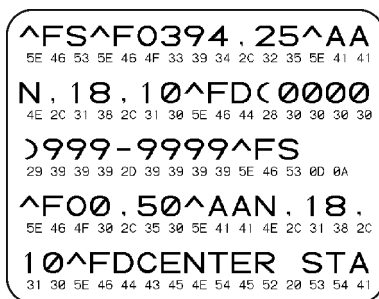


Figure 15

PAUSE Key and CANCEL Key Self Test

This test prints a maximum of 500 head test labels. Each label backfeeds prior to printing and feeds forward to the rest position after printing. A serialized number prints on each label. Press the PAUSE key or turn the printer power OFF to stop printing. The labels look like the one in Figure 13 except that a serialized number prints on each label.

FEED Key and CANCEL Key Self Test

This test prints seven pre-programmed label formats at different speeds. The printer automatically pauses after each format. The sequence of label formats is as follows:

Label Format	Quantity	Inches per second
Left Ribbon Wrinkle Test	20	D*
Right Ribbon Wrinkle Test	20	D*
C39 Wrinkle Test	20	D*
Left Ribbon Wrinkle Test	20	A
Right Ribbon Wrinkle Test	20	A
C39 Wrinkle Test	20	A
Usable Area Test	10	D*
Head Temperature Test	10	D*
Upper Smear Test	10	D*
Lower Smear Test	10	D*
Usable Area Test	10	A
Head Temperature Test	10	A
Upper Smear Test	10	A
Lower Smear Test	10	A

* “C” for the 105Se with the 300 dots/inch printhead.

Extended Printer Diagnostics

Extended diagnostic tests are available. The maintenance manual, *Vol. 1: General Maintenance*, provides the information needed to perform these additional tests.

Sample ZPL II® Label Formats

ZPL II® (Zebra Programming Language II) is Zebra Technologies Corporation's label design language. ZPL II lets you create a wide variety of labels from the simple to the very complex, including text, bar codes, and graphics.

This section contains three sample label formats for you to begin experimenting with. It is not intended as an introduction to ZPL II. To learn about ZPL II, contact your distributor or Zebra Technologies Corporation for a copy of the *ZPL II Programming Guide*.

For each format, do the following:

1. Save the file.
2. Copy the file to the printer.
 - Set up the printer and turn the power ON.
 - Use a text editing program (e.g., Windows Write or DOS Editor) and type in the label format exactly as shown in the sample label formats on pages 36-37.
 - Save the file in a directory for future use. Use the extension “.zpl”.
 - Copy the file to the Zebra S-Series Printer.

Note: Typically, computers running DOS use the “COPY” command to send a file to the Zebra printer. For example, if your file name is “format1.zpl” then type, “COPY FORMAT1.ZPL COM1”.

3. Compare your results with those shown. If your printout does not look like the one shown, confirm that the file you created is identical to the format shown, then repeat the printing procedure. If nothing prints, refer to “Installation” beginning on page 7 to make sure your system is set up correctly; otherwise, refer to “Troubleshooting” beginning on page 65.

Format 1: Simple Text and a Barcode

Line #	Type this label format:	You'll get this printout:
1	^XA	ZEBRA 
2	^LH30,30	
3	^FO20,10^AD^FDZEBRA^FS	
4	^FO20,60^B3N,Y,20,N^FDAAA001^FS	
5	^XZ	

Line#1: Indicates start of label format.
Line #2: Sets label home position (in dots) from the upper left-hand corner of the label.
Line #3: Sets field origin, selects font "D", defines field data as "ZEBRA".
Line #4: Sets field origin, selects bar code Code 39, sets barcode height at 20 dot rows, defines field data for bar code as "AAA001".
Line #5: End of label format.

Format 2: Saving a Label Format as a Graphic Image

Line #	Type this label format:	You'll get this printout:
1	^XA	(Same as Format 1, but this format was also saved in the printer's memory as a graphic image named "FORMAT2".)
2	^LH30,30	
3	^FO20,10^AD^FDZEBRA^FS	
4	^FO20,60^B3N,Y,20,N^FDAAA001^FS	
5	^ISFORMAT2,N	
6	^XZ	
7	^XA	ZEBRA 
8	^ILFORMAT2	
9	^XZ	

Line#1-4: These commands were described in Format 1.
Line #5: Saves the format in the printer's memory as a graphic image named "FORMAT 2", the "N" indicates "do not print after saving".
Line #6-7: (See Format 1).
Line #8: Load and print the graphic image saved as "FORMAT2".
Line #9: (See Format 1).

Format 3: Using a Serialized Data Field

Line #	Type this label format:	You'll get this printout:
1	^XA	ZEBRA  SERIAL NUMBER 00000000111
2	^LH30,30	
3	^FO20,10^AD^FDZEBRA^FS	
4	^FO20,60^B3,,40,,^FDAAA001^FS	
5	^FO20,180^AF^SNSERIAL NUMBER 00000000111,1,Y^FS	
6	^PQ10	<i>Ten labels should print. The first and last are shown here.</i>
7	^XZ	
		ZEBRA  SERIAL NUMBER 00000000120

Line #1-3: These commands were described in Format 1.

Line #4: Defines field data for bar code as "AAA001".

Line #5: Defines serialized field, starting value of 111, increment by 1, insert leading zeros.

Line #6: Sets print quality to 10.

Line #7: (See Format 1).



Configuration and Calibration

Option Switches

These switches are located at the rear of the printer above the Signal Interface Cable Connection. See Figure 16.

In the tables on the following page, an “R” means the switch is OFF (positioned to the right), while an “L” means the switch is ON (positioned to the left). All switches are in the OFF position when the printer is shipped from the factory.

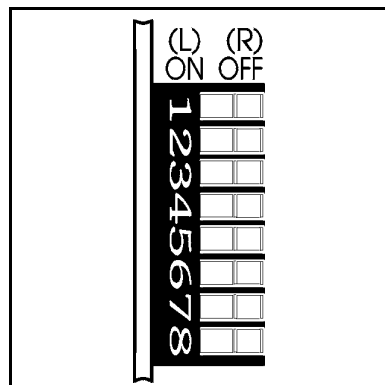


Figure 16

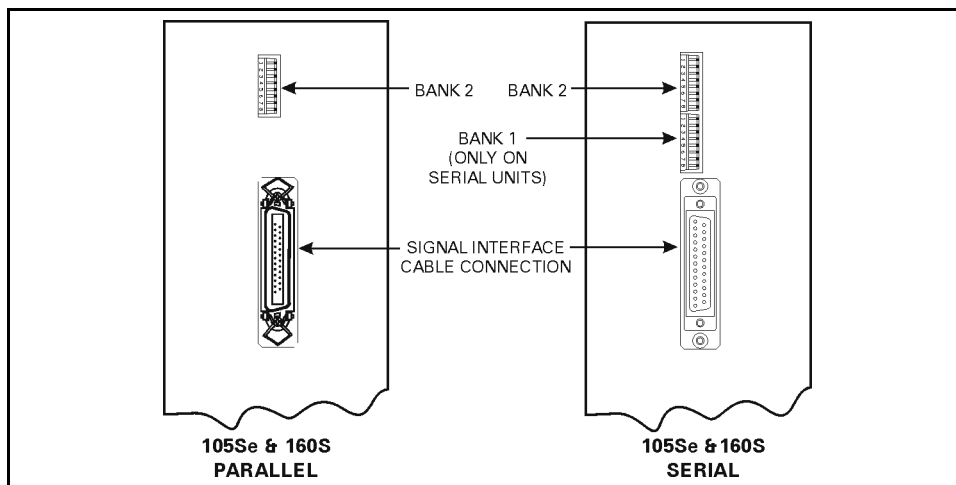


Figure 17

Bank 1

Note: For Serial Interface Printers only.

The S-Series Printer, with the RS-232 Serial Interface, uses eight miniature switches located on the rear of the printer above the signal interface cable connector. The ON/OFF positions of these switches establish some of the printer configuration parameters. Bank 1 switches must be properly positioned to establish serial data communications with the host computer. Thereafter, the position of these switches should not be changed.

Note: Parallel-interface printers do not require these configuration parameters, therefore they have no Bank 1 switches.

If these switches are in the proper position to match the communication configuration of the host computer, and the printer is not receiving data, refer to “RS-232 Cabling Requirements” on page 47 and make sure the correct interface cable is being used.

Note: The printer is fixed at 1 stop bit, so make sure that your host device is also set at 1 stop bit.

Bank 1 (Serial Interface Printers Only)			
Switch			Baud Rate
3	2	1	
R	R	R	9600 baud
R	R	L	19200 baud
R	L	R	110 baud
R	L	L	300 baud
L	R	R	600 baud
L	R	L	1200 baud
L	L	R	2400 baud
L	L	L	4800 baud
Switch 4			Data Bits (Must be set to 8 data bits to use Code Page 850)
R			7 Data Bits
L			8 Data Bits
Switch 6 5			Parity (If you choose 7 data bits, you must choose either even or odd parity)
R		R	Even parity
R		L	Parity disabled
L		R	Odd parity
L		L	Parity disabled
Switch 7			Communication Handshake Control
R			XON/XOFF control
L			DTR/DSR control
Switch 8			Error Detection Protocol
R			No error detection
L			Error detection active

Table 1

Bank 2

These switches can manually override any ZPL II commands that affect print mode, media mode, and media type. They can also override settings established during the calibration procedure. Reasons why you might want to use these override switches are:

Bank 2			
Switch			Print Mode
3	2	1	
R	R	L	Cutter
R	L	L	Tear-Off
L	R	L	Peel-Off
L	L	L	Rewind
.	.	R	Override is disabled
Switch			Media Mode
6	5	4	
R	R	L	Black-mark sensing mode
R	L	L	Transmissive sensing mode with non-continuous media (detects a web/notch)
L	L	L	Transmissive sensing mode with continuous media
.	.	R	Override is disabled
Switch			Media Type
8	7		
R	L		Thermal transfer
L	L		Direct thermal
.	R		Override is disabled

- Troubleshooting. By using these switches, you know beyond a doubt what operating mode your printer is in.
- Lets you use a single ZPL II label format for many different printers — without worrying if the format contains a mode command that is inappropriate for your printer configuration.
- Some third-party label design software packages work better if these switches control the mode.

If you do not want to override ZPL II or the calibration settings, disable one or more of the override options by setting switches 1, 4, and/or 7 to the R (OFF) position and turning the power ON. With these disabled, the printer requires ZPL II commands and/or re-calibration to set print mode, media mode, and/or media type.

Table 2

To override, set the switches to one of the modes shown in the table. If you are in the process of printing, this change takes effect on the next label printed. If you change the switches from active to disabled after printer power-up, the printer remains in the current mode until a ZPL II command or re-calibration changes the mode.

Note: For the 105Se, Switch 5 must not be positioned to the right unless the printer is equipped with the optional black mark sensor.

Configuration Mode

The configuration mode allows you to fine-tune the internal printer configuration settings for your application. In this mode, you can change the following parameters:

- Printing darkness
- Rest position of the media with respect to the “web” or “interlabel gap”
- Position of printing relative to the top of the label
- Media and ribbon sensor values
- Label length
- Printing method
- Media type (continuous or non-continuous)

You can get a printout of the printer configuration (the values for each of these parameters) at any time by performing the CANCEL Key Self Test (see page 30).

If it is ever necessary to reset the printer configuration to the factory defaults, refer to the “FEED Key and PAUSE Key Self Test” on page 33.

The *ZPL II Programming Guide* contains information on instructions that may be sent to the printer to disable the MODE key and set specific label format values for each of these parameters. If you are not using ZPL II, refer to the instructions provided with your software package to determine if you also have this capability.

Calibration

Note: Perform the calibration procedure when media and ribbon are first installed and each time a different type of media or ribbon is installed.

During this procedure, the printer automatically determines the media type, label length, media and ribbon sensor settings, and printing method. Media type is determined by sensing either continuous or non-continuous media as blank labels move through the printer. If non-continuous media is sensed, label length is also calibrated. If ribbon is sensed, the thermal transfer print method is configured. If no ribbon is present, the direct thermal print method is configured.

