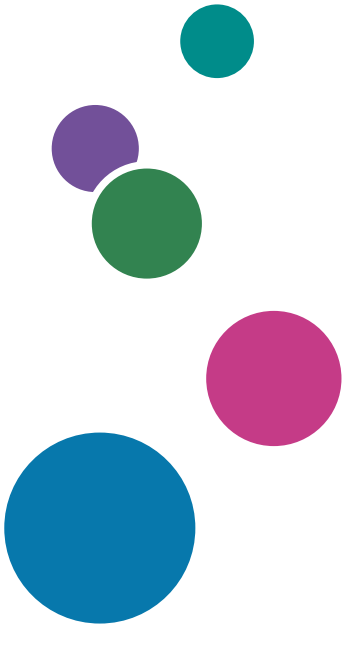
Pro C7500/C7500H

Shared Maintenance Offering: Advanced Settings for Custom Paper

Original Instructions



For safe and correct use, be sure to read Safety Information separately provided before using the machine.

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1. Introduction

This chapter provides an overview of the Media Library.

Basic Procedure

This machine is capable of printing on a wide variety of media using the latest technologies in digital printing such as the AC transfer and elastic fusing belt.

Also, the introduction of the Clear/White toner makes it possible to print copies with added values.

In addition to the above new technologies and features, support of various media is also made possible by the Media Library database, which is registered with tested and proved media and programmed with optimized print parameters by media type/weight.

How to use the Media Library:

1. Select a media from the library and associate the media to a tray.
2. Set the media on the associated tray.
3. Specify the media in Job Properties of the color controller.

Advanced Settings

Printing from the Media Library is possible with a simple procedure, however, precise adjustments (such as the transfer and fusing conditions) may be required depending upon the media attributes, which differ by each and every media.

Such precise adjustments can be made from [Media] hub → [Detailed settings].

For details, see "Detailed Settings Screen for a Custom Paper", Paper Settings.

In this menu, the followings can be adjusted:

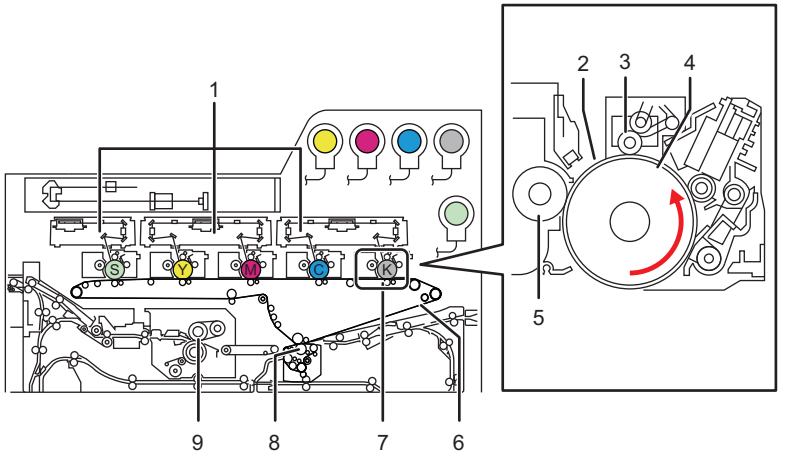
- Machine: Image Position
- Machine: Image Quality
- Machine: Paper Feed / Output

To effectively adjust the above, it is important to have a basic understanding of how the printer works.

2. Mechanism

This chapter provides explanation on the basic electrophotographic process of the engine by referring to the items of the Detailed settings.

Electrophotographic process - Overview



M0EBIC1101

1. **Laser unit**
2. **Laser beam**
3. **Charger roller**
4. **Photoconductor unit**
5. **Development roller**
6. **Intermediary transfer belt(ITB)**
7. **Image transfer roller**
8. **Paper transfer roller(PTR)**
9. **Fusing unit**

The electrophotography process consists of the following steps:

Photoconductor unit charge → Laser exposure → Development → Transfer → Fusing

- Photoconductor unit charge ..... The charge roller [3] gives an equal charge across the surface of the photoconductor unit [4].
- Laser exposure ..... Laser beam [2] creates an electrostatic latent image on the photoconductor unit [4].
- Development ..... The development roller [4] carries toner to the latent image on the photoconductor unit [4].

- Image transfer

  Photoconductor unit-to-belt transfer ..... Toner images created on each photoconductor unit [4] are transferred sequentially to the ITB [6].

  Belt-to-paper transfer ..... Toner image on the ITB [6] is transferred onto the paper when the paper passes through the PTR [8].

- Fusing ..... The fusing unit [9] applies heat and pressure to fuse the toner image onto the paper.

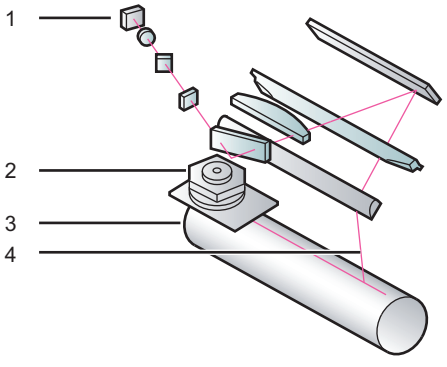
Electrophotographic Process-Laser Exposure

Laser Unit (Exposure)

The laser unit is equipped with the Vertical Cavity Surface Emitting Laser (VCSEL) technology.

40 laser beams are emitted to produce 2400dpi×4800dpi.

Laser beams are reflected on the polygon mirror and lenses to create a latent image on each of the photoconductor units by imparting static electricity on the surface of the photoconductor unit.



M0EDIC1112

1. **VCSEL**
2. **Polygon mirror**
3. **Photoconductor unit**
4. **Laser beam**

Adjusting the start timing and frequency of this latent image creation process in both main and sub scan directions enables registration, masking and scaling of the image.

Related Advanced Settings

page 32 "Image Position/Magnification"

page 42 "Margin"

Electrophotographic Process – Development

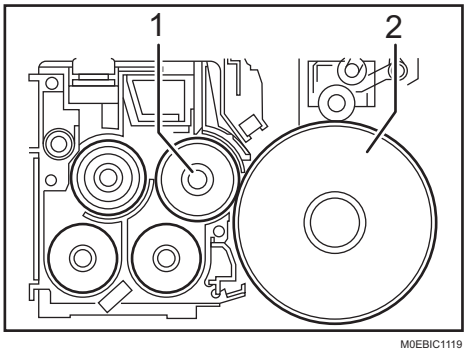
Development

The development system employs the dual-component*1 development method.

The developer is pre-mixed*2 to prevent image quality degradation caused by deterioration of the developer that occurs over time.

Electrostatic latent image areas of the photoconductor unit attract negatively charged toner particles from the development roller [1].

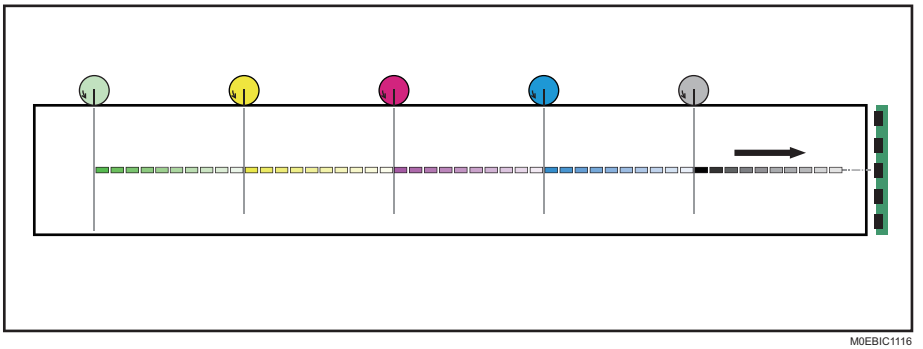
To maintain consistent amount of toner attraction from the development roller [1] to the photoconductor unit [2] and stable image quality (toner density), image quality adjustment process runs automatically when turning on the machine power and at optimum timings.



M0EBIC1119

1. **Development roller**
2. **Photoconductor unit**

During the image quality adjustment process, toner patterns in 10 gradients are created on the ITB for each toner color, which are read by the toner mark sensors. Electrophotographic conditions are adjusted according to the sensor readings, maintaining consistent development (maximum image density).



M0EBIC1116

*1 The developer consists of positively charged carrier (+) and negatively charged toner (-).

*2 The carrier is pre-mixed with the toner in the toner bottle and the mixture is supplied to the development unit to constantly refresh old developer in the development unit with new developer.

Related Advanced Settings

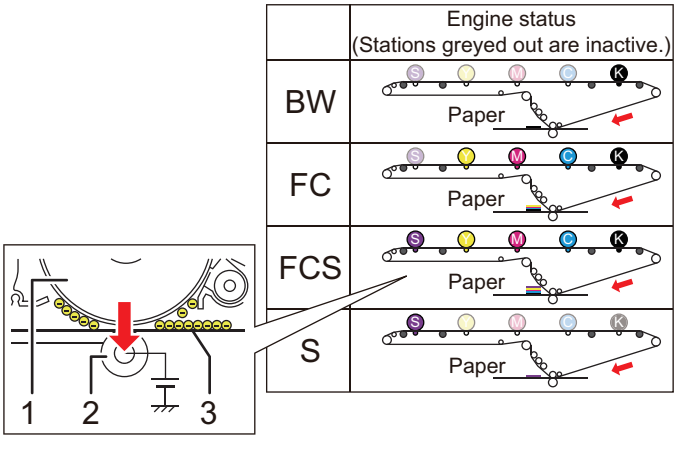
page 34 "Maximum Image Density"

Electrophotographic Process – Photoconductor Unit-to-Belt Transfer

Photoconductor Unit-to-Belt Transfer

To enable printing in all five toner colors as well as printing using only special color, the mechanism to contact/separate the ITB and ITB rollers was modified in the photoconductor unit-to-belt transfer process for the machine. Among the following four print modes, the correct mode is selected according to the print data sent from the printer controller.

- BW mode: Job contains only black data.
- FC mode: Job contains color data.
- FCS mode: Job contains color and special color data.
- S mode: Job contains only special color data.



