

# BRAILLO 600 SR



## User's Guide

**BRAILLO ● NORWAY**

Rev. May 2017



# BRILLO ● NORWAY

Dear Valued Customer,

Thank you for purchasing a Braillo Braille embosser and placing your trust in our company and products.

I know that the purchase of a production Braille embosser is a big one, and we are proud that you have chosen us. You have joined a close community that includes the largest and most important Braille production centers in the world.

Since 1980, Braillo has manufactured the finest Braille embossers available, many of which are still being used today. We provide a comprehensive 3 year warranty, which is unmatched in this industry. For further peace of mind, your Braillo is upgradeable, meaning that as technology changes, your embosser will have the ability to change with it. Our goal is to manufacture a Braille embosser that when properly maintained by following the instructions in this manual, will not only last decades, but will also produce Braille that is recognized as the highest quality available.

We rely on a close cooperation with our customers and we encourage your suggestions for improvements. Please take a moment to register your embosser so we can provide a lifetime of technical support, updates and special prices.

Again, thank you for giving us this opportunity to serve you.

Best regards,



Patrick N. Nunnally  
Managing Director

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## 1. PRINTER BASIC

Thank you for your purchase of a Braillo 600SR. Please read this manual carefully before installing and operating this printer.

### Features

Prints interpoint, both sides of the page are printed simultaneously.

Prints 600 characters per second.

Prints up to 1800 pages per hour (on a 12-inch sheet).

Self-test system that checks the magnets continuously during printing.

Reliable, sturdy construction.

Safety switches will turn the Printer off if someone accidentally opens the cover while printing.

### Maximizing the operational life of your Braillo printer

Many 30-year-old Braillo printers are still in daily operation – a testament to their quality. To maximize the life of your Braillo printer, we strongly recommend using the correct tools, which come with your printer; as well as following the correct procedures, which we prescribe in the manual and reinforce in our training courses.

Additionally, just as the wrong wrench can ruin a nut, using poor quality Braille paper can ruin the printer's pins, print shoes and moveable parts by causing them to wear out prematurely. Failures due to user negligence of this nature, just as repairs carried out by untrained personnel, may compromise your warranty rights.

Braillo recommends using our specialized Braille paper and having your printer serviced by certified technicians who have successfully completed our training course.

More information regarding our training courses can be found on our website:

<http://braillo.com/braillo-services/>

<http://braillo.com/event-registration/>

More information on our Braille paper can be found on our websites:

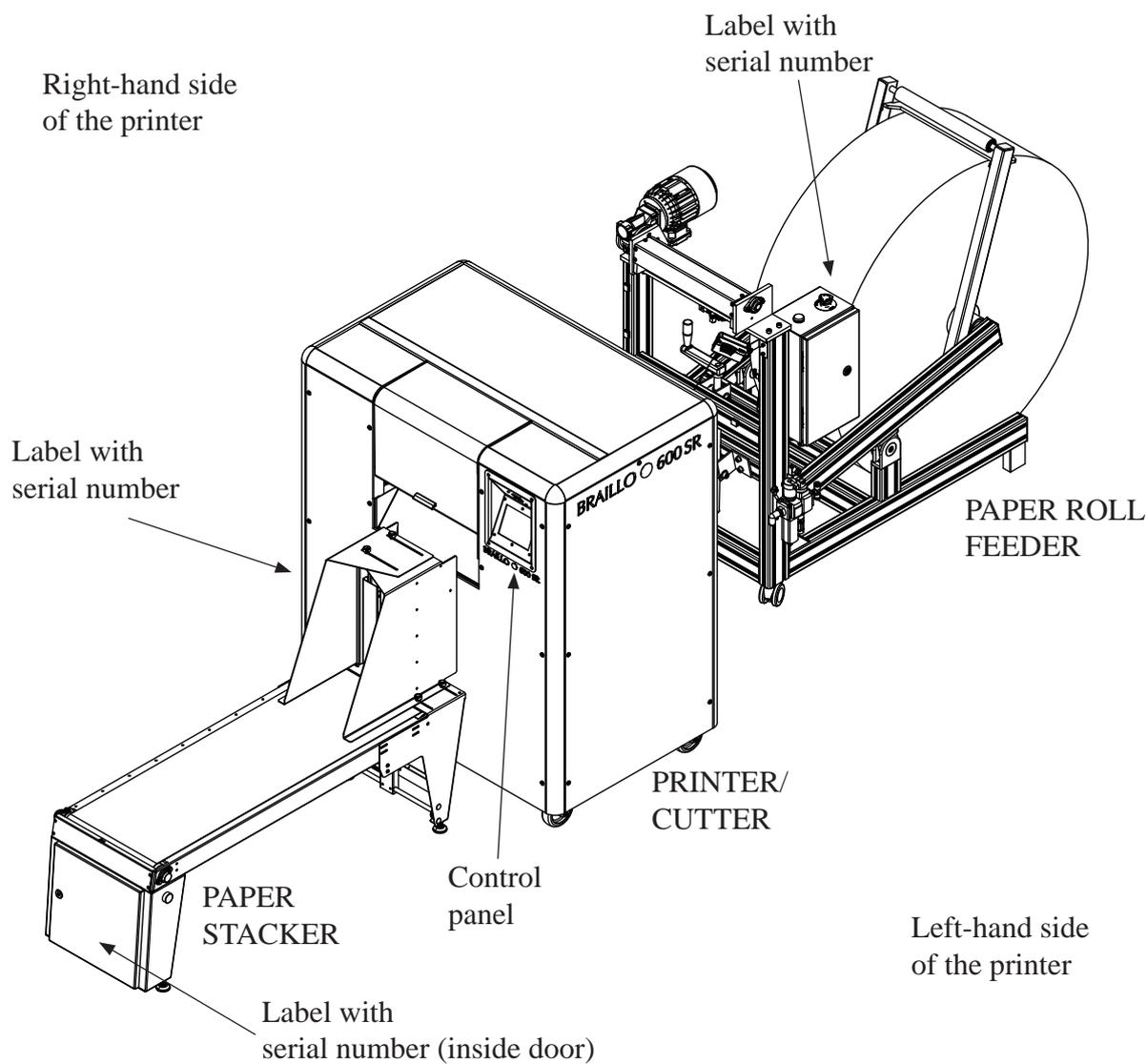
<http://braillo.com/braille-paper/>

<http://braillepaper.com/>

**Printer overview**

Please see the figure below:

Note that the “right-hand” and “left-hand” side are referred to as if you were standing behind the printer facing the opening where the paper is inserted into the printer.



## 2. INSTALLATION

### Space:

The minimum space required for the Braillo 600 SR is approximately **5.3m X 1.8m** (17.4 x 6 feet). At least 1.5m free space is required behind the paper roll feeder so that one can replace the paper roll.

### Environment:

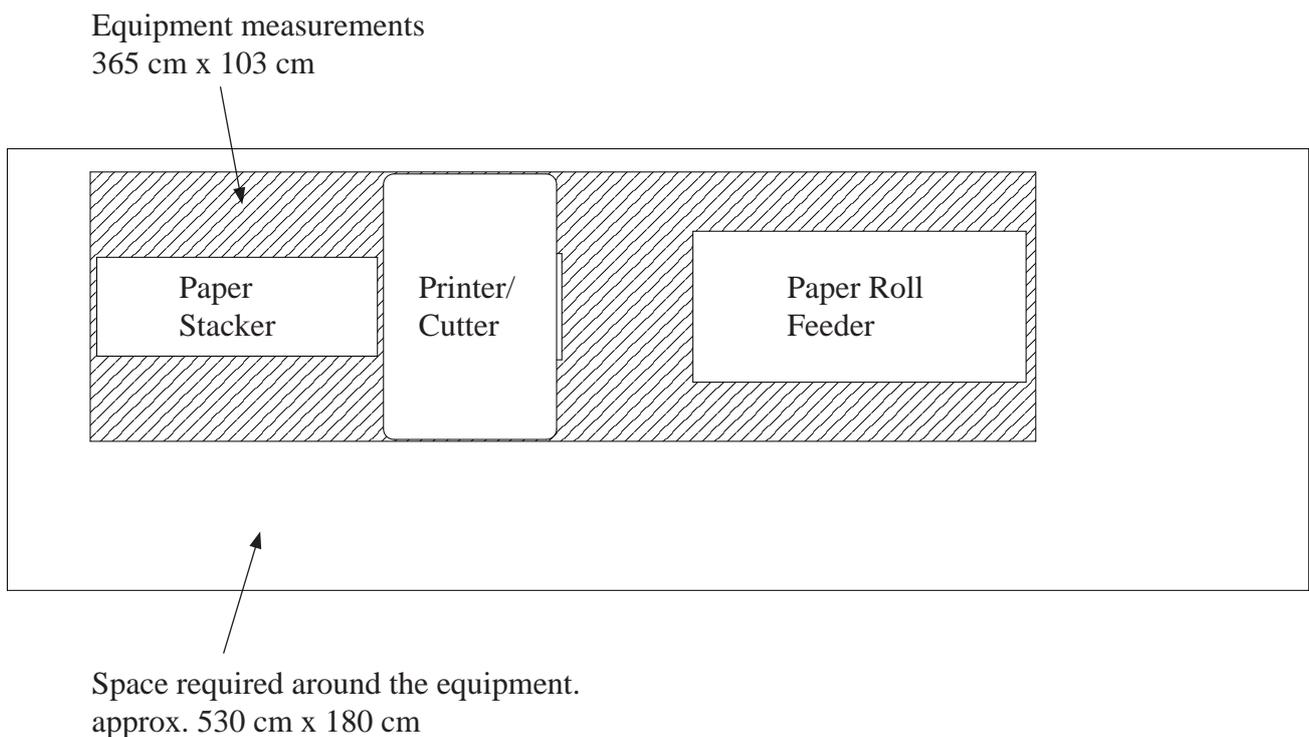
Braillo Printers are made to operate continuously and to be reliable for many years. However, sensitive electronic and mechanical parts require a suitable installation environment to ensure long and trouble-free operation. Temperature should be between 15° - 30° C (60° - 86° F), and relative humidity between 40 and 60%.

Maintain a clean environment because dust may clog the Printer - especially with high humidity. Too low humidity should also be avoided to prevent electrostatic problems.

Remove paper dust with a vacuum cleaner and a damp cloth about every 50,000 Sheets. Some paper qualities generate excessive paper dust and coarse grained particles which may cause premature wear to the printer. These paper types must be avoided.

### Electrical:

Single phase 230 volt (+/- 10%), 50/60 hertz, circuit breakers should be about 10 amperes.



## 2.1 Unpacking

Unpacking and installation can be done by the user.

After unpacking the Printer, the cover must be removed before lifting the Printer. See chapter 2.2 “Removing the Printer cover”.

Any kind of lifting of the Printer must always be done from the baseboard at the bottom of the Printer, or from the steel frame, and should be done with extreme care.

Make sure that your Braillo Printer has not been damaged in transport. Check if the outer packing is damaged. If so, it is possible that the Printer has also been damaged or scratched. If any damages are found, please contact your distributor or Braillo Norway AS immediately.

Also check that the shipment contains the following items:

- 1 Printer
  - 1 Ethernet cable 5m (shielded)
  - 1 USB cable 5m
  - 1 User’s guide B600 SR
  - 1 Tool kit for service and maintenance
  - 1 Test and packing list
  
- 1 Paper Roll Feeder
  - 1 Friction bar / correction roll
  - 1 Shaft for the paper roll
  - 1 Paper sample
  - 1 Compressor (optional)
  
- 1 Paper Stacker pneumatic
  - 1 Paper support

If any of these items are missing, please contact your distributor or Braillo Norway AS.



### **Important !**

It is very important that the printer’s specified voltage value (230V, +/- 10%) corresponds with the local mains power supply available.

If the plug on the mains power cable is to be replaced, note that the yellow/green wire is the grounding (earthing) wire.



### **THE PRINTER MUST ALWAYS BE CONNECTED TO GROUND !**

After the items are unpacked, make sure that the transport boxes is kept for eventually later use.

## 2.2 Removing the Printer cover

See figures below and on the next pages.

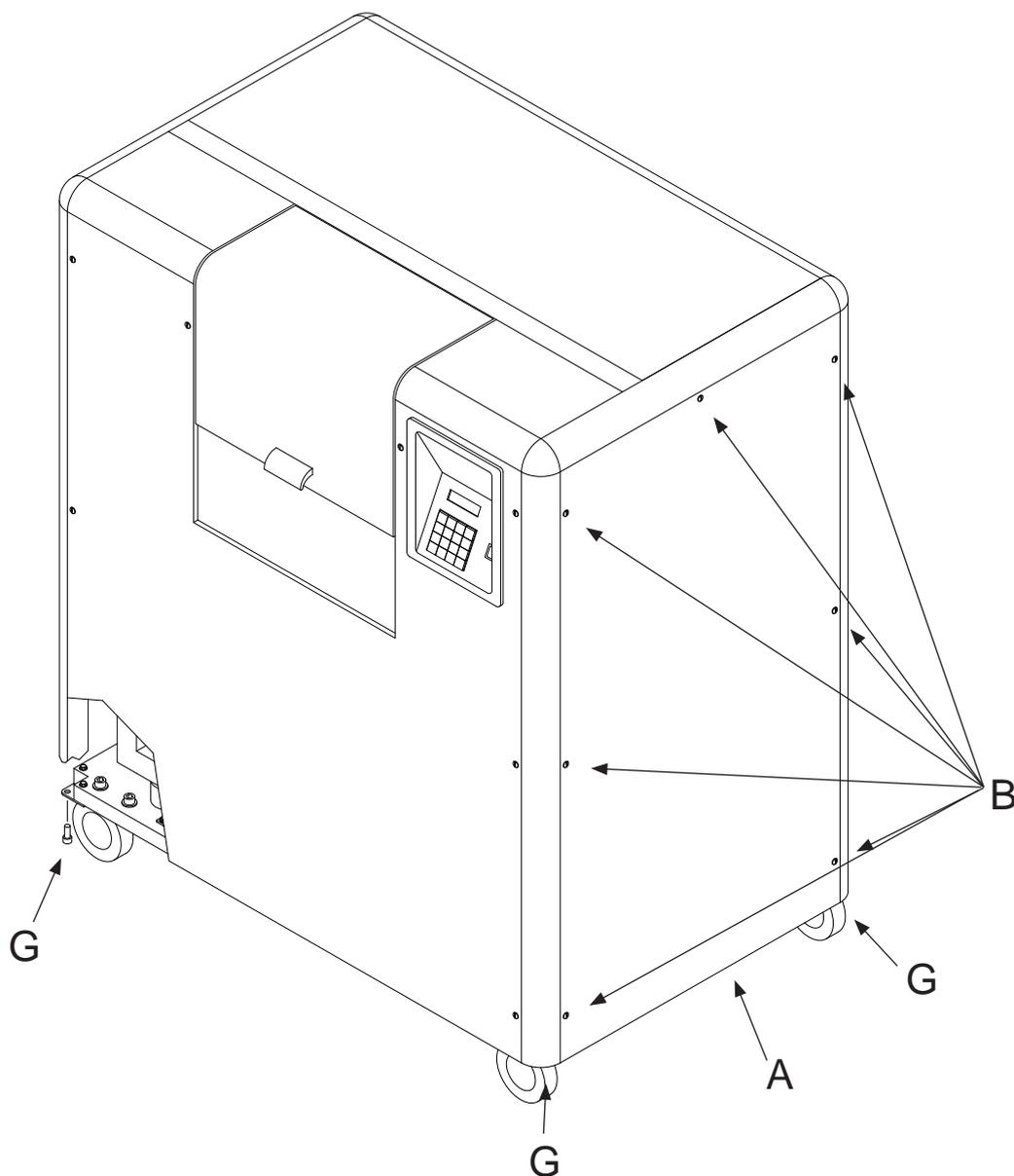
The cover is constructed of a aluminium frame which is fastened with four screws (G) under the base-board of the Printer, there are one screw in each corner. On this frame the sides, front and back panels are fastened. Some of these panels can be taken off for a better access e.g. for smaller repairs or to connect to the electrical unit.

However, if the Printer is going to be lifted or moved, and the Printer's own wheels cannot be used, the cover must be taken off completely.

It can be done like this:

Disconnect the mains.

Open the panel (A) by turning the seven screws (B) counter clockwise 1/4 of a revolution - use a coin or a screwdriver. Pull out the panel. Place it aside. The same procedure can then be done on the rest of the panels.



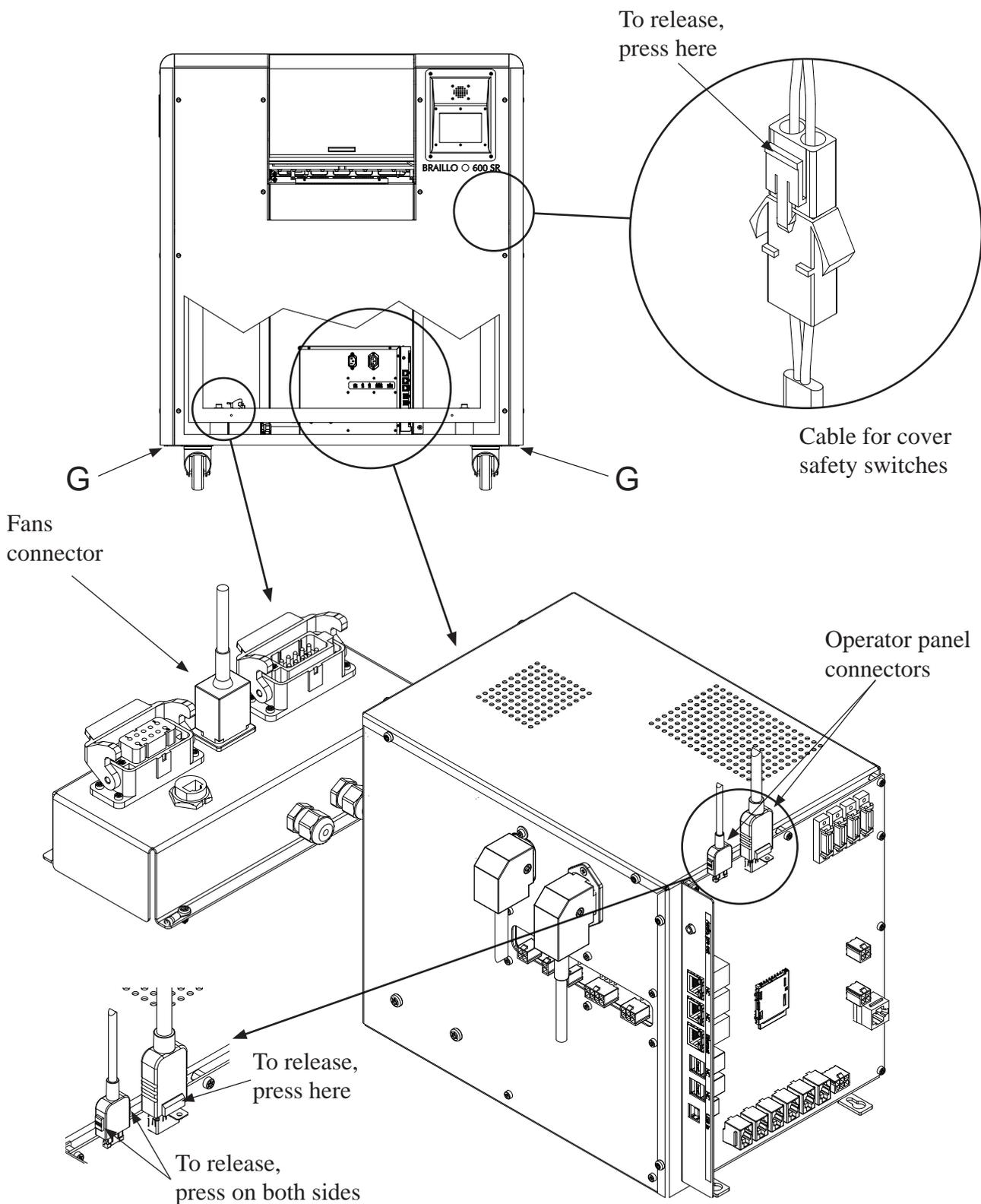
See the figure below for details.

- Disconnect the cable to the fans.
- Disconnect the two cables to the operating panel.
- Disconnect the cable to the safety switches in the cover.

Unscrew the four screws (G) (use a 6 mm hex key) and very carefully lift the cover upwards.

The Printer can now be moved to the desired location.

Please observe that it is possible to lock the wheels to secure the Printer when it is positioned.



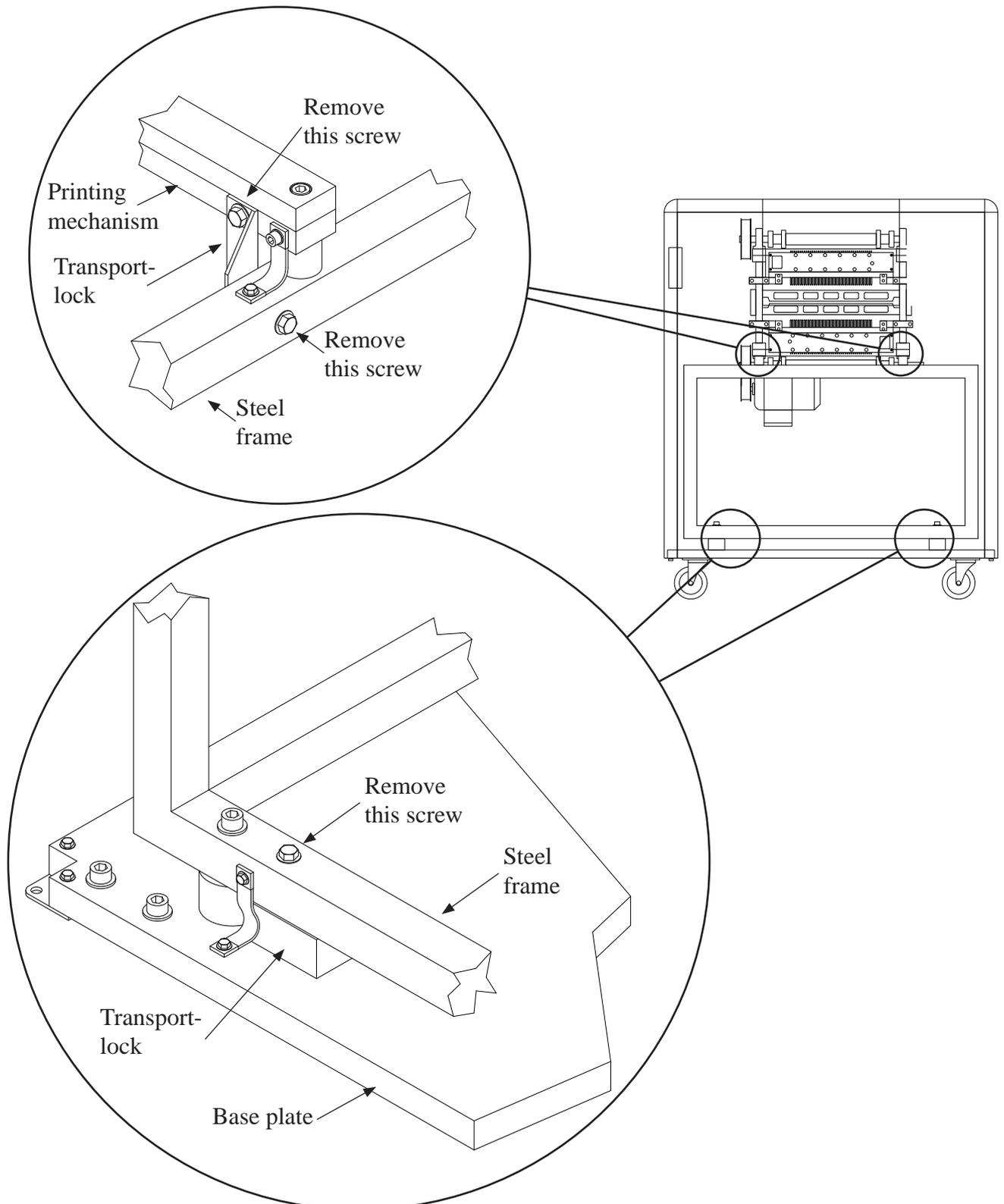
### 2.3 Removing the transport locks



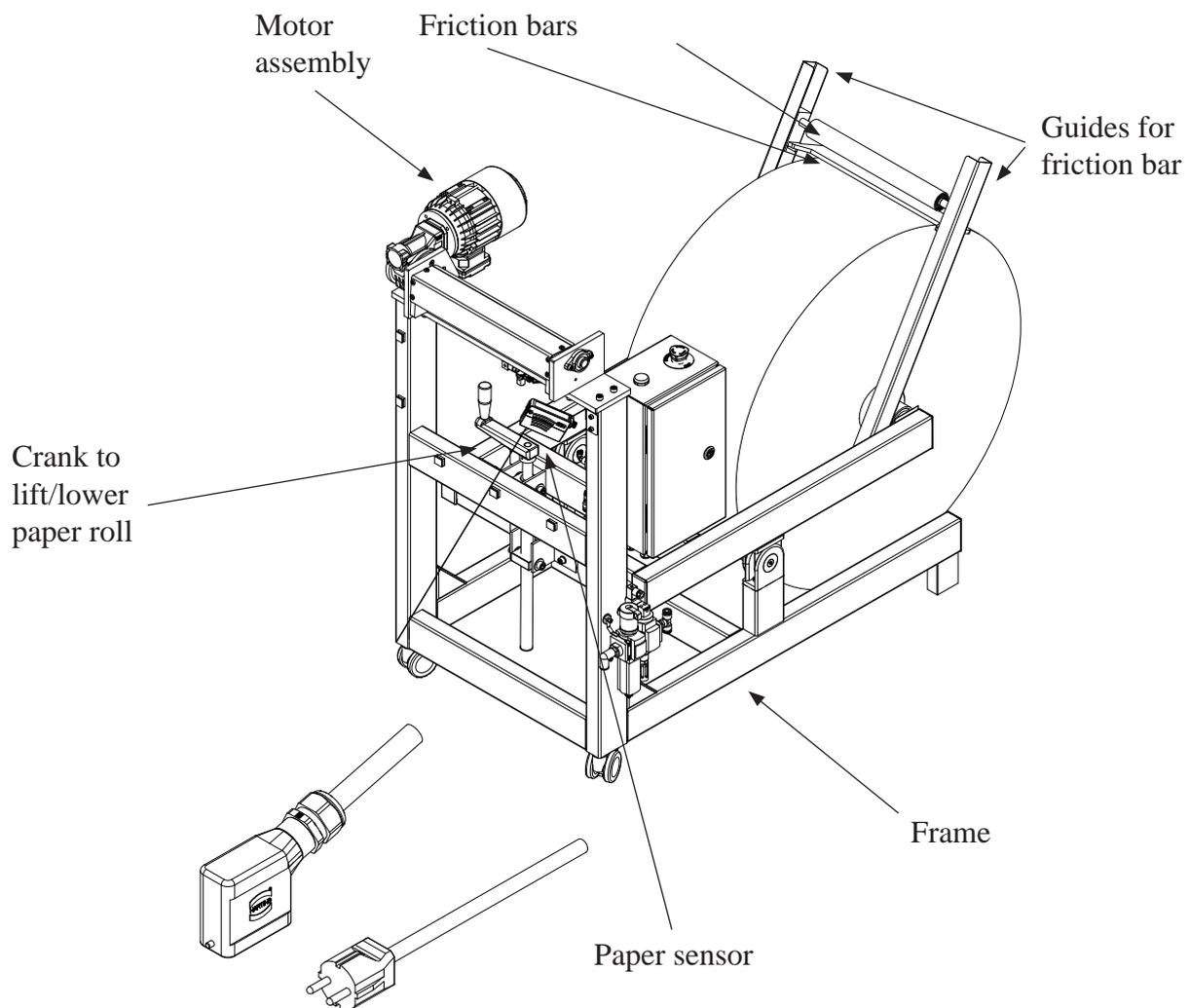
**This Printer has eight transport locks. All eight must be removed before starting the Printer!**

There are four between the base plate and the steel frame, and four between the steel frame and the printing mechanism.

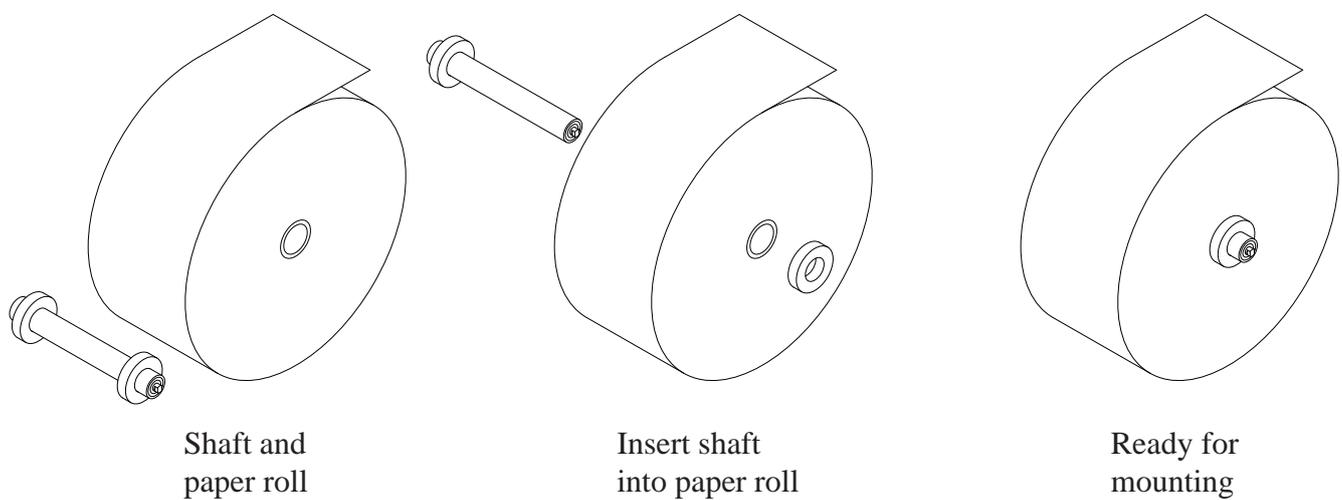
Please see figures below:



## 2.4 Paper roll feeder



### Placing the paper roll

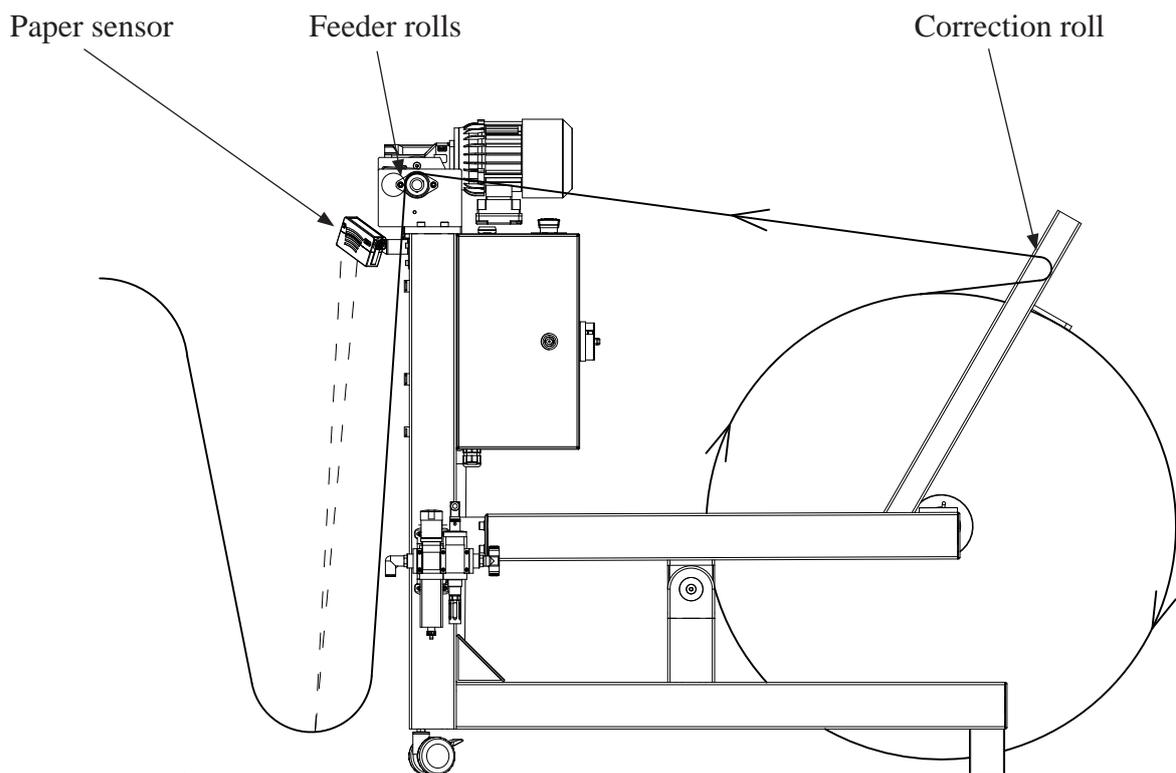


Put the shaft in the center of the roll, and ensure that the shaft is approximately in the centre sideways. Fasten the shaft. The roll must be placed so that the paper is rolled off at the top. (See figure).

Place the paper roll with the shaft already fastened just behind the Paper Roll Feeder. Lift off the correction roll with the friction bars and place aside. Use the crank to lower the roll lift until the lift is below the shaft in the roll. Move the roll forward, make sure that the shaft is situated just above the notches, while turning the crank to raise the roll lift. Turn the crank until the roll is lifted above the floor. Put the correction roll with the friction bars on top of the paper roll like on the figure below. Remove and throw away the first revolution of paper on the paper roll (to get rid of e.g. sand, dust and dirt after rolling the paper roll on the floor).

The paper line must go in between the friction bars and the correction roll. Ensure that the friction bars is resting on top of the roll.

Now the paper must go through the feeder rolls. If turned on, the motor will feed some paper, and the paper can be inserted into the printer.



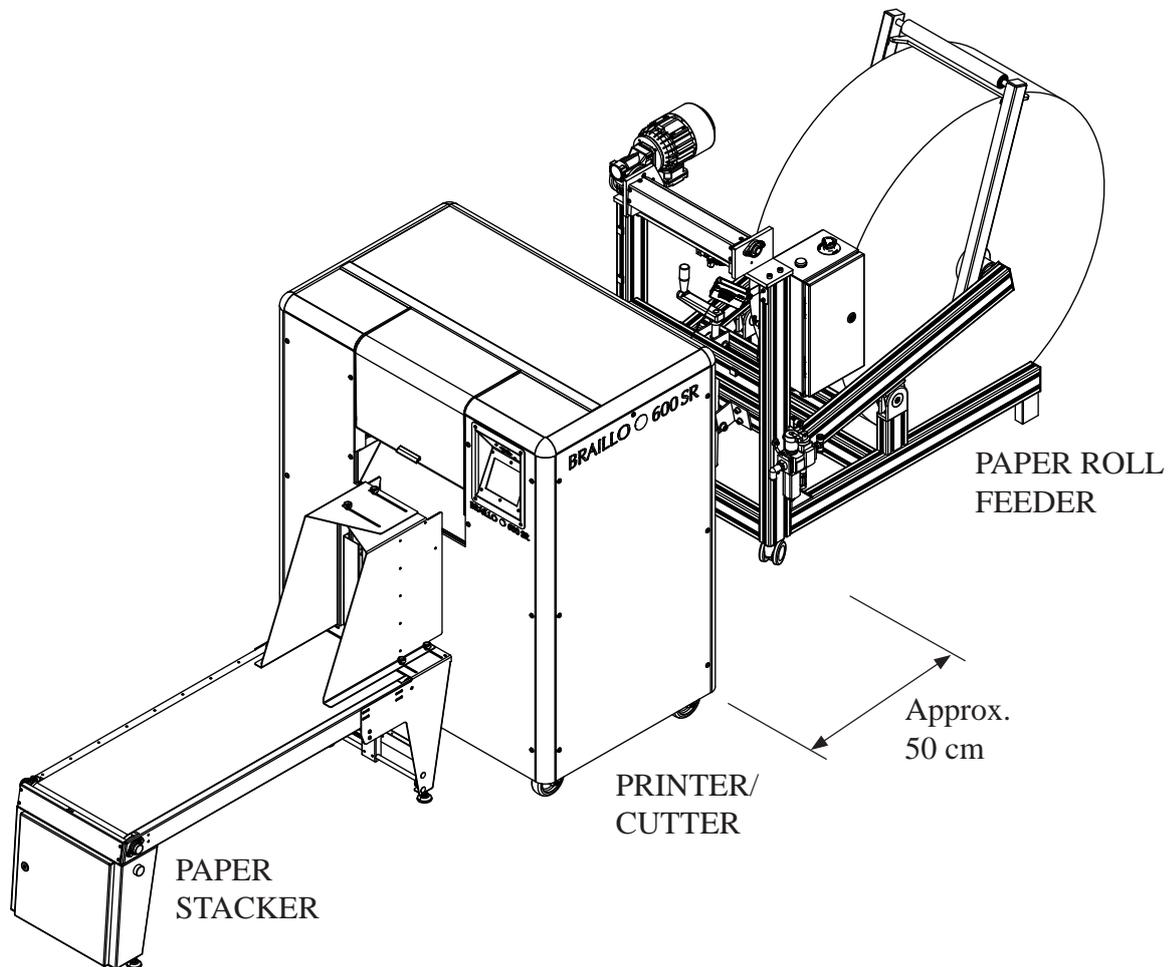
The paper sensor is a laser distance sensor, and is using an visible laser beam to check the distance to the paper.

If the distance is long (the paper is close to the floor) the feeding speed is slow (or it will stop completely) and if the distance is short, the feeding speed is high. This will ensure that there is a constant slack of paper between the Paper Roll Feeder and the printer.

The paper is clamped between the feeder rolls with a press air cylinder. After a short periode of stand still, the pressure on the feeder rolls will be released. This is done to prevent deformation of the paper.

## 2.5 Placing the units

The units should be placed as seen on the figure below:

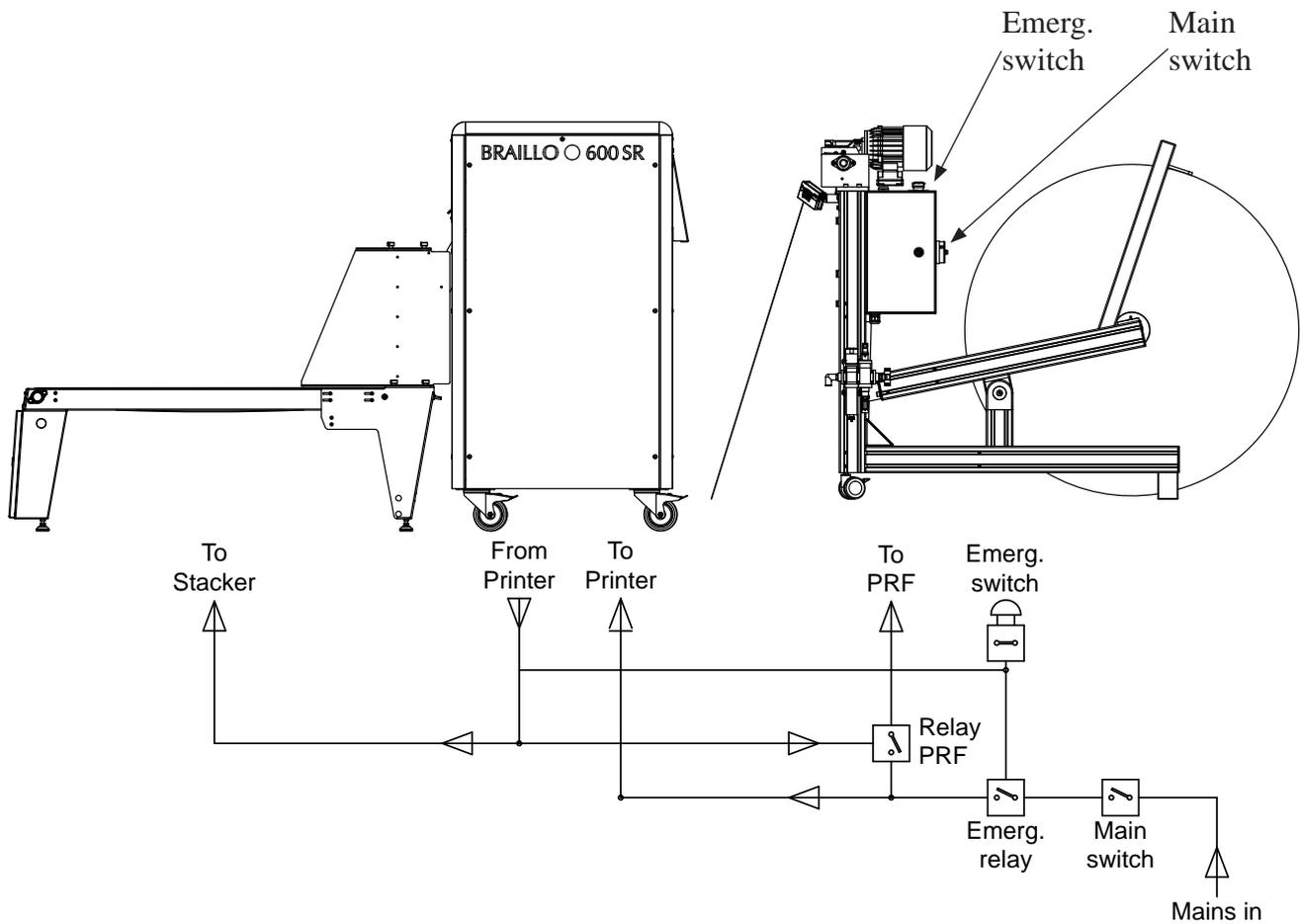


## 2.6 Connecting the units together

**NOTE!**

The voltage supplied must be 230V 50/60 Hz!

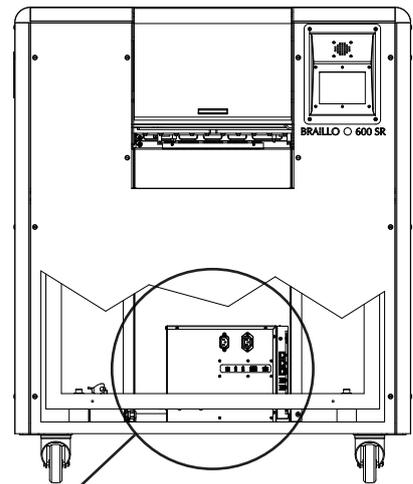
Always connect the units to ground!



The way the units are connected regarding the 230V is explained in the figure above. Please note that the emergency switch on the Paper Roll Feeder will turn off the power and air to all machines when they are pushed down. The main switch on the Paper Roll Feeder will also turn everything off.

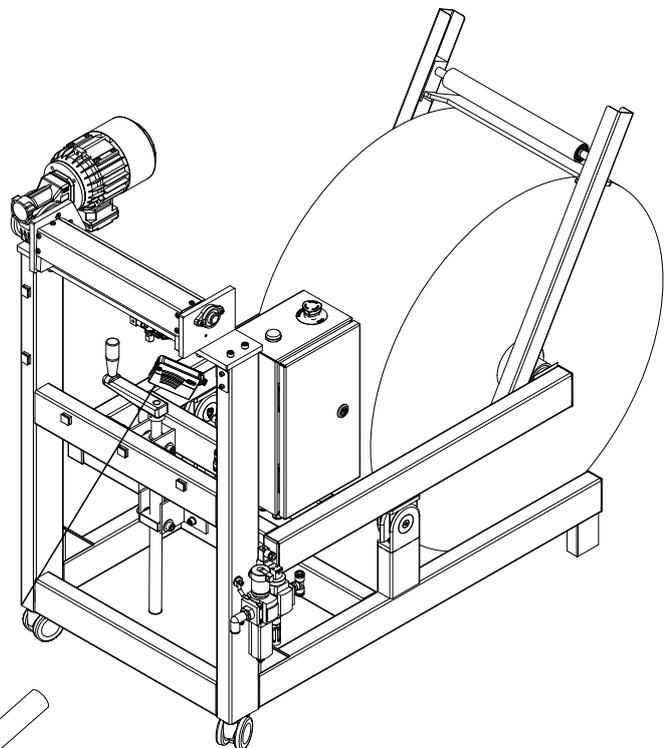
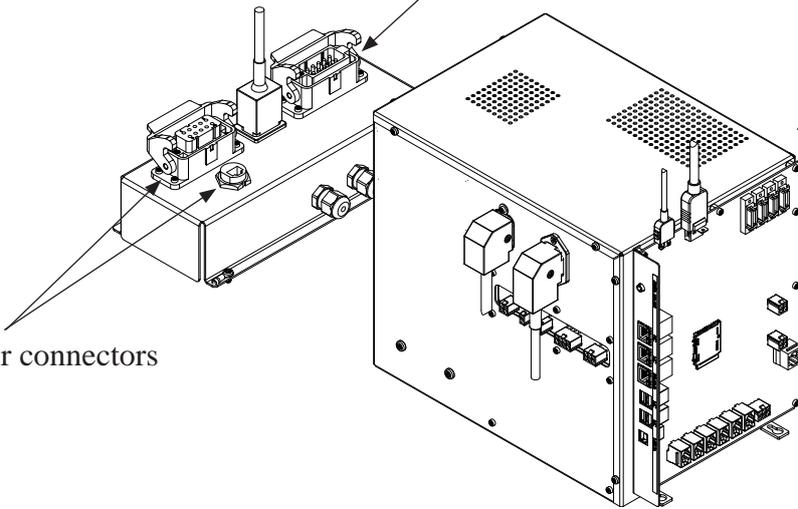
When power is present, the Printer operator panel will turn the Paper Roll Feeder and the stacker unit on or off.

Note! The Printer will “fall to sleep” when it has been inactive for 15 min. “Sleep” means that the Printer operator panel will go dark and the PRF and stacker unit will be turned off. To turn it on again, you can touch the operator panel, or send a document from the computer.



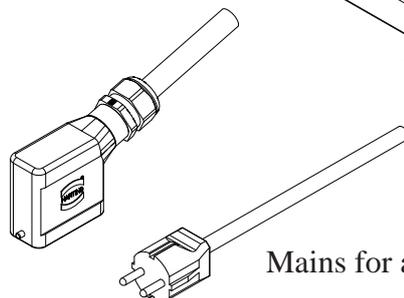
Paper Roll Feeder connector

Stacker connectors



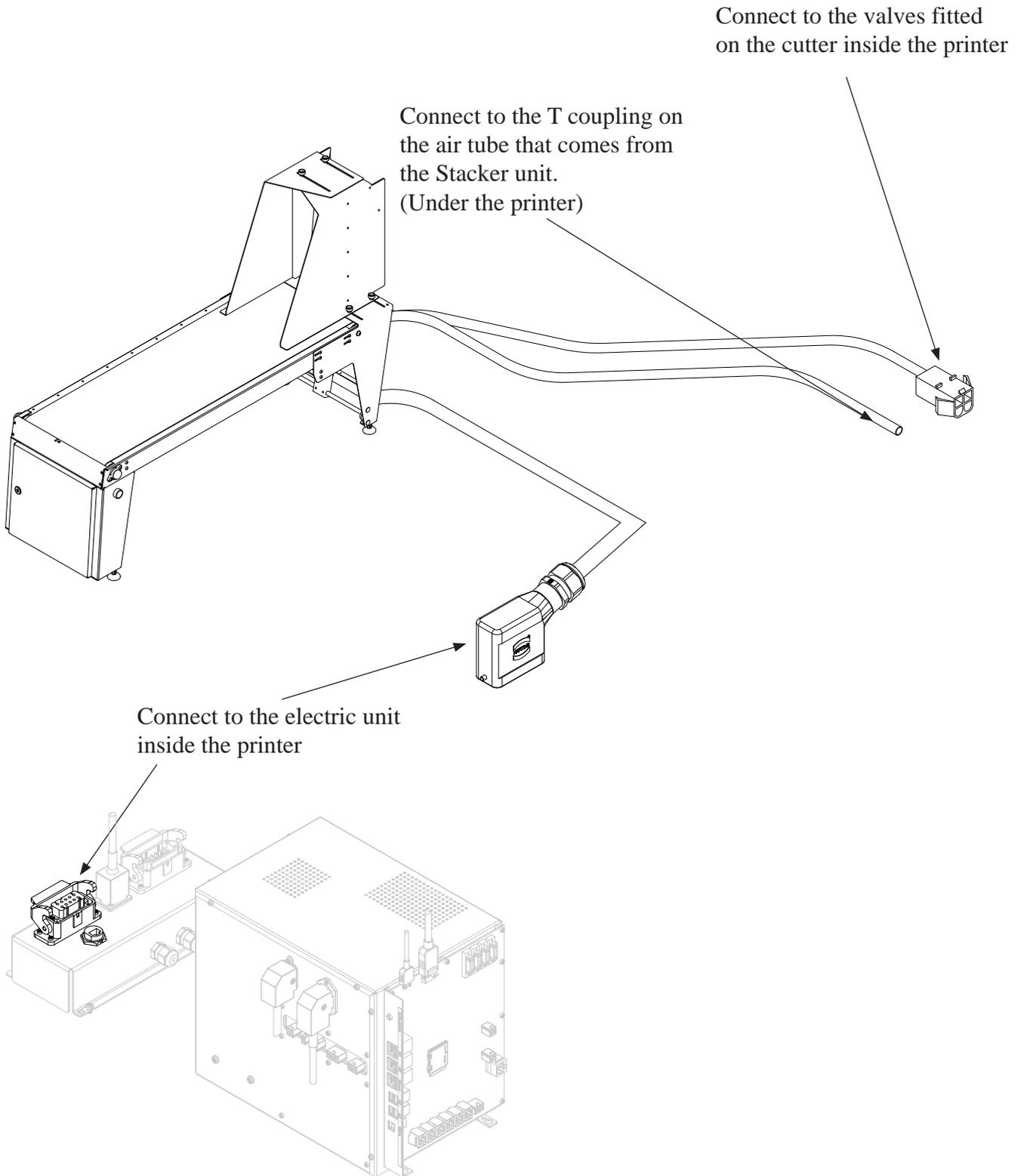
To Printer

Mains for all units



## Connecting the paper stacker

See figure below.



