



CX208/212

Desktop Printer



Programming

Guide

SATO America, Inc.
10350-A Nations Ford Rd.
Charlotte, NC 28273
Main Phone: (704) 644-1650
Technical Support Hot Line: (704) 644-1660
Fax: (704) 644-1661
<http://www.satoamerica.com>

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- Reorient or relocate the receiving antenna.
- Increase the separation between the equipment and the receiver.
- Connect the equipment into an outlet or a circuit different from that to which the receiver is connected.
- Consult an experienced radio/TV technician for help.

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CX208/212 PROGRAMMING GUIDE

INTRODUCTION

This section presents the commands that are used with the SATO CX208/212 printers to produce labels with logos, bar codes and alphanumeric data. The commands listed include all revisions of firmware up to and including P2.15.

The following information is presented in this section:

- The SATO Programming Language
- Selecting Protocol Control Codes
- Using Basic
- The Print Area
- Printer Configuration
- Command Codes

THE SATO PROGRAMMING LANGUAGE

A programming language for a printer is a familiar concept to most programmers. It is a group of commands that are designed to use the internal intelligence of the printer. The commands, which are referred to as SATO Command Codes, contain non-printable ASCII characters (such as <STX>, <ETX>, <ESC>) and printable characters. These commands must be assembled into an organized block of code to be sent as one data stream to the printer, which in turn interprets the command codes and generates the desired label output. The programmer is free to use any programming language available to send the desired data to the printer.

The command codes used are based upon “Escape” (1B hexadecimal) sequences. Typically there are four types of command sequences:

<ESC>{Command}

These commands generally tell the printer to perform a specific action, like “clear the memory.”

<ESC>{Command} {Data}

Commands with this format tell the printer to perform a specific action which is dependent upon the following data, like “print X labels”, where the value for X is contained in the data.

<ESC>{Command} {Parameter}

These commands set the operational parameters of the printer, like “set the print speed to 3.”

<ESC> {Command} {Parameter} {Data}

Some commands can contain both Parameter and Data elements, such as “print a Code 39 symbol containing the data.”

SELECTING PROTOCOL CONTROL CODES

Protocol codes are the special control characters that prepare the printer to receive instructions. For example, the **<ESC>** character tells the printer that a command code will follow.

The Protocol Control Code set is made up of six special characters. The Standard Protocol Control codes are non-printable characters. They can be changed to printable characters using the Protocol Control code download command. This may be useful on host computers using protocol converters or in an application where non-printable ASCII characters cannot be sent from the host. This manual uses the Standard Protocol Control codes for all of the examples.

The Protocol Control codes must be downloaded from the host using the **<ESC>LD** command. Once they are downloaded, the printer will not respond to standard protocol codes. The current protocol codes active in a printer can be determined by printing a Test Label (see CX208/212 User's Guide, Page 9).

CONTROL CHARACTER	HEX VALUE	DESCRIPTION
STX	02	Start of Data
ETX	03	End of Data
ESC	1B	Command code to follow
ENQ	05	Not Used on CX200
CAN	18	Not Used on CX200
Off-Line	40	Take printer Off-Line

USING BASIC

It may be useful to test your printer using a BASIC program on a PC. You may also write your actual production programs in BASIC. Whatever the reason, if you will be working in BASIC, some of the following hints may help you get started:

1. Set the WIDTH of the output device to 255 characters to avoid automatically sending **<CR>** and **<LF>** characters after every line. The command string should be continuous and uninterrupted by **<CR>** and/or **<LF>** commands. The examples given in this manual are printed on separate lines because they will not fit on one line and do not contain any **<CR>** and/or **<LF>** characters. If these characters are needed, they are explicitly noted by the inclusion of **<CR>** and **<LF>** notations.

2. If you are using the printer's RS232 interface, it is necessary to set the COM port on the PC such that the CTS and DSR signals will be ignored. Send your OPEN "COM" statement in the following way:

```
OPEN "COM1:9600,E,8,1,CS,DS" AS #1
```

This sets the RS232 communication parameters of the host PC's COM1 port for 9600 baud, Even parity, 8 Data bits, 1 Stop bit and directing the port to ignore the **CTS** and **DSR** control signals.

3. You may want to minimize keystrokes and program size by assigning the **<ESC>** character to a string variable since this character is used quite often.

The following two examples in BASIC show a typical example using these hints. Both of these examples use the Standard Protocol codes.

Printing with the Parallel Port

5 REM Parallel Example	Identifies the program as a parallel port print label. The "REM" prevents this data from being sent to the printer and displays it only on the screen.
10 E\$=CHR\$(27)	Sets the "E\$" string as an <ESC> character
20 WIDTH "LPT1: ",255	Sets the width of the output to 255 characters
30 LPRINT E\$;"A";	Sends an "<ESC>A" command code to the LPT1 parallel port
40 LPRINT E\$;"H400";E\$;"V100";E\$;"WL1SATO";	Sends the data "SATO" to be placed 400 dots horizontally and 100 dots vertically on the label and printed in the "WL" font.
50 LPRINT E\$;"Q1";	Instructs the printer to print one label.
60 LPRINT E\$;"Z";	Tells the printer that the last command has been sent. The printer can now create and print the job.

Printing with the RS232 Port

5 REM RS232 Example	Identifies the program as a RS232 port print label. The "REM" prevents this data from being sent to the printer and displays it only on the screen.
10 E\$=CHR\$(27)	Sets the "E\$" string as an <ESC> character.
20 OPEN "COM1:9600,N,8,1,CS,DS" AS #1	Opens the COM1 port for output and sets the parameters as 9600 baud, No parity, 8 Data bits, 1 Stop bit and instructs the port to ignore the CTS and DSR control signals.
30 PRINT #1,CHR\$(2);	Sends an <STX> (ASCII Code a decimal "2") to the printer instructing it to prepare to receive a message.

40 PRINT #1,E\$;"A";	Sends an "<ESC>A" command code to Print Port #1 opened by statement 20 above.
50 PRINT #1, E\$;"H400";E\$;"V100";E\$;"WL0SATO";	Sends the data "SATO" to be to be placed 400 dots horizontally and 100 dots vertically on the label and printed in the "WL" font.
60 PRINT #1, E\$;"Q1";	Instructs the printer to print a quantity of one label.
70 PRINT #1, E\$; "Z";	Tells the printer that the last command has been sent. The printer can now create and print the job.
80 PRINT #1,CHR\$(3);	Sends an <ETX> (ASCII Code decimal "3") to the printer telling it that this is the end of the message.

THE PRINT AREA

```

<ESC>A
<ESC>H0050<ESC>V0100<ESC>L0303<ESC>MSATO
<ESC>H0050<ESC>V0200<ESC>B103100*SATO*
<ESC>H0070<ESC>V0310<ESC>L0101<ESC>USATO
<ESC>Q1<ESC>Z

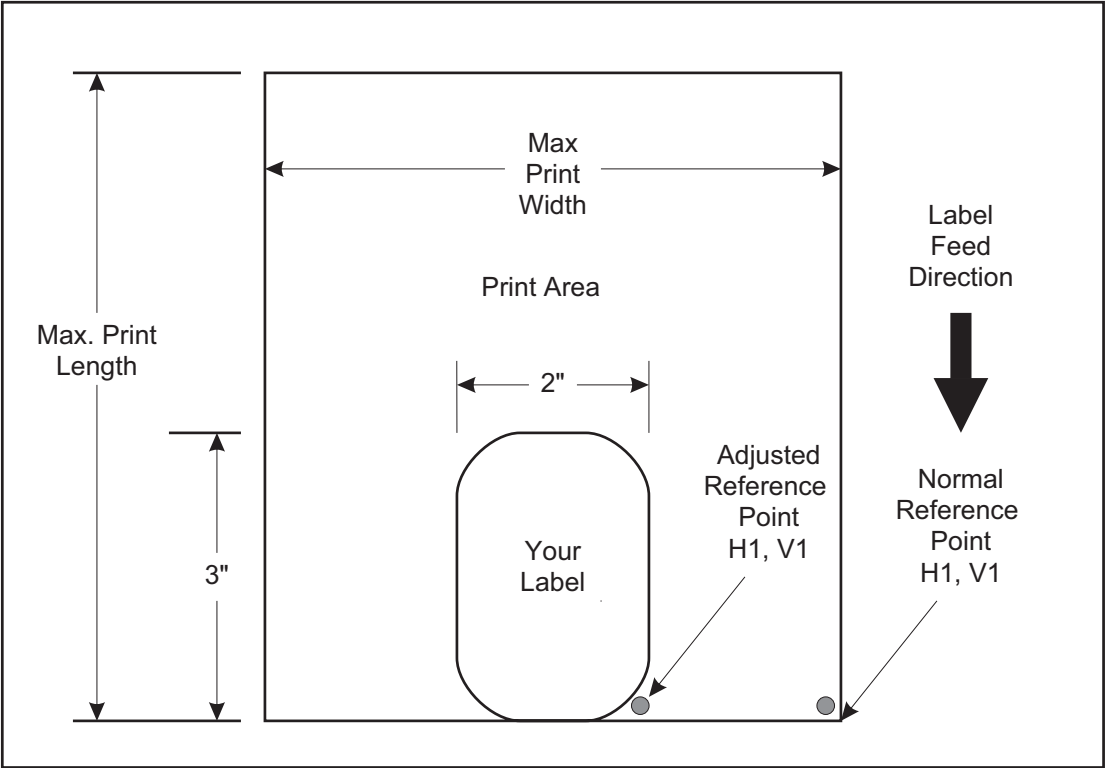
```

The maximum print area for the various CX208/212 printers is listed in Table 1, Print Area. Most of your label applications will not require labels that fill the entire print area. To make label design simpler, the media on the CX208/212 printers is center justified, i.e. the label is always centered on the print head. An <ESC>A1 Media Size command is then used to specify the length and width of the label. The CT printer uses this information to automatically calculate an "offset" that will move the Horizontal Reference point to coincide with the first printable dot position on the specified label. It is extremely important to use the Media Size command. If you do not, you will have to manually calculate the offset and send it to the printer using the <ESC>A3 Base Reference Point command.

Table 1, Print Area

	CX208	CX212
Resolution	203 dpi 8 dpmm	305 dpi 12 dpmm
Max Print Width	832 dots 4.1 in. 104 mm	1248 dots 4.1 in. 104 mm
Max Label Width	4.25 in. 108 mm	4.25 in. 108 mm
Print Length	4064 dots 20 in. 508 mm	3780 dots 12.6 in. 320 mm

The diagram below illustrates the maximum print area and a sample 2 inch wide by 3 inch long label placed within this area. As can be seen, your label will be oriented in the middle of the print head as viewed from the front of the printer. The normal reference point is located at the H1, V1 position of the print area in the normal print orientation (no rotation).



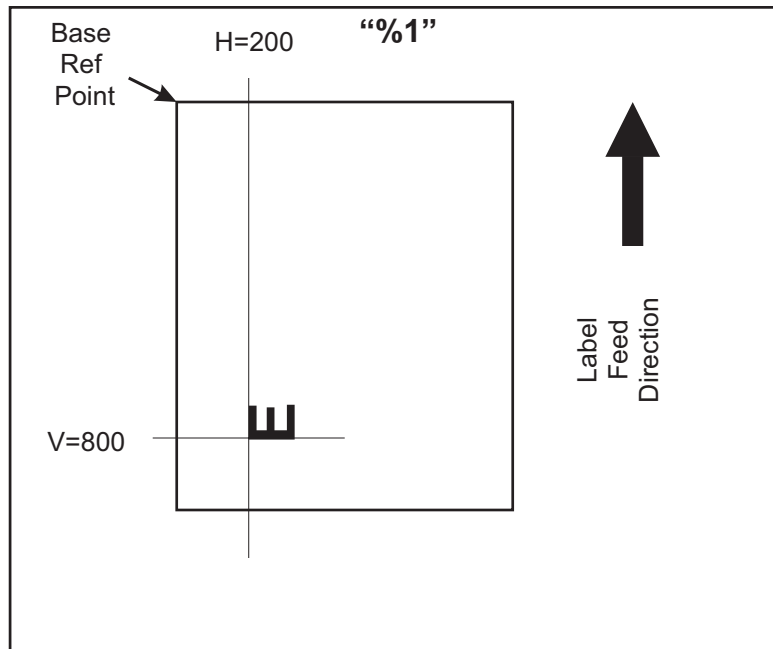
ROTATED FIELDS

The printers can rotate each print field in 90° increments using the Rotate command. There are two variations of this command.

- **<ESC>%** - The field rotates, but the base reference point for the field remains the same.

The following data stream will rotate the print field but will not change the base reference point of the field:

```
<ESC>A<ESC>%1<ESC>V800<ESC>H200<ESC>L0202<ESC>WB1E<ESC>Q1<ESC>Z
```



COMMAND DEFAULT SETTINGS

There are some types of commands that must have a value specified before a label can be printed. If the data stream does not contain these commands, a “default” value is assumed. The commands and the corresponding default values are:

COMMAND	DEFAULT	NOTE
Print Rotation	0°	(1)
Vertical Reference Point	0	(1)
Horizontal Reference Point	0	(1)
Character Pitch	2	(1)
Base Reference Point	H=0, V=0	(2)
Character Expansion	1	(1)
Print Darkness	3	(1)
Print Speed	3 ips	(2)

NOTES:

- (1) The settings for these commands will revert to the default value when the printer receives an **<ESC>Z** or an **<ESC>***.
- (2) These values transmitted with these commands will remain in effect until a new command is received.