M0EBIC1127

1. **Photoconductor unit**
2. **Image transfer roller**
3. **Intermediary transfer belt(ITB)**

By applying a positive (+) bias (transfer voltage) to the image transfer roller, negatively charged toner (-) on the photoconductor unit is attracted to the ITB that positions between the roller and the belt. Any remaining toner on the photoconductor unit is cleaned by the photoconductor cleaning unit.

Related Advanced Settings

page 34 "Image Transfer Output"

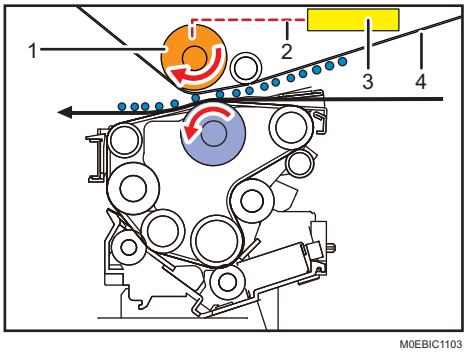
Electrophotographic Process – Belt-to-Paper Transfer

Belt-to-Paper Transfer

Applied voltage

The AC transfer technology is used for the belt-to-paper transfer, to support printing on textured media.

Negatively charged toner image (-) on the intermediary transfer belt [4] is transferred to the paper by applying a bias voltage [2] to the paper transfer bias roller [1].



M0EBIC1103

1. **Paper transfer bias roller**
2. **Bias voltage**
3. **Power pack**
4. **Intermediary transfer belt(ITB)**

Following are the two types of negative bias applied to the paper transfer bias roller:

- DC bias: For all media types
- AC bias (Standard): For media other than metallic pearl and textured paper
- AC bias (Textured): For textured paper

* At low temperature and humidity, only DC bias is applied.

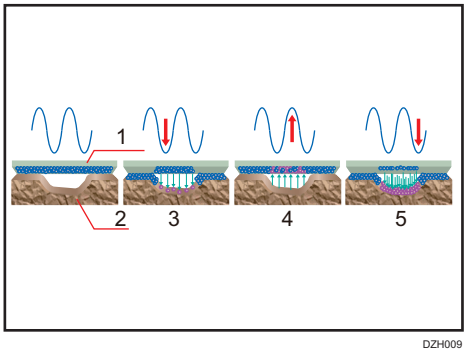
Bias is adjustable by print mode because the optimum bias level is dependent on the amount of toner transfer.

(Bias is higher for FC than for BW/Special due to the greater amount of transferred toner.)

The illustration below describes how AC transfer transfers toner to textured media.

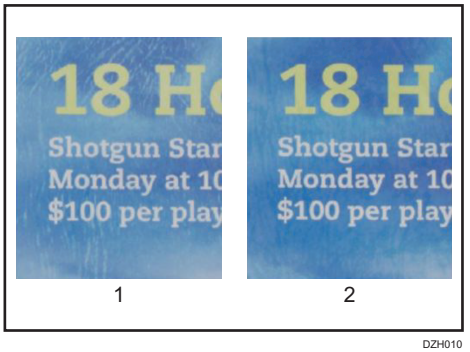
By nature of AC, in which the current flows in an alternating up-and-down movement, toner particles sync with this movement. Toner transferred to the media is pulled back to the ITB to gain further transferability, enabling toner particles to fall into the indentations on the rough surfaced media.

Textured paper mode



DZH009

1. **ITB**
2. **Textured paper**
3. **Toner is partially transferred.**
4. **Toner transferred to the paper returns to the belt and combines with toner remaining on the belt.**
5. **Toner is transferred to the indentations on the surface of the paper.**



DZH010

1. **AC transfer inactive**
2. **AC transfer active**

Bias correction can be adjusted for each imaging mode, because the optimum bias correction value varies depending on the transferred toner. (More bias correction is required for printing in FC/FCS mode, which consumes more toner than printing in BW/S mode.)

Related Advanced Settings

- DC bias

  page 35 "Paper Transfer Output"
- AC bias

page 36 "Paper Transfer Output: Textured Paper Mode"

Leading/Trailing edge correction

To prevent image quality problems caused by the unstable condition of the paper when it enters the nip of the PTR, the belt-to-paper transfer bias is adjusted for the leading/trailing edges.

The following are the three bias correction settings that adjust the bias level and duration.

- Belt-to-paper transfer: Constant voltage
- Belt-to-paper transfer: Leading edge correction
- Belt-to-paper transfer: Trailing edge correction

Note

- Current vs. Voltage
  - Bias is applied using 'constant current' for photoconductor unit-to-belt and belt-to-paper transfer, as this method is resilient to changes in operational environment and thickness of the media.
  - On the other hand, 'constant voltage' is used for AC bias and as this method does not require adjustments according to paper width.

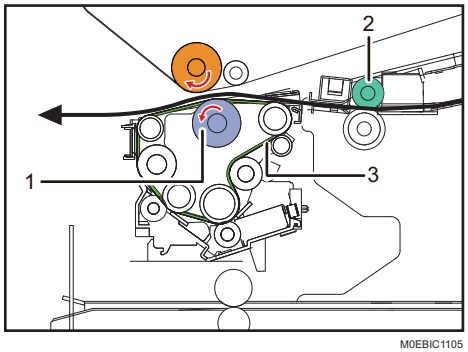
Related Advanced Settings

page 35 "Paper Transfer Output Correction: Paper Edge"

Paper transfer belt Rotation Speed

The paper transfer belt [3] has the function to deliver the paper from the paper transfer timing roller [2].

Since the paper transport speed is controlled by the paper transfer belt, if the paper transfer belt rotation speed is slower than the target the image will shrink, if faster the target the image will stretch.



M0EBIC1105

1. **Paper transfer roller(PTR)**
2. **Paper transfer timing roller**

3. **Paper transfer belt**

Since the paper is simultaneously gripped by the paper transfer roller [1] and the paper transfer timing roller, uneven density and banding problems may occur, if the speed differs between these rollers. paper transfer belt rotation speed (and paper transfer timing roller speed) is made adjustable for this reason.

Related Advanced Settings

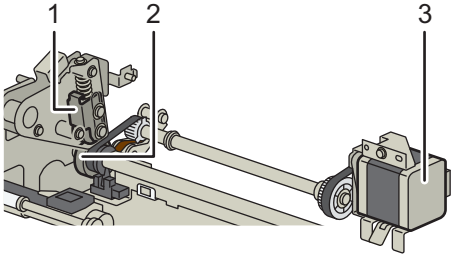
page 54 "Paper Transfer Belt"

Pressure Control System

In order to ensure toner transferability to various types of paper, this machine is equipped with a paper transfer pressure control system. Using this system, you can deal with problems, such as paper transfer skew and uneven image density.

Paper transfer pressure control is performed through the operation of the pressure arm [3] by the pressure cam [2], which is rotated via a gear and pulley by the paper transfer pressure motor [1].

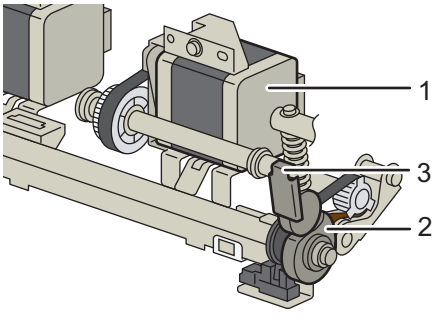
- Back side of the paper transfer pressurizing table



M0EBIC1106

1. **Pressure arm**
2. **Pressure cam**
3. **Paper transfer pressure motor**

- Front side of the paper transfer pressurizing table



M0EBIC1107

1. **Paper transfer pressure motor**
2. **Pressure cam**
3. **Pressure arm**

Related Advanced Settings

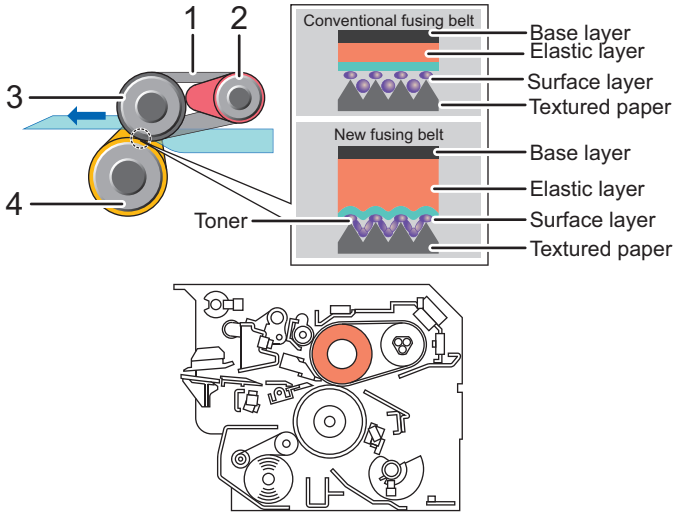
page 36 "Paper Transfer Pressure Mode"

page 36 "Paper Transfer Pressure"

Electrophotographic Process - Fusing

Fusing Unit

The fusing belt has a thick elastic layer, as with the previous model, to allow the belt to reach farther into the surface indentations of textured media.



M0EBIC1128

1. **Fusing belt**
2. **Heating roller**
3. **Fusing roller**
4. **Pressure roller**

A total of four heaters are used in the fusing unit: three in the heating roller [2], one in the pressure roller [4].

Toner is fused onto the media by applying heat to the fusing belt [1] via the heating roller [2], maintaining consistent temperature and pressure on the media.

The heater in the pressure roller [4] functions as a supplementary heater, to maintain consistent temperature at the nip between the fusing and pressure rollers.

The fusing temperature can be adjusted by print mode (BW/FC/FCS/S), as the optimum fusing temperature is dependent on the amount of toner.

(The more there is toner, the more heat needed for fusing. Clear toner also requires high fusing temperature to yield the gloss effect.)

The fusing temperature is momentarily increased one notch immediately before the paper passes through the nip, to compensate for the slight temperature drop of the fusing belt [1] due to the heat absorption by the paper.

In addition, the target fusing temperature is momentarily increased another notch immediately before the pressure roller [4] contacts the fusing belt, to compensate for the slight temperature drop due to the contact.

Printing starts when the fusing belt temperature reaches the prescribed temperature range against the target.

