SS205-V4 +LV

Technical Manual

Preface

- This manual provides complete technical information about SS205-V4+-LV thermal printer mechanism.
- For customized printers, A.P.S. supplies documentation in addition to the present specification.
- The present specification is valid also for customized types, where the different condition has no effects on common data (eg. different length of elec. cables)
- More information is available upon request such as high speed printing applications and reliability figures.
- A.P.S. reserves the right to make changes to the product, without notice, to improve reliability, functions or design.
- A.P.S. does not assume any liability of the application or the use of the product or circuits.
- The warranty terms of the product are described in a separate document, please contact A.P.S. for further information.

Revision History

Rev.	Date	Page	Description	Author
A	02-Aug-2012		New product description V4+ Issuing revision A. Updated picture	PS
B	08-Sept-2021	22	Part Numbers added	PS

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1. INTRODUCTION

The **SS205-V4+ LV** (Super small 205, version 4+, high speed) is a new improved version of latest **SS205-V4** optimized for low cost application. It is also compatible with SS205-V3.

The **SS205-V4+ LV** printer has been designed to be the smallest, wide voltage range (from 3.0V to 9.5V), and high efficiency easy loading printer on its market. The unique easy loading APS concept makes the **SS205** an ultra-compact, reliable and cost-effective mechanism. The rubber roller can be separated from the mechanism and fixed to the customer's door allowing for very easy integration.

The patented locking system of the rubber roller onto the chassis and easy opening lever makes the door position and rotation axe independent of the cover position, giving the customer a total freedom when designing his housing. The ergonomic centered paper path allows uniform and aesthetic housing design. Thus, no access to cover sides is required to open the door.

1.1. SS205-V4 +LV Features

- *Patented Easy loading and Easy Door Opening System*
- *Ultra compact design (width is 68mm, depth 15mm)*
- *Up to 100mm/s printing speed*
- *Ultra light (29g)*
- *Starting operating voltage as low as 3V for logic and 3.0V for the dots*
- *High resolution printing (8 dots/mm)*
- *Life of 200 million pulses, 100 km*
- *Low consumption*
- *Low noise due to its technology (thermal)*

2. GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

Item	Specification	
Printing method	Thermal dot line printing	
Number of dots/line	384	
Main scanning density (dot/mm)	8	
Subsequent scanning density (line/mm)	8	
Printing width (mm)	48	
Paper width (mm)	58 +0/-1	
Paper feed pitch (mm) Paper pitch (mm)	0.0625(every 1 step of the motor drive signal) 0.125(every 2 step of the motor drive signal)	
Paper feed tension (gf)	50 or more	
Paper hold tension (gf)	80 or more	
Dimension W*D*H (mm)	68 × 24 × 26	
Weight (g)	Approx. 29 (printer and roller) 24.7 (printer only)	
Head temperature detection	Thermistor	
Paper end detection	Opto sensor	
Operating voltage range	Logic: 3-5.25V / Dots : 3.0-9.5V	
Current consumption	At printing(3.6V): (64 dots ON)	1.9A (Head power) peak
		55 mA (Head logic 5V)
		0.65A (Motor in voltage control mode
	At paper feeding (3.6V):	0.65A (Motor in voltage control mode
		<100uA (Head logic 5V)
Recommended Paper (Equivalent types can be used)	PD160R OJI PAPER MILL Co.LTD. AF50KS-E (Jujo paper)	
Operating temperature range (°C)	-30 ~ +75	
Operating humidity (RH%)	20 ~ 90 (no condensation)	
Storage temperature range (°C)	-40 ~ 85	
Storage humidity (RH%)	5 ~ 90 (no condensation)	

Printer life

	Durability	Basic conditions	Maximum variations
Thermal head pulse resistance	200 million pulse (12.5% duty cycle)	-Room temp:20/50°C -Head Temp:75°C Max -Rated energy	Max 15% average dots Resistance value (Ohms) from initial value
Abrasion/wear resistance	100 km of paper		

* When operating temperature is less than 0°C, print quality is not guaranteed.

3. THERMAL HEAD AND PRINTING CONFIGURATION

3.1. Outlines

Number of heat elements	384 dots
Heat element pitch	0.125 mm
Print width	48 mm (centered on paper)
Average resistance	123 Ohms ± 3%
Resistance variation within a head	- 10% ≤ Δ R /Rav ≤ +10%

3.2. Thermal Head Electrical Characteristics

Parameter	Symbol	Test conditions	Recommendations			Unit
			Min.	Typ.	Max.	
Supply voltage	V_{DD}		3	5.0	5.25	V
	V_H		-	-	9.5	V
Inout voltage for logic	V_{IH}		0.8xVDD	-	VDD	V
	V_{IL}		0		0.2xVDD	V
Clock frequency	f_{CLK}	duty 50%	-	-	10	MHz

Parameter		Symbol	Test conditions	Ratings			Unit
				Min.	Typ.	Max.	
Input current for logic	$\overline{LATCH}$	I_{IH}	V_{IH} = VDD	-	-	3.0	uA
	$\overline{STROBE}$			-	-	1.0	uA
	CLOCK			-	-	3.0	uA
	DATA IN			-	-	0.5	uA
	$\overline{LATCH}$	I_{IL}	V_{IL} = GND	-330			uA
	$\overline{STROBE}$			-110			uA
	CLOCK			-3			uA
	DATA IN			-0.5			uA
"L" Output voltage of drivers		V_{DOL}	VDD=3V I_{DOL}= 60mA	-	0.7	0.9	V
Leak current of drivers		I_{LEAK}	V_{DOH} = 8 V			1	uA/dot
Logic supply current		Idd	f_{CLK}=8MHz DI=1/2f_{CLK}		21	60	mA
Logic supply current (Non-Operation)		Is	DATA IN/CLOCK = GND Other logic signal open			150	µA