PRINTER CONFIGURATION

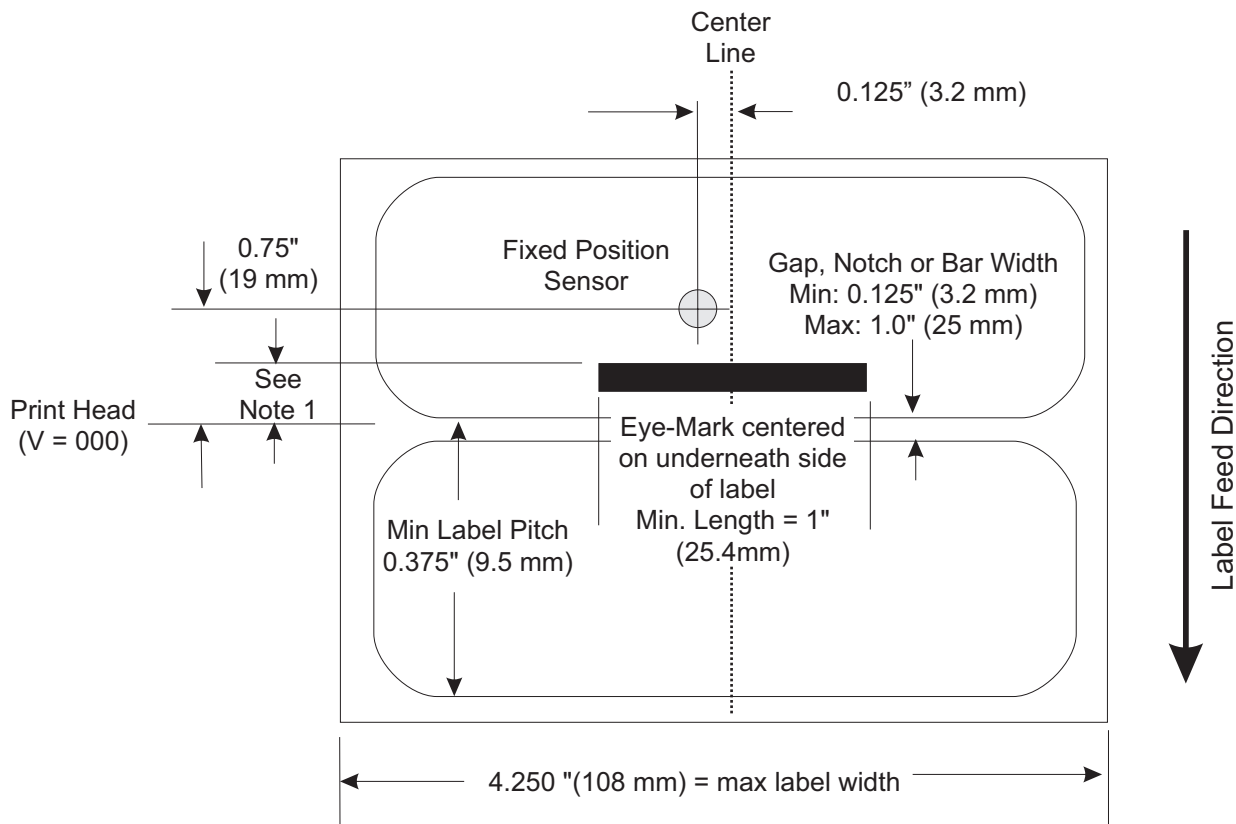
The CX208/212 printers are different from other SATO models in that they do not use DIP switches for printer configuration. Instead, all printer configuration is done via software commands. The parameters that can be configured are:

- Sensor Calibration
- Protocol Codes
- Print Darkness Range
- Sensor Type
- RS232 Parameters
- Label Tear-Off Position
- Backfeed Enable/Disable

Because there are no DIP switches to indicate the current printer settings, a Test Label can be printed that lists the active settings in the printer. This Test Label lists all of the information a user needs to ascertain the printer configuration. Test Labels can be printed out by sending a command via software (Configuration Commands) or by using the FEED and On-Line/Off-Line Indicator buttons on the control panel (see Page 7 of the CX208/212 User's Guide).

LABEL SENSING

The CX208/212 printers can use eye-mark (black bar), gap or notch label sensing. The gap and notch sensor is a transmissive or see-thru type with an infrared light source directed through the label/ribbon combination from above and detected by a separate sensor underneath the label. A reflective sensor is used to detect eye-marks printed on the bottom of the label liner or tag. The eye-mark must not reflect more than 12% of the light. Since the same receiving sensor is used for all three types of sensing, it must be calibrated with the media that will be used. The ribbon must be installed while the calibration is being performed for thermal transfer printing.



Note 1: The the trailing-edge of the black eye-mark can be positioned anywhere within the 0 to +98mm range of sensor offset adjustment and the first print line (V=000). The first print line position can be adjusted to the desired position using the <ESC>CB Label Tear-Off command. If the pitch offset is 19 mm (the factory setting), placing the eye-mark trailing edge at 0 mm will place the first print position at the top edge of the label.

When calibrating the printer sensors, the gap or eye-mark sensor type must be selected first using the <ESC>CI command and then the Direct Thermal or Thermal Transfer print mode must be specified with an <ESC>CP command. These two commands are followed by an <ESC>CA calibrate command to instruct the printer to preform the calibration procedure. The resulting calibration values are stored in the printer and used until the unit is recalibrated. A separate value is stored for direct thermal and thermal transfer modes because the settings will differ significantly because of the inclusion of the ribbon for thermal transfer. For example, the following

command stream will calibrate the printer in the thermal transfer mode for gap sensing:

<ESC>A<ESC>CP1<ESC>CI2<ESC>CA<ESC>Z

When Auto-Calibrate is enabled, the printer will automatically attempt to calibrate when it detects an out-of-paper condition (10" of platen feed after a label is printed without detecting a label edge or sense mark). If the calibration is successful, the printer shall move paper to the next index mark and resume normal operations. If the calibration is not successful, the printer shall indicate an out-of-paper condition by a red READY LED and the printer shall restore the original index circuit settings.

COMMAND CODE PAGE REFERENCE

This section contains all the printer Command Codes. The commands must be sent to the printer in an organized fashion in order for the label(s) to print.

The purpose of this section is to:

1. Explain the different commands and provide examples of their usage.
2. To provide a detailed reference for programming.

Each command begins on a separate page with its own heading. A uniform layout is used to help you find key information about each command. For each Command Code in this section, there will be a sample data input stream to the printer and the expected print output. By studying the examples, you can learn how to use the particular command within a whole block of printer code. Pay particular attention to the “Special Notes” with each command to learn other important information.

The subject commands are highlighted in bold letters in the Reference Sheets. There are two parts of most, but not all, commands. The first is the command character which immediately follows the **<ESC>** code. It is always an upper case alpha or a special character (such as an “&” or a “%”). It is never a lower case alpha character. If the command requires additional variable information, it is represented by a group of lower case alpha characters immediately following the command character. For example, if an **aaaabb** is listed following the basic command, the printer will look for six characters immediately following the command. The first four would represent the value of **aaaa** and the next two the value of **bb**.

The maximum number of characters defined in a parameter is represented by the number of characters shown in the command structure. For example, a command followed by an **aaaa** can have up to four characters. In general, commands with only one parameter following the command can be entered without the leading zeroes. In the above example, you could enter either “809” or “0809”. However, certain commands require the exact number of matching characters. A command with two parameters listed following the command code, such as **aaaabbbb** require the exact number of digits to be entered. If the value of **aaaa** is “800” and the value of **bbbb** is “300”, then the parameters must be entered as “08000300”. It is recommended that you make it a practice to always enter leading zeros to prevent any mistakes.

All label illustrations in this section are designed to be printed on a CX208 using four inch wide labels.

Bar Codes

Command Structure 1:3 narrow/wide bar ratio: <ESC>**Babbcccd**
 2:5 narrow/wide ratio: <ESC>**BDabbcccd**
 1:2 narrow/wide bar ratio: <ESC>**Dabbcccd**

a = Bar Code Symbol

- 0 Codabar
- 1 Code 39
- 2 Interleaved 2 of 5 (I 2/5)
- 3 UPC-A / EAN-13
- 4 EAN-8
- 5 Industrial 2 of 5
- A MSI
- C Code 93
- E UPC-E
- F Bookland
- G Code 128
- I UCC 128

bb = Number of dots (01-12) for narrow bar and narrow space

ccc = Bar height in dots (001-600)

d = UCC 128 only. Not used for other bar code types

- 0 No human readable text
- 1 Human readable at top
- 2 Human readable at bottom

Example: <ESC>**BD103200**

Placement: Immediately preceding data to be encoded

Default: None

Command Function To print bar code images on a label. With this command, there are 13 standard bar code symbologies available to be printed and three two dimensional symbols.

Input to Printer

```

<ESC>A
<ESC>H0025<ESC>V0025<ESC>B103100*CODE 39*
<ESC>H0155<ESC>V0130<ESC>XS*CODE 39*
<ESC>H0025<ESC>V0200<ESC>BD20210045676567
<ESC>H0075<ESC>V0310<ESC>XM45676567
<ESC>H0025<ESC>V0375<ESC>BD30215001234567890
<ESC>H0025<ESC>V0950<ESC>BA03100123455
<ESC>H0095<ESC>V1060<ESC>XS12345
<ESC>H0025<ESC>V1125<ESC>BC03100081234ABCD
<ESC>H0080<ESC>V1240<ESC>XS1234ABCD
<ESC>H0525<ESC>V0025<ESC>B002100A12345B
<ESC>H0565<ESC>V0135<ESC>XS12345
<ESC>H0475<ESC>V0200<ESC>BD303100123456789012
<ESC>H0525<ESC>V0375<ESC>BD4031001234567
<ESC>H0525<ESC>V0550<ESC>DE03100123456
<ESC>H0500<ESC>V0600<ESC>OB0
<ESC>H0533<ESC>V0655<ESC>OB123456
<ESC>H0350<ESC>V0725<ESC>D30315009827721123
<ESC>L0101<ESC>H0320<ESC>V0800<ESC>OB0
<ESC>H0365<ESC>V0878<ESC>OB98277
<ESC>H0505<ESC>V0878<ESC>OB21123
<ESC>H0665<ESC>V0760<ESC>BF0313021826
<ESC>H0680<ESC>V0730<ESC>OB21826
<ESC>H0425<ESC>V1125<ESC>D30315000633895260
<ESC>L0101<ESC>H0395<ESC>V1200<ESC>OB0
<ESC>H0440<ESC>V1278<ESC>OB06338
<ESC>H0580<ESC>V1278<ESC>OB95260
<ESC>H0730<ESC>V1155<ESC>BF0314024
<ESC>H0745<ESC>V1125<ESC>OB24
<ESC>H0325<ESC>V0950<ESC>BG03100>GAB>B789>C 123456
<ESC>H0435<ESC>V1055<ESC>XSAB789123456
<ESC>Q1<ESC>Z

```

Note: Carriage Returns and Line Feeds have been added to the command listing for clarity and should not be included in the actual data stream.

Printer Output



UCC-128

Without Incrementing

```
<ESC>A
<ESC>H100<ESC>V100<ESC>BI071501012345670000000001
<ESC>Q2<ESC>Z
```



With Incrementing

```
<ESC>A
<ESC>H100<ESC>V100<ESC>F001+001<ESC>BI071501012345670000000001
<ESC>Q2<ESC>Z
```



Special Notes

1. UPC and EAN bar codes are not affected by the different types of narrow to wide ratios. Instead, the <ESC>D command adds descender bars to these codes where needed to meet UPC specifications. The <ESC>BD command puts descender bars and human readable text below the symbol.
2. The Code 128, UCC 128, MSI, and Code 93 bar codes are not affected by the narrow to wide ratios.
3. The Codabar and Code 39 bar codes are affected by the Character Pitch command. This command must be placed before the Bar Code command.
4. Because of their unique characteristics, two-dimensional symbols are covered separately.
5. For UCC128, the FNC1 code is automatically inserted and the Mod 10 and Mod 103 check digits are automatically calculated.
6. For the MSI bar code, the check digit is not automatically calculated.
7. To select UPC-A, 11 digits of data is sent. The printer adds a "0" and automatically generates the check digit. If 12 digits of data are sent, the printer assumes an EAN-13 symbol and automatically generates the check digit. The last digit of the bar code data is a modulo 10 check digit. If 13 digits of data are sent to the printer, the check digit is not created and must be supplied by the programmer. It must be the last character of the 13 digit string.

Bar Codes, Expansion

Command Structure <ESC>BWaabb

aa = Expansion factor by which the width of all bars and spaces will be increased (01-12)

bbb = Bar height by dot (004-600 dots)

Example: <ESC>BW02100

Placement: Immediately follows the <ESC>BT command and precedes data to be encoded.

Default: None

Command Function This command works together with the <ESC>BT command to specify an expansion factor and the bar code height for the particular symbol being printed.

Input to Printer:

```
<ESC>A
<ESC>H0050<ESC>V0050<ESC>BT101030103
<ESC>BW04100*1234*
<ESC>Q1<ESC>Z
```

Printer Output:



Special Notes

1. This command must be preceded by the Variable Ratio Bar Codes <ESC>BT command.
2. The following bar codes will be affected by the Character Pitch command: Codabar, Code 39 and Interleaved 2 of 5.

Bar Codes, Variable Ratio

Command Structure <ESC>BTabbccdde

a = Bar Code Symbol:
 0 Codabar
 1 Code 39
 2 Interleaved 2 of 5

bb = Narrow space in dots (01-99)
 cc = Wide space in dots (01-99)
 dd = Narrow bar in dots (01-99)
 ee = Wide bar in dots (01-99)

Example: <ESC>BT101030103

Placement: Following print position commands and preceding the <ESC>BW command.

Default: Current setting

Command Function To print a bar code with a ratio other than those specified through the standard bar code commands (B,BD, and D). This is done through individual control of each of the bar code elements (bars, spaces) as shown above. Remember that this command only applies to the three bar code types shown.

Input to Printer:

```
<ESC>A
<ESC>H0050<ESC>V0050<ESC>BT101030103
<ESC>BW03100*1234*
<ESC>Q1<ESC>Z
```

Printer Output:



Special Notes

1. This command must be immediately followed by the <ESC>BW Bar Code Expansion command.
2. You may use only one variable ratio bar code per label.
3. If the data specified in this command is incorrect, the command is ignored and the ratio used will be based on the previous setting.

Base Reference Point

Command Structure <ESC>A3H-aaaaVbbbb

- = This character is optional. When present, it specifies the horizontal offset is in the negative direction. If it is left out the offset direction is positive.

aaaa = Horizontal Print Offset (-0832 to +0832)

bbbb = Vertical Print Offset (see Note 7 for allowable range)

Example: <ESC>A3H100V0050

Placement: Preceding all images that are based on the new base reference point

Default: Current V and H offset setting in the printer configuration

Command Function

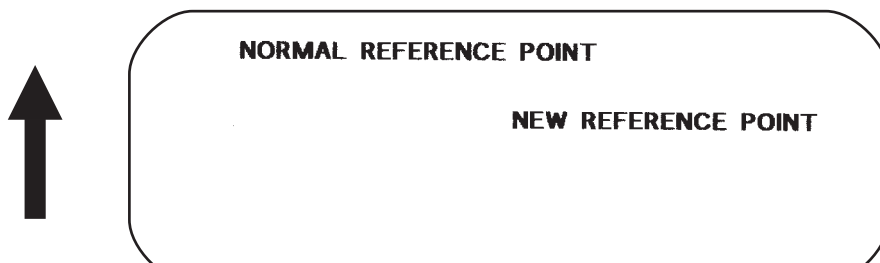
To establish a new base reference point for the current label. The base reference point is the top left corner or “origin” from where all print position commands are based.

This command may be very helpful when using labels less than four inches wide to place images on the printable label surface. It may also be used to move images past preprinted fields on a label.

