

COMMANDS REFERENCE

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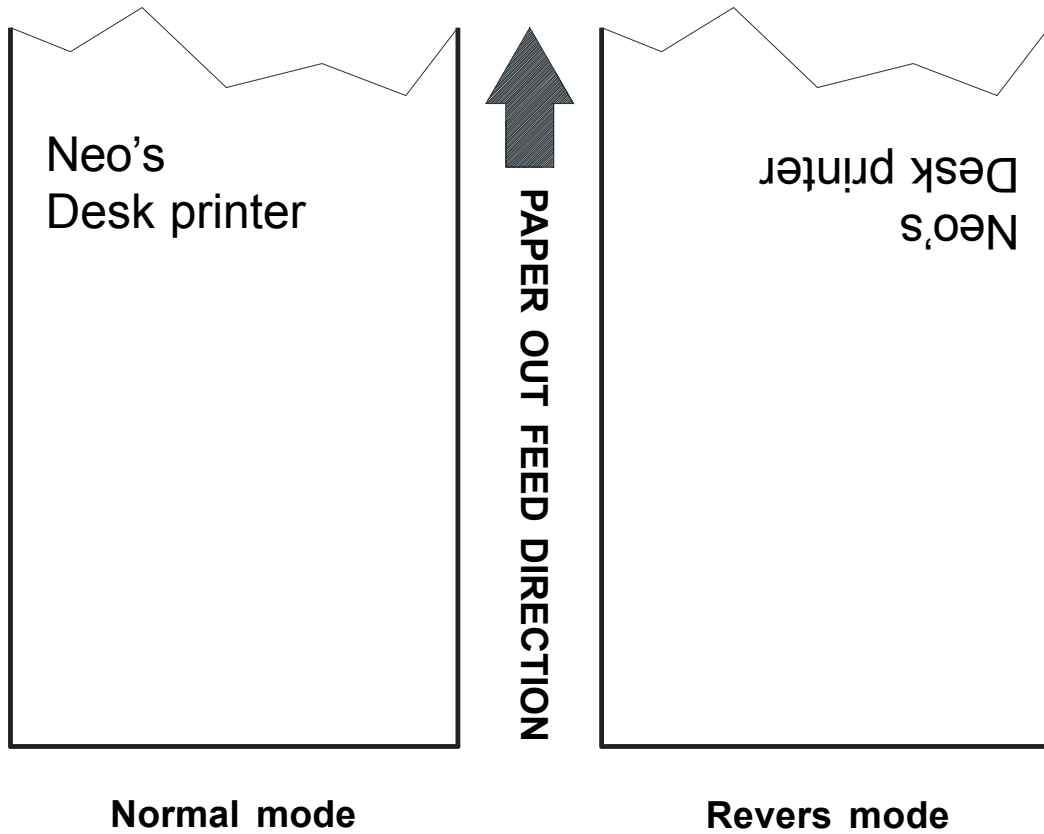
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Cod. DOMC-NEOS-E

Rev. 1.01

1.1 PRINT DIRECTION

The printer has two print modes, selectable through the control characters: normal and reverse.



(Fig.1.1)

1.2 CONTROL CHARACTERS

1.2.1 ESC/POS Emulation

The following table lists all the commands for the management of the ESC/POS™ Emulation of the printer. The commands can be transmitted to the printer at any moment, but they will only be carried out when the commands previously sent have been executed. There are no commands with priority status; all the commands are carried out when the circular buffer is feed to do so.

COMMAND TABLE

(Tab.1.1)

ASCII Comm.	HEX Comm.	Description
HT	\$09	Horizontal tabs
LF	\$0A	Print and line feed
BS	\$08	Moving back of one character
CR	\$0D	Print and line feed
DLE EOT n	\$10 \$04 (n)	Real-time status transmission
CAN	\$18	Cancel print data
ESC SP n	\$1B \$20 (n)	Set character right-side spacing
ESC ! n	\$1B \$21 (n)	Set print mode
ESC \$ nL nH	\$1B \$24 nL nH	Set absolute position
ESC % n	\$1B \$25 (n)	Select/cancel user-defined characters
ESC & y c1 c2	\$1B \$26 y c1 c2	Define user programmables characters
ESC * m nL nH d1...dk	\$1B \$2A m nL nH d1...dk	Set bit image mode
ESC - n	\$1B \$2D (n)	Turn underline mode on/off
ESC 0	\$1B \$30	Select 1/8-inch line spacing
ESC 2	\$1B \$32	Select 1/6-inch line spacing
ESC 3 n	\$1B \$33 (n)	Set line spacing using minimum units
ESC 4 n	\$1B \$34 (n)	Set / reset script mode
ESC = n	\$1B \$3D (n)	Select device
ESC ? n	\$1B \$3F (n)	Cancel user-defined characters
ESC @	\$1B \$40	Initialize printer

COMMANDS DESCRIPTION

ASCII Comm.	HEX Comm.	Description
ESC D n1...nk NUL	\$1B \$44 n1...nk 00	Set horizontal tab positions
ESC E n	\$1B \$45 (n)	Select bold mode
ESC G n	\$1B \$47 (n)	Select double-strike mode
ESC J n	\$1B \$4A (n)	Print and feed paper
ESC R n	\$1B \$52 (n)	Select international character set
ESC \ nL nH	\$1B \$5C nL nH	Set relative print position
ESC a n	\$1B \$61 (n)	Select justification
ESC c 5 n	\$1B \$63 \$35 (n)	Enable / disable panel keys
ESC d n	\$1B \$64 (n)	Print and feed paper n lines
ESC i	\$1B \$69	Total cut
ESC m	\$1B \$6D	Partial cut
ESC p m t1 t2	\$1B \$70 m t1 t2	Generate pulse
ESC t n	\$1B \$74 (n)	Select character code table
ESC u n	\$1B \$75 (n)	Transmit peripheral device status
ESC x n	\$1B \$78 (n)	Select speed / quality mode
ESC v	\$1B \$76	Transmit printer status
ESC { n	\$1B \$7B (n)	Set / cancel upside-down character printing
ESC · n xH xL yH yL	\$1B \$FA n xH xL yH yL	Print graphic bank
ESC ¹	\$1B \$FB	Transmit ram bank to serial port
ESC ³ n	\$1B \$FC (n)	Transmit flash bank into ram bank
ESC ² nL nH	\$1B \$FD nL nH	Receive ram bank from port
ESC n	\$1B \$FE (n)	Transfer ram bank into flash bank
GS ! n	\$1D \$21 (n)	Select character size
GS :	\$1D \$3A	Set starting / end of macro definition
GS B n	\$1D \$42 (n)	Turn white/black reverse printing on/off
GS C 0 n m	\$1D \$43 \$30 n m	Select counter print mode

COMMANDS DESCRIPTION

ASCII Comm.	HEX Comm.	Description
GS C 1 aL aH bL bH n r	\$1D \$43 \$31 aL aH bL bH n r	Select count mode(A)
GS C 2 nL nH	\$1D \$43 \$32 nL nH	Select counter
GS C ; sa ; sb ; sn ; sr ; sc ;	\$1D \$43 \$3B sa \$3B sb \$3B sn \$3B sr \$3B sc \$3B	Select count mode (B)
GS H n	\$1D \$48 (n)	Select printing position of HRI characters
GS I n	\$1D \$49 (n)	Transmit printer ID
GS L nL nH	\$1D \$4C nL nH	Set left margin
GS P x y	\$1D \$50 x y	Set horizontal and vertical motion units
GS W nL nH	\$1D \$57 nL nH	Set printing area width
GS ^ r t m	\$1D \$5E r t m	Execute macro
GS c	\$1D \$63	Print counter
GS f n	\$1D \$66 (n)	Select font for HRI characters
GS h n	\$1D \$68 (n)	Select height of bar code
GS k m NUL	\$1D \$6B m 00	Print bar code
GS r n	\$1D \$72 (n)	Transmit status
GS w n	\$1D \$77 (n)	Select horizontal size (magnification) of) bar code
GS ~ n	\$1D \$7E (n)	Set superscript / subscript
GS n	\$1D \$7C (n)	Set printing density

The following pages provide a more detailed description of each command.

HT

[Name] **Horizontal tabs**

[Format] ASCII HT
 Hex 09
 Decimal 9

[Description] Moves the print position to the next horizontal tab position.

- [Notes]
- This command is ignored if the next horizontal tab position has not been set.
 - If the next horizontal tab is outside the print area, the printer will print the entire contents of the print buffer, then proceed with the processing of the horizontal tabs from the beginning of the following line.
 - The horizontal tabs are set through the command ESC D.

[Default]

[Reference] **ESC D**

[Example]

LF

[Name] **Print and line feed**

[Format] ASCII LF
Hex 0A
Decimal 10

[Description] Prints the data in the buffer and feeds one line, based on the current line spacing.

[Notes]

- This command sets the print position at the beginning of the line.

[Default]

[Reference] **ESC 2, ESC 3**

[Example]

BS

[Name] **Moving back of one character**

[Format] ASCII BS
Hex 08
Decimal 8

[Description] Moves print position to previous character.

[Notes] This command can put two characters at the same position.

[Default]

[Reference]

[Example]

CR

[Name]	Print and line feed
[Format]	ASCII CR Hex 0D Decimal 13
[Description]	When autofeed is CR enabled, this command functions in the same way as LF, otherwise it is ignored.
[Notes]	• This command sets the print position at the beginning of the line.
[Default]	See autofeed parameter on Setup.
[Reference]	LF
[Example]	

DLE EOT n

[Name]	Transmission of status in real time
[Format]	ASCII DLE EOT n Hex 10 04 n Decimal 16 4 n
[Range]	$1 \leq n \leq 4$
[Description]	Transmits in real time the selected status of the printer specified by <i>n</i> according to the following parameters: n = 1 transmit printer status n = 2 transmit off-line status n = 3 transmit error status n = 4 transmit paper roll sensor status
[Notes]	• This command is executed even when the reception buffer is full. The status is transmitted whenever the data sequence 10H 04H n ($1 \leq n \leq 4$) is received.
[Default]	
[Reference]	
[Example]	

COMMANDS DESCRIPTION

n=1: Printer status

Bit	Off/On	Hex	Decimal	Function
0	Off	00	0	Not used. Fixed at Off.
1	On	02	2	Not used. Fixed at On.
2	Off	00	0	Drawer kick-out signal is Low.
	On	04	4	Drawer kick-out signal is High.
3	Off	00	0	On-line.
	On	08	8	Off-line.
4	On	10	16	Not used. Fixed at On
5	-	-	-	Reserved.
6	-	-	-	Reserved.
7	Off	00	0	Not used. Fixed at Off

n=2: Off-line status

Bit	Off/On	Hex	Decimal	Function
0	Off	00	0	Not used. Fixed at Off.
1	On	02	2	Not used. Fixed at On.
2	Off	00	0	Not used. Fixed at Off.
3	Off	00	0	Paper is not being fed by FEED button.
	On	08	8	Paper is being fed by FEED button.
4	On	10	16	Not used. Fixed at On.
5	Off	00	0	No paper end stop.
	On	20	32	Printing stops due to paper end.
6	Off	00	0	No error
	On	40	64	Error
7	Off	00	0	Not used. Fixed at Off

n=3: Error status

Bit	Off/On	Hex	Decimal	Function
0	Off	00	0	Not used. Fixed at Off.
1	On	02	2	Not used. Fixed at On.
2	Off	00	0	Not used. Fixed at Off.
3	-	-	-	Reserved.
4	On	10	16	Not used. Fixed at On
5	Off	00	0	Not used. Fixed at Off.
6	Off	00	0	No auto-recoverable error.
	On	40	64	Auto-recoverable error.
7	Off	00	0	Not used. Fixed at Off

n=4: Paper roll sensor status

Bit	Off/On	Hex	Decimal	Function
0	Off	00	0	Not used. Fixed at Off
1	On	02	2	Not used. Fixed at On.
2	Off	00	0	Not used. Fixed at Off.
3	Off	00	0	Not used. Fixed at Off.
4	On	10	16	Not used. Fixed at On
5, 6	On	60	96	Fixed at On. Paper end is detected by the paper end sensor.
7	Off	00	0	Not used. Fixed at Off

CAN

[Name] **Cancel print data buffer.**

[Format] ASCII CAN
 Hex 18
 Decimal 24

[Description] Deletes all the print data in the current print buffer.

[Notes] This command sets the print position at the beginning of the line.

[Default]

[Reference]

[Example]

ESC SP n

[Name] **Set character right-side spacing**

[Format] ASCII ESC SP n
 Hex 1B 20 n
 Decimal 27 32 n

[Range] $0 \leq n \leq 255$

[Description] Sets spacing to right of character at [n x horizontal or vertical motion units].

[Notes] • The spacing to the right of the character for double width mode is double that used for normal mode. When the characters are enlarged, the spacing to the right of the character is m (2 or 4) times the normal value.

- The horizontal and vertical motion units are specified by the command **GS P**. Changing the horizontal or vertical motion does not affect the current right side spacing.
- The command **GS P** can change the horizontal (and vertical) motion unit. However, the value cannot be less than the minimum horizontal spacing amount.
- In standard mode, the horizontal motion unit is used.
- The maximum right side spacing is 255/200 inches.

[Default] n = 0

[Reference] **GS P**

[Example]

ESC ! n

[Name] **Select print modes.**

[Format] ASCII ESC ! n
 Hex 1B 21 n
 Decimal 27 33 n

[Range] $0 \leq n \leq 255$

[Description] Selects the print mode using *n* (see following tables):

Bit	Off/On	Hex	Decimal	Function
0	Off	00	0	Character font A selected.
	On	01	1	Character font B selected.
1	-	-	-	Undefined.
2	-	-	-	Undefined.
3	Off	00	0	Bold mode not selected.
	On	08	8	Bold mode selected.
4	Off	00	0	Double height mode not selected.
	On	10	16	Double height mode selected.
5	Off	00	0	Double width mode not selected.
	On	20	32	Double width mode selected.
6	Off	00	0	Script mode not selected.
	On	40	64	Script mode selected.
7	Off	00	0	Underline mode not selected.
	On	80	128	Underline mode selected.

[Notes] • The printer can underline all the characters, but it cannot underline the space set by commands **HT**, **ESC \$**, **ESC ** and 90° clockwise rotated characters.

- When the characters on the same line are enlarged to different heights, they are either aligned at the baseline or topline (see **GS ~**).
- This command resets the left and right margin at the default value (see **GS L**, **GS W**).
- The command **ESC E** can also turn on/off bold mode. However, the setting of the last received command is effective.
- The command **ESC -** can also turn on/off underline mode. However, the setting of the last received command is effective.
- The command **ESC 4** can also turn on/off script mode. However, the setting of the last received command is effective.
- The command **GS !** can select the character size. However, the setting of the last received command is effective.

[Default] n = 0

[Reference] **ESC -, ESC E, ESC 4, GS !**

[Example]

ESC \$ nL nH

[Name] **Set absolute print position**

[Format]	ASCII	ESC \$	nL	nH
	Hex	1B 24	nL	nH
	Decimal	27 36	nL	nH

[Range] $0 \leq nL \leq 255$
 $0 \leq nH \leq 255$

[Description] Sets the distance from the beginning of the line to the position in which the subsequent characters are to be printed. The distance from the beginning of the line to the print position is $[(nL + nH \times 256) \times (\text{vertical or horizontal motion unit})]$ inches.

[Notes] • Settings outside the specified printable area are ignored.
 • The vertical and horizontal motion units are specified by **GS P**.
 • The command **GS P** can change the horizontal (and vertical) motion unit. However, the value cannot be less than the minimum horizontal movement amount.
 • In standard mode the horizontal motion unit (x) is used.

- If the setting is outside the printing area width, set absolute print position, but left or right margin is set at default value.

[Default]

[Reference] **ESC \, GS P**

[Example]

ESC % n

[Name] **Select / Cancel user-defined character sets**

[Format] ASCII ESC % n
 Hex 1B 25 n
 Decimal 27 37 n

[Range] $0 \leq n \leq 255$

[Description] Selects or cancels user-defined character sets.
 When the LSB OF n is 0, the user-defined character set is deleted.
 When the LSB of n is 1, the user-defined character set is selected.

[Notes] • Only the LSB of n is effective.
 • When the user-defined character set is deleted, the internal character set is automatically selected.

