

MT2460

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CUSTOM ENGINEERING S.p.A.

Str. Berettine 2 - 43010 Fontevivo (PARMA) - Italy Tel.: +39 0521-680111 - Fax: +39 0521-610701

http: www.custom.biz

Customer Service Department: Email: support@custom.it

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 General safety information

- Read and keep the instructions which follow.
- Follow all warnings and instructions indicated.
- · Before cleaning the mechanism, disconnect the power supply.
- Clean the mechanism with a damp cloth. Do not use liquid or spray products.
- Do not operate the mechanism near water.
- Do not use the mechanism on unstable surfaces that might cause it to fall and be seriously damaged.
- During the integration of the printer, we strongly warn to keep an adeguate paper loop outlet underneath the presenter, in order to allow the receipt being properly printed out.
- Only use the mechanism on hard surfaces and in environments that guarantee proper ventilation.
- Make sure the mechanism is placed in such a way as to avoid damage to its wiring.
- Use the type of electrical power supply indicated. If in doubt, contact your retailer.
- Do not introduce foreign objects of any kind into the mechanism as this could cause a short circuit or damage parts that could jeopardize mechanism functioning.
- Do not spill liquids onto the mechanism.
- Do not carry out technical operations on the mechanism, with the exception of the scheduled maintenance procedures specifically indicated in the user manual.

1.2 General features

PAPER WIDTH	60 mm
RESOLUTIONS	8 dot/mm (203dpi)
PRINTING SPEED	150 mm/sec.
LOGIC VOLTAGE	3,3 V. 5V
SENSORS	Paper end, head up detection, temperature thermistor 30K
LIFE	50 Km printed paper
AUTOLOADING CAPABILITY	
COMPACT LAYOUT	
HIGH TORQUE PAPER-PULLING MOTOR	
SILICON RUBBER PAPER FEEDING ROLL	

1.3 Print head specifications

PRINTING METHOD	Thermal line dot method
EFFECTIVE PRINTING WIDTH	56 mm
HEAD CONFIGURATION (DOTS/LINE)	448
DOT PITCH	0,125 mm
PRINTING SPEED (see power consumption and energy dots)	150mm/sec.
PAPER WIDTH (MM)	60 mm
PAPER FEED METHOD	Friction feed, 1 dot line/1 pulses, bipolar 2-2 phase excitation
HEAD TEMPERATURE SENSOR	Thermistor
PAPER DETECTION	Reflective type photosensor
MAXIMUM NUMBER OF DOTS ACTIVATED AT A TIME	192
DOT RESISTANCE (RAV)	700 Ω



1. INTRODUCTION

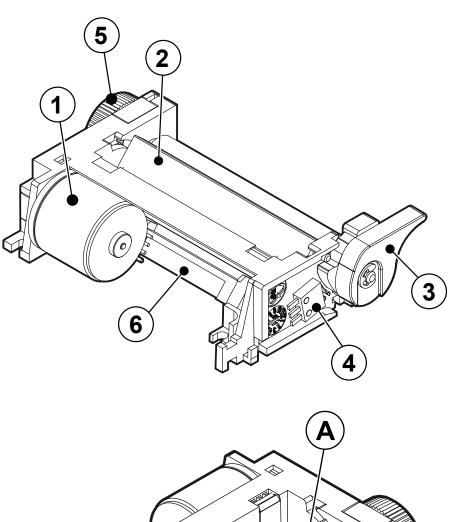
NUMBER OF STROBES	3
HEATER ENERGY	
5°C	0,18 mJ/dot (0,24 ms)
25°C	0,15 mJ/dot (0,20 ms)
45°C	0,14 mJ/dot (0,19 ms)
DRIVER SATURATED RESISTANCE (RIC)	33 Ω
EXTERNAL DIMENSIONS (W x D x H)	85,4 x 49 x 20
WEIGHT	72 gr
OPERATION VOLTAGE RANGE LOGIC	3,3 V, 5 V
OPERATION VOLTAGE DOTLINE HEAD	24V± 5%
CURRENT CONSUMPTION	32,5 mA/dots (\overline{R} = 700 Ω)
LIFE / REABILITY	50 Km 1 x 10 ⁸ pulse
RECOMMENDED PAPER WEIGTH	55 g/m ²
RECOMMENDED PAPER	KF-50HDA or equivalent
HEAD VOLTAGE	V _H = 25,2 V (note between connectors)
SUPPLY VOLTAGE	V _{DD} = 5,5 V
SUBSTRATE TEMPERATURE	65 °C
ENVIRONMENT OPERATING TEMPERATURE RANGE	5 ÷ 50°C
OPERATING HUMIDITY	10 ÷ 90 % RH no condensation
ENVIRONMENT STORAGE TEMPERATURE (EXCEPT PAPER)	-40 ÷ 80 °C

