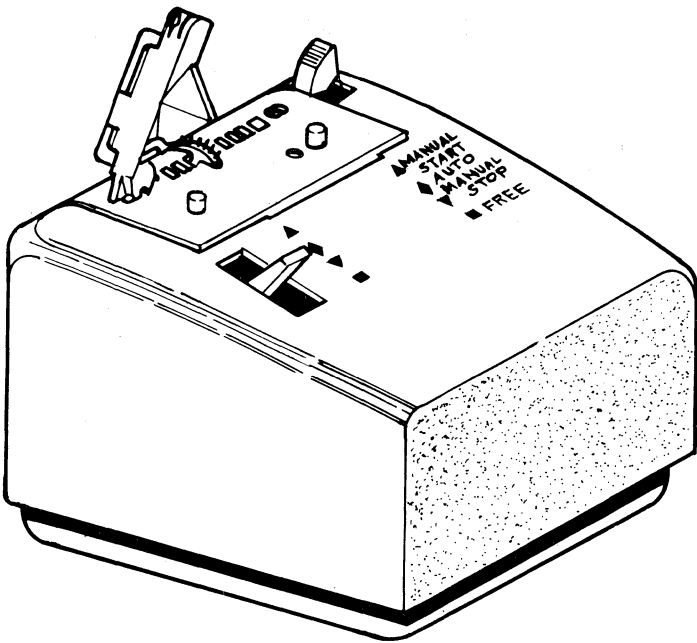


33 TAPE READER
GENERAL DESCRIPTION AND
PRINCIPLES OF OPERATION

CONTENTS	PAGE	
1. GENERAL	1	1. GENERAL
2. DESCRIPTION	1	1.01 This section provides the general de- scription and principles of operation for the 33 tape reader. It is reissued to consolidate information and make a few minor corrections. Marginal arrows are used to indicate the changes.
TECHNICAL DATA	1	1.02 The 33 tape reader is an 8-level electro- mechanical device which senses and transmits coded intelligence perforated in tape (Figure 1).
3. PRINCIPLES OF OPERATION	2	1.03 References to left, right, front, rear, consider the tape reader as viewed by the operator.
OUTLINE OF OPERATION	2	1.04 In the illustrations, fixed pivots are solid black, and floating points — those mounted on parts that move — are crosshatched.
DETAILED OPERATION	3	2. DESCRIPTION
A. Tape Lid Mechanism	3	TECHNICAL DATA
B. Control Mechanism	3	<u>Note:</u> This equipment is intended to be oper- ated in a room environment within the tem- perature range of 40°F to 110°F. Serious damage to it could result if this range is exceeded. In this connection, particular caution should be exercised in using acousti- cal or other enclosures.
C. Distributor Trip Mechanism	5	2.01 Dimensions and Weight (Approximate)
D. Feed Magnet Mechanism	6	Feeding and Sensing Component
E. Sensing Pin Guide Mechanism	6	Width 3-1/2 inches
F. Contact Block Mechanism	7	Depth 4 inches
G. Tape Feed Mechanism	9	Height 3-1/2 inches
H. Upstop Mechanism	10	Weight 2 pounds
4. FEATURES	10	
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B. Tight-Tape Mechanism	10	
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C. Reader Stop	12	
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(Left Front View)

Figure 1 - 33 Automatic Tape Reader

Power Pack Component

Width	5-5/16 inches
Depth	2-7/8 inches
Height	3-3/4 inches
Weight	3/4 pound

2.02 Electrical — Power Pack

High Voltage:

Input	115 volts ac
Output	Min 137 volts dc @ 0.160 ampere

2.03 Feed Magnet

Power dissipation	2-1/4 watts
Nominal attraction time	8 to 11 milli-seconds at a nominal peak transient current of 0.220 ampere
Nominal release time	7 to 10 milli-seconds

CAUTION: HIGH VOLTAGE PERSISTS 10 SECONDS AFTER POWER IS REMOVED.

2.04 Speed100 words per minute

2.05 Tape Specifications

Level	8-level
Width	1 inch
Code combinations per inch	10
Feed hole diameter	0.0465 inch

2.06 Signal Characteristics

Long telegraph loops	0.015 to 0.070 ampere at 48 to 240 volts dc inductive
Short telegraph loops	0.058 to 0.072 ampere at 16 to 22 volts dc resistive

3. PRINCIPLES OF OPERATION

OUTLINE OF OPERATION

- 3.01 The tape reader senses coded intelligence perforated in tape and transmits this intelligence as a parallel output.
- 3.02 The tape reader package consists of three mechanisms; the reader mechanism, the power pack, and the distributor trip mechanism (Figure 2).
- 3.03 The reader mechanism senses and feeds the tape. Other submechanisms within the reader mechanism transmit the intelligence as a parallel output. The reader mechanism mounts on the left side of the typing unit.

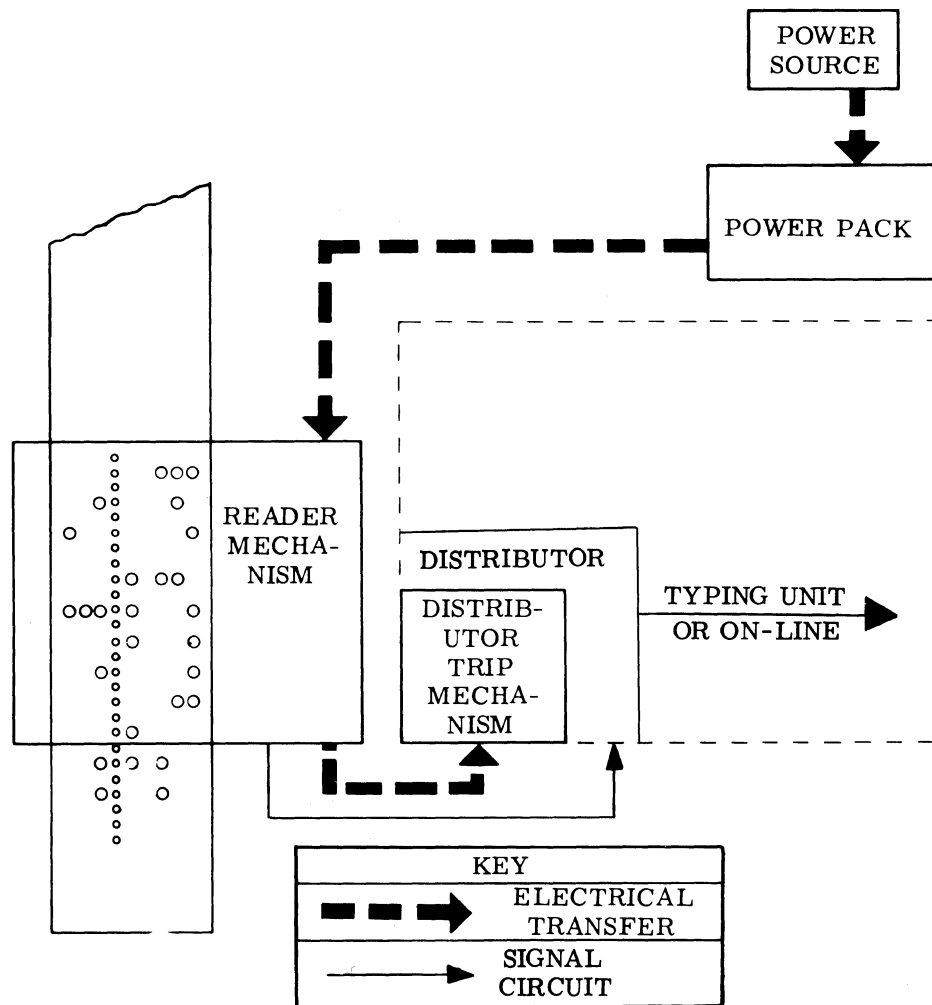


Figure 2 - Tape Reader Package with Major Mechanisms

3.04 The power pack provides direct current for the reader mechanism. The power pack is normally a part of the call control unit. Optionally, the power pack may be mounted in the stand.

3.05 The distributor mechanism receives the reader mechanism output and converts it into serial start-stop signals.

DETAILED OPERATION

A. Tape Lid Mechanism

3.06 When the tape lid latch handle is moved to the right, the spring biased tape lid swings open. Two locating pins guide the tape as it travels above the top of the plate (Figure 3).

B. Control Mechanism

3.07 In the manual reader there are three positions for the control lever: START, STOP, and FREE. In the automatic reader there are four positions for the control lever: MANUAL START, AUTO, MANUAL STOP, and FREE. When the control lever is moved to the START position (MANUAL START position for the automatic reader — Figure 4) the spring biased start contact wires are positioned on the start contact. Since the start contact wires and the start contact are wired in series with the distributor clutch trip coil in the typing unit, the coil energizes and releases the tape reader trip lever (Figure 5).

