

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

Miscellaneous Components:

9.12 A-1 12 Type Top (Photo - P-TUL20)

9.12 A-2 Misc. (Photo - P-TUL25)



"ON-THE-FLY" PRINTING MECHANISM

This is a mock-up of a 750 WPM on-the-fly printing mechanism in which the print hammer energy is furnished by a rotating toothed impeller, and the print hammer is selected by a magnet-operated interponent. A later design of this mechanism was incorporated in the AN/PCC-36 750 WPM page printer. In the final report on that project, this mock-up is referred to as "Model B".

YEARS PRODUCED & QUANTITY: 1955 Prototype

PRIMARY CUSTOMER(S): Signal Corps

CLASSIFICATION CODE:

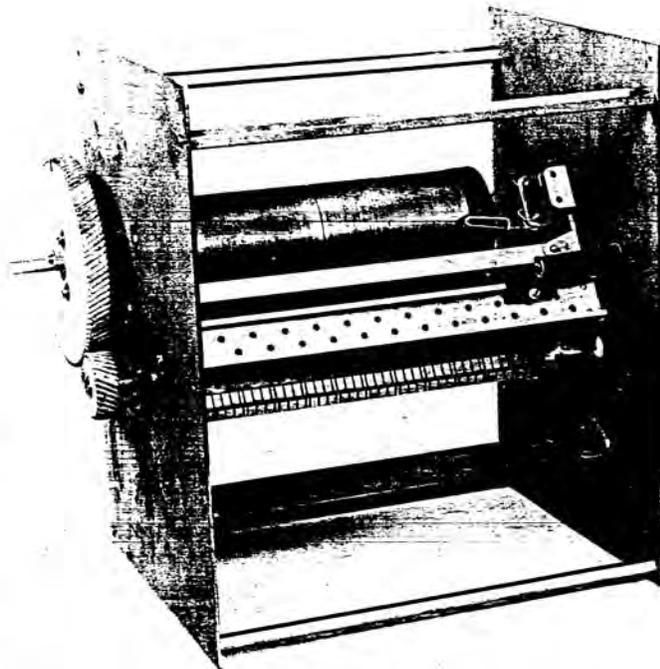
MUSEUM EQUIPMENT CODE: 9.12C-1

TECHNICAL BULLETINS & SPECS: Engr. File No. 2-30.103AA Engr. Dunlavy Tech. Bull. 239B

PHOTO NO(S): 650319-19

PATENT(S):

LIBRARY REFERENCE(S):



28-TYPE POSITIONING MECHANISM

Page printing at speeds up to 100 wp. with low maintenance. Design model illustrating rectilinear motion of type selection and code bar motion. Early model of 28 type printer mechanism. (For Mod. "D" 28 Type Printer).

YEARS PRODUCED & QUANTITY: 1946 Prototype

PRIMARY CUSTOMER(S):

CLASSIFICATION CODE:

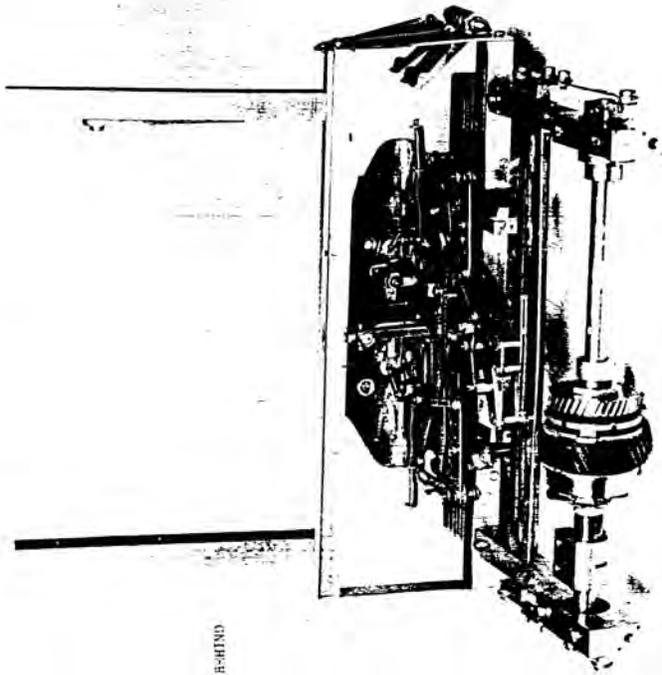
MUSEUM EQUIPMENT CODE: 9.12C-2

TECHNICAL BULLETINS & SPECS:

PHOTO NO(S): 4204212-94,98 460122-07

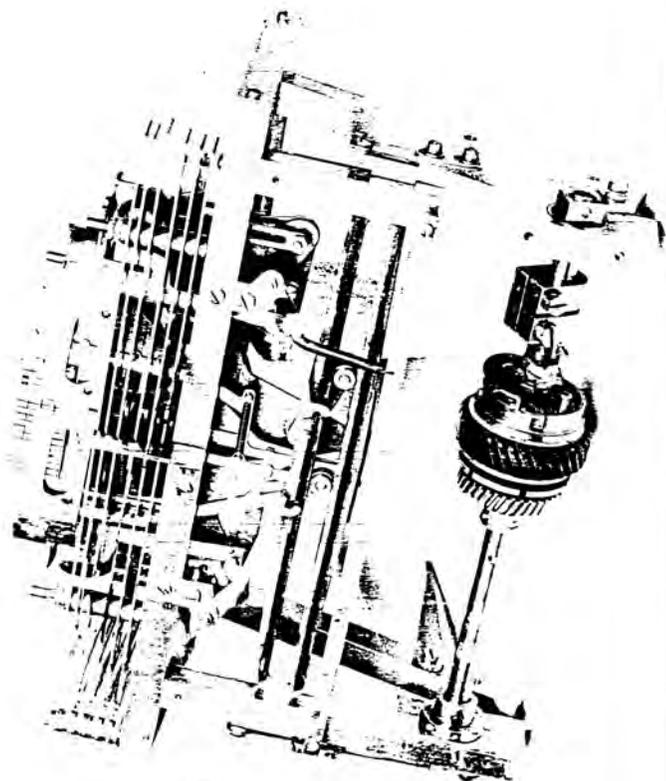
PATENT(S):

LIBRARY REFERENCE(S):



SEE PAGES BEHIND

BOO



MODEL 28 ANSWER BACK

It shows the first concept used in the Model 28 Type Page Printer to automatically identify message from a remote receiving page printer.

YEARS PRODUCED & QUANTITY: 1955

PRIMARY CUSTOMER(S):

CLASSIFICATION CODE:

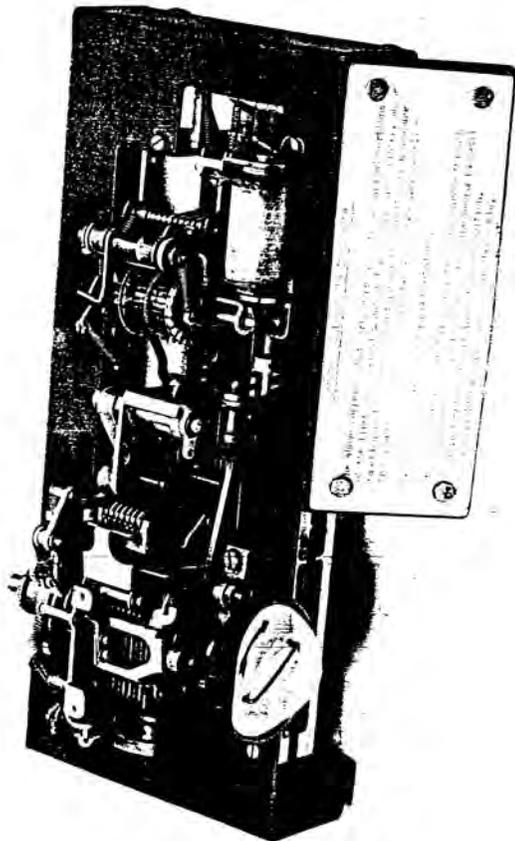
MUSEUM EQUIPMENT CODE: 9.12G-3

TECHNICAL BULLETINS & SPECS: Engr. Carl Swan

PHOTO NO(S): 640109-40

PATENT(S):

LIBRARY REFERENCE(S):



TYPewHEEL POSITIONING MECHANISM
(Aggregate Motion)

This mechanism is used to position a typewheel. It consists of five plungers placed in a tube containing four magnets. Links are provided between the plungers to limit their travel. The motion between the first two plungers is one element, the second and third is two elements, the third and fourth is four elements, and the fourth and fifth is eight elements.