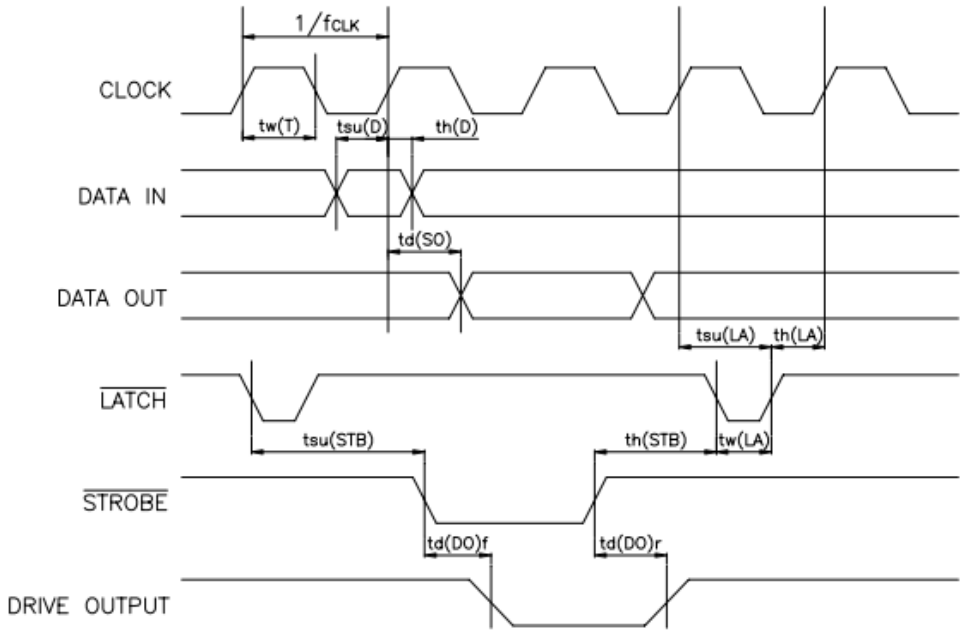
"L" Level Output voltage	VOH	SO, Ioh= -0.5 mA	2.6	-	-	V
"L" Level Output voltage	VOL	SO, Iol= 0.5 mA	-	-	0.4	V

Note: $\overline{STROBE}$ **includes pull-up resistance of 150k ±50%.**

Parameter	Symbol	Test conditions	Ratings			Unit
			Min.	Typ.	Max.	
Clock frequency	fCLK	cascade			10	MHz
Clock pulse width	tw(T)		40			ns
Data setup time	tsu(D)		40			ns
Data hold time	th(D)		40			ns
Latch setup time	tsu(LA)		100			ns
Latch pulse time	tw(LA)		100			ns
Latch to Strobe setup time	tsu(STB)		100			ns
Strobe to Latch setup time	th(STB)		15			µs
Clock to Data out delay time	td (SO)				50	ns
Strobe to driver Output delay time	td (DO)r				13.0	µs
	td (DO)f				13.0	µs

3.3. Timing Chart

The following chart gives the timing for driving the print head:



3.4. Maximum Conditions

Item	Symbol	Maximum Specification		Note
Heater energy consumption	E0 max	0.45 mJ /dot 2.5 ms/line	0.24 mJ /dot 1.25 ms/line	Ta = 25°C
Head printing voltage (absolute max rating)	VH max	10 V		Between Connector Dots ”OFF”
Logic voltage (absolute max rating)	VDD max	5.5 V		
Number of heating dots simultaneously ON	Ndot max	192 dots		
Operating temperature	Ta	-30℃ ~ +75℃		
Storage temperature		-40℃ ~ +85℃		Non-operating
Operating humidity		20~90% RH		Non-condensing
Storage Humidity		5~90% RH		
Maximum operating temperature	Ts	75℃ 30min MAX Detected temperature of Thermistor shall not exceed 85° C		

Notes:

- If energy above maximum ratings is applied to one dot, the print quality of this dot may be affected (usually by making a “light” print-out).
- The print quality will not be guaranteed if the operation temperature is out of range of 5℃ ~ +50℃
- If the print cycle is less than that the one indicated above, then the maximum supply energy value is decreased. For these applications, please contact APS for further information.
- When using low energy paper, please contact A.P.S. for more information.

3.5. Typical Printing Conditions

Item		Symbol	Recommended conditions			Unit	Note
Printing Speed		Tcy	3.6	2.5	1.25	ms/line	
Heater power consumption		Po	0.126	0.323	0.456	W/dot	R=123 Ohms
Heat / motor voltage*		VH,VM	4.0	7.2	8.5	V	Between Connectors
Heater energy consumption	T: 5°C	Eo/(ts)		0.20 / (0.62)	0.17 / (0.37)	mJ/dot(ms)	
	T: 25°C		0.416 / (3.3)	0.18 / (0.56)	0.14 / (0.31)		
	T: 40°C			0.16 / (0.50)	0.13 / (0.29)		
Supply current		Io	34	51.2	60.9	mA/dot	

* In order to remove effect of voltage drop from drivers, those figures are given in following conditions:
  - ⇒ VH TPH is voltage between VH & GND FPC contacts while printing
  - ⇒ VM Motor is voltage between 2 motor Phases (PHI1/PHI3 or PHI2/PHI4) while running

The print optical density is then 1.0 minimum with a maximum variation of 0,3. This measurement is done at the full black pattern by Macbeth densitometer RD-914. Full black pattern is defined as all dots printing pattern (100% black of 64 dots x 30 scanning lines) printed under correct paper speed on JUJO-AF50KS-E thermal paper.

