What is new?

This dokumentation is only for people who are able to use lprng! If not, print like you have printed before and forget this!!!!
If you install the new printcap file, then:

- There are new names for the printer, but the old one can also be used.
- All print-jobs pass the new printer-server, so you will be able to use more printer (see next section).
- There are a lot off user-options you can use.

You can use the following printer:

printer:	name:	special features	default options:
hp	HP LaserJet	600dpi	a4, 600dpi
lpx	LEXMARK Optra R+	duplex, 1200dpi, input tray selection	a4, 900dpi, duplex
dj	DeskJet 660C	colour	
lps	Optra S 1650	duplex, 1200dpi, input tray selection	a4, 900dpi, duplex
lpc	LEXMARK Optra SC 1275	colour, 1200dpi	a4

mainly use HP LaserJet and LEXMARK Optra R+!
Instead of the physical printer lpx and lps you can use lpx1 and lps1 with default simplex.

Print Command:

lpr [-P printer] [-Z zoptions] .... [filename] ... see lpr man-page.

You can only use -Z zoptions if you have installed lprng!

-Z options (except DeskJet 660C):

Maybe you should first read the examples at the end of this section, to get an idea what this is all about.

Resolution

Use different resolutions : 300x300dpi for quick-printing, 1200x1200dpi (if supported) for high-quality:

300, 600, 900, 1200

Duplex and Simplex

Duplex printing is when impressions are placed on both sides of a sheet of media. Due to a general lack of conventions, the orientation of each of the impressions varies from vendor to vendor, and has changed over the years.

duplex, lduplex

Print on both sides using the default orientation. The lduplex is an alias for duplex

duplexshort, sduplex

Print on both sides but reverse the orientation of one page. The sduplex is an alias for duplex. Which page is reversed is at the whim of the firmware implementors and conventions for the printer.

simplex

Print on a single side of a page

tumble, shortedge

This is use to print a single page on one side of the media, but using the (non-standard) orientation for the duplexshort. This is usually done when a single impression must be generated on the alternative side of the media, rather than the default side. Again, this is dependent on the whims and whimsys of the printer firmware implementors, and may have some unexpected side effects.

Input Tray Selection

If a printer supports an input tray selection mechanism, then the following options are recommended for use. Local conditions or printer type may require addition options.

inupper, inlower, intray1, intray2, ..., manual, envelope

The input tray selection options should start with the in prefix and correspond to the various trays, if possible. The manual and envelope options are included to select manual feed or envelope feed. There is a possible source of conflict here as there may be an envelope feeder as well as an envelope media. This is a printer specific dependency.

source=name

The key=value entry allows users to use options such as -Zsource=inbin1, which may be useful for systems that have an unusual or nonstandard input selection mechanism.

Output Bin Selection

If a printer has an output bin selection mechanism or some other finishing mechanism, then the following are recommended for use.

outupper, outlower, outbin1, ...

The output bin selection should start with the out prefix.

outbin=name

The outbin=name form allow users to use options such as -Zoutbin=stapler, which may be useful for systems that have an unusual or nonstandard output selection mechanism.

Media Size (Paper) Selection

The paper size selection facilities usually are quite printer dependent, and the input tray selection and paper size selection mechanisms may interact in strange and mysterious ways.

letter, legal, ledger, oversize, a0, a1, ...

These are standard paper size names.

11x17, tabloid

These are usually aliases for ledger, but depending on local conditions can select different types of paper.

paper=name

The paper=name form allow users to use options such as -Zpaper=b3, which may be useful for systems that have an unusual or nonstandard input media selection mechanism.

Media Type Selection

Media Type is not the same as paper size, and corresponds to the name assigned to a particular media. Of course, the issue is complicated by the fact that some media have standard sizes as well. Again, the input tray selection, media size, and media type selection will interact in confusing and mysterious ways, depending on the whim of the printer firmware iplementors. You will also notice that there is no general mediatype=name selection mechanism. This is due to the extremely different way that the media names must be passed for PostScript, PJL, and PCL.

plain, preprinted, letterhead, transparency, glossy, prepunched, labels

These are commonly used media type names gleaned from various PostScript Printer Description Files, Microsoft printer drivers, and arcane lore of the Printer Working Group. Note that these are not accepted terms in the paper industry for any of these type of media.

Examples

- lpr -Plpc -Zinlower,transparency colourpicture.ps ... prints file colourpicture.ps on colour-printer LEXMARK Optra SC 1275 using lower input tray and transparency media.
- lpr -Plpx -Zsimplex,300 quickie.txt (or lpr -Plpx1 -Z300 quickie.txt) ... prints file quickie.txt on LEXMARK Optra R+ with resolution 300x300dpi using simplex-mode.

-Z options for DeskJet 660C:

Since ifhp calls ghostscript for this printer (-sDEVICE=cdj550), zoptions have to be gs-options!
For example, the command :

lpr -Pdj -Z-r60x60 file.ps

prints file file.ps with a very low resolution(60x60) and

lpr -Pdj -Z-bBitsPerPixel=1 file.ps

prints monocolour. For details on gs-options see the gs man-page or take a look at /usr/doc/gs/use.txt.gz.

Installation

!!!!! you need lprng to do this !!!!!

download printcap_remote
mv /etc/printcap /etc/printcap.tph55
mv /.../printcap_remote /etc/printcap
cd /var/spool/lpd
rm -r remote
checkpc -f -V
lpc

lpc> reread
lpc>q