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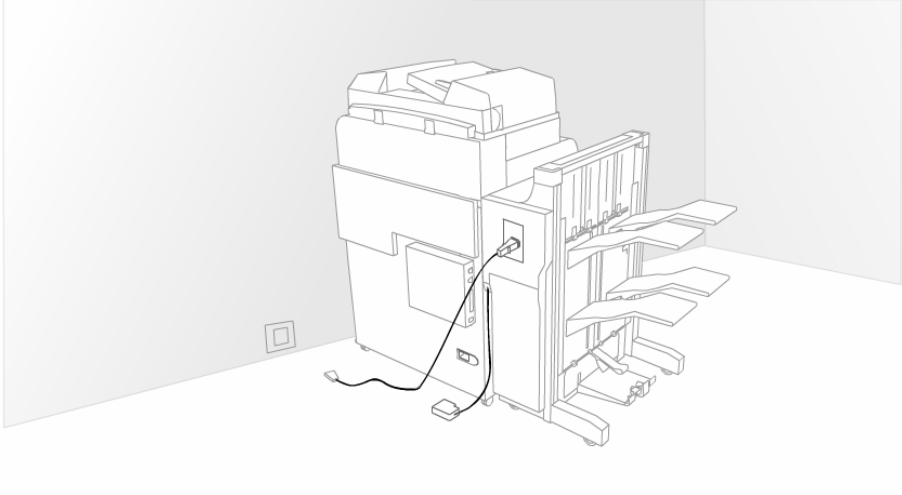
Power Supply Connections

A Finisher unit can get its power supply from any of the following 2 sources:

- Its own power supply (PCB)
- Host copier

Click on the Finisher unit to learn more.

Step 1/3



8% forward

Done Internet

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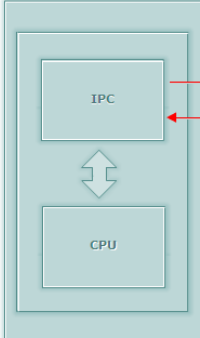
IPC/APC

All Finishers need to communicate with the host copier. It can be either serial or Intelligent Peripheral Communication (IPC). IPC uses dedicated components to free up the copier CPU.

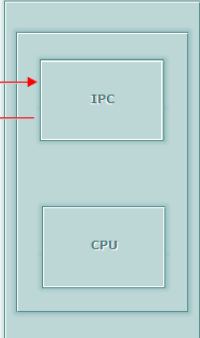
Some of the latest models make use of APC (Advanced Peripheral Communication) that utilises an easy to use plug connector rather than the standard hard-wired connectors of IPC products. IPC/APC provides a faster means of communication and is capable of sending a large volume of data at a time.

Step 1/1

Accessory



Copier



DSIN
→
←

DSOUT

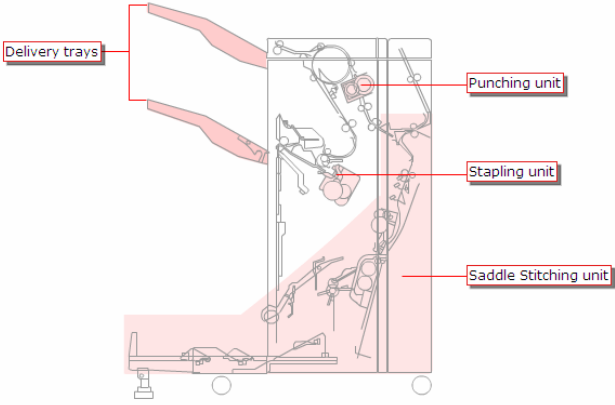
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Finisher Unit

Now use the main navigation to continue to learn more about these components.

Step 2/2



Delivery trays

Punching unit

Stapling unit

Saddle Stitching unit

Done Internet

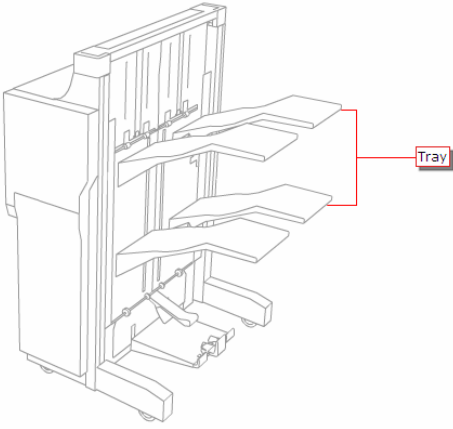
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Offset Sort/Group

The offset feature allows you to easily distinguish between different sets of copies on the same tray. This is done by either shifting the trays back and forth or by shifting the sheets inside the finisher.

Click on a delivery tray to learn how sets are arranged on the tray.

Step 1/3



Tray

Done Internet

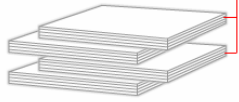
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Offset Sort/Group

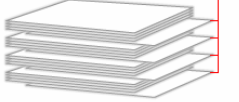
In Stack offset, all the sheets in a set are shifted whereas in Sheet offset the first sheet of each set is shifted.

Use the main navigation to continue.

Step 3/3



Stack offset



Sheet offset

Done Internet

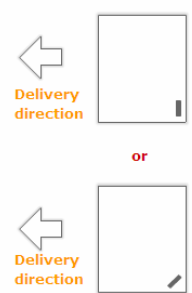

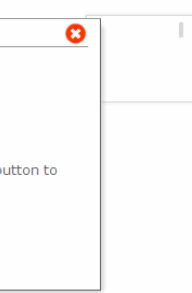
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Staple Sort

Here you see the different stapling modes.

Now click on each of the modes to view the paper size supported by them.

Step 2/3

Mode	Corner	Double	Single
<p>Position</p>	 <p>Delivery direction</p> <p>or</p> <p>Delivery direction</p>	 <p>Delivery direction</p>	

Supported sizes :

- A3
- B4
- A4
- B5
- LTR

Click on the Close button to continue.

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Staple Sort

Here you see the different stapling modes.

Now click on each of the modes to view the paper size supported by them.

Step 2/3

Mode	Corner	Double	Single
<p>Position</p> <div style="border: 1px solid gray; padding: 5px; width: fit-content;"> <p>Supported sizes :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A3 B4 A4 B5 11" x 17" LTR <p>Click on the Close button to continue.</p> </div>			

Done Internet




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Staple Sort

Here you see the different stapling modes.

Now click on each of the modes to view the paper size supported by them.

Step 2/3

Mode	Corner	Double	Single
<p>Position</p> <div style="border: 1px solid gray; padding: 5px; width: fit-content;"> <p>Supported sizes :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A4R LTRR LGL <p>Click on the Close button to continue.</p> </div>			

Done Internet

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Booklets (Saddle-Stitch)

You will explore the mechanism of this unit later in the course.
When you are ready, use the main navigation to continue.

Step 2/2

Originals Stitched in the centre Folded and Delivered

Done Internet

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Punching

The Punching unit performs the operation of punching. You can punch 2, 3 or 4 holes on the copies. You will learn more about the working of this unit later in the course.
Use the main navigation to learn about the folding operation.

Step 1/1

2 holes 3 holes 4 holes

Done Internet

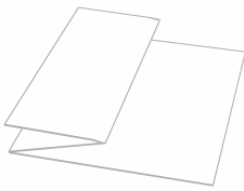
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Folding

The Folding unit allows you to fold a sheet in the shape of the letter Z before it is delivered from the host copier. However, this unit only accepts B4, 11x17 and A3 paper sizes. You will explore this feature in more detail during the course.

Use the main navigation to continue.

Step 1/1



Done Internet

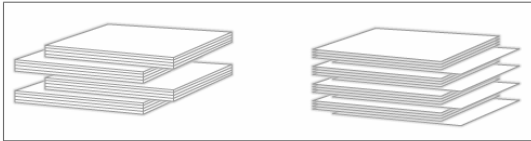
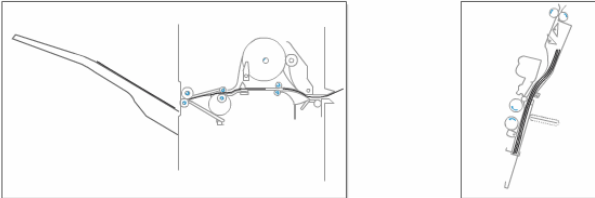
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Paper paths in the Finisher

There are different ways of paper lead-in and delivery in a Finisher unit. The path taken by the paper depends on the operation being performed. In this part you will explore the different paper paths within a Finisher unit. You will also learn how the Finisher sorts the output through Job offset.

