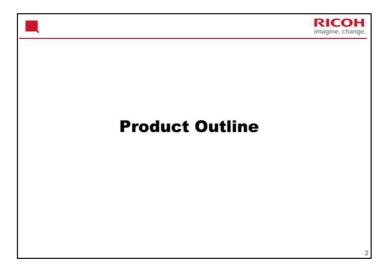
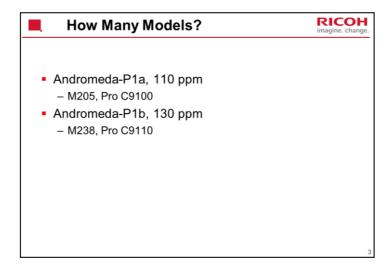


This is a service training course for the Andromeda-P1 series of color printers.



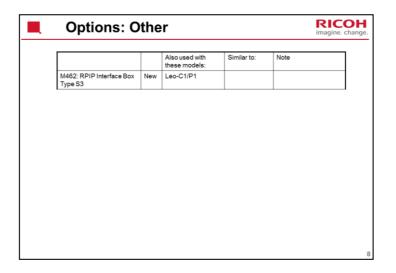


		Also used with these models:	Similar to:	Note
D517: Multi Bypass Tray BY5010		Taurus-C1, Leo- C1/P1		
D517: Multi Bypass Banner Sheet Tray Type S3	New	Leo-C1/P1		Used with BY501
D777: Vacuum Feed LCIT RT5100	New	Leo-C1/P1		
D777: Vacuum Feed Banner Sheet Tray Type S3	New	Leo-C1/P1		Used with RT510
D778: Bridge Unit BU5010	New	Leo-C1/P1		Used with RT510
D738: Cover Interposer Tray CI5030		Br-C1, Leo-C1/P1	Taurus-C1	

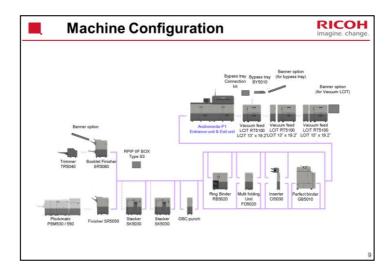
	Also used with these models:	Similar to:	Note
D735: Finisher SR5050	Br-C1, Leo-C1/P1	Taurus-C1, Katana- C2	
D734: Booklet Finisher SR5060	Br-C1, Leo-C1/P1	Taurus-C1, Katana- C2	
D449: Punch Unit PU5020	Br-C1, Taurus-C1, Katana-C2		For D734/D735
D736: Perfect Binder GB5010	Br-C1, Leo-C1/P1	Ag-C1, Aries-C1.5, Katana-C2	
D736: Cover Interposer Tray for Perfect Binder Type S1	Br-C1, Leo-C1/P1		
D736: Transit Pass Unit for Perfect Binder Type S1	Br-C1, Leo-C1/P1		
D737: Ring Binder RB5020	Br-C1, Leo-C1/P1	1	
D419: Ring Opener Type A	Taurus-C1, Leo- C1/P1, Katana-C2, Br-C1		Used with RB5020

	Also used with these models:	Similar to:	Note
D520: Trimmer Unit TR5040	Taurus-C1, Br-C1, Leo-C1/P1		
D740: Multi-Folding Unit FD5020	Br-C1, Leo-C1/P1	Taurus-C1, Katana- C2	
D776: High Capacity Stacker Ne SK5030	ew Leo-C1/P1	Taurus-C1, Katana- C2, Aries-C1.5	
D456: Roll-away Cart Type 5010	Katana-C2, Taurus-C1		For use with SK5030

		Also used with these models:	Similar to:	Note
M465: Printer Controller E-43	New			EFI Pro80
M466: Printer Controller E-83	New			EFIQX100



Note that the Media Identification kit is a standard part of the machine, and not an option like in the Leo-C1/P1.



Configuration Rules

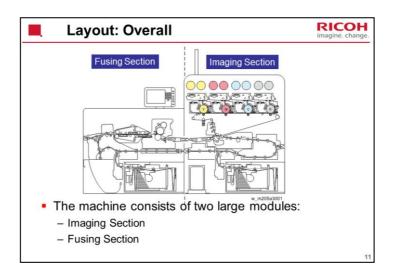
- •Up to 3 Vacuum Feed LCIT can be connected via Bridge Unit.
- •The Bypass Tray attaches only to the Vacuum Feed LCIT, and not to the mainframe.
- •Ring Binder and Perfect Binder cannot be installed together.
- •If Multi Folding Unit is installed, Standard Finisher or Booklet Finisher must be installed as the last unit downstream.
- •The last unit downstream can be Stacker or Standard Finisher or Booklet Finisher or Trimmer.
- •Two Stackers can be installed, if the following options are not included: Perfect Binder / Multi Folding Unit / Ring Binder
- •The Trimmer Unit must be connected to the Booklet Finisher, not to the Standard Finisher.
- •Plockmatic finishers can be connected to the Standard Finisher.
- •Bypass Tray Connection Kit is required for installing the Banner tray on the Vacuum LCIT.
- •Banner paper feed options can be attached to either the bypass tray or the Vacuum Feed LCIT, but not both.

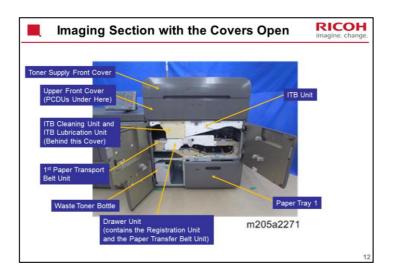
Fiery Controllers

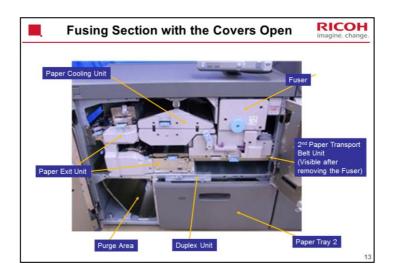


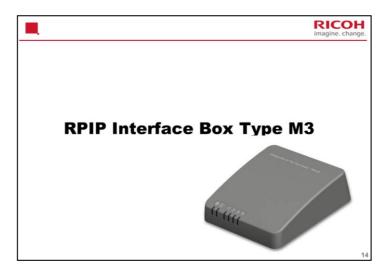
- E-43 and E-83 have higher specifications than E-42 and E-82.
- E-83 is a high-end controller, similar to the Aegis E-80 and Aries E-81/E-82.

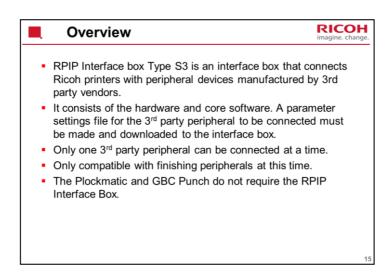
10







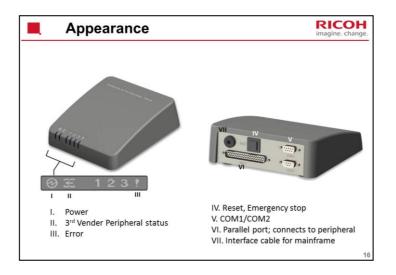




This interface box is for implementing local solutions similar to Plockmatic or GBC binder.

If a regional company chooses a 3rd party finishing peripheral as a local solution, RPIP Interface box Type S3 makes it possible to connect the peripheral.

However, the regional company must customize the parameters of RPIP Interface box Type S3 for the 3rd party peripheral with the assistance of the 3rd party vender.



3rd vender peripheral status LED

On Line: Lit Off Line: Off

Processing a job: Blinking

Error LED
No error: Off

Hardware error: Lit

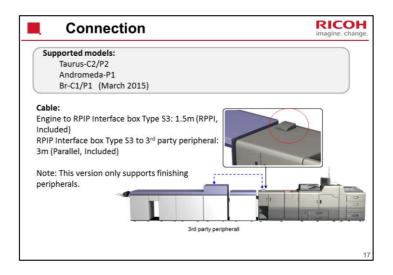
Data transmission error, Mainframe error: Blinking

Reset Button

-> For Emergency stop

Com1/COM2:

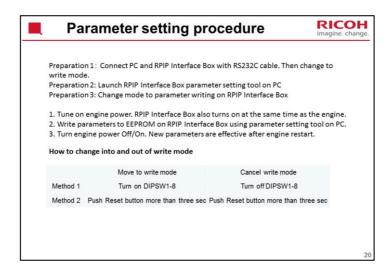
Use for customization



- 1) Taurus-C2/P2, Andromeda-P1: If there are no intermediate peripherals, connect the interface box to the mainframe
- 2) Taurus-P2, Andromeda-P1: If there are intermediate peripherals, connect the interface box to the most downstream Ricoh peripheral
- 3) Taurus-C2: If there are no intermediate peripherals, you can attach the interface box to the sloping left side of the toner supply unit.

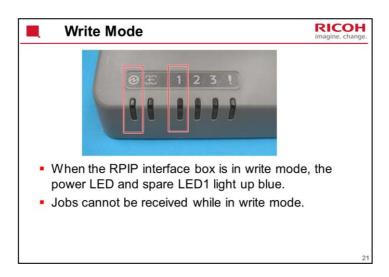


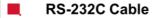
When connecting a 3rd party peripheral immediately to the exit of a copier model, if there is nowhere to install the interface on the peripheral, attach it to a location on the machine that does not interfere with the machine's operation, and where the status LEDs of the interface can be seen.



For details of the procedure, see the installation procedure in the service manual.

The dip switch mentioned above is on the main board of the RPIP interface. You have to take the cover off. Anyway, no need to do this if you use method 2 indicated above.

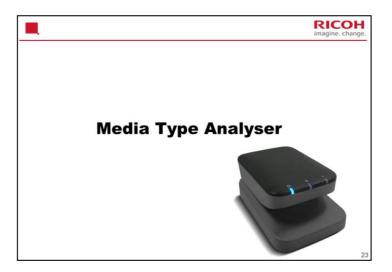


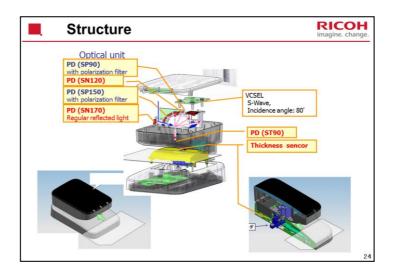


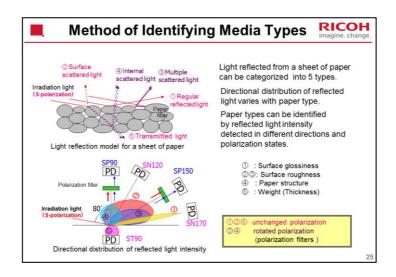


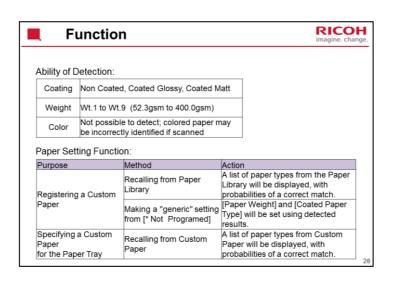
- The recommended cable is SANWA SUPPLY / KR-LK2, because this type of cable was used during testing. However, a cable from any reputable vendor should work OK.
- When using a USB-RS-232C adapter, use one from a reliable manufacturer, or it may result in illegible text or installation errors.

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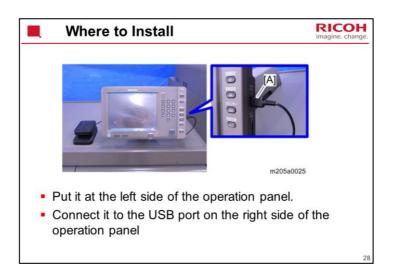
Notes

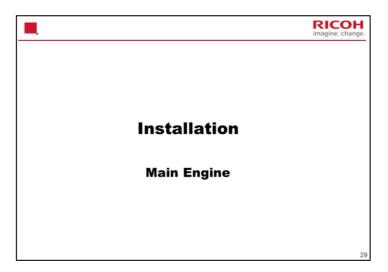




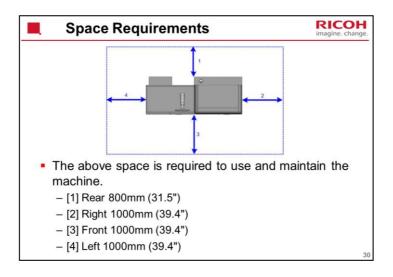
- · Insert paper horizontally while holding with both hands.
- · Align insert direction with paper feed direction.
- If the simplex and duplex sides of the paper have different properties, insert simplex side up.
- · Detecting will be done during pulling out the paper.
- Don't scan paper that has already been printed on one side.
- Do not leave paper out of the package for long periods of time.
 This causes their characteristics to change and may result in misidentification.

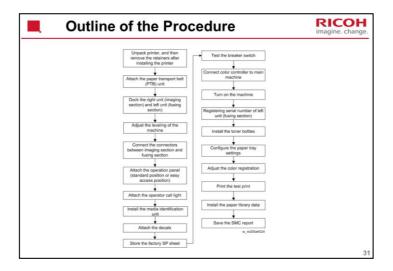
27



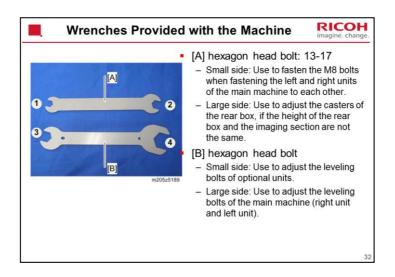


Details of all procedures are in the service manual. These slides only go over a few important points.

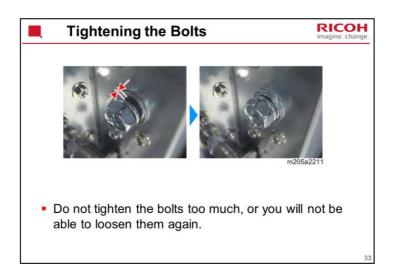




Note that the Media Identification kit is a standard part of the machine, and not an option like in the Leo-C1/P1.



The instructions in the manual explain the correct wrenches to use at the necessary times.





Special tools provided with the machine include the following:

Two wrenches as explained previously

Knob for removing/attaching a PCU

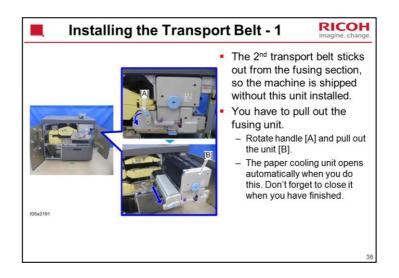
Protective sheet for ITB removal

Handle for lifting the fusing unit

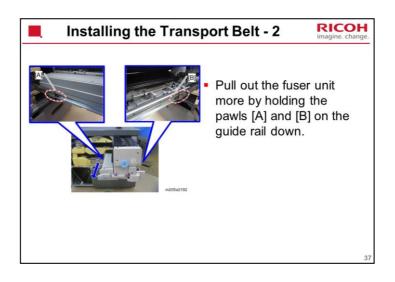
Tube for installing fusing lamps

See 'Installation > Main Machine Installation > Accessory Check > Assembling the Accessory Box' in the service manual for details on how to assemble the box and what to store in it.





Remove this unit when you have to move the machine.

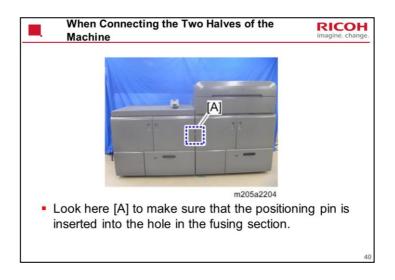


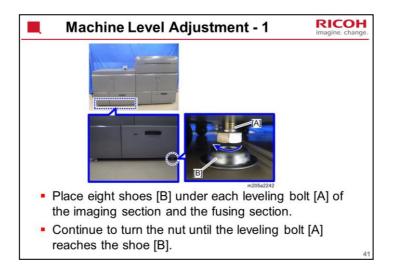


- Put the paper transport belt (PTB) unit [A] into the space [B] from the left side of the fuser unit.
 - See 'Installing Paper Transport Belt (PTB) Unit' bin the installation procedure for full details of the installation.

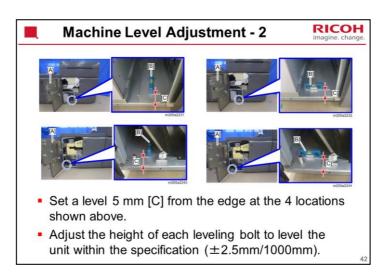
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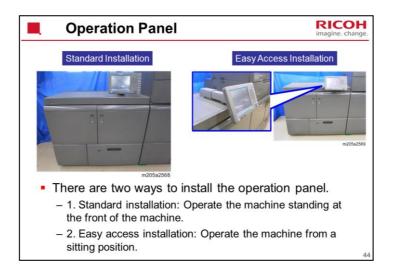




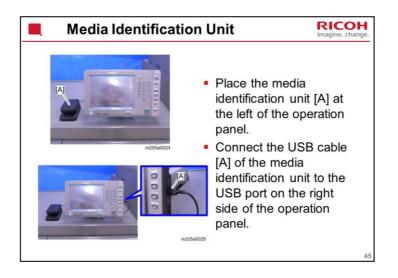
Example above: front of the fusing section



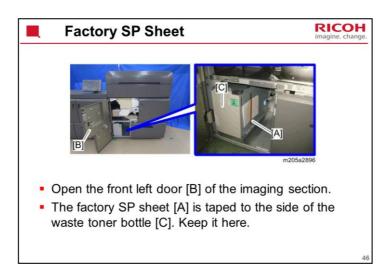


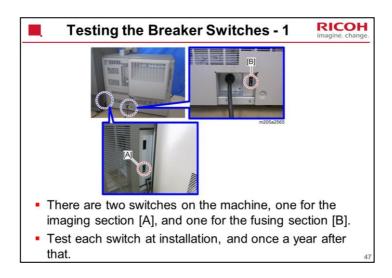


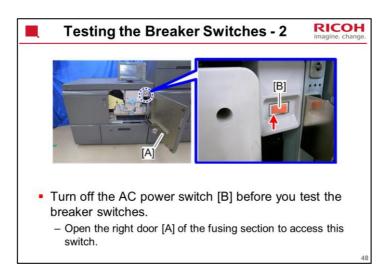
The installation procedure explains both methods

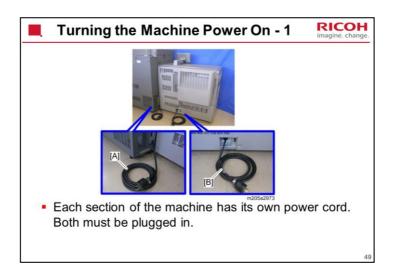


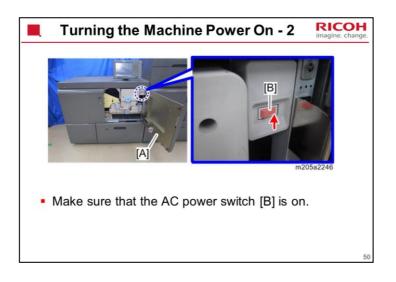
This is a standard component of the machine, and not an option.



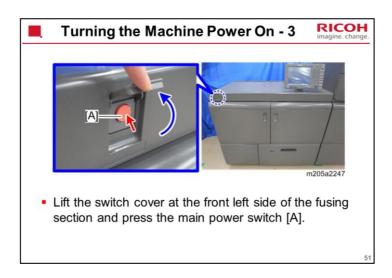






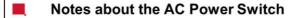


Before the machine leaves the factory, the AC power switch is set to ON. Leave the AC power switch ON when using the machine.





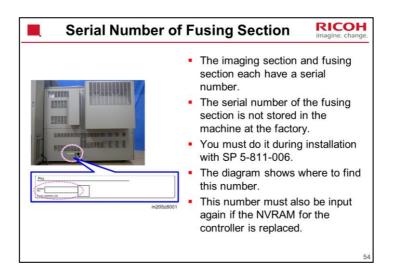
Forced shutdown can be done in the same way as for other recent models.





- Before the machine leaves the factory, the AC power switch is set to ON. If this switch is OFF, it must be set to ON before you can start the machine.
- As a safety precaution, turn the main power switch and the AC power switch OFF and disconnect the main machine power cord before servicing the machine.
- After servicing the machine, be sure to turn the AC power switch back ON.

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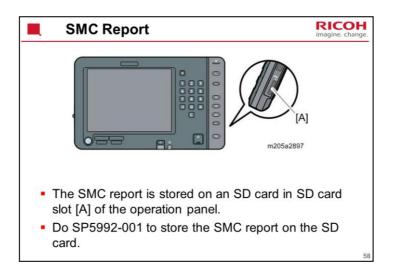


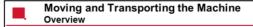
Push the bottle in with your palm until you hear it click and lock.

Installing Toner Bottles - 2 After you install all the bottles, close the toner supply front cover. A short time later, 'Self checking' appears in the display, and toner filling and process control automatically start.

Toner filling ends when the sensor in the toner hopper detects that enough toner is added.









- The service manual contains detailed procedures for the following.
 - Moving and Transporting the Machine (Short Distance)
 - Transporting the Machine (Long Distance)

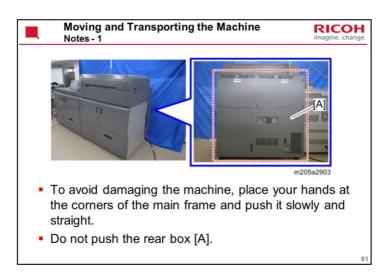
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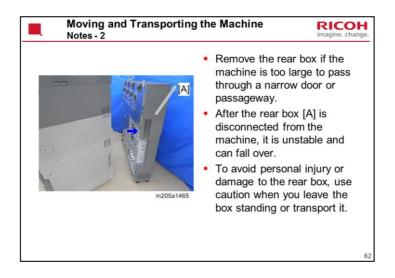




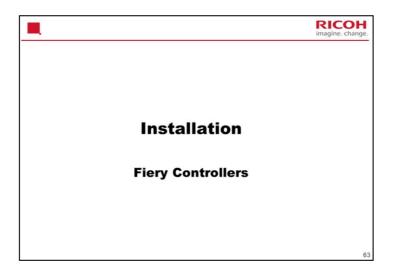
- Basically, you must do the following.
 - Turn the main power switch off and unplug the power cords.
 - Make sure all doors and trays are closed.
 - Separate the left unit (fusing section) from the right unit (imaging section).
- For long distance transport, you must also:
 - Clear the waste toner path.
 - Remove the toner bottles.
- See the service manual for full details of each procedure.

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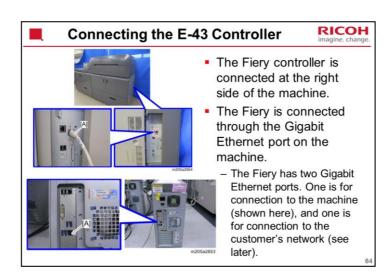


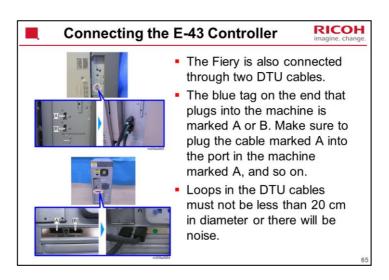


When the rear box is removed, the width is reduced from 980 mm to 760 mm.

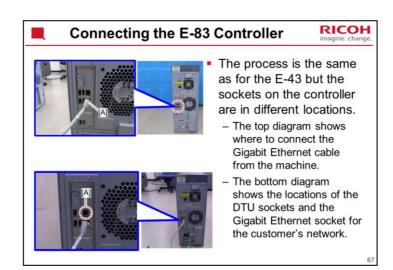


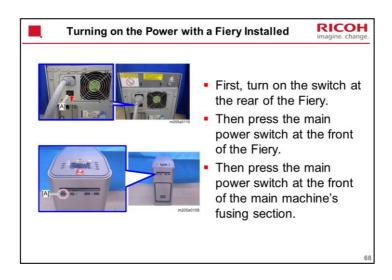
Details of all procedures are in the service manual. These slides only go over a few important points.







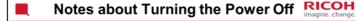






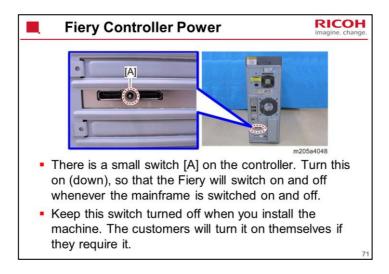
- First, shut down the Fiery using the Restart Fiery Shut Down command in the Fiery tab on the operation panel.
- Then press the main power switch on the front of the Fiery.
- When the activity light of the color controller is turned off, press the main power switch at the front of the main machine's fusing section.

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- When the activity light is lit or flashing, do not turn off the main machine. Doing so may damage the hard disk or memory and cause malfunctions.
- Make sure to turn off the main power switch before removing the power cables. Otherwise the hard disk or memory can be damaged.
- When you turn off the machine, wait at least two minutes before you turn on the machine again.

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Fiery Controller Power



- Make sure to turn off the main power switch before removing the power cables. Otherwise the machine can break down.
- When you turn off the main machine, make sure that you turn off the color controller too. When you turn on the color controller, you need to turn it on within one hour after the main machine is turned on.

7



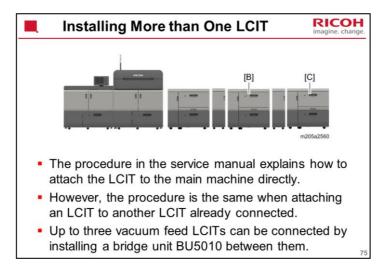
Fiery Controller Setup



- After turning the Fiery on for the first time, it must be set up. The customer must assist with this.
 - The site administrator should be available during the installation for assistance with network connectivity issues.
 - The site administrator should have a network cable and documentation for the network settings.
 - The site administrator should have a networked computer available during the installation. The appropriate software should already be installed.

7



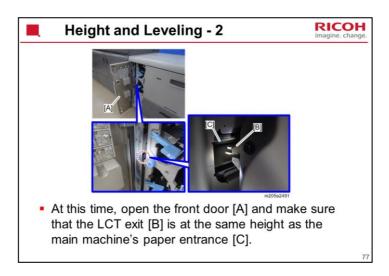


Height and Leveling - 1



- Make sure that the machine is level, as explained in the manual.
 - Less than 5mm (0.2") from level (measure from left-to-right and front-to-rear)

7

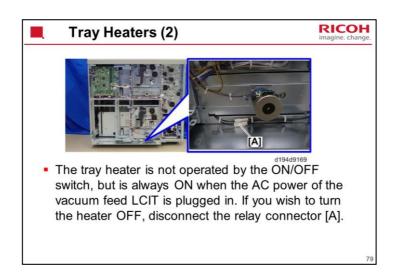


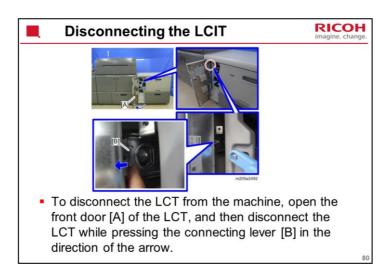
Tray Heaters (1)



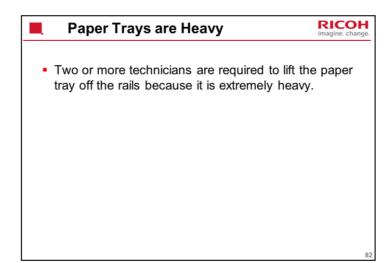
- A tray heater can be installed in tray 2. This is not included inside the LCIT at the factory. It must be installed by the technician.
- Two or more technicians are required to lift the paper tray off the rails because it is extremely heavy.

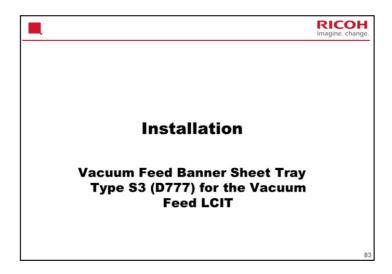
71











This is a long procedure.

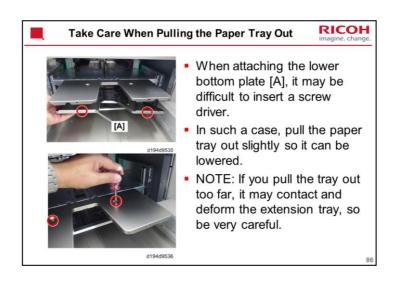
Installation Location

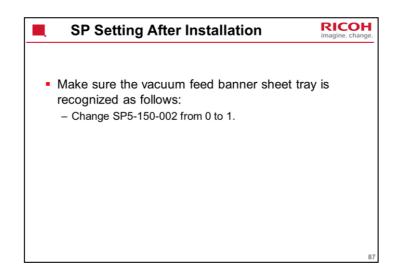


- When two or more vacuum feed LCITs are connected, the banner sheet tray can be connected to only the upstream vacuum feed LCIT.
- The tray weighs approximately 30 kg. Because it is very heavy, at least two people should carry it.

Ω/







The SP mode for the bypass banner sheet tray is 5-150-001.



Notes



- The bypass tray is connected to the Vacuum Feed LCIT RT5100.
- When two or more Vacuum Feed LCITs are connected, the bypass tray can be connected to only the downstream Vacuum Feed LCIT (the closest one to the main machine).
- The bypass unit weighs 20 kg (44 lb). More than one person should be working when setting the bypass unit on top of the LCIT.

