

Barcode label printer

POSTEK PPLE

Command Manual

V3.04

Postek Electronics Co., Ltd.

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B1. Command Syntax

- Generally speaking, command names consist of 1 or 2 (case sensitive) alphanumeric characters.
- Some commands require one or more optional parameters and/or optional commands to perform special functions.
- All command lines should be concluded by a “LF-0AH” or “CR-0DH+LF-0AH” via “enter” to a new line.

1. Basic command format.

Format 1: Commands without parameters

Syntax	Description
X<LF> or X <CR><LF>	Command with single alpha character
XX<LF> or XX<CR><LF>	Command with two alpha characters

Format 2: Commands with a fixed number of parameters

Syntax	Description
Xp1, p2, p3,..., pn <LF> or Xp1, p2, p3,..., pn<CR><LF>	Command with a single leading alpha character
XXp1, p2, p3,..., pn <LF> or XXp1, p2, p3,..., pn <CR><LF>	Command with two leading alpha characters

Format 3: Commands with optional parameters

X [p1, p2, p3..., pn] <LF>

2. String

In command sets, we can use data strings with the following characteristics:

Name: for graphics, soft fonts and forms.

Data: for fonts and bar code

The quotation mark character (“”) designates the beginning and ending of a string.

The backslash (\) character designates that the following character(s) is literal and will be encoded into the data field. Please refer to the following

Examples:

Character input

To Print	Input
“	\”
\	\\
0x00 – 0x7F	\x00 - \x7F

Note: All commands and names are case sensitive.

B2. Fonts

Based on their storage mediums, the command set has defined 3 kinds of Fonts.

- Internal Fonts
- Soft Fonts
- Externally Stored Fonts

1. Internal fonts

Five kinds of internal fonts reside within the printers ROM, and unlike soft fonts, they cannot be deleted. Each font has a unique ID number.

ID #	Font Size	Comment
1	20 cpi, 6 pts	
2	17 cpi, 7 pts	
3	14.5 cpi, 10 pts	
4	13 cpi, 12 pts	
5	5.6 cpi, 24 pts	Uppercase characters only

2. Soft Fonts

Soft fonts can be downloaded from the host through application software. If the internal font cannot meet the requirements, soft fonts are another possible solution.

Advantages of Soft Fonts:

- Saves memory space (graphics occupy more memory space)
- Better performance (may be called repeatedly)
- May carry out the automatic Increase/Decrease function
- Similar to internal fonts, they can be scaled, rotated or reversed
- May be saved into either RAM or Flash memory (permanent storage)
- May be deleted, when no longer required or the storage capacity is insufficient

Soft fonts may be downloaded, as per your individual needs. Each soft font has a unique ID number. And based on the ID number, you may download, choose or delete the soft fonts as required. The soft font ID number may range from A to Z.

3. Externally Stored Fonts

The font board and/or font carrier are optional items. The ID number reserved for external storage fonts ranges from 7 to 10. 7 and 8 are for Chinese character Fonts, 9 and 10 are for Korean Character Fonts.

1. Character Set

The code table may be redefined as another kind of character set or code page.

	8 Bit character	7 Bit character
Character Set	Code page 437 Code page 850 Code page 852 Code page 860 Code page 863 Code page 865	USASCII, British, Danish, French, German, Italian, Spanish, Swedish, Swiss

B3. Command Set

Command sets can be categorized into the following four groups:

- Setting commands
- Label formatting commands
- Interaction commands through the serial port.
- Object downloading commands

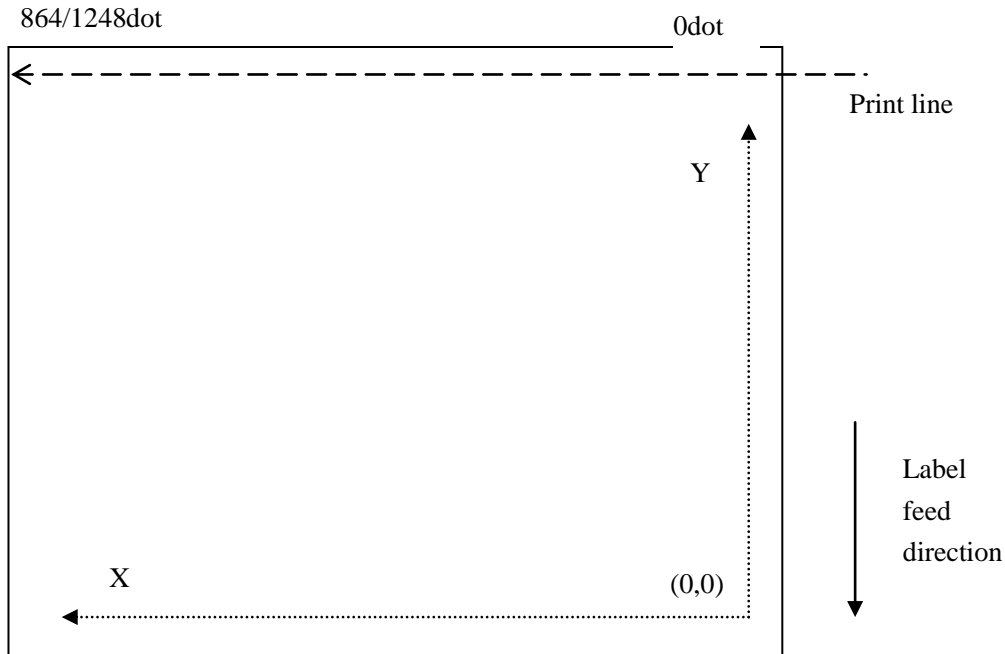
Command	Description	Command	Description
T	Print text	N	Clear image buffer
B	Print 1D barcode	O	Option select **
b	Print 2D barcode	W	Print label
C	Counter	WA	Print automatic
H	Print darkness setting	Q	Set label and media gap length
EI	Print soft font name	q	Set label width
EK	Delete soft font	R	Set reference point
ES	Download soft font	S	Set printing speed
FE	End form store	TD	Set date format
FI	Print form name	TS	Set RTC date & time
FK	Delete form	TT	Set time format
FR	Execute form	U	Print Configuration
FS	Store form	UN	Disable error reporting
GG	Print graphic information	US	Enable error reporting
GI	Print graphic list	V	Define variable
GK	Delete graphic	X	Box draw
GM	Store graphic	Z	Print direction
GW	Print binary graphic	ZS	Enable download to Flash memory
I	Character set Selection *	ZN	Enable download to RAM
JB	Disable back feed **	?	Download variable
JF	Enable back feed **	^ee	Immediate Error Report
LE	Line draw exclusive	^@	Reset the Printer **
LO	Line draw Black		
LW	Line draw White		

* Incomplete Commands

** Reserved Commands

B4. Command reference

This section contains a complete listing of all commands in alphabetical order.
 The coordinates system for the barcode label printer is shown below:



Note: <LF> is decimal “10” of USASCII, or hexadecimal “0AH”, also called “enter”

- Dots are equal to one inch divided by the maximum resolution of the printer.
 For example: 1 inch = 25.4mm or 1000mil
 203 DPI Printers: 1 dot = 25.4mm / 203 = 0.125mm (1dot = 1000mil / 203 = 5mil)
 300 DPI printers: 1 dot = 25.4mm / 300 = 0.085mm (1dot = 1000mil / 300 = 3mil)

T command: Print a text string, counter and variable

Description: Prints a text string, variable or counter.

