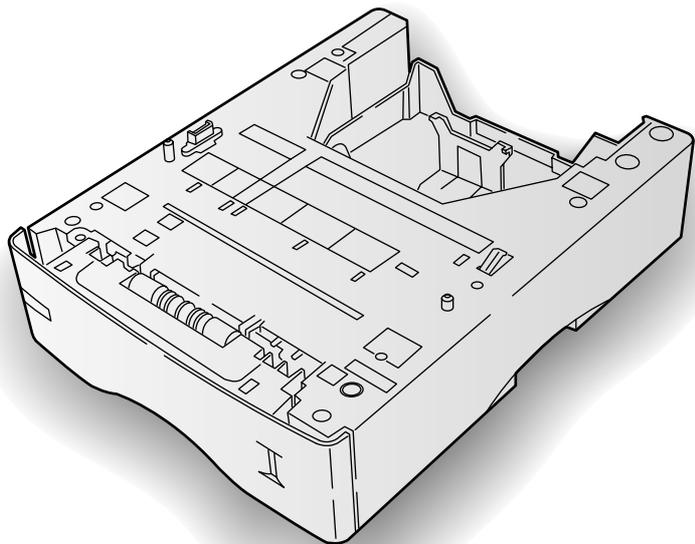


Service manual



Paper feeder PF-60

Conventions

Throughout this manual, the following conventions are used:

Italic letters refer related chapters or sections or documentations.



This symbol followed by **WARNING** denotes that the following paragraph(s) includes precautions which, if ignored, could result in personal injury, and/or irrevocable damage to the paper feeder.

When followed by **CAUTION** this symbol denotes that the following paragraph(s) include the precautions which, if ignored, could result in damage to the paper feeder.

About the chapters

The manual is comprised of the following chapters:

Chapter 1: Product Information

Chapter 2: Installation

Chapter 3: Maintenance

Chapter 4: Operation Overview

Chapter 5: Disassembly

Chapter 6: Troubleshooting

Chapter 7: Paper Specifications

Appendix A: Diagrams

REVISION HISTORY

Version	Date	Replaced Pages	Remarks
1.00	2-Apr-2001	-	

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LIVING TOGETHER
This illustration symbolizes Kyocera's guiding concept of "Living Together."
The three puzzle pieces represent our global society, the environment and our local communities.
— live areas in which we continually strive to make tomorrow a little bit better than today.

Chapter 1 **Product Information**

Chapter 1 Contents

1-1 Specifications	1-3
1-2 Names of parts	1-4

1-1 Specifications

Table 1-1-1 Specifications

Item	Description
Compatible printer	Kyocera Mita Page Printers FS-1800/1800N and FS-3800/3800N
Number of paper cassettes	1
Paper sizes	Legal size and A5 to A4/letter universal cassette 14.8 to 21.0 cm × 21.6 to 29.7 cm (5-13/16 to 8-1/2 × 8-1/4 to 11-11/16 inches)
Paper capacity	500 sheets maximum, 80 g/m ² (16 to 28 lb/ream)
Environmental requirements	Temperature: 10 to 32.5°C (50 to 90.5°F)
	Humidity: 20 to 80 % RH
	Ideal conditions are 20°C/65 % RH, altitude under 2000 m.
Dimensions	Width: 34.5 cm (13-9/16 inches)
	Height: 10.5 cm (4-1/8 inches)
	Depth: 45.2 cm (17-13/16 inches)
Weight	3.6 kg (7-15/16 lb.)
Power supply	Supplied from printer

1-2 Names of parts

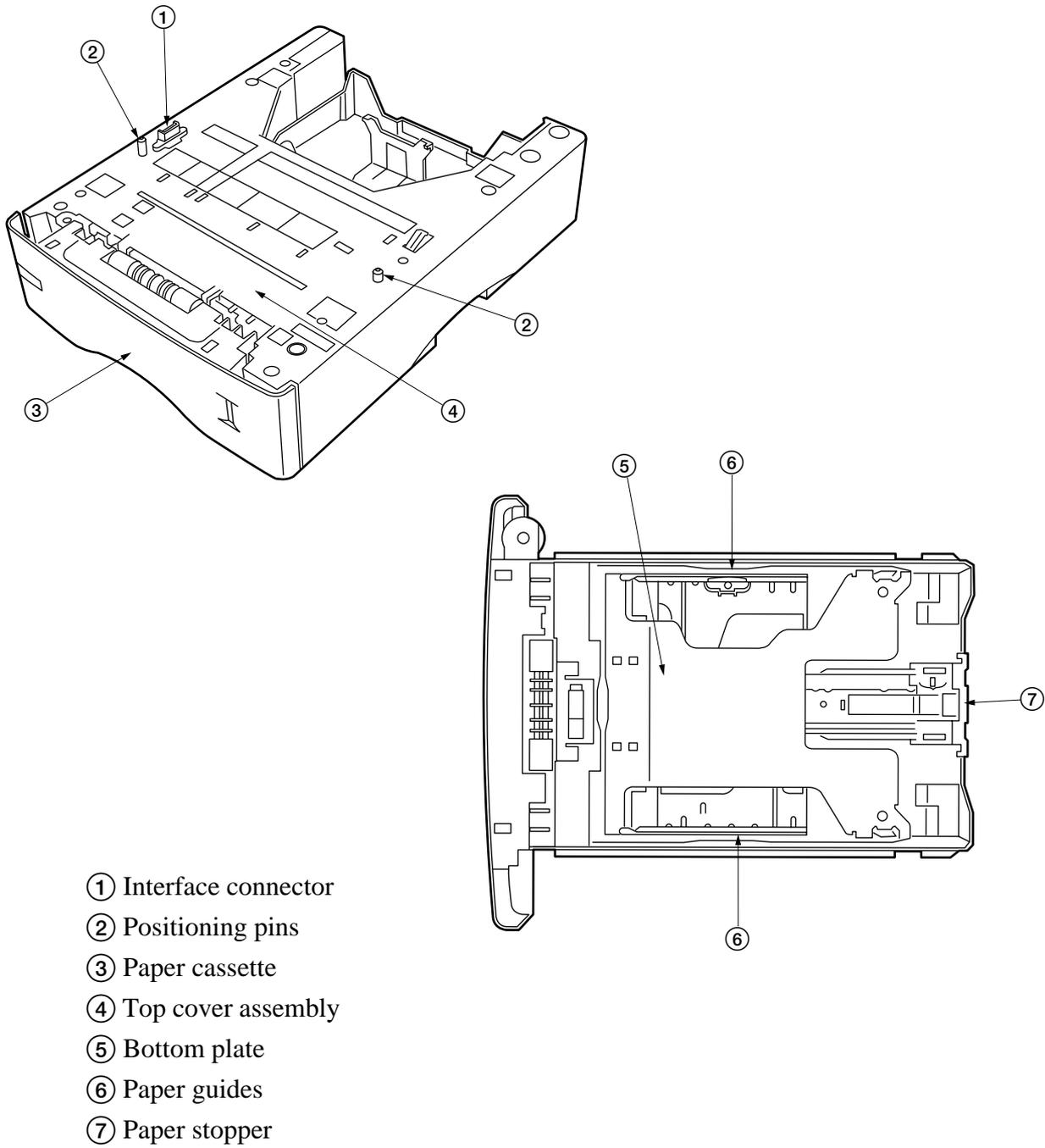


Figure 1-2-1 Names of parts

Chapter 2 **I n s t a l l a t i o n**

Chapter 2 Contents

2-1 Installing the paper feeder	2-3
---------------------------------------	-----

2-1 Installing the paper feeder

Note: When installing more than one paper feeder, first stack the paper feeders together.

1. Turn off the printer and disconnect the power cord and printer cable. Gently place the printer on top of the paper feeder(s).