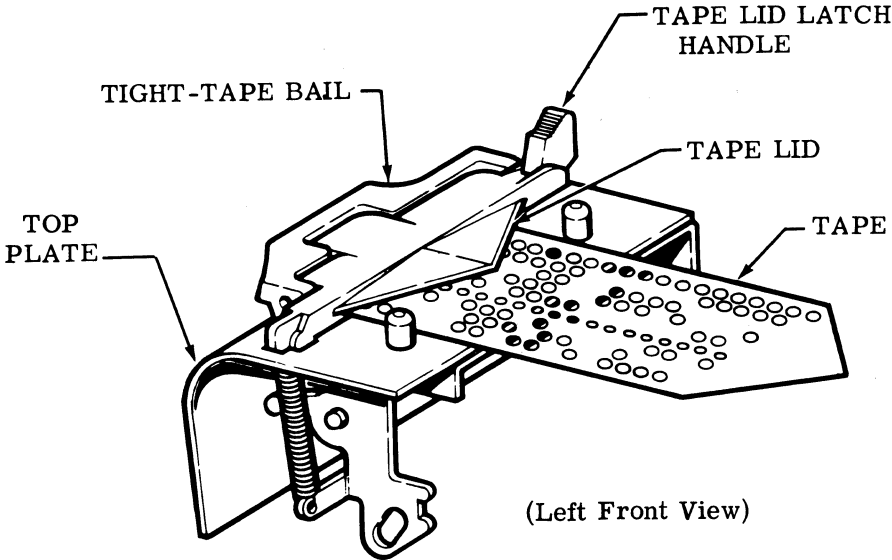


Figure 3 - Tape Lid Mechanism

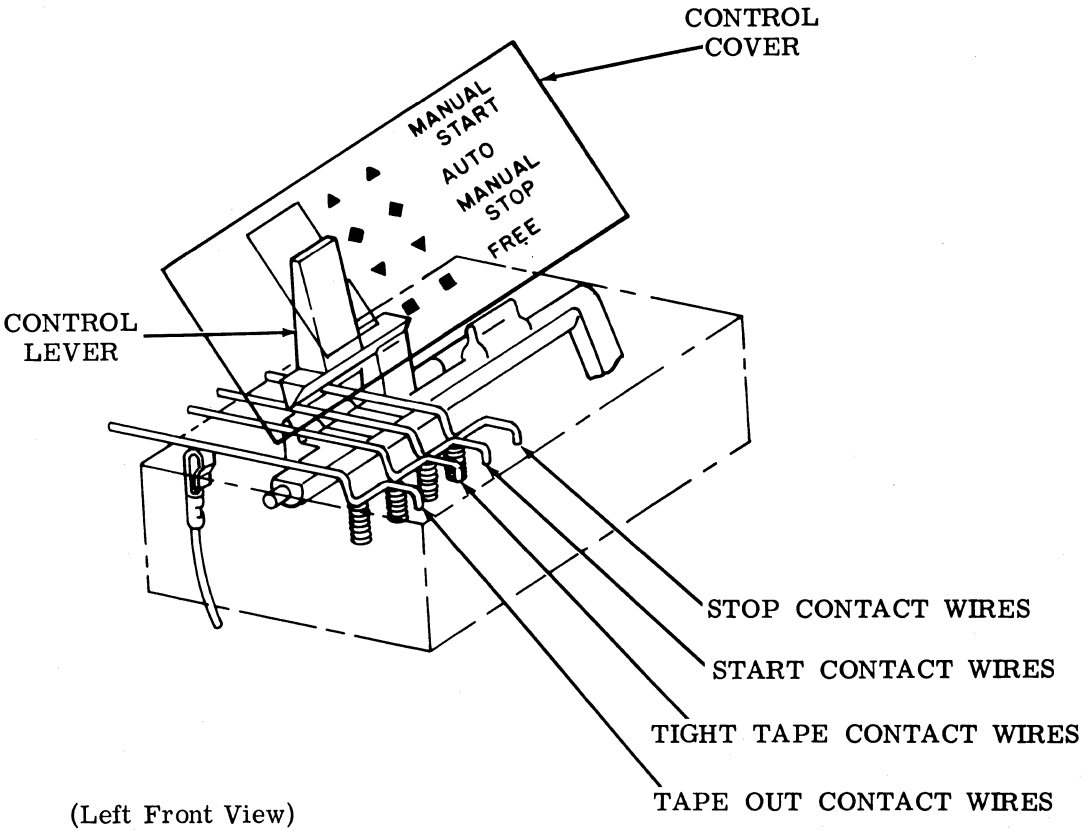


Figure 4 - Control Mechanism

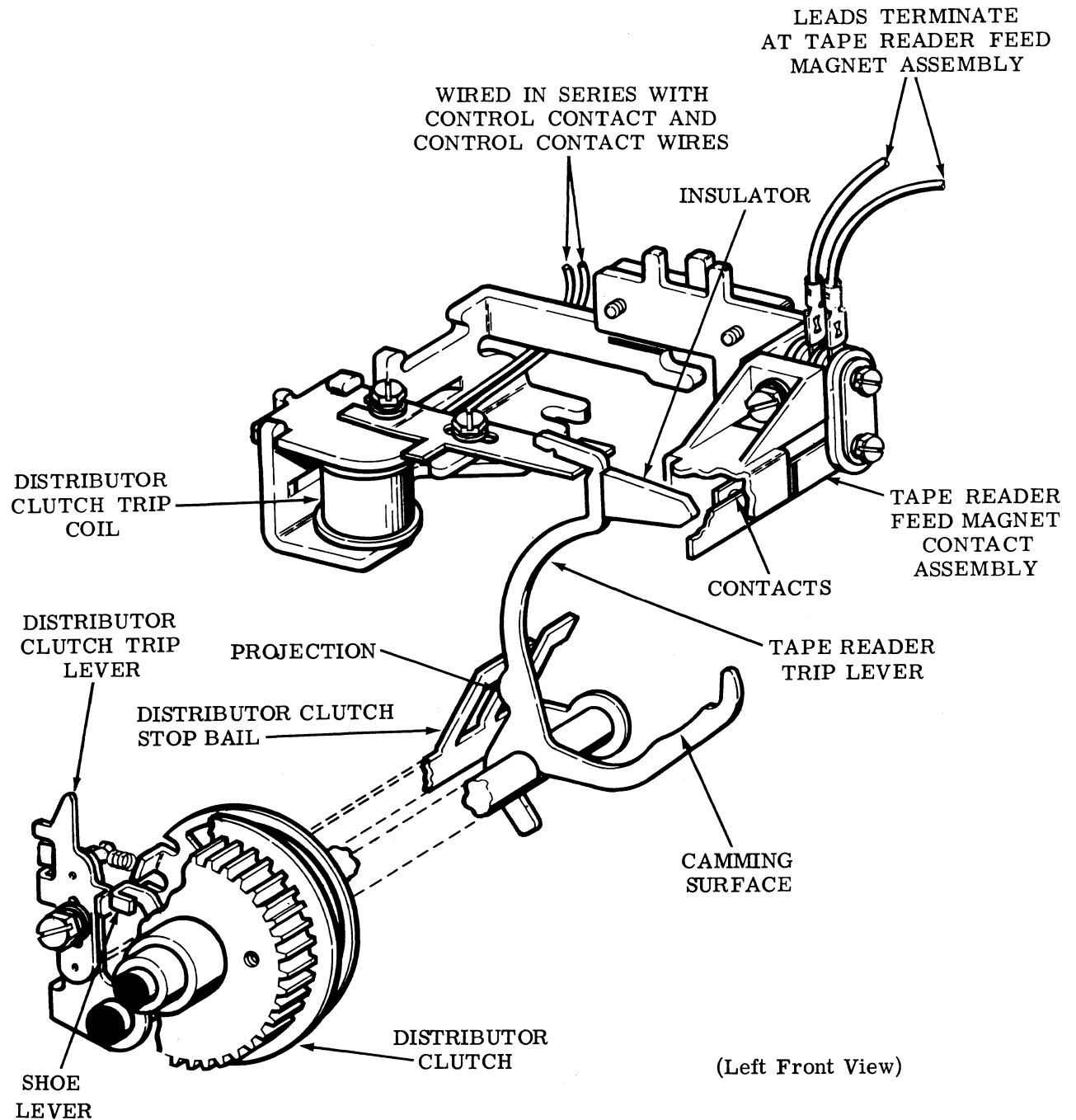


Figure 5 - Distributor Trip Mechanism

C. Distributor Trip Mechanism

3.08 When released the tape reader trip lever performs two functions; it closes the tape reader feed magnet contact assembly and trips the distributor clutch (Figure 5). The reader feed magnet contact assembly is closed by an

insulator on the back of the tape reader trip lever. In its travel, the tape reader trip lever rotates the distributor clutch stop bail by means of a projection. This motion is transferred to the distributor clutch trip lever which moves away from the shoe lever. The distributor clutch engages and the distributor cycle begins.

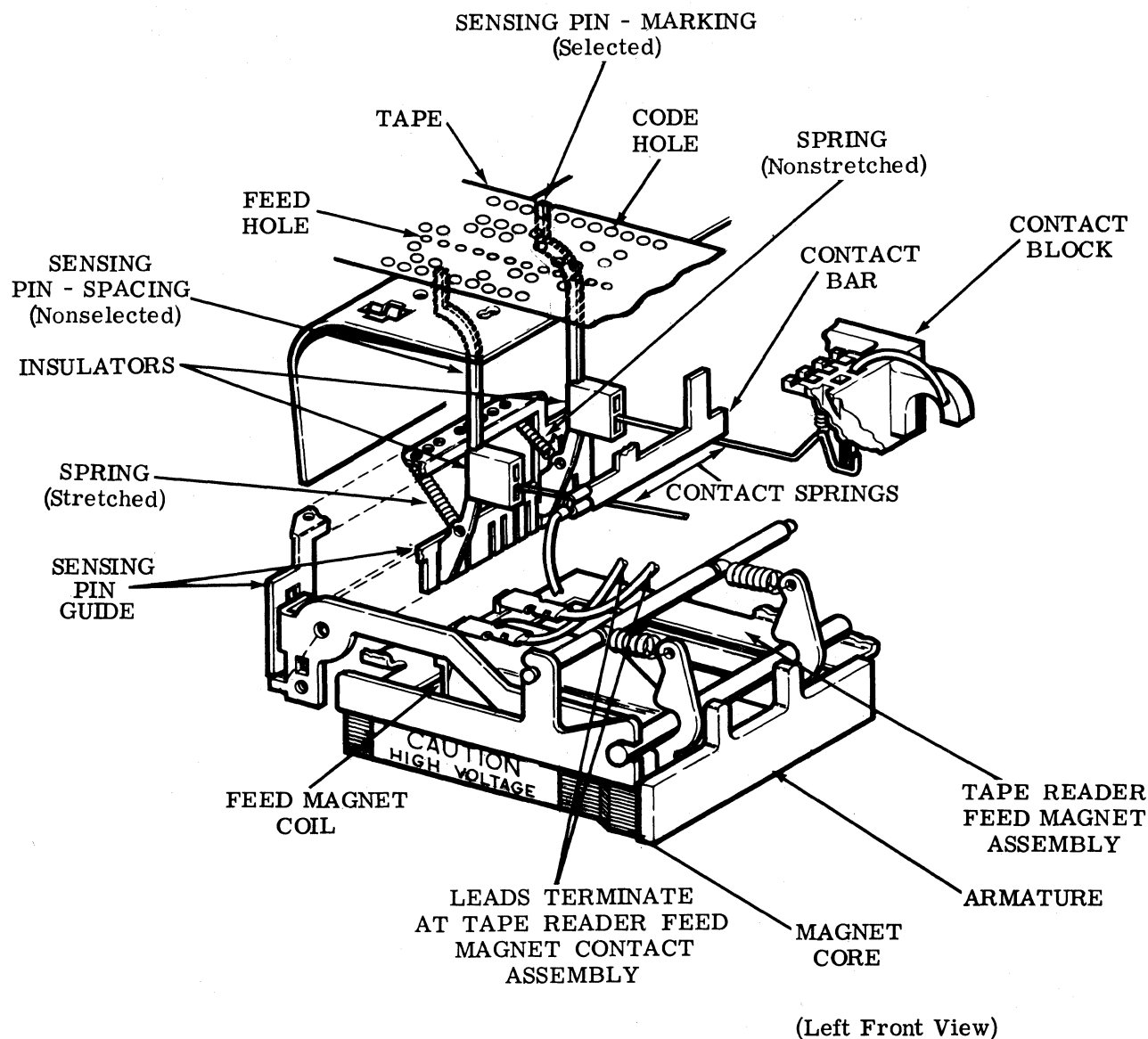


Figure 6 - Feed Magnet and Sensing Mechanism

D. Feed Magnet Mechanism

3.09 With the feed magnet contacts closed (Figure 5) the feed magnet in the reader mechanism is activated. The energized feed magnet coil attracts the armature (Figure 6). Rotating about its pivot the armature raises the armature extensions. Fastened to the ends of the armature extensions is a sensing pin guide.

E. Sensing Pin Guide Mechanism

3.10 In its upward travel the sensing pin guide carries with it eight spring-biased pins which sense the tape. Where a hole exists in the tape (marking) the sensing pin continues its upward travel and its associated spring remains unstretched. Where no hole exists in the tape (spacing) the sensing pin travel is blocked and its associated spring becomes stretched (Figure 6).

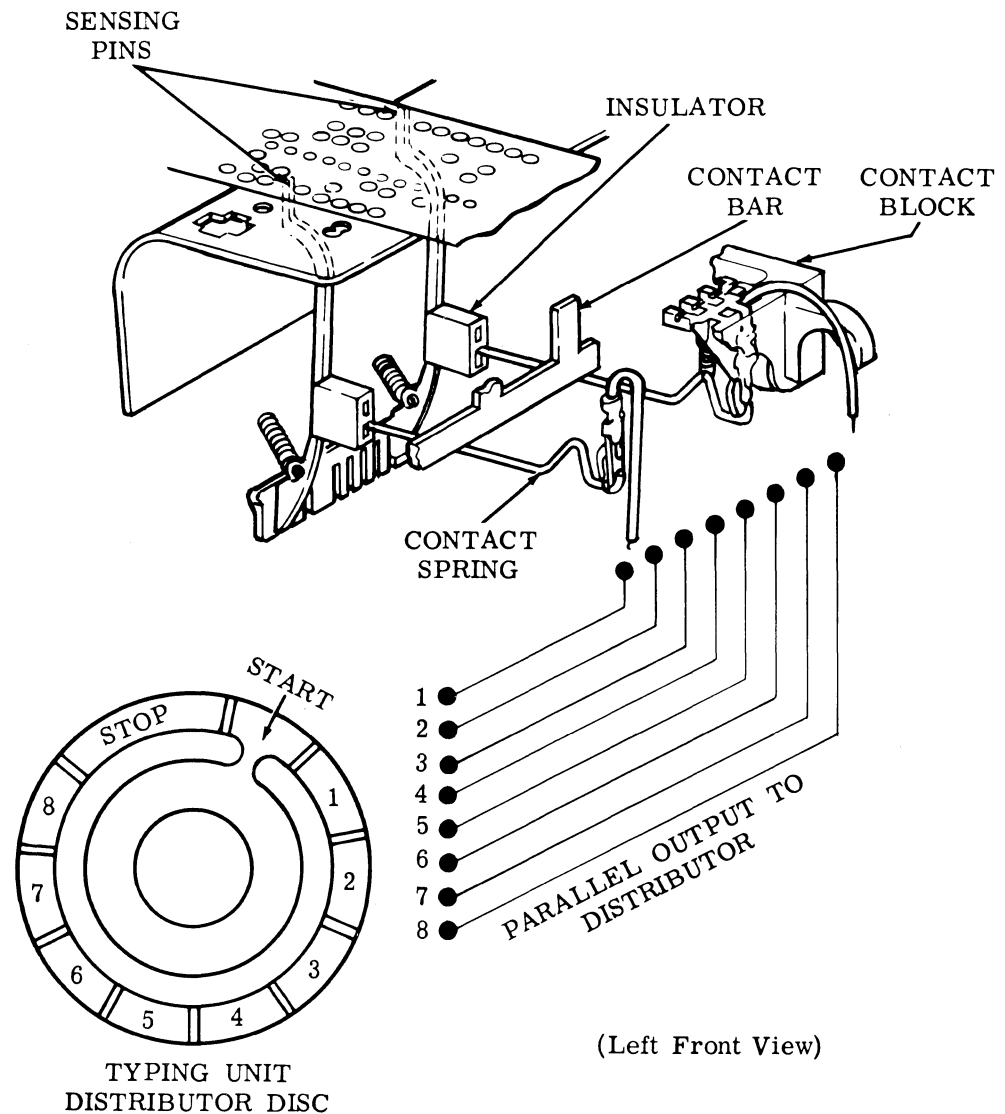
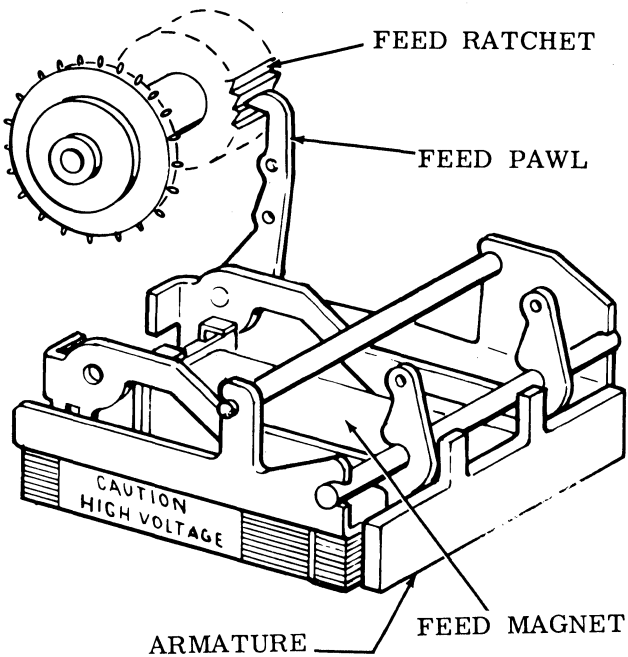


Figure 7 - Contact Block Mechanism

F. Contact Block Mechanism

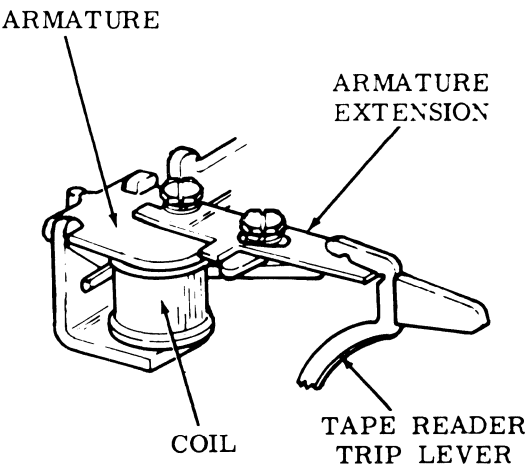
3.11 There is an insulator attached to each sensing pin. The insulators hold eight contact springs in a down position, away from the contact bar (Figure 7). The eight contact springs are connected in parallel to corresponding segments on the distributor disc in the typing unit. If a sensing pin finds a hole in the tape (marking) it continues its upward travel. The

insulator attached to it also rises, allowing the contact spring to make contact with the contact bar (Figure 7). If a sensing pin does not find a hole in the tape (spacing) it remains in the down position, keeping the insulator down. This prevents the contact spring from making contact with the contact bar. Since all eight pins rise up simultaneously, the output going from the contact block to the distributor disc will be a parallel output.