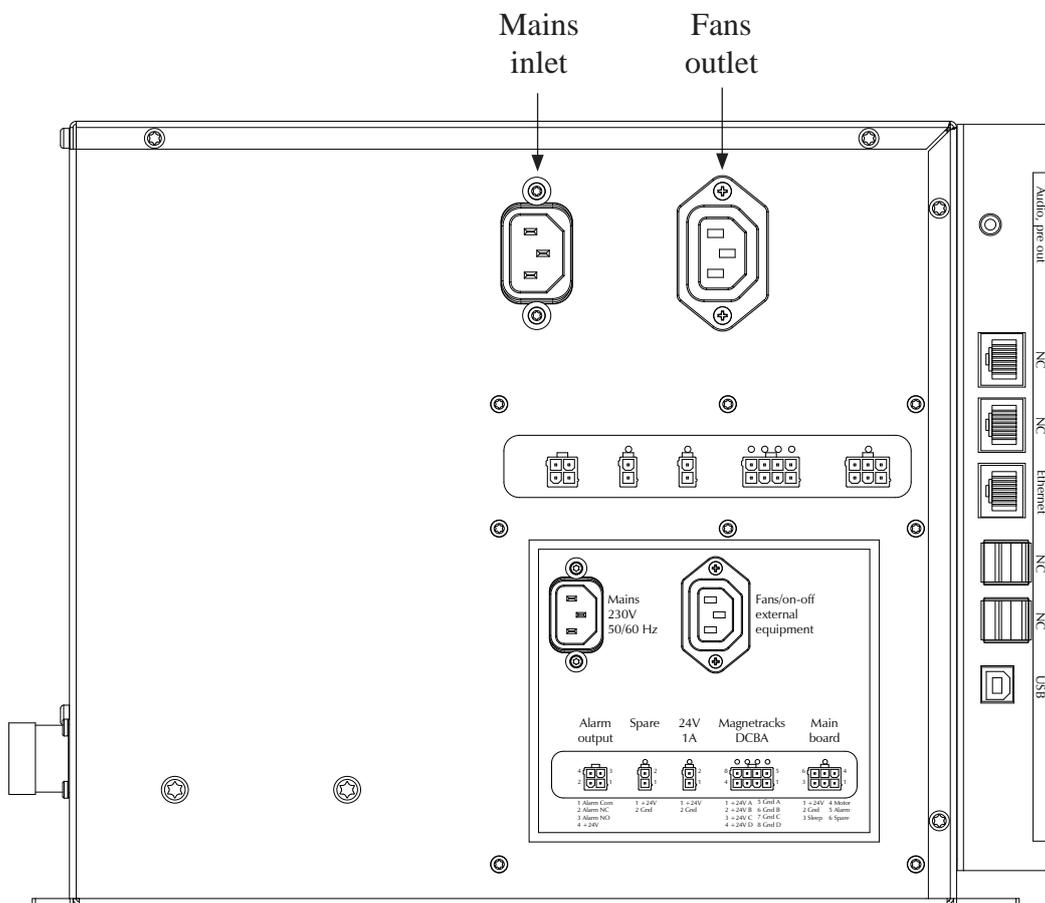
### Connecting to the mains

See the figure below.

Connect the enclosed mains power cable to the Mains inlet.

Note! If the plug on the mains power cable is to be replaced with one that is compatible with the local electric contact points, observe that the yellow/green wire is the grounding (earthing) wire. Also make sure that you are connecting to 230 volts!

**THE PRINTER'S MAINS CABLE MUST ALWAYS BE CONNECTED TO GROUND!**



### Connecting to the computer

This can be done in two ways, Ethernet or USB.

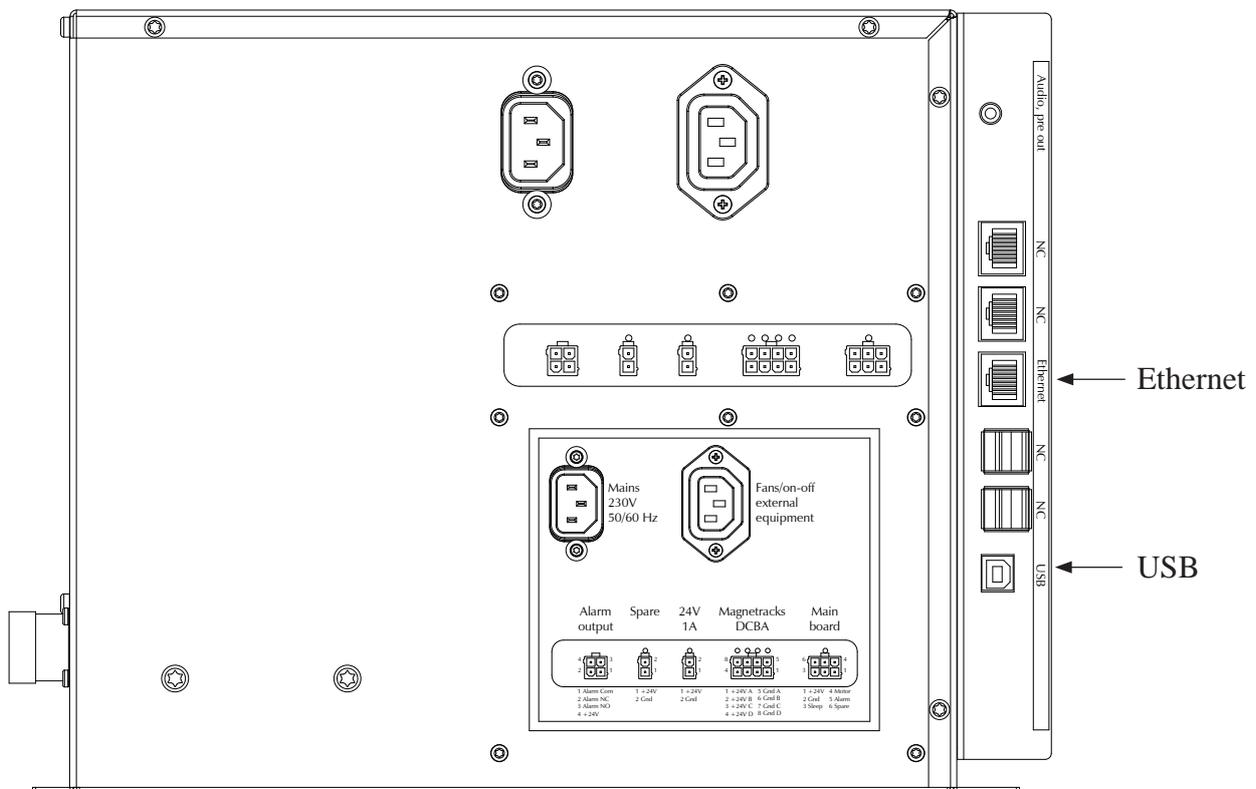
NB. When using the USB cable its recommended to have the cable plugged into the printer when powering up to avoid connection problems.

The ethernet is a RJ45 connector, and the USB is a regular USB connector.

There is no need to select which of the two input to use. The Printer will connect to the input who receives data first. Meaning, if data comes on the ethernet, the USB will not be operative before the ethernet have finished the transmission.

It is a rather large text buffer in the Printer, so the text file will be transferred to the Printer as fast as the transmission will allow. Then the Printer will run until the text buffer is empty.

See figure below, this is a front view of the electrical unit.



## 2.7 Compressed air

This equipment requires clean, compressed air, minimum 7.0 bar @ 100 l/min., and max. temperature 50° C to the regulator to function. To make this compressed air, you will need to use some sort of compressor. No matter what kind of compressor is chosen, there are some important things to remember.

**⚠ First, please read the enclosed instruction manual for the compressor!**

There are many different compressor types on the market, and this chapter will not deal with a particular compressor, but will discuss the topic more in general. Please see the figure below for an example, but refer to your compressor manual for the specific information.

Normally a compressor have two pressure gauges and a pressure regulator fitted. The first gauge is measuring the tank pressure (before the regulator) and the second gauge is measuring the output pressure (after the regulator). The pressure at the compressor outlet must be adjusted to approx. seven bar. This can be controlled at the output pressure gauge.

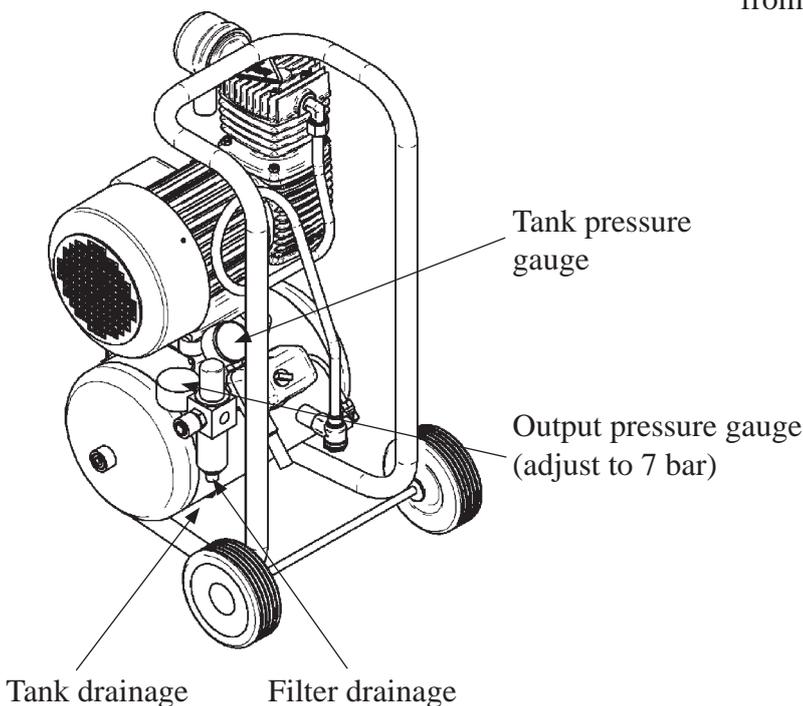
To have long and trouble free operation, the air must be filtered and free from oil and water. When air is compressed in a compressor, the air temperature is rising. So the air entering the tank will be hot. When the air is cooling down, the humidity in the air will condensate inside the tank. So the warmer and more humid the air entering the compressor is, the more water condensates inside the tank. The compressor is lubricated with oil and small amounts of oil may also get into the tank.

**⚠ This means that the tank must be drained for oil and water on a regular basis.**

If the air is supplied from the smaller types of compressors delivered from Braillo Norway AS, it is required to keep the compressor in a similar environment as described for the Printer itself. (Temperature 15 - 30°C (60 - 86°F) and rel. humidity 40 - 60%).

If the compressor is placed in a more harsh environment, it might be necessary to take further precautions to remove oil and water from the air.

Basic elements on a compressor:

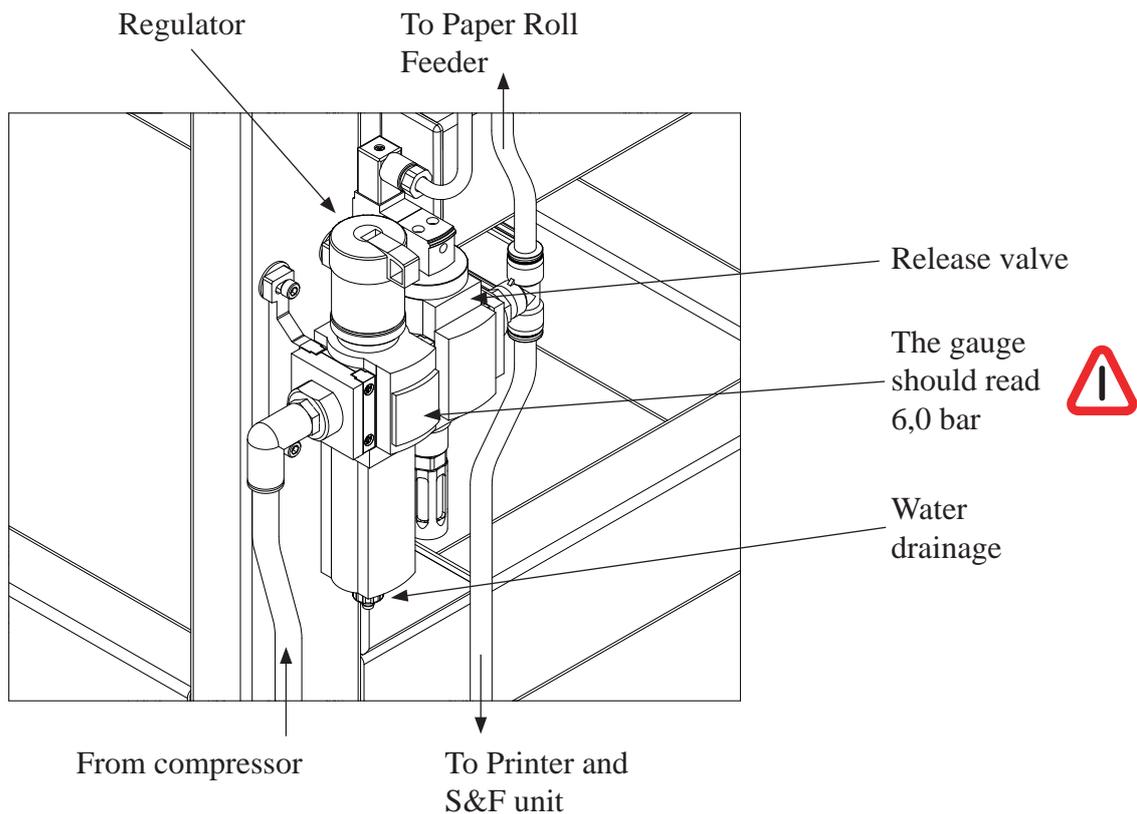
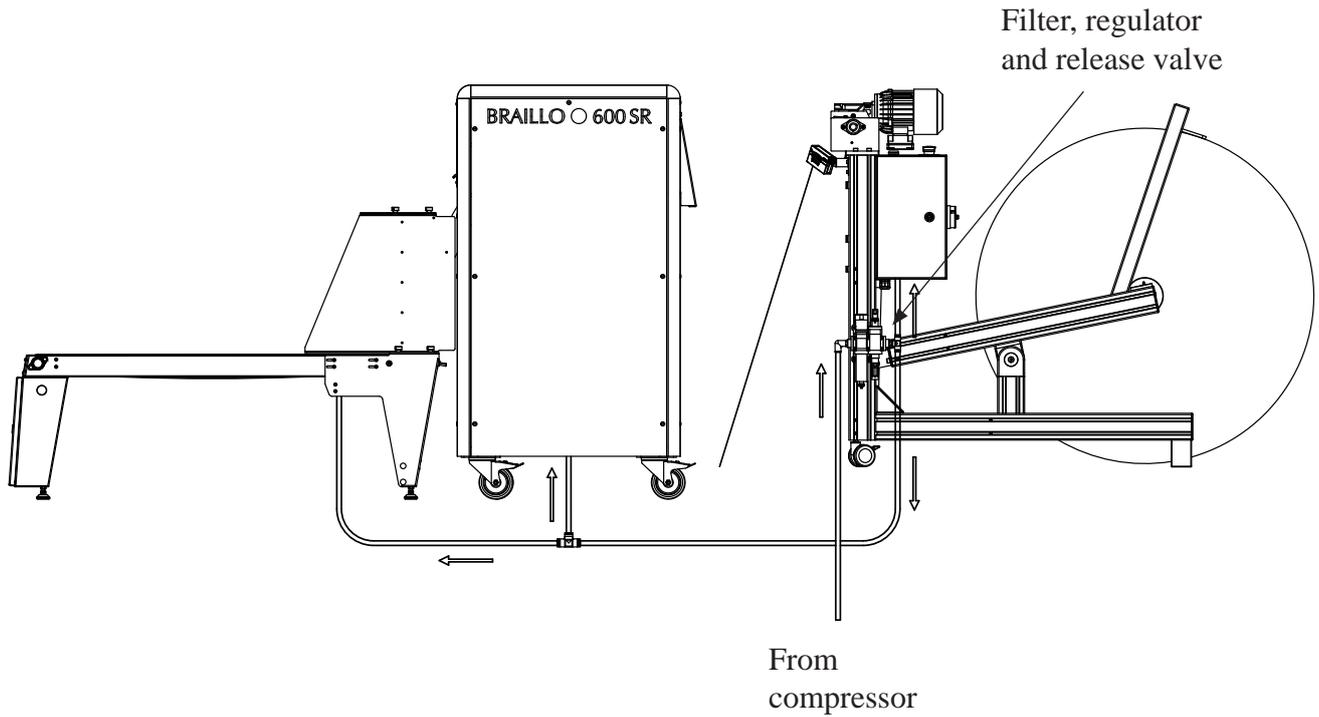


## 2.8 Connecting the compressed air

See figures below.

The compressed air from the compressor goes to the filter, regulator and release valve unit on the Paper Roll Feeder. From there it goes to the Printer and to the Staple and Fold unit.

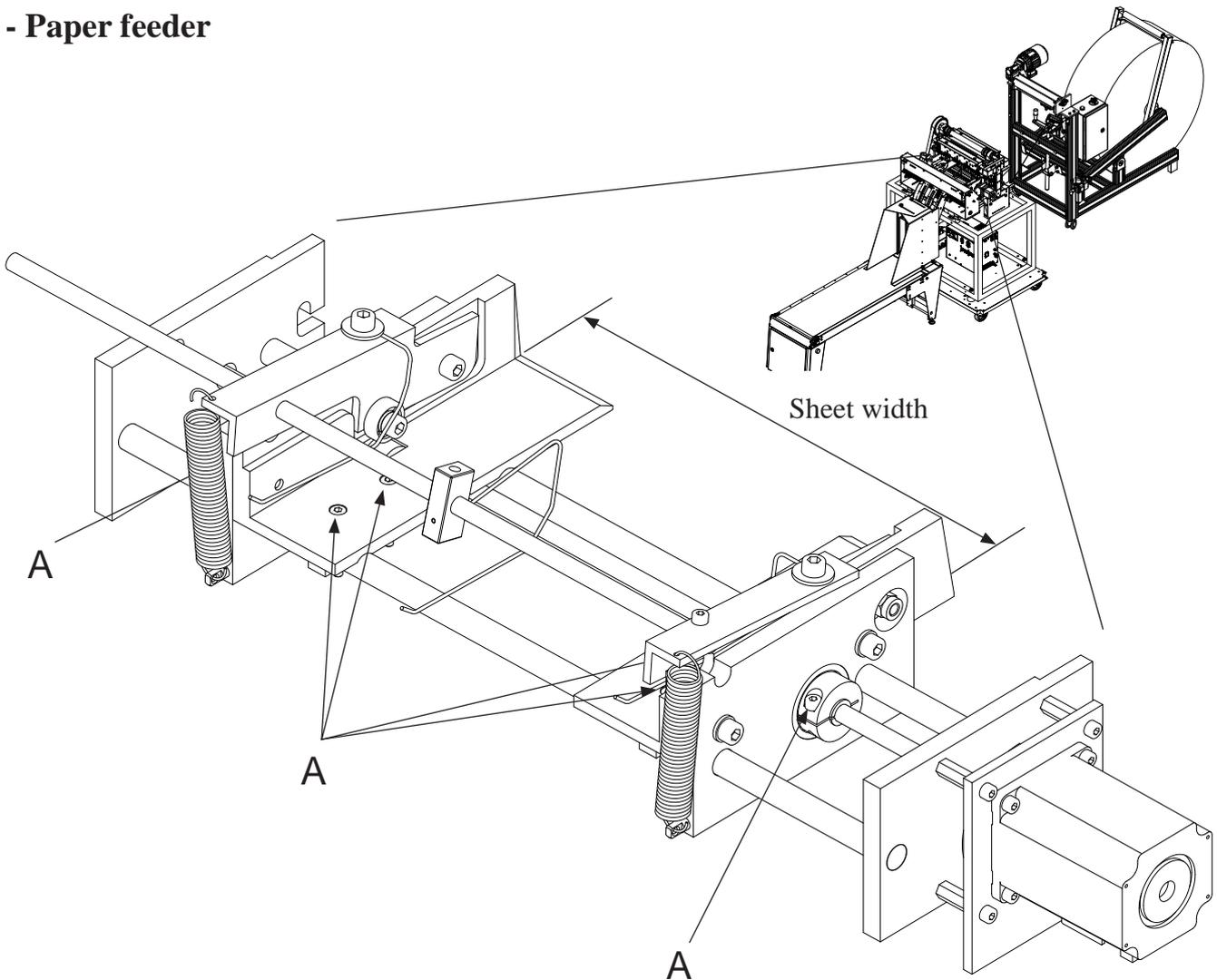
If the power is turned off, or one of the emergency switches has been pushed down, the release valve will shut off and release the pressure of the compressed air on all machines.



## 2.9 Adjust to paper width, inserting paper

All this adjustments are depending on the width on the paper roll. It is recommended to start with the paper feeder unit. Note that the position on the paper feeder unit will also determine left and right margins. Cut about a sheet of paper off the paper roll. Use this sample to adjust the paper feeder inside the printer so the paper width will fit exactly in between the two feeder units.

### - Paper feeder

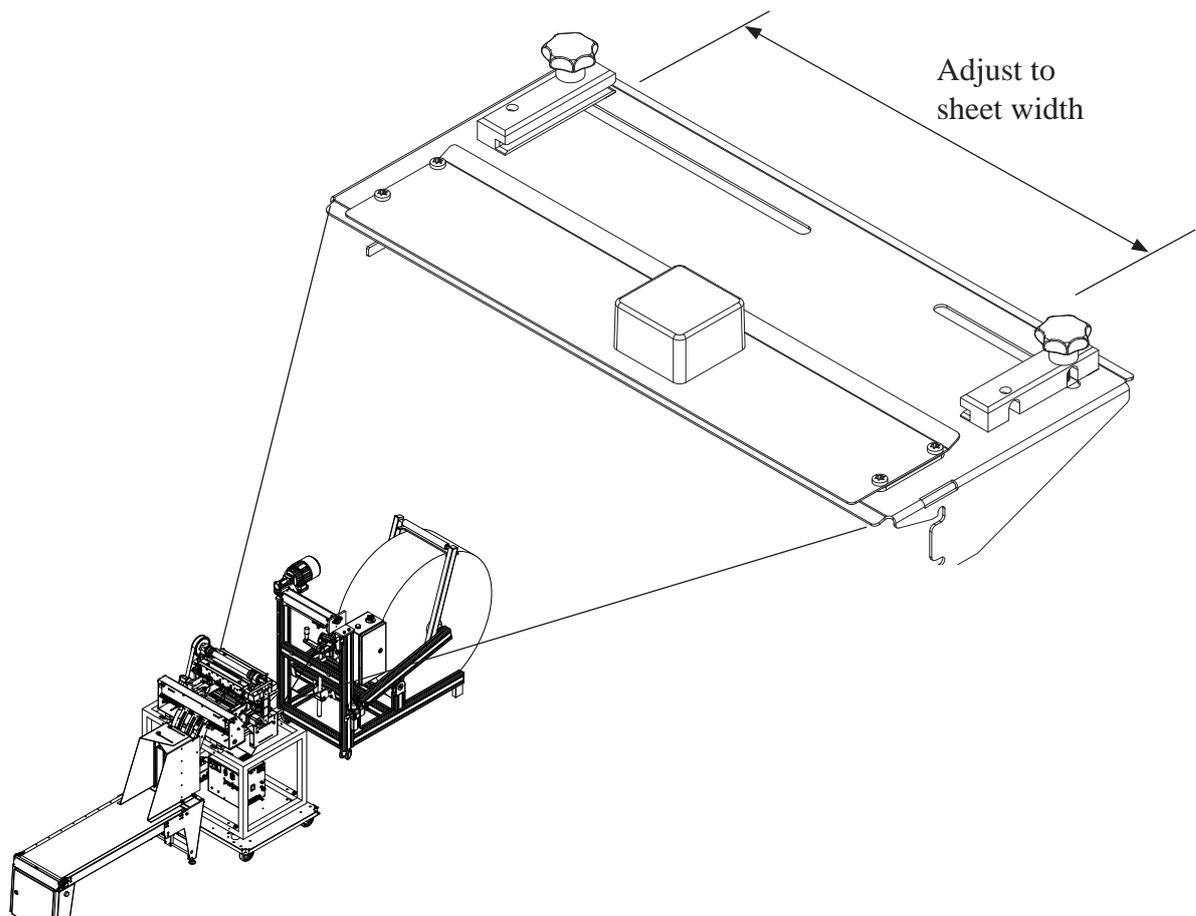


Loosen the screws (A) without taking the screws out. The two units can now be moved sideways. Use the paper sample to find the correct position for the two units. The paper sample should fit exactly in between the two units. Fix the units by tightening the screws (A).

Take the paper from the paper roll feeder, loose and move the two guides on the “paper input” side away from each other to the very end. Insert the paper into the slit in the input paper guide, insert enough so you can reach the paper on the opposite side of the printer. Go to the output side, move the paper forward until it reaches the paper driving wheels. At the same time, push the fine adjust button, and the paper will move forward 0.5” for each push. Repeat this until the paper can be seen under the paper cutter’s press bar. Do remember to adjust the two guides on the “paper input” side against the edges on the paper, this to ensure a correct and aligned paper transportation through the printer.

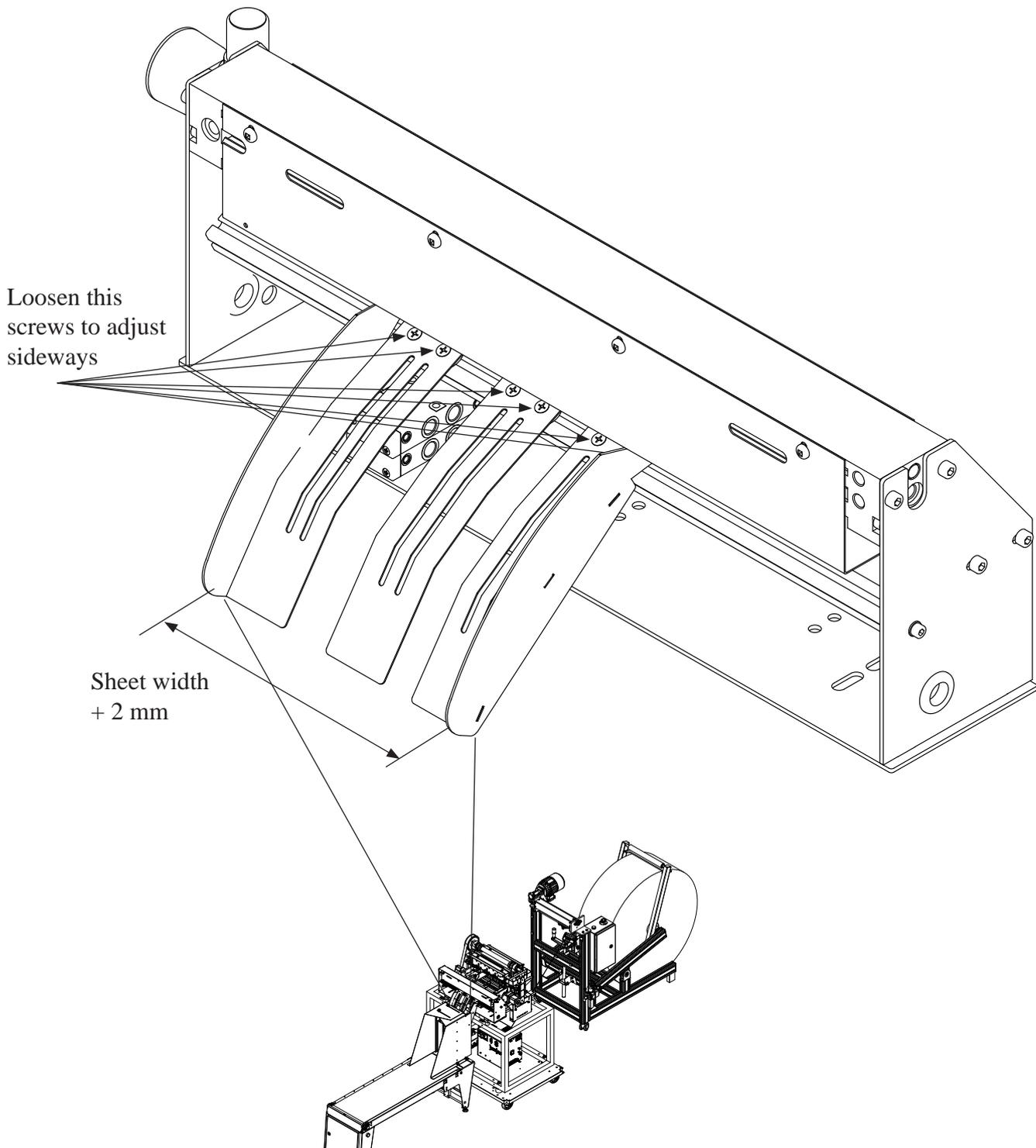
## - Guides on the paper input side

Make sure that these guides are aligned with the paper feeder, so the paper will follow a straight line through the printer.



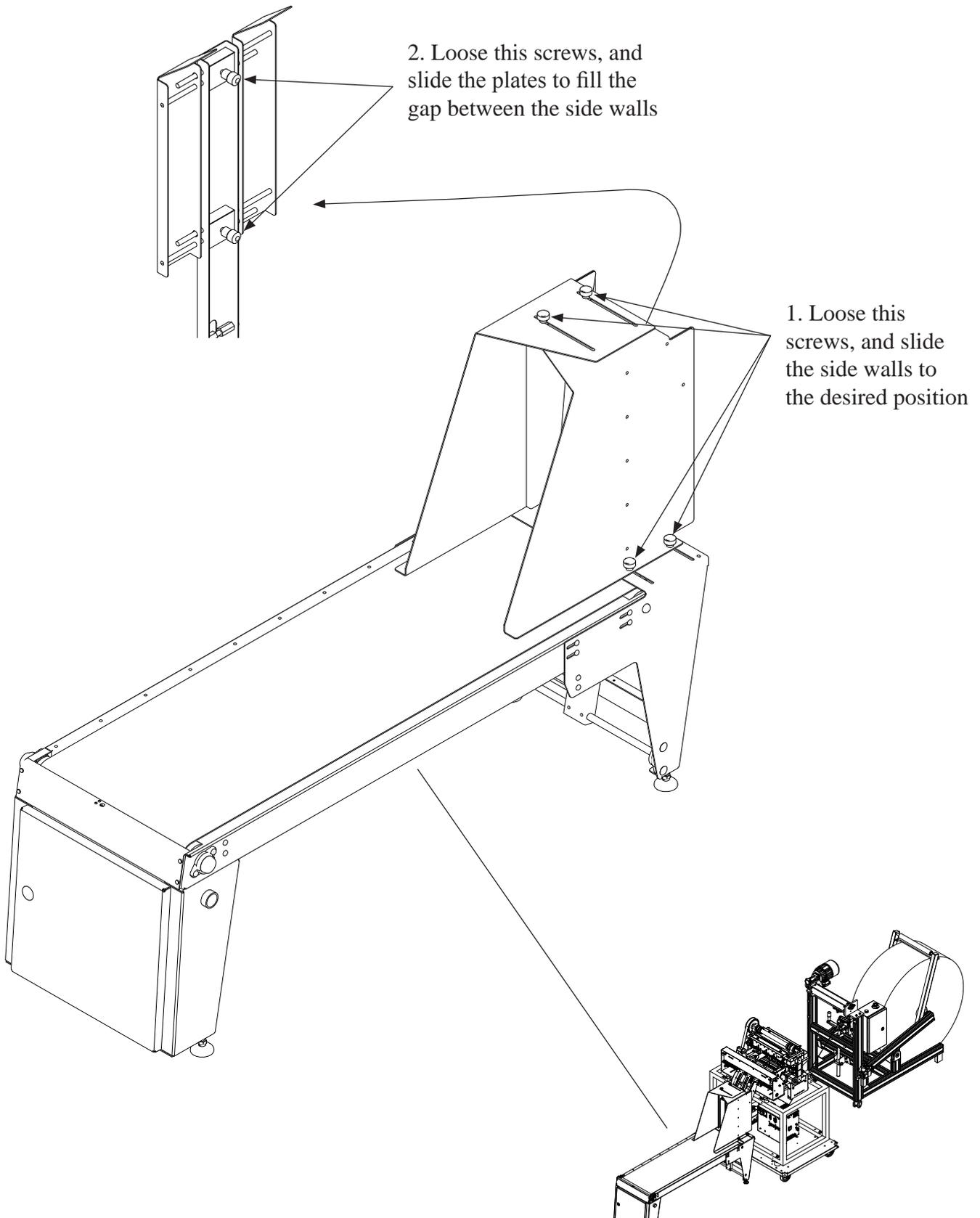
## - Sliding plates

Now the sliding plates must be adjusted to correspond to the paper feed assembly. (See figure below). This is done by loosening the screws so the plates can be moved sideways. Move the paper forward by pushing the fine adjust button until the paper can be seen between the sliding plates. Move the plates against the edges on the paper, and make sure there is a little gap on both sides so the paper will slide easily down to the stacker. Remove the paper, and tighten the screws.



**- Paper stacker**

The next thing to do is to adjust the width on the Paper Stacker. The width is determined by the width on the already adjusted sliding plates. The stacker must be adjusted so the sliding plates will be situated on the inside of the stacker. This is to ensure that the paper will not be obstructed on its way down to the stacker.



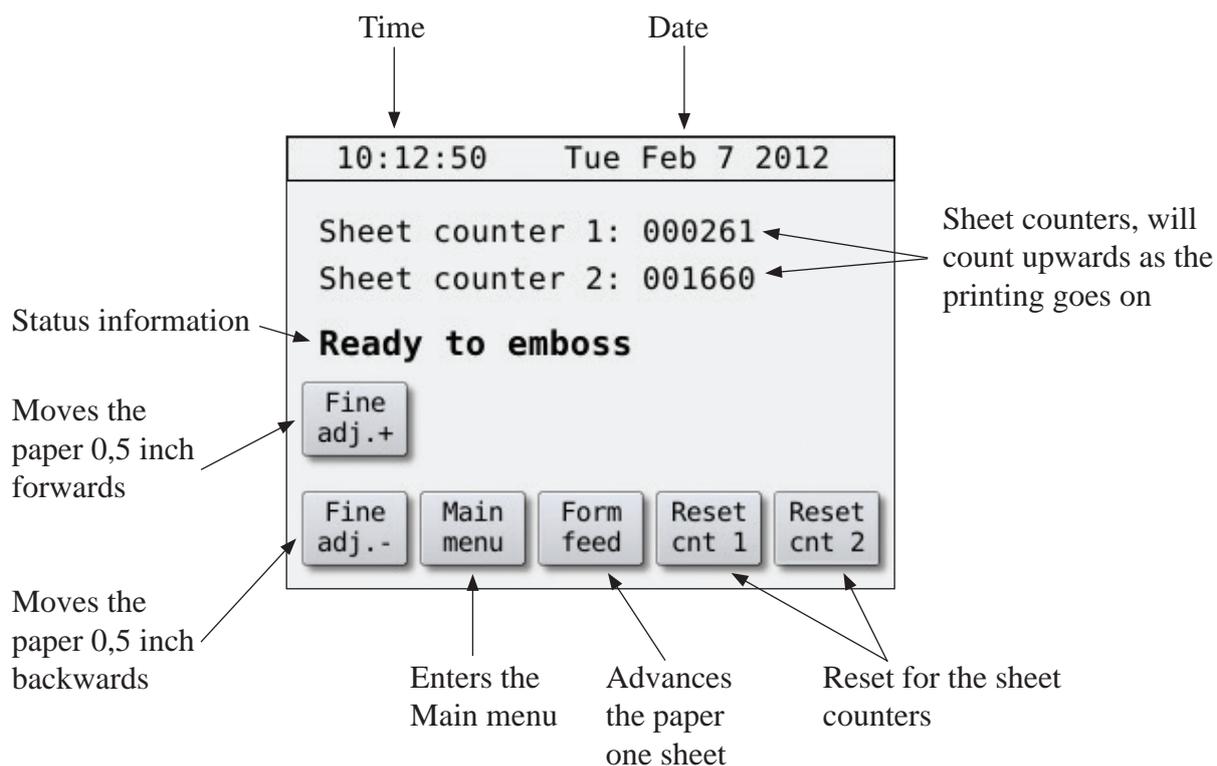
### 3. OPERATING THE PRINTER

#### 3.1 Operating panel functions

When the printer is powered up, you have to press the “Accept button” to make the printer ready.

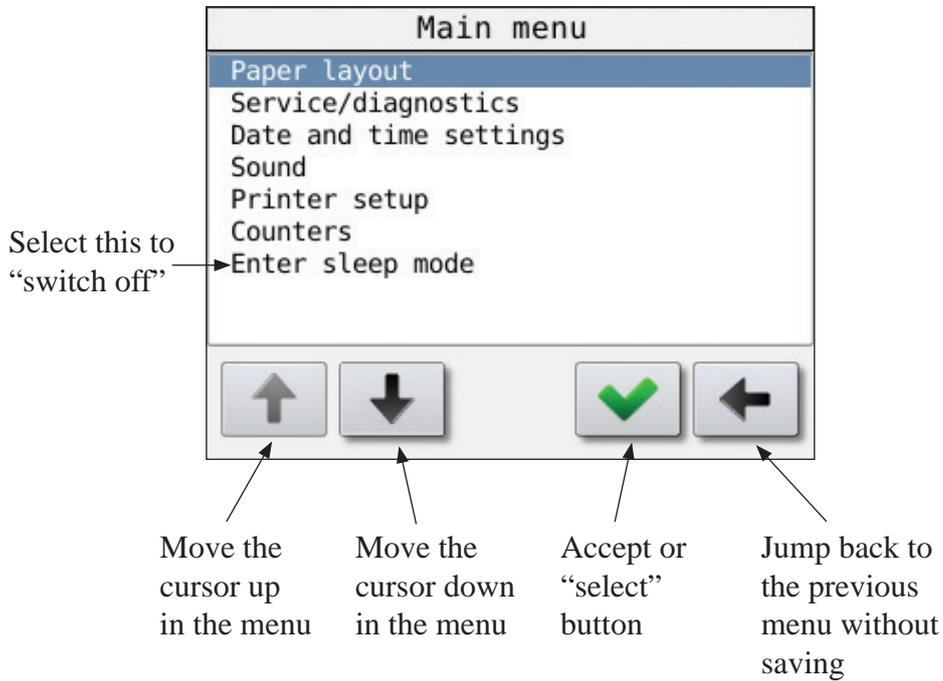


After pressing “Accept” the window below appears. Please see the explanation on the figure below:



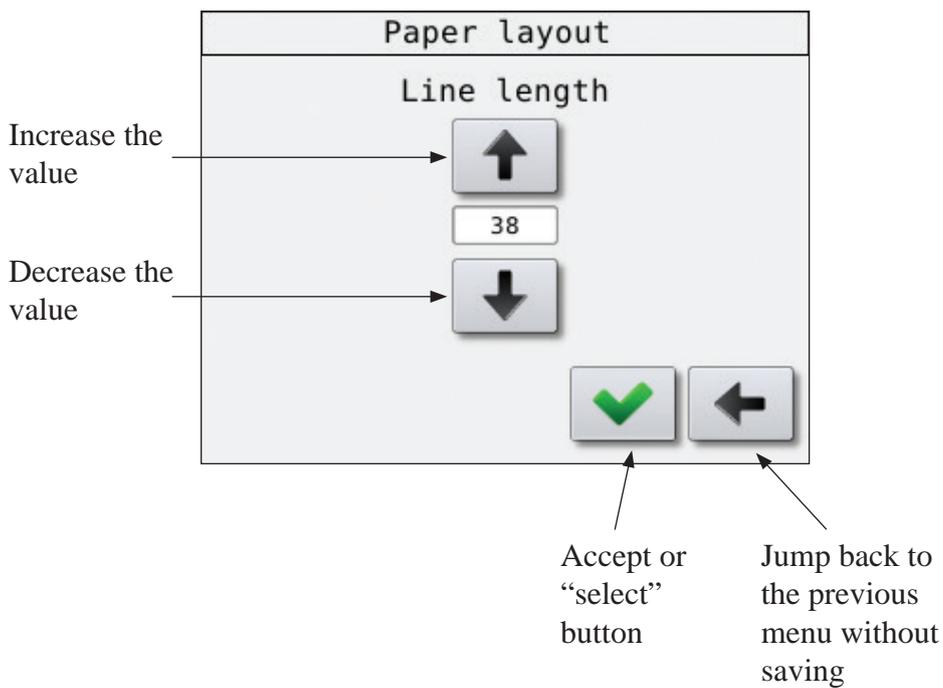
**Navigating in the menus.**

Move the cursor the desired sub menu, and then press the accept button.



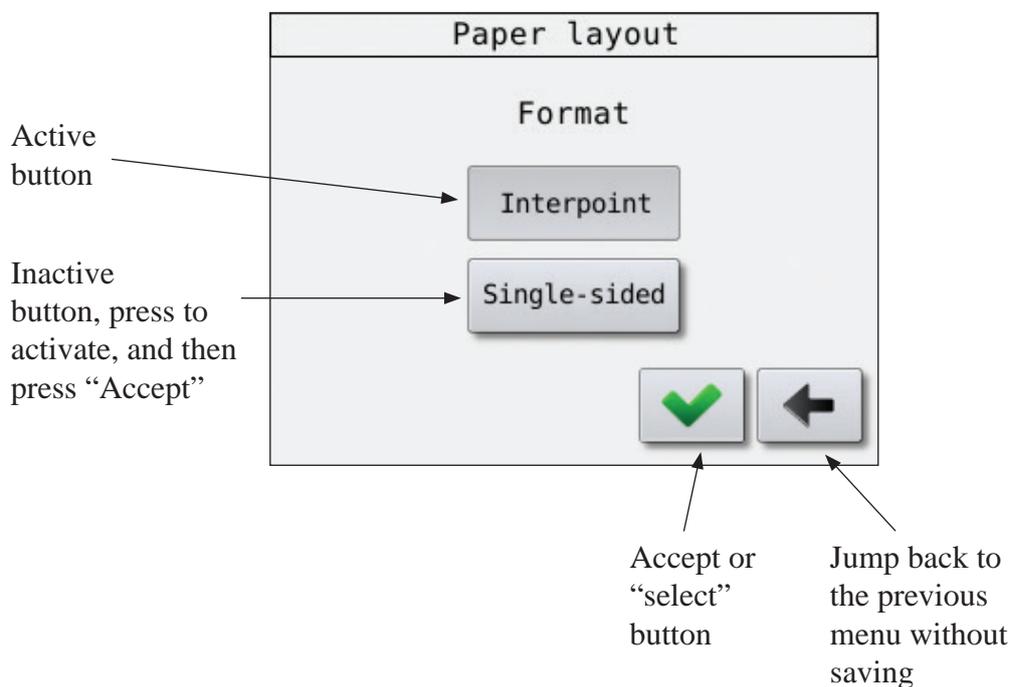
**To change a variable setting.**

If a setting can have more than two values, the display will look like below.

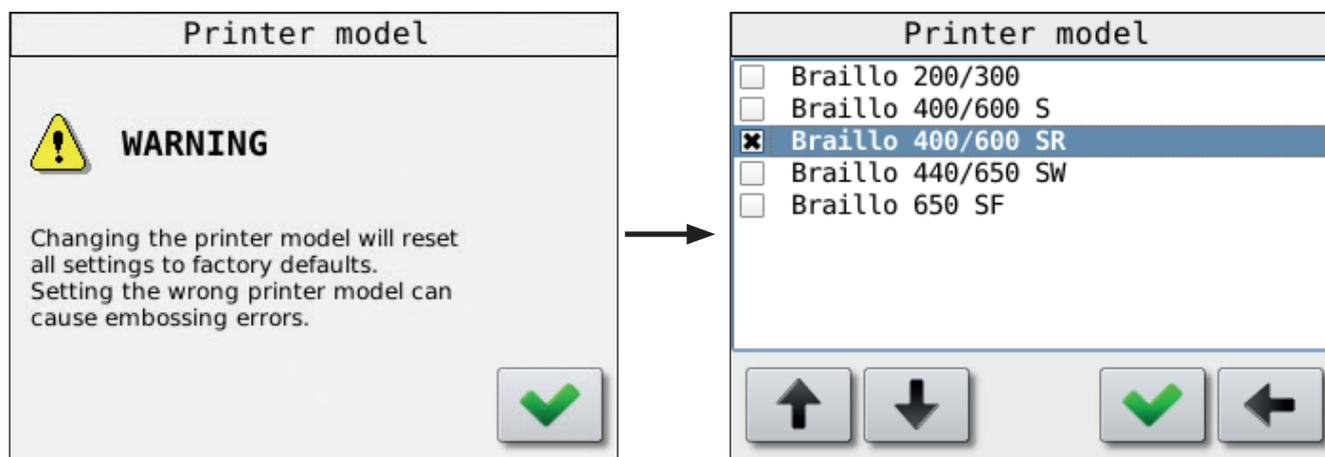


**To change a setting with just two alternatives.**

If a setting can have just two alternatives, the display will look similar to this.



The very first time the printer is powered up, you have to select the printer model.



**Note!**

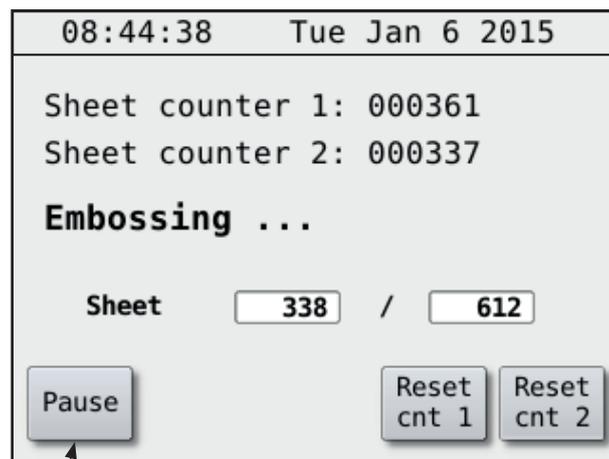
The settings set by the operator panel is the default values. However, when sending a text file from the computer, some parameters for this specific job is sent along with the file. The parameters that comes with the file will be active during the print job. When the job is finished, the settings will return to the default settings again.

**Operator panel during printing.**

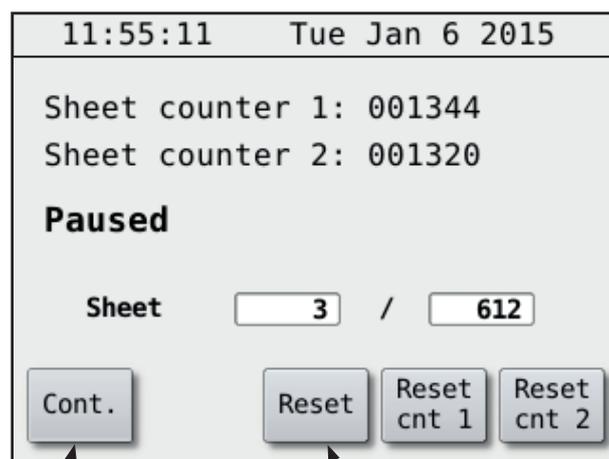
Please see the figure below:

Embossing Sheet 1 / 5 means that the Printer are now printing Sheet 1 of a book with 5 sheets in total. Copy 1 / 1 means there will be just one copy.

If you would like to pause a print job, press the “Pause” button. When the Printer is paused, the button will change to “Continue”. Press “Continue” to continue with the printing. If you would like to cancel the rest of the print job, press “Reset”.