Use the main navigation to continue.

Step 1/1



Done Internet

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Straight path

As the name suggests, in a straight paper path, the paper moves along a straight line. It does not pass over the buffer roller.

Click on the Play button to view the paper movement.

Step 1/2

Delivery roller

Buffer roller

Done Internet

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Buffer path

In buffer path, the copies are passed over the buffer roller before they are delivered. This ensures uninterrupted delivery of copies from the host copier during a stapling or an offset operation.

Click on the Play button to view the paper movement on a buffer path.

Step 1/2

Delivery roller

Buffer roller

Feed roller

Done Internet

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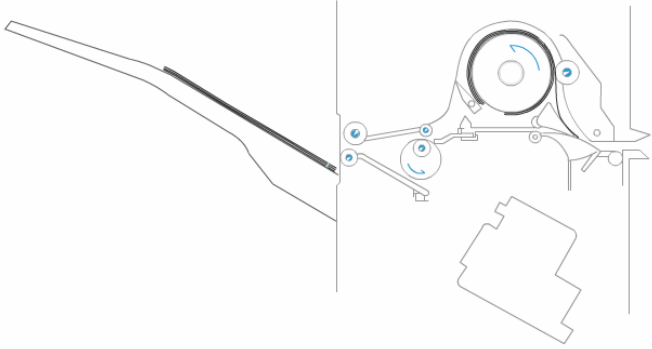
Menu

Buffer path

As many as 2 or 3 sheets are wrapped around the buffer roller. The number of sheets differs from machine to machine.

Use the main navigation to continue.

Step 2/2



Done Internet

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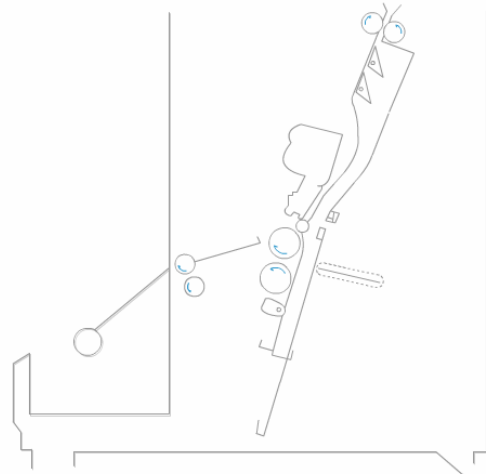
Menu

Saddle Stitch path

In the Saddle Stitch path, the paper moves through the Saddle Stitch unit during the stitching and folding operation.

Click on the image to view the paper movement through the saddle stitch path.

Step 1/3



Done Internet

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Job Offset

During the offset operation, the escape solenoid drops the guide plate, allowing the Jogging plate to shift paper forward.

Use the main navigation to learn about the Sheet and Stack offset mechanism.

Step 2/2

The diagram illustrates the Job Offset mechanism. It shows a top-down view of a paper tray. A Guide plate is positioned on the left side, connected to an Escape solenoid. A Jogging plate is mounted on a base with a Jogging motor. A Jogging plate home sensor position is indicated by a red line pointing to a sensor on the Jogging plate. The Jogging Plate is shown as a long, thin strip of paper. The Escape solenoid is a cylindrical component with a wire attached. The Jogging motor is a small, rectangular component. The Jogging plate home sensor position is a small, rectangular component. The Jogging Plate is a long, thin strip of paper. The Guide plate is a long, thin strip of paper. The Escape solenoid is a cylindrical component. The Jogging motor is a small, rectangular component. The Jogging plate home sensor position is a small, rectangular component.

Done Internet

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Sheet and Stack Offset

In Sheet offset, the first sheet in each stack is moved forward before it is delivered. First, the Swing Guide moves up and the Feed belt pulls in the first sheet of each set into the stapling tray immediately before delivery.

Click on the image to see this mechanism.

Step 1/4

The diagram illustrates the Sheet and Stack Offset mechanism. It shows a side view of a paper tray. A Delivery Tray is on the left, with a Delivery Roller below it. A Swing Guide is on the right, with a Feed Belt below it. The Swing Guide is a curved, hinged component. The Feed Belt is a circular component. The Delivery Tray is a rectangular component. The Delivery Roller is a cylindrical component. The Swing Guide is a curved, hinged component. The Feed Belt is a circular component.

Done Internet

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Sheet and Stack Offset

At this point, the Jogging plate moves the sheet to the front, thus offsetting it.
Click on the Play button to see this.

Step 2/4

Delivery Tray

Delivery Roller

Swing Guide

Feed Belt

Done Internet

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Sheet and Stack Offset

The Swing guide then moves down and the Delivery roller discharges the paper on to the delivery tray.
Click on the Play button to learn how the sheet is delivered.

Step 3/4

Delivery tray

Alignment Plate

First sheet

Done Internet

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Sheet and Stack Offset

The subsequent sheets are delivered without the sheets being shifted. The Stack offset mechanism is similar to this mechanism except that in Stack Offset the entire stack is shifted instead of the first sheet.

Use the main navigation to continue.

Step 4/4

Done Internet

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Paddle Type

In the Paddle type input and delivery method, a paddle and a feed belt are used to pull in the paper and deliver it through a Stack Delivery Roller.

First, the trailing edge of the sheet leaves the Delivery sensor.

Click on the Play button to continue.

Step 1/5

Done Internet

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Paddle Type

The Swing guide then moves up and the Feed belt shifts the sheet towards the processing tray.

Click on the Play button to see this.

Step 2/5

Swing Guide

Delivery Roller

Feed Belt

Done Internet

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Paddle Type

The second sheet then leaves the Delivery sensor and is moved in the direction of the processing tray by the paddle and the feed belts.

Click on the Play button to see this operation.

Step 3/5

Swing Guide

Feed Belt

Done Internet

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Paddle Type

Once the required number of sheets is in the processing tray, the swing guide moves down and the stapling operation takes place.

Click on the Play button to continue.

Step 4/5

The diagram illustrates the stapling mechanism. A 'Paddle' is shown moving down towards a '2nd sheet'. The 'Paddle' is a curved, grey component that is positioned above the '2nd sheet'. The '2nd sheet' is a white sheet of paper that is being fed into the machine. The diagram shows the 'Paddle' moving down towards the '2nd sheet'.

Done Internet

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Paddle Type

After the stapling operation, the Stack Delivery roller discharges the sheet to the Delivery tray.

Use the main navigation to learn about the Return Roller type of lead-in and delivery.

Step 5/5

The diagram illustrates the sheet delivery mechanism. 'Stack Delivery Rollers' are shown discharging the sheet to the 'Stapling unit'. The 'Stack Delivery Rollers' are a pair of rollers that are positioned above the 'Stapling unit'. The 'Stapling unit' is a component that is positioned below the 'Stack Delivery Rollers'. The diagram shows the 'Stack Delivery Rollers' discharging the sheet to the 'Stapling unit'.

Done Internet

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Return Roller type

A Return Roller is used to pull in the paper and deliver it through the Stack Delivery belt.

When the sheet arrives from the copier, the Return Roller rotates in the counter clockwise direction to push the sheet in the processing tray. It is pushed against the stopper plate of the Stack Delivery belt.

Click on the Play button to see how this is done.

Step 1/3

Stack Delivery Belt

Return Roller

Stopper plate

Done Internet

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Return Roller type

Subsequent sheets are moved in a similar manner.

Click on the Play button to continue.

Step 2/3

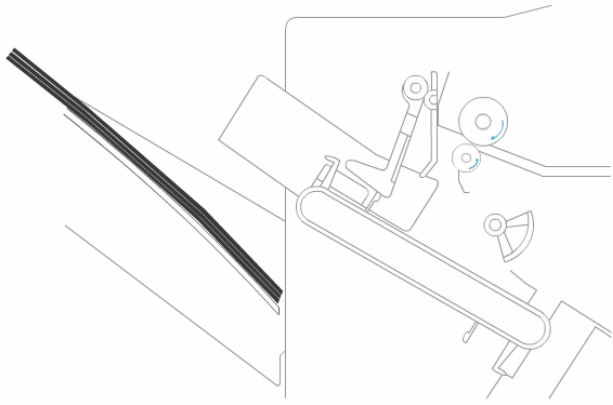
Done Internet

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Return Roller type

When all sheets are deposited in the stack, the Stack Delivery belt moves the stack to the delivery tray.
Use the main navigation to continue.