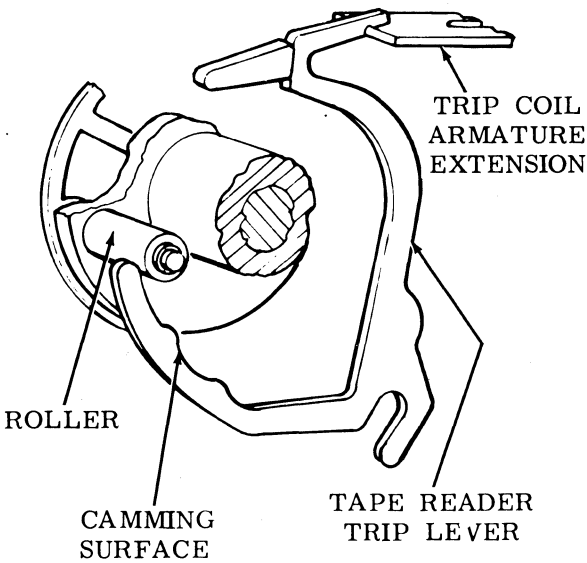
(Left Front View)

Figure 8 - Feed Pawl Engagement



(Left Front View)

Figure 9 - Distributor Clutch Trip Coil



(Right Side View)

Figure 10 - Tape Reader Trip Lever

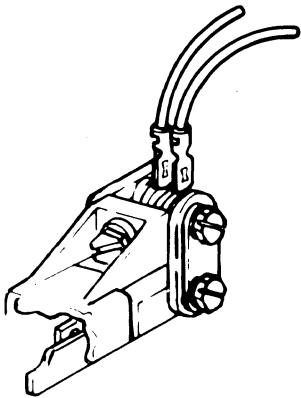


Figure 11 - Feed Magnet Contacts

G. Tape Feed Mechanism

3.12 The tape feeding cycle begins when the feed magnet attracts the armature as described in 3.09. The right armature extension has a feed pawl attached to it which engages a tooth on the feed ratchet when the armature extensions rise (Figure 8). Before the feed pawl can be pulled down to advance the feed wheel one character a series of steps take place as follows.

3.13 If the control lever is held in the START position, the distributor clutch trip coil will remain energized (Figure 9).

3.14 Near the beginning of the stop pulse the camming surface on the reader trip lever rides the camming roller on the distributor shaft and overtravels the trip coil armature (Figure 10).

3.15 The feed magnet contacts open momentarily causing the feed magnet in the reader mechanism to be de-energized (Figure 11).

3.16 With the feed magnet de-energized the armature extensions drop, withdrawing the sensing pin guide and the sensing pins (Figure 12).

3.17 The tape reader trip lever is not latched due to the energized trip coil, and therefore, the distributor clutch does not disengage. The tape reader trip lever, once again, closes the feed magnet contacts by means of the insulator. The projection moves the distributor clutch stop bail which in turn keeps the distributor clutch trip lever away from the shoe lever, allowing the clutch to continue its rotation.

3.18 Tape feeding will occur at the same time that the sensing pins are withdrawn. As the armature extensions drop down the pawl advances the feed ratchet one tooth (Figure 13). Associated with the feed ratchet are also a detent lever and a blocking pawl.

3.19 The detent lever, with its circular surface engaging the feed ratchet teeth, holds the feed ratchet and the feed wheel in its correct position during sensing (Figure 13).

3.20 The blocking pawl, which rides a post on the feed pawl, is lowered into engagement with a feed ratchet tooth during the feed stroke. This is to prevent excessive overthrow of the feed wheel during feeding, without the use of a

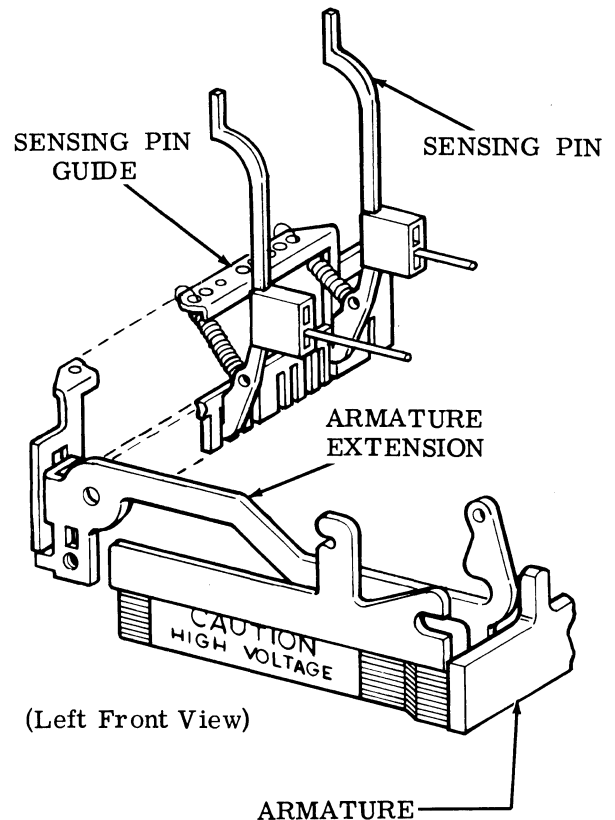


Figure 12 - Sensing Pin Guide

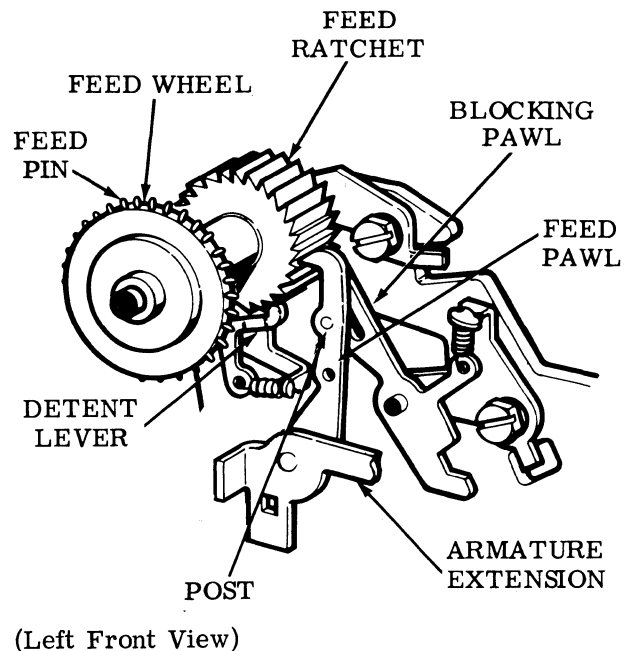


Figure 13 - Tape Feed Mechanism

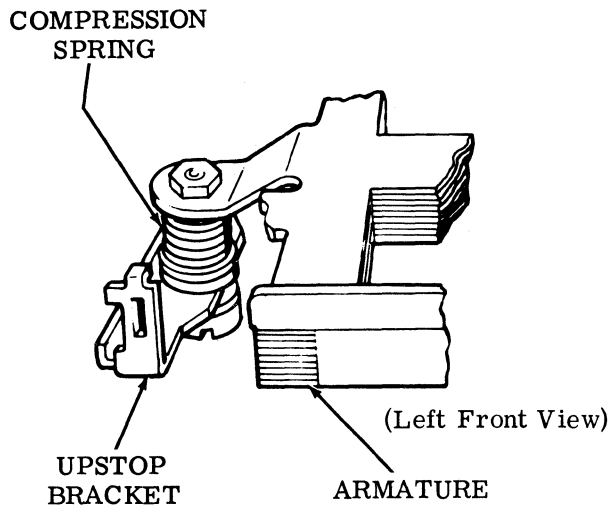


Figure 14 - Upstop Mechanism

heavy detent spring. It also prevents the pulling ahead of the tape, during sensing, by a tape winder, without the use of a heavy detent spring. During the upstroke of the armature extensions, the blocking pawl is rotated out of engagement with the tooth by the post on the feed pawl (Figure 13).

H. Upstop Mechanism

3.21 The armature is provided with a spring biased upstop which serves two purposes.

- (a) A portion of the energy during the end of the stroke is stored in a spring and returned to the armature on the downstroke to give a rapid release and acceleration.
- (b) A portion of the energy is dissipated through a resilient buffer to minimize noise and metallic clatter (Figure 14).

4. FEATURES

MANUAL READER

A. Freewheeling Mechanism (Figure 15)

4.01 The 33 tape reader is provided with a freewheeling feature which allows the feed wheel to rotate freely. When the control lever is moved to the FREE position, the extension on the control lever engages the blocking pawl and pivots it clockwise. Riding in a slot on the underside of the blocking pawl is a stud which connects to the feed pawl. As the blocking pawl

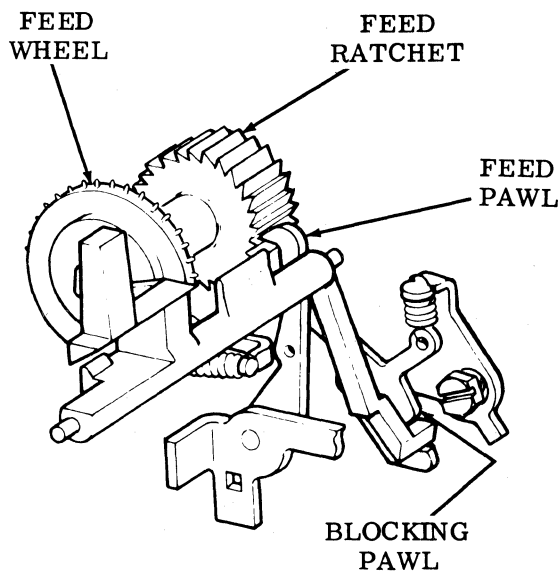
is pivoted clockwise by the control lever extension, the blocking pawl moves the feed pawl away from the feed ratchet. With the feed ratchet free, the feed wheel will also rotate freely.

B. Tight-Tape Mechanism (Figure 16)

4.02 This feature consists of a plastic tight-tape bail which snaps into the tape lid. The tight-tape bail serves to turn the tape reader OFF when the moving tape becomes taut. The tight-tape bail has an extension on it which projects through the top plate. This extension rides on a spring biased tight-tape lever. If the tape in the tape reader becomes taut, the bail will be lifted. The bail extension will rotate, causing the tight-tape lever to rotate also. In its pivoting motion the tight-tape lever will lift the tight-tape contact wires away from the contact terminal, breaking the current path. With the circuit broken the tape reader stops.

