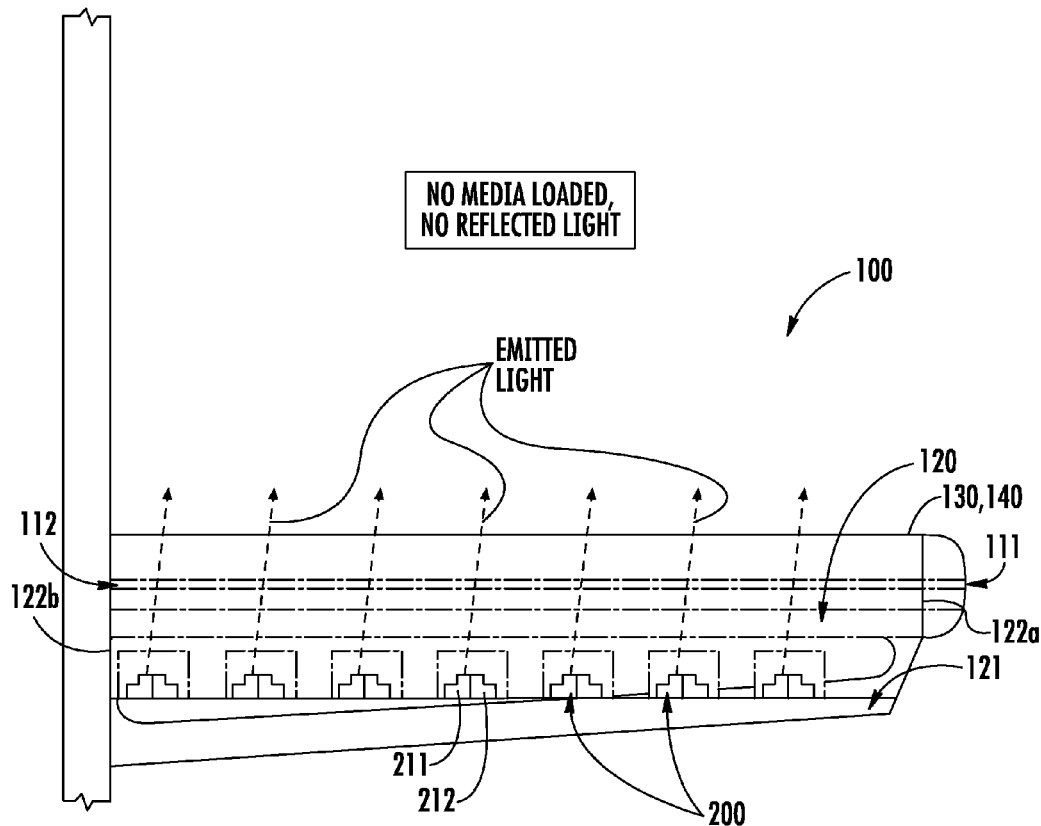




US 20190186894A1

(19) **United States**(12) **Patent Application Publication**
Wong et al.(10) **Pub. No.: US 2019/0186894 A1**(43) **Pub. Date: Jun. 20, 2019**(54) **WIDTH DETECTING MEDIA HANGER**(52) **U.S. Cl.**CPC **G01B 11/02** (2013.01); **B41J 11/0095**
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Orlando, FL (US)(72) Inventors: **Chin Young Wong,** Singapore (SG);
Sébastien Michel Marie Joseph d'
Armancourt, Singapore (SG)(21) Appl. No.: **15/846,958**(22) Filed: **Dec. 19, 2017****Publication Classification**(51) **Int. Cl.**
G01B 11/02 (2006.01)
B41J 11/00 (2006.01)(57) **ABSTRACT**

A printer comprises a processor; a media hanger comprising a sensor array receiving space extending along a length of the media hanger; and a sensor array positioned in the sensor array receiving space and communicatively connected to the processor, the sensory array comprising a plurality of sensor pairs, each sensor pair having an emitter and a receiver, the sensor array being configured to: emit light from the emitter outward from the media hanger, detect the emitted light after the emitted light is reflected off a surface of media loaded on the media hanger, transmit signal intensity of the reflected light detected by each of the sensor pairs to the processor; wherein the processor is configured to determine a width of the media loaded on the media hanger based on the signal intensity detected by each of the sensor pairs.



