

# SHARP SERVICE MANUAL

CODE : 00ZCE126PSM/E



## 1. PRODUCTS OUTLINE

The CE-126P printer is an optional printer with the cassette interface designed for use with the pocket computer models PC-1245, PC-1250, PC-1251, and PC-1401 (EL-5500).

## 2. SPECIFICATIONS

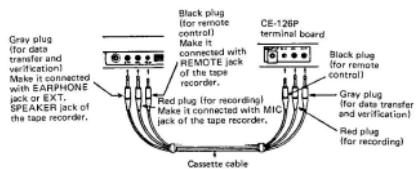
Printer type:	Dot matrix thermal printer (MTP-201), identical to the one used for the CE-125
Printing positions:	24 printing positions
Print speed:	Approx. 0.8 lines/second
Paper feed speed:	Approx. 0.8 lines/second
Recording paper:	CPAPR1025CC05 (EA1250P, identical to the one used for the CE-125) Thermal recording paper (paper roll with outer diameter of 18 mm, maximum, and width of 58mm)
Power supply:	Uses four UM3 (AA) dry cell batteries.
Options:	AC adaptor (EA-23E) NiCd battery (EA-27B) (use of the EA-23E for recharge)
Power consumption:	3 watts
Battery life:	UM3: Approx. 2000 lines SUM3: Approx. 3000 lines EA-27B: Approx. 5000 lines (recharge time: about 15 hours)

Physical dimensions: 140.5(W) x 116(D) x 23(H) mm

## 3. TAPE RECORDER INTERFACING METHOD



## MODEL CE-126P



- Use of the CE-125 Tape Recorder exclusively designed for the Pocket Computer is recommended.

### Cassette Tape Recorder

The following is a description of the minimum tape recorder specifications necessary for interfacing with the CE-126P.

Item	Requirements
1. Recorder Type	Any tape recorder, standard cassette or micro-cassette recorder, may be used in accordance with the requirements outlined below.
2. Input Jack	The recorder should have a mini-jack input labeled "MIC". Never use the "AUX" jack.
3. Input Impedance	The input jack should be a low impedance input (200 ~ 1,000 OHM.)
4. Minimum Input Level	Below 3 mV or -60 dB.
5. Output jack	Should be a minijack labeled "EXT. (EXternal speaker)", "MONITOR", "EAR (EARphone)" or equivalent.
6. Output impedance	Should be below 10 OHM.
7. Output level	Should be above 1V (practical maximum output above 100 mW)
8. Distortion	Should be within 15% within a range of 2 kHz through 4 kHz.
9. Wow and Flutter	0.3% maximum (W.R.M.S.)
10. Other	Recorder motor should not fluctuate speed.

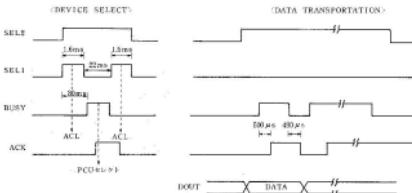
**NOTES:**

- Some of tape recorders may not operate properly owing to different specification or electrical characteristics affected by signal distortion, electrical noise, level drop-out caused after long years of use.
- When using the tape recorder fitted with the mixing feature, it needs to disable the mixing function for both recording and playback.
- Depending on the tape recorder used, better reading result may be attained when the red plug is unplugged from the MIC jack.
- As it may impede proper data transfer and verification depending on the position of the volume control, tone control, bass control, and treble control, try to find the optimum level by varying their positions.

**4. CIRCUIT DESCRIPTION**

The CE-126P has two microprocessors; the P-CPU by which data transfer is carried out with the host CPU (M-CPU) and the printer control PCU. Since the host CPU (PC-1245, 1250, 1251, 1251, 1401, (EL5500) have different CPU actions, the CE-126P CPU therefore performs different action.

**M-CPU to P-CPU data transfer method (for PC-1245, 1250, 1251)**

**4-1.**

What action should the P-CPU take prior to data transfer is dependent on the state of SEL1 and SEL2 from the M-CPU. (DEVICE SELECT)

SEL1	SEL2	Action
L	L	Nop
L	H	PCU select
H	L	Remote ON
H	H	ACL

**4-2.**

The following actions take place before data transfer.

