

~HS

When the host sends ~HS to the printer, the printer sends three data strings back. Each string starts with an <STX> control code and is terminated by an <ETX><CR><LF> control code sequence. To avoid confusion, the host prints each string on a separate line.

Host Status Return



NOTE: When a ~HS command is sent the printer will not send a response to the host if the printer is in one of these conditions:

- MEDIA OUT
- RIBBON OUT
- HEAD OPEN
- REWINDER FULL
- HEAD OVER-TEMPERATURE

String 1

```
<STX>aaa,b,c,dddd,eee,f,g,h,iii,j,k,l<ETX><CR><LF>
```

aaa	communication (interface) settings ¹
b	paper out flag (1 = paper out)
c	pause flag (1 = pause active)
dddd	label length (value in number of dots)
eee	number of formats in receive buffer
f	buffer full flag (1 = receive buffer full)
g	communications diagnostic mode flag (1 = diagnostic mode active)
h	partial format flag (1 = partial format in progress)
iii	unused (always 000)
j	corrupt RAM flag (1 = configuration data lost)
k	temperature range (1 = under temperature)
l	temperature range (1 = over temperature)

1. This string specifies the printer's baud rate, number of data bits, number of stop bits, parity setting, and type of handshaking. This value is a three-digit decimal representation of an eight-bit binary number. To evaluate this parameter, first convert the decimal number to a binary number.

```
aaa=a8 a7 a6 a5 a4 a3 a2 a1 a0
```

The nine-digit binary number is read according to this table:

ZPL Commands

a^7 = Handshake <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0 = Xon/Xoff 1 = DTR 	$a^8 a^2 a^1 a^0$ = Baud 0 000 = 110 0 001 = 300 0 010 = 600 0 011 = 1200 0 100 = 2400 0 101 = 4800 0 110 = 9600 0 111 = 19200 1 000 = 28800 (available only on certain printer models) 1 001 = 38400 (available only on certain printer models) 1 010 = 57600 (available only on certain printer models) 1 011 = 14400
a^6 = Parity Odd/Even <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0 = Odd 1 = Even 	
a^5 = Disable/Enable <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0 = Disable 1 = Enable 	
a^4 = Stop Bits <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0 = 2 Bits 1 = 1 Bit 	
a^3 = Data Bits <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0 = 7 Bits 1 = 8 Bits 	

String 2

<STX>mmm,n,o,p,q,r,s,t,uuuuuuuu,v,www<ETX><CR><LF>

mmm	function settings ¹
n	unused
o	head up flag (1 = head in up position)
p	ribbon out flag (1 = ribbon out)
q	thermal transfer mode flag (1 = Thermal Transfer Mode selected)
r	Print Mode



Values 4 to 5 are supported only in firmware version V60.14.x, V50.14.x, V53.15.x, or later.

- 0 = Rewind
- 1 = Peel-Off
- 2 = Tear-Off
- 3 = Cutter
- 4 = Applicator
- 5 = Delayed cut
- 6 = Linerless Peel
- 7 = Linerless Rewind
- 8 = Partial Cutter
- 9 = RFID
- K = Kiosk
- S = A = Kiosk CutStream

- s print width mode
- t **label waiting** flag (1 = label waiting in Peel-off Mode)
- uuuuuuuu labels remaining in batch
- v **format while printing** flag (always 1)
- www number of graphic images stored in memory

1. This string specifies the printer’s media type, sensor profile status, and communication diagnostics status. As in String 1, this is a three-digit decimal representation of an eight-bit binary number. First, convert the decimal number to a binary number. These values are only supported on the ZE500, Xi4, RXi4, ZM400/ ZM600, and RZ400/RZ600 printers.

$$mmmm = m^7 \ m^6 \ m^5 \ m^4 \ m^3 \ m^2 \ m^1 \ m^0$$

The eight-digit binary number is read according to this table:

m^7 = Media Type <ul style="list-style-type: none">0 = Die-Cut1 = Continuous	$m^4 \ m^3 \ m^2 \ m^1$ = Unused <ul style="list-style-type: none">0 = Off1 = On
m^6 = Sensor Profile <ul style="list-style-type: none">0 = Off	m^0 = Print Mode <ul style="list-style-type: none">0 = Direct Thermal1 = Thermal Transfer
m^5 = Communications Diagnostics <ul style="list-style-type: none">0 = Off1 = On	

String 3

<STX>xxxxx,y<ETX><CR><LF>

y 0 (static RAM not installed)
 1 (static RAM installed)