Image quality issues originating in the fusing unit, for example, residual gloss images, river marks, can be prevented by adjusting the target fusing temperature.

Related Advanced Settings

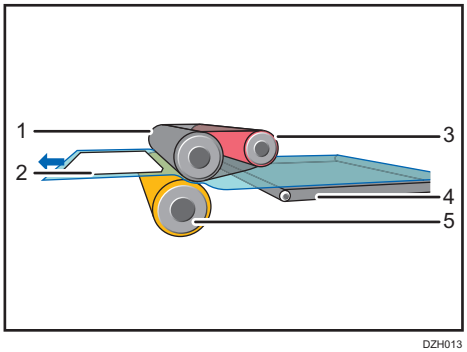
page 38 "Fusing Temperature" / page 39 "Correct Temperature"

Fusing Nip width Adjustment

The width of the fusing nip (or nip pressure) is made adjustable to prevent wrinkles.

This adjustment can be performed with precision when selecting [Envelope] from the media library.

Even for paper other than envelopes, the nip width can be narrowed to any of 4 levels including the initial value.



DZH013

1. **Fusing roller**
2. **Envelope**
3. **Heating roller**
4. **Paper transfer belt**
5. **Pressure roller**

Related Advanced Settings

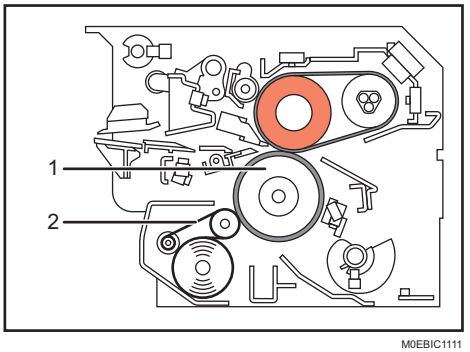
page 43 "Fusing Nip Width: Envelope"

Fusing Cleaning Unit

The cleaning web [2] is pressed against the pressure roller [1], to rub off toner and paper dust adhered to the fusing belt.

The web is soaked with silicone oil, which is supplied to the pressure roller and the fusing belt in very small amounts.

The interval between each cleaning operation can be adjusted to any of 4 levels.



M0EBIC1111

1. **Heating roller**
2. **Cleaning web**

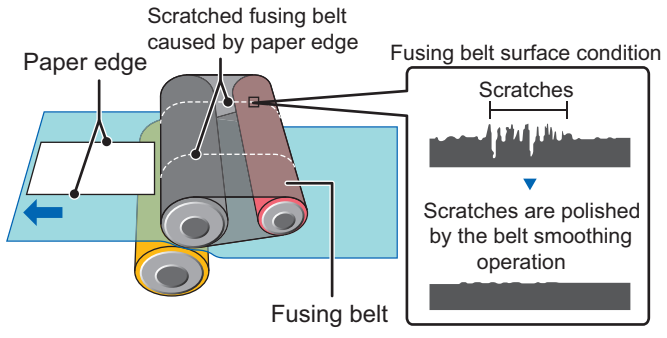
Related Advanced Settings

page 41 "Fusing Cleaning"

Fusing Belt Smoothing Roller

Printing continuously on a particular paper size causes the paper edges to nick the fusing belt, and when switched to a job printed on a larger size, the nicked fusing belt produces unwanted gloss streaks on the prints.

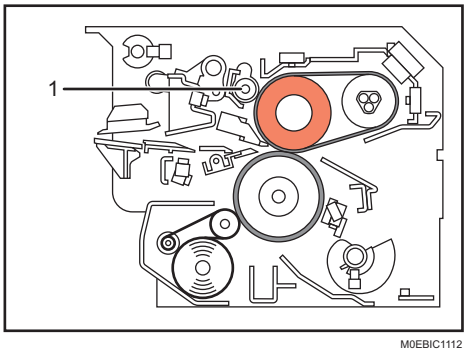
Also, continuous printing of high image coverage pages causes the wax content of toner to gradually adhere to the fusing belt, affecting the gloss consistency of the prints.



DZH214

Image quality issues such as gloss streaks and uneven gloss can be resolved by polishing the surface of the fusing belt with the fusing belt smoothing roller [1].

The belt smoothing operation can be run manually or automatically. The setting can be selected in the Operator Adjustment Settings.



M0EBIC1112

1. **Fusing belt smoothing roller**

Related Advanced Settings

page 43 "Fusing Belt Smoothing"

Paper Delivery

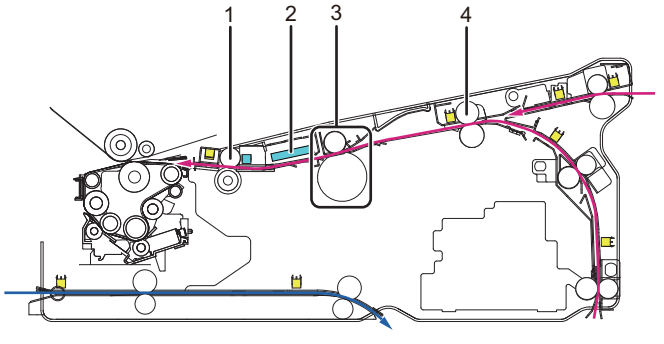
Mainframe

The paper feed/delivery system consists of various technologies to meet high front-to-back registration requirements demanded in the commercial printing market. The paper fed from the tray is first adjusted for skew and main/sub-scan registration before the belt-to-paper transfer process and is then checked for double feeding.

Skew correction & main scan registration

A Ricoh original technology is applied to separately control skew correction and main scan registration, to achieve high accuracy in front-to-back registration.

The leading edge of the paper fed by the registration timing roller [4] strikes the rotary gate [3]. This buckles the paper slightly and aligns its leading edge with the gate and corrects any skew. After detection of the paper end by the CIS [2], the registration roller shifts from the area 5 mm ahead of the paper edge to the area 5 mm before the paper transfer timing roller [1] to adjust the main scan registration. The shifting is done by moving the rotary gate [3] in the main scan direction.



M0EBIC1113

1. **Paper Transfer timing roller**
2. **CIS***
3. **Rotary gate**
4. **Registration timing roller**

* Contact Image Sensor

Related Advanced Settings

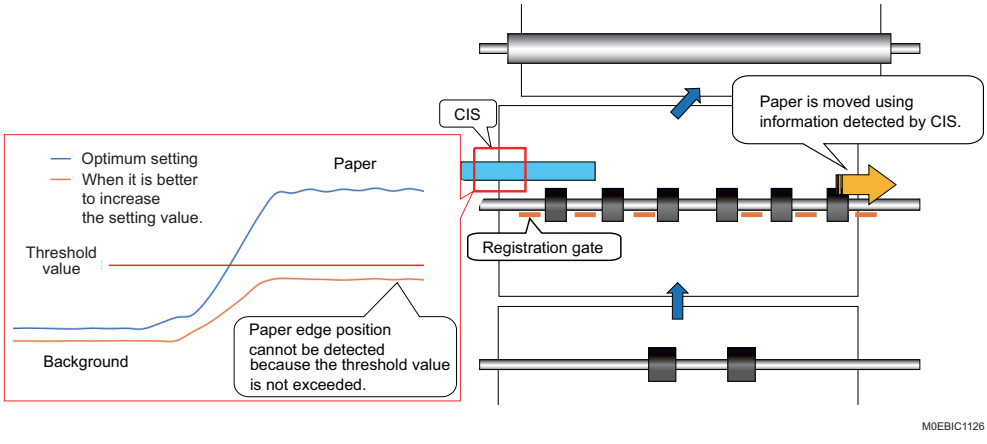
page 52 "Detect/Control JAM047/097/098 / JAM097 / JAM098"

Leading edge detection mechanism in more detail

This detects the paper edge position (in the direction perpendicular to the paper feed direction) by scanning the paper path using the contact image sensor (CIS), capturing it as an image when the paper passes the registration roller and detecting the border between the background and paper in the image. (Paper alignment is performed based on the detected positional information.)

In the image data scanned by the CIS, the value is low for the background area without paper and high for the area with paper, so the position exceeding the threshold is detected as the paper edge.

The value is higher for white paper with high reflectance, and the difference between the background and the paper portion will be large, making the edge position easily detectable. On the other hand, for paper with low reflectance (colored paper, black paper, transparencies, etc.), the value for the paper portion is lower, making it difficult to detect the paper edge.



Related Advanced Settings

page 53 "Paper Edge Detection"

Double-feed detection mechanism

The double-feed sensor gauges the thickness of the fed paper. The double-feed sensor detects the rotation of the paper thickness gauging lever and thus detects a double feed if there is variation in the thickness of the fed paper.

Related Advanced Settings

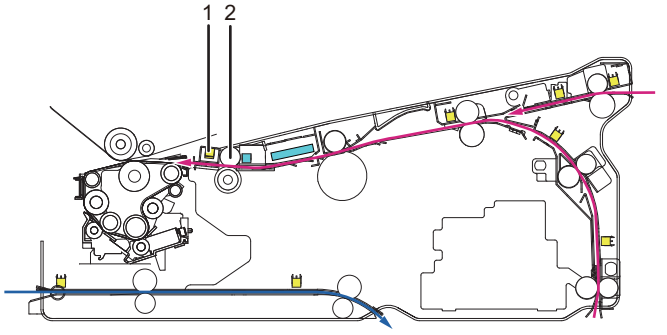
page 53 "Detect JAM099"

Sub scan registration mechanism

After the main scan registration is corrected, the sheet passes through the paper transfer timing roller [2] and then the transfer timing sensor [3] detects the leading edge.

Rotation speed of the transfer timing roller [2] is adjusted according to the timing the leading edge is detected, to deliver the paper for the belt-to-paper transfer process at the perfect timing.

If the leading edge is detected at a timing that exceeds the adjustment range (+/-4.0mm), the system alerts J080 and stops.



