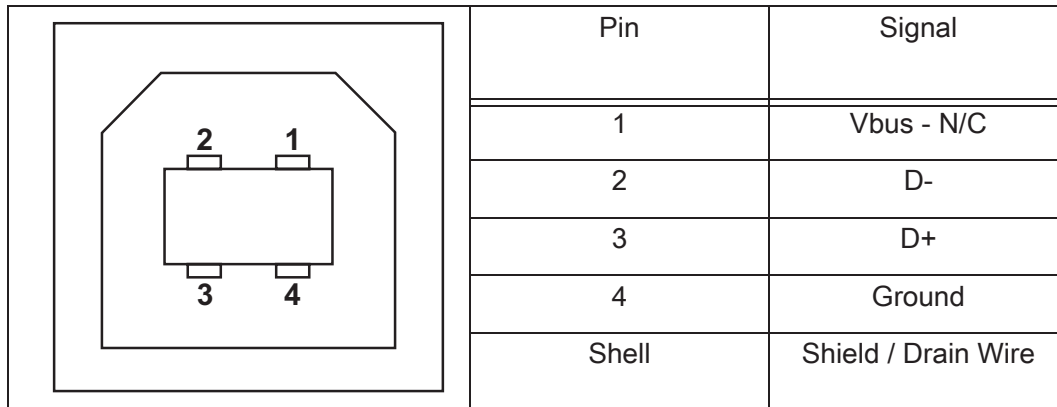


## Universal Serial Bus (USB) Interface

The figure below displays the cable wiring required to use the printer's USB interface.

The printer requires cable or cable packaging that bears the "Certified USB™" mark to guarantee USB 2.0 compliance.



For information on the USB interface, go to the USB web site at:

<http://www.usb.org>

## Serial Port Interface - Auto-detecting DTE and DCE

Pin	DTE	DCE	Description (DTE)
1	—	5V	Not used
2	RXD	TXD	RXD (receive data) input to the printer
3	TXD	RXD	TXD (transmit data) output from the printer
4	DTR	DSR	DTR (data terminal ready) output from the printer -- controls when the host may send data
5	GND	GND	Circuit ground
6	DSR	DTR	DSR (data set ready) input to the printer
7	RTS	CTS	RTS (request to send) output from the printer -- always in the ACTIVE condition when the printer is turned on
8	CTS	RTS	CTS (clear to send) - Not used by the printer
9	5V	—	+5 V @ 0.75 A - FET Circuit current limited

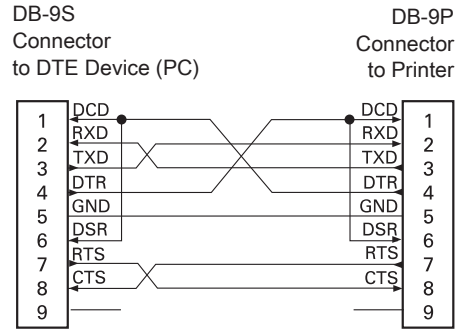
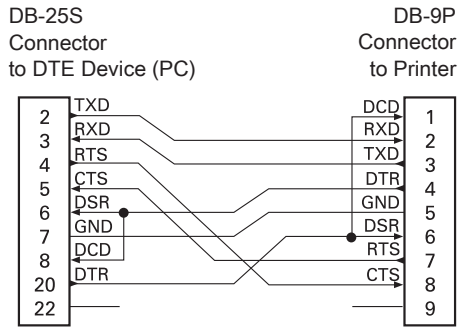
The maximum current available through the serial and/or both USB port is not to exceed a total of 0.75 Amps.

When XON/XOFF handshaking is selected, data flow is controlled by the ASCII control codes DC1 (XON) and DC3 (XOFF). The DTR control lead will have no effect.

Interconnecting to DTE Devices — The printer is configured as data terminal equipment (DTE). To connect the printer to other DTE devices (such as the serial port of a personal computer), use an RS-232 null modem (crossover) cable. Figure 31 shows the required cable connections.

Interconnecting to DCE Devices — When the printer is connected via its RS-232 interface to data communication equipment (DCE) such as a modem, a STANDARD RS-232 (straight-through) interface cable must be used. Figure 32 shows the connections required for this cable.

### Connecting the Printer to a DTE Device



### Connecting the Printer to a DCE Device