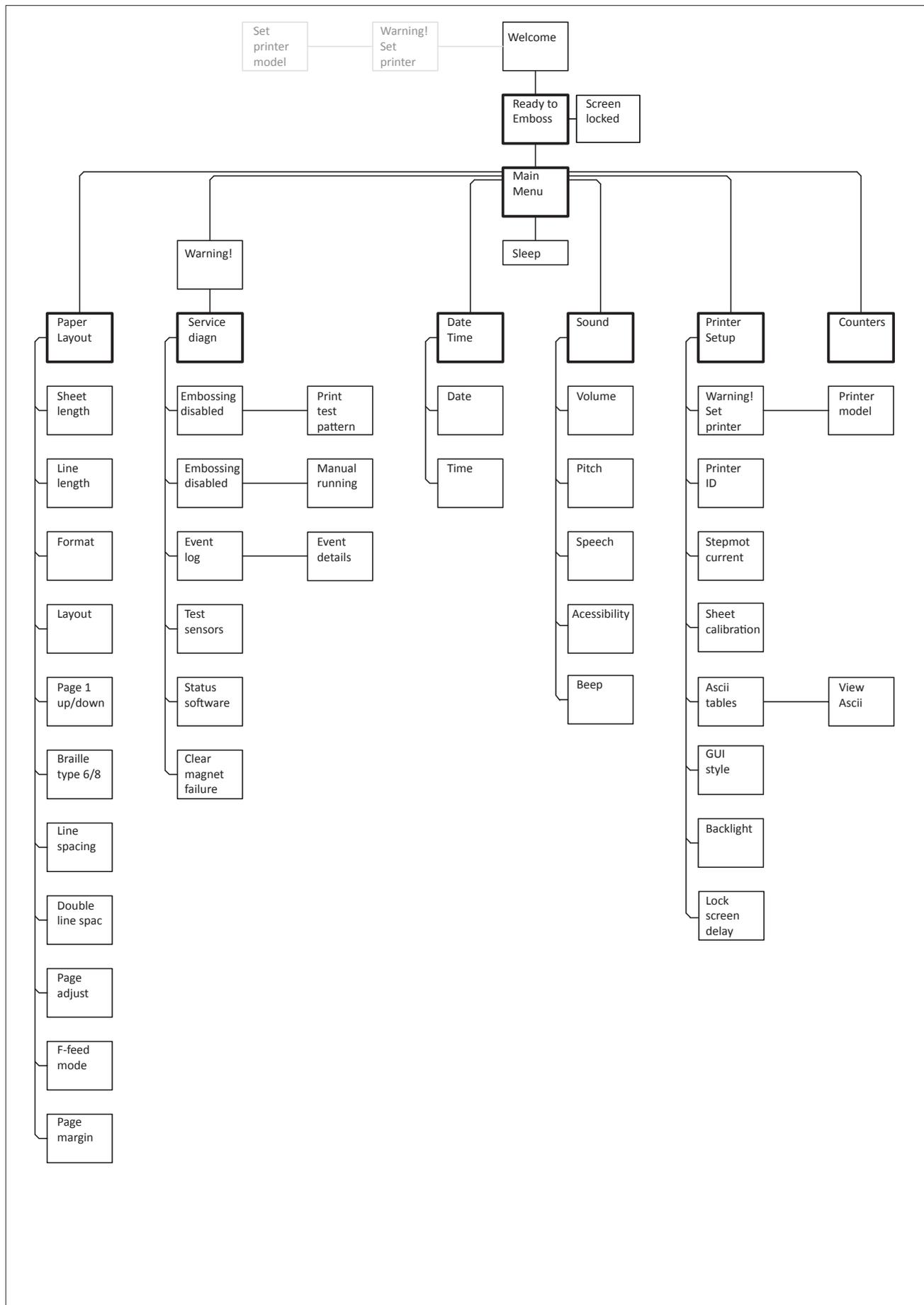
Press this button if you want to pause the print job.



Press this button if you want to continue the print job.

Press this button if you want to cancel the rest of the print job.

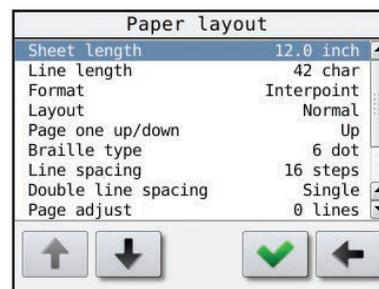
Overview of the menu structure.



### 3.2 Explanation of the different menu choices

#### The Paper Layout menu

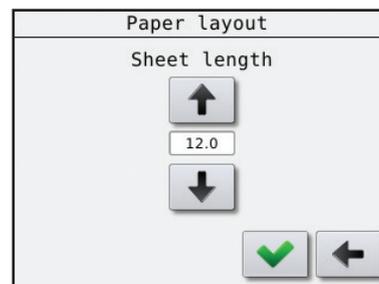
*Main Menu - Paper Layout*



#### Sheet length:

*Main Menu - Paper Layout - Sheet Length*

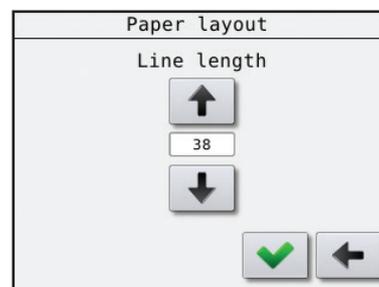
The sheet length is the length of the sheet in inches. The range is from 4 to 14 inches.



#### Line length:

*Main Menu - Paper Layout - Line Length*

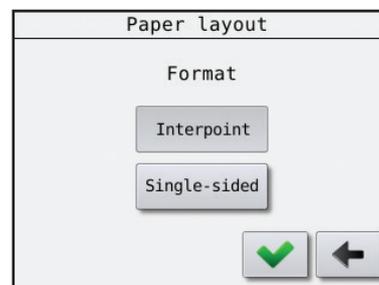
The line length is the maximum number of characters that you can have on a single Braille line. The range is from 10 to 42 characters.



#### Format:

*Main Menu - Paper Layout - Format*

Selects between Interpoint (dots on both sides of the sheet) and Single sided (dots on just one side of the sheet).



#### Layout:

*Main Menu - Paper Layout - Layout*

Selects between Normal and Z-fold mode. Normal means that the Braille is organized on the sheet like this:

Sheet no. 1 contains page no. 1 and 2,

Sheet no. 2 contains page no. 3 and 4, and so on.

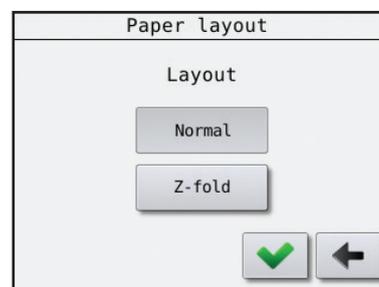
Z-fold is like this:

Sheet no. 1 contains page no. 1 and 2,

Sheet no. 2 contains page no. 3 and 4, but upside down

Sheet no. 3 contains page no. 5 and 6,

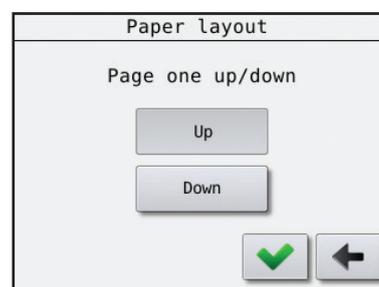
Sheet no. 4 contains page no. 7 and 8, but upside down



#### Page one up/down:

*Main Menu - Paper Layout - Page one up/down*

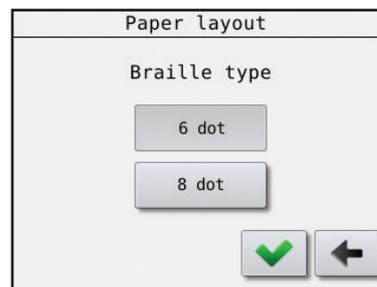
Selects if page one is on the top or underside of the sheet. The rest of the pages will also adjust accordingly.



**Braille type:**

*Main Menu - Paper Layout - Braille type*

Selects between 6 and 8 dot mode.

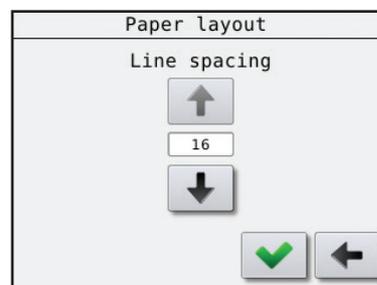


**Line spacing:**

*Main Menu - Paper Layout - Line spacing*

Selects the Line spacing. The range is from 0 to 16.

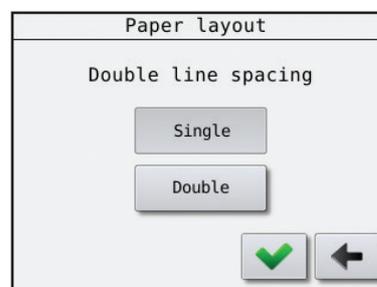
16 steps are the standard line spacing (5.08 mm or 0.2”), 8 is the setting for making dots continuously down the sheet (line spacing is 2.54 mm or 0.1”). Note that if the setting is less than 7, and there is text on each line, the dots might get damaged in the printing process. Normal setting is 16 steps.



**Double line spacing:**

*Main Menu - Paper Layout - Double line spacing*

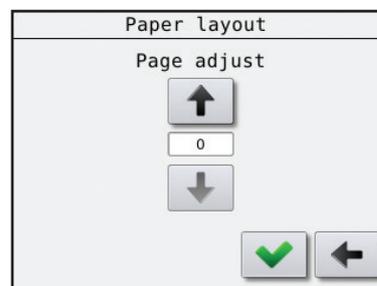
The function “Single or Double line spacing” will double the given line spacing. If, e.g. the current line spacing is 13 steps (4.1275 mm), selecting Double line spacing will increase it to 26 steps (8.2550 mm). Normal setting is Single Line Spacing.



**Page adjust:**

*Main Menu - Paper Layout - Page adjust*

This setting will decrease the number of lines on each page from 0 to 9. If the maximum number of lines could be 29, and the setting “Max-4” is selected, the resulting number of lines will be 25. This function will keep the top margin constant and only the bottom margin will vary. The normal setting is 0.

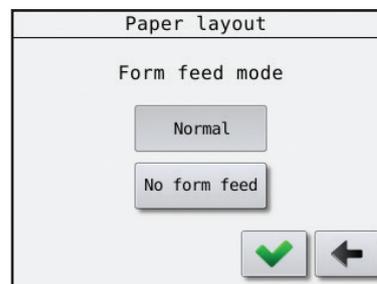


**Form feed mode:**

*Main Menu - Paper Layout - Form feed mode*

Selects between Normal Form Feed or No Form Feed.

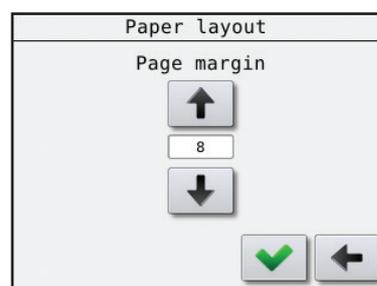
Normal setting is Normal Form Feed.



**Page margin:**

*Main Menu - Paper Layout - Page margin*

The “Page Margin” function will adjust the page margin in steps from 0 to 20. The standard setting is 8, (8 = normal). One step is equal to 0.6350 mm. It will “push” the text downwards the sheet (like a top margin). If the text reaches the bottom, (meaning that there will not be enough space on this page for the last line), this line will wrap over to the next page. The normal setting is 8 steps.



**The Service/Diagnostic menu**

*Main Menu - Warning - Service/Diagnostic*

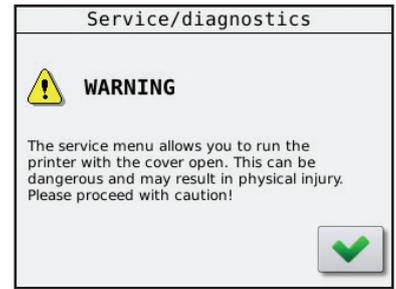
When entering this menu choice, a warning window will appear.

The purpose of this warning is make the user aware that the safety switches on the cover is now disabled. This is done to make it possible to run smaller tests during service.



Please be aware of rotating parts to prevent injuries!  
The Printer may be unexpectedly started by other users!

To make sure you have absolutely control when doing service with the power connected, disconnect the computer cables (ethernet and USB).



**Print Test Pattern:**

*Main Menu - Warning - Service/Diagnostic - Warning - Print Test Pattern*

When entering this menu choice, a warning window will appear.

This is to make the user aware that print jobs from the computer will not be printed as long as you are in this sub-menu.

- X pattern.

Will print dots in a x pattern across the sheet, useful when searching for missing dots.

- Full cell, single sided.

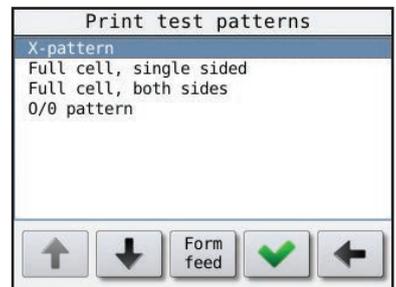
Prints all six dots on all characters on one side of the sheet, useful for dot quality tests.

- Full cell, both sides.

Prints all six dots on all characters on both sides of the sheet, useful for testing the paper quality.

- O/Ø pattern.

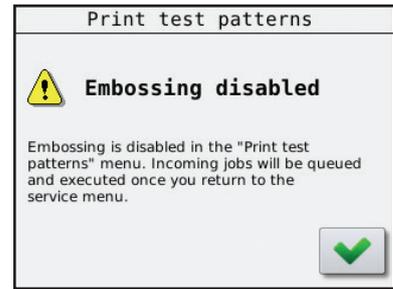
Prints a test pattern made of dot 1,3,5 and 2,4,6, single-sided, useful when searching for extra dots.



**Manual Running:**

*Main Menu - Warning - Service/Diagnostic - Warning - Manual Running*

When entering this menu choice, a warning window will appear. This is to make the user aware that print jobs from the computer will not be printed as long as you are in this sub-menu.



The function of this menu choice is to activate different functions manually for troubleshooting purposes.

- Main motor

Use this to manually start and stop the main motor.

- Step motor

Will run the stepping motor forward approximately one sheet.

- Stepmotor Reset

Reset the step motor driver.

- X pattern without motor

Will activate one and one magnet on the magnet racks.

- Sleep relay

Turn the Sleep relay on or off.

- Alarm relay

Turn the Alarm relay on or off.

- Spare relay

Turn the Spare relay on or off.

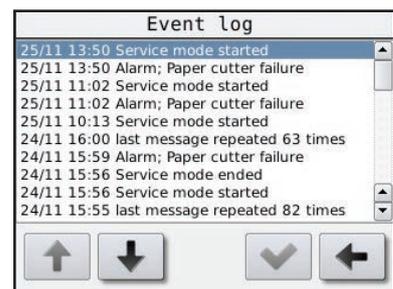


**View Log:**

*Main Menu - Warning - Service/Diagnostic - Warning - View Log*

The Printer remembers the different events that has happened and will store them in a log. This log can be viewed in a list like the figure to the right. If a message is repeated several times, the display will show a line with the text "last message repeated x times".

Use the up and down arrow to scroll the list.



If the "OK" button is shown in green, it is also possible to view some more details about this particular event by pressing the "OK" button.

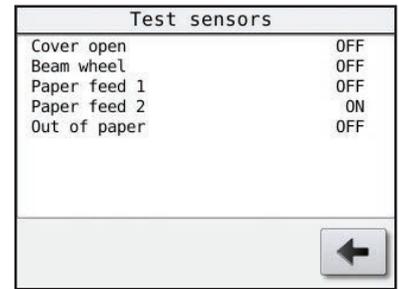


**Test Sensors:**

*Main Menu - Warning - Service/Diagnostic - Test Sensors*

This is a function made for troubleshooting the sensors on the Printer. The “On” or “Off” is indicating the current status of the sensor.

To find out if a sensor is OK, the sensor can be switched on and off physically, and the text in the display will change between “On” and “Off” accordingly if the sensor is functioning.



- Cover open

This is the switches on the side panels on the Printer.

- Beam Wheel

This is the sensor fitted on the lower shaft on the Printer.

- Paper feed 1

This is the first sensor on the paper transportation in the Printer.

- Paper feed 2

This is the second sensor on the paper transportation in the Printer.

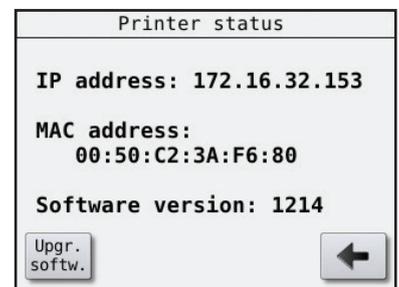
- Out of paper

This is a sensor that check if there is paper present in the Printer. It’s fitted on the paper guide on the input side of the Printer.

**Status Software:**

*Main Menu - Warning - Service/Diagnostic - Status Software*

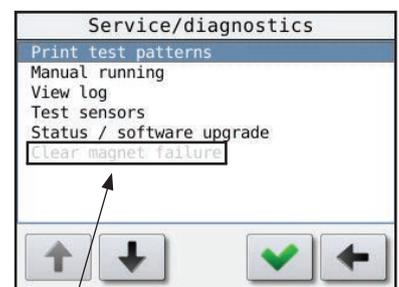
A window that will show the Printers current IP address, the MAC address and the Software version.



**Clear Magnet Failure:**

*Main Menu - Warning - Service/Diagnostic - Clear Magnet Failure*

This menu choice is normally not visible, but if there has been detected a faulty magnet during printing, a magnet icon will be shown in the “Ready to emboss” window. Now the “Clear Magnet Failure” becomes visible in the “Service/Diagnostics” menu and here the magnet icon can be reset.



The Clear magnet failure choice

## The Date and Time menu

### Date and Time:

*Main Menu - Date and Time*

Used to change the date and time setting

- Date

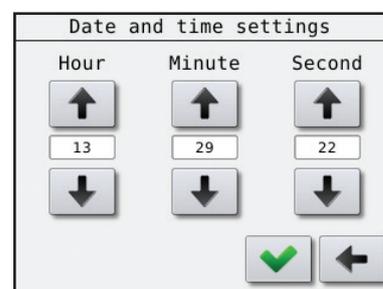
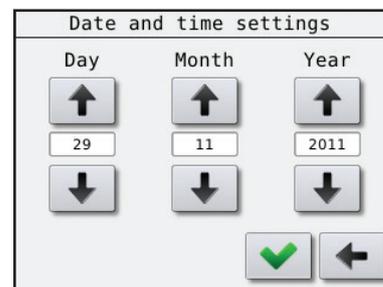
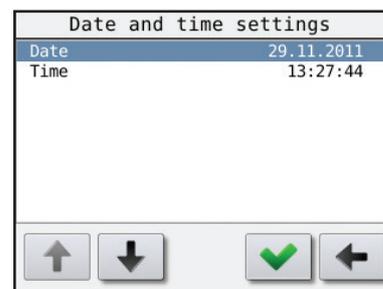
*Main Menu - Date and Time - Date*

Used to change the date.

- Time

*Main Menu - Date and Time - Time*

Used to change the time.



## The Sound menu

*Main Menu - Sound*

- Volume

*Main Menu - Sound - Volume*

Volume setting for beep and speech.

- Pitch

*Main Menu - Sound - Pitch*

Sets the pitch level for the beep.

- Speech

*Main Menu - Sound - Speech*

Toggles Speech on or off.

- Accessibility

*Main Menu - Sound - Accessibility*

Toggles Accessibility on or off.

- Beep

*Main Menu - Sound - Beep*

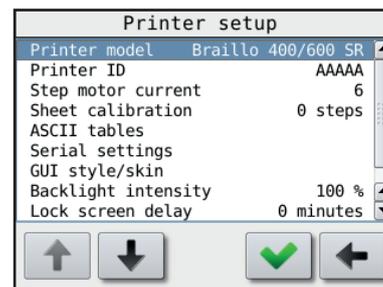
Toggles Beep on or off.



**The Printer Setup menu**

*Main Menu - Printer Setup*

In this menu the basic settings regarding the Printer is set.

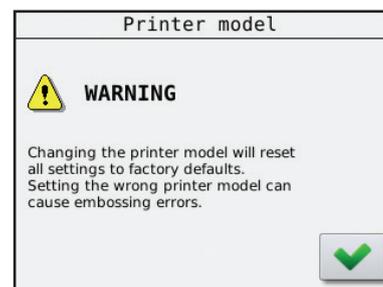


**Printer model:**

*Main Menu - Printer Setup - Warning - Printer model*

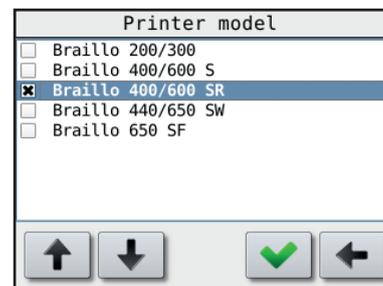
When entering this menu choice, a warning window will appear.

Braillo Norway has a number of different Printer models that can use the same electronics. But the different Printer models have different settings and different functions. This menu choice is where you select the specific Printer model. The software will then be adapted to the Printer in use.



This setting is fixed at the factory, and should under normal conditions never be changed.

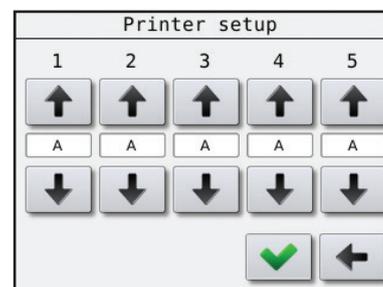
However, if for some reason the main board on the Printer has been replaced, this menu will appear on the first power up.



**Printer ID:**

*Main Menu - Printer Setup - Printer ID*

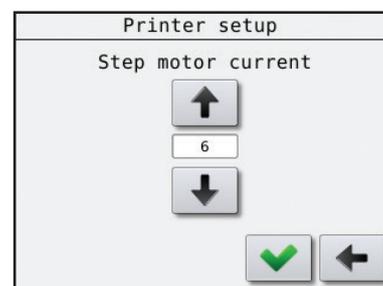
The Printer has a function to make it possible to identify which Printer has printed a particular Braille book. It is done by sending a command along with the Braille book that tells the Printer to print it's identification. On this setting you can set a 5 character code or name that identifies this particular Printer.



**Step motor current:**

*Main Menu - Printer Setup - Step motor current*

It is possible to adjust the current on the step motor (paper feed motor) from 0 to 11. The motors torque will be proportional to this value. The default setting is 6. Should not need to be changed.



**Sheet calibration:**

*Main Menu - Printer Setup - Sheet calibration*

This is a function that makes it possible to make small adjustments on the width of the sheet. There is a value that can be set from -10 to +10. If the value is 0, there is no correction. Negative numbers will give you a narrower sheet. Positive numbers will give you a wider sheet.

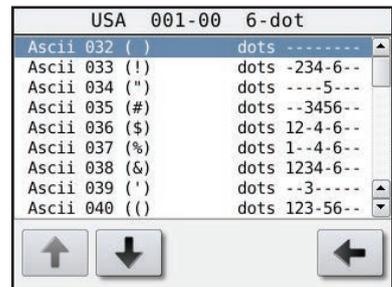
**ASCII tables:**

*Main Menu - Printer Setup - ASCII tables*

An ASCII table is the same as a character set. When the Printer receives a character from the computer, it goes to an ASCII table to find out which dot pattern is corresponding to this character. This Printer has a number of ASCII tables, and they are listed like shown in the figure to the right. To select another table, use the up or down arrow and press the green “OK” button. Now this has become the current table.



It is also possible to view the translation between characters and dots in the different ASCII tables by pressing the “View” button. Then a list like shown on the right will appear. Use the up and down arrows to scroll the list.



**GUI style/skin:**

*Main Menu - Printer Setup - GUI style/skin*

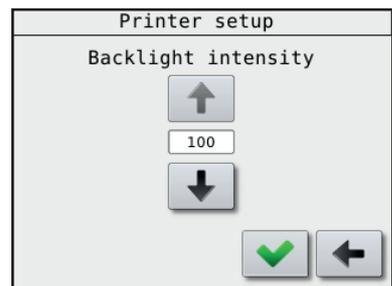
If any users of this Printer has low vision and/or find it a bit difficult to read the operator panel, it is possible to change the background and text colours to get better contrasts.



**Back light intensity:**

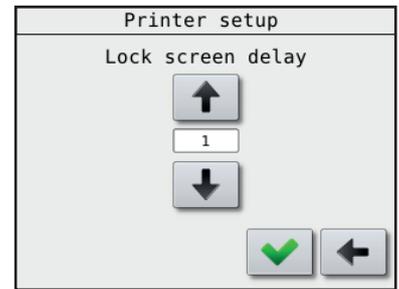
*Main Menu - Printer Setup - Back light intensity*

The back light intensity on the operator panel can be adjusted from 0 to 11.



**Lock screen delay:**

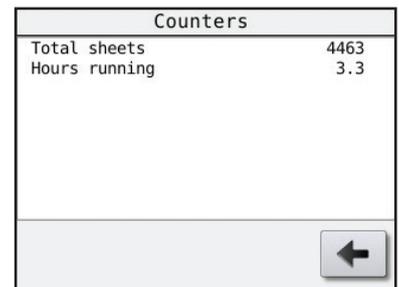
Selecting the delay before screen get locked,  
0 is screen lock off.



**The Counters menu**

*Main Menu - Counters*

Will show two different counters, the first one will show the total number of sheets printed. The second shows the total number of hours the main motor has been running.  
(The time the Printer has actually printed).



**3.3 Messages/error messages**

Messages/Error Messages on this Printer can be divided into three groups; Messages, Error Messages and unrecoverable Error messages.

**Messages:**

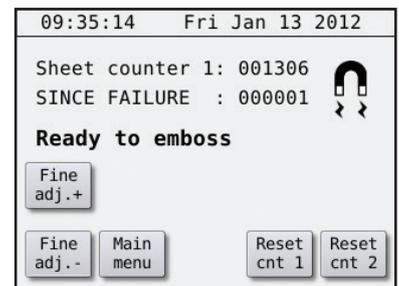
**- Magnet failure**

A defect magnets has been detected during printing. The display will say “General failure, Magnet rack failure” and the Printer will stop. Please check the log for the details.

*(Main Menu - Warning - Service/Diagnostic - Warning - View Log)*

To reset the magnet failure message (after the repair), you have to press the menu choice “Clear Magnet Failure”.

*(Main Menu - Warning - Service/Diagnostic - Clear Magnet Failure)*



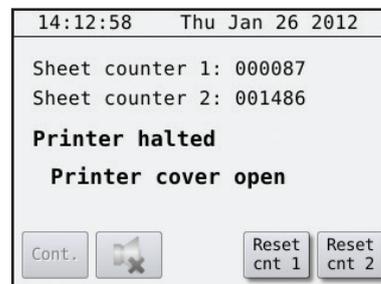
**Recoverable errors:**

When there is a recoverable error, the display will show what has happened e. g. “Printer halted, Printer cover open”. And it will stay like that until the error is fixed. Then the display will change to “Printer halted, Press continue to resume”. By pressing “Continue” the Printer will resume the printing from where it was before.

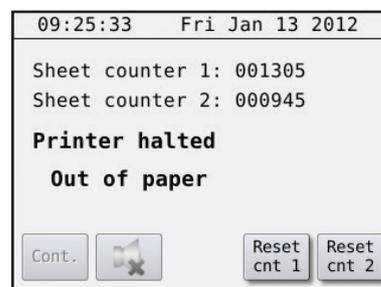
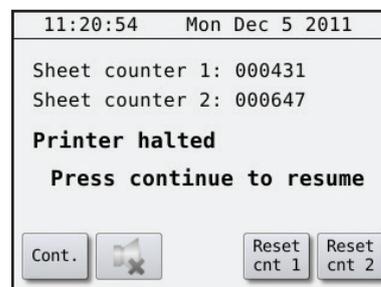
The different recoverable errors are:

**- Printer cover open**

This occurs when one or more open side panels on the Printer cover are open. When the side panels are put back in place, the display will change to “Press continue to resume”.

**- Out of paper**

The Printer has run out of paper and are waiting for more paper. When more paper is detected, the display will change to “Press continue to resume”.

**- Press continue to resume**

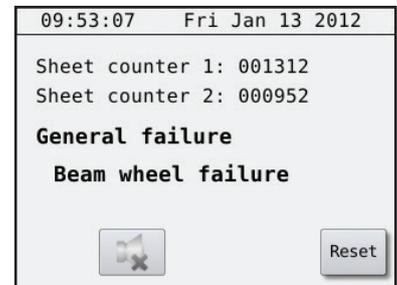
**Unrecoverable errors:**

When there is a unrecoverable error, the display will show what has happened e. g. “General failure, Beam wheel failure”. When this kind of errors occur, the Printer must be reset or switched off and then switched back on again.

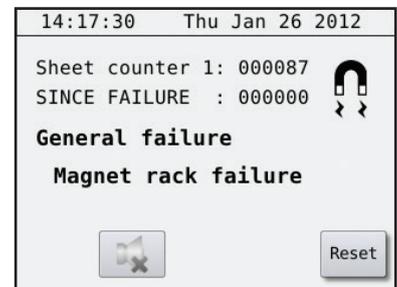
The job currently being printed has to be sent once more from the computer. The different unrecoverable errors are:

**- Beam wheel failure**

This means that the pulses from the Beam wheel sensor is not registered in the electronics. This can be caused by; e.g. defect sensor, disconnected sensor, broken main belt and defect main motor. If you can hear the main motor start, it is probably something wrong with the sensor. But if you cannot hear the motor start, it is probably something wrong with the main motor. Press Reset to continue. Tip; The sensor can be tested manually on *Main Menu - Warning - Service/Diagnostic - Test Sensors*.

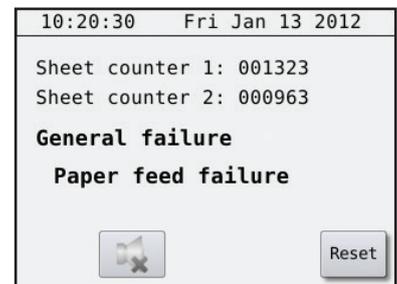
**- Magnet rack failure**

The magnet self test system has detected problems with a magnet and the printer will stop. You may press Reset to continue, however you must replace the defect magnet. Please check the log for the details. (*Main Menu - Warning - Service/Diagnostic - Warning - View Log*)

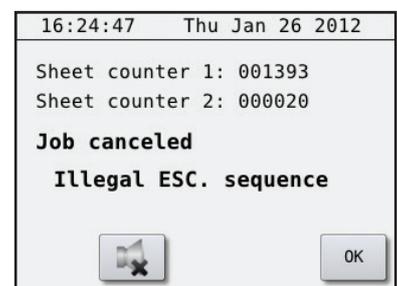
**- Paper feed failure**

The paper position is not where the electronics is expecting it to be. This may be caused by e.g. the paper is stuck so the stepping motor is slipping, stepping motor is disconnected or defect, and one of the two sensors is disconnected or defect. Press Reset to continue.

Tip; The sensors can be tested manually on *Main Menu - Warning - Service/Diagnostic - Test Sensors*.

**- Illegal ESC sequence**

The Printer has received an ESC sequence that it doesn't recognize or is placed in wrong location on the page or with invalid parameters. Press OK to continue.



### 3.4 Test Print

The test print program is designed to ensure that the 168 printing mechanisms functions properly.

This Printer will do an electronic test on all of it's printing mechanisms continuously during printing. However, this electrical test will not tell if something is wrong mechanically, and therefore it is recommended to print a few pages of test print before beginning the day's production.

By doing so, it's quite easy to see if all printing mechanisms are functioning mechanically.

This Printer has both single-sided and double-sided (interpoint) test print patterns.

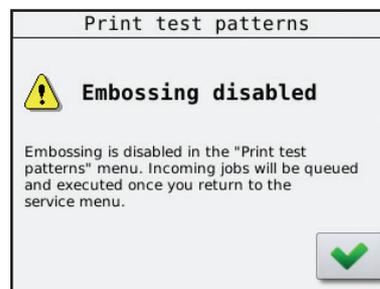
The test print consists of four different patterns. See the description below:

How to use the test print:

#### Print Test Pattern:

*Main Menu - Warning - Service/Diagnostic - Warning - Print Test Pattern*

When entering this menu choice, a warning window will appear. This is to make the user aware that print jobs from the computer will not be printed as long as you are in this sub-menu.



#### - X pattern

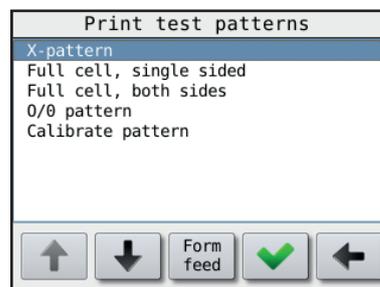
Will print dots in a x pattern across the sheet, useful when searching for missing dots.

#### - Full cell, single sided

Prints all six dots on all characters on one side of the sheet, useful for dot quality tests.

#### - Full cell, both sides

Prints all six dots on all characters on both sides of the sheet, useful for testing how the paper quality can take heavy printing.



#### - O/O pattern

Prints a test pattern made of dot 1,3,5 and 2,4,6, single-sided, useful when searching for extra dots.

The chapter 4.1 "Printing principle" illustrates how the printing mechanisms are placed.

Instruction for troubleshooting will be illustrated by examples in chapter 4.2 "Troubleshooting, incorrect Braille".

## 4. SERVICE AND MAINTENANCE

When doing service or maintenance, the cover must be taken off. Some procedures covered in this chapter might be done simply by removing for example a side panel. But we recommend for “bigger operations” to remove the cover completely. Please see chapter 2.2 “Removal of cover” on how to do this.

When the cover is removed, the operator panel is also removed. To be able to run tests and so on, you can place the front panel beside the printer so that you are able to connect the cables to the operator panel. Or you can unscrew the panel from the cover and keep it nearby the printer.

Please observe that the operator panel is an electrical board, and **MUST NEVER BE LAID ON A CONDUCTIVE SURFACE!** If there is a short circuit on the board, it might damage the board.

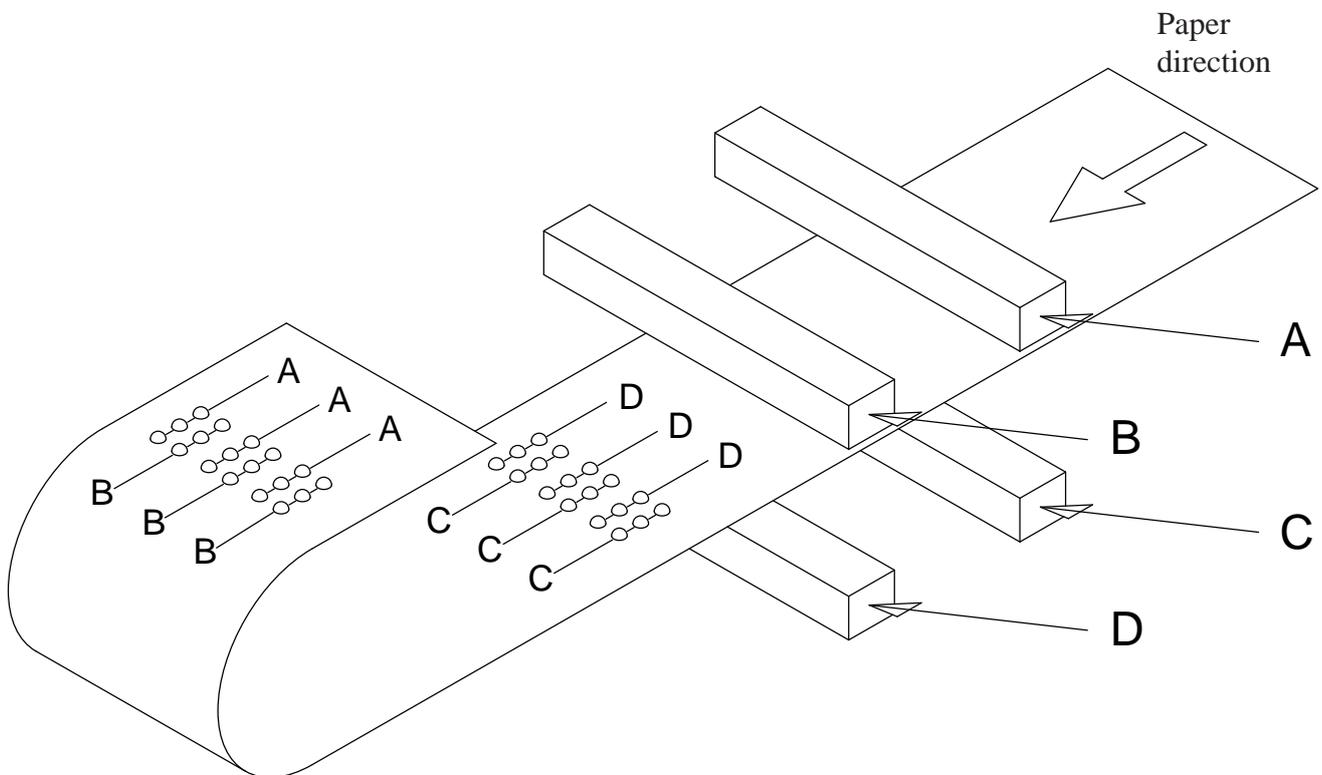
### 4.1 Printing principle

The figure below is a very simplified version of the printing mechanisms in this printer.

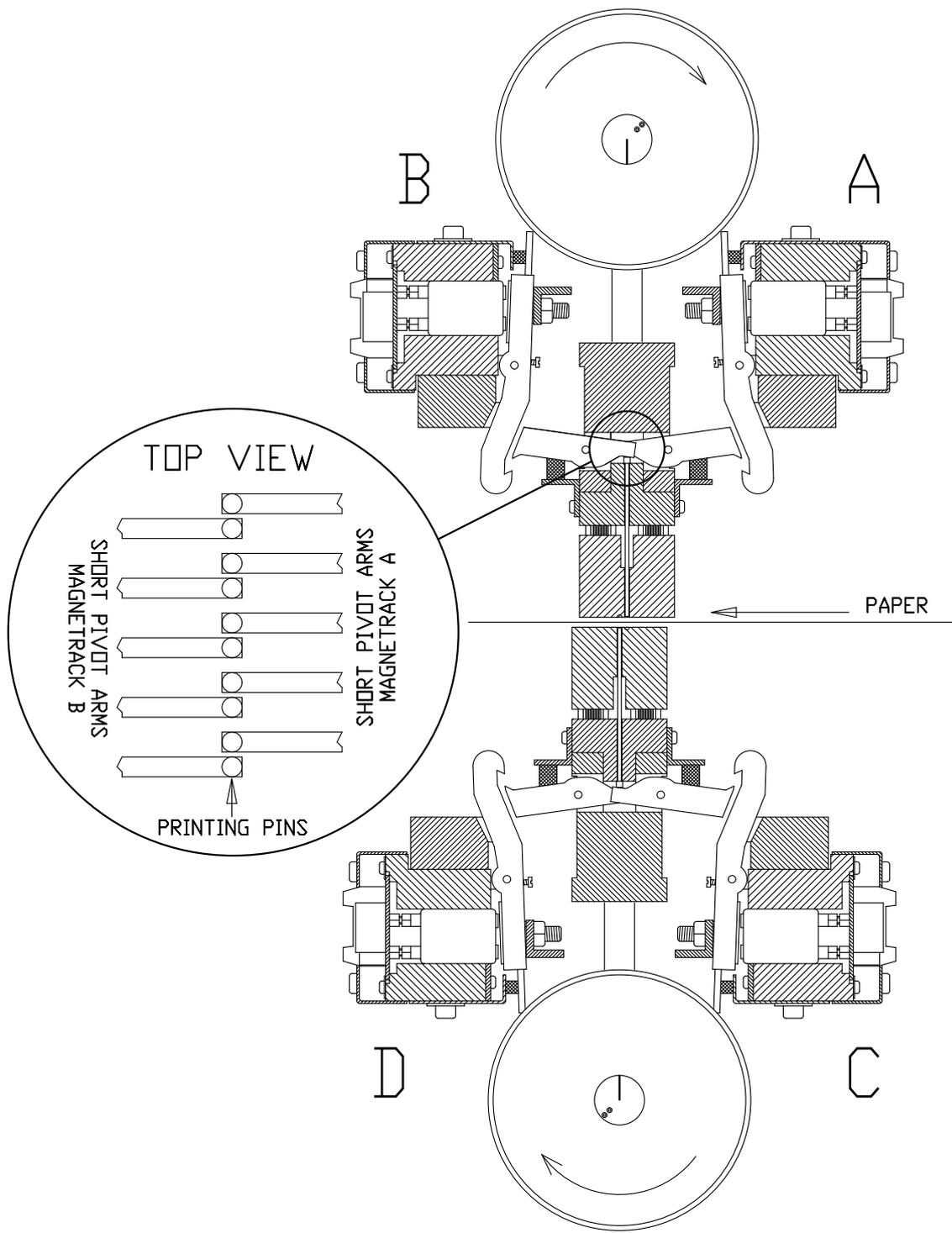
The four “bars” across the paper indicates the magnet racks.

The magnet racks are named from A to D.

Magnet rack A and B make dots on the side of the paper facing down, and magnet rack C and D makes the dots on the side facing up.



The cross section below is a “theoretical” figure showing the parts inside the printing mechanism. The printer has been “sliced” to show more detailed of how it is constructed.



Please see the figure on the previous page.

The two shafts, one at the top and one at the bottom, are rotating synchronized. On each shaft there are eccentrics that are pushing the beams and papershoes up and down. This movement is used both to hold the paper and to make the dots. A row of dots is printed for each revolution of the shafts. The shafts must rotate three times to form a complete row of characters.

Please see figure below:

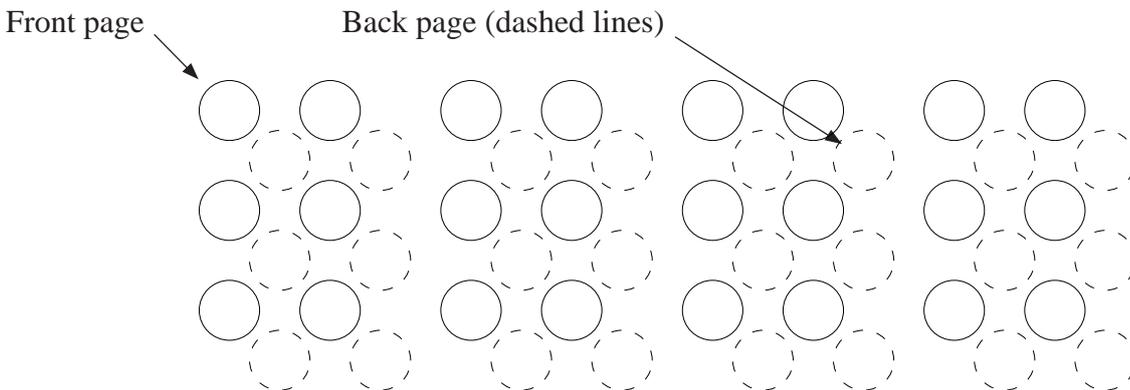
○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○      First revolution

○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○  
○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○      Second revolution

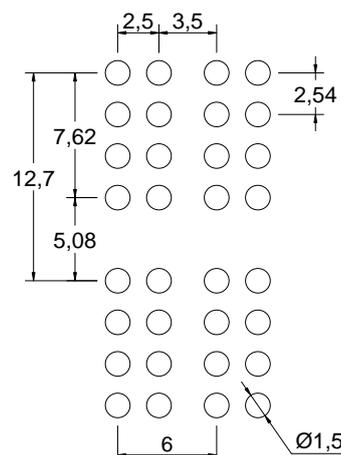
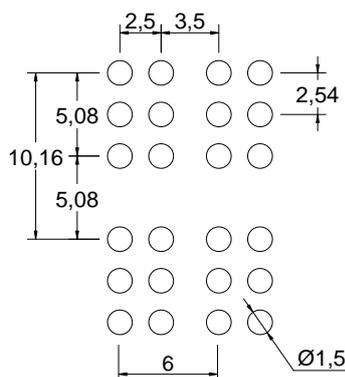
○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○  
○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○  
○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○      Third revolution

To be able to print interpoint (where both sides of paper are printed simultaneously), the back page is offset a little to the right and a little down to fit in between the dots on the front page.

Please see figure below:



Dimensions on 6 and 8 dot braille cell, all numbers in mm.



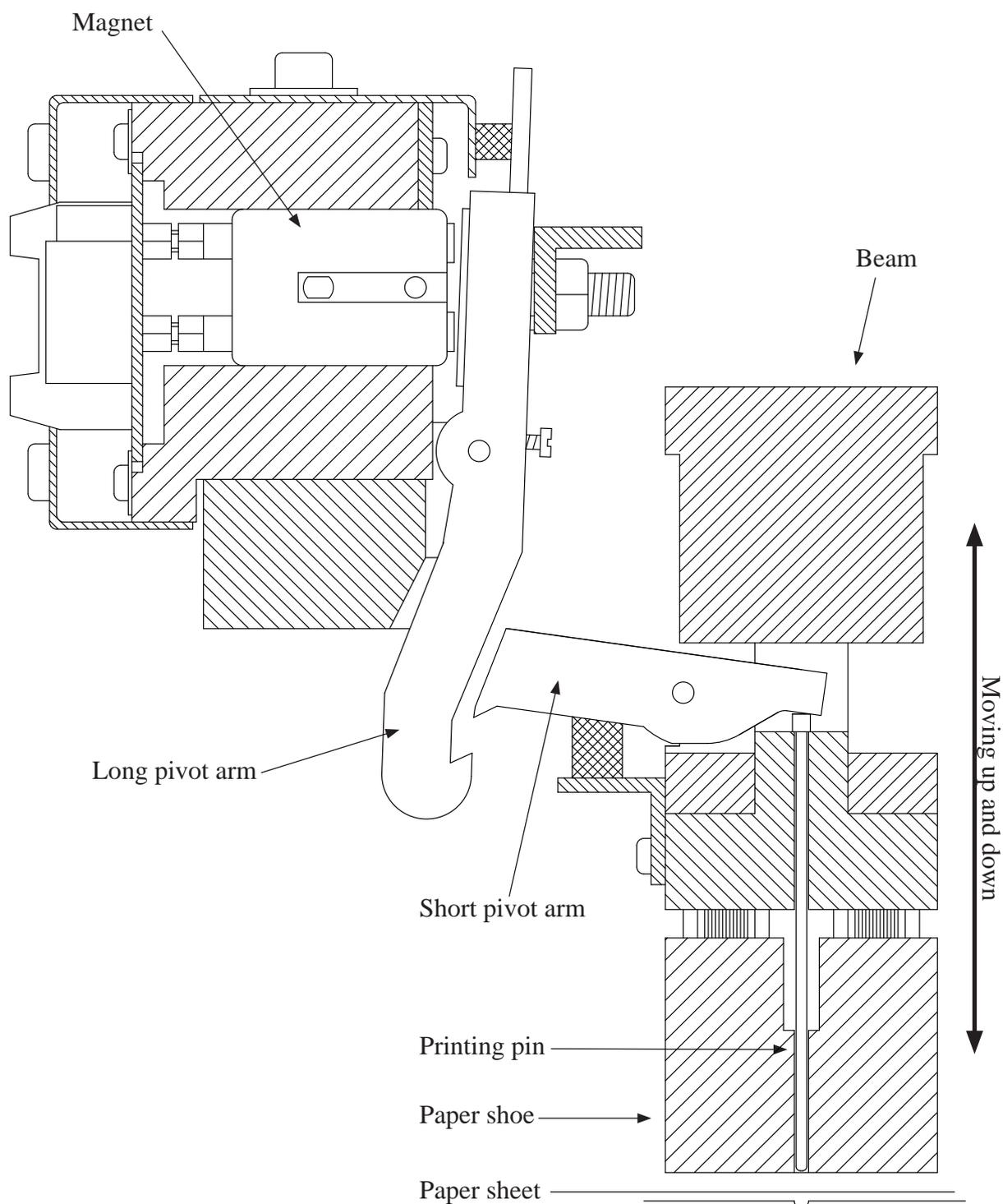
The drawing on this page is to help to understand the basic principle of how the dots are printed. Please also see the drawings on the next page.

The parts in the upper left of this drawing is one of the magnet racks. The parts in the lower right, are the beam and paper shoes. The magnet racks do not move, but the beams and the papershoes are moving up and down for every revolution of the eccentric shafts.

Inside each magnet rack there are 42 electrical magnets. The magnets are controlling the long pivot arms.

When a dot is going to be printed, the magnet is engaged, and the long pivot arm will be drawn against the magnet poles.

At the same time, the beam and the papershoe will start to move downwards, and the short pivot arm will catch the hook of the long pivot arm. The beam will continue to travel downwards, and will force the printing pin into the paper.