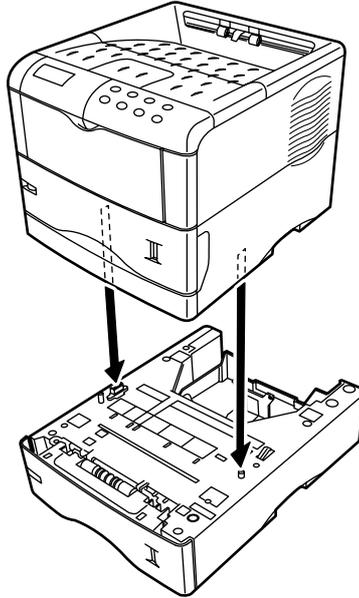


Figure 2-1-1 Place the printer

2. Pull the paper cassette all the way out of the paper feeder. Push down the bottom plate ① until it locks.

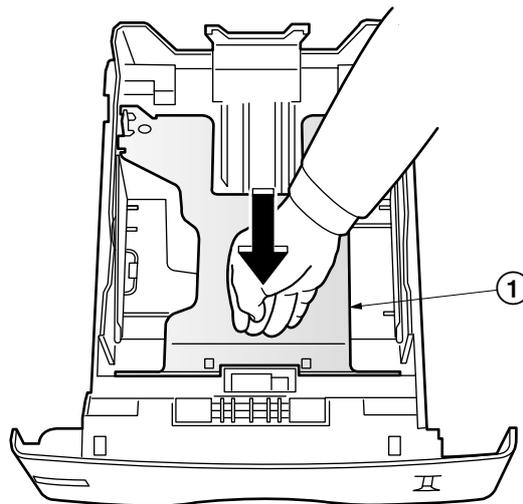


Figure 2-1-2 Push down the bottom plate

3. Set the paper size dial ② to the size of paper to be used.

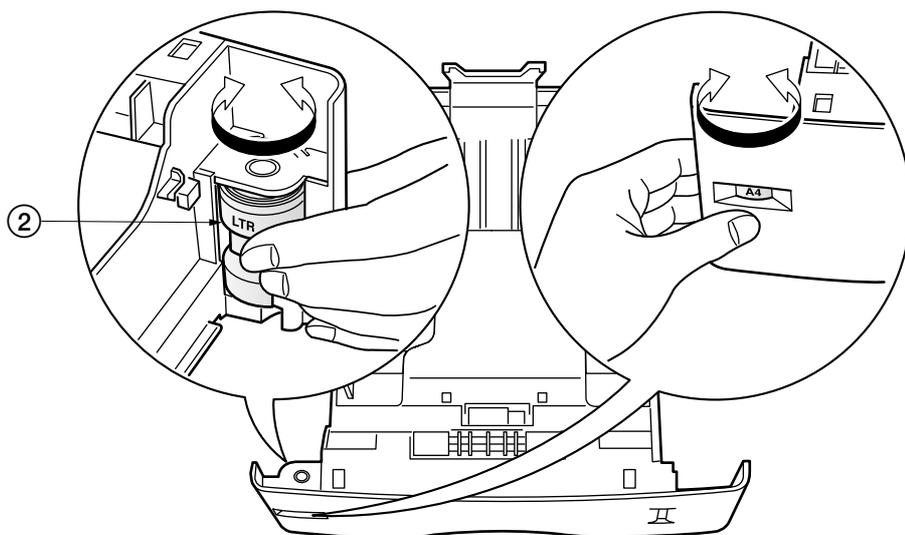


Figure 2-1-3 Set the paper size dial

4. Adjust the paper guides ③ and paper stopper ④ to the size of paper to be used.

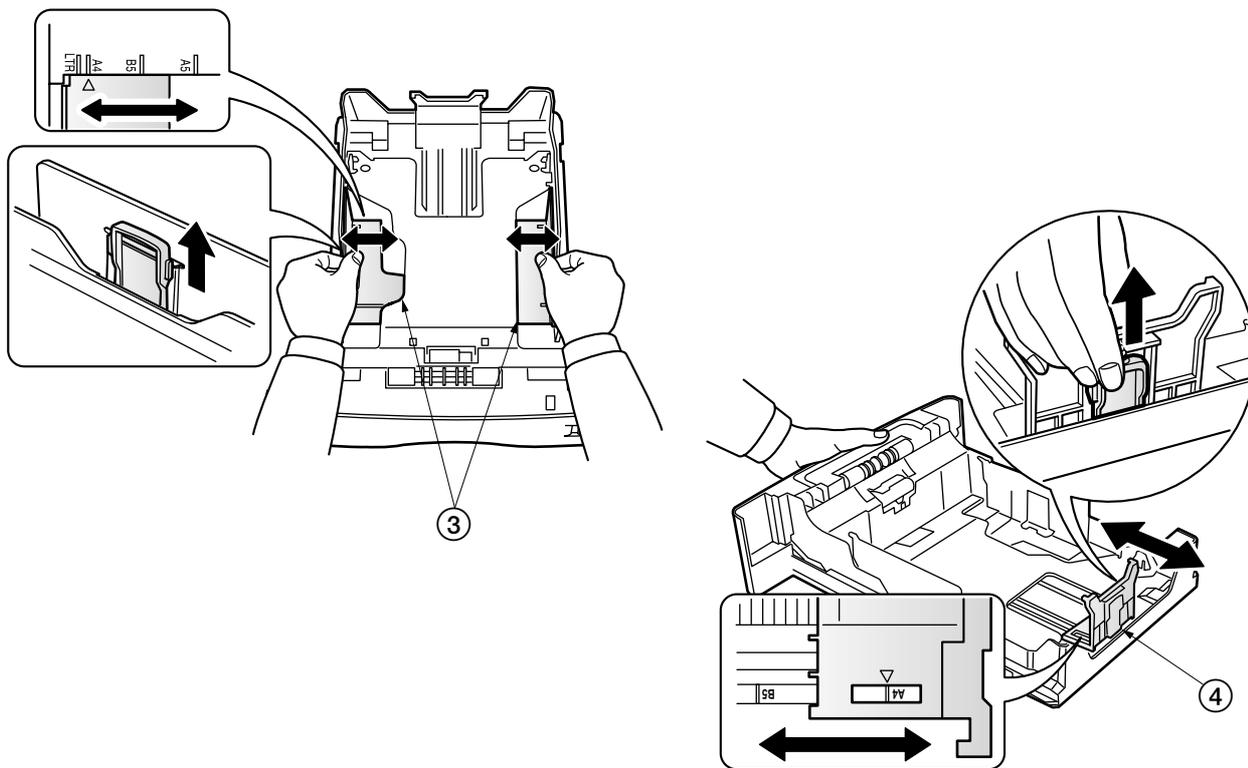


Figure 2-1-4 Adjust the paper guides and paper stopper

5. Load paper.

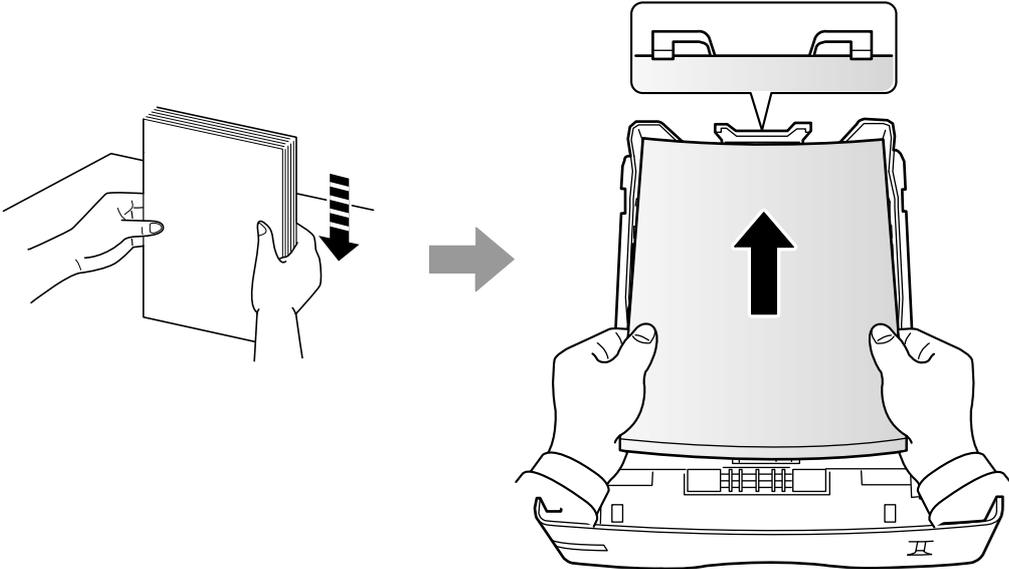


Figure 2-1-5 Load paper

6. Set the stack of paper so that it is under the clips ⑤ as shown in the figure. Insert the paper cassette back in.

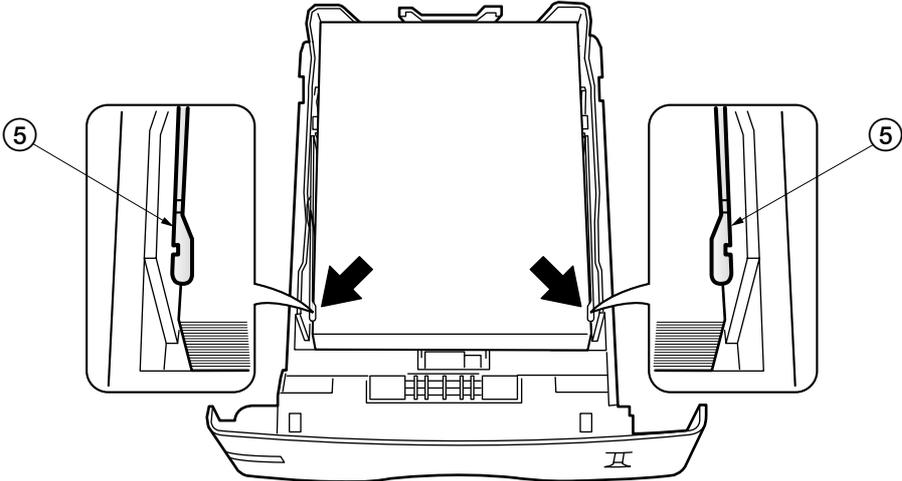


Figure 2-1-6 Set the stack of paper

Chapter 3 M a i n t e n a n c e

Chapter 3 Contents

3-1 Maintenance	3-3
3-1-1 Cleaning the pickup roller, feed roller and conveying roller	3-3

3-1 Maintenance

3-1-1 Cleaning the pickup roller, feed roller and conveying roller

Remove the top cover assembly ①. See page 5-4. Using the cleaning cloth, wipe the pickup roller ②, feed roller ③ and conveying roller ④.