[Default] n=0

[Reference] **ESC &, ESC ?**

[Example]

ESC & y c1 c2 [x1 d1...d(y ´ x1)]...[xkd1...d(y ´ xk)]

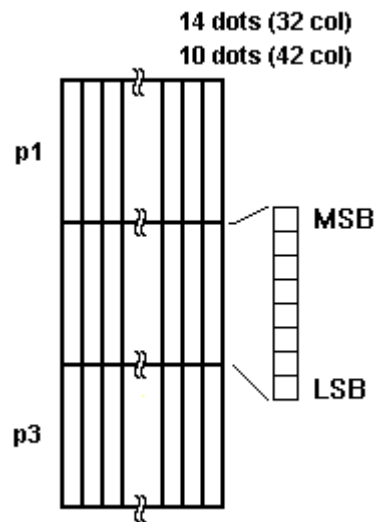
[Name] **Define user-defined characters.**

[Format] ASCII ESC & y c1 c2
 Hex 1B 26 y c1 c2
 Decimal 27 37 y c1 c2

[Range] y = 3
 $32 \leq c1 \leq c2 \leq 126$
 $0 \leq x \leq 14$ (Font 14 x 24)
 $0 \leq x \leq 10$ (Font 10 x 24)
 $0 \leq x \leq 8$ (Font 8 x 24)
 $0 \leq d1 \dots d(y \times xk) \leq 255$
 $k = c2 - c1 + 1$

[Description]	<p>Defines user programmables characters.</p> <p>Y specifies the number of bytes in the vertical direction.</p> <p>C1 specifies the beginning character code for the definition and C2 specifies the final code.</p> <p>X specifies the number of dots in the horizontal direction.</p>
[Notes]	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The allowable character code range is from ASCII code 20H (32) to 7EH (126) (95 characters).• It is possible to define multiple characters for consecutive character codes. If only one character is desired, use $c1 = c2$.• If $c2 < c1$, the command is not executed.• d is the dot data for the characters. The dot pattern runs horizontally from the left. Any remaining dots on the right side are blank.• the data to define a user-defined character is (x ´ y) bytes.• set a corresponding bit to 1 to print a dot or to 0 not to print a dot.• this command can define different user-defined character patterns by each font. To select the font, use the command ESC !.• A user-defined character and a downloaded bit image cannot be defined simultaneously. When this command is executed, the downloaded bit image is cleared.• The user-defined character definition is cleared when : ESC @ is executed; GS * is executed; ESC ? is executed; <p>The printer is reset or the power is turned off.</p>
[Default]	The internal character set.
[Reference]	ESC % , ESC ?

[Example]



ESC * m nL nH d1...dk

[Name] **Select bit image mode.**

[Format] ASCII ESC * m nL nH d1...dk
 Hex 1B 2A m nL nH d1...dk
 Decimal 27 42 m nL nH d1...dk

[Range] m = 0, 1, 32, 33
 $0 \leq nL \leq 255$
 $0 \leq nH \leq 1$
 $0 \leq d \leq 255$

[Description] Selects a bit image-mode using *m* for the number of dots specified by *nL* and *nH*, as follows:

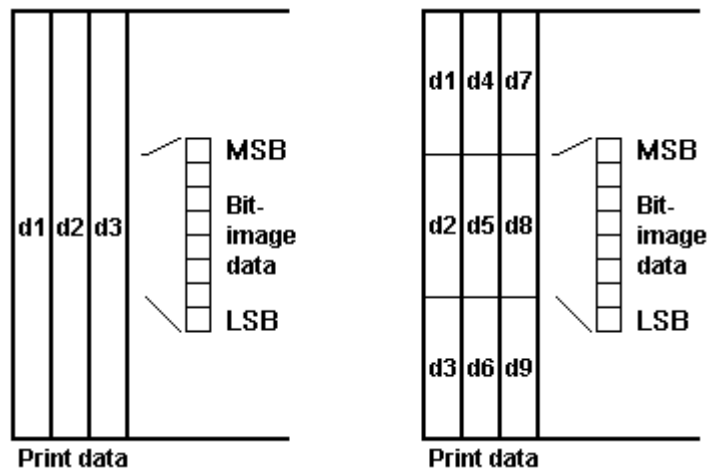
m	Mode	Vertical direction		Horizontal direction (*1)	
		N° dots	DPI	DPI	N° data (k)
0	8 dots single density	8	67	100	$nL + nH \times 256$
1	8 dots double density	8	67	200	$nL + nH \times 256$
32	24 dots single density	24	200	100	$(nL + nH \times 256) \times 3$
33	24 dots double density	24	200	200	$(nL + nH \times 256) \times 3$

[Notes]

- The commands *nL* and *nH* indicate the number of horizontal dots in the graphic image. The *nL* and *nH* indicate the number of dots of the bit image in the horizontal direction. The number of dots is calculated by $nL + nH \times 256$
 - If the bit image data exceeds the number of dots to be printed on a line, the excess data is ignored.
 - *d* indicates the bit image data. Set a corresponding bit to 1 to print dot or to 0 not to print dot.
 - if the value of *m* is out of the specified range, *nL* and the data following are processed as normal data.
 - If the width of the printing area set by the commands **GS L** and **GS W** is less than the width required by the data sent with the command **ESC ***, the excess data is ignored.
 - To print the bit image use commands **LF**, **CR**, **ESC J** or **ESC d**.
 - After printing a bit image, the printer returns to normal data processing mode.
 - This command is not affected by bold, double-strike and underline (etc.) print modes, only by upside-down mode.
- The relationship between the bit image and the dots to be printed is as follows:

8 dot image

24 dot image



[Default]

[Reference]

[Example]

ESC - n

[Name]	Turn underline mode on/off.												
[Format]	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>ASCII</td> <td>ESC</td> <td>-</td> <td>n</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Hex</td> <td>1B</td> <td>2D</td> <td>n</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Decimal</td> <td>27</td> <td>45</td> <td>n</td> </tr> </table>	ASCII	ESC	-	n	Hex	1B	2D	n	Decimal	27	45	n
ASCII	ESC	-	n										
Hex	1B	2D	n										
Decimal	27	45	n										
[Range]	$0 \leq n \leq 2, 48 \leq n \leq 50$												
[Description]	<p>Turns underline mode on or off, based on the following values of n:</p> <p>n = 0, 48 Turns off underline mode</p> <p>n = 1, 49 Turns on underline mode (1-dot thick)</p> <p>n = 2, 50 Turns on underline mode (2-dot thick)</p>												
[Notes]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The printer can underline all characters but cannot underline the space set by HT and right-side character spacing. • The printer cannot underline 90° clockwise rotated characters and white/black inverted characters. • When underline mode is turned off by setting the value of <i>n</i> at 0 or 48, the following data is not underlined. • Underline mode can also be turned on or off by using ESC !. Note, however, that the last command received is effective 												
[Default]	n=0												
[Reference]	ESC !												
[Example]													

ESC 0

[Name]	Select 1/8-inch line spacing.									
[Format]	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>ASCII</td> <td>ESC</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Hex</td> <td>1B</td> <td>30</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Decimal</td> <td>27</td> <td>48</td> </tr> </table>	ASCII	ESC	0	Hex	1B	30	Decimal	27	48
ASCII	ESC	0								
Hex	1B	30								
Decimal	27	48								
[Description]	Selects 1/8-inch line spacing.									
[Notes]										
[Default]										
[Reference]	ESC 2, ESC 3									
[Example]										

ESC 2

[Name]	Set line spacing at 1/6 inch.
[Format]	ASCII ESC 2
	Hex 1B 32
	Decimal 27 50
[Description]	Selects 1/6 inch line spacing.
[Notes]	
[Default]	
[Reference]	ESC 0, ESC 3
[Example]	

ESC 3 n

[Name]	Set line spacing.
[Format]	ASCII ESC 3 n
	Hex 1B 33 n
	Decimal 27 51 n
[Range]	$0 \leq n \leq 255$
[Description]	Sets the line spacing at [$n \times$ (vertical or horizontal motion unit)] inches.
[Notes]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Horizontal and vertical motion units are specified by the command GS P. Changing the horizontal or vertical motion unit does not affect the current line spacing. • The command GS P can change the horizontal (and vertical) motion unit. However, the value cannot be less than the minimum vertical movement amount. • In standard mode, the vertical motion unit is used. • The maximum line spacing is $n = 255$ ($\cong 32\text{mm}$).
[Default]	$n = 32$ (1/6 inch)
[Reference]	ESC 0, ESC 2, ESC P
[Example]	

ESC 4 n

- [Name] **Set / reset script mode.**
- [Format] ASCII ESC 4 n
Hex 1B 34 n
Decimal 27 52 n
- [Range] $0 \leq n \leq 1, 48 \leq n \leq 49$
- [Description] Turns script mode on or off, based on the following values of *n*:

n	Function
0, 48	Turns script mode off
1, 49	Turns script mode on

- [Notes]
- The printer can print all characters in script mode.
 - When script mode is turned off by setting the value *n* at 0 or 48, the data that follows is printed in normal mode.
 - Script mode can also be turned on or off by using **ESC !**. Note, however, that the last command received is effective
- [Default] *n* = 0
- [Reference] **ESC !**
- [Example]

ESC = n

- [Name] **Select peripheral device**
- [Format] ASCII ESC = n
Hex 1B 3D n
Decimal 27 61 n
- [Range] $0 \leq n \leq 255$
- [Description] Selects the device to which the host computer sends data, using *n* as follows:

COMMANDS DESCRIPTION

Bit	Off/On	Hex	Decimal	Function
0	Off	00	0	Printer disabled.
	On	01	1	Printer enabled.
1	-	-	-	Undefined
2	-	-	-	Undefined
3	-	-	-	Undefined
4	-	-	-	Undefined
5	-	-	-	Undefined
6	-	-	-	Undefined
7	-	-	-	Undefined

[Notes] • When the printer is disabled, it ignores all transmitted data until the printer is enabled by this command.

[Default] n = 1

[Reference]

[Example]

ESC ? n

[Name] **Cancel user-defined characters.**

[Format] ASCII ESC ? n
Hex 1B 3F n
Decimal 27 63 n

[Range] $32 \leq n \leq 126$

[Description] Cancels user-defined characters.

[Notes] • This command cancels the patter defined for the character code specified by *n* . After the user-defined characters have been cancelled, the corresponding pattern for the internal characters is printed.
• This command deletes the pattern defined for the specified character code in the font selected by **ESC !**.
• If the user-defined character has not been defined for the specified character code, the printer ignores this command.

[Default]

[Reference] **ESC &, ESC %**

[Example]

ESC @

[Name]	Inizialize the printer.
[Format]	ASCII ESC @ Hex 1B 40 Decimal 27 64
[Description]	Clears the data in the print buffer and resets the printer mode to the mode that was in effect when the power was turned on.
[Notes]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The data in the reception buffer is not cleared. • The macro definitions are not cleared.
[Default]	
[Reference]	
[Example]	

ESC D [n1...nk] NUL

[Name]	Set the horizontal tabs.
[Format]	ASCII ESC D n1...nk NUL Hex 1B 44 n1...nk 00 Decimal 27 68 n1...nk 0
[Range]	$1 \leq n \leq 255$ $0 \leq k \leq 32$
[Description]	Sets the horizontal tabs. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>n</i> specifies the number of columns for setting a horizontal tab from the beginning of the line. • <i>k</i> indicates the total number of horizontal tabs to be set.
[Notes]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The horizontal tab position is stored as a value of [character width x <i>n</i>] measured from the beginning of the line. The width of the character includes the space to the right of the character and double width characters are set with a width which is double that of normal characters. • This command cancels the previous horizontal tab setting. • When setting $n = 8$, the print position is moved to column 9 by sending HT. • Up to 32 tab positions can be set ($k = 32$). Any data exceeding the 32 tabs is processed as normal data.

- Transmit [*n*] *k* in ascending order and put a code 0 NUL at the end. When [*n*] *k* is less than or equal to the preceding value [*n*] *k*-1, tab setting is finished and the following data is processed as normal data.

- **ESC D NUL** cancels all horizontal tab positions.
- The previously specified horizontal tab positions do not change, even if the character width changes.

[Default] The default tabs are at intervals of 8 characters (columns 9, 17, 25, ...) for the A Font when the space to the right of the character is 0.

[Reference] **HT**

[Example]

ESC E n

[Name] **Turn bold mode on/off.**

[Format] ASCII ESC E n
 Hex 1B 45 n
 Decimal 27 69 n

[Range] $0 \leq n \leq 255$

[Description] Turns bold mode On or Off.

- When the LSB of *n* is 0, bold mode is turned off.
- When the LSB of *n* is 1, bold mode is turned on.

[Notes]

- Only the LSB of *n* is effective.
- The command **ESC !** also turns bold mode on and off. In any case, the last command received is enabled.

[Default] *n* = 0

[Reference] **ESC !**

[Example]

ESC G n

[Name] **Turn double strike mode On/Off.**

[Format] ASCII ESC G n
 Hex 1B 47 n
 Decimal 27 71 n

[Range] $0 \leq n \leq 255$

[Description] Turns double-strike mode On or Off.

- When the LSB of n is 0, double-strike mode is turned off.
- When the LSB of n is 1, double-strike mode is turned on.

[Notes]

- Only the LSB of n is effective.
- The printer output is the same in double-strike mode and bold mode.

[Default] $n = 0$

[Reference] **ESC E**

[Example]

ESC J n

[Name] **Print and feed paper.**

[Format]

ASCII	ESCJ	n
Hex	1B 4A	n
Decimal	27 74	n

[Range] $0 \leq n \leq 255$

[Description] Prints the data in the print buffer and feeds the paper [$n \times$ (vertical or horizontal motion unit) inches].

[Notes]

- After printing is over, this command sets the print starting position at the beginning of the line.
- The paper feed amount set by this command does not affect the values set by **ESC 2** or **ESC 3**.
- The horizontal and vertical motion unit are specified by **GS P**.
- The command **GS P** can change the vertical (and horizontal) motion unit. However, the value cannot be less than the minimum vertical movement amount.
- In standard mode, the vertical motion unit is used.
- The maximum paper feed amount is 31.8 mm.

[Default]

[Reference] **GS P**

[Example]

ESC R n

[Name] **Select the international character set.**

[Format] ASCII ESCR n
 Hex 1B 52 n
 Decimal 27 82 n

[Range] 0 ≤ n ≤ 12

[Description] Selects the international character set by setting *n* as in the following table :

	Hex	23	24	40	5B	5C	5D	5E	60	7B	7C	7D	7E
n	Character set												
0	U.S.A.	#	\$	@	[\]	^	`	{		}	~
1	France	#	\$	à	°	ç	§	^	`	è	ù	è	"
2	Germany	#	\$	§	Ä	Ö	Ü	^	`	ä	ö	ü	β
3	Great Britain	£	\$	@	[\]	^	`	{		}	~
4	Denmark I	#	\$	@	Æ	Ø	Å	^	`	æ	φ	å	~
5	Sweden	#		È	Ä	Ö	Å	Ü	è	ä	ö	å	ü
6	Italy	#	\$	@	°	\	è	^	ù	à	ò	è	ì
7	Spain 1	Pt	\$	@	i	Ñ	¿	^	`	"	ñ	}	~
8	Japan	#	\$	@	[¥]	^	`	{		}	~
9	Norway	#		È	Æ	Ø	Å	Ü	è	æ	φ	å	ü
10	Denmark II	#	\$	È	Æ	Ø	Å	Ü	è	æ	φ	å	ü
11	Spain 2	#	\$	à	i	Ñ	¿	è	`	í	ñ	ö	ü
12	South America	#	\$	à	i	Ñ	¿	è	ù	í	ñ	ö	ü

[Default] n = 0

[Reference]

[Example]

ESC \ nL nH

[Name]	Set relative print position.				
[Format]	ASCII	ESC \	nL	nH	
	Hex	1B 5C	nL	nH	
	Decimal	27 92	nL	nH	
[Range]	$0 \leq nL \leq 255$ $0 \leq nH \leq 255$				
[Description]	<p>Sets the print starting position based on the current position by using the horizontal or vertical motion unit.</p> <p>This command sets the distance from the current position to [(nL+ nH × 256) × (horizontal or vertical motion unit)].</p>				
[Notes]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any setting that exceeds the printable area is ignored. • When the starting position is specified by n motion units to the right : $nL + nH \times 256 = n$ When the starting position is specified by n motion units to the left (negative direction) use the complement of 65536 : $nL + nH \times 256 = 65536 - n$ • If setting exceeds printing area width, left or right margin is set to default value. • The horizontal and vertical motion units are specified by GS P. • The command GS P can change the horizontal (and vertical) motion unit. However, the value cannot be less than the minimum horizontal movement amount. • In standard mode, the horizontal motion unit is used. 				
[Default]					
[Reference]	ESC \$, GS P				
[Example]					

ESC a n

[Name]	Select justification.		
[Format]	ASCII	ESCa	n
	Hex	1B 61	n
	Decimal	27 97	n
[Range]	0 ≤ n ≤ 2, 48 ≤ n ≤ 50		
[Description]	Aligns all the data in one line in the position specified. n selects the type of justification as follows:		
	n	Justification	
	0, 48	Left justification	
	1, 49	Centring	
	2, 50	Right justification	
[Notes]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This command is only enabled if input at the beginning of the line. • The lines are justified within the specified printing area. • The spaces set by the commands HT, ESC \$ and ESC \ remain justified as per the previously set mode. 		
[Default]	n = 0		
[Reference]			
[Example]	Left justification	Centring	Right justification
	ABC ABCD ABCDE	ABC ABCD ABCDE	ABC ABCD ABCDE

ESC c 5 n

[Name]	Enable or disable the front panel keys.			
[Format]	ASCII	ESCc	5	n
	Hex	1B 63	35	n
	Decimal	27 99	53	n
[Range]	0 ≤ n ≤ 255			
[Description]	Enables or disables the front panel keys.			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When the LSB di n is 0, the panel keys are enabled. • When the LSB of n is 1, the panel keys are disabled. 			
[Notes]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Only the LSB of n is effective. • In the printer, the panel buttons are the FEED and PRINT keys. • When the panel keys are disabled, the keys can only operate when reset. 			