C. Tape-Out Mechanism (Figure 17)

4.03 The tape reader is equipped with a tape-out feature which will stop the tape reader when the tape runs out. A tape-out pin protrudes above the surface of the top plate. During tape sensing the tape-out pin is kept depressed by the moving tape. When the tape runs out, the spring biased tape-out pin moves fully up. An



(Left Front View)

Figure 15 - Freewheeling Mechanism

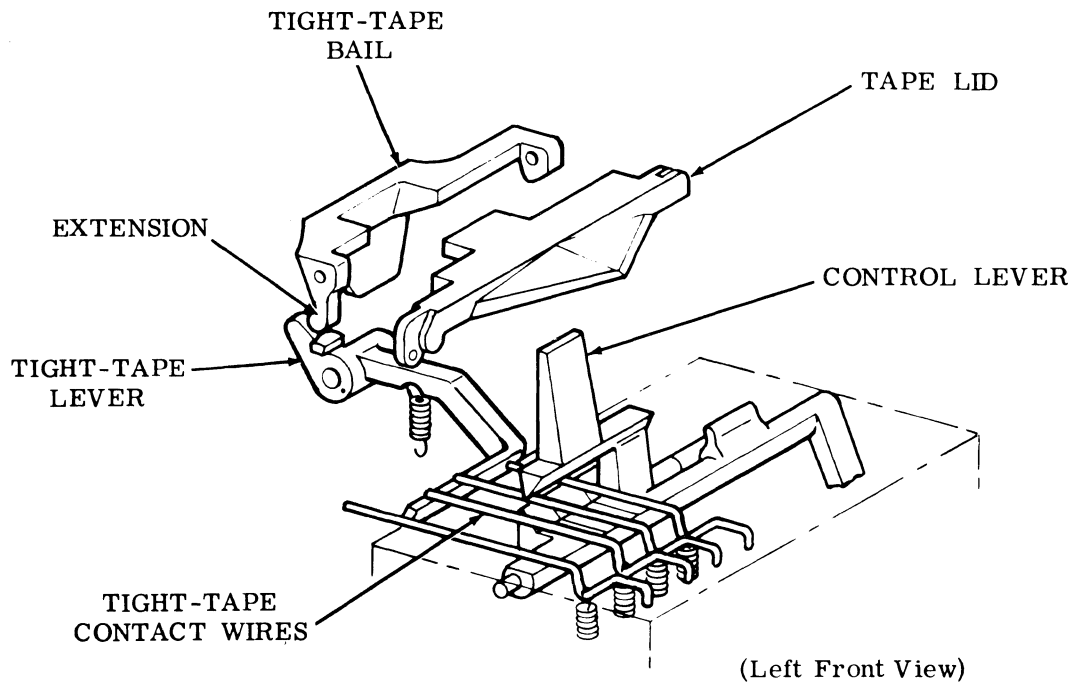


Figure 16 - Tight-Tape Mechanism

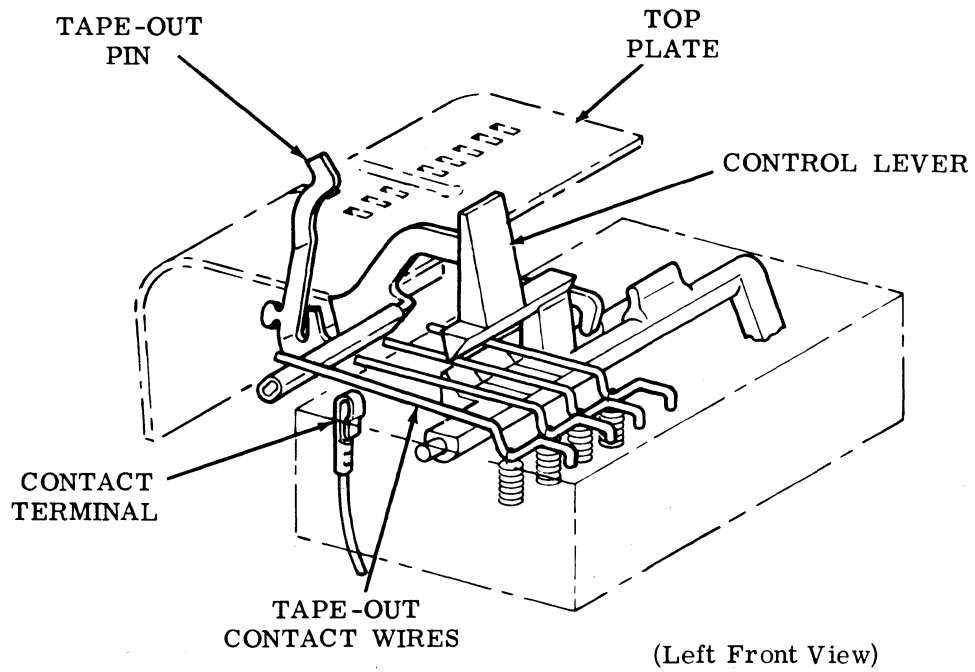


Figure 17 - Tape-Out Mechanism

insulated extension on the tape-out pin lifts the tape-out contact wires away from the contact terminal. This breaks the current path and the tape reader stops.

AUTOMATIC CONTROL FEATURES

4.04 The automatic control features allow the tape reader to be started or stopped either manually or automatically. This is accomplished by means of additional contacts, a relay, and wiring. There are other contacts in the typing unit function area and, for sprocket feed typing units, in the form out mechanism, which are related with the tape reader automatic features.

A. Local Start (Figure 18)

4.05 When the control lever is placed in the MANUAL START position the following events take place:

- (a) The start contact wires close momentarily.
- (b) After closing momentarily the start contact wires are opened due to the detent action of the control lever.

- (c) The momentary closing of the start contact wires energizes the relay and two normally open contacts associated with the relay.
- (d) The first relay contact closes a holding circuit.
- (e) The second relay contact — if there is tape in the tape reader and the tape-out contact is closed — closes the circuit to the distributor clutch. The distributor clutch will then be tripped as explained in 3.08.

B. Remote Start (Figure 19)

4.06 When the control lever is placed in the AUTO position, the start contact is open and the stop contact is closed. The tape reader will respond to a remote reader start signal and turn ON automatically. The remote signal will close a contact in the typing unit function area and complete an electrical path to the distributor area.

C. Reader Stop

4.07 When the control lever is placed in the MANUAL STOP position, the stop contact wires are momentarily opened, de-energizing