3.6. Heating Time Calculation

The following formula allows calculating the heating time Ton depending on driving voltage VH:

$$T_{on} = \frac{E_0}{P_0} = E_0 * \frac{(N * R_{com} + R_{av} + R_{ic} + R_l)^2}{V_H^{\,2} * R_{av}}$$

Where:

E_0 is the nominal energy
V_H is the driving voltage
R_{av} is the average resistance
N is the number of dots energized simultaneously
R_{com} is the common resistance (0.05 Ohms)
R_{ic} is the driver saturated resistance (11.7 Ohms)
R_l is the lead resistance (10 Ohms) (or resistance of TPH contacts)

3.7. Thermistor

When performing continuous printing, it is recommended that the supply energy be reduced so that the substrate temperature monitored through the thermistor will remain below 70°C. The thermistor specification is the following:

- R25, resistance at 25°C: 10 KOhms +/- 5%
- B value: 3550 K +/- 3%
- Thermistor operating temperature: - 40°C to + 85°C
- Time constant: Max.30 s (in the air)

Then the resistance value, *R*, versus temperature, *T* (in °C), is given by the formula:

$$R_{(T)} = R_{25} * e^{B*(\frac{1}{T+273} - \frac{1}{25+273})}$$

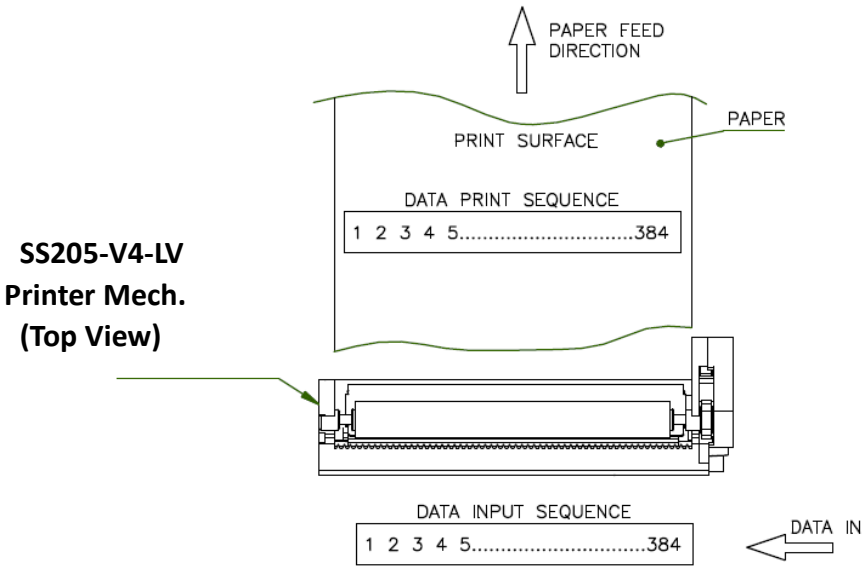
The dot activation compensation time (1% per degree) is defined as follows:

$$T_{on} = T_{on(25°C)} * (1 - (\frac{T-25}{100}))$$

T on(25 ℃) is given in section 3.5

3.8. Print Position of the Data

The first bit of data (dot 1) entered is the first bit of data printed (FIFO), left side of TPH, top view (opposite side of the printer gear box).



3.9. Operating Precautions

1. When performing continuous printing, the supply energy should be reduced so that the substrate temperature, monitored through the thermistor, will remain below 70°C.

2. All strobes signals must be disabled during the power and logic voltage on/off sequence.

3. During assembly, printer must be manipulated in ESD protected environment. Do not touch the connector pins with naked hands.

4. The print-head substrate surface is coated with glass, for this reason, mechanical stresses, shocks, dust and scratches should be avoided to prevent damage.

5. When the print-head operation is completed, print supply voltage (including the charged voltage with capacitor) should be reduced to the ground level and maintained until next print-head operation.

6. Avoid condensation or water projection, if this occurs, do not switch on the print-head power, until condensation or water drops have disappeared.

7. When plugging in and out of the FPC, avoid using excess force as damage may result (Plug in-out cycle for this FPC should not exceeded 20 times). Do not pick up the mechanism by the FPC.

8. Always turn printer off before connection or disconnection of FPC.

9. Print quality would become degraded if paper or ink residue were stuck on the heat element area. In this case, clean the print-head with a soft applicator and alcohol. Do not use sandpaper as this will destroy the heating elements. For same reasons, avoid using printer in dusty

environment.

10. If abnormal “sticking sound” is heard while printing, please check and adjust the printing mode to eliminate this sound (printing speed and heating time).

11. Make sure the paper does not have high abrasion factor, low sensitivity or abnormal chemicals.

12. To avoid current surges and voltage losses, VH and GND cable length should be less than 100mm and 47 μF aluminum capacitor between VH and GND is advised on customer’s controller board side.

13. FPC minimum bending radius of 0.5 mm

14. Usually, head cleaning is not required, if necessary: remove the platen roller first, then clean the head using dampened cotton with alcohol or isopropyl. Ensure to the alcohol has completely dried before insertion of the platen..Do not clean the head just after a printout; the head temperature could be high. Do not use metal tools or sandpaper, sharp objects or cutter, etc. to clean the head; they could damage the thermal head.

Important Precautions

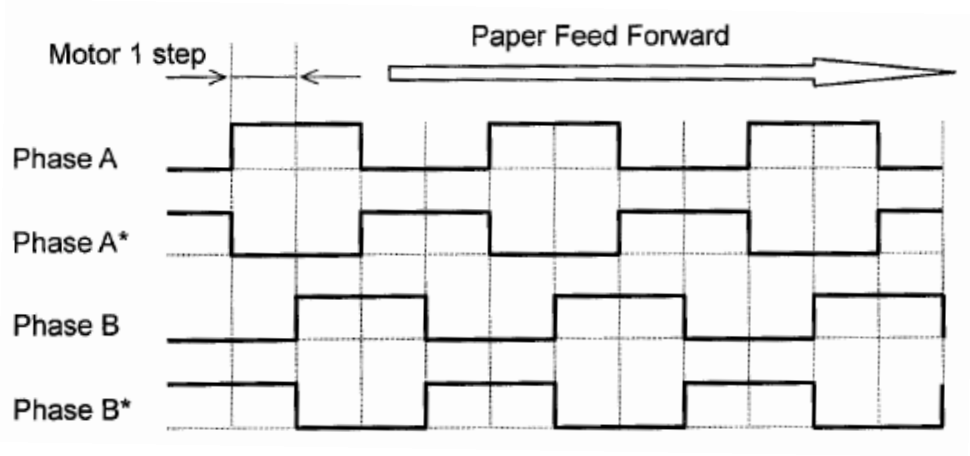
To prevent any dot element damage:

At power up make sure that logic voltage (Vdd) is present simultaneously or before VH.
At power down make sure that VH is at 0 V before removing logic voltage.
Do not apply any pulse noise exceeding [2V. 20 ns] to any TPH signal terminals.