1. **Transfer timing sensor**
2. **Paper Transfer timing roller**

Related Advanced Settings

page 52 "Detect JAM080"

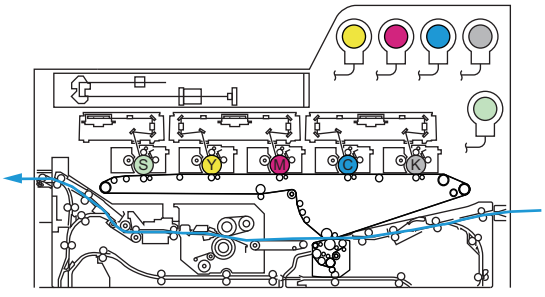
Roller speed adjustment

Every paper transport roller installed in the machine is controlled of the rotation speed according to the basis weight (thickness) of the paper, to support wide variety of media and prevent image quality problems.

While the transport speed at the surface of the paper can roughly be determined by the rotation speed of the roller and the radius of the roller added with thickness of the paper, the speed at the paper surface becomes much faster with bulky stocks, and causes deviation in the image magnification ratio.

Also, the media will slacken/stretch, if the rollers expand/contract due to the change in environmental conditions, resulting in image quality issues such as banding and color inconsistency.

Printed images may also get scratched by the guide plates in the paper path.



M0EBIC1115

Related Advanced Settings

page 54 "Transfer Timing Roller" / page 55 "Transfer-Fusing Transfer Belt/Fusing Belt: Paper Length" / page 55 "Cooling Roller After Fusing/Detection Roller/Paper Output Roller/ Switchback: Entrance Roller/Switchback: Exit Roller" / page 51 "Correct Paper Curl"

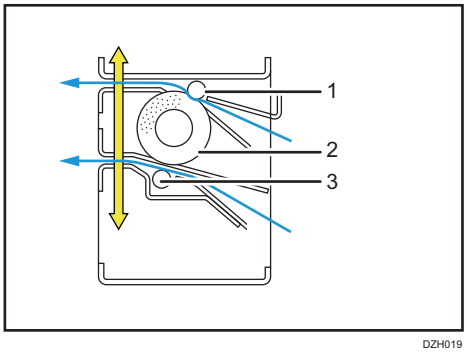
Decurl Unit

De-curling mechanism

Paper curls can be corrected by installing the optional decurl unit.

The decurl unit consists of one sponge roller, two metal rollers and two paper paths.

Depending on the decurl strength and curl direction (face or back) specified in Detailed settings for the custom paper, the upper or lower metal roller presses the sheet and delivers the sheets to either the upper or lower paper path.



DZH019

1. **Upper pressure roller**
2. **Decurl roller**
3. **Lower pressure roller**

The speed in which the paper passes through the decurl unit can be adjusted. If the speed is set too fast, toner may adhere to the edge of the paper, and if set too slow, wrinkles/creases may occur. Set to an optimum speed according to the stock.

Related Advanced Settings

page 51 "Correct Paper Curl"

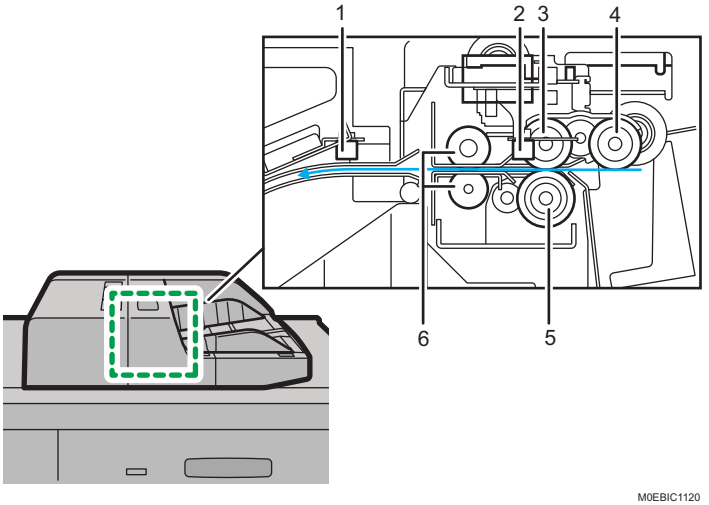
Bypass

The bypass tray is equipped with the Pickup Assist function to assist paper delivery by the pickup roller [4].

In the case of paper delivery delay or paper jam, enabling the Pickup Assist function may solve the misfeed problem.

The pickup roller operates as follows.

- If Pickup Assist is set to OFF: When the paper reaches the bypass paper end sensor [2], the pickup roller is separated from the paper.
- If Pickup Assist is set to ON: The pickup roller is separated from the paper when the leading edge of the paper has been delivered 15 mm past the grip roller [6].



M0EBIC1120

1. **Bypass paper end sensor**
2. **Bypass paper feed sensor**
3. **Feed roller**
4. **Pickup roller**
5. **Reverse roller**
6. **Grip roller**

Related Advanced Settings

page 51 "Main/Bypass"

2-Tray LCIT

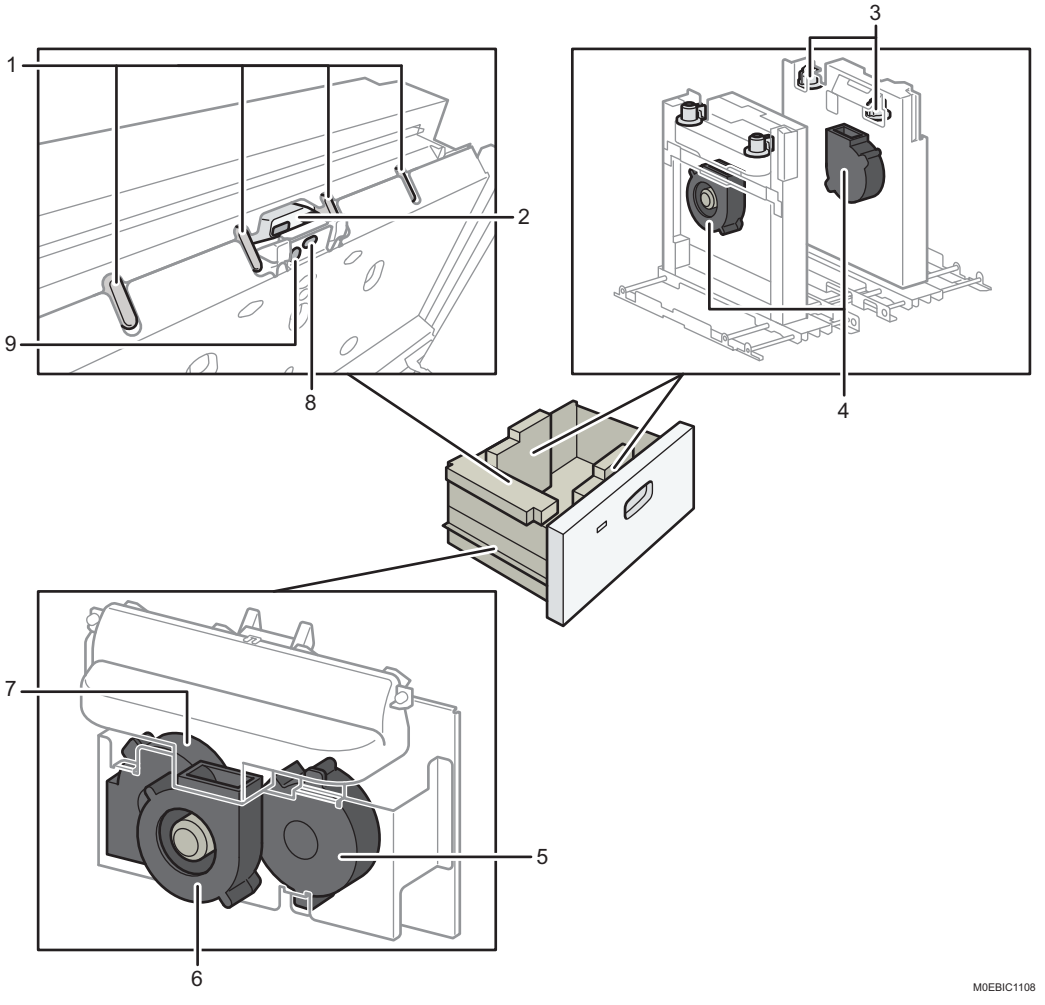
The LCIT employs the air-assist pickup, similarly to the paper feed units of offset printers.

In addition to paper riffling by the air-assist from both sides of the paper, the upper surface of the paper is suctioned by air one sheet at a time, achieving smoother paper delivery of coated paper and art paper, which tend to stick together, reducing double-feeding and paper misfeeds, and achieving excellent paper delivery.

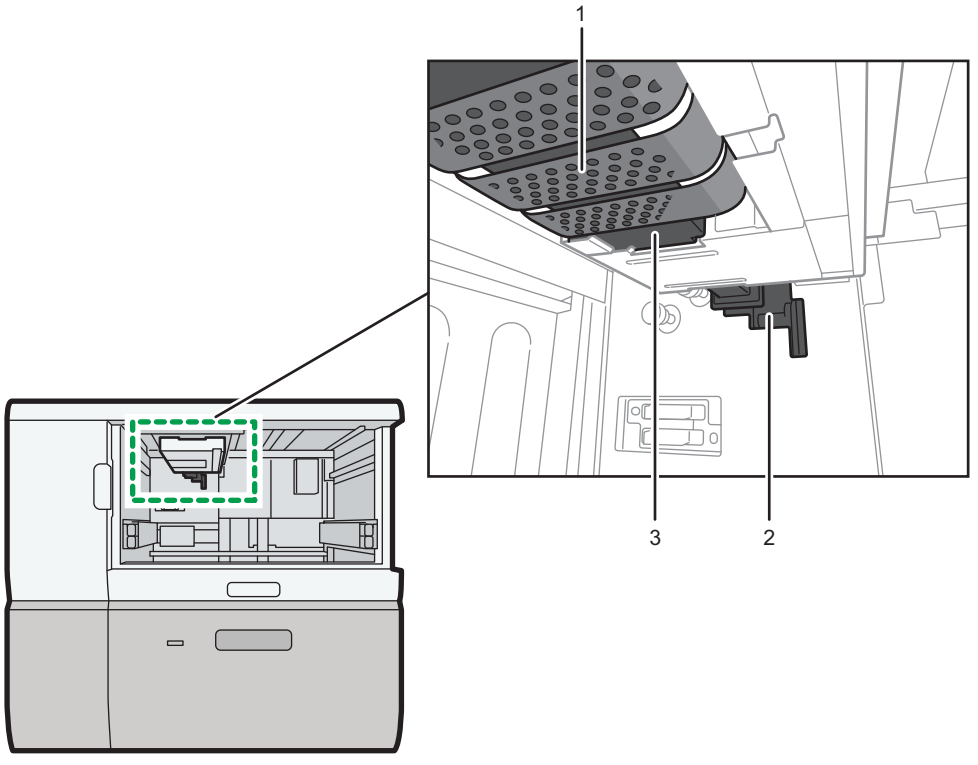
Functions of each of the fans are as follows:

- Updraft fan: Blows air to the leading edge to float up the sheet.
- Separation fan: Blows air in between the top most and second sheet for separation.
- Side fan: Blows air from the right/left sides to fan the paper.
- Suction fan: Sucks air to adhere the sheet to the suction belt for feeding.
- Return fan: Sucks the leading edge of the second sheet to separate the paper sheets.