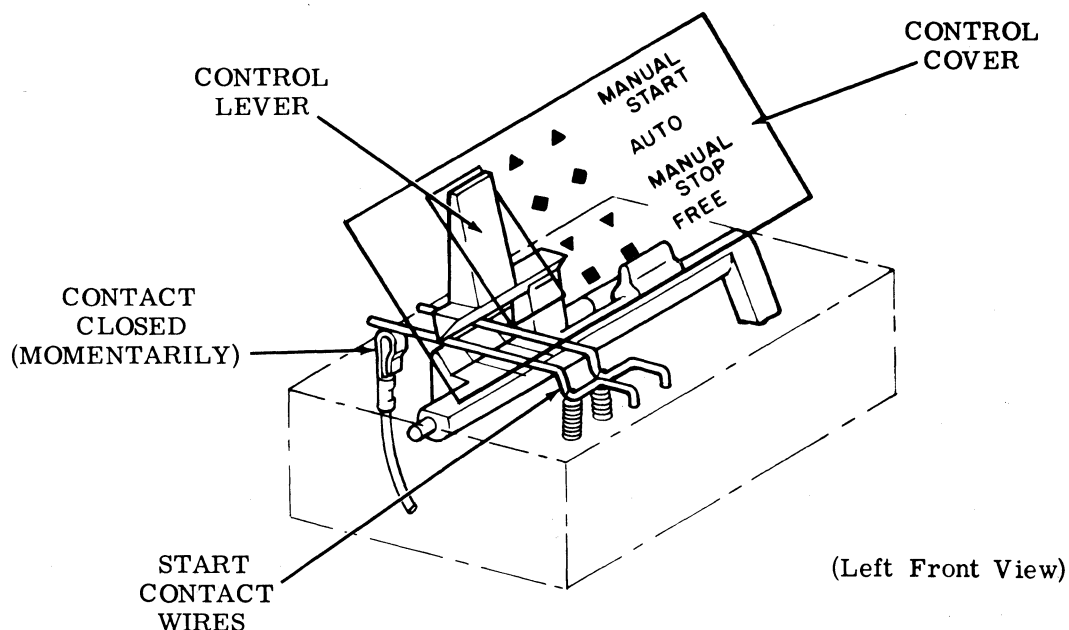


Figure 18 - MANUAL START Position

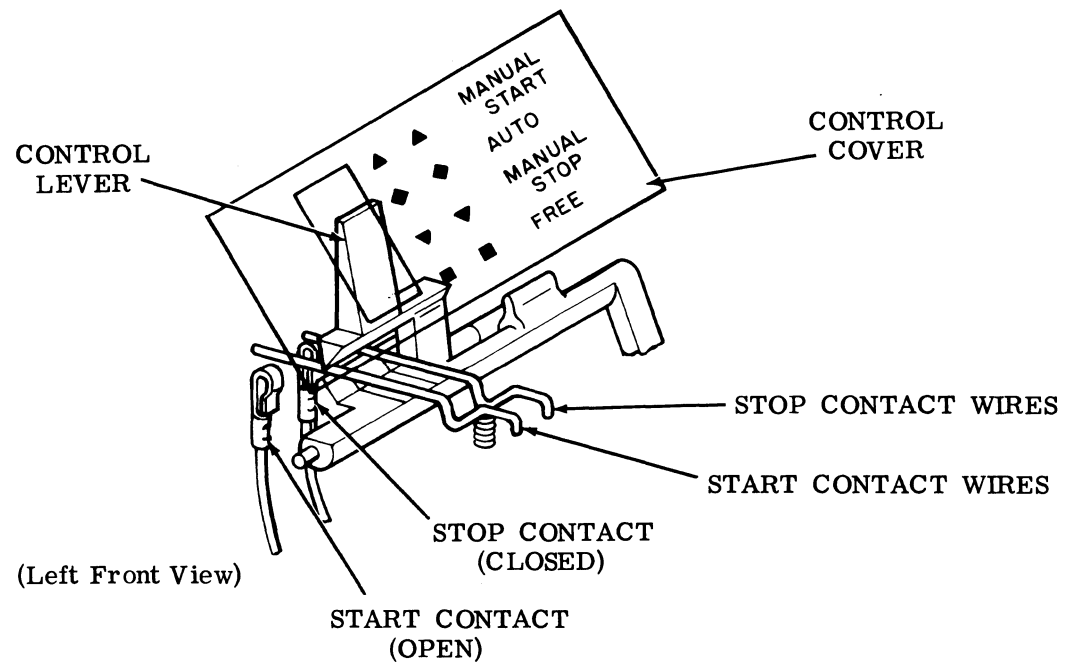


Figure 19 - Automatic Start Position

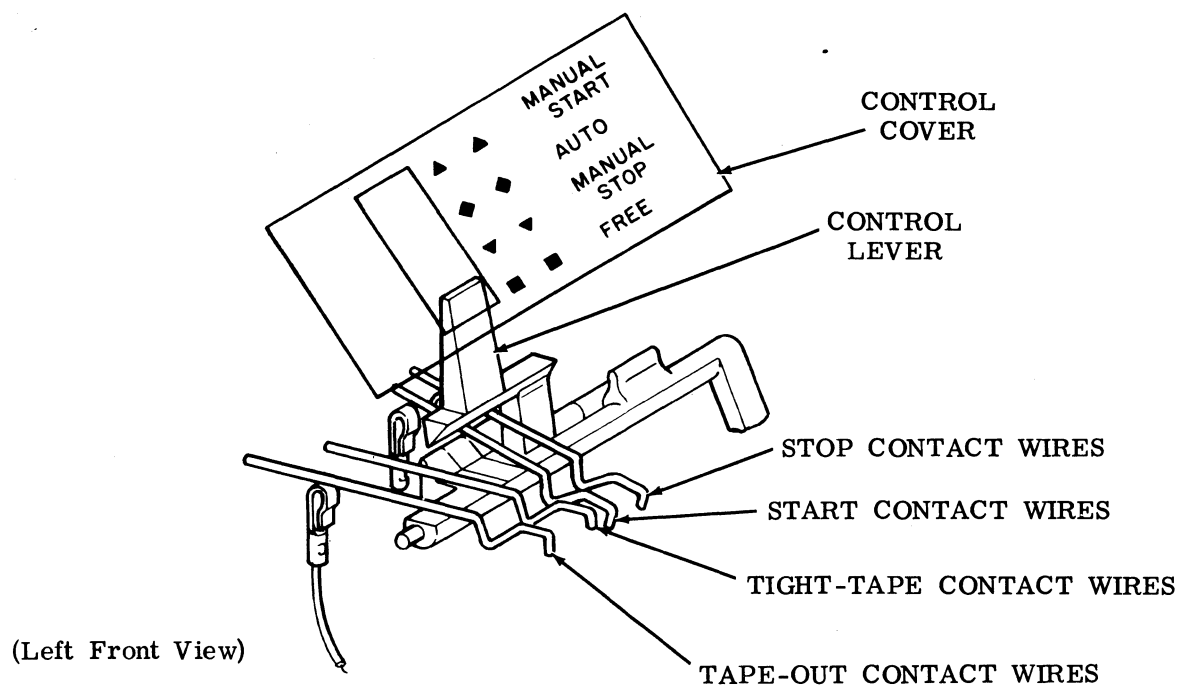


Figure 20 - Control Lever in FREE Position

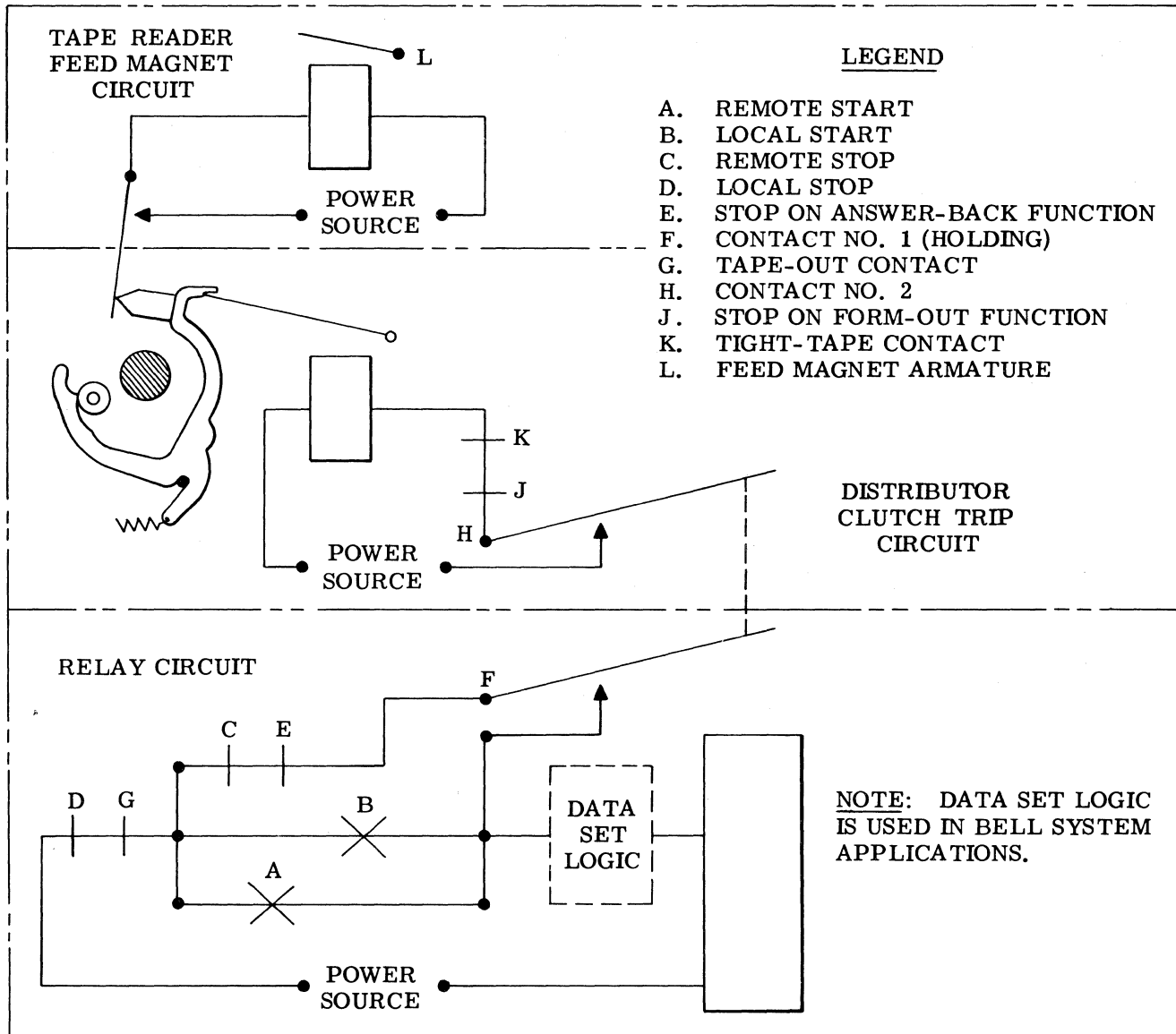


Figure 21 - Automatic Reader Control Schematic

the relay and opening two relay contacts. One of these contacts opens the reader trip magnet circuit. The trip magnet de-energizes causing the tape reader to stop.

Alternate Reader Stop

4.08 The automatic tape reader can be stopped either permanently or temporarily. When the reader is stopped permanently it cannot be started again automatically but must be started manually. When temporarily stopped, the reader can be started again either automatically or manually.

Permanent Stop

4.09 Besides the stop contact wires mentioned in 4.07, the following are normally closed contacts wired in series with the relay in the power pack:

- (a) Tape-out contact wires
- (b) Tape reader OFF function box contact
- (c) WRU function box contact

When one of these contacts is momentarily opened, the relay is de-energized, opening two relay contacts. One of these relay contacts

opens the reader trip magnet circuit. The trip magnet de-energizes causing the reader to stop permanently.

Temporary Stop

4.10 The following normally closed contact wires are wired in series with the reader trip magnet:

- (a) Form-out function box contact
- (b) Tight-tape contact wires

When one of these contacts is opened the trip magnet is de-energized stopping the tape reader temporarily.

D. FREE Position (Figure 20)

4.11 When the control lever is placed in the FREE position the start and stop contacts are open. The tape reader will not respond to a remote reader start signal.

33 TAPE READER

LUBRICATION

CONTENTS	PAGE
1. GENERAL	1
2. BASIC UNIT	2
Armature shaft	4
Clutch trip area	6
Control mechanism	5
Distributor clutch trip magnet	7
Feed pawl mechanism	5
Feed wheel	4
Reader feed magnet contact	7
Reader trip lever	8
Tape lid mechanism	6
Tape reader	2
Tape reader mechanism	3
Tight tape mechanism	4

LUBRICATION INTERVALS IN WEEKS BASED ON 5-DAY WEEK (Note 1)

NEWLY INSTALLED EQUIPMENT			
DAILY USE			
<u>SPEED</u>	<u>0 to 8 Hours</u>	<u>8 to 16 Hours</u>	<u>16 to 24 Hours</u>
All Speeds	3 Weeks	2 Weeks	1 Week

REGULAR LUBRICATION			
DAILY USE			
<u>SPEED</u>	<u>0 to 8 Hours</u>	<u>8 to 16 Hours</u>	<u>16 to 24 Hours</u>
60 WPM	39 Weeks	26 Weeks	13 Weeks
100 WPM	26 Weeks	13 Weeks	6 Weeks

1. GENERAL

1.01 This section provides lubrication requirements for the 33 tape reader. It is reissued to add new lubrication interval requirements for the tape reader. Marginal arrows indicate changes and additions.

1.02 The general lubrication areas are illustrated by photographs. The specific points to receive lubricant are indicated on line drawings with appropriate textual instructions. Line drawings and textual instructions follow each photograph and are keyed to the photograph by paragraph numbers.

1.03 Thoroughly lubricate the tape reader, but avoid over lubrication that might permit the lubricant to drip or be thrown onto adjacent parts. Saturate all felt washers.

1.04 Initial lubrication of the tape reader should be completed just prior to placing it into service. The lubrication intervals for the tape reader are similar to the lubrication intervals of the set. The lubrication intervals are dictated by the hours of use (including idle time) on a daily basis. The following charts and notes list the appropriate lubrication intervals.

Note 1: Reduce lubrication interval 15 percent when usage is 6 days per week, 30 percent when usage is 7 days per week.

Note 2: Sets operating at speeds between 60 and 100 wpm use lubrication requirements for the lower of the two speeds.

Note 3: The lubrication intervals are for the set as a whole — all components of the set should be lubricated.

Note 4: Just prior to storage, all equipment should be thoroughly lubricated.

1.05 The textual instructions that accompany the line drawings consist of abbreviated directions, specific lubrication points,

SECTION 574-124-701TC

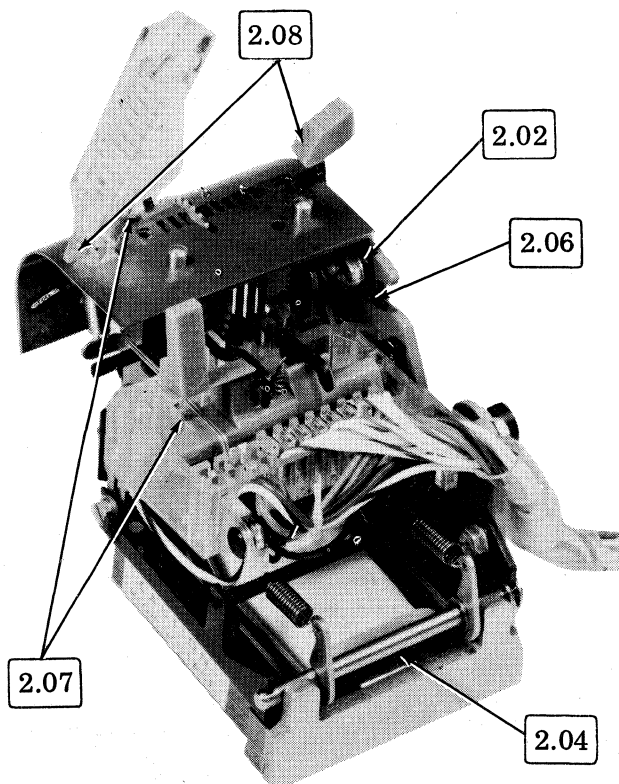
and parts affected. The meanings of the abbreviated directions (symbols) are given below:

<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
D	Keep dry — no lubricant permitted.
G	Apply thin coat of KS7471 grease.
L	Apply thin coat of Lubriplate 105 (2 oz tube TP108805).
O	Oil (KS7470 oil).

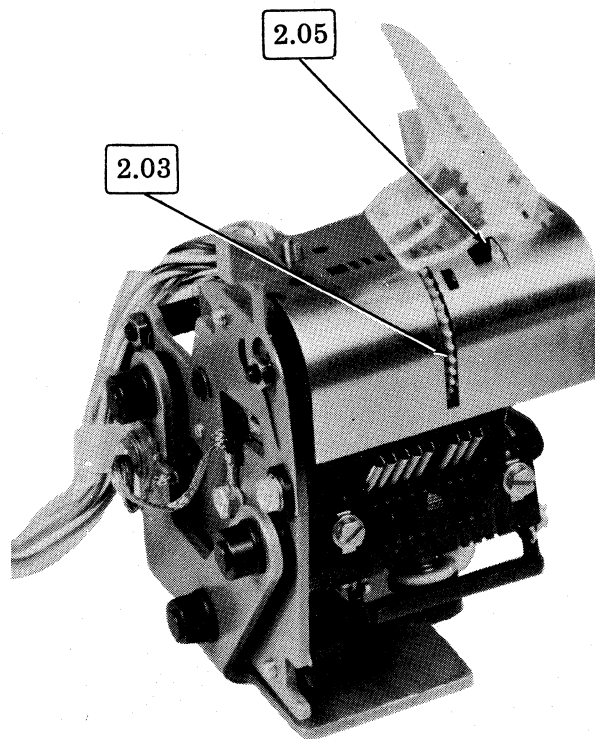
1.06 References to left, right, front, or rear, etc, consider the tape reader to be viewed from a position where the feed wheel faces up and the lid latch is to the viewer's right. Orientation references in the clutch trip area consider the armature extension to be facing up with the contact bracket pry points located to the viewer's right.

2. BASIC UNIT

2.01 Tape Reader



(Left Front View)



(Right Rear View)

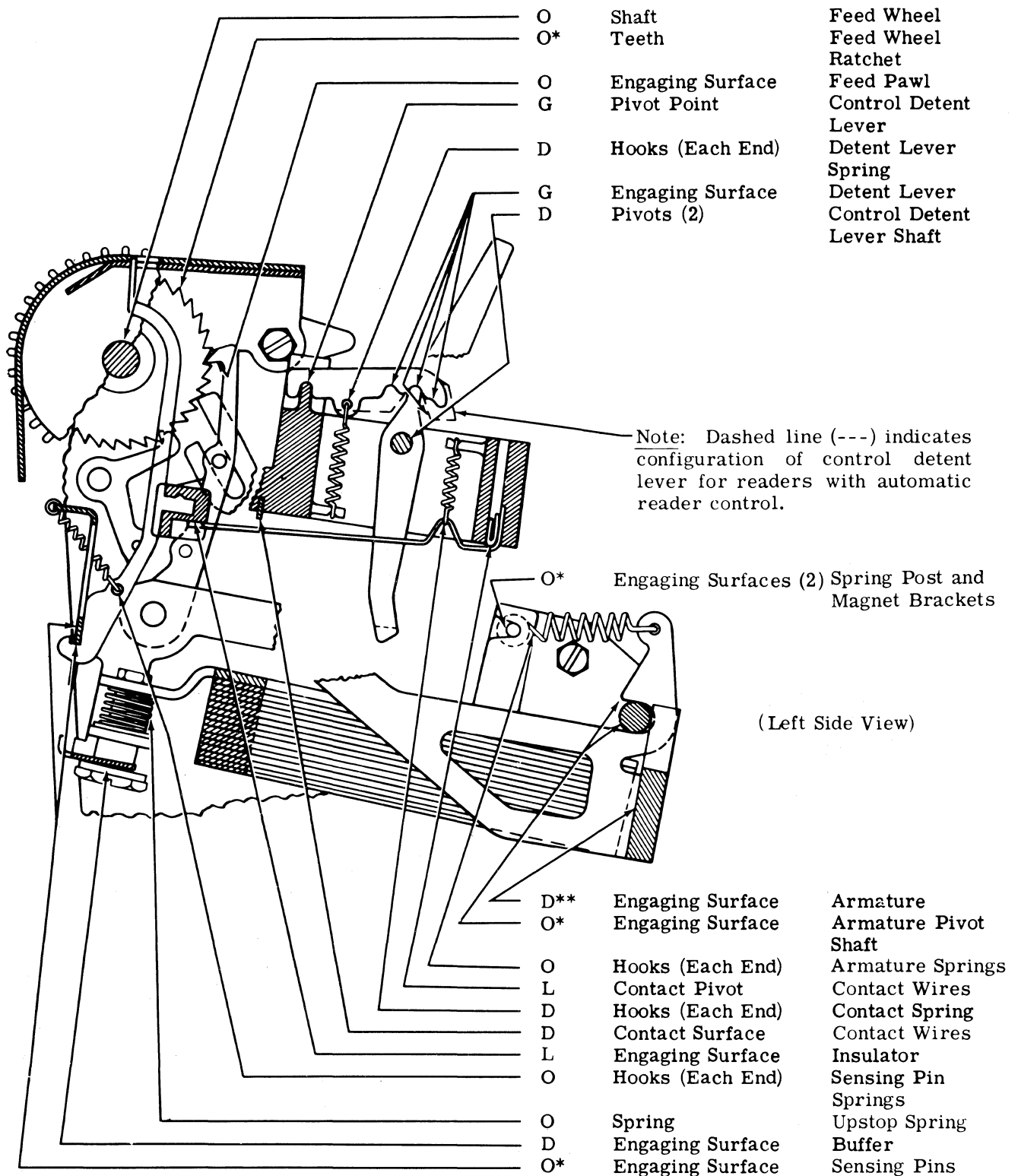
CAUTION: DO NOT USE ALCOHOL, MINERAL SPIRITS, OR OTHER SOLVENTS TO CLEAN PLASTIC PARTS OR PARTS WITH PROTECTIVE, DECORATIVE FINISHES. NORMALLY, A SOFT, DRY CLOTH SHOULD BE USED TO REMOVE DUST, OIL, GREASE OR OTHERWISE CLEAN PARTS OR SUB-ASSEMBLIES. A SOFT CLOTH DAMPENED WITH SOAP OR MILD DETERGENT MAY BE USED. RINSE WITH A SOFT, DAMP CLOTH AND BUFF WITH A SOFT, DRY CLOTH.