Step 3/3



The diagram shows a mechanical assembly with a long, angled roller on the left. To its right is a complex mechanism featuring a drive roller, a cam, and various gears and linkages. A line connects the roller to the cam mechanism. A small fan-shaped component is also visible below the main mechanism.

Done Internet

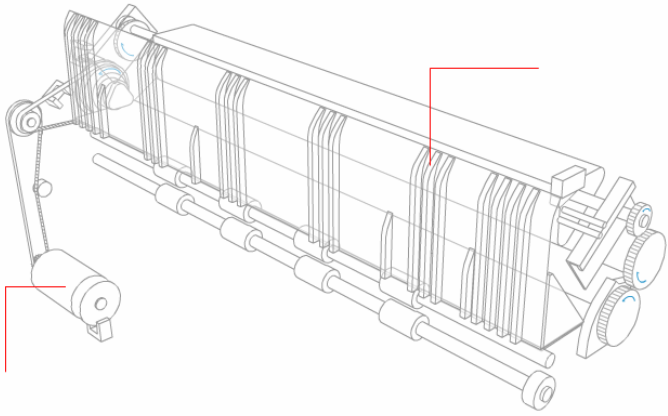
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Swing Guide Drive Mechanism

The swing guide mechanism can be driven by either a dedicated stepping motor or by a delivery motor. The stepper motor type lifts the swing guide, via a cam, until detected by the open sensor. To close, the motor continues driving until the the closed sensor is triggered.

Click on the image to see this action.

Step 1/2



The diagram illustrates a swing guide mechanism. It features a long horizontal frame with multiple vertical guides. On the left, a motor is connected to a drive shaft. A cam mechanism is shown lifting a horizontal bar that supports the guides. A red line points from the motor to the cam. Another red line points from the cam to the horizontal bar. A sensor is visible on the right side of the mechanism.

Done Internet

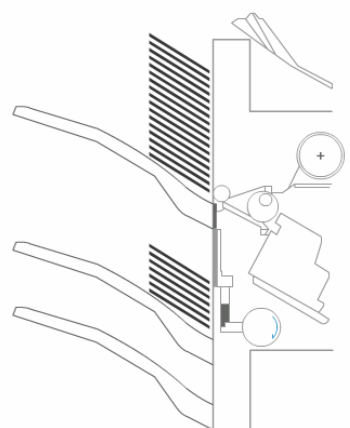
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Shutter Mechanism

During a tray replacement operation, the delivery assembly needs to be covered in order to prevent sheets exiting from the tray. The Shutter mechanism does exactly this. It covers the delivery assembly when the trays are being replaced.

Click on the Play button to continue.

Step 1/4



Done Internet

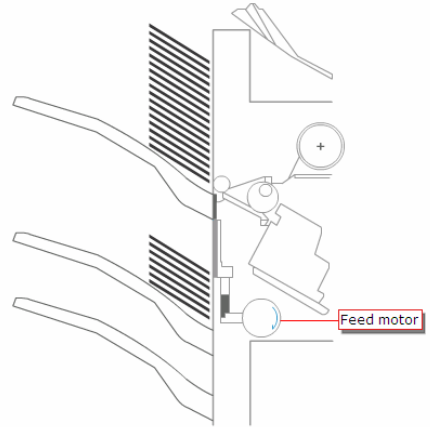
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Shutter Mechanism

The shutter is driven either by a paddle motor or a feed motor. In both cases, the shutter moves when the motor rotates in reverse. Here you see the shutter driven by a feed motor.

Click on this motor to move the shutter up.

Step 2/4



Done Internet

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Shutter Mechanism

The tray moves to its new position and the feed motor rotates again to move the shutter down.

Click on the trays to see this operation.

Step 3/4

Done Internet

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Shutter Mechanism

The delivery cover is now open and ready to deliver the sheets. The tray moves once again to suit the height of the existing stack and then the delivery operation resumes.

Use the main navigation to continue.

Step 4/4

Done Internet

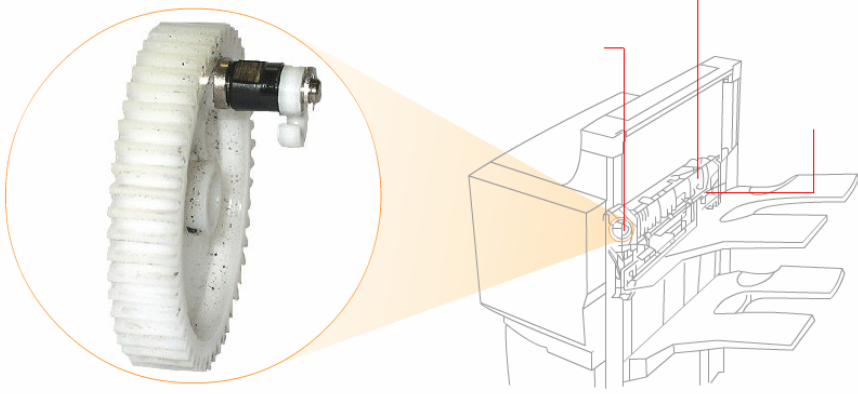
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Mechanical Fault

The collar mounted on the 50T gear on the stapler tray assembly is sometimes worn out unevenly. This can result in malfunction of the swing guide leading to paper jams at the delivery assembly or the E535 error.

Now use the main navigation to check your understanding of the processing tray.

Step 1/1



The diagram shows a close-up of a white, 50-tooth gear with a black collar. A callout line connects this gear to its position within a larger mechanical assembly, which is a cross-section of a stapler tray. The gear is part of the swing guide mechanism. A 'Menu' button is visible on the left side of the interface.

Done Internet

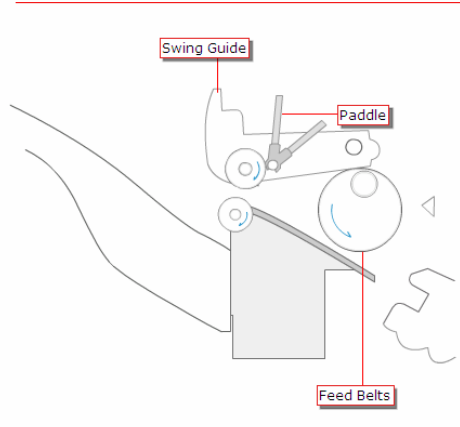
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Review

Well done, you have correctly identified the components.

Click on the Play button to continue.

Step 2/3



The diagram illustrates the swing guide mechanism. It shows a 'Swing Guide' component, a 'Paddle' that interacts with it, and 'Feed Belts' that transport paper. A blue arrow indicates the direction of rotation for the gear. A 'Menu' button is visible on the left side of the interface.

Done Internet

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Tray Drive

The Delivery trays stack all the sheets that are delivered by the Delivery assembly. In the mechanism you see here, a single DC motor drives all three trays.

Click on the motor to learn more about its operation.

Step 1/2

Done Internet

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Tray Height Detection

Before output is delivered, it is important to detect the correct height of the tray. This is detected by a variety of sensors depending on the model.

Now use the main navigation to learn about the Penetration type of height detection.

Step 1/1

Penetration type sensor Reflection type sensor Photointerrupter type sensor

Done Internet

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Penetration type

In the Penetration type of height detection, light emitting and receiving sensors are used to detect the height of the trays. Here you see a tray with the light emitting and receiving sensors mounted on each side.

Click on the Play button to continue.

Step 1/3

Done Internet

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Penetration type

When the sheets block the light from being received by the light-receiving sensor, it indicates that the tray is at the correct height.

Here you see that the light is reaching the light-receiving sensor, indicating that the tray needs to be shifted up.

Step 2/3

Done Internet

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Reflection type

In the Reflection type of height detection, a Reflecting sensor is used to emit light that is in turn reflected by the paper on the tray. When the intensity of the light reflected by the paper is of a specific value, it indicates that the tray is at a correct height.

Use the main navigation to learn about the Photointerrupter type of sensor.

Step 1 / 1

Reflecting type sensor

Sheets

Tray

Done Internet

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Photointerrupter type

In the Photointerrupter type detection, the tray reaches the correct height when the top face of the paper comes in contact with the tray height sensor flags and the Photointerrupter sensor turns on.

Use the main navigation to continue.