[Default] $n = 0$
[Reference] See the “Panel key” parameter from Setup.
[Example]

ESC d n

[Name] **Print and feed paper n lines.**
[Format] ASCII ESC d n
 Hex 1B 64 n
 Decimal 27 100 n
[Range] $0 \leq n \leq 255$
[Description] Prints the data in the print buffer and feeds the paper n lines.
[Notes] • This command sets the print starting position at the beginning of the line.
 • This command does not affect the line spacing set by ESC 2 or ESC 3.
 • The maximum paper feed amount is 200 lines. Even if a paper feed exceeding 200 lines is set, the printer only feeds the paper by 200 lines.
[Default]
[Reference] **ESC 2, ESC 3**
[Example]

ESC i

[Name] **Total cut.**
[Format] ASCII ESCi
 Hex 1B 69
 Decimal 27 105
[Description] This command enables cutter operation; if there is no cutter, a disabling flag is set any subsequent cutting commands will be ignored.
[Notes] • The printer waits until all the paper movement commands have been completed before executing total cut
[Default]
[Reference]
[Example]

ESC m

[Name]	Partial cut.
[Format]	ASCII ESC m Hex 1B 6D Decimal 27 109
[Description]	This command enables partial cutter operation. If there is no cutter, a disabling flag is set and any subsequent cutting commands will be ignored.
[Notes]	• The printer waits until all the paper movement commands have been completed before executing partial cut
[Default]	
[Reference]	
[Example]	

ESC p m t1 t2

[Name]	Generate pulse.				
[Format]	ASCII ESC p m t1 t2 Hex 1B 70 m t1 t2 Decimal 27 112 m t1 t2				
[Range]	m = 0, 48 $0 \leq t1 \leq 255$ $0 \leq t2 \leq 255$				
[Description]	Outputs the pulse specified by t1 and t2 to the Pin <i>m</i> of the connector as follows: <table style="margin-left: 100px; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;"><i>m</i></td> <td style="text-align: center;">Connector pin</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">0, 48</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Pin 2 of drawer kick-out connector</td> </tr> </table>	<i>m</i>	Connector pin	0, 48	Pin 2 of drawer kick-out connector
<i>m</i>	Connector pin				
0, 48	Pin 2 of drawer kick-out connector				
[Notes]	• The pulse ON time is [$t1 \cdot 2$ ms] and the OFF time is [$t2 \cdot 2$ ms]. • If $t2 < t1$, the OFF time is [$t1 \cdot 2$ ms].				
[Default]					
[Reference]					
[Example]					

ESC t n

[Name] **Select the character code table.**

[Format] ASCII ESCt n
 Hex 1B 74 n
 Decimal 27 116 n

[Range] n = 0, 19, 255

[Description] Selects a page *n* from the character code table, as follows:

n	Page
0	0 (PC437 [U.S.A., Standard Europe])
19	19 (PC858 for Euro symbol at position 213)
255	Page space

[Note]

[Default] n = 0

[Reference] See character code table

[Example] For printing Euro symbol (•), the command sequence is:
 1B, 74, 13, D5

ESC u n

[Name] **Transmit peripheral device status.**
 [Format] ASCII ESC u n
 Hex 1B 75 n
 Decimal 27 117 n
 [Range] $n = 0, 48$
 [Description] Transmits the status of connector pin n upon receiving this command, using n as follows :

n	Connector PIN
0. 48	Pin 3 of drawer kick-out connector

[Notes]

- This command is executed when the data is processed in the reception buffer. There may be a time lag, therefore, between receiving the command and transmitting the status, depending on the status of the reception buffer.
- When the connector is not used, the value of the bit 0 is always 1.
- The status to be transmitted is shown in the table below:

Bit	Off/On	Hex	Decimal	Function
0	Off	00	0	Level of pin 3 low
	On	01	1	Level of pin 3 high
1	-	-	-	Undefined
2	-	-	-	Undefined
3	-	-	-	Undefined
4	Off	00	0	Not used. Fixed at Off
5	-	-	-	Undefined
6	-	-	-	Undefined
7	Off	00	0	Not used. Fixed at Off

[Default]
 [Reference] **DLE EOT, GS r**
 See drawer kick-out connector.
 [Example]

ESC x n

[Name]	Select speed / quality mode.
[Format]	ASCII ESC x n Hex 1B 78 n Decimal 27 120 n
[Range]	0 £ n £ 2
[Description]	Selects speed / quality mode. n Function 0 Draft mode (high speed) 1 Normal mode 2 High quality (low speed)
[Notes]	• In high quality mode ($n=2$), the printer may be noisy.
[Default]	$n = 1$
[Reference]	
[Example]	

ESC v

[Name]	Transmit paper sensor status.
[Format]	ASCII ESC v Hex 1B 76 Decimal 27 118
[Description]	Transmits the current paper sensor status upon receiving this command.
[Notes]	• This command is executed immediately, even when the reception buffer is full (Busy). The status to be transmitted is shown in the table below :

Bit	Off/On	Hex	Decimal	Function
0,1	Off	00	0	Not used
	On	03	3	Not used
2,3	Off	00	0	Paper out sensor Paper present
	On	(0C)	(12)	Paper out sensor Paper not present
4	Off	00	0	Not used. Fixed at Off
5	-	-	-	Undefined
6	-	-	-	Undefined
7	Off	00	0	Not used. Fixed at Off

[Default]

[Reference] **DLE EOT**

[Example]

ESC { n

[Name] **Turn upside-down printing mode on/off.**

[Format] ASCII ESC{ n

Hex 1B 7B n

Decimal 27 123 n

[Range] $0 \leq n \leq 255$

[Description] Turns upside-down printing mode on/off.

- When the LSB of n is 0, upside-down printing mode is turned off.
- When the LSB of n is 1, upside-down printing mode is turned on.

[Notes]

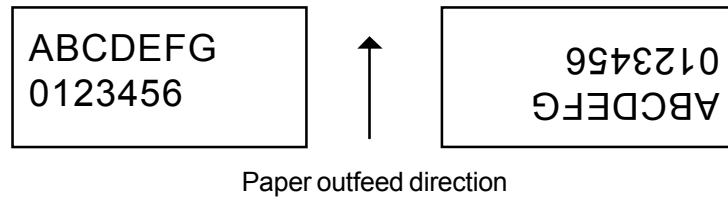
- Only the LSB of n is effective.
- This command is only enabled when input at the beginning of a line.
- In upside-down printing mode, the printer rotates the line to be printed by 180° and then prints it.

[Default] $n = 0$

[Reference]

[Example]

Upside-down printing Off Upside-down printing On



ESC · n xH xL yH yL

- [Name] **Print graphic bank (448 x585 dots).**
- [Format] ASCII ESC · n xH xL yH yL
 Hex 1B FA n xH xL yH yL
 Decimal 27 250 n xH xL yH yL
- [Range] $0 \leq n \leq 3$
 $0 \leq xH, xL, yH, yL \leq 255$
- [Description] Prints the graphics bank from flash or ram.
 n selects the bank as follows:

n	Function
0	Print graphic bank
1	Print flash bank logo 1
2	Print flash bank logo 2
3	Print flash bank logo 3

- $xL + xH \cdot 256$ specifies the starting dot line (1 , 585).
 $yL + yH \cdot 256$ specifies the number of lines to print.
- [Notes] • If $(xL + (xH \cdot 256)) > 585$ the printer does not execute the command.
 • If $(xL + (xH \cdot 256) + yL + (yH \cdot 256)) > 585$ the printer only prints $585 - xL + (xH \cdot 256) + 1$ dotlines.
- [Default]
- [Reference] **ESC ³, ESC ², ESC ;**
- [Example] To print from ram bank dotline 100 to dotline 299, send:
 1BH FAH00H00H64H00HC7H

ESC 1 nL nH

[Name] **Transmit ram bank to serial port.**

[Format] ASCII ESC 1 nL nH
 Hex 1B FB nL nH
 Decimal 27 251 nL nH

[Description] Transmits (nH x 256) + nL words of ram bank to serial port.

[Notes] • The size of the ram bank for graphic printing is 448 horizontal dots (56 bytes/dotline) '585 vertical points (32760 bytes = 16380 words).

[Default]

[Reference] **ESC 3, ESC 2, ESC 1**

[Example]

ESC 3 n

[Name] **Transfer the flash bank into ram bank.**

[Format] ASCII ESC 3 n
 Hex 1B FC n
 Decimal 27 252 n

[Range] 1 ≤ n ≤ 3

[Description] Transfers flash bank into ram bank (32768 bytes).
n selects the bank as follows:

n	Function
1	Transfer flash bank logo 1 into ram.
2	Transfer flash bank logo 2 into ram.
3	Transfer flash bank logo 3 into ram.

[Note]

[Default]

[Reference] **ESC 3, ESC 2, ESC 1**

[Example]

ESC ² nL nH

[Name] Receive ram bank from port.

[Format] ASCII ESC ² nL nH
 Hex 1B FD nL nH
 Decimal 27 253 nL nH

[Range] 0 £ nL, nH £ 255

[Description] Receives [nL + (nH ´ 256)] words from port and puts them into ram bank.

[Notes]

- The number of data bytes received is [nL + (nH ´ 256)] ´ 2.
- Each word is received first in MSByte form and then in LSByte form
- If [nL + (nH ´ 256)] exceeds 16384, the data following will be processed as normal data.

[Default]

[Reference] **ESC ·, ESC ³, ESC |**

[Example]

ESC | n

[Name] **Transfer ram bank into flash bank.**

[Format] ASCII ESC | n
 Hex 1B FE n
 Decimal 27 254 n

[Range] 1 ≤ n ≤ 3

[Description] Transfer ram bank into flash bank. (32768 bytes).
 n selects the bank as follows :

n	Function
1	Transfer ram bank into flash bank logo 1.
2	Transfer ram bank into flash bank logo 2.
3	Transfer ram bank into flash bank logo 3..

[Notes]

[Default]

[Reference] **ESC ·, ESC ², ESC ³**

[Example]

GS ! n

[Name] **Select character size.**

[Format] ASCII GS ! n
 Hex 1D 21 n
 Decimal 29 33 n

[Range] 0 ≤ n ≤ 255

[Description] Selects character height and width, as follows:
 • Bits 0 to 3 : character height selection (see table 2).
 • Bits 4 to 7 : character width selection (see table 1).

Table1 Character width selection

Hex	Decimal	Width
00	0	1 (normal)
10	16	2 (double width)
20	32	3 (quadruple width)
30	48	
40	64	
50	80	
60	96	
70	112	

Table 2 Character height selection

Hex	Decimal	Height
00	0	1 (normal)
01	1	2 (double height)
02	2	3 (quadruple height)
03	3	
04	4	
05	5	
06	6	
07	7	

[Notes] • This command is effective for all characters (except HRI characters).
 • If n is outside the defined range, this command is ignored.
 • When characters are enlarged with different heights on one line, the are aligned at the baseline or topline (see GS ~).
 • The character size can also be selected by the command ESC ! However, the setting of the last received command is effective.

[Default] n = 0

[Reference] **ESC !**

[Example]

GS :

[Name]	Start / end macro definition.
[Format]	ASCII GS :
	Hex 1D 3A
	Decimal 29 58
[Description]	Starts or ends macro definition.
[Notes]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Macro definition starts when this command is received during normal operation. • When the command GS ^ is received during macro definition, the printer ends the macro definitions and clears all definitions. • Macro not defined when the power is turned on. • The defined contents of the macro are not cleared by the command ESC @. Therefore, ESC @ can be included in the contents of the macro definitions. • If the printer receives the command GS : again immediately after previously receiving GS :, the printer remains in the macro undefined state. • The contents of the macro can be defined up to 1024 bytes. If the macro definition exceeds 1024 bytes, the excess data is not stored.
[Default]	
[Reference]	GS ^
[Example]	

GS B n

[Name]	Turn white/ black reverse printing mode on/off.
[Format]	ASCII GS B n
	Hex 1D 42 n
	Decimal 29 66 n
[Range]	$0 \leq n \leq 255$
[Description]	<p>Turns white/black reverse printing mode on or off.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When the LSB of n is 0, white/black reverse printing is turned off. • When the LSB of n is 1, white/black reverse printing mode is turned on.

- [Notes]
- Only the LSB of *n* is effective.
 - This command is available for built-in characters and user-defined characters.
 - This command does not affect bit image, downloaded bit image, bar codes, HRI characters and spacing skipped by **HT**, **ESC \$** and **ESC **.
 - This command does not affect the space between lines.
 - White/black reverse mode has a higher priority than underline mode. Even if underline mode is on, it is disabled (but not cancelled) when white/black reverse mode is selected.

[Default] *n* = 0

[Reference]

[Example]

GS C 0 n m

[Name] **Select counter print mode.**

[Format]	ASCII	GS	C	0	n	m
	Hex	1D	43	30	n	m
	Decimal	29	67	48	n	m

[Range] $0 \leq n \leq 5$
 m = 0, 1, 2, 48, 49, 50

[Description] Selects a print mode for the serial number counter.

- *n* specifies the number of digits to be printed as follows:
 when *n* = 0, the printer prints the actual digits indicated by the number value.
 when *n* = 1 to 5, this command sets the number of digits to be printed.
- *m* specifies the printing position within the entire range of printed digits, as follows:

<i>m</i>	Printing position	Processing of digits less than those specified
0. 48	Align right	Adds spaces to the left.
1. 49	Align right	Adds '0' to the left.
2. 50	Align left	Adds spaces to the right

COMMANDS DESCRIPTION

- [Notes] • If n or m is out of the defined range, the previously set print mode is not changed.
 • If $n = 0$, m does not have any meaning.
- [Default] $n = 0, m = 0$
- [Reference] **GS C 1, GS C 2, GS C ;, GS c**
- [Example] $n = 3, m = 0$ $n = 3, m = 1$ $n = 3, m = 2$
 □□1 001 1□□
- indicates a space

GS C 1 aL aH bL bH n r

- [Name] **Select count mode (A).**
- [Format]
- | Format | ASCII | GS | C | 1 | aL | aH | bL | bH | n | r |
|---------|-------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|---|---|
| Hex | | 1D | 43 | 31 | aL | aH | bL | bH | n | r |
| Decimal | | 29 | 67 | 49 | aL | aH | bL | bH | n | r |
- [Range] $0 \leq aL, aH \leq 255$
 $0 \leq bL, bH \leq 255$
 $0 \leq n, r \leq 255$
- [Description] Selects a count mode for the serial number counter.
 • aL, aH or bL, bH specify the counter range.
 • n specify the stepping amount when counting up or down.
 • r indicates the repetition number when the counter value is fixed.
- [Notes] • Count-up mode is specified when:
 $[aL + (aH \times 256)] < [bL + (bH \times 256)]$ and $n \neq 0$ and $r \neq 0$
 • Count-down mode is specified when:
 $[aL + (aH \times 256)] > [bL + (bH \times 256)]$ and $n \neq 0$ and $r \neq 0$
 • Counting stops when:
 $[aL + (aH \times 256)] = [bL + (bH \times 256)]$ or $n = 0$ or $r = 0$
 • In setting count-up mode, the minimum value of the counter is $[aL + (aH \times 256)]$ and the maximum value is $[bL + (bH \times 256)]$. If counting up reaches a value exceeding the maximum, it is resumed with the minimum value.
 • In setting count-down mode, the maximum value of the counter is $[aL + (aH \times 256)]$ and the minimum value is $[bL + (bH \times 256)]$. If counting down reaches a value less than minimum, it is resumed with the maximum value.
 • When the command is executed, the internal count that indicates the repetition number specified by r is cleared.

[Default] aL = 1, aH = 0, bL = 255, bH = 255, n = 1, r = 1
 [Reference] **GS C 0, GS C 2, GS C ;, GS c**
 [Example]

GS C 2 nL nH

[Name] **Set counter.**
 [Format] ASCII GS C 2 nL nH
 Hex 1D 43 32 nL nH
 Decimal 29 67 50 nL nH
 [Range] $0 \leq nL, nH \leq 255$
 [Description] Sets the serial number counter value.
 • *nL* and *nH* determine the value of the serial number counter set by [*nL* + (*nH* × 256)].
 [Notes] • In count-up mode, if the counter value specified by this command goes out of the counter operation range specified by **GS C 1** or **GS C ;**, it is forced to convert to the minimum value by **GS c**.
 • In count-down mode, if the counter value specified by this command goes out of the counter operation range specified by **GS C 1** or **GS C ;**, it is forced to convert to the maximum value by **GS c**.
 [Default] nL = 1, nH = 0
 [Reference] **GS C 0, GS C 1, GS C ;, GS c**
 [Example]

GS C ; sa ; sb ; sn ; sr ; sc ;

[Name] **Select count mode.**
 [Format] ASCII GS C ; sa ; sb ; sn ; sr ; sc ;
 Hex 1D 43 3B sa 3B sb 3B sn 3B sr 3B sc 3B
 Decimal 29 67 59 sa 59 sb 59 sn 59 sr 59 sc 59
 [Range] $0 \leq sa, sb, sc \leq 65535$
 $0 \leq sn, sr \leq 255$

These values are all character strings.

[Description] Selects a count mode for the serial number counter and specifies the value of the counter.

- *sa*, *sb*, *sn*, *sr* and *sc* are all displayed in ASCII characters using the codes from '0' to '9'.
- *sa* and *sb* specify the counter range.
- *sn* indicates the stepping amount for counting up or down.
- *sr* indicates the repetition number with the counter value fixed.
- *sc* indicates the counter value.

