
Xerox DocuPrint IPS Glossary

**THE DOCUMENT COMPANY
XEROX**

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This glossary contains a list of acronyms and terms for use with the Xerox DocuPrint IPS.

List of acronyms

This section contains a list of acronyms you may need while working with the IPS.

AFP	Advanced Function Presentation
BOF	bottom of form
bpi	bits per inch
CCID	character code identifier
CCU	customer changeable unit
CIU	channel interface unit
CSI	command status interface
CSR	customer support representative
DC	data center
DCE	data communications equipment
DCIM	data control interface module
DFA	Document Feeding and Finishing Architecture
dpi	dots per inch
ENET	Ethernet network
EP	electronic publishing

FDR	file directory
FEX	finishing exerciser utility
GIS	graphic input station
HCF	high-capacity feeder
HCU	Host Channel Unit
hpos	horizontal positioning
IOM	image output module
IOT	image output terminal
IPDS	Intelligent Printer Data Stream
IPM	Interpress mapping
IPS	IPDS Printing System
JCB	job control block
JID	job identifier
LEF	long-edge feed
LF	line feed character
lpi	lines per inch
LPS	Laser Printing System
LUN	logical unit number
NPS	Network Printing System
OCR	optical character recognition
PCL	Printer Command Language
ppm	pages per minute
PQA	print quality adjustment

PSF	Print Services Facility
pt	point
PWBA	printed wiring board assembly
RAM	random access memory
RGB	red, green, blue
ROS	raster output scanner
SEF	short-edge feed
SIF	sequence insert file
spi	spots per inch
SST	system software tape
TOF	top of form
tpi	tracks per inch
TXC	total xerographic convergence
UI	user interface
VM	virtual memory
vpos	vertical positioning
VS	virtual storage

List of terms

This section contains a list of terms you may need while working with the IPS, and a definition of each.

abort	To terminate printing, program, or nonprinting execution before it completes.
alignment	The positioning of an image on a page for printing.
alphanumeric	Set of characters including the letters A through Z, numerals 0 through 9, and all printable special symbols.
American Standard Code for Information Interchange (ASCII)	Standardized code that represents letters, numbers, and other characters established by the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) to achieve compatibility between data processing and data communications equipment.
bitmap	Electronic definition of an image, comprised of a matrix of picture elements (pixels or dots), where a bit value of one means that the picture element is imaged, and a bit value of zero means that the picture element is not imaged. The number of picture elements in a square area is a function of the display device resolution.
boot	To load a program's initial instructions of a program into the computer's memory. These instructions then direct the loading of the rest of the program. Booting may require entry of a few commands at the keyboard or the flip of a switch to begin the process.
break page	See header page.
bypass transport	Optional module that moves paper from the printer to a finishing device.
CCU	Customer changeable unit. In the DocuPrint 4850 IPS, 4890 IPS, and 92C IPS, the unit removed to change the color of the dry ink installed in the printer. Consists of the color developer housing and the dry ink bottle.
CCU changeout cart	Cart used to remove and install the customer changeable unit for changing the color dry ink installed in the printer.
characters per inch (dpi)	Designates the number of characters per inch for a particular typeface. Refer to pitch.
CMYK	An industry standard color definition model in which all colors are defined in terms of values for the four-color process primary colors: cyan, magenta, yellow, and black. Refer to color definition model.
collate	To arrange or assemble into ordered sets.

