



# Application

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## Using the cards

Memory cards can be deployed and used in different ways depending on the printer in question.

The table below gives details of the individual card types, under which menu item (on the printer) they can be selected, how and where they are formatted, and how many files can be stored on each card.

The Compact Flash card is a special case. It can be used to store formats as well as fonts, logos and other data types.

Card type	Menu item	Formatting	Formatting	No. of files
Easy card	–		DOS	unrestricted (max. memory)
Format card	–		DOS	
Logo card	LCLR	internal		–
Font card	DOWN	internal	DOS	1 (v55_card.bin)
Speedo card	DOWN	internal	DOS	1 (promfile.bin)
DOS card	–		DOS	unrestricted
Data Base card	DOWN	internal		1 + index
Bar code card	–	internal		–
Image card	LCLR	internal		–
Color card	CCLR	internal		–
Compact Flash card	–		DOS	unrestricted

## Logo card

### Application

The logo card is used for saving different images (logos) and to make them available to the printer when required.

### Formatting

The card is prepared for use as a logo card in the printer with the parameter LCLR.

### Menu item

OTHR/LCLR (see Info Printouts and Parameters)

The memory capacity varies according to the printer and card.

### Loading data

Logos are downloaded by sending the #DK command to the printer.

### Download

#DK (see Easy Plug manual)

## Font card

### Application

Font cards are used to make available additional fonts which are not included in the standard font generator of the printer, allowing customer or application-specific fonts to be used conveniently without changing the EPROM.

### Defined fonts

Fonts are saved in a defined size (each character has a fixed size). A separate font is required for each character size.

- Fonts with variable character sizes: see Speedo card.

### Loading data

- FLASH RAM cards which are to be used as font cards can only be programmed ex works.

There are two methods for using SRAM cards as font cards:

- By loading fonts onto DOS-formatted cards on the PC
- By downloading fonts onto the printer

### Binary format

However, in both cases the characters must be in \*.AFF format (manufacturer format) and compiled into a binary file using a suitable programme (manufacturer program).

A component of this binary file is the correct 16 byte header.

### File name

- If the binary file is copied onto a DOS-formatted card, it must be named V55\_CARD.BIN.

### Loading fonts onto the PC or laptop:

1. Format the card under DOS.
2. Copy the binary file V55\_CARD.BIN onto the card.

Example: copy V55\_CARD.BIN D:

File is copied onto Drive D (PCMCIA slot).

### Downloading fonts onto the printer

The card is used without formatting and the binary file is loaded onto the card using the DOWN function.

### Menu item

OTHR/DOWN (see Info Printouts and Parameters)

Example: copy V55\_CARD.BIN lpt1

File is transferred to the printer via the LPT1 interface.

## Selecting fonts

The manner in which fonts are selected varies according to the control software being used.

### Easy Plug

When selecting fonts with Easy Plug, the first font on the card is selected with the number #YT200, and the subsequent fonts with incrementing numbers (#YT201, #YT202 etc.).

### MVT 3

With the software MVT 3 the first font is selected as C1, subsequent fonts with incrementing numbers (C2, C3 etc.).

### Jetmark

When using Jetmark fonts are selected as Card Font 0, Card Font 1 etc.. However, the WYSIWYG view does not function for these fonts as Jetmark is not informed about the font type.

## Symbol cards

Symbol cards are a special type of font cards, containing symbol fonts instead of character fonts. Those may e.g. be textile care symbols, indications of danger or electric symbols. Symbols can be used additionally to the printer fonts.

### Symbol card "Textile Care Symbols"

➡ The listed textile care symbols are in this assignment only contained on plug-in cards with one of the following part numbers:

Part Number	Usable for printers:
93099-50-9	TTX 300 Offline, TTX 600, TLX 604, TTX 507 (alt), TTX 807, TTX 7xx
97286-50-9	TTX 300 Online, TTX 507 (neu)
98886	TTX x50, TDI, TTK

Tab. 1 Part-numbers for symbol cards with textile care symbols.