4. STEPPER MOTOR DRIVING METHODS

The paper feed pitch for stepper motor is 2 steps for one dot-line (0.125 mm). For good print quality it is advised to keep the current into the windings between two successive dot-lines.
It is also recommended to have a few dot lines not printed at motor start to avoid print compression effect due to play take-up into gear box.

The timing diagram is then as follows:



There are four different positions for the stepper motor. The driving is bipolar and can be achieved with circuits like: the Rohm BA6845FS, the Sanyo LB1846, LB1848, or LB11948T which offer a PWM current control. Please refer to the IC's data sheet for further information. It is recommended not to exceed 0.2V like voltage drop in the stepper motor driver circuit.
Coil resistance: 11Ω±10%
For good print quality, it is advised to keep the current into the windings between two successive dot-lines.
It is also recommended to have a few dot lines not printed at motor start to avoid print compression effect due to play take-up into gear box.

4.1. Paper Feed Speed in Voltage Control Driving Method

The following chart gives the maximum paper feed speed versus the voltage at stepper motor phases (voltage drop in driver circuit not included)

Voltage	Paper feed	Duty cycle (%)
3	15	100
3.3	20	100
3.6	28	100
4	46	100
4.5	65	80
5	73	60
5.5	85	55
6	91	45
6.5	96	40
7*	100	35
7.5	104	30
8	110	25
8.5	113	20

In order to avoid stepper motor overheat, it is strongly advised to respect the maximum ON/OFF duty cycle s indicated above. This is given for ambient room temperature (25°C) and may have to be confirmed by test depending customer integration and application conditions (motor overheating is affecting its power and torque performances). Note that the maximum period for the ON time is 30 seconds (when the duty cycle is ot 100%).

Example: since ***Toff = Ton*100 / Duty Cycle – Ton*** and maximum permissible Ton is 30s, at a voltage f 7V, we obtain from the table a duty cycle of 35%.
Inserting these values into the formula we obtain: Toff = 30*100/35 – 30 = ~56s.
So the maximum ticket length at maximum speed is: 100*30 =3m. Then the printer must rest for 56 seconds.
There is no duty cycle limitation when using the current control (250mA).
With current control, the max speed is ~100mm/s when the current is 300mA and acceleration curve as below.

Print speed acceleration curve

Step	T(ms)	speed(mm/s)
1	3,29	38
2	3,05	41
3	2,84	44
4	2,66	47
5	2,50	50
6	2,36	53
7	2,23	56
8	2,12	59
9	2,02	62
10	1,92	65
11	1,84	68
12	1,76	71
13	1,69	74
14	1,62	77
15	1,56	80
16	1,51	83
17	1,45	86
18	1,40	89
19	1,36	92
20	1,32	95
21	1,28	98
22	1,24	101

4.2. Printer driving timing

Printing is always a compromise between 3 parameters:

- Paper feed speed (function of voltage)
- Head activation time (function of voltage, TPH temperature, printing cycle)
- Maximum peak current available (function of voltage and max number of dots simultaneously activated)

For a given voltage, and a maximum current available, it is easy to determine the maximum paper feed speed (MaxPFS), as indicated on the above chart. Then, if the two others parameters are not limiting this speed, it will also be the printing speed (MaxPS).

MaxPFS gives a time (by inverting) called SLT (scanning line time). In this time, the head must be activated. If this time is not long enough, MaxPS will be subsequently affected.

Then, the way of driving the head is a critical point in the thermal printing application.

A common way to limit the current in the head is to use dynamic division method.

For this, it is necessary to divide data to the head dynamically, by software counting of actual number of "black" dots. This number of black dots has to be divided by the maximum dot value (64 dots simultaneously). Software will fill remaining dots with "0" and activates the strobes line. Doing so, activation will be always done with maximum number of black dots allowed, optimizing number of times the head needs to be activated. Printing standard text, the average number of black dots is usually less than 64 and sometimes can reach 128.

Example: at 5 V with the **SS205-V4-LV**, the strobe activation time is, as a quick estimation, 3.85ms*($3.6^2/5^2$) = **2.00** ms. Max current requested to fire up to 64 dots simultaneously is ~2.3A. Max Paper Feed Speed (**MaxPFS**) is **35** mm/s.

If the dot line is not full, the number of strobes pulses can be limited at the number of black dots divided by the maximum number of dots (**DOTSmax**).

If the maximum current available for the head is 1.9A, **DOTSmax** to be simultaneously activated will be **Imax / Idot** (Current per dot) where **Idot=VH / Rdot**.

So, using VH = 5V and Rdot = 136Ω (116Ω for dot + 20Ω for the dots drivers, Rcom omitted), we find:

DOTSmax=1.9/(5/136) = 51 dots (Lower or equal to 64 max simultaneously activated).

So, for a full black line, the maximum number of strobe pulses per line will be 384/51 = **8** pulses. Thus the total heating time for those pulses will be: **SLT = 8** (pulses/line**)*2.00**(ms/pulse) **= 16** ms/line.

Then **MaxPS** will be **0.125**(mm/line)**/20**(ms/line**) = 7.8**mm/s (< **MaxPFS)** as real print speed.

If dotline has 102 max black dots, number of **Pulses** will be: **102 / 51** = **2**, giving **SLT = 4** ms/line.

