adafruit learning system

Internet of Things Printer for Raspberry Pi

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Guide Contents

Overview

In the future, everything will be connected to the internet. And all restaurants will be Taco Bell!

The “Internet of Things” is the idea of pervasive connections between physical objects and the online world. These connected devices don’t just idly sit around waiting for commands or files…they’re active *agents* that anticipate your needs and can push or pull data from the internet.

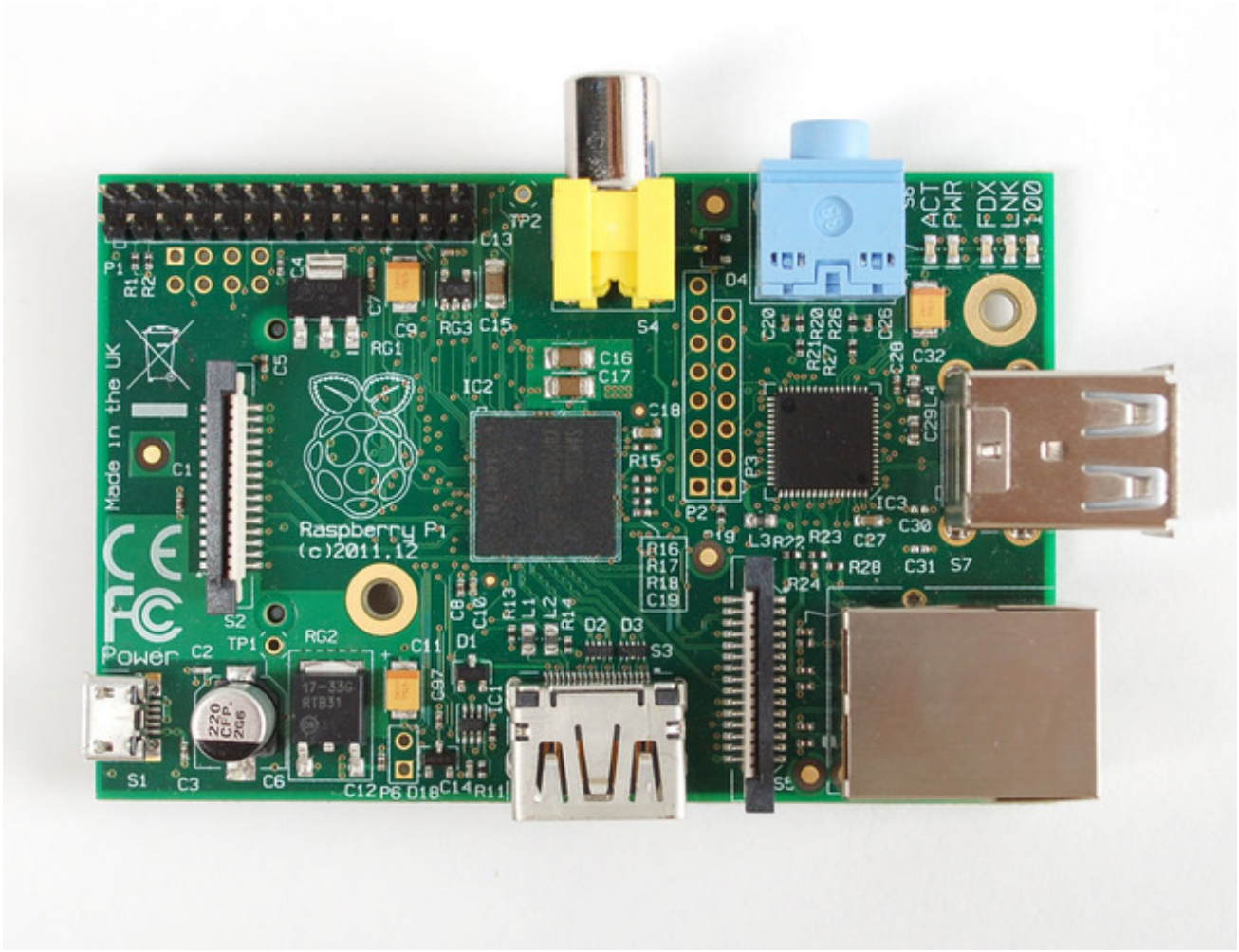
Our *Internet of Things Printer* is a small, internet-connected thermal printer that can have a daily weather forecast ready before you head out in the morning, a puzzle to work on while riding the subway, provide a list of “tweets” relating to your interests…or any other task you can program!

This second version of the printer is built around the Raspberry Pi, a tiny computer that packs a wallop: more processing power, more RAM and the potent Linux operating system. The new kit has an easier time handling graphics and looks super tidy with its wireless networking:

Parts List

The Internet of Things Printer Project Pack for Raspberry Pi includes the following items:

- Raspberry Pi Model B computer (http://adafru.it/998)
- Mini Thermal Receipt Printer (http://adafru.it/597)
- 50' roll of thermal paper (http://adafru.it/599)
- Metal pushbutton with LED ring (http://adafru.it/481)
- Panel-mount DC barrel jack (http://adafru.it/610)
- Pi T-Cobbler (http://adafru.it/1105) (board only)
- Miniature USB WiFi module (http://adafru.it/814)
- 5V 5A DC switching power supply
- 26-pin socket
- Seven (7) laser-cut acrylic pieces
- Ten (10) 1/2" #4-40 machine screws
- Ten (10) #4-40 steel nuts
- Two (2) 1/4" spacers



Kit includes Model B v2 board; the new Model B+ is not compatible at this time.

Not included with the kit, the following tools and items are also needed:

- 4GB or larger SD card (http://adafru.it/102) (or microSD card with full-size adapter)
- SD (or microSD (http://adafru.it/939)) card reader
- USB keyboard
- Monitor (HDMI or composite) and cable
- USB cable: A to micro B (http://adafru.it/592)
- Small screwdriver
- Soldering iron and solder
- Wire cutter and stripper
- A wireless (WiFi) access point
- Desktop or laptop computer with USB, internet connection and at least 3.5 gigabytes free disk space for downloading and uncompressing software
- Optional: sticky tape, 10K-Ohm resistor, heat-shrink tubing

The SD card (and 10K resistor, if used — we'll explain later) will remain installed in the device; the remaining parts from this list are needed only during setup.

Preparation

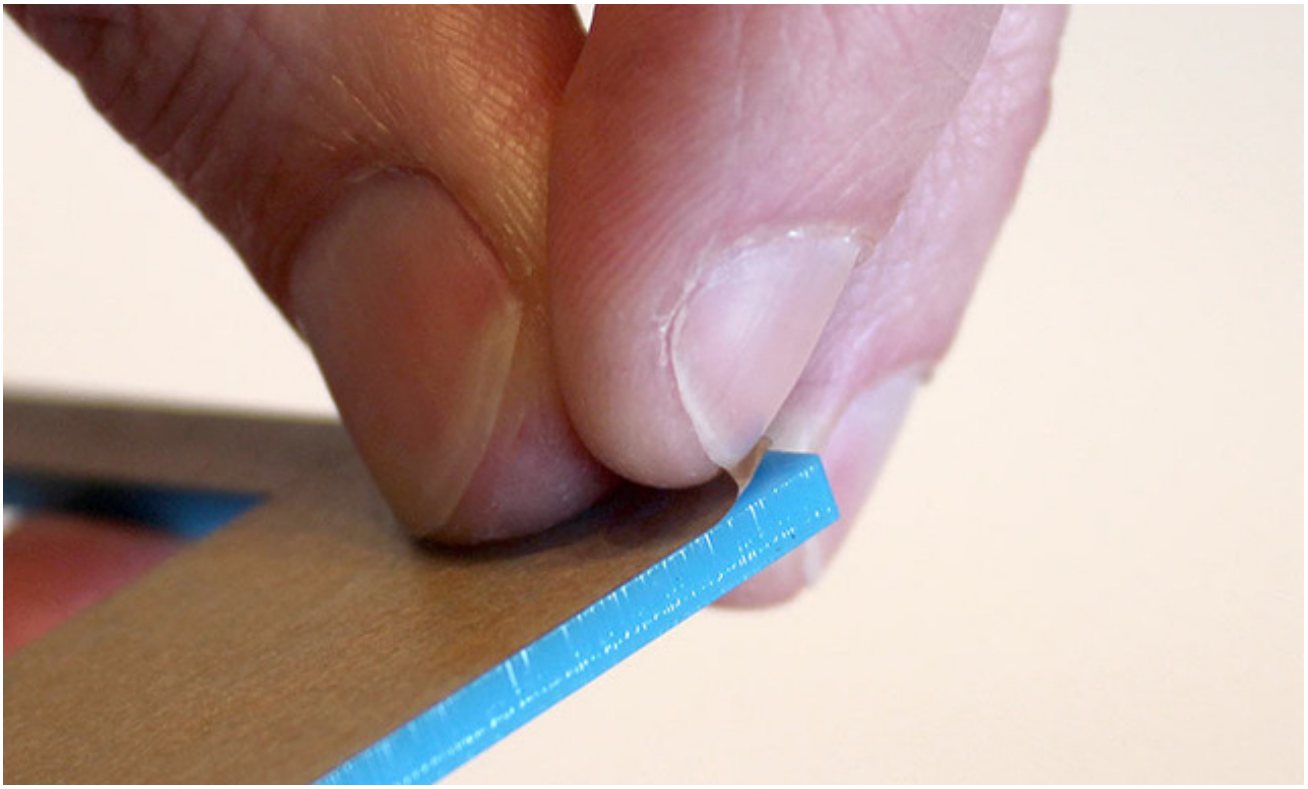
Some of these steps are already covered in depth in other tutorials. We'll provide links where appropriate.

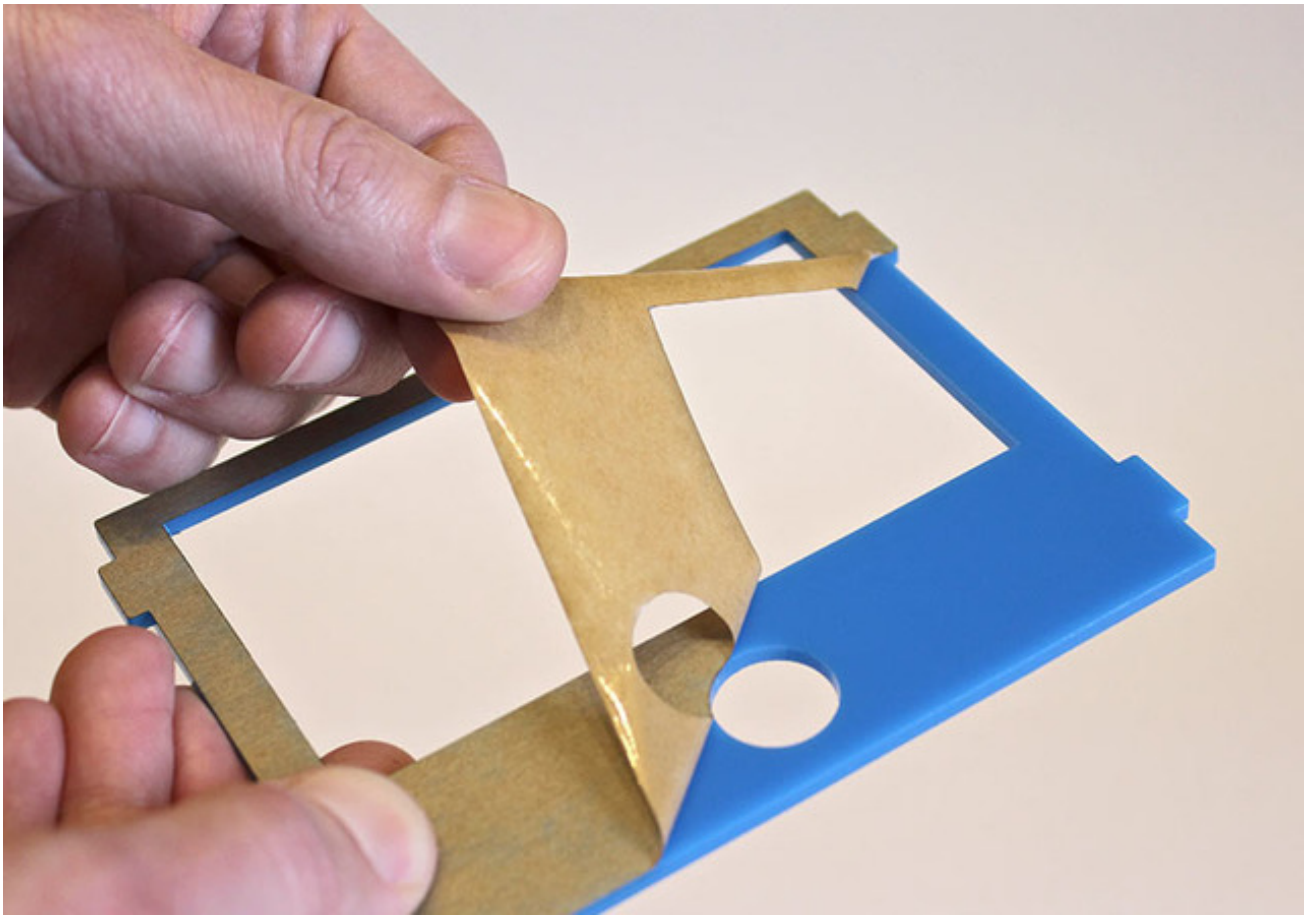
The software for this project is built upon the Adafruit Raspberry Pi Educational Linux Distribution (aka "Occidentalis"), a version of Linux for the Raspberry Pi with some handy additions of our own baked in. Click the following link to download the ZIP file:

- Adafruit Raspberry Pi Educational Distro - Occidentalis v0.2 (http://adafru.it/aPl)

The file is about 900 megabytes and will take some time to download. While that's working, there are two things you can do:

- Insert the SD card in the card reader, connect to your computer and format the card as a FAT32 (MS-DOS) filesystem.
- Peel the paper backing from the acrylic case pieces. Some people use a razor blade as a scraper to get this started, but a fingernail at a corner is usually sufficient and won't gouge the plastic.





After peeling, the parts may have a little bit of paper soot on them from laser cutting. They can be washed with soap and water, but be absolutely certain that everything is completely dry before assembling components in the case!

After downloading the Occidentalis software, uncompress the ZIP file in preparation for the next step…

Here's a tutorial explaining how to install the Occidentalis software on the SD card (http://adafru.it/aYV), with links to nice GUI apps for Windows and Mac. The first couple of pages can be skipped, as we're already downloading the right software for this project. Since that tutorial was written, another option has become available for Mac: RPi-sd card builder (http://adafru.it/aYW) — this one's even simpler, with no Terminal commands required.

Raspberry Pi Setup: 1 of 3

OS Install and First-Time Configuration

At this point it is now assumed you have an SD card containing the Occidentalis software. If this is not the case, follow the directions on the “Preparation” page.

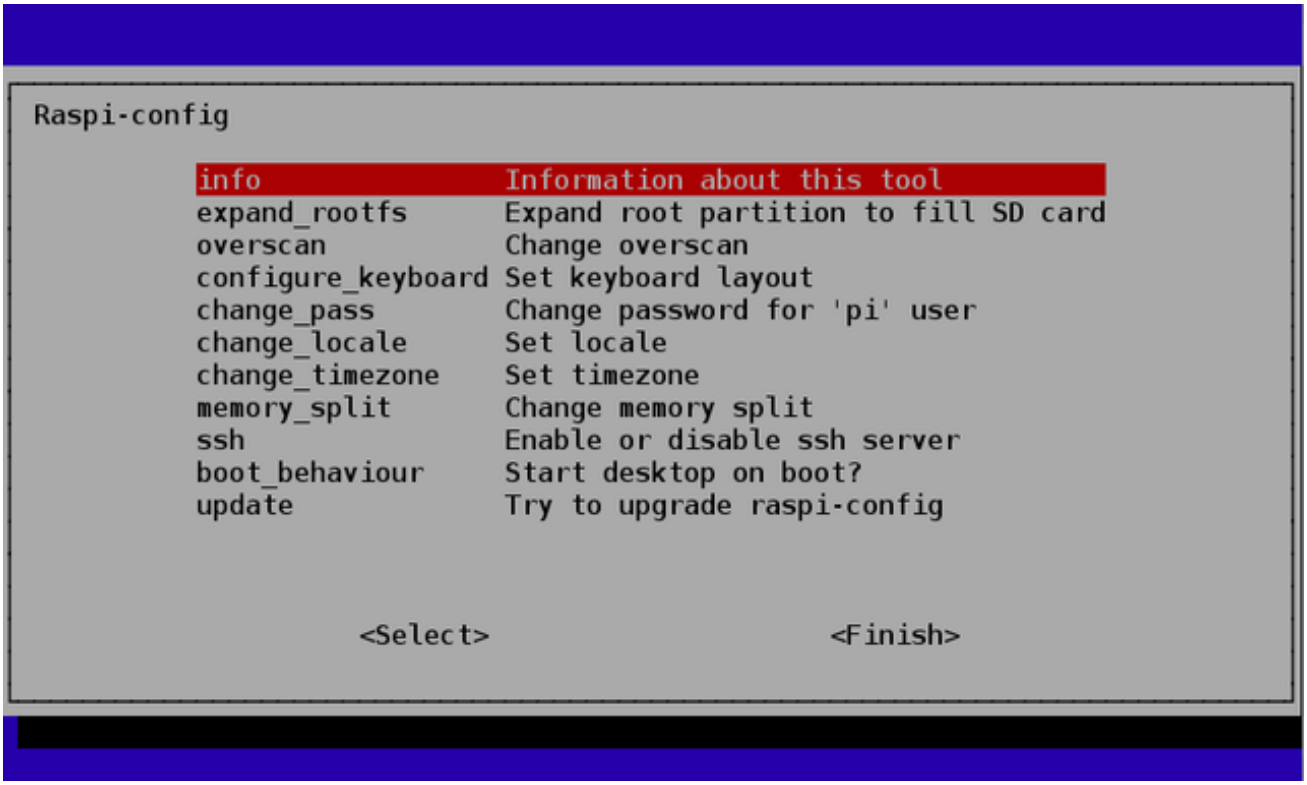
> The enclosure should not be assembled yet. Get the system up and running before sealing it in a case.

