## TECMNICAL MABNUAB

## MODEL <br> 101A <br> PRINTER

## REVISION G

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SECTION 1 INTRODUCTION
Section ..... Page
1.1 GENERAL DESCRIPTION ..... 1-2
1.2 LOGIC FLOW DIAGRAM ..... 1-3
1.3 PRINTER OPERATION ..... 1-4
1.3.1 Character Printing ..... 1-4
1.3.2 Paper Movement ..... 1-5
1.3.3 Special Functions. ..... 1-6
1.4 PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION ..... 1-7
1.5 SYSTEM CHARACTERISTICS. ..... 1-7
1.5.1 Standard Features. ..... 1-8
1.5.2 Optional Features ..... 1-13/1-14
SECTIONS 2 AND 3INSTALLATION AND OPERATION
2.1 SITE PREPARATION ..... 2-1
2.2 SHIPPING CRATE ..... 2-2
2.3 PAPER GUIDE AND STACKER ASSEMBLY ..... 2-3/2-4SECTION 4THEORY OF OPERATION
4.1 INTRODUCTION ..... 4-1
4.2 BASIC TIMING ..... 4-3
4.3 INITIALIZING THE PRINTER. ..... 4-3
4.3.1 Prime Circuit. ..... 4-4
4.3.2 Select Circuit ..... 4-7

## TABLE OF CONTENTS (cont'd)

Section Page
4.4 LOADING DATA ..... 4-10
4.4.1 General ..... 4-10
4.4.2 Data Strobe ..... 4-10
4.4.3 Acknowledge ..... 4-13
4.4.4 Busy Timing ..... 4-13
4.4.5 Clocking Input Data Into the Buffer ..... 4-16
4.4.6 Function Decoder. ..... 4-18
4.5 CHARACTER PRINTING ..... 4-19
4.5.1 Initiating the Printing Operation ..... 4-19
4.5.2 Print Head Motion ..... 4-21
4.5.3 Character Registration and Timing ..... 4-21
4.5.4 Character Generator (ROM) ..... 4-26
4.5.5 Print Head Operation. ..... 4-27
4.5.6 Power Driver Circuits ..... 4-29
4.5.7 Terminating the Printing Operation. ..... 4-30
4.6 PAPER MOJEMENT ..... 4-31
4.6.1 Line Feed ..... 4-31
4.6.2 Form Feed ..... 4-33
4.6.3 Vertical Tab. ..... 4-35
4.6.4 Vertical Format Unit. ..... 4-36
4.6.5 Paper Time Out Circuit. ..... 4-37
4.6.6 Line Feed Solenoid Driver ..... 4-37
4.7 SPECIAL FUNCTIONS ..... 4-37
4.7.1 Bell ..... 4-37
4.7.2 Delete. ..... 4-37
4.7.3 Paper Empty ..... 4-39
4.7.4 Motor Control (Optional) ..... 4-39
4.7.5 Fault Circuit ..... 4-43
4.8 POWER SUPPLIES ..... 4-43
4.8.1 +5V Regulator ..... 4-46
4.8.2 +12V and -12V Regulators ..... 4-47/4-48
4.8.3 +35V Power Supply, Unregulated ..... 4-47/4-48

## TABLE OF CONTENTS (cont'd)

SECTION 5
removal, replacement and adjustment procedures
Section Page
5.1 INTRODUCTION ..... 5-1
5.2 MECHANICAL ASSEMBLIES. ..... 5-1
5.2.1 Cover. ..... 5-3
5.2.2 Carriage Mechanism ..... 5-4
5.2.3 Driving Mechanism. ..... 5-8
5.2.4 Spring Drum. ..... 5-20
5.2.5 Damper ..... 5-21
5.2.6 Frame. ..... 5-22
5.2.7 Paper Feed Mechanism ..... 5-26
5.2.8 Pin Feed Unit. ..... 5-27
5.2.9 Form Feed Mechanism ..... 5-30
5.2.10 Ribbon Feed Mechanism. ..... 5-34
5.2.11 Electrical Hardware. ..... 5-43
5.2.12 Paper Stacker and Guide. ..... 5-43
5.2.13 Print Head and Associated Assemblies ..... 5-44
SECTION 6MAINTENANCE
6.1 ADJUSTMENTS ..... 6-1
6.2 PREVENTIVE MAINTENANCE ..... 6-2
SECTION 7DRAWINGS AND PARTS LISTS, ELECTRICAL
SECTION 8
DRAWINGS AND PARTS LISTS, MECHANICAL

## ILLUSTRATIONS

Figure Page
1-1 Mode1 101A Printer (Front Cover Removed) ..... 1-2
1-2 Basic Block Diagram. ..... 1-3
1-3
Print Head Components ..... 1-4
1-4
Printing the Letter (H). ..... 1-4
1-5 Paper Movement Mechanism ..... 1-5
1-6 Left Front View of 101A Printer. ..... 1-9
1-7 Right Front View of 101A Printer ..... 1-10
1-8 Rear View of 101A Printer ..... 1-11
1-9 Rear View (101A Electronics Cavity Removed). ..... 1-12
2-1 Printer Dimensions ..... 2-1
4-1 Model 101A Functional Block Diagram. ..... 4-1
4-2 Functional Flow Chart. ..... 4-2
4-3 Basic Timing Circuit ..... 4-3
4-4 Prime Timing ..... 4-4
4-5 Prime Circuit. ..... 4-5/4-6
4-6 Select Circuit ..... 4-8
4-7 Input Data Timing - No Busy Condition ..... 4-104-8
4-9 Acknowledge Circuit. ..... 4-13Data Input Circuit4-11/4-12
4-10 Input Data Causing Busy ..... 4-14
4-11 Busy Circuit ..... 4-15
4-12 Function Decoder ..... 4-17
4-13 Character Printing Block Diagram ..... 4-19
4-14 Forward and Reverse Clutch Drive Circuits. ..... 4-20
4-15 Character Timing ..... 4-22
,
4-16 Character Registration and Timing Circuit. ..... 4-23/4-24
4-17 Normal and Elongated Characters ..... 4-27
4-18 Solenoid Positions, 1 through 7. ..... 4-28
4-19 Print Head Timing. ..... 4-28
4-20 Power Driver Waveform. ..... 4-29

## LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS (cont'd)

| Figure |  | Page |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4-21 | Line Feed Circuit. | 4-32 |
| 4-22 | Line Feed Timing | 4-33 |
| 4-23 | Form Feed and Vertical Tab Circuit | 4-34 |
| 4-24 | Form Feed and Vertical Tab Timing | 4-35 |
| 4-25 | Bell Circuit | 4-38 |
| 4-26 | Paper Empty | 4-40 |
| 4-27 | Location of Motor Control Circuit | 4-41 |
| 4-28 | Motor Control Board Interconnection Diagram | 4-41 |
| 4-29 | Motor Control Timing. | 4-43 |
| 4-30 | Fault Circuit | 4-44 |
| 4-31 | Power Distribution Diagram. | 4-45 |
| 5-1 | Series 101 Drive Train, Main Motor and Clutches. | 5-8 |
| 5-2 | Drive Mechanism - HB | 5-14 |
| A | Use of Feeler Gauge for Backlash Adjustment | 5-18 |
| 5-3 | Flexible Timing Fence Mounting, Series 101 | 5-23 |
| 5-4 | Location of Left Reed Switch (Front View). | 5-25 |
| 5-4A | Two Adjustments, Gear with Stop Cam (HH-23) \& Cam (HH-14) | 5-32 |
| 5-5 | Ribbon Feed Mechanism (Rear of Printer, Left Side). | 5-38 |
| 5-6 | Backlash Adjustment, Bevel Gear (HI-43, 59) | 5-39 |
| 5-7 | Driving Slide Shaft A - Adjustment | 5-40 |
| 5-8 | Ribbon Reversing Rod Adjustment | 5-41 |
| 5-9 | Ribbon Reverse Timing | 5-41 |
| 5-10 | Fiber Optics Head (\& Bundle), Adjustment from Optic Fence. | 5-48 |
| 5-11 | Fibre Optics Head Alignment \& Flexible Timing Fence | 5-48 |
| - | Level Breakdown Chart, 101/101A | 7-3 |
| 7-1 | Schematic Electronic Card No. 1(Sheet 1 of 3) | 7-5 |
| 7-2 | Schematic Electronic Card No. 1 (Sheet 2 of 3) | 7-6 |
| 7-3 | Schematic Electronic Card No. 1 (Sheet 3 of 3) | 7-7 |
| 7-4 | Schematic Electronic Card No. 2 (Sheet 1 of 3) | 7-8 |
| 7-5 | Schematic Electronic Card No. 2 (Sheet 2 of 3) | 7-9 |
| 7-6 | Schematic Electronic Card No. 2 (Sheet 3 of 3) | 7-10 |
| 7-7 | Schematic Power Driver Board (Sheet 1 of 2) | 7-11 |

## LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS (cont'd)

| Figure |  | Page |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 7-8 | Schematic Power Driver Board (Sheet 2 of 2) | 7-12 |
| 7-9 | Schematic +5 Volt Regulator | 7-13 |
| 7-10 | Schematic ${ }^{+12}$ Volt Regulator | 7-14 |
| 7-11 | Schematic Video Amplifier | 7-15 |
| 7-12 | Multitap 50/60 Hz Transformer. | 7-16 |
| 7-13 | Schematic, Motor Control | 7-17 |
| 7-14 | Wiring Diagram, Printer Mecharism | 7-18 |
| 7-15 | Interconnection Diagram, Connector Board (101A). | 7-19/20 |
| 7-16 | Component Card Assembly, No. 1. | 7-21 |
| 7-17 | Component Card Assembly, No. 2 . | 7-23 |
| 7-18 | Component Board Assembly, +5 Volt Regulator | 7-25 |
| 7-19 | Component Board Assembly, $\pm 12$ Volt Regulator. | 7-27 |
| 7-20 | Component Board Assembly, Connector Board | 7-29 |
| 7-21 | Component Board Assembly, Power Driver Board | 7-31 |
| 7-22 | Video Amplifier and Cable Assembly | 7-33 |
| 7-23 | Electronics Cavity Assembly | 7-35 |
| 7-24 | Harness (W1) Assembly | 7-37 |
| 7-25 | Computer Input Cable (W2) Assembly | 7-39 |
| 7-26 | Power Cable (W3) Assembly | 7-40 |
| 7-27 | Component Board Assembly, Motor Control | 7-41 |
| 7-28 | Motor Control Harness Assembly | 7-43 |
| 8-1 | Foam Cover Assembly (A) | 8-3 |
| 8-2 | Carriage Mechanism (HA) | 8-5 |
| 8-3 | Drive Mechanism (HB) | 8-7 |
| 8-4 | Spring Drum (HC) | 8-9 |
| 8-5 | Damper (HD) | 8-11 |
| 8-6 | Frame (HE) . | 8-13 |
| 8-7 | Paper Feed Mechanism (HF) | 8-15 |
| 8-8 | Pin Feed Mechanism (HG). | 8-17 |
| 8-9 | Form Feed Mechanism (HH) | 8-19 |
| 8-10 | Ribbon Feed Mechanism (HI). | 8-21 |
| 8-11 | Electrical Hardware (NO DRAWING) (HJ) | 8-23 |
| 8-12 | Print Head and Associated Assemblies | 8-24 |

SECTION 1 INTRODUCTION

This manual describes the Model 101A printer, manufactured by Centronics Data Computer Corporation. It provides general information, detailed theory of operation and maintenance information enabling field service personnel to maintain the printer. For serial input or other detalled interface information, a separate document for each interface is published for your reference.

The manual is grouped into eight sections, each with its specific purpose.

Section 1 - INTRODUCTION, introduces the reader to the scope and content of the manual, and provides the reader with a general description of the printer.

Section 2 \& 3 - INSTALLATION \& OPERATION, contains additional installation and operation data not included in the Operators Manual.

Section 4 - THEORY OF OPERATION, contains a detailed description of each major operation performed by the printer electronics, including flow chart, timing diagrams and circuit diagrams.

Section 5 - REMOVAL, REPLACEMENT AND ADJUSTMENT PROCEDURES, includes step-by-step removal and replacement procedures for all major assemblies and sub-assemblies in the printer.

Section 6 - MAINTENANCE, includes preventive maintenance procedures, and recommended spare parts list.

Section 7 - ELECTRICAL DRAWINGS AND LIST OF MATERIALS, contains a complete set of schematic, wiring and component board layout diagrams and their associated list of materials for the electrical portion of the printer.

Section 8 - MECHANICAL DRAWINGS AND PARTS LISTS, includes all printer assembly drawings and their associated part lists for the mechanical portion of the printer.

At the end of the manual are several appendices which include a glossary of signal mnemonics, standard $9 \times 7$ character set, and parallel interface specifications.

### 1.1 GENERAL DESCRIPTION (Figure 1-1)

The Model 101A printer is a medium speed impact printer which uses a $9 \times 7$ dot matrix for character generation.


Figure 1-1. MODEL 101A PRINTER (FRONT COVER REMOVED)

The unit prints at a rate of 165 characters per second with an average speed of 132 characters per second (including the return time for the printing head). The printer is capable of printing 132 columns, with paper width varying from 4 inches to 14-7/8 inches. The unit uses sprocket-fed paper with 6 lines to the inch vertically and 10 characters per inch horizontally. The printer does not require special paper and can produce an original plus four copies.

### 1.2 LOGIC FLOW DIAGRAM (Figure 1-2)

The 132-character input buffer can receive parallel data at a rate of up to 75,000 characters per second. If the input device transmits serial data (100-9600 Baud), then an optional RS232 interface is required to assemble the serial data, then transfer it in parallel to the input buffer in the printer.


Figure 1-2. BASIC BLOCK DIAGRAM

Once a line of printable characters is stored in the buffer, head motion is initiated by activating the forward clutch, causing the print head to move from left to right across the paper. With the head in motion, data is transmitted from the buffer to the character generator. From there, character write pulses are sent to the driver circuits, which energize the print head solenoids causing the print wires to form the characters on the paper.

Paper movement is initiated by a line feed, vertical tab and form feed function. The Vertical Format Unit (VFU) tape reader provides vertical tab and top of form spacing control by means of a perforated paper tape.

In addition, the printer recognizes the following special control codes: bell, delete, select, de-select and elongated character, as described in Section 1.3.3.

### 1.3 PRINTER OPERATION

Basically, all printer functions can be grouped into one of the following three categories: 1) character printing, 2) paper movement, and 3) other auxiliary functions such as printer select/deselect, delete, etc.

### 1.3.1 CHARACTER PRINTING (Figures 1-3, 1-4)

The print head (Figure 1-3) consists of the jewel, casting and seven solenoids with attached print wires. The seven print solenoids and their attached print wires are arranged radially around the print head. The free ends of the print wires pass through a wire guide at the front of the print head, which properly spaces the wires so that the correct wire passes through the correct hole in the print jewel.


Figure 1-3. PRINT HEAD COMPONENTS


Figure 1-4. PRINTING THE LETTER (H)

A small aluminum carriage supports the print head assembly. During printing operation, the carriage travels along the print line from left to right. Printing is accomplished by selectively firing the print wires as the print head moves from left to right across the print line. Printing impulses energize the print solenoids and drive the print wires against the ribbon, paper and platen to form the characters in a dot matrix pattern. When the solenoids are de-energized, the wires are withdrawn so they are flush with the surface of the jewel. Each solenoid can fire independently up to five times for any one character. Figure 1-4 shows an example of the dot matrix forming the letter $H$. All character formations in the standard $9 \times 7$ dot matrix are shown in Appendix B.

Printing action is initiated when the input buffer has been filled or a carriage return (CR) code has been received. The print head then sweeps across the page until a CR command is decoded at the buffer output or the head reaches the 132-column limit (right) switch. At this time, the print head returns to the left margin and an automatic line feed is performed. As an option, the automatic line feed can be disabled.

### 1.3.2 PAPER MOVEMENT (Figure 1-5)

Paper can be moved manually by rotating the platen knob or automatically by any of three paper movement commands: line feed, vertical tab and form feed.


Figure 1-5. PAPER MOVEMENT MECHANISM

A small independent motor not shown in Figure 1-5, provides the power necessary to move the sprocket-feed tractors which control paper movement. To move the paper, the printer electronics activates a line feed solenoid which activates a clutch that mechanically links the motor to the sprocketfeed tractors.

To initiate a single line feed, the form feed solenoid is energized for 15 milliseconds. For paper slewing, a dc level is applied to the form feed solenoid allowing paper to advance until the Vertical Format Unit (VFU) deactivates the level. Upon completion of the line feed command, a 60-90 millisecond delay is generated. This allows the clutch pawl and clutch mechanism to return home before another line feed is allowed.

To initiate a single line feed, the form feed solenoid is energized for 15 milliseconds. For paper slewing, a dc level is applied to the form feed solenoid allowing paper to advance until the Vertical Format Unit (VFU) deactivates the level.

The VFU is controlled by a paper tape, which uses one track for top of form indication and one track for vertical tab. The movement of the paper tape is caused by direct mechanical linkage to the gear train which drives the paper feed tractors.

When the printer runs out of paper, a sensing switch activates a two-second audible tone in a speaker located at the rear. The printer also stops printing and lights the PAPER EMPTY light on the control panel.

### 1.3.3 SPECIAL FUNCTIONS

In addition to the printable characters shown in Appendix B, the printer can recognize the following special functions:

Carriage return (Octal 015) - Initiates the printing of a line.
Form Feed (Octal 014) - Moves the paper until the next hole in Tape Reader Channel 7 is reached.

Vertical Tab (Octal 013) - Moves the paper until the next hole in Tape Reader Channel 5 is reached.

Line Feed (Octal 012) - Advances the paper one line.
Delete (Octal 177) - Initializes the printer electronics and clears the buffer.

Bell (Octal 007) - Generates a two-second audible tone in the speaker at the rear of the printer.

Select (Octal 021) - Allows printer to receive data, same as activating SELECT switch.

De-Select (Octal 023) - Inhibits printer from receiving data, same as deactivating SELECT switch.

### 1.4 PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION (Figures $1-6$ through 1-9)

The printer is approximately $11-\frac{1}{2}$ " high, $20^{\prime \prime}$ deep, $27-3 / 4^{\prime \prime}$ wide and weighs approximately 118 pounds. The referenced figures contain different photographic views of the printer taken with the covers removed. Each major printer assembly is located on these figures and identified in the table below the photo.

### 1.5 SYSTEM CHARACTERISTICS

Table 1-1 summarizes the major characteristics of the Model 101A printer:

Table 1-1
Model 101A Characteristics

| Printing Rate - Characters Lines | 165 characters per second <br> 60 lines per minute (132 character line) <br> 200 lines per minute ( $20-30$ characters) |
| :---: | :---: |
| $\text { Transmission Rate - Serial } \underset{\text { Parallel }}{ }$ | 100 to 9600 baud (with Serial option) Up to 75,000 characters per second |
| Data Input | Parallel (Serial option available) |
| Character Structure | $9 \times 7$ dot matrix - 10 point type equivalent |
| Input Language | USASCII - 64 characters printed |
| Paper Requirements | Standard sprocketed paper, original and up to four carbon copies |
| Paper Feed | Pin Feed, adjustable from 4" to 14-7/8" width |
| Switch Controls | ON/OFF, SELECT, TOP OF FORM, FORMS OVERRIDE, LINE FEED |
| Indicators | PAPER OUT, ON/OFF, SELECT |
| Manual Controls | Forms Thickness, Paper Advance Knob |
| Character Buffer | 132 character buffer (1 line) |
| Printing Structure | 132 characters per line, 6 lines per inch |
| Dimensions | 11-1/2" high, 20" deep, 27-3/4" wide (weight 118 pounds) |

(cont'd next page)

Table 1-1
Model 101A Characteristics

Special Interface Options

Temperature

Humidity (\%RH)

Electircal Requirements

Special interfaces to popular computers communications options
$\begin{array}{lr}\text { Operating: } & 40^{\circ} \text { to } 100^{\circ} \mathrm{F} \\ \text { Storage: } & -40^{\circ} \text { to } 160^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\end{array}$
Operating: 5 to 90\% (no condensation) Storage: 0 to 95\%

Standard: 117 VAC $\pm 10 \%, 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ or, $117 / 234$ VAC $\pm 10 \%, 50 \mathrm{~Hz}$

### 1.5.1 STANDARD FEATURES

The following is a list of standard features in the Model 101A printer:

- Vertical format control using two channel paper tape loop (one channe1 for vertical tab, the other for form feed control).
- Audio alarm buzzer generates two-second audible tone whenever paper runs out or Bell code (octal 007) is received by printer.
- Elongated boldface characters on a line-by-line basis, initiated by an octal 016 code.
- Paper runaway inhibit usually set to six seconds which is approximately 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ forms.
- Gated strobe pulse (data input) prevents a new character from being accepted until the previous character has been acknowledged.
- Separate prime line and fault line to interface connector.
- Remote printer select (octal 021) and de-select (octal 023).
- Parallel interface accommodating data input up to 75,000 characters per second.
- Automatic line feed following carriage return.
- Fixed vertical spacing of 6 lines per inch and fixed horizontal spacing of 10 characters per inch.


1. Print Head Assembly
2. Carriage
3. Form Feed Mechanism
4. VFU Tape Reader
5. Pin Feed Mecharisms
6. Ribbon Feed Mechanism
7. Spring Drum
8. Platen Knob
9. Damper
10. Timing Fence
11. Main Drive Belt

Figure 1-6. LEFT FRONT VIEW OF 101A PRINTER


1. Operator Control Panel
2. Form Feed Motor
3. Video Amplifier and Cable Assembly
4. Light Source
5. Optical Pick-Up
6. Optic Bundle
7. Ribbon Cable
8. Power Driver Board
9. Penetration Control Knob
10. Forward Clutch
11. Main Pulley and Drive Belt
12. Reverse Clutch
13. Cooling Fan
14. Ribbon Feed Mechanism
15. Line Feed

Figure 1-7. RIGHT FRONT VIEW OF 101A PRINTER


1. Electronics Cavity
2. Electronic Card 1
3. +5VDC Power Supply
4. $\pm 12 \mathrm{VDC}$ Power Supply
5. +30 Volt Power Suppiy
6. Input Connector
7. Speaker
8. AC Power Input
9. Fuses
10. In-Line Fuse
"Oure 1-8. REAR VIEW $0-121:$ FRINTER


Figure 1-9. REAR VIEW (101A ELECTRONICS CAVITY REMOVED)

### 1.5.2 OPTIONAL FEATURES

The following is a list of optional features available in the Model ,101A printer:

- Foreign and other character sets.
- Communications and popular computer interfaces
- Automatic motor control (eliminates stand-by noise).
- Serial interface from 100 to 9600 BAUD data input transmission rate.
- Selectable single character elongation within a line.
- Elapsed-time indicator for recording printing time.
- Expanded character sets up to 128 characters.


## SECTIONS 2 AND 3 INSTALLATION AND OPERATION

A separate operators manual contains most of the installation, setup and operating procedures for the Model 101A printer. This operators manual should be referred to during normal printer installation and operation.

Included on the following pages is additional information not contained in the operators manual.

### 2.1 SITE PREPARATION (Figure 2-1)

A line drawing of the printer dimensions is shown in Figure 2-1. As shown in this drawing, the width of the installation site must take into account the side covers in an opened position.


Figure 2-1. PRINTER DIMENSIONS

Enviromental and electrical requirements at the installation site are as follows:

| Temperature: | $\begin{array}{r} 40^{\circ} \text { to } 100^{\circ} \mathrm{F} \text { (Operating) } \\ -40^{\circ} \text { to } 160^{\circ} \mathrm{F} \text { (Storage) } \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| Humidity: | $5 \%$ to $90 \%$ (no condensation) - Operating 0\% to 95\% - Storage |
| Electrical: | 117 VAC $\pm 10 \%, 60 \mathrm{~Hz}, 5 \mathrm{amps}$ $117 / 234 \mathrm{VAC} \pm 10 \%, 50 \mathrm{~Hz}, 5 \mathrm{amps}$ |

### 2.2 SHIPPING CRATE

The printer is shipped in a crate approximately 20 inches high, 27 inches deep and 32 inches wide. The crate is made of weatherized, triplewalled cardboard. When properly strapped, the packing crate and printer is capable of fork lift operation with a seven-high stacking capability.

Shipped with the printer are the following items:
(1) If a special interface is used, the interface card is included with the printer. For certain interfaces such as the RS232, a special cable is also shipped. Cabling requirements for the standard parallel interface are defined in Appendix C.
(2) A standard vertical format paper tape providing six line feeds (one inch) for each vertical tab and 66 line feeds (11 inches) for each form feed code. This tape is a part of the Vertical Format Unit. Refer to the Operators Manual for duplicating the existing tape, or if a different format is desired, for generating a new tape.
(3) Documentation - All documentation describing that particular printer is included in a plastic bag under the printer. This documentation includes a technical manual for the printer and any optional interface, and a notice of all approved changes incorporated in the printer but not documented in the manual. Please keep this documentation with the printer at all times so that accurate information will be available for troubleshooting purposes.
(4) Pin Feed Knobs - These knobs are contained in a small plastic bag stapled to the guide bar for the pin feed unit.
(5) Print Sample - A sample printout from that particular printer is included in the upper paper pan.
(6) Unpacking/Repacking and Set-up Instruction Sheet.

Shipped in a separate container is the paper guide and stacker assembly. Installation instructions for this assembly are included with the assembly and also in Section 2.3.

### 2.3 PAPER GUIDE AND STACKER ASSEMBLY (\#527001001)

## ASSEMBLY INSTRUCTIONS

Attach paper guide and stacker assembly (one piece) to the back, top of printer by first removing two screws from the left and right side, and install using a flat bladed screwdriver. Make sure rounded paper guides rest on top of printer in front of paper feed opening.


PRINTER STAND OPERATION


TABLE TOP OPERATION

## SECTION 4

THEORY OF OPERATION

### 4.1 INTRODUCTION (Figures 4-1 and 4-2)

This section on the theory of operation contains a detailed description of each major function performed by the Model 101A printer electronics. Throughout this section, reference is made to the schematic diagrams contained in Section 7. The section is organized as follows:

Paragraph 4.2 Basic Timing
4.3 Initializing the Printer
4.4 Loading Data
4.5 Character Printing
4.6 Paper Movement
4.7 Special Functions
4.8 Power Supplies

A basic block diagram of the 101A printer and a flow chart of the overall printer operation are contained in Figures 4-1 and 4-2.


Figure 4-1. MODEL 101A FUNCTIONAL BLOCK DIAGRAM


Figure 4-2. FUNCTIONAL FLOW CHART

The block diagram is arranged to show signal flow between major electrical assemblies within the printer. The flow chart briefly describes all major operations performed by the printer, such as initializing, loading data, printing characters, paper movement and special functions.

### 4.2 BASIC TIMING (See Figure 4-3)

The basic timing clock ( $\overline{O S C}$ ) for the printer electronics is derived from a 100 KHz oscillator ME10. Capacitor C4 controls the frequency. Signal $\overline{O S C}$ is inverted to generate OSCXT for the interface connector and the optional interface board. Signal $\overline{O S C}$ is used on Card \#1, signal OSC' is used on Card \#1 and \#2.


Figure 4-3. BASIC TIMING CIRCUIT

### 4.3 INITIALIZING THE PRINTER

Before the printer can accept input data, it must first be PRIME'd and SELECT' ed. The prime operation initializes the printer logic to a ready state. The select operation after causing a prime condition, resets the busy line to the interface connector and makes the printer ready to receive data.

### 4.3.1 PRIME CIRCUIT (Figure 4-4, Timing; Figure 4-5, Circuit)

The prime circuit which is used to initialize the printer electronics, can be activated by any one of the following conditions:
a. Power-up,
b. Selecting the printer,
c. End of a line of print,
d. Input delete code,
e. INPUT PRIME signal at the interface connector.

The prime circuit resets the printer logic, clears the buffer, and places a dummy character in the first character position in the buffer. A timing diagram of the prime timing is shown in Figure 4-4.


Figure 4-4. PRIME TIMING

During a prime condition, signal $\overline{\text { PRIME }}$ goes low, resetting the $\overline{\mathrm{DMC}}$ flip-flop. The low $\overline{D M C}$ then allows the OSC' clock to generate CLKTB pulses for the buffer. At the same time, the low PRIME signal generates a high SCRL signal which disables the buffer input and allows the CLKTB pulses to clock ZEROS into the buffer.

Since the PRIME and DMC flip-flops are both activated on the low-going edge of $\overline{O S C}$, the DMC flip-flop remains set for one clock time after PRIME is reset. During the clock interval in which PRIME and DMC are both active, DS8 goes high and a ONE is clocked into bit 8 of the buffer forming the "dummy" character.


The following paragraphs describe the several conditions which can cause a prime operation.

1) Power Turn-on - When the printer is first turned on, capacitors C11 and C13 are both discharged and signal PWR PRIME is held low, causing a power prime condition. PWR PRIME remains low until C13 charges to approximately +2 V through R21. This generates a high at ME4-11 and a low at ME4-10. Before PWR PRIME can go high, it must first charge capacitor C11, which keeps PWR PRIME low an additional amount of time. The total duration of PWR PRIME is approximately 100 milliseconds.
Signal PWR PRIME ensures that the Select flip-flop and EOP latch are reset during power-up. Also for the duration of PWR PRIME, the PRIME flip-flop is set causing a Prime condition in the printer.
2) Selecting the Printer - When the SELECT switch on the front panel is pressed or a Select code (octal O21) is received, signal SEL goes low. RC network R57/C29 generates a pulse from this low-going SEL signal, which fires the PRMOS one-shot. This generates a 3 millisecond pulse ( $\overline{\text { PRMOS }})$. $\overline{\text { PRMOS }}$ resets flip-flop ME22 causing PRIME. After the 3 millisecond PRMOS interval, the next OSC sets ME22 terminating the Prime condition.
3) Terminating a Line of Characters - When the printer finishes printing a line of characters, signal CIP goes high, firing the PRMOS one-shot which causes a prime condition as described in (2) above.
4) Detecting a Delete Code - Detection of a delete code (177) on the input data lines, fires the PRMOS one-shot causing a prime condition as described in (2) above.
5) Detecting a Remote Prime (INPUT PRIME) - When interface signal INPUT PRIME goes low, the low IP allows the next OSC pulse to reset the PRIME flip-flop causing a Prime condition. When INPUT PRIME goes back high, the rising edge of $\overline{I P}$ triggers one shot $\overline{\text { PRMOS }}$, extending the prime condition for an additional 3 milliseconds.

### 4.3.2 SELECT CIRCUIT (Figure 4-6)

Before it can receive data, the printer must first be selected. This can be done either by the SELECT switch on the front panel or by an octal 021 code on the input data lines.

The single-pole, double throw, pushbutton SELECT switch on the front panel is buffered by a latch flip-flop on Card \#2. The low-going SELCLK signal generated by pressing and releasing the switch clocks flip-flop SEL set. Note that each power prime condition resets the SEL flip-flop so that the printer is in a de-select state when power is first applied.


Figure 4-6. SELECT CIRCUIT

The printer can also be selected from a remote location by receiving an octal 021 code. While the Select code is on the data lines, REMSEL is low and SELCLK is high. At the end of the data strobe, REMSEL goes high and SELCLK goes low, clocking the SEL flip-flop. Because SEL is one of the constraints on the REMSEL decode, if the printer is already selected, the decoder is prevented from generating REMSEL. As a result, consecutive select codes will leave the printer in the selected state.

Similarly, the printer can be deselected either by again pressing the SELECT switch or an octal 023 code on the data lines.

While the printer is deselected, the low SEL signal generates a busy condition and activates the FAULT line to the interface connector. When selected, the high SEL signal causes a prime condition and lights the SELECT indicator on the operator panel. The select status of the printer can also be monitored by means of signal SLCT at the interface connector.

### 4.4 LOADING DATA

### 4.4.1 GENERAL (Figure 4-7/4-8)

The single line, 133 -character buffer in the 101A is capable of receiving parallel data at a rate of up to 75,000 characters per second.

In general, the data transfer sequence consists of the input device placing the appropriate code on the data lines to the printer and then generating a data strobe pulse. The printer, after a slight delay, responds with an acknowledge pulse. Or if the received data caused a busy condition, the printer first activates the busy line for the duration of the busy condition and then responds with an acknowledge pulse.

The diagram in Figure 4-7 shows the timing involved in transferring data, which does not cause a busy condition.