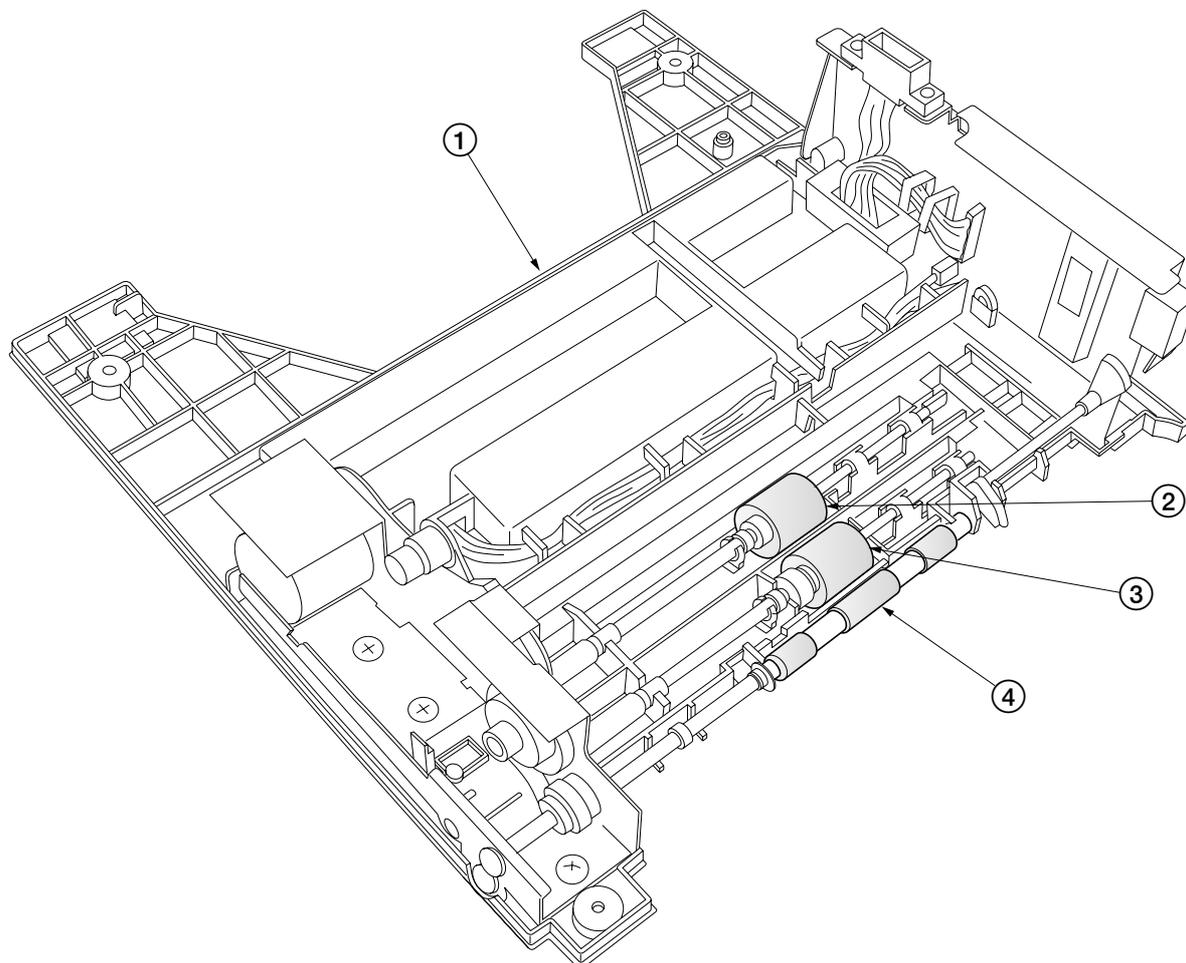


Figure 3-1-1 Cleaning the pickup roller, feed roller and conveying roller

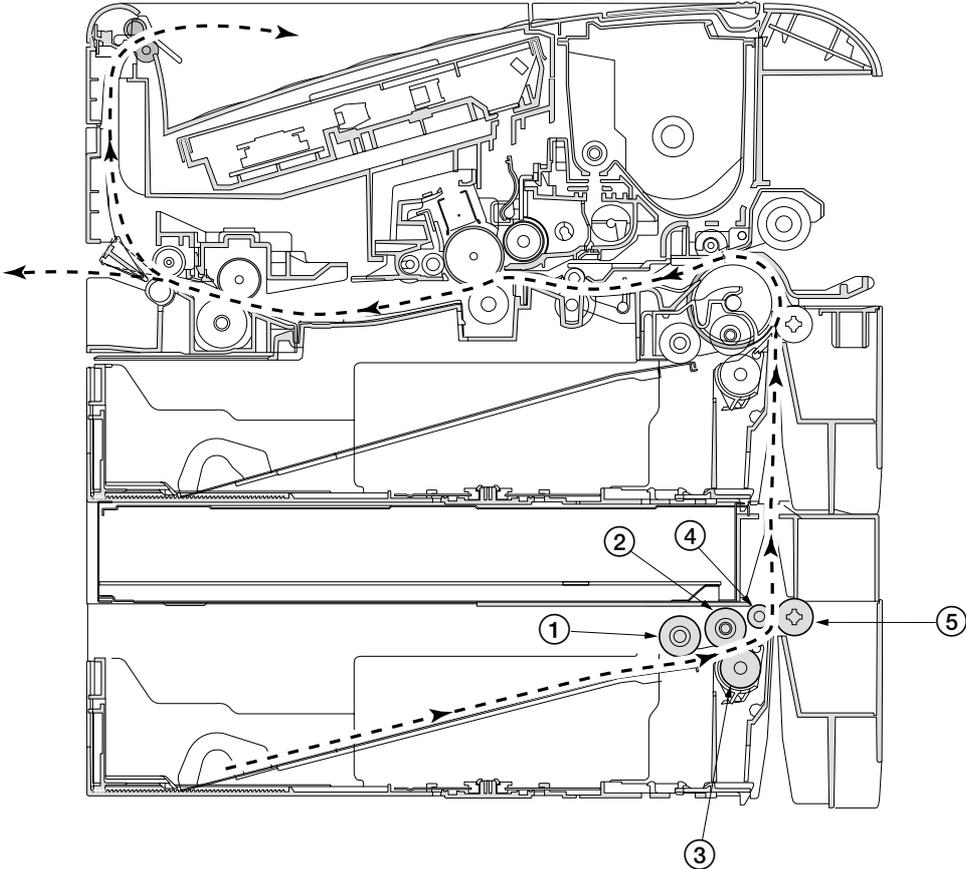
Chapter 4 Operation Overview

Chapter 4 Contents

4-1 Paper feeding system	4-3
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4-1-2 Paper feeding mechanism	4-5
4-2 Electrical control system	4-6
4-2-1 Electrical parts layout	4-6
4-2-2 Operation of circuit board	4-7
(1) Paper feeder board.....	4-7

4-1 Paper feeding system

The figure below shows the components in the paper feeder and the paths through which the paper travels. The sensors, motor etc., are described in the following pages.



- ① Pickup roller
- ② Feed roller
- ③ Retard pulley
- ④ Conveying roller
- ⑤ Feed pulley

Figure 4-1-1 Paper feeding path

4-1-1 Paper feed control

The following diagram shows interconnectivity of the paper feeding system components including the sensor and rollers.

The paper feeder board controls the paper feed operation. Upon reception of the paper feed start signal from the engine board of the printer, it drives the motor and clutch.