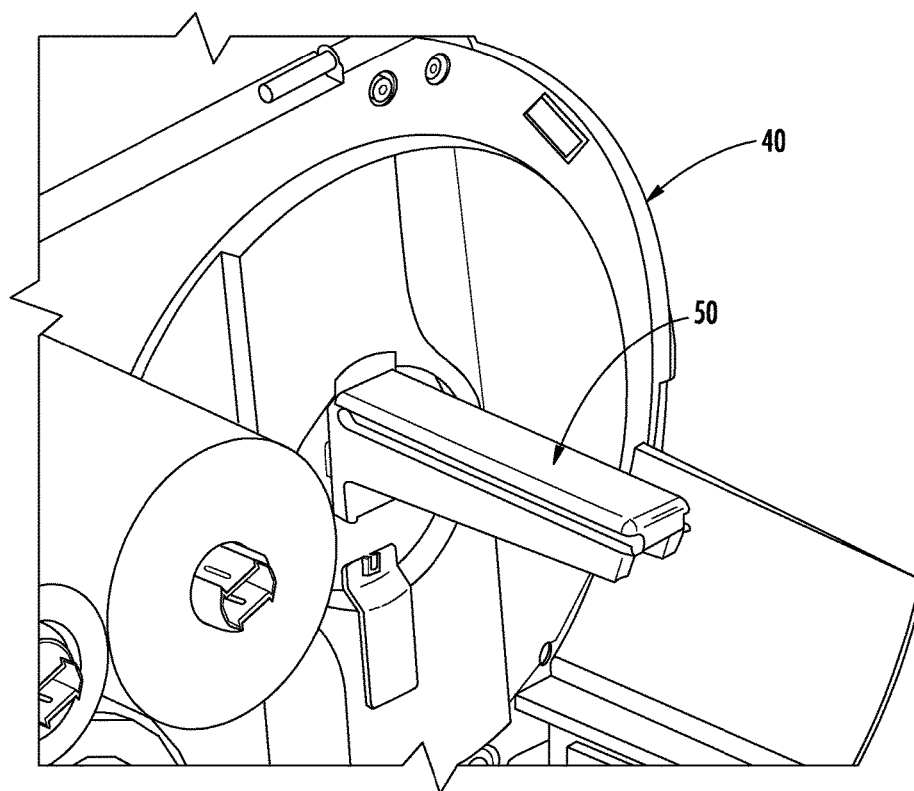


FIG. 1
PRIOR ART

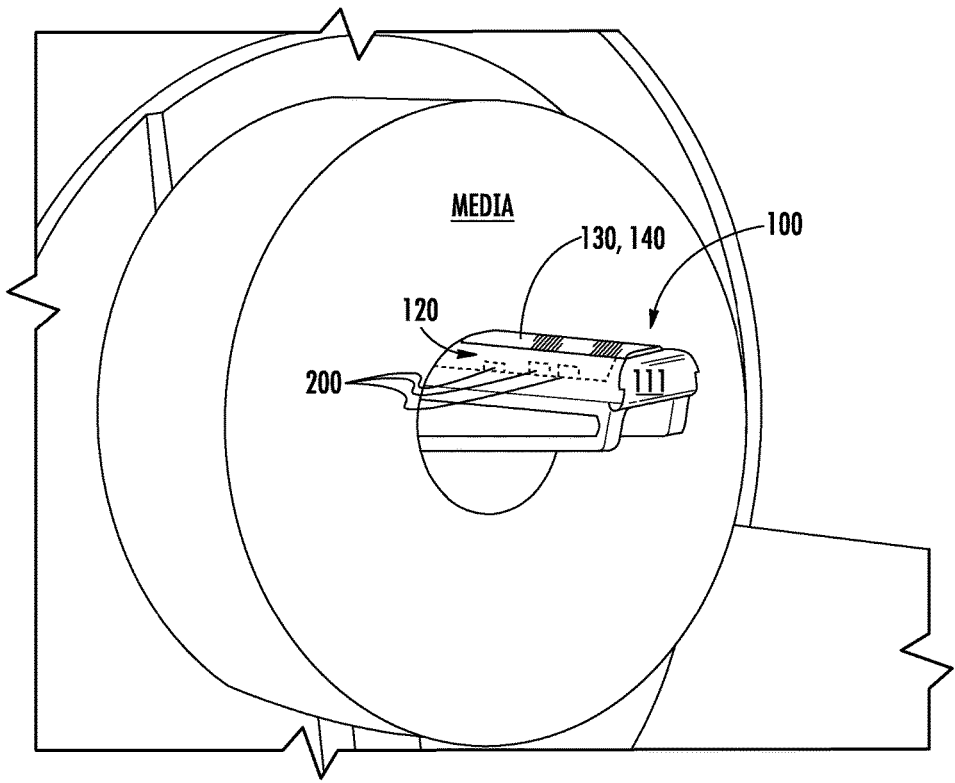


FIG. 3

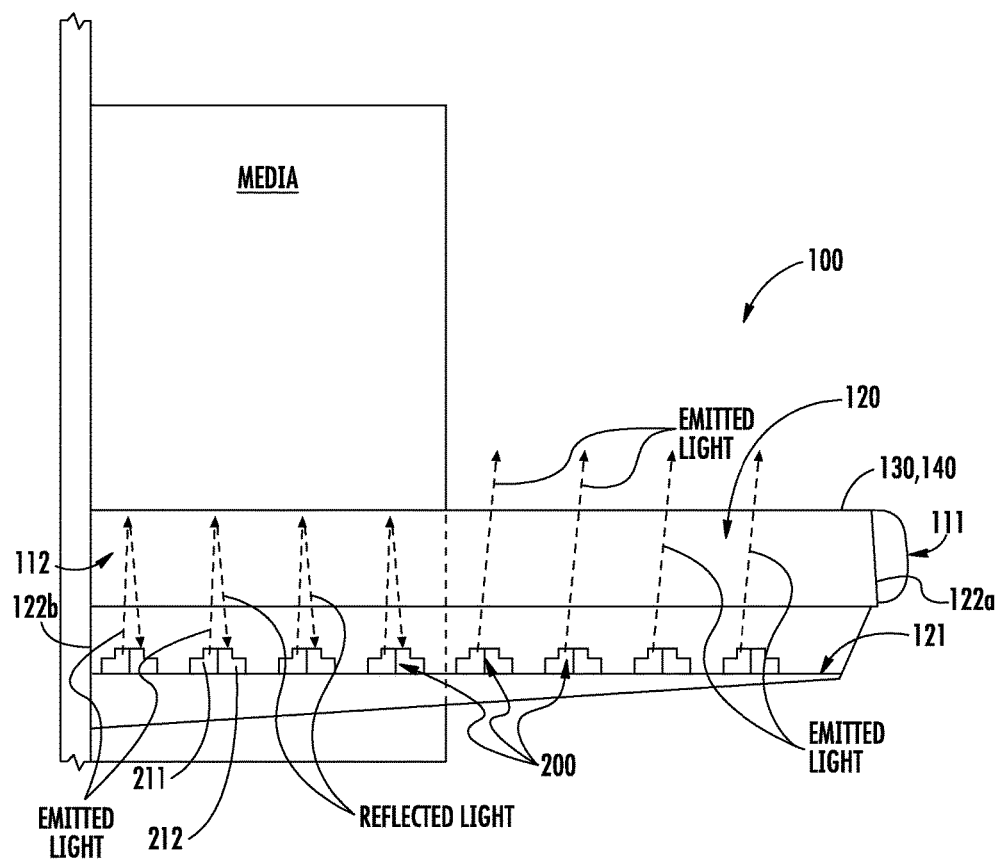