Step 1 / 1

Tray height sensor flag 2

Tray height sensor flag 1

Photointerrupter sensor

Tray

Done Internet

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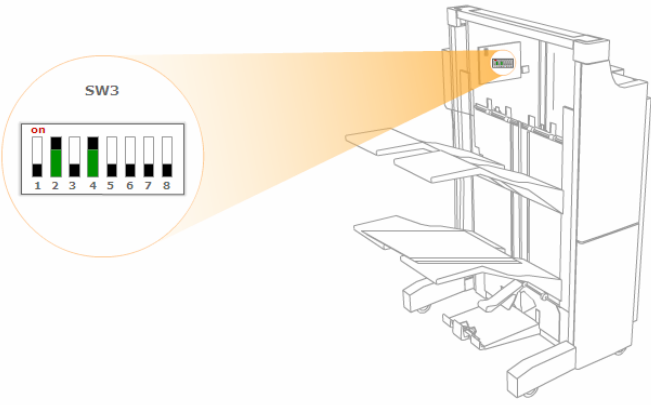
Menu

Servicing

Whenever the finisher controller PCB or the Reflection type height sensor (PS1) is replaced, adjustment may be required. To do so, first set SW3 on the finisher controller PCB as displayed below.

Click on the Play button to continue.

Step 1/4



SW3

on

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

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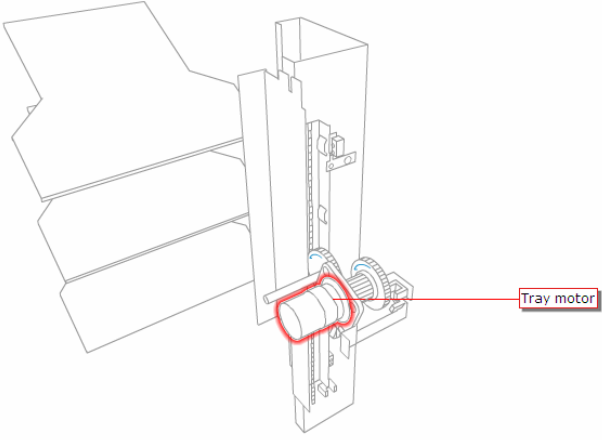
Menu

Error codes (E540)

E540 is a very common code that is displayed when the bin shift motor is faulty. This is actually a manufacturing error in which the motor has an excess amount of oil in it that can short, causing the code to be generated.

If no action is taken, the error can destroy the Finisher controller PCB.

Step 1/1



Tray motor

Done Internet

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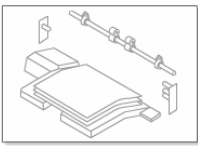
Menu

Interactive Scenario

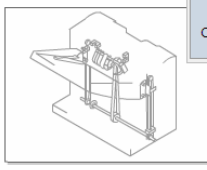
Here you see the mechanisms for the three types of tray height detection methods. Can you label each mechanism correctly?

To answer, drag and drop the correct label from the list to the respective image.

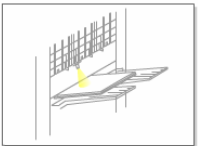
Step 1/5



Penetration type



Photointerrupter type



Reflection type

Note:

Well done, you have successfully identified the height detection methods.

Click on the Play button continue.

Done Internet

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Menu

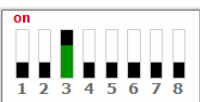
Interactive Scenario

Assume that the Finisher controller PCB of this machine has just been replaced. What will be the correct setting of SW3 before adjusting the height sensor?

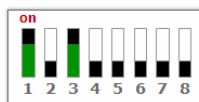
Click on your answer.

Step 3/5

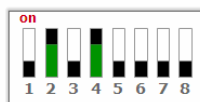
on



on



on



Note:

Correct, now click on the Play button, to move to the next question.

Done Internet

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Stapling components

When you are ready, use the main navigation to continue.

Step 2/2

Papers

Stapler Shift motor

Stapler rail

Stapler

Stapler shift home position sensor

Done Internet

This diagram illustrates the internal components of a stapler. A stack of papers is shown on the left, positioned on a processing tray. The stapler mechanism is shown in a side view, with a red line indicating the path of the staple from the tray through the stapler to the papers. Labels with red lines point to the following parts: 'Papers' (the stack), 'Stapler Shift motor' (the motor that moves the stapler), 'Stapler rail' (the guide for the staple), 'Stapler' (the main mechanism), and 'Stapler shift home position sensor' (the sensor that detects the stapler's position). The diagram is part of a software interface with a 'Menu' button on the left and navigation controls at the bottom.

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Basic Operation

After depositing the paper onto the processing tray, the stapler executes the stapling operation and the sheets are then discharged as a stack. To start the stapling process, the stapler first moves from its home position to the centre.

To see this, click on the stapler below.

Step 1/6

Done Internet

This diagram shows a side view of the stapler mechanism. The stapler is positioned on a processing tray. The diagram is part of a software interface with a 'Menu' button on the left and navigation controls at the bottom.

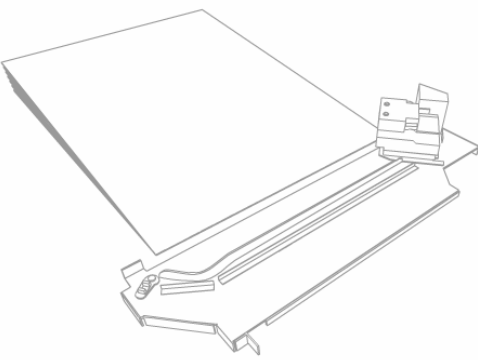
https://learning.canon-europe.com - nav - Microsoft Internet Explorer

Menu

Basic Operation

At this point the Swing Guide moves up and the feed belts pull the paper into the processing tray.
Click on the Play button to see this.

Step 3/6



Done Internet

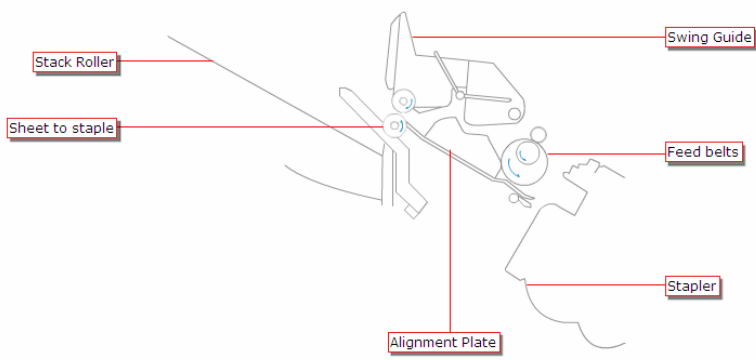
https://learning.canon-europe.com - nav - Microsoft Internet Explorer

Menu

Basic Operation

As the sheets are pulled in, the jogging plate aligns each of them to one side. Once all the sheets in a stack are in the processing tray, the Swing Guide moves down to keep the stack in position and the stapling operation takes place.
Now click on the Swing Guide to continue.

Step 4/6



Stack Roller

Sheet to staple

Alignment Plate

Swing Guide

Feed belts

Stapler

Done Internet

https://learning.canon-europe.com - nav - Microsoft Internet Explorer

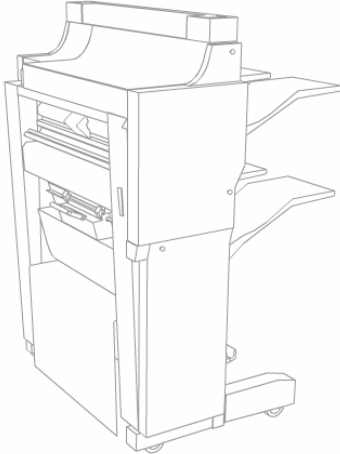
Menu

Servicing

The Finisher Controller PCB is located on the rear of the finisher unit. When you replace this PCB unit, you may need to adjust the staple position. Note that this adjustment will affect all paper sizes and stapler positions.

To start, first you need to remove the rear cover of the finisher unit. Click on the rear cover to open it.

Step 1/11



Done Internet

https://learning.canon-europe.com - nav - Microsoft Internet Explorer

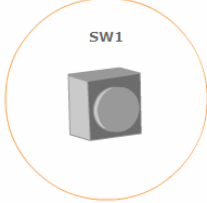
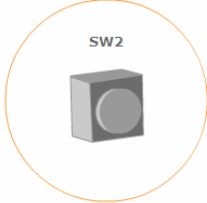
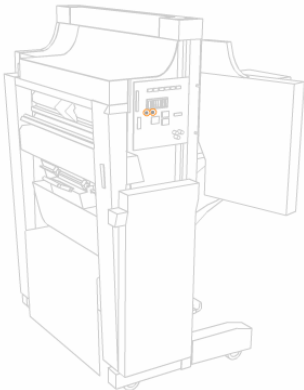
Menu

Servicing

After setting the SW3, you will press SW1 or SW2 on the PCB depending on the paper you are using. For A4, you press SW1 and for LTR you press SW2.