Syntax:

- Tp1, p2, p3, p4, p5, p6, p7, “DATA”<LF>
- Tp1, p2, p3, p4, p5, p6, p7, Cn<LF>
- Tp1, p2, p3, p4, p5, p6, p7, Vn<LF>
- Tp1, p2, p3, p4, p5, p6, p7, “DATA”Cn<LF>
- Tp1, p2, p3, p4, p5, p6, p7, “DATA”Vn<LF>
- Tp1, p2, p3, p4, p5, p6, p7, Combo <LF>

Parameter explanation:

P1: Horizontal start position (X) in dots.

P2: Vertical start position (Y) in dots.

P3: Select rotation. 0 - no rotation; 1 - rotate 90 degrees; 2 - rotate 180 degrees; 3 - rotate 270 degrees.

P4: Font selection. 1-5: Internal fonts; A-Z: downloaded soft fonts.

a: built-in 24*24 dot matrix Chinese fonts.

Value	Description
1	Western language font 1
2	Western language font 2
3	Western language font 3
4	Western language font 4
5	Western language font 5
a	24*24 dot matrix Chinese font
A~Z	Soft fonts

P5: Horizontal multiplier, expands the text horizontally. Value range: 1-24

P6: Vertical multiplier, expands the text vertically. Value range: 1-24

p7: Choosing 'N' prints normal text (i.e. black characters on a white background)

Choosing 'R' prints reversed text (i.e. white characters on a black background)

“DATA”: A fixed data field.

Cn: Defines a counter value. Please refer to the C order

Vn: A string of variable characters; please refer to V order.

Combo: A combined string of characters using “DATA”, Cn and/or Vn parameters

Example: `“data1”CnVn”data2”`.

A combined string cannot surpass a length of 100 characters.

Note: Use the syntax below when using a counter value and variable strings:

Vn [st, len] Cn [st, len]

Note: n is the ID of the counter value or variable string;

st indicates the starting position. Usually it is 0;

Len indicates the length of the sub-string.

Example:

```
N
T50, 30, 0, 1, 1, 1, N, “This is font 1.”
T50, 7, 0, 2, 1, 1, N, “This is font 2.”
T50, 110, 0, 3, 1, 1, N, “This is font 3.”
T50, 150, 0, 4, 1, 1, N, “This is font 4.”
T50, 200, 0, 5, 1, 1, R, “FONT 5”
W1
```

Printout:

```
This is font 1.
This is font 2.
This is font 3.
This is font 4.
FONT 5
```

B command: Print barcode

Description: Prints a specific barcode.

Syntax:

- Bp1, p2, p3, p4, p5, p6, p7, p8, "DATA"<LF>
- Bp1, p2, p3, p4, p5, p6, p7, p8, Cn<LF>
- Bp1, p2, p3, p4, p5, p6, p7, p8, Vn <LF>
- Bp1, p2, p3, p4, p5, p6, p7, p8, "DATA"Cn <LF>
- Bp1, p2, p3, p4, p5, p6, p7, p8, "DATA" Vn<LF>
- Bp1, p2, p3, p4, p5, p6, p7, Combo <LF>

Parameter explanation:

P1: Horizontal start position (X) in dots.

P2: Vertical start position (Y) in dots

P3: Select printing direction. 0 - no rotation; 1 - rotate 90 °; 2 - rotate 180 °; 3 - rotate 270 °

P4: barcode selection.

P4 Value	Barcode type
0	Code 128 UCC (shipping container code)
1	Code 128 AUTO
1A	Code 128 subset A
1B	Code 128 subset B
1C	Code 128 subset C
1E	UCC/EAN
2	Interleaved 2 of 5
2C	Interleaved 2 of 5 with check sum digit
2D	Interleaved 2 of 5 with human readable check digit
2G	German Postcode
2M	Matrix 2 of 5
2U	UPC Interleaved 2 of 5
3	Code 3 of 9
3C	Code 3 of 9 with check sum digit
3E	Extended Code 3 of 9
3F	Extended Code 3 of 9 with checksum digit
9	Code93
E30	EAN-13
E32	EAN-13 2 digit add-on
E35	EAN-13 5 digit add-on
E80	EAN-8
E82	EAN-8 2 digit add-on
E-85	EAN-8 5 digit add-on
K	Codabar
P	Postnet
UA0	UPC-A
UA2	UPC-A 2 digit add-on
UA5	UPC-A 5 digit add-on
UE0	UPC-E
UE2	UPC-E 2 digit add-on
UE5	UPC-E 5 digit add-on

p5: Establishes the narrow bar width, in dots.

- p6: Establishes the wide bar width, in dots
- p7: Establishes the barcode height, in dots
- P8: Choosing 'N' prints normal text (i.e. black characters on a white background)
 Choosing 'R' prints reversed text (i.e. white characters on a black background)
 "DATA": A fixed data field.
- Cn: Defines a counter value. Please refer to the C order
- Vn: A string of variable characters. Please refer to V order.

Combo: A combined string; using "DATA", Cn and/or Vn parameters

Example: "data1"CnVn" data2"

A combined string cannot surpass a length of 100 characters.

Note: Use the syntax below when using a counter value and variable strings:

Vn [st, len] Cn [st, len]

Note: n is the ID of counter value or variable string;

st indicates the starting position. Usually it is 0;

Len indicates the length of the sub-string.

Example:

N
 B20, 20, 0, E80, 3, 3, 41, B, "0123459"
 B20, 120, 0, K, 3, 5, 61, B, "A0B1C2D3"
 B190, 300, 2, 1, 2, 2, 51, B, "0123456789"
 B20, 330, 0, UA0, 2, 2, 41, B, "13579024680"
 W1

Printout:



Fig. B5-2

b command: Prints 2D bar code

Description: Prints a specific 2D barcode.

Syntax:

bp1, p2, p3, [specific parameters and data]

Parameter Explanation:

p1: Horizontal start position (X) in dots.

p2: Vertical start position (Y) in dots.

p3: barcode selection.

p3 value	Bar Code type
P	PDF-417
M	Maxi Code
DX	DataMatrix ECC200
D0	DataMatrix ECC000
D1	DataMatrix ECC050
D2	DataMatrix ECC080
D3	DataMatrix ECC100
D4	DataMatrix ECC140
QR	QR

Maxi Code

1. UPS format data:

[Mode, 1], “Data”

Mode: Represents mode 2 - 4.

1: Printing in UPS format.

2. Data in other formats:

[Mode, 0, Cl, Co, Po], “Data”

Mode: Represents mode 2 - 4.

0: Print in formats other than UPS.

Cl: 3 digit numeric.

Co: 3 digit numeric.

Po: Suppose the current mode is 3, PostalCode should be Alphanumeric within 6 characters (A – Z, or 0 – 9). If the current mode is 2, then PostalCode should be numeric with 9 digits.

Note: The control character RS is used for detaching the data stream formats, denoted by ‘_IE’, GS is used for separating the data fields, denoted by ‘_1D’, EOT indicates the end of the data stream, denoted by ‘_04’. The maximum capacity of the data is 93 characters, 138 if all numeric characters.

