




Fusing Systems



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[Workbook](#) 

NARRATION: Welcome to the Konica Minolta Outward Fusing Systems Course.
Click the forward arrow to begin the course.



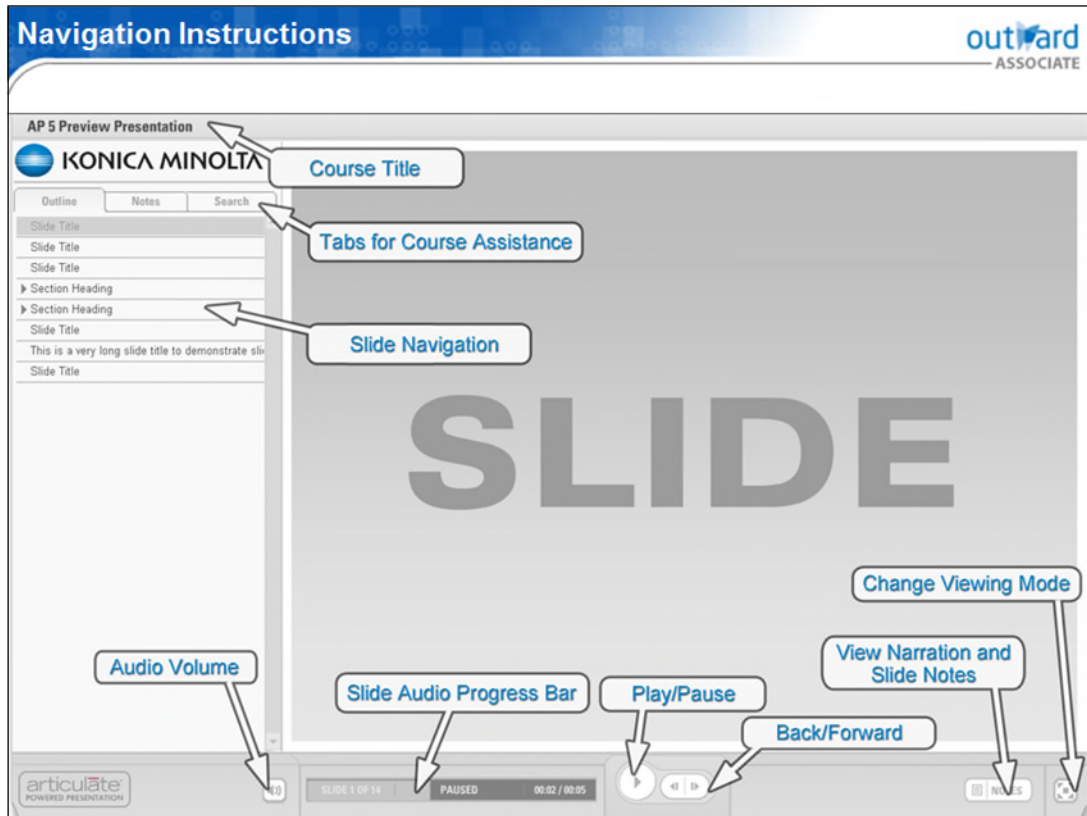
Fusing Systems

The objectives for this course are:

- Identify different types of Fusing Units.
- Identify the components within the Fusing Unit.
- Explain the theory of operation of the Fusing Unit.
- Identify the maintenance concepts.
- Identify the adjustment concepts.
- Theoretically troubleshoot defective components or image quality issues.
- Source various service support documentation.
- Identify safety concerns and issues.

Please Note: Estimated time completion of this course is 80 – 90 minutes

NARRATION: The objectives for this course are as follows:



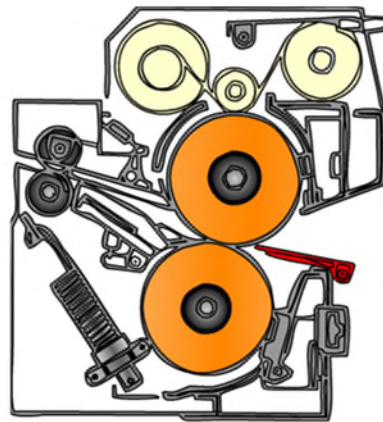
NARRATION: Here are the instructions on how to navigate through this course.

■ Function

The Fusing Unit affixes toner to the copy paper by using heat and pressure.

Some units employ multiple heating lamps (usually a halogen type lamp), various cleaning mechanisms, and some form of jam detection.

Note: The terms "Fusing" and "Fixing" are used interchangeably to identify components within various models or manufacturers of equipment.



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Блок термозакрепления прикрепляет тонер к копируемой бумаге, используя нагрев и давление.

В некоторых устройствах используются несколько нагревательных ламп, различные механизмы очистки и некоторые формы обнаружения застревания.

Обратите внимание, что термины «Фьюзинг» и «Фиксация» используются взаимозаменяемо для идентификации компонентов в различных моделях или производителях оборудования.

Fusing Systems Overview

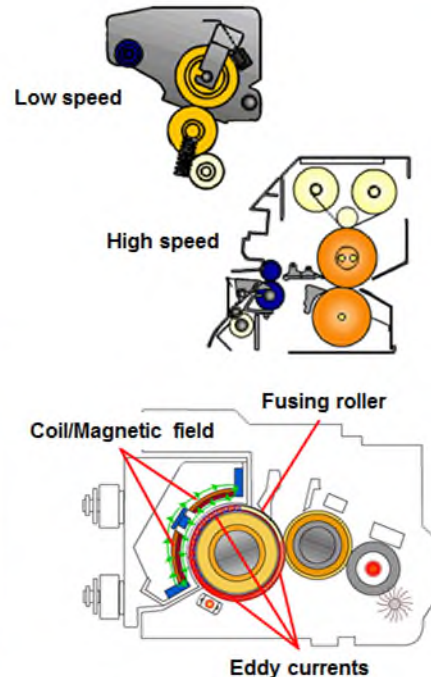
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Types

The various types of Fusing Units can be generally thought of as Low Speed and High Speed. You can usually determine the difference by a number of components that comprise the unit.

For example, a Low Speed unit may have one heat lamp, while a High Speed unit could have as many as three heat lamps. Also, fusing belts, in place of rollers, are normally used in production color products due to the increased speed and efficiency associated with these type of systems.

Note: In place of heating lamps, some MFPs use an induction type system consisting of a coil, induced by an applied alternating electrical current, to create a magnetic field used to heat the fusing roller. The magnetic field emitted by the coil produces spiral (eddy) electrical currents within the fusing roller surface to heat the roller.



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Различные типы блоков плавления можно обычно рассматривать как низкоскоростные и высокоскоростные.

Обычно вы можете определить разницу по количеству компонентов, составляющих единицу.

Например, в низкоскоростном блоке может быть 1 нагревательная лампа, в то время как в высокоскоростном блоке может быть до 3 нагревательных ламп. Кроме того, ремни плавления вместо роликов обычно используются в производстве цветных изделий из-за повышенной скорости и эффективности, связанной с системами этого типа.

Обратите внимание, что вместо нагревательных ламп некоторые МФУ используют систему индукционного типа, состоящую из катушки, индуцированной переменным электрическим током, для создания магнитного поля, используемого для нагрева термозакрепляющего ролика. Магнитное поле, излучаемое катушкой, создает спиральные (вихревые) электрические токи внутри поверхности плавящегося ролика для нагрева ролика.

■ Component Identification

- Guide Plates
- Fusing/Fixing Rollers
- Pressure Mechanisms
- Fusing/Fixing Lamps
- Thermistors
- Thermostats/Thermal Fuses
- Solid State Relays
- Fusing Claws
- Web/Oil Rollers
- Decorf Mechanisms
- Exit Rollers
- Exit Jam Sensors



Click on the buttons to view a description of each of the components.

NARRATION: Click on the buttons to view a description of each component.

■ Safety Concerns

Always turn OFF the MFP and unplug the power cord prior to performing maintenance on the Fusing System components. This is necessary, especially when addressing issues dealing with the Drive mechanism. Tools, clothing, hands, etc. can easily be caught in the gear train or drive system, causing injury or damage.

Components within the Fusing Unit may be very hot; **please use appropriate caution!** The unit should be allowed to cool before performing maintenance.

Before removing any connectors, observe the type, size, and attachment locations **BEFORE** removing the mounting screws. This should be done to minimize damage to the circuit board.

Turn Off



Unplug



Unplug

Hot



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Components within the Fusing Unit may be very hot; please use appropriate caution! The unit should be allowed to cool before performing maintenance.

Before removing any connectors, observe the type, size, and attachment locations **BEFORE** removing the mounting screws. This should be done to minimize damage to the circuit board.

Всегда выключайте МФП и отсоединяйте шнур питания перед выполнением технического обслуживания компонентов системы термозакрепления. Это необходимо, особенно при решении вопросов, связанных с механизмом привода. Инструменты, одежда, руки и т. Д. Могут легко попасть в зубчатую передачу или систему привода, что может привести к травме или повреждению.

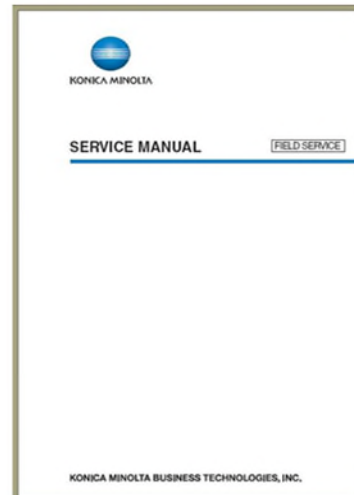
Компоненты внутри блока термозакрепления могут быть очень горячими; пожалуйста, будьте осторожны! Перед выполнением технического обслуживания агрегату следует дать остыть.

Перед снятием каких-либо разъемов обратите внимание на тип, размер и места крепления ПЕРЕД снятием крепежных винтов. Это должно быть сделано, чтобы минимизировать повреждение монтажной платы.

■ Removal/Disassembly/Reassembly Procedures

Reference the applicable service manual regarding the removal and/or disassembly/reassembly of components identified in this course.

Any specific detailed information regarding the removal and/or disassembly/reassembly of a particular component will be identified within the applicable lesson of this course.



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Lessons

The following lessons are covered in this course:

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| Lesson 1: Drive | Lesson 8: Solid State Relay |
| Lesson 2: Fusing Unit Guide Plates | Lesson 9: Fusing Claws |
| Lesson 3: Fusing Rollers | Lesson 10: Web, Oil/Cleaning Rollers |
| Lesson 4: Pressure Mechanisms | Lesson 11: Decurl Mechanism |
| Lesson 5: Heat Lamp | Lesson 12: Exit Rollers |
| Lesson 6: Thermistor | Lesson 13: Exit Jam Sensor |
| Lesson 7: Thermal Protection Devices | Lesson 14: Temperature Control Circuits |

NARRATION: The following lessons are covered in this course.

Drive

The topics of discussion are:

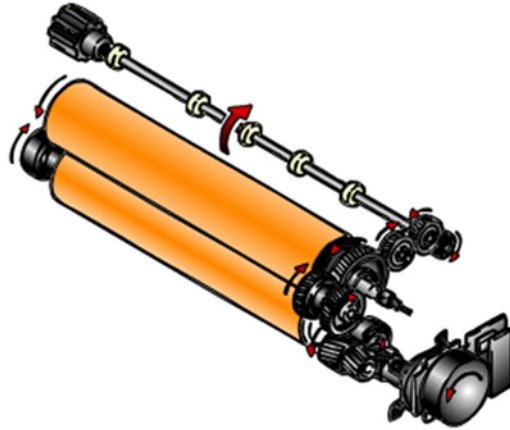
- General Statement
- Location
- Theory of Operation
- Preventative Maintenance
- Disassembly/Reassembly
- Adjustments
- Malfunction Codes
- Theoretical Troubleshooting

NARRATION: The following topics within the Drive lesson will be covered.

1) Drive

■ 1.1 General Statement

A Drive motor provides mechanical drive to the various rollers and gears to convey paper through the Fusing Unit.

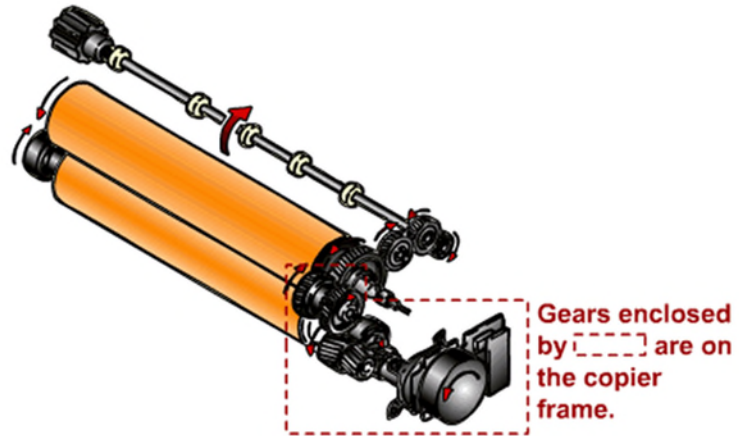


NARRATION: A Drive motor provides mechanical drive to the various rollers and gears to convey paper through the Fusing Unit.

1) Drive

■ 1.2 Location

The Drive motor can be mounted directly to the Fusing Unit or within the MFP engine.



NARRATION: The Drive motor can be mounted directly to the Fusing Unit or within the MFP engine.

■ 1.3 Theory of Operation (1/3)

The drive motor is usually controlled by a printer engine control board or a master control board.

Usually an ON signal, a logic low (L), is applied to the motor to begin its rotation. An OFF signal, a logic high (H), is applied to the same control line to stop the rotation.

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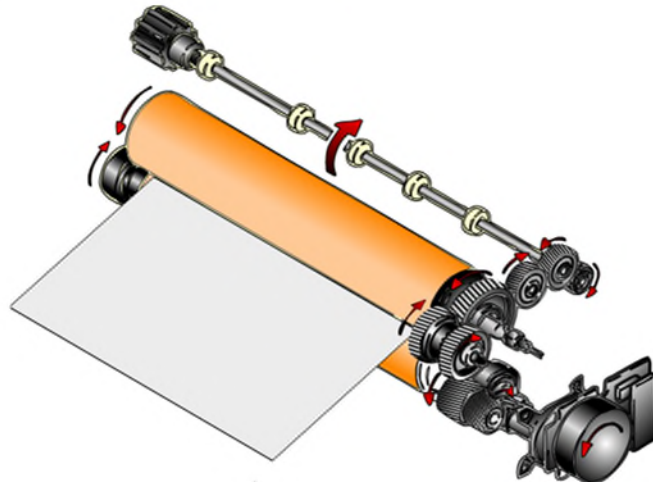
Приводной двигатель обычно управляется платой управления двигателя принтера или главной платой управления.

Обычно сигнал включения, низкий логический уровень, подается на двигатель, чтобы начать его вращение. Сигнал ВЫКЛ, высокий логический уровень, подается на ту же линию управления, чтобы остановить вращение.

■ 1.3 Theory of Operation (2/3)

Mechanical drive is transmitted from the drive motor to the Fusing Rollers by either belts or a gear train. Either of these devices may reside on the Fusing Unit or within the MFP engine.

The speed of the drive motor may vary with the thickness or weight of the paper to maintain the proper fusing of the toner to the paper. This feature depends upon the MFP model.



