FX6

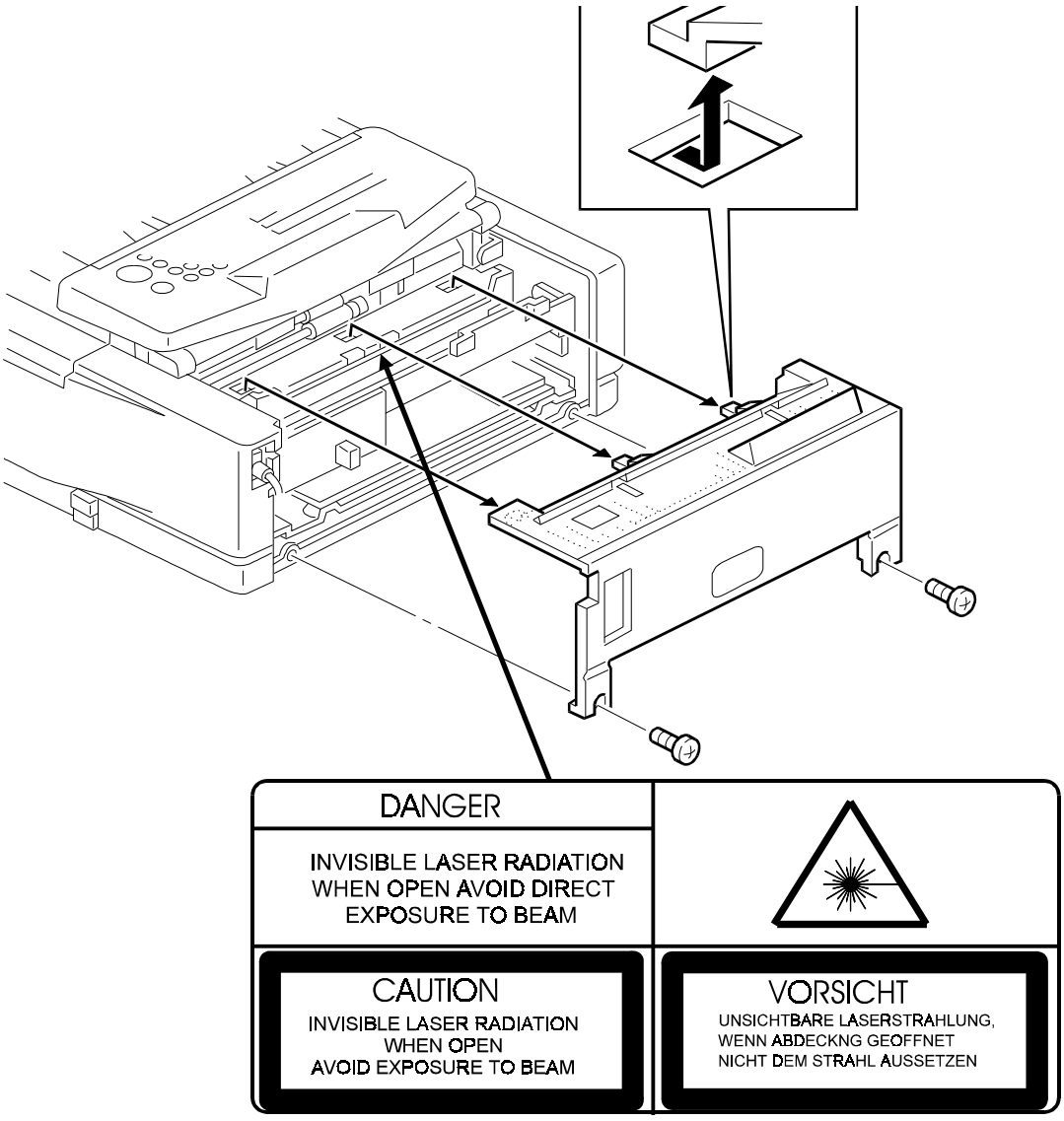
RICOH FAX2700L

SERVICE MANUAL

May 29th, 1995
Subject to change

⚠WARNING

THIS MACHINE CONTAINS A LASER BEAM GENERATOR. LASER BEAMS CAN CAUSE PERMANENT EYE DAMAGE. DO NOT OPEN THE LASERUNIT OR LOOK ALONG THE LASER BEAM PATH WHILE THE MAIN POWER IS ON.



Lithium Batteries (Memory Back-up)

⚠CAUTION

The danger of explosion exists if a battery of this type is incorrectly replaced. Replace only with the same or an equivalent type recommended by the manufacturer. Discard used batteries in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

1. OVERALL MACHINE INFORMATION

1.1. SPECIFICATIONS

Type
Desktop type transceiver

Circuit
PSTN, PABX

Connection
Direct couple

Document Size
Length:
105 - 420 mm [4.1 - 16.5 ins]
Up to 1.2 m [47.2 ins], manually assisted
Up to 14 m [46 ft] after adjustment
Width:
148 - 304 mm [5.8 - 12.0 ins]
Thickness:
0.05 to 0.2 mm [2 to 8 mils]
(equivalent to 50 - 80 g/m^2)

Document Feed
Automatic feed, face down

ADF Capacity
30 sheets (using 20 lb or 80 g/m^2 paper)

Scanning Method
Contact image sensor

Maximum Scan Width
216 mm [8.5 ins] ± 0.25%

Scan Resolutions
Main scan: 8 dots/mm [203 dpi]
Sub scan:
Standard - 3.85 lines/mm [98 lpi]
Detail - 7.7 lines/mm [196 lpi]
Fine - 15.4 lines/mm [392 lpi]

Memory Capacity
ECM: 64 or 128 kbytes
(depends on the amount of image data)
SAF: 244 kbytes (19 pages/Slerexe letter), extra 2 Mbyte (186 pages) or 4 Mbyte (350 pages) memory card available

Compression
MH, MR, EFC, MMR, SSC (MMR only with ECM)
SAF storage for memory tx: MMR and raw data

Protocol
Group 3 with ECM

Modulation
V.29 (QAM), V.27ter (PHM), V.21 (FM)

Data Rate (bps)
9600/7200/4800/2400, Automatic fallback

I/O Rate
With ECM: 0 ms/line
Without ECM: 2.5, 5, 10, 20, or 40 ms/line

Transmission Time
9 s at 9600 bps; Measured with G3 ECM using memory for a ITU-T #1 test document (Slerexe letter) at standard resolution

Printing System
Laser printing, plain paper, dry toner

Paper Size and Capacity
Standard Cassette: 250 sheets
USA: Letter
Europe: A4, A5 sideways
Asia: A4, A5 sideways, F, F4
100 Sheet Cassette (Optional): 100 sheets
USA: Letter, Legal
Europe: A4, A5 sideways
Asia: A4, A5 sideways, F, F4
Universal Cassette (Optional): 250 sheets
Letter, Legal, A4, A5 sideways, F, F4

Maximum Printing Width
208 mm [8.1 ins]

Print Resolutions
Fax and Copy Mode:
Main scan: 16 dots per mm [406 dpi]
Sub scan: 15.4 lines/mm [392 lpi]
Printer Mode: 300 x 300 dpi

Power Supply
USA: 115 ± 20 Vac, 60 ± 1 Hz
Europe/Asia: 187 - 276 Vac, 50 ± 3 Hz

Power Consumption (Base Machine Only)
Standby: Minimum 2 W; Normal 20 W
Transmit: 25 W
Receive: 210 W
Copying: 270 W

Operating Environment
Temperature: 17 - 28 °C [63 - 82 °F]
Humidity: 40 - 70 %Rh

Dimensions (W x D x H)
475 x 459 x 240 mm [18.7 x 18.1 x 9.4 ins]
Excluding handset, trays, and optional units

Weight
Approx. 17 kg [37 lbs]
Excluding CTM, handset, trays, and optional units

1.2. FEATURES

KEY: O = Used, X = Not Used,
A = With optional memory only,
B = With optional 100 sheet cassette only
C = With optional counter only
D = With optional handset only
E = PIF

Equipment	
ADF	O
Book scan	X
Built-in handset	X
Bypass feed: 1 sheet	O
Optional cassette: 100 sheets	B
Optional cassette: Universal	O
Cabinet	X
Counter	C
Cutter	X
Handset	D
Hard disk	X
Manual feed mechanism	X
Marker (Stamp)	O
Monitor speaker	O
Optional printer interface	E

Video Processing Features	
Contrast	O
Halftone (Basic & Error Diffusion)	O
MTF	O
Reduction	X
Resolution	O
Smoothing to 16 x 15.4 l/mm	O

Communication Features - Auto	
Automatic fallback	O
Automatic redialing	O
Confidential reception	A
Dual Access	O
Substitute reception	O

Communication Features - User Selectable	
Action as a transfer broadcaster	X
AI Redial (last ten numbers)	X
Answering machine interface	X
Authorized Reception	O
Auto-answer delay time	X

Communication Features - User Selectable	
Auto dialing (pulse or DTMF)	O
Auto Document	O
Auto image density selection	X
Auto paper size selection	X
Automatic Voice Message	X
Batch Transmission (max 6 files)	A
Broadcasting	O
Chain Dialing	O
Communication Result Display	X
Confidential ID Override	O
Confidential Transmission	O
Direct Fax Number Entry	O
Economy Transmission	X
Fax on demand	X
Forwarding	A
Free Polling	O
Groups (7 groups)	O
Group Transfer Station	X
Hold	X
ID Transmission	O
Immediate Redialing	O
Immediate transmission	O
Keystroke Programs	O
Memory transmission	O
Multi-step Transfer	X
Next Transfer Station	X
OMR	X
On Hook Dial	O
Ordering Toner	X
Page Count	O
Personal Codes	O
Personal Codes with Conf. ID	A
Polling Reception	O
Polling Transmission	O
Polling tx file lifetime in the SAF	O
Quick Dial (32 stations)	O
Reception modes (Fax, Tel, ~~Auto~~)	O
Length Reduction	X
Remote control features	X
Remote Transfer	X
Restricted Access	O
Secured Polling	O
Secured Polling with Stored ID Override	O
Secure Transmission	X

Communication Features - User Selectable	
Send Later	O
Silent ringing detection	X
Specified Image Area	X
Speed Dial (90 stations)	O
Super Fine Resolution (16 x15.4 l/mm : 400 x 400 dpi)	X
Telephone Directory	X
Tonal Signal Transmission	O
Transfer Request	O
Transmission Deadline (TRD)	A
Turnaround Polling	X
Two-step Transfer	X
Two in one	X
Voice Request (immed. tx only)	X

Communication Features - Service Selectable	
AI Short Protocol	O
Auto-reduction override option	O
Busy tone detection	O
Closed Network (tx and rx)	O
Continuous Polling Reception	X
Dedicated tx parameters	O
ECM	O
EFC	O
Inch-mm conversion	X
Page retransmission times	O
Page separation mark	O
Protection against wrong conn.	O
Resol'n stepdown override option	X
Short Preamble	X
Well log	O

Other User Features	
Area code prefix	X
Automatic service call	Service
Center mark	O
Checkered mark	X
Clearing a memory file	O
Clearing a polling file	O
Clock	O
Confidential ID	A
Copy editing (Erase Center/Margin)	X
Copy mode	O

Other User Features	
Copy Mode Restriction	X
Counters	O
Daylight Saving Time	O
Destination Check	X
Direct entry of names	O
File Retention Time	X
File Retransmission	X
Function Programs	O
ID Code	O
Label Insertion ("From xxx")	O
Language Selection	O
LCD contrast control	Service
Memory Lock	A
Memory Lock ID	A
Modifying a memory file	X
Multi Sort Document Reception	A
Multicopy mode	O
Own telephone number	O
Power Saver (Night Timer and standby mode)	O
Print density control	O
Printing a memory file	O
RDS on/off	O
Reception Mode Switching Timer	X
Reception time printing	X
Reduction/Enlargement	X
Remaining memory indicator	O
Remote ID	X
Reverse Order Printing	A
RTI, TTI, CSI	O
Secure ID	X
Service Report Transmission	O
Speaker volume control	O
Specified Cassette Selection	B
Substitute reception on/off	O
Telephone line type	O
Toner Saving Mode	O
TTI on/off	O
User Function Keys	X
User Parameters	O
Wild Cards	O

Reports - Automatic	
Charge Control Report	X
Communication Failure Report	O
Confidential File Report	A
Error Report	O
Memory Storage Report	O
Mode Change Report	X
Polling Clear Report	O
Polling Reserve Report	O
Polling Result Report	O
Power Failure Report	O
TCR (Journal)	O
Toner Cassette Order Form	X
Transfer Result Report	X
Transmission Result Report	O

Reports - User-initiated	
Authorized Reception List	O
Charge Control Report	X
File List	O
Forwarding List	A
Group List	O
Personal Code List	O
Program List	O
Quick Dial List	O
Specified Cassette Selection List	B
Speed Dial List	O
TCR	O
Transmission Status Report	X
User Function List	X
User Parameter List	O

Service Mode Features	
Auto Paper Select test	X
Back-to-back test	O
Bit switch programming	O
Book mode test	X
Buzzer test	O
Cable equalizer	O
Comm. parameter display	O
Counter check	O
Country code	O
DTMF tone test	O
Echo countermeasure	O
Effective term of service calls	O
Error code display	O
Excessive jam alarm	O

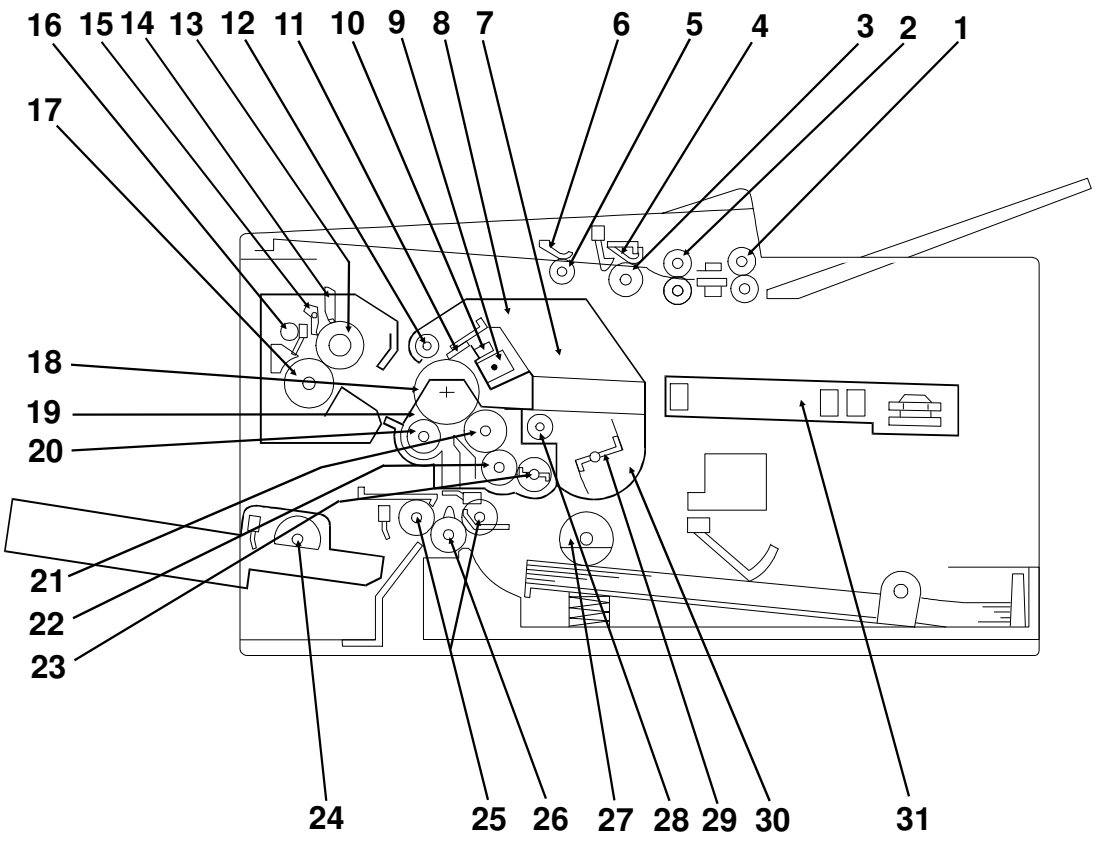
Service Mode Features	
File Transfer	O
LCD contrast adjustment	O
Line error mark	O
Memory file printout (all files)	O
Modem test	O
NCU parameters	O
Operation panel test	O
Periodic service call	O
PM Call	O
Printer mechanism test	O
Printer test patterns	O
Programmable attenuation	X
Protocol dump list	O
RAM display/rewrite	O
RAM dump	O
RAM test	O
Ringer test	X
Scanner lamp test	O
Scanner mechanism test	O
Sensor initialization	X
Serial number	O
Service monitor report	O
Service station number	O
Software upload/download	O
SRAM data download	O
System parameter list	O
Technical data on the TCR	O
Thermal head parameters	X
Transmission Status Report	X
User data transfer	O

Memory Files

Max. number of files: 100
Max. number of stations/file: 132
Max. number of stations overall: 300

1.3. COMPONENT LAYOUT

1.3.1. Mechanical Components



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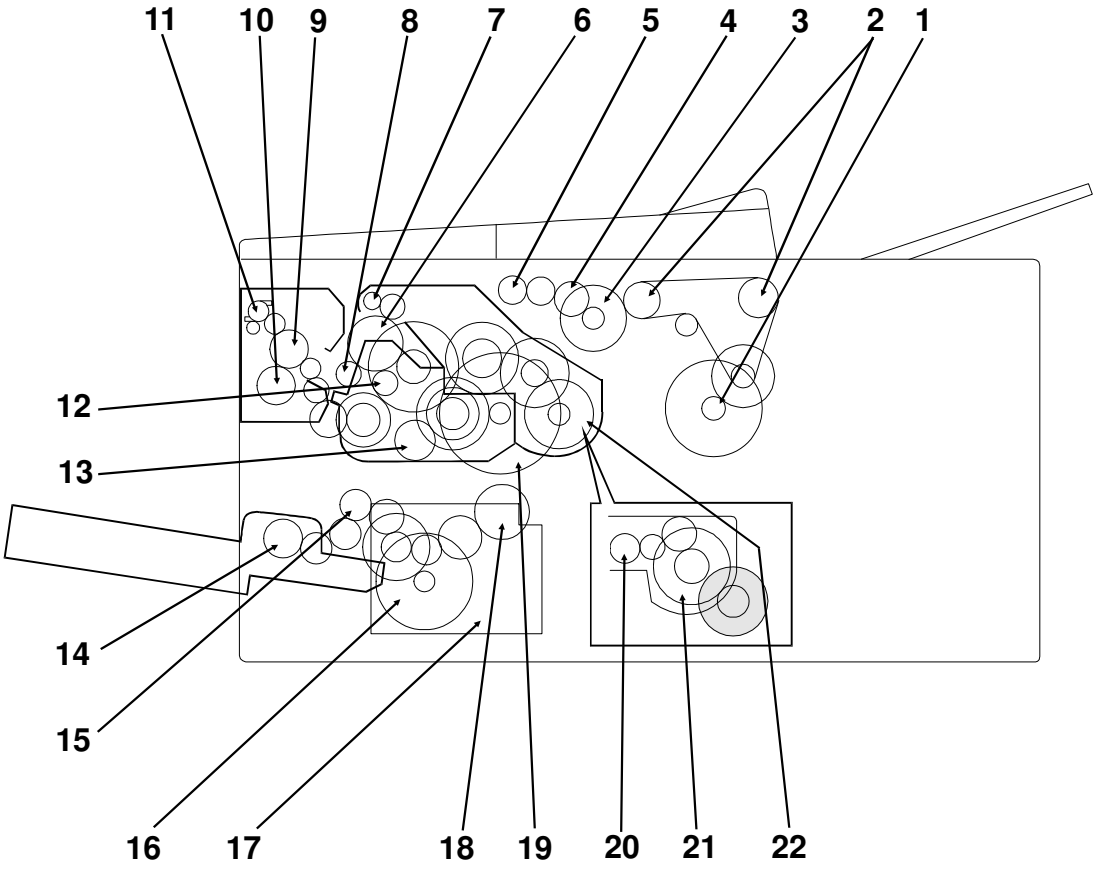
No.	Name	Description
1	R2 Roller	Feeds the document through the scanner.
2	R1 Roller	Feeds the document through the scanner.
3	Document Feed Roller	Feeds the document into the scanner.
4	Separation Pad	Allows one page into the scanner.
5	Pick-up Roller	Picks up pages of the document from the document table one at a time.
6	Pressure Plate	This applies pressure against the pick-up roller.
7	CTM (Cleaning Toner Magazine)	This consists of the toner cartridge, cleaning unit, used toner tank, charge corona unit, and quenching lamp.
8	Used Toner Tank	This removes and stores excess toner from the master after image transfer. It is part of the CTM.

No.	Name	Description
9	Charge Corona Unit	This applies a charge to the drum at the start of the print cycle. It is part of the CTM.
10	Quenching Lamp	This removes excess charge from the master at the end of the print cycle. It is part of the CTM.
11	Cleaning Blade	This wipes toner off the OPC drum.
12	Used Toner Collection Roller	This catches the used toner and the transfers the toner to the used toner tank. It is part of the CTM.
13	Hot Roller	Heat from this roller fuses the toner to the copy paper.
14	Cleaning Pad	This cleans up and spreads silicone oil on the surface of the hot roller.
15	Hot Roller Strippers	These take the paper off the hot roller after fusing.
16	Paper Feed-out Rollers	These feed the paper out of the printer.
17	Fusing Pressure Roller	This applies pressure to the paper during the fusing process.
18	OPC Drum	The latent image is written to this Organic Photoconductor Drum.
19	Development Unit	This consists of the development roller, toner application roller, toner supply bar, and transfer roller.
20	Transfer Roller	This applies a charge to the paper to pull the toner off the drum and onto the copy paper.
21	Development Roller	This roller applies toner to the latent image on the drum.
22	Toner Application Roller	This roller transfers toner to the development roller.
23	Toner Supply Bar	This stirs up and transfers toner to the toner application roller.
24	Paper Feed Rollers (100 Sheet Cassette)	These pick up the top sheet of paper from the stack in the optional 100 sheet cassette and feed it into the printer.
25	Paper Feed Pressure Rollers	These feed paper from the cassette or bypass feed slot into the printer.
26	Registration Roller	This carries out the registration process.
27	Paper Feed Rollers	These pick up the top sheet of paper from the stack in the cassette and feed it into the printer.
28	Toner Supply Roller	This supplies toner to the development unit. It is part of the toner tank.
29	Toner Agitator	This stirs up toner in the toner tank, so that it does not collect into lumps.
30	Toner Tank	This supplies toner to the development unit. It is part of the CTM.
31	Laser Unit	This consists of the LDDR (Laser Diode Driver), Focusing lens, Fθ Lenses, Hexagonal mirror motor, and other laser optic components.

1.3.2. Drive Components



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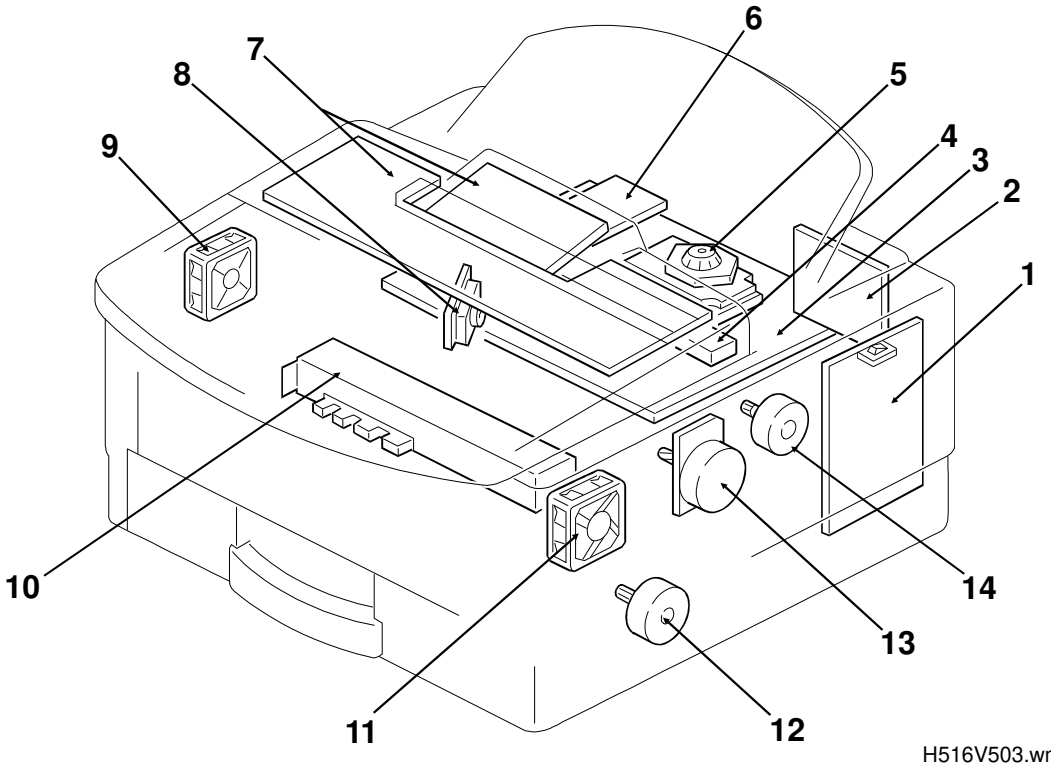
No.	Name	Description
1	Tx Motor	This stepper motor drives the scanner.
2	R1/R2 Rollers	These feed the document through the scanner.
3	Document Feed Drive Gear	This drives the document feed and pick-up rollers.
4	Document Feed Roller Drive Gear	This drives the document feed roller.
5	Pick-up Roller Drive Gear	This drives the pick-up roller.
6	Drum Drive Gear	This drives the drum.
7	Used Toner Collection Roller Drive Gear	This drives the used toner collection roller (magnetic) in the used toner tank.
8	Transfer Roller Drive Gear	This drives the transfer roller.
9	Hot Roller Drive Gear	This drives the hot roller.
10	Fusing Pressure Roller Drive Gear	This drives the pressure roller in the fusing unit.

No.	Name	Description
11	Paper Feed-out Roller	This feeds printouts out of the machine.
12	Development Roller Drive Gear	This drives the development roller.
13	Toner Application Roller Drive Gear	This drives the toner application roller.
14	Paper Feed Roller Drive Gear (100 Sheet Cassette)	This drives the paper feed roller in the optional 100 sheet cassette.
15	Registration Roller Drive Gear	This drives the registration roller.
16	Paper Feed Motor	This stepper motor drives the paper feed mechanisms and the registration roller.
17	Paper Feed Roller Drive Gear Box	The gears in this box drive the paper feed roller in the main cassette.
18	Paper Feed Roller Drive Gear	This drives the paper feed roller.
19	Main Motor	This brushless dc motor drives the drum, fusing unit, development unit, and CTM.
20	Toner Supply Gear	This ensures the supply of toner from the toner tank in the CTM, and its distribution across the full length of the development unit.
21	Toner Agitator Drive Gear	This drives the toner agitator.
22	CTM Drive Gear	This drives the CTM.

1.3.3. Electrical Components



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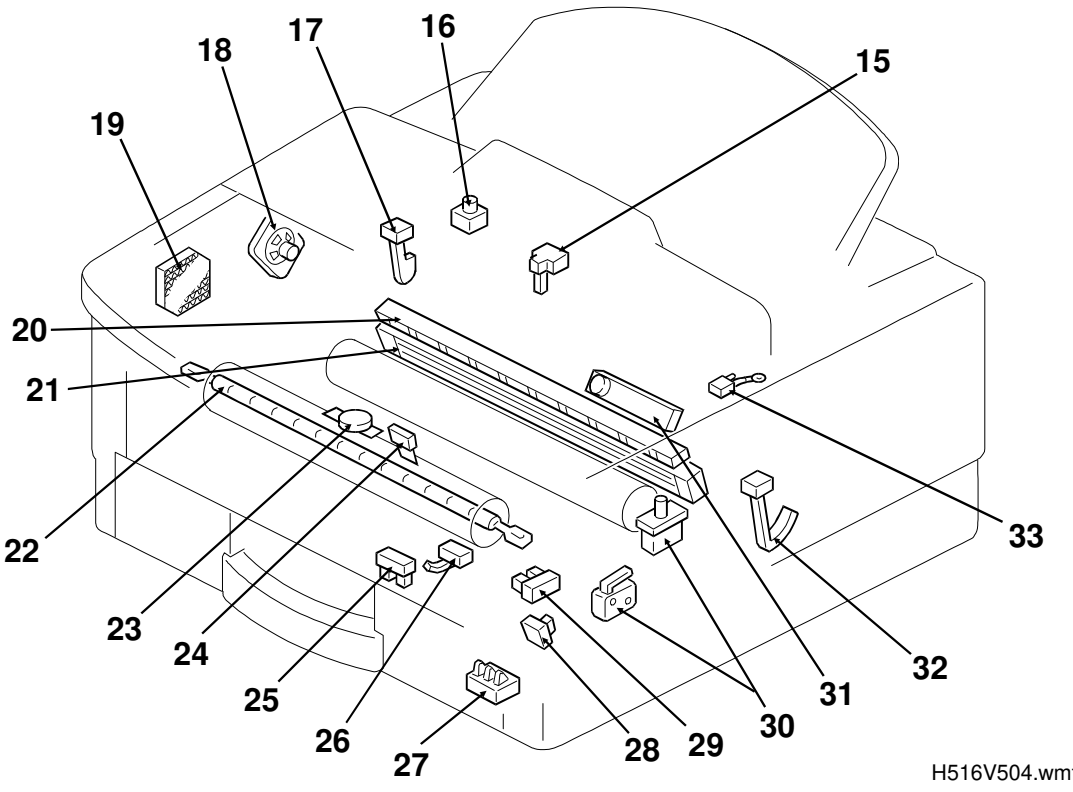
1. PCBs

No.	Name	Description
3	FDU (Facsimile Driver Unit)	This board contains drivers for the motors, a dc-dc converter, the energy saving mode cpu, and other drive electronics.
6	FCE (Facsimile Control Engine)	This board controls the machine. It contains the main cpu, flash ROM, system RAM, and so on.
2	NCU (Network Control Unit)	This board contains a relay and switches for interfacing the machine to the network and the handset.
7	OPU (Operation Panel Unit)	This board controls the operation panel.
1	PSU (Power Supply Unit)	This board supplies power to the machine, and switches the fusing lamp on/off.
8	LDDR (Laser Diode Driver)	This board drives the laser diode.
10	Power Pack	This supplies high voltages to the corona wire, transfer roller, and development rollers.
4	Contact Image Sensor Assembly	This sensor reads and converts the light reflected from the document into an analog video signal. It uses an RLA (Rod Lens Array) sensor unit. An LED array which illuminates the document is contained in this unit.

2. Motors

No.	Name	Description
14	Tx Motor	This stepper motor drives the scanner.
13	Main Motor	This brushless dc motor drives the drum, fusing unit, development unit, and CTM.
12	Paper Feed Motor	This stepper motor drives the registration roller and the paper feed mechanisms in the cassettes.
5	Hexagonal Mirror Motor	This high-speed dc motor drives the hexagonal mirror in the laser printer optics.
9	Ozone Fan Motor	This removes ozone-laden air from the vicinity of the drum, and filters out the ozone.
11	Cooling Fan Motor	This cools the interior of the machine.



3. Sensors

No.	Name	Description
17	Document Sensor	This detects the presence of a document in the feeder.
15	Scan Line Sensor	This detects when a page is approaching the auto shading position.
31	Toner End Sensor	This detects when the toner has run out.
27	Paper Size Detector	This detects the paper size installed in the cassette. The user must install the correct size indicator.
32	Paper End Sensor	This detects when the paper in the cassette has run out.
26	Registration Sensor	This detects when paper has reached the registration roller.
29	Fusing Exit Sensor	This detects when the paper has been fed out of the printer.
28	Fusing Exit Cover Switch	This detects whether the fusing exit cover is open or closed.
25	Bypass Feed Sensor	This detects when a sheet of paper has been inserted into the bypass feed slot. Then the registration roller feeds the paper a short distance into the machine to prepare for printing, and stops.

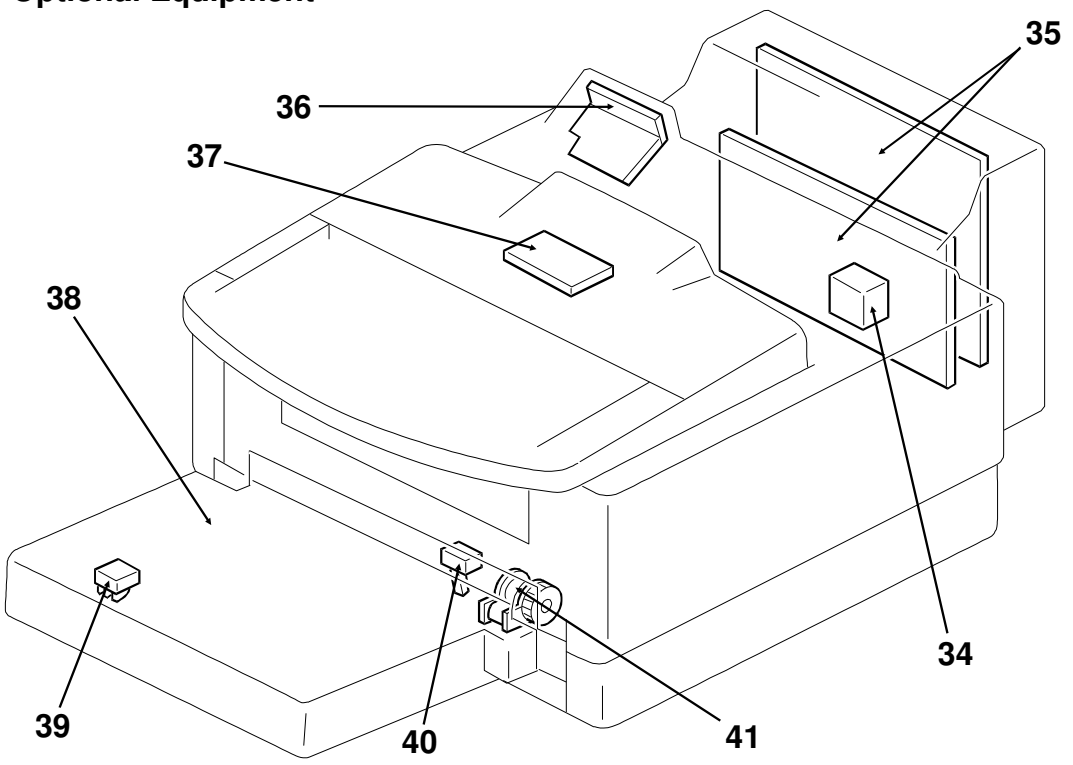
4. Interlock Switches

No.	Name	Description
30	Interlock Switches	If the fusing unit cover and/or top cover are open, these interlock switches interrupt the +5VLD power supply for the laser diode and the +24VD power supply for the power pack, motors, and other components.

5. Others

No.	Name	Description
16	Stamper Ass'y	This stamps a red circle on each page that is successfully fed through the scanner.
20	Quenching Lamp	This removes excess charge from the drum at the end of the print cycle. This is a part of CTM.
21	Charge Corona Unit	This applies a charge to the drum at the start of the print cycle. This is a part of CTM.
23	Thermostat	This interrupts the ac power supply to the fusing lamp if the temperature of the thermostat surface exceeds 400°C.
24	Thermistor	This monitors the temperature at the hot roller surface.
22	Fusing Lamp	The heat from this lamp fuses the toner to the paper.
18	Monitor Speaker	This allows the user to listen to the condition of the telephone line.
33	Zener Diode	This ensures that the charge given to the drum by the charge corona wire does not exceed -750 volts.
19	Ozone Filter	This removes ozone-laden air from the vicinity of the drum.

6. Optional Equipment



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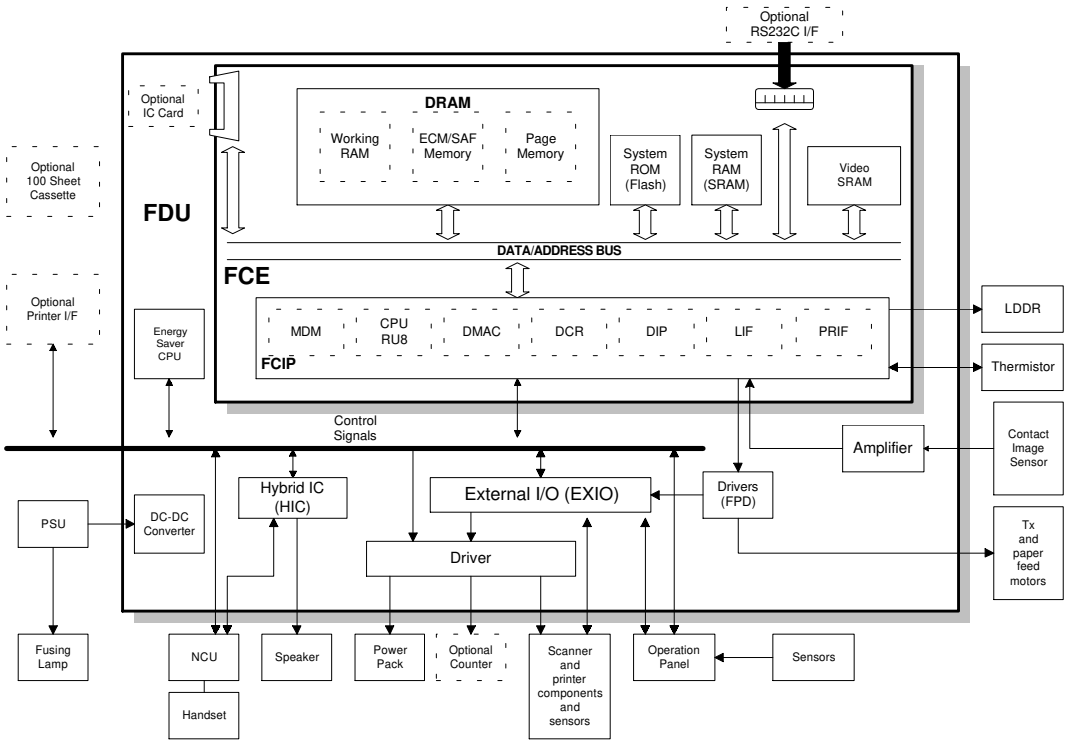
No.	Name	Description
34	Counter	This counts the number of prints.
35	Printer Interface	This allows the machine to be connected to a computer as a laser printer.
36	RS232C Interface Board*	This allows the machine to be connected to a computer as an external fax device, for example.
37	IC Card	This increases the SAF memory capacity. Either a 2 MB or 4 MB card can be used.
38	100 Sheet Cassette	This increases the paper capacity of the machine, and allows the machine to have more than one paper size available at the same time.
39	Paper Size Detector (100 Sheet Cassette)	This detects the paper size installed in the cassette.
40	Paper End Sensor (100 Sheet Cassette)	This detects when the paper in the cassette has run out.
41	Paper Feed Clutch (100 Sheet Cassette)	This transfers drive from the paper feed motor to the paper feed roller in the cassette.

* This option may not be available in some countries.

1.4. OVERALL MACHINE CONTROL



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The FCE (Facsimile Control Engine) contains the FCIP (Facsimile Control and Image Processor), DRAM, SRAM, System ROM, and video processing memory, and controls the entire system through the FDU (Facsimile Driver Unit).

There are two cpus in the machine: the main cpu (FCIP) on the FCE and the energy saver cpu on the FDU. In energy saver mode, the main CPU switches off and the energy saver CPU takes over.

The FCIP consists of the following component blocks:

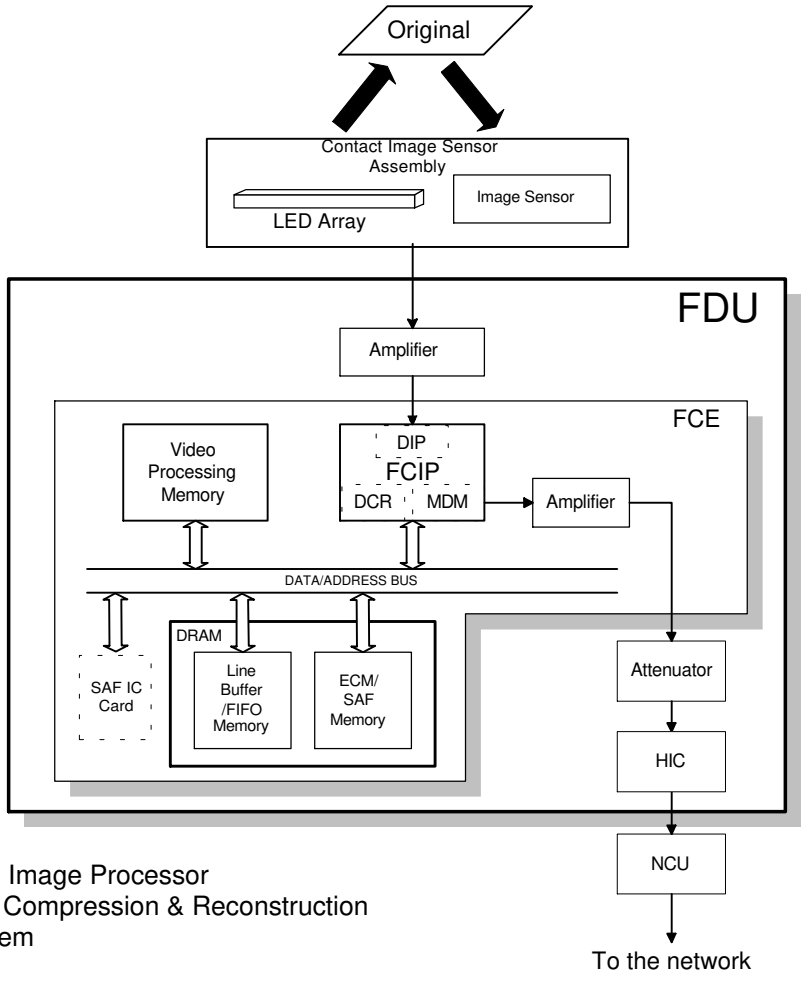
- RU8 CPU - Main CPU
- MDM - Modem
- LIF- Laser Interface
- DMAC - DMA Controller
- PRIF - Printer Interface
- DIP - Digital Image Processor
- DCR - Data Compression and Reconstruction

The 1 MB DRAM contains the SAF memory, ECM buffer memory, work area, and page memory. The SAF memory can be extended by 2 or 4 Mbytes with an IC card.

A 512 KB (4 Mbit) flash ROM is used for the system ROM. Software in this ROM can be rewritten from the IC card slot or by RDS.

1.5. VIDEO DATA PATH

1.5.1. Transmission



DIP: Digital Image Processor
DCR: Data Compression & Reconstruction
MDM: Modem

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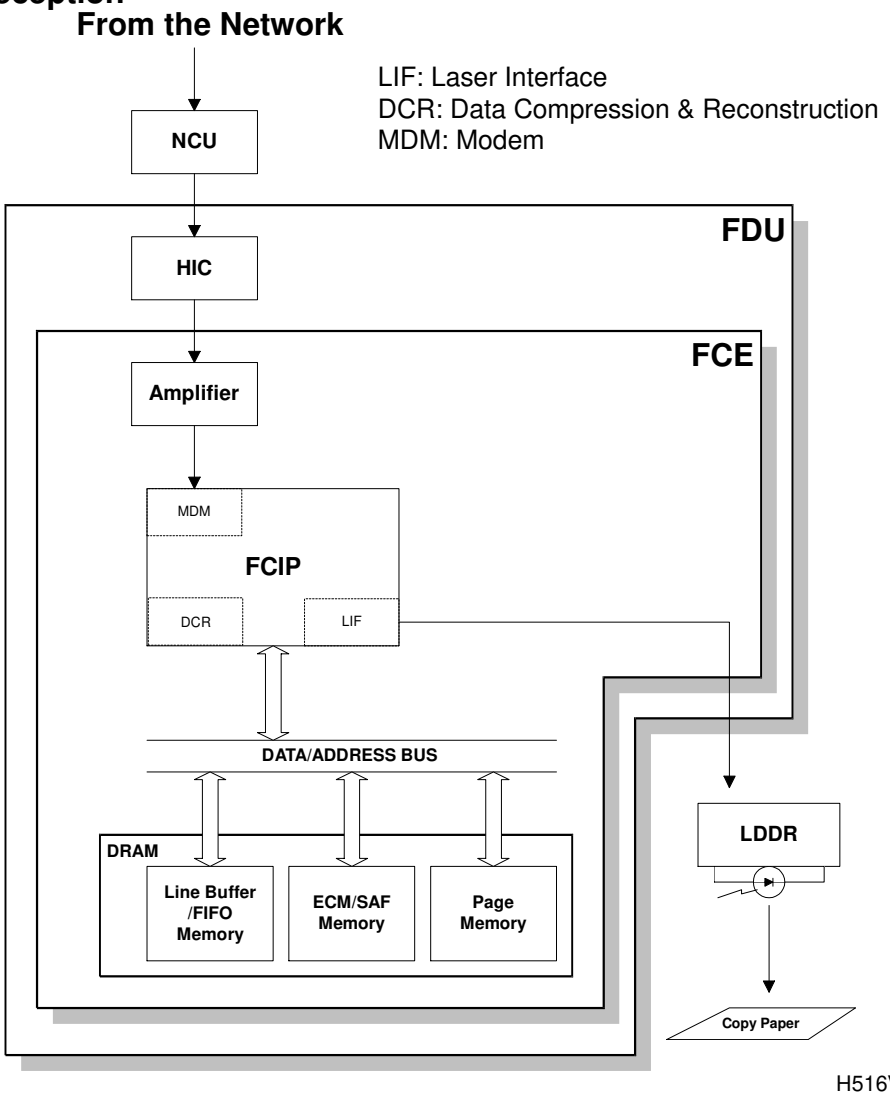
Immediate Transmission:
Scanned data form the contact image sensor passes to the DIP block in the FCIP. After analog/digital video processing, the DCR block compresses the data for transmission. The compressed data then passes either to the FIFO memory or to the ECM memory, before it is sent to the telephone line through the modem.

Memory Transmission:
First, the scanned data is stored in the SAF memory after compression in the DCR block.
At the time for transmission, the DCR block decompresses the data from the SAF memory, then compresses it again after handshaking with the other terminal is done. The compressed data then passes either to the FIFO memory or to the ECM memory, before it is sent to the telephone line through the modem.

1.5.2. Reception



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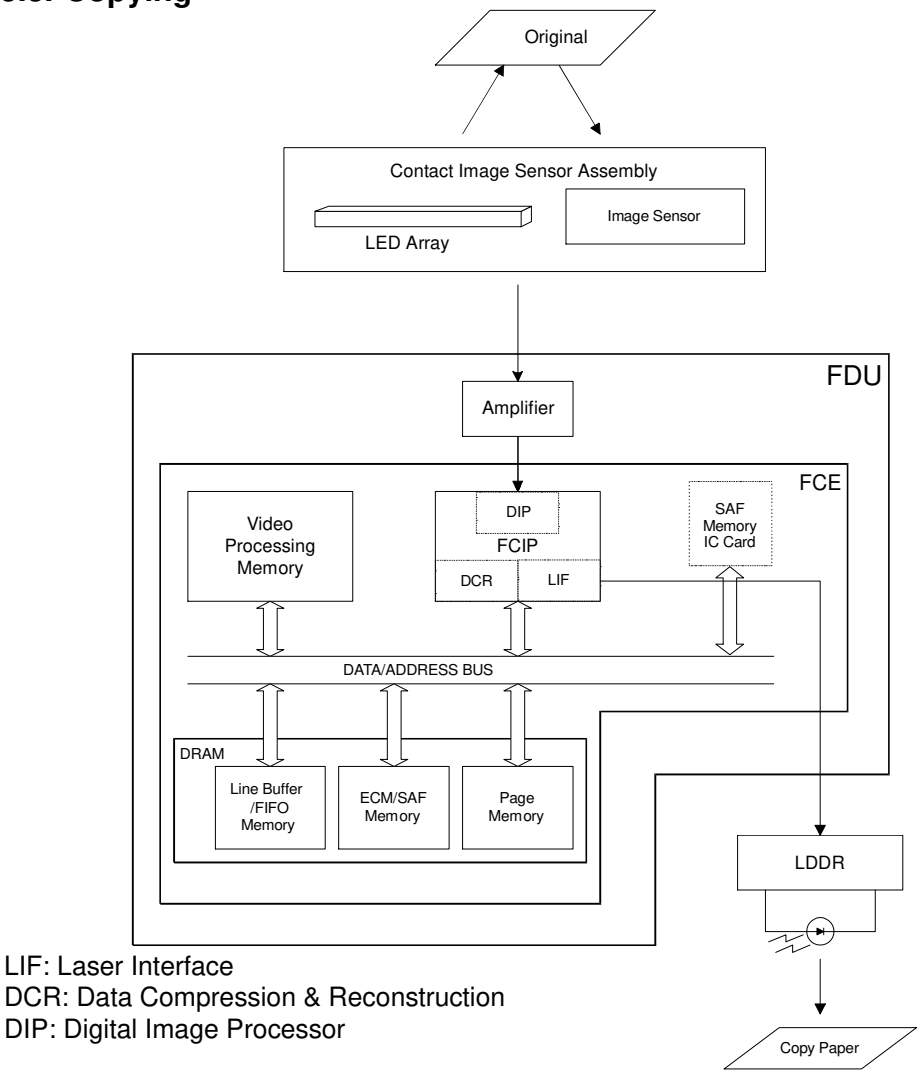
Data from the line passes to the modem through the NCU and hybrid IC. After the modem demodulates the data, the decompressed data passes to the DCR block, through either the FIFO or the ECM memory, where the data is decompressed to raster image data. At the same time, the compressed data passes to the SAF memory as a backup in case of mechanical problems during printing (substitute reception).

The raster image data is then passed to the page memory for printing. After a page of data has been stored in the page memory, the data is sent to the LDDR through the LIF block.

1.5.3. Copying



LIF: Laser Interface
DCR: Data Compression & Reconstruction
DIP: Digital Image Processor

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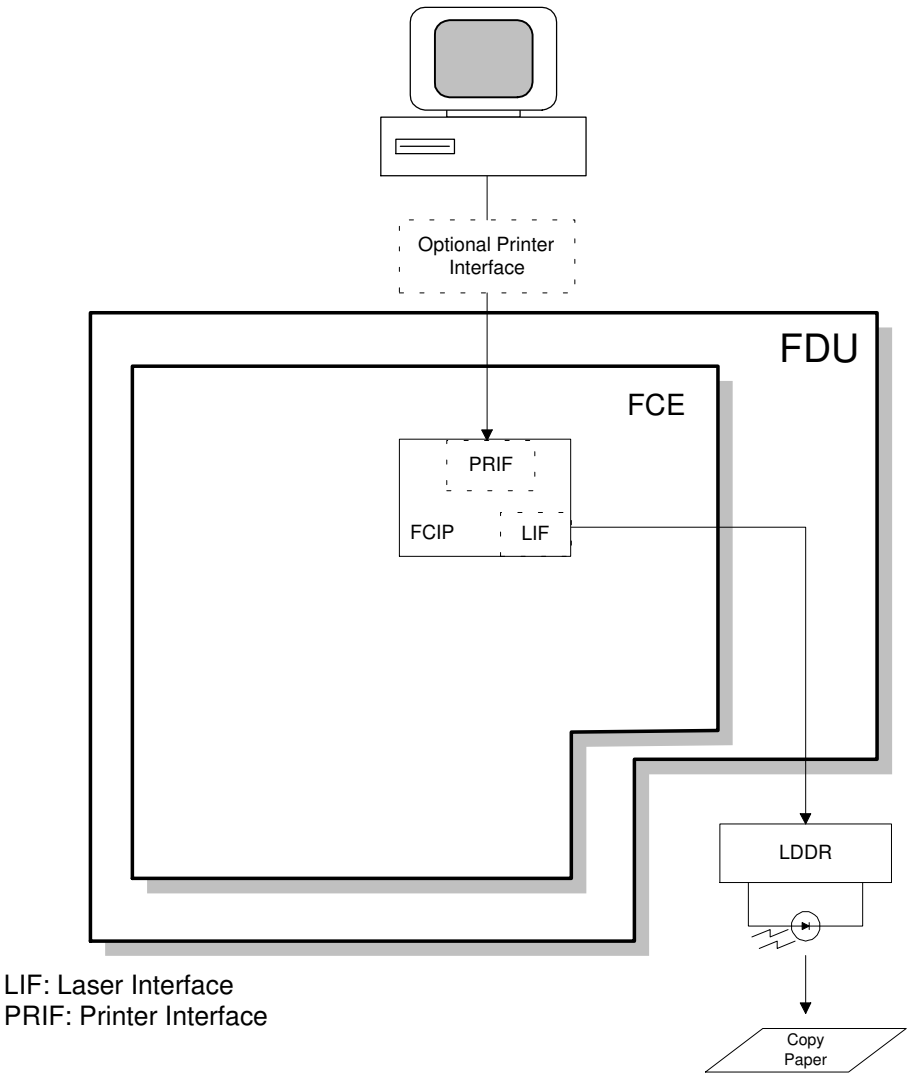
Single copy

The scanned data passes to the page memory after video processing in the DIP block. After a page of data has been stored in the page memory, the data is sent to the LDDR through the LIF block.

Multi-page copy

The scanned data passes to the SAF memory after video processing (DIP) and compression (DCR). After a page of data has been stored in the SAF memory, the data passes to the DCR block again for decompression, then it passes to the page memory for printing.

1.5.4. Printing from the Optional Printer Interface



LIF: Laser Interface
PRIF: Printer Interface

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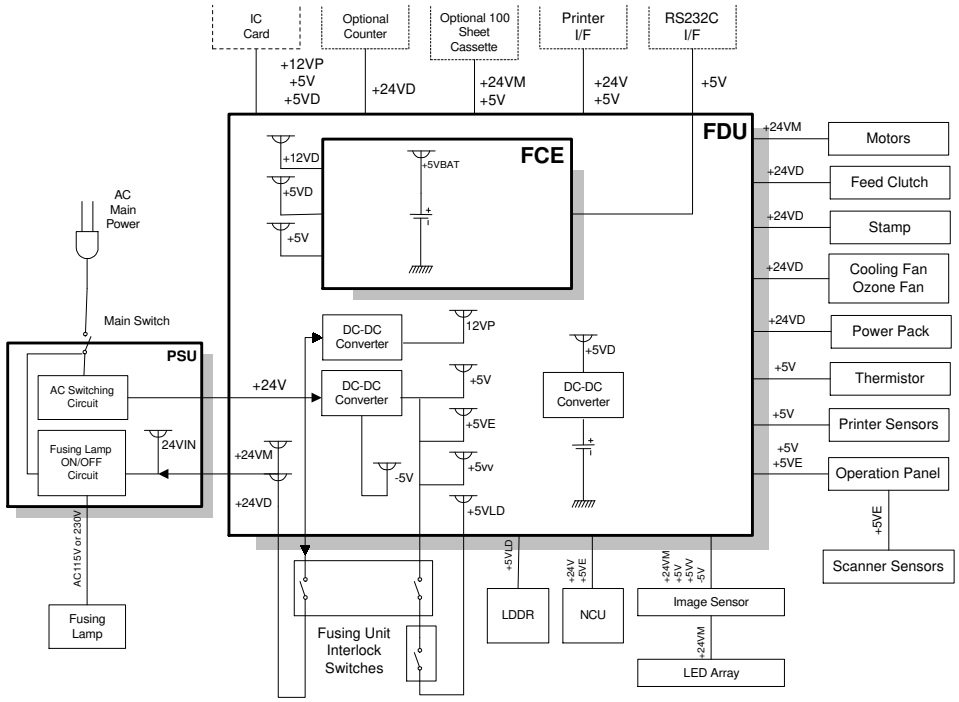
The page memory inside the printer interface is used to hold the print data.

After a page of data has been stored in the printer interface's page memory, the data is sent to the LIF through the PRIF (Printer Interface) block.

1.6. POWER DISTRIBUTION

1.6.1. Distribution Diagram



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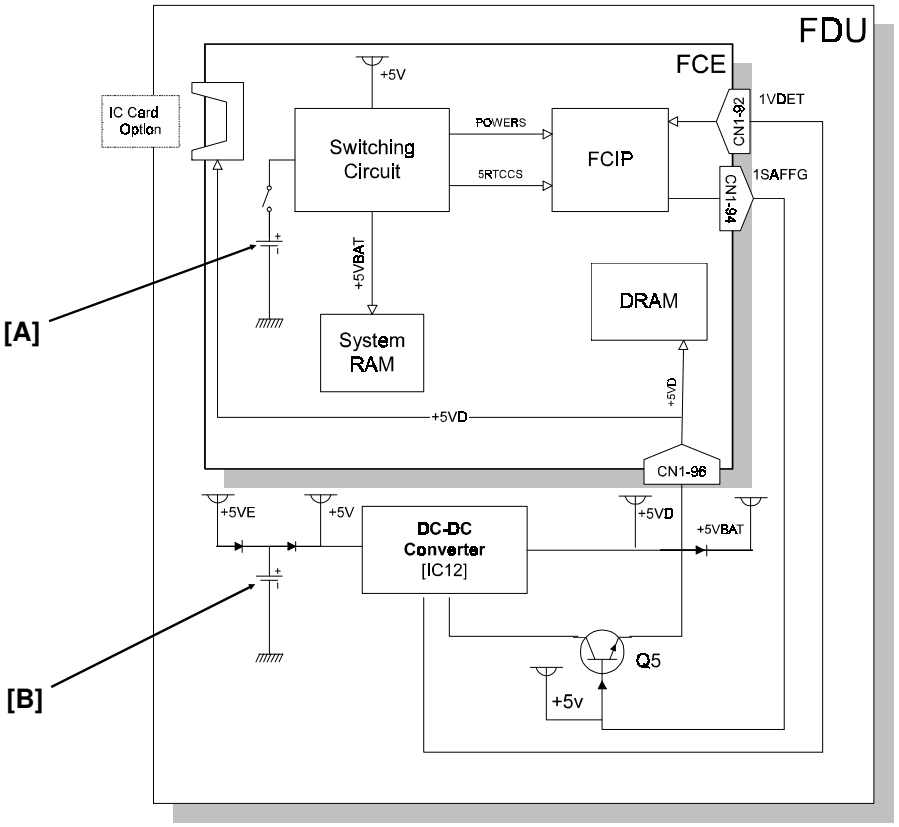
The PSU supplies +24V dc power to the FDU. The FDU converts the +24V dc power supply to the following supplies.

+5V	This is normally on when the main switch is on.
+5VE	This is used for watching for an activation signal from the NCU, document feeder, or operation panel when the machine is in energy saving mode.
+5VLD	This supplies the laser diode. It is interrupted if the fusing unit cover interlock switch opens.
+5VV	This is a more stable power supply than +5V. It is used for the Contact Image Sensor.
+5VD	This supplies the DRAM and the optional IC card on the FCE to back up the stored data for one hour, if the power is switched off and some data is stored in them. A rechargeable battery on the FDU is used to generate +5VD.
+5VBAT	This supplies the system RAM on the FCE to back up the programmed data, if the power is switched off. A lithium battery is used to generate +5VBAT.
+24V	This is normally on when the main switch is on.
+24VD	This is interrupted if the fusing unit cover interlock switch opens.
+24VIN	This supplies +24V to the fusing unit on/off switching circuit. It is interrupted if the fusing unit cover interlock switch opens.
+24VM	This is interrupted if the machine enters energy saving mode.
-5V	This is used for the image sensor.
+12VP	This is supplied to the Flash ROMs on teh FCE and the optional IC card.

1.6.2. Memory Back-up Circuit



H516V512.wmf

The +5VBAT supply from the lithium battery [A] backs up the system RAM which contains system parameters and programmed telephone numbers, and the real time clock in the main cpu. The 5RTCCS signal tells the main cpu whether the back-up power (+5VBAT) is coming from the battery or from the +5V power supply.

A rechargeable lithium battery [B] and the dc/dc converter on the FDU back up the DRAM (SAF memory) for one hour, if there is data in the SAF memory and the power is switched off. While the main power is on, the +5VE supply recharges the battery. The battery recharges in one or two days.

The battery [B] generates about 3 volts (max. 3.2 volts). The dc/dc converter (IC12) lifts this voltage to 5 volts so it can be used as the +5VD supply for SAF backup. The CPU monitors the voltage of the +5VD supply with the 1VDET signal. When the battery has run down, and the voltage is lower than 4.4 volts, the CPU stops the dc/dc converter by dropping 1SAFFG to low and the machine stops backing up the memory.

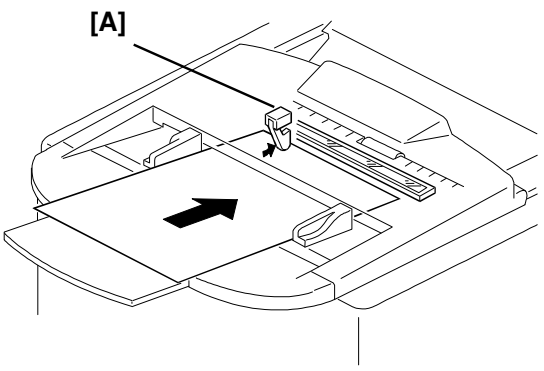
There is no battery switch for the battery [B].

2. DETAILED SECTION DESCRIPTIONS

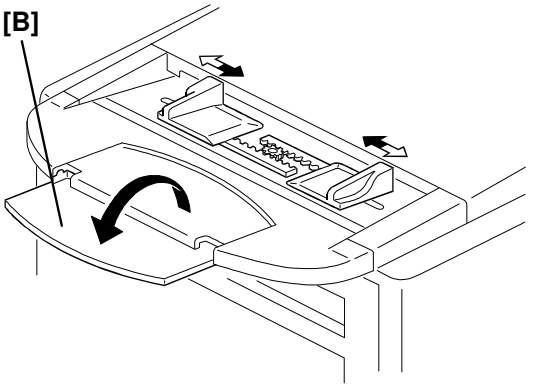
2.1. SCANNER

2.1.1. Mechanisms

1. Document Detection



H516D501.wmf



H516D500.wmf

The document sensor [A] detects when a document is placed in the ADF. The fold-down extension [B] helps to support longer documents.

2. Pick-up and Separation

H516D503.wmf

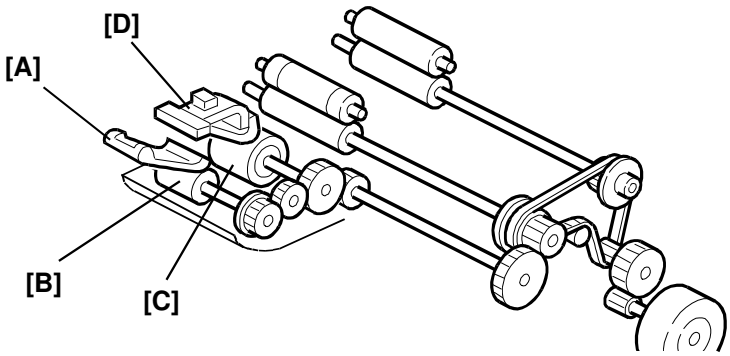
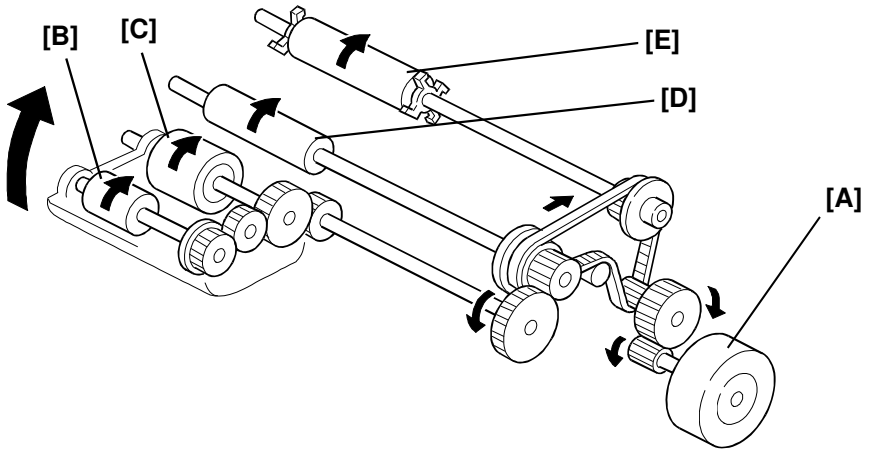


Plate [A] aligns the leading edges of the pages of the document. When the machine starts feeding the document, the mechanical clutch mechanism in the ADF roller unit lifts up the pick-up roller [B] to feed the bottom sheet of the document. Then, the feed roller [C] feeds the sheet into the scanner.
The separation rubber plate [D] prevents the feed roller from feeding more than one sheet at a time.