Input to Printer:

```
<ESC>A<ESC>L0202
<ESC>H0025<ESC>V0025<ESC>WB0MNORMAL REFERENCE POINT
<ESC>A3H0300V0075
<ESC>H0100<ESC>V0050<ESC>WB0MNEW REFERENCE POINT
<ESC>Q1<ESC>Z
```

Printer Output:



Special Notes

1. Use of this command will set the Vertical/Horizontal Offset setting of the printer configuration until a new Base Reference Point command is issued.
2. This command may be used more than once in a print job.
3. An alternative to using this command is to make changes to your current Horizontal and Vertical Print Position commands.

Example:

Let's say the current base reference point is H=1, V=1 and you wish to move all the fields on your label downward vertically by 150 dots. You could either (1) add the Base Reference Point command or (2) change all the vertical position commands by an additional 150 dots.

4. For a more detailed example of the Base Reference Point command, see "Print Area" in this section.
5. The CX208/212 printers will not "wrap" (i.e. if any part of a character or image extends beyond the last print dot position, it will disappear and not be visible on any part of the label).
6. The allowable ranges for the fields are:

	CX208	CX212
Horizontal aaaa	0 to 0832	0 to 1230
Vertical bbbb	0 to 1424 0 to 4060	0 to 2100 0 to 3780

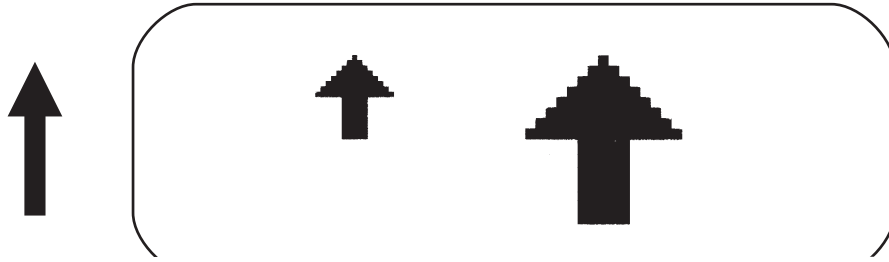
Characters, Custom-Designed

Command Structure	Store Command: <ESC> Tabcc Recall Command: <ESC> Kab90cc
a	= 1 16x16 matrix 2 24x24 matrix
b	= Specifies the character encoding method for the data stream H Hexadecimal characters B Binary characters
cc	= Memory location to store/recall the character. Valid memory locations are 21 to 52 (counting in Hex) or "!" to "R" in Binary
(data)	= Data to describe the character
Example:	<ESC> T1H3F <ESC> K1H903F
Placement:	The Store command is typically sent in its own data stream to the printer, between the Start/Stop commands. The Recall command is sent in a secondary data stream to print the character, and follows any necessary position or size commands.
Default:	None

Command Function	To allow for the creation, storage, and printing of custom characters, such as special fonts or logos. Up to 50 individual characters may be stored in the custom character volatile memory.
-------------------------	--

Printer Input	<ESC>A <ESC> T1H3F 0100038007C00FE01FF03FF87FFCFFFE07C007C0 07C007C007C007C007C007C0 <ESC>Z <ESC>A <ESC>H150<ESC>V100<ESC>L0505<ESC> K1H903F <ESC>H350<ESC>V100<ESC>L1010<ESC> K1H903F <ESC>Q1<ESC>Z
----------------------	---

Printer Output



Special Notes

1. When printing the custom character using the <ESC>K Recall command, the character is affected by the following commands:
 - Character Expansion
 - Character Pitch
 - Line Feed
 - Rotate, Fixed Base Reference Point
 - Rotate, Moving Base Reference Point
2. The characters are stored in volatile memory and must be reloaded if the printer power is lost.
3. Do not use ASCII <CR> or <LF> characters (carriage return or line feed) as line delimiters within the graphic data or the actual image will not be printed as specified.

Character Expansion

Command Structure **<ESC>Laabb**

aa = Multiple to expand horizontally (01-12)

bb = Multiple to expand vertically (01-12)

Example: <ESC>L0304

Placement: Preceding the data to be expanded

Default: <ESC>L0101

Command Function To expand characters independently in both the horizontal and vertical directions. The command allows you to enlarge the base size of each font (except the vector font) up to 12 times in either direction. Expanded characters are typically used for added emphasis or for long distance readability.

Input to Printer <ESC>A<ESC>A<ESC>H0100<ESC>V0100<ESC>XMSATO
<ESC>H0100<ESC>V0200<ESC>L0402<ESC>XMSATO
<ESC>H0100<ESC>V0300<ESC>L0204<ESC>XMSATO
<ESC>Q1<ESC>Z

Printer Output

Special Notes

This command will expand the following fonts:

1. Fonts U, S, M, XU, XS, XM, OA & OB and fonts WB, WL, XB and XL.
2. This command will also affect the following commands:
Character Pitch
Characters, Custom-Designed
3. The Character Expansion value is in effect for the current print job until a new expansion command is specified.
4. The Line and Box command, if used within the data stream, may return all subsequent text to the default expansion of 1 x 1. Therefore, either send the Character Expansion command before all printed data, or send Line and Box commands last, preceding the <ESC>Q Quantity command.

Character, Fixed Spacing

Command Structure <ESC>**PR**

Example: See Above

Placement: Preceding the data

Default: The default is Proportional Spacing.

Command Function To reset proportional spacing and place the printer back to fixed spacing.

Printer Input

```
<ESC>A
<ESC>H0100<ESC>V0050<ESC>PS
<ESC>L0404<ESC>XMPROPORTIONAL SPACING
<ESC>H0100<ESC>V0180<ESC>PR
<ESC>L0404<ESC>XMFIXED SPACING
<ESC>Q1<ESC>Z
```

Printer Output



PROPORTIONAL SPACING
FIXED SPACING

Special Notes

1. This command only works with the proportionally spaced fonts XU, XM, XS, XL and XB.

Character Pitch

Command Structure <ESC>Paa

aa = Number of dots between characters (00-99)

Example: <ESC>P03

Placement: Preceding the text to be printed

Default: <ESC>P02

Command Function To designate the amount of spacing (in dots) between characters. This command provides a means of altering character spacing for label constraints or to enhance readability.

Input to Printer: <ESC>A
 <ESC>A<ESC>H0025<ESC>V0025<ESC>L0202<ESC>XB1SATO
 <ESC>H0025<ESC>V0125<ESC>L0202<ESC>P20<ESC>XB1SATO
 <ESC>H0025<ESC>V0225<ESC>L0202<ESC>P40<ESC>XB1SATO
 <ESC>Q1<ESC>Z

Printer Output:



Special Notes

1. This command is affected by the <ESC>L Character Expansion command. The character pitch is actually the product of the current horizontal expansion multiple and the designated pitch value.

Example:

<ESC>L0304

<ESC>P03

Pitch = (03) x (03) = 9 dots

2. To avoid confusion, you may want to include the <ESC>L Character Expansion command and this command together in your program.
3. This command affects fonts U, S, M, XU, XS, XM, OA & OB and fonts WB, WL, XB and XL.
4. Character Pitch will always revert to the default value unless it is specified before each new font command in the data stream.
5. This command also affects Codabar and Code 39 bar codes.

Character, Proportional Spacing

Command Structure	<ESC>PS	Set to proportional spacing
	<ESC>PR	Reset to fixed spacing
	Example:	See above
	Placement:	Preceding the data to be proportional spaced
	Default:	<ESC>PS

Command Function To specify the printing of proportional or fixed spacing for proportionally spaced fonts.

Printer Input

```
<ESC>A
<ESC>H0025<ESC>V0050<ESC>PS
<ESC>L0202<ESC>XMPROPORTIONAL SPACING
<ESC>H0025<ESC>V0130<ESC>PR
<ESC>L0202<ESC>XMFIXED SPACING
<ESC>Q1<ESC>Z
```

Printer Output



PROPORTIONAL SPACING
FIXED SPACING

Special Notes

1. Once this command is sent in the data stream, it is in effect until the end of the print job unless a reset command is sent.

Clear Print Job(s) & Memory

Command Structure <ESC>*a

a = Specifies the internal memory section to be cleared
 T To clear the custom character memory
 & To clear the form overlay memory
 X To clear all internal memory

Example: <ESC>*
 <ESC>*&

Placement: This command should be sent to the printer as an independent data stream.

Default: None

Command Function To clear individual memory or buffer areas of the printer.

Input to Printer: <ESC>A
 <ESC>*
 <ESC>Z

Printer Output: There is no printer output as a result of this command. The current print job in the buffer will be terminated and all other print jobs in the buffer cleared.

Special Note

1. It is not necessary to clear the printer's memory between each print job.
2. When the "a" parameter is used, the section of memory specified will not be cleared until the label is printed.
3. When the "a" parameter is not included, all sections of memory will be cleared (same as <ESC>*X).

Continuous Forms Printing

Command Structure None

The printer locates the end of an adhesive label by sensing the backing between labels or through the use of an Eye-Mark (black rectangle on the reverse side of the backing). It locates the end of a tag from a notch, eye-mark, or a hole between tags. Both sensors should be disabled when printing continuous forms by sending the <ESC>CI0 command to disable the sensor.

If you will be using continuous labels or tags, the printer must be told to stop feeding in another manner. The length is determined by the position of the last printed image on the label or tag. The printer will stop feeding when this last field is finished printing. The length may be increased with printed spaces (20 hexadecimal) if necessary. There is no command code to control label length.

Copy Image Area

Command Structure <ESC>**WDHaaaaVbbbbXccccYdddd**

aaaa = Horizontal position of the top left corner of the area to be copied

bbbb = Vertical position of the top left corner of the area to be copied

cccc = Horizontal length of the image area to be copied

dddd = Vertical length of the image area to be copied

Example: <ESC>**WDH0100V0050X0600Y0400**

Placement: Anywhere within the data stream, after specifying the location of the duplicate image.

Default: None

Command Function To copy an image from one location to another on the same label. This may be useful for duplicating individual fields or entire sections of the label with only one command.

Input to Printer: <ESC>A
 <ESC>H0050<ESC>V0050<ESC>E010<ESC>XM
 SATOSATOSATOSATOSATOSATO
 SATOSATOSATOSATOSATOSATO
 SATOSATOSATOSATOSATOSATO
 SATOSATOSATOSATOSATOSATO
 <ESC>H0180<ESC>V0250<ESC>**WDH0130V0050X0400Y0200**
 <ESC>Q1<ESC>Z

Printer Output:



**SATOSATOSATOSATOSATOSATO
 SATOSATOSATOSATOSATOSATO
 SATOSATOSATOSATOSATOSATO
 SATOSATOSATOSATOSATOSATO**

**SATOSATOSATOSATOSATO
 SATOSATOSATOSATOSATO
 SATOSATOSATOSATOSATO
 SATOSATOSATOSATOSATO**

1. Use the Print Position commands (V and H) to locate the new area for the duplicate image.
2. Position of the new target area must not be inside the original image.
3. If you use the Rotate command, V, H, X and Y axis will be reversed.
4. If the reference area of the target image exceeds the print area, it will not be printed.
5. The allowable field ranges are:

	CX208	CX212
Horizontal aaaa cccc	0001 to 0832	0001 to 1230
Vertical bbbb dddd	0001 to 4060	0001 to 3780

Cutter Command

Command Structure	<p><ESC>~aaaa or <ESC><NUL>aaaa</p> <p>aaaa = Number of labels to print between each cut (0001 to 9999)</p> <p>Example: <ES>~0002</p> <p>Placement: Following the <ESC>Q Print Quantity command</p> <p>Default: Cut after each label if cutter installed</p>
Command Function	To control the cutting of labels when using a SATO cutter unit with the printer. This command allows the cutting of multi-part tags or labels at a specified interval within a print job.
Input to Printer	<pre><ESC>A <ESC>H020<ESC>V020<ESC>WB1TEST LABEL <ESC>Q3 <ESC>~002 <ESC>Z</pre>
Printer Output	This set of commands will print 6 labels, with 2 labels between cuts.
Special Notes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. You must have the optional printer Cutter installed to use this function. Contact your SATO representative for more information 2. To use this command, you must have the cutter enabled. 3. If the cut value is set at aaaa = 0000, the cutter is inactive. 4. When using the Cuttter command, the total number of labels printed is the product of the cut value times the print quantity. For example, if the cut value is 2 and the print quantity is 20, then 40 (20 sets of 2) labels will be printed. 5. Sending a Cutter command to a printer without a cutter installed will enable the Backfeed operation.

Fonts U, S, M, OA, OB, XU, XS & XM

Command Structure

Font XU: <ESC> XU	Font U: <ESC> U
Font XS: <ESC> XS	Font S: <ESC> S
Font XM: <ESC> XM	Font M: <ESC> M
Font OA: <ESC> OA	Font OB: <ESC> OB

Example: See above

Placement: Preceding the data to be printed

Default: None

Command Function To print text images on a label. These are eight of the built-in fonts available on the printer. All matrices include descenders.

	NON-PROPORTIONAL		PROPORTIONAL ⁽¹⁾
U	5W x 9H dot matrix	XU	5W x 9H dot matrix
S	8W x 15H dot matrix	XS	17W x 17H dot matrix
M	13W x 20H dot matrix	XM	24W x 24H dot matrix
OA	OCR-A font 15W x 22H (see Note 6)		
OB	OCR-B font 20W x 24H (see Note 6)		

(1) These fonts will be printed with proportional spacing only if preceded by an <ESC>PS command.

Input to Printer

```
<ESC>A<ESC>PS
<ESC>H0001<ESC>V0100<ESC>L0202<ESC>XUSATO
<ESC>H0001<ESC>V0175<ESC>L0202<ESC>XSSATO
<ESC>H0001<ESC>V0250<ESC>L0202<ESC>XMSATO
<ESC>H0001<ESC>V0325<ESC>L0101<ESC>OASATO
<ESC>H0001<ESC>V0400<ESC>L0101<ESC>OBSATO
<ESC>H0300<ESC>V0100<ESC>L0202<ESC>USATO\
<ESC>H0300<ESC>V0175<ESC>L0202<ESC>SSATO
<ESC>H0300<ESC>V0250<ESC>L0202<ESC>MSATO
<ESC>Q1<ESC>Z
```

Printer Output



Special Notes

1. Characters may be enlarged through the use of the Character Expansion command.
2. Character spacing may be altered through the use of the Character Pitch command. The default is 2 dots between characters. It is recommended to use a spacing of 5 dots for OCR-A and 1 dot for OCR-B.
3. You may also create custom characters or fonts. See the <ESC>T Custom-Designed Characters command.
4. A font must be defined for each field to be printed. There is no default font.
5. The proportionally spaced fonts XU, XS, XM, XL and XA can be printed with fixed spacing using the <ESC>PS Proportional Space command.
6. The matrices for the OA and OB fonts are scaled so that they will remain a constant size according to the OCR-A and OCR-B specifications when printed on different resolution printers.