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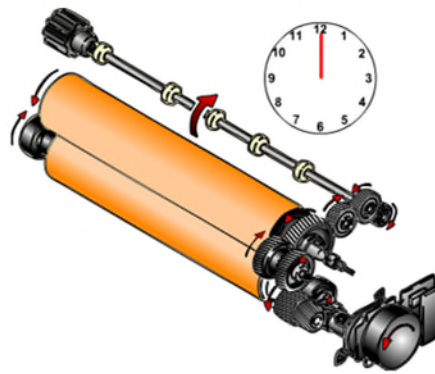
Механический привод передается от приводного двигателя к роликам плавления либо ремнями, либо зубчатой передачей. Любое из этих устройств может находиться в блоке термозакрепления или в механизме МФП.

Скорость приводного двигателя может варьироваться в зависимости от толщины или веса бумаги, чтобы обеспечить правильное закрепление тонера на бумаге. Эта функция зависит от модели МФУ.

■ 1.3 Theory of Operation (3/3)

Depending upon the MFP, the drive motor may be required to partially rotate the fusing rollers to prevent flat spots from forming on the rollers due to the constantly applied fusing pressure.

A timing circuit designed to rotate the rollers periodically usually governs this function.



Depending upon the MFP, the drive motor may be required to partially rotate the fusing rollers to prevent flat spots from forming on the rollers due to the constantly applied fusing pressure. A timing circuit designed to rotate the rollers periodically usually governs this function.

В зависимости от MFP, приводному двигателю может потребоваться частичное вращение роликов плавления, чтобы предотвратить образование плоских пятен на роликах из-за постоянно прилагаемого давления плавления.

Цепь синхронизации, предназначенная для периодического вращения роликов, обычно управляет этой функцией.

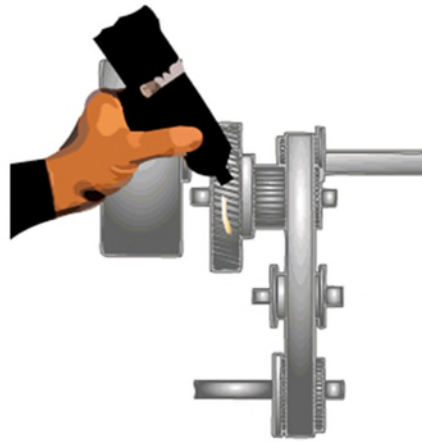
1) Drive

■ 1.4 Preventative Maintenance

Usually, when performing a PM or minimum call procedure, clean, then lubricate the drive gears with the appropriate grease.

The type of grease used must be able to withstand the increased temperatures near the Fusing Unit.

Refer to the MFP manufacturer specifications for the recommended grease.



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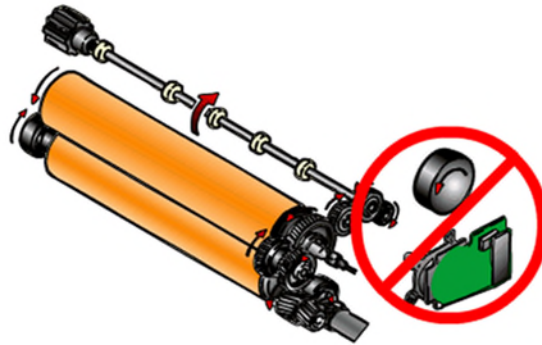
Обычно при выполнении процедуры РМ или минимального вызова очищайте, а затем смазывайте ведущие шестерни соответствующей смазкой.

Тип используемой смазки должен выдерживать повышенные температуры вблизи блока термозакрепления.

Обратитесь к спецификациям производителя MFP для рекомендуемой смазки.

■ 1.5 Disassembly/Reassembly

Some drive motors cannot be disassembled or replaced individually, but must be replaced as an assembly with the controlling circuitry.

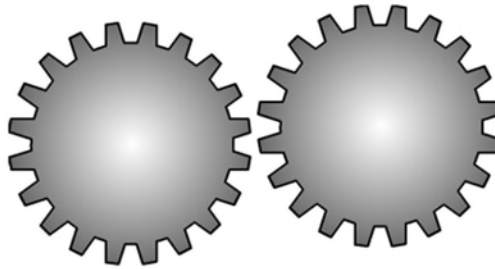


NARRATION: Some drive motors cannot be disassembled or replaced individually, but must be replaced as an assembly with the controlling circuitry.

1.6 Adjustments

Some motors may require the backlash between the drive gears to be adjusted, while others self-adjust as they are mounted into the MFP frame.

Note: You should reference the appropriate Service Manual for details of the procedure.



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Please note that you should reference the appropriate Service Manual for details of the procedure.

Некоторые двигатели могут требовать регулировки люфта между ведущими шестернями, в то время как другие самонастраиваются при установке в раму МФП.

Обратите внимание, что вам следует обратиться к соответствующему Руководству по обслуживанию для получения подробной информации о процедуре.

■ 1.7 Malfunction Codes

Generally there are two conditions that will generate a malfunction code:

1. Failure to rotate when a control signal attempts to drive the motor.
2. Failure to stop rotating when a control signal attempts to stop the drive motor.

Generally there are two conditions that will generate a malfunction code: One is a failure to rotate when a control signal attempts to drive the motor.

The other is a failure to stop rotating when a control signal attempts to stop the drive motor.

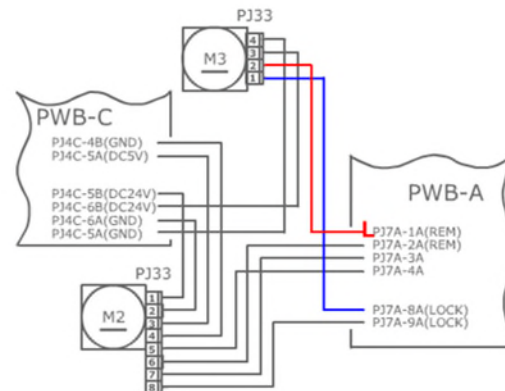
Как правило, существует два условия, при которых генерируется код неисправности. Первое - это ошибка вращения, когда управляющий сигнал пытается запустить двигатель.

Другой причиной является невозможность остановить вращение, когда управляющий сигнал пытается остановить приводной двигатель.

1.8 Theoretical Troubleshooting

Most Fusing Unit drive motors are switched OFF or ON using logic signals that originate at the control board.

A signal from the motor to the control board determines if the motor is performing properly. In most cases, both signals must be in the same state for a system to function.



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Большинство приводных двигателей блока термозакрепления выключаются или включаются с помощью логических сигналов, которые исходят от платы управления.

Сигнал от двигателя к плате управления определяет, работает ли двигатель правильно. В большинстве случаев оба сигнала должны находиться в одном и том же состоянии, чтобы система могла функционировать.

1.9 Quiz

Question 1 of 3

Point Value: 33

On some MFPs, the speed of the Fusing unit drive motor may vary depending on the thickness of the paper to maintain proper toner fusion.

- True
- False

PROPERTIES

On passing, 'Finish' button:

On failing, 'Finish' button:

Allow user to leave quiz:

User may view slides after quiz:

User may attempt quiz:

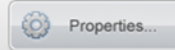
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[At any time](#)

[At any time](#)

[Unlimited times](#)



■ 1.10 Review

You should now understand how a Fusing Unit receives drive from a drive motor, and that it can be accomplished in various ways depending upon the model of the MFP.

NARRATION: You should now understand how a Fusing Unit receives drive from a drive motor, and that it can be accomplished in various ways depending upon the model of the MFP.

Next, we will explore how paper begins the journey through the Fusing Unit Guide Plates.

Fusing Unit Guide Plates

The topics of discussion are:

- General Statement
- Theory of Operation
- Preventative Maintenance
- Adjustments
- Theoretical Troubleshooting

NARRATION: The following topics within the Fusing Unit Guide Plates lesson will be covered.

2) Fusing Unit Guide Plates

■ 2.1 General Statement

The job of the Fusing Entrance Guide Plate is to guide the paper into the fusing unit. There may also be guides on the exit side of the fusing unit to ensure that paper is efficiently transported to the exit rollers, or to additional rollers provided by a duplex unit.

The job of the fusing entrance guide plate is to guide the paper into the fusing unit. There may also be guides on the exit side of the fusing unit to ensure that paper is efficiently transported to the exit rollers, or to additional rollers provided by a duplex unit.

Работа направляющей пластины входа термозакрепления состоит в том, чтобы направлять бумагу в блок термозакрепления.

На стороне выхода узла термозакрепления также могут быть направляющие, обеспечивающие эффективную транспортировку бумаги к выходным роликам или дополнительным роликам, предусмотренным дуплексным блоком.

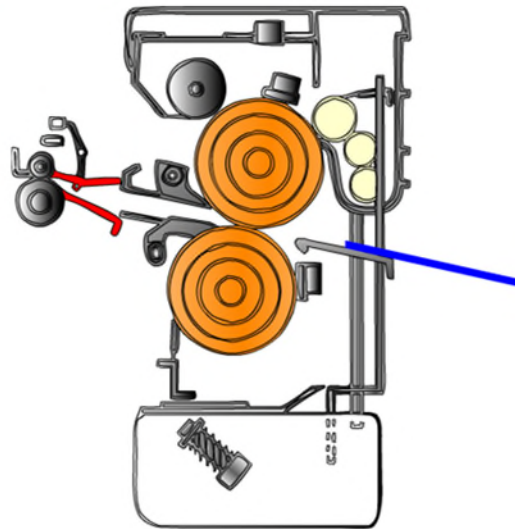
2) Fusing Unit Guide Plates

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■ 2.2 Theory of Operation

Entrance guides support the paper and ensure that it enters the nip between the fusing rollers at the proper angle, otherwise poor image quality or paper jams could result.

Exit guides support the fused page as it exits the fusing unit.



Entrance guides support the paper and ensure that it enters the nip between the fusing rollers at the proper angle, otherwise poor image quality or paper jams could result.

Exit guides support the fused page as it exits the fusing unit.

Входные направляющие поддерживают бумагу и обеспечивают ее попадание в зажим между валиками для закрепления под правильным углом, в противном случае это может привести к ухудшению качества изображения или замятию бумаги.

Выходные направляющие поддерживают расплавленную страницу при выходе из блока термозакрепления.

2) Fusing Unit Guide Plates

■ 2.3 Preventative Maintenance

During each service call or PM, the guides should be inspected and cleaned as needed.

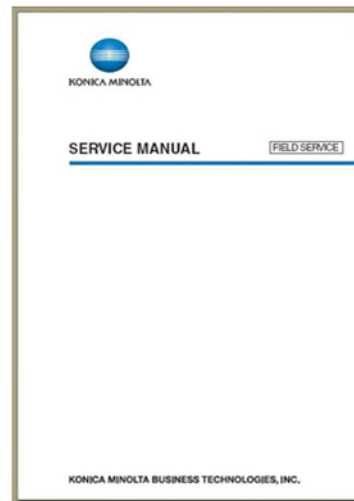
NARRATION: During each service call or PM, the guides should be inspected and cleaned as needed.

2) Fusing Unit Guide Plates

■ 2.4 Adjustments

Adjustments to Fusing Guides are rare.

Reference the ADJUSTMENT portion of the service manual if adjustments are necessary.



NARRATION: Adjustments to Fusing Guides are rare.

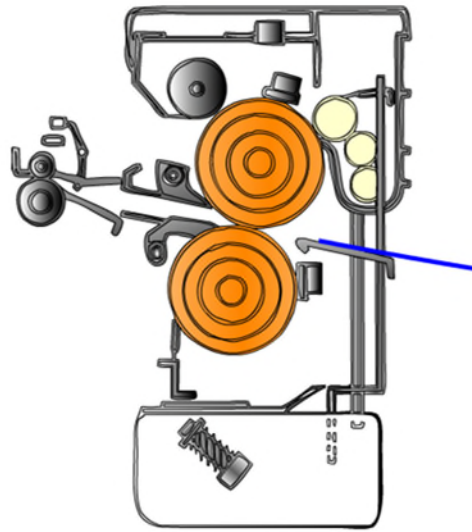
Reference the ADJUSTMENT portion of the service manual if adjustments are necessary.

2) Fusing Unit Guide Plates

■ 2.5 Theoretical Troubleshooting

Guides that are dirty or damaged may result in jamming at the fusing rollers.

Damaged guide plates should be replaced.



NARRATION: Guides that are dirty or damaged may result in jamming at the fusing rollers.
Damaged guide plates should be replaced.

2.6 Quiz

Question 1 of 3

Point Value: 33

Entrance guides support the paper and ensure that it enters the nip between the fusing rollers at the proper angle.

- True
- False

PROPERTIES

On passing, 'Finish' button:

On failing, 'Finish' button:

Allow user to leave quiz:

User may view slides after quiz:

User may attempt quiz:


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[At any time](#)

[Unlimited times](#)

 Properties...

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■ 2.7 Review

As you have learned, the fusing guides support the paper as it enters and exits the Fusing Rollers.

NARRATION: As you have learned, the fusing guides support the paper as it enters and exits the Fusing Rollers.

Next, we will cover Fusing Rollers.

Fusing Rollers

The topics of discussion are:

- General Statement
- Location
- Theory of Operation
- Preventative Maintenance
- Maintenance Codes and Counters
- Adjustments
- Malfunction Codes
- Theoretical Troubleshooting

NARRATION: The following topics within the Fusing Rollers lesson will be covered.

3) Fusing Rollers

■ 3.1 General Statement

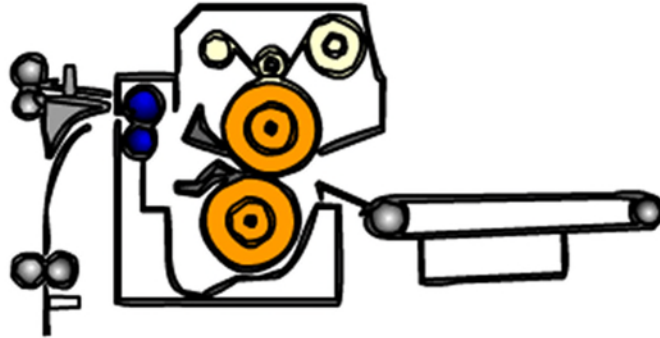
The Fusing Rollers use a combination of heat and pressure to melt toner into the copy paper.

NARRATION: The Fusing Rollers use a combination of heat and pressure to melt toner into the copy paper.

3) Fusing Rollers

■ 3.2 Location

The fusing rollers are located in the fusing unit between the transport section and the exit rollers.



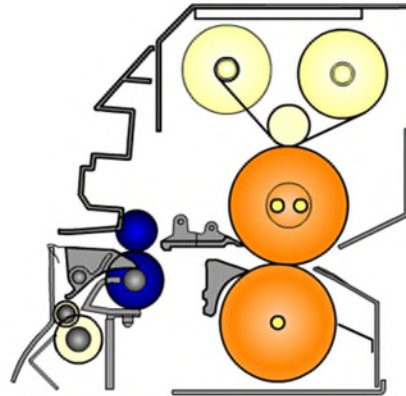
NARRATION: The fusing rollers are located in the fusing unit between the transport section and the exit rollers.