1. Connect a monitor and a USB keyboard to the Raspberry Pi.
2. Insert the SD card containing the Occidentalis software.
3. Connect a “Micro B” USB cable to the power connector on the Raspberry Pi.
4. Plug the other end of the USB cable into a power source: a mobile phone charger, a powered USB hub, or simply a USB port on your computer.

(You can optionally continue with a “console cable” instead of a monito (http://adafru.it/aUA) (http://adafru.it/aUA)r, keyboard (http://adafru.it/aUA) and power supply (http://adafru.it/aUA).)

The Raspberry Pi should now boot, and you’ll see the monitor fill with lots of “Unix stuff.”

> Linux can be daunting to the uninitiated. Don’t worry about messing something up…if all else fails, you can re-format the SD card and begin again.



When the system is started for the first time, the Raspi-config utility runs automatically. You must select the following options:

- Expand root partition (this lets us use all the space on the SD card).
- Configure keyboard ("Generic 105-key (Intl) PC" is the default — for the US and most other countries, you'll want to select an appropriate keyboard layout such as "Generic 104-key PC").
- Set timezone (a correct time zone is required for the time display and other examples to work).
- Enable SSH server (this permits network access to the Raspberry Pi without a monitor or keyboard attached).

These steps are optional:

- Change overscan (select "Disable" if using an HDMI monitor). Though our ultimate goal is to use the Raspberry Pi "headless," without a monitor, the extra space is welcome during the configuration steps.
- Change password for "pi" user.
- Change memory split. Again, since using the system "headless," more RAM can be allocated to the CPU rather than reserved for video.

These options should NOT be selected:

- Start desktop on boot (don't enable, since the goal is a "headless" system).
- Don't try to update yet; there's no network connection.

A more in-depth tutorial on Raspi-config is available here (http://adafru.it/aYX).

Newer versions of Raspi-config have additional options such as overclocking. Even moderate overclocking runs the risk of corrupting the SD card. For this project we recommend leaving the Raspberry Pi at the default speed.

Select "Finish," but **DO NOT REBOOT YET.** We still need to set up the wireless networking. Select “No” when prompted to reboot. Raspi-config will exit to the command line.

Several configuration files will now be edited. Our examples show the “nano” text editor being used, as it’s easiest for the uninitiated. Power users can substitute “vi” or their editor of choice.

Change Hostname (Optional)

A unique hostname helps distinguish our printer from other Raspberry Pi system(s) on the network. The default hostname is “raspberrypi,” but let’s change that to “iotp” (Internet of Things Printer). At the command prompt, type:

sudo nano /etc/hostname

change:

```
raspberrypi
```

to:

```
iotp
```

Then:

sudo nano /etc/hosts

Change the last line from:

```
127.0.0.1    raspberrypi
```

to:

```
127.0.0.1    iotp
```

Configure Wireless Networking

If you have a WiFi network that broadcasts its SSID (the wireless network name), this is fairly straightforward:

sudo nano /etc/network/interfaces

delete everything in there, and copy and paste the below text in instead. Then edit the last two lines to reflect your actual network name and password (keeping the double quotes on both):

```
auto lo

iface lo inet loopback
iface eth0 inet dhcp

allow-hotplug wlan0
auto wlan0


iface wlan0 inet dhcp
    wpa-ssid "ssid"
    wpa-psk "password"
```

A more in-depth networking tutorial is available here (http://adafru.it/aWZ).

Skip ahead to the “Reboot” section below. This next section pertains only to “hidden” wireless networks.

Hidden Networks

If you run a hidden WiFi network — one that does not broadcast its SSID — this can still be made to work but is *considerably* more complicated. The slightest typo here, even one character, can prevent the system from joining the network! We strongly recommend using a “broadcast” network, it’s far easier and less error-prone.

sudo nano /etc/network/interfaces

Delete the last two lines (wpa-ssid and wpa-psk) and replace with (indented):

```
    pre-up wpa_supplicant -Dwext -i wlan0 -c /etc/wpa_supplicant.conf -B
```

sudo nano /etc/wpa_supplicant.conf

(This is a new file.)

```
ctrl_interface=/var/run/wpa_supplicant
update_config=1
ap_scan=2
eapol_version=1
network={
 ssid="my-network-ssid"
 scan_ssid=1
 mode=0
 proto=WPA2
 auth_alg=OPEN
 pairwise=CCMP
 group=CCMP
 key_mgmt=WPA-PSK
 psk="my-network-password"
}
```

Replace ssid and psk with your actual network name and password, in quotes.

Important: indent the 'network' section using tabs, not spaces.

Reboot

Finally, shut down the system:

sudo shutdown -h now

Wait for the system to report that it’s halted before disconnecting power. It should take about 30 seconds.

Following shutdown, remove the keyboard (if using a Model A board), insert the WiFi adapter and re-connect power (keep the monitor attached for now). With a Model B board, you can keep both the keyboard and WiFi adapter attached until you know the networking is properly configured.

If you're using a console cable, just keep the cable connected and the terminal program open. Plug in the wifi adapter and disconnect/reconnect the red wire from the Pi to restart it.

This boot will take a very long time as the filesystem is expanded to fill the whole SD card.

During the boot process, you should see a series of DHCPDISCOVER messages as the system tries to join the wireless network. Eventually (by the fifth or sixth try), you should see a “bound to [address]” message, indicating a successful connection. **Remember that address!** It's probably going to look like **10.0.1.17** or **192.168.0.6** or similar. If it doesnt show up, log in with the **pi** username and run the command **ifconfig wlan0** and look for

inet addr:10.0.1.8 or similar.

If you still have keyboard and monitor connected, test the wireless connection by logging in and running this command:

```
ping -c 1 google.com
```

This will try to connect to Google's servers. If you see the response **1 packets transmitted, 1 received, 0% packet loss** then the WiFi connection works!

If the wireless connection doesn't work, unplug the WiFi adapter and connect the keyboard (if using a Model A board) and double-check the network setup steps above. It might simply be a typo. Correct any mistakes and reboot.

Once WiFi is working, the keyboard and monitor are no longer required. All further configuration can be done remotely via SSH.

Raspberry Pi Setup: 2 of 3

Wireless networking MUST be working before continuing. If your Pi is not on the network yet, work through the prior page to diagnose the issue.

Further configuration of the Raspberry Pi will take place over the network using SSH, not the keyboard and mouse. As you can probably figure by now, we have an in-depth SSH tutorial (http://adafru.it/aWc). In summary:

- The SSH server should already be enabled on the Raspberry Pi — this was done during the initial Raspi-config setup.
- On Mac or Linux systems, you can use a Terminal or xterm window.
- For Windows systems, you can download PuTTY (http://adafru.it/aYY).

The terminal command to access the system would be:

ssh pi@*thataddressfromthe-previous-step*
for example:
ssh pi@10.0.1.10

You'll be prompted for a password — either use the password that you set up from Raspi-config, or "raspberry" if you left the default. Additionally, the first time connecting you may be prompted regarding a host key for security…enter Y (or click Yes) when prompted.

Update Installed Software

Once logged in, type the following at the command prompt:

sudo apt-get update

This updates the list of available software packages, and takes a couple of minutes.

Install Additional Python Libraries

These libraries are required by the thermal printer library and example programs:

sudo apt-get install python-serial python-imaging python-unidecode
This takes a couple of minutes.

Enable Software Access to Serial Port

The serial port on the Raspberry Pi's GPIO header is normally configured for console cable (http://adafru.it/aUA) use. But now we want to use this port for the thermal printer instead, so we'll need to disable this default behavior.

sudo nano /boot/cmdline.txt

Change:

```
dwc_otg.lpm_enable=0 console=ttyAMA0,115200 kgdboc=ttyAMA0,115200 console=tty1 root=/dev/
```

to:

```
dwc_otg.lpm_enable=0 console=tty1 root=/dev/mmcblk0p2 rootfstype=ext4 elevator=deadline root
```

(Basically, delete the references to ttyAMA0)

And:

sudo nano /etc/inittab

Comment out or delete the last line. i.e. change this:

```
T0:23:respawn:/sbin/getty -L ttyAMA0 115200 vt100
```

to:

```
# T0:23:respawn:/sbin/getty -L ttyAMA0 115200 vt100
```

Or simply delete that line.

On the next reboot, the console cable (if using one) will no longer work. SSH network access (or a keyboard and monitor directly attached) will be the only way in.

Optional Software

You can optionally install a VNC server to allow a remote graphical session. This is a lengthy topic and best covered in its own tutorial (http://adafru.it/aZ4). However, for the "Running VNCServer at Startup" section, use the directions in this tutorial instead (http://adafru.it/aZ5) (specifically the "Getting VNC Server to Work on a Specific User" section).

Mac users may want to install *Netatalk,* which makes the system appear in the Finder sidebar and can simplify transferring files to and from the system:

sudo apt-get install netatalk

Finish Up

Shut down the system. We'll work on the case and wiring next, then return to the final software configuration later.

sudo shutdown -h now

After about 30 seconds, you can disconnect the USB power cable.

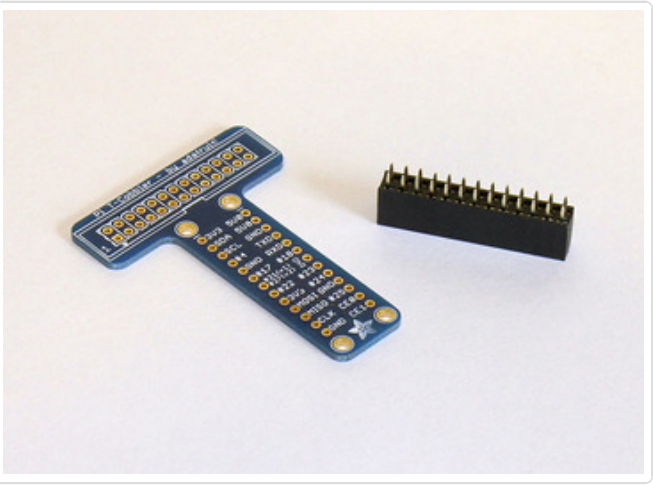
Remove the SD card and WiFi adapter, and get your soldering iron ready…

Soldering

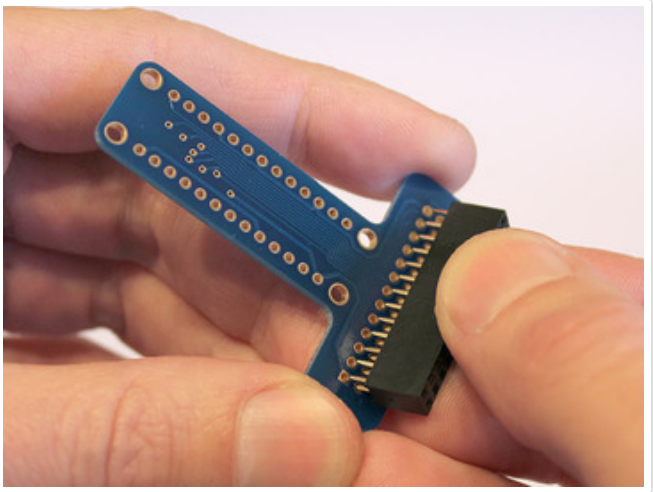
Some of the later soldering steps take place close to pieces of the case. Be very careful where you set your soldering iron so as not to damage the plastic parts! Also watch out for flux spatter.

During the soldering and assembly process, certain parts will become “tethered” together by wires…always pick up and move these parts together, don’t let pieces hang by the wires…this could damage parts or solder joints.

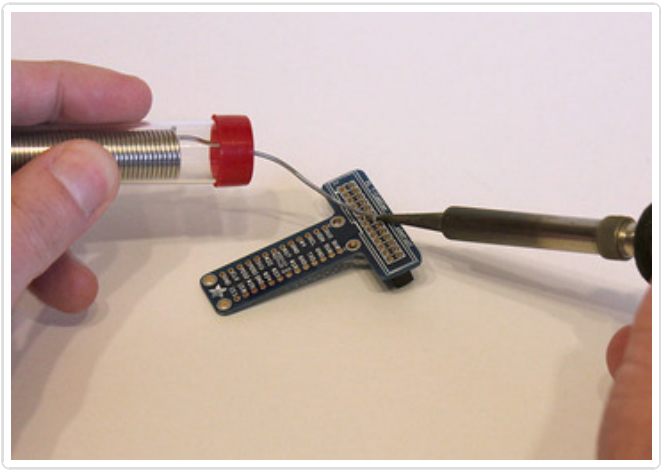
Prepare the T-Cobbler



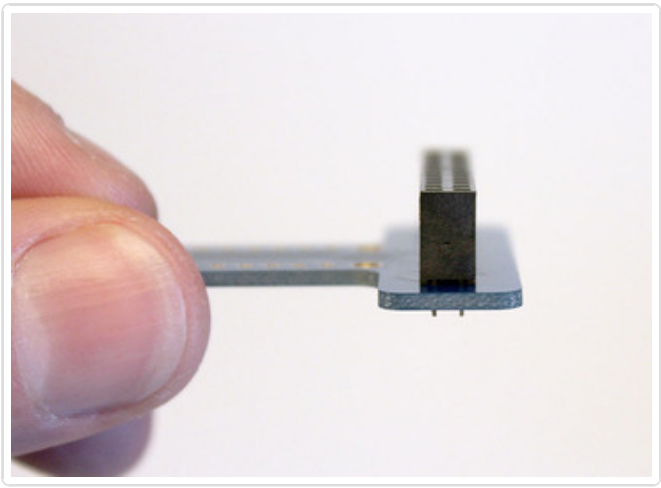
First we’ll be joining the T-Cobbler board and 26-pin socket.



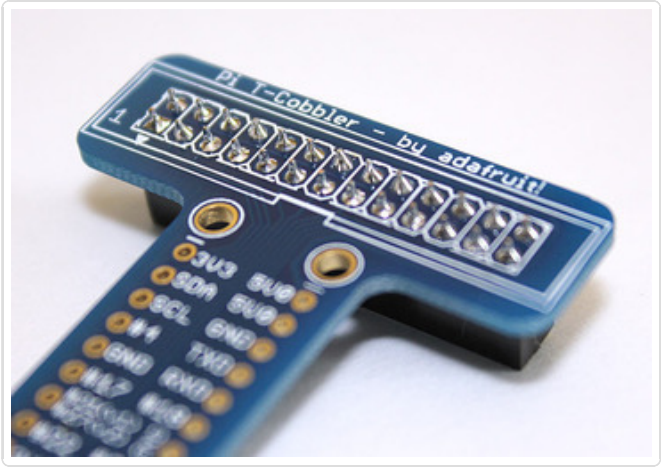
Normally the Cobbler would have a header soldered to the top, but we’re doing something different with this kit: the socket sits on the *underside* of the board.



Tack the header in place by soldering just one pin (any will do) on the top side of the board. Notice we're soldering on the label side for this step.