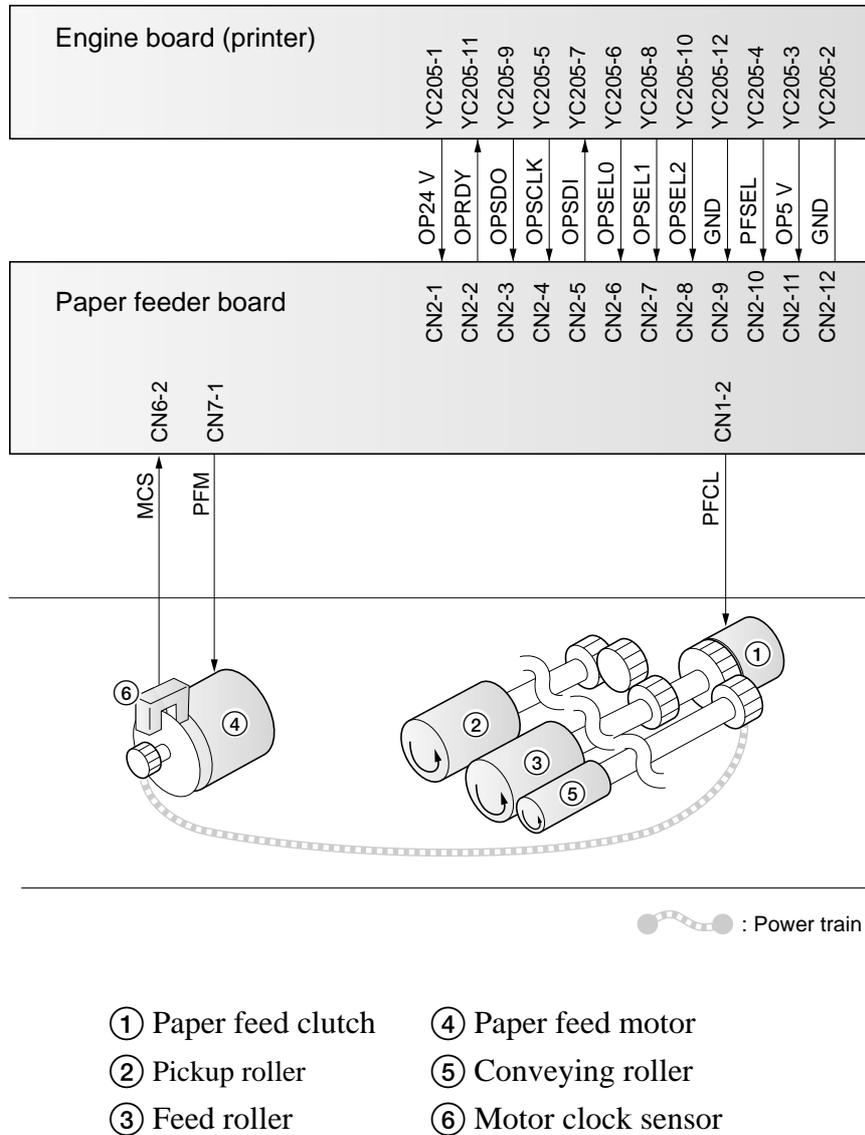


Figure 4-1-2 Paper feed control

4-1-2 Paper feeding mechanism

When a paper feed start signal is received from the engine board of the printer, the paper feed clutch ① turns on to rotate the pickup roller ② and feed roller ③, to start the paper feed operation. At this point, multiple paper feeding is prevented by the retard pulley ④. The paper feed motor ⑤ then conveys the paper through the conveying roller ⑥ and feed pulley ⑦ into the printer by rotating the conveying roller ⑥. The paper feed sensor ⑧ detects paper jams.

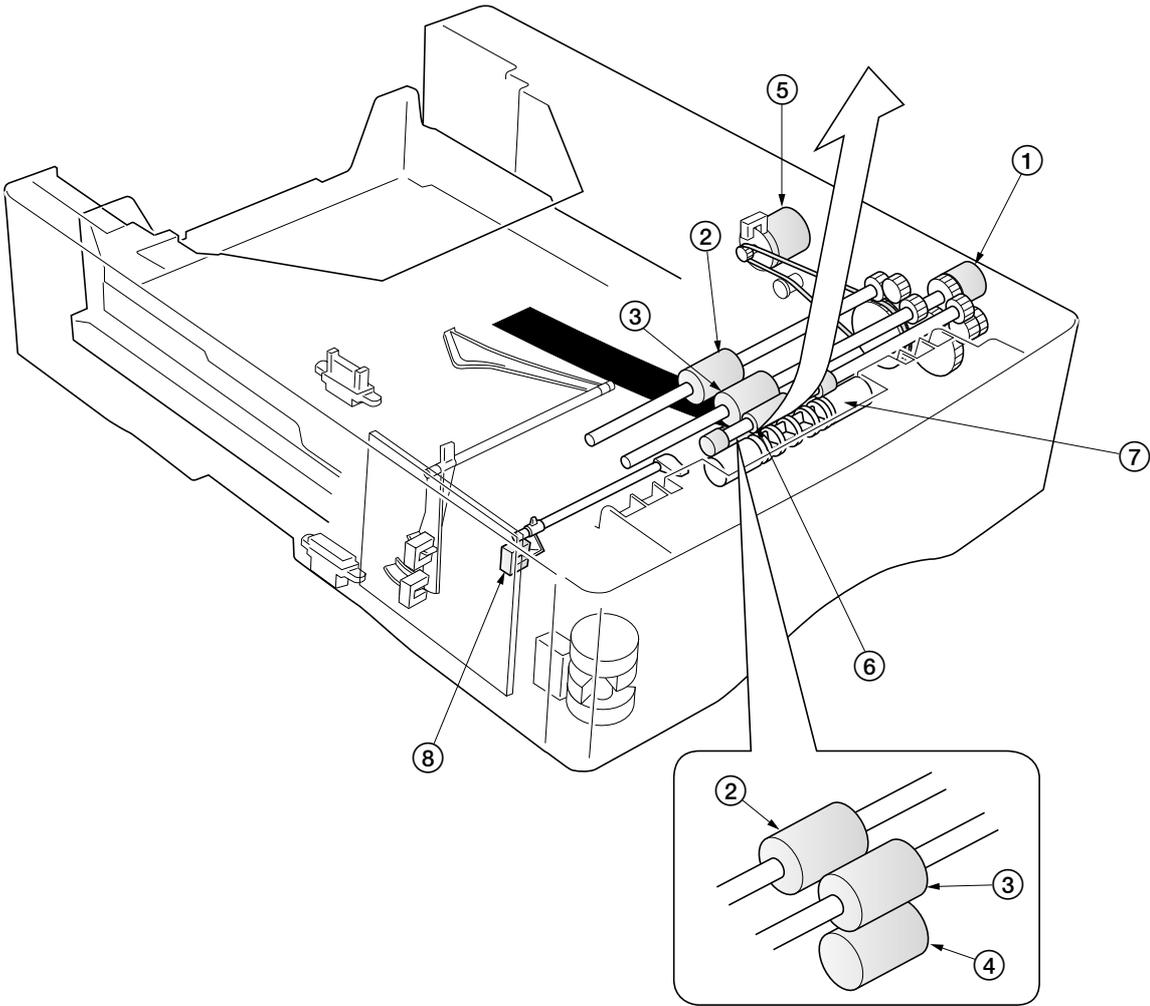
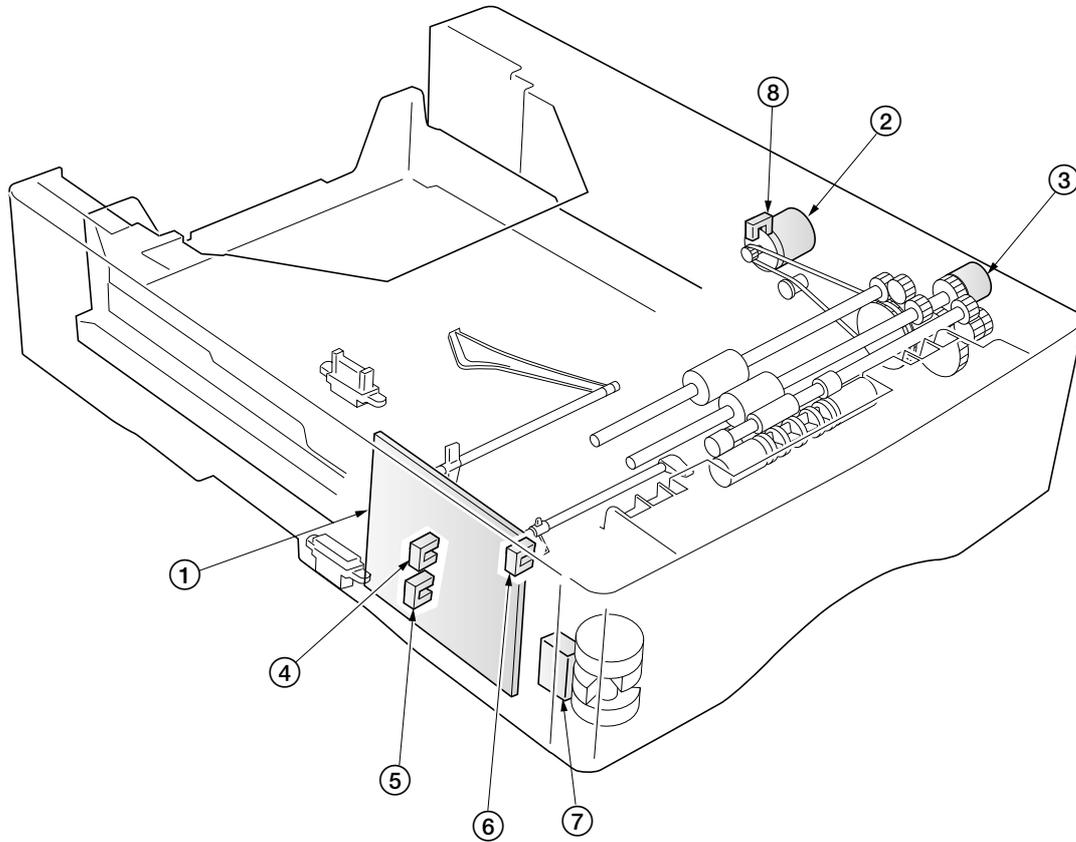


Figure 4-1-3 Paper feeding mechanism

4-2 Electrical control system

4-2-1 Electrical parts layout



- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| ① Paper feeder board | ⑤ Paper gauge sensor 2 |
| ② Paper feed motor | ⑥ Paper feed sensor |
| ③ Paper feed clutch | ⑦ Paper size switch |
| ④ Paper gauge sensor 1 | ⑧ Motor clock sensor |

Figure 4-2-1 Electrical parts layout

4-2-2 Operation of circuit board

(1) Paper feeder board

The paper feeder board serially communicates with the engine board of the printer and the paper feeder board of the lower paper feeder to exchange control signals.

Upon reception of a paper feed start signal from the engine board of the printer, CPU IC3 controls the paper feed operation by operating the paper feed motor and paper feed clutch. The motor drive circuit consists mainly of motor driver IC5. It drives the paper feed motor based on the control signals (PFM, PWM) from CPU IC3.