Cross reference
ADF mechanical clutch mechanism: Group 3 Facsimile Manual, page 2-2-8

3. Drive Mechanism



H516D502.wmf

The tx motor [A] drives the pick-up roller [B], feed roller [C], R1 roller [D], and R2 roller [E].

The scanning speed for each resolution mode is as follows.

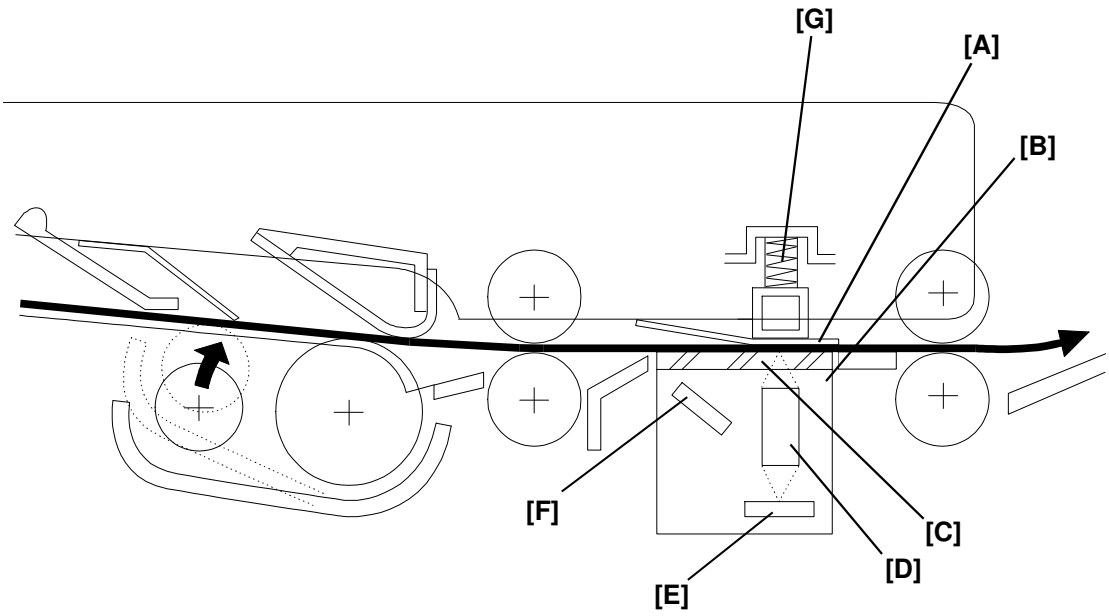
Resolution	Scan speed (/A4)
Standard - Storage to SAF (Memory Tx or Multi-copy mode)	2.83 s
Standard - Immediate Tx or Single copy mode	5.65 s
Detail	5.65 s
Fine	11.30 s

The scanner can feed paper up to 304 mm (12.0") wide, however the actual scan width is 216 mm (8.5").

The maximum acceptable document page length can be adjusted to 0.6 m (23.6"), 1.2 m (47.2"), or 14 m (46 ft). The default setting is 1.2 m.

Cross reference
Maximum document length: Scanner Switch 00, bits 2 and 3.

4. Image Scanning



H516D544.wmf

The scanner consists of a shading plate [A] and a contact image sensor (CIS) assembly [B]. Inside the CIS are an exposure glass [C], a rod lens array [D], an image sensor [E], and an LED array [F].

The image sensor consists of a row of 1728 photosensitive elements (Letter width x 8 dots/mm). Light from the LED array is reflected from the document and focused onto the image sensor by the rod lens array. Because of the short optical path inside the CIS, the focal depth is much shorter than for a CCD type scanner. Because of this, the spring [G] pushes the shading plate [A] so that the document surface always touches the exposure glass at the scan line.

The image sensor assembly is adjusted at the factory, so it does not need any adjustment at replacement in the field.

The image sensor scans the original one line at a time, and outputs an analog signal for each line. The voltage from each element depends on the intensity of the light reflected from the original onto the element; the intensity of the light depends on the darkness of the area of the document it was reflected from.

5. Sub Scan Resolution Conversion

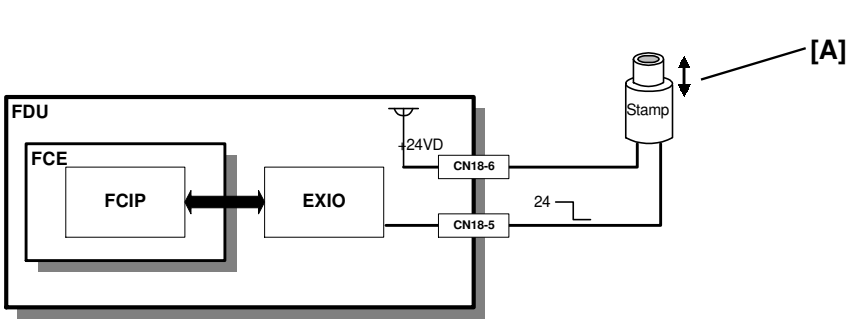
Standard: The machine feeds the document in 7.7 line/mm steps, and scans it in accordance with the setting of scanner bit switch 00, bit 4. A scanning resolution of 3.85 lines/mm means that the machine scans once every two motor steps.

	Scanner bit switch 00	
	Bit 4 = 0	**Bit 4 = 1**
Immediate tx/ Copying	Scan - 3.85 l/mm Tx/Copy - 3.85 l/mm	Scan - 7.7 l/mm Tx/Copy - 3.85 l/mm (OR processed)
Scanning to memory	Scan - 3.85 l/mm Tx/Copy - 3.85 l/mm	OR processing is always disabled.

Detail: The machine feeds and scans the document in 7.7 line/mm steps. The scanned lines are transmitted without any conversion.

Fine: The machine feeds and scans the document in 15.4 line/mm steps. The scanned lines are transmitted without any conversion. In memory transmission, if the other terminal cannot receive a message at Fine resolution, alternate lines (even-numbered lines) are deleted before transmission.

6. Stamping

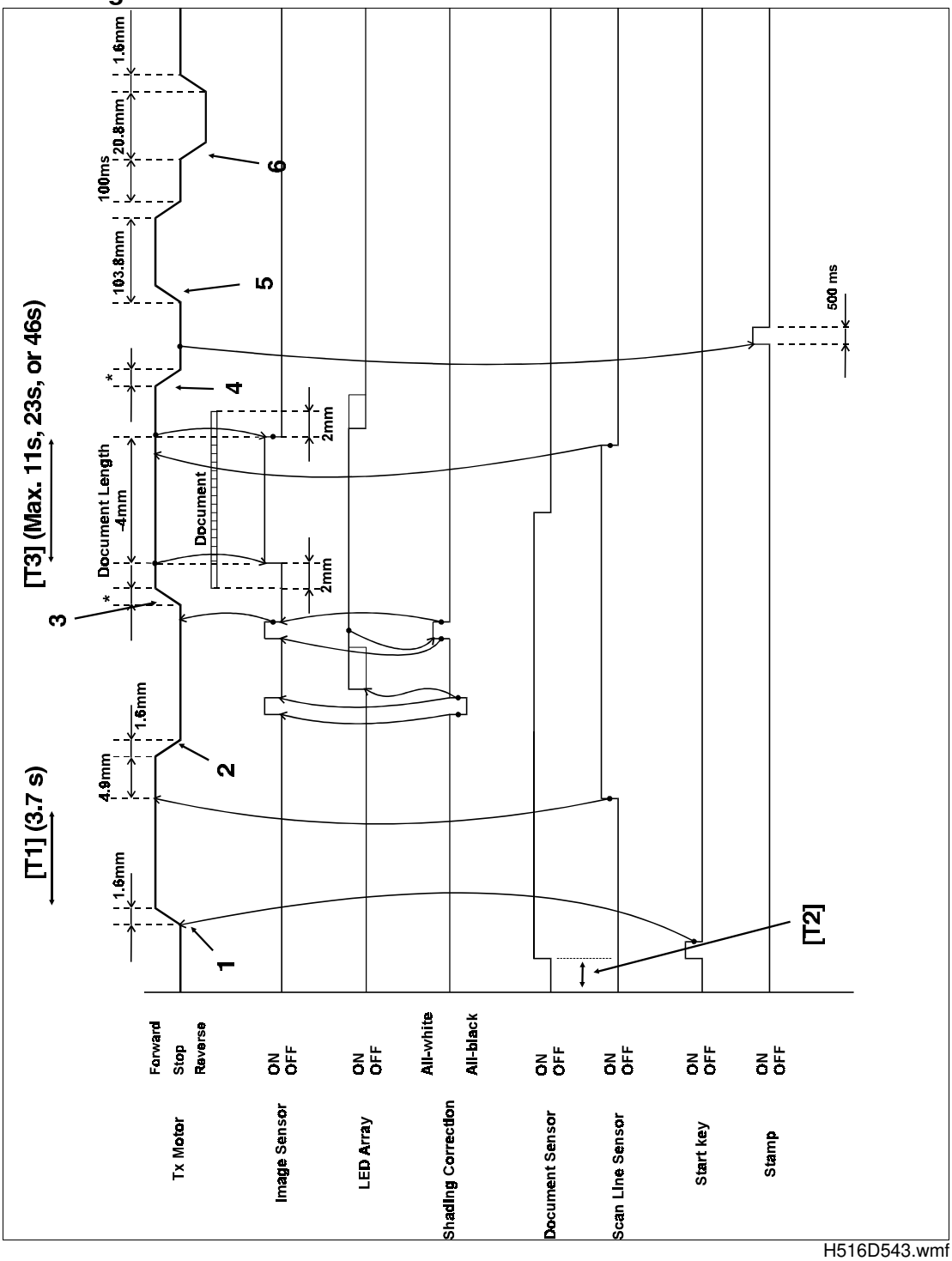


H516D542.wmf

The original always stops at the stamping position after the page was transmitted (immediate transmission) or stored (memory transmission) successfully.
If the Stamp LED is turned on, the cpu drops the voltage at CN18-5 for 500 ms to activate the stamper solenoid [A]. Then the original is fed out of the scanner.
If the Stamp LED is turned off, the machine feeds out the original without stamping.

2.1.2. Scanner Timing Chart

1. Timing Chart



H516D543.wmf

The following describes what is happening at points 1 to 6 on the timing chart.

1. When the Start key is pressed, the tx motor feeds the original to the scan line sensor.
2. The tx motor stops for auto shading to take place.
3. After auto shading, the tx motor feeds the original through the scanner.
4. The tx motor stops when the original is at the stamping position.
5. The tx motor feeds the original out of the scanner.
6. The tx motor reverses so that the pick-up roller unit returns to its home position.

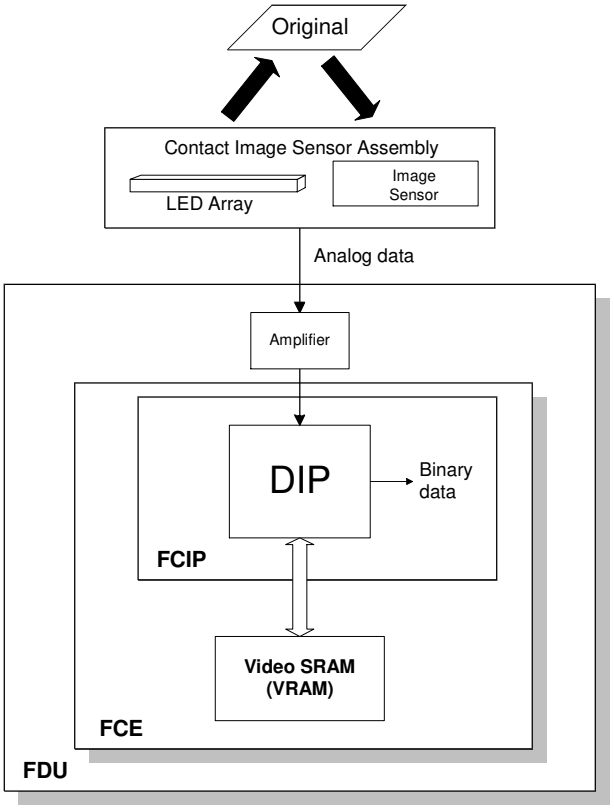
2. Jam Conditions

The main cpu detects a document jam if one of the following conditions occurs.

Jam Condition	Description	Error Code
Non-feed	The scan line sensor does not switch on within 3.7 s [T1] of the tx motor starting.	1-00
Incorrect sensor conditions	The scan line sensor switches on while the document sensor is off [T2].	
Maximum document length exceeded	The scan line sensor does not turn off after the maximum document length has been fed since it turned on [T3]. This is after 11 s at standard resolution for memory tx, 23 s at standard resolution for immediate tx or at detail resolution, or 46 s at fine resolution (all these times are for a 1.2 m long document).	1-01
Error during feed-out	When the final page of the document has been fed out of the scanner, or when a jammed document has been removed, the tx motor reverses. This error occurs if a document is placed into the feeder while the motor is rotating.	No error code
Cover open	The ADF cover and/or printer cover are open while the machine is working.	No error code

2.1.3. Video Processing

1. Analog Signal Processing

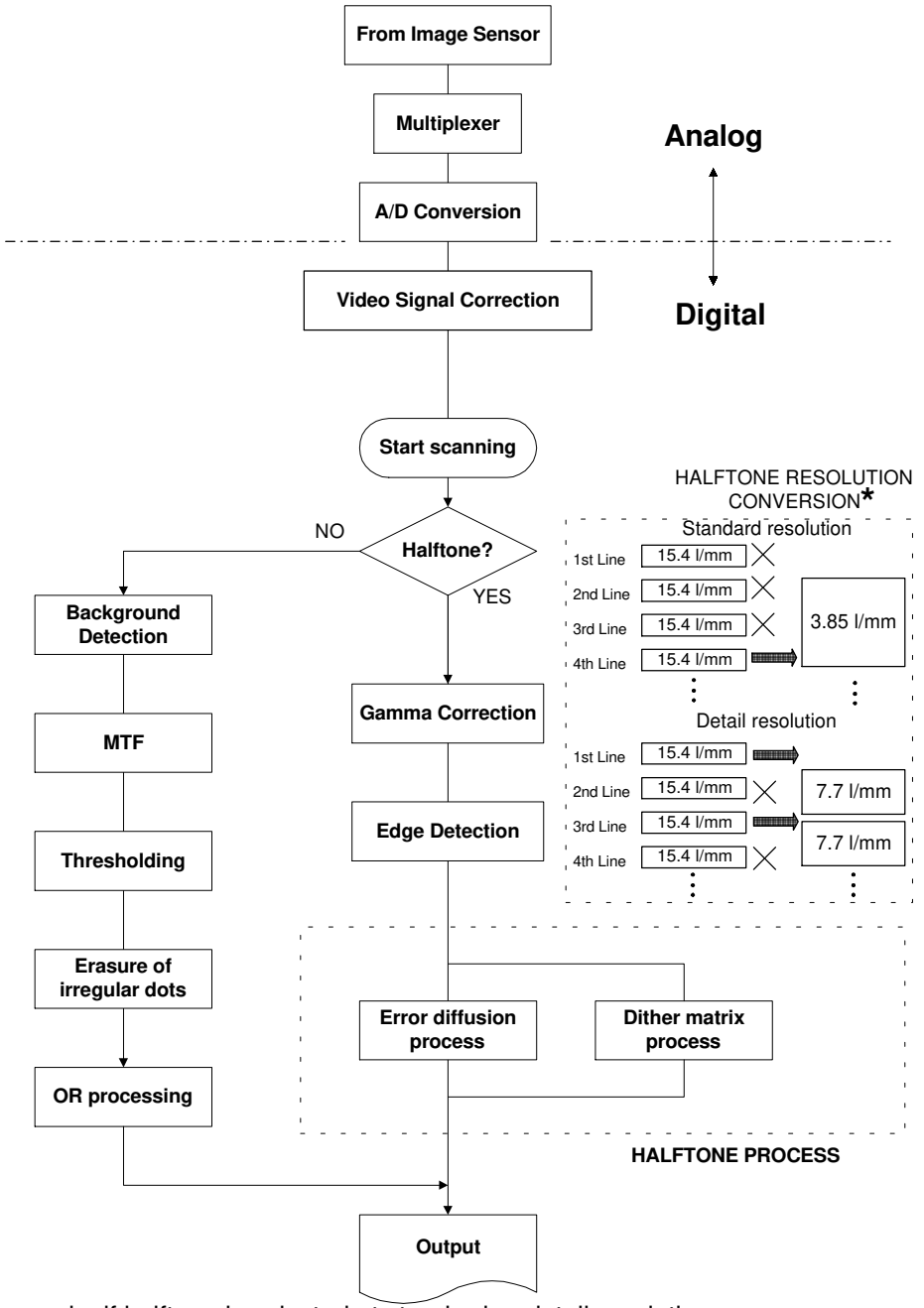


H516D545.wmf

The analog video signal from the contact image sensor assembly is amplified on the FDU, then transferred to the DIP (Digital Image Processor) inside the FCIP.

2. Digital Video Processing Steps

The analog signal from the contact image sensor is first converted into 8-bit digital data in the DIP. Then it passes through some digital processes that depend on the selected scanning modes.
The DIP uses a dedicated 8 kB Video SRAM for video processing.



* In fax mode, if halftone is selected at standard or detail resolution, sub scan resolution is converted as shown in the diagram, before any digital image processing is done.

H516D546.wmf

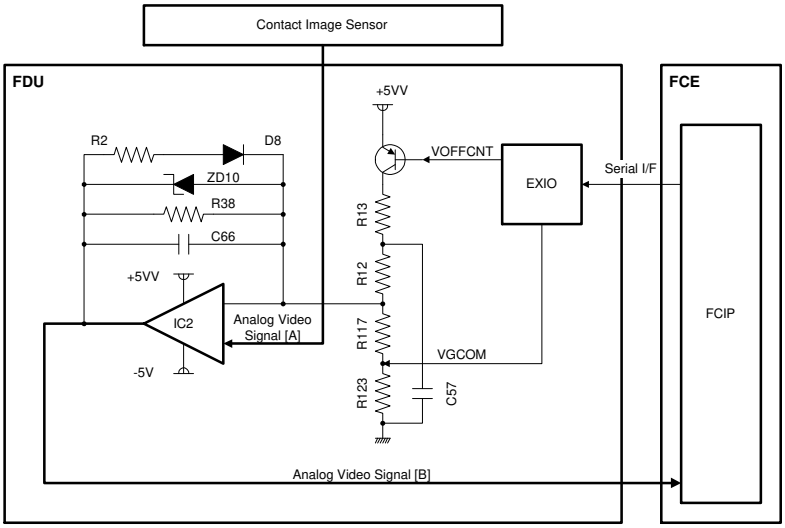
Details

Cross-reference
Group 3 Facsimile Manual, section 2-3

The DIP carries out the following image processing on the data (refer to the flow chart on the previous page).

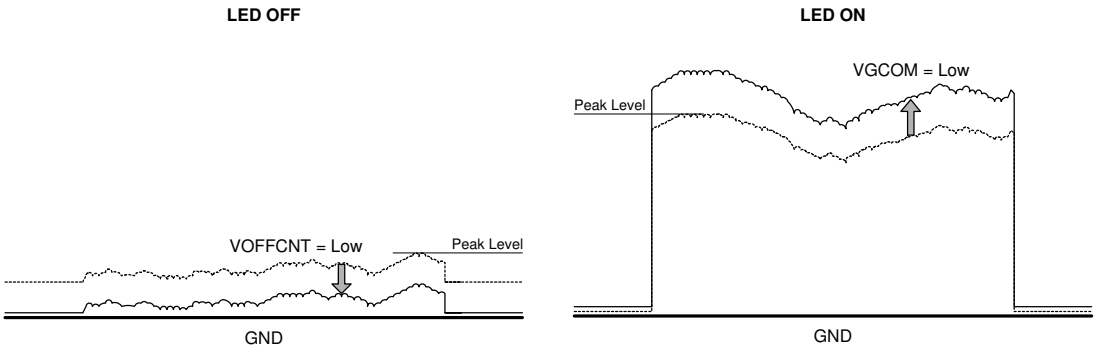
Preliminary Processing

1. A/D conversion
   - The multiplexer selects the data from the image sensor, then the DIP converts this to an 8 bit digital signal.
2. Video signal correction



H516D564.wmf

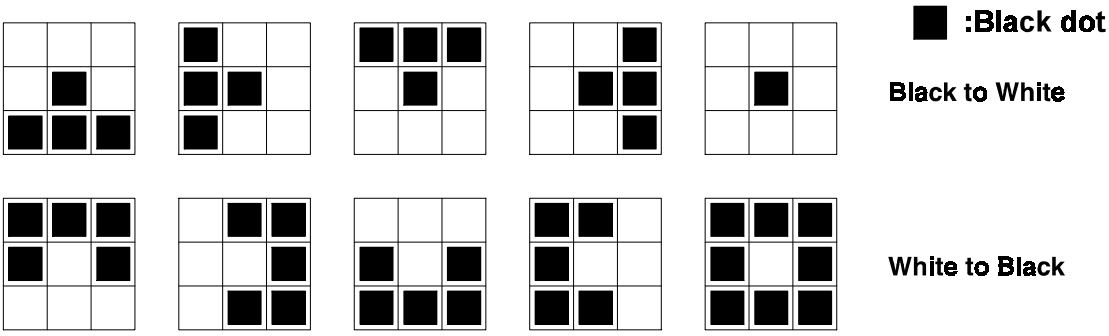
- The image sensor generates a certain voltage even if the scanner lamp is not turned on. To correct for this, the machine automatically adjusts the ground level of the sensor output by switching the VOFFCNT signal in the above diagram, if the peak voltage of the analog video signal [B] exceeds 234 mV in this condition.
- Then, the machine adjusts the signal's amplification ratio by switching the VGCOM signal, if the peak output level of the analog video signal while the scanner lamp is on is lower than 1.72V.
- The machine will execute the above adjustments automatically, just before scanning the first page. Refer to the waveforms on the next page for a diagram of how these adjustment processes work.



H516D565.wmf

If Halftone was not selected

1. Background Detection
   - Each pixel is tested in relation to its neighbours to determine whether it is background noise and should be deleted.
2. MTF
   - MTF (Modulation Transfer Function) can reproduce details such as thin lines, points, and complex characters.
3. Thresholding
   - Each video data element is compared against the threshold level, which depends on the contrast selected by the user.
4. Erasure of irregular dots
   - If an element after being converted to white or black by the above thresholding is irregular against the surrounded pixels, it is output in the opposite color. The central pixel is compared with the surrounding eight pixels to determine whether this process is necessary. There are ten cases, as shown below, in which conversion is done. This results in a noise-free and clean image.



H516D547.wmf

5. OR processing
   - When the user selects Standard or Detail resolution, the DIP will either do OR processing and/or skip alternate lines of data to convert the scanned resolution into the resolution required for transmission. (See "Sub Scan Resolution Conversion in section 2.1.1".)

If Halftone was selected

1. Gamma correction
   - Gamma correction corrects the response of the image sensor to the various shades in the gray scale from black to white.
2. Edge detection
   - Each pixel is tested in relation to its neighbours to determine whether it is on a edge of a image pattern.
3. Halftone process
   - Each pixel is converted to six-bit (0 - 63) using either the dither or the error diffusion formula. At the same time, if the pixel is on a edge of a image pattern, it is enhanced to to get a sharp outline.
   - Then, each pixel is thresholded with the corresponding threshold in a dither matrix or error diffusion matrix.

3. Video Processing Parameters

Some of the parameters used for digital image processing can be changed by RAM addresses.

1. Contrast

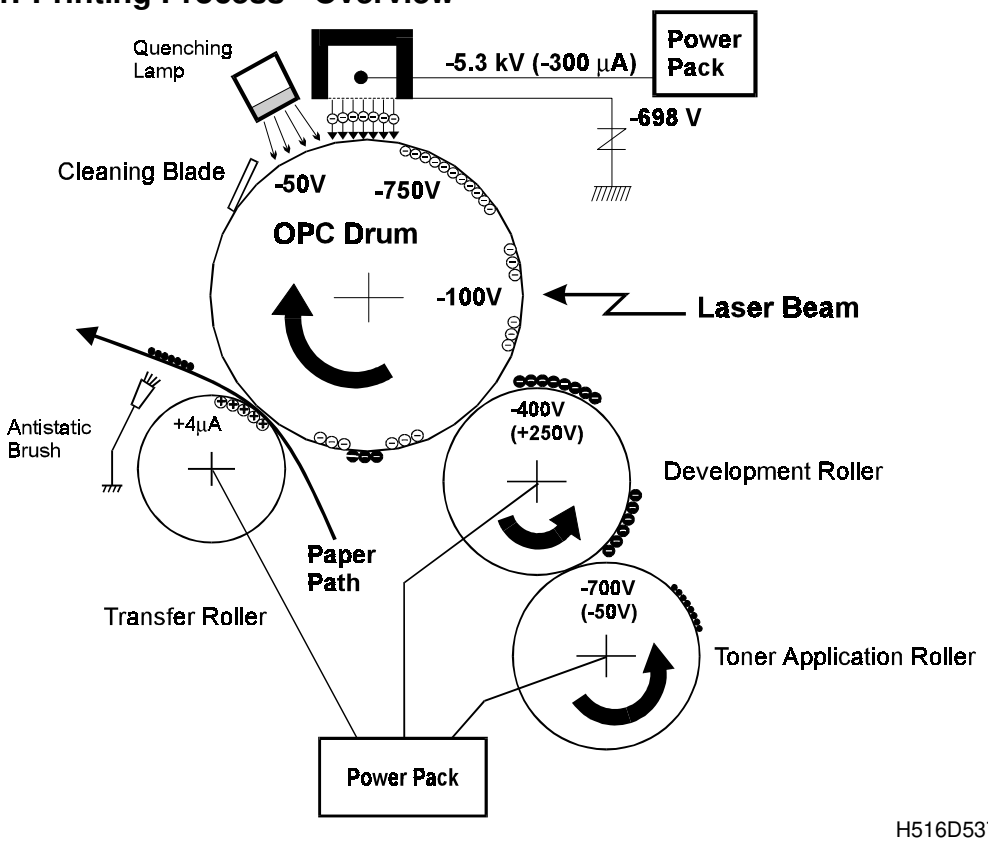
RAM addresses 800042 to 800047. See section 4-5 for details.

2. Image processing parameters

RAM addresses 8003FD to 800404. See section 4-5 for details.

2.2. PRINTING

2.2.1. Printing Process - Overview

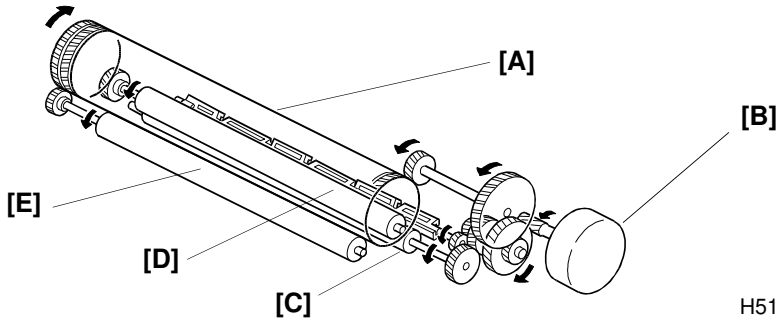


H516D537.wmf

This machine uses a "write to black" system, using negative toner.

- The charge corona wire gives the drum surface a negative charge of about -750 V.
- The exposed area on the drum drops to about -100 V.
- The development roller carries toner to the latent image on the drum surface. The bias voltages during printing are as follows:
  Toner application roller : -700 V
  Development roller: -400 V
- The transfer roller pulls the toner from the drum onto the paper. A constant current of +4 μA is applied. The antistatic brush helps to separate the paper from the drum.
- The cleaning blade removes any toner remaining on the drum after the image is transferred to the paper.
- The quenching lamp reduces the negative charge on the drum to about -50 V.

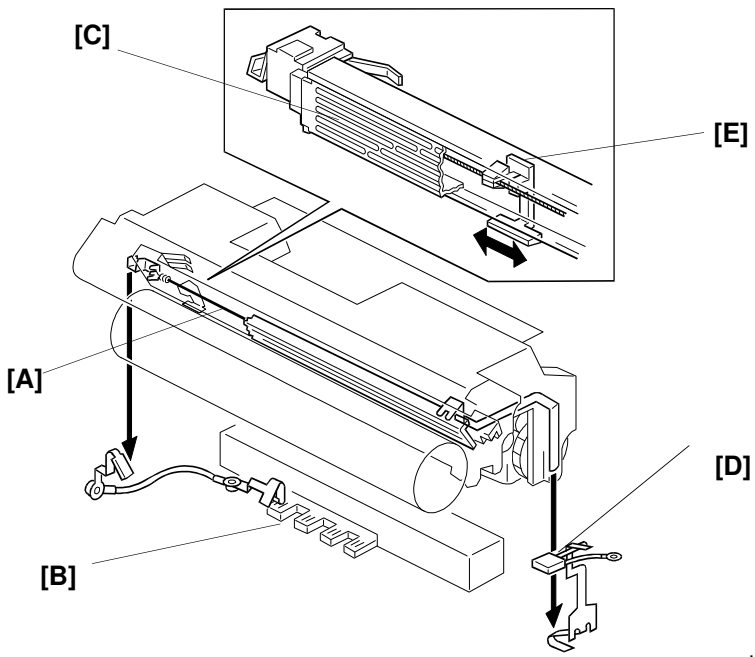
2.2.2. OPC Drum



H516D504.wmf

An organic photoconductor drum [A] is used in this machine. The diameter of the drum is 30 mm. It is driven by the main motor [B] through a gear train. The toner application roller [C], development roller [D], and transfer roller [E] are also driven by the same gear train. The drum unit is replaceable by the customer.

2.2.3. Charge



H516D505.wmf

The CTM contains a charge corona unit. The corona wire [A] generates negative ions when the power pack [B] applies a constant current of -305 $\pm$ 5 μA (the voltage is about -5.3 kV). The grid plate [C] ensures that the charge is uniformly spread out. The zener diode [D] ensures that the charge on the drum does not exceed -750 $\pm$ 50 V.

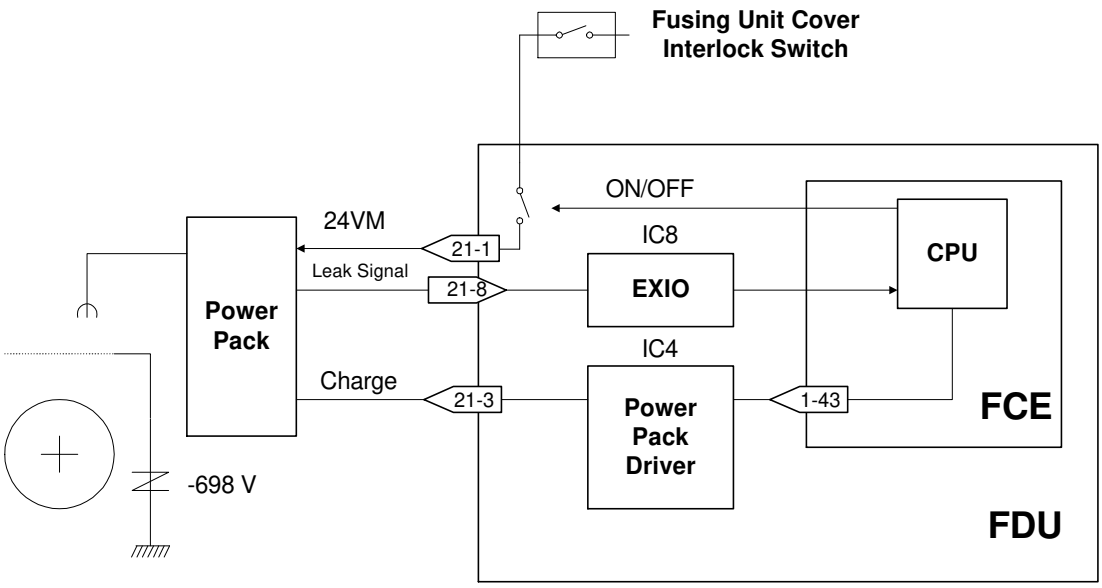
The charge corona unit contains a wire cleaner [E] for user maintenanace.

The ozone fan on the left hand side of the machine provides air flow to the charge corona unit, and the ozone filter (a paper filter coated with carbon) decomposes the ozone generated around the drum by the corona discharge.

Charger Leak Detection:

The machine detects a charger leak error when the FDU CN21-8 stays low for 3 seconds or more (6 seconds or more at power on) either while in standby mode or while the corona wire is being charged. When this occurs, the machine warns the customer by lighting the Call Service indicator (error code 9-17).

Charge Control

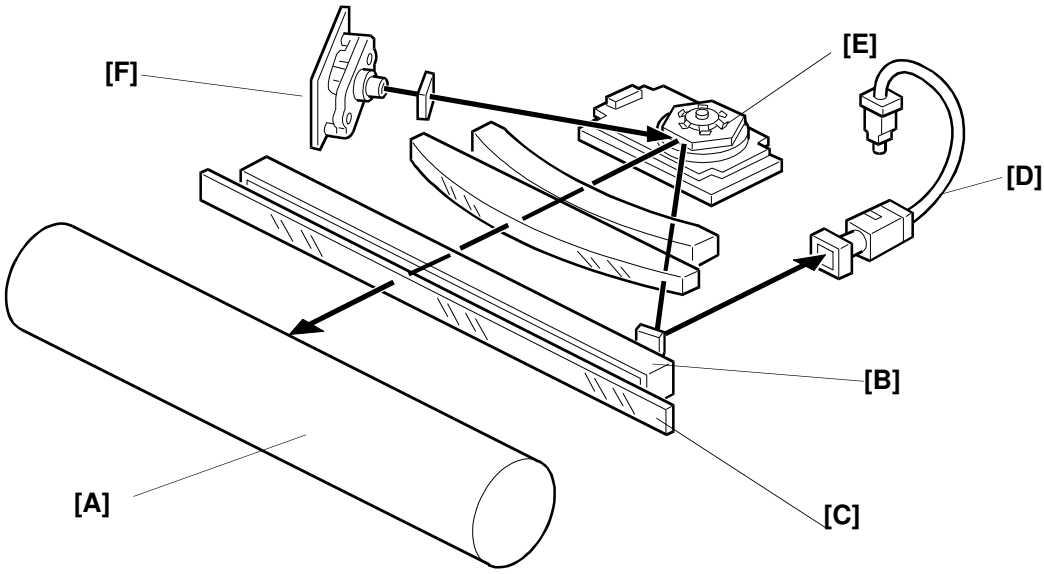


H516D557.wmf

In this machine, a higher corona wire current is used to counter black bands on copies. The charge on the drum exceeds the zener diode voltage because of this higher current.

2.2.4. Laser Exposure

1. Overview



H516D506.wmf

The components of the laser section are the same as those described in the section 4-3-3 of the Group 3 Facsimile manual. The drum [A] is positioned in the same plane as the laser unit, so there is no mirror to change the optical path.

Points to note:

- The focusing lens [B] is a barrel toroidal lens.
- The shield glass [C] prevents toner and dust from entering the laser optics area.
- An optical fiber [D] passes the reflected laser beam to the laser sychronization detector circuit in the FDU.
- The shape of the mirror [E] is hexagonal.
- The strength of the beam emitted from the LD unit [F] is 5 mW at a wavelength of 780 nm.
- The dimensions of the dot on the drum are 85 μm by 85 μm.

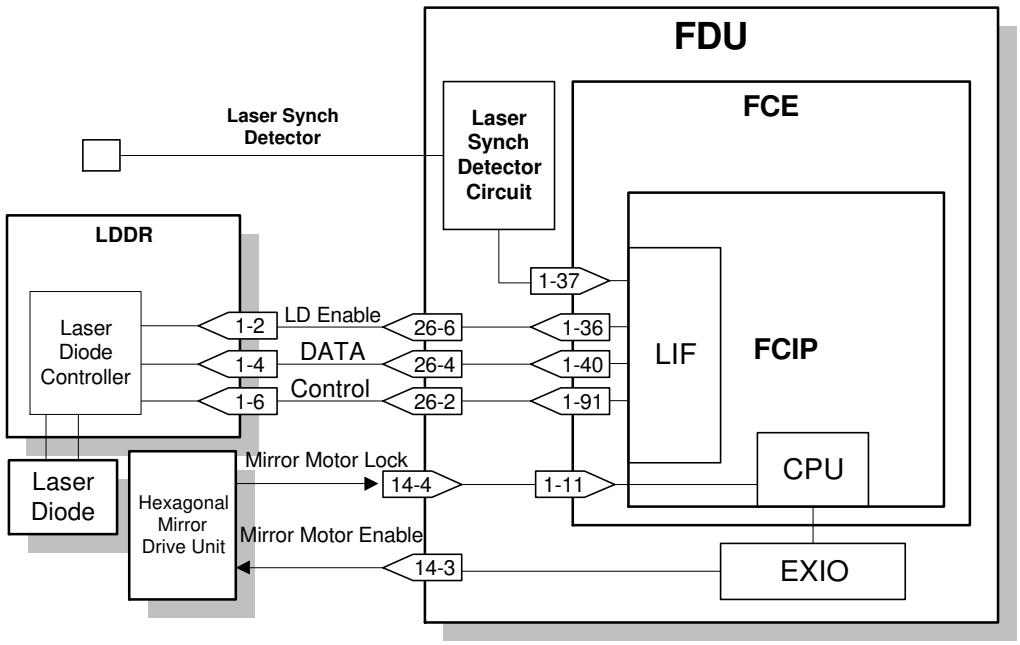
The hexagonal mirror motor speed depends on the printing resolution:

- Copy and G3 l/mm mode (16 x 15.4 dots/mm): 10402 rpm
- Printer mode (300 dpi): 7977.8 rpm

The charge on the exposed section of the drum drops to about -100 V while non-exposed areas it remains at about -750 V.

Cross reference
Group 3 Facsimile Manual: section 4-3-3

2. Block Diagram



H516D548.wmf

The LIF block in the FCIP monitors and controls the laser diode timing (FDU CN26-2) and transfers data for printing to the laser diode (FDU CN26-4).

Cross reference
Group 3 Facsimile Manual: page 4-3-13

3. Error Conditions

LD Failure:

The machine detects LD failure when the Laser Synchronization signal is not detected within 10 ms of the LD ready signal. When this occurs, the machine warns the customer with the Call Service indicator (error code 9-20).

Mirror Motor Failure:

The machine detects a mirror motor error when FDU CN14-4 does not go low within 10 seconds of the hexagonal mirror motor being turned on.
The machine also detects a mirror motor error when FDU CN14-4 goes back to high for 3 seconds or more during mirror motor operation. When either of these errors occurs, the machine warns the customer with the Call Service indicator (error code 9-23).

4. Print Density Adjustment

The FCIP controls print image density by changing the laser pulse width to adjust the width of the dots across the page. The beam strength is not adjusted in this model. The following table shows the relationship between the pulse width and the image density.

Mode		Print Image Density (User parameter 12, Bits 3 and 4)		
		Normal	Lighten	Darken
Copy Mode	Normal	80 %	40 %	160 %
	Halftone	80 %	40 %	160 %
Fax Mode	Normal	100 %	40 %	160 %
	Halftone	20 %	20 %	100 %

To change the pulse width, the duty cycle of the laser pulse is changed. For example, to make the print density 40% of normal, the laser is only kept on for 40% of the normal duration for each pixel.

5. Toner Saving Mode

In this machine, toner saving is done by reducing the number of dots actually printed, not by varying the development bias. In toner saving mode, the image data is filtered through the following four-line matrix.

```
1st line        1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 . . . . .
2nd line        0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 . . . . .
3rd line        0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 . . . . .
4th line        0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 . . . . .
```

(1: Actual data printed, black or white; 0: Always a white pixel)

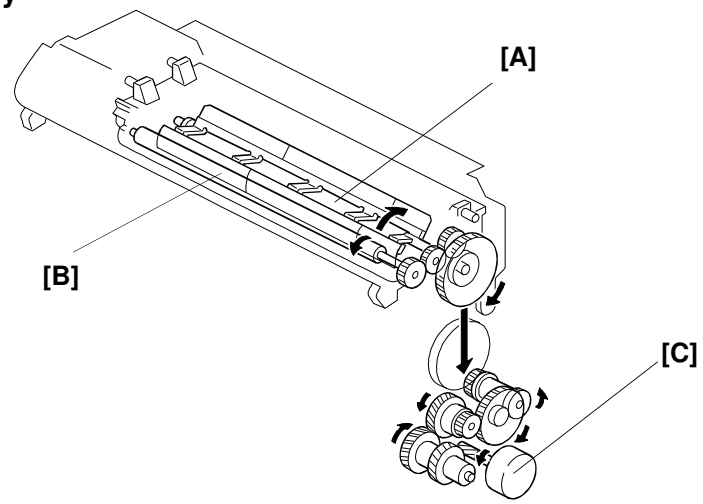
Note:
- Toner saving mode only works when printing fax messages and reports. (However, toner saving is disabled when receiving a halftone mode message in NSF/NSS mode.)
- When toner saving mode is selected, the print image density is automatically set to "Normal"; in some cases, the image may become invisible if the Lighter setting is used.

Cross Reference
Toner Saving Mode: User parameter 12, bit 2

Edge Enhancement

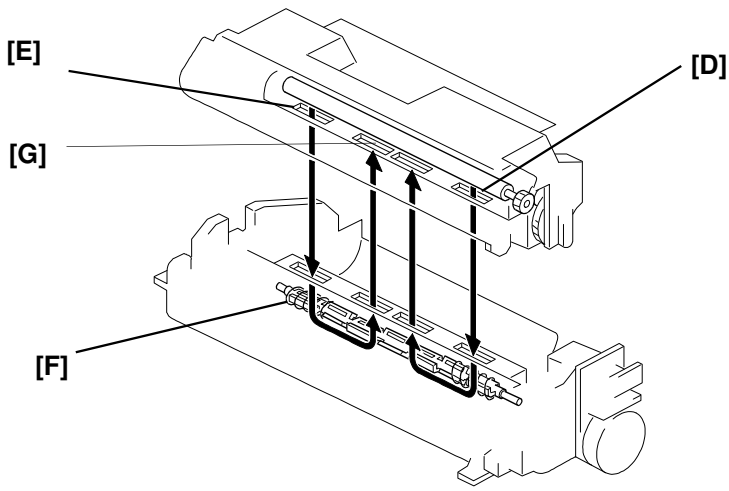
In toner saving mode, the machine prints a black pixel whenever the data changes from white to black in the main scan direction. In this way, edges on the image are printed more clearly.

2.2.5. Toner Supply



H516D517.wmf

This machine uses monocomponent toner, which is composed of resin and ferrite. The toner mixing bar [A] stirs and carries toner to the toner supply roller [B]. The toner supply roller supplies toner to the development unit. The main motor [C] drives the toner supply mechanism through a gear train.



H516D549.wmf

Toner is supplied to the development unit from the outer openings [D, E] in the CTM. The spiral mechanism [F] on the toner supply bar distributes toner through the development unit.

Openings in the central area of the CTM [G] allow toner to circulate upwards from the development unit. This circulation prevents excessive toner supply to the development unit and ensures that the toner remains fresh (this helps to prevent blurred images).

Initial Toner Supply Mode

When the first CTM is installed in a new machine, the machine automatically supplies toner to the development unit for 90 seconds. This will also be done automatically after a RAM reset level 1 or 2 is performed.

Initial toner supply mode must be executed by a technician when the development unit is replaced.

Cross Reference
Initial Toner Supply: RAM address 8003C1 (See sections 4.5 and 5.6.4 for more details)

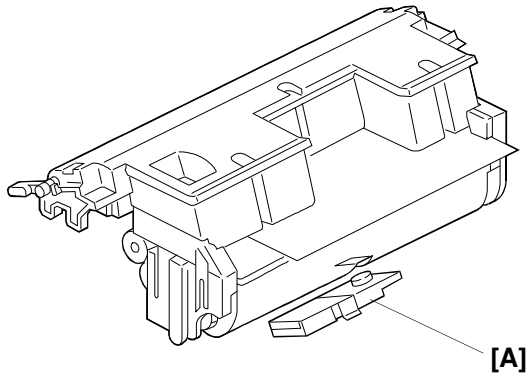
CTM Detection

At the following times, the machine detects if a CTM is installed by checking the power supply to the quenching lamp (this is part of the CTM).

- At power-up.
- When the machine comes back to normal mode from the Level 2 Power Saver Mode.
- When the cover is opened and then closed.

The machine disables all printing processes if a CTM is not installed.

Toner End Detection



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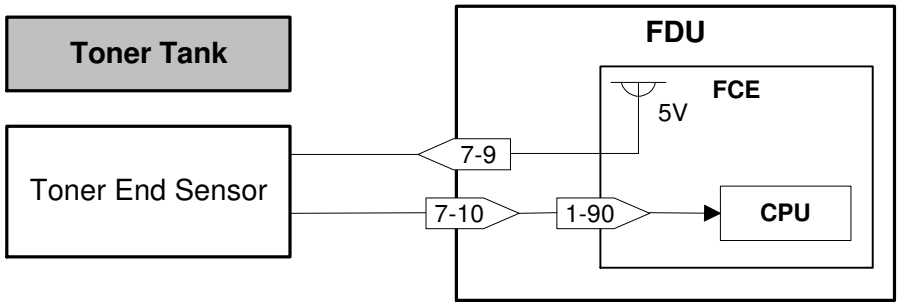
Toner near-end is detected by the toner end sensor [A], which is located below the toner tank.



H516D560.wmf

While the main motor is rotating, the machine detects toner end by the voltage output from the toner end sensor . The voltage from the sensor is close to 5 V when the toner tank is full and becomes low when toner is almost empty.

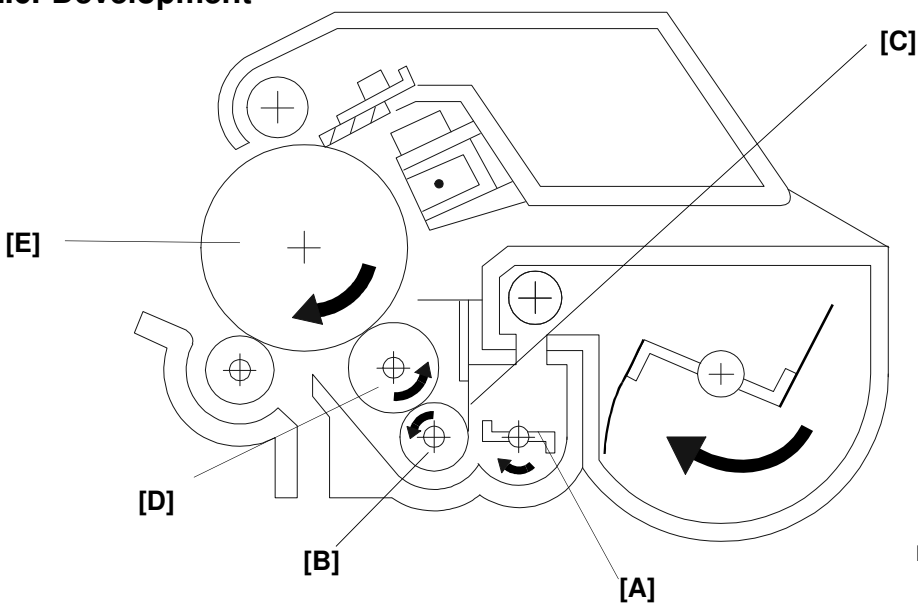
Toner near-end condition: When the cpu detects a low output from the toner end sensor for more than 30 s, the cpu starts to blink the Add Toner indicator. This is the toner near-end condition.

Toner end condition: After toner near-end is detected, the machine can print 100 more sheets, then the cpu disables printing (this is the toner end condition).

The machine clears the toner near-end or toner end condition when the power is switched off and back on or when the cover is opened and closed, if the output from the toner end sensor goes back high again.

However, when the machine is turned off/on or when the cover is opened and then closed, the machine requires about 30 s to check for a toner near-end condition again. So, if the user prints something within this 30 s period without changing the CTM, the machine will allow the printout to be made, but the print quality may be poor.

2.2.6. Development



Overview

There are two rollers in the development unit: the Toner Application Roller [B] and the Development Roller [D].

The toner supply bar [A] stirs and carries toner to the toner application roller [B]. Toner is attracted to the toner application roller because it has a magnetic layer. As the toner application roller turns past the toner metering blade [C], only a thin coating of negatively charged toner particles stays adhered. (Refer to section 4-4-2 of the Group 3 Facsimile manual.)

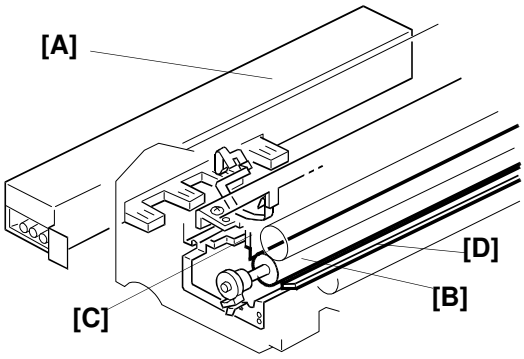
During printing, a bias voltage of -700 V is applied to the toner application roller and another bias voltage of -400 V is applied to the development roller. The toner is carried from the toner application roller to the development roller [D] by the potential difference between these two rollers.

The exposed area on the drum [E] is at -100 V. The development roller applies toner to these areas of the latent image as they turn past the drum.

The development roller is made of a soft rubber so it does not damage the surface of the drum. The development roller is provided as a separate spare part because it always contacts the toner application roller, and so may become dented.

The speed ratio between the drum, development roller, and the toner application roller is about 1 : 1 : 3. The toner application roller rotates three times as fast as the development roller, so it deposits a layer of toner three times as thick on the development roller. This leads to a clearer image. Also, the toner application roller rotates in the opposite direction to the development roller, which helps to keep the toner level on the development roller.

Development Bias



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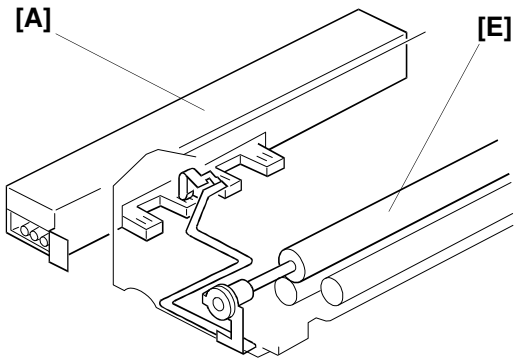

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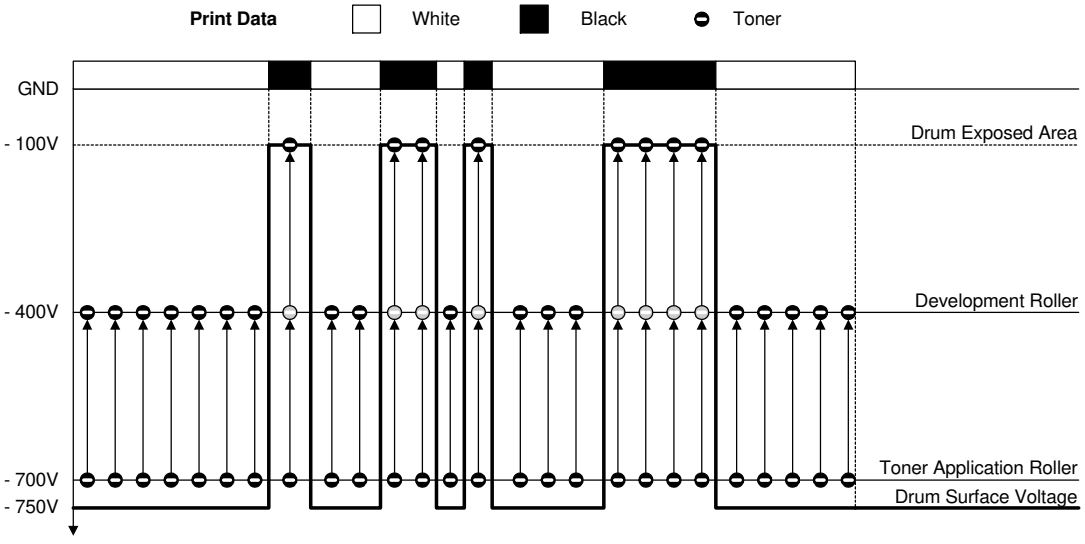
The power pack [A] applies one voltage to the toner application roller [B], toner metering blade [C], and bias brush [D], and a different voltage to the development roller [E].

Bias Control (During Printing)

A charge of -700 ± 40 V is applied to the toner application roller, and -400 ±10 V is applied to the development roller. Toner transfers from the toner application roller to the development roller and on to the laser exposed areas on the drum as shown below.



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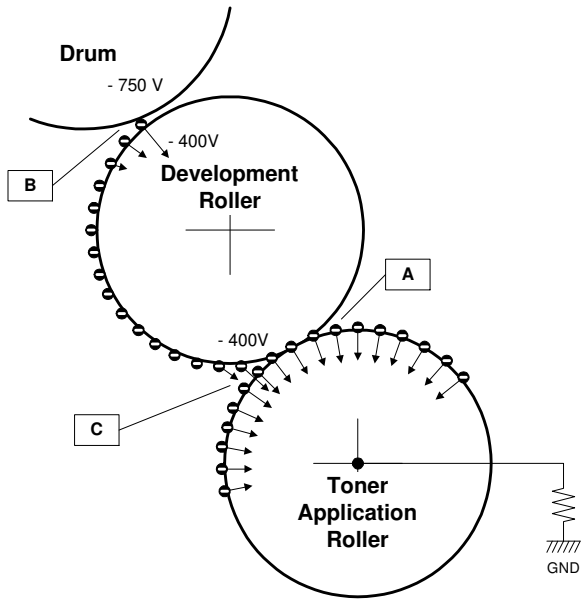
Bias Control (After Each Page)

After each page, the machine removes toner from the development roller and returns it to the development unit. To do this, -400V is applied to the development roller, but no bias is applied to the toner application roller.

Toner does not transfer to the development roller at “A”, but remains on the toner application roller when it passes between the two rollers.

The remaining toner on the develpment roller does not transfer to the drum at “B”, but transfers to the toner application roller at “C”.

In some cases, positively charged toner may transfer to the drum in this condition. So, a positive current is applied to the transfer roller after each page, so that the positively charged toner does not transfer to the transfer roller.



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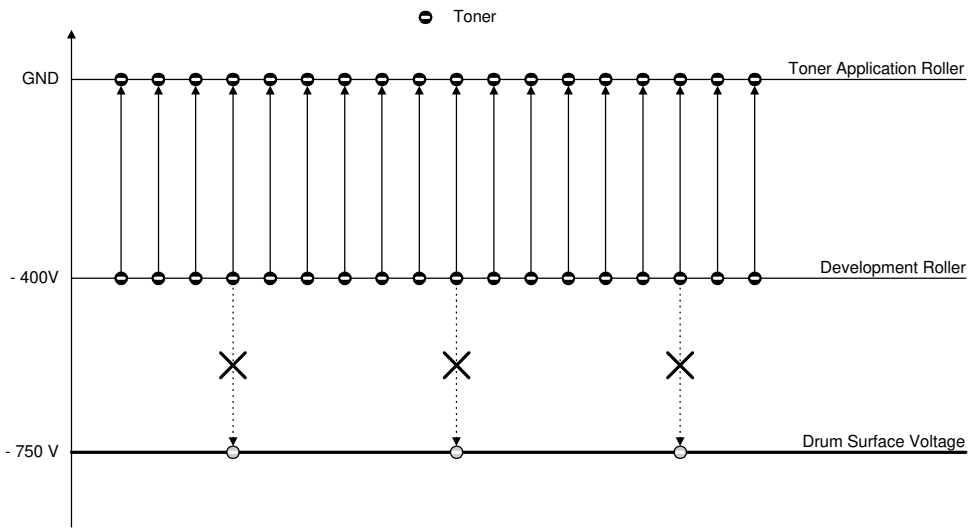

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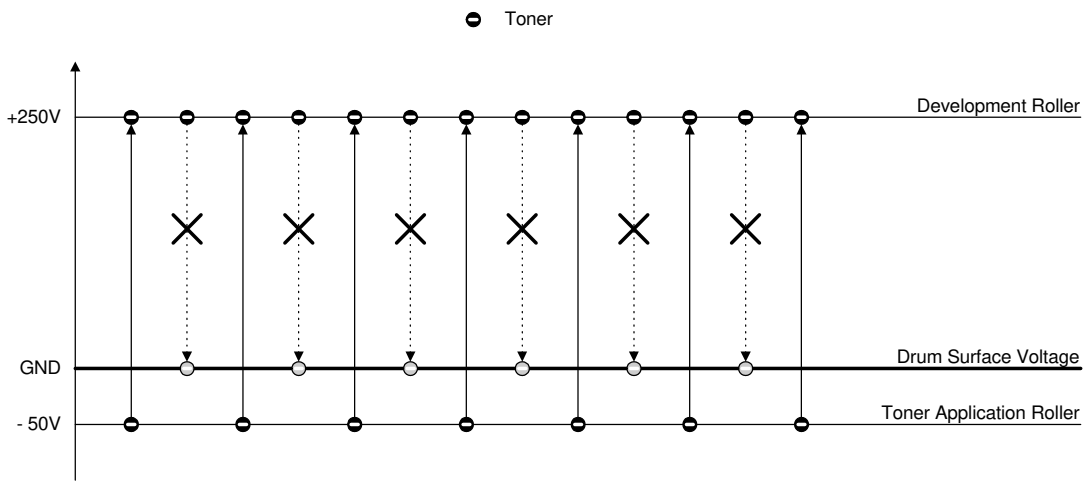
Bias Control (Other)

At the start and the end of any print process (including the cleaning and initial toner supply modes), -50 ± 50 V is applied to the toner application roller, and +250 ± 15 V is applied to the development roller. This is to avoid any toner transfer to the drum.



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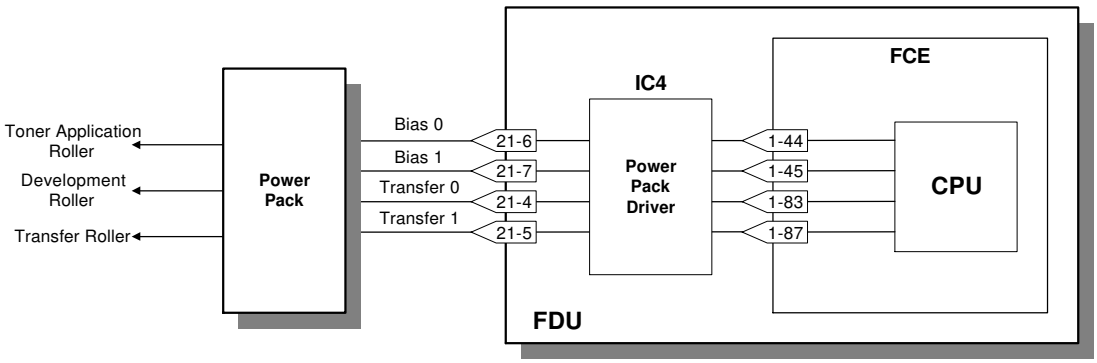
Note that the voltage difference between the toner application and development rollers is kept the same as in printing, at 300 V. This keeps the same amount of toner on the development roller at all times during the print run.

Bias Control Circuit



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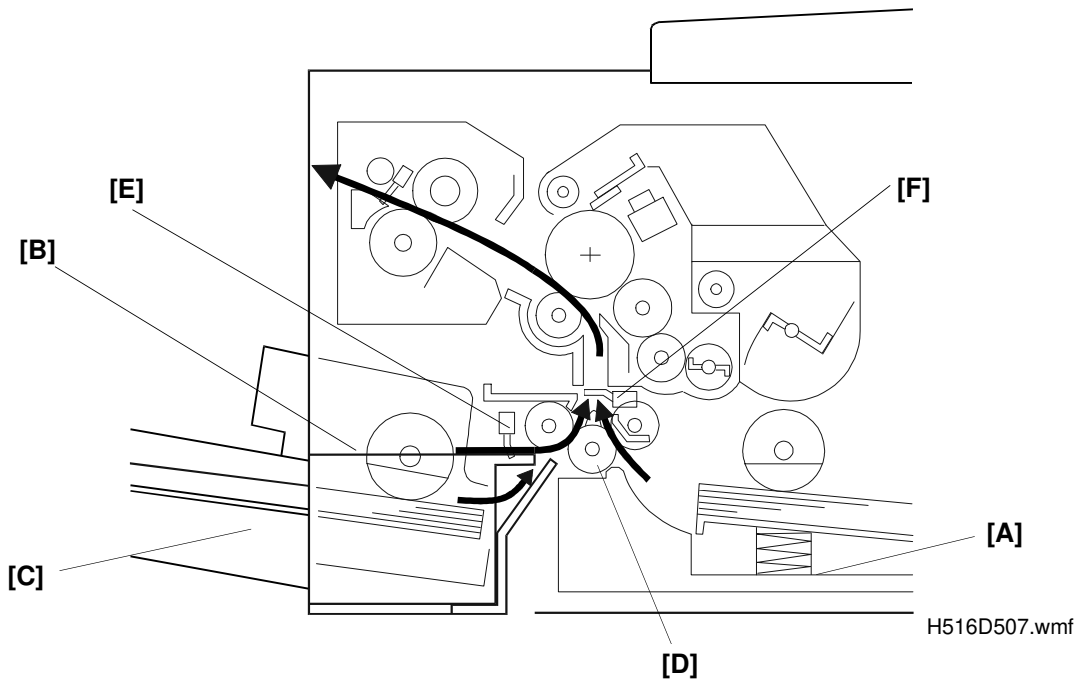
The cpu controls the voltages to the toner application and development rollers using the Bias 0 and Bias 1 signals as shown in the following table.

In	Bias 0	Low	High	Low	High
	Bias 1	Low	Low	High	High
Out	Toner Application Roller	- 700 V	- 50 V	Off	Off
	Development Roller	-400 V	+ 250 V	-400 V	Off

2.2.7. Paper Feed

1. Overview



The standard cassette [A] holds 250 sheets and the bypass feed slot [B] feeds 1 sheet at a time. An optional 100 sheet cassette [C] is available.

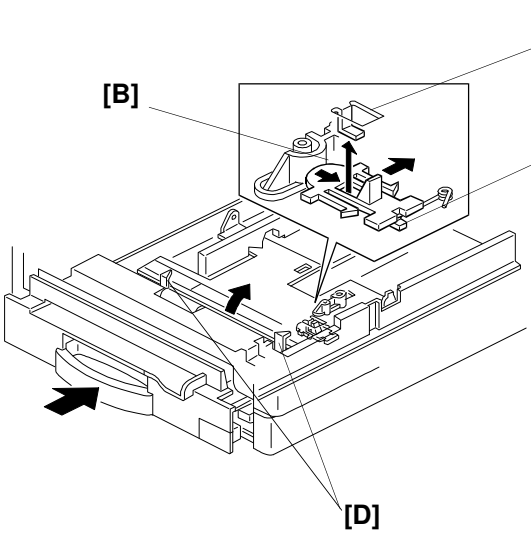
The registration roller [D] rotates counter-clockwise when the standard cassette is used. It rotates clockwise when the bypass feed slot [B] or the 100 sheet cassette is used.

When a sheet of paper is placed in the bypass feed slot, the bypass feed sensor [E] is turned on, and the machine prefeeds the paper until the registration sensor [F] is turned on.