	CX208	CX212
OA Font	15dots W x 22 dots H	22 dots W x 33 dots H
OB Font	20 dots W x 24 dots H	30 dots W x 36 dots H

Fonts WB, WL, XB & XL

Command Structure Font WB: <ESC>**WB**a Font XB: <ESC>**XB**a
 Font WL: <ESC>**WL**a Font XL: <ESC>**XL**a

a = Provided for compatibility with CL Printers.
 Can be either a 0 or a 1

Example: <ESC>**WB1123456**

Placement: Preceding the data to be printed

Default: None

Command Function To print text images on a label. These are the four auto-smoothing fonts available on the printer.

	NON-PROPORTIONAL		PROPORTIONAL⁽¹⁾
WB	18W x 30H dot matrix	XB	48W x 48H dot matrix
WL	28W x 52H dot matrix	XL	48W x 48H dot matrix

(1) These fonts will be printed with proportional spacing only if preceded by an <ESC>PS command.

Input to Printer:

```
<ESC>A<ESC>PS
<ESC>H0001<ESC>V0100<ESC>WB0SATO
<ESC>H0001<ESC>V0185<ESC>WB1SATO
<ESC>H0001<ESC>V0270<ESC>WL0SATO
<ESC>H0001<ESC>V0355<ESC>WL1SATO
<ESC>H0300<ESC>V0100<ESC>XB0SATO
<ESC>H0300<ESC>V0185<ESC>XB1SATO
<ESC>H0300<ESC>V0270<ESC>XL0SATO
<ESC>H0300<ESC>V0355<ESC>XL1SATO
<ESC>Q1<ESC>Z
```

Printer Output:



Special Notes

1. Characters may be enlarged through the use of the <ESC>L Character Expansion command.
2. Character spacing may be altered through the use of the <ESC>A Character Pitch command.
3. A font must be defined for each field to be printed. There is no default font.
4. The proportionally spaced fonts XU, XS, XM, XL and XB can be printed with fixed spacing using the <ESC>PS Proportional Space command.

Form Feed

Command Structure	<ESC>A(space)<ESC>Z Example: See above Placement: Separate data stream sent to printer Default: None
Command Function	To feed a blank tag or label, which is the equivalent of a “form feed”
Input to Printer	<ESC>A(space) <ESC>Z
Printer Output	Blank label or tag

Form Overlay, Recall

Command Structure <ESC>/

Example: See above

Placement: Must be preceded by all other data and placed just before the Print Quantity command (<ESC>Q)

Default: None

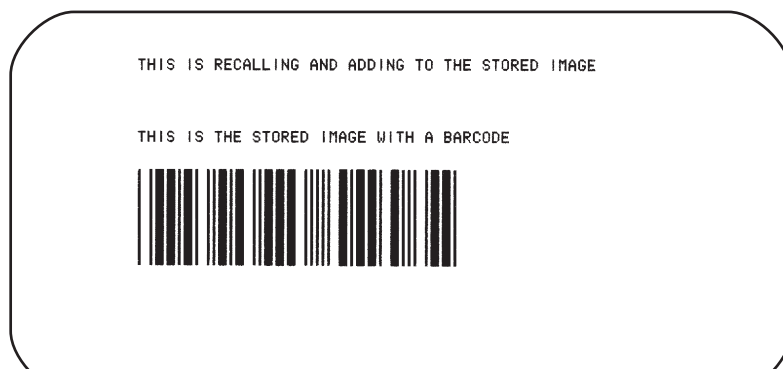
Command Function To recall the label image from the form overlay memory for printing. This command recalls a stored image from the overlay memory. Additional or different data can be printed with the recalled image.

Input to Printer

```
<ESC>A
<ESC>H01000<ESC>V0125
<ESC>STHIS IS THE STORED IMAGE WITH A BARCODE
<ESC>H0100<ESC>V0165<ESC>B103100*12345*
<ESC>&<ESC>Z
```

```
<ESC>A<ESC>H0100<ESC>V0050
<ESC>STHIS IS RECALLING AND ADDING TO THE STORED IMAGE<ESC>/
<ESC>Q1<ESC>Z
```

Printer Output



Special Notes

1. The overlay is stored using the <ESC>& Form Overlay Store command.
2. The <ESC>EX0 Expanded Print Length command cannot be used with Forms Overlay.

Form Overlay, Store

Command Structure <ESC>&

Example: See above

Placement: Must be preceded by all other data and placed just before the Stop command (<ESC>Z)

Default: None

Command Function To store a label image in the volatile form overlay memory. Only one label image may be stored in this memory area at a time.

Input to Printer

```
<ESC>A
<ESC>H0100<ESC>V0125
<ESC>STHIS IS THE STORED IMAGE WITH A BARCODE
<ESC>H0100<ESC>V0165<ESC>B103100*12345*
<ESC>&
<ESC>Z
```

Printer Output

There is no output from this command. It stores the label image in the overlay buffer.

Special Notes

1. Remember that this storage is volatile. Therefore, if the printer loses power, the overlay must be sent again.
2. The overlay is recalled using the <ESC>/ Form Overlay Recall command.
3. Form overlays do not have to be recompiled each time they are called to be printed and therefore may result in much faster print output.
4. The Expanded Print Length <ESC>EX0 cannot be used with this command. The maximum length label that can be used with Forms Overlay is 7" for the CX208 and 6.3" for the CX212.

Graphics, Custom

Command Structure <ESC>G**abbbccc**(data)

a = Specifies format of data stream to follow
 B Binary format
 H Hexadecimal format

bbb = Number of horizontal 8 x 8 blocks
 001 to 104

ccc = Number of vertical 8 x 8 blocks
 001 to 178 (001 to 356 for Expanded Length)

(data)= Hex data to describe the graphic image

Example: <ESC>GH006006

Placement: May be placed anywhere within the data stream after the necessary position commands.

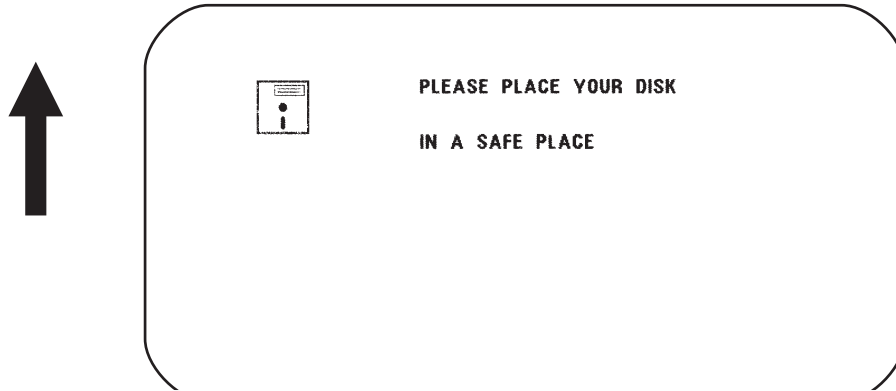
Default: None

Command Function To create and print custom graphics (logos, pictures, etc.) on a label. The graphic image may be printed along with other printed data to enhance label appearance or eliminate the need for preprinted label stock. Using a dot-addressable matrix, design the graphic image in 8 dot by 8 dot blocks, then send it in a binary format to the printer.

Printer Input

```
<ESC>A
<ESC>H0100<ESC>V0100<ESC>GH006006
FFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFC00000000003
C00000000003C000FFFFFFFF3C00080000013
C00080000013C0009FFFFF13C00080000013
C00080000013C0009FFFFF13C00080000013
C00080000013C000FFFFFFFF3C00000000003
C00000000003C00000000003C00000000003
C00000000003C00000000003C00003C00003
C00007E00003C0000FF00003C0000FF00003
C0000FF00003C0000FF00003C00007E00003
C00003C00003C00003C00003C00003C00003
C00003C00003C00003C00003C00003C00003
C00003C00003C00003C00003C00003C00003
C00003C00003C00001800003C00000000003
C00000000003FFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFF
<ESC>H0300<ESC>V0100<ESC>XSPLEASE PLACE YOUR DISK
<ESC>H0300<ESC>V0150<ESC>XSIN A SAFE PLACE
<ESC>Q1<ESC>Z
```

Printer Output



Special Notes

1. Do not use ASCII <CR> or <LF> characters (carriage return or line feed) as line delimiters within the graphic data or the actual image will not be printed as specified.
2. A custom graphic cannot be enlarged by the <ESC>L Character Expansion command.
3. A custom graphic is not affected by either of the Rotation commands. Therefore, always design and locate your graphic image to print in the appropriate orientation.
4. The binary format reduces the transmission time by 50%.

Graphics, PCX

Command Structure <ESC>**GP**aaaaa,(data)

aaaaa = Number of bytes to be downloaded

Example: <ESC>**GP32000**, ... data...

Placement: Anywhere within the job data stream

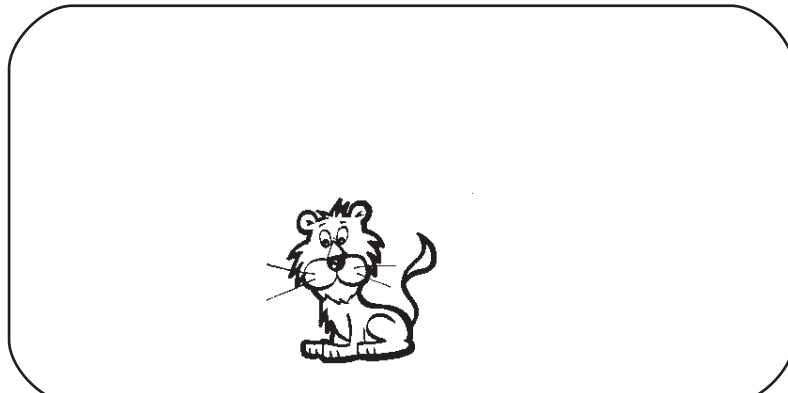
Default: None

Command Function To allow the creation and printing of graphic images using a PCX file format.

Printer Input

```
<ESC>A
<ESC>V0150<ESC>H0100<ESC>GP03800,(...Data...)
<ESC>Q1
<ESC>Z
```

Printer Output



Special Notes

1. The maximum number of bytes that can be downloaded is 32K (compressed). The number specified by this command includes the PCX header information. The maximum size of the uncompressed PCX file is 64K. If the uncompressed file exceeds 64K, the graphic will not print.
2. Only black and white PCX files can be downloaded.
3. The image created by this command cannot be rotated.
4. The file size specified by this command is the DOS file size in bytes.

Journal Print

Command Structure <ESC>J

Example: See above

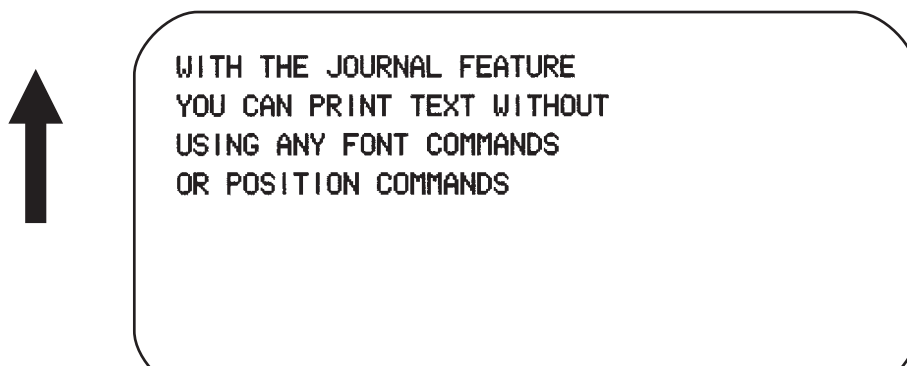
Placement: Immediately following <ESC>A

Default: None

Command Function To print text in a line by line format on a label. By specifying this command, you automatically select Font S with a Character Expansion of 2x2. You also establish a base reference point of H2,V2. The character pitch is 2 dots and the line gap is 16 dots. Simply issue an ASCII <CR> at the end of each text line.

Input to Printer <ESC>A
<ESC>J WITH THE JOURNAL FEATURE
YOU CAN PRINT TEXT WITHOUT
USING ANY FONT COMMANDS
OR POSITION COMMANDS
<ESC>Q1<ESC>Z

Printer Output



Special Notes

1. Journal mode assumes a maximum label width. Otherwise, you may print where there is no label and damage your print head.
2. It is effective only for the current print job.

Lines and Boxes

Command Structure	Line	<code><ESC>FWaabcccc</code>
	aa	= Width of horizontal line in dots (01-99)
	b	= Line orientation H Horizontal line V Vertical Line
	cccc	= Length of line in dots
	Box:	<code><ESC>FWaabbVccccHdddd</code>
	aa	= Width of horizontal side in dots (01-99)
	bb	= Width of vertical side in dots (01-99)
	cccc	= Length of vertical side in dots
	dddd	= Length of horizontal side in dots
	Example:	<code><ESC>FW02H0200</code>
	Placement:	Following the necessary positioning commands
	Default:	None
Command Function	To print horizontal lines, vertical lines, and boxes as images on the label.	
Input to Printer	<pre> <ESC>A <ESC>H0100<ESC>V0100<ESC>FW20H0200 <ESC>H0320<ESC>V0100<ESC>FW20V0200 <ESC>H0350<ESC>V0100<ESC>FW1010H0200V0200 <ESC>Q1<ESC>Z </pre>	

Printer Output



Special Notes

1. It is recommended that all lines and boxes be specified in the normal print direction.

2. The field ranges are:

LINE/BOX LENGTH	CX208	CX212
Horizontal cccc	0001 to 0832	0001 to 1230
Vertical cccc	0001 to 4060	0001 to 3780

Line Feed

Command Structure

<ESC>Eaaa

aaa = Number of dots (001-999) between the bottom of the characters on one line to the top of the characters on the next line

Example: **<ESC>E010**

Placement: Preceding the text that will use the line feed function

Default: None

Command Function

To print multiple lines of the same character size without specifying a new print position for each line. With the Line Feed command, specify the number of dots you want between each line. Then, send an ASCII <CR> at the end of each line of text. The printer automatically identifies the size of the last character, moves down the number of dots specified, and begins printing the next line.

Input to Printer

```
<ESC>A
<ESC>E010<ESC>H0050<ESC>V0050<ESC>L0202<ESC>S
THIS IS THE 1ST LINE<CR>
THIS IS THE 2ND LINE<CR>
THIS IS THE 3RD LINE<CR>
<ESC>Q1<ESC>Z
```

Printer Output



```
THIS IS THE 1ST LINE
THIS IS THE 2ND LINE
THIS IS THE 3RD LINE
```

Special Notes

1. It is effective only for the current data stream.
2. When printing lines or boxes in the same data stream with the Line Feed command, the Lines and Boxes command should be specified last, preceding <ESC>Q Quantity command.
3. This command is invalid only if the value specified is zero.
4. Following this command with a <CR> character will allow you to print with auto line feed. The print position will be determined from the value specified and the H value set in the printer. If you specify several H values after this command, the print position will be determined by the H value last specified. You must redefine the font to be used after each H command.