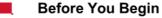
ΩQ





- When installing the bypass tray on the Vacuum Feed LCIT RT5100, the Multi Bypass Attachment Kit for Vacuum Feed LCIT Type S3 is required.
- The installation procedure is in this section of the service manual.
 - Installing the bypass tray on the Vacuum Feed LCIT RT5100: Installation > Multi Bypass Attachment Kit for Vacuum Feed LCIT Type S3 (D777)

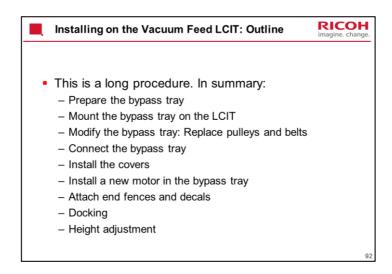
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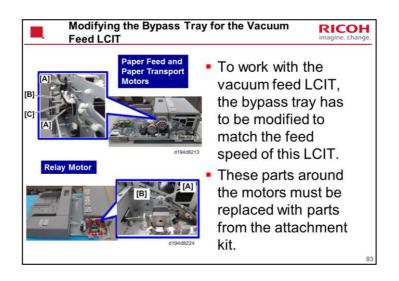


- The Multi Bypass Tray must be installed on the LCIT before the LCIT is docked to the mainframe.
- If the LCIT is already installed, it must be disconnected from the mainframe before installation of the Multi Bypass Unit.
 - To prevent damage to the connectors and ground wire, before pulling the LCIT away from the mainframe, pull the LCIT about 20 cm (8") away from the machine.

Q.



Install a new motor in the bypass tray: This motor drives the shaft that feeds paper from the bypass tray to the Vacuum-feed LCT. This motor is not installed in the Vacuum-feed LCT at the factory, because it is useless if the bypass tray is not installed.



Upper diagram

[A]: Timing Belt x2

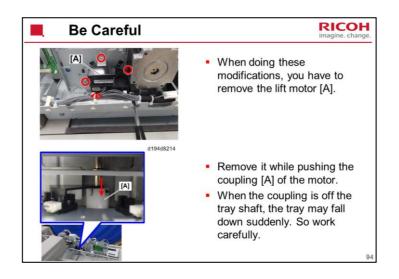
[B]: Pulley Gear

[C]: Timing Pulley

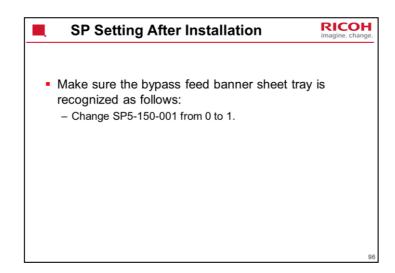
Lower Diagram

[A]: Timing Pulley

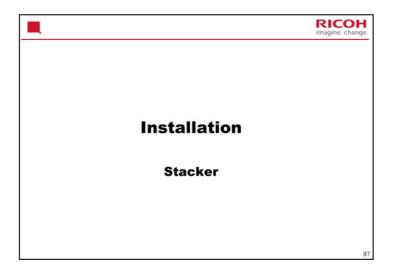
[B]: Timing Belt

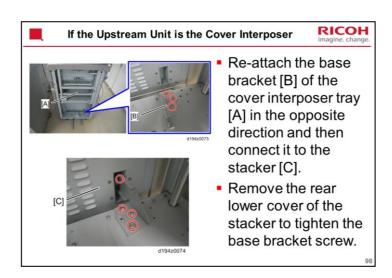


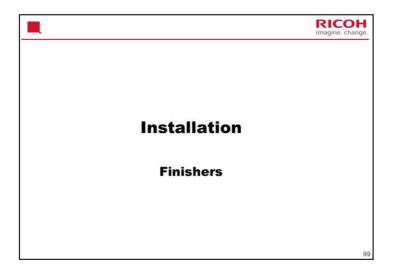




The SP mode for the LCIT banner sheet tray is 5-150-002.





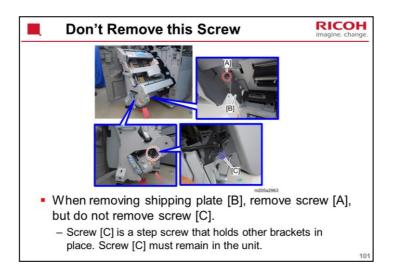


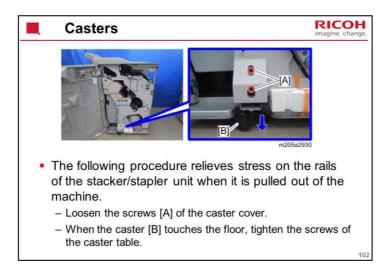
Shipping Plates and Retainers

RICOH imagine. change.

 Do not throw away the shipping plates. You will need these when the customer wants to move the machine to a new location.

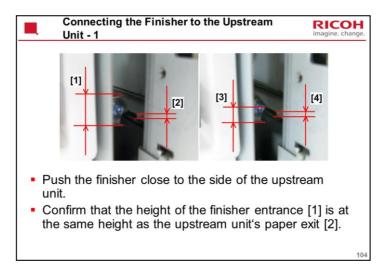
400

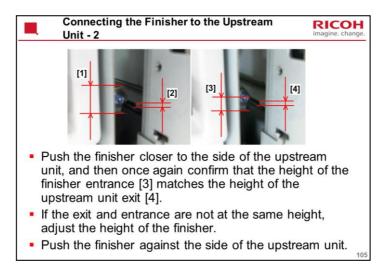




If the casters come off the floor after the height adjustment of the finisher, adjust the height of caster. Otherwise, the guide rail might be strained when you pull out the stacker/stapler unit.





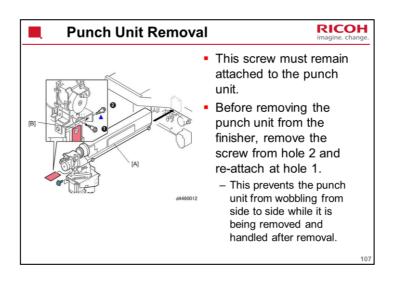


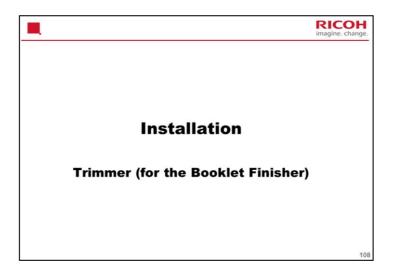


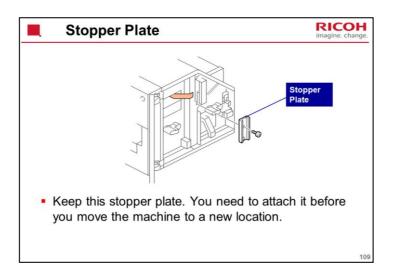


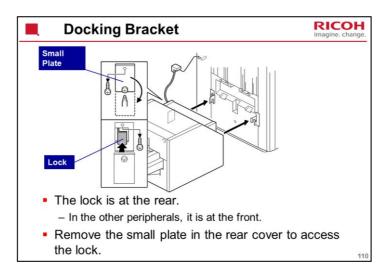
- An additional procedure must be done to prevent the cover interposer tray from falling over.
 - See the service manual for details: Installation > Booklet Finisher SR5060 (D734)/Finisher SR5050 (D735) > Installation > Docking to the Cover Interposer Tray

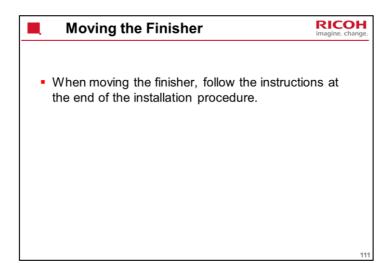
106

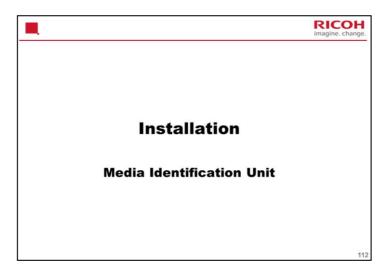




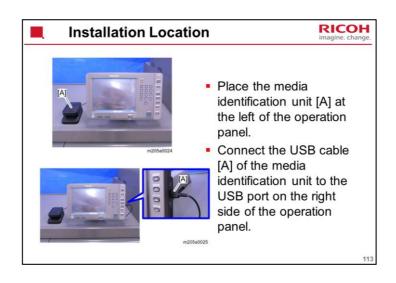


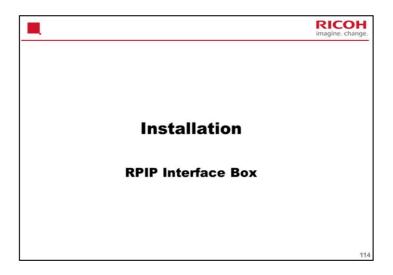




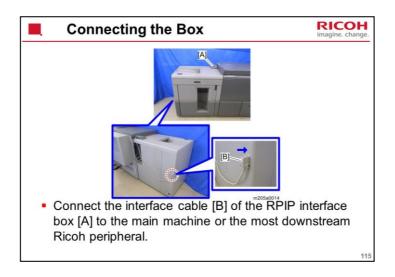


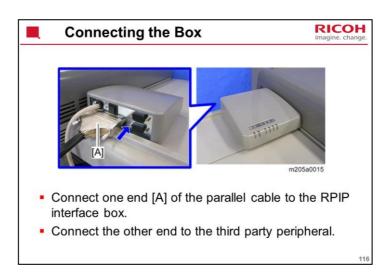
This section explains only the main points about the installation procedure. For full details, see the field service manual.

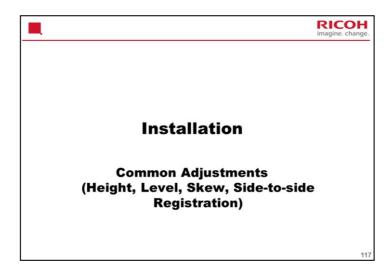




This section explains only the main points about the installation procedure. For full details, see the field service manual.







This section explains only the main points about the installation procedure. For full details, see the field service manual.

These procedures are in the Installation > Common Adjustments section.

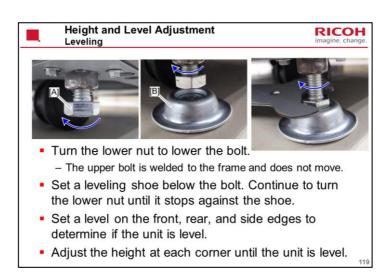




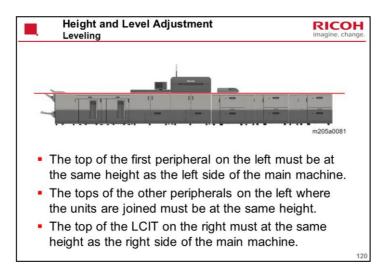
- The main machine should be installed first and adjusted to level front-to-back, and side-to-side.
- The paper path with optional peripheral units installed is very long. So, it is important that every unit be leveled to match the front-to-back and sideto-side measurements of the main machine.
- The height and level of each peripheral unit must be adjusted at installation. After that, there must be testing for skew and checking that side-to-side registration is correct.

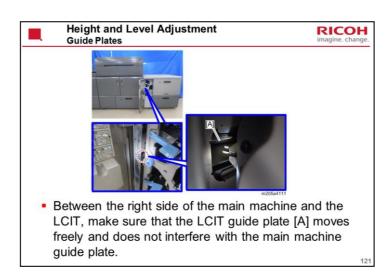
118

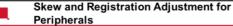
This is the same as the Taurus-C1.



The number of leveling shoes will differ, depending on which unit you are leveling.









- The paper feed path is extremely long when all the finishing options are installed.
- In such a long path, the cumulative effect of paper skew and deviation in side-to-side registration may require adjustment.
- After installation of each peripheral device, do some test prints and check for the presence of skew, and check that side-to-side registration is correct.

122

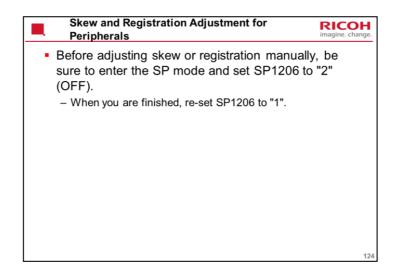


Skew and Registration Adjustment for Peripherals

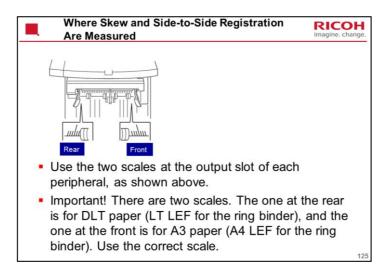


- When you detect a problem with skew or side-to-side registration, do the adjustment on the joint bracket attached to the peripheral unit upstream of the unit where the problem occurred.
 - Side-to-side registration is corrected by shifting the upstream joint bracket left or right.
- Skew is eliminated by inserting spacers (shims) under the rear or front end of the joint bracket. These attached by screws to the peripheral units before they leave the factory.
 - The locations of the spacers are shown in the service manuals.

123



This SP disables side-to-side registration in the main machine's registration unit.

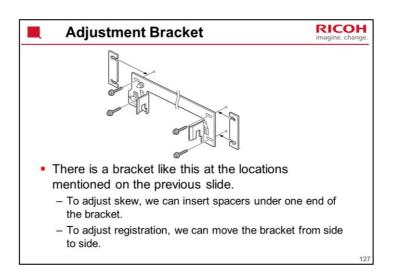


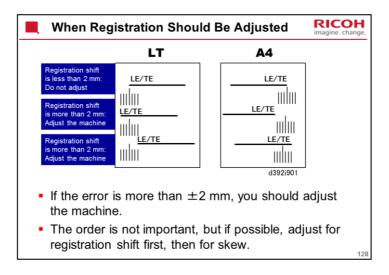
Where to Adjust Skew and Side-to-side Registration? • You can adjust at any junction between units except at the following locations: - Input to the Perfect Binder - Input to the Trimmer Unit • Procedure: Service Manual, Installation, Common Procedures, Skew and Side-to-side Registration

The procedure is the same as for the Taurus. The locations of the adjustment scales and the spacers are shown in the service manual.

Basically, the peripherals which have a connecting bracket for the adjustment need to be adjusted to the upstream machine.

There are two scales at the exit of the multi-folding unit. One is above the proof tray, and one is at the exit from the folder to the next downstream peripheral.





LE: Leading edge

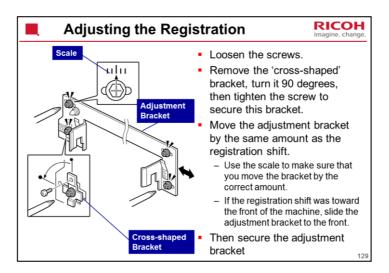
TE: Trailing edge

To check for registration shift

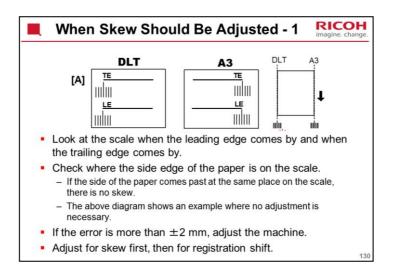
Look at the scale when the leading edge comes by and when the trailing edge comes by. Check where the side edge of the paper is on the scale.

If the side of the paper is within 2 mm of the central line on the scale, there is no registration shift.

If the side of the paper is more than 2 mm from the central line on the scale, you should adjust the machine.



If you move the adjustment bracket, you cannot turn the small cross-shaped bracket back 90 degrees at the end of the procedure, so do not try it.



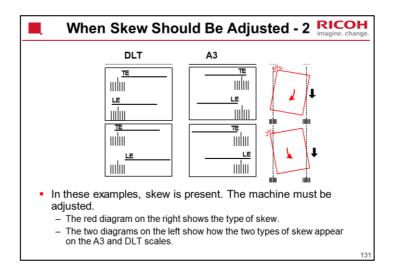
LE: Leading edge TE: Trailing edge

To check for skew

Look at the scale when the leading edge comes by and when the trailing edge comes by. Check where the side edge of the paper is on the scale.

If the side of the paper comes past at the same place on the scale, there is no skew.

If the difference is more than 2 mm, you should adjust the machine.



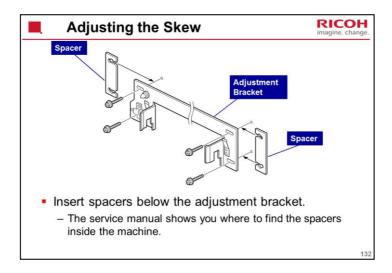
LE: Leading edge TE: Trailing edge

To check for skew

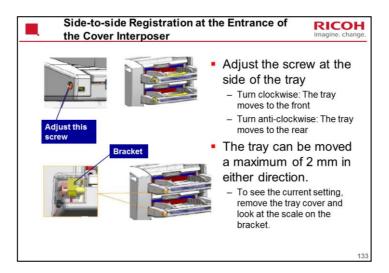
Look at the scale when the leading edge comes by and when the trailing edge comes by. Check where the side edge of the paper is on the scale.

If the side of the paper comes past at the same place on the scale, there is no skew.

If the difference is more than 2 mm, you should adjust the machine.



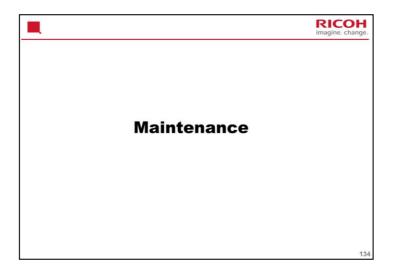
If the trailing edge skews towards the rear, insert the spacer at the rear side of the machine.

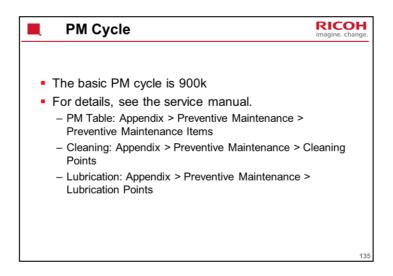


This slide shows how side-to-side registration can be adjusted at the entrance of the cover interposer.

The adjustment is made on the trays, not on the bracket between the peripherals.

There is no skew adjustment here. Skew can only be adjusted at the exit from the cover interposer (see the previous slide)

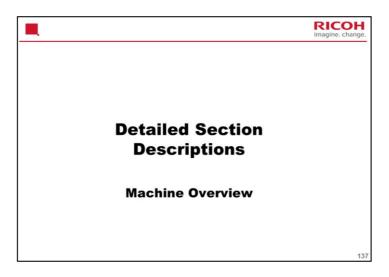


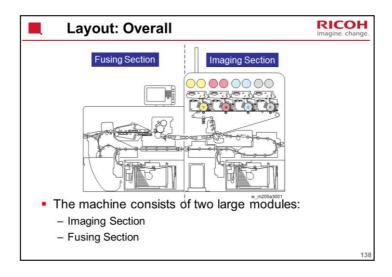


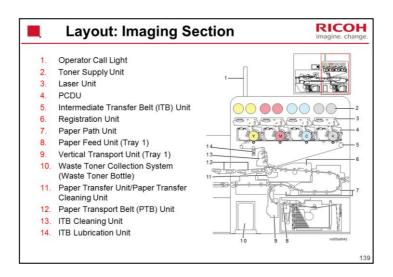
Important points about cleaning and lubrication will be mentioned in the related sections of the course.

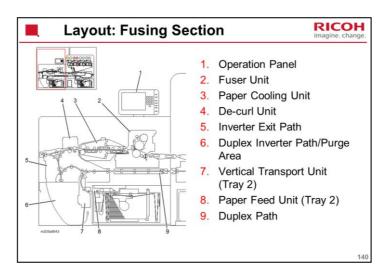
Replace the part(s), following the instructions in the manual. After replacing all necessary parts, open the front doors, then turn on the AC and main power switches. Use SP7-622-xxx to clear the counters for the parts that you replaced. Close the front doors. All necessary cleaning and process control initialization begins automatically, depending on which counters were reset.

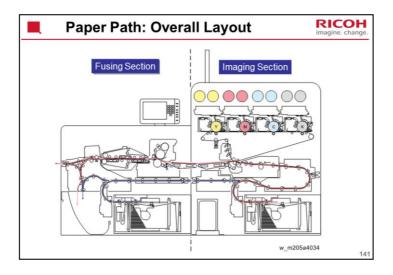
SP7-622-xxx: The numbers are all displayed on the screen. Just select the one that you need.

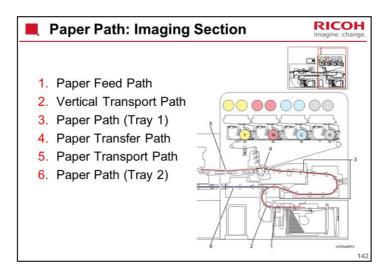


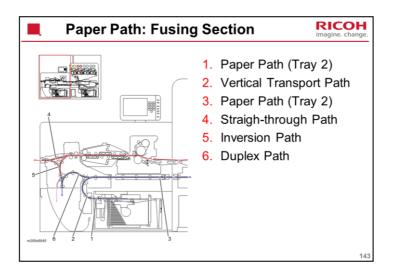


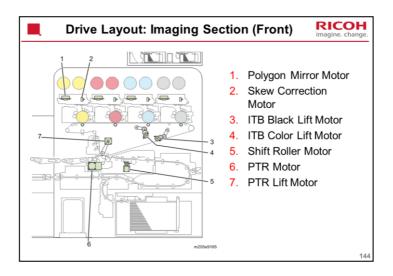


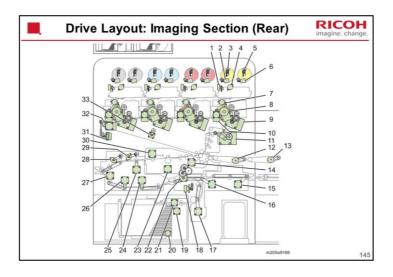






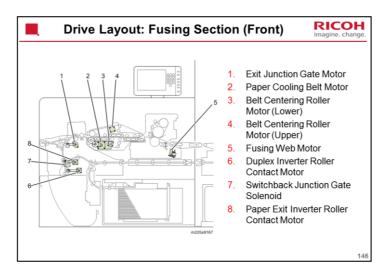




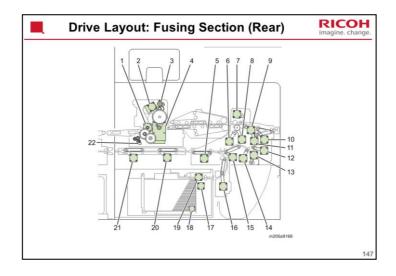


- 1. Toner Agitator Motor
- 2. Toner Bottle Motor 2
- 3. Toner Bottle Open Motor 2
- 4. Toner Supply Motor
- 5. Toner Bottle Open Motor 1
- 6. Toner Bottle Motor 1
- 7. Charger Cleaning Motor
- 8. Drum Motor
- 9. Development Motor
- 10. Drum Cleaning Motor
- 11. ITB Cleaning Motor
- 12. 1st PTB Motor
- 13. 2nd PTB Motor
- 14. PTR Timing Motor
- 15. Paper Transport Motor 4
- 16. Paper Transport Motor 5
- 17. Vertical Transport Motor (Tray 1)
- 18. Waste Toner Transport Motor (Lower)
- 19. Paper Transport Motor (Tray 1)
- 20. Tray Lift Motor (Tray 1)
- 21. Paper Feed Motor (Tray 1)
- 22. PTR Pressure Motor
- 23. Rotary Gate Motor
- 24. Paper Transport Motor 6
- 25. Registration Entrance Motor 2
- 26. Paper Transport Motor 7
- 27. Registration Entrance Motor 1
- 28. Registration Roller Lift Motor 2
- 29. Registration Roller Lift Motor 1
- 30. Registration Timing Motor
- 31. Waste Toner Transport Motor (Upper)

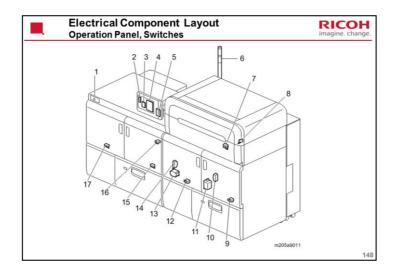
- 32. ITB Motor
- 33. PTR Pressure Motor



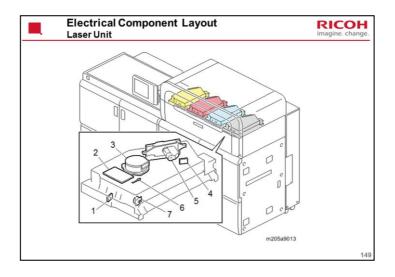
No additional notes



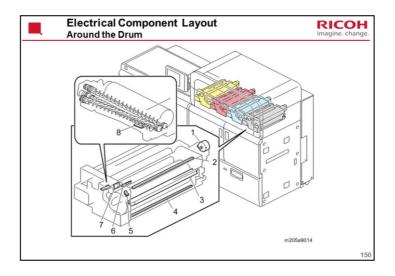
- 1. Press Roller Lift Motor
- 2. Fusing Refresh Roller Motor ('Refresh Roller' is also known as the 'Smoothing Roller' for the fusing belt).
- 3. Fusing Refresh Roller Contact Motor
- 4. Fusing Motor
- 5. Paper Transport Motor 1
- 6. De-curler Unit Motor 1
- 7. De-curler Unit Motor 2
- 8. De-curler Transport Motor 2
- 9. De-curler Transport Motor 1
- 10. Paper Exit Motor
- 11. Inverter Entrance Motor
- 12. Paper Exit Inverter Motor
- 13. Duplex Inverter Motor
- 14. Duplex Transport Motor 1
- 15. Duplex Transport Motor 2
- 16. Vertical Transport Motor (Tray 2)
- 17. Paper Transport Motor (Tray 2)
- 18. Tray Lift Motor (Tray 2)
- 19. Paper Feed Motor (Tray 2)
- 20. Paper Transport Motor 3
- 21. Paper Transport Motor 2
- 22. Cleaning Web Contact Motor



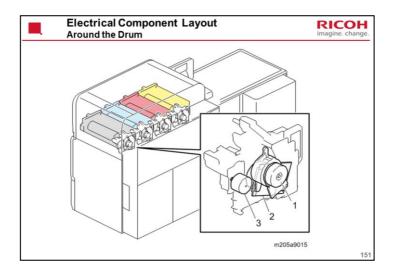
- 1. Main Power Switch (Push switch)
- 2. OPU:TP
- 3. LCDC
- 4. OPU:IO
- 5. SD Card/USB
- 6. Operator Call Light
- 7. Interlock Switch: Upper Front Cover
- 8. Toner Hopper Cover Open Switch
- 9. Interlock Switch: Right Front Door (Imaging Section)
- 10. Breaker (Imaging Section)
- 11. Noise Filter (Imaging Section)
- 12. Interlock Switch: Left Front Door (Imaging Section)
- 13. Noise Filter (Fusing Section)
- 14. Breaker (Fusing Section)
- 15. Interlock Switch: Right Front Door (Fusing Section)
- 16. AC Power Switch
- 17. Interlock Switch: Left Front Door (Fusing Section)



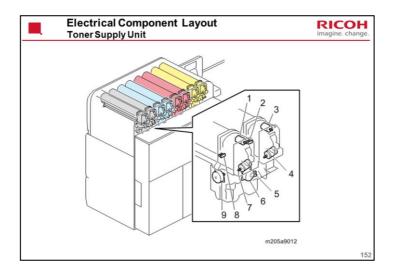
- 1. Laser Synchronization Detector (Leading Edge)
- 2. Polygon Motor PCB
- 3. Polygon Motor
- 4. Laser Synchronization Detector (Trailing Edge)
- 5. LD Unit
- 6. Thermistor
- 7. Skew Motor



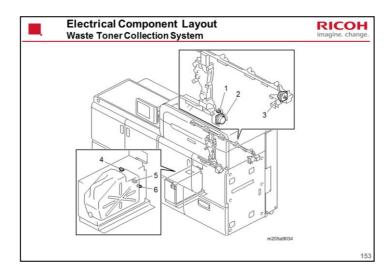
- 1. Charger Cleaning Motor
- 2. Quenching Lamp
- 3. Lubricant End Detection Switch
- 4. Quenching Lamp
- 5. Cleaning Pad HP Sensor
- 6. Potential Sensor
- 7. Temperature/Humidity Sensor (K/Y only)
- 8. Toner Density Sensor (TD Sensor)



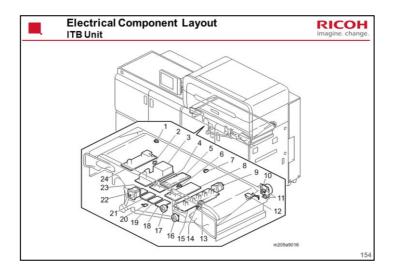
- 1. Drum Motor
- 2. Development Motor
- 3. Drum Cleaning Motor



- 1. Toner Bottle Open Motor 2
- 2. Toner Bottle Detect Sensor 1
- 3. Toner Bottle Open Motor 1
- 4. Toner Bottle Motor 1
- 5. Toner End Sensor
- 6. Toner Supply Motor
- 7. Toner Bottle Motor 2
- 8. Toner Bottle Detect Sensor 2
- 9. Toner Agitator Motor

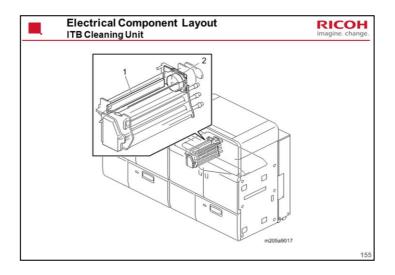


- 1. Waste Toner Transport Motor Lock Sensor
- 2. Waste Toner Transport Motor (Lower)
- 3. Waste Toner Transport Motor (Upper)
- 4. Waste Toner Bottle Set Sensor
- 5. Waste Toner Bottle Full Sensor
- 6. Waste Toner Bottle Near Full Sensor

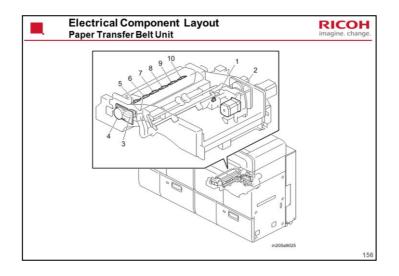


- 1. ITB Belt Centering Roller Sensor
- 2. ITB Cleaning Unit Set Sensor
- 3. AC Power Pack
- 4. ITB Cleaning HVP (-) (K, C)
- 5. TDRB
- 6. ITB Belt Overrun Sensor (Front)
- 7. ITB Color Lift Sensor
- 8. ITB Cleaning HVP (-) (M, Y)
- 9. PTR Pressure Motor
- 10. ITB Motor
- 11. ITB Motor Rotation Sensor
- 12. ITB Belt Centering Sensor
- 13. ITB Belt Speed Sensor
- 14. TB Black Lift Sensor
- 15. Transfer Power Pack
- 16. ITB Black Lift Motor
- 17. ITB Color Lift Motor
- 18. ITB Cleaning HVP (-) (K)
- 19. ITB Cleaning HVP (+) (C)
- 20. ITB Belt Overrun Sensor (Rear)
- 21. ITB Cleaning HVP (+) (M)
- 22. PTR Lift Motor
- 23. ITB Cleaning HVP (+) (Y)

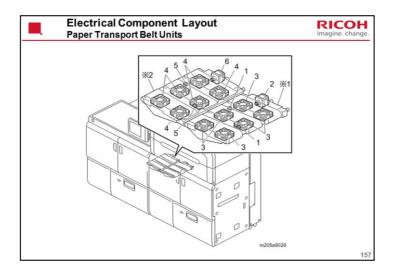
24. DC Power Pack



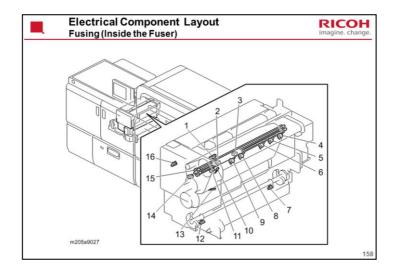
- 1. ITB Lubrication Unit End Switch
- 2. ITB Cleaning Motor



- 1. PTR Position Sensor
- 2. PTR Pressure Motor
- 3. ID Sensor Cleaning Fan
- 4. PTR Motor
- 5. MUSIC sensor: Front
- 6. ID Sensor: K
- 7. ID Sensor: C
- 8. ID/MUSIC Sensor: M/Center
- 9. ID Sensor: Y
- 10. MUSIC sensor: Rear



- *1. 1st Paper Transport Belt (PTB) Unit
- *2. 2nd Paper Transport Belt (PTB) Unit
- 1.PTB Transport Sensor
- 2.PTB Motor
- 3.PTB Fan
- 4.PTB Fan
- 5.PTB Transport Sensor
- 6.PTB Motor



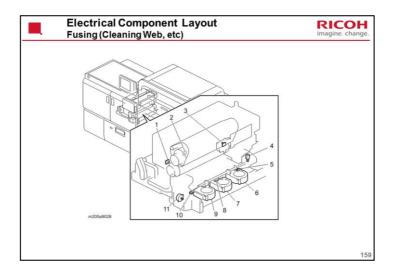
- 1. Fusing Exit Sensor (Back): Detects when paper wraps around the fusing belt
- 2. Fusing Exit Sensor (Center): Detects jams at the fusing belt or pressure roller; monitors paper feed timing
- 3. Fusing Exit Sensor (Rear): Detects jams at the fusing belt or pressure roller; monitors paper feed timing
- 4. Heating Roller Thermostat 5
- 5. Heating Roller Thermostat 4
- 6. Heating Roller Thermostat 3
- 7. Pressure Roller Home Position Sensor 2
- 8. Heating Roller Thermostat 2
- 9. Heating Roller Thermostat 1
- 10. Heating Roller Thermistor (Edge)
- 11. Accordion Jam Sensor
- 12. Pressure Roller Home Position Sensor 1
- 13. Fusing Belt Thermistor (Edge)
- 14. Fusing Exit Sensor (Front): Detects jams at the fusing belt or pressure roller; monitors paper feed timing
- 15. Fusing Lamps: The lamps are identical but must be connected carefully. This will be explained later.
- 16. Smoothing Roller Contact Sensor

Why do we have three fusing exit sensors in a row (front, middle, rear)?