The reset circuit consists mainly of reset IC1. It monitors the 5 V DC supply voltage. When the power is turned on or when the power supply becomes low, it outputs a RESET signal to CPU IC3, to prevent system malfunction or runaway.

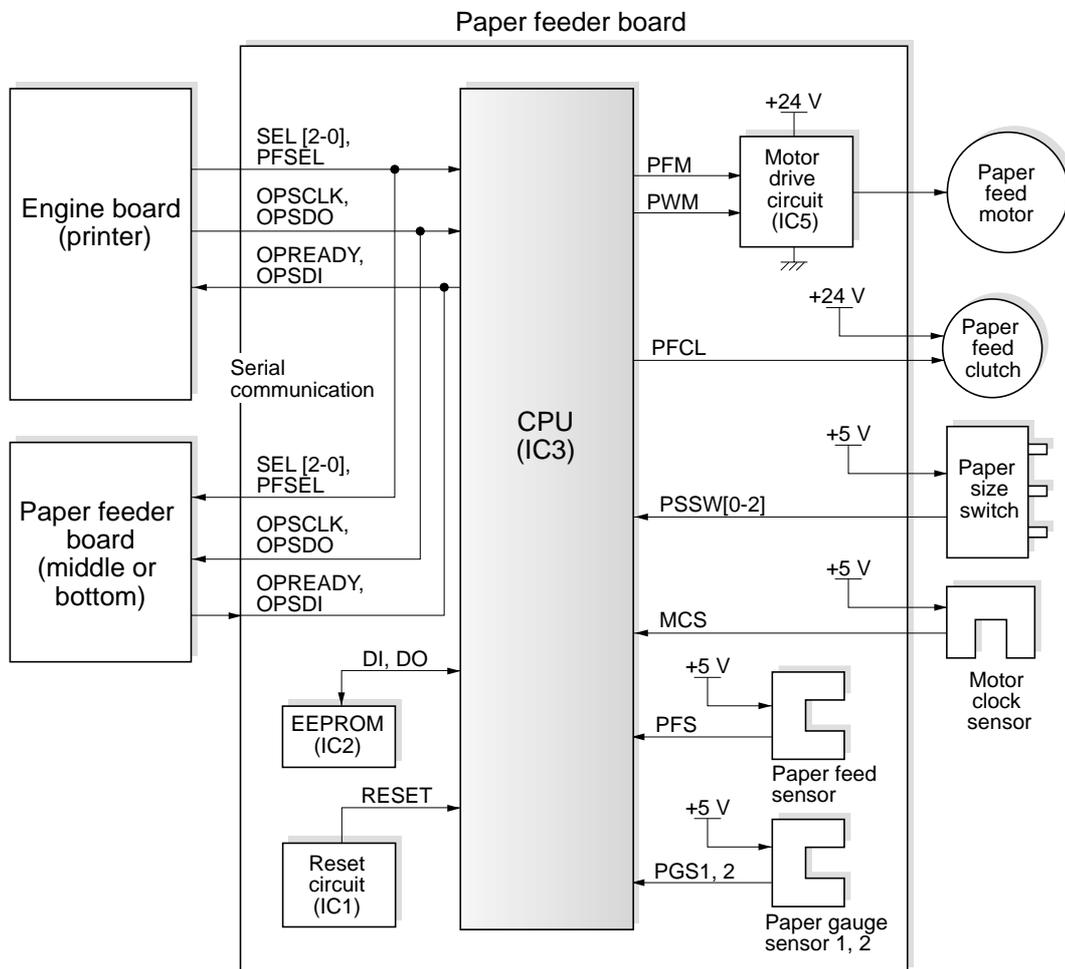


Figure 4-2-2 Paper feeder board circuit block diagram

Chapter 5 D i s a s s e m b l y

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5-2-2 Removing the paper feeder board	5-5
5-2-3 Removing the pickup roller and feed roller	5-7
5-2-4 Removing the retard pulley	5-8

5-1 General instructions

This chapter provides the procedure for removal and replacement of field replacement components. For other components not explained in this chapter, the diagrams in the *Parts Catalog*. It is recommended that you refer to diagrams in the Parts Catalog as a supplemental reference to this chapter. It features all the part drawings and help you disassemble or refit the parts in the paper feeder.

When replacing of a component, reverse the procedure for the removal procedure explained in this chapter.

WARNING



To avoid injury electric shock, make sure that AC power is removed and the power cord is unplugged from both the power line and the printer.

5-1-1 Screw/hardware

Screws and hardware used in the printer are listed in the *Ecosys Screw catalog*. These screw symbol numbers are universal to most Ecosys printers.

CAUTION



When securing a self-tapping screws, align it with the thread carefully. First turn it counterclockwise, then slowly clockwise. Do not overtighten. In case the self-tapped thread is damaged, the whole part may have to be replaced with a new part.

5-1-2 Before starting disassembly

Before proceeding, unplug the power cord from the printer and the power supply.

WARNING



Never attempt to operate the printer with components removed.

CAUTION



The paper feeder use electrostatic sensitive parts inside (circuit boards, etc.). Provide an antistatic (discharging) device, such as a wrist strap, that can effectively discharge your body before touching those components.

5-2 Disassembly

5-2-1 Removing the top cover assembly

1. Pull out the paper cassette ①.
2. Remove four screws ②.
3. Remove the top cover assembly ③.

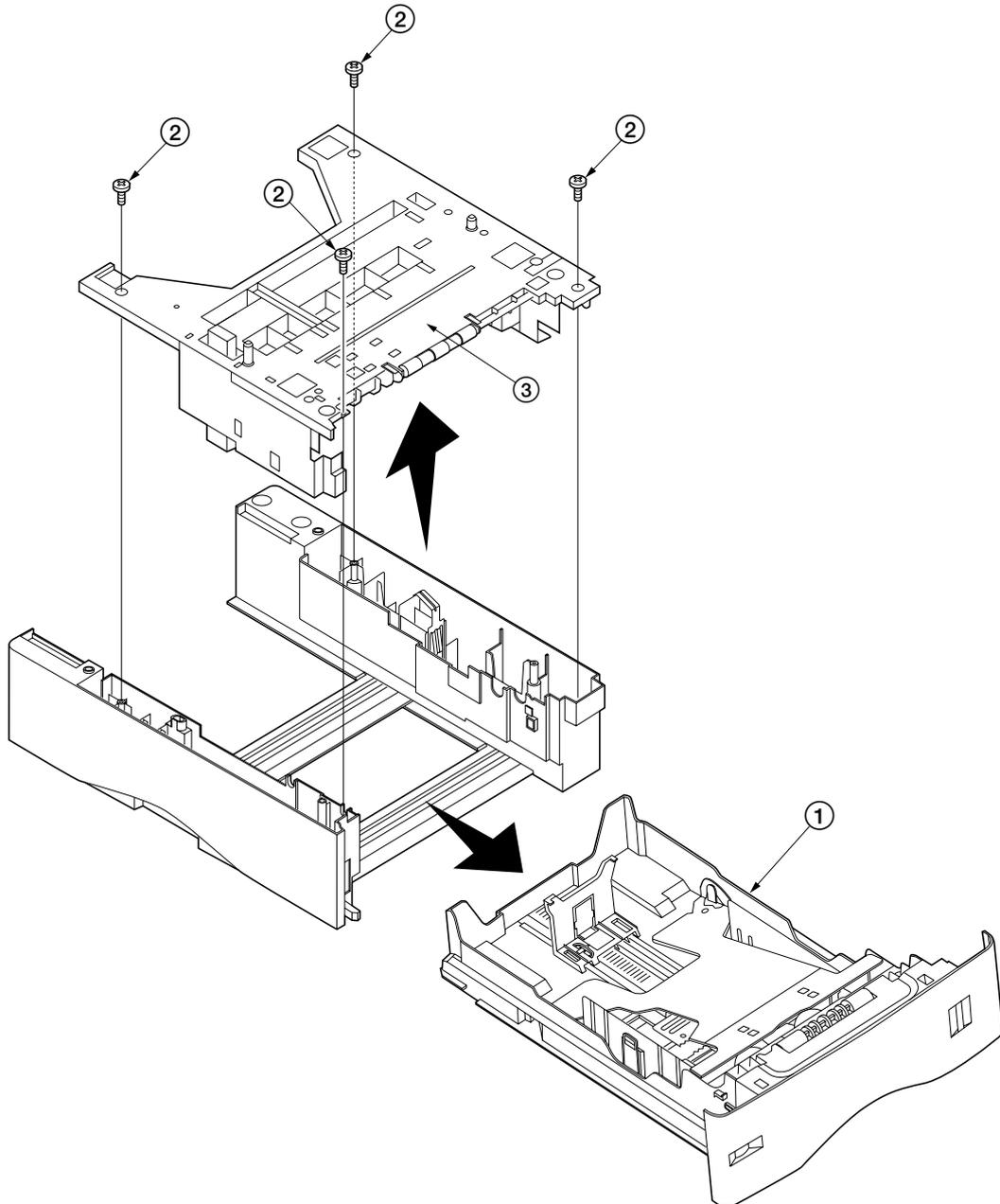


Figure 5-2-1 Removing the top cover assembly

5-2-2 Removing the paper feeder board

1. Remove the top cover assembly. See page 5-4.
2. Remove two screws (1).
3. Remove four connectors (2).
4. Remove the paper feeder board assembly (3).

