

# **PRINTER AND SCANNER**

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**PRINTER**

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**PRINTER - IS AN EXTERNAL  
COMPUTER PERIPHERAL DEVICE  
DESIGNED TO DISPLAY TEXT OR  
GRAPHICS.**

# TYPES OF PRINTERS

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**Liquid inkjet printers** operate by propelling variably sized droplets of liquid ink onto almost any sized page.



**Thermal printers** work by selectively heating regions of special heat-sensitive paper.



**Line printers**, as the name implies, print an entire line of text at a time.

# TYPES OF PRINTERS

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## **Laser printer**

This printing method, called electrograph first, then - xerography and today more commonly known as laser printing, designed for speed, efficiency and high quality print



## **Jet printer**

The principle of an inkjet printer is similar to the action of the matrix: the image is created from points. Only heads with needles instead of matrix used in these ,which prints the liquid dyes.

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# Scanner



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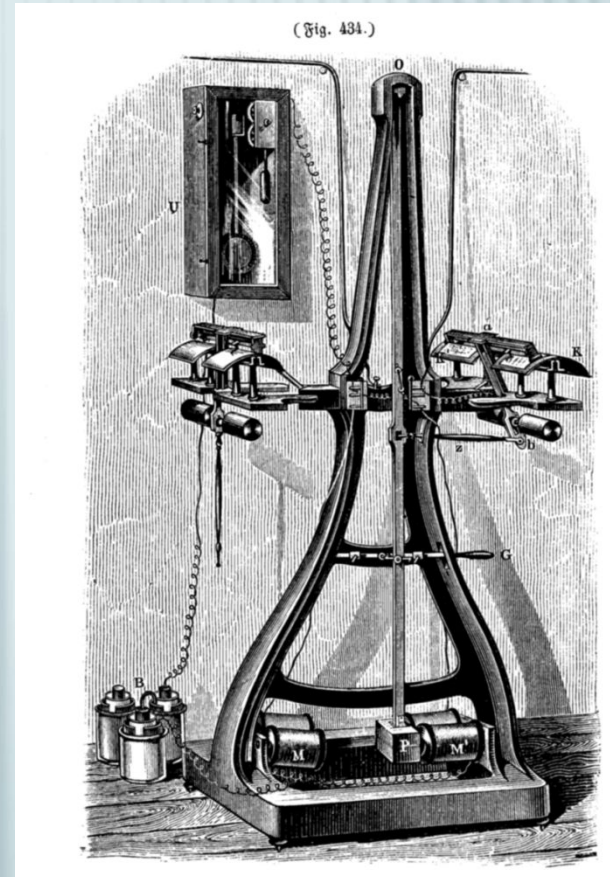
**Scanner** - device which, by analyzing an object, creates a digital copy of the image object. The process of obtaining this copy is called scanning.



# HISTORY

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- **Modern scanners are considered the successors of early telephotography and fax input devices.**
- **The pantelegraph (Italian: pantelegrafo; French: pantélégraphe) was an early form of facsimile machine transmitting over normal telegraph lines developed by Giovanni Caselli, used commercially in the 1860s, that was the first such device to enter practical service.**





# The types of scanners

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## Desktop scanner



**Planetary scanners** scan a delicate object without physical contact.



**Hand-held document scanners** are manual devices that are dragged across the surface of the image to be scanned by hand.



**3D scanners** collect data on the three-dimensional shape and appearance of an object.