Font no.: for use with 8 Dot printheads

**200** (Easy Plug)  
C0 (MVT II, III)

<b>ASCII A – G</b> dez. 65 – 71 hex. 41 – 47	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
<b>ASCII H – N</b> dez. 72 – 78 hex. 48 – 4E	H	I	J	K	L	M	N
<b>ASCII O – U</b> dez. 79 – 85 hex. 4F – 55	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U
<b>ASCII V – Z</b> dez. 86 – 90 hex. 56 – 5A	V	W	X	Y	Z		

<b>ASCII a – g</b> dez. 97 – 103 hex. 61 – 67	a	b	c	d	e	f	g
<b>ASCII h – n</b> dez. 104 – 110 hex. 68 – 6E	h	i	j	k	l	m	n
<b>ASCII o – u</b> dez. 111 – 117 hex. 6F – 75	o	p	q	r	s	t	u
<b>ASCII v – z</b> dez. 118 – 122 hex. 76 – 7A		w	x	y	z		

**Font no.:** for use with 12 Dot printheads

**202** (Easy Plug)  
C2 (MVT II, III) Symbols identical with font **200** .

**Font no.:** for use with 8 Dot printheads

**201** (Easy Plug)  
C1 (MVT II, III)

<b>ASCII A B C</b> dez. 65 66 67 hex. 41 42 43	1	<b>ASCII P Q R</b> dez. 50 51 52 hex. 80 81 82	4
<b>ASCII J K L</b> dez. 74 75 76 hex. 4A 4B 4C	2	<b>ASCII S T U</b> dez. 83 84 85 hex. 53 54 55	5
<b>ASCII M N O</b> dez. 77 78 79 hex. 4D 4E 4F	3	<b>ASCII V W X</b> dez. 86 87 88 hex. 56 57 58	6
		<b>ASCII Y Z</b> dez. 89 91 hex. 59 5B	7

### Symbol size

Font 200 / C1 contains the above illustrated symbols in three sizes ("Der Grüne Punkt" only two). Use one of the corresponding ASCII characters to select a symbol in a certain size.

Example "Cotton": (A = Size 1) < (B = Size 2) < (C = Size 3)

**Font no.:** for use with 12 Dot printheads

**203** (Easy Plug)  
C3 (MVT II, III) Symbols identical with font **201**.

## Symbol card "Electric and VDE symbols"

Part Number	Usable for printers:
93099-51-9	TTX 300 Offline, TTX 600, TLX 604, TTX 507 (alt), TTX 807, TTX 7xx
97286-51-9	TTX 300 Online, TTX 507 (neu)
98896	TTX x50, TDI, TTK

Tab. 2 Part numbers for symbol cards with electric and VDE symbols.

Font no.:

200 (Easy Plug)  
C0 (MVT II, III)

<b>ASCII A – G</b> dez. 65 – 71 hex. 41 – 47	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
<b>ASCII H – N</b> dez. 72 – 78 hex. 48 – 4E	H	I	J	K	L	M	N
<b>ASCII O – U</b> dez. 79 – 85 hex. 4F – 55	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U
<b>ASCII V – Z</b> dez. 86 – 90 hex. 56 – 5A	V	W	X	Y	Z		
<b>ASCII 0 – 6</b> dez. 48 – 54 hex. 30 – 36	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>ASCII 7 – 9</b> dez. 55 – 57 hex. 37 – 39	Z	VDE / GS*	9				
<b>ASCII a – b</b> dez. 58 – 59 hex. 3A – 3B	a	b					

\*) The font contains the appropriate symbol.