Note that the bypass feed slot can be used only for copying or for printing from the PC using the optional printer interface.

2. Paper Lift Mechanism

Standard and Optional 100 Sheet Cassette



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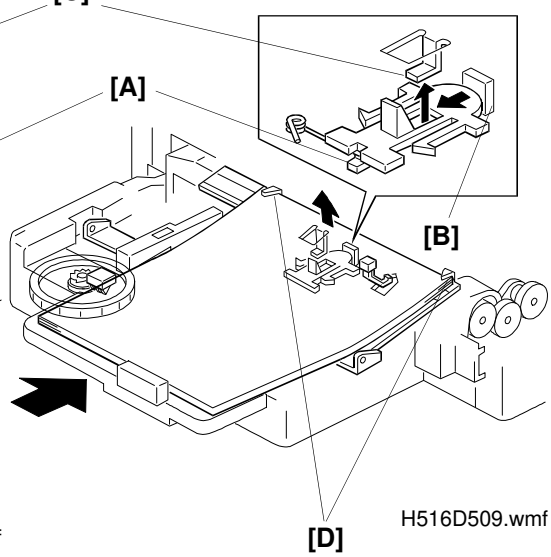

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When the cassette is closed after paper is loaded, the slide lock [A] is pushed by the projection [B] and comes off the bottom hook [C].

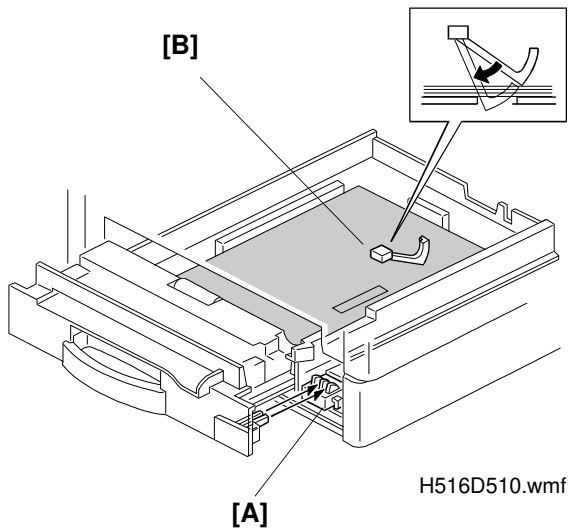
Once the slide lock comes off, the bottom plate is raised by the pressure springs and the top sheet pushes up against the corner separators [D]. This keeps the stack of paper at the correct height.

3. Paper Size and Paper End Detection

Standard Cassette/Optional Universal Cassette

The paper size detector [A] is located at the front of the cassette.
The machine determines which size cassette is installed by monitoring three microswitches.
The machine informs the customer with the Add Paper indicator if the paper size cannot be detected.

When the cassette runs out of paper, the paper end sensor actuator [B] drops through a slot in the bottom plate.



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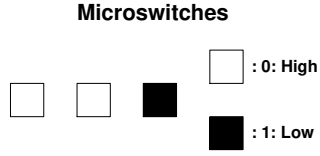
Selectable cassette paper sizes:

- USA model: Letter, (Legal when the optional Universal cassette is installed)
- Europe model: A4, A5 sideways
- Asia model: A4, A5 sideways, F/F4

The following diagram shows the relationship between the activated microswitches and the selected paper size.

Microswitch	USA Model	Europe Model	Asia Model
000	-----	-----	-----
001	Legal	-----	-----
010	-----	-----	-----
011	Letter	-----	-----
100	-----	-----	F/F4
101	-----	A4	A4
110	-----	-----	-----
111	-----	A5 sideways	A5 sideways

Example: Legal size paper



Note: "-----" indicates that the machine detects that a cassette is not installed.

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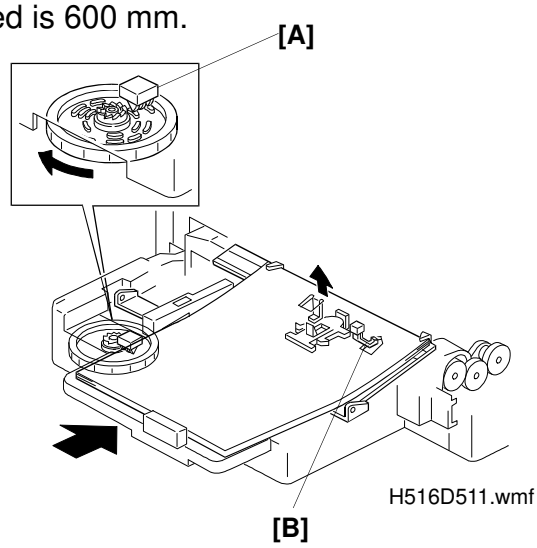
Bypass Feed Slot

This machine does not detect paper width when the bypass feed slot is used. The maximum feed length for bypass feed is 600 mm. The mimimum feedable paper width is 191 mm.

Optional 100 Sheet Cassette

The paper size detector [A] is located at the left hand side of the 100 sheet cassette. The microswitches work in the same way as in the standard cassette.

When the 100 sheet cassette runs out of paper, the paper end sensor actuator [B] drops through a slot to detect paper end.



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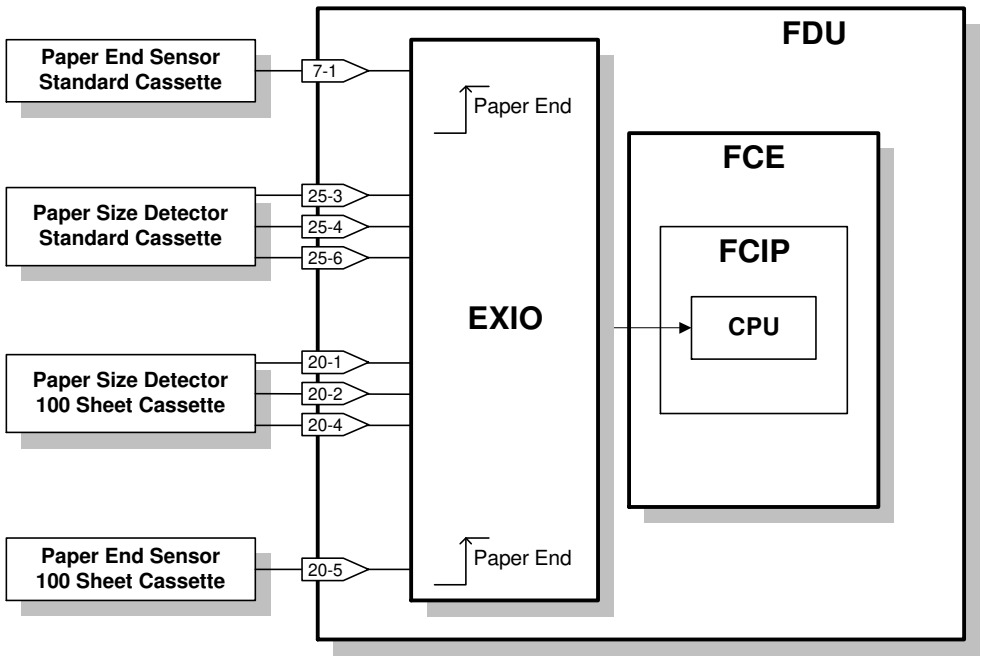
Paper Size/Paper End Detection



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4. Pick-up and Separation

Standard and Optional 100 Sheet Cassettes

The pick-up and separation mechanism is a corner separator type. The corner separators and the paper feed rollers allow only one sheet to feed.

Cross reference
Group 3 Facsimile Manual: section 4-5-4

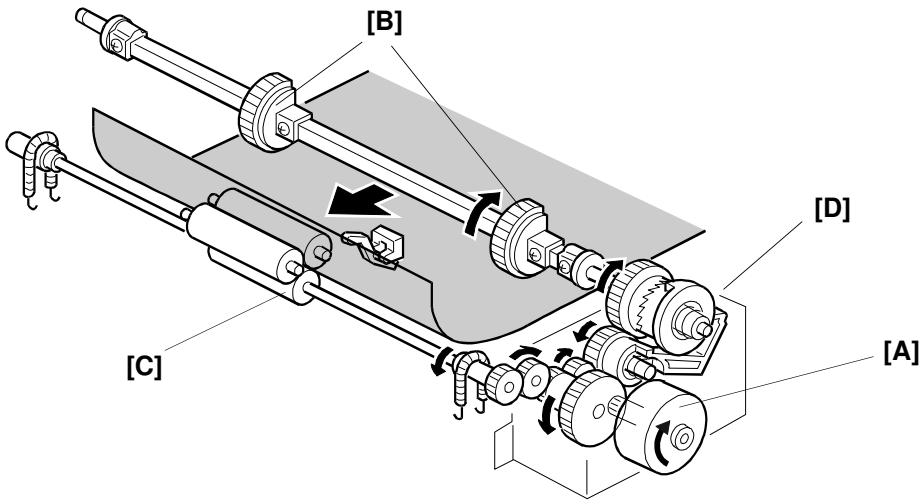
The paper feed motor starts to rotate when the printer is ready for printing.

By-pass Feed Slot

There is no pick-up or separation system in the by-pass feed slot. Only one sheet can be fed from this slot.

5. Drive Mechanism

Standard Cassette



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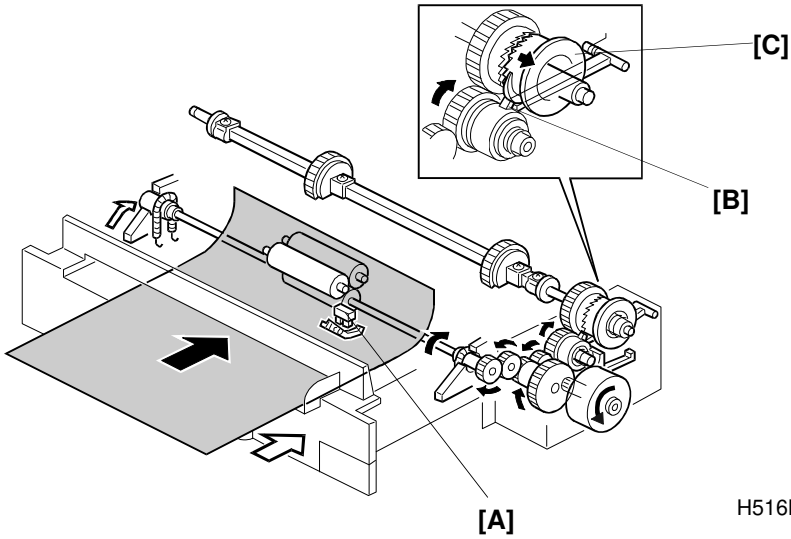
The paper feed motor [A] drives the pick-up and feed mechanism. When the standard cassette is used, the paper feed motor turns clockwise, driving the paper feed rollers [B] and the registration roller [C], as shown in the diagram.

The clutch gear box assembly [D] only allows the paper feed roller to turn once for each sheet of paper.

While the registration roller turns counter-clockwise, paper cannot be fed into the machine from the optional 100 sheet cassette or bypass feed slot. This means that if a sheet of paper is placed in the bypass feed slot during printing from the standard cassette, this sheet will not be fed into the machine.

Bypass Feed Slot



When a sheet of paper is placed in the bypass feed slot, the bypass feed sensor [A] is turned on. The machine turns the paper feed motor counter-clockwise to prefeed the paper until the registration sensor is turned on, or for 1 second, whichever is first. (See section 2-2-8 for a diagram of the registration sensor.)

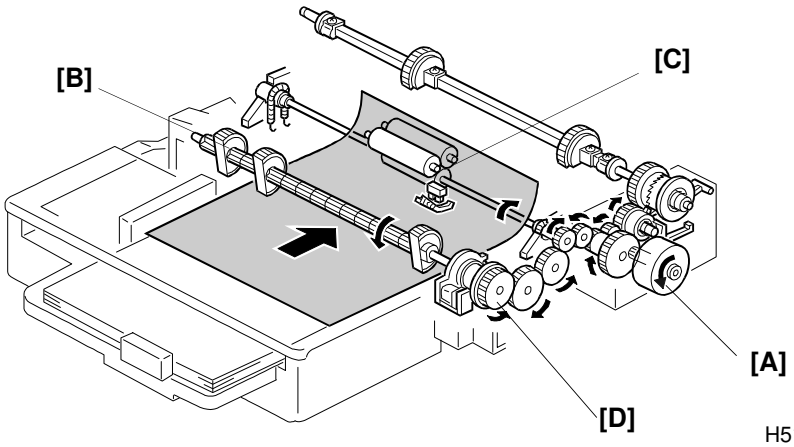
When the paper feed motor turns counter-clockwise, the projection [B] disengages the gear [C] inside the clutch gear box assembly as shown in the diagram. This prevents any drive from being transmitted to the paper feed rollers for the standard cassette.

If a sheet of paper remains in the bypass feed slot for longer than the Auto Reset Time (System Switch 0B), the machine will automatically feed it out. The machine will not print incoming fax messages while there is a sheet of paper in the bypass feed slot, so feeding out the page after the Auto Reset time allows incoming faxes to be printed even if someone leaves paper in the bypass feed slot.

Sheets of paper longer than about 600 mm cannot be fed from the bypass feed slot, or a paper jam will occur (error code 9-81).

Note that the bypass feed slot can be used only for copying and for printing from the PC using the optional printer interface.

Optional 100 Sheet Cassette



H516D514.wmf

When the machine feeds a sheet of paper from the 100 sheet cassette, the paper feed motor [A] turns counter-clockwise to drive the paper feed rollers [B] and the registration roller [C] as shown in the diagram.

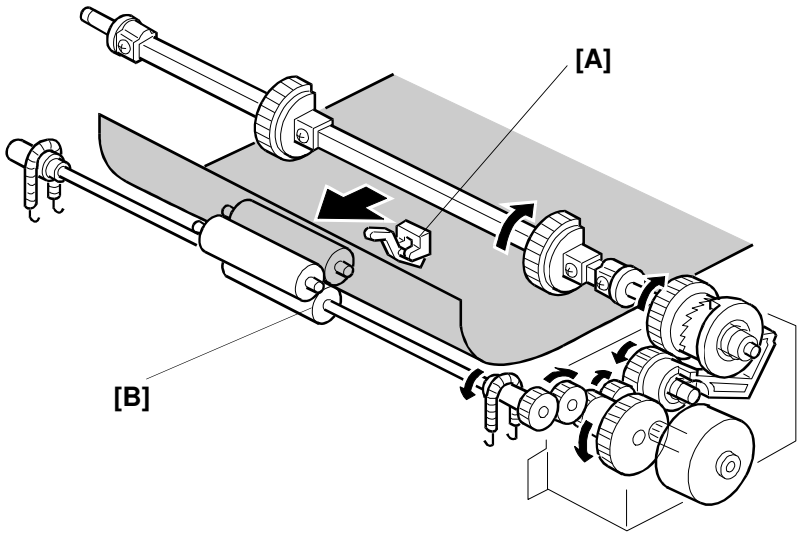
The paper feed clutch [D] in the optional 100 sheet cassette ensures that the paper feed roller rotates only once for each sheet of paper.

Paper Feed Priority

If there is an optional cassette installed in the machine, the priority for paper feed is decided in accordance with the following rules.

- The paper in the bypass feed slot has the first priority (for copying and printing from a PC only).
- If the cassettes contain the same paper size, the 100 sheet cassette is used first.
- If the cassettes contain different sizes, the machine selects the paper size as explained in section 2-2-13.

2.2.8. Registration



H516D515.wmf

The registration sensor [A] is positioned above the registration roller [B].

When a cassette (Standard, Universal, or 100 Sheet Cassette) is used, the machine stops the paper feed motor for a few moments when the registration sensor is turned on.

When the bypass feed slot is used, the machine prefeeds the paper until the registration sensor is turned on (or for 1 second, whichever comes first).

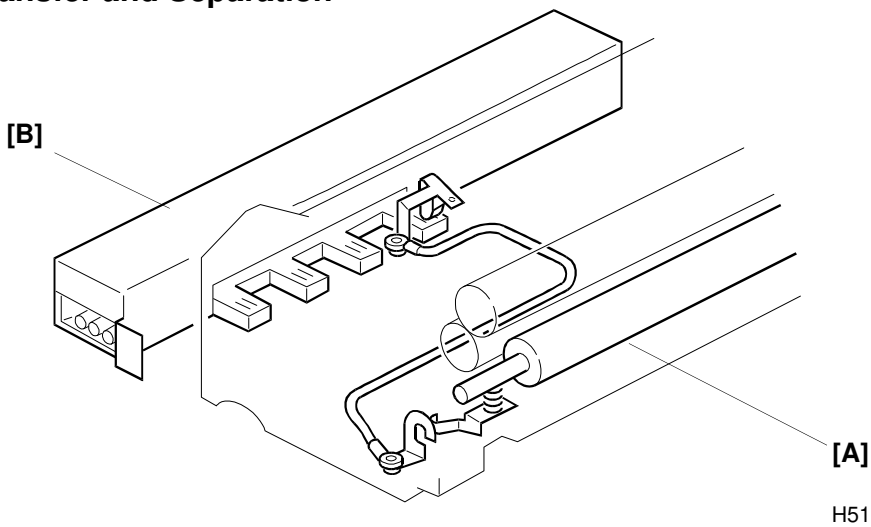
Then, the paper feed motor starts rotating immediately after laser scaninng starts.

When the leading edge touches the pressure rollers, the momentum of the paper corrects any skew.

Jam Detection

	Condition	Error Code
When the standard cassette is used	When the registration sensor is not turned on within 2.0 seconds of the paper feed clutch signal. (The standard cassette mechanism does not use the paper feed clutch, but the cpu sends it a signal anyway, and the jam timing starts from this signal.)	9-07
When the standard, 100 sheet cassette, or bypass feed slot is used	When the paper feed out sensor is not turned on within 2.6 seconds after the paper feed motor starts to feed paper for printing (not for prefeed).	9-08
	When the registration sensor is not turned off within X seconds after it turned on. X seconds = (paper length / 67.546) + 3 seconds (67.546 mm/ s : paper feed speed)	9-08
When the bypass feed slot is used	When the registration sensor is not turned on within 2 seconds after the paper feed motor starts rotating for printing. (This error is not generated during prefeed, to allow the users to change their minds after putting paper in this slot. When the bypass feed sensor is turned on, the machine prefeeds the paper for up to 1 second and stops feeding even if the registration sensor is not turned on. If the registration sensor did not turn on at prefeed, the machine checks for the above error.)	9-80
	When the bypass feed sensor is not turned off within 11.9 seconds after it is turned on. Using the same formula as above (error code 9-08), it works out that individual sheets cannot be longer than about 60 cm.	9-81
When the 100 sheet cassette is used.	When the registration sensor is not turned on within 2.0 seconds of the paper feed clutch turning on.	9-82

2.2.9. Transfer and Separation

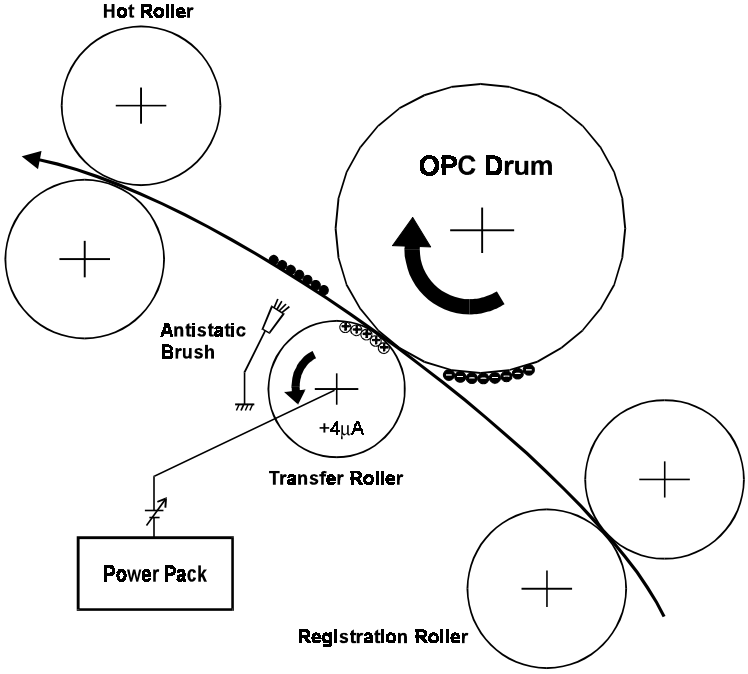


H516D520.wmf

Instead of using a transfer corona wire, this machine uses a transfer roller, which touches the drum surface.

A constant current of +4 ± 0.2 μA is applied to the transfer roller [A] from the power pack [B]. The positively biased transfer roller pulls negatively charged toner off the drum. The curvature of the drum and the antistatic brush helps the paper to drop away from the drum.

Temperature and humidity have less effect on the supply of ions when the transfer current is held constant. With a constant voltage, ions may dissipate in some conditions.



H516D553.wmf

Cleaning Mode

If the paper size is smaller than the printed image, or if a paper jam occurs during printing, toner may be transferred to the the roller surface. To prevent this toner from transferring to the back side of copies, the transfer roller has to be cleaned before the next printing run.

While the machine is in the cleaning mode, the power pack supplies -1000V ± 50 V to the transfer roller, and charges the drum to -750 V. The negatively charged toner on the transfer roller is then transferred back to the drum.

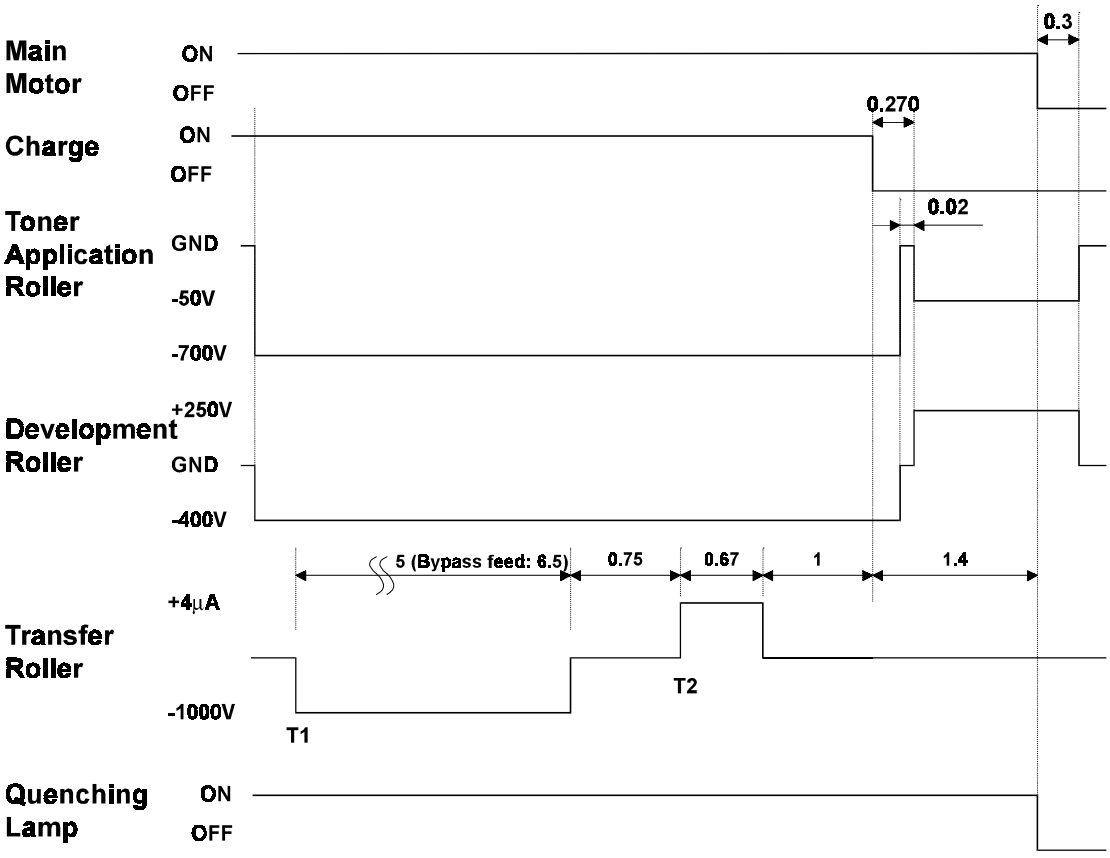
The machine goes through the cleaning mode in the following conditions:

- At power on (when the fusing temperature reaches half of the standby temperature).
- When the cover is opened and then closed during the printing process.
- After a printer jam has been cleared.
- After the bypass feed slot has been used (each page): This is done only if printer switch 00 bit 3 is set to 1.

The cpu controls the transfer roller voltage through the power pack using the Transfer 0 and Transfer 1 signals as shown below (for a circuit diagram, see Bias Control Circuit in section 2-2-6).

In	Transfer 0	Low	High	Low	High
	Transfer 1	Low	Low	High	High
Out	Transfer Roller	+ 4 μA	- 1000 V	Off	Off

Timing Chart: Cleaning Mode



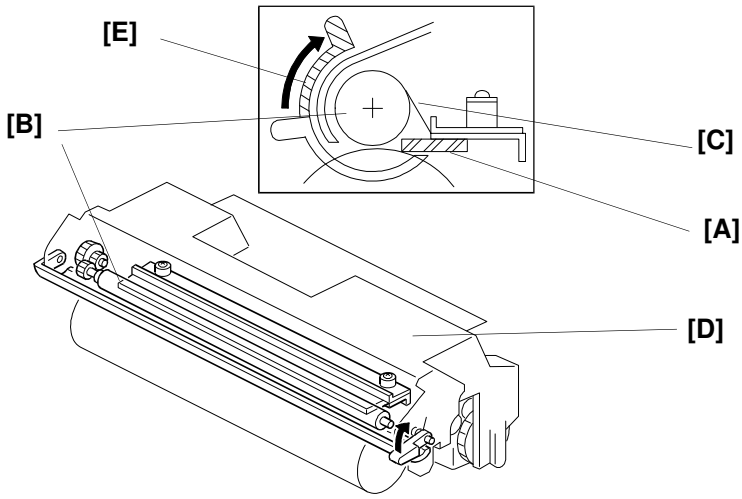
H516D563.wmf

Before cleaning starts, the main motor, charge corona, and quenching lamp turn on.

T1. Cleaning bias is applied to the transfer roller.

T2. A positive constant current of + 4 ± 0.2 μA is applied to transfer back to the drum any toner which is positively charged by the transfer roller.

2.2.10. Cleaning



H516D521.wmf

The cleaning unit and the used toner tank are contained in the CTM.

The cleaning blade [A] removes any toner remaining on the drum after the image is transferred to the paper. A magnetic roller [B] then brings the toner into the used toner tank [D]. The mylar blade [C] scrapes the toner off the magnetic roller into the used toner tank [D].

When the CTM is removed from the machine, the cleaning roller cover [E] is closed by a spring. This prevents removed toner from falling out of the unit.

There is no used toner overflow detection mechanism because the used toner tank is large enough for the lifetime of the CTM.

2.2.11. Fusing

Fusing Lamp Control

When the main switch is turned on, the machine turns on the fusing lamp and raises the fusing temperature to 80 °C in about 4 s. For printing, the machine raises the fusing temperature to 190 °C.

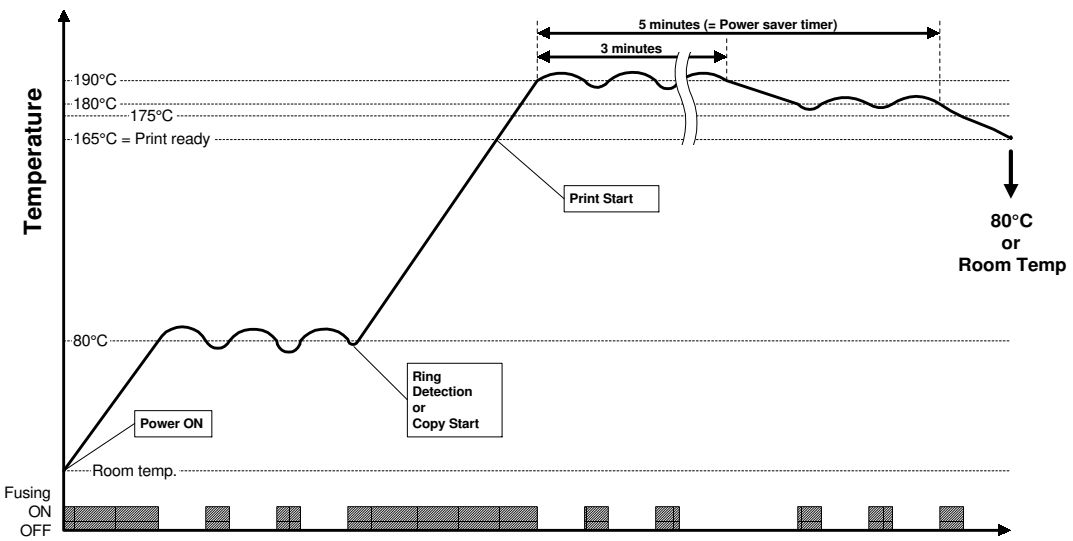
When the Power Saver Key is pressed or the power saver timer expires, the machine goes into a power saver mode. In Level 2 Power Saver Mode the fusing lamp is turned off. The user can select whether to keep the fusing lamp off or at 80°C during Power Saver Mode Level 1.

Cross Reference:
Power Saver Modes: Section 2-3

If the printing operation continues for more than 3 minutes, the machine keeps the fusing temperature at 180°C.

Points to Note:

- Standby temperature: 80 °C
- Printing start temperature: 165 °C
- Printing temperature: 190 °C
- Thermistor maximum: 250 °C (monitored by a comparator)
- Thermostat maximum: 150 °C (the temperature of the hot roller would be about 400 °C)
- Thermofuse maximum: 169 °C (the temperature of the hot roller would be about 400 °C) - The thermofuse is not used in USA models.



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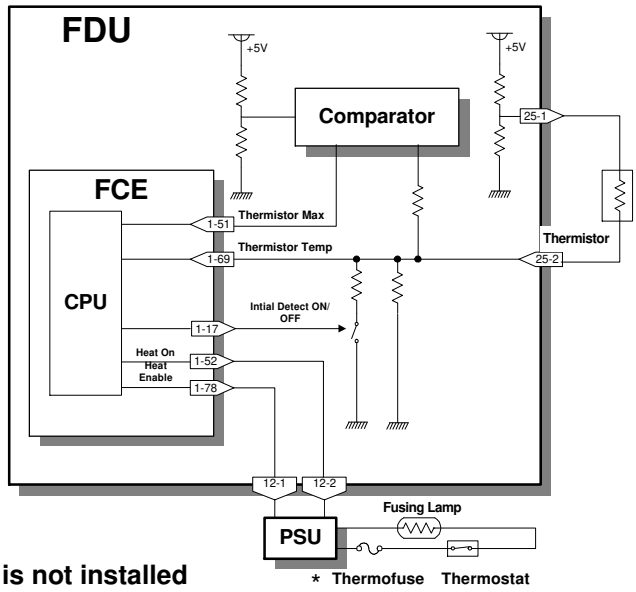
Fusing Control



*** The thermofuse is not installed in the USA model**

H516D562.wmf

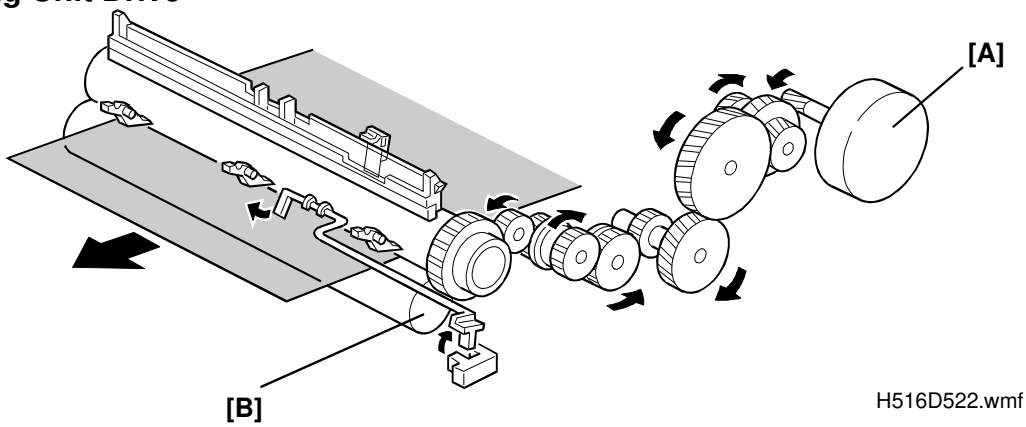
During normal operation, the cpu controls the fusing lamp based on input from the thermistor using the above circuit.

When the machine is turned on, or when it comes back from the Level 2 Power Saver Mode, it checks whether the thermistor circuit is intact by temporarily closing the initial detect switch circuit on the FDU. If the thermistor is connected properly, the machine begins normal operation. If it is not, an Auto Service Call (error code 9-22, sub-code 09) is generated.

As a backup safety measure, when the temperature of the hot roller reaches about 400 °C, the thermostat and/or the thermofuse open (the thermofuse is not installed in USA models).

The machine turns on the cooling fan when the fusing temperature reaches 120 °C. It is turned off when the fusing temperature drops below 120 °C.

Fusing Unit Drive



The main motor [A] drives the fusing unit through a gear train. The paper feed-out sensor [B] detects when the paper is fed out of the unit.

Jam Detection - Paper Feed Out

The machine detects a paper jam when the paper feed out sensor is not turned off within X seconds or more after it is turned on (Error Code 9-09).

X seconds = (paper length / 67.546) + 3 seconds
(67.546 mm/s is the paper feed speed)

These conditions are the same for the standard (universal) cassette, bypass feed, and optional 100 sheet cassette.

Fusing Unit Service Call Conditions

	Conditions	Error Code (9-22)
At power on	If there is any problem with the thermistor. (This detection is also done when the machine comes back to the normal mode from the Power Saver Mode Level 2.)	Sub-code 09
Standby mode	If the fusing temperature stays below the standby temperature for more than 18 seconds when fusing lamp ON is selected in Power Saver Mode Level 1.	Sub-code 05
	If the fusing temperature takes more than 40 seconds to reach 165°C from the standby temperature.	Sub-code 02
During printing	If the fusing temperature stays above 190°C for more than 60 seconds.	Sub-code 01
	If the fusing temperature stays below 140 °C for more than 1 s during printing.	Sub-code 07
After printing	If the fusing temperature takes more than 20 minutes to go down to 100°C when the machine goes into the Power Saver Mode Level 1. (When fusing lamp OFF is selected for Power Saver Mode Level 1.)	Sub-code 03
	If the fusing temperature takes more than 20 minutes to go down to 100°C when the machine goes into the Power Saver Mode Level 1. (When fusing lamp ON is selected for Power Saver Mode Level 1.)	Sub-code 04
At any time	If the fusing temperature reaches 250°C.	Sub-code 08

2.2.12. Page Separation and Data Reduction

Incoming pages that are only slightly longer than the copy paper may be reduced in the sub-scan direction. Whether or not this happens depends on the settings of printer switches 04 and 05.

Reduction Enabled

If bit 0 of printer switch 03 is at 1 (Enabled), the data will be reduced in the page memory to fit on the copy paper. However, data will only be reduced if the length of the incoming page is between 5 mm shorter and a certain maximum length. This maximum incoming page length that can be reduced depends on the copy paper size and on the reduction ratio stored in printer switches 04 and 05.

Each paper size can be programmed with a separate reduction ratio. In each of the two bit switches, there is one bit for each possible paper size. The combination of the bit settings determines the ratio for that paper size.

Bit No. / Switch No.	Bit 7	Bit 6	Bit 5	Bit 4	Bit 3	Bit 2	Bit 1	Bit 0
	Not used	Not used	Legal	F, F4	A4	Letter	Not used	A5 sideways
Sw 04	0: 4/3		1: 4/3		0: 8/7		1: 12/11	
Sw 05	0:		0:		1:		1:	

The following table shows the maximum incoming page length that can be reduced for each copy paper size. All length are in millimeters. The factory setting of the reduction ratio is 4/3.

USA Model

Copy Paper Type	Copy Paper Length	Maximum reducible incoming page length.		
		Ratio = 4/3	Ratio = 8/7	Ratio= 12/11
Letter	279.4	365.2	313.0	298.7
Legal	355.6	412.4	400.3	382.1

Note: The page memory cannot reduce incoming pages longer than 412.4 mm.

Europe/Asia Model

Copy Paper Type	Copy Paper Length	Maximum reducible incoming page length.		
		Ratio = 4/3	Ratio = 8/7	Ratio= 12/11
A5 Sideways	148	190.1	162.9	155.3
A4	297	374.3	333.2	318.2
F, F4	330.2	374.3	371.2	354.3

Note: The page memory cannot reduce incoming pages longer than 374.3 mm.

Incoming pages that are longer than the maximum length will not be reduced, but will be printed on two pages and treated in accordance with the setting of bit 1 of printer switch 00. If this bit is 1, the bottom few lines of the page will continue from where the first page left off.

Reduction Disabled

If bit 0 of printer switch 03 is at 0 (Disabled), the data will not be reduced. However, if the incoming page is up to x mm longer than the copy paper, the excess portion will not printed. The value of x can be from 0 to 15 mm. It is determined by the setting of bits 4 to 7 of printer switch 03.

Hex value	Value of X
0	0
0	1
and so on until	
F	15

Messages more than x mm longer than the copy paper will be printed out on two pages in accordance with the setting of bit 1 of printer switch 00 as explained earlier.

2.2.13. Paper Size Selection

If there is an optional cassette installed in the machine, the paper size to use is decided in accordance with the following rules.

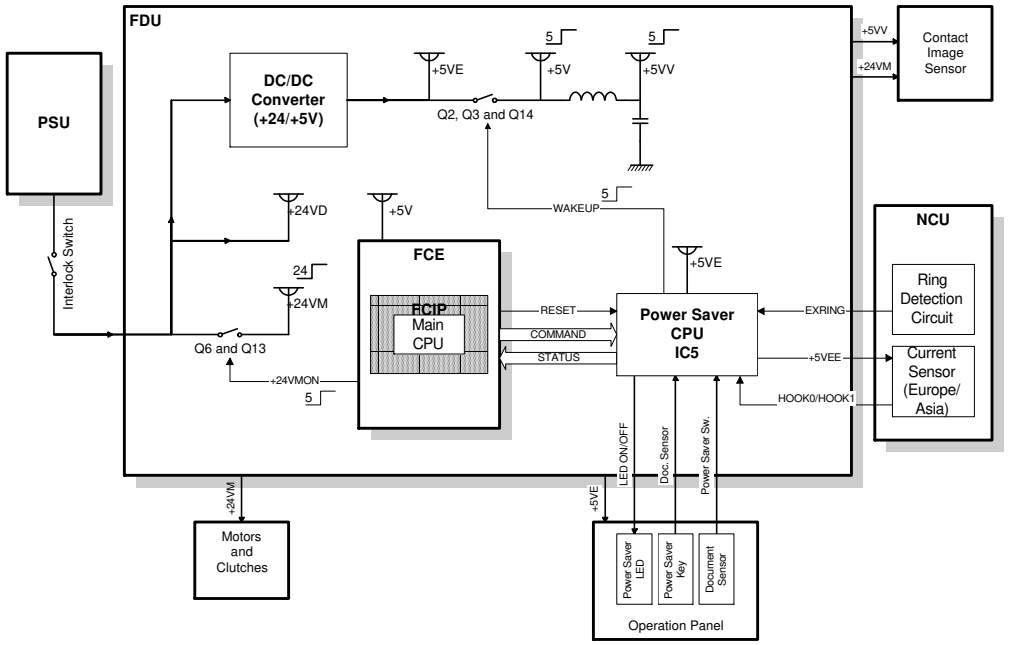
- If both cassettes contain the same paper size, the 100 sheet cassette will be used.
- If the received page has to be split up and printed on two pages, both pages will be the same size.
- If the cassettes contain different sizes, the paper size chosen for printing the received fax message is selected in accordance with the following table of priorities. The table assumes that reduction is enabled and that the reduction ratio is 4/3.

Received Fax Message Size	Selected Paper Size				
	A5 sideways	Letter	A4	F, F4	Legal
A5 Sideways	1	2	3	4	5
Letter	5(SR)	1	2	3	4
A4	5(SR)	4(R)	1	2	3
F, F4	5(SR)	4(R)	3(R)	1	2
Legal	5(SR)	4(R)	3(R)	2(R)	1

- The paper size priority is graded from 1 to 5.
- S: The data has to be separated and printed on more than on page.
- R: The data is reduced to fit on the printer paper.
- Some of the reports can be printed on A5 paper without page separation. However, if only A5 paper is in the cassettes, reports that need larger paper sizes will require page separation.

2.3. SYSTEM FEATURES

2.3.1. Power Saver Modes



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The machine has three levels of power saver mode as shown below.

	Normal	Level 0	Level 1	Level 2
Main CPU	ON	ON	ON	OFF
Power Saver CPU	OFF	OFF	OFF	ON
Power Saver LED	OFF	ON	ON	ON
LCD/LED	ON	OFF	OFF	OFF
+5V Power Supply	ON	ON	ON	OFF
+24VM Power Supply	ON	ON	ON	OFF
Fusing Lamp	ON	Standby temp. or OFF	Standby temp. or OFF	OFF
+24VM Power Supply	ON	ON	ON	OFF

In power saver mode levels 0 and 1, the main CPU monitors and controls the system. The fusing lamp is either turned off or kept at the standby temperature, depending on the setting of User Parameter Switch 05, bits 6.

In level 2, the main CPU and dc power supplies are shut down. The power saver CPU monitors the power saver key, incoming calls, and the document sensor. When the power saver CPU detects activity at one of these, it activates the +5V supply with the WAKEUP signal to start up the main CPU.

The following sections explain how the machine controls these three modes. Note that power saver mode does not operate if an optional printer interface or RS232C interface is installed.

1. Going into a Power Saver Mode

The flow chart on the next page explains how the machine goes into a power saver mode, depending on parameter settings and other machine conditions.

Entering Power Saver Mode from Standby

- Power Saver Timer -
When the power saver timer expires since the last time a condition #1 operation was detected (see the flow chart), the machine automatically goes into a Power Saver Mode. See the points marked 1 on the flow chart.

> **Cross Reference**
> Power saver timer initial setting: System Switch 0B, bits 2 and 3
> (1 minute, 3 minutes, 5 minutes, or Unlimited: Timer disabled)

- Power Saver Key -
When this key is pressed, the machine checks if there are any background operations in progress (these are the condition #2 operations on the flow chart). If there are none, the machine will automatically go into a Power Saver Mode. See point 2 on the flow chart.

Which Power Saver Mode is Selected?

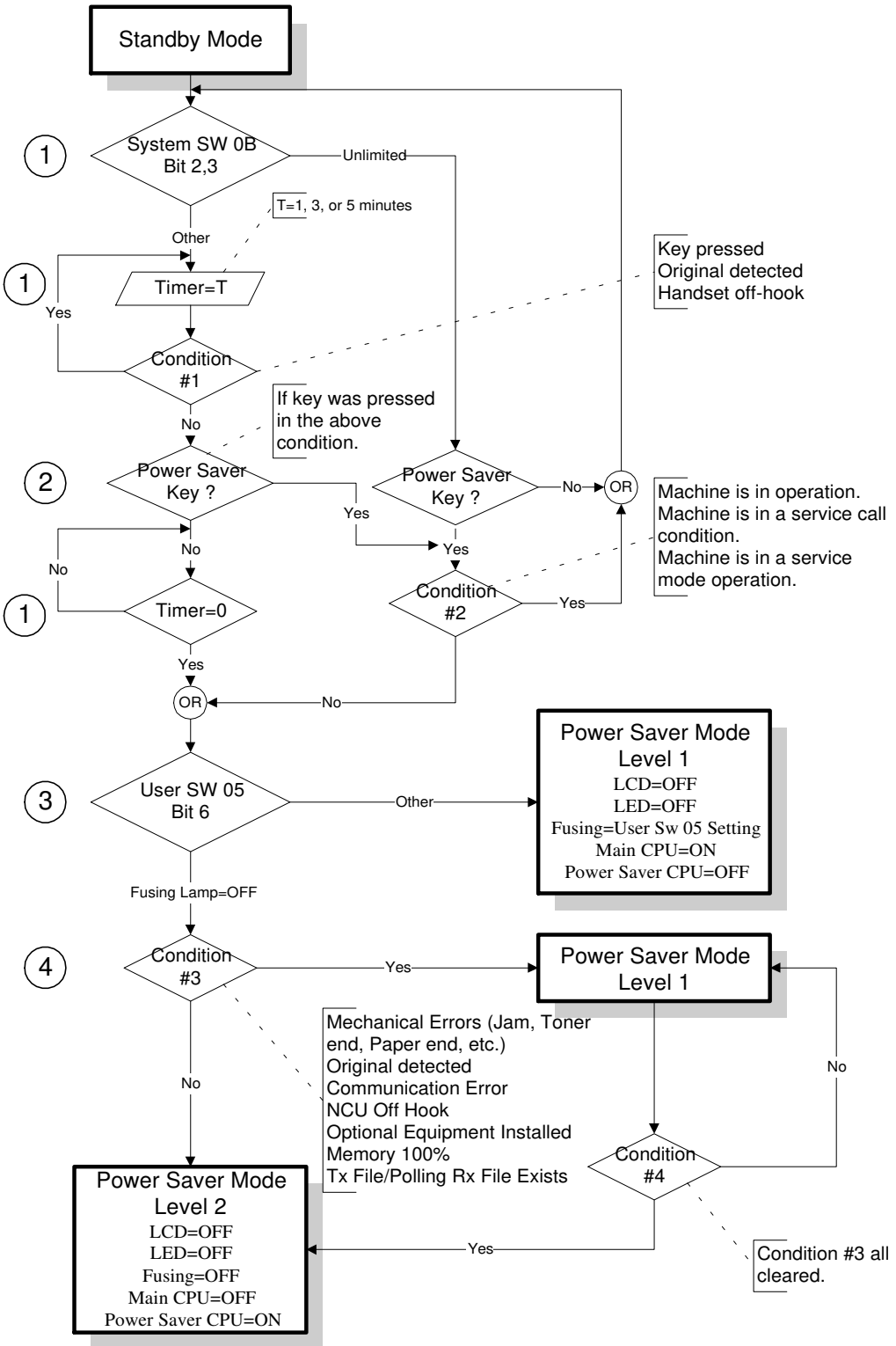
If User Switch 05, bit 6 is set to maintain the fusing lamp at a certain temperature during Power Saver Mode, the machine enters Power Saver Mode Level 1. See point 3 on the flow chart.

If User Switch 05, bit 6 is set to keep the fusing lamp off during Power Saver Mode, the machine checks for events listed on the flow chart as condition #3 events (see point 4 on the flow chart). If none exist, the machine goes to Power Saver Level 2. If one or more does exist, the machine enters Power Saver Level 1 until the conditions are all cleared. then it goes to Power Saver Level 2.

See the next flow chart for more details on how the machine changes from Level 1 to Level 2.

> **Cross Reference**
> Fusing lamp control during Power Saver Mode: User Switch 05, bit 6
> (On at printing temperature, On at standby temperature, or Off)

> **Note**
> The "optional equipment" in condition #3 is either a Printer Interface or a RS232C Interface.



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2. Going into Level 2 Mode from Level 1 Mode

The flow chart on the next page shows in more detail how the machine goes from Power Saver Mode Level 1 to Level 2.

The machine will not go into Level 2 power saver mode if one of the following conditions exists.

- Either a tx/rx/polling file is stored in the memory.
- SAF memory not empty
- Mechanical error(s)
- NCU off-hook
- Optional equipment installed (a printer interface and/or a RS232C interface)

If there is a tx file in the memory

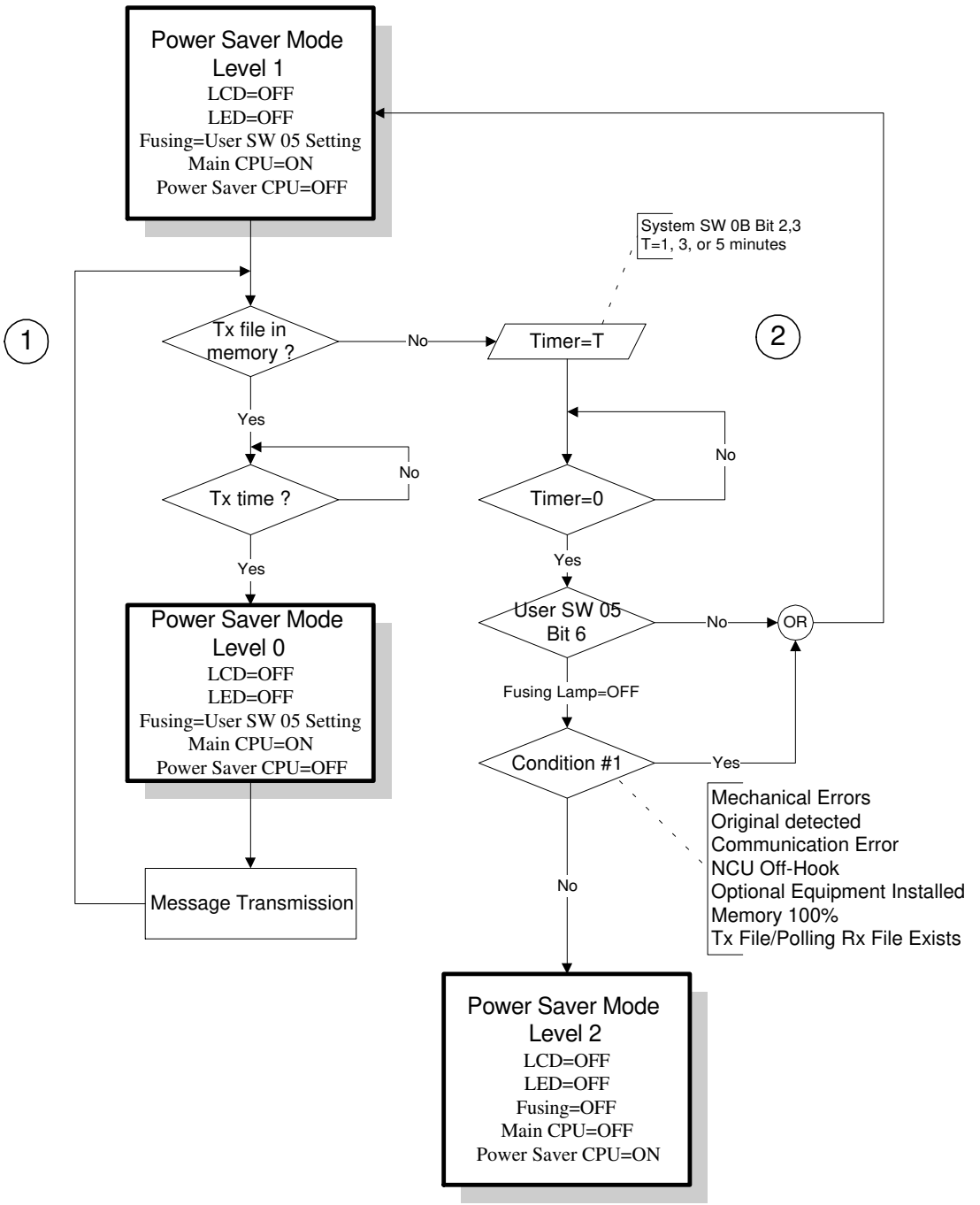
The machine stays in Power Saver Mode Level 1 until it is time to send the message. The machine then enters Level 0 while the message is sent. See point 1 on the flow chart.

When the Power Saver timer expires

When the power saver timer expires after the machine entered Level 1 for the first time (or, if a tx file was present, after the message was transmitted), the machine will enter Level 2 if both of the following are met:

- User Switch 05, bit 6 specifies Fusing Lamp Off
- No condition #1 restrictions exist.

See point 2 on the flow chart.



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3. Receiving a Fax Message in Power Saver Mode

The flow chart on the next page explains how the machine receives a fax message while it is in a power saver mode.

Ring Detection

While the machine is in a power saver mode, the power saver CPU monitors ringing signals from the line. When the power saver CPU has detected two ringing signals, it activates the +5V supply to the main CPU and passes the ring detection process to the main CPU.

After the main CPU has detected a ringing signal, the machine goes to Power Saver Mode Level 0 and receives the fax into memory. Level 0 mode looks the same as the previous mode for users, but all the system components are active in the background for receiving a fax message.

See point 1 on the flow chart.

Printing

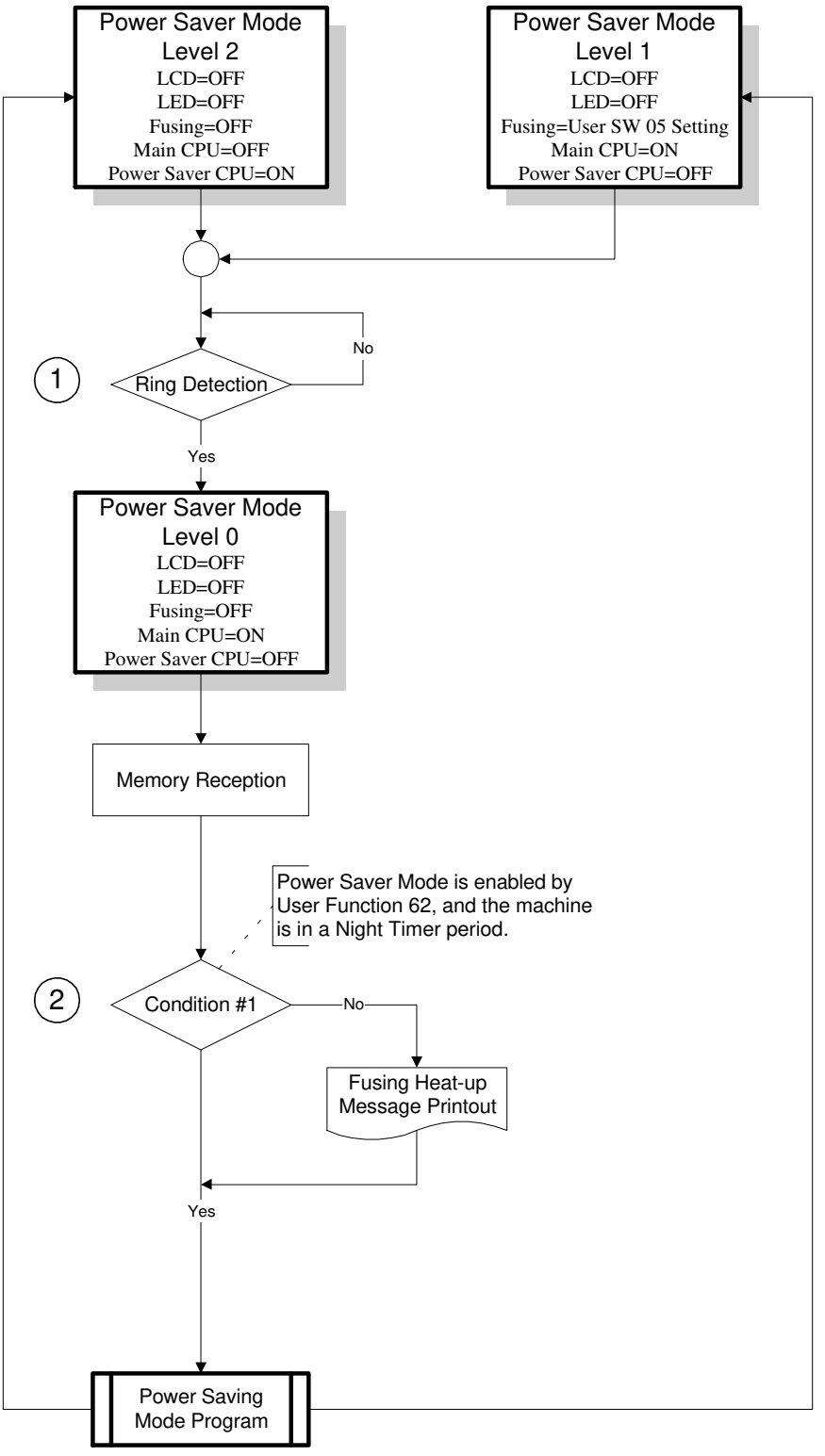
If either of the following conditions is not met (condition #1 on the flow chart), the machine will print out the fax message then return to Power Saver Mode in the manner described in the previous two flow charts in this section.

- Power Saver mode is activated during the Night Timer period
- The machine is currently in the Night Timer period.

If both conditions are met, the machine returns to Power Saver Mode as described in the previous two flow charts in this section. It will print the fax message after the Night Timer expires.

See point 2 on the flow chart.

Cross Reference
Night Timer On/Off: User Function 62
Programming the Night Timer period: User Function 72



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4. Sending a Fax Message or Copying in Power Saver Mode

The flow chart on the next page explains how the machine wakes up from power saver mode upon a manual operation, and how it comes back to a power saver mode.

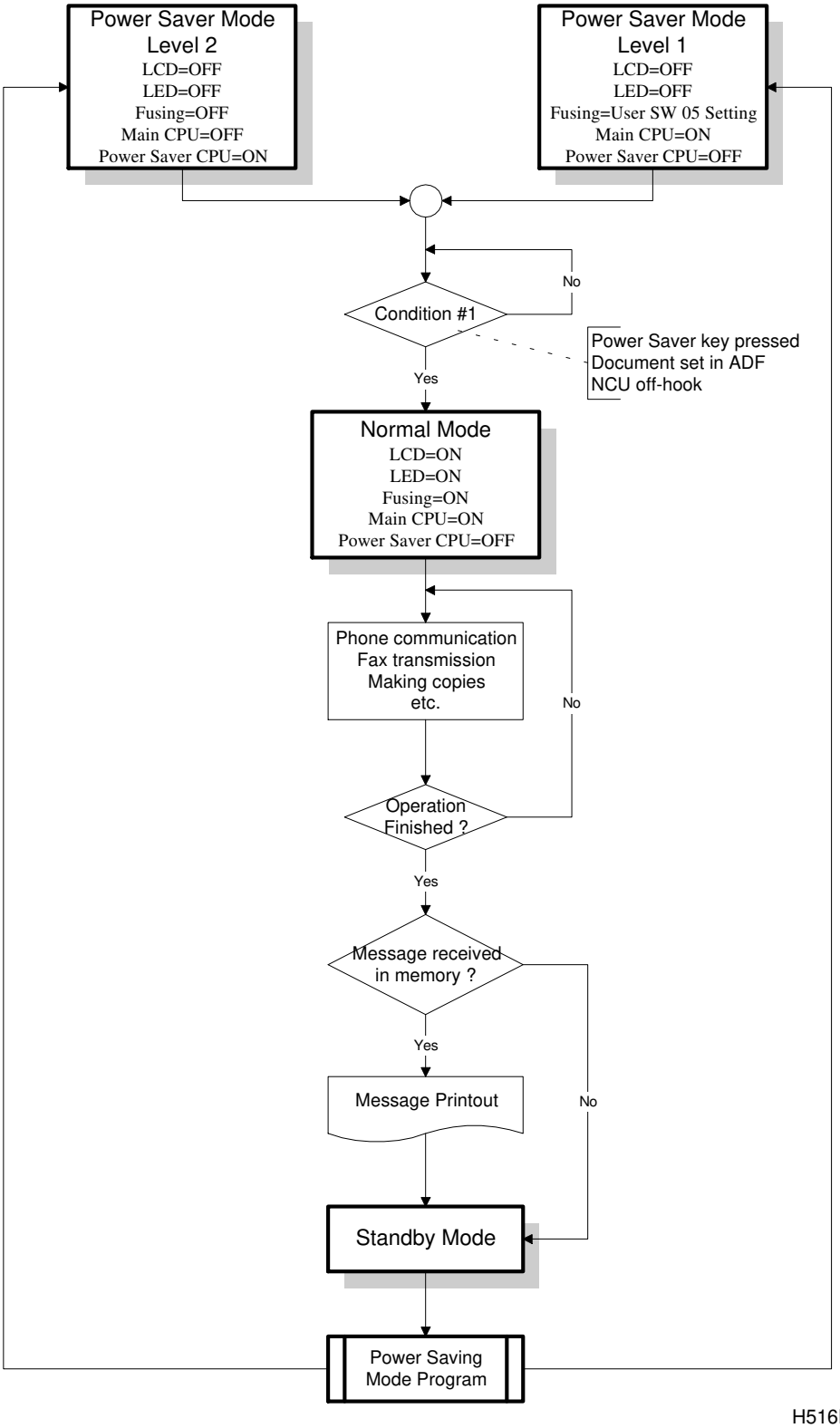
Manual Wakeup Conditions

While the machine is in a power saver mode, either the power saver CPU (Level 2) or the main CPU (Level 1) monitors signals from the following (condition #1 on the flow chart).

- Power saver key
- Document sensor
- Off-hook detector on the NCU

When a signal from one of these has been detected, the CPU wakes up all the components and the machine enters normal operating mode, even during the Night Timer period.

After operations have been finished, the machine goes back to a power saver mode as explained in the previous sections.



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2.3.2. Automatic Service Calls

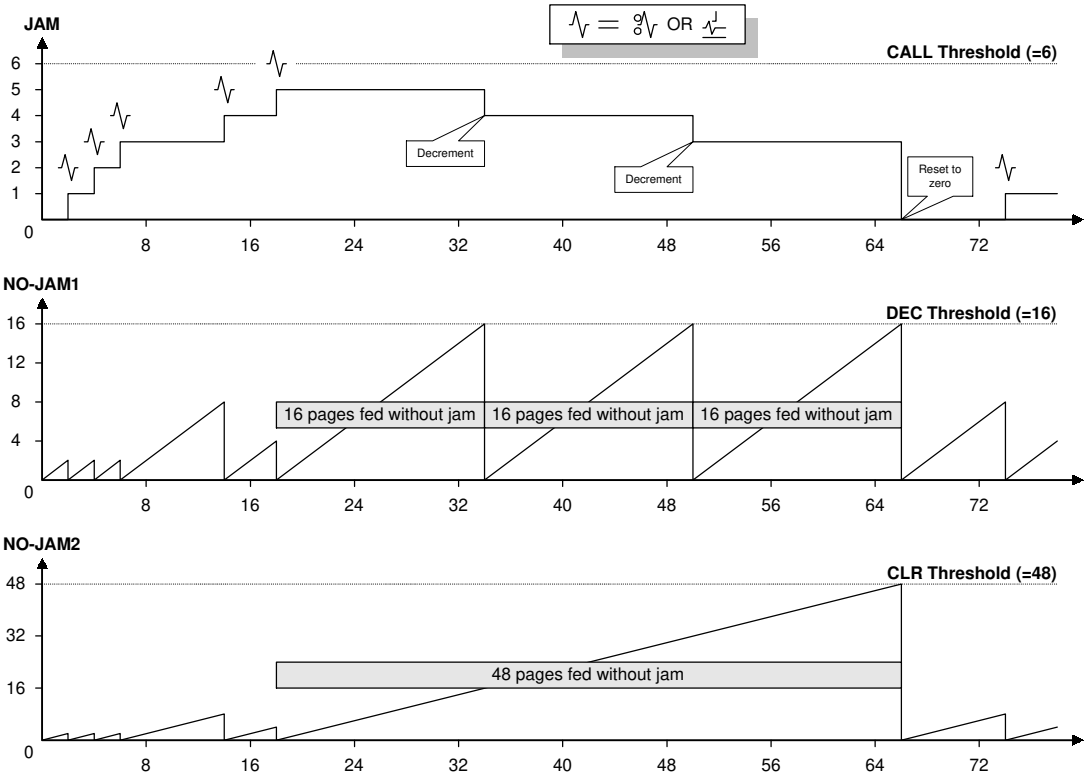
1. Service Call Conditions

The machine makes an automatic service call when one of the following conditions occurs.

