

# Label Printer

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## Programming Manual

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# System Setting Instructions

## SIZE

Function: Define the width and height of the label paper.

Grammar : (1) imperial

system(inch)

SIZE m,n

(2) metric system

(mm)

SIZE m mm, n mm

Parameter

Explain

m

Define the width of the label paper. (inch or mm)

n

Define the width of the label paper. (inch or mm)

Notes:

**200 DPI: 1 mm = 8 dots**

**300 DPI: 1mm = 12 dots**

Under the metric system., the space is required between *m* and “*mm*” .

Example:

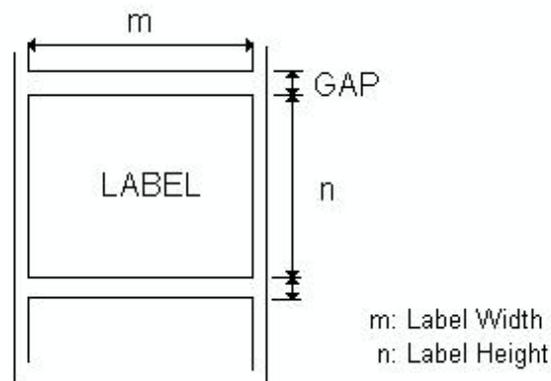
(1) imperial system (inch)

SIZE 3.5, 3.00

(2) metric system

(mm)

SIZE 100 mm, 100 mm



Other reference items: GAP

---

# GAP

Function: Define the distance between two labels.

Grammar: (1) imperial system

(inch)

GAP m,n  
(2) metric system(mm)  
GAP m mm, n mm

<u>Parameter</u>	<u>Explain</u>
m	Define label gap height (inch or mm) $0 \leq m \leq 1$ (inch), $0 \leq m \leq 25.4$ (mm)
n	Define the compensation value of the gap height of the label (inches or mm) $n \leq \text{label length}$ (inch or mm)
0,0	Continuous paper mode

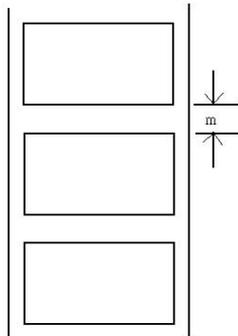
Notes:

In the metric system, there must be a space between the parameters "m" and "mm" .

Example: Label

Paper

- (1) English System (inch)  
GAP 0.12,0
- (2) Metric System (mm)  
GAP 3 mm,0
- (3) Continuous  
paper mode  
GAP 0,0



Other reference items: SIZE

---

## OFFSET

### Function:

Define the extra length of the label after printing, especially when using the automatic stripper or cutter function, to adjust the position of the label stop, the printer will push more or less. Some of them are compensated back by pulling back. This method is suitable for stripping mode and cutter mode.

### Grammar:

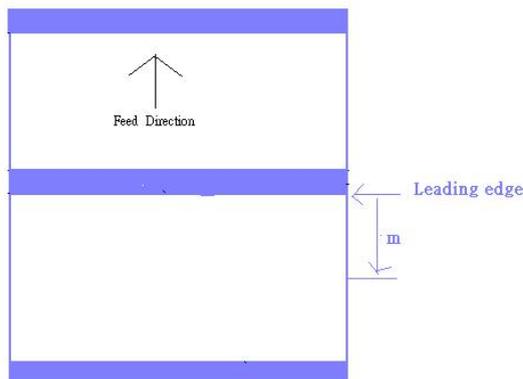
- (1) English System  
(Inch)  
OFFSET m
- (2) metric system(mm)  
OFFSET m mm

<u>Parameter</u>	<u>Explain</u>
m	OFFSET DIST (inch or mm) $-1 \leq m \leq 1$ (inch)

Warning: Improper deviation can result in the phenomenon of "paper jam".

### Example:

- (1) English System (Inch)  
OFFSET 0.5
- (2) metric system(mm)  
OFFSET 12.7 mm



Other reference items:

SIZE, GAP, SET PEEL

---

## SPEED

Function : Set the printer's  
printing speed.

Grammar: SPEED n

<u>Parameter</u>	<u>Explain</u>
n	The printing speed per second , measured in inches.

Example:

SPEED 4

Other reference items:

DENSITY

---

## DENSITY

Function : Set the printer's printing concentration.