1.07 Materials needed for lubrication are listed in Section 570-005-800TC.

1.08 For disassembly and reassembly information, refer to Section 574-124-702TC.

CAUTION: REMOVE ALL ELECTRICAL POWER FROM UNIT BEFORE LUBRICATING OR DISASSEMBLING COMPONENTS.

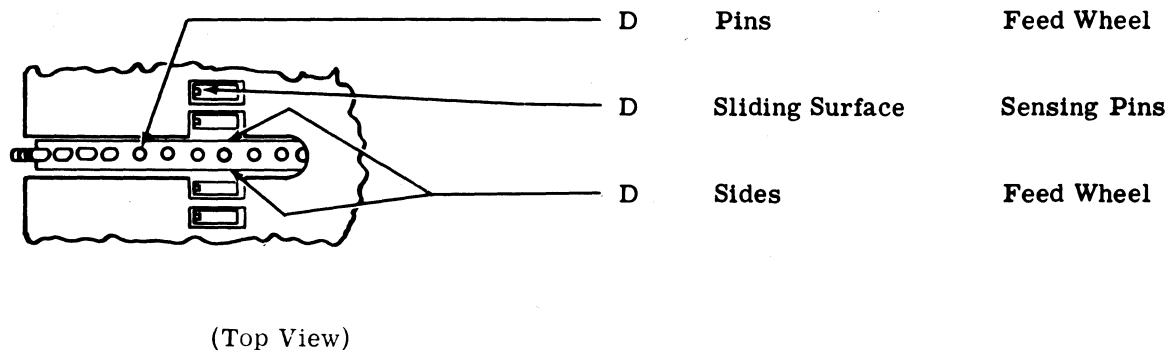
2.02 Tape Reader Mechanism



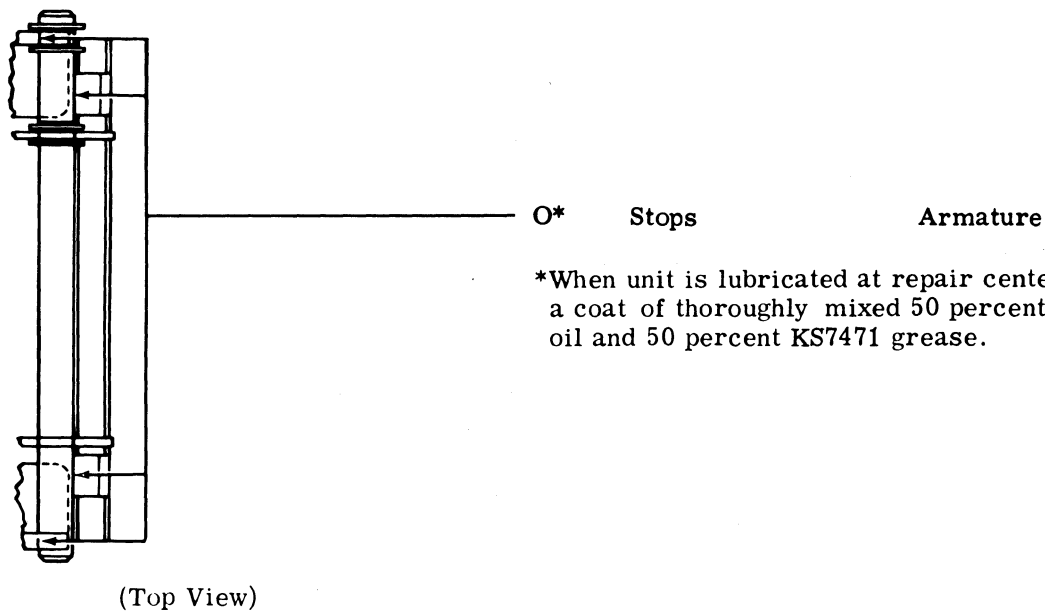
*At 1500 hour lubrication intervals, apply with a coat of thoroughly mixed 50 percent KS7470 oil and 50 percent KS7471 grease.

**Some oil leakage on this surface is permissible.

2.03 Feed Wheel

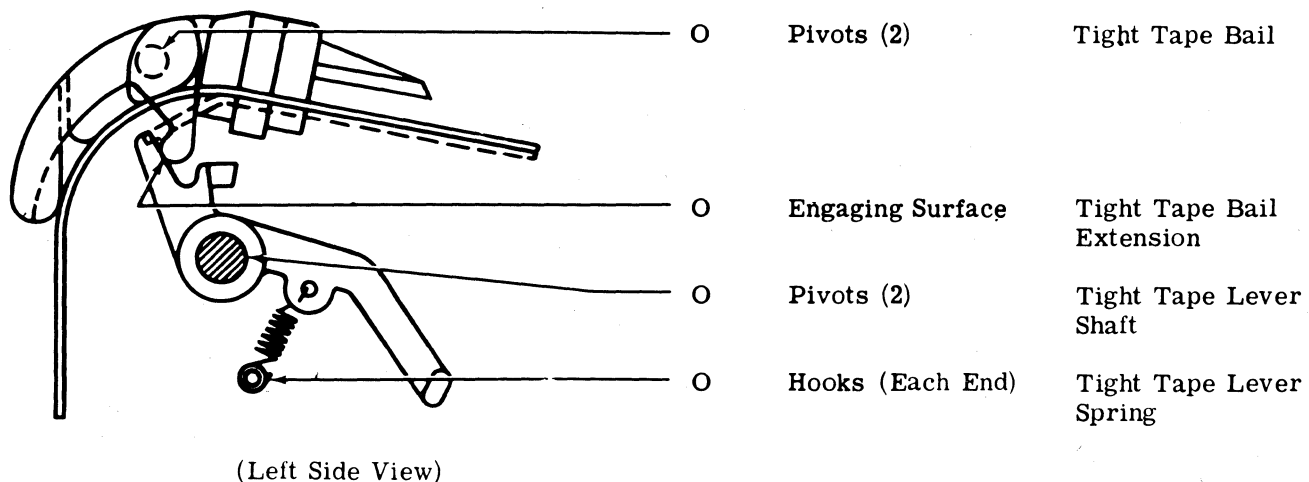


2.04 Armature Shaft

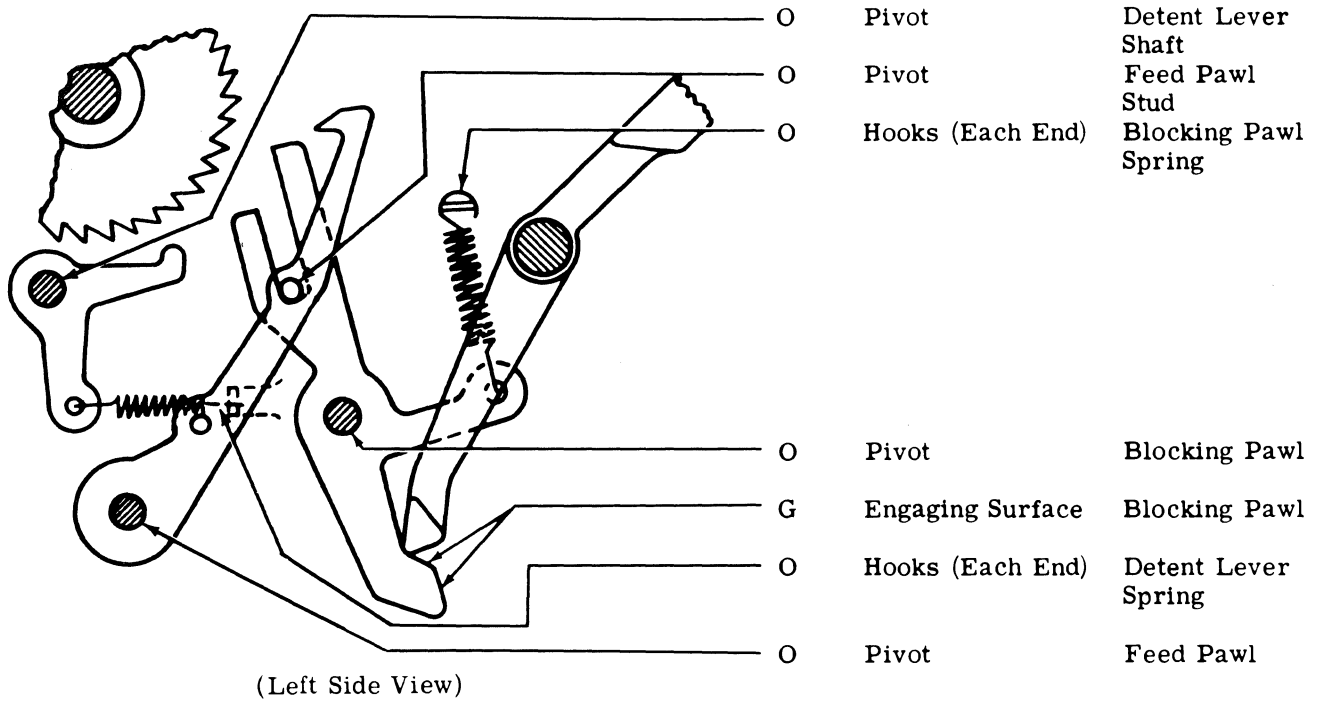


*When unit is lubricated at repair center, apply a coat of thoroughly mixed 50 percent KS7470 oil and 50 percent KS7471 grease.