Figure 4-7. INPUT DATA TIMING - NO BUSY CONDITION

### 4.4.2 DATA STROBE

As shown in the timing diagram of Figure 4.7, the data lines must be stable at least 0.5 usec before and after DATA STROBE, and the DATA STROBE pulse must be at least 0.5 usec wide. As a standard feature, the 101 A will not recognize a data strobe during the acknowledge delay interval. As an option, however, a non-gated data strobe is available.



Figure 4-9. ACKNOWLEDGE CIRCUIT

### 4.4.3 ACKNOWLEDGE (Figure 4-9)

The trailing edge of the gated data strobe (DSTB) triggers the $\overline{A K D L Y}$ one-shot generating a 7 usec $\overline{\text { AKDLY pulse. This sets a latch (ME12) which pre- }}$ vents subsequent data strobes from being accepted. If the printer did not go busy as a result of the received data, the trailing edge of $\overline{A K D L Y}$ triggers the Acknowledge one-shot generating a 4 usec $\overline{A C K N L}-G$ pulse to the interface connector. This ACKNLG pulse also resets the latch, allowing the printer to receive the next DATA STROBE pulse.

If the printer went busy as a result of the received data, the trailing edge of BUSY generates the $\overline{\text { ACKNLG pulse. }}$

### 4.4.4 BUSY TIMING (Figure 4-10, Timing; Figure 4-11, Circuit)

The timing diagram in Figure $4-10$ shows the interface timing involved in receiving any character that causes a busy condition in the printer.


Note:

| Received Data | Octal Code | Duration of Busy |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Bell | 007 | 2 seconds |
| Line Feed | 012 | 75-105 msec |
| Vertical Tab | 013 | $300-310 \mathrm{msec}$ |
| Form Feed | 014 | $3-3.5 \mathrm{sec}$ |
| Carriage Return or 132nd character in a line. | 015 | 6 msec per character plus 270 msec max. return time. |
| Delete | 177 | 3 msec |
| Deselect | 023 | Until printer is selected. |

Figure 4-10. INPUT DATA CAUSING BUSY


Figure 4-11. BUSY CIRCUIT

A busy condition is developed by the B-input gate ME15 pin 8. The output of this gate is normally low when the printer is not busy, and goes high when any of the following conditions occurs:

1. The printer has been deselected (SEL is low);
2. A prime condition is in progress (DMC is high);
3. A printing operation is in progress ( $\overline{C I P}$ is low);
4. A Carriage Return code has been received prior to the 132nd character in a line ( $\overline{Z B C R}$ is low);
5. The dummy character appears at the Shift Register output ( $\overline{\mathrm{TB} \overline{8}}$ is 10w);
6. A paper movement operation such as line feed, form feed, or vertical tab is in progress ( $\overline{\mathrm{PM}}$ is low);
7. A line feed operation has just been completed ( $\overline{\text { DLYLF }}$ is low);
8. A malfunction in the video circuit ( $\overline{L D}$ is low), a Bell condition ( $\overline{\mathrm{BSP}}$ is low) or a Carriage Return code has been received ( $\overline{\mathrm{SCR}}$ is low). This causes ORBZ to go low.

As soon as a busy condition is detected, the BUSY signal to the external connector goes high. The low-going $\overline{O S C}$ signal clocks the output of gate ME15 into flip-flop ME22. As a result, flip-flop ME22 delays the trailing edge of the BUSY signal to the interface connector by one clock interval after the busy state is terminated.

Also, whenever a Form Feed (LFF) or Vertical Tab (LVT) code is received, signal SVFD goes high, immediately resetting flip-flop ME22, causing a BUSY signal.

The trailing edge of BUSY generates a 4 usec Acknowledge pulse ( $\overline{A C K N L G}$ ) to the interface connector, indicating that the operation is complete.

### 4.4.5 CLOCKING INPUT DATA INTO THE BUFFER (Figure 4-7, 4-12)

If the received data has a ONE in bit 6 or 7 (indicating a printable character), signal CLGT goes high allowing the gated data strobe DSTB to generate a CLKTB pulse. This clocks the received character (DS1-DS8) into the shift register.

If the received character is a control code (ZERO in bits 6 and 7) other than a carriage return, then CLGT goes low inhibiting CLKTB, and the character is not clocked into the shift register.

If a carriage return code (octal 015) is received and at least one printable character has been received for that line (ie., First Character Clock FCCLK is set), then the CR code is stored in the shift register.


Figure 4-12. FUNCTION DECODER

### 4.4.6 FUNCTION DECODER (Figure 4-12)

Data inputs from the interface connector are first buffered and then applied to decoder gates. If a control code is detected, the decoder output causes the following action in the printer.

Printer Control Functions (Card 2)

|  | Function | Mnemonic | Octal Code | Printer Action |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1. | Carriage Return | DSCR | 015 | Shift the buffer until dummy character appears at the output and print the line of characters. |
| 2. | Form Feed | $\overline{F F}$ | 014 | Move the paper until the next Top of Form hole in Channel 1 of the tape reader is detected. |
| 3. | Vertical Tab | $\overline{\text { VT }}$ | 013 | Move the paper until the next Vertical Tab hole in Channel 2 of the tape reader is reached. |
| 4. | Line Feed | $\overline{\text { DCLF }}$ | 012 | Advance the paper one line. |
| 5. | Delete | $\overline{\text { DEL }}$ | 177 | Prime the printer electronics. |
| 6. | Bell | $\overline{\text { DCBL }}$ | 007 | Generate an audible tone, about two seconds in duration, in the speaker at the rear of the printer. |
| 7. | Elongated Characters | UPSC | 016 | Print the line of characters as elongated characters (double width). |
| 8. | Select | REMSEL | 021 | Select the printer. |
| 9. | Deselect | REMSEL | $\begin{aligned} & \text { or } \\ & \text { 202 } \end{aligned}$ | Deselect the printer. |

### 4.5 CHARACTER PRINTING (Figure 4-13)

When the dummy character appears at the shift register output ( $\overline{\mathrm{TB} 8}$ ), the logic activates an electromechanical clutch which causes the print head to move from left to right across the page.


Figure 4-13. CHARACTER PRINTING BLOCK DIAGRAM

As the print head carriage moves across the page, the timing fence (and light source) generate timing inputs to the video amplifier board. These timing signals are used by the logic to register the five full columns of dots in the printed character.

The logic uses two ROM (Read-Only Memory) elements for each character set. One ROM defines the dot pattern for the five full-step columns, the other defines the dot pattern for the four half-step columns in a $9 \times 7$ matrix. These ROM outputs control seven driver circuits which activate the seven print head solenoids.

This section describes the character printing operation as follows:

Paragraph 4.5.1 Initiating the Printing Operation
4.5.2 Print Head Motion
4.5.3 Character Registration and Timing
4.5.4 Character Generator (ROM)
4.5.5 Print Head Operation
4.5.6 Terminating the Printing Operation

### 4.5.1 INITIATING THE PRINTING OPERATION (Figure 4-14)

As data is received by the printer, the dummy character is shifted through the shift register. As the 132nd character is received, the dummy character appears at the shift register output. If a carriage return code (octal 015) is received before the 132 nd character, this code generates ZBCR. This allows the OSC clock to generate CLKTB pulses, shifting the register until the dummy character appears at the output. A high TB8 indicates dummy character.


Figure 4-14. FORWARD AND REVERSE CLUTCH DRIVE CIRCUITS

When TB8 goes high and the left limit switch is activated (RTPSW is high), a low $\overline{\text { CIP }}$ signal is generated. The low $\overline{\text { CIP }}$ signal gated by Delayed Clutch (DCLT) and the -12V supply, controls a driver circuit (via the optional Motor Control circuit) on the power driver board, the output of which activates the forward clutch.

Limit switches are located at the right and left end of the printer. These switches (RTP switch on the left, EOP switch on the right) are activated by a magnet mounted on the underside of the carriage mechanism. Actuation of the RTP switch indicates the carriage is at its leftmost position. Actuation of the EOP switch indicates the carriage is at its rightmost position. The output of these two switches are used to control the forward clutch logic (CIP) and to detect failures in the video signal from the timing fence ( $\overline{\mathrm{D}}$ ).

### 4.5.2 PRINT HEAD MOTION (Figure 4-14; Schematic - Section 7)

Power for moving the print head from left to right across the page is transmitted from the main drive motor to an electromechanical clutch mechanism. The clutch is controlled by the CIP signal. CIP is gated with: (1) Delayed Clutch signal (DCLT) to ensure that the print head rests at the left margin for at least 40 milliseconds before being reactivated; and (2) the -12 V supply, to ensure that the -12 V supply is on before activating the forward clutch. This gated $\overline{\mathrm{CIP}}$ signal controls the forward clutch driver.

The input to the power driver is normally low thereby causing the current flowing through R42 to be shunted through CR31 to ground. Diode CR30 offsets the diode drop of CR31. When the input signal goes active high, CR31 becomes back biased, causing current to flow through CR30, R49, and transistor Q29 and Q28 to saturate, and current to flow through Q29 and R41. The current flowing through Q28 also flows through and activates the forward clutch. The clutch current is limited by R40.

When the clutch signal goes 10w, Q29 and Q28 turn off. Diode CR29 provides a current path until the magnetic field of the forward clutch is dissipated.

### 4.5.3 CHARACTER REGISTRATION AND TIMING (Figure 4-15, Timing; Figure 4-16, Circuit)

As the print head assembly moves across the timing fence, the vertical slots on the timing fence interrupt light to the optical pick-up head, generating a video signal. The VIDEO AMP output then triggers the STROBE one-shot ME18 on the logic card, initiating the print timing shown in Figure 4-15.

The STROBE one-shot is adjusted for 450 usec. The leading edge of STROBE also triggers a delay one-shot (ME32-4) adjusted for a 500 usec output pulse. The trailing edge of this pulse triggers the Delayed Strobe (DELSTB) one-shot which is adjusted to the same pulse width as STROBE. In normal character printing, STROBE is used for full-step timing and DELSTB for the half-step timing.


Figure 4-15. CHARACTER TIMING


### 4.5.3.1 Video Amplifier (Figure 4-16)

The circuit used to amplify the video signal generated by the timing fence is located on the video amplifier assembly board, contained on the print head carriage.

Referring to schematic orawing \#63002319 in Section 7, the video amplifier consists of a high gain amplifier with positive feedback. When the photo cell is dark, no current flows through it and the base of Q1 is held at +5 volts through resistor R1. When Q1 is turned off, Q2 is turned on through resistors R2 and R7. Q2 being on also turns on Q3 through resistor R4.

Because Q3 is on, the collector is held at approximately ground, thereby allowing the current to flow through R7 and holding Q2 on through the positive feedback. When the photo transistor detects light, current is allowed to flow throught it, thereby drawing current through transistor Q1 and resistor R2. Q1 then turns on and turns transistor Q2 off by shunting the current away from the base of Q2. When Q2 turns off, Q3 also turns off and the collector of Q3 is held to +5 volts through R6. R7 serves to drive Q2 further into the cut-off region. Capacitors C1 and C2 are used for proper frequency response and noise suppression. Resistor R3 is used to prevent leakage by keeping Q2 from turning off.

### 4.5.3.2 Timing Signals (Figure 4-15, Timing; Figure 4-16, Circuit)

For normal character printing, five consecutive STROBE pulses are counted down by the divide-by-six counter ME27. The counter outputs PWC1, 2 and 4 are then decoded to generate timing outputs $\overline{\mathrm{DCWO}} \overline{\mathrm{DCW}}$. These timing intervals correspond to the five full-step columns in the character matrix. The quiescent state of this strobe counter is DCWO which corresponds to the space interval between characters. During DCWO, the STROBE input generates a CLKTB pulse which clocks the next character to the output of the shift register. The DCW1DCW5 timing outputs are used to address the appropriate column in the "full-step" ROM (character generator).

During each video interval both a STROBE pulse and a DELSTB pulse of the same width is generated as shown in Figure 4-15. During normal character printing (when $\overline{U C C}$ is high), four consecutive DELSTB inputs to counter ME24 generate timing outputs $\overline{\mathrm{DCWO1}}-\overline{\mathrm{DCW}} \mathbf{0}$. These four timing intervals correspond to the four additional ("half-step") columns in the $9 \times 7$ matrix. Timing signals ( $\overline{\mathrm{DCWO1}} \overline{\mathrm{DCW}} \mathbf{0 4}$ ) are used to address the appropriate column in the "half-step" ROM (character generator).

During elongated character printing, the UCC latch is set allowing alternate STROBE pulses to clock the strobe counter and alternate ECSTB pulses to clock the delayed strobe counter. As a result, timing outputs $\overline{\text { DCWI }} \overline{\text { DCW5 }}$ and DCWO1-DCWO4 are twice as long during elongated character mode than during normal character mode.

During the space interval between characters (DCWO), the delayed strobe counter is reset.

### 4.5.4 CHARACTER GENERATOR (ROM) - Figure 4-16

The logic board can contain up to four ROM elements, depending on the selected character generating capabilities of that printer. The ROM's in element locations ME33 and ME35 each provide full-step outputs (i.e., columns $1,3,5,7,9$ ) for up to 64 characters. The ROM's in locations ME34 and ME36 each provide half-step outputs (i.e., columns 2, 4, 6, 8) for up to 64 characters. ME33 and 34 are used for the standard 64 character set, ME34 and 36 are used for the optional character sets.

Each ROM (Character Generator) element has three inputs (in addition to the input voltages):
(1) The character address - The standard 64 character ROM's (ME33 and ME34) are addressed by TB1-TB5 (CHADD1-CHADD5) and TB7 (CHADD7). By using TB7 inverted as character address bit 6, lower case character codes are automatically printed as upper case characters (e.g., as upper case A - 100001, and a lower case a - 1100001, both apply the same character address to the ROM). In the optional ROM's (ME35 and ME36), character address bit 6 is controlled by TB6.
(2) Column Address - Timing outputs $\overline{\mathrm{DCW}}-\overline{\mathrm{DCW}}$ s specify the five "ful1step" columns in each $9 \times 7$ character matrix in ROM's ME33 and ME35. Timing output $\overline{\text { DCWO1-DCW04 specify the four "half-step" }}$ columns in each $9 \times 7$ matrix in RDM's ME34 and ME36.
(3) Timing - A low input to pin 28 of each ROM gates the 7-bit dot configuration of the addressed character and column to the output of that ROM. For the full-step ROM's (ME33 and ME35), this timing input is STROBE ANDed with ROMTB8 or ROMTB8. For a standard 64-character configuration, ROMTB8 is always high allowing each STROBE pulse to gate the standard ROM output. The STROBE. pulse provides the timing input for gating the 7-bit dot pattern to the print head solenoids.

For the half-step ROM's (ME34 and ME36), the timing input is ROME2 ANDed with ROMTB8 or ROMTB8. For normal character printing, ROME2, is coincident with Delayed Strobe signal DELSTB This effectively interleaves the dot pattern from the half-step ROM's with the dot pattern from the full-step ROM's.

For elongated character printing, ROME2 is coincident with each STROBE signal. This combined with the fact that the DCW timing signals are twice as long during elongated character mode, causes the printed character to be twice as wide as a normal character. An example of the character ( $Y$ ), both in normal and elongated style, is shown in Figure 4-17.

(A) NORMAL $Y$

(B) ELONGATED Y

Figure 4-17. NORMAL AND ELONGATED CHARACTERS

The seven outputs from all four ROM's are wire ORed together and applied to the Power Driver board as signals CG1-CG7.

### 4.5.5 PRINT HEAD OPERATION (Figures 4-18, 4-19)

The print head is the device used to print the characters. The head contains seven solenoids that move seven wires against the ribbon to form the column of dots on the paper. The position of these solenoids and the location of the wires in the head are shown in Figure 4-18. Solenoid \#1 controls the top dot and solenoid \#7 controls the bottom dot in a column. The wires come from each solenoid and are positioned at a jewel located at the end of the head. The length of these wires is approximately 3.5 inches and each wire requires about one ounce of force to begin its movement. The amount of force needed to move the wires 0.015 inch (i.e., the distance necessary to make a dot on the paper) is about 12 ounces.

The total distance travelled by the wires is approximately 0.015 -inch, but under normal operation, the end of the head is about 0.006 inch from the ribbon and paper. The reason for locating the wires closer than 0.015 inch from the paper, is to account for the amount of force absorbed by the ribbon and paper upon impact.


SOLENOIDS (I-7)
(BACK OF HEAD)


Figure 4-18. SOLENOID POSITIONS, 1 THROUGH 7

The electrical timing and mechanical movement of the wires is shown in Figure 4-19. As shown, a 450 microsecond pulse is used to complete the impact. The voltage used to drive the solenoids is +35 volts unregulated. This voltage is about +35 to +38 volts when the pins are in an idle state, but drops to about +30 volts when all pins are engaged at the same time. From the beginning of the 450 microsecond drive pulse, about 200 microseconds is required before the wire starts to move in each solenoid. Once the wire starts moving, an additional 300 microseconds is required before the wires make an impact on the paper. Approximately 500 microseconds more are required for the wire to retract to its normal position.


Figure 4-19. PRINT HEAD TIMING

### 4.5.6 POWER DRIVER CIRCUITS (Schematics, Section 7)

### 4.5.6.1 Solenoid Drivers (Figure 4-20)

The wire ORed outputs from the character generator CG1-CG7 are applied to the solenoid power driver circuits where they are inverted, amplified and used to generate current pulses for firing the solenoid in each head.

Since all solenoid driver circuits are identical and operate in the same manner, only the first one, controlled by CG1 will be described.

Referring to Power Driver schematic \#63002275, when CG1 goes high indicating an active condition for solenoid \#1, current flows through R4. If CR40 is back-biased (which is the normal operating condition), the current flows into the base of Q3 turning it on. The current through Q3 then develops a +5 V leve1 across Zener diode CR3. This +5 V causes Q2 and Q1 to act as emitter followers, developing a voltage of approximately 3.8 V across R1. Resistor R2 limits power dissipation in Q2.

The 3.8 V across R 1 allows approximately a 2.5 amp current flow through solenoid \#1 and transistor Q1. When Q1 is first turned on, the inductance of the solenoid prevents current flow through Q1. Transistor Q1 is saturated at this time. When current flow through the solenoid reaches approximately 2.5 amps, Q1 goes into the active region and limits the current to this value.

When CG1 goes inactive low, Q3 turns off, turning off Q2 and Q1. When Q1 turns off, the solenoid current flows through CR2 and C1. The value of C1 is chosen to act as a parallel reasonant circuit with the inductance of the solenoid. Diode CR2 allows only a quarter-wave of the resonant frequency. A waveform diagram is shown in Figure 4-20.


Figure 4-20. POWER DRIVER WAVEFORM

### 4.5.6.2 Capacitor Discharge Circuits

After C1, C2, C3, C4, C6, C7 and C8 have charged to approximately 60 volts because of the discharging solenoid current, resistors R61, R62, R64, R66 and R67 serve to bleed off this charge so that the capacitors will be at a 30 volt bias at the time of the next discharge. The value of the resistor is chosen so that a time constant of about 275 microseconds results.

### 4.5.6.3 Shut-Off Circuit

Diodes CR40, CR41, CR42, CR43, CR44, CR45, CR39 have their cathodes tied together and connected to Q32. When the printer is turned on, the +5 volt supply closes relay K1. This prohibits current from flowing through CR35 and into the base of Q32, thereby ensuring that Q32 is shut off. In this condition diodes CR39 through CR45 cannot shunt current away from the solenoid drivers. When the machine is shut off, however, it is characteristic that the 5 volt supply output drops before the 30 volt supply output.

When this happens, K1 opens, allowing the current to flow through R47 and CR35 into the base of Q32, thereby saturating Q32. This connects the bases of all the solenoid drivers to ground through diodes CR39 through CR45, preventing any of the solenoids from firing during power turn off. The clutch and Line Feed Drivers are also attached to the collector of Q32 through diodes CR36, CR37 and CR38. Therefore, during power turn off, the clutches will release and paper movement will be inhibited.

### 4.5.7 TERMINATING THE PRINTING OPERATION

### 4.5.7.1 General

When the print head carriage reaches the right limit switch ( $\overline{E O P}$ goes low) or when a CR character is detected at the shift register output, ( $\overline{R D C R}$ goes low), $\overline{\text { CIP }}$ goes high, turning off the forward clutch. The high CIP: (1) generates a low CIR which activates the reverse clutch returning the print head to the left margin, (2) triggers the PRMOS one-shot generating prime condition, and (3) triggers the Line Feed one-shot (if the automatic line feed is not disabled) causing the paper to advance one line. During the Line Feed (LF) and Delayed Line Feed (DLYLF) interval, the printer remains busy and cannot accept data. At the end of the DLYLF interval, however, the printer goes unbusy and data can be received during the carriage return.

When the print head reaches the left margin, the low-going RTP signal triggers one-shot ME22-6 generating a 40 millisecond Delayed Clutch interval (DCLT). During this time both clutches are prevented from turning on.

### 4.5.7.2 Reverse Clutch Driver

Power for moving the print head from right to left is transmitted from the main drive motor to a reverse clutch mechanism. Signal CIR from the logic board directly controls the reverse clutch driver on the Power Driver board, unaffected by the optional motor control circuit.

The reverse clutch driver operation is identical to that of the forward clutch driver described in Section 4.5.2, except that it is controlled by a signal CIR instead of CIP.

### 4.6 PAPER MOVEMENT

Three separate printer functions can cause a paper movement operation: line feed, form feed, and vertical tab. Each of these functions causes the paper to move by activating the Paper Movement Solenoid (PMSOL), which in turn activates a clutch that mechanically links the form feed motor to the paper feed tractors.

For each line feed operation, the solenoid is energized 15 milliseconds . At the end of this interval a $60-90$ millisecond line feed delay is generated to allow the clutch pawl and clutch mechanism to return home before another paper movement operation is allowed.

In response to a form feed or vertical tab command, a dc level is applied to the solenoid, allowing continuous movement of the paper. This paper movement is terminated when a hole is detected in the appropriate channel of the vertical format paper tape. The operation of the VFU is described in Section 4.6.4.

### 4.6.1 LINE FEED (Figure 4-21, Circuit; Figure 4-22, Timing)

The line feed operation can be generated by any of the following three conditions:
(1) After printing a line of characters (if the automatic line feed is not disabled, E10 to E11 is connected) then the low-going forward clutch signal CIP, triggers the LF one-shot.
(2) Receiving a line feed code (octal 012) - The function decoder generates a low $\overline{D C L F}$ pulse during data strobe, the trailing edge of which triggers the LF one-shot.
(3) Pressing the LINE FEED switch on the operator panel - Pressing this switch causes REMLFSW to go low. When the switch is released, the high-going REMLFSW triggers the LF one-shot.


Figure 4-21. LINE FEED CIRCUIT

The width of the LF pulse generated by any of these three conditons is normally adjusted to 15 millisecond by means of R54.


Figure 4-22. LINE FEED TIMING

The low $\overline{L F}$ generates PM, and if no paper time-out condition has occurred (PMTO is low), PM generates PMSOL. The high PMSOL signal activates the line feed solenoid via the Power Driver board. The trailing edge of PM triggers a 60-90 millisecond Delay Line Feed interval DLYLF. During both the LF and DLYLF intervals, the printer remains busy.

### 4.6.2 FORM FEED (Figure 4-23, Circuit; Figure 4-24, Timing)

A form feed operation can be generated by either of the following two conditions:
(1) Receiving a form feed code (octal 014) - The decoded form feed signal $\overline{F F}$ sets latch LFF which generates a high SVFD signal. SVFD allows the next OSC' to set the VFD flip-flop. The resulting low VFD signal then activates PM and PMSOL which activates the line feed solenold.
(2) Pressing the TOP OF FORM switch on the operator panel - This generates a low TOF signal which sets the LFF latch and generates PMSOL as described in (1) above.


Figure 4-23. FORM FEED AND VERTICAL TAB CIRCUIT

In either case, the high PMSOL signal activates the line feed solenoid and generates a busy condition. This continues until a hole is detected in channel 7 of the paper tape, at which time signal HL goes low. The low HL allows the next OSC' clock to reset the HS flip-flop and generate RSVFD. The following OSC' clock resets VFD which disables PM and PMSOL. The trailing edge of PM activates a 60-90 millisecond DLYLF interval.


Figure 4-24 FORM FEED AND VERTICAL TAB TIMING

For as long as PMSOL is active, the printer remains in a busy condition. If a paper time-out is detected, PMSOL is immediately deactivated and the FAULT line is activated.

### 4.6.3 VERTICAL TAB (Figure 4-23, Circuit; Figure 4-24, Timing)

A vertical tab operation is generated by receiving a vertical tab code (octal 013). The decoded vertical tab signal sets latch LVT which generates a high SVFD signal. SVFD allows the next OSC' to set the VFD flip-flop. The resulting low VFD signal then activates PM and PMSOL which activates the line feed solenoid.

The high PMSOL signal activates the line feed solenoid and generates a busy conditon. This continues until a hole is detected in channel 5 of the paper tape, at which time signal HL goes low. The low HL allows the next OSC' clock to reset the HS flip-flop and generate RSVFD. The following OSC' clock resets VFD which disables PM and PMSOL. The trailing edge of PM activates a 6090 millisecond DLYLF interval.

For as long as $\overline{\text { PMSOL }}$ is active, the printer remains in a busy conditon. If a paper time-out is detected, PMSOL is immediately deactivated and the FAULT line is activated.

### 4.6.4 VERTICAL FORMAT UNIT

The vertical format unit (VFU) consists of a standard 8-channel (only two channels of which are used) paper tape reader, located on the upper left side of the printer just under the left cover. Movement of the paper tape in the VFU is caused by direct mechanical linkage to the gear train that drives the paper feed tractors. As a result, each line feed advances the paper by one line and the tape by one sprocket hole.

Each form feed function advances paper until the next hole is detected in channel 7 of the paper tape. Similarly, each vertical tab function advances paper until the next hole is sensed in channel 5 of the paper tape.

The following two paragraphs describe the operation of the tape reader amplifiers in the VFU and the amplifier tape channel amplifiers on Card 1.

### 4.6.4.1 Vertical Format Control Tape Reader (Figure 4-23)

Each channel in the vertical format control tape reader contains a photo transistor (type MRD150) and a single transistor amplifier (type 2N3904). The 2N3904 transistor acts as an emitter follower amplifier to provide current gain. When the photo transistor is dark, no current flows through it and no current flows through the base of the 2N3904; hence no current flows through the 2N3904 transistor. When light shines on the MRD150 photo transistor, current flows through it and into the base of the 2N3904 where it is amplified by the transistor.

### 4.6.4.2 Vertical Format Control Amplifiers (Figure 4-23)

Since the amplifiers used for both the Form Feed and Vertical Tab channels are identical, only channel one will be described. There is normally no current flowing into the base of Q2. This keeps Q1 off and supplies base current to Q2 through resistor R24. Q2 then turns on and develops approximately zero voltage across it, allowing resistor R24 to maintain the base of Q1 at ground. When the tape reader senses a hole, current flows through R22 and R23 into the base of Q1, thereby turning it on. The collector of Q1 is approximately ground, shunting the current through R24 away from the base of Q2. This turns off Q2, and allows its collector to be held at +5 volts through resistor R26. R25 then supplies current to the base of Q1 maintaining Q1 turned on.

### 4.6.5 PAPER TIME OUT CIRCUIT (Figure 4-21)

To prevent paper runaway in the case of a machine failure, a paper timeout circuit is included. Prior to a paper movement command, capacitor C21 is charged to approximately +12 V through R49 and CR3. Each time a paper movement command is initiated, the high PM signal causes a low output at ME6-10 backbiasing diode CR3. This allows C21 to discharge through R48 and R50 until either the paper movement is terminated or CR4 is forward-biased. If CR4 gets forward-biased, Q8 turns on causing PMTO to go high which disables PMSOL and terminates paper movement.

The time-out interval is approximately 6 seconds.

### 4.6.6 LINE FEED SOLENOID DRIVER (Schematic - Section 7)

Signal PMSOL from Card 1 is normally low (inactive). In this state, current flows through R39 and CR28 to ground. The diode drop of CR27 balances the diode drop of CR28 thereby maintaining the line feed driver in the off condition. When PMSOL goes active high, CR28 becomes back biased and current flows through R39, CR27, R48 and into the base of Q27, saturating it. The collector current, limited by R38, flows into transistor Q26, turning it on and causing current to flow through the Line Feed Solenoid. When signal PMSOL returns low, transistors Q27 and Q26 turn off. The fly-back voltage then appears across CR24, which provides a current path until the magnetic field of the line feed solenoid is dissipated.

### 4.7 SPECIAL FUNCTIONS

In addition to the paper movement and character printing functions, the printer also performs the following special functions: Bell, Delete, Paper Empty, and Motor Control (optional).

### 4.7.1 BELL (Figure 4-25)

Reception of a bell code (007) or detection of a paper empty condition ( $\overline{P E}$ goes low) triggers the BELL one-shot generating a 1 to 2 second BELL signal. This BELL signal turns on Q2 enabling multivibrator ME29. The 2 KHz output from ME29 is then applied to the speaker through Q3 and Q4 on Card 2. The speaker is located at the rear of the printer.

During this same time, the low $\overline{\overline{C B B L}}$ or $\overline{P E}$ followed by the high BELL output generates a low $\overline{B S P}$ signal. This generates a high ORBZ which creates a BUSY condition.

### 4.7.2 DELETE

The delete code is used to reset the control logic, same as a prime condition. Reception of a delete code causes the function decoder to generate a low DEL signal. The trailing edge of Data Strobe (DSTA) then causes DEL to go high, triggering the PRMOS one-shot. This initiates a prime condition as described in Section 4.3.1.


Figure 4-25. BELL CIRCUIT

### 4.7.3 PAPER EMPTY (Figure 4-26)

The paper empty condition is controlled by normally-open PAPER OUT switch S2. With paper in the printer, a high PAPER OUT input is applied to Card 1. generating a high $\overline{P E}$ and a low PE signal. When the printer runs out of paper, switch S2 closes, turning on the PAPER OUT lamp on the front panel and activating the PE signal. This high PE signal goes to the interface connector to indicate a paper-out condition. The low $\overline{\mathrm{PE}}$ signal activates the bell and activates the BUSY line as long as the paper empty conditon exists.

To continue printing on the last form during a paper empty condition, pressing the FORMS OVERRIDE switch on the front panel removes the low PAPER OUT input to Card 1 deactivating signal $P E$. This allows printing to continue until the FORMS OVERRIDE switch is released.

### 4.7.4 MOTOR CONTROL (OPTIONAL)

The Motor Control board mates to the printer electronics via molex connectors. A wire harness is located in the paper pan region, (see Figure $4-2$ ), and is connected to a cable from the board.

With the optional motor control feature, if no print or paper movement command is received during any 9 -second interval, a solid-state switch is deactivated which removes the 115 VAC from the drive and form feed motors. The dc voltages to the printer electronics are not affected. The motors are automatically turned back on by the next print or paper movement command. (This section includes a Central Circuit location diagram. Figure 4-12, an Interconnection diagram, Figure 4-13 and a timing diagram Figure 4-14.)

One-shot ME3 generates a 9-second interval during which time the Forward Clutch signal (FWDCLD) and the Paper Movement signal (PMSOL) are monitored. During any 9 -second interval generated by one of these print or paper movement commands, the solid-state switching circuit is activated, thereby delivering 115 VAC to the motors. If the 9 -second interval is exceeded without receiving another print of paper movement signal, then the switching circuit is deactivated removing 115 VAC from the motors. The next print or paper movement command automatically turns on the motors.

The solid-state switching circuit is connected in the 115 VAC power line to the motors. It consists of an optically coupled isolator (ME1), a silicon controlled rectifier SCR (Q2), a full-wave bridge rectifier (CR3, 4, 5,6 ) and a triac (Q1). ME1 provides isolation and is used as a switching network, containing an LED emitter and photo darlington sensor. The triac Q1 is basically two SCR's connected in parallel and oriented in opposite directions. Across Q1 are R9 and C7 which comprise an RC snubber network for preventing the line voltage rate of change from turning triac Q1 on without a valid gate signal.


Figure 4-26. PAPER EMPTY


Figure 4-27. MOTOR CONTROL MOUNTING


Figure 4-28. MOTOR CONTROL BOARD INTERCONNECTION DIAGRAM

The following discussion assumes that the motors are off, therefore, FWDCLD or PMSOL must activate the motor control circuit to turn on the motors.

The leading edge of FWDCLD or PMSOL triggers the one-shot causing the output at ME1 pin 3 to go high for a g-second interval. The resulting low on ME5, pin 6 appears on the cathode (pin 2) of ME2. This turns on ME2, causing current to flow from ME2 pin 4 (emitter) into the gate of SCR OQ2, turning it on. With Q2 conducting, thus "shorting" the full-wave bridge rectifier, a current pulse, produced by one half of the AC line voltage and passed by the "shorted" rectifier, flows into the gate of the triac (Q1) switching it to the ON state. Q1 then shunts current away from the rectifier, thus reducing the principle current to Q2, turning it off. Current then flows through Q1 to the motors for that half of the AC signal.