[Notes]

- Count-up mode is specified when:
 $sa < sb$ and $sn \neq 0$ and $sr \neq 0$
- Count-down mode is specified when:
 $sa > sb$ and $sn \neq 0$ and $sr \neq 0$
- Counting stops when:
 $sa = sb$ or $sn = 0$ or $sr = 0$
- In setting count-up mode, the minimum value of the counter is *sa* and the maximum is *sb*. If counting up reaches a value exceeding the maximum, it is resumed with the minimum value. If the counter value set by *sc* is outside the counter operation range, the counter value is forced to convert to the minimum value by executing **GS c**.
- In setting count-down mode, the maximum value of the counter is *sa* and the minimum value is *sb*. If counting down reaches a value less than the minimum, it is resumed with the maximum value. If the counter value set by *sc* is outside the counter operation range, the counter value is forced to convert to the maximum value by executing **GS c**.
- Parameters *sa* to *sc* can be omitted. If omitted, these values remain unchanged.
- Parameters *sa* to *sc* must not contain characters, with the exception of those from '0' to '9'.

[Default]

$sa = 1$, $sb = 65535$, $sn = 1$, $sr = 1$, $sc = 1$

[Reference]

GS C 0, **GS C 2**, **GS C 1**, **GS c**

[Example]

GS H n

[Name] Select printing position of Human Readable Interpretation (HRI)

[Format] ASCII GS H n
 Hex 1D 48 n
 Decimal 29 72 n

[Range] $0 \leq n \leq 3, 48 \leq n \leq 51$

[Description] Selects the printing position of HRI characters when printing bar code.
n selects the printing position as follows:

n	Function
0. 48	Not printed
1. 49	Above the bar code.
2. 50	Below the bar code.
3. 51	Both above and below the bar code.

[Notes] • HRI characters are printed using the font specified by GS f.

[Default] $n = 0$

[Reference] **GS f, GS k**

[Example]

GS I n

[Name] **Transmit printer ID.**

[Format] ASCII GS I n
 Hex 1D 49 n
 Decimal 29 73 n

[Range] $1 \leq n \leq 3, 49 \leq n \leq 51$

[Description] Transmits the printer ID specified by *n* as follows:

COMMANDS DESCRIPTION

n	Printer ID	Specification
1. 49	Printer model ID	19H (NEOS-SP) 09H (NEOS-S-PS) 08H (NEOS-U)
2. 50	Type ID	Refer to table below
3. 51	ROM version ID	Depends on ROM version (4 char)

n = 2, Function identification

Bit	Off/On	Hex	Decimal	Function
0	Off	00	0	2-byte character codes not supported
1	Off	00	0	Autocutter not supplied
	On	04	4	Autocutter supplied
2	Off	00	0	Non-label thermal paper
	On	04	4	Label thermal paper
3	-	-	-	Undefined
4	Off	00	0	Not used. Fixed at Off
5	-	-	-	Undefined
6	-	-	-	Undefined
7	Off	00	0	Not used. Fixed at Off

[Notes]

- When the DTR/DSR control is selected, the printer only transmits 1 byte (Printer identification) after it has been given confirmation that the host is ready to receive data. If the host is not ready, the printer waits until it is.
- When the XON/XOFF control is selected, the printer only transmits 1 byte (Printer identification) if it has not been given confirmation that the host is ready to receive data.
- This command is carried out once the data has been processed in the reception buffer. There may therefore be a delay between the moment in which the command is received and that in which the data is transmitted, depending on the status of the reception buffer

[Default]

[Reference]

[Example]

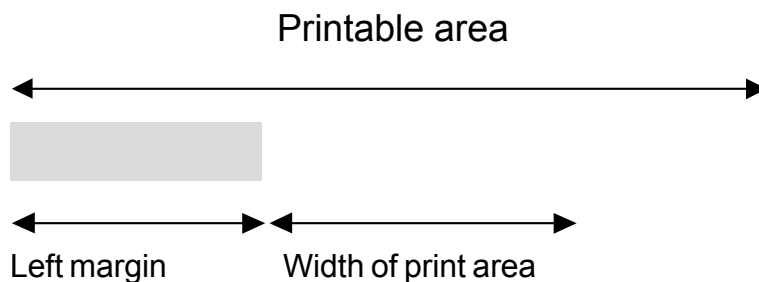
GS L nL nH

[Name] **Set left margin.**

[Format] ASCII GS L nL nH
 Hex 1D 4C nL nH
 Decimal 29 76 nL nH

[Range] $0 \leq nL, nH \leq 255$

[Description] Sets the left margin.
 • The left margin is set at $[(nL + nH \cdot 256) \cdot (\text{horizontal motion unit})]$ inches.



[Notes]

- This command is enabled only at the beginning of the line.
- If the setting exceeds the printable area, the maximum value of the printable area is used.
- If left margin + printing area width is greater than printable area, then printing area width is set at maximum value.
- The horizontal and vertical motion units are specified by **GS P**. Changing the horizontal or vertical motion unit does not affect the current left margin.
- The command **GS P** can change the horizontal (and vertical) motion unit.
- However, the value cannot be less than the minimum horizontal movement amount and it must be expressed in even units of the minimum horizontal movement amount.

[Default] If Font A : nL = nH = 0
 If Font B : nL = 14
 nH = 0

[Reference] **GS P, GS W**

[Example]

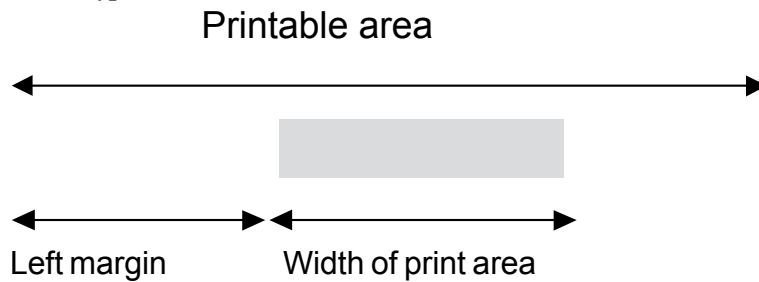
GS P x y

[Name]	Set horizontal and vertical motion units.															
[Format]	<table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 15%;">ASCII</td> <td style="width: 10%;">GS</td> <td style="width: 10%;">P</td> <td style="width: 10%;">x</td> <td style="width: 10%;">y</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Hex</td> <td>1D</td> <td>50</td> <td>x</td> <td>y</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Decimal</td> <td>29</td> <td>80</td> <td>x</td> <td>y</td> </tr> </table>	ASCII	GS	P	x	y	Hex	1D	50	x	y	Decimal	29	80	x	y
ASCII	GS	P	x	y												
Hex	1D	50	x	y												
Decimal	29	80	x	y												
[Range]	x = 100, 200 y = 100, 200															
[Description]	<p>Sets the horizontal and vertical motion units at 1/x inches and 1/y inches, respectively.</p> <p>When x is set at 0, the default setting value is used.</p> <p>When y is set at 0, the default setting value is used.</p>															
[Notes]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The horizontal direction is perpendicular to the paper feed direction. • In standard mode, the following commands use x or y, irrespective of character rotation (upside down or 90° clockwise rotation): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ① Commands using x : ESC SP, ESC \$, ESC \, GS L, GS W. ② Commands using y : ESC 3, ESC J. • This command does not affect the previously specified values. • The calculated result from combining this command with others is truncated to the minimum value of the mechanical pitch or an exact multiple of that value. 															
[Default]	x = 200, y = 200															
[Reference]	ESC SP, ESC \$, ESC \, ESC 3, ESC J, GS L, GS W															
[Example]																

GS W nL nH

[Name]	Set printing area width.															
[Format]	<table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 15%;">ASCII</td> <td style="width: 10%;">GS</td> <td style="width: 10%;">W</td> <td style="width: 10%;">nL</td> <td style="width: 10%;">nH</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Hex</td> <td>1D</td> <td>57</td> <td>nL</td> <td>nH</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Decimal</td> <td>29</td> <td>87</td> <td>nL</td> <td>nH</td> </tr> </table>	ASCII	GS	W	nL	nH	Hex	1D	57	nL	nH	Decimal	29	87	nL	nH
ASCII	GS	W	nL	nH												
Hex	1D	57	nL	nH												
Decimal	29	87	nL	nH												
[Range]	$0 \leq nL, nH \leq 255$															
[Description]	Sets the printing area width to the area specified by <i>nL</i> and <i>nH</i> .															

- The left margin is set at $[(nL + nH \cdot 256) \cdot (\text{horizontal motion unit})]$ inches.



[Notes]

- This command is only enabled at the beginning of the line.
- If right margin is greater than printable area, then the printing area width is set at maximum value.
- If printing area width = 0, then it is set at maximum value.
- The horizontal and vertical motion unit are specified by **GS P**. Changing the horizontal or vertical motion unit does not affect the current left margin.
- The command **GS P** can change the horizontal (and vertical) motion unit.
- However, the value cannot be less than the minimum horizontal movement amount and it must be expressed in even units of the minimum horizontal movement amount.

[Default]

If Font A : nL = 192
 nH = 1
 If Font B : nL = 164
 nH = 1

[Reference]

GS L, GS P

[Example]

GS ^ r t m

[Name]

Execute macro.

[Format]

ASCII	GS	^	r	t	m
Hex	1D	5E	r	t	m
Decimal	29	94	r	t	m

[Range]

$0 \leq r, t \leq 255$
 $0 \leq m \leq 1$

[Description]

Executes a macro.

- *r* specifies the number of times to execute the macro.
- *t* specifies the waiting time for executing the macro.

The waiting time is $t \times 100$ msec. for every macro execution.

- *m* specifies macro executing mode:
When the LSB of *m* = 0, the macro executes *r* times continuously at the interval specified *t*.
When the LSB of *m* = 1, after waiting for the period specified by *t*, the LED indicator blinks and the printer waits for the FEED button to be pressed. After the button is pressed, the printer executes the macro once. The printer repeats the operation *r* times.

- [Notes]
- This command lasts for a period of (*t* × 100 msec.) after a macro is executed by *t*.
 - If this command is received while a macro is being defined, the macro definition is aborted and the definitions cleared.
 - If the macro is not defined or if *r* is 0, nothing happens.
 - When the macro is executed by pressing the FEED button (*m* = 1), the paper can not be fed by using the FEED button.

[Default]

[Reference] **GS :**

[Example]

GS c

[Name] **Print counter.**

[Format] ASCII GS c
 Hex 1D 63
 Decimal 29 99

[Description] Sets the serial counter value in the print buffer and increments or decrements the counter value.

- [Notes]
- After setting the current counter value in the print buffer as print data (a character string), the printer counts up or down based on the count mode set. The counter value in the print buffer is printed when the printer receives a print command or is in the buffer full state.
 - The counter print mode is set by **GS C 0**.
 - The counter mode is set by **GS C 1** or **GS C ;**.
 - In count-up mode, if the counter value set by this command goes out of the counter operation range set by **GS C 1** or **GS C ;**, it is forced to convert to the minimum value.

- In count-down mode, if the counter value set by this command goes out of the counter operation range set by **GS C 1** or **GS C ;**, it is forced to convert to the maximum value.

[Default]

[Reference] **GS C 0, GS C 1, GS C 2, GS C ;**

[Example]

GS f n

[Name] **Select font for HRI characters.**

[Format] ASCII GS f n
 Hex 1D 66 n
 Decimal 29 102 n

[Range] n = 0, 1, 48, 49

[Description] Selects a font for the HRI characters used when printing a bar code.
 n selects a font from the following table:

n	Font
0. 48	Font A.
1. 49	Font B.

[Notes] The HRI characters are printed at the position specified by the command **GS H**.

[Default] n = 0

[Reference] **GS H, GS k**

[Example]

GS h n

[Name] **Set bar code height**

[Format] ASCII GS h n
 Hex 1D 68 n
 Decimal 29 104 n

[Range] $1 \leq n \leq 255$

[Description] Sets the height of the bar code.
 n specifies the number of dots in the vertical direction.

[Notes]

[Default] n = 96 (12 mm)

[Reference] **GS k**

[Example]

Ⓞ GS k m [d1...dk] NUL , GS k m n [d1...dn]

[Name] **Print bar code.**

[Format] ① ASCII GS k m NUL
 Hex 1D 6B m 00
 Decimal 29 107 m 0

② ASCII GS k m n
 Hex 1D 6B m n
 Decimal 29 107 m n

[Range] ① $0 \leq m \leq 6$

② $65 \leq m \leq 73$

[Description] Selects a bar code system and prints the bar code.
m selects a bar code system as follows:

COMMANDS DESCRIPTION

	m	Bar code system	Number of characters	Remarks
œ	0	UPC-A	$11 \leq k \leq 12$	$48 \leq d \leq 57$
	1	UPC-E	$11 \leq k \leq 12$	$48 \leq d \leq 57$
	2	EAN13 (JAN)	$12 \leq k \leq 13$	$48 \leq d \leq 57$
	3	EAN8 (JAN)	$7 \leq k \leq 8$	$48 \leq d \leq 57$
	4	CODE39	$1 \leq k$	$48 \leq d \leq 57, 65 \leq d \leq 90,$ $32, 36, 37, 43, 45, 46, 47$
	5	ITF	$1 \leq k$ (even number)	$48 \leq d \leq 57$
	6	CODABAR	$1 \leq k$	$48 \leq d \leq 57, 65 \leq d1 \leq 68,$ $36, 43, 45, 46, 47, 58$
	7	CODE93	$1 \leq k \leq 255$	$1 \leq d \leq 127$
	8	CODE128	$2 \leq k \leq 255$	$1 \leq d \leq 127$
	20	CODE32	$8 \leq k \leq 9$	$48 \leq d \leq 57$

,	65	UPC-A	$11 \leq n \leq 12$	$48 \leq d \leq 57$
	66	UPC-E	$11 \leq n \leq 12$	$48 \leq d \leq 57$
	67	EAN13 (JAN)	$12 \leq n \leq 13$	$48 \leq d \leq 57$
	68	EAN8 (JAN)	$7 \leq n \leq 8$	$48 \leq d \leq 57$
	69	CODE39	$1 \leq n \leq 255$	$48 \leq d \leq 57, 65 \leq d \leq 90,$ $32, 36, 37, 43, 45, 46, 47$
	70	ITF	$1 \leq n \leq 255$	$48 \leq d \leq 57$
	71	CODABAR	$1 \leq n \leq 255$	$48 \leq d \leq 57, 65 \leq d1 \leq 68,$ $36, 43, 45, 46, 47, 58$
	72	CODE93	$1 \leq n \leq 255$	$0 \leq d \leq 127$
	73	CODE128	$2 \leq n \leq 255$	$0 \leq d \leq 127$
	90	CODE32	$8 \leq n \leq 9$	$48 \leq d \leq 57$

[Notes]

- If d is outside the specified range, the printer prints the following message: "BAR CODE GENERATOR NON OK !" and processes the following data as normal data.

- If the horizontal size exceeds the printing area, the printer only feeds the paper.
- This command feeds as much paper as is required to print the bar code, irrespective of the line spacing specified by **ESC 2** or **ESC 3**.
- After printing the bar code, this command sets the print position at the beginning of the line.
- This command is not affected by print modes (bold, double strike, underline or character size), with the exception of upside-down mode and justification.

[Note for ①]

- This command ends with a NUL code.
- When the bar code used is UPC-A or UPC-E, the printer prints the bar code data after receiving 11 (without check digit) or 12 (with check digit) byte bar code data.
- When the bar code system used is EAN13, the printer prints the bar code after receiving 12 (without check digit) or 13 (with check digit) byte bar code data.
- When the system used is EAN8, the printer prints the bar code after receiving 7 (without check digit) or 8 (with check digit) byte bar code data.
- The number of data for ITF bar code must be even. When an odd number of data is input, the printer ignores the last received data.

[Note for ②]

- If n is outside the specified range, the printer stops command processing and process the following data as normal data.

When to use

CODE93:

- The printer prints an HRI character (o) as a start character at the beginning of the HRI character string.
- The printer prints an HRI character (o) as a stop character at the end of the HRI character string.
- The printer prints an HRI character (n) as a control character (00H to 1FH and 7FH).

When to use

CODE128:

- When using the CODE128 in this printer, take the following points into account for data transmission:
 - The top of the bar code data string must be a code set selection character (CODE A , CODE B or CODE C) which selects the first code set.

COMMANDS DESCRIPTION

- Special characters are defined by combining two characters “{” and one character. The ASCII character “{” is defined by transmitting “{” twice consecutively.

Specific character	Data transmission		
	ASCII	Hex	Decimal
SHIFT	{S	7B, 53	123. 83
CODE A	{A	7B, 41	123. 65
CODE B	{B	7B, 42	123. 66
CODE C	{C	7B, 43	123. 67
FNC1	{1	7B, 31	123. 49
FNC2	{2	7B, 32	123. 50
FNC3	{3	7B, 33	123. 51
FNC4	{4	7B, 34	123. 52
{'	{{	7B, 7B	123. 123

[Default]

[Reference] **GS H, GS f, GS h, GS w**

[Example]

GS r n

[Name] **Transmit status.**

[Format] ASCII GS r n

Hex 1D 72 n

Decimal 29 114 n

[Range] $1 \leq n \leq 2, 49 \leq n \leq 50$

[Description] Transmits the status specified by n as follows:

n Function

1, 49 Transmits paper sensor status (same as ESC v).

2, 50 Transmits drawer kick-out connector status (same as **ESC u 0**)).