Media Size

Command Structure <ESC>**A1**aaaabbbb

aaaa = Vertical Media Size in dots (0 to Vmax)
bbbb = Horizontal Media Size in dots (0 to Hmax)

Example: <ESC>A108323200

Placement: Separate data stream to the printer.

Default: <ESC>**A108323200** for CX208
 <ESC>**A108324800** for CX212

Command Function To set the size of the media.

Input to Printer: <ESC>A
 <ESC>**A108323200**
 <ESC>Z

Printer Output: Ther is no printer output resulting from this command. It is used to automatically adjust the offset values for the size of label being used.

- Special Notes**
- 1. The Base Reference point is always the on the right (looking at the front of the printer) side of the print head. This command adjusts the Base Reference Point to correspond with the right edge of the loaded media.
 - 2. If the label size is changed, then this command must be respecified to center the print image on the label.
 - 3. All eight variables (“aaaa” and “bbbb”) must be included in this command.

	CX208	CX212
Horizontal bbbb	0001 to 0832	0001 to 1230
Vertical aaaa	0001 to 4060	0001 to 3780

- 4. This command will clear and reconfigure the image buffer.

Off-Line/Pause

Command Structure <ESC>@

Example: See above

Placement: Anywhere in the print job between the <ESC>A and
 <ESC>Z

Default: None

Command Function To specify the printer to come to an off-line state. When used within a
print job, the printer goes off-line after finishing the print job.

Input to Printer <ESC>A
 <ESC>@...Job...
 <ESC>Z

Printer Output There is no printer output for this command. The printer is placed in
the Off-Line mode as soon as the current print job is finished.

Special Notes

1. You must press the READY indicator key on the front panel to return the printer to an On-Line status .
2. Remember, when using this command, that the print job specifies <ESC>Q10, all ten labels will print before the printer goes off-line.
3. This command will clear the print buffer.

Postnet

Command Structure <ESC>**BP**n...n

n...n = 5 digits (Postnet-32 format)
 6 digits (Postnet-37 format)
 9 digits (Postnet-52 format)
 11 digits (Postnet-62, Delivery Point format)

Example: <ESC>**BP123456789**

Placement: Immediately preceding the data to be encoded

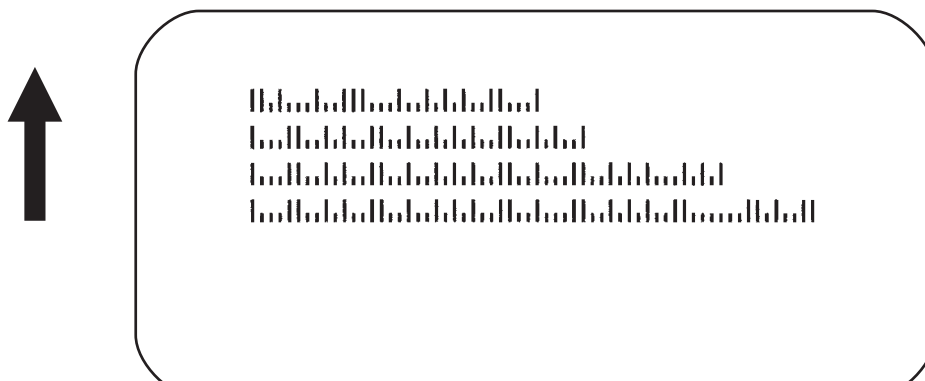
Default: None

Command Function To print Postnet bar codes

Printer Input

```
<ESC>A
<ESC>H0100<ESC>V0120<ESC>BP94089
<ESC>H0100<ESC>V0160<ESC>BP123456
<ESC>H0100<ESC>V0200<ESC>BP123456789
<ESC>H0100<ESC>V0240<ESC>BP12345678901
<ESC>Q1<ESC>Z
```

Printer Output



Special Notes

1. If the number of data digits does not match the Postnet formats listed, the command is ignored.
2. Only numeric data will be accepted.

Print Darkness

Command Structure <ESC>#Ea

a = Print darkness value
a = 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5

Example: <ESC>#E2

Placement: Must be placed immediately after <ESC>A and immediately before <ESC>Z in its own separate data stream

Default: 2

Command Function To specify a new print darkness setting. This command allows software control of the darkness setting for unique media and ribbon combinations.

Input to Printer <ESC>A
 <ESC>#E2
 <ESC>Z

Printer Output There is no printer output for this command.

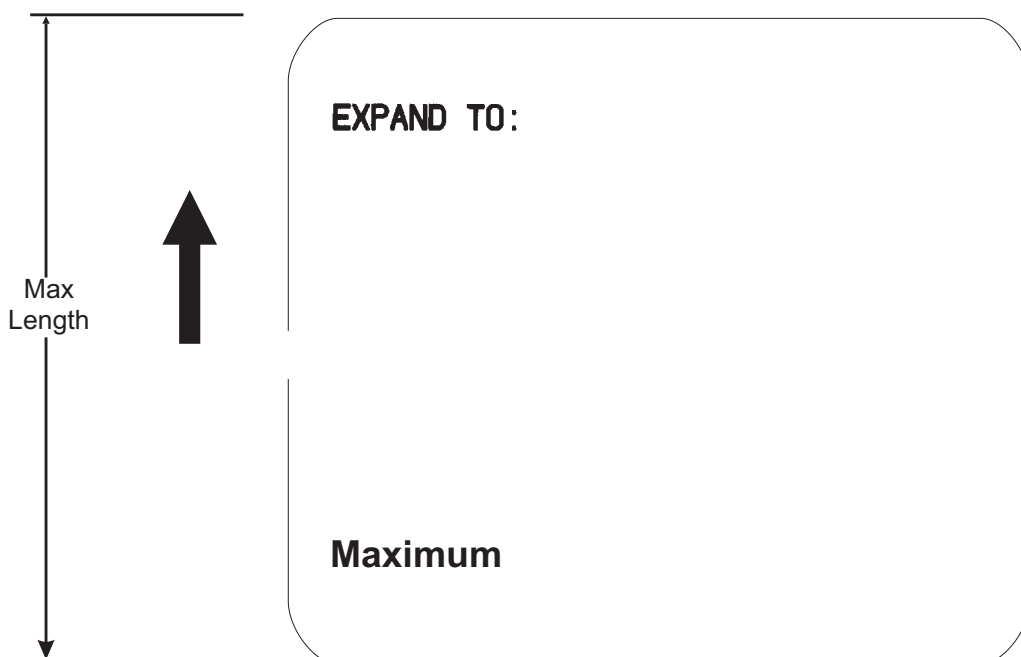
Special Notes

1. This becomes the new setting in the printer configuration for all subsequent print jobs, unless changed. The setting is stored in non-volatile memory and is not affected by cycling power.
2. The lightest setting is the smallest value and the darkest setting is the largest value.
3. This command adjusts the print darkness in discrete steps. The range of this command is set using the <ESC>CD Print Darkness Fine Adjustment command. Changing the Print Darkness Fine Adjustment setting will affect this command.

Print Length, Expanded

Command Structure	<p><ESC>EX0 Sets the print length to max</p> <p><ESC>AR Resets the maximum print length to 7" (178 mm)</p> <p>Example: See above</p> <p>Placement: Must follow the Start Code command and be in it's own separate data stream.</p> <p>Default: <ESC>AR</p>
Command Function	To increase the maximum print length (in feed direction) for a label.
Input to Printer:	<pre> <ESC>A <ESC>EX0 <ESC>Z <ESC>A <ESC>H0050<ESC>V0100<ESC>WB1EXPAND TO: <ESC>H0050<ESC>V2700<ESC>WB1Maximum <ESC>Q1<ESC>Z <ESC>A <ESC>AR <ESC>Z </pre>

Printer Output:



Special Notes

1. EX0 is effective until AR is sent to reset the printer to its standard print length, or until the printer is repowered.
2. It may be included in an independent data stream to specify the size of the maximum print area:
3. This command cannot be used with the <ESC>& Store Form Overlay command.
4. The maximum print lengths with this command are
:

	CX212	CX212
Maximum Print Length	4060 dots 20 in. 508 mm	3780 dots 12.6 in. 320 mm

5. These commands only affect the print length. They do not change the label width set by the <ESC>A1 Media Size command.

Print Position

Command Structure	Horizontal Position:	<ESC>Haaaa
	Vertical Position:	<ESC>Vbbbb
	aaaa =	Number of dots horizontally from the base reference point See note 6 for allowable range
	bbbb =	Number of dots vertically from the base reference point See note 6 for allowable range.
	Example:	<ESC>H0020<ESC>V0150
	Placement:	Preceding any printed field description of lines/boxes, fonts, bar codes or graphics.
	Default:	<ESC>H0001 <ESC>V0001
Command Function	The Horizontal and Vertical commands specify the top left corner of a field or label, using the current base reference point as an origin. They also establish a reference point for subsequent fields until the next horizontal and/or vertical print position command is issued.	
Input to Printer	<pre> <ESC>A <ESC>H0025<ESC>V0050<ESC>L0303<ESC>MSATO <ESC>H0100<ESC>V0150<ESC>MSATO <ESC>Q2<ESC>Z </pre>	

Printer Output

Special Notes

1. The print position of a field is affected by both the Rotate (<ESC>R and <ESC>A3) commands.
2. If any part of an image is placed past the maximum number of dots for standard length.
3. If any part of an image is placed past maximum allowable dots across the label, that part of the image will be lost.
4. If you attempt to print where there is no paper, you may damage the print head.
5. For these commands, the leading zeroes do not have to be entered. The command V1 is equivalent to V0001.
6. The allowable field ranges are:

	CX208	CX212
Maximum Print Width aaaa	832 dots 4.1 in. 104 mm	1230 dots 4.1 in. 104 mm
Maximum Print Length bbbb	4060 dots 20 in. 508 mm	3780 dots 12.6 in. 320 mm

Print Quantity

Command Structure <ESC>Qaaaaaa

aaaaaa = Total number of labels to print (1 to 65535)

Example: <ESC>Q500

Placement: Just preceding <ESC>Z, unless <ESC>~ Cutter command exists, then preceding that. This command must be present in every print job.

Default: None

Command Function To specify the total number of labels to print for a given print job.

Input to Printer <ESC>A
 <ESC>H0100<ESC>V0100<ESC>WB1SATO
 <ESC>Q3
 <ESC>Z

Printer Output Three labels containing the data "SATO" will be printed.

- Special Notes**
1. To cancel a print job, you must turn off the printer.
 3. When used with the <ESC>F Sequential Numbering command the Print Quantity value should be equal to the total number of labels to be printed.
 4. If you do not specify a Print Quantity, the printer will not print a label.
 5. For this command, leading zeroes do not have to be entered. The command Q1 is equivalent to Q000001.

Print Speed

Command Structure	<p><ESC>CSa</p> <p>a = Designates the speed selection</p> <p> 2 = 2 ips (50 mm/s)</p> <p> 3 = 3 ips (75 mm/s)</p> <p>Example: <ESC>CS3</p> <p>Placement: Must be placed immediately after <ESC>A and immediately before <ESC>Z in its own separate data stream</p> <p>Default: As previously set in the printer configuration</p>
Command Function	<p>To specify a unique print speed through software for a particular label. This allows flexibility in finding the best performance and quality for the particular label format, media, and ribbon. All subsequent labels will print at this speed unless the speed is changed with this command.</p>
Input to Printer	<p><ESC>A <ESC>CS3 <ESC>Z</p>
Printer Output	<p>There is no printer output for this command. It sets the print speed of the printer to 3 inches per second.</p>
Special Notes	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. This becomes the new setting in the printer configuration for all subsequent print jobs, unless changed. The setting is stored in non-volatile memory and is not affected by cycling the power.

Repeat Label

Command Structure <ESC>C

Example: See above

Placement: Must be placed immediately after <ESC>A and
immediately before <ESC>Z in its own separate data
stream

Default: None

Command Function To print duplicate of the last label printed

Input to Printer <ESC>A
 <ESC>C
 <ESC>Z

Printer Output A duplicate of the previous label will be printed.

Special Notes 1. This command will have no effect if the power to the printer was
cycled off and back on since printing the previous label.

Replace Data (Partial Edit)

Command Structure <ESC>0 (<ESC>zero)

Example: See above

Placement: Must follow <ESC>A and precede all other print data

Default: None

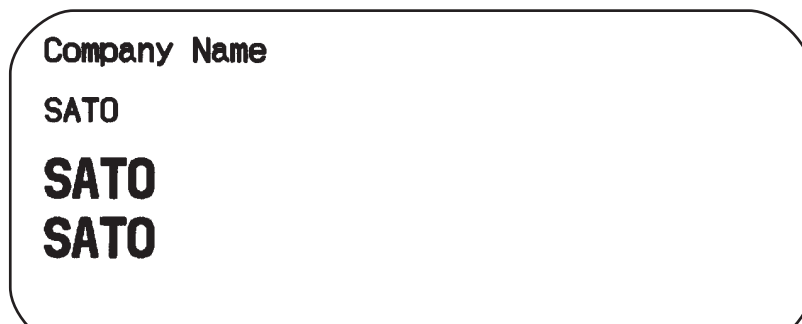
Command Function To replace a specified area of the previous label with new data. This command will cause the previous label to print along with any changes specified within the current data stream.

Input to Printer

```
<ESC>A
<ESC>H0025<ESC>V0020<ESC>WB0Company Name
<ESC>H0025<ESC>V0085<ESC>WB1SATO
<ESC>H0025<ESC>V0150<ESC>WL0SATO
<ESC>H0025<ESC>V0215<ESC>WL1SATO
<ESC>Q1<ESC>Z
```

```
<ESC>A
<ESC>0<ESC>H0025<ESC>V0020<ESC>WB0SATO
<ESC>Q1<ESC>Z
```

Printer Output



Special Notes

1. Specify the exact same parameters for the image to be replaced as were specified in the original data stream, including rotation, expansion, pitch, etc. This will ensure that the new data will exactly replace the old image. If the replacement data contains fewer characters than the old data, then the characters not replaced will still be printed.
2. This command will not function if the power has been cycled off and back on since the last label was printed.
3. Proportional Pitch text cannot be used with this command.

Reverse Image

Command Structure <ESC>(aaaa,bbbb

a = Horizontal length in dots of reverse image area
See note 6 for allowable range.

b = Vertical height in dots of reverse image area.
See note 6 for allowable range.