YEARS PRODUCED & QUANTITY: 1929 Prototype

PRIMARY CUSTOMER(S):

CLASSIFICATION CODE:

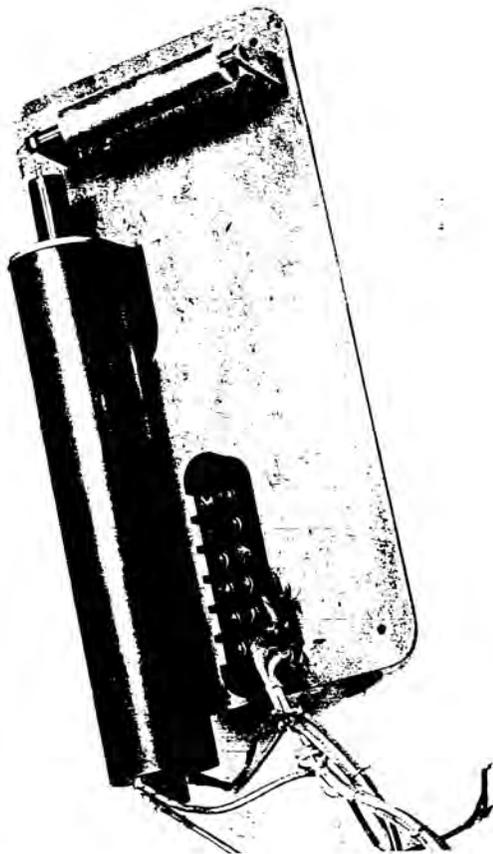
MUSEUM EQUIPMENT CODE: 9.12C-4

TECHNICAL BULLETINS & SPECS: Engr. Potts/Przywiecki

PHOTO NO(S): 300227-5,6,7 631120-95 631114-56

PATENT(S):

LIBRARY REFERENCE(S):



14 TYPE REPERFORATOR ADAPTER PLATE AP7

Mounting for GPE Reperforator and transmitter distributor. Consists of SC base and mountings for Reperforator unit. Provides motor power, line current and control circuits for transmitter and reperforator units.

YEARS PRODUCED & QUANTITY:

PRIMARY CUSTOMER(S):

CLASSIFICATION CODE:

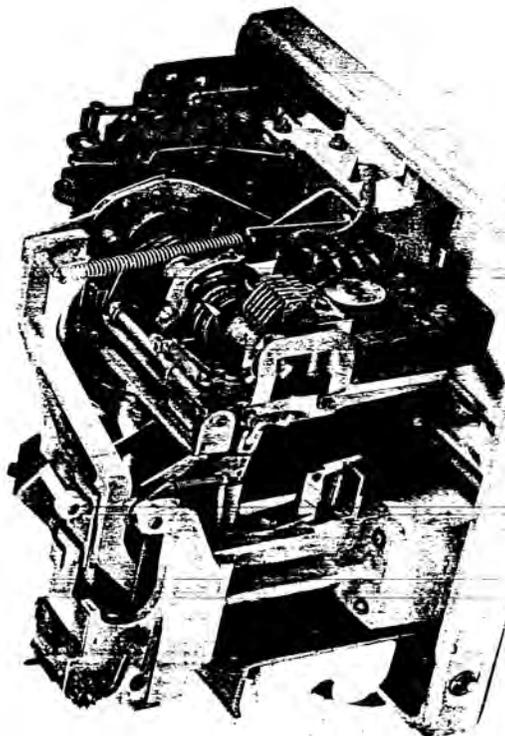
MUSEUM EQUIPMENT CODE: 9.12C-5

TECHNICAL BULLETINS & SPECS: 1049 1-A 125-AA(Engr. File No.)

PHOTO NO(S): 310512-9 650624-38,39

PATENT(S):

LIBRARY REFERENCE(S):



PIVOTED HEAD PUNCH UNIT

Experimental model of punch unit designed to allow transmitting head to be moved in a position to read the last character punched. Has prepunch for perforating feed hole. Design subsequently perfected and used on FKXD.

YEARS PRODUCED & QUANTITY: 1931 Prototype

PRIMARY CUSTOMER(S):

CLASSIFICATION CODE:

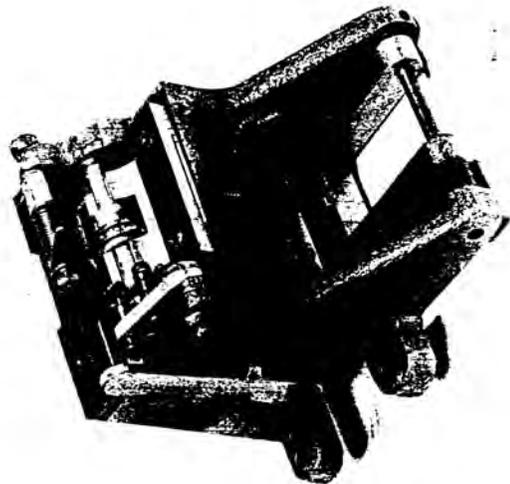
MUSEUM EQUIPMENT CODE: 9.12C-6

TECHNICAL BULLETINS & SPECS:

PHOTO NO(S): 310211-3 631219-4

PATENT(S):

LIBRARY REFERENCE(S):



BROKEN KNEE DRIVEN PUNCH PIN

To perforate tape at 600 wpm. A toggle link located between a punch pin and an eccentric crank gives sufficient motion when the toggle is straight to drive the punch pin through the tape as it is fed through the die block. One of the toggle links has an extension at right angles to the punch axis so that it can be blocked causing the toggle to break and the eccentric motion is expelled in further collapsing the toggle. In this blocked condition the punch pin never touches the tape resulting in a space condition in the tape. The toggle blocking is done by an elector magnet. First use was from New York to Boston to record stock quotations.

YEARS PRODUCED & QUANTITY: 1948 Prototype

PRIMARY CUSTOMER(S):

CLASSIFICATION CODE:

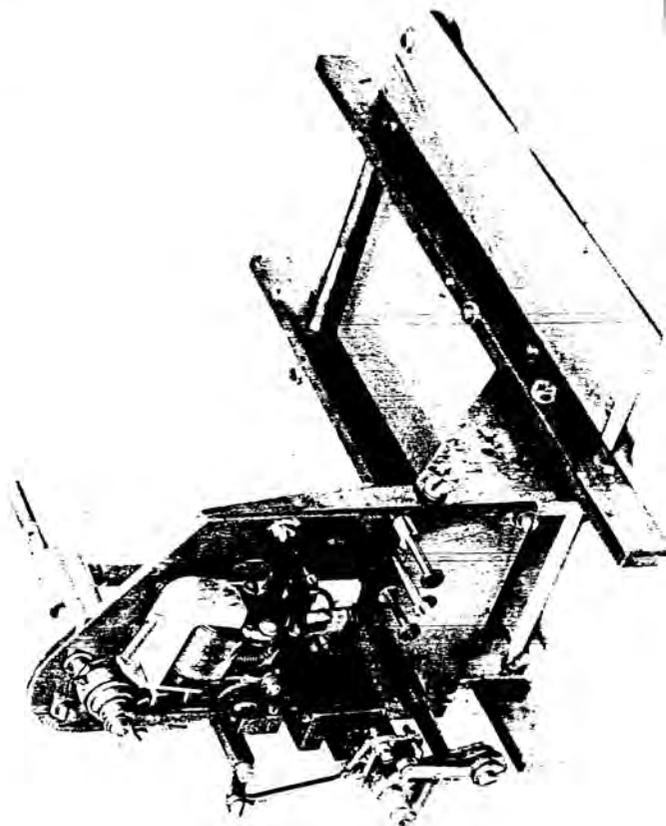
MUSEUM EQUIPMENT CODE: 9.12C-7

TECHNICAL BULLETINS & SPECS: Engr. Thieneman/Zenner

PHOTO NO(S): 640115-34

PATENT(S):

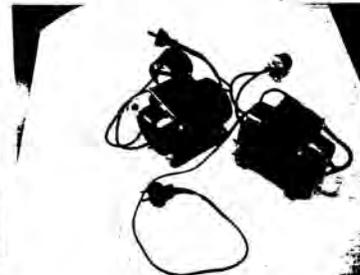
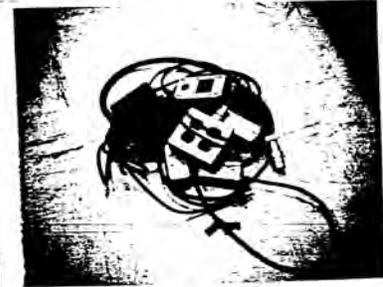
LIBRARY REFERENCE(S):



MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

Miscellaneous Components:

- 9.12C-3 Misc. Supplies (Photo - P-TU172)
- 9.12C-9 Misc. Supplies (Photo - P-TU121)
- 9.12C-10 Misc. Cords, etc. (Photo - P-TU133)
- 9.12C-11 Misc. Cover (Photo - P-TU132)
- 9.12C-12 Ink Pad Roller (Photo - P-TU152)
- 9.12C-13 Misc. Transformer (Photo - P-TU157)



FXWD SENSING UNIT

A sensing unit used in the Model LM Typing Recorder Transmitter Distributor (FXWD).

YEARS PRODUCED & QUANTITY:

PRIMARY CUSTOMER(S):

CLASSIFICATION CODE:

MUSEUM EQUIPMENT CODE: 9.120-14

TECHNICAL BULLETINS & SPECS:

PHOTO NO(S): TUI59

PATENT(S):

LIBRARY REFERENCE(S):



MODEL 15 PLATEN

The purpose of this platen was to provide vertical tabulation of printer forms. Tabulation was to be "triggered" by elongated holes punched in the margins of the printed forms (sprocket feed) and sensed by a "feeler" mounted on the platen side frames. A few (10 or 12) were made up in the Model Shop and placed in trial service at BTL. None produced commercially.