Grammar: DENSITY n

<u>Parameter</u>	<u>Explain</u>
n	1~7
1	, The lowest concentration.
7	, The deepest concentration.

Example:

DENSITY 3

Other reference items:

SPEED

---

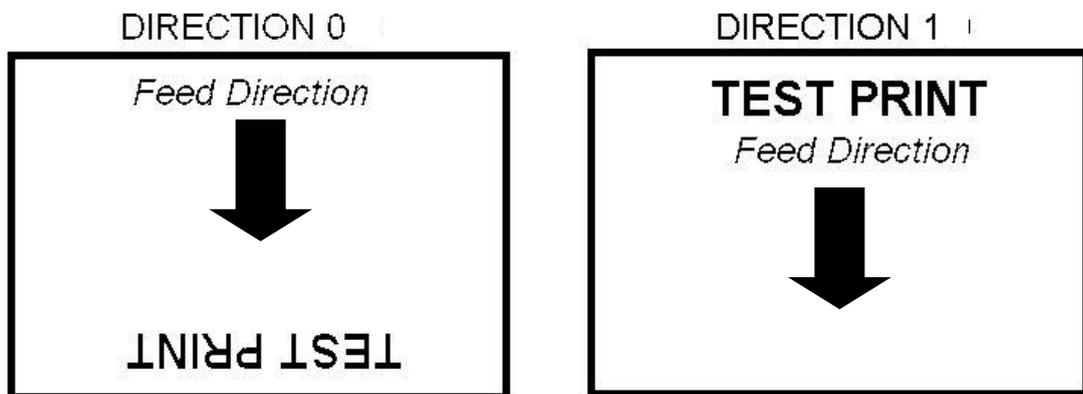
## DIRECTION

Function : Set the printing direction , This setting will be recorded in EEPROM

Grammar: **DIRECTION n**

<u>Parameter</u>	<u>Explain</u>
n	0 or 1

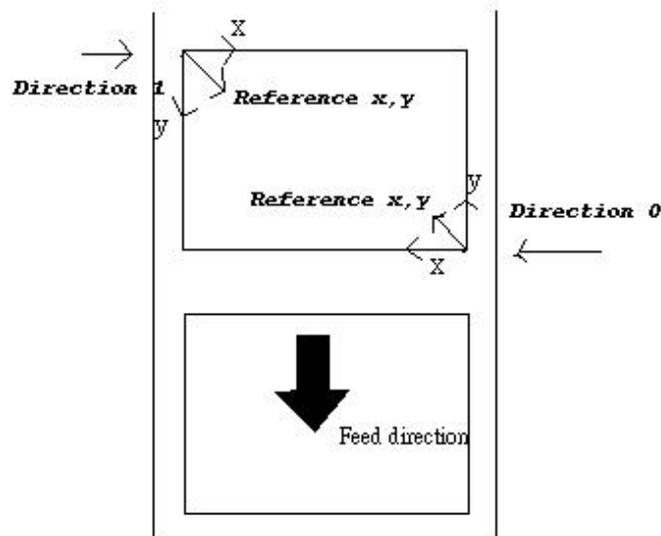
Please refer to the below examples:



---

## REFERENCE

Function: Define the reference point coordinates on the label paper relative to the origin.  
Please refer to the below illustration:



Grammar:

REFERENCE x, y

Parameter

x

y

Explain

horizontal coordinates, unit "dot"

vertical coordinate, unit "dot"

Notes:        **200 DPI: 1 mm = 8 dots**  
                 **300 DPI: 1 mm = 12 dots**

Example:

REFERENCE 10,10

Other reference items:

DIRECTION

---

## CODEPAGE

Function: This instruction is used to select the corresponding international character set.

Grammar: CODEPAGE n

<u>Parameter</u>	<u>Explain</u>
n	Code page number

Example:  
CODEPAGE 0

## CLS

Function : Clear data cache

Grammar: **CLS**

Noted: This instruction must be placed after the SIZE instruction.

Example:  
CLS

Other reference items:  
SIZE, GAP

---

## FEED

Function: Push the label paper forward  
to the specified length.

Grammar: FEED n

<u>Parameter</u>	<u>Explain</u>
n	Unit: dot $1 \leq n \leq 9999$

Example:

FEED 40

Noted: **200 DPI: 1 mm = 8 dots**  
**300 DPI: 1 mm = 12 dots**

Other reference items:  
BACKFEED, SIZE, GAP, HOME, FORMFEED

## BACKFEED&BACKUP

Function: Pull the label paper back to  
the specified length.