Here you will use A4 paper. So click on the required switch to select it.

Step 4/11



Done Internet

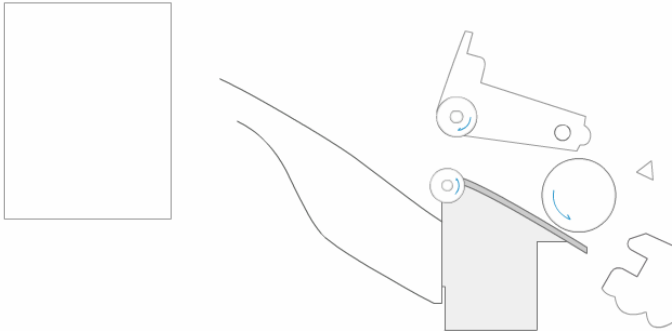
https://learning.canon-europe.com - nav - Microsoft Internet Explorer

Menu

Servicing

Now place an A4 sheet between the alignment plate and the guide plate butting it against the stoppers.
To do so, drag the paper to the image.

Step 6/11



Done Internet

Detailed description: This screenshot shows a web-based servicing guide for a Canon printer. The browser address bar displays 'https://learning.canon-europe.com - nav - Microsoft Internet Explorer'. On the left, a vertical 'Menu' button is visible. The main content area features a 'Servicing' window with a title bar and a close button. The text inside the window instructs the user to place an A4 sheet between the alignment plate and the guide plate, butting it against the stoppers, and to drag the paper to the image. Below the text, a diagram illustrates a hand placing a rectangular sheet of paper into a mechanical assembly. The assembly includes a grey alignment plate, a guide plate, and various rollers and stoppers. A blue arrow indicates the direction of movement for the paper. At the bottom of the window, the text 'Step 6/11' is displayed, followed by navigation buttons (back, forward, and a green play button). The browser's status bar at the bottom shows 'Done' and 'Internet'.

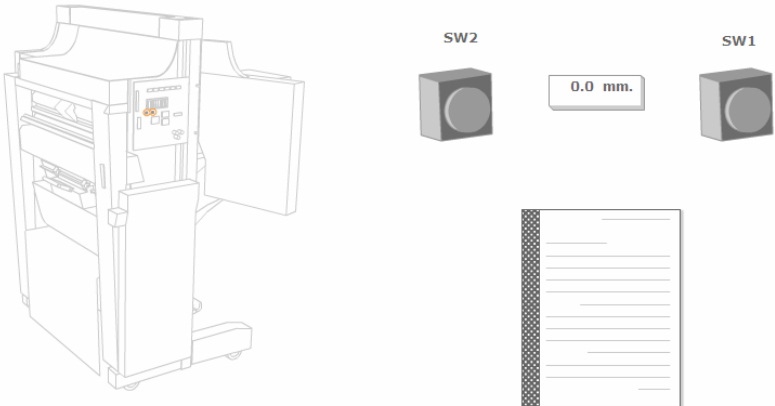
https://learning.canon-europe.com - nav - Microsoft Internet Explorer

Menu

Servicing

On the other hand, if you are not satisfied with the stapling position you can press SW1 or SW2 on the PCB till you get the required position.
Note that pressing SW1 will shift the stapling position to the front in increments of 0.3mm and SW2 will do the same to the rear position.
As an example, use the appropriate switch to shift the staple position to the front by 0.9mm.

Step 10/11



Done Internet

Detailed description: This screenshot shows a web-based servicing guide for a Canon printer, specifically focusing on adjusting the stapling position. The browser address bar displays 'https://learning.canon-europe.com - nav - Microsoft Internet Explorer'. On the left, a vertical 'Menu' button is visible. The main content area features a 'Servicing' window with a title bar and a close button. The text inside the window explains that if the user is not satisfied with the stapling position, they can press SW1 or SW2 on the PCB until they get the required position. It notes that pressing SW1 will shift the stapling position to the front in increments of 0.3mm, and SW2 will do the same to the rear position. An example is provided: use the appropriate switch to shift the staple position to the front by 0.9mm. Below the text, a diagram shows a printer with its front panel open. To the right of the printer, two switches are shown: SW2 on the left and SW1 on the right. A small box between them indicates a distance of '0.0 mm.'. Below the switches, a sample document is shown with a staple on the left edge. At the bottom of the window, the text 'Step 10/11' is displayed, followed by navigation buttons (back, forward, and a green play button). The browser's status bar at the bottom shows 'Done' and 'Internet'.

https://learning.canon-europe.com - nav - Microsoft Internet Explorer

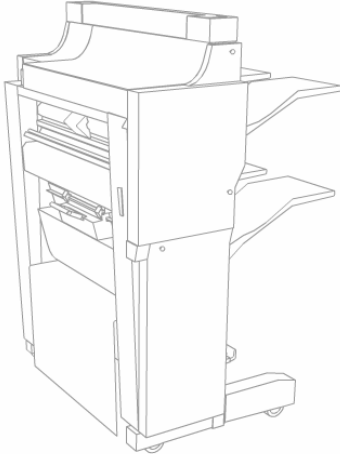
Menu

Servicing

Pressing the switches will cause the swing guide to open and the feed belt to rotate. Now placing in a sheet will cause the finisher to start stapling. You can check the stapling position and repeat the previous step if re-adjustment is required.

Note that when you press SW1 or SW2, the settings held by the PCB changes. Therefore to recover the previous settings, you need to press the switches as many times as you had done previously.

Step 11/11



Done Internet

https://learning.canon-europe.com - nav - Microsoft Internet Explorer

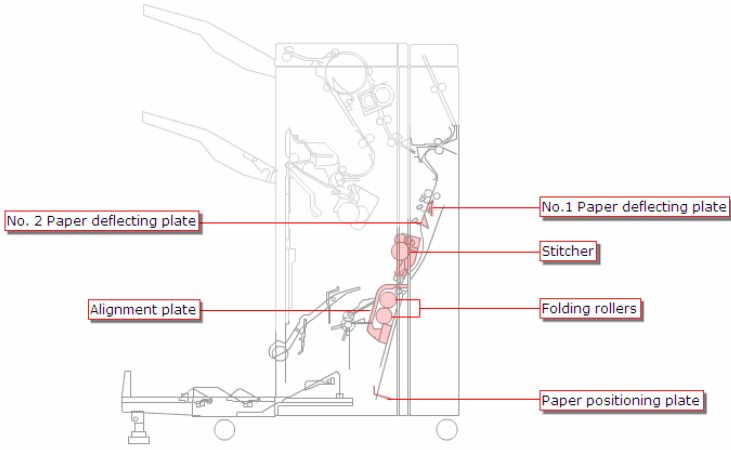
Menu

Saddle Stitching Components

A Saddle Stitch unit is used to bind into a booklet the copies that come from the host copier. You will find this unit mounted at the bottom of the Finisher.

Rollover the saddle stitch assembly to see its components.

Step 1/1



No. 2 Paper deflecting plate

Alignment plate

No.1 Paper deflecting plate

Stitcher

Folding rollers

Paper positioning plate

Done Internet

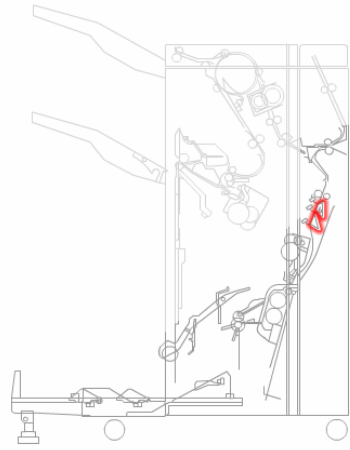
https://learning.canon-europe.com - nav - Microsoft Internet Explorer

Accepting Sheets

When the sheets start to enter the Saddle Stitch assembly, the feed path deflecting plates are switched, depending on the size of paper entering. This movement prevents the sheets from colliding as they are stacked.

Click on any of the Paper Deflecting Plates to see this.