YEARS PRODUCED & QUANTITY: C. 1942 (models only)

PRIMARY CUSTOMER(S):

CLASSIFICATION CODE:

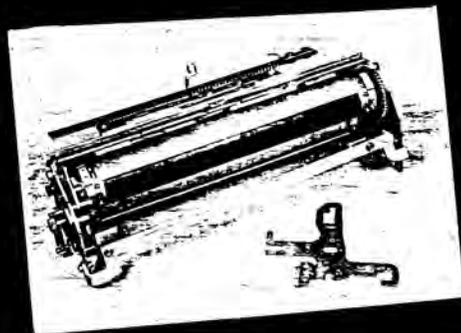
MUSEUM EQUIPMENT CODE: 9.12C-15

TECHNICAL BULLETINS & SPECS:

PHOTO NO(S): 380328-54,55,56; Polaroid T027

PATENT(S):

LIBRARY REFERENCE(S):



MODEL 15 PLATEN

The purpose of this platen was to provide vertical tabulation of printer forms. Tabulation was to be "triggered" by elongated holes punched in the margins of the printed forms (sprocket feed) and sensed by a "feeler" mounted on the platen side frames. A few (10 or 12) were made up in the Model Shop and placed in trial service at BTL. None produced commercially.

YEARS PRODUCED & QUANTITY: C. 1942 (models only)

PRIMARY CUSTOMER(S):

CLASSIFICATION CODE:

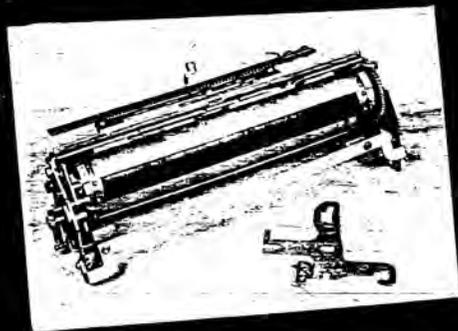
MUSEUM EQUIPMENT CODE: 9.12C-15

TECHNICAL BULLETINS & SPECS:

PHOTO NO(S): 380328-54,55,56; Polaroid T027

PATENT(S):

LIBRARY REFERENCE(S):



REPAIR PARTS BOX

Repair kit.

YEARS PRODUCED & QUANTITY: 1954-1956

PRIMARY CUSTOMER(S): U. S. Government

CLASSIFICATION CODE: Eng. 347 (71 type)

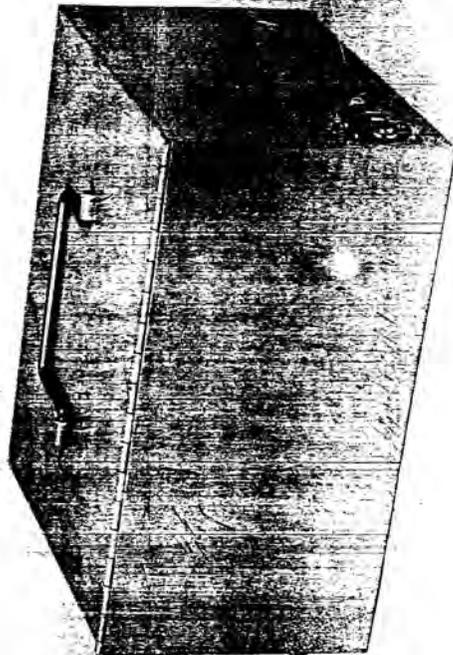
MUSEUM EQUIPMENT CODE: 9.12C-17

TECHNICAL BULLETINS & SPECS:

PHOTO NO(S): 710817-35

PATENT(S):

LIBRARY REFERENCE(S):



MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

Miscellaneous Components:

9.12 D-1 Misc. Tape Attachment (Creed)(Photo - P-TUL28)



Donated to Milwaukee Public Museum

L.C. SMITH TYPEWRITER

This typewriter is a well-made machine, and may have been used by Morkrum in the early days in his work on a magnet-operated typewriter. This machine has extensions projecting downward from keylevers, which may be positioned or shifted in a group. The ball-bearing pivots for type bars (forged) were considered unusual. This unit probably was stacked above another unit which contained the electrical part of a code transmitter. These projections have no function for typewriter action, and therefore, it is assumed they are used: 1. either as a receiver or transmitter; or 2. electrical control or signal output as suggested by the presence of binding posts.

YEARS PRODUCED & QUANTITY: 1920

PRIMARY CUSTOMER(S):

CLASSIFICATION CODE:

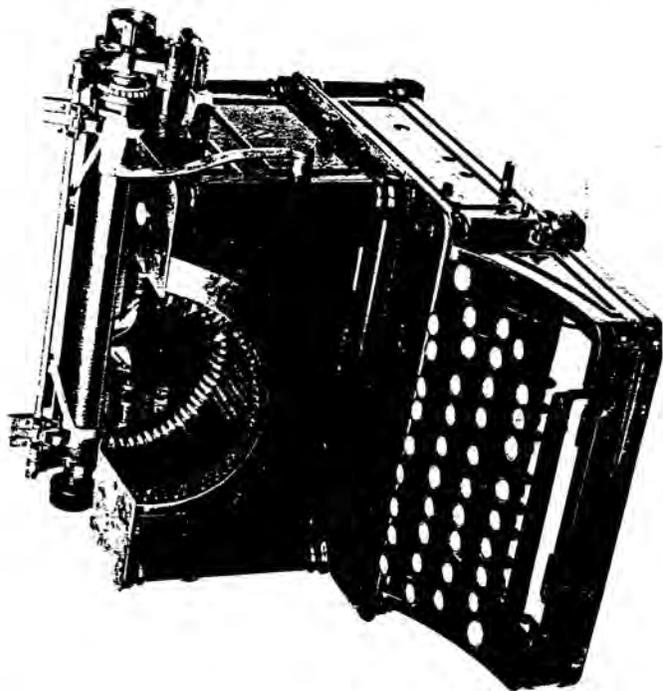
MUSEUM EQUIPMENT CODE: 10A-1

TECHNICAL BULLETINS & SPECS: Engr. Morkrum

PHOTO NO(S): 281206-26 631114-41

PATENT(S):

LIBRARY REFERENCE(S):



Donated to Milwaukee Public Museum

HAMMOND MULTIPLEX TYPEWRITER

In 1880, soon after the Remington typewriter had become commercially practical, Mr. Hammond began experimenting in an effort to produce a typewriter which would turn out what he aspired to make better looking work than it was possible to produce on the early Remington. Mr. Hammond studied with great intensity the subject of typewriter keyboards. He arrived at the conclusion that the arrangement of the keys used on the early Remington was far from being the best that could be devised. However, Mr. Hammond entered the field too late to impress his ideas upon the other manufacturers, because the public had already been educated to the keyboard which became known as the standard keyboard.

The Hammond Multiplex was first produced late in 1915. Plans for broad extension of the Hammond enterprise were involved in the formation, in October 1921, of the Hammond Typewriter Corporation, a \$2,500,000 company. This machine is a later model of the Hammond Multiplex and was produced in 1923.

YEARS PRODUCED & QUANTITY: c. 1923

PRIMARY CUSTOMERS: General Public

CLASSIFICATION CODE: None

MUSEUM EQUIPMENT CODE: 10A-4

TECHNICAL BULLETINS & SPECS:

PHOTO NO(S): Polaroid TUI08

PATENTS:

LIBRARY REFERENCE(S): History of the Typewriter, Reprinted from the Original History of 1923, Metropolitan Typewriter Co.; Herri, George, The Carl P. Dietz Collection of Typewriters, Publications in History No. 7, Milwaukee Public Museum, 1965.



Donated to Milwaukee Public Museum

REMINGTON STD TYPEWRITER NO. 6

The Remington No. 6 was first placed upon the market in the summer of 1894. The improvements, listed in a contemporaneous catalogue, were described as follows: "The adjustment of the cylinder, securing greater permanence for the original alignment of the machine; improved spacing mechanism; lighter and much improved paper carriage; improved ribbon movement; adjustable paper guides." This machine enjoyed wonderful popularity for more than fifteen years, and many of them are still in use.

YEARS PRODUCED & QUANTITY: c. 1894

PRIMARY CUSTOMERS: American and English Market

CLASSIFICATION CODE: No. 6

MUSEUM EQUIPMENT CODE: 10A-5

TECHNICAL BULLETINS & SPECS: None Available

PHOTO NO(S): Polaroid TUL09

PATENTS:

LIBRARY REFERENCES: History of the Typewriter, Reprinted from the Original History of 1923, Metropolitan Typewriter Co.; Herrl, George. The Carl P. Dight Collection of Typewriters, Publications in History No. 7, Milwaukee Public Museum, 1965.



Donated to Edison Institute

BLICKENSCHERFER NO. 7

This typewriter was produced in 1897 by the Blickenscherfer Mfg. Co., Stamford, Conn. It was fastened to a wood base and was made with a spacer-bar, tabulator and card holder.

This machine and others like it were invented by George C. Blickenscherfer. It employed a type-wheel for impression, was a practical machine of proven durability, and was sold and used in all countries of the world. Like the Hammond, the initial machines had the Ideal keyboard, but to meet popular demand later changed to the Universal. The "Blick" by which name the machines almost through their entire life were known, printed direct from an ink roll; it had a double shift with keyboards of 28 keys and writing 84 characters. A hundred different keyboards were available through that many different type-wheels, accounting in part for the Blickenscherfer popularity in so many countries. The writing was practically all visible. The No.7 was an improved model.