Then **MaxPS** will be **0.125 / 4 = 31.3**mm/s (< **MaxPFS)** as real print speed.

If dotline has 51 max black dots, number of **Pulses** will be: **51 / 51** = **1**, giving **SLT = 2** ms/line.

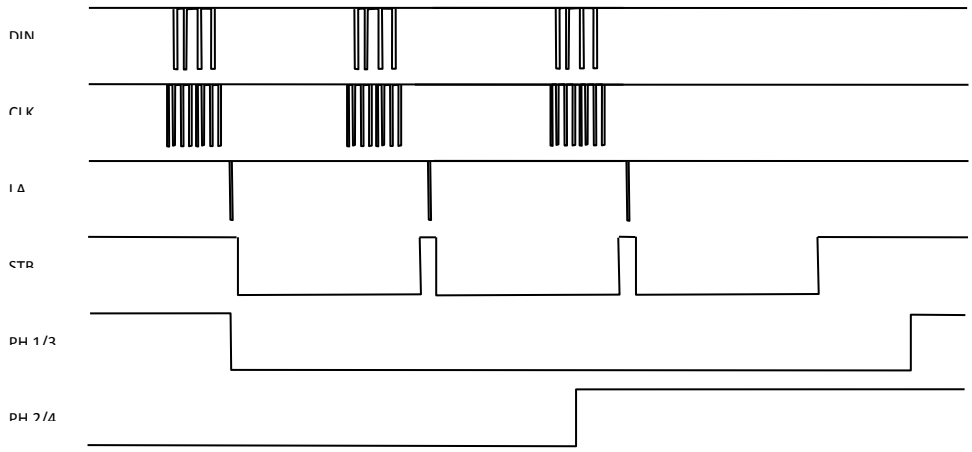
Then **MaxPS** will be **0.125 / 2 = 62.6**mm/s (>**MaxPFS)**. So, real print speed will be **35** mm/s.

Print speed can be dynamically adjusted, depending on the dot line to be printed.

Note: It is recommended to have to divide the pulses into portion of equal number of black dots to avoid Optical density variation on same dot line between several pulses of **DOTSmax** and the remaining dots of last pulse.

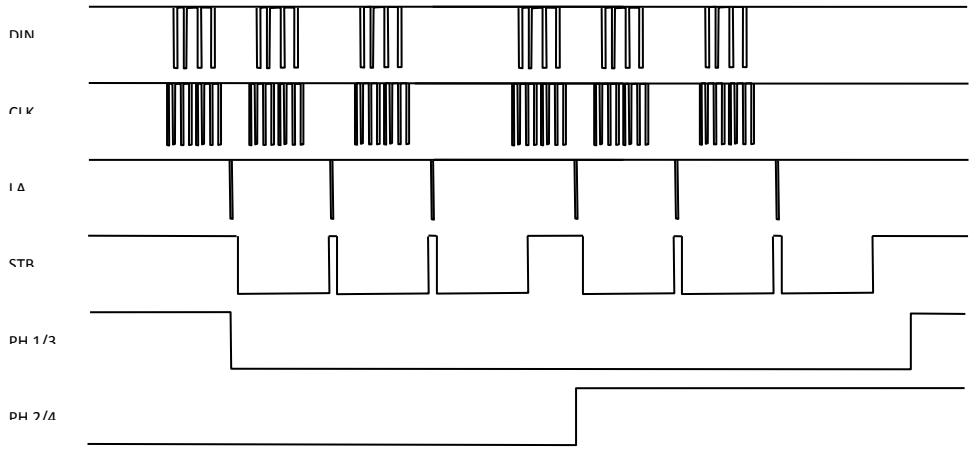
Example 1: Dynamic division, 2 steps per dotline.

This printing mode offers an accurate way of current limitation during heating, and also a way to control the printout speed in function of the number of black dots to heat.



Example 2: Dynamic division, Double scanning: 1 step per dotline.

This mode improves printing quality with increasing of TPH efficiency.

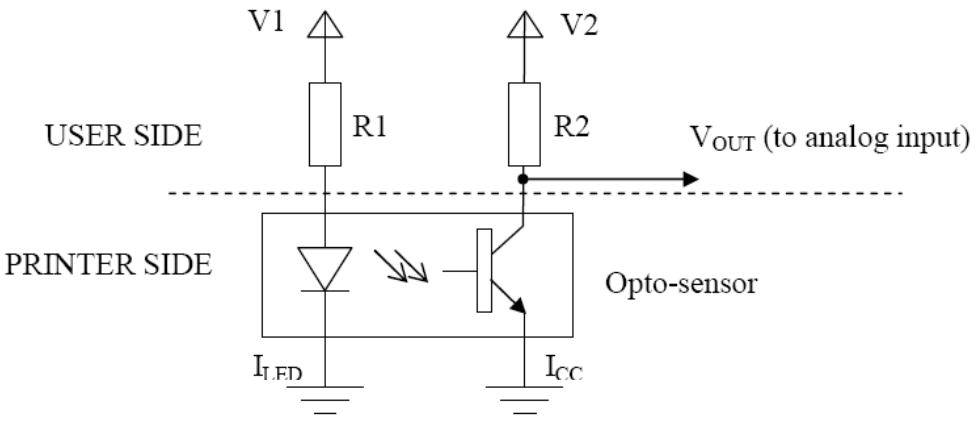


5. END OF PAPER SENSOR

SS205-V4-LV has an end of paper **opto sensor** achieved by a photo-transistor. Arrange the circuitry so that no energy is applied to the head when there is no paper. If the head is energized when there is no paper and the head is in the down position, then both roller and head may be strongly damaged. The table below contains opto sensor specification.