COMMANDS DESCRIPTION

Paper sensor status (n = 1, 49)

Bit	Off/On	Hex	Decimal	Function
0,1	Off	00	0	Not used.
	On	03	3	Not used.
2,3	Off	00	0	Paper out sensor: paper present
	On	0C	12	Paper out sensor: paper not present
4	Off	00	0	Not used. Fixed at Off
5	-	-	-	Undefined
6	-	-	-	Undefined
7	Off	00	0	Not used. Fixed at Off

Drawer kick-out connector status (n = 2, 50)

Bit	Off/On	Hex	Decimal	Function
0	Off	00	0	Level of drawer connector Pin 3 low
	On	01	1	Level of drawer connector Pin 3 high
1	-	-	-	Undefined
2	-	-	-	Undefined
3	-	-	-	Undefined
4	Off	00	0	Not used. Fixed at Off
5	-	-	-	Undefined
6	-	-	-	Undefined
7	Off	00	0	Not used. Fixed at Off

[Notes] • This command is executed when the data is processed in the reception buffer. There may therefore be a time lag between receiving the command and transmitting the status, depending on the status of the reception buffer.

[Default]

[Reference] **DLE EOT, ESC u, ESC v**

[Example]

GS w n

[Name] **Set bar code width.**

[Format] ASCII GS w n
Hex 1D 77 n
Decimal 29 119 n

[Range] $2 \leq n \leq 6$

[Description] Sets the horizontal size of the bar code.
n specifies the bar code width as follows:

n	Module width (mm)
2	0.25
3	0.375
4	0.5
5	0.625
6	0.75

[Notes]

[Default] n = 3

[Reference] **GS k**

[Example]

GS ~ n

[Name] Set superscript / subscript.

[Format] ASCII GS ~ n
 Hex 1D 7E n
 Decimal 29 126 n

[Range] n = 0, 1, 48, 49

[Description] Sets superscript or subscript character position.
n specifies the position as follows:

n	Function
0. 48	Subscript character position.
1. 49	Superscript character position.

[Notes] • This command is executed if there are characters with different heights on the same line.

[Default] n = 0

[Reference] **ESC !, GS !**

[Example]

GS | n

[Name] **Set printing density.**

[Format] ASCII GS | n
 Hex 1D 7C n
 Decimal 29 124 n

[Range] 0 £ n £ 4, 48 £ n £ 52

[Description] Sets the printing density
n specifies the printing density as follows:

n	Printing density
0. 48	Very light
1. 49	Light
2. 50	Normal
3. 51	Dark
4. 52	Very dark

[Notes] • The printing density is cleared at default value when the printer is reset or the power is turned off.

[Default] n = 2

[Reference]

[Example]

1.2.2 Custom emulation

The following table lists all the commands for the management of the Extended emulation functions of the printer. The commands can be transmitted to the printer at any moment, but they will only be carried out when the commands previously transmitted have been carried out. There are no priority commands; all commands are carried out when the circular buffer is free to do so.

COMMAND TABLE

ASCII Com.	HEX Com.	Description
(n) VT	(n) \$0B	Vertical tabs
CRLF	\$0F	Ignore CR
LF	\$0A	Print and line feed
	\$00	Printing with small characters
	\$01	Printing with double width characters
	\$02	Printing in double height characters
	\$03	Printing with expanded characters
	\$04	Printing with small characters
	\$11	DP 24/40 graphic mode
ESC ! n	\$1B \$21 (n)	Set print mode
ESC \$ nL nH	\$1B \$24 nL nH	Set absolute position
ESC * m nL nH d1...dk	\$1B \$2A m nL nH d1...dk	Set bit image mode
ESC 4 n	\$1B \$34 (n)	Select/cancel user-defined characters
ESC @	\$1B \$40	Initialize printer
ESC B	\$1B \$42	Select FONT 1
ESC C	\$1B \$43	Total cut
ESC J s n m [a[p] s*a] m- n+1	\$1B \$4A s n m	Define programmable characters
ESC K [d] CR	\$1B \$4B \$0D	Set characters to transmit on pressing Print key

COMMANDS DESCRIPTION

ASCII Comm.	HEX Comm.	Description
ESC G	\$1B \$47	Set default parameters
ESC M	\$1B \$4D	Set default parameters of print mode
ESC N	\$1B \$4E	Set printing in NORMAL
ESC P	\$1B \$50	Partial cut
ESC R	\$1B \$52	Set printing in REVERSE
ESC a (n)	\$1B \$61 (n)	Select justification
ESC b	\$1B \$62	Set font 2
ESC m	\$1B \$6D	Read default parameters of print mode
ESC p	\$1B \$70	Read default parameters
ESC r	\$1B \$72	Read EEPROM location
ESC t n	\$1B \$74 (n)	Select character code table
ESC w	\$1B \$77	Write EEPROM location
ESC · n xH xL yH yL	\$1B \$FA n xH xL yH yL	Print graphic bank
ESC ¹	\$1B \$FB	Transmit ram bank to serial port
ESC ³ n	\$1B \$FC (n)	Transfer flash bank into ram bank
ESC ² nL nH	\$1B \$FD nL nH	Receive ram bank from port
ESC n	\$1B \$FE (n)	Transfer ram bank into flash bank
GS FF	\$1D \$0C	Print the buffer contents
GS :	\$1D \$3A	Set starting/end of macro definition
GS C 0 n m	\$1D \$43 \$30 n m	Select counter print mode
GS C 1 aL aH bL bH n r	\$1D \$43 \$31 aL aH bL bH n r	Select count mode (A)
GS C 2 nL nH	\$1D \$43 \$32 nL nH	Set counter
GS C ; sa ; sb ; sn ; sr ; sc ;	\$1D \$43 \$3B sa \$3B sb \$3B sn \$3B sr \$3B sc \$3B	Select count mode (B)
GS H n	\$1D \$48 (n)	Select printing position of HRI characters
GS I n	\$1D \$49 (n)	Transmit printer ID

Com. ASCII	Com. HEX	Description
GS P x y	\$1D \$50 x y	Set horizontal and vertical motion units
GS ^ r t m	\$1D \$5E r t m	Execute macro
GS c	\$1D \$63	Print counter
GS f n	\$1D \$66 (n)	Select font for HRI characters
GS h n	\$1D \$68 (n)	Select height of bar code
GS k m NUL	\$1D \$6B m 00	Print bar code
GS w n	\$1D \$77 (n)	Select horizontal size (magnification) of bar code
GS n	\$1D \$7C (n)	Set printing density

The following pages provide a more detailed description of each command.

(n) VT

[Name]	Vertical tabs
[Format]	ASCII n VT Hex n 0B Decimal n 11
[Range]	0 < n ≤ 9
[Description]	Runs as many feeds as are defined by <i>n</i> .
[Notes]	• This command zeroes the line buffer
[Default]	
[Reference]	
[Example]	

CRLF

[Name]	Ignore CR
[Format]	ASCII SI Hex 0F Decimal 15
[Description]	After this command the CR code is ignored.
[Notes]	• To put the CR code back into operation, reset the printer.

[Default]
[Reference]
[Example]

LF

[Name] **Line feed**
[Format] ASCII LF
 Hex 0A
 Decimal 10
[Description] Prints the data in the buffer and feeds one line, based on the current line spacing.
[Notes] • The command sets the print position at the beginning of the line.
[Default]
[Reference] **ESC 2, ESC 3**
[Example]

CR

[Name] **Print and line feed**
[Format] ASCII CR
 Hex 0D
 Decimal 13
[Description] This command prints the data in the buffer.
[Notes] • This command sets the print position at the beginning of the line.
[Default]
[Reference] **LF**
[Example]

00H

[Name] **Print with small character**
[Format] ASCII -
 Hex 00
 Decimal 0

[Description] Character printing is executed in small format (normal)
[Notes] • Setting remains until the next set
[Default] Set up from front keys.
[Reference] **01H, 02H, 03H, 04H**
[Example]

01H

[Name] **Printing with double width character**
[Format] ASCII -
Hex 01
Decimal 1
[Description] Printing of the character is executed in double width format
[Notes] • Setting remains until next set
[Default] Set up from front keys.
[Reference] **00H, 02H, 03H, 04H**
[Example]

02H

[Name] **Printing in double height character**
[Format] ASCII -
Hex 02
Decimal 2
[Description] Printing of the character is executed in double height format
[Notes] • Setting remains until next set
[Default] Set up from front keys.
[Reference] **00H, 01H, 03H, 04H**
[Example]

03H

[Name] **Printing with expanded character**
[Format] ASCII -
Hex 03
Decimal 3
[Description] Printing of the character is executed in expanded format

[Notes]	• Setting remains until next set
[Default]	Set up from front keys.
[Reference]	00H, 01H, 02H, 04H
[Example]	

04H

[Name]	Print with small character
[Format]	ASCII - Hex 04 Decimal 4
[Description]	Character printing is executed in small format (normal)
[Notes]	• Setting remains until next set
[Default]	Set up from front keys.
[Reference]	00H, 01H, 02H, 03H
[Example]	

11H

[Name]	Graphic mode DP24/40
[Format]	ASCII - Hex 11 Decimal 17
[Description]	Prints in graphic mode like the DP 24/40. The command 11H enables the DP24-40 printer graphic mode, i.e. to print in graphic mode, transmit the command 11H at the beginning of each line. One line for the DP24-40 printer (24 column model) corresponds to 44 horizontal dots divided into 24 6-dot blocks. For the DP24-40 printer (40-column model) one line corresponds to 240 horizontal dots divided into 40 6-dot blocks.
[Notes]	The size of the graphic dot and the number of dots per line vary depending on the number of columns. To obtain a graphic printout, enter the command 11H at the beginning of each line. The graphic configuration byte format is as follows:

X R P6 P5 P4 P3 P2 P1
D7D6 D5 D4 D3 D2 D1 D0

where:

X is not utilized (we recommend 0);

R must be set at 1;

P1, P6 are the data of the graphic dots (1 prints, 0 does not print).

The P6 bit of the string of dots transmitted, is printed on the left and the others (P5, P4, P3, P2, P1) follow from left to right as shown:

1st byte → **2nd byte →** **3rd byte →**
P6 P5 P4 P3 P2 P1 P6 P5 P4 P3 P2 P1 P6 P5 P4 P3 P2 P1

[Default]

[Reference]

[Example]

To print a line of dots, transmit:

11H, n x 7FH (where n is the number of characters per line),
0DH.

To print an empty line, transmit:

11H, 40H, 0DH.

ESC ! n

[Name] **Select print modes.**

[Format] ASCII ESC ! n
 Hex 1B 21 n
 Decimal 27 33 n

[Range] $0 \leq n \leq 255$

[Description] Selects the print mode using *n* (see following tables):

Bit	Off/On	Hex	Decimal	Function
0	Off	00	0	Character font A selected.
	On	01	1	Character font B selected.
1	-	-	-	Undefined.
2	-	-	-	Undefined.
3	Off	00	0	Bold mode not selected.
	On	08	8	Bold mode selected.
4	Off	00	0	Double height mode not selected.
	On	10	16	Double height mode selected.
5	Off	00	0	Double width mode not selected.
	On	20	32	Double width mode selected.
6	Off	00	0	Script mode not selected.
	On	40	64	Script mode selected.
7	Off	00	0	Underline mode not selected.
	On	80	128	Underline mode selected.

- [Notes]
- The printer can underline all the characters, but it cannot underline the space set by commands **HT**, **ESC \$**, **ESC ** and 90° clockwise rotated characters.
 - When the characters on the same line are enlarged to different heights, they are either aligned at the baseline or topline (see **GS ~**).
 - This command resets the left and right margin at the default value (see **GS L**, **GS W**).
 - The command **ESC E** can also turn on/off bold mode. However, the setting of the last received command is effective.
 - The command **ESC -** can also turn on/off underline mode. However, the setting of the last received command is effective.
 - The command **ESC 4** can also turn on/off script mode. However, the setting of the last received command is

effective.

- The command **GS !** can select the character size. However, the setting of the last received command is effective.

[Default]

n = 0

[Reference]

ESC -, ESC E, ESC 4, GS !

[Example]

ESC \$ nL nH

[Name]

Set absolute print position

[Format]

ASCII	ESC \$	nL	nH
Hex	1B 24	nL	nH
Decimal	27 36	nL	nH

[Range]

0 ≤ nL ≤ 255
0 ≤ nH ≤ 255

[Description]

Sets the distance from the beginning of the line to the position in which the subsequent characters are to be printed. The distance from the beginning of the line to the print position is [(nL + nH × 256) × (vertical or horizontal motion unit)] inches.

[Notes]

- Settings outside the specified printable area are ignored.
- The vertical and horizontal motion units are specified by **GS P**.
- The command **GS P** can change the horizontal (and vertical) motion unit. However, the value cannot be less than the minimum horizontal movement amount.
- In standard mode the horizontal motion unit (x) is used.
- If the setting is outside the printing area width, set absolute print position, but left or right margin is set at default value.

[Default]

[Reference]

ESC \, GS P

[Example]

ESC * m nL nH d1...dk

[Name]

Select bit image mode.

COMMANDS DESCRIPTION

[Format]	ASCII	ESC *	m	nL	nH	d1...dk
	Hex	1B 2A	m	nL	nH	d1...dk
	Decimal	27 42	m	nL	nH	d1...dk

[Range] m = 0, 1, 32, 33
 $0 \leq nL \leq 255$
 $0 \leq nH \leq 1$
 $0 \leq d \leq 255$

[Description] Selects a bit image-mode using **m** for the number of dots specified by **nL** and by **nH**, as follows:

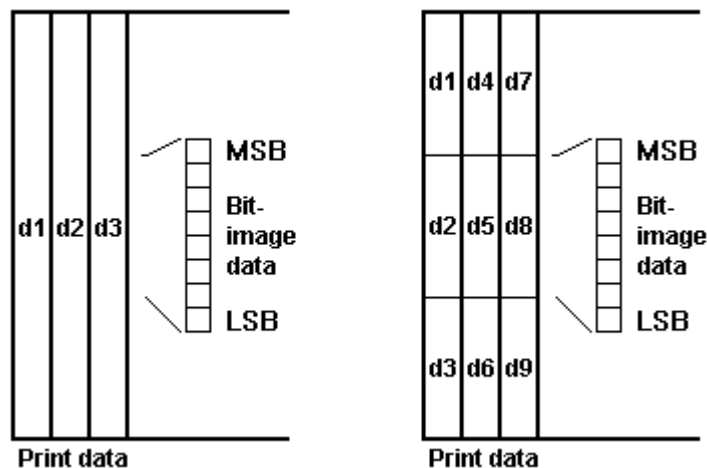
m	Mode	Vertical direction		Horizontal direction (*1)	
		N° dot	DPI	DPI	N° of data (k)
0	8 dots single density	8	67	100	$nL + nH \times 256$
1	8 dots double density	8	67	200	$nL + nH \times 256$
32	24 dots single density	24	200	100	$(nL + nH \times 256) \times 3$
33	24 dots double density	24	200	200	$(nL + nH \times 256) \times 3$

- [Notes]
- The commands **nL** and **nH** indicate the number of horizontal dots in the graphic image. The **nL** and **nH** indicate the number of dots of the bit image in the horizontal direction. The number of dots is calculated by $nL + nH \times 256$
 - If the bit image data exceeds the number of dots to be printed on a line, the excess data is ignored.
 - **d** indicates the bit image data. Set a corresponding bit at 1 to print dot or at 0 not to print dot.
 - If the value of **m** is outside the specified range, **nL** and the data following are processed as normal data.
 - If the width of the printing area set by commands **GS L** and **GS W** is less than the required width set by the command **ESC ***, the excess data is ignored.
 - To print the bit-image, use the commands **LF**, **CR**, **ESC J** or **ESC d**.

- After printing a bit image, the printer reverts to normal data processing mode.
- This command is not affected by bold, double strike, underlining (etc.) modes, with the exception of upside down mode.

The relationship between the image data and the dots to be printed is as follows:

8 dot image 24 dot image



[Default]

[Reference]

[Example]

ESC 4 n

[Name] **Select / Cancel user-defined character sets**

[Format]

ASCII	ESC	4	n
Hex	1B	34	n
Decimal	27	52	n

[Range] $0 \leq n \leq 255$

[Description] Selects or cancels user-defined character sets.
 When the LSB OF n is 0, the user-defined character set is deleted.
 When the LSB of n is 1, the user-defined character set is selected.

[Notes]

- Only the LSB of n is effective.
- When the user-defined character set is deleted, the internal character set is automatically selected.

COMMANDS DESCRIPTION

[Default] n=0
[Reference] **ESC &, ESC ?**
[Example]

ESC ?

[Name] **Transmit status.**
[Format] ASCII ESC ?
Hex 1B 3F
Decimal 27 63
[Description] Transmits the current status upon receiving this command.
[Notes]

- This command is executed immediately, even when the reception buffer is full (Busy).
- The status to be transmitted is shown in the table below:

Bit	Off/On	Hex	Decimal	Functions
0, 2	Off	00	0	Paper present.
	On	05	5	Paper not present.
1, 3	-	-	-	Not used.
4	-	-	-	Not used.
5	Off	00	0	Print key released
	On	20	32	Print key pressed.
6	Off	00	0	Feed key released.
	On	40	64	Feed key pressed.
7	Off	00	0	No errors.
	On	80	128	Error (overtemp., paper...).