Step 1/3



Done Internet

This screenshot shows the first step of an interactive tutorial. The browser address bar displays 'https://learning.canon-europe.com - nav - Microsoft Internet Explorer'. The main content area features a 'Menu' button on the left and a text box titled 'Accepting Sheets'. The text explains that feed path deflecting plates are switched based on paper size to prevent collisions. Below the text is a diagram of the saddle stitch assembly with a red triangle highlighting a specific component. The interface includes a 'Step 1/3' indicator and navigation arrows.

https://learning.canon-europe.com - nav - Microsoft Internet Explorer

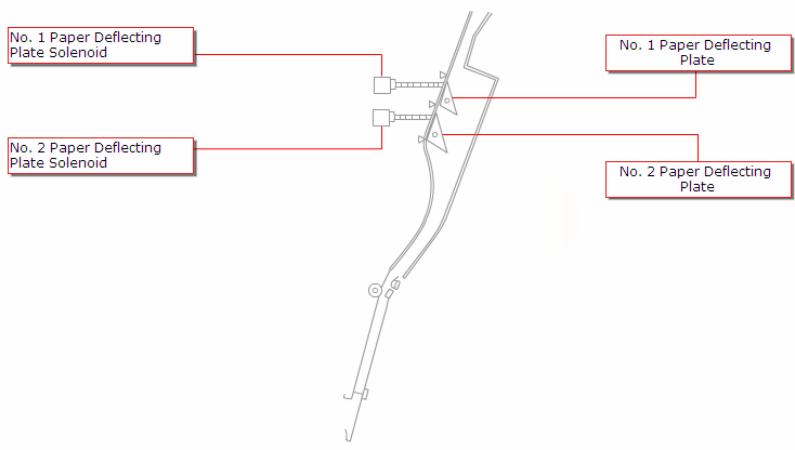
Accepting Sheets

The type of the paper coming in determines the direction of the deflecting plate and the solenoid state. For example, B4 uses the first deflecting plate whereas A4 uses both of them.

You can use the More Info button to learn more about this.

Now click on the first Paper Deflecting Plate to see the paper path for 3 B4 sheets.

Step 2/3



Done Internet

This screenshot shows the second step of the tutorial. The text box explains that paper size determines the direction of the deflecting plate and the solenoid state, using B4 and A4 as examples. It instructs the user to click on the first Paper Deflecting Plate to see the paper path for 3 B4 sheets. The diagram below shows a detailed view of the paper path with four labels: 'No. 1 Paper Deflecting Plate Solenoid', 'No. 2 Paper Deflecting Plate Solenoid', 'No. 1 Paper Deflecting Plate', and 'No. 2 Paper Deflecting Plate'. The interface includes a 'Step 2/3' indicator and navigation arrows.

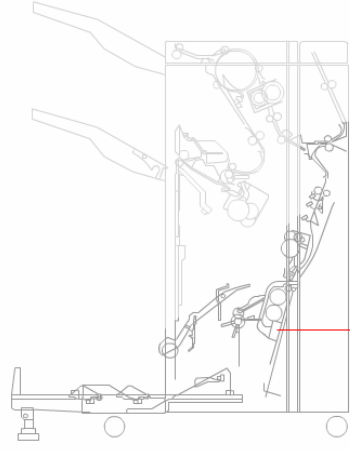
https://learning.canon-europe.com - nav - Microsoft Internet Explorer

Aligning Sheets

The Alignment Plate aligns each arriving sheet so that they are in order before the stitching operation takes place. The two plates located at each end of the vertical path assembly perform this operation.

Now click on the alignment plate to see its mechanism.

Step 1/4



Alignment plate

Done Internet

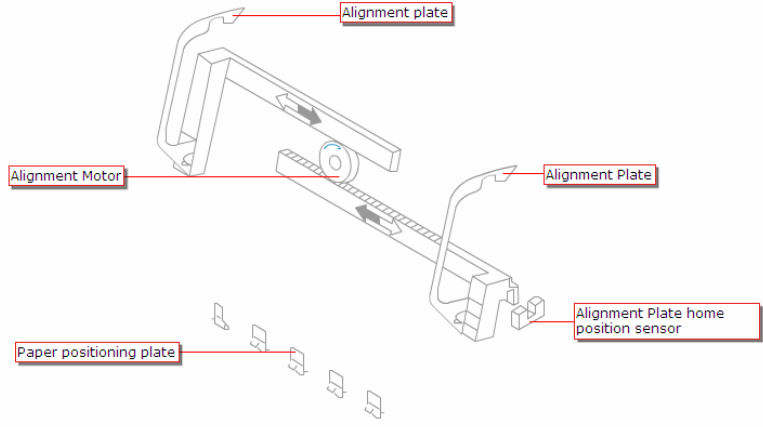
This screenshot shows the first step of an interactive tutorial. The browser address bar displays 'https://learning.canon-europe.com - nav - Microsoft Internet Explorer'. The main content area features a 'Menu' button on the left and a text box titled 'Aligning Sheets' explaining the function of the alignment plates. Below the text is a diagram of a vertical path assembly with a red line pointing to an 'Alignment plate'. The progress indicator shows 'Step 1/4' with navigation arrows.

https://learning.canon-europe.com - nav - Microsoft Internet Explorer

Aligning Sheets

When you are ready, click on the Play button to see the alignment operation.

Step 3/4



Alignment plate

Alignment Motor

Alignment Plate

Alignment Plate home position sensor

Paper positioning plate

Done Internet

This screenshot shows the third step of the tutorial. The text box now instructs the user to click the 'Play' button. The diagram below provides a detailed view of the alignment mechanism, with labels for the 'Alignment Motor', 'Alignment Plate', 'Alignment Plate home position sensor', and 'Paper positioning plate'. The progress indicator shows 'Step 3/4'.

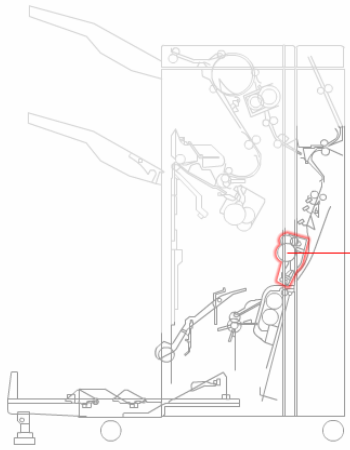
Menu

Stitching

After all the sheets are stacked and aligned, the two stitchers positioned at the centre of the paper perform the stitching operation one after the other. Note that stitching is actually stapling and the sheets are stapled twice along the centre.

Click on the Stitcher to see how it works.

Step 1/3



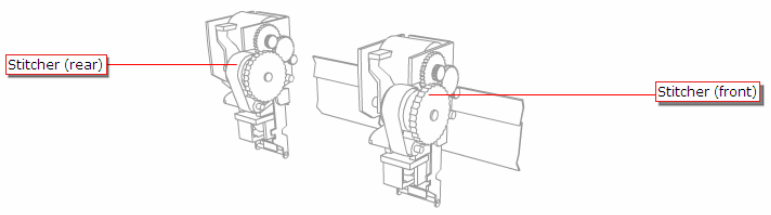
Menu

Stitching

As you can see, there are 2 stitchers (front and rear) available for the stitching operation. During the operation the alignment plate is kept against the edges of the sheet to prevent displacement, thus preventing wrinkling.

Now click on any of the stitchers to see them in action.

Step 2/3



https://learning.canon-europe.com - nav - Microsoft Internet Explorer

Menu

Moving

The centre position of the paper stack needs to be determined before the folding operation takes place. This is achieved by lowering the paper positioning plate, which in turn lowers the guide plate, bringing the roller and the paper stack to face each other.

Click on the Play button to see this in action.

Step 1/2

Done Internet

https://learning.canon-europe.com - nav - Microsoft Internet Explorer

Menu

Moving

As you can see the centre of the paper is on the same height as the folding roller level, indicating that the assembly is now ready for the folding operation. Note that you can use the DIP switch on the saddle stitcher controller PCB to correct any discrepancy between the stitching position and the folding position.

Use the main navigation to see the folding and delivery operation.

Step 2/2

Done Internet

https://learning.canon-europe.com - nav - Microsoft Internet Explorer

Folding and Delivery

To execute the folding operation, the paper push-on plate pushes the centre of the paper stack against the folding rollers. The rollers pinch the paper stack to fold it and then deliver it to the Delivery tray.

Click on the folder roller to see the folding operation.

Step 1/2

The diagram shows a 3D perspective of the paper folding mechanism. A paper stack is positioned between two rollers: an upper folding roller and a lower folding roller. A paper push-on plate is shown at the end of the rollers, pushing the paper stack towards them. Red boxes with labels point to each component: 'Paper stack', 'Folding roller (upper)', 'Folding roller (lower)', and 'Paper push-on plate'. The interface includes a 'Menu' button on the left, a status bar at the bottom showing 'Done' and 'Internet', and a 'Step 1/2' indicator with navigation arrows.

https://learning.canon-europe.com - nav - Microsoft Internet Explorer

Servicing

To enable optimum performance of the unit, two types of adjustments can be carried out:

- Adjustment to the Stitching position
- Adjustment to the Folding position

Click on the Play button to continue.