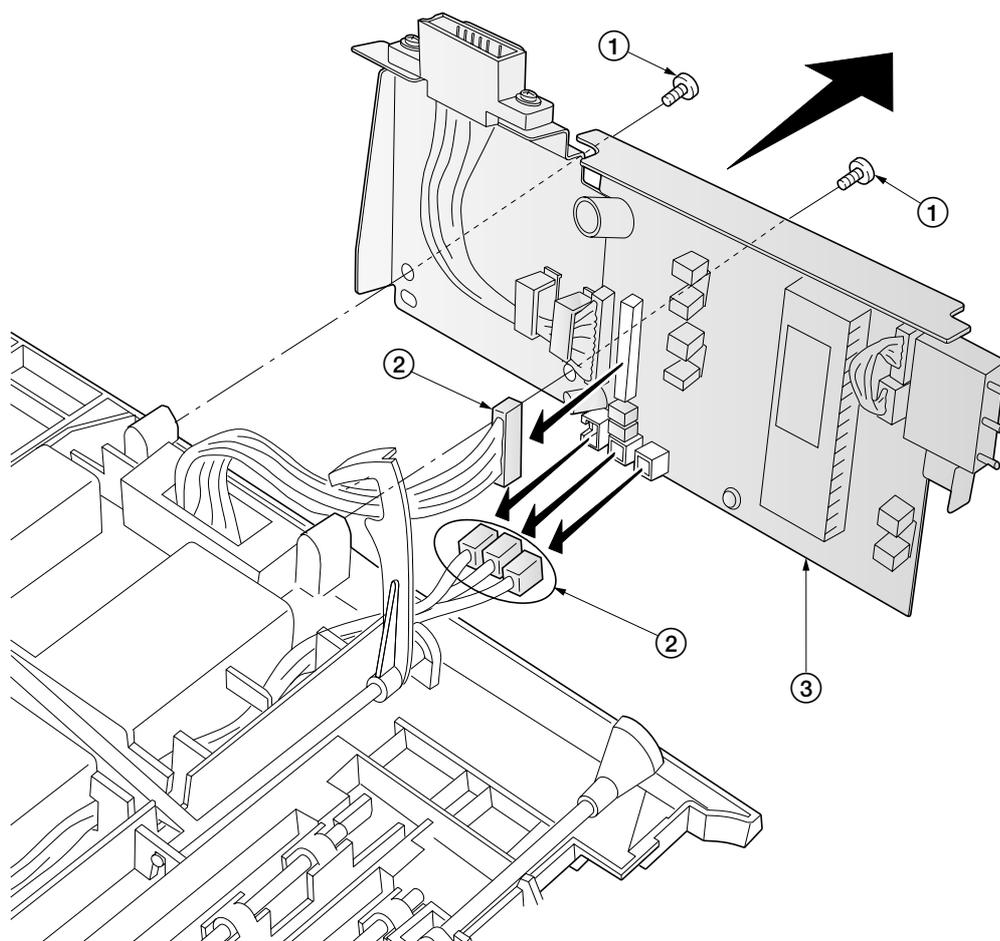


Figure 5-2-2 Removing the paper feeder board assembly

5. Release the harness from the wire saddles (4).
6. Remove two connectors (5).
7. Remove one screw (6).
8. Remove the paper feeder board (7).

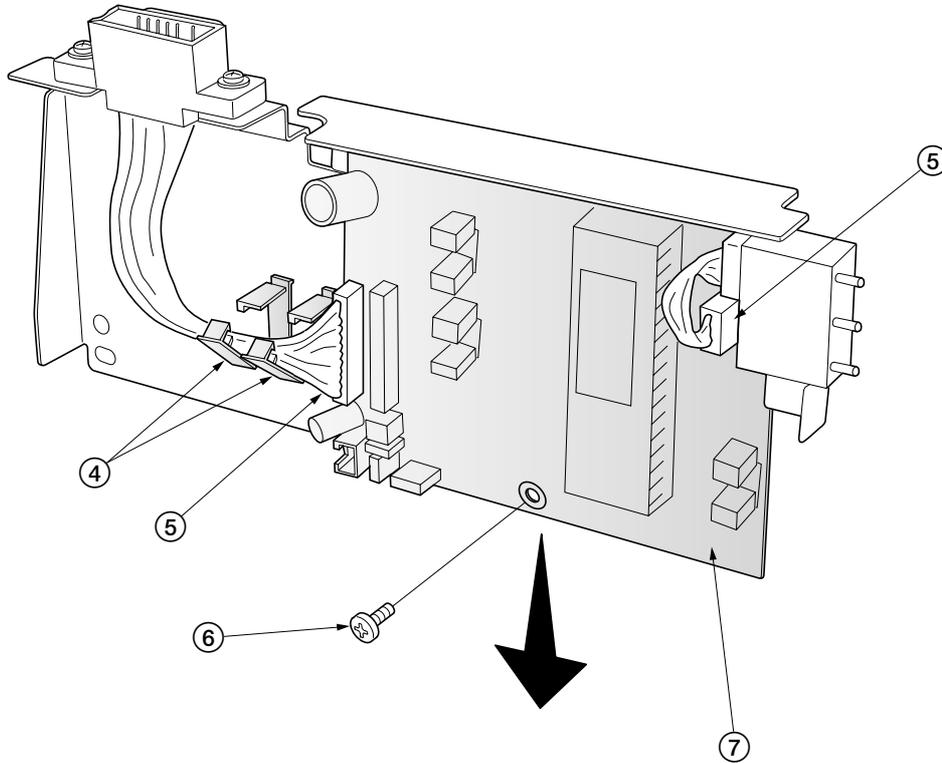


Figure 5-2-3 Removing the paper feeder board

5-2-3 Removing the pickup roller and feed roller

1. Remove the top cover assembly. See page 5-4.
2. Push the shaft lock levers (1) and slide the shafts (2) as indicated by the arrows in the below diagram.
3. Remove the pickup roller (3) and feed roller (4).

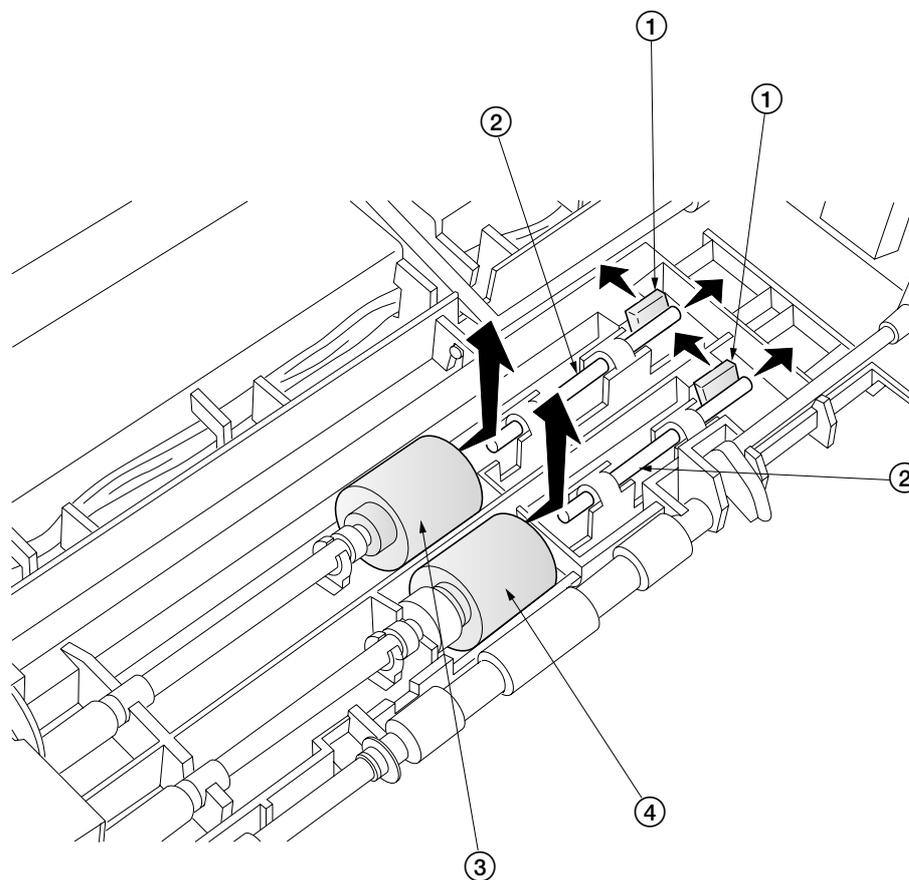


Figure 5-2-4 Removing the pickup roller and feed roller

5-2-4 Removing the retard pulley

1. Remove the top cover assembly. See page 5-4.
2. Disengage the two hooks (1) of the retard guide (2) using a flat-head screwdriver or other tool and then remove the guide.
3. Lift the retard pulley (3) in the direction of arrow (a) and then remove it in the direction of arrow (b).