The results of this calibration are stored in the printer's memory. These parameters remain in effect until the next calibration is performed. The printer configuration printout, which prints when the CANCEL Key Self Test is performed, lists these results as well as other printer parameters.

Note: If the printer is in the peel-off mode, the operator must “catch” the labels as they are peeled away from the backing during this procedure.

1. Load media and ribbon (if used). Make sure the media sensor is properly positioned (see “Media and Ribbon Sensor Sensitivity Adjustment” on page 63).

Note: To use the black mark sensing mode, make sure you set the Bank 2 DIP switches appropriately (see page 41).

2. Turn the power switch ON. When the Power-On Self Test is complete, the POWER, PAUSE, and PAPER/RIBBON lights are ON.
3. Briefly press the MODE key three times. PAUSE and CALIBRATE lights turn ON.
4. Press UP (FEED Key) to calibrate. The printer feeds some media. The MODE lights flash ON and OFF to indicate that the settings have been saved in memory.
5. Press PAUSE to exit PAUSE mode. PAUSE light turns OFF.

Adjusting the Print Darkness

This procedure sets the darkness of the printing on the label. Use the lowest setting that provides the necessary print quality.

1. Press the MODE key. PAUSE and DARKEN lights turn ON.
2. Press UP or DOWN to adjust the current setting.
3. Press the MODE key three times. The MODE lights flash ON and OFF to indicate that the settings have been saved in memory.
4. Press PAUSE to exit PAUSE mode. PAUSE light turns OFF.

Adjusting the Media Rest Position

This procedure sets the end-of-label position relative to the tear-off bar or cutter.

1. Briefly press the MODE key twice. PAUSE and POSITION lights turn ON.
2. Press UP or DOWN to adjust the current setting.
3. Briefly press the MODE key twice. The MODE lights flash ON and OFF to indicate that the settings have been saved in memory.
4. Press PAUSE to exit PAUSE mode. PAUSE light turns OFF.

Adjusting the Position of the Top of the Label

This procedure positions the printing on the label relative to the top edge of the label.

1. Briefly press the MODE key twice, then press and hold for about five seconds until the lights change. PAUSE, DARKEN, and CALIBRATE lights turn ON.
2. Press UP or DOWN to adjust the current setting.
3. Briefly press the MODE key twice. The MODE lights flash ON and OFF to indicate that the settings have been saved in memory.
4. Press PAUSE to exit PAUSE mode. PAUSE light turns OFF.

Interconnections

System Components

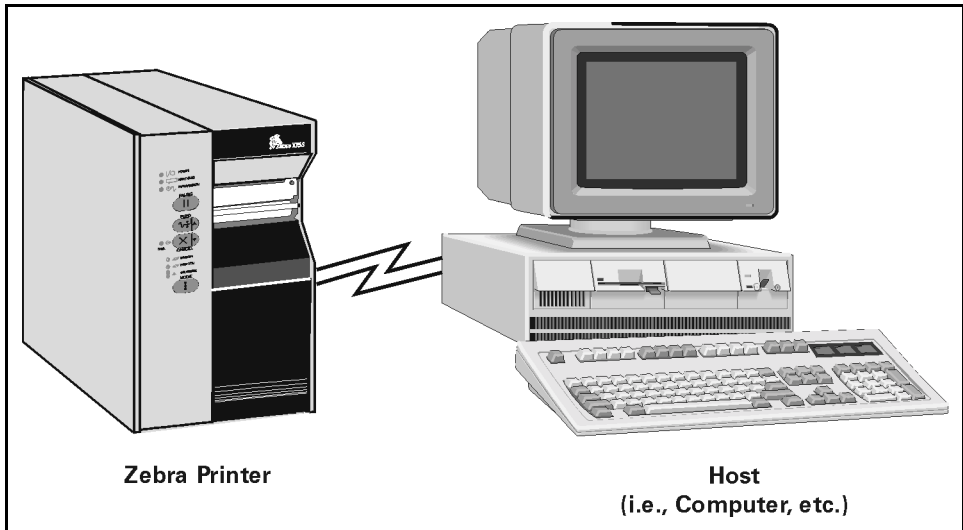


Figure 18

System Considerations

Communications Code

The Zebra S-Series Printer sends and receives American Standard Code for Information Interchange (ASCII). This code consists of 128 characters (256 for Code Page 850) including upper and lower case letters, punctuation marks, and various control codes.

Interfaces

The method of interfacing the Zebra S-Series Printer to a data source depends on the communication options installed in the printer. Depending on how the printer was ordered, the interface is either an RS-232 serial data port or a parallel port.

Data Specifications

When communicating via the serial data port (RS-232), the baud rate, number of data bits, and the parity are user-selectable (see Table 1 on page 40 for acceptable setting combinations). Parity only applies to data transmitted by the printer, since it ignores the parity of received data. The S-Series Printer is fixed at 1 stop bit, so make sure that your host is also set at 1 stop bit.

When communicating via the parallel port, the previously mentioned parameters are not considered.

RS-232 Serial Data Port

The connections for the standard interface are made through the DB-25S connector on the rear panel. For all RS-232 input and output signals, the S-Series Printer follows both the Electronics Industries Association's (EIA) RS-232 and the Consultative Committee for International Telegraph and Telephone (CCITT) V.24 standard signal level specifications.

RS-232 Pinouts

Pin No.	Description
1	Frame Ground for Cable Shield
2	TXD (Transmit Data) output from the printer
3	RXD (Receive Data) input to the printer
4	RTS (Request to Send) output from the printer
6	DSR (Data Set Ready) input to the printer
7	Signal Ground
20	DTR (Data Terminal Ready) output from the printer
Note: Pins 5, 8, 10-19, and 21-25 are unused and unterminated.	

Table 3

Hardware Control Signal Descriptions

Request To Send (RTS) is a control signal from the S-Series Printer to the host computer. RTS is always in the ACTIVE condition (positive voltage) whenever the printer is powered ON.

Data Set Ready (DSR) is a control signal from the host computer to the printer. When DSR is in the ACTIVE condition (positive voltage), the printer can transmit status to the host. When RTS is in the INACTIVE condition (negative voltage), the printer does not transmit any data.

When DTR/DSR handshaking is selected via DIP Switch #7 at the rear of the printer, the Data Terminal Ready (DTR) control signal output from the printer controls when the host computer may send data. DTR ACTIVE (positive voltage), permits the host to send data. When the printer places DTR in the INACTIVE (negative voltage) state, the host must not send data.

Note: When XON/XOFF handshaking is selected, data flow is controlled by the ASCII Control Codes DC1 (XON) and DC3 (XOFF). The DTR control lead does not have an effect.

RS-232 Cabling Requirements

The required cable must have a 25-pin “D” Type (DB-25P) male connector on one end, which is plugged into the mating (DB-25S) female connector located at the upper rear of the printer. Tighten the locking screws.

The other end of the signal interface cable connects to an appropriate point at the host computer. This cable is one of two types depending on the specific interface requirements. Refer to page 48 for information on the standard and null modem cables.

Data cables must be fully shielded and fitted with metal or metallized connector shells. Shielded cables and connectors are required to prevent radiation and reception of electrical noise.

To minimize electrical noise pickup in the cable:

- Keep data cables as short as possible.
- Do not bundle the data cables tightly with power cords.
- Do not tie data cables to power wire conduits.

Interconnect to DTE Devices

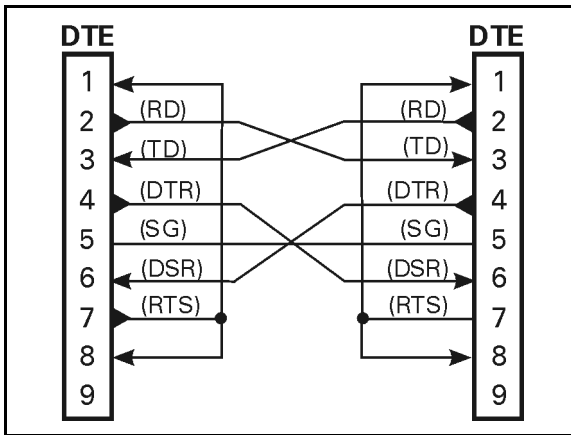


Figure 19

The printer is configured as Data Terminal Equipment (DTE). To connect the printer to other DTE devices (such as the serial port of a PC), use an RS-232 Null Modem (crossover) cable. Figure 19 illustrates the connections required for this cable.

Interconnect to DCE Devices

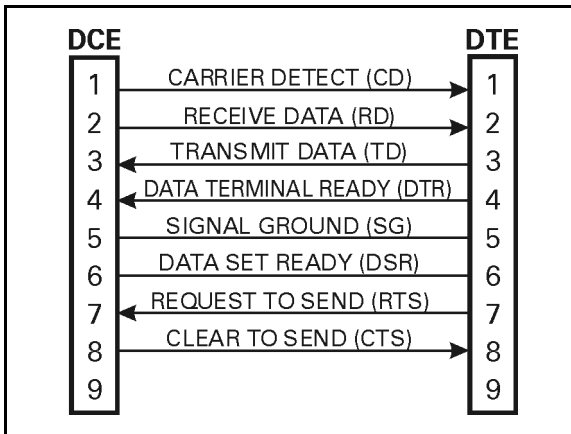


Figure 20

When the printer is connected via its RS-232 interface to Data Communication Equipment (DCE) such as a modem, use a standard RS-232 (straight-through) interface cable. Figure 20 illustrates the connections required for this cable.

Parallel Cabling Requirements

The required cable must have a standard 36-pin parallel connector on one end, which is plugged into the mating connector located at the upper rear of the printer. The parallel interface cable is connected using bail clips, instead of screws, in a similar position to that of the serial data cable.

The other end of the parallel interface cable connects to an appropriate point at the host computer.

Data cables must be fully shielded and fitted with metal or metallized connector shells. Shielded cables and connectors are required to prevent radiation and reception of electrical noise.

To minimize electrical noise pickup in the cable:

- Keep data cables as short as possible (maximum length: 10 ft.).
- Do not bundle the data cables tightly with power cords.
- Do not tie data cables to power wire conduits.

Parallel Interface

The parallel interface provides a means of communication that is typically faster than the previously mentioned serial interface method. In this method, the bits of data which make up a character are sent all at one time over several wires in the cable, one bit per wire.

Data signals are defined as either HIGH or LOW, while control signals are either Active or Inactive. Some control signals are active HIGH while others are active LOW. The voltage levels which represent these conditions are:

<u>Data Signal</u>	<u>Voltage Level</u>
HIGH	+5 VDC
LOW	0 VDC

Signal Descriptions

The following chart provides a description of each of the pins in the parallel connector. A standard parallel data cable provides the required interconnection between the computer and the printer.

Parallel Connector Pin Assignments	
Pin No.	Description
1	The nStrobe printer input has internal 3.3 kW pull-up resistors to 5 V ($I_{OL} = 1.5$ mA) and is designed to receive a signal driven open collector $V_{OL} \leq 0.8$ V. This pin is a signal from the host computer. The nStrobe input is debounced on a LOW going edge to require an active width greater than 0.5 ms before data is latched.
2-9	Data inputs have TTL input characteristics with internal 3.3 kW pullups and represent 1 TTL unit load or less. The data inputs are positive logic with a HIGH voltage level corresponding to a logic 1. Pin 2 through Pin 9 = D0 through D7 respectively.
10	The nAck output is an active LOW pulse used to indicate termination. nAck is a driven open collector with a 3.3 kW internal pull-up. The output sinks 7 mA to a $V_{OL} \leq 0.4$ V.
11	The Busy output is active HIGH whenever the printer cannot accept data due to any normal or abnormal condition, including buffer overflow, head open, over temperature, and media error conditions. Busy is a driven open collector with a 3.3 kW internal pull-up. The output sinks 7 mA to a $V_{OL} \leq 0.4$ V.
12	The PError signal is active HIGH whenever the printer is out of media or ribbon.
13	The Select signal function is determined by an additional configuration option which becomes active when the port is present. In the default condition, select is active HIGH whenever the parallel port is powered up and the parallel port is enabled. In the non-default condition, select is active LOW whenever the printer is printing.
14	nAutoFd (not connected).
15	Not defined.
16	Logic Gnd.
17	FRAME GROUND is at the same potential as Logic Gnd (pin 16).
18	FUSED 5 V - 1 A maximum.
19-30	SIGNAL GROUND is the Logic Grounds and Returns for all input and output signals.
31-35	NOT USED - These leads should be left unconnected.
36	NSelectIn (not connected).