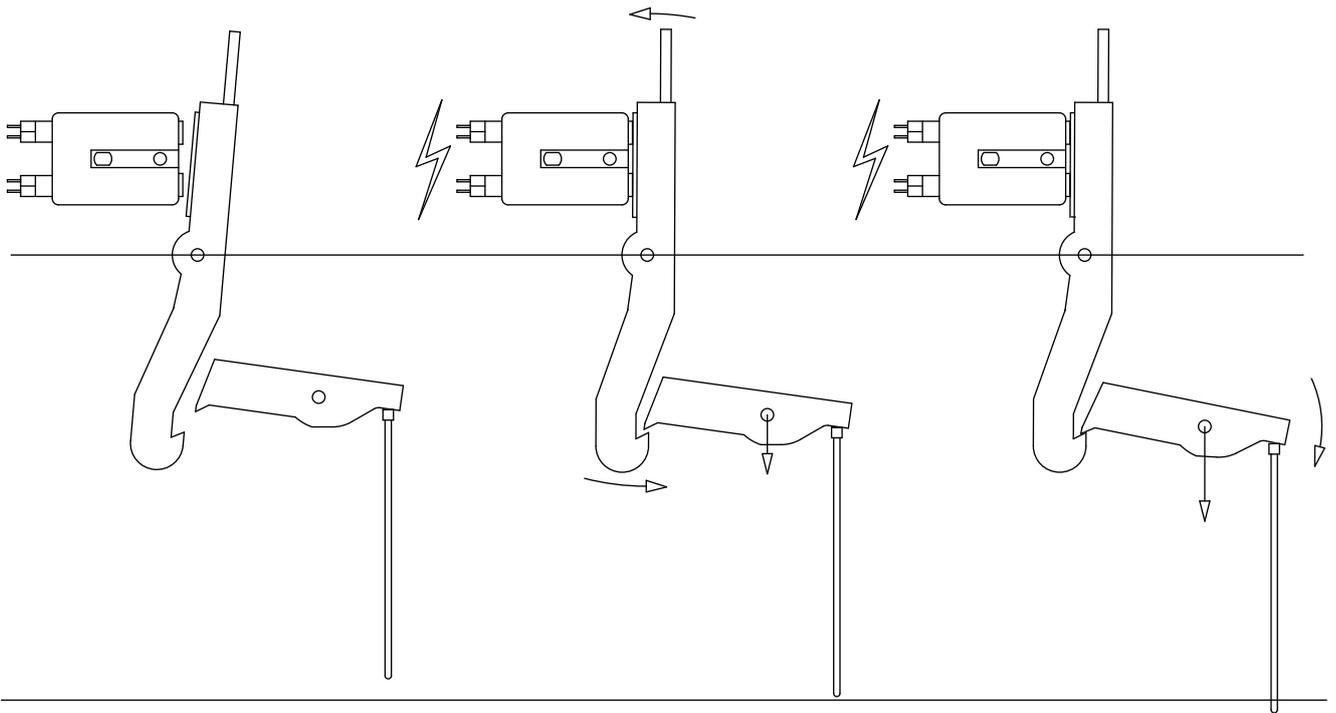
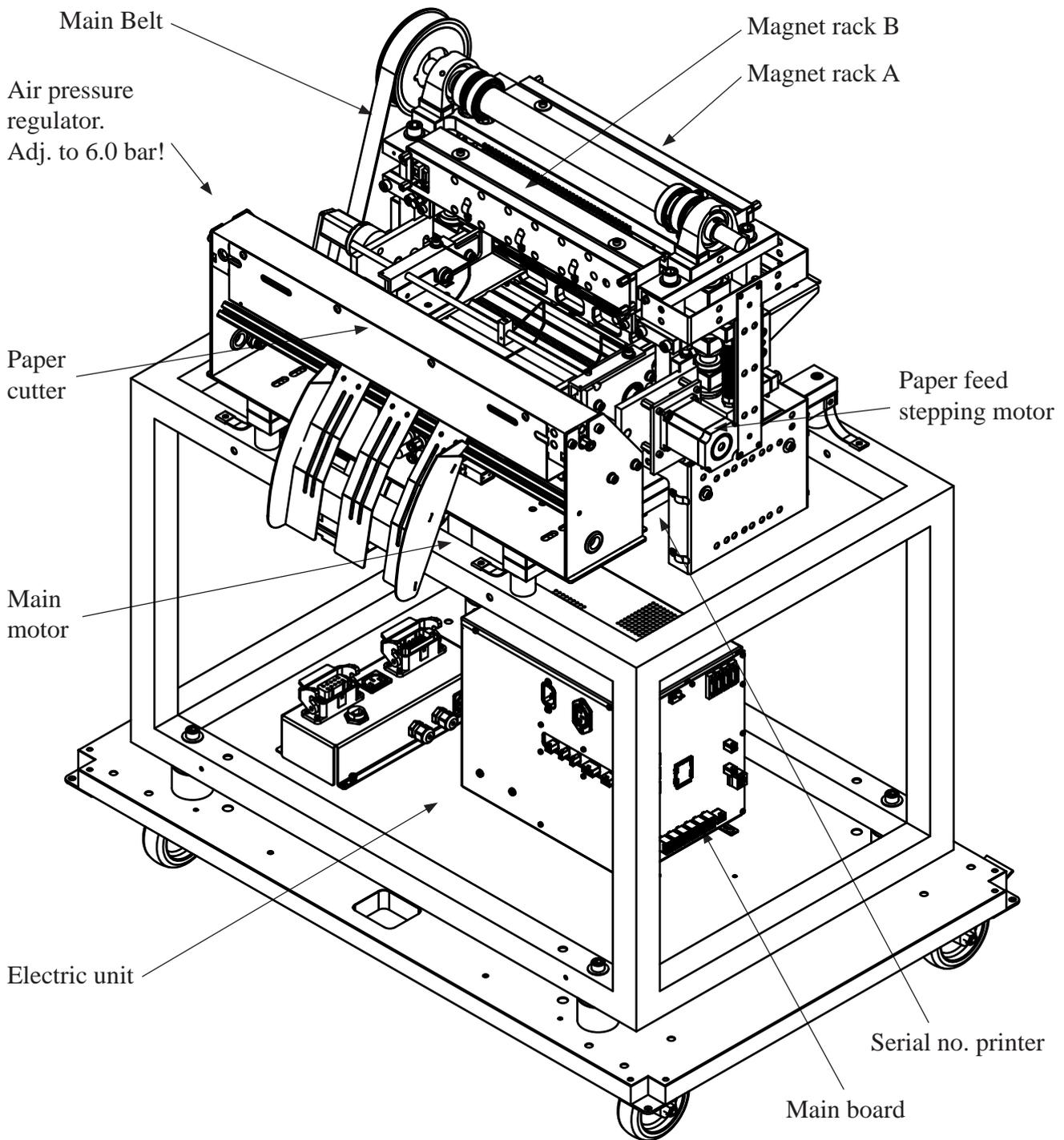


Figure A  
Shows the position on the pivot arm when the printer is not printing, and the magnet is not engaged.

Figure B  
Now the magnet is engaged, and the long pivot arm has been drawn against the magnet. The short pivot arm is moving down towards the hook on the long pivot arm.

Figure C  
The long pivot arm's hook catches the short pivot arm. When the short pivot arm moves further down, the printing pin will be forced down into the paper and make a dot.

General overview



## 4.2 Troubleshooting, incorrect braille.

Lets say that through proofreading, errors have been found in some of the characters in the printed text. The first thing to do is:

Check the characters in the text-file in your computer to find out if the error could come from the text-file and not from the printer.

If your text-file is OK, the problem is caused by the printer.

On earlier models of Braillo printers, this could be caused by either a electrical problem or a mechanical problem. But on this model of printer, there is integrated a self-diagnostic system that is checking the magnets continuously during printing, and this will trigger an alarm if it detects some electrical problems with the magnets. So, the missing dots found here are probably caused by some faulty mechanical parts or it could be dirt clogging the moving mechanisms.

Inside the printer there are four identical magnet racks, named from A to D. Each magnet rack contains 42 printing mechanisms. There are totally 168 printing mechanisms to choose from when the error search begins. See chapter 4.1, "Printing principle".

If the printer has been printing a lot (a lot could be either a year, or it could be 1000 printing hours, depending on what comes first) when this happens, it could be that the printer just needs regular maintenance. See chapter 4.6 "Magnet rack, cleaning", and chapter 4.19 "Maintenance".

As a start, you should run the built-in Test Print. Depending on what kind of errors you have, you should use different tests.

The essential thing at this stage is to find which magnet rack(s) is causing the trouble.

If there is missing dot(s), use the X-pattern to detect which magnet rack(s) is missing the dot(s).

If there are too many dots, use the full cell lines, or the test pattern on test print no. 4, and the extra dot(s) will appear in the space between the lines.

However, the best test is ordinary text, if a proofreader is available. To locate the faulty magnet rack(s), see figures in chapter 4.1 "Printing principle".

There are several methods to make experiments to confirm that you have found the correct magnet rack(s). One good method is to disconnect the rest of the magnet racks, and see if the printer still have problems.

To determine if a problem is electrical or mechanical.

See if the suspected pivot arm is moving like the rest of the pivot arms on the magnet rack. If it does move, but still does not make dots, then it is probably a mechanical problem. If it does not move and it is possible to pull the suspected long pivot arm with your finger during embossing and the dots appear. Then it most likely is caused by some problems in the electric circuits.

If one magnet rack is missing all the dots all the time, it could be because of a blown fuse. On the back of the magnet racks there is a red light that is indicating that the magnet rack has power. If this light is dark, check the fuse for the magnet rack.

See chapter 6.2 "Electric unit overview" for more details.

Possible reasons for errors:

See figures on the next page.

If a dot from a certain printing pin is missing regularly, the reason might be one of the following:

1. Defective magnet (The self-diagnostic system will find this one first).
2. Broken short pivot arm.
3. The long pivot arm cannot move because of dirt.
4. The printing pin is stuck because of dirt, causing the short pivot arm to miss the long pivot arm.
5. Errors in the magnet rack board.

If dots from several printing pins are missing now and then, the reason might be one of the following:

1. The sponge list is pushing too hard on the long pivot arm.
2. The gap between the two pivot arms are too large.
3. The support list has become sticky on the side against the long pivot arms, and the long pivot arm does not move properly.
4. The sponge list on the short pivot arm is so worn/compressed so that it will not give enough tension on the pivot arm.

If there are too many dots on the paper, the reason might be one of the following:

1. The sponge list is not pressing enough against the long pivot arm.
2. The gap between the two pivot arms are too small.
3. The magnet poles have become sticky, and this causes the pivot arms to stick to the magnet.
4. The long pivot arm (3) does not move properly.

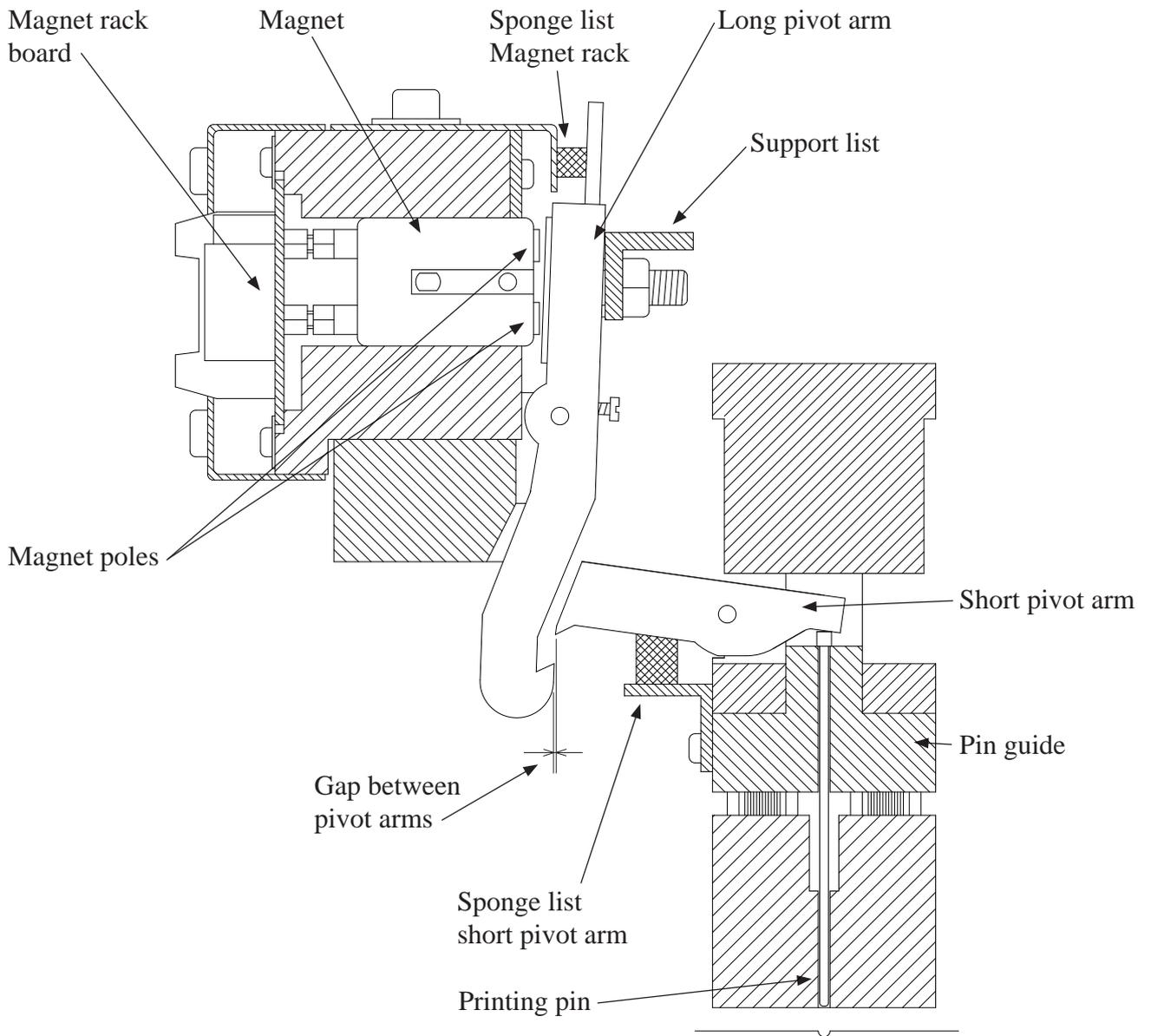
Control:

To be sure that you have found the right mechanism after the troubleshooting, you can do the following test: Carefully pull the suspected long pivot arm against the magnet with your finger.

Note! Please be careful to avoid all other moving parts with you hair, clothes and the rest of your body!

At the same time, run a test print. The mechanism with the finger on, will make a column of dots downwards the sheet until you take the finger away. By doing this you can see if this column of dots is situated on the same place (and same side!) on the sheet as the error is.

Observe that the same printing mechanism (magnet, long pivot arm, short pivot arm and printing pin) makes all the dots in a column downwards the page.



### 4.3 Magnet rack, removal

Please see figures below:

Magnet racks A and C (the two on the side where the paper goes into the printer) are quite easy to reach, but to remove magnet rack B and D, it is often best to first remove the paper cutter and the paper feeder (see figure down to the right).

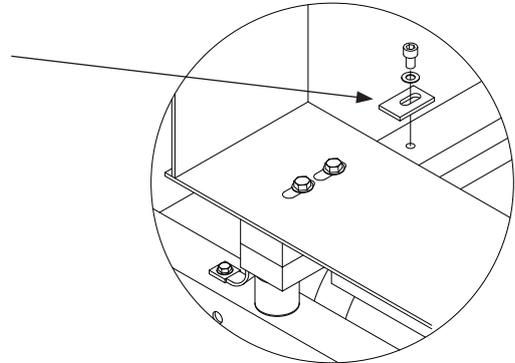
Disconnect the cables for the magnet rack.

Make sure that the brass eccentrics at the ends of the magnet rack is touching the magnet rack on both ends. This to be able to get it back to the exact same position sideways.

Remove the magnet rack by unscrewing the four screws shown in the figure.

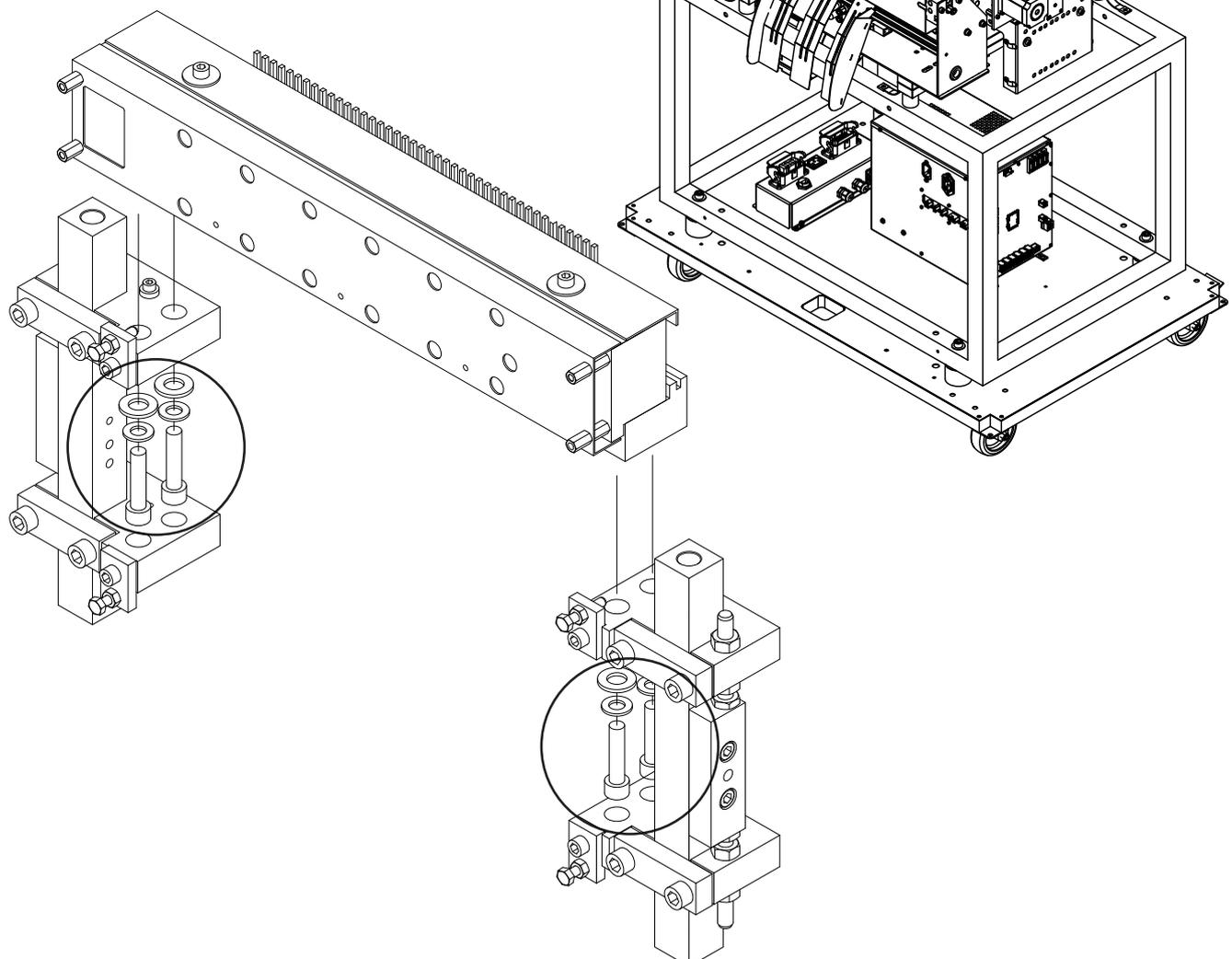
Note! Before removing the cutter, make sure that the position on the cutter can be re-established. This is done by fixing the position plates at the back edge of the cutter. This has to be done at both sides.

Position plate



Paper feeder

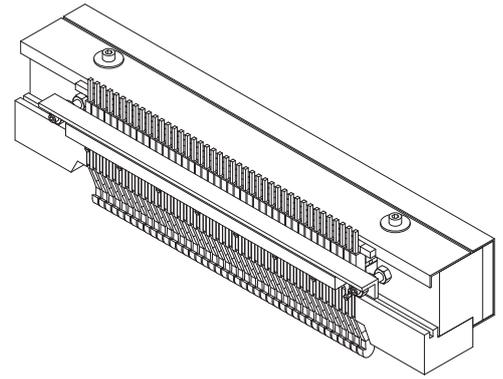
Paper cutter



#### 4.4 Magnet rack, disassembly, step by step

There are two main reasons for disassembling the magnet rack. It could be to replace some parts, i.e. a defect magnet, a worn pivot arm, or it could be for regular maintenance.

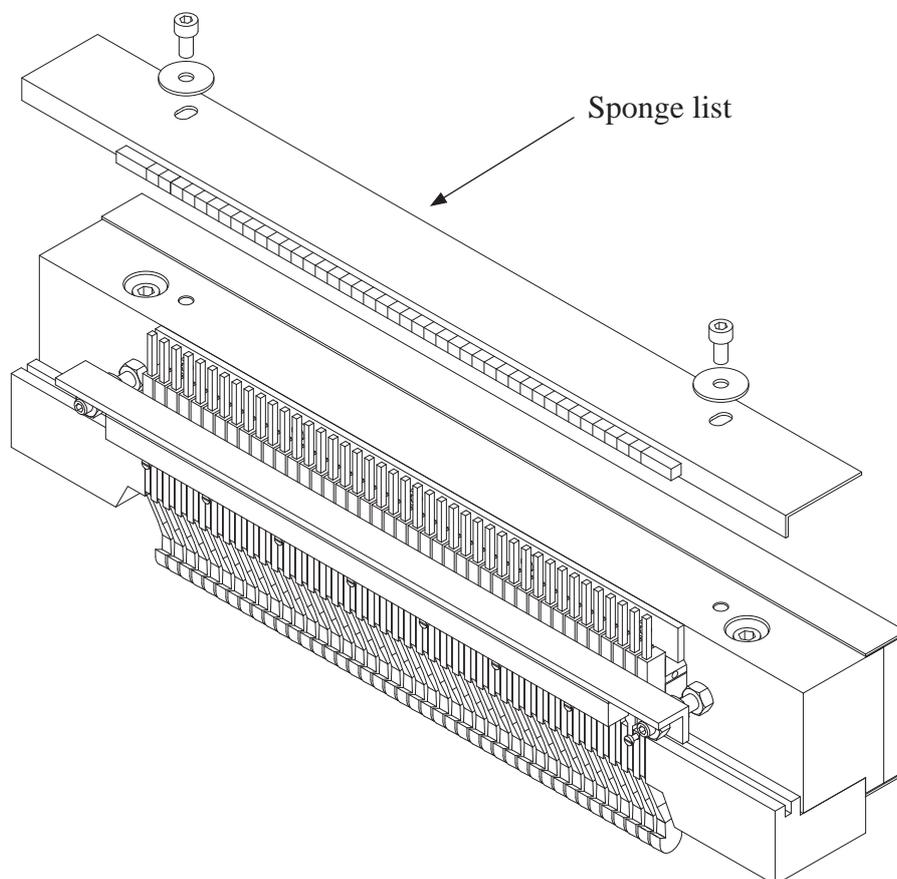
The magnet racks can be considered as the parts of the printer that will have the greatest influence on the dot quality, so it is very important to know how to deal with them.



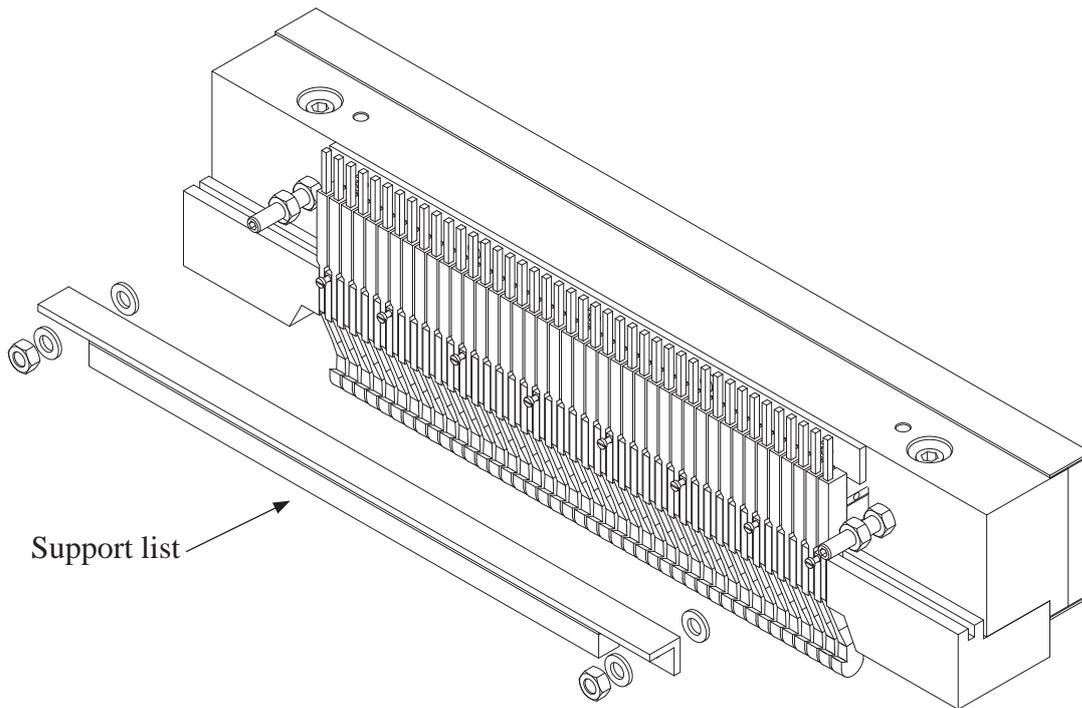
Take the magnet rack out of the printer like described in chapter 4.3 “Magnet rack, removal”. Next, follow the instructions below.

---

**Step 1.** Remove the two bolts holding the sponge list, and then remove the sponge list.

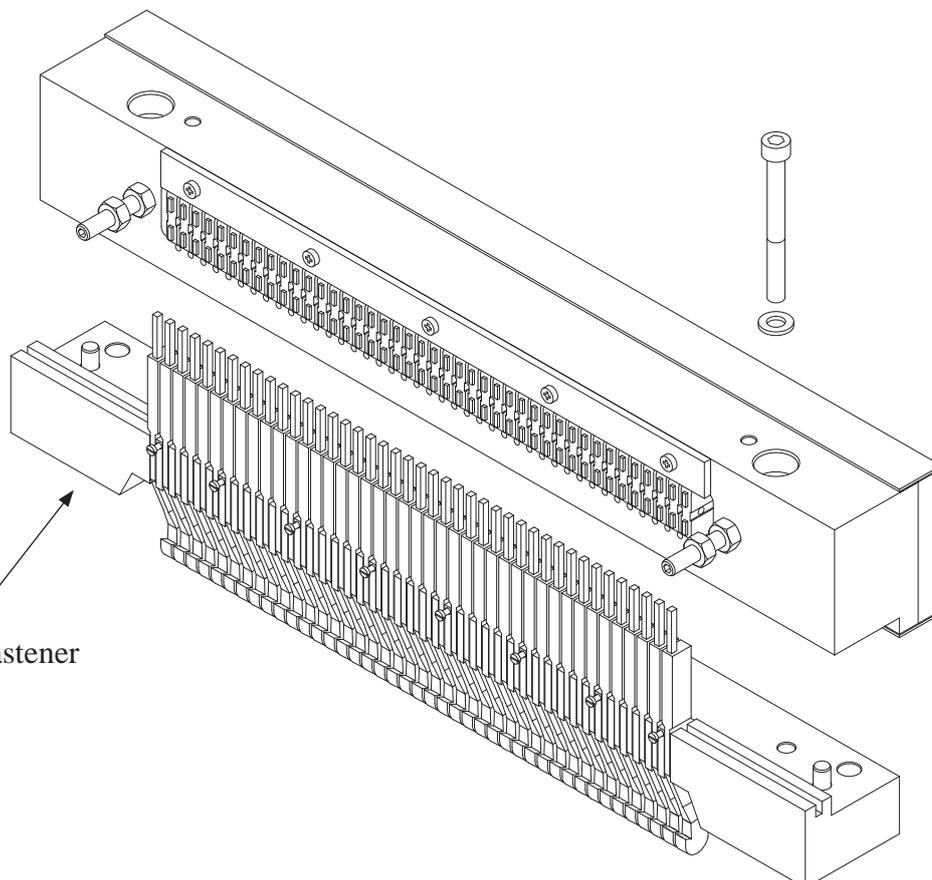


**Step 2.** Remove the two nuts holding the support list, and then remove the support list.



**Step 3.**

Remove the two bolts holding the pivot arm fastener, and then carefully remove the pivot arm fastener. The magnet rack is now disassembled.



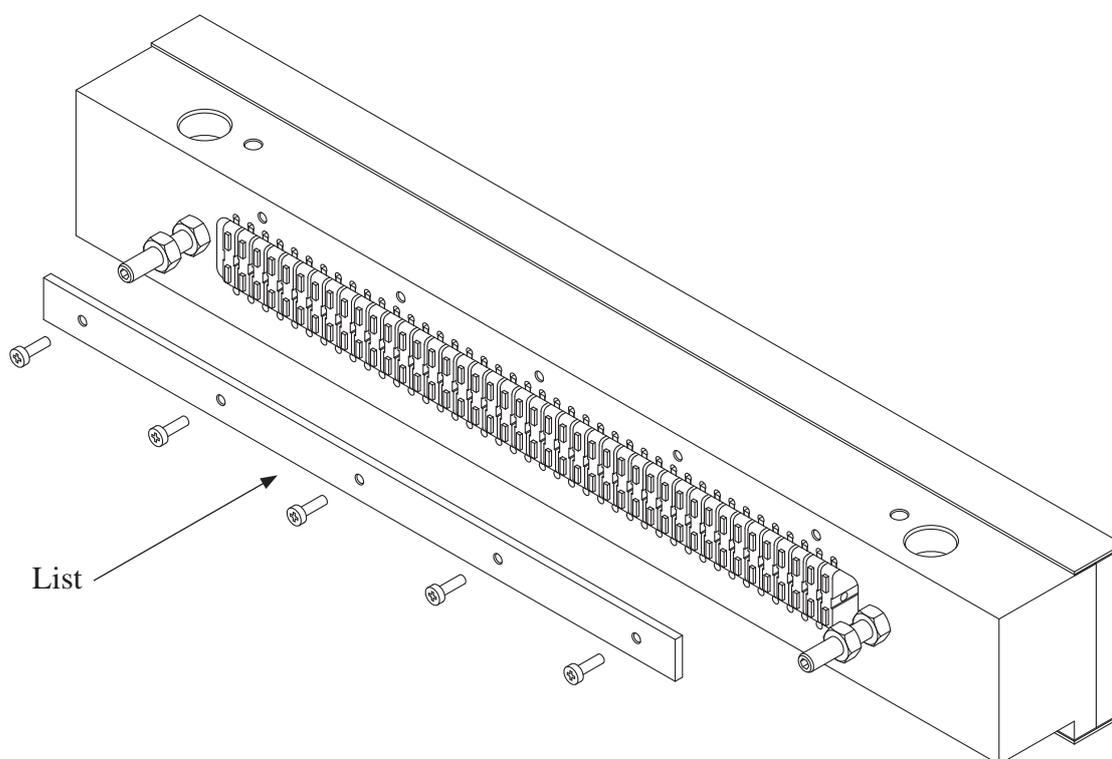
## 4.5 Magnet, replacement

Please observe that the numbering on the magnets in a magnet rack, always starts at “one” at the end where the connections are. (It does not refer to dot number, character number or column number!).

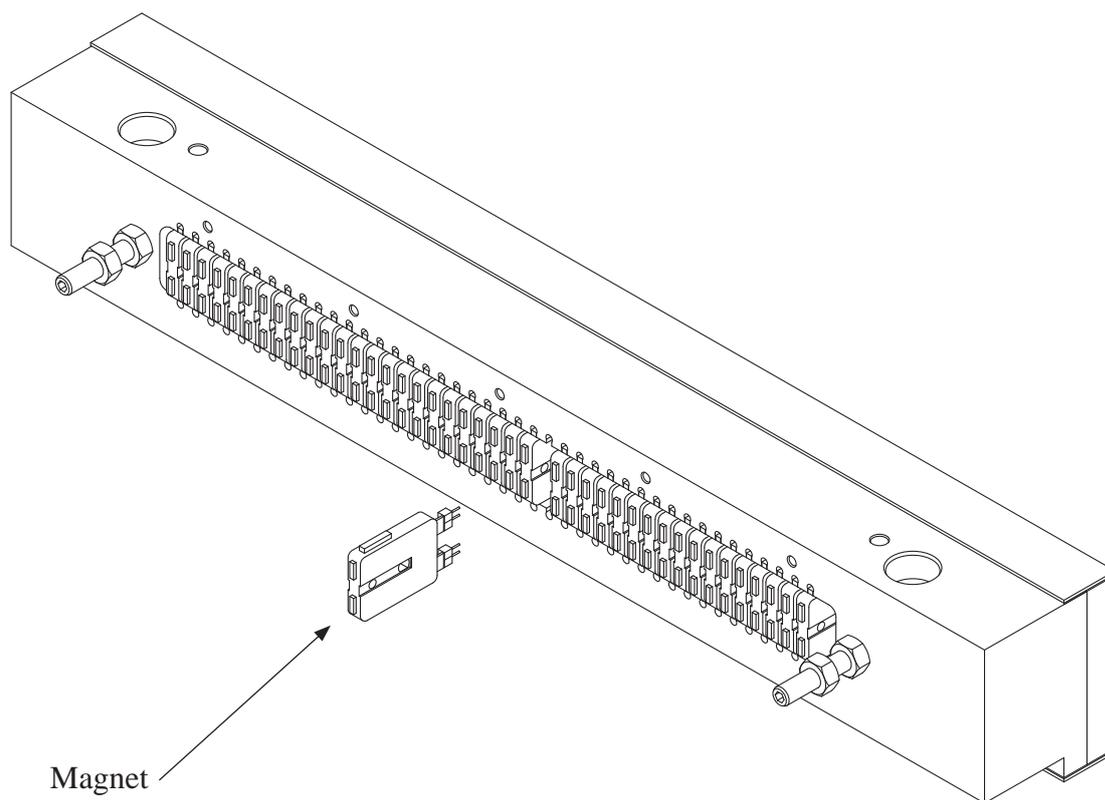
Disassemble the magnet rack like described in chapter 4.4 “Magnet rack, disassembly, step by step”. Next, follow the instructions below.

---

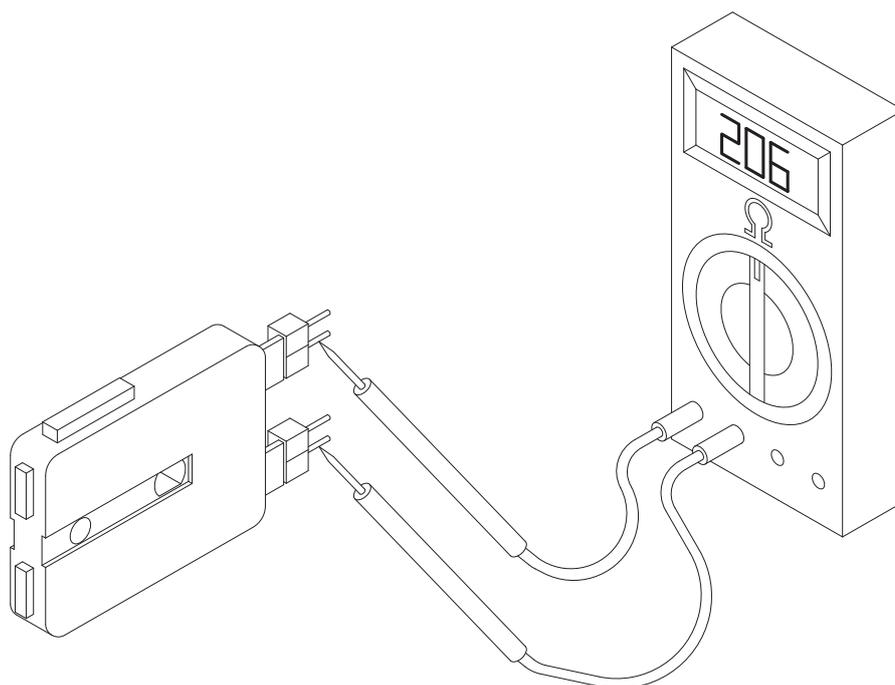
**Step 1.** Remove the five screws holding the list, and the list.



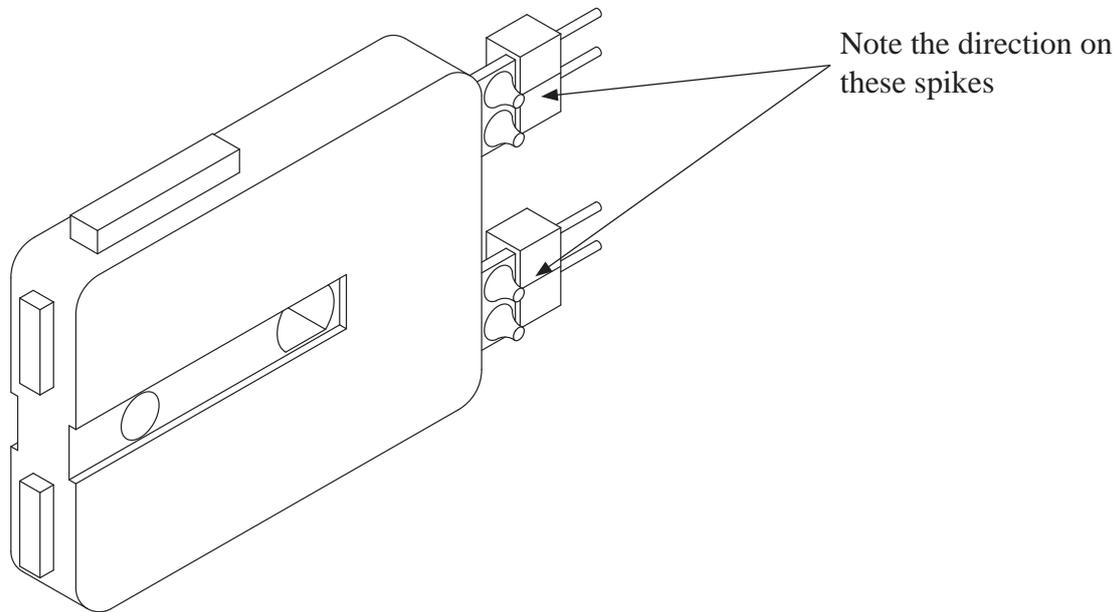
**Step 2.** Pull out the defect magnet with, e.g. a narrow pair of “needle nose” pliers.



**Step 3.** Check the magnets internal resistance if you have an ohm-meter available. The resistance should be from 185 ohm up to 240 ohm. Any value outside this range indicates a defective magnet.



**Step 4.** Replace the defective magnet with a new magnet in its place. Note: The spikes on one of the sides on the magnet. These spikes must be oriented the same direction as the rest of the magnet's spikes in the magnet rack.



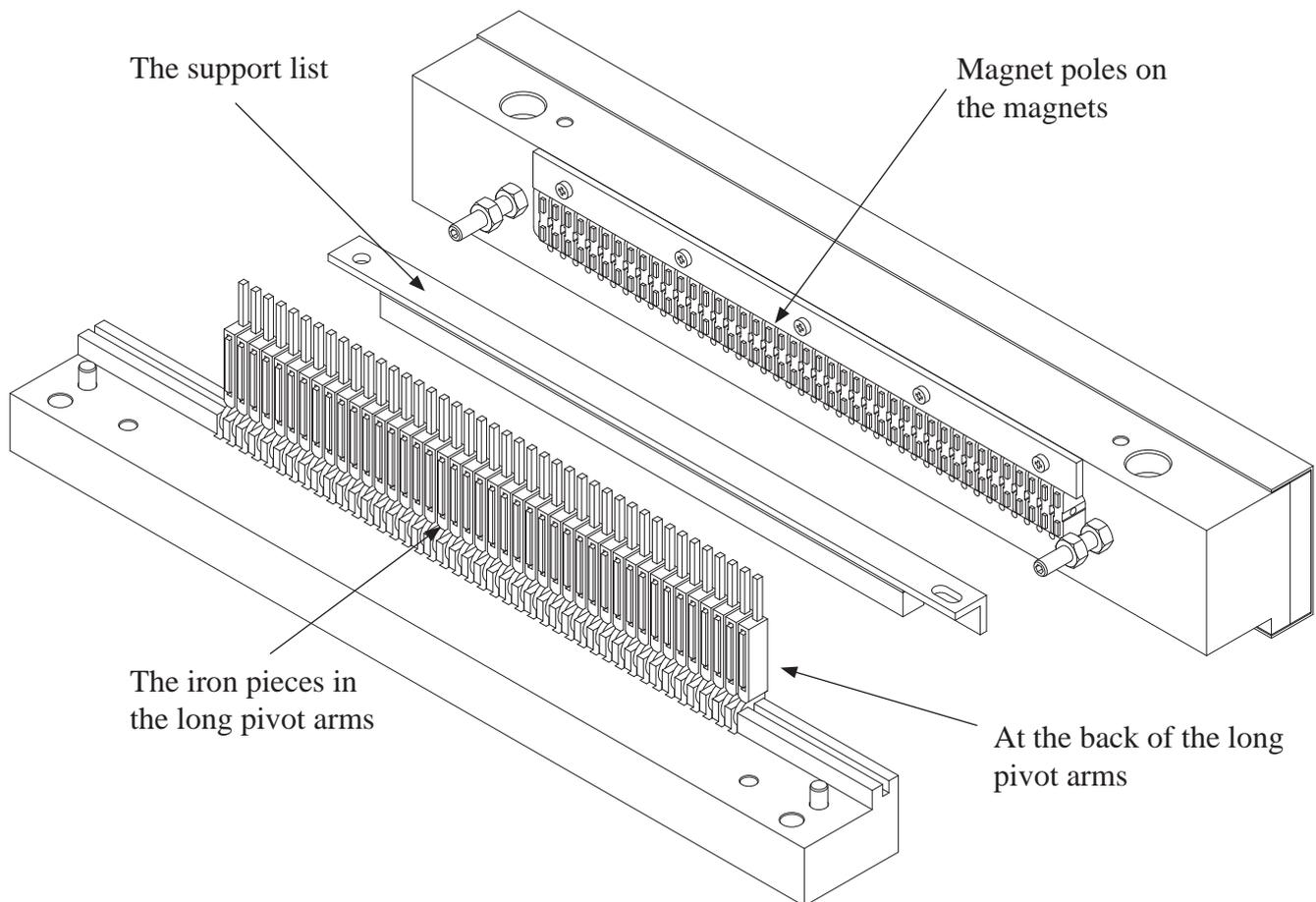
### 4.6 Magnet rack, cleaning

Remove the magnet rack as described in chapter 4.3 “Magnet rack, removal”.  
 Then disassemble the magnet rack as described in chapter 4.4 “Magnet rack, disassembly, step by step”.

Now use a damp cloth moist with cleaning alcohol to wipe off the surfaces as described in the figure below:



Note! Do not ever oil, grease or lubricate any of the moving parts on a magnet rack!  
 This will only attract paper dust.



## 4.7 Magnet rack, adjustment

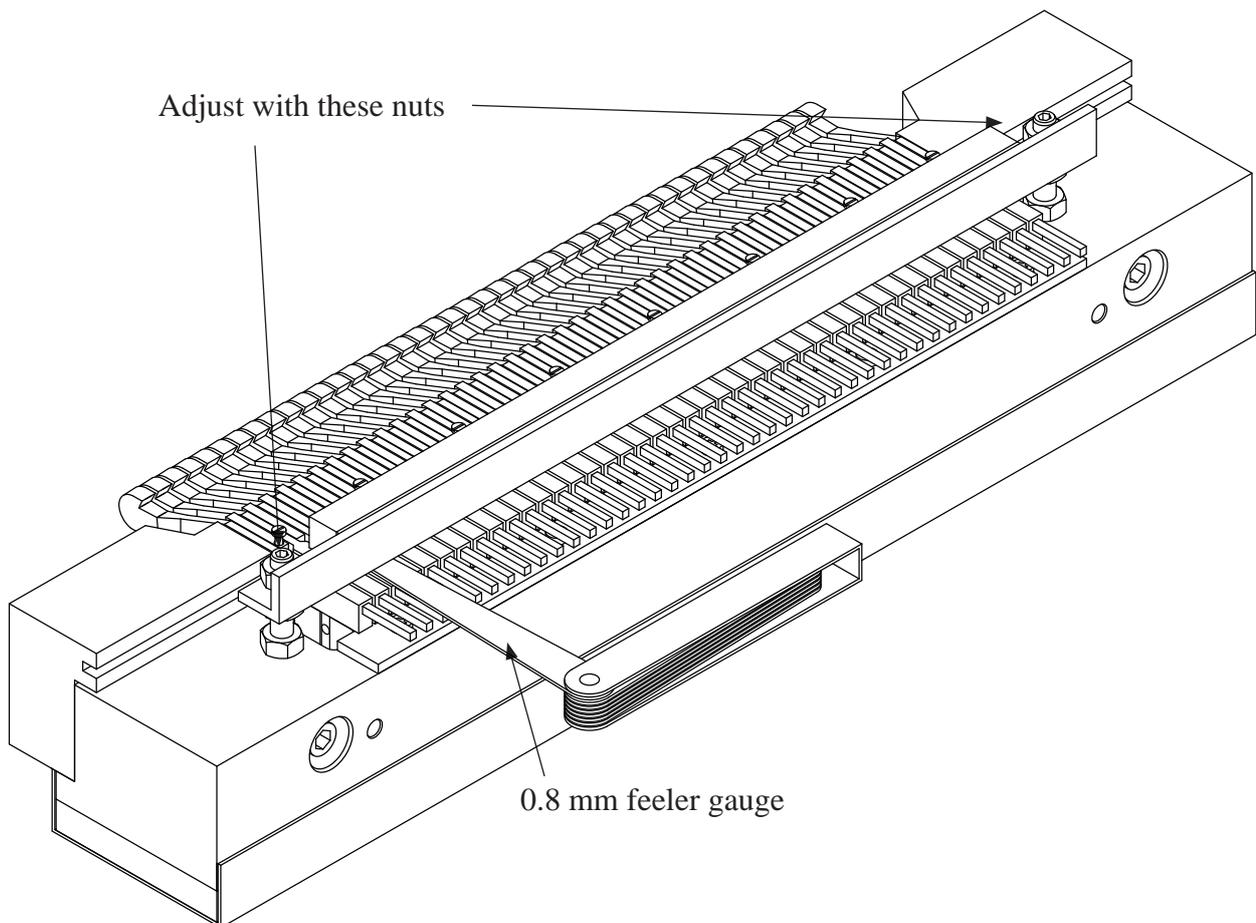
Before replacing the magnet rack in the printer, two adjustments must be checked.

The first one is the distance between the support list and the pivot arms. This is the travelling distance for the pivot arm. And it should be adjusted to about 0.8 mm using a feeler gauge. Adjust the nuts on both ends of the magnet rack.

If the 0.8 mm feeler gauge goes in, and the 0.9 mm feeler gauge does not, consider the adjustment OK.

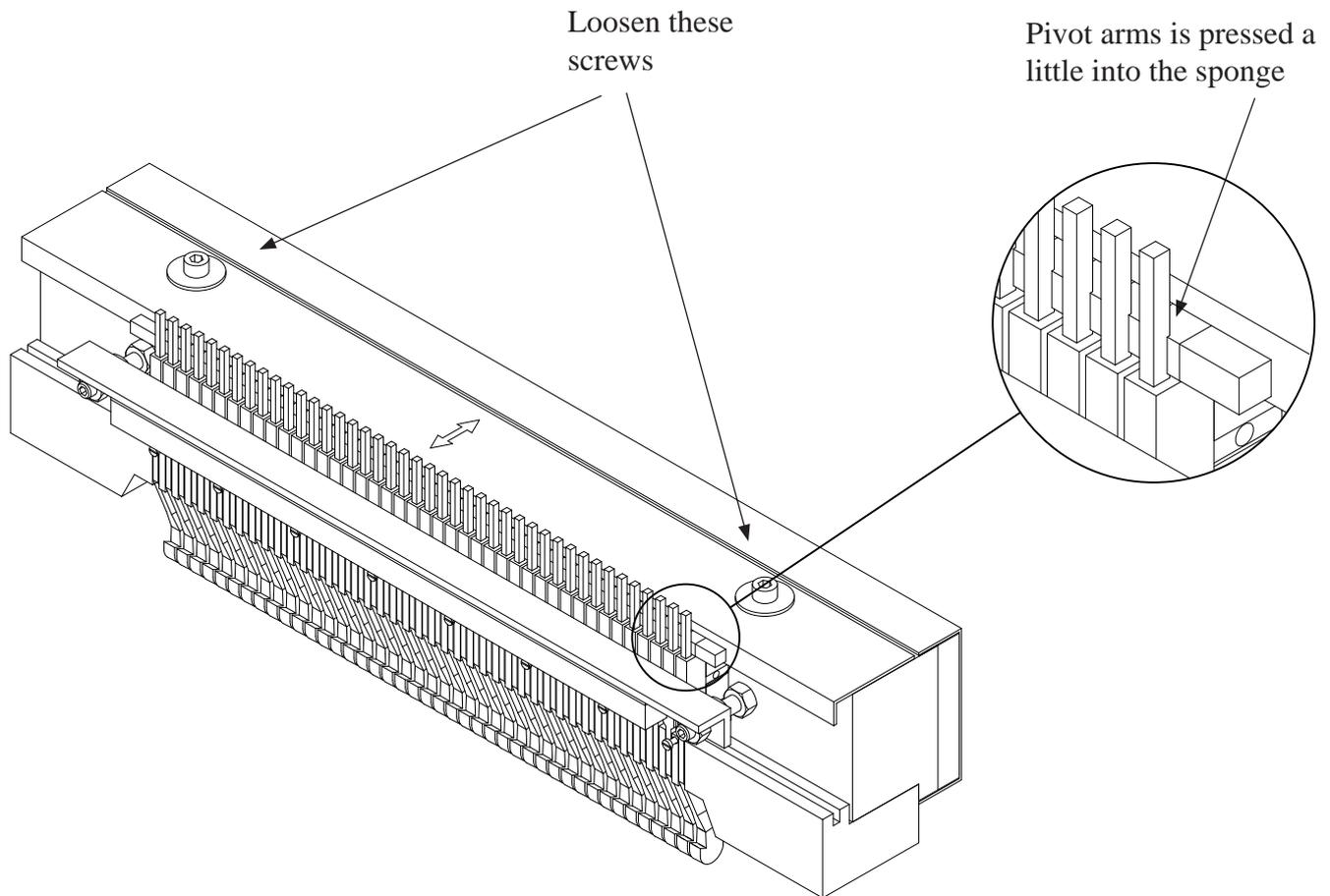
Make sure that the nuts are tight when you are done!

Please see figure below:



The second adjustment is the pressure the sponge list exerts against the pivot arms. The sponge list works as a return spring for the pivot arms. The correct adjustment is when the sponge list is slightly pressing against the pivot arms, but the pivot arms can still move freely.