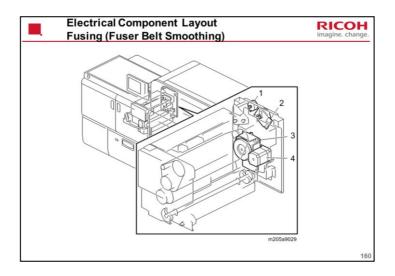
If there is only the center sensor, and for example the pick off pawl catches the paper leading edge, the leading edge could still reach this sensor. Then the machine does not detect a jam and the fusing unit continues to operate, and a concertina jam occurs, pushing the pawl, and damages the pressure roller.

But if there is a front and rear sensor, and the above problem occurs, the three

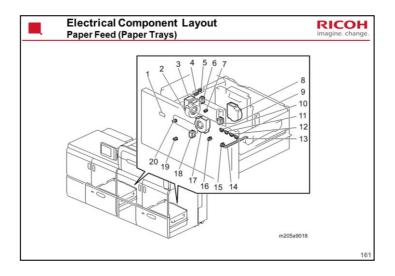
sensors will not detect the leading edge at the same time, and a jam is detected.



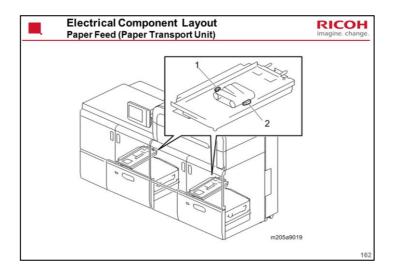
- 1. Pressure Roller Thermopile (Edge)
- 2. Pressure Roller Thermopile (Center)
- 3. Heating Roller Thermopile
- 4. Cleaning Web Contact Motor
- 5. Cleaning Web Contact Sensor
- 6. Pressure Roller Intake Fan 3
- 7. Pressure Roller Intake Fan 2
- 8. Web End Sensor
- 9. Pressure Roller Intake Fan 1
- 10. Web End Sensor
- 11. Fusing Web Motor



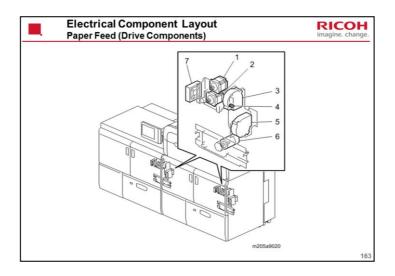
- 1. Fusing Smoothing Roller Contact Motor
- 2. Fusing Smoothing Roller Motor
- 3. Fusing Motor
- 4. Pressure Roller Lift Motor



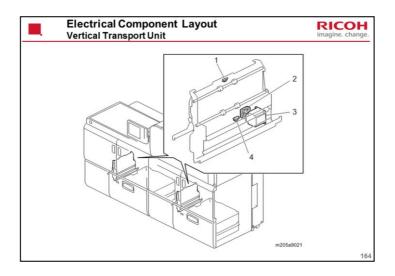
- 1. LED
- 2. Separation Fan
- 3. Float Fan
- 4. Upper Limit Sensor 2 (Paper Upper Limit Sensor)
- 5. Upper Limit Sensor 1 (Paper Upper Limit Sensor)
- 6. Float Solenoid
- 7. Paper Height Sub Sensor
- 8. Separation Rear Fan
- 9. Separation Solenoid Rear
- 10. Paper Size Sensor 1
- 11. Paper Size Sensor 2
- 12. Paper Size Sensor 3
- 13. Paper Size Sensor 4
- 14. Tray Heater
- 15. Paper Length Sensor 2
- 16. Paper Length Sensor 1
- 17. Separation Front Fan (Tray 2)
- 18. Separation Solenoid Front (Tray 2)
- 19. Lower Limit Sensor
- 20. Paper Height Middle Sensor



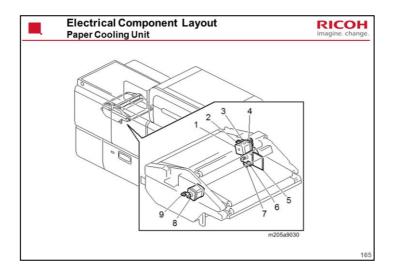
- 1. Paper Feed Sensor
- 2. Paper End Sensor



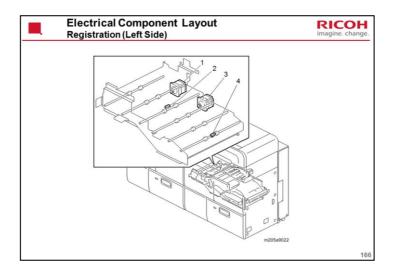
- 1. Paper Feed Motor
- 2. Paper Transport Motor
- 3. Suction Fan 1
- 4. Over Limit Sensor (Tray Upper Limit Sensor)
- 5. Suction Fan 2
- 6. Vertical Transport Motor
- 7. Paper Transport Motor Fan



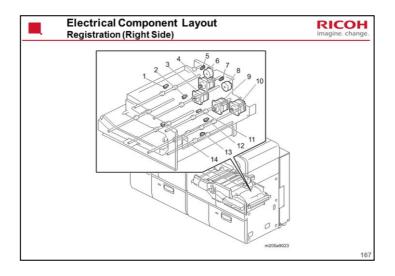
- 1. Vertical Transport Sensor 2
- 2. Vertical Transport Motor Fan
- 3. Vertical Transport Motor
- 4. Vertical Transport Sensor 1



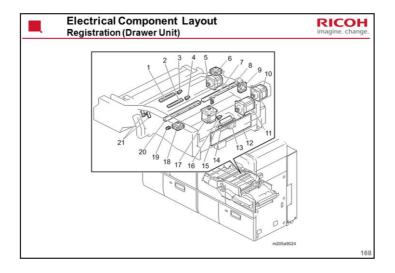
- 1. Belt Centering Roller Motor (Upper)
- 2. Belt Overrun Sensor (Upper 2)
- 3. Belt Overrun Sensor (Upper 1)
- 4. Belt Centering Roller Sensor (Upper)
- 5. Paper Cooling Belt Motor
- 6. Belt Overrun Sensor (Lower 1)
- 7. Belt Overrun Sensor (Lower 2)
- 8. Belt Centering Roller Motor (Lower)
- 9. Belt Centering Roller Sensor (Lower)



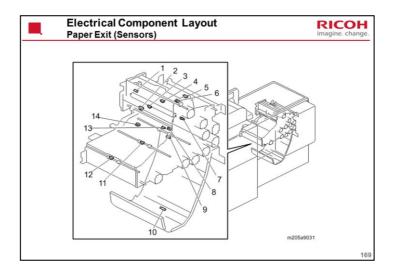
- 1. Paper Transport Motor 4
- 2. Paper Transport Sensor 4
- 3. Paper Transport Motor 5
- 4. Paper Transport Sensor 5



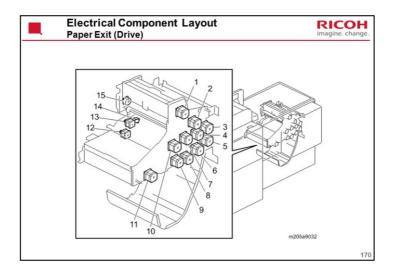
- 1. Registration Entrance Sensor 3
- 2. Registration Entrance Sensor 2
- 3. Paper Transport Motor 6
- 4. Registration Entrance Motor 2
- 5. Registration Roller Home Position Sensor 1
- 6. Registration Roller Lift Motor 1
- 7. Registration Roller Home Position Sensor 2
- 8. Registration Roller Lift Motor 2
- 9. Paper Transport Motor 7
- 10. Registration Entrance Motor 1
- 11. Registration Entrance Sensor 1
- 12. LCT Relay Sensor
- 13. Paper Transport Sensor 6
- 14. Paper Transport Sensor 7



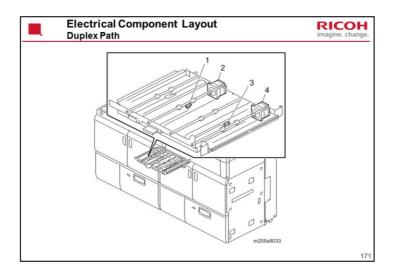
- 1. CRB2 (CRB: CIS Relay Board)
- 2. CRB1
- 3. Auto Media Size Feedback Sensor 2 (also sometimes called T-ACT Sensor 2; T-ACT is an acronym for 'Two-face Auto Correct Technology')
- Auto Media Size Feedback Sensor 1 (also sometimes called T-ACT Sensor 1)
- 5. PTR Timing Motor
- 6. PTR Timing Motor Cooling Fan
- 7. Shift Unit Home Position Sensor
- 8. CIS (Rear)
- 9. Registration Timing Motor Fan
- 10. Registration Timing Motor
- 11. Rotary Gate Motor
- 12. DRB
- 13. Registration Cooling Fan
- 14. URTB (Double-Feed Sensor: Emitter)
- 15. URRB (Double-Feed Sensor: Receptor)
- 16. Registration Timing Sensor
- 17. Shift Roller Motor
- 18. CIS Cleaning Fan
- 19. Rotary Gate Home Position Sensor
- 20. CIS (Front)
- 21. Registration Encoder Sensor



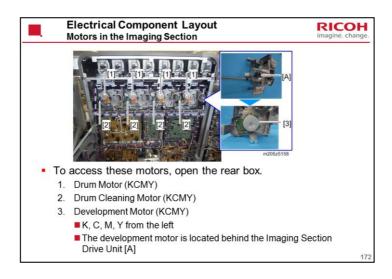
- 1. De-curler Unit Home Position Sensor 2
- 2. De-curler Unit Home Position Sensor 1
- 3. De-curler Entrance Sensor
- 4. De-curler Exit Sensor
- 5. Paper Exit Sensor
- 6. Exit Junction Gate Home Position Sensor
- 7. Paper Exit Inverter Sensor
- 8. Paper Exit Inverter Roller Home Position Sensor
- 9. Duplex Inverter Sensor
- 10. Purge Tray Paper Sensor
- 11. Duplex Transport Sensor 2
- 12. Paper Transport Sensor 1
- 13. Duplex Transport Sensor 1
- 14. Duplex Inverter Roller Home Position Sensor



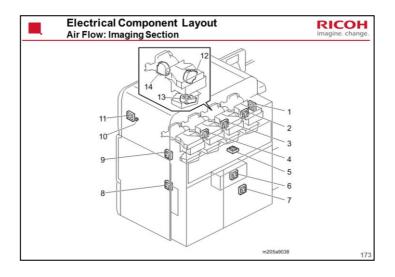
- 1. De-curler Unit Motor 2
- 2. De-curler Transport Motor 1
- 3. Paper Exit Motor
- 4. Inverter Entrance Motor
- 5. Paper Exit Inverter Motor
- 6. Duplex Inverter Motor
- 7. De-curler Transport Motor 2
- 8. Duplex Transport Motor 1
- 9. Duplex Transport Motor 2
- 10. De-curler Unit Motor 1
- 11. Paper Transport Motor 1
- 12. Duplex Inverter Roller Contact Motor
- 13. Paper Exit Inverter Roller Contact Motor
- 14. Switchback Junction Gate Solenoid
- 15. Exit Junction Gate Motor



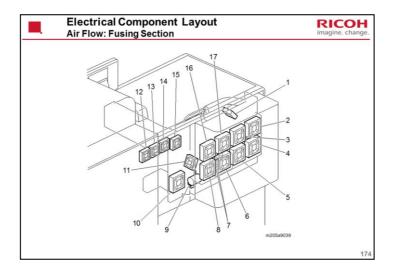
- 1. Paper Transport Sensor 2
- 2. Paper Transport Motor 2
- 3. Paper Transport Sensor 3
- 4. Paper Transport Motor 3



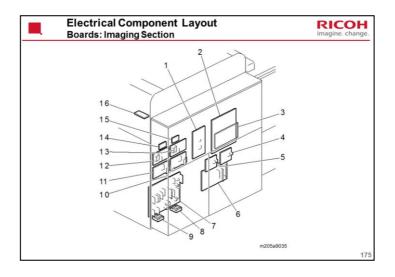
No additional notes



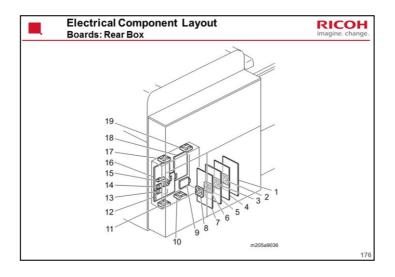
- 1. Exhaust Fan 3
- 2. Exhaust Fan 9
- 3. Exhaust Fan 8
- 4. Exhaust Fan 1
- 5. Waste Toner Collection Fan
- 6. PSU Exhaust Fan
- 7. Exhaust Fan 4
- 8. Registration Exhaust Fan
- 9. Exhaust Fan 2
- 10. Temperature/Humidity Sensor (Main)
- 11. Laser Unit Cooling Fan
- 12. Development Unit Cooling Fan
- 13. Ozone Exhaust Fan
- 14. Charger Entrance Fan



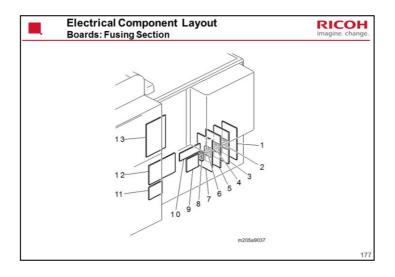
- 1. De-curler Motor Cooling Fan
- 2. Paper Cooling Belt Fan 4
- 3. Paper Cooling Belt Fan 3
- 4. Paper Cooling Belt Fan 8
- 5. Paper Cooling Belt Fan 7
- 6. Paper Cooling Belt Fan 6
- 7. Paper Cooling Remain Switch
- 8. Paper Cooling Belt Fan 5
- 9. Paper Coolant Pump
- 10. Pressure Roller Exhaust Fan
- 11. Paper Exit Inverter Motor Fan
- 12. Exhaust Fan 5
- 13. Exhaust Fan 6
- 14. Exhaust Fan 7
- 15. Anti-condensation Fan
- 16. Paper Cooling Belt Fan 1
- 17. Paper Cooling Belt Fan 2



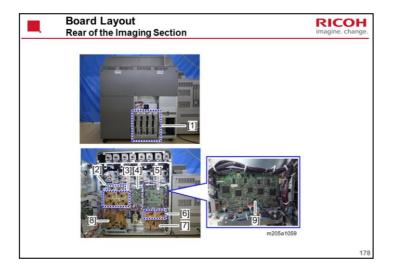
- 1. TDCU
- 2. IOB 1
- 3. BCU
- 4. NRYF 1
- 5. NRYF 2
- 6. AC Drive Board 1
- 7. PSU 3
- 8. PSU Fan 4
- 9. PSU Fan 3
- 10. Charge/Development HVP (Y)
- 11. Charge/Development HVP (M)
- 12. Charge/Development HVP (K)
- 13. Charge/Development HVP (C)
- 14. Drum Cleaning HVP (K)
- 15. Drum Cleaning HVP (CMY)
- 16. Potential Sensor Board



- 1. PSU 5
- 2. PSU Fan 6
- 3. PSU Fan 5
- 4. PSU 4
- 5. PSU 2
- 6. PSU Fan 2
- 7. PSU 1
- 8. PSU Fan 1
- 9. HDD
- 10. Controller Fan 4
- 11. Controller Fan 3
- 12. DTU (Data Transfer Unit)
- 13. SD Slot Board 1
- 14. SD Slot Board 2
- 15. Giga-Ethenet Board
- 16. Controller Board
- 17. Controller Fan 1
- 18. IPU
- 19. Controller Fan 2



- 1. PSU 9
- 2. PSU Fan 10
- 3. PSU 8
- 4. PSU Fan 9
- 5. PSU 7
- 6. PSU Fan 8
- 7. PSU 6
- 8. PSU Fan 7
- 9. NRYF 4
- 10.SDB
- 11.NRYF 3
- 12. AC Drive Board 2
- 13.IOB2



1. Drum Cleaning HVP (K/CMY)

K: left side, CMY: right side

2. Charge/Development HVP (K/C/M/Y)

K: upper left, C: upper right, M: lower left, Y: lower right

- 3. TDCU
- 4. IOB 1
- 5. NRYF 1-2

NRYF 1: right side, NRYF 2: left side

- 6. AC Drive Board 2
- 7. PSU 3
- 8. BCU

Located behind IOB 1

9. PSU 1, 2, 4, 5

PSU 1, PSU 2, PSU 3, PSU 4 from the left

To replace these electrical components, first open the rear box or remove the rear box right lower cover.



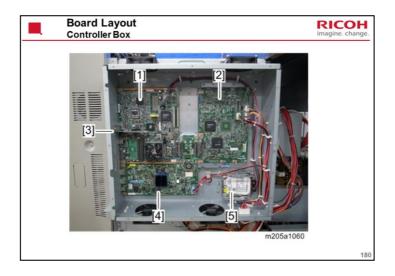
- 1. IOB 2
- 2. AC Drive Board 1
- 3. SDB
- 4. PSU 6-9

PSU 6, PSU 7, PSU 8, PSU 9 from the left

5. NRYF 3-4

NRYF 3: left side, NRYF 4: right side

To replace these components, first remove the rear upper left cover, duct cover, or rear lower cover of the fusing section.

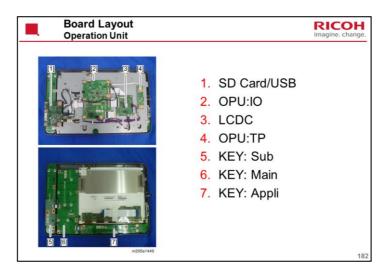


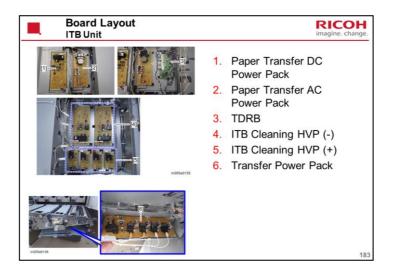
- 1. Controller Board
- 2. IPU
- 3. Giga-Ethernet Board
- 4. DTU (Data Transfer Unit)
- 5. HDD unit

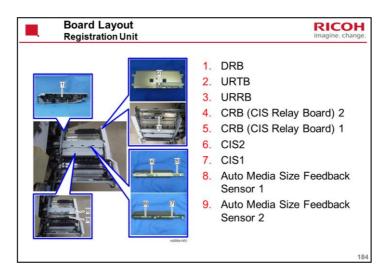
To replace the electrical components in the controller box, open the rear box, and then remove the controller box cover.

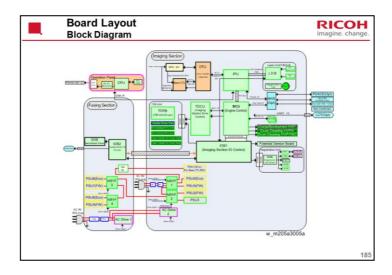


1. Potential Sensor Board









At the bottom left of this diagram, you can see how the various power supply boards are connected up.

Descriptions of the Main Boards - 1 RICOH imagine. change.

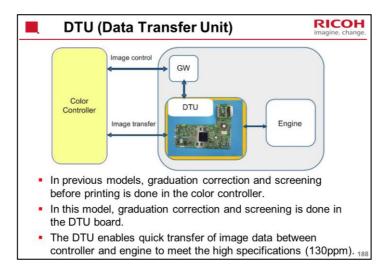
- BCU (Base Control Unit): This board has two CPUs and controls the engine.
- Controller Board: This board has the main CPU, the sub CPU for energy saving control, and the microprocessor for switch control. It controls turning the machine on/off, energy saving, and printing timing for the external controller.
 - The LAN function on this board supports @Remote and Web Image Monitor.
 - Unlike other models, this controller board does not control image processing except for list printing and SMC printing.

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■ Descriptions of the Main Boards - 2 RICOH imagine. change.

- IOB 1 (In/Out Control Board): Controls sensors, motors, and fans in the imaging section.
- IOB 2 (In/Out Control Board): Controls sensors, motors, and fans in the fusing section.
- TDCU (Transfer Unit Drive Control Unit): Controls sensors and motors in the ITB unit
- TDRB (Transfer Unit Drive Board): Receives sensor signals and drives motors and fans in the ITB unit.
- DRB (Drive Board): Receives sensor signals and drives motors and fans in the registration unit.
- SDB (Switchback Drive Board): Receives sensor signals and drives motors and fans in the paper switchback and duplex path.
- NRYF1-4 (Noise Filter Relay Fuse Board): Contains noise filters, relays, and fuses for the AC input section.
- AC Drive Board: Controls AC for the fusing lamps.

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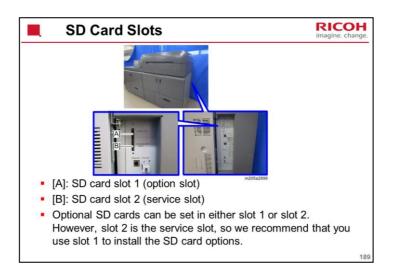


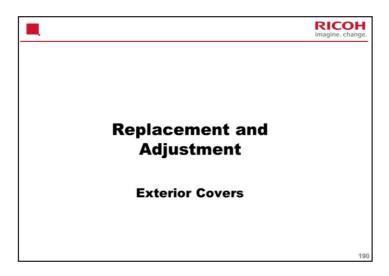
The DTU also performs edge processing, if selected by the user. This make sure that the edges of characters and shaded areas are sharp.

To correct the graduations, the DTU refers to the graduation settings stored in the color controller, and to the results of IBACC (IBACC calibrates the greyscale, especially the middle to highlight range).

If user performs graduation correction with color measurement tools, the correction applied to the graduation settings in the color controller are also transferred to the DTU.

Because IBACC is done frequently, customers should not need to do the ACC adjustment.

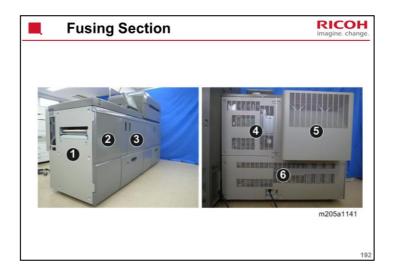




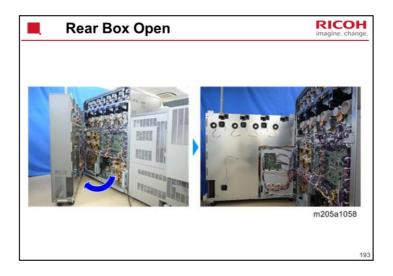
Details of all procedures are in the service manual. These slides only go over a few important points.

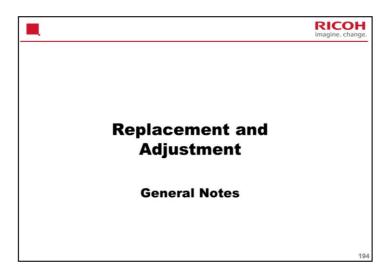


1	Upper Front Cover
2	Left Front Door (Imaging Section)
3	Right Front Door (Imaging Section)
4	Right Cover (Imaging Section)
5	Toner Supply Unit Cover
5-A	Toner Supply Top Cover
5-B	Toner Supply Front Cover
5-C	Toner Supply Left Upper Cover
5-D	Toner Supply Right Upper Cover
5-E	Toner Supply Rear Cover
6	Rear Box
6-A	Rear Box Upper Cover
6-B	Rear Box Left Lower Cover
6-C	Rear Box Right Lower Cover



- 1. Left Cover (Fusing Section)
- 2. Left Front Door (Fusing Section)
- 3. Right Front Door (Fusing Section)
- 4. Rear Upper Left Cover (Fusing Section)
- 5. Duct Cover (Fusing Section)
- 6. Rear Lower Cover (Fusing Section)





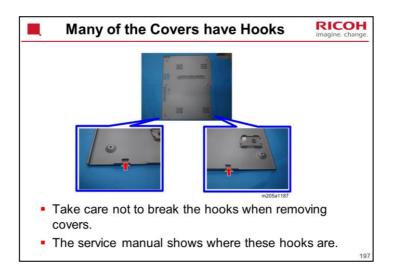
Details of all procedures are in the service manual. These slides only go over a few important points.

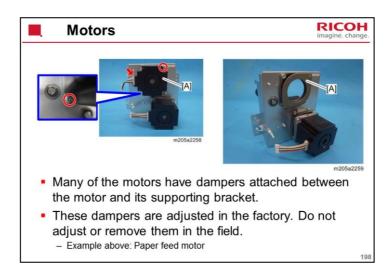
Before Starting to Work on the Machine RICOH

- Turn off the power using the procedure shown below.
 - Turn off the main power switch.
 - Turn off the AC power switch.
 - Disconnect the two power cords (one is located at the rear of the imaging section, one is located at the rear of the fusing section).
 - Wait 20 minutes for the machine to cool down.

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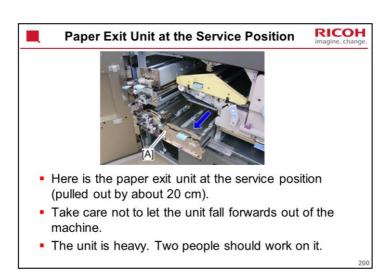
■ Before Starting to Work on the Machine The following units are heavy, so two or more people are required to remove/install them. Paper Trays 1 and 2 Registration Unit (Right) Registration Unit (Left) Drawer Unit Paper Exit Unit Paper Cooling Unit







It's quite a long procedure.