FIG. 4

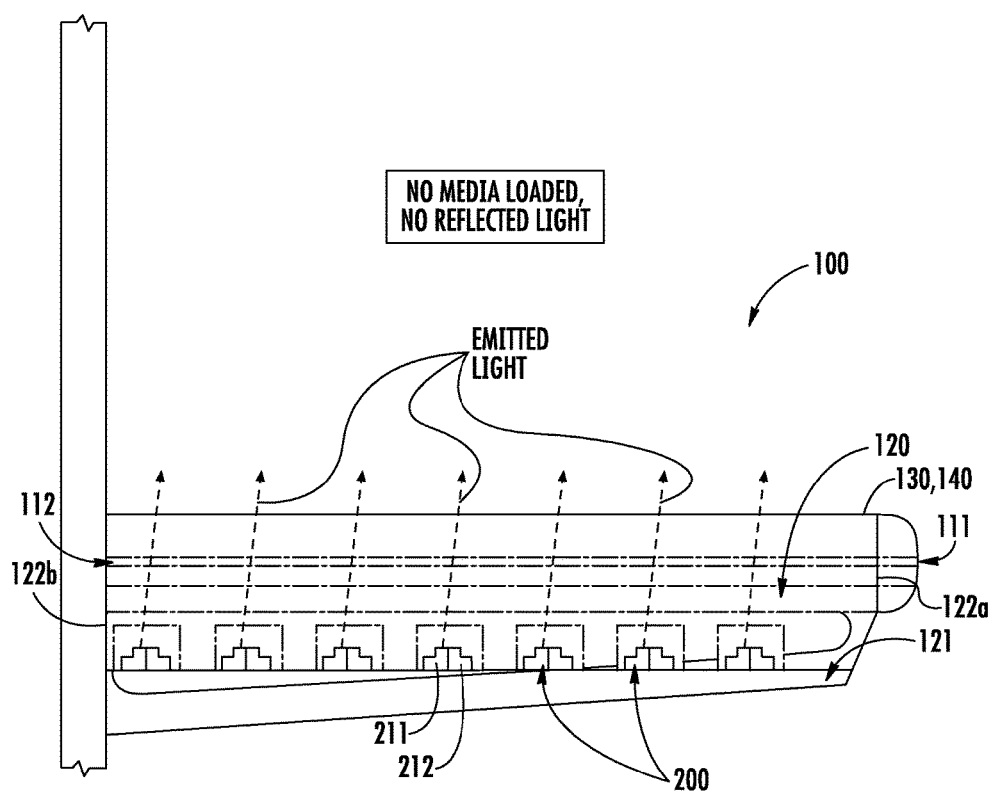


FIG. 5

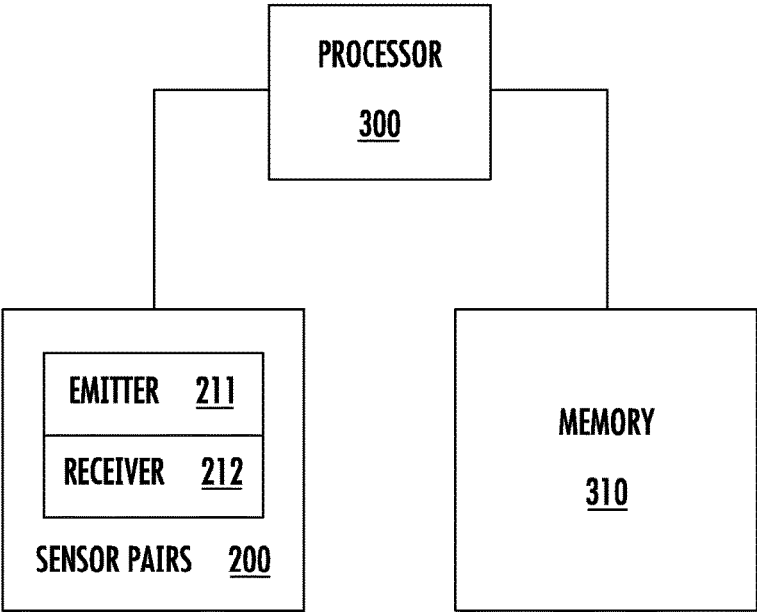
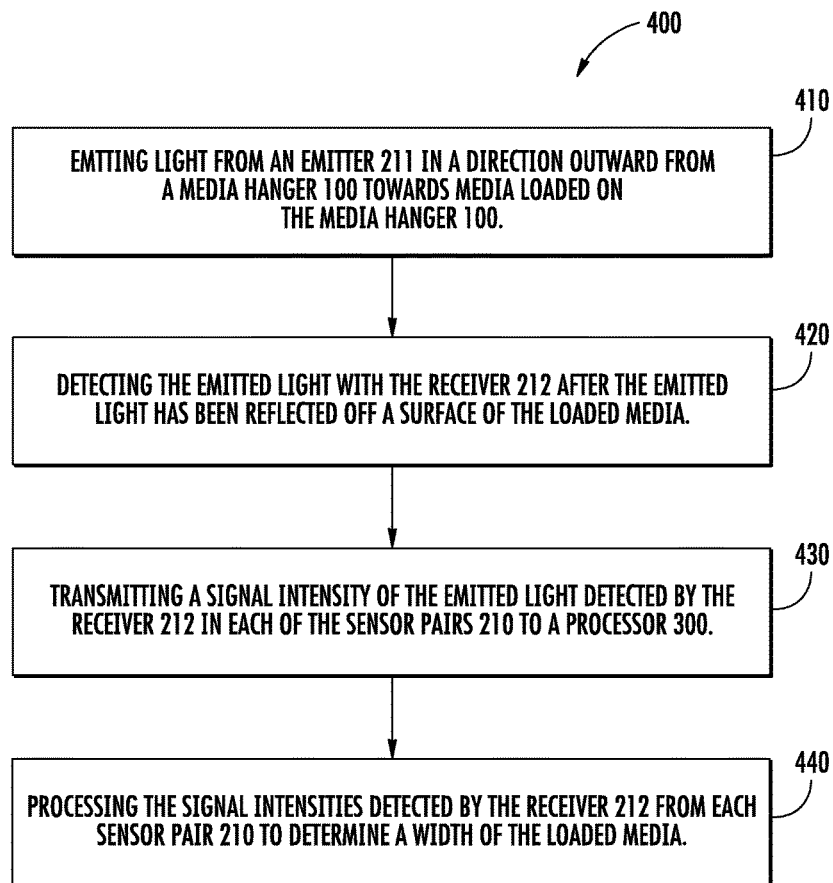


