

Printers

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COLLABORATORS

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Chapter 1

Printers

1.1 Contents

A Guide to Printers on the Amiga

by Peter J Hutchison

Workbench Preferences Drivers

Public Domain Drivers

Commercial Drivers

What do the drivers do?

Writing Printer Drivers

About the author

1.2 Workbench Preference Drivers

From the very first Workbench, printer drivers have been provided for the range of printers that were available at that time. In the 1980s, the majority of printers available were dot-matrix and laser printers.

Installation is very simple:

Workbench 1.3

Run a CLI or Shell and insert the Extras disk. Copy the files in devs/printers to devs:printers on your Workbench disk. Run the Prefs/Printer program and select the printer required and Save the new preferences.

Workbench 2.0

Insert the Extras disk, open the disk icon to show its contents, from the Windows menu select Show/All Files. Find the Devs/Printers directory and drag the appropriate printer driver files on to your

Workbench disk in devs/Printers. Run the prefs Printer program to select the printer and save. Run the PrinterGfx prefs program to change the graphics preferences.

Workbench 3.x

Do the same as WB 2.0 but the printer drivers are located on the Storage disk.

Upto WB3.1, the following printers are supported:

CalComp_ColorMaster	CalComp_ColorMaster2
CanonBJ10	CBM_MPS1000
Diablo_630	EpsonQ
EpsonX	EpsonXOld
Howtek_Pixelmaster	HP_DeskJet
HP_DeskJetOld	HP_LaserJet
HP_PaintJet	HP_ThinkJet
ImagewriterII	NEC_Pinwriter
Okidata_293I	Okidata_92
Okidata_20	PostScript
Seiko_5300	Seiko_5300a
Sharp_JX-730	Tektronix_4693D
Tektronix_4696	Toshiba_P351C
Toshiba_P351SX	Xerox_4020
CanonEpson	StarLC10

Limitations of the preference drivers:

- No new printers since 1992 have been added to the printer drivers esp. new Laser and Inkjet or Bubblejet printers.
- 12-bit Colour limited to a maximum of 4096 colours, so true colour pictures are not possible.
- Workbench does not support PC GDI printers or other 'Windows' only printers. These printers lack the standard printer language for output and is dependant on the controlling operating system to prepare and output the graphics.

For example, HP Deskjet 72xC and 820C are Windows only printers.

- Restricted control and adjustment by Preference programs. For example, uploading fonts, colour control, cleaning of heads, advanced features.
- No support for Photo printers or cartridges.

1.3 Public Domain Drivers

Since no new printer drivers have been provided by Commodore or Amiga Technologies, then the Amiga developers and users have written their own Printer drivers.

Some new printer drivers have been released to the public and its a case of finding them. Be wary though, these drivers may not have been thoroughly tested and may cause unpredictable results. See docs with

the drivers for further information.

Source for printer drivers:

a) Public Domain Suppliers.

There is a disk called '100 Printer drivers' which has drivers for some common older printers:

Citizien, Epson, Canon, HP, OKI, Diablo, Toshiba, Seikosha, Tektronics, Star, Gemini, Diablo, Alphacom, Calcomp, Nec, Panasonic.

There are some disks specific for later models eg Epson, Deskjet, Canon if you ask them.

b) Bulletin Boards.

Request a complete file list from your local BBS as they may have some drivers on their File Areas.

c) Utility CDs.

If you have a CD ROM then you can buy CDs full of PD and shareware programs and drivers. The Aminet Series are the best ones to for as they have a directory full of printing utilities and drivers.

d) The Internet

The only company that currently supports free software on the internet is Canon and they are located at: <http://www.europe.canon.com/> who supply the Canon Studio software.

The latest PD drivers care uploaded on the Amiga's main file archive, the Aminet at, <http://sunsite.doc.ic.ac.uk/~aminet/>. Check the tree and look in text and print.