Each fan level is made adjustable to prevent non-feeds and double-feeds in 1301: [2-Tray LCIT: Paper Feed Mode].



1. **Updraft fan nozzle**
2. **Blower fan nozzle**
3. **Side fan nozzle**
4. **Side fan**
5. **Separation fan**
6. **Updraft fan**
7. **Return fan**
8. **Paper upper limit sensor 1 (High)**
9. **Paper upper limit sensor 2 (Low)**



1. **Feed Belt**
2. **Vacuum fan**
3. **Chamber**

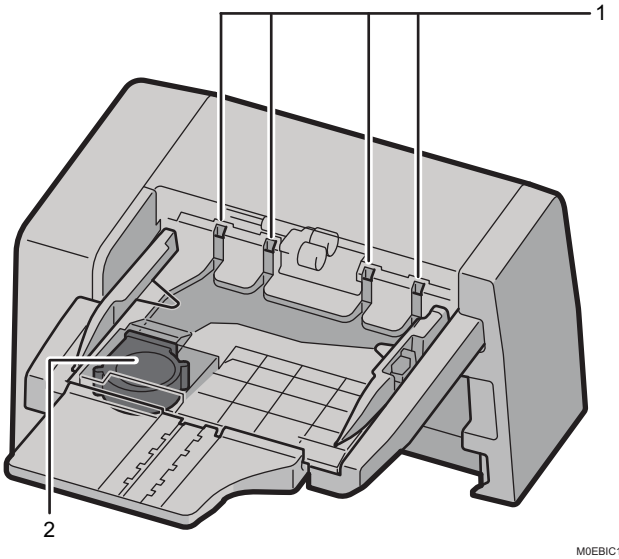
Related Advanced Settings

page 45 "2-Tray LCIT"

Interposer

Air is blown out to fan and separate even the types of paper that are prone to stick together, and to ensure stable feeding of the paper loaded in the paper tray one by one.

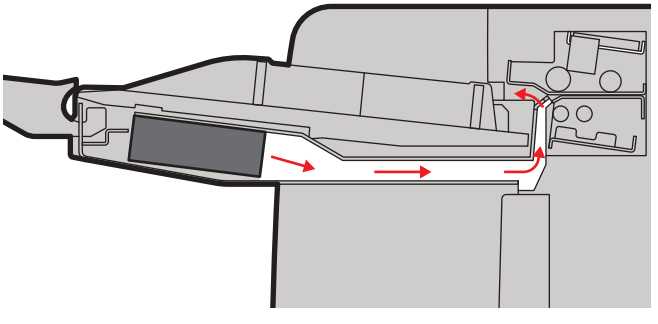
In 1351 [Interposer], to handle paper jams, double feeds and other misfeeds, there is an item to adjust the airflow for the air assist that is applied at the time of paper feeding.



M0EBIC1117

1. **Air duct**
2. **Blower fan**

- Air flow



M0EBIC1118

Related Advanced Settings

page 56 "Interposer"

Finisher

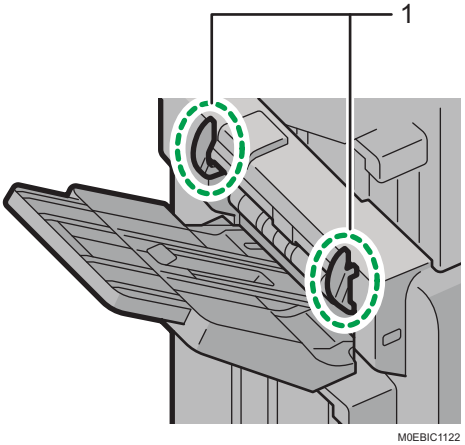
Paper ejection jogger mechanism

The finisher is equipped with the paper jogger arm to align the edge of paper at the upper part of the paper exit.

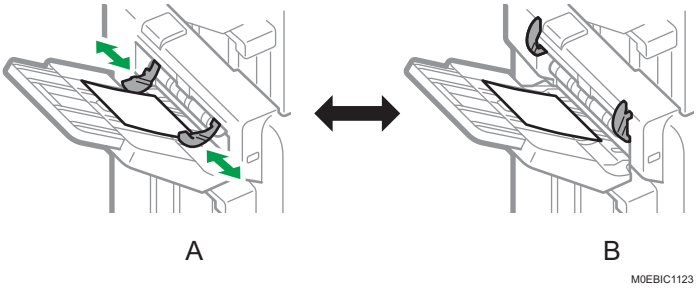
Just before the paper is delivered to the finisher shift tray, the paper jogger arm lowers and performs the action (opening and closing) to align the edge of paper.

The paper ejection jogger mechanism operates as follows.

- If the jogger operation is ON: The paper jogger arm moves up and down repeatedly to align the edge of paper in accordance with the number of copies in the finisher shift tray. After the last copy is delivered, the paper jogger arm returns to its home position and will be on standby.
- If the jogger operation is OFF: The paper jogger arm stays on standby in the home position.



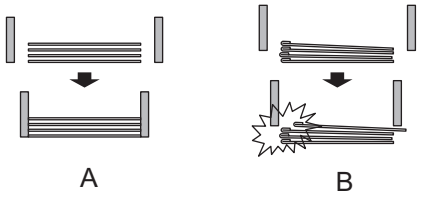
1. **Paper jogger arm**



A. If the jogger operation is ON

B. If the jogger operation is OFF

In 1361 [Finisher: Output], you can switch the jogger operation ON/OFF in accordance with the type of paper, such as envelopes or other types of paper that are difficult to align when delivered.



M0EBIC1124

A. For paper types that can be aligned smoothly

B. For paper types that cannot be aligned smoothly

Related Advanced Settings

page 57 "Finisher: Output"

3. Details of Detailed Settings

This chapter explains the functions of the Detailed settings and the related image quality problems that can be prevented/improved by adjusting these settings. For detailed procedure, see the Troubleshooting manual.

Overview

Print Mode

Image quality is adjusted in balance with productivity according to the print mode (BW/FC/FCS/S), which differ in the maximum toner amount, i.e. bias needed for transfer and heat needed for fusing.

It is important not to mix up the adjustments, especially the items that have similar names like 1232: [Fusing Temperature].

The following table describes the relation between the pint mode and the image data sent from the color controller.

Print data	Print mode	Max toner amount
K only	BW	100%
CMYK*1	FC	260%
CMYK+S*2	FCS*3	360%
S only	S	100%

*1 Job is run in FC mode, if the print data contains C, M, or Y.

*2 Job is run in FCS mode, if print data contains C, M, or Y and S.

*3 If the color controller N-50A is connected and white, clear, invisible red, gold and silver toners are installed in the special color station, check box [High image quality] appears in the [Special Color] tab in Job Properties of Command WorkStation. If the check is removed, priority is given to Productivity over Image Quality, as the maximum toner amount will be limited to 260% (identical to FC mode). The [Special Color] tab does not appear for neon yellow or neon pink.

Registration

Image Position/Magnification

Auto Adjust Image Position

1102 [Auto Adjust Image Position]

Function

- No. of Check Sheets: Front Side

  Auto Adjust Image Position: Change the number of sheets for printing the chart used to check the adjustment result when the machine is set to print on one side and for printing charts when printing on one side.

- No. of Check Sheets: Front & Back Sides

  Auto Adjust Image Position: Change the number of sheets for printing the chart used to check the adjustment result when the machine is set to print on both sides and for printing charts when printing on both sides.

- Adjust Image Length According to Adjustment Result: Side 1/Side 2

  Adjust the magnification in the paper feed direction, which is applied to the Auto Adjust Image Position result. The entered value is applied by executing Auto Adjust Image Position again after making the entry.

When to use

- No. of Check Sheets: Front Side/No. of Check Sheets: Front & Back Sides

  Adjust this number to change the number of sheets to print to check the adjustment result. For correcting the differences in registration between the front and back of the paper, increase the number check the print quality including the registration. (As the default, this is set to "1".)

- Adjust Image Length According to Adjustment Result: Side 1/Side 2

  Specify this setting if it is required to adjust the magnification in the paper feed direction every time after executing Auto Adjust Image Position.

Image Position Feedback Correction

1103 [Image Position Feedback Correction]

Function

Select the Image Position Feedback Correction mode.

If [No Detection Mark] is selected, the image position is adjusted according to the shape of the paper. If [Detection Mark] is selected, detection marks are applied on the four corners of the paper and the image position is adjusted according to the shape of the paper and the marks.

[No Detection Mark] is less accurate than [Detection Mark].

If correction is not required, select [Correction Off].

When to use

Specify this setting if the absolute position or image alignment between the front and back of the paper shifts over the time. If [Detection Mark] is selected, detection marks are applied to the four corners of the paper. Use this for the jobs in which the detection marks are used for cutting the paper. [No Detection Mark] is effective for the adjustment of skew and misregistration due to paper misalignment that occurs when the magnification differs between the front (Side 1) and back (Side 2) of the paper.

Related Troubleshooting

- Paper Jam

For detailed procedure, see the Troubleshooting manual.

Image Position Gap

1104 [Image Position Gap]

Function

Adjusts the position and magnification of the image to be printed on the paper.

When to use

To adjust the absolute position.

To align the images printed on the front and back sides of the paper.

Related Troubleshooting

- Paper Jam

For detailed procedure, see the Troubleshooting manual.