When the AC line current is zero, Q1 turns off. As the next half of the AC signal appears, current again flows to the bridge rectifier turning Q2 back on. This action, as before, pulses Q1 but with the opposite polarity, turning it on to pass this half of the AC signal to the motors.

The above operation keeps repeating itself during the 9 -second interval, switching Q1 from the OFF state to the ON state, for either polarity of voltage applied to the main terminals of Q1.

Coincident with the activation of the motor control circuit from an OFF to an ON condition, the high output of ME1, pin 3 triggers Delay oneshot ME3, which generates a low at ME3, pin 1. If a FWDCLD signal is received, the signal is inhibited from generating DELFWD by this low being applied to ME4, pin 5 and 10. When one-shot ME3 times-out (approximately 250 milliseconds later), FWDCLD generates a DELFWD signal which activates the Forward or Reverse Clutch Driver, depending on which signal was received. The purpose of the delay is to allow the mian motor to reach normal speed before the clutch is activated.

If another FWDCLD or PMSOL signal is received during a 9-second interval (motors $O N$ ), the leading edge re--triggers one-shot ME1 for another $9-s e c o n d$ interval. The solid-state switch and Delay one-shot ME3 remain unaffected during this time. Therefore, the 115 VAC keeps being supplied to the motors and, if a FWDCLD signal was received, it is gated directly to the clutch driver without being delayed.

If no FWDCLD or PMSOL signal is received during a 9-second interval, one-shot ME1 times-out causing its output ME1, pin 3 to go low. This turns off ME2 by delivering a high to ME2, pin 2, which in turn stops current flow out of ME2-4 and prevents Q2 from turning on. With Q2 off, there is no current flow from the bridge rectifier to pulse Q1. Therefore, Q1 does not conduct, removing 115 VAC from the motors.

No further action occurs until another FWDCLD or PMSOL signal is received. At this time, any one of these signal inputs being active causes a high at ME1, pin 3 which: 1) activates the switch circuitry and turns on the motors, and 2) triggers Delay one-shot ME3. If a FWDCLD signal was received, the signal is delay approximately 250 milliseoncds then gated to the Power Driver board.

*ACTIVATION OF THE PMSOL SIGNAL DEPENDS ON THREE FUNCTIONS: LINE FEED, VERTICAL. TAB AND FORM FEED. IF TWO CONSECUTIVE LINE FEEDS ARE SENY TO THE PRINTER DURING A MOTOR-OFF CONDITION, THEY SHOULD BE SPACED 300 MILLISECONDS APART.

Figure 4-29. MOTOR CONTROL TIMING

### 4.7.5 FAULT CIRCUIT (Figure 4-30)

A low FAULT signal to the interface connector is generated by any of the following three conditions:
(1) A paper empty condition ( $\overline{\mathrm{PE}}$ is low),
(2) The printer is deselected (SEL is low),
(3) A malfunction in the video circuit ( $\overline{L D}$ is low). If the print head travels from the left limit switch (RTPSW) to the right limit switch (EOPSW) without a single STROBE being generated, then the LD flipflop is set indicating an error condition.

### 4.8 POWER SUPPLIES (Figure 4-31, Schematics - Section 7)

The complete power distribution circuit for the 101A is shown in Figure 4-31, from the primary input ( $115 \mathrm{VAC}, 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ ) to the DC voltages developed by the internal power supplies for driving the logic circuitry.

The standard printer is pre-wired at the factory for $115 \mathrm{VAC}, 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$. However, as an option, the printer can be wired for other input voltages. Schematic No. 63001105 in Section 7 shows the necessary connections on the multitap $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ transformer ( T 1 ), for various input voltages (either 50 or 60 Hz ).

In addition, for a 50 Hz input voltage, the 60 Hz motor pulley $\mathrm{HB}-91$ (Part No. 525841001 ) must be changed to a 50 Hz pulley HB91-1 (Part No. 525344001). (See Figure HB, Section 8)


Figure 4-30. FAULLT CIRCUIT


Figure 4-31. POWER DISTRIBUTION DIAGRAM

The input voltage is fused by a 5 amp slo-blo fuse (F4) and applied to the input transformer through connector P13-J13 and the ON/OFF switch on the front pane1. A 1 uf capacitor (C1) and 470K ohm resistor (R3) located on the suppression board (Schematic No. 63002318) in back of the operator panel siightly above the ON/OFF switch filters any transients generated by the switch or transformer.

The 115 VAC to drive the main motor, form feed motor and left and right cooling fans is obtained from the 115 VAC primary winding, terminal 24 of the multitap transformer. The 115 VAC is applied via the optional motor control switch, which provides automatic ON/OFF control of the motors and fans.

The secondary of the multitap transformer develops the following voltages:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 35 \text { VAC center-tapped } \\
& 26.5 \text { VAC } \\
& 11 \text { VAC }
\end{aligned}
$$

These voltage are delivered through connector J13-P13 to their respective power supplies.

The 35 VAC and 11 VAC voltages are sent through the connector board and used as inputs to the +5 V regulator (via connector J1-P1) and to the +12 V and -12 V regulator (via connector J2-P2). These input voltages are rectified, filtered and regulated, then sent to the logic cards. The regulated dc outputs from these three power supplies are also sent via the connector board to the optional interface board. The 26.5 VAC is also obtained through J13-P13 and used to generate +35 V unregulated for the power driver board.

### 4.8.1 +5V REGULATOR (Schematic \#63002307)

The 11 VAC output from the secondary winding of the transformer is rectified by bridge rectifier CR1, CR2, CR3, CR4 and filtered by C4 located in the cavity. This filtered output is fused through F1 and regulated by regulator element ME1 which maintains the +5 V output. Capacitors C3 and C5 provide additional filtering for high frequency transients that might appear at the output. Resistor R7 is a bleeder resistor allowing some current flow through the regulator keeping it in the active region.

Overvoltage protection is provided by components CR5, R6 and Q1. With the output at a normal +5 V , Zener diode CR5 inhibits current flow through R6, holding the gate of SCRQ1 at ground. However, when the output voltage exceeds +6.8 V , the Zener diode CR5 conducts, developing voltage across R6 and turning on SCRQ1. This shorts the input and blows fuse F1.

### 4.8.2 +12V AND -12V REGULATORS (Schematic \#63002308)

The voltage generated by the 35 VAC center-tapped secondary winding of T 1 is used as inputs to the +12 V and -12 V regulators. The operation of both circuits is identical to that of the +5 V regulator described in Section 4.8.1.
4.8.3 +35V POWER SUPPLY, UNREGULATED (Schematic \#63002307)

The 26.5 VAC output from the transformer is rectified by diode bridge MD1 and filtered by R19-C15 to generate the +35 V unregulated voltage for the power driver circuits. All of these components are located in the electronics cavity. The +35 V output is fused through F 5 and used as a voltage input to the power driver board via connector P13-J13.

SECTION 5
REMOVAI, REPLACEMENT AND ADJUSTMENT PROCEDURES

### 5.1 INTRODUCTION

This section describes the operation, removal, replacement and adjustment of each major mechanical assembly in the Model 101 series printer.

### 5.2 MECHANICAL ASSEMBLIES

The mechanical assemblies and their reference figures are covered in the order listed below. Mechanical drawings, and parts lists, are contained in Section 8 of this manual.

| Section | Title | Figure and <br> Reference Parts <br> Symbol |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 5.2 .1 | Cover | Figure A |
| 5.2 .2 | Carriage Mechanism | Figure HA |
| 5.2 .3 | Driving Mechanism | Figure HB |
| 5.2 .4 | Spring Drum | Figure HC |
| 5.2 .5 | Damper | Figure HD |
| 5.2 .6 | Frame | Figure HE |
| 5.2 .7 | Paper Feed Mechanism | Figure HF |
| 5.2 .8 | Pin Feed Unit | Figure HG |
| 5.2 .9 | Form Feed Mechanism | Figure HH |
| 5.2 .10 | Ribbon Feed Mechanism | Figure HI |
| 5.2 .11 | Hardware, Electrical | *Figure HJ |
| 5.2 .12 | Paper Guide | Section 2 |
| 5.2 .13 | Print Head and Associated Assemblies |  |

[^0]
### 5.2.1 COVER (Figure A)

### 5.2.1.1 Operation

All covers permit internal access to the printer, and are completely removable.

### 5.2.1.2 Removal/Replacement Procedure

1. Pull outward and down, left cover assembly 630023351 (A-4) and right cover assembly 63002336-1 (A-3). (Refer to Fig. 8-1).
2. Remove cover assembly, rear 630023339-1 (A-7) by unscrewing from each side of cover, standoff (A-39) with internal lockwasher (A-41), nut (A-32) and ball stud (A-19).
3. Remove front cover assembly 63002337-1 (A-5) by removing screws, flat washer and split lockwashers at (A-26)
(A-34) and (A-35). Remove at two corners (A-27), ( A-34), A-35. Lift cover from frame (HE-1).

## Note

Before removing front cover assembly, elevate top cover assembly (A-6) to clear printer head, and slide the front cover assembly forward to avoid damaging ribbon cables which are connected from the video amplifier board 63002306 (See Figure l-7) to the power driver board 63011100 .
4. Disconnect power cable (Refer Section 7, Electronic Cavity 63011105, item 9, and Fig. 8-1) from base (A-2) by removing screw, flat washer and split lock washer (A-25), (A-34), (A-35) and removing cable clamp (A-47) and bracket (A-20).
5. Disconnect connector, (A-16) from bracket at rear left on main frame ( $\mathrm{HE}-1$ ).
6. To remove the base (A-2) from main frame, disassemble remaining hardware (four places) at (A-26), (A-34), (A-27) and lift main frame from base.
7. To reassemble, reverse order of disassembly beginning with step 6.

### 5.2.1.3 Adjustments

Side covers (A-4, A-3) lock into speed clips located on inside walls of covers. For perpendicular adjustment of covers, in relation to base, adjust length of ball stud (A-19) with nut (A-32) located at ends of standoffs (A-39), if required.

### 5.2.2 CARRIAGE MECHANISM (Figure HA)

### 5.2.2.1 Operation

The function of the carriage mechanism is to hold the head under the best condition to print characters against the platen and to move the head from left to right and return it to the starting position after printing the last character.

The carriage (HA-9) has two guide rollers (upper) (HA-l0), a guide roller unit (HA-2l) and two rollers (upper and lower) (HA-26, 31) to hold the carriage on the guide bar ( $\mathrm{HE}-8$ ) and guide plate (HE-23). The head bracket (HA-1), mounted on the carriage, holds the head by four screws and is movable back and forth up to 1 mm (0.039 in.). This adjustment is made by turning an eccentric shaft on the head penetration adjusting knob (HA-32). The adjustment is determined by the number of copies to be run. The head lock knob (HA-33) is mounted on the left-hand side of the carriage and locks the eccentric shaft after positioning head in relation to platen. Play between head bracket and carriage can be eliminated by gib (HA-45) which is fixed on carriage by two screws (HA-46) and positioned by set-screws (HA-48). When the carriage is positioned over the right or left-hand reed switch (HE-78) a magnet, mounted on lower portion of carriage, closes the reed switch and sends a signal to indicate the carriage position to electronic logic.

The carriage is moved by the main driving belt (HA-36). Parts (HA-41) through (HA-44) and (HA-58) through (HA-64) are mounted on the underside portion of the carriage. These parts are designed to absorb shock on the belt and are adjustable for proper belt tension and linear alignment.

The ribbon guide roller ( $\mathrm{HA}-5$ ) , mounted on the carriage and head bracket, holds the ribbon at proper position and ensures proper tension on the ribbon while printing. Bracket (HA-50) supports the ribbon cable, lamp holder, and fiber optic bundle. This assembly determines print registration.

### 5.2.2.2 Removal/Replacement Procedure

## A. Head

For removal and installation of print head, refer to Section 5.2.13.2.
B. Carriage (HA-9)
l. With carriage at mid position, remove main driving belt (HA-36) from holder (A) (HA-58) by loosening nuts (HA-64) and pushing down main belt, which then should be moved to left by hand.
2. Remove complete damper unit by removing screws (HD-29).
3. Remove bracket (HA-50) by removing screws (HA-55).
4. Loosen head lock knob (HA-33) and slide head back from platen to clear guide roller (HI-lll) by turning head adjusting knob (HA-32). Release ribbon from ribbon guide roller (HA-5).

## CAUTION

AT THIS POINT, BE CAREFUL NOT TO DAMAGE REED SWITCH AND CASE (HE-78). CARRIAGE SHOULD BE REMOVED FROM LEFT SIDE OF MACHINE.
5. Move carriage to left and remove it from guide bar and guide plate.
6. To install carriage, reverse above procedure.
C. Main Driving Belt (HA-36)

1. Free main driving belt (HA-36) from holder (A) (HA-58) by removing nuts (HA-64) and pushing down.
2. Release main spring (HC-2) tension by loosening nut (HC-l2) and screw (HC-ll). Note, that as the pawl (HC-l0) is released the main spring inside the spring drum (HC-l) unwinds rapidly with considerable noise, which is normal for this operation.

Note
To install and/or adjust spring drum, refer to paragraph 5.2.4., Spring Drum.
3. Remove nuts (HA-44) and screws (HA-43).
4. To install main driving belt (HA36) reverse above procedure.
D. Guide Roller and Guide Roller Unit (HA-10, 21):

1. To remove guide roller unit, remove bolts (HA-22). This unit may be replaced as a complete assembly.
2. To remove guide rollers from carriage, remove nut (HA-20) and spring washer (HA-19).
5.2.2.3 Adjustments
A. To Adjust Play Between Carriage and guide Bar (HE-8)
or Guide Plate (HE-23):
3. Adjust the distance between carriage (HA-9) and guide plate (HE-23) by loosening nut (HA-29) and turning eccentric axle ( $\mathrm{HA}-25$ ) to allow gap of 0.01 through 0.03 mm ( 0.0004 through 0.0012 -- in.) between upper and lower rollers (HA-26, HA-31) and the guide plate.
4. The carriage, without main driving belt (HA-36), should be able to move on guide bar ( $\mathrm{HE}-8$ ) and guide plate with no more than 100 grams ( 3.5 ounces) tension. Note, that the guide roller unit (HA-21) is adjusted to the carriage (HA-9) by the manufacturer prior to shipping, if a carriage is readjusted or replaced.
B. To Adjust Play Between Carriage and Head Bracket (HA-I):
5. After loosening screw's (HA-46) and nuts (HA-49), adjust play by positioning gib (HA-45) with setscrews (HA-48) and then tighten screws and nuts. Head bracket should be able to move smoothly using head adjusting knob (HA-32).
C. To Adjust Ribbon Guide Roller (HA-5):
6. An eccentric shaft (EA-6) is used to make this adjustment from the mounting face of the bracket: to the farthest point: of tangency on roller, the dimension should be 53.50 mm (2.106 in.).
D. To Adjust Tension of Main Driving Belt (HA-36) :
7. Remove main driving belt (HA-36) by loosening nuts (HA-64) and pushing down on belt. Adjustment of tension can now be made by turning nuts (HA-44) on screw (HA-43).
8. For the Model 101 Series, apply main belt tension by the following method:
a. Main belt is attached to carriage.
b. Carriage is at start position, (at rest).
c. At a point midway between spring drum ( $\mathrm{HC}-16$ ) and forward and reverse clutches, deflect top of belt upward 9-11 millimeters (0.35-0.43-inch) using an upward pull equivalent to 500 grams, (17.6 ounces).
9. Ensure that carriage returns from any run-out position under spring drum tension, and that main driving belt is in attached position to carriage.

### 5.2.3.1 Operation

Driving power of motor ( $\mathrm{HB}-98$ ) is transmitted to forward and reverse clutches as follows: Motor - intermediate pulley with gear ( $\mathrm{HB}-22$ ) - intermediate gear for forward clutch ( $\mathrm{HB}-30$ ) - pulley ( HB -60) for forward and reverse clutch. Motor - intermediate pulley with gear (HB-22) - intermediate shaft with pulley (HB-80) pulley ( $\mathrm{HB}-60$ ) for forward and reverse clutch. Looking from front, motor rotates countecclockwise; therefore, pulley for reverse clutch rotates counterclockwise. When either forward or reverse clutch actuates by signal, pulley (H3-63) for main driving belt rotates to move carriage.


Figure 5-1. MODEL 101 SERIES DRIVE TRAIN, MAIN MOTOR AND CLUTCHES

Assembly and operation of clutches are as follows: The forward and reverse clutch assemblies are aligned along the clutch shaft (HB-50) containing a keyway (Refer Fig. 5-2).

From the front of the printer, on the right side, the order of clutch alignment is pulley for reverse clutch (HB-60), clutch armature ( $\mathrm{HB}-83$ ) , clutch rotor ( $\mathrm{HB}-87$ ), and clutch field assembly (HB-81). For the forward clutch, the assembly alignment is the same as the reverse clutch alignment beginning at the back of the printer and moving along the shaft (HB-50) towards the front of printer.

Both pulleys (HB-60) for forward and reverse clutch are fixed on the hub of armatures (HB-63). Clutch rotors (HB-87, 82) lock into keyway of shaft (HB-50) with keys (HB-64) and rotate when shaft rotates. clutch field assemblies (HB-8l) are prevented from rotating about shaft by means of tabs A and B (Ref. Fig. 5-2).

Should a signal be sent from eletronic logic to coil in clutch field assembly, the clutch armature is pulled against the clutch rotor surface and torque of pulley ( $\mathrm{HB}-60$ ) is transmitted to shaft and pulley ( $\mathrm{HB}-63$ ) by friction force between clutch rotor and clutch armature. The pulley ( $\mathrm{HB}-63$ ) and main belt (HA-36) move the carriage and print head in a forward or reverse direction depending upon which clutch is activated.

When signal current stops, clutch armature (forward or reverse) is restored to open gap position by mounted flat springs, and torque chain between shaft ( $\mathrm{HB}-50$ ) and pulley ( $\mathrm{HB}-60$ ) automatically disconnects.

An unusual force is exerted on timing belts (HB-48, 49) and motor because of inertia of carriage and the varied dropping or raising time of torque on clutches when power transmission route changes from forward clutch to reverse clutch or vice versa. These forces are resolved by installation of a motor clutch plate (HB-98) and motor pulley driver (HB-92) protecting belts and motor.

Complete cycle time of carriage and machine operating sounds are influenced by dropping time of torque on clutches, belt tension and condition of motor clutch; therefore, all the above parts must be adjusted properly.

### 5.2.3.2 Removal/Replacement Procedure

A. Main Motor (HB-98) (With covers and rear electronic cavity removed).

Steps A.1. through A.4. are keyed to Figure HI.

1. Remove right and left-hand bevel gears (HI-27) by loosening set-screws (HI-29). Retain parts.
2. Remove right and left-hand shaft bushing holders (HI-130, 133) by removing screws (HI-l31). Retain parts.
3. Remove snap rings (HI-105) on both ends of shaft. Retain parts.
4. Loosen set-screw (HI-19) on driving bevel gear (HI-18).
5. Remove shaft (HI-103) anci washers (HI-104). Retain all parts.

Steps A.5. through A. 6 are keyed to Figure HB.
5. Loosen nut (HB-19) and back off belt tensioner bolt (HB-l8) up to maximum travel.
6. Remove main motor with motor mount bracket (HB-9) from base (A-2) underneath the printer.

Refer to Printer Wiring Diagram in Section 7 for wiring diagram in steps A.7. through A.9. if motor is being replaced.
7. Cut two wires (red), No. Wl8 and Wl9 as close to motor as possible.
8. Remove ground lug attached to motor.
9. Unsolder two wires (yellow) on motor capacitor (HB-13) retain capacitor and bracket if motor is being replaced.
10. Remove motor from mounting bracket (HB-9) by removing four screws with four external washers ( $\mathrm{HB}-12$ and ll).

## Note

Ensure that two washers (spacers) per screw are on inside of bracket mounted against rubber grommets (HB-10). Retain a total of 12 washers (HB-1J.).
B. Main Motor Belt Removal ( $\mathrm{HB}-48$ ).

When main motor is replaced, it is recommended that the belt ( $\mathrm{HB}-48$ ) be replaced at the same time.

1. Remove and discard main motor belt (HB-48) from motor pulley ( $\mathrm{HB}-22$ ) and pulley ( $\mathrm{HB}-110$, lll) by first removing intermediate gear ( $\mathrm{HB}-30$ ) for forward clutch by removing nut and washers (HB-28, 29, 96) at front of printer. Retain pulley.
c. Tighten four mounting bolts (HB-17).
d. Tighten nut ( $\mathrm{HB}-19$ ) on adjusting bolt.
e. Press ON/OFF Switch on operator panel of printer to test alinement and operation of main motor and belt tension while operating. With switch OFF readjust adjusting bolt and mounting nuts, if required.
2. Reinstall intermediate gear ( $\mathrm{HB}-30$ ) for forward clutch which was removed in step B.l. Ensure that pulley belt (HB-48) is over hole when pulley shaft is inserted so that if fits over small gear of pulley ( $\mathrm{HB}-22$ ).
3. Place other end of pulley belt over the forward clutch gear ( $\mathrm{HB}-60$ ).
4. To adjust eccentric idle shaft (HB-27) and intermediate pulley (HB-30), refer to paragraph 5.2.3.3C.
5. For final installation of motor, reverse steps A.1. through A.6. at para. 5.2.3.2.A.
6. Install ribbon through extended pins on right and left-hand control levers (HI-88, 90).
C. Preparation of Main Motor w/Fan and Clutch Plate
(HB-98) Prior to Installation
7. Solder two capacitor wires (yellow) from motor to terminals of retained capacitor ( $\mathrm{HB}-13$ ) of step A.9. Insulate points of contact.
8. Solder two red wires of motor (HB-98) to red wires, numbers Wl8 and Wl9. (Refer to step A.7.). Insulate points of contact.
D. Installation of Motor Pulley Driver (HB-92).

## Note

The following parts are to be added (in the order indicated, a through d) to the shaft of the motor and are in addition to the pinned clutch plate and fan that are factory delivered with the motor (HB-98). Refer to Figure (HB).
a. Motor pulley 60 Hz or 50 Hz ( $\mathrm{HB}-110$, $\mathrm{HB}-111)$.
b. Motor pulley driver (HB-92).
c. Spring for $\mathrm{HB}-92$ ( $\mathrm{HB}-93$ ).
d. Nuts for HB-93 (HB-ll2).

1. Tighten nut (HB-ll2) so that spring coils squeeze together, but not overlapping. Tighten second check nut (HB-ll2).
2. Insert motor into back of printer (shaft facing front of printer) and set over motor mounting holes.
3. Install new belt (HB-48) over intermediate pulley ( $\mathrm{HB}-22$ ) and main motor pulley ( $\mathrm{HB}-110$, or $\mathrm{HB}-111$ ).
4. Insert mounting bolts (HB-17) into main motor through base underneath printer. Do not tighten until the following steps are performed.
a. Insert adjusting bolt (HB-18) into side flange of motor mounting bracket and turn. Motor belt will tighten.
b. Adjust motor and bracket parallel to front paper pan (HF-89) by sighting straight down on the top of two slotted-head screws (HB-12) of the mounting bracket ( $\mathrm{HB}-9$ ) and aline screws parallel to the front paper pan.
E. Forward and Reverse Clutch Drive Mechanism
(Refer to Figures 5-2, HB, and HI)
5. Forward Clutch
a. ?emove clutch spring (HI-4) and sleeve (HI-5) ay loosening two set-screws (HI-6) on sleeve.
b. Remove clutch gear (HI-1).
c. Remove driving shaft unit by removing screws (HI-17).
d. Remove bushing bracket (HB-51) from shaft (HB-50) by removing screws (HB-52) and washers (HB-46).
e. Slip off pulley belt (HB-48) between forward clutch pulley ( $\mathrm{HB}-60$ ) and intermediate pulley ( $\mathrm{HB}-30$ ).
f. Remove sleeve (HB-62) from shaft.
g. Remove pulley (HB-60) and clutch armature (HB-83) together. If required, separate pulley and armature by loosening set-screw (HB-61).
h. Slide off clutch rotor ( $H B-82$ ) and retain key (HB-64) lying in KEYWAY of shaft (Figure 5-2).

## Note

To remove total parts of the forward and rear clutch assembly from its shaft, continue with removal of the reverse clutch parts in paragraph 5.2.3.2E., Step 2, and the removal of forward and reverse field assemblies (HB-81), and main belt pulley ( $\mathrm{HB}-63$ ) in Step 3.
2. Reverse Clutch
a. Disengage belt ( HB -49) between intermediate shaft with pulley (HB-80) and reverse pulley ( $\mathrm{HB}-60$ ).
b. Remove screws (HB-52) and washers (HB-96) from bracket ( $\mathrm{HB}-51$ ) and slide off bushing (HB-53) with bracket from shaft.
c. Remove sleeve ( $\mathrm{HB}-62$ ) from shaft ( $\mathrm{HB}-50$ ).
d. Remove pulley ( $\mathrm{HB}-60$ ) and clutch armature ( HB -83) together if required. Separate pulley and armature by loosening set-screw (HB-6J).
e. Slide off clutch rotor ( $\mathrm{HB}-87$ ) and retain key (HB-64) lying in keyway of shaft.
3. Forward and Reverse Field Assemblies (HB-81) and Main Belt Pulley (HB-63)
a. Cut forward clutch field assembly wires No's W39 and W67. (Figure 5-2) (Ensure that they are properly identified prior to cut). Refer to Section 7 for schematic interconnecting diagram.
b. Cut reverse clutch field assembly wires No's W34 and W43. (Ensure that they are properly identified prior to cut. Refer to Section 7 for schematic interconnecting diagram.


Figure 5-2. DRIVE MECHANISM - HB
c. To remove shaft ( $\mathrm{HB}-50$ ) and main belt pulley (HB-63), push shaft through the two field assemblies, main pulley, and spacer (HB-l09).
d. Free mounted forward and reverse field assemblies (HB-81) by loosening two screws, washers and brackets (HE-72, 73, 70, 71) from right side of main frame ( $\mathrm{HE}-1$ ) and sliding each bracket away from field holder tabs A and B (Part of field holder HB-81) (Fig. 5-2).
e. For complete assembly replacement of forward and rear clutches and main motor pulley, reverse steps of paragraph 5.2.3.2E., Steps 1, 2 and 3.

## Note

Begin assembly (with keyway of shaft in up position) (Figure 5-2), by first adjusting main motor pulley, spacer and field assemblies on center of shaft. Refer to rotor and armature adjustments in paragraph 5.2.3.3.D., steps 1 through 2 when assembling.
f. Timing Belts (HB-48, 49).

1. For forward clutch belt ( $\mathrm{HB}-48$ ), remove pulley ( $\mathrm{HB}-30$ ) by removing nut (HB-28) and use procedure steps 1.a. through l.e. of para. 5.2.3.2.E.
2. For reverse clutch belt ( $\mathrm{HB}-49$ ) removal, refer to procedure steps 2.a. through 2.c. of para. 5.2.3.2.E.
g. Intermediate Shaft with Pulley (HB-80).
3. Remove intermediate pulley ( $\mathrm{HB}-30$ ) by removing nut (HB-28) and washer (HB-29). Slide belt ( $\mathrm{HB}-48$ ) off the pulley prior to removal.
4. Loosen pulley (HB-22) on intermediate shaft (HB-80) by loosening two set-screws (HB-23). Slide off pulley belt (HB-48).
5. Pull out pinned pulley and shaft (HB-80) toward front of printer. This step will free pulley (HB-22) and felt washers ( $\mathrm{HB}-26$ ).

### 5.2.3.3 Adjustments

A. To Adjust Motor Pulley Drive (HB-92) and Motor Clutch Plate (Part of Motor).

1. Torque of these slip clutches is $33.3 \mathrm{oz} / \mathrm{in}$. through $97.2 \mathrm{oz} / \mathrm{in}$. Adjust by changing tension of spring (HB-93) with nuts (HB-112).
2. If compression of spring is increased too much, speed of carriage is accelerated, timing belt receives abnormal shock and squeeking noises will come from forward and reverse clutches.

## Note

Make sure that there is no oil on surfaces of motor clutches.
B. To Adjust Belt Tension (Timing Belt HB-48, 49).

Proper belt tension is obtained under the following condition:

When about 300 grams (10.6 oz.) pressure is applied to upper half of belt, mid point between pulleys, belt depression is about 3 to 4 mm ( 0.12 to 0.16 in.).

Adjustment of belt tensions is as follows:

1. Belt ( $\mathrm{HB}-48$ ) between motor pulley ( $\mathrm{HB}-110$, $\mathrm{HB}-111$ ) and pulley (HB-22); adjust belt tension by loosening nuts (HB-19) and screws (HB-17). Adjust bolt ( $\mathrm{HB}-18$ ) to change position of motor, then tighten all screws and nuts.
2. Belt ( $\mathrm{HB}-48$ ) between pulley ( $\mathrm{HB}-30$ ) and pulley (HB-60) for forward clutch; adjust belt tension by loosening screws (HB-79) washers (HB-114) and positioning tensioner bracket (rear) A (HB-75). Make sure that belt is pushed down horizontally and contacts tensioner $L$ (HB-77) completely. If contact is not complete, adjust tensioner bracket: (rear) B (HB-76) by loosening screws (HB-79) and washers ( $\mathrm{HB}-114$ ) and re-position bracket ( $\mathrm{HB}-76$ ). Then repeat above adjustment as in beginning of step 2.
3. Belt (HB-49) between pulley (HB-80) and reverse pulley ( $\mathrm{HB}-60$ ) ; adjust belt tension by loosening screws (HB-39, 79). Position tensioner bracket (front) ( $\mathrm{HB}-33$ ) by making sure tensioner ( $\mathrm{HB}-34$ ) is pushed up against the belt completely before tightening screws.
C. Backlash Adjustment of Intermediate Pulley (HB-30) for Forward Clutch
l. With the spur gear on intermediate pulley ( $\mathrm{HB}-22$ ) meshed with intermediate pulley (HB-30) at the back of the printer begin the following adjustments with some play between the teeth of both gears.
a. Turn offset idle shaft (HB-27) clockwise with a screwdriver until play ceases to exist between gears. Determine this by moving gears foreward and backward by hand until there is no backlash movement between gear teeth.
b. When screwdriver slot of adjusting shaft (HB-27) comes to rest after no backlash movement (see example l) rotate shaft counterclockwise 45 degrees or $1 / 8$ of a turn (see example 2).


Example 1.
(Not necessarily vertical)
C. Insert a feeler gauge between the sides of two meshed gear teeth for a minimum gap of 0.012 -inch through a maximum gap of $0.015-$ inch ( 0.30 to 0.38 mm max.) (See Fig. A).


Figure A. USE OF FEELER GAUGE FOR BACKLASH ADJUSTMENT
d. When satisfactory movement of gear ( $\mathrm{HB}-30$ ) has been established, lock up nut and washers (HB-28, 29, 96), with a 10 millimeter openend wrench, while at the same time, holding correct adjusting screw position with screwdriver.
e. Complete re-assembly of the following steps:
(1) Add a few drops of Anderol No. 465 oil to eccentric idle shaft (HB-27) and on both felt washers (HB-31) (See Fig. 8-3).
(2) Forward and reverse pulley belts (HB-48, 49) and main motor pulley belt (HB-48) should be in position for operation. If motor is turned on, at this point, gears should operate with minimum noise, as torque of main motor is distributed without strain along intermediate shaft (HB-80) to forward and reverse clutches.
D. To Adjust Forward and Reverse Clutch

## Note

Clearances between clutch rotors (HB-82, 87) and clutch armatures (HB-83) should be uniformly 0.008 to 0.012 in. ( 0.2 to 0.3 mm ). (See Figure 5-2.) Refer to paragraph 5.2.3.2.E, steps 1 through 3 for Forward and Reverse Clutch Removal/ Replacement.

1. Remove pulleys (Fig. 8-3, items 48, 49) for forward and reverse clutches (HB-60) by loosening set-screws (HB-61). Set thickness gauge between clutch rotor and clutch armature and adjust clearance by loosening nut (HB-85) and turning set-screws (HB-84) on the clutch armatures (HB-63). (Refer to Figure 5-2).
2. Clearance between sleeves (Fig. 5-2, HB-62) and bushing units (HB-53) mounted on bushing bracket ( $\mathrm{HB}-5 \mathrm{l}$ ) should be less than 0.1 mm ( 0.004 in.$)$, and shaft (HB-50) and pulleys (HB-60) should be able to rotate smoothly. Adjust by positioning bracket (HB-51) after loosening screws (HB-52) (Fig. 8-3).