Grammar: BACKFEED n

<u>Parameter</u>	<u>Explain</u>
n	Unit: dot $1 \leq n \leq 9999$

Warning : Improper backhaul can cause the  
phenomenon of "paper jam".

Notes:  
**200 DPI: 1 mm = 8 dots**  
**300 DPI: 1 mm = 12 dots**

Example:

BACKFEED 40  
BACKUP 40

Other reference items:  
FEED, SIZE, GAP, HOME, FORMFEED

---

## FORMFEED

Function: Push the label forward to the starting position of the next label.

Grammar: FORMFEED

Example:

```
SIZE 50 mm,40 mm
GAP 0 mm,0 mm
SPEED 4
DENSITY 3
DIRECTION 0
OFFSET 0 mm
REFERENCE 0 mm,0 mm
SET PEEL OFF
SET COUNTER @0 +1
@0="000001"
FORMFEED
CLS
BOX 1,1,360,65,12
TEXT 25,25,"3",0,1,1,"FORMFEED COMMAND TEST"
TEXT 25,80,"3",0,1,1,@0
PRINT 3,1
```

Other reference items:

FEED, SIZE, GAP, HOME, BACKFEED

---

## HOME

Function : When using labels containing gaps or black marks, if you are not sure whether the first label is in the correct printing position, this command can push the label forward to the beginning of the next label to start printing.

Grammar: HOME

Example:

```
SIZE 50 mm, 40 mm
GAP 2 mm,0 mm
SPEED 4
DENSITY 7
DIRECTION 0
OFFSET 0 mm
REFERENCE 0,0
SET PEEL OFF
SET COUNTER @0 +1
@0="000001"
HOME
CLS
BOX 1,1,360,65,12
TEXT 25,25,"3",0,1,1,"HOME COMMAND TEST"
TEXT 25,80,"3",0,1,1,@0
PRINT 3,1
```

Other reference

items:

FEED, SIZE, GAP, FORMFEED

---

## PRINT

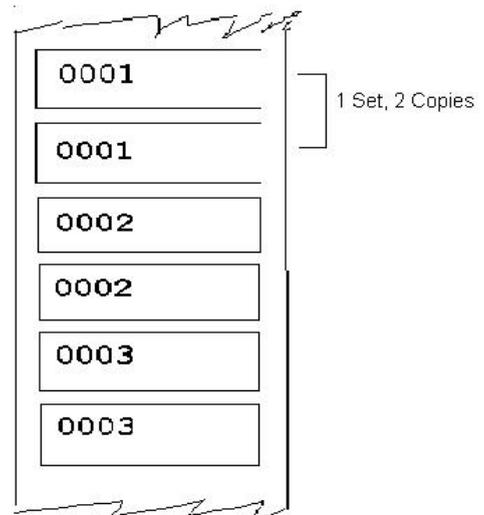
Function : Print the label what  
stored in the data cache.

Grammar: PRINT m [,n]

<u>Parameter</u>	<u>Explain</u>
m	Print Numbers $1 \leq m \leq 999999999$
N	The number of copies of each label should be repeated. $1 \leq n \leq 999999999$

Example:

```
SIZE 60 mm, 40 mm  
SET COUNTER @1 1  
@1="000"  
CLS  
TEXT 10,10,"3",0,1,1,@1  
PRINT 3,2
```



Other reference items:  
SET COUNTER

---

## SOUND

Function: Control the frequency of the printer buzzer sounding, there are 10 steps, and can set the interval between sound and sound by “interval” parameter.

Grammar : SOUND  
level,interval

<u>Parameter</u>	<u>Explain</u>
level	scale: 0~9
interval	interval time: 1~4095

Example:

```
SOUND 5,200  
SOUND 3,200  
SOUND 3,200  
SOUND 4,200  
SOUND 2,200  
SOUND 2,200  
SOUND 1,200  
SOUND 2,200  
SOUND 3,200  
SOUND 4,200  
SOUND 5,200
```

## SELFTEST

Function : Print information directly on the label paper without self-testing。

Grammar:  
SELFTEST

Example:  
SELFTEST

---

# Volume label content design instructions.

## BAR

Function: Draw lines or draw long strips.