Service Call Conditions	Error Code	Sub-code (8003B5H)
Charge corona unit failure	9-17	11 or 12
Laser diode failure	9-20	21
Fusing lamp failure	9-22	01 to 09
Hexagonal mirror motor failure	9-23	31 or 32
Main motor failure	9-24	41 or 42
Excessive jams in the ADF/scanner	None	None
Excessive jams in the printer	None	None
The PM counter has reached the threshold (60,000 prints)	None	None
The PM interval has expired	None	None

Cross reference
Service station number: Service Function 13
Troubleshooting: Chapter 6

2. Excessive Jam Alarms



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The excessive jam alarm automatically notifies the service station when the machine's scanner or printer frequently has jam problems.

Each type of jam has three counters allocated to it (JAM, NO-JAM1, NO-JAM2). Each of these counters has a threshold value (CALL, DEC, and CLR respectively; these can be adjusted.) The machine uses these counters to monitor jams as follows.

Each time a jam occurs: The JAM counter is increased by 1, and NO-JAM1 and NO-JAM2 are both set to zero. When JAM reaches CALL (6 by default), the machine sends an Auto Service Report with a System Parameter List.

If a sheet of paper is fed without a jam occuring: NO-JAM1 and NO-JAM2 are both incremented by 1. When NO-JAM1 reaches DEC (16 by default), NO-JAM1 is set to zero, and JAM is decremented by 1. When NO-JAM2 reaches CLR (48 by default), NO-JAM2 and JAM are both reset to zero.

The CALL, DEC, and CLR thresholds can be adjusted for each type of jam by rewriting RAM data. The addresses of these thresholds are given on the next page.

Parameters	Address (H)		Initial Settings	Sys. Para. List
	ADF	Printer		
DEC (1 - 255; 0 = Disabled)	8001DD	8001E1	10 (H)	X
CALL (3 - 15; 0 = Disabled)	8001DE	8001E2	06 (H)	Y
CLR (Low)	8001DF	8001E3	30 (H)	—
(High)	8001E0	8001E4	00 (H)	

Counters	Address (H)		Sys. Para. List
	ADF	Printer	
JAM: Jam counter used to place a service call	8001D6	8001DA	Z
NO-JAM1: Counter used for JAM counter decrement	8001D5	8001D9	—
NO-JAM2: Counter used for clearing the JAM counter	8001D7 (Low)	8001DB (Low)	—
	8001D8 (High)	8001DC (High)	

The system parameter list gives the current DEC and CALL thresholds and JAM counter value as X, Y, and Z respectively.
The Call Service indicator does not light for an excessive jam alarm, and the machine can be operated normally after the automatic service call has been made. Also, the counters related to the jam location are reset to zero automatically after the call. Then, the alarm is disabled until either bit 3 or bit 4 of address 80033D(H) is reset to zero.

3. Periodic Service Call

The periodic service call notifies the condition of the machine to the service station. The call is made periodically at a time interval programmed in the following RAM addresses.

Parameters		Address (H)
Call interval: 01 through 15 month(s) (BCD) 00: Periodic Service Call Disabled		800256
Date and time of the next call		
	Year: last two digits of the year (BCD)	800257
	Month: 01 through 12 (BCD)	800258
	Day: 01 through 31 (BCD)	800259
	Hour: 00 through 23 (BCD)	80025A

To change these settings after programming, change the call interval. Then the machine automatically changes the remaining parameters by referring to the interval and the current date and time.
The Call Service indicator does not light for a periodic service call, so that the machine can be operated normally after it has sent the service call.

4. PM Call

If PM call is enabled, the machine will make an automatic service call when the PM counter reaches the PM threshold.

Program the PM call interval at the following RAM addresses.
(Default setting: 60,000 sheets)

Address (H)	Bits 7 - 4	Bits 3 - 0
800194	Tens	Units
800195	Thousands	Hundreds
800196	Hundred thousands	Ten thousands

Cross reference
PM call enable/disable: System switch 01, bit 0

The Call Service indicator does not light for a PM service call, and the machine can be operated normally after it has made the service call.

5. Effective Term of Service Calls

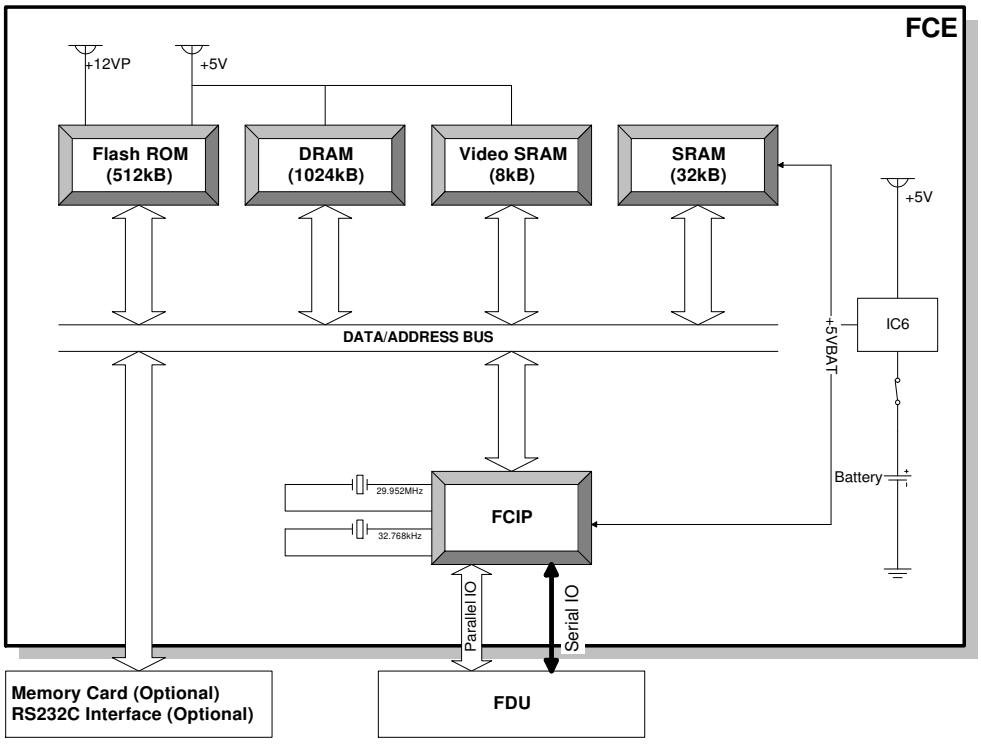
If a time limit for the effectiveness of service calls is programmed, the machine stops making automatic service calls after the time limit.

Program the time limit at the following addresses. This function is disabled when all of these addresses are 00(H).

	Address (H)
Year: last two digits of the year (BCD)	800261
Month: 01 through 12 (BCD)	800262
Day: 01 through 31 (BCD)	800263

2.4. PCBs

2.4.1. FCE



H516D530.wmf

1. FCIP (Facsimile Controller and Image Processor)

- CPU
- Modem (V.29, V.27, V.21)
- Data compression and reconstruction (DCR)
- Digital image processor (DIP)
- Laser interface (LIF)
- DMA controller
- Clock generation
- Stepper motor control
- Serial interface to the FDU
- DRAM backup control
- Ringing signal/Tone detection
- Fusing lamp control

2. ROM

- 512 kB (4 Mbit) flash ROM for system software storage.

3. DRAM

- 1024 kB DRAM shared between the Line Buffer (32 kB), ECM Buffer (64 kB or 128 kB), Page Memory (672 kB or 608 kB), and SAF memory (256 kB).
- Backed up by the battery on the FDU.

4. SRAM

- 32 kB SRAM for system and user parameter storage.
- Backed up by the battery on the FCE.

5. Video SRAM

- 8 kB SRAM for video processing.

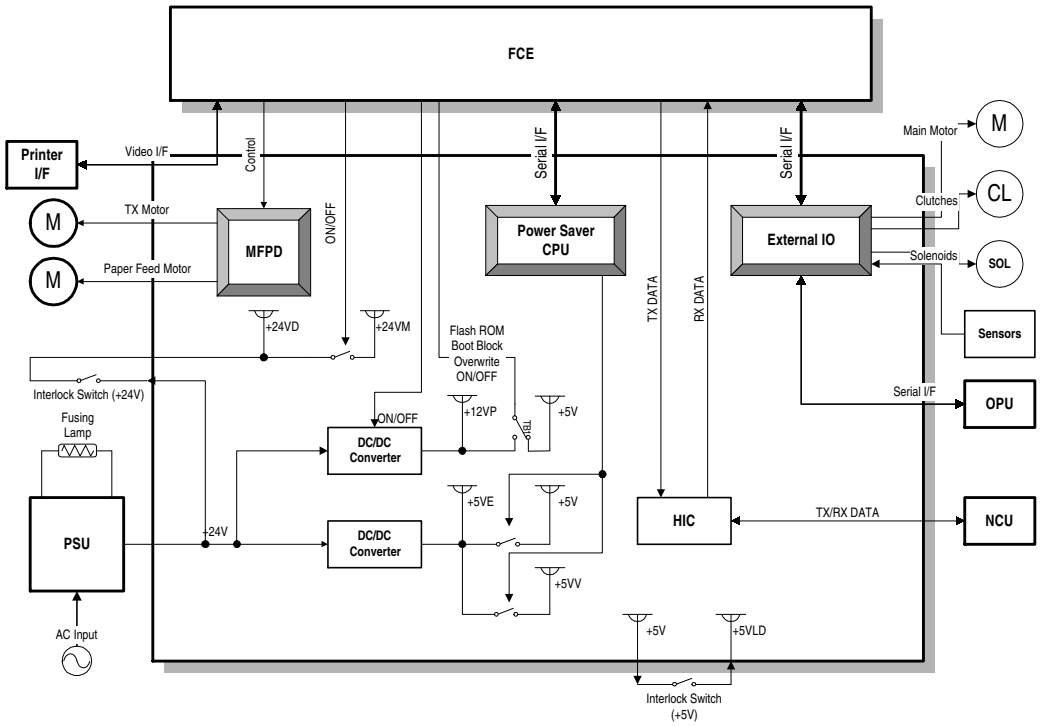
6. Oscillators

- 29.952 MHz oscillator for system clock generation.
- 32.768 MHz oscillator for the real time clock. This is backed up by the battery on the FCE.

7. Jumpers, Switches, and Test Points

Item	Description
SW1	Switches the backup battery ON/OFF

2.4.2. FDU



H516D531.wmf

1. Power Saver CPU

- 4 bit CPU for controlling the machine during power saver mode.

2. FPD (Facsimile Power Driver)

- Stepper motor driver.

3. EXIO (External I/O)

- Serial interface to the FCE and OPU.
- Parallel interface to the main motor, clutches, and sensors.

4. HIC (Hybrid IC)

- 2-4 wire switching
- Filters and amplifiers
- Monitor speaker driver

5. DC/DC Converters

- +5V generation
- +12V generation

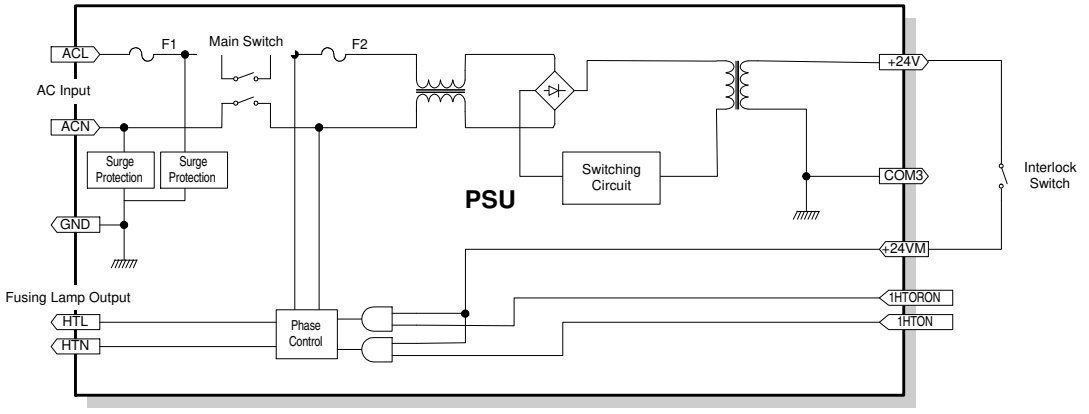
6. Interlock Switches

- The fusing unit interlock switch (+24V) disables the power supply to the drive components and the power pack.
- The fusing unit interlock switch (+5V) disables the laser diode power.

7. Jumpers, Switches, and Test Points

Item	Description
TP1	COM2 ground
TP2	COM1 ground
TP3	+5VE
TP4	-5V
TP7	Laser synchronization signal
TP6	Scanner clock
TP8	Scanner clock
TP9	Analog video signal input from the Contact Image Sensor
CN40-1	Analog video signal
CN40-2	Scanner clock
CN40-3	Synchronization signal
CN40-4	COM1 ground
TB1	Switches the power supply to the flash ROM boot block on the FCE 1-2 pins shorted: +12V (the boot block can be overwritten) 2-3 pins shorted: +5V (the boot block cannot be overwritten) **Warning: Do not change this jumper setting, unless the boot block in the Flash ROM needs to be overwritten by Function 12.** **(Refer to Chapter 4.1.20 for more details.)**

2.4.3. PSU



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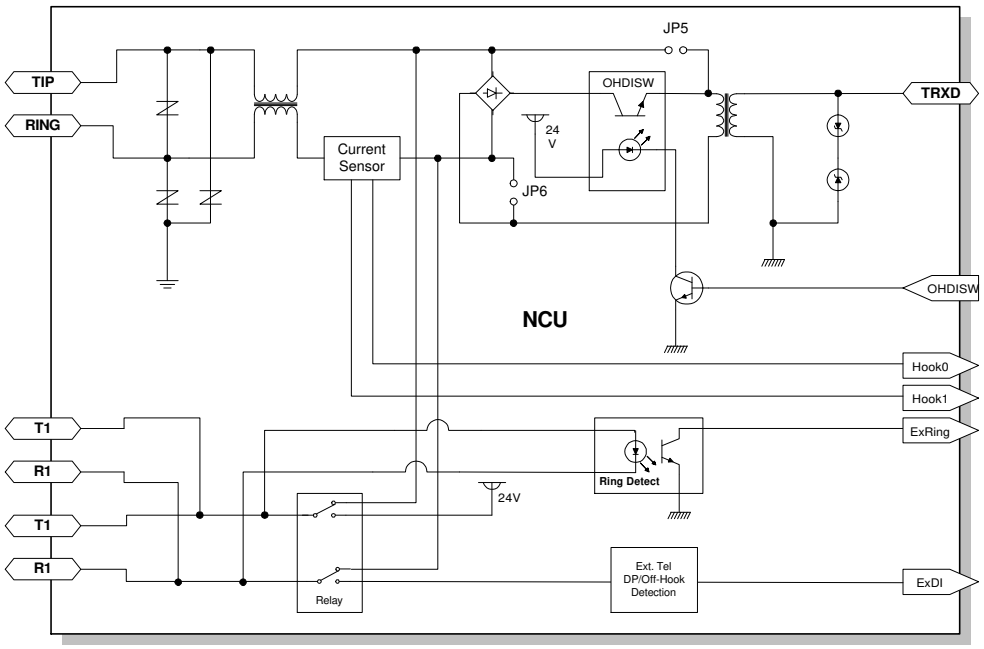
- +24Vdc generation
- Fusing lamp ac power supply and control.

2.4.4. NCU (USA)



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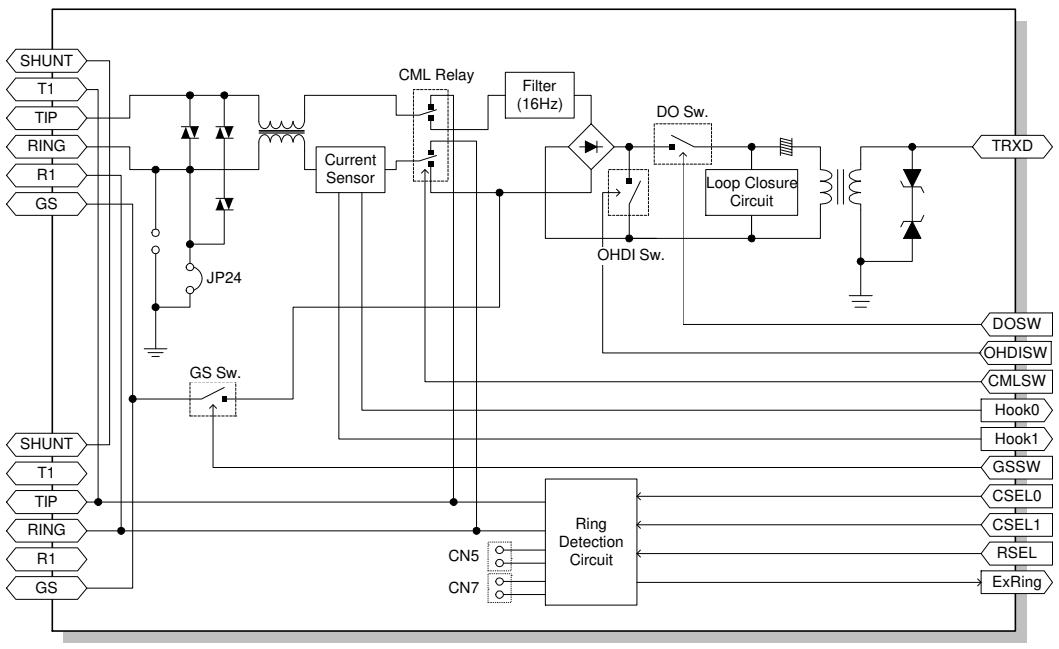
1. Jumpers

Item	Description
JP5	These jumpers should be shorted when the machine is connected to a dry line.
JP6	

2.4.5. NCU (Europe/Asia)



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1. Control Signals and Jumpers

Country	CSEL0 CN2-4	CSEL1 CN2-5	RSEL CN1-13	JP24	CN5	CN7
Germany	L	H	H	S	O	O
Holland	L	H	H	S	O	O
Austria	L	H	H	S	O	O
Italy	L	L	L	S	O	O
Spain	L	L	L	S	O	O
Ireland	H	L	L	S	S	S
Finland	L	H	L	O	O	O
Switzerland	L	H	L	O	O	O
Other	L	H	L	S	O	O
	L: Low, H: High			**S: Short, O: Open**		

3. INSTALLATION

3.1. INSTALLING THE MACHINE

Refer to the Operator's Manual for the installation environment and how to install and set up the machine.

Refer to section 2.4.5 for how to set up the NCU hardware in each country.

3.2. INITIAL PROGRAMMING

Items to Program (Service Level)	Function No.
Country code (NCU parameter 00)	Function 08
Country code (System switch 0F)	Function 01
Protocol requirements (G3 switch 0B)	Function 01
PABX access code (RAM address 8000BB)	Function 06
Machine's serial number	Function 14
Service station's fax number	Function 13
PM call (System switch 01 - bit 0)	Function 01
Periodic service call (RAM address 800256)	Function 06

Items to Program (User Administrator Level)	Function No.
Clock	Function 91
Initial programming items (IDs)	Function 61
On/off switches	Function 62
Display/report language	Function 93
PABX access method (User parameter switch 13 - bits 0, 1)	Function 63
Fusing power control during power saver mode (User parameter switch 05 - bit 6)	Function 63

3.3. INSTALLING OPTIONAL UNITS

3.3.1. Printer Interface

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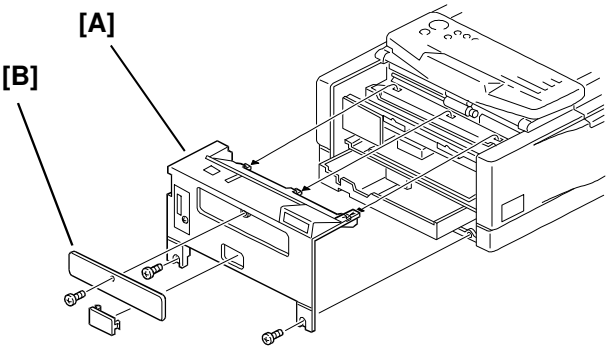
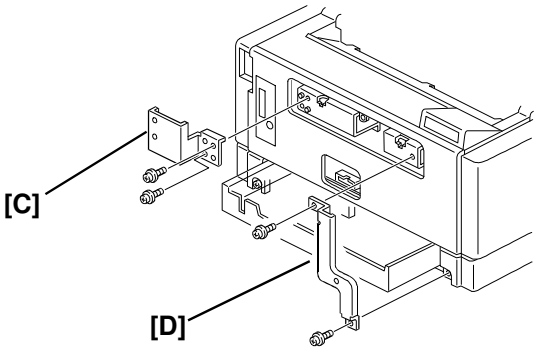


A: 2 screws
B: 1 screw

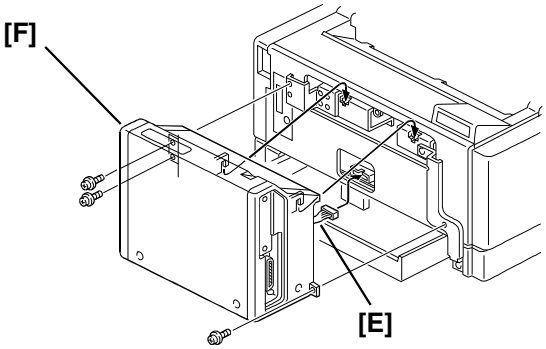
H516I503.wmf



Put back the rear cover first, then install the brackets [C] and [D].

C: 2 screws
D: 2 screws

H516I504.wmf



Connect the harness [E] first, then install the unit [F].

F: 2 hooks, 3 screws

After installing the interface unit, do the following:

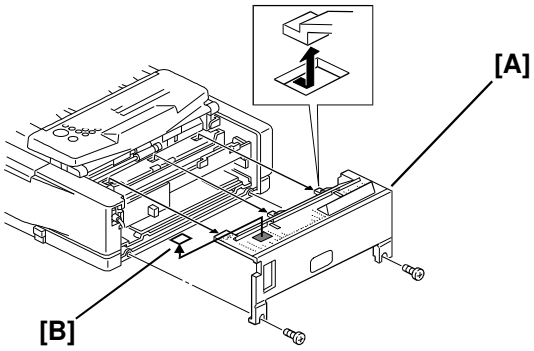
- Connect a printer cable from a PC to the machine.
- Turn on the machine, and check if the On Line indicator is lit or not.
- Enter user function 36 and print a setup sheet or a test pattern to check the controller. (Refer to the Operation Manual for the procedures.)
- Print a page from the PC to check the parallel interface.

3.3.2. Counter

H516I508.wmf

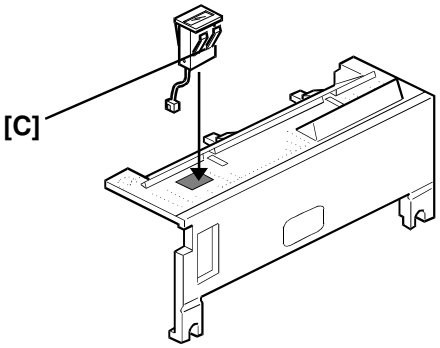
Remove the small cover [B] from the rear cover [A].

A: 2 screws



H516I509.wmf

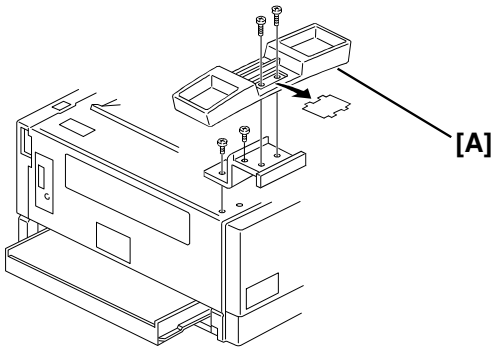
Install the counter [C] in the rear cover, connect it to the harness from the FDU, then put back the rear cover.



3.3.3. Handset

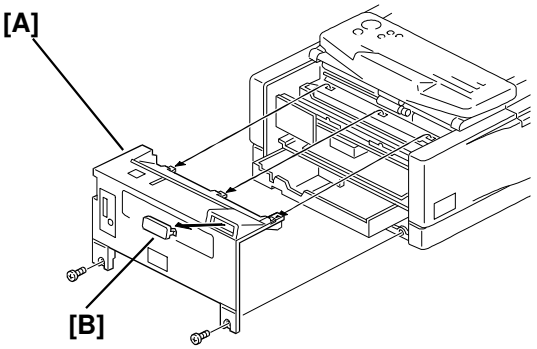
H516I515.wmf

Install the handset cradle [A] on the rear cover, then connect the handset to the NCU.



3.3.4. RS232C Interface

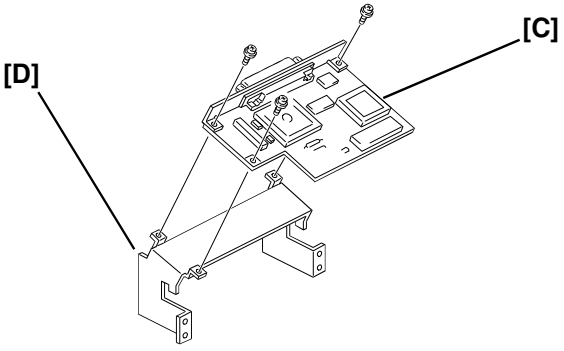
H516I505.wmf



Remove the small cover [B] from the rear cover [A].

A: 2 screws

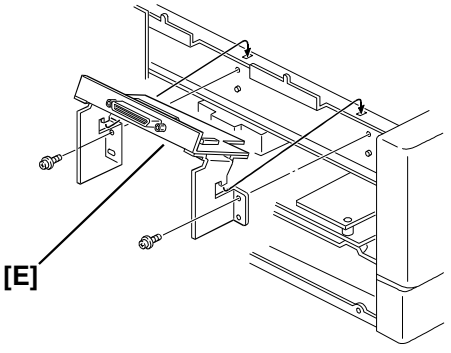
H516I506.wmf



Attach the interface board [C] to the bracket [D].

C: 3 screws

H516I507.wmf



Attach the interface board assembly [E] to the machine, connect the harness to the FCE (CN3), then put back the rear cover [A].

E: 2 screws

The RS232C interface may not be available in some countries.

4. SERVICE TABLES AND PROCEDURES

4.1. SERVICE LEVEL FUNCTIONS

In this section, frequently used keys are referred to with the following symbols.

- Start key
- Stop key
- [Function] - Function key
- [Yes] - Yes key
- [No] - No key
- Up arrow key
- Down arrow key
- Right arrow key
- Left arrow key

4.1.1. Bit Switch Programming (Function 01)

1. [Function] [6] [1] [9] [9] [5]
   then immediately [Yes]

```
FUNCTION    KPAD/NEXT
   SERVICE FUNCTIONS
```

2. [0] [1] [Yes]

```
SYS DF    :   0000 0000
BITSW 00:     0000 0000
```

   Bit 7 is displayed at the left, and bit 0 at the right.

3. Scroll through the bit switch menu: [*] or [#]

```
COM DF    :   0000 0000
BITSW 00:     0000 0000
```

   Example: To see the communication switches : [#] × 3
   Then scroll through the bit switches.
   Increment bit switch:
   Decrement bit switch:
   Example: Display bit switch 3: x 3

4. Adjust the bit switch.

```
COM DF    :   0000 0000
BITSW 03:     1000 0000
```

   Example: To change the value of bit 7, press [7]

5. Either:
   - Adjust more bit switches - go to step 3.
   - Finish - Function

4.1.2. System Parameter List (Function 02)

1. Function 6 1 9 9 5
   then immediately Yes

```
FUNCTION    KPAD/NEXT
     SERVICE FUNCTIONS
```

2. 0 2 Yes ◇
3. Finish: Function

4.1.3. Error Code Display (Function 03)

1. Function 6 1 9 9 5 ,
   then immediately Yes

```
FUNCTION    KPAD/NEXT
    SERVICE FUNCTIONS
```

2. 0 3 Yes

```
ERROR CODE      <  >
 1-01  JAN 01 17:30
```

3. Either:
   Scroll through the error codes - ▶ or ◀
   Finish - Function

4.1.4. Service Monitor Report (Function 04)

1. Function 6 1 9 9 5
   then immediately Yes

```
FUNCTION    KPAD/NEXT
    SERVICE FUNCTIONS
```

2. 0 4 Yes ◇
3. Finish: Function

4.1.5. Protocol Dump (Function 05)

1. Function 6 1 9 9 5
   then immediately Yes

```
FUNCTION    KPAD/NEXT
   SERVICE FUNCTIONS
```

2. 0 5 Yes

```
                    START
PROTOCOL DUMP
```

3. ◇

4. Finish: Function

4.1.6. RAM Display/Rewrite (Function 06)

1. Function 6 1 9 9 5
   then immediately Yes

```
FUNCTION    KPAD/NEXT
   SERVICE FUNCTIONS
```

2. 0 6 Yes

```
0-MEM.R/W 1-MEM.DUMP
```

3. 0

```
  ADDRESS = 000000
   DATA = 00
```

4. Input the address that you wish to see.
   Example: Address 800020
   8 0 0 0 2 0
   Note: If you wish to move the cursor, press ▶ .

```
  ADDRESS = 800020
   DATA = 20
```

5. If you wish to change the data, type in the new data.
   Example: 80, press 8 0
   Note: If you wish to move the cursor, press ▶ .

```
  ADDRESS = 800020
   DATA = 80
```

6. Either:
   - View more addresses - go to step 4.
   - Finish - Function

4.1.7. RAM Dump (Function 06)

1. Function 6 1 9 9 5
   then immediately Yes

```
FUNCTION    KPAD/NEXT
 SERVICE FUNCTIONS
```

2. 0 6 Yes

```
0-MEM.R/W 1-MEM.DUMP
```

3. 1

```
MEMORY DUMP   START/N
ADD.000000 - 0000FF
```

4. Enter the first four digits of the start and end addresses . For example, enter “8000” for start address 800000(H), and enter 8001 for end address 8001FF(H). Then, press "Start" to print the dump list.

```
MEMORY DUMP  START/N
ADD. 800000- 8001FF
```

   Example: Start at 800000, end at 8001FF.
   8 0 0 0 8 0 0 1 ◇ .

```
MEMORY DUMP
```

5. Finish: Function

4.1.8. Counter Display/Rewrite (Function 07)

1. Function 6 1 9 9 5
   then immediately Yes

```
FUNCTION    KPAD/NEXT
   SERVICE FUNCTIONS
```

2. 0 7 Yes

```
0-COUNTER      1-PM
2-CTM           3-OPU
```

3. Either:
   Check the transmitted, received, scanned and printed page counters, and the printer and scanner jam counters - press 0

```
TX:          012345
RX:          012345
```

(To see the scanned and printed page counters, press [#].

To see the printer and scanner jam counters, press [#] again.)

```
SCAN     :    012345
PRINT    :    012345
```

```
S.JAM:        000000
P.JAM:        000000
```

Check the PM counter - press [1]

```
PM COUNTER:  001234
```

Check the CTM counter - press [2]

```
CTM COUNTER: 001234
```

Check the OPU counter - press [3]

```
OPU COUNTER:      001234
```

4. To change the contents of a counter, input the new value, then press [Yes].
5. To finish: [Function]

4.1.9. NCU Parameters (Function 08)

1. [Function] [6] [1] [9] [9] [5] then immediately [Yes]

```
FUNCTION    KPAD/NEXT
   SERVICE FUNCTIONS
```

2. [0] [8] [Yes]
3. [0]

```
0-NCU            1-MODEM
2-DTMF           3-DETECT
```

4. Scroll through the parameters using [▶] or [◀]. If you want to change a value, enter the new value at the keypad, then press [Yes].
   Example: Set NCU parameter 04 to 005.
   [▶][▶][▶][▶] [0] [0] [5] [Yes]

```
NCU                KPAD/<>
   NO.04 = 005
```

5. To finish : [No] [Function].

Note: Parameter CC is the Country Code, Parameter 01 is the Tx level. Refer to section 4.3 for full details on NCU parameters.

4.1.10. Modem Test (Function 08)

1. Function 6 1 9 9 5
   then immediately Yes

```
FUNCTION    KPAD/NEXT
   SERVICE FUNCTIONS
```

2. 0 8 Yes

```
0-NCU          1-MODEM
2-DTMF         3-DETECT
```

3. 1

```
MODEM TEST START/<  >
 800Hz
```

4. Scroll through the available tests using ▶ or ◀.
5. ◇
6. To stop the test: ▽
7. To finish: No Function

4.1.11. DTMF Tone Test (Function 08)

1. Function 6 1 9 9 5
   then immediately Yes

```
FUNCTION    KPAD/NEXT
   SERVICE FUNCTIONS
```

2. 0 8 Yes

```
0-NCU       1-MODEM
2-DTMF      3-DETECT
```

3. 2

```
 DTMF TEST   START/<>
  TONE  0
```

4. Scroll through the available tests using ▶ or ◀.
5. ◇
6. To stop the test: ▽
7. To finish: No Function

4.1.12. Modem Detection Test (Function 08)

Note: This function can be used only when G3 bit switch 0B bit5 (French PTT requirements) is 1 in European models. It cannot be used in USA models.

1. Function 6 1 9 9 5
   then immediately Yes

```
FUNCTION    KPAD/NEXT
   SERVICE FUNCTIONS
```

2. 0 8 Yes

```
0-NCU       1-MODEM
2-DTMF      3-DETECT
```

3. 3

```
 MODEM DET   START/<>
  V21 300BPS
```

4. Scroll through the available tests using ▶ or ◀
5. ◇
6. To stop the test: ▽
7. To finish: No Function

4.1.13. Ringer Test (Function 08)

1. Function 6 1 9 9 5
   then immediately Yes

```
FUNCTION    KPAD/NEXT
   SERVICE FUNCTIONS
```

2. 0 8 Yes

```
0-NCU       1-MODEM
2-DTMF      3-DETECT
```

3. 4

```
                    START
  RINGER
```

5. ◇
6. To stop : ▽
7. To finish: No Function

4.1.14. Operation Panel Test (Function 09)

1. Function 6 1 9 9 5
   then immediately Yes

```
FUNCTION    KPAD/NEXT
   SERVICE  FUNCTIONS
```

2. 0 9 Yes

```
0-LED/LCD
```

3. 0
4. ◇
5. To stop the test, press ▽
6. To finish: No Function

4.1.15. LED Array Test (Function 10)

1. Function 6 1 9 9 5
   then immediately Yes

```
FUNCTION    KPAD/NEXT
   SERVICE  FUNCTIONS
```

2. 1 0 Yes

```
0-LAMP      1-ADF
```

3. 0
4. ◇

```
                    START
LAMP          0  0  0
```

5. To stop the test, press ▽
6. To finish: No Function

4.1.16. ADF Test (Function 10)

1. Function 6 1 9 9 5
   then immediately Yes

```
FUNCTION    KPAD/NEXT
   SERVICE  FUNCTIONS
```

2. 1 0 Yes

```
0-LAMP       1-ADF
```

3. 1

```
                    START
 ADF
```

4. Place a document in the feeder,
   then press ◇.
5. To stop the test, press ▽
6. Finish: No Function

4.1.17. Printer Test Patterns (Function 11)

1. Function 6 1 9 9 5
   then immediately Yes

```
FUNCTION    KPAD/NEXT
   SERVICE  FUNCTIONS
```

2. 1 1 Yes

```
0-PATTERN   1-MECH
```

3. 0

```
PATTERN PRINT   KPAD
    0-4
```

5. Press a key from 0 to 4.
6. Press ◇.
   A test pattern is printed.
7. To finish: No Function

4.1.18. Printer Mechanism Test - Free Run (Function 11)

1. Function 6 1 9 9 5
   then immediately Yes

```
FUNCTION    KPAD/NEXT
 9 SERVICE  FUNCTIONS
```

2. 1 1 Yes

```
0-PATTERN   1-MECH
```

3. 1

```
                    START
 MECH
```

4. ◇

5. To stop the test, press ▽

6. To finish: No Function

4.1.19. RAM Tests (Function 12)

1. Function 6 1 9 9 5
   then immediately Yes

```
FUNCTION    KPAD/NEXT
   SERVICE  FUNCTIONS
```

2. 1 2 Yes

```
0-SRAM      1-SAF
2-SAFCARD    3-M-->R
```

3. Either:

   Test the SRAM: Press 0 ◇
   Test the SAF: Press 1 ◇
   Test the SAF card: Press 2 ◇

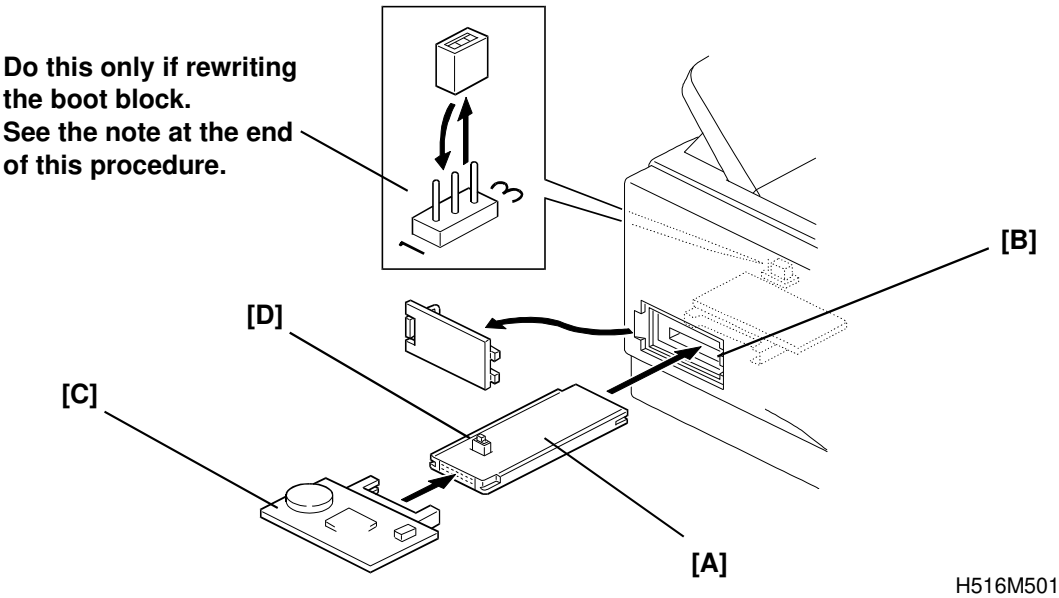
   If test is successful, the display shows "OK".
   If test is unsuccessful, the display shows "ADDRESS=".

4. To finish: No Function.

4.1.20. Software Download (Function 12)

Instead of replacing an EPROM to update the machine's software, use this procedure to update the software in the machine's Flash ROM.
This function copies software from an external medium to the Flash ROM on the machine's FCE. The external medium for the new software can be an FCE or an EPROM board.

1. Turn off the machine.



2. Insert the Flash/SRAM Copy Tool [A] into the IC card slot [B], then connect the FCE or EPROM board with new software [C] to the opposite side of the tool.

   Note: The switch [D] on the tool [A] must be at the **ON** position.

3. Turn on the machine.
4. Function 6 1 9 9 5
   then immediately Yes

```
FUNCTION    KPAD/NEXT
   SERVICE  FUNCTIONS
```

5. 1 2 Yes

```
0-SRAM       1-SAF
2-SAFCARD    3-M-->R
```

6. 4

7. [⇕]
   If the software is successfully downloaded, the display shows "**OK**".

```
OK!!
COPY    MACH <- FLROM
```

   If the software download fails, the display shows "**NG**".

```
NG!!
COPY    MACH <- FLROM
```

8. To finish, press [Function].
9. Turn off the machine and disconnect the tool. Then turn the machine back on.
10. Print out the system parameter list and check the ROM version on it.

Note: In rare cases, the boot block will have to be rewritten. In such cases, you must do the following in addition to the above procedure.
- Before step 1, open the rear cover and change the jumper at TB1 on the FDU as shown in the diagram on the previous page.
- After step 3, set bit 5 of system switch 02 to 1.
- Before switching on the machine again in step 9, put TB1 back to the default position (2-3 pins shorted).

4.1.21. Software Upload (Function 12)

This function copies the software from the machine's built-in FCE to an external FCE.

1. Turn off the machine.
2. Connect the Flash/SRAM Copy Tool and an FCE as shown in the previous section.
   Note: The switch [D] on the tool must be at the **OFF** position.
3. Turn on the machine.
4. [Function] [6] [1] [9] [9] [5]
   then immediately [Yes]

```
FUNCTION    KPAD/NEXT
   SERVICE FUNCTIONS
```

5. [1] [2] [Yes]

```
0-SRAM      1-SAF
2-SAFCARD    3-M-->R
```

6. [3] [◇]
   If the software is successfully uploaded, the display shows "**OK**".

   ```
   OK!!
   COPY    MACH -> FLROM
   ```

   If the software upload fails, the display shows "**NG**".

   ```
   NG!!
   COPY    MACH -> FLROM
   ```

7. Finish : [Function]
8. Turn off the machine and disconnect the tool. Then turn the machine back on again.

4.1.22. SRAM Data Download (Function 12)

This function copies all the data stored in the SRAM on an external FCE to the machine's FCE. Use this after replacing a damaged FCE to save any previous settings that were programmed in the damaged FCE.

1. Turn off the machine.
2. Connect the Flash/SRAM Copy Tool [A] and the damaged FCE [C] as shown in section 4.1.20.

   Note: The setting of switch [D] on the tool will not affect the result of this procedure.

3. Turn on the machine.
4. [Function] [6] [1] [9] [9] [5]
   then immediately [Yes]

   ```
   FUNCTION    KPAD/NEXT
      SERVICE FUNCTIONS
   ```

5. [1] [2] [Yes] [▶]

   ```
   0-SRAM       1-SAF
   2-SAFCARD    3-M-->R
   ```

6. [5]
7. [◇]
   If the SRAM data is successfully downloaded, the display shows "**OK**".

   ```
   OK!!
   COPY    MACH <- SRAM
   ```

   If the SRAM download fails, the display shows "**NG**".

   ```
   NG!!
   COPY    MACH <- SRAM
   ```

8. Finish : [Function]
9. Turn off the machine and disconnect the tool. Then turn the machine back on.

4.1.23. Serial Number (Function 14)

1. Function 6 1 9 9 5
   then immediately Yes

```
FUNCTION    KPAD/NEXT
   SERVICE FUNCTIONS
```

2. 1 4 Yes

```
SERIAL #          KPAD
■■■■■■■■■■■■■
```

3. Enter the machine's serial number at the keypad.
   To correct a mistake: No

```
SERIAL #     KPAD/Y/N
 RICOH 1234567
```

4. If the display is correct: Yes
5. Finish: Function

4.1.24. Service Station Fax Number (Function 13)

1. Function 6 1 9 9 5
   then immediately Yes

```
FUNCTION    KPAD/NEXT
   SERVICE FUNCTIONS
```

2. 1 3 Yes

```
S.S. NO.          KPAD
 _
```

3. Input the telephone number of the service station that will receive Auto Service calls from this machine.
   To erase the telephone number: press No

```
S.S. NO.          KPAD
 2125555242
```

4. If the display is correct: Yes Function

4.2. BIT SWITCHES

⚠WARNING

Do not adjust a bit switch that is described as "Not used", as this may cause the machine to malfunction or to operate in a manner that is not accepted by local regulations. Such bits are for use only in other areas, such as Japan.

Note: Default settings for bit switches are not listed in this manual. Refer to the System Parameter List printed by the machine.

4.2.1. System Switches

System Switch 00

No	FUNCTION	COMMENTS
0 1	RAM Reset **Bit 1** **Bit 0** **Reset Level** 0 0 No reset 0 1 Reset Level 2 1 0 Reset Level 3 1 1 Not used	**Reset Level 3:** Erases all image data files stored in the SAF memory and communciation files (e.g. polling rx file). This setting is recommended for use when it is necessary to clear the SAF. **Reset Level 2:** In addition to those items erased by Reset Level 3, the following items are erased: own telephone number, bit switches, RTI/TTI/CSI, report data, programmed telephone numbers (Quick/Speed/ Groups, service station, etc.), NCU parameters, personal codes. After erasing, the machine changes these two bits back to 0 automatically. **No reset:** Normal operation **Cross reference** **RAM Reset Level 1 (Factory reset):** Change the data in RAM address 800000(H) to FF(H), then turn the machine off and on. In addition to those items erased by Reset Level 2, the clock and scan/print registration settings are erased.

System Switch 00		
No	**FUNCTION**	**COMMENTS**
2	Technical data printout on TCR (Journal) **0:** Disabled **1:** Enabled	1: Instead of the personal code, the following data are listed on the TCR for each analog G3 communication. e.g. V33 14 01 03 00 02 **First number:** Final modem type used **Second number:** Final modem rate (for example, 14 means 14.4 kbps) **Third and fourth numbers:** Line quality data. Either a measure of the error rate or the rx level is printed, depending on the bit 3 setting below. (An M on the report indicates that it is error rate, and an L indicates Rx level.) The left hand figure is the high byte and the right hand figure is the low byte (see the note below this table for how to read this value). If it is a measure of the error rate; a larger number means more errors. **Fifth number (rx mode only):** Total number of error lines that occurred during non-ECM reception. **Sixth number (rx mode only):** Total number of burst error lines that occurred during non-ECM reception. The fifth and sixth numbers are fixed at 00 for transmission records and ECM reception records.
3	Line quality data output method **0:** Measure of error rate (during image data transmission only) **1:** Rx level	This bit determines the data type to be printed on the TCR (Journal) when technical data printout is enabled by bit 2 above.
4	Line error marks **0:** Disabled **1:** Enabled	If this bit is 1, a mark will be printed on the left edge of the page at any place where a line error occured in the data. Such errors are caused by a noisy line, for example.
5	Communication parameter display **0:** Disabled **1:** Enabled	This is a fault-finding aid. The LCD shows the key parameters (see the next page). This is normally disabled because it cancels the CSI display for the user. Be sure to reset this bit to 0 after testing.
6	Protocol dump list output after each communication **0:** Off **1:** On	This is only used for communication troubleshooting. It shows the content of the transmitted facsimile protocol signals. Always reset this bit to 0 after finishing testing.
7	Not used	Do not change the settings.

How to calculate the rx level listed on the TCR (when bit 2 of system switch 00 is set to 1)

Example: V29 96 **L 01 0C** 00 00

The four-digit hexadecimal value (N) after L indicates the rx level. Divide the decimal value of N by -16 to get the rx level.

In this example, the decimal value of 010C(H) is 268.
So, the actual rx level is 268/16 = -16.75 dB.

Communication Parameters

Mode	DCS: ITU-T standard NSS: Non-standard G3
Modem rate	96: 9600 bps 72: 7200 bps 48: 4800 bps 24: 2400 bps
Communication mode	ECM: With ECM SSC: Using SSC EFC: Using EFC NML: With no ECM, SSC, or EFC
Compression mode	MMR: MMR compression MR: MR compression MH: MH compression
Resolution	SSF: Fine, transmitted at 8 x 15.4 dots per mm DTL: Detail, transmitted at 8 x 7.7 dots per mm STD: Standard, transmitted at 8 x 3.85 dots per mm
I/O rate	0M: 0 ms/line 10M: 10 ms/line 2/M: 2.5 ms/line 20M: 20 ms/line 5M: 5 ms/line 40M: 40 ms/line
Width and reduction	=A4: A4 (8.3"), no reduction

System Switch 01		
No	**FUNCTION**	**COMMENTS**
0	PM call **0:** Disabled **1:** Enabled	This bit switch determines whether the machine will send an Auto Service Call to the service station when it is time for PM. **Cross reference** Auto service calls: Section 2.3.2
1-7	Not used	Do not change the settings.

System Switch 02		
No	**FUNCTION**	**COMMENTS**
0	Memory file transfer **0:** Disabled **1:** Enabled	**1:** All messages in the memory (including confidential rx messages) are sent to the fax number which is programmed as the service station. Always reset this bit to zero after transfer. **Cross reference** Service station number programming: Function 13
1	Programmed data transfer (Back-to-back) **0:** Disabled **1:** Enabled	Do the following steps to transfer the data. 1. Connect two machines of the same type back to back and enable back-to-back communication on both machines. (For this machine, set bit 7 of the G3 bit switch 00 to 1.) 2. Set this switch to 1 on the receiving machine. 3. Insert a sheet of paper in the ADF, and press Start on both machines. The data is transferred. 4. Disable back-to-back comminication and set this bit to 0 after finishing.
2	Not used	Do not change the setting.
3	Memory file printout **0:** Disabled **1:** Enabled	**1:** All SAF files, including confidential messages, can be printed using Function 54 or 55. Always reset this bit after printing the messages.
4	Not used	Do not change the settings.
5	Software download area **0:** All except the boot block **1:** All areas, including the boot block Keep this bit at 0 except for the rare cases when the Flash ROM boot block has to be rewritten.	**0:** This is the normal setting. For normal software downloads, do not change this bit switch. **1:** Set this bit to 1 only when you need to rewrite the boot block in the Flash ROM using Function 12. **Cross reference** Software Download: Section 4.1.20
6 **7**	Memory read/write by RDS **Bit 7 6 Setting** 0 0 Always disabled 0 1 User selectable 1 0 User selectable 1 1 Always enabled	**(0,0):** All RDS systems are always locked out. **(0,1), (1,0):** Normally, RDS systems are locked out, but the user can temporarily switch RDS on to allow RDS operations to take place. RDS will automatically be locked out again after a certain time, which is stored in System Switch 03 (see below). Note that if an RDS operation takes place, RDS will not switch off until this time limit has expired. **(1,1):** At any time, an RDS system can access the machine.

System Switch 03		
No	**FUNCTION**	**COMMENTS**
0 **to** **7**	Length of time that RDS is temporarily switched on when bits 6 and 7 of System Switch 02 are set to "User selectable"	00 - 99 hours (BCD). This data is only valid if bits 6 and 7 of System Switch 02 are set to "User selectable". The default setting is 24 hours.

System Switch 04		
No	**FUNCTION**	**COMMENTS**
0 **1** **2**	LCD contrast **Bit 2 1 0 Contrast** 0 0 0 Brightest 0 0 1 ↓ ↓ ↓ 1 1 0 ↓ 1 1 1 Darkest	Use these bit switches to adjust the contrast of the LCD on the operation panel.
3	Dedicated transmission parameter programming **0:** Disabled **1:** Enabled	This bit must be set to 1 before changing any dedicated transmission parameters.
4	Inclusion of the Start key in Keystroke Programs **0:** Not needed **1:** Needed	**0:** The user does not need to press the Start key when operating a keystroke program.
5	OPC (master drum) replacement level **0:** User **1:** Service	**0:** The machine asks the user to replace the OPC drum at 30,000 print intervals (default interval). After the user replaces the drum, the machine asks the user if the drum is replaced or not. If the user answers yes, the machine resets the OPC counter to zero. The drum replacement interval is programmed at addresses 8001E5 to 8001E7(H). Refer to section 4.5 for more details. **1:** The machine will not ask the user to replace the drum.
6	CSI programming level **0:** User level **1:** Service level	**1:** The CSI can only be programmed using a service function.
7	Telephone line type programming mode **0:** User level **1:** Service level	**1:** Telephone line type selection can only be programmed using a service function.

System Switch 05		
No	**FUNCTION**	**COMMENTS**
0 **1**	Not used	Do not change the settings.
2	Display of both RTI and CSI on the LCD **0:** Disabled **1:** Enabled	**1:** Both RTI and CSI will be displayed alternately on the LCD.
3-7	Not used	Do not change the settings.

System Switch 06		
No	**FUNCTION**	**COMMENTS**
0	Use of the Stop key during memory transmission **0:** Disabled **1:** Enabled	**1:** Memory transmissions can be stopped by pressing the Stop key. However, users might accidentally cancel another person's memory transmission in progress.
1-7	Not used	Do not change the settings.

System Switch 07 - Not used (do not change the settings)
System Switch 08 - Not used (do not change the settings)

System Switch 09		
No	**FUNCTION**	**COMMENTS**
0	Addition of part of the image data from confidential transmissions on the transmission result report **0:** Disabled **1:** Enabled	If this feature is enabled, the top half of the first page of confidential messages will be printed on transmission result reports.
1	Inclusion of communications on the TCR when no image data was exchanged. **0:** Disabled **1:** Enabled	0: Communications which reached phase C (message tx/rx) of the T.30 protocol are listed on the TCR (Journal). **1:** Communications which reached phase A (call setup) of T.30 protocol are listed on the TCR (Journal). This will include telephone calls.
2	Automatic error report printout **0:** Disabled **1:** Enabled	**0:** Error reports will not be printed. **1:** Error reports will be printed automatically after failed communications.
3	Printing of the error code on the error report **0:** No **1:** Yes	**1:** Error codes are printed on the error reports.
4	Listing of Confidential IDs on the Personal Code List **0:** Disabled **1:** Enabled	**1:** Confidential IDs registered with Personal Codes by the users will appear on the Personal Code List.
5	Power failure report **0:** Disabled **1:** Enabled	**1:** A power failure report will be automatically printed after the power is switched on if a fax message disappeared from the memory when the power was turned off last.
6	Not used	Do not change the settings.
7	Priority given to various types of remote terminal ID when printing reports **0:** RTI > CSI > Dial label > Tel. number **1:** Dial label > Tel. number > RTI > CSI	This bit determines which set of priorities the machine uses when listing remote terminal names on reports. Dial Label: The name stored with the Quick/Speed Dial number by the user.

System Switch 0A		
No	**FUNCTION**	**COMMENTS**
0 to 3	Not used	Do not change the settings.
4	Dialing on the ten-key pad when the handset is off-hook **0:** Disabled **1:** Enabled	**1:** The user can dial on the machine's ten-key pad when the handset is off-hook.
5	On hook dial **0:** Disabled **1:** Enabled	**0:** On hook dial is disabled.
6	Not used	Do not change the settings.
7		

System Switch 0B		
No	**FUNCTION**	**COMMENTS**
0 **1**	Automatic reset timer **Bit 1 Bit 0 Timer setting** 0 0 1 minute 0 1 3 minutes 1 0 5 minutes 1 1 No limit	**(1, 1):** Automatic reset is disabled. **(Other):** The machine returns to the standby mode when the timer expires after the last operation.
2 **3**	Power Saver mode timer **Bit 3 Bit 2 Time Limit** 0 0 1 minute 0 1 3 minutes 1 0 5 minutes 1 1 No limit	**(1, 1):** Automatic Power Saver mode is disabled. **(Other):** The machine goes into a Power Saver mode when the timer expires after the last operation. **Cross reference** Power Saver modes: Section 2.3.1
4 to 7	Not used	Do not change the settings.

System Switch 0C - Not used (do not change the settings)
System Switch 0D - Not used (do not change the settings)
System Switch 0E - Not used (do not change the settings)

System Switch 0F		
No	**FUNCTION**	**COMMENTS**
0 to 7	Country code for functional settings (Hex) 00: France 01: Germany 02: UK 03: Italy 04: Austria 05: Belgium 06: Denmark 07: Finland 08: Ireland 09: Norway 0A: Sweden 0B: Switz. 0C: Portugal 0D: Holland 0E: Spain 0F: Israel 10: Not used 11: USA 12: Asia 13: Japan 14: Hong Kong 15: South Africa 16: Australia 17: New Zealand 18: Singapore 19: Malaysia 1A: China 1B: Taiwan 20: Turkey 21: Greece	This country code determines the factory settings of bit switches and RAM addresses. However, it has no effect on the NCU parameter settings and communication parameter RAM addresses. **Cross reference** NCU country code: Function 08, parameter CC.

System Switch 10 - Not used (do not change the settings)

System Switch 11 - Not used (do not change the settings)

System Switch 12		
No	**FUNCTION**	**COMMENTS**
0 to 7	TTI printing position in the main scan direction	08 to 92 (BCD) mm. Input even numbers only. This setting determines the TTI print start position from the left edge of the paper. If the TTI is moved too far to the right, it may be obscured by the file number which is on the top right of the page.

System Switch 13 - Not used (do not change the settings)

System Switch 14		
No	**FUNCTION**	**COMMENTS**
0 to 7	Wait time between pages in printer mode (with an optional printer interface unit)	05 to 64 (H) (5 to 100s) - This setting determines the machine's wait time between pages in printer mode.

System Switch 15 - Not used (do not change the settings)
System Switch 16 - Not used (do not change the settings)
System Switch 17 - Not used (do not change the settings)
System Switch 18 - Not used (do not change the settings)
System Switch 19 - Not used (do not change the settings)
System Switch 1A - Not used (do not change the settings)
System Switch 1B - Not used (do not change the settings)
System Switch 1C - Not used (do not change the settings)
System Switch 1D - Not used (do not change the settings)
System Switch 1E - Not used (do not change the settings)
System Switch 1F - Not used (do not change the settings)

4.2.2. Scanner Switches

Scanner Switch 00		
No	**FUNCTION**	**COMMENTS**
0	Not used	Do not change the settings.
1	Not used	Do not change the settings.
2 **3**	Maximum transmittable document length **Bit 3 2 Setting** 0 0 600 mm 0 1 1200 mm 1 0 14 m 1 1 Not used	If the user wants to send very long documents such as well logs, select 14 m or a higher setting.
4	OR processing in immediate tx and copying (Standard resolution) **0:** Disabled **1:** Enabled	**0:** The machine scans the document in 3.85 line/mm steps, then transmits or makes copies. **1:** The machine scans the document in 7.7 line/mm steps. Each pair of lines is OR processed before transmission or making copies. Toner may be used up earlier if OR processing is enabled.
5 to 7	Not used	Do not change the settings.

Scanner Switch 01 - Not used (do not change the settings)

Scanner Switch 02		
No	**FUNCTION**	**COMMENTS**
0 to 7	Contrast threshold with halftone disabled - Normal setting	The value can be between 00 to FF. For a darker threshold, input a lower value. Default setting - 08(H)

Scanner Switch 03		
No	**FUNCTION**	**COMMENTS**
0 to 7	Contrast threshold with halftone disabled - Lighten setting	The value can be between 00 to 0F. For a darker threshold, input a lower value. Default setting - 0A(H)

Scanner Switch 04		
No	**FUNCTION**	**COMMENTS**
0 to 7	Contrast threshold with halftone disabled - Darken setting	The value can be between 00 to 0F. For a darker threshold, input a lower value. Default setting - 06(H)

Scanner Switch 05		
No	**FUNCTION**	**COMMENTS**
0 to 7	Contrast threshold with halftone enabled - Normal setting	The value can be between 00 to 0F. For a darker threshold, input a lower value. Default setting - 07(H)

Scanner Switch 06		
No	**FUNCTION**	**COMMENTS**
0 to 7	Contrast threshold with halftone enabled - Lighten setting	The value can be between 00 to 0F. For a darker threshold, input a lower value. Default setting - 08(H)

Scanner Switch 07		
No	**FUNCTION**	**COMMENTS**
0 to 7	Contrast threshold with halftone enabled - Darken setting	The value can be between 00 to 0F. For a darker threshold, input a lower value. Default setting - 06(H)

Scanner Switch 08 - Not used (do not change the settings)
Scanner Switch 09 - Not used (do not change the settings)
Scanner Switch 0A - Not used (do not change the settings)
Scanner Switch 0B - Not used (do not change the settings)
Scanner Switch 0C - Not used (do not change the settings)
Scanner Switch 0D - Not used (do not change the settings)
Scanner Switch 0E - Not used (do not change the settings)
Scanner Switch 0F - Not used (do not change the settings)

4.2.3. Printer Switches

Printer Switch 00		
No	**FUNCTION**	**COMMENTS**
0	Page separation mark **0:** Disabled **1:** Enabled	**0:** No marks are printed. **1**: If a received page has to be printed out on two sheets, an "x" inside a small box is printed at the bottom right hand corner of the first sheet, and a "2" inside a small box is printed at the top right hand corner of the second sheet. This helps the user to identify pages that have been split up.
1	Repetition of data when the received page is longer than the printer paper **0:** Disabled **1:** Enabled	**0:** The next page continues from where the previous page left off. **1:** The final few mm of the previous page are printed at the top of the next page. See section 2.2.12 for details.
2	Not used	Do not change the settings.
3	Cleaning mode after bypass feed **0:** Disabled **1:** After each page is fed from the bypass feed slot	**0:** Cleaning mode is not done at all if bypass feed is used. **1:** Cleaning mode is done every time after a sheet of paper is fed from the bypass feed slot.
4 to 7	Not used	Do not change the settings.

Printer Switch 01 - Not used (do not change the settings)
Printer Switch 02 - Not used (do not change the settings)

Printer Switch 03		
No	**FUNCTION**	**COMMENTS**
0	Length reduction of received data **0:** Disabled **1:** Enabled	**0:** Incoming pages are printed without length reduction. **Cross reference** Page separation threshold: Printer Sw. 03, bits 4 to 7. **1:** Incoming pages are reduced in the length direction when printing. **Cross reference** Reduction ratio: Printer Switches 04/05 Page separation and data reduction: section 2-2-12
1	Not used	Do not change the settings.
2		
3		

Printer Switch 03

No	FUNCTION	COMMENTS
4 to 7	Page separation threshold (with reduction disabled in switch 03-0 above) If the incoming page is up to x mm longer than the copy paper, the excess portion will not be printed. If the incoming page is more than x mm longer than the copy paper, the excess portion will be printed on the next page. The value of x is determined by these four bits. Hex value of bits 4 to 7 — x (mm) 0 — 0 1 — 1 and so on until F — 15 **Cross reference** Page separation and data reduction: section 2-2-12 Length reduction On/Off: Printer Switch 03, Bit 0	

Printer Switches 04 and 05

No	FUNCTION	COMMENTS
0 to 7	Reduction ratios used for different paper sizes (with reduction enabled in switch 03-0 above) If reduction is enabled, the data will be reduced in the length direction before printing. These switches determine the maximum reduction ratio for each paper size. **Cross reference** Page separation and data reduction: section 2.2.12. Switch 04/05 — US — Europe — Asia Bit 0 — Not used — A5 sideways — A5 sideways Bit 1 — Not used — Not used — Not used Bit 2 — LT lengthwise — Not used — Not used Bit 3 — Not used — A4 lengthwise — A4 lengthwise Bit 4 — Not used — Not used — F/F4 lengthwise Bit 5 — LG lengthwise — Not used — Not used Bit 6 — Not used — Not used — Not used Bit 7 — Not used — Not used — Not used The available paper sizes depend on the machine's country version. $\left(\frac{Sw.04}{Sw.05}\right):\left(\frac{0}{0}\right)=4/3,\left(\frac{1}{0}\right)=4/3,\left(\frac{0}{1}\right)=8/7,\left(\frac{1}{1}\right)=12/11$	

Printer Switch 06 - Not used (do not change the settings)
Printer Switch 07 - Not used (do not change the settings)
Printer Switch 08 - Not used (do not change the settings)
Printer Switch 09 - Not used (do not change the settings)
Printer Switch 0A - Not used (do not change the settings)
Printer Switch 0B - Not used (do not change the settings)
Printer Switch 0C - Not used (do not change the settings)
Printer Switch 0D - Not used (do not change the settings)
Printer Switch 0E - Not used (do not change the settings)
Printer Switch 0F - Not used (do not change the settings)

4.2.4. Communication Switches

Communication Switch 00		
No	**FUNCTION**	**COMMENTS**
0 **1**	Compression modes available in receive mode **Bit 1 0 Modes** 0 0 MH only 0 1 MH/MR 1 0 MH/MR/MMR 1 1 Not used	These bits determine the compression capabilities to be declared in phase B (handshaking) of the T.30 protocol.
2 **3**	Compression modes available in transmit mode **Bit 3 2 Modes** 0 0 MH only 0 1 MH/MR 1 0 MH/MR/MMR 1 1 Not used	These bits determine the compression capabilities to be used in the transmission and to be declared in phase B (handshaking) of the T.30 protocol. **Cross reference** EFC compression in transmission: Communication Switch 01, bit 1.
4 to 6	Not used	Do not change the settings.
7	Closed network (reception) **0:** Disabled **1:** Enabled	**1:** Reception will not go ahead if the ID code of the other terminal does not match the ID code of this terminal. This function is only available in NSF/NSS mode.