### 5.2.4 SPRING DRUM (Figure HC)

### 5.2.4.1 Operation

1. Provides spring tension for return of head.
5.2.4.2 Removal/Replacement Procedure (with left cover down)
2. Release spring pawl (HC-10) by loosening nut (HC-12) and screw (HC-ll).
3. Actuate pawl (HC-10) to release spring tension step by step.

Note
Spring may unwind suddenly with excessive noise.
3. Roll belt (HA-36) off pulley (HC-5).
4. Loosen nut (HC-9) and remove drum assembly from brackets (HC-6, 7).
5. Drum may not be disassembled by removing nuts ( $\mathrm{HC}-9$ ) and shaft ( $\mathrm{HC}-8$ ).
6. To assemble, reverse above procedure.

### 5.2.4.3 Adjustments

1. Spring drum $w /$ main spring ( $\mathrm{HC}-1$ ) should have only enough tension to return carriage unit smoothly from any position to starting position without any other force.
2. Main spring tension should be 1 to $1.4 \mathrm{~kg}(2.2-3.1 \mathrm{lbs})$. To adjust, loosen nut (HC-1.2) and back off screw (HC-ll) slightly; this will release the holding pawl (HC-10). Rotate spring drum (HC-l) counterclockwise to increase tension, and rotate clockwise to decrease tension.
3. Proper tension will be obtained by winding spring drum about ten times when carriage is positioned at starting position. The purpose of the spring drum is to hold down carriage motion at home position so that 11 windings is about maximum. Note that pawl is easily released from teeth on spring drum with main spring loosening at once if nut (HC-l2) and screw (HC-ll) are loosened too much.
5.2.5 DAMPER (Figure HD)
5.2.5.1 Operation
4. Dampens return print head motion.
5.2.5.2 Removal/Replacement Procedures
5. Remove screws (HD-29) to remove complete unit.
6. Loosen nut (HD-24) and back out center screw (HD-23). Remove unit damper cylinder (HD-l) from frame (HD-37).
7. Remove snap ring (HD-16) and remove pin (HD-21).
8. Remove lid (HD-ll) by removing screws (HD-12).
9. Remove spring (HD-10).
10. Take off split pin (HD-9) from nut (HD-8).
11. Remove nut (HD-8).
12. Remove steel washer (HD-7) and packing (HD-6).
13. To install packing, reverse above procedure and coat inside of cylinder lightly with recommended NYE RHEOLUBE No. 723-MS, or equiv.

Note following points on above procedure:
a. Split pin (HD-9) should not interfere with movement of spring (HD-10).
b. Piston Rod (HD-2) should be returned to normal position easily by spring (HD-l0), when pushing down piston rod by hand and releasing.
c. When replacing lid (HD-1l, care should be taken that rod (HD-2) moves freely in bushings.

### 5.2.5.3 Adjustments

1. Tighten center screw (HD-23) with enough force to hold damper cylinder (HD-l). Additional tightening may lock piston rod (HD-2).
2. When replacing damper cushion (HD-33) on carriage stopper lever (HD-32), clean contact surface with alcohol and sandpaper. Fit cushion and cap (HD-34) using recommended Eastman 910 glue, or equiv.

### 5.2.6 FRAME (Figure HE)

### 5.2.6.1 Operation

The following two reed switches and flexible timing fence are located on frame of printer:

1. Left-hand reed switch w/case (HE-78). This switch should be closed to output signal of RTP (ready to print) while carriage is positioned over it.
2. Right-hand reed switch w/case (HE-78). This switch should be closed to output signal of EOP (end of print) when carriage is positioned over it.
3. Flexible Timing Fence (HE-C). The timing fence is used to interrupt light through vertical slots for the optic pick-up head.

### 5.2.6.2 Removal/Replacement Procedures

A. The following removable parts are not described in a disassembly/assembly order but their locations are on the Frame (HE) drawing with their key numbers.

1. Platen ( $\mathrm{HE}-2$ ) and Platen Holder ( $\mathrm{HE}-3$ ).

Left chassis (HE-86) and right chassis (HE-85).
3. Damper (right/Unit (HE-92).
4. Right Clutch Stop (HE-70) and Left Clutch Stop ( $\mathrm{HE}-71$ ).
5. Operator Panel (HE-89) and Support (HE-90).
6. Rubber Feet (HE-24).
7. Left guide plate (HE-53) and right guide plate (HE-62) for cavity.
8. Limit Switch (Reed) w/case (HE-78).
B. Installation of Flexible Timing Fence 63002440 (Fig. 8-6 and Fig. 5-3)

1. Mount spring clasp (Fig. 5-3/A) on left bracket support (HE-55) using two screws (Fig. 5-3/F), two split lockwashers (Fig. 5-3/B) and two flat washers (Fig. 5-3/E). Clasp should be horizontal and perpendicular to printer machine casting (HE-l) when mounted on left bracket support (HE-55).
2. Mount right bracket clamp (fig. 5-3/D) using two screws (Fig. 5-3/F) and two split lockwashers (Fig. 5-3/B).
3. Mount leftsside offflexible timing fence behind clasp (Fig. 5-3/A) by placing mounting hole over spring projection pointing towards back of printer.
4. Insert right side of flexible fence (tab end) between right clamp (Fig. 5-3/D) and right mounting bracket (HE-54). Right side surface offfence should read "THIS SIDE OUT" (facing operator).


Figure 5-3. FLEXIBLE TIMING FENCE MOUNTING, SERIES 100

## Note

When arjusting timing fence, in next step, avoid surface contact or any abrasion to emulsion sjde of timing fence (side marked "THIS SIDE OUT").

### 5.2.6.3 Adjustments

A. Positioning of Timing Fence (Flexible)

1. Loosen screws (Fig. 5-3/F) on clamp (Fig. 5-3/D) and pull tab of fence to the right so that the first window of the fence is located $3.1+0.1$ inches $(78.7 \pm 2 \mathrm{~mm})$ from edge of printer casting (See Fig. 5-3', Ref. HE-1). (Note that this dimension adjusts for a 5/8-inch print margin on printing form).
2. Secure fence under right clamp, when correct dimension has been applied, by tightening hardware.
B. Parallelism of Suspended Tining Fence
3. From the front edge of guide bar (HE-8) (Fig. 5-3) measure 4.52 inches ( 114.8 mm ) out to the left and right edges of the fence. Do not exceed given dimensions.
4. If parallelism is not uniform along entire length of fence, loosen screws and washers (Fig. 5-3), (HE-58, 59) in either left or right bracket (HE-55, 54) and obtain equal measurements at both ends. Tighten hardware when correct dimensions have been obtained.
5. Recheck dimension from edge of printer casting to first window of fence maintaining $3.1 \pm 0.1$ inches. Re-adjust, if necessary.
C. Optic Head (No locating dimension from fence)
(Refer to para. 5.2.13.3.B.)
6. Set fibre optic head by loosening adjusting, screws on top of Video Amplifier board (See Fig. $\mathcal{F}$ B, item 42) and place face of head as close to fence without touching. Test run print head, by hand, full length ensuring that fence does not touch optic head. Tighten screws.
D. Light Assembly (No locating dimension from fence)

Refer para. 5.2.13.3.B)

1. Loosen adjusting screws on top of video amplifier board (See Fig. 7-13, i.tem 42) and set light assembly at maximum distance from fence. Tighten screws.
E. Maintenance of Flexible Mylar Timing Fence

Timing fence can be wiped clean using micro-wipes (lint free, no abrasives). For more extensive cleaning use mild soap and water. SAUTION: DO NOT USE ANY ORGANIC SOLVENTS.

## F. Static Adjustment/Limit (Reed) Switch

Proper location of left-hand reed switch is approximately 1.07 -inches ( 27.2 mm ) to right, from machined surface, where frame (HD-22) is mounted on frame (HE-1), to center of right-hand reed switch case itself. (See Figure 5-4)

Proper location of right-hand reed switch center of case is 3 to 5 mm ( 0.12 to 0.20 in.$)$ to right from last slit on timing fence assembly (HE-C).


Figure 5-4. LOCATION OF LEFT REED SWITCH (TOP VIEW)
G. Dynamic Adjustment/Limit (Reed) Switches

This adjustment follows the above static settings. The test for the left-hand limit (reed) switch, is single character line check for smooth operation of over 200 lines per minute.

The test for the right-hand limit (reed) switch is to ensure 132-characters printed. Lines should be transmitted without a carriage return (CR) signal, if possible, to ensure limit switch (reed) returns print head to start of print position.

### 5.2.7 PAPER FEED MECHANISM (Figure HF)

### 5.2.7.1 Operation

Paper is fed manually between the paper pan (upper) ( $\mathrm{HF}-76$ ) and the paper pan (lower) (HF-85). As paper appears at paper pan (front) ( $\mathrm{HF}-89$ ), pull up and place left and right sprocket holes of paper on corresponding left and right pins of pin feed belt unit (HG-19) on the same horizontal plane.

When setting printing position of paper, move paper up or down by first pulling paper feed knob (HF-99) outward. To move paper down, pull out knob (HF-99) and rotate knob in a clockwise position. Paper moves up by turning knob in a counterclockwise motion. Direct coupling, non-slip movement of paper is accomplished by serrated portion of knob inserted into opposing serrated coupler (HF-100). Pulling knob outward disconnects the direct coupling of serrated parts and allows upward and downward motion of paper.
5.2.7.2 Replacement/Removal Procedures

1. Remove paper feed knob (HF-99) by prying out knob cap ( $\mathrm{HF}-107$ ) and remove snap ring ( $\mathrm{HF}-106$ ). Slide off collar (HF-l03), spring (HF-104), and paper feed knob from shaft (HF-98) of pin feed unit (HG). Reverse procedure to assemble. Apply Eastman 910, Loctite, or equivalent glue to inside surface of knob cap and replace.
5.2.7.3 Adjustments
2. When inserting and removing paper under contact arm of paper empty (PE) switch (HF-78), switch should function properly. If adjustment of switch is required, remove screws ( $\mathrm{HF}-88$ ) and washer ( $\mathrm{HF}-97$ ) and remove pin feed cover (HF-87). Loosen switch nuts (HF-81) and position switch accordingly.

### 5.2.8 PIN FEED UNIT (Figure HG)

### 5.2.8.1 Operation

Pin feed tractors, left and right (HG-19) provide pin guides for paper to travel vertically up or down. To move paper down, pull paper feed knob (HF-99) outward and rotate counterclockwise; to move paper up, rotate clockwise. Tractors are adjustable and are locked in position by fixing knobs (HG-18). Paper holders (HG-14, 21) are used to keep paper on pin feed tractors when printer is in use.

Direct coupling of paper feed knob and paper feed shaft (See Figure HF-99) is accomplished by serrated portion of spring actuated knob (HG-99) inserting into opposing serrated coupler (HF-100). When this occurs, while printer is operating, paper is then moved by logic signals affecting function of the form feed mechanism (Refer to Figure HH).

### 5.2.8.2 Removal/Replacement Procedure

A. Paper Drive Shaft (HF-98) (See Fig. HF)

1. Refer to paragraph 5.2.7.2 for Removal of Paper Knob (HF-99).
2. Remove spring (HF-105).
3. Loosen set-screws (HF-102) on coupler (HF-100).
4. Loosen set-screw (HF-13) on FF reader gear ( $\mathrm{HF}-16$ ).
5. Loosen set-screw (HF-15) on pin feed pulley (HF-14).
6. Remove snap ring (HF-6) located in front of left-hand bushing ( $\mathrm{HF}-3$ ).
7. Loosen two fixing knobs (HG-18) on left and right pin feed units (HG) and slide both units on driving shaft (HF-98) and guide bar (HF-7) to the extreme right.
8. Loosen set-screw (HF-9) on collar (HF-8) of guide bar. Slide collar to right.
9. Remove outside nut (HF-ll) on right end of guide bar of pin feed unit.
10. Lift and slide guide bar to left and out from two pin feed units and FF chassis (right) (HH-81) of printer.
11. Remove two screws (HF-5) from holder (HF-2) located on extreme right end of driving shaft and detach holder (HF-2), bushing (HF-3) and retainer ( $\mathrm{HF}-4$ ).
12. Slide driving shaft (HF-98) to the right through two pin feed units and out of FF chassis (right) of printer.
13. To reassemble reverse procedure.
5.2.8.3 Adjustments
A. Pin Feed Holders and Paper Guide Plates (left and right
14. Clearance between pin feed holders (HG-1, 20) and spring activated paper guide plates (HG-l4, 2l) should be $0.065+0.015$-inch $(1.65+0.4 \mathrm{~mm})$. Adjust clearance by bending right angle metal. stopper located just above top hinge pin hole of pin feed holders, left and right.
B. Pin Feed Belt Units
15. For proper tension of pin feed belt units (HG-19), adjust as they are in place on the guide bar (HF-7) and driving shaft (HF-98) as follows:
a. Remove screws (HG-ll) to remove plastic belt paper guide (HG-10).
b. With a 2 millimeter (0.078-in.) allen-wrench, loosen set-screws (HG-2) on paper feed holders (HG-1, 20).
C. Rotate eccentric stop sleeve (HG-7). Test for flexibility of pin feed timing belt units (HG-19) so that they are under similar tension on each side, (not too flexible or too tight.). Tighten set-screws.
d. When paper is inserted on pin feed timing belt units (HG), left and right, the difference between the pins in the left and right horizontal plane should be minimal. Adjust as follows:
(1) Loosen fixing knob stoppers (HG-18) at top of left and right pin feed holders (HG-1, 20).
(2) Slide pin feed units together in middle of paper shaft.
(3) Open both paper guide plates (HG-14, 21).
(4) Loosen two allen-head set-screws (HG-6) on each pin feed driving pulley (HG-5) with a 2 millimeter (0.078-in.) allenwrench.
(5) Align pins on belts (HG-19) in same plane. (Sight stoppers on pin feed holders (HG-l, 20), for reference points in same horizontal plane, or insert straignt edge supported on both stoppers to check alignment of pins).
(6) Actual alignment can be done in two ways: (l) by hand moving each belt (2) or pull paper knob (HF-99) outward and rotate paper feed shaft (HF-98) which rotates eccentric sleeve (HG-3).
(7) When left and right pin feed belts are aligned, tighten two set-screws (HG-6) on both driving pulleys (HG-5).
C. Pin Feed Stopper
(I) Loosen set-screw (HF-9) on pin feed collar (HF-8) of guide bar for pin feed unit (HG).
(2) Set stopper so that when a line of print is run off, the distance between left margin of the paper and the beginning of the print is 5/8-inches for standard adjustment. Tighten set-screw.

### 5.2.9 FORM FEED MECHANISM (Figure HH)

### 5.2.9.1 Operation

A. Form Feed Torque Transmission

Torque of form feed (FF) motor (HH-71) is transmitted to pin feed unit for paper drive (Refer to Section 5.2.8) in the following manner:

1. Motor (HH-71) - motor gear (HH-12).
2. . . . FF Clutch Unit (located between FF chassis, right (HH-81) and FF Chassis, left (HH-2) FF Clutch gear ( $\mathrm{HH}-18$ ) - FF Clutch inside cam (HH-14) - gear with stop cam (HE-23) FF idle gear ( $\mathrm{HH}-27$ ) with belt drive ( $\mathrm{HH}-28$ ).
3. . . . Paper Feed Mechanism (Fig. 8-7 (HF) - paper shaft (HF-98) and pin feed pulley (HF-l4) FF reader gear (HF-16).
4. . . . FF Clutch and Magnet Unit - FF reader idle gear (HH-38) - gear (HH-47) (on shaft HH-46) - sprocket (HH-44) for paper tape rotation).
B. Form Feed Assembly

Motor (HH-7l) with fan; form feed clutch assembly; gear train; and tape reader (with standard 6 line/inch paper tape 63002292-1) are included in the form feed (FF) mechanism.
C. Rotation of Clutch Cam and Pawl

Upon receiving a signal from electronic logic, the solenoid (HH-84) in the form feed (FF) clutch and magnet unit (See Fig. 8-9) energizes and pulls in the slide (part of armature (HH-33) releasing the tab on FF clutch inside cam (HH-14) and FF clutch releasing pawl (HH-95). The pawl controls the FF clutch releaser ( $\mathrm{HH}-15$ ) containing three roller bearings (HH-19) that allows the constant speed motor (HH-71) and clutch shaft ( $\mathrm{HH}-25$ ) to rotate freely prior to incoming logic signals.
D. Operation of Clutch (HH-l4) with Paper Movement Solenoid Signal (PMSOL)

As the armature slide pulls away from the inside cam (HH-14) and pawl (HH-95) (towards the solenoid), activated by logic command Paper Movement Solenoid (PMSOL), the roller bearings (HH-19) grip the clutch shaft (HH-25) and a rotation of one-half revolution takes place that is equal to a paper movement of $1 / 6$-inch or one line feed (ILF).
E. Paper Movement $-V T$ and FF Signal

While each line of print is being run off on paper, the tape reader sprocket ( $\mathrm{HH}-44$ ) in tape reader unit feeds one pitch (holes between channel 3 and 4) at a time. Paper is fed continuously until phototransistor (See Fig. 8-9, HH-61, view A) is energized by lamp (HH-50) in lower tape reader ( $\mathrm{HH}-43$ ) when a Vertical Tab (VT) or Top of Form (FF) hole is reached.

Each time the printer performs a logic command, i.e., $V T$ or $F F$, the solenoid (HH-84) de-energizes, the spring (HH-85) activated slide returns to home position and holds the tab on the rotating $F F$ cam (HH-14) and the releasing pawl (HH-95). Paper can not move until the solenoid is activated again by logic signals.
F. Prevention of Paper Counter Movement

The paper movement is always in one direction when the clutch (HH-l4) is mechanically linked to the form feed shaft and motor. To prevent counter motion of paper feed mechanism, a small spring activated back stopper (HH-74) continually rides the periphery of gear with stop cam (HH-23) and is mechanically adjusted to fall into place against the cam at each half revolution when the $F F$ clutch inside cam (HH-14) and FF clutch releasing pawl (HH-95) return to the underside of the armature slide. At this point additional lines of print are activated by selective logic signals affecting paper movement.
5.2.9.2 Removal/Replacement Procedure

1. Refer to Figure $H H$ for the following sub units of the Form Feed Mechanism.
a. FF Unit
b. FF Clutch Unit
c. FF Clutch and Magnet Unit
d. Tape Reader (Lower)
e. Reader Lamp Holder Unit
f. Tape reader Unit (upper)
g. Reader P/C Board Unit

### 5.2.9.3 Adjustments

A. Gear with Stop Cam (HH-23) and Back Stopper (HH-74)
(Refer to Figure 8-9 (HH and Fig. 5-4 $\bar{A}$ )
When FF (form feed) clutch releasing pawl (HH-95) is not held by armature slide, (part of armature HH-33), the shaft for FF clutch ( $\mathrm{HH}-25$ ) is being rotated for a line feed (clutch-on cordition).
As each line feed rotation terminates, the FF clutch releasing pawl which is slightly offset and precedes the tab on the FF clutch inside cam (HH-14), strikes the underside of the armature slide releasing the FF shaft so that FF motor (HH-71) is disconnected from the form feed mechanism by this clutch-off effect.
It is at this point, when the shaft is released, that an adjustment must be made to the gear with stop cam (HH-23) to prevent counter-movement of paper. (Refer to Figure 5-4A).


Figure 5-4A. TWO ADJUSTMENTS, GEAR WITH STOP CAM (HH-23) AND INSIDE CAM (HH-14)

Set the back stop cam for correct working adjustment in the following manner:
a. Move slide (part of armature, HH-33) by hand toward armature solenoid (HH-84).
b. While holding slide, rotate $F F$ idle gear (HH-27) counterclockwise (clutch-on condition).
c. Release spring activated slide (HH-33) so that cam (HH-14) and pawl (HH-95) will be held against the underside of the slide.
d. Make sure that when the tab of the cam and the pawl are against the slide (clutch-off condition) that the back stopper (HH-74) drops off the notched end of gear with stop cam (HH-23). For this to happen, refer to next step.
e. Maintain a gap of 0.1 to 0.2 mm ( 0.003 to $0.007-i n$.$) between the notch of cam (HH-23)$ and back stopper (HH-74) (clutch - off condition) by loosening allen-head screws (HH-24) and adjust cam accordingly.
B. Clutch, Inner Cam (HH-14) - Armature Slide (HH-3)

To adjust proper distance of armature slide (HH-3) to hold raised tab on paper feed clutch, inner cam (HH-14) prior to line feed release, perform the following steps:

1. Loosen screws (HH-86) and washers (HH-82) on clutch magnet frame (HH-96) mounted to paper feed chassis ( $\mathrm{HH}-81$ ).
2. Slide magnet frame on paper feed chassis slots so that the distance between slide and tab on inner cam (HH-14) is from 0.2 to 0.3 mm (0.007-0.011-in.). Tighten screws and washers.
C. Timing Belt (HH-28)
3. The timing belt (HH-28) located between FF idle gear (HH-27) and pin feed pulley (HF-14) has the following adjustment:
a. Loosen three nuts (HH-70) holding right chassis (HH-81) to left frame chassis (HE-86). (Rotate left frame to change tension on belt.)
b. For proper tension of timing belt (HH-28) move belt downward 3-5 millimeters (0.118-0.196-inch) when load of 100 grams (3.5 ounces) is applied on belt at mid-point between both pulleys.
c. Tighten three support nuts at chassis (HH-81).

### 5.2.10 RIBBON FEED MECHANISM (Figure HI)

### 5.2.10.1 Operation

A. Ribbon Movement - Forward Clutch Drive

Torque for feeding ribbon is transmitted from shaft (HB-50) while head is moving from left to right as clutch spring (HI-4) engages sleeve (HI-5) mounted on shaft (HB-50). Above toruqe is transmitted to ribbon as follows:
B. Ribbon Feed Mechanism (From front of printer)

1. Drive-Right Side

Shaft (HB-50) - clutch gear (HI-1) - driving gear (HI-75), bevel gear (HI-81) - driving bevel gear (HI-18) - sleeve (HI-20) - driving slide shaft $A,(H I-103)$. . . (a) bevel gear (right hand) (HI-27) - bevel gear (right) (HI-43) ribbon spool shaft (right) (HI-38) - ribbon. . . .
2. Drive-Left Side

Bevel gear (HI-27) - bevel gear (HI-59) ribbon spool shaft (HI-57) - ribbon.
C. Driving Slide Shaft

Above torque transmission route for the ribbon feed mechanism (left and right) is determined by position of driving slide shaft A (HI-103) (Fig. 5-7) controlled with control spring (HI-39) (Figure 5-9) reverse control lever (right) (HI-88) (Figure 5-9) and reverse control lever (left) (HI-90) (Figure 5-7).
D. Reverse Control Ribbon Movement (left and right)

Tension of ribbon is applied by ribbon holding plate (HI-44) and guide rollers (HI-11). When one of ribbon spools becomes empty, eyelet (or stop plate) on ribbon pulls guide pins on either reverse control lever (HI-90, 88) (right) or (left) to change ribbon feeding direction by pushing washer (HI-104) with either reverse control lever (right) or (left) on sliding driving siide shaft (HI-103). When ribbon does not feed, or ribbon feed mechanism binds for some reason, a safety feature releases ball (HI-76) from hole in driving shaft (HI-79), and torque of driving gear (HI-75) no longer transmits drive to driving shaft (HI-79).
5.2.10.2 Removal/Replacement

Note that all removal/replacement procedures will be done from the back of the printer. (Fig. 1-9)
A. Preliminary Disassembly

Perform the following steps prior to removing ribbon reversing rod (HI-92), sliding drive shaft A ( $\overline{\mathrm{HI}-103}$ ) or ribbon spool holders (HI-35, 55).

1. Place left and right side covers in down position.
2. Remove the rear cover.
3. Loosen screw (A-25 of Section 8, Fig. A) on strain relief bracket (A-13) and set aside cable.
4. Remove screws from cavity (Fig. 1-8) at back of printer.
5. Unplug cable harness from cavity to molex connector (P13) (Refer Fig. 1-9/3).
6. Remove interface connector (J13) (See Fig. 1-9/4 from connector (P13) (part of electronic logic, connector board 6301122 (Fig. 7-38).
B. Ribbon Reversing Rod
7. On the right-hand side of printer, unscrew threaded coupler (HI-94) from connector (HI-91).
8. Loosen allen-head screw (HI-96) on stopper (HI-95) on left side of ribbon reversing rod (HI-92) using a 1.5 millimeter (0.06-in.) allen-wrench.
9. Loosen locking nut (HI-98) with a 7 millimeter (0.28-in.) wrench on left side of ribbon reversing rod.
10. Unscrew ribbon reversing rod from left coupler and remove.
C. Driving Slide Shaft - A
11. On the right side of the printer, remove two screws (HI-131) from holder (HI-133) supporting driving slide shaft $A(H I-103)$ and drop the shaft slightly.
12. Using a $1 \frac{1}{2}$ millimeter (0.06-in.) allen-wrench, remove two allen-head screws (HI-29) on bevel gear (HI-27) on right side of printer.
13. Remove bevel gear and bushing.
14. Remove snap ring (HI-105) and washer (HI-104) from drive shaft $A$ on right side of printer.
15. Repeat step C.1. through C.4. on left side of printer, but remove left holder (HI-130) in step C. 1 .
16. Remove driving slide shaft $A$ to the right of the printer.
17. To reassemble, reverse order of dissassembly.
D. Ribbon Spool Holder (left and right)
18. Remove both ribbon spools (left and right).
19. Remove left and right spool holders (HI-35, 55) by removing bolts (HI-54) from left and right chassis (HE-86, 85).
E. Ribbon Spool Shaft (left and right)
20. To remove left and right ribbon spool shaft (HI-38, 57) first loosen allen-head screws (HI-42) on bevel gears (HI-43, 59) and remove gear.
21. Loosen allen-head screws (HI-42) using $1 \frac{1}{2}$ millimeter (0.06-in.) allen wrench, on left and right collars (HI-41) located on ribbon spool shafts (HI-57, 38).
22. Remove left and right spool shaft (HI-38, 57).
23. Remove left and right nut (HI-37).
24. Remove left and right sleeve bearing (HI-36, 56).
25. To reassemble, reverse steps 1 through 4.
F. Ribbon Holding Plate (left and right)
26. To remove left and right ribbon holding plate (HI-44) from left and right ribbon spool holders (HI-55, 35), remove left and right snap rings (HI-45).
G. Reverse Control Lever (left and right)
27. To remove left and right ribbon reverse control levers (HI-90, 88) from left and right ribbon spool holders (HI-55, 35), remove left and right snap rings (HI-48) and remove levers.
H. Reversing Rod Connectors (left and right)
28. To remove left and right reversing rod connectors (HI-91, 89), remove snap rings (HI-51) from pins (HI-50) and remove pins.
I. Reassembly of Ribbon Spool Holders
29. To reassemble ribbon spool holders (HI-35, 55), reverse order of disassembly para. D. through $H$.
J. Ribbon Driving Shaft Assembly
30. To remove and disassemble ribbon driving shaft assembly (HI-79) perform the following steps:
a. Remove screws (HI-17) from left side of printer and remove bushing holder (HI-84).
b. Remove screws (HI-86) holding cover (HI-85) and holder (HI-84) together, releasing entire drivina shaft (HI-79). Note, that clutch spring (HH-80) must be unhooked from cover ( HI -85).
c. Remove snap ring (HI-87) on left end of driving shaft.
d. Release and remove driving gear (HI-75) by unscrewing allen-head set-screw (HI-78) and releasing spring (HI-77) and ball (HI-76). (Note, that caution must be taken to avoid losing spring and ball).
e. Remove bushing (HI-83) and clutch spring (HI-80) from shaft (HI-79).
f. Remove bevel gear (HI-81) from shaft by releasing allen-head screw (HI-82) at right end of shaft.
31. To reassemble ribbon driving shaft assembly (HI-79), reverse order of disassembly.
K. Clutch Gear (HI-1) (Direct drive transmitted from forward and reverse clutch shaft (Ref: Fig. 8-3 (HB-50), and on the same drawing, (Ref. HI-1).
32. Prior to removing clutch gear (HI-1), the bushing holder (HI-84) must be removed (Refer para. J.1.a. and J.1.b.).
33. To remove clutch gear (HI-1), loosen two allenhead screws (HI-6) from sleeve (HI-5) and slide off sleeve, clutch spring (HI-4) and gear.
34. To reassemble, reverse order of disassembly, steps K.1. through K.3.

### 5.2.10.3 Adjustments

All adjustments, unless otherwise specified, will be called out from a rear view (left and right) at the back of the printer.
A. Bevel Gears (left and right) (HI-27, 43) and (HI-27, 59) (refer to Figure 5-5)

1. Slide ribbon reversing rod (HI-92) to left. Arm (part of reverse control lever) (HI-88) contacts washer (HI-l04) on driving slide shaft A (HI-l03) and moves bevel gear (HI-27) into mesh with bevel gear (HI-43).


Figure 5-5. RIBBON FEED MECHANISM (REAR OF PRINTER, LEFT SIDE)
2. Adjust bevel gear (HJ-27) (left side) with respect to bevel gear (HI-43) by loosening and tightening allen-head screws (HJ-29) to obtain engagement $A$ of approximately one millimeter (0.039-in.) See Figure 5-5, and view A).
B. Backlash Adjustment for Gears (HI-27, 43) and (HI-27, 59)

When engagement A (Figure 5-5) has been properly adjusted between gears (HI--27) with respect to bevel gears (HI-43, 59), adjust bevel gears (HI-43, 59) alternately to obtain correct backlash operation of gears in the following manner:

Note
When performing the next two steps, adjust one set of gears for proper backlash, then move ribbon reversing rod (HI-92) in opposite direction (to engage gears) and adjust the other set of gears (HI-27, 43) or (HI-27, 59), repeating steps B1 through B2. (See Figure 5-6)

1. Loosen allen-head screws (HI-42) on the bevel gears (HI-43, 59).
2. Adjust bevel gear up or down on ribbon spool shaft (HI-38, 57) to obtain a vertical adjustment (engagement B) of 0.05 to 0.2 millimeters (0.002-0.008-in.) between the teeth of the opposing gears (HI-27) as they mesh (See Figure 5-6). Tighten allen-head screws on bevel gear (HI-43, 59).


Figure 5-6. BACKLASH ADJUSTMENT, BEVEL GEAR (HI-43, 59)
C. Driving Slide Shaft A (HI-103)

If driving slide shaft A (HI-103) is removed or replaced, adjust ribbon mechanism parts in the following manner:

1. When engagement $A$ and $B$ of bevel gears has been made (Figure 5-5, 5-6), one snap ring (HI-l05) always contacts support bushing (HI-l30); the distance between other snap ring (HI-l05) and the support bushing (HI-130) on shaft (HI-103) is 3 to 4 millimeters (0.12-0.16-in.). (See Figure 5-7). Note that distance between bevel gear (HI-59) and bevel gear (HI-27) is also $3-4 \mathrm{~mm}$.


Figure 5-7. DRIVING SLIDE SHAFT A - ADJUSTMENT
2. When bushings and holders (HI-133, 130) on left and right side of printer are installed, the driving slide shaft A (HI-J.03) should move freely and travel an overall distance of 3.0 to 4.0 millimeters (0.12-0.16-in.) when engaged alternately in either direction with bevel gears (HI-27, 43) or (HI-27, 59). (See Fig. 5-7)
D. Ribbon Reversing Rod (HI-92)

If ribbon reversing rod (HI-92) is removed, adjust ribbon mechanism in the following manner:

1. Thread right-hand coupler (HI-94) clockwise all. the way. (Refer figure 8-10)
2. With right bevel gears engaged (HI-27, 59), (right side, rear view) adjust gap between washer (HI-104) and ribbon reverse control arm (HI-88) between 3 and 4 millimeters (0.12-0.16-in.) by rotating ribbon reversing rod (HI-92) to control the distance. (Refer to Figure 5-8)
3. Tighten locking nut (HI-98) to prevent further rotation of ribbon reversing rod.
4. Slide both stoppers (HI-95) into place (left and right) and lock by tightening allen-screws (HI-96).


