verses its direction of feed when one of two ribbon spools is depleted. Near the end of the function cycle the axial positioning mechanism retracts the typewheel and a ribbon guide so that the last printed character is visible. The letters or the figures code combination sets up an arrangement in the transfer mechanism which permits the function box (Fig. 19) to operate and cause the rotary positioning mechanism to shift the typewheel through 180 degrees of rotation.
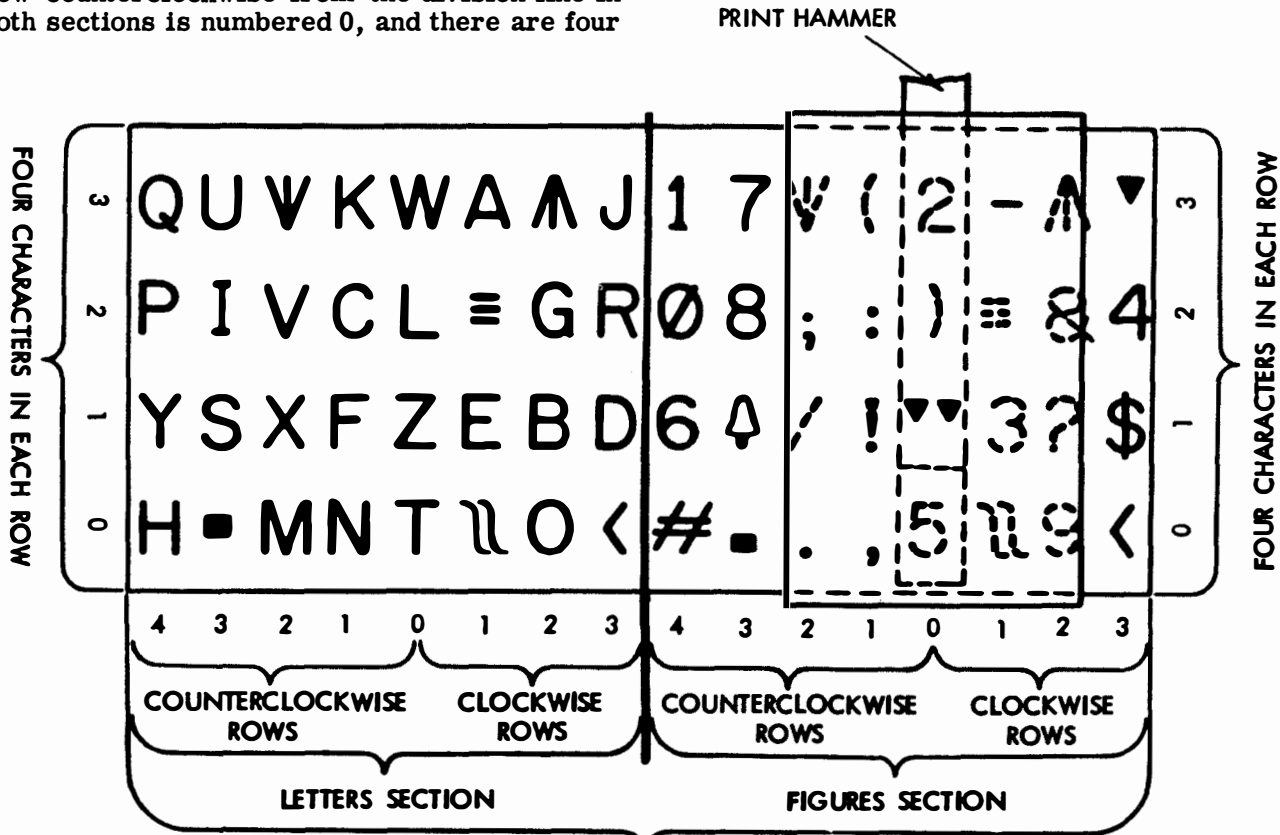
TYPEWHEEL POSITIONING