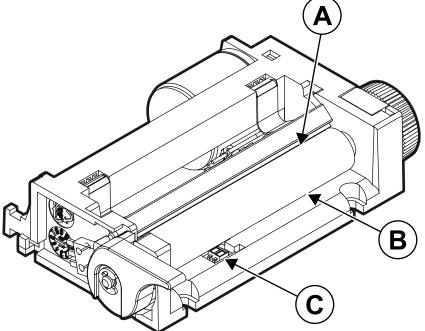


2 INSTALLATION AND USE

2.1 Front exterior view of MT2460

- 1. Motor
- Print Head
 Head up lever
- 4. Sensor Head up detection
- 5. Knob paper feed
- 6. Thermal Head connector
- A- Paper outfeed
- B- Paper input
- C- Paper end sensor



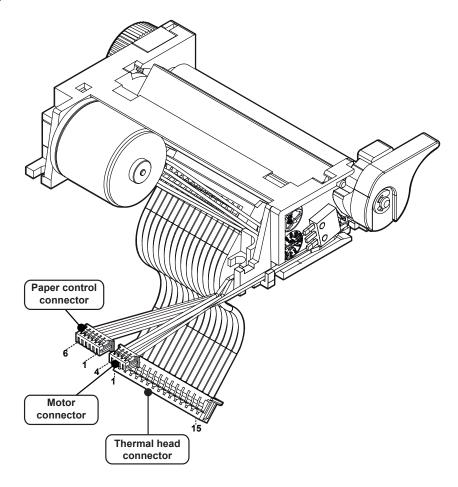




3 CONNECTIONS

3.1 Connections terminals

The mechanism has three interface connectors (see following figure), that includes the thermal head connector, motor connector and paper control connector.



In the table below are described the connector specifications and functions:

No.	Connector	Pin No.	TYPE				
1	Thermal head connector	15	JST connector (or equivalent) Male S15B-PH-K-S				
	Head-up sensor		Molex connector (or equivalent)				
2 Paper end sensor		6	female housing 51021-0600 terminal 50058-8000				
3	Motor connecotr	4	Molex connector female housing 51021-0400(white) terminal 50058-8000				

3.1.1 Thermal head connector

The connector's pin assignments is as follows:

No.	SIGNAL	FUNCTION
1	VH	Head power supply
2	VH	Head power supply
3	VH	Head power supply
4	GND	Ground
5	GND	Ground
6	GND	Ground
7	VDD	Logic power supply
8	TM	Thermistor
9	STB1	Strobe1 signal (Active low)
10	STB2	Strobe2 signal (Active low)
11	STB3	Strobe3 signal (Active low)
12	NC	Not connected
13	CLK	Serial clock
14	LATCH	Latch (Active low signal)
15	DATA IN	Data input

Connector type: JST connector (or equivalent) Male S15B-PH-K-S

NOTE: The symbol " —— " means a negative logical signal.

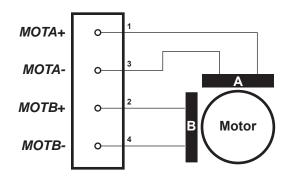
3.1.2 Motor connector

The connector's pin assignments is as follows:

No.	SIGNAL	FUNCTION
1	MOTA+	Phase 1 coil
2	MOTB+	Phase 2 coil
3	MOTA-	Phase 1 coil
4	MOTB-	Phase 2 coil