Parameter			Symbol	Conditions	Min.	TYP.	Max.	Unit
Input	Forward Voltage		V_F	I_F=10mA	-	-	1.3	V
	Reverse Current		I_R	V_R=5V	-	-	10	µA
Output	Collector Dark Current		I_{CEO}	V_{CE}=10V	-	-	0.2	µA
Transfer characteristics	Collector Current		I_C	V_{CE}=5V I_F=10mA	180-	-	440	µA
	Response time	Rise time	tr	VCE=2V IC=100µA RL=1KΩ,d=1mm	-	30	-	µsec
		Fall time	tf		-	25	-	µsec

One possible interfacing of the opto-sensor circuit is shown in the figure below:



Where:

V1 = 5V
R1 = 380 Ohms (for ILED = 10mA) or R1 = 180 Ohms (for ILED =21mA)
V2 = 3.3V
R2 = 4700 Ohms
VOUT = V2 - R2·ICC

In such configuration Phototransistor Threshold Current can be defined as follow:

Light Current I Led (mA)	Phototransistor Threshold Current Icc (µA)
10	15
21	33

This is given for a Phototransistor working in linear mode. Icc threshold can be approximated as a linear function of I Led (for 5 mA < I Led < 35 mA).
Note: This might be affected by ambient light perturbations. In order to prevent this, it is recommended to perform differential measurement of Icc (or Vout):

- First, Icc1 (or Vout1) with opto Led switched off
- Then Icc2 (or Vout2) with opto Led switched on

⇨ and calculate Icc = Icc2 – Icc1 (or Vout = Vout2 – Vout1)

In order to optimize and decrease the number of elements of the **SS205-V4-LV-CA**, the opto sensor can perform dual functions **- door open and end of paper detection**. The shape and distance from the opto sensor to the paper is designed in a way that as soon as the door is opened, the distance between the paper and the sensor increases.

Phototransistor Threshold current given in sample of §6.1 can be adjusted to handle this state as an absence of paper.

It is highly recommended to integrate differential measurement (Led switch off/on) and adjust calibration for better reliability.

6. PIN OUT ASSIGNMENT

One Flexible Printed Circuit (FPC) is gathering all signals. Contacts pitch is 0.5mm and the number of contacts is 32. FPC connector can be: JST 32FLT-SM1-TB (Non-Zif, straight) or 32FLH-SM1-TB (Zif, right angle).

Pin number	Signal name	Function
1	VH	Dotline voltage
2	VH	Dotline voltage
3	VH	Dotline voltage
4	VH	Dotline voltage
5	DATA_OUT	Data output signal
6	VDD	Logic Voltage
7	/STB5-6	Strobe signal (dots 1 to 128)
8	GND	Gnd (dotline and logic)
9	GND	Gnd (dotline and logic)
10	GND	Gnd (dotline and logic)
11	/STB4	Strobe signal (dots 129 to 192)
12	CLK	Serial clock signal
13	/STB2-3	Strobe signal (dots 193 to 320)
14	GND	Gnd (dotline and logic)
15	GND	Gnd (dotline and logic)
16	CO	Collector of photo-transistor
17	GND	Gnd (dotline and logic)
18	GND	Gnd (dotline and logic)
19	VF	Anode of photo-sensor
20	TM	Thermistor 1st terminal (2nd is Gnd)
21	/STB1	Strobe signal (dots 321 to 384)
22	VDD	Logic Voltage
23	CLK	Serial clock signal
24	/LATCH	Latch signal
25	DATA_IN	Data input signal
26	VH	Dotline voltage
27	VH	Dotline voltage
28	VH	Dotline voltage
29	PHI1	First phase of stepper motor
30	PHI2	Second phase of stepper motor
31	PHI3	Third phase of stepper motor
32	PHI4	Fourth phase of stepper motor

7. MECHANICAL AND HOUSING

7.1. Designing the Door

The function of the door is to bring the rubber roller to the chassis' window entrance and to make it follow the external path of the chassis' window.

Given the shape of the chassis and the example in the mechanical drawing section (end of the specification), the cover is fairly easy to design.

In order to keep a good alignment, it is strongly advised to keep the rubber roller fully floating inside the cover to compensate any tolerance problem inside the cover.

Moreover this play must be present in order to allow the rubber roller to follow the shape of the chassis.

However, the cover must ensure a fairly good lateral alignment of the roller gear and chassis' window entrance in order to avoid damage of roller teeth that might cause abnormal friction inside gear box.

7.2. The Easy Door Opening System

Because the rubber roller is only referenced to the chassis and has no dependence on the cover, the mechanism is very reliable. To achieve this reliability, the rubber roller must be strongly locked inside the chassis.
To avoid any twist, and mechanical stress on the cover and more generally on the customer plastic, so increasing the reliability and quality, A.P.S developed a unique and patented feature to ease the opening of the door, that makes the mechanism very easy to open, and does not require any access to the cover's sides, giving more flexi- ability and ergonomics to the customer design.
This is achieved by clipping an internal lever inside the cover that pushes symmetrically on both sides of the mechanism. So the mechanism's shape has been optimized to concentrate the effort locally and always refer this effort to the chassis.

Doing so there is no need to have access to the cover side, giving more freedom to design the cover, and allowing reducing the width of the unit.
Please contact A.P.S for any assistance in designing this lever.

7.3. Overall Dimensions and Fixing Points

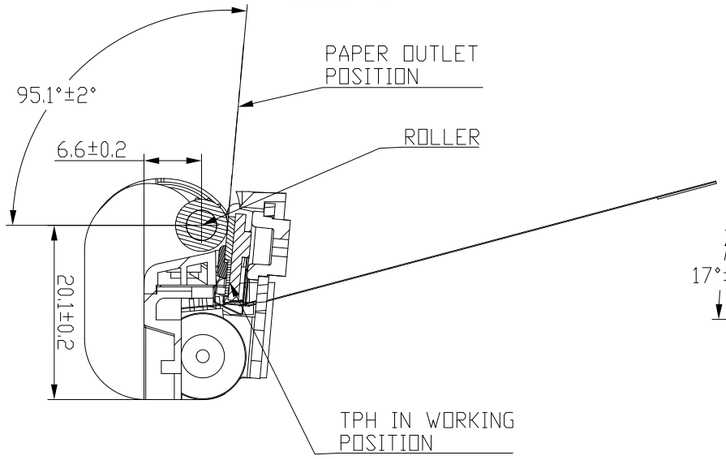
See attached drawing or ask A.P.S. for additional mechanical details.
The printer has to be fixed using its own points as described on the overall dimensions drawing, avoid any kind of deformation or torsion, if not, printing quality and printer's life will be drastically reduced.