FIG. 6

**FIG. 7**

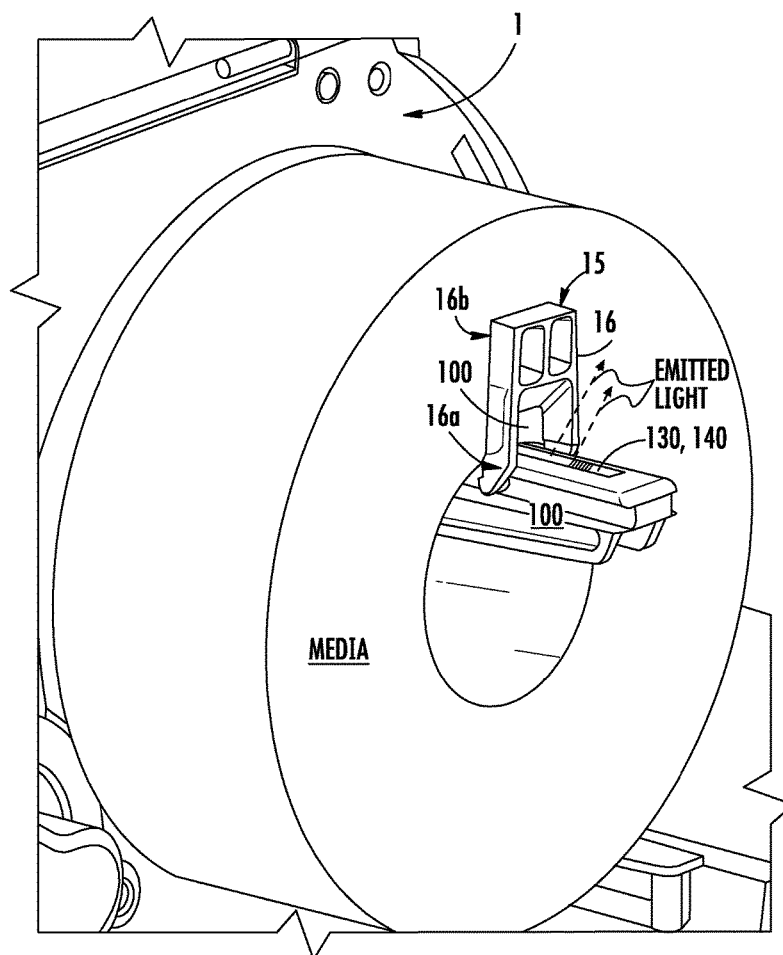


FIG. 8

WIDTH DETECTING MEDIA HANGER

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

[0001] The present invention relates to a printer, and more specifically, to a printer media hanger that detects a media width.

BACKGROUND

[0002] Generally, the thermal printing industry suffers from a reliable method of detecting media or ribbon width that is both accurate and automatic. Conventional methods require user intervention where the user must adjust one or more guides on the sides of the media, and an approximate media width is determined from the distance between the guides.

[0003] A method and device that accurately determines a media width without requiring user input would increase the productivity of the thermal printer and the precision of the printing process.

SUMMARY

[0004] An embodiment of a printer comprises a processor; a media hanger comprising a sensor array receiving space extending along a length of the media hanger; and a sensor array positioned in the sensor array receiving space and communicatively connected to the processor, the sensory array comprising a plurality of sensor pairs, each sensor pair having an emitter and a receiver, the sensor array being configured to: emit light from the emitter outward from the media hanger, detect the emitted light after the emitted light is reflected off a surface of media loaded on the media hanger, transmit signal intensity of the reflected light detected by each of the sensor pairs to the processor; wherein the processor is configured to determine a width of the media loaded on the media hanger based on the signal intensity detected by each of the sensor pairs.

[0005] In an embodiment, the emitter emits infra-red light, and the receiver detect infra-red light.

[0006] In an embodiment, each of the sensor pairs is spaced a known distance from adjacent sensor pairs.

[0007] In another embodiment, each of the sensor pairs are positioned an equidistance apart from the adjacent sensor pairs.

[0008] In yet another embodiment, increasing a number of sensor pairs along the length of the media hanger correspondingly increases a measurement precision of the loaded media width.

[0009] In an embodiment, the sensor pairs located proximate to the surface of the loaded media will have a high signal intensity of reflected light and sensor pairs located distal to the surface of the loaded medium will have a low signal intensity of reflected light.

[0010] In another embodiment, the width of the media is determined by summing a first total spacing length of sensor pairs having the high signal intensity.

[0011] In another embodiment, a group of the sensor pairs located proximate to an edge of the loaded media will have a signal intensity that transitions from the high signal intensity to the low signal intensity.

[0012] In an embodiment, a transparent window covers the sensor array receiving space.

[0013] In another embodiment, light from the emitter is emitted at a known frequency, and the window is a bandpass

filter that blocks light having frequencies outside the known frequency while passing light having the known frequency.

[0014] In an embodiment, a method comprises: emitting light from an emitter in a direction outward from a media hanger towards media loaded on the media hanger, the emitted light being generated by a plurality of sensor pairs, each sensor pair comprising the emitter and a receiver; detecting the emitted light with the receiver after the emitted light has been reflected off a surface of the loaded media; transmitting a signal intensity of the emitted light detected by the receiver in each of the sensor pairs to a processor, the receiver from each sensor pair detecting light emitted from the corresponding emitter in the sensor pair; and processing the signal intensities detected by the receiver from each sensor pair to determine a width of the loaded media.

[0015] In an embodiment, each of the sensor pairs are positioned an equidistance apart from the adjacent sensor pairs.

[0016] In another embodiment, the sensor pairs located proximate to the surface of the loaded media will have a high signal intensity of reflected light and sensor pairs located distal to the surface of the loaded medium will have a low signal intensity of reflected light.

[0017] In yet another embodiment, the width of the media is determined by summing a first total spacing length of sensor pairs having the high signal intensity.

[0018] In an embodiment, a group of the sensor pairs located proximate to an edge of the loaded media will have a signal intensity that transitions from the high signal intensity to the low signal intensity.