UPS standard format is as follow:

Message Header: []>RS

Transportation Data

Format Header: 01GSyy <yy denotes the number of the year>

Package n/x: GS<n/x>

Package Weight: GS<weight>

Address Validation: GS<validation>

Ship to Street Address: GS<street address>

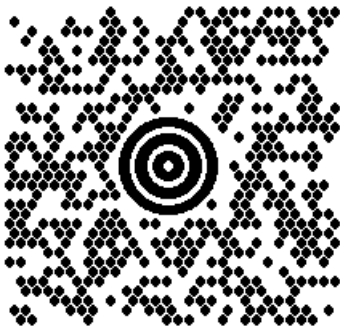
Ship to City: GS<city>
 Ship to State: GS<state>
 RS: RS
 End of Message: EOT
 (* Mandatory Data for UPS must be assigned)
 Tracking Number: *<tracking number>
 SCAC: GS<SCAC>
 UPS Shipper Number: GS<shipper number>
 Julian Day of Pickup: GS<day of pickup>
 Shipment ID Number: GS<shipment ID number>

Example:

```

N
b10, 10, M,4,0,1Z000A7&dajc_iaj-3=+~#^$5&#fe[{:s;fk.,LAKFalkdgjoiu12815/w35:!/dfoi38&*^}!+
W1
  
```

Printout:



PDTF-417:

[w, v, s, c, p, x, y, r, l, t, o], “Data”

w: Maximum printing width in dots
 v: Maximum printing height in dots
 s: Error correction scope: 0-8
 c: Data compression scope: 0 or 1. Default is 0.
 x: Module width: 2-9 in dots
 y: Module height: 4-99 in dots
 r: Maximum row count.
 l: Maximum column count.
 t: Intercept symbol: 0 = no intercept 1 = intercept
 o: Rotation: 0 - 0, 1- 90, 2 - 180, 3 - 270 °

Example:

```

N
b50, 30, P, 00, 00, s0, c0, x3, y6, r0, l0, t0, o0, “ABCabc12345”
W1
  
```

Printout:



Datamatrix Ecc200

[w, v, o, m], “Data”

w: Maximum printing width in dots

v: Maximum printing height in dots

o: Rotation: 0 – 0 °, 1 – 90 °, 2 – 180 °, 3 – 270 °

m: Magnification, in dots.

Range: (1 - 9)

(1 – enlarge 1 time, 2 – enlarge 2 times, 3 – enlarge 3 times...).

Example:

N

b20, 220, DX, 0, 0, o0, m5, “Data Matrix”

W1

Printout:



QR

[w, v, o, r, m, g, s], “data”

w: Maximum printing width in dots

v: Maximum printing height in dots

o: Rotation: 0 – 0 °, 1 – 90 °, 2 – 180 °, 3 – 270 °

r : Magnification, in dots,

Range (1 - 9)

(1 – enlarge 1 time, 2 – enlarge 2 times, 3 – enlarge 3 times...).

m: Data Encodation

Range (0 - 4)

0 – Numeric mode

1 – Alphanumeric mode

2 – Byte mode 0 - 256

3 – Chinese characters mode

4 – Mix mode

g: Selecting Correction level

- Range (0 - 3)
- 0 - 'L' Level
- 1 - 'M' Level
- 2 - 'Q1' Level
- 3 - 'H1' Level

s: Selecting Mask patterns

- Range (0 - 8)
- 0 - Mask pattern 000 1 - Mask pattern 001 2 - Mask pattern 010
- 3 - Mask pattern 011 4 - Mask pattern 100 5 - Mask pattern 101
- 6 - Mask pattern 110 7 - Mask pattern 111 8 - Auto Selection

Example:

```
N
b200, 200, QR, 0, 0, o0, r5, m2, g0, s0, "ABCabc12345"
W1
```

Printout:



C Command: Counter

Description: This command defines a counter variable.

Syntax: Cp1, p2, p3, p4, "MSG"<LF>

Parameter explanation:

- p1: Counter ID. Range: 0-9
- p2: Maximum number of digits for the counter. Range: 1-40.
- p3: Field justification: L-left, R-right, C-center, N-none
- p4: This is the step value of counter. "+" or "-" sign followed by a single digit of 1 - 9, then followed by a change symbol (i.e. D - decimal base, B - binary system, O - octonary number system, H - hexadecimal system, X - user defined pattern, to a maximum of 64 characters.

Step values:

"+1" = Increases each time by 1, according to Decimal base computation. Example: 1234, 1235, 1236....

“+3D”= Increases each time by 3, according to Decimal base computation. Example: 1234, 1235, 1236....

“-1B”= Decreases each time by 1, according to Binary computation. Example: 1111, 1110, 1101

“-4O”= Decreases each time by 4, according to Octonary number system computation. Example: 1234, 1230, 1224....

“-6H”= Decreases each time by 1, according to hexadecimal base computation. Example: 1234, 122E, 1228....

“+3X”= Increase each time by 3, according to a user-defined pattern. Example: In user-defined rule: TE2DOKLU046MNY37, the starting value is “T062”, followed by T062, T06K, T060....

“MSG”= Displays a text string on the printers LCD display or KDU Display.

Example:

```
N
FK "TEST"
FS "TEST"
C0, 6, N, +1, "Enter Code:"
T100, 100, 0, 4, 1, 1, N, "Label:"
T300, 100, 0, 4, 1, 1, N, C0
FE
```

The above command will store a form named “TEST” to the printer.

If the following command is sent to printer, it will printout:

```
FR "TEST"
?
1000
W2
```

Printout:

```
Label: 1000
```

```
Label: 1001
```

H Command: Print Darkness

Description: Use this command to control the print darkness. This value does not represent the temperature of the TPH. It is a relative value. The lightest print darkness is achieved with a value of 0 and the greatest print darkness

is achieved with a value of 20.

Syntax: Dp1<LF>

Parameter explanation:

p1: value range: 0-20, default is 8.

Example:

```
N
H10
T100, 100, 0, 3, 1, 1, N, "DARKNESS=10"
W1
```

EI Command: Print a detailed soft font list

Description: This command will cause the printer to print a list of all soft fonts that are stored in memory.

Syntax: EI<LF>

Example:

```
EI
```

Printout:

If the printer has not stored any soft fonts, it will print:

```
SOFT FONT INFORMATION:
NO SOFT FONT STORED!
```

```
Soft Font Information:
No Soft Font Stored
```

If the printer has stored soft fonts with ID C, D, E, F, G respectively, with C and D stored in RAM and E, F, and G stored in Flash memory, it will print:

```
SOFT FONT INFORMATION:
5 SOFT FONT STORED!
RAM:
C
D
FLASH:
E
F
G
```

```

Soft Font Information:
C
D
E
F
G
    
```

EK Command: Deletes soft fonts

Description: This command is used to remove one or all, soft fonts stored in RAM and/or Flash memory.

Syntax:

```

EK "ID"<LF>
EK "*"<LF>
    
```

Parameter explanation:

ID: Soft font ID, values from A-Z.

Note: Using the "*" parameter will remove all soft fonts from RAM or Flash memory.

ES Command: Download soft fonts to printers RAM or Flash memory.

Description: This command is used to download soft fonts to the printers RAM or Flash memory.

Syntax:

```

ES "ID" p1, p2, <font format 0><font data 0>...<font format N-1><font data N-1>
    
```

Parameter explanation:

ID: One upper case letter from A to Z.

p1: Number of characters to be downloaded.

p2: Font height

Basic soft font format:

Font form 0
Character 0
...
Font form N-1
Character N-1

 :

"Nth character" data format:

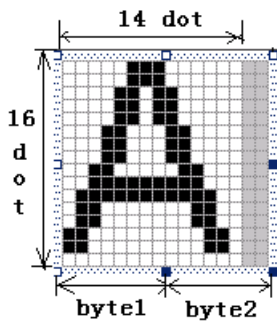
Byte 0,1	Expressed as a hexadecimal number. For ASCII characters, the high byte is 0x00 and the low byte is the ASCII code; For Chinese characters use GB code
Byte 2	Character overall width; equal to the character actual width + character gap. Value: 0x00-0xFF pixels.
Byte 3	Character actual width. Value: 0x00-0xFF in bytes.