Cleaning

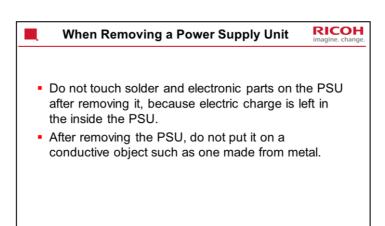


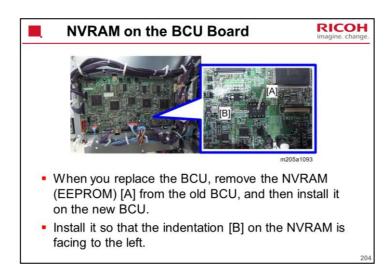
- Roller Cleaning
 - Clean with a dry cloth. Do not touch the surfaces of the rollers with bare hands.
- Sensor Cleaning
 - Clean with a blower brush. Do not use cloth or tissue paper.
 - Most of the sensors are below holes in plates, so they are difficult to see.
 - Insert the tip of the blower brush into the hole and squeeze to blow paper dust off the sensor.

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Details of all procedures are in the service manual. These slides only go over a few important points.





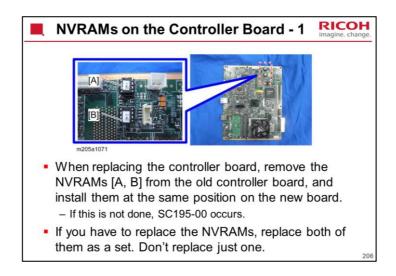
If you forget to install the NVRAM on the new BCU, the machine will not activate and remain in "Please wait" status even with the main power switch turned on.

After Replacing the BCU Board

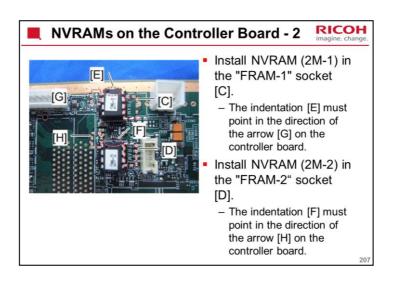


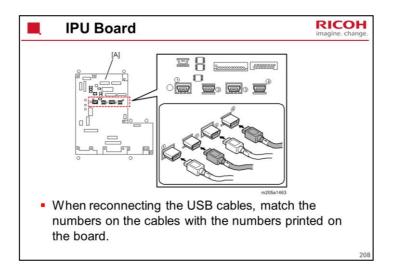
- Do the following with SP mode, or an SC may occur.
 - Input the machine serial number.
 - Select the paper size system.
 - Specify the area code.
- See the procedure in the service manual for details.

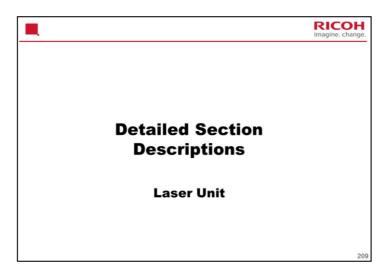
20

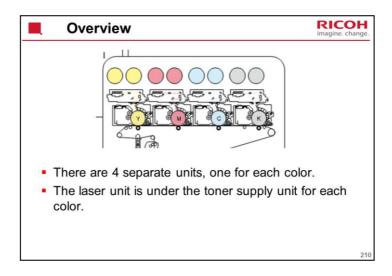


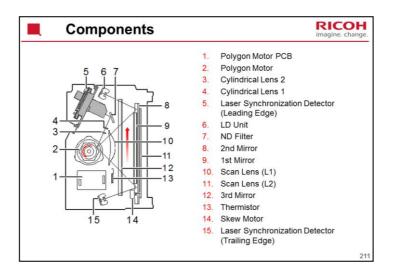
When installing new NVRAMs, follow the instructions in the manual carefully. There are SPs to do, and other things.

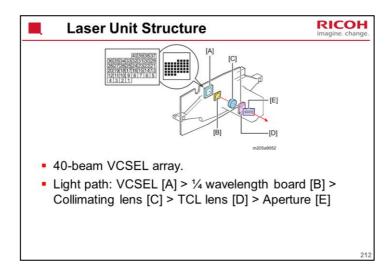


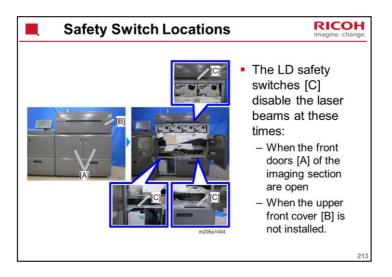


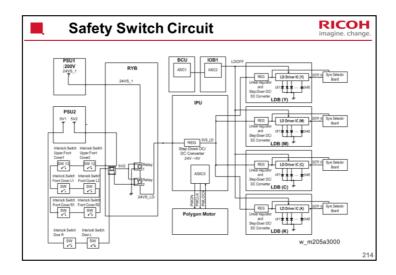




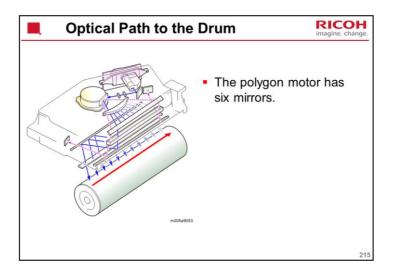


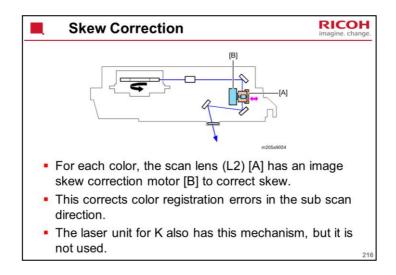


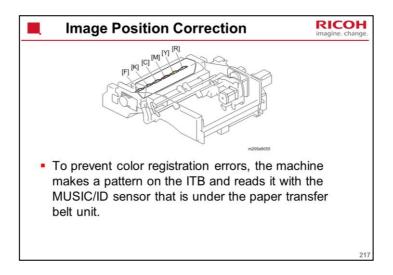


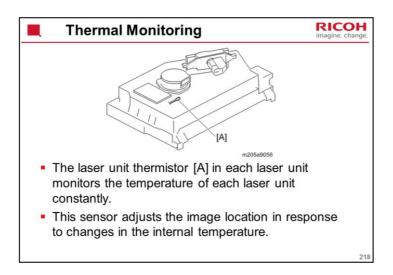


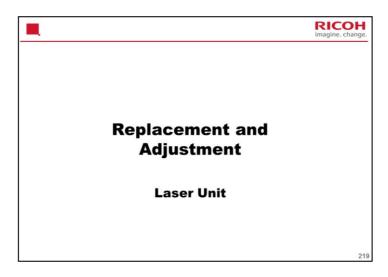
The LD safety switches are installed on the 5V line that connects the PSU to the LD.











Details of all procedures are in the service manual. These slides only go over a few important points.

Cautions



- Before adjusting or replacing the laser unit, turn the main power switch and AC power switch off then unplug the machine from the power source.
 - Allow the machine to cool for a few minutes.
 - The polygon motor continues to rotate for approximately one to three minutes after the machine is switched off.
- Do not turn on the power when the laser unit and the polygon cover are not installed.
- Ensure that after assembly, the polygon cover is completely closed
- Do not turn on the power when the synchronization detectors are disconnected.
- Ensure that after assembly, the synchronization detectors are set correctly.

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Replacing the Laser Unit - 1 Before removing the old unit, enter SP mode and zero the skew correction mechanisms. If you do not do this, MUSIC may not work. because one or more of the motors may be at or near the upper or lower limit. Then, the range that the motor can move will be restricted and the adjustment may not be done correctly.

The procedure is in the service manual.

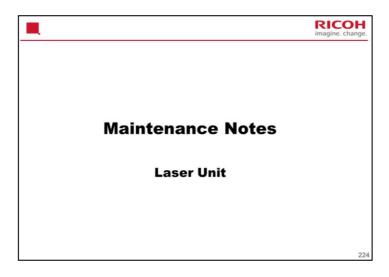
Replacing the Laser Unit - 2 The laser unit for each color is under the toner bank for that color. The toner bank must be removed. The procedure is the same for each color.

Replacing the Laser Unit - 3



- After replacing the laser unit:
 - Enter SP mode and download the parameters from the new unit.
 - Initialize the on-time counter.
 - If you replaced the laser unit (Bk), adjust the skew using SP2-104-040 (Skew Adjustment Manual).
 - Adjust color registration with the user tool.

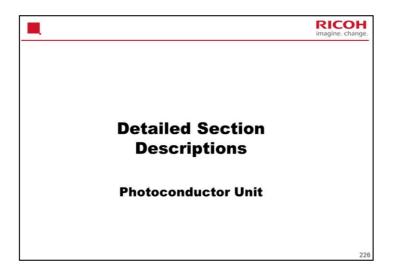
22

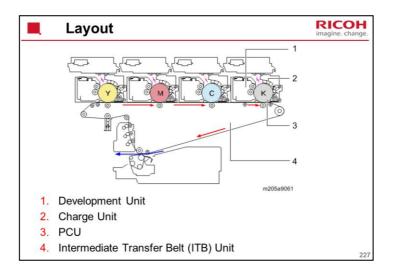


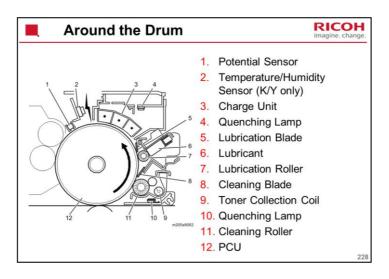
This section explains a few important points. For full details, see the procedures in the service manual. Obey all instructions in the service manual.

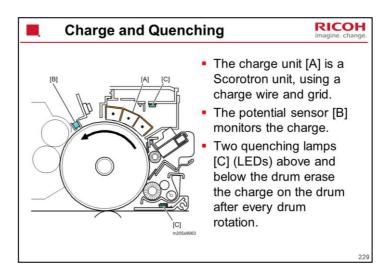


The procedure is in the maintenance section in the appendix of the service manual.



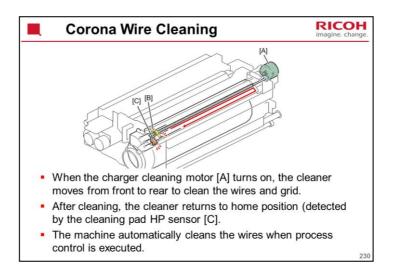






The lamp at the bottom removes charge from toner that is still on the drum after transfer (this is a pre-quenching lamp).

The lamp at the top is a quenching lamp. Light from this lamp shines through the grid of the charge corona unit (the grid on the right in the above diagram). As a result, some of the charge applied by this wire is dissipated, but the charge from the other two wires remains on the drum.



Dirty wires can cause uneven charging of the drum, which leads to poor image quality.

SPs Related to Wire Cleaning



- SP2-220-001: Timing of the automatic cleaning.
- SP2-220-006 to 009: Displays the number pages printed since the previous cleaning (converted to A4)
- SP2-220-010 to 013: Clears the SP2-220-006 to 009 counters
 - This SP is executed automatically when the automatic charger cleaning is completed.
 - Clear the counter with this SP when you remove the charge unit from the machine and clean it manually.
 - This SP is also executed automatically when the charge unit or corona wire is replaced and the remaining days counter of the charge unit is cleared.
- SP2-222-001 to 005: Manual wire cleaning
 - SP2-222-001 to 004 is for the single units (KCYM). SP2-222-005 is for all units.

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SP2-220-001: Selects the timing of the automatic charger cleaning. Default: 1

- 0: Done only when SP2-222-001 to 004 is executed.
- 1: Done when process control is executed after the printing count exceeds the number of pages specified in SP2-220-002 to 005. Cleaning is done before process control.
- 2: Done at the end of a job after the printing count exceeds the number of pages specified in SP2-220-002 to 005.
- 3: Done when the machine is turned on or recovers from energy saver mode under the specified environmental conditions, and when process control is done after the printing count exceeds the specified number of pages.
- 4: Done when the machine is turned on or recovers from energy saver mode under the specified environmental conditions, and at the end of a job after the printing count exceeds the specified number of pages.

SP2-220-002 to 005: Specifies the number of pages (converted to A4) for the automatic cleaning. Default: 3,000 pages

SP2-220-006 to 009: Displays the print page counter since the previous cleaning (converted to A4).

SP2-220-010 to 013: See the slide

SP2-220-014: Displays the environmental conditions when the power was turned on.

The environmental condition is determined according to absolute humidity calculated by the output of the temperature/humidity sensor (PCU1).

SP2-220-015: Specifies the environmental conditions for executing automatic cleaning at power on. Default: 6

Selections: "1: LLL", "2: LL", "3: ML", "4: MM", "5: MH", "6: HH"

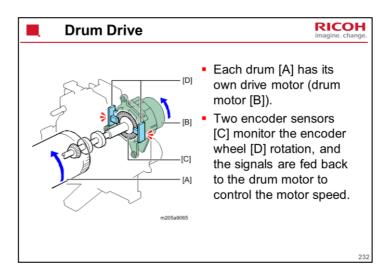
Thresholds between these states are determined by SP2-220-016 to 020

SP2-221-001 to 004: Displays the charger cleaning counter. Both automatic cleaning and manual cleaning (SP2-222-001 to 005) are counted.

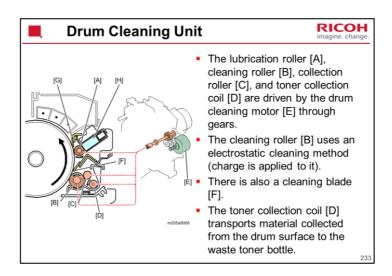
SP2-221-005 to 008: Clears the SP2-221-001 to 004 counters

This SP is executed automatically when the charge unit is replaced and the remaining days counter of the charge unit is cleared.

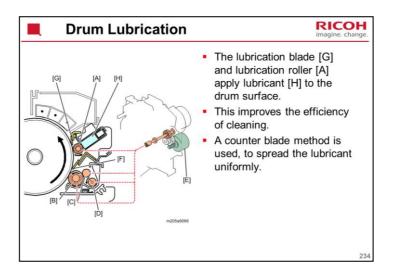
SP2-222-001 to 005: See the slide

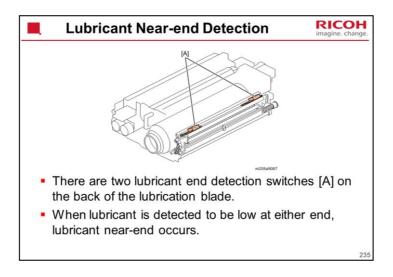


The development unit and the PCU cleaning unit have different motors, to remove fluctuations in load in order to improve the precision of color registration.



The cleaning roller removes toner and silica (raw material of the lubricant) from the drum. This mechanism prevents toner and silica slipping past the cleaning blade [F], which helps to improve the service life of each part in the unit.





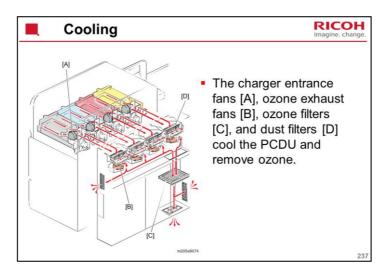
The lubrication blade is in the upper side of the cleaning unit.

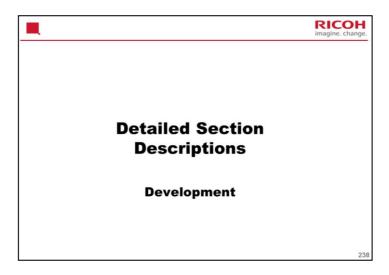
Lubricant End Detection

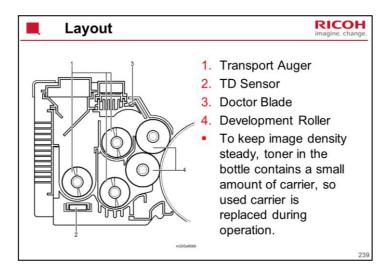


- When near-end is detected (as explained on the previous slide), the machine displays a near-end alert.
- A certain number of prints after this, lubricant end occurs, and the machine stops at the end of the job.
 - Number of prints: 32k (150 pages/job)

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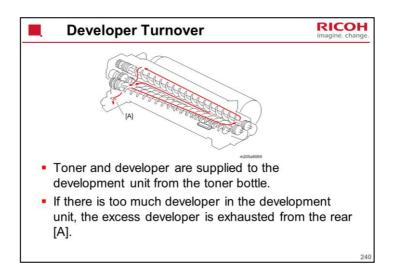


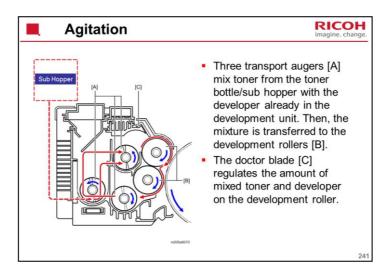




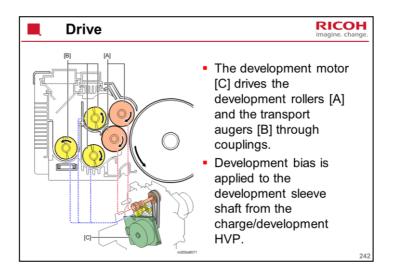
When a two-element developer is used, image quality varies gradually as the carrier ages, and regular developer replacement is essential to recover image quality. So replacement intervals are short and image quality can vary at every replacement.

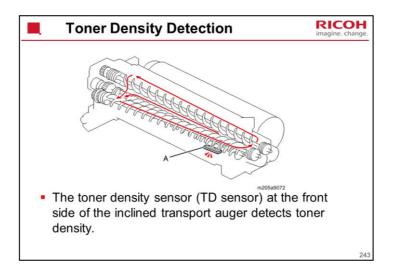
The mechanism in this machine prevents carrier degradation in the developer unit by mixing a small amount of carrier with supplied toner and replacing developer gradually. This also helps to keep developer longer and to stabilize image quality for high speed printing.

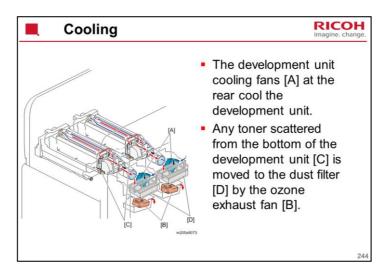


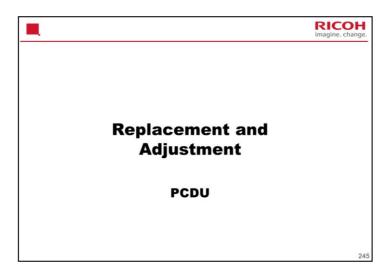


There are two development rollers (upper/lower). If the toner supply from the upper development roller is insufficient, the lower development roller covers a shortfall. The developer from the development roller is then transferred by lower transport auger.

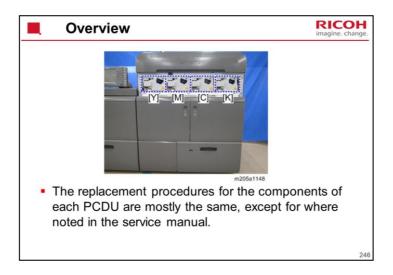




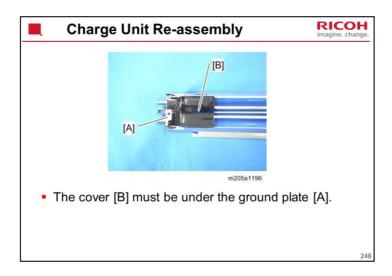




This section explains a few important points. For full details, see the procedures in the service manual. Obey all instructions in the service manual.



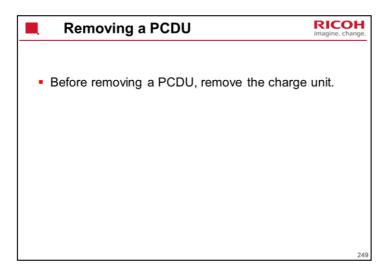




Be sure to handle the corona wires with care because they are very brittle and break easily.

Do not touch the corona wires with bare hands.

When you re-attach the corona wires, make sure they are inserted in the slits in the wire cushions.





- When you replace the PCU cleaning lubrication roller, you must also replace the two polystyrene washers that are provided with the roller.
- After you replace the PCU cleaning roller or lubrication roller individually, you need to apply zinc stearate and yellow toner to them. This is not required if you replace the complete PCU cleaning unit.

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Lubrication after Replacement - 1



- After you replace the PCU cleaning roller or lubrication roller individually, apply lubricant powder (D0159501, zinc stearate) and yellow toner (D0159500) to them. This is not required if you replace the complete PCU cleaning unit.
 - Use a soft brush to apply zinc stearate and yellow toner.
 - Prepare a 1:1 mixture of the two powders beforehand.
 - To prevent the PCU cleaning blade edge from being cracked or scratched, do not press the brush against it strongly.
 - If a mass of the powder adheres to the front side of the PCU cleaning blade, remove it with the brush to prevent the powder from entering the development unit.

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Preparing the 1:1 mixture is the same as for V-C3.

- 1. Place a sheet of clean paper on a flat surface.
- 2. Pour a small amount of Yellow Toner (D0159500) from its bottle onto the paper.

This is V-C1 series yellow toner.

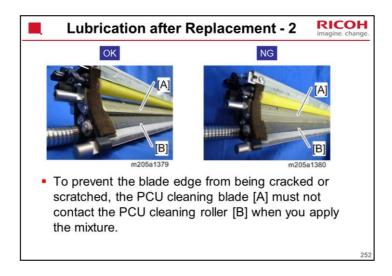
Do not use V-C2 or V-C3 or Andromeda yellow toner; this contains developer

- 3. Pour the same amount of Zinc Stearate (D0159501) from its bottle onto the paper.
- 4. Mix the two powders.



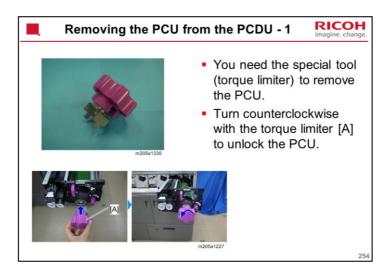




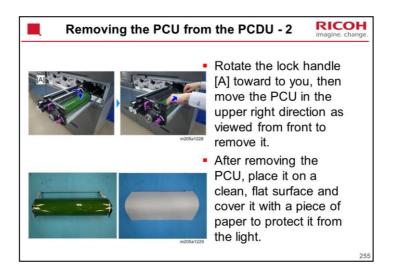




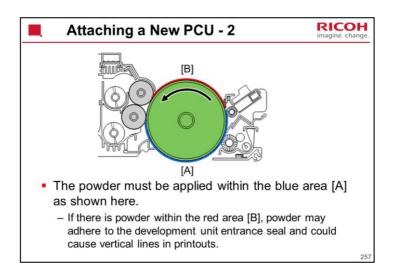
The maximum [A] and minimum [B] amount of grease you should use is shown in the manual .



The torque limiter is one of the accessories provided with the machine. It is used to unlock and lock the drum.





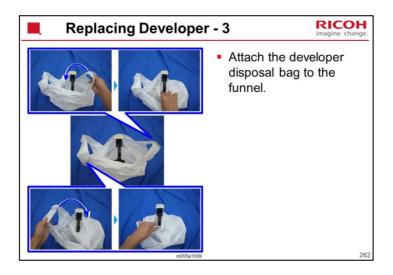


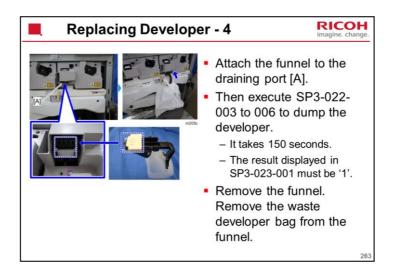


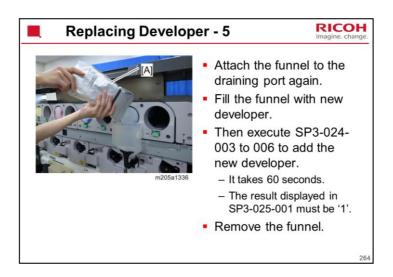




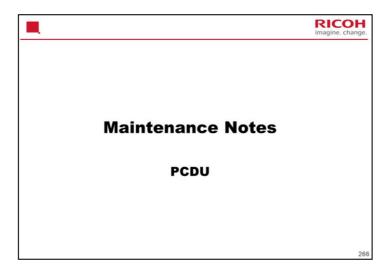
Replacing Developer - 2 First do SP 3-028. This will dump toner to reduce toner density. (If toner density is already low enough, this SP will do nothing.) This does the following: Improves developer fluidity so that it can be removed more easily from the development unit. Makes toner density close to the standard value, even if the development unit is not completely emptied and contains a small amount of old developer. The result displayed in SP3-029-001 must be '1'.







Replacing Developer - 6 Re-attach the cover and close the doors. The machine automatically initializes the TD sensor and executes process control.



This section explains a few important points. For full details, see the procedures in the service manual. Obey all instructions in the service manual.

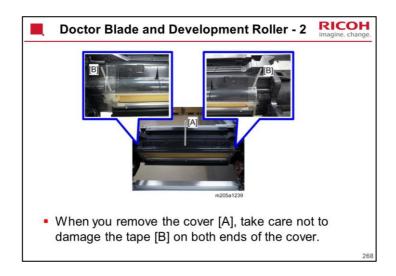


These two tools are registered as service parts.

They are not in the cardboard tool box.

D1793420: sheet (same as Br-C1)

D1793421: handle

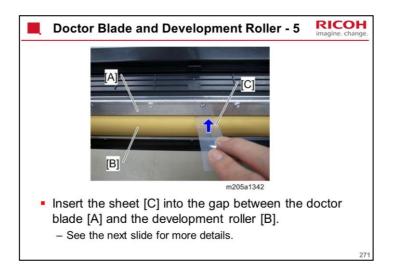


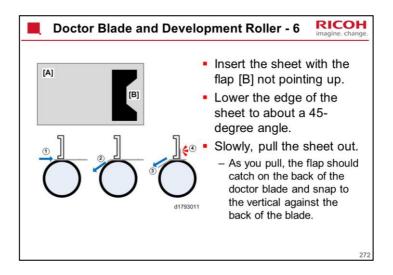
These slides explain a few important points.

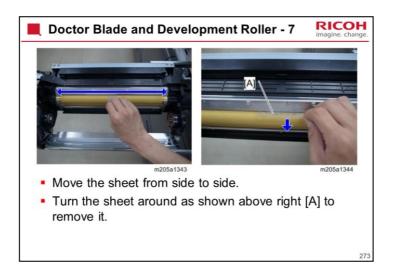
For the full procedure, see the service manual: Appendix > Preventative Maintenance > Cleaning Points















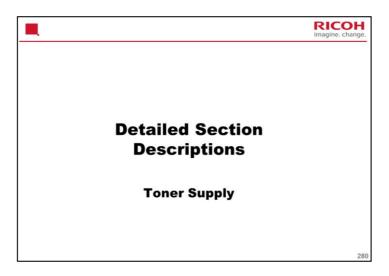


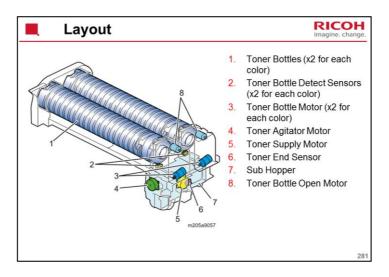


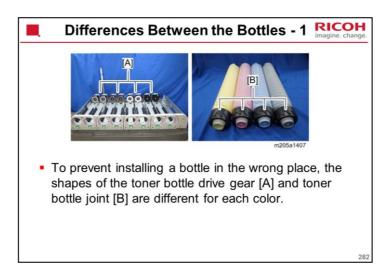
Other Cleaning Points Quenching lamp (lower): Blower brush and dry cloth Potential sensors: Blower brush These sensors are sensitive to static electricity. Discharge any static on yourself before working on these sensors. Vent filter: Remove it and tap it on the table to remove dust etc Other filters: Vacuum cleaner Except the front ozone filter, which is replaced.

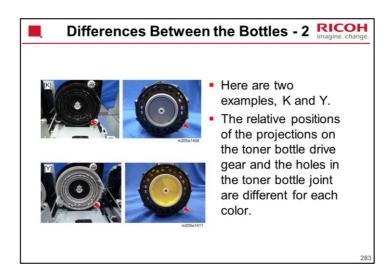
The quenching lamp (upper), above the charge corona unit, cannot be reached easily. It takes one hour to disassemble the machine sufficiently to allow cleaning. So a cleaning procedure was not made at this time.



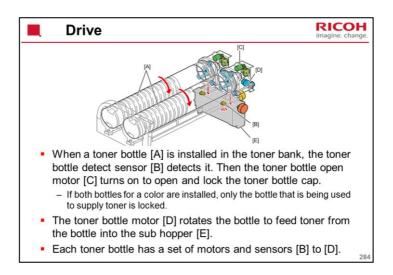


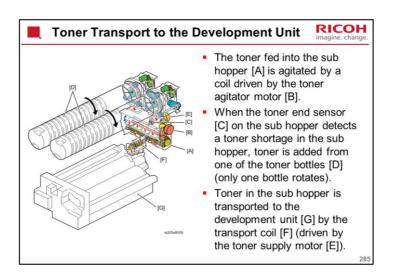


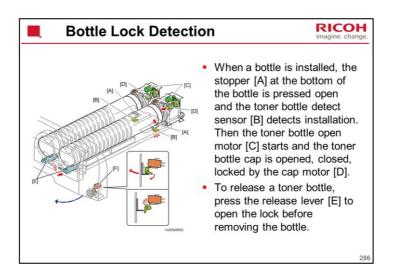


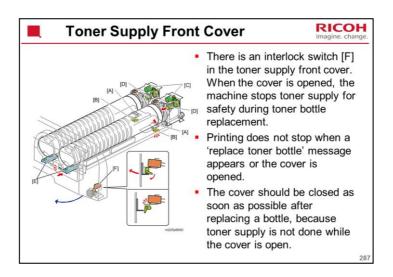


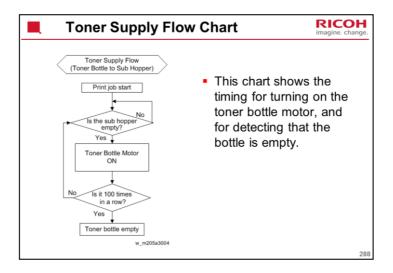
C and M are not shown here due to a lack of space. The principle is the same.