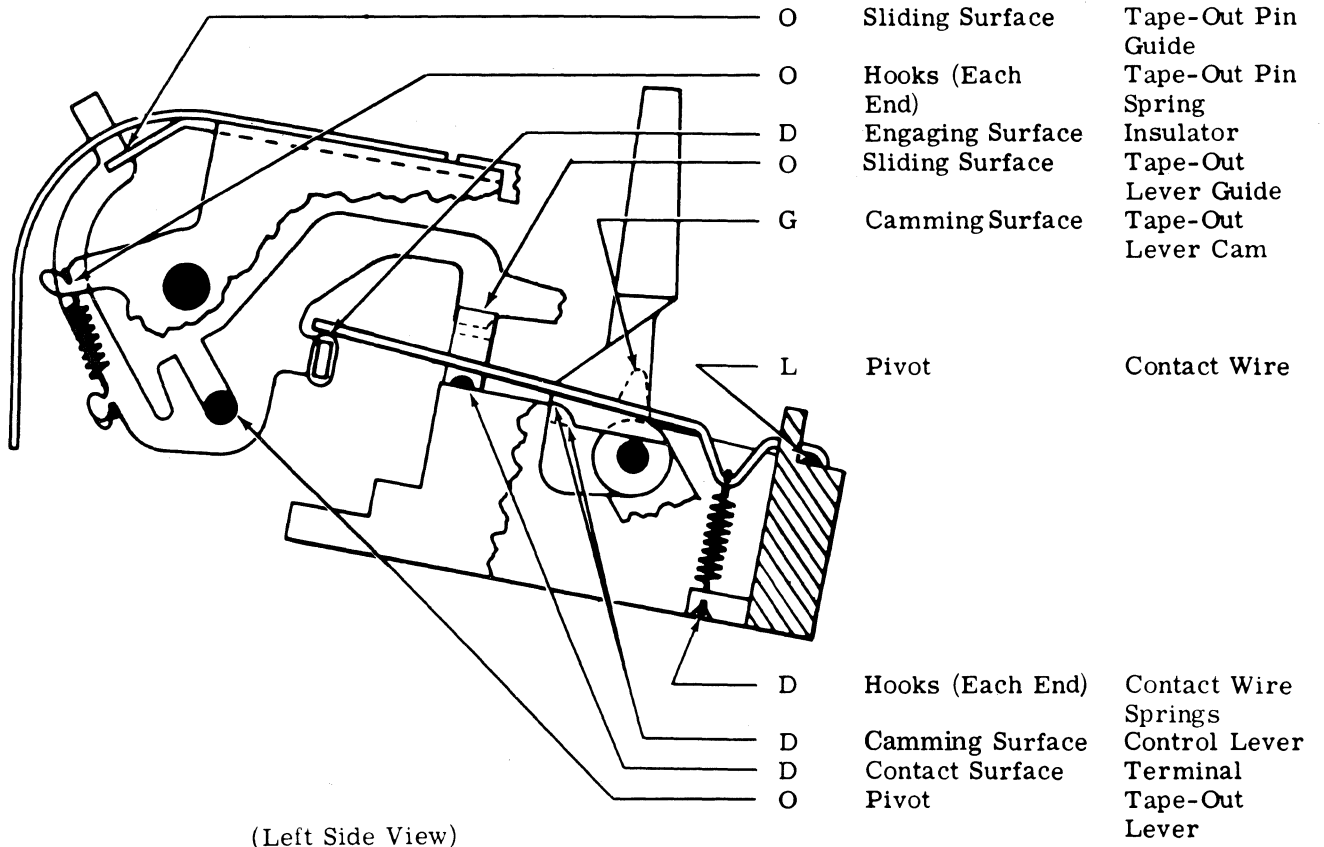
2.05 Tight Tape Mechanism



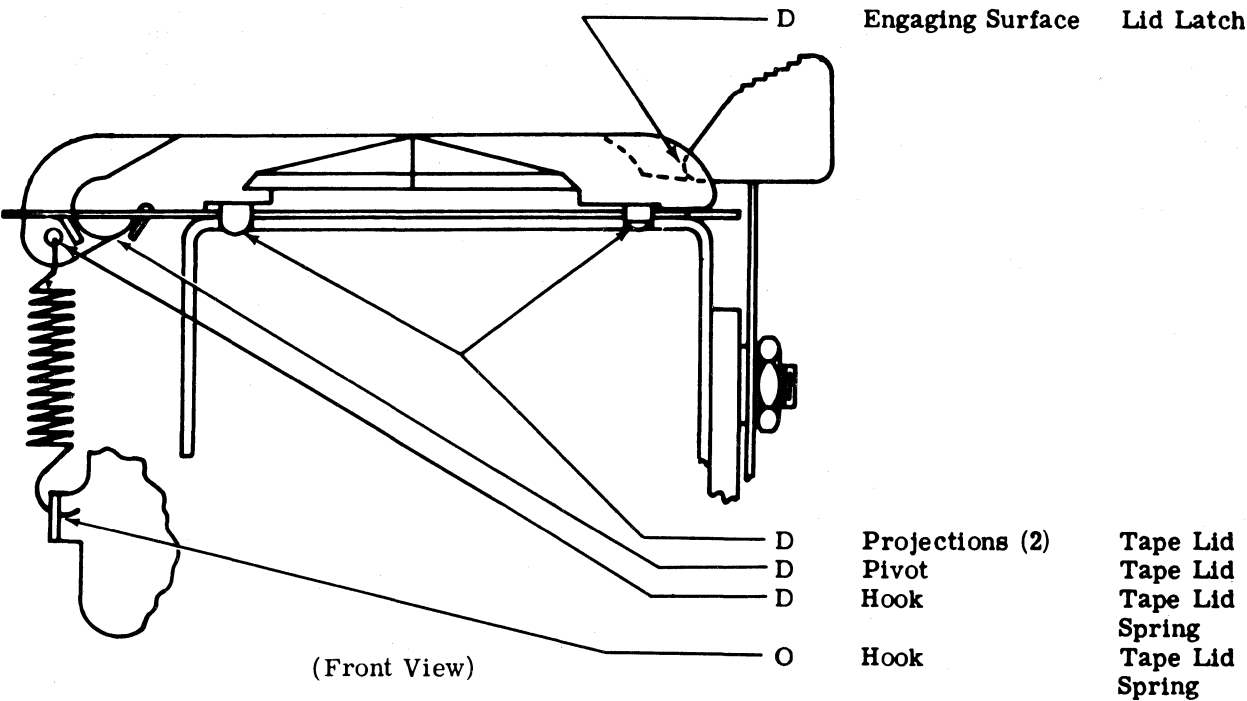
2.06 Feed Pawl Mechanism



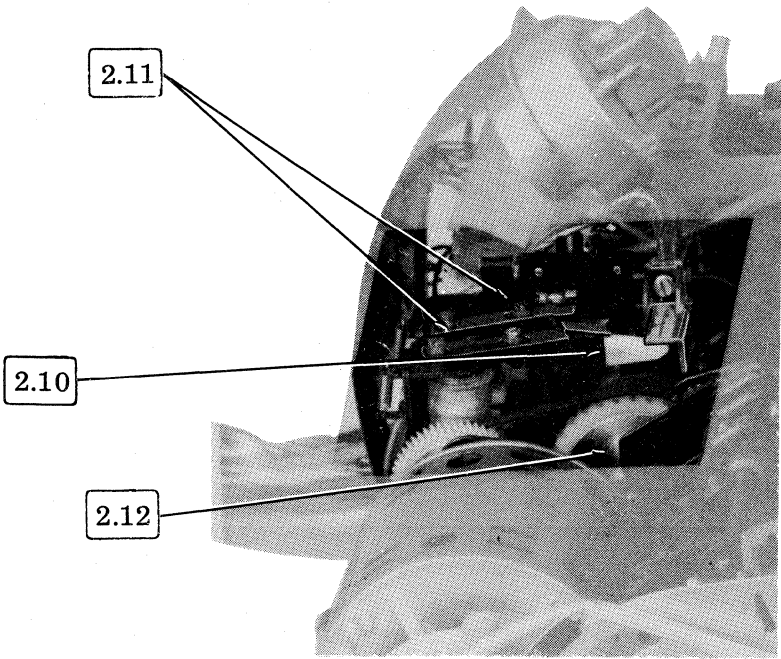
2.07 Control Mechanism



2.08 Tape Lid Mechanism

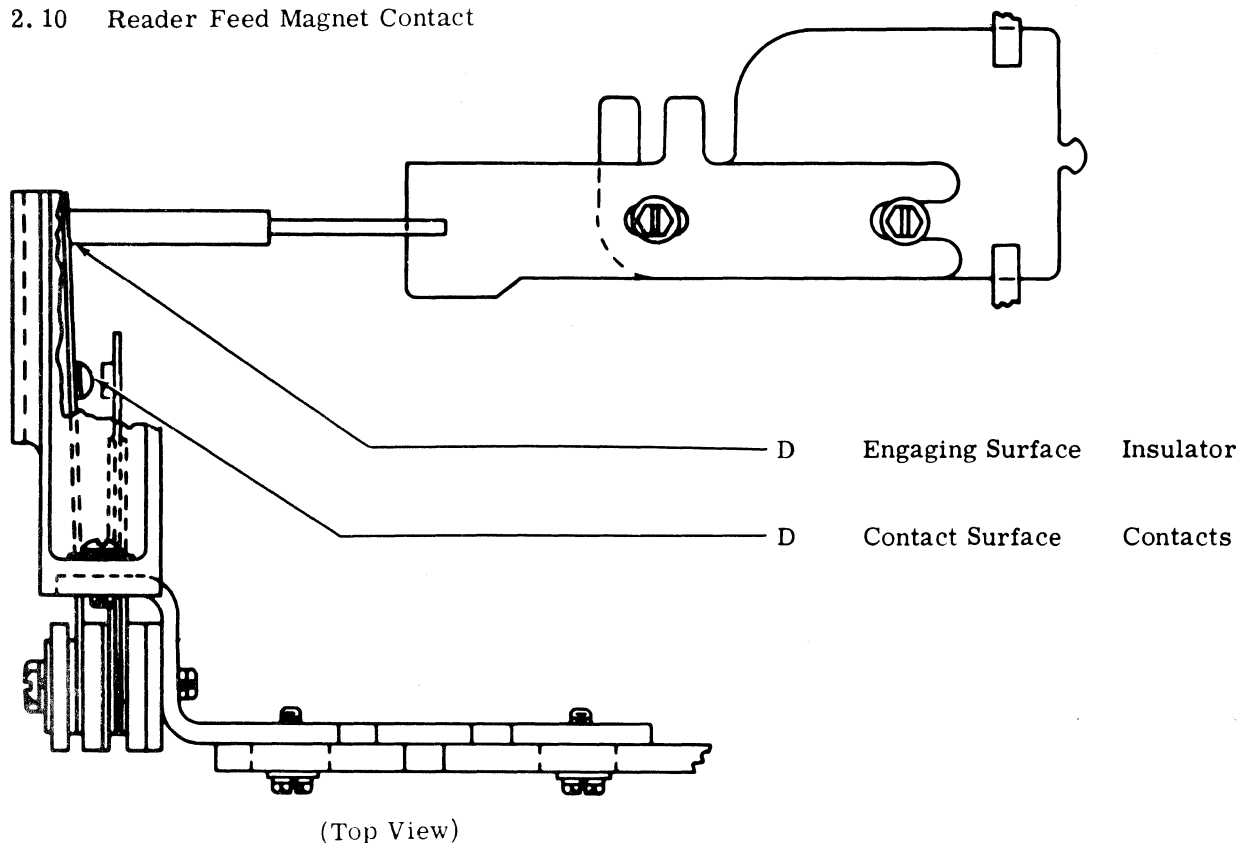


2.09 Clutch Trip Area

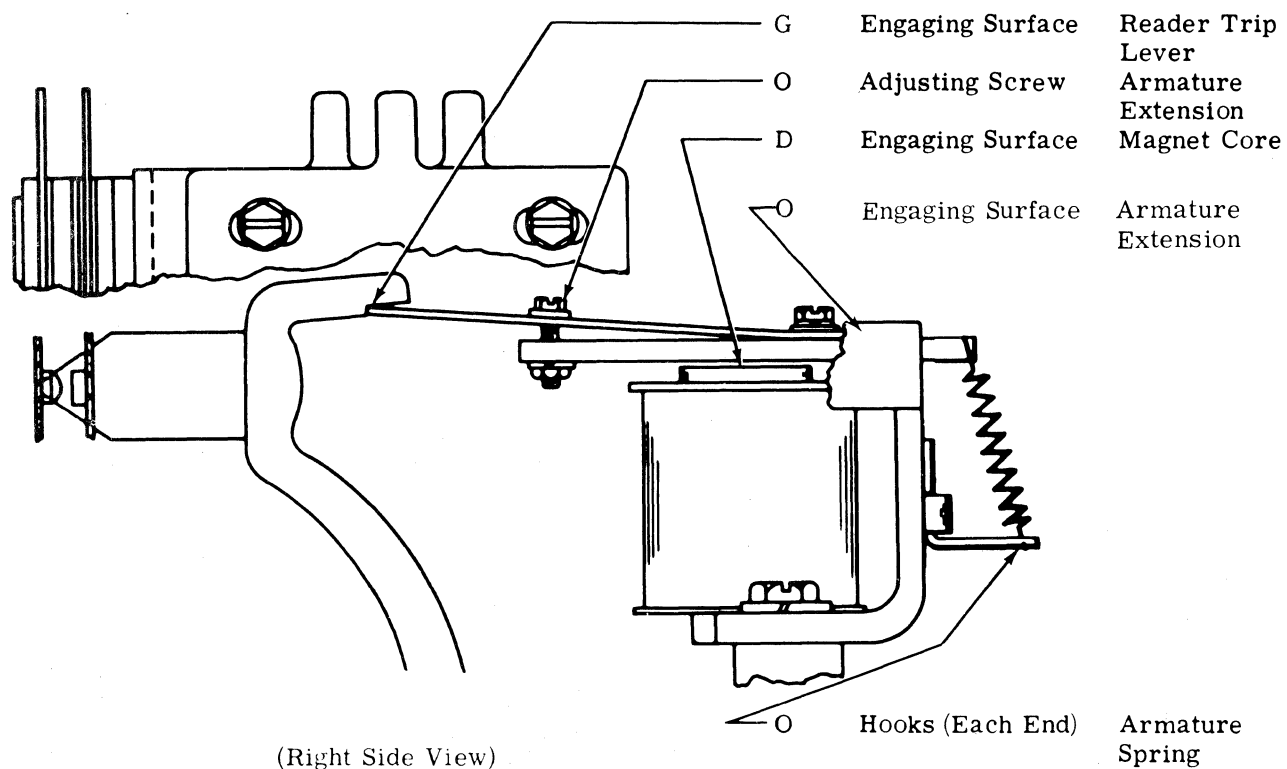


(Left Side View)

2.10 Reader Feed Magnet Contact

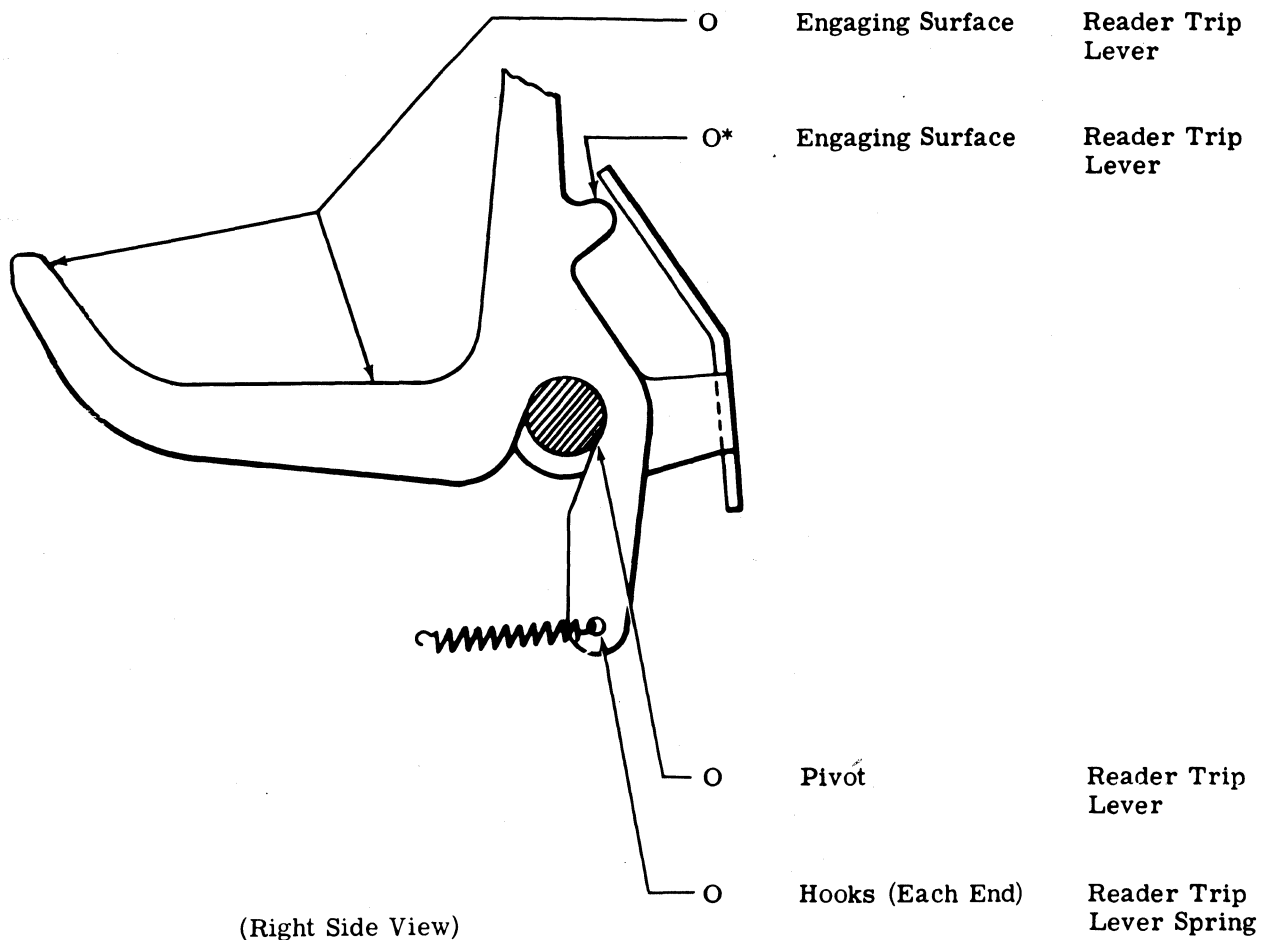


2.11 Distributor Clutch Trip Magnet



2.12 Reader Trip Lever

(Remove answer-back drum.)