color definition model	A standardized format for defining colors using quantifiable values. The most popular such models are RGB, CMYK, and HSB.
color substitution	The use of an algorithm to translate a color specified in an industry standard color definition model (e.g., RGB, CMYK, HSB) to a tone of a highlight primary color.
command	User instruction to a computer, input through the system controller keyboard. Commands are words, mnemonics, or characters that cause a computer to perform predefined operations.
compile	To translate instructions written in high-level language into machine language for execution by a system.
console	Functional unit containing devices used by an operator to communicate with a print engine (IOT). It may consist of a display, keyboard, and certain switches or other controls.
consumable supplies	Supplies such as paper and dry ink that are depleted during the course of normal printer operation.
copy-sensitive	Term used to indicate jobs in which multiple copies of a report will contain different data, as with paychecks and banking statements.
daemon	A task that runs continually in conjunction with the UNIX operating system that periodically checks for specific conditions or logical events and performs some action if the conditions are met. The task can be used to display and notify the operator of such conditions.
data stream	Format of data passed from one device to another.
DCIM	Data Control Interface Module. The video interface hardware which resides in the SUN workstation (the DCIM replaces the XEPI board).
device	Any piece of hardware other than the CPU (Central Processing Unit).
DFA	Document Feeding and Finishing Architecture. Software that enables third-party feeding and finishing devices to be attached to a Xerox printer to perform pre- and post-processing functions (such as roll-feeding, saddle-stitching, booklet-making, etc.)
dpi	dots per inch.
dry ink	Minute dry particles of resin and carbon black used to create images. Dry ink can accept an electrical charge. In a HighLight Color laser printer, resin and carbon black or color pigment are combined with developer to form the dry ink.
duplex printing	Printing on both sides (front and back) of a page.

error message	Message displayed by the system or printed on a Job Messages sheet, informing you of an error or a fault that occurred.
fault	Condition which prevents proper processing of a print job and requires the intervention of an operator. For example, a paper jam is a fault.
field	Preset place for entering information.
filename	Name of a file or directory in a command line.
finisher	Any optional output finishing solution, for example, the stitcher/stacker.
fixed disk	Disk drive that is mounted within a computer and is not removable.
font	A complete set of alphanumeric characters and punctuation marks, having common characteristics such as style, width, height, and weight.
format	1. Layout of a document, including margins, page length, line spacing, typeface, etc. 2. In data storage, the way the surface of a disk is organized to store data. 3. To prepare the surface of a disk for acceptance of data.
form feed	Keyboard/printer control character that causes the printer to skip the top of the next page.
fuse	To affix dry ink to paper by heat or pressure or a combination of both.
halftone screen	A tool used in offset printing, typesetting, and laser printing to convert a continuous tone (i.e., photographic) image to dots, which allows the image to be rendered accurately in these printing processes.
hard disk	See fixed disk.
HCF	High-capacity feeder. An optional feeder module containing two feeder trays which work independently with the standard feeder trays 1 and 2. The HCF increases the feeder capacity by approximately 2,000 sheets and allows automatic tray switching and increased uninterrupted printing time.
HCU	Host Channel Unit. A component of the channel-attached IPS, which provides the interface between the host channel and the IPS controller.
header page	Page printed at the beginning of a job that provides information about the print job, such as the name of the document and the job sender.

highlight color	Printing with black plus another color. A range of color variation is printed by varying the percentage of black dots, colored dots, and the white space between the dots.
HSB	A printing industry standard color definition model in which all colors are defined in terms of values for hue, saturation, and brightness. Refer to color definition model.
image area	Area on a physical page that may contain text or graphics.
in-front page	A term that refers to the top page of a double-sided sheet.
initialize	1. To prepare the magnetic surface of a blank diskette so that it can accept data. 2. To set all information in a computer system to its starting values (usually the first step is accomplished when a program is booted).
IOT	The Image Output Terminal, also known as the print engine.
IPDS	Intelligent Printer Data Stream.
IPS	IPDS Printing System.
job size	Size of the print master data file measured in bytes.
landscape page orientation	Orientation of print lines or top of an illustration parallel to the long edge of the paper.
laser printing	Technology that uses a laser to transfer character forms to a page by direct or indirect means.
latent image	Static charge present on the photoconductor before contact with dry ink particles.
leading	1. Pronounced ledding. 2. Vertical distance between lines (also called line space), measured from a baseline of one line to the baseline of the next. 3. Extra spacing between lines of type. 4. In typography, spacing between lines and paragraphs.
legal size	Sheet the standard size of legal briefs, 8.5 by 14 inches / 216 by 352 mm.
letter size	Paper sized 8.5 by 11 inches / 216 by 279 mm.
logical page	A logical page is defined by an origin location, thus allowing more than one logical page to be placed on a physical page.
long-edge feed (LEF)	The movement of paper through the printer in the direction of the paper length (the longer side of a sheet of paper).