Detecting that a Bottle is Empty



- As stated on the previous slide: When the toner end sensor detects a shortage in the sub hopper, toner is supplied from a toner bottle.
- If the toner end sensor does not detect toner 100 times consecutively, the machine assumes the toner bottle is empty.
 The machine supplies toner from the other bottle.
- If both bottles are empty, or only one bottle is installed and it is empty, a near-end alert message appears on the operation panel. Printing does not stop.
- After the message appears, the machine can print about 2,000 sheets (A4/8.75% chart), then the toner end alert appears and the machine stops printing.

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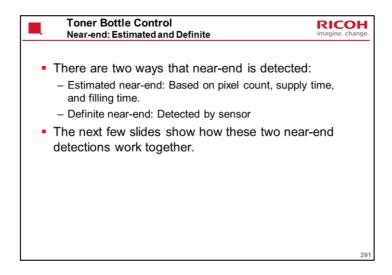
This is similar to the Br-C1.



- The toner bottles have no ID chip, so the machine cannot detect how much toner is in a bottle when it is placed in the machine.
- Basically, if the bottle is taken out and replaced after near-end, the machine assumes that the user has installed a new bottle.
- Also, if the bottle is taken out and replaced before near-end, then the machine assumes that the same bottle was put back in.

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This section is adapted from Leo-C1.



Ĭ,	Toner Bottle Bottle Opening		RICOL imagine. change	
	Toner Status	Bottle Cap Status	Note	
	Bottle Set	Closed → Open		
	Full	Still Open		
	Before Estimated Near End	Still Open		
	Estimated Near End	Still Open	Estimated by pixel count, integrated supply time, integrated filling time	
	Near End ('Definite Near End')	Open → Closed	Bottle is empty; the machine is using only the toner remaining in the sub hopper Near end is detected by the Toner End Sensor in the Sub Hopper (at this time the toner bottle rotates in an attempt to supply toner; if the sensor does not detect toner, then near-end occurs).	
	Toner End	Still Closed	Estimated by pixel count and number of pages after near end was detected	

This slide shows the timing for opening and closing the bottle cap.

If the cap is open, it can be closed and the bottle removed at any time after performing SP3162-001 to 004 (Bottle Open/Close CMYK) or the equivalent user tool.

Integrated filling time: The total time spent supplying toner from this bottle to the sub hopper

Integrated supply time: The total time spent supplying toner with this bottle from the sub hopper to the development unit

Why is monitoring the supply time important for toner near-end detection? Counting the pixels only tells the machine the amount of toner consumed to print images.

However, the machine also supplies toner to keep the toner density inside the development unit at an optimal level. By monitoring the number of the toner supply occurrences, in addition to pixel counting, the machine monitors the toner consumption.



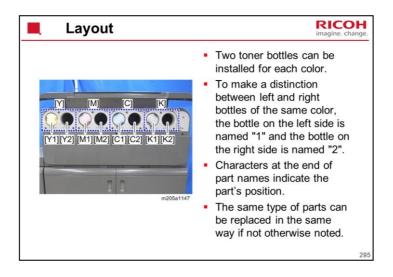


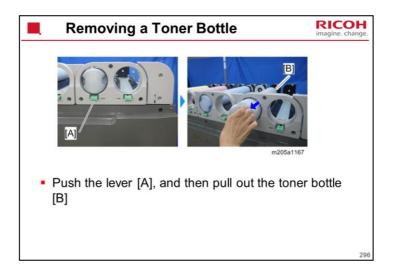
- If the bottle is taken out and replaced after "Estimated Near End":
 - The machine assumes that the user has installed a new bottle.
 - If the bottle is changed to one that is not full after "Estimated Near End":
 - The remaining toner display returns to "Full".
 - But, because the bottle is not full, near-end will be detected earlier than expected.
- If the bottle is taken out and replaced before "Estimated Near End":
 - The machine assumes that the same bottle was put back in.
 - If the bottle is changed to a full one before "Estimated Near End":
 - The remaining toner display does not return to "Full".
 - Estimated near end will be based on the state of the old bottle before changing.
 - Because of this, definite near end (detected by the toner end sensor) will be displayed a long time after 'estimated near end' occurs.

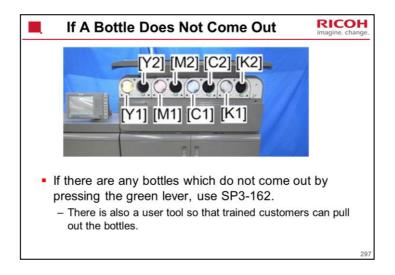
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Details of all procedures are in the service manual. These slides only go over a few important points.







Y1: SP3-162-004

Y2: SP3-162-008

M1: SP3-162-003

M2: SP3-162-007

C1: SP3-162-002

C2: SP3-162-006

K1: SP3-162-001

K2: SP3-162-005

There is no need to do this when installing the toner bottle. The machine automatically opens the bottle when it is installed, and closes the bottle when the toner near end is detected, preparing for bottle change. The above SP is only used when the bottle needs to be removed before toner near end is detected.

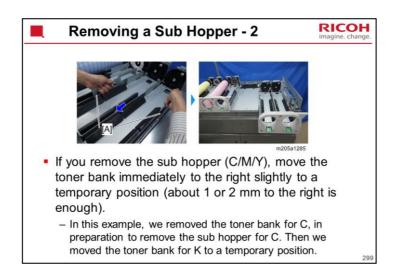
Details of the mechanism will be explained later.

Removing a Sub Hopper - 1



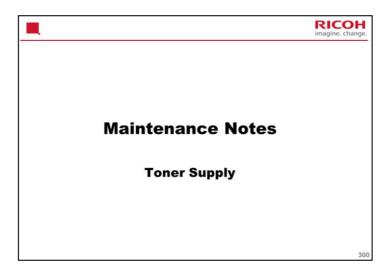
- When you remove the sub hopper (C/M/Y), you need to remove the toner bottles of the corresponding color, and also bottles of the next color to the right. The following list shows which bottles to remove.
 - Sub hopper (K): Toner bottle (K1/K2)
 - Sub hopper (C): Toner bottle (K1/K2/C1/C2)
 - Sub hopper (M): Toner bottle (C1/C2/M1/M2)
 - Sub hopper (Y): Toner bottle (M1/M2/Y1/Y2)

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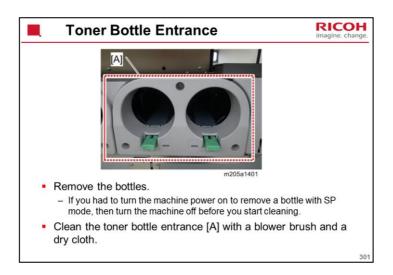


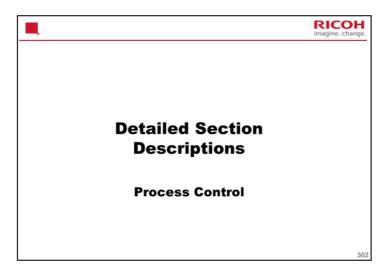
If you will remove the sub hopper for M, you must move the toner bank for C. If you will remove the sub hopper for Y, you must move the toner bank for M.

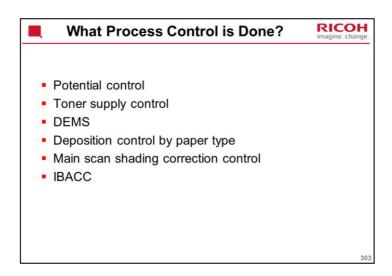
This is done because it is not possible to lift the sub hopper vertically out unless the pone to the right is moved across a little bit. Actually, the sub hopper can be tilted a little to remove it, but we don't recommend this because toner can spill out.

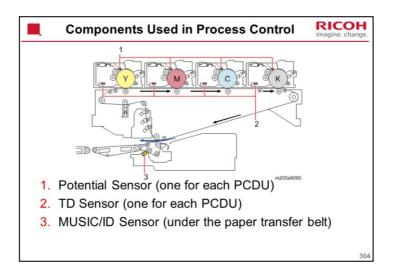


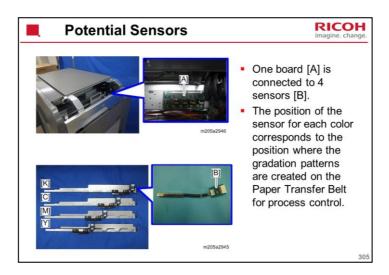
This section explains a few important points. For full details, see the procedures in the service manual. Obey all instructions in the service manual.





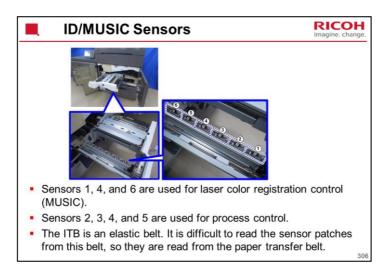






In other words, the position of the drum potential sensor for each color corresponds to the position of the ID sensor for each color in the Paper Transfer Unit.

The sensors themselves are exactly the same, but the location is different.



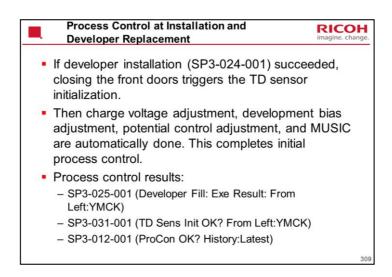
Why is it difficult to read sensor patterns off the elastic ITB?

The reflectivity of the elastic belt is lower than the ITBs in previous models, and the amount of light reflected does not change very much when toner is deposited. So, readings of image density from this belt are not so reliable. However, the paper transfer belt is made of the same material as ITBs of previous products, so sensor patterns can be read off this belt instead.

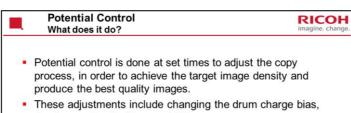
TD Sensor This is a non-contact sensor attached under the development unit. This sensor has an ID chip that stores information for toner density control.

Temperature/Humidity Sensors Temperature/Humidity Sensor (K PCU, Y PCU): This sensor affects potential control (developer agitation time, and target development gamma determination). Temperature/Humidity Sensor (Main Frame): This sensor controls environmental corrections for the transfer current and the fusing temperature.

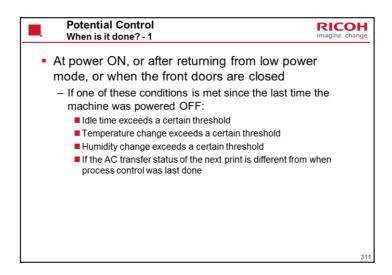
The sensor for the Y PCU is probably a holdover from previous machines, where the Y PCU was close to the fusing unit. However, in this machine, the fusing unit is in a separate section of the machine, so the Y PCU will be less affected by fusing unit temperature than other models.



Result codes: If the display is all '1', this means execution was successful



- development roller bias, and LD power.
- Gradation patterns are created at set intervals and read by the four potential sensors (one for each color) on the drum.
- These patterns are then developed and read by the ID
- The machine uses these readings to calculate development gamma for each color.



Process control executes if the AC transfer status of the next print is different from when process control was executed as shown below:

If the last process control was executed with AC transfer OFF, and the next print will be done with AC transfer ON.

If the last process control was executed with AC transfer ON, and the next print will be done with AC transfer OFF.

When is the AC transfer status changed?

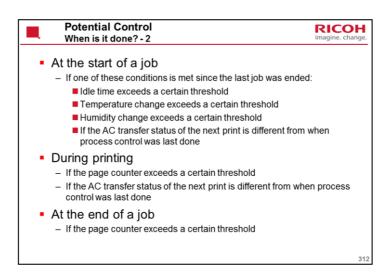
If AC On / Off conditions that are set in the user settings and paper environment are different from the current machine status

Environment: LL: OFF, MM / HH: ON

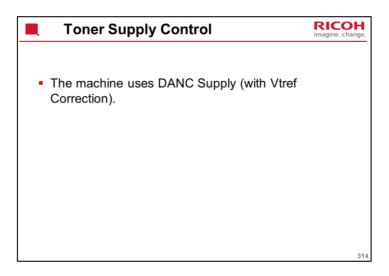
Some specific paper: OFF, all other paper: On

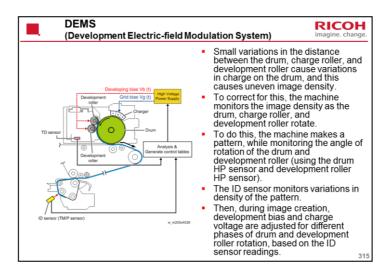
Can the user change the AC transfer status?

You can set On/Off setting with User settings paper adjustment item in the "secondary transfer AC mode settings"



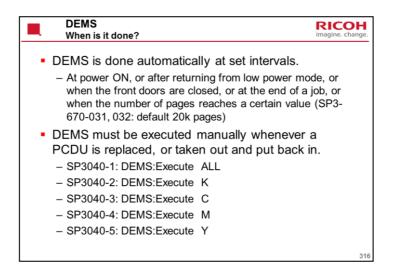
Checking the Results	RICOH imagine. change.
 Potential control: SP3012-001 to 010 	
 ID sensor calibration: SP3323-001 to 010 	
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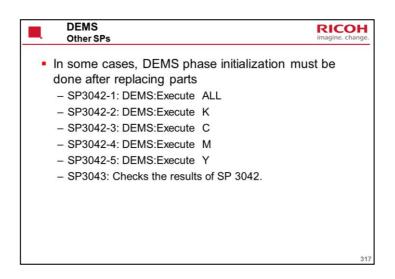


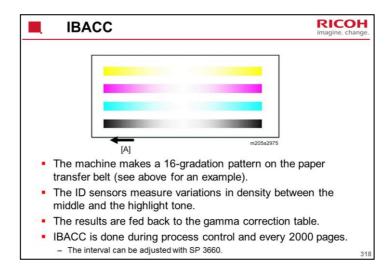


During evaluation, DEMS was observed to reduce density variation by about 40%.

Banding at intervals of 190 mm (drum circumference) should be reduced by this mechanism.







This is like ACC, except it is done automatically as stated above.

The counter for 2000 pages is reset if IBACC is done during a process control.

The DTU board processes the data during the IBACC process.

Deposition Control by Paper Type



- When image creation starts, the machine calculates the ideal deposition amount based on the paper type, and adjusts the charge voltage, development bias, and LD power to achieve this.
- The default values for each paper type can be corrected by advanced users. This changes the target mass per unit area (m/a)
 - Adjustment Settings for Skilled Operators: SP3-620-011~
 014 (KCMY) [Adjust Maximum Image Density]
- For paper types registered in the paper library, an additional correction can be applied.
 - Advanced settings for user paper settings: Toner Deposition Correction

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Default values for each type of paper

Plain & other than the following: SP3-620-111~114(KCMY)

Gloss: SP3-620-121 \sim 124(KCMY) Matte: SP3-620-131 \sim 134(KCMY)

Textured: SP3-620-141~144(KCMY)

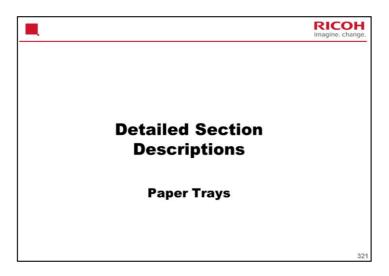
The values calculated after all the corrections are stored in SP3-620-001 to 004.

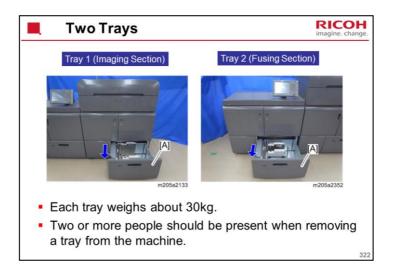
Shading Correction Control

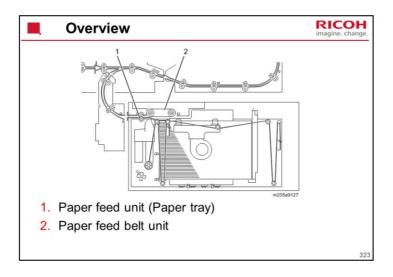


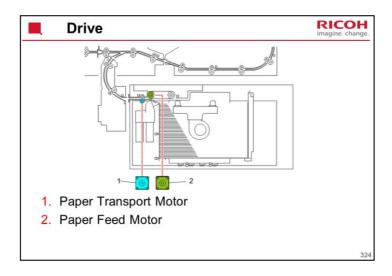
- This feature reduces deviations in image density across the main scan.
- The machine makes a pattern opposite each of the ID/MUSIC sensors.
- Readings from these patterns are fed back to the shading correction mechanism.

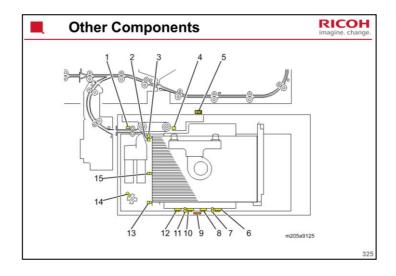
320



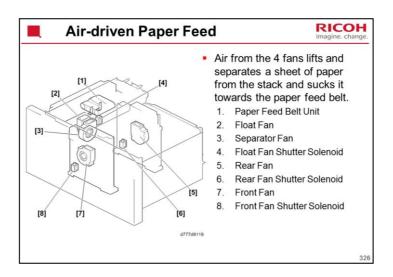


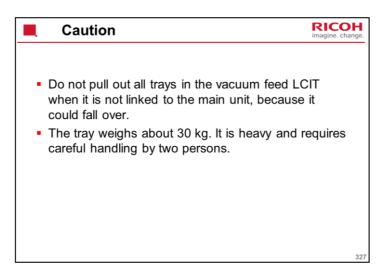


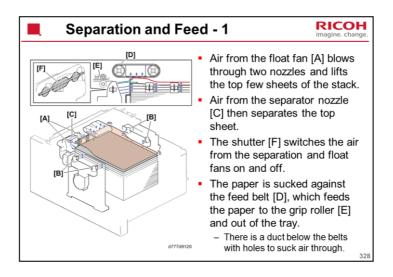


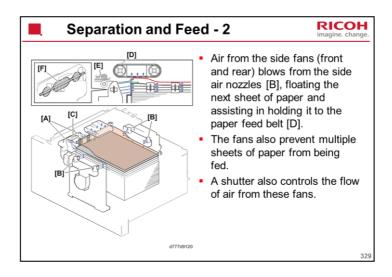


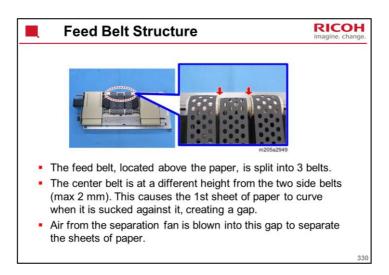
- 1. Paper Feed Sensor
- 2. Upper Limit Sensor 2
- 3. Upper Limit Sensor 1
- 4. Paper End Sensor
- 5. Over Limit Sensor
- 6. Paper Size Sensor 4
- 7. Paper Length Sensor 2
- 8. Paper Size Sensor 3
- 9. Tray Heater
- 10. Paper Size Sensor 2
- 11. Paper Length Sensor 1
- 12. Paper Size Sensor 1
- 13. Lower Limit Sensor
- 14. Paper Height Sub Sensor
- 15. Paper Height Middle Sensor

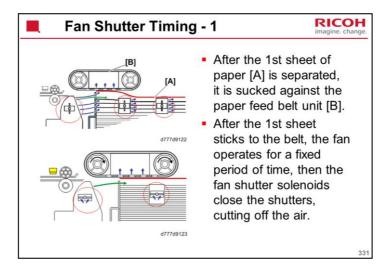




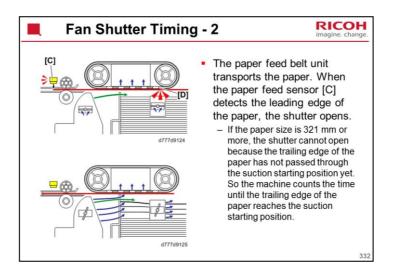


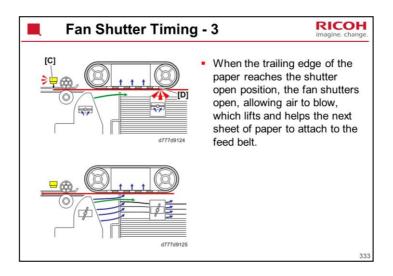






The float, rear, and front fans have shutters, which are driven by solenoids. The shutters are shown in the red circles.





Paper Feed Parameters



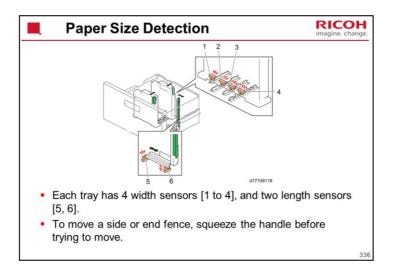
- The values of the following paper feed parameters depend on paper weight and paper size.
 - Air volume provided by the fans
 - Control of the fan shutters
 - Paper stack height setting (High or Low)
- The paper feed parameter settings can be changed for each tray in SP mode (default: auto select from size and weight).
- The paper feed parameter settings can also be changed for paper types registered in IMSS.

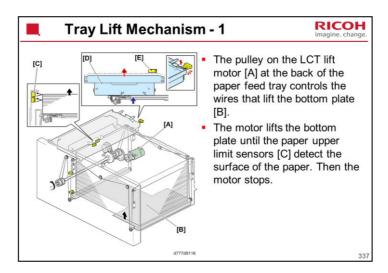
334



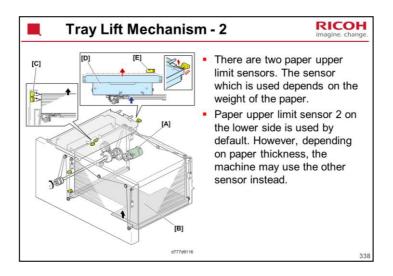
- When double feed or non-feed occurs for a certain paper type, adjust the following IMSS setting for that paper type: "Paper Feed Mode (Adjust Fan Level)".
- If the setting is changed, the machine changes the air volumes of the fans.
 - 0: Standard: Factory default
 - 1: Modrate Dble Fd Red. (Lower): Use this when double feed occurs.
 - 2: Max Double Fd Red.: Use this when double feed occurs even when the setting was changed to "1".
 - 3: Mod. Nonfdng. Red: Use this when non-feed occurs
 - 4: Max Nonfdng. Red.: Use this when non-feed occurs even when the setting was changed to "3".

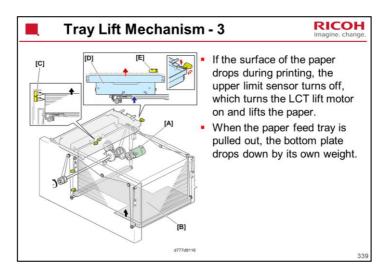
335

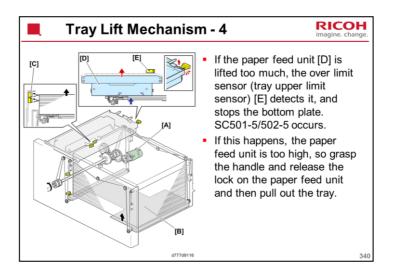


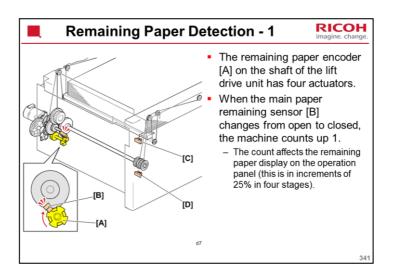


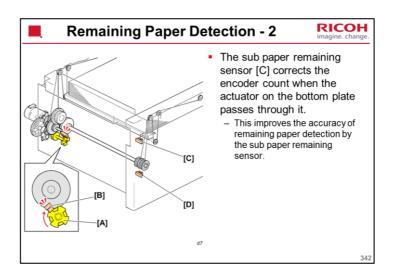
There are two wires of different lengths, which work together to keep the bottom plate level as they lift it. The short wire lifts the front of the bottom plate, while the long wire lifts the rear.

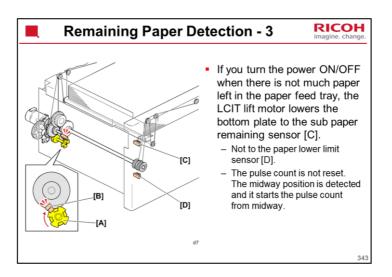


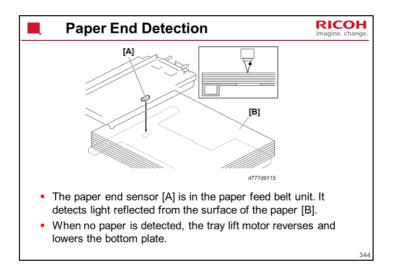


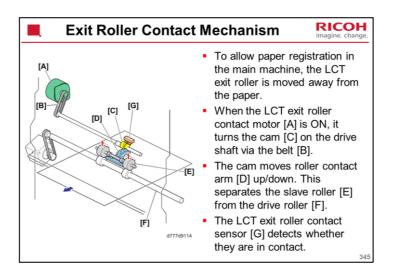


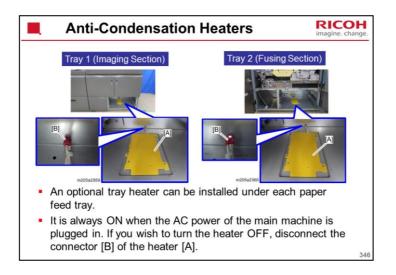






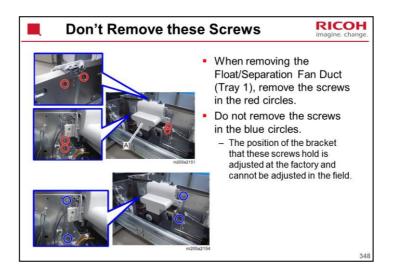




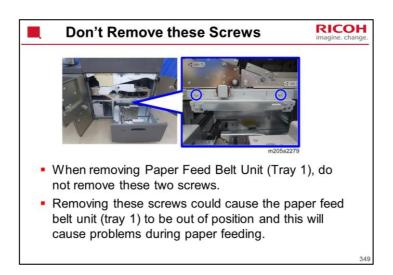


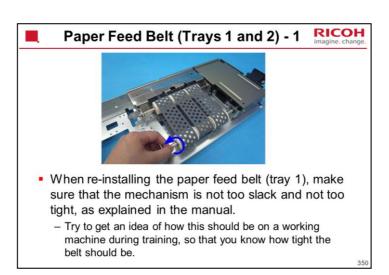


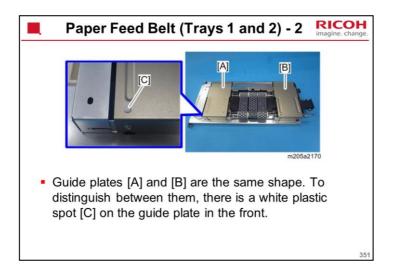
Details of all procedures are in the service manual. These slides only go over a few important points.

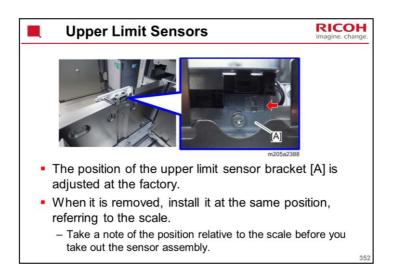


The service manual contains these photos.









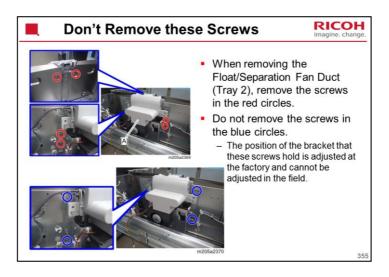
This is for the paper upper limit sensors.



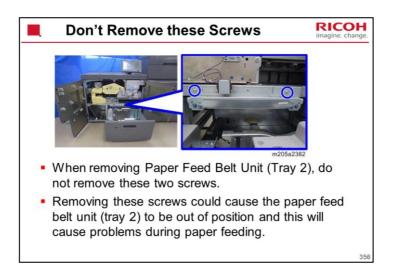
Example above: Duplex Inverter LED.

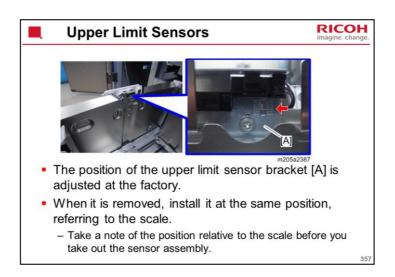


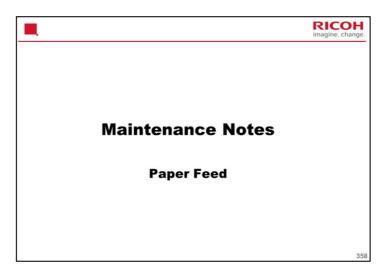
Details of all procedures are in the service manual. These slides only go over a few important points.



These diagrams are also in the service manual.