You can also download some of the popular drivers from my home page at:

<http://www.blizzard.u-net.com/>

1.4 Commercial Printer Drivers

The latest commercial software for the Amiga such as Word processors, Desktop Publishing and Paint packages do provide there own printer drivers. Some may be additional preference drivers or drivers specific to that program.

There are two software packages available that replace the preferences drivers altogether and provide new features for today's high speed, colour printers:

a) Print Studio 2.16

Cost: 49.99

Suppliers: Hisoft, First Computer Centre

List of Supported Printers

b) Turbo Print 6 (new version)

Cost: 39.99

Suppliers: Wizard Developments, Eyetechn, Power Computing, First Computer Centre.

List of Supported Printers

c) EnPrint (for Epson Stylus Printers)
Cost: 29.99
Supplier: Eyetech
List of Supported Printers

These provide a wide range of drivers for old and new printers and have new features that overcome the limitations of Workbench printer drivers such as true colour printing and supports higher resolution output.

1.5 Supported Print Studio Printers

The following is a list of currently supported printers.

AMS, Amstrad, Bizer, Brother, Bull, C.Itoh, Calcomp, Canon, Chipset, Citizen, Commodore, Compaq, Craft, Dataproducts, Datatrade, DEC, Epson, Facit, Fordata, Fujitsu, GCC, Genicom, Hewlett Packard, IBM, Kodak, Kyocera, LaserMaster, Mannesmann, MicroPlex, Minolta, NEC, NewGen, Oce, Okidata, Olivetti, Panasonic, Philips, PrePress, QMS, Qume, Ricoh, Samsung, Sanyo, Seikosha, Sharp, Siemens, Star, Texas, Triumph Adler, Vobis, Unisys and Zygal.

Updates are freely available on Aminet in biz/patch and supply drivers for other packages besides Workbench drivers.

There is also the Canon Studio which is also freely available on Aminet and at Canon's web site. You can register it for the full version.

Further information is available at Hisoft's web page:
<http://www.hisoft.co.uk/studio/details.html>

Who to contact:
CompuServe: Wolf Faust 100116,1070
Internet: 100116.1070@compuserve.com

1.6 Supported Turbo Print Printers

The following is a list of currently supported printers for v6:

Brother_24-Pin, Brother_9-Pin

Canon_BJ Series, Canon_BJC210, Canon_BJC240 incl. Photo Cartridge,
Canon_BJC250, Canon_BJC4000, Canon_BJC4100, Canon_BJC4200 incl. Photo
Cartridge, Canon_BJC4300, Canon_BJC600, Canon_BJC600e
Canon_BJC610, Canon_BJC620, Canon_BJC70, Canon_BJC800
Canon_LBP Laserdrucker, Canon_PJ1080A

Citizen_120D+, Citizen_120D, Citizen_PRINTiva600c

Citizen_Swift24,240, Citizen_Swift9

Epson_EX,FX,LX Serien, Epson_LQ,SQ Serien, Epson_Stylus
Epson_Stylus820, Epson_StylusColor, Epson_StylusColorII
Epson_Stylus ColorIIs, Epson Stylus Pro(XL), Epson Stylus Color 200,
Epson Stylus 400, Epson_Stylus Color 500, Epson Stylus Color 600,
Epson Stylus Color 800, Epson Stylus Color 1520, Epson Stylus
Color Photo, Epson Stylus Color 300.

Facit_B3450

Fargo_Primeras, Fargo_PrimerasPro, Fargo_FotoFUN!
Fujitsu_DL-1100

HP_DeskJet, HP_DeskJet1200, HP_DeskJet500, HP_DeskJet500C, HP_DeskJet520
HP_DeskJet540C, HP_DeskJet550C, HP_DeskJet560C, HP_DeskJet600C
HP_DeskJet660C, HP Deskjet 670C/672C,
HP_DeskJet690/693/694C incl. Photo Cartridge, HP Deskjet 850C,
HP_DeskJet850C, HP Deskjet 870Cxi/Cse, HP DeskJet 890C
HP_LaserJetII, HP_LaserJetIII, HP_LaserJetIV (l,p), HP_LaserJetV(l,p)
HP_PaintJet,PaintJetXL, HP_PaintJet300XL