Preventive Maintenance

Overview

This section contains preventive maintenance information for the Zebra S-Series Printer. These procedures may be performed by the operator.

Cleaning

Exterior Surfaces

The exterior surfaces of the printer may be cleaned as required by using a lint-free cloth. Do not use harsh or abrasive cleaning agents or solvents. If necessary, a mild detergent solution or desktop cleaner may be used sparingly.

Interior

Remove any accumulated dirt/lint from the interior of the printer using a soft bristle brush and/or vacuum cleaner. This area should be inspected after every four rolls of media.

Cleaning Schedule

AREA	METHOD	INTERVAL
Printhead	Isopropyl alcohol	After every roll of media (or 500 ft. of fanfold media) when printing direct thermal or after every roll of ribbon when printing in thermal transfer mode.
Platen Roller	Isopropyl alcohol	
Upper and Lower Media Sensors	Air blow	
Media Path	Isopropyl alcohol	
Ribbon Sensor	Air blow	As needed.
Peel/Tear Bar	Isopropyl alcohol	
Label Available Sensor	Air blow	
Cutter Module	Isopropyl alcohol and/or air blow	

Table 4

Printhead and Platen Roller

Inconsistent print quality, such as voids in the bar code or graphics, may indicate a dirty printhead. For optimum performance, Zebra recommends performing the cleaning procedure on the following page after every roll of ribbon (perform this procedure after every roll of media for direct thermal printing).

Note: Label Available Sensors are shown for location purposes only. They are not standard on all printers.

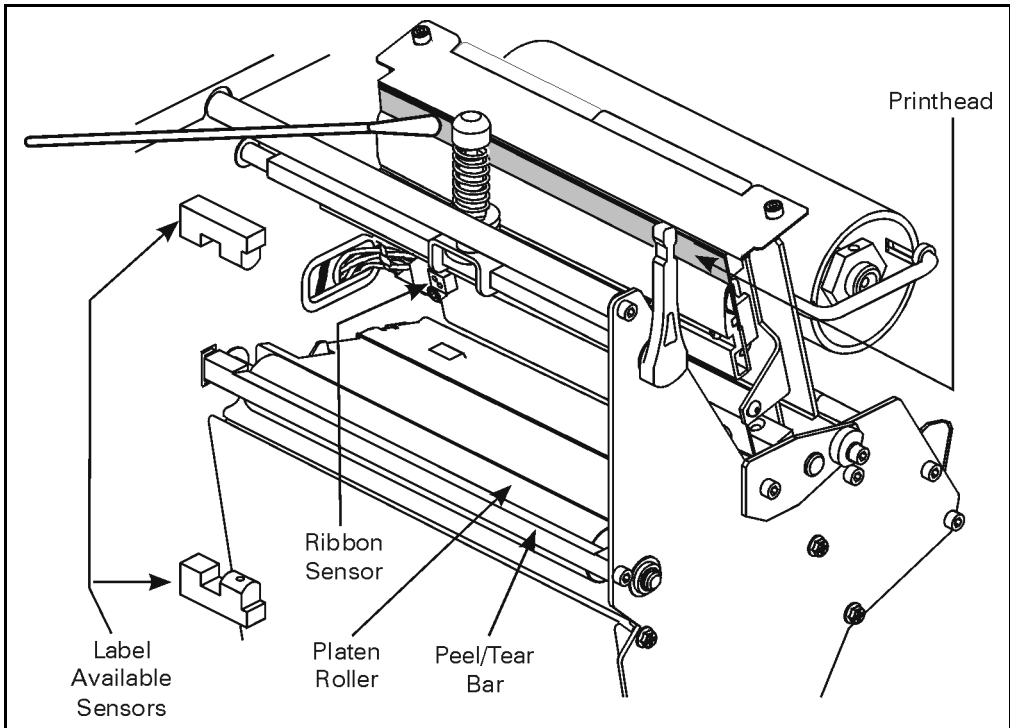


Figure 21

It is not necessary to turn printer power OFF prior to cleaning. If power is turned OFF, all label formats, images, and parameter settings stored in the printer's formatting RAM are lost. Permanent parameter settings stored in EEPROM are retained. When power is turned back ON, it may be necessary to reload some items.

To clean the printhead and platen roller, open the media compartment door, refer to Figure 21, and perform the following steps:

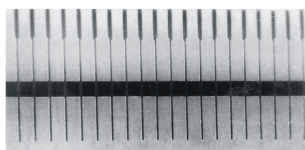
1. Open the printhead by moving the printhead handle to the OPEN position.
2. Remove the media and ribbon (if present).
3. Moisten an applicator tip with Zebra Technologies Corporation-recommended solvent and wipe the print elements from end to end. (The print elements form the gray/black strip just behind the chrome strip.) Allow a few seconds for the solvent to evaporate.
4. Rotate the platen roller and clean thoroughly with the solvent.
5. Brush/vacuum any accumulated paper lint and dust away from the rollers and the media and ribbon sensors.
6. Reload ribbon and/or media, close and latch the printhead, restore power (if necessary) and continue printing after the self test.

Extend the Life of Your Printhead With *Save-A-Printhead* Cleaning Film

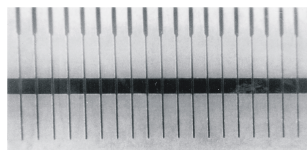
Challenge

The printhead is the most critical component in your printer, and possibly the most delicate. It is a consumable item just like the brakes on your car, which eventually wears over time. However, with ongoing careful attention and maintenance, you can extend the life of the printhead!

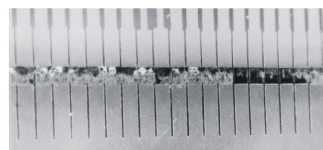
Below are photographs of three printheads. The first printhead is brand new. The second has printed over 1 million linear inches of thermal transfer labels and has been properly maintained. The third printhead has printed far fewer labels, but without proper care and maintenance, signs of abrasion and contamination build-up are evident.



New



*Over 1 Million Inches
(Properly Maintained)*



*Less Than 1 Million Inches
(Without Proper Care)*

Preventive Maintenance

For optimum performance, clean the printhead regularly after every roll of thermal transfer ribbon or after every roll of direct thermal labels. Take care when handling or cleaning the printhead by removing any jewelry that may scratch the printhead and use a grounding strap or anti-static mat to discharge static electricity that could damage the printhead.

To start, only use the pre-soaked (isopropyl alcohol) cleaning swabs provided in the preventive maintenance kit. First, turn off the printer and open the printhead. Lightly blow or brush away any loose dust and lint particles within the print mechanism (i.e., rollers, media/ribbon sensors, and printhead). NEVER use any hard, metallic, or abrasive objects — such as a screwdriver — to remove adhesives or other contaminants that may have built up on the printhead.

Next, press the swab tip against the printhead and swipe the print elements from end to end. Then, turn the platen rollers while wiping them from side to side. Repeat this step until the swab no longer shows dirt.

Avoid the Contributing Factors to Premature Printhead Failure

Abrasion- Over time, the movement of media/ribbon across the printhead wears through the protective ceramic coating, exposing and eventually damaging the print elements (dots).

In order to avoid abrasion:

- Clean your printhead frequently and use well-lubricated thermal transfer ribbons with backcoatings optimized to reduce friction.
- Minimize printhead pressure and burn temperature settings by optimizing the balance between the two.
- Ensure that the thermal transfer ribbon is as wide or wider than the label media to prevent exposing the elements to the more abrasive label material.

Ribbon Backcoating and Buildup- Printhead contamination from direct thermal media or thermal transfer ribbon may occur in applications requiring high burn settings, high head pressure, high speed, or high volume. This contamination builds up on the printhead elements, creating a barrier to the heat transformation required to produce high quality images. Contaminant buildup occurs gradually and results in poor print quality that may look like faded print or failed print element(s). This build up is very resistant to cleaning with the pre-soaked swabs and is difficult to remove.

In order to avoid ribbon backcoating and buildup:

- Use thermal transfer ribbons that have been specially cured to provide backcoat protection for high demand applications. These ribbons — sometimes referred to as anti-stick ribbons — also dissipate static and provide more lubrication.
- Follow the recommended Printhead Preventive Maintenance procedures.
- Use our *Save-a-Printhead* cleaning film to remove printhead contamination buildup quickly and easily.

***Save-a-Printhead* Cleaning Film**

What is *Save-a-Printhead* cleaning film? A specially coated film that removes contamination buildup without damaging the printhead.

What are the benefits of *Save-a-Printhead* cleaning film?

- Extends the life of your printhead.
- Reduces maintenance downtime and the cost of replacing a printhead.
- An inexpensive, easy and quick way to remove contaminants without having to remove the printhead.

When should you use *Save-a-Printhead* cleaning film? When you see degrading print quality that looks like faded print or a failed print element(s) that cannot be corrected by cleaning with the pre-soaked cleaning swabs.

How to Use *Save-a-Printhead* Cleaning Film

1. Remove power from the printer.
2. Open the printhead, remove media and ribbon from the print mechanism.
3. Clean the printhead per the recommended Preventive Maintenance procedures.
4. Position the *Save-a-Printhead* film in the print path, placing the glossy side down away from the printhead (matte side up).
5. Close and latch the printhead.
6. Slowly pull the full length of the film through the print mechanism.
7. Again, clean the printhead per the recommended Preventive Maintenance procedures.
8. Reload media and ribbon, close and latch the printhead.
9. Print labels and inspect for improved print quality. If quality has not improved, contact our Technical Support staff.

*Only one pass is required to remove contamination buildup.

*Each strip of film can be used up to 10 times.

*Discard the strip when residue buildup or other contamination is apparent.

Note: In the case that a replacement printhead is needed, product from the Original Equipment Manufacturer (OEM) is strongly recommended to ensure that your printer and part warranties remain intact, and that the product performs optimally.

How to Order *Save-a-Printhead* Cleaning Film Kits

There are five kits to accommodate the different width printers. Each kit contains three 10" long strips of film. Reference the following table to order the kit for your printer:

<u>Order kit number:</u>	<u>For Printers with Print Widths:</u>
46902	3.0"-4.0"
44902	4.0"-5.0"
48902	5.0"-6.0"
38902	6.0"-7.0"
22902	8.0"-9.0"

Media, Ribbon, and Label Available Sensors

These sensors should be cleaned on a regular basis to ensure proper operation of the printer. To locate the position of these sensors, refer to Figure 21 on page 52, Figure 24 on page 61, and Figure 25 on page 62.

Cutter Module

Periodically, the cutter module should be cleaned to remove paper dust and label residue. Cleaning the cutter module ensures that labels are cut properly and not jam in the cutter mechanism. Refer to Figure 22.

When the stationary cutter blade becomes gummed up with label adhesive or paper debris, clean it with a cotton swab moistened with isopropyl alcohol. If the cutter performs unsatisfactorily after it has been cleaned, refer to Volume 1 of the Maintenance Manual.

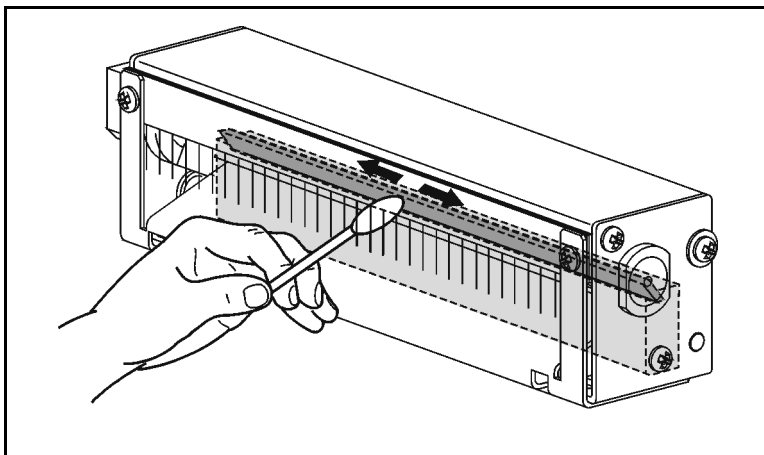


Figure 22

Lubrication

CAUTION: Some commercially available lubricants will damage the printer if used.

