

Summary

Configuring printing in the Wyse ThinOS (hereafter WTOS) is a relatively simple assuming a few rules are followed. This guide is designed to help you configure printing with the WTOS in various environments and situations. This guide covers most, but not all, potential printing situations in the individual sections. An advanced configuration section is at the end that can help the reader of this guide use other features of the WTOS in conjunction with the printing features to accomplish even more automation.

This guide includes some guidance for configuring your Microsoft Terminal Server or Citrix environment, but does not go into great detail about each environment.

This guide assumes that the reader has an understanding of Windows printing, printer drivers, and network printing.

Audience

Customers, 1st Level Support, and Systems Engineering Group

Affected Products

All Wyse ThinOS-based thin clients

Requirements/Issues

None

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Printing to a Local USB/Parallel Printer

The WTOS can print to locally attached printers via USB or Parallel. Some models of Wyse Thin Clients have built in parallel ports while others do not, the ones that do not can use a USB to parallel adapter if needed and will follow the same directions.

Whether you are connecting to Microsoft Terminal Services or Remote Desktop Session Host, or Citrix XenApp, the configuration on the Wyse client side is the same. With MS RDSH/TS and Citrix XenApp each have their own printing policies that need to be configured properly to allow client side printing, which is not covered in this guide in detail. Please refer to your vendors' instructions on configuring printing in their environments.

Configuring printing in the WTOS GUI

Configuring the printers in the GUI is as simple as opening up the printing menu and filling in the fields.

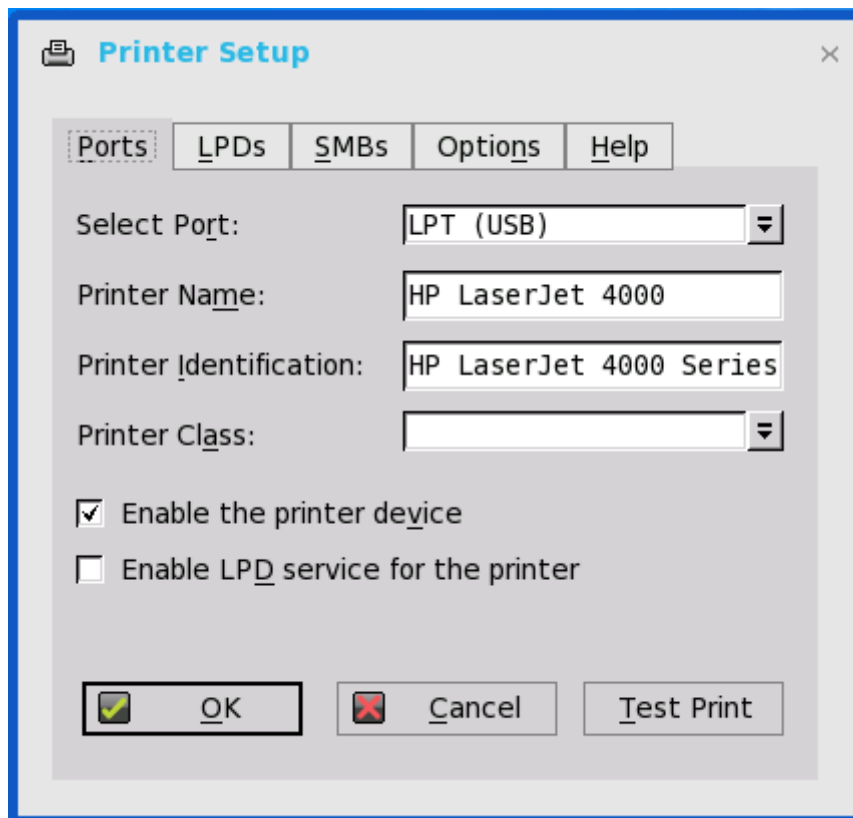


Figure 1 – Printer Setup dialog box

In the example on Figure 1, we have a HP LaserJet 4000 attached via USB to the Wyse thin client. When connecting USB printers, some will fill out the *Printer Name* and *Printer Identification* fields for you.

- The **Printer Name** field defines the name of local the printer as the Thin Client would see it. (This is the name you will see as the default printer when connecting to windows).
- The **Printer Identification** field is the exact text of the Windows printer driver name, so if a printer's driver is called HP LaserJet 4000 Series PCL in Windows, then it must be exactly the same in the Printer Identification field on the Thin Client including capitalizations and spaces.
- The **Printer Class** field can be left blank.
- **Enable the printer device** enables the device so it shows up on the remote host.
- **Enable LPD Service** for the printer turns the thin client in to a network print server. For more information on this see the "Using Your Thin Client as a Print Server (LPD)" section.

Configuring Printing via INI Parameters

Configuring local printing via INI parameters is simple and an easy way to configure a local printer for all clients in your environment assuming every printer is the same one.

Your INI parameters will look something like this:

```
Printer=LPT1 \  
    Name="HP LaserJet 4000" \  
    PrinterID="HP LaserJet 4000 Series PCL" \  
    Enabled=yes
```

NOTE: the PrinterID is the exact text of the Windows printer driver name, so if a printer's drive is called HP LaserJet 4000 Series PCL in Windows, then it *must* be exactly the same in the PrinterID field in the INI parameters including capitalizations and spaces.

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