Font no.:

201 (Easy Plug)  
C1 (MVT II, III)

<b>ASCII A B C</b> dez. 65 66 67 hex. 41 42 43	b	<b>ASCII D E F</b> dez. 68 69 70 hex. 44 45 46	C
<b>ASCII G H</b> dez. 71 72 hex. 47 48	d		



Font no.:

**202-207** (Easy Plug) Multilingual characters and some more electrical symbols.  
C2-C7 (MVT II, III)

**Symbol size** Font 201 / C1 contains the above illustrated symbols in three sizes ("Der Grüne Punkt" only two). Use one of the corresponding ASCII characters to select a symbol in a certain size.

Example "Der Grüne Punkt": (G = Size 1) < (H = Size 2)

Symbol card "Indications of Danger"

Part Number	Usable for printers:
93099-52-9	TTX 300 Offline, TTX 600, TLX 604, TTX 507 (alt), TTX 807, TTX 7xx
97286-52-9	TTX 300 Online, TTX 507 (neu)
98897	TTX x50, TDI, TTK

Tab. 3 Part numbers of symbol cards with danger-indication symbols.

Font no.:

**200** (Easy Plug)  
C0 (MVT II, III)

<b>ASCII A B C</b> dez. 65 66 67 hex. 41 42 43	A	<b>ASCII D E F</b> dez. 68 69 70 hex. 44 45 46	B
<b>ASCII G H I</b> dez. 71 72 73 hex. 47 48 49	C	<b>ASCII J K L</b> dez. 74 75 76 hex. 4A 4B 4C	D
<b>ASCII M N O</b> dez. 77 78 79 hex. 4D 4E 4F	F	<b>ASCII P Q R</b> dez. 80 81 82 hex. 50 51 52	G
<b>ASCII S T U</b> dez. 83 84 85 hex. 53 54 55	H	<b>ASCII V W X</b> dez. 86 87 88 hex. 56 57 58	I
<b>ASCII Y Z</b> dez. 89 91 hex. 59 5B	J	<b>ASCII 1 2 3</b> dez. 49 50 51 hex. 31 - 33	E

**Symbol size** Font 201 / C1 contains the above illustrated symbols in three sizes ("Der grüne Punkt" only two). Use one of the corresponding ASCII characters to select a symbol in a certain size.

Example "Skull and crossbones": (J = Size 1) < (K = Size 2) < (L = Size 3)

## Color card

### Application

Color cards are used in conjunction with the color option. Logos are temporarily stored on the card, which are then sent to the printer with the #YI command.

- In order to use the color option the printer must be prepared accordingly (sensor, sensor operation, color firmware, color card).
- For more detailed information refer to the Color Option manual.

### Formatting

The card is prepared for use as a color card in the printer with the parameter CCLR.

**Menu item**      OTHR/CCLR      (see Info Printouts and Parameters)

The memory capacity varies according to the printer and card.

### Programming

#### Command #RC

The command #RCn/ was introduced for the color option: this command is used to define the color of the following element. If a #RC command is not specified, the printer operates just like a normal monochrome printer.

- For more detailed information refer to the Easy Plug manual and the Color Option manual.

### Status reports

<b>ST34</b>	Color Panel: code error colored ribbon
<b>ST35</b>	Color Panel: block or logo does not fit
<b>ST36</b>	Color Panel: card not found/writable

- For more detailed information refer to the section on status reports.



## Speedo card

### Application

Speedo cards are used to make available additional fonts which are not included in the standard font generator of the printer, allowing customer or application-specific fonts to be used conveniently without changing the EPROM.

### Scalable fonts

The fonts stored on the Speedo card can be portrayed using variable dot sizes (Speedo = scalable font).

- Fonts with defined character size, see Font card.

### Data preparation

1. First of all it is necessary to select the characters of the required scalable fonts using the program SUBSET (manufacturer program).

Note that each individual font must be selected.

Example: SUBSET -in BX000001.SPD -out SPD1 -csd IBMPC.CSD      Font 1  
SUBSET -in BX000008.SPD -out SPD2 -csd IBMPC.CSD      Font 2  
SUBSET -in BX000005.SPD -out SPD3 -csd IBMPC.CSD      Font 3

2. The converted fonts must then be compiled using the program SPDLINK (manufacturer program) and the option /card.

You can compile a maximum of five fonts. The memory capacity of the card must be taken into account.