Connector type: Molex connector female housing 51021-0400 terminal 50058-8000

3.1.3 Electrical circuit block diagrams of motor



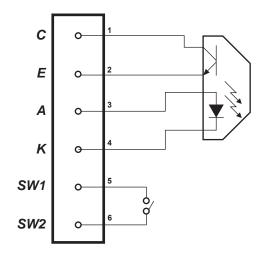
3.1.4 Paper-end/Head-up sensor connector

The connector's pin assignments is as follows:

No.	SIGNAL FUNCTION			
1	С	Collector photo transistor paper		
2	E	Emitter photo transistor paper		
3	Α	LED Anode paper		
4	K	LED Cathode paper		
5	SW1	Switch signal 1 of head-up sensor output		
6	SW2	Switch signal 2 of head-up sensor output		

Connector type: Molex connector female housing 51021-0600 terminal 50058-8000

3.1.5 Electrical circuit block diagrams of Paper-end/Head-up sensor





4 PRINT HEAD

MT2460 has a thickfilm thermal printhead. Scanning Line Time (SLT) is the time to print one complete line using all strobes available. The relation between the printhead supply voltage and "On Time" (Ton) is as follows:

Po =
$$Io^2 x Rav = \frac{VH^2 x Rav}{(Rav + Ric)^2}$$
 Ton = $\frac{Eo}{Po}$

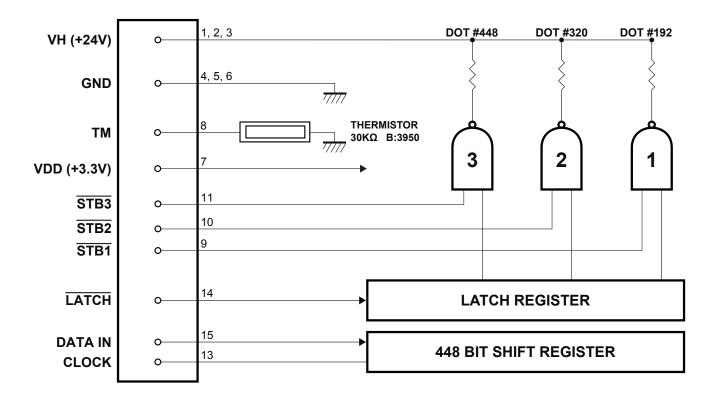
SYMBOL	PARAMETER	VALUE	UNIT
Rav	Average resistance	700	Ω
Ric	Driver saturated resistance	23	Ω

4.1 Operation precautions

- 1. When continuous printing is performed the supply energy should be reduced so that the substrate temperature show in Maximum Condition Table.
- 2. Power On and Off sequence must be in the following order to prevent the dot element damage: Turn On= Apply the logic supply voltage (Vdd) first and then the printhead supply voltage (VH). Turn Off= Switch off the printhead supply voltage (VH) first and then turn the logic voltage (Vdd) off.
- 3. The printhead shall be disabled in STB during Power ON/OFF, or Power (VH)-Logic(Vdd) sequence described in note 2 shall be kept.
- 4. Heat elements and IC's shall be anti-electrostatic in order to prevent the electrostatic destruction. Do not touch the connector pins with naked hands.
- 5. The printhead substrate surface is coated with glass and mechanical stress or shock (including dust scratch damage) should be avoided to prevent damage.
- 6. When the printhead operation is finished, printsupply voltage (including the charged voltage with capacitor) should be reduced to the ground level and remained until next printhead operation occur.
- 7. Condensation should be avoided. If condensation occurred, do not switch on the printhead power until condensation disappear.
- 8. If printing sound, for example sticking sound, occured, please review and adjust the paper feed mechanism and the electrical pulse to avoid these kind of mechanical resonance.
- 9. Please pay attention that the paper used does not include bad factor to affect printhead life.
- 10. The print density variation may become larger if the number of dots energized at same time becomes greater than 192 value.