Please see figure below:



## 4.8 Magnet rack, refitting and adjusting

Please see figure below:

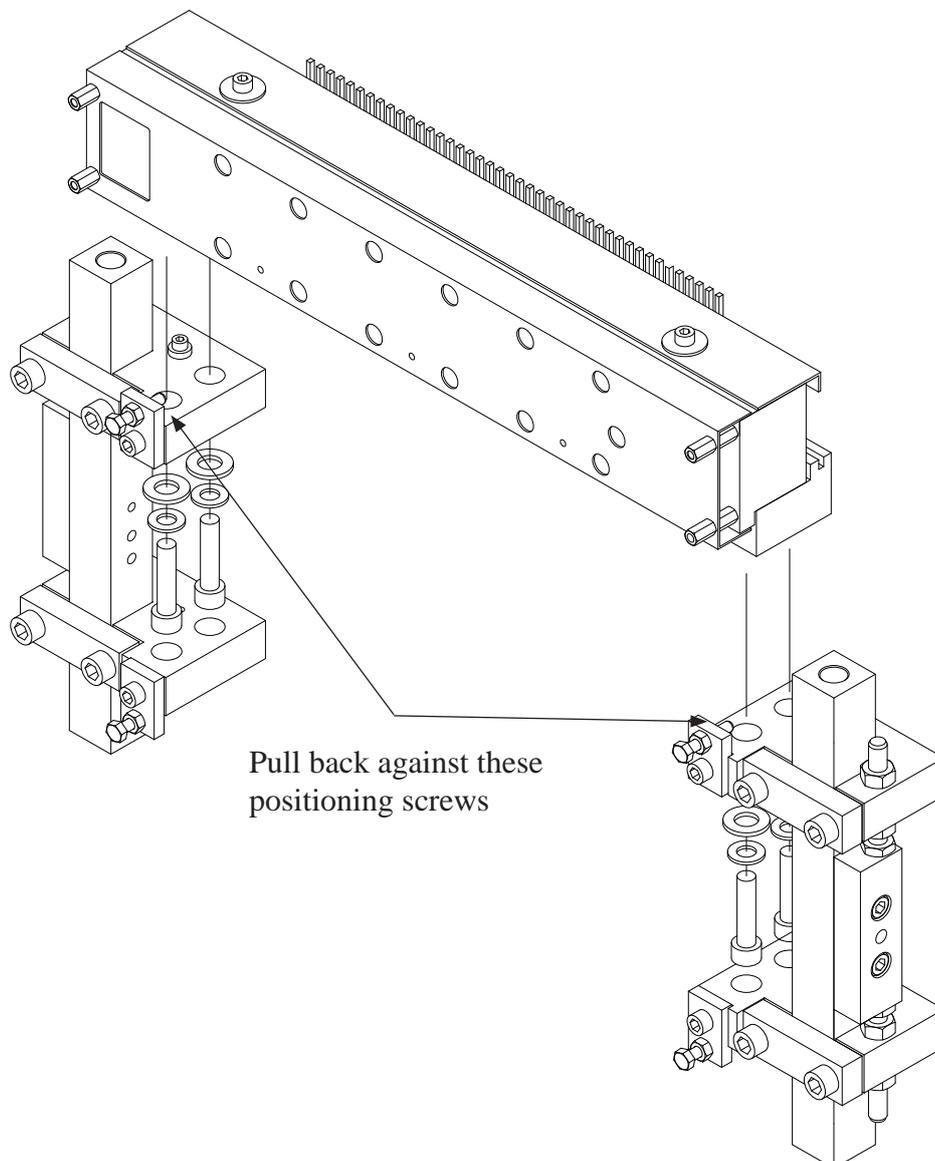
Before putting the magnet rack back on the printer, make sure that the magnet rack itself is adjusted as described in the previous chapter.

When replacing the magnet rack in the printer:

Put in the four fastening screws, but do not tighten them. Slide the magnet rack horizontally away from the printer, so that the magnet rack is touching the horizontal adjustment screws. This will ensure that the magnet rack is in exactly the same position as before it was taken off the printer.

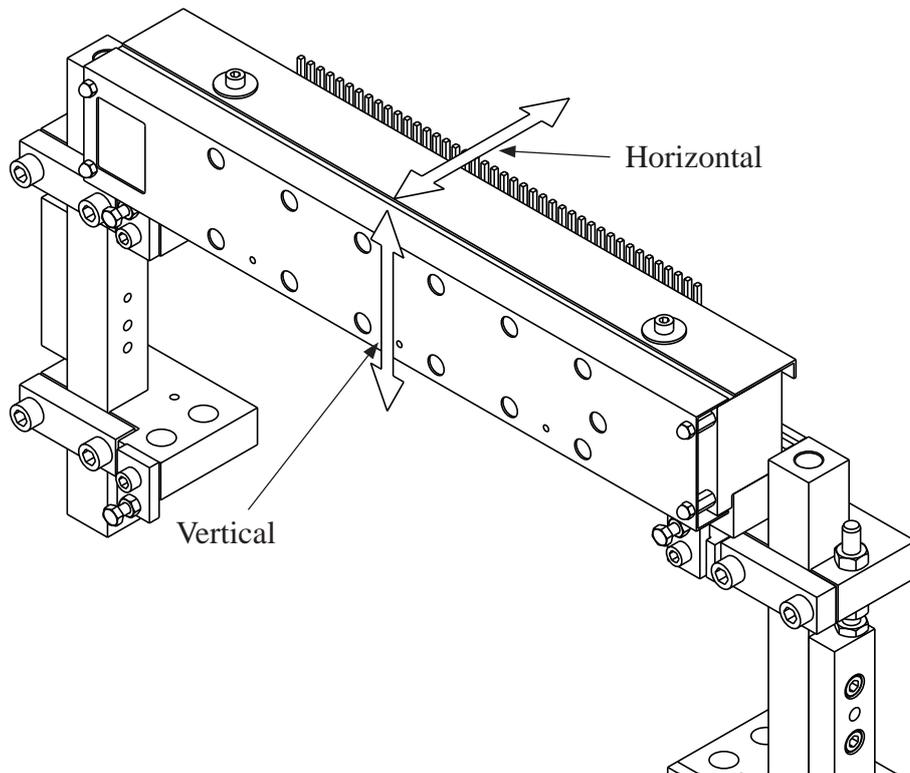
See next chapter regarding correct adjustment of the magnet racks.

Note! All explanations refer to one magnet rack, but these adjustments must be done on all four magnet racks.

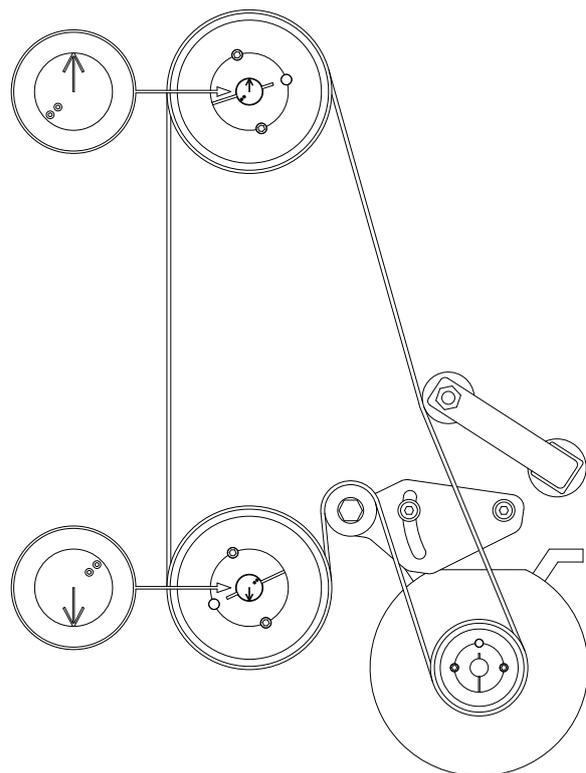


The magnet rack must be adjusted in two directions, horizontal and vertical. The horizontal adjustment is done first. This adjustment positions the magnet rack correctly in relation to the short pivot arms. If the printer prints too many or too few dots, the horizontal adjustment could be the problem.

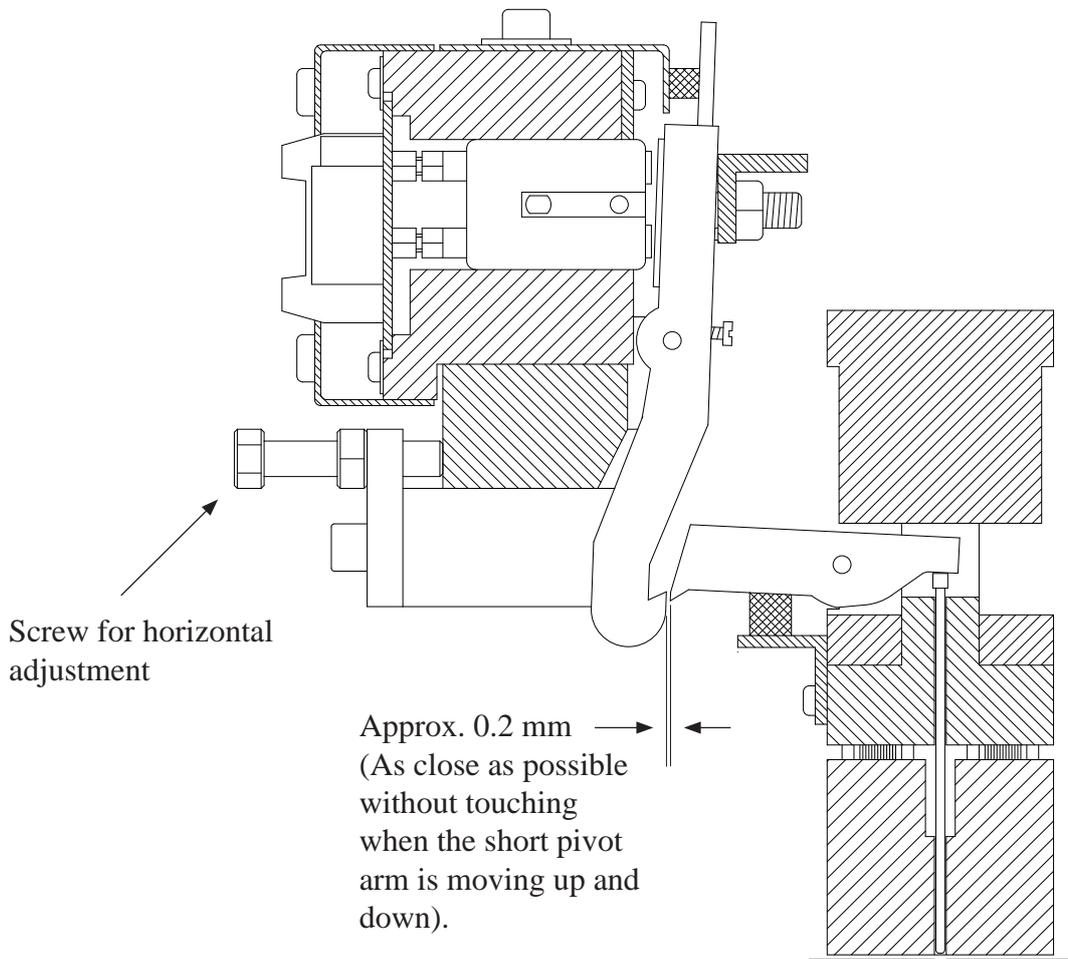
Then the vertical adjustment is done. This adjustment will affect the pressure the pivot arms put on the printing pins. This directly affects the shape of the printed dots.



To be able to adjust the magnet rack correctly, it is necessary to put the printer in “printing position”. This is done by rotating the main belt by hand until the arrows at the ends of the shaft are pointing in the opposite direction of each other. It is possible to get the mechanism to balance in this place, but you can also lock the shafts with e.g. a self locking wrench (“vice-grip” pliers).



When the arrows at the end of the shafts are pointing in the opposite direction of each other, the short pivot arms will be approx. positioned like in the figure below:



The gap between the long and the short pivot arm should be approx. 0.2 mm. When adjusting this, make sure that the gap is even for all the pivot arms and the same on both ends of the magnet rack.

**How to adjust:**

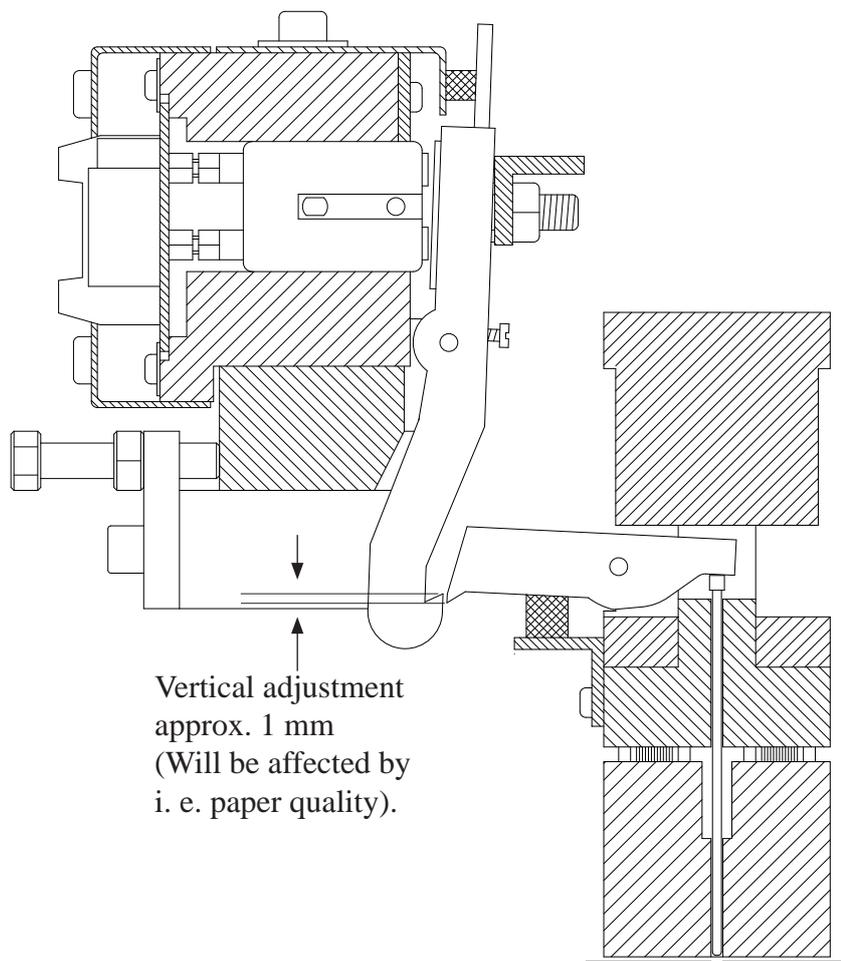
Observe that the screw for horizontal adjustment will not pull the magnet rack outwards, they will only push inward.

So the best way of doing this, is to loosen the four fastening bolts holding the magnet rack. Then unscrew the horizontal adjustment screw a little. Now slide the magnet rack outward from the printer, so it touches the horizontal adjustment screws again. Then tighten the four fastening screws just a little so the magnet rack is held firmly in place, but is still able to move. Use the horizontal adjustment screw to move the magnet rack closer to the printer. If this is done in small steps, it is possible to watch the gap getting smaller, and the trick is to stop just before the long pivot arm is touching the short pivot arm.

When the position is correct, tighten the four fastening bolts.

Next is vertical adjustment.

Note! The printer must be in the “printing position” when checking this distance.



The vertical adjustment of the magnet rack sets the pressure of the printing pins when making dots.

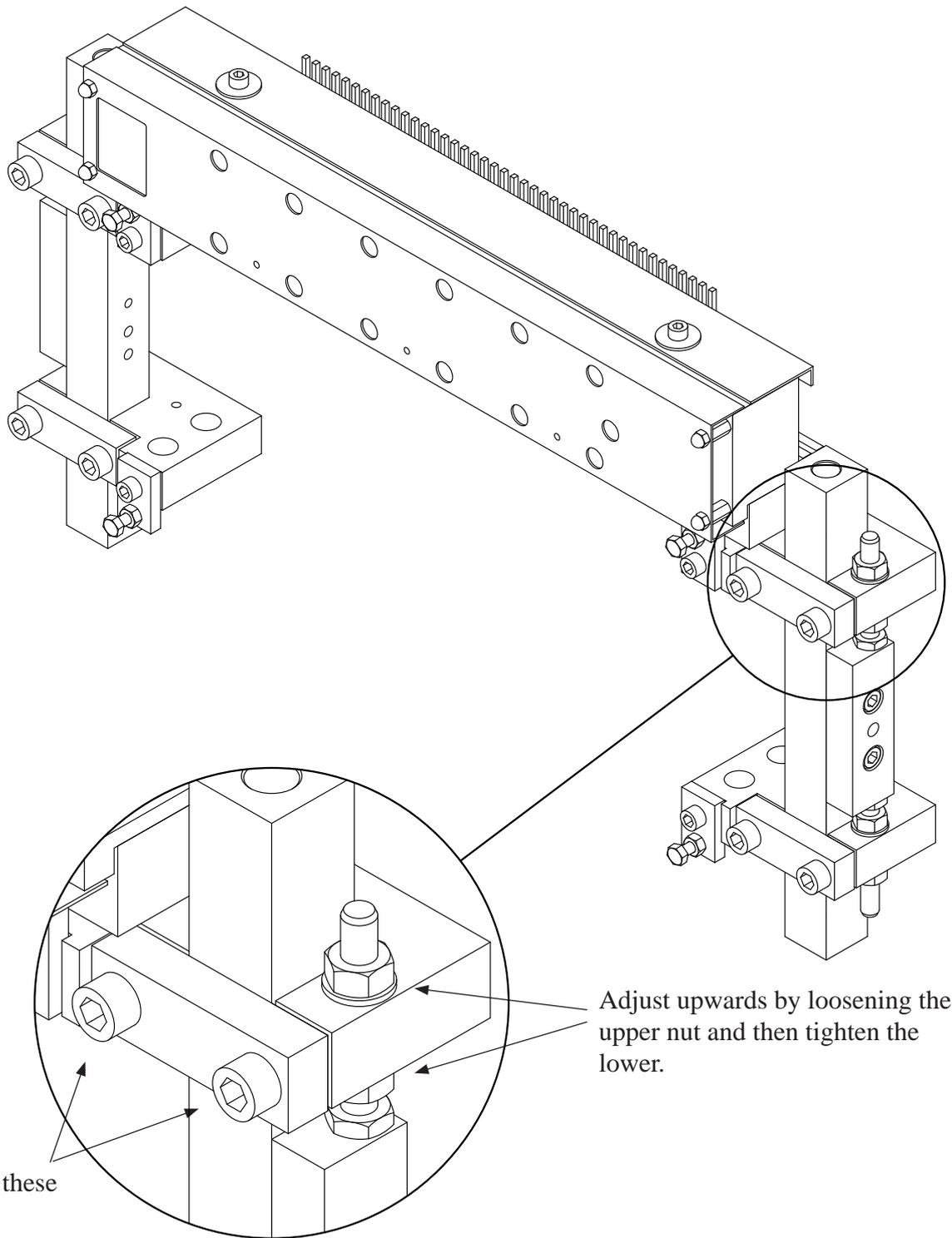
The amount of pressure needed depend on several things. The first (and most important) is the paper quality. The second, is the personal pretences of dot quality.

So the best way to find the correct level of vertical adjustment, is to first decrease the pressure so the dots will be very faded and weak.

Then readjust the pressure up in small steps until the dot quality is satisfactory. By doing this you can make sure that you are running the printer with just enough pressure to make good dots, but not so much pressure that the printer will be worn/damaged.

From our experience we have found that the vertical adjustment should be approx. 1 mm, but if the braille dots are too weak, you may adjust the magnet rack tighter in small steps (increase the 1 mm distance).

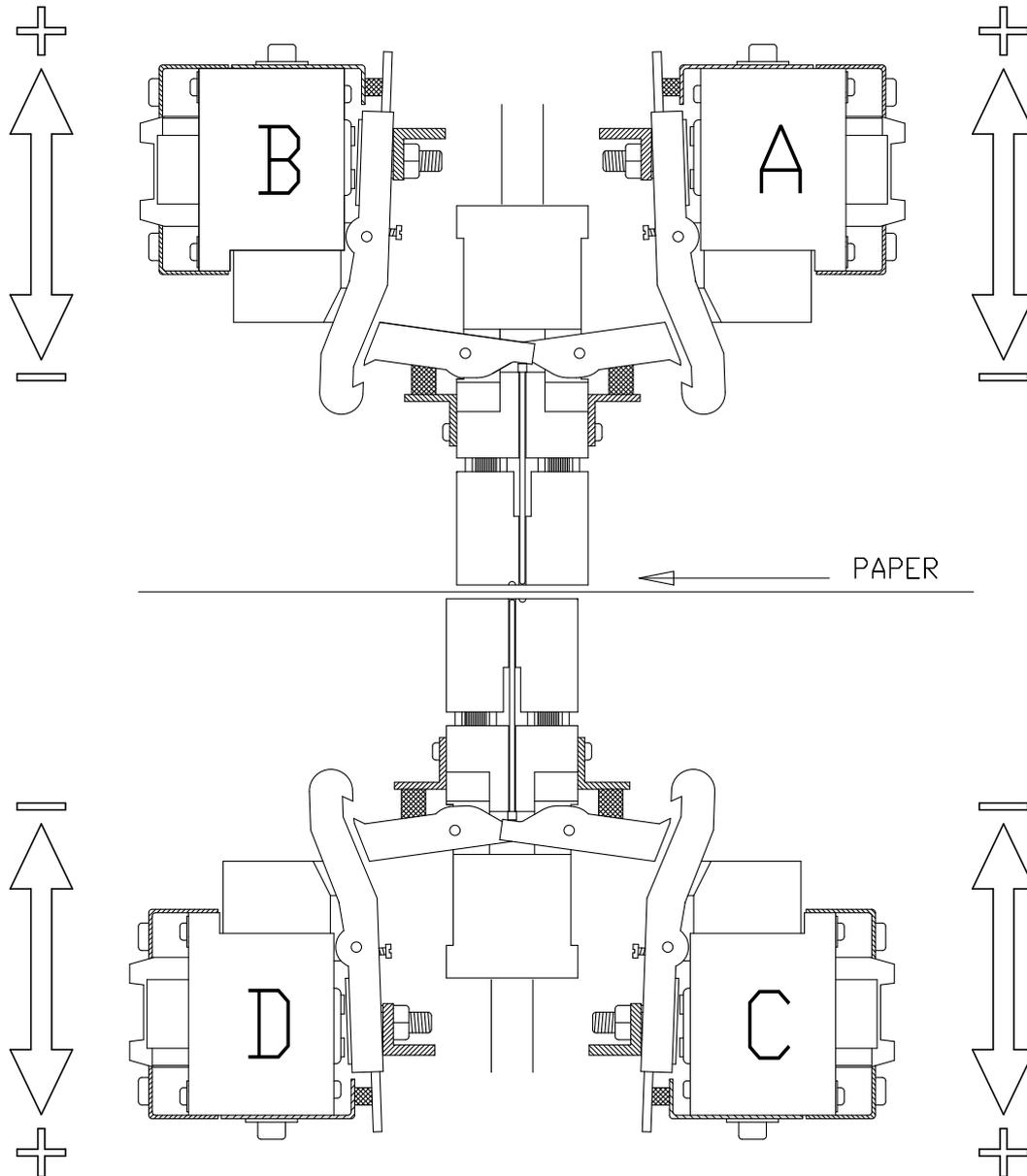
Please see figure on next page:



Note! Adjust in small steps, **only 1/4 of a revolution at a time**. Then test the braille quality.

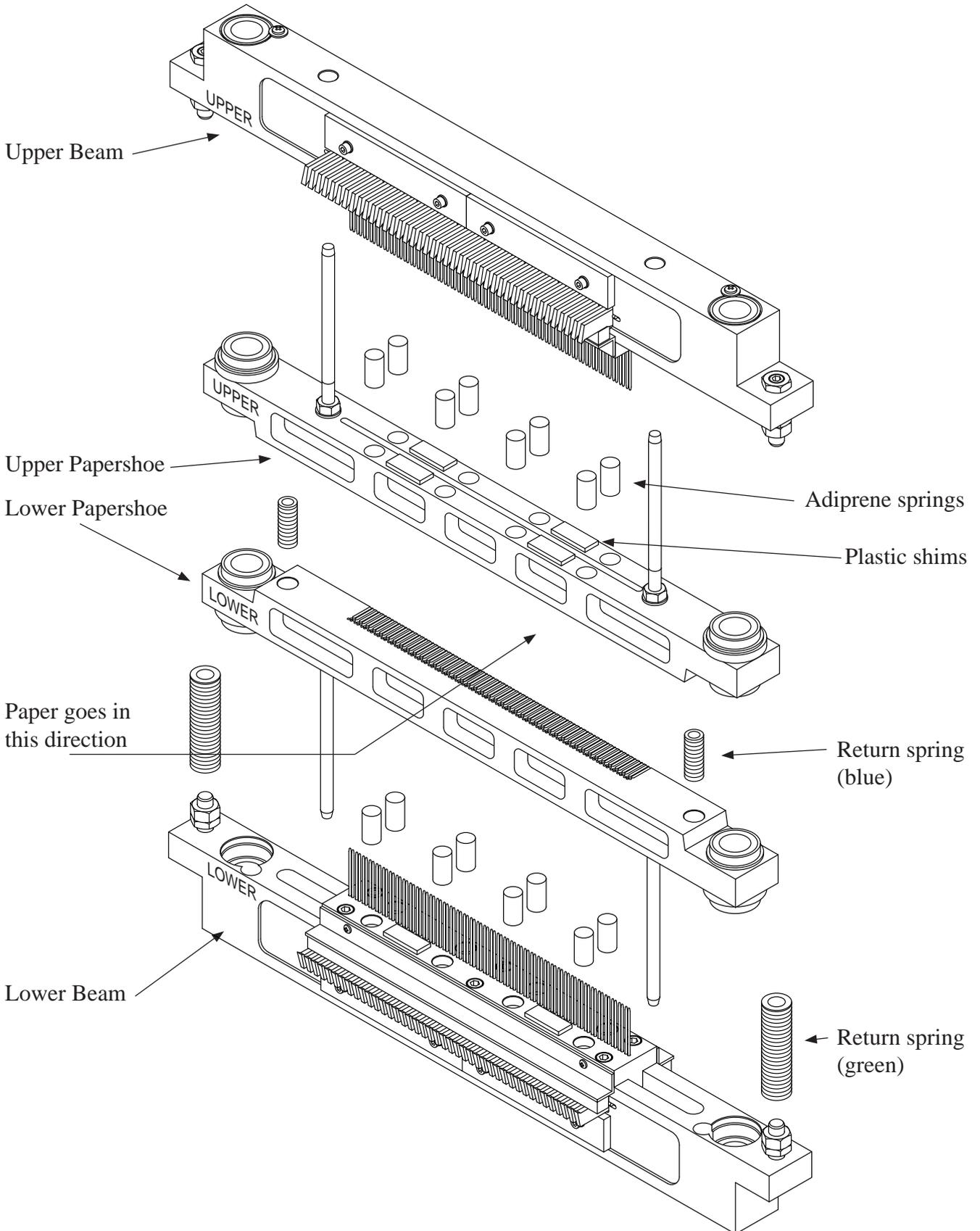


Note! When adjusting the magnet racks vertically, observe that magnet rack A and B must be moved upwards to increase the pressure, and magnet rack C and D must be moved downwards to increase the pressure.  
 (Moving away from the paper increases pressure).



### 4.9 Beam and Paper shoes, overview

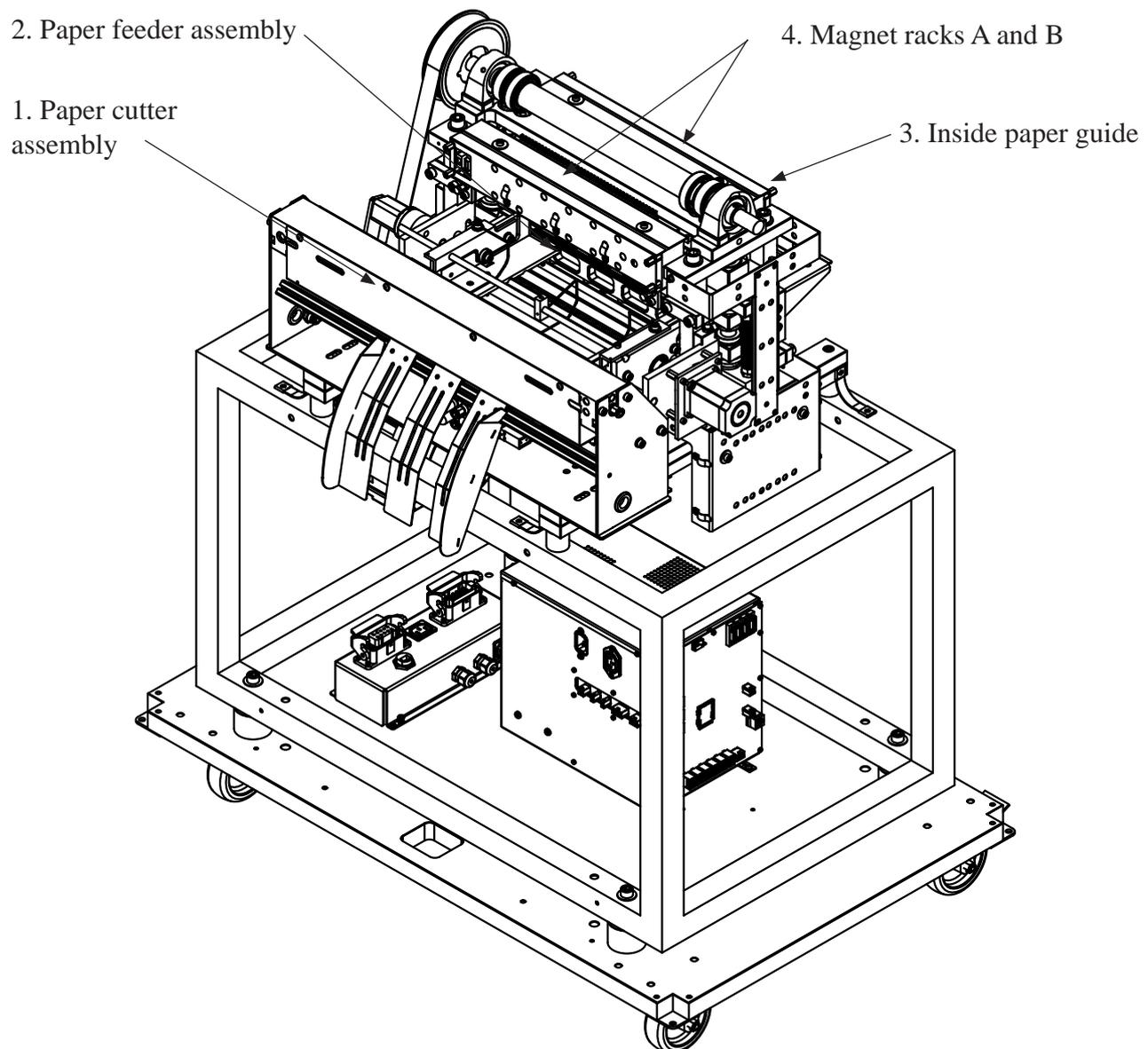
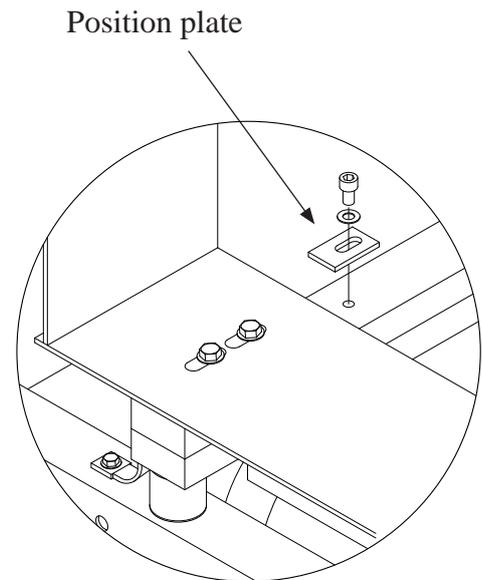
Please see the figures below:



### 4.10 Beam and papershoes, removal and refitting

To remove the beam and papershoes, some other parts must be removed first. And it should be done in this order:

1. Before removing the paper cutter:  
Make sure that the position on the cutter can be re-established by fixing the position plates at the back edge of the cutter. This has to be done at both sides.  
Remove the paper cutter assembly
2. Remove the paper feeder assembly
3. Remove the inside paper guide
4. Remove magnet rack A and B
5. Remove the belt
6. Remove the top frame

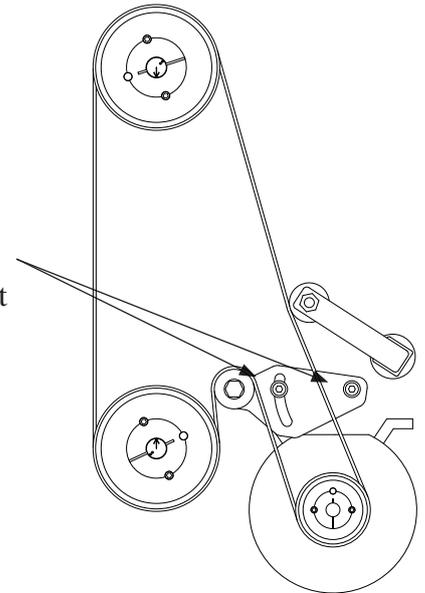


Beam and paper shoes, removal and refitting (continued)

5. Remove the belt.

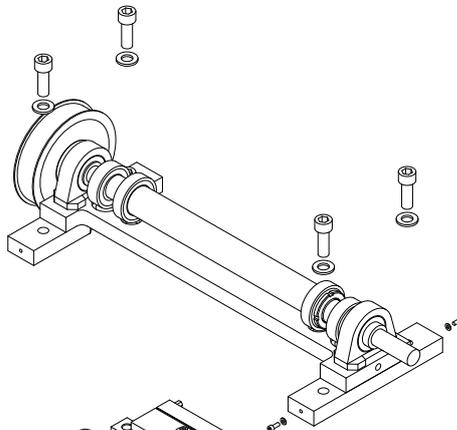
This is done by loosening the belt tensioner's screws. When this is done, the belt can be lifted off the upper cogwheel. Please see figure to the right.

Loosen these two screws to take off the belt

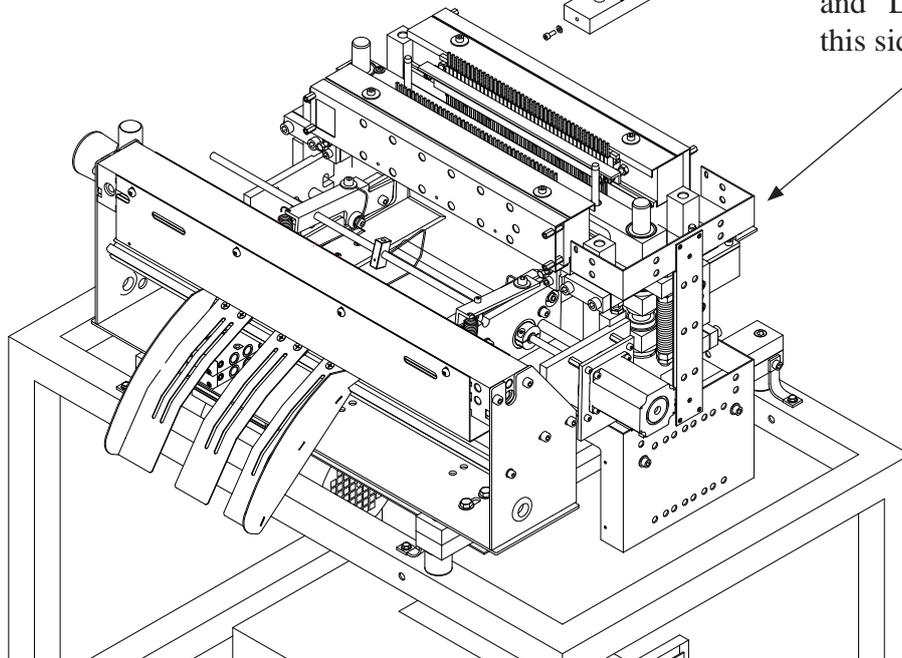


6. Remove the top frame.

Unscrew the screws as indicated on the figure to the right, and then lift the frame carefully upwards and remove.



The marking "Upper" and "Lower" must face this side.



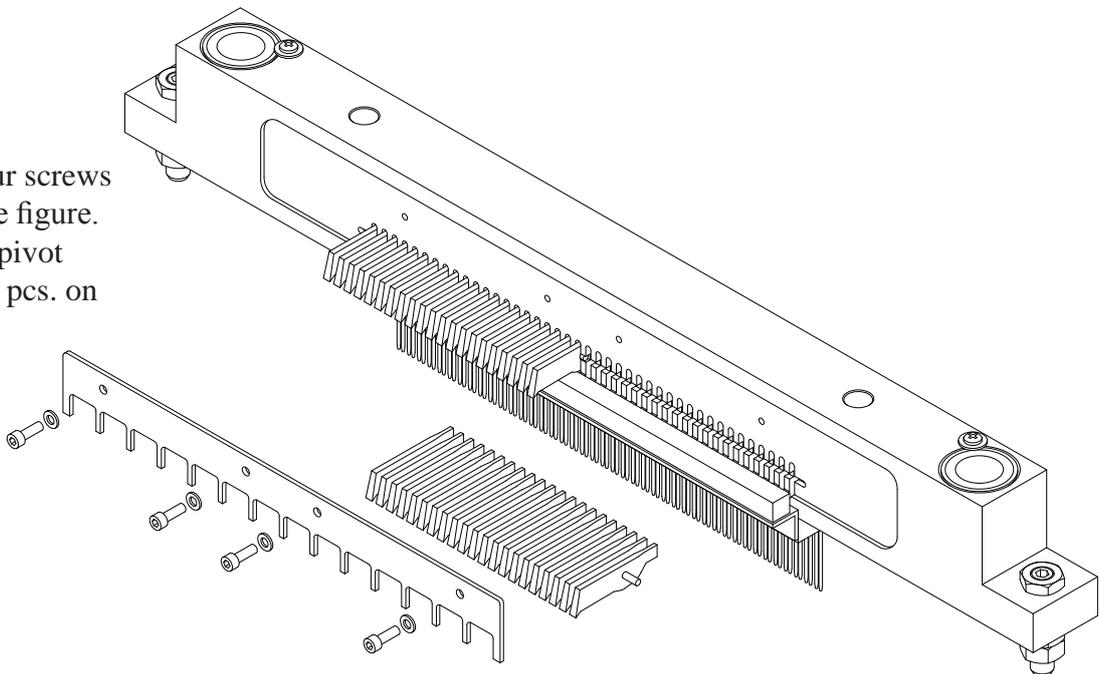
7. Now the beams and paper shoes can be lifted carefully upwards.

Assembly is done in the reverse order. Please observe that the marking "Upper" and "Lower" on the paper shoes and press bars should be facing the side where the paper goes into the printer.

## 4.11 Beam, replacement of short pivot arm

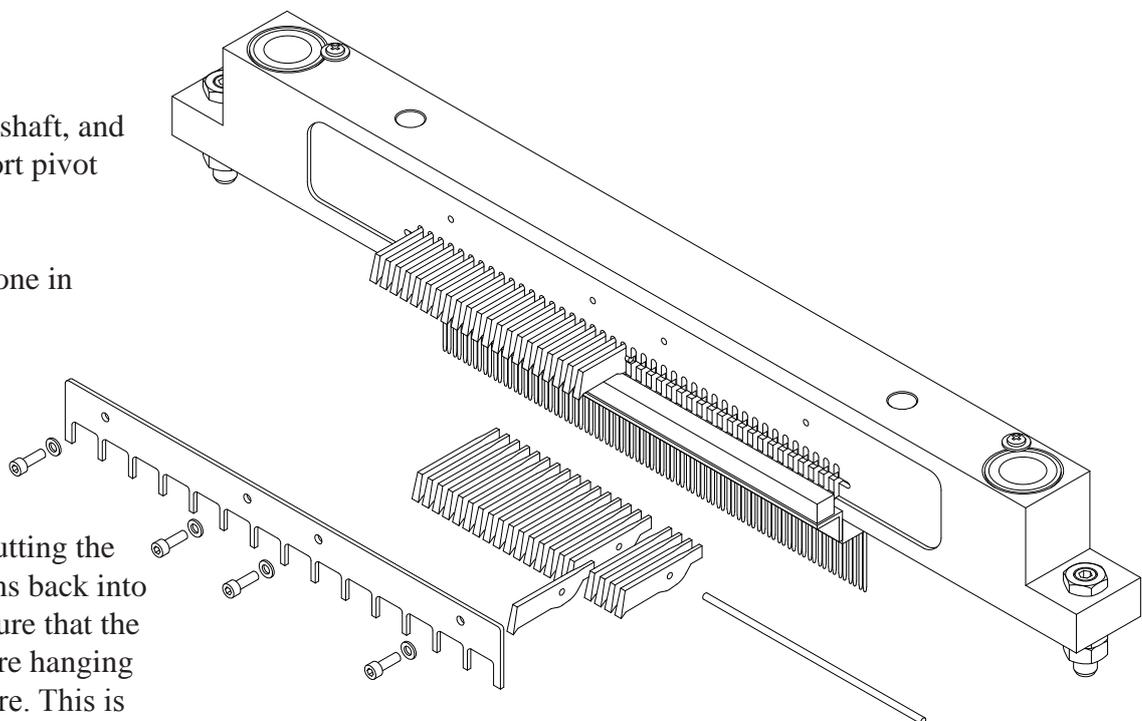
Please see the figures below:

1. Remove the four screws as indicated on the figure. Pull out the short pivot arms, there are 21 pcs. on each shaft.



2. Pull out the shaft, and replace the short pivot arm(s).

Assembly is done in reverse order.



Note! When putting the short pivot arms back into the beam, be sure that the printing pins are hanging like in the figure. This is to make room for the short pivot arm.

### 4.12 Beam, replacement of printing pin

Please see the figures below:

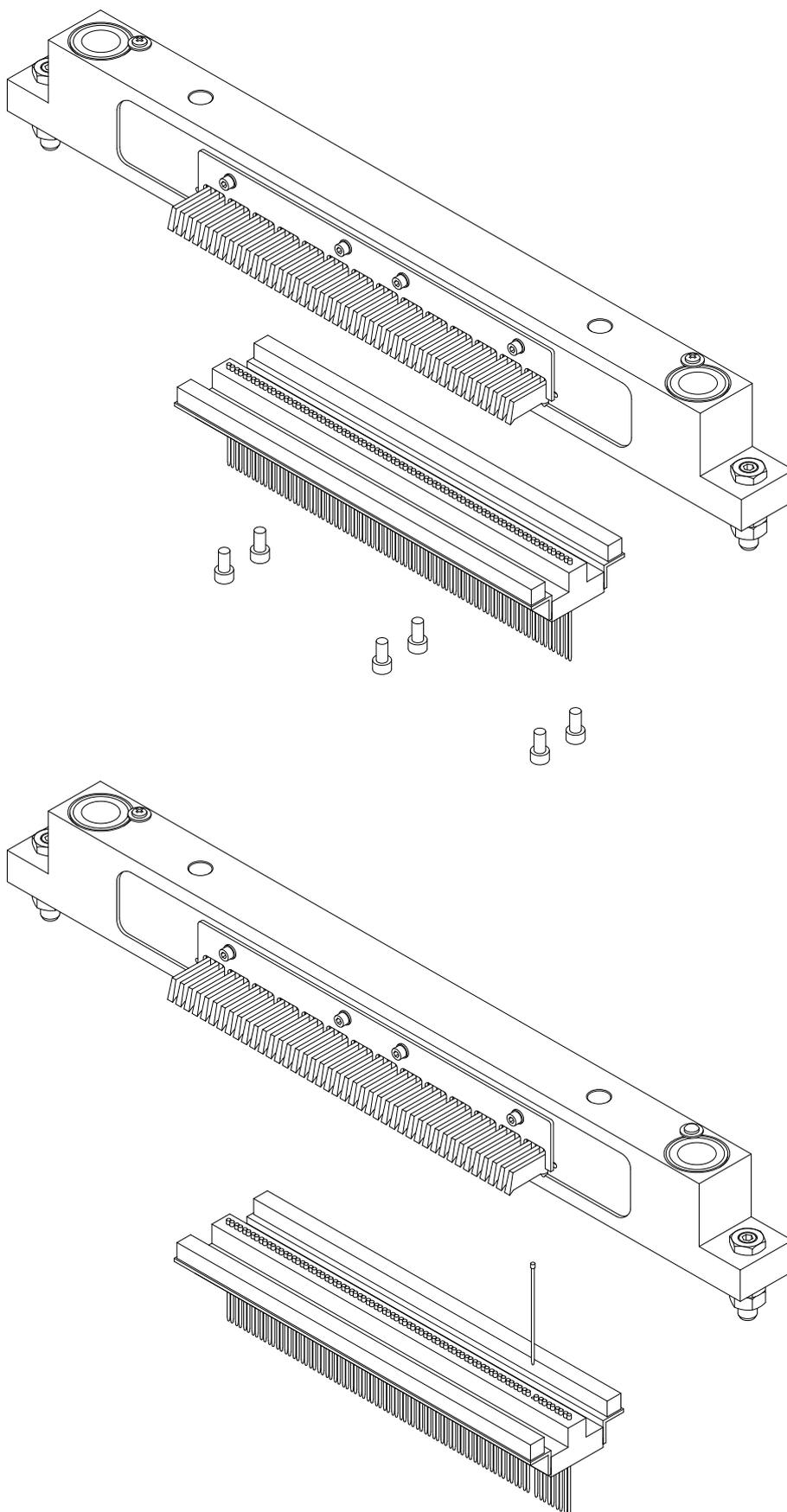
Remove the six screws as indicated in the figure.

Note! Before the parts are separated, make sure that the beam is held with the printing pins hanging down as shown on the figure.

Place the pin guide with the pins on a table, do not turn it upside down or all the pins will fall out!

Now the defect printing pin can be replaced.

Assembly is done in reverse order.



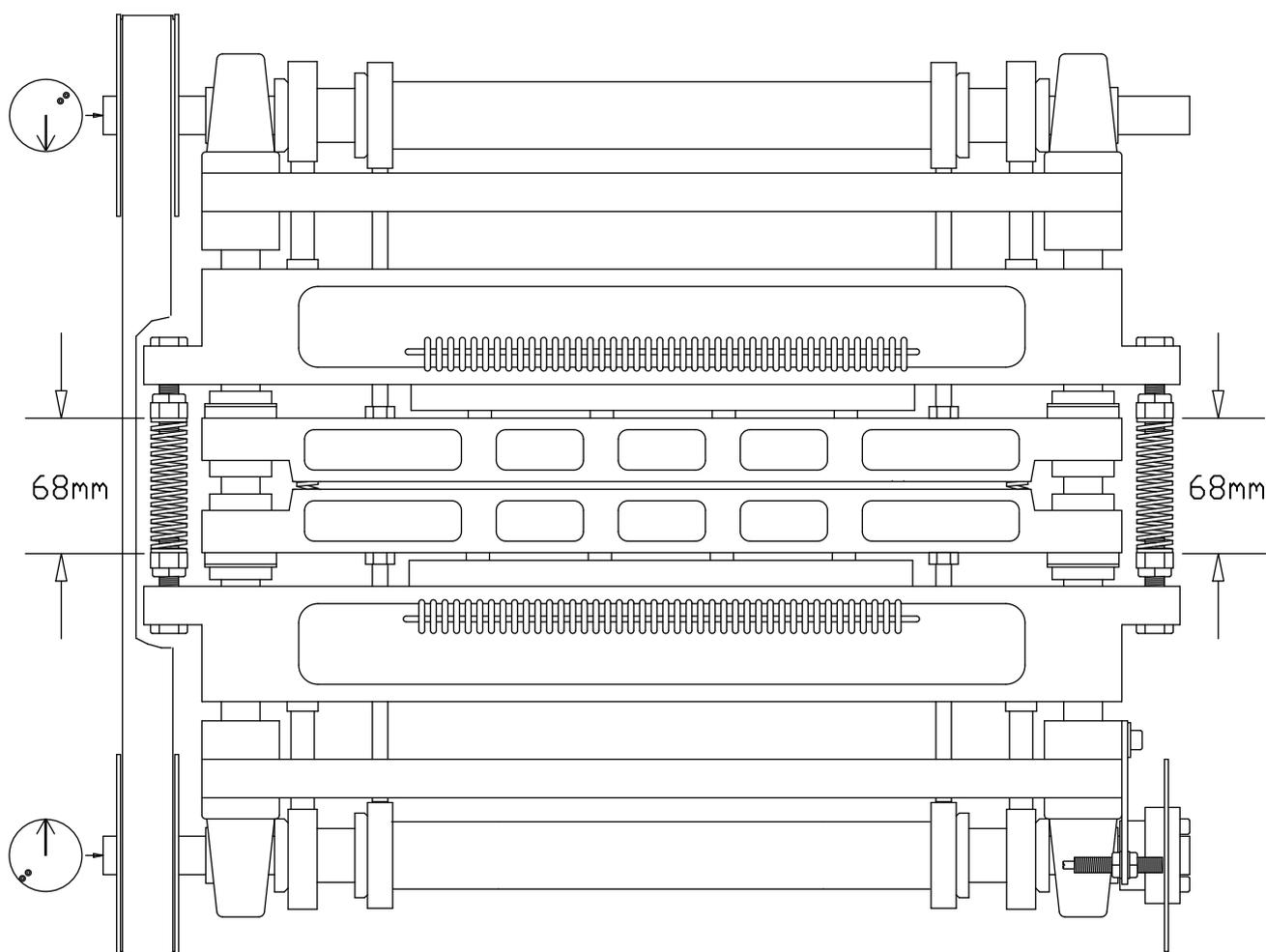
### 4.13 Return spring adjustment

Before performing this adjustment, make sure that the shafts are turned to the correct position. See the marks at the end of the shafts, the arrows must point directly towards each other, like in the figure below.

Then the springs can be adjusted to the correct length, i.e. 68 mm.



Note! It is critically that the length on these two return springs is 68 mm !