Figure 5-8. RIBBON REVERSING ROD ADJUSTMENT
E. Control Spring (HI-39) - Ribbon Reverse Timing (See Fig. 5-9)

1. When reverse control lever (HI-88) turns left by moving ribbon reversing shaft (HI-92) to left, and if Engagement A (Fig. 5-5) between bevel gear (HI-27) and bevel gear left (HI-43) is decreased to approximately 1.0 mm (0.039-in.), adjust position of control spring (HI-39) by loosening screws (HI-40) and flat washers (HI-128) to just pass roller mounted on control spring (HI-39), located underneath left ribbon spool shaft (HI-38) over top of ramp of reverse control lever (left) (HI-88). Note, that both ribbon spools will rotate freely when driving slide shaft A (HI-103) is in neutral position (top of ramp).


Figure 5-9. RIBBON REVERSE TIMING
2. When ribbon of spool (empty condition) containing eyelets (or small plate) is blocked by ribbon guides (part of HI-8B, 90) a pull of 220-280 grams ( $7.7 \mathrm{oz}-9.8 \mathrm{oz}$ ) is exerted on the reverse control levers (either left or right), which reverses the ribbon movement. (See Figure 5-9)
3. Adjust bevel gear (HI-27) (right) and bevel gear (HI-59) (right) to the same gap as indicated in para. E.l.

## Note

Both bevel gear (HI-27) and bevel gear (right and left) (HI-42, 59) should be timed so that they engage together after roller, mounted on control spring, passes over top of ramp of reverse control lever (HI-88). (Fig. 5-9)

## F. Clutch Gear and Driving Gear Engagement (Figure 8-10, HI-1, 75)

1. To ensure clutch gear (HI-l) and driving gear (HI--75) are meshed properly, adjust by loosening screws (HI-17). Also ensure both bevel gears (HI-18, 81) are meshed properly and positioned on driving shaft unit. Proper backlash between clutch gear (HI-1) and driving gear (HI-75) is 0.05 to 0.2 mm ( 0.002 - 0.008 -in.) .
2. Ensure that torque of driving gear (HI-75) does not transmit to driving shaft (HI-79), when spool holder is held by hand. Adjust pressure on ball (HI-76) by turning set-screw (HI-78). After making above adjustment, check the following points:
a. When carriage is moved by hand and ribbon feed direction is changed, see that there is no slippage between driving gear (HI-75) and driving shaft (HI-79).
b. When carriage is moved by hand, and spool is held by hand, ensure that torque of driving gear (HI-75) does not transmit to driving shaft (HI-79).
G. Ribbon Winding
3. Top Edge Curling

When the ribbon winds normally into ribbon spool, the edge of the ribbon should not be curled. If the top edge of the ribbon is curled, adjust position of ribbon spool holder (right or left) (HI-35, 55) by loosening bolts (HI-54) to incline ribbon spool shaft (right or left) (HI-38, 57) slightly backward.
2. Bottom Edge Curling

If the lower edge of the ribbon becomes curled, adjust position of ribbon spool holder (HI-35, 55) by loosening bolts (HI-54) to incline spool holder shaft (HI-57, 58) slightly forward.
H. Guide Roller Adjustment (HI-106, ll4)

1. Adjust level of guide roller (right or left) (HI-l06, l14) by loosening screws (HI-ll7) to position guide rollers (HI-ll9) perpendicular and parallel to side of machine.

### 5.2.11 ELECTRICAL HARDWARE (HJ)

In general, the parts list for this section reflects electrical and mechanical items required for the operator panel and cabling found on the main frame of the printer. There is no illustrative drawing for the accessories parts list at this printing.
5.2.12 PAPER STACKER AND GUIDE

Refer to Section 2.3.

### 5.2.13 PRINT HEAD AND ASSOCIATED ASSEMBLIES (Figure 8-12 (B)*

The following paragraphs describe a method of removal/ replacement, and wherever required, adjustments for the print head and associated assemblies. This section does cover total parts contained in those assemblies. See Section 7 and 8 for complete parts list and assembly drawings.

### 5.2.13.1 Operation

A. Print Head

Acts as a guide to keep print wires in line as each one drives against the ribbon to form characters out of dots.
B. Power Driver Board

Supplies control signals to printer solenoids and forward and rear clutches for head movement from logic boards.
C. Video Amplifier and Cable Ass'y

Amplifies and shapes the video pulse, with the cable assemblies carrying power driver outputs to the solenoids of head.
D. Bracket (HA-50)

Supports video amplifier and cables, Fibre Optics Head and bundle, and Light Assembly.
5.2.13.2 Removal/Replacement Procedure (Refer to Figure B)
A. Print Head

1. Refer to Section 5.2.1 (Figure A) steps 1 and 3 , for removing the cover prior to removing head.
2. Unplug fingerboard, solenoid (B-l) from video amplifier connector (B-2).
3. Using a 3/32 - in. diameter allen wrench, remove at the top, from each side of head assemlby (B-3), two allen-head screws ( $B-4$ ) and two internal lockwashers ( $B-5$ ) attached to the head bracket $(B-6)$ of printer carsiage ( $B-7$ ). Remove the lower two allen-head screwts ( $B-10$ ) (longer in length) and internal lockwashers (B-5).

* For convenience, $B$ will be used to key text to the drawing. (See Section 8, Fig. 8-12B)

4. To replace print head reverse disassembly procedure.
B. Power Driver Board
5. Unplug ribbon cable connector board (B-ll) from power driver board connector ( $B-2$ ).
6. Remove ribbon cables (B-12, B-13) from cable clamp assembly ( $B-14$ ) located on the tray ( $B-15$ ) by loosening the back screw, ( $B-16$ ) and removing the front screw, ( $B-16$ ), washer ( $B-5$ ) and nut ( $\mathrm{B}-17$ ).
7. To remove entire heatsink bracket (B-18) with power driver board (B-19), remove four countersink screws ( $\mathrm{B}-20$ ) at front of printer attached to printer frame unit (B-21).
8. Reverse disassembly procedures to assemble.
C. Video Amplifier and Cable
9. For removal of video amplifier board (B-22) and cable Ass'y (B-12, B-13), first refer to paragraph 5.2.13.2B, steps 1 and 2 of this section.
10. Remove connector screw ( $B-23$ ) from bracket ( $B-26$ ), clip ( $B-46$ ) and the fibre washer ( $B-24$ ) located directly underneath the video amplifier board.
11. Remove two screws ( $B-25$ ) from bracket ( $\mathrm{B}-26$ ) holding cables and video amplifier board including fibre washers ( $B-27$ ) (placed as insulators) and pad assembly (B-28).
D. Installation-Video Amplifier and Cable

Install the video amplifier ( $B-22$ ) and cable assembly ( $\mathrm{B}-12, \mathrm{~B}-13$ ) in the following manner:

1. Insert one screw (B-25) into ground terminal lug ( $\mathrm{B}-45$ ) (attached to board) and then into fibre washer ( $B-27$ ) and enter pre-drilled hole in cables ( $\mathrm{B}-12, \mathrm{~B}-13$ ).

Insert one more screw (B-25) with fibre washer (B-27) and enter the other pre-drilled hole in cables. Add one fibre washer ( $B-17$ ) to each screw between the underside of the cables and the pad assembly into sponge ( $\mathrm{B}-29$ ) and bracket below (B-26) into front two press-fitted rivnuts ( $\mathrm{B}-30$ ) on the bracket.
2. Insert solenoid fingerboard (B-l) from printer head into video amplifier connector ( $B-2$ ).
3. Reverse procedures of 5.2.13.2.B., 1 and 2.
E. Bracket Video Amplifier

1. Remove entire bracket ( $B-26$ ) with non-conductive sponge ( $\mathrm{B}-29$ ) containing fibre optics head (B-31) and bundle ( $B-31$ ) and lamp housing assembly ( $\mathrm{B}-32$ ) and two lockwashers ( $\mathrm{B}-34$ ) from printer carriage unit (B-7).
5.2.13.2 Adjustments
A. Print Head

See maintenance, Section $\epsilon_{i}$, Print Head Assembly.
B. Bracket (Video Adjustment)

The adjustment of the bracket $(\mathrm{B}-26)$ is a preliminary step prior to alinement of: lamp assembly ( $\mathrm{B}-32$ ) and fibre optics head ( $B-31$ ) relative to the flexible timing fence $(B-36)$ and print head.

1. With hardware and bracket (B-26) in position, and before tightening mounting screws ( $B-33$ ), push upward on the bracket so that flanged end is flush and parallel with top front edge of printer carriage unit ( $\mathrm{B}-7$ ). Tighten screws so that slight tap would shift position of bracket.
2. Move lamp holder housing assembly (B-32) without lamp (B-41) and socket (B-42) backward on screw adjusting slots at maximum distance from timing fence (Fig. 5-10). Tighten screws (B-35) (screws must be flat-head) when right side of lamp housing is aligned parallel to edge of bracket.
3. Mount fibre optics head ( $B-31$ ) to bracket ( $B-26$ ) with screws ( $B-37$ ), lockwashers ( $B-38$ ) and flatwashers ( $B-7$ ). Allow lead of optic bundle (B-3l) to hang freely. Do not tighten screws.

## Note

The following adjustments must be made to correctly align lamp ( $B-41$ ) so that this light source is directed properly through the optic fence $(B-36)$ to slit $(B-40)$ on fibre optic head (B-31).
4. Adjust the right, top edge of fibre optics head so that it is parallel with edge of bracket (B-26) and as close to fence without touching (See Fig. 5-10).
a. If optics head is not parallel with respect to the vertically suspended fence, physically bend the bracket (B-26( slightly up or down to maintain parallelism.
b. Move print head by hand, all the way to the right to ensure timing fence and the face of the fibre optic head surfaces do not touch. Adjust accordingly.
c. Re-check timing fence alinement (para. 5.2.6.3).
5. From a position in front of optic timing fence ( $B-36$ ) and with fibre optic bundle ( $\mathrm{B}-31$ ) pointing to a light source, correctly aline illuminated slit ( $B-40$ ) on optics head ( $B-31$ ) by observing through empty light housing (B-32) so that light slit on optics head is completely blocked by any black line on the timing fence. (Figure 5-ll (A).
6. The following two conditions may apply to light alignment in previous step 5 when the slit on optics bundle is out of alignment with respect to the black line on timing fence (Figure 5-11 (B) and (C).
a. If the bracket $(B-26)$ holding the optics head is too high on left (Figure 5-2 (B), tap bracket to align slit and black line (Figure 5-11 (A).
b. If the bracket holding the optics bundle is too high on the right (Figure 5-11 (C), tap bracket to align slit and black line (Figure 5-11 (A).


Figure 5-10. FIBRE OPTICS HEAD, ADJUSTMENT FROM OPTIC FENCE

(A) CORRECT ALIGNMENT-BLACK LINE OF FENCE PARALLEL \& VERTICAL WITH SLIT ON OPTIC HEAD

(B) BRACKET TOO HIGH ON LEFT

(C) BRACKET TOO HIGH ON RIGHT

Figure 5-11. FIBRE OPTICS HEAD ALIGNMENT AND FLEXIBLE TIMING FENCE
c. When correct alignment has been attained, tighten and secure bracket ( $B-26$ ) with the two mounting screws ( $B-33$ ) and washers ( $B-34$ ) to printer carriage ( $\mathrm{B}-7$ ).
7. Insert lamp ( $B-41$ ) into socket $(B-42)$ attached to lamp retainer (part of lamp socket), but note that prior to insertion into lamp ass'y be certain lamp filament (inside lamp B-41) is in a vertical plane paralleling slit ( $\mathrm{B}-40$ ) in the opposing fibre optics head ( $B-31$ ) for maximum blockage of light by black line on fence (Figure 5-ll (A). Insert and tighten screw ( $B-37$ ), washers ( $B-38$, 44) into lamp retainer ( $\mathrm{B}-42$ ) and lamp ass'y ( $\mathrm{B}-32$ ).
8. Install bundle lead of fibre optic head (B-3l) into photo cell housing ass'y (B-43) installed on the video amplifier board ( $\mathrm{B}-22$ ). Tighten screw ( $\mathrm{B}-25$ ) on clamp end of photo cell housing.
C. Ribbon Cables Ass'y (B-12, B-13)

1. To position ribbon cables for operating condition, move cables to the left or right through the tray clamp (B-l4). Set printer head to the left so that when print head operates normally, the ribbon cables do not strike damper (Figure HD) or that cables become too tight between printer head and tray clamp. The starting point of the head may differ among models because of small mechanical variations affecting the degree of slackness of the cables.
2. Secure cables, after proper adjustment of head, by tightening screws (B-16) washers (B-5) and nuts ( $B-17$ ) on clamp ( $B-14$ ) on tray ( $B-15$ ).
D. Ground Lug - Video Amplifier Board

Check to see if preassembled ground lug (B-45) clears etch runs of video amplifier board, (B-22) after assembly is completed. Adjust, if required.

## SECTION 6 MAINTENANCE

This section contains the following maintenance information:
Paragraph

Description
6.1

Adjustments
6.2

Preventive Maintenance

In addition, detailed removal, replacement and adjustment procedures for all mechanical assemblies are contained in Section 5. Associated mechanical drawings and parts lists are in Section 8. Detailed theory of operation on the electronics portion is contained in Section 4 and associated drawings and parts lists are in Section 7.

### 6.1 ADJUSTMENTS

All mechanical adjustments are described in detail in Section 5. All electrical adjustments are summarized in the following table.

| Item No. | Function | Signal Name | $\begin{gathered} \text { Element- } \\ \text { Pin } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Card\# | Adj. Resistor | Pulse Width |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Strobe pulse | STROBE | ME18-6 | 2 | R7 | 450 usec |
| 2 | Strobe Delay | - | ME32-13 | 2 | R51 | 500 usec |
| 3 | Delayed Strobe pulse | DELSTB | ME32-15 | 2 | R52 | 450 usec |
| 4 | Delayed Clutch Interval | DCLT | ME22-6 | 2 | R9 | 40 msec |
| 5 | Line Feed pulse | LF | ME17-13 | 1 | R54 | 15 msec |

# CEMTRDMIC:S 

## SERIES 100 PRINTERS

## PREVENTIVE MAINTENANCE PROCEDURES

(December 1974)

The following Preventive Maintenance (PM) procedures apply to the Series 101 and Series 102 printers.

Frequency of PM : 6 months
Time Required: $\quad 1.5$ hours (approximately)

Cleaning Material: $\quad$ Medium-bristle cleaning brush,

Two soft clean cloths, Liquid Freon

## Tools Recommended:

Centronics' Tool Kit No. 63002399-1
Phillips screwdriver
Flat blade screwdriver
Jeweler's eye loupe
Decimal feeler gauges
Oil syringe

Lubricants Recommended:
Lightweight oil (choice of three)
Teilus No. 27 (Shell) CDCC Spec. No. 30050005
Teresso No. 43 (Esso) CDCC Spec. No. 30050006
Vacualine No. 1405 (Mobil) CDCC Spiec. No. 30050007
Grease - CDCC Spec. No. 30050004
Oil - Anderol No. 465, Spec. No. 30050002 (for bushings and felt washers only)
Reference Manuals: Series 101 and Series 102 Technical Manual

## CEMTRDMILS

centronics data computer corp.
hudson, n.h. 03051
telephone (603) 883-0III
eastern region: (617) 646-8545 (mass.)
central region: (513) $294-0070$ (ohio)
western region: (714) 979-6650 (calif.)
centronics data computer (canada) Itd.
mississauga, ontario (416) 625-0770
centronics international corp.
brussels, belgium (02) 762-3572

## PREPARATION

Clean Printer with vacuum cleaner, if available.

## INSPECTION, ADJUSTMENT, CLEANING AND LUBRICATION

## 1. FIBER OPTIC HEAD

Verify proper Fiber Optic Head alignment as shown in Figures 1a and 1b (para. 5.2.13.3).

(1a)

a) Check damper (5.2.5.2, Step 9)
b) Verify proper main drive belt tension (5.2.2.3 D)
c) Wipe Carriage Guide Bar, Rollers and Plate (5.2.2)
d) Clean flexible timing fence using micro-wipes. (If necessary, use a mild detergent, never an organic solution (5.2.6.3 E)

## 3. PRINT HEAD ASSEMBLY



HORIZONTAL ADJUSTMENT


VERTICAL ADJUSTMENT
a) For Series 102 only, verify alignment of left and right print heads (5.2.2.3)
b) Remove print head(s) from Carriage Assembly; (5.2.2.2, Series 102) (5.2.13.2, Series 101)
c) Remove print head cover, and clean print head jewel using a Freon cleaning solution and a medium-bristle cleaning brush (See Fig. below)
d) Using an eye loupe, verify that print wires align flush with face of print head jewel (make sure that wires are not recessed in the jewel) (1.3.1)
e) Replace print head cover
f) Re-mount print head on Carriage Assembly (See Fig. below)


## 4. FORM FEED ASSEMBLY

a) Verify proper gaps and timing belt tension (5.2.9.3)
b) Lubricate as shown in diagram below.
c) Oil all moving shafts and bushings.


## 5. RIBBON FEED ASSEMBLY

a) Check all gears for wear and proper mesh (5.2.10)
b) Verify that ribbon spools rotate freely when driving slide shaft is in neutral position (neither spool engaged) (5.2.10.3)
c) Manually move carriage assembly, and verify proper ribbon tracking by engaging left and then right bevel gears (5.2.10.3)



## 6. DRIVE ASSEMBLY

a) For Series 102, verify gap between armature plates for forward and reverse clutches (no gap between armature and rotors) (5.2.3.3).
b) For Series 101, verify a uniform gap between rotor and armature for forward and reverse clutches (5.2.3.3).
Note: Avoid use of any lubricant on the forwarcl and reverse clutch surfaces.
c) For Series 101, verify no end-play on forward and reverse clutch bushing brackets (5.2.3.3).
d) Verify proper tension on main motor and forward and reverse clutch timing belts (5.2.3.3).
e) For Series 102 only, verify uniform gap between surfaces on brake assembly (See Fig. 6C) (5.2.11.3)
f) Oil intermediate shaft and felt washer at forward and reverse bushings. (See Fig. 6F) (5.2.3.3)


SECTION 7
DRAWINGS AND PARTS LISTS, ELECTRICAL

This section contains the schematic, wiring and assembly diagrams and parts lists for all the electronic assemblies in the printer.

Note
Refer to the ECN sheets included with this manual that describe electronic changes made to the printer which have not yet been incorporated into the drawings in this section. The labels on each page which state, "Refer to the beginning of this section for possible changes not yet incorporated on this page" reference these ECN sheets.

As additional changes are made to the printer, the Change Notice Sheets will be shipped with the manual to provide up-to-date information on that printer. Always keep these Change Notice Sheets with the manual.

| LIST OF MATERIAL FOR <br> LEVEL BREAKDOWN PARTS LIST PRINTER ASSEMBLY (101A) (NO. 63002370, REV. L) |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Item | Symbol | Part Number | Nomenclature | Quantity |
| 1 | $\begin{aligned} & 562-121-000- \\ & 01 \end{aligned}$ |  | Basic Machine (Brother Item) | 1 |
| 2 |  | 63002437-1 | Die Cast Head Ass'y (Ruby Bearing) | 1 |
| 2 A |  | 63002323-1 | Head Assembly (Alternate to It.em 2) | 1 |
| 3 |  | 63002306-1 | Video Amp, and Cable Ass'y | 1 |
| 4 |  | 63002242-1 | Comp. Bd. Assy, Power Driver | 1 |
| 5 |  | 63001105-1 | Elec. Cavity Assy | 1 |
| 6 |  | 63002302-1 | Comp. Bd. Assy, Elec. Card No. 1 | 1 |
| 7 |  | 63002303-1 | Comp. Bd. Assy, Elec. Card No. 2 | 1 |
| 8 |  | 63002304-1 | Comp. Bd. Assy, $\pm 12 \mathrm{~V}$ Reg. uA723C | 1 |
| 9 |  | 63011142-1 | Comp. Bd. Assy 100 Series +5V Pwr. Sup. | 1 |
| 10 |  | 63002586 | Comp. Bd. Assy, Elapsed Time Indicator (Option) | 1 |
| 11 |  | 63002293-1 | Twin Spool and Ribbon Assy | 1 |
| 12 |  | 63002349-1 | Pad Assy | 1 |
| 13 |  | 63002321-1 | Bracket Assy | 1 |
| 14 |  | 63002248-1 | Fibre Optics Head | 1 |
| 15 |  | 63002292-1 | Form Feed Tape | 1 |
| 16 |  | 63002294-1 | Ribbon Guide | 2 |
| 17 |  | 63002300-1 | Clip, P/C | 1 |
| 19 |  | 63002259-1 | Lamp Housing | 1 |
| 20 |  | 37253790 | Lamp (GE379) | 1 |
| 21 |  | 39092502 | Switch, SPST, P.B. (Line Feed) | 1 |
| 22 |  | 63002354-1 | Cover Assembly | 1 |
| 23 |  |  |  |  |
| 25 |  | 3450712 : | SCR, Pan/Phil $2-56 \times 3 / 8 \mathrm{lg}$ | 2 |
| 26 |  | 34114161 | SCR, Hex Soc 4-40 $\times \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{lg}$ | 2 |
| 27 |  | 34114201 | SCR, Hex Soc $4-40 \times 5 / 8 \mathrm{lg}$ | 2 |
| 28 |  | 34517327 | SCR, Pan/Phil $4.40 \times 1.0 \mathrm{lg}$ | 1 |
| 29 |  | 34327207 | SCR, Pan/Phil $6-32 \times 5 / 8 \mathrm{lg}$ | 3 |
| 30 |  | 34902007 | Washer, Flat, No. 2 | 5 |
| 31 |  | 34805007 | Washer, Lkg, No. 2 | 5 |
| 32 |  | 34815007 | Washer, Lkg, No. 4 | 4 |
| 33 |  | 34815005 | L.ockwasher, Int. Tooth No. 4 | 1 |
| 34 |  | 34828005 | Washer, Lock, Split, No. 6 | 3 |
| 36 |  | 30000000 | Insulating Varnish (Glpt) | AR |
| 37 |  | 30070000 | Solder, 60/40 | AR |
| 38 |  |  |  |  |
| 39 |  |  |  |  |
| 40 |  |  |  |  |
| 41 |  | 31460008 | Terminal, Solderless (Amp 61381) | 1 |
| 42 |  | 33723717-10 | Screw Phil/Sh Metal \# $4 \times .31 \mathrm{lg}$ | 1 |
| 43 |  | 33000001 | Static Eliminator | 1 |


THE INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS
PROPRIETARY AND IS NOT TO BE RELEASED


Figure 7-2. SCHEMATIC ELETRONIC CARD NO. 1 (Sheet 2 of 3)


Figure 7-3. SCHEMATIC ELECTRONIC CARD NO. 1 (Sheet 3 of 3)


Figure 7-4. SCHEMATIC ELECTRONIC CARD NO. 2 (Sheet 1 of 3 )


Figure 7-5. SCHEMATIC ELECTRONIC CARD NO. 2 (Sheet 2 of 3)




Figure 7-9. SCHEMATIC +5 VOLT REGULATOR



Figure 7-11. SCHEMATIC VIDED AMPLIFIER


Figure 7-12. MULTI $=50 / 60 \mathrm{HZ}$ TRANSFORMER


Figure 7-13 SCHEMATIC MOTOR CONTROL (OPTION)


Figure 7-14. WIRING DIAGRAM, PRINTER MECHANISM


Figure 7-15. INTERCONNECTION DIAGRAM, CONNECTOR BOARD (101A)


Figure 7-16. COMPONENT CARD ASSEMBLY, NO. 1 (ELECTRONIC CARE NO. 1)

| Itam | Symbol | Part Nurber | Nomencla ature | Quantity | Iteen | Symbol | Part Number | Momencla ture | Quantity |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 |  | 63001052－1 | Component Board | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2 | Cl | 21330001 | Capacitor， 33 PF，1000V，$=20 \%$ | 1 | 30 | R9，R34，R49 | 41471926 | Resistor， 470 ohms，${ }^{\text {cha }}$ ，$\pm^{10 \%}$ | 3 |
| 3 | C2，C9， $\mathrm{ClO}^{10}$ | 21102000 | Capacitor，． 001 uf | 8 | 31 | R11，R12，R13 | 41472926 | Resistor，4．7K，\％n，$=10 \%$ | 13 |
| － | C14，C16， 220 | 21102000 | Capacitor，． 001 uf | － | － | R14，R16，R53 | 41472926 | Resistor，4．7K，㓎，$-10 \%$ | － |
| － | C22． 623 | 21102000 | Capacitor，． 001 uf | － | － | R20，R21，R26 | 4247 ［926 | Resistor，4．7K，数，－10\％ |  |
| 4 | C4，C29， 627 | 21502001 | Capacitor，． 005 uf，1000v，$\pm 20 \%$ | 4 |  | R55，R31，R35 | 41472926 | Resistor，4．7K，益，${ }^{+10 \%}$ | － |
| － | C28 | 21502001 | Capacitor，． 005 uf，1000v，$\pm 20 \%$ | － |  | R36 | 41472926 | Resistor．4．7k，利，${ }^{-10 \%}$ | － |
| 5 | C5，C7， $\mathrm{C21}$ | 22107002 | Capacitor， 100 uf，25V | 3 | 32 | 17 | 41123926 | Resistor，12K，${ }^{\text {d，}}$ ，$=10 \%$ | 1 |
| 6 | C6，C8，${ }^{\text {c15 }}$ | 21103003 | Capacitor， 0.01 uf，1000v，${ }^{\text {20\％}}$ | 3 | 33 | R22，R27，R43 | 41221926 | Resistor， 220 ohms， | 3 |
| 6 A | C6，C8，${ }^{\text {c15 }}$ | 21103004 | Capacitor， 0.01 uf，1000v，${ }^{+20 \%}$ |  | 34 | R23，R28，R44 | 41101926 | Resistor， $100 \mathrm{ohms},{ }^{\text {d，}}$ ，$\pm 10 \%$ | 3 |
| 7 | C11， $\mathrm{Cl2}^{2}$ | 22105002 | Capacitor， 1 uf，25V | 2 | 35 | R15，R24，R29 | 41223926 |  | 3 |
| 8 | C13 | 22206002 | Capacitor， 20 uf，25V | 1 | 36 | R32．R47 | 41682926 | Resistor， $6.8 \mathrm{~K}, \mathrm{zw}, \pm 10 \%$ | 2 |
| 9 | C26 | 21473000 | Capacitor，． 047 uf， 12 V | 1 | 37 | R25，R30 | 41103926 |  | 4 |
| 10 | C17， $\mathrm{Cl}_{18}$ | 22506002 | Capacitor， 50 uf， 25 V | 2 | 3 | R51．R18 | 41103926 |  | － |
| 11 | C19 | 21224000 | Capacitor，． 22 uf， 12 V | 1 | 39 | R33 83 | 41104926 | Resistor，100\％，划，$-10 \%$ | 1 |
| 12 | C24 | 22505002 | Capacitor， 5 uf，16V，－10＋75\％ | 1 | 39 | R37． R48．R39 | 41222926 4122926 | Resistor，2．2K，刦，－102 <br> Resistor，2．2K，如，${ }^{+}$10\％ | 4 |
| 13 |  |  |  |  | 40 |  |  |  |  |
| 14 | CR1，CR2，CR3 | 38100904 | Diode，H6904 | 6 | 40 |  |  |  |  |
| － | CR4，CR5．CR7 | 38100904 | Diode，WG904 | － | 41 | R41 | 41473925 | Resistor，47K，wh，$\pm 102$ | 1 |
| 15 |  |  |  |  | 42 | R42 | 41391926 | Resistor， 390 ohms，hill，$\pm 108$ | 1 |
| 16 |  |  |  |  | 43 | R45 | 41271926 | Resistor， 270 otms， $41 . \pm 105$ | 1 |
| 17 | ME1，ME4，ME16 | 35474040 | Integrated Circuit， 7404 | 6 | 44 | R46 | 41220016 | Resistor， 22 otros， 114 | 1 |
| － | ME28，ME29． | 35474040 | Integrated Circuit， 7404 | － | 45 | R50 | 41393926 | Resistor，39K，PW，$\pm 102$ | 1 |
| － | ME30 | 35474040 | IntegratedCircuit， 7404 | － | 46 | R52 | 41752926 | Resistor，7．5K，4H，$\pm 108$ | 1 |
| 18 | ME2，ME22 | 35474730 | Integrated Circuit， 7473 | 2 | 47 | R54 | 46203980 | Resistor，20K，Pot | 1 |
| 19 | me3．ME5，ME12 | 35474000 | integrated Circuit， 7400 | 5 | 48 | 01， 02 | 38239040 | Transistor， 2 N3904 | 4 |
| － | ME21．ME26 | 35474000 | Integrated Circuit， 7400 | － |  | Q3， 04 | 38239040 | Transistor，2N3904 | － |
| 20 | ME6 | 35474060 | Integrated Circult， 7406 | 1 | 4 | 15，\％\％\％ 0 | 362350000 | iransistor，वaişố | 3 |
| 21 | ME7，ME9 | 35474020 | Integrated Circuit， 7402 | 2 |  | 07 | 38300050 | Transistor，MPS u05 | 1 |
| 22 | HE8，ME32 | 35474100 | Integrated Circult， 7410 | 2 | 50 A | 07 | 38200311 | Tip 31A may be used |  |
| 23 | MEIO | 35440243 | Integrated Circuit， 4024 | 1 | 51 52 |  | $39648505-4$ 30070000 | Wire，Hook－up，Wht，Mo．26，AK Solder（60／40） | AR |
| 24 | ME11，ME17 | 35474123 | Integrated Circuit， 74123 | 3 | 53 |  | 39610000－5 | Wire，Buss，Mo． 22 anc | AR |
| ． | ME27 | 35474123 | Integrated Circuit， 74123 | － | 54 |  | 39690200－20 | Sleeving，Mo． 20 N／LG（Tefion） | a |
| 25 | ME13，ME23 | 35474200 | Integrated Circuit， 7420 | 4 |  |  |  |  |  |
| － | ME24，ME25 | 35474200 | Integrated Circuit， 7420 | － |  |  |  |  |  |
| 26 | ME14 | 35474500 | Integrated Circuit， 7450 | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 27 | ME15，ME18 | 35474300 | integrated Circuit， 7430 | 5 |  |  |  |  |  |
| － | ME19．ME2O | 35474300 | Integrated Circult， 7430 | － |  |  |  |  |  |
| － | ME31 | 35474300 | Integrated Circuit， 7430 | － |  |  |  |  |  |
| 28 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 29 | R1，R2，R3 | 41101926 | Resistor， $1 \mathrm{~K}, 4 \mathrm{t}$ ，$\pm 10 \%$ | 11 |  |  |  |  |  |
| － | R4，R5，R6 | 41101926 | Resistor， $1 \mathrm{~K}, \mathrm{~L}_{1}, \pm 10 \%$ | － |  |  |  |  |  |
| － | R7．R8 | 41101926 | Resistor， $1 \mathrm{~K}, \mathrm{w}$ ，$\pm 10 \%$ | － |  |  |  |  |  |
| － | R19，R40 | 41101926 |  | ＝ |  |  |  |  |  |
| － | R57 | 41101926 | Resistor， 1 K ， $\mathbf{i n}$ ，$\pm 10 \%$ | － |  |  |  |  |  |

NOTES: NUMBERS ARE FOR REFERENCE ONLY AND DO



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*Iten numbers with subscripts are alternate parts.
This L/M applies to $-1,-3$ thru -7 and -10 thru $15,-21$ and -22 .