4.2 Block diagram of the electrical circuit

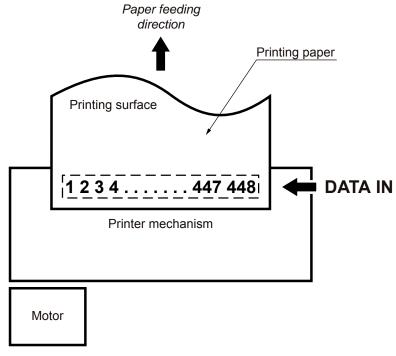


Each STB Line is pulled-down within the driver IC

STB No.	Dot No.	Dots/STB
1	1 ~ 192	192
2	193~ 320	128
3	321 ~ 448	128

4.3 Printing data and printing position

Print data of 448-bits length (1 to 448), transferred by DATA IN(DI), are printed in the arrangement as shown in the following figure:



4.4 Electrical characteristics of circuit

ITEM		SYMBOL	MINI	TYP.	MAXI.	UNIT	CONDITIONS
Head power supply		$V_{_{\rm H}}$	23.5	24.0	24.5	V	
Logic power supply		V _{DD}	3.00	3.3	5.5	V	
Logic supply current		I _{DD}	ı	5.6	17.5	mA	VDD = 3.3 V fCLK = 5 MHz SI = fCLK/2
Input Voltage	High	V _{IH}	0.8 x V _{DD}	-	V _{DD}	V	STB, DI, LAT, CLK
liiput voitage	Low	V _{II}	0	-	0.2 x V _{DD}	V	STB, DI, LAI, CLK
Data input current	High ⁽¹⁾	I _{IH} DI	ı	ı	0.5	μΑ	VDD = 3.3V VIH = 5V TA = 25°C
(DI)	Low	I _⊩ DI	-0.5	-	-	μΑ	VDD = 3.3V VIL = 0V
STB input current	High ⁽¹⁾	I _⊪ STB	ı	ı	1.5	μΑ	VDD = 3.3V VIH = 5V TA = 25°C
(STB)	Low	I _⊩ STB	-66	-	-	μΑ	VDD = 3.3V VIL = 0V
Clock input current (CLK)	High ⁽¹⁾	I _{IH} CLK	-	-	3.5	μΑ	VDD = 3.3V VIH = 5V TA = 25°C
(CLK)	Low	I _{IL} CLK	-3.5	-	-	μΑ	VDD = 3.3V VIL = 0V
Latch input current	High ⁽¹⁾	I _{IH} LAT	-	-	3.5	μΑ	VDD = 3.3V VIH = 5V
(LAT)	Low	I _{IL} LAT	-3.5	-	-3	μΑ	VDD = 3.3V VIL = 0V

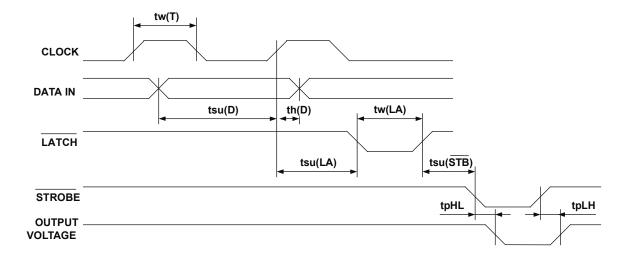
⁽¹⁾ **Note:** Each strobe includes pull-up resistance of $300K\Omega \pm 50\%$ per IC.



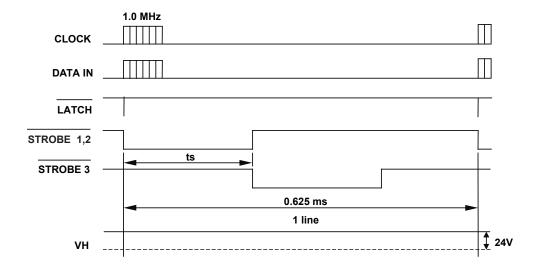
4.5 Switching characteristics of circuit

The switching characteristic summarized in the following table :

ITEM	SYMBOL	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT
Clock frequency	fMAX	-	-	5.0	MHz
Clock pulse width	tw(T)	70	-	-	ns
Data set-up time	tsu(D)	40	-	-	ns
Data hold time	th(D)	40	-	-	ns
Latch set-up time	tsu(LA)	100	-	-	ns
Latch pulse width	tw(LA)	100	-	-	ns
Strobe set-up time	tsu(STB)	100	-	-	ns
Strobe to driver Output delay time	tpLH tpHL	-	-	18	μs



4.6 Timing chart



NOTES: The symbol " — " means a negative logical signal.