Step 1/6

The diagram shows a top-down view of a folded sheet of paper. Two vertical lines on the paper indicate the 'Folding position' and the 'Stitching position'. Horizontal double-headed arrows with vertical tick marks are placed above and below the paper to show the range of adjustment for each. The 'Folding position' label is above the top arrow, and the 'Stitching position' label is below the bottom arrow. The interface includes a 'Menu' button on the left, a status bar at the bottom showing 'Done' and 'Internet', and a 'Step 1/6' indicator with navigation arrows.

https://learning.canon-europe.com - nav - Microsoft Internet Explorer

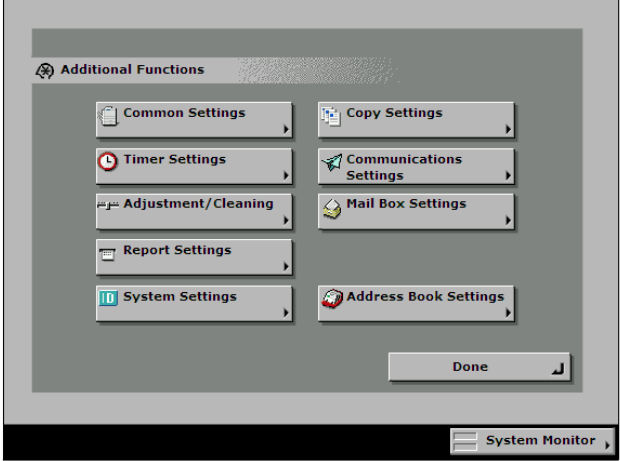
Menu

Servicing

To adjust the folding position, you need to enter the Additional Functions mode on the Control Panel and select the Adjustment/Cleaning option.

Here you see the Additional Functions panel. Now click on the Adjustment/Cleaning option.

Step 2/6



Done

Internet

https://learning.canon-europe.com - nav - Microsoft Internet Explorer

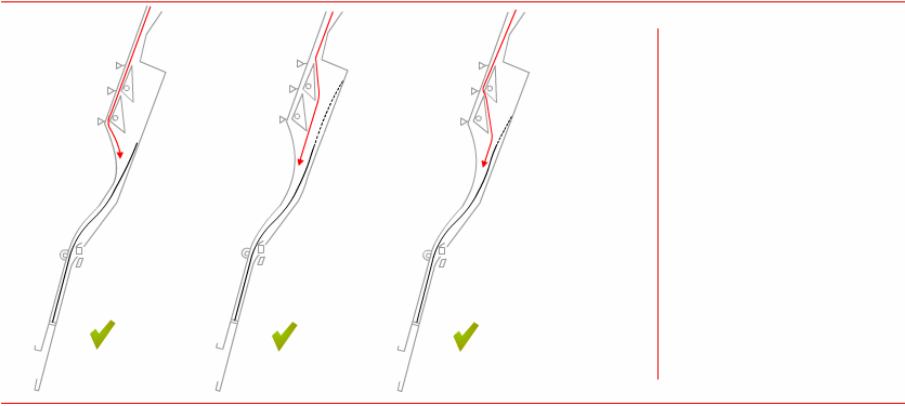
Menu

Interactive Review

Great.

Now click on the Play button to proceed to the next question.

Step 7/9



Done

Internet

https://learning.canon-europe.com - nav - Microsoft Internet Explorer

Components

A Folding unit makes use of three rollers to fold a sheet. This unit is capable of folding both the face-up as well as the face-down delivery.

Rollover the folding unit to see its components.

Step 1/1

The diagram shows a vertical assembly of rollers. At the top, a sheet of paper is being fed into the unit. Below the entry point, there are two rollers labeled 'No.2 Folding Rollers'. Further down, a 'Pressure Roller' is positioned. Below that is a 'Skew Correcting Roller'. At the bottom of the roller assembly, there are three rollers labeled 'Folding Roller C', 'Folding Roller B', and 'Folding Roller A' from top to bottom. The rollers are arranged in a way that they will sequentially fold the paper as it moves through the unit.

Done Internet

https://learning.canon-europe.com - nav - Microsoft Internet Explorer

Skew Correction

Sheets may arrive askew from the copier. If they were folded without removing the skew, the crease would be at an angle. To prevent such a problem, a skew correction roller and a pressure roller are operated to remove the skew. First, the paper arrives in the folding assembly and hits the stopper.

Click on the Play button to see this.

Step 1/4

The diagram shows the same vertical assembly of rollers as in the previous step. In this step, a sheet of paper is shown entering the unit from the top and hitting a 'Stopper' at the bottom. The 'Skew Correcting Roller' and 'Pressure Roller' are positioned to act on the paper as it passes through them, ensuring that the paper is straightened before it reaches the folding rollers.

Done Internet

https://learning.canon-europe.com - nav - Microsoft Internet Explorer

Skew Correction

The Skew Correction roller then moves the sheet to make an arch.

Click on the Skew Correcting roller to see this.

Step 2/4

Skew Correcting Roller

Done Internet

https://learning.canon-europe.com - nav - Microsoft Internet Explorer

Skew Correction

At this point, the Releasing solenoid turns on and the Pressure roller moves away from the sheet, thus removing the skew.

Click on the Pressure roller to remove the skew.

Step 3/4

Releasing Solenoid

Pressure Roller

Done Internet

https://learning.canon-europe.com - nav - Microsoft Internet Explorer

Folding

After the skew is removed by the Skew Correcting roller, the paper is moved ahead to create an arch and passed between Folding Roller A and B. This is achieved by activating the Locking solenoid while the paper is moved ahead, thus creating an arch.

Click on the Locking Solenoid to activate it.

Step 1/6

Done Internet

https://learning.canon-europe.com - nav - Microsoft Internet Explorer

Folding

The Skew Correcting roller continues to rotate thus making the arch larger and ultimately pushing it between Folding Roller A and B till it reaches No.2 Stopper.

Click on the Skew Correcting roller to see this.

Step 2/6

Done Internet

https://learning.canon-europe.com - nav - Microsoft Internet Explorer

Folding

Once the sheet reaches the stopper, it is again moved ahead by the Folding rollers A and B, thus making an arch.

Click on the Play button to see this operation.

Step 3/6

No. 2 Stopper

Folding Roller A

Folding Roller B

Done Internet

https://learning.canon-europe.com - nav - Microsoft Internet Explorer

Folding

Folding rollers A and B continue to rotate, thus increasing the arch and pushing it between the Folding rollers A and C. This results in the second fold.

Click on the Folding roller A to execute the second folding operation.

Step 4/6

Folding Roller C

Folding Roller A


Done Internet

https://learning.canon-europe.com - nav - Microsoft Internet Explorer

Folding

Now that both the folds have been made, the folded paper is delivered to the Delivery tray.
Click on the Play button to see the output.

Step 5/6



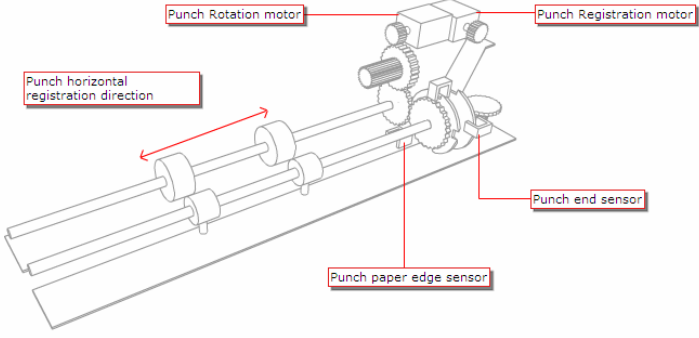
Done Internet

https://learning.canon-europe.com - nav - Microsoft Internet Explorer

Components

A punching unit is used to punch holes in the paper before delivery. Before learning about its mechanism, have a look at its components.
Rollover the punching unit to see its components.

Step 1/1



Done Internet

https://learning.canon-europe.com - nav - Microsoft Internet Explorer

Menu

Punching operation

The punching roller situated in the Punch unit performs the punching operation. When the sheet is arriving from the host copier, this roller initially remains immobile at the home position. The rollers located before or after the punch unit move the sheet.