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LIST OF MATERIALS
COMPONENT BCARD ASSEMBLY
+5V REGULATOR (uA723C)
(Reference: Ass'y Dwg. \#63002305)



(1) StD $\ddagger 12 V$ regulator
(-2) IIS VRGULATOR SYST. $10 / 4300$ REFERENCE DRAWINGS
SEMEMAT MASRAN: 63302 OV

| REVISIONS |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| \% | isctipion | Oate | Ammovo |
| A | RELOCATED C7 EER ECO NOM | 122/72 | A8 |
| B | ADDED POLARITY TO CRTEGREADED <br>  | $1 / 13 / 12$ | 8 |
| c | DELETED WEM A. FRRM SECTION <br>  | 2/1/\%/2 | P60 |
| D |  | 7/18,72 | eq |
| D | RELEASED TO PRODUCTION WITHCOTECO REV. PER ECO $730025 \%$ |  |  |
|  | REVISED DER ECO 73002545 |  |  |

Figure 7-19. COMPONENT BOARD ASSEMBLY, $\pm 12$ VOLT REGULATOR

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LIST OF MATERIALS
12V REGULATOR
(Reference: Ass'y Dwg. \#63002304)

| Item | Symbol | Part Number | Nomenclature | Quantity |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 |  | 63001049-1 | Component Board | 1 |
| 2 |  | 63002205-1 | Bracket, Heat Sink | 1 |
| 3 | C1, C6 | 22108000 | Capacitor, 1000 uf, 50 VDC | 2 |
| 4 | C2, ${ }^{\text {C7 }}$ | 21104000 | Capacitor, 0.1 uf, 25 VDC | 2 |
| 5 | C5, C10 | 21104001 | Capacitor, $0.1 \mathrm{uf}, 16 \mathrm{VDC}$ | 2 |
| 6 | C3 | 21471000 | Capacitor, 470 pf | 1 |
| 7 | C4, 69 | 22106002 | Capacitor, 10 uf, 25 VDC | 2 |
| 8 | C8 | 21101001 | Capacitor, $100 \mathrm{pf}, 16 \mathrm{~V}$ | 1 |
| 9 |  |  |  |  |
| 10 |  |  |  |  |
| 11 | CR1, CR2, CR3 | 38040020 | Diode, IN4002 | 6 |
| - | CR4, CR5, CR7 | 38040020 | Diode, IN4002 | - |
| 12 | CR6, CR8 | 38052460 | Diode, IN5246 | 2 |
| 13 | ME1, ME2 | 35207233 | Micrologic, uA723C | 2 |
| 14 |  |  |  |  |
| 15 |  |  |  |  |
| 16 | R1, R14 | 41220926 | Resistor, 22 ohms, $\frac{1}{4} \mathrm{~W}, \pm 10 \%$ | 2 |
| 17 | R2, R15 | 41158015 | Resistor, 1.5 ohms, 1W, $\pm 5 \%$ | 2 |
| 18 | R3 | 41202925 | Resistor, $2 \mathrm{~K}, \frac{1}{4} \mathrm{~W}, \pm 5 \%$ | 1 |
| 19 | R4, R11 | 46102000 | Resist:or, 1K, Pot IRC | 2 |
| 20 | R5, R8, R9, | 41302925 | Resistor, 3K, $\frac{1}{4} \mathrm{~W}, \pm 5 \%$ | 3 |
| 21 | R6, R17, R7 | 41101926 | Resistior, 100 ohms, $\frac{1}{4} \mathrm{~W}, \pm 10 \%$ | 3 |
| 22 |  |  |  |  |
| 23 | R10 | 41242925 | Resistor, 2.4K, $\frac{1}{4} \mathrm{~W}, 5 \%$ | 1 |
| 24 | R12 | 41122926 | Resistor, 1.2K, $\frac{1}{4} \mathrm{~W},{ }_{-}^{+} 10 \%$ | 1 |
| 25 | R13 | 41331026 | Resistor, 330 ohms, $2 \mathrm{~W}, \pm 10 \%$ | 1 |
| 26 | R16 | 41470926 | Resistor, 47 ohms, $\frac{1}{4} \mathrm{~W}, \pm 10 \%$ | 1 |
| 27 |  |  |  |  |
| 28 | Q1, Q3 | 38244420 | Translstor, 2N4442 | 2 |
| *29 | Q2 | 38200311 | Transistor, Tip 31A | 1 |
| 30 | Q5 | 38200321 | Transistor, Tip 32A | 1 |
| 31 | Q4, Q6 | 38239060 | Transistor, 2N3906 | 2 |
| 32 |  |  |  |  |
| 33 |  | 39692399 | Strap | AR |
| 34 |  | 39692309 | Clip | 1 |
| 35 |  | 34517107 | Screw: Pan HD/PHIL, No. 4-40 x 5/6 Lg | 2 |
| 36 |  | 34517127 | Screw. Pan HD/PHIL, No. 4-40 x 3/8 L! | 2 |
| 37 |  | 34815007 | Washer, Int. Tooth, No. 4 | 2 |
| 38 |  | 34912004 | Washer, Flat, Nylon, No. 4 | 2 |
| 39 |  | 34712007 | Nut, Hex, No. 4-40 UNC | 4 |
| 40 |  | 30050000 | Lubric:ant, Silicone | AR |
| 41 |  | 30000000 | Insulating Varnish GL.YPTL | AR |
| 42 |  | 30070000 | Solder, (60/40) | AR |
| *29A |  | 38200312 | Tip may be substituted. | 1 |

*Tip 31B may be substituted 38200312 .


Refer to the beginning of this section for possible changes not yet incorporated on this page.

LIST OF MATERIALS CONNECTOR BOARD
(Reference: Ass'y Dwg. \#63002332)

| Item | Symbol | Part <br> Number |  | Nomenclature |
| :---: | :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: | Quantity



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            LIST OF MATERIALS
            VIDEO AMPLIFIER AND
            CABLE ASSEMBLY
                (Reference: Ass'y Dwg. #63002306-1)
```

| Item | Symbol | Part Number | Nomencla ture | Quantity |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 |  | 63001061-1 | Component Board | 1 |
| 2 | J1 | 31230013 | Connector, P/C, 20 Pin | 1 |
| 3 | C1 | 21821004 | Capacitor, 820 pf | 1 |
| 4 | C2 | 21472004 | Capacitor, 4700 pf | 1 |
| 5 | R6 | 41102926 | Resistor, $1 \mathrm{~K}, \frac{1}{4} \mathrm{~W}, \pm 10 \%$ | 1 |
| 6 | R4 | 41472926 | Resistor, 4.7K, $\frac{1}{4} \mathrm{~W}, \pm 10 \%$ | 1 |
| 7 | R5 | 41103926 | Resistor, $10 \mathrm{~K}, \frac{1}{4} \mathrm{~W}, \pm 10 \%$ | 1 |
| 8 | R3 | 41473926 | Resistor, $47 \mathrm{~K}, \frac{1}{4} \mathrm{~W}, \pm 10 \%$ | 1 |
| 9 | R1, R2 | 41224926 | Resistor, 220K, $\frac{1}{4} \mathrm{~W}, \pm 10 \%$ | 2 |
| 10 | R7 | 41474926 | Resistor, 470K, $\frac{1}{4} \mathrm{~W}, \pm 10 \%$ | 1 |
| 11 | Q3 | 38239040 | Transistor, 2N3904 | 1 |
| 12 | Q1, Q2 | 38239060 | Transistor 2N3906 | 2 |
| 13 |  | 31460000-1 | Lug | 1 |
| 14 |  | 63002257-1 | Photocell and Housing Ass'y | 1 |
| 15 |  | 31430001 | Lamp Socket | 1 |
| 16 |  | 39610000-5 | Wire, Buss \#22 AWg | AR |
| 17 |  | 39640000-4 | Wire, Hookup, Teflon \#26 AWG, Blk | AR |
| 18 |  | 39691050-22 | Insulating Sleeving \#22 | AR |
| 19 |  | 63002300-1 | Clip, P/C | 1 |
| 20 |  | 34059161-1 | PEMSERT 4-40 or equiv. | 2 |
| 21 |  | 34517287 | Screw, Pan/Phil, 4-40 UNC $\times 7 / 8 \mathrm{Lg}$ | 1 |
| 22 |  | 34517187 | Screw, Pan/Phi1, 4-40 UNC $\times 9 / 16 \mathrm{Lg}$ | 2 |
| 23 |  | 34517167 | Screw, Pan/Phil, 4-40 UNC $\times \frac{1}{2}$ Lg | 1 |
| 24 |  | 34815007 | Washer, Lock, No. 4 | 1 |
| 25 |  | 34712007 | Nut, Hex, 4-40 UNC | 1 |
| 26 |  | 30000000 | Insulating Varnish, Glypt | AR |
| 27 |  | 30070000 | Solder, 60/40 | AR |
| 28 |  | 34000019 | Washer, Fibre, No. 6 | 3 |
| 29 |  | 30000404 | Adhesive, Locktite | AR |
| 30 |  | 63002312-1 | Ribbon Cable | 1 |
| 31 |  | 63002312-2 | Ribbon Cable | 1 |
| 32 |  | 63001064-1 | Connector, Fingerboard | 1 |
| . 33 |  | 35060004 | Tape | AR |
| 34 35 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 30060000 \\ & 35060010 \end{aligned}$ | Potting Compound Tape, Double Sided | AR 2' |

[^1] yet incorporated on this page.


Figure 7-23. ELECTRONIC CAVITY ASSEMBLY
Refer to the beginning of this section for possible changes not yet incorporated on this page.

|  | item | Symbol | Part Number | Nomenclature | Quantity | Item | Symbol | Part Number | Nomenclature | Quantity |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1 |  | 63002227-1 | Chassis, Electronics Cavity | 1 | 30 |  | 34517207 | Screw, Pan/Phil, 4-40 $\times 5 / 8 \mathrm{Lg}$ | 17 |
|  | 2 |  | 63002332-1 | Comp. Bd. Assy., Conn. Board | 1 | 31 |  | 34327567 | Screw, Pan, Slotted, 6-32 $\times 3^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{Lg}$ | 2 |
|  | 3 |  | 63002237-1 | Capacitor Clamp Assembly | 1 | 32 |  | 34527087 | SCR, Pan/Phil, 6-32 $\times .25 \mathrm{Lg}$ | 1 |
|  | 4 |  | 63002353-1 | Speaker Bracket | 1 | 33 |  | 34000014 | Nut, Hex, 3-48 | 2 |
|  | 5 |  | 63002207-1 | Fuse Bracket | 1 | 34 |  | 34712007 | Nut, Hex, 4-40 | 25 |
|  | 6 |  | 30470000 | Speaker, Speco No. U-301 |  | 35 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 7 |  | 33453421 | Rivet $1 / 8 \times 1 / 8$ | 2 | 36 |  | 34000018 | Washer, Flat, No. 3 | 2 |
|  | 8 | W2 | 63002258-1 | Cable Assy, Computer Input | 1 | 37 |  | 34910007 | Washer, Flat, No. 4 | 4 |
|  | 9 | W3 | 63002252-1 | Power Cable Assembly | 1 | 38 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 10 |  | 63002327-1 | Support Guide | 2 | 39 |  | 34815007 | Washer, Lock, No. 4 | 25 |
|  | 11 | F5 | 39030012 | Fuse, 8 Amp AGC 8A (SLO BLO) | 1 | 40 |  | 34517107 | Screw, Pan/Phil, $4-40 \times 5 / 16 \mathrm{Lg}$ | 6 |
|  | 12 | C15 | 22229000 | Capacitor, 22000 uf, 50 V | 1 | 41 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 13 | C4 | 22828000 | Capacitor, 8200 uf, 25V |  | 42 |  | 30070000 | Solder, (60/40) | AR |
|  | 14 | R19 | 43471056 | Resistor, 470 onms, 5W, $\mathbf{\pm 1 0 \%}$ | 1 | 43 |  | 30000000 | Insulating Varnish | AR |
| $\dot{\omega}$ | 15 |  | 38109622 | Diode Bridge | 1 | 44 |  |  |  | - |
| \% | 16 | CRI | 38040020 | Diode, IN4002 | 1 | 45 |  |  |  | - |
|  | 17 | F2, F3 | 39030002 | Fuse, 3AG 2A | 2 | 46 |  |  |  | - |
|  | 18 | F1 | 39030011 | Fuse, 3AG 3A | 1 | 47 |  |  |  | - |
|  | 19 | F4 | 39030004 | Fuse, 3AG 5A (SLO BLO) |  | 15A |  | 38125021 | Diode Bridge | - |
|  | 20 |  | 31350000 | Fuse Holder | 4 | 48 |  | 30000404 | Loctite | AR |
|  | 21 |  | 63002209-1 | Guide, P./C Board | 2 |  |  |  | Note: When Itern 15A is used, |  |
|  | 22 |  | 36150001-4 | Clamp, Cable | 1 |  |  |  | only (1) of Item 28 is |  |
|  | 23 |  | 31460015-4 | Solderless Terminal | 2 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 24 |  | 36000000 | Grormet, 3/4" Lg | 2 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 25 |  | 34000007 | Screw, Pan/Phil, 3-48 $\times$ \% | 2 | 49 |  | 63011146 | Strap and Bracket Ass'y | 2 |
|  | 26 |  | 34517087 | Screw, Pan/Phil, 4-40 $\times \frac{1}{4} \mathrm{Lg}$ | 3 | 158 |  | 39100110 | Diode Bridge | 1 |
|  | 27 |  | 34517127 | Screw, Pan/Phil, $4-40 \times 3 / 8 \mathrm{Lg}$ | 1 | 53 |  | 34825007 | Washer, Lock Int. Tooth \#6 | 1 |
|  | 28 |  | 34517327 | Screw, Pan/Phtl, $4-40 \times 1{ }^{\text {L }} \mathrm{Lg}$ | 2 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 29 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |



## LIST OF MATERIAL.S

HARNESS ASSEMBLY (W1)
(Reference: Ass'y Dwg. \#63002253-1)

| Item | Symbol | Part <br> Number |  | Nomenclature |
| :---: | :---: | :--- | :--- | :---: | Quantity

THE INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS
PROPRIETARY AND IS NOT TO BE RELEASED PROPRIETARY AND IS NOT TO BE RELEASE
OR REPRODUCED WITHOUT WRITIEN PER-