A. General

7.02 A typical typewheel character arrangement is shown in Fig. 15 in which the wheel's cylindrical surface is shown rolled out into a plane. There are 16 longitudinal rows, each of which is made up of four characters numbered 0 to 4 from front to rear. The surface is divided into two sections, a letters and a figures, each containing eight rows. The fifth row counterclockwise from the division line in both sections is numbered 0, and there are four
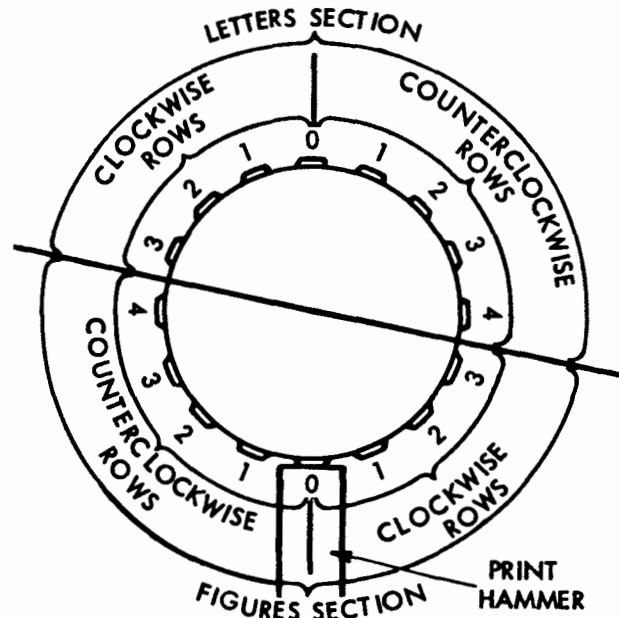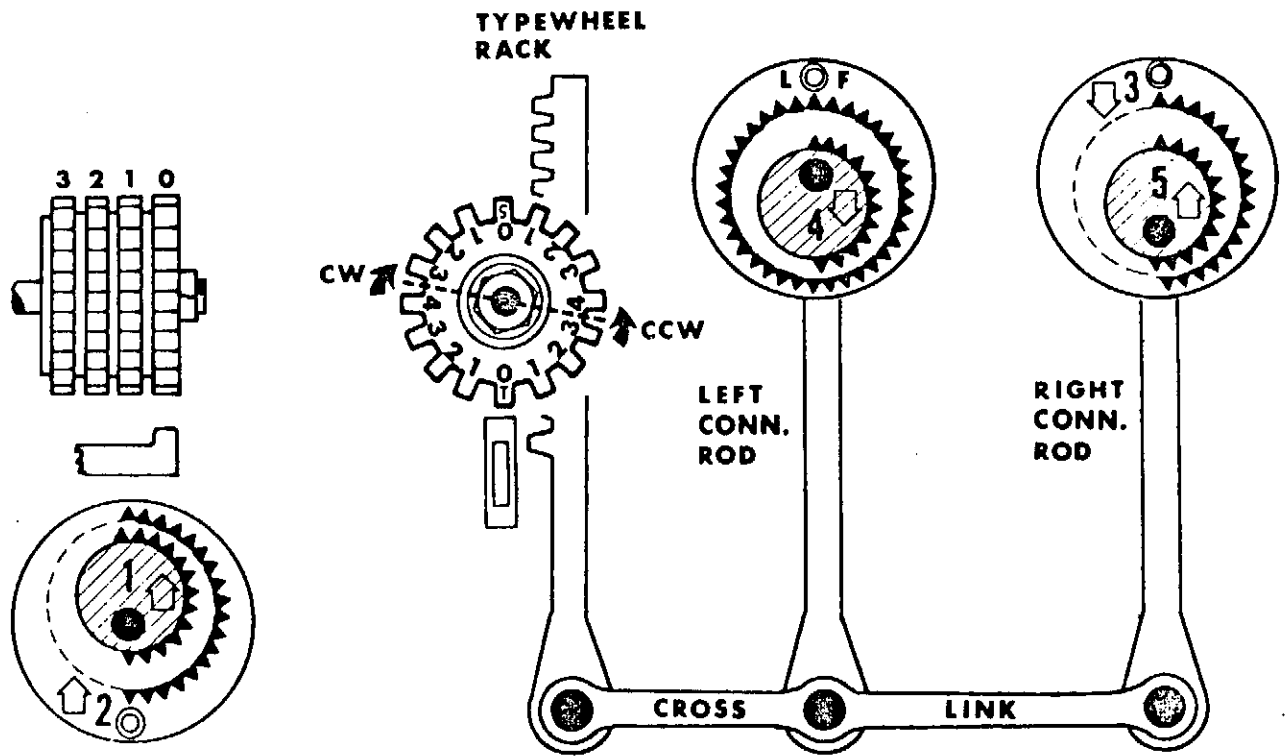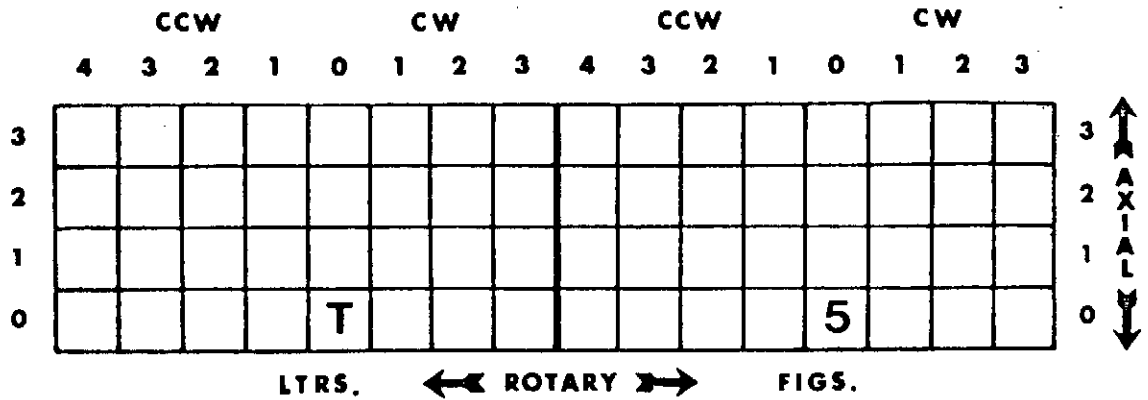