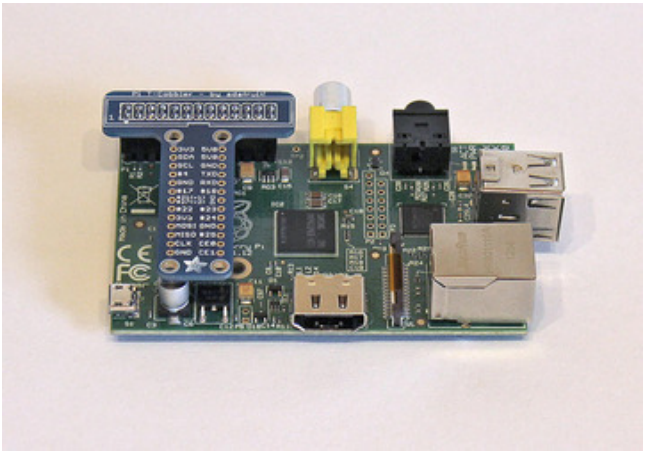


Check that the header is straight and square. If not, heat the one soldered pin and realign the header.



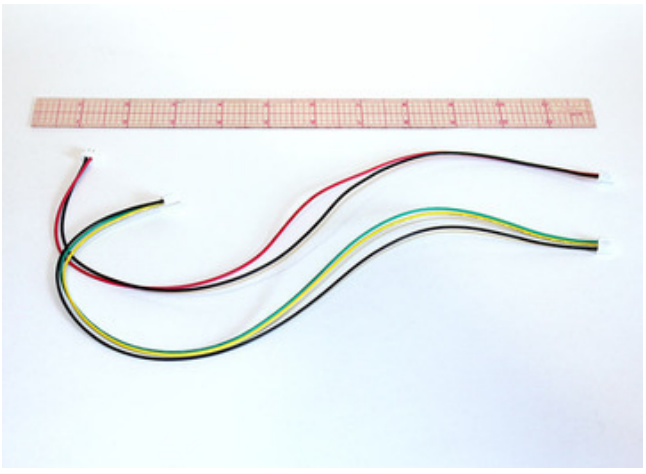
Once the header is straight, the rest of the pins can be soldered.

It's normal for a bit of solder to drain or "wick" down the hole being soldered...in fact, this is good and proper soldering technique. But only a little. If you keep feeding solder, the socket holes on the other side will fill in with solder and won't plug into the Raspberry Pi!



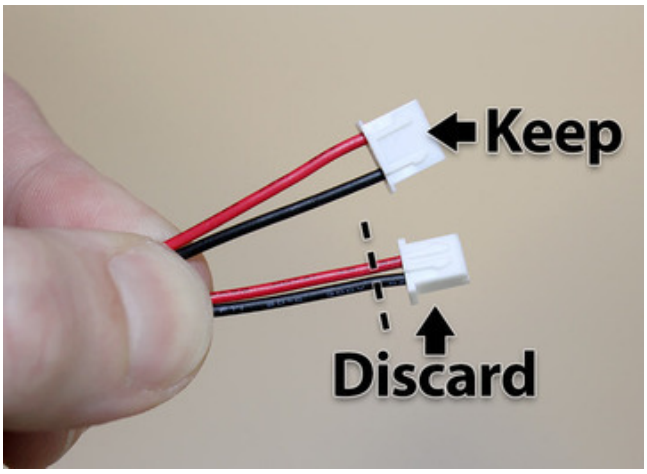
After soldering (and allowing some time to cool), you can test fit the Cobbler on the Raspberry Pi. Gently pry it off with your fingers afterward…more soldering lies ahead…

Prepare Wires



In the plastic baggie accompanying the thermal printer should be two cables. The power cable has two conductors: red and black. The data cable has three conductors: green, yellow and black.

These cables are a bit over a foot long. We don't need that much length inside the case, so we'll be cutting them in half. **Do not** throw away the other half! We'll be repurposing the extra wire in a subsequent step.

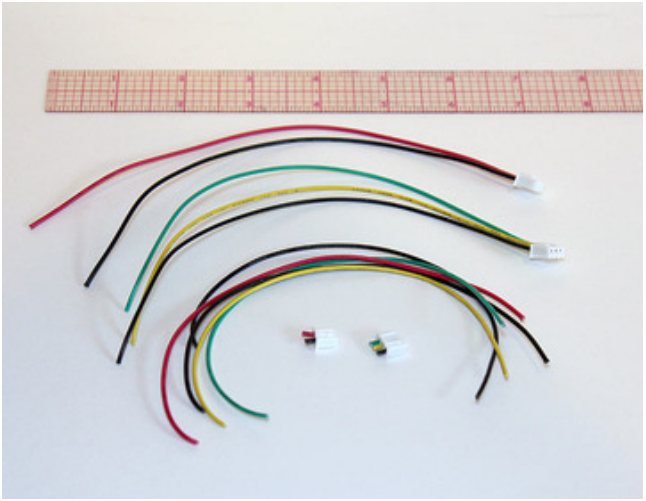


The power cable has a different connector at each end. We want to keep the wider of the two connectors for the printer. The small connector at the other end can be clipped off.

The data cable has wide connectors at both ends. One should be left connected, the other can be clipped off and discarded.

If you inadvertently cut the wrong connector off the power cable, you may be able to salvage it using a jeweler's screwdriver to push the pin sockets out (there's a small tab on the side that keeps them in place) and replace the

connector at the other end.



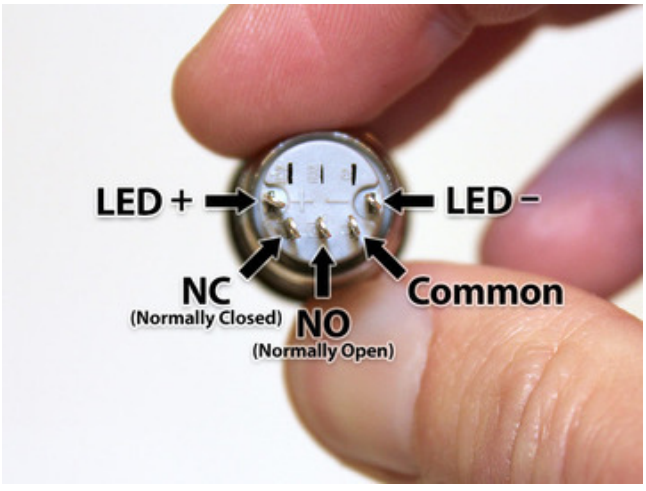
After cutting, you should have two cables, each about 7 inches long, both with a “wide” connector: one for power (red and black) and one for data (green, yellow and black).

You should also have five loose wires (two black, one red, yellow and green). Keep these for later steps.

The two connectors (one small, one wide) can be discarded.

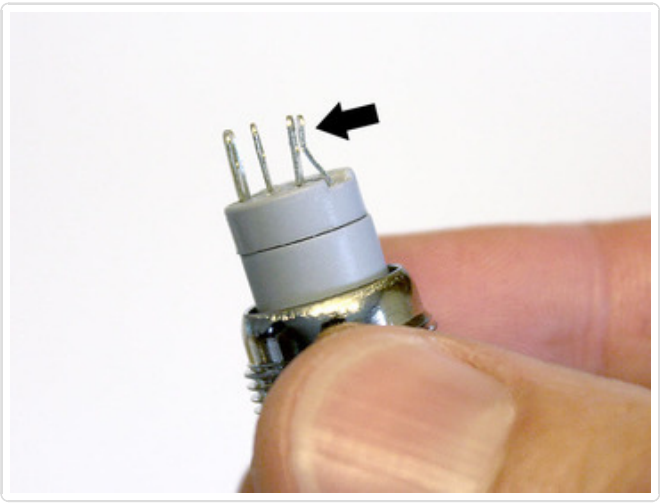
Prepare Button

This is done using three of the spare pieces of wire, not the serial data cable!

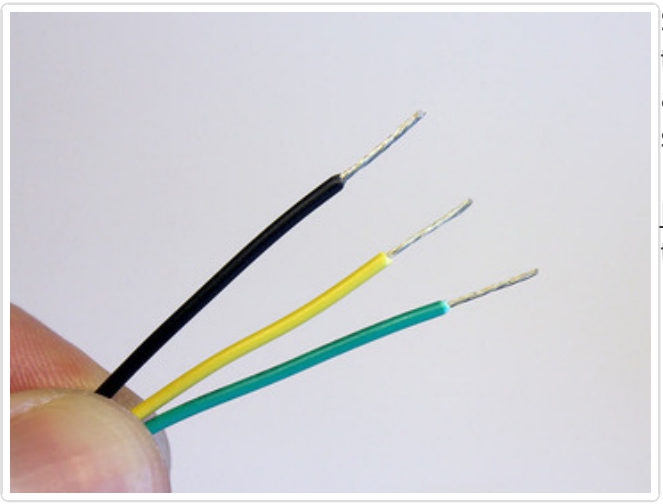


Looking at the back of the button, with the pins arranged in a “smile,” the functions from left to right are:

- **LED +**
- **NC** (Normally Closed)
- **NO** (Normally Open)
- **COMMON**
- **LED –**



Using finger pressure or small pliers (gently!), smoosh the last two pins (**COMMON** and **LED –**) close together. We need to loop a single wire through both of them...

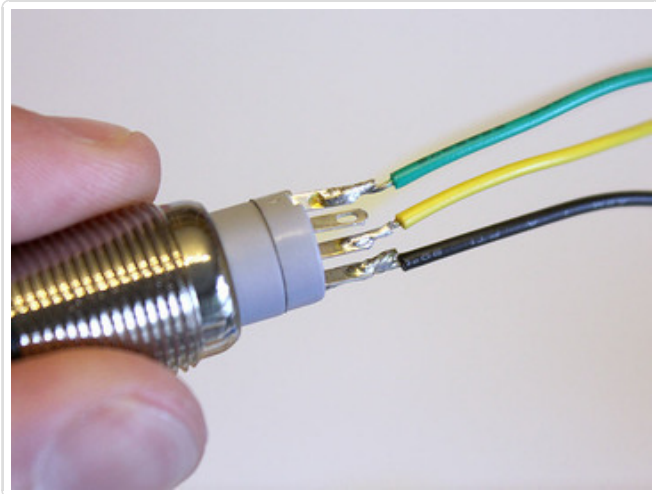


Strip about 3/8" of insulation from the end of three of the spare wires: **BLACK**, **YELLOW** and **GREEN**. Twist the ends a bit to keep the strands from fraying.

Do not do this with the serial data cable! Use the spare wire pieces.

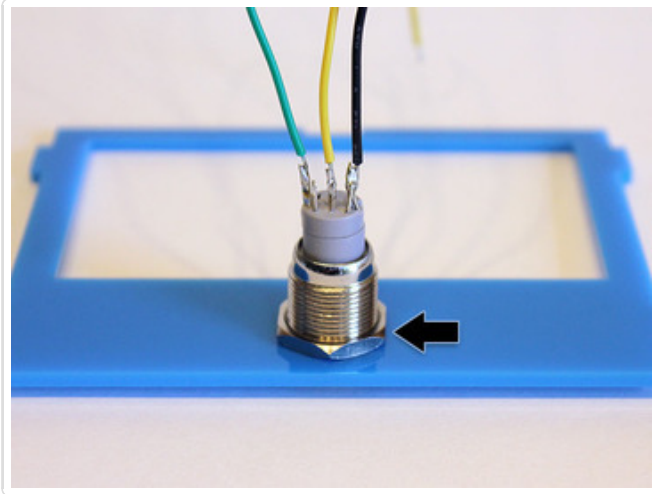
Loop the **BLACK** wire through the **LED –** and **COMMON** pins, bend it back on itself and solder.

This is a tight squeeze for the wire, like threading a needle. It may help to turn the wire a bit while passing it through, to keep the strands from fraying. It may take a few tries... you can remove the wire, re-twist it, and try again.



Repeat with the **GREEN** wire on the **LED +** pin and the **YELLOW** wire on the **NO** (Normally Open) pin.

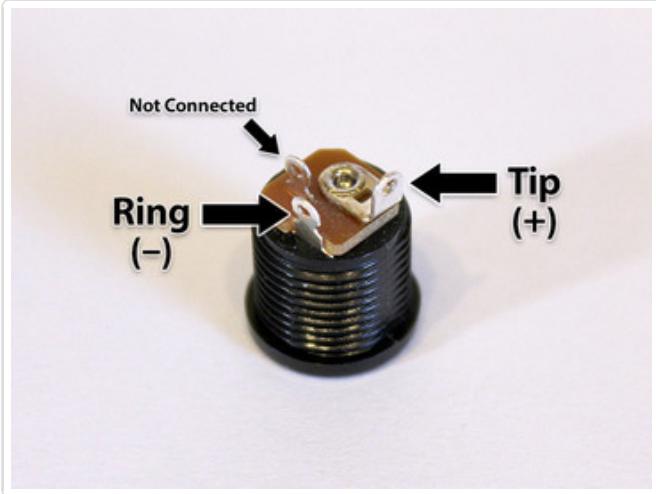
The **NC** (Normally Closed) pin is **NOT CONNECTED.**



Fish the three wires through the button hole on the top case piece, press the button into place and secure with the included nut.

There is no front or back side for the top piece…you can insert the button either way.

Prepare DC Jack

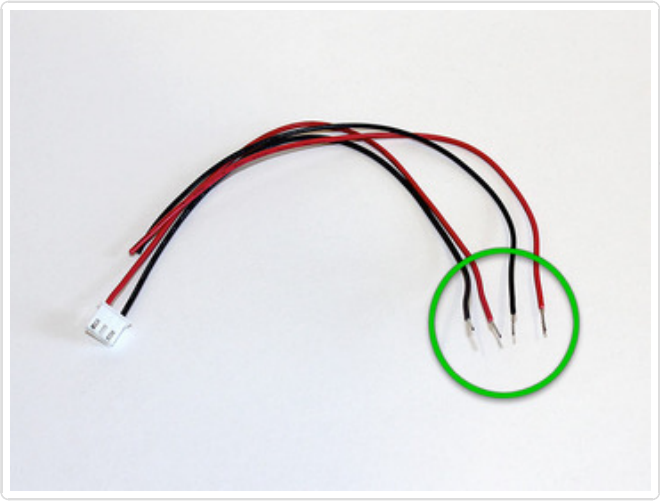


There are three “legs” on the DC jack, but we’ll just be using two of them.

The large center leg corresponds to the power supply tip, which will be +5V.

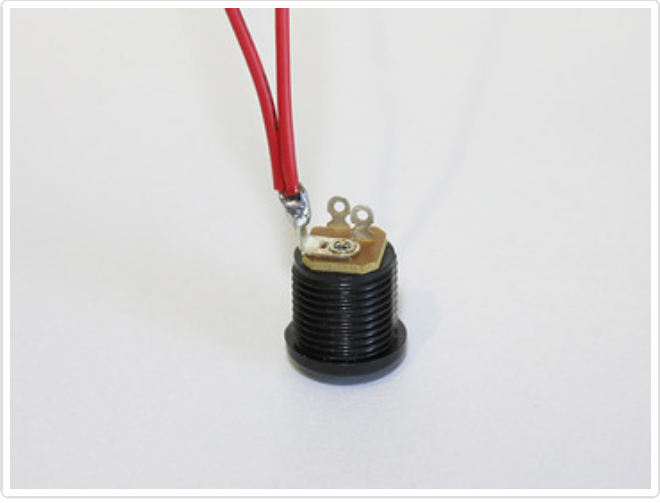
The “outer” of the two small legs is the power supply ring (ground).

The “inner” small leg is not connected.

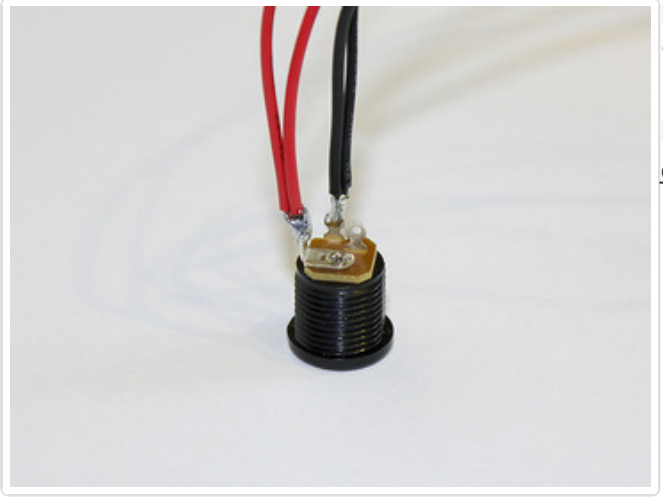


Strip about 1/4" insulation from the red and black wires on the power cable and the spare wires.

Twist the wires a bit to prevent the strands from fraying.