3) Fusing Rollers

■ 3.3 Theory of Operation

In the fusing unit, the paper passes between the two rollers. One roller, usually the upper one, has a hard surface with a Teflon coating. The other roller is usually made of silicon rubber. Lamps heat one or both of the rollers.

They are driven by an independent motor or by the main drive of the machine itself. The rollers begin to turn when a copy or print cycle is initiated, and continue to turn until after the paper has exited the machine.



Raised Areas Represent Unfused Toner on the Sheet.

In the fusing unit, the paper passes between the two rollers. One roller, usually the upper one, has a hard surface with a Teflon coating. The other roller is usually made of silicon rubber. Lamps heat one or both of the rollers.

They are driven by an independent motor or by the main drive of the machine itself. The rollers begin to turn when a copy or print cycle is initiated, and continue to turn until after the paper has exited the machine.

В блоке термозакрепления бумага проходит между двумя роликами. Один ролик, обычно верхний, имеет твердую поверхность с тефлоновым покрытием. Другой ролик обычно сделан из силиконовой резины. Лампы нагревают один или оба ролика. Они приводятся в движение независимым двигателем или главным приводом самой машины. Ролики начинают вращаться, когда начинается цикл копирования или печати, и продолжают вращаться, пока бумага не выйдет из аппарата.

3) Fusing Rollers

■ 3.4 Preventative Maintenance

The fusing rollers should be inspected for damage during each service call and replaced at the recommended PM interval.

Rollers can be cleaned with a soft cloth, but care should be taken not to damage the surface of the rollers with harsh chemicals. Check the maintenance portion of the service manual for the correct cleaning methods.



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Плавкие ролики должны проверяться на наличие повреждений во время каждого технического обслуживания и заменяться с рекомендованным интервалом в РМ.

Ролики можно чистить мягкой тканью, но следует соблюдать осторожность, чтобы не повредить поверхность роликов агрессивными химикатами. Проверьте часть руководства по техническому обслуживанию для правильных методов очистки.

3) Fusing Rollers

■ 3.5 Maintenance Codes and Counters

The fusing rollers are generally considered consumable items and therefore have a specified life expectancy. This will vary from machine to machine.

In many machines, counters are available to track the life of the rollers. These counters will trigger an indication that the rollers have reached the end of their life, at which time, the rollers should be replaced.

The counters are normally cleared by the technician when the rollers are replaced.

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The counters are normally cleared by the technician when the rollers are replaced.

Плавкие ролики обычно считаются расходными материалами и, следовательно, имеют определенный срок службы. Это будет варьироваться от машины к машине. На многих машинах имеются счетчики для отслеживания срока службы роликов. Эти счетчики активируют индикацию того, что ролики достигли конца своего срока службы, и в это время ролики должны быть заменены. Счетчики обычно очищаются техником при замене роликов.

3) Fusing Rollers

■ 3.6 Adjustments

There are no adjustments made to the rollers themselves, but pressure and temperature adjustments may be required on some units and in certain circumstances.

There are no adjustments made to the rollers themselves, but pressure and temperature adjustments may be required on some units and in certain circumstances.

Регулировки самих роликов не производятся, но на некоторых устройствах и при определенных обстоятельствах может потребоваться регулировка давления и температуры.

3) Fusing Rollers

■ 3.7 Malfunction Codes

There are no malfunction codes associated with the fusing rollers; however, damage to the surface of either roller could cause erratic temperature readings, resulting in poor fusing.

There are no malfunction codes associated with the fusing rollers; however, damage to the surface of either roller could cause erratic temperature readings, resulting in poor fusing.

Нет никаких кодов неисправности, связанных с плавкими роликами; однако повреждение поверхности любого ролика может привести к ошибочным показаниям температуры, что приведет к плохому плавлению.

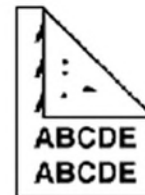
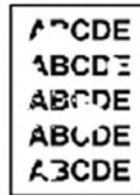
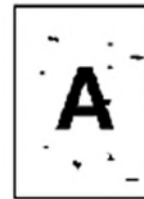
3) Fusing Rollers

■ 3.8 Theoretical Troubleshooting

When troubleshooting spots or stripes on the copy, check the surface of the fusing rollers for nicks, pits, or scratches. An indication that spots are caused by fusing rollers is when the spots repeat on the copy at intervals that correspond to the circumference of the roller.

Wrinkled pages may be an indication of warped or severely damaged fusing rollers. Jams in the fusing unit may be caused by damaged rollers.

Malfunction codes resulting from erratic heat detection, can result from damage to the surface of either roller or failure of the roller cleaning mechanisms.



When troubleshooting spots or stripes on the copy, check the surface of the fusing rollers for nicks, pits, or scratches. An indication that spots are caused by fusing rollers is when the spots repeat on the copy at intervals that correspond to the circumference of the roller.

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Malfunction codes resulting from erratic heat detection, can result from damage to the surface of either roller or failure of the roller cleaning mechanisms.

При устранении проблем с пятнами или полосами на копии проверьте поверхность валиков термозакрепления на наличие вмятин, ямок или царапин. Признаком того, что пятна вызваны плавкими валиками, является то, что пятна повторяются на копии с интервалами, которые соответствуют окружности валика.

Сморщенные страницы могут указывать на деформированные или сильно поврежденные валики. Застревание в блоке термозакрепления может быть вызвано повреждением роликов.

Коды неисправностей, возникающие из-за случайного обнаружения тепла, могут быть вызваны повреждением поверхности ролика или поломкой механизмов очистки ролика.

3.9 Quiz

Question 1 of 3

Point Value: 33

The upper fusing roller is usually made of silicon rubber.

- True
- False

PROPERTIES

On passing, 'Finish' button:

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3) Fusing Rollers

■ 3.10 Review

You have just learned that fusing rollers use a combination of heat and pressure to melt and press the toner into the surface of the paper.

NARRATION: You have just learned that fusing rollers use a combination of heat and pressure to melt and press the toner into the surface of the paper.

Next, we will cover Pressure Mechanisms which maintain the contact area between the upper and lower fusing rollers.

Pressure Mechanisms

The topics of discussion are:

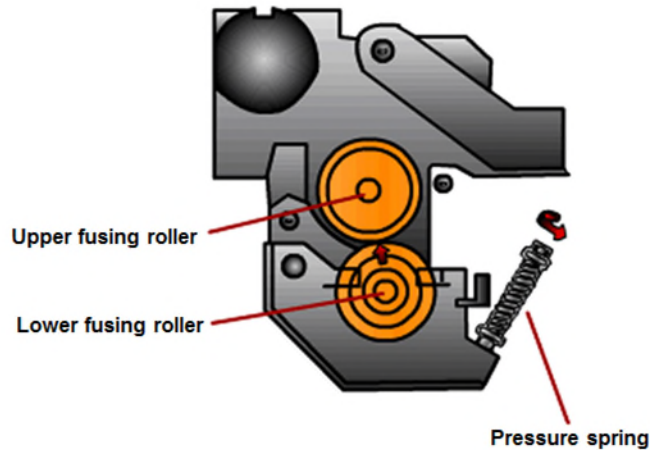
- General Statement
- Location
- Theory of Operation
- Preventative Maintenance
- Adjustments
- Theoretical Troubleshooting

NARRATION: The following topics within the Pressure Mechanisms lesson will be covered.

4) Pressure Mechanisms

■ 4.1 General Statement

Pressure Mechanisms are used to press the lower fusing roller against the upper fusing roller to ensure there is a certain width of contact area between the upper and lower fusing rollers.



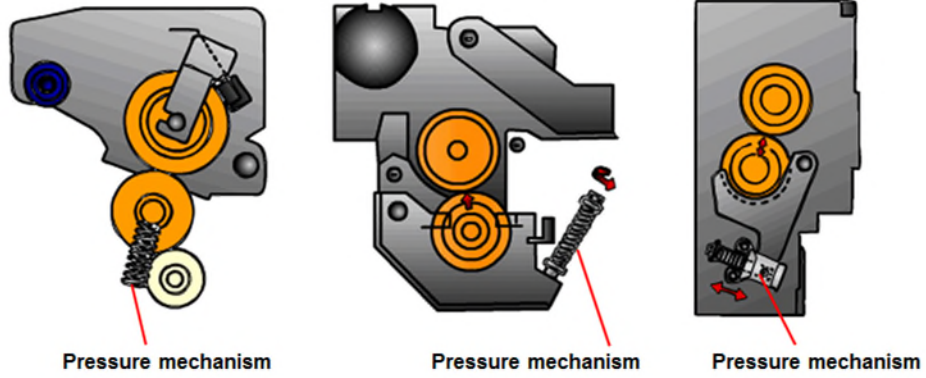
Pressure Mechanisms are used to press the lower fusing roller against the upper fusing roller to ensure there is a certain width of contact area between the upper and lower fusing rollers.

Механизмы давления используются для прижима нижнего валика для плавления к верхнему валику, чтобы обеспечить определенную ширину зоны контакта между верхним и нижним валиками.

4) Pressure Mechanisms

■ 4.2 Location

The mechanisms are usually located at the front and rear ends of the lower fusing roller.



NARRATION: The mechanisms are usually located at the front and rear ends of the lower fusing roller.

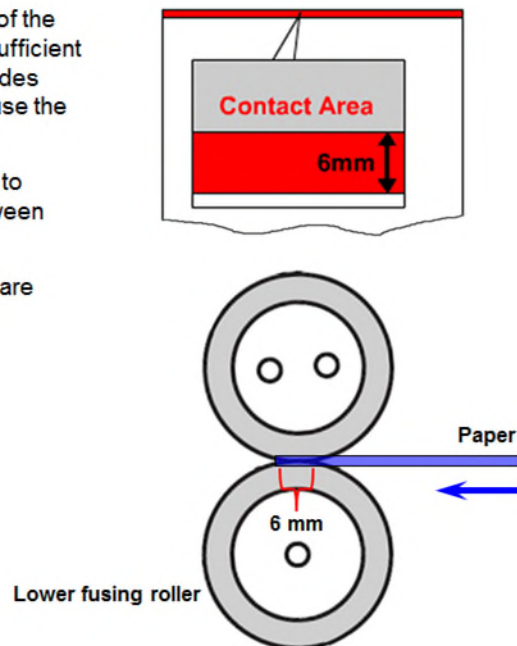
4) Pressure Mechanisms

■ 4.3 Theory of Operation (1/4)

The pressure mechanism is a critical part of the fusing unit. The fusing pressure must be sufficient enough to form a proper "nip," which provides enough surface contact area to properly fuse the toner.

The pressure must also be evenly applied to ensure that the paper is fed smoothly between the rollers without creasing or wrinkling.

In most cases, specifications and settings are model specific.



The pressure mechanism is a critical part of the fusing unit. The fusing pressure must be sufficient enough to form a proper "nip," which provides enough surface contact area to properly fuse the toner.

The pressure must also be evenly applied to ensure that the paper is fed smoothly between the rollers without creasing or wrinkling.

In most cases, specifications and settings are model specific.

Механизм давления является важной частью блока термозакрепления. Давление плавления должно быть достаточным для образования надлежащего «зазора», обеспечивающего достаточную площадь контакта с поверхностью для правильного слияния тонера.

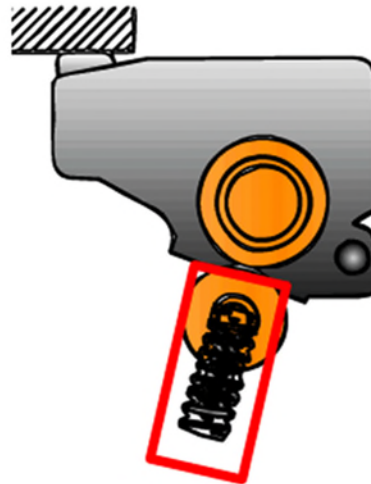
Давление также должно быть равномерно приложено, чтобы обеспечить равномерную подачу бумаги между роликами без образования складок и складок.

В большинстве случаев характеристики и настройки зависят от модели.

4) Pressure Mechanisms

■ 4.3 Theory of Operation (2/4)

Pressure is generally applied to the lower fusing roller by means of a compression spring. The amount of pressure applied can be fixed, or adjusted.



Pressure is generally applied to the lower fusing roller by means of a compression spring. The amount of pressure applied can be fixed, or adjusted.

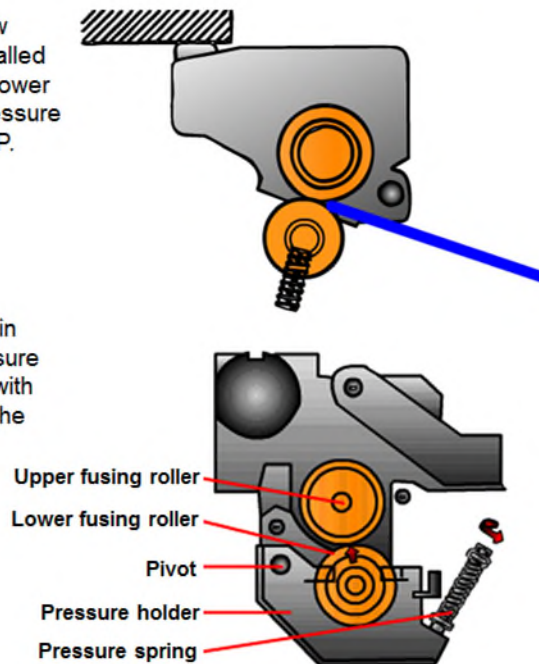
Давление обычно прикладывается к нижнему плавленому ролику с помощью пружины сжатия. Количество приложенного давления может быть фиксированным или отрегулированным.

4) Pressure Mechanisms

■ 4.3 Theory of Operation (3/4)

Fixed systems are generally used in low speed MFPs. Pressure springs are installed beneath the front and rear ends of the lower fusing roller and are not adjustable. Pressure is released only when servicing the MFP.

Adjustable systems are generally used in high-speed MFPs. The amount of pressure applied to the springs can be adjusted with screws located at the front and rear of the roller.



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Adjustable systems are generally used in high-speed MFPs. The amount of pressure applied to the springs can be adjusted with screws located at the front and rear of the roller.

Фиксированные системы обычно используются в низкоскоростных МФУ. Нажимные пружины установлены под передним и задним концами нижнего валика термозакрепления и не регулируются. Давление сбрасывается только при обслуживании МФУ.

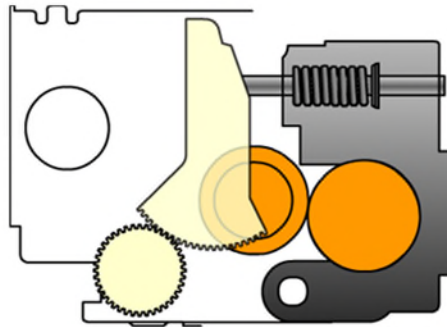
Регулируемые системы обычно используются в высокоскоростных МФУ. Величину давления, прилагаемого к пружинам, можно регулировать с помощью винтов, расположенных спереди и сзади ролика.

4) Pressure Mechanisms

■ 4.3 Theory of Operation (4/4)

Some models automatically release the pressure between the fusing rollers during standby. This is done to extend useful life and prevent flat spots from forming on the rollers.

Release of the pressure is often accomplished by use of a motor, cams, gears, and/or sector gears.