Lubrication of the S-Series Printer should be performed by a qualified service technician according to the directions provided in Volume 1 of the Maintenance Manual.

Adjustments

Toggle Positioning

Note: The 105Se printer has one toggle; the 160S printer has two toggles.

The toggle(s) should be positioned to provide even pressure on the media. Toggles are positioned by sliding them left or right to the desired location. On the 105Se, the single toggle should normally be positioned over the center of the media. If your printer has two toggles and you are using media too narrow to accommodate both toggles, position one toggle over the center of the media and decrease the pressure on the unused toggle.

Printhead Pressure Adjustment

If printing is too light on one side, or if thick media is used, you may need to adjust the printhead pressure. Refer to Figure 23 and follow the procedure below.

1. Perform a PAUSE Key Self Test (see page 31).
2. Lower the darkness setting until the printing is gray.
3. Loosen the toggle position locking nut(s) located inside the “U” shaped bracket at the top of the toggle.
4. Slide toggle(s) in the direction of the light printing.
5. Using the knurled adjusting nuts on the shaft(s) of the toggle(s), increase or decrease spring pressure until the left and right edges of the printed area are equally dark.
6. Increase darkness to optimum level for the media being used.
7. Retighten the toggle position locking nut(s).

Note: Printhead life can be maximized by using the lowest pressure that produces the desired print quality.

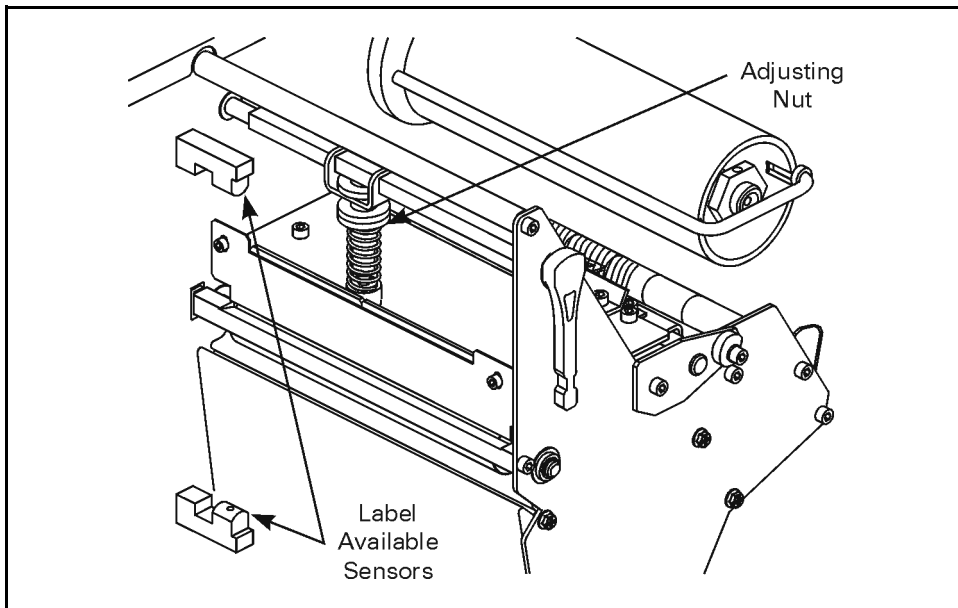


Figure 23

Black Mark Media Sensor Position Adjustment

This sensor position requires no adjustment or calibration by the user.

Transmissive Media Sensor Position Adjustment

The transmissive media sensor senses either the “web” between labels or a hole or notch in the media to determine the length of the label or ticket. The factory-set position should be sufficient for any width label using media with a web. However, if position adjustments are needed, follow these procedures beginning with the upper sensor.

Upper Transmissive Media Sensor Position Adjustment

To adjust the upper media sensor, refer to Figure 24 and follow these steps.

1. Remove the ribbon and locate the upper media sensor.
2. Loosen the Phillips head screw.
3. Slide the upper sensor along the slot to the desired position. When using media that has a web between labels, position the media sensor anywhere along the web (if you have labels with rounded corners, do not position the sensor where the rounded corners of the label might be detected). When using tag stock, position the upper sensor directly over the hole or notch.
4. Tighten the Phillips head screw.

Note: To adjust the upper section of the transmissive media sensor for the outside half of the media width, call a service technician.

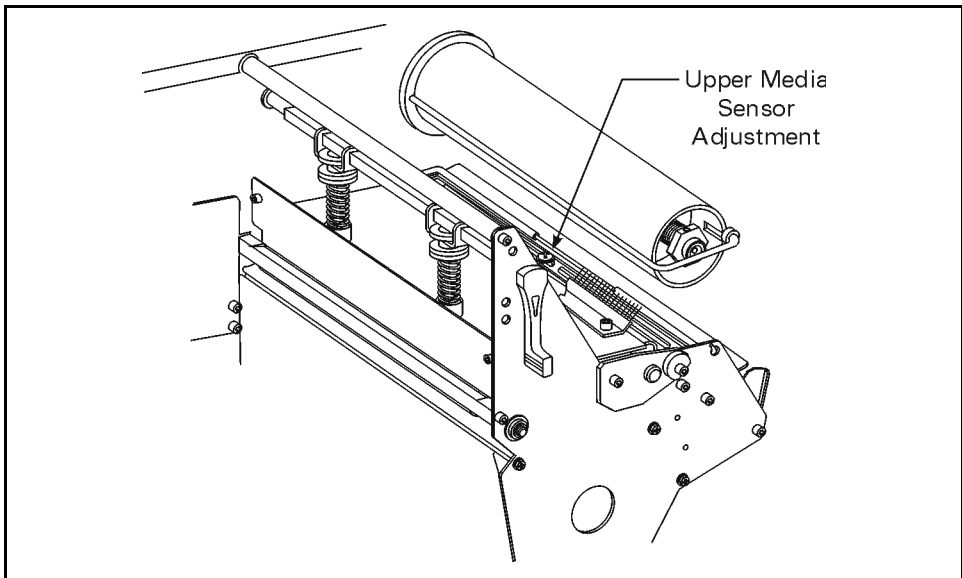


Figure 24

Lower Transmissive Media Sensor Position Adjustment

To adjust the lower media sensor, follow these steps:

1. Locate the lower media sensor assembly (a spring clip holding a small printed circuit board) under the rear idler roller.
2. Position the sensor so that the two brass-colored infrared emitters are under the upper sensor by sliding it in its slot.
3. Gently pull wires out of the printer frame as required. (Wires should have a little slack.)

Note: If the sensor is being moved inward and a large loop of wire develops, remove the cover from the electronics side of the printer and gently pull the wires through. It is important that the wires be properly clamped so that they are not rubbed by any belts.

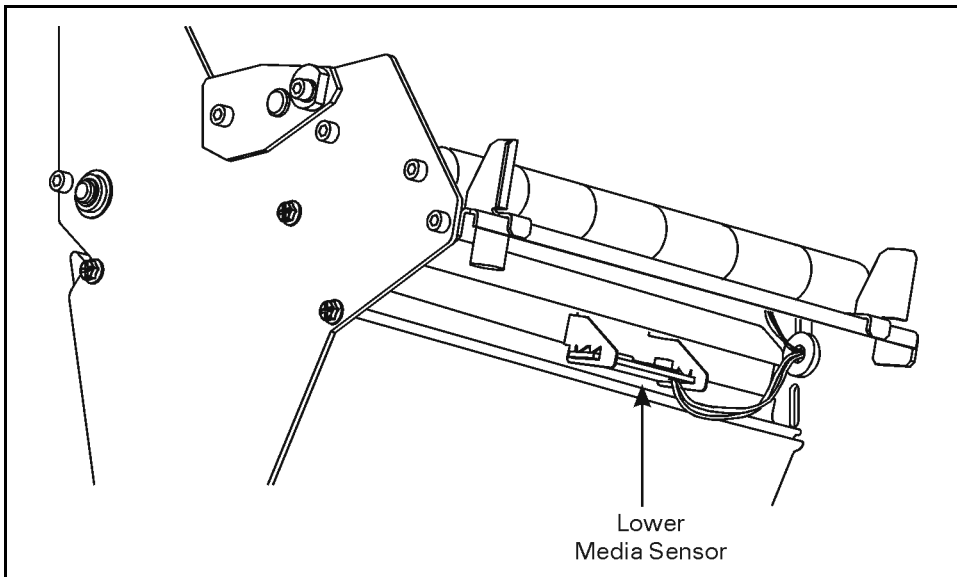


Figure 25

Media and Ribbon Sensor Sensitivity Adjustment

Note: This adjustment is initially set by Zebra Technologies Corporation during final printer calibration. Under normal circumstances, further adjustments should not be necessary. The exception to this might be the use of media with extremely thick or thin backing, which could require re-adjustment of the sensor sensitivity.

This adjustment may need to be performed if the paper/ribbon light comes ON with (1) the media and ribbon properly installed for thermal transfer mode or (2) media only properly installed for the direct thermal mode.

The following procedure is used to perform the media and ribbon sensor and sensitivity range adjustment:

1. Turn the printer OFF.
2. Open the printhead.
3. Remove as many labels as needed to create at least 12" of blank backing material. Load the blank backing material under the printhead.

Note: Be sure that blank backing material is positioned between the upper and lower media sensors.

4. Remove the ribbon. (Sliding it as far from the printer wall as possible has the same effect as removing it.)
5. Close the printhead.
6. Hold down the PAUSE, FEED, and CANCEL keys while turning the printer ON. Once the printer is ON, release the keys.
7. The following two sets of lights begin flickering, signifying that the adjustment has been made:
 - The PRINthead and PAPER/RIBBON lights
 - The DARKEN and POSITION lights

Note: If only one pair of lights is flickering, it indicates that the adjustment was not successful. Go back to step 1 and start over.

8. Open the printhead.
 9. Pull the media out of the printer until a label is positioned under the printhead. Move the ribbon back to its normal position.
- Note:** Be sure that the label is positioned between the upper and lower media sensors.
10. Close the printhead.
 11. Press the MODE key to print a media and sensor profile and save the new values (see Figure 26).
 12. Perform the media calibration procedure on page 43.

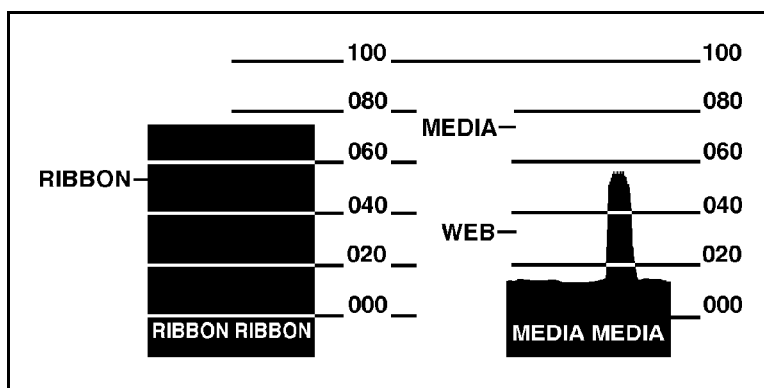


Figure 26

Troubleshooting

This section contains troubleshooting charts used to localize and repair the printer when faults occur. The procedures called out in the ACTION column may be performed by the operator or by a service technician when indicated.