[Default]
[Reference] **ESC &, ESC %**
[Example]

ESC @

[Name]	Inizialize the printer.
[Format]	ASCII ESC @
	Hex 1B 40
	Decimal 27 64
[Description]	Clears the data in the print buffer and resets the printer mode to the one that was in effect when the power was turned on
[Notes]	• Same as hardware reset
[Default]	
[Reference]	
[Example]	

ESC B

[Name]	Select Font 1
[Format]	ASCII ESC B
	Hex 1B 42
	Decimal 27 66
[Description]	Select FONT 1
[Notes]	• Setting remains until next set.
[Default]	Set up from front keys.
[Reference]	ESC b, ESC 4
[Example]	

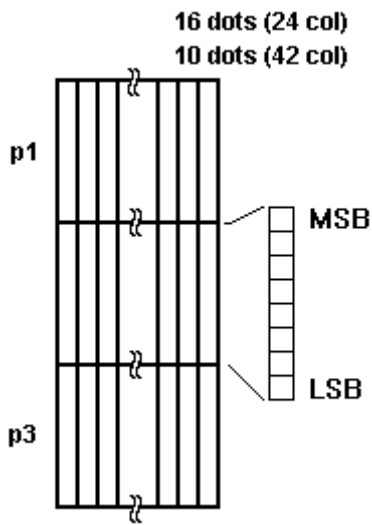
ESC C

[Name]	Total cut
[Format]	ASCII ESC C
	Hex 1B 43
	Decimal 27 67
[Description]	This command enables cutter operation; if there is no cutter, a disabling flag is set and any subsequent cutting commands will be ignored.
[Notes]	• The printer waits until all the paper movement commands have been completed before executing total cut

[Default]
 [Reference]
 [Example]

ESC J s n m [a[p] s*a] m-n+1

[Name]	Define programmable characters																		
[Format]	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>ASCII</td> <td>ESC</td> <td>J</td> <td>s</td> <td>n</td> <td>m</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Hex</td> <td>1B</td> <td>4A</td> <td>s</td> <td>n</td> <td>m</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Decimal</td> <td>27</td> <td>74</td> <td>s</td> <td>n</td> <td>m</td> </tr> </table>	ASCII	ESC	J	s	n	m	Hex	1B	4A	s	n	m	Decimal	27	74	s	n	m
ASCII	ESC	J	s	n	m														
Hex	1B	4A	s	n	m														
Decimal	27	74	s	n	m														
[Range]	<p>s = 3 $32 \leq n \leq m \leq 255$ $0 \leq a \leq 6$ $0 \leq p1 \dots ps * a \leq 255$</p>																		
[Description]	<p>Defines programmable characters.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “s” specifies the number of bytes in vertical direction. • “n” specifies the ASCII code of the initial programmable character and “m” the final code. If you wish to programme one character only, set n = m. • The ASCII character range is from <20>H to <FF>H, or 224 characters. • “a” specifies the number of dots in horizontal direction. • “p” is the datum in character dots. The data go from left to right and the remaining dots not specified by the user are forced as blanks. The total data number corresponds to s * a. • After the user has defined the character set, it remains active until a new definition or a hardware or software reset. 																		
[Notes]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The set of programmable characters and the bit image cannot be active at the same time; if this command is executed, the bit image will be cancelled. 																		
[Default]	The programmable character set is the same as the internal one.																		
[Reference]	ESC 4																		
[Example]																			



ESC K [d] CR

[Name]	Set the characters to transmit on pressing the Print key.			
[Format]	ASCII	ESC K	CR	
	Hex	1B	4B	0D
	Decimal	27	75	13
[Description]	Saves characters to transmit on pressing Print key. “d” is the ASCII string to transmit, terminating with CR. To deactivate this function, transmit a NUL.			
[Notes]	• The maximum number of characters to transmit is 24 (with CR at the end).			
[Default]	d = 13			
[Reference]				
[Example]				

ESC G

[Name]	Set default parameters.			
[Format]	ASCII	dH	dL	ESC G
	Hex	dH	dL	1B 47
	Decimal	dH	dL	27 71

COMMANDS DESCRIPTION

[Range]	<i>d</i> : bit 0= 0 : NORMAL printing 1 : REVERSE printing bit 1= 0 : CR command executed 1 : CR command ignored bit 2= 0 : horizontal printing 1 : vertical printing bit 3= 0 : doesn't execute centred printing 1 : executes centred printing bit 4= 0 : aligns print to left 1 : aligns print to right bit 5=: fixed at 0 bit 6= 0 : deactivates underlining 1 : activates underlining bit 7= 0 : deactivates bold printing 1 : activates bold printing
[Description]	Sets default and "on line" parameters
[Notes]	Setting is memorized in EEPROM.
[Default]	Set up from front keys.
[Reference]	
[Example]	If <i>dH</i> = '4' and <i>dL</i> = 'D' the value of <i>d</i> is 77 (4DH)

ESC M

[Name]	Set default parameters of print mode.
[Format]	ASCII <i>dH</i> <i>dL</i> ESC M Hex <i>dH</i> <i>dL</i> 1B 4D Decimal <i>dH</i> <i>dL</i> 27 77
[Range]	<i>d</i> : 00H : small print 01H : double width print 02H : double height print 03H : bold print
[Description]	Sets the default parameters of print mode.
[Notes]	Setting is memorized in EEPROM.
[Default]	Set up from front keys.
[Reference]	
[Example]	If <i>dH</i> = 'A' and <i>dL</i> = '3' the value of <i>d</i> is 163 (A3H)

ESC N

[Name]	Set printing in NORMAL		
[Format]	ASCII	ESC	N
	Hex	1B	4E
	Decimal	27	78
[Description]	Selects printing in NORMAL mode.		
[Notes]	• Setting remains until next set.		
[Default]	Set up from front keys.		
[Reference]	ESC R		
[Example]			

ESC P

[Name]	Partial cut		
[Format]	ASCII	ESC	P
	Hex	1B	50
	Decimal	27	80
[Description]	This command enables the partial cutter operation; if there is no cutter, a disabling flag is set and any subsequent cut commands will be ignored.		
[Notes]	• The printer waits until all the paper movement commands have been completed before executing partial cut		
[Default]			
[Reference]			
[Example]			

ESC R

[Name]	Set printing in REVERSE		
[Format]	ASCII	ESC	R
	Hex	1B	52
	Decimal	27	82
[Description]	Set printing in REVERSE mode.		
[Notes]	• Setting remains until next set		
[Default]	Set up from front keys.		
[Reference]	ESC N		
[Example]			

ESC a n

[Name]	Select justification		
[Format]	ASCII	ESCa	n
	Hex	1B 61	n
	Decimal	27 97	n
[Range]	$0 \leq n \leq 2, 48 \leq n \leq 50$		
[Description]	Aligns all the data in one line in the position specified. n selects the type of justification as follows:		
	n	Justification	
	0, 48	Left justification	
	1, 49	Centring	
	2, 50	Right justification	
[Notes]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This command is only enabled if input at the beginning of the line. • The lines are justified within the specified printing area. • The spaces set by the commands HT, ESC \$ and ESC \ remain justified as per the previously set mode. 		
[Default]	n = 0		
[Reference]			
[Example]	Left justification	Centring	Right justification
	ABC ABCD ABCDE	ABC ABCD ABCDE	ABC ABCD ABCDE

ESC b

[Name]	Select FONT 2.
[Format]	ASCII ESC b
	Hex 1B 62
	Decimal 27 98
[Description]	Select FONT 2.
[Notes]	• Setting remains until next set
[Default]	Set up from front keys.
[Reference]	ESC B, ESC 4
[Example]	

ESC m

[Name]	Read default parameters of print mode
[Format]	ASCII ESC m Hex 1B 6D Decimal 27 109
[Description]	Reads default parameters of print mode.
[Notes]	See ESC M.
[Default]	Set up from front keys.
[Reference]	ESC M
[Example]	

ESC p

[Name]	Read default parameters
[Format]	ASCII ESC p Hex 1B 70 Decimal 27 112
[Description]	Reads default and “on line” parameters.
[Notes]	See ESC G.
[Default]	Set up from front keys
[Reference]	ESC G
[Example]	

ESC r

[Name]	Read EEPROM position.
[Format]	ASCII aH aL ESC r Hex aH aL 1B 72 Decimal aH aL 27 114
[Range]	$0 \leq a \leq 63$ '0' ≤ aH ≤ '9', 'A' ≤ aH ≤ 'F' '0' ≤ aL ≤ '9', 'A' ≤ aL ≤ 'F'
[Description]	Reads the location addressed by <i>a</i> where: <i>aH</i> is the most significant nibble, expressed in ASCII, of <i>a</i> <i>aL</i> is the least significant nibble, expressed in ASCII, of <i>a</i>
[Notes]	
[Default]	

COMMANDS DESCRIPTION

[Reference] **ESC w**
[Example] To read the position 12h, transmit:
31H 32H 1BH 72H
The response will be the location value in hexadecimals expressed in two ASCII bytes.

ESC t n

[Name] **Select the character code table.**
[Format] ASCII ESCt n
Hex 1B 74 n
Decimal 27 116 n
[Range] n = 0, 19, 255
[Description] Selects a page *n* from the character code table, as follows:

n	Page
0	0 (PC437 [U.S.A., Standard Europe])
19	19 (PC858 for Euro symbol at position 213)
255	Page space

[Note]
[Default] n = 0
[Reference] See character code table
[Example] For printing Euro symbol (•), the command sequence is:
1B, 74, 13, D5

ESC w

[Name] **Write EEPROM position.**
[Format] ASCII aH aL dH dL ESC w
Hex aH aL dH dL 1B 77
Decimal aH aL dH dL 27 119
[Range] $0 \leq a \leq 63$
'0' ≤ aH ≤ '9', 'A' ≤ aH ≤ 'F'
'0' ≤ aL ≤ '9', 'A' ≤ aL ≤ 'F'
 $0 \leq d \leq 255$
'0' ≤ dH ≤ '9', 'A' ≤ dH ≤ 'F'
'0' ≤ dL ≤ '9', 'A' ≤ dL ≤ 'F'

[Description] Writes, at the location addressed by *a*, data *d* where:
aH is the most significant nibble, expressed in ASCII, of *a*
aL is the least significant nibble, expressed in ASCII, of *a*
dH is the most significant nibble, expressed in ASCII, of *d*
dL is the least significant nibble, expressed in ASCII, of *d*

[Notes]

[Default]

[Reference] **ESC r**

[Example] To write the value 34H in position 12H, transmit:
 31H 32H 33H 34H 1BH 77H

ESC · n xH xL yH yL

[Name] **Print graphic bank (448 × 585 dots).**

[Format] ASCII ESC · n xH xL yH yL
 Hex 1B FA n xH xL yH yL
 Decimal 27 250 n xH xL yH yL

[Range] $0 \leq n \leq 3$
 $0 \leq xH, xL, yH, yL \leq 255$

[Description] Prints the graphics bank from flash or ram.
n selects the bank as follows:

n	Function
0	Print graphic bank
1	Print flash bank logo 1
2	Print flash bank logo 2
3	Print flash bank logo 3

$xL + xH \times 256$ specifies the starting dot line ($1 \div 585$).
 $yL + yH \times 256$ specifies the number of lines to print.

[Notes] • If $(xL + (xH \times 256)) > 585$ the printer does not execute the command.
 • Se $(xL + (xH \times 256) + yL + (yH \times 256)) > 585$ the printer only prints $585 - xL + (xH \times 256) + 1$ dotlines.

[Default]

[Reference] **ESC ³, ESC ², ESC !**

COMMANDS DESCRIPTION

[Example] To print from ram bank dotline 100 to dotline 299, send:
1BH FAH 00H 00H 64H 00H C7H

ESC 1 nL nH

[Name] **Transmit ram bank to serial port.**

[Format] ASCII ESC 1 nL nH
Hex 1B FB nL nH
Decimal 27 251 nL nH

[Description] Transmit (nH x 256) + nL words of ram bank to serial port.

[Notes] • The size of the ram bank for graphic printing is 448 horizontal dots (56 bytes/dotline) x 585 vertical points (32760 bytes = 16380 words).

[Default]

[Reference]

ESC 3, ESC 2, ESC 1

[Example]

ESC 3 n

[Name] **Transfer the flash bank into ram bank.**

[Format] ASCII ESC 3 n
Hex 1B FC n
Decimal 27 252 n

[Range] $1 \leq n \leq 3$

[Description] Transfers flash bank into ram bank (32768 bytes).
n selects the bank as follows:

n	Function
1	Transfer flash bank logo 1 into ram.
2	Transfer flash bank logo 2 into ram.
3	Transfer flash bank logo 3 into ram.

[Notes]

[Default]

[Reference] **ESC ; , ESC ², ESC |**

[Example]

ESC ² nL nH

[Name] **Receive bank ram from port.**

[Format] ASCII ESC ² nL nH
 Hex 1B FD nL nH
 Decimal 27 253 nL nH

[Range] $0 \leq nL, nH \leq 255$

[Description] Receives [$nL + (nH \times 256)$] words from port and puts them into ram bank.

[Notes]
 • The number of data bytes received is [$nL + (nH \times 256)$] \times 2.
 • Each word is received first in MSByte form and then in LSByte form
 • If [$nL + (nH \times 256)$] is greater than 16384, the data following will be processed as normal data.

[Default]

[Reference] **ESC ; , ESC ³, ESC |**

[Example]

ESC | n

[Name] **Transfer ram bank into flash bank.**

[Format] ASCII ESC | n
 Hex 1B FE n
 Decimal 27 254 n

[Range] $1 \leq n \leq 3$

[Description] Transfers ram bank into flash bank. (32768 bytes).
n selects the bank as follows:

n	Function
1	Transfer ram bank into flash bank logo 1.
2	Transfer ram bank into flash bank logo 2.
3	Transfer ram bank into flash bank logo 3.

[Notes]

[Default]

COMMANDS DESCRIPTION

[Reference] **ESC ·, ESC ², ESC ³**

[Example]

GS FF

[Name] **Print the buffer contents.**

[Format] ASCII GS FF

Hex 1D 0C

Decimal 29 12

[Description] Prints contents of buffer characters and executes a line feed.
Sets the printing start position at left margin.

[Notes]

[Default]

[Reference] **LF, FF**

[Example]

GS :

[Name] **Start / end macro definition.**

[Format] ASCII GS :

Hex 1D 3A

Decimal 29 58

[Description] Starts or ends macro definition.

[Notes]

- Macro definition starts when this command is received during normal operation.
- When the command **GS ^** is received during macro definition, the printer ends the macro definitions and clears all definitions.
- Macro not defined when the power is turned on.
- The defined contents of the macro are not cleared by the command **ESC @**. Therefore, **ESC @** can be included in the contents of the macro definitions.
- If the printer receives the command **GS :** again immediately after previously receiving **GS :**, the printer remains in the macro undefined state.
- The contents of the macro can be defined up to 1024 bytes. If the macro definition exceeds 1024 bytes, the excess data is not stored.

[Default]
 [Reference] **GS ^**
 [Example]

GS C 0 n m

[Name] **Set counter print mode.**

[Format]

ASCII	GS	C	0	n	m
Hex	1D	43	30	n	m
Decimal	29	67	48	n	m

[Range] $0 \leq n \leq 5$
 $m = 0, 1, 2, 48, 49, 50$

[Description] Selects a print mode for the serial number counter.

- *n* specifies the number of digits to be printed as follows:
 when $n = 0$, the printer prints the actual digits indicated by the number value.
 when $n =$ from 1 to 5, this command sets the number of of digits to be printed.
- *m* specifies the printing position within the entire range of printed digits, as follows:

m	P	Processing of digits lower than those specified
0. 48	Right justification	Add spaces to left..
1. 49	Right justification	Add '0' to left.
2. 50	Left justification	Add spaces to right.

[Notes]

- if *n* or *m* is outside the defined range, the previously set print mode is not changed.
- If $n = 0$, *m* has no meaning.