a.
FRONT VIEW SHOWING 16 LONGITUDINAL ROWS

b.
TOP VIEW SHOWING CYLINDRICAL SURFACE IN A PLANE

Figure 15 - Typical Typewheel Character Arrangement

MODEL 28 TYPEWHEEL

(FLAT VIEW)

	CCW					CW				CCW				CW		
	4	3	2	1	0	1	2	3	4	3	2	1	0	1	2	3
3																
2																
1																
0					T								5			

AXIAL (3 2 1 0)

LTRS.   ⬅⬛ ROTARY ⬛➡   FIGS.

TYPEWHEEL RACK

3 2 1 0

CW   CCW

L O F

⬆3

LEFT CONN. ROD

RIGHT CONN. ROD

1

⬆2

CROSS   LINK

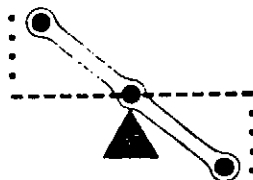## TYPEWHEEL POSITIONING RULES

NO. 1 (MK) = 1 UNIT AXIAL

NO. 2 (MK) = 2 UNITS AXIAL

NO. 3 (MK) = 4 UNITS CCW   NO. 4 (MK) = 2 UNITS CW   NO. 5 (SP) = 1 UNIT CW

FOR INSTRUCTIONAL PURPOSES ONLY