(Replace answer-back drum.)

*At 1500 hour lubrication intervals, apply a coat of thoroughly mixed 50 percent KS7470 oil and 50 percent KS7471 grease.

33 TAPE READER

DISASSEMBLY AND REASSEMBLY

CONTENTS	PAGE
1. GENERAL.	1
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SENSING PIN ASSEMBLY	1
FEED MAGNET ASSEMBLY.	1
FEED WHEEL AND TOP PLATE ASSEMBLY	2
TAPE READER FEED MAGNET CONTACT.	2
TAPE READER CLUTCH TRIP MAGNET ASSEMBLY	3

1. GENERAL

1.01 This section is reissued to incorporate recent engineering changes and to present disassembly and reassembly information exclusively for 33 tape readers. Since this is a general revision, marginal arrows, used to indicate changes, have been omitted.

1.02 References to left, right, front, rear, etc, consider the tape reader to be viewed from a position where the feed wheel faces up and the lid latch is to the viewer's right.

1.03 Disassembly, as outlined in this section, covers the procedure for removing the principle subassemblies which make up the unit. If further disassembly is required, refer to the appropriate illustrated parts section which shows detailed arrangements of parts. Where it will help in determining location, the numbers of the parts are given in the instructions.

1.04 All tools used to remove the various assemblies referred to in this section can be found in the standard tool section 570-005-800TC.

1.05 All damaged, worn, or distorted parts should be replaced if encountered in the disassembly and reassembly procedures.

2. DISASSEMBLY AND REASSEMBLY

Note: For information concerning the proper procedure to remove the tape reader and associated cable assemblies from the set, refer to appropriate set disassembly and reassembly section.

SENSING PIN ASSEMBLY

2.01 To remove the sensing pin assembly (Figure 2), proceed as follows.

(a) Remove the two TP151152 mounting screws, TP110743 lockwashers, and TP104807 flat washers which mount the TP183035 sensing pin guide.

(b) Remove sensing pin assembly.

(c) To replace sensing pin assembly, reverse procedure used to remove it.

FEED MAGNET ASSEMBLY

2.02 To remove the feed magnet assembly (Figure 1), proceed as follows.

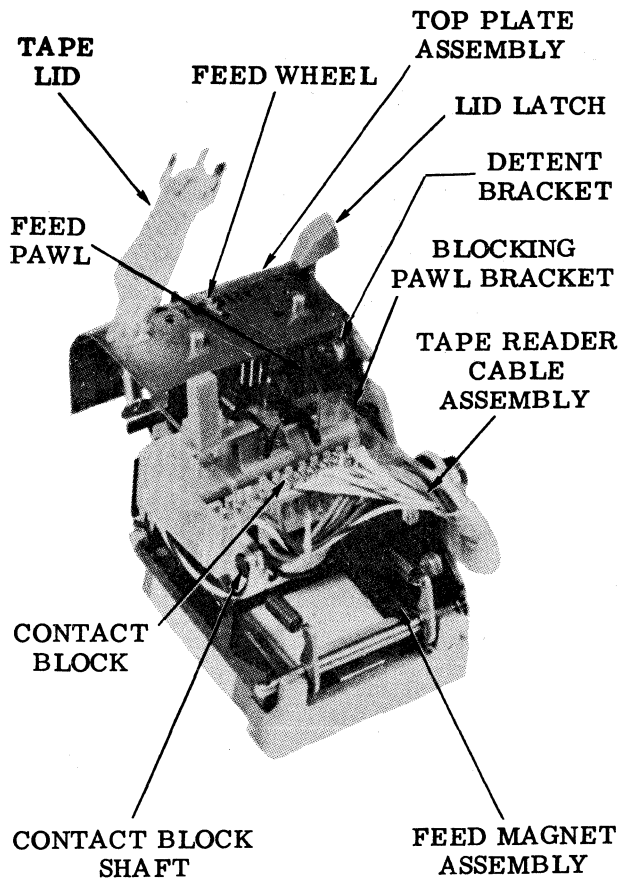
(a) Remove contact block assembly.

(b) Remove sensing pin assembly.

(c) Unhook the TP90517 detent lever spring from the TP183023 detent bracket.

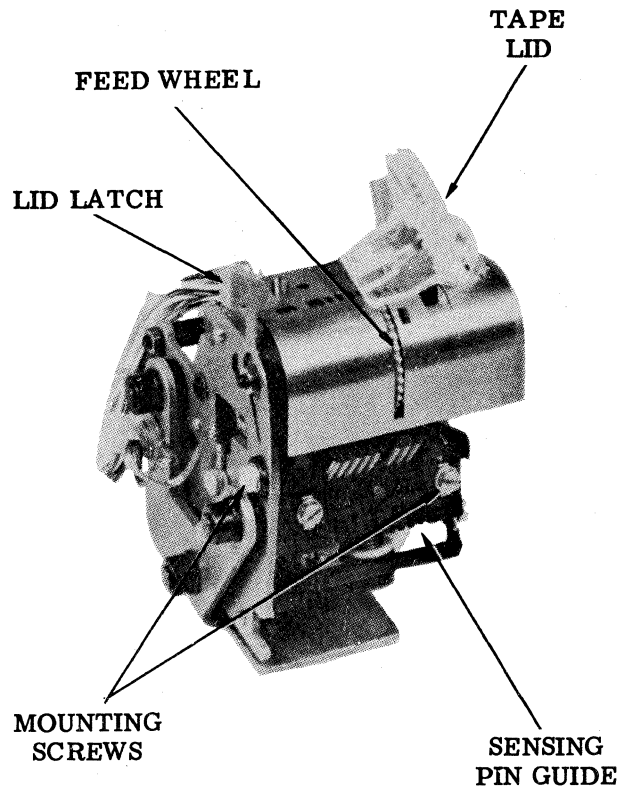
(d) Unhook the TP114107 blocking pawl spring from the TP183020 blocking pawl bracket.

(e) Remove the TP151152 magnet bracket mounting screw, the TP110743 lockwasher, and the TP104807 washer. Then, remove the two TP181241 magnet bracket mounting screws.



(Left Front View)

Figure 1 - Tape Reader (Without Cover)



(Right Rear View)

Figure 2 - Tape Reader (Without Cover)

(f) Slide the TP183011 feed pawl stud out of engagement with the TP183016 blocking pawl.

(g) Remove feed magnet assembly.

(h) To replace feed magnet assembly, reverse procedure used to remove it.

FEED WHEEL AND TOP PLATE ASSEMBLY

2.03 To remove feed wheel and top plate assembly (Figure 1), proceed as follows.

(a) Remove contact block and cable assembly.

(b) Remove sensing pin assembly.

(c) Remove the TP182139 feed magnet assembly.

(d) Unlatch the TP183032 tape lid.

(e) Remove the TP181241 detent bracket mounting screw and TP3598 feed wheel shaft nut and TP124177 lockwasher.

(f) Remove feed wheel and top plate assembly.

(g) To replace feed wheel and top plate assembly, reverse procedure used to remove it.

TAPE READER FEED MAGNET CONTACT

2.04 To remove the tape reader feed magnet contact (Figure 3), proceed as follows.

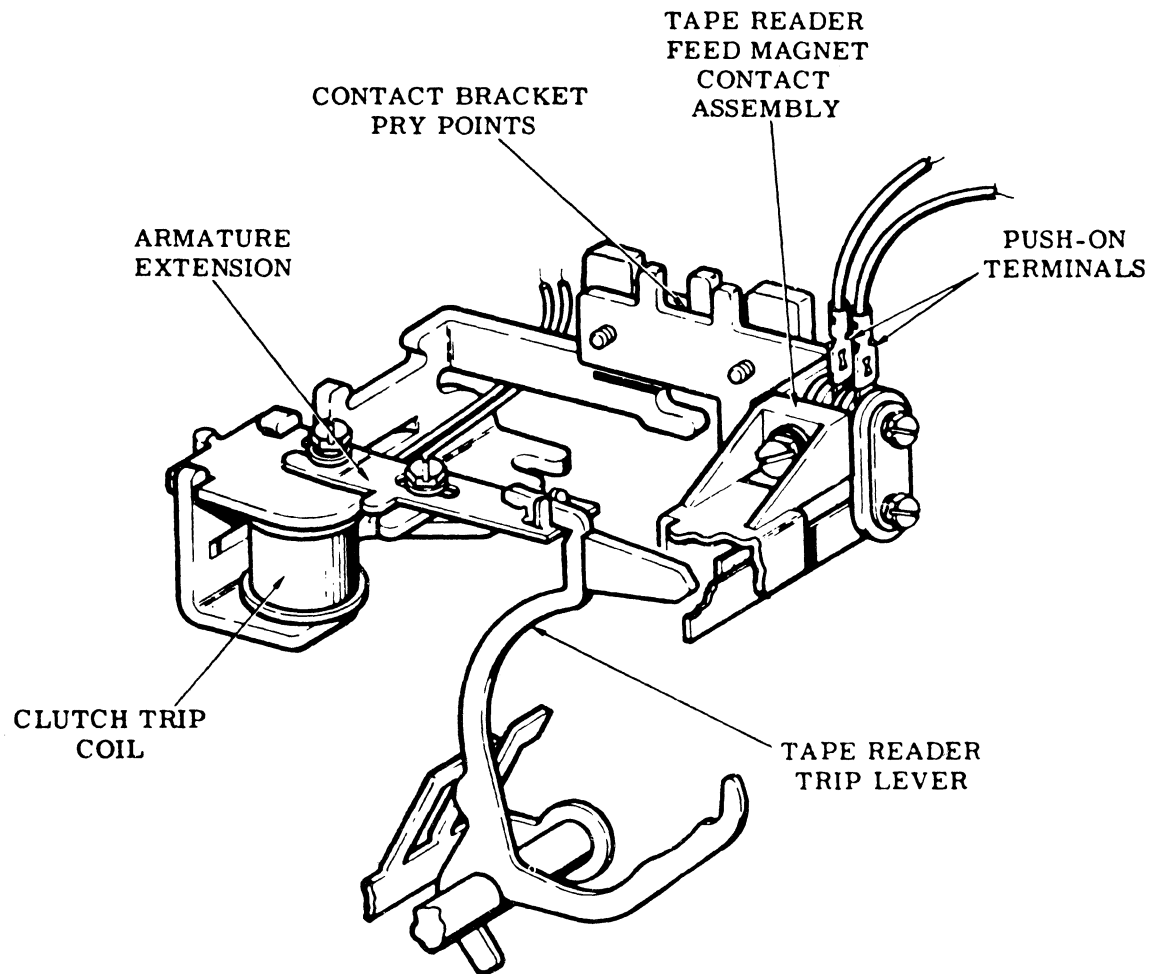


Figure 3 - Clutch Trip Magnet Assembly

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>(a) Remove the two push-on TP182726 terminals of the tape reader cable.</p> <p>(b) Remove the two TP152893 tape reader feed magnet mounting screws, two TP104807 flat washers, and two TP110743 lockwashers.</p> <p>(c) Remove the tape reader feed magnet contact assembly.</p> <p>(d) To replace the tape reader feed magnet contact assembly, reverse procedure used to remove it.</p> | <p>(a) Remove the tape reader feed magnet contact assembly.</p> <p>(b) Remove plug no. 4 and, with extractor tool TP182697, remove terminals no. 11 and 12.</p> <p>(c) Loosen the two TP180989 distributor disc mounting screws and the TP180798 magnet bracket mounting screw.</p> <p>(d) Remove tape reader clutch trip magnet assembly.</p> <p>(e) To replace tape reader clutch trip magnet assembly, reverse procedure used to remove it.</p> |
|--|--|

TAPE READER CLUTCH TRIP MAGNET ASSEMBLY

- 2.05 To remove tape reader clutch trip magnet assembly (Figure 3), proceed as follows.