4.7 Thermistor

The thermistor is very important to adjust the strobe time (Tstrobe) \sim (SLT) in function of the head temperature and to monitor the temperature to prevent the head damage if the temperature is over the limit described in the Maximum conditions table.

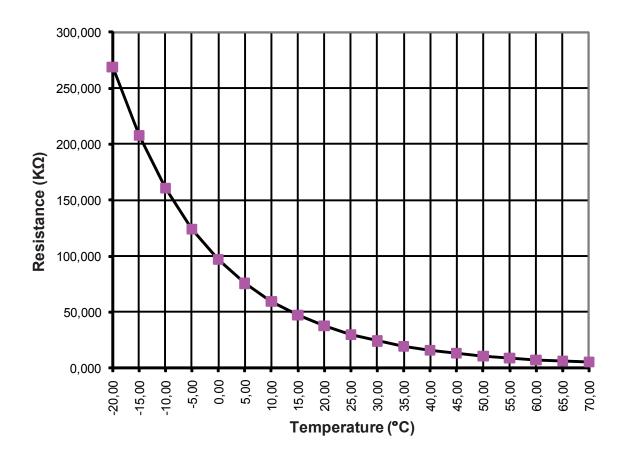
Resistance R25: 30 KΩ ± 5% at 25°C
 B value: 3950 K ± 3%
 Operating temperature: -20 ~ + 80°C

• Time costant: Max. 30 sec.(in the air)

Then the resistance value, R, versus temperature, T (in $^{\circ}$ C) is given by the formula:

 $R(T) = R25 \times e \{ B \times (1/TX - 1/T25) \}$

4.7.1 Thermistore Curves





5 STEPPER MOTOR

The paper feed pitch for stepper motor is 2 steps for one dotline⁽¹⁾.

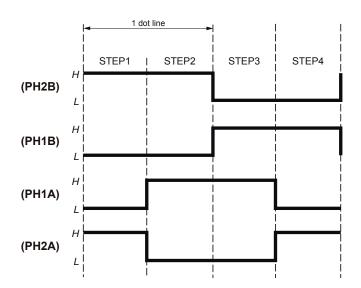
⁽¹⁾ Note: 1 dotline = 0.125 mm.

5.1 Technical specifications

ITEM	SPECIFICATION
Drive voltage	DC 24 V
No. of phases	2
Drive mode	Bipolar drive
Step angle	18° ± 10%
Rated current	350 mA / Phase
Resistance	12Ω ± 7% at 25 °C (each phase)
Inductance	5.7 mH ± 25% at 25°C (1kHz. 1Vrms)
Holding torque	85 gf-cm MIN
Pull-out torque	45 gf-cm MIN
Insulation resistance	100 MΩ MIN (500 Vdc)
Insulation class	Class E
Dielectric strength	5 mA (at 600V AC 1.0 sec.)
Life	210 Hr min.
Maximum coil temperature	115°C

5.2 Excitation sequence

The motor is driven in the forward direction if its excitation phases are switched as per the following steps:



SEQUENCE	SIGNAL				
	PH2B	PH1B	PH1A	PH2A	
Step1	High	Low	Low	High	
Step2	High	Low	High	Low	
Step3	Low	High	High	Low	
Step4	Low	High	Low	High	

Excitation Voltage Waveforms

5. STEPPER MOTOR

5.3 Precaution

- 1. Drive the motor with mosfet driver to obtain the maximum torque force instead transistor driver , transistor driver lose voltage VCEsat *2.
- 2. Please check the ratio print/pause to prevent the overtemperature on stepper motor.
- 3. If the motor is driven by more than 24 volts we suggest to use a chopper driving, in order to reduce current, please contact CUSTOM ENGINEERING SPA for further information.