Communication Switch 01		
No	**FUNCTION**	**COMMENTS**
0	ECM **0:** Off **1:** On	If this bit is 0, ECM is switched off for all communications.
1	EFC during transmission **0:** Off **1:** On	If this bit is 0, EFC is switched off during transmission.
2 **3**	Wrong connection prevention method **Bit 3 Bit 2 Setting** 0 0 None 0 1 8 digit CSI 1 0 4 digit CSI 1 1 CSI/RTI	**(0,1) -** The machine will not transmit if the last 8 digits of the received CSI do not match the last 8 digits of the dialed telephone number. This does not work for manual dialing. **(1,0) -** The same as above, except that only the last 4 digits are compared. **(1,1) -** The machine will not transmit if the other end does not identify itself with an RTI or CSI. **(0,0) -** Nothing is checked; transmission will always go ahead.
4	Operator call if no response is received in reply to NSF/DIS **0:** Disabled **1:** Enabled	Set this bit to 1 if the user expects to receive phone calls at the same number which the machine is connected to.
5	Not used	Do not change the setting.
6 **7**	Maximum printable page length available **Bit 7 Bit 6 Setting** 0 0 No limit 0 1 B4 and A4 1 0 A4 1 1 Not used	The setting determined by these bits is informed to the transmitting terminal in the pre-message protocol exchange (in the DIS/NSF frames).

Communication Switch 02		
No	**FUNCTION**	**COMMENTS**
0	Burst error threshold **0:** Low **1:** High	If there are more consecutive error lines in the received page than the threshold, the machine will send a negative response. The Low and High threshold values depend on the sub-scan resolution, and are as follows. **Resolution** **Standard** **Detail** Low settings 3 6 High settings 6 12
1	Acceptable total error line ratio **0:** 5% **1:** 10%	If the error line ratio of a page exceeds the acceptable ratio, RTN will be sent to the other end.
2	Treatment of pages received with errors during G3 reception **0:** Deleted from memory without printing **1:** Printed	**0:** Pages received with errors are not printed.
3	Hang-up decision when a negative code (RTN or PIN) is received during G3 immediate transmission **0:** No hang-up, **1:** Hang-up	**0:** The next page will be sent even if RTN or PIN is received. **1:** The machine will send DCN and hang up if it receives RTN or PIN. This bit is ignored for memory transmissions or if ECM is being used.
4 to 7	Not used	Do not change the settings.

Communication Switch 03		
No	**FUNCTION**	**COMMENTS**
0 to 7	Maximum number of page retransmissions in a G3 memory transmission	00 - FF (Hex) times. This setting is not used if ECM is switched on. Default setting - 03(H)

Communication Switch 04 - Not used (do not change the settings)
Communication Switch 05 - Not used (do not change the settings)

Communication Switch 06		
No	**FUNCTION**	**COMMENTS**
0	Dialing requirements: Germany **0:** Disabled **1:** Enabled	These switches are automatically set to the settings required by each country after a country code (System Switch 0F) is programmed.
1	Dialing requirements: Austria **0:** Disabled **1:** Enabled	
2	Dialing requirements: Norway **0:** Disabled **1:** Enabled	
3	Dialing requirements: Denmark **0:** Disabled **1:** Enabled	
4	Dialing requirements: France **0:** Disabled **1:** Enabled	
5	Dialing requirements: Switzerland **0:** Disabled **1:** Enabled	
6	Not used	Do not change the settings.
7		

Communication Switch 07 - Not used (do not change the settings)
Communication Switch 08 - Not used (do not change the settings)
Communication Switch 09 - Not used (do not change the settings)

Communication Switch 0A		
No	**FUNCTION**	**COMMENTS**
0	Point of resumption of memory transmission upon redialing **0:** From the error page **1:** From page 1	**0:** The transmission begins from the page where transmission failed the previous time. **1:** Transmission begins from the first page.
1 to 6	Not used	Do not change the settings.
7	Emergency calls using 999 **0:** Enabled **1:** Disabled	If this bit is at 1, the machine will not allow you to dial 999 at the auto-dialer. This is a PTT requirement in the UK and some other countries.

Communication Switch 0B - Not used (do not change the settings)
Communication Switch 0C - Not used (do not change the settings)

Communication Switch 0D		
No	**FUNCTION**	**COMMENTS**
0 to 7	The amount of remaining memory below which ringing detection (and therefore reception into memory) is disabled	00 to FF (Hex), unit = 2 kbytes (e.g., 0C(H) = 24 kbytes) One page is about 24 kbytes. If this setting is kept at 0, the machine will detect ringing signals and go into receive mode even if there is no memory space left. This will result in communication failure.

Communication Switch 0E		
No	**FUNCTION**	**COMMENTS**
0 to 7	Minumum interval between automatic dialing attempts	06 to FF (Hex), unit = 2 s (e.g., 06(H) = 12 s) This value is the minimum time that the machine waits before it dials the next destination.

Communication Switch 0F		
No	**FUNCTION**	**COMMENTS**
0 to 7	Minimum number of times that a destination will dialed when TRD is being used	01 - FF (Hex) times

Communication Switch 10		
No	**FUNCTION**	**COMMENTS**
0 to 7	Memory transmission: Maximum number of dialing attempts to the same destination	01 - FF (Hex) times

Communication Switch 11		
No	**FUNCTION**	**COMMENTS**
0 to 7	Immediate transmission: Maximum number of dialing attempts to the same destination	01 - FF (Hex) times

Communication Switch 12		
No	**FUNCTION**	**COMMENTS**
0 to 7	Memory transmission: Interval between dialing attempts to the same destination	00 - FF (Hex) minutes

Communication Switch 13		
No	**FUNCTION**	**COMMENTS**
0 to 7	Immediate transmission: Interval between dialing attempts to the same destination	00 - FF (Hex) minutes

Communication Switch 14 - Not used (do not change the settings)
Communication Switch 15 - Not used (do not change the settings)
Communication Switch 16 - Not used (do not change the settings)
Communication Switch 17 - Not used (do not change the settings)
Communication Switch 18 - Not used (do not change the settings)
Communication Switch 19 - Not used (do not change the settings)
Communication Switch 1A - Not used (do not change the settings)
Communication Switch 1B - Not used (do not change the settings)
Communication Switch 1C - Not used (do not change the settings)
Communication Switch 1D - Not used (do not change the settings)
Communication Switch 1E - Not used (do not change the settings)
Communication Switch 1F - Not used (do not change the settings)

4.2.5. G3 Switches

G3 Switch 00		
No	**FUNCTION**	**COMMENTS**
0 **1**	Monitor speaker during communication (tx and rx) **Bit 1 Bit 0 Setting** 0 0 Disabled 0 1 Up to Phase B 1 0 All the time 1 1 Not used	(0, 0): The monitor speaker is disabled all through the communication. **(0, 1):** The monitor speaker is on up to phase B in the T.30 protocol. **(1, 0):** Used for testing. The monitor speaker is on all through the communication. Make sure that you reset these bits after testing.
2	Monitor speaker during memory transmission **0:** Disabled **1:**Enabled	**1:** The monitor speaker is enabled during memory transmission.
3 to 6	Not used	Do not change the settings.
7	Back to back test **0:** Disabled **1:** Enabled	Set this bit to 1 when you wish to do a back to back test. **115 V model:** Be sure to connect jumpers JP5 and JP6 on the NCU before doing the test. **220 V model:** Be sure to apply dc voltage between wires L1 and L2 on the NCU.

G3 Switch 01		
No	**FUNCTION**	**COMMENTS**
0 to 3	Not used	Do not change the settings.
4	DIS frame length **0:** 6 bytes **1:** 4 bytes	**1:** The 5th and 6th bytes in the DIS frame will not be transmitted (set to 1 if there are communication problems with PC-based faxes which cannot receive the extended DIS frames).
5	Not used	Do not change the settings.
6		
7		

G3 Switch 02		
No	**FUNCTION**	**COMMENTS**
0	G3 protocol mode used **0:** Standard and non-standard **1:** Standard only	**1:** Disables NSF/NSS signals (these are used in non-standard mode communication)
1 to 4	Not used	Do not change the settings.
5	Use of modem rate history during AI short protocol **0:** Disabled **1:** Enabled	**0:** Communications using AI short protocol always start with the highest modem rate. **1:** The machine uses the modem rate history for communications with the same machine when determining the most suitable rate for the current communication.
6	AI short protocol (transmission and reception) **0:** Disabled **1:** Enabled	Refer to Appendix B in the Group 3 Facsimile Manual for details about AI Short Protocol.
7	Not used	Do not change the setting.

G3 Switch 03		
No	**FUNCTION**	**COMMENTS**
0	DIS detection number (Echo countermeasure) **0:** 1 **1:** 2	**0:** The machine will hang up if it receives the same DIS frame twice. **1:** Before sending DCS, the machine will wait for the second DIS which is caused by echo on the line.
1	Not used	Do not change the setting.
2		
3	ECM frame size **0:** 256 bytes **1:** 64 bytes	**1:** The machine transmits with a frame size of 64 bytes. Set this bit to 1 when the other terminal only has a 64 byte frame size.
4	CTC transmission conditions **0:** Ricoh mode (PPR x 1) **1:** ITU-T mode (PPR x 4)	When using ECM, the machine will choose a slower modem rate after receiving PPR once (Ricoh mode) or four times (ITU-T mode). ITU-T: New acronym for the CCITT.
5	Modem rate used for the next page after receiving a negative code (RTN or PIN) **0:** No change **1:** Fallback	**1:** The machine's tx modem rate will fall back before sending the next page if a negative code is received. This bit is ignored if ECM is being used.
6	Not used	Do not change the setting.
7		

G3 Switch 04		
	FUNCTION	**COMMENTS**
0 to 3	Training error detection threshold	0 - F (Hex); 0 - 15 bits If the number of error bits in the received TCF is below this threshold, the machine informs the sender that the training has succeeded.
4 to 7	Not used	Do not change the settings.

G3 Switch 05		
	FUNCTION	**COMMENTS**
0 to 3	Initial Tx modem rate **Bit 3 2 1 0 Setting (bps)** 0 0 0 1 2.4k 0 0 1 0 4.8k 0 0 1 1 7.2k 0 1 0 0 9.6k Other settings - Not used	These bits set the initial starting modem rate for transmission.
4 to 7	Not used	Do not change the settings.

G3 Switch 06		
	FUNCTION	**COMMENTS**
0 to 3	Initial Rx modem rate **Bit 3 2 1 0 Setting (bps)** 0 0 0 1 2.4 k 0 0 1 0 4.8 k 0 0 1 1 7.2 k 0 1 0 0 9.6 k Other settings - Not used	The setting of these bits is used to inform the transmitting terminal of the available modem rate for the machine in receive mode. Use a lower setting if high speeds pose problems during reception.
4 to 7	Modem types available for reception **Bit 7 6 5 4 Setting** 0 0 0 1 V27ter 0 0 1 0 V27ter, V29 Other settings - Not used	The setting of these bits is used to inform the transmitting terminal of the available modem type for the machine in receive mode.

G3 Switch 07		
	FUNCTION	**COMMENTS**
0 **1**	PSTN cable equalizer (tx mode) **Bit 1 Bit 0 Setting** 0 0 None 0 1 Low 1 0 Medium 1 1 High	Use a higher setting if there is signal loss at higher frequencies because of the length of wire between the modem and the telephone exchange. Also, try using the cable equalizer if one or more of the following symptoms occurs. • Communication error • Modem rate fallback occurs frequently.
2 **3**	PSTN cable equalizer (rx mode) **Bit 3 Bit 2 Setting** 0 0 None 0 1 Low 1 0 Medium 1 1 High	Use a higher setting if there is signal loss at higher frequencies because of the length of wire between the modem and the telephone exchange. Also, try using the cable equalizer if one or more of the following symptoms occurs. • Communication error with error codes such as 0-20, 0-23, etc. • Modem rate fallback occurs frequently.
4 to 7	Not used	Do not change the settings.

G3 Switch 08		
	FUNCTION	**COMMENTS**
0 **1**	PABX cable equalizer (tx mode) **Bit 1 Bit 0 Setting** 0 0 None 0 1 Low 1 0 Medium 1 1 High	Use a higher setting if there is signal loss at higher frequencies because of the length of wire between the modem and the telephone exchange. Also, try using the cable equalizer if one or more of the following symptoms occurs. • Communication error • Modem rate fallback occurs frequently.
2 **3**	PABX cable equalizer (rx mode) **Bit 3 Bit 2 Setting** 0 0 None 0 1 Low 1 0 Medium 1 1 High	Use a higher setting if there is signal loss at higher frequencies because of the length of wire between the modem and the telephone exchange. Also, try using the cable equalizer if one or more of the following symptoms occurs. • Communication error with error codes such as 0-20, 0-23, etc. • Modem rate fallback occurs frequently.
4 to 7	Not used	Do not change the settings.

G3 Switch 09 - Not used (do not change the settings)

G3 Switch 0A

	FUNCTION	COMMENTS
0 **1**	Maximum allowable carrier drop during image data reception **Bit 1** **Bit 0** **Value (ms)** 0 0 200 0 1 400 1 0 800 1 1 Not used	These bits set the acceptable modem carrier drop time. Try using a longer setting if error code 0-22 is frequent.
2	Not used	Do not change the settings.
3		
4	Maximum allowable frame interval during image data reception. **0:** 5 s **1:** 13 s	This bit set the maximum intervals between each EOL signal (end-of-line) or intervals between each ECM frame from the other end. Try using a longer setting if error code 0-21 is frequent.
5	Not used	Do not change the settings.
6	Reconstruction time for the first line in receive mode **0:** 6 s **1:** 12 s	When the sending terminal is controlled by a computer, there may be a delay in receiving page data after the local machine accepts set-up data and sends CFR. If this occurs, set this bit to 1 to give the sending machine more time to send data. Refer to error code 0-20.
7	Not used	Do not change the settings.

G3 Switch 0B

	FUNCTION	COMMENTS
0	Protocol requirements: Europe **0:** Disabled **1:** Enabled	Program these bit switches manually to match local requirements.
1	Protocol requirements: Spain **0:** Disabled **1:** Enabled	
2	Protocol requirements: Germany **0:** Disabled **1:** Enabled	
3	Protocol requirements: France **0:** Disabled **1:** Enabled	
4	PTT requirements: Germany **0:** Disabled **1:** Enabled	
5	PTT requirements: France **0:** Disabled **1:** Enabled	
6	Not used	Do not change the settings.
7		

G3 Switch 0C		
	FUNCTION	**COMMENTS**
0 **1**	Pulse dialing method **Bit 1 Bit 0 Setting** 0 0 Normal (P=N) 0 1 Oslo (P=10 - N) 1 0 Sweden (N+1) 1 1 Not used	P = Number of pulses sent out, N = Number dialed.
2 to 7	Not used	Do not change the settings.

G3 Switch 0D - Not used (do not change the settings)
G3 Switch 0E - Not used (do not change the settings)
G3 Switch 0F - Not used (do not change the settings)

4.3. NCU PARAMETERS

The following tables give the RAM addresses and units of calculation of the parameters that the machine uses for ringing signal detection and automatic dialing. The factory settings for each country are also given. Most of these must be changed by RAM read/write (Function 06), but some can be changed using NCU Parameter programming (Function 08); if Function 08 can be used, this will be indicated in the Remarks column. The RAM is programmed in hex code unless (BCD) is included in the Unit column.

<table>
<tr><th>Address</th><th>Function</th><th>Unit</th><th>Remarks</th></tr>
<tr><td>807F00</td><td>Country code for NCU parameters</td><td colspan="2">Use the Hex value to program the country code directly into this address, or use the decimal value to program it using Function 08 (parameter CC).

Country — Decimal — Hex
France 00 00
Germany 01 01
UK 02 02
Italy 03 03
Austria 04 04
Belgium 05 05
Denmark 06 06
Finland 07 07
Ireland 08 08
Norway 09 09
Sweden 10 0A
Switzerland 11 0B
Portugal 12 0C
Holland 13 0D
Spain 14 0E
Israel 15 0F
USA 17 11
Asia 18 12
Hong Kong 20 14
South Africa 21 15
Australia 22 16
New Zealand 23 17
Singapore 24 18
Malaysia 25 19</td></tr>
<tr><td>807F01</td><td>Line current detection time</td><td rowspan="3">20 ms</td><td rowspan="3">Line current is not detected if 807F01 contains FF.</td></tr>
<tr><td>807F02</td><td>Line current wait time</td></tr>
<tr><td>807F03</td><td>Line current drop detect time</td></tr>
<tr><td>807F04</td><td>PSTN dial tone frequency range (high byte)</td><td rowspan="2">Hz (BCD)</td><td rowspan="2">See Note 2.</td></tr>
<tr><td>807F05</td><td>PSTN dial tone frequency range (low byte)</td></tr>
</table>

Address	Function	Unit	Remarks
807F06	Not used		Do not change the factory setting.
807F07			
807F08	PSTN dial tone detection time	20 ms	If 807F08 contains FF, the machine pauses for the pause time (address 807F0D / 807F0E). See Note 3 (Italy).
807F09	PSTN dial tone reset time (LOW)		
807F0A	PSTN dial tone reset time (HIGH)		
807F0B	PSTN dial tone continuous tone time		
807F0C	PSTN dial tone permissible drop time		
807F0D	PSTN wait interval (LOW)		
807F0E	PSTN wait interval (HIGH)		
807F0F	PSTN ringback tone detection time	20 ms	Detection is disabled if this contains FF.
807F10	PSTN ringback tone off detection time	20 ms	
807F11	PSTN detection time for silent period after ringback tone detected (LOW)	20 ms	
807F12	PSTN detection time for silent period after ringback tone detected (HIGH)	20 ms	
807F13	PSTN busy tone frequency range (high byte)	Hz (BCD)	If 807F13 is FF, detection is disabled. See Note 2.
807F14	PSTN busy tone frequency range (low byte)		
807F15	Not used		Do not change the factory settings.
807F16			
807F17	PABX dial tone frequency range (high byte)	Hz (BCD)	See Note 2.
807F18	PABX dial tone frequency range (low byte)		
807F19	Not used		Do not change the factory settings.
807F1A			
807F1B	PABX dial tone detection time	20 ms	If 807F1B contains FF, the machine pauses for the pause time (807F20 / 807F21).
807F1C	PABX dial tone reset time (LOW)		
807F1D	PABX dial tone reset time (HIGH)		
807F1E	PABX dial tone continuous tone time		
807F1F	PABX dial tone permissible drop time		
807F20	PABX wait interval (HIGH)		
807F21	PABX wait interval (LOW)		
807F22	PABX ringback tone detection time	20 ms	Detection is disabled if this contains FF.
807F23	PABX ringback tone off detection time	20 ms	

Address	Function	Unit	Remarks
807F24	PABX detection time for silent period after ringback tone detected (LOW)	20 ms	
807F25	PABX detection time for silent period after ringback tone detected (HIGH)	20 ms	
807F26	PABX busy tone frequency range (high byte)	Hz (BCD)	If this is FF, detection is disabled. See Note 2.
807F27	PABX busy tone frequency range (low byte)		See Note 2.
807F28	Not used		Do not change the factory settings.
807F29			
807F2A	Busy tone ON time: range 1	20 ms	
807F2B	Busy tone OFF time: range 1		
807F2C	Busy tone ON time: range 2		
807F2D	Busy tone OFF time: range 2		
807F2E	Busy tone ON time: range 3		
807F2F	Busy tone OFF time: range 3		
807F30	Busy tone ON time: range 4		
807F31	Busy tone OFF time: range 4		
807F32	Busy tone continuous tone detection time		
807F33	Busy tone signal state time tolerance for all ranges, and number of cycles required for detection (a setting of 4 cycles means that ON-OFF-ON or OFF-ON-OFF must be detected twice). Tolerance (±) Bit 1 0 0 0 75% 0 1 50% 1 0 25% 1 1 12.5% Bits 2 and 3 must always be kept at 0. Bits 7, 6, 5, 4 - number of cycles required for cadence detection		
807F34	International dial tone frequency range (high byte)	Hz (BCD)	See Note 2.
807F35	International dial tone frequency range (low byte)		
807F36	Not used		Do not change the factory settings
807F37			

Address	Function	Unit	Remarks
807F38	International dial tone detection time	20 ms	If 807F38 contains FF, the machine pauses for the pause time (807F3D / 807F3E). See Note 3 (Belgium).
807F39	International dial tone reset time (LOW)		
807F3A	International dial tone reset time (HIGH)		
807F3B	International dial tone continuous tone time		
807F3C	International dial tone permissible drop time		
807F3D	International dial wait interval (HIGH)		
807F3E	International dial wait interval (LOW)		
807F3F	Country dial tone upper frequency limit (HIGH)	Hz (BCD)	See Note 2.
807F40	Country dial tone upper frequency limit (LOW)		
807F41	Country dial tone lower frequency limit (HIGH)		
807F42	Country dial tone lower frequency limit (LOW)		
807F43	Country dial tone detection time	20 ms	If 807F43 contains FF, the machine pauses for the pause time (807F48 / 807F49).
807F44	Country dial tone reset time (LOW)		
807F45	Country dial tone reset time (HIGH)		
807F46	Country dial tone continuous tone time		
807F47	Country dial tone permissible drop time		
807F48	Country dial wait interval (LOW)		
807F49	Country dial wait interval (HIGH)		
807F4A	Time between opening or closing the Ds relay and opening the Di relay	1 ms	See Notes 4 and 7. Function 08 (parameter 11).
807F4B	Break time for pulse dialling	1 ms	See Note 4. Function 08 (parameter 12).
807F4C	Make time for pulse dialling	1 ms	See Note 4. Function 08 (parameter 13).
807F4D	Time between final Di relay closure and Ds relay opening or closing	1 ms	See Notes 4 and 7. Function 08 (parameter 14).
807F4E	Minimum pause between dialled digits (pulse dial mode)	20 ms	See Note 4. Function 08 (parameter 15).
807F4F	Time waited when a pause is entered at the operation panel		Function 08 (parameter 16). See Note 4.
807F50	DTMF tone on time	1 ms	Function 08 (parameter 17).
807F51	DTMF tone off time		Function 08 (parameter 18).

Address	Function	Unit	Remarks
807F52	Tone attenuation value in DTMF signals	-dBm x 0.5	Function 08 (parameter 19). See Note 6.
807F53	Tone attenuation value difference between high frequency tone and low frequency tone in DTMF signals	-Nx0.5 (dB)	Function 08 (parameter 20). See Note 6.
807F54	PSTN: DTMF tone attenuation level after dialling	-dBm x 0.5	Function 08 (parameter 21). See Note 6.
807F55 to 807F58	Not used		Do not change the settings.
807F59	Grounding time (ground start mode)	20 ms	The Gs relay is closed for this interval.
807F5A	Break time (flash start mode)	1 ms	The OHDI relay is open for this interval.
807F5B	International dial access code	BCD	For a code of 100: 807F5B - F1 807F5C - 00
807F5C			
807F5D	PSTN access pause time	20 ms	This time is waited for each pause input after the PSTN access code. Up to 7 of these can be input. If this address contains FF[H], the pause time stored in address 807F4F is used.
807F5E	Progress tone detection level, and cadence detection enable flags	Bit 7 Bit 6 Bit 5 dBm 0 0 0 -25.0 0 0 1 -35.0 0 1 0 -30.0 1 0 0 -40.0 1 1 0 -49.0 Bits 2, 0 - See Note 3.	
807F5F	Polarity detection	Bit 4 1: Enable: Tx Polarity detection Bit 5 1: Enable: Rx Polarity detection	
807F60 to 807F64	Not used		Do not change the settings.
807F65	Intercity dial prefix (HIGH)	BCD	For a code of 0: 807F65 - FF 807F66 - F0
807F66	Intercity dial prefix (LOW)	BCD	
807F67 to 807F71	Not used		Do not change the settings.

Address	Function	Unit	Remarks
807F72	Acceptable ringing signal frequency: range 1, upper limit	1000/ N (Hz).	Function 08 (parameter 02).
807F73	Acceptable ringing signal frequency: range 1, lower limit		Function 08 (parameter 03).
807F74	Acceptable ringing signal frequency: range 2, upper limit		Function 08 (parameter 04).
807F75	Acceptable ringing signal frequency: range 2, lower limit		Function 08 (parameter 05).
807F76	Number or rings until a call is detected	1	Function 08 (parameter 06).
807F77	Minimum required length of the first ring	20 ms	See Note 5. Function 09 (parameter 07).
807F78	Minimum required length of the second and subsequent rings	20 ms	Function 08 (parameter 08).
807F79	Ringing signal detection reset time (LOW)	20 ms	Function 08 (parameter 09).
807F7A	Ringing signal detection reset time (HIGH)		Function 08 (parameter 10).
807F7B to 807F80	Not used		Do not change the settings.
807F81	Interval between dialing the last digit and switching the Oh relay over to the external telephone when dialing from the operation panel in handset mode.	20 ms	Factory setting: 500 ms
807F82	Bits 0 and 1 - Handset off-hook detection time **Bit 1 0 Setting** 0 0 200 ms 0 1 800 ms Other Not used Bits 2 and 3 - Handset on-hook detection time **Bit 3 2 Setting** 0 0 200 ms 0 1 800 ms Other Not used Bits 4 to 7 - Not used		
807FA1	Acceptable CED detection range (high byte)	BCD (Hz)	See Note 2.
807FA2	Acceptable CED detection range (low byte)		
807FA3	Not used		Do not change the factory setting.
807FA4			
807FA5	CED detection time	20 ms ± 20 ms	Factory setting: 200 ms

Address	Function	Unit	Remarks
807FA6	Not used		Do not change the factory setting.
807FA7			
807FA8			
807FA9			
807FAA	CNG detection time	20 ms ± 20 ms	Factory setting: 200 ms
807FAB	CNG on time	20 ms	Factory setting: 500 ms
807FAC	CNG off time	20 ms	Factory setting: 200 ms
807FAD	Number of CNG cycles required for detection		The data is coded in the same way as address 807F33. Factory setting: 23(H)
807FAE	Not used		Do not change the settings.
807FAF			
807FB0			
807FB1			
807FB2			
807FB3	Detection time for 800 Hz AI short protocol tone	20 ms	Factory setting: 360 ms
807FB4	PSTN: Tx level from the modem	- dBm	Function 08 (parameter 01).
807FB5	PSTN: 1100 Hz tone transmission level	- N $_{807FB4}$ - 0.5N $_{807FB5}$ (dB)	
807FB6	PSTN: 2100 Hz tone transmission level	- N $_{807FB4}$ - 0.5N $_{807FB6}$ (dB)	
807FB7	PABX: Tx level from the modem	- dBm	
807FB8	PABX: 1100 Hz tone transmission level	- N $_{807FB7}$ - 0.5N $_{807FB8}$ (dB)	
807FB9	PABX: 2100 Hz tone transmission level	- N $_{807FB7}$ - 0.5N $_{807FB9}$ (dB)	
807FBA to 807FBC	Not used		Do not change the settings.
807FBD	Modem turn-on level (incoming signal detection level)	-37-0.5N (dBm)	
807FDA	T.30 T1 timer	1 s	

Notes

1. If a setting is not required, store FF in the address.

2. Tone frequencies are stored as look-up tables in hex code. For each parameter, there is a look-up table for each country that uses it. The tables are given following this page. For each parameter, do not input a RAM value that is not included in the table. FF(H) = disabled.

3. Italy and Belgium only

   RAM address 807F5E: the lower four bits have the following meaning.
   Bit 2 1: International dial tone cadence detection enabled (Belgium)
   Bit 1 Not used
   Bit 0 1: PSTN dial tone cadence detection enabled (Italy)

   If bit 0 or bit 2 is set to 1, the functions of the following RAM addresses are changed.
   807F08 (if bit 0 = 1) or 807F38 (if bit 2 = 1): tolerance for on or off state duration (%), and number of cycles required for detection, coded as in address 807F33.
   807F0B (if bit 0 = 1) or 807F3B (if bit 2 = 1): on time, hex code (unit = 20 ms)
   807F0C (if bit 0 = 1) or 807F3C(if bit 2 = 1): off time, hex code (unit = 20 ms)

4. Pulse dial parameters (addresses 807F4A to 807F4F) are the values for 10 pps. If 20 pps is used, the machine automatically compensates.

5. The first ring may not be detected until 1 to 2.5 wavelengths after the time specified by this parameter.

6. The calculated level must be between 0 and 10.
   The attenuation levels calculated from RAM data are:
   High frequency tone: - 0.5 x $N_{807F52/807F54}$ dBm
   Low frequency tone: - 0.5 x ($N_{807F52/807F54}$ + N_{807F53}) dBm
   Note: N_{807F52}, for example, means the value stored in address 807F52(H)

7. 807F4A: Europe - Between Ds opening and Di opening, France - Between Ds closing and Di opening
   807F4D: Europe - Between Ds closing and Di closing, France - Between Ds opening and Di closing

Tone Detection Frequency Ranges

- PSTN Dial Tone (807F04 - 807F05) -

France		Germany		Italy	
RAM Value [H]	Range (Hz)	RAM Value [H]	Range (Hz)	RAM Value [H]	Range (Hz)
040	415 - 465	060	400 - 480	030 (Default)	410 - 440
050	410 - 470	070	390 - 485	040	400 - 450
060 (Default)	400 - 475	080	385 - 490	050	395 - 455
070	395 - 480	090 (Default)	380 - 495	060	385 - 460
080	390 - 485	0A0	370 - 500	070	380 - 465
090	380 - 490	0B0	365 - 505	080	375 - 470
0A0	375 - 495	0C0	360 - 510	090	365 - 475
0B0	465 - 500	0D0	350 - 515		
		0E0	345 - 520		

Austria, Belgium		Denmark		Finland	
RAM Value [H]	Range (Hz)	RAM Value [H]	Range (Hz)	RAM Value [H]	Range (Hz)
0A8	380 - 505	0B0	360 - 505	0C8	340 - 520
0B8	370 - 515	0C0	350 - 515	0D8	330 - 525
0C8 (Default)	365 - 520	0D0 (Default)	340 - 520	0E8	325 - 535
0D8	355 - 530	0E0	335 - 525	0F8 (Default)	315 - 540
0E8	345 - 535	0F0	325 - 530	108	310 - 545
0F8	340 - 540	100	320 - 540	118	300 - 550
108	335 - 545	110	310 - 545	128	295 - 555
118	320 - 550	120	305 - 550	138	285 - 560
				148	275 - 565

Ireland		Norway		Sweden	
RAM Value [H]	Range (Hz)	RAM Value [H]	Range (Hz)	RAM Value [H]	Range (Hz)
098	255 - 425	0A0	355 - 475	070	380 - 465
0A8	245 - 430	0B0	345 - 490	080	375 - 470
0B8	235 - 440	0C0	335 - 500	090	365 - 475
0C8	225 - 445	0D0	325 - 505	0A0 (Default)	360 - 480
0D8	210 - 450	0E0 (Default)	320 - 510	0B0	355 - 485
0E8 (Default)	200 - 455	0F0	310 - 515	0C0	345 - 490
		100	305 - 520	0D0	335 - 500
		110	290 - 525	0E0	330 - 505
				0F0	320 - 510

Switzerland		Portugal		Holland	
RAM Value [H]	Range (Hz)	RAM Value [H]	Range (Hz)	RAM Value [H]	Range (Hz)
0F0	385 - 560	090	315 - 440	120	290 - 580
100	380 - 565	0A0	305 - 450	130	280 - 585
110	370 - 570	0B0 (Default)	295 - 455	140 (Default)	270 - 590
120 (Default)	365 - 575	0C0	285 - 465	150	265 - 595
130	355 - 580	0D0	275 - 470	160	255 - 600
140	350 - 585	0E0	270 - 475		
150	340 - 590	0F0	260 - 480		
160	330 - 595	100	250 - 490		
170	325 - 600				

Spain		Israel		Australia	
RAM Value [H]	Range (Hz)	RAM Value [H]	Range (Hz)	RAM Value [H]	Range (Hz)
0B0	320 - 480	0AA	350 - 490	FFFF (Default)	Tone not detected
0C0	310 - 490	0BA (Default)	340 - 500	0C0	190 - 425
0D0	305 - 495	0CA	335 - 510	0D0	170 - 435
0E0 (Default)	295 - 500	0DA	325 - 515	0E0	160 - 440
0F0	285 - 510	0EA	320 - 520	0F0	135 - 435
100	275 - 515	0FA	310 - 525	100	130 - 430
110	265 - 520	10A	300 - 530		
120	255 - 525				
130	245 - 530				

- PABX Dial Tone (807F17 - 807F18) -

Italy		Belgium		Denmark	
RAM Value [H]	Range (Hz)	RAM Value [H]	Range (Hz)	RAM Value [H]	Range (Hz)
098	405 - 495	0A8	370 - 505	0B0	360 - 505
0A8	395 - 505	0B8	380 - 515	0C0	350 - 515
0B8 (Default)	375 - 515	0C8 (Default)	365 - 520	0D0 (Default)	340 - 520
0C8	370 - 520	0D8	355 - 530	0E0	335 - 525
0D8	360 - 525	0E8	345 - 535	0F0	325 - 530
0E8	355 - 530	0F8	340 - 540	100	320 - 540
0F8	345 - 540	108	335 - 545	110	310 - 545
108	340 - 545	118	320 - 550	120	305 - 550

Sweden		Switzerland		Australia	
RAM Value [H]	Range (Hz)	RAM Value [H]	Range (Hz)	RAM Value [H]	Range (Hz)
070	380 - 465	0F0	385 - 560	FFFF (Default)	Tone not detected
080	375 - 470	100	380 - 565	030	405 - 445
090	365 - 475	110	370 - 570	040	415 - 455
0A0 (Default)	360 - 480	120 (Default)	365 - 575	050	400 - 460
0B0	355 - 485	130	355 - 580	060	390 - 465
0C0	345 - 490	140	350 - 585	070	385 - 470
0D0	335 - 500	150	340 - 590	080	380 - 475
0E0	330 - 505	160	330 - 595	090	370 - 480
0F0	320 - 510	170	325 - 600	0A0	365 - 485

Holland		Israel			
RAM Value [H]	Range (Hz)	RAM Value [H]	Range (Hz)	RAM Value [H]	Range (Hz)
120	290 - 580	040	380 - 430		
130	280 - 585	050 (Default)	365 - 435		
140 (Default)	270 - 590	060	355 - 440		
150	265 - 595	070	350 - 445		
160	255 - 600	080	340 - 550		
		090	335 - 555		
		0A0	325 - 565		

- International Dial Tone (807F34 - 807F35) -

Belgium		Holland		Spain	
RAM Value [H]	Range (Hz)	RAM Value [H]	Range (Hz)	RAM Value [H]	Range (Hz)
08A	1110 - 1160	FFFF (Default)	Tone not detected	0C0	550 - 645
0AA (Default)	1105 - 1165	112	305 - 590	0D0	545 - 650
0CA	1100 - 1170	122	315 - 595	0E0	540 - 655
0EA	1095 - 1175	132	320 - 600	0F0	535 - 660
10A	1090 - 1180	142	300 - 605	100	525 - 665
12A	1085 - 1185	152	290 - 610	110	520 - 670
14A	1080 - 1190	162	285 - 615	120	515 - 675
		188	270 - 620	130	510 - 680
		198	260 - 625	140	505 - 685
		1A8	250 - 630		

- PSTN Busy Tone (807F13 - 807F14)

France		Germany		U. K.	
RAM Value [H]	Range (Hz)	RAM Value [H]	Range (Hz)	RAM Value [H]	Range (Hz)
042	415 - 465	058	400 - 480	0A0	330 - 470
052	410 - 470	068	390 - 485	0B0	320 - 460
062	400 - 475	078	385 - 490	0C0 (Default)	300 - 480
072 (Default)	395 - 480	088 (Default)	380 - 495	0D0	290 - 485
082	390 - 485	098	370 - 500	0E0	285 - 490
092	380 - 490	0A8	365 - 505	0F0	275 - 495
0A2	375 - 495	0B8	360 - 510	100	265 - 500
0B2	365 - 500	0C8	350 - 515	110	255 - 505
		0D8	345 - 520		

Italy		Austria		Belgium	
RAM Value [H]	Range (Hz)	RAM Value [H]	Range (Hz)	RAM Value [H]	Range (Hz)
030	410 - 440	0E0	370 - 555	042	405 - 460
040 (Default)	400 - 450	0F0	360 - 560	052 (Default)	400 - 465
050	395 - 455	100	355 - 565	062	395 - 475
060	385 - 460	110	345 - 570	072	390 - 480
070	380 - 465	120	340 - 575	082	380 - 485
080	375 - 470	130 (Default)	330 - 580	092	375 - 490
090	365 - 475	140	325 - 585	0A2	365 - 495
		150	315 - 590		
		160	310 - 595		

Denmark		Ireland		Norway	
RAM Value [H]	Range (Hz)	RAM Value [H]	Range (Hz)	RAM Value [H]	Range (Hz)
040	395 - 450	02E	395 - 425	0A4	355 - 475
050	390 - 460	03E (Default)	385 - 435	0B4	345 - 490
060	385 - 465	04E	380 - 440	0C4	335 - 500
070 (Default)	375 - 470	05E	370 - 445	0D4	325 - 505
080	370 - 475	06E	365 - 450	0E4	320 - 510
090	365 - 480	07E	355 - 455	0F4 (Default)	310 - 515
		08E	350 - 465	104	305 - 520
				114	290 - 525

Sweden		Switzerland		Holland	
RAM Value [H]	Range (Hz)	RAM Value [H]	Range (Hz)	RAM Value [H]	Range (Hz)
030 (Default)	410 - 440	0F0	385 - 560	0F0	335 - 540
040	400 - 450	100	380 - 565	100	325 - 545
050	395 - 455	110	370 - 570	110	320 - 555
060	385 - 460	120 (Default)	365 - 575	120	310 - 560
070	380 - 465	130	355 - 580	130	300 - 565
080	375 - 470	140	350 - 585	140 (Default)	295 - 570
090	365 - 475	150	340 - 590	150	285 - 575
		160	330 - 595		
		170	325 - 600		

Spain		Israel		Australia	
RAM Value [H]	Range (Hz)	RAM Value [H]	Range (Hz)	RAM Value [H]	Range (Hz)
0A8	330 - 470	040	380 - 430	028	405 - 445
0B8	320 - 460	050 (Default)	365 - 435	038	415 - 455
0C8	300 - 480	060	355 - 440	048 (Default)	400 - 460
0D8 (Default)	290 - 485	070	350 - 445	058	390 - 465
0E8	285 - 490	080	340 - 450	068	385 - 470
0F8	275 - 495	090	335 - 455	078	380 - 475
108	265 - 500	0A0	325 - 465	088	370 - 480
118	255 - 505			098	365 - 485

Portugal					
RAM Value [H]	Range (Hz)	RAM Value [H]	Range (Hz)	RAM Value [H]	Range (Hz)
FFFF (Default)	Tone not detected				
070	415 - 515				
080	410 - 520				
090	405 - 525				
0A0	395 - 530				
0B0	390 - 535				
0C0	385 - 540				
0D0	380 - 545				

- PABX Busy Tone (807F26 - 807F27)

Italy		Denmark		Switzerland, Israel	
RAM Value [H]	**Range (Hz)**	**RAM Value [H]**	**Range (Hz)**	**RAM Value [H]**	**Range (Hz)**
030 (Default)	410 - 440	030	405 - 445	0F0	385 - 560
040	400 - 450	040	415 - 455	100	380 - 565
050	395 - 455	050 (Default)	400 - 460	110	370 - 570
060	385 - 460	060	390 - 465	120 (Default)	365 - 575
070	380 - 465	070	385 - 470	130	355 - 580
080	375 - 470	080	380 - 475	140	350 - 585
090	365 - 475	090	370 - 480	150	340 - 590
		0A0	365 - 485	160	330 - 595

Australia					
RAM Value [H]	**Range (Hz)**	**RAM Value [H]**	**Range (Hz)**	**RAM Value [H]**	**Range (Hz)**
038 (Default)	395 - 450				
048	390 - 460				
058	385 - 465				
068	375 - 470				
078	370 - 475				
088	365 - 480				

- CED [2100 Hz] (807FA1 - 807FA2) -

All Areas					
RAM Value [H]	**Range (Hz)**	**RAM Value [H]**	**Range (Hz)**	**RAM Value [H]**	**Range (Hz)**
1F0	2100 ± 45				
200 (Default)	2100 ± 50				
230	2100 ± 60				
270	2100 ± 70				
2E0	2100 ± 80				
320	2100 ± 90				
380	2100 ± 100				

Default Settings

The factory settings are quoted either in hexadecimal code (the actual contents of the RAM address) if there is a H after the value in the table, or in decimal (converted from the actual hex contents of the RAM address) if there is no H after the value.

Some RAMs must be stored using BCD; see the NCU Parameter definition table for details.

Country	807F01	807F02	807F03	807F04	807F05
France	FFH	FFH	FFH	0H	60H
Germany	FFH	FFH	FFH	0H	90H
UK	FFH	FFH	FFH	FFH	FFH
Italy	FFH	FFH	FFH	0H	30H
Austria	FFH	FFH	FFH	0H	C8H
Belgium	FFH	FFH	FFH	0H	C8H
Denmark	FFH	FFH	FFH	0H	D0H
Finland	FFH	FFH	FFH	0H	F8H
Ireland	FFH	FFH	FFH	0H	E8H
Norway	FFH	FFH	FFH	0H	C0H
Sweden	FFH	FFH	FFH	0H	A0H
Switzerland	FFH	FFH	FFH	1H	20H
Portugal	FFH	FFH	FFH	0H	B0H
Holland	FFH	FFH	FFH	1H	F0H
Spain	FFH	FFH	FFH	0H	E0H
Israel	FFH	FFH	FFH	0H	BAH
USA	FFH	FFH	FFH	FFH	FFH
Asia	FFH	FFH	FFH	FFH	FFH
Hong Kong	FFH	FFH	FFH	FFH	FFH
South Africa	FFH	FFH	FFH	FFH	FFH
Australia	FFH	FFH	FFH	1H	10H
New Zealand	FFH	FFH	FFH	FFH	FFH
Singapore	FFH	FFH	FFH	FFH	FFH
Malaysia	FFH	FFH	FFH	FFH	FFH

Country	807F06	807F07	807F08	807F09	807F0A
France	4H	00H	75	F4H	1H
Germany	4H	00H	105	CFH	3H
UK	FFH	FFH	FFH	FFH	FFH
Italy	4H	00H	21H	21H	2H
Austria	4H	00H	38	F4H	1H
Belgium	4H	00H	35	20H	03H
Denmark	4H	00H	65	C2H	1H
Finland	4H	00H	125	F4H	1H
Ireland	4H	00H	105	C2H	1H
Norway	4H	00H	55	B6H	3H
Sweden	4H	00H	35	00H	1H
Switzerland	4H	00H	40	21H	2H
Portugal	4H	00H	105	C2H	1H
Holland	04H	00H	75	EEH	2H
Spain	4H	00H	75	3FH	2H
Israel	4H	00H	105	E8H	3H
USA	FFH	FFH	FFH	FFH	FFH
Asia	FFH	FFH	FFH	FFH	FFH
Hong Kong	FFH	FFH	FFH	FFH	FFH
South Africa	FFH	FFH	FFH	FFH	FFH
Australia	4H	00H	150	2CH	1H
New Zealand	FFH	FFH	FFH	FFH	FFH
Singapore	FFH	FFH	FFH	FFH	FFH
Malaysia	FFH	FFH	FFH	FFH	FFH

Country	807F0B	807F0C	807F0D	807F0E	807F0F
France	50	2	0	0	FFH
Germany	105	4	200	0	FFH
UK	FFH	FFH	250	0	FFH
Italy	30	50	200	0	FFH
Austria	40	4	200	0	FFH
Belgium	30	4	200	0	FFH
Denmark	65	4	200	0	FFH
Finland	205	4	200	0	FFH
Ireland	105	4	200	0	FFH
Norway	55	4	200	0	FFH
Sweden	40	3	200	0	FFH
Switzerland	40	2	200	0	5
Portugal	105	4	200	0	FFH
Holland	55	4	200	0	FFH
Spain	50	5	150	0	FFH
Israel	105	4	200	0	FFH
USA	FFH	FFH	100	0	FFH
Asia	FFH	FFH	200	0	FFH
Hong Kong	FFH	FFH	100	0	FFH
South Africa	FFH	FFH	100	0	FFH
Australia	100	8	150	0	FFH
New Zealand	FFH	FFH	200	0	FFH
Singapore	FFH	FFH	100	0	FFH
Malaysia	FFH	FFH	100	0	FFH

Country	807F10	807F11	807F12	807F13	807F14
France	FFH	FFH	FFH	0H	52H
Germany	FFH	FFH	FFH	0H	88H
UK	FFH	FFH	FFH	0H	C0H
Italy	FFH	FFH	FFH	0H	30H
Austria	FFH	FFH	FFH	0H	E8H
Belgium	FFH	FFH	FFH	0H	52H
Denmark	FFH	FFH	FFH	0H	50H
Finland	FFH	FFH	FFH	FFH	FFH
Ireland	FFH	FFH	FFH	0H	3EH
Norway	FFH	FFH	FFH	0H	C0H
Sweden	FFH	FFH	FFH	0H	32H
Switzerland	50	F4H	1H	1H	20H
Portugal	FFH	FFH	FFH	FFH	FFH
Holland	FFH	FFH	FFH	1H	0AH
Spain	FFH	FFH	FFH	0H	D8H
Israel	FFH	FFH	FFH	0H	50H
USA	FFH	FFH	FFH	FFH	FFH
Asia	FFH	FFH	FFH	FFH	FFH
Hong Kong	FFH	FFH	FFH	FFH	FFH
South Africa	FFH	FFH	FFH	FFH	FFH
Australia	FFH	FFH	FFH	0H	38H
New Zealand	FFH	FFH	FFH	FFH	FFH
Singapore	FFH	FFH	FFH	FFH	FFH
Malaysia	FFH	FFH	FFH	FFH	FFH

Country	807F15	807F16	807F17	807F18	807F19
France	4H	00H	2H	F0H	4H
Germany	4H	00H	FFH	FFH	FFH
UK	4H	00H	FFH	FFH	FFH
Italy	4H	00H	0H	B8H	4H
Austria	4H	00H	FFH	FFH	FFH
Belgium	4H	00H	0H	C8H	4H
Denmark	4H	00H	0H	D0H	4H
Finland	FFH	FFH	FFH	FFH	FFH
Ireland	4H	00H	FFH	FFH	FFH
Norway	4H	00H	FFH	FFH	FFH
Sweden	4H	00H	0H	A0H	4H
Switzerland	4H	00H	1H	20H	4H
Portugal	FFH	FFH	FFH	FFH	FFH
Holland	4H	00H	1H	F0H	04H
Spain	4H	00H	FFH	FFH	FFH
Israel	4H	00H	0H	50H	4H
USA	FFH	FFH	FFH	FFH	FFH
Asia	FFH	FFH	FFH	FFH	FFH
Hong Kong	FFH	FFH	FFH	FFH	FFH
South Africa	FFH	FFH	FFH	FFH	FFH
Australia	4H	00H	0H	50H	4H
New Zealand	FFH	FFH	FFH	FFH	FFH
Singapore	FFH	FFH	FFH	FFH	FFH
Malaysia	FFH	FFH	FFH	FFH	FFH

Country	807F1B	807F1C	807F1D	807F1E	807F1F
France	100	58H	2H	50	2H
Germany	FFH	FFH	FFH	FFH	FFH
UK	FFH	FFH	FFH	FFH	FFH
Italy	100	F9H	1H	9	4
Austria	FFH	FFH	FFH	FFH	FFH
Belgium	30	150	0	30	4
Denmark	65	F4H	1H	65	4
Finland	FFH	FFH	FFH	FFH	FFH
Ireland	FFH	FFH	FFH	FFH	FFH
Norway	FFH	FFH	FFH	FFH	FFH
Sweden	40	00H	1H	40	3
Switzerland	40	EFH	1H	40	4
Portugal	FFH	FFH	FFH	FFH	FFH
Holland	55	EEH	2H	55	4
Spain	FFH	FFH	FFH	FFH	FFH
Israel	105	E8H	3H	105	4
USA	FFH	FFH	FFH	FFH	FFH
Asia	FFH	FFH	FFH	FFH	FFH
Hong Kong	FFH	FFH	FFH	FFH	FFH
South Africa	FFH	FFH	FFH	FFH	FFH
Australia	150	2CH	1H	100	1
New Zealand	FFH	FFH	FFH	FFH	FFH
Singapore	FFH	FFH	FFH	FFH	FFH
Malaysia	FFH	FFH	FFH	FFH	FFH

Country	807F20	807F21	807F22	807F23	807F24
France	0	0	FFH	FFH	FFH
Germany	200	0	FFH	FFH	FFH
UK	200	0	FFH	FFH	FFH
Italy	200	0	FFH	FFH	FFH
Austria	200	0	FFH	FFH	FFH
Belgium	200	0	FFH	FFH	FFH
Denmark	200	0	FFH	FFH	FFH
Finland	200	0	FFH	FFH	FFH
Ireland	200	0	FFH	FFH	FFH
Norway	200	0	FFH	FFH	FFH
Sweden	200	0	FFH	FFH	FFH
Switzerland	200	0	FFH	FFH	FFH
Portugal	200	0	FFH	FFH	FFH
Holland	200	0	FFH	FFH	FFH
Spain	150	0	FFH	FFH	FFH
Israel	200	0	FFH	FFH	FFH
USA	200	0	FFH	FFH	FFH
Asia	200	0	FFH	FFH	FFH
Hong Kong	200	0	FFH	FFH	FFH
South Africa	200	0	FFH	FFH	FFH
Australia	150	0	FFH	FFH	FFH
New Zealand	200	0	FFH	FFH	FFH
Singapore	200	0	FFH	FFH	FFH
Malaysia	200	0	FFH	FFH	FFH

Country	807F26	807F27	807F28	807F29	807F2A
France	FFH	FFH	FFH	FFH	25
Germany	FFH	FFH	FFH	FFH	12
UK	FFH	FFH	FFH	FFH	19
Italy	0H	30H	4H	00H	15
Austria	FFH	FFH	FFH	FFH	10
Belgium	FFH	FFH	FFH	FFH	25
Denmark	0H	50H	4H	00H	12
Finland	FFH	FFH	FFH	FFH	FFH
Ireland	FFH	FFH	FFH	FFH	25
Norway	FFH	FFH	FFH	FFH	10
Sweden	FFH	FFH	FFH	FFH	12
Switzerland	1H	20H	4H	00H	24
Portugal	FFH	FFH	FFH	FFH	FFH
Holland	FFH	FFH	FFH	FFH	12
Spain	FFH	FFH	FFH	FFH	8
Israel	0H	50H	4H	00H	12
USA	FFH	FFH	FFH	FFH	FFH
Asia	FFH	FFH	FFH	FFH	FFH
Hong Kong	FFH	FFH	FFH	FFH	FFH
South Africa	FFH	FFH	FFH	FFH	FFH
Australia	0H	38H	4H	00H	12
New Zealand	FFH	FFH	FFH	FFH	FFH
Singapore	FFH	FFH	FFH	FFH	FFH
Malaysia	FFH	FFH	FFH	FFH	FFH

Country	807F2B	807F2C	807F2D	807F2E	807F2F
France	25	FFH	FFH	FFH	FFH
Germany	12	24	24	7	24
UK	19	20	17	11	26
Italy	15	FFH	FFH	FFH	FFH
Austria	10	15	15	20	20
Belgium	25	8	8	FFH	FFH
Denmark	12	8	23	FFH	FFH
Finland	FFH	FFH	FFH	FFH	FFH
Ireland	25	37	37	18	18
Norway	0	25	0	FFH	FFH
Sweden	12	12	37	FFH	FFH
Switzerland	30	15	22	11	11
Portugal	FFH	FFH	FFH	FFH	FFH
Holland	12	25	25	FFH	FFH
Spain	8	FFH	FFH	FFH	FFH
Israel	12	24	24	FFH	FFH
USA	FFH	FFH	FFH	FFH	FFH
Asia	FFH	FFH	FFH	FFH	FFH
Hong Kong	FFH	FFH	FFH	FFH	FFH
South Africa	FFH	FFH	FFH	FFH	FFH
Australia	12	25	25	FFH	FFH
New Zealand	FFH	FFH	FFH	FFH	FFH
Singapore	FFH	FFH	FFH	FFH	FFH
Malaysia	FFH	FFH	FFH	FFH	FFH

Country	807F30	807F31	807F32	807F33	807F34
France	FFH	FFH	FFH	42H	4H
Germany	FFH	FFH	FFH	30H	FFH
UK	FFH	FFH	100	42H	FFH
Italy	FFH	FFH	FFH	40H	FFH
Austria	FFH	FFH	FFH	41H	FFH
Belgium	FFH	FFH	FFH	43H	00H
Denmark	FFH	FFH	FFH	42H	FFH
Finland	FFH	FFH	FFH	FFH	FFH
Ireland	FFH	FFH	35	43H	FFH
Norway	FFH	FFH	FFH	40H	FFH
Sweden	FFH	FFH	FFH	42H	FFH
Switzerland	8	30	FFH	51H	FFH
Portugal	FFH	FFH	FFH	FFH	FFH
Holland	FFH	FFH	FFH	41H	1H
Spain	FFH	FFH	FFH	41H	0H
Israel	FFH	FFH	FFH	41H	FFH
USA	FFH	FFH	FFH	FFH	FFH
Asia	FFH	FFH	FFH	FFH	FFH
Hong Kong	FFH	FFH	FFH	FFH	FFH
South Africa	FFH	FFH	FFH	FFH	FFH
Australia	FFH	FFH	FFH	41H	FFH
New Zealand	FFH	FFH	FFH	FFH	FFH
Singapore	FFH	FFH	FFH	FFH	FFH
Malaysia	FFH	FFH	FFH	FFH	FFH

Country	807F36	807F37	807F38	807F39	807F3A
France	4H	06H	75	58H	2
Germany	FFH	FFH	FFH	FFH	FFH
UK	FFH	FFH	FFH	FFH	FFH
Italy	FFH	FFH	FFH	FFH	FFH
Austria	FFH	FFH	FFH	FFH	FFH
Belgium	04H	00H	42H	E8H	3H
Denmark	FFH	FFH	FFH	FFH	FFH
Finland	FFH	FFH	FFH	FFH	FFH
Ireland	FFH	FFH	FFH	FFH	FFH
Norway	FFH	FFH	FFH	FFH	FFH
Sweden	FFH	FFH	FFH	FFH	FFH
Switzerland	FFH	FFH	FFH	FFH	FFH
Portugal	FFH	FFH	FFH	FFH	FFH
Holland	04H	00H	55	EEH	2H
Spain	4H	00H	75	80H	2H
Israel	FFH	FFH	FFH	FFH	FFH
USA	FFH	FFH	FFH	FFH	FFH
Asia	FFH	FFH	FFH	FFH	FFH
Hong Kong	FFH	FFH	FFH	FFH	FFH
South Africa	FFH	FFH	FFH	FFH	FFH
Australia	FFH	FFH	FFH	FFH	FFH
New Zealand	FFH	FFH	FFH	FFH	FFH
Singapore	FFH	FFH	FFH	FFH	FFH
Malaysia	FFH	FFH	FFH	FFH	FFH

Country	807F3B	807F3C	807F3D	807F3E	807F3F
France	75	2	0	0	FFH
Germany	FFH	FFH	00H	00H	FFH
UK	FFH	FFH	00H	00H	FFH
Italy	FFH	FFH	00H	00H	FFH
Austria	FFH	FFH	00H	00H	FFH
Belgium	16	33	00H	00H	FFH
Denmark	FFH	FFH	00H	00H	FFH
Finland	FFH	FFH	00H	00H	FFH
Ireland	FFH	FFH	00H	00H	FFH
Norway	FFH	FFH	00H	00H	FFH
Sweden	FFH	FFH	00H	00H	0H
Switzerland	FFH	FFH	00H	00H	FFH
Portugal	FFH	FFH	00H	00H	FFH
Holland	55	4	00H	00H	FFH
Spain	36	5	150	0	FFH
Israel	FFH	FFH	00H	00H	FFH
USA	FFH	FFH	00H	00H	FFH
Asia	FFH	FFH	00H	00H	FFH
Hong Kong	FFH	FFH	00H	00H	FFH
South Africa	FFH	FFH	00H	00H	FFH
Australia	FFH	FFH	00H	00H	FFH
New Zealand	FFH	FFH	00H	00H	FFH
Singapore	FFH	FFH	00H	00H	FFH
Malaysia	FFH	FFH	00H	00H	FFH

Country	807F41	807F42	807F43	807F44	807F45
France	FFH	FFH	FFH	FFH	FFH
Germany	FFH	FFH	FFH	FFH	FFH
UK	FFH	FFH	FFH	FFH	FFH
Italy	FFH	FFH	FFH	FFH	FFH
Austria	FFH	FFH	FFH	FFH	FFH
Belgium	FFH	FFH	FFH	FFH	FFH
Denmark	FFH	FFH	FFH	FFH	FFH
Finland	FFH	FFH	FFH	FFH	FFH
Ireland	FFH	FFH	FFH	FFH	FFH
Norway	FFH	FFH	FFH	FFH	FFH
Sweden	4H	00H	40	00H	1H
Switzerland	FFH	FFH	FFH	FFH	FFH
Portugal	FFH	FFH	FFH	FFH	FFH
Holland	FFH	FFH	FFH	FFH	FFH
Spain	FFH	FFH	FFH	FFH	FFH
Israel	FFH	FFH	FFH	FFH	FFH
USA	FFH	FFH	FFH	FFH	FFH
Asia	FFH	FFH	FFH	FFH	FFH
Hong Kong	FFH	FFH	FFH	FFH	FFH
South Africa	FFH	FFH	FFH	FFH	FFH
Australia	FFH	FFH	FFH	FFH	FFH
New Zealand	FFH	FFH	FFH	FFH	FFH
Singapore	FFH	FFH	FFH	FFH	FFH
Malaysia	FFH	FFH	FFH	FFH	FFH

Country	807F46	807F47	807F48	807F49	807F4A
France	FFH	FFH	0	0	67
Germany	FFH	FFH	00H	00H	50
UK	FFH	FFH	00H	00H	252
Italy	FFH	FFH	00H	00H	58
Austria	FFH	FFH	00H	00H	53
Belgium	FFH	FFH	00H	00H	61
Denmark	FFH	FFH	00H	00H	53
Finland	FFH	FFH	00H	00H	61
Ireland	FFH	FFH	00H	00H	255
Norway	FFH	FFH	00H	00H	61
Sweden	40	3	200	0	100
Switzerland	FFH	FFH	00H	00H	60
Portugal	FFH	FFH	00H	00H	61
Holland	FFH	FFH	00H	00H	58
Spain	FFH	FFH	00H	00H	75
Israel	FFH	FFH	00H	00H	61
USA	FFH	FFH	00H	00H	77
Asia	FFH	FFH	00H	00H	61
Hong Kong	FFH	FFH	00H	00H	61
South Africa	FFH	FFH	00H	00H	61
Australia	FFH	FFH	00H	00H	255
New Zealand	FFH	FFH	00H	00H	245
Singapore	FFH	FFH	00H	00H	61
Malaysia	FFH	FFH	00H	00H	61

Country	807F4B	807F4C	807F4D	807F4E	807F4F
France	65	35	50	40	0
Germany	61	41	44	46	46
UK	66	35	44	27	33
Italy	60	40	44	40	150
Austria	62	39	50	44	46
Belgium	67	33	50	43	26
Denmark	67	33	50	26	26
Finland	60	42	50	40	60
Ireland	67	33	50	30	33
Norway	59	41	50	33	33
Sweden	60	40	70	18	26
Switzerland	60	40	60	26	00H
Portugal	66	34	50	33	33
Holland	62	40	42	33	33
Spain	60	32	75	32	100
Israel	62	39	50	46	101
USA	60	41	74	46	101
Asia	66	34	50	36	101
Hong Kong	66	34	50	36	101
South Africa	66	34	50	36	101
Australia	68	32	70	36	101
New Zealand	66	34	50	36	101
Singapore	66	34	50	36	101
Malaysia	66	34	50	36	101

Country	807F50	807F51	807F52	807F53	807F54
France	70	70	12	4	34
Germany	90	90	0CH	5	34
UK	100	100	17	4	34
Italy	70	70	11	4	34
Austria	80	80	11	4	34
Belgium	70	70	11	4	34
Denmark	90	90	17	4	34
Finland	70	75	17	4	34
Ireland	70	70	17	4	34
Norway	70	70	17	4	34
Sweden	70	70	17	4	34
Switzerland	70	70	8	4	34
Portugal	70	70	17	4	34
Holland	70	70	17	4	34
Spain	70	140	12	4	34
Israel	90	90	17	4	34
USA	100	100	14	4	34
Asia	100	110	12	4	34
Hong Kong	100	110	12	4	34
South Africa	100	110	12	4	34
Australia	100	110	14	4	34
New Zealand	100	110	17	4	34
Singapore	100	110	12	4	34
Malaysia	100	110	12	4	34

Country	807F59	807F5A	807F5B	807F5C	807F5D
France	0	0	FFH	19H	FFH
Germany	15	90	FFH	00H	FFH
UK	15	90	F0H	10H	50
Italy	15	90	FFH	00H	FFH
Austria	15	100	FFH	00H	FFH
Belgium	100	90	FFH	00H	FFH
Denmark	15	90	F0H	9H	FFH
Finland	15	90	F9H	90H	100
Ireland	15	90	FFH	16H	FFH
Norway	25	90	F0H	95H	FFH
Sweden	15	90	F0H	09H	FFH
Switzerland	10	90	FFH	00H	FFH
Portugal	15	202	FFH	00H	FFH
Holland	15	90	FFH	9H	FFH
Spain	100	90	FFH	07H	FFH
Israel	15	90	FFH	00H	FFH
USA	00H	00H	FFH	FFH	FFH
Asia	00H	00H	FFH	FFH	FFH
Hong Kong	00H	00H	FFH	FFH	FFH
South Africa	00H	00H	FFH	FFH	FFH
Australia	00H	00H	FFH	FFH	FFH
New Zealand	00H	00H	FFH	FFH	FFH
Singapore	00H	00H	FFH	FFH	FFH
Malaysia	00H	00H	FFH	FFH	FFH

Country	807F5E	807F5F	807F65	807F66	807F72
France	80H	10H	FFH	16H	17
Germany	C0H	10H	FFH	FFH	23
UK	C0H	10H	FFH	FFH	20
Italy	81H	10H	FFH	FFH	18
Austria	C0H	10H	FFH	FFH	13
Belgium	04H	10H	FFH	FFH	21
Denmark	80H	10H	FFH	FFH	11H
Finland	40H	10H	FFH	FFH	16
Ireland	80H	10H	FFH	FFH	36
Norway	40H	10H	FFH	FFH	16
Sweden	40H	10H	FFH	FFH	17
Switzerland	80H	10H	FFH	FFH	16
Portugal	40H	10H	FFH	FFH	1AH
Holland	00H	10H	FFH	FFH	16
Spain	80H	10H	FFH	FFH	25
Israel	C0H	10H	FFH	FFH	16
USA	C0H	10H	FFH	FFH	13
Asia	C0H	10H	FFH	FFH	17
Hong Kong	C0H	10H	FFH	FFH	17
South Africa	C0H	10H	FFH	FFH	17
Australia	C0H	10H	FFH	FFH	14
New Zealand	C0H	10H	FFH	FFH	17
Singapore	C0H	10H	FFH	FFH	17
Malaysia	C0H	10H	FFH	FFH	17

Country	807F73	807F74	807F75	807F76	807F77
France	23	FFH	00H	2	15
Germany	43H	FFH	00H	1H	7
UK	84	FFH	00H	1	10
Italy	77	FFH	00H	2	10
Austria	54	FFH	00H	1	9
Belgium	72	FFH	00H	2	5
Denmark	43H	16	24	2	10
Finland	56	FFH	00H	2	25
Ireland	53H	FFH	00H	1	10
Norway	43H	FFH	00H	1	10
Sweden	43H	FFH	00H	1	5
Switzerland	43H	FFH	00H	3	1
Portugal	53H	16	24	1	0FH
Holland	52	FFH	00H	2	15
Spain	43H	FFH	00H	2	28H
Israel	43H	FFH	00H	2	14H
USA	83	FFH	00H	1	10
Asia	83	FFH	00H	1	10
Hong Kong	83	FFH	00H	1	10
South Africa	83	FFH	00H	1	10
Australia	83	FFH	00H	3	6
New Zealand	83	FFH	00H	3	10
Singapore	83	FFH	00H	1	10
Malaysia	83	FFH	00H	1	10

Country	807F78	807F79	807F7A	807F81	807F82
France	5	04H	1H	25	0
Germany	7	90H	1H	25	00H
UK	10	90H	1H	25	00H
Italy	10	90H	1H	25	00H
Austria	10	90H	1H	25	00H
Belgium	10	90H	1H	25	00H
Denmark	10	90H	1H	25	00H
Finland	25	90H	1H	25	00H
Ireland	10	90H	1H	25	00H
Norway	10	90H	1H	25	00H
Sweden	5	90H	1H	25	00H
Switzerland	1	90H	1H	25	00H
Portugal	0FH	90H	1H	25	00H
Holland	15	90H	1H	25	00H
Spain	28H	2CH	1H	25	00H
Israel	14H	90H	1H	25	00H
USA	10	90H	1H	25	00H
Asia	10	90H	1H	25	00H
Hong Kong	10	90H	1H	25	00H
South Africa	10	90H	1H	25	00H
Australia	6	90H	1H	25	00H
New Zealand	10	90H	1H	25	00H
Singapore	10	90H	1H	25	00H
Malaysia	10	90H	1H	25	00H

Country	807FA1	807FA2	807FA3	807FA4	807FA5
France	02H	00H	04H	00H	30
Germany	02H	00H	04H	00H	10
UK	02H	00H	04H	00H	10
Italy	02H	00H	04H	00H	10
Austria	02H	00H	04H	00H	10
Belgium	02H	00H	04H	00H	10
Denmark	02H	00H	04H	00H	10
Finland	02H	00H	04H	00H	10
Ireland	02H	00H	04H	00H	10
Norway	02H	00H	04H	00H	10
Sweden	02H	00H	04H	00H	10
Switzerland	02H	00H	04H	00H	10
Portugal	02H	00H	04H	00H	10
Holland	02H	00H	04H	00H	10
Spain	02H	00H	04H	00H	10
Israel	02H	00H	04H	00H	10
USA	02H	00H	04H	00H	10
Asia	02H	00H	04H	00H	10
Hong Kong	03H	00H	04H	00H	10
South Africa	03H	00H	04H	00H	10
Australia	02H	00H	04H	00H	10
New Zealand	02H	00H	04H	00H	10
Singapore	03H	00H	04H	00H	10
Malaysia	03H	00H	04H	00H	10

Country	807FA6	807FA7	807FA8	807FA9	807FAA
France	01H	60H	04H	00H	10
Germany	01H	60H	04H	00H	10
UK	01H	60H	04H	00H	10
Italy	01H	60H	04H	00H	10
Austria	01H	60H	04H	00H	10
Belgium	01H	60H	04H	00H	10
Denmark	01H	60H	04H	00H	10
Finland	01H	60H	04H	00H	10
Ireland	01H	60H	04H	00H	10
Norway	01H	60H	04H	00H	10
Sweden	01H	60H	04H	00H	10
Switzerland	01H	60H	04H	00H	10
Portugal	01H	60H	04H	00H	10
Holland	01H	60H	04H	00H	10
Spain	01H	60H	04H	00H	10
Israel	01H	60H	04H	00H	10
USA	01H	60H	04H	00H	10
Asia	01H	60H	04H	00H	10
Hong Kong	01H	E0H	04H	00H	10
South Africa	01H	E0H	04H	00H	10
Australia	01H	60H	04H	00H	10
New Zealand	01H	60H	04H	00H	10
Singapore	01H	E0H	04H	00H	10
Malaysia	01H	E0H	04H	00H	10

Country	807FAB	807FAC	807FAD	807FAE	807FAF
France	19H	96H	22H	FFH	0H
Germany	19H	96H	22H	FFH	0H
UK	19H	96H	22H	FFH	0H
Italy	19H	96H	22H	FFH	0H
Austria	19H	96H	22H	FFH	0H
Belgium	19H	96H	22H	FFH	0H
Denmark	19H	96H	22H	FFH	0H
Finland	19H	96H	22H	FFH	0H
Ireland	19H	96H	22H	FFH	0H
Norway	19H	96H	22H	FFH	0H
Sweden	19H	96H	22H	FFH	0H
Switzerland	19H	96H	22H	FFH	0H
Portugal	19H	96H	22H	FFH	0H
Holland	19H	96H	22H	FFH	0H
Spain	19H	96H	22H	FFH	0H
Israel	19H	96H	22H	FFH	0H
USA	19H	96H	22H	FFH	0H
Asia	19H	96H	22H	FFH	0H
Hong Kong	19H	96H	22H	FFH	0H
South Africa	19H	96H	22H	FFH	0H
Australia	19H	96H	22H	FFH	0H
New Zealand	19H	96H	22H	FFH	0H
Singapore	19H	96H	22H	FFH	0H
Malaysia	19H	96H	22H	FFH	0H

Country	807FB1	807FB2	807FB3	807FB4	807FB5
France	04H	00H	10	10	0
Germany	04H	00H	10	9	2
UK	04H	00H	10	8	00H
Italy	04H	00H	10	5	00H
Austria	04H	00H	10	5	00H
Belgium	04H	00H	10	5	00H
Denmark	04H	00H	10	9	00H
Finland	04H	00H	10	9	00H
Ireland	04H	00H	10	9	00H
Norway	04H	00H	10	10	00H
Sweden	04H	00H	10	9	00H
Switzerland	04H	00H	10	3	00H
Portugal	04H	00H	10	5	00H
Holland	04H	00H	10	5	00H
Spain	04H	00H	10	9	00H
Israel	04H	00H	10	12	00H
USA	04H	00H	10	9	0
Asia	04H	00H	10	5	00H
Hong Kong	04H	00H	10	6	0
South Africa	04H	00H	10	6	0
Australia	04H	00H	10	7	2
New Zealand	04H	00H	10	12	0
Singapore	04H	00H	10	6	0
Malaysia	04H	00H	10	6	0

Country	807FB6	807FB7	807FB8	807FB9	807FBD
France	0	10	0	0	0FH
Germany	00H	6	3	FEH	20H
UK	00H	8	2	0	0FH
Italy	00H	6	0	0	0FH
Austria	00H	6	0	0	0FH
Belgium	00H	6	0	0	0FH
Denmark	00H	10	0	0	0FH
Finland	00H	10	0	0	0FH
Ireland	00H	10	0	0	0FH
Norway	00H	9	2H	0	0FH
Sweden	00H	10	0	0	0FH
Switzerland	01H	5	1	FFH	0FH
Portugal	00H	6	0	0	0FH
Holland	00H	7	0	0	0FH
Spain	00H	10	0	0	0FH
Israel	00H	6	0	0	0FH
USA	0	9	0	0	10H
Asia	00H	6	0	0	0FH
Hong Kong	0	6	0	0	0FH
South Africa	0	6	0	0	0FH
Australia	00H	11	2	0	0FH
New Zealand	00H	8	0	0	0FH
Singapore	0	6	0	0	0FH
Malaysia	0	6	0	0	0FH

Country	807FDA				
France	53				
Germany	53				
UK	53				
Italy	53				
Austria	59				
Belgium	59				
Denmark	53				
Finland	53				
Ireland	53				
Norway	53				
Sweden	53				
Switzerland	92				
Portugal	53				
Holland	53				
Spain	80				
Israel	59				
USA	53				
Asia	47				
Hong Kong	53				
South Africa	53				
Australia	53				
New Zealand	53				
Singapore	53				
Malaysia	53			,	

4.4. DEDICATED TRANSMISSION PARAMETERS

Each Quick Dial Key and Speed Dial Code has four bytes of programmable parameters allocated to it. If transmissions to a particular machine often experience problems, store that terminal's fax number as a Quick Dial or Speed Dial, and adjust the parameters allocated to that number.