:

“Nth character” data format:

Byte 0...	Character image data. The length is byte 3*p2
-----------	-----------------------------------------------

Example:



Parameter	Data	Hexadecimal
Byte 2	16	10
Byte 3	14	0E
p2	16	10

FE Command: Ends form store

Description: This command is used to end a form store sequence, started by the “FS” command.

Syntax: FE<LF>

Example:

```

FS "FORMA"
...
FE
    
```


FI Command: Print form list

Description: This command prints a list of forms currently downloaded to the printers Flash memory or RAM from the host.

Syntax: FI<LF>

Example:

```
FI
```

Printout:

If the printer has not stored any forms, it will print:

```
FORM INFORMATION:
NO FORM STORED!

Form Information:
No Form Stored
```

If the printer has stored forms with names FORMA, FORMB and FORMC. FORMA is stored in RAM and FORMB and FORMC are stored in Flash memory. It will print:

```
FORM INFORMATION:
3 SOFT FONT STORED!
RAM:
FORMA
FLASH:
FORMB
FORMC
```

```
Form Information:
FORMA
FORMB
FORMC
```

FK Command: Delete form

Description: This command causes the printer to delete forms currently stored in the printers Flash memory or RAM.

Syntax: FK "FORMNAME"<LF>

FK "*" <LF>

Parameter explanation:

FORMNAME: Will delete soft form name with a maximum of 16 characters.

Note: Using the "*" parameter will remove all forms from RAM or Flash memory.

FR Command: Execute form

Description: This command is used to retrieve and execute a stored form.

Syntax: FR "FORMNAME" <LF>

Parameter explanation:

FORMNAME: Form name to be retrieved, up to a maximum of 16 characters

Example:

FK "FRMA"	; delete form FRMA
FS "FRMA"	; downloads new form FRMA
T50, 30, 0, 4, 1, 1, N, "THIS IS FRMA."	
FE	; concludes a form download
FR "FRMA"	; retrieves form
W1	

FS Command: Download form to printer

Description: This command begins a form download until the FE command is received. If the "ZS" command is used, the form will be downloaded to Flash memory.

If the ZN command is used, the form will be downloaded to RAM.

Syntax: FS "FORMNAME" <LF>

Parameter explanation:

FORMNAME: user-defined form name with a maximum of 16 characters.

GG Command: Print Graphics

Description: This command is used to print graphics previously downloaded and stored on the printers RAM or Flash memory.

Syntax: GGp1, p2, "GNAME" <LF>

Parameter explanation:

p1: Horizontal start position(X) in dots.

p2: Vertical start position(Y) in dots.

GNAME: graphic name with a maximum of 16 characters; or variable name (variable Data: V00-V99).

Example:

N

GG100, 50, "PCXGRAPH"

W1

GI Command: Print graphic information

Description: This command prints a list of all graphics stored in RAM or Flash memory.

Syntax: GI<LF>

Example:

GI

Printout:

If the printer has not stored any graphics, it will print:

GRAPHICS INFORMATION:

NO GRAPHICS STORED!

Graphics Information:

No Graphics Stored.

If the printer has stored graphics with name GRAPH A and GRAPH B, and GRAPH A is stored in RAM and GRAPH B is stored in Flash memory, the following will be displayed:

GRAPHICS INFORMATION:

2 GRAPHICS STORED!

RAM:

GRAPH A

FLASH:

GRAPH B

Graphics Information:

GRAPH A

GRAPH B

GK Command: Delete Graphic

Description: This command deletes graphics currently stored in Flash memory or RAM.

Syntax:

```
GK "GNAME"<LF>  
GK "*"<LF>
```

Parameter explanation:

GNAME: Graphic name; up to a maximum of 16 characters

Note: Using the "*" parameter will remove all graphics from RAM and Flash memory.

GM Command: Download graphics to printer

Description: This command is used to download and store graphics information to the Flash memory or RAM.

Syntax:

```
GM "GNAME"p1<LF>  
PCX file
```

Parameter explanation:

GNAME: Defines graphic name to be stored, up to a maximum of 16 characters.

p1: PCX graphics file size (decimal) in bytes

PCX file: a PCX format graphic

Example:

```
GK "PCXA"  
GM "PCXA"3858  
... [PCX file for PCXA graphics]...  
N  
T30, 30, 0, 4, 1, 1, R, "PCXA..."  
GG30, 100, "PCXA"  
W1  
GK "*"
```

Printout:



GW Command: Print binary graphics

Description: Graphics are sent row by row without compression; each bit represents a dot; a value of "0" prints a dot; a value of "1" does not print a dot.

Syntax: GWp1, p2, p3, p4 [...raster data...] <LF>

Parameter explanation:

- P1: Horizontal start position (X), in dots.
- P2: Vertical start position (Y), in dots.
- P3: Width of graphic in bytes (1Byte=8bits).
- P4: Height of graphic, in dots.
- P5 ([...raster data...]): Binary graphic data; data size = p3 X p4 (Bytes)

I Command: Character set selection

Description: This command is used to select the character set; the default character set is Code page 437(English).

Syntax: Ip1, p2, p3<LF>

Parameter explanation:

- P1: number of data bits; 8 for 8-bit data and 7 for 7-bit data.
- P2: Character set
- P3: KDU country code.

8-bit data (p1=8)	Character set (Code page)	7-bit data (p1=7)	Character set
0	English (437)	0	USASCII
1	Latin 1 (850)	1	British
2	Slavic (852)	2	German
3	Portugal (860)	3	French
4	Canadian/French (863)	4	Danish
5	Nordic (865)	5	Italian
		6	Spanish
		7	Swedish
		8	Swiss

Example:

```
N
I7, 5, 001
T50, 30, 0, 3, 1, 1, N, " £ 100"
W1
```

This example will use the 7-bit, Italian character set

Printout:

```
 £100
```

JB/JF Command: Disable/Enable back feed

Description: This command is used to adjust the stop position of the label. The back feed setting is disabled as the factory default.

Syntax: JB<LF>
JF [p1] <LF>

Parameter explanation:

p1: Feed distance, using dots.

Example:

```
JF14
```

LE Command: Line draw by exclusive OR operation

Description: This command draws a line using an exclusive OR operation.

Syntax: LEp1, p2, p3, p4<LF>

Parameter explanation:

P1: Horizontal (X) start position in dots.

P2: Vertical (Y) start position in dots.

P3: Horizontal length in dots.

P4: Vertical height in dots.

Example:

```
N
LE50, 30, 100, 10
LE100, 20, 5, 110
W1
```

Printout:



LO Command: Line draw by OR operation

Description: This command draws a line using an OR operation.

Syntax: LOp1, p2, p3, p4<LF>

Parameter explanation:

P1: Horizontal (X) start position in dots.

P2: Vertical (Y) start position in dots.

P3: Horizontal length in dots.

P4: Vertical height in dots.

Example:

N

LO50, 30, 100, 10

LO100, 20, 5, 110

W1

Printout:



LS Command: Line draw diagonal

Description: This command is used to draw diagonal black lines, overwriting previous information.

Syntax: LSp1, p2, p3, p4, p5<LF>

Parameter explanation:

P1: Horizontal (X) start position in dots.

P2: Vertical (Y) start position in dots.

P3: Line thickness in dots.

P4: Horizontal (X) stop position in dots.

P5: Vertical (Y) stop position in dots.

Example:

```
N
LS50, 30, 10, 100, 80
W1
```

Printout:



LW Command: Line draw white

Description: This command is used to draw white lines, erasing previous information.