SYMPTOM	DIAGNOSIS	ACTION
All indicator lights never light.	No AC power applied to the printer.	Ensure that the AC power cable is connected to a working voltage source.
	Faulty AC power fuse.	Refer to page 9 for fuse replacement procedures.
	No voltage available from the internal power supply.	Call a service technician.
Printer locks up when running Power-On Self Test.	An improper configuration was set.	Reload factory defaults, then set correct parameters (see the instructions that begin on page 28).
POWER light ON, other lights all OFF or all ON and the printer locks up.	ROM CRC test has failed.	Call a service technician.
CALIBRATE light is OFF but all other lights are on.	Dynamic RAM failed.	Call a service technician.
CALIBRATE light and POSITION light OFF but all other lights ON.	FONT ROM error.	Call a service technician.
PRINthead light is ON, printing continues.	Printhead under-temperature condition.	Wait until printhead warms up. If condition persists and print quality is affected, move printer to warmer environment. If print quality is acceptable, no action is required.

SYMPTOM	DIAGNOSIS	ACTION
Printer stops. PAUSE light and PAPER/RIBBON light both ON.	Media incorrectly loaded or not loaded.	Load media correctly. See "Media Loading" on page 15.
	Misadjusted media sensor. Media not calibrated.	Check position and sensitivity of media sensor and/or calibrate media. See "Media and Ribbon Sensor Sensitivity Adjustment" on page 63 and "Calibration" on page 43.
Printer stops. PAUSE light ON and PAPER/RIBBON light FLASHING.	Ribbon incorrectly loaded or not loaded.	Load ribbon correctly. See page 11 for the 105Se and page 14 for the 160S.
	Malfunctioning ribbon sensor.	Call a service technician.
Printer stops. PAUSE light ON and PRINthead light FLASHING.	Printhead is not fully closed.	Close printhead completely.
	Printhead open sensor not detecting its position flag.	Call a service technician.
Printer stops. PAUSE light and PRINthead light both ON.	Printhead element is overheated.	Printer resumes printing when the printhead element cools. If condition persists, move printer to a cooler environment.
	Power supply is overheated.	Printer resumes printing when the power supply cools. If condition persists, move printer to a cooler environment.
Dots missing in printed area of label.	Printhead element going bad.	Call a service technician.

SYMPTOM	DIAGNOSIS	ACTION
Loss of printing registration on labels. (For Peel-Off Mode)	Possible media sensor or calibration problem.	Adjust media sensor position (see page 63) or calibrate media (see page 43). Call a service technician if necessary.
	Printer set for non-continuous media, but continuous media loaded.	Set printer for correct media. See “Media Loading” on page 15.
	Improperly adjusted media edge guides.	Refer to “Media Loading” on page 15.
Excessive vertical drift in top-of-form registration.	Incorrect media loading.	See “Media Loading” on page 15.
Light vertical lines running through all labels.	Dirty head or ribbon rollers.	See “Printhead and Platen Roller” on page 52 for printhead cleaning instructions.
	Defective printhead elements.	Call a service technician.
Light printing or no printing on left or right side of the label.	Printhead needs balancing.	Adjust toggle pressure and/or position. See “Toggle Positioning” on page 59.
Short printed lines at 45° to label edge on left or right side of label.	Too much printhead pressure.	Adjust toggle pressure and/or position. See “Toggle Positioning” on page 59.
Fine gray lines on blank labels at angles.	Wrinkled ribbon.	See “Wrinkled ribbon.” on page 68 under SYMPTOM.
Truncated print, no print, or FEED button operates incorrectly while using non-continuous media.	Media or ribbon improperly loaded.	See “Media Loading” on page 15; “Ribbon Loading (105Se)” on page 11; and “Ribbon Loading (160S)” on page 14.

SYMPTOM	DIAGNOSIS	ACTION
Long tracks of missing print on several labels.	Wrinkled ribbon.	See “Wrinkled ribbon.” on page 68 under SYMPTOM.
	Print element damaged.	Call a service technician.
In Peel-Off Mode, skewed or stuck labels.	Glue material from back of labels causing media movement problems.	Refer to “Cleaning” beginning on page 51 and perform maintenance and cleaning of the printer.
	Media and backing not properly aligned in printer.	See “Media Loading” on page 15.
Wrinkled ribbon.	Ribbon fed through machine incorrectly.	See “Ribbon Loading (105Se)” on page 11 and “Ribbon Loading (160S)” on page 14.
	Incorrect darkness setting.	Set to the lowest value needed for good print quality. See “Adjusting the Print Darkness” on page 44.
	Incorrect printhead position or pressure.	Adjust toggle pressure and/or position. See page 59.
	Media not feeding properly; it is walking from side to side.	Make sure the media is snug by adjusting the media guide. See “Media Loading” on page 15.
	Continuing symptoms.	Call a service technician.
Continued wrinkled ribbon.	Strip plate needs adjusting.	Call a service technician.
Misregistration and misprint of 1 to 3 labels.	Media was pulled when motor was not moving.	Enter calibrate mode and recalibrate. See page 43.
	Incorrect media sensor position.	See media sensor position adjustments on page 60.
	Media or ribbon improperly loaded.	See “Media Loading” on page 15; “Ribbon Loading (105Se)” on page 11; and “Ribbon Loading (160S)” on page 14.
	Incorrect media sensor position or sensitivity.	See “Media and Ribbon Sensor Sensitivity Adjustment” on page 63.

SYMPTOM	DIAGNOSIS	ACTION
Changes in parameter settings did not take effect.	Parameters are set or saved incorrectly.	Reload the factory defaults. See “Calibration” on page 43 and calibrate the printer. Then, cycle the power ON/OFF switch.
	If problem continues, there may be a problem on the main logic board.	Call a service technician.
ZPL II was sent to printer, but not recognized. The DATA light remains off.	Communications parameters or DIP switches are set incorrectly.	See “MODE Key Self Test” on page 33. Check for format or overrun errors. Reset communication parameters if needed.
	Prefix and delimiter characters set in printer configuration do not match the ones sent in the ZPL II label formats.	Set the characters in the printer to match ZPL II format (see page 35). Check the configuration label for correct characters. If problem continues, check the ZPL II format for changed ^CC , ^CT , and ^CD instructions.
Printer does not operate in the mode specified in ZPL II or by calibration.	Bank 2 DIP switches set to override ZPL II and calibration.	Check Bank 2 DIP switch settings. See page 41.
Printer does not feed media with black marks correctly.	Printer not set up correctly.	See page 43 to recalibrate the printer. Also, see page 41 to check Bank 2 DIP switch settings.
	Sensor is broken. (No red light is visible when looking through the front of the printer with the printhead open.)	Call a service technician.
In cutter mode, skewed or stuck labels.	Cutter is dirty.	Follow cutter module cleaning procedure on page 57.
The cutter is not cutting labels cleanly.	Cutter is dirty.	Follow cutter module cleaning procedure on page 57.
	Cutter blades are dull.	Replace the cutter module.

SYMPTOM	DIAGNOSIS	ACTION
Labels are jamming in cutter, or labels are being cut more than once.	Cutter is dirty.	Follow cutter module cleaning procedure on page 57.
	Label length is too short.	Increase label length.
For printers with the cutter option installed: printing stops. PAPER/RIBBON, PAUSE, and CANCEL LEDs on.	Media jammed in cutter.	Remove media, clean cutter module (see page 57).
	Connecting cable not connected to cutter module.	Plug cable into cutter module.
	Cutter module is dirty.	Clean cutter module (see page 57).
	End of the media is not positioned correctly on top of the platen.	Reposition media so that the end is on top of the platen.

Specifications

Printer Specifications

Printing Considerations

Specification		105Se			160S
Resolution (thermal transfer or direct thermal)		203 dots per inch (8 dots per mm)	Optional 152 dots per inch (6 dots per mm)	Optional 300 dots per inch (12 dots per mm)	203 dots per inch (8 dots per mm)
Dot size		0.00492" (0.125 mm)	0.00656" (0.167 mm)	0.0033" x 0.0039" (0.084 x 0.100 mm)	0.00492" (0.125 mm)
Maximum print width		4.09" (104 mm)	4.09" (104 mm)	4.09" (104 mm)	6.30" (160 mm)
Maximum print length	Standard memory	15" (381 mm)	26" (660 mm)	18" (457 mm)	9.5" (241 mm)
	With 512 KB additional memory	39" (991 mm)	39" (991 mm)	N/A	25" (635 mm)
Bar code modulus ("X") dimension		5 mil to 50 mil	6.6 mil to 66 mil	3.33 mil to 33.3 mil	5 mil to 50 mil
Thin film printhead with Energy Control					

Print Speeds

Programmable constant printing speeds of 2" (51 mm), 3" (76 mm), 4" (102 mm), 5" (127 mm), and 6" (152 mm) per second.

The 105Se with optional 300 dots/inch resolution supports programmable constant printing speeds of 2.4" (61 mm), 3" (76 mm), and 4" (102 mm) per second.

Media Handling

- **Tear-Off Mode:** Produced in strips.
- **Peel-Off Mode:** Requires Peel-Off option or Media Rewind option. Labels are dispensed and peeled from the liner, and the liner is rewound internally.
- **Rewind Mode:** Requires Media Rewind option. A full roll of printed labels is rewound internally.
- **Cutter Mode:** Requires Cutter Module option. Media cut after printing; under software control.

Media

Media Specifications			105Se		160S	
Total media width		Maximum	4.5"	114.3 mm	7.2"	182.9 mm
		Minimum	0.75"	19.05 mm	2.0"	50.8 mm
Label length	Maximum		Refer to "Printing Considerations" on page 71.			
	Minimum	Tear-Off	0.63"	16.00 mm	0.63"	16.00 mm
		Peel-Off	0.50"	12.8 mm	0.50"	12.8 mm
		Rewind	0.50"	12.8 mm	0.50"	12.8 mm
		Cutter	1.25"	31.75 mm	N/A	N/A
Total thickness (includes liner)	Maximum (Printhead position may need to be adjusted above 0.01")		0.015"	0.381 mm	0.015"	0.381 mm
	Minimum		0.0023"	0.0584 mm	0.0023"	0.0584 mm
Core size			3.0"	76.2 mm	3.0"	76.2 mm
Maximum roll diameter			8.0"	203.2 mm	8.0"	203.2 mm
Interlabel gap (0.115"/3 mm preferred)			0.079" - 0.157"	2 mm - 4 mm	0.079" - 0.157"	2 mm - 4 mm
Maximum internal fanfold media pack size (L x W x H)			8.0" x 7.2" x 6.2"	203.2 mm x 182.8 mm x 157.4 mm	8.0" x 7.2" x 6.2"	203.2 mm x 182.8 mm x 157.4 mm
Additional Specifications for Black Mark Media (optional on 105Se)						
Mark thickness (measuring parallel to label/tag edge)		Minimum	0.12"	3 mm	0.12"	3 mm
		Maximum	0.43"	11 mm	0.43"	11 mm
Mark width (measuring perpendicular to label/tag edge)		Minimum	0.43"	11 mm	0.43"	11 mm
		Maximum	Full media width.		Full media width.	
Mark-to-mark registration tolerance			+/-0.016"	+/-0.4 mm	+/-0.016"	+/-0.4 mm
Mark location			Mark <i>must</i> be located on the inside of the media (closest to the printer's mainframe when loaded in the printer).			
Mark density			>1.0 ODU (Optical Density Unit)			
Density of the back of the media on which the black mark is printed			0.5 ODU maximum			

Ribbon

Ribbon Width		105Se		160S	
<i>Zebra recommends using ribbon at least as wide as the media you are using to protect the printhead from wear.</i>	Maximum	4.33"	110 mm	6.89"	175 mm
	Minimum	0.94"	24 mm	2.0"	51 mm
Standard lengths	2:1 media to ribbon roll ratio	984 ft.	300 m	984 ft.	300 m
	3:1 media to ribbon roll ratio	1476 ft.	450 m	1476 ft.	450 m
Roll size	Inner diameter of core	1.0"	25.4 mm	1.0"	25.4 mm
	Outside diameter of full roll of ribbon	3.2"	81 mm	3.2"	81 mm

Zebra Programming Language II (ZPL II®)

- Downloadable graphics with data compression
- Bit image data transfer and printing, including mixing of text and graphics
- Format inversion
- Mirror image printing
- UPC/EAN (nominal 100% magnification [6 dots/mm and 12 dots/mm only])
- Bitmap and scalable fonts
- Programmable quantity with print pause
- Communicates in printable ASCII characters
- Controlled by a mainframe, minicomputer, PC, or other data entry device
- Serialized fields
- In-Spec OCR-A and OCR-B
- Four-position field rotation (0°, 90°, 180°, 270°)

Bar Codes

- Code 11, Code 49, Code 93
- Code 39 (supports ratios of 2:1, 3:1, 5:2, 7:3)
- Interleaved 2 of 5
- CODABAR (supports ratios of 2:1, 3:1, 5:2)
- Industrial 2 of 5, Standard 2 of 5
- Plessey
- Code 128 (supports serialization in subsets B and C and UCC Case C Codes)
- UPC-A
- PDF 417
- POSTNET
- MSI
- E/EAN-8, E/EAN-13, EAN EXTENSIONS
- DataMatrix
- MAXICODE

Standard Fonts

The scalable smooth font (CG Triumvirate™ Bold Condensed) is expandable on a dot-by-dot basis, height- and width-independent, while maintaining smooth edges. Maximum size depends on available memory.