Lexmark_ExecJetIIc

MannesmannTally_7400

Nec_Pinwriter

Okimate20, Oki_ML-38x, Oki_ML-39x

Panasonic_KX-P1124, Panasonic_KX-P1540

Seikosha_24-Pin, Seikosha_9-Pin, Seikosha_SL-80AI, Seikosha_SL-80IP

Star_9-Pin, Star_LC,XB-24, Star_LC-10, Star_SJ144

A Demo and updates are available from Irsee's home page:

<http://home.t-online.de/home/irseesoftware/>

1.7 Enprint Supported Printers

This is a list of supported Epson printers:

Epson Stylus COLOR, COLOR II, IIs, 820, Pro, Pro XL, 500.

Other printer drivers included are:

Epson Stylus 300, 400, 800, 800+, 1000, 1500

Updates are available for registered users.

Enprint 3.0 will should be available for new Epson printers such as the 600 and Photo. News for this has been slow coming though.

Web page: <http://www.endicor.com/>

and at: <http://www.compulink.co.uk/~eyetech/enprint.html>

1.8 What do drivers do?

To print on a printer requires special codes which tell the printer about the text or graphics to print. There are many standards for these printer languages such as Epson ESC/P, Hewlett Packard's PCL language, IBM's ProPrinter and there's the high end Postscript language for Apple and Laser printers.

Each printer has its own features and limitations and therefore each printer requires a driver to access these features from Workbench.

When printing something from a program, the output is usually sent to the PRT: device, this is handled by the printer.device located in the DEVS drawer.

Workbench supports a list of printer commands (see p.9-23 in the Workbench User Guide for these codes) and most Amiga programs use these codes for printing text or graphics.

Obviously, these codes are understood by Workbench only and do not relate to any specific printer. To convert them to a format the printer understands requires a driver for each different printer type. The driver then converts the Workbench printer codes to real printer codes. For example, if we had an Epson compatible printer (NB: <ESC> = Code 27):

Description	Workbench code	Epson code
Init Printer	<ESC>#1	<ESC>@
Boldface on	<ESC>[1m	<ESC>E
Italics on	<ESC>[3m	<ESC>4
Underline on	<ESC>[4m	<ESC>_1

and so on these are stored in a command table in the printer driver and stored in data.c.

Complicated printer commands are dealt with a dospecial.c program which requires more program code for certain printing features which the printer language cannot directly support. The speical.c also does the initialisation and close down when a print occurs.

To send graphics two other programs are written called render.c, transfer.c and density.c. These programs convert the graphics data from the program into CMY or RGB data streams and adds the printer's graphics commands to enable graphics to be printed out. Graphics can be send out uncompressed or compressed depending on the printer language and the model of the printer. Compressed data takes longer to prepare but quicker to print out.

1.9 Writing Printer Drivers

Writing a printer driver is more complex than you think and requires some programming knowledge, an assembler or compiler that can produce object code and access to the Amiga Development Kit on floppy or CD.

Information on writing a printer driver is available from:

Amiga ROM Kernel Reference Manual: Devices p196 - 245
Addison-Wesley 1992, ISBN 0-201-56775-X.

description of files and programs to write inc. examples of Epson & HP driver!

NDUK 3.1 Example source

You might be able to get hold of the example files in the NDUK kit to help you.

The EpsonX and HP_Laserjet are a good place to start to base your printer driver on them as a lot of the work is done for you!