Note

- The value for image position adjustment is linked to the value for [Manual Adjustment] in [Image Position Gap] in the [Media] hub. Adjust the value in [Manual Adjustment].

Image Quality

Maximum Image Density

1201 [Max Image Density]

Function

Adjusts the amount of toner developed on the photoconductor unit.

When to use

To adjust the maximum toner density for the media in use.

Note the possible side effects, such as worm track and toner scattering, if set too high.

Related Troubleshooting

- Toner Blasting
- Uneven Density
- Patchy Images
- Whiter at the Trailing Edge

For detailed procedure, see the Troubleshooting manual.

Image Transfer Output

1212 [Image Transfer Output]

Function

Adjusts the amount of image transfer bias applied for transferring the toner image from the photoconductor unit onto the intermediate transfer belt.

When to use

This function is used to resolve problems, such as mottling that occurs when continuously printing low image coverage pages, negative ghosting that is prone to occur in low temperature environments and toner blasting that is prone to occur when printing on coated or other smooth surfaced paper.

Related Troubleshooting

- Toner Blasting
- Blur
- Faint Black / White Streaks
- Mottling
- Uneven Density

- Shock Jitter

For detailed procedure, see the Troubleshooting manual.

Paper Transfer

Paper Transfer Output

1214 [Paper Transfer Output]

Function

Adjusts the amount of paper transfer bias applied for transferring the toner image from the intermediate transfer belt to the paper.

When to use

Problems which are prone to occur in a low temperature and humidity environment, such as white spots, toner blasting and mottling on solid-fills, may be solved by adjusting these settings.

Related Troubleshooting

- Faint Black / White Streaks
- Mottling
- Uneven Density
- Banding
- Horizontal Streaks
- White Spots/Toner Blasting

For detailed procedure, see the Troubleshooting manual.

Paper Transfer Output Correction: Paper Edge

1216 [Paper Transfer Output Correction: Paper Edge]

Function

Adjusts the amount and area (width) to apply the bias applied at the leading/trailing edges for the belt-to-paper transfer process.

When to use

Image degradation at the trailing edge of the paper may be solved by adjusting these settings

Related Troubleshooting

- White Spots

For detailed procedure, see the Troubleshooting manual.

Paper Transfer Output: Textured Paper Mode

1218 [Paper Transfer Output: Textured Paper Mode]

Function

To improve toner transferability on textured paper, specify whether or not to enable the textured paper mode and paper transfer AC bias control.

When to use

If poor transfer occurs when using textured paper or plain paper whose surface is not smooth, the problem may be solved by setting this to [On] and adjusting the bias control.

Related Troubleshooting

- Mottling
- Uneven Density
- White Spots

For detailed procedure, see the Troubleshooting manual.

Paper Transfer Pressure Mode

1224 [Paper Transfer Pressure Mode]

Function

Adjusts the transfer pressure in the paper transfer unit. The higher the level raised from [Standard Mode], [Higher Pressure Mode], to [Highest Pressure Mode], the more suitable the setting is for more textured paper.

When to use

Mottling may be solved by adjusting the transfer pressure.

Paper Transfer Pressure

1225 [Paper Transfer Pressure]

Function

The pre-configured paper transfer pressure may be adjusted by adding or reducing the adjustment value. The transfer pressure adjustment values can be configured for the paper transfer bias on both the leading and trailing edges of the paper.

When to use

- Adjusting skews related to paper transfer
- Adjusting uneven density at the leading edge of the paper

* This may occur when feeding media with uneven thickness at the leading edge, such as flapped envelopes.

Paper Transfer Roller Reverse Rotation

1227 [Paper Transfer Roller Reverse Rotation]

Function

Adjust the intervals between automatic cleaning of the paper transfer cleaning. (If set to "0", this will not be executed.) Set the intervals shorter when using paper that produces much paper dust.

* Throughput is reduced if set to a value other than "0".

When to use

Use this if paper dust accumulates on the paper transfer cleaning blade when using paper that produces much paper dust, causing toner stains on the printed images. The machine cleans the paper transfer cleaning blade at the interval of the specified number of sheets to discharge the paper dust that accumulates on the paper transfer cleaning blade. If the specified number of sheets is reached, the machine suspends the print job for cleaning, resulting in reduced throughput. Therefore, normally leave this setting set to off ("0").

Fusing

Print Speed

1231 [Print Speed]

Function

Set the print speed.

When to use

If a fusing-related problem occurs, it may be solved by decreasing the line speed (if it can be decreased from [High] or [Middle]).

Related Troubleshooting

- Toner Blasting
- Stains at the Edge of the Paper
- Glossy Streaks/Lines
- Uneven Density
- Uneven Glossiness
- River Marks
- White Spots
- White Stains/Ghosting
- Banding
- Shock Jitter

- Black Spots
- Creases or Worm Tracks
- Paper Jam
- Glossy Banding
- Insufficient Fusibility

For detailed procedure, see the Troubleshooting manual.

Fusing Temperature

1232 [Fusing Temperature] → color → [Heat Roller Temp]

Function

Adjusts the temperature of the fusing belt.

When to use

Problems such as insufficient fusing, glossy ghosting, uneven streaks, uneven glossiness, and fusing paper jams (J033) may be solved by adjusting this setting.

Related Troubleshooting

- Toner Blasting
- Stains at the Edge of the Paper
- Glossy Streaks
- Wavy Uneven Glossiness
- Uneven Glossiness
- River Marks
- Insufficient Gloss
- Excessive Gloss
- White Stains/Ghosting
- White Streaks
- Black Spots
- White Spots
- Creases or Worm Tracks
- Paper Jam
- Glossy Banding
- Waiting Time Prior to Printing is Too Long
- Insufficient Fusibility

For detailed procedure, see the Troubleshooting manual.

Correct Temperature

1232 [Fusing Temperature] → color → [Correct Temperature]

Function

Adjusts the amount of temperature added to the target before the job starts, to compensate for the heat absorbed by the media.

When to use

Effective for abnormal image quality problems such as glossy residual image and uneven gloss.

Related Troubleshooting

- Toner Blasting
- Glossy Streaks
- Uneven Glossiness
- River Marks
- White Stains/Ghosting
- White Spots
- Paper Jam
- Glossy Banding
- Uneven Gloss: Side2
- Uneven Gloss: Thick Paper
- Milky Transparency

For detailed procedure, see the Troubleshooting manual.

Initial Sheet Interval

1232 [Fusing Temperature] → color → [Initial Sheet Interval]

Function

When feeding paper in a low temperature and low humidity environment or when feeding thick paper or other such heat-absorbing paper, the fusing heater's heat is expected to fail in reaching and keeping the required temperature in time. In such a case, adjust this setting to reduce throughput from the time of initial paper feeding.

When to use

Adjust this setting when, at constant speed, paper with a large contact area on a microscopic level and high media material density is used, such as heat-absorbing thick glossy coated paper.

Fusing Pressure Temperature

1233 [Fusing Pressure Temperature]

Function

Adjust pressure roller temperature.

When to use

If an uneven luster appears, adjust the fusing pressure temperature.

Related Troubleshooting

- Uneven Gloss

For detailed procedure, see the Troubleshooting manual.

Print Mode When Switching Paper Type

1234 [Print Mode When Switching Paper Type]

Function

Adjust the waiting time when switching the paper in a job with mixed paper.

When to use

Adjusting [Print Mode When Switching Paper Type] may reduce the waiting time when printing jobs having a variety of paper types, paper widths, and paper sizes.

Related Troubleshooting

- Throughput Reduced When Printing Jobs with Mixed Paper Type or Thickness, or After Changing Paper Type or Thickness

For detailed procedure, see the Troubleshooting manual.

Fusing Temperature Range

1235 [Fusing Temperature Range]

Function

Under conditions below, set range of fusing start temperature.

When to use

If a fusing-related problem at the start of paper transfer occurs, it may be solved by decreasing the fusing temperature range.

If the waiting time at the start of paper transfer is long, it may be solved by increasing the fusing temperature range.

Related Troubleshooting

- Throughput Reduced When Printing Jobs with Mixed Paper Type or Thickness, or After Changing Paper Type or Thickness
- Waiting Time Prior to Printing is Too Long

For detailed procedure, see the Troubleshooting manual.

Fusing Pressure Roller Cooling

1236 [Fusing Pressure Roller Cooling]

Function

Under the following conditions, set the cooling fan level of pressure roller.

When to use

Adjust this setting to decrease the pressure roller temperature to solve problems such as uneven glossiness on thick paper.

Related Troubleshooting

- Uneven Gloss

For detailed procedure, see the Troubleshooting manual.

Print Speed (Sheet Interval Adjustment)

1237 [Print Speed (Sheet Interval Adj)]

Function

Adjust the print speed by widening sheet interval.

When to use

Adjusts the interval between sheets.

Related Troubleshooting

- Stains
- Glossy Streaks
- Patchy Images
- Banding
- Shock Jitter

For detailed procedure, see the Troubleshooting manual.

Fusing Cleaning

1238 [Fusing Cleaning]

Function

Adjusts the interval between each operation of the cleaning web pressed against the fusing pressure roller.

When to use

Setting to a shorter interval is effective for black (color) spots that appear on prints, which is caused by toner particles slipping through the web.

Related Troubleshooting

- Black Spots

For detailed procedure, see the Troubleshooting manual.

Margin

1239 [Margin]

Function

Adjusts the width of the margins at the leading and trailing edges.

When to use

To adjust the margin width of the leading/trailing edges.

Insufficient margin at the leading edge may cause wraparound jams in the fusing unit or affect the images at the leading edge. Increasing the margin is effective in such cases.

Related Troubleshooting

- Toner Scattering
- Glossy Lines
- Paper Jam
- White Spots

For detailed procedure, see the Troubleshooting manual.

Fusing Nip Width: Other than Envelope

1240 [Fusing Nip Width: Paper Type] → 01:[Other than Envelope]

1241 [Fusing Nip Width Adjustment] → 01:[Other than Envelope]

Function

Adjusts the nip width for plain paper.

When to use

If paper edge traces occur on plain paper, or wrinkles occur on thin paper, adjusting this setting may solve the problem.