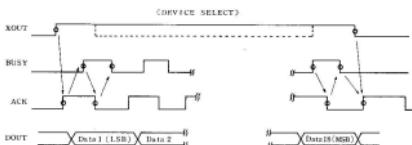
- (1) SEL1 goes low and SEL2 high.
- (2) BUSY from the M-CPU turns high level.
- (3) Upon receipt of BUSY, ACK of the P-CPU is set high and the data is received to the P-CPU.

Since the data is transferred in bit by bit serial mode, above steps (2) and (3) are repeated eight times to complete transfer of one data. For instance, those steps are repeated for 192 times ( $24 \times 8$ ) in order to transfer a 24 digits data. The print command, however, is sent out to the P-CPU at the end of the data in a form of the code "OD"

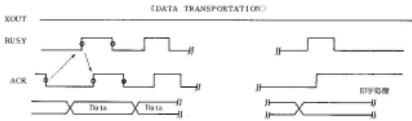
**4-3.**

**M-CPU to P-CPU data transfer method (for PC-1401, EL5500)**

Since there are no SEL1 and SEL2 used for the PC-1401 and EL5500, DEVICE SELECT is dependent on the contents of data.

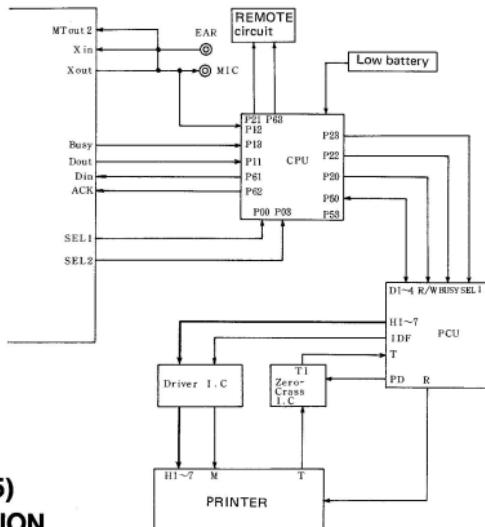


- (1) For DEVICE SELECT, XOUT becomes high.
- (2) As the P-CPU receives a high state of XOUT, it sends ACK to the M-CPU.
- (3) As the M-CPU receives ACK, it sends back BUSY.
- (4) Data is received to the P-CPU with a high state of BUSY. ACL, REMOTE ON, CPU select actions is carried out depending on the contents of data.

**4-4. Print data transfer**

XOUT goes low when the print data is transferred. Data transfer is done in a manner identical to those of the PC-1250.

## 5. BLOCK DIAGRAM



## 6. CPU (UPD7506G515) SIGNAL DESCRIPTION

Pin No.	Signal Name	In/Out	Description	
P03	SEL2	In	Select	
P00	SEL1	In	Select	
P13	BUSY	In	Handshake, active high	
P12	XOUT	In	Device select, active high	
P11	DOUT	In	Data, active high	
P10	DOUT	In	Printer error	
P23	ACL/SEL1	Out	High: ACL	Low: normal
P22	CS/SEL2	Out	High: chip select	Low: non-select
P21	REMO2	Out	Remote off	Remote off pulse generation
P20	R/W	Out	High: read, "High to low transition: write	
P43	P/S	In	Data transfer mode High: parallel	Low: serial
P42	NORMAL PAPER/ THERMAL PAPER	In	PCU select High: normal paper PCU	Low: thermal paper PCU
P41	LOW BATTERY	In	Low battery check High: normal	Low: low battery
P40	ACK	In	Handshake (PCU to printer CPU)	
P53	D3	In/Out	Data line between CPU and PCU	MSB (High ..... 1, Low ..... 0)
P52	D2	In/Out	Data line between CPU and PCU	(High ..... 1, Low ..... 0)
P51	D1	In/Out	Data line between CPU and PCU	(High ..... 1, Low ..... 0)
P50	D0	In/Out	Data line between CPU and PCU	LSB (High ..... 1, Low ..... 0)
P63	REMO1	Out	Remote on	Remote on pulse generation
P62	ACK	Out	Handshake (to host CPU), active high	
P61	DIN	Out	Printer error (to host CPU)	
P60	BUSY	Out	High: printer error Handshake (printer CPU to PCU), active high	Low: normal