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Release of the pressure is often accomplished by use of a motor, cams, gears, and/or sector gears.

Некоторые модели автоматически сбрасывают давление между закрепляющими роликами в режиме ожидания. Это сделано для продления срока службы и предотвращения образования плоских пятен на роликах.

Сброс давления часто достигается с помощью двигателя, кулачков, зубчатых колес и / или секторных зубчатых колес.

4) Pressure Mechanisms

■ 4.4 Preventative Maintenance

When performing a PM or a minimum call procedure on black and white MFPs, adjustment is generally not necessary.

However, in color machines, this adjustment is critical and should be checked during each service call.

When performing a PM or a minimum call procedure on black and white MFPs, adjustment is generally not necessary.

However, in color machines, this adjustment is critical and should be checked during each service call.

При выполнении процедуры РМ или минимального вызова на черно-белых МФУ регулировка обычно не требуется.

Однако в цветных машинах эта настройка является критической и должна проверяться при каждом обращении в сервисную службу.

4) Pressure Mechanisms

■ 4.5 Adjustments

In most MFPs, the pressure or area of contact (nip width) between the upper and lower fusing roller is critical. It must be adjusted to a specified amount, and be precisely balanced front to rear.

Note: These settings are factory set and are normally not adjusted by field technicians.

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Please note that these settings are factory set and are normally not adjusted by field technicians

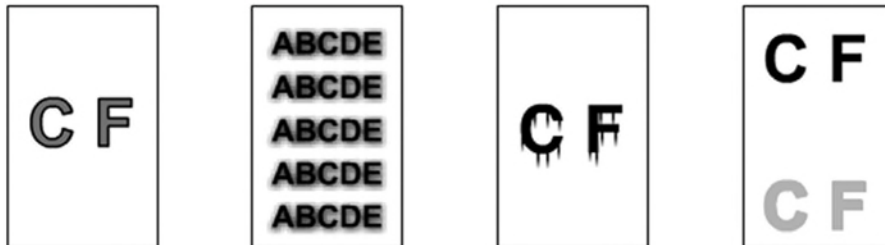
В большинстве МФУ давление или площадь контакта между верхним и нижним валиком термозакрепления являются критическими. Он должен быть настроен на определенную величину и точно сбалансирован спереди назад.

Обратите внимание, что эти настройки установлены на заводе и, как правило, не настраиваются специалистами на местах.

4) Pressure Mechanisms

■ 4.6 Theoretical Troubleshooting

Improper or uneven pressure may cause poor fusing, insufficient cleaning, skewing, creasing, wrinkling, jamming, and premature roller failure. This can occur as a result of improper reassembly of the fusing unit rollers.



Improper or uneven pressure may cause poor fusing, insufficient cleaning, skewing, creasing, wrinkling, jamming, and premature roller failure. This can occur as a result of improper reassembly of the fusing unit rollers.

Неправильное или неравномерное давление может привести к плохому плавлению, недостаточной очистке, перекоосу, сминанию, смятию, заклиниванию и преждевременному выходу из строя валика. Это может произойти в результате неправильной сборки роликов блока термозакрепления.

4.7 Quiz

Question 1 of 3

Point Value: 33

The pressure mechanism is used to press the upper roller against the lower roller.

- True
- False

PROPERTIES

On passing, 'Finish' button:

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4) Pressure Mechanisms

■ 4.8 Review

You should now understand the critical role Pressure Mechanisms play in the function of the fusing unit.

NARRATION: You should now understand the critical role pressure mechanisms play in the function of the fusing unit.

Next, we will cover the Heat Lamp which creates heat to fuse the toner into the copy paper.

Heat Lamp

The topics of discussion are:

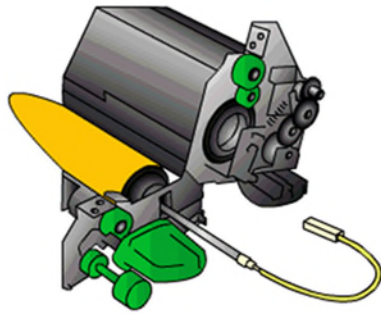
- General Statement
- Location
- Theory of Operation
- Preventative Maintenance
- Disassembly/Reassembly
- Malfunction Codes
- Theoretical Troubleshooting

NARRATION: The following topics within the Heat Lamp lesson will be covered.

5) Heat Lamp

■ 5.1 General Statement

Heat Lamps, also referred to as Fusing Lamps, are usually halogen type lamps used to generate heat in the fusing section.



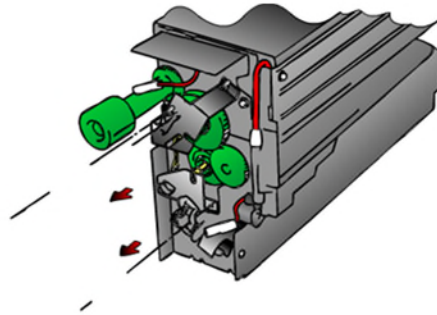
Heat Lamps, also referred to as Fusing Lamps, are usually halogen type lamps used to generate heat in the fusing section.

Лампы обогрева, также называемые лампами плавления, обычно представляют собой лампы галогенного типа, используемые для генерирования тепла в секции плавления.

5) Heat Lamp

■ 5.2 Location

Heat Lamps are mounted through the hollow center of fusing rollers. They are supported by fixing brackets at either end and do not touch the rollers. There may be more than one lamp in a fusing section, as well as more than one lamp in a single roller.



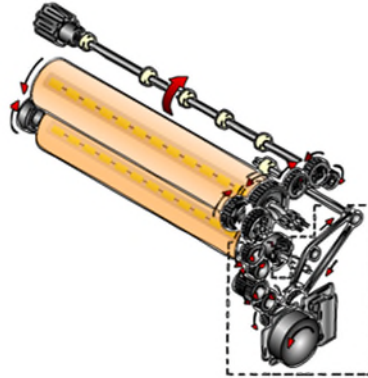
Heat Lamps are mounted through the hollow center of fusing rollers. They are supported by fixing brackets at either end and do not touch the rollers. There may be more than one lamp in a fusing section, as well as more than one lamp in a single roller.

Лампы обогрева устанавливаются через полый центр валиков. Они поддерживаются фиксирующими кронштейнами с обоих концов и не касаются роликов. В секции термозакрепления может быть более одной лампы, а также более одной лампы в одном ролике.

5) Heat Lamp

■ 5.3 Theory of Operation

AC current passed through the filaments inside the lamp produces the heat, which is transferred to the fusing rollers. The surface of the fusing rollers is heated to a temperature sufficient to melt toner. The ON or OFF timing of the lamps maintains a constant temperature.



AC current passed through the filaments inside the lamp produces the heat, which is transferred to the fusing rollers. The surface of the fusing rollers is heated to a temperature sufficient to melt toner. The ON or OFF timing of the lamps maintains a constant temperature.

Переменный ток, проходящий через нити внутри лампы, производит тепло, которое передается на плавкие валики. Поверхность валиков плавления нагревается до температуры, достаточной для плавления тонера. Время включения или выключения ламп поддерживает постоянную температуру.

5) Heat Lamp

■ 5.4 Preventative Maintenance

Some MFPs contain Heat Lamps that require a scheduled PM or Minimum call procedure. If the lamps need to be replaced, care should be taken to avoid touching the glass surface of the lamp with bare hands.

If the lamp becomes contaminated, it can be cleaned with alcohol and a soft cloth.

Some MFPs contain Heat Lamps that require a scheduled PM or Minimum call procedure. If the lamps need to be replaced, care should be taken to avoid touching the glass surface of the lamp with bare hands.

If the lamp becomes contaminated, it can be cleaned with alcohol and a soft cloth.

Некоторые МФУ содержат тепловые лампы, для которых требуется запланированный РМ или процедура минимального вызова. Если лампы необходимо заменить, следует позаботиться о том, чтобы не касаться стеклянной поверхности лампы голыми руками.

Если лампа загрязнена, ее можно очистить спиртом и мягкой тканью.

5) Heat Lamp

■ 5.5 Disassembly/Reassembly

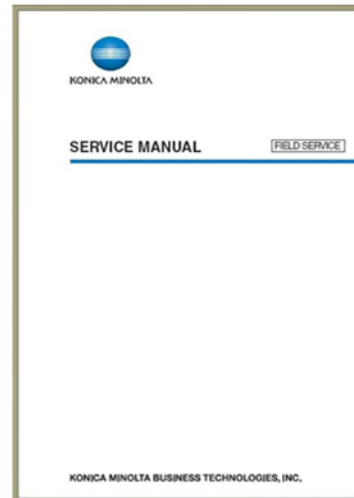
The Heat Lamp cannot be disassembled. It must be replaced as an assembly.

NARRATION: The Heat Lamp cannot be disassembled. It must be replaced as an assembly.

5) Heat Lamp

■ 5.6 Malfunction Codes

An open Heat Lamp is likely to cause a fusing malfunction code. Reference the specific service manual for the model that you are servicing.



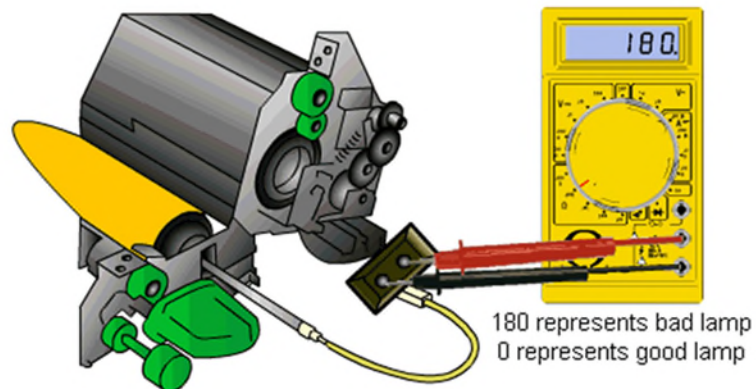
An open Heat Lamp is likely to cause a fusing malfunction code. Reference the specific service manual for the model that you are servicing.

Открытая лампа нагрева может вызвать неисправный код неисправности. См. Конкретное руководство по обслуживанию модели, которую вы обслуживаете.

5) Heat Lamp

■ 5.7 Theoretical Troubleshooting

A multimeter can be used to check the resistance across the lamp to determine if it is open.



A multimeter can be used to check the resistance across the lamp to determine if it is open.

Мультиметр можно использовать для проверки сопротивления на лампе, чтобы определить, открыта ли она.

5.8 Quiz

Question 1 of 3

Point Value: 33

One heat lamp, usually located within the upper fusing roller, is all that is normally used to heat the fusing rollers.

- True
- False

PROPERTIES

On passing, 'Finish' button:

On failing, 'Finish' button:

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5) Heat Lamp

■ 5.9 Review

You should now understand what Heat Lamps are used for and how they work.

NARRATION: You should now understand what Heat Lamps are used for and how they work.
Next, we will cover a component that monitors the temperature of a fusing roller, the Thermistor.

Thermistor

The topics of discussion are:

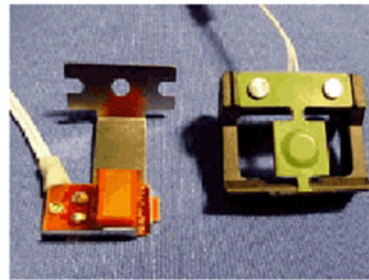
- General Statement
- Location
- Theory of Operation
- Preventative Maintenance
- Disassembly/Reassembly
- Adjustments
- Malfunction Codes

NARRATION: The following topics within the Thermistor lesson will be covered.

6) Thermistor

■ 6.1 General Statement

The Thermistor, sometimes referred to as a temperature sensor, is a component that monitors the temperature of a fusing roller.



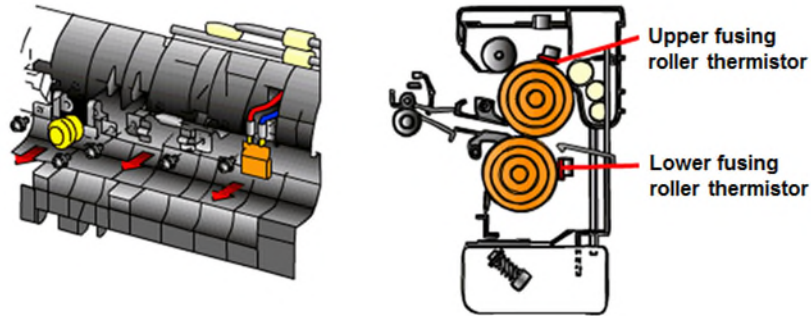
The Thermistor, sometimes referred to as a temperature sensor, is a component that monitors the temperature of a fusing roller.

Термистор, иногда называемый температурным датчиком, является компонентом, который контролирует температуру термозакрепляющего ролика.

6) Thermistor

■ 6.2 Location

The Thermistor is usually mounted in such a way as to be in contact with the fusing roller. More than one Thermistor may be used in a fusing section. Some machines may have the Thermistor a pre-determined distance away from the rollers.



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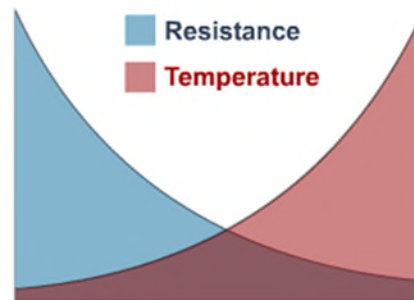
Термистор обычно монтируется таким образом, чтобы он находился в контакте с плавящимся валиком. В секции термозакрепления можно использовать более одного термистора. Некоторые машины могут иметь термистор на заранее определенном расстоянии от роликов

6) Thermistor

■ 6.3 Theory of Operation

A Thermistor is made up of heat-sensitive material that is applied to a metal plate coated with a Teflon or similar material. The plate rides on the surface of a fusing roller. As the temperature of the fusing roller increases, the resistance of the Thermistor decreases, causing the voltage in the circuit to drop.

A Thermistor is considered to have a negative temperature coefficient, meaning that as the temperature rises, its resistance drops.



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A Thermistor is considered to have a negative temperature coefficient, meaning that as the temperature rises, its resistance drops.

Термистор состоит из термочувствительного материала, который наносится на металлическую пластину, покрытую аналогичным тефлоновым материалом. Пластина движется по поверхности плавкого валика. При повышении температуры валика плавления сопротивление термистора уменьшается, что приводит к падению напряжения в цепи.

Считается, что термистор имеет отрицательный температурный коэффициент, а это означает, что с повышением температуры его сопротивление падает.

6) Thermistor

■ 6.4 Preventative Maintenance

When performing either a PM or a minimum call procedure, clean the surface of the Thermistor where it contacts the fusing roller.



When performing either a PM or a minimum call procedure, clean the surface of the Thermistor where it contacts the fusing roller.

При выполнении процедуры РМ или минимального вызова очистите поверхность термистора, где он контактирует с валиком термозакрепления.

6) Thermistor

■ 6.5 Disassembly/Reassembly

A Thermistor cannot be disassembled; It must be replaced as an assembly.