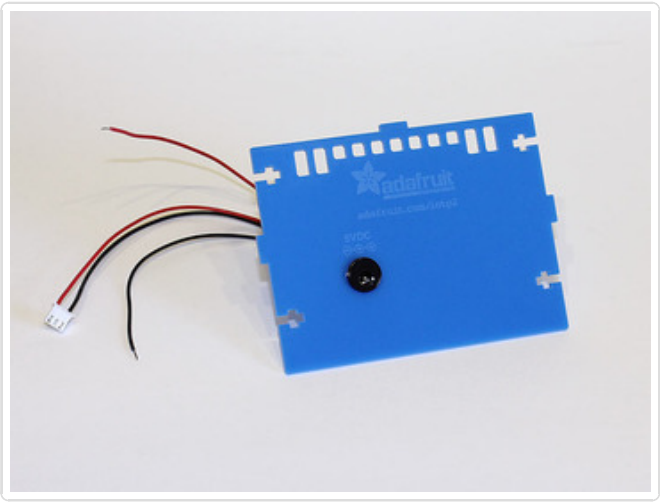


Twist the two red wires together, feed through the large center leg (+) and solder in place.

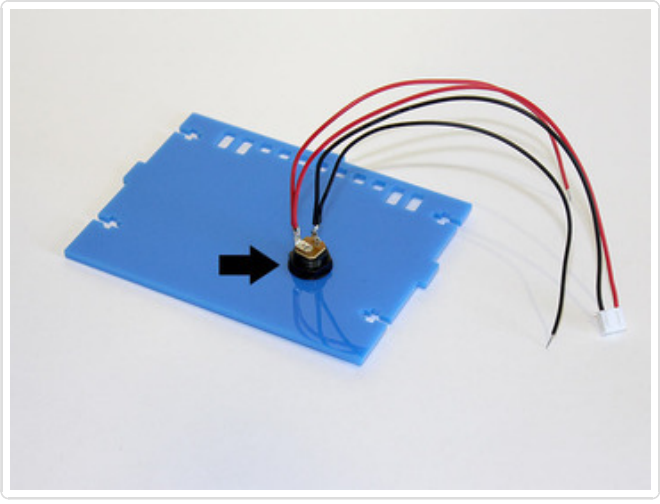


Repeat with the two black wires through the “outer” small leg (–).

Remember, the “inner” small leg is not connected.



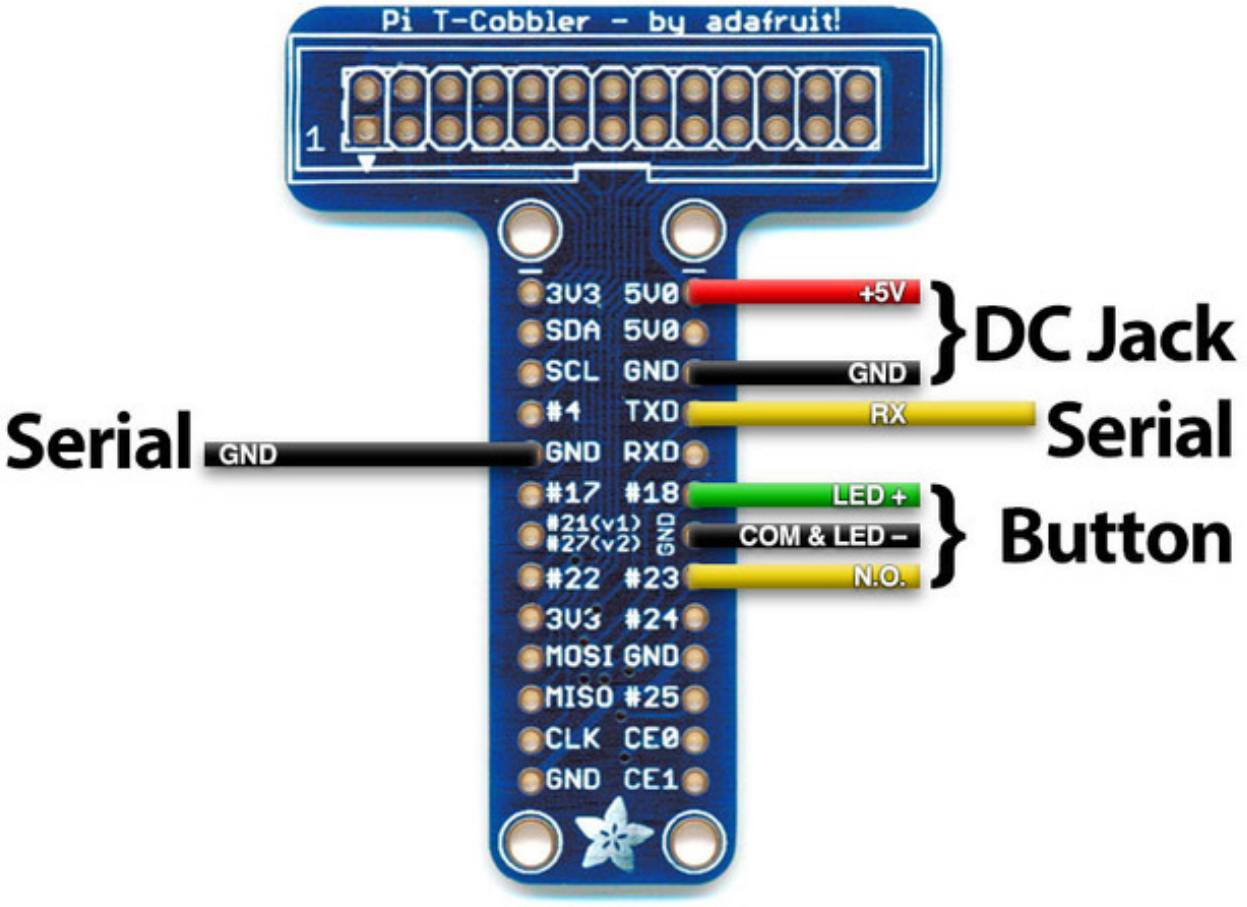
Fish the connector and wires through the DC hole on the back piece of the case (this the part with the etched Adafruit logo) and press the jack into place.



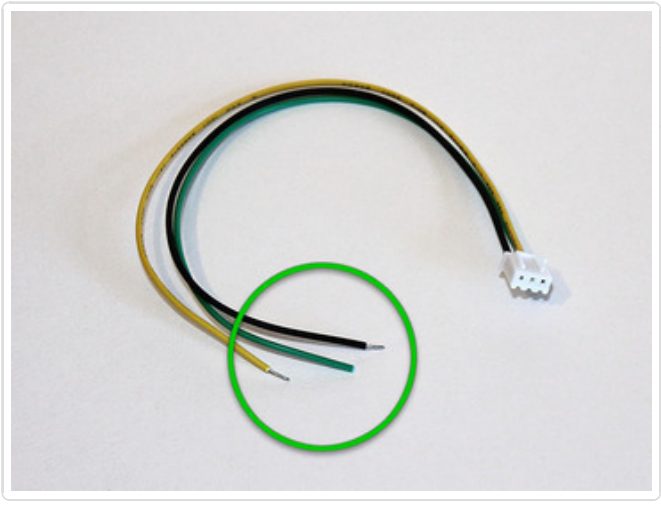
Secure the DC jack from the other side with the included nut. You'll need to fish the wires through this to get it into place.

Wiring Diagram

In the next few steps, we'll be connecting components to the Cobbler according to the following diagram:

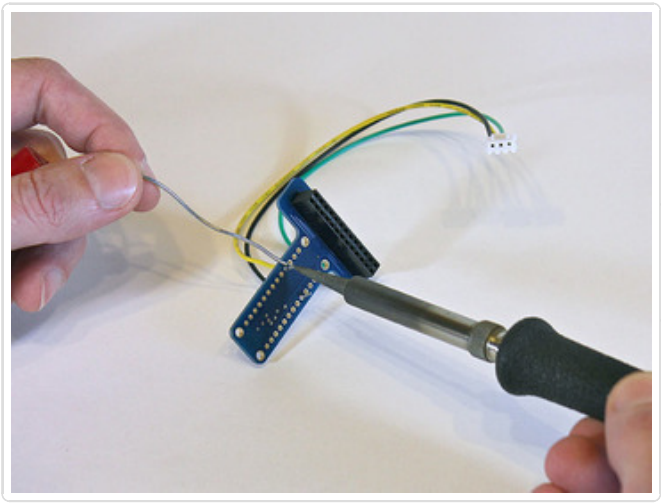


Solder the Serial Data Cable to the T-Cobbler



Strip about 1/4" insulation from the **BLACK** and **YELLOW** wires of the serial data cable.

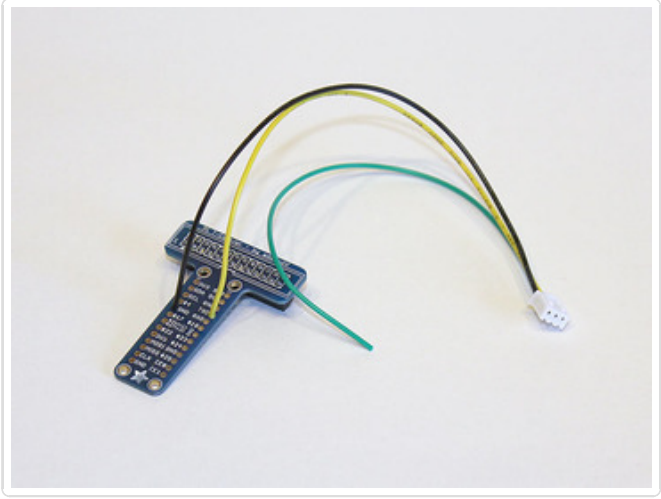
The **GREEN** wire should not be stripped.



Solder the **YELLOW** wire to the **TXD** pin on the Cobbler. Solder the **BLACK** wire to one of the **GND** pins — any will do, here we're using the one between pins 4 and 17 on the left side.

The wires are inserted from the top side of the board and soldered on the underside.

The green wire is not connected.



Your Cobbler and cable should now look like this, with the green wire left dangling for now.

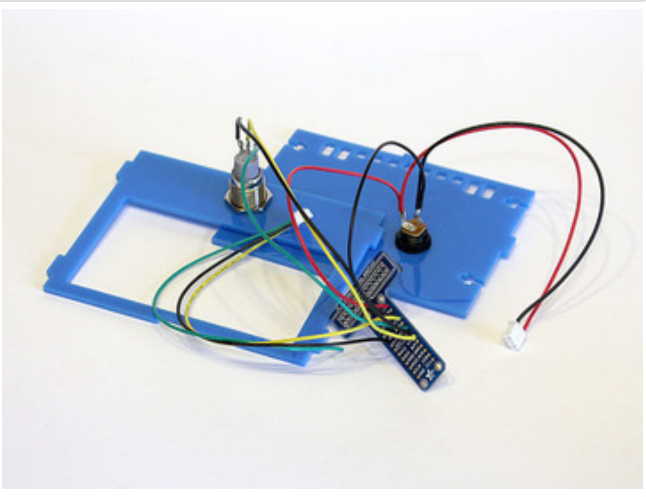
About That Green Wire...

The green wire is only used for rare cases where the printer returns data to the computer. It's left unconnected because the printer works at 5 Volts and the Raspberry Pi at 3.3 Volts… connecting directly to the RXD pin could permanently damage the Raspberry Pi! (The other direction is safe as-is.)

There's only a single function in the thermal printer library that even references this (paper detect, and this isn't used by any of our example code)…everything else moves from the computer to printer. As this is an esoteric feature, and with the risk of damage if wrongly connected, we chose to leave this unused. If (and only if) you think you might really need this feature, you can solder a 10K-Ohm resistor (not included) in-line between the **GREEN** wire and the **RXD** pin on the Cobbler. Cover this in heat-shrink tube to avoid contact with the board.

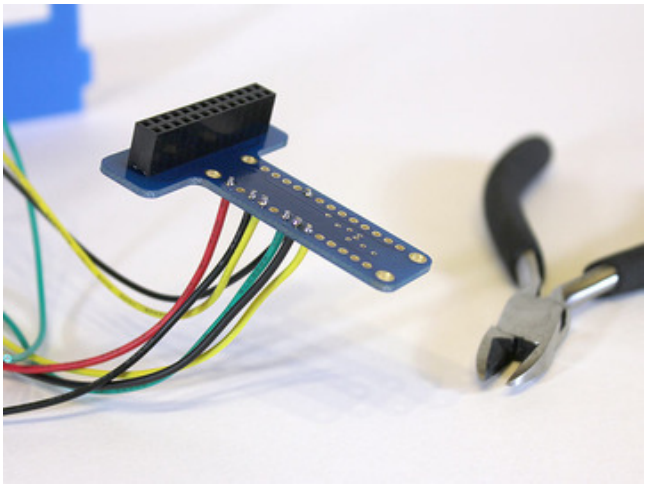
Solder Remaining Wires to the Cobbler

Components that are installed in case pieces are now soldered to the Cobbler. Once these are tethered together like this, they can't be separated. Always pick up and move these parts together as a set. Don't let pieces hang by the wires.



The button and power wires are now soldered to the Cobbler using the wiring diagram.

- **RED** from DC jack to **5V0** on Cobbler
- **BLACK** from DC jack to **GND** on Cobbler
- **GREEN** from button to **#18** on Cobbler
- **BLACK** from button to **GND** on Cobbler
- **YELLOW** from button to **#23** on Cobbler



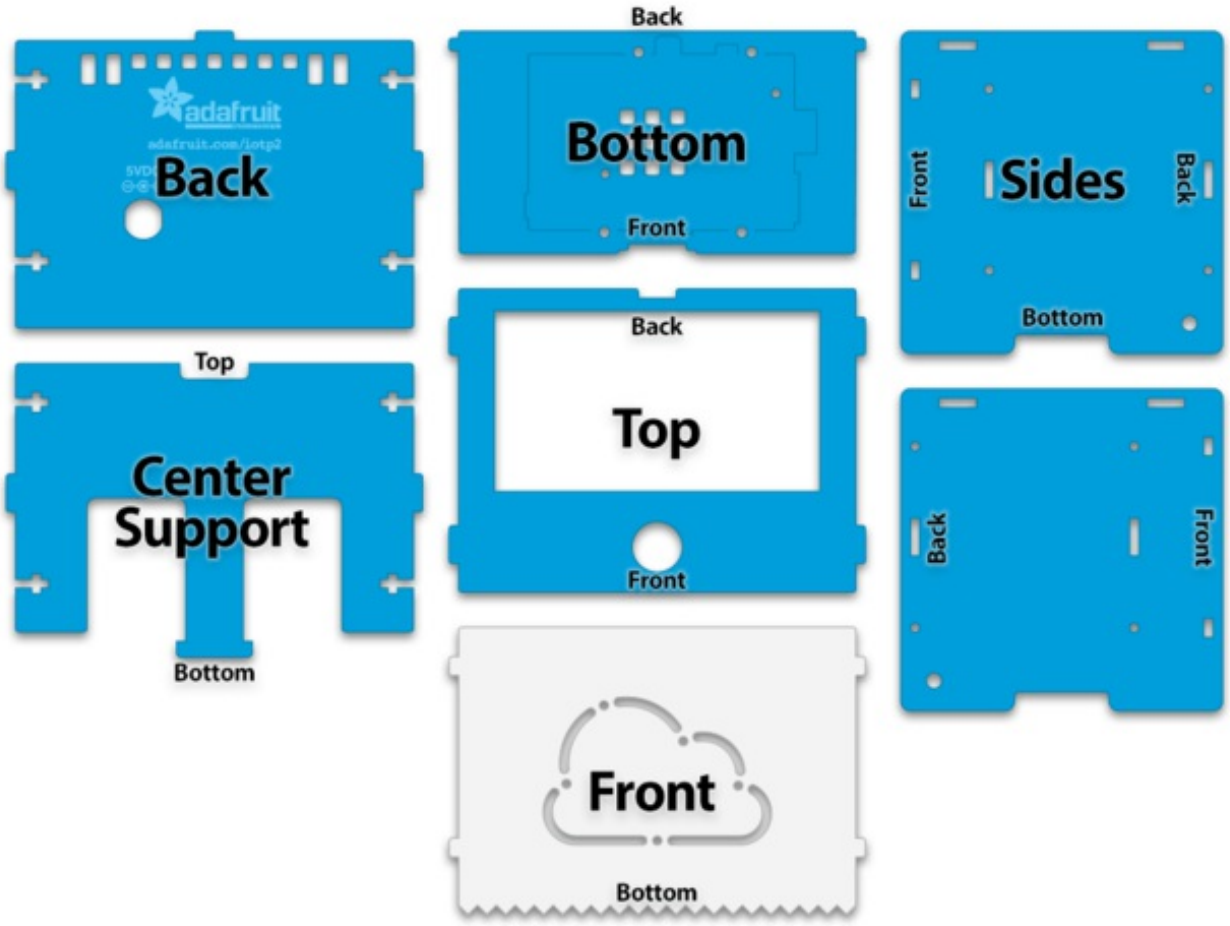
Once all the wires have been soldered, you can trim any excess on the underside so that nothing accidentally touches the Pi board.