As information on writing drivers is scarce and new cheap drivers are even scarcer. I enclose some information for programmers wishing to write their own:

Files and functions needed for a driver

Starting to write a Driver

Text based Printer Driver section

Graphics based Printer Driver section

Testing a new Driver

Compiling with SAS/C

1.10 Files and functions

To write a driver you need the following files:

macros.i	Contains printer device macros
printertag.asm	Contains printer specific characteristics such as density, char sets and colour.
init.asm	Open various libraries for the printer
data.c	Contains printer RAW commands and extended char set
dospecial.c	Printer specific special processing for commands such as aSLRM and aSFC
render.c	Processing for graphics output and fill buffer
transfer.c	Processing called by render.c to output the buffer to the printer.
density.c	Constructs proper printer density commands

Other requirements:

PrinterSegment	Contains printer extended data structures See devices/prtbase.h
CommandTable	Converts ANSI data commands to printer specific commands. See devices/printer.h
ExtendedCharTable	Contains definitions for characters from \$A0 to \$FF.
ConvertChar()	Function to do character conversion for one character to a combination of others.
Render()	Graphics output function.
Transfer()	Output buffer to printer.
SetDensity()	Constructs density setting commands.

Once all these data tables and functions are written they can be combined to produce a printer driver that will reside in `devs:printers`.

1.11 Starting a new Driver

See `device/prtdata.h` which contains the `PrinterSegment` and the `PrinterExtendedData` or `PED`. These are part of the `printertag.asm` file.

This consists of a `printerName`, an `INIT` function (run when the printer code is loaded and used to open libraries and devices), an `EXPUNGE` function (run when printer code is closed and resources can be freed), an `OPEN` function (which is called by `OpenDevice()` call after prefs are read and the parallel/serial port is opened. It must return 0 for ok or non-zero value for an error). Finally, a `CLOSE` function (called by `CloseDevice()` and frees any resources).

The `pd_` variable passed to the `init` call is a pointer to the `PrinterData` structure and is the same as the `io_Device` for IO requests.

`pd_SegmentData`

Points to the `PrinterSegment` containing `PED`.

`pd_PrintBuf`

For use by the printer-dependant code.

`(*pd_PWrite)(data,length);`

Interface to the primitive IO device where writes are double buffered. `Data,length` points to byte data to send and its length.

`(*pd_PBothReady)();`

Waits for IO requests to complete, it is useful if the code does not use double-buffering. Use it in between successive `pd_PWrites`.

`pd_Preferences`

Copy of printer prefs obtained when printer opened.

1.12 Text based Printer section

This section is designed to convert ANSI x3.64 style commands to specific printer escape codes. There are two parts the `CommandTable` and the `DoSpecial()` routine.

The `CommandTable` is used to convert escape codes by simple substitution. The order of the codes must be in the same sequence as shown in `devices/printer.h`.

If the code for your printer requires a decimal 0 use octal 376 (deciaml 256). Also, if no conversion is available, then place octal 377 (dec. 255) in its position. It also could mean that the function can be dealt with by DoSpecial.

The DoSpecial() function is used to implement functions that require more complex sequence of control characters sent to the printer. The DoSpecial() function requires these parameters:

command

Points to the command table e.g. aRIN for initialise.

vline

Points to value for current line position.

currentVMI

Points to value for current line spacing.

crlfFlag

Points to setting of add LF after CR flag.

Parms

Contains parameters needed for ANSI command.

outputBuffer

Points to buffer where converted command is stored.

All printers will require aRIN (init) command in DoSpecial(). Some commands occur in the CommandTable and DoSpecial such as superscript, subscript etc. When using the reset command (aRIS), then to avoid losing data it is best to define the PD->pd_PWaitEnabled = \375; in the DoSpecial() function which causes the printer to wait before resetting.

For the printertag.asm, the following values are required:

MaxColumns

Max number of columns the printer can print across the page.

NumCharSets

Number of character sets

8BitChars

Pointer to Extended Character Table. If null, uses default table.

ConvFunc

Pointer to character conversion routine. If null, no conversion req.

The Extended Character table is for the codes \$A0 to \$FF. Valid expressions are \011 for octal 11, \00 for null, \n where n is 1-3 digit number. A back slash is represented by \\.

The ConvFunc function may be needed to convert any character to a combination of other characters. It should return -1 if no conversion done, 0 for no characters

added or the number of characters added to buffer returned.