markform	A parameter name for an end-of-job marker in the IPDS data stream.
medium	Object or material on which data is stored (e.g., magnetic tape or floppy disk).
message	Unit of information transmitted by one device to another in a form that the receiving device can understand and act upon. The standard message format consists of a header (containing identifying and control information), followed by the actual message content, followed by a trailer (indicating that the message is completed).
mixed environment	Group of different printing systems at the same location.
network	1. System of geographically separate computers, linked to one another over transmission lines. 2. Communication lines connecting a computer to its remote terminals.
node	Station, terminal, or computer that performs some control operation and influences the operation of the network as a whole.
nonimpact printer	Printer that forms characters without any strikes of a key or element against the paper.
NPS	Network Printing System
operating system	Basic host- controlling program that governs the operations of a computer, such as job entry, input/output, and data management. The operating system is always running when the computer is active. Unlike other types of programs, it does not run to an end point and stop.
orientation	1. In reference to image area, orientation describes whether the printed lines are parallel to the long edge of the paper or the short edge of the paper. 2. Choice of printing portrait (vertically) or landscape (horizontally).
overprinting	Printing more than one character at the same position.
overstrike	To print characters over each other.
page orientation	Direction in which data is printed on a report. Refer to landscape page orientation and portrait page orientation.
pagination	Process of separating text into pages.
pel	Equivalent of dots per inch.
peripheral	Device used with a computer or workstation, usually for input or output. Printers, modems, and the IPS/NPS cartridge tape drives are examples of peripherals.

physical page	Sheet of paper on which printing is done.
pica	1. Unit of measurement equal to 0.166 inch. Picas are often used to express line measure or column width. There are about 6 picas to an inch. Refer to point. 2. A 10-pitch typeface.
pitch	1. Horizontal character spacing; 10-pitch (10 characters per inch) spacing is called pica, and 12-pitch (12 characters per inch) spacing is called elite. 2. The number of page images placed on the xerographic belt during one revolution.
pixel	Short for picture element. Smallest identifiable point of a bitmapped screen that can be independently assigned color and intensity. Pixels are definable locations on a display used to form images. For graphic displays, more pixels generally provide higher resolution. Spots, dots, and pixels are used interchangeably.
point	Unit of measurement equal to 0.0139 inch. Points are always used to express type size and leading. There are 12 points to a pica and about 72 points to every inch. Refer to pica.
point size	Height of character set from the top of its ascenders to the bottom of its descenders in units called points. Point size does not always include leading.
portrait page orientation	Orientation of print lines or the top of an illustration parallel to the short edge of the paper.
PostScript	A proprietary page definition language, compatible with the IPS when a front-end conversion utility is installed.
ppm	Pages per minute.
primary color	A color that, when combined with one or more other primary colors in a color model system in varying quantities, produces the palette of colors described by that model.
print attribute	Set of attributes available for controlling the processing of a print job. Print attributes include simplex or duplex printing, media selection, collating, stitching, and so on. Print attributes can be sent to the Printer Controller as part of the job, providing automatic job processing.
printer	Component of the DocuPrint IPDS Printing System that accepts data from the Printer Controller and prints the document according to the print attributes specified by the user. The printer also provides paper stacking, collating, and optional finishing. "DocuPrint printer" or "printer" refers to the base printer engine (IOT) only, without the Printer Controller and interface.
Printer Controller	Component of the DocuPrint Printing System that manages the spooling and processing of print jobs.