YEARS PRODUCED & QUANTITY: 1897

PRIMARY CUSTOMERS: General Public

CLASSIFICATION CODE: No. 7

MUSEUM EQUIPMENT CODE: 10A-6

TECHNICAL BULLETINS & SPECS: None available

PHOTO NO(S): Polaroid T111

PATENTS:

LIBRARY REFERENCE(S): History of the Typewriter, (reprinted from the Original History of 1923, Metropolitan Typewriter Co.; Hersh, George. The Carl P. Dietz Collection of Typewriters, Publications in History No. 7, Milwaukee Public Museum, 1965.



YETMAN TRANSMITTING TYPEWRITER

This machine was invented in 1903 by Charles E. Yetman, Washington, D.C. It combined a telegraphic transmission instrument with the typewriter so that messages could be received and transcribed on the same machine.

The Yetman Typewriter Transmitter Co., New York, was incorporated in July, 1907, with capital stock of \$1,500,000. A factory was established at North Adams, Mass., and reported in full operation and machines being shipped in February, 1908. The real property of the company was sold at auction on June 7, 1909, for \$29,448 and J. L. Schmidt of Philadelphia bought the machinery and patent rights for \$10,000.

YEARS PRODUCED & QUANTITY:

PRIMARY CUSTOMER(S):

CLASSIFICATION CODE:

MUSEUM EQUIPMENT CODE: 10A-7

TECHNICAL BULLETINS & SPECS:

PHOTO NO(S): Polaroid T094

PATENT(S):

LIBRARY REFERENCE(S):



Donated to Chicago Museum of
Science and Industry

YETMAN TRANSMITTING TYPEWRITER

This machine was invented in 1903 by Charles E. Yetman, Washington, D.C. It combines a telegraphic transmission instrument with the typewriter so that messages could be received and transcribed on the same machine.

The Yetman Typewriter Transmitter Co., New York, was incorporated in July, 1907, with capital stock of \$1,500,000. A factory was established at North Adams, Mass., and reported in full operation and machines being shipped in February, 1908. The real property of the company was sold at auction on June 7, 1909, for \$29,116 and J. L. Schmidt of Philadelphia bought the machinery and patent rights for \$10,000.

YEARS PRODUCED & QUANTITY:

PRIMARY CUSTOMER(S):

CLASSIFICATION CODE:

MUSEUM EQUIPMENT CODE: 10A-8

TECHNICAL BULLETINS & SPECS:

PHOTO NO(S): T063 Polaroid

PATENT(S):

LIBRARY REFERENCE(S):



Donated to Milwaukee Public Museum

Milwaukee Oliver No. 9

In 1853, Rev. Thomas Oliver determined to improve the loose leaf method of preparing his sermons by building a writing machine for his own use. In 1892, the hand model of his powerwriter was patented and in 1901 the first Oliver took its appearance on the market. The factory was located in Woodstock, Illinois. The first Oliver was a 3-bank "Universal" keyboard, double shift, typebar-keylever machine. The Model 9 was produced in 1915. The plant was closed in 1921, with the tools and dies later being sold to an English concern.

CLASS PRODUCED & QUANTITY: 1915

PRIMARY CUSTOMER(S): General Public

CLASSIFICATION CODE: No. 9

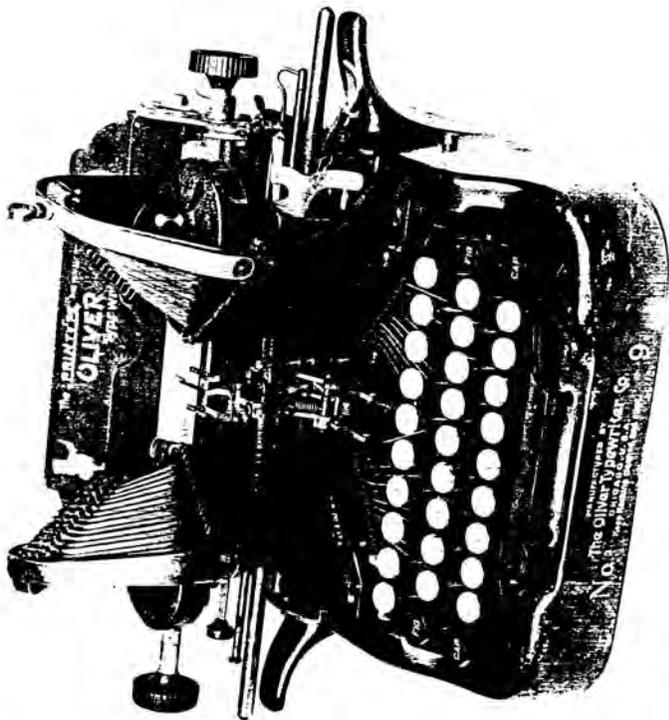
MUSEUM EQUIPMENT CODE: 10A-9

TECHNICAL BULLETIN & SPECS:

PHOTO NO(S): 650622-05

PATENT(S):

BIBLIO REFERENCE(S): C. LeRoy Jones, Typewriters Unlimited, 1956, page 42.



Donated to Milwaukee Public Museum

CORONA SPECIAL

The Corona Special appears to be a later model of the "Corona" made by the Corona Typewriter Company. It appears to have been made around the year 1923 by the L. G. Smith & Corona Typewriter, Inc.

The original Corona was built under the name "Standard Folding Typewriter", by the Rose Typewriter Company of New York City, the first shop being in a small loft in West 26th Street. In 1909, the Standard Typewriter Company was incorporated and took over the Rose Company. The plant was moved to Groton, N. Y. In 1914 the name of the company was changed from Standard Typewriter Co. to Corona Typewriter Co., Inc.

The Corona Special was probably one of the last units of this type to be built. It featured a folding platen and ribbon assembly and incorporated such changes as the discontinuation of model number, a wider ten inch carriage, a combination line space and carriage return lever, an automatic ribbon reverse with the frame widened to allow for the addition of right-hand shift keys and a wider key spacing.

This typewriter was donated by Arnie Bach who received the machine from a former Teletype employee Henry Richardson.

YEARS PRODUCED & QUANTITY: C. 1928
PRIMARY CUSTOMER(S): Public
CLASSIFICATION CODE: Corona Special
MUSEUM EQUIPMENT CODE: 10A-14
TECHNICAL BULLETIN & SPEC: MS-472 9348 11 28
PHOTO NO(S):

PATENT(S):
LIBRARY REFERENCE(S): History of the Typewriter, Reprinted from the Original History of 1923, Metropolitan Typewriter Company, Detroit, Michigan, 1923, pp. 26-62; Jones, C.L., Typewriters Unlimited: History of the Typewriter, Metropolitan Typewriter Company, Detroit, Michigan, 1956, p. 45.



23

"MISSING"

IBM SELECTRIC TYPEWRITER

This typewriter is interesting because it is constructed along the lines of a telegraphic page printer. It has a moving type sphere - sometimes called a "golf ball" - which is positioned by an aggregate motion linkage. Since it is the type sphere that moves rather than the platen, this machine can easily be made to accommodate the paper rolls commonly used in teletypewriters.

Selection is accomplished mechanically by means of six code bars which would have to be provided with receiving electromagnets if the unit were to be converted into a teletypewriter. Even with more extensive modification, the Selectric could be made into an excellent light-duty printer competitive with the Teletype 30-line. Maximum speed is 150 WPM.

YEARS PRODUCED & QUANTITY:

PRIMARY CUSTOMER(S):

CLASSIFICATION CODE:

MUSEUM EQUIPMENT CODE: 10D-1

TECHNICAL BULLETINS & SPECS:

PHOTO NO(S): 611227-18 690505-10

PATENT(S):

LIBRARY REFERENCE(S):

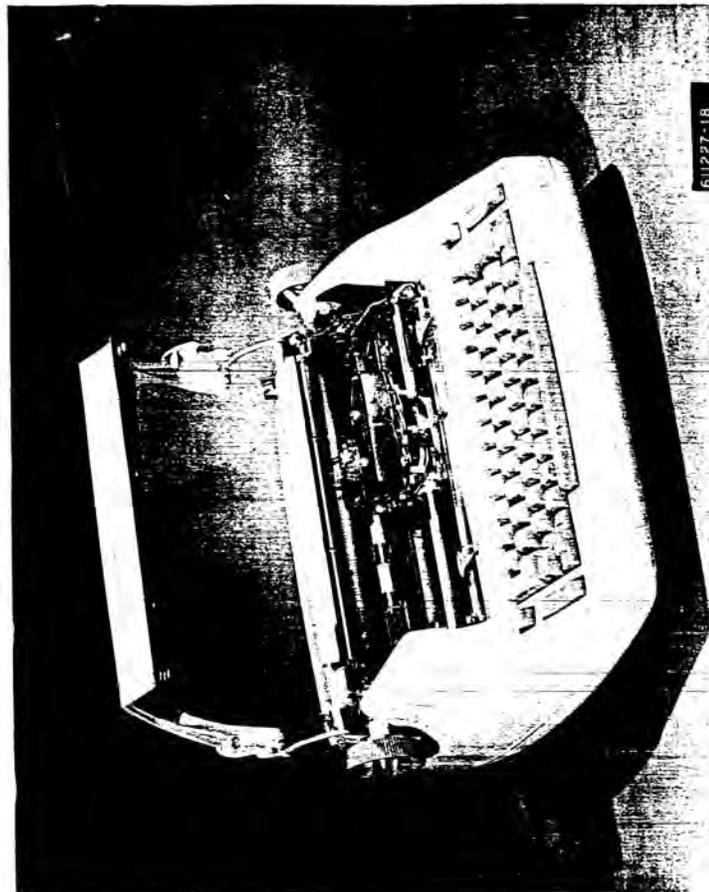


FIGURE NO. 5

Donated to Chicago Museum of
Science and Industry

MORSE TRANSMITTER RECEIVER

Apparently for purpose of transmitting and automatically receiving Morse code signals. Method of recording is not known since part of the unit has been lost, but it may be chemical. Has heavy spring motor, gear train and governor, and driving mechanism for pulling paper tape. Transmitter or receiver tape rollers selectively cammed in place. Wire-stylus is fed from storage "reel" and pulled out as required, as result of wear. Has speed control. This model is historical, and shows one type of machine used for automatic telegraphy.