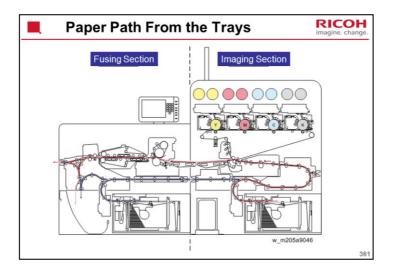


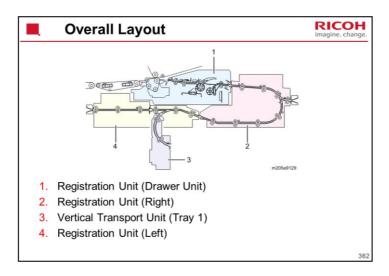


This section explains a few important points. For full details, see the procedures in the service manual. Obey all instructions in the service manual.

Clean Sensors and Rollers Clean the sensors with a blower brush. Clean the rollers with a dry cloth. See the service manual for how to access the components that need cleaning. Appendix > Preventative Maintenance > Cleaning Points







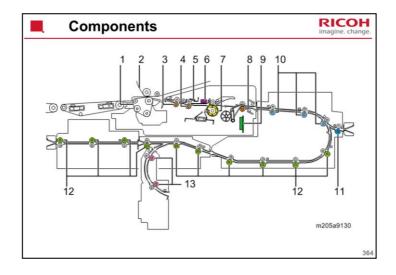
Each tray has a vertical transport section (see the previous slide for Tray 2).

Basic Operation



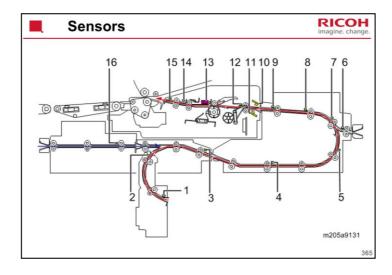
- Paper is fed from the tray, up the vertical transport unit, and then to the paper registration unit.
 - For tray 2, the paper comes along the duplex feed path from the left of the machine.
 - Paper from the LCT comes in at the right of the machine.
- Each sheet is tested for double-feed, corrected for skew, positioned correctly for registration in both main scan and sub scan directions, and sent to the paper transfer belt unit.
- For duplex printing, after the first side is printed, the paper is sent down into the inverter path and then reverse fed back across the machine to the paper registration unit.

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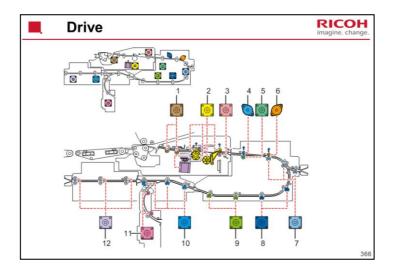
- 1. Paper Transfer Belt Unit
- 2. Intermediate Transfer Belt (ITB) Unit
- 3. PTR Timing Roller
- 4. Registration Relay Roller
- 5. Auto Media Size Feedback Sensor 1/2 (also known as the 'T-ACT sensors')
- 6. CIS1/2
- 7. Rotary Gate HP Roller
- 8. Registration Timing Roller
- 9. DRB
- 10. Registration Entrance Roller
- 11. LCT Relay Roller
- 12. Paper Transport Roller
- 13. Vertical Transport Roller

The vertical transport components for tray 2 are the same as for tray 1. We will see them in the duplex section.



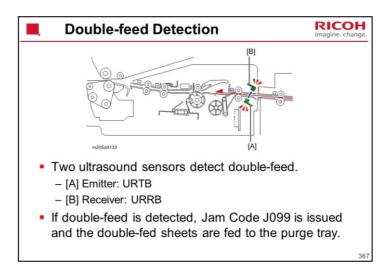
- 1. Vertical Transport Sensor 1: Monitors movement of paper to check for paper jams.
- 2. Vertical Transport Sensor 2: Monitors movement of paper to check for paper jams.
- 3. Paper Transport Sensor 5: Monitors movement of paper to check for paper jams.
- 4. Paper Transport Sensor 6: Monitors movement of paper to check for paper jams.
- 5. Paper Transport Sensor 7: Monitors movement of paper to check for paper jams.
- 6. LCT Relay Sensor: Monitors movement of paper to check for paper jams.
- 7. Registration Entrance Sensor 1: Monitors movement of paper to check for paper jams.
- 8. Registration Entrance Sensor 2: Monitors movement of paper to check for paper jams.
- 9. Registration Entrance Sensor 3: Monitors movement of paper to check for paper jams.
- 10. URRB: Mounted above the URTB (double-feed sensor: emitter), the paper passes through the gap between these two sensors for the double-feed check.
- 11. URTB: Mounted above the URRB (double-feed sensor: receptor, the paper passes through the gap between these two sensors for the double-feed check.
- 12. Registration Timing Sensor: Determines the timing of the rotation of the rotary gate roller to stop paper in the paper path, also checks for paper jams.
- 13. CIS1/2: Checks paper position in the path to determine the amount of correction needed.
- 14. Auto Media Size Feedback Sensor 1: Monitors movement of paper in the path to detect end timing of measuring the amount of correction needed for double side magnification control. Also called T-ACT sensor 1.
- 15. Auto Media Size Feedback Sensor 2: Monitors movement of paper in the path to detect start timing of measuring the amount of correction needed for double side magnification control. Also called T-ACT sensor 2.
- 16. Paper Transport Sensor 4: Monitors movement of paper to check for paper jams.

The vertical transport components for tray 2 are the same as for tray 1. We will see them in the duplex section.



- 1. PTR Timing Motor
- 2. Rotary Gate Motor
- 3. Registration Timing Motor
- 4. Registration Roller Lift Motor 1
- 5. Registration Entrance Motor 2
- 6. Registration Roller Lift Motor 2
- 7. Registration Entrance Motor 1
- 8. Paper Transport Motor 7
- 9. Paper Transport Motor 6
- 10. Paper Transport Motor 5
- 11. Vertical Transport Motor (Tray 1)
- 12. Paper Transport Motor 4

The vertical transport components for tray 2 are the same as for tray 1. We will see them in the duplex section.



When the paper passes between the sensors, an ultra-sound wave from the emitter passes through the paper to the receiver.

The receiver converts sound waves to voltage, and determines if a double feed has occurred by its output level.

If a double feed occurs, there is a space between the sheets. This space will generate a lower signal (lower than that of a single sheet).

When the emitter detects the lower signal, the machine considers that a double feed occurs and issue Jam Code J099 (double-feed detected). The double fed sheets are fed to the purge tray.

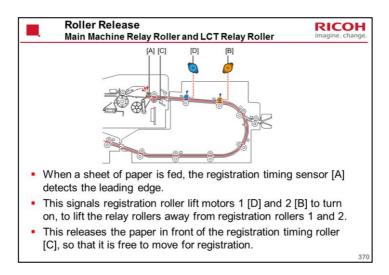
Double-feed Detection SPs - 1 - 1-302-001 to 002: Double-feed detection for trays 1 and 2 on/off - Default: On - 1-302-003 to 008: Double-feed detection for the LCTs on/off - Default: On - 1-302-009: Double-feed detection for the bypass tray on/off - Default: On

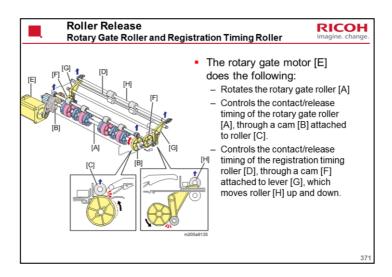
Double-feed Detection SPs - 2

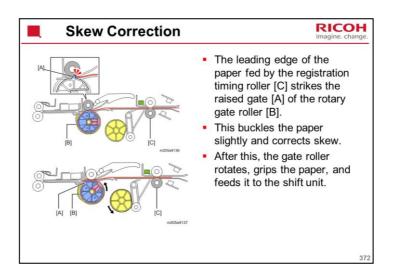


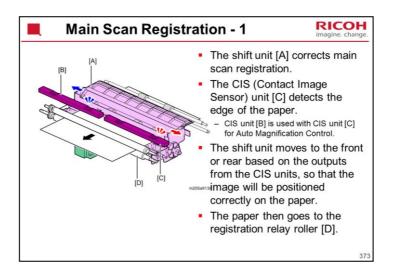
- 1-303-001: Action taken when double-feed detected (0: Jam, 1: Purge 1, 2: Purge 2)
 - 0: The paper will be jammed at the moment when double feed is detected.
 - 1. Paper will be fed to Purge Tray 1 and machine stops.
 - 2. Paper will be fed to Purge Tray 2 and machine stops.
- The big difference between 1 and 2 is as follows.
 - Setting 1: Double fed paper goes through the fuser unit, and it may damage the fuser unit because there is no toner on the double fed papers.
 - Setting 2: Double fed paper does not go through the fuser unit. It prevents the fuser unit from being damaged, which can occur if thick paper is double-fed through the fusing unit

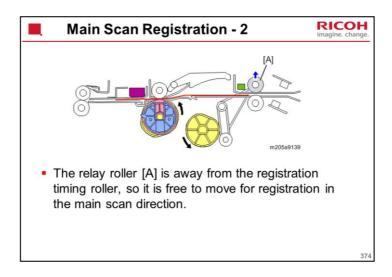
360

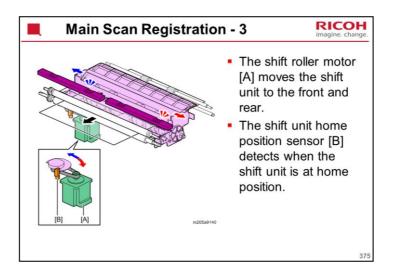




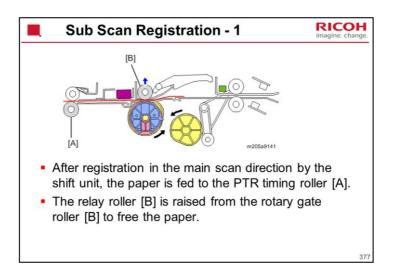


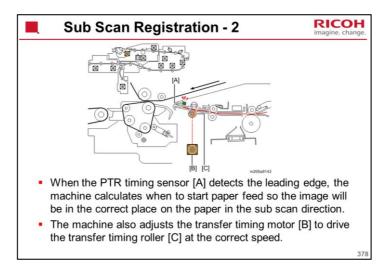


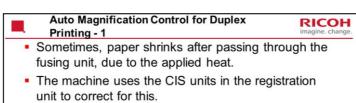




SPs for Main Scan Registration 1-917-001 to 002: Enable/disable for trays 1 and 2 Default: Enabled 1-917-003 to 008: Enable/disable for the LCTs Default: Enabled 1-917-009: Enable/disable for the bypass tray Default: Enabled

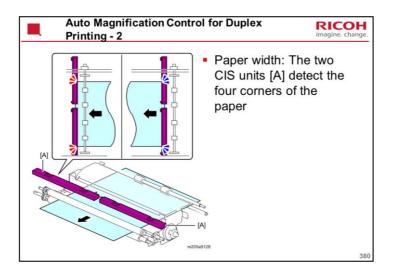


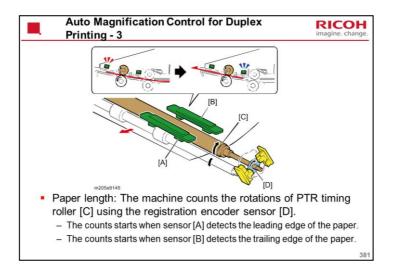


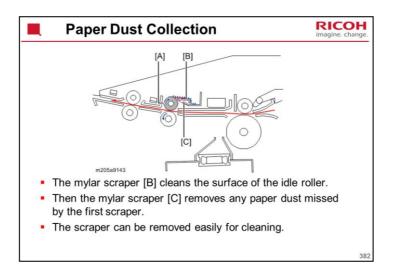


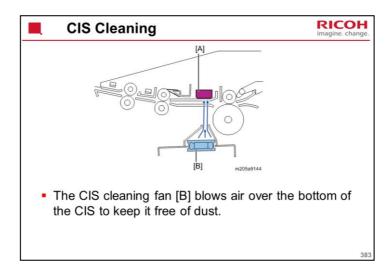
- The machine measures the paper size for both front and rear sides.
- The machine calculates a correction for the magnification (calculated from an average of the first four sheets), and applies it from the 8th page.
- OHP and some types of colored paper cannot be detected by the CIS, so this will not work.
- This function can be disabled for each paper tray with a TCRU setting.

TCRU setting 0313: Activate Auto Corrctn. Snsr. for 2 Sided Magnif. Adjust.







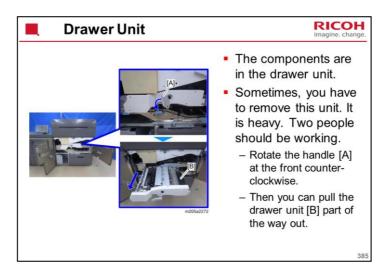


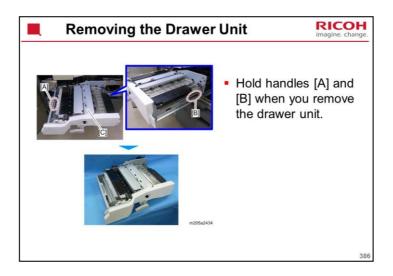


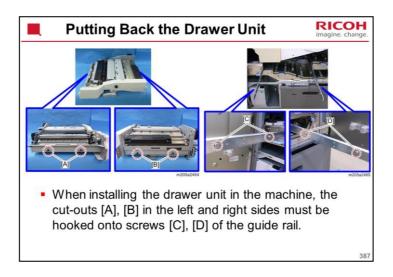
Details of all procedures are in the service manual. These slides only go over a few important points.

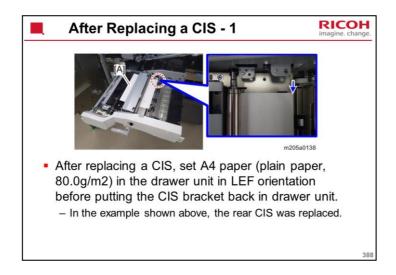
The procedures for the registration unit components are not all in the same section.

Some are in the section for Paper Tray 1, and some are in the Registration Unit section.



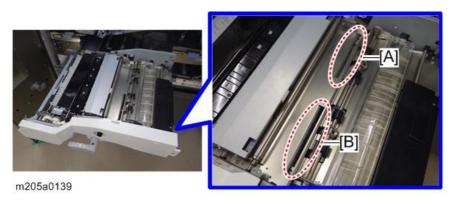




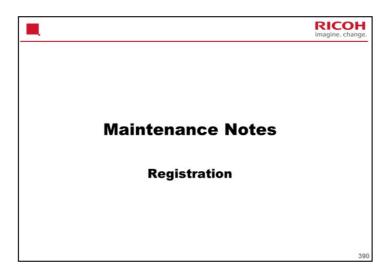


The instructions in the manual also explain what to do if you replace the CIS at the front.

The opening must be covered. If you replaced CIS1 (rear), cover the hole [A] as shown below with the paper. If you replaced CIS2 (front), cover the hole [B] as shown below with the paper.



After Replacing a CIS - 2 Reassemble the machine. Do the light quantity adjustment, as follows: If you replaced CIS1 (rear), execute SP1-912-002. If you replaced CIS2 (front), execute SP1-912-001. The result of the light quantity adjustment can be seen with the SP shown below. ('Succeeded' or 'Failed' is displayed.) CIS1: SP1-913-002 CIS2: SP1-913-001



This section explains a few important points. For full details, see the procedures in the service manual. Obey all instructions in the service manual.

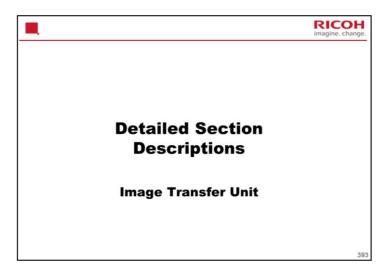
Clean Sensors and Rollers

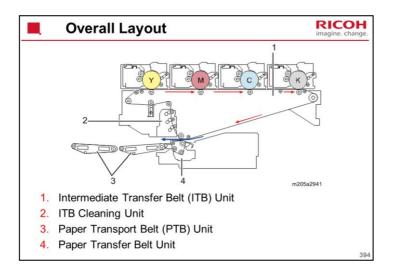


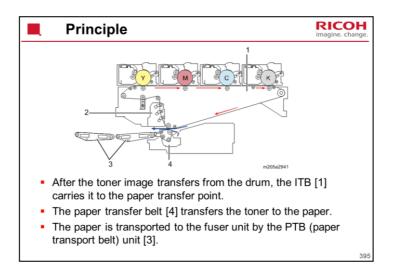
- Clean the CIS units, discharge brush, and sensors with a blower brush.
- Clean the guide plate and rollers as described in the service manual.
 - Appendix > Preventative Maintenance > Cleaning Points
- See the service manual for how to access the components that need cleaning.
 - Appendix > Preventative Maintenance > Cleaning Points

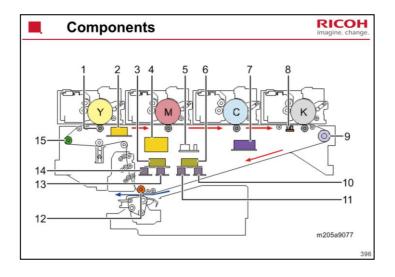
39



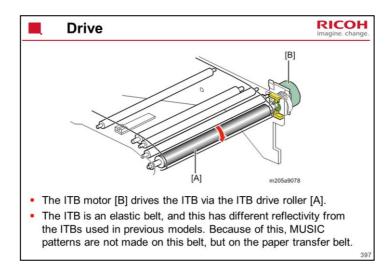








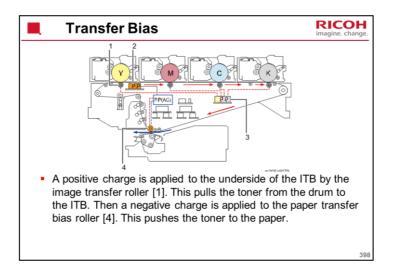
- 1. Image Transfer Roller
- 2. Paper Transfer DC Power Pack
- 3. ITB Cleaning HVP (-) (M, Y)
- 4. Paper Transfer AC Power Pack
- 5. TDRB
- 6. ITB Cleaning HVP (-) (K, C)
- 7. Transfer Power Pack
- 8. ITB Belt Speed Sensor
- 9. ITB Drive Roller
- 10. ITB Cleaning HVP (+) (K)
- 11. ITB Cleaning HVP (+) (C)
- 12. Paper Transfer Bias Roller
- 13. ITB Cleaning HVP (+) (M)
- 14. ITB Cleaning HVP (+) (Y)
- 15. Belt Centering Roller



The elastic belt is better at maintaining even toner density with less toner. It is also effective for handling uneven paper, and transfer and separation are better for thin paper.

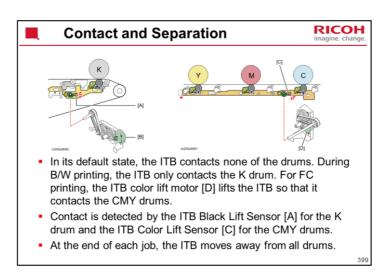
Why is it difficult to read sensor patterns off the elastic ITB?

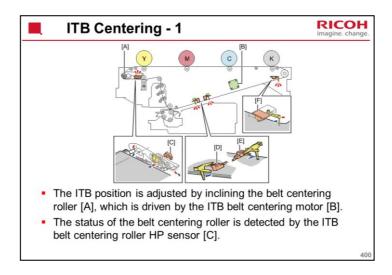
The reflectivity of the elastic belt is much lower than the ITBs in previous models, and readings of image density do not change much when the quantity of deposited toner increases. However, the paper transfer belt is made of the same material as ITBs of previous products, so sensor patterns are read off this belt instead.



- 1. Image Transfer Roller
- 2. Paper Transfer DC Power Pack
- 3. Transfer Power Pack
- 4. Paper Transfer Bias Roller

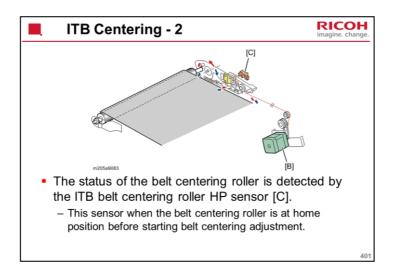
AC transfer bias is used to improve transfer for paper that has poor transfer properties.

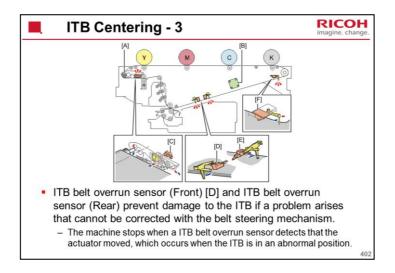


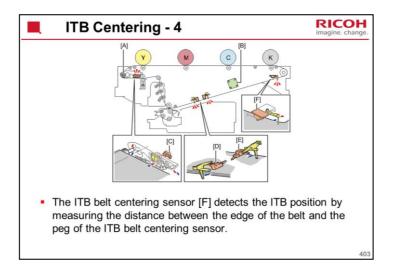


This mechanism steers the ITB perfectly straight on the image transfer rollers.

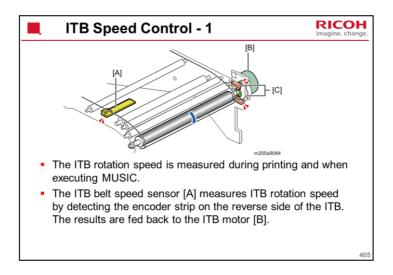
The belt centering roller HP sensor [C] detects when the belt centering roller is at home position before starting belt centering adjustment.

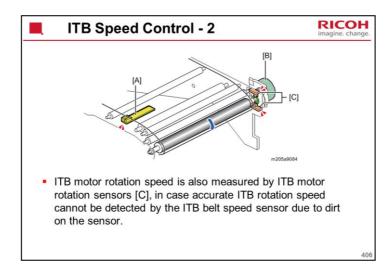




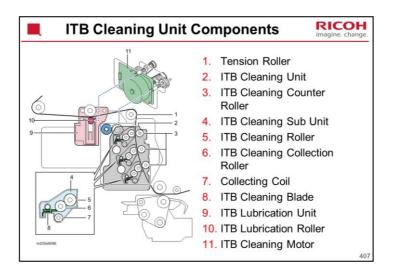


■ ITB Centering - 5 • Detection is done at these times: - At machine power-on - When the machine returns from low power mode. - When the front doors are closed. - When the machine executes belt position initialization • If detection failed, the machine will issue SC471-01.

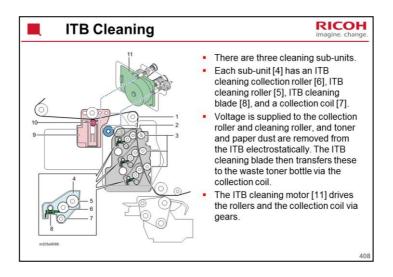


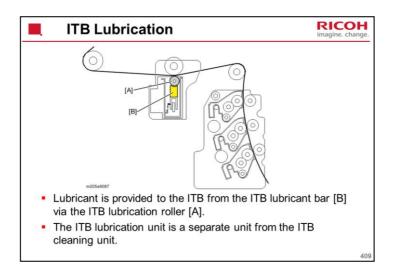


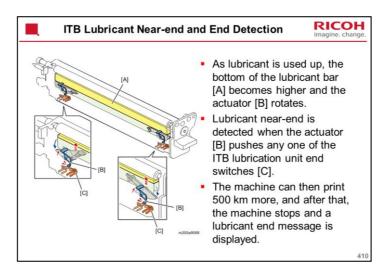
If the output from the speed sensor [A] falls below a certain threshold, the machine detects that this sensor is not reliable possibly due to dirt on the sensor.

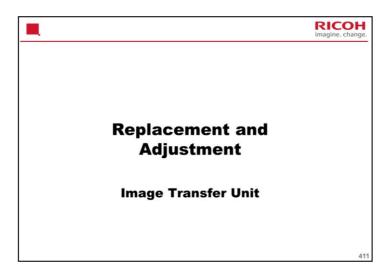


The ITB lubrication unit is a separate unit from the ITB cleaning unit.

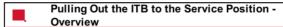








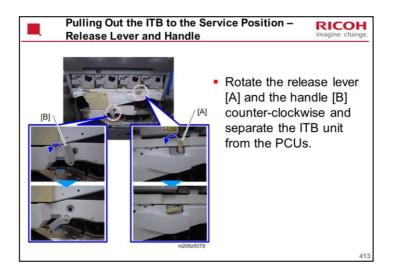
Details of all procedures are in the service manual. These slides only go over a few important points.

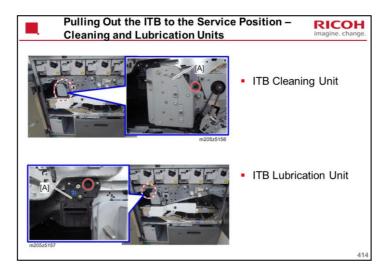


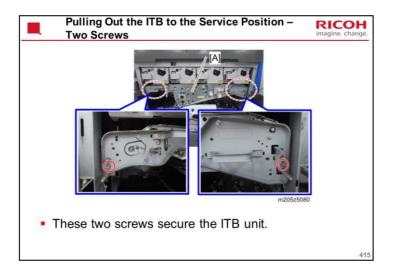


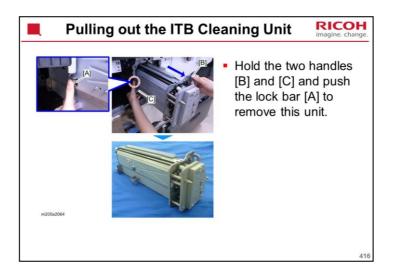
- When replacing parts in the ITB unit, pull the ITB unit out to the service position.
- Summary (see the service manual for full details):
 - Remove the inner front cover.
 - Rotate the release lever and the handle to separate the ITB unit from the PCUs.
 - Remove the ITB cleaning and lubrication units.
 - Remove 2 screws that secure the ITB unit.
 - Pull out the ITB unit.

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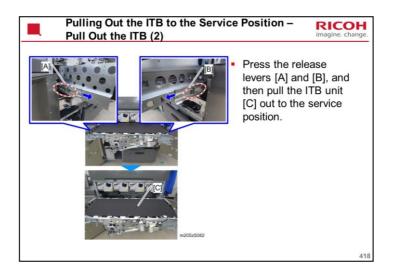


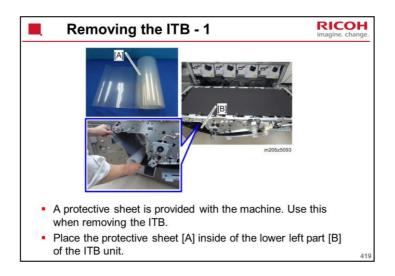






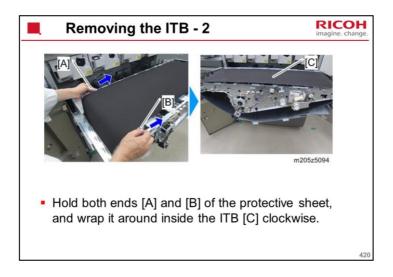


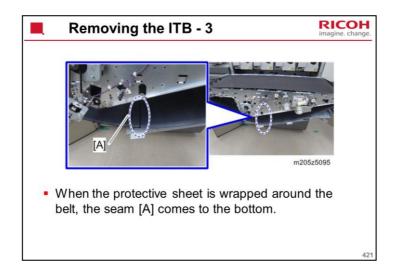




The belt is softer but heavier than previous models.

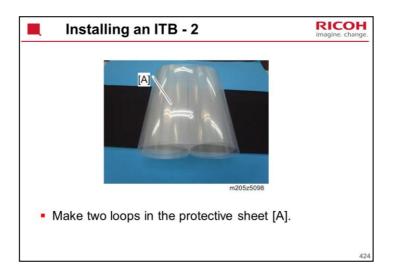
The protective sheet is one of the items in the cardboard tool box.



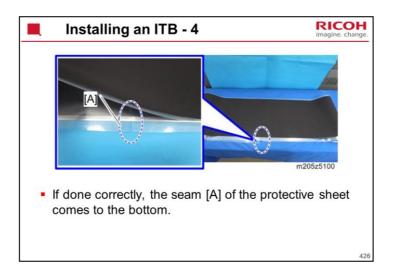




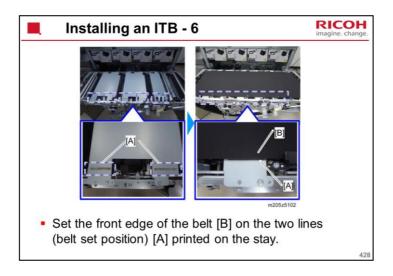


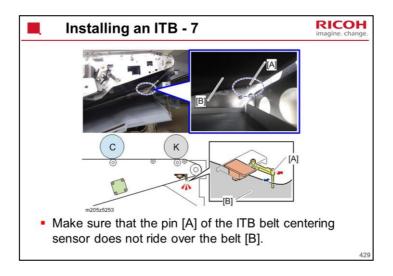








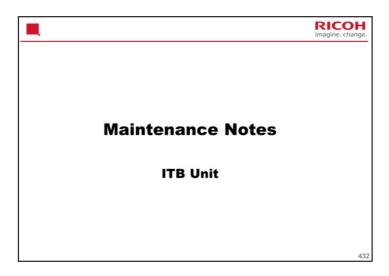




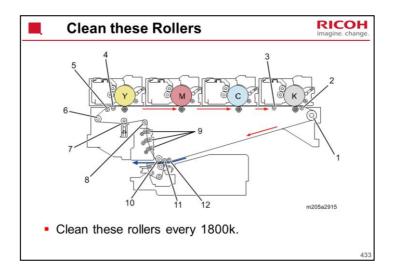
Installing an ITB - 8 After installing the new belt, do the following procedures. Initialize the Belt Position It may be necessary to adjust an adjustment plate depending on the results. Initialize the ITB belt speed sensor light intensity, and initialize the sensor itself. MUSIC (mode d)



These units are interchangeable.