ConvFunc requires the following parameters:

```
char *buffer - Pointer to a buffer
char c      - Character to be processed
int crlf_flag- CR/LF flag
```

1.13 Graphics Printer Section

The graphics part of the driver consists of three parts: Render(), Transfer() and SetDensity() functions. If the printer does not support graphics then only the Render() function is required which returns an error (PDERR_NOTGRAPHICS).

Render()

This is the main printer specific code which consists of seven parts or cases. The Render() function requires four long parameters: ct, x, y and status.

Pre-Master Init (Case 5)

```
Parameters: ct    - 0 or pointer to IODRPreq struc passed to PCDumpRPort.
            x     - io_Special flag deom IODRPreq struc
            y     - 0
```

X contains the Density flags. Do not PWrite() during this case. When done return PDERR_NOERR. SetDensity() is called here.

Master Initialisation (Case 0)

```
Parameters: ct    - pointer to IODRPreq struc
            x     - width of picture in pixels
            y     - height of picture in pixels
```

X and y are used to determine buffer size, if alloc fails return PDERR_BUFFER MEMORY. The buffer should also contains commands to set up the graphic dump and for each colour pass. A reset should NOT occur in this case. If ct is used then return PDERR_TOOKCONTROL to allow a graceful exit. Using two buffers with AllocMem() allows double-buffering (see example).

Putting pixels in buffer (Case 1)

```
Parameters: ct - pointer to PrtInfo buffer
            x  - PCM Colour code (if printer is MCC_MULTI_PASS)
            y  - printer row number (0 to height-1)
```

This is passed a whole row of YMCB intensity values. These are passed to the Transfer() function. Return PDERR_NOERR at end. See device/prtgfx.h for PCM values.

Dumping a pixel buffer to printer (Case 2)

```
Parameters: ct, x - 0
            y     - Number of rows sent (1 - NumRows)
```

The data can be Run Length Encoded (RLE) if supported otherwise it should be white-space stripped (WSS). This involves scanning for the first non-zero value and data from this point is sent. This reduces print time.

The y value allows you to advance the paper a few pixel lines to prevent white lines appearing. Commands which appear in the data can be pre-processed eg. \$03 to \$03 \$03. The error from PWrite() should be returned.

Clearing & init the pixel buffer (Case 3)

Parameters: ct, x, y - 0

Initialises the buffer to value the printer uses for blank pixels (usually 0). This is printer specific and should include the control codes in the buffer before and after the data. This call is made before each Case 2 call.

Return PDERR_NOERR.

Closing Down (Case 4)

Parameters: ct - error code
 x - io_Special flag from IODRPReq struct
 y - 0

This is called at the end of the dump. Any buffer memory should be freed, you can check if any is allocated by checking the value of PD->pd_PrintBuf. You must wait for the buffer to clear by calling PBothReady before freeing them. Page orientated printers should be given an Eject command, this can be checked in SPECIAL_NOFORMFEED, if set don't eject page.

Also, PWrite() should be used to reset line spacing (to 6 or 8 dpi), set bidir. mode, set black text and restore any margins. Use PDERR_NOERR or error from PWrite() on return.

Switch to next colour (Case 6)

This call is made for printers that require colours to be sent in separate passes ie has PCC_MULTIPASS set.

Transfer() function

This dithers and renders an entire row of pixels passed to it by Render(). It has five parameters:

PInfo - pointer to PInfo struct.
 y - row number
 ptr - buffer pointer
 colors - colour buffer pointer
 BufOffset - buffer offset for interleaved printing.

Dithering may involve thresholding, grey-scale or colour dithering each pixel. If the threshold is non-zero, the dither value is: $PInfo->pi_threshold \wedge 15$. otherwise it is $*(PInfo->pi_matrix + ((y \& 3) * 2) + (x \& 3))$ where x is $PInfo->pi_xpos$ which is incremented for each pixel.

The function renders by placing a pixel in the buffer based on its dither value. If intensity of the pixel is greater than the dither value (see above) then it is placed in the buffer otherwise it is skipped and the pixel is processed.

