Hello, I decided to test the first modernization of this Lord, namely the Lexmark E260. Due to the fact that most wrote that the whole line is similar and I could not find E260 I bought E460 and here a small zonk. Mechanically, you can say 90% the same but 460-a is faster and otherwise gets paper. This information is for those interested in converting these printers. What is related to this, the charge to attiny will also not "fit". I wrote my batch but ATTINY 2313a to have diodes (controls) because I did not know the time of passing through the sensors (I have an oscilloscope, but so far I did not buy a second probe, which would ease the matter of paper passing through the sensors). My program starts when the clutch is engaged, which slides the paper into the printer. The rest is similar to this: <http://www.instructables.com/id/Modification-of-the-Lexmark-E260-Laser-Printer-for/>. As a further test for lack of time I will be doing in about a month, but I have a few insights. Well, this printer in comparison to Pantum in modification at first glance seems more complicated, but as it happens later when you understand its operation is really simple. In addition, it is made much more solidly. Personally, I liked it and has the advantage that outclasses all other printers (especially for such reworkings and possible mistakes), namely a photoconductor drum costs PLN 15 and all toner with a drum about 50. In comparison with Pantum (where it is easier to rework ), where the toner drum costs about 180 PLN is a big difference :)] [movie: ec27fb7f07] <https://filmy.elektroda.pl/> 71\_1504342816.mp4 [/ film: ec27fb7f07]   
] Link [/url]

Can not do without this attiny? Can not you just stick to the A4 sheet of this laminate?

Mechanically it is not easy, because the card is pulled up (folded) by the tray   
[](https://obrazki.elektroda.pl/5669594200_1504355844.jpg)  
When it comes to some kind of shallow conversion, there is not much space and I even tried to convert it simply by adding a resistor to the fixer. Unfortunately, this feeder is small and does not really want to draw a CD. Ultimately, in "my" processing will be an electromagnet (with the recovery of this printer) introduced (pushed) automatically a disc which should give at least theoretically, for example, greater precision (but also convenience) with double-sided discs.   
In addition, the difference in what I do and the modification of M. Lerman is that in addition to the tray, for small tiles I can print the full A4, I personally wanted.

 »  |  [Helpful post? (0)](javascript:postVote('16873315','iHelped');)

[#91](https://www.elektroda.com/rtvforum/topic3366104-90.html" \l "16873315" \o "Printing with a laser printer on a PCB laminate - 91) 07 Dec 2017 08:36

Just. I forgot to make a hole. :D  
  
Do I understand correctly that after inserting the tray into the guides, until they touch the toner rolls, I mark the end of the sensor and from it down the tray (about 2 "below) do I make a hole ??

  lukasku

Level 9

»  |  Topic author [Helpful post? (0)](javascript:postVote('16873331','iHelped');)

[#92](https://www.elektroda.com/rtvforum/topic3366104-90.html#16873331) 07 Dec 2017 08:46

I do not remember exactly, but I am sure it is measured from touching the sheet to the rollers and as far as I remember (but I'm not sure if 3cm from the sensor tip selection, you need to check it) ~ 5mm from the edge. Make a hole of 0.5mm and if you do not hit it you can enlarge it to 0.8 or 1mm.   
I will write how it works so that you know where to look for a possible error. You have three sensors in the printer, named in the tutorial mfps, pis, es and npis is an additional, because these original three sensors are removed from the printer. All three sensors must go through the specified time for all three sensors. The most important is pis. When the uC board starts, it switches mfps programmatically, after ~ 500-550ms (time between the sheet metal position on the drum and the hole position in the sheet on the photoresist), when the hole in the sheet is on the photoresist (npis), the UC switches on, counting from the writing ~ ms delay and printing starts. In other words, the most important thing is to write, since it starts printing, mfps and es are actually paper jam sensors.

silelis

Level 11

»  |  [Helpful post? (0)](javascript:postVote('16876682','iHelped');)

[#107](https://www.elektroda.com/rtvforum/topic3366104-90.html#16876682) 08 Dec 2017 15:51

silelis wrote:

Okay. Now I have a real turn signal - once it prints, it does not print once.   
I made a hole in the plate. 1 mm hole, about 5 cm below the NPIS sensor, 2 mm from the edge.   
I am waiting for the buzzer to stop buzzing (I am buzzer for 5 seconds, not 3.5) and sometimes it will print and sometimes it will not.   
So actually NPIS does not fit in the window.   
I wonder if 5 cm is too far away and it is not better that the hole is at max 10 mm to the lower edge of NPIS ??

I think I've found a solution. The original tutorial says:

Quote:

Remove the carrier. Now, a small hole in the carrier, located about 3mm. I used a .026 inch drill.

And according to it, I made a hole 5 cm below the sensor. For this reason, sometimes I was located, and sometimes exceeded the "time window". I made a second hole about 7 mm below the sensor and everything works now, but the tests will show.