This section explains a few important points. For full details, see the procedures in the service manual. Obey all instructions in the service manual.



- 1. Drive Roller
- 2. Idle Roller 4
- 3. Idle Roller 3
- 4. Idle Roller 2
- 5. Idle Roller 1
- 6. ITB Belt Centering Roller
- 7. ITB Lubrication Opposing Roller
- 8. Tension Roller
- 9. ITB Cleaning Opposing Roller
- 10. Paper Transfer Bias Roller
- 11. Press Roller
- 12. Transfer Sub Roller

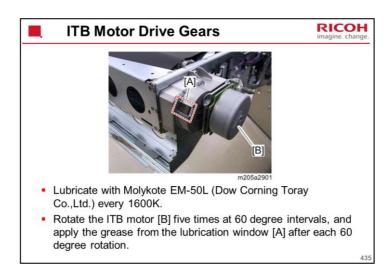
The procedures are in the maintenance section in the appendix of the service manual.

Clean these Sensors



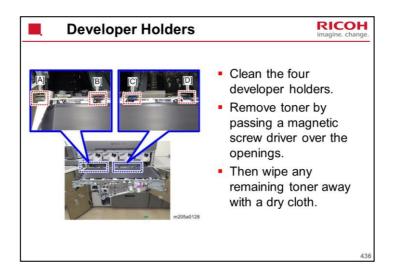
- ITB Belt Centering Sensor: Some disassembly is required.
- ITB Belt Speed Sensor: Needs cleaning every 900K prints. It also needs cleaning when you replace the EM/PM parts in the ITB unit.
- Use a blower brush to clean these sensors.

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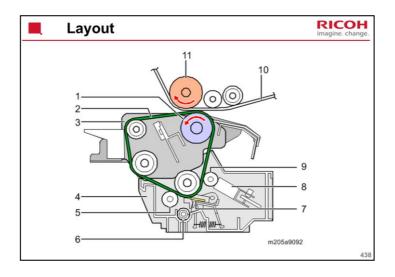


See the service manual for the detailed lubrication procedure.

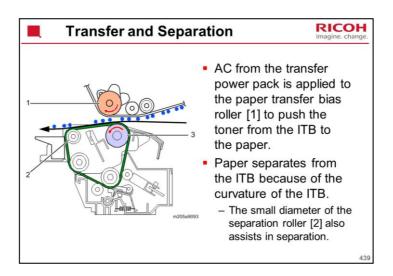
Appendix > Preventative Maintenance > Lubrication Points



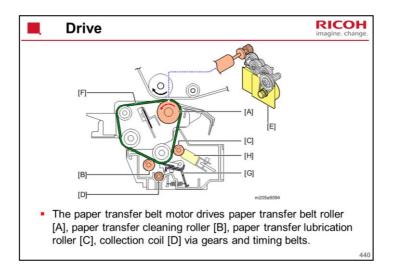


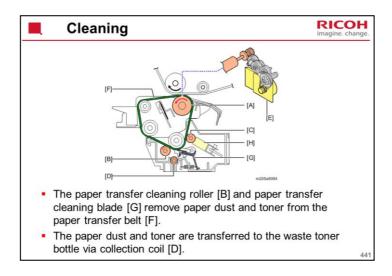


- 1. Paper Transfer Belt Roller
- 2. Paper Transfer Belt
- 3. Paper Transfer Belt Unit
- 4. Paper Transfer Cleaning Unit
- 5. Paper Transfer Cleaning Roller
- 6. Collection Coil
- 7. Paper Transfer Cleaning Blade
- 8. Paper Transfer Lubricant Bar
- 9. Paper Transfer Lubrication Roller
- 10. Intermediate Transfer Belt (ITB)
- 11. Paper Transfer Bias Roller

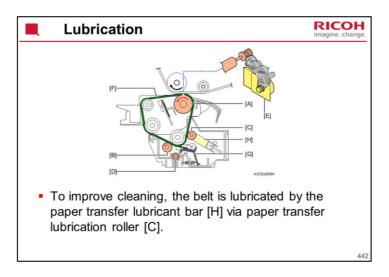


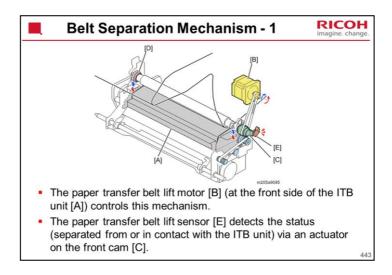
- 1. Paper Transfer Bias Roller
- 2. Paper Separation Roller
- 3. Paper Transfer belt roller





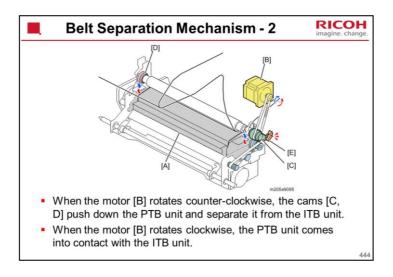
The cleaning roller loosens the paper dust and toner so that it can be easily removed by the blade

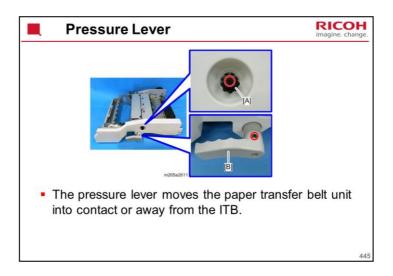


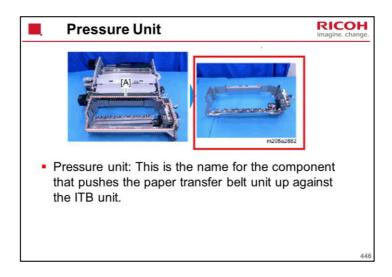


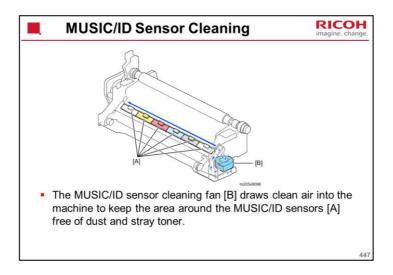
To suppress shock jitter, the timing and amount of spacing with the paper transfer belt roller are controlled for the thickness and type of paper (plain paper, glossy, coated, etc.).

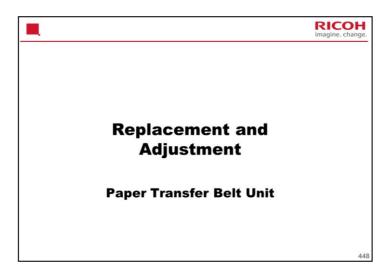
In addition, adjustments can be made in Advanced Settings for user-defined paper types.



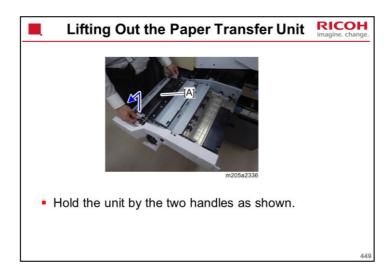


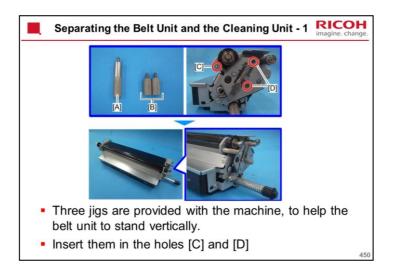




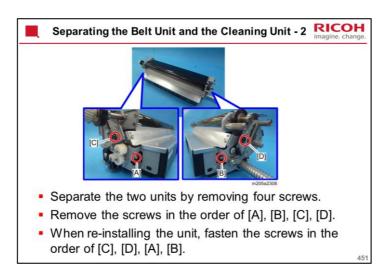


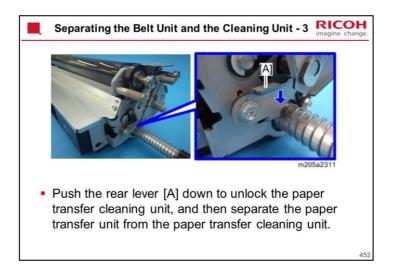
Details of all procedures are in the service manual. These slides only go over a few important points.

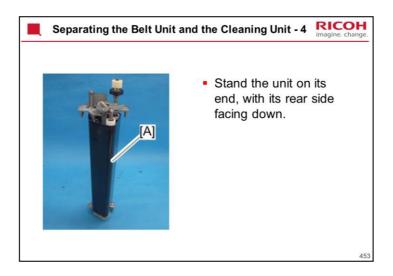


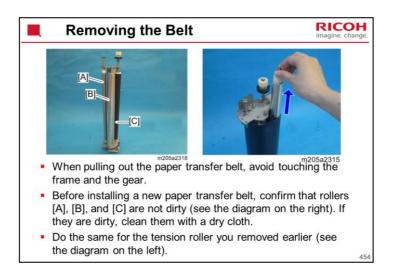


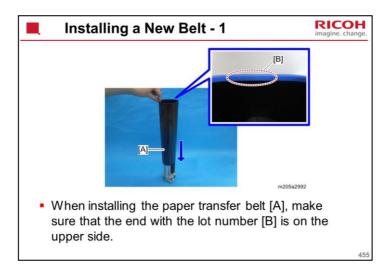
They are called 'Vertical Standing Support Jigs'.







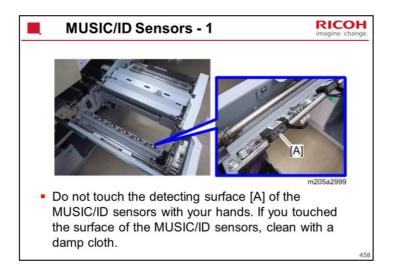


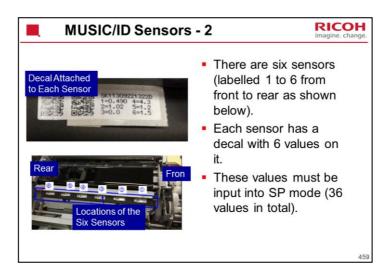


The rear end of the unit is pointing down. This means the lot number is at the front when the belt is installed in the machine.

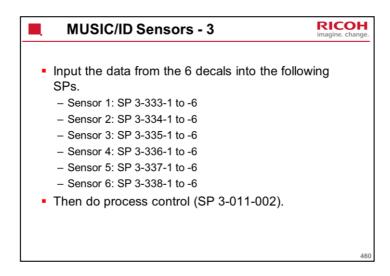




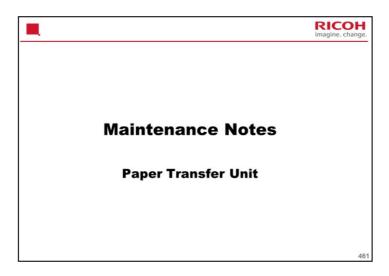




The information on this slide is not in the service manual at this time.

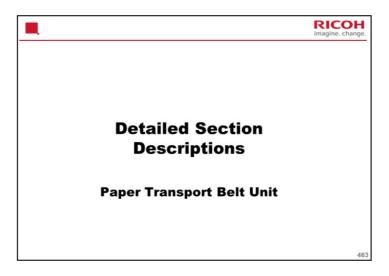


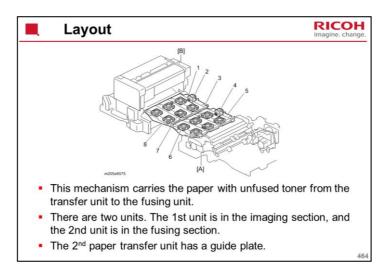
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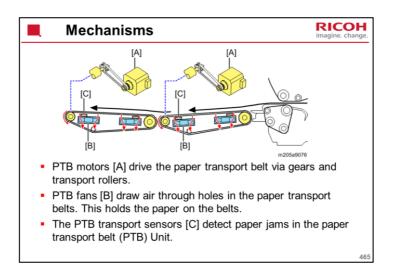
This section explains a few important points. For full details, see the procedures in the service manual. Obey all instructions in the service manual.

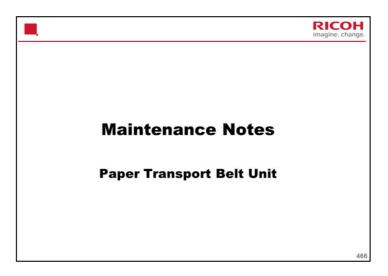
Cleaning Clean the ID sensors with a damp cloth. Clean the guide plates with a dry cloth. See the service manual for how to access the components that need cleaning. Appendix > Preventative Maintenance > Cleaning Points





- 1. 2nd Paper Transport Belt (PTB) Unit
- 2. 2nd PTB Motor
- 3. PTB Transport Sensor 1
- 4. 1st PTB Motor
- 5. 1st Paper Transport Belt (PTB) Unit
- 6. PTB Fan 1
- 7. PTB Transport Sensor 2
- 8. PTB Fan 2



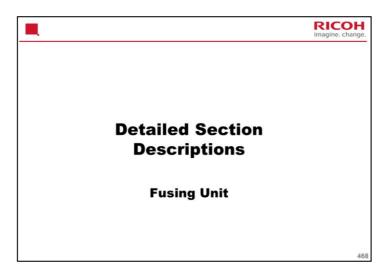


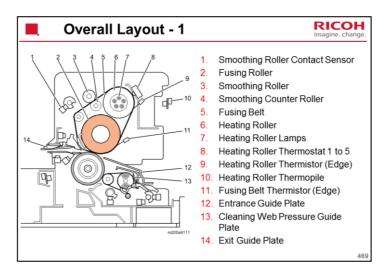
This section explains a few important points. For full details, see the procedures in the service manual. Obey all instructions in the service manual.

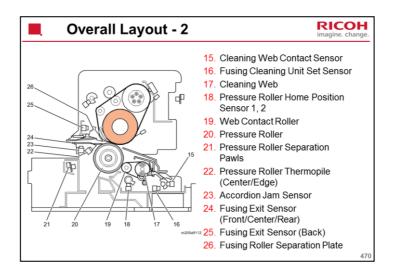
Cleaning RICOH imagine. change.

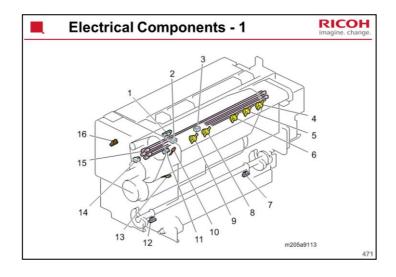
- Clean the transport belts with a damp cloth.
- Clean the guide plate and the ribs of the belts with a dry cloth.
- Clean the sensors with a blower brush.
- See the service manual for how to access the components that need cleaning.
 - Appendix > Preventative Maintenance > Cleaning Points

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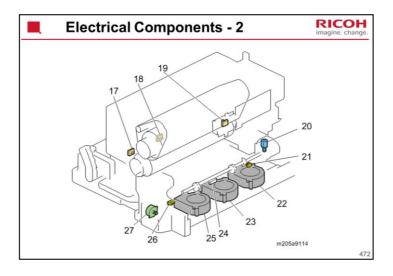




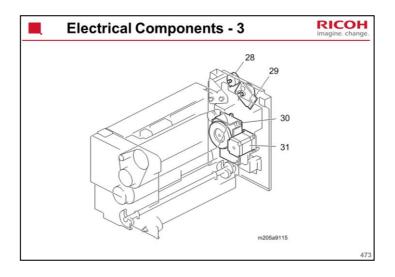




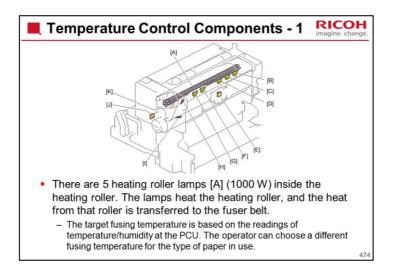
- 1. Fusing Exit Sensor (Back)
- 2. Fusing Exit Sensor (Center)
- 3. Fusing Exit Sensor (Rear)
- 4. Heating Roller Thermostat 5
- 5. Heating Roller Thermostat 4
- 6. Heating Roller Thermostat 3
- 7. Pressure Roller HP Sensor 2
- 8. Heating Roller Thermostat 2
- 9. Heating Roller Thermostat 1
- 10. Heating Roller Thermistor (Edge)
- 11. Accordion Jam Sensor
- 12. Pressure Roller HP Sensor 1
- 13. Fusing Belt Thermistor (Edge)
- 14. Fusing Exit Sensor (Front)
- 15. Heating Roller Lamps
- 16. Smoothing Roller Contact Sensor



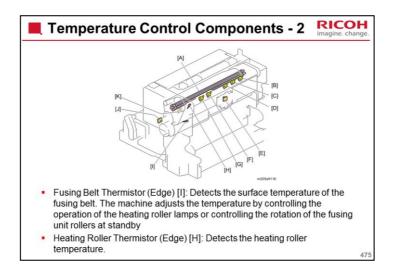
- 17. Pressure Roller Thermopile (Edge)
- 18. Pressure Roller Thermopile (Center)
- 19. Heating Roller Thermopile
- 20. Cleaning Web Contact Motor
- 21. Cleaning Web Contact Sensor
- 22. Pressure Roller Intake Fan 3
- 23. Pressure Roller Intake Fan 2
- 24. Fusing Cleaning Unit Set Sensor
- 25. Pressure Roller Intake Fan 1
- 26. Web End Sensor
- 27. Fusing Web Motor

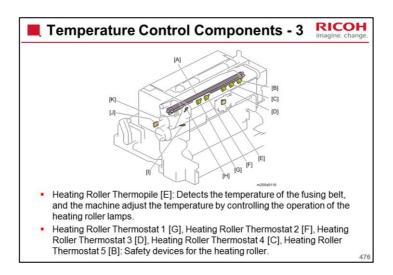


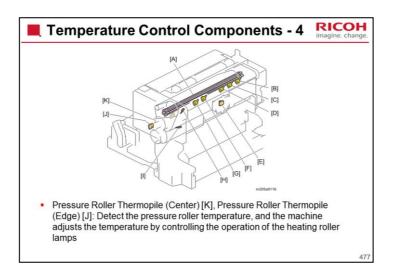
- 28. Fusing Smoothing Roller Contact Motor
- 29. Fusing Smoothing Roller Motor
- 30. Fusing Motor
- 31. Pressure Roller Lift Motor

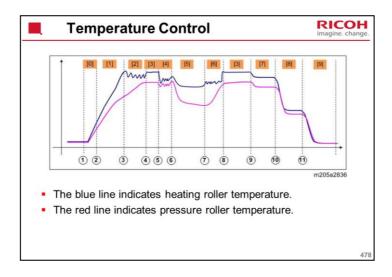


These lamps are identical.



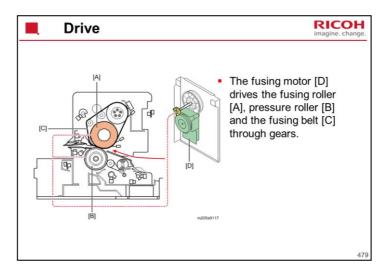


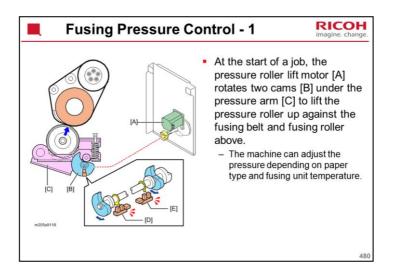


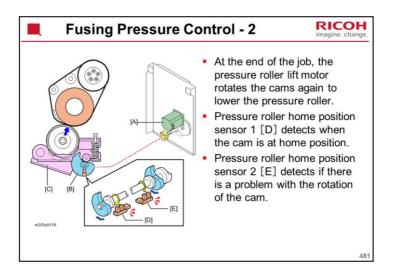


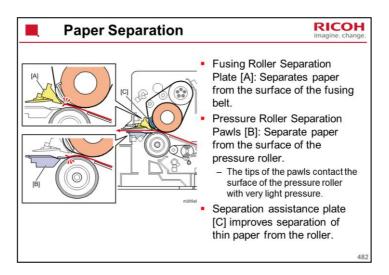
The circled numbers in the diagram above indicate the following

- 1.Power on
- 2. Fusing control switches on
- 3. Reload temperature
- 4. Fusing roller rotations stop
- 5.Job setup by user, preparing to print
- 6.Permission to start printing
- 7.Job paper feed ends
- 8. Fusing roller rotation ends
- 9. Shift to preheating mode
- 10.Shift to low power mode
- 11.Shift to sleep mode





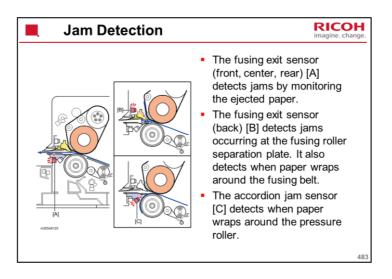


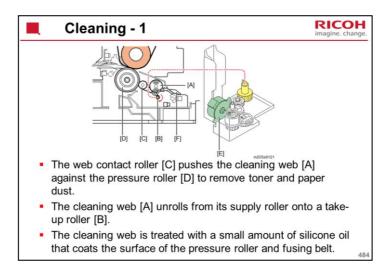


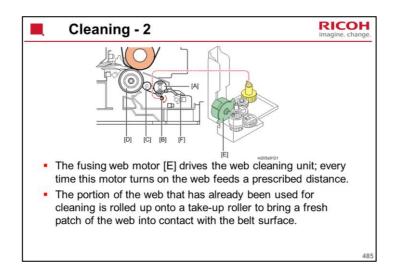
In previous models, paper is separated downward by using a hard pressure roller that pushes the fusing roller from below, in order to provide high separation performance for thick paper.

In this machine, nip width is optimized for printing on envelopes by softening the pressure roller.

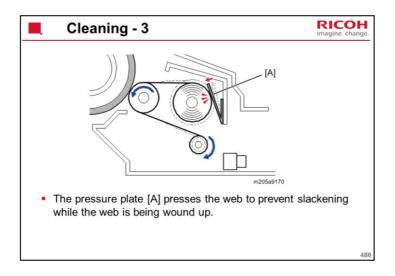
Separation assistance plate [C] is added to the fusing roller to prevent thin paper from wrapping around it.







[F]: Actuator for web end sensor – see later slide



[F]: Actuator for web end sensor – see later slide

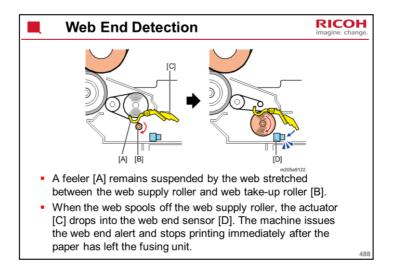
Web Near-end Detection When the web is near the end of its service life (default setting: when 83% of the web is used, at about 374k), the machine signals the near-end alert on the operation panel. With the default setting, the machine can print about another 76k before web end. Then the machine stops.

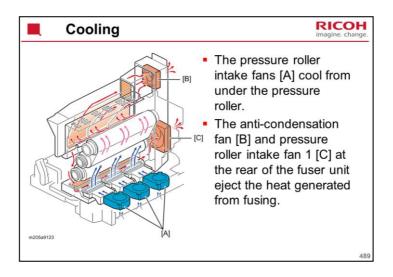
487

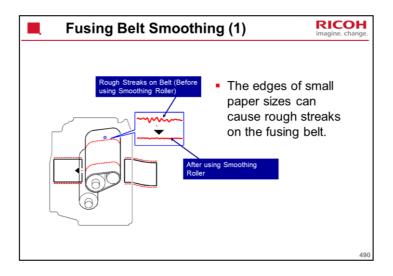
To change the default setting (83%): SP1-902-004

After near-end, the machine can print until the end sensor detects no more web. 70k is just an approximation.

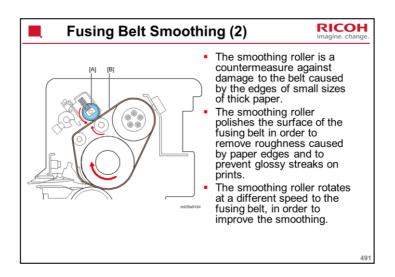
Web life is 450k.







This is similar to Ch-C1.



Fusing Belt Smoothing (3) Manual execution: SP 1-133-110 or the adjustment settings for skilled operators (0525-01). The roller rotates for 4.5 minutes. You can execute more than once. Automatic execution: Every 2000 sheets for 45 seconds When changing to wide paper after printing 2000 sheets of small-width paper Yield: 540 minutes Near-end: 486 minutes

After printing only a few sheets of small-width paper, there should be no scratches on the belt. However, if lines appear, please execute smoothing manually.

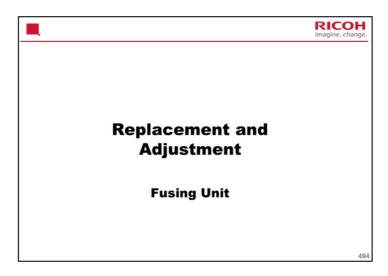
■ Fusing Belt Smoothing (4)



- When you do the belt smoothing more than three times in a row but no improvement appears, replace the belt.
- After doing the belt smoothing, dust from wear to the surface of the fuser belt may stick to the image, and this may result in dirt on the image for one turn of the belt (236 mm).
- For this reason, immediately after executing belt smoothing, feed a large sheet of paper (e.g. SRA3) and check the image, making sure no dust from wear to the belt is present.

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This is not necessary after the automatic cleaning, because this is only done for a short time, so there is not much dust generated.



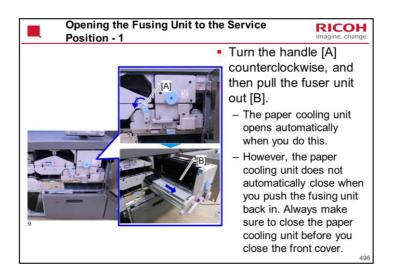
Details of all procedures are in the service manual. These slides only go over a few important points.

Before you Start

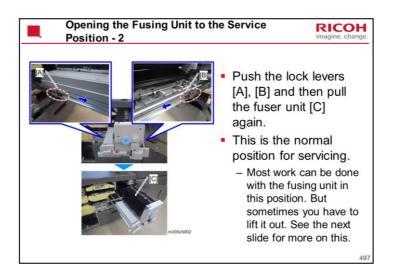


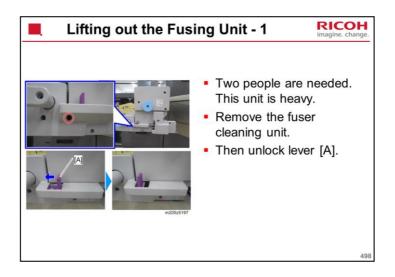
- Turn off the power before replacing parts.
 - 1. Turn off the main power switch.
 - 2. Turn off the AC power switch.
 - Disconnect the two power cords (one is at the rear of the imaging section, one is at the rear of the fusing section).
- The fusing unit becomes extremely hot during operation. Do not start to work until the temperature inside the machine has dropped sufficiently.

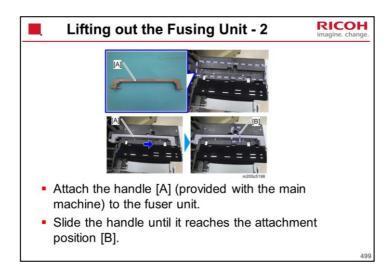
495



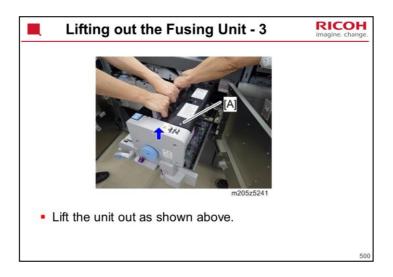
If the paper cooling unit is opened, and the handle is lowered, and then the handle is raised, the cooling unit does not automatically lower. The door can be closed in this condition, which is unusual (normally, if a unit is open, the door cannot be closed). Also, there is no alert if the cooling unit is still open when the door is closed. So there could be a problem if the user fails to close the cooling unit manually before closing the cover.

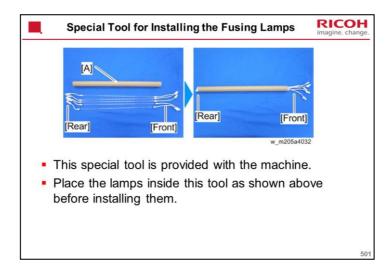


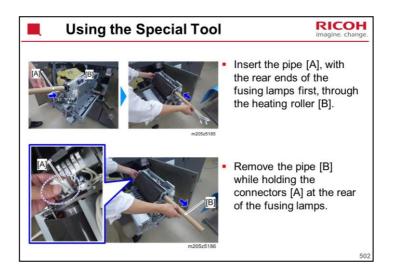


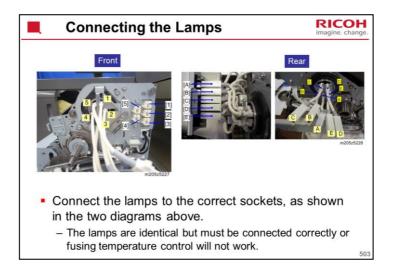


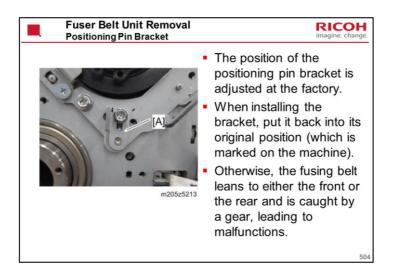
The handle is in the cardboard tool box.