YEARS PRODUCED & QUANTITY:

PRIMARY CUSTOMER(S):

CLASSIFICATION CODE:

MUSEUM EQUIPMENT CODE: 11A-1

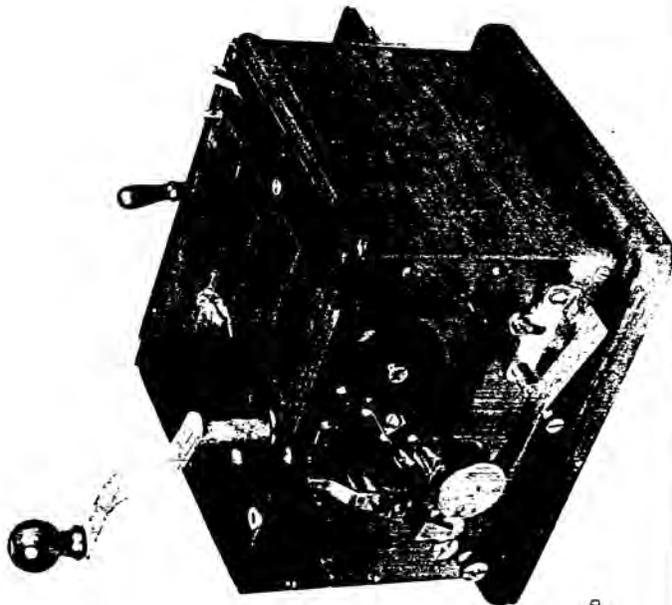
TECHNICAL BULLETINS & SPECS:

PHOTO NO(S): 280501-15 631114-39,40

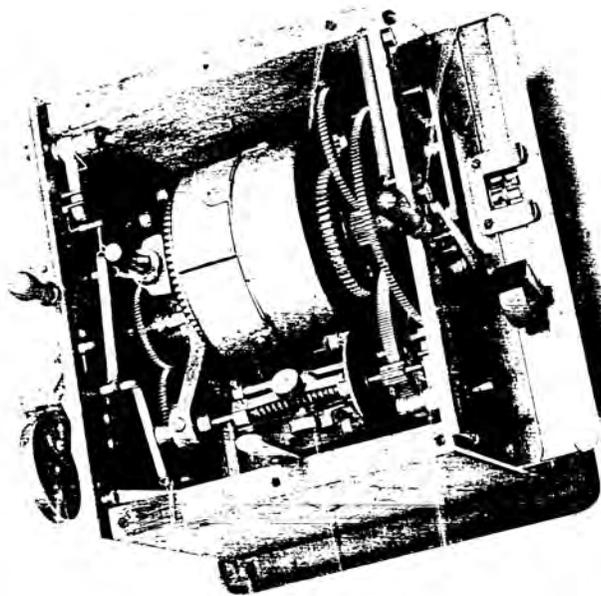
PATENT(S):

LIBRARY REFERENCE(S):

25



SEE PHOTO B3110D



26

FIRE ALARM CONTROL BOX

This device is a slow-speed transmitter and receiver. It sends a series of 4 identical Morse Code groups initiated by a manual crank and spring motor. It receives similar characters and actuates a tape recorder in the form of inked dots and dashes to identify the calling station.

1. Speed control of tape drive with an escapement mechanism.
2. Receiver has feature that the tape will continue to move as long as a signal is received. If the line opens, the receiver automatically stops. This is an automatic motor-start principle which could be adapted to modern printers.

YEARS PRODUCED & QUANTITY:

PRIMARY CUSTOMER(S): Western Union and ADT (American District Telegraph)

CLASSIFICATION CODE:

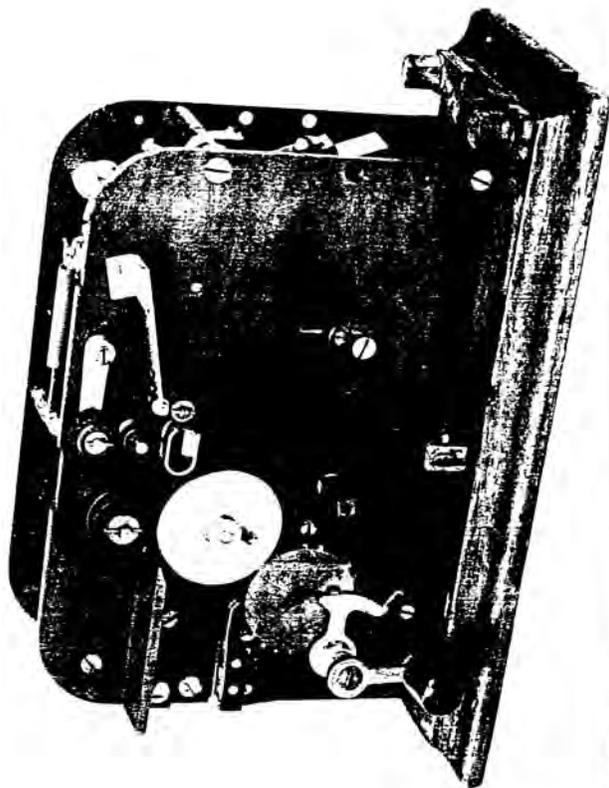
MUSEUM EQUIPMENT CODE: 11A-2

TECHNICAL BULLETINS & SPECS:

PHOTO NO(S): 650322-70,71

PATENT(S):

LIBRARY REFERENCE(S):



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Science and Industry

SIPHON RECORDER

Records current reversals on paper tape by showing the actual current waveform. Dots are distinguished from dashes by changes of polarity. The main feature of this recorder is its extreme sensitivity to low level telegraph signals. Earlier versions (this is a fairly modern model) made use of an electrostatic charge to draw ink droplets from a glass capillary tube (the siphon). This is interesting in that it seems to be the earliest precedent for the ink jet printer. Vibration was later used to shake ink from the siphon. The first recorder of this type, called the Thompson Recorder, was invented by Lord Kelvin (surnamed Thompson). In essence it is a recording D'Arsonval movement. A rectangular coil is suspended by silk threads between magnet pole faces. Transmitted by silk threads to a glass siphon. As the coil rotates one way or the other in response to changes in direction of current flow, the siphon swings upward or downward to record positive or negative going current transitions. The siphon recorder was used mainly on submarine cable terminals.

YEARS PRODUCED & QUANTITY: 1900-25

PRIMARY CUSTOMER(S):

CLASSIFICATION CODE:

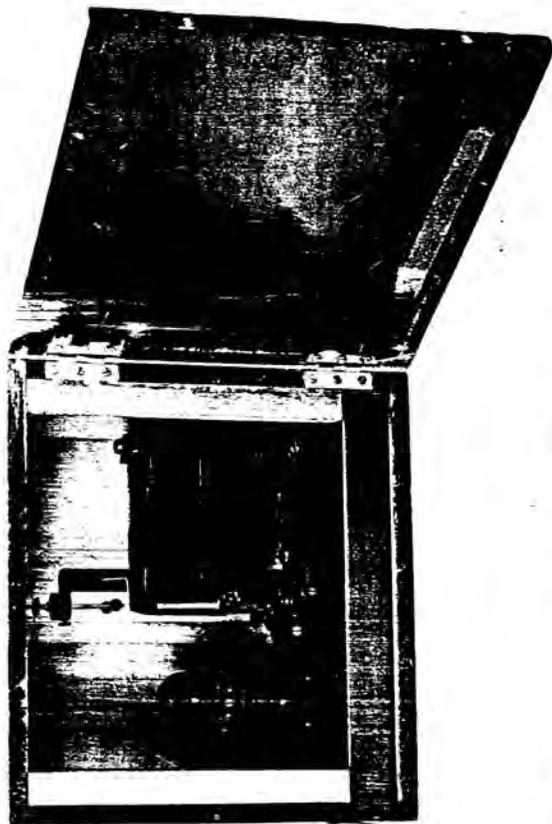
MUSEUM EQUIPMENT CODE: 118-1

TECHNICAL BULLETINS & SPECS: Engr. Lord Kelvin

PHOTO NO(S): 650322- 69,67

PATENT(S):

LIBRARY REFERENCE(S): Submarine Telegraphy Italo DeGivili, London 1932, p. 68 fol.