Example: SPDLINK /card

The binary file PROMFILE.BIN is created.

■■■■➡ This file name may not be altered.

### Loading data

■■■■➡ FLASH RAM cards which are to be used as Speedo cards can only be programmed ex works.

There are two methods for using SRAM cards as font cards:

- By loading fonts onto DOS-formatted cards in the PC
- By downloading fonts onto the printer

### Binary format

In both cases the characters must be compiled into a binary file using the program SPDLINK (manufacturer program).

A component of this binary file is the correct 16 byte header.

### File name

■■■■➡ If the binary file is copied onto a DOS-formatted card, it must be named PROMFILE.BIN.

**Loading fonts onto the PC or laptop:**

1. Format the card under DOS.
2. Copy the binary file PROMFILE.BIN onto the card.

Example: copy PROMFILE.BIN D:

File is copied onto Drive D (PCMCIA slot).

**Downloading fonts onto the printer**

The card is used without formatting and the binary file is loaded onto the card using the DOWN function.

**Menu item**                      OTHR/DOWN                      (see Info Printouts and Parameters)

Example: copy PROMFILE.BIN lpt1

File is transferred to the printer via the LPT1 interface.

**Selecting fonts**

- For information about selecting scalable fonts refer to the Easy Plug manual.

## Format card / Easy Plug card

### Application

This card type was developed for PCMCIA cards.

The format card (Easy Plug card) is used to store format information on the card in the form of Easy Plug commands.

### Easy Plug

An Easy Plug command consists entirely of ASCII text. The Easy Plug command sequence is saved in an ASCII text file.

### Formats

Formats are label layouts which contain the descriptions of size, font types, character positions etc. Formats can also contain texts, bar codes, lines, rectangles and logos.

### Fixed data

Non-changing (fixed) data of the label layout is stored on the format card and read out every time a label is printed.

### Variable data

Changing (variable) data is transmitted to the printer from the PC via the interface. Variable information can be texts (#YT commands) and bar codes (#YB commands).

In the case of very large labels with multiple field descriptions, this considerably reduces the amount of data which must be transferred between the PC (or mainframe) and the printer.

The number of formats which are to be stored is dependent on the size of the card and the format sizes.

➡ Maximum 100 fields with variable data are possible (No. 0 to 99).

### Loading data

➡ Only one method is possible in order to use PCMCIA cards as format cards:

- By loading fonts onto DOS-formatted cards on the PC

### Formatting

DOS formatting is only possible on the PC or laptop. The printer is not capable of DOS formatting!

#### Loading fonts onto the PC or laptop:

1. Format the card under DOS.
2. Copy the file onto the card.

Example: copy FORMAT1.FOR D:    File 1 is copied.  
 copy FORMAT2.FOR D:    File 2 is copied.  
 copy FORMAT3.FOR D:    File 3 is copied.

The files are copied onto Drive D (PCMCIA slot).

### Selecting formats

The name of the required format is selected using a command. The printer now uses the format it has found, or in the event of an error reacts with the corresponding status report.

**AUTOSTRT.FOR** If the printer finds a format card with the file AUTOSTRT.FOR after being switched on, the printing process is started (auto start) using this file.

- For information about selecting a format on the card and about autostart refer to the Easy Plug manual.

### Status reports

<b>ST80</b>	Easy Card: false file name in #FO command
<b>ST81</b>	Easy Card: field number not found
<b>ST82</b>	Easy Card: #YT syntax or #YB command incorrect
<b>ST83</b>	Easy Card: number of data field too long
<b>ST84</b>	Easy Card: no. of variable characters = 0
<b>ST85</b>	Easy Card: no card found

- For more detailed information refer to the section on status reports.

## Database card

### Application

The database card is used in conjunction with various options. It contains a database provided by the customer. Depending on the specific requirements, the database is searched for the appropriate data set and the information found in this data set is shown on the label.