The programming procedure will be explained first. Then, the four bytes will be described.

4.4.1. Programming Procedure

1. Set bit 3 of System Bit Switch 04 to 1.
2. Either use Function 31 (for a Quick Dial number) or Function 32 (for a Speed Dial number)

   Example: Change the Parameters in Quick Dial 10.

3. Function 3 1 Yes
4. Press Quick Dial key 10.

   Note: When selecting Speed Dial 10 with Function 32, press 1 0 at the ten key pad.

5. Press Yes four times.
6. The settings for byte 0 are now displayed. Press a number from 0 to 7 corresponding to the bit that you wish to change.

   Example: Change bit 7 to 1: Press 7

7. To scroll through the parameter bytes, either:

   Select the next byte: ▶

   or

   Select the previous byte: ◀

   until the correct byte is displayed. Then go back to step 6.

8. After the setting is changed, press Yes .
9. To finish, press Function .
10. After finishing, reset bit 3 of System Bit Switch 04 to 0.

4.4.2. Parameters

The initial settings of the following parameters are all FF(H) - all the parameters are disabled.

Byte 0
FUNCTION AND COMMENTS
CCITT T1 time If the connection time to a particular terminal is longer than the NCU parameter setting , adjust this byte. The T1 time is the value stored in this byte (in hex code), multiplied by 1 second. **Range:** 1 to 127 s (01h to 7Fh) 00h or FFh - The local NCU parameter factory setting is used. Do not program a value between 80h and FEh.

Byte 1		
	FUNCTION	**COMMENTS**
0 to 3	Tx level **Bit 3 2 1 0 Setting (dBm)** 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 -1 0 0 1 0 -2 0 0 1 1 -3 0 1 0 0 -4 : : 1 1 1 1 -15	If communication with a particular remote terminal often contains errors, the signal level may be inappropriate. Adjust the Tx level for communications with that terminal until the results are better.
4	Tx level setting **0:** Enabled **1:** Disabled (bits 0 to 4 must all be at 1 to disable)	**0:** When enabling the tx level setting, change this bit to 0, then change the settings of bits 0 through 3 above. **1:** When disabling the tx level setting, change all of the bits 0 through 4 to 1.
5 6	Cable equalizer **Bit 6 Bit 5 Setting** 0 0 None 0 1 Low 1 0 Medium 1 1 High	Use a higher setting if there is signal loss at higher frequencies because of the length of wire between the modem and the telephone exchange when calling the number stored in this Quick/Speed Dial. Also, try using the cable equalizer if one or more of the following symptoms occurs. •Communication error with error codes such as 0-20, 0-23, etc. •Modem rate fallback occurs frequently.
7	Cable equalizer setting **0:** Enabled **1:** Disabled (bits 5 to 7 must all be at 1 to disable)	**0:** When enabling the cable equalizer setting, change this bit to 0, then change the settings of bits 5 and 6 above. **1:** When disabling the cable equalizer setting, change all of the bits 5, 6 and 7 to 1.

Byte 2

	FUNCTION	COMMENTS
0 to 3	Initial Tx modem rate **Bit 3 2 1 0 Setting (bps)** 0 0 0 0 Not used 0 0 0 1 2,400 0 0 1 0 4,800 0 0 1 1 7,200 0 1 0 0 9,600 0 1 0 1 12,000 (reserved) 0 1 1 0 14,400 (reserved) 1 1 1 1 Setting disabled Other settings: Not used	If training with a particular remote terminal always takes too long, the initial modem rate may be too high. Reduce the initial Tx modem rate using these bits. **Note:** 12,000 and 14,400 bps speeds are not available with this machine.
4 to 7	Not used	Do not change the settings.

Byte 3

	FUNCTION	COMMENTS
0	Not used	Do not change the settings.
1	Not used	
2 **3**	DIS/NSF detection method **Bit 3 Bit 2 Setting** 0 0 First DIS or NSF 0 1 Second DIS or NSF 1 0 First DIS or NSF 1 1 Setting disabled	**(0, 1):** Use this setting if echoes on the line are interfering with the set-up protocol at the start of transmission. The machine will then wait for the second DIS or NSF before sending DCS or NSS.
4	Not used	Do not change the settings.
5	Compression modes available in transmit mode **0:** MH only **1:** All available compression modes	This bit determines the capabilities that are informed to the other terminal during transmission.
6 **7**	ECM during transmission **Bit 7 Bit 6 Setting** 0 0 Disabled 0 1 Enabled 1 0 Disabled 1 1 Setting disabled	For example, if ECM is switched on but is not wanted when sending to a particular terminal, use the setting of (0, 0).

4.5. SERVICE RAM ADDRESSES

⚠CAUTION

Do not change the settings which are marked as "Not used" or "Read only."

800000(H) - RAM Reset Level 1
Change the data at this address to 00 (H), then switch the machine off and on to reset all the system settings.
Caution: Before using this RAM, print the settings of all the system parameters (System Parameter List).

800001 to 800004(H) - ROM version (Read only)
800001(H) - Revision number (BCD)
800002(H) - Year (BCD)
800003(H) - Month (BCD)
800004(H) - Day (BCD)

800006 to 800016(H) - Machine's serial number (17 digits - ASCII)

800018(H) - Total program checksum (low)
800019(H) - Total program checksum (high)

80001A(H) - Boot program checksum (low)
80001B(H) - Boot program checksum (high)

80001C(H) - Main program checksum (low)
80001D(H) - Main program checksum (high)

80001E(H) - RDS program update counter (hex)

800020 to 80003F(H) - System bit switches
800040 to 80004F(H) - Scanner bit switches
800050 to 80005F(H) - Printer bit switches
800060 to 80007F(H) - Communication bit switches
800080 to 80008F(H) - G3 bit switches

8000A0(H) - User parameter switch 00
Bit 0: Stamp home position — 0: Disabled, 1: Enabled
Bits 1 and 2: Scanning contrast home position

Bit 2	1	Setting
0	0	Normal
0	1	Lighten
1	0	Darken

Bit 3: Do not adjust
Bits 4 and 5: Scanning resolution home position

Bit 5	4	Setting
0	0	Standard
0	1	Detail
1	0	Fine

Bit 6: Transmission mode home position — 0: Memory tx, 1: Immediate tx
Bit 7: Halftone home position — 0: Disabled, 1: Enabled

8000A1(H) - User parameter switch 01
Bits 0 to 6: Not used
Bit 7: Settings return to home position after transmission — 0: Disabled , 1: Enabled

8000A2(H) - User parameter switch 02

Bit 0: Forwarding mark printing on forwarded messages 0: Disabled, 1: Enabled
Bit 1: Center mark printing on received copies 0: Disabled, 1: Enabled
Bit 2: Not used
Bit 3: TSI included in transmitted messages 0: Disabled, 1: Enabled
Bits 4 to 7: Not used

8000A3(H) - User parameter switch 03 (Automatic report printout)

Bit 0: Transmission result report (memory transmissions) 0: Off, 1: On
Bit 1: Not used
Bit 2: Memory storage report 0: Off, 1: On
Bit 3: Polling reserve report (polling reception) 0: Off, 1: On
Bit 4: Polling result report (polling reception) 0: Off, 1: On
Bit 5: Transmission result report (immediate transmissions) 0: Off, 1: On
Bit 6: Polling clear report 0: Off, 1: On
Bit 7: TCR (Journal) 0: Off, 1: On

8000A4(H) - User parameter switch 04

Bit 0: Automatic confidential reception report output 0: Off, 1: On
Bits 1 to 6: Not used
Bit 7: Inclusion of a sample image on reports 0: Off, 1: On

8000A5(H) - User parameter switch 05

Bit 0: Substitute reception 0: Off, 1: On
Bit 1: Memory reception if no RTI or CSI received 0: Possible, 1: Impossible
Bits 2 and 3: Not used
Bits 4: Restricted Access 0: Off, 1: On
Bit 5: Not used
Bit 6: Fusing lamp control during energy saver mode
0: Lamp off, 1: Standby temperature (80 °C)
Bit 7: Not used

8000A6(H) - User parameter switch 06

Bit 0: TTI 0: Off, 1: On
Bit 1: Not used
Bit 2: Closed network for transmission 0: Off, 1: On
Bit 3: Not used
Bit 4: Batch transmission (memory card required) 0: Off, 1: On
Bits 5 to 7: Not used

8000A7(H) - User parameter switch 07

Bits 0 to 7: Not used

8000A8(H) - User parameter switch 08

Bit 0 and 1: Multi-copy reception (optional memory card required)

Bit 1	0	Setting
X	0	Disabled
0	1	Faxes from senders whose RTIs/CSIs are specified for this feature are multicopied.
1	1	Faxes from senders whose RTIs/CSIs are not specified for this feature are multicopied.

Bits 2 and 3: Authorized reception

Bit 3	2	Setting
X	0	Disabled
0	1	Faxes from senders whose RTIs/CSIs are specified for this feature are accepted.
1	1	Faxes from senders whose RTIs/CSIs are not specified for this feature are accepted.

Bits 4 and 5: Not used

Bits 6 and 7: Forwarding (optional memory card required)

Bit 1	0	Setting
X	0	Disabled
0	1	Faxes from senders whose RTIs/CSIs are specified for this feature are forwarded.
1	1	Faxes from senders whose RTIs/CSIs are not specified for this feature are forwarded.

8000A9(H) - User parameter switch 09

Bits 0 and 1: Memory lock (optional memory card required)

Bit 1	0	Setting
X	0	Disabled
0	1	Faxes from senders whose RTIs/CSIs are specified are kept in the memory until a memory lock ID is entered.
1	1	Faxes from senders whose RTIs/CSIs are not specified are kept in the memory until a memory lock ID is entered.

Bits 2 to 7: Not used

8000AA(H) - User parameter switch 10

Bit 0: Reverse order printing — 0: Disabled, 1: Enabled

Bits 1 to 6: Not used

Bit 7: Halftone type — 0: Error diffusion, 1: Dither

8000AB(H) - User parameter switch 11

Bits 0 to 5: Not used

Bit 6: Printout of messages received while acting as a forwarding station — 0: Off, 1: On

Bit 7: Polling Standby duration — 0: Once, 1: No limit

8000AC(H) - User parameter switch 12

Bits 0 and 1: Not used

Bit 2: Toner saving mode — 0: Disabled, 1: Enabled

Bits 3 and 4: Printout image density (Fax mode)

Bit 4	3	Setting
0	0	Normal
0	1	Lighten
1	0	Darken
1	1	Not used

Bits 5 to 7: Not used

8000AD(H) - User parameter switch 13
Bits 0 and 1: PSTN access method from behind PABX

Bit	1	0	Setting
	0	0	PSTN
	0	1	Loop start
	1	0	Ground start
	1	1	Flash start

8000AE - 8000AF(H) - User parameter 14 to 15
Not used

8000B9(H) - User function 62 settings

Bit 0: Night timer	0: Disabled, 1: Enabled
Bits 1 to 3: Not used	
Bit 4: RDS operation	0: Not acceptable 1: Acceptable for the limit specified by system switch 03
Bits 5 and 6: Not used	
Bit 7: Daylight saving time	0: Disabled, 1: Enabled

8000BA(H) - User function 62 settings

Bit 0: Not used	
Bit 1: Dialing type	0: Pulse dialing (10 pps), 1: Tone (DTMF) dialing
Bits 2 to 7: Not used	

8000BB(H) - PSTN access number for loop start

Access number	Hex value to program (BCD)
0	F0
⇩	⇩
0	F0
00	00
⇩	⇩
99	99

8000C8 to 8000DB(H) - RTI (Max. 20 characters - ASCII) - **Note 1**
8000DC to 8000EF(H) - CSI (Max. 20 characters - ASCII)
8000F0 to 80010F(H) - TTI (Max. 32 characters - ASCII) - **Note 1**
800110(H) - Number of CSI characters (Hex)

Note 1: If the number of characters are less than the maxumum (20 for RTI, 32 for TTI), add a stop code (FF[H]) after the last character.

800111 to 80011F(H) - Service station's fax number (Service function 13)

800120 to 80012E(H) - Own fax number (User function 61)

80012F(H) - ID code (low - Hex)
800130(H) - ID code (high - Hex)

800131(H) - Confidential ID (low - BCD)
800132(H) - Confidential ID (high - BCD)

800133(H) - Memory lock ID (low - Hex)
800134(H) - Memory lock ID (high - Hex)

800140 to 800146(H) - Last power off time (Read only)

800140(H) - Year (BCD)
800141(H) - Month (BCD)
800142(H) - Day (BCD)
800143(H) - 00: Monday, 01: Tuesday, 02: Wednesday, ... , 06: Sunday
800144(H) - Hour
800145(H) - Minute
800146(H) - Second

800150(H) - Optional equipment (Read only)

Bit 0: Memory card 0: Not installed, 1: Installed
Bit 1-3: Not used
Bit 4: 100 sheet cassette 0: Not installed, 1: Installed
Bit 5-7: Not used

800151(H) - Optional equipment (Read only)

Bit 0: Not used
Bit 1: Printer interface 0: Not installed, 1: Installed
Bit 2-7: Not used

The following counters are listed on the System Parameter List. The names used on the report are given in brackets.

800158 to 80015A(H) - Tx counter (TX)

Address	High	Low
800158(H)	Tens digit	Unit digit
800159(H)	Thousands digit	Hundrets digit
80015A(H)	Millions digit	Ten thousands digit

Note: The following counters have the same data format as above.

80015B to 80015D(H) - Rx counter (RX)

80015E to 800160(H) - Scan counter (SCN)

800161 to 800163(H) - Print counter (PRT)

800164 to 800166(H) - Printer interface output counter (PRN)

800167 to 800169(H) - Paper feed counter: standard cassette (UPPER CASSETTE)

80016D to 80016F(H) - Paper feed counter: optional 100 sheet cassette (OPEN CASSETTE)

800170 to 800172(H) - Paper feed counter: bypass feed (BY-PASS)

800173 to 800175(H) - ADF counter (ADF)

800179 to 80017B(H) - Printer total jam counter (COPY JAM)

80017C to 80017E(H) - Paper jam counter: standard cassette (UPPER CST JAM)

800182 to 800184(H) - Paper jam counter: optional 100 sheet cassette (OPEN CST JAM)

800188 to 80018A(H) - Scanner total jam counter (DOC. JAM)

80018B to 80018D(H) - Fusing exit jam counter (EJECT JAM)

80018E to 800190(H) - Registration jam counter (PAPER JAM)

800191 to 800193(H) - PM counter (PM)

800194 to 800196(H) - PM call interval: default 60,000 (PM DEFAULT)

800197 to 800199(H) - Copy counter (COPY)

80019A to 80019C(H) - OPC (master drum) counter (PCU)

80019D to 80019F(H) - CTM counter (TONER)

8001D5 to 8001E4(H) - Excessive jam call parameters (Refer to section 2.3.2 for details.)

8001E5 to 8001E7(H) - OPC (master drum) replacement interval (default: 30,000 prints)
The machine asks the user to replace the drum at this interval, if bit 3 of system bit switch 04 is 0.

8001F0(H) - Number of copies in multi-sort document reception (User function 83)

8001F1 to 80021A(H) - Night timer period (User function 71)

8001F1 to 8001F3(H) - Setting #1 for Monday
8001F4 to 8001F6(H) - Setting #2 for Monday
8001F7 to 8001F9(H) - Setting #1 for Tuesday
8001FA to 8001FC(H) - Setting #2 for Tuesday
8001FD to 8001FF(H) - Setting #1 for Wednesday
800200 to 800202(H) - Setting #2 for Wednesday
800203 to 800205(H) - Setting #1 for Thursday
800206 to 800208(H) - Setting #2 for Thursday
800209 to 80020B(H) - Setting #1 for Friday
80020C to 80020E(H) - Setting #2 for Friday
80020F to 800211(H) - Setting #1 for Saturday
800212 to 800214(H) - Setting #2 for Saturday
800215 to 800217(H) - Setting #1 for Sunday
800218 to 80021A(H) - Setting #2 for Sunday

Program format
First byte - Hour (BCD)
Second byte - Minute (BCD)
Third byte - 00(H): Timer start time, 01(H): Timer end time

800245 to 80024C(H) - Last RDS operation (Read only)

800245(H) - Year (BCD)
800246(H) - Month (BCD)
800247(H) - Day (BCD)
800248(H) - 00: Monday, 01: Tuesday, 02: Wednesday, ... , 06: Sunday
800249(H) - Hour
80024A(H) - Minute
80024B(H) - Second

80024D(H) - Daylight saving time setting (User function 62)

800250(H) - Transmission monitor volume 00 - 07(H)
800251(H) - Reception monitor volume 00 - 07(H)
800252(H) - On-hook monitor volume 00 - 07(H)
800254(H) - Buzzer volume 00 - 07(H)
800255(H) - Key acknowledgement tone volume 00 - 07(H)

800256 to 80025A(H) - Periodic service call parameters (Refer to section 2.3.2 for details)

800261 to 800263(H) - Effective term of automatic service calls (Refer to section 2.3.2 for details)

8002A5 to 8002A6(H) - Scanning top margin adjustment
8002A7 to 8002A8 (H) - Scanning bottom margin adjustment
Refer to section 5.12 for details.

80034D(H) - Print top margin (standard cassette)
800352(H) - Print top margin (optional 100 sheet cassette)
800353(H) - Print top margin (bypass feeder)

800357(H) - Print left margin (standard cassette)
80035C(H) - Print left margin (optional 100 sheet cassette)
80035D(H) - Print left margin (bypass feeder)
Refer to section 5.12 for details about these parameters.

8003C1(H) - Initial Toner Supply
Bit 3: Initial toner supply 0: Off, 1: On
Whenever the development unit is replaced, do the following procedure.
1. Make sure that a new development unit, drum, and CTM are correctly installed.
2. Turn on the machine and change this bit to 1.
3. Turn off the machine.
4. Turn on the machine. The machine starts filling up the empty development unit hopper with new toner. (This bit is reset to zero automatically.)
5. Make test copies or test patterns to check the print quality.

80033C(H) - Fusing unit failure details
01(H) - The fusing lamp temperature stayed above 175 °C while printing.
02(H) - The fusing lamp temperature did not reach 150 °C before starting printing.
03(H) - The fusing lamp temperature did not go down to 80 °C while in standby mode (when fusing lamp OFF was selected for power saver mode)
04(H) - The fusing lamp temperature did not go down to 80 °C while in standby mode (when fusing lamp Standby (80 °C) was selected for power saver mode)
05(H) - The fusing lamp temperature stayed below 80 °C while in standby mode (when fusing lamp Standby (80 °C) was selected for power saver mode)
07(H) - The fusing lamp temperature came below 140 °C during printing
08(H) - The fusing lamp temperature exceeded 250 °C
09(H) - A fusing thermistor error was detected

When a service call was caused by a fusing unit failure (codes 01 - 09):
After fixing the problem, reset the data at this address to 00(H), then restart the machine to clear the service call. (Refer to address 8003B5(H) for other hardware failures.)

80033D(H) - Excessive jam alarm
Bit 3: Scanner excessive jam alarm 1: An alarm has occurred
Bit 4: Printer excessive jam alarm 1: An alarm has occurred
Either or both of these bits will change to 1 when an excessive jam alarm occurs. Reset each bit to 0 when you have solved the problem. The machine will not be able to detect excessive jams in future if you do not reset these bits.

8003AD(H) - Sensor status (standard cassette and internal printer mechanism)
Bit 0 to 3: Paper size sensor
(**Note**: Available paper sizes depend on the country for which the machine is designed.)

$$\begin{pmatrix} Bit\,0 \\ Bit\,1 \\ Bit\,2 \\ Bit\,3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} : \textit{Cassette not installed} \quad \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} : \textit{A5 sideways} \quad \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} : \textit{LT lengthwise} \quad \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} : \textit{A4 lengthwise}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} Bit\,0 \\ Bit\,1 \\ Bit\,2 \\ Bit\,3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} : \textit{F/F4 lengthwise} \quad \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} : \textit{Legal lengthwise} \quad \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} : \textit{Cassette not installed} \quad \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} : \textit{Cassette not installed}$$

Bit 4: Paper end sensor	1: Paper end
Bit 5: Registration sensor	1: Paper present
Bit 6: Fusing exit sensor	1: Paper present
Bit 7: Standard cassette availability	0: Available, 1: Not available (1: Jam, paper end, etc.)

8003B2(H) - Sensor status (optional 100 sheet cassette)
Bit 0 to 3: Paper size sensor
(**Note**: Available paper sizes depend on the country for which the machine is designed.)

$$\begin{pmatrix} Bit\,0 \\ Bit\,1 \\ Bit\,2 \\ Bit\,3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} : \textit{Cassette not installed} \quad \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} : \textit{A5 sideways} \quad \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} : \textit{LT lengthwise} \quad \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} : \textit{A4 lengthwise}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} Bit\,0 \\ Bit\,1 \\ Bit\,2 \\ Bit\,3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} : \textit{F/F4 lengthwise} \quad \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} : \textit{Legal lengthwise} \quad \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} : \textit{Cassette not installed} \quad \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} : \textit{Cassette not installed}$$

Bit 4: Paper end sensor	1: Paper end
Bit 5: Not used	
Bit 6: Not used	
Bit 7: Cassette availability	0: Available, 1: Not available (1: Jam, paper end, etc.)

8003B3(H) - Sensor status (bypass feed)

Bit 0 to 3: Not used	
Bit 4: Paper in the bypass feed	1: Paper not present
Bit 5: Bypass feed sensor	1: Paper present
Bit 6: Not used	
Bit 7: Bypass feed availability	0: Available, 1: Not available (1: Jam, no paper, etc.)

8003B5(H) - Details of the service call (hardware error)
01(H) - The fusing lamp temperature stayed above 175 °C while printing.
02(H) - The fusing lamp temperature did not reach 150 °C before starting printing.
03(H) - The fusing lamp temperature did not go down to 80 °C while in standby mode (when fusing lamp OFF was selected for power saver mode)
04(H) - The fusing lamp temperature did not go down to 80 °C while in standby mode (when fusing lamp Standby (80 °C) was selected for power saver mode)
05(H) - The fusing lamp temperature stayed below 80 °C while in standby mode (when fusing lamp Standby (80 °C) was selected for power saver mode)
07(H) - The fusing lamp temperature came below 140 °C while printing
08(H) - The fusing lamp temperature exceeded 250 °C
09(H) - A fusing thermistor error was detected
11(H) - Charge leak current was detected while the charge corona unit was activated
12(H) - Charge leak current was detected while the charge corona unit was not activated
21(H) - The laser synchronization signal was not detected during printing
31(H) - Polygonal mirror motor startup error
32(H) - Polygonal mirror motor error during printing
41(H) - Main motor startup error
42(H) - Main motor error during printing

When a service call was caused by a fusing lamp failure (codes 01 - 09):
The same code is stored at address 80033C(H).
After fixing the problem, reset the data at address 80033C(H) to 00(H), then restart the machine to clear the service call.

When a service call was caused by another hardware failure (codes 11 - 42):
If the problem remains after restarting the machine (power off/on), fix the hardware problem. The service call condition is cleared after power up.

8003FD to 800404 (H) - Scanner Video Processing Parameters

Mode	Resolution	Bit no.	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
		Address	The functions of each bit are described below this table.							
Text	Standard (Memory tx)	8003FD(H)	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Standard (Immediate tx)	8003FE(H)	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Detail	8003FF(H)	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Fine	800400(H)	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Halftone	Standard (Memory tx)	800401(H)	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Standard (Immediate tx)	800402(H)	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Detail	800403(H)	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Fine	800404(H)	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bit 0: Edge detection 1: On
Bit 1: Not used; do not adjust the factory setting
Bit 2: Threshold value for edge detection 0: Normal, 1: High
Bit 3: Background detection threshold 0: Low, 1: High
Bit 4: Not used; do not adjust the factory setting
Bit 5: MTF algorithm 0: Low, 1: High
Bit 6: Not used; do not adjust the factory setting
Bit 7: MTF 0: Off, 1: On

803382 to 803502(H) - Latest 64 error codes (Read only)

One error record consists of 6 bytes of data.

First error record start address - 803382(H)
Second error record start address - 803388(H)
Third error record start address - 80338E(H)
: : :
64th error record start address - 80349D(H)

The format is as follows:
1st byte - Minute (BCD)
2nd byte - Hour (BCD)
3rd byte - Day (BCD)
4th byte - Month (BCD)
5th byte - Error code (low) [If the error code is 1-23, 23 is stored here.]
6th byte - Error code (high) [If the error code is 1-23, 01 is stored here.]

803B88 to 803D9A(H) - Latest 10 error communication records

One error communication record consists of 53 bytes. The format is as follows:

1st byte - Header
Bit 0: Communication result 0: OK, 1: NG
Bit 1: Document jam 1: Occurred
Bits 2 - 3: Not used
Bit 4: Technical data printout instead of personal codes 0: No, 1: Yes
Bit 5: Type of technical data 0: Rx level, 1: Measure of error rate
Bit 6: Error report 0: Not printed, 1: Printed
Bit 7: Data validity 0: Not valid, 1: Valid

2nd to 5th bytes - Date and time when the communication started
2nd byte - Month (BCD)
3rd byte - Day (BCD)
4th byte - Hour (BCD)
5th byte - Minute (BCD)

6th and 7th bytes - Communication time
6th byte - Minutes (BCD)
7th byte - Seconds (BCD)

8th byte - Number of pages transmitted or received (Hex)

9th and 10th bytes - Personal code or number of total/burst error lines
If bit 4 of the 1st byte is 0:
9th byte - Personal code (low - BCD)
10th byte - Personal code (high - BCD)
If bit 4 of the 1st byte is 1:
9th byte - Number of total error lines (Hex)
10th byte - Number of burst error lines (Hex)

11th byte - File number (low - Hex)
12th byte - File number (high - Hex)

13th and 14th bytes - Rx level or measure of error rate
If bit 5 of the 1st byte is 0:
13th byte - Rx level (low - Hex)
14th byte - Rx level (high - Hex)
If bit 4 of the 1st byte is 1:
13th byte - Measure of error rate (low - Hex)
14th byte - Measure of error rate (high - Hex)

15th byte - Final modem rate
Bits 0 to 2: Final modem speed

$$\begin{pmatrix} Bit\,0 \\ Bit\,1 \\ Bit\,2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} : 2.4k \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} : 4.8k \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} : 7.2k \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} : 9.6k \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} : 12.0k \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} : 14.4k$$

Bit 3: Not used
Bits 4 to 6: Final modem type

$$\begin{pmatrix} Bit\,4 \\ Bit\,5 \\ Bit\,6 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} : V.27ter \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} : V.29 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} : V.33$$

Bit 7: Not used

16th byte to 35th byte - Remote terminal's ID (RTI, TSI or CSI) (ASCII)

36th byte - Communication mode #1
Bits 0 - 1: Resolution used

$$\begin{pmatrix} Bit\,0 \\ Bit\,1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} : Standard, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} : Detail, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} : Fine$$

Bit 2: Not used
Bit 3: ECM 0: Off, 1: On
Bits 4 to 7: Communication mode used

$$\begin{pmatrix} Bit\,4 \\ Bit\,5 \\ Bit\,6 \\ Bit\,7 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} : Normal \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} : Confidential \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} : Polling \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} : Transfer$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} Bit\,4 \\ Bit\,5 \\ Bit\,6 \\ Bit\,7 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} : Forwarding \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} : \begin{matrix} Automatic \\ Service\ Call \end{matrix}$$

37th byte - Communication mode #2

Bit 0: Tx or Rx	0: Tx, 1: Rx
Bit 1: Reduction in Tx	0: Not reduced, 1: Reduced
Bit 2: Batch transmission	0: Not used, 1: Used
Bit 3: Send later transmission	0: Not used, 1: Used
Bit 4: Transmission from	0: ADF, 1: Memory

Bits 5 to 7: Not used

38th byte - Number of errors duing communication (Hex)

39th to 41st byte - 1st error code and page number where the error occurred
39th byte - Page number where the error occurred (Hex)
40th byte - Error code (low - BCD)
41st byte - Error code (high - BCD)
42th to 44th byte - 2nd error code and page number where the error occurred
45th to 47th byte - 3rd error code and page number where the error occurred
48th to 50th byte - 4th error code and page number where the error occurred
51tst to 53rd byte - 5th error code and page number where the error occurred

F80006 to F8000E(H) - ROM part number and suffix (ASCII)

4.6. SPECIAL TOOLS AND LUBRICANTS

- Flash/SRAM data copy harness (P/N: H5159100)

4.7. PM TABLE

Scanner

Item	30K	60K	90K	1 year	Notes
Exposure Glass	C (user)	C (user)	C (user)	C (user)	Soft cloth and water
R1 and R2 Rollers	C (user)	C (user)	C (user)	C (user)	Soft cloth and water
White Plate	C (user)	C (user)	C (user)	C (user)	Soft cloth and water
ADF Roller Assy	R (user)	R (user)	R (user)	C (user)	Soft cloth and water
Separation Pad	R (user)	R (user)	R (user)	C (user)	Soft cloth and water

Printer

Item	30K	60K	90K	1 year	Notes
Paper Feed Roller				C	Soft cloth and water
Registration Roller		C (user)		C	Soft cloth and water
Thermistor		R			
Hot Roller Strippers		R			
Hot Roller		R			
Pressure Roller (Fusing)		R			
Cleaning Pad	R (user) Replaced when a new CTM (toner cassette) is installed.				A cleaning pad is enclosed in the CTM.
Transfer Roller		R		C	Dry paper
Development Unit		R			

100 Sheet Cassette (Optional)

Item	10K	30K	60K	1 year	Notes
Feed Roller				C	Soft cloth and water

C: Clean, R: Replace

5. REPLACEMENT AND ADJUSTMENT

⚠WARNING

The machine contains a laser beam generator. Laser beams can cause permanent eye damage. Do not open the laser unit or look along the laser beam path while the main power is on.

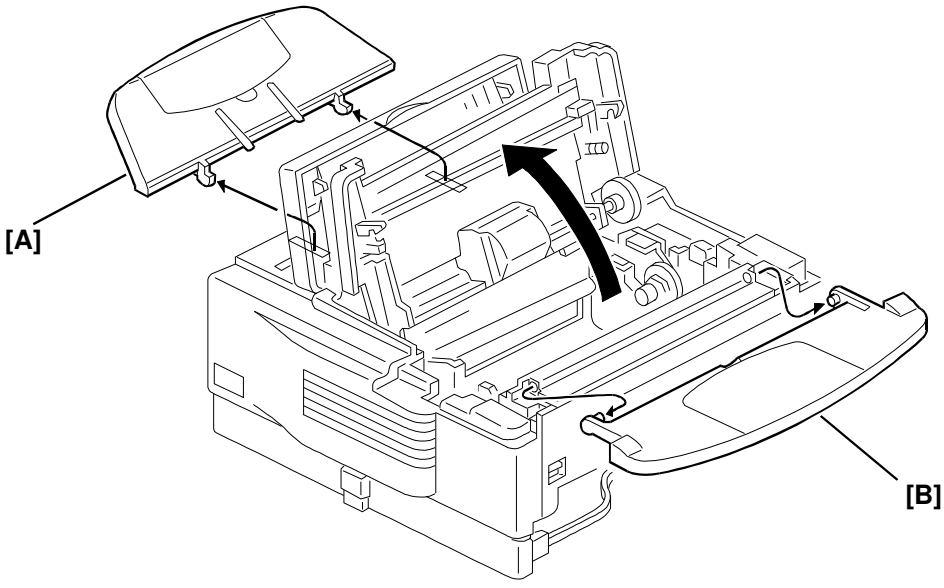
⚠CAUTION

Before starting disassembly, be sure to print all message files in the SAF memory. Then, turn off the main switch and disconnect the power cord for safety.

Lithium Battery: The danger of explosion exists if a battery of this type is incorrectly replaced. Replace only with the same or an equivalent type recommended by the manufacturer. Discard used batteries in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

5.1. COVERS

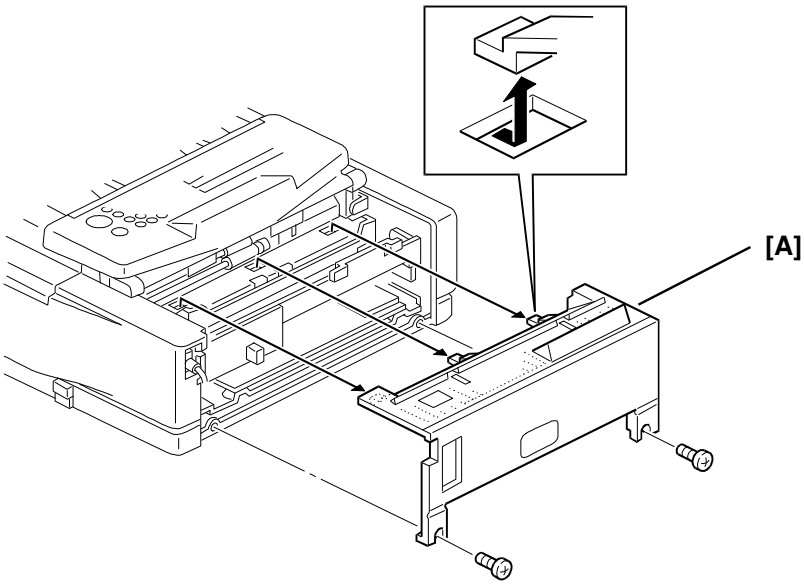
5.1.1. Document Table and Tray



H516R501.wmf

A: Document Table
B: Document Tray

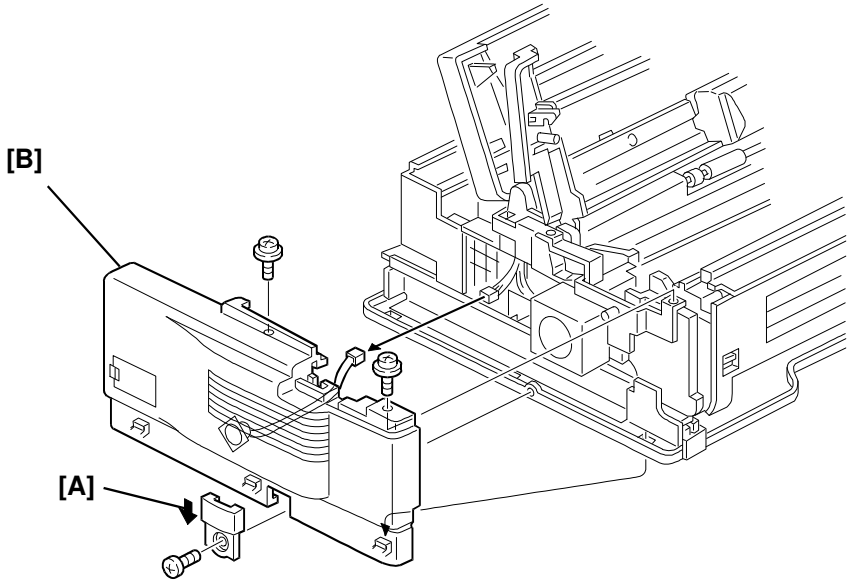
5.1.2. Rear Cover Assembly



H516R502.wmf

A: Rear Cover (2 screws, 3 hooks)

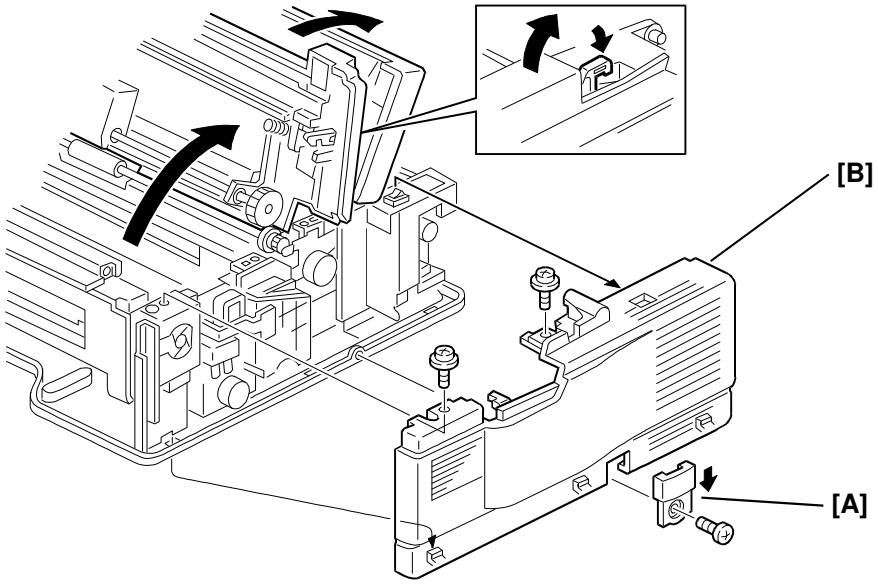
5.1.3. Left Cover



H516R503.wmf

A: Cover (1 screw)
B: Left Cover (2 screws, 3 hooks, 1 connector)

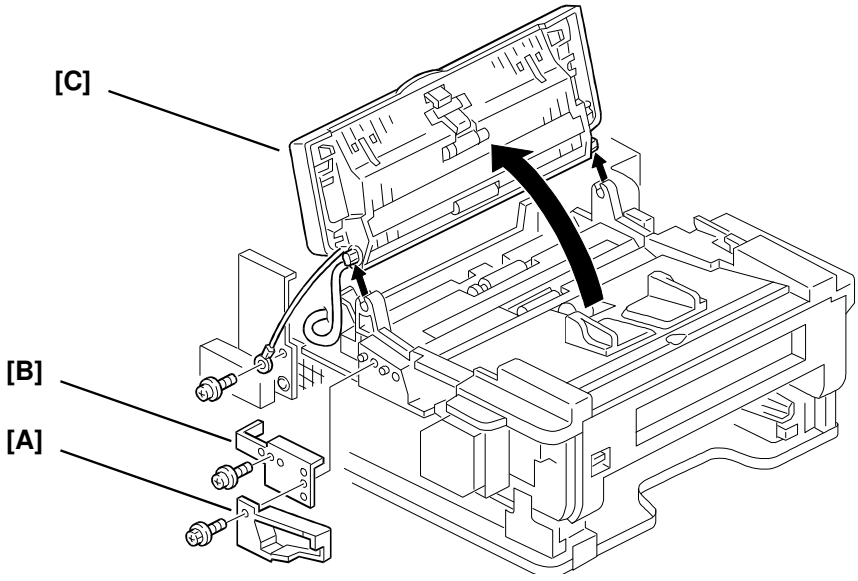
5.1.4. Right Cover



H516R504.wmf

A: Small Cover (1 screw)
B: Right Cover (2 screws, 3 hooks)

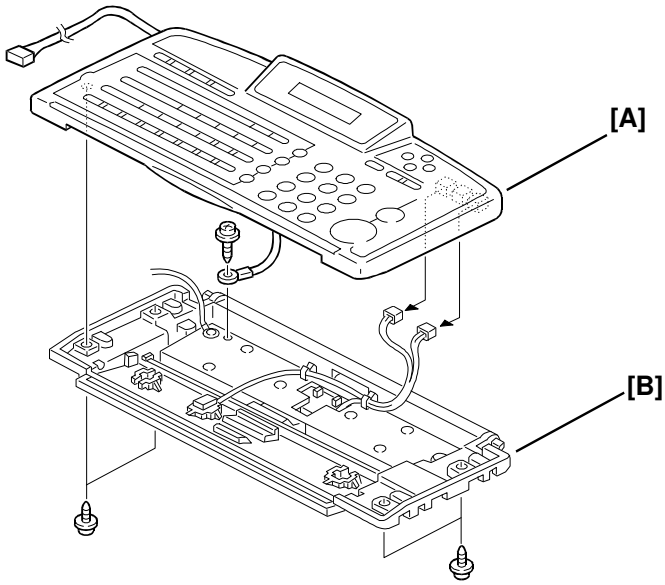
5.1.5. Operation Panel Assembly



H516R505.wmf

A: Scanner Side Cover (1 screw)
B: Bracket (1 tapping screw)
C: Operation Panel Assembly (1 tapping screw with ground wire, 1 connector)

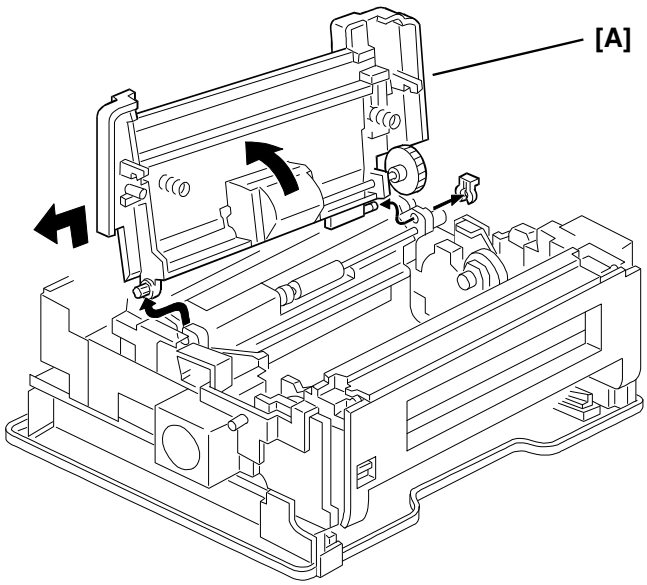
5.1.6. Operation Panel and ADF Upper Unit



H516R506.wmf

A: Operation Panel Assembly (5 screws, 1 grounding wire, 3 connectors)
B: ADF Upper Unit

5.1.7. Top Cover

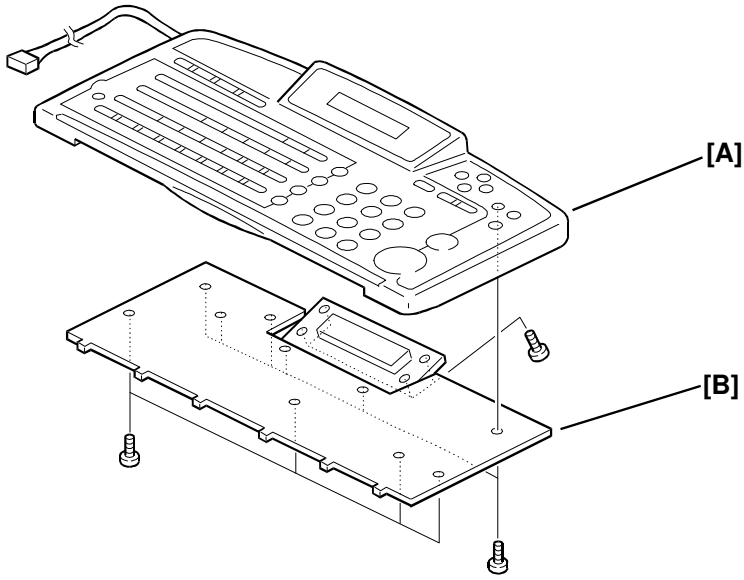


H516R507.wmf

A: Top Cover (1 white clip)

5.2. OPERATION PANEL

5.2.1. Operation Panel and OPU

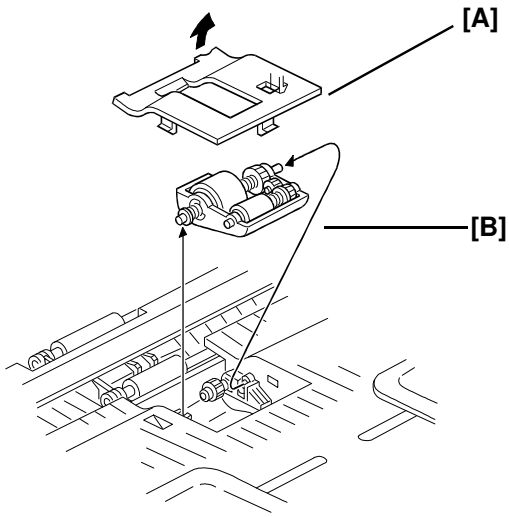


H516R508.wmf

A: Operation Panel
B: OPU

5.3. ADF

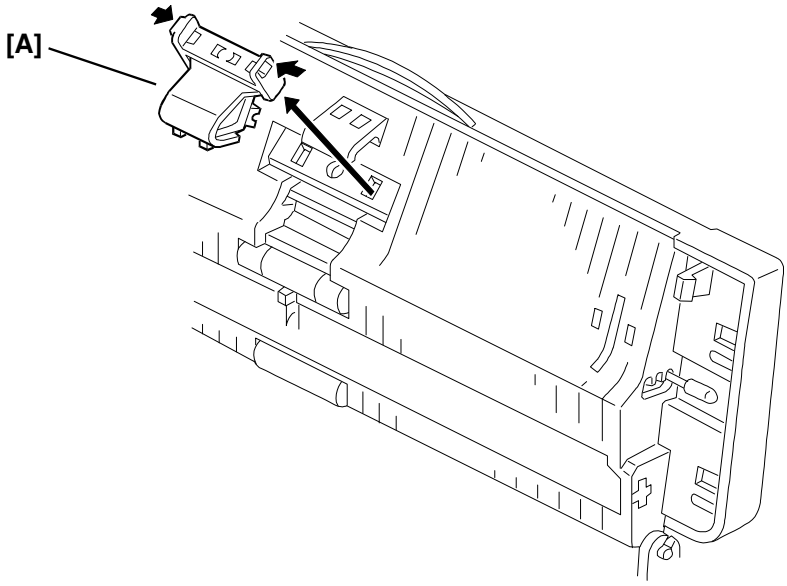
5.3.1. ADF Roller Assembly



H516R509.wmf

A: ADF Roller Cover
B: ADF Roller Assembly

5.3.2. Separation Rubber Plate



H516R510.wmf

A: Separation Rubber Plate

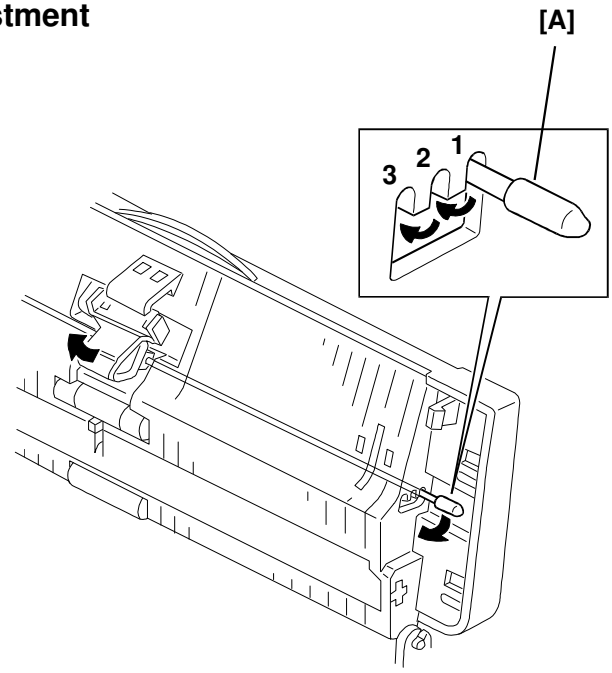
5.3.3. Separation Pressure Adjustment

To match the paper type that the user will be scanning, adjust the position of lever [A] as shown in the following table.

Paper Thickness	Pressure	Position
Thin	Low	1
Normal	Normal	2
Thick	High	3

To correct document feed problems, adjust the position of lever [A] as shown in the following table.

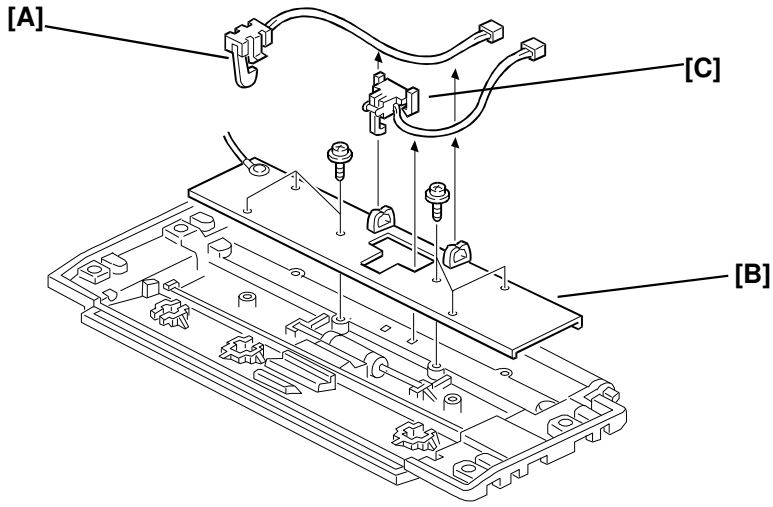
Problem	Position
Multi-feed - Thin pages	1
Multi-feed - Thick pages	3
Jam	1
Non-feed	3



H516R511.wmf

A: Separation Pressure Adjustment Lever

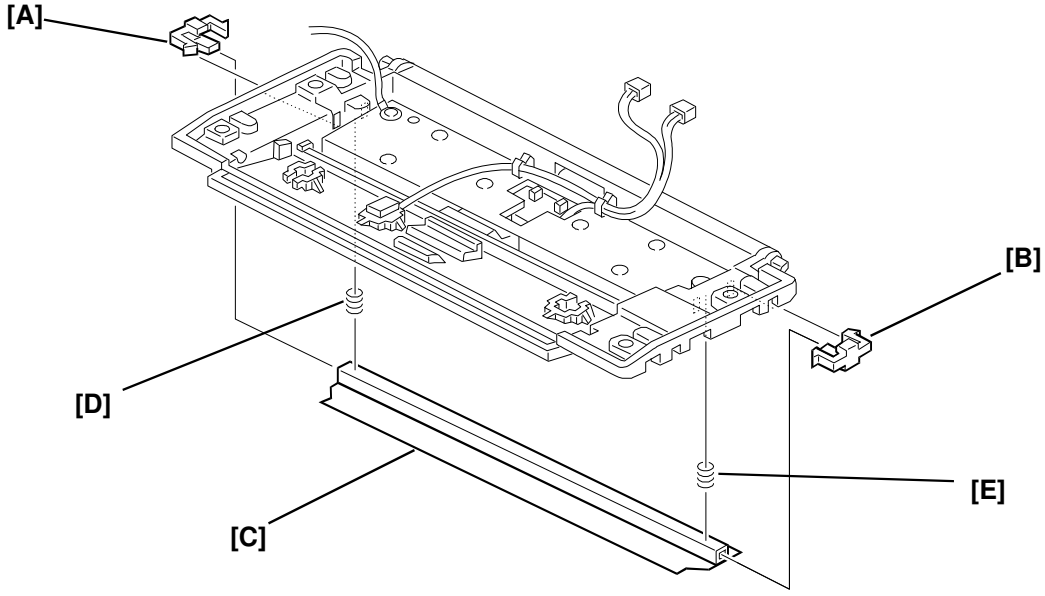
5.3.4. ADF Sensors



H516R512.wmf

A: Document Sensor
B: Bracket (6 tapping screws)
C: Scan Line Sensor

5.3.5. Scanner Shading Plate

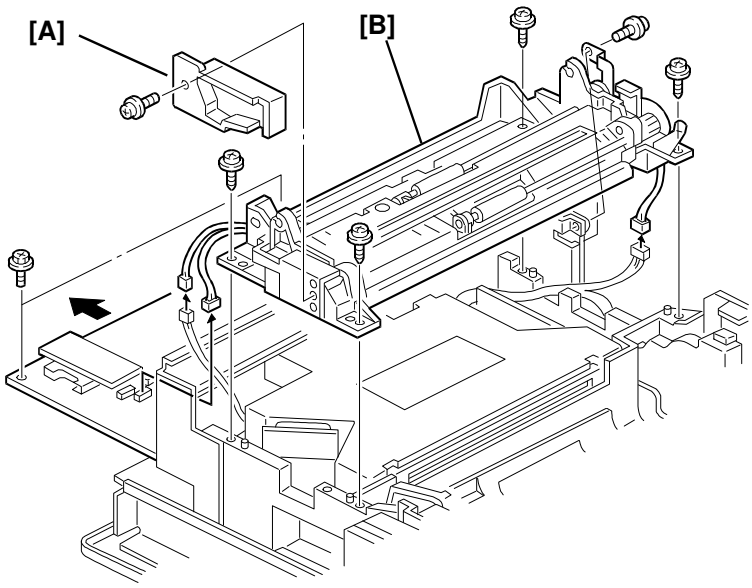


H516R513.wmf

A, B: Clips
C: Shading Plate
D, E: Springs

5.4. SCANNER

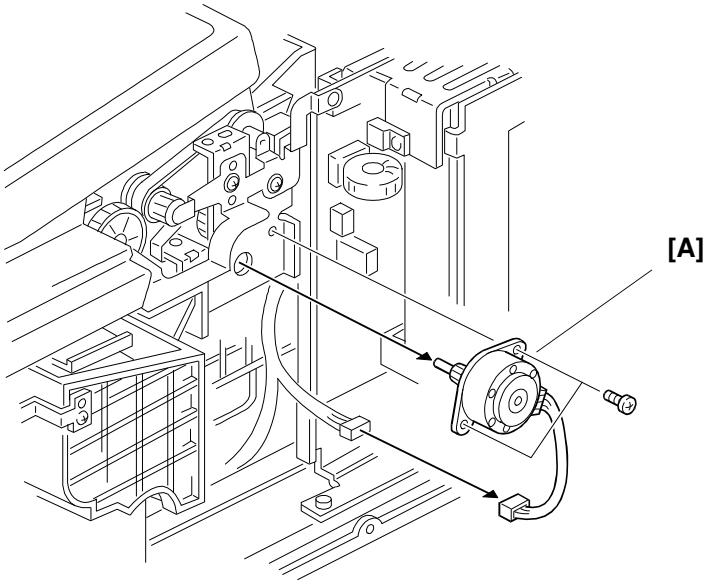
5.4.1. Scanner Unit Disassembly



H516R514.wmf

A: Scanner Side Cover (1 screw)
B: Scanner Lower Unit (5 screws, 4 of which are tapping screws; 2 connectors)

5.4.2. Tx Motor and Drive Components



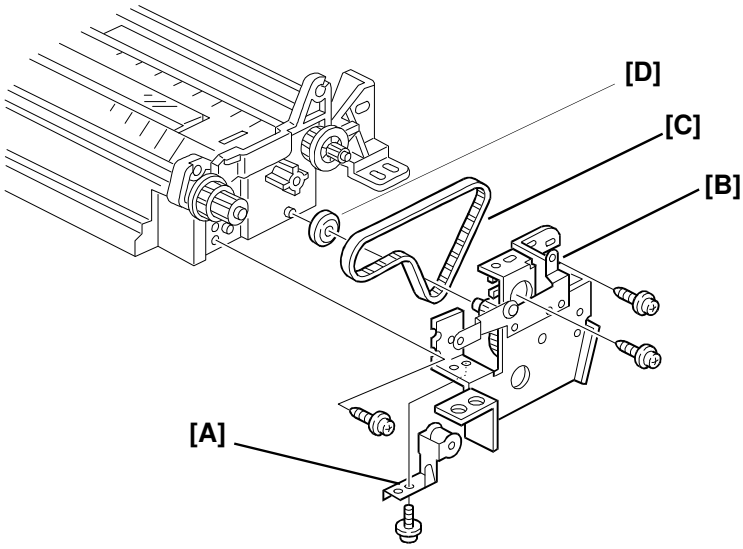
H516R515.wmf

A: Tx Motor (2 screws, 1 connector)

Continued on the next page.

Drive Components

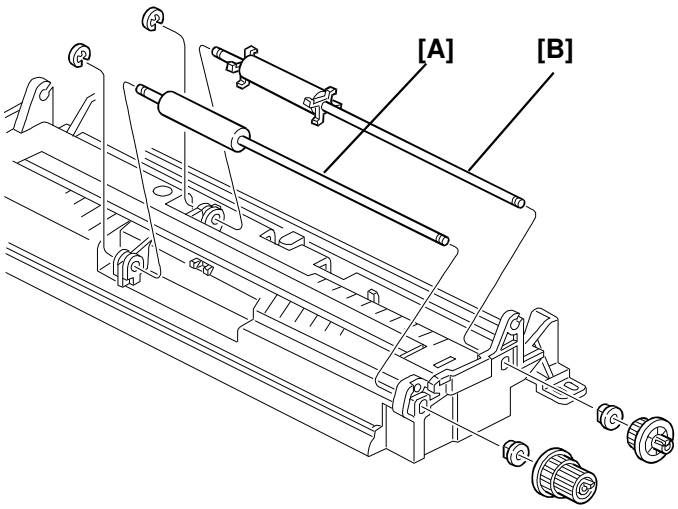
First remove the belt tensioning pulley [A], then remove the scanner drive gear train [B] and the belt [C].
Note: Do not forget the plastic spacer [D] when reassembling.