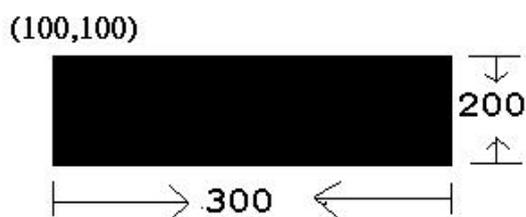
Grammar: BAR x,y,width,height

<u>Parameter</u>	<u>Explain</u>
x	Top left corner X coordinate, unit: dot
y	Top left corner Y coordinate, unit: dot
width	Line width, unit: dot
height	Line height, unit: dot

Noted: **200 DPI: 1 mm = 8 dots**  
**300 DPI: 1 mm = 12 dots**

Example:

```
SIZE 4,2.5  
GAP 0,0  
SPEED 6  
DENSITY 3  
DIRECTION 0  
CLS  
BAR 100, 100, 300, 200  
PRINT 1,1
```



Other reference items:

BOX

---

## BARCODE

Function: Print one dimensional bar code,

Below is a list of supported barcode:

- Code 128
- Code 39
- Code 93
- EAN 13
- EAN 8
- Coda bar
- UPC-A
- UPC-E
- ITF

Grammar:

BARCODE X, Y, "code type", height, human readable, rotation, narrow, wide, "code"

<u>Parameter</u>	<u>Explain</u>
X	Defined barcode top left corner X coordinate
Y	Defined barcode top left corner X coordinate

Barcode type:

height	Barcode height (dot)
human readable	0 : No human eye can identify the code. 1:Human eye can identify

the code.

rotation	Rotate the bar code Angle
----------	---------------------------

clockwise.

0	non-rotation
90	Rotate 90 degrees clockwise
180	Rotate 180 degrees clockwise
270	Rotate 270 degrees clockwise

narrow	Narrow bar code scaling
--------	-------------------------

factor. (dot)

wide	Wide bar code scaling factor.
------	-------------------------------

(dot)

Example:

```
BARCODE 100,100,"39",96,1,0,2,4,"1000"  
BARCODE 10,10,"128",48,1,0,2,2,"!123456799!"
```

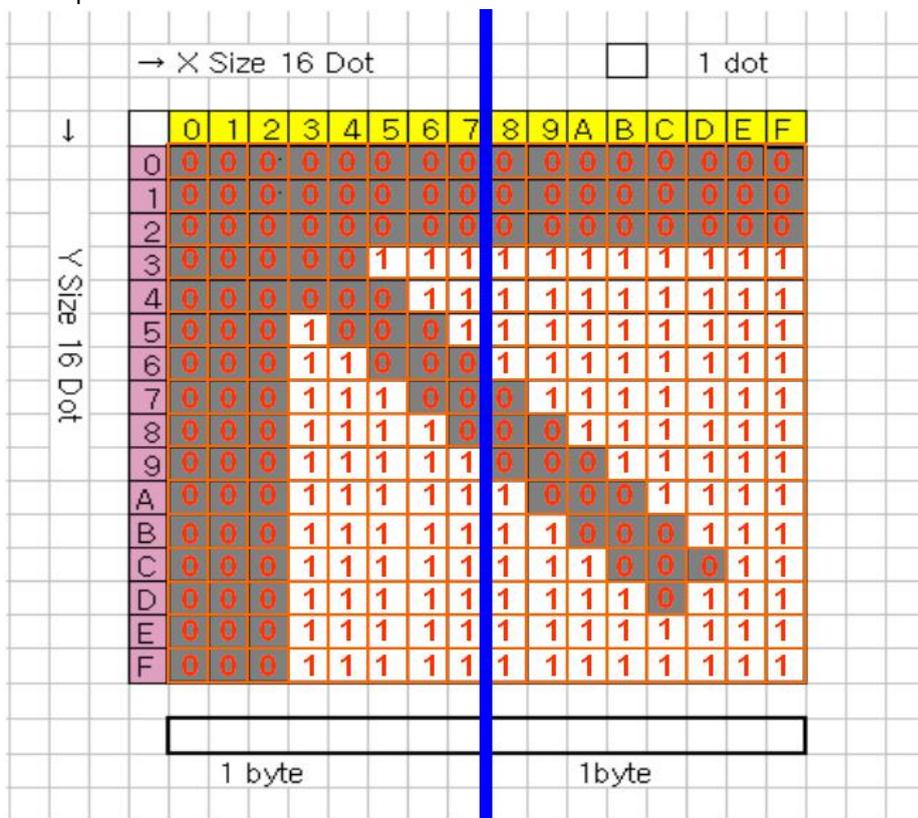
# BITMAP

Function: Draws a graph of BITMAP format (Non-bmp format image file.)