Syntax: LWp1, p2, p3, p4<LF>

Parameter explanation:

P1: Horizontal (X) start position in dots.

P2: Vertical (Y) start position in dots.

P3: Horizontal length in dots.

P4: Vertical height in dots.

Example:

```
N
LE50, 30, 100, 10
LE50, 60, 100, 10
LE50, 90, 100, 10
LE50, 120, 100, 10
LW100, 20, 5, 110
W1
```

Printout:



N Command: Clear image buffer

Description: Use this command to clear image buffer prior to building new label image.

Syntax: N<LF>

Note: Do not use N command within stored forms.

O Command: Option select

Description: This command is used to set various printer options. Options available vary by printer configuration.

Syntax: O [D, P, L, C, N] <LF>

Parameter explanation:

D: Enable direct thermal printing

P: Enable continuous printout. (Default)

L: After printing a label the printer will stop, requiring user input to print the next label. Input determined by: 1. By pressing the “feed” button for each label to be printed. 2. Will continue automatically after previously printed label is removed (with peeler kit installed)

C: Enable Cutting mode. (Only with cutter kit installed)

N: Enable Peeler mode. (Only with peeler kit installed)

Example:

O<LF>: thermal transfer, without cutter and peeler.

OD<LF>: direct thermal, without cutter and peeler.

OC<LF>: direct thermal, with cutter installed

Note: 1. Cutter and peeler cannot be installed at the same time.

2. If the printing mode is incorrectly selected, the LED at the front panel will begin blinking, please refer to the trouble shooting section in User’s Manual.

W Command: Print Label

Description: This command is used to output the contents of the image buffer.

Syntax: Wp1 [, p2] <LF>

Parameter explanation:

p1: Number of label sets. Range: 1-65535.

P2: Number of copies of the same label. Range: 1-65535

Note: The W command cannot be used inside of a stored form sequence. For automatic printing of stored forms, use the WA command.

Example:

```
FK "TEST"  
FS "TEST"  
C0, 6, N, +1, "Enter Start No.:"  
T20, 50, 0, 4, 1, 1, N, "Label:"  
T120, 50, 0, 4, 1, 1, N, C0  
FE  
N  
Q20, 0  
FR "TEST"  
?  
100  
W2, 3
```

Printout:

```
Label: 100  
  
Label: 100  
  
Label: 100  
  
Label: 101  
  
Label: 101  
  
Label: 101
```

WA Command: Print Automatic (only used in form)

Description: Use this command in a stored form sequence to automatically print the form (as soon as all variable data has been supplied).

Syntax: WAp1 [, p2]<LF>

Parameter explanation:

p1: Number of label sets. Range: 1-65535.

p2: Number of copies of the same label. Range: 1-65535

Example:

```
FK "TEST1"  
FS "TEST1"  
C0, 6, N, +1, "Enter Start No.:"  
T20, 50, 0, 4, 1, 1, N, "Label:"
```

```
T120, 50, 0, 4, 1, 1, N, C0  
WA2  
FE  
N  
Q20, 0  
FR"TEST1"  
?  
100
```

Printout:

```
Label: 100
```

```
Label: 101
```

Q Command: Set Form and Gap Length/black line/ perforation

Description: Use this command to set the form and gap length, black line thickness or perforation.

Syntax: Qp1, p2<LF>

Parameter explanation:

p1: Label length measured in dots. Value range: 0 to 65535

Default: length of media set by AutoSense.

p2: Gap length or thickness of black line/perforation, in dots. Value range: 16 to 240

The value of p2 is directly related to the mode being used.

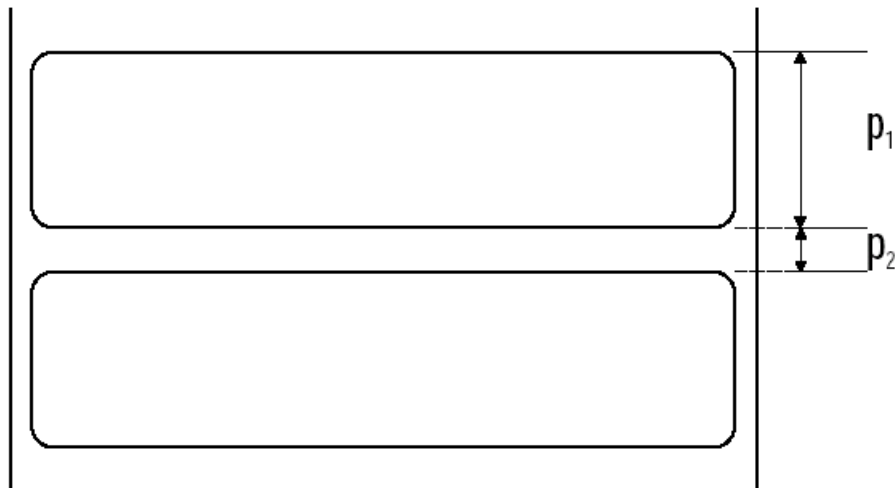
Gap mode: By default, set p2 to the gap length. In special cases perforations are used in Gap Mode.

Black Line Mode: Set p2 to the black line thickness in dots.

Continuous Media Mode: Set p2 to 0 (zero); The transmissive (gap) sensor will be used to detect the end of media.

Example:

1. Common Gap mode:



If:

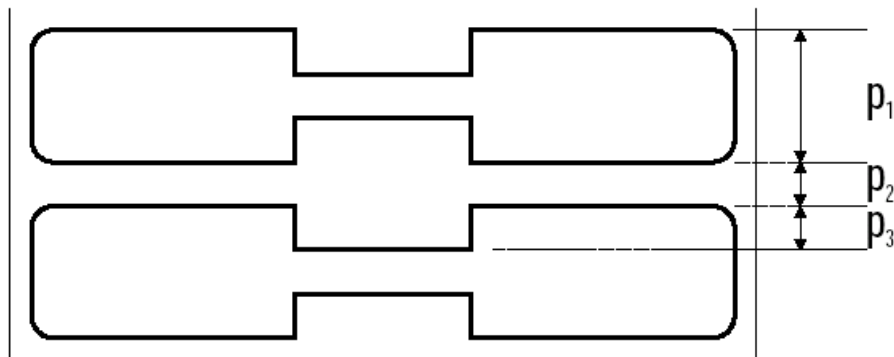
$p_1 = 20.0 \text{ mm}$ (160 dots at 200dpi)

$p_2 = 3.0 \text{ mm}$ (24 dots at 200dpi)

The Q command should be:

Q160, 24

2. Special gap mode:



If:

$p_1 = 12.5 \text{ mm}$ (100 dots at 200dpi)

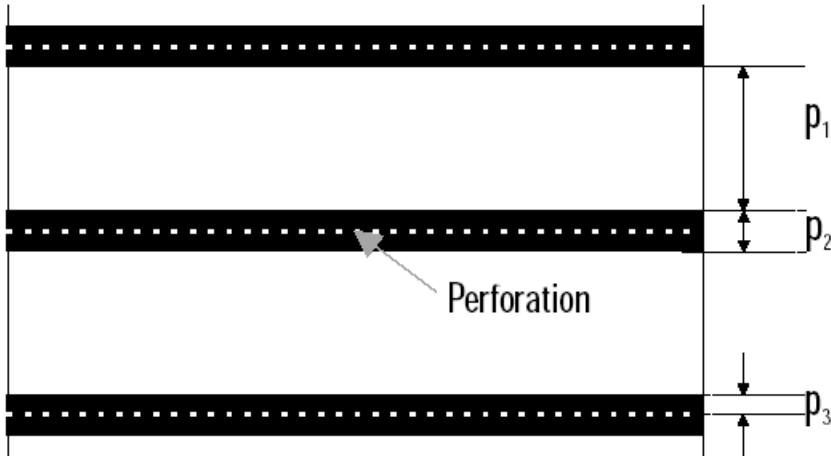
$p_2 = 3.0 \text{ mm}$ (24 dots at 200dpi)

