TELETYPE 28 STUNT BOX

the big PLUS factor in Teletype Model 28 equipment
The age of commercial jet travel is here. It has brought with it the need for even faster, more efficient nation-wide communication and disseminating weather information and other air traffic data faster than ever before.

Automatic polling of existing stations includes the utilization of the "stunt box" in disseminating and communicating with all other control equipment that helps meet this need.
Introduction

The BIG PLUS: what it is, what it does.

...
to shut operation.

A simple way of accomplishing this is to set a control

When the unit is at a certain state, a control signal is sent to the printer.

The printer, called the "printer," receives the control signal and performs the action

The printer then sends the printed material to another printer, and this process continues until the output is complete.

The principle advantage of this system is that a message can be sent to a remote location without the need for physical wires or cables.

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**SELECTIVE CALLING**

Applications

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INTER-PLANT

INTER-PLANT

ACCOUNTING

RECEIVING

SHIPPING

MANAGEMENT

PURCHASING

PRODUCTION

NEW ORLEANS

DALLAS

LOS ANGELES

CHICAGO

DETROIT

SEATTLE

NORTH YORK

WEST VIRGINIA

"SELECTIVE CALLING" functional operations. (See pages 16 and 17.)

A special section of this document devoted to SELECTIVE CALLING provides a detailed description of how this function is achieved, including the equipment required, and how it can be used in a variety of ways. The system can be expanded to include a nationwide network consisting of several thousand individual subscribers. The most popular application of this system is in communication networks.
Popular Applications

Equipment Applications

- Error Checking
- Answer Back
- Digital Telemetering
- Code Conversion
- Mechanical Production Control
- Automatic Switching
- Management
- Billing
- Accounting
- Sales

Popular Applications

- In conjunction with IBM applications... when a Telex is available
- In equipment with IBM applications...
- In conjunction with IBM applications... when a Telex is available
- In conjunction with IBM applications...
- In conjunction with IBM applications...

To illustrate, an example of selective calling in actual business...

all involve station box use
applications

REMOTE CONTROL...controls electrical equipment anywhere

In addition to its use in selective calling and integrated data processing, another major application of the stunt box is controlling auxiliary apparatus. In this category is the control of Teletype tape punches, readers and business machines of all kinds. Stunt box action can tell one machine to record on tape, another to record on a form, and others to "listen" but not record.

Unlimited applications of the stunt box are possible through its ability to close and open electrical contacts for equipment such as alarms, signal lamps, signal bells, and motor controls in remote locations. Illuminate an area, increase pumping pressure, start a computer...all these, and many more, actions can be accomplished at the same time, on the same circuit—with each machine responding only to its own instruction through stunt box control.

In conjunction with remote control as related to various business machines...through stunt box use, sequential signal input to the printer can be converted to multi-wire output for use by auxiliary equipment. An enormous field of application is opened by combining systems when this feature is employed with available commercial data processing equipment.

When considering remote control equipment it should be remembered that the Teletype Model 28 stunt box can start or stop any electrical operation controlled by a switch.

The stunt box is considered the "robot brain" of the units shown here.
REMOTE CONTROL OPERATION

This unit is equipped by remote control. Instructions for use are illustrated in the manual enclosed with this unit. For details, please refer to the instructions enclosed with the unit.

THE SEGMENTAL SELECTOR

All functions are incorporated.

Field controls may be made in which completely different signal boxes are required. Any desired additional functions may be implemented to match your needs.

1 Vertical Tabulation
2 Busy Light Contact
3 Line Feed
4 Automatic Carriage Return
5 Keyboard Lock
6 Line Feed
7 Form Feed
8 Spacing on Space
9 Line Feed
10 Motor Stop Contact
11 Line Feed Reverse
12 ON-Line Backspace

The basic function of the segmental selector may be extended to accommodate a variety of applications that require additional processing.

Functions

PERFORMED:

3 Carriage Return
5 Line Feed
6 Space Suppression for Line Feed
2 Figure Shift
1 Line Feed

STANDARD OPERATION: These functions are responsible for the basic operations of the unit.

Typically, six of the signal boxes are used to perform basic functions. A stacked unit will perform these basic functions. Physically surrounded by the framework of the aluminum housing.