Grammar: **BITMAP X, Y, width, height, mode, bitmap data...**

Parameter	Explain
X	Defined figure upper left corner X coordinate
Y	Defined figure upper left corner Y coordinate
width	width of the graphic, unit: byte
height	height of the graphic, unit: dot
mode	way to draw graphics
0	OVERWRITE
1	OR
2	XOR
bitmap data	bitmap info

Example:



ROW (Y-axis)	L-		R-	
	Binary	Hexadecimal	Binary	Hexadecimal
0	00000000	0	00000000	0
1	00000000	0	00000000	0
2	00000000	0	00000000	0
3	00000111	0	11111111	F
	00000011	0	11111111	F
5	00010001	1	11111111	F
6	00011000	1	11111111	F
7	00011100	1	01111111	7
8	00011110	1	00111111	3
9	00011111	1	00011111	1
A	00011111	1	10001111	8
B	00011111	1	11000111	C
C	00011111	1	11100011	E
D	00011111	1	11110111	F
E	00011111	1	11111111	F
F	00011111	1	11111111	F

Example:

SIZE 4,2

GAP 0,0

CLS

BITMAP 200,200,2,16,0,

\_\_\_\_\_

-?????

PRINT 1,1

Hexadecim	AS
53 49 5A 45 20 34 2C 32 0D 0A 47 41 50	SIZE 4,2
20	GAP 0,0
30 2C 30 0D 0A 43 4C 53 0D 0A 42 49 54	CLS
4D	BITMAP
41 50 20 32 30 30 2C 32 30 30 2C 32 2C	200,200,2,16,0, _____
31	
36 2C 30 2C 00 00 00 00 00 00 07 FF 03	?-
FF	????
11 FF 18 FF 1C 7F 1E 3F 1F 1F 8F 1F	PRINT 1,1
C7	

Other reference items:

PUTBMP, PUTPCX

---

## BOX

Function: Draw EspBox

Grammar: BOX X\_start, Y\_start, X\_end, Y\_end, line thickness

<u>Parameter</u>	<u>Explain</u>
X_start	Box top left X coordinate, unit: dot
Y_start	Box top left Y coordinate, unit: dot
X_end	Box bottom right X coordinate, unit: dot
Y_end	Box bottom right Y coordinate, unit: dot
line thickness	Box line thickness, unit: dot

Noted: **200 DPI: 1 mm = 8 dots**

**300 DPI: 1 mm = 12 dots**

Example:

```
SIZE 60 mm,40 mm  
GAP 0,0  
SPEED 6  
DENSITY 3  
DIRECTION 0  
CLS  
BOX 100,100,200,200,5  
PRINT 1,1
```

(100,100)



(200,200)

Other reference items:

BAR

# ERASE

Function: Clears the area specified in the image

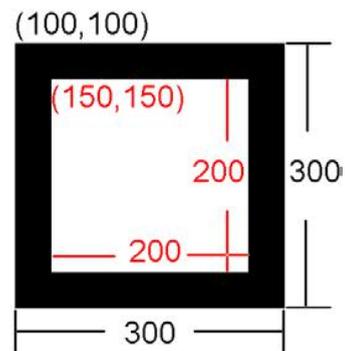
buffer.

Grammar : ERASE X\_start, Y\_start, X\_width,  
Y\_height

<u>Parameter</u>	<u>Explain</u>
X_start	To clear the top left corner of the area X coordinates, unit: dot
Y_start	To clear the top left corner of the area Y coordinates, unit: dot
X_width	To clear the width of the area, unit: dot
Y_height	To clear the height of the area, unit: dot

Example:

```
SIZE 60 mm,60 mm  
GAP 0,0  
SPEED 6  
DENSITY 3  
DIRECTION 0  
CLS  
BAR 100, 100, 300, 300  
ERASE 150,150,200,200  
PRINT 1,1
```



Other reference

items:

CLS

---

## PUTBMP

Function: Print BMP format file

Grammar: `PUTBMP X, Y, "filename"`

<u>Parameter</u>	<u>Explain</u>
X	BMP graphic upper left corner X coordinate
Y	BMP graphic upper left corner Y coordinate
filename	BMP graphic what uploaded to the printer.