8. ORDERING CODE

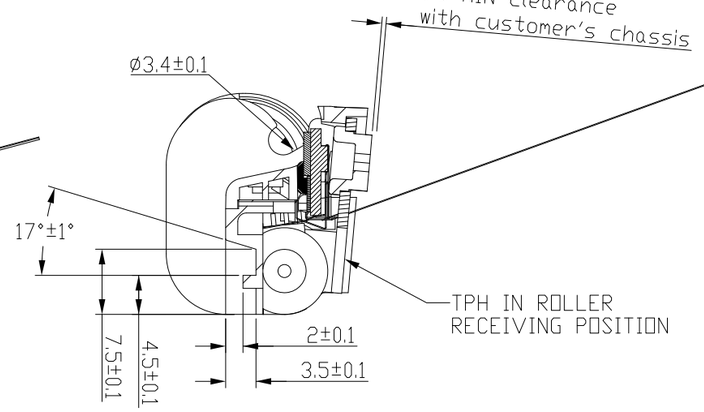
Type	Ordering code
SS205-V4+ LV SuperSmall Printer 2" 5V	**90SS2007A0000**
SS205-V4+ LV2" 5V(WO ROLLER)	**90SS2P07A0000**
ROLLER MODULE-SS205	**90SS200RA0000**

Note: the printer mechanism SS205-V4+-LV can be delivered as a **complete assembly** (printer + platen roller) ref : 90SS2007A0000 **or** as **two separated parts**: printer mech. only (without the roller) : 90SS2P07A0000 and the platen roller : 90SS200RA0000