[Default] $n = 0, m = 0$

[Reference] **GS C 1, GS C 2, GS C ;, GS c**

[Example] $n = 3, m = 0$ $n = 3, m = 1$ $n = 3, m = 2$
 □□1 001 1□□

□ indicates a space

GS C 1 aL aH bL bH n r

[Name]	Select count mode (A).																														
[Format]	<table border="0" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 10%;">ASCII</td> <td style="width: 10%;">GS</td> <td style="width: 10%;">C</td> <td style="width: 10%;">1</td> <td style="width: 10%;">aL</td> <td style="width: 10%;">aH</td> <td style="width: 10%;">bL</td> <td style="width: 10%;">bH</td> <td style="width: 10%;">n</td> <td style="width: 10%;">r</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Hex</td> <td>1D</td> <td>43</td> <td>31</td> <td>aL</td> <td>aH</td> <td>bL</td> <td>bH</td> <td>n</td> <td>r</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Decimal</td> <td>29</td> <td>67</td> <td>49</td> <td>aL</td> <td>aH</td> <td>bL</td> <td>bH</td> <td>n</td> <td>r</td> </tr> </table>	ASCII	GS	C	1	aL	aH	bL	bH	n	r	Hex	1D	43	31	aL	aH	bL	bH	n	r	Decimal	29	67	49	aL	aH	bL	bH	n	r
ASCII	GS	C	1	aL	aH	bL	bH	n	r																						
Hex	1D	43	31	aL	aH	bL	bH	n	r																						
Decimal	29	67	49	aL	aH	bL	bH	n	r																						
[Range]	<p>$0 \leq aL, aH \leq 255$</p> <p>$0 \leq bL, bH \leq 255$</p> <p>$0 \leq n, r \leq 255$</p>																														
[Description]	<p>Selects a count mode for the serial number counter.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>aL</i>, <i>aH</i> o <i>bL</i>, <i>bH</i> specify the counter range. • <i>n</i> specify the stepping amount when counting up or down. • <i>r</i> indicates the repetition number when the counter value is fixed. 																														
[Notes]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Count-up mode is specified when: $[aL + (aH \times 256)] < [bL + (bH \times 256)]$ and $n \neq 0$ and $r \neq 0$ • Count-down mode is specified when: $[aL + (aH \times 256)] > [bL + (bH \times 256)]$ and $n \neq 0$ and $r \neq 0$ • Counting stops when: $[aL + (aH \times 256)] = [bL + (bH \times 256)]$ or $n = 0$ or $r = 0$ • In setting count-up mode, the minimum value of the counter is $[aL + (aH \times 256)]$ and the maximum value is $[bL + (bH \times 256)]$. If counting up reaches a value exceeding the maximum, it is resumed with the minimum value. • In setting count-down mode, the maximum value of the counter is $[aL + (aH \times 256)]$ and the minimum value is $[bL + (bH \times 256)]$. If counting down reaches a value less than minimum, it is resumed with the maximum value. • When the command is executed, the internal count that indicates the repetition number specified by <i>r</i> is cleared. 																														
[Default]	aL = 1, aH = 0, bL = 255, bH = 255, n = 1, r = 1																														
[Reference]	GS C 0, GS C 2, GS C ;, GS c																														
[Example]																															

GS C 2 nL nH

[Name]	Set counter.
[Format]	ASCII GS C 2 nL nH Hex 1D 43 32 nL nH Decimal 29 67 50 nL nH
[Range]	$0 \leq nL, nH \leq 255$
[Description]	Sets the serial number counter value. • <i>nL</i> and <i>nH</i> determine the value of the serial number counter set by [<i>nL</i> + (<i>nH</i> × 256)].
[Notes]	• In count-up mode, if the counter value specified by this command goes out of the counter operation range specified by GS C 1 or GS C ;, it is forced to convert to the minimum value by GS c. • In count-down mode, if the counter value specified by this command goes out of the counter operation range specified by GS C 1 or GS C ;, it is forced to convert to the maximum value by GS c.
[Default]	nL = 1, nH = 0
[Reference]	GS C 0, GS C 1, GS C ;, GS c
[Example]	

GS C ; sa ; sb ; sn ; sr ; sc ;

[Name]	Select count mode.
[Format]	ASCII GS C ; sa ; sb ; sn ; sr ; sc ; Hex 1D 43 3B sa 3B sb 3B sn 3B sr 3B sc 3B Decimal 29 67 59 sa 59 sb 59 sn 59 sr 59 sc 59
[Range]	$0 \leq sa, sb, sc \leq 65535$ $0 \leq sn, sr \leq 255$

These values are all character strings.

[Description]	Selects a count mode for the serial number counter and specifies the value of the counter. • <i>sa</i> , <i>sb</i> , <i>sn</i> , <i>sr</i> and <i>sc</i> are all displayed in ASCII characters using the codes from '0' to '9'. • <i>sa</i> and <i>sb</i> specify the counter range. • <i>sn</i> indicates the stepping amount for counting up or down. • <i>sr</i> indicates the repetition number with the counter value fixed.
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COMMANDS DESCRIPTION

[Notes]	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>sc</i> indicates the counter value.• Count-up mode is specified when: $sa < sb$ and $sn \neq 0$ and $sr \neq 0$• Count-down mode is specified when: $sa > sb$ and $sn \neq 0$ and $sr \neq 0$• Counting stops when: $sa = sb$ or $sn = 0$ or $sr = 0$• In setting count-up mode, the minimum value of the counter is <i>sa</i> and the maximum is <i>sb</i>. If counting up reaches a value exceeding the maximum, it is resumed with the minimum value. If the counter value set by <i>sc</i> is outside the counter operation range, the counter value is forced to convert to the minimum value by executing GS c.• In setting count-down mode, the maximum value of the counter is <i>sa</i> and the minimum value is <i>sb</i>. If counting down reaches a value less than the minimum, it is resumed with the maximum value. If the counter value set by <i>sc</i> is outside the counter operation range, the counter value is forced to convert to the maximum value by executing GS c.• Parameters <i>sa</i> to <i>sc</i> can be omitted. If omitted, these values remain unchanged.• Parameters <i>sa</i> to <i>sc</i> must not contain characters, with the exception of those from '0' to '9'.
[Default]	$sa = 1, sb = 65535, sn = 1, sr = 1, sc = 1$
[Reference]	GS C 0, GS C 2, GS C 1, GS c
[Example]	

GS H n

[Name]	Select printing position of Human Readable Interpretation (HRI)
[Format]	ASCII GS H n Hex 1D 48 n Decimal 29 72 n
[Range]	$0 \leq n \leq 3, 48 \leq n \leq 51$
[Description]	Selects the printing position of HRI characters when printing bar code. <i>n</i> selects the printing position as follows:

n	Function
0. 48	Not printed
1. 49	Above the bar code.
2. 50	Underneath the bar code.
3. 51	Both above and underneath the bar code.

[[Notes] • HRI characters are printed using the font specified by the command GS f.

[Default] n = 0

[Reference] **GS f, GS k**

[Example]

GS I n

[Name] **Transmit printer ID.**

[Format] ASCII GS I n

Hex 1D 49 n

Decimal 29 73 n

[Range] $1 \leq n \leq 3, 49 \leq n \leq 51$

[Description] Transmits the printer ID specified by n as follows:

	Printer ID	Specification
1. 49	Printer mode identification	09H (NEOS-S-PS)
		19H (NEOS-SP)
		08H (NEOS-U)
2. 50	Function identification	See table below
3. 51	ROM version identification	Depends on ROM version (4 char)

COMMANDS DESCRIPTION

n = 2, Function identification

Bit	Off/On	Hex	Decimal	Function
0	Off	00	0	Non supported 2-byte character codes
1	Off	00	0	Autocutter not supplied
	On	04	4	Autocutter supplied
2	Off	00	0	Thermal paper without label
	On	04	4	Thermal paper with label
3	-	-	-	Not defined
4	Off	00	0	Not used. Fixed at Off
5	-	-	-	Undefined
6	-	-	-	Undefined
7	Off	00	0	Not used. Fixed at Off

[Notes]

- When the DTR/DSR control is selected, the printer only transmits 1 byte (Printer identification) after it has been given confirmation that the host is ready to receive data. If the host is not ready, the printer waits until it is.
- When the XON/XOFF control is selected, the printer only transmits 1 byte (Printer identification) if it has not been given confirmation that the host is ready to receive data.
- This command is carried out once the data has been processed in the reception buffer. There may therefore be a delay between the moment in which the command is received and that in which the data is transmitted, depending on the status of the reception buffer.

[Default]

[Reference]

[Example]

GS P x y

[Name] **Set horizontal and vertical motion units.**

[Format] ASCII GS P x y

Hex 1D 50 x y

Decimal 29 80 x y

[Range] x = 100, 200

y = 100, 200

[Description] Sets the horizontal and vertical motion units at 1/x inches and 1/y inches, respectively.

When x is set at 0, the default setting value is used.

When y is set at 0, the default setting value is used.

- [Notes]
- The horizontal direction is perpendicular to the paper feed direction.
 - In standard mode, the following commands use x or y , irrespective of character rotation (upside down or 90° clockwise rotation):
 - ① Commands using x : ESC SP, ESC \$, ESC \, GS L, GS W.
 - ② Commands using y : ESC 3, ESC J.
 - This command does not affect the previously specified values.
 - The calculated result from combining this command with others is truncated to the minimum value of the mechanical pitch or an exact multiple of that value.
- [Default] $x = 200, y = 200$
- [Reference] **ESC SP, ESC \$, ESC \, ESC 3, ESC J, GS L, GS W**
- [Example]

GS ^ r t m

- [Name] **Execute macro.**
- [Format]
- | | | | | | |
|---------|----|----|---|---|---|
| ASCII | GS | ^ | r | t | m |
| Hex | 1D | 5E | r | t | m |
| Decimal | 29 | 94 | r | t | m |
- [Range]
- $0 \leq r, t \leq 255$
- $0 \leq m \leq 1$
- [Description]
- Executes a macro.
- r specifies the number of times to execute the macro.
 - t specifies the waiting time for executing the macro. The waiting time is $t \cdot 100$ msec. for every macro execution.
 - m specifies macro executing mode:
 When the LSB of $m = 0$, the macro executes r times continuously at the interval specified t .
 When the LSB of $m = 1$, after waiting for the period specified by t , the LED indicator blinks and the printer waits for the FEED button to be pressed. After the button is pressed, the printer executes the macro once. The printer repeats the operation r times.

- [Notes]
- This command lasts for a period of ($t \sim 100$ msec.) after a macro is executed by t .
 - If this command is received while a macro is being defined, the macro definition is aborted and the definitions cleared.
 - If the macro is not defined or if r is 0, nothing happens.
 - When the macro is executed by pressing the FEED button ($m = 1$), the paper can not be fed by using the FEED button.

[Default]

[Reference] **GS :**

[Example]

GS c

[Name] **Print counter.**

[Format]

ASCII	GS	c
Hex	1D	63
Decimal	29	99

[Description] Sets the serial counter value in the print buffer and increments or decrements the counter value.

- [Notes]
- After setting the current counter value in the print buffer as print data (a character string), the printer counts up or down based on the count mode set. The counter value in the print buffer is printed when the printer receives a print command or is in the buffer full state.
 - The counter print mode is set by **GS C 0**.
 - The counter mode is set by **GS C 1** or **GS C ;**.
 - In count-up mode, if the counter value set by this command goes out of the counter operation range set by **GS C 1** or **GS C ;**, it is forced to convert to the minimum value.
 - In count-down mode, if the counter value set by this command goes out of the counter operation range set by **GS C 1** or **GS C ;**, it is forced to convert to the maximum value.

[Default]

[Reference] **GS C 0, GS C 1, GS C 2, GS C ;**

[Example]

GS f n

[Name] **Select font for HRI characters.**

[Format] ASCII GS f n
 Hex 1D 66 n
 Decimal 29 102 n

[Range] n = 0, 1, 48, 49

[Description] Selects a font for the HRI characters used when printing a bar code.
 n selects a font from the following table:

n	Font
0. 48	Font A.
1. 49	Font B.

[Notes] The HRI characters are printed at the position specified by the command **GS H**.

[Default] n = 0

[Reference] **GS H, GS k**

[Example]

GS h n

[Name] **Set bar code height**

[Format] ASCII GS h n
 Hex 1D 68 n
 Decimal 29 104 n

[Range] 1 ≤ n ≤ 255

[Description] Sets the height of the bar code.
 n specifies the number of dots in the vertical direction.

[Notes]

[Default] n = 96 (12 mm)

[Reference] **GS k**

[Example]

COMMANDS DESCRIPTION

Ⓔ GS k m [d1...dk] NUL , GS k m n [d1...dn]

[Name] **Print bar code.**

[Format] ① ASCII GS k m NUL
 Hex 1D 6B m 00
 Decimal 29 107 m 0

 ② ASCII GS k m n
 Hex 1D 6B m n
 Decimal 29 107 m n

[Range] ① $0 \leq m \leq 6$
 ② $65 \leq m \leq 73$

[Description] Selects a bar code system and prints the bar code.
m selects a bar code system as follows:

	m	Bar code system	Number of characters	Remarks
Ⓔ	0	UPC-A	$11 \leq k \leq 12$	$48 \leq d \leq 57$
	1	UPC-E	$11 \leq k \leq 12$	$48 \leq d \leq 57$
	2	EAN13 (JAN)	$12 \leq k \leq 13$	$48 \leq d \leq 57$
	3	EAN8 (JAN)	$7 \leq k \leq 8$	$48 \leq d \leq 57$
	4	CODE39	$1 \leq k$	$48 \leq d \leq 57, 65 \leq d \leq 90, 32, 36, 37, 43, 45, 46, 47$
	5	ITF	$1 \leq k$ (even number)	$48 \leq d \leq 57$
	6	CODABAR	$1 \leq k$	$48 \leq d \leq 57, 65 \leq d1 \leq 68, 36, 43, 45, 46, 47, 58$
	7	CODE93	$1 \leq k \leq 255$	$1 \leq d \leq 127$
	8	CODE128	$2 \leq k \leq 255$	$1 \leq d \leq 127$
	20	CODE32	$8 \leq k \leq 9$	$48 \leq d \leq 57$

COMMANDS DESCRIPTION

65	UPC-A	$11 \leq n \leq 12$	$48 \leq d \leq 57$
66	UPC-E	$11 \leq n \leq 12$	$48 \leq d \leq 57$
67	EAN13 (JAN)	$12 \leq n \leq 13$	$48 \leq d \leq 57$
68	EAN8 (JAN)	$7 \leq n \leq 8$	$48 \leq d \leq 57$
69	CODE39	$1 \leq n \leq 255$	$48 \leq d \leq 57, 65 \leq d \leq 90,$ $32, 36, 37, 43, 45, 46, 47$
70	ITF	$1 \leq n \leq 255$	$48 \leq d \leq 57$
71	CODABAR	$1 \leq n \leq 255$	$48 \leq d \leq 57, 65 \leq d1 \leq 68,$ $36, 43, 45, 46, 47, 58$
72	CODE93	$1 \leq n \leq 255$	$0 \leq d \leq 127$
73	CODE128	$2 \leq n \leq 255$	$0 \leq d \leq 127$
90	CODE32	$8 \leq n \leq 9$	$48 \leq d \leq 57$

[Notes]

- If d is outside the specified range, the printer prints the following message: "BAR CODE GENERATOR NON OK !" and processes the following data as normal data.
- If the horizontal size exceeds the printing area, the printer only feeds the paper.
- This command feeds as much paper as is required to print the bar code, irrespective of the line spacing specified by **ESC 2** or **ESC 3**.
- After printing the bar code, this command sets the print position at the beginning of the line.
- This command is not affected by print modes (bold, double strike, underline or character size), with the exception of upside-down mode and justification.

[Notes for ①]

- This command ends with a NUL code.
- When the bar code used is UPC-A or UPC-E, the printer prints the bar code data after receiving 11 (without check digit) or 12 (with check digit) byte bar code data.
- When the bar code system used is EAN13, the printer prints the bar code after receiving 12 (without check digit) or 13 (with check digit) byte bar code data.
- When the system used is EAN8, the printer prints the bar code after receiving 7 (without check digit) or 8 (with check digit) byte bar code data.

COMMANDS DESCRIPTION

- The number of data for ITF bar code must be even. When an odd number of data is input, the printer ignores the last received data.

[Note for ②]

- If n is outside the specified range, the printer stops command processing and process the following data as normal data.

When to use

CODE93:

- The printer prints an HRI character (o) as a start character at the beginning of the HRI character string.
- The printer prints an HRI character (o) as a stop character at the end of the HRI character string.
- The printer prints an HRI character (n) as a control character (00H to 1FH and 7FH).

When to use

CODE128:

- When using the CODE128 in this printer, take the following points into account for data transmission:
- The top of the bar code data string must be a code set selection character(CODE A , CODE B or CODE C) which selects the first code set.
- Special characters are defined by combining two characters “{” and one character. The ASCII character “}” is defined by transmitting “{” twice consecutively.

Specific character	Data transmission		
	ASCII	Hex	Decimal
SHIFT	{S	7B, 53	123. 83
CODE A	{A	7B, 41	123. 65
CODE B	{B	7B, 42	123. 66
CODE C	{C	7B, 43	123. 67
FNC1	{1	7B, 31	123. 49
FNC2	{2	7B, 32	123. 50
FNC3	{3	7B, 33	123. 51
FNC4	{4	7B, 34	123. 52
{'	{{	7B, 7B	123.123

[Default]
 [Reference] **GS H, GS f, GS h, GS w**
 [Example]

GS w n

[Name] **Set bar code width.**
 [Format] ASCII GS w n
 Hex 1D 77 n
 Decimal 29 119 n
 [Range] $2 \leq n \leq 6$
 [Description] Sets the horizontal size of the bar code.
 n specifies the bar code width as follows:

n	Module width (mm)
2	0.25
3	0.375
4	0.5
5	0.625
6	0.75

[Notes]
 [Default] n = 3
 [Reference] **GS k**
 [Example]

GS | n

[Name] **Set printing density.**
 [Format] ASCII GS | n
 Hex 1D 7C n
 Decimal 29 124 n
 [Range] $0 \leq n \leq 4, 48 \leq n \leq 52$
 [Description] Sets the printing density.
 n specifies the printing density as follows:

COMMANDS DESCRIPTION

n	Printing density
0. 48	Very light
1. 49	Light
2. 50	Normal
3. 51	Dark
4. 52	Very dark

[Notes] • The printing density is cleared at default value when the printer is reset or the power is turned off.

[Default] n = 2

[Reference]

[Example]

1.2.3 CBM iDP560RS Emulation**COMMAND TABLE**

The following table lists all the commands for function management in CBM iDP560RS Emulation of the printer. The commands can be transmitted to the printer at any moment, but they will only be carried out when the commands previously sent have been executed. There are no priority commands; all commands are carried out when the circular buffer is free to do so.