Applications

A variety of applications can be accommodated.
In this scenario, a message is sent electrically through the use of pulses. The pulses are transmitted in the form of electrical pulses, which travel through the system at a fixed rate. When a key is pressed, a pulse is sent, which is then converted into a corresponding signal. This signal travels through the system and is received by the intended recipient. The recipient then decodes the signal and reconstructs the original message. This process is repeated for each character in the message.
Let us now determine how this action affects signals received.

When depression of the key is detected by the action, a signal is propagated through the electrical system. The signal is then amplified and transmitted to the printer. The printer then prints the character corresponding to the key depression.

The rear section of the code bars shows the sequence of the code bars. The code bars are typically represented by a series of light and dark bars. The light bars represent the actual code, while the dark bars represent spaces.

**Actual Operation**

With the code bars shown in red, the rear view of the typewriter shows the code bars as they are depressed on the key. The light bars correspond to the actual code, while the dark bars represent spaces.

**Relationship to Typing Unit Code Bars**

The rear view of the typewriter shows the code bars as they are depressed on the key. The light bars correspond to the actual code, while the dark bars represent spaces.

**STAMP BOX OPERATIONS**

We already know that the semicircular stamp box is used to stamp the code bars. The stamp box is shown in green, and the code bars are shown in red. The stamp box is moved to align with the code bars, and the code bars are stamped as they are depressed on the key.
FUNCTION MECHANISM

Basic components...
FUNCTION MECHANISM

CYCLE OF OPERATION

1. The function reset bar holds the function bar.
2. As the function reset bar is released, press-

3. The "spring-loaded" function bar begins to move to the front.
4. If the code combination in the typing unit

5. As the function bar is returned to the rear by

6. The function pawl engages the function lever.
7. The function pawl in the rear retracted post-

8. When the function pawl is raised, its spring

9. The "function lever that initiates the

FUNCTION LEVER THUS INITIATES THE

THE REAL IT IS THIS MOTION OF THE
which projects with its top position moving to

While the function pawl, which engaged the function lever

B. When the function pawl is raised, its spring

A. Function bar moves for-

C. Function reset bar.

D. Stripper blade removes bar.

E. Function mechanism returns to depressed position.

Basic operation

Illustrated

Reviewed in graphic form the operation cycle is illustrated below:

Basically, the cycle described here complete:

Functions are performed.

The instruction area on the rear of the mechanism with

The instructions go into detail

The instruction goes into detail

The instruction goes into detail

The instruction goes into detail

The instruction goes into detail
FUNCTION BARS... how they are coded.
FUNCTION PAWS AND LEVERS

Components detailed

What they are, what they do.
LATCHING-V-UNLATCHING

The allowed function bar is selected by the second function bar on the function housing. The second function bar on the function housing can also be operated directly by a hand lever. When the second function bar is selected, the function bar can be operated directly by a hand lever. The function bar on the function housing can also be operated directly by a hand lever.

Detailed operation of the switch bar is shown in the diagram. The switch bar can be operated by hand lever, which is connected to the switch bar on the function housing. When the switch bar is operated, the switch bar on the function housing can be operated directly by a hand lever. The switch bar on the function housing can also be operated directly by a hand lever.

FORKS, SLIDES, SWITCHES

Also, latch and unlatching

Key to sequential selection

B. Shows presence of a switch bar on the switch bar on the function housing.
A. Shows position of the switch bar on the switch bar on the function housing.

Switch bar on the switch bar on the function housing can be operated directly by a hand lever. The switch bar on the switch bar on the function housing can also be operated directly by a hand lever.
The Select-Non-Print condition is the starting point of the transmission process. When the print command is received, the print function begins. The first character of the print command is then parsed. If the first character is a "C", the function is used to select a "C", character. The print function then proceeds to print the character. The "C" function mechanism is then selected. The "C" function mechanism is then selected. The "C" function mechanism is then selected. The "C" function mechanism is then selected. The "C" function mechanism is then selected. The "C" function mechanism is then selected.
complete TELETYPE Model 20 product line of equipment is available

OUTLOOK...what of the future?