Related Troubleshooting

- Glossy Lines
- Creases or Worm Tracks

For detailed procedure, see the Troubleshooting manual.

Fusing Nip Width: Envelope

1240 [Fusing Nip Width: Paper Type] → 02: [Envelope]

1241 [Fusing Nip Width Adjustment] → 02: [Envelope]

Function

Specifies the fusing nip width specifically for envelope printing.

When to use

Effective for wrinkles, worm track that occur with envelope.

Related Troubleshooting

- Glossy Lines
- Worm Marks, Creases and Fusing Errors on Envelopes

For detailed procedure, see the Troubleshooting manual.

Initial Fusing Temperature for Envelope

1242 [Initial Fusing Temperature for Envelope]

Function

Before the envelope is printed, stabilize the nip width to reduce the wrinkles of the paper.

When to use

Reduces wrinkles. However, this will increase the waiting time.

Related Troubleshooting

- Waiting Time Prior to Printing is Too Long

For detailed procedure, see the Troubleshooting manual.

Fusing Belt Smoothing

1243 [Fusing Belt Smoothing]

Function

Specifies the fusing belt smoothing roller operation interval.

When to use

Setting a shorter interval between each belt smoothing operation is effective for residual gloss images (as shown to right), which occurs as a result of continuous printing of high image coverage pages (due to the margins at the trailing and leading edges).

This is also effective in preventing or ameliorating wrinkling at the edges.

Related Troubleshooting

- Glossy Streaks

For detailed procedure, see the Troubleshooting manual.

Fusing Pressure Roller On Before Fusing

1244 [Fusing Pressure Roller On Before Fusing]

Function

Turn on or off pressurization when the feed speed of the fusing belt is adjusted before paper is fed.

When to use

Use this if the fusing nip width is set to "1" and paper other than envelopes is selected.

Related Troubleshooting

- Worm Marks, Creases and Fusing Errors on Envelopes
- Glossy Lines

For detailed procedure, see the Troubleshooting manual.

Gloss Control

1245 [Gloss Control]

Function

Specify this to adjust glossiness.

When to use

Specify this to increase or decrease glossiness. The specified setting is applied to standard paper along with the following types of paper: [Coated: Glossy], [Coated: Matte], and [Coated: High Gloss].

Related Troubleshooting

- Excessive Gloss

For detailed procedure, see the Troubleshooting manual.

Paper Feed/Delivery from Mainframe Trays

2-Tray LCIT

Paper Feed Mode

1301 [2-Tray LCIT: Paper Feed Mode]

Function

Adjusts the behavior of the fan.

Setting option	Behavior
[Prevent Double Feed (Weakest Blow)]	Amount of air blown from the float fan and side fans is reduced 20% against the standard value.
[Prevent Double Feed (Weaker Blow)]	Amount of air blown from the float fan and side fans is reduced 10% against the standard value.
[Standard (Default)]	Standard value
[Prevent Non Feed (Stronger Blow)]	Amount of air blown from the float fan and side fans is increased 10% against the standard value.
[Prevent Non Feed (Strongest Blow)]	Amount of air blown from the float fan and side fans is increased 20% against the standard value.

When to use

When non-feeds/double-feeds frequently occur and do not improve.

Related Troubleshooting

- Double Feeding
- Paper Misfeeds
- Excessive Skew/Shifting

For detailed procedure, see the Troubleshooting manual.

Updraft Fan Level

1302 [2-Tray LCIT: Fan/Shutter] → [Updraft Fan Level]

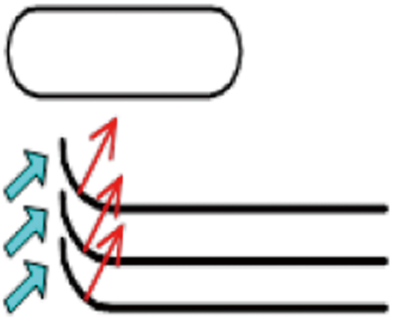
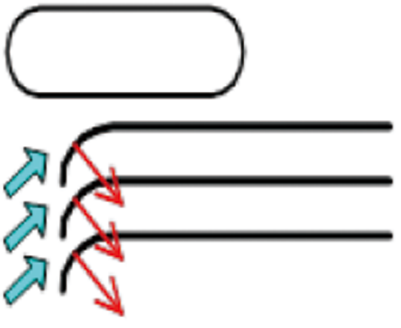
Function

Adjusts the amount of air blown to the leading edge to float up the paper.

When to use

If double-feeds do not improve by setting 1301: [2-Tray LCIT: Paper Feed Mode] to [Prevent Double Feed (Weakest Blow)], decrease the airflow in [Side Fan Level] in steps of 10%.

If paper misfeeds persist even after changing the air flow in 1301 [2-Tray LCIT: Paper Feed Mode] to [Prevent Non Feed (Strongest Blow)], try increasing the air flow in steps of 10% along with the value for the side fan level.

Face curl	Back curl
	
Sheets float up and tend to result in double-feeds.	Sheets get pressed down and tend to result in nonfeeds.

Blower Fan Level

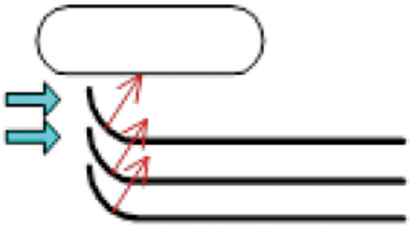
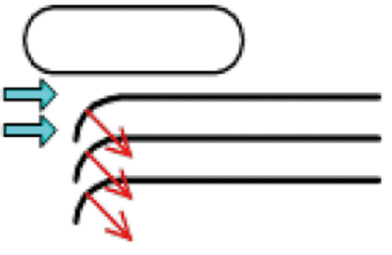
1302 [2-Tray LCIT: Fan/Shutter] → [Blower Fan Level]

Function

Adjusts the amount of air blown between the top most sheet and the second sheet for separation.

When to use

If double-feeds do not improve by setting 1301: [2-Tray LCIT: Paper Feed Mode] to [Prevent Double Feed (Weakest Blow)], decrease the airflow in [Side Fan Level] in steps of 10%.

Face curl	Back curl
	

Face curl	Back curl
Sheets float up and tend to result in double-feeds.	Sheets get pressed down and tend to result in non-feeds.

Side Fan Level

1302 [2-Tray LCIT: Fan/Shutter] → [Side Fan Level]

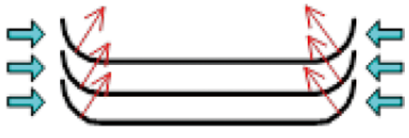
Function

Adjusts the amount of air blown from the side fans to separate the sheets.

When to use

If double-feeds do not improve by setting 1301: [2-Tray LCIT: Paper Feed Mode] to [Prevent Double Feed (Weakest Blow)], decrease the airflow in [Updraft Fan Level] in steps of 10%.

If paper misfeeds persist even after changing the air flow in 1301 [2-Tray LCIT: Paper Feed Mode] to [Prevent Non Feed (Strongest Blow)], try increasing the air flow in steps of 10% along with the value for the updraft fan level.

Face curl	Back curl
	
Sheets do not separate well because air does not flow in between the sheets. Also, the sheets tend to float up and result in double-feeds.	Sheets do not separate well because air does not flow in between the sheets. Also, the sheets tend to get pressed down and result in non-feeds.

Vacuum Fan Level

1302 [2-Tray LCIT: Fan/Shutter] → [Vacuum Fan Level]

Function

Adjusts the amount of air sucked against the paper feed belt.

* If non-feeds occur due to low air suction power, increase the power.

When to use

If double-feeds do not improve by setting 1301: [2-Tray LCIT: Paper Feed Mode] to [Prevent Double Feed (Weakest Blow)], increase the airflow in steps of 10%.

If double-feeds occur when printing on non-woven-fabric paper or other high-porosity paper, the problem may be solved by decreasing the air flow in steps of 10%.

Related Troubleshooting

- Paper Misfeeds

For detailed procedure, see the Troubleshooting manual.

Return Fan Level

1302 [2-Tray LCIT: Fan/Shutter] → [Return Fan Level]

Function

When printing on thin paper or paper with a convex curl, the paper is suctioned from beneath to stop the paper bulging and thus prevent double-feeds.

When to use

If double-feeds cannot be eliminated by adjusting 1301: [2-Tray LCIT: Paper Feed Mode], the problem may be solved by increasing the air flow in steps of 10%.

Updraft fan shutter

1302 [2-Tray LCIT: Fan/Shutter] → [Updraft Fan Shutter]

Function

Specifies the behavior of the updraft fan shutter.

When to use

As the default, this is set to On. Normally, this is not set to Off, because doing so reduces the power to separate paper.

Return Fan Shutter

1302 [2-Tray LCIT: Fan/Shutter] → [Return Fan Shutter]

Function

Turn on or off the return fan shutter in 2-Tray LCIT.

When to use

As the default, this is set to On. Normally, this is not set to Off, because doing so reduces the power to separate paper.

Vacuum Fan Shutter

1302 [2-Tray LCIT: Fan/Shutter] → [Vacuum Fan Shutter]

Function

As the default, this is set to On. Normally, this is set to On, because setting it to Off may cause streaks on some paper.

When to use

To reduce paper feed belt streaks on printed copies, set the shutter to ON.

Paper Floating Wait Time

1303 [2-Tray LCIT: Other Settings] → [Paper Floating Wait Time]

Function

Adjusts the timing to monitor bulging of the paper when it is being fed.

When to use

If paper misfeeds occur immediately after the paper is fed, the problem may be solved by decreasing the value of this setting.

If paper double-feeds occur immediately after the paper is fed, the problem may be solved by increasing the value of this setting.

Extend Fan Operating Time

1303 [2-Tray LCIT: Other Settings] → [Extend Fan Operating Time]

Function

Specify the length of time for the fan to blow air on the paper.

When to use

Set this to [On] if double-feeding or misfeeds occur frequently.

Increasing the length of time for the fan to operate enhances the degree of paper separation, but it also increases the intervals between paper feeding and may reduce the throughput.

Related Troubleshooting

- Double Feeding
- Paper Misfeeds

For detailed procedure, see the Troubleshooting manual.