That's it for soldering! You can unplug your iron now.

Case Assembly: 1 of 2

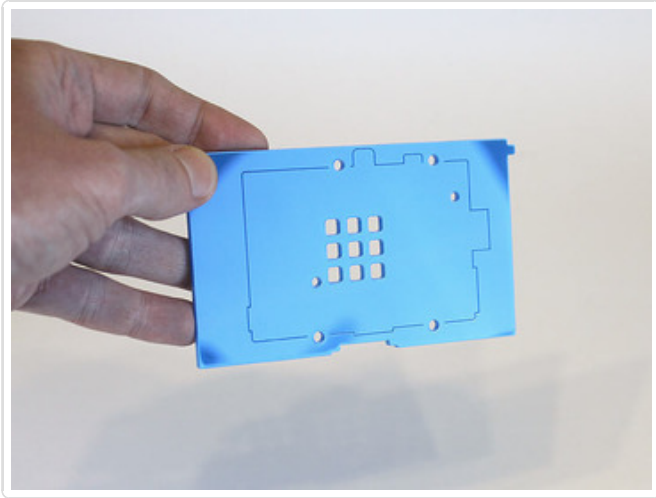
The enclosure is comprised of seven (7) laser-cut acrylic pieces. The paper backing should already have been peeled off during the “Preparation” step. If any remains, take care of that now.

Some case pieces are reversible and can be flipped over and installed either way, while others have a specific orientation. You’ve already been acquainted with some of these pieces during the soldering stage. Let’s assign names to the rest of these parts so we can refer to them in these directions:

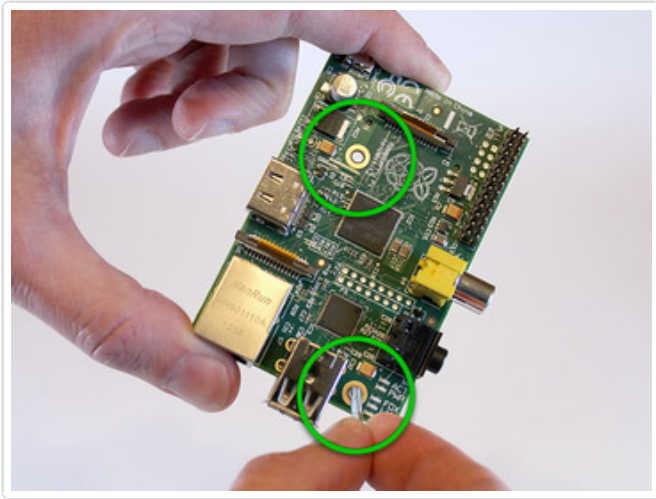


Install Raspberry Pi on Bottom Plate

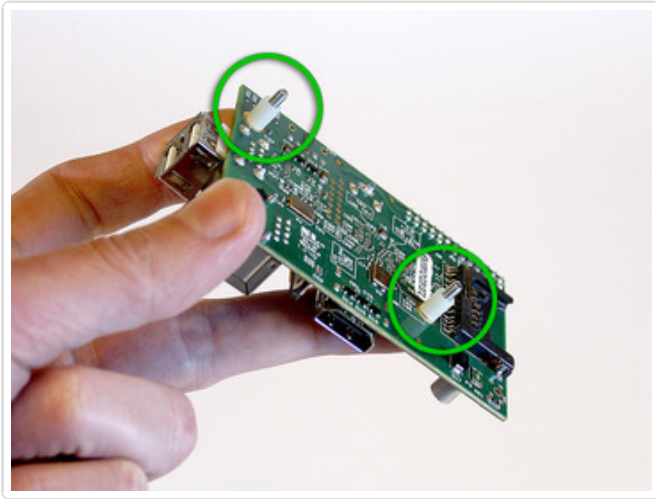
Remove the WiFi adapter and SD card if you haven’t already.



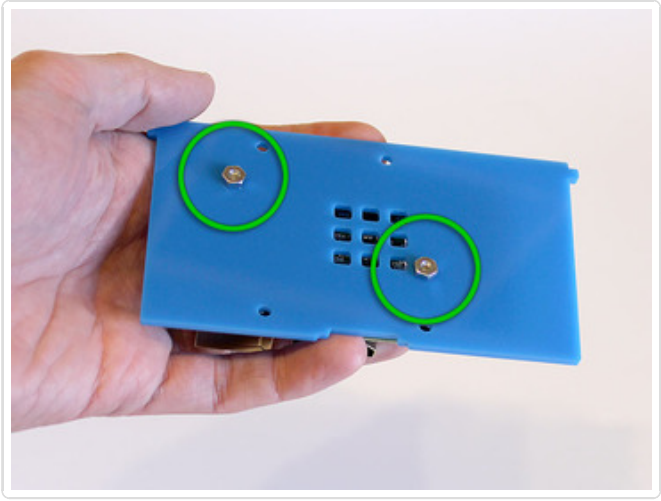
The bottom piece is scored on one side, with an outline showing the placement and orientation of the Raspberry Pi board.



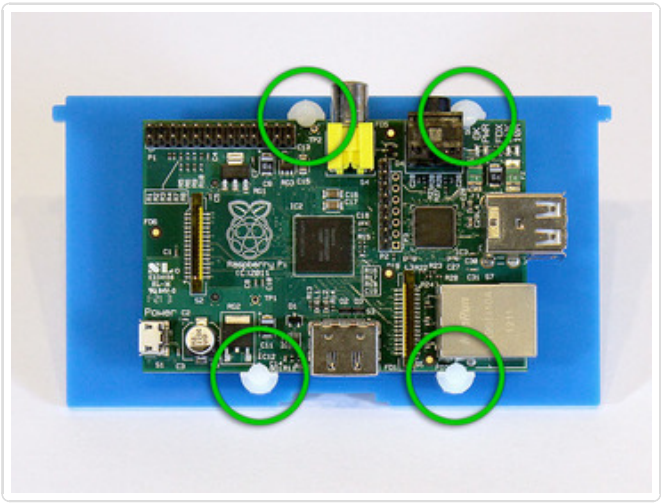
All but the earliest Raspberry Pi boards have two mounting holes. Insert a 1/2" #4-40 screw into each of these holes from the top of the board.



Using your fingertips to keep the screws in place, flip the board over and install a 1/4" nylon spacer over each of the two screws.



Position the bottom plate over the Raspberry Pi (remember, the scored side should face the board) and secure in place with two #4-40 nuts. Tighten the screws from the other side using a small screwdriver and gentle pressure — don't crank the screws down hard or you'll crack the case!

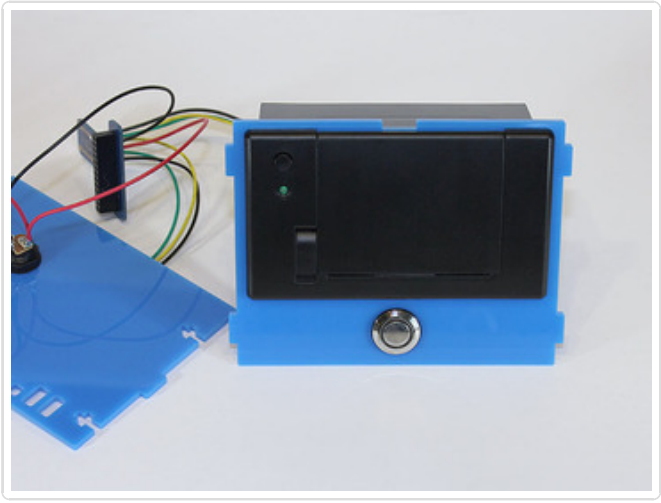


If you have an early "rev1" Raspberry Pi board without mounting holes, this can be installed using a set of four board edge mounts (http://adafru.it/1116) (sold separately, not included in kit).

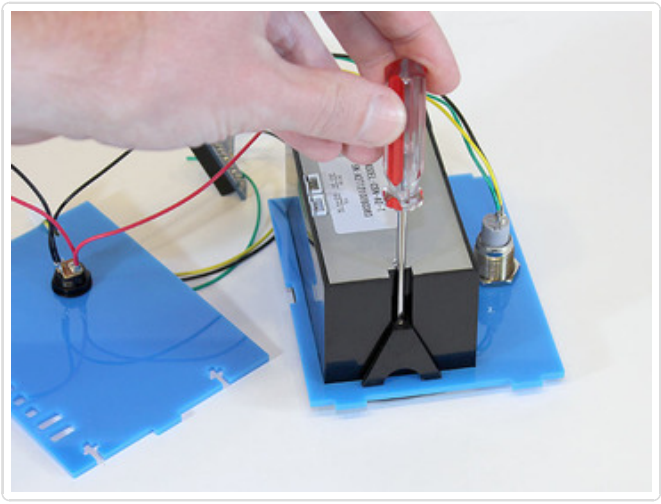
Install Thermal Printer

The parts baggie included with the thermal printer contains two triangle-shaped brackets and two long screws. These will hold the printer inside the case.

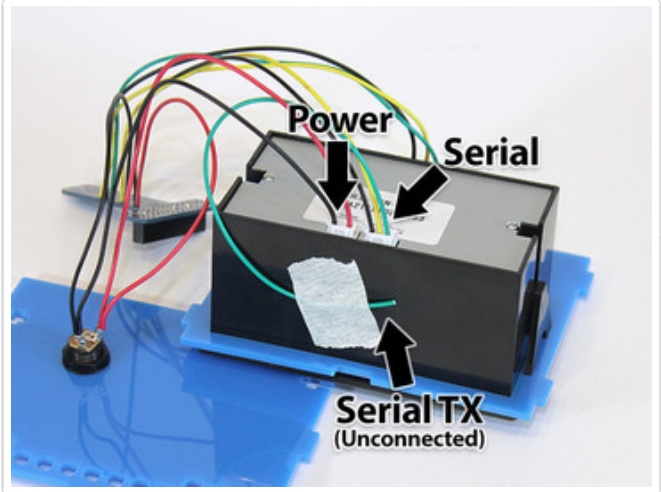
Note the location of the paper feed button. This should be oriented toward the BACK of the printer.



Being mindful of the wires and other attached components, slide the thermal printer through the large slot on the top case piece, with the feed button toward the BACK (the silver button is toward the front).



Set the printer and top piece face-down and insert the two brackets and screws. Use a small screwdriver to secure these in place. Use gentle pressure! Cranking these down tightly can crack the case.



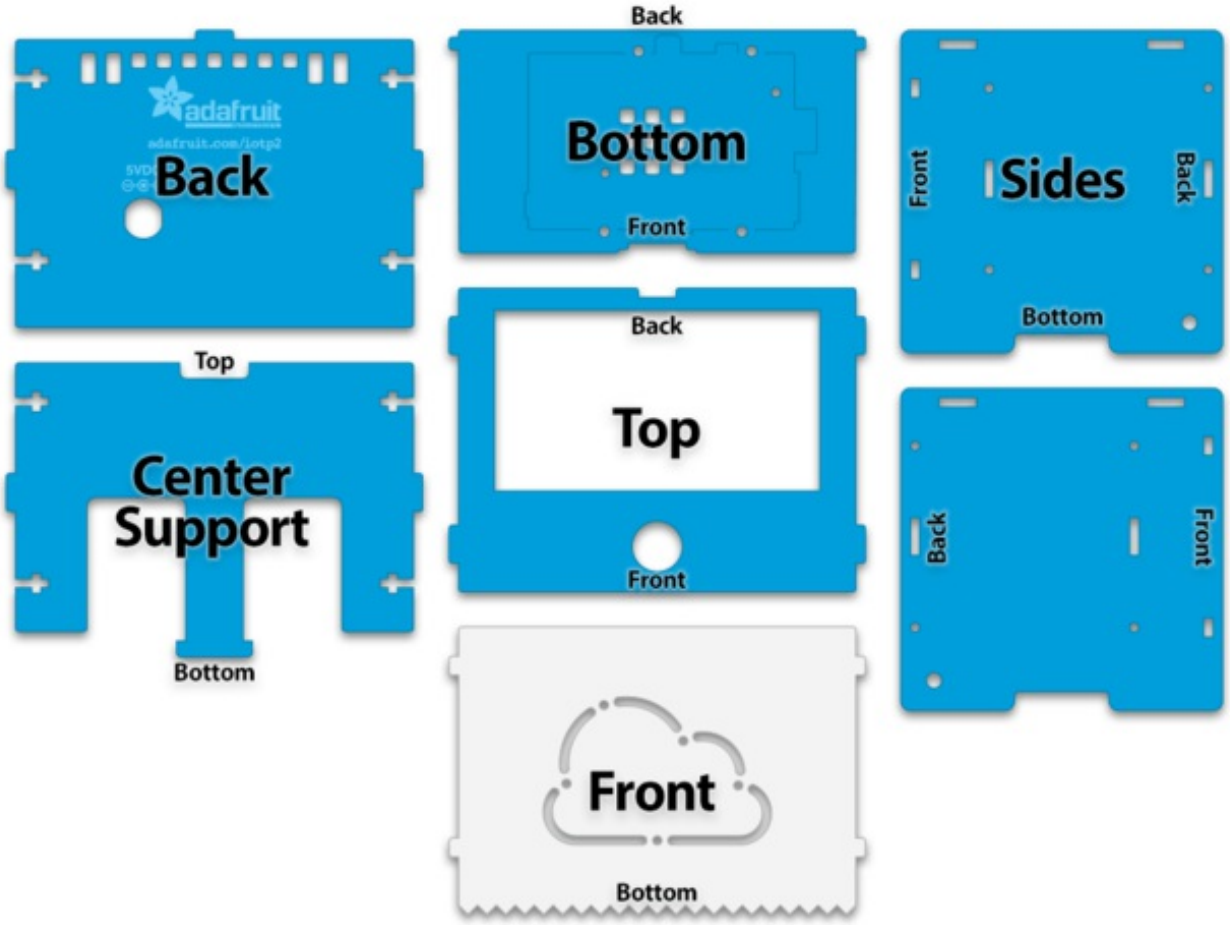
Connect the power and serial cables from the DC jack and Cobbler, noting the labels on the bottom of the printer. The connectors are identical and it's easy to get these switched around.

The unused green wire can be taped to the back of the printer. Let's not clip it off completely, just in case a new use for it pops up in the future.

These three pieces should be lifted and moved around as a single unit. Don’t pull on any of the wires.

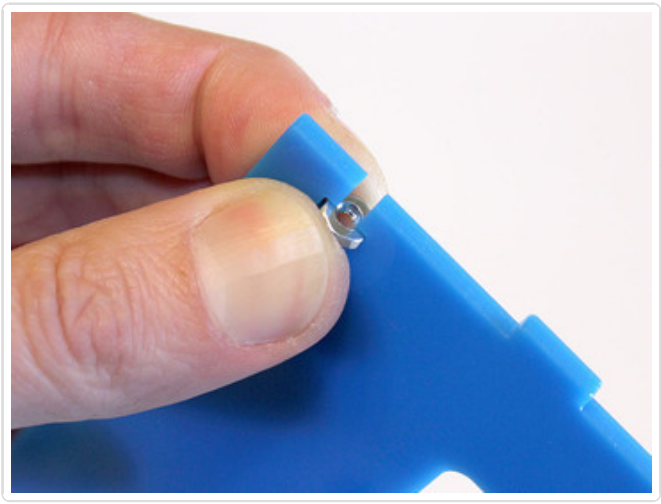
Case Assembly: 2 of 2

Here's the map of case parts again, as you may need to refer back to it some more:



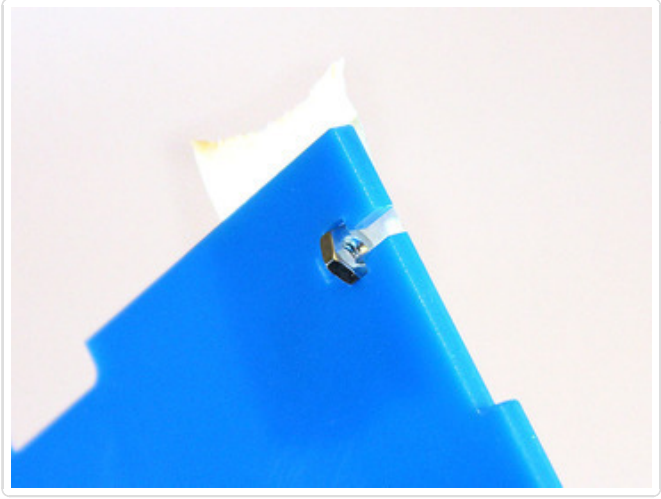
Using "T-Slots"

The case is assembled using "t-slot" construction, common among laser-cut kits. You'll notice a couple case parts (back and center support) have t-shaped slots along their edges. These slots hold nuts, while perpendicular case parts have holes for a corresponding machine screw.