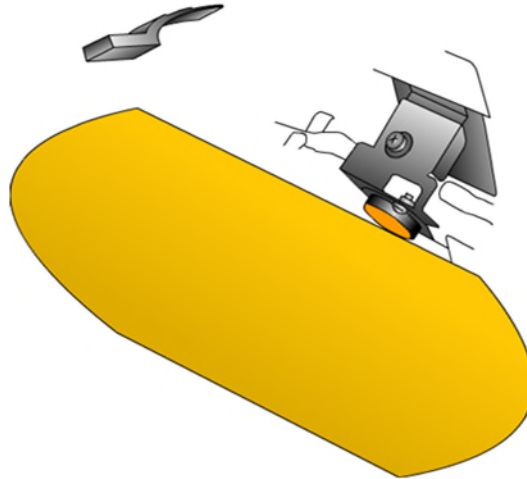
NARRATION: A Thermistor cannot be disassembled; It must be replaced as an assembly.

6) Thermistor

■ 6.6 Adjustments

There are no adjustments required for Thermistors that are designed to be in direct contact with the fusing roller.

However, in MFPs that require the Thermistors to be set at a distance away from the rollers, a Gap Jig must be used to establish the correct distance.



There are no adjustments required for Thermistors that are designed to be in direct contact with the fusing roller.

However, in MFPs that require the Thermistors to be set at a distance away from the rollers, a Gap Jig must be used to establish the correct distance.

Для термисторов, которые предназначены для непосредственного контакта с валиком термозакрепления, регулировки не требуются.

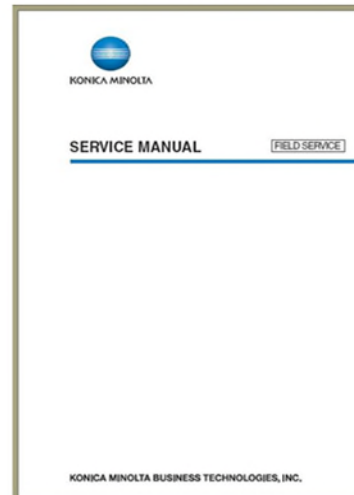
Тем не менее, в МФУ, которые требуют установки термисторов на расстоянии от роликов, для определения правильного расстояния необходимо использовать зазор.

6) Thermistor

■ 6.7 Malfunction Codes

There may be malfunction codes related specifically to the Thermistor, or they may relate to fusing temperature malfunctions in general.

Reference the troubleshooting section of the service manual for the specific model that you are working on.



There may be malfunction codes related specifically to the Thermistor, or they may relate to fusing temperature malfunctions in general. Reference the troubleshooting section of the service manual for the specific model that you are working on.

Могут быть коды неисправностей, относящиеся конкретно к термистору, или они могут относиться к сбоям при перегреве в целом.

Обратитесь к разделу по устранению неполадок в руководстве по обслуживанию для конкретной модели, с которой вы работаете.

6.8 Quiz

Question 1 of 3

Point Value: 33

The thermostat is sometimes referred to as a temperature sensor.

- True
- False

PROPERTIES

On passing, 'Finish' button:

On failing, 'Finish' button:

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6) Thermistor

■ 6.9 Review

You should now understand how the Thermistor functions in order to monitor the temperature of the fusing rollers.

NARRATION: You should now understand how the Thermistor functions in order to monitor the temperature of the fusing rollers.

Next, we will cover Thermal Protection Devices which are designed to prevent the fusing unit from overheating.

Thermal Protection Devices

The topics of discussion are:

- General Statement
- Location
- Theory of Operation
- Preventative Maintenance
- Disassemble/Reassembly
- Adjustments
- Malfunction Codes

NARRATION: The following topics within the Thermal Protection Devices lesson will be covered.

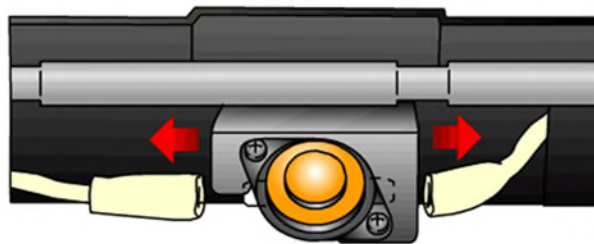
7) Thermal Protection Devices

■ 7.1 General Statement

Thermal Protection Devices, such as Thermal Fuses, Thermostats, or Thermostats, are heat sensitive components designed to prevent the fusing unit from overheating, should the temperature rise above a given point.

These devices may protect the electrical circuits used for temperature control, and could protect fusing components from damage due to abnormally high temperatures.

More importantly though, they are designed to protect the surrounding environment from the possibility of a fire, should the situation warrant it.



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These devices may protect the electrical circuits used for temperature control, and could protect fusing components from damage due to abnormally high temperatures.

More importantly though, they are designed to protect the surrounding environment from the possibility of a fire, should the situation warrant it.

Устройства тепловой защиты, такие как терморедохранители, термостаты или термовыключатели, являются термочувствительными компонентами, предназначенными для предотвращения перегрева блока термозакрепления в случае повышения температуры выше заданной точки.

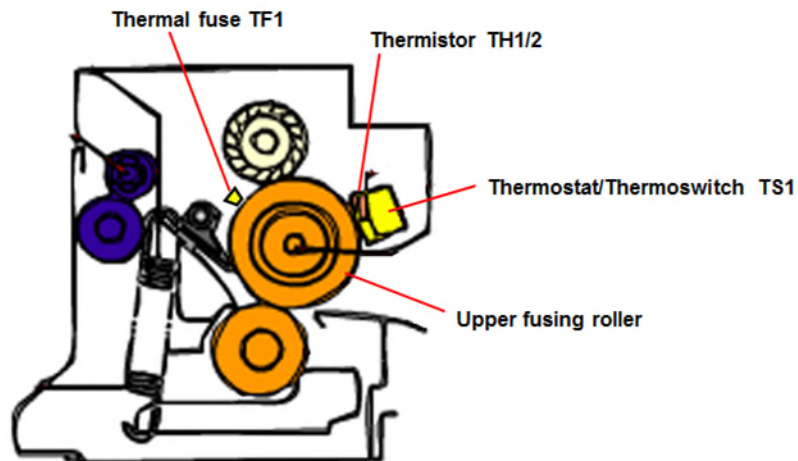
Эти устройства могут защищать электрические цепи, используемые для контроля температуры, и могут защищать плавкие компоненты от повреждения из-за аномально высоких температур.

Что еще более важно, они предназначены для защиты окружающей среды от возможного пожара, если ситуация того требует.

7) Thermal Protection Devices

■ 7.2 Location

Depending upon the model, the Thermal Fuse may be in direct contact with the fusing roller or located just above the roller at a specific distance. In some cases, more than one fuse may be used.



Depending upon the model, the Thermal Fuse may be in direct contact with the fusing roller or located just above the roller at a specific distance. In some cases, more than one fuse may be used.

В зависимости от модели термopредохранитель может находиться в непосредственном контакте с валиком для термозакрепления или находиться непосредственно над валиком на определенном расстоянии. В некоторых случаях можно использовать более одного предохранителя.

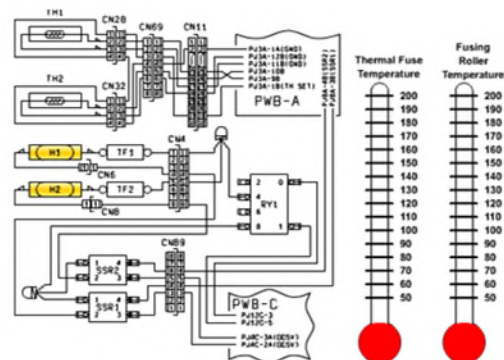
7) Thermal Protection Devices

■ 7.3 Theory of Operation

A Thermal Fuse, or the like, is positioned within the fusing unit heating circuit in series with the Heat Lamps.

When the temperature exceeds a preset value, the device creates an open in the circuit by either melting or opening a set of contacts within itself.

Thermal Protection Devices used in fusing sections must be replaced if they are open; they cannot be reset.



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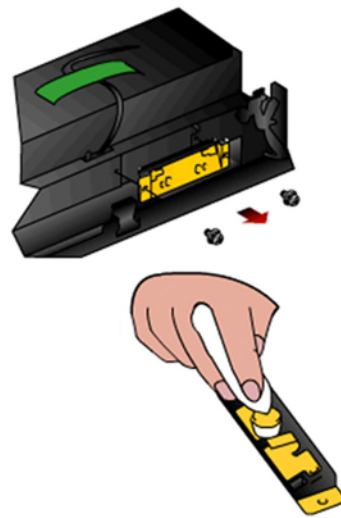
Тепловой предохранитель или тому подобное расположен в контуре нагрева блока термозакрепления последовательно с лампами нагрева. Когда температура превышает заданное значение, устройство создает размыкание в цепи путем плавления или размыкания набора контактов внутри себя.

Устройства термозащиты, используемые в секциях термозакрепления, должны быть заменены, если они открыты; они не могут быть сброшены.

7) Thermal Protection Devices

■ 7.4 Preventative Maintenance (1/2)

When performing either a PM or a minimum call procedure, clean the protection devices that are in contact with the fusing roller.



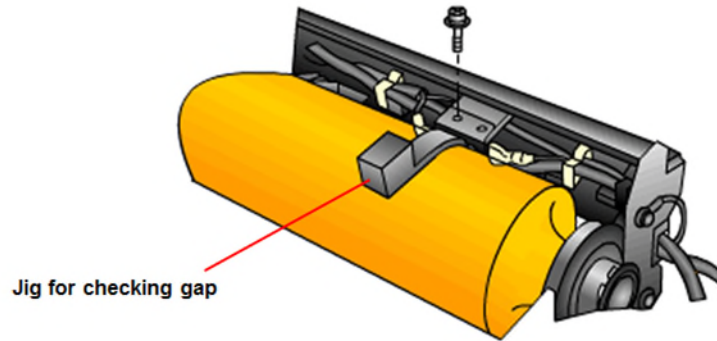
When performing either a PM or a minimum call procedure, clean the protection devices that are in contact with the fusing roller.

При выполнении процедуры РМ или минимального вызова очистите устройства защиты, которые находятся в контакте с валиком термозакрепления.

7) Thermal Protection Devices

■ 7.4 Preventative Maintenance (2/2)

Regarding devices that are not in contact with the fusing roller, the gap between the roller and the device should be checked. Reference the specific service manual for gap specifications.



Regarding devices that are not in contact with the fusing roller, the gap between the roller and the device should be checked. Reference the specific service manual for gap specifications.

Что касается устройств, которые не соприкасаются с плавящимся роликом, следует проверить зазор между роликом и устройством. Обратитесь к конкретному руководству по техническому обслуживанию для уточнения пробелов

■ 7.5 Disassembly/Reassembly

The Thermal Fuse or Thermalswitch can not be disassembled. It must be replaced as an assembly.

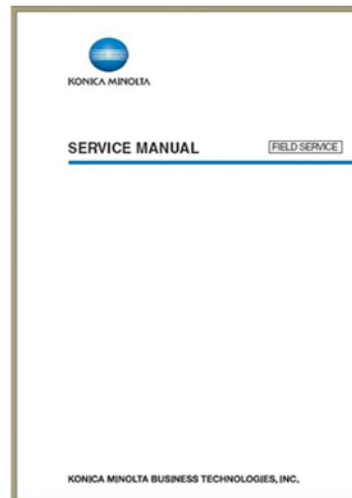
NARRATION: The Thermal Fuse or Thermal Switch can not be disassembled. It must be replaced as an assembly.

7) Thermal Protection Devices

■ 7.6 Adjustments

Adjustment varies depending on the model of the MFP. Some MFPs require a specific gap, while in others, the device is in contact with the roller.

You should reference the service manual for the specific model.



NARRATION: Adjustment varies depending on the model of the MFP. Some MFPs require a specific gap, while in others, the device is in contact with the roller.

You should reference the service manual for the specific model.

■ 7.7 Malfunction Codes

An open thermal device will result in a malfunction code. Reference the specific service manual for the exact code. Fusing malfunction codes must be reset by a technician.

NARRATION: An open thermal device will result in a malfunction code. Reference the specific service manual for the exact code. Fusing malfunction codes must be reset by a technician.

7.8 Quiz

Question 1 of 3

Point Value: 33

Thermal protection devices must be replaced once they are open, they cannot be reset.

- True
- False

PROPERTIES

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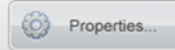
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■ 7.9 Review

You should now understand how a Thermal Fuse, Thermostat, or Thermoswitch protects the components in the fusing unit from damage due to overheating.

NARRATION: You should now understand how a Thermal Fuse, Thermostat, or Thermoswitch protects the components in the fusing unit from damage due to overheating.

Next, we will cover a component that controls the power to a Heat Lamp, the Solid State Relay.

Solid State Relay

The topics of discussion are:

- General Statement
- Location
- Theory of Operation
- Removal Procedure
- Malfunction Codes

NARRATION: The following topics within the Solid State Relay lesson will be covered.

8) Solid State Relay

■ 8.1 General Statement

A Solid State Relay, or more commonly known as an SSR, usually controls the power to a Heat Lamp.

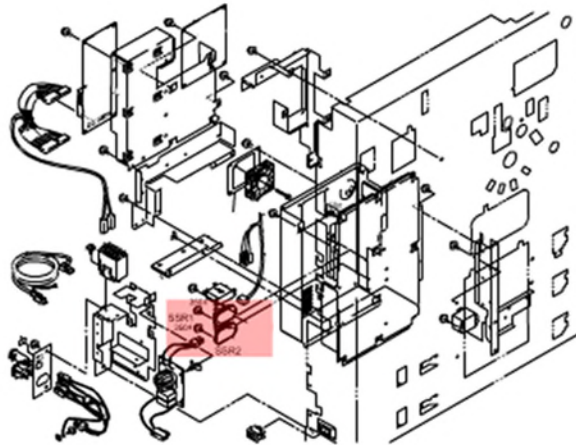


NARRATION: A Solid State Relay, or more commonly known as an SSR, usually controls the power to a Heat Lamp.

8) Solid State Relay

■ 8.2 Location

The SSR is located in most instances on a circuit board and may be attached to a metal plate designed to dissipate heat.



The SSR is located in most instances on a circuit board and may be attached to a metal plate designed to dissipate heat.

В большинстве случаев SSR находится на монтажной плате и может быть прикреплен к металлической пластине, предназначенной для рассеивания тепла.

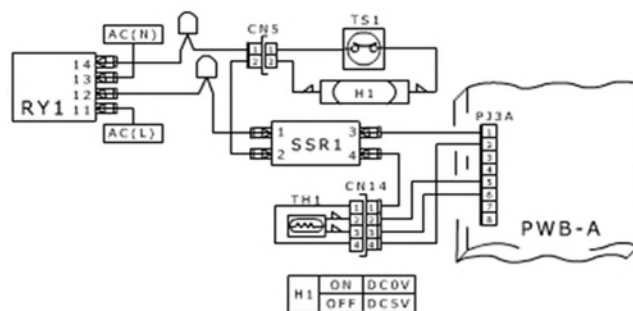
8) Solid State Relay

■ 8.3 Theory of Operation

Switching ON or OFF AC voltage using DC voltage is the function of an SSR.

A Control Board, in this case PWB-A, applies a logic signal to one side of the SSR at connector 4, while on the other side, an AC supply voltage is switched ON or OFF between connectors 1 and 2.

Note: SSR characteristics are generally model specific.