```
OR REPRODUCED WITHOUT WRITIENPEAT
```



LIST OF MATERIALS COMPUTER INPUT CABLE (W2) ASSEMBLY


NOTES:
STRIP ALL LEADS . 25 INCH ON BOTH ENDS AND TIN
2. ALL LEADS ARE ARELI. 50 INCHES LONIG PRIOR STRIPPING EXCEPT AS SHOW

REEERENCE DRAWINGS
ARTWORK MASTER 63001024 REY C4

Part
63001025-1 Connector, Finger Board
Connecior, Receptacle
Solderless Terminal, No. 8
Wire, Black, Vinyl, 26 AWG
Wire, White, Vinyl, 26 AWG
Wire, Yellow, Vinyl, 26 AWG
Wire, Red, Vinyl, 26 AWG
Lacing, Cable
Solder, (60/40)REF: LIST OF MATERIALS LM 63002258


Figure 7-25. COMPUTER INPUT CABLE (W2) ASSEMBLY


Refer to the beginning of this section for possible changes not


Figure 7-27. COMPONENT BOARD ASSEMBLY, MOTOR CONTROL (OPTION)

LIST OF MATERIALS
COMPONENT BOARD ASSEMBLY MOTOR CONTROL 100 SERIES

LM\# 63011130-5

| Item | Symbol | Part Number | Nomenclature | Quantity |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 |  | 63011022-1 | Component Bcard | 1 |
| 2 |  | 63002380-1 | Mounting Bracket | 1 |
| 3 |  | 36600004-4 | Spacer, . 50 ig (LCBS-8 RITCHLOK) | 4 |
| 4 |  |  |  |  |
| 5 | C1, 2 | 22106002 | Capacitor, 10 uf, 25 V | 2 |
| 6 | C3, 4, 5 | 21104001 | Capacitor, . 1 uf, 16V | 3 |
| 7 | C6 | 22107002 | Capacitor, 100 uf, 25 V | 1 |
| 8 | C7 | 21104602 | Capacitor, . 1 uf, 500 V | 1 |
| 9 |  |  |  |  |
| 10 | CR2 | 38100904 | Diode, WG904 | 1 |
| 11 | CR3,4,5,6 | 38040020 | Diode, IN4002 | 4 |
| 12 |  |  |  |  |
| 13 | ME2 | 37220015 | Integrated Circuit (CA2-55 LItronix) | 1 |
| 13A | ME2 | 37220016 | Integrated Circuit (MCA2-55 MONSANTO) | 1 |
| 14 | ME3 | 35474121 | Integrated Circuit 74121/9603 | 1 |
| 15 | ME1 | 35205550 | Integrated Circuit 555 | 1 |
| 16 | ME5 | 35474040 | Integrated Circuit 7404 | 1 |
| 17 | ME4 | 35474100 | Integrated Circuit 7410 | 1 |
| 18 |  |  |  |  |
| 19 | Q1 | 38200002 | Transistor, 2N6343 | 1 |
| 19A | Q1 | 38200146 | Transistor, 5C1460 | 1 |
| 20 | Q2 | 38200001 | Transistor, C103 B/2N5064 | 1 |
| 21 |  |  |  |  |
| 22 | R1 | 41221926 | Resistor, 220 ohms, 3 W, ${ }^{+10 \%}$ | 1 |
| 23 | R3 | 41102926 | Resistor, 1K, \%W, ${ }^{+10 \%}$ | 3 |
| 24 | R3 | 43153055 | Resistor, 15K, 5W (EL5) | 1 |
| 25 | R4 | 41393926 | Resistor, 39, ohm, $4 \mathrm{~W}, \pm 10 \%$ | 1 |
| 26 | R5 | 41684926 | Resistor, 680 K ohm, $\frac{1}{4} \mathrm{~W}, \pm 10 \%$ | 1 |
| 27 | R7 | 41101025 | Resistor, $100 \mathrm{~K}, 2 \mathrm{~W}$ |  |
| 28 | R8 | 41510015 | Resistor, 51 ohm , 1W | 1 |
| 29 | R9 | 41101946 | Resistor, 100 ohm, $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~W}, \pm 10 \%$ | 1 |
| 30 | R11 | 41105926 |  | 1 |
| 31 | R12 | 43502035 | Resistor, 5K, 3W | 1 |
| 32 |  | 30070000 | Solder (60/40) | AR |
| 33 |  |  |  |  |
| 34 |  | 63011149 | Wiring Harness Motor Control | 1 |
| 35 |  |  |  |  |
| 39 |  |  |  |  |
| 40 |  | 63011137-1 | Cover, Motor Control | 1 |
| 41 |  |  |  |  |
| 42 |  |  |  |  |
| 45 |  | 34517107 | Screw, $4-40 \times 5 / 16 \mathrm{lg}$, Pan/Phil | 1 |
| 46 |  | 34912004 | Washer, Nylon, \#4 Flat | 1 |
| 47 |  | 30000000 | Insulating Varnish | 1 |
| 48 |  | 34712007 | Nut, Hex | 1 |



Figure 7-28. MOTOR CONTROL HARNESS ASSEMBLY

SECTION 8
DRAWINGS AND PARTS LISTS, MECHANICAL

This section contains drawings and parts lists for the following major mechanical assemblies in the 101 Series Printer:

| Figure | Reference Designation | Description |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 8-1 | A | Cover Assembly |
| 8-2 | HA | Carriage Mechanism |
| 8-3 | HB | Drive Mechanism |
| 8-4 | HC | Spring Drum |
| 8-5 | HD | Damper |
| 8-6 | HE | Frame |
| 8-7 | HF | Paper Feed Mechanism |
| 8-8 | HG | Pin Feed Mechanism (left and right) |
| 8-9 | HH | Form Feed Mechanism |
| 8-10 | HI | Ribbon Feed Mechanism |
| 8-11 | HJ* | Electrical Hardware |
| 8-12 | B | Print Head and Associated Assemblies |

*No drawing included


LIST OF materials
FOR
SERIIES 101 COVER ASS'Y
LM\# $63002354-1$

| Item | Symbol | Part Number | Nomencla ture | Quantit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Ref. HE-1 |  | Main Frame |  |
| 2 |  | 63002334-1 | Cover Assy, Base | 1 |
| 3 |  | 63002336-1 | Cover Assy, Right | 1 |
| 4 |  | 63002335-1 | Cover Assy, Left | 1 |
| 5 |  | 63002337-1 | Cover Assy, front | 1 |
| 6 |  | 63002338-1 | Cover Assy, Top | 1 |
| 7 |  | 63002339-1 | Cover Assy, Rear | 1 |
| 8 |  |  |  |  |
| 9 |  | 63002356-1 | Standoff, Ball Stud | 1 |
| 10 |  | 63002357-1 | Standoff, Ball Stud | 1 |
| 11 |  |  |  |  |
| 12 |  | 63002324-1 | Rubber Pad | 1 |
| 13 |  | 63002346-1 | Cable Clamp Assy | 1 |
| 14 |  | 63002358-1 | Dowell Pin | 4 |
| 15 |  | 32810000 | Fan | 1 |
| 16 |  | 31305451 | Conn, Elect | 1 |
| 17 |  | 525560001 | Rating Plate |  |
| 18 |  | 525513001 | Decorating Plate |  |
| 19 |  | 33164087 | Ball Stud | 4 |
| 20 |  | 63002371-1 | Bracket, Strain-Relief | 1 |
| 21 |  | 33115103-25 | Retaining Ring | 8 |
| 22 |  | 31240020-2 | Pin Terminal, Male | 2 |
| 23 |  |  |  |  |
| 24 |  |  |  |  |
| 25 |  | 34527125 | SCR, Pan/Phil, $6-32 \times .374 \mathrm{lg}$ | 4 |
| 26 |  | 34527165 | SCR, Pan/Phil, $6-32 \times .50 \mathrm{lg}$ | 6 |
| 27 |  | 34527245 | SCR, Pan/Phil, 6-32 $\times$ ¢ 75 | 2 |
| 28 ( 28 |  |  |  |  |
| 29 |  | 34000024 | SCR, 10-32 Shoulder | 2 |
| 30 |  | 33723717-10 | SCR, Pan/HD, \#4 (.112) Type B $\times .31 \mathrm{lg}$ | 2 |
| 31 |  | 33723717-16 | SCR, Pan/HD, \#4 (.112) Type | 4 |
| 32 |  | 34721007 | Nut, Plain, Hex, 6-32 | 2 |
| 33 |  |  |  |  |
| 34 |  | 34922007 | Washer, Flat, \#6 | 12 |
| 35 |  | 34828007 | Washer, Split Lock, \#6 | 12 |
| 36 |  | 36150003 | Bushing, Strain Rel ief | 1 |
| 37 |  | 62000109-1 | Nameplate, UL | 1 |
| 38 |  | 63002395-1 | Fan Guard | 1 |
| 39 |  | 63002355-2 | Standoff, Ball Stud | 2 |
| 40 |  | 33744217-16 | SCR, Flat Hd, Thd Form, \#6B $\times .50 \mathrm{lg}$ | 3 |
| 41 |  | 34930007 | Washer, Flat, \#8 | 2 |
| 42 |  |  |  |  |
| 43 |  | 63002408-1 | Decal, Ribbon Change | 1 |
| 44 |  |  |  |  |
| 45 |  | 34000058 | Washer, Flat \#10 | 2 |
| 45A |  | 025040133 | Washer, Flat, 4.2 mm (alternate) |  |
| 46 |  | 39690001-6 | Sleeving, Shrink | 101 |
| 47 |  | 36150001-2 | Cable, Clamp, 3/16 | 1 |



Figure 8-2. CARRIAGE MECHANISM - HA

REFER TO THE BEGINNING OF SECTION FOR POSSIBLE CHANGES NOT YET INCORPORATED ON THIS PAGE.

| Reference Number | Part Number | Part Name | Quantity | Reference Number | Part Number | Part Name | Quantity |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| HA-1 | 525001000 | Head bracket | 1 | Ha-31 | 527243001 | Roller (lower) for HE-23 | 1 |
| HA-2 | 525002001 | Fork for head adjustment | 1 | HA-32 | 525544001 | Head adjusting knob | 1 |
| HA-3 | 007400716 | Screw for HA-2 | 1 | HA-33 | 525025001 | Head lock knob | 1 |
| HA-4 | 028040247 | Spring washer for HA-3, 6, 35 | 3 | HA-34 | 028040247 | Spring washer for HA-33 | 1 |
| HA-5 | 525003000 | Ribbon guide roller for head | 2 | HA-35 | 525027001 | Shaft for HA-5 | 1 |
| HA-6 | 525004001 | Eccentric shaft for HA-5 | 1 | HA-36 | 525029001 | Main driving belt | 1 |
| HA-7 | 048020346 | Snap ring for HA-6, 35 | 2 | HA-41 | 007300716 | Screw for | 2 |
| HA-8 | 021400106 | Nut for HA-6, 35 | 2 | HA-42 | 028030247 | Spring washer for HA-41 | 2 |
|  | 525005001 | Carriage unit | 1 | HA-43 | 007064016 | Screw for HA-36 | 1 |
|  |  | Note: This unit is assembled |  | HA-44 | 021060106 | Nut for HA-43 | 3 |
|  |  | with parts covering ret- |  | HA-45 | 525047000 | Gib for HA-1 | 1 |
|  |  | HA-10, also HA-19 through |  | HA-46 | 007301416 | Screw for HA-45 | 2 |
|  |  | HA-35 and HA-41, 42, 57, 58. |  | HA-47 | 028030247 | Spring washer for HA-46 | 2 |
| HA-y | 525006001 | Carriage with control magnet | 1 | HA-48 | 011401016 | Set screw for HA-45 | 2 |
| HA-10 | 525009001 | Guide roller unit (upper) | 2 | HA-49 | 021400106 | Nut for HA-48 | 2 |
| HA-19 | U28060247 | Spring washer for HA-10 | 2 | HA-50 | 525043001 | Bracket for flat cable and Video Amplifier board. | 1 |
| HA-20 | 021060106 | Nut for HA-10 | 2 | HA-55 | 007400816 | Screw for HA-50 | 2 |
| HA-21 | 525016001 | Gulde roller unit (lower) | 1 | HA-56 | 028040247 | Spring washer for HA-55 | 2 |
| HA-22 | 017061206 | Bolt for HA-21 | 2 | HA-57 | 025060236 | Flat washer for HA-22 | 2 |
| HA-23 | 028060247 | Spring washer for HA-22 | 2 | HA-58 | 525689001 | Holder (A) for HA-59 | 1 |
| HA-24 | 047310642 | Spring pin for HA-21 | 2 | HA-59 | 525690001 | Shaft (A) for HA-36 | 1 |
| HA-25 | 525020001 | Eccentric Axle for HA-26 | 1 | MA-6C | 525716001 | Spring (S) for HA-36 | 1 |
| HA-26 | 527242001 | Roller (upper) for HE-23 | 1 | HA-61 | 525691001 | Adjusting nut for HA-59 | 1 |
| HA-27 | 048030346 | Snap ring for HA-25, 30 | 2 | HA-6i' | 025040236 | Flat washer for HA-59 | 2 |
| HA-28 Ha-29 | 028040247 | Spring washer for HA-25. 30 |  | HA-6: | 550719002 | Spring washer for HA-59 | 2 |
| HA-29 $\mathrm{Ha}-30$ | 021400106 525022001 | Nut for HA-25, 30 Axle for HA-31 | 2 | HA-64 | 021400106 | Nut for HA-59 | 2 |



| Reference Number | Part Number | Part Name | Quantity | Reference Number | Part | Part Name Quantity |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| H8-2 | 525838001 | Main motor fan w/set-screw | 1 | нв-80 | 525726001 | Intermediate shaft w/pulley |
| нв-9 | 525060001 | Motor bracket | 1 |  | 525712001 | Forward clutch unit |
| HB-10 | 510101001 | Gromet for HB-98 | 4 |  |  | Note: This unit is assembled with parts |
| H8-11 | 510061001 | Washer for $\mathrm{HB}-10$ | 4 |  |  | covering from reference number |
| HB-12 | 525063001 | Screw for HB-1, 9 | 4 | HB-81 | 525095001 | Clutch fleld assembly (forward and reverse) |
| HB-13 | 525064001 | Capacitor unit for HB-98 | 1 | HB-82 | 527325001 | clutch rotor, forward |
| H8-14 | 007400716 | Screw for HB-13 | 1 | HB-83 | 527329001 | Clutch armature (forward and reverse) |
| H8-15 | 021400106 | Nut for HB- 14 | 1 | HB-84 | 021300822 | Set-screw for HB-83 |
| HB-16 | 028040247 | Spring washer for HB-14 | 1 | HB-85 | 021300106 | Nut for HB-84 |
| HB-17 | 525066001 | Screw for HB-9 and frame | 4 |  |  | Note: This unit is assembled with parts |
| HB-18 | 525067001 | Adjusting bolt for MB-48 | 1 |  |  | covering reference number $\mathrm{HB}-83$, |
| HB-19 | 021060106 | Nut for HB-18 | 1 |  |  | HB-81, and HB-87. |
| нв-22 | 525069001 | Intermediate pulley with gear | 1 | HB-87 | 527240001 | Clutch rotor, reverse |
| нв-23 | 525745001 | Set-screw for HB-22, 80 | 3 | HB-92 | 525839001 | Motor pulley driver |
| HB-24 | 525071001 | Felt washer for HB-80 | 2 | HB-93 | 525749001 | Spring for HB-92 |
| нв-27 | 525075001 | Idle shaft for HB -30 | 1 | HB-95 | 525846001 | Cushion rubber for HB -98 |
| нв-28 | 021060106 | Nut for HB -27 | 1 | нв-96 | 025060236 | Washer for HB -52 |
| H8-29 | 025060236 | Flat washer for $\mathrm{HB}-27$ | 1 | HB-98 | 525836001 | Main motor w/fan and clutch plate |
| HB-30 | 525076001 | Intermediate gear for forward clutch | 1 | HB-108 | 525748001 | Set-screw for HB -2 |
| HB-31 | 525074001 | Felt washer for HB -30 | 2 | HB-109 | 525923001 | Spacer for HB -81 |
| нв-32 | 048040346 | Snap ring for HB -27 | 1 | HB-110 | 527037001 | Motor pulley ( 60 Hz ) |
|  | 525078001 | Tensioner unit (front) | 1 | H8-111 | 527035001 | Motor pulley ( 50 Hz ) |
|  |  | Note: This unit is assembled with parts covering from reference number HB-33 to HB -39 |  | н8-112 | 021060306 | Nut for HE-93 |
|  |  |  |  | H8-114 | 025040236 | Hasher for $\mathrm{HB}-79$ |
| нв-33 | 525079001 | Tensioner tracket (front) | 1 |  |  |  |
| HB-34 | 525080001 | Tensioner | 1 |  |  |  |
| HB-35 | 511146001 | Felt washer for HB-34 | 4 |  |  |  |
| нв-36 | 525082001 | Axle for HB -34 | 1 |  |  |  |
| нв-37 | 028030247 | Spring washer for HB -36, 78 | 2 |  |  |  |
| нв-38 | 021300106 | Nut for HB -36, 78 | 2 |  |  |  |
| нв-39 | 525530001 | Screw for нв-33 | 1 |  |  |  |
| HB-48 | 525672001 | Timing belt (100xL) | 1 |  |  |  |
| н8-49 | 525671001 | Timing belt (130XL) | 2 |  |  |  |
| нв-50 | 525089001 | Shaft for clutches | 1 |  |  |  |
| нв-51 | 525090001 | Bushing bracket | 2 |  |  |  |
| HB-52 | 525752001 | Screw for HB-51 | 4 |  |  |  |
| нв-53 | 525092001 | Bushing unit for HB-50 | 2 |  |  |  |
| нв-54 | 007400616 | Screw for HB-53 | 6 |  |  |  |
| нв-60 | 525711001 | Pulley for forward and reverse clutch | 2 |  |  |  |
| нв-61 | 525744001 | Set-screw for HB -60 | 4 |  |  |  |
| HB-62 | 525102001 | Steeve for HB-50 | 2 |  |  |  |
| HB-63 | 525104001 | Pulley for main belt (HA-36) | 1 |  |  |  |
| нв-64 | 525103001 | Key for HB-56, 63 | 3 |  |  |  |
| нв | 525741001 | Tensioner Unit (Rear) | 1 |  |  |  |
|  |  | Note: This unit is assembled with parts covering from reference number HB-75 through HB-79, including HB-35. |  |  |  |  |
| нв-75 | 525694001 | Tensioner bracket (rear) A | 1 |  |  |  |
| нв-76 | 525695001 | Tensioner bracket (rear) B | 1 |  |  |  |
| HB-77 | 525703001 | Tensioner (L) | 1 |  |  |  |
| нв-78 | 525696001 | Axte for H3-77 | 1 |  |  |  |
| нв-79 | 007400616 | Screw for $\mathrm{HB}-75,76$ | 5 |  |  |  |



Figure 8-4. SPRING DRUM - HC

| Figure HC - Spring Drum |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Reference Number | Part Number | Part Name | Quantity |
|  | 525108001 | Spring drum complete unit | 1 |
|  |  | Note: This is assembled with parts covering reference number $\mathrm{HC}-1$ and HC-3 through $\mathrm{HC}-13$. |  |
| HC-1 | 525636001 | Spring drum w/main spring | 1 |
| HC-3 | 048015346 | Snap ring for HC-1 | 1 |
| HC-4 | 525637001 | Shielding plate for HC-1 | 1 |
| HC-5 | 525115001 | Pulley for HC-1 | 1 |
| HC-6 | 525120001 | Bracket (front) for HC-1 | 1 |
| HC-7 | 525121001 | Bracket (rear) for HC-1 | 1 |
| HC-8 | 525119001 | Shaft for HC-1, 5 | 1 |
| HC-9 | 021400106 | Nut for HC-8 | 2 |
| HC-10 | 525122001 | Pawl for HC-1 | 1 |
| HC-11 | 007300616 | Screw for HC-10 | 1 |
| HC-12 | 021300106 | Nut for HC-11 | 1 |
| HC-13 | 007400516 | Screw for HC-6, 7 | 4 |



Figure 8-5. DAMPER - HD

Figure HD - Damper

| Reference Number | Part Number | Part Name | Quantity |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 527363001 | Damper complete unit | 1 |
|  |  | Note: This unit is assembled with the parts covering from reference number $H D-1$ to $H D-12, H D-14$ to HD-21, HD-23 to HD-25 and HD-27 through HD-34 and HD-37. |  |
| HD-1 | 525124001 | Damper cylinder | 1 |
| HD-2 | 525128001 | Piston rod | 1 |
| HD-3 | 525547001 | Cushion rubber for HD-4 | 1 |
| HD-4 | 025100236 | Washer for HD-2 | 1 |
| HD-5 | 52512900.1 | Piston | 1 |
| HD-6 | 525130001 | Packing | 1 |
| HD-7 | 525131001 | Steel Washer for HD-6 | 1 |
| HD-8 | 52513200 L | Nut for HD-7 | 1 |
| HD-9 | 045161806 | Split pin for HD-8 | 1 |
| HD-10 | 525133001 | Spring for HD-2 | 1 |
| HD-11 | 525134001 | Lid for HD-11 | 4 |
| HD-12 | 007300416 | Screw for HD-11 | 4 |
| HD-14 | 525142001 | Pin for | 1 |
| HD-15 | 525143001 | Pin for the HD-14, 32 | 1 |
| HD-16 | 048020346 | Snap ring for HD-15, 21 | 2 |
| H0-17 | 525144001 | Link for HD-14 | 1 |
| HD-18 | 525145001 | Pin for HD-14, 17 | 1 |
| HD-19 | 048030346 | Snap ring for HD-18, 20 | 2 |
| HD-20 | 525146001 | Pin for HD-17 | 1 |
| HD-21 | 525147001 | Pin for HD-2, 14 | 1 |
| HD-23 | 525148001 | Center screw for HD-1 | 1 |
| HD-24 | 021060106 | Nut for HD-23 | 1 |
| HD-25 | 028060247 | Spring washer for HD-24 | 1 |
| HD-27 | 007300516 | Screw for HD-31 | 1 |
| HD-28 | 028030247 | Spring washer for HD-27 | 1 |
| HD-29 | 525149001 | Screw for HD-22 | 2 |
| HD-30 | 028060247 | Spring washer for HD-29 | 2 |
| HD-31 | 525661001 | Spring for HD-14 | 1 |
|  | 527318001 | Carriage stopper lever unit | 1 |
|  |  | Note: This unit is assembled with the parts covering from reference number HD-33, HD-34 and HD-38. |  |
| HD-33 | 525669000 | Damper cushion for HD-32 | 1 |
| HD-34 | 525919001 | Cap for HD-33 | 1 |
| HD-37 | 527316001 | Frame for HD-1 | 1 |
| HD-38 | 527319001 | Carriage Stopper Lever | 1 |



| Reference Number | Part Number | Part Name | Quantity | Reference Number | Part Number | Part Name | Quantit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| HE-1 | 525151001 | Frame | 1 | He-64 | 005300814 | Screw for power driver board cavity | 4 |
| He-2 | 525762001 | Platen | 1 | HE-65 | 525629001 | Top cover swtich | 1 |
| He-3 | 525761001 | Platen holder | 1 | He-66 | 525651001 | Switch cover for HJ -65 | 1 |
| he-4 | 007300716 | Screw for HE-2 | 9 | HE-67 | 007301816 | Screw for HE-65, 66 | 2 |
| he-5 | 018012826 | Bolt for HE-3 | 2 | HE-68 | 021300106 | Nut for HE-67 | 2 |
| He-6 | 525154001 | Locating bolt for HE-3 | 2 | HE-69 | 028030246 | Spring washer for $\mathrm{HE}-67$ | 2 |
| HE-7 | 525155000 | Bushing for $\mathrm{HB}-80$ | 2 | He-70 | 525633001 | Clutch stop (right) | 1 |
| He-8 | 525866001 | Guide bar to carriage | 1 | HE-71 | 525631001 | Clutch stop (left) | 1 |
| he-9 | 017401416 | Bolt for HE-8 | 5 | He-72 | 007400616 | Screw for HE-70, 71 | 2 |
| HE-21 | 525169001 | Reed Switch Holder | 2 | HE-73 | 025040236 | Washer for HE-72 |  |
| He-22 | 007300716 | Screw for HE-21 | 4 | HE-74 | 007400816 | Screw for cavity | 2 |
| he-23 | 525171001 | Guide plate for carriage | 1 | He-75 | 028040247 | Washer for HE-74 | 2 |
| HE-24 | 525181001 | Rubber feet | 4 | HE-76 | 525187001 | Holder for HB-33 | 1 |
| He-25 | 525182001 | Screw for HE-24 | 8 | HE-77 | 007400616 | Screw for HE-76 | 2 |
| He-26 | 025060335 | Washer for $\mathrm{HE}-25$ | 8 |  | 525720001 | Encased Limit Switch (Reed) | 1 |
| HE-28 | 007300516 | Screw for HE-62, 63 | 2 |  |  | complete unit |  |
| he-30 | 527048001 | Carriage stopper right | 1 |  |  | Note: This unit is assembled with parts including Reference Numbers HE-78 |  |
| HE-31 | 028120247 | Spring washer for HE-30 | 1 |  |  | through $\mathrm{HE}-84$ and $\mathrm{HE}-21$, $\mathrm{HE}-22$. |  |
| he-40 | 525203001 | Operator panel holder | 1 | HE-78 | 525721001 | Limit switch (reed) w/case |  |
| HE-41 | 007400616 | Screw for HE-40 | 2 | HE-79 | 525725001 | Adjusting holder for HE-78 | 2 |
| HE-43 | 525532001 | Top cover stop | 1 | HE-80 | 001301403 | Screw for HE -78 | 2 |
| не-44 | 525500001 | Magnet for HE-43 | 1 | HE-81 | 025030133 | Washer for HE-78 | 2 |
| he-45 | 007300416 | Screw for HE-43 | 2 | HE-82 | 028030247 | Spring washer for HE-78 | 2 |
| he-47 | 025040236 | Washer for HE-48 | 4 | HE-83 | 021300106 | Nut for HE-78 | 2 |
| He-48 | 007400516 | Screw for HE-89, 90 | 4 | HE-84 | 007300516 | Screw for HE-79 | 4 |
| He-54 | 525617001 | Bracket (right) for C (view C) | 1 | HE-85 | 525935001 | Chassis (right) | 1 |
| HE-55 | 525616001 | Bracket (left) for C (View C) | 1 | HE-86 | 525936001 | Chassis (left) |  |
| HE-58 | 007300616 | Screw for HE-54, 55 | 4 | بЕ-87 | 525752001 | Bolt for HE-85, 86 |  |
| HE-59 | 025030236 | Washer for HE-58 | 4 | HE-88 | 028060247 | Spring washer for HE-87 | 4 |
| HE-61 | 001400713 | Screw for HE-23 | 4 | HE-89 | 525852001 | Operator panel (A) | 1 |
| HE-62 | 525647001 | Guide plate (right) for cavity | 1 | HE-90 | 525854001 | Support for $\mathrm{HE}-89$ | 1 |
| HE-63 | 525648001 | Guide plate (left) for cavity | 1 | HE-93 | 025030133 | Washer for HE-84 | 2 |
|  | S264001 | Grde plate (ler) for canty |  | НЕ-94 | 025030236 | Washer for HE-22 | 2 |
|  |  |  |  | A | 63508140 | Clasp | 1 |
|  |  |  |  | B | 34000032 | Lockwasher, millimeter (alternate: 028030247) | 4 |
|  |  |  |  | c | 63002440-1 | Flexible Mylar Timing Fence | 1 |
|  |  |  |  | 0 | 63508106-1 | Clamp | 1 |
|  |  |  |  | E | 34000052 | Washer, flat, 3 millimeter (alternate: 025030236) | ${ }^{2}$ |
|  |  |  |  | F | 34000048 | Screw, Fill. HD MP3X6 mm 1 g (alternate: 001300716, MP3X7 mi 1g) | 4 |
|  |  |  |  | The HK drawing has been deleted but the following parts have been retained for Model 101/101A. |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | HK-31 | 525642001 | Cover, Holder (Front Right) | 1 |
|  |  |  |  | нк-32 | 525643001 | Cover, Holder (front left) | , |
|  |  |  |  | нк-33 | 525644001 | Cover, Holder | 4 |
|  |  |  |  | HK-35 | 017501016 | Boit for HK-31, 32, 33 | 12 |
|  |  |  |  | HK-76 | 525768001 | Cover, (Right) | 1 |
|  |  |  |  | нк-77 | 525659001 | Cover, (Left) | 1 |
|  |  |  |  | нк-78 | 007400516 | Screw for tF-76, 77 | 2 |



REEER TO THE BEGINNING OF SEC. TION FOR POSSIBLE CHANGES NOT
YET INCORPORATED ON THIS PAGE.

Figure 8-7. PAPER FEED MECHANISM - HF

Figure HF - Paper Feed Mechanism

| Reference Number | Part Number | Part Name | Quantity |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| HF-2 | 525207001 | Holder for $\mathrm{HF}-3$ | 2 |
| HF-3 | 525208001 | Bushing for $\mathrm{HF}-98$ | 2 |
| HF-4 | 525209001 | Retainer for $\mathrm{HF}-3$ | 2 |
| HF-5 | 007400516 | Screw for HF-2, 4 | 4 |
| Hf-6 | 048050346 | Snap ring for HF -98 | 1 |
| HF-7 | 525210001 | Guide bar for pin feed unit | 1 |
| HF-8 | 525551001 | collar for pin feed unit | 1 |
| HF-9 | 525743001 | Set-screw for HF -8 | 1 |
| Hf-10 | 007401016 | Screw for HF-7 | 1 |
| HF-11 | 021400106 | Nut for $\mathrm{HF}-7$ | 2 |
| HF-13 | 525747001 | Set-screw for HF-12, 16 | 4 |
| HF-14 | 525213001 | Pin feed pulley | 1 |
| HF-15 | 525743001 | Set-screw for HF -14 | 2 |
| HF-16 | 525215000 | FF reader gear | 1 |
| HF-76 | 525855001 | Paper pan (upper) | 4 |
| HF-77 | 007400816 | Screw for HF-76 | 4 |
| HF-78 | 52723001 | Paper Empty micro switch | 1 |
| HF-79 | 007021616 | Screw for HF-78 | 2 |
| HF-80 | 028020247 | Spring washer for $\mathrm{HF}-79$ | 2 |
| HF-81 | 021020106 | Nut for HF-79 | 2 |
| HF-82 | 525273000 | Guide (right) for $\mathrm{HF}-77,85$ | 1 |
| HF-83 | 007401016 | Screw for HF-82, 84 | 4 |
| HF-84 | 525274000 | Guide (left) for HF-77, 85 | 1 |
| HF-85 | 525859001 | Paper pan (lower) | 1 |
| HF-86 | 007400816 | Screw for HF-85 | 4 |
| HF-87 | 525276001 | Pin feed cover | 1 |
| HF-88 | 007300516 | Screw for HF-87 | 4 |
| HF-89 | 525763001 | Paper pan (front) | 1 |
| HF-90 | 525278001 | Screw for HF-89 | 2 |
| HF-91 | 525861001 | Spring for $\mathrm{HF}-89$ | 2 |
| HF-97 | 025050236 | Washer for $\mathrm{HF}-88$ | 4 |
| HF-98 | 527081801 | Driving shaft for pin feed unit | 1 |
| HF-99 | 525764001 | Paper feed knob | 1 |
| HF-100 | 525769001 | Coupler for HF -99 | 1 |
| HF-101 | 525770001 | Sleeve for HF -100 | 1 |
| HF-102 | 525748001 | Screw for $\mathrm{HF}-100$ | 2 |
| HF-103 | 525766001 | Collar for HF-99 | 1 |
| HF-104 | 525767001 | Spring for HF -99 | 1 |
| HF-105 | 525768001 | Spring for $\mathrm{HF}-99$ | 1 |
| HF-106 | 048040346 | Snap ring for HF -99 | 1 |
| HF-107 | 525227001 | Cap for HF-99 | 1 |
| HF-108 | 025630236 | Washer for $\mathrm{HF}-79$ | 2 |
| HF-109 | 527238001 | Actuator for Paper Empty micro-switch ( $\mathrm{HF}-78$ ) | 1 |
| A | 30410004 | Clip, static discharge | 1 |
| B | 33723717-10 | Screw, Sheet metal, No. 4 | 1 |
| c | 34815005 | Washer, internal, Lock | 1 |



Figure 8-8. PIN FEED MECHANISM (LEFT \& RIGHT) - HG

| Figure HG - Pin Feed Mechanism |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Reference Number | Part Number | Part Name |  |
|  | 525280001 | Pin feed unit (right) complete | 1 |
|  |  | Note: This unit is assembled with parts covering fram reference number HG-1 to $\mathrm{HG}-19$. |  |
| HG-1 | 525281001 | Pin feed holder (right) | 1 |
| HG-2 | 525747001 | Set-screw for HG-7 | 2 |
| HG-3 | 525287001 | Driving sleeve | 2 |
| HG-4 | 525288001 | Washer for HG-3 | 2 |
| HG-5 | 525289001 | Driving pulley for HF-3 | 2 |
| HG-6 | 525746001 | Set-screw for HG-5 | 4 |
| HG-7 | 525290001 | Eccentric sleeve for HF-1 | 2 |
| HG-8 | 525291001 | Driving pulley | 2 |
| HG-9 | 525292001 | Driving pulley | 2 |
| HG-10 | 525294001 | Gulde for paper HG-19 | 2 |
| HG-11 | 525295000 | Stud for HG-1, 10 | 4 |
| HG-12 | 025030236 | Washer for HG-13 | 4 |
| HG-13 | 001300716 | Screw for HG-11 | 4 |
| HG-14 | 525296001 | Paper holding plate (right) | 1 |
| HG-15 | 525297001 | Shaft for HG-14, 21 | 2 |
| HG-16 | 048015346 | Snap ring for HG-15 | 4 |
| HG-17 | 525298001 | Spring for HG-15 | 2 |
| HG-18 | 525552001 | Fixing knob | 2 |
| HG-19 | 525300001 | Pin feed belt unit | 2 |
|  | 525304001 | Pin feed unit (left) complete | 1 |
|  |  | Note: This unit is assembled with parts covering from reference number HG-2 to HG-21, except HG-14. |  |
| HG-20 | 525305001 | Pin feed holder (left) | 1 |
| HG-21 | 525309001 | Paper Holding plate (left) | 1 |



## Figure HH - Form Feed Mechanism

| Reference Number | Part Number | Part Name | Quantity |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 527241001 | Form feed complete unit | 1 | Hh-48 | 048030346 | Snap ring for HH-46 |
|  |  | Note: This unit is assembled with |  |  | 525367001 | Reader lamp holder unit |
|  |  | parts covering from reference number $\mathrm{HH}-2$, $\mathrm{HH}-5$ through $\mathrm{HH}-31$, HH-33 to $\mathrm{HH}-35$ and $\mathrm{HH}-37$ <br> through HH-83. |  |  |  | Note: This unit is assembled with parts from reference number HH-49 to $\mathrm{HH}-51$. |
|  |  |  |  | HH-49 | 525368001 | Lamp holding P/C board |
| HH-2. | ${ }^{525316001}$ | FF chassis (left) | 1 | нн-50 | 525372001 | Lamp for reader |
| HH-5 | 525323001 | Capacitor with bracket for HH-71 | 1 | HH-51 | 525373001 | Lead wire for HH-49 |
| HH-6; | 007400616 | Screw for HH-5 | 1 | HH-52 | 007020416 | Screw for HH -49 |
| $\mathrm{HH}^{\text {-7 }}$ | 028040247 | Spring washer for $\mathrm{HH}-7$ | 1 | HH-53 | 525374001 | Lid for HH-43 |
| HH-8 | 021400106 | Nut for HH-7 | 1 | HH-54 | 007301216 | Screw for HH-43, 53 |
| HH-9 | 525326001 | Stud screw for $\mathrm{HH}-71$ | 4 | HH-55 | 007401416 | Screw for нН-43 $^{\text {¢ }}$ |
| HH-10 | 510101001 | Cushion Rubber for ${ }^{\text {HH-71 }}$ | 4 | HH-56 | 021400106 | Nut for HH-55 |
| HH-11 | 510061001 | Washer for HH-9 | 4 |  | 525375001 | Tape reader unit (upper) |
| HH-12 | 525328001 | FF Motor Gear | 1 |  |  | Note: This unit is assembled with |
| HH-13 | 525743001 | Set-screw for HH -2 | 1 |  |  | Wete. parts covering from reference |
|  | 525329001 | Note: This unit is assembled with parts covering from reference number $\mathrm{HH}-14$ to $\mathrm{HH}-22, \mathrm{HH}-24$ and HH-95. |  |  |  | number $\mathrm{HH}-57$ to $\mathrm{HH}-65$ and HH-73. |
|  |  |  |  | нн-57 | 525376001 | Reader bracket (upper) |
|  |  |  |  | Hب-58 | 525377001 | Plate spring for $\mathrm{HH}-57$ |
| HH-14 | 525330001 | FF clutch inside cam | 1 | HH-59 | 007300416 | Screw for HH -57, 58 |
| HH-15 | 525333001 | FF clutch releaser | 1 |  | 525378001 | Reader P/C board unit |
| HH-17 | 048020348 | Snap ring for $\mathrm{HH}-15,16$ | 2 |  |  | Note: This unit is assembled with |
| HH-18 | 525339001 | FF clutch gear | 1 |  |  | partser number H-60 to to 62. |
| HH-19 | 50853200i | Roiler for $\mathrm{nim}-14$ | 3 | Hin-co | 525390001 | P/C board for photetransistor |
| HH-20 | 525341001 | Guide for $\mathrm{HH}-19$ | 1 | HH-61 | 525383001 | Phototransistor (MOTOROLA MRD 150-173) |
| HH-21 | 048080346 | Snap ring for $\mathrm{HH}-20$ | 1 | HH-62 | 525688001 | Transistor for HH-61 (MOTOROLA 2N3904) |
| HH-22 | 510062001 | Spring for HH-14, 16 | 2 | HH-63 | 007020416 | Screw for HH -60 |
| H月-23 | 525342001 | Gear with stop cam | 1 | HH-64 | 525388001 | Lid for $\mathrm{HH-57}$ |
| HH-24 | 525743001 | Set-screw for HH -14, 23, 27 | 6 | HH-65 | 007020416 | Screw for HH -64 |
| HH-25 | 525354001 | Shaft for ff clutch | 1 | HH-66 | 525389001 | Shaft for $\mathrm{HH-57}$ |
| H\%-26 | 525353001 | Bushing for $\mathrm{HH}-25,28$ | 4 | HH-67 | 021400106 | Nut for HH -66 |
| HH-27 | 525344001 | FF idle gear | 1 | HH-68 | 048040346 | Snap ring for HH-66 |
| нH-28 | 364000001 | Timing belt for $\mathrm{HH}-27$ | 1 | HH-69 | 525390001 | Tape guide |
| HH-29 | 525355001 | Shaft for ${ }^{\text {He-27 }}$ | 1 | HH-70 | 021400106 | Nut for form feed complete unit |
| HH-30 | 048040346 | Snap ring for HH -29, 39 | 3 | HH-71 | 525319001 | FF motor with fan |
| HH-31 | 525356001 | Nut for $\mathrm{HH}-1,2$ | 3 | HH-71-1 | 527314001 | Fan w/set-screw |
|  | 525347001 | FF clutch and magnet unit | 1 | HH-73 | 525660001 | B1/nder for HH- 50 |
|  |  | Note: This unit is assembled with parts covering from reference number $\mathrm{HH}-33$ to $\mathrm{HH}-35$ and$\mathrm{HH}-80$. |  | HH-74 | 525753001 | Back stopper |
|  |  |  |  | HH-75 | 007300803 | Screw for $\mathrm{HH-74}$ |
|  |  |  |  | HH-76 | 503092001 | Washer for HH-74 |
| HH-33 | 525351001 | Armature for $\mathrm{HH}-96$ | 1 | нн-77 | 525756001 | Collar for $\mathrm{HH}-74$ |
| нн-37 | 511091001 | Spring for backstopper | 1 | HH-78 | 028030247 | Spring washer for HH-74 |
| нH-38 | 525357001 | FF reader idle gear | 1 | HH-79 | 021300106 | Nut for $\mathrm{HH}-74$ |
| нH-39 | 525359001 | Shaft for $\mathrm{HH}-38$ | 1 | HH-81 | 525901001 | FF chassis (right) |
| HH-40 | 511146001 | Felt washer for $\mathrm{HH}-38$ | 2 | нH-82 | 025030236 | Washer for H1-83 |
| HH-41 | 025040236 | Washer for $\mathrm{HH}-42$ | 1 | HH-84 | 527027001 | Solenoid (for $\mathrm{HH}-96$ ) |
| HH-42 | 021400106 | Nut for $\mathrm{HH}-39$ | 1 | HH-85 | 527026001 | Spring (for HH -33) |
|  | 525360001 | Tape reader unit (1ower) | 1 | HH-86 | 527249001 | Screw (for HH-96) |
|  |  | Note: This unit is assembled with parts covering from reference number $\mathrm{HH}-43$ to $\mathrm{HH}-54$ |  | HH-95 HH-96 | 525336021 <br> 527856001 | fF clutch releasing pawl <br> FF magnet (A) (air-gap) |
| нH-43 | 527172001 | Reader bracket (lower) | 1 |  |  |  |
| H\%-44 | 525363001 | Sprocket for tape | 1 |  |  |  |
| нH-45 | 525746001 | Set-screw for $\mathrm{HH}-44$ | 2 |  |  |  |
| HH-46 | 525365001 | Shaft for HH-44 | 1 |  |  |  |
| нн-47 | 525366001 | Gear for HH-46 | 1 |  |  |  |



Figure HI - Ribbon Feed Mechanism


Figure 8-11. Electrical Hardware (No Drawing Included) - HJ

| Reference Number | Part Number | Part Name | Quantity |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| HJ-1 | 525733001 | Transformer Unit (Multitap) | 1 |
| HJ-2 | 007402216 | Screw for HJ-1 and frame | 4 |
| HJ-3 | 525492001 | ON/OFF Switch (1820-RL-Molex) | 1 |
| HJ-4 | 525493001 | SELECT Switch (1820-RL-Molex) | 1 |
| HJ-4A | 37253790 | Lamp, (GE 379 equiv.-screw-base) 5-volt for $\mathrm{HJ}-3,4$ | 1 |
| HJ-5 | 525494001 | TOP OF FORM Switch | 1 |
| HJ-6 | 525495001 | FORMS OVERRIDE Switch | 1 |
| HJ-7 | 525496001 | Lamp for PAPER EMPTY, multiple purpose | 2 |
| HJ-8 | 525542001 | Clip for HJ-7 | 2 |
| HJ-9 | 525564000 | In-line connector (Molex 1375-P2) (See Item 1 for mating connector (P13) on LM of Harness Assembly (W1), Ref. Dwg. 63002253, Section 7) | 1 |
| HJ-9A | 527234000 | Connector cover for item HJ-9 | 1 |
| HJ-10 | 525548001 | Bracket for HJ-9 | 1 |
| HJ-11 | 007400716 | Screw for HJ-10 | 2 |
| HJ-12 | 028030247 | Spring washer for HJ-11 | 2 |
| $\mathrm{HJ}-13$ | 525862001 | Wire Harness | 1 |
| HJ-14 | 525558001 | Bushing for HJ-13 | 1 |
| HJ-15 | 525565001 | Terminal (4P) | 1 |
| HJ-16 | 007300516 | Screw for HJ-15 | 1 |
| HJ-17 | 120370001 | Holder for HJ-13 (A) | 1 |
| HJ-18 | 120679001 | Holder for $\mathrm{HJ}-13$ (B) | 3 |
| HJ-19 | 525664000 | Holder for HJ-13 (\#6) | 4 |
| HJ-20 | 007301016 | Screw for HJ-17, 18, 19 | 13 |
| HJ-21 | 025030236 | Washer for HJ-20 | 13 |
| HJ-22 | 207216000 | Splicer (\#2) | 8 |
| HJ-23 | 525570001 | Wire (W-66) | 1 |
| HJ-30 | 525674001 | Splicer cap (\#3) | 1 |
| HJ-31 | 516218001 | Groundwire for transformer | 2 |
| HJ-32 | 515456001 | Groundwire for main motor | 1 |
| HJ-33 | 007400516 | Screw for HJ-31, 32 | 5 |
| HJ-34 | 550719002 | External lock-washer for HJ-33 | 5 |
| HJ-35 | 525675001 | Insulating tube (\#7) for main motor capacitor | 2 |
| HJ-40 | 025040236 | Washer for HJ-18 | 1 |
| HJ-41 | 340400001 | Nylon band | 4 |
| HJ-42 | 525864001 | Cap for operation panel | 1 |
| HJ-43 | 525865001 | Spiral cord holder | 1 |
| HJ-44 | 525758000 | Cord holder for HJ-13 (\#5) | 2 |