[0019] In an embodiment, a media hanger assembly comprises: a processor; a body comprising a sensor array receiving space extending along a length of the body, and a light passing window extending along the length of the body; and a sensor array positioned in the sensor array receiving space and communicatively coupled to the processor, the sensory array comprising a plurality of sensor pairs, each sensor pair having an emitter and a receiver, the sensor array being configured to: emit light from the emitter outward from the media hanger, detect the emitted light after the emitted light is reflected off a surface of media loaded on the body, transmit signal intensity of the reflected light detected by each of the sensor pairs to the processor; wherein the processor is configured to determine a width of the media loaded on the body based on the signal intensity detected by each of the sensor pairs.

[0020] In an embodiment, each of the sensor pairs are positioned an equidistance apart from the adjacent sensor pairs.

[0021] In another embodiment, the sensor pairs located proximate to the surface of the loaded media will have a high signal intensity of reflected light and sensor pairs located distal to the surface of the loaded medium will have a low signal intensity of reflected light.

[0022] In another embodiment, the width of the media is determined by summing a first total spacing length of sensor pairs having the high signal intensity.

[0023] In an embodiment, a group of the sensor pairs located proximate to an edge of the loaded media will have a signal intensity that transitions from the high signal intensity to the low signal intensity.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0024] The invention will now be described by way of example with reference to the accompanying Figures, of which:

[0025] FIG. 1 is a plan view of a conventional printer with a conventional media hanger;

[0026] FIG. 2 is a plan view of a printer having a media hanger with a sensor array in the absence of any media;

[0027] FIG. 3 is a plan view of the printer having media loaded on the media hanger of FIG. 2;

[0028] FIG. 4 is a cross-sectional view of emitted and reflect light from the sensor array when the media hanger is loaded with a roll of media;

[0029] FIG. 5 is a cross-sectional view of emitted light from the sensor array when the media hanger is not loaded with a roll of media;

[0030] FIG. 6 is a schematic view of a processor connected to the sensor pairs in the sensor array;

[0031] FIG. 7 is a block diagram of a method of determining a width of media loaded on the media hanger; and

[0032] FIG. 8 is a plan view of a media cap connected to the media hanger.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[0033] The following description is based on applications supporting a variety of types of media. The media may include, but not limited to, ribbon, paper, labels and tickets. The term “media/ribbon”, as used herein, refers to the variety of types of media. The term “media/ribbon” may also be referred to as a “roll of media/ribbon”. Also “media/ribbon” is equivalent to “media or ribbon”. A media hanger of a printer supports the media or ribbon.

[0034] FIG. 1 shows a typical printer 40 with a conventional media hanger 50. The conventional media hanger 50 generally has an elongated shape, upon which a roll of media can be loaded up by inserting the media hanger 50 through a hollow core positioned in the center of the roll of media.

[0035] As shown in FIGS. 2-6, a printer 1 comprises a media hanger 100, a sensor array 200, and a processor 300.

[0036] The media hanger 100 comprises a body 110, a sensor array receiving space 120, and a light passing opening 130. The body 110 has a first end 111, an opposite second end 112, and an outer surface 113.

[0037] The sensor array receiving space 120 is positioned along a length of the body 110. In an embodiment, the sensor array receiving space 120 is positioned along the entire length of the media hanger body 110. In another embodiment, the sensor array receiving space 120 is positioned along a portion of the media hanger body 110. The sensor array receiving space 120 is positioned within the body 110 to form a groove-like shape having a sensor-mounting surface 121, two opposing sidewalls extending along the length of the sensor array receiving space 120, and two opposing endwalls 122a, 122b into which the opposing sidewalls connect. The sidewalls and the endwalls 122a, 122b extend orthogonally outward from the sensor-mounting surface 121 towards the outer surface 113 of the body 110.

[0038] The light passing opening 130 is positioned in the outer surface 113 of the body 110. The light passing opening 130 is correspondingly positioned over the sensor array receiving space 120. Light can be emitted outward or received in the sensor array receiving space 120 through the light passing opening 130.

[0039] In an embodiment shown in FIGS. 2-5, a light passing window 140 is positioned over the light passing opening 130. The light passing window 140 can be made of a transparent material such as a plastic or glass, or can be made of a material that acts as a bandpass filter that passing light having a frequency within the bandpass frequency range, and blocks light having frequencies outside the bandpass frequency. In an embodiment, the light passing window 140 can be transparent, and a band pass filter can be installed or applied over the light passing window 140.

[0040] As shown in the embodiments of FIGS. 2-5, the sensor array 200 comprises a plurality of sensor pairs 210, each sensor pair having an emitter 211 and a receiver 212. The emitter 211 emits light in a known frequency range, and the receiver 212 detects light in the known frequency range. In an embodiment, the emitter 211 emits light in the infra-red range, and the receiver 212 detects light in infra-red light. In other embodiments, the emitter 211 emits visible light, and the receiver 212 detects visible light. In an embodiment, the emitter 211 is a light emitting diode (LED). The receiver 212 can be a photodiode or phototransistor that absorbs light frequencies emitted by the LED 211. Further, as described above, when the emitter 211 emits light in a known frequency range, such as infra-red, the light passing window 140 can be a band pass filter that permits the emitted infra-red light to pass, but blocks light that is outside of the infra-red frequency range (e.g. ambient light).

[0041] As shown in FIGS. 4 and 5, the emitter 211 transmits light outward towards media installed on the media hanger 100. The transmitted light reflects off the core of the media, and the reflected light RL is received by the receiver 212 (See FIG. 4). In embodiments where the media does not have a separate core, the transmitted light reflects off the media itself, and the reflected light RL is received by the receiver 212. If the installed media has a width that is less than a width of the media hanger 100, a portion of the sensor pairs 210 will not have any of the installed media over them. For those uncovered sensor pairs 210, light emitted from their corresponding emitters 211 will not be reflected back to the corresponding receivers 212, e.g. FIG. 4 where the sensor pairs 210 proximate to the first end 122a of the media hanger 100 are not covered by the loaded media, so no reflected light RL is received; and FIG. 5 where no reflected light RL is received by any of the receivers 212. Thus, the receivers 212 of the uncovered sensor pairs 210 will have a lower signal intensity compared to the receivers 212 of the covered sensors pairs 210 that receive reflected light RL. A high signal intensity refers to a signal which has the same value as a sensor power voltage (e.g. “VCC”). A low signal intensity may refer to a signal close to the ground level (e.g., 0V) or with a value of -VCC, which is opposite the sensor power voltage. For example, values may be a high signal intensity equals 5V (or 3.3V) and low signal intensity may equal 0V. However, those of ordinary skill in the art would recognize that such power voltage values are illustrative, not definitive, and that these values will vary based on the exact types of receivers and emitters employed.