6 SENSOR

Maximum Ratings (Ta = 25°C)

	PARAMETER	SYMBOL	RATING	UNIT
Input	Power dissipation	P _D	75	mW
	Reverse voltage	V _R	5	V
	Forward current	I _F	50	mA
	Pulse forward current ⁽¹⁾	I _{FP}	1	А
Output	Collector power dissipation	P _c	50	mW
	Collector current	I _c	20	mA
	Collector-emitter voltage	V _{CEO}	30	V
	Emitter-collector voltage	V _{ECO}	3	V
Operating temperature range		T _{OPR}	-20 ~ 85	°C
Storage temperature range		T _{STG}	-30 ~ 100	°C

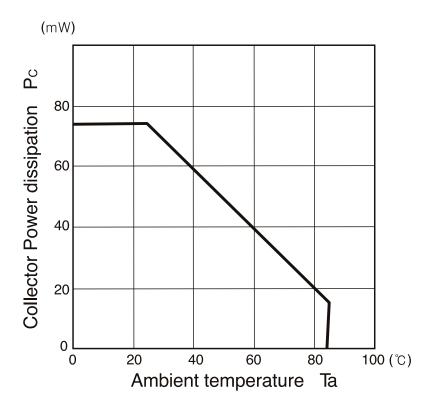
 $^{^{(1)}}$ Note: Pulse width \leq 100 μ s, Repetitive frequency = 100 Hz.

Opto-electrical characteristics (Ta = 25°C)

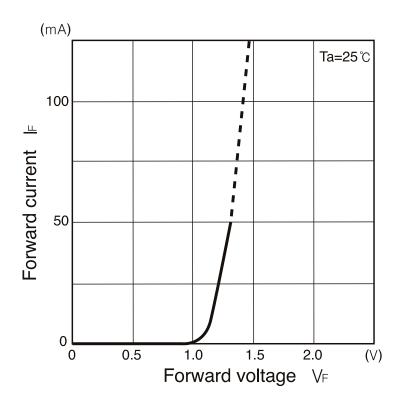
	PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS	MIN.	TYP.	MAX	UNIT
	Forward voltage	V _F	I _F = 10 mA	-	-	1.3	V
Input	Reverse current	I _R	V _R = 5 V	-	-	10	μΑ
	Peak emission wavelength	$\lambda_{_{P}}$	I _F = 10 mA	-	940	-	nm
Output	Collector dark current	I _{CEO}	V _{CE} = 10 V	-	-	0.2	μΑ
	Peak sensibility wavelength	$\lambda_{_{P}}$		-	900	-	nm
Light current		IL	$V_{CE} = 5 \text{ V}, I_{F} = 10 \text{ mA}$	90	-	-	μΑ
Leakage current		I _{LEAK}	$V_{CE} = 5 \text{ V}, \text{ IF} = 10 \text{ mA}$	-	-	0.2	μΑ
Switching speeds	Rise time	t _r	$V_{cc} = 2 \text{ V}, I_{c} = 0.1 \text{ mA}$	-	30	-	μs
	Fall time	t,	$R_L = 1 K\Omega$	-	25	-	μs

6.1 Graphics of typical characteristics

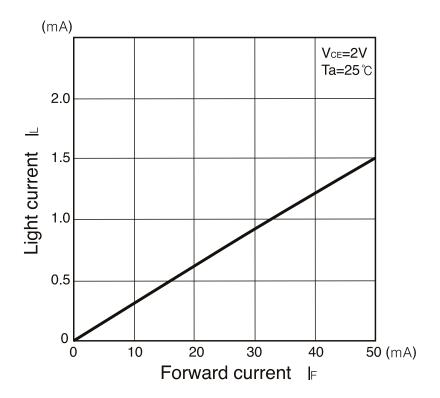
Collector Power dissipation vs. Ambient Temperature