| HJ-46 | 525900000 | Connector receptacle for cooling fan (for mating connector, see A-16) | 1 |
| HJ-47 | 525899001 | Bracket for HJ-46 | 1 |
| HJ-48 | 007300516 | Screw for HJ-47 | 2 |
| HJ-49 | 525899001 | Connector holder | 1 |
| HJ-50 | 525898001 | Splicer cap (\#8) | 2 |
| HJ-51 | 525896001 | Head wire for HJ-9, pin 13, W90 | 1 |
| HJ-52 | 525897001 | Head wire for HJ-9, pin 15, W91 | 1 |
| HJ-53 | 525894001 | Cooling fan wire \#l (from main frame harness) | 1 |
| HJ-54 | 525895001 | Cooling fan wire \#2 (from main frame harness) | 1 |
| HJ-62 | 527029001 | Resistor 40 ohms, 40W, (for solenoid HH-84) | 1 |
| HJ-63 | 527028001 | Heat Sink (for $\mathrm{HJ}-62$ ) | 1 |
| HJ-64 | 007401016 | Screw (for HJ-18, 63) | 1 |
| HJ-65 | 017501016 | Bolt (for HJ-18, 63) | 1 |
| HJ-66 | 007400416 | Screw for gnd wire on HH-71 | 1 |



Figure 8-12. PRINT HEAD AND ASSOCIATED ASSEMBLIES (B)

| Reference Number | Part Number | Part Name | Quantity |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| B-1 | 63001040-1 | Fingerboard, solenoid, 10 position | 1 |
| B-2 | 31230011 | Connector P.C., 20 contact | 2 |
| B-3 | $63002437-1$ | D.R. Head Assembly (7-wire) | 1 |
| B-4 | 34114161 | Screw, Hex, Socket, Cap $\left(4-40 \times \frac{1}{2} 1 g\right)$ | 2 |
| B-5 | 34815007 | Washer, Lock, Int., No. 4 | 5 |
| B-6 | $\begin{aligned} & 525001000 \\ & (\mathrm{HA}-1) \end{aligned}$ | Head Bracket | 1 |
| B-7 | 525005001 | Carriage Unit | 1 |
| B-8 | 63002483-1 | Cover, Print Head | 1 |
| B-9 | 63002122-1 | Nut, Locking, Solenoid | 1 |
| B-10 | 34114201 | Screw, Hex, Socket, Cap $(4-40 \times 5 / 8)$ | 2 |
| B-11 | 63001064-1 | Connector, Fingerboard (Part of cables, HN-12, 13) | 1 |
| B-12 | 63002312-2 | Ribbon Cable, Bottom | 1 |
| B-13 | 63002312-1 | Ribbon Cable, Top | 1 |
| B-14 | 63002247-1 | Cable Clamp Assembly | 1 |
| B-15 | 63002234-1 | Cable Tray | 1 |
| B-16 | 34517105 | Screw, Pan/Phil, (4-40 x 5/16) | 2 |
| B-17 | 34712007 | Nut, Hex (4-40) | 2 |
| B-18 | 63002200-1 | Bracket, Heat Sink | 1 |
| B-19 | 63002242-1 | Comp. Buard Ass'y, Power Driver | 1 |
| B-20 | 005300814 | Screw (HE-64) | 4 |
| B-21 | 525151001 | Frame (HE-1) | 1 |
| B-22 | 63002306 | Video Amplifier Assembly | 1 |
| B-23 | 34517287 | Screw, Pan/Phil, 4-40 x 7/8 | 1 |
| B-24 | 36614406 | Washer, Fibre (No. 6) | 1 |
| B-25 | 34517247 | Screw, Pan/Phil, 4-40 x 3/4 | 3 |
| B-26 | $\begin{gathered} 525043001 \\ (\mathrm{HE}-50) \end{gathered}$ | Bracket (Supports Lamp Ass'y, Fibre Optic Head, Flat Cable \& Video Amp Board) | 1 |
| B-27 | 34000019 | Washer, Fibre, No. 6 | 4 |
| B-28 | 63992348-1 | Pad Assy, Ribbon Cable | 1 |
| B-29 | 63002366-3 | Sponge | 1 |
| B-30 | 34021111 | Rivnut, No. 4-40 | 3 |
| B-31 | 63002248-1 | Fibre Optics Head (and bundle) | 1 |
| B-32 | 63002259-1 | Lamp Housing | 1 |
| B-33 | $\begin{gathered} 007400816 \\ (H A-55) \end{gathered}$ | Screw | 2 |
| B-34 | $\begin{gathered} 028040247 \\ (\mathrm{HA}-56) \end{gathered}$ | Lockwasher | 2 |
| B-35 | 34502087 | Screw, Flat/Phil (2-56 x $\frac{1}{4}$ ) | 3 |
| B-36 | 63002440 | Timing Fence (Flexible) Ass'y | 1 |
| B-37 | 34507087 | Screw, Pan/Phil (2-56 x $\frac{1}{4}$ ) | 3 |
| B-38 | 34805007 | Washer, Lock, Int., (No. 2) | 2 |
| B-39 | 34000018 | Washer, Flat (No. 3) | 2 |
| B-40 | 63002248-1 | Optic Slit (Part of Optics Head) | 1 |
| B-41 | $\begin{aligned} & 37253790 \\ & (\text { GE } 379 \text { ) } \end{aligned}$ | Lamp | 1 |
| B-42 | 63002598-1 | Lamp Socket Assembly | 1 |
| B-43 | 63002257-1 | Photocell Housing Ass'y | 1 |
| B-44 | 34902007 | Washer, Flat (No. 2) | 1 |
| B-45 | 31460000-1 | Ground Lug | 1 |
| B-46 | 63002300-1 | Clip, P.C. | 1 |
| B-47 | 63002216-1 | Solenoid Ass'y ( $51,2,3,4,5,6,7$ ) | 7 |

*This figure is keyed to paragraph 5.2.13 using a B as a symbol reference, and is a partial list used to show the removal/ replacement of four assemblies only.

## APPENDIX A

SIGNAL GLOSSARY, SOURCE AND DESTINATION LISTING
(for Mode1 101A)

This appendix is keyed directly to the schematics found in Section 7. Signal mnemonics contained on those schematics are listed here in alphabetical order, along with source and destination(s) of each signal.

The purpose of this listing is to aid the reader in tracing the signal paths on the schematics. A few signal destinations are not listed, however, the locations necessary to orient the reader and help him find the signal paths are included.

Throughout this appendix, as in the manual text, a line (bar) over the signal name indicates an inverted function.

The following notation is used to identify the source and destination locations:


| SIGNAL NAME | DESCRIPTION | SOURCE | DESTINATION(S) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\overline{\text { ACKNLG }}$ | Acknowledge - 4 usec pulse used to indicate the completion of the input of a character or the end of a functional operation. | 21-6/15-2 | Interface Connector 12-13/15-2 |
| $\overline{\text { AKDLY }}$ | Acknowledge Delay - 6.5 usec pulse used to give delay between the data strobe pulse and the acknowledge pulse. | 27-4/15-2 | $\begin{aligned} & 12-1 / 15-2 \\ & 21-12 / 15-2 \end{aligned}$ |
| $\overline{\text { BELL }}$ | A 2-sec pulse used to produce an audible tone in the speaker 10cated at the rear of the printer. | 11-4/15-2 | $\begin{aligned} & 10-12 \& 13 / 15-3 \\ & \text { via Q5 } \end{aligned}$ |
| BELL | Inverse of $\overline{\mathrm{BELL}}$. | 11-13/15-3 | 7-8/15-3 |
| BIN | Clock input to delayed strobe counter. | 25-8/16-3 | 24-1/16-3 |
| $\overline{\mathrm{BSP}}$ | Special Busy - Signal created by a paper empty, safety switch, or bell condition that is used to cause a busy signal. | 7-10/15-3 | 12-10/16-2 |
| BUSY | Printer busy status line indicating to the input device that printer is not ready to receive data. | 21-8/15-2 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 16-9/15-2, } \\ & \text { Interface Connector } \end{aligned}$ |
| $\overline{\text { BUSY }}$ | Inverse of BUSY. | 16-8/15-2 | 21-13/15-2 |
| CG1-CG7 | Character generator outputs 1-7 to the power driver board. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ME33, } 34, \\ & 35,36 / 16-3 \end{aligned}$ | Power Drive Board |
| $\frac{\overline{\text { CHADD1 }}}{\text { CHADD }}$ | Character address lines 1-6. | ME23/16-3 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ME33, } 34 *, 35, \\ & 36 / 16-3 \end{aligned}$ |
| CHADD7 | Character address line 7. | 31-12/16-3 | $\begin{aligned} & 33-16 / 16-3 \\ & 34-16 / 16-3 \end{aligned}$ |
| CHANNEL <br> NO. 1 | Form feed channel. | Tape reader | 14-5/15-2 |
| CHANNEL $\text { NO. } 2$ | Vertical tab channel. | Tape reader | 14-3/15-2 |
| CIP | Carriage in Print - Signal used to drive the print head forward. | 14-10/16-1 | 17-1/15-3 |
| $\overline{\text { CIP }}$ | Inverse of CIP. | 15-6/16-1 | $\begin{aligned} & 15-9 / 16-1, \quad 18-3 / 16-1, \\ & 11-5 / 16-2,13-10 / 15-2, \\ & 15-3 / 15-2 \end{aligned}$ |

Rev. C

| SIGNAL NAME | DESCRIPTION | SOURCE | DESTINATION(S) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| CIR | Carriage in Reverse - Signal used to drive the print head in reverse. | 21-6/16-1 | Power Driver Board |
| CLGT | Clock Gate - Signal which determines whether the signal on the input buss is a valid non-format type of character for storage in the memory register. | 25-8/15-1 | 11-1/16-2 |
| $\overline{\text { CLKTB }}$ | Clock pulse used to shift memory. | 17-12/16-2 | $\begin{array}{ll} 1-9 / 16-1, & 2-9 / 16-1 \\ 3-9 / 16-1, & 4-9 / 16-2 \end{array}$ |
| CR | Carriage return - Signal used to indicate the input of a carriage return command. | 20-11/16-2 | 19-9/16-2 |
| $\overline{C R}$ | Inverse of CR. | 19-8/16-2 | 9-5/15-1, 25-10/15-1 |
| DATA1DATA8 | The 8 input data lines coming from the input device via the interface connector to the printer. | $\begin{aligned} & P 6-V, T, U, \\ & X, S, M, W, \\ & N / 15-1 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| DATA8* | Level used to derive eighth input data bit DS8. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { E12 to E14 } \\ & \text { or } \\ & \text { E13 to E14/ } \\ & 15-1 \end{aligned}$ | 26-13/15-3 |
| $\overline{\text { DATA STROBE }}$ | A 0.5 usec pulse used to clock data from the input device to the printer logic. | P6-Y/15-1 | 30-5/15-1 |
| $\overline{\text { DCBL }}$ | Decoded bell code. | 3-8/15-1 | 8-3/15-3 |
| $\overline{\text { DCLF }}$ | Decoded line feed code. | 24-8/15-1 | 12-10/15-3 |
| DCLT | Delayed Clutch - A 60-millisecond pulse used as a delay between turning on one clutch and turning off the other clutch when changing the direction of the print head. | 22-6/16-1 | 14-6/16-1 |
| $\overline{\text { DCLT }}$ | Inverse of DCL.T. | 22-1/16-1 | 15-10/16-1 |
| DCWØ | Strobe counter decode output $\varnothing$. | 31-2/16-3 | $\begin{aligned} & 12-3 / 16-2,24-6,7 / \\ & 16-3 \end{aligned}$ |
| *If input is input, then | 7-bit data, then DATA8 is held at E12 to E14 is used for passing the | y E13 to E14 th bit from | If 8 bits are he input device. |


| SIGNAL NAME | DESCRIPTION | SOURCE | DESTINATION(S) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\overline{\overline{\text { DCWI }}-2}$ | Strobe counter decode outputs 1 to 5 (write pulses). | ME30/16-3 | ME33, 35/16-3 |
| DCWD1- <br> DCW05 | Delayed strobe counter decode outputs 1-5. | ME28/16-3 | ME34, 36/16-3 |
| DELSTB | Delayed Strobe - 460 usec pulse used for half step timing in character matrix. | 32-5/16-3 | 26-1/16-3 |
| DLYLF | Delay Line Feed - A 60-90 millisecond pulse following any paper movement command. | 11-5/15-3 | 9-3/15-2 |
| $\overline{\text { DLYLF }}$ | Inverse of DLYLF. | 11-12/15-3 | 15-4/15-2 |
| DMC | Insert dummy character. | 9-8/16-2 | 30-13/15-2, $26-1 / 15-3$ |
| $\overline{\text { DMC }}$ | Inverse DMC. | 9-9/16-2 | 6-13/16-2 |
| DS1 | Input data bit 1. | 29-12/15-1 | $\begin{aligned} & 1-15 / 16-1, \quad 18-6 / 15-1, \\ & 20-3 / 15-2,23-1 / 15-1, \\ & 24-4 / 15-1 . \end{aligned}$ |
| $\overline{\text { DS1 }}$ | Inverse of DS1. | 29-2/15-1 | $\begin{aligned} & 29-13 / 15-1, \\ & 23-12 / 15-1, \\ & 24-13 / 15-1, \\ & 25-4 / 15-1 \end{aligned}$ |
| DS2 | Input data bit 2. | 28-8/15-1 | $\begin{aligned} & 1-2 / 16-1,18-4 / 15-1 \\ & 23-13 / 15-1 \\ & 24-1 / 15-1 \\ & 24-12 / 15-1 \\ & 20-2 / 15-2 \end{aligned}$ |
| $\overline{\text { DS2 }}$ | Inverse of DS2. | 28-6/15-1 | $\begin{aligned} & 28-9 / 15-1, \\ & 23-4 / 15-1 \\ & 25-2 / 15-1 \end{aligned}$ |
| DS3 | Input data bit 3. | 29-10/15-1 | $\begin{aligned} & 2-15 / 16-1,18-5 / 15-1, \\ & 23-2 / 15-1, \\ & 23-10 / 15-1 \\ & 25-5 / 15-1 \\ & 20-5 / 15-2 \end{aligned}$ |
| $\overline{\text { DS3 }}$ | Inverse of DS3. | 29-4/15-1 | $\begin{aligned} & 29-11 / 15-1, \\ & 24-2 / 15-1, \\ & 24-10 / 15-1 \end{aligned}$ |


| SIGNAL NAME | DESCRIPTION | SOURCE | DESTINATION(S) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| DS4 | Input data bit 4. | 30-10/15-1 | $\begin{aligned} & 2-2 / 16-1,19-11 / 15-1, \\ & 20-6 / 15-2 \end{aligned}$ |
| $\overline{\text { DS4 }}$ | Inverse of DS4. | 30-8/15-1 | $\begin{aligned} & 30-11 / 15-1, \\ & 18-11 / 15-1, \end{aligned}$ |
| DS5 | Input data bit 5. | 28-10/15-1 | $\begin{aligned} & 3-15 / 16-1 \\ & 20-1 / 15-2 \end{aligned}$ |
| $\overline{\text { DS5 }}$ | Inverse of DS5. | 28-4/15-1 | $\begin{aligned} & 28-11 / 15-1, \\ & 18-3 / 15-1, \\ & 19-3 / 15-1 \end{aligned}$ |
| DS6 | Input data bit 6. | 28-12/15-1 | $3-2 / 16-1,20-12 / 15-2$ |
| $\overline{\text { DS6 }}$ | Inverse of DS6. | 28-2/15-1 | $\begin{aligned} & 28-13 / 15-1, \\ & 25-12 / 15-1, \\ & 19-2 / 15-1, \\ & 18-2 / 15-1 \end{aligned}$ |
| DS7 | Input data bit 7. | 29-8/15-1 | $\begin{aligned} & 4-15 / 16-2, \\ & 20-11 / 15-2 \end{aligned}$ |
| $\overline{\text { DS7 }}$ | Inverse of DS7. | 29-6/15-1 | $\begin{aligned} & 29-9 / 15-1, \\ & 25-9 / 15-1, \\ & 19-4 / 15-1, \\ & 18-12 / 15-1 \end{aligned}$ |
| DS8 | Input data bit 8. | 26-6/15-3 | $\begin{aligned} & 4-2 / 16-2, E 1 / \\ & 15-1 \end{aligned}$ |
| $\overline{\text { DS8 }}$ | Inverse of DS8. | .26-11/15-3 | $\begin{aligned} & 26-5 / 15-3, E 2 / \\ & 15-1 \end{aligned}$ |
| $\overline{\text { DSCR }}$ | Decoded carriage return (CR) code. | 23-6/15-1 | 20-13/16-2 |
| DSTA | Data Strobe A - The buffered data strobe signal from the interface connector, which is used to generate DSTB and as an input clock for three functions: remote select, remote de-select and delete. | 30-6/15-1 | $\begin{aligned} & 12-5 / 15-2, \\ & 20-4 / 15-2 \end{aligned}$ |
| DSTB | Data Strobe B - The data strobe used to clock the data to the printer logic from the input device. | 16-2/15-2 | $\begin{aligned} & 27-1 / 15-2, \quad 3-9 / 15-1, \\ & 9-6 / 15-1,19-12 / 15-1, \\ & 11-2 / 16-2 \end{aligned}$ |
| ECSTB | Expanded character mode. | 27-12/16-3 | 25-1, 4, 5/16-3 |


| SIGNAL NAME | DESCRIPTION | SOURCE | DESTINATION(S) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\overline{\text { ECSTB }}$ | Inverse of ECSTB. | 25-6/16-3 | 29-4/16-3, 12-4/16-2 |
| $\overline{E O P}$ | End of Print - Indicates that the right-hand limit switch has been activated by the carriage. | 19-6/16-1 | 15-4/16-1 |
| EOPSW | End of print switch. | EOP Switch | $\begin{aligned} & 21-1 / 16-1, \\ & 6-1,2 / 16-2 \end{aligned}$ |
| FCCLK | First Character Clock - Indicates that at least one printable character has been received for that line. | 11-11/16-2 | 19-11/16-2 |
| $\overline{\mathrm{FF}}$ | Decoded form feed code. | 25-6/15-1 | 8-9/15-2 |
| FWD | Forward mode. | 14-4/16-1 | 25-12, 13/16-3 |
| HL | Punched hole indication from paper tape reader. | 16-6/15-2 | $\begin{aligned} & 7-3 / 15-2 \\ & \text { via E7 to E8 } \end{aligned}$ |
| HL | Inverse of HL. | 14-6/15-2 | $\begin{aligned} & 16-5 / 15-2 \\ & 7-11 / 15-2 \end{aligned}$ |
| HS | Signal generated to assure that a hole sensed by the tape reader for the last paper movement command will not be interpreted as a hole condition by the next paper movement command. | 2-8/15-2 | 7-12/15-2 |
| $\frac{\overline{\text { INPUT }}}{\text { PRIME }}$ | Input Prime line from the interface connector. | P5-B/15-3 | 4-3/15-3 |
| $\overline{I P}$ | Input Prime signal causing the printer electronics to be primed. | 4-6/15-3 | $\begin{aligned} & 5-12 / 15-3 \\ & 13-12 / 15-2 \end{aligned}$ |
| LD | Light detect. | 10-3/16-2 | Interface connector |
| $\overline{L D}$ | Inverse of light detect. | 5-8/16-2 | $\begin{aligned} & 12-11 / 16-2 \\ & 13-4 / 15-3 \end{aligned}$ |
| $\overline{L F}$ | Line feed 15-millisecond pulse. | 17-4/15-3 | 5-4/15-3 |
| LFF | Line feed function. | 8-8/15-2 | 8-13/15-2, 14-4/15-2 |
| LFF | Inverse of LFF. | 8-12/15-2 | 8-11/15-2, 3-1/15-2 |
| LVT | Vertical tab function. | 3-11/15-2 | 3-4/15-2, 14-2/15-2 |


| SIGNAL NAME | DESCRIPTION | SOURCE | DESTINATION(S) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| LVT | Inverse of LVT. | 3-6/15-2 | 3-12/15-2, 3-2/15-2 |
| ORBZ | OR function of busy condition. | 12-8/16-2 | 6-1/15-2 |
| $\overline{\text { ORBZ }}$ | Inverse of ORBZ. | 6-2/15-2 | 15-6/15-2 |
| $\overline{\text { OSC }}$ | Oscillator timing - 100 KHz clock signal provides timing for printer operations. | 10-6/15-1 | $\begin{aligned} & 6-3 / 15-1,6-5 / 15-1 \\ & 22-1 / 15-3 \end{aligned}$ |
| OSC ${ }^{1}$ | Inverse of $\overline{\mathrm{OSC}}$. | 6-4/15-1 | $\begin{array}{ll} 9-1 / 16-2, & 6-10 / 16-2, \\ 2-5 / 15-2, & 22-5 / 15-2, \\ 2-1 / 15-2 \end{array}$ |
| $\overline{\text { OSC }}$ | Inverse of OSC'. | 17-2/16-2 | 9-5/16-2 |
| OSCXT | Timing signal for printer's interface boards. | 6-6/15-1 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { P6-7/15-1, } \\ & \text { Interface Connector } \end{aligned}$ |
| PE | Paper empty (out) signal indicating a paper out condition. | 30-4/15-3 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { P6-K/15-3 } \\ & \text { Interface Connector } \end{aligned}$ |
| $\overline{\text { PE }}$ | Inverse of PE. | 1-10/15-3 | 30-3/15-3, 8-5/15-3 |
| PM | Paper movement signal. | 5-6/15-3 | $\begin{aligned} & 11-9 / 15-3,6-9 / 15-3, \\ & 6-11 / 15-3 \end{aligned}$ |
| $\overline{\text { PM }}$ | Inverse of PM. | 6-8/15-3 | $\begin{aligned} & 11-10 / 15-3, \\ & 11-11 / 15-3, \\ & 7-6 / 15-3, \\ & 15-1 / 15-2 \end{aligned}$ |
| PMSOL | Paper movement solenoid - Used to activate line feed solenoid during a line feed, form feed or vertical tab operation. | 7-4/15-3 | P6-8/15-3 |
| PMTO | Paper movement time-out. | Q8/15-3 | 7-5/15-3 |
| PRIME | A 3-millisecond pulse used to prime or reset the printer electronics. | 22-13/15-3 | $\begin{aligned} & 9-2 / 15-2,8-9 / 16-1, \\ & 27-6,7 / 16-3, \\ & 9-3 / 16-2 \end{aligned}$ |
| PRIME <br> (Card \#1) | Inverse of PRIME on Card \#1. | 22-12/15-3 | $\begin{aligned} & 26-2,12 / 15-3, \\ & 2-6 / 15-2,2-2 / 15-2 \end{aligned}$ |
| $\overline{\text { PRIME }}$ (Card \#2) | Inverse of PRIME on Card \#2. | 8-8/16-1 | $\begin{aligned} & 20-9 / 16-1,22-4 / 16-1, \\ & 15-1 / 16-1,11-4 / 16-2, \\ & 11-10 / 16-2, \\ & 9-6,7 / 16-2 \end{aligned}$ |


| SIGNAL NAME | DESCRIPTION | SOURCE | DESTINATION(S) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| PRMOS | Prime pulse. | 17-12/15-2 | 22-2/15-3 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { PWC1, } \\ & \text { PWC2, } \\ & \text { PWC4 } \end{aligned}$ | Pulse Width Counts 1, 2, 4 counter outputs used to generate timing for "full-step" character generator. | ME27/16-3 | ME30/16-3 |
| PWCD1, PWCØ2, PWCD4 | Pulse Width Counts 1, 2, 4 counter outputs used to generate timing for "half-step" character generator. | ME24/16-3 | ME28/16-3 |
| PWR PRIME | A $100-\mathrm{millisecond}$ pulse generated by turning on power to the printer and used to initialize the printer electronics. | 4-12/15-2 | 14-11/16-1 |
| PWR PRIME | Inverse of PWR PRIME. | 5-3/15-2 | $\begin{aligned} & 17-10 / 15-2, \\ & 4-13 / 15-2, \\ & 5-13 / 15-3, \\ & 11-3 / 15-3, \\ & 17-3 / 15-3, \\ & 19-4 / 16-1 \end{aligned}$ |
| $\overline{\mathrm{RDCR}}$ | Ready carriage return. | 13-8/16-2 | 15-2/16-1 |
| REMSEL | Remote select/deselect. | 31-8/15-1 | 10-13/16-2 |
| R0MTB8 | Enable signal used to select optional character sets by use of TB8. | E7/16-3 | 37-4, 1/16-3 |
| ROMTB8 | Inverse of ROMTB8. | 31-10/16-3 | 37-12, 9/16-3 |
| ROME2 | Gated strobe | 26-11/16-3 | 37-2, 10/16-3 |
| RPTSW | Ready to print switch - output from left-hand limit switch signifying that carriage is at leftmost position. | 17-4/16-1 | 20-2/16-1 |
| RTPSW | Ready to print switch. | RTP Switch | $\begin{aligned} & 21-13 / 16-1 \\ & 17-3 / 16-1 \\ & 19-3 / 16-1 \end{aligned}$ |
| RSVFD | Signal used to terminate paper movement during a form feed or vertical tab function. | 7-13/15-2 | 2-3/15-2 |
| RTP | Ready to print - indicates that the left-hand switch has been activated by the carriage. | 21-11/16-1 | $\begin{aligned} & 21-10 / 15-1,5-7 / 16-2 \\ & 5-7 / 16-2 \end{aligned}$ |


| SIGNAL NAME | DESCRIPTION | SOURCE | DESTINATION(S) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\overline{\text { RTP }}$ | Inverse of RTP. | 21-8/16-1 | $\begin{aligned} & 21-12 / 16-1,15-12, \\ & 13 / 16-1,22-3 / 59-1 \end{aligned}$ |
| SCR | Decoded CR preceded by printable character. | 9-4/15-1 | $\begin{aligned} & 17-11 / 16-2, \\ & 9-14 / 16-2, \end{aligned}$ |
| $\overline{S C R}$ | Inverse of SCR. | 7-10/16-2 | 12-9/15-2 |
| SEL | Select function. | 5-12/16-1 | $\begin{aligned} & 15-12 / 15-2, \\ & 5-6 / 16-2 \end{aligned}$ |
| $\overline{\text { SEL }}$ | Inverse of SEl.. | 5-13/16-1 | $\begin{aligned} & 5-9,10 / 69-3 \\ & 13-13 / 60-2 \end{aligned}$ |
| SELCLK | Select function. | 10-11/16-2 | 5-1/15-1 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { SELECT } \\ & \text { LAMP } \end{aligned}$ | Signal used to turn on select indicator lamp on front panel. | Q1/59-1 | Select lamp on operator control panel. |
| SLCT | Select status line to interface connector. | 5-8/15-3 | Interface connector |
| SRCL | Signal used to clear shift registers by placing zeros in their input during a prime condition. | 11-6/16-2 | $\begin{aligned} & 4-4,13 / 16-2, \\ & 3-4,13 / 16-1, \\ & 2-4,13 / 16-1, \\ & 1-4,13 / 16-1 \end{aligned}$ |
| SS | Safety switch. | 1-4/15-1 | Interface connector |
| $\begin{gathered} \overline{S S} \\ (+5 V) \end{gathered}$ | Inverse of SS. | 1-6/15-1 | $\begin{aligned} & 1-3 / 15-1, \quad 1-1 / 15-1 \\ & 8-4 / 15-3 \end{aligned}$ |
| $\begin{gathered} S S^{\prime} \\ ( \pm 0 \mathrm{~V}) \end{gathered}$ | Inverse of $\overline{\mathrm{SS}}$. | 1-2/15-1 | 14-12/16-1 |
| STROBE | Print strobe (approximately 460 usec) - triggered by output of video amplifier and used to generate character address signals. | -18-6/16-1 | $\begin{aligned} & 12-5 / 16-2,13-6 / 16-2, \\ & 37-13 / 16-3, \\ & 29-1 / 16-3,27-14 / 16-3 \\ & 32-2 / 16-3,26-4 / 16-3 \end{aligned}$ |
| $\overline{\text { STROBE }}$ | Inverse of STROBE. | 18-1/16-1 | 21-9/16-1 |
| SVFD | Signal used to set VFD flip-flop. | 3-3/15-2 | 2-14/15-2, 16-11/15-2 |
| $\overline{\text { TB1 }}$ | Memory output bit 1. | 8-4/16-1 | $\begin{aligned} & 23-11 / 16-3, \\ & 14-2 / 16-2 \end{aligned}$ |


| SIGNAL NAME | DESCRIPTION | SOURCE | DESTINATION(S) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\overline{\text { TB2 }}$ | Memory output bit 2. | 7-8/16-1 | 23-9/16-3, 13-12/16-2 |
| TB3 | Memory output bit 3. | 7-10/16-1 | $\begin{aligned} & 23-13 / 16-3, \\ & 14-3 / 16-2 \end{aligned}$ |
| $\overline{\text { TB4 }}$ | Memory output bit 4. | 7-12/16-1 | 23-1/16-3, 8-5/16-2 |
| $\overline{\text { TB5 }}$ | Memory output bit 5. | 7-6/16-1 | 23-3/16-3, 13-1/16-2 |
| TB6 | Memory output bit 6. | 7-2/16-1 | 23-5/16-3, 13-2/16-2 |
| $\overline{\text { TB7 }}$ | Memory output bit 7. | 8-10/16-2 | $\begin{aligned} & 13-3 / 16-2, \\ & 31-13 / 16-3 \end{aligned}$ |
| TB8 | Memory output bit 8. | 8-2/16-2 | 20-1/16-1, E4/16-2 |
| $\overline{\text { TB8 }}$ | Inverse of TB8. | 8-12/16-2 | $\begin{aligned} & 8-1 / 16-2, \quad 15-2 / 15-2, \\ & 19-10 / 16-2, \\ & 16-12 / 16-2, \\ & 9-2 / 16-2, \text { E } 3 / 16-2 \\ & 31-3 / 16-3 \end{aligned}$ |
| TO FWD CLUTCH DRIVER | Signal used to energize forward clutch. | $31-8 / 16-3$ | Clutch driver |
| TOFRLF | Signal used to activate top of form function. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { OV, } \\ & \text { R33/60-2 } \end{aligned}$ | 8-10/60-2, via TOP OF FORM SW (S7), 12-9/15-3, via LINE FEED SW (S8) |
| TRACK | Track pulse. | 21-11/15-2 | 27-9/15-2 |
| UCC | Upper case character mode selection signal. | 16-3/16-1 | $\begin{aligned} & 20-10 / 16-1,29-5 / 16-2, \\ & 26-5 / 16-3,25-2 / 16-3 \end{aligned}$ |
| $\overline{U C C}$ | Inverse of UCC. | 20-8/16-1 | $\begin{aligned} & 16-2 / 16-1, \quad 29-2 / 16-2, \\ & 26-2 / 16-3,32-11,3 / \\ & 16-3 \end{aligned}$ |
| $\overline{\text { UPSC }}$ | Expanded character mode - command to print elongated characters. | 23-8/15-1 | 16-1/16-1 |
| $\overline{\text { VFD }}$ | Vertical format decode. | 2-13/15-2 | $\begin{aligned} & 7-2 / 15-2,2-10 / 15-2, \\ & 5-5 / 15-3 \end{aligned}$ |
| VIDEO AMP | Video amplifier signal from video amplifier. | Video amplifier | 18-5/16-1 |
| VT | Vertical tab decode. | 24-6/15-1 | 3-13/15-2 |
| ZBCR | Decoded carriage return. | 9-12/16-2 | 16-13/16-2 |
| $\overline{\text { ZBCR }}$ | Inverse of ZBCR. | 9-13/16-2 | 15-5/15-2 |

(I.D. Nos. C-8837 \& C-8838)
 CONTROL CODES

| 007 BELL | 014 FORM FEED |
| :--- | :--- |
| 012 LINE FEED | 015 CARRIAGE RETURN |
| 013 VERTICAL TAB | 016 ELONGATED CHARACTER |

[^2]
## C 1. INTERFACE TIMING

The single line buffer in each standard printer enables the printer to receive parallel data at a rate of up to 75,000 characters per second.

In general, the data transfer sequence consists of the input device placing the appropriate code on the data lines to the printer and then generating a data strobe pulse. The printer, after a slight delay, responds with an acknowledge pulse, or if the received data caused a busy condition, the printer first activates the busy line for the duration of the busy condition and then responds with an acknowledge pulse.

As a standard feature in all printers, data strobe is not recognized until the last character has been acknowledged (gated data strobe). As an option, however, data strobe can be recognized at any time.

## Norma1 Data Input - No Busy

The diagram in Figure $C-1$ shows the timing involved in transferring data which does not cause a busy condition.


Figure $\mathrm{C}-1$. NORMAL DATA INPUT

## Data Input Causing Busy

The diagram in Figure $C-2$ shows the interface timing involved in transferring any data which causes a busy condition in the printer.


|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { MODELS } \\ 101,101 A, 102 A \end{gathered}$ | MODELS 101AL \& 306 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| BUSY delay | 0 usec | 0-1.5 usec |
| ACK DELAY | 0 usec | 0-10.0 usec |
| ACK | 4 usec | 2.5-5.0 usec |
| BUSY |  |  |
| Line Feed | 75-105 msec | Same |
| Vertical Tab | $300-310 \mathrm{msec}$ | Same |
| Form Feed | $3-3.5 \mathrm{sec}$ | Same |
| Delete | 3 msec | 100-400 usec |
| Bell | 2 sec |  |
| Select | 3 msec | 100-400 usec* |
| De-Select | Until printer is selected | Same |
| Print (CR or last character) | For 101/101A, 6 msec per character plus $75-105 \mathrm{msec}$ | For 306, 8.4 msec per character plus 75-105 |
|  | line feed. Printer is not | msec line feed. Printer |
|  | busy during return time (240 msec max.). | is not busy during return time ( 270 msec max.). |
|  | For 102A, 480 msec total | For 101AL, same as 101/ |

* No busy if inhibit prime on select option is used.

Figure $\mathrm{C}-2$. BUSY CONDITION TIMING

All standard Centronics printers are supplied with an Amphenol \#5740360, 36-pin interface connector (Centronics \#31310019). The pin assignmerits, namie, source and description for each interface signal are listed below.

| Parallel Interface Connector | Signal Name | Source | Description |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Pin 1, 19* | DATA STROBE | Input Device | A 0.5 usec pulse (min.) used to clock data from the processor to the printer logic. |
| 2, 20 | DATA 1 | Input Device | Input data levels. A high represents |
| 3, 21 | DATA 2 | Input Device | a binary ONE, a low represents a ZERO. |
| 4, 22 | DATA 3 | Input Device | All printable characters (i.e., codes |
| 5, 23 | DATA 4 | Input Device | having a ONE in DATA 6 or DATA 7) are |
| 6, 24 | DATA 5 | Input Device | stored in the printer buffer. Control |
| 7, 25 | DATA 6 | Input Device | characters (i.e., codes having a ZERO |
| 8, 26 | DATA 7 | Input Device | in both DATA 6 and DATA 7), are used |
| 9, 27 | DATA 8 | Input Device | to specify special control functions. These codes are not stored in the buffer except when they specify a print command and are preceded by at least one printable character in that line. |
| 10, 28 | $\overline{\text { ACKNLG }}$ | Printer | Acknowledge pulse indicates the input of a character into memory or the end of a functional operation. |
| 11, 29 | BUSY | Printer | A level indicating that the printer cannot receive data. |
| 12 | PE | Printer | A level indicating that the printer is out of paper. |
| 13 | SLCT | Printer | A level indicating that the printer is selected. |
| 14 | $\pm 0 \mathrm{~V}$ | Printer | (Formerly SS signal older version) |
| 15 | OSCXT | Printer | A 100 KHz (Models 101, 101A \& 102A) or $100-200 \mathrm{KHz}$ (Models 101AL \& 305) |
| 16 | $\pm$ OV |  |  |
| 17 | Chassis Gnd |  |  |
| 18 | +5V |  |  |
| 31, 30 | INPUT PRIME | Input Device | A level which causes the printer to be primed. (Not in 101) |
| 32 | FAULT | Printer | A level that indicates a paper emtpy, light detect, or a deselect condition. (Not in 101) |
| 34 | Line Count Pulse |  | Both sides of the line count switch appear at the interface connector. <br> This switch is opened and closed during each line feed operation. A level delivered to the switch would be pulsed off and on each time a line feed operation is performed. (306 only) |
| 35 | Line Count Pulse Return |  | (306 only) |
| 36 | Not Used |  |  |
| *Second pin number indicates twisted pair return ( $\ddagger 0 \mathrm{~V}$ ). |  |  |  |
| Active low s signals have | nals are spec line. | fied by a line | ver the signal name. Active high |

Rev. $C$

## Logical TRUE

A high signal is defined as a logical TRUE or a logical ONE if it is in the range of +2.4 volts to +5.0 volts, not to exceed a peak positive voltage of 5.5 volts.

## Logical FALSE

A low signal is defined as a logical faLSE or a logical ZERO if it is in the range of 0.0 volt to +0.4 volt, not to exceed a peak negative voltage of -0.5 volt.

## Level

A signal which is present for two or more clock times or whose pulse width is not critical is defined as a level (e.g., the data inputs).

## Pulse

A signal whose width is critical is defined as a pulse (e.g., DATA STROBE) and the width is specified. Pulse width is measured at +2.4 volt for a true condition and +0.4 volt for a false condition.

## Delay Time

Delay time is defined as the interval between the specified signal at the receiving end of a cable and reference signal in the receiving unit. It is measured at the +2.4 volt point for a logical ONE and +0.4 volt for a logical ZERO.

## Switching Time

Switching time is defined as the rise or fall of a signal, whichever is greater. It is specified between +0.4 volt and +2.4 valts. Maximum switching time for signals is 0.2 usec (not including set-up and hold times).

## Current Requirements

For a high input signal to the printer, the input device must be able to source 0.320 milliamps at +2.4 volts. For a low input; the input device must be able to sink 14 milliamps.
For a high output from the printer, the printer can source up to 0.320 milliamps at +2.4 volts. For a low output, the printer can sink up to 14 milliamps.

## Line Terminations

Data lines are terminated in the printer by 1000 ohms to +5 volts. $\overline{\text { DATA STROBE }}$ and INPUT PRIME lines are terminated by 470 ohms to +5 volts.

## C4. POWER INPUT AND GROUNDING SPECIFICATIONS

## Input Voltage

Voltage requirements for the printer are:

> 115 VAC $\pm 10 \%, 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ or, 230 VAC $\pm 10 \%, 50 \mathrm{~Hz}$

The printer shall be independently connected to the primary power source by means of a 3-wire grounded outlet and shall contain conversion, regulation, and sequencing equipment required for correct performance.

The turn-on surge current in all Centronics printers takes the form of a decaying exponential waveform, with approximately a 250 millisecond time constant. The values of the initial surge current and the steady state operating current (with the printer not printing) are shown in the following table.

| Mode1 | Surge Current | Operating Current <br> (with printer not printing) |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| $101 / 101 \mathrm{~A}$ | 48 amps (max. peak to peak) | 2.8 amps (RMS) |
| 102 A | 52 amps (max. peak to peak) | 3.3 amps (RMS) |
| 306 | 28 amps (max. peak to peak) | 2.3 amps (RMS) |

## Equipment Ground

The green wire (building ground) of a power cable for the printer shall be securely fastened to the frame. The white wire (neutral AC) shall not be grounded to the frame.

## D.C. Ground

The return wire of the interconnecting line, twisted pair shall be grounded to the $D C$ ground. This connection shall be made as close as practical to the signal source and load.


[^0]:    *Parts list only
    Note: Section 5 has been updated for Revision $G$ of this manual.

[^1]:    Refer to the beginning of this section for possible changes not

[^2]:    177 DELETE
    021 SELECT ON
    023 SELECT OFF