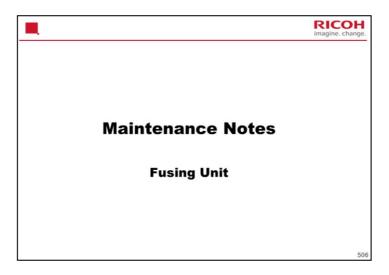




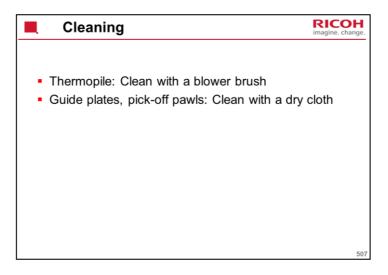


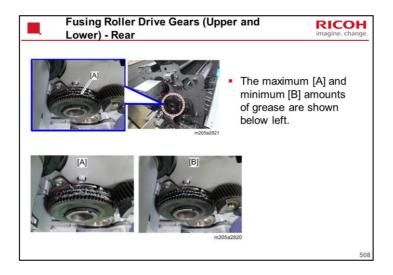




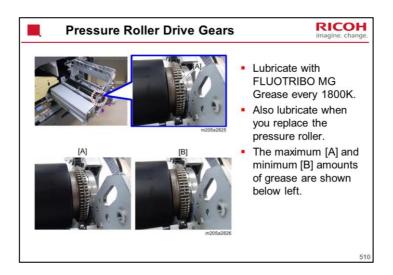


This section explains a few important points. For full details, see the procedures in the service manual. Obey all instructions in the service manual.

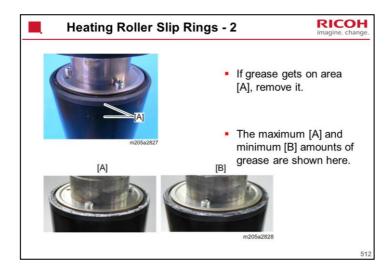


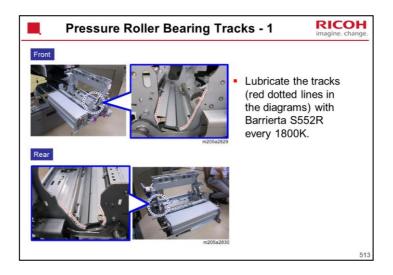


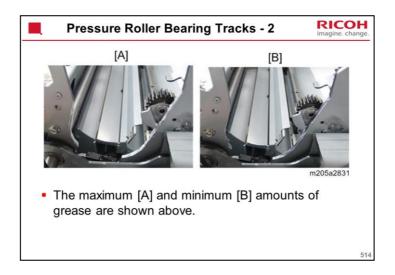


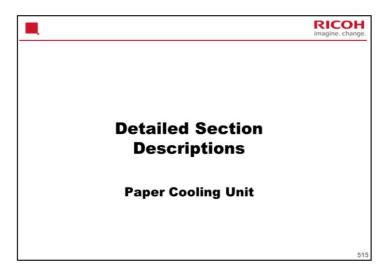


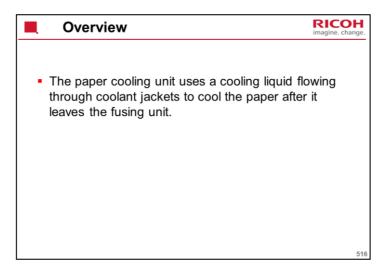


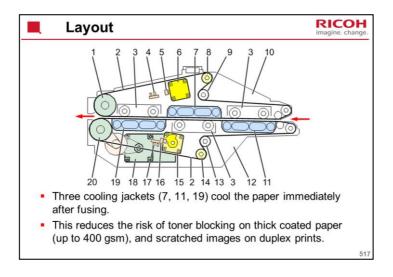






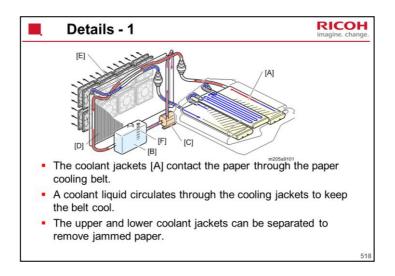


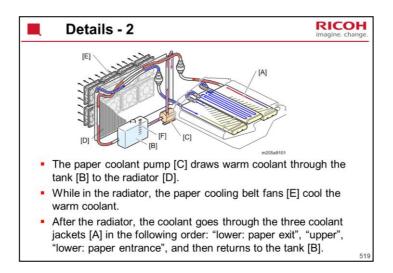


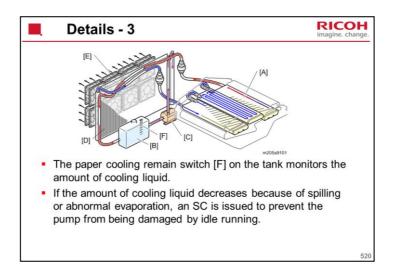


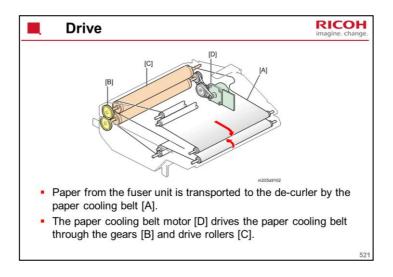
- 1. Drive Roller (Upper)
- 2. Paper Cooling Belt
- 3. Pressure Roller Unit
- 4. Belt Overrun Sensors (Upper)
- 5. Belt Centering Roller Sensor (Upper)
- 6. Belt Centering Roller Motor (Upper)
- 7. Coolant Jacket (Upper)
- 8. Belt Centering Roller (Upper)
- 9. Tension Roller (Upper)
- 10. Paper Cooling Unit (Upper)
- 11. Coolant Jacket (Lower: Entrance)
- 12. Paper Cooling Unit (Lower)
- 13. Tension Roller (Lower)
- 14. Belt Centering Roller (Lower)
- 15. Belt Centering Roller Motor (Lower)
- 16. Belt Centering Roller Sensor (Lower)
- 17. Belt Overrun Sensors (Lower)
- 18. Paper Cooling Belt Motor
- 19. Coolant Jacket (Lower: Exit)
- 20. Drive Roller (Lower)

Toner blocking: Paper sticking together because toner is still melted when stacking on the exit tray

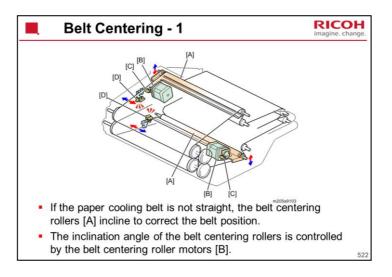


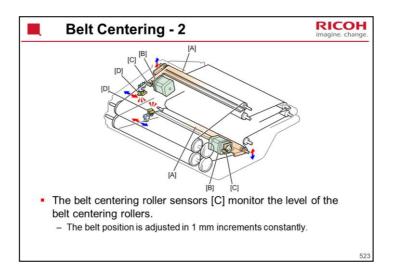


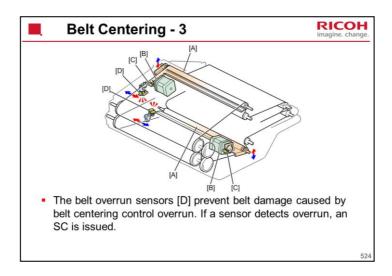




The paper cooling belt is made of polyimide.

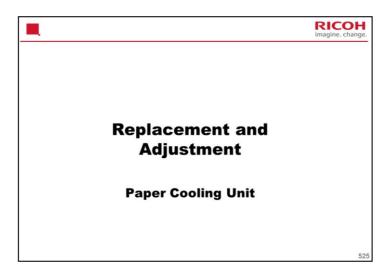






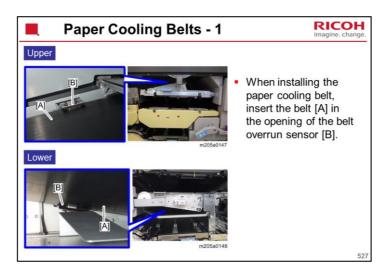
The sensors are at the rear, but they can detect over-run at the front and rear.

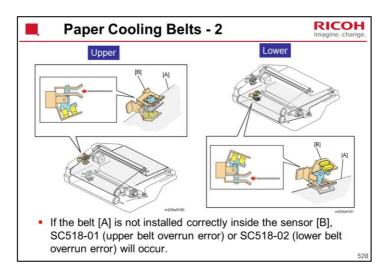
Each sensor contains two separate sensors, with one actuator between them, so motion of the belt to the front or to the rear can be detected if it goes too far.

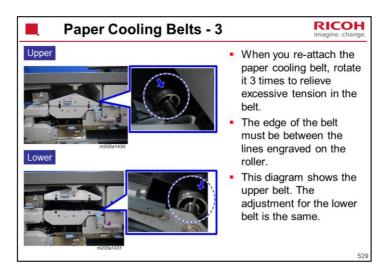


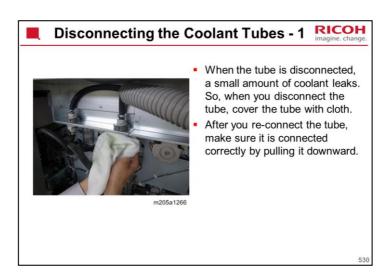
Details of all procedures are in the service manual. These slides only go over a few important points.

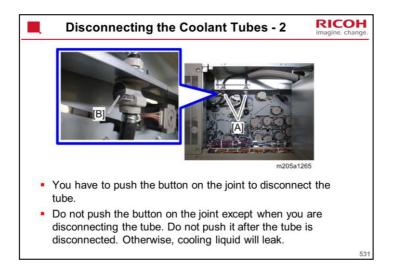
This Unit is Heavy If you have to take it out of the machine, two people are need to do it safely. To change the belts, you don't need to take the unit out of the machine.

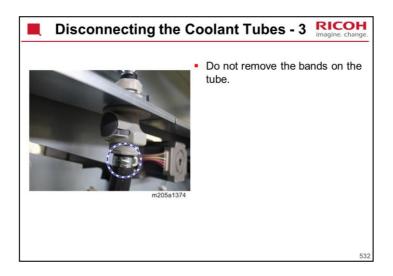


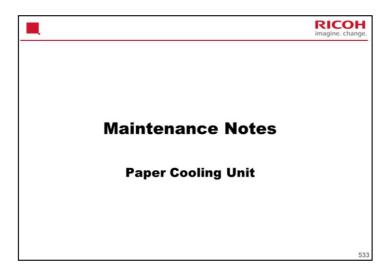




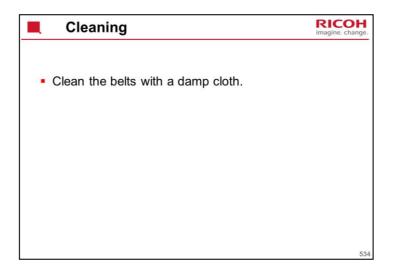


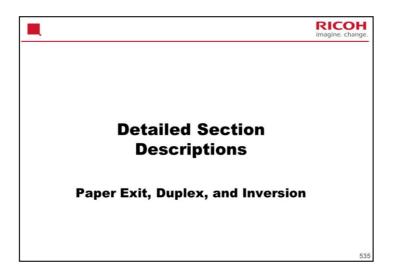


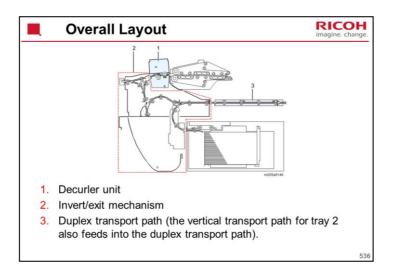


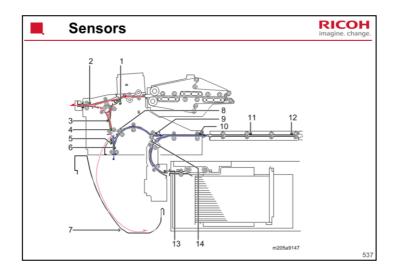


This section explains a few important points. For full details, see the procedures in the service manual. Obey all instructions in the service manual.

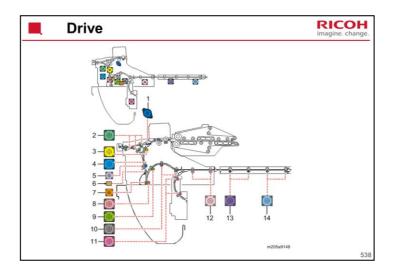




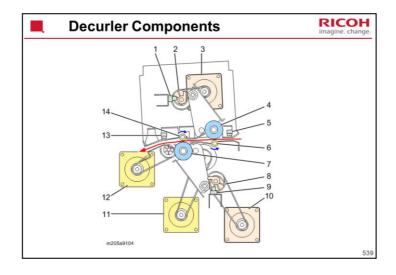




- 1. Exit Junction Gate Home Position Sensor
- 2. Paper Exit Sensor
- 3. Paper Exit Inverter Sensor
- 4. Paper Exit Inverter Roller Home Position Sensor
- 5. Duplex Inverter Sensor
- 6. Duplex Inverter Roller HP Sensor
- 7. Purge Tray Paper Sensor
- 8. Duplex Transport Sensor 1
- 9. Duplex Transport Sensor 2
- 10. Paper Transport Sensor 1
- 11. Paper Transport Sensor 2
- 12. Paper Transport Sensor 3
- 13. Vertical Transport Sensor 1 (Tray 2)
- 14. Vertical Transport Sensor 2 (Tray 2)

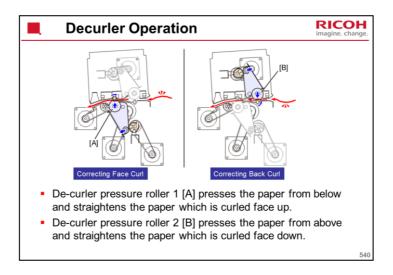


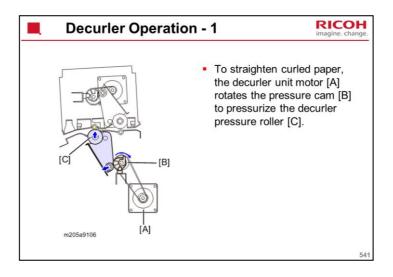
- 1. Exit Junction Gate Motor
- 2. Paper Exit Motor
- 3. Inverter Entrance Motor
- 4. Paper Exit Inverter Motor
- 5. Paper Exit Inverter Roller Contact Motor
- 6. Switchback Junction Gate Solenoid
- 7. Duplex Inverter Roller Contact Motor
- 8. Duplex Inverter Motor
- 9. Duplex Transport Motor 1
- 10. Duplex Transport Motor 2
- 11. Vertical Transport Motor (Tray 2)
- 12. Paper Transport Motor 1
- 13. Paper Transport Motor 2
- 14. Paper Transport Motor 3

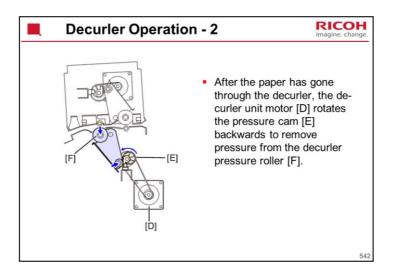


- 1. De-curler Unit Home Position Sensor 2
- 2. De-curler Pressure Cam 2
- 3. De-curler Unit Motor 2
- 4. De-curler Pressure Roller 2
- 5. De-curler Entrance Sensor
- 6. De-curler Transport Roller 2
- 7. De-curler Pressure Roller 1
- 8. De-curler Pressure Cam 1
- 9. De-curler Unit Home Position Sensor 1
- 10. De-curler Unit Motor 1
- 11. De-curler Transport Motor 2
- 12. De-curler Transport Motor 1
- 13. De-curler Exit Sensor
- 14. De-curler Transport Roller 1

The units are called 1 and 2 from left to right, but the paper goes through unit 2 first.







Decurler Settings - 1



- There are 5 pressure settings for the decurler pressure roller.
 - Home Position: The home position of the decurler pressure roller (separated from the transport roller).
 - Default: The default pressure value (The roller presses the paper 0 mm).
 - Curl (Small): The roller presses the paper +5.0 mm more than the "Default" value.
 - Curl (Medium): The roller presses the paper +10.0 mm more than the "Default" value.
 - Curl (Large): The roller presses the paper +15.0 mm more than the "Default" value.

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'Default': The roller presses the paper 0 mm.

This can be adjusted with SP mode.

SP1-942-001: Adjusts the default for pressure roller 1.

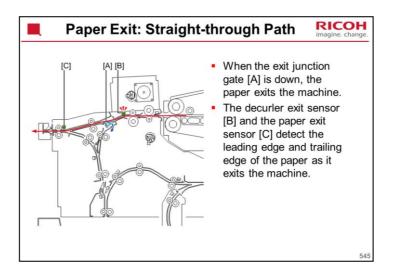
SP1-943-001: Adjusts the default for pressure roller 2.

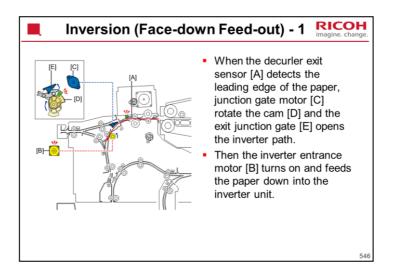
Decurler Settings - 2

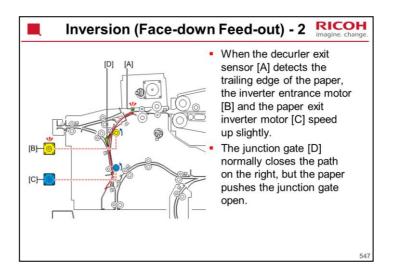


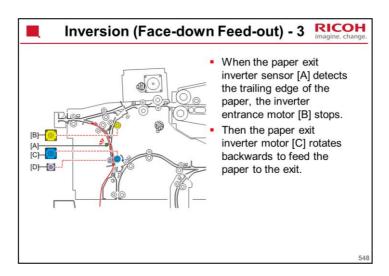
- For one-sided and duplex printing, the default setting is 'Default'.
- This can be adjusted with SP modes.
 - SP1-940-001 to 009: Setting for one-sided printing, for each tray
 - SP1-941-001 to 009: Setting for duplex printing (side 2), for each tray (for side 1, the setting for one-sided printing is used)

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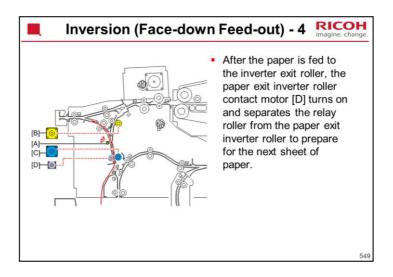


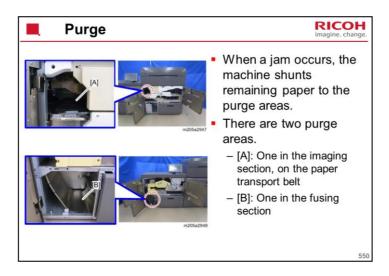




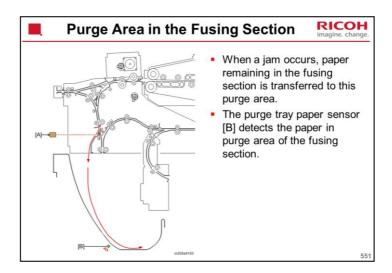


For inversion, the paper is fed towards the purge area before it is fed back into the machine.

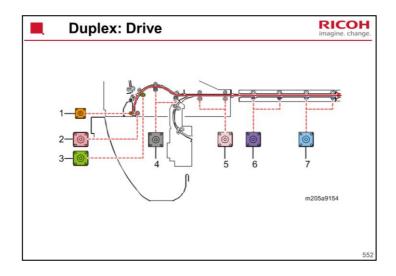




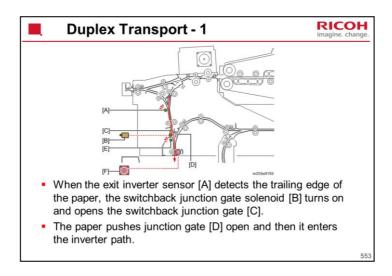
The purge area in the imaging section is just where paper stops on the transport belt when a jam occurs. Paper is not shunted to a special area.



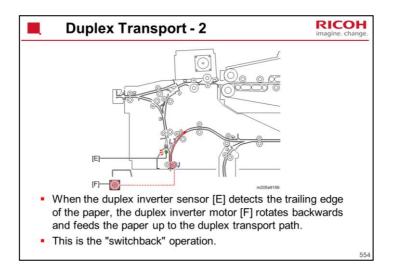
The switchback junction gate remains at the default position (opens the invert/exit path, closes the duplex path) when paper is being purged.

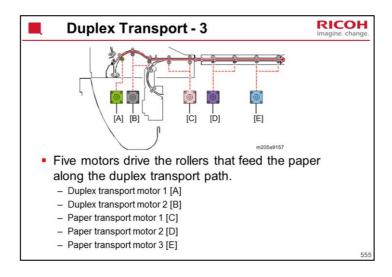


- 1. Duplex Inverter Roller Contact Motor
- 2. Duplex Inverter Motor
- 3. Duplex Transport Motor 1
- 4. Duplex Transport Motor 2
- 5. Paper Transport Motor 1
- 6. Paper Transport Motor 2
- 7. Paper Transport Motor 3



The junction gate [D] does not have any drive source. When the paper pushes the junction gate, it opens. After the paper passes through, spring brings the junction gate back to the normal state in order to open the duplex transport path.

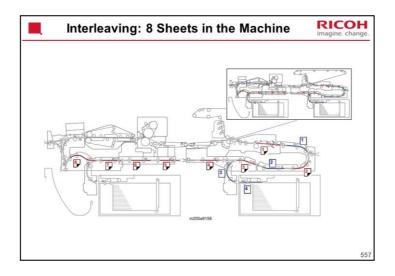


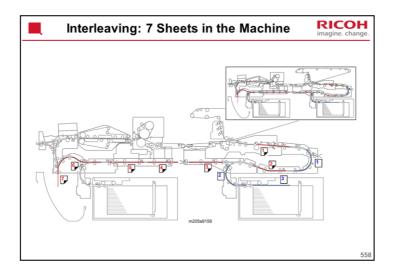


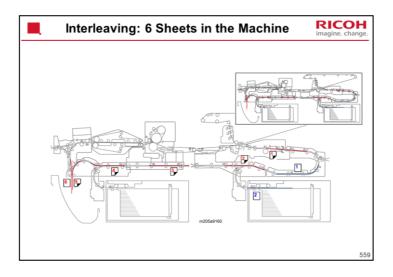
RICOH imagine, change. Interleaving Depending on the paper size, up to 8 sheets of paper can be travelling though the machine at the same time. - 139.7 (HLT LEF) to 215.9 (LT LEF): 8 sheets - 216 (LT LEF) to 297 (A4 SEF): 7 sheets - 297 (A4 SEF) to 364 (B4 SEF): 6 sheets

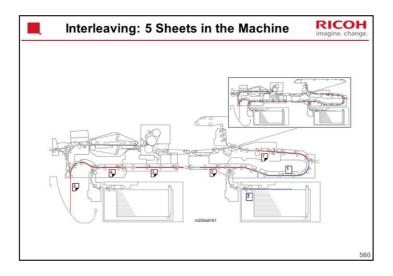
- 364 (B4 SEF) to 487.7 (13"x19.2"): 5 sheets

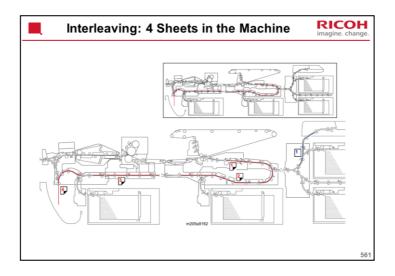
- 487.7 to 700.0 (only from optional LCT): 4 sheets

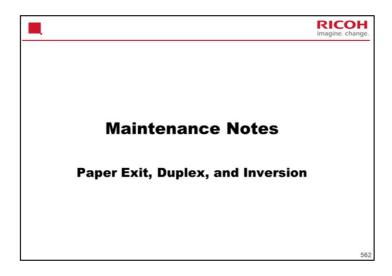












This section explains a few important points. For full details, see the procedures in the service manual. Obey all instructions in the service manual.

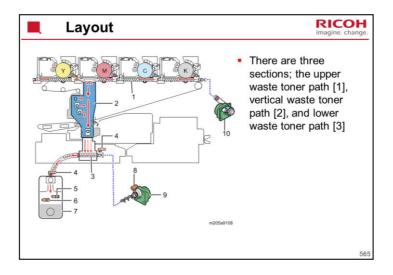
Clean Sensors and Rollers



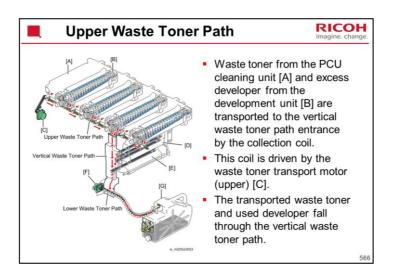
- Clean the discharge brush and sensors with a blower brush.
- Clean the rollers with a dry cloth.
- See the service manual for how to access the components that need cleaning.
 - Appendix > Preventative Maintenance > Cleaning Points

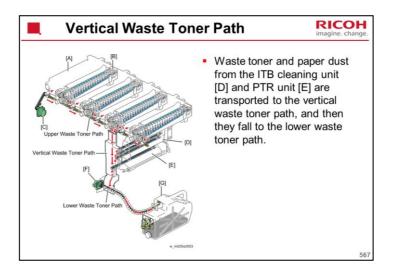
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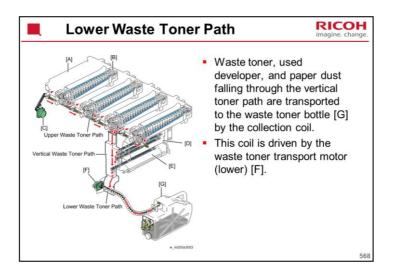


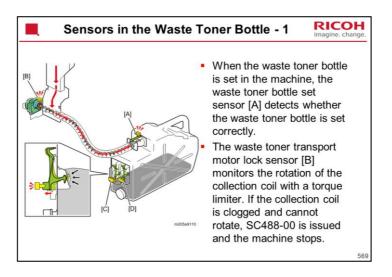


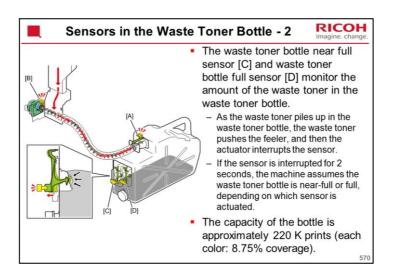
- 1. Upper Waste Toner Path
- 2. Vertical Waste Toner Path
- 3. Lower Waste Toner Path
- 4. Waste Toner Bottle Set Sensor
- 5. Waste Toner Bottle Full Sensor
- 6. Waste Toner Bottle Near-Full Sensor
- 7. Waste Toner Bottle
- 8. Waste Toner Transport Motor Lock Sensor
- 9. Waste Toner Transport Motor (Lower)
- 10. Waste Toner Transport Motor (Upper)



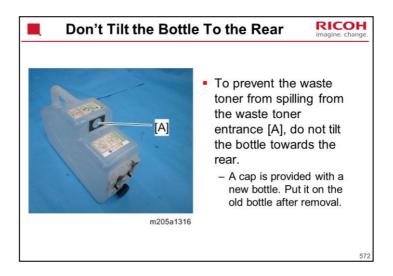


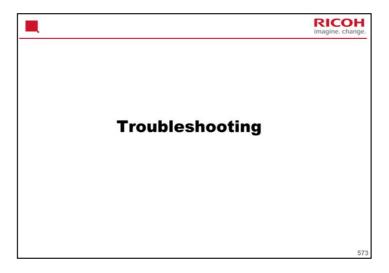












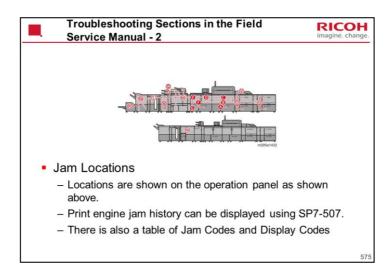
This section is a summary of the contents of the troubleshooting sections of the field service manual.



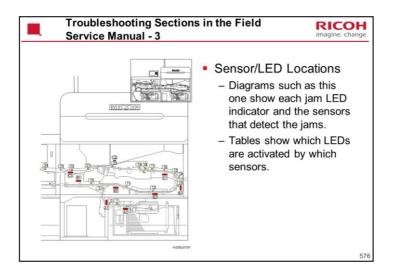


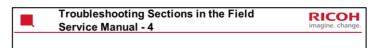
- Self-Diagnostic Mode
 - Service Call Codes
 - SC Logging
 - SC Automatic Reboot
 - SC Manual Reboot
 - The flow charts in this section show how the machine behaves when an SC occurs. Depends on the setting of SP5-875-001 (SC automatic reboot setting) (default value: 1 "OFF").
- SC Code Descripitions

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The jam code in the log data shows which sensor detects the jam. However, if paper is sent to the purge area, this jam code does not tell you where to find the paper. The display code on the operation panel will show where the paper is.

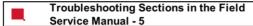




- Fan Defect Detection
 - Diagrams show the locations of the fans
 - Tables show error codes related to fan problems, and which fan is defective for each code.
- Adjustments
 - Such as for improving fusing, and adjusting the leading and trailing edge margins.
- Correspondence Tables for Adjustment Settings for Operators and SP Modes
 - These tables show which SP modes are the equivalent adjustments for the TCRU adjustments.

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Please ignore the SP codes in the IMSS adjustment table in the troubleshooting section





- Image Quality Problems
- Paper Transport
 - Skew and paper position errors detected due to misinterpretation of prepunched and preprinted paper by sensors in the registration mechanism
- Problems Related to Peripheral Devices
 - Finishers, folder, binders, stacker, LCIT
- Other Problems
- Problems caused by Blown Fuses

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The End