### Infeed, scanner

In addition to the infeed option and the scanner option, variable data is also created on the label.

### Printing procedure

A label with a bar code is fed into the printer (infeed option). The scanner reads the bar code and transmits the data in the code to the printer using an internal serial interface.

A previously programmed PCMCIA card contains a database, whose various data sets each consist of bar code information, as well as the corresponding print data. The printer reads in the appropriate data sets and searches for the corresponding bar code information.

If the bar code information is found, the following print information is printed on the label. The label is ejected from the printer already printed.



Before the printing process is initiated, it is necessary either to send a format with the corresponding Easy Plug information to the printer or an Easy Plug card must be processed.

### Data format

The database can be created and saved using any text editor. It is also possible to use a spreadsheet program. The program must be able to save data in a text file.

The text file must always have a valid header at the beginning of the first line.

### Example of a database

```
_Avery_Data_Card;00000000000000
4088756985211;Shirt;XL;19.95
4069807496085;Jacket;S;249.85
4089607569758;Sweatshirt;L;25.50
```

(\_ = space)

## Layout of the database file

**File structure**

```

HEADER CRLF
  Data set CRLF
  Data set CRLF
  .
  .
  .
  Data set CRLF

```

- Blank lines in the database or CRLF at the end of the database are ignored.

**HEADER**

```
_Avery_Data_Card;00000000000000CRLF
```

- The header (at the top of the database) consists of 32 bytes. This header may not be interrupted by a CRLF.
- The first 16 bytes of the header contain the information:  
\_Avery\_Data\_Card        ( \_ = space).
- The second 16 bytes of the header contain:  
the separator, 13 zeros and CLRF.

Any separator can be selected  
(e. g. "\*" or "," or ":" etc.).

**Data sets**

```

Bar code information Separator Data field [Separator Data field ...] CRLF
Bar code information Separator Data field [Separator Data field ...] CRLF
.
.
.
Bar code information Separator Data field [Separator Data field ...] CRLF

```

- The first field in a data set must be the bar code information (maximum of 24 characters).
- The separator can be freely defined. It is located in the header of the database and must correspond to it.
- The data field can contain up to 256 characters.
- Maximum of 99 data fields are possible (a maximum of 100 variable data fields per format, start no. = 0).
- The data set must be concluded with CRLF.

■ ■ ■ ■ ➔ A maximum of 16,384 data sets is possible.

The sorting procedure can take several minutes, depending on how sorted (unsorted) the data sets have been entered.

The printer may not contain any labels when it is started. The label may not be fed in until ON appears on the display.

## Loading data

Downloading ASCII files to the printer:

The card is used without formatting and the ASCII file is loaded onto the card using the DOWN function.

<b>Menu item</b>	OTHR/DOWN (see Info Printouts and Parameters)
	Example: copy /b Text.txt lpt1
	File is transferred to the printer via the LPT1 interface.
<b>Transfer</b>	The printer gives a signal after each kilobyte has been transferred.
	→ Press the ENTER key after the data transfer has been completed.
<b>Sorting</b>	The printer now sorts the database into alphabetical order after the bar code field by creating an index file. Alphabetical sorting takes place according to the layout of the characters in the ASCII table.
<b>Check</b>	The database is then checked for identical data sets. SORT appears on the display while the database is being sorted.
<b>No. of data sets</b>	<p>Finally, the number of processed data sets is displayed.</p> <p>If there are more than 10,000 (e.g. 16,560) data sets, only the number greater than 10,000 is displayed (e.g. 6,560). This display flashes.</p> <p>→ Confirm the number of data sets by pressing the ENTER key.</p> <p>The printer is re-initialised and is now ready for operation with the database card.</p> <p>■■■■→ The index file is also stored on the card. There must be sufficient memory capacity available.</p>

## Status reports

<b>ST86</b>	Data base: insufficient capacity for index file
<b>ST87</b>	Data base: index cannot be created
<b>ST88</b>	Data base: index cannot be sorted
<b>ST89</b>	Data base: bar code information not found
<b>ST90</b>	Database contains identical data sets

- For more detailed information refer to the subject section on status reports.