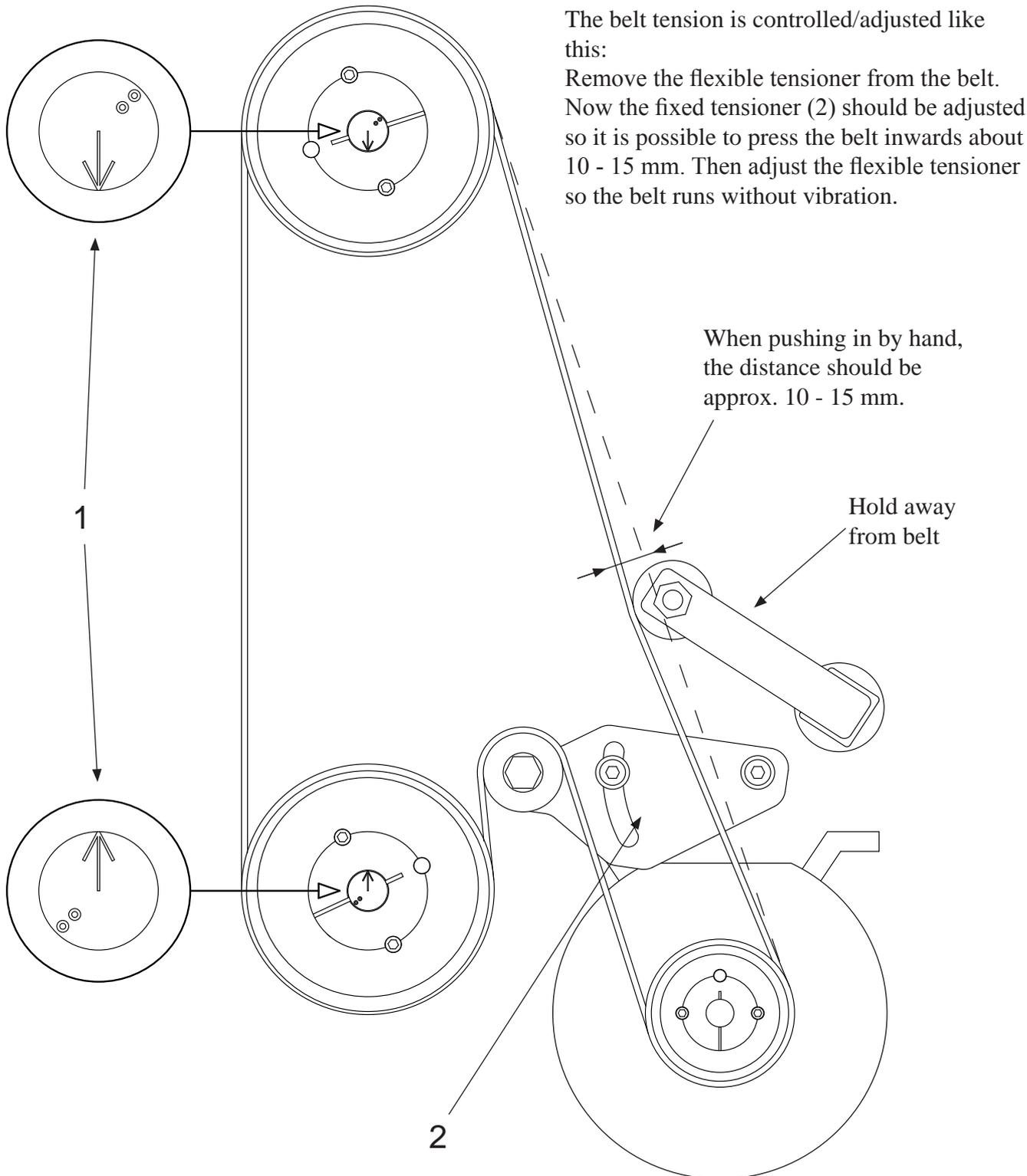


### 4.14 Eccentrics adjustment, belt tension

After removing the belt, it is necessary to align the eccentrics.

Put the belt back on, tighten it with the belt tensioner (2), and check that the arrows at the end of the shafts (1) are pointing towards each other. See figure below.

If the marks are not aligned like in the figure, it might be necessary to move the belt a notch or two on one of the wheels. This is done by loosening the belt tensioner (2) again, and then lift the belt up from the big wheel and move it a notch on the wheel. Then tighten the belt.



### 4.15 Papershoes, adjustment

Place a sheet of paper between the paper shoes (P).

Turn the belt so the two points (6) at the end of the shafts (2) are pointing towards each other as shown in the figure below.

Lock the shafts in this position with a vice-grip, e.g. at the end of the shaft (2).

Loosen the locking nuts (1), adjust the push rods (3) by turning them. Adjust the push rods against the inner eccentric bearing (4) until the paper shoes (P) have a light pressure on the paper.

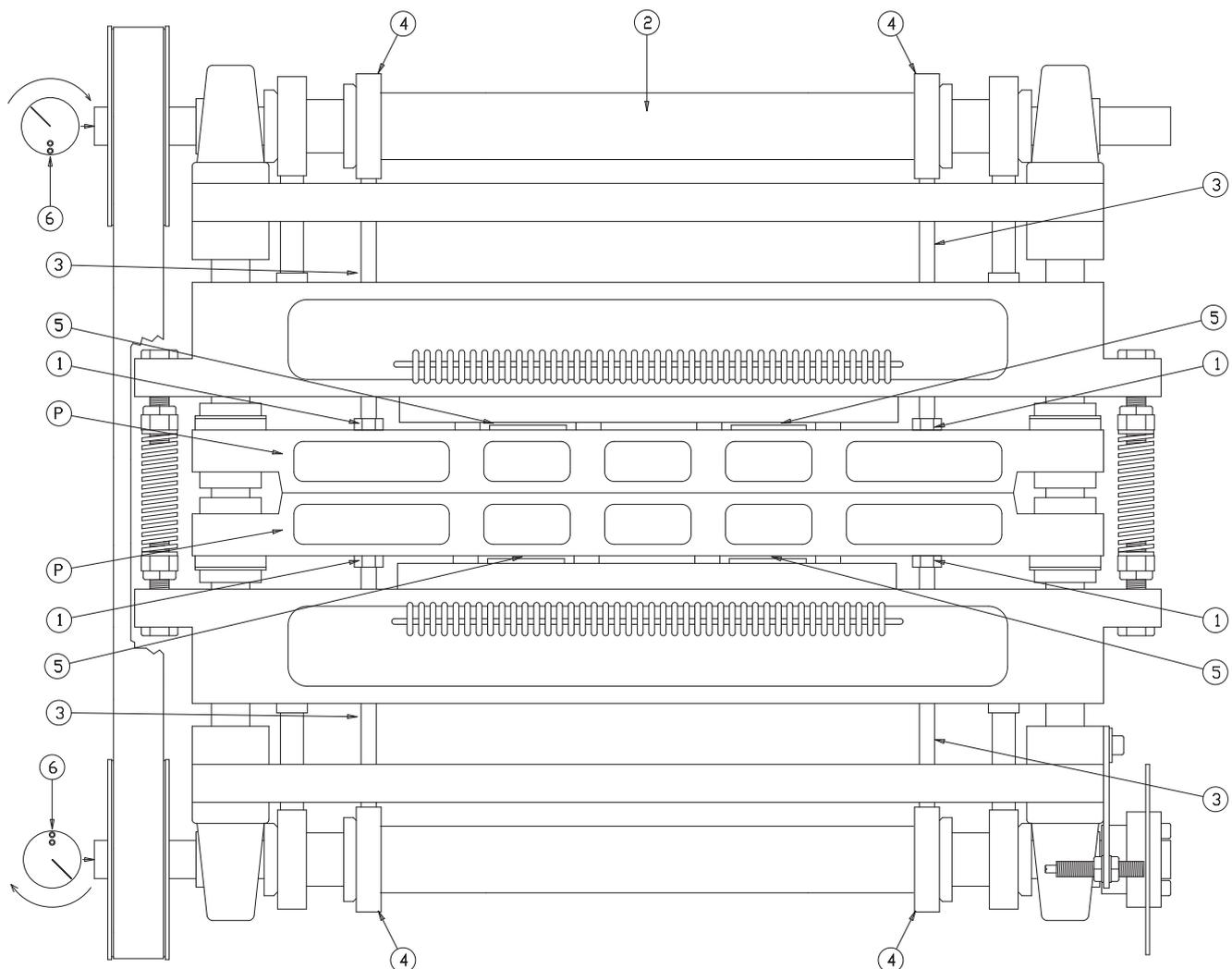
Check that the gap (5) between the press plates and the beam above, is equal on both upper and lower units.

Secure the push rods (3) with the locking nuts (1).

Make sure that the shafts can rotate freely by turning the belt by hand.



Note! The function of the bearings (4), is to reduce the noise the printer makes while running. It is a common misunderstanding that you can increase the pressure on the papershoes by adjusting these push rods. This does not have any influence on the dot quality!

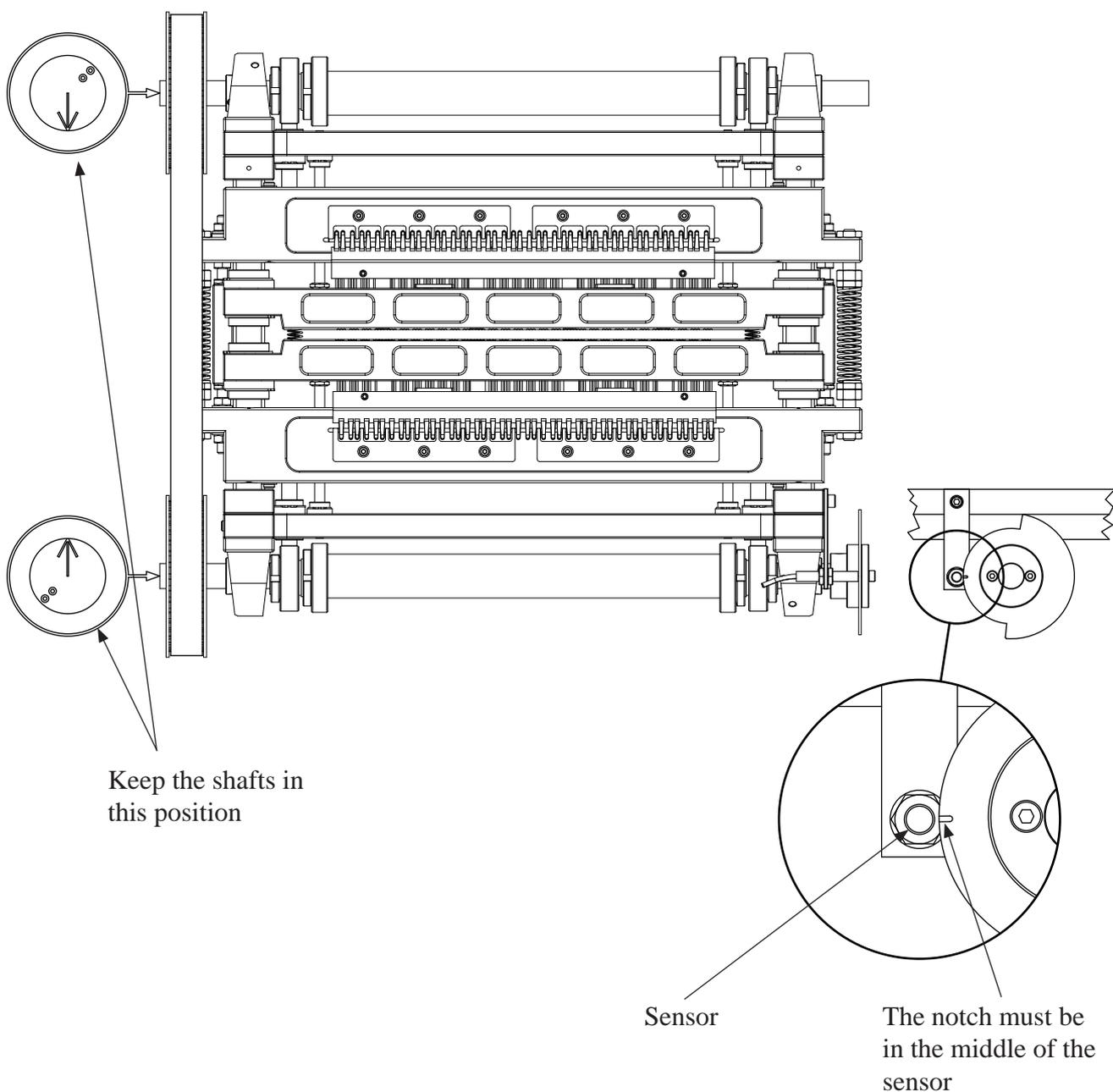


### 4.16 Beam and sensor, adjustment

The Beam wheel sensor is placed on the lower shaft, on the opposite end from the belt. Note that this adjustment has to be done with the shafts positioned like on the figure with the arrows pointing towards each other. The notch on the beam wheel should now be placed exactly opposite the sensor like in the figure below.

If the edge is not in it's correct position, it must be adjusted.

Keep the shafts in this position while loosening the two screws holding the beam wheel. Turn the beam wheel until the notch on the beam wheel is placed in the middle of inductive sensor. Then fasten the two screws.

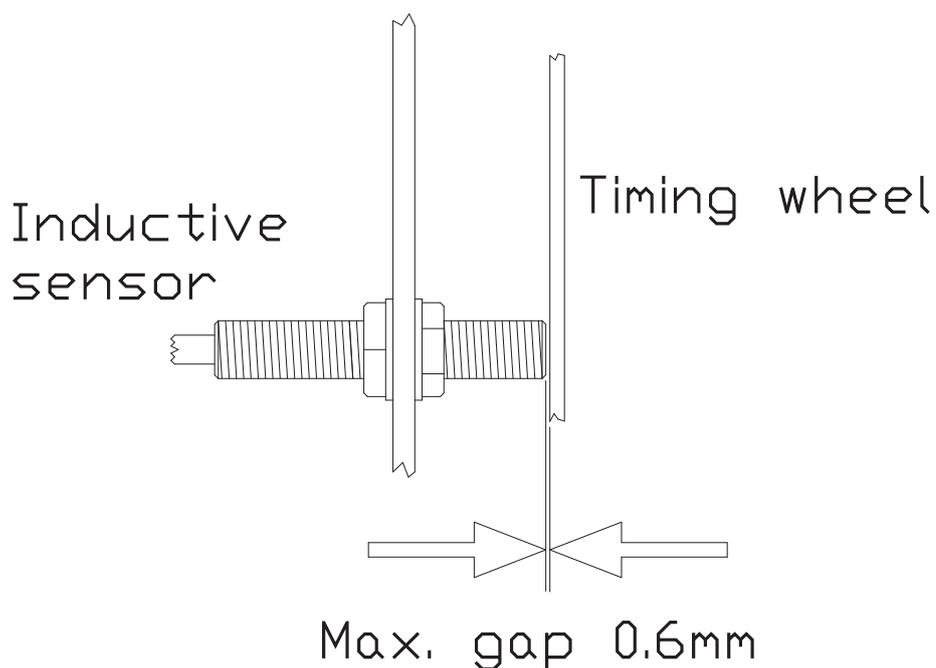


## 4.17 Inductive sensors, adjustment

This printer uses inductive sensors in three places. One for the main timing wheel on the lower shaft, and two are controlling the movement of the paper feed mechanism.

It is possible to check if the inductive sensors are functioning, by looking at the rear end where the cable enters the sensor. Inside the sensor is a little LED lamp that will be lit if a magnetic object is in front of the sensor. The light comes out through some transparent plastic around the cable. So by having the power turned on, and at the same time turning the shafts, the light should go on and off.

When replacing/adjusting the sensors, the gap between the timing wheel and the sensors can be maximum 0.6 mm. See figure below.



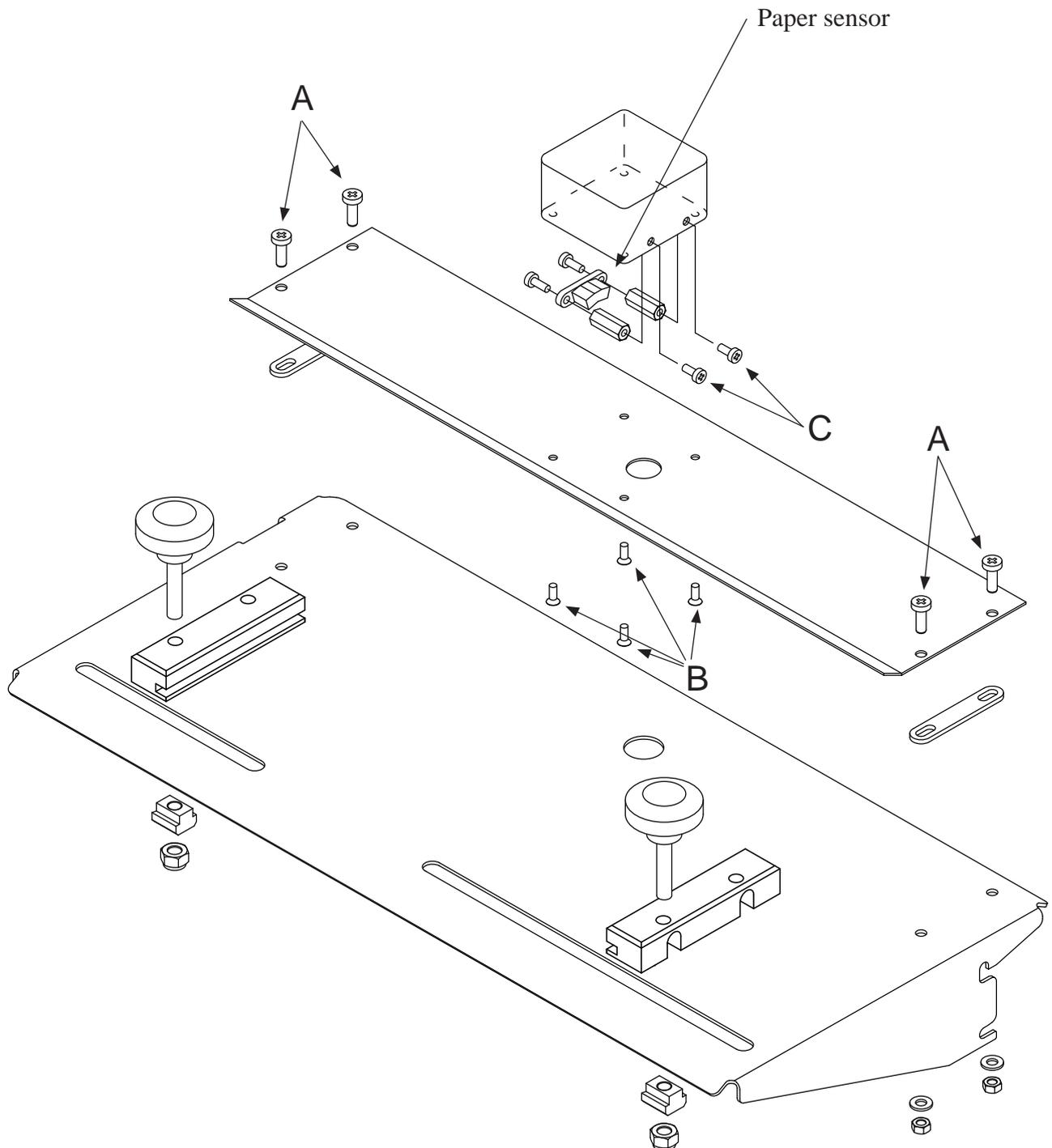
## 4.18 Paper sensor, replacing

This printer has a sensor to detect if paper is present in the printer.

This sensor is situated on the paper guide where the paper enters the printer.

The sensor is an infrared, reflective type, and it functions like this: A little infrared lamp is sending light downward. If there is paper present, the light will be reflected back, and detected by a photo transistor. If the sensor is defective, it must be replaced. It can be done like this:

Take the paper guide out of the printer. Unscrew first the screws (A), then (B) and then (C). Now the sensor is loose. The assembly is done in reverse order.



## 4.19 Maintenance

### Weekly (without taking the cover off).

Does the printer print correct braille?

How is the braille dot quality?

Check for any damages on the outside of the cover.

Are the operator panel and display functioning and are power lamps illuminated?

Do the fans work? Are the fans clean?

If there is a lot of dust from the paper on the paper guides, use a vacuum cleaner.

Drain the compressor tank and filter regulator.

### Every 500 hours or six months.

Everything of the weekly maintenance.

Is the printer mechanism, electric unit, base plate and so on clean? Use a vacuum cleaner to remove the dust.

Check the main belt for wear, tear, cracks and check the tension.

Clean the magnet racks.

Check the sponges for the long pivot arms on the four magnet racks, the sponge should be able to keep the long pivot arms pressed against the support list.

When putting the magnet racks back in, check all the magnet rack adjustments.

Check if the printing pins move freely, and if not do a cleaning of the printing pin guide.

Check all the filters in the press air supply system. Be sure to follow the recommended service intervals on the compressor in use. Please refer to the user manual for the specific compressor in use.

### Every 1000 hours or twelve months.

Everything of the 500 hours or six months maintenance.

Check the four sponges for the short pivot arms, the sponge should be able to keep the short pivot arm pressed all to the end of its travelling distance.

Check the tear and wear on the piston (12 X 56). This can be measured with a calliper, and the length must be between 55.90 to 56.00 mm.

Check if the paper shoes are worn. The printer should be able to give good braille dot quality, but if not, worn papershoes could be the reason.

Check the sharpness on the knives on the paper cutter. Replace if necessary.

Lubricate all the stroke ball bearings, using a universal grease with molybdensulfid.

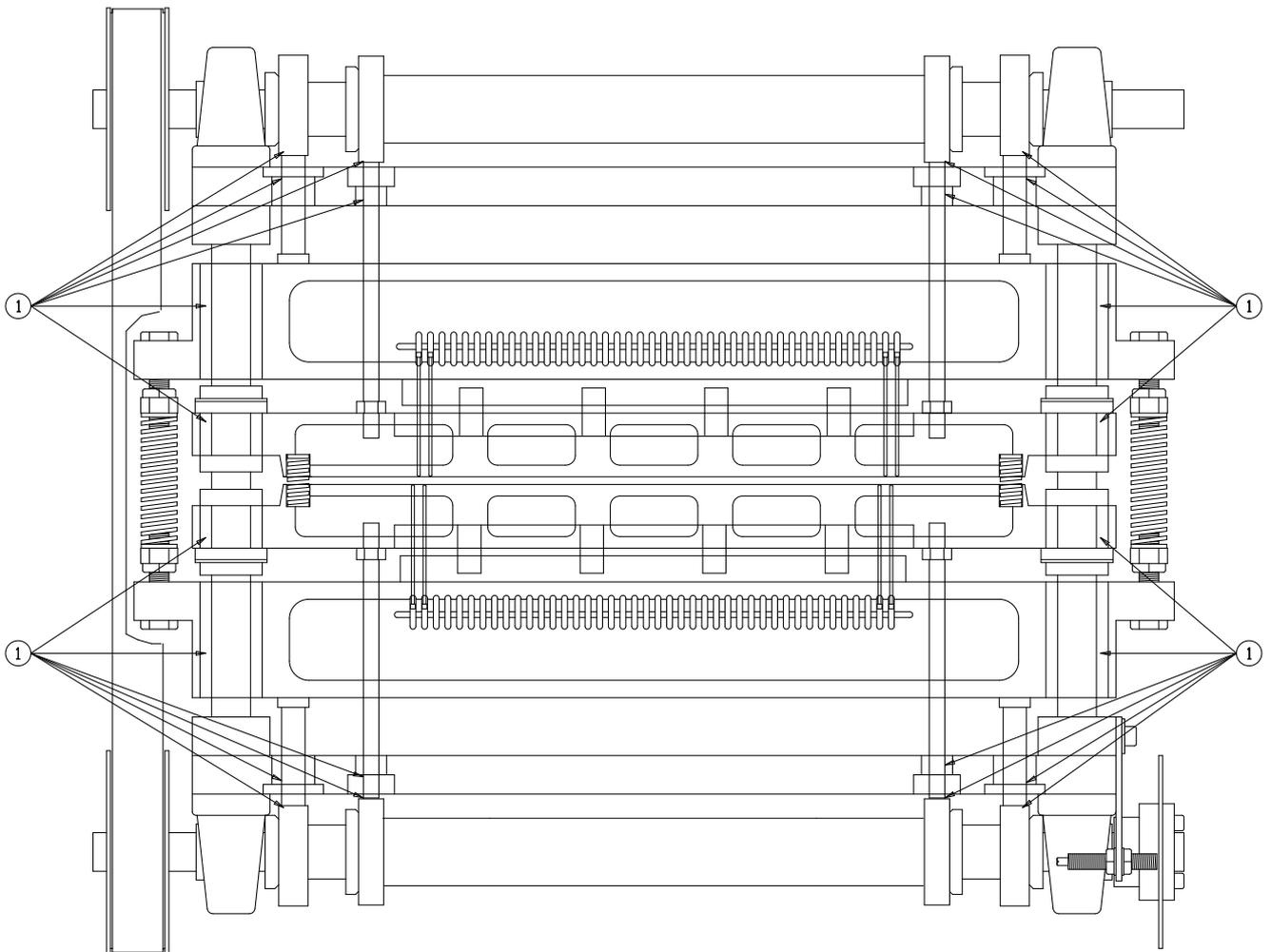
Lubrication should be done as described in figure on the next page.

## Lubrication

This should be done every 1000 running hours, or approx. once a year.

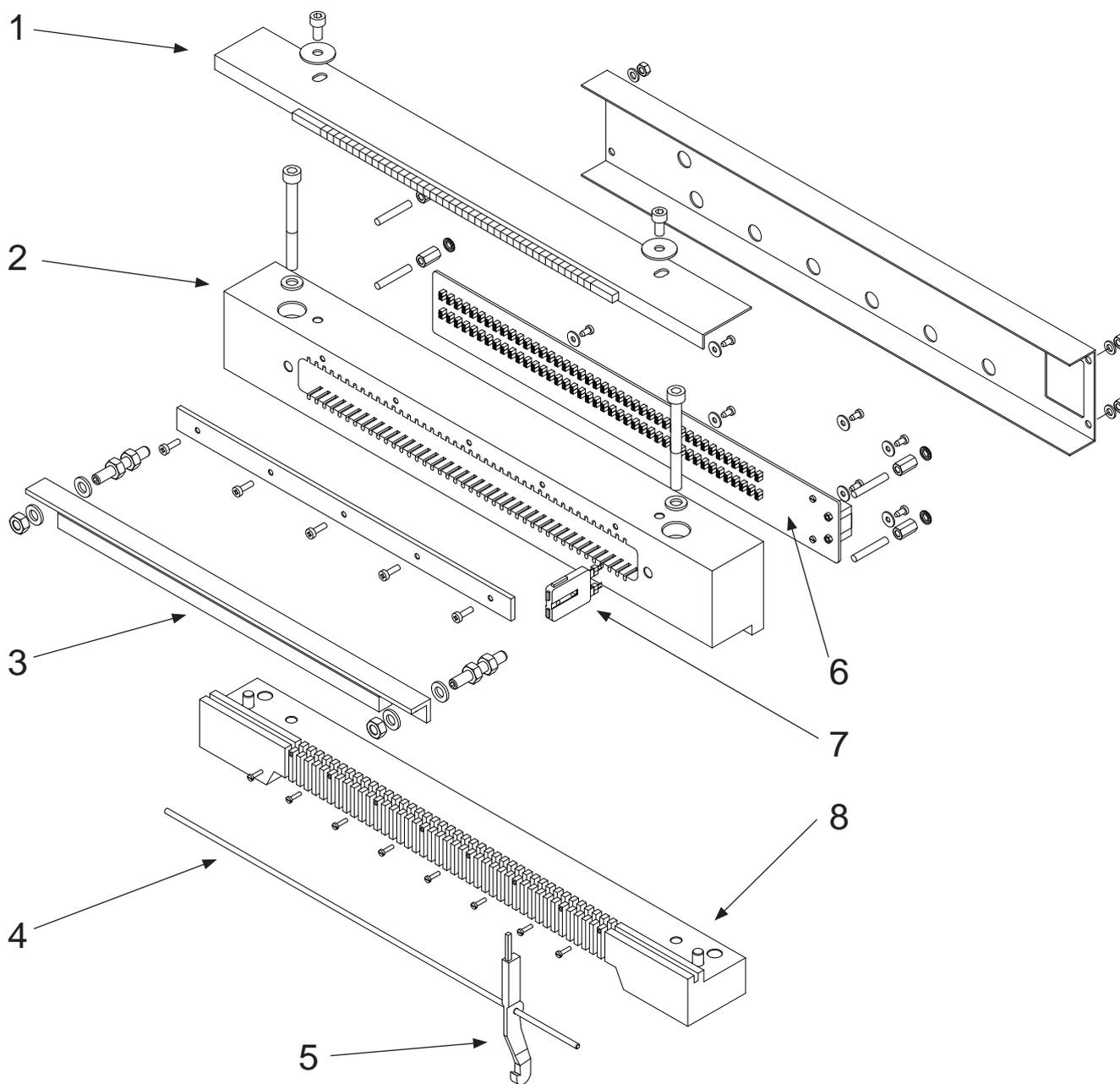
Lubricate all items marked "1" on the figure below. (These are the only locations in the printer grease may be applied!).

Use a universal grease with molybdensulfid.



## 5. PARTS - EXPLODED VIEWS

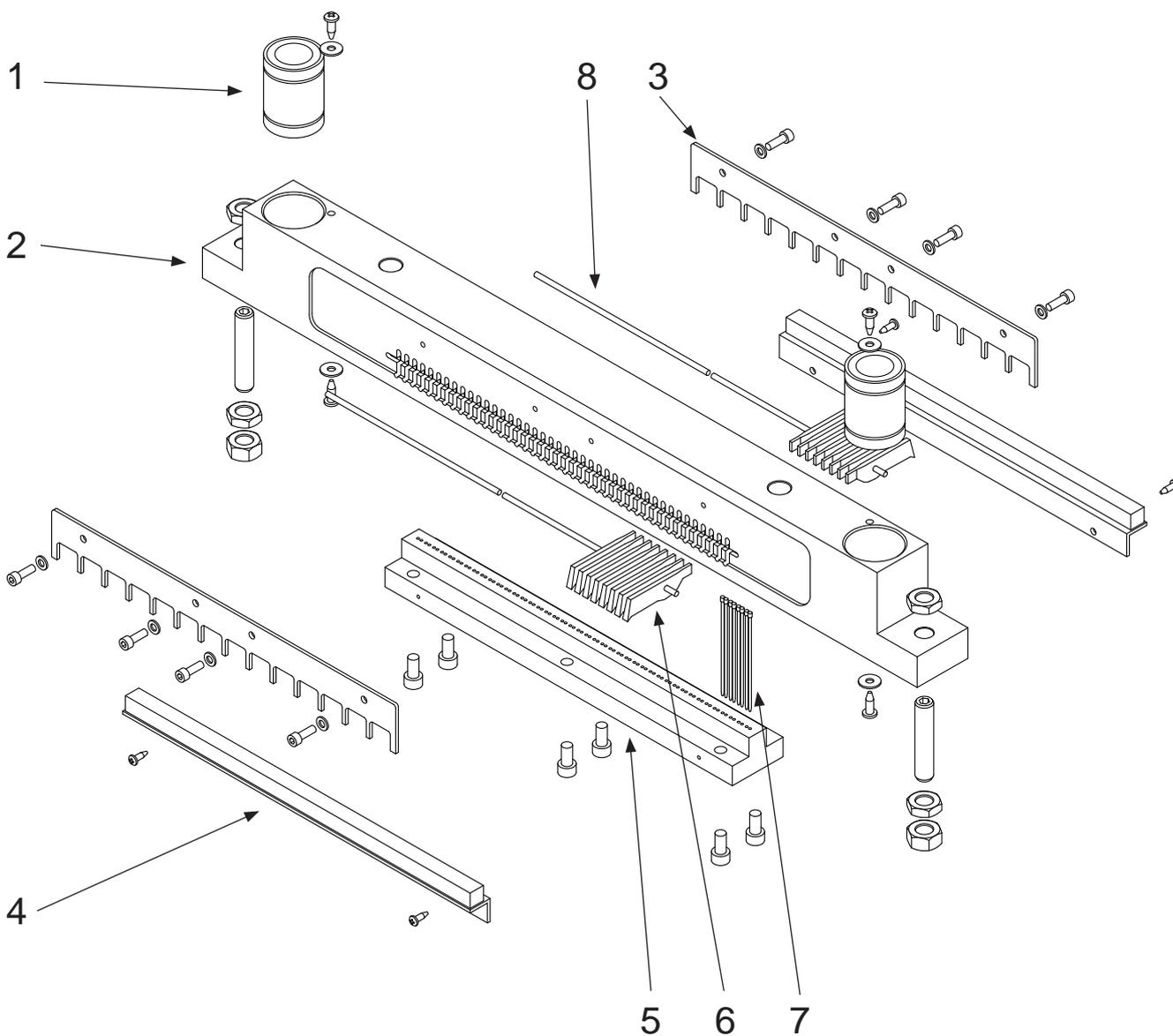
### 5.1 Magnet rack



Parts magnet rack

Pos	Name	Quantity pr. rack
1	Sponge list, magnet rack .....	1
2	Magnet rack .....	1
3	Support list, magnet rack .....	1
4	Shaft, long pivot arm.....	1
5	Pivot arm, long.....	42
6	Electronic board, magnet rack .....	1
7	Magnet .....	42
8	Guide list, magnet rack .....	1

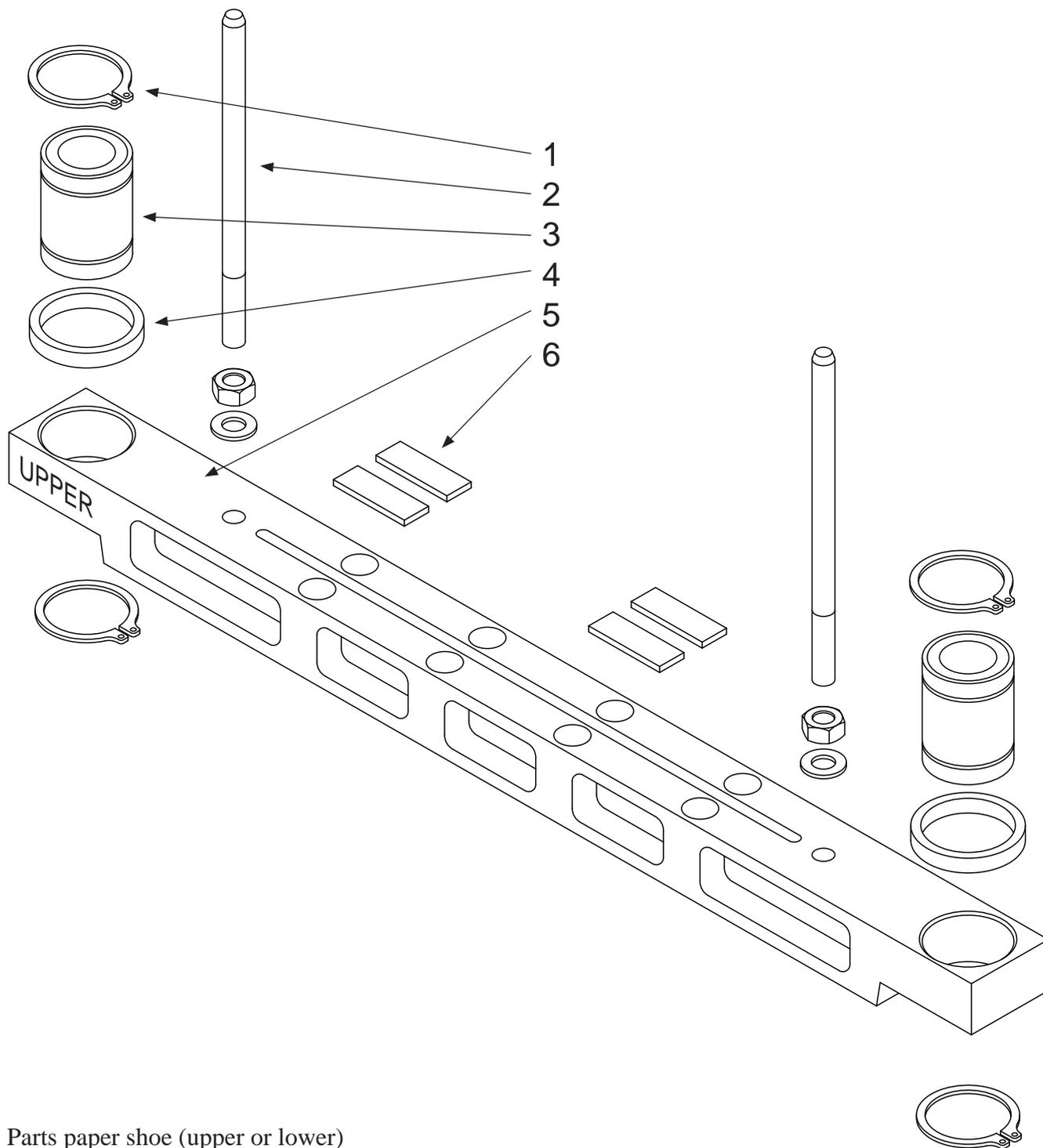
## 5.2 Beam



Parts beam (upper or lower)

Pos	Name	Quantity pr. beam
1	Stroke ball bearing Ø20 .....	2
2	Beam, (upper or lower) .....	1
3	Fastener for shaft short pivot arm .....	2
4	Sponge list for short pivot arm .....	2
5	Pin guide .....	1
6	Short pivot arm .....	84
7	Printing pin, length = 64.5 mm .....	84
8	Shaft, short pivot arm .....	4

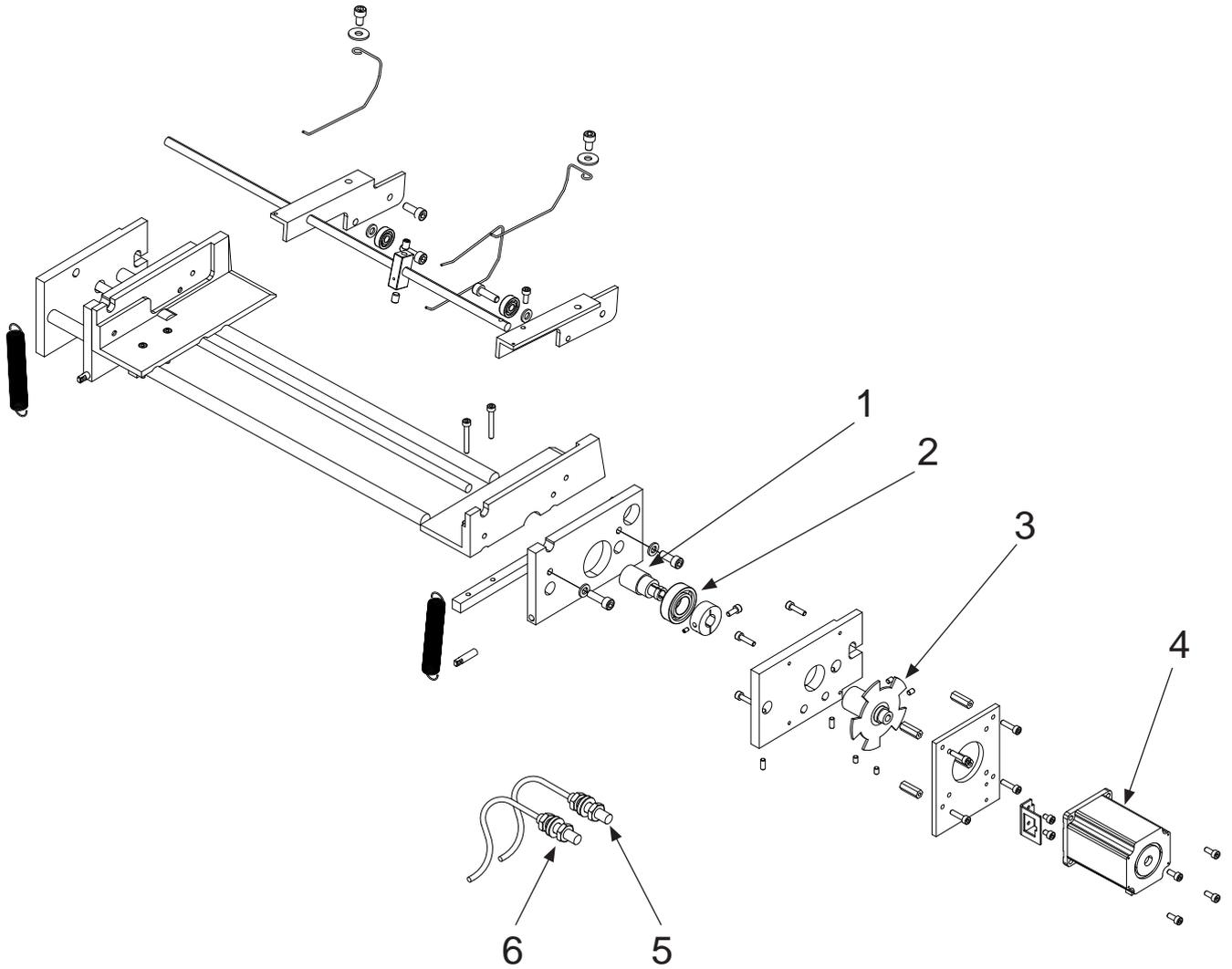
### 5.3 Paper shoe



Parts paper shoe (upper or lower)

Pos	Name	Quantity pr. shoe
1	Retaining ring .....	4
2	Adjustment screw (push rod) .....	2
3	Stroke ball bearing Ø20 .....	2
4	Spacer .....	2
5	Paper shoe (upper or lower) .....	1
6	Plastic shims .....	4

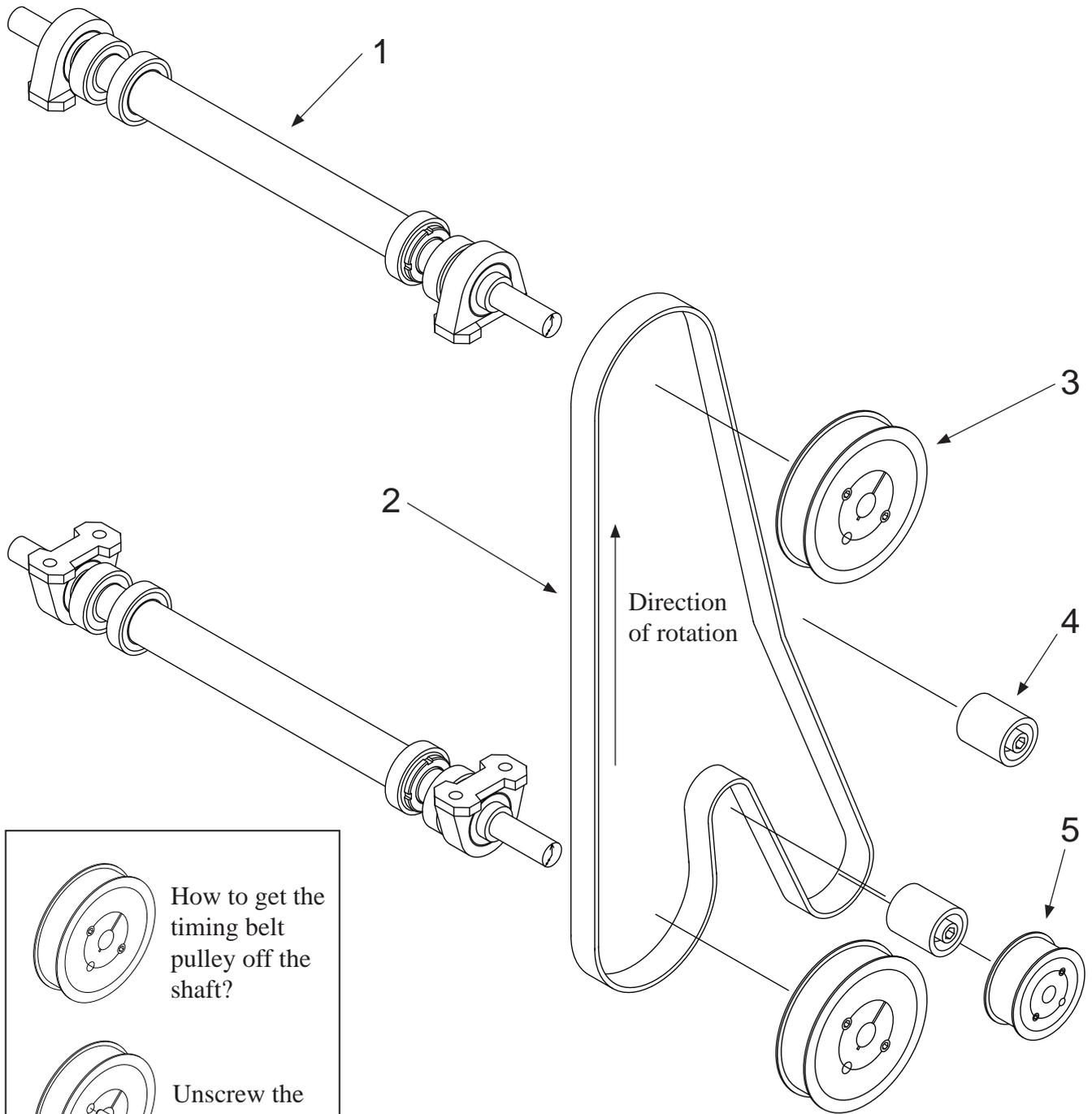
### 5.4 Paper feeder



#### Parts paper feeder

Pos.	Name	Quantity
1	Pulling wheel .....	2
2	Bearing 6003 2Z .....	2
3	Timing wheel .....	1
4	Stepping motor .....	1
5	Paper feed sensor no. 1 .....	1
6	Paper feed sensor no. 2 .....	1

5.5 Shafts, belt



How to get the timing belt pulley off the shaft?

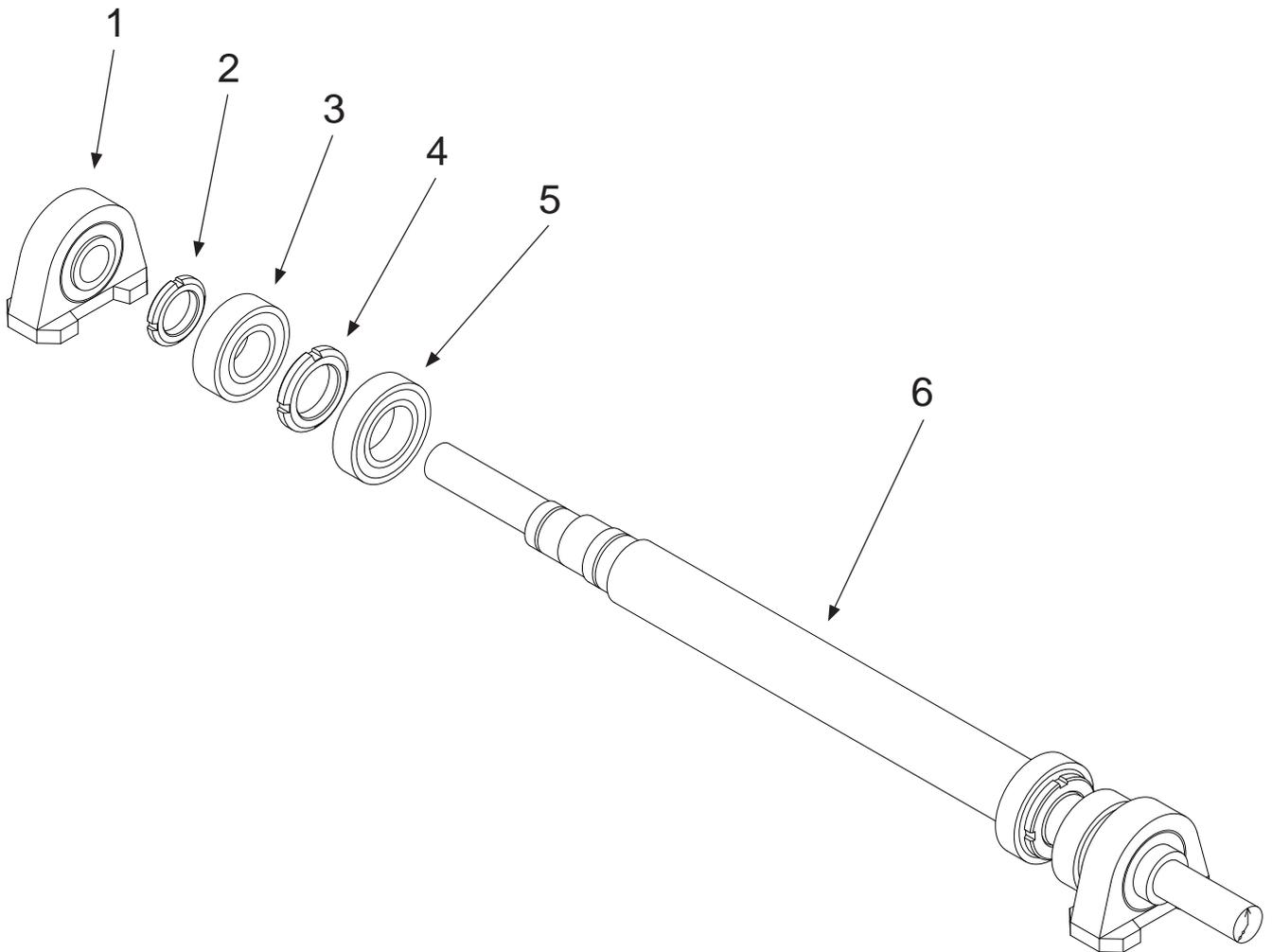
Unscrew the two screws.