ASCII Comm.	HEX Comm.	Description
LF	\$0A	Print and line feed
CR	\$0D	Print and carriage return
FF	\$0A	Carries out form feed after printing
RS	\$1E	Enhanced character designation (one line)
US	\$1F	Standard character designation
SI	\$0F	Standard character designation (same as US)
SO	\$0E	Improved character designation (same as RS)
	\$00	Printing with small characters
	\$01	Printing with double width characters
	\$02	Printing with double height characters
	\$03	Printing with expanded characters
	\$04	Printing with small characters
DC1	\$11	Makes the printer SELECT state (ON LINE)
DC3	\$13	Makes the printer DESELECT state (OFF LINE)
DC4	\$14	Set / cancel reverse printing mode
CAN	\$18	Clears the print data in the buffer
ESC 1	\$1B \$31	3 mm line spacing
ESC 2	\$1B \$32	5.5 mm line spacing

COMMANDS DESCRIPTION

ASCII Comm.	HEX Comm.	Description
ESC @	\$1B \$40	Initialize printer
ESC C n	\$1B \$43 (n)	Page length designation and page formatting
ESC K n1 n2	\$1B \$4B (n1 n2)	Graphic print mode
ESC O	\$1B \$4F	Page formatting off
ESC R	\$1B \$52	Select international character set
ESC i	\$1B \$69	Total cut
ESC m	\$1B \$6D	Partial cut
ESC p m t1 t2	\$1B \$70 m t1 t2	Generate pulse
ESC · n xH xL yH yL	\$1B \$FA n xH xL yH yL	Print graphic bank (448 x 585 dots)
ESC ¹	\$1B \$FB	Transmit ram bank to serial port
ESC ³ n	\$1B \$FC (n)	Transfer flash bank into ram bank
ESC ² nL nH	\$1B \$FD nL nH	Receive ram bank from port
ESC n	\$1B \$FE (n)	Transfer ram bank into flash bank
GS I n	\$1D \$49 (n)	Transmit printer ID
GS n	\$1D \$7C (n)	Set printing density

The following pages provide a more detailed description of each command.

LF

[Name] **Print and line feed**

[Format] ASCII LF
 Hex 0A
 Decimal 10

[Description] Prints the data in the buffer and feeds one line, based on the current line spacing.

[Notes] This command sets the print position at the beginning of the line.

[Default]

[Reference] **ESC 1, ESC 2**

[Example]

CR

[Name]	Print and line feed
[Format]	ASCII CR Hex 0D Decimal 13
[Description]	When autofeed is “CR enabled”, this command functions in the same way as LF, otherwise, it is ignored.
[Notes]	This command sets the print position at the beginning of the line.
[Default]	See the “autofeed” parameter from Setup.
[Reference]	LF
[Example]	

FF

[Name]	Carries out form feed after printing.
[Format]	ASCII FF Hex 0A Decimal 10
[Description]	Prints the data in the buffer and feeds in accordance with the page length specified by the command ESC C n.
[Notes]	This command sets the print position at the beginning of the line.
[Default]	
[Reference]	ESC C
[Example]	

RS

[Name]	Enhanced character designation.
[Format]	ASCII RS Hex 1E Decimal 30
[Description]	Printing of the character is executed in expanded format.
[Notes]	• The command RS is automatically launched after printing.

[Default] Set up from front keys
[Reference] **US, SI, SO, 01H, 02H, 03H, 04H**
[Example]

US

[Name] **Standard character designation.**
[Format] ASCII US
Hex 1F
Decimal 31
[Description] Printing of the character is executed in small format (normal).

[Notes]
[Default] Set up from front keys
[Reference] **RS, SI, SO, 01H, 02H, 03H, 04H**
[Example]

SI

[Name] **Standard character designation (same as US)**
[Format] ASCII SI
Hex 0F
Decimal 15
[Description] Printing of the character is executed in small format (normal).
[Notes] • Same as US
[Default] Set up from front keys
[Reference] **RS, US, SO, 01H, 02H, 03H, 04H**
[Example]

SO

[Name] **Improved character designation (same as RS)**
[Format] ASCII SO
Hex 0E
Decimal 14
[Description] Printing of the character is executed in expanded format.
[Notes] • The command SO is automatically launched after printing.

- Same as RS

[Default] Set up from front keys
 [Reference] **RS, US, SI, 01H, 02H, 03H, 04H**
 [Example]

00H

[Name] **Print with small character**
 [Format] ASCII NUL
 Hex 00
 Decimal 0
 [Description] Character printing is executed in small format (normal)
 [Notes] • Setting remains until next set
 [Default] Set up from front keys
 [Reference] **RS, US, SI, SO, 01H, 02H, 03H, 04H**
 [Example]

01H

[Name] **Printing with double width character**
 [Format] ASCII SOH
 Hex 01
 Decimal 1
 [Description] Printing of the character is executed in double width format
 [Notes] • Setting remains until next set
 [Default] Set up from front keys
 [Reference] **00H, 02H, 03H, 04H**
 [Example]

02H

[Name] **Printing in double height character**
 [Format] ASCII STX
 Hex 02
 Decimal 2
 [Description] Printing of the character is executed in double height format
 [Notes] • Setting remains until next set

COMMANDS DESCRIPTION

[Default] Set up from front keys
[Reference] **RS, US, SI, SO, 00H, 01H, 03H, 04H**
[Example]

03H

[[Name] **Printing with expanded character**
[Format] ASCII EXT
Hex 03
Decimal 3
[Description] Printing of the character is executed in expanded format
[Notes] • Setting remains until next set
[Default] Set up from front keys
[Reference] **RS, US, SI, SO, 00H, 01H, 02H, 04H**
[Example]

04H

[Name] **Print with small character**
[Format] ASCII EOT
Hex 04
Decimal 4
[Description] Character printing is executed in small format (normal)
[Notes] • Setting remains until next set
[Default] Set up from front keys
[Reference] **RS, US, SI, SO, 00H, 01H, 02H, 03H**
[Example]

DC1

[Name] **Places the printer ON LINE.**
[Format] ASCII DC1
Hex 11
Decimal 17
[Description] Places the printer ON LINE.

[Notes] • Only this code can be accepted independently of the status OFF LINE.

[Default]

[Reference] **DC3**

[Example]

DC3

[Name] **Places the printer OFF LINE.**

[Format] ASCII DC3

Hex 13

Decimal 19

[Description] Places the printer OFF LINE.

[Notes]

[Default]

[Reference] **DC1**

[Example]

DC4

[Name] **Set/ erase reverse printing mode.**

[Format] ASCII DC4

Hex 14

Decimal 20

[Description] Sets / erases (alternately) reverse printing mode.

[Notes]

[Default]

[Reference]

[Example]

CAN

[Name]	Cancel print data buffer.
[Format]	ASCII CAN Hex 18 Decimal 24
[Description]	Deletes all the print data in the current print buffer.
[Notes]	This command sets the print position at the beginning of the line.
[Default]	
[Reference]	
[Example]	

ESC 1

[Name]	Set 3 mm. line spacing
[Format]	ASCII ESC 1 Hex 1B 31 Decimal 27 49
[Description]	Sets 3 mm line spacing
[Notes]	
[Default]	
[Reference]	ESC 2
[Example]	

ESC 2

[Name]	Set 5.5 mm line spacing.
[Format]	ASCII ESC 2 Hex 1B 32 Decimal 27 50
[Description]	Set 5.5 mm line spacing.
[Notes]	
[Default]	
[Reference]	ESC 1
[Example]	

ESC @

[Name]	Inizialize the printer.
[Format]	ASCII ESC @ Hex 1B 40 Decimal 27 64
[Description]	Clears the data in the print buffer and resets the printer mode to the mode that was in effect when the power was turned on.
[Notes]	• Same as hardware reset
[Default]	
[Reference]	
[Example]	

ESC C n

[Name]	Page length designation and page formatting.
[Format]	ASCII ESC C n Hex 1B 43 n Decimal 27 67 n
[Range]	14 ≤ n ≤ 120
[Description]	This command sets the length (number of lines) of the page, and paging formatting begins. A space of three lines is left at both the top and bottom of the page.
[Notes]	• Page formatting can be cleared through the command ESC O
[Default]	n = 66
[Reference]	FF, ESC O
[Example]	

ESC K n1 n2

[Name]	Graphic mode printing
--------	------------------------------

COMMANDS DESCRIPTION

[Format]	ASCII	ESC K	n1	n2
	Hex	1B 4B	n1	n2
	Decimal	27 75	n1	n2
[Range]	$1 \leq n1 \leq 240$; n2 = mute data			
[Description]	This command prints n1 bytes of data in graphic mode. The data bytes are arranged vertically starting from the left margin, but only the first seven LSBs are significant.			
[Notes]	After the last data byte, the printer prints, forward feeds the paper (by 21 dots per line) and graphic mode printing is cleared.			
[Default]				
[Reference]				
[Example]				

ESC O

[Name]	Page formatting off			
[Format]	ASCII	ESC O		
	Hex	1B 4F		
	Decimal	27 79		
[Description]	Cancel page formatting mode			
[Notes]				
[Default]				
[Reference]	ESC C			
[Example]				

ESC R n

[Name]	Select the international character set.			
[Format]	ASCII	ESCR	n	
	Hex	1B 52	n	
	Decimal	27 82	n	
[Range]	$0 \leq n \leq 12$			
[Description]	Selects the international character set by setting <i>n</i> as in the following table:			

COMMANDS DESCRIPTION

	Hex	23	24	40	5B	5C	5D	5E	60	7B	7C	7D	7E
n	Character set												
0	U.S.A.	#	\$	@	[\]	^	`	{		}	~
1	France	#	\$	à	°	ç	§	^	`	è	ù	è	"
2	Germany	#	\$	§	Ä	Ö	Ü	^	`	ä	ö	ü	β
3	Great Britain	£	\$	@	[\]	^	`	{		}	~
4	Denmark I	#	\$	@	Æ	Ø	Å	^	`	æ	φ	å	~
5	Sweden	#	☒	È	Ä	Ö	Å	Ü	è	ä	ö	å	ü
6	Italy	#	\$	@	°	\	è	^	ù	à	ò	è	ì
7	Spain 1	Pt	\$	@	i	Ñ	¿	^	`	"	ñ	}	~
8	Japan	#	\$	@	[¥]	^	`	{		}	~
9	Norwegian	#	☒	È	Æ	Ø	Å	Ü	è	æ	φ	å	ü
10	Denmark II	#	\$	È	Æ	Ø	Å	Ü	è	æ	φ	å	ü
11	Spain 2	#	\$	à	i	Ñ	¿	è	`	í	ñ	ö	ü
12	South America	#	\$	à	i	Ñ	¿	è	ù	í	ñ	ö	ü

[Default] n = 0

[Reference]

[Example]

ESC i

[Name] **Total cut.**

[Format] ASCII ESC i
 Hex 1B 69
 Decimal 27 105

[Description] This command enables cutter operation; if there is no cutter, a disabling flag is set any subsequent cutting commands will be ignored.

[Notes] • The printer waits until all the paper movement commands

have been completed before executing total cut

[Default]

[Reference]

[Example]

ESC m

[Name] **Partial cut.**

[Format] ASCII ESC m
Hex 1B 6D
Decimal 27 109

[Description] This command enables partial cutter operation. If there is no cutter, a disabling flag is set and any subsequent cutting commands will be ignored.

[Notes] • The printer waits until all the paper movement commands have been completed before executing partial cut

[Default]

[Reference]

[Example]

ESC p m t1 t2

[Name] **Generate pulse.**

[Format] ASCII ESC p m t1 t2
Hex 1B 70 m t1 t2
Decimal 27 112 m t1 t2

[Range] m = 0, 48
 $0 \leq t1 \leq 255$
 $0 \leq t2 \leq 255$

[Description] Outputs the pulse specified by t1 and t2 to the Pin *m* of the connector as follows:

***m* Connector pin**

0, 48 Pin 2 of drawer kick-out connector

[Notes] • The pulse ON time is [$t1 \times 2$ ms] and the OFF time is [$t2 \times 2$ ms].
• If $t2 < t1$, the OFF time is [$t1 \times 2$ ms].

[Default]

[Reference]

[Example]

ESC · n xH xL yH yL

[Name] **Print graphic bank (448 x585 dots).**

[Format] ASCII ESC · n xH xL yH yL
 Hex 1B FA n xH xL yH yL
 Decimal 27 250 n xH xL yH yL

[Range] $0 \leq n \leq 3$
 $0 \leq xH, xL, yH, yL \leq 255$

[Description] Prints the graphics bank from flash or ram.
 n selects the bank as follows:

n	Function
0	Print graphic bank
1	Print flash bank logo 1
2	Print flash bank logo 2
3	Print flash bank logo 3

$xL + xH \times 256$ specifies the starting dot line ($1 \div 585$).
 $yL + yH \times 256$ specifies the number of lines to print.

[Notes] • If $(xL + (xH \times 256)) > 585$ the printer does not execute the command.
 • Se $(xL + (xH \times 256) + yL + (yH \times 256)) > 585$ the printer only prints $585 - xL + (xH \times 256) + 1$ dotlines.

[Default]

[Reference] **ESC ³, ESC ², ESC !**

[Example] To print from ram bank dotline 100 to dotline 299, send:
 1BH FAH 00H 00H 64H 00H C7H

ESC ¹ nL nH

[Name] **Transmit ram bank to serial port.**

[Format] ASCII ESC ¹ nL nH
 Hex 1B FB nL nH
 Decimal 27 251 nL nH

[Description] Transmits $(nH \times 256) + nL$ words of ram bank to serial port.

[Notes] • The size of the ram bank for graphic printing is 448

COMMANDS DESCRIPTION

horizontal dots (56 bytes/dotline) ×585 vertical points (32760 bytes = 16380 words).

[Default]

[Reference] **ESC ³, ESC ², ESC |**

[Example]

ESC ³ n

[Name] **Transmit flash bank into ram bank.**

[Format] ASCII ESC ³ n
Hex 1B FC n
Decimal 27 252 n

[Range] $1 \leq n \leq 3$

[Description] Transfers flash bank into ram bank (32768 bytes).
n selects the bank as follows:

n	Function
1	Transfer flash bank logo 1 into ram.
2	Transfer flash bank logo 2 into ram.
3	Transfer flash bank logo 3 into ram.

[Note]

[Default]

[Reference] **ESC ·, ESC ², ESC |**

[Example]

ESC ² nL nH

[Name] **Receive ram bank from port.**

[Format] ASCII ESC ² nL nH
Hex 1B FD nL nH
Decimal 27 253 nL nH

[Range] $0 \leq nL, nH \leq 255$

[Description] Receives [*nL* + (*nH* × 256)] words from port and puts them into ram bank.

[Notes]

- The number of data bytes received is [*nL* + (*nH* × 256)] × 2.
- Each word is received first in MSByte form and then in LSByte form
- If [*nL* + (*nH* × 256)] exceeds 16384, the data following will

be processed as normal data.

[Default]

[Reference] **ESC ;, ESC ³, ESC |**

[Example]

ESC | n

[Name] **Transfer ram bank into flash bank.**

[Format] ASCII ESC | n
 Hex 1B FE n
 Decimal 27 254 n

[Range] $1 \leq n \leq 3$

[Description] Transfer ram bank into flash bank. (32768 bytes).
n selects the bank as follows:

n	Function
1	Transfer ram bank into flash bank logo 1.
2	Transfer ram bank into flash bank logo 2 .
3	Transfer ram bank into flash bank logo 3..

[Note]

[Default]

[Reference] **ESC ;, ESC ², ESC ³**

[Example]

GS | n

[Name] **Transmit printer ID.**

[Format] ASCII GS | n
 Hex 1D 49 n
 Decimal 29 73 n

[Range] $1 \leq n \leq 3, 49 \leq n \leq 51$

[Description] Transmits the printer ID specified by *n* as follows:

COMMANDS DESCRIPTION

n	Printer ID	Specification
1. 49	Printer mode identification	09H (NEOS-S-PS)
		19H (NEOS-SP)
		08H (NEOS-U)
2. 50	Function identification	See table below
3. 51	ROM version identification	Depends on ROM version (4 char)

n = 2, Function identification

Bit	Off/On	Hex	Decimal	Function
0	Off	00	0	2-byte character codes not supported
1	Off	00	0	Autocutter not supplied
	On	04	4	Autocutter supplied
2	Off	00	0	Non-label thermal paper
	On	04	4	Label thermal paper
3	-	-	-	Undefined
4	Off	00	0	Not used. Fixed at Off
5	-	-	-	Undefined
6	-	-	-	Undefined
7	Off	00	0	Not used. Fixed at Off

[[Notes]

- This command is executed when the data is processed in the reception buffer. There may therefore be a time lag between receiving the command and transmitting the data, depending on the status of the reception buffer.

[Default]

[Reference]

[Example]

GS | n

[Name] **Set printing density.**

[Format] ASCII GS | n
Hex 1D 7C n
Decimal 29 124 n

[Range] $0 \leq n \leq 4, 48 \leq n \leq 52$

[Description] Sets the printing density.
n specifies the printing density as follows:

COMMANDS DESCRIPTION

n	Printing density
0. 48	Very light
1. 49	Light
2. 50	Normal
3. 51	Dark
4. 52	Very dark

[Notes]

- The printing density is cleared at default value when the printer is reset or the power is turned off.

[Default]

n = 2

[Reference]

[Example]