Prevent Initial Nonfeed

1303 [2-Tray LCIT: Other Settings] → [Prevent Initial Nonfeed]

Function

Adjust the amount the bottom plate is raised immediately after paper feeding starts.

When to use

Set this to [On] if paper misfeeds frequently occur immediately after the paper is fed.

Tray Elevation Assist(Assist Mode)

1303 [2-Tray LCIT: Other Settings] → [Tray Elevation Assist] → Assist Mode

Function

Specify the operation to assist raising the bottom plate according to paper thickness.

When to use

If paper misfeeds frequently occur when the paper almost runs out, set this to [Assist On When Remaining Paper Low]. If paper misfeeds frequently occur regardless of the remaining paper, set this to [Always Assist On].

Related Troubleshooting

- Double Feeding
- Paper Misfeeds

For detailed procedure, see the Troubleshooting manual.

Tray Elevation Assist(Paper Thickness)

1303 [2-Tray LCIT: Other Settings] → [Tray Elevation Assist] → Paper Thickness

Function

Specify the paper thickness to apply when the assist mode in [Tray Elevation Assist] is set to On.

When to use

If paper misfeeds persist even after setting the assist mode to On, enter the measured paper thickness. If the entered paper thickness is not appropriate, paper misfeeds or double-feeding paper jams may occur.

Related Troubleshooting

- Double Feeding
- Paper Misfeeds

For detailed procedure, see the Troubleshooting manual.

Tray Elevation Assist(Speed)

1303 [2-Tray LCIT: Other Settings] → [Tray Elevation Assist] → Speed

Function

Specify the speed to raise the bottom plate when the assist mode in [Tray Elevation Assist] is set to On.

When to use

If paper misfeeds persist even after setting the assist mode to On, set this to [Faster] or [Fastest]. If the specified value is not appropriate, paper misfeeds or double-feeding paper jams may occur.

Related Troubleshooting

- Related Troubleshooting
- Double Feeding
- Paper Misfeeds

For detailed procedure, see the Troubleshooting manual.

Main/Bypass

1312 [Main/Bypass]

Function

Sets pickup assist On or Off. If the Pickup Assist setting is set to On, the pickup roller assists in paper delivery.

When to use

Effective for jams, double-feeds and non-feeds.

Pickup assist is effective for non-feeds that occur with thick media that have low friction. Note that double-feeds may occur with coated stocks, if the effect of the pickup assist is too strong.

Related Troubleshooting

- Frequent Paper Misfeeds

For detailed procedure, see the Troubleshooting manual.

Decurler Unit

Correct Paper Curl

1321: [Correct Paper Curl]

Function

Correction Mode...Select the mode and amount of curl correction for output paper.

Speed Adjustment...Adjusts the line speed of the decurler unit.

When to use

If the line speed of the decurler unit is set too fast, stains could appear on the edge of the sheets, which become noticeable when the prints are stacked. If set too low, creases, wrinkles streaks and stains can appear especially with thin paper. Set an optimum speed.

Related Troubleshooting

- Image Deformation, Scratches, Streaks, Paper Creases or Bent Corners
- Stains on the Paper Edges
- White Streak
- Sheets Are Curled
- Sheets Are Not Aligned

For detailed procedure, see the Troubleshooting manual.

Mainframe

Detect JAM080

1331 [Jam Detection] → 01: [Detect JAM080]

Function

Specifies whether or not to stop printing, if registration in sub scan direction (along feed direction) exceeds the adjustable range (+/- 4mm).

When to use

Set to Off, if jam J080 occurs frequently.

If set to "Off", the machine continues printing while applying the maximum correction of 4 mm even though the paper misalignment exceeds the adjustable range. However, since no correction can be made for the amount exceeding this range, misregistration in the sub-scanning (paper feed) direction occurs.

Related Troubleshooting

- Double Feeding

For detailed procedure, see the Troubleshooting manual.

Detect/Control JAM047/097/098 / JAM097 / JAM098

1331 [Jam Detection] → 02: [Detect/Control JAM047/097/098]

1331 [Jam Detection] → 04: [JAM097]

1331 [Jam Detection] → 05: [JAM098]

Function

Specify to turn the detection of problems, such as paper skew, ON/OFF.

When to use

- [Detect/Control JAM047/097/098]

  Deactivate this setting, if J047/097/098 occurs frequently. However, do so only after confirming that adjusting 1331-06: [Setting] does not resolve the jam.

- [JAM097], [JAM098]

  You can change the threshold value for the detection of each type of paper jam.

Related Troubleshooting

- Paper Jam

For detailed procedure, see the Troubleshooting manual.

Detect JAM099

1331 [Jam Detection] → 03: [Detect JAM099]

Function

Sets double-feed detection to On or Off.

When to use

Set to Off, if double-feed is falsely detected frequently. Note that double-feeds will not be detected, if set to OFF.

Related Troubleshooting

- Double Feeding

For detailed procedure, see the Troubleshooting manual.

Paper Edge Detection

1331 [Jam Detection] → 06: [Paper Edge Detection]

Function

Specify the illumination mode of the image sensor that detects the edge of paper for Image Position Feedback Correction: Gap with Across Feed and Skew Correction.

When to use

Use this if any of the following problems occur frequently: (J047) paper edge detection error, (J097) excessive skew, or (J098) shifting. This setting needs to be changed when using dark-colored paper or other paper with low reflected light intensity, because these characteristics can cause paper edge detection to fail.

Increasing the value for the light emission mode helps such paper edge detection, but doing so also helps in detecting paper dust and other foreign particles to cause the cleaning alert to occur more frequently.

Related Troubleshooting

- Skew

For detailed procedure, see the Troubleshooting manual.

Registration Gate Home Position

1331 [Jam Detection] → 07: [Registration Gate Home Position]

Function

Adjust optimum value to increase the accuracy of skew correction depending on paper weight.

When to use

To correct skews, move the cursor to [+] for thin paper and to [-] for thick paper.

Transfer Timing Roller

1341 [Motor Speed] → [Speed Adjustment] → 01: [Transfer Timing Roller]

Function

Adjusts the transfer timing roller speed.

When to use

To troubleshoot problems caused by difference in the rotation speed against the Paper transfer roller.

Related Troubleshooting

- Toner Scattering
- Uneven Density
- Banding
- Streaks

For detailed procedure, see the Troubleshooting manual.

Paper Transfer Belt

1341 [Motor Speed] → [Speed Adjustment] → 02: [Paper Transfer Belt]

Function

Adjusts the paper transfer belt speed.

When to use

Image quality problems, for example, banding, spots, etc. which are caused by the difference in the rotation speed against the transfer timing roller.

Related Troubleshooting

- Uneven Density
- Patchy Images
- Banding
- Black Bands
- Streaks

For detailed procedure, see the Troubleshooting manual.

Transfer-Fusing Transfer Belt/Fusing Belt: Paper Length

1341 [Motor Speed] → [Speed Adjustment] → 03: [Transfer-Fusing Transfer Belt]

1341 [Motor Speed] → [Speed Adjustment] → 04: [Fusing Belt: Paper Length: Less than 487.8 mm]

1341 [Motor Speed] → [Speed Adjustment] → 05: [Fusing Belt: Paper Length: 487.8 - 700.0 mm]

1341 [Motor Speed] → [Speed Adjustment] → 06: [Fusing Belt: Paper Length: More than 700.0 mm]

Function

Adjusts the rotation speed of the fusing belt.

When to use

Slow fusing line speed causes the sheets to slacken before the fusing nip and result in toner scattering. Increase the belt rotation speed in such case.

It is also necessary to change the setting for banner sheets (-0.5% from that for the SRA3 or smaller size paper) in [Detailed settings] for custom paper.

Related Troubleshooting

- Hazing on the Sides / Arched Glossy Streaks

For detailed procedure, see the Troubleshooting manual.

Cooling Roller After Fusing/Detection Roller/Paper Output Roller/Switchback: Entrance Roller/Switchback: Exit Roller

1341 [Motor Speed] → [Speed Adjustment] → 07: [Cooling Roller After Fusing]

1341 [Motor Speed] → [Speed Adjustment] → 08: [Detection Roller]

1341 [Motor Speed] → [Speed Adjustment] → 09: [Paper Output Roller]

1341 [Motor Speed] → [Speed Adjustment] → 10: [Switchback: Entrance Roller]

1341 [Motor Speed] → [Speed Adjustment] → 11: [Switchback: Exit Roller]

Function

Adjusts the motor rotation speed.

When to use

Effective for scratches, streaks, wrinkles/creases in sub scan direction (across feed direction).

Related Troubleshooting

- Image Deformation, Scratches, Streaks, Paper Creases or Bent Corners

For detailed procedure, see the Troubleshooting manual.

Written Image

1341 [Motor Speed] → [Speed Adjustment] → 12: [Written Image]

Function

Adjust the rotating speed of the polygon motor.

When to use

Adjust this when you change the magnification along the paper feed direction.

Photoconductor Unit: Drum

1341 [Motor Speed] → [Speed Adjustment] → 13: [Photoconductor Unit: Drum]

Function

Adjust the rotating speed of the photoconductor unit for all stations at once.

When to use

Adjust this to reduce banding and shock jitter in the image transfer unit. When you adjust the Intermediate transfer belt line speed, adjust this setting along with it.

Intermediate Transfer Belt

1341 [Motor Speed] → [Speed Adjustment] → 14: [Intermediate Transfer Belt]

Function

Adjust the rotating speed of the Intermediate transfer belt motor.

When to use

Adjust this when you change the magnification along the paper feed direction.

Interposer

1351 [Interposer]

Function

Fan Setting: Set the fan operation of Interposer.

Fan Level: Adjust the fan level of Interposer to make paper part easily.

When to use

Adjust the fan level if misfeeds or double-feeds occur frequently.

Related Troubleshooting

- Paper Misfeeds or Double-Feeding

For detailed procedure, see the Troubleshooting manual.

Finisher: Output

1361 [Finisher: Output]

Function

Set the jogger action of the Finisher Shift Tray. If [On] is set, the paper ejection jogger operates to align the paper across the feed direction.

When to use

If set to [On], the jogger of the finisher shift tray aligns the sheets in the direction of the paper width.

For envelopes and other types of paper which are difficult to align, set the jogger's aligning operation to [Off].

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