$p_3 = 3.0 \text{ mm}$ (24 dots at 200dpi)

The Q command should be:

Q100, 24+24

3. Black line mode: (perforations are on black lines) :



If:

$p_1 = 31.0$ mm (248 dots at 200dpi)

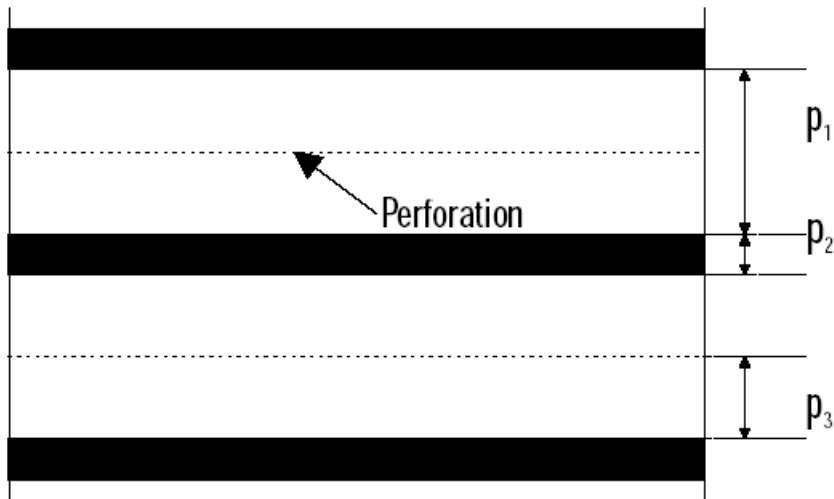
$p_2 = 7.0$ mm (56 dots at 200dpi)

$p_3 = 0.5$ mm (4 dots at 200dpi)

The Q command should be:

Q248, B56+4

4. Black line mode (perforations are not on black lines):



If:

$p_1 = 31.0$ mm (248 dots at 200dpi)

$p_2 = 7.0$ mm (56 dots at 200dpi)

$p_3 = 17$ mm (136 dots at 200dpi)

The Q command should be:

Q248, B56-136

q Command: Set Label Width

Description: This command used to sets the label width.

Syntax: qp1<LF>.

Parameter explanation:

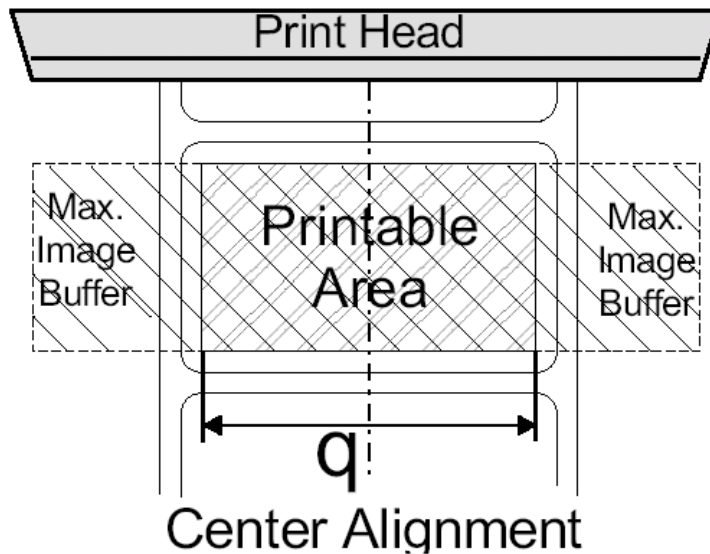
p1: the width of the label in dots.

Note: If the R Command (Reference Point) is sent after this command, the image buffer will be automatically reformatted to match the width of the print head and is offset by the R command specified image buffer starting point, nullifying the q command.

Example:

```
N
q250
T20, 30, 0, 2, 1, 1, N, "q command:"
T20, 60, 0, 2, 1, 1, N, "Label width: 250 dots"
W1
```

Image Buffer Positioning - Center Aligned Printers



R Command: Set Reference Point

Description: This function is used to set or change the coordinate origin point.

Syntax: Rp1, p2<LF>

Parameter explanation:

p1: X coordinate distance from reference point in dots.

p2: Y coordinate distance from reference point in dots.

TD Command: Set Date format

Syntax: TDp1|p2|p3<LF>

Parameter explanation:

p1,p2,p3: Set format parameters of year, month, day, as below:

State Code	Descriptions
y2	Display 2-digit year (10)
y4	Display 4-digit year (2010)
me	Display 3 alphabetic ASCII month(JAN)
mn	Display 2-digit month(01)
dd	Display 2-digit day(15)

|: Set the separator displayed, such as “-”, “”, ” “/”...

Default printing format is: y4-mn-dd

Example: Suppose it is March 11, 2015 by now.

```

TD //Use the default printing format: 2015-03-11
TDy2/me/dd //Use the format: 15/Mar/11
TDdd-me-y4 //Use the format: 11-Mar-2015
TDdd, mn, y4 //Use the format: 11,03,2015

TDdd /me/y4 //Set the print format
A100, 200, 0, 4, 1, 2, N, “Date of manufacture” TD // Date of manufacture 11/Mar/2015
A100, 400, 0, 4, 1, 2, N, “Next Week” TD+7 //Next Week 18/Mar/2015
TD //Use default printing format
A100, 400, 0, 4, 1, 2, N, “Data of expiration”TD+30 //Data of expiration 2015-04-12
    
```

Note:

1. Only applicable to models with RTC function inbuilt.
2. When printing realtime with this command, the date & time being printed out is related to the last used time printing command (TT), please reference to TT command for detailed information.

TS command: Set the printer interior RTC Date & Time

Syntax: TSp1, p2, p3, p4, p5, p6

Parameter explanation:

- p1 : Month setting, span:01-12:
- p2 : Day setting, span: 01-31:
- p3 : Year setting, span: 00-99:Corresponding years: 2000-2099
- p4 : Hour setting, span: 00-23:
- p5 : Minute setting, span: 00-59:
- p6 : Second setting, span: 00-59:

Example:

```
TS03, 11, 15, 13, 20, 00 //RTC date & time is set to March 11, 2015 13:20
TS12, 31, 00, 01, 30, 00 //RTC date & time is set to December 31, 2000 1:30
```

Note:

1. Only applicable to models with RTC function inbuilt.
2. When printing realtime with this command, the date & time being printed out is related to the last used time printing command.

TT command: Set time format

Syntax: TTp1 [, p2, p3][+]<LF>

Parameter explanation:

p1,p2,p3=h, m or s: Set the format parameter of year, month and day. See the table below:

State Code	Descriptions
h	Display 2-digit hour(e.g. 11)
m	Display 2-digit minute(e.g. 30)
s	Display 2-digit second(e.g. 50)

[+]: Enable 12-hour clock, when printing, the time is printed in 12-hour clock, with “AM” or “PM” as a postfix.

