

# *printer and scanner*



*A printer is the device intended for the conclusion of data on a paper.*



# Major descriptions of printers it is been:

- width of carriage of printer
- speeds of printing
- discriminability of printer



*On the method of receipt of image on a paper, printers are the method of causing of dyeing material :*

**-matrix**

**- stream**

**-laser**

**-light-emitting- diode**

**- thermal**

# *Matrix printer.*

*computer printer, creating an image on a paper from separate little points by a shock method. Matrix printers - the eldest from the printers applied to this day. Their mechanism was invented in 1964 by a corporation*





# *Stream printer*

On principle of action ink-jet printers differ from matrix unstressed office hours due to that their plotting head is a set of not needles, and thin nozzles the diameters of that make the tenths of millimeter. The first firm making an ink-jet printer is "Hewlett-Packard". The era of domestic printers

was begun with 1985

Laser printers have more vast possibilities as compared to any other types of printers. They differ in high-rate enough of printing, but cost expensive.

## *Laser printer*



# *Light-emitting-diode printer*

one of types of printers, showing by itself the parallel branch of development of technology of the laser printing. Light-emitting-diode technology of printing was invented by a firm Casio. The first light-emitting-diode printer was produced in a sale by a company OKI in 1987, and in 1988 by the same company the first cultured light-emitting-diode printer was produced.



# *Light-emitting-diode printer*



# *Thermal printer*

On a matrix printer even today subzero enough discriminability and he is not quite intended for adequate work to the photo and other high-quality images.



*scanner - a device analyzing that some object (an image, text, is ordinary) creates the digital copy of image of object.*





Florentine abbot  
Giovanni Caselli  
invented a device for  
an image transfer on  
distance



*principle of action.* The scanned object is laid on glass of plane-table by the scanned surface downward. Under glass a movable lamp motion of that is regulated by a foot-pace engine is situated.

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*principle of action.*



# *Plane-table scanner*

high quality and acceptable  
speed of scan-out.



# *Hand scanner*

subzero permission, small speed of work, narrow stripe of scan-out, the defects of image are possible, as to the user will difficult move a scanner with permanent speed





the sheet of paper is inserted in a crack  
and stretched out on directing rollers  
into a scanner by a lamp.



# *book scanner*

allow considerably to promote safety of documents in archives, due to the very delicate handling originals.



## *planetary scanner*

are used for the scan-out  
of books or easily  
damaged documents. At a  
scan-out there is not a  
contact with the scanned  
object



# *Drum scanner*

are used in a polygraphy, have a  
large license



In order that to do work with documents

simpler and more comfortable, it is necessary to

use a modern technique. And major devices are

a printer and scanner. A printer and scanner are

irreplaceable domestic helpers of modern man.