## 7. PCU (SC6994) SIGNAL DESCRIPTION

Pin No.	Signal Name	In/Out	Description
1	SEL2	In	Select
2	SEL1	In	Select
3	VDD	Out	Power supply
4	ACL		Not used
5	BUSY	In	High: chip select - - - - - Low: Non-select
6	R/W	In	High: read High to low transition: write
7 ~ 10	D4 ~ 1	In	Data input
11	STP		Not used
12	S	In	Data transfer mode select line High: serial input - - - - - Low: parallel input/output
13	24	In	Print digit select line High: 24 digits (GND connected) Low: 16 digits
14	IDF	Out	Printer motor drive signal
15	H7	Out	Printhead element on pulse
16	H6	Out	Printhead element on pulse
17	GND	In	Power supply
18 ~ 22	H5 ~ H1	Out	Printhead element on pulse
23	R	In	Printer reset (printhead home position detect)
24	PD	Out	Power down (in supply during printer operating cycle, otherwise, power is not supplied to the printer drive circuit).
25	T	In	Printer timing (generated from the tachogenerator of the motor)
26 ~ 28	TS1 ~ 3	In	Test pins
29	VP1	Out	Printer control circuit supply power
30 ~ 32	BC1 ~ 3	In/Out	PCU frequency control
33	CCK	Out	Clock test pin
34	HA	In	(Print density adjust pin...JA and JB pin connection varies according to the printhead rank).
35	HB		
36	HC	In	
37, 38	CL1, 2	In	Basic clock pulse control resistor fitting pin
39	PF	In	Paper feed key input
40	NP	In	GND Connected
41	ACL	In	All clear input
42	OP3	Out	ACL select (high when on)
43	OP2		Not used.
44	OP1		Not used.

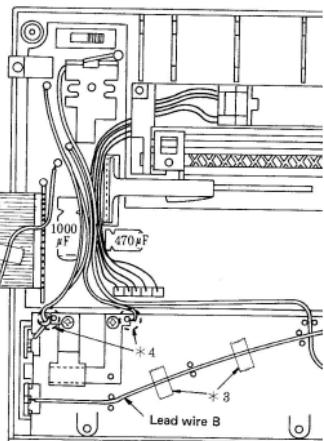
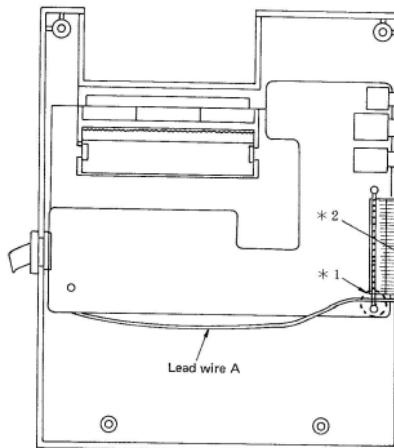
## 8. SERVICE CAUTIONS

### 8-1. Cautions in exchanging the printer unit

In order to prevent print density variation caused by thermal head resistance variation, the printhead is classified into three ranks of A, B, and C, and the rank is indicated on the reverse side of the printer unit F.P.C. After exchange of the printer unit, relevant circuit change must be observed in accordance with the procedure mentioned below.

- |   |
|---|
| Short JA when the rank A printer is used.       |
| Leave all open when the rank B printer is used. |
| Short JC when the rank C printer is used.       |

### 8-2. Threading lead wires



- Be sure to observe the following cautions in installing lead wire.
- \*1,\*2: The lead wire A must be threaded under the cotton wire and fixed on the F.P.C. using the adhesive tape.
- \*3: The lead wire B should be fixed with the adhesive tape along the rib of the bottom cabinet.

\*4: Do not allow the strayed lead wire a extend out of the Ni-Cd battery terminal of the printer unit, when the lead wire is bonded to the NiCd battery terminal.

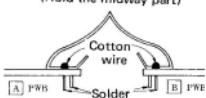
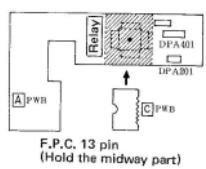
Unless lead wires A and B are threaded properly cause to recharge the dry battery (UM3 or D size) of slack lead wires, when the AC adaptor or dry batteries in installation.

### 8-3. [C] Installing PWB

- Set the lead wire to the given location of the [A] PWB and solder it.
- As shown in the figure, apply the double tack adhesive tape over the CPU (UPD7506G) on the [A] PWB, then set the [C] PWB over it with the hole facing the relay.
- After the installation of the [C] PWB, solder the lead wire to the [C] PWB.