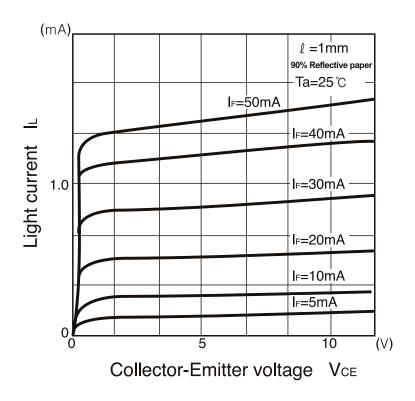
Forward Current vs. Forward Voltage



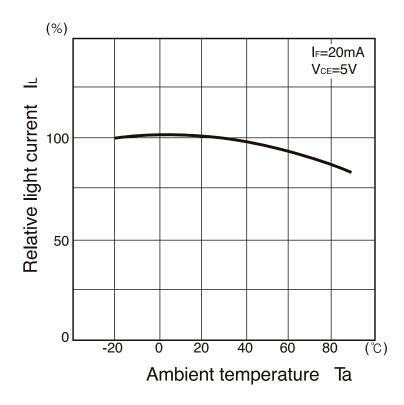
Light Current vs. Forward Current



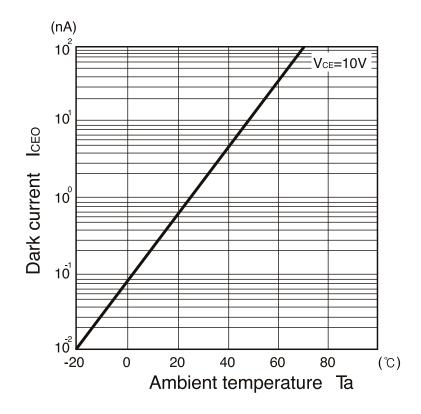
Light Current vs. Collector-Emitter Voltage



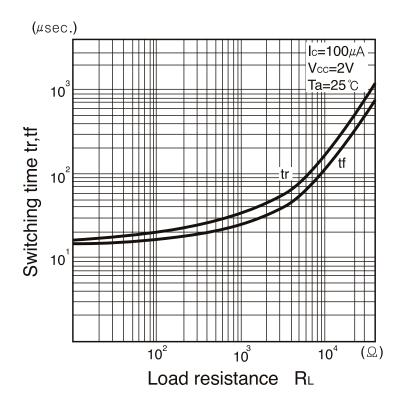
Relative light current vs Ambient temperature



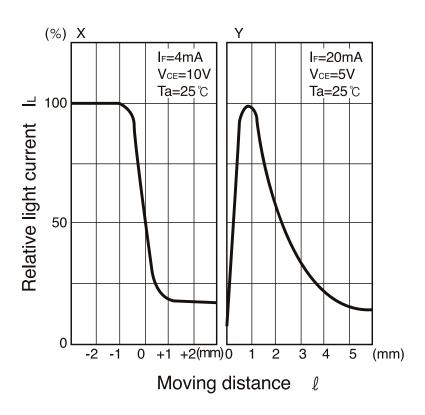
Dark current vs Ambient temperature



Switching time vs Load resistance



Relative light current vs Moving distance



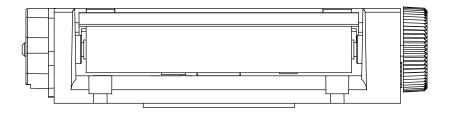


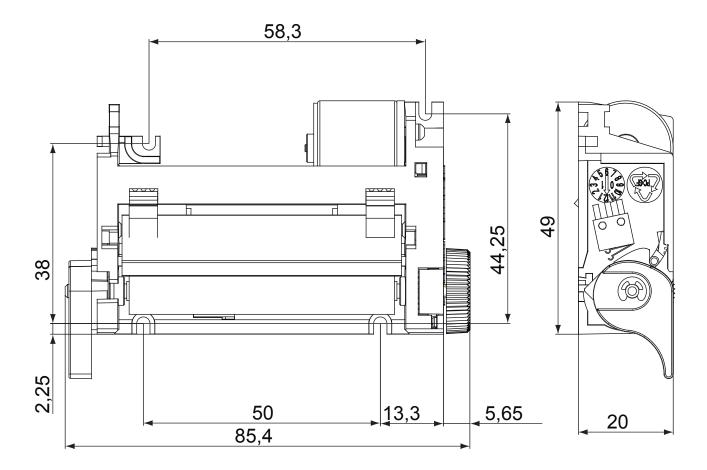
7 DIMENSIONS

7.1 DIMENSIONS

The figure illustrates the overall dimensions for the MT2460 thermal printing mechanism.

(Dimensions in mm)











M. U. R. S. T. Ministry Universit Research Scientifi Technolog Authorized laborator no. 50846ZY.

CUSTOM ENGINEERING SPA

World Headquarters
Via Berettine, 2 - 43010 Fontevivo, Parma ITALY
Tel. +39 0521 680111 - Fax +39 0521 610701
info@custom.biz - www.custom.biz

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