Example: <ESC>(100,50

Placement: This command must be preceded by all other data and
be placed just before <ESC>Q

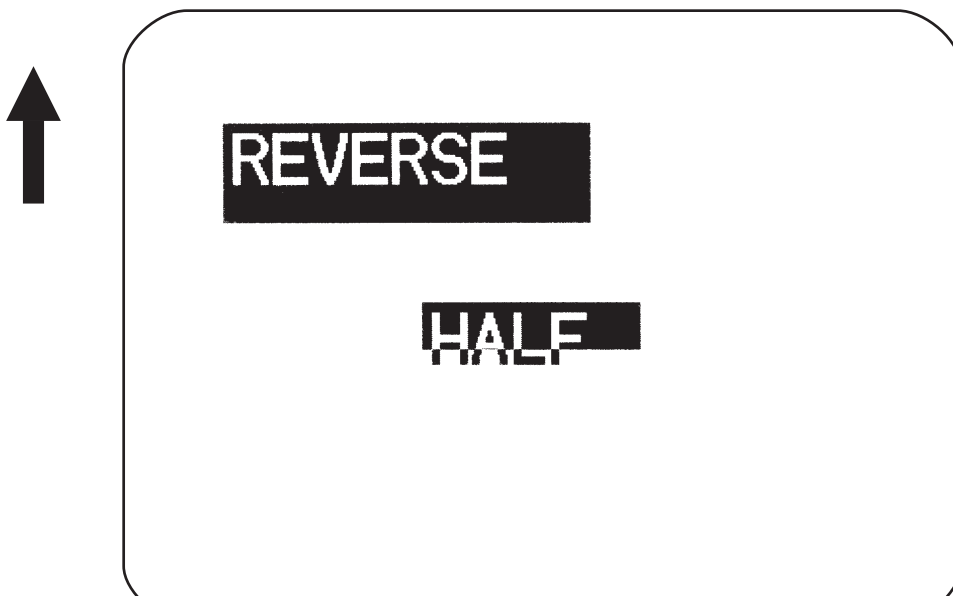
Default: None

Command Function To reverse an image area from black to white and vice versa. Use the
Print Position commands (<ESC>H and <ESC>V) to locate the top left
corner of the reverse image area.

Input to Printer

```
<ESC>A
<ESC>H0050<ESC>V0120<ESC>L0202<ESC>WB1REVERSE
<ESC>H0250<ESC>V0300<ESC>L0202<ESC>WB1HALF
<ESC>H0040<ESC>V0110<ESC>(370,100
<ESC>H0240<ESC>V0290<ESC>(220,47
<ESC>Q1<ESC>Z
```

Printer Output



Special Notes

1. A reverse image area is affected by the rotate commands. Therefore, always assume the printer is in the normal print orientation when designing and sending the Reverse Image command.
2. If using reverse images with the form overlay, place this command before the Form Overlay command in the data stream.
3. If the Rotate commands are used with this command, the V and H parameters are reversed.
4. If the height and width to be reversed contain other than alphanumeric data, the area is not printed.
5. If the values specified exceed the maximum ranges, the reverse image is not created.
6. The allowable field ranges are:

	CX208	CX212
Horizontal aaaa	0001 to 0832	0001 to 1230
Vertical bbbb	0001 to 4060	0001 to 3780

Rotate, Fixed Base Reference Point

Command Structure <ESC>%a

a = 0 Sets print to normal direction
 1 Sets print to 90°CCW
 2 Sets print to 180° rotated (upside down)
 3 Sets print to 270° CCW

Example: <ESC>%3

Placement: Preceding any printed data to be rotated

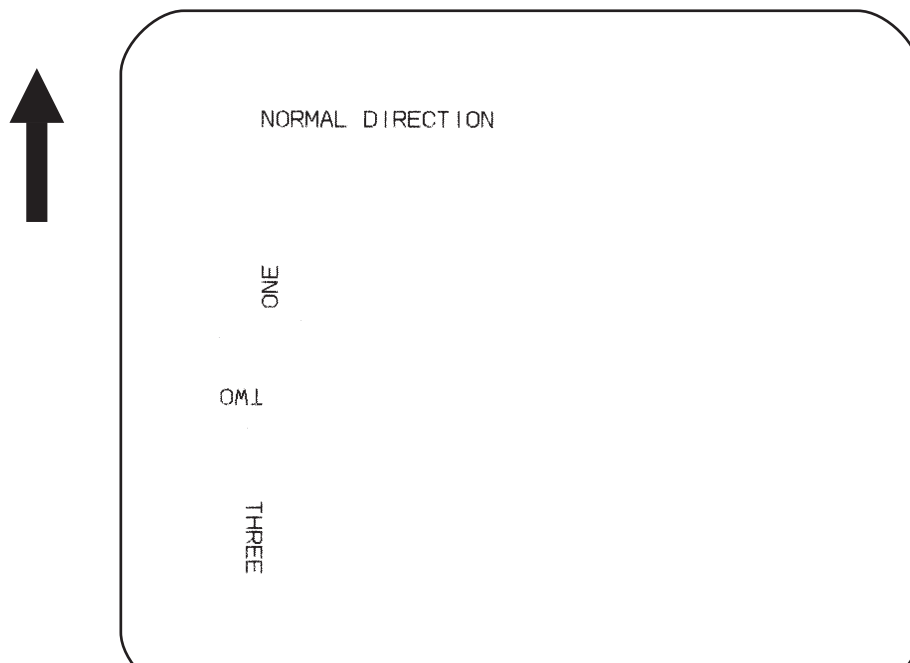
Default: <ESC>%0

Command Function To rotate the print direction in 90° increments without changing the location of the base reference point. The diagram below illustrates the use of the <ESC>% Rotate command. Note that the entire print area is shown, but your label will probably not be as large as the entire area.

Input to Printer

```
<ESC>A
<ESC>%0<ESC>L202<ESC>H0200<ESC>V0100<ESC>MNORMAL DIRECTION
<ESC>%1<ESC>H0200<ESC>V0300<ESC>MONE
<ESC>%2<ESC>H0200<ESC>V0400<ESC>MTWO
<ESC>%3<ESC>H0200<ESC>V0500<ESC>MTHREE
<ESC>Q1<ESC>Z
```

Printer Output



Special Notes

1. Do not combine this command and the <ESC>R Rotate command in the same data stream.
2. The specified values are valid until another Rotate (<ESC>%) command is received.
3. Receipt of a Stop Print (<ESC>Z) command will reset the setting to the default value.

Rotate, Moving Base Reference Point

Command Structure Normal Direction: <ESC>N
 Rotated Direction: <ESC>R

Example: See above

Placement: Preceding any printed data to be rotated

Default: <ESC>N

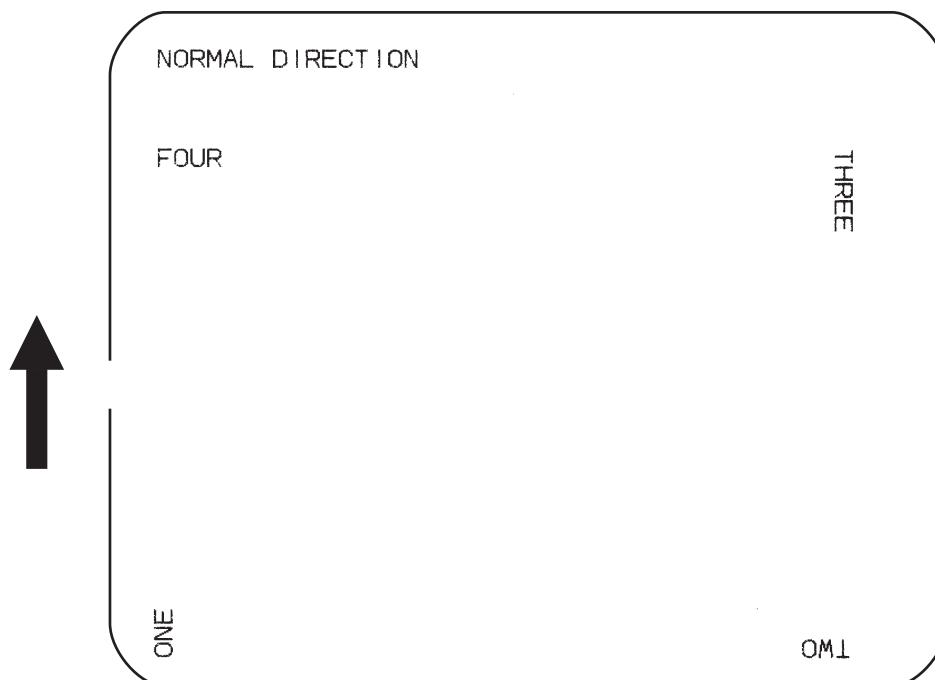
Command Function The <ESC>R command rotates the printing of all subsequent images in a print job by 90° counterclockwise each time it is used. It also moves the base reference point to a different corner of the print area.

The <ESC>N command returns to the original base reference point and returns printing to the normal orientation.

Input to Printer

```
<ESC>A
<ESC>N<ESC>L202<ESC>H0100<ESC>V0010<ESC>MNORMAL DIRECTION
<ESC>R<ESC>H0100<ESC>V0100<ESC>MONE
<ESC>R<ESC>H0100<ESC>V0100<ESC>MTWO
<ESC>R<ESC>H0100<ESC>V0100<ESC>MTHREE
<ESC>R<ESC>H0100<ESC>V0100<ESC>MFOUR
<ESC>Q1<ESC>Z
```

Printer Output



Special Notes

1. This command is provided for compatibility with other SATO printers. It is not recommended for new label designs and the <ESC>% rotate command should be used.
2. Do not combine this command and the <ESC>% rotate command in the same data stream.
3. A custom graphic is not affected by this command. Therefore, always design and locate your graphic image to print in the appropriate orientation.
4. See Rotated Fields, for more information.
5. The specified values are valid until another Rotate (<ESC>R) command is received.
6. Receipt of a Stop Print (<ESC>Z) command will reset the setting to the default value.

Sequential Numbering

Command Structure <ESC>**F**aaaa**b**cccc**,dd,ee**

aaaa = Number of times to repeat the same data (0001-9999)

b = Plus or minus symbol (+ for increments; - for decrements)

cccc = Value of step for sequence (0001-9999)

,dd = Number of digits for sequential numbering (01-99). The first incrementing character position starts after the positions exempted from sequential numbering as specified in ee. If these digits are left out, the default is 8.

,ee = Number of digits free from sequential numbering (00-99) starting with the right most position. If these digits are left out, the default is 0.

Example: <ESC>**F001-001,04,03**

Decrementing

004321321

Free from Decrementing

In this example, the right most (least significant) three digits would not decrement and the next four would decrement.

Placement: Preceding the starting value to be incremented or decremented.

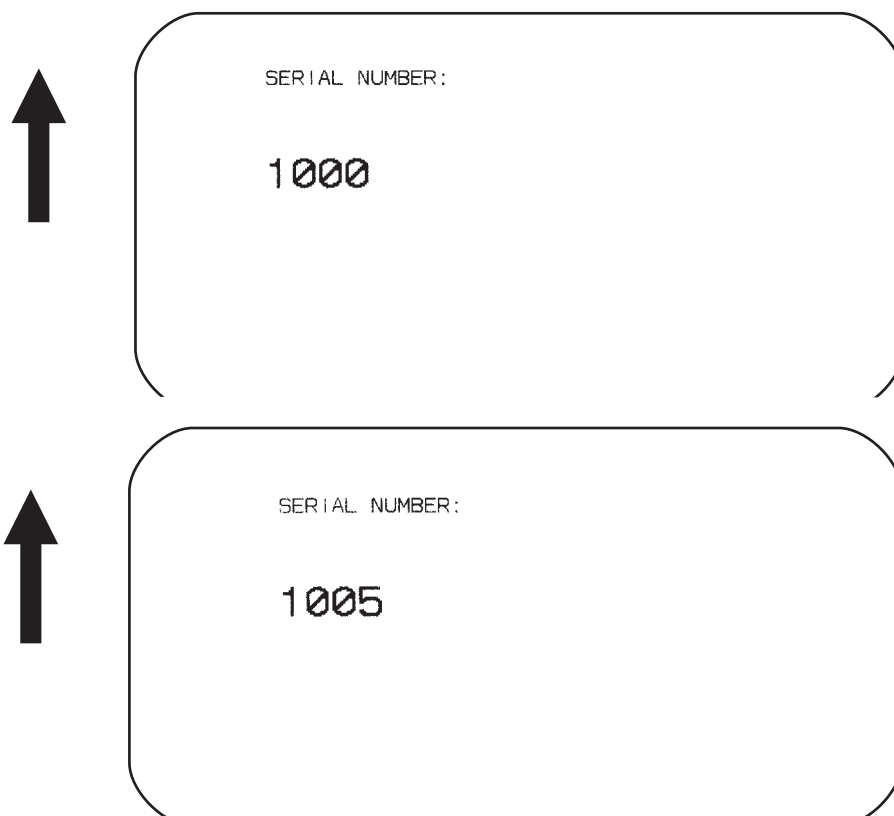
Default: None

Command Function To allow the ability to print sequential fields (text, bar codes) where all incrementing is done within the printer. Up to eight different sequential fields can be specified per label. Sequencing is effective for up to 99-digit numeric data within each field.

Input to Printer

```
<ESC>A<ESC>H0100<ESC>V0100<ESC>MSERIAL NUMBER:
<ESC>H0100<ESC>V0200<ESC>F001+005
<ESC>L0202<ESC>M1000
<ESC>Q2<ESC>Z
```

Printer Output



Special Notes

1. The value specified for Print Quantity should be equal to the number of different sequential values desired multiplied by the number of repeats specified.

Example:

To print 2 sets each of the numbers 1001-1025 on separate labels, we need 50 total labels. The commands would be as follows:

```
<ESC>A
<ESC>H0100<ESC>V0100<ESC>F002+001<ESC>XM1001
<ESC>Q50
<ESC>Z
```

2. It is necessary to specify the print position for each sequential field on a label.
3. Up to eight different sequential fields can be specified per label.
4. This command ignores alpha characters in the sequential number field.
5. This command can not be used with the following commands:
Copy Image
Reverse Image
Line Feed

Start/Stop Label

Command Structure	Start Command: <ESC>A
	Stop Command: <ESC>Z
	Example: See above
	Placement: <ESC>A must precede data <ESC>Z must follow data
	Default: None
Command Function	For all print jobs, the Start command must precede the data, and the Stop command must follow. The print job will not run properly if these are not in place.
Input to Printer	<ESC>A <ESC>H0001<ESC>V0100<ESC>WB1SATO <ESC>H0130<ESC>V0200<ESC>B103150*SATO* <ESC>H0170<ESC>V0360<ESC>L0202<ESC>S*SATO* <ESC>Q1<ESC>Z
Printer Output	There is not output for these commands they are not accompanied by other label printing commands. However, these commands must precede and follow each print job sent to the printer.

Expanded Memory Option Commands

These commands require the Expanded Memory Option.

The first 2MB of Expanded Memory installed is designated as memory area CC1.
If 4MB of Expanded Memory is installed, second 2MB (i.e. the area above the first 2 MB) is designated as memory area CC2.