### 8-4. Connecting [A] with [B]

As shown in the figure, fix the 13-pin F.P.C. with the cotton wire. The cotton wire also has to be soldered in a same manner as the F.P.C.



means of the 20-mm print quality is set as to attain the best midway.  
density variation

paper



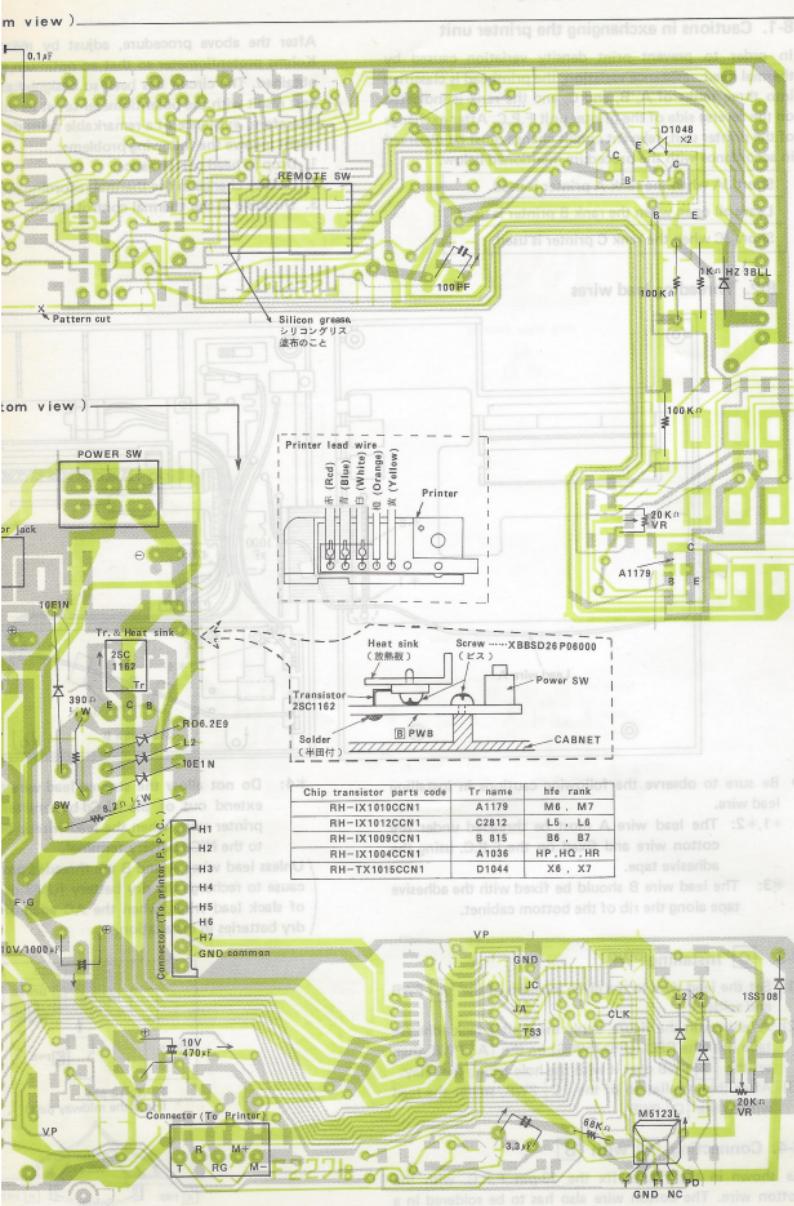
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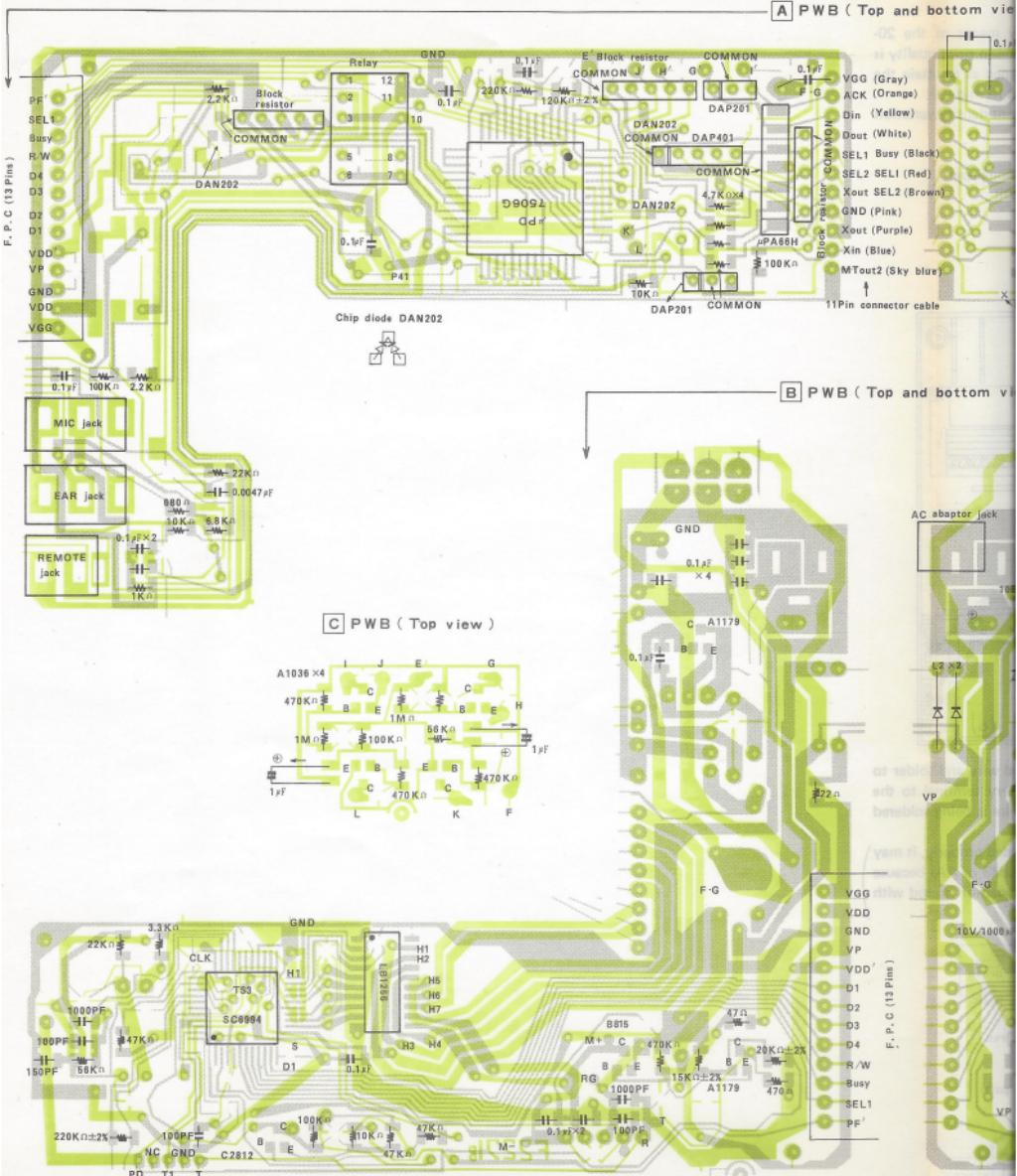