Place one of the screws in the third hole, and screw it inwards until the wheel is loose.

Parts shaft, belt

Pos	Name	Quantity
1	Shaft .....	2
2	Belt 640 L.....	1
3	Timing belt pulley 40 L 100.....	2
4	Belt tensioner .....	2
5	Timing belt pulley 22 L 100.....	1

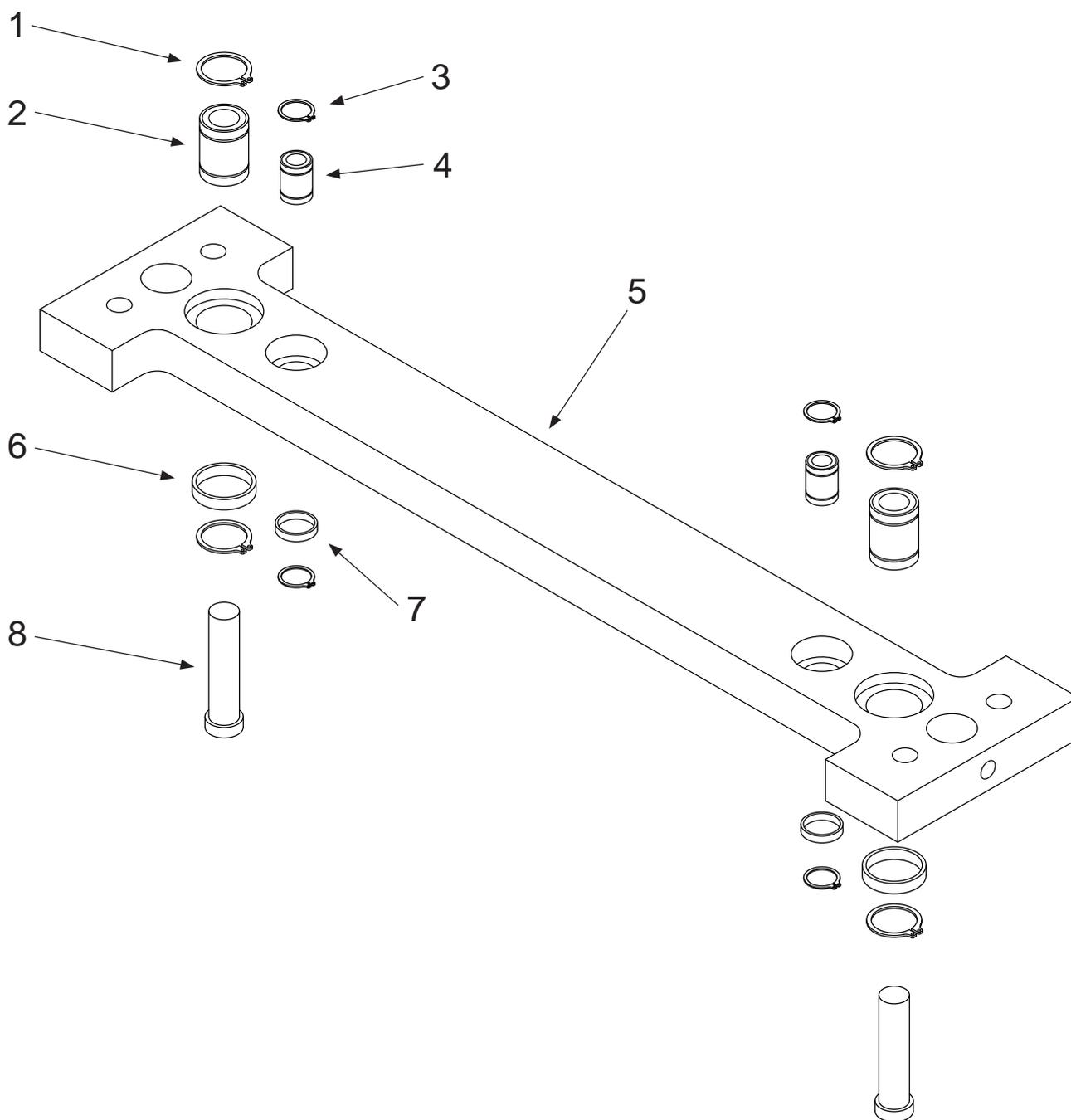
Shaft, exploded view



Parts shaft, exploded

Pos	Name	Quantity pr. shaft
1	Main bearing with housing .....	2
2	Nut KM5 .....	2
3	Bearing outer eccentric 6205 2Z.....	2
4	Nut KM6 .....	2
5	Bearing inner eccentric 6006 2Z.....	2
6	Shaft .....	1

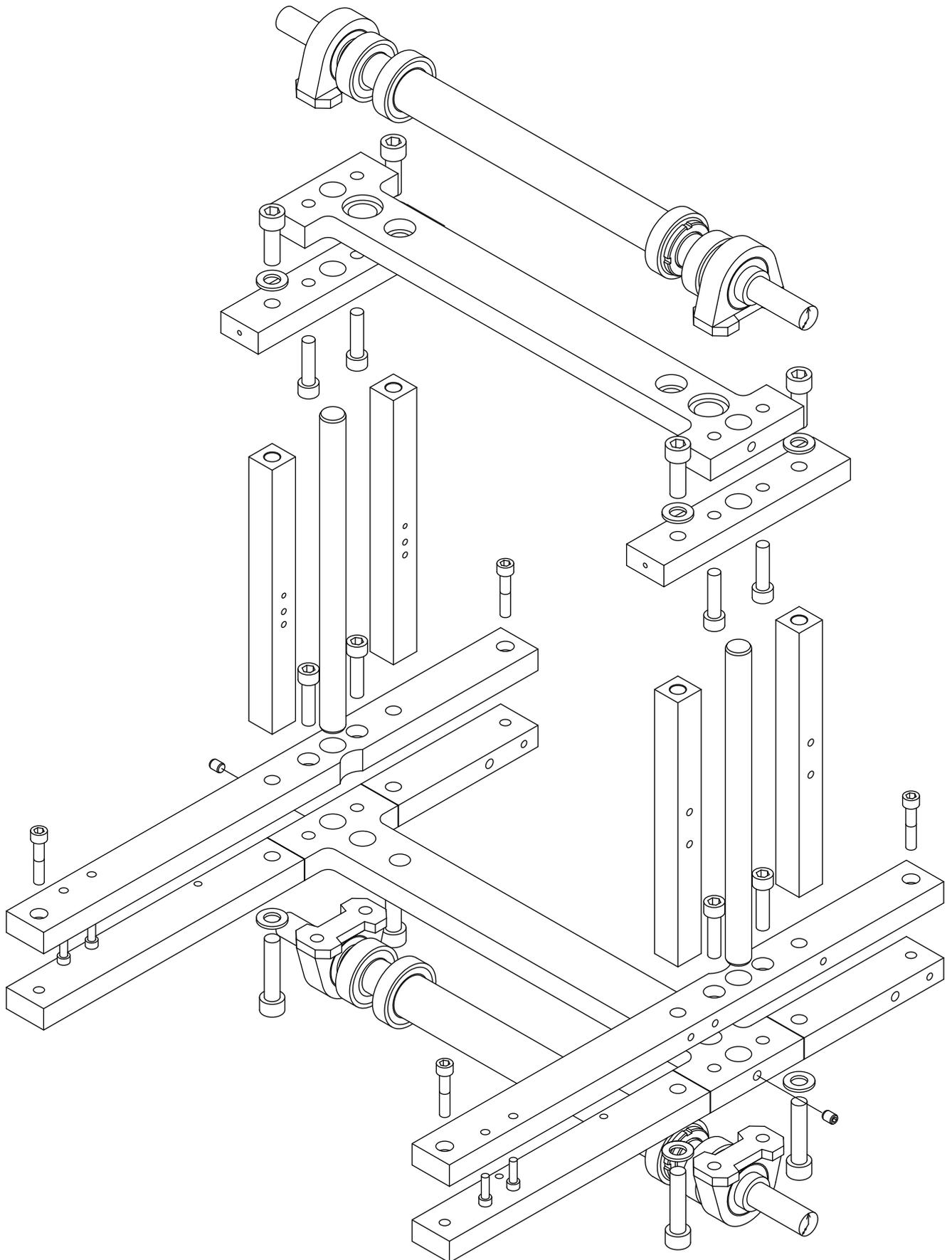
### 5.6 Top and bottom frame, exploded view



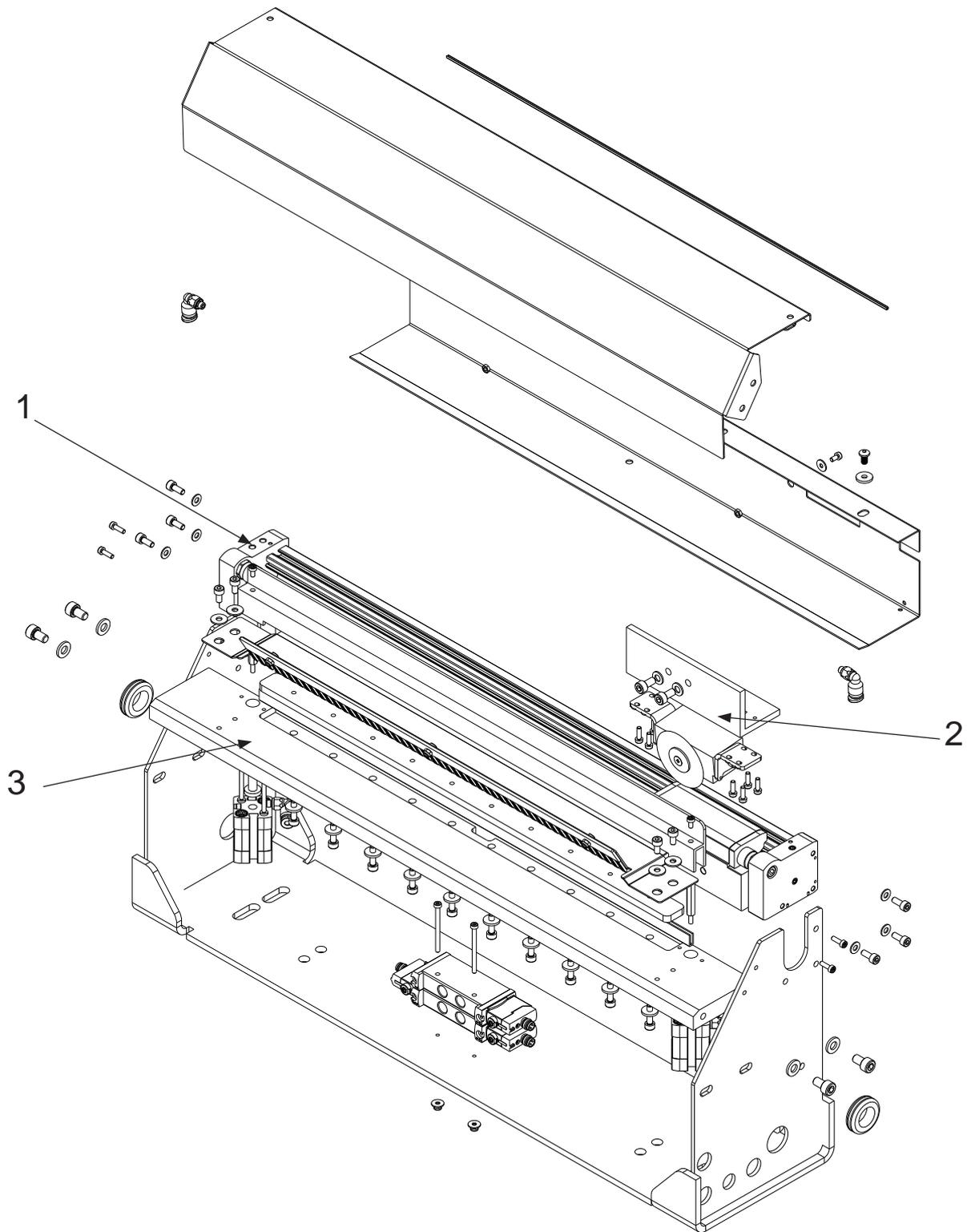
Parts top and bottom frame, exploded

Pos	Name	Quantity pr. frame
1	Locking ring Ø22 .....	4
2	Stroke ball bearing Ø12 .....	2
3	Locking ring Ø16 .....	4
4	Stroke ball bearing Ø8 .....	2
5	Frame .....	1
6	Spacer Ø22 .....	2
7	Spacer Ø16 .....	2
8	Push rod Ø12X56 .....	2

Frame, exploded view

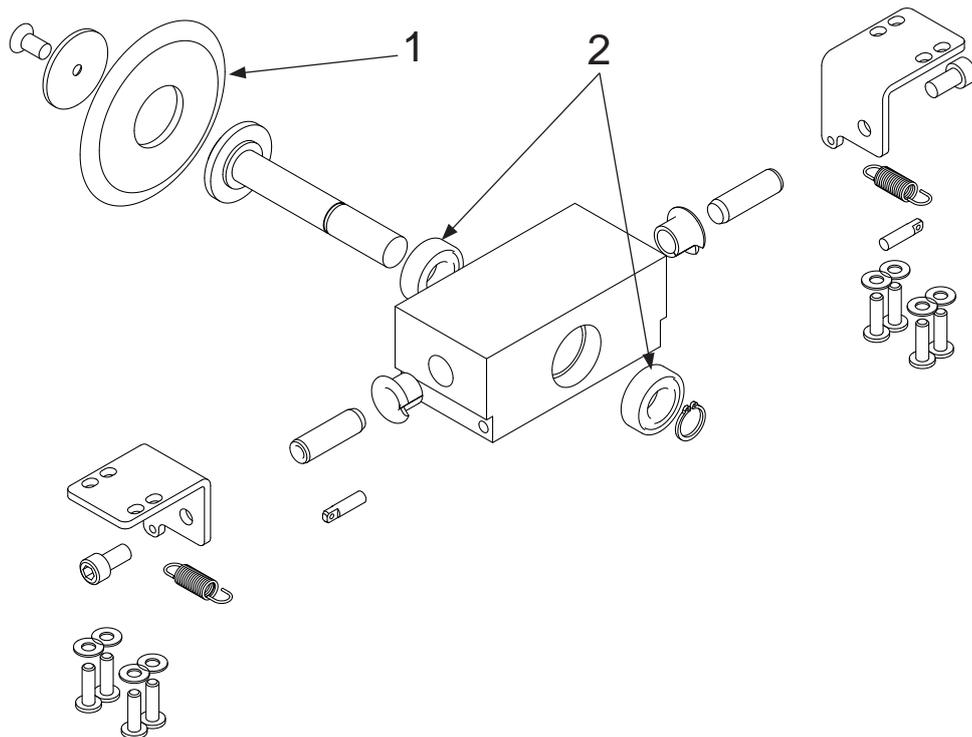


5.7 Paper cutter, exploded view, part 1 of 3



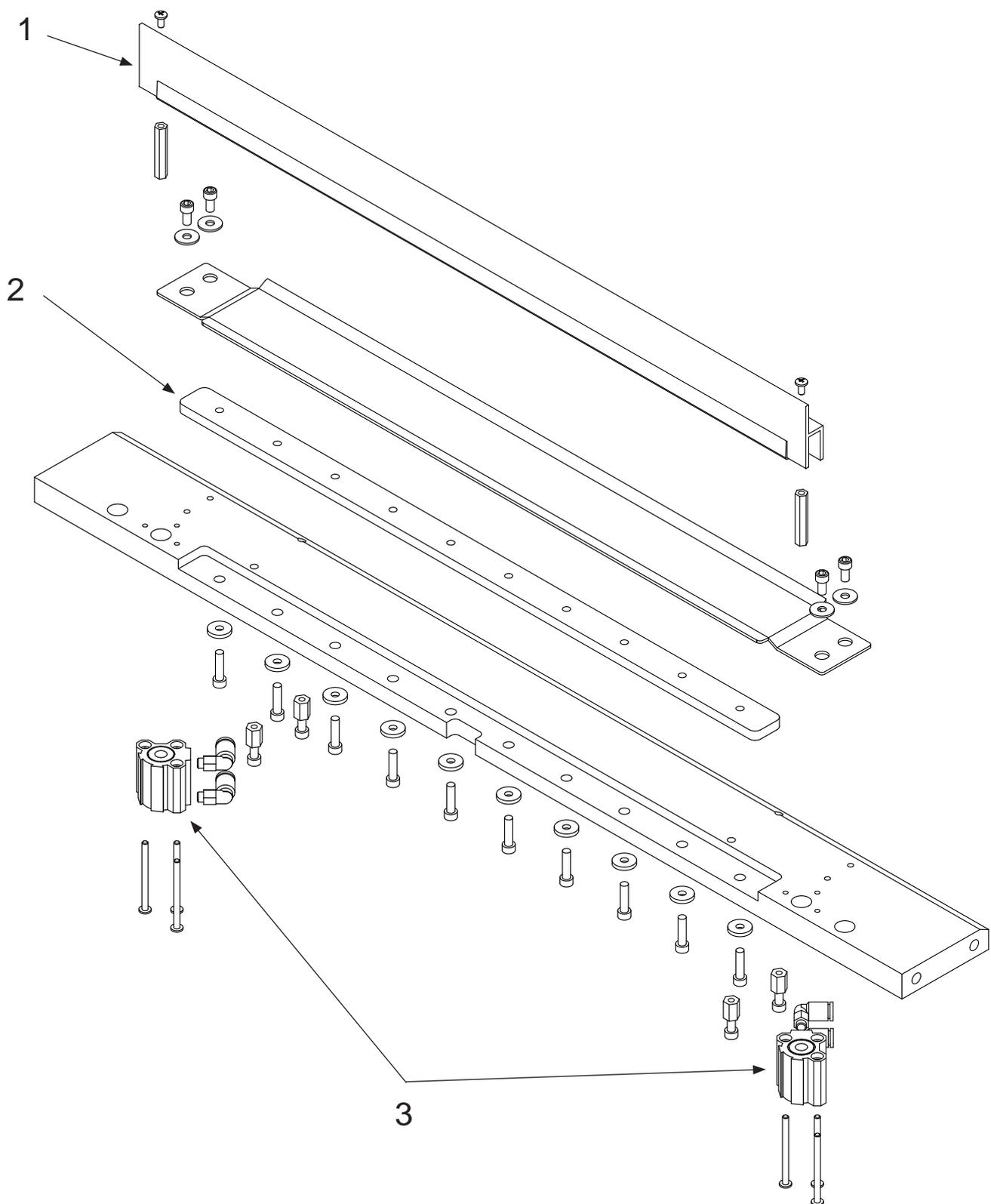
Pos	Name	Quantity
1	Cylinder .....	1
2	Roller blade assembly .....	1
3	Paper holder assembly .....	1

Paper cutter, exploded view, part 2 of 3



Pos	Name	Quantity
1	Roller blade .....	1
2	Bearing 688 2Z .....	2

Paper cutter, exploded view, part 3 of 3



Pos	Name	Quantity
1	Paper holder .....	1
2	Blade fixed .....	1
3	Paper holder cylinders .....	2

## 6. TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

### 6.1 Technical specifications

#### Format:

Characters per line:	10-42 char.
Sheet length:	4-14 inches
Sheet width:	140-330 mm
Page layout:	Normal/Z-fold
Page 1:	Up/down
Printing type:	Single sided/interpoint
Line spacing:	Adjustable, from 0.3175 mm to 10.16 mm. Standard is 5.08 mm
Dot:	6/8
Page length:	No form feed/normal/normal-1 to -9 lines
Braille cell:	Standard medium 6 or 8 dot.
Paper weight:	120 - 180 g/m <sup>2</sup> , recommended 150 g/m <sup>2</sup>

**Printing speed:** 600 characters per second  
or up to 1800 printed pages per hour (based on a 12 inch sheet).

#### Electrical:

Voltage:	Single phase 230V (+/- 10 %), 50/60 Hz
Current:	approximately 5 A max.
Fuse Printer:	10 A
Power:	approximately 1000 W max.

#### Compressed air:

Clean air without oil or water, min. 7.0 bar @ 60 l/min., max. temperature 50 degrees C.

#### Communication with the computer:

USB  
Ethernet

#### Environment:

Temperatures:	15-30 C (60-86 F)
Rel. Humidity:	40-60%

#### Measurements:

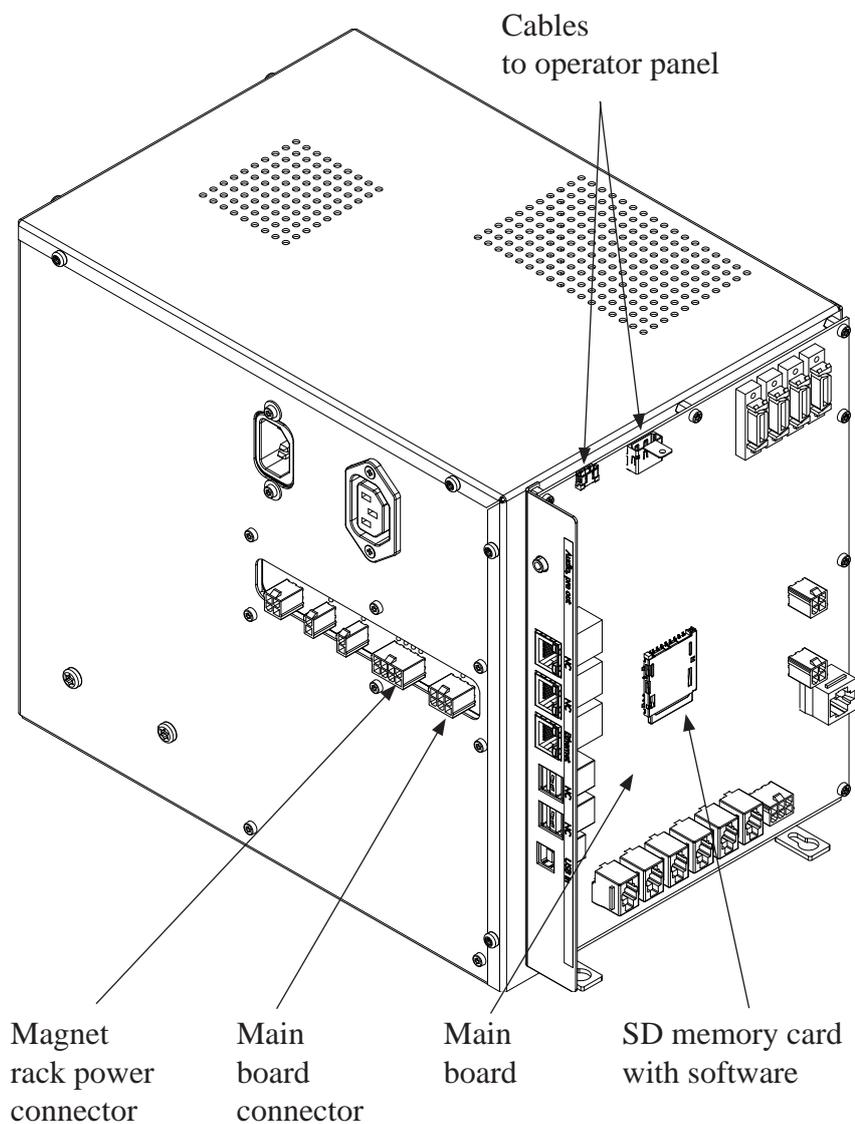
Height:	650 mm
Width:	700 mm
Length:	920 mm
Weight:	145 Kg

#### Patents:

Norway	no. 140335
Great Britain	no. 2040231
USA	no. 4261663
Germany	no. DE 2850780 C22

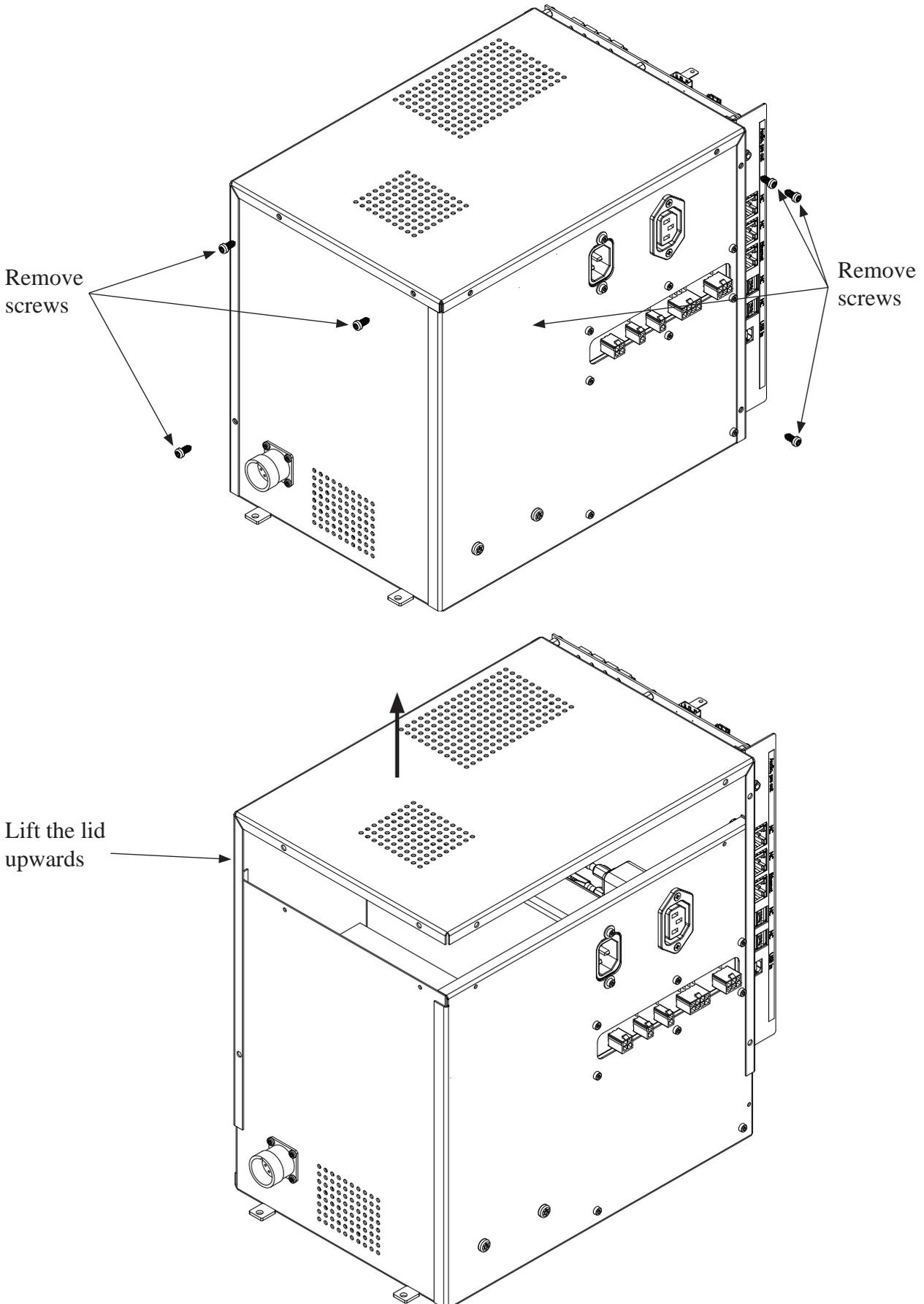
## 6.2 Electric unit, overview

The electric unit is placed on the base plate of the Printer, and contains connections, fuses and power supply. Note that you must disconnect the mains when working on this unit.



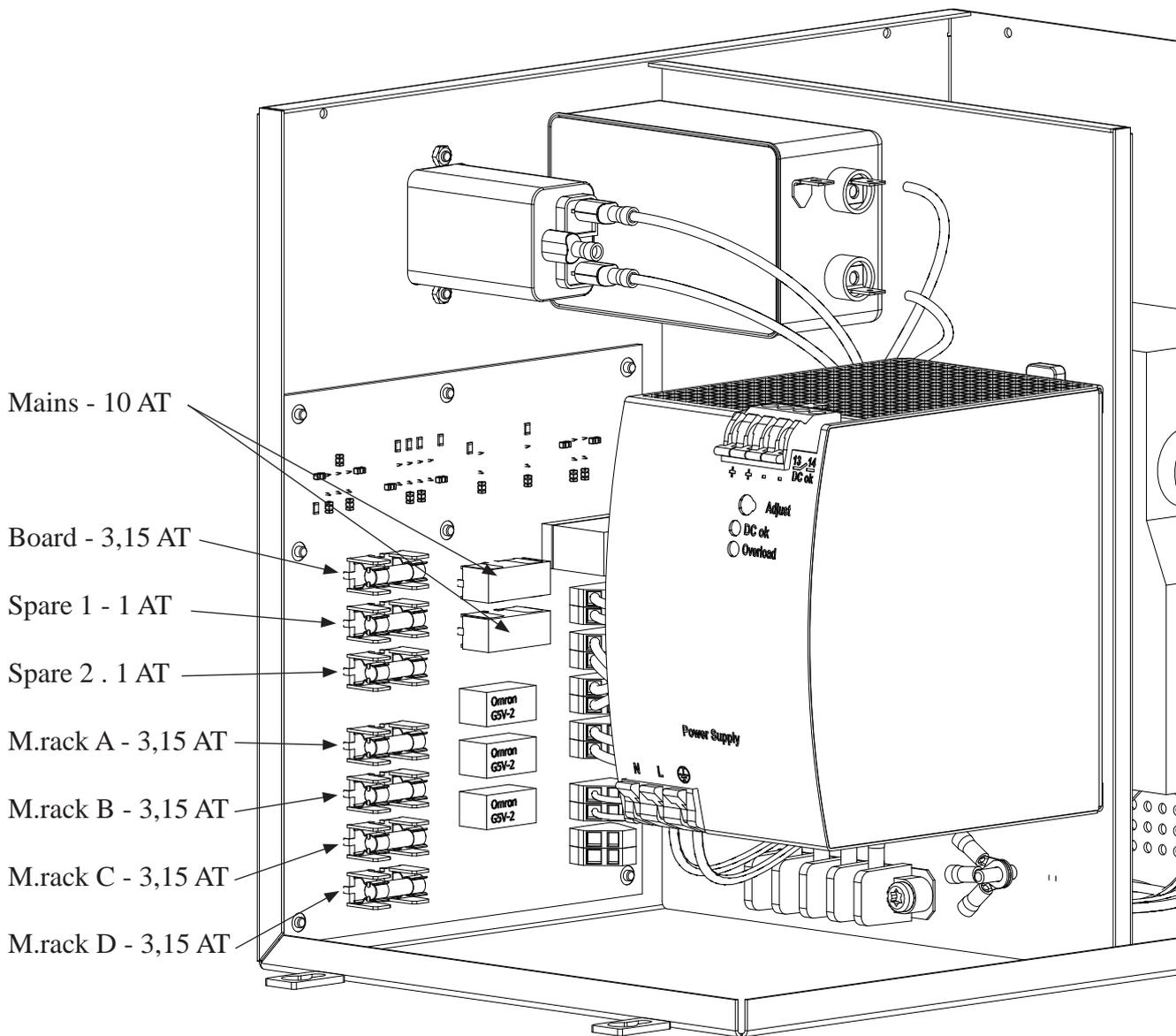
### 6.3 How to replace fuses

The fuses are placed on a PCB inside the Electric Unit. See figures below for how to open the box. Remember to disconnect the mains cable first!

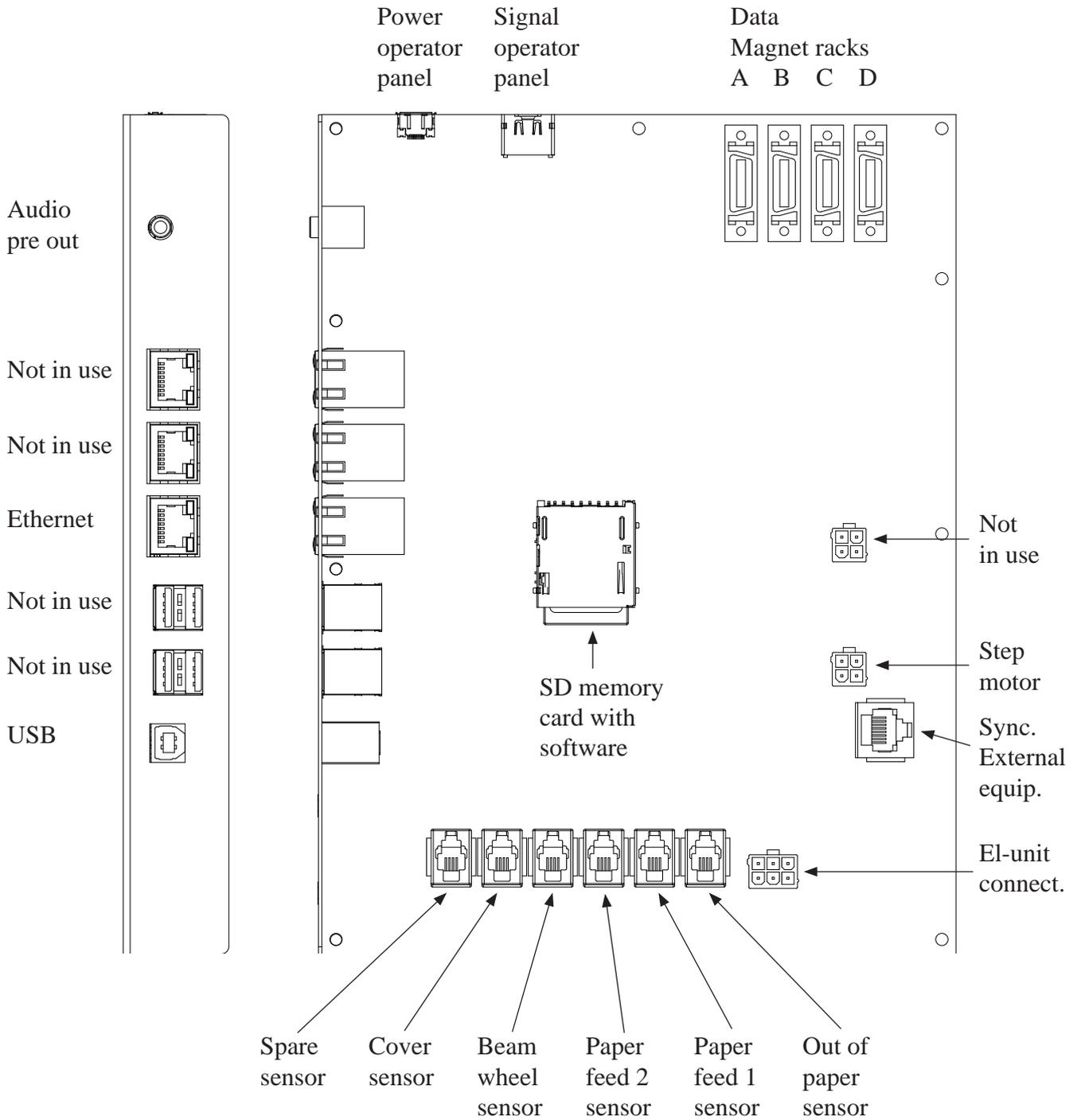


**The fuses.**

Note that the two mains fuses is placed under transparent lids. All the fuses are 5 x 20 mm and can be of glass or ceramic type.



6.4 Main board, connections



## 6.5 Escape-sequences

What is an escape-sequence?

An escape-sequence is just a name for a code which is sent to the printer from the computer to change the parameters which control the way the printer works. All parameters that can be set via the operator panel, can also be changed with escape-sequences, (except those for the data communication, i.e. active port, baud rate, data bit, stop bit, and parity).

This makes it possible to have different codes (read; escape-sequences) stored in a document. So, when the document is sent to the printer, these codes are sent first and the printer sets itself in the correct mode and format automatically.



Note! When the printer receives an escape-sequence, it will have first priority. This means, regardless of the setting made before and regardless what the operator panel dictates, the most recent escape-sequence will take precedence.



Note! Escape-sequences should be placed at the very beginning of the first page on the sheet, (e.g. page 1, 3, 5, 7 ...). However, a software form feed can be placed wherever needed. (If there is a command on the other pages, it will be skipped).

All page formatting which is done on the front page will also format the back of the same sheet. It is for example not possible to have 8 dot Braille on the front page and 6 dot on the back page. It is possible to mix 6 and 8 dot Braille however, as long as it is done on two different sheets.

An overview of the different escape-sequences:

ESC A nn	- Sheet length.	nn can be from 08 to 28 (4 to 14 inches).
ESC B nn	- Line length.	nn can be from 10 to 42 characters.
ESC C n	- Print format.	n can be 0 or 1, single-sided (0) or interpoint (1).
ESC H n	- Page layout.	n can be 0 or 1, normal (0) or Z-fold printing (1).
ESC I n	- Page 1 up/down.	n can be 0 or 1, up (0) or down (1).
ESC J n	- 6 / 8 dot Braille.	n can be 0 or 1, 6 (0) or 8 (1) dot Braille.
ESC M nn	- Line spacing.	nn can be from 0 to 16 step.
ESC N n	- Line single/double.	n can be 0 or 1, single (0) or double line spacing (1).
ESC R n	- Page adjust.	n can be from 0 to 9 lines.
ESC S n	- Form feed mode.	n can be 0 or 1, no form feed (0) or normal form feed (1).
ESC T nn	- Page margin.	nn can be from 0 to 20 step.
ESC 0	- Soft reset	
ESC 1	- Soft form feed	
ESC 4	- Printer ID	



Note! The escape-sequences will be executed immediately if the printer is not running. However, if the printer is running, the escape-sequences will keep their place in the document, and will be executed when this particular page is printed. Also keep in mind that any page formatting command must be kept on the front page of a sheet. Then the command will affect both the front and back page, i.e. one sheet. If there are page formatting commands on the back page of a sheet, these commands will be skipped.

Please see the following explanations on how to combine different values to get the different escape-sequences.

**Sheet length:**

ESC A nn - Sheet length. nn can be from 4 to 14 inches.

**Line length:**

ESC B nn - Line length. nn can be from 10 to 42 characters.

nn can be a number from 8 to 28, corresponding to the length of the sheet in inches times two. (A 12 inch sheet will have the number 24).

Inches	ASCII	HEX
04.0	027 065 048 056	1B 41 30 38
04.5	027 065 048 057	1B 41 30 39
05.0	027 065 049 048	1B 41 31 30
05.5	027 065 049 049	1B 41 31 31
06.0	027 065 049 050	1B 41 31 32
06.5	027 065 049 051	1B 41 31 33
07.0	027 065 049 052	1B 41 31 34
07.5	027 065 049 053	1B 41 31 35
08.0	027 065 049 054	1B 41 31 36
08.5	027 065 049 055	1B 41 31 37
09.0	027 065 049 056	1B 41 31 38
09.5	027 065 049 057	1B 41 31 39
10.0	027 065 050 048	1B 41 32 30
10.5	027 065 050 049	1B 41 32 31
11.0	027 065 050 050	1B 41 32 32
11.5	027 065 050 051	1B 41 32 33
12.0	027 065 050 052	1B 41 32 34
12.5	027 065 050 053	1B 41 32 35
13.0	027 065 050 054	1B 41 32 36
13.5	027 065 050 055	1B 41 32 37
14.0	027 065 050 056	1B 41 32 38

Default is 12 inches.

Char	ASCII	HEX
10	027 066 049 048	1B 42 31 30
11	027 066 049 049	1B 42 31 31
12	027 066 049 050	1B 42 31 32
13	027 066 049 051	1B 42 31 33
14	027 066 049 052	1B 42 31 34
15	027 066 049 053	1B 42 31 35
16	027 066 049 054	1B 42 31 36
17	027 066 049 055	1B 42 31 37
18	027 066 049 056	1B 42 31 38
19	027 066 049 057	1B 42 31 39
20	027 066 050 048	1B 42 32 30
21	027 066 050 049	1B 42 32 31
22	027 066 050 050	1B 42 32 32
23	027 066 050 051	1B 42 32 33
24	027 066 050 052	1B 42 32 34
25	027 066 050 053	1B 42 32 35
26	027 066 050 054	1B 42 32 36
27	027 066 050 055	1B 42 32 37
28	027 066 050 056	1B 42 32 38
29	027 066 050 057	1B 42 32 39
30	027 066 051 048	1B 42 33 30
31	027 066 051 049	1B 42 33 31
32	027 066 051 050	1B 42 33 32
33	027 066 051 051	1B 42 33 33
34	027 066 051 052	1B 42 33 34
35	027 066 051 053	1B 42 33 35
36	027 066 051 054	1B 42 33 36
37	027 066 051 055	1B 42 33 37
38	027 066 051 056	1B 42 33 38
39	027 066 051 057	1B 42 33 39
40	027 066 052 048	1B 42 34 30
41	027 066 052 049	1B 42 34 31
42	027 066 052 050	1B 42 34 32

Default is 42 characters pr. line.

**Print Format:**

ESC C n - Print Format.  
n can be 0 (single-sided) or 1 (interpoint).

Print Format	ASCII	HEX
Single-sided	027 067 048	1B 43 30
Double-sided	027 067 049	1B 43 31

Default is Double-sided.

**Page layout:**

ESC H n - Page Layout.  
n can be 0 (normal) or 1 (Z-fold printing).

Page Layout	ASCII	HEX
Normal	027 072 048	1B 48 30
Z-fold	027 072 049	1B 48 31

Default is Normal Page Layout.

**Page 1 up or down:**

ESC I n - Page 1 up/down.  
n can be 0 (up) or 1 (down).

Page 1	ASCII	HEX
Up	027 073 048	1B 49 30
Down	027 073 049	1B 49 31

Default is Page 1 Up.

**6 / 8 dot braille:**

ESC J n - 6 / 8 dot braille.  
n can be 0 (6) or 1 (8 dot braille).

Braille	ASCII	HEX
6 dot	027 074 048	1B 4A 30
8 dot	027 074 049	1B 4A 31

Default is 6 dot braille.

**Line spacing:**

ESC M nn - Line Spacing.  
nn can be from 0 to 16 step.

Step mm	ASCII	HEX
0	0.0000	027 077 048 048
1	0.3175	027 077 048 049
2	0.6350	027 077 048 050
3	0.9525	027 077 048 051
4	1.2700	027 077 048 052
5	1.5875	027 077 048 053
6	1.9050	027 077 048 054
7	2.2225	027 077 048 055
8	2.5400	027 077 048 056
9	2.8575	027 077 048 057
10	3.1750	027 077 049 048
11	3.4925	027 077 049 049
12	3.8100	027 077 049 050
13	4.1275	027 077 049 051
14	4.4450	027 077 049 052
15	4.7625	027 077 049 053
16	5.0800	027 077 049 054

16 steps are the standard line spacing (5.08 mm or 0.2”), 8 is the setting for making dots continuously down the sheet (line spacing is 2.54 mm or 0.1”). Note that if the setting is less than 7, and there is text on each line, the dots might get damaged in the printing process.

Default is 16 steps.

**Single / Double Line Spacing:**

ESC N n - Line Single/Double.  
n can be 0 (single) or 1 (double) line spacing

Line Spacing	ASCII	HEX
Single	027 078 048	1B 4E 30
Double	027 078 049	1B 4E 31

The function “Single or Double line spacing” will double the given line spacing. If, e.g. the current line spacing is 13 steps (4.1275 mm), selecting Double line spacing will increase it to 26 steps (8.2550 mm).

Default is Single Line Spacing.

**Page Adjust:**

ESC R n - Page adjust.  
n can be from 0 to 9 lines.

Please keep in mind that there is a difference in the terms “page length” and “sheet length”. By page length we mean the number of lines of text to be printed on a page, and by sheet length we mean the physical size of a sheet of paper in inches.

The number of lines which can be printed on a page, is dependent on whether 6 or 8 dot Braille is used, whether what kind of line spacing is in use, and whether page length is set for Maximum, Maximum-1 or up to -9.

Omitted

Lines	ASCII	HEX
0	027 082 048	1B 52 30
1	027 082 049	1B 52 31
2	027 082 050	1B 52 32
3	027 082 051	1B 52 33
4	027 082 052	1B 52 34
5	027 082 053	1B 52 35
6	027 082 054	1B 52 36
7	027 082 055	1B 52 37
8	027 082 056	1B 52 38
9	027 082 057	1B 52 39

This setting will decrease the number of lines on each page from 1 to 9, (depending on the selected number). If, the maximum number of lines could be 29, and the setting “Max-4” is selected, the resulting number of lines will be 25. This will keep the top margin constant and only the bottom margin will vary.

Default is Maximum number of lines per page.

**Form Feed Mode:**

ESC S n - Form Feed Mode.  
n can be 0 (no form feed) or 1 (normal form feed)

Form Feed Mode	ASCII	HEX
No Form Feed	027 083 048	1B 53 30
Normal Form Feed	027 083 049	1B 53 31

Default is Normal Form Feed.

**Page Margin:**

ESC T nn - Page margin.  
nn can be from 0 to 20 step.

Step	mm	ASCII	HEX
0	0.0000	027 084 048 048	1B 54 30 30
1	0.6350	027 084 048 049	1B 54 30 31
2	1.2700	027 084 048 050	1B 54 30 32
3	1.9050	027 084 048 051	1B 54 30 33
4	2.5400	027 084 048 052	1B 54 30 34
5	3.1750	027 084 048 053	1B 54 30 35
6	3.8100	027 084 048 054	1B 54 30 36
7	4.4450	027 084 048 055	1B 54 30 37
8	5.0800	027 084 048 056	1B 54 30 38
9	5.7150	027 084 048 057	1B 54 30 39
10	6.3500	027 084 049 048	1B 54 31 30
11	6.9850	027 084 049 049	1B 54 31 31
12	7.6200	027 084 049 050	1B 54 31 32
13	8.2550	027 084 049 051	1B 54 31 33
14	8.8900	027 084 049 052	1B 54 31 34
15	9.5250	027 084 049 053	1B 54 31 35
16	10.1600	027 084 049 054	1B 54 31 36
17	10.7950	027 084 049 055	1B 54 31 37
18	11.4300	027 084 049 056	1B 54 31 38
19	12.0650	027 084 049 057	1B 54 31 39
20	12.7000	027 084 050 048	1B 54 32 30

The “Page Margin” function will adjust the page margin in steps from 0 to 20. The standard setting is 8, (8 = normal).

One step is equal to 0.6350 mm

If, e.g. a page margin on 6 steps is selected, the printer will print closer to the top margin of the paper, and if a page margin on 20 steps is selected, it will give a larger top margin. This will “push” the text downwards the sheet. If the text reaches the bottom, (meaning that there will not be enough space on this page for the last line), this line will wrap over to the next page.

Default is 8 steps.

**Software Reset:**

ESC 0 - Soft Reset

This command is used to reset the Printer. It is used from the computer and has the same effect as pushing the key RESET PRINTER. Software Reset should be used with care: If the printer has not finished printing, the rest of the text in the buffer will be lost, and a new paper position will be assumed by the Printer. Because of this, the command is only to be used after a software form feed has been executed, and the Printer has stopped completely.

	ASCII	HEX
Software Reset	027 048	1B 30

**Software Form Feed:**

ESC 1 - Soft Form Feed

This command is to be used after all text in one volume has been transmitted to the Printer. If text corresponding to less than two pages, or text with an odd number of pages is received, and not followed by FF on the last page, the Printer will wait for more text or FF. This means that the last page may be stuck in the Printer. This is due to the double-sided printing of the Printer. This command makes the Printer to start printing the rest of the text. After this the paper position will be the same as it had when this volume of text was started. Then page no. 1 on the next volume will start out correctly. There will always be at least one blank sheet of paper between the volumes of text when finishing each volume with a Software Form Feed.