## Image card

### Application

The maximum possible label length can be extended using the Image card.

The image (picture) of a label is stored in the printer memory. This image can now be externally stored from the limited memory of the printer onto one (or two) cards. PCMCIA SRAM cards are used to do this. If Slot 1 is also to be used, Slot 0 must already be completely occupied by a 2 MB card.

It is still possible to print from the internal RAM if an Image card is not used.

### Formatting

The PCMCIA card is prepared for use as an image card in the printer with the parameter ICLR.

#### Menu item

OTHR/ICLR (see Info Printouts and Parameters)

The memory capacity varies according to the printer and card.

### Maximum print length

The maximum possible print lengths (label lengths) depend on the size of the image memory and the printer type.

Card(s)	TTX 450 / Puma	TTX 650 / Lion / TDI	TTX 950 / Tiger	TTX 1050 / Tiger XXL
1 x 1 MB	339 mm	339 mm	339 mm	169 mm
1 x 2 MB	679 mm	679 mm	679 mm	339 mm
2 x 2 MB	1359 mm	1359 mm	1359 mm	679 mm

Tab. 1: The maximum print length of TTX x50 type printers depends on the applied image card(s).



## Bar code card

### Application

**External bar codes** The bar code card can store complex 2D bar codes, for which there would be no room in the internal printer memory.

All subsequently arising bar codes should be stored on this card type.

Available bar codes are:

- Data Matrix Code
- PDF 417 Code
- MaxiCode

### Programming

- The bar code card can only be programmed ex works.
- For information about the syntax for the available bar codes refer to the Easy Plug manual.

### Maximum print length

If the card is recognised during the startup procedure, the codes present on the card can be selected.

- With the bar code card the maximum label length is reduced by x mm (according to the printer type) as shown in the following table:

Printer type	Data Matrix Code	Data Matrix + PDF 417	Data Matrix + PDF 417 + MaxiCode
TTX 450/S45/Puma Standard	approx. 50 mm	approx. 60 mm	approx. 70 mm
TTX 450/S45/Puma Image Extension	approx. 31 mm	approx. 41 mm	approx. 48 mm
TTX 650/S65/Lion Standard	approx. 39 mm	approx. 50 mm	approx. 59 mm
TTX 650/S65/Lion Image Extension	approx. 31 mm	approx. 41 mm	approx. 48 mm
TTX 950/S95/Tiger Standard	approx. 31 mm	approx. 41 mm	approx. 48 mm
TTX 950/S95/Tiger Image Extension	approx. 31 mm	approx. 41 mm	approx. 48 mm
TTX 1050/S105/XXL Standard	approx. 24 mm	approx. 31 mm	approx. 37 mm
TTX 1050/S105/XXL Image Extension	approx. 15 mm	approx. 20 mm	approx. 24 mm
TDI Standard	approx. 39 mm	approx. 50 mm	approx. 59 mm
TDI Image Extension	approx. 31 mm	approx. 41 mm	approx. 48 mm

The print length is only reduced in the firmware with Image Extension (1X...) if an image card is not being used.

## CF/SD-cards

### Application

Card type	Printer
CF	64-xx, DPM, PEM, ALX 92x, AP 5.4, AP 7.t
SD/MMC	AP 5.4 Gen II, AP 5.6

Tab. 4 Which card type can be used with which printer?

Various types of data (fonts, logos, formats or other data) can be stored on CF/SD-cards (subsequently referred to as „memory cards“ or „cards“). With a card reader at the USB interface of the PC, the files can be stored easily on the card.

### Font directory

#### Fonts

Memory cards can be used as a font memory storage for fonts which are not included in the standard font generator of the printer. To do this, create a directory "fonts" on the card into which you copy all the fonts you want to use.