Fonts A, B, C, D, E, F, G, and H are expandable up to 10 times, height- and width-independent; however, fonts E and H (OCR-A and OCR-B) are not considered in-spec when expanded.

IBM Code Page 850 international character sets are standard in fonts A, B, C, D, E, F, G, and through software control.

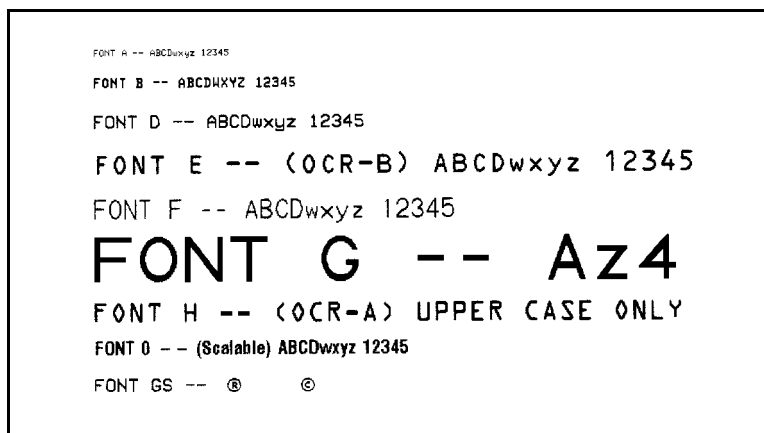
Note: See “Optional Printer Fonts” on page 81 for the availability of additional fonts.

Font Matrices for 8 dots/mm Printhead (105Se and 160S)										
Font	Matrix (in dots)			Type	Character Size					
					Inches			Millimeters		
	Height	Width	Inter-character gap		Height	Width	Char./Inch	Height	Width	Char./Inch
A	9	5	1	U-L-D	0.044	0.029	33.90	1.13	0.75	1.33
B	11	7	2	U	0.054	0.044	22.60	1.38	1.13	0.89
C,D	18	10	2	U-L-D	0.088	0.059	16.95	2.25	1.50	0.67
E	28	15	5	OCR-B	0.138	0.098	10.17	3.50	2.50	0.40
F	26	13	3	U-L-D	0.128	0.079	12.71	3.25	2.00	0.50
G	60	40	8	U-L-D	0.295	0.236	4.24	7.50	6.00	0.17
H	21	13	6	OCR-A	0.103	0.093	10.71	2.63	2.38	0.42
GS	24	24	0	SYMBOL	0.118	0.118	8.48	3.00	3.00	0.33
0	Default: 15 x 12			U-L-D	Scalable					
* U = Uppercase, L = Lowercase, D = Descenders										

Font Matrices for 6 dots/mm Printhead										
Font	Matrix (in dots)			Type	Character Size					
					Inches			Millimeters		
	Height	Width	Inter-character gap		Height	Width	Char./Inch	Height	Width	Char./Inch
A	9	5	1	U-L-D	0.059	0.039	25.40	1.50	1.00	1.00
B	11	7	2	U	0.072	0.059	16.93	1.83	1.50	0.67
C,D	18	10	2	U-L-D	0.118	0.079	12.70	3.00	2.00	0.50
E	21	10	3	OCR-B	0.138	0.085	11.72	3.50	2.17	0.46
F	26	13	3	U-L-D	0.171	0.105	9.53	4.33	2.67	0.38
G	60	40	8	U-L-D	0.394	0.315	3.18	10.00	8.00	0.13
H	17	11	4	OCR-A	0.112	0.098	10.16	2.83	2.50	0.40
GS	24	24	0	SYMBOL	0.157	0.157	6.35	4.00	4.00	0.25
0	Default: 15 x 12			U-L-D	Scalable					
* U = Uppercase, L = Lowercase, D = Descenders										

Font Matrices for 12 dots/mm Printhead										
Font	Matrix (in dots)			Type	Character Size					
					Inches			Millimeters		
	Height	Width	Inter-character gap		Height	Width	Char./Inch	Height	Width	Char./Inch
A	9	5	1	U-L-D	0.029	0.016	50.80	0.73	0.40	2.00
B	11	7	2	U	0.036	0.023	33.86	0.91	0.58	1.34
C,D	18	10	2	U-L-D	0.059	0.033	25.40	1.49	0.83	1.00
E	42	20	6	OCR-B	0.138	0.066	23.44	3.50	1.67	0.92
F	26	13	3	U-L-D	0.185	0.042	19.06	2.15	1.06	0.76
G	60	40	8	U-L-D	0.198	0.132	6.36	5.02	3.35	0.26
H	34	22	8	OCR-A	0.112	0.072	20.32	2.84	1.82	0.80
GS	24	24	0	SYMBOL	0.079	0.079	12.70	2.00	2.00	0.50
0	Default: 15 x 10			U-L-D	Scalable					
* U = Uppercase, L = Lowercase, D = Descenders										

Standard Printer Font Example



Physical

Physical Characteristics	105Se		160S	
Height	15.4"	391 mm	15.4"	391 mm
Width	10.5"	267 mm	13.1"	333 mm
Length	18.9"	480 mm	18.9"	480 mm
Weight (without options)	43 lbs.	19.5 kg	55 lbs.	24.9 kg

Electrical

- 115 VAC +15%/-20% or 230 VAC +15%/-15%; 48-62 Hz
- 5 Amps @ 115V, 3 Amps @ 230V
- UL 1950 Listed-Certified to CAN/CSA-C22.2 No. 950-M89; classified to IEC 950; complies with FCC and Canadian DOC class "A" rules
- Carries the CE mark of compliance

Communications Interface

- RS-232 at 110 to 19,200 baud (select from standard rates). Baud rate, data bits, parity, error detection protocol, and XON-XOFF or DTR/DSR handshaking are all switch-selectable. Stop bits are fixed at 1.
- Compatibility Mode Parallel Interface. Maximum cable length: 10 ft. (304.8 cm).

Environmental Ranges

Operating temperature		+41°F to +104°F	+5°C to + 40°C
Storage temperature		–40°F to +158°F	–40°C + 70°C
Non-condensing relative humidity	Operating	20% to 85%	
	Storage	20% to 85%	

Options and Accessories

- Peel-Off capability only*
 - Cutter Module
 - Cutter Catch Tray
 - Media Rewind with rewind and peel-off capabilities*
 - Fanfold Supply Bin
 - ZebraNet™
 - Black Mark (Reflective) Sensor (105Se only)
 - Scalable and bit-mapped smooth fonts
 - Additional 512 KB memory (not available for 105Se [300 dots/inch])
- * Peel-Off and Media Rewind options are mutually exclusive of the Cutter option.



Options

Peel-Off

Your printer may be equipped with the peel-off option. In the peel-off mode, only the label backing rewinds onto the rewind spindle. The peel/tear bar separates the label from the backing and the label available sensor activates the PAUSE mode to allow the operator to remove a printed label before subsequent labels print.

This option cannot be added to a printer equipped with the optional Cutter.

Cutter Module

Your printer may be factory equipped with a cutter module that cuts labels after they have been printed. In addition, an optional cutter catch tray can be added to gather the labels once they have been cut.

Media Rewind

Your printer may be equipped with a media rewind option. This option supports both the rewind and peel-off modes of operation.

In rewind mode, both labels and backing material rewind internally onto a user-supplied 3" core. A rewind bracket guides the media back to the rewind spindle after printing.

This option cannot be added to a printer equipped with the optional Cutter.

(See Peel-Off Option above for peel-off mode of operation.)

Fanfold Supply Bin

Your printer may be equipped with an optional internal fanfold supply bin. It is used to load fanfold media within the media compartment, and it protects the media from environmental contaminants such as dust and dirt.

The fanfold media supply bin is fully adjustable. It accommodates media from 1.57" (40 mm) to 3.54" (90 mm) wide (7.17" [183 mm] wide for the 160S) and 3.5" (89 mm) to 8" (203mm) long. The maximum stack height for 8" long media is 4.5". Stack heights of 6.5" may be achieved with media less than 3.5" long.

The fanfold supply bin may be installed in the field by the operator. To install the fanfold supply bin, follow the instructions included with the option.

Note: The fanfold supply bin, peel-off option, and rewind option are mutually exclusive. The fanfold supply bin may not be installed in S-Series Printers with the peel-off option or the rewind option. Fanfold media may be used with the rewind spindle installed by using one of the external fanfold supply access slots (at the bottom and rear of the printer).

External ZebraNet™ (Ethernet) Interface

ZebraNet allows you to connect your printer to your ethernet network. This interface option is available for both 10Base-2 and 10Base-T networks.

Black Mark (Reflective) Sensor

Note: For the 105Se printer only.

The reflective sensor utilizes continuous media with black marks printed on the back of the label liner. The black mark sensor determines the label length and the top of the label by detecting the black mark (similar to the way a transmissive sensor detects the gap or notch).

This option is in addition to the standard transmissive sensor and is software- or switch-selectable.

Optional Printer Fonts

The S-Series Printer can be optioned with character fonts in addition to those which are standard in the unit.

Only one additional font can be installed in the printer at a time. This installation should be performed by a service technician. Once installed, this font can be used in addition to the standard fonts available in the printer. Refer to the *ZPL II Programming Guide* for further application information.

Once an optional font is installed in the printer, the configuration printout from the CANCEL Key Self Test indicates the font type.

The following optional **Scalable Smooth Fonts** are presently available (each is supplied as a complete set of standard, bold, italic, and bold italic styles):

• CG Triumvirate™	• Futura™
• CG Times™	• Univers®
• CG Palacio™	

The following **Bitmap Smooth Fonts** (supplied in bold style only) are presently available:

• CG Triumvirate™ Bold	• CG Times™Bold
• CG Triumvirate™ Bold Condensed	• CG Palacio™ Bold
• Futura™ Bold, Univers® Bold	

Note: Type sizes of 6 pt, 8 pt, 10 pt, 12 pt, 14 pt, 18 pt, 24 pt, 30 pt, and 36 pt are available.

Examples of these optional fonts can be found on pages 89-90.

230 VAC Factory Setup

Your Zebra S-Series Printer is factory set for 230 VAC operation if requested when the order is placed. If it is necessary to reconfigure your printer for operation at 115 VAC, see page 10.

512 KB DRAM Memory Expansion

Note: This option is not available for the 105Se 300 dots/inch printer.

This option increases the printer's dynamic memory capacity from 0.5 MB to 1 MB. This supports longer label lengths and provides more capacity for downloadable fonts and large graphic image files. Extra memory may be installed at the factory or in the field.

12-Dot/mm and 6-dot/mm Printhead

Note: This option is available on the 105Se printer only.

Optional 300 dot-per-inch and 152 dot-per-inch printhead densities satisfy specified requirements for printing UPC/EAN symbologies or high-density graphics and small, crisp text.

230 VAC Power Cord

Depending on how your Zebra S-Series printer was ordered, a power cord may or may not be included when the printer is optioned for 230 VAC, 50/60 Hz operation.

If a power cord is not supplied, you need to obtain one with the following specifications:

- The overall length must be less than 3.8 meters.
- It must be rated for at least 5 amps, 250 V.
- The CHASSIS GROUND (EARTH) MUST BE CONNECTED to assure safety and reduce electromagnetic interference. This is done by the third wire in the power cord (see Figure 27).