Expanded Memory Function

Clear Expanded Memory

Command Structure <ESC>*a,bb

a = Memory section to be cleared
 G To clear SATO graphic files from expanded memory
 P To clear PCX graphic files from expanded memory
 F To clear formats from expanded memory
 O To clear TrueType fonts from expanded memory
bb = Expanded Memory section to be cleared (00 to 99).

Example: <ESC>*O,17

Placement: Immediately following the <ESC>CC Memory Area
 Select Command.

Default: None

Command Function To clear individual areas of the Expanded Memory.

Printer Input <ESC>A
 <ESC>CC1
 <ESC>*O,17
 <ESC>Z

Printer Output There is no printer output as a result of this command.

Special Notes

1. This command requires the Expanded Memory option. See your SATO representative for more information.
2. This command is ignored if the Expanded Memory option is not installed in the printer or if there is no stored data in the area specified.

Expanded Memory Function

Fonts, TrueType Recall

Command Structure <ESC>BJT,aa,bb,cc,dd,ee,ffff,gg..g

aa = Font ID (00 thru 99)
bb = Horizontal Expansion (01 thru 12)
cc = Vertical Expansion (01 thru 12)
dd = Character Pitch (01 thru 99)
ee = Reserved (always 00)
ffff = Number of characters to be printed using the font
gg..g= Data to be printed

Example: <ESC>BJT,11,02,02,01,00,0004,SATO

Placement: Immediately following the <ESC>CC Memory Area
Select command.

Default: None

Command Function This command recalls previously stored TrueType fonts from
Expanded Memory.

Printer Input <ESC>A
<ESC>V0100<ESC>H0100<ESC>CC1<ESC>BJT,11,02,02,01,00,0004,SATO
<ESC>Q1<ESC>Z

Printer Output



SATO

Special Notes

1. This command requires the Expanded Memory option. See your SATO representative for details.

Expanded Memory Function Fonts, TrueType Store

The conversion from a TrueType font to a format that can be downloaded to the printer is very complex and requires the use of a TrueType Download utility program. This process requires the Expanded Memory option and a copy of the TrueType Download utility is provided with the Expanded Memory Option.

Expanded Memory Function

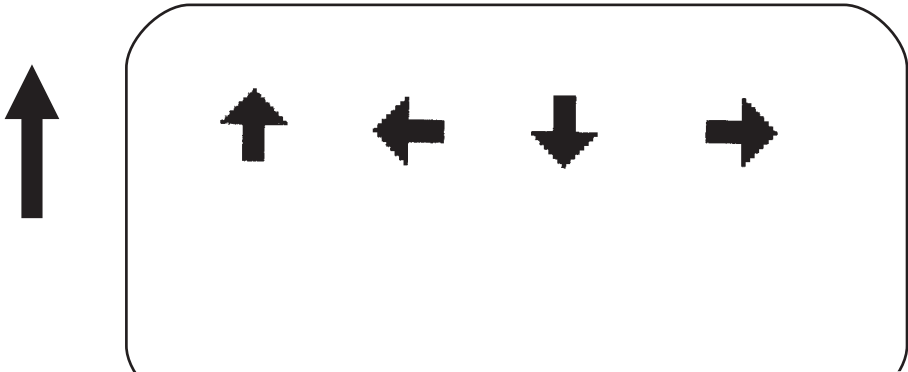
Graphics, Custom Recall

Command Structure	<ESC>GRaaa
	aaa = Graphics storage number (001-999)
Example:	<ESC>GR111
Placement:	The Recall command is sent in a secondary data stream to print the graphic, and follows any necessary position or size commands.
Default:	None

Command Function Use the Recall command any time you want to print a graphic image on a label along with other printed data.

Printer Input	Non Rotated Graphic <ESC>A<ESC>CC1 <ESC>V0100<ESC>H0080<ESC>L0505 <ESC> GR001 <ESC>Q1<ESC>Z	Graphic Rotated 90° <ESC>A<ESC>CC1<ESC>%1 <ESC>V0180<ESC>H0250<ESC>L0505 <ESC> GR001 <ESC>Q1<ESC>Z
	Graphic Rotated 180° <ESC>A<ESC>CC1<ESC>%2 <ESC>V0180<ESC>H0500<ESC>L0505 <ESC> GR001 <ESC>Q1<ESC>Z	Graphic Rotated 270° <ESC>A<ESC>CC1<ESC>%3 <ESC>V0100<ESC>H0700<ESC>L0505 <ESC> GR001 <ESC>Q1<ESC>Z

Printer Output



- Special Notes**
1. The graphic image to be stored cannot be rotated before it is stored. It can be rotated when it is recalled.
 2. Graphic images cannot be stored as part of a label format.
 3. See the <ESC>GI Custom Graphic Store command.

Expanded Memory Function

Graphics, Custom Store

Command Structure <ESC>Glabbbcccd{data}

a = Specifies character format of the data
 H Hex data
 B Binary data
 bbb = Number of horizontal 8 x 8 blocks (001 to 104)
 ccc = Number of vertical 8 x 8 blocks (001 to 178)
 ddd = Graphics storage number (001 to 099)
 {data}= Hex or binary data to describe the graphic image

Example: See below.

Placement: Immediately following the <ESC>CC Memory Area
 Select command.

Default: None

Command Function To provide similar functionality to the <ESC>G Custom Graphic command, but allows for the graphic image to be stored in a Expanded Memory. Use the Store command to send the graphic data to the printer, which is held in the optional Expanded Memory, even if printer power is lost.

Printer Input <ESC>A
 <ESC>CC1<ESC>GIH002002001
 0100038007C00FE01FF03FF87FFCFFFE07C007C007C007
 C007C007C007C007C0
 <ESC>Z

Printer Output There is no printer output as a result of this command. See <ESC>GR Recall Custom Graphics command.

Special Notes

1. You must have the optional Expanded Memory to use this command. Call your SATO representative for details.
2. The maximum storage capacity is 999 graphics, up to the capacity of the memory expansion.
3. Each graphic to be stored must be sent in its own data stream.

Example of correct data stream:

```
<ESC>A  
<ESC>GIHaaabbb001(DATA)  
<ESC>Z  
<ESC>A  
<ESC>GIHaaabbb002(DATA)  
<ESC>Z
```

Example of incorrect data stream:

```
<ESC>A  
<ESC>GIHaaabbb001(DATA)  
<ESC>GIHaaabbb002(DATA)  
<ESC>Z
```

5. Do not use ASCII <CR> or <LF> characters (carriage return or line feed) as line delimiters within the graphic data or the actual image will not be printed as specified.
6. The graphics storage number (ddd) must be specified with this command.

Expanded Memory Function

Graphics, PCX Recall

Command Structure <ESC>**PY**aaa

aa = Storage area number (001 thru 099)

Example: <ESC>**PY001**

Placement: This command must be placed within its own data stream specifying the placement of the graphic.

Default: None

Command Function To recall for printing a graphic file previously stored in a PCX format in the Memory Card.

Printer Input

Normal Rotation

<ESC>A<ESC>CC1

<ESC>V0100<ESC>H0001<ESC>**PY001**

<ESC>Q1<ESC>Z

Rotate Base Reference Point

<ESC>A<ESC>CC1<ESC>%1

<ESC>V0330<ESC>H0110<ESC>**PY001**

<ESC>Q1<ESC>Z

2nd Rotation, Base Reference Point

<ESC>A<ESC>CC1<ESC>%2

<ESC>V0330<ESC>H0550<ESC>**PY001**

<ESC>Q1<ESC>Z

3rd Rotation, Base Reference Point

<ESC>A<ESC>CC1<ESC>%3

<ESC>V0100<ESC>H0750<ESC>**PY001**

<ESC>Q1<ESC>Z

Printer Output



Special Notes:

1. This command requires Expanded Memory option. See your SATO representative for details.
2. See the <ESC>PI Store PCX Graphics command.

Expanded Memory Function

Graphics, PCX Store

Command Structure **<ESC>PIaaa,bbbb,{data}**

aaa = Storage area number (001 thru 999)

bbbb = Size of PCX file in bytes

{data} = Data

Example: **<ESC>PI001,32000,{data}**

Placement: This command must be placed within its own data stream

Default: None

Command Function To store for later printing a PCX graphic file in Expanded Memory.

Printer Input BASIC Program to Download a PCX file to Expanded Memory Section #1 (first 2MB installed).

```
OPEN "C:\WIZARD\GRAPHICS\LION.PCX" FOR INPUT AS #2
DA$ = INPUT$(3800,#2)
C$ = CHR$(27)
WIDTH "LPT1:",255
LPRINT C$;"A";C$;"CC 1";
LPRINT C$;"PI001,03800,";DA$
LPRINT C$;"Z";
CLOSE #2
```

Printer Output There is no printer output as a result of this command. See <ESC>PY PCX Graphics Recall command.

- Special Notes:**
1. This command requires Expanded Memory option. See your SATO representative for details.
 2. Graphics cannot be stored as part of a format.
 3. Only black and white PCX files can be stored.
 4. The file size specified by this command is the DOS file size in bytes.

Expanded Memory Function

Initialize

Command Structure	<ESC>BJFaaaaaaaa aaaaaaa = Eight character alphanumeric user ID Example: <ESC>BJFsato Placement: Immediately following the <ESC>CC Memory Area Select command. Default: None
Command Function	This clears all of the data from the specified Memory Area and prepares the area to accept data.
Input to Printer	<ESC>A <ESC>CC2<ESC>BJFsato <ESC>Z
Printer Output	There is no printer output as a result of this command.
Special Notes	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. You must have the optional Expanded Memory to use this command. Call your local SATO representative for information.2. All Expanded Memory must be initialized before they can be used for the first time.3. Care should be exercised when using this command as it destroys any data previously written the specified section of memory. It will clear all data from the Expanded Memory and assign the new ID ("sato" in the above example).

Expanded Memory Function Area Select

Command Structure <ESC>**CCa**

a = Section Select
 1 Section1, first 2MB of Expanded Memory
 2 Section 2, second 2MB of Expanded Memory

Example: <ESC>**CC1**

Placement: Immediately following the <ESC>A Start Code.

Default: Last selected Memory Area.

Command Function Selects the section of Expanded Memory to be used for following commands.

Printer Input <ESC>A
 <ESC>**CC1**
 {commands}
 <ESC>Z

Printer Output There is no printer output as a result of this command.

Special Notes 1. This command requires the Expanded Memory option. See your SATO representative for more information.

Expanded Memory Function Status

Command Structure <ESC>**BJ**S

Example: <ESC>**BJ**S

Placement: After the <ESC>CC Memory AreaSelect command.

Default: None

Command Function Causes the printer to print the card status.

Printer Input <ESC>A
 <ESC>CC1<ESC>**BJ**S
 <ESC>Z

Printer Output



```

CARD 1: 2097152 bytes
USER FONT, (0) FONT 5508, 5342
USER FONT, (1) FONT 5510, 6102
USER FONT, (2) FONT 5512, 6736
USER FONT, (3) FONT 5514, 7566
USER FONT, (4) FONT 5524, 11006
USER FONT, (5) FONT 5536, 14490
USER FONT, (6) FONT 5540, 15708
USER FONT, (7) FONT 6508, 5366
USER FONT, (8) FONT 6510, 5998
USER FONT, (9) FONT 6512, 6646
USER FONT, (10) FONT 6514, 7364
USER FONT, (11) FONT 6524, 10452
USER FONT, (12) FONT 6536, 13938
USER FONT, (13) FONT 6540, 15038
USER FONT, (14) FONT 5708, 5102
USER FONT, (15) FONT 5710, 5738
USER FONT, (16) FONT 5712, 6394
USER FONT, (17) FONT 5714, 7002
USER FONT, (18) FONT 5724, 10060
USER FONT, (25) FONT 6724, 9552
USER FONT, (26) FONT 6736, 12490
USER FONT, (27) FONT 6740, 13496
GRAPHIC FILE, _G002 , 6866
GRAPHIC FILE, _G003 , 6746
1830636 bytes free

```

Special Notes

1. This command requires the Expanded Memory option. See your SATO representative for more information

Two-Dimensional Symbols

The following commands are used to create the two-dimensional symbologies supported by the printers.

Two-Dimensional Bar Codes

Maxicode

Command Structure <ESC>BVa,b,c,ddddddddd,eee,fff,gggg.....<ESC>

- a = Position of Maxicode symbol within the set, when used in a structured append format 1~8.
- b = Total number of Maxicode symbols in the set, when used in a structured format 1~8.
- c = 2 For Mode 2 Structured Carrier Message for Domestic U.S. UPS shipments
 3 For Mode 3 Structured Carrier Message for International UPS shipments
 4 Standard symbol
 5 Not currently supported
 6 Reader programming
- ddd..ddd 9 digit numeric Postal Code
- eee = 3 digit numeric Country Code
- fff = 3 digit numeric Service Class
- gg..g = Data, terminated by <ESC>

Example: <ESC>BV1,2,3,123456789,222,333,MESSAGE<ESC>

Placement: Immediately preceding data to be encoded

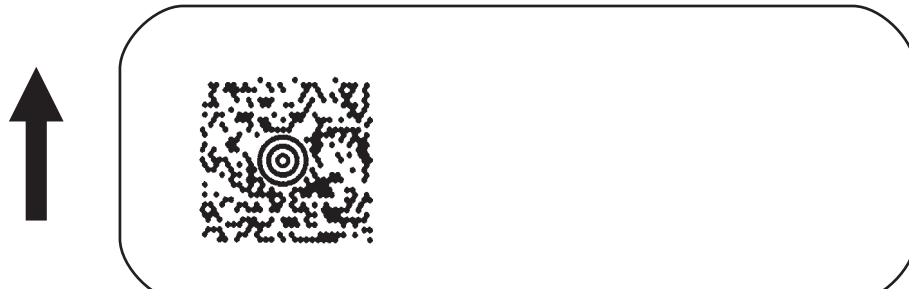
Default: None

Command Function To print a Maxicode two-dimensional bar code image on a label.

Command Function To print a UPS Maxicode symbol.