SIPHON RECORDER

See 118-1 (Duplicate Unit)

YEARS PRODUCED & QUANTITY: 1900-25

PRIMARY CUSTOMER(S):

CLASSIFICATION CODE:

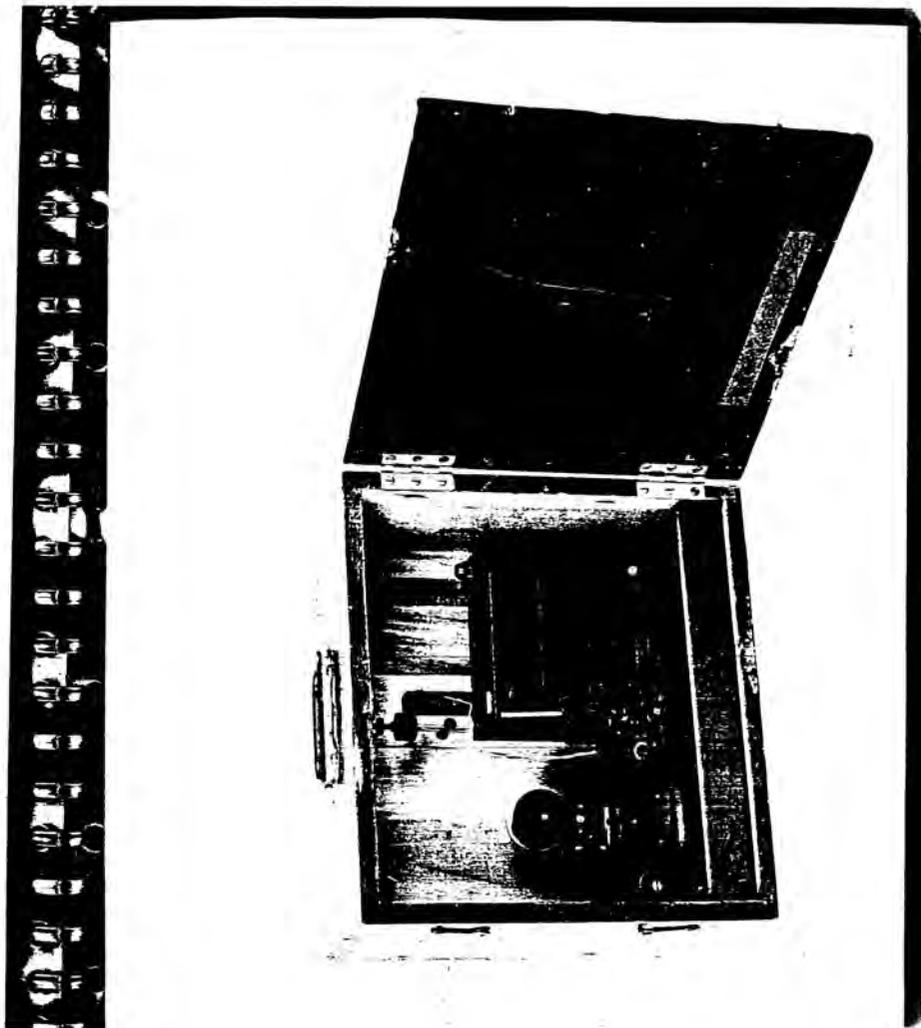
MUSEUM EQUIPMENT CODE: 118-2

TECHNICAL BULLETINS & SPECS: Engr. Lord Kelvin

PHOTO NO(S): 650322-68

PATENT(S):

LIBRARY REFERENCE(S): Submarine Telegraphy Italo DeGivli, London 1932, p. 68 Pl.



WORD COUNTER (W2000AS)

This device was to be connected in series with a 5-unit code, 60 mil loop to count the number of words of traffic. It was intended for use either on the customer's premises or at some other traffic-counting location. Its resistance and inductance were kept very low to minimize distortion when the word counter was added to the subscriber loop. Covers were dimpled and the bases equipped with feet so that these counters could be stacked when installed. Device employs a synchronous gear motor and a commercial counter. An electromagnet in the signal line unblocks a rotating wheel in such an arrangement that each six characters results in one word count. Word counter was originally requested by W. Y. Lang for Bell System use. After several models, the W200 emerged. A competitive device with greater capabilities was later manufactured by Western Apparatus Company, a division of Comptometer Corporation.

YEARS PRODUCED & QUANTITY: 1950's Production

PRIMARY CUSTOMER(S):

CLASSIFICATION CODE:

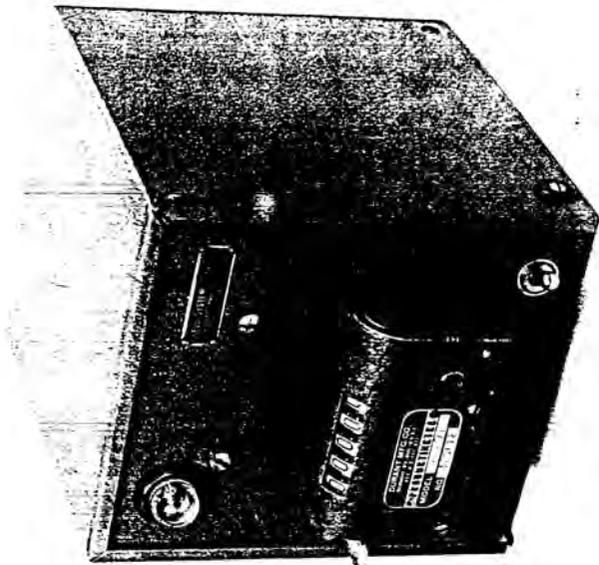
MUSEUM EQUIPMENT CODE: 11C-1

TECHNICAL BULLETINS & SPECS: Engr. Cook and Lake

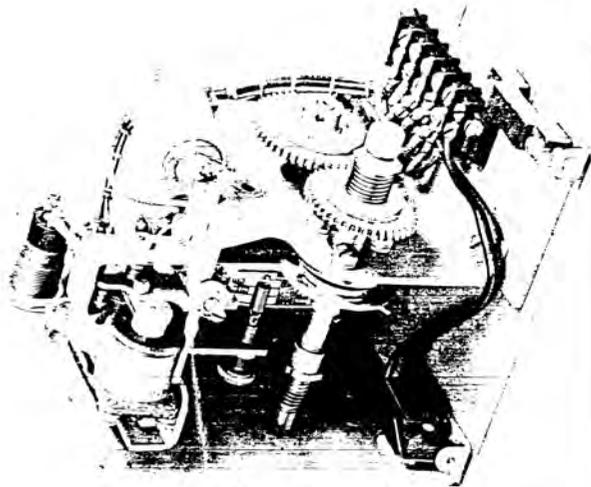
PHOTO NO(S): 631114-49,50

PATENT(S):

LIBRARY REFERENCE(S):



SEE PHOTO BR1149



Donated to Chicago Museum of
Science and Industry

WEATHER MAP TRANSMITTER

Converts chart information into punched paper tape. This transducer was expected to be used to translate weather map isobath information into punched paper tape for later transmission to special page printers which would reproduce the weather charts. It was designed to operate with the BRPE punch at 600 wpm. It used four of the five levels in the paper tape to indicate positions: level one designated an increment to the left; level two an increment to the right; level three an increment up; and level four an increment down - each increment being approximately twenty thousandths of an inch. The fifth level was controlled by the stylus designating where a mark or spot was being sensed. It was found that lack of synchronization was a serious problem. Failure to receive a given reference point affected all the information following.

YEARS PRODUCED & QUANTITY: 1953 Prototype

PRIMARY CUSTOMER(S):

CLASSIFICATION CODE:

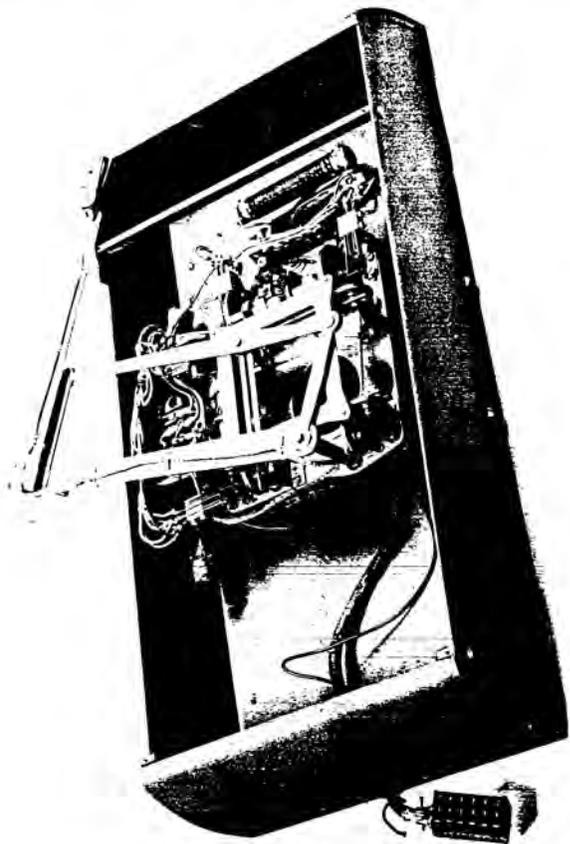
MUSEUM EQUIPMENT CODE: 11C-2

TECHNICAL BULLETINS & SPECS: Reak - Engr.