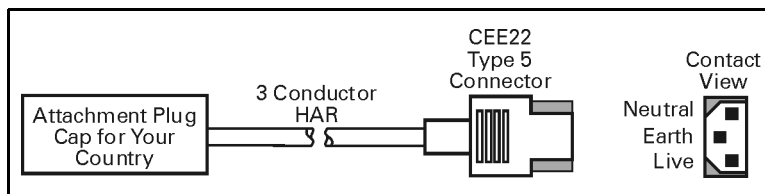


Figure 27

- The plug cap should bear the certification mark of a known international safety organization (see Figure 28).

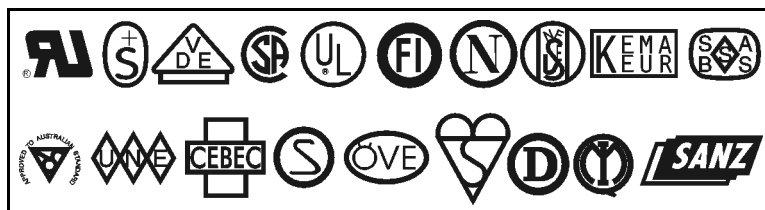


Figure 28

ASCII Code Chart

HEX	CHAR
00	NUL
01	SOH
02	STX
03	ETX
04	EOT
05	ENQ
06	ACK
07	BEL
08	BS
09	HT
0A	LF
0B	VT
0C	FF
0D	CR
0E	SO
0F	SI
10	DLE
11	DC1
12	DC2
13	DC3
14	DC4
15	NAK
16	SYN
17	ETB
18	CAN
19	EM
1A	SUB
1B	ESC
1C	FS
1D	GS
1E	RS
1F	US

HEX	CHAR
20	space
21	!
22	“
23	#
24	\$
25	%
26	&
27	'
28	(
29	)
2A	*
2B	+
2C	,
2D	-
2E	.
2F	/
30	0
31	1
32	2
33	3
34	4
35	5
36	6
37	7
38	8
39	9
3A	:
3B	;
3C	=
3D	=
3E	>
3F	?

HEX	CHAR		HEX	CHAR
40	@		60	`
41	A		61	a
42	B		62	b
43	C		63	c
44	D		64	d
45	E		65	e
46	F		66	f
47	G		67	g
48	H		68	h
49	I		69	i
4A	J		6A	j
4B	K		6B	k
4C	L		6C	l
4D	M		6D	m
4E	N		6E	n
4F	O		6F	o
50	P		70	p
51	Q		71	q
52	R		72	r
53	S		73	s
54	T		74	t
55	U		75	u
56	V		76	v
57	W		77	w
58	X		78	x
59	Y		79	y
5A	Z		7A	z
5B	[		7B	{
5C	\		7C	
5D	]		7D	}
5E	-		7E	~
5F	-		7F	DEL

 Shaded values are NOT recommended for Command Prefix, Format Prefix, or Delimiter characters.

Adjusting Darkness for “In-Spec” Bar Codes

All direct thermal and thermal transfer materials do not use the same darkness setting. The best way to check for the proper darkness is to use a bar code verifier that actually measures bars/spaces and calculates the Print Contrast Signal (PCS) ratio. Without the assistance of a verifier, your eyes and/or the scanner to be used in the system may be used for picking the optimum darkness setting. What follows is a simple yet effective method for adjusting the darkness to print “in-spec” bar codes.

1. Load media according to the appropriate media loading and ribbon loading instructions beginning on page 11. Ensure that the proper print method has been selected.
2. With power OFF, press and hold the FEED key.
3. Turn the printer power ON, then release the FEED key. The printer begins printing test labels.
4. Print a label, then press the PAUSE key. The label contains several bar codes as well as other printer information. Normal bar codes are printed in a horizontal format as they feed out of the printer. Rotated bar codes are printed in a vertical format.
5. Compare the test label printed to the bar codes in Figure 29 on page 87. If the test label appears too dark or too light, increase or decrease the darkness setting accordingly.
6. Resume printing by pressing the PAUSE key again. Print a few labels at the new setting and verify that proper “in-spec” bar codes are being printed. Repeat steps 4, 5, and 6 until satisfied.
7. To stop printing test labels, press the PAUSE key, then press the CANCEL key.

Label Darkness Levels

Too Dark — Dark labels are fairly obvious. The normal bar code bars increase in size, and the openings in small alphanumeric characters may fill in with ink. It may be readable but not “in-spec”. Rotated bar code bars and spaces run together.

Slightly Dark — Slightly dark labels are not as obvious. The normal bar code is “in-spec”. Small character alphanumerics are bold and could be slightly filled in. The rotated bar code spaces are small when compared to the “in-spec” code, possibly making the code unreadable.

Slightly Light — Slightly light labels are, in some cases, preferred to slightly dark for “in-spec” bar codes. Both normal and rotated bar codes are “in-spec”, but small alphanumeric characters may not be complete.

Too Light — Light labels are obvious. Both normal and rotated bar codes have incomplete bars and spaces. Small alphanumeric characters are unreadable.

In-Spec — The “in-spec” bar code can only be confirmed by a verifier, but it should exhibit some very visible characteristics. The normal bar code has complete, even bars and clear, distinct spaces. The rotated bar code also has complete bars and clear distinct spaces. Although it may not look as good as a slightly dark bar code, it is “in-spec”. In both normal and rotated styles, small alphanumeric characters appear complete.

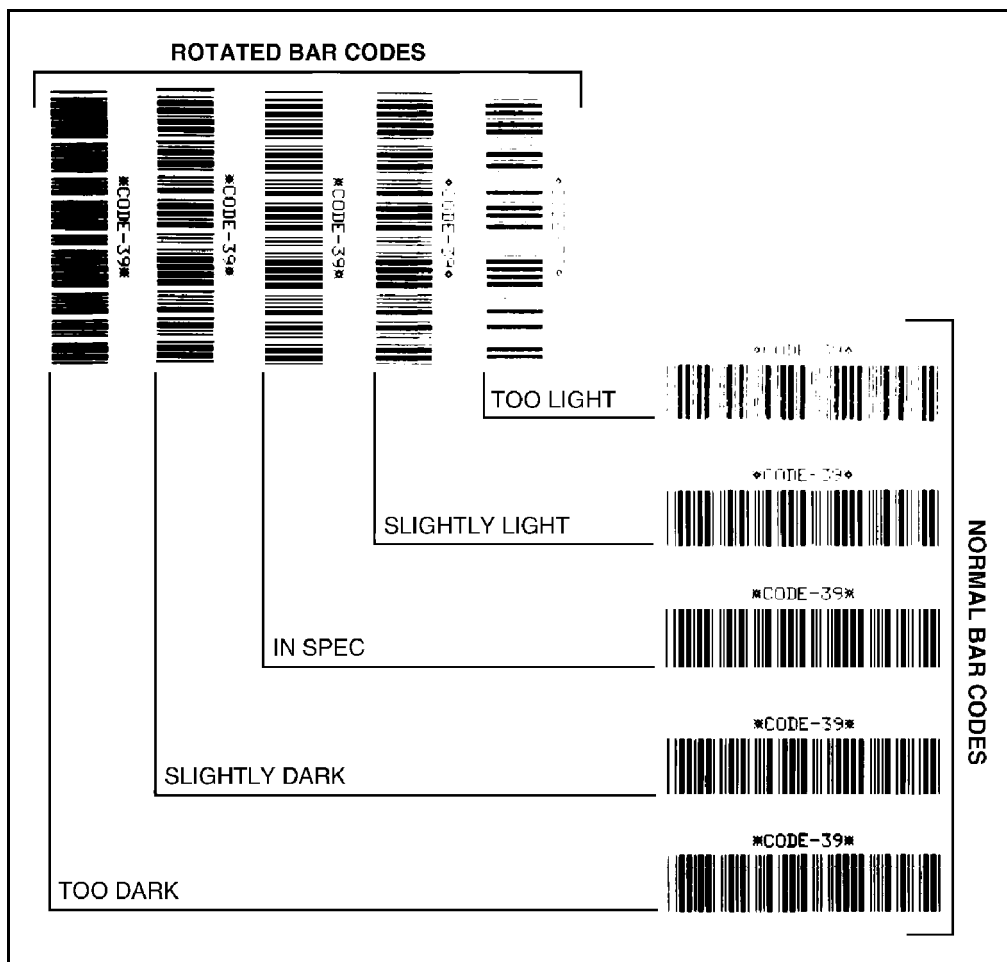


Figure 29

Optional Printer Fonts

Your printer can be optioned with character fonts in addition to those that are standard in the unit. The following pages illustrate the optional fonts in each of the available styles. From time to time, additions may be made to the list of available fonts. Contact Zebra Technologies Corporation or your sales representative for further information.

Only one additional font can be installed in the printer at a time. This installation should be performed by a service technician. Once installed, this font can be used in addition to the standard fonts available in the printer. Refer to the *ZPL II Programming Guide* for further application information.

Once an optional font is installed in the printer, the configuration label printed during the CANCEL Key Self Test indicates the font type as the "Socket 2 ID".

Optional Printer Fonts Currently Available	
Scalable Smooth Fonts (each is supplied as a complete set of Normal, Bold, Italic, and Bold Italic styles)	Bitmap Smooth Fonts (supplied only in Bold). Type sizes: 6 pt, 8 pt, 10 pt, 12 pt, 14 pt, 18 pt, 24 pt
CG Triumvirate™	CG Triumvirate™
—	CG Triumvirate™ Condensed
CG Times™	CG Times™
CG Palacio™	CG Palacio™
Futura™	Futura™
Univers®	Univers®

* When equipped with the Bitmap CG Triumvirate™ Bold Condensed font, the 105Se and 160S have the same font styles as the Stripe® S-300 printer.

Scalable Smooth Fonts (Optional)

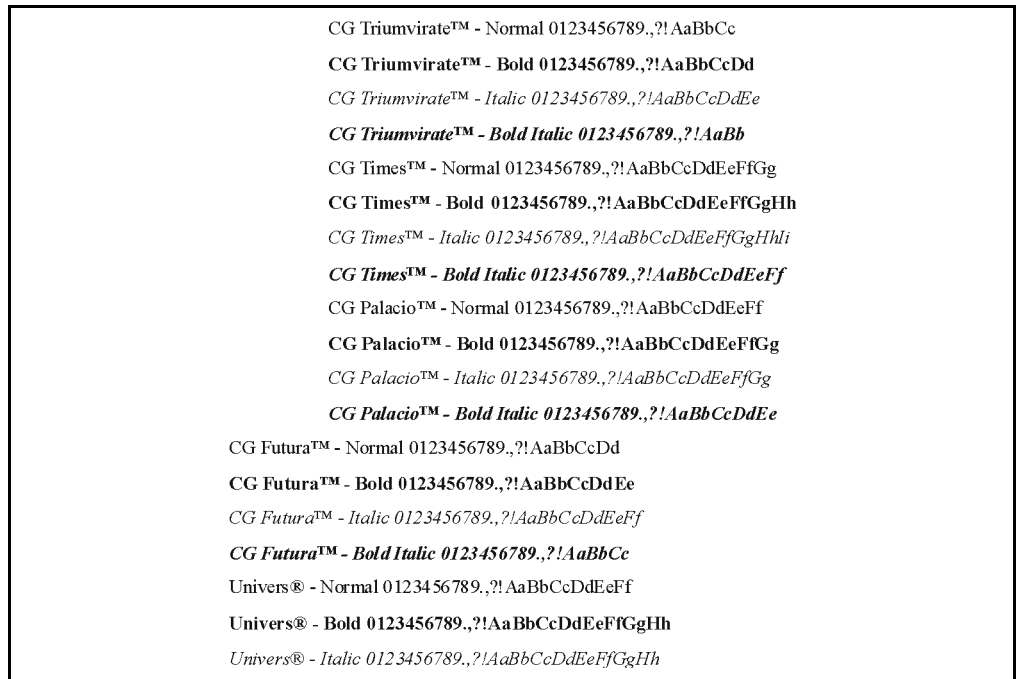


Figure 30

Bitmap Smooth Fonts (Optional)