Noted : recommended to use BMP image files with only black and white colors.

Other reference items:

DOWNLOAD, BITMAP, PUTPCX

## PUTPCX

Function: Print PCX format file.

Grammar: `PUTPCX X, Y, " filename"`

<u>Parameter</u>	<u>Explain</u>
X	PCX graphic top-left corner X coordinate
Y	PCX graphic top-left corner Y coordinate
filename	PCX graphic what uploaded to the printer.

Other reference items:

DOWNLOAD, BITMAP, PUTPCX

---

# QRCODE

Function: Draw QRCODE

Grammar:

QRCODE X, Y, ECC Level, cell width, mode, rotation, [model, mask,]"Data string"

<u>Parameter</u>	<u>Explain</u>
X	QRCODE bar code top left X coordinates.
Y	QRCODE bar code top left Y coordinates.
ECC level	Error correction level.
L	7%
M	15%
Q	25%
H	30%
cell width	1~10
mode	Automatically generated code/manually generated code
A	Auto
M	Manual
rotation	Rotate
clockwise	
0	non-rotation
90	Rotate 90 degrees clockwise
180	Rotate 180 degrees clockwise
270	Rotate 270 degrees clockwise
model	Barcode generation style.
1	(Preset), original version
2	Expanded version
mask	Range: 0~8, Preset 7
Data string	Barcode information content.

Available coded character set:

1). numerical data: number 0~9

2). Alphanumeric data: number 0~9; capital letter A-Z; Other : space, \$%\*+-

./,GB18030 character set:

List:

SIZE 60 mm,60 mm

CAP 0,0

CLS

QRCODE 10,10,H,4,M,0,"AABC!B0005\["]abc\["]!N123"

QRCODE 310,310,H,4,M,0,"B0001\["]!K 打印机!B0010\["]ABCabc123"

PRINT 1,1

---

## REVERSE

Function: Invert the specified area in the image cache

Grammar : REVERSE X\_start, Y\_start, X\_width,  
Y\_height

<u>Parameter</u>	<u>Explain</u>
X_start	To clear the top left corner of the area X coordinates, unit: dot
Y_start	To clear the top left corner of the area Y coordinates, unit: dot
X_width	To clear the width of the area, unit: dot
Y_height	To clear the height of the area, unit: dot

Noted:                    **200 DPI: 1 mm = 8 dots**  
                              **300 DPI: 1 mm = 12 dots**

Example:

```
SIZE 4,2.5  
GAP 0,0  
SPEED 6  
DENSITY 3  
DIRECTION 0  
CLS  
TEXT 100,100,"3",0,1,1,"REVERSE"  
REVERSE 90,90,128,40  
PRINT 1,1
```

**REVERSE**

---

## TEXT

Function: print text

Grammar : TEXT X, Y, "font", rotation, x-multiplication, y-multiplication, "content"

<u>Parameter</u>	<u>Explain</u>
X	Text box upper left corner X coordinate
Y	Text box upper left corner Y coordinate
font	Font name
1	8 x 12 English numerals
2	12 x 20 English numerals
3	16 x 24 English numerals
4	24 x 32 English numerals
5	32 x 48 English numerals
6	14 x 19 English numerals OCR-B
7	14 x 25 English numerals OCR-A
8	21 x 27 English numerals OCR-B
9	9 x 17 English numerals
TST24.BF2	Traditional Chinese 24x24 Font (Big5)
TSS24.BF2	Simplified Chinese 24x24 font (GB code)
Rotation clockwise	Rotate
0	non-rotation
90	Rotate 90 degrees clockwise
180	Rotate 180 degrees clockwise
270	Rotate 270 degrees clockwise

X-multiplication: Horizontal amplification,  
Maximum amplification 10  
times the effective  
coefficient : 1~10.  
Y-multiplication:  
Vertical  
amplification,  
10 times the  
effective  
coefficient :  
1~10.