Click on the Play button to continue.

Step 1/8

Done Internet

https://learning.canon-europe.com - nav - Microsoft Internet Explorer

Menu

Punching operation

When the trailing edge of the sheet moves past the Paper Trailing edge sensor, the punching roller starts to rotate. The punch and the die on the punching roller then engage punch holes in the sheet.

Click on the punch unit to see this operation in detail.

Step 2/8

Done Internet

https://learning.canon-europe.com - nav - Microsoft Internet Explorer

Punching operation

When the paper enters the punch unit and the trailing edge of the paper is about 180mm from the punch unit, the punch end sensor turns on. At this point, the punch registration motor rotates forward and the horizontal registration begins operation to determine the punch position.

Click on the Play button to see this.

Step 3/8

Punch horizontal registration direction

Punch registration motor

Punch end sensor

Done Internet

https://learning.canon-europe.com - nav - Microsoft Internet Explorer

Punching operation

When the punch paper edge sensor goes on, the punch registration motor stops so that the centre of the punch unit and the centre of the paper match.

Click on the Play button to see this.

Step 4/8

Punch registration motor

Punch paper edge sensor

Done Internet

https://learning.canon-europe.com - nav - Microsoft Internet Explorer

Punching operation

Punching is then performed by the punch rotation motor. The holes are punched by means of the eccentric cam which is installed on the punch shaft.

Now click on the cam to complete the punching operation.

Step 5/8

Eccentric cam

Punch rotation motor

Punch shaft

Done Internet

https://learning.canon-europe.com - nav - Microsoft Internet Explorer

Punching operation

After the holes are punched, the punch registration motor turns in reverse to return the punch unit to the home position, ready for the next sheet.

Click on the Play button to continue.

Step 6/8

Punch registration motor

Punch end sensor

Done Internet

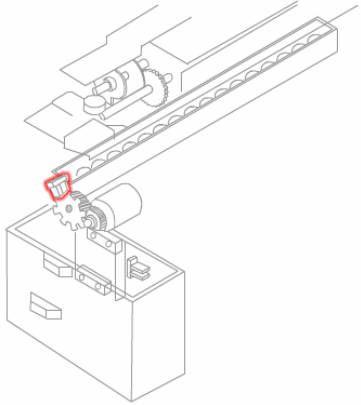
https://learning.canon-europe.com - nav - Microsoft Internet Explorer

Waste Feed Operation

The waste that occurs as a result of punching holes is accumulated in the punch waste case. The punch waste feed motor is responsible for moving the waste to the waste case.

Select the More Info button to learn more about Waste management.
Here you can see the waste feed mechanism. Rollover the image to see its components.

Step 1/2



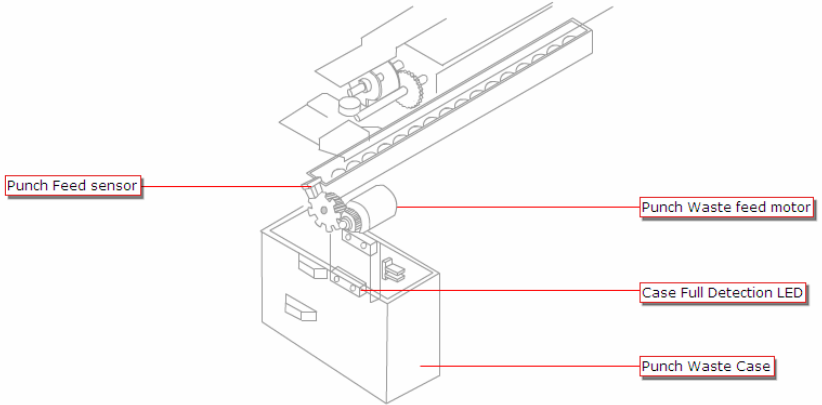
Done Internet

https://learning.canon-europe.com - nav - Microsoft Internet Explorer

Waste Feed Operation

When you are ready, use the main navigation to continue.

Step 2/2



Punch Feed sensor

Punch Waste feed motor

Case Full Detection LED

Punch Waste Case

Done Internet

https://learning.canon-europe.com - nav - Microsoft Internet Explorer


Menu

Servicing

Regular maintenance and servicing is important to lengthen the life of any product. Let us now examine the life duration of the different components within the Finisher unit.

Click on each of the components below.

Step 1/2



No.	Name	Parts No.	Q'ty	Estimated Life	Remarks
1	Stitcher	FB3-7860-000	2	100,000 operations	2,000 operations cartridge

Note:

Close the Notebox to continue.

Done Internet

https://learning.canon-europe.com - nav - Microsoft Internet Explorer


Menu

Servicing

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Click on each of the components below.

Step 1/2



No.	Name	Parts No.	Q'ty	Estimated Life	Remarks
1	Stitcher	FB3-7860-000	2	100,000 operations	2,000 operations cartridge

Note:

Close the Notebox to continue.

Done Internet

https://learning.canon-europe.com - nav - Microsoft Internet Explorer


Menu

Servicing

Regular maintenance and servicing is important to lengthen the life of any product. Let us now examine the life duration of the different components within the Finisher unit.

Click on each of the components below.

Step 1/2



Name	Parts No.	Q'ty	Estimated Life	Remarks
Feed belt	FB4-6656-000	2	1,000,000 copies	

Note:

Close the Notebox to continue.

Done Internet

https://learning.canon-europe.com - nav - Microsoft Internet Explorer


Menu

Servicing

Regular maintenance and servicing is important to lengthen the life of any product. Let us now examine the life duration of the different components within the Finisher unit.

Click on each of the components below.

Step 1/2



Name	Parts No.	Q'ty	Estimated Life	Remarks
Stapler	FB4-5390-000	1	500,000 operations	5,000 operations cartridge

Note:

Close the Notebox to continue.

Done Internet

https://learning.canon-europe.com - nav - Microsoft Internet Explorer

Menu

Servicing

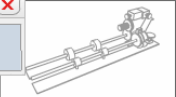
Regular maintenance and servicing is important to lengthen the life of any product. Let us now examine the life duration of the different components within the Finisher unit.

Click on each of the components below.

Step 1/2

Note:

Close the Notebox to continue.



No.	Name	Parts No.	Q'ty	Estimated Life	Remarks
1	Punch unit	FG6-6500-000	1	1,000,000 operations	Puncher Unit-A1
		FG6-6501-000			Puncher Unit-B1
		FG6-6502-000			Puncher Unit-C1
		FG6-6503-000			Puncher Unit-D1
2	Punch unit harness	FG3-1374-000	1	1,000,000 operations	FG6-6503-000

Done Internet

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Menu

Course Summary

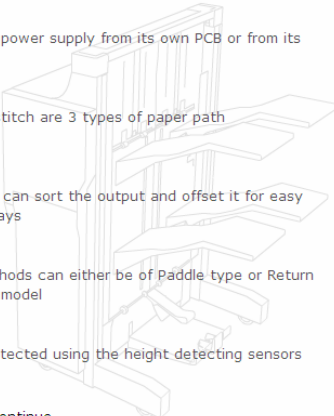
Congratulations, you have completed the course on Finishers.

Step 1/2

Let us now look at the topics covered in this course :

- The Finisher unit can get its power supply from its own PCB or from its host copier
- Straight, Buffer and Saddle stitch are 3 types of paper path
- While delivering, the Finisher can sort the output and offset it for easy identification of stacks on trays
- The lead-in and delivery methods can either be of Paddle type or Return roller type depending on the model
- Proper tray height can be detected using the height detecting sensors

Click on the Play button to continue.



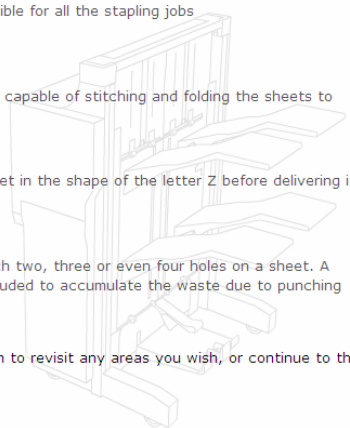
Done Internet

Menu

Course Summary
.....continued.

Step 2/2

- The Stapling unit is responsible for all the stapling jobs
- The Saddle Stitching unit is capable of stitching and folding the sheets to create booklets
- The Folding unit folds a sheet in the shape of the letter Z before delivering it
- The Punching unit can punch two, three or even four holes on a sheet. A waste feed case is also included to accumulate the waste due to punching



Please use the menu system to revisit any areas you wish, or continue to the competence