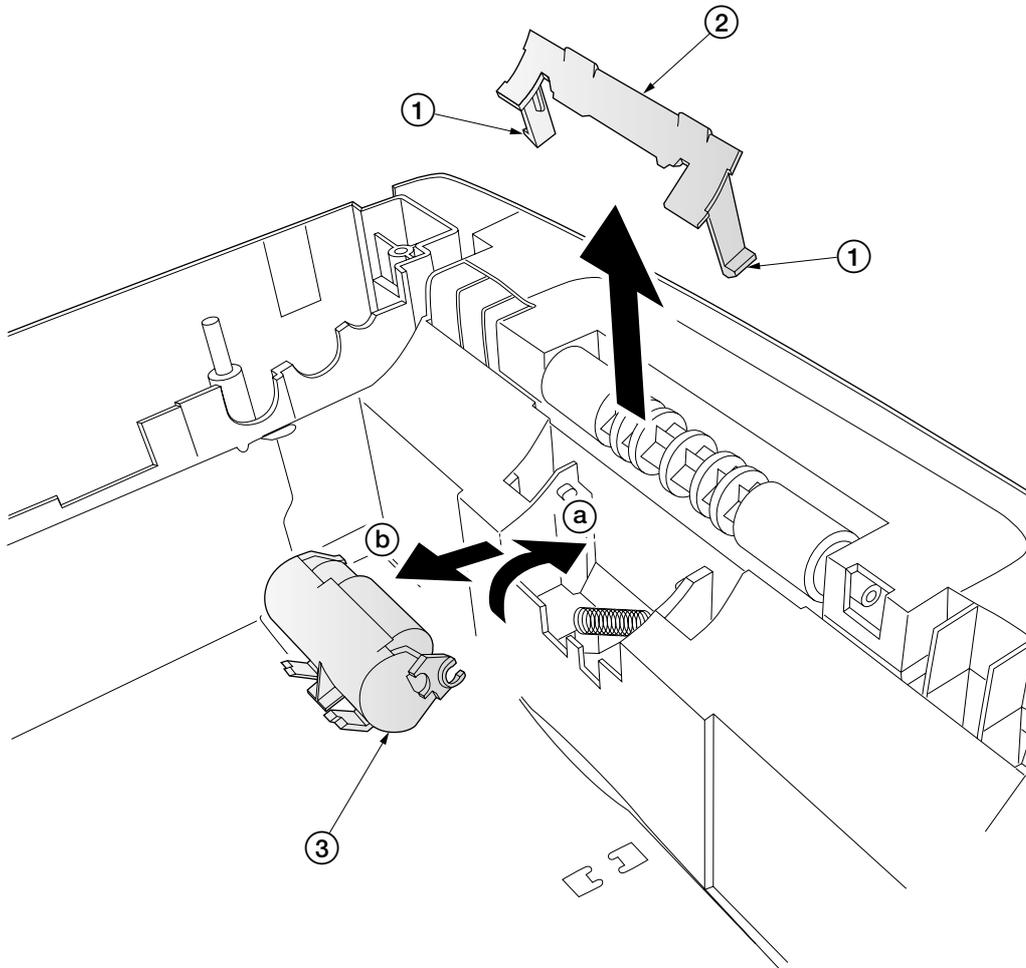


Figure 5-2-5 Removing the retard pulley

Chapter 6 **T r o u b l e s h o o t i n g**

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(2) B3 —Paper feeder (Middle) paper feed motor error	6-4
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6-1 Troubleshooting

6-1-1 General error handling

(1) Maintenance messages

Message	Corrective action
Add paper (option paper feeder)	The paper has run out. Supply paper according to the paper source displayed.
Paper feed unit Open	Open the paper feeder, then close tightly.

6-1-2 Diagnostic (Service error messages)

The printer does not operate when a message is displayed. The message is categorized as follows:

(1) B2 —Paper feeder (Top) paper feed motor error

Meaning	Suggested causes	Corrective action
Paper feed motor error in the top paper feeder.	• Defective paper feeder board.	Replace paper feeder board. See page 5-5.
	• Defective gate array U204 on the printer's engine board (KP-864).	Refer to printer's <i>Service Manual</i> .
	• Blown-out fuse (F201) on the printer's engine board.	
	• Defective harness between paper feeder interface connector and printer's engine board.	Replace harness.

(2) B3 —Paper feeder (Middle) paper feed motor error

Meaning	Suggested causes	Corrective action
Paper feed motor error in the middle paper feeder.	• Defective paper feeder board.	Replace paper feeder board. See page 5-5.
	• Defective gate array U204 on the printer's engine board (KP-864).	Refer to printer's <i>Service Manual</i> .
	• Blown-out fuse (F201) on the printer's engine board.	
	• Defective harness between paper feeder interface connector and printer's engine board.	Replace harness.

(3) B4 —Paper feeder (Bottom) paper feed motor error

Meaning	Suggested causes	Corrective action
Paper feed motor error in the bottom paper feeder.	• Defective paper feeder board.	Replace paper feeder board. See page 5-5.
	• Defective gate array U204 on the printer's engine board (KP-864).	Refer to printer's <i>Service Manual</i> .
	• Blown-out fuse (F201) on the printer's engine board.	
	• Defective harness between paper feeder interface connector and printer's engine board.	Replace harness.

(4) C0 —Paper feeder communication error

Meaning	Suggested causes	Corrective action
Communication error between paper feeder and printer's engine board.	• Defective paper feeder board.	Replace paper feeder board. See page 5-5.
	• Improper installation between paper feeder and printer.	Follow installation instruction carefully again.
	• Improper connector insertion.	Remedy.
	• Defective gate array U204 on the printer's engine board (KP-864).	Refer to printer's <i>Service Manual</i> .
	• Blown-out fuse (F202) on the printer's engine board.	
• Defective harness between paper feeder interface connector and printer's engine board.	Replace harness.	

6-1-3 Circuit board terminal voltages

(1) Pepar feeder board

Connector	Pin#	Signal	I/O	Voltage	Function
(CN1)	1	PFCL	O	0 V/24 V DC	Paper feed clutch, On/Off
	2	24 V	O	24 V DC	Power supply
(CN2)	1	24 V	I	24 V DC	Power supply from printer
	2	OPRDY	O	0 V/5 V DC	Paper feeder, Ready/Not ready
	3	OPSDO	I	5 V/0 V DC	Serial communication data signal with printer
	4	OPSCLK	I	5 V/0 V DC (Pulse)	Serial communication clock signal
	5	OPSDI	O	5 V/0 V DC	Serial communication data signal with printer
	6	OPSEL0	I	0 V/5 V DC	Paper feeder identifying signal 0
	7	OPSEL1	I	0 V/5 V DC	Paper feeder identifying signal 1
	8	OPSEL2	I	0 V/5 V DC	Paper feeder identifying signal 2
	9	GND	–	–	Power ground
	10	PFSEL	I	0 V/5 V DC	Paper feeder identifying signal
	11	5 V	I	5 V DC	Power supply from printer
	12	GND	–	–	Signal ground
	13	–	–	–	Reserved
(CN3)	1	24 V	O	24 V DC	Power supply
	2	OPRDY	I	0 V/5 V DC	Paper feeder, Ready/Not ready
	3	OPSDO	O	5 V/0 V DC	Serial communication data signal with printer
	4	OPSCLK	O	5 V/0 V DC (Pulse)	Serial communication clock signal
	5	OPSDI	I	5 V/0 V DC	Serial communication data signal with printer
	6	OPSEL0	O	0 V/5 V DC	Paper feeder identifying signal 0
	7	OPSEL1	O	0 V/5 V DC	Paper feeder identifying signal 1
	8	OPSEL2	O	0 V/5 V DC	Paper feeder identifying signal 2
	9	GND	–	–	Power ground
	10	PFSEL	O	0 V/5 V DC	Paper feeder identifying signal
	11	5 V	O	5 V DC	Power supply
	12	GND	–	–	Signal ground

Connector	Pin#	Signal	I/O	Voltage	Function
(CN4)	1	PSSW0	I	0 V/5 V DC	Paper size switch detecting signal
	2	GND	–	–	Signal ground
	3	PSSW1	I	0 V/5 V DC	Paper size switch detecting signal
	4	PSSW2	I	0 V/5 V DC	Paper size switch detecting signal
(CN6)	1	GND	–	–	Signal ground
	2	MCS	I	0 V/5 V DC (Pulse)	Paper feed motor clock signal
	3	5 V	O	5 V DC	Power supply
(CN7)	1	24 V	O	24 V DC	Power supply
	2	PFM	O	0 V/24 V DC (PWM)	Paper feed motor, On/Off

6-1-4 Correcting a paper jam

If a paper jam occurs in the paper feeder, remove the jammed paper as described below. After you have removed the jammed paper, open and close the printer's top cover to clear the error message from the message display.