Noted:

If the text includes double  
quotes ("), replace it with \[""]  
To print 0D (hex) characters, use  
\[R] to print CR in the program  
To print 0A (hex) characters, use

---

\[A] to print LF in the program  
The fifth letter of the English  
alphabet can only print capital  
letters

Example 1:

SIZE 72 mm,60 mm

CLS

TEXT 10,10,"1",0,1,1,"AB0CDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ"

TEXT 10,30,"2",0,1,1,"AB0CDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ"

TEXT 10,60,"3",0,1,1,"AB012CDEF"

TEXT 10,90,"4",0,1,1,"AB012CDEF456UVWXYZ"

TEXT 10,130,"5",0,1,1,"AB0CDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ"

TEXT 10,190,"6",0,1,1,"AB0CDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ"

TEXT 10,220,"7",0,1,1,"AB0CDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ"

TEXT 10,250,"8",0,1,1,"AB0CDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ"

TEXT 10,280,"0",0,1,1,"AB0CDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ"

TEXT 10,310,"9",0,1,1,"AB0CDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ"

TEXT 10,330,"TSS24.BF2",0,1,1,"欢迎使用电子标签打印机"

PRINT 1,1

---

## Inquiry Printer Status Instructions

### <ESC>!?

Function:

The command is sent through the serial port to get the current status of the printer, where the <ESC> escape symbol indicates ASCII 27 (Hex1B). This command can be sent at any time, even if an error occurs in the printer.

<u>BIT</u>	<u>Status</u>
0	Ready
4	Paper out

Grammar: <ESC>!?

Other reference items:  
<ESC>!R

### ~!T

Function: Query the printer model., Rs-232 is returned by ASCII characters.

Grammar: ~!T

Example:  
~!T

Other reference items:  
~!I, ~!F

---

# File Management Instructions

## DOWNLOAD

Function: "DOWNLOAD" is the first line of a file, and the definition file can be stored in the printer's DRAM. The files downloaded to the printer can be divided into two types: program files and data files (including character files, PCX graphic files, BMP graphic files, etc.)

Instruction

syntax:

1. Download program file:

DOWNLOAD [n,]"FILENAME.BAS"

Parameter

Explain

n

Specifies the location of the storage file.

Non-Specifies: Files are stored in DRAM.

F: The files are stored in FLASH

FILENAME.BAS

The name of the file stored in the printer.

Noted:

(1). Capitalized will be shown different file names.

(2). The extension of the program file must be **".BAS"**

(3). If do not specify a storage location, the file is always loaded into DRAM. Files stored in DRAM will disappear when the power is turned off.

2. Download files:

DOWNLOAD [n,]"FILENAME", DATA SIZE, DATA CONTENT...

Parameter

Explain

n

Specifies the location of the storage file.

Non-Specifies: Files are stored in DRAM.

F: The files are stored in FLASH

FILENAME

The name of the file stored in the printer.

DATA SIZE

in bytes.

The actual file size without the header is calculated

Noted:

(1). Row-to-line data is separated by CR (0x0D) and LF (0x0A)

(2). If do not specify a storage location, the file is always loaded into DRAM. Files stored in DRAM will disappear when the power is turned off.

---

Example:

The following program example will load the file to the printer's DRAM :

```
DOWNLOAD
"EXAMPLE.BAS" SIZE 4,4
GAP 0,0
DENSITY 8
SPEED 6
DIRECTION 0
REFERENCE 0,0
SET PEEL
OFF CLS
TEXT      100,100,"3",0,1,1,"EXAMPLE
PROGRAM" PRINT 1
EOP
```

Noted : When writing a program that can be downloaded to the printer, "DOWNLOAD" must be placed at the beginning of the file, and "EOP" must be placed at the end of the program. There are two ways to execute the program: one for calling the master file name (without BAS) and the other for executing the program with the RUN command.

**Example:**

1. Invokes the master file name:

```
C:\>COPY CON LPT1<ENTER>
EXAMPLE<ENTER>
<CTRL><Z>
C:\>
```

2. Use the RUN command to execute the program.:

```
C:\>COPY CON LPT1<ENTER>
RUN "EXAMPLE.BAS"<ENTER>
<CTRL><Z>
C:\>
```

Below is a sample of download file.

```
DOWNLOAD "DATA",20,COMPUTER<Enter>
2001<Enter>
21<Enter>
```

Noted : <ENTER> in the above example indicates pressing the "ENTER" key on the keyboard.

Other reference item:

EOP, RUN, PUTBMP, PUTPCX

---

## EOP

Function : As the end of the loader file. When using BASIC syntax, DOWNLOAD "FILENAME" must be placed in the first line of the file and EOP must be placed at the end of the file.