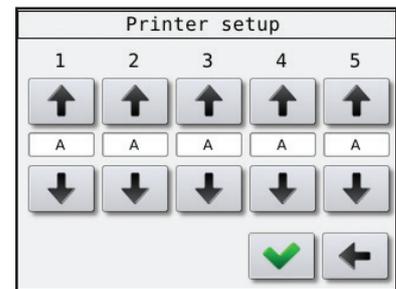
	ASCII	HEX
Software Form Feed	027 049	1B 31

**Printer ID:**

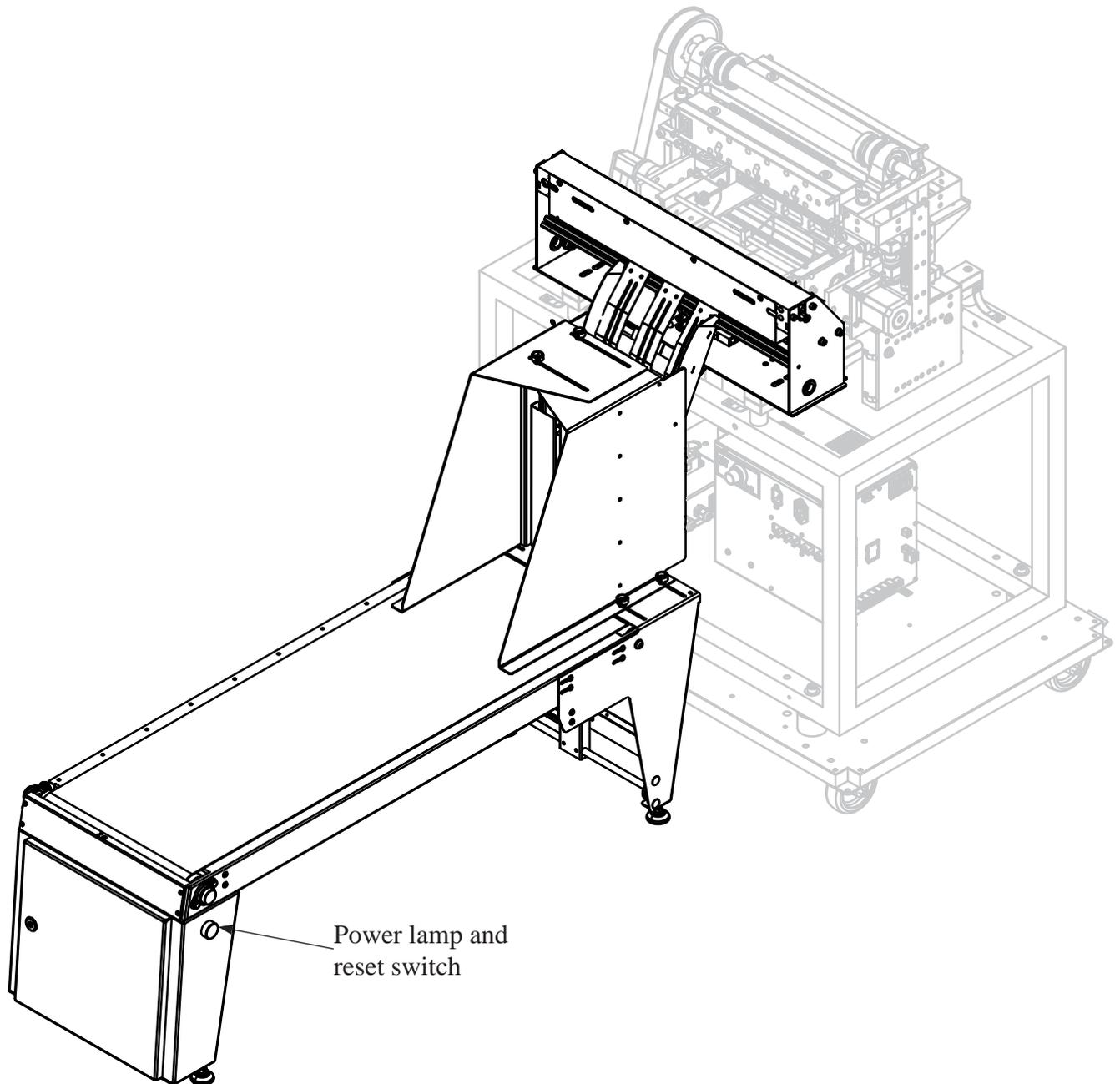
ESC 4 - Adding the Printer ID

When you have several Braille Printers producing the same Braille material, it is not always easy to later figure out what Printer made which book. It is therefore possible to add a Printer ID to the last line on a sheet. There is no matter where the escape-sequence is placed on the page, the ID will always be printed on the last line. Meaning, if you send this escape-sequence on the last page of every print job, you will get the Printer ID printed on the last line on the last page.

The Printer ID is a 5 digit code that has to be set in the menu choice: *Main menu - Printer Setup - Printer ID*. See figure below.



## 7. PAPER CUTTER AND STACKER



### 7.1 Paper cutter and stacker



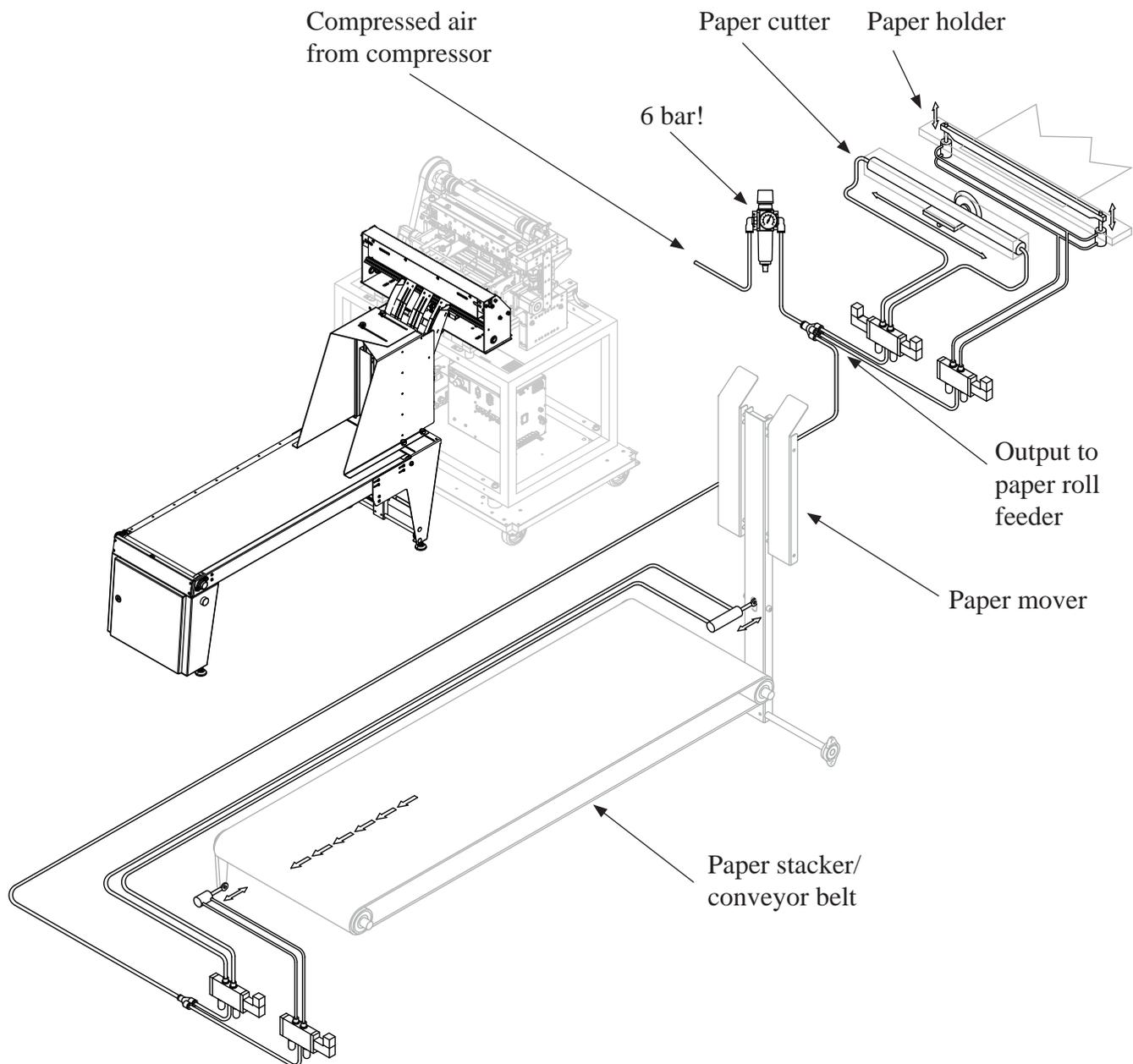
Note! The paper cutter is extremely strong, fast, and sharp. If it is used incorrectly or without care, it can be dangerous! Do not by any means put your finger into the area around the knife before you are absolutely sure that both the electrical systems are turned off and the air pressure is totally removed.

The paper cutter is physically placed inside the printer, but is controlled from the paper stacker, and is electrically to be considered as a part of the paper stacker.

The paper cutter is driven by press air, and is constructed around a rodless cylinder. The valves that controls the paper holder and cutter is situated just below the cutter.

**Pneumatics, overview.**

The cutter and stacker is driven by compressed air. The air must be clean, free from water and oil, and the pressure should be about 7.0 bar, when entering the printer. Then the pressure is regulated down to 6,0 bar and distributed to all the valves. The valves are electrically controlled, and will turn the compressed air on and off to the different cylinders.



**Functions, description.**

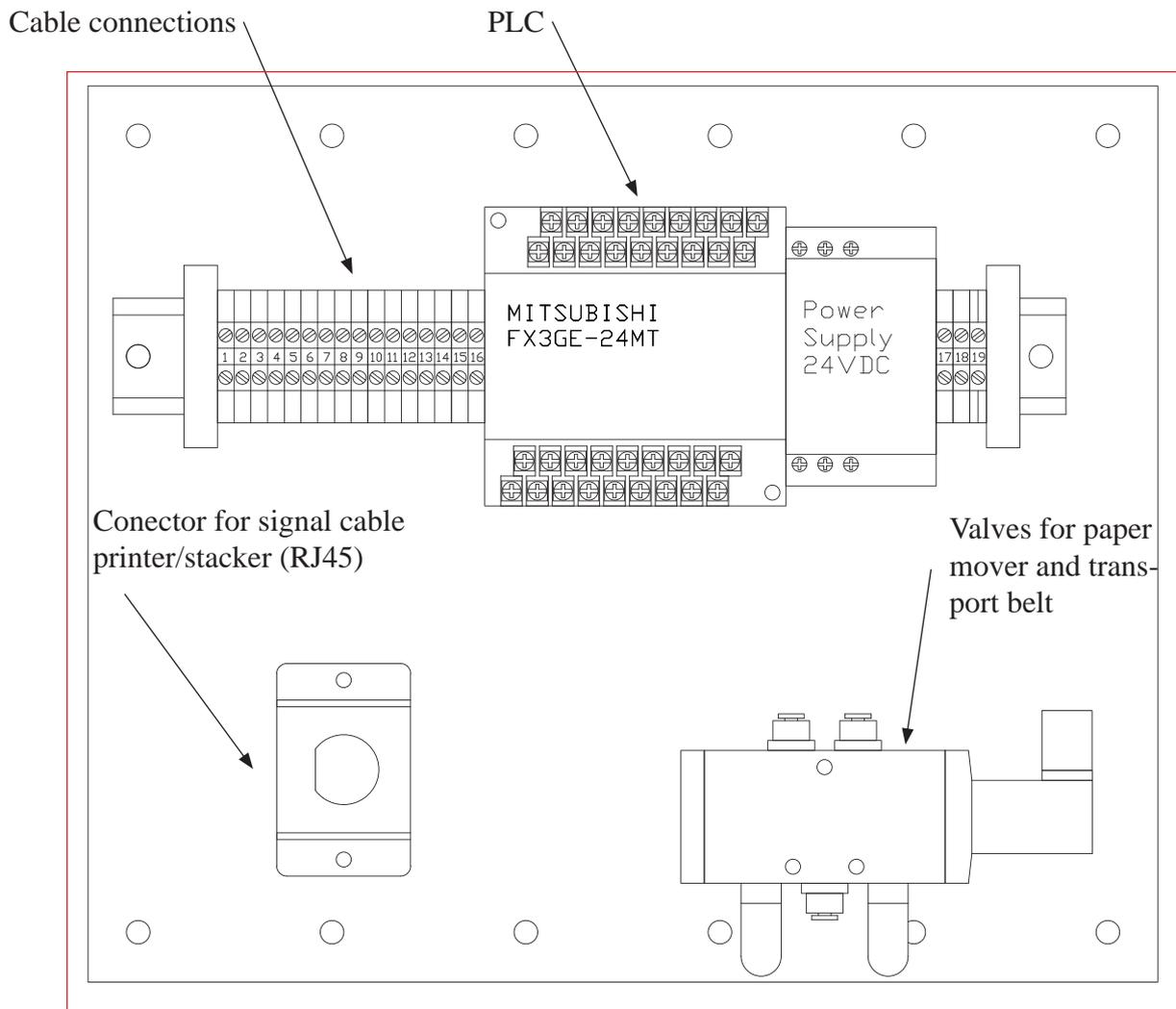
When the printer is finished printing one sheet, it will send a electric pulse to the stacker electronic. This is what happens after one pulse is received.

1. The paper holder will go down and lock the paper
2. The paper cutter will start to cut the sheet
3. When the sheet is cut the paper holder will release the paper again
4. The sheet will fall down into the stacker
5. A photocell will detect the sheet when the sheet has fallen all the way down
6. The paper mover will push the sheet into the stack of paper

If the photocell does not detect the sheet within a period of time after cutting, it will trig an alarm. The alarm will go back to the printer, and the printer will stop, presuming there is a paper jam.

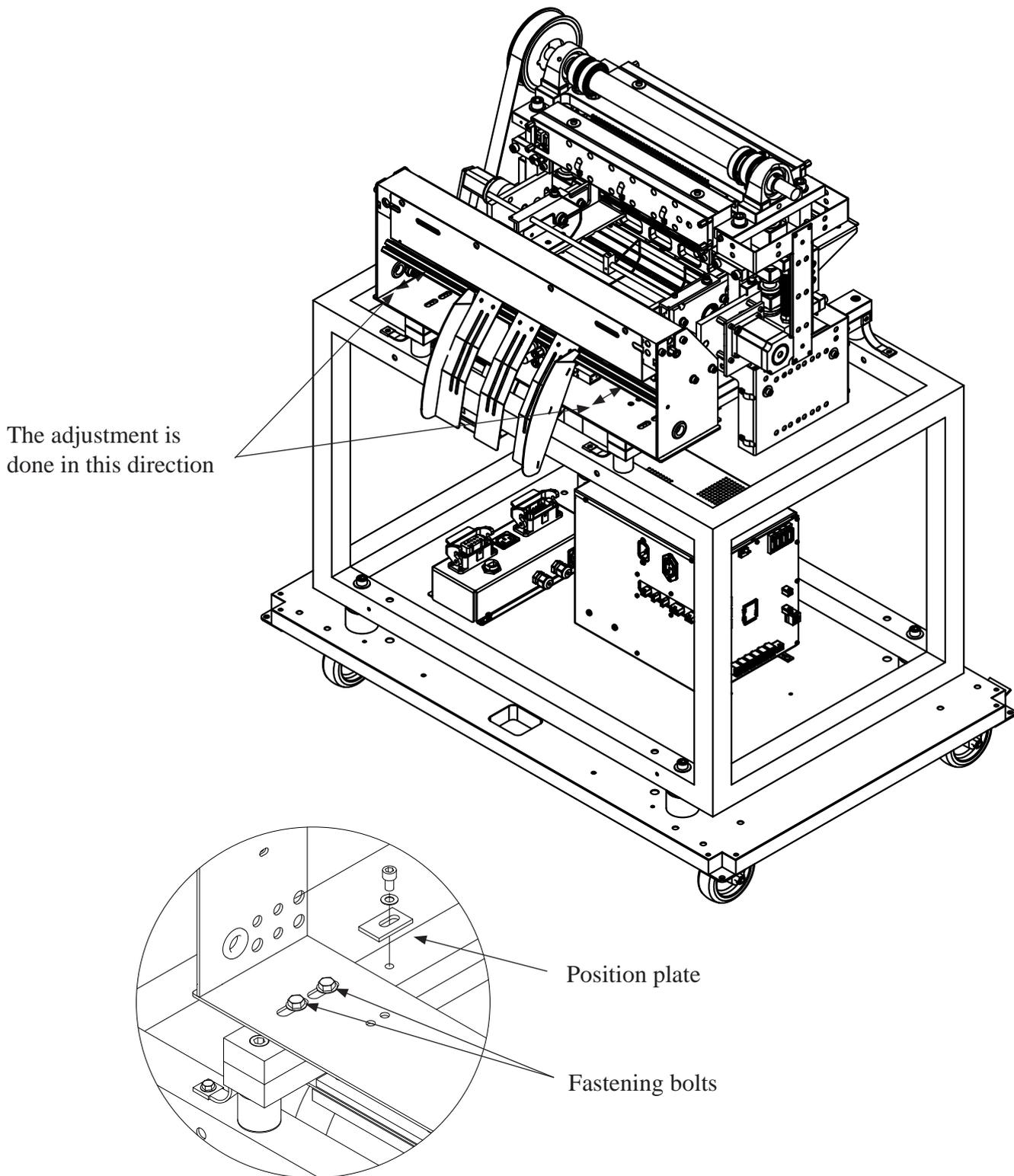
There is also a photocell at the rear end of the conveyor belt. This one will detect if the conveyor belt is full of paper, and send a message back to the printer.

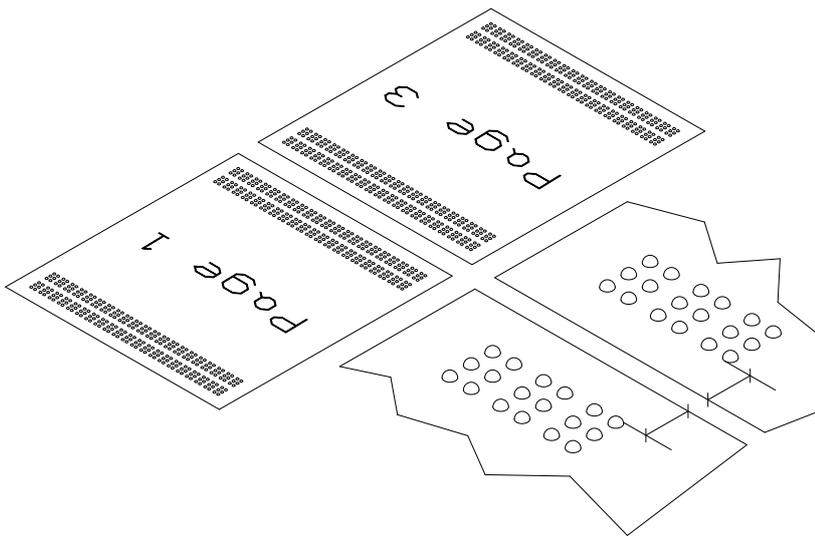
**Overview electronics**



## 7.2 Paper cutter, adjustment

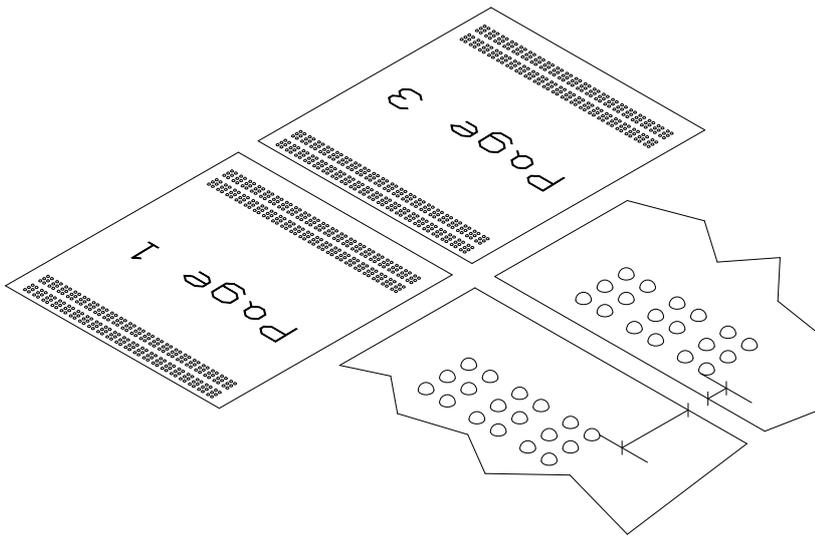
The paper cutter must be adjusted in the in/out direction, to ensure that the top and bottom margins has the correct size. It is done like this: Loosen the four fastening bolts. On later versions there is a position plate on both sides that has to be loosened. Move the cutter to the desired position. Fasten the four bolts. Fasten the position plate. Print some sheets to test. See the figures on the next page for the correct adjustment.



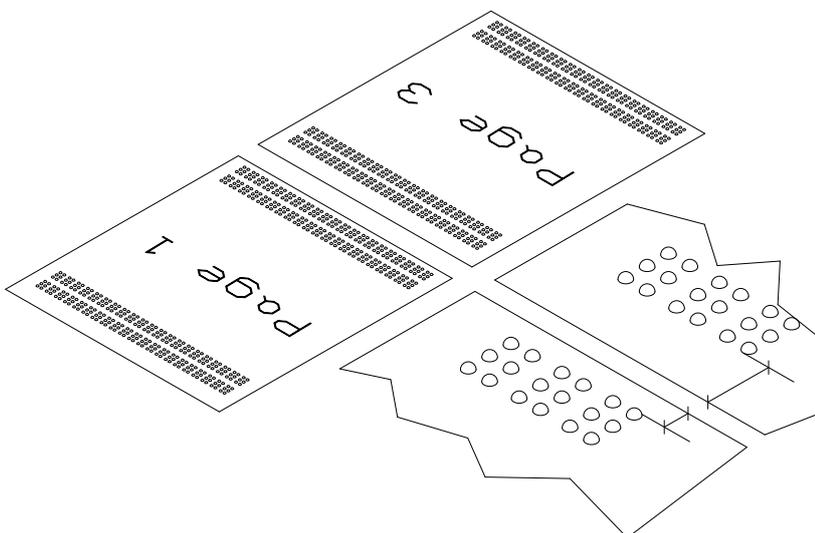


When the paper cutter is correctly adjusted, the bottom margin on page one has approx. the same size as the top margin on page 3. The edge on the sheet is also aligned with the text.

(Note that page two is at the back of page one).



If the paper cutter is too close to the printer, the bottom margin on page one is bigger than the top margin on page three.



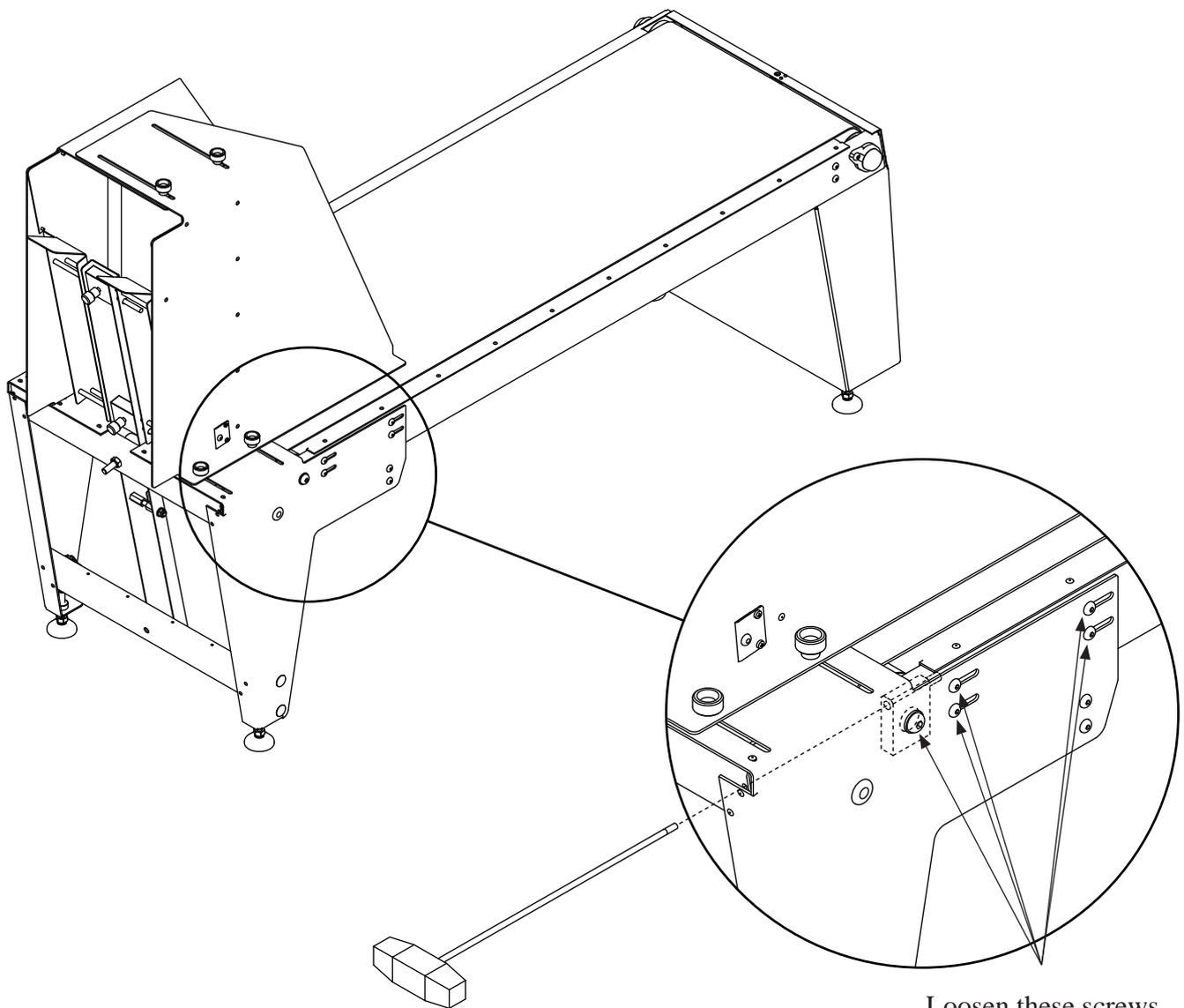
If the paper cutter is moved too far out from the printer, the bottom margin on page one will be narrower than the top margin on page 3.

## Conveyour belt, tightening.

If the conveyour belt should need to be tighten up, it is done like this:

See the figure below.

Loosen, but don't take out, the screws like described on the figure below. Do this on both sides of the stacker. Now you can use the long 3 mm allen key with a "T" handle to adjust the tension on the belt.



Loosen these screws  
on both sides of the  
stacker

### Paper density on the conveyour belt.

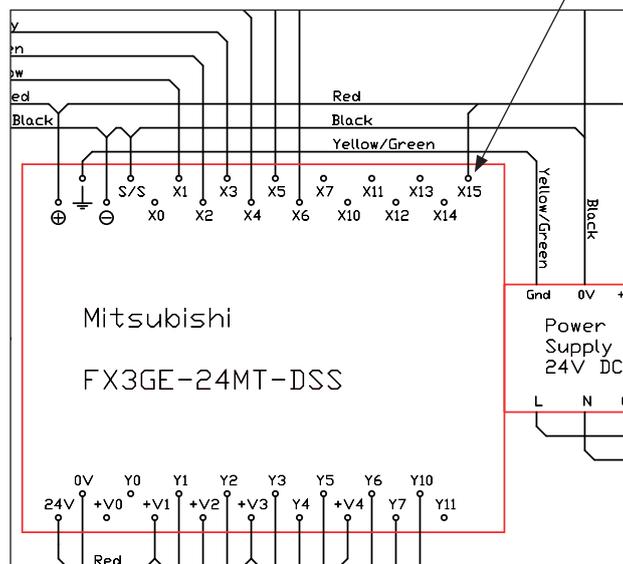
The default setting for the paper density on the conveyour belt is one belt movement for every three sheets stacked.

If the stack of paper seem to be too compressed, or there are other problems with the belt, there is a possibility to change it to move one time for every second sheet stacked.

To get this change, you must move a wire inside the control unit at the end of the belt. You will need a screwdriver, and make sure that the power is turned off before you do this.

The wire in question is a red wire connected to input X15. Move this wire to input X14.

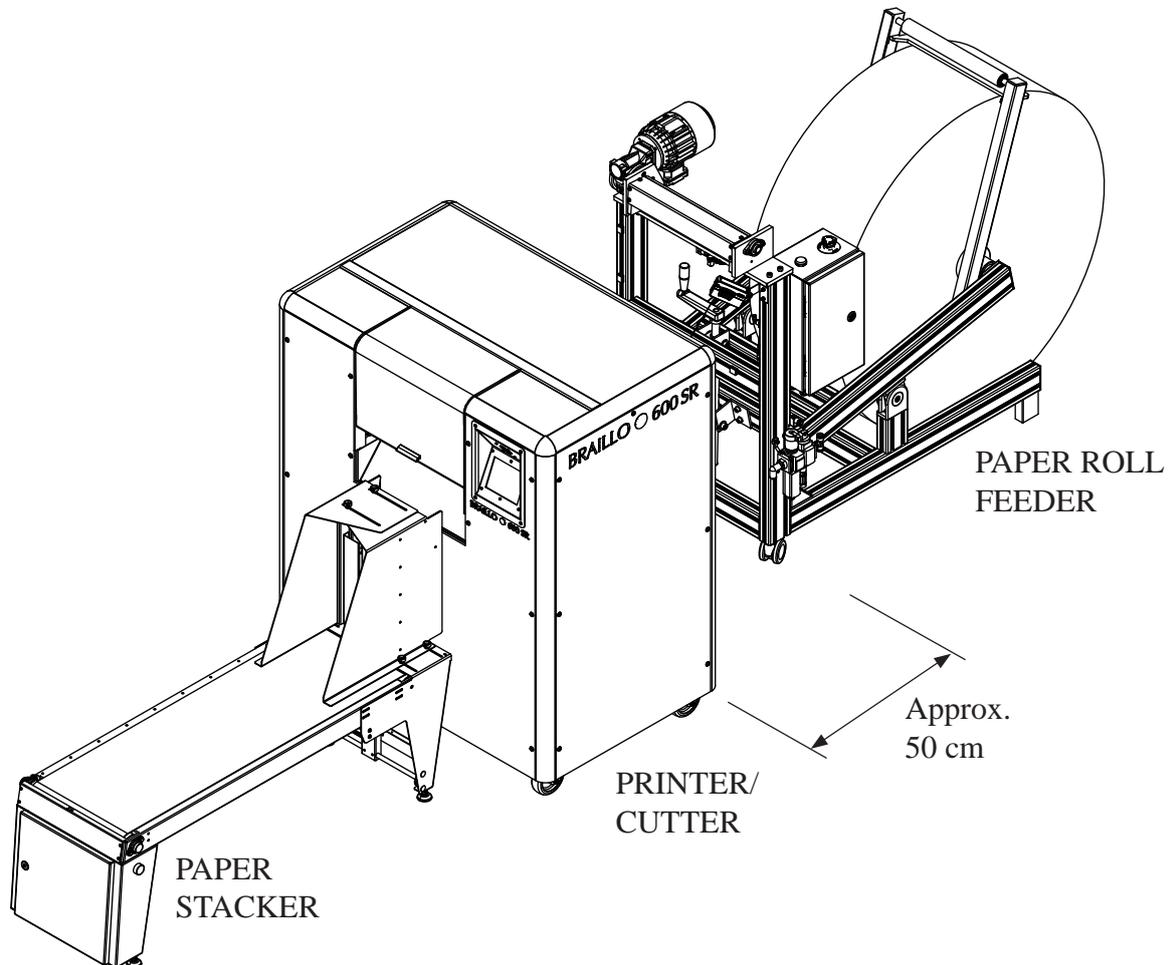
Red wire on:  
 X14 = 2 sheets/move  
 X15 = 3 sheets/move



## 8. PAPER ROLL FEEDER

### 8.1 Setting up, connections

The different units should be placed as seen on the figure below.



The Paper Roll Feeder may be considered as an independent unit, even though it is switched on and off with the main switch on the Printer.

The Paper Roll Feeder is also supplied with press air. The press air is used to keep the paper clamped between the two feeder rolls. It is a timer inside that will release this pressure on the rolls after a certain period of time. This is done to prevent the paper from being deformed around the feeder rolls.

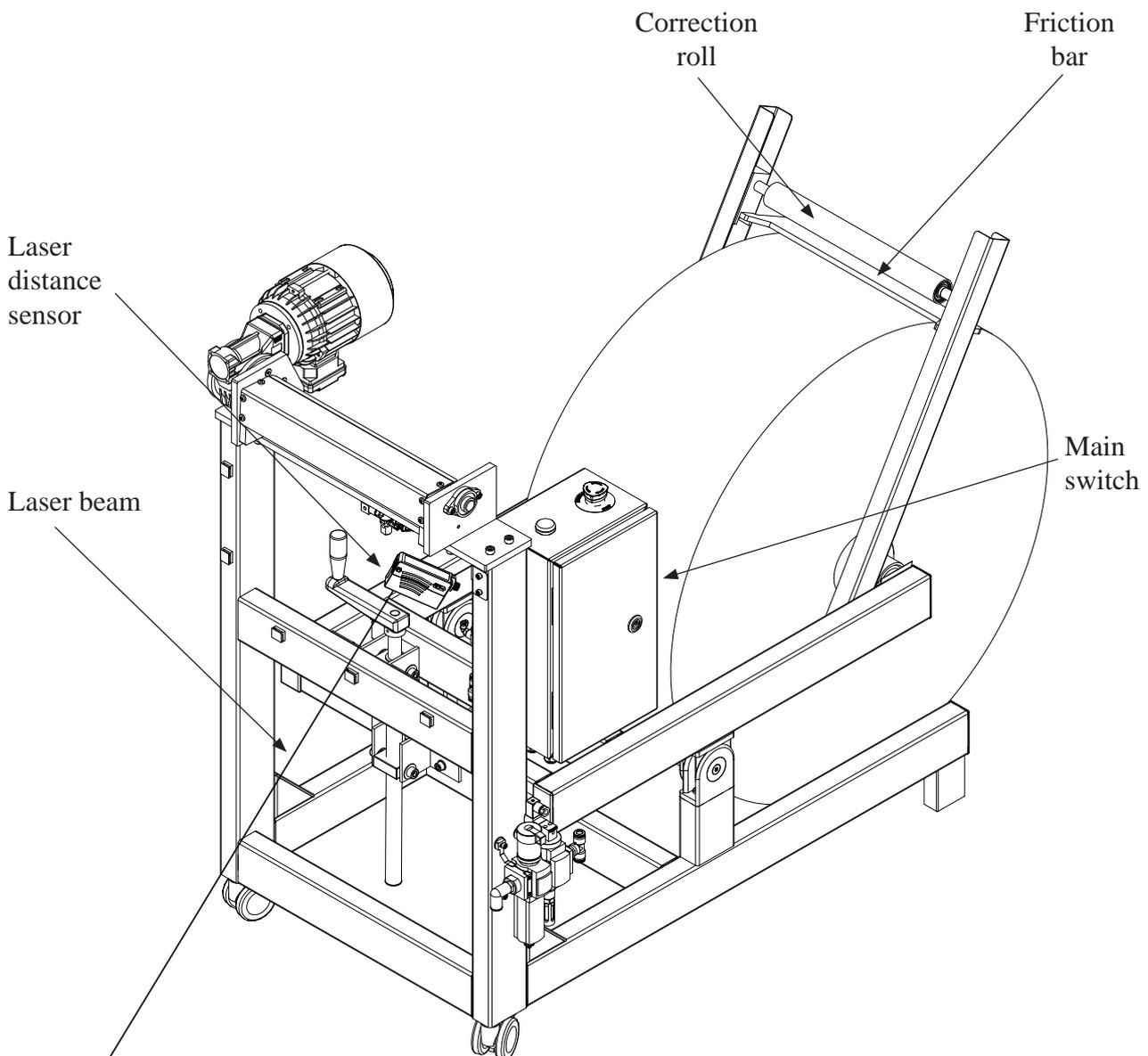
## 8.2 Operating

To operate the Paper Roll Feeder, the main switch on the Printer must be in the “on” position.

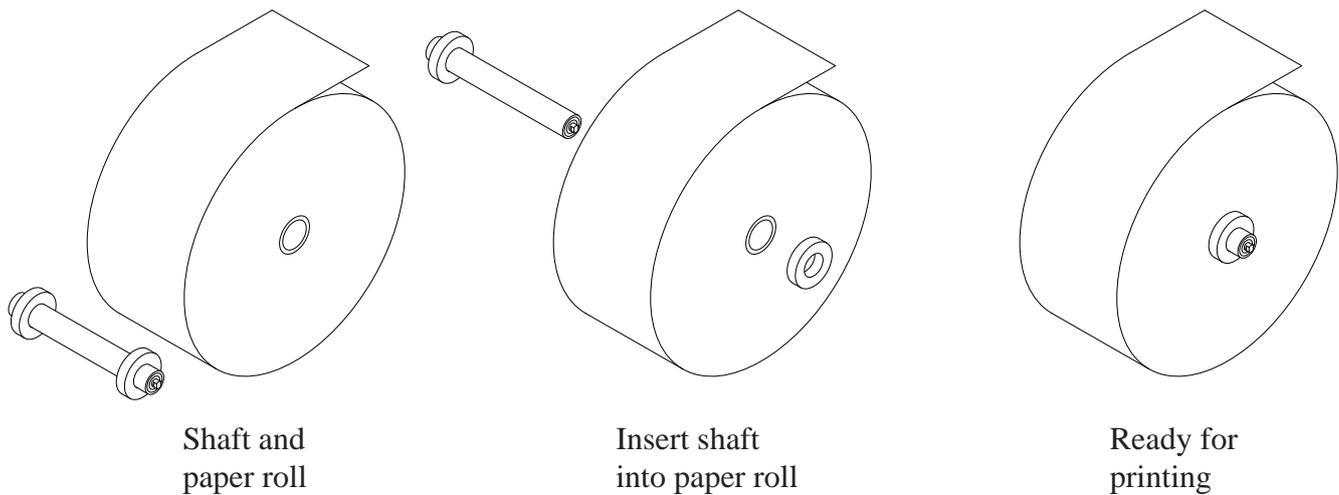
When turned on, the green power lamp will light up and depending on the paper position, the feeder motor may start. The paper feeding is controlled by a laser distance sensor and this will always keep a “slack” in the paper between the Paper Roll Feeder and the Printer. The Paper Roll Feeder will automatically feed paper when needed. The paper is feed with a speed depending on the distance from the sensor to the paper. Long distance = low speed, short distance = high speed.

If the emergency stop is activated (pushed down), it has to be reset. The resetting is done by turning the knob like the arrows illustrate, until the knob “pops up” again.

**Note!** If any work is to be done near or at the feeder rolls, be sure to disconnect the power and the press air to prevent injuries.



### 8.3 Replacement of the paper roll

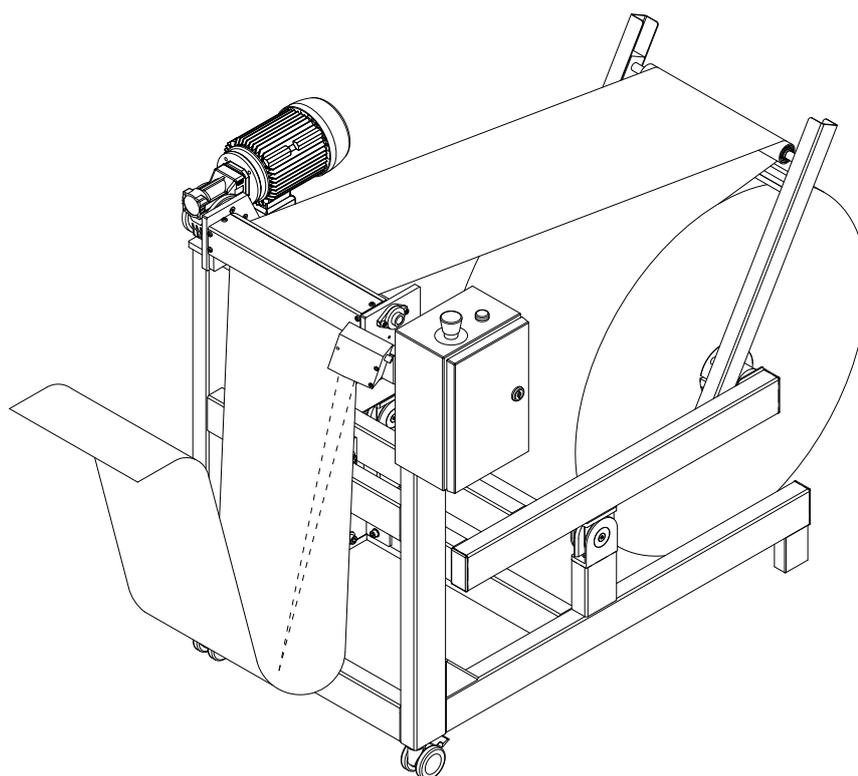


Put the shaft in the center of the roll, and ensure that the shaft is approximately in the centre sideways. Fasten the shaft. The roll must be placed so that the paper is rolled off at the top. (See figure).

Place the paper roll with the shaft already fastened just behind the Paper Roll Feeder. Lift off the correction roll with the friction bars and place aside. Use the crank to lower the roll lift until the lift is below the shaft in the roll. Move the roll forward, make sure that the shaft is situated just above the notches, while turning the crank to raise the roll lift. Turn the crank until the roll is lifted above the floor. Put the correction roll with the friction bars on top of the paper roll like on the figure below. Remove and throw away the first revolution of paper on the paper roll (to get rid of e.g. sand, dust and dirt after rolling the paper roll on the floor).

The paper line must go in between the friction bars and the correction roll. Ensure that the friction bars is resting on top of the roll.

Now the paper must go through the feeder rolls. If turned on, the motor will feed some paper, and the paper can be inserted into the printer.



## 8.4 Service and maintenance

### Troubleshooting Paper Roll Feeder

The Paper Roll Feeder may be considered as an independent unit, even though it is switched on and off with the main switch on the Printer.

If the Paper Roll Feeder motor does not start, please check the following:

Is the green power lamp illuminated ?

If no; Is the main switch on the Printer turned on ?  
Is the Paper Roll Feeder connected to the Printer ?  
Is the Emergency Switch pressed down ?

If yes; Is the mains cable to the Paper Roll Feeder connected to an outlet with power ?  
Is the paper positioned nearby the floor, so it is actually in correct position ?  
Do also note that if the laser distance sensor is not finding anything between 20 cm and 80 cm from the sensors front, the motor will not start. Try to hold a piece of paper in front of the sensor, approx. 30 - 40 cm away. Now the motor should start.

If the motor starts, but the paper is not moving, check the press air supply. The paper Roll Feeder requires press air to function.

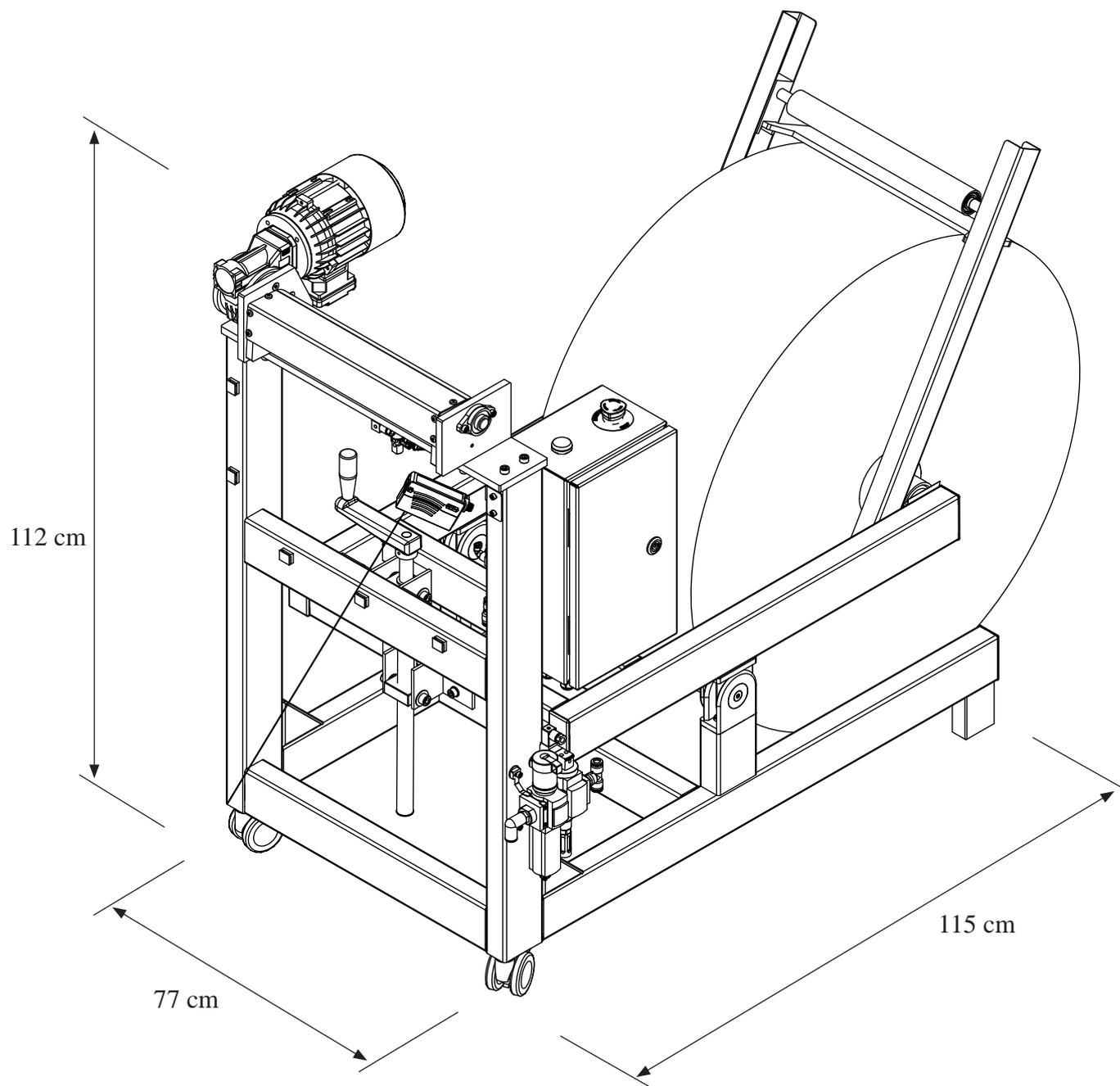
### Maintenance Paper Roll Feeder

The Paper Roll Feeder will not need much maintenance. The bearings are of a sealed type and will not need any lubrication.

The most important thing is to ensure that the rolls are clean and undamaged. Keep especially an eye on the rubber roll. The rolls may be cleaned with a cloth moisturized with alcohol.

## 8.5 Measurements

All measurements in centimetres.



## 9. GENERAL INFORMATION

### 9.1 Declaration of conformity

Manufacturer: **Braillo Norway as**  
**P.O. Box 93**  
**N-7501 Stjørdal**  
**Norway**

The manufacturer hereby declares that the **Braille Production Printer 600** from **serial no: 801001** starting from production year 2012:

Is designed and produced in accordance with the in accordance with the requirement of the European Parliament and Council Directive 2006/42/EC of 29<sup>th</sup> December 2009, on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to machinery as implemented in Norway through Arbeidstilsynets Forskrift om Maskiner of 20<sup>th</sup> May 2009 No. 544 (implemented from 29<sup>th</sup> December 2009) and conforms to the essential health and safety requirements according to the New Machine Directive (2006/42/EC).

Is in compliance with the European Parliament and Council RoHS (Restriction of Hazardous Substances) Directive 2002/95/EC and do not contain any of the six banned substances: lead, mercury, cadmium, hexavalent chromium, poly-brominated biphenyls (PBB) or polybrominated diphenyl ethers (PBDE), in quantities exceeding maximum concentration values.

Is designed and produced in accordance with European Parliament and Council Directive 2006/95/EC of 12<sup>th</sup> December 2006 on the harmonization of the laws of the Member States relating to electrical equipment for use within certain voltage limits (The Low Voltage Directive).

Is designed for use in Office Environment and Light Industry and that it is designed and produced to comply with the European Parliament and Council EMC Directive 2004/108/EC on the approximation of the laws of the member States relating to Electromagnetic Compatibility.

Tested according to:  
 EN 55022 (2006) + A1 (2007) + A2 (2010)  
 EN 61000-3-2 (2006) + A1 (2009) + A2 (2009)  
 EN 61000-3-3 (2008)  
 EN 55024 (1998) + A1 (2001) + A2 (2003)

The CE marking is applied from year 2011.

Signed: Stjørdal, January 1<sup>st</sup> 2016 on behalf of Braillo Norway AS

**Managing Director**  
 Title

**Patrick N. Nunnelly**  
 Name

  
 Signature

## 9.2 Warranty

This product left the factory in a good working condition in accordance with the technical specifications and carries a warranty of 3 years on parts valid from the date of delivery from Braillo Norway A/S.

### **The warranty includes:**

- Replacement of defect part(s)
- Shipping cost for the replaced part(s)

### **The warranty excludes:**

- On-site part replacement (labour, travelling and living expenses for a service engineer)
- Shipping costs for sending the faulty unit back to Braillo Norway A/S (see below).
- Altered product (except as authorized by Braillo Norway A/S) or product not installed or maintained in accordance with Braillo Norway's instructions.
- Customs and duties
- Incidents involving Force Major (for example flooding, earth quake etc. damaging the product).

### **Should a replacement part be required, please do the following:**

Send us a "Warranty request form". Please refer to the next page to see the actual form. The form can also be found on the enclosed CD-ROM. After completing the form, please return it to Braillo Norway A/S by e-mail, fax or regular mail. When received, the parts will be shipped as soon as possible.

### **What to do with the defective part(s):**

If a communication has been made to our service department, and an approval has been given, it will not be necessary to return the part(s) to Braillo Norway A/S. In all other cases, the part(s) must be returned to Braillo Norway A/S as soon as possible. If the part(s) has/have not been received by Braillo Norway A/S within 2 months from the date of issuing the "Warranty request form", this is no longer regarded as a warranty matter and an invoice will be issued and sent.

## Warranty request form

(Only one printer/part per document)

Customer name:		Date:	
Contact person:			
Phone number:		E-mail address:	
Printer type:		Printer number:	Hours:
Part name:		Part number:	

Reason for return:

Comments:

Return to:  
 Braillo Norway A/S  
 Wesselveg 100  
 7502 Stjørdal  
 Norway

Phone number: +47 74 84 04 40  
 Fax number: +47 74 84 04 41  
 E-mail: service@braillo.com

If this document is not returned within two weeks of origination  
 We will assume that it is not required and it will be cancelled.

Internal use only:	
Garanti?	
Kunde belastes	
Kommentarer på reparasjon	

### 9.3 Addresses and phone numbers

Web: [www.braillo.com](http://www.braillo.com)

#### Administration/Sales department Braillo Norway AS:

Office: Storgt. 20, Tønsberg  
Mail: P.O.Box 447  
3101 Tønsberg  
Norway  
Phone: +47 33 00 28 70  
Telefax: +47 33 00 28 71  
e-mail: [braillo@braillo.com](mailto:braillo@braillo.com)

#### Service Braillo Norway AS:

Office: Wessels veg 100, Stjørdal  
Mail: P.O.Box 93  
7501 Stjørdal  
Norway  
Phone: +47 74 84 04 40  
Telefax: +47 74 84 04 41  
e-mail: [service@braillo.com](mailto:service@braillo.com)