[0042] Each of the sensor pairs 210 is spaced a known distance from adjacent sensor pairs 210. In an embodiment, each of the sensor pairs 210 is positioned an equidistance apart from the adjacent sensor pairs 210. In another embodiment, each of the sensor pairs 210 is positioned apart at known, but unequal distances. For example, the density of sensor pairs 210 can vary along the length of the sensory

array, where areas that correspond to common media widths will have a higher number of sensor pairs **210** (e.g. higher density) in that region than in areas that do not correspond to common media widths.

[0043] The number of sensor pairs **210** in the sensor array **200** can vary, wherein increasing a number of sensor pairs along a fixed length correspondingly increases a measurement precision when measuring a width of media loaded on the media hanger **100**. For example, each sensor pair **210** can be positioned one sixteenth of an inch from adjacent sensor pairs **210**, one eighth of an inch from adjacent sensor pairs **210**, one quarter of an inch from adjacent sensor pairs **210**, or any other spacing depending on the level of precision desired.

[0044] In other embodiments, the sensor array **200** comprises a contact image sensor (“CIS”) extending the length of the sensor array receiving space **120**.

[0045] In another embodiment (not shown), the sensor array **200** comprises a plurality of receivers **212** without any corresponding emitters **211**. In principle, this embodiment operates the opposite of the emitter/receiver pair embodiment, because the receivers receive either ambient light or an externally positioned emitter. For example, when media is installed on the media hanger **100**, a portion of the receivers **212** is covered by the installed media and does not receive any light. Those covered receivers **212** would therefore have low signal intensity. However, the other portion of the receivers **212** would not be covered by the installed media, and would receive and detect either ambient light or light emitted from an externally positioned emitter. Those uncovered receivers **212** would therefore have high signal intensity relative to the covered receivers **212**. The term externally positioned emitter refers an emitter that is positioned away from the sensor array **200**, such as an LED positioned in a printer cover, etc. Determining a width of the installed media would be calculated in an opposite manner than the method used to calculate width in the emitter/receiver pair embodiment.

[0046] In an embodiment shown in FIG. 6, the processor **300** (e.g. a central processing unit) is electronic circuitry within the printer or an externally connected computer that carries out the instructions of a computer program by performing the basic arithmetic, logical, control and input/output (I/O) operations specified by the instructions as hereinafter described communicatively coupled to the sensor array **200**. The processor **300** is communicatively coupled to a memory **310**, which stores the computer program having instructions in accordance with the various embodiments discussed herein, to control the emitters **211**, to receive and process signal information from the receivers **212**, and determine a width of media loaded on the body **110** based on the signal intensity detected by each of the sensor pairs **210**.

[0047] Assembly of the major components of the printer will now be described with reference to FIGS. 2-6. The media hanger **100** is positioned within a housing **10** of the printer **1**. The sensor array receiving space **120** extends along a length of media hanger **100**, and the light passing opening **130** is formed in the outer surface **113** of the media hanger **100**, providing a through-hole to the sensor array receiving space **120**. The sensor array **200** is positioned on the sensor-mounting surface **121**, with the emitters **211** and receivers **212** facing away from the sensor-mounting surface **121** and towards the light passing opening **130**. The light

passing window **140** is positioned over the light passing opening **130** and is flush with the outer surface **113** of the media hanger **100**, although in other embodiments the light passing window **140** can be positioned above or below the outer surface **113**.

[0048] A method **400** of determining a width of media installed on the media hanger **100** is described with reference to FIG. 7. The method **400** comprises emitting light from an emitter **211** in a direction outward from a media hanger **100** towards media loaded on the media hanger **100** at block **410**, the emitted light being generated by a plurality of sensor pairs **210**, each sensor pair **210** comprising the emitter **211** and a receiver **212**; detecting the emitted light with the receiver **212** after the emitted light has been reflected off a surface of the loaded media at block **420**; transmitting a signal intensity of the emitted light detected by the receiver **212** in each of the sensor pairs **210** to a processor **300**, the receiver **212** from each sensor pair **210** detecting light emitted from the corresponding emitter **211** in the sensor pair **210** at block **430**; and processing the signal intensities detected by the receiver **212** from each sensor pair **210** to determine a width of the loaded media at block **440**.

[0049] The processing step at block **440** is based on the following principle: the sensor pairs **210** located proximate to the surface of the loaded media will have a high signal intensity of reflected light and sensor pairs **210** located distal to the surface of the loaded medium will have a low signal intensity of reflected light. The width of the loaded media is determined by summing a total spacing length of sensor pairs **210** having the high signal intensity. Stated differently, since the distance between each sensor pair **210** is known, the distance between sensor pairs **210** having a high signal intensity of reflected light can be determined by adding the total distance between all of the sensor pairs **210** having the high signal intensity.

[0050] In an embodiment, an edge of the loaded media can be determined by identifying a transition of high signal intensity to low signal intensity in a group of the sensor pairs **210** located proximate to an edge of the loaded media. For example, as shown in FIG. 4, sensor pairs **210** covered by the loaded media will have a high signal intensity, whereas sensor pairs **210** having a low signal intensity will not be covered by the loaded media. However, sensor pairs **210** positioned along an edge of the loaded media will only receive a portion of emitted light, because the loaded media will only reflect that portion of emitted light back towards the receiver **212**, while the remaining portion will not be reflected. The resultant signal intensity detected by the receiver **212** will be more than the low signal intensity, but less than the high signal intensity (i.e. a medium signal intensity), forming an identifiable transition from the high signal intensity to the low signal intensity. By identifying this transition, the edge of the loaded media can be determined.