PHOTO NO(S): 500501-88 631114-53, 54

PATENT(S):

LIBRARY REFERENCE(S):



MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

The following items are considered miscellaneous and may be found in boxes at our warehouse:

- 110-3 Message Repeater (A tape recorder designed for Museum use) (Photo: P-TUL07)
- 110-4 Connection Box (Photo: P-TUL06)
- 110-5 Power Supply (Photo: P-TUL22)
- 110-6 Power Source (Photo: P-TUL59)



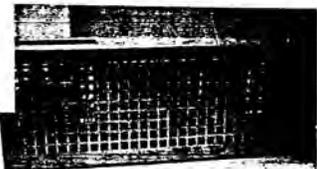
110-3



110-4



110-5



110-6

TOLL TICKETER

Made for the Bell System for the purpose of ticketing and recording toll call information. Units were made and sold in 1970.

YEARS PRODUCED & QUANTITY: 1950-1970

PRIMARY CUSTOMER(S): Bell System

CLASSIFICATION CODE:

MUSEUM EQUIPMENT CODE: 110-7

TECHNICAL BULLETINS & SPECS:

PHOTO NO(S): Polaroid TUL65

PATENT(S):

LIBRARY REFERENCE(S):



Donated to Chicago Museum of
Science and Industry

AUTOMATIC MESSAGE READER (KS 13835)

This unit was made for the Bell System to monitor telephone
messages. We also made a punch to go with this device.

YEARS PRODUCED & QUANTITY:

PRIMARY CUSTOMER(S): Bell System

CLASSIFICATION CODE: KS 13835

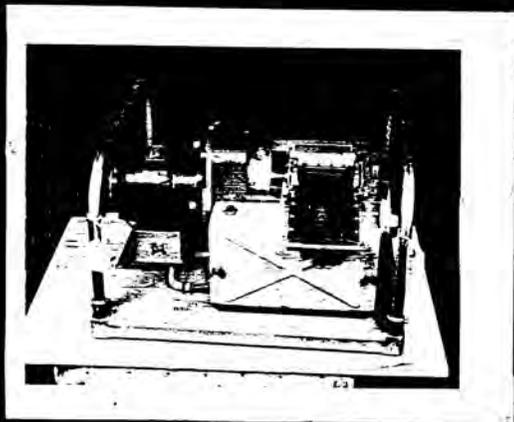
MUSEUM EQUIPMENT CODE: 11C-8

TECHNICAL BULLETINS & SPECS:

PHOTO NO(S): Polaroid T098

PATENT(S):

LIBRARY REFERENCE(S):



OVERLAP UNIT

An experimental device used for storage purposes.

YEARS PRODUCED & QUANTITY:

PRIMARY CUSTOMER(S):

CLASSIFICATION CODE: Model 1293-11A

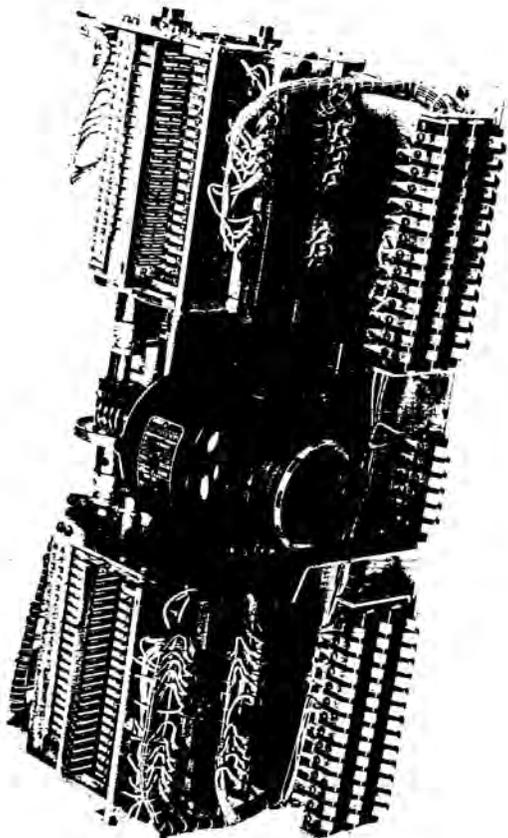
MUSEUM EQUIPMENT CODE: 11C-9

TECHNICAL BULLETINS & SPECS:

PHOTO NO(S): 6401106-06,07; 310521-11

PATENT(S):

LIBRARY REFERENCE(S):



DEMONSTRATION MODEL OF VOICE COIL
PRINTER ("LINEAR MOTOR PRINTER") CONCEPT

This model was produced solely for the purpose of demonstrating to the Bell System the feasibility of a "Voice Coil Printer". The objective was to design a printer with as few moving parts as possible. The model demonstrated how two voice coils could be used to position a typebox (in this case a small lamp) by changing the frequency of each coil. The model included two parts: 1) positioning display; and 2) driver. The model was successful in that it resulted in more money being allotted for research on what later became known as the Linear Motor Printer.

YEARS PRODUCED & QUANTITY: C.1968 Experimental

PRIMARY CUSTOMER(S): None

CLASSIFICATION CODE: None

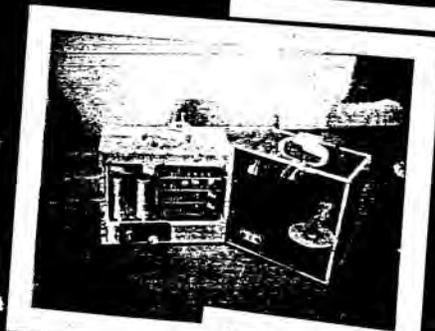
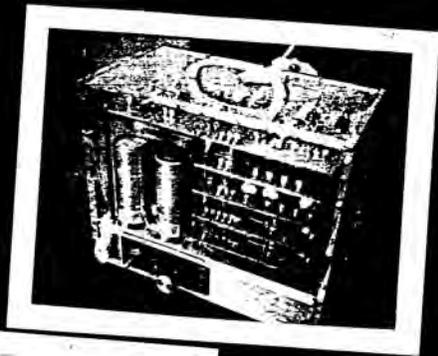
MUSEUM EQUIPMENT CODE: 11C-10

TECHNICAL BULLETINS & SPECS: None

PHOTO NO(S):

PATENT(S):

LIBRARY REFERENCE(S):



DEMONSTRATION MODEL OF

YK-900 TAPS READER

A cut away battery operated model for demonstration purposes
when requesting specific authorization from the Board. Feedwheel was
the only moving part (shaft and all other parts were stationary).

YEAR PRODUCED & QUANTITY: 0. 1965 Experimental

PRIMARY CUSTOMER(S): None

CLASSIFICATION CODE: None

MUSEUM EQUIPMENT CODE: 110-11

TECHNICAL BULLETINS & SPECS:

PHOTO NO(S):

PARENT(S):

LIBRARY REFERENCE(S):



MECHANICAL SHIFT REGISTER (MISC.)

Crypto device.

YEARS PRODUCED & QUANTITY: Experimental

PRIMARY CUSTOMER(S): U. S. Government

CLASSIFICATION CODE:

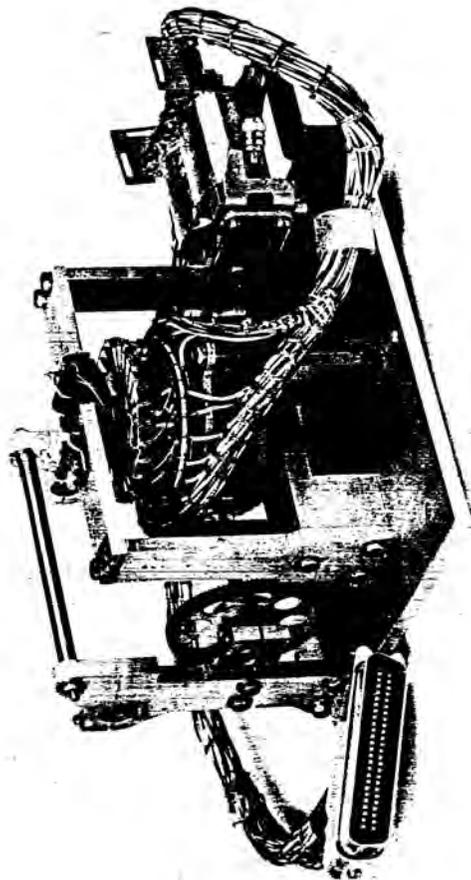
MUSEUM EQUIPMENT CODE: 11C-12

TECHNICAL BULLETINS & SPECS:

PHOTO NO(S): 710817-43

PATENT(S):

LIBRARY REFERENCE(S):



MODEL 37 XSR

A 37 XSR TTY Set is a heavy-duty terminal that functions with the ASCII and EIA Electronics Industries Association (EIA) Specification RS-232C interfacing.

The styling and equipment are designed to complement modern office furnishings. The operator interface including keyboard layout and sound, quality of printed copy and equipment noise is comparable to that of an office typewriter.