#### Font types

Font type	Filename ending	Easy-Plug command
True Type	*.ttf	#YN
Fix Size	*.aff	#YT
Speedo	*.spd	#YN

Tab. 5 Font types, applicable with memory cards, their filename endings and the Easy-Plug commands required for printing text using those font types.

#### Speed

Regarding the speed of true type or speedo fonts counts the following: Text fields using true type fonts are prepared slower for printing than text fields with comparable speedo fonts. The difference in speed is increasingly noticeable with the amount or size of text to be printed.

#### File name

A font file must be renamed as follows for it to be accessed using Easy Plug:

fontxxx.\* (example: font260.ttf)

- xxx = number from 001 to 999; this number is entered in the relevant Easy Plug command in order to access the font.
- \* = extension, ".ttf", ".aff" or ".spd" can be used.

➡ If possible use numbers greater than 200, because smaller numbers (100s) are sometimes assigned to internal fonts. If font names are repeated, the printer selects the internal font.



**RAM disk**

The following fonts are loaded from the memory card onto the internal RAM disk, while the printer is powering up – assumed they are named according to the pattern described above:

- all speedo fonts (E.G. *fontxxx.spd*)
- all true type fonts, if numbers from 900 to 999 are used in the font names (e.g. *font900.ttf*)
- all fixfonts, if numbers from 900 to 999 are used in the font names (e.g. *font900.aff*)

While the printer is powering up, the following message is displayed:

Loading Font900  
into RAM

*... if the font is named e.g. "font900.ttf". If more than one font is loaded, every single fontname is displayed during the loading process.*

True type fonts should always be loaded on RAM-disk, if

- high print performance is necessary
  - Unicode fonts are ought to be used
- ➔ You must reserve at least as many kilobytes of memory on the RAM disk as are occupied by the fonts which are ought to be loaded from memory card. To do so use the parameter `SYSTEM PARAMETER > Font Downl Size!`
- ➔ In order to save memory capacity, rename those fonts on the memory card which you are not currently using.

The following status report shows that insufficient memory has been reserved on the RAM disk:

Status 8201  
Font Downl full

- More detailed information about status reports can be found in the chapter "Status Reports".
- More detailed information about the parameters can be found in the topic section "Info-Printouts and Parameters".
- For detailed information on using Unicode fonts, refer to topic section "Easy Plug", chapter "General Notes, Definitions and Command Overview" / "Easy Plug and Unicode".

### Logos directory

**\\logos**

When loading or proceeding logos, the Easy Plug commands #YK, #DK and #DC use the directory "\\logos".

- ➔ The directory "\\logos" must be created on memory card or RAM disc before calling one of those commands!

<b>\graphics</b>	<p>Graphics directory</p> <p>Graphics files may be stored in an arbitrary directory on the memory card, if the file designation in the Easy Plug #YG command includes the complete path.</p> <p>■ If the filename in the #YG command doesn't include the path, the graphics file must be stored in the "\graphics" directory!</p>
<b>\formats</b>	<p>Formats directory</p> <p>Files which are containing print jobs (*.for) and firmware files (*.s3b) must be stored in a directory named "\formats". Then, those files can be activated in standalone mode.</p> <p>○ For details see the printers user manual, topic section "Advanced applications", paragraph "Standalone mode".</p>
<b>\logfiles</b>	<p>Logfiles directory</p> <p>For the purpose of error tracing, the Easy-Plug printjobs transmitted to the printer can be saved on memory card:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Softwarereset and Powerfail are written into the log file</li> <li>● A firmware update stops the file logging</li> <li>● Each printjob is written in a separate log file (the end of the printjob is recognized by #Q)</li> <li>● The log files are written in the folder „C:\logfiles“</li> </ul> <p><b>EPxxxxxx.LOG</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Filename: „EPxxxxxx.LOG“ (example: EP000001.LOG)</li> </ul> <p>■ The file log function is not supported with MLI printjobs.</p>

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