[0051] In an embodiment, when the printer **1** uses a media cap to secure loaded media on the media hanger **100**, the edge of the loaded media can be determined by detecting the transition from high to low signal marking the width of the media (as previously described) plus the width of the media cap, and subtracting a known width of the media cap from the measured width. The media cap may also be known as an “end cap” or a “media retaining cap”.

[0052] In an embodiment shown in FIG. 8, the media cap 15 includes media cap body 16 having a securing end 16a and a free end 16b. The securing end 16a connects the media cap 15 to the media hanger 100. A light-passing space 17 is formed in the media cap body 16 at the securing end 16a. In practice, light emitted from the emitters 211 will pass through the light-passing space 17 and will not be reflected back to the receiver 212, as would occur when using a media cap without the light passing space 17 (as previously described). In this embodiment, the loaded media width will be determined in the same manner as previously described for embodiments that do not use a media cap 15, e.g. the step of subtracting the width dimension of the media cap 15 is omitted.

[0053] To supplement the present disclosure, this application incorporates entirely by reference the following patents, patent application publications, and patent applications:

[0054] U.S. Pat. Nos. 6,832,725; 7,128,266;

[0055] 7,159,783; 7,413,127;

[0056] 7,726,575; 8,294,969;

[0057] 8,317,105; 8,322,622;

[0058] 8,366,005; 8,371,507;

[0059] 8,376,233; 8,381,979;

[0060] 8,390,909; 8,408,464;

[0061] 8,408,468; 8,408,469;

[0062] 8,424,768; 8,448,863;

[0063] 8,457,013; 8,459,557;

[0064] 8,469,272; 8,474,712;

[0065] 8,479,992; 8,490,877;

[0066] 8,517,271; 8,523,076;

[0067] 8,528,818; 8,544,737;

[0068] 8,548,242; 8,548,420;

[0069] 8,550,335; 8,550,354;

[0070] 8,550,357; 8,556,174;

[0071] 8,556,176; 8,556,177;

[0072] 8,559,767; 8,599,957;

[0073] 8,561,895; 8,561,903;

[0074] 8,561,905; 8,565,107;

[0075] 8,571,307; 8,579,200;

[0076] 8,583,924; 8,584,945;

[0077] 8,587,595; 8,587,697;

[0078] 8,588,869; 8,590,789;

[0079] 8,596,539; 8,596,542;

[0080] 8,596,543; 8,599,271;

[0081] 8,599,957; 8,600,158;

[0082] 8,600,167; 8,602,309;

[0083] 8,608,053; 8,608,071;

[0084] 8,611,309; 8,615,487;

[0085] 8,616,454; 8,621,123;

[0086] 8,622,303; 8,628,013;

[0087] 8,628,015; 8,628,016;

[0088] 8,629,926; 8,630,491;

[0089] 8,635,309; 8,636,200;

[0090] 8,636,212; 8,636,215;

[0091] 8,636,224; 8,638,806;

[0092] 8,640,958; 8,640,960;

[0093] 8,643,717; 8,646,692;

[0094] 8,646,694; 8,657,200;

[0095] 8,659,397; 8,668,149;

[0096] 8,678,285; 8,678,286;

[0097] 8,682,077; 8,687,282;

[0098] 8,692,927; 8,695,880;

[0099] 8,698,949; 8,717,494;

[0100] 8,717,494; 8,720,783;

[0101] 8,723,804; 8,723,904;

[0102] 8,727,223; 8,740,082;

[0103] 8,740,085; 8,746,563;

[0104] 8,750,445; 8,752,766;

[0105] 8,756,059; 8,757,495;

[0106] 8,760,563; 8,763,909;

[0107] 8,777,108; 8,777,109;

[0108] 8,779,898; 8,781,520;

[0109] 8,783,573; 8,789,757;

[0110] 8,789,758; 8,789,759;

[0111] 8,794,520; 8,794,522;

[0112] 8,794,525; 8,794,526;

[0113] 8,798,367; 8,807,431;

[0114] 8,807,432; 8,820,630;

[0115] 8,822,848; 8,824,692;

[0116] 8,824,696; 8,842,849;

[0117] 8,844,822; 8,844,823;

[0118] 8,849,019; 8,851,383;

[0119] 8,854,633; 8,866,963;

[0120] 8,868,421; 8,868,519;

[0121] 8,868,802; 8,868,803;

[0122] 8,870,074; 8,879,639;

[0123] 8,880,426; 8,881,983;

[0124] 8,881,987; 8,903,172;

[0125] 8,908,995; 8,910,870;

[0126] 8,910,875; 8,914,290;

[0127] 8,914,788; 8,915,439;

[0128] 8,915,444; 8,916,789;

[0129] 8,918,250; 8,918,564;

[0130] 8,925,818; 8,939,374;

[0131] 8,942,480; 8,944,313;

[0132] 8,944,327; 8,944,332;

[0133] 8,950,678; 8,967,468;

[0134] 8,971,346; 8,976,030;

[0135] 8,976,368; 8,978,981;

[0136] 8,978,983; 8,978,984;

[0137] 8,985,456; 8,985,457;

[0138] 8,985,459; 8,985,461;

[0139] 8,988,578; 8,988,590;

[0140] 8,991,704; 8,996,194;

[0141] 8,996,384; 9,002,641;

[0142] 9,007,368; 9,010,641;

[0143] 9,015,513; 9,016,576;

[0144] 9,022,288; 9,030,964;

[0145] 9,033,240; 9,033,242;

[0146] 9,036,054; 9,037,344;

[0147] 9,038,911; 9,038,915;

[0148] 9,047,098; 9,047,359;

[0149] 9,047,420; 9,047,525;

[0150] 9,047,531; 9,053,055;

[0151] 9,053,378; 9,053,380;

[0152] 9,058,526; 9,064,165;

[0153] 9,064,165; 9,064,167;

[0154] 9,064,168; 9,064,254;

[0155] 9,066,032; 9,070,032;

[0156] 9,076,459; 9,079,423;

[0157] 9,080,856; 9,082,023;

[0158] 9,082,031; 9,084,032;

[0159] 9,087,250; 9,092,681;

[0160] 9,092,682; 9,092,683;

[0161] 9,093,141; 9,098,763;

[0162] 9,104,929; 9,104,934;