1. Pull out the paper cassette ①.
2. Remove the jammed paper

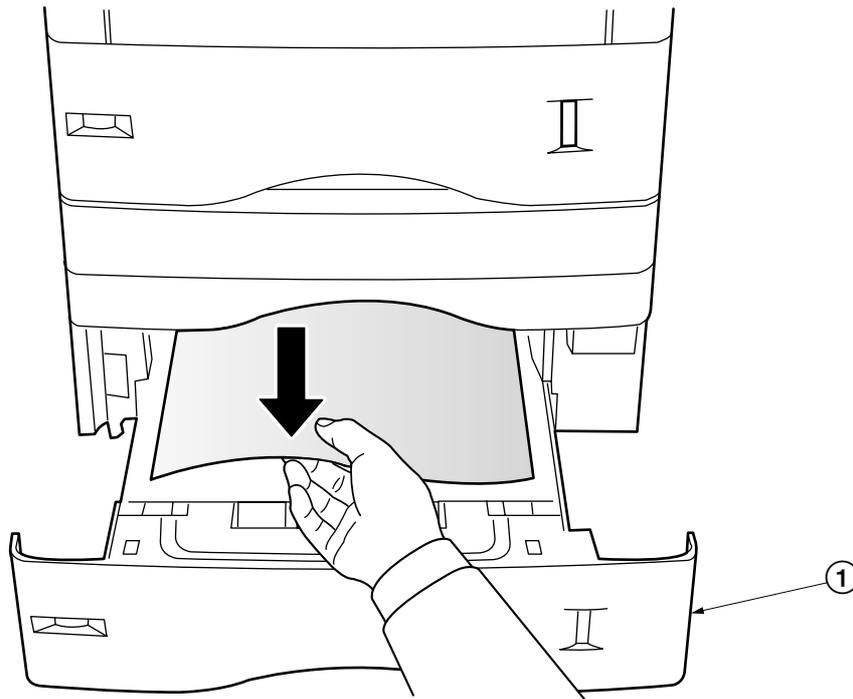


Figure 6-1-1 Jam in the paper feeder

Chapter 7 Paper Specifications

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7-1 General guidelines

The paper feeder may not be used to print on paper not satisfying the requirements below. Also, special types of print media such as overhead projection (OHP) film, envelopes, adhesive backed labels, and paper containing watermarks must not be used with printing with the paper feeder.

These types can result in jams, misfeeds, and paper waste, and in extreme cases can damage the paper feeder.

NOTE Kyocera mita assumes no liability for problems that occur when paper not satisfying these requirements is used with the paper feeder.

Selection of the right paper is important. The wrong paper can result in jams, misfeeds, curl, poor print quality, and paper waste, and in extreme cases can damage the paper feeder and the printer. The guidelines given below will increase the productivity of your office by ensuring efficient, trouble-free printing and reducing wear and tear on the paper feeder and the printer.

7-1-1 Paper availability

Most types of paper are compatible with a variety of machines. Paper intended for xerographic copiers can also be used with the paper feeder and the printer.

There are three general grades of paper: economy, standard, and premium. The most significant difference between grades is the ease with which they pass through the printer.

This is affected by the smoothness, size, and moisture content of the paper, and the way in which the paper is cut. The higher the grade of paper you use, the less risk there will be of paper jam and other problems, and the higher the level of quality your printed output will reflect.

Differences between paper from different suppliers can also affect the paper feeder's performance. A high-quality printer cannot produce high-quality results when the wrong paper is used. Low-priced paper is not economical in the long run if causes printing problems.

Paper in each grade is available in a range of basic weights (defined later). The traditional standard weights are 16, 20, and 28 pounds (60 g/m² to 105 g/m²).

7-1-2 Selecting the right paper

Printer printing is a process involving laser light, electrostatic discharge, toner, and heat. In addition, as the paper passes through the printer it undergoes considerable sliding, bending, and twisting motions. A high-quality printing paper matching the requirements withstands all these stresses, enabling the paper feeder and the printer to turn out clean, crisp printed copy consistently.

Remember that all paper is not the same. Some of the factors to consider when selecting paper is as following in the next section.

7-2 Paper specifications

The following table summarizes the basic paper specifications that should be applied to the paper used with the paper feeder. Details are given following the table.

Table 7-2-1 Specifications

Item	Specification
Weight	60 to 105 g/m ² (16 to 28 lbs./ream)
Thickness	0.086 to 0.110 mm (3.4 to 4.3 mils)
Dimensional accuracy	±0.7 mm (±0.0276 inches)
Squareness	90° ±0.2°
Moisture content	4 to 6 %
Direction of grain	Long grain
Pulp content	80 % or more

7-2-1 Points of consideration

The following section provides general information which should be considered when selecting paper for using with the paper feeder.

(1) Condition of the paper

Avoid using paper that is bent at edges, curled, dirty, torn, or contaminated with lint, clay, or paper shreds.

Used of paper in these conditions can lead to illegible printing, misfeeding, and paper jams, and can shorten the life of the paper feeder and the printer. In particular, avoid using paper with a surface coating or other surface treatment. The paper should have as smooth and even a surface as possible.

(2) Composition

Do not use paper that has been coated or surface-treated and contains plastic or carbon. The heat of fusing can cause such paper to give off harmful fumes.

Bond paper should contain at least 80% pulp. Not more than 20% of the total paper content should consist of cotton or other fibers.

(3) Paper size

The paper feeder is usable with the paper sizes as tabled below.

Table 7-2-2 Paper size

Paper size	Dimension
ISO A4	210 × 297 mm
JIS B5	182 × 257 mm
ISO A5	148 × 210 mm
Letter	8-1/2 × 11 inches
Legal	8-1/2 × 14 inches

(4) Smoothness

The paper should have a smooth, uncoated surface. Paper with a rough or sandy surface can cause voids in the printed output. Paper that is too smooth, however, can cause multiple feeding and fogging problems. (Fogging is a gray background effect.)

(5) Basis weight

Paper that is too light or too heavy can cause misfeeding, jams, and premature wear of the paper feeder and the printer. Uneven paper weight can cause multiple feeds, print defects, poor toner fusing, blurring, and other print quality problems. The proper weight is 60 to 105 g/m² (16 to 28 lbs/ream).

(6) Thickness (Caliper)

Thick paper is referred to as high-caliper paper and thin paper as low-caliper paper. The paper used with the paper feeder should be neither extremely thick nor extremely thin. If you are having problems with paper jams, multiple feeds, and faint printing, the paper may be too thin. If you are having problems with paper jams, and blurred printing the paper may be too thick. The proper thickness is 0.086 to 0.110 mm (3.4 to 4.3 mils).

(7) Moisture content

Moisture content is defined as the percent ratio of moisture to the dry mass of the paper. Moisture can affect the paper's appearance, feedability, curl, electrostatic properties, and toner fusing characteristics.

The moisture content of the paper varies with the relative humidity in the room. When the relative humidity is high and the paper absorbs moisture, the paper edges expand, becoming wavy in appearance. When the relative humidity is low and paper loses moisture, the edges shrink and tighten, and print contrast may suffer.

Wavy or tight edges can cause misfeeding and alignment anomalies.

The moisture content of the paper should be 4 % to 6 %.

To ensure the proper moisture content it is important to store the paper in a controlled environment.

Some tips on moisture control are:

Store paper in a cool, dry location.

Keep the paper in its wrapping as long as possible. Rewrap paper that is not in use.

Store paper in its original carton. Place a pallet etc. under the carton to separate it from the floor.

After removing paper from storage, let it stand in the same room as the printer for 48 hours before use.

Avoid leaving paper where it is exposed to heat, sunlight, or damp.

(8) Paper grain

When paper is manufactured, it is cut into sheets with the grain running parallel to the length (long grain) or parallel to width (short grain).

Short grain paper can cause feeding problems in the paper feeder and the printer. All paper used in the paper feeder and the printer should be long grain.

7-2-2 Other paper properties

(1) Porosity

Refers to the density of the paper structure; that is, to how openly or compactly the fibers are bonded.

(2) Stiffness

Limp paper can buckle inside the paper feeder and the printer, while paper that is too stiff may bind. Either way the result is a paper jam.

(3) Curl

Most paper has a natural tendency to curl in one direction. The paper should be loaded so that the natural curl is downward, to counteract the upward curl imparted by the printer. Printed sheets will then come out flat. Most paper also has a top and bottom surface. Loading instructions are usually given on the paper package.

(4) Electrostatic properties

During the printing process the paper is electrostatically charged to attract the toner. The paper must be able to release this charge so that printed sheets do not cling together in the output tray.

(5) Whiteness

The contrast of the printed page depends on the whiteness of the paper. Whiter paper provides a sharper, brighter appearance.

(6) Quality control

Uneven sheet size, corners that are not square, ragged edges, welded (uncut) sheets, and crushed edged and corners can cause the paper feeder and the printer and the printer to malfunction in various ways. A quality paper supplier should take considerable care to ensure that these problems do not occur.

(7) Packaging

Paper should be packed in a sturdy carton to protect it from damage during transport. Quality paper obtained from a reputable supplier is usually properly packaged.

7-2-3 Special paper

The following types of special paper can be used:

- Colored paper
- Preprinted paper

Use paper that is sold specifically for use with copiers (heat-fusing type).

Since the composition and quality of special paper vary considerably, special paper is more likely than white bond paper to give trouble during printing. No liability will be assumed if moisture etc. given off in printing on special paper causes harm to the machine or operator.

NOTE Before purchasing any type of special paper, test a sample on the paper feeder and the printer and check that printing quality is satisfactory.

Specifications for each type of special paper are given on next page.

(1) Colored paper

Colored paper should satisfy the same conditions as white bond paper, listed in used in the paper must be able to withstand the heat of fusing during the printing process (up to 200 °C or 392 °F).

(2) Preprinted paper

Preprinted paper should have a bond paper base. The preprinted ink must be able to withstand the heat of fusing during the printing process, and must not be affected by silicone oil.

Do not use paper with any kind of surface treatment, such as the type of paper commonly used for calendars.

Appendix A D i a g r a m s

Appendix A Contents

Wiring diagram A-3

Wiring diagram