Input to Printer <ESC>A<ESC>V0100<ESC>H0100
 <ESC>BV1,1,2,123456789,840,001,[]<RS>01<GS>961Z01547089<GS>UPSN
 <GS>056872<GS>349<GS>99999999<GS>001/005<GS>029<GS>N<GS>
 <GS>LENEXA<GS>KS<RS><EOT>
 <ESC>Q001<ESC>Z

Printer Output



Special Notes

1. Please refer to UPS Publication “Guide to Bar Coding with UPS Online - Version 5” for the UPS secondary message data format requirements and the latest format requirements.
2. This command implements Maxicode AIM I.S.S. (UPS Version 3.1) symbol.
3. <RS> represents Hex 1E, <GS> represents Hex 1D, <EOT> represents Hex 04, <ESC> represents Hex 1B and <SP> represents Hex 20.
4. The following modes are supported:

MODE	POSTAL CODE	COUNTRY CODE	SERVICE CLASS	MESSAGE LENGTH
2	9 digits max numeric only	3 digits max numeric only	3 digits max numeric only	84 characters alphanumeric
3	6 digits fixed alphanumeric	3 digits max numeric only	3 digits max numeric only	84 characters alphanumeric
4 6	“000000” fixed data	“000” fixed data	“000” fixed data	91 characters alphanumeric

Two-Dimensional Bar Codes

PDF417

Command Structure <ESC>**BK**aabbcddeefffn...n

aa = Minimum module dimension (03-09 dots). Will not print if values of 01, 02 or greater than 10 are specified.

bb = Minimum module pitch dimension (04-24 dots). Will not print if values of 01, 02, 03 or greater than 25 are specified.

c = Security (error detection) Level (1-8).

dd = Code words per line (01-30). If 00 is specified for both dd and ee, the printer automatically optimizes the number of rows per symbol.

ee = Rows per symbol (00 or 03-40). If 00 is specified for both dd and ee, the printer automatically optimizes the number of rows per symbol.

ffff = Number of characters to be encoded (0001-2700).

nn...n = Data to be printed.

Example: <ESC>**BK0304400000021**

Placement: Immediately preceding data to be encoded

Default: None

Command Function To print a PDF417 two-dimensional bar code image on a label.

Printer Input <ESC>A
 <ESC>V0100<ESC>H0100<ESC>**BK0607400000021PDF417 PDF417 PDF417**
 <ESC>Q1<ESC>Z

Printer Output



Special Notes

1. When the code words per line and the number of rows per symbol ("dd" and "ee") are set to all zeroes, the printer will calculate the optimum configuration.

2. If the product of the values entered for “dd” and “ee” are not equal to or less than the value of “fff” (i.e., “fff” is greater than “dd” x “ee”), an error will occur and the symbol will not be printed. It is recommended that these values each be set to “000” and the printer be allowed to automatically calculate the optimum values.
3. The values for “dd” and “ee” need to be made larger if the security level is increased.
4. The maximum data length is 2700 characters, but may be less depending upon:
 - the minimum module dimension (“aa”)
 - the security level specified by “c”.
 - the number of data characters
5. The Reference Point of the PDF417 symbol is the upper-left corner.
6. The <ESC>F Sequential Numbering command cannot be used with this command.
7. The <ESC>E Line Feed command cannot be used with this command.
8. The Macro and Truncated PDF417 symbols are not supported.
9. The values 00_H thru 1F_H can be specified as print data.
10. This command can be stored in a format.
11. The <ESC>R Rotate command can be used.
12. The print height of the symbol will vary depending upon the data specified; numeric only, alpha only or alphanumeric.

CONFIGURATION COMMANDS

The following commands are used to set the operating parameters of the CX208/212 printers. The settings currently active in the printer can be determined by printing a Test Label, either by using the <ESC>CT Print Test Label command or by pressing the READY Indicator and FEED buttons on the front panel (see Page 9 of the CX208/212 User's Guide).

Auto-Calibrate

Command Structure <ESC>**CFa**

a = 0 Disable Auto-Calibrate
 1 Enable Auto-Calibrate

Example: <ESC>**CF1**

Placement: This command should be sent in a separate data stream.

Default: Enabled

Command Function To enable/disable the Auto-Calibrate function.

Input to Printer <ESC>A
 <ESC>**CF1**
 <ESC>Z

Printer Output There is no printer output as a result of this command.

Special Notes

1. When Auto-Calibrate is enabled, the printer will automatically attempt to calibrate when it detects an out-of-paper condition (10" of platen feed after a label is printed without detecting a label edge or sense mark). If the calibration is successful, the printer shall move paper to the next index mark and resume normal operations. If the calibration is not successful, the printer shall indicate an out-of-paper condition by a red READY LED. The printer shall restore the original index circuit settings.
2. See "Label Sensing" on page 8 for more information on calibration.

Backfeed Enable

Command Structure <ESC>**CEa**

a = 0 Disable Backfeed
 1 Enable Backfeed

Example: <ESC>**CE1**

Placement: This command should be sent in a separate data stream.

Default: Last setting

Command Function To select the top-of-label sensing method.

Input to Printer <ESC>A
 <ESC>**CE1**
 <ESC>Z

Printer Output There is no printer output as a result of this command.

Special Notes

1. When Backfeed is enabled, the printer will feed the last label of a print job forward to the dispense/cut position. Upon the receipt of the next print job, it will retract the label to the first print line position before printing.

Calibrate Sensor

Command Structure	<p><ESC>CA</p> <p>Example: <ESC>CA</p> <p>Placement: This command should be sent after the sensor type has been selected with the <ESC>CI command. It should not be included with print job commands.</p> <p>Default: There is no default for this command.</p>
Command Function	To adjust the label sensor for unique media and ribbon combinations.
Input to Printer	<p><ESC>A</p> <p><ESC>CI2</p> <p><ESC>CA</p> <p><ESC>Z</p>
Printer Output	There is no printer output for this command. It will cause the printer to feed a label while the characteristics of the label backing or eye-mark are measured.
Special Notes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The sensor is calibrated for the currently selected sensor type (Eye-Mark or Transmissive). 2. If the Sensor is disabled with a <ESC>CI0 command, no calibration is performed. 3. The sensor must be recalibrated whenever the sensor type is changed. 4. When calibrating the sensor for the CX200/212TT Thermal Transfer unit operating in the thermal transfer mode, the ribbon must be installed in the printer.

Custom Protocol Command Codes Download

Command Structure <ESC>LD,a,b,c,d,e,f,g,h,i

a	=	Replacement character for STX in ASCII or hex format
b	=	Replacement character for ETX in ASCII or hex format
c	=	Replacement character for ESC in ASCII or hex format
d	=	Replacement character for ENQ in ASCII or hex format
e	=	Replacement character for CAN in ASCII or hex format
f	=	Replacement character for NULL or ~ in ASCII or hex format
g	=	Replacement character for OFFLINE in ASCII or hex format

Example: <ESC>LD,{,},%,#,&,*~,0,0

Placement: Immediately following the <ESC>A Start command and in an independent data stream.

Default: Standard Protocol command Codes

Command Function Allows the user to defines custom Protocol Command codes.

Printer Input <ESC>A
<ESC>LD,{,},%,#,&,*~,0,0
<ESC>Z

Printer Output A Protocol Command code status label will be printed as a result of the a successful download of a custom set of Protocol Command codes.



STX = 7B ETX = 7D ESC = 25
ENQ = 23 CAN = 26 NULL = 2A
OFFLINE = 7E

Press the "FEED" key to activate the User
Default or power the printer off to ignore
them.

Special Notes

1. Commas must be used to separate the parameters. If a parameter is omitted between two commas, the default Non-Standard Protocol Command codes for that parameter will be used.

2. This command must be sent as an independent data stream immediately following the <ESC>A Start code and immediately preceding the <ESC>Z Stop code. No other commands can be included in the data stream.
3. If more or less than nine commas are included in the command, the entire command sequence will be ignored. The command must contain exactly nine commas.
4. If two characters are specified for a parameter, it will be interpreted as a hex value. For example:

Command Parameter	Resulting Command Code
2B	+
+	+

If a combination of characters are outside the hexadecimal range, the entire command sequence will be ignored.

5. The current protocol command codes may be verified by printing a self test label (<ESC>CT).

Label Tear-Off

Command Structure <ESC>**CBabb**

a = + to move the print line down from the top edge of the label
 - to move the print line toward the top of the label
 bb = Distance moved in millimeters (00 to 98)

Example: <ESC>**CB+03**

Placement: This command should be sent in a separate data stream.

Default: Last valid setting.

Command Function To adjust the location of the first print line on the label.

Input to Printer <ESC>A
 <ESC>C12<ESC>**CB+03**
 <ESC>Z

Printer Output There is no printer output for this command. The first print line on the next printed label will be adjusted after the receipt of this command.

Special Notes

1. The effect of this command is absolute, i.e. if an <ESC>CB+06 command is followed by an <ESC>CB+02, the resulting setting is 2 mm.
2. The maximum range for the value stored in the printer is 98mm. Any commands received that cause the value to exceed 00 or 98 will result in a setting of 00 or 98 respectively.
3. The value is stored in flash memory and will remain until it is modified by another valid <ESC>CBabb command, even if power is removed from the printer.
4. The current setting is printed out on the "Pitch Offset" line on the test label. This setting is referenced to the sensor position which is located 0.75" (19mm) from the first print line (V=000)
5. Separate offset settings are stored for gap and eye-mark sensing.
6. To correctly position the label after receipt of this command, the FEED key should be pressed. If not, the first printed label will not be positioned correctly.

Print Darkness Range Adjustment

Command Structure <ESC>**CD**aaa

aaa = Print Darkness Adjust (0 to 400)

Example: <ESC>**CD250**

Placement: This command should be sent in a separate data stream

Default: Print Darkness = 200

Command Function To make fine adjustments for best print quality for unique media and ribbon combinations.

Input to Printer <ESC>A
 <ESC>**CD**200
 <ESC>Z

Printer Output There is no printer output as a result of this command

Special Notes

1. This command covers the complete range of heat settings. After the printer has been adjusted using the Print Darkness Adjust setting, the <ESC>#E Print Darkness Command can be used to adjust the heat setting in discrete steps referenced to the Adjust setting.
2. The factory setting for this adjustment is set to provide the optimum results when using the SATO supplied media with the printer. It is recommended that any changes be made judiciously as they can have a significant impact on print quality and bar code readability.
3. It is recommended that a bar code verifier be used when making adjustments with this command.

Print Test Label

Command Structure <ESC>CT

Example: <ESC>CT

Placement: This command should be sent in a separate data stream

Default: There is no default for this command.

Command Function To print a test label

Input to Printer <ESC>A
 <ESC>CT
 <ESC>Z

Printer Output



Special Notes

1. The Test Label can also be printed manually by simultaneously pressing the FEED and READY INDICATOR buttons. When the Test Label is manually initiated, the printer will be in the hexadecimal print mode after it finishes printing. This mode is used for diagnostic troubleshooting and lists the current status of the printer configuration. (see Page 9 of the User's Guide).

Set Print Mode

Command Structure <ESC>CPa

a = 0 for Direct Thermal Printing (without ribbon)
 1 for Thermal Transfer Printing (with ribbon)

Example: <ESC>CP0

Placement: Must precede all other commands in the data stream.

Default: 0 for DT Models
 1 for TT Models

Command Function To optimize the print head heat management algorithms.

Input to Printer <ESC>A
 <ESC>CP0
 <ESC>Z

Printer Output There is no printer output as a result of this command.

Special Notes

1. The print mode setting is stored in nonvolatile memory and will not change until a new Set Print Mode command is received. The current print mode can be verified by printing a test label.
2. This command is ignored for direct thermal (DT) models. These units are automatically set in the DT mode.

Set RS232 Parameters

Command Structure <ESC>CRaaaa,b,c,d

aaaaa = Baud Rate (2400, 4800, 9600, 19200 or 38400)
 b = Parity (N for **N**one, O for **O**dd, E for **E**ven)
 c = Number of data bits (7 or 8)
 d = Number of stop bits (1 or 2)

Example: ESC>CR9600,N,8,1

Placement: Must be sent in a separate data stream.

Default: 9600,N,8,1

Command Function To select the desired RS232 communications settings

Input to Printer <ESC>A
 <ESC>CR9600,N,8,1
 <ESC>Z

Printer Output There is no printer output as a result of this command.

Special Notes

1. Any commands sent to the printer over the RS232 port within two seconds of receiving this command may be lost.
2. The RS232 settings must match those of the host system. If the RS232 settings are unknown, printing a Self Test label will list the current printer settings.

Set Sensor Type

Command Structure <ESC>C**la**

- | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| a | = | 0 | Disable Sensor |
| | | 1 | Reflective (Eye-Mark) Sensing |
| | | 2 | Transmissive (Label Gap or Notch) Sensing |

Example: <ESC>C**l1**

Placement: This command should be sendt in a separate data stream.

Default: <ESC>C**l2** (Transmissive Sensing)

Command Function To select the top-of-label sensing method.

Input to Printer <ESC>A
 <ESC>C**l2**
 <ESC>Z

Printer Output Theres is no printer output as a result of this command.

- Special Notes**
1. The reflective Eye-Mark must be a minimum of .125" wide and at least 1.0" long. It should be parallel to the platen and centered on the underneath side of the label
 2. The transmissive gap must be a minimum of 0.125" wide.
 3. See "Sensing" on page 8 for more information on label indexing.

Enable Options

Command Structure	<ESC>CLa	
	a	= 0 Disable Dispenser Option
		1 Enable Dispenser option
	<ESC>CKa	
	a	= 0 Disable Cutter Option
		1 Enable cutter option
	Example:	<ESC>CL1
	Placement:	This command should be sendt in a separate data stream.
	Default:	<ESC>CL0 (Dispenser Disabled) <ESC>CK0 (Cutter Disabled)
Command Function	To select the top-of-label sensing method.	
Input to Printer	<ESC>A <ESC>LI2 <ESC>Z	
Printer Output	Theres is no printer output as a result of this command.	
Special Notes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The appropriate option must be installed before these commands are effective. 2. Operation of the Dispenser and Cutter are dependent upon both the <ESC>Q Quantity, the <ESC>CB Backfeed and the <ESC>NULL (or <ESC>~) Cut commands. 	

MODE	Dispenser <ESC>CL	Cutter <ESC>CK	Backfeed <ESC>CE	Quantity <ESC>Q	Cut <ESC>~	ACTION
Label Tear-Off	0	0	1	3	2	Prints 6 labels, forward feed for tear, backfeed before next job.
			0	3	2	Batch mode, prints 6 labels, no forward/backfeed
			1	3	None	Prints 3 labels, forward feeds for tear, backfeed before next job.
Dispense	1	0	1	3	2	Prints 1 label, forward feeds, wait for label taken sensor, backfeed, repeat cycle 2 more times.
			0	3	2	Batch mode, prints 6 labels, no forward/backfeed.
			1	3	None	Prints 1 label, forward feeds, wait for label taken sensor, backfeed, repeat cycle 2 more times.
Cut	0	1	1	3	0	Prints 3 labels, no forward/backfeed or cut.
			1	3	1	Prints 1 label, forward feed, cut, backfeed, repeat cycle 2 more times
			1	3	None	Prints 1 label, forward feed, cut, backfeed, repeat cycle 2 more times
			1	3	2	Prints 2 labels, forward feed, cut, backfeed, repeat cycle 2 more times (3 sets with 2 labels/set)
			1	1	3	Prints 3 labels, forward feed, cut, backfeed before next job.
			0	3	2	Batch mode, prints 6 labels, nor forward/backfeed or cut