Grammar:

EOP

Example:

```
DOWNLOAD "DEMO.BAS"  
SIZE 4,4  
GAP 0,0  
DENSITY 8  
SPEED 6  
DIRECTION 0  
REFERENCE 0,0  
SET PEEL OFF  
CLS  
TEXT 100,100,"3",0,1,1,"DEMO PROGRAM"  
PRINT 1  
EOP
```

Other reference

item:

DOWNLOAD, EOP

---

## FILES

Function: This command will print the name of the file that has been loaded into the printer's memory

Grammar:  
FILES

Example:

The following steps are to print the file in the printer via DOS or serial port in DOS mode.

Serial:

```
C:\>MODE COM1 96,N,8,1<ENTER>
C:\>COPY CON COM1<ENTER>
    FILES<ENTER>
    <CTRL><Z><ENTER>
C:\>
```

Parallel:

```
C:\>COPY CON LPT1<ENTER>
    FILES<ENTER>
    <CTRL><Z><ENTER>
```

Noted: In the above example, <ENTER> means to press the "ENTER" key on the keyboard, <CTRL> means to press the "Ctrl" key on the keyboard, and <Z> means to press the "Z" key on the keyboard.

Other reference  
item:

~!F, KILL

---

# Printer Peripheral Function Setting Instructions.

## SET COUNTER

Function: COUNTER can be a normal counter or a variable. Can set the initial value of the counter and the increment used for counting.

Grammar:

```
SET COUNTER @n step  
@n = "Expression"
```

<u>Parameter</u>	<u>Explain</u>
@ counters	n :The initial value of the counter. A total of 50 (@0~@49)  can be used at the same time
step	The increment of the counter can be positive or negative. -999999999<= step <=999999999 If the counter is only used as a fixed variable, please set the increment to 0.
Expression	Initial string

Example:

```
SIZE 3,3  
GAP 0,0  
DENSITY 8  
SPEED 6  
DIRECTION 0  
REFERENCE 0,0  
SET COUNTER @1 1  
@1="00001"  
SET COUNTER @2 5  
@2="AB000001"  
CLS  
TEXT 50,50,"3",0,1,1,@1  
BARCODE 50,100,"39",48,1,0,2,4,@2  
PRINT 2,1
```

Other reference  
item:

PRINT, TEXT, BARCODE

---

## SET PEEL

Function: Set start/stop automatic paper stripper function. The default value is OFF. When this function is turned on, the printer will pause once each page is printed until the next label is printed after the label is removed. This setting will be recorded in the printer

Grammar:

SET PEEL ON/OFF

<u>Parameter</u>	<u>Explain</u>
ON	Turn on the function of automatic paper stripper
OFF	Turn off the function of the automatic paper stripper

Example:

```
REM ***SELF-PEELING FUNCTION ON***  
SIZE 4,4  
GAP 0,0  
DENSITY 8  
SPEED 6  
DIRECTION 0  
REFERENCE 0,0  
SET PEEL ON  
CLS  
TEXT 50,100,"3",0,1,1,"SELF-PEELING FUNCTION TEST"  
PRINT 5
```

Other reference item:

OFFEST, PRINT

---

## SET TEAR & SET STRIPPER

Function: Sets the function to turn on/off the feed to the tear-off line.

This setting will be recorded in the printer.

Grammar:

SET TEAR ON/OFF

Parameter

ON

OFF

printing.

Explain

Paper is fed to the tear position after printing .

The label print stops at the print line position after

Example:

```
REM ***TEAR FUNCTION ON***  
SIZE 3,3  
GAP 0.08,0  
DENSITY 8  
SPEED 4  
DIRECTION 0  
REFERENCE 0,0  
SET PEEL OFF  
SET TEAR ON  
CLS  
TEXT 50,100,"3",0,1,1,"TEAR FUNCTION TEST"  
PRINT 1
```

Other reference item:

SET PEEL

---

## BEEP

Function: The printer will ring when it receives this instruction.

Grammar: BEEP

Example:

SIZE 60 mm,40 mm

GAP 0,0

DENSITY 8

SPEED 6

DIRECTION 0

REFERENCE 0,0

SET PEEL OFF

CLS

BEEP

TEXT 100,100,"0",0,1,1,"Label123"

PRINT 1,1