The ColourClass (PCC_BW, PCC_YMC etc), determines the rendering logic. Only PCC_BW has no Colour dithering. For Thresholding the Black value should be compared to the threshold value to see if it to be rendered. Printers with no Black colour should use YMC colours to make black.

For the Grey Scale Dithering, the black value is compared to the dither value to render a black pixel (print Black or YMC colours). For the Colour Dithering, black (if avail) then/or the YMC colours are compared to the dither value to see if they should be rendered.

Writing the transfer function in assembly can cut the printing time by half!

SetDensity() function

This is called in the Pre-Master Init case and the density code is passed in the density_code variable which is used for a user-specified or max density. It should also handle narrow and wide tractor paper sizes.

Densities below 80dpi should not be supported with the exception of the original HP_Laserjet which has a minimum of 75dpi.

Printertag.asm

For graphics printer the following values need to be filled:

MaxXDots - Max number of dots across the page.
MaxYDots - Max number of dots down the page (or 0 if using roll or form fed paper).
XDotsInch - Dot density in x (see SetDensity())
YDotsInch - Dot density in y (see SetDensity())
PrinterClass - type of printer (PPC_BWGFX etc)
ColorClass - Colour class (PCC_YMC etc)
NumRows - Number of rows printed by 1 pass of the printer head.

1.14 Testing the driver

The following tests should be performed to ensure the driver is working correctly.

1. B&W (threshold 8), grey scale and colour of the same picture.
 2. Do a dump with DestX and DestY dots set to even multiples of XDotsInch and YDotsInch eg a printer with a res of 120 x 144 dpi, a 480 x 432 dump can be done. It should produce a 4 x 3 inch picture.
 3. Do a colour dump at max wide at density 7.
 4. Ensure dumps don't use the text margins. To test this, set margins to 30 and 50 characters at 10 cpi and do a dump wider than 2 inches. It should dump a picture left justified.
 5. A invisible setup can be used which involves printing non-printable text before starting the dump eg. CRs.
 6. Finally, an image with lots of white space between objects should be dumped to test white-space stripping or RLE is working. The white space should be separated by as many lines of white space as NumRows.
-

1.15 Compiling with SAS/C

If you are using SAS C 6.5 or better then please note that:

1. Use the following command to create a working make file:
MKMK TARGET=PRINTER_NAME printertag.asm init.asm data.c dospecial.c
render.c density.c transfer.asm
2. Use the following SCOPTIONS:

```
DATA=FAR
ANSI
NOSTACKCHECK
NOCHECKABORT
OPTIMIZE
VERBOSE
STRIPDEBUG
MAP
MAPSYMBOLS
MAPXREFERENCE
NOERRORHIGHLIGHT
NOSTARTUP
PROGRAMNAME=PRINTER_NAME
```

3. Make sure that you prototype the functions in each of the C programs.
You may need to combine the function name and parameters for better compatibility.
4. There are two functions that produce prototype errors, you will need to modify the prtbase.h Printer Base structure as follows:

```
int (*pd_PWrite)(UBYTE *buf, int leng);
int (*pd_PBothReady)(void);
```

5. You will need to include the proto/exec.c header for the AllocMem and FreeMem functions in render.c

1.16 About the Author

Since this guide was first released I have written some printer drivers for the Amiga. These have been based on the EpsonX and HP_Laserjet example code provided by Commodore in SAS/C 6.58 with substantial modification for new features:

```
HP Deskjet 670C, 870C and 400C
Epson Stylus Colour 600
```

If you wish to contact me about printers, printer drivers (or even other types of drivers) then send me a message to:

```
E-Mail: P.J.Hutchison@hud.ac.uk
        or PJHutch@blizzard.u-net.com
```

```
Fidonet: 2:250/366.24
```

Web page: <http://www.blizzard.u-net.com/>

Peter John Hutchison
Halifax, W Yorks.
Amiga 1200 WB 3.1
Blizzard 1230-IV (16Mb RAM)
Epson Stylus 500 (EnPrint)