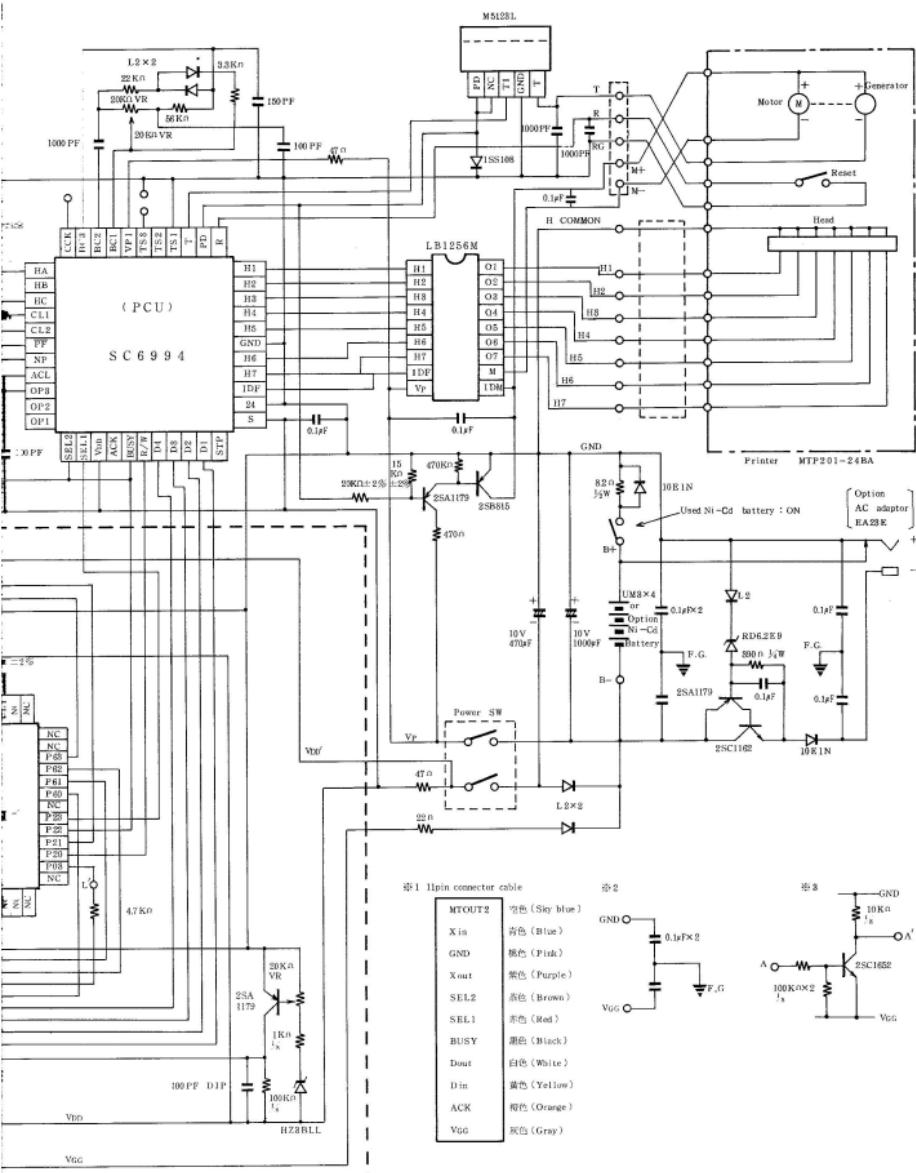
PWB

## 8. SERVICE CAUTIONS

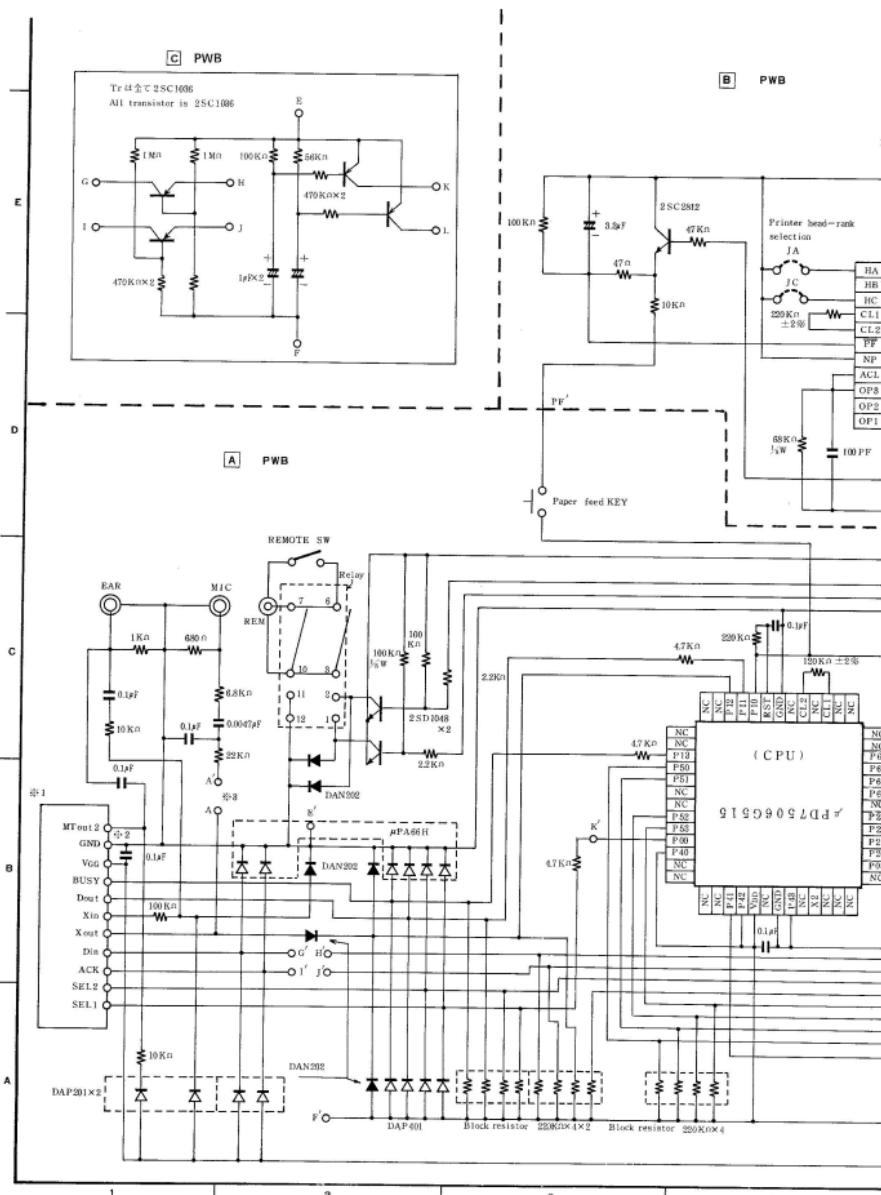


## 9. PARTS & SIGNALS POSITION



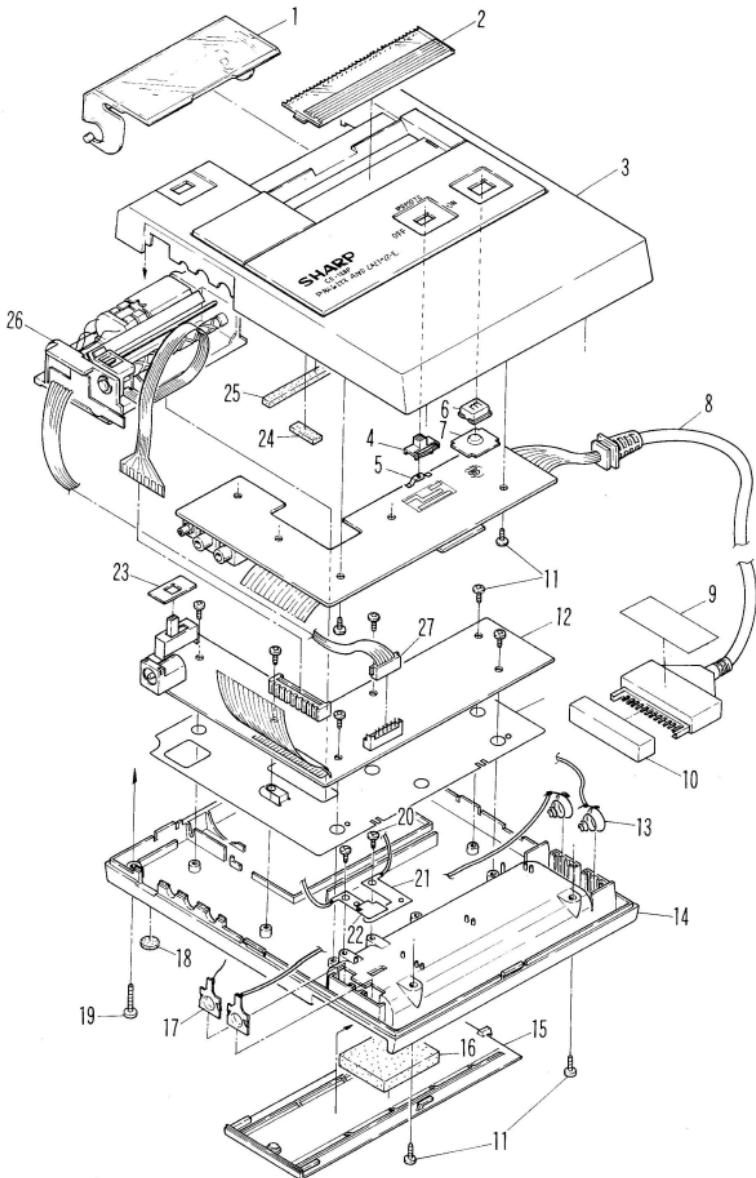


# 10. CIRCUIT DIAGRAM









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S/MCE126P      1  
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1983 October Printed in Japan ®