Default printing format: h: m: s

Example: Suppose it is March 11, 2010 22: 50: 30 by now.

```
TT //Use the default time format: 22: 50: 30
TTh, m, s //Use the format: 22: 50: 30
TTh, m //Use the format: 22: 50
TTh: m: s+ //Use the format: 10: 50: 30PM

TTh: m: s+ //Set the format to: 10: 50: 30PM
A100, 200, 0, 4, 1, 2, N, "Now is:" TT Now is: 10:50:30PM
A100, 400, 0, 4, 1, 2, N, "Time after an hour is"TT+60 Time after an hour is: 11:50:30PM
```

Note:

1. Only applicable to models with RTC function inbuilt.
2. When using TD command together with TT command, the date & time being printed out is related to the last used TT command above.

Example: Suppose it is March 11, 2010 23: 55: 30 by now.

```
TTh: m+
TDdd-mn-y4
A100, 200, 0, 4, 1, 2, N, "After an hour"TT+60 After an hour 00:50AM //TT+60 Add 60mins to
the current time.
A100, 300, 0, 4, 1, 2, N, "Date" TD Date 2010-03-12 //The date correspond to TT+60
A100, 400, 0, 4, 1, 2, N, "Date" TD+1 Date 2010-03-13 //The date correspond to one day
```


A100, 400, 0, 4, 1, 2, N, "Date" TD+2 Date 2010-03-14 after TT+60.
 //The date correspond to two days after TT+60.

A100, 500, 0, 4, 1, 2, N, "Time now" TT Time now 23:55PM //Print the time correspond to TT.

A100, 600, 0, 4, 1, 2, N, "Date now" TD Date now 2010-03-11 //Print the date correspond to TT
 (current time).

S Command: Speed select

Description: Use this command to select the print speed.

Syntax: Sp1<LF>

Parameter Explanation:

p1: value range: 0 to 6 and 10 to 80

p1 value	Speed
0 or 1	1 ips (25 mm/s)
2	2 ips (50 mm/s)
3	3 ips (75 mm/s)
4	4 ips (100 mm/s)
5	5 ips (125 mm/s)
6	6 ips (150 mm/s)
7	7 ips (175 mm/s)
8	8 ips (200 mm/s)
9	9 ips (225 mm/s)
10	10 ips (250 mm/s)

p1 Value	Speed
10	1.0 ips (25 mm/s)
15	1.5 ips (37 mm/s)
20	2.0 ips (50 mm/s)
25	2.5 ips (63 mm/s)
30	3.0 ips (75 mm/s)
35	3.5 ips (83 mm/s)
40	4.0 ips (100 mm/s)
50	5.0 ips (125 mm/s)
60	6.0 ips (150 mm/s)
70	7.0 ips (175 mm/s)
80	8.0 ips (200 mm/s)
90	9.0 ips (225 mm/s)
100	10.0 ips (250 mm/s)

U Command: Prints Current Configuration

Description: Use this command to print the current printer configuration for page mode printing. The printout is the same as the Dump Mode printout initiated by the printer's autosense routine. The printer does not enter Dump

Mode.

Syntax: U<LF>

Printout:

1. English display

```
Barcode Label Printer TX3
Version: POSTEK_PPLEZ3TX6.15
PartNumber: 00.8112.011
Internal FLASH: 4MB
Internal RAM: 8MB
Label Page Count (pcs): 114
Printed Line Count : 8
Serial Port: 19200, N, 8, 1
Parallel Port: Centronics
Print Mode: THERMAL TRANSFER
Media Sensor Mode: See-through
Ribbon Sensor: Enable
Tear Off: Disable
Cutter: Disable
Manual Peeling: Disable
Print Darkness: 10
MAC Address: 00 1B E7 00 76 DB
IP Address: 199.9.9.196
Printer MASK: 255.255.255.0
Printer Gateway: 0. 0. 0. 0
TCP Port: 9100
245, 936, 900, 36, 311
```

Internal Fonts:

The Font 1 ASCII: AaBbCc0123456789

The Font 2 ASCII: AaBbCc0123456789

The Font 3 ASCII: AaBbCc0123456789

The Font 4 ASCII: AaBbCc0123456789

The Font 5 ASCII: ABC

2. Chinese character display:

条码标签打印机 TX3
软件版本: POSTEK_PPLI2TX6.15
产品编号: 00.8112.011
内置FLASH: 4MB
内置RAM: 8MB
标签页数 (张): 114
打印总长度 (米): 8
当前串口速率: 19200, N, 8, 1
并口协议及接口规范: Centronics
工作方式: 热转印
纸张探测方式: 穿透
碳带探测器: 有效
撕纸模式: 关闭
切纸模式: 关闭
手动剥纸: 关闭
当前打印黑度: 10
本机MAC地址: 00 1B E7 00 76 DB
本机IP地址: 199.9.9.196
本机子网掩码: 255.255.255.0
本机网关: 0.0.0.0
TCP端口号: 9100
245, 936, 900, 36, 311

内部字体:

The Font 1 ASCII: AaBbCc0123456789

The Font 2 ASCII: AaBbCc0123456789

The Font 3 ASCII: AaBbCc0123456789

The Font 4 ASCII: AaBbCc0123456789

The Font 5 ASCII: ABC

The Font 6 中文宋体: AaBbCc0123456789

UN/US Command: Disable/Enable Error Reporting

Description: Use this command to enable the printer’s status reporting feature. The printer sends its feedback through the RS232 port.

Syntax: UN<LF>
 US<LF>

If an error occurs, the printer will send a NACK (0x15), followed by the error number, to the host. If no errors occur, the printer will echo ACK (0x6) after each P command.

Error Code	Error/Status Description
0x00	No Error
0x01	Object Exceeded Label Border
0x02	Bar Code Data Length Error
0x03	Insufficient Memory to Store Data
0x04	Memory Configuration Error
0x05	RS-232 Interface Error
0x06	Paper or Ribbon Empty
0x07	Duplicate Name: Form, Graphic or Soft Font
0x08	Name Not Found: Form, Graphic or Soft Font
0x09	Not in Data Entry Mode
0x0a	Print Head Up (Open)
0x0b	Pause Mode or Paused in Peel mode
0x0c	Does not fit in area specified
0x0d	Data length to long
0x0c	PDF-417 coded data to large to fit in bar code
0x0d	
0x0e	

V Command: Define Variable

Description: Use this command to define variable data for the text and bar code data fields in stored forms.

Syntax: Vp1, p2, p3, “MSG”<LF>

Parameter explanation: p1: Variable ID number. Range: 00 to 99.

P2: Maximum number of characters. Range: 1 to 99.

Note: If you use KDU, the length should limited to under 16 characters.

P3: Field Justification; L-left justification, R- right justification, C-center, N-no justification.

“MSG” Displays a text string on the printers LCD display or KDU Display.

Example:

N
 FK”TEST2”

```

FS"TEST2"
V0, 16, L, "Enter Title:"
C0, 6, N, +1, "Enter Code:"
T100, 100, 0, 4, 1, 1, N, V0
T400, 100, 0, 4, 1, 1, N, C0
FE

```

Store the above commands to the printer, then send the following commands:

```

Q100, 0
FR"TEST2"
?
Part Number:
1234
W1,2

```

Printout:

```

Part Number: 1234

```

```

Part Number: 1234

```

X Command: Box Draw

Description: This command is used to draw a box.

Syntax: Xp1, p2, p3, p4, p5<LF>

Parameter explanation:

- P1: Horizontal start position (X) in dots.
- P2: Vertical start position (Y) in dots.
- P3: Line thickness in dots.
- P4: Horizontal stop position (X) in dots.
- P5: Vertical stop position (Y) in dots.

Example:

```

N
T50, 30, 0, 4, 1, 1, R, "BOXES"
X50, 120, 5, 250, 150
X120, 100, 3, 180, 280
W1

```

Printout:



Z Command: Set Print Direction

Description: Use this command to set print orientation for all graphics, text, bar codes, lines and boxes.