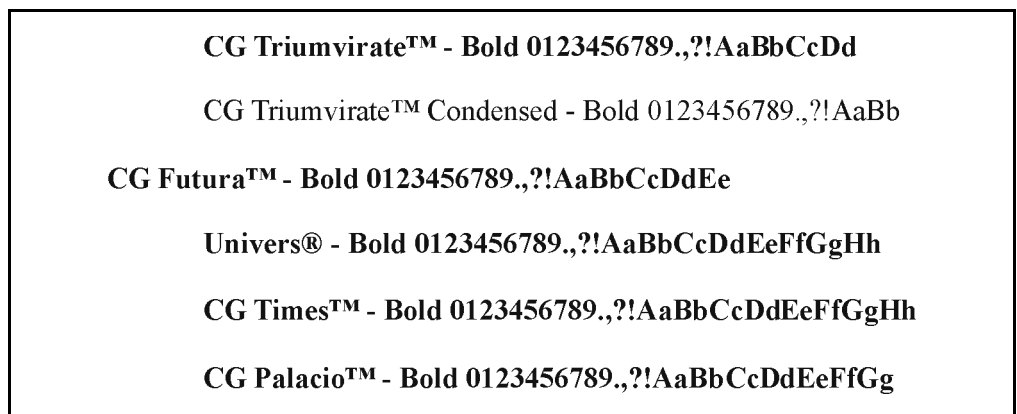


Figure 31

Point Size Examples

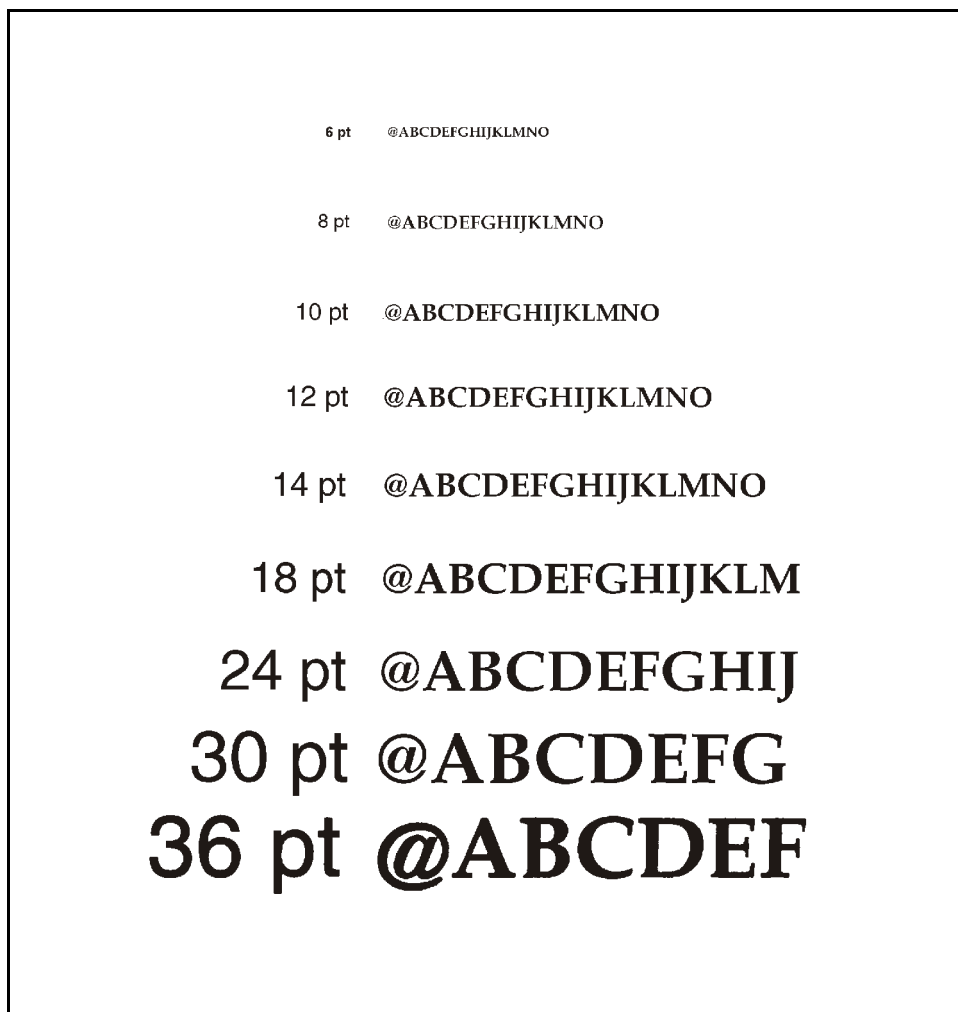


Figure 32

Glossary

Alphanumeric — Indicating letters, numerals, and characters such as punctuation marks.

Backfeed — The printer pulls the media and ribbon (if used) backward into the printer so that the beginning of the label to be printed is properly positioned behind the printhead. Backfeed occurs when you're operating the printer in tear-off or peel-off mode.

Bar code — A code by which alphanumeric characters can be represented by a series of adjacent stripes of different widths. Many different code schemes exist, such as the universal product code (UPC) or Code 39.

Black mark sensing — See “Reflective media sensor” on page 93.

Calibration (of a printer) — A process in which the printer determines some basic information needed to print accurately with a particular media/ribbon combination. To do this, the printer feeds some media and ribbon (if used) through the printer and senses whether to use the direct thermal or thermal transfer print method; whether continuous or non-continuous media is used; and, if non-continuous media, the length of individual labels/tags.

Character set — The set of all letters, numerals, punctuation marks, and other characters that can be expressed by a particular barcode.

Check digit — A character added to a barcode symbol that indicates to the scanner that it has read the symbol correctly.

Continuous media — Label or tagstock that has no web (space between labels), notch, or gap to separate each label/tag; rather, the media is one long piece of material.

Core diameter — The inside diameter of the cardboard core at the center of a roll of media/ribbon.

Diagnostics — Information about what printer functions are not working. This information is used for troubleshooting.

Direct thermal printing — Printing in which direct thermal media is used. No ribbon is used; instead, the media is coated with a substance which reacts to heat to produce an image.

Fanfold media — Media that comes folded in a rectangular stack rather than on a roll.

Font — A complete set of alphanumeric characters in one style of type (e.g., Times, Helvetica).

Ips “inches-per-second” — The speed at which the label or tag is printed. Zebra offers printers that can print from 2 ips to 12 ips.

Label — An adhesive-backed piece of paper, plastic, or other material on which information is printed.

Label available sensor — For printers equipped with the peel-off option, this sensor detects a printed label waiting to be taken or “picked” by the operator. While it detects this label, the printer does not print additional labels. Once the label has been taken, printing resumes. Also called “take-label sensor”.

Label backing (label liner) — The material on which labels are affixed during manufacture and is discarded or recycled by the end-users. Label backing (or liner) has a non-stick surface which allows the label to be easily removed by the end-user and placed in the desired location.

Mark sensing — See “Reflective media sensor” on page 93.

Media — Material onto which data is printed by the printer. Types of media include tagstock, continuous, fanfold, roll, etc.

Media hanger — The hanger that supports media rolls and provides consistent media feed to the printhead.

Non-volatile memory — Electronic memory that retains data even when power is removed.

Print speed — The speed at which printing occurs. For thermal transfer printers, this speed is expressed in terms of ips (inches per second). Zebra offers printers that can print from 2 ips to 12 ips.

Printhead wear — The degradation of the surface of the printhead and/or the print elements over time. Heat and abrasion can cause printhead wear. Therefore, to maximize the life of your printhead, use the lowest print darkness setting (sometimes called “burn temperature” or “head temperature”) and the lowest printhead/toggle pressure necessary. Also, use ribbon that is as wide or wider than the media to protect the printhead from the rougher media.

Reflective media sensor — A sensor that detects a black mark on the back of media by measuring the reflectivity of the media. This mark helps the printer determine label size and print registration.

Registration — Alignment of printing with respect to the top of a label/tag.

Ribbon — A band of inked material that is pressed by the printhead against the media to transfer an image onto the media, which in turn is pressed against the platen. A ribbon consists of a base film coated with wax or resin “ink.” Zebra ribbons also have a back coating that protects the printhead from damage. The ribbon transfers ink onto the media when heated by the printhead.

Ribbon wrinkle — A wrinkling of the ribbon caused by improper alignment of the strip plate and/or printhead pressure. This wrinkle can be seen just above the strip plate. Ribbon wrinkle can cause voids in the print and/or the spent ribbon to rewind unevenly. This is a condition that should be corrected by performing adjustment procedures.

Roll media — Media that comes supplied rolled up on a core (usually cardboard). Contrast this with fanfold media, which comes folded in a rectangular stack.

Supplies — Supplies is a general term for ribbon and media.

Tag — A type of media having no adhesive backing but featuring a hole or notch by which the tag can be hung. Usually tags are made of cardboard or other durable material.

Take label sensor — See “Label available sensor” on page 92.

Thermal direct printing — See “Direct thermal printing” on page 92.

Thermal transfer printing — A printing method in which the printhead heats an ink- or resin-coated ribbon against the media, causing the ink/ resin to transfer onto the media. By selectively heating the ribbon, you can form an image on the media. See also “Ribbon” on page 93.

Transmissive media sensor — A sensor that is located behind the printhead; detects the presence of media and, for non-continuous media, the position of the web, hole, or notch that separates each label.

Void — A space where printing should have occurred but, due to some error condition, did not occur. A void can cause a bar code symbol to be read incorrectly or not be read at all.

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Warranty Information

All Zebra products are sold with warranties. Refer to the User's Guide for warranty information specific to each product. Here is some general information:

Printer Products

Printers. All printers (excluding printheads) are warranted against defect in material or workmanship for twelve (12) months from the purchase date.

Proof of purchase or shipment date is required to validate the warranty period. The warranty becomes void if the equipment is modified, improperly installed or used, damaged by accident or neglect, or if any parts are improperly installed or replaced by the user.

Printheads. Since printhead wear is part of normal operation, the original printhead is covered by a limited warranty as indicated below. Warranty period begins on purchase date.

<u>Printhead</u>	<u>Warranty Period</u>
Barcode label printer printheads	6 months
Card printer printheads	12 months

To qualify for this warranty, the printhead must be returned to the factory or to an authorized service center. Customers are not required to purchase Zebra supplies (media and/or ribbons) for warranty qualification.

However, if it is determined that the use of other manufacturer supplies has caused any defect in the printhead for which a warranty claim is made, the user is responsible for Zebra's labor and material charges required to repair the defect. The warranty becomes void if the printhead is physically worn or damaged; also if it is determined that failure to follow the preventive maintenance schedule listed in the User's Guide has caused defect in the thermal printhead for which a warranty claim is made.

Software. Software is warranted to be free of defects in material and workmanship for 30 days from the date of purchase. In the event of notification within the warranty period of defects, Zebra will replace the defective diskette or documentation.

Batteries. Mobile printer batteries are warranted to be free of defects in material and workmanship for 90 days from date of purchase. In the event of notification within the warranty period, Zebra will replace the defective battery provided there has not been damage resulting from user abuse.

Supplies Products

Supplies are warranted to be free from defect in material and workmanship for a period of six (6) months for media and twelve (12) months for ribbon from the date of shipment by Zebra. This is provided the user has complied with storage guidelines, handling, and usage of the supplies in Zebra printers.

Zebra's sole obligation under these warranties is to furnish parts and labor for the repair or possible replacement of products found to be defective in material or workmanship during the warranty period. Zebra may in its discretion issue a credit for any such defective products in such amount as it deems reasonable.

Warranty Exclusions & Conditions Statement

The warranties provided above are the only warranties applicable. No other warranties, expressed or implied, are given. Zebra does not make any IMPLIED WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE in connection with its sale of products or services. While Zebra's desire is to be responsive to specific needs and questions, Zebra does not assume responsibility for any specific application to which any products are applied including, but not limited to, compatibility with other equipment. All statements, technical information or recommendations relating to Zebra products are based upon tests believed to be reliable yet do not constitute a guaranty or warranty.

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