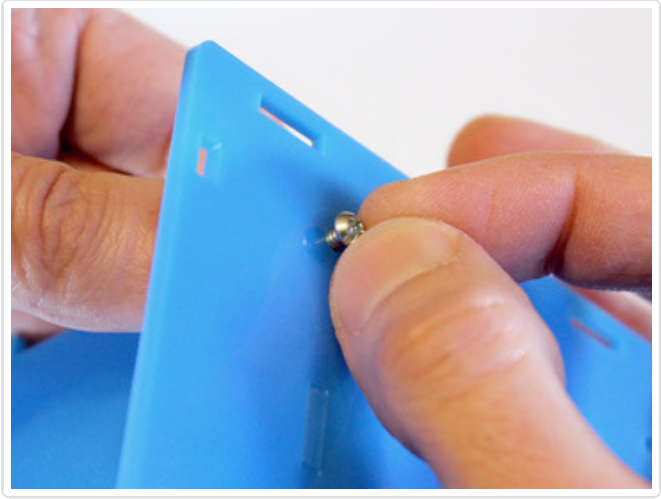


Let's start with the center support piece…that's the part with four t-slots and a long tab that looks like a nose or something.

This piece has no right or left…you can flip it around either way…but it definitely has a top and bottom. Let's start with one of the t-slots at the top. Insert a nut into the cross part of the "t" and hold it there between finger and thumb.



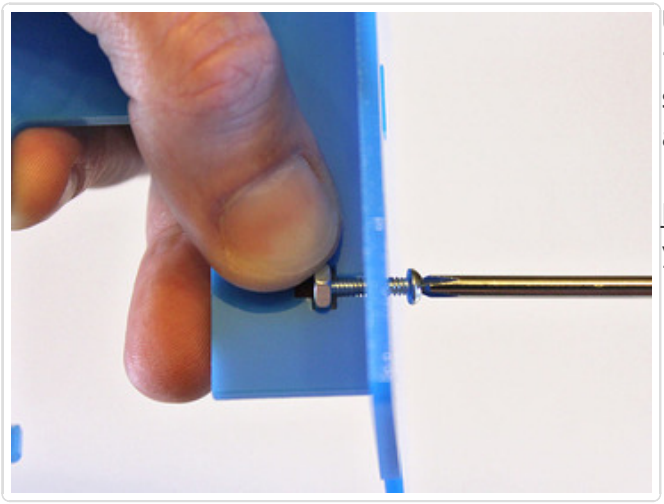
If holding the part and the nut simultaneously is a dexterity challenge, you can instead use a bit of tape to provide a temporary hold for the nut. This can be peeled away once the corresponding screw is in place.



We'll attach this piece to one of the sides. The sides are interchangeable — there is no right or left — but they do have a definite top and bottom, front and back.

Insert the tab from the center support into the corresponding slot on a side piece — this is the off-center slot slightly towards the front. Make sure the tops and bottoms of the two pieces are oriented the same.

When properly aligned, insert a 1/2" #4-40 machine screw into the hole directly over the nut.



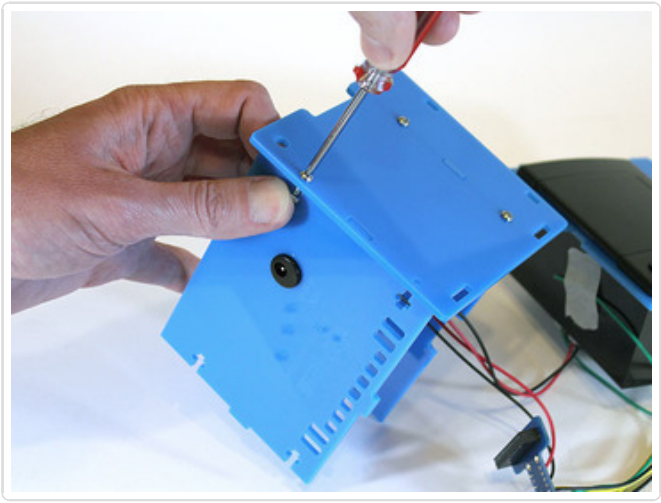
Use a screwdriver to turn the nut into place. Just "finger tight" is good for now…in subsequent steps we'll be loosening certain screws anyway.

Never crank down hard on the case screws or you'll break the acrylic.

Repeat the above step with the second nut and screw between these two case pieces.

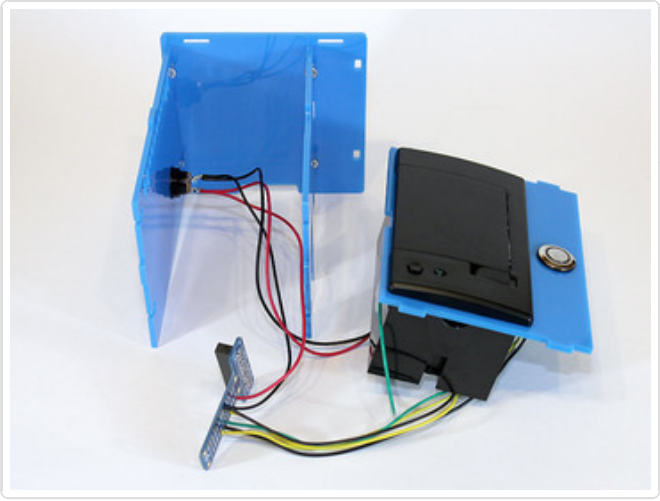
Connect Back Piece

We'll repeat some steps similar to the above, this time with the back piece. This is connected by wires to the thermal printer and Cobbler board. Be very careful to always move these around as a unit…don't tug on the wires else your solder joints (or the parts they're connected to) may break.



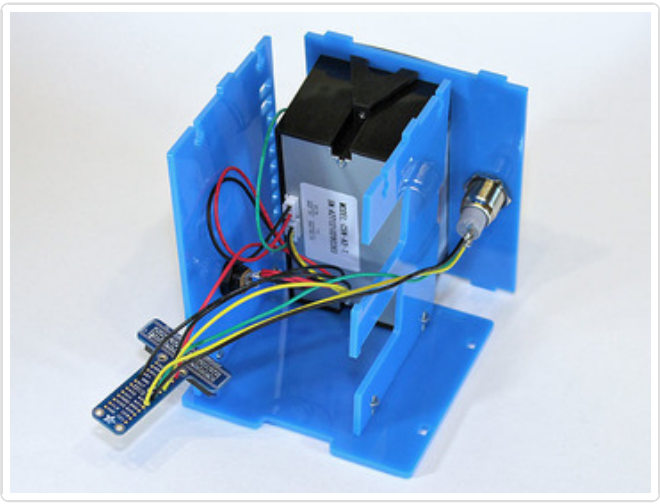
Connect the same side piece to the case back, using two nuts and screws as before.

Make sure the tops of the two parts are aligned. In this picture the case is being held at an angle to access the slot…the top of the case faces the bottom-right.



You should now have four nuts and screws installed in one side piece, holding the back and center support.

The parts probably won't be perfectly square at this stage. That's perfectly okay…things will become progressively more aligned as the rest of the case goes together.

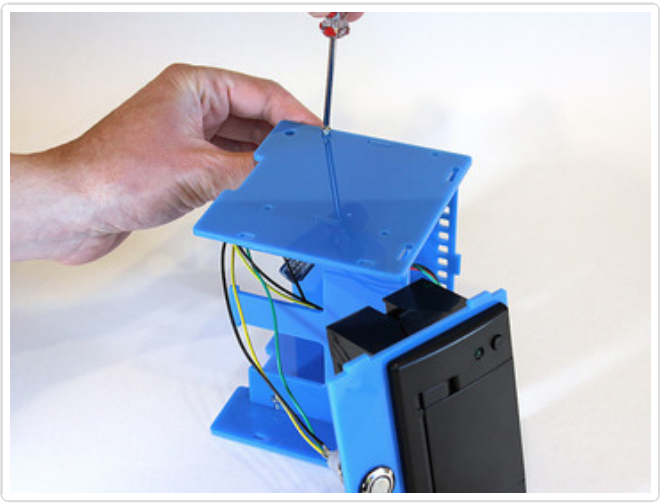


Stand the partial case up on its side and move the top piece (with button and thermal printer attached) roughly into position. Don't fit this into the slots yet, just an approximate position.

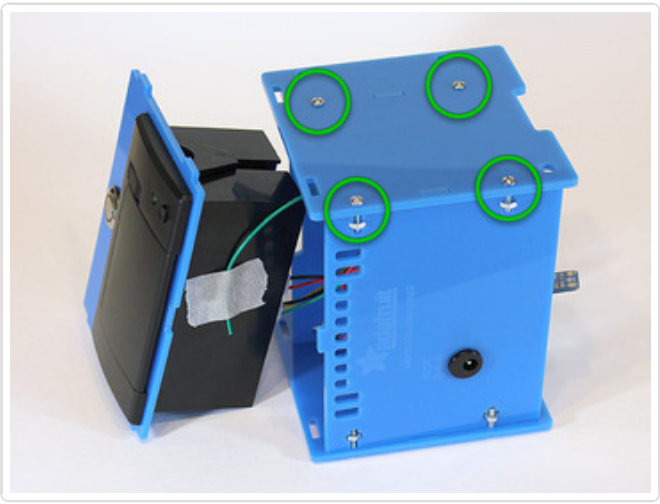
Route the cables so that the button wires pass through the openings in the center support and the T-Cobbler is below the printer. You might need to turn some parts around or temporarily disconnect the cables from the printer to achieve a good fit.

Connect Second Side

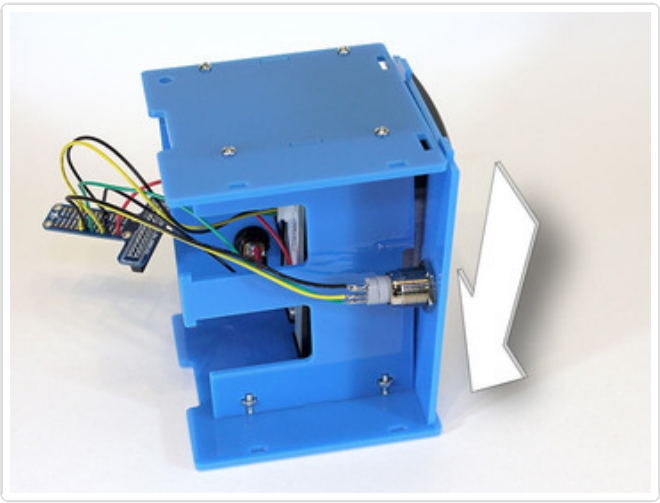
This is why the printer isn't slotted into place yet…it would block some t-slots that we still need access to. We'll come back to it in a moment…



Scoot the printer out a bit so you can reach theremaining t-slots. Insert a nut into one of the slots, set the second side of the case into position and install a screw.

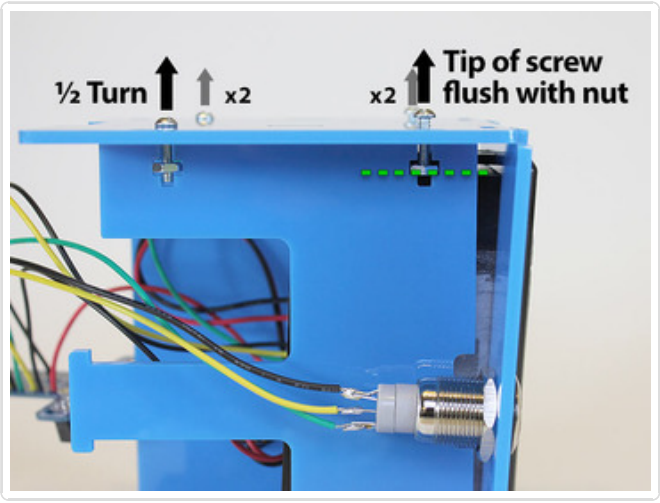


Repeat with the remaining three nuts and screws. You should now have a box with four sides and eight nuts & screws installed.



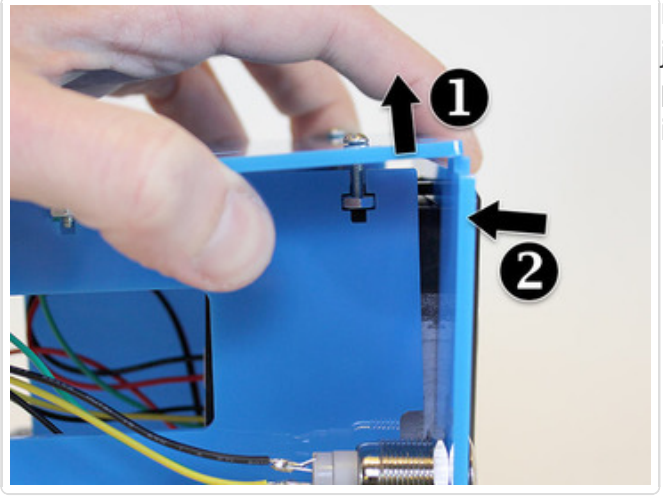
Slot one end of the top/printer piece into position. But with both sides in place, the slots at the other end are now blocked. The next few steps take care of all this…

Insert Case Top

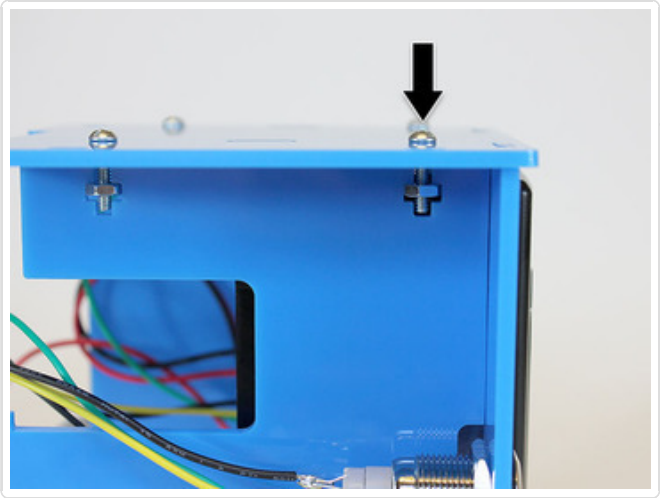


Loosen two of the lower screws about 1/2 turn.

Loosen the corresponding two upper screws so the tip of the screw is flush with the face of the nut (but not so loose that it falls out…if this happens, move the top/printer piece out of the way and repeat the prior steps).



Lift the side of the edge piece. There should be just enough “play” for the tabs from the top piece to fit underneath. Press the printer piece into position.

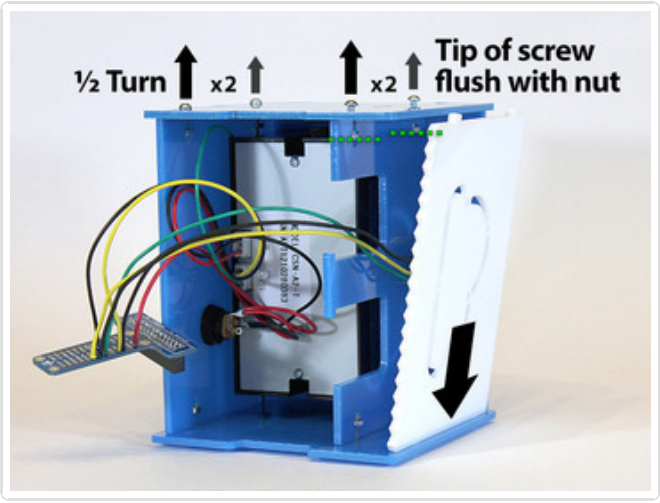


Lower the side piece into place…slots should fit into corresponding tabs.

Tighten all four screws with a screwdriver. Just “finger tight” is sufficient for now…there’s a few more sequences like this ahead yet…

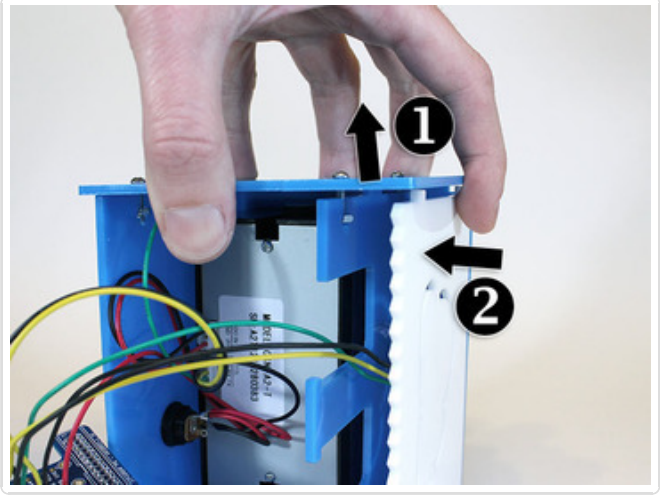
Install Front Piece

This sequence is very similar to the above...