Syntax: Zp1<LF>

Parameter explanation: p1: Orientation; Acceptable values are B or T. The default value is T.

B: Print from bottom right corner.

T: Print from top left corner.

Example:

N

ZT

T50, 30, 0, 4, 1, 1, R,"ZT"

W1

ZN/ZS Command: Disable/Enable Flash Memory

Description: Use this command to enable/disable Flash memory.

Syntax: ZN<LF>

ZS<LF>

Example: ZS

FK"TEST3"

FS"TEST3"

T100, 100, 0, 4, 1, 1, N, "Test Flash"

FE

The above command will be stored to the flash memory of printer.

The following command will execute form: "TEST3"

FR"TEST3"

W1

? Command: Download Variables

Description: This command is used to send variable or counter data fields to the printer. The host system can send data representing variables and/or counters to the printer after a stored form containing variables and/or counters has been retrieved. The amount of data following the question mark and LF must exactly match with the total number and order of variables and counters in that specific form.

Syntax :?< LF>

```
FK"form1"           // delete previous stored "form1", if there was any
FS"form1":         //begin form store
V00, 15, N, "Enter Part Name:"
V01, 5, N, "Enter Quantity:"
T50, 10, 0, 3, 1, 1, N, V00
T50, 400, 0, 3, 1, 1, N, "Quantity: "V01
FE: ends form store sequence

FR"form1"         //execute "form1"
?                // ready to accept variables input
Screws           //first variable "V00" is set to String "Screws"
235              //second variable V01 is set to String "235"
W1              //print one label
```

^@ Command: Reset the Printer

Description: This command emulates Power Off and then Power On, thus reinitializing the printer.

Syntax: ^@<LF>

The reset command is not available during the download of PCX graphics, soft fonts or while the printer is in dump mode.

The reset command cannot be used within a stored form.

The reset command can be sent to the printer during all other printing operations.

The printer will ignore all commands sent while the reset command is executing, up to 2 seconds.

^ee Command: Immediate Error Report

Description: Use this command to get printer error and status reports immediately.

Syntax: ^ee<LF>

The printer will report 4 bytes back to the host in the following format:

```
0x0d 0x0a      :< CR><LF>
0xXX 0xXX      : Error/Status code
```

RF Command: Read /Write RFID Tag

Syntax: RFp1, p2, p3, p4, p5, "DATA" <CR><LF>

Parameter explanation:

- p1: RFID operation. 0-Read; 1-Write;
- p2: RFID data format. 0-HEX; 1-ASCII;
- p3: Starting block number;
- p4: Byte size of RFID data;
- p5: Write-in Block. 0-Reserved; 1-EPC; 2-TID; 3-USER;
- "DATA": A string. (Format determined by p2.)

Note: All values of RF command must be filled in, or the command will not be executed.

Example 1:

```
N
RF1, 0, 2, 6, 1, "313233343536"
W1
```

Result:

Read EPC Block (Starting block number=2)
313233343536

Example 2:

```
N
RF1, 1, 0, 6, 3, "POSTEK"
W1
```

Result:

Read USER Block (Starting block number=0)
504F5354454B

RZ Command: Lock/Unlock and Set password for RFID tag

Syntax: RZp1, p2, "DATA" <CR><LF>

Parameter explanation:

- p1: Action;

Options: 0-Unlock; 1-Lock; 2-Unlock Permanently; 3-Lock Permanently; 4- Set Password;

p2: Block;

Options: 0- Kill Password; 1- Access Password; 2-EPC; 3-TID; 4-USER;

“DATA”: A constant string consists of 8 HEX characters.

Note: All values of RZ command must be filled in, or the command will not be executed.

Example:

N

RZ1, 1, “73BE115B”

W1

Result:

Set the password for Access Password Block to “73BE115B”
Once password is set, it will be not allowed to do Write/ Lock/ Unlock operations to the certain Block unless you know the password.

Example 2:

N

RF4, 0, “5462EF21”

W1

Result:

Kill Password is set to “5462EF21”

RS Command: RFID Setup

Syntax: RSp1, p2, p3, p4, p5<CR><LF>

Parameter explanation:

p1: Reserved, Default value: 0;

p2: Distance between top of label and the optimal RFID chip writing position; Range: 0-999, Default value: 0.
Unit: mm.

p3: Reserved, Default value: 0;

p4: Maximum number of retries, if exceed, the printer will stop and report a RFID error; Range: 0-9, Default:
value: 2;

p5: Reserved, Default value: 0.

Example:

RS0, 0, 0, 2, 0

Result: This example sets the number of retries to 2.

CF command: Rename Stored Fonts

Syntax: CFp1, p2, p3

Parameter explanation:

p1: Where to find the font, options: “1” or “0”, meaning “Flash” or “SDRAM”.

p2: Font ID you want to use in the “T” command, from “A”~”Z”.

p3: Name of the font stored, for example, “arial”.

BF command: Set Barcode Font Type and Size

Syntax: BF p1, p2, p3

Parameter explanation:

p1: should be the same with what was defined in the “CF” command.

P2: the font width, unit in dots.

P3: the font height, unit in dots.

Note: Each “BF” command corresponds to only one “B” command, and it should be placed right before the “B” command.

g command: Designate the Spacing Between Neighboring Characters

Syntax: gp1

Parameter explanation:

p1: Length of the spacing, unit in dots.

Note: Each “g” command corresponds to only one “T” command, and it should be placed right before the “T” command. Fonts usually have initial spacing, value set after the “g” command does not overwrite the initial value, but is added to the initial value.

Final spacing = initial spacing + p1.

Examples:

Example1. Printing truetype fonts:

I8, 001

N

CF1, A, arial

g10

T0500, 500, 3, A, 64, 64, N, “123456”

g10

T0500, 500, 0, A, 64, 64, N, “123456”

g10

T0500, 500, 1, A, 64, 64, N, “123456”

g10

T0500, 500, 2, A, 64, 64, N, "123456"
 W1, 1

Example 2. Printing barcodes with truetype human readable

I8, N, 001
 N
 Q4000, 24
 q3000
 CF1, A, arial
 BF "A", 48, 48
 B500, 525, 0, 1, 6, 18, 200, B, "00234567"
 BF "A", 48, 48
 B500, 525, 1, 1, 6, 18, 200, B, "00234567"
 BF "A", 48, 48
 B500, 525, 2, 1, 6, 18, 200, B, "00234567"
 BF "A", 48, 48
 B500, 525, 3, 1, 6, 18, 200, B, "00234567"
 W1

Y Command: RS232 Serial Port Setup

Syntax: Yp1, p2, p3, p4, <LF>

Note: This command is applicable for POSTEK G-2108 and G-3106 models only.

Parameter explanation:

p1: Baud rate setup;

p1	Transfer Rate
57	57, 600
38	38, 400
19	19, 200
96	9, 600

p2: Parity bits setup;

Options: O-Odd, E-Even, N-None;

Note: "O" is a letter, not a number.

P3: Data bits setup;

Options: 7-7 data bits; 8-8 data bits;

p4: Stop bits setup;

Options: 1-1 stop bits; 2-2 stop bits.

Example:

Y38, O, 7, 1

JG Command: Set Feed Distance

Syntax: JGp1<CR> <LF>

Parameter explanation:

p1: Set feed distance, unit in dots.

Example:

JG120

JH Command: Set Back Feed Distance

Syntax: JHp1<CR> <LF>

Parameter explanation:

p1: Set back feed distance, unit in dots.

Example:

JH120