H516R516.wmf

A: Belt Tensioning Pulley (1 screw)
B: Scanner Drive Gear Train (3 tapping screws)
C: Scanner Drive Belt
D: Spacer

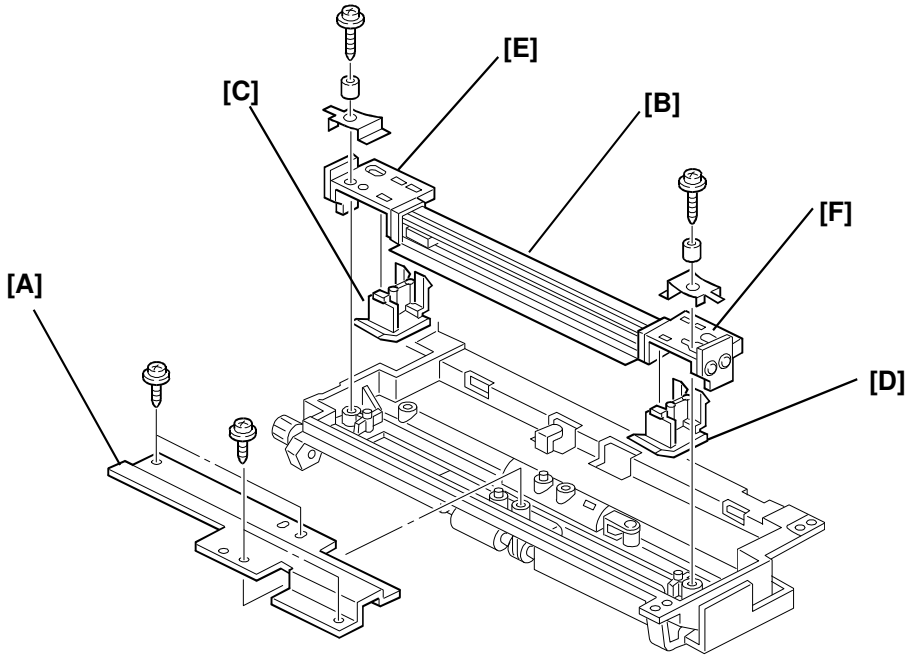
5.4.3. R1/R2 Rollers



H516R517.wmf

A: R1 Roller (1 E-ring, 1 bushing, 1 gear clipped to the shaft)
B: R2 Roller (1 E-ring, 1 bushing, 1 gear clipped to the shaft)

5.4.4. Contact Image Sensor



H516R518.wmf

A: Bracket (3 tapping screws)
B: Contact Image Sensor Assembly
(1 connector, 2 tapping screws with washers, 2 spring plates)
C/D: Spacers (3 hooks each)

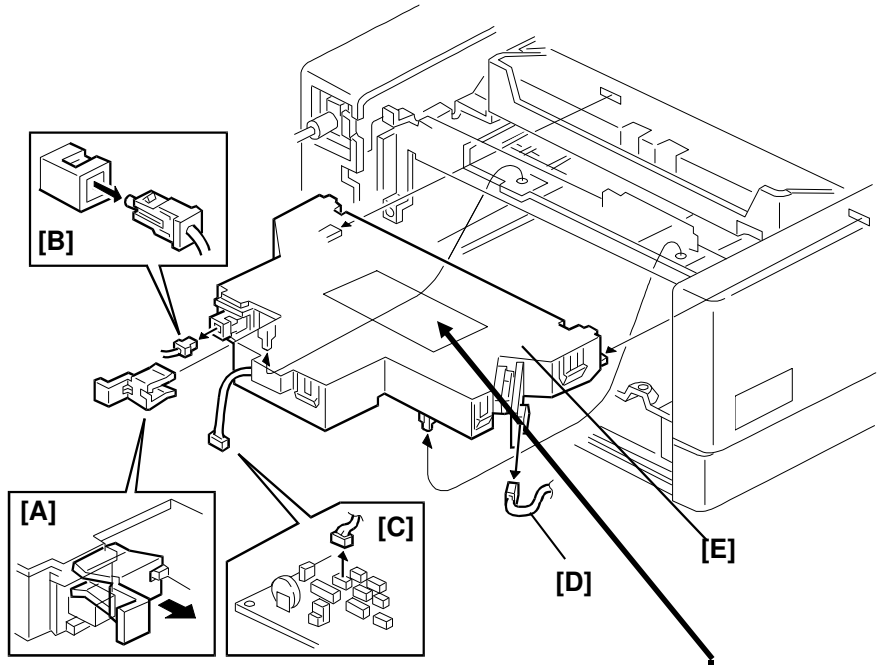
First remove the bracket [A], then remove the Contact Image Sensor [B].

⚠CAUTION
Do not remove the brackets [E] and [F].

5.5. LASER PRINTING COMPONENTS

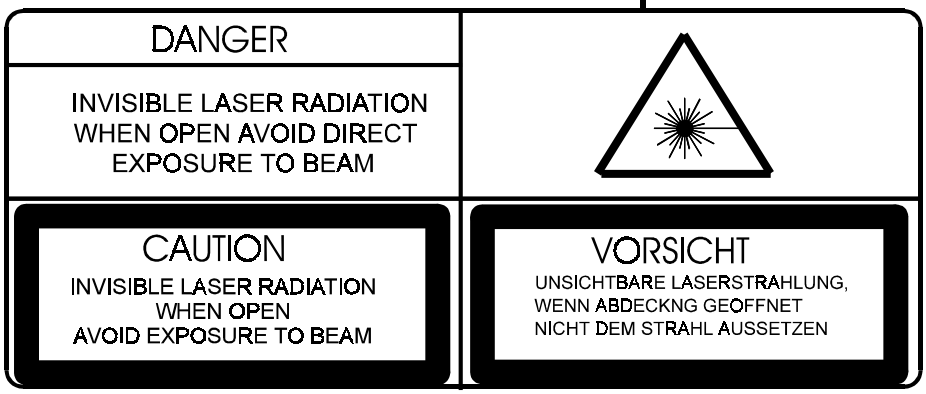
5.5.1. Laser Unit

First, remove the clip [A] and disconnect harnesses [B], [C] and [D], then remove the Laser Unit [E].

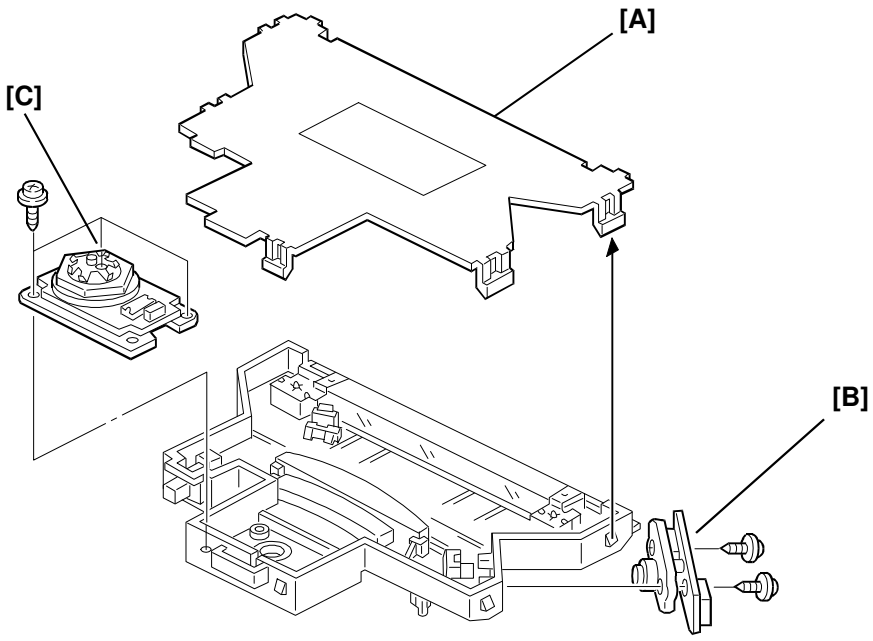


H516R519.wmf

E: Laser Unit (1 clip, 3 connectors, 4 positioning pins)



5.5.2. Laser Diode Unit and Hexagonal Mirror Motor



H516R520.wmf

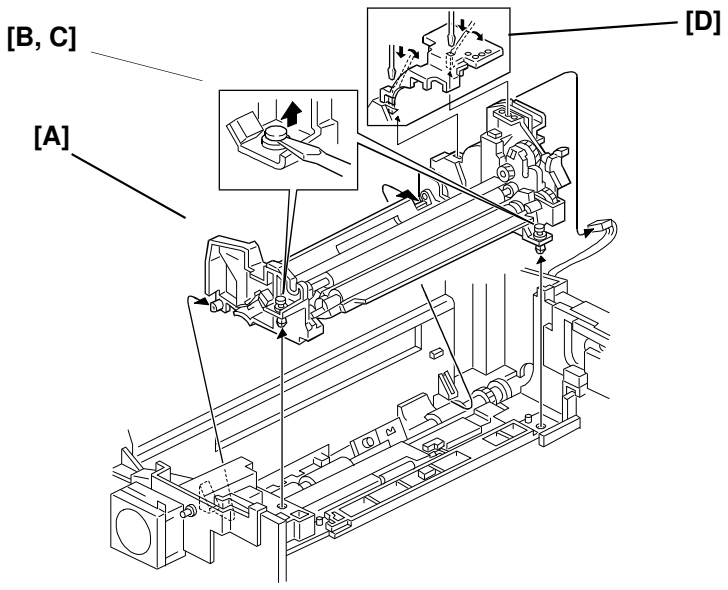
A: Laser Unit Cover
B: Laser Diode (LD) Unit (2 tapping screws)
C: Hexagonal Mirror Motor (3 tapping screws)

⚠WARNING

Laser beams can cause permanent eye damage. Do not open the laser unit or look along the laser beam path while the main power is on.

5.6. DEVELOPMENT

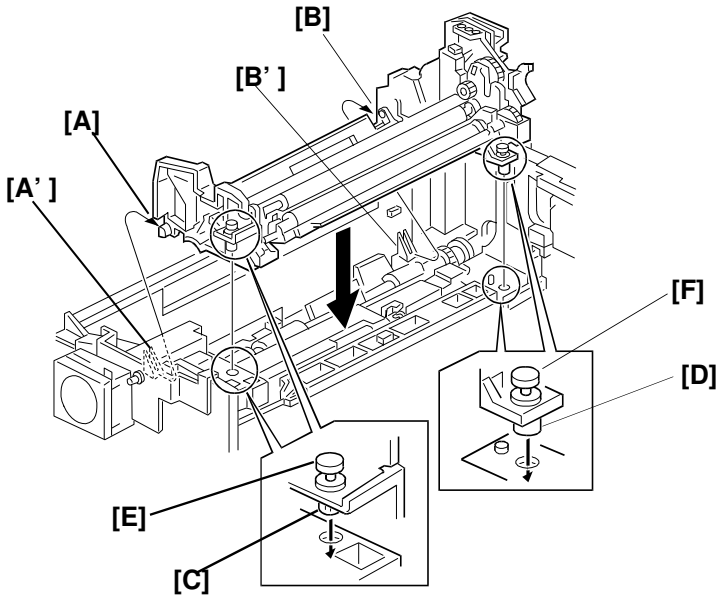
5.6.1. Development Unit



H516R521.wmf

Release the clips [B] and [C] and remove the main motor cover [D], then remove the development unit [A].
A: Development Unit (2 clips, 1 connector)

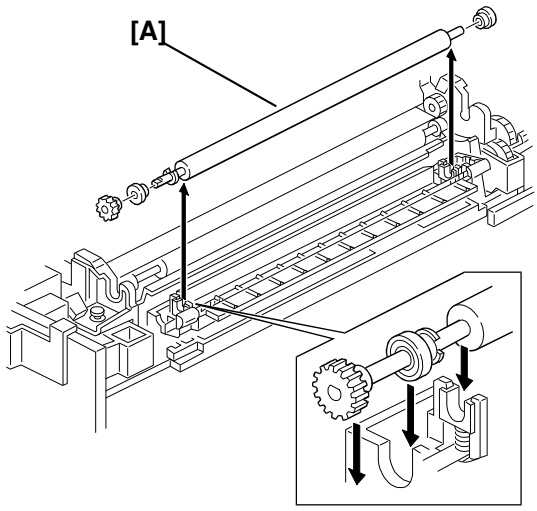
Note for disassembly



H516R555.wmf

1. Place the pins [A] and [B] under the hooks [A'] and [B'].
2. Insert the pins [C] and [D] into the openings in the base, then push [E] and [F] down to lock the development unit onto the base.

5.6.2. Transfer Roller

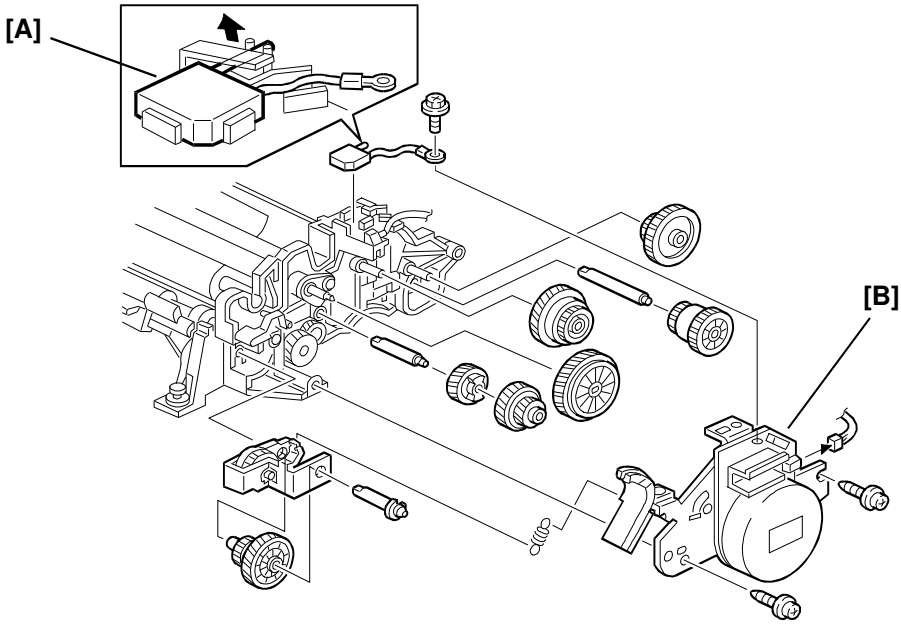


H516R522.wmf

A: Transfer Roller (1 gear, 2 spacers)

5.6.3. Main Motor and Gears

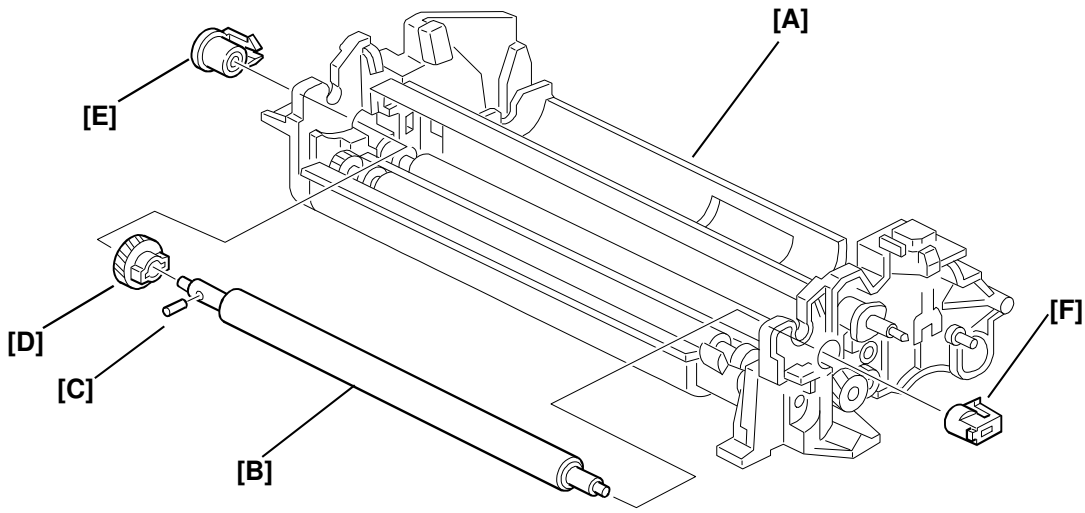
First, remove the zener diode [A], then remove the main motor assembly [B].
Note: Once the main motor assembly is removed, the gears and the shafts will come off the unit easily.



H516R523.wmf

A: Zener Diode (1 screw)
B: Main Motor Assembly (2 tapping screws, 1 connector, 1 spring)

5.6.4. Replacing the Development Unit



H516R546.wmf

A: Development Unit
B: Development Roller (Rubber)
C: Pin
D: Development Roller Gear
E, F: Bushings

After every 60,000 prints, the following parts have to be replaced.

- Development unit [A]
- Development roller [B] (A development roller comes with the parts [C] through [F]. Check for the assembly part number of [B] through [F] in the parts catalog.)
- Transfer roller (refer to section 5.6.2)
- Zener diode (refer to section 5.6.3)

A new development unit [A] does not come with the transfer roller unit, main motor and gears, development roller [B], and the parts labelled [C] to [F] in the above illustration. To install a new development unit, do the following:

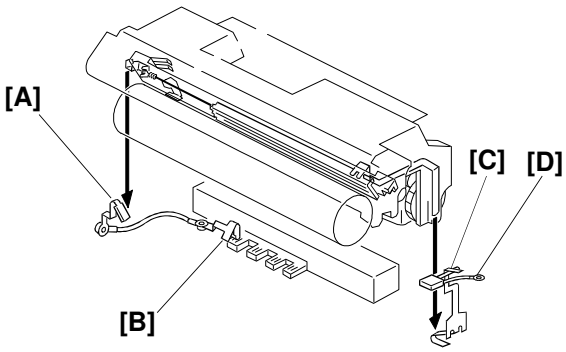
1. Install a new development roller as shown in the above illustration.
2. Install a new transfer roller, a new zener diode, a main motor, and gears as described in the previous sections.

Continued on the next page

3. Check the electrical resistance of the following.

Charge bias terminals/Zener diode

H516R556.wmf

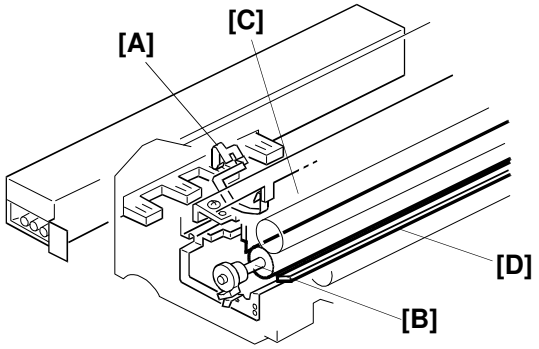


A: Bias terminal to the CTM
B: Bias terminal from the power pack
C, D: Zener diode terminals

Criteria
A - B: 0 Ω
C - D: The resistance varies depending on the voltage applied between terminals.

Toner application roller bias terminals

H516R557.wmf

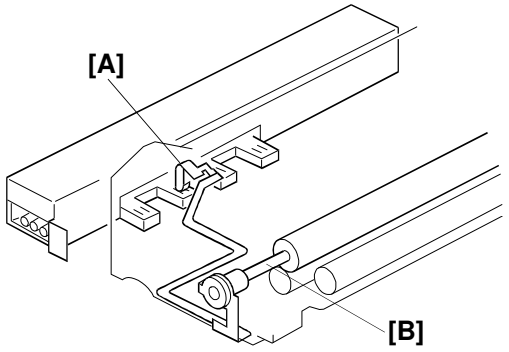


A: Bias terminal from the power pack
B: Toner application roller shaft
C: Toner metering blade
D: Bias brush

Criteria
A - B: Less than 1 kΩ
A - C: Less than 1 kΩ
A - D: Less than 1 kΩ

Development roller bias termianls

H516R558.wmf

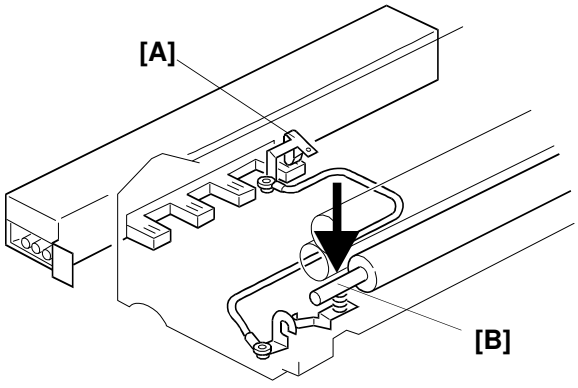


A: Bias terminal from the power pack
B: Development roller shaft

Criteria
A - B: Less than 1 kΩ

Transfer roller bias terminals

H516R559.wmf



A: Bias terminal from the power pack
B: Transfer roller shaft

Criteria
A - B: Less than 10 kΩ

Note:
Check the resistance while pushing the roller shaft down to the roller holder.

Continued on the next page

4. Install the new development unit into the machine.
5. Install the drum and CTM, and check that the following points are connected to the frame ground.
   - Drum shaft
   - Main motor bracket
   - Antistatic brush on the transfer roller unit

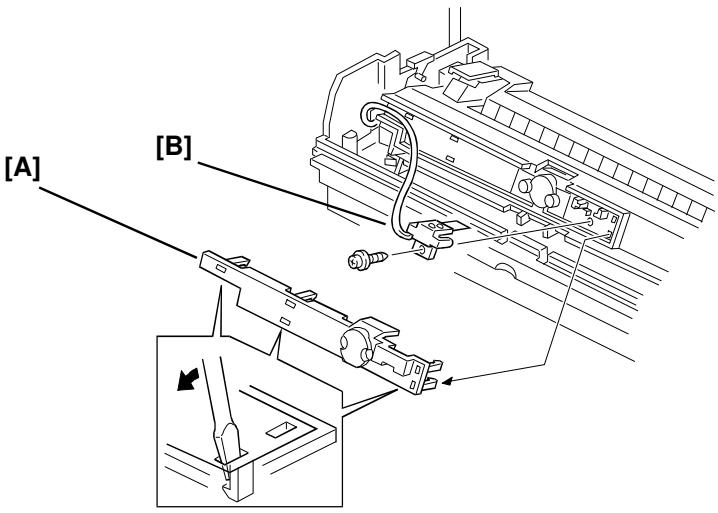
Initial Toner Supply

After installing a new development unit, do the following:

1. Set bit 3 of RAM address 8003C1 to 1.
2. Turn off the machine and wait for 10 s.
3. Turn on the machine.
4. The machine will supply new toner to the development unit.

5.7. FUSING

5.7.1. Thermistor



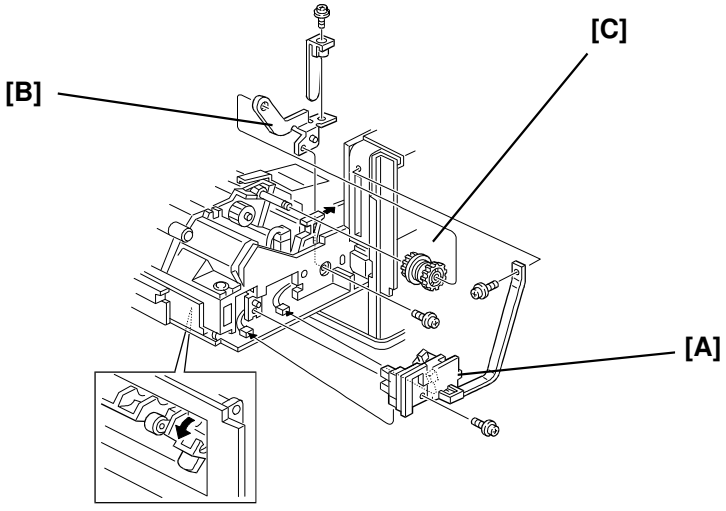
H516R524.wmf

A: Thermistor Cover (6 hooks)
B: Thermistor (1 tapping screw, 1 connector)

5.7.2. Fusing Unit

Preparation - Right hand side

First, open the fusing exit cover, then remove the sensor assembly [A], bracket [B], and gear [C].

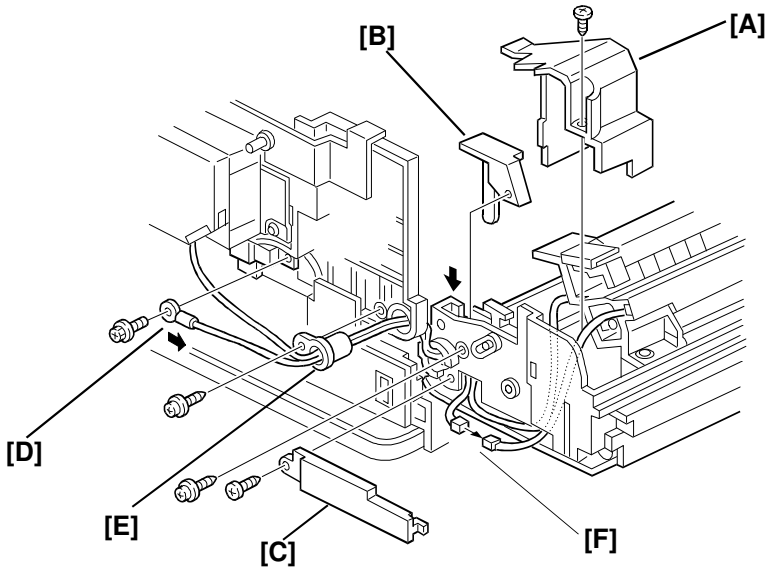


H516R525.wmf

A: Feed-out Sensor/Exit Cover Switch Assembly (2 tapping screws, 2 connectors)
B: Bracket (1 screw)
C: Gear

Preparation - Left hand side

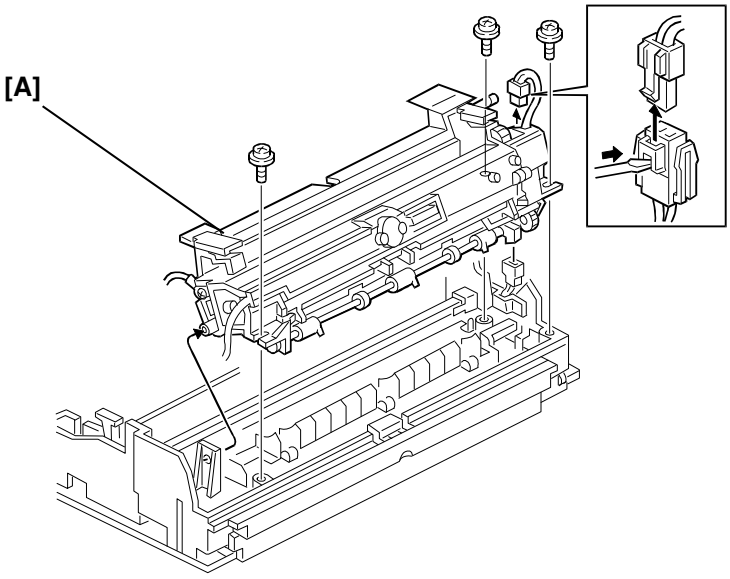
Note: Put back the bracket [D] after removing the ground wire [A].



H516R526.wmf

A: Fusing Left Cover (1 tapping screw)
B: Harness Cover A (1 tapping screw)
C: Harness Cover B (1 tapping screw)
D: Ground Wire (1 screw)
E: Fusing Unit Fulcrum (1 tapping screw)
F: Thermistor Harness

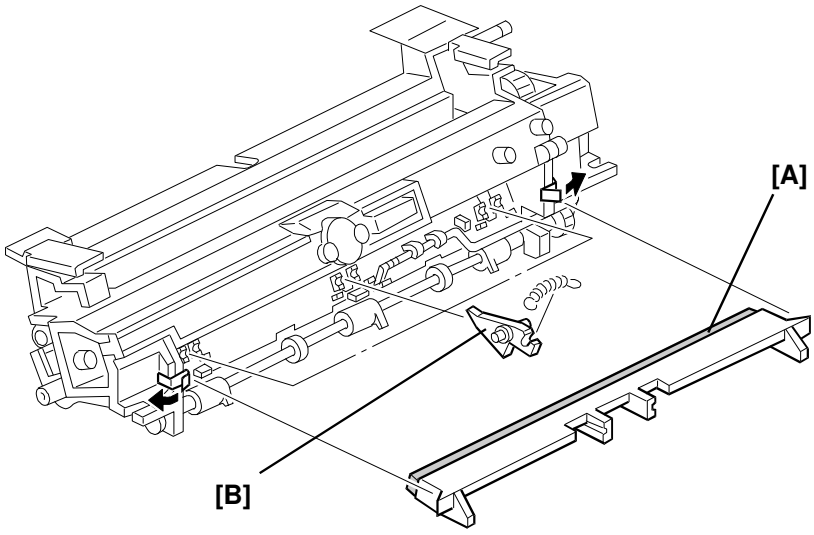
Fusing Unit Removal



H516R527.wmf

A: Fusing Unit (3 screws, 1 connector)

5.7.3. Hot Roller Strippers



H516R528.wmf

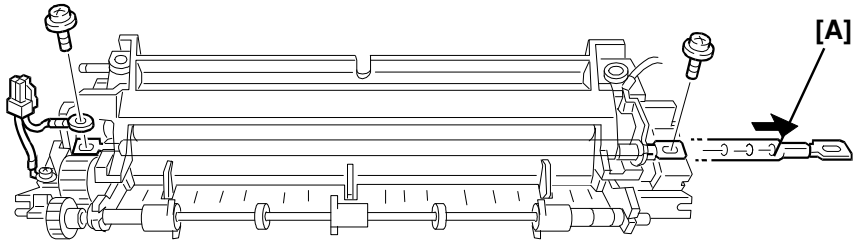
A: Cleaning Felt B: Hot Roller Strippers (1 spring each)

Remove the cleaning felt if it is still in the unit, then remove the strippers.

⚠CAUTION

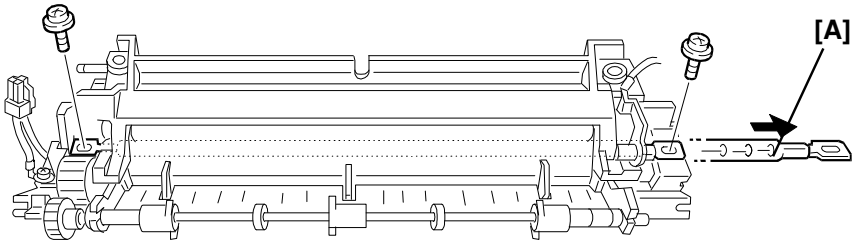
Be careful not to lose the springs.

5.7.4. Fusing Lamp



H516R529.wmf

115V Models A: Fusing Lamp (2 screws)



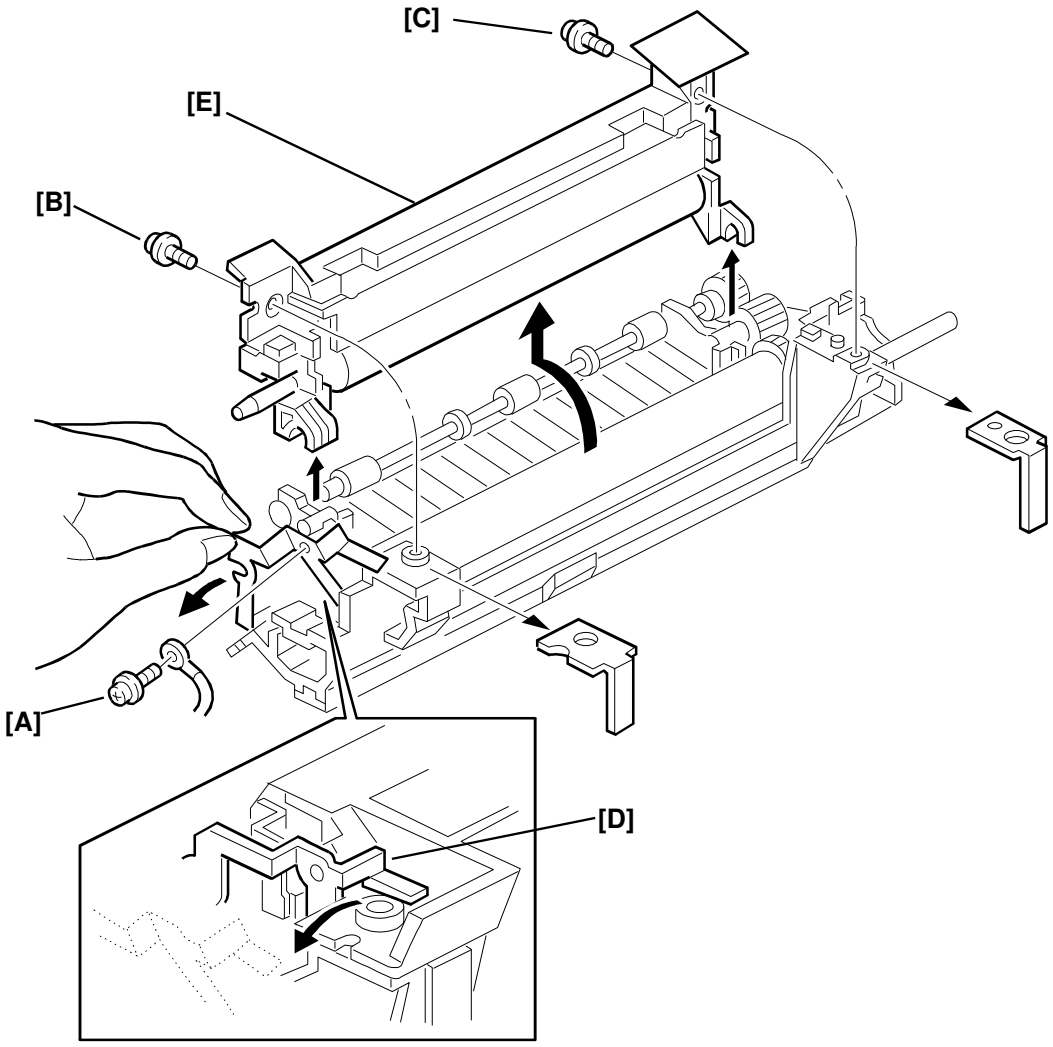
H516R552.wmf

220V Models A: Fusing Lamp (2 screws)

⚠CAUTION

Be careful not to touch the glass surface.

5.7.5. Hot Roller



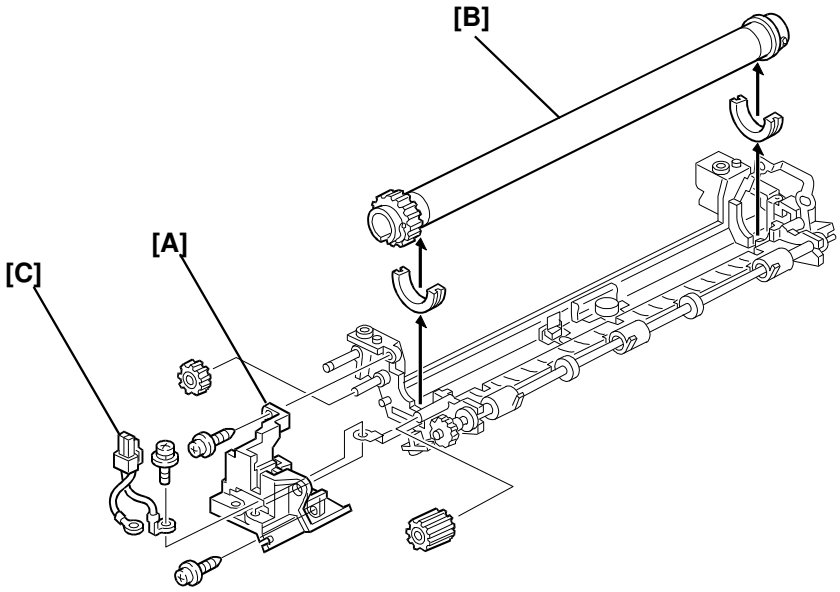
H516R530.wmf

First, remove the tapping screw [A], then remove the tapping screws [B] and [C]. The fusing upper and lower units come apart after the ground plate [D] is released from the upper unit [E].

⚠CAUTION:
Do not bend the ground plate too much.

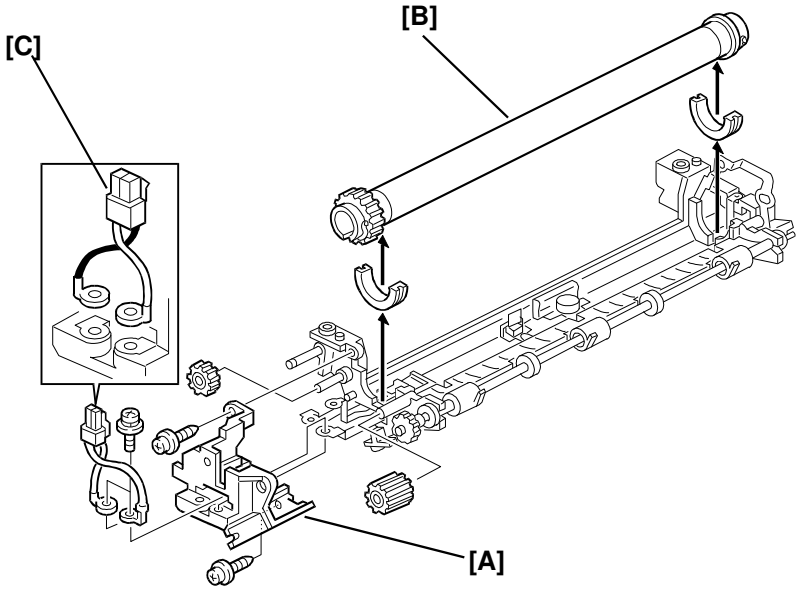
Continued on next page.

Remove the bracket [A], then remove the hot roller [B].



H516R531.wmf

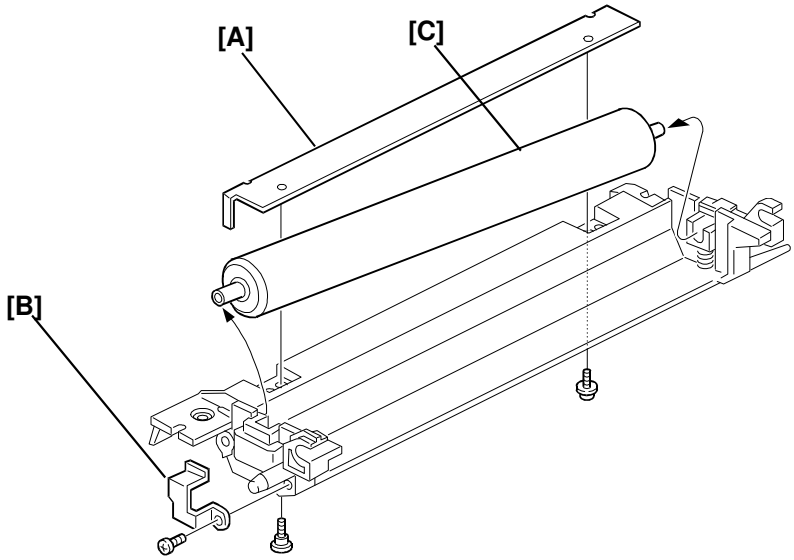
115V Models
A: Bracket (3 screws, 2 of which are tapping screws)
B: Hot Roller **C: Fusing Lamp Connector (1 screw)**



H516R553.wmf

220V Models
A: Bracket (3 screws, 2 of which are tapping screws)
B: Hot Roller

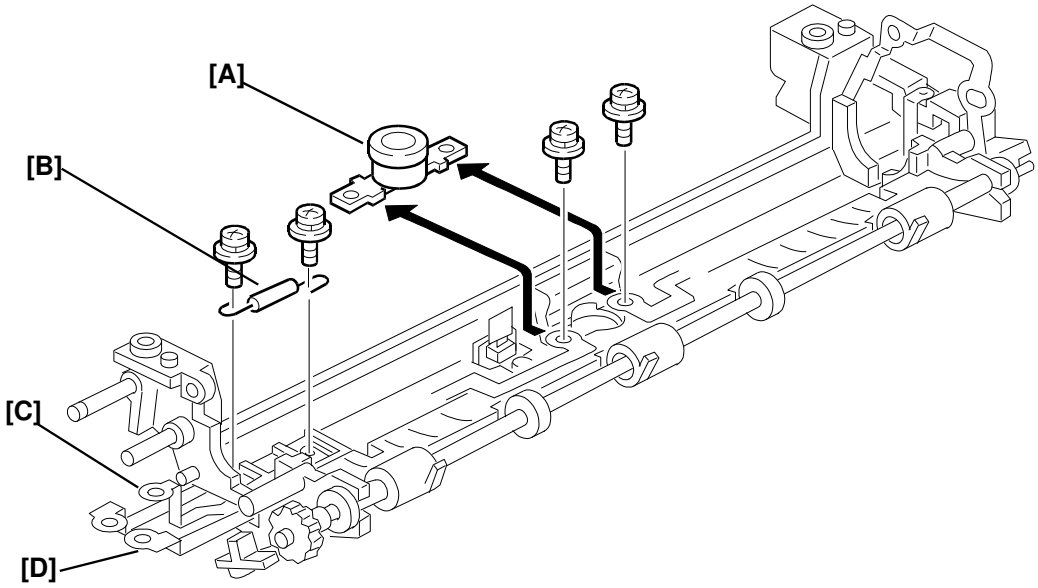
5.7.6. Pressure Roller



H516R532.wmf

A: Bracket (2 screws, 1 of which is a stepped screw)
B: Bracket (1 tapping screw)
C: Pressure Roller

5.7.7. Thermostat and Thermofuse

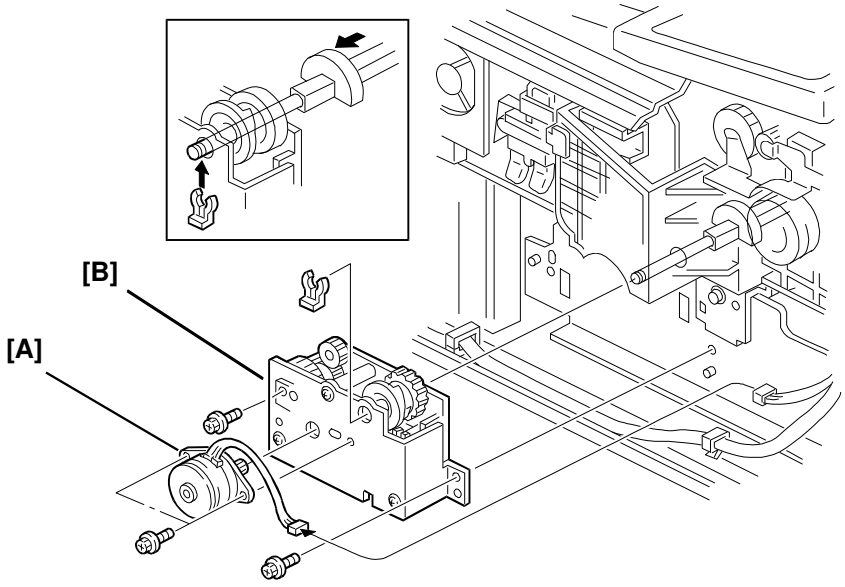


H516R554.wmf

A: Thermostat (2 screws)
B: Thermofuse (2 screws) - 220V models only
C, D - Terminal Plates for the Thermfuse - 220V models only

5.8. PAPER FEED

5.8.1. Paper Feed Motor and Clutch Box

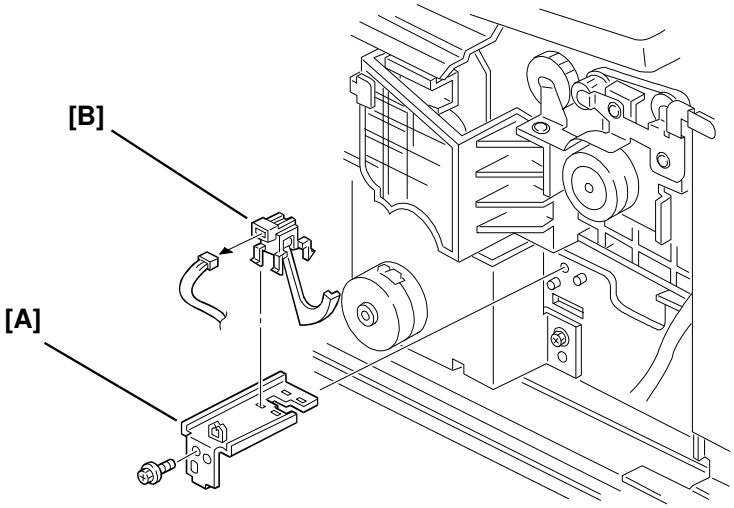


H516R534.wmf

A: Paper Feed Motor (2 screws)
B: Paper Feed Clutch Box (1 clip, 2 screws)

5.8.2. Paper End Sensor

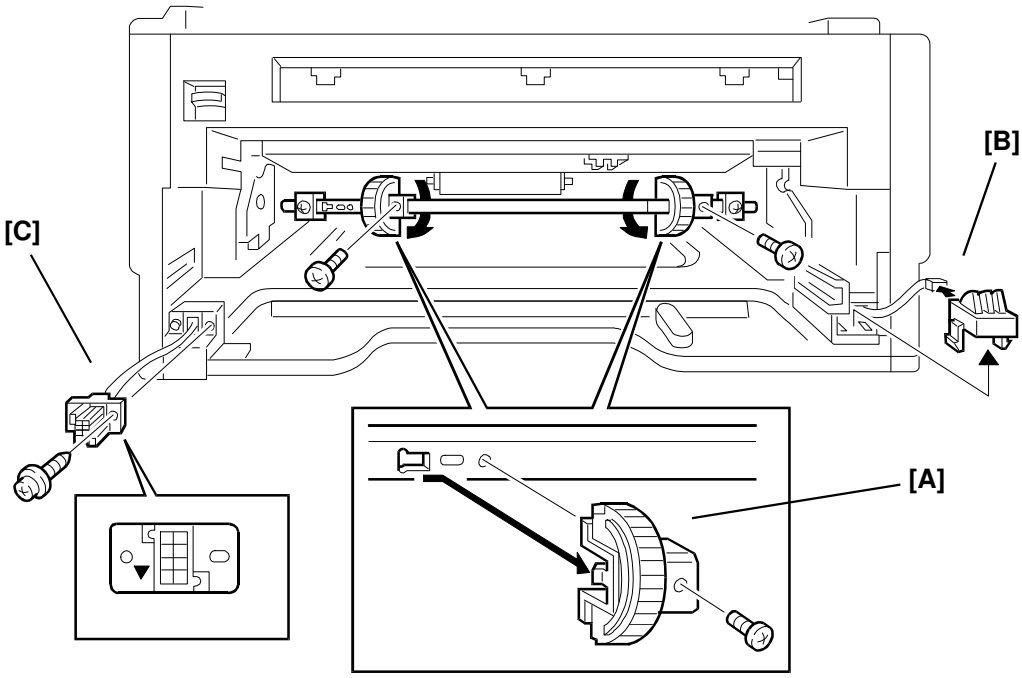
First, remove the bracket [A], then remove the sensor [B].



H516R535.wmf

A: Bracket (1 screw)
B: Paper End Sensor

5.8.3. Paper Feed Rollers, Paper Size Sensor, and Relay Connector

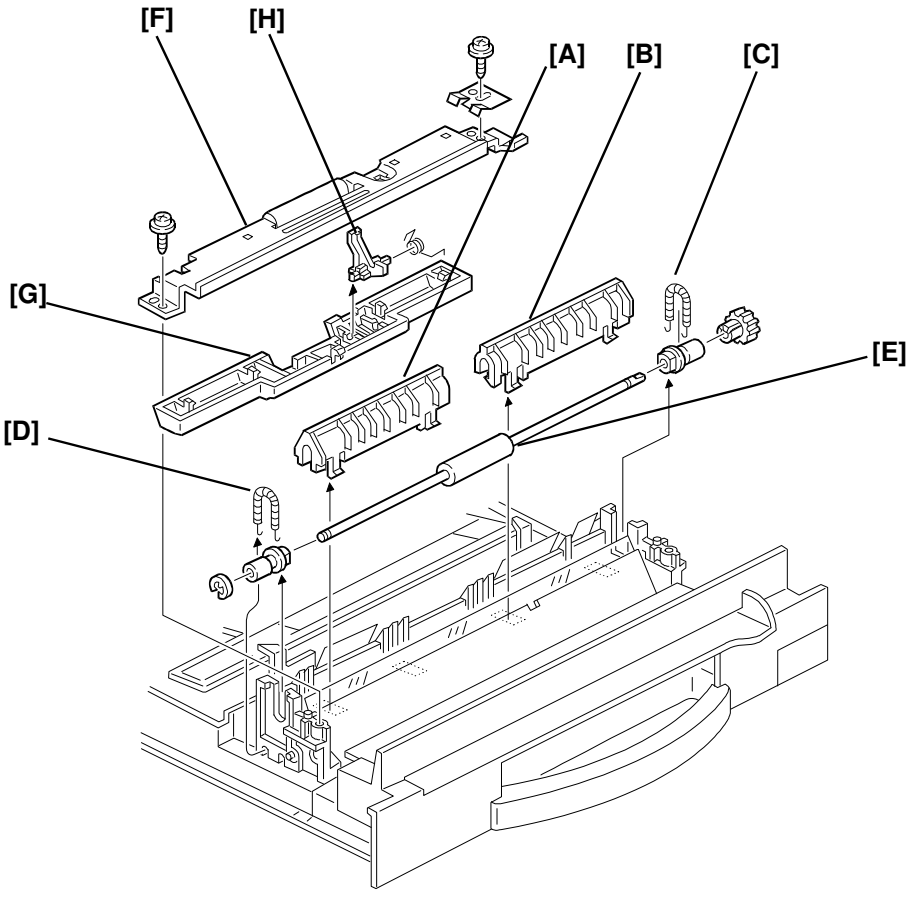


H516R536.wmf

A: Feed rollers (1 screw each)
B: Paper size sensor (2 hooks, 1 connector)
C: Relay connector to the optional 100 sheet cassette (1 screw, 1 connector)

Paper feed rollers [A]: Turn the roller shaft as shown in the diagram, so that the screw heads can seen from the front. Then remove the rollers.
The relay connector to the optional 100 sheet cassette [C] should be installed as shown in the diagram (the triangle mark has to be at the left hand side of the connector.

5.8.4. Registration Roller and Bypass Feed Sensor



H516R537.wmf

A: Paper guide A (4 hooks)
B: Paper guide B (4 hooks)
C, D: Springs
E: Registration roller (1 E-ring, 1 gear)
F: Bracket (2 tapping screws)
G: Guide plate (5 hooks)
H: Bypass feed sensor actuator (2 hooks)

Registration Roller

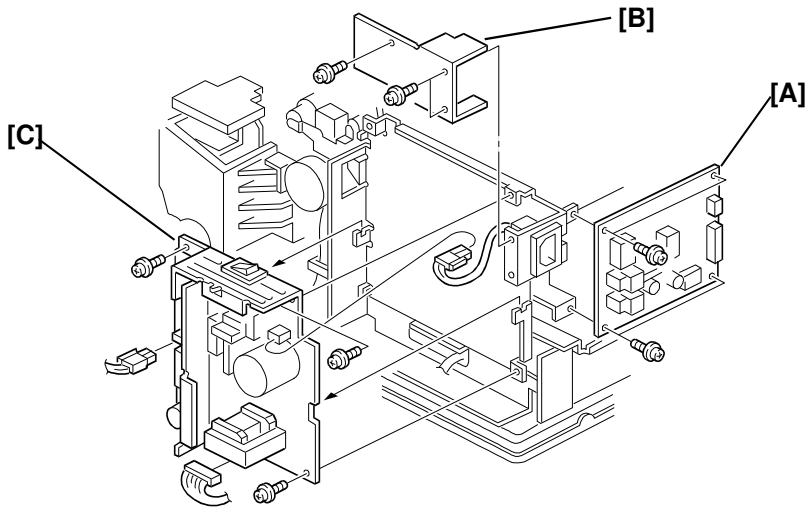
Remove the guides ([A], [B]) and springs ([C], [D]) first, then remove the roller [E].

Bypass Feed Sensor

Remove the bracket [F] and the guide plate [G], then remove the sensor [H].

5.9. PCBs

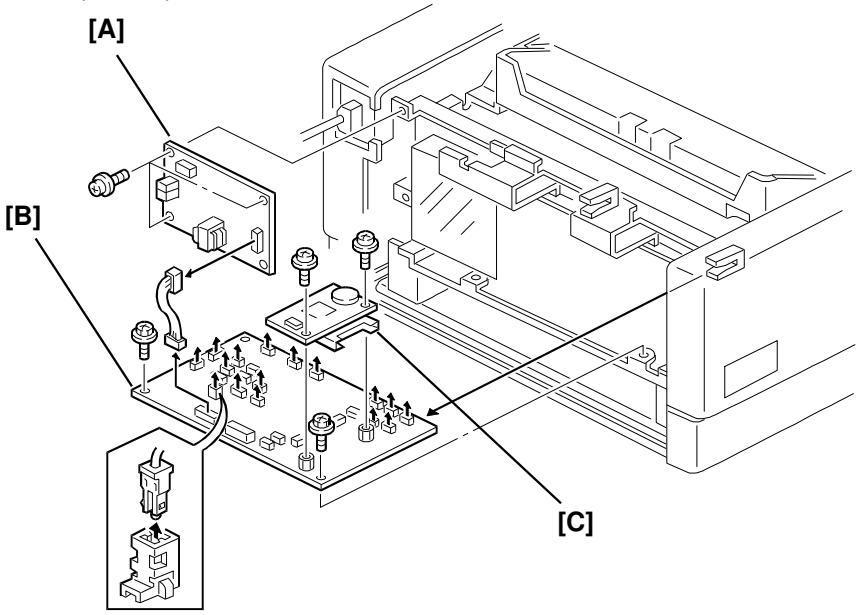
5.9.1. PSU and NCU



H516R538.wmf

A: NCU (3 screws)
B: PSU Cover (3 screws)
C: PSU (3 screws, 3 connectors)

5.9.2. NCU, FDU, and FCE

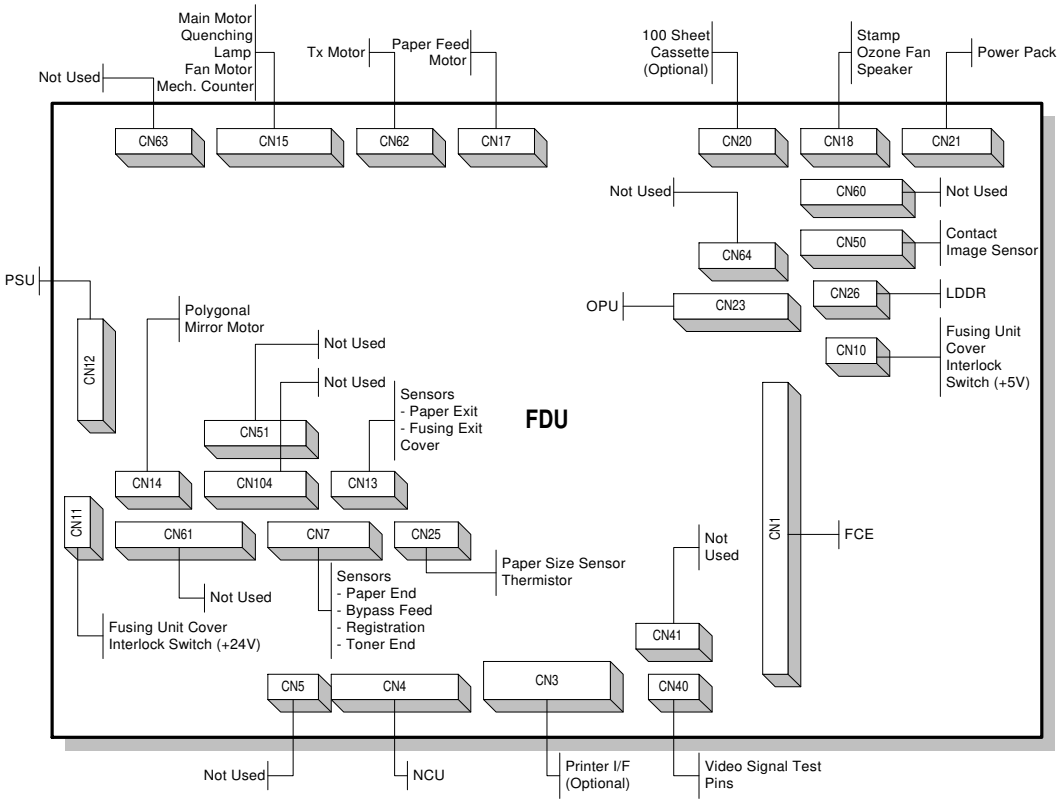


H516R539.wmf

A: NCU (3 screws) **B: FDU (2 screws)** **C: FCE (2 screws)**
After installing the new FCE, transfer the RAM data from the old FCE using service function 12 (refer to section 4.1.22).

Note: The NCU should be removed first.

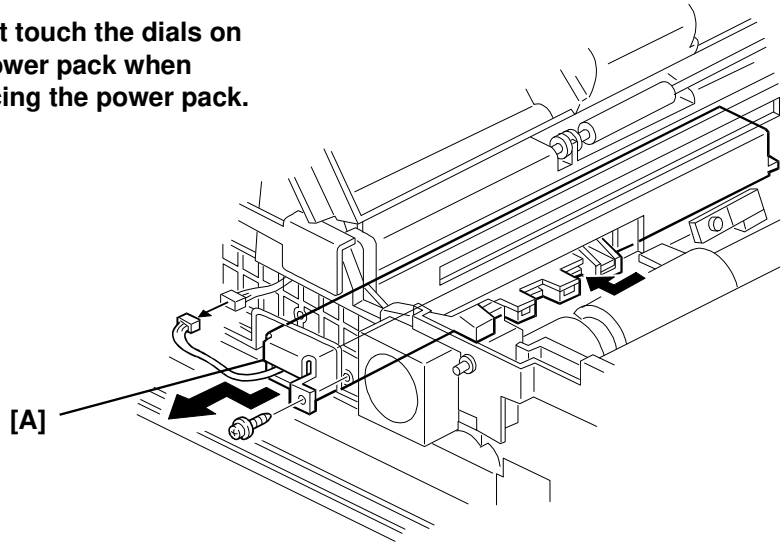
Harness Connections from the FDU



H516R545.wmf

5.9.3. Power Pack

Do not touch the dials on the power pack when replacing the power pack.

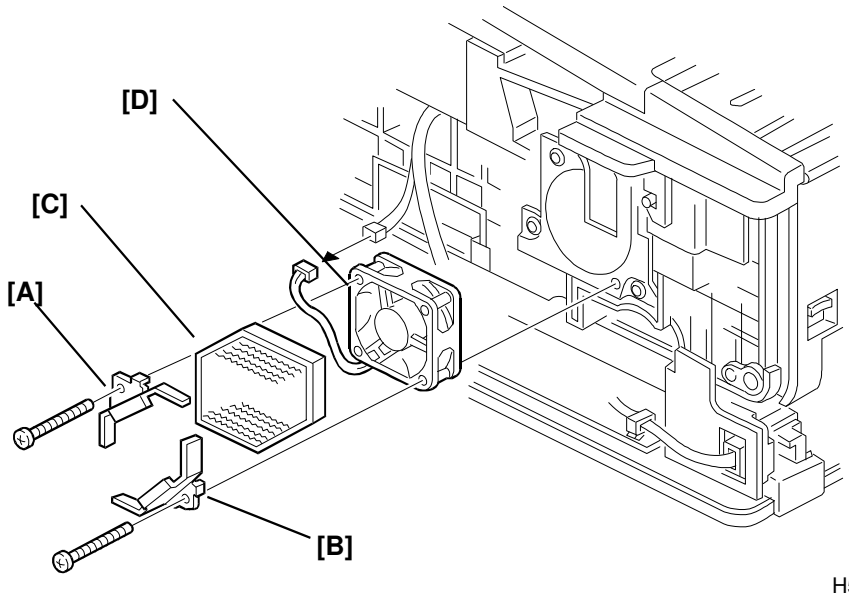


H516R540.wmf

A: Power Pack (1 tapping screw, 1 connector)

5.10. OTHERS

5.10.1. Ozone Filter and Fan Motor



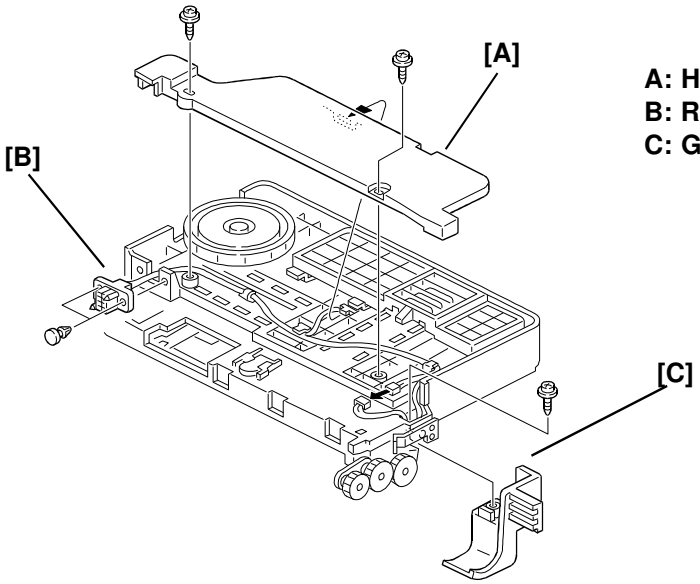
H516R541.wmf

A, B: Ozone Filter Holder (2 screws)
C: Ozone Filter
D: Fan Motor (1 connector)

Remove the bracket [A], then the ozone filter [B] and the fan motor [C] can be removed.

5.11. 100 SHEET PAPER CASSETTE (OPTIONAL)

5.11.1. Relay Connector and Gear Cover

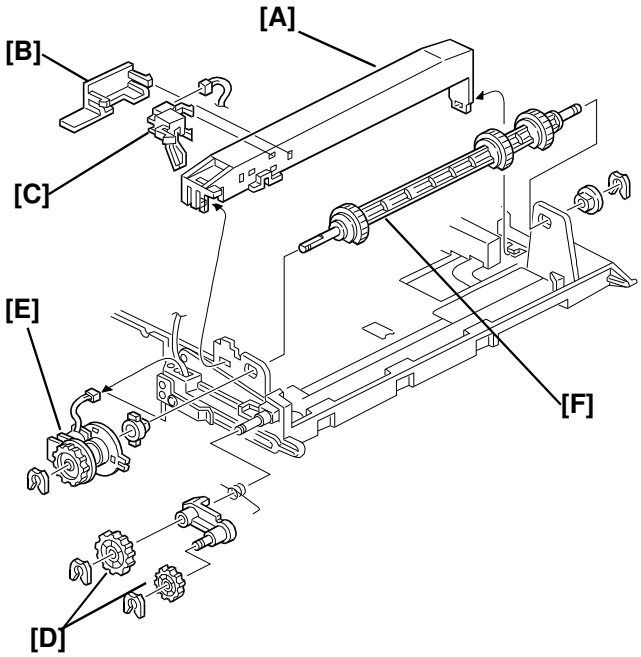


H516R542.wmf

A: Harness Cover (2 screws)
B: Relay Connector (2 clips)
C: Gear Cover (1 screw)

5.11.2. Paper End Sensor and Drive Components

H516R543.wmf



A: Sensor Stay (1 hook)
B: Sensor Cover (2 hooks)
C: Paper End Sensor (3 hooks)
D: Idle Gears (1 clip each)
E: Paper Feed Clutch (1 clip)
F: Feed Roller (2 bushings, 1 clip)

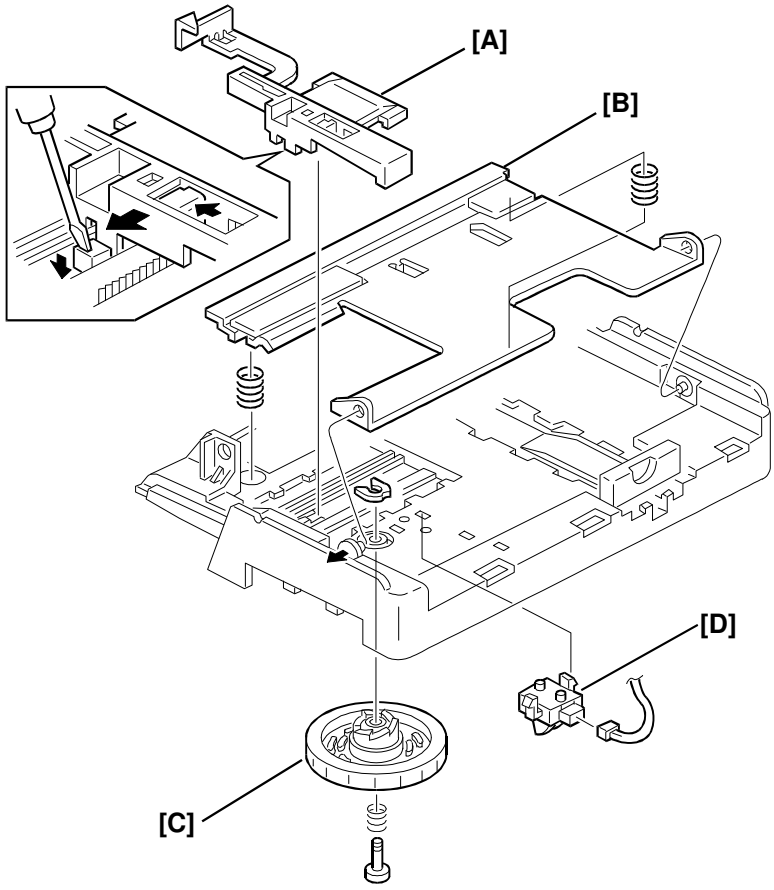
Paper End Sensor

First, remove the stay [A] and the cover [B], then remove the sensor [C].