print quality adjustment (PQA)	The process by which the IPS maintains the electrostatic state of the xerographic subsystem to ensure optimal print quality.
process color printing	In process color printing, every color in the spectrum is printed by combining various percentages of the four-color process primary colors—cyan, magenta, yellow, and black.
queue	List of documents waiting to be processed.
random access memory (RAM)	Storage that allows data (such as documents) to be stored and retrieved directly by address location without reading through any other data.
raster data	Binary data, usually consisting of dots arranged in scan lines, according to the print order.
rasterization	The creation of a bitmap image of a page for printing.
raster output scanner (ROS)	Raster output scanner. A motor-driven laser scanning system.
resolution	The number of dots per unit. An imaging system converts a character from digitized data into a printed image composed of these tiny dots. The greater the number of dots per inch (i.e., higher the resolution), the clearer the image produced.
RGB	A printing industry standard color definition model in which all colors are defined in terms of values for the three additive primary colors: red, green, and blue. Refer to color definition model.
scale	To adjust font or image size according to given proportions.
shade	Color resulting from adding black to a pure hue.
simplex printing	Printing on one side of the page. Contrast with duplex printing.
space	Blank area between words, recognized as a character by word and data processing systems.
special processing	Commands allowing the user to process special reports (i.e., printing certain records, printing on special paper).
spooling	Process of releasing data from main memory and storing it temporarily until a peripheral device is ready to accept it, e.g., storing text before sending it to a printer.
spot	Unit of measurement representing a fraction of an inch, for example, 300 spots per inch (spi). May also be referred to as a picture element (pixel) or dot.

stock	A certain type of paper for printing a job.
stockset	Collection of stocks to be used on a print job. Refer to stock.
string	Connected sequence of alphanumeric characters treated as one unit of data by a program.
SunOS	Operating System developed primarily by Sun Microsystems for use on Sun computers and workstations. SunOS provides inherent support for UNIX and for TCP/IP.
syntax	Rules governing the structure of expressions in a programming language.
syntax error	System response to a mistake in the entry of a command.
sysgen	Abbreviated form of system generation.
system administrator	Person responsible for configuring, operating, and maintaining the DocuPrint system, and also for installing client software on network workstations.
system controller	The Sun workstation controller for the IPS. For channel-attached systems, the controller additionally includes the Host Channel Unit (HCU).
system generation	Process whereby the system is made ready to operate. Typically involves selecting the operative parameters and activating the relevant software.
System Network Architecture (SNA)	Total description of logical structure, formats, and protocols of operation sequences for transmitting an information unit through the communication system. Developed by IBM for distributed processing networks.
system page	Maximum area in which text and graphics can be imaged on a printing system.
systems specialist	The person at a customer site responsible for software, applications, and programming issues.
throughput	In data processing systems, the amount of data that can be processed, transmitted, printed, etc., in a specified unit of time.
tint	Color resulting from adding white to a pure hue.
tone	A primary color in its pure form, or mixed with black or white to create a lighter tint or darker shade of the primary color.

tray grouping	A group or cluster of related feeder trays.
tri-level xerography	Feature of the DocuPrint 4850 IPS, 4890 IPS, and 92C IPS that enables the imaging of both the black and the color portions of the page in a single pass through the creation of a third charge state.
truncated	Cut off before completion, as when data transfer from a host to a printer is cut off before all data has been transmitted.
two-up	Application that prints two logical pages on one side of a physical page.
UNIX	Operating system for computers, usually working in a network environment. UNIX consists of a hierarchical system of commands, shells, files, and directories. <i>See also</i> operating system.
user interface (UI)	System for gathering input from a user and presenting data to the user.
virtual page	Page area selected by a forms designer for printing.
x axis	Horizontal axis on a forms grid.
xdot	Unit of measurement representing a fraction of an inch. May also be referred to as a picture element (pixel) or spot; for example, 300 spots per inch (spi).
xerographic engine	Component of a printer that develops an image, transfers it to paper, and fuses it for output as hardcopy.
xerographic mode	There are two xerographic modes (for highlight color systems): black mode or highlight mode. Black mode allows printing with black dry ink only, while the highlight mode enables highlight color printing.
y axis	Vertical axis on a forms grid.