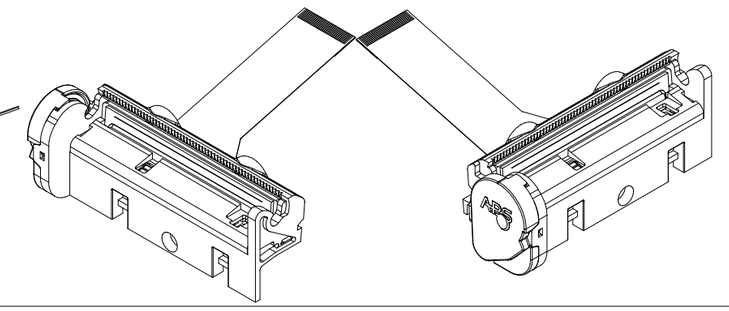
SECTION B-B
SCALE 2



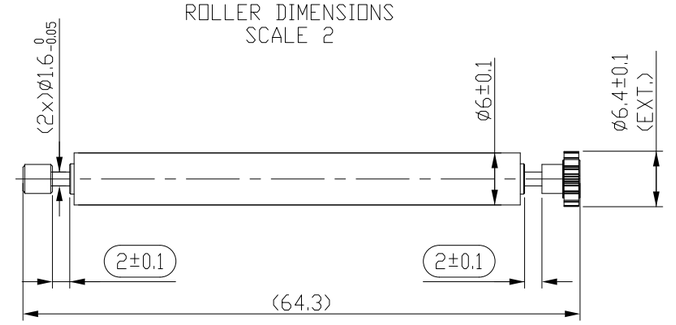
SECTION B-B
SCALE 2

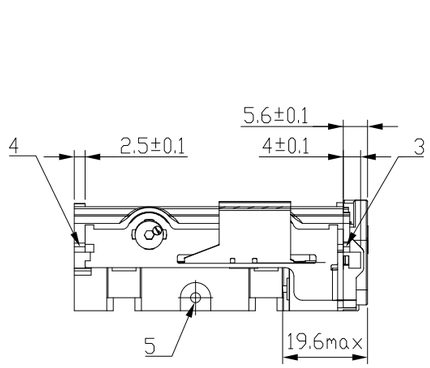


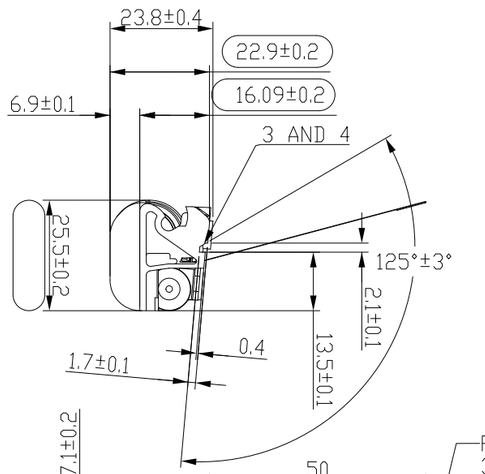
3D VIEW OF SS205-V4 PRINTER MECHANISM

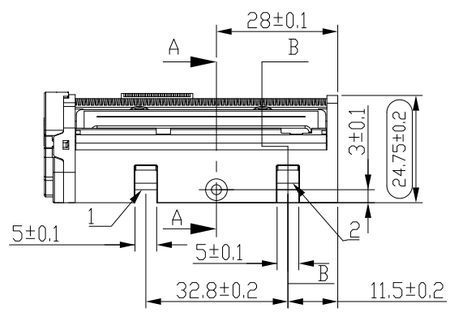


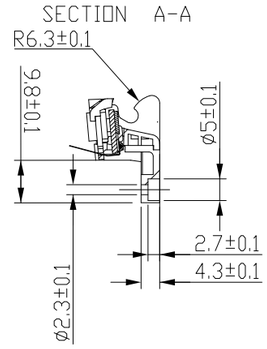
ROLLER DIMENSIONS
SCALE 2

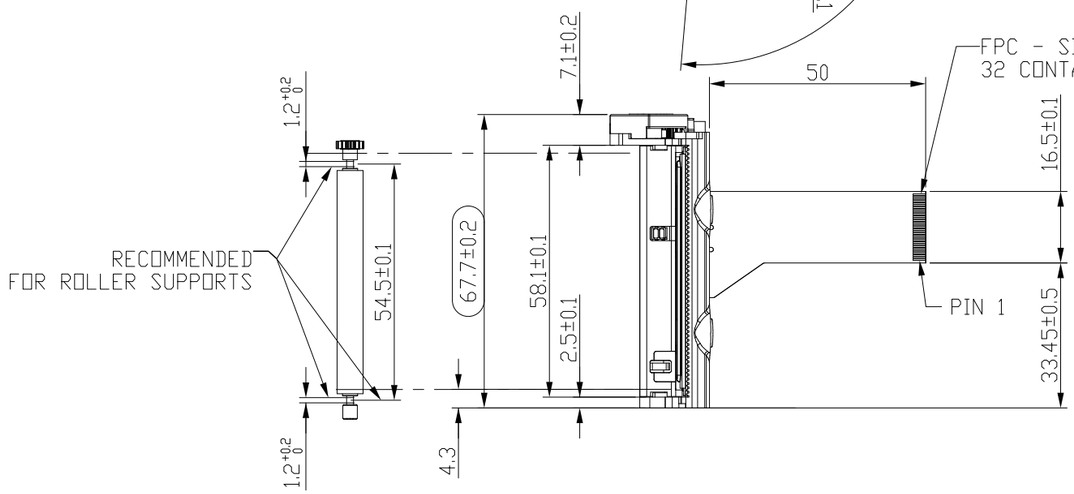


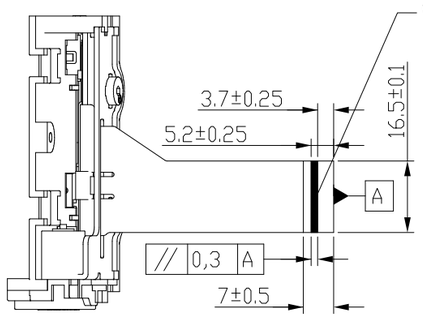












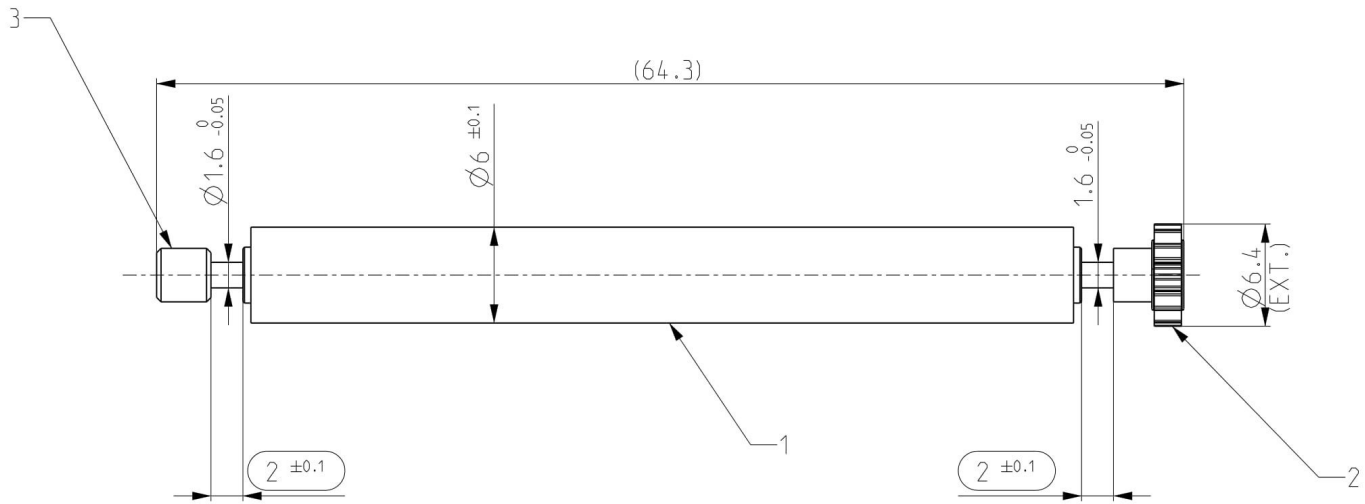
FOR MORE INFORMATION REFER TO
APS SS205 APPLICATION NOTES

1, 2, 3, 4, 5 - POSSIBLE FIXING POINTS

Denomination	I		Unit	mm	
	GB		Mass	Drawn by: RTS	Checked by:
	F		Date	Scale	
	D		06-Nov-17	1,000	
OVERAL DIMENSIONS DRAWING			Sheet	1/1	Size A2
Catalog	SS205-V4+LV		No	90SS2x07	REV. A

REVISIONI (Revisions)

A	CREATION [TDP-2017-106]	
B		



Item	Qty	Name	Part Number
1	1	SS205 ROLLER	11410062-E
2	1	GEAR	10227006-C
3	1	BUSH	10200020-F

MASSA Mass	UNITA' unit	DISEGNATO DA Drawn by	VISTO DA Checked by	DATA Date	SCALA Scale
	mm	ETZ	ETZ	28-Jul-17	3:1

CARTELLA/Folder	DESCRIZIONE / Description	FOGLIO/Sheet	FORMATO-Size
		1/1	A3

DENOMINAZIONE/Denomination	N° DIS.-Draw.No	REV.
ROLLER-MODULE-SS205	90SS200R	A

REVISIONI (Revisions) | A | CREATION