**Chapter-10: Understanding Printer Types and Processes.**

**Q-1. Write types of printer technology.**

**Ans:** Types of printer technology are:

1. Laser printer
2. Inkjet printer
3. Thermal printer
4. Impact printer

**Q-2. Write the differences between types of printer technologies.**

Ans: Laser printers use a laser and toner to create the page. Inkjet printers spray ink on to the page. Thermal printers use heat to form the characters on the page. Impact printers use a mechanical device to strike a ribbon, thus forming an image on the page.

**Q-3: Write the parts of a typical Bubble-Jet printer.**

Ans: The parts of a typical Bubble-Jet printer can be divided into the following categories:

1. Print head/ink cartridge
2. Head carriage, belt, and stepper motor
3. Paper-feed mechanism
4. Control, interface, and power circuitry.

**Q-4: Write the basic components of the EP laser printers.**

Ans: Most printers that use the EP process containing nine standard assembles:

1. The toner cartridge
2. Laser scanner
3. High-voltage power supply
4. DC power supply
5. Paper transport assembly
6. Transfer corona
7. Fusing assembly
8. Printer controller circuitry
9. And ozone filter.

**Q-5: Write down Electrophotographic (EP) Print process steps.**

**Or Write the six steps in the laser printing print sequence.**

Ans: The EP print process is the process by which an EP laser printer forms images on paper. It consists of six major steps:

1. Cleaning
2. Charging
3. Writing (exposing)
4. Developing
5. Transferring
6. Fusing.

**Q-6: Write down Electrophotographic (EP) Print process. (468page)**

Ans: First, the printer uses a rubber scraper to clean the photosensitive drum. Then the printer places a uniform –600VDC charge on the photosensitive drum by means of a charging corona.

The laser paints an image onto the photosensitive drum, discharging the image areas to a much lower voltage (–100VDC). The developing roller in the toner cartridge has charged (–600VDC) toner stuck to it. As it rolls the toner toward the photosensitive drum, the toner is attracted to the areas of the photosensitive drum that the laser has discharged. The image is then transferred from the drum to the paper at its line of contact by means of the transfer corona wire (or corona roller) with a +600VDC charge. The static-eliminator strip removes the high, positive charge from the paper, and the paper, now holding the image, moves on. The paper then enters the fuser, where a fuser roller and the pressure roller make the image permanent. The paper exits the printer, and the printer begins printing the next page or returns to its ready state.

**Q-7: What do you mean understanding the importance of using recommended supplies?**

Ans: Using consumables (paper, ink, toner) that are recommended for your printer is important. Using bad supplies could ruin your printer and void your warranty.

**Q-8: How can you to install and configure printers?**

Ans: The basic procedure is as follows:

1. Attach the device using a local or network port and connect the power.
2. Install and update the device driver and calibrate the device.
3. Configure options and setting.
4. Print a test page.
5. Verify compatibility with the operating system and applications.
6. Educate users about basic functionality.

**Q-9. What are environmental issues that hazard to watch out for around printers?**

**Or, What are things to watch out for in your printer’s environment?**

Ans: Heat, excessive light, ozone, and ammonia are all bad things for printers to be around.

**Q-10. What do you mean by printer interface?**

Ans: A printer’s interface is the collection of hardware and software that allows the printer to communicate with a computer. The hardware interface is commonly called a port. Each printer has at least one interface, but some printers have several to make them more flexible in a multiplatform environment.

**Q-11. Write down printer Interface Types.**

Ans: Most printers today use the same interfaces, no matter what their type. Printers use serial, parallel, USB, Ethernet, WiFi, Bluetooth, or infrared to connect to their host computers. By far the most common is USB

**Q-12. How do you upgrade printer memory and firmware?**

Ans: Printer memory is upgraded by installing an additional or replacement memory module. To do this, you must remove a panel from the printer. The specific steps depend on your printer model. Firmware is upgraded by downloading a file from the manufacturer’s website and installing it.

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