The typing unit receives information serially by means of a single magnet (two coils) type of selector. A function box is provided for character and character sequence recognition.

Page copy is provided by the typing unit which prints both upper and lower case characters utilizing a typebox positioned by an aggregate motion mechanism. The typebox is moved from character to character and is returned to "home" position when reception stops then making all characters visible when the machine is idle.

The 37 typing unit can be operated at speeds up to 150 words per minute. The selector mechanism of the typing unit can be varied to receive either 10 or 11 unit, 8-level serial code.

Of the eight levels of code information, four levels are used to position the typebox horizontally, and three are used to position the typebox vertically. The eighth (parity) level verifies accuracy of transmission. When parity is used, a function cannot occur unless parity is correct.

The 37 electrical service unit (ESU) provides the electrical facilities for the 37 Teletypewriter. The electrical service unit is an assembly that uses the EIA standard interface connections and signal logic. The unit adapts to all classes of data communications, synchronous and asynchronous, which include either 2-wire or 4-wire switched networks. The electrical service unit is wired to provide a variety of input/output requirements. Set requirements are achieved by the arrangement of circuit cards.

YEARS PRODUCED & QUANTITY: 1966 to Present

PRIMARY CUSTOMER(S): General

CLASSIFICATION CODE: Model 37

MUSEUM EQUIPMENT CODE: 120-

TECHNICAL BULLETINS & SERIES: 1-71

PHOTO NO(S):

FIGURE(S):

LIBRARY REFERENCES(S):

OLIVETTI SET

This set combines a page printer and a reperforator.

YEARS PRODUCED & QUANTITY:

PRIMARY CUSTOMER(S):

CLASSIFICATION CODE:

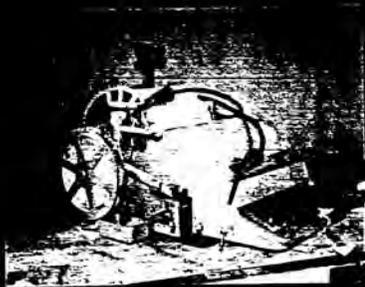
MUSEUM EQUIPMENT CODE: 12D-6

TECHNICAL BULLETINS & SPECS:

PHOTO NO(S): Polaroid TL26; 530811-70

PATENT(S):

LIBRARY REFERENCE(S):



INDEX

This particular set is approximately 17 and 1/2
inches. The printer mechanism is similar to the
Epson Model 12 printer.

WALL MOUNTED AND PORTABLE:

EPSON MODEL 12:

EPSON MODEL 10:

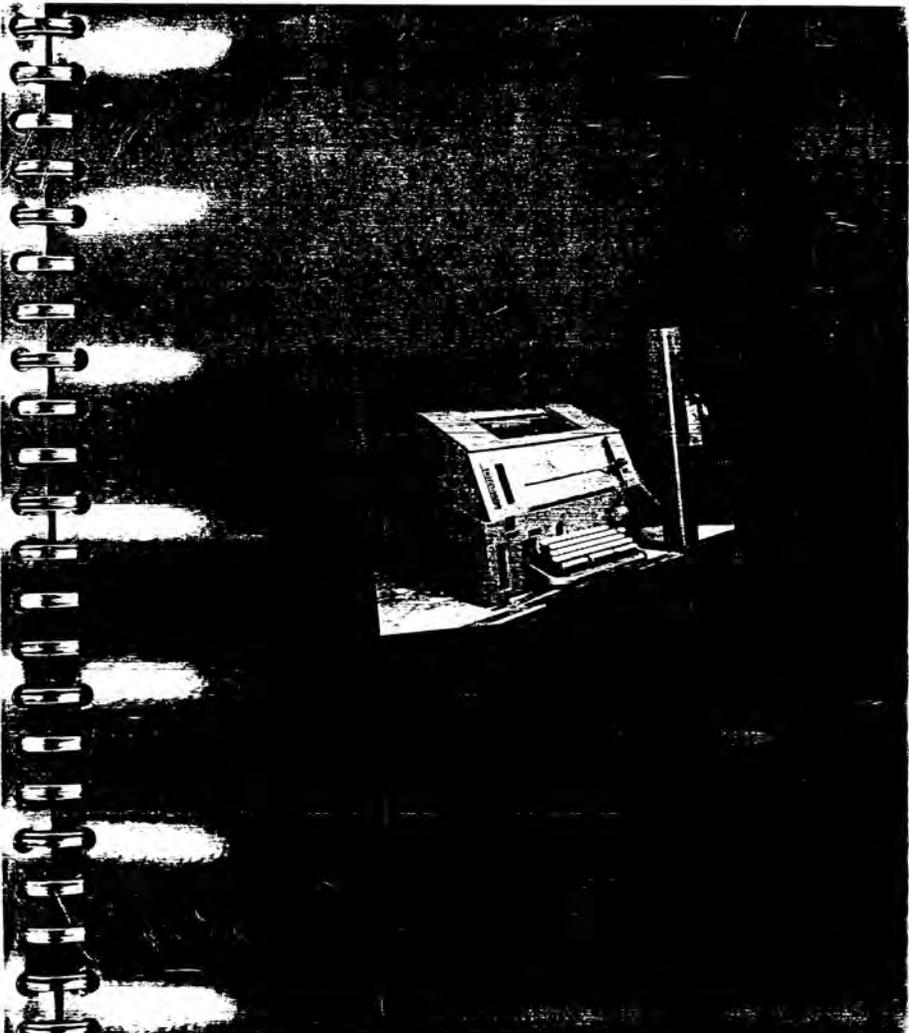
EPSON MODEL 8:

EPSON MODEL 6:

EPSON MODEL 4:

EPSON MODEL 2:

EPSON MODEL 1:



SIEMENS

A tape printer with keyboard and transmitter distributor.

YEARS PRODUCED & QUANTITY:

PRIMARY CUSTOMER(S):

CLASSIFICATION CODE:

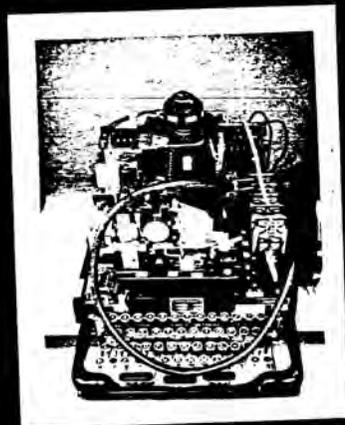
MUSEUM EQUIPMENT CODE: 12D-8

TECHNICAL BULLETINS & SPECS:

PHOTO NO(S): Polaroid TUL36

PATENT(S):

LIBRARY REFERENCE(S):



Donated to Edison Institute

FRIDEN FLEXOWRITER

An automatic send receive page printer set.

YEARS PRODUCED & QUANTITY:

PRIMARY CUSTOMER(S):

CLASSIFICATION CODE:

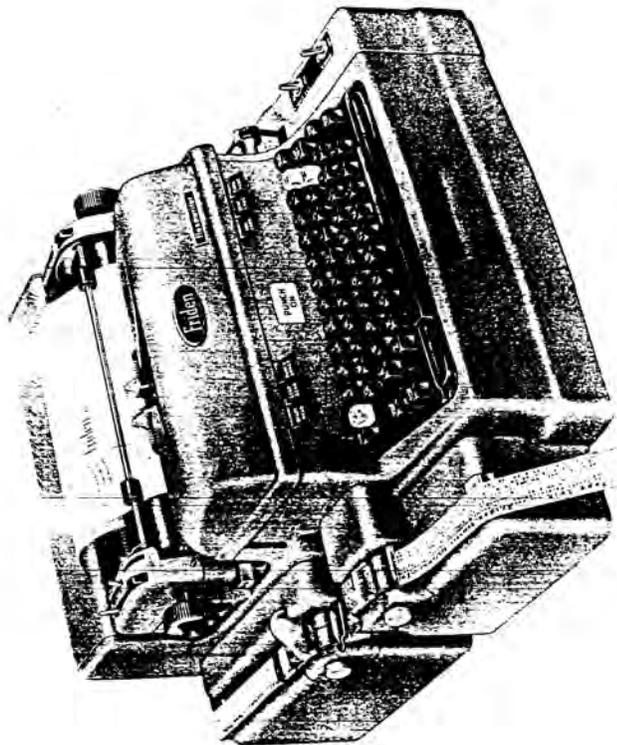
MUSEUM EQUIPMENT CODE: 12D-9

TECHNICAL BULLETINS & SPECS:

PHOTO NO(S): 610708-05

PATENT(S):

LIBRARY REFERENCE(S):



SOUTH AMERICAN PHILIPS CO., P101 DESK CALCULATOR

The unit is a four-function printing calculator with memory.

The unusual feature of this machine was its type printing mechanism. This mechanism consisted of seven (7) solenoids fanned out in a horizontal array with converging print wires. Speed 900 w.p.m., high power, high peak current, short stroke, steel platen.

YEARS PRODUCED & QUANTITY: 1971

PRIMARY CUSTOMER(S):

CLASSIFICATION CODE:

MUSEUM EQUIPMENT CODE: 12D-10

TECHNICAL BULLETINS & SPECS:

PHOTO NO(S): 740909-76,77

PATENT(S):

LIBRARY REFERENCE(S):