Switching ON or OFF AC voltage using DC voltage is the function of an SSR. A Control Board, in this case PWB-A, applies a logic signal to one side of the SSR at connector 4, while on the other side, an AC supply voltage is switched ON or OFF between connectors 1 and 2.

Please note that SSR characteristics are generally model specific.

Включение или выключение переменного напряжения с использованием постоянного напряжения является функцией SSR.

Плата управления, в данном случае PWB-A, подает логический сигнал на одну сторону SSR на разъеме 4, в то время как на другой стороне напряжение питания переменного тока включается или выключается между разъемами 1 и 2.

Обратите внимание, что характеристики SSR обычно зависят от модели.

■ 8.4 Removal Procedure

An SSR, in some cases, may not be removed from the circuit board on which it is mounted. The entire board should be replaced, as other related components could be weakened.

An SSR, in some cases, may not be removed from the circuit board on which it is mounted. The entire board should be replaced, as other related components could be weakened.

В некоторых случаях SSR не может быть удален с монтажной платы, на которой он установлен. Вся плата должна быть заменена, так как другие связанные компоненты могут быть ослаблены.

8) Solid State Relay

■ 8.5 Malfunction Codes

A fuser malfunction code will be generated if the SSR fails.

NARRATION: A fuser malfunction code will be generated if the SSR fails.

8.6 Quiz

Question 1 of 3

Point Value: 33

A solid state relay normally controls power to the fusing lamp.

- True
- False

PROPERTIES

On passing, 'Finish' button:

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8) Solid State Relay

■ 8.7 Review

You should now have a good understanding of how a Solid State Relay controls power to the Heat Lamp.

NARRATION: You should now have a good understanding of how a Solid State Relay controls power to the Heat Lamp.

Next, we will cover the Fusing Claws which assist in separating paper from the fusing rollers.

Fusing Claws

The topics of discussion are:

- General Statement
- Location
- Theory of Operation
- Preventative Maintenance
- Theoretical Troubleshooting

NARRATION: The following topics within the Fusing Claws lesson will be covered.

■ 9.1 General Statement

The Fusing Claws assist in separating paper from the fusing rollers as paper travels through the fusing unit.

The Fusing Claws assist in separating paper from the fusing rollers as paper travels through the fusing unit.

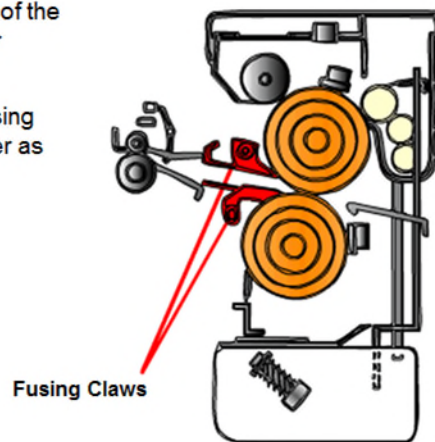
Плавкие клещи помогают отделить бумагу от валиков, когда бумага проходит через узел термозакрепления.

9) Fusing Claws

■ 9.2 Location

Fusing Claws are located at the exit side of the fusing rollers and contact the fusing roller surface.

They are generally used for the upper fusing roller, but may be found on the lower roller as well.



Fusing Claws are located at the exit side of the fusing rollers and contact the fusing roller surface.

They are generally used for the upper fusing roller, but may be found on the lower roller as well.

Плавкие клещи расположены на стороне выхода валиков плавления и контактируют с поверхностью валика плавления.

Они обычно используются для верхнего валика, но также могут быть и на нижнем валике.

9) Fusing Claws

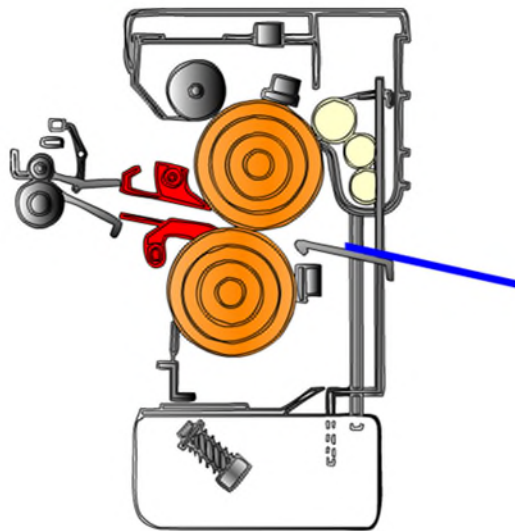
outward
ASSOCIATE

■ 9.3 Theory of Operation

In some cases, paper exiting the fusing unit will have a tendency to adhere to the upper fusing roller and wrap around it, creating a jam.

Fusing Claws ride against the roller and guide the paper out of the fusing unit should it begin to stick to the roller.

Springs are generally used to regulate the amount of pressure the claws apply against the fusing roller.



In some cases, paper exiting the fusing unit will have a tendency to adhere to the upper fusing roller and wrap around it, creating a jam.

Fusing Claws ride against the roller and guide the paper out of the fusing unit should it begin to stick to the roller.

Springs are generally used to regulate the amount of pressure the claws apply against the fusing roller.

В некоторых случаях бумага, выходящая из блока термозакрепления, будет иметь тенденцию прилипнуть к верхнему блоку термозакрепления и оборачиваться вокруг него, создавая замятие.

Когти плавления соприкасаются с роликом и выводят бумагу из узла термозакрепления, если она начинает прилипать к ролику.

Пружины обычно используются для регулирования величины давления, которое когти оказывают на валик для плавления.

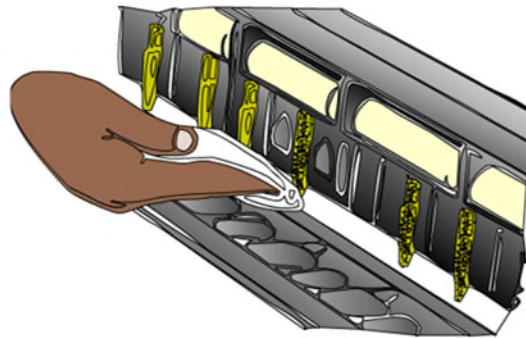
9) Fusing Claws

outward
ASSOCIATE

■ 9.4 Preventative Maintenance

During each service call or PM, Fusing Claws should be inspected and cleaned as needed. Worn or damaged claws should be replaced.

Additionally, spring tension should be checked; if the springs are stretched or damaged, they should be replaced.



During each service call or PM, Fusing Claws should be inspected and cleaned as needed. Worn or damaged claws should be replaced.

Additionally, spring tension should be checked; if the springs are stretched or damaged, they should be replaced.

Во время каждого сервисного звонка или РМ, клеящие клещи должны проверяться и очищаться по мере необходимости. Изношенные или поврежденные когти следует заменить.

Кроме того, следует проверить натяжение пружины; если пружины растянуты или повреждены, их следует заменить.

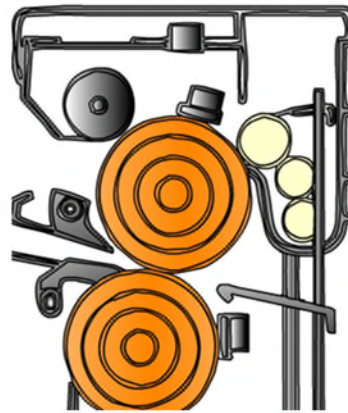
9) Fusing Claws

outward
ASSOCIATE

■ 9.5 Theoretical Troubleshooting

Fusing Claws that are dirty, worn, or damaged may result in jamming at the fusing rollers. They may also scratch the surface of the roller. Fusing Claws should be cleaned, and damaged claws replaced.

Additionally, claws that apply too little pressure against the roller due to stretched or damaged tension springs, can cause paper jams. If the claws are damaged, they should be replaced.



Fusing Claws that are dirty, worn, or damaged may result in jamming at the fusing rollers. They may also scratch the surface of the roller. Fusing Claws should be cleaned, and damaged claws replaced.

Additionally, claws that apply too little pressure against the roller due to stretched or damaged tension springs, can cause paper jams. If the claws are damaged, they should be replaced.

Загрязненные, изношенные или поврежденные клещи могут привести к заклиниванию валиков. Они также могут поцарапать поверхность ролика. Плавкие когти должны быть очищены, а поврежденные - заменены.

Кроме того, когти, которые оказывают слишком малое давление на ролик из-за растянутых или поврежденных пружин растяжения, могут вызвать застревание бумаги. Если когти повреждены, их следует заменить.

9.6 Quiz

Question 1 of 3

Point Value: 33

The fusing claws are located at the exit side of the fusing rollers.

- True
- False

PROPERTIES

On passing, 'Finish' button:

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9) Fusing Claws

■ 9.7 Review

As you have seen, the Fusing Claws guide the paper away from the fusing rollers, reducing the likelihood of a paper jam.

NARRATION: As you have seen, the Fusing Claws guide the paper away from the fusing rollers, reducing the likelihood of a paper jam.

Next, we will learn about Web Rollers and Oil or Cleaning Rollers that apply oil to, and clean the fusing rollers.

Web, Oil/Cleaning Rollers

The topics of discussion are:

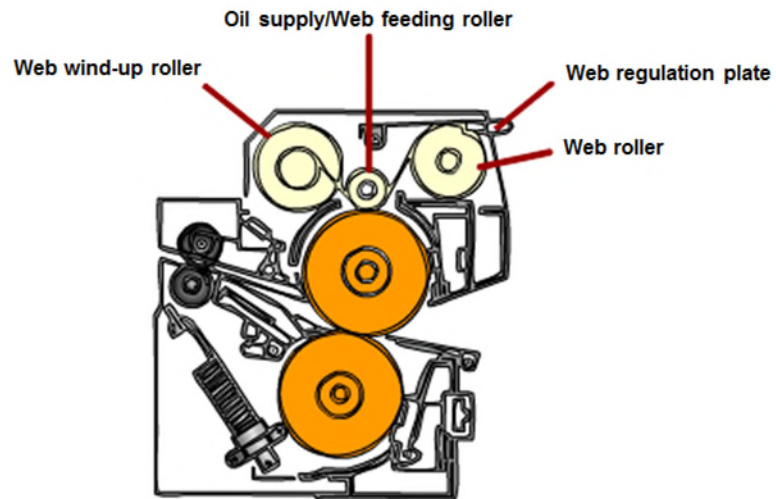
- General Statement
- Location
- Theory of Operation
- Preventative Maintenance
- Maintenance Codes and Counters
- Theoretical Troubleshooting

NARRATION: The following topics within the Web, Oil, and Cleaning Rollers lesson will be covered.

10) Web, Oil/Cleaning Rollers

■ 10.1 General Statement

Web rollers, and either Oil Supply or Cleaning Rollers coat the fusing rollers with silicone oil and clean the rollers as copies are made.



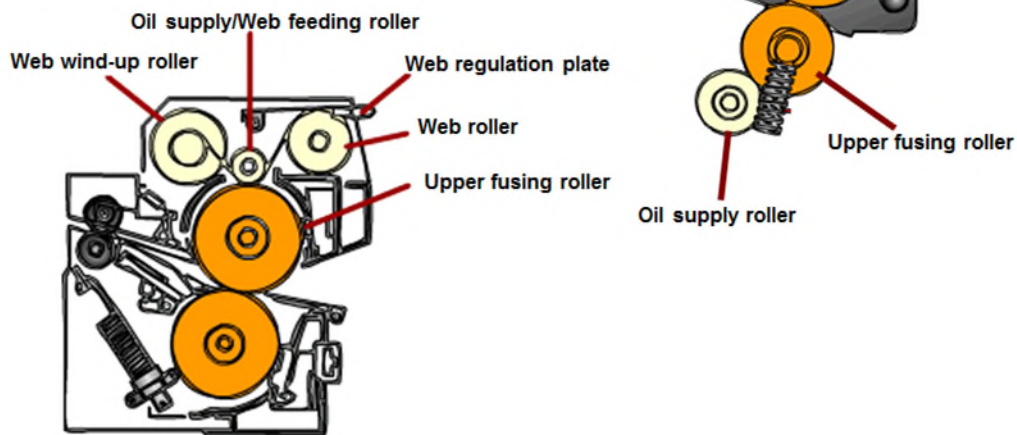
Web rollers, and either Oil Supply or Cleaning Rollers coat the fusing rollers with silicone oil and clean the rollers as copies are made.

10) Web, Oil/Cleaning Rollers

■ 10.2 Location

Web Rollers are generally located above and in contact with the upper fusing roller.

Oil Supply or Cleaning Rollers are generally in contact with the lower fusing roller.



Web Rollers are generally located above and in contact with the upper fusing roller.

Oil Supply or Cleaning Rollers are generally in contact with the lower fusing roller.

Ролики, как правило, расположены выше и находятся в контакте с верхним валиком.

Ролики подачи масла или чистящие ролики обычно находятся в контакте с нижним валиком термозакрепления.

■ 10.3 Theory of Operation

Silicone oil is applied to the fusing rollers to prevent melted toner from sticking to their surfaces. They provide lubrication and cleaning which assists with paper separation.

Silicone oil is applied to the fusing rollers to prevent melted toner from sticking to their surfaces. They provide lubrication and cleaning which assists with paper separation.

Силиконовое масло наносится на валики, чтобы предотвратить прилипание расплавленного тонера к их поверхности. Они обеспечивают смазку и очистку, что способствует отделению бумаги.

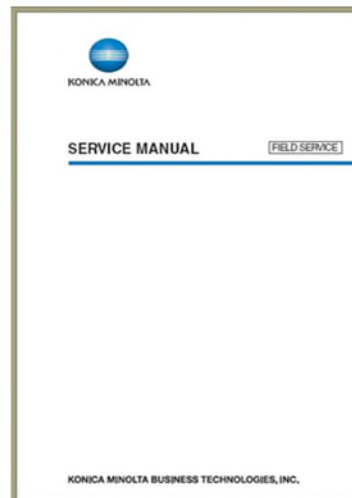
10) Web, Oil/Cleaning Rollers

outward
ASSOCIATE

■ 10.4 Preventative Maintenance

When performing a minimum call procedure, inspect the web and oil supply rollers to ensure that they are supplying oil and are operating properly.

When performing a PM procedure, the web and oil supply rollers are generally replaced. You should reference the appropriate service manual or maintenance schedule for details.



When performing a minimum call procedure, inspect the web and oil supply rollers to ensure that they are supplying oil and are operating properly.

When performing a PM procedure, the web and oil supply rollers are generally replaced. You should reference the appropriate service manual or maintenance schedule for details.

При выполнении процедуры минимального вызова осмотрите полотно и ролики подачи масла, чтобы убедиться, что они подают масло и работают должным образом.

При выполнении процедуры РМ обычно заменяют полотно и ролики подачи масла. Вы должны обратиться к соответствующему руководству по обслуживанию или графику технического обслуживания для деталей.

■ 10.5 Maintenance Codes and Counters

In most models, an electronic maintenance or consumable counter is provided to monitor Web Roller life. The counter usually can be viewed, reset, or adjusted via the Service Mode.

When the count reaches the set value, a maintenance code is displayed on the control panel. The counter must be reset when the Web Roller is replaced.

In general, dedicated counters are not provided for monitoring Oil Supply or Cleaning Rollers. You should reference the appropriate service manual for details.