Paper Feed Clutch and Rollers

First, remove the gears [D], then remove the clutch [E] and roller [F].

5.11.3. Paper Size Sensor



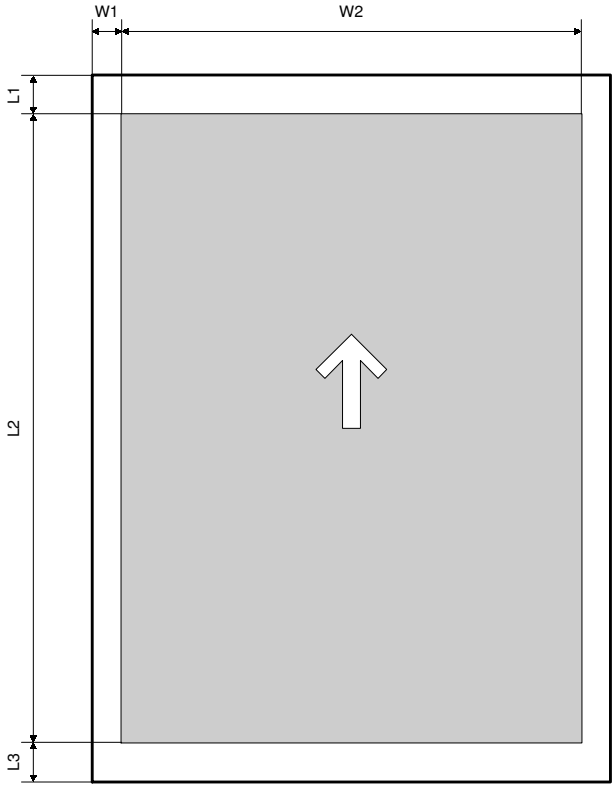
H516R544.wmf

A: Paper Guide
B: Bottom Plate (2 springs)
C: Paper Size Indicator (1 clip, 1 spring)
D: Paper Size Sensor (2 hooks)

5.12. IMAGE ADJUSTMENT

5.12.1. Overview

This section explains how to adjust various scanning and printing parameters. Among these are the margin parameters shown in the diagram below, which are named in accordance with the table below the diagram.



H516R550.wmf

Parameters	Description	Adjustable by		
		Fax - Tx	Fax - Rx	Copying
W1	Left margin	Not adjustable	Printer	Printer
W2	Print/Scan width	Not adjustable	Not adjustable	Not adjustable
L1	Top margin	Scanner	Printer	Scanner/Printer
L2	Print/Scan length	Not adjustable	Not adjustable	Not adjustable
L3	Bottom margin	Scanner	Not adjustable	Scanner

⚠CAUTION

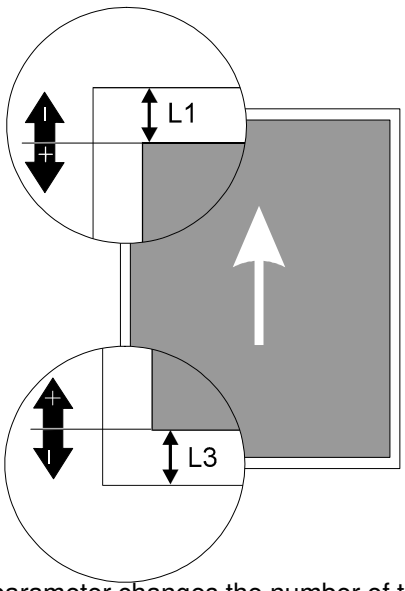
The factory settings may not be the same as the "Initial settings" described in the following procedures. The RAM reset level 0 will reset all the scan and print margin parameters to the "Initial settings."

5.12.2. Scanner Parameters

1. Contrast

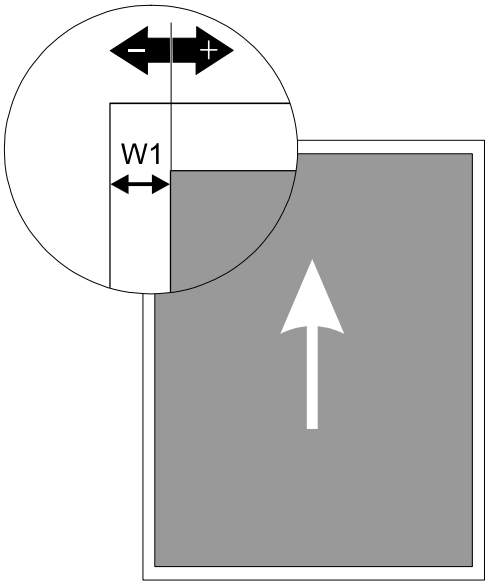
	Text Mode		Halftone Mode	
	Bit Switch	Initial Setting	Bit Switch	Initial Setting
Normal	Scanner 02	08(H)	Scanner 05	07(H)
Lighten	Scanner 03	0B(H)	Scanner 06	08(H)
Darken	Scanner 04	06(H)	Scanner 07	06(H)

2. Margins

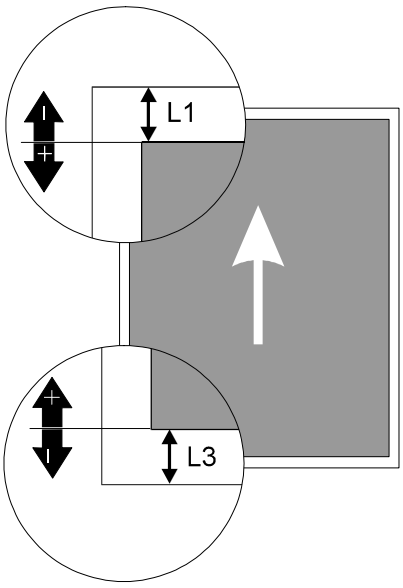
Parameter	Formula	RAM Address	Unit	Initial Setting
W1, W2	Not adjustable			
L1	H516R551.wmf  This parameter changes the number of tx motor steps after the scan line sensor is activated. To increase the margin by x mm: **New setting = Current setting + 7.7x** To decrease the margin by x mm: **New setting = Current setting - 7.7x** Initial setting of L1: 2 mm	8002A5(H) (low) 8002A6(H) (high)	$\frac{1}{7.7}$ *mm*	81(H) [129(D)]
L2	Not adjustable (Original length - L1 - L3)			
L3	This parameter changes the number of tx motor steps after the scan line sensor is deactivated. To increase the margin by x mm: **New setting = Current setting - 7.7x** To decrease the margin by x mm: **New setting = Current setting + 7.7x** Initial setting of L3: 2 mm	8002A7(H) (low) 8002A8(H) (high)	$\frac{1}{7.7}$ *mm*	4D(H) [77(D)]

5.12.3. Printer Parameters

1. Margins (Main Scan Direction)

Parameter	Formula	RAM Address	Unit	Initial Setting
W1	H516R548.wmf  1. Fax and Copy Mode To increase the margin by x mm: **New setting = Current setting + x/0.5** To decrease the margin by x mm: **New setting = Current setting - x/0.5** Initial setting of W1: 2 mm	Standard cassette: 800357(H) 100 sheet cassette: 80035C(H) Bypass feed: 80035D(H)	0.5 mm	0A(H)
W2	Not adjustable			

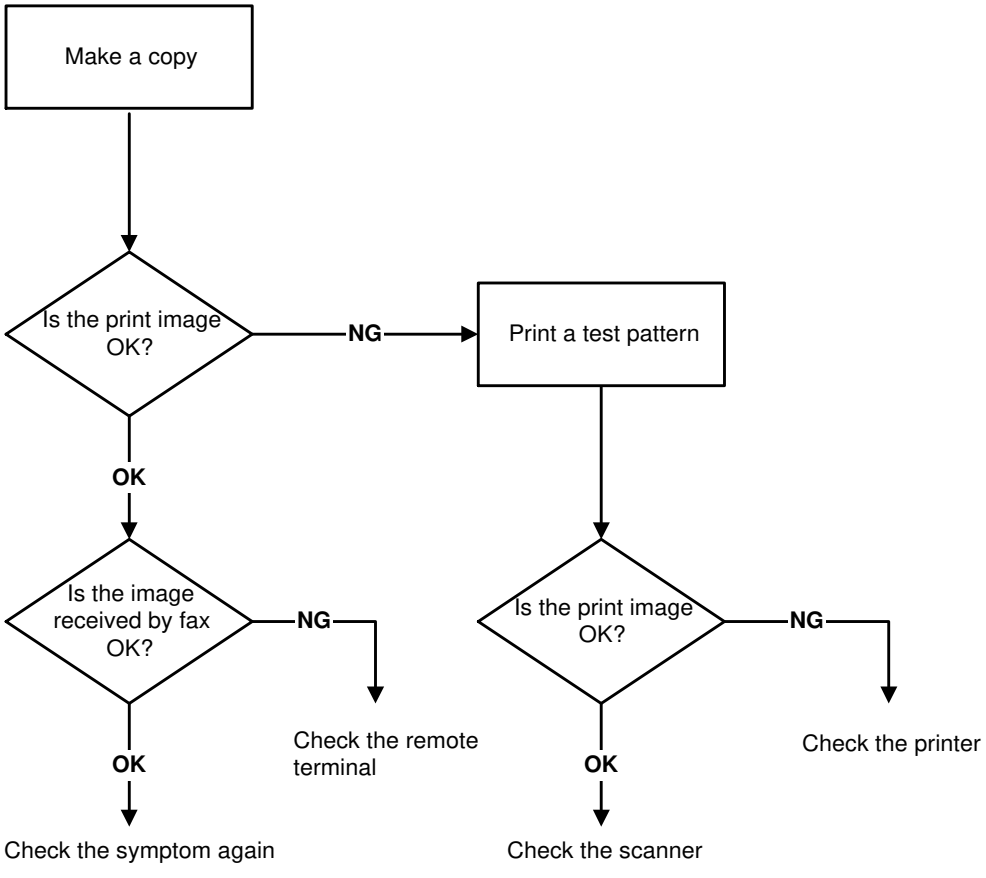
2. Margins (Sub Scan Direction)

Parameter	Formula	RAM Address	Unit	Initial Setting
L1	H516R551.wmf  To increase the margin by x mm: **New setting = Current setting + x/0.66** To decrease the margin by x mm: **New setting = Current setting - x/0.66** Initial setting of L1: 2 mm	Standard cassette: 80034D(H) 100 sheet cassette: 800352(H) Bypass feeder: 800353(H)	0.66 mm	00(H) 07(H) 00(H)
L2	Not adjustable			
L3	This is only adjustable in bypass feed mode. To increase the margin by x mm: **New setting = Current setting - x/0.338** To decrease the margin by x mm: **New setting = Current setting + x/0.338** **Example:** To increase the margin by 5 mm. 5/0.338 ≈ 14.8 ≈ 15(D) = F(H) **New setting** = 3B - F = 2C(H)	800363(H)	0.338 mm	3B(H)

6. TROUBLESHOOTING

6.1. COPY QUALITY TROUBLESHOOTING

If there is a copy quality problem that cannot be solved easily, try using the following troubleshooting procedures, while referring to the point-to-point diagram. The procedures may not be exhaustive, but they may help you to find the problem.



H516T514.wmf

First, distinguish whether the problem is caused by the remote terminal or by your machine. If the problem is caused by your machine, distinguish whether it is due to a scanner problem or a printer problem.

6.1.1. Blank Copies

Possible Cause (Printer):

- Poor drum sensitivity.
- Laser optic components are out of position.
- The proper bias voltages are not applied to the toner application roller and/or the development roller.
- The proper current is not applied to the transfer roller.

Action:

1. Print a test pattern, and open the cover in the middle of printing.

2. Check if there is toner adhered to the drum surface.
   If there is, do the following. If not, go to step 3.
   - Check if the transfer roller is installed correctly or not.
   - Check if the development unit is installed correctly or not.
   - Check if the resistance between the transfer bias terminal on the development unit and the transfer roller shaft is less than 10 kOhm or not, while pushing the roller shaft down to the roller holder.
   - If the resistance is OK, check the connections behind the power pack and the power pack itself.

3. Check if there is toner on the surface of the development roller.
   If there is, do the following. If not, go to step 4.
   - Check if all the laser optic components are properly positioned.
   - Try replacing the drum.

4. Check if the toner cartridge is empty or not. If it is, do the following. If not, go to step 5.
   - Check or replace the toner end sensor.

5. Do the following.
   - Check that the development unit is correctly installed or not.
   - Check if the resistance between the development roller bias terminal on the development unit and the development roller shaft, the toner metering plate, and the bias brush are less than 1 kOhm or not.
   - Check if the resistance between the toner application roller bias terminal on the development unit and the toner application roller shaft is less than 1 kOhm or not.
   - If all the resistances are OK, check the connections behind the power pack and the power pack itself.

6.1.2. Black Copies

Possible Cause (Scanner)
- The contact image sensor is defective.

Action:

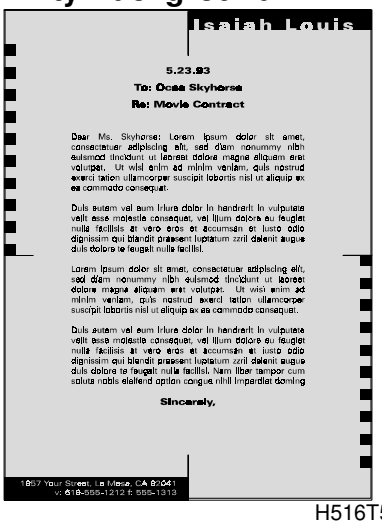
1. Check the connection between the FDU (CN50) and the contact image sensor.
2. Replace the contact image sensor.

Possible Cause (Printer)
- The charge is not properly applied.

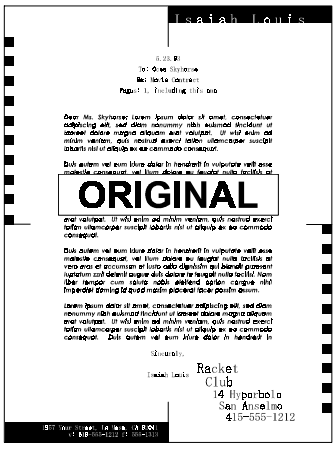
Action:

1. Check if all the charge bias terminals on the development unit and the CTM, and the charge wire are properly connected or not.
   - If they are, go to step 2.
   - If not, fix the connections.
2. Check if the zener diode is not shorted.
   - If the zener diode is shorted, replace the zener diode.
   - If not, go to step 3.
3. Check the connections behind the power pack.

6.1.3. Dirty Background



H516T507.wmf



H516T512.wmf

Possible Cause (Scanner)

- Scanner shading correction error or wrong threshold.

Action:

1. Clean the shading plate.
2. Adjust the scanner contrast threshold settings.

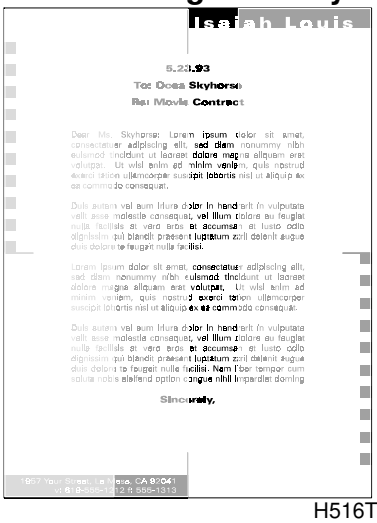
Possible Cause (Printer)

- Poor drum sensitivity.
- The charge is not properly applied.
- The hot roller is dirty.

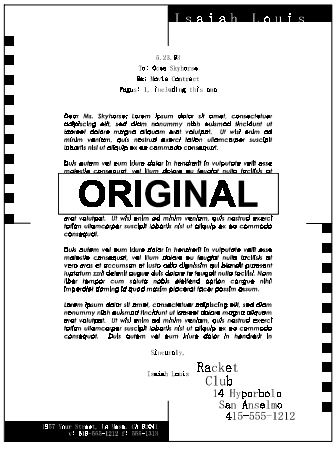
Action:

1. Try replacing the drum.
2. Check if the hot roller surface is dirty or not.
   - If it is, clean the roller or replace the cleaning pad.
   - If not, go to step 3.
3. Check if all the charge bias terminals on the development unit and the CTM, and the charge wire are properly connected or not.
   - If they are, check or replace the power pack.
   - If not, fix the connections.

6.1.4. Uneven Image Density



H516T508.wmf



H516T512.wmf

Possible Cause (Scanner)

- Dirty exposure glass
- Partial scanner lamp defect

Action

- Clean the exposure glass of the image sensor.
- Replace the image sensor.

Possible Cause (Printer)

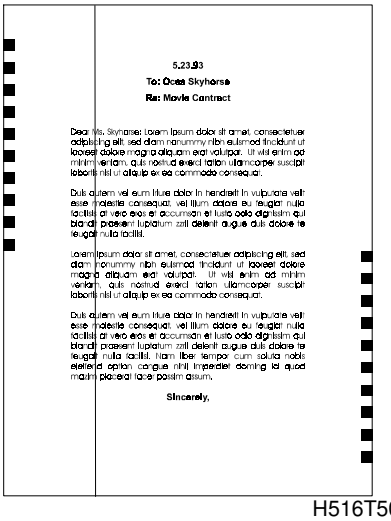
- Poor drum sensitivity.
- Dirty laser optic components.
- The toner metering blade is deformed, or incorrectly positioned.
- Uneven toner supply in the development toner hopper.
- Quenching lamp defect.

Action:

1. Print a solid black test pattern, and open the cover in the middle of printing.

2. Check if the toner is evenly distributed on the development roller.
   - If it is not, check the toner metering blade, and the toner supply mechanism in the toner hopper. If it is, go to step 3.
   - If the image is lighter in the center of the image, toner may be low. Replace the CTM and supply more toner.
3. Check if the toner is evenly distributed on the drum.
   - If it is not, check the drum sensitivity, the laser optic components, and the quenching lamp on the CTM.
   - If it is, check if there is any dirt on the transfer roller surface.

6.1.5. Vertical Black Lines



5.23.93

To: Ocea Skyhorse

Re: Movie Contract

Dear Ms. Skyhorse: Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetuer adipiscing elit, sed diam nonummy nibh euismod tincidunt ut laoreet dolore magna aliquam erat volutpat. Ut wisi enim ad minim veniam, quis nostrud exerci tation ullamcorper suscipit lobortis nisl ut aliquip ex ea commodo consequat.

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Sincerely,

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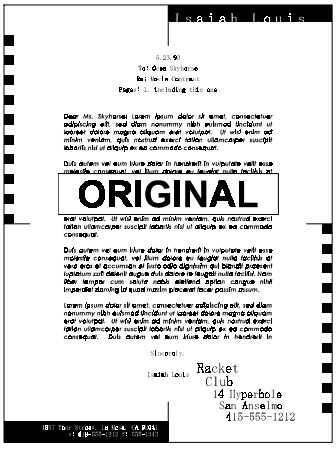

Isaiah Louis

5.23.93

To: Ocea Skyhorse

Re: Movie Contract

Dear Ms. Skyhorse: Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetuer adipiscing elit, sed diam nonummy nibh euismod tincidunt ut laoreet dolore magna aliquam erat volutpat. Ut wisi enim ad minim veniam, quis nostrud exerci tation ullamcorper suscipit lobortis nisl ut aliquip ex ea commodo consequat.

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Sincerely,

Isaiah Louis

Racket
Club
14 Hyperbole
San Anselmo
415-555-1212

H516T512.wmf

Possible Cause (Scanner)

- Defective contact image sensor element(s).
- Dirt or dust on the exposure glass.
- Dirty white plate on the ADF.

Action:

1. Clean the exposure glass and the shading plate.
2. Replace the contact image sensor.

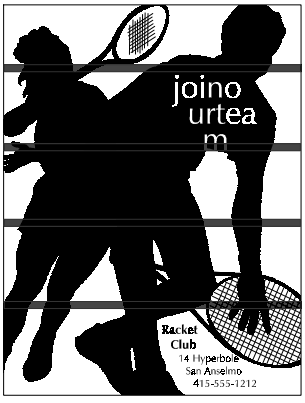
Possible Cause (Printer)

- Damaged cleaning blade.
- Dirty hot roller stripper(s).

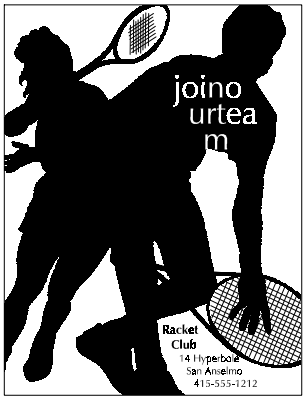
Action:

1. Replace the CTM.
2. Clean the hot roller strippers.

6.1.6. Horizontal Black Lines



H516T510.wmf



H516T511.wmf

Possible Cause (Printer)

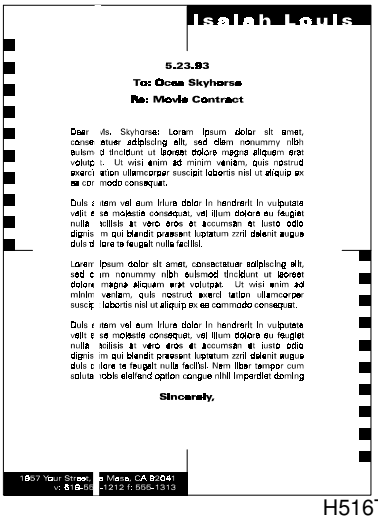
- The drum surface is scratched or damaged.
- Charge corona leak failure.

Action:

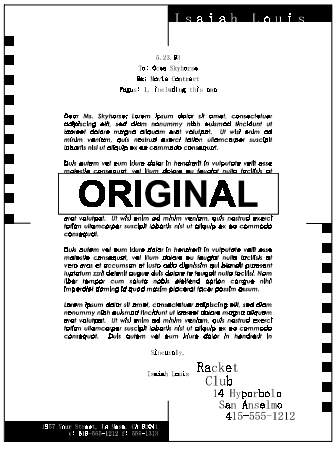
1. Check that the surface of the drum is not damaged.
   - Change the drum if it is damaged.

2. If the problem still remains, do the following.
   - Clean the charge wire.
   - Change the CTM.

6.1.7. Vertical White Lines



H516T506.wmf



H516T512.wmf

Possible Cause (Scanner)

- Defective image sensor element(s).

Action:

- Replace the image sensor.

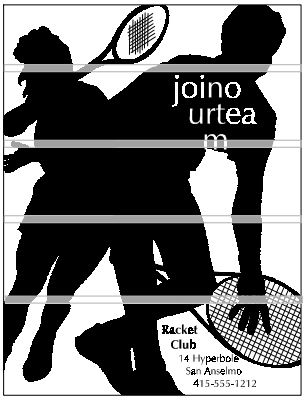
Possible Cause (Printer)

- The laser optic components are dirty.
- The hot roller stripper scrapes off toner from the print paper.

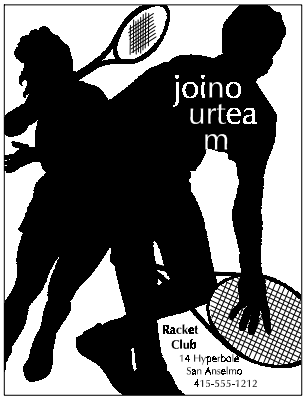
Action:

- Clean the laser optic components.
- Check the hot roller stripper mechanism. Clean the strippers and replace them if they are damaged.

6.1.8. Horizontal White Lines



H516T509.wmf



H516T511.wmf

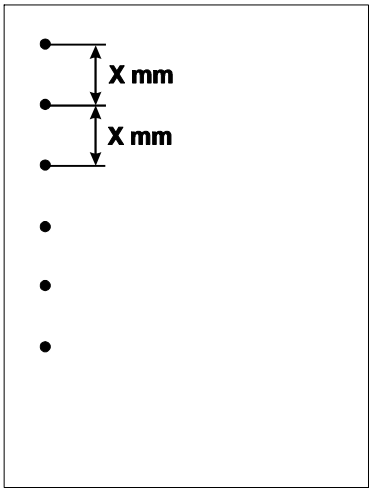
Possible Cause (Printer)

- The surface of the development roller is damaged or deformed.
- The development bias is not stable.
- Transfer current is not stable.

Action:

1. Print a test pattern, and open the cover in the middle of printing.
2. Check if horizontal white lines (where toner is not adhered) appear on the drum surface or not.
   - If they do, go to step 3.
   - If not, check the transfer roller surface and the transfer bias terminals connections. If they are OK, check or replace the power pack.
3. Check if horizontal white lines (where toner is not adhered) appear on the development roller surface or not.
   - If they do, check if the development roller surface is not deformed. If it is OK, check or replace the power pack.
   - If not, check for damage on the drum surface.

6.1.9. Black Dots/Spots



H516T502.wmf

Possible Cause (Scanner)

- Dust on the exposure glass.

Action:

- Clean the exposure glass.
- Try disabling MTF.

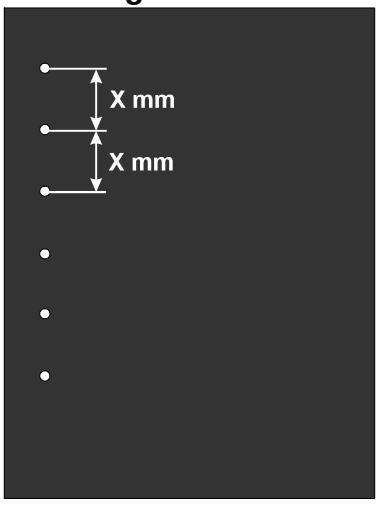
Possible Cause (Printer)

- The drum surface is damaged (this is likely if the dots appear at 94.2 mm intervals).

Action:

- Replace the drum.

6.1.10. White Spots in Black Image Areas



H516T501.wmf

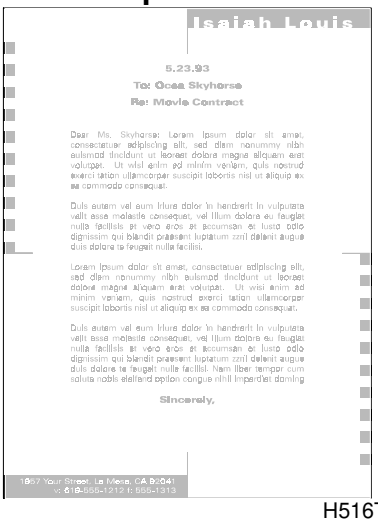
Possible Cause (Printer)

- The drum surface is damaged (this is likely if the dots appear at 94.2 mm intervals).
- The development roller surface is damaged (this is likely if the dots appear at 62.8 mm intervals).
- The toner application roller surface is damaged (this is likely if the dots appear at about 16.75 mm intervals).

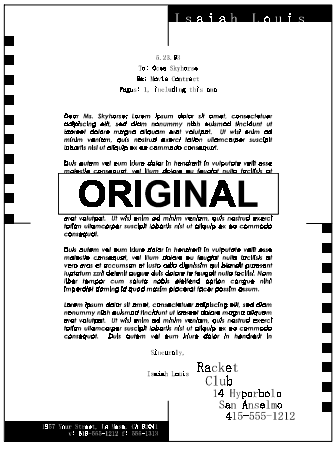
Action:

- Replace the drum.
- Clean the surface of the development roller and change the roller if it is damaged.
- Change the development unit.

6.1.11. Faint Copies



H516T504.wmf



H516T512.wmf

Possible Causes (Scanner)

- Dirty shading plate and/or exposure glass
- Wrong scan threshold
- Contact image sensor (LED, sensor element) defect

Action:

- Clean the white plate on the ADF.
- Adjust the scan threshold settings.
- Replace the image sensor.

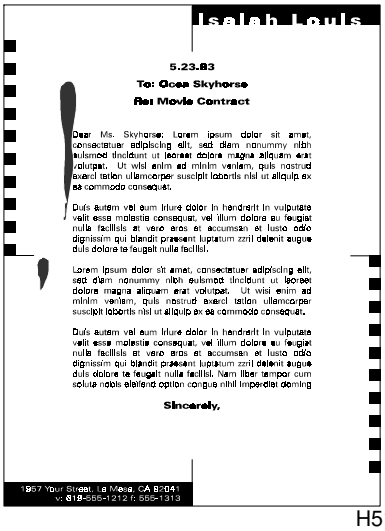
Possible Causes (Printer)

- Poor drum sensitivity.
- Dirty laser optic components.
- Incorrect development/ transfer bias
- Defective quenching lamp
- Low toner
- Low fusing temperature

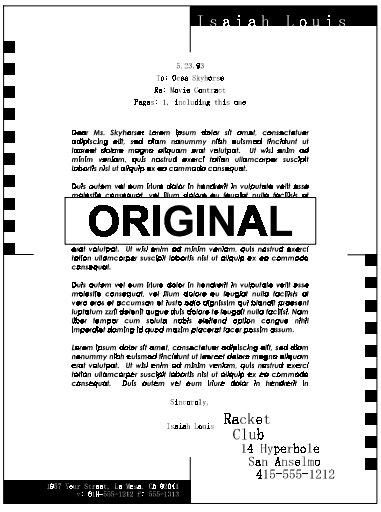
Action:

1. Check whether the toner saving feature has not been selected with the user parameters. (If it has been selected, there is no problem.)
2. Print a test pattern, and open the cover in the middle of printing.
3. Check if the toner on the paper at the entrance of the fusing unit looks faint or not.
   - If it does, check or replace the fusing lamp, thermistor, and PSU.
   - If it does not, go to step 4.
4. Check if the toner on the drum looks faint or not.
   - If it does, go to step 5.
   - If it does not, check the contacts between the transfer bias terminals and power pack.
5. Check if the toner on the development roller looks faint or not.
   - If it does, check all the contacts between the development and toner application rollers' bias terminals.
   - If it does not, try replacing the CTM and drum.

6.1.12. Vertical Black Band



H516T505



H516T512

Possible Cause (Printer)

- Dirty charge corona wire.
- The toner metering blade is deformed, damaged, or incorrectly positioned.

Action:

- Clean the charge corona wire. The wire cleaner is on the CTM.
- Replace the CTM.
- Check the toner metering blade and replace if it is damaged.

6.1.13. Unfused Copies

Possible Cause (Printer)

- The thermistor is defective.
- The fusing pressure roller spring mechanism is defective.
- The wrong type of toner is being used.
- A non-recommended type of paper is being used.

Action:

1. Check if the correct type of paper and toner are being used.
   - If it is, go to step 2.
   - If not, use recommended types of paper and toner.

2. Try replacing the fusing lamp and the roller.

6.1.14. Ghost Image

Possible Cause (Printer)

- Poor drum sensitivity.
- The cleaning blade is deformed or incorrectly positioned.
- Dirty hot roller

Action:

- Clean the cleaning blade.
- Replace the CTM.
- Clean the hot roller surface and/or replace the cleaning pad.
- Replace the drum.

6.1.15. Toner on the Back of the Printer Paper

Possible Cause (Printer)

- Dirty transfer roller
- Dirty fusing pressure roller

Action:

1. Check if the transfer roller is dirty with toner or not.
   - If it is, clean the roller surface.
     1) Take the roller off the machine.
     2) Gently tap the roller shaft to remove the toner.
     3) Turn the roller against a clean sheet of paper to let the toner transfer onto the paper.
   - If not, go to step 2.

2. Check if the fusing pressure roller is dirty with toner or not.
   - If it is, clean the fusing pressure roller.
   - If not, check for any other dirty rollers and clean them.

6.1.16. Misaligned Output (Data shifted to the right or left)

Possible Cause (Scanner)
- Incorrect setting of the document guide.

Action:
- Align each side of the document to the document guides.

Possible Cause (Printer)
- The laser optics are misaligned.
- Improper print margin setting (main scan direction).

Action:
- Adjust the main scan print margin. (Refer to Section 5-12.)
- Check that the laser optics are aligned correctly.

6.1.17. Misaligned Output (Image shifted vertically)/Reduced Image

Possible Cause:
- Improper print margin (sub scan direction).
- Dirty registration roller.

Action:
- Adjust the sub scan print margin. (Refer to Section 5-12.)
- Clean the registration roller.

6.2. MECHANICAL PROBLEMS

6.2.1. ADF/Scanner

1. Non Feed

Possible Cause:

- An incorrect type or size of document is used.
- The operation panel is not properly closed.
- The pick-up and feed rollers are dirty or worn out.
- The mechanical clutch mechanism for document pick-up is defective.
- Incorrect positioning of the separation pad, or the pad is missing.
- Inappropriate separation pressure setting.
- The Tx motor is defective.

Action:

1. Check that a correct type of document is being used.
2. Check that the operation panel is securely closed.
3. If the problem still remains, do the following.
   - Clean the pick-up and feed rollers with a soft cloth and water, and replace them if they are damaged.
   - Check the spring mechanism of the pick-up roller and replace it if it is damaged.
   - Adjust the separation pressure to the appropriate setting.
   - Check the connection between the FDU (CN62) and the Tx motor.
   - Replace the Tx motor.

2. Jam

Possible Cause:

- An incorrect type or size of document is used.
- The document is too long.
- The scanner rollers (pick-up, feed, R1, and R2 rollers) are dirty.
- Obstruction in the document paper path.
- The scan line sensor is defective.
- Defective tx motor

Action:

1. Check that a correct type of document is being used, and that the document length is within the maximum setting.
2. Check for obstructions in the paper path.
3. If the problem still remains, do the following.
   - Clean the rollers with a soft cloth and water, and replace them if they are damaged.
   - Check that the scan line sensor is working correctly.
   - Replace the Tx motor.

3. Skew

Possible Cause:

- An incorrect type or size of document is used.
- The document guide is not properly set.
- The operation panel is not properly closed.
- The scanner rollers (pick-up, feed, R1, and R2 rollers) are dirty.
- Obstruction in the document paper path.
- The separation pad is out of position.

Action:

1. Check that a correct type of document is being used.
2. Check that the operation panel is securely closed and also check that the document guide is properly set.
3. Check for obstructions in the paper path.
4. If the problem still remains, do the following.
   - Check that the separation pad is properly set. Replace it if it is damaged.
   - Clean the rollers with a soft cloth and water, and replace them if they are damaged.

4. Multi-feed

Action:

- Adjust the separation pressure to the proper setting.
- Clean or replace the separation pad.

6.2.2. Printer

1. Non-feed

Possible Cause:

- A non-recommended type of paper is being used.
- The paper cassette end fence is not properly set.
- The paper lift mechaninsm (slide lock) is not working properly.
- Malfunction in the paper feed clutch.
- The paper feed roller(s) is not properly set.
- The paper feed motor is defective.
- The registration sensor is defective.

Action:

1. Check that a correct type of paper is being used.
2. Check that the paper cassette end fence is correctly set and check the paper lift mechanism (slide lock and the springs).
3. Check that the feed clutch for the cassette that was used is working properly.
4. Check that the paper feed roller(s) is properly installed. Clean or replace if necessary.
5. Check the registration roller and its mechanism. Clean or replace if necessary.
6. Check that the registration sensor is correctly working.
7. If the problem still remains, do the following.
   - Check the connections between the FDU (CN17) and the paper feed motor.
   - Replace the paper feed motor.

2. Paper Jam - Inside Printer

Possible Cause:

- A non-recommended type of paper is being used.
- The paper end fence and/or the paper guides in the cassette is not properly set.
- The registraton roller is dirty.
- The registration sensor is defective.
- Obstruction in the paper path.
- The main motor is defective.

Action:

1. Check if a correct type of paper is being used, and check that the paper end fence and the paper guides are correctly set.
2. Check for obstructions in the paper path.
3. Check the registration roller and its mechanism. Clean or replace if necessary.
4. Check that the registration sensor is working properly.
5. If the problem still remains, do the following.
   - Check the connections between the FDU (CN15) and the main motor.
   - Replace the main motor.
   - Check the FDU output of power and drive signals to the main motor (CN15-1, 3). If signals are not output, replace the FDU or FCE.
   - Check the fusing unit drive mechanism. Check that all the gears are properly installed.

3. Jam - Fusing Exit

Possible Cause:

- A non-recommended type of paper is being used.
- Obstruction in the paper path.
- The registration sensor is defective.
- Malfunction in the fusing drive mechanism.
- The paper feed out sensor is defective.
- Malfunction in the hot roller stripper(s) mechanism.
- Malfunction in the pressure mechanism in the fusing unit.

Action:

1. Check if a correct type of paper is being used.
2. Check for obstructions in the paper path.
3. Check that the registration sensor is working correctly.
4. Check all the gears in the fusing drive mechanism.
5. Check that the paper feed out sensor is working correctly.
6. Check the hot roller strippers and the pressure mechanism in the fusing unit.

4. Skew

Possible Cause:

- A non-recommended type of paper is being used.
- Incorrect positioning of the paper guides in the paper cassette.
- The corner separators are out of position.
- The paper feed rollers are worn out or damaged.
- Obstruction in the paper path.
- Malfunction in the registration mechanism.

Action:

1. Check if a correct type of paper is being used.
2. Check that the paper guides and the corner separators in the paper cassette are correctly set.
3. Check that the paper feed rollers are correctly installed and clean or replace them if necessary.
4. Check for obstructions in the paper path.
5. Check the registration mechanism and clean or replace the rollers if necessary.

5. Multi-feed

Possible Cause:

- A non-recommended type of paper is being used.
- Incorrect positioning of the paper guides and/or end fence in the paper cassette.

Action:

- Check if a correct type of paper is being used.
- Check that the paper guides and the end fence are correctly set.

6.3. SERVICE CALL CONDITIONS

If the Call Service indicator is lit, one of the following conditions has occurred.

Symptom	Error Code	Sub-code	SC-code
Charge leak current detected while the charge corona unit was activated.	9-17	11	1-11
Charge leak current detected while the charge corona unit was not activated.	9-17	12	1-12
Laser diode failure	9-20	21	2-21
Fusing unit failure (fusing lamp at high temperature during printing)	9-22	01	0-01
Fusing unit failure (fusing lamp not at printing temperature after warm-up)	9-22	02	0-02
Fusing unit failure (fusing lamp at high temperature in power saver mode)	9-22	03	0-03
Fusing unit failure (fusing lamp at high temperature in power saver mode)	9-22	04	0-04
Fusing unit failure (fusing lamp at low temperature in power saver mode)	9-22	05	0-05
Fusing unit failure (fusing lamp at low temperature during printing)	9-22	07	0-07
Fusing unit failure (fusing lamp at an extremely high temperature)	9-22	08	0-08
Fusing unit failure (thermistor error)	9-22	09	0-09
Hexagonal mirror motor startup error	9-23	31	3-31
Hexagonal mirror motor error while printing	9-23	32	3-32
Main motor startup error	9-24	41	4-41
Main motor error while printing	9-24	42	4-42

To find out which problem has occurred, either:

- See the Auto Service Call report that was sent to the service station by the machine. This report lists a sub-code, as well as the error message; this sub-code may help you find the problem.
  Or, check the sub-code stored at RAM addresses 80033C(H) and 8003B5(H).
- Check the error code history using service function 03.
- Try to clear the service call condition (for failures which are not related to the fusing unit): switch the power off, wait 10 seconds, then switch back on.
- An SC-code is displayed on the LCD panel when the error occurs.

If the problem remains, work through the appropriate troubleshooting procedure from the following pages.

After each troubleshooting attempt, reset the machine and try to operate it. If the machine still does not work, continue troubleshooting.

Symptom: Charger Leak (Error Code 9-17)

This error occurs in either of the following conditions:

- If FDU CN21-8 stayed low for 3 s or more while the charge corona is on (sub-code 11)
- If FDU CN21-8 stayed low for 3 s or more while the charge corona is off (sub-code 12)

Check	Action if Yes	Action if No
1. Clean the charge corona wire and unit. Check the if the charge wire is cut off and replace the CTM if it is broken.		
2. If the sub-code is 11, do the following. If the sub-code is 12, go to step 5.		
3. Are all of the charge bias terminals connected ?	Go to step 4.	Secure the connections and/or replace the CTM or development unit.
4. Replace the power pack. Does the problem still remain?	Replace the FDU or FCE.	
5. If the sub-code is 12, do the following.		
6. Does CN21-3 stay low while in standby mode ?	Replace the FDU or FCE.	Go to step 7.
7. Does CN21-8 stay low while in standby mode ?	Replace the power pack.	

Symptom: LD Failure (Error Code 9-20)

This error occurs in the following condition:

- The laser synchronization signal was not detected within 10 ms of the start of printing (sub-code 21)

Check	Action if Yes	Action if No
Check that all the laser optic components are aligned correctly and clean them if necessary. Check that the optical fibre is properly set. Check the connection between the FDU (CN26) and the LDDR. Check that the polygonal mirror motor and LDDR are correctly positioned. If the problem still remains, replace the LDDR, FDU or FCE.		

Symptom: Fusing Unit Failure (Error Code 9-22)

This error occurs in any of the following conditions:

- During printing: If the fusing lamp stays above 190 °C for more than 60 s (sub-code 01)
- Before start printing: If the fusing lamp takes more than 40 s to reach 165 °C (sub-code 02)
- Power saver mode (fusing lamp OFF selected): If the fusing lamp takes more than 20 minutes to fall back to 100 °C. (sub-code 03)
- Power saver mode (fusing lamp Standby selected): If the fusing lamp takes more than 20 minutes to fall back to 100 °C. (sub-code 04)
- Power saver mode (fusing lamp Standby selected): If the fusing lamp stays below 80 °C for more than 18 s (sub-code 05)
- During printing: If the fusing lamp stays below 140 °C for more than 1 s (sub-code 07)
- At any time: If the fusing lamp temperature reaches 250 °C (sub-code 08)
- At power on: If a thermistor defect (disconnection) is detected (sub-code 09)

Check	Action if Yes	Action if No
Before checking anything, do the following. Reset the RAM address 80033C(H) to 00(H), then switch the power off, wait for a few seconds, then switch back on. If the problem remains, check the following points.		
Sub-code 01, 03, 04:		
1. Replace the fusing lamp, thermistor, PSU, FDU and/or FCE.		
Sub-code 02, 05, 07:		
1. Check if the fusing lamp, thermostat, and/or the thermofuse is(are) open or not. - If yes, replace the defective component(s). - If no, go to step 2.		
2. Check if ac power is supplied to the lamp from the PSU or not. - If yes, go to step 3. - If no, replace the PSU.		
3. Check if FDU CN12-1 and/or FDU CN12-2 stays low during printing. - If yes, replace the PSU, FDU, or FCE. - If no, check the connection from the PSU to the lamp.		
Sub-code 08:		
1. Check for any defects in the machine, and replace the defective parts. If any damage could not be found, go to step 2.		
2. Check if the thermistor is shorted or not. - If yes, replace the thermistor. - If no, try replacing the FDU and/or FCE		
Sub-code 09:		
1. Check the connection between the FDU (CN25) and the thermistor.		

Symptom: Polygonal Mirror Motor Failure (Error Code 9-23)

This error occurs in either of the following conditions:

- If FDU CN14-4 does not go low within 10 s of the polygonal mirror motor being switched on (sub-code 31)
- If FDU CN14-4 goes back to high for 3 s or more during polygonal mirror motor operation (sub-code 32)

Check	Action if Yes	Action if No
1. Check the connection between the FDU (CN14) and the polygonal mirror motor.		
2. Check that +24VM from the FDU (CN14-1) is supplied to the polygonal mirror motor.	Replace the polygonal mirror motor.	Replace the FDU. If the problem still remains, replace the FCE.

Symptom: Main Motor Failure (Error Code 9-24)

This error occurs in either of the following conditions:

- If FDU CN15-4 does not go low within 10 s of the main motor being switched on (sub-code 41)
- If FDU CN15-4 goes back to high for 3 s or more during main motor operation (sub-code 42)

Check	Action if Yes	Action if No
1. Check that the main motor drive mechanism is not obstructed. 2. Check that all the main motor drive gears are correctly installed.		
3. Replace the main motor. Does the problem still remain?	Replace the FDU. If the problem still occurs, replace the FCE.	

6.4. ERROR CODES

If an error code occurs, retry the communication. If the same problem occurs, try to fix the problem as suggested below. Note that error codes 4-00, 01, 02, and 10 only appear in the error code display and on the service report.

Code	Meaning	Suggested Cause/Action
0-00	DIS/NSF not detected within 40 s of Start being pressed	Check the line connection. Check the NCU - FDU connectors. The machine at the other end may be incompatible. Replace the NCU or FCE. Check for DIS/NSF with an oscilloscope. If the rx signal is weak, there may be a bad line.
0-01	DCN received unexpectedly	The other party is out of paper or has a jammed printer. The other party pressed Stop during communication.
0-03	Incompatible modem at the other end	The other terminal is incompatible.
0-04	CFR or FTT not received after modem training	Check the line connection. Check the NCU - FDU connectors. Try changing the tx level and/or cable equalizer settings. Replace the FCE or NCU. The other terminal may be faulty; try sending to another machine. If the rx signal is weak or defective, there may be a bad line. **Cross reference** Tx level - NCU Parameter 01 (PSTN), RAM 807FB7 (PABX) Cable equalizer - G3 Switch 07 (PSTN), G3 Switch 08 (PABX) Dedicated Tx parameters - Section 4-4
0-05	Unsuccessful after modem training at 2400 bps	Check the line connection. Check the NCU - FDU connectors. Try adjusting the tx level and/or cable equalizer. Replace the FCE or NCU. Check for line problems. **Cross reference** See error code 0-04.
0-06	The other terminal did not reply to DCS	Check the line connection. Check the FDU - NCU connectors. Try adjusting the tx level and/or cable equalizer settings. Replace the NCU or FCE. The other end may be defective or incompatible; try sending to another machine. Check for line problems. **Cross reference** See error code 0-04.

Code	Meaning	Suggested Cause/Action
0-07	No post-message response from the other end after a page was sent	Check the line connection. Check the FDU - NCU connectors. Replace the NCU or FCE. The other end may have jammed or run out of paper. The other end user may have disconnected the call. Check for a bad line. The other end may be defective; try sending to another machine.
0-08	The other end sent RTN or PIN after receiving a page, because there were too many errors	Check the line connection. Check the FDU - NCU connectors. Replace the NCU or FCE. The other end may have jammed, or run out of paper or memory space. Try adjusting the tx level and/or cable equalizer settings. The other end may have a defective modem/NCU/FDU; try sending to another machine. Check for line problems and noise. **Cross reference** Tx level - NCU Parameter 01 (PSTN), RAM 807FB7 (PABX) Cable equalizer - G3 Switch 07 (PSTN), G3 Switch 08 (PABX) Dedicated Tx parameters - Section 4-4
0-14	Non-standard post message response code received	Check the FDU - NCU connectors. Incompatible or defective remote terminal; try sending to another machine. Noisy line: resend. Try adjusting the tx level and/or cable equalizer settings. Replace the NCU or FCE. **Cross reference** See error code 0-08.
0-15	The other end does not have the confidential or transfer function	The other terminal does not have the confidential rx or transfer function, or the other terminal's memory is full.
0-16	CFR or FTT not detected after modem training in confidential or transfer mode	Check the line connection. Check the FDU - NCU connectors. Replace the NCU or FCE. Try adjusting the tx level and/or cable equalizer settings. The other end may have disconnected, or it may be defective; try calling another machine. If the rx signal level is too low, there may be a line problem. **Cross reference** See error code 0-08.
0-17	Communication was interrupted by pressing the Stop key.	If the Stop key was not pressed and this error keeps occurring, replace the operation panel or OPU.

Code	Meaning	Suggested Cause/Action
0-20	Facsimile data not received within 6 s of retraining	Check the line connection. Check the FDU - NCU connectors. Replace the NCU or FCE. Check for line problems. Try calling another fax machine. Try adjusting the reconstruction time for the first line and/or rx cable equalizer setting. **Cross reference** Reconstruction time - G3 Switch 0A, bit 6 Rx cable equalizer - G3 Switch 07 (PSTN), G3 Switch 08 (PABX)
0-21	EOL signal (end-of-line) from the other end not received within 5 s of the previous EOL signal	Check the connections between the FDU, NCU, & line. Check for line noise or other line problems. Replace the NCU or FCE. The remote machine may be defective or may have disconnected. **Cross reference** Maximum interval between EOLs and ECM frames - G3 Bit Switch 0A, bit 4
0-22	The signal from the other end was interrupted for more than the acceptable modem carrier drop time (default: 0.2 s)	Check the line connection. Check the FDU - NCU connectors. Replace the NCU or FCE. Defective remote terminal. Check for line noise or other line problems. Try adjusting the acceptable modem carrier drop time. **Cross reference** Acceptable modem carrier drop time - G3 Switch 0A, bits 0 and 1
0-23	Too many errors during reception	Check the line connection. Check the FDU - NCU connectors. Replace the NCU, FDU or FCE. Defective remote terminal. Check for line noise or other line problems. Try asking the other end to adjust their tx level. Try adjusting the rx cable equalizer setting and/or rx error criteria. **Cross reference** Rx cable equalizer - G3 Switch 07 (PSTN), G3 Switch 08 (PABX) Rx error criteria - Communication Switch 02, bits 0 and 1
0-24	Printer failure occurred while the memory was full during non-ECM reception; negative response returned	There is no memory space available, or substitute reception is disabled. Try asking the user to add optional extra memory.

Code	Meaning	Suggested Cause/Action
0-30	The other terminal did not reply to NSS(A) in AI short protocol mode	Check the line connection. Check the FDU - NCU connectors. Try adjusting the tx level and/or cable equalizer settings. The other terminal may not be compatible. **Cross reference** Dedicated tx parameters - Section 4-4
0-52	Polarity changed during communication	Check the line connection. Retry communication.
1-00	Document jam	Incorrectly inserted document or unsuitable document type. Check the ADF drive components and sensors. **Cross reference** ADF mechanical problems - Section 6-2-1
1-01	Document length exceeded the maximum	Try changing the maximum acceptable document length. Divide the document into smaller pieces. Check the ADF drive components and sensors. **Cross reference** Max. document length - Scanner switch 00, bits 2 and 3 ADF mechanical problems - Section 6-2-1
1-10	Paper at the scan line when the power was turned on.	Remove the paper. Check the scan line sensor. **Cross reference** ADF mechanical problems - Section 6-2-1
1-17	Document jam in the feed-out area	Clear any debris from the sensor actuator. Check the ADF drive components and sensors. **Cross reference** ADF mechanical problems - Section 6-2-1
1-20	Paper did not reach the fusing exit at the end of printing	Remove the paper. Check the printer drive components and sensors. **Cross reference** Printer mechanical problems - Section 6-2-2
1-21	Paper present at the fusing exit after printing	Remove the paper. Check the printer drive components and sensors. **Cross reference** Printer mechanical problems - Section 6-2-2
1-30	Paper ran out during printing	Add paper in the cassette.
1-34	Paper ran out after printing	Add paper in the cassette.
1-71	The cover was opened or the cassette was pulled out during printing	Close the cover or put back the cassette.
2-10	The modem cannot enter tx mode	Replace the FCE.
2-11	Only one V.21 connection flag was received	Change the FCE.

Code	Meaning	Suggested Cause/Action
2-12	Modem clock irregularity	Replace the FCE.
2-20	Abnormal coding/decoding (cpu not ready)	Replace the FCE.
2-50	The machine reset itself	Replace the FCE.
4-00	One page took longer than 8 minutes to transmit	Check for a bad line. Try the communication at a lower resolution, or without halftone. Change the FCE.
4-01	Line current was cut	Check the line connector. Check the connection between FDU and NCU. Check for line problems. Replace the FDU or the NCU.
4-02	The other end cut the received page as it was longer than the maximum limit.	Split the page into smaller pieces, or ask the other end to change their maximum receive length setting, then resend.
4-10	Communication failed because of ID Code mismatch (Closed Network) or Tel. No./CSI mismatch (Protection against Wrong Connections)	Get the ID Codes the same and/or the CSIs programmed correctly, then resend. The machine at the other end may be defective.
5-00	Data reconstruction not possible	Replace the FCE.
5-10	DCR timer expired	Replace the FCE.
5-20	Storage impossible because of a lack of memory	Temporary memory shortage. Test the SAF memory. Replace the FCE or optional IC card.
5-21	Memory overflow	
5-22	Mode table overflow after the second page of a scanned document	Wait for the messages which are currently in the memory to be sent or delete some files from memory.
5-23	Print data error when printing a substitute rx or confidential rx message	Test the SAF memory. Ask the other end to resend the message. Replace the FCE or IC memory card.
5-24	Memory overflow after the second page of a scanned document	Try using a lower resolution setting. Wait for the messages which are currently in the memory to be sent or delete some files from memory.
5-25	SAF file access error	Replace the FCE or IC memory card.
5-30	Mode table for the first page to be printed was not effective	Replace the FCE or IC memory card.
6-01	G3 ECM - no V.21 signal was received	Try adjusting the rx cable equalizer. Replace the FCE, FDU or NCU.
6-02	G3 ECM - EOR was received	

Code	Meaning	Suggested Cause/Action
6-03	G3 ECM - non-standard V.21 code received	The other terminal may be defective.
6-04	G3 ECM - RTC not detected	Check the line connection. Check connections from the NCU to the FDU. Check for a bad line or defective remote terminal. Replace the FCE, FDU or NCU.
6-05	G3 ECM - facsimile data frame not received within 18 s of CFR, but there was no line fail	Check the line connection. Check connections from the NCU to the FDU. Check for a bad line or defective remote terminal. Replace the FCE, FDU or NCU. Try adjusting the rx cable equalizer **Cross reference** Rx cable equalizer - G3 Switch 07 (PSTN), G3 Switch 08 (PABX)
6-06	G3 ECM - coding/decoding error	Defective FDU. The other terminal may be defective.
6-08	G3 ECM - PIP/PIN received in reply to PPS.NULL	The other end pressed Stop during communication. The other terminal may be defective.
6-09	G3 ECM - ERR received	Check for a noisy line. Adjust the tx levels of the communicating machines. See code 6-05.
6-10	G3 ECM - error frames still received at the other end after all communication attempts at 2400 bps	Check for line noise. Adjust the tx level (use NCU parameter 01 or the dedicated tx parameter for that address). Check the line connection. Defective remote terminal.
6-11	G3 ECM - printing impossible because of a missing first line in the MMR coding	Check for problems in the printer mechanism.
6-21	V.21 flag detected during high speed modem communication	The other terminal may be defective or incompatible.
6-39	V.21 signal not stopped within 6 s	Replace the FCE.
9-07	Paper non-feed or jam at the cassette entrance	If the problem persists, replace the FDU. **Cross reference** Paper non-feed - Section 6-2-2 Jam at the cassette entrance - Section 6-2-2
9-08	Paper jam inside the development area	If the problem persists, replace the FDU. **Cross reference** Paper jam - Section 6-2-2
9-09	Paper jam in the fusing exit area	If the problem persists, replace the FDU. **Cross reference** Paper jam - Section 6-2-2
9-10	Toner end detected	Replace the CTM.
9-12	Cover open detected during printing	Close the cover, or check the cover sensors.

Code	Meaning	Suggested Cause/Action
9-17	Charge corona unit failure	If the problem persists, replace the FDU. **Cross reference** Charge corona failure - Section 6-3
9-20	Laser diode failure	If the problem persists, replace the FDU. **Cross reference** LD failure - Section 6-3
9-22	Fusing lamp failure	If the problem persists, replace the FDU. **Cross reference** Fusing lamp failure - Section 6-3
9-23	Hexagonal mirror motor failure	If the problem persists, replace the FDU. **Cross reference** Mirror motor failure - Section 6-3
9-24	Main motor failure	If the problem persists, replace the FDU. **Cross reference** Main motor failure - Section 6-3
9-80	Bypass feed - paper non-feed or jam at the entrance	Check the registration roller and sensor. **Cross reference** Printer mechanical problems - Section 6-2-2
9-81	Bypass feed - paper length exceeds the maximum limit (600 mm)	Check the paper feed mechanism and sensors. **Cross reference** Printer mechanical problems - Section 6-2-2
9-82	Optional 100 sheet cassette - paper non-feed or jam at the cassette entrance	Check the paper feed mechanism and sensors. **Cross reference** Printer mechanical problems - Section 6-2-2
9-83	Optional 100 sheet cassette - paper length exceeds the maximum limit (600 mm)	Check the paper feed mechanism and sensors. **Cross reference** Printer mechanical problems - Section 6-2-2

6.5. ELECTRICAL COMPONENT DEFECTS

6.5.1. Defective Sensor Table

Sensor	Symptoms if Defective
Document sensor	"CLEAR ORIGINAL" or "DIAL FAX NO" is displayed at power-up.
	"SET DOCUMENT" is still displayed after a document is placed in the feeder.
Scan line sensor	"CLEAR ORIGINAL" is displayed at power-up.
	"CLEAR ORIGINAL" is displayed soon after the start of copying.
Interlock switches	There is no alarm on opening the cover, and "CLOSE COVER" is not displayed.
	"CLOSE COVER" is displayed at power-up.
Registration sensor Fusing exit sensor	"CLEAR COPY" is displayed at power-up.
	"CLEAR COPY" is displayed soon after the start of copying.
Bypass feed sensor	Bypass feed cannot be used.
Toner end sensor	Toner end is not indicated.
Paper size sensor - Standard cassette	"ADD PAPER" is displayed at power-up.
	Page separation may be done even if the original is the same size as the copy paper.
Paper end sensor - Standard cassette	The Add Paper indicator lights even if paper is remaining.
	The Add Paper indicator does not light when the paper has run out.
Paper size sensor - 100 sheet cassette	"ADD PAPER" is displayed at power-up.
	Page separation may be done even if the original is the same size as the copy paper.
Paper end sensor - 100 sheet cassette	The Add Paper indicator on the lower cassette's operation panel lights even if paper is remaining.
	The Add Paper indicator on the lower cassette's operation panel does not light when the paper has run out.

6.5.2. Blown Fuse Table

The only service-replaceable fuses are the following.

Fuse	Symptoms if Defective
PSU - F1/ F2/F3	No power to the machine (F3 - 220V PSU only)
Thermofuse (Not installed in the US model.)	Fusing power is not supplied.

Point-to-Point Diagram
Model: FX6 (FAX2700L)

Issued on: April 10th, 1995
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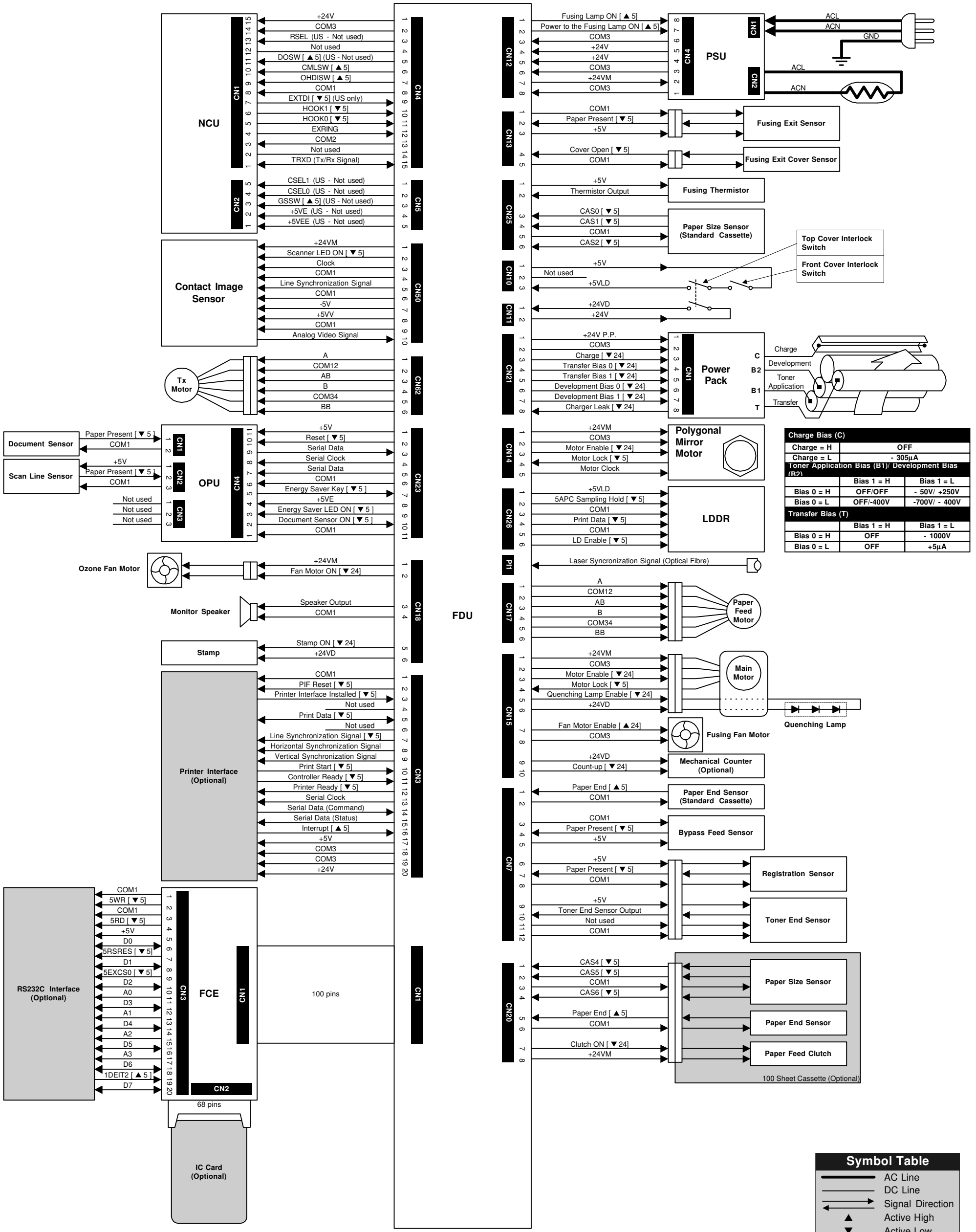
Subject to change



Charge Bias (C)		
Charge = H	OFF	
Charge = L	- 305µA	
Toner Application Bias (B1)/ Development Bias (B2)		
	Bias 1 = H	Bias 1 = L
Bias 0 = H	OFF/OFF	- 50V/ +250V
Bias 0 = L	OFF/-400V	-700V/ - 400V
Transfer Bias (T)		
	Bias 1 = H	Bias 1 = L
Bias 0 = H	OFF	- 1000V
Bias 0 = L	OFF	+5µA

Symbol Table	
▬▬	AC Line
———	DC Line
←→	Signal Direction
▲	Active High
▼	Active Low
[ ]	Voltage