[0163] 9,107,484; 9,111,159;

[0164] 9,111,166; 9,135,483;

- [0165] 9,137,009; 9,141,839;
- [0166] 9,147,096; 9,148,474;
- [0167] 9,158,000; 9,158,340;
- [0168] 9,158,953; 9,159,059;
- [0169] 9,165,174; 9,171,543;
- [0170] 9,183,425; 9,189,669;
- [0171] 9,195,844; 9,202,458;
- [0172] 9,208,366; 9,208,367;
- [0173] 9,219,836; 9,224,024;
- [0174] 9,224,027; 9,230,140;
- [0175] 9,235,553; 9,239,950;
- [0176] 9,245,492; 9,248,640;
- [0177] 9,250,652; 9,250,712;
- [0178] 9,251,411; 9,258,033;
- [0179] 9,262,633; 9,262,660;
- [0180] 9,262,662; 9,269,036;
- [0181] 9,270,782; 9,274,812;
- [0182] 9,275,388; 9,277,668;
- [0183] 9,280,693; 9,286,496;
- [0184] 9,298,964; 9,301,427;
- [0185] 9,313,377; 9,317,037;
- [0186] 9,319,548; 9,342,723;
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[0533] In the specification and/or figures, typical embodiments of the invention have been disclosed. The present invention is not limited to such exemplary embodiments. The use of the term “and/or” includes any and all combinations of one or more of the associated listed items. The figures are schematic representations and so are not necessarily drawn to scale. Unless otherwise noted, specific terms have been used in a generic and descriptive sense and not for purposes of limitation.

1. A printer comprising:
 - a processor;
 - a media hanger comprising a body for supporting loaded media and a sensor array receiving space extending along a length of the body; and
 - a sensor array positioned in the sensor array receiving space and communicatively connected to the processor, the sensory array comprising a plurality of sensor pairs, each sensor pair having an emitter and a receiver, the sensor array being configured to:
 - emit light from the emitter outward from the media hanger,
 - detect the emitted light after the emitted light is reflected off a surface of a roll of media loaded on the media hanger,
 - transmit signal intensity of the reflected light detected by each of the sensor pairs to the processor;
 wherein the processor is configured to determine a width of the roll of media loaded on the media hanger based on the signal intensity detected by each of the sensor pairs.
2. The printer of claim 1, wherein the emitter emits infra-red light, and the receiver detect infra-red light.
3. The printer of claim 1, wherein each of the sensor pairs is spaced a known distance from adjacent sensor pairs.

4. The printer of claim 3, wherein each of the sensor pairs are positioned an equidistance apart from the adjacent sensor pairs.

5. The printer of claim 3, wherein increasing a number of sensor pairs along the length of the media hanger correspondingly increases a measurement precision of the loaded media width.

6. The printer of claim 3, wherein the sensor pairs located proximate to the surface of the loaded roll of media will have a high signal intensity of reflected light and sensor pairs located distal to the surface of the loaded roll of media will have a low signal intensity of reflected light.

7. The printer of claim 6, wherein the width of the roll of media is determined by summing a first total spacing length of sensor pairs having the high signal intensity.

8. The printer of claim 6, wherein a group of the sensor pairs located proximate to an edge of the loaded roll of media will have a signal intensity that transitions from the high signal intensity to the low signal intensity.

9. The printer of claim 1, comprising a transparent window covering the sensor array receiving space.

10. The printer of claim 9, wherein the light from the emitter is emitted at a known frequency, and the window is a bandpass filter that blocks light having frequencies outside the known frequency while passing light having the known frequency.

11. A method comprising:

emitting light from an emitter in a direction outward from a media hanger towards a roll of media supported by the media hanger, the emitted light being generated by a plurality of sensor pairs, each sensor pair comprising the emitter and a receiver;

detecting the emitted light with the receiver after the emitted light has been reflected off a surface of the loaded roll of media;

transmitting a signal intensity of the emitted light detected by the receiver in each of the sensor pairs to a processor, the receiver from each sensor pair detecting light emitted from the corresponding emitter in the sensor pair; and

processing the signal intensities detected by the receiver from each sensor pair to determine a width of the loaded roll of media.

12. The method of claim 11, wherein each of the sensor pairs are positioned an equidistance apart from the adjacent sensor pairs.

13. The method of claim 12, wherein the sensor pairs located proximate to the surface of the loaded roll of media will have a high signal intensity of reflected light and sensor pairs located distal to the surface of the loaded roll of media will have a low signal intensity of reflected light.

14. The method of claim 12, wherein the width of the roll of media is determined by summing a first total spacing length of sensor pairs having the high signal intensity.

15. The method of claim 12, wherein a group of the sensor pairs located proximate to an edge of the loaded roll of media will have a signal intensity that transitions from the high signal intensity to the low signal intensity.

16. A media hanger assembly comprising:

a processor;

a body for supporting loaded media, the body comprising:

- a sensor array receiving space extending along a length of the body, and

a light passing window extending along the length of the body; and
a sensor array positioned in the sensor array receiving space and communicatively coupled to the processor, the sensory array comprising a plurality of sensor pairs, each sensor pair having an emitter and a receiver, the sensor array being configured to:
emit light from the emitter outward from the media hanger,
detect the emitted light after the emitted light is reflected off a surface of a roll of media loaded on the body,
transmit signal intensity of the reflected light detected by each of the sensor pairs to the processor;
wherein the processor is configured to determine a width of the roll of media loaded on the body based on the signal intensity detected by each of the sensor pairs.

17. The assembly of claim **16**, wherein each of the sensor pairs are positioned an equidistance apart from the adjacent sensor pairs.

18. The assembly of claim **17**, wherein the sensor pairs located proximate to the surface of the loaded roll of media will have a high signal intensity of reflected light and sensor pairs located distal to the surface of the loaded roll of media will have a low signal intensity of reflected light.

19. The assembly of claim **17**, wherein the width of the roll of media is determined by summing a first total spacing length of sensor pairs having the high signal intensity.

20. The assembly of claim **17**, wherein a group of the sensor pairs located proximate to an edge of the loaded roll of media will have a signal intensity that transitions from the high signal intensity to the low signal intensity.

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