In most models, an electronic maintenance or consumable counter is provided to monitor Web Roller life. The counter usually can be viewed, reset, or adjusted via the Service Mode.

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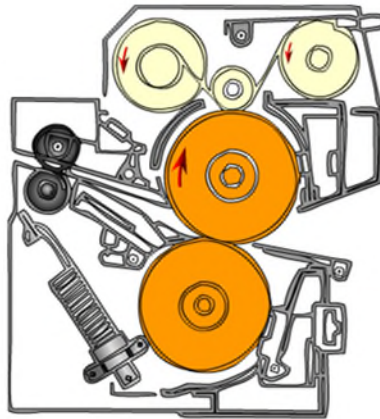
В большинстве моделей имеется электронный счетчик обслуживания или расходных материалов для контроля срока службы веб-ролика. Счетчик обычно можно просматривать, сбрасывать или настраивать в сервисном режиме.

Когда счет достигает установленного значения, на панели управления отображается код обслуживания. Счетчик должен быть сброшен при замене веб-ролика.

Как правило, специальные счетчики не предусмотрены для контроля роликов подачи или очистки масла. Вы должны обратиться к соответствующему руководству по обслуживанию для деталей.

■ 10.6 Theoretical Troubleshooting (1/2)

A dry or dirty oil supply or cleaning roller can result in toner build-up on the lower fusing roller, dirty copies, paper wrinkling, and jams. Make a visual inspection of the oil supply or cleaning roller. Check for an oil line on the lower fusing roller where the two rollers are resting against each other. If there is no oil line, clean the Oil Supply Roller or Cleaning Roller surface. If there is still no oil line, replace this roller.



A dry or dirty oil supply or cleaning roller can result in toner build-up on the lower fusing roller, dirty copies, paper wrinkling, and jams. Make a visual inspection of the oil supply or cleaning roller. Check for an oil line on the lower fusing roller where the two rollers are resting against each other. If there is no oil line, clean the Oil Supply Roller or Cleaning Roller surface. If there is still no oil line, replace this roller.

Сухой или грязный подающий или чистящий валик для масла может привести к накоплению тонера на нижнем валике термозакрепления, грязным копиям, смятости бумаги и замятию. Проведите визуальный осмотр подающего или чистящего ролика. Проверьте наличие масляной магистрали на нижнем валике термозакрепления, где оба валика прилегают друг к другу. Если масляной магистрали нет, очистите поверхность подающего валика или чистящего валика. Если масляной магистрали все еще нет, замените этот ролик.

■ 10.6 Theoretical Troubleshooting (2/2)

Failure of the Web Roller Drive Motor or a depleted Web Roller will result in similar symptoms. In many MFPs, the rotation of the Web Roller Drive Motor is not monitored; therefore, a malfunction code will not be displayed if it fails to advance the web.

Web Roller advancement can be checked by removing the Web Roller assembly, putting an index mark on the Web material, reinstalling it, and then running several test prints. Remove the Web Roller assembly and confirm the Web Roller has advanced properly.

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Web Roller advancement can be checked by removing the Web Roller assembly, putting an index mark on the Web material, reinstalling it, and then running several test prints. Remove the Web Roller assembly and confirm the Web Roller has advanced properly.

Сбой двигателя привода рулонного ролика или истощенный рулонный ролик приведет к аналогичным симптомам. Во многих МФУ вращение электродвигателя привода веб-ролика не контролируется; следовательно, код неисправности не будет отображаться, если он не сможет продвинуть полотно.

Прогресс Web Roller можно проверить, удалив сборку Web Roller, наложив на веб-материал индексную метку, переустановив его, а затем выполнив несколько тестовых отпечатков. Удалите сборку веб-ролика и убедитесь, что веб-ролик прошел успешно.

10.7 Quiz

Question 1 of 3

Point Value: 33

Web rollers are generally located below and in contact with the lower fusing roller.

- True
- False

PROPERTIES

On passing, 'Finish' button:

On failing, 'Finish' button:

Allow user to leave quiz:

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■ 10.8 Review

You should now understand how oil is applied to fusing rollers and how they are cleaned.

NARRATION: You should now understand how oil is applied to fusing rollers and how they are cleaned. Next, we will discuss the Decurl Mechanism which minimizes paper curl resulting from the fusing process.

Decurl Mechanism

The topics of discussion are:

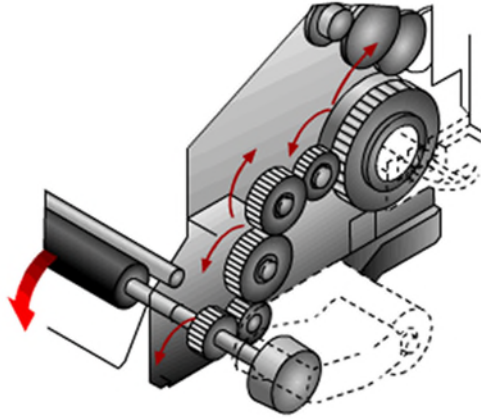
- General Statement
- Location
- Theory of Operation
- Preventative Maintenance
- Theoretical Troubleshooting

NARRATION: The following topics within the Decurl Mechanism lesson will be covered.

11) Decurl Mechanism

■ 11.1 General Statement

The job of the Decurl Mechanism is to minimize paper curl resulting from the fusing process. Curled paper can cause jamming in the finisher or duplex unit.



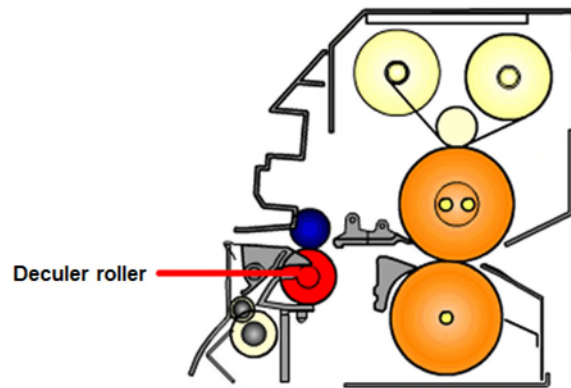
The job of the Decurl Mechanism is to minimize paper curl resulting from the fusing process. Curled paper can cause jamming in the finisher or duplex unit.

Работа механизма Decurl заключается в том, чтобы свести к минимуму скручивание бумаги в результате процесса закрепления. Скрученная бумага может вызвать застревание в финишере или дуплексере.

11) Decurl Mechanism

■ 11.2 Location

Most MFPs use Decurl Mechanisms. If a Decurl Mechanism is used, it most likely will be located between the fusing rollers and the exit rollers of the MFP.



Most MFPs use Decurl Mechanisms. If a Decurl Mechanism is used, it most likely will be located between the fusing rollers and the exit rollers of the MFP.

Большинство МФУ используют механизмы разглаживания. Если используется механизм разглаживания, он, скорее всего, будет расположен между роликами для закрепления и выходными роликами МФУ.

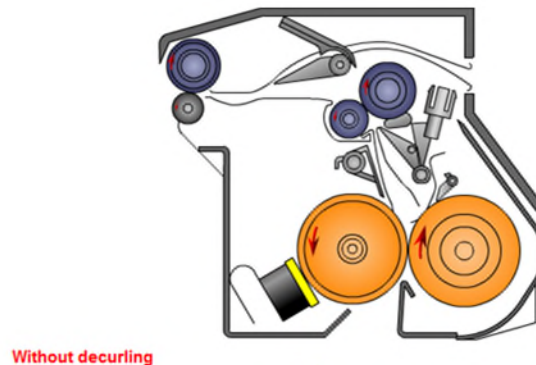
11) Decurl Mechanism

■ 11.3 Theory of Operation

The heat and pressure of the fusing rollers reacting with moisture in the paper may cause the paper to curl.

The Decurling Mechanism usually uses rollers and guides to curl the paper in the opposite direction of the curl made by the fusing rollers.

This flattened paper is less likely to jam as it is transported to other parts of the MFP or into a finisher.



The heat and pressure of the fusing rollers reacting with moisture in the paper may cause the paper to curl.

The Decurling Mechanism usually uses rollers and guides to curl the paper in the opposite direction of the curl made by the fusing rollers.

This flattened paper is less likely to jam as it is transported to other parts of the MFP or into a finisher.

Тепло и давление термозакрепляющих роликов, реагирующих с влагой в бумаге, могут привести к скручиванию бумаги.

Механизм разглаживания обычно использует ролики и направляющие для скручивания бумаги в направлении, противоположном скручиванию, производимому валиками для плавления.

Выпрямленная бумага с меньшей вероятностью заклинивает, поскольку она транспортируется в другие части МФП или в финишер.

■ 11.4 Preventative Maintenance

The Decurl Mechanism is usually comprised of rollers, that, like all transport rollers, should be cleaned as needed.

The Decurl Mechanism is usually comprised of rollers, that, like all transport rollers, should be cleaned as needed.

Механизм разглаживания обычно состоит из роликов, которые, как и все транспортные ролики, должны быть очищены при необходимости.

■ 11.5 Theoretical Troubleshooting

Dirty rollers could affect paper transport to the exit rollers or duplex unit, resulting in paper jams at the fusing exit area.

Dirty rollers could affect paper transport to the exit rollers or duplex unit, resulting in paper jams at the fusing exit area.

Грязные ролики могут повлиять на транспортировку бумаги к выходным роликам или блоку двусторонней печати, что приведет к застреванию бумаги в зоне выхода термозакрепления.

11.6 Quiz

Question 1 of 3

Point Value: 33

The decurl mechanism is normally located between the fusing rollers and the exit rollers of the MFP.

- True
- False

PROPERTIES

On passing, 'Finish' button:

On failing, 'Finish' button:

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■ 11.7 Review

You have just learned that the Decurl Mechanism ensures that paper curl is minimized as it moves from the fusing rollers to the exit rollers of the MFP.

NARRATION: You have just learned that the Decurl Mechanism ensures that paper curl is minimized as it moves from the fusing rollers to the exit rollers of the MFP.

Next, we will learn about the Exit Rollers which transports paper from the fusing unit.

Exit Rollers

The topics of discussion are:

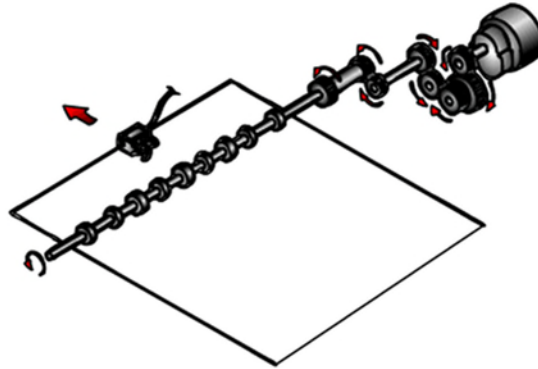
- General Statement
- Location
- Theory of Operation
- Preventative Maintenance
- Theoretical Troubleshooting

NARRATION: The following topics within the Exit Rollers lesson will be covered.

12) Exit Rollers

■ 12.1 General Statement

The paper Exit Rollers feed the paper, which has been transported from the fusing unit, out of the MFP.

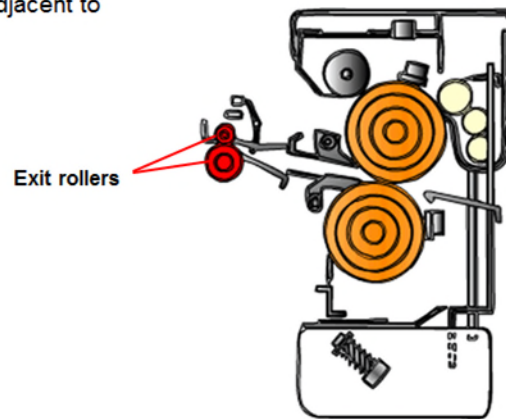


The paper Exit Rollers feed the paper, which has been transported from the fusing unit, out of the MFP.

12) Exit Rollers

■ 12.2 Location

The Exit Rollers are positioned adjacent to the fusing unit.



The exit rollers are positioned adjacent to the fusing unit.

Выходные ролики расположены рядом с блоком термозакрепления.

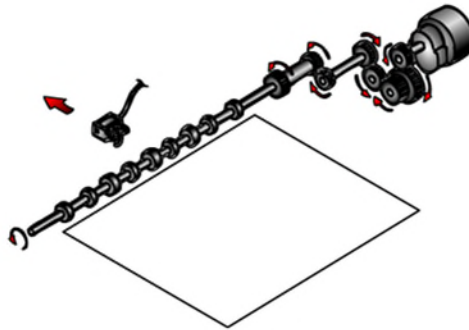
12) Exit Rollers

■ 12.3 Theory of Operation

Mechanical drive is transmitted from the drive motor to the Exit Rollers by either belts or a gear train.

Either of these drive devices may reside on the Fusing Unit or within the MFP engine.

Rubber Rollers mounted on the drive shaft are used to grip the paper and transport it from the Fusing Unit, out of the MFP.



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Either of these drive devices may reside on the Fusing Unit or within the MFP engine.

Rubber Rollers mounted on the drive shaft are used to grip the paper and transport it from the Fusing Unit, out of the MFP.

Механический привод передается от приводного двигателя к выходным роликам либо ремнями, либо зубчатой передачей.

Любое из этих приводных устройств может находиться на блоке термозакрепления или в механизме МФП.

Резиновые ролики, установленные на приводном валу, используются для захвата бумаги и ее транспортировки из блока термозакрепления, на выход из МФП.

■ 12.4 Preventative Maintenance

When performing a PM or a Minimum Call Procedure, inspect and clean the rollers, shafts, and bearings.

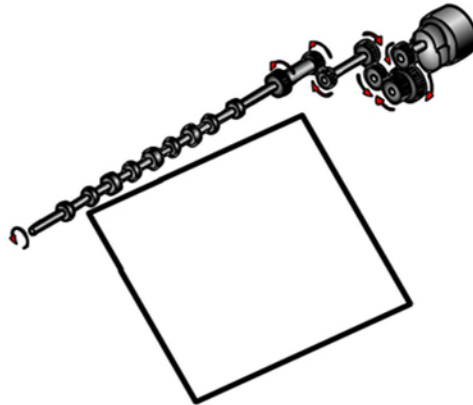
NARRATION: When performing a PM or a Minimum Call Procedure, inspect and clean the rollers, shafts, and bearings.

12) Exit Rollers

■ 12.5 Theoretical Troubleshooting

Depending upon the MFP, you may be able to perform a paper passage test via the Service Mode to ensure that the rollers are being driven.

Worn or dirty rollers, shafts, bearings, bushings, or gears may cause misfeeds, skewing, and folded corners on the paper.



Depending upon the MFP, you may be able to perform a paper passage test via the Service Mode to ensure that the rollers are being driven.

Worn or dirty rollers, shafts, bearings, bushings, or gears may cause misfeeds, skewing, and folded corners on the paper.

В зависимости от MFP вы можете выполнить проверку прохождения бумаги через сервисный режим, чтобы убедиться, что ролики приводятся в движение.

Изношенные или грязные ролики, валы, подшипники, втулки или зубчатые колеса могут вызвать застревание бумаги, перекося и загнутое углы на бумаге.

12.6 Quiz

Question 1 of 3

Point Value: 33

A chain and sprocket is normally used to drive the exit rollers.