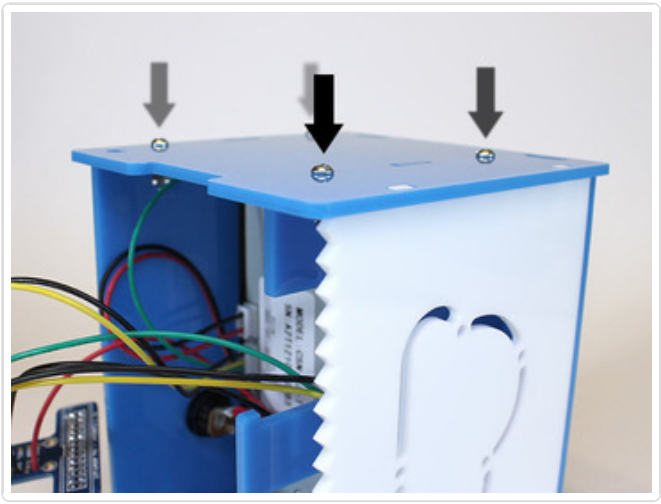
Slot one end of the front piece into the side of the case. The “torn receipt” effect should be at the bottom. There’s no front or back to this piece, it can go either way, but Nimbus, our Internet of Things mascot, wears his pompadour to the left.

Loosen the two screws at the back of the case 1/2 turn. Loosen the two front screws so the tip is flush with the nut.



Lift the side piece and pop the front into place.

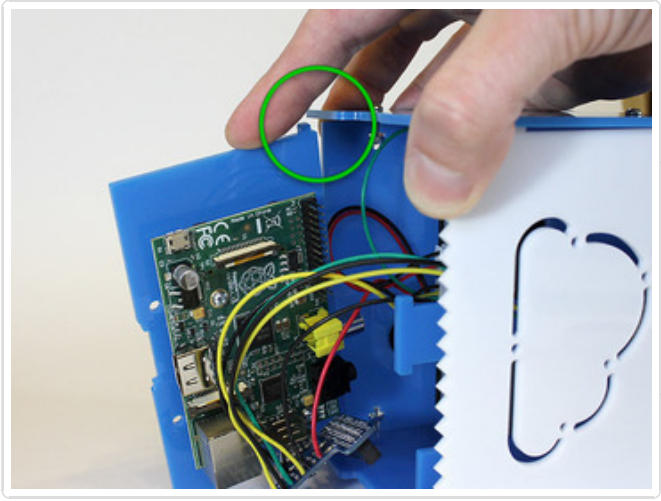
Pop!



Tighten all four screws using a screwdriver (finger-tight).

Install Bottom

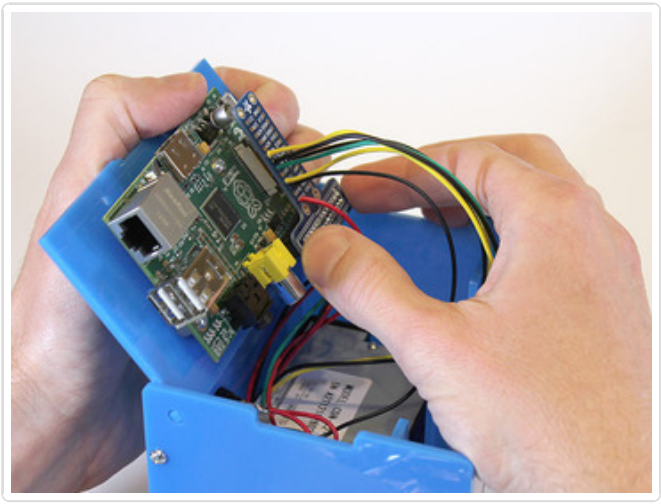
Nearly done! The anticipation is deadly...



You probably know the routine by now: loosen two top screws by 1/2 turn and two bottom screws so the tip is flush with the nut.

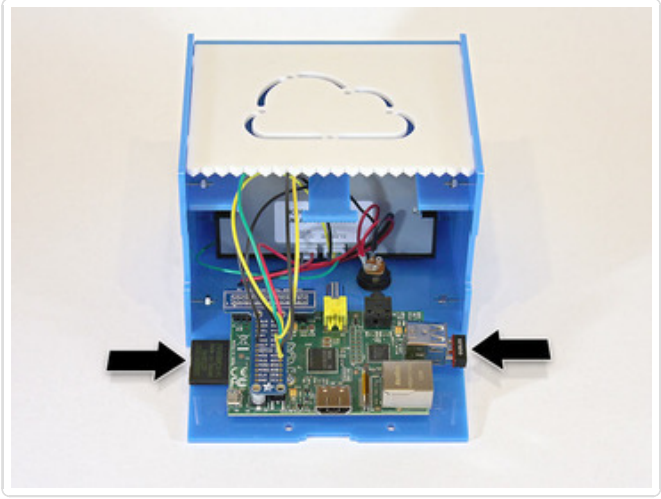
The piece we're inserting is a little different this time: rather than tabs and slots, there's a small nubbin at either side that fits into a circular hole on each side of the case. This piece hangs open for now.

Tighten the four screws as before.

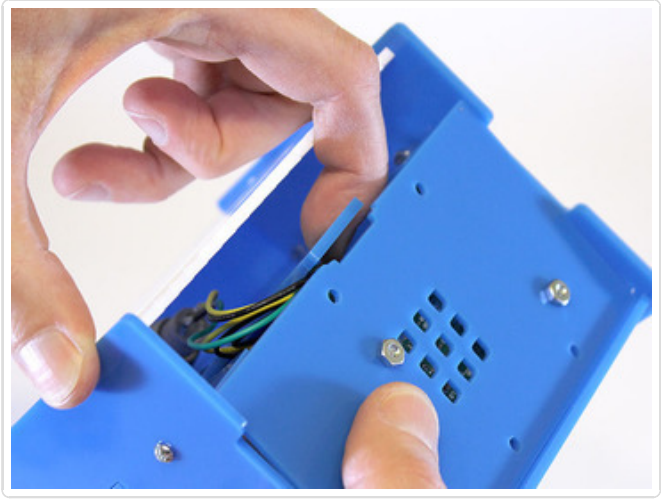


Gently install the Cobbler board on to the Raspberry Pi GPIO header. Support the Pi board from below with the tips of your fingers…this prevents strain on the board and the case.

Make sure all the pins are properly aligned with the header. If it's off by one pin in any direction, there's the possibility of damaging the board when the power supply is connected.



Re-insert the SD card and USB WiFi adapter.



Carefully fold all the wires while swinging the bottom shut like a door. The center support piece has just enough flex to act as a latch.

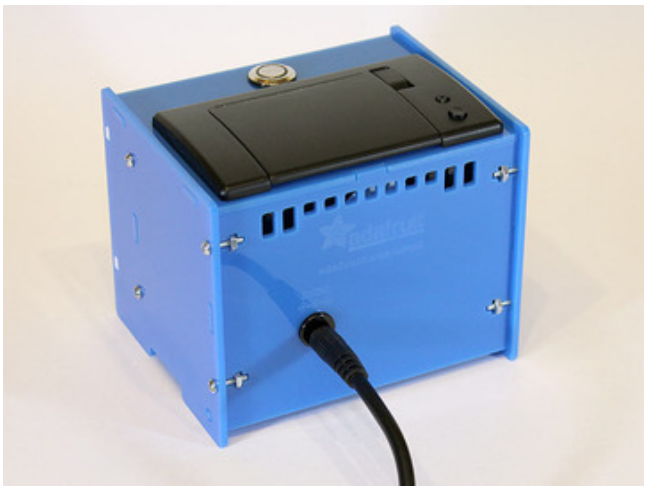
If you need access to the Raspberry Pi board later (to change out the SD card or connect a monitor for troubleshooting), you can unlatch and swing this open later…no need to dismantle the whole case.

Now you can go around the case and tighten each screw. Gently! Just finger pressure plus a

fraction of a turn will hold it firmly. If you crank these down too hard you'll crack the plastic.

Insert Paper and Connect Power

Pull up the top lever to access the paper compartment. Insert a roll of thermal receipt paper and push the lid closed while feeding the end of the paper through the slot.



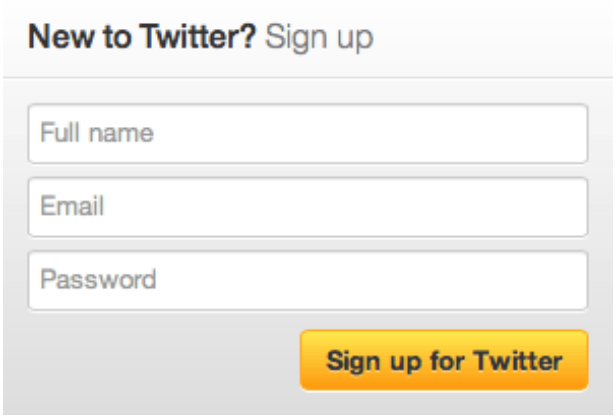
Connect the 5V DC power supply to the jack on the back of the case.

Many power supplies look alike. Make absolutely certain you're connecting the 5 Volt supply included with the kit! Anything more will likely kill the Raspberry Pi board.

If the printer starts dumping lots of random gibberish after power is connected, pop the printer lid open to stop it printing. The serial port has not been correctly configured. After the system has finished booting (about a minute), connect via SSH and repeat the steps in Raspberry Pi Setup: 2 of 3.

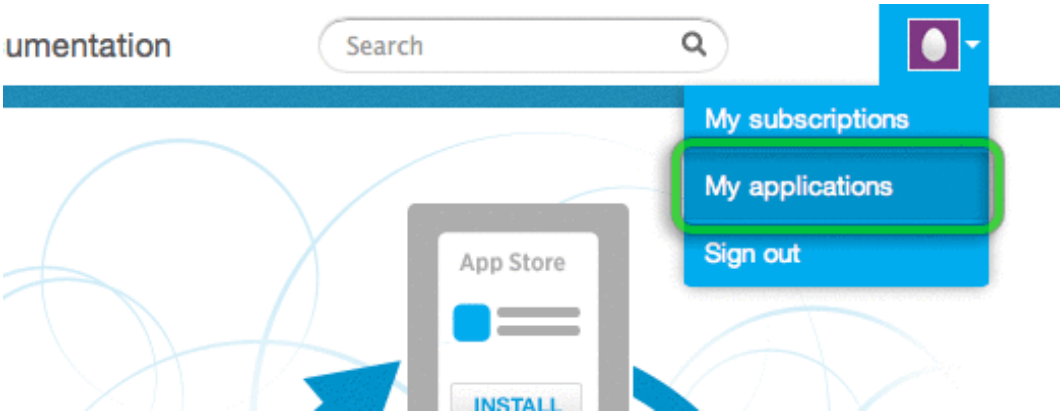
Twitter Setup

One of our example applications prints an ongoing timeline of live “tweets” from Twitter. To access this feature, even if you don’t use the Twitter service personally yourself, you’ll still need to sign up for an account to use the search function in software. If you don’t yet have one, begin at the Twitter homepage (http://adafru.it/cjA) and use the sign-up form:

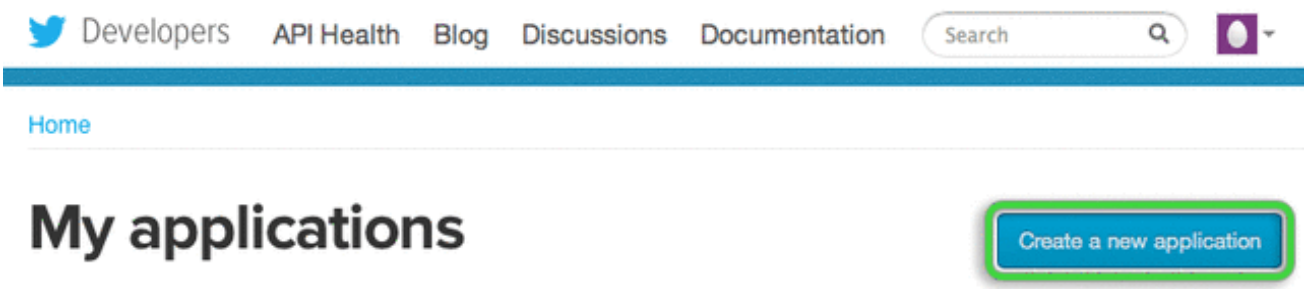


In addition to some basic account information, you’ll need to provide a real email address in order to confirm and activate the account. Within a few minutes you should receive an email with an activation link.

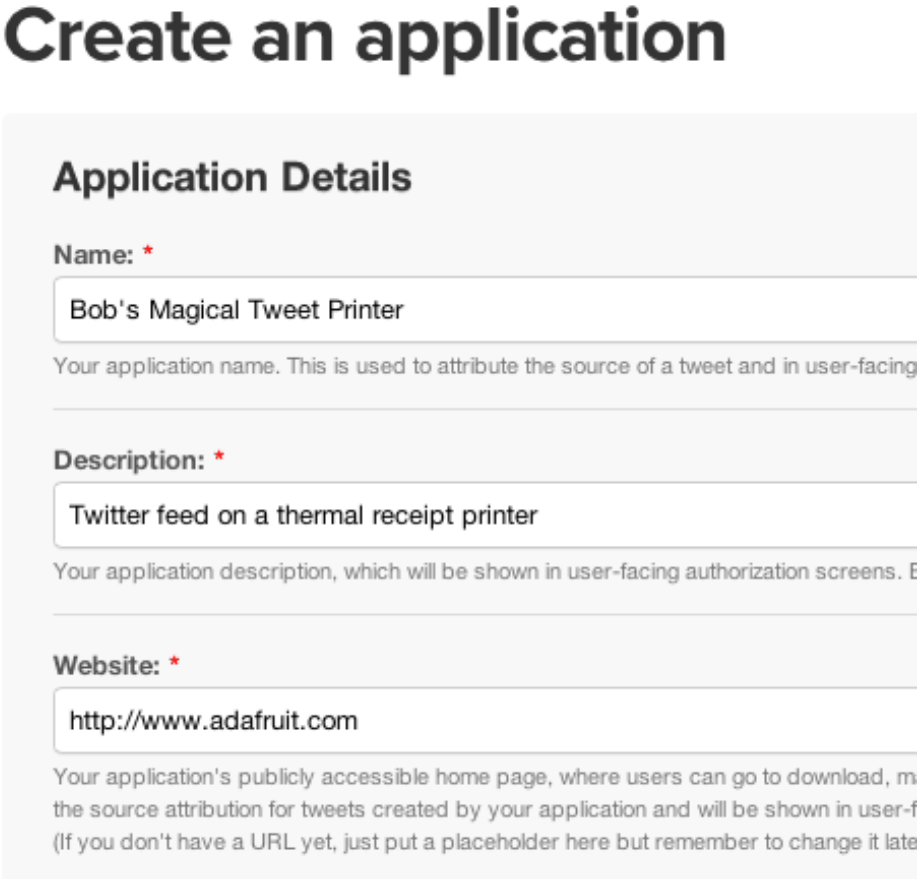
Once you have an account and have logged in, you can then proceed to dev.twitter.com (http://adafru.it/cjB) (the Twitter Developers home page). At the top right is a pull-down menu including the option “My applications”:



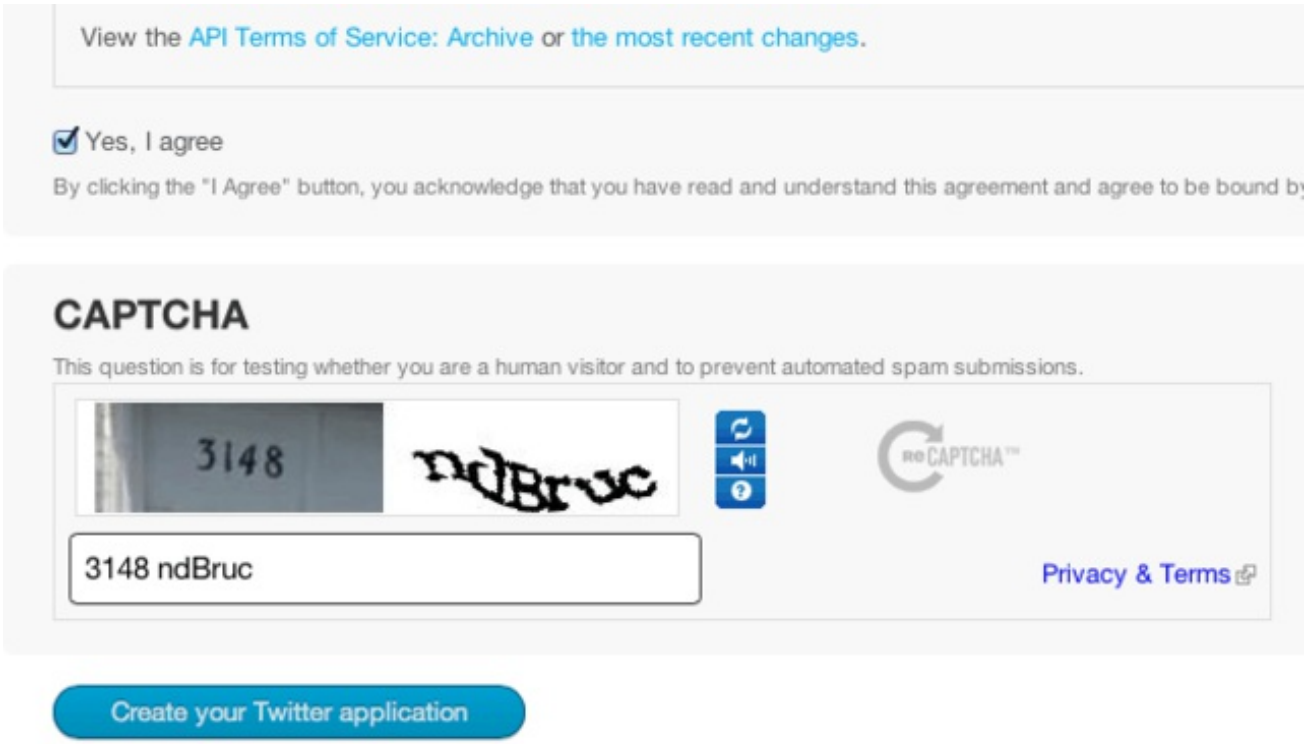
From this page, select the “Create a new application” button:



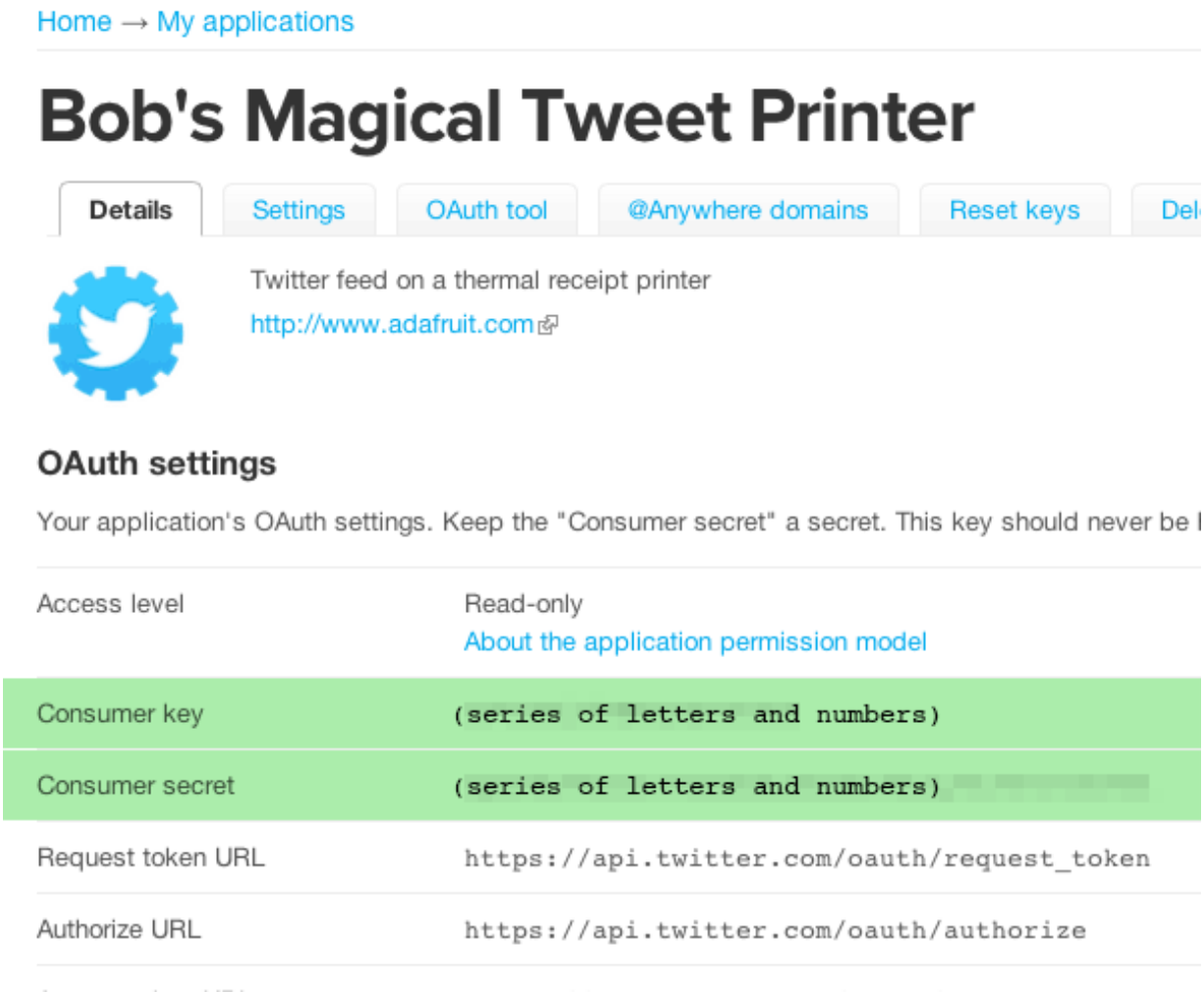
You'll be asked for some basic information about your application — the tweet-printing program we'll be loading on the Raspberry Pi. Provide a reasonable name and description… we don't know if applications are audited, but being honest and descriptive here would be helpful. You also need to provide a Website URL. If you have a personal or company web site, enter that on the form, else you can use Adafruit's home page.



You'll need to agree to the developer terms of service and complete a CAPTCHA before finalizing your application. Read, agree, complete the puzzle and click "Create your Twitter application":



Once you complete these steps, you'll have the set of credentials needed to authorize your application. On the next page of this guide we'll copy and paste the "Consumer key" and "Consumer secret" strings into a Python script.



Do not share these strings with anyone—they're for the secure and exclusive use of your application. If you're sharing source code via Github or other management system, remember to **remove these before posting the code**!

Raspberry Pi Setup: 3 of 3

Install Adafruit Code

Connect the power cable to boot the system. Negotiating a wireless connection will take a moment, so wait about a minute before trying to access the system using SSH.

Once logged in, install the Adafruit thermal printer library and example code:

sudo apt-get install git
git clone https://github.com/adafruit/Python-Thermal-Printer (http://adafru.it/aX6)

Make sure a roll of paper is installed in the printer and the top is securely latched. Then we'll test all the basic functionality:

cd Python-Thermal-Printer
python printertest.py

This should progress through different text sizes, styles and formats, as well as barcodes and images.

If this does not work, the most likely culprits are:

- One of the prerequisite Python libraries is not installed (serial, imaging, unidecode) — explained in Raspberry Pi Setup Part 2 of 3.
- The serial port has not been properly disengaged for application use — also explained in Raspberry Pi Setup Part 2 of 3.
- Wrong connection between printer and Raspberry Pi — explained in Assembly.

The first two will likely give an informative error response. The latter will just produce no results.

Configure the Weather Scripts

If the above works, now let's try the weather forecast script:

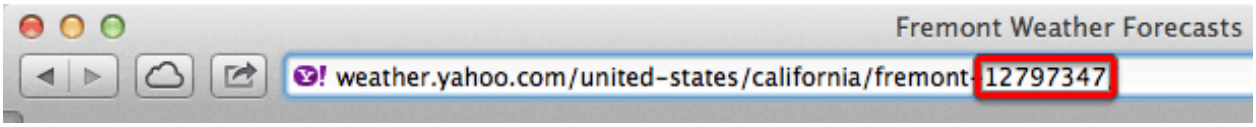
python forecast.py

By default, the "forecast" script displays the current weather and forecast for New York City. To set this up for another location, first visit Yahoo! weather from your web browser:

http://weather.yahoo.com (http://adafru.it/aWt)

You'll see a box labeled "Enter city or zip code:". Enter this information for your location and click "Go." This will display your local weather and forecast in the browser.

At the end of the browser's URL field, you'll see a city name and a numeric code:



Select and copy just the number part.

Now edit the forecast script:

nano forecast.py

Locate the line in the script that mentions a "WOEID" (this is a Yahoo! "Where on Earth IDentifier"). Replace the number there with the one you copied from the URL for your local forecast. Make sure it's contained within quotes:

```
WOEID = '12797347'
```

Save the changes, then run the script again:

python forecast.py

This should now print the current weather and the forecast for your location. If this works, also edit the file "timetemp.py" and make the same change there. This is a different script that prints the current time and local weather conditions.

Configure the Twitter Script

As written, the sketch will search for Tweets originating from Adafruit, but you can change this to any search string supported by the Twitter SearchAPI. FIrst step though is to set up authentication…

nano twitter.py

Look for this section of code:

```
# Twitter application credentials -- see notes above -- DO NOT SHARE.
consumer_key    = 'PUT_YOUR_CONSUMER_KEY_HERE'
consumer_secret = 'PUT_YOUR_CONSUMER_SECRET_HERE'
```

Copy the Consumer key and Consumer secret strings from the Twitter application page into the corresponding spots, keeping the quotes around them.

Just below this is the search term. You can change Adafruit to any other valid Twitter account.

```
queryString = 'from:Adafruit'
```

Different search types are possible, such as by tag. Refer to the SEARCH OPERATORS section of the Twitter Developers Documentation (http://adafru.it/aHv) for guidance.

Any search string used by the "Gutenbird" sketch for the original Internet of Things Printer can also be used here.

Test the Main Script

The "main" script starts by printing a greeting image, performs once-daily actions (weather forecast and Sudoku puzzle), then goes into Twitter-monitoring mode.

sudo python main.py

The "main" script must be run as root (i.e. using "**sudo**") because it directly accesses hardware — the GPIO pins for the button and LED.

Each morning at 6:30 am, the once-daily actions are performed again. You can change this time (or the actions) by editing the main.py script.

Press control+C to stop the program. We'll set it up to run automatically when the printer is turned on…

Configure Auto-Start

With the software now tested “manually,” let’s make it start automatically upon booting:

sudo nano /etc/rc.local

Before the final “exit 0” line, add these two lines:

```
cd /home/pi/Python-Thermal-Printer
python main.py &
```

If you downloaded or otherwise placed the printer software in a different location, the first line should be changed accordingly. “sudo” isn’t necessary here because the rc.local script is already run as root.

Reboot the system to test the startup function:

sudo reboot

After 30 seconds to a minute, you should see the status light come on. After another 30 seconds, the greeting image should be printed, then the “once daily” functions. After that, the printer will go into Twitter-monitoring mode.

Regular Operation

When the printer is idle, tap the button for the current time and local weather conditions.

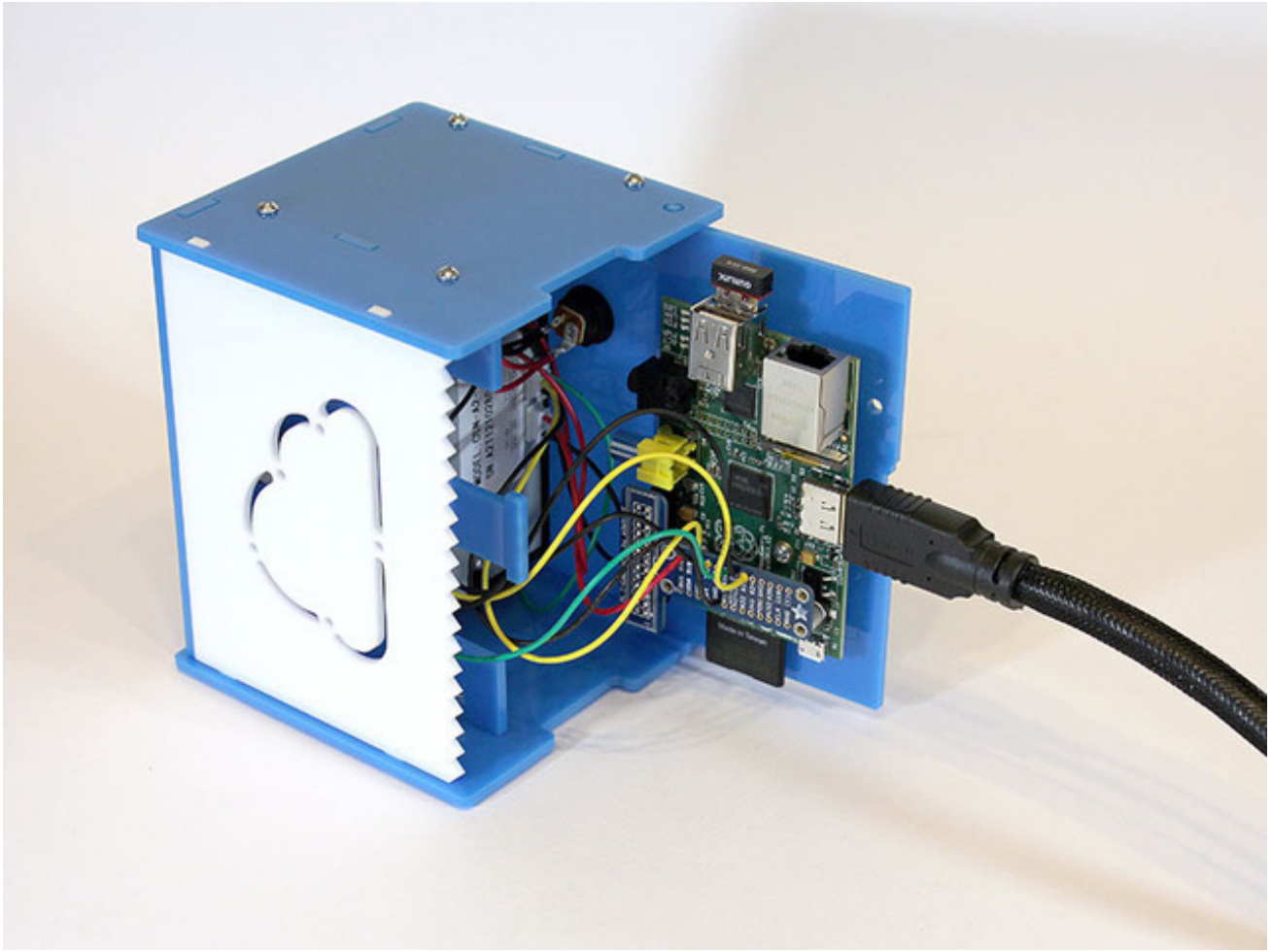
Hold the button down to initiate an orderly shutdown. This is always a good idea — you don’t want to just pull the plug on most Linux systems. There may be many files open at any given time, and this gives the system a chance to put things in order.

Troubleshooting

My kit is missing one or more parts, or parts arrived damaged.
Email support@adafruit.com with your order number and a description of the trouble, and we'll have a replacement part sent promptly!

The case I received is tan, not the pretty shade of blue in the pictures.
The case acrylic is covered in adhesive paper to prevent scratches in transit. Pull up one corner with a fingernail, and the rest should peel cleanly from there. (We get this question a LOT…don't feel silly for asking!)

I need to diagnose a software or configuration problem, but can't connect to the Raspberry Pi over WiFi.
The bottom of the case can be unlatched and swings open. Stand the case on its side, connect an HDMI or composite monitor and a keyboard or USB hub, and you can work with the system like a regular "desktop" Raspberry Pi to troubleshoot the issue.



Sometimes the paper jams in the printer, especially when printing inverse blocks of text.
Edit the file Adafruit_Thermal.py and look for this line (around line 53):

defaultHeatTime = 60

Replace '60' with a smaller number. Try decreasing it by 10 and repeating until the problem is resolved.

Text and graphics print very faint.
Edit the file Adafruit_Thermal.py and look for this line (around line 53):

defaultHeatTime = 60

Replace '60' with a larger number. Try increasing it by 10 and repeating until the output improves.