- True
- False

PROPERTIES

On passing, 'Finish' button:

On failing, 'Finish' button:

Allow user to leave quiz:

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User may attempt quiz:

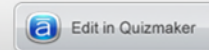
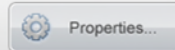
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■ 12.7 Review

You should now understand how Exit Rollers transport paper from the fusing unit.

NARRATION: You should now understand how Exit Rollers transport paper from the fusing unit. Next, we will cover Exit Jam Sensors which detects exiting paper.

Exit Jam Sensor

The topics of discussion are:

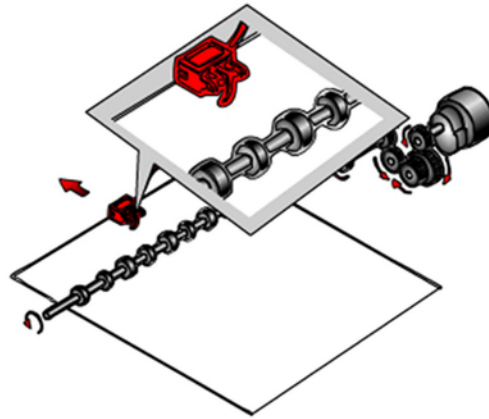
- General Statement
- Location
- Theory of Operation
- Preventative Maintenance
- Malfunction Codes
- Theoretical Troubleshooting

NARRATION: The following topics within the Exit Jam Sensor lesson will be covered.

13) Exit Jam Sensor

■ 13.1 General Statement

The Exit Jam Sensor is a paper exit switch that detects the presence of a sheet of paper which has been fed out of the MFP.



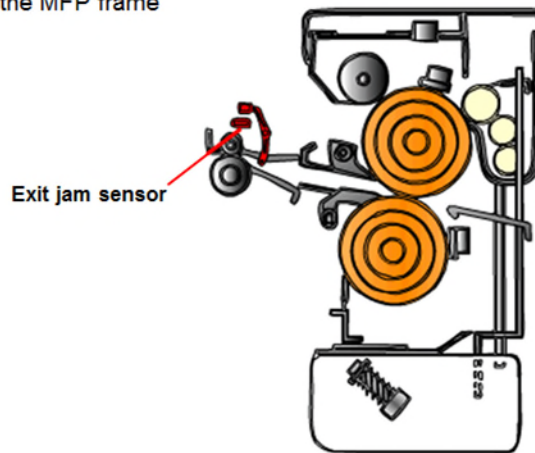
The Exit Jam Sensor is a paper exit switch that detects the presence of a sheet of paper which has been fed out of the MFP.

Датчик застревания на выходе - это переключатель выхода бумаги, который обнаруживает наличие листа бумаги, который был подан из МФП.

13) Exit Jam Sensor

■ 13.2 Location

The sensor is usually mounted on the MFP frame near the exit rollers.



The sensor is usually mounted on the MFP frame near the exit rollers.

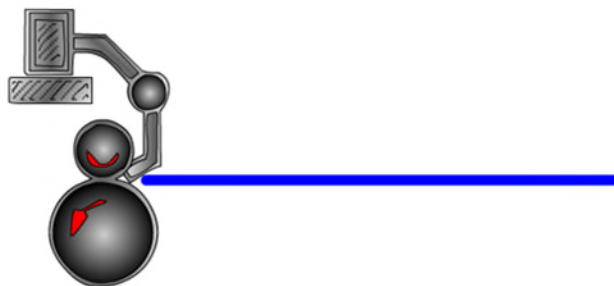
Датчик обычно монтируется на раме МФУ рядом с выходными роликами.

13) Exit Jam Sensor

■ 13.3 Theory of Operation

The Exit Jam Sensor is usually monitored by the printer engine control board or a master control board.

The Exit Jam Sensor is activated and deactivated as paper passes by the sensor. This causes a change in state, generally from high to low. This signal is sent to the master control board which monitors paper passage. If the switch is not in the proper state at a prescribed time, a misfeed will be detected by the Master Control Board.



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The Exit Jam Sensor is activated and deactivated as paper passes by the sensor. This causes a change in state, generally from high to low. This signal is sent to the master control board which monitors paper passage. If the switch is not in the proper state at a prescribed time, a misfeed will be detected by the Master Control Board.

Датчик застревания на выходе обычно контролируется платой управления двигателем принтера или главной платой управления.

Датчик застревания на выходе активируется и деактивируется, когда бумага проходит мимо датчика. Это вызывает изменение состояния, как правило, с высокого на низкое. Этот сигнал отправляется на главную панель управления, которая контролирует прохождение бумаги. Если переключатель не находится в надлежащем состоянии в установленное время, главная плата управления обнаружит застревание.

■ 13.4 Preventative Maintenance

When performing either a PM or a Minimum Call procedure, inspect and clean the Exit Jam Sensor with a blower brush or similar type tool as necessary.

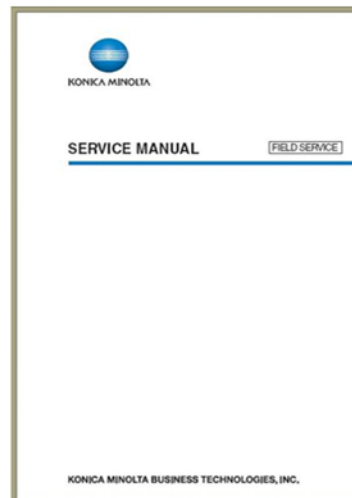
When performing either a PM or a Minimum Call procedure, inspect and clean the Exit Jam Sensor with a blower brush or similar type tool as necessary.

При выполнении процедуры РМ или Minimum Call осмотрите и очистите выходной датчик замятия при помощи воздуходувной щетки или инструмента подобного типа.

13) Exit Jam Sensor

■ 13.5 Malfunction Codes

You should reference the appropriate Service Manual for details regarding codes associated with this sensor.



You should reference the appropriate Service Manual for details regarding codes associated with this sensor.

Для получения подробной информации о кодах, связанных с этим датчиком, следует обратиться к соответствующему руководству по обслуживанию.

■ 13.6 Theoretical Troubleshooting

The proper sequence to troubleshoot a faulty exit jam sensor is to:

1. Physically observe that the sensor is being actuated.
2. Inspect and clean the sensor as necessary.
3. Monitor the sensor's status via the Service Mode, IO Check Mode, or with a Voltmeter.

The proper sequence to troubleshoot a faulty exit jam sensor is to:

1. Physically observe that the sensor is being actuated.
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3. Monitor the sensor's status via the Service Mode, IO Check Mode, or with a Voltmeter.

Правильная последовательность действий для устранения неисправности датчика выходного затора:

1. Физически наблюдать, что датчик приводится в действие.
2. Осмотрите и очистите датчик при необходимости.
3. Контролируйте состояние датчика через сервисный режим, режим проверки ввода-вывода или с вольтметром.

13.7 Quiz

Question 1 of 3

Point Value: 33

The exit jam sensor is usually mounted on the MFP frame near the exit rollers.

- True
- False

PROPERTIES

On passing, 'Finish' button:

On failing, 'Finish' button:

Allow user to leave quiz:

User may view slides after quiz:

User may attempt quiz:


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■ 13.8 Review

You should now understand how an Exit Jam Sensor is used to monitor paper passage.

NARRATION: You should now understand how an Exit Jam Sensor is used to monitor paper passage. Next, we will cover Temperature Control Circuits which controls the surface temperature of the fusing rollers.

Temperature Control Circuits

The topics of discussion are:

- General Statement
- Theory of Operation
- Adjustments
- Malfunction Codes
- Theoretical Troubleshooting

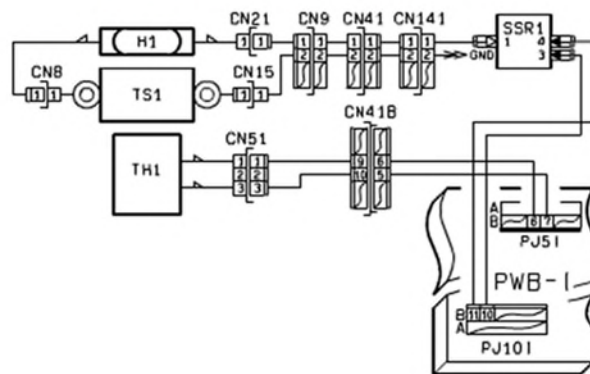
NARRATION: The following topics within the Temperature Control Circuits lesson will be covered.

14) Temperature Control Circuits

■ 14.1 General Statement

For fusing units to operate correctly, the temperature on the surface of the fusing rollers must be maintained within a specified range; Temperature Control Circuits perform this function.

The temperature range will vary from model to model. The Control Board, Thermistor (TH1), Heat Lamps, and Solid State Relays are the components that work together to maintain the correct temperature.



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Для правильной работы блоков плавления температура на поверхности роликов плавления должна поддерживаться в заданном диапазоне; Цепи контроля температуры выполняют эту функцию.

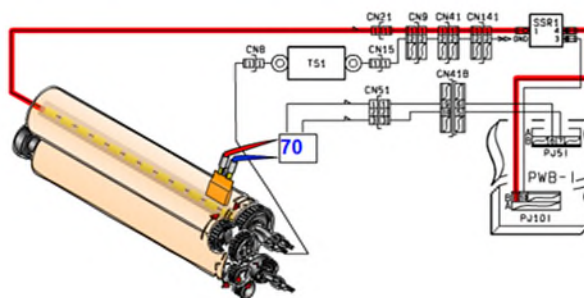
Диапазон температур будет варьироваться от модели к модели. Плата управления, термистор (TH1), тепловые лампы и твердотельные реле - это компоненты, которые работают вместе для поддержания правильной температуры.

14) Temperature Control Circuits

■ 14.2 Theory of Operation (1/2)

As you know, Heat Lamps are used to heat the fusing rollers. The ON or OFF duration of a Heat Lamp is varied to maintain the specified temperature, and is controlled by a Solid State Relay.

This relay is controlled by a signal from the Control Board, which receives information about the temperature of the fusing rollers from the Thermistor. It processes that information in order to generate the proper timing and duration of the signal that is sent to the Solid State Relay.



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Как известно, тепловые лампы используются для нагрева термозакрепляющих роликов. Продолжительность включения или выключения нагревательной лампы изменяется для поддержания заданной температуры и контролируется твердотельным реле.

Это реле управляется сигналом от платы управления, которая получает информацию о температуре термозакрепляющих роликов от термистора. Он обрабатывает эту информацию, чтобы сгенерировать правильную синхронизацию и длительность сигнала, который отправляется на полупроводниковое реле.

■ 14.2 Theory of Operation (2/2)

To allow the fusing temperature to be maintained, some MFPs will reduce its speed as much as 25% under certain conditions. This is often referenced as the CPM (Copies Per Minute) Mode.

To allow the fusing temperature to be maintained, some MFPs will reduce its speed as much as 25% under certain conditions. This is often referenced as the CPM (Copies Per Minute) Mode.

Чтобы поддерживать температуру плавления, некоторые МФУ при определенных условиях снижают скорость на 25%. Это часто упоминается как режим CPM (копий в минуту).

■ 14.3 Adjustments

Some MFPs allow the technician to vary the target fusing temperature through the Service Mode.

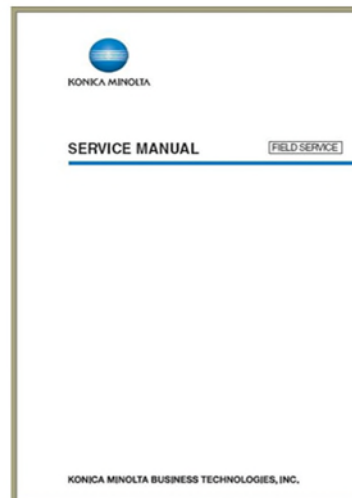
Some MFPs allow the technician to vary the target fusing temperature through the Service Mode.

Некоторые МФУ позволяют техническому специалисту изменять целевую температуру закрепления в режиме обслуживания.

14) Temperature Control Circuits

■ 14.4 Malfunction Codes

Failure of components used in fusing temperature control will very likely cause a malfunction code. Reference the appropriate service manual for specific codes.



Failure of components used in fusing temperature control will very likely cause a malfunction code. Reference the appropriate service manual for specific codes.

Отказ компонентов, используемых при контроле температуры термозакрепления, с большой вероятностью вызовет код неисправности. Обратитесь к соответствующему руководству по эксплуатации для конкретных кодов.

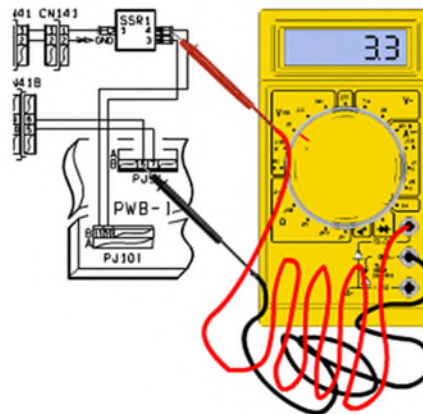
14) Temperature Control Circuits

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■ 14.5 Theoretical Troubleshooting

MFPs will generally indicate a service code when a Temperature Control Circuit fails.

For detailed control circuit testing, the specific service manual should be referenced.



Caution: Caution should be taken if testing or performing troubleshooting on live circuits. Be aware that power applied to the heat lamps is AC. No connectors should be plugged or unplugged while power is applied.

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For detailed control circuit testing, the specific service manual should be referenced.

Caution should be taken if testing or performing troubleshooting on live circuits. Be aware that power applied to the heat lamps is AC. No connectors should be plugged or unplugged while power is applied.

МФУ, как правило, указывают сервисный код при сбое в цепи контроля температуры.

Для подробного тестирования цепи управления следует обратиться к конкретному руководству по обслуживанию.

Следует соблюдать осторожность при тестировании или выполнении поиска неисправностей в цепях под напряжением. Помните, что мощность, подаваемая на нагревательные лампы, является переменным. Разъемы не должны быть подключены или отключены при подаче питания.

14.6 Quiz

Question 1 of 3

Point Value: 33

The temperature control circuit maintains the surface temperature of the fusing rollers.

- True
- False

PROPERTIES

On passing, 'Finish' button:

On failing, 'Finish' button:

Allow user to leave quiz:

User may view slides after quiz:

User may attempt quiz:

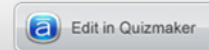
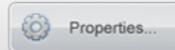
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[At any time](#)

[At any time](#)

[Unlimited times](#)



14) Temperature Control Circuits

■ 14.7 Review

You should now understand how the temperature control circuitry controls the temperature within the fusing unit.

NARRATION: You should now understand how the temperature control circuitry controls the temperature within the fusing unit.

Congratulations, you have completed the Outward Associate Fusing Systems course. You should now be able to do the following:

- Identify different types of Fusing Units.
- Identify the components within the Fusing Unit.
- Explain the Theory of Operation of the Fusing Unit.
- Identify the maintenance concepts.
- Identify the adjustment concepts.
- Theoretically troubleshoot defective components or image quality issues.
- Source various service support documentation.
- Identify safety concerns and issues.

NARRATION: Congratulations, you have completed the Outward Associate Fusing Systems course. You should now be able to do the following: