

WANG DAISY PRINTER

Models:

2281W/WC 5541W/WC 6581W/W-1/WC/WC-1

PREFACE

This manual provides the information needed to install, operate and maintain WANG Daisy Printers (Models 2281W/WC, 5541W/WC, 6581W/W-1 and 6581WC/WC-1). It is intended to be used as a guide by customer engineers who require detailed information about the daisy printers operation.

The manual is written to reflect the reccommended service/replacement level of subassemblies and printed-circuit boards by trained/qualified customer engineers.

Certain mechanical adjustments (print wheel home, carriage movement left and right and print wheel rotation clockwise and counterclockwise) require the use of the Diagnostic Display Board when the printer has been modified with new microcode, manual adjustment procedures are provided in applicable paragraphs. The Diagnostic Display is also used to troubleshoot electronic failures.

Oscilloscope trace representations are idealized waveforms. Due to the source of these waveforms, variations may be observed on individual printers in actual practice.

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CHAPTER INTRO-DUCTION

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 SCOPE

This technical manual contains the information needed by trained Wang Customer Engineers to assist them in successfully installing and maintaining Wang Daisy Printer Models 41W/41WC, 81W/81WC and 81W-1/81WC-1 (see Figure 1-1). These printers are used with the following systems:

Models 6581W/WC and 6581W-1/WC-1 - 928 System, OIS and VS Models 2281W/WC - 2200 System Models 5541W/WC - System 5

1.2 SYSTEM DESCRIPTION

The Wang Models 81W/W-1/81WC/WC-1 and 41W/41WC are microprocessor-controlled, medium speed, bidirectional Daisy printers. They are available in either a standard size platen (Models 81W/81W-1/41W) or a wide platen (Models 81WC/81WC-1/41WC). Utilizing a 96-character Daisy print wheel; the standard printers are capable of receiving print commands containing both upper and lower case letters, numbers, and symbols and then printing them at speeds up to 35 characters per second. They can generate output in either a 10 pitch (up to 132 characters per line), 12 pitch (up to 158 characters per line) or 15 pitch (OIS and VS only) up to 198 characters per line. The wide platen models can output in 10-pitch at 180 characters per line, in 12-pitch at 216 characters per line and in 15 pitch (OIS and VS only) at 270 characters per line.

The print ribbons used in the printers are housed in snap-in cartridges for quick and simple replacement. Ribbon drive is by means of a processor-controlled drive system and a stepper motor.

The print head mechanism tilts away from the platen, making it easy to change the print wheel. The print-wheel drive system rotates the wheel up to 180 degrees in either direction. The print-wheel rotational velocity is a function of the distance to be traveled with the wheel stopping just before each print-hammer strobe. The print-wheel control logic computes the shortest distance and selects the direction of print-wheel rotation to place the next character in front of the print hammer as quickly as possible.

The printers are designed to replace the previously used daisy printers in the 2200 and Word Processing systems. The printer chassis is designed to accommodate interface boards for all applications.

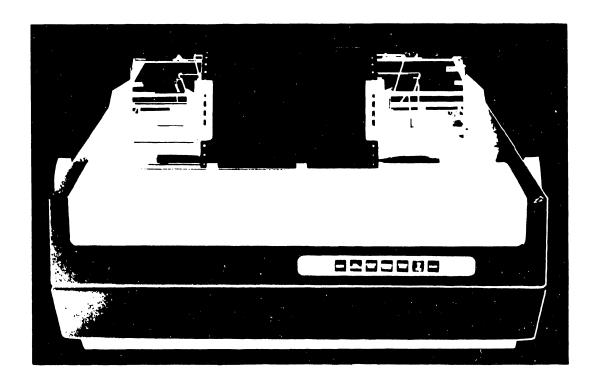


FIGURE 1-1 WANG DAISY PRINTER

1.3 SPECIFICATIONS FOR THE MODEL 5541W DAISY PRINTER

Speed 35 characters per second (average) Character set 96 characters Maximum Line Width 10 pitch: 132 characters per line 12 pitch: 158 characters per line 13.0 in. (33.0 cm) maximum Paper Thickness 0.027 in. (0.069 cm): 5 copies in addition to the original Printer Size: Height 9.0 in. (22.9 cm) Height with Forms Feeder ... 12.5 in. (31.7 cm) Width 25.0 in. (63.5 cm) Depth 19.5 in. (49.5 cm) Approximate Net Weight 70 lbs (31.5 kg) Fuses 3.0A (SB) for 115 Vac 1.5A (SB) for 230 Vac 4.0A (SB) for Carriage Motor (located on PCB 7364) 50 or 60 Hz + 1 Hz300 watts Temperature 50° F to 80° F (10° to 27°C) Relative Humidity 35% to 65%, noncondensing

1.4 SPECIFICATION FOR THE MODEL 5541WC WIDE CARRIAGE PRINTER		
Speed	35 characters per second (average)	
Character set	96 characters	
Maximum Line Width	10 pitch: 180 characters per line 12 pitch: 216 characters per line	
Paper Width	3.5 in. (8.9 cm) minimum 20.5 in. (52.0 cm) maximum	
Paper Thickness	0.027 in. (0.069 cm): 5 copies in addition to the original	
Height with Forms Feed Width	9.0 in. (22.9 cm) der 12.5 in. (31.7 cm) 28.75 in. (73.0 cm) 19.5 in. (49.5 cm)	
Approximate Net Weight	70 lbs (31.5 kg)	
Fuses	1.5A (SB) for 115 Vac 1.5A (SB) for 230 Vac 4.0A (SB) for Carriage Motor (located on PCB 7364)	
Power Requirements	115 or 230 Vac <u>+</u> 10% 50 or 60 Hz <u>+</u> 1 Hz 300 watts	
Temperative	50°F to 80°F (10° to 27°C)	
Relative Humidity	35% to 65%, noncondensing	

1.5 <u>SPEC</u>	IFICATIONS FOR THE MODELS	6581W, 6581W-1 AND 2281W DAISY PRINTERS
Speed		35 characters per second (average)
Character	set	96 (86 for the 2281W) characters
Maximum L	ine Width	10 pitch: 132 characters per line 12 pitch: 158 characters per line 15 pitch: 198 characters per line (OIS and VS only)
Paper Wid	th	3.5 in. (8.9 cm) minimum 13.0 in. (33.0 cm) maximum
Paper Thi	ckness	0.027 in. (0.069 cm): 5 copies in addition to the original
Printer S	Height with Forms	
Approxima	ate Net Weight	70 lbs (31.5 kg)
Fuses		
Power Req	quirements	115 or 230 Vac <u>+</u> 10% 50 or 60 Hz <u>+</u> 1 Hz 300 watts
Temperatu	are	50°F to 80°F (10° to 27°C)
Relative	Humidity	35% to 65%, noncondensing

1.6 SPECIFICATION	ONS FOR THE MODELS	581WC, 6581WC-1 AN	D 2281WC
Speed		35 characters per	second (average)
Character set		96 (86 for the 228	lWC) characters
Maximum Line Wid	th	10 pitch: 180 cha 12 pitch: 216 cha 15 pitch: 270 cha (OIS and VS only)	racters per line
Paper Width	•••••••	3.5 in. (8.9 cm) m 20.5 in. (52.0 cm)	
Paper Thickness		.027 in. (0.069 cm addition to the or	
	Height	eeder 12.5 in.	(31.7 cm) (73.0 cm)
Approximate Net	Weight	70 lbs (31.5 kg)
Fuses		1.5A (SB 4.0A (SB) for 115 Vac) for 230 Vac) for Carriage Motor on PCB 7364)
	nts		Hz + 1 Hz
Temperature	•••••••	50°F to to 27°C)	80°F (10°
Relative Humidi	ty	35% to 6	5%, noncondensing

1.7 WANG STANDARD AND WIDE PLATEN PRINTER FEATURES

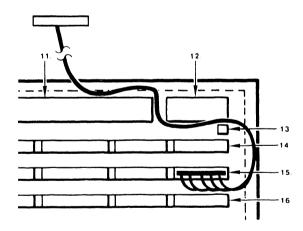
- Removable Daisy character wheel for varied font and pitch applications.
- . High-quality print registration.
- 96 characters: upper case, lower case, and special characters comprising a full ASCII set (86 characters for the 2281W/WC).
- Selectable character density and pitch using pitch selector with 10-pitch, 12-pitch or 15-pitch (OIS and VS only) Daisy character wheels.
- . 132 or 158 character full-line buffer allowing CPU and printer operations to overlap; accelerating data transit (on the 2200 system only).
- Programmable underscoring for highlighting key words.
- . The Top-Of-Form feature for 2200 systems defaults to 66 lines unless modified by HEX code. The TOP-OF-FORM feature for WP/OIS/VS systems is defined by print menu selection.
- . Adjustable platen position for variable form thickness.
- Snap-in ribbon cartridges. Multi strike, Single strike driven by a spike drive mechanism and Fabric, used in single strike mode, driven by a gear enclosed in the cartridge.
- Deselection while preserving data print buffer. This feature allows for adjustments, form changes, and ribbon cartridge replacements without data loss.
- Standard CPU interface.

1.8 PRINTED CIRCUIT BOARD GENERAL INFORMATION

Table 1-1 lists the chassis, PCB's and cables used in the printers for various system configurations. Figure 1-2 shows the printed circuit board locations for the different system configurations.

1.9 MOTHERBOARD INFORMATION

Only one motherboard (WPN 210-7462) is used in all versions of the Wang Daisy Printer. BNC and TNC connectors are standard on all motherboards. For parallel I/O cable interfacing (5541W/WC), a female cable (WPN 220-3069) is mounted to the chassis then internally connected to the top of interface PCA 210-7449 or 210-7449-1 as shown in 19, Figure 1-2. For the 2200 system using 7443-1B, 7309A or 7726A PCB's an I/O cable (WPN 220-0161) is inserted into the right most connector of the memory slot (nearest the fan), routed to the right and then in front of the ON/OFF switch, along the rear panel and out through the cutout in the rear panel to the system as shown below:



In addition to the above printers, the serial I/O systems use the following interface boards:

7348	CPU/DL
7547A	16K Memory or
7847A	64K Memory
7446	I/O Board

A combination CPU and memory board is used in the 2200 and WPS 5 Systems. In these systems, an I/O cable connects the printer to the system.

DESCRIPTION	W.L. #	MODEL USE
1. Platen Assembly	279-5120 279-5120-1	(81W/81W-1/41W) (81WC/81WC-1/41WC)
2. Carriage Assembly	279-5127	(2281W/WC, 5541W/WC, 6581W/W-1/WC/WC-1)
3. Connector J3		(2281W/WC, 5541W/WC, 6581W/W-1/WC/WC-1)
4. Connector J2		(2281W/WC, 5541W/WC, 6581W/W-1/WC/WC-1)
5. Keyboard Cable & Connector J5		(2281W/WC, 5541W/WC, 6581W/W-1/WC/WC-1)
6. Motherboard	210-7462	(2281W/WC, 5541W/WC, 6581W/W-1/WC/WC-1)
7. Chassis Connector J4		(2281W/WC, 5541W/WC, 6581W/W-1/WC/WC-1)
8. Chassis Connector J7		(2281W/WC, 5541W/WC, 6581W/W-1/WC/WC-1)
9. Chassis Connector J8		(2281W/WC, 5541W/WC, 6581W/W-1/WC/WC-1)
10. Chassis Connector J6		(2281W/WC, 5541W/WC, 6581W/W-1/WC/WC-1)
11. Power Supply Regulator	210-7364A	(2281W/WC, 5541W/WC, 6581W/W-1/WC/WC-1)
12. On/Off Switch/Filter/Fuse		(2281W/WC, 5541W/WC, 6581W/W-1/WC/WC-1)
13. Chassis Connector Jl		(2281W/WC, 5541W/WC, 6581W/W-1/WC/WC-1)
14. Printer I/O	210-7309A 210-7309A 210-7443-1B 210-7446 210-7449 210-7449-1 210-7636 210-7726A 210-7736	(2281wC) (2281w/wC) TSF Option I/O (2281w) (6581w/w-1/wC/wC-1) (5541w/wC) (5541w/wC) TSF Option I/O (6581w/w-1/wC/wC-1) TSF Option I/O (2281w) ENV. FEED./TSF I/O (6581w/w-1) ENF. FEED./TSF I/O
15. 16K RAM PTR. Memory 64K RAM PTR. Memory	210-7547A 210-7847A	(6581W/WC) (6581W-1/WC-1)
l6. CPU/Data Link	210-7348A	(6581W/W-1/WC/WC-1)
17. Printer Control	210-7361A	(2281W/WC, 5541W/WC, 6581W/W-1/WC/WC-1)
18. Servo Control	210-7360	(2281W/WC, 5541W/WC, 6581W/W-1/WC/WC-1)
19. Printer Internal I/O Cable	220-3069	(554 1W/WC)

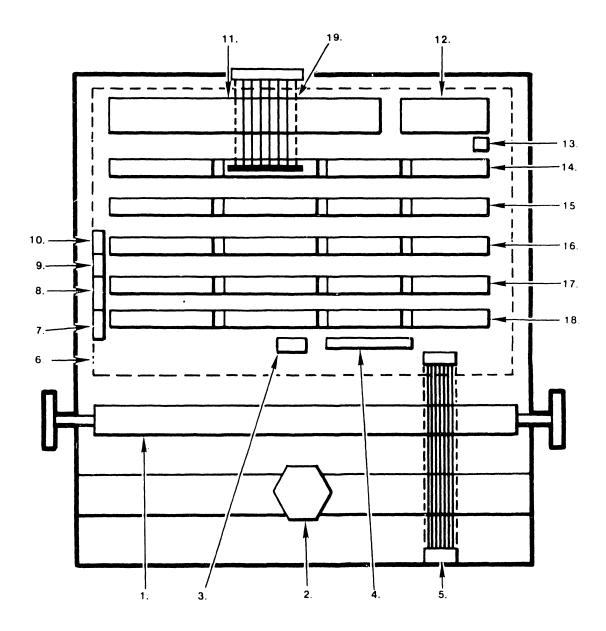


FIGURE 1-2 WANG DAISY PRINTERS PCB AND CONNECTOR CONFIGURATION

TABLE 1-1
DAISY PRINTER CONFIGURATION SUMMARY

The printers identified in left column consist of the appropriate final mechanical assembly *1 plus the following chassis, cables, and boards.

					-		•		, chabble,	cabico, and	boards.			011.0070
MODEL NO	CHASSIS W/O PCB's	SERVO 210-7360	CONTROLLER 210-7361A	POWER SUPPLY 210-7364A	CPU 210-7348A	MEM 210-7547A		10 10 10-7449 210-7443-1B	MOTHER BD 210-7462	KEYBOARD 210-7570	ENV. FEED/TSF IO 210-7736 *2	TSF OPTION *2	I/O CABLES	CHASSIS WITH PCB's
2281W 50 HZ	270-0559-1	Х	х	X				х ·	Х	210-7570	210-7726A	210-7309A	220-0161	1 279-5332
2281W 60 HZ	270-0559	х	X	х				х	Х	210-7570	210-7726A	210-7309A	220-0161	1 279-5228
2281WC 50 HZ	270-0560-1	Х	Х .	x				210-7309A	х	210-7570		210-7309A	220-0161	1 279-5230
2281WC 60 HZ	270-0560	X	x	x				210-7309A	Х	210-7570		210-7309A	220-0161	1 279-5231
6581W 50 HZ	270-0559-1	X	x	x	X	х	X		X	210-7365-1	Х	210-7636	220-0148	8 279-5210
6581W-1 50 HZ	270-0559-1	X	x	x	X	210-7847A	X		х	210-7365-1	X	210-7636	220-0148	8 279-5284
6581W 60 HZ	270-0559	X	x	x	х	х	X		Х	210-7365-1	X	210-7636	220-014	8 279-5209
6581W-1 60 HZ	270-0559	X	x	x	х	210-7847A	X		Х	210-7365-1	X	210-7636	220-014	8 279-5283
6581WC 50 HZ	270-0560-1	X	x	х	х	X	x		Х	210-7365-1		210-7636	220-014	8 279-5211
6581WC-1 50 HZ	270-0560-1	X	x	х	х	210-7847A	x		Х	210-7365-1	•	210-7636	220-014	8 279-5286
6581WC 60 HZ	270-0560	X	x	х	х	X	X		X	210-7365-1		210-7636	220-014	8 279-5212
6581WC-1 60 HZ	270-0560	X	x	X	х	210-7847A	X		X	210-7365-1		210-7636	220-014	8 279-5285
5541W 50 HZ	270-0559-1	X	X	х				х	X	210-7365-1		210-7449-	1 220-019	8 279-5215
5541W 60 HZ	270-0559	x	X	X				x	X	. 210-7365-1		210-7449-	1 220-019	98 279-5213
5541WC 50 HZ	270-0560-1	х	Х	x				х	X	210-7365-1		210-7449-	-1 220-019	98 279-5214
5541WC 60 HZ	270-0560	x	X	X				X	х	210-7365-1		210-7449-	-1 220-019	98 279-5216

^{*1} W 279-5136 WC 279-5136-1

^{*2} To prepare printer for accessory operation. These I/O boards are substituted for the standard I/O board.

CHAPTER INSTALLATION AND INITIAL CHECKOUT

CHAPTER 2

INSTALLATION AND INITIAL CHECKOUT

2.1 SCOPE

This section provides Wang customer engineers with the information required to remove the daisy printer from its shipping container and perform the initial checkout procedures. Included in this section are descriptions of the controls and indicators.

2.2 INSTALLATION

2.2.1 PRELIMINARY UNPACKING

Upon receipt of the printer, inspect the shipping container for signs of damage during shipment such as crushed or torn edges. If there is any evidence of damage, report it to Wang Laboratories, Inc. and the shipper immediately. If no damage has been noticed proceed with the unpacking procedures.

2.2.2 UNPACKING

The Wang printer is simply packed, using instapacks and polybags within the Wang cartons. Remove all the instapack and the four shipping bolts. Do not attempt to remove the four white bumpers (22a, Figure 9-2) as they permanently secured to the bottom pan (22b, Figure 9-2). Lift the printer free from the carton and remove tape strips securing the main cover and paper rack. The cables and accessories (contained in Jiffy bags) must be carefully removed. Check the entire unit for damage before attempting to power up.

NOTE:

Refer Chapter 9 for location of shipping bolts and covers.

2.2.3 INITIAL PRINTER INSPECTION

Use the following procedure to inspect the printer before connecting it to a power source.

- 1. Remove top cover by loosening the four lock screws. Two are located at the rear lower corners and the remaining two screws are located under the access cover on each side of the lower front.
- 2. Remove the cover by lifting up the back and then sliding the cover off. It may be necessary to remove upper cover first.
- 3. Open the access cover and disconnect the keyboard ribbon connector.

- Remove keyboard from cover and attach to ribbon cable removed in step
 above.
- 5. Remove all packing material from the carriage and interior of printer. Cut and remove tyewrap securing carriage to side frame.
- 6. Check that the required PCB's are installed in the appropriate locations as listed in Table 1-1 and shown in Figure 1-2.
- 7. Check all printed circuit boards for proper seating by removing and re-seating.
- 8. Check PCB switch position settings and jumpers as shown in Figures 2-1 through 2-7.
- 9. Check that all cable connections are correct and secure (refer to Chapter 8).
- 10. Be sure that there are no obstructions to the free movement of the carriage, print wheel and fan.
- 11. Check that the metal tabs of the paper deflector do not contact the platen and that they are equally spaced away from the platen.

 Improper tab spacing will make paper insertion difficult.

2.2.4 PRELIMINARY ELECTRICAL CHECKOUT

- 1. Connect the printer power cord to a standard 110 Vac or 230 Vac outlet depending upon input-power set up.
- 2. Set the main AC power ON/OFF switch to ON. This switch is located on the rear power panel.
- 3. Check that the cooling fans are operating and the front panel indicators are on. If the printer is not energized, check/replace the main fuse located adjacent to the ON/OFF switch on the rear panel.

4. Using a digital voltmeter, check the following printer operating voltages, adjusting them as required. See Figure 2-8 for voltage test point and adjustment locations.

MEASUREMENT	ADJUSTMENT		TOLERANCE/
LOCATION	& LOCATION	VOLTAGE	SETTING
7360	R10 7364A	+5VR	+5.10V
7360	NONE	-12V	-11.76V to -12.24V
7360	NO NE	+12V	+11.76V to +12.24V
TEST CONN. J3-9	R259 7360	+0.60V	+0.60V
	7300		
TEST CONN. J3-12	R264 7360	+2.15V	+2.15V

When the voltages are at their proper levels, set the main power ON/OFF switch OFF. Disconnect ribbon connector from keyboard, reinstall keyboard, reconnect ribbon connector to keyboard, replace top cover and tighten the four lock screws.

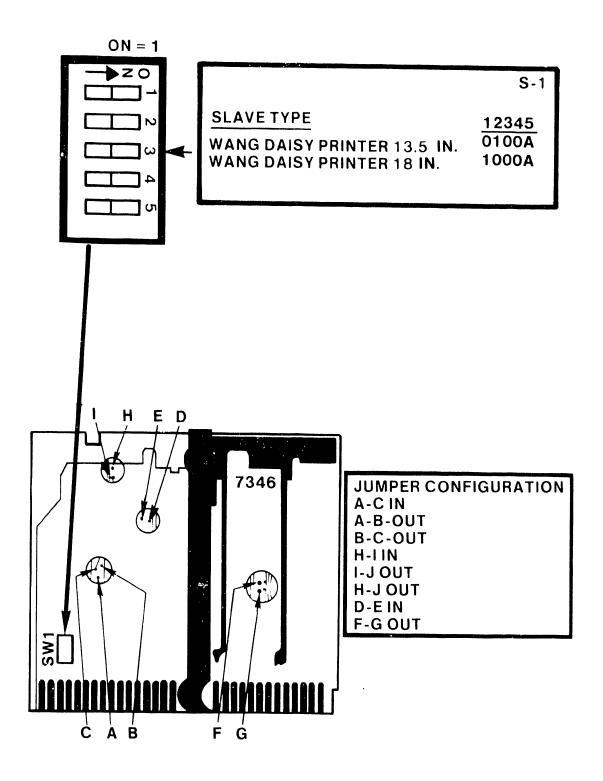
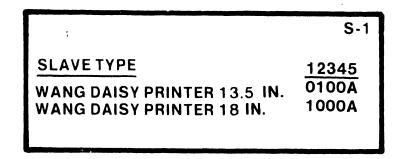
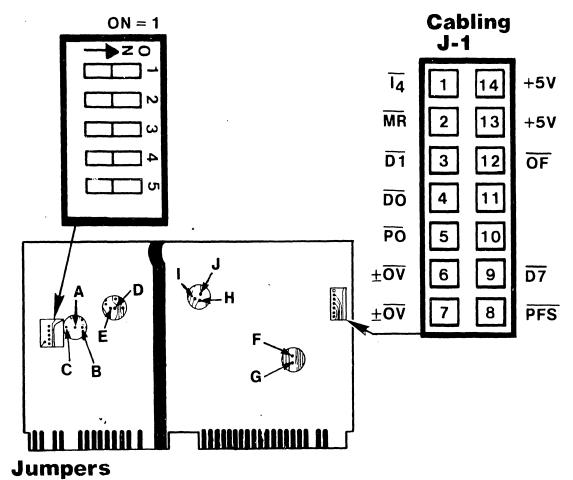


FIGURE 2-1 6581W/W-1/WC/WC-1 PCB 7346 (NOW PCB 7446) SWITCH SETTINGS/JUMPERS





JUMPERS	IN	OUT			
H-I	DAISY PTR	PUNCH LP.			
D-E	LINE PTR., PUNCH	DAISY PTR.			
A-C	L.F. PTR. DAISY PTR.	PUNCH			
A-B	PUNCH	LINE PTR, DAISY PTR.			
G-F	DAISY PTR.	LINE PTR. PUNCH MATRIX			
H-J	PUNCH L.P.	DAISY PTR.			

FIGURE 2-2 6581W/W-1/WC/WC-1 PCB 7446 SWITCH SETTINGS/JUMPERS

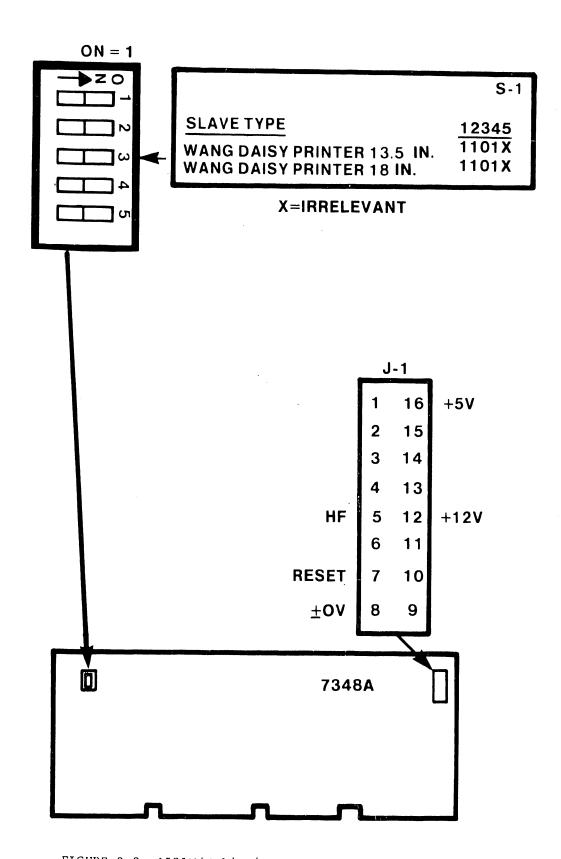


FIGURE 2-3 6581W/W-1/WC/WC-1 PCB 7348A SWITCH SETTINGS

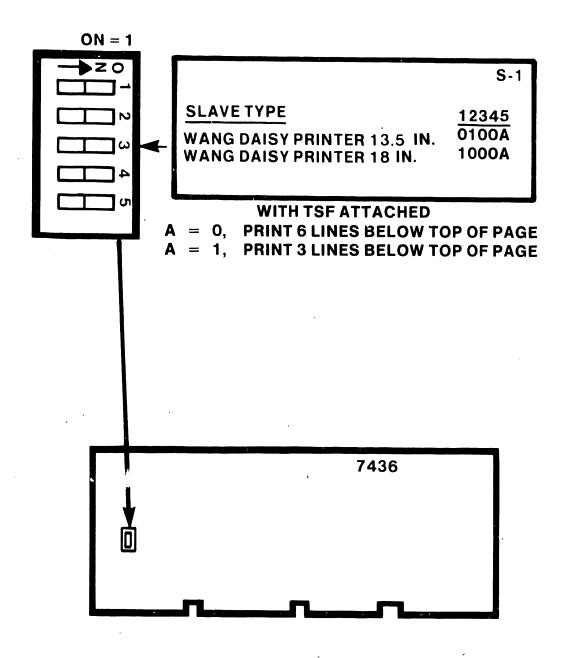


FIGURE 2-4 6581W/W-1/WC/WC-1 PCB 7436 (NOW PCB 7636) SWITCH SETTINGS

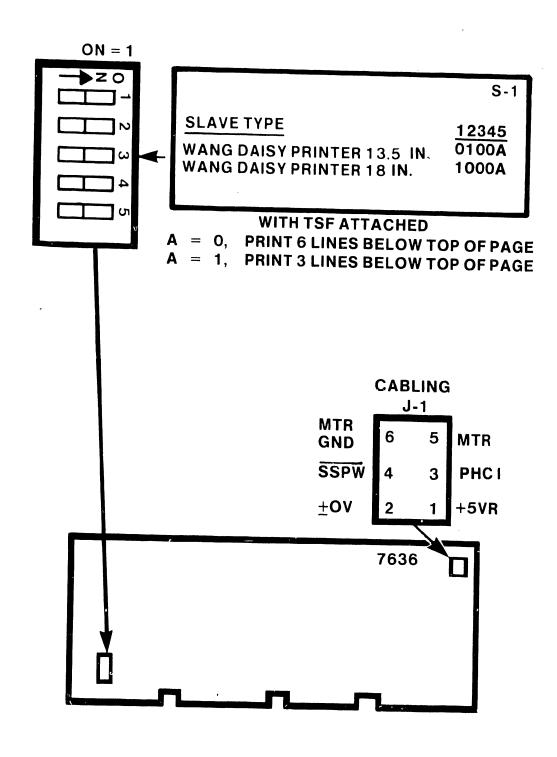


FIGURE 2-5 6581W/W-1/WC/WC-1 PCB 7636 SWITCH SETTINGS

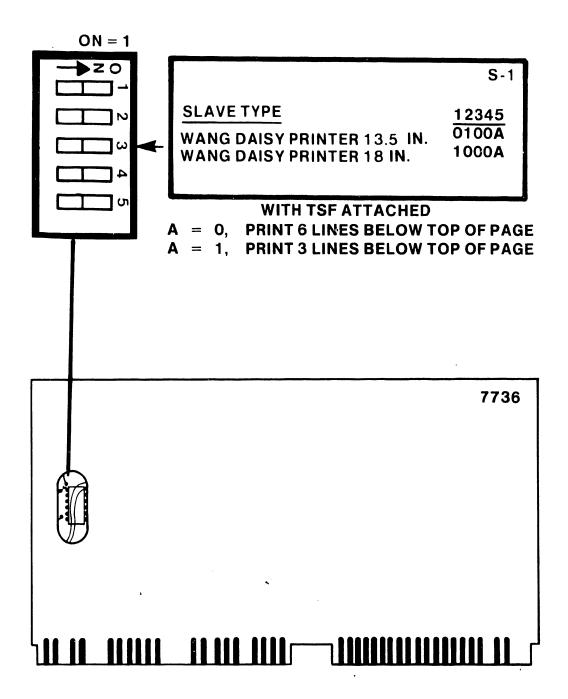


FIGURE 2-6 6581W/W-1 PCB 7736 SWITCH SETTINGS

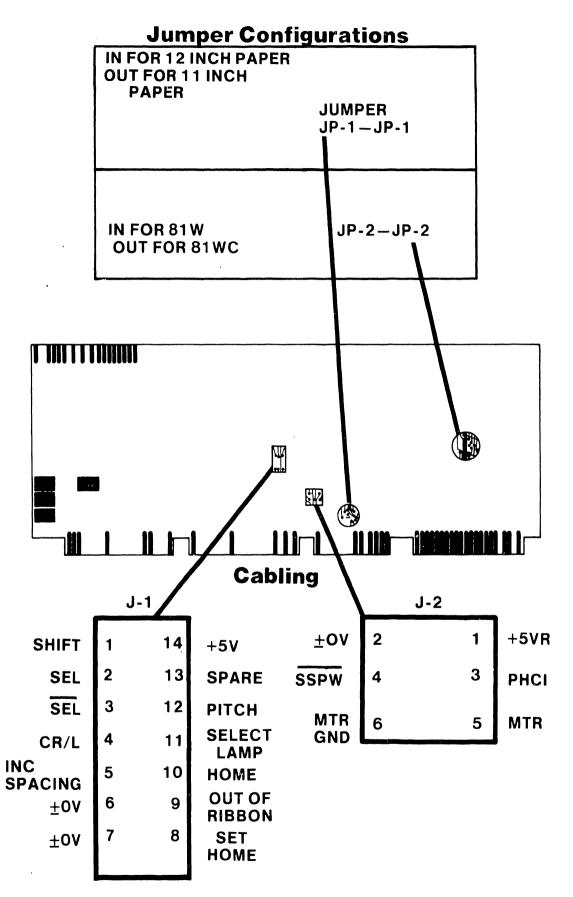
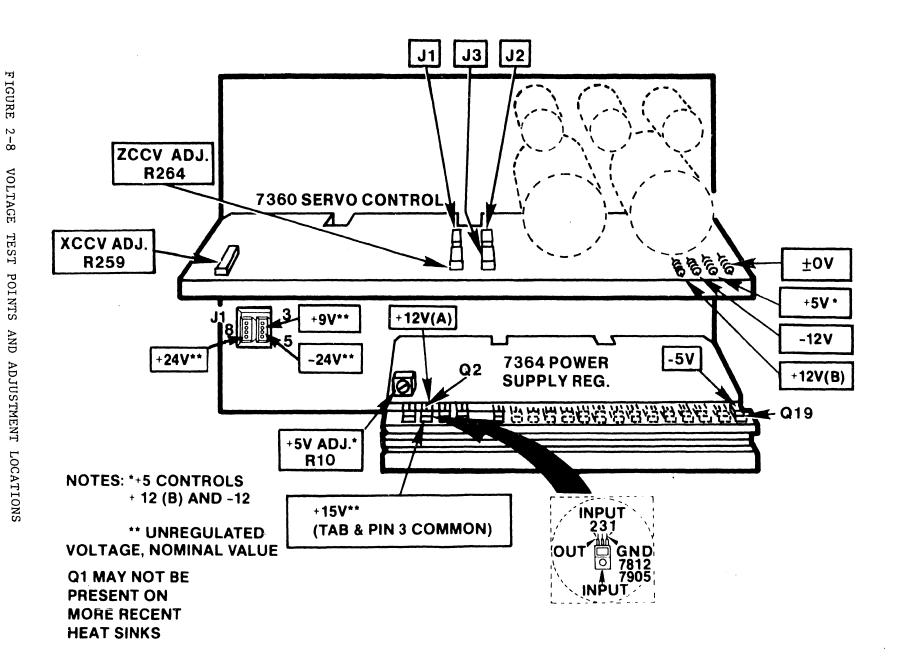


FIGURE 2-7 2281W/WC PCB 7309 JUMPER CONFIGURATIONS (2200 SYSTEMS ONLY)



2.3 PRINT WHEEL UNPACKING AND INSTALLATION/REPLACEMENT

- 1. Carefully remove the Daisy print wheel from its shipping container.
- 2. Open the printer front access cover to expose the carriage assembly.
- 3. Using the print-wheel release lever on the side of carriage, unlock the print-head assembly and tilt it away from the platen to expose the print wheel hub (see Figure 2-9).
- 4. Place print wheel on motor shaft while lining up the alignment slot with the key protruding adjacent to the hub. Push wheel down until it is properly seated on hub.
- 5. Tilt the print head back into position until it locks in place.

2.4 RIBBON CARTRIDGE INSTALLATION/REPLACEMENT

- 1. Remove ribbon cartridge from its shipping container and inspect it for possible damage.
- 2. If the ribbon is loose, turn the take-up knob on the cartridge clockwise until the ribbon is taut.
- 3. Open the access cover by gently lifting the front of the cover up.
- 4. Slide the exposed portion of the ribbon down between the guide posts and the card guide as shown in Figure 2-10.
- 5. Snap the ribbon cartridge into place by gently pushing it down until the ribbon take-up mechanism snaps into place.
- 6. To remove ribbon cartridge, move ribbon take-up mechanism release arm to the left as shown in Figure 2-10.
- 7. Gently lift ribbon cartridge off carriage assembly.

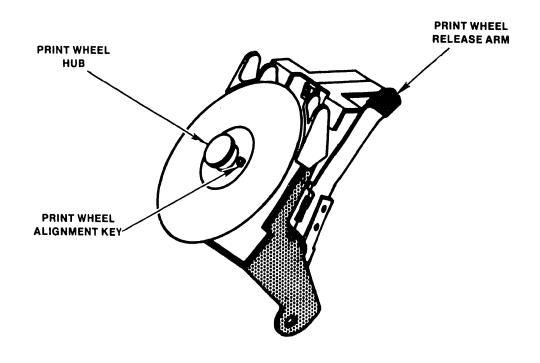


FIGURE 2-9 DAISY PRINT WHEEL

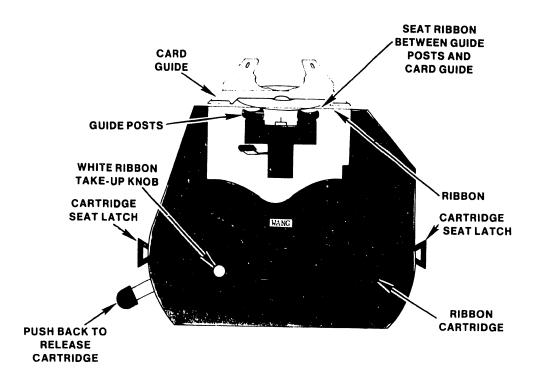
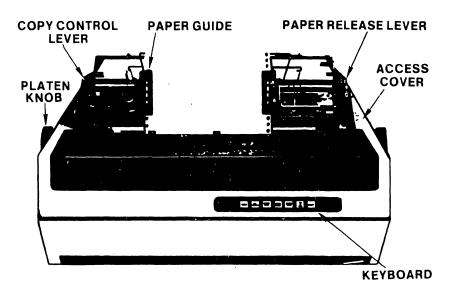


FIGURE 2-10 RIBBON CARTRIDGE REMOVAL/INSTALLATION

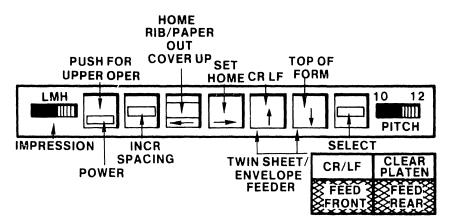
2.5 OPERATOR CONTROLS AND INDICATORS

2.5.1 Front Panel Controls and Indicators

The following controls and indicators, located on the front panel as shown in Figure 2-11, control the basic operations of the printer.



2281W/WC



6581W/W-1/WC/WC-1 & 5541W/WC

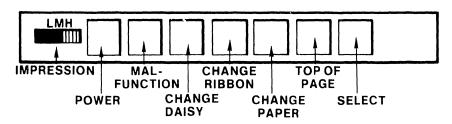


FIGURE 2-11 DAISY PRINTER FRONT CONTROLS AND INDICATORS

The following controls and indicators are on the Models 41W/41WC, 81W/81WC and 81W-1/81WC-1. (See Figure 2-11)

IMPRESSION CONTROL (L - M - H):

This switch provides three levels of print intensity to accommodate print wheel font and form variations. Low is used for light printing to extend the life of the more delicate type fonts. Medium is used for most normal work. High is used for printing multiple copies.

POWER Indicator Lamp:

Illuminates when power is on.

MALFUNCTION:

Indicates a system malfunction. A RESTORE command (press SELECT switch or set POWER switch OFF and then ON) is required to continue.

SELECT Indicator/Switch

Illuminates and allows input to the printer when selected. The operator can interrupt programmed control by manually deselecting. In the Word Processing applications, if the unit is deselected while printing and then the TOP-OF-PAGE switch is depressed, the paper will advance and then reprint the entire page. If the SELECT switch is again depressed without depressing the TOP OF PAGE switch, the printer will begin printing with the next character in the program. In the 2200 systems, regardless of any switch depression, the printer will begin printing with the next character in the program. When deselected, both carriage and print wheel motors are disabled allowing them to be physically moved as required. Also, if the SELECT lamp is lit and there have not been any print queues for approximately 60 seconds the carriage and print wheel motors are disabled allowing them to be moved by hand.

The following controls and indicators are on the 2281W/WC printer only (see Figure 2-11):

COVER OPEN Illuminates when the cover is open or not seated properly.

The arrow indicates carriage return to the right when key

is depressed.

RIBBON OUT: Indicates when the ribbon supply is exhausted. The arrow

indicates carriage return to the left when key is depressed.

PAPER OUT: Lights when a new supply of paper is needed.

RETURN: When depressed, returns carriage (printer not selected).

TOP OF FORM: Advances paper to the top of the next form page.

PITCH CONTROL: This two-position switch determines which pitch (10 or 12)

is being used by the printer.

The following controls and indicators are on both the Word Processing Systems and VS systems:

CHANGE DAISY: This indicator is under software control, it illuminates

when a change in a Daisy wheel is required as determined by

document requirements as inserted by operator.

CHANGE RIBBON: This indicator has a dual function; it illuminates when the

ribbon supply is exhausted, and also illuminates when the cover interlock is open (cover open or not seated properly).

CHANGE PAPER: When lit, indicates paper supply is out on tractor feed

units. Depress SELECT switch to print out remaining lines on the last form of the previous paper supply. Reload paper as described in paragraph 3.2 and depress SELECT

switch to continue printing.

TOP OF PAGE: Advances paper to the top of the next page. The switch is

disabled while the unit is printing. Printing will

continue when printer is selected.

2.5.2 ADDITIONAL CONTROLS

In addition to the controls and indicators previously described, there are two additional controls used on the WANG DAISY (81W/WC) printers. They are the Copy Control Lever and the Paper Release Lever. They are shown in Figure 2-11.

COPY CONTROL LEVER: This lever is located on the top, left-side of the

printer. It allows the operator to manually adjust the

platen position for paper thickness including multiple

forms up to six parts.

PAPER RELEASE LEVER: This lever (located on the top right side of printer) opens the paper-feed rollers and deflector, thus aiding in the insertion and alignment of paper.

NOTE

The Paper Release Lever must be in the forward position when using the Tractor Feed Device.

2.5.3 REAR POWER PANEL

The Rear Power Panel, located on the rear of the printer, contains the main fuse, an AC power ON/OFF rocker switch, the AC line cord, and the I/O BNC and TNC connectors (see Figure 2-12). Also shown are the cable connectors provided for connecting a twin sheet feeder (TSF) and/or an envelope feeder (EF) as shown in Figure 2-12.

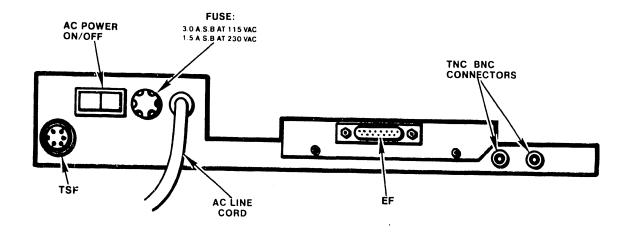


FIGURE 2-12 DAISY PRINTER REAR POWER PANEL

CHAPTER OPERA-TION

CHAPTER 3

OPERATION

3.1 INTRODUCTION

The major operations to be performed by the operator are: loading paper, adjusting for paper thickness, selecting and installing print wheels, selecting and installing ribbon cartridges and selecting print hammer intensity.

The operation of the printer keyboard is discussed in Installation, Chapter 2.

3.2 OPERATIONS

Paper loading is done by inserting the paper down behind the platen (paper must go between paper-out stop bail and paper-out sensors) and rolling the platen by hand to bring the paper around and up front (as is done with a standard typewriter). When pulled forward, the paper bail aids in forcing the paper over the top of the platen to the rear. The right-hand release lever may be pulled forward to allow paper alignment by the operator. After paper is aligned, the paper release lever is returned to its normal operating position, except when using the tractor feed.

The operator can adjust the copy control lever for the type of printing to be performed. This lever should be fully forward for printing on single sheets of paper. As the paper thickness increases, as with multiple carbon forms or thicker paper, the lever is moved to the rear.

The copy control lever must be in its fully forward position when printing on single sheets of paper using carbon ribbons. If the lever is not fully forward in this situation, it is likely that the carbon ribbons will break.

The impression control switch provides three levels of print intensity to accommodate font variations as well as multiple copy printing.

H-for High (used with multiple forms)
M-for Medium (used for most normal work)
L-for Low (used for light printing to extend the life of the more delicate fonts.

Print-wheel insertion and ribbon carbon insertion are described in Chapter 2, paragraphs 2.3 and 2.4, respectively.

Operation of keyboard controls and indicators is described in Chapter 2, paragraph 2.5.

3.3 REFERENCE MANUALS

For user information refer to the following documents:

MODEL NO.	DOCUMENT NO.	SYSTEM USED WITH
2281W	700-5744A	2200
2281WC	700-6255	2200
5541W	700-4790D	SYSTEM 5
5541WC	700-4789D	SYSTEM 5
6581W/	700-5176B	928, OIS AND VS
6581W-1		
6581WC/	700-5138D	928, OIS AND VS
6581WC-1		

CHAPTER 4 THEORY OF OPERA-TION

CHAPTER 4

THEORY OF OPERATION

4.1 GENERAL DESCRIPTION (See Figure 4-1)

The Wang Daisy printer is a microprocessor-controlled device which responds to print commands received from a host computer through an I/O interface. When the microprocessor receives a print command; it directs carriage, print wheel, paper, ribbon, and print hammer movements to carry out the command.

A DC Servomotor moves the carriage assembly. The servomotor can rotate in either direction at variable speeds. It can be stopped at any of 120 discrete positions contained within each inch of travel of the carriage.

The microprocessor specifies the direction and length of movement, while the carriage servomotor and it's drive circuits move the carriage in accordance with these specifications. Servo feedback loops monitor the progress of the movement and provide signals that adjust motor speed as required to fulfill these specifications. When the servo feedback circuits detect that the carriage has reached the specified position and has stopped, they produce a detent signal that holds the carriage in that position.

Another DC Servomotor moves the print wheel. This motor has operating characteristics and controls almost identical to those of the carriage motor. It can be positioned at any of 96 discrete positions that correspond to the number of characters on the print wheel. The microprocessor specifies direction of movement and distance; while the servo feedback loops monitor progress, adjust motor speed and provide detent.

Stepping motors are used for paper movements and ribbon movements. These are much less complex than print wheel and carriage movements, consequently, the control circuitry is also less complex. The paper feed motor can rotate in either direction as specified by the microprocessor, but the ribbon feed motor rotates only in a single direction.

FIGURE 4-1 PRINTER FUNCTIONAL BLOCK DIAGRAM

The print hammer is solenoid-operated. The striking force range of the hammer is manually selected from the keyboard to suit the type of print wheel and the material being printed on. Within the selected range, the microprocessor varies the striking force to suit the particular character being printed.

4.1.1 PRINTER PC BOARDS, MAJOR COMPONENTS AND THEIR FUNCTIONS

Three PC boards contain the circuits that carry out the functions described above. All models of the Wang Daisy Printer contain the following PC boards:

7361 Printer Controller

7360 Servo Control

7364 Power Supply Regulator

Each printer is also equipped with an interface for the system with which it will be used. Also, the customer engineer is provided with a Diagnostic Display PC Board (WLI# 190-0739) which is used for mechanical adjustments and alignments and to display error codes during testing (refer to Chapter 7 for it's use during testing).

4.1.1.1 7361 PRINTER CONTROLLER

The 7361 Printer Controller Board receives control commands and data to be printed from the host system through an interface. The commands are latched into input registers from which they are retrieved and interpreted by the microprocessor. The microprocessor then generates five movement commands and distributes them to a series of decoders and registers that drive the control circuits.

The carriage and print wheel motor circuits are nearly identical. The microprocessor loads initial instructions for direction and distance into the counters of the control circuits; but once movement begins, control of the movement proceeds automatically without intervention by the microprocessor.

During the course of the movement, the speed control circuit continuously monitors feedback signals from the 7360 Servo Control board to determine the progress. The speed of movement is gradually reduced, so that it will be zero when the motors have reached their specified positions. The velocity zero circuit monitors the movement to determine the point at which the movement is finished. When that point is reached, velocity zero causes the detent circuit to be energized. Error detection circuits are then used to detect motor overshoot and, if necessary, reposition the motor to the correct position.

The error detection circuits monitor the outputs of the Print Wheel and Carriage Drive Motor Encoders (XP1, XP2, ZP1, ZP2) to determine if there is any additional movement after the position counters have been decremented to zero. If an overshoot does occur, the error detection circuit (Print Wheel or Carriage Drive) will cause the firmware to issue a retry to the particular motor to reposition to the proper position and if no further error occurs it will continue printing. Should the retry fail, it will repeat the same retry for two additional times and then issue a INOB command to recalibrate the motor encoder LED compensating circuit and attempt to print again. If again after three additional retries the print was unsuccessful, the firmware will cause the MALFUNCTION lamp to be lit and shut the printer down. A Power ON/OFF or SELECT switch depression is required to turn off the MALFUNCTION lamp. The successful error retries will be transparent to the operator unless the printer is being watched by the operator at the time the retries occur.

The paper feed and ribbon feed motor circuits are very similar. Since the paper feed motor rotation is bi-directional, it's control circuit provides for directional as well as stepping control, while the ribbon feed motor control circuit provides stepping control only. The step and direction control circuits generate the appropriate paper feed motor signals in response to directions received from the microprocessor. The MOTOR DRIVE circuits increase the power level of the two-phase stepping motor signals, and drive a power amplifier located on the 7364 Power Supply Regulator Board. As previously stated, the ribbon feed motor control circuits are the same as the paper feed motor circuits except for directional control.

For each stroke of the print hammer, the microprocessor provides a hammer force signal appropriate for the character to be printed. The hammer force signal is fed to the hammer force circuits located on the 7364 Power Supply Regulator board. In addition, the microprocessor provides a signal to the hammer fire circuits. The hammer fire circuits enable the hammer force circuits on the 7364 Power Supply Regulator board.

4.1.1.2 7360 SERVO CONTROL

The 7360 Servo Control board contains the motor drive, detent, and feedback processing circuits for both the carriage motor, and the print wheel motor. It also contains the circuitry that generates power reset signal used on the Printer Control and I/O boards. The motor drive circuits respond to signals from the direction and speed control circuits on the 7361 Printer Control board, and also to return signals from the feedback processing circuits. The motor drive circuit then provide signals of appropriate voltage and polarity to the power drivers located on the 7364 Printer Regulator board.

The detent circuits provide feedback-derived signals that hold motors when they have reached their specified positions. Note that the motors receive either motor drive or detent signals at any given time, but not both at the same time. Signals from the 7361 Printer Control board provide motor drive or detent signals to the motors.

Photoelectric devices, working in conjunction with slotted encoder disks on the motor shafts, produce three feedback signals from each servomotor. After processing by the feedback processing circuits, the three signals provide exact motor position and speed information to the control circuits. One of the feedback signals specifies a reference "Home" position, the second and third provide motor position information.

4.1.1.3 PRINTER REGULATOR 7364

The 7364 Printer Regulator board contains five voltage regulators (+5VR, -5V, -12V, +12VA, and +12VB). The +12VB regulated output is used on all

printer boards with the exception of the I/O boards which use the +12VA regulated output. The Printer Regulator also contains the paper, ribbon, hammer, print wheel and carriage final drive circuits;

IMPRESSION Control, a user function provided by a front panel keyboard switch, is actually a level adjustment for the hammer impression voltage regulator. The +5VR regulator provides the only adjustable supply voltage.

4.1.1.4 FRONT PANEL KEYBOARD AND SENSORS

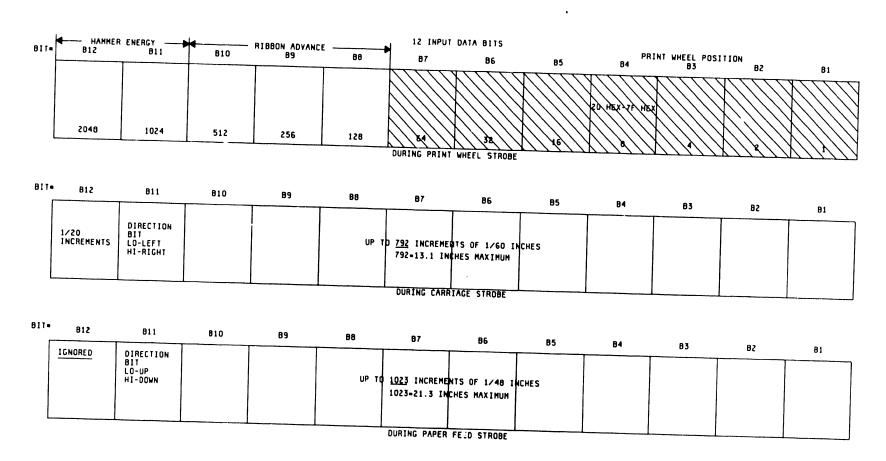
The printer functions require either local sensing or operator control. End-of-Ribbon, Multi-Strike Ribbon, Paper Out, Carriage Home and Cover Open conditions must be sensed and the signals fed back to the microprocessor on the Printer Control board. Other functions such as Select, Top-of-Page, and Impression Control are initiated by switch-generated signals from the Front Panel Keyboard. These signals are fed to the I/O Interface and the Printer Regulator board. Keyboard indicator lamps are driven by circuits on the I/O Interface.

4.1.1.5 MOTORS

Both DC Servomotors and Stepping Motors are used in the printer. Servomotors are used for the print wheel and carriage movements, while stepping motors are used for ribbon and paper movements.

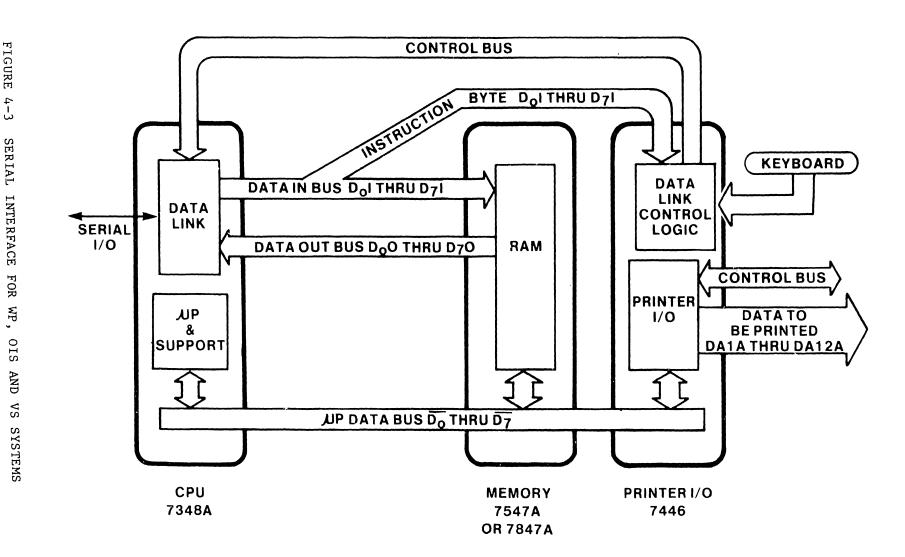
4.1.2 TYPICAL INTERFACE PC BOARDS AND THEIR FUNCTIONS

The Printer Control board 7361 accepts parallel data-to-be-printed in the form of 12-bit data words along with a number of different control signals. In the basic configuration, the printer is not compatible with all possible host systems. Some systems provide instructions and data to be printed in serial form, while others provide it in parallel, but in different formats (see Figures 4-2 and 4-4). The printer achieves universal compatibility through the use of specially designed interfaces. These interfaces convert



12-BIT SERIAL INPUT DATA WORD TO WP.OIS AND VS SYSTEMS

FIGURE



the data and control format of the host system to match the requirements of the printer.

Several accessory options are available for use with the printer. The use of each of these options requires some modification of the interface. There is such a large number of interface combinations available that it is impractical to detail all of them in this manual. However, a general description of three typical interface configurations is provided in the following paragraphs.

4.1.2.1 SERIAL INTERFACE FOR WP, OIS, AND VS APPLICATIONS

A typical serial interface for use with WP, OIS, and VS applications is shown in figure 4-3. The standard interface uses the following three PC boards (refer to table 1-1 for specific configurations):

7348 CPU and Data Link
7547 or 7847 RAM Memory
7446 Printer I/O

The Data Link receives and transmits serial data and status (see figure 4-2) between the host system and the interface. It also performs serial-to-parallel and parallel-to-serial conversions, feeds instruction bytes to the Data Link Control Logic on the Printer I/O board, and loads data bytes into RAM memory by Direct Memory Access techniques. Once data is loaded into memory it becomes accessible to the Microprocessor.

The Microprocessor and it's support devices control the parallel transmission of data and control signals between the interface and the Printer I/O board 7361, including handshaking signals.

The Printer Interface (PCB's) circuits reformat data transferred from memory by the microprocessor. They also respond to user commands from the front panel keyboard, decode status information, drive indicator lamps and provide miscellaneous logic functions not otherwise provided for.

4-10

AND SYSTEM 5

TWELVE-BIT PARALLEL INPUT DATA WORD TO 2200 SYSTEMS

FIGURE 4-4

811=	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
	R I BBON ADVANCE		WHEN ENABLED 0-7 HAMMER ENERGY		OPTION BIT ENABLES BITS 9-12							
į	2048	1024	512	256	128	1/4//	1/34//	1/46//			[[k]]	
						DURING PRINT	WHEEL STROBE					
BIT•	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
	1/20 INCREMENTS	DIRECTION BIT LO-LEFT HI-RIGHT			UP	TD <u>792</u> INCREME: 792=13.1 IN:	ITS OF 1/60 IN HES MAXIMUM	CHES				
	~			 	1	DURING CARR	TAGE STROBE		L			L
BIT=	12	11	10	. 9	8	7	6	5	4	· 3	2	1
	IGNORED	DIRECTION BIT LO-UP HI-DOWN			UP 1	TO <u>1023</u> INCREME 1023=21.3 IN	NTS OF 1/48 I CHES HAXIMUH	NCHES				

12-BIT PARALLEL INPUT DATA WORD TO 2200 SYSTEMS AND SYSTEM 5

DURING PAPER FEED STROBE

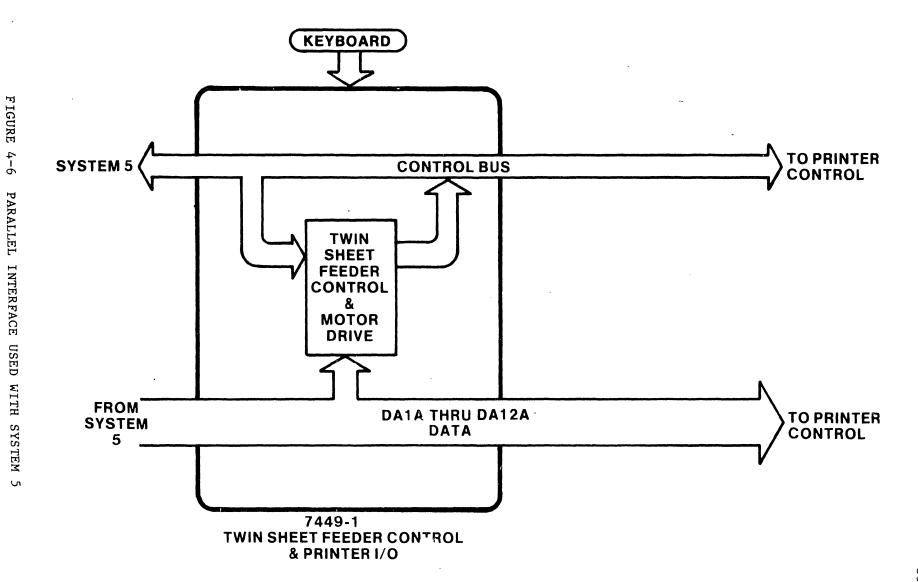
4.1.2.2 PARALLEL INTERFACE FOR 2200 SYSTEMS

A typical parallel interface used with 2200 Systems is shown in Figure 4-5. The interface is contained on one PC board (refer to Table 1-1 for the correct configuration).

The host computer loads 8-bit parallel data (see Figure 4-4) into Registers and Bus Drivers from which it can be retreived by the Microprocessor. The Microprocessor operates under control of a routine stored in the PROM section of memory and manages the intermediate storage of data in the RAM section of memory. In addition, the Microprocessor controls reformatting of data to 12-bit words for transmission to the Printer Control, processes user commands from the front panel Keyboard and transmits handshaking signals back to the host computer.

4.1.2.3 PARALLEL INTERFACE FOR SYSTEM 5 WITH TWIN SHEET FEEDER

A typical parallel interface used with System 5 installations is shown in Figure 4-6. System 5 provides data and control (see Figure 4-4) in the format required by the printer. No additional processing is required. However, use of the twin sheet feeder accessory requires a control interface and motor drive circuits. These are provided on the Twin Sheet Feeder Control board 7449 (refer to table 1-1 for correct configurations).



4.2 DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Refer to the overall printer block diagram (Figure 4-7), the schematics located in chapter 8 and block diagrams called out in the text during the following discussions. Schematic grids are called out for ease in location of the chips on the schematics.

Within the following text, negative signals are not barred to indicate polarity. Where signal levels are of prime importance, 1's and 0's and highs and lows, are used to indicate circuit action. The schematics in chapter 8 shows the signals barred.

4.2.1 POWER ON SEQUENCE (SEE FIGURE 4-8)

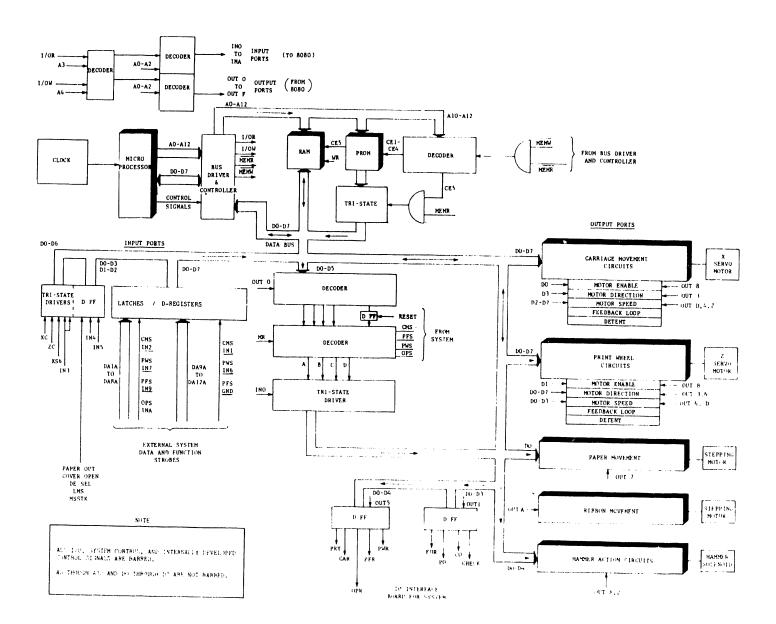
When power is applied to the unit, one-shot L46A (B,1/7360-1) generates a PWR RES pulse at pin 7 and a POWER RESET pulse at pin 6. The PWR RES pulse is applied to Printer Control board (E,4/7361-1) and inputted to AND gate L1-2 (D,5/7361-1) whose pin 3 output gates the 8080A clock generator (L37) at pin 2 generating RESET pulse at pin 1. The RESET pulse is applied to 8080A L2-12 forcing it into a reset state. Also, the clock generator RESET output, through inverter L20 (C,3/7361-1) is applied to AND gate L43 (C,2/7361-1) to generate master reset pulse MR. This MR pulse clears L38 (D,3/7361-1), L54 (D,2/7361-1), L43A (A,11/7361-1), L53 (A,10/7361-1), L52 (B,9/7361-1), L47 (C,8/7361-2), L62 (E,2/7361-2), L33 (D,2/7361-2), L65 (C,2/7361-2), and L32 (B,2/7361-2). The L46A-6 output is shaped and inverted at L50-12 to generate POWER RESET which resets the printer I/O boards.

PWR RES is also applied to AND gate L45-10 (E,3/7361-1) which generates POWER ON PRIME at output L45-8. This gate is inverted by L37-5,6 (D,4/7360-1) and becomes POP which clears UP/DN counters L28 (G,4/7360-1), L26 (F,4/7360-1), L43 (G,6/7360-1), and L41 (F,6/7360-1). It also clears UP/DN counters L40 (G,6/7360-2), L38 (F,6/7360-2), L25 (G,4/7360-2), and L23 (F,4/7360-2).

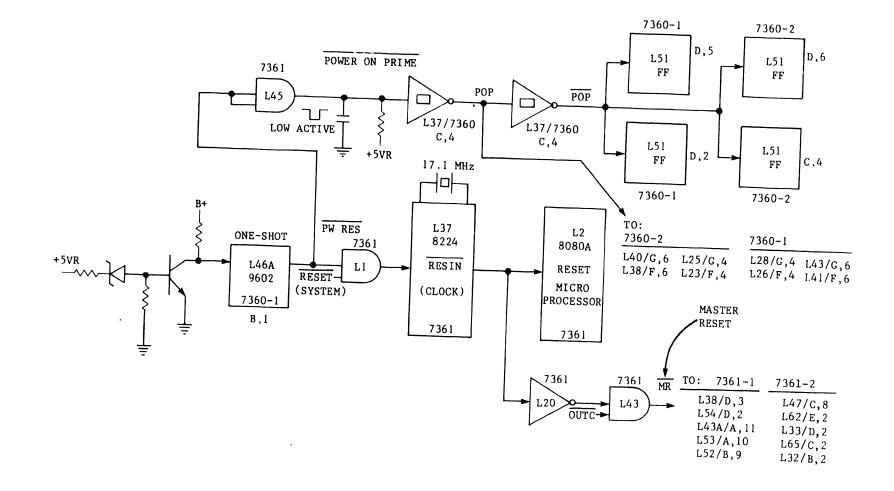
FIGURE

4-7

OVERALL PRINTER BLOCK DIAGRAM



3305



POP is inverted by L37-9,8 (D,4/7360-1) and clears FFs L51-11,12 (D,5/7360-1) and L51-6,7 (D,2/7360-1). Also, POP clears FFs L51 (D,6/7360-2) and L51 (C,4/7360-2).

When the 8080A L2 (A,5/7361-1) is reset, either from a power-up sequence or a RESET signal from the external system source, it's program counter is set to address 0000 HEX.

The first three thousand bits of memory, L9, L8 and L7 (G,2 - G3/7361-1) are PROM loaded. The next one thousand bits of memory are reserved for the Diagnostic Display board WLI# 190-0739.

4.2.2 LED/LDD CURRENT MONITORING CIRCUIT (SEE FIGURE 4-9)

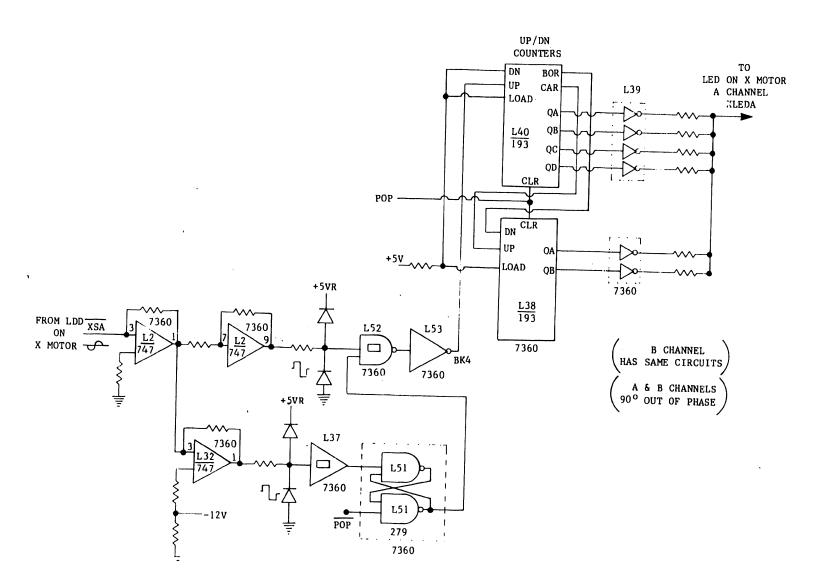
Because of the duplication of this circuit in channels A and B of both the X and Z axis, only channel A for X axis will be discussed. The theory shown here can be substituted for the remaining channels. (X corresponds to carriage-motor movement and Z corresponds to print-wheel movement. XA and XB are two channels producing sine waves 90 degrees out-of-phase with respect to each other and both are part of X motor circuit).

The LED (Light Emitting Diode) current monitoring circuit will essentially regulate the output of the LDD's at 4V peak-to-peak. This compensates for the differences in LED's/LDD's as well as their degradation because of age.

During the power-on restore or an LED recalibration of the carriage, a voltage (less than 4Vpp) will be applied to amplifier L2-3 (E,7/7360-2). As the carriage encoder disk rotates and the carriage moves, a sine wave (XSA) will be developed at L2-3 by the LED/LDD combination mounted on the carriage motor. This sine wave is amplified by L2 and input to amplifiers L2-7 and L32-3 (D,7/7360-2). Clamping diodes in the output of L2-9 will square the sine wave so that the Schmitt trigger input L52-13 (E,6/7360-2) will be at TTL levels.

FIGURE 4-9

CHANNEL A LED/LDD MONITORING (CLOSED LOOP)



NOTE

L52-12 was set to a "1" state by POP clearing L-51 (D,6/7360-2).

The output of L52-11 (E,6/7360-2) through inverter L53-10 (BK4) inputs up-counter L40 (G,6/7360-2) and in turn it's carry output L40-12 inputs up counter L38-5. As the counters count up, the current supplied to XLEDA (LED on motor) through inverter L39 (G,6/7360-2) increases generating more light in the output of the LED.

As current is increased through the LED, the LDD output voltage at L2-3 (E,8/7360-2) is also increased. The amplitude of the output L2-1 continues to increase until comparator L32-1 squares off the sine wave and resets FF L51. This disables Schmitt trigger L52 so that no more clock pulses (BK4) will be gated to the up-counters (L40,L38), allowing the correct amount of current to continually flow through the LED.

NOTE

Each count in the up-counters (L40,L38) places different inverters (L39) in parallel. Because these inverters feed the carriage LED, the current through the LED will increase until the associated LDD generates the required voltage to reset the FF L51 (D,6/7360-2) and stop the count in the up-counters.

At this time, the voltage at L32-3 will be 4Vpp, the required voltage to drive L3-3 (E,5/7360-2) in the feedback loop.

4.2.3 8080A CPU STRUCTURE (SEE SCHEMATIC 7361-1 AND FIGURE 4-7)

The 8080A CPU structure for the printers consists of seven major functions:

- a. L2 8080A Microprocessor (B,6/7361-1)
- b. L37 Clock Generator (C,5/7361-1)
- c. L17 Controller and Data Bus Driver (A,5/7361-1)
- d. L18 and L3 Address Bus Driver (A,7/7361-1)
- e. L4 and L5 RAM Memory (G,6/7361-1)
- f. L6 through L9 PROM Memory (G, 3/7361-1)
- g. I/O communications to interface and operator

4.2.3.1 MEMORY ACCESSING

The printer memory is a combination of PROM and RAM memories. The PROM memory consists of four PROM sockets, L6 through L9. Only L8 and L9 are loaded. RAM memory consists of two 1K-by-4-bit chips, L4 and L5 which are used to develop 1K by 8-bit of RAM storage.

The Binary-to-Decimal decoder L19 (F,7/7361-1) is used to select RAM or PROM memory. By decoding A10, A11, A12 and the ANDed output of MEMR and MEMW gate L1-8 (A,4/7361-1), L19 produces CE1 through CE5. CE5 selects the RAM memories and C1 through C4 select various PROMs. The A_0 through A_0 bits address the locations within the memories.

4.2.3.2 MEMORY READ

When L17-24 (A,4/7361-1) goes low, it indicates a memory read (MEMR). This pulse is input to OR gate L11 (E,2/7361-1) which will enable Data Bus Drivers L40 and L21 (F,1/7361-1). If PROM memory is addressed at this time by A_0 through A_9 and the chip is enabled by L19, PROM memory will be output onto the bus and read by the 8080A.

The above sequence is the technique used for the 8080A to fetch it's instructions, and to receive data for processing during one of it's machine cycles as described in the following example.

RAM reading by the 8080A is performed when L19 selects the RAMs (CE5), (MEMW is high) and the RAM's location is selected by AO through A9. The 8080A reads D0 through D3 from L5 and D4 through D7 from L4, to form a 1K X 8-bit memory.

NOTE

During RAM read, CE5 will be LOW disabling a Bus output from L40 and L21. This LOW is inverted and ORed before being applied to L40 and L21.

4.2.3.3 MEMORY WRITE

The printer only writes into the RAM memories. During a memory write operation the 8080A L2-18 output will go low forcing the output of AND gate L1-6 (D,4/7361-1) to go low. This will enable the RAMs for the function of writing. L19 decoder will select the RAMs, and address lines A_0 - A_9 will access the location in the RAMs memory where the write operation by the 8080A will take place. D0 through D3 writes into L5 and D4-D7 writes into L4.

4.2.3.4 I/O COMMAND DECODING

Input/Output read and write (I/OR and I/OW respectively) enable commands are derived from the 8080A Controller L17 and address bits. A_3 and A_4 . Input signals to the 8080A are controlled by L41 and L25 decoders. Output signals from the 8080A are controlled by L10 and L26 decoders.

4.2.3.5 IN COMMAND GENERATION

L17-25 goes LO to develop an I/OR pulse. This in turn enables inputs 1A and 1B of decoder L22 (C,7/7361-1). When the 1A and 1B inputs are HI and LO respectively, outputs 4 and 5 will also be HI and LO respectively. L22-5 output goes to the input of decoder L41-12 (F,8/7361-1). With a LO on L41-12, address bits A_0 through A_2 (binary digits) are able to produce a decimal output count range of up to eight. Specifically, the output decimal count produces and represents commands INO8, INO9, INOA. During this counting interval, L25 decoder is inhibited by placing a HI on it's pin 12.

To generate IN00 through IN07 commands, only the input (A3) of L22 decoder need to be inverted. The L25 decoder will be enabled to count up to eight, representing IN00 through IN07 commands.

IN COMMANDS

IN	00	Strobes Input Port
IN	01	HI Byte X-Data (DA9A through DA12A)
IN	02	LO Byte X-Data (DA1A through DA8A)
IN	03	X and Z Home Position Status
IN	04	Error Status (Cover Open)
IN	05	Left Margin and Ribbon Type
IN	06	HI Byte Z Data
IN	07	LO Byte Z Data
IN	08	HI Byte Y Data
IN .	09	LO Byte Y Data
IN	ОВ	Generate POP to Recalibrate LED/LDD's

4.2.3.6 OUT COMMAND GENERATION

L17-27 output goes LO to develop an I/OW pulse. This in turn enables inputs 2A and 2B of decoder L22 (C,7/7361-1). When the 2A and 2B inputs are LO, a LO on pin 12 of decoder L10 (D,6/7361-1) enables the output of the decoder. The binary address bits A_0 through A_2 form a decimal count at the output of L10 representing OUTOO through OUTO7 commands. To generate OUTO8 through OUTOF commands, only address bit A_3 has to be changed. Then decoder L26 output will represent OUTO8 through OUTOF commands.

OUT COMMANDS

OUT	00	Reset Strobe Controls
OUT	01	Output Error Status
OUT	02	Motor Function Execution Signal
OUT	03	HI Byte and Direction X - Data
OUT	04	LO Byte X Data
OUT	05	Z, Y and Z Ready Status
OUT	06	Z Data and Direction
OUT	07	Y Output Strobe
OUT	08	X, Y, and Z Motor Power and Ribbon Lift
OUT	09	Hammer Force
OUT	OA	Ribbon Motion Strobe
OUT	OB	Clear X and Z Position Counters
OUT	OC	Clear MR Latch
OUT	OD	Y Holding Voltage
OUT	OE	M Booster
OUT	OF	Enable Strobes from I/O

4.2.3.7 COMMANDS FROM EXTERNAL SOURCE

The 8080A Microprocessor accepts 6 commands and 12 data bits from an external source. The commands are:

- a. OPS Option Strobe
- b. RESET External Reset
- c. CMS Carriage-Motion Strobe
- d. PFS -Paper-Feed Strobe
- e. PWS Print-Wheel Strobe
- f. DAlA through DAl2A 12 data bits

4.2.4 CARRIAGE MOVEMENT (SEE FIGURES 4-10 AND 4-11)

When an external system issues a command to the printer, data bits DAIA through DAI2A must be on the external data bus and settled before their clocking strobes are sent to the printer to pass the information on to the 8080A Microprocessor.

In the following discussion, a carriage-movement command will be described. However, a print-wheel command could be substituted for the carriage-movement command because both are handled similarly by the 8080A chip as shown in Figure 4-12. Refer to the appropriate schematics during the following description.

Data bits DAIA through DAI2A are input to latch L57 (F,11/7361-1) and D type register L42 (E,11/7361-1) from the external system. (Refer to schematic 7361-1.) After the data bits have settled on the external bus, the system sends CMS to OR gate L51A-1 (B,11/7361-1). L51A-3 goes LO producing a pulse called CMS (Carriage Motion Strobe). CMS strobes L57 and L42 (F,11/7361-1). Also, CMS sets latch L53 (A,10/7361-1) causing a HI output at pin 15. When the 8080A issues an INOO command through it's decoders, the output of L53-15 will be put on the data bus through bus driver L36-3 as data bit DO. After the 8080A microprocessor processes the word DO through D5, it will know that a carriage-movement command has been issued by the external source.

After the 8080A has processed the input word, it will issue an INO1 to L42 (E,11/7361-1) (the signals on L42 will have had time to settle). This will then put the high byte of data (DA9A-DA12A) on the bus for the 8080A to accept. After the 8080A has processed the high byte of data, it will then issue an INO2 command at L57-1 (G,11/7361-1). This INO2 command then puts the LO byte of data (DA1A-DA8A) onto the data bus for 8080A processing.

There are five major functional circuits to control the movement of the carriage (similar circuits control the print-wheel movement). They are: motor drive (enable), motor direction, motor speed, carriage-motion feedback loop and detent.

FIGURE

4-10

CARRIAGE

MOVEMENT FUNCTIONAL BLOCK DIAGRAM

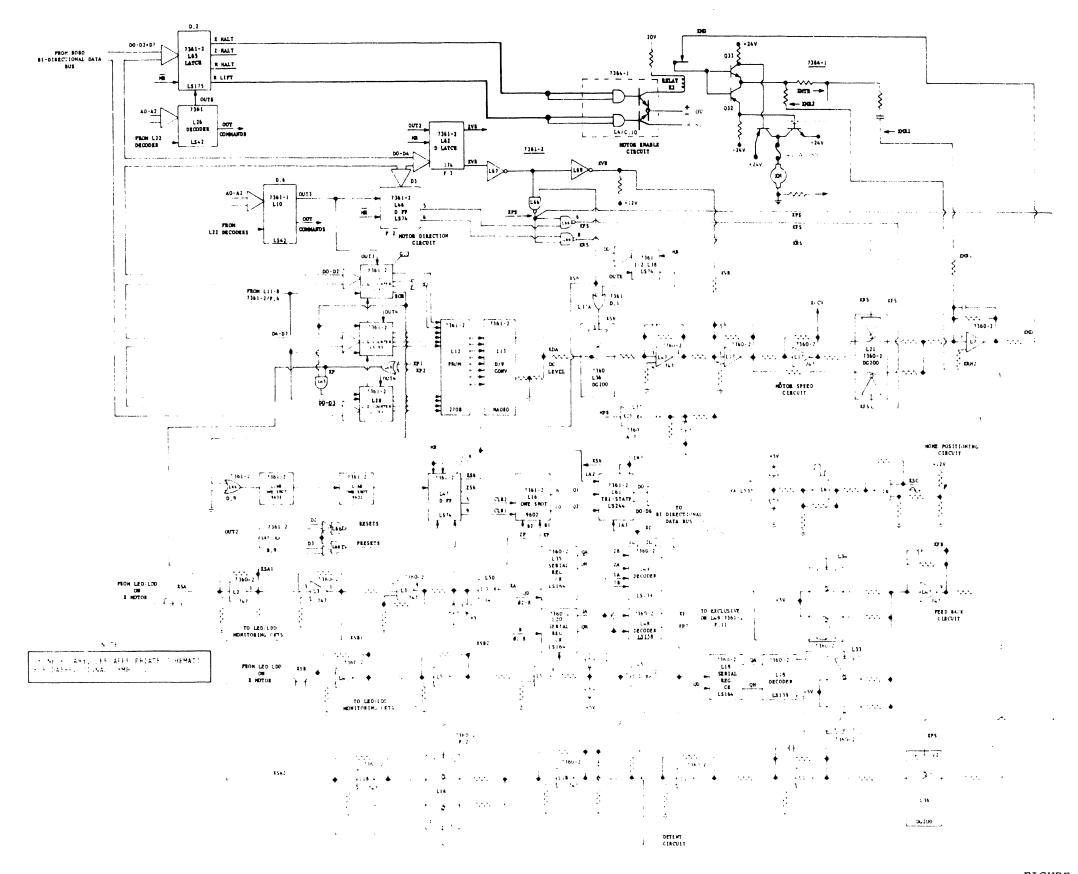
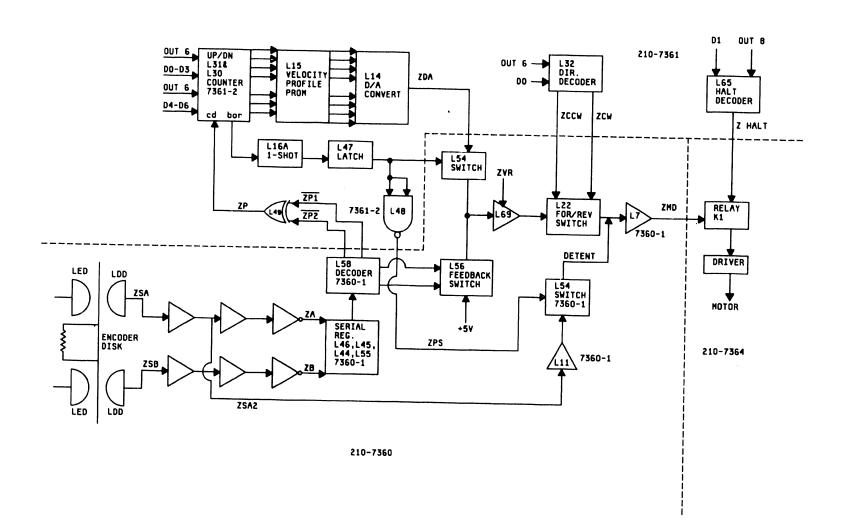


FIGURE 4-11 CARRIAGE MOVEMENT SYSTEM DIAGRAM

4-27



4.2.4.1 MOTOR ENABLE CIRCUIT

From the processed data, the 8080A (through addressing and decoding) generates an OUT08 at L26 (C,6/7361-1) along with data bit D0 (HI). OUT08 enables L65 (C,2/7361-2) so that pin 4 being HI (D0) produces the signal XHALT at pin 2. (Top left-hand corner of figure 4-11.)

XHALT (C,11/7364-1) inputs to Relay Driver L4 (C,10/7364-1) which energizes relay K2 (D,10/7364-1). This applies the output of L7 XMD amplifier to the motor-enable circuits, Q33 and Q32 (C,9/7364-1). The amplitude and polarity of the XMD signal will determine motor speed and direction, respectively.

4.2.4.2 MOTOR DIRECTION CIRCUIT

After the 8080A has enabled the X-Motor Relay K2, it causes L10 (D,6/7361-1) to generate an OUT03 command. OUT03 command clocks D-type FF L46 (G,2/7361-2) enabling direction bit D3 from the 8080A to set or reset the outputs of L46-5,6. The outputs of L46 produce one of two signals XFS (forward) or XRS (reverse) at NAND gates L66-6,8.

XFS or XRS will enable one side of switch L21 (B,4/7360-2) at pin 1 or 2. The outputs of L21 are applied to amplifier L7 whose output is XMD which drives X motor (B,9/7364-1) through relay K2 and drivers Q33 and Q32 (C,10,9/7364-1). Relay K2 is in either a forward or reverse direction depending upon the polarity of the output of switch

L21 (inputs to the switch are opposite polarities). OUT03 also enables up/down counter L29 (G,4/7361-2) and loads it with data bits D0 through D2 which will determine speed along with L27 and L28 up/down counters.

4.2.4.3 MOTOR RESTORE CIRCUIT

OUTO2 command clocks L62 (E,2/7361-2) which outputs signal XVR (top middle left of block diagram) through an inverter L67-10 to L66-11. XVR is also applied to inverter L69 which inputs XVR to summing op-amp L17, providing restore velocity.

4.2.4.4 MOTOR SPEED CIRCUIT

After the 8080A has enabled the X motor to run in a given direction and loaded the HI byte of X data, it will cause an OUT04 command to be generated at L10 (D,6/7361-1) and data bits D0 through D7 to go active.

The OUTO4 command loads counters L28 and L27 (G,5/7361-2) with data bits D0 through D7. The outputs of counters L28, L27 and L29 are applied to PROM L12 (F,5/7361-2). This total up count represents the distance required to move the carriage from it's present position to a new position established by the parent system input and the processing of the 8080A.

PROM L12 is input or addressed by counters L28, L27 and L29 causing the selected deceleration program contained in PROM L12 to be placed on output pins 9 through 17. This output from the PROM then feeds digital-to-analog converter L13 (E,4/7361-2) whose analog signal will determine the speed of the carriage-X servo motor.

After the 8080A sets the initial velocity of the X motor, it causes an OUT02 pulse to be generated at the L10-3 (D,6/7361-1) output with the data-bit D3 HI.

OUTO2 (Figure 4-11) is inverted by L67 (B,10/7361-2). OUTO2 and D3 at NAND gate L68 (B,9/7361-2) develop a zero output at pin 8 which pre-sets "D" latch L47 (C,8/7361-2). The output of latch L47 (pin 8) goes LOW, producing xs6.

Signal XS6 will close switch L36 (B/7/7360-2) and is applied to OR gate L37A (D,1/7361-1) generating MBP (carriage motor boost). Signal XS6 is also applied to NAND gate L66-11 which enables either XFS OR XRS. Either signal XFS (forward) or XRS (reverse) energize their appropriate section of switch L21 (B,4/7360-2) to provide the correct direction of movement of carriage motor. The output of switch L21 is amplified by L7 (B,2/7360-2) which outputs the amplifier resultant signal XMD through relay K2 (C,10/7364-1) to provide control bias on complementary transistors Q33 and Q32 which drive the X servo motor to move the carriage.

4.2.4.5 CARRIAGE MOTION FEEDBACK

After clamping, the XSA square wave is input to Schmitt trigger inverter L50-3 (F,10/7360-2). The output of the inverter is signal XA and is applied to the input of serial register L35 (F,10/7360-2) which is clocked by signal QD. The QA output of L35 follows the XA input, along with clocking input QD. After seven QD clock pulses, the QA output is reflected at the QH output, pin 13. See Figure 4-13 for the Feedback Loop and Waveforms.

NOTE

"QD is basically derived from phase 2 of the 8080A clock. Phase 2 is applied to decade counter L31 (G,10/7360-1). QA is called the B output of L31 and occurs on the first phase 2 input. QD output occurs eight pulses later.

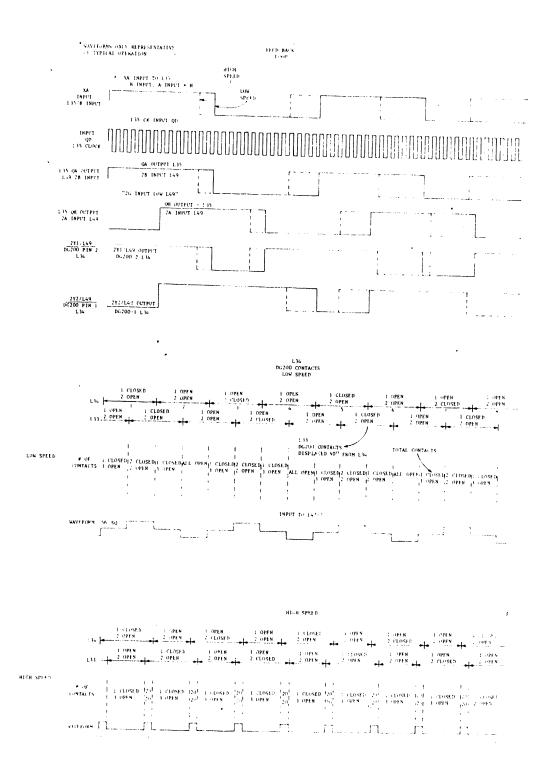


FIGURE 4-13 FEEDBACK LOOP WAVEFORMS

Serial shift register L35-3 and -13 outputs are input to decoder L49-13 and 14 respectively (E,8/7360-2). Decoder L49-11 and -10 outputs are applied to switch L34-2 and 1 (C,9/7360-2) respectively. Serial shift register L-19-3 and 13 outputs are applied to decoder L18-13 and 14 respectively. Decoder L18-10 and 11 outputs are applied to switch L33-1 and 2 respectively.

As switches L34 and L33 are turned on, the sum of their switches is fed to op-amp L47-7 (C,8/7360-2). The output of L47-9 feeds the summing point L17-3 where the velocity command from L47-1 is also applied. The feedback signal ensures a constant carriage speed for a given input command.

After the sine wave passes through L4 (D,5/7360-2) and becomes a squarewave through L5-9 (D,2/7360-2), it is input to L50 (D,10/7360-2) which provides an inverted input to serial register L20-2 (D,10/7360-2). This serial shift register is clocked by the signal "B" at L20-8 and is a derivative of phase 2 of the clock. (See note in paragraph 4.2.4.5).

The QA output of serial register L20 will follow its signal B-input at the time of clock pulses "B". After seven more clock pulses, the QH output of L20 will reflect the QA output. The outputs of shift register L20 are input to line driver L48 (F,8/7360-2) which provides output signals XPl and XP2.

NOTE

It is during clock pulses 2 through 6, that the outputs of line driver L48 are opposite.

XP1 and XP2 feed an exclusive-OR gate L49-1,2 (F,11/7361-2). When an L49 output occurs, it clocks down counters L28, 27, and 29 (G,5/- 7361-2). As the count is lowered, the address to PROM L12 is changed, causing a lower voltage at the output of D/A converter L13 (E,4/7361-2).

The borrow bit L29-13 will go low when the count in the counters is equal to zero. This enables the output of NOR gate L44 (D,9/7361-2) to fire one-shot L16B (D,9/7361-2). The output of the second-half of L16B clocks "D" FF L47 which provides a HI output at pin 8. This in turn changes the signal XS6 to the inactive state (HI). This action disables switch L36 (C,7/7360-2) which removes signal XDA from amplifier chain and through L66 gates XFS and XRS (I,G/7361-2) deactivate direction switch L21 (4B/7360-2) to remove the input to amplifier L7 (B,2/7360-2).

When L47 (C,8/7361-2) was clocked by the borrow output of L29 (G,4/7361-2) through L44 and L16B, L47-9 provided a low signal output. A low input to one-shot L16 (D,6/7361-2) provides a clear output on pin 6. This is then applied to tri-state line-driver L61 (E,10/7361-2). When the 8080A (7361) issues a IN3 command to L61 pins 1 and 19, data bit D0 will inform the 8080A that the carriage movement is complete.

4.2.4.6 CARRIAGE DETENT

As the carriage moves an AC sine wave XSB is produced (by the LED/LDD encoder on X motor) at the input to op-amp L4-3 (D,5/7360-2). This sine wave is displaced by 90° with respect to XSA and like XSA it's frequency is indicative of carriage speed. Detent on the other hand is a motor stop. For instance, the carriage must be briefly stopped during the period when the daisy character is being imprinted against the ribbon and platen to produce printing.

XS6 feeds L66 (G,2/7361-2) enabling signal XPS which turns on switch L36-2 (B,5/7360-2) activating the detent amplifier chain by connecting amplifier L1-9 (B,6/7360-2) to the XMD amplifier L7 (B,2/7360-2) which drives the X-motor control circuits.

The input to this chain of amplifiers is an amplified version of XSA called XSA2 coming from amplifier L3-1 (E,5/7360-2). This XSA2 signal is applied to switch L1A-9 (A,9/7360-2) directly and through inverter op-amp L1B-9 (A,10/7360-2) to L1-4. See Figure 4-14 for Detent Waveforms.

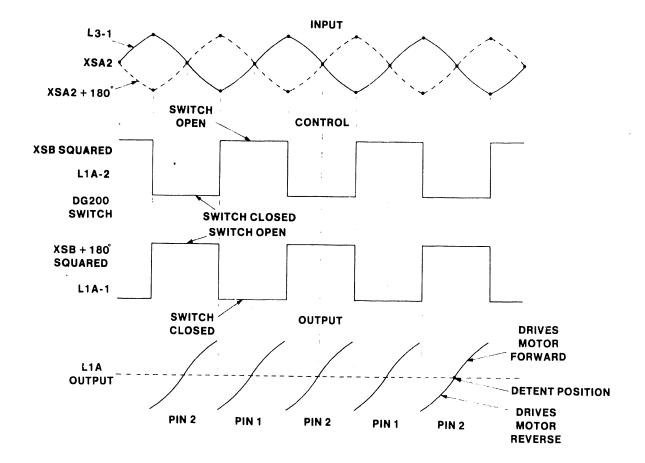


FIGURE 4-14 DETENT WAVEFORMS

Switch L1A-1,2 switching control signals are 180° out-of-phase and are derived from the XSB squarewave out of L5-9 (D,2/7360-2) and Schmitt trigger/inverter L50-2. As a consequence, L1A can pass the XSA2 input signal when the switch control voltages are HI or LO, generating the detent waveform.

After three stages of amplification the resultant signal is input to switch L36-4 (B,5/7360-2) which is controlled by XPS (this control signal was enabled by XS6). The output of L36-5 is then applied to op-amp L7 which provides the detent signal to the X-servo motor circuits.

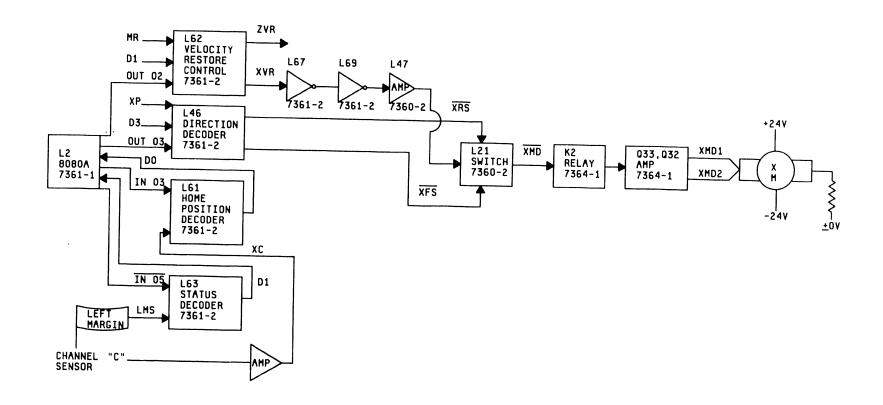
NOTE

The X servomotor is detented as XSA2 goes through zero.

4.2.4.7 MACHINE IPL SEQUENCE (CARRIAGE AND PRINT WHEEL HOME) SEE FIGURES 4-15 AND 4-16 AND SCHEMATICS 7361-2 AND 7360-2

The home position of the carriage is the left-hand margin at zero. When the printer's power is first applied, the printer does not know where the carriage is located. To determine it's position, the 8080A issues a series of commands designed to place the carriage in it's home-reference position regardless of it's location before power was applied. The sequence is as follows:

- 1. An OUTO2 command with data bit D1 active generates the signal XVR at L62-5.
- 2. XVR is changed from +5V at the input to inverter L67-11 to +12V at the output of inverter L69-4.
- 3. XVR is then applied to the input of amplifier L17-3 to drive the carriage X motor at the restore velocity.
- 4. The 8080A drives the carriage to the right by sending an OUT03 command with data bit D3 active creating the signal XFS at L66-6.



- 5. XFS switches XVR through switch L21-8 to drive amplifies L7-9 which is the driving voltage for the carriage system.
- 6. Home position on the Wang print-wheel is the lower case letter "o". This is found by a series of commands issued by the 8080A CPU at power up time. These commands are:
 - a. An OUTO2 command applied to the clock input L62-9 with data bit DO active generates signal ZVR at L62-2 (see 7361-2).
 - b. ZVR is inverted first at L67-4 and then at L69-10.
 - c. ZVR is applied to the input of amp L8-3 causing the print wheel to spin at a restore velocity.
 - d. The print wheel will continue to spin until the Z motor C-channel is sensed through the elongated slot in the encoder disk at L16-3 ZSC.
 - e. ZSC is inverted to form signal ZC at L54A-3 (G,9/7360-1).
 - f. 2C is applied to the input of L61-13 (E,11/7361-2).
 - g. ZC will cause data bit D5 to go active during an INO3 command informing the 8080A that the print-wheel has found home. At this time the 8080A will issue an OUTO2 to L62-9 to clock ZVR on and enable ZPS.
- 7. The 8080A issues an OUTO3, switching the state of data bit D3 to generate XRS at L66-8.
- 8. XRS changes the state of the restore voltage through switch L21, causing the carriage to move toward the left side of the printer.
- 9. The carriage will continue to move to the left side of the machine until the metal flag on the carriage activates an left margin sensor on the left side, creating a signal LMS at the input to L63-12.

- 10. The 8080A detects that the carriage has reached the left margin by strobing L63-ll with command INO5 until data bit Dl becomes active. Then it switches the states of XRS and XFS, moving the carriage to the right one position at a time until four "C" channels are detected. This movement from the left margin sensor to the fourth "C" channel is done at normal operating speed in one character increments, not at restore velocity. This accounts for the different sound heard when the carriage is locating the "C" channel.
- 11. A "C" channel is detected when an elongated slot on the X motor encoder disk activates the X motor "C" channel causing a LOW at the output of amplifier L6-9 signal XC.
- 12. The signal XC is input to L-61 pin 6 and is detected by the 8080A by strobing with INO3 commands waiting for data bit DO to become active.
- 13. An OUTO2 command with data bit 1 active generates the signal XVR at L62-5.
- 14. XVR is changed from +5V at the input to inverter L67-11 to +12V at the output of inverter L69-4.
- 15. XVR is then applied to the input of amplifier L17-3 to drive the carriage X motor at the restore velocity.
- 16. The 8080A drives the carriage to the right by sending an OUTO3 command with data bit D3 active creating the signal XFS at L66-6.
- 17. XFS switches XVR through switch L21-8 to drive amplifies L7-9 which is the driving voltage for the carriage system.
- 18. The 8080A issues an OUTO3, switching the state of data bit D3 to generate XRS at L66-8.
- 19. XRS changes the state of the restore voltage through switch L21, causing the carriage to move toward the left side of the printer.

- 20. The carriage will continue to move to the left side of the machine until the metal flag on the carriage activates the left margin sensor on the left side, creating a signal LMS at the input to L63-12.
- 21. The 8080A detects that the carriage has reached the left margin by strobing L63 with command IN05 until data bit D1 becomes active. Then it switches the states of XRS and XFS, moving the carriage to the right one position at a time until a "C" channel is detected. This movement from the left margin sensor to the first "C" channel is done at normal operating speed in one character increments, not at restore velocity. This accounts for the different sound heard when the carriage is locating the "C" channel.
- 22. A "C" channel is detected when an elongated slot on the X motor encoder disk activates the X motor "C" channel causing a LOW at the output of amplifier L6-9 signal XC.
- 23. The signal XC is input to L-61 pin 6 and is detected by the 8080A by strobing with INO3 commands waiting for data bit DO to become active.
- 24. At this time the carriage (center of print wheel motor shaft), if properly adjusted, is positioned 2.150 inches from the inside of the left side frame.

4.2.4.8 BOOSTER POSITION VOLTAGE

In order to overcome the inertia of the carriage, a signal MPB (A,7/7360-2) is initially input to amplifier L17 (B,5/7360-2).

4.2.5 PRINT WHEEL ERROR DETECTION (SEE FIGURE 4-17 AND SCHEMATIC 7361A-2 AND 7360-1)

NOTE

The print wheel and the carriage error detection circuits are identical in operation.

When the print wheel fails to stop or positions incorrectly (travels to far) this circuit detects the error and informs the 8080A. The 8080A then corrects the print wheel overtravel by performing restore sequences.

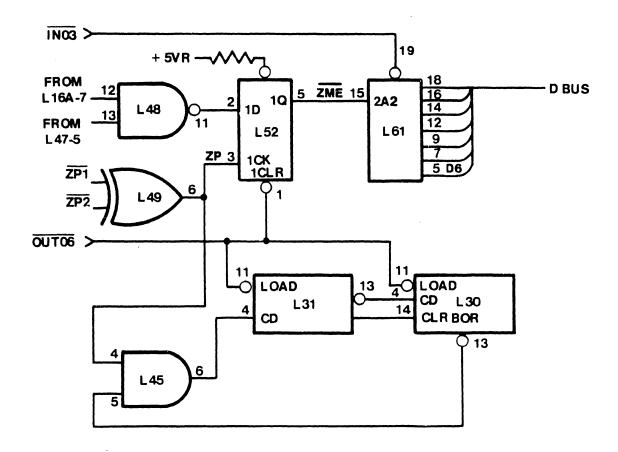


FIGURE 4-17 PRINT WHEEL ERROR DETECTION CIRCUIT

When the final count of print wheel movement (ZP1 or ZP2) is reached, the borrow output of L30-13 is applied through NOR gate L44-4 (C,9/7361A-2) to the input of one shot L16A-4 (D,5/7361A-2). The output of one shot L16A-7 (D,5/7361A-2) is applied through NAND gate L48-11 to the D input of L52-2. The clock of L52-3 (ZP) is the XOR'd output L49-6 of signals ZP1 and ZP2 (the signals that count characters). If any more clock pulses (ZP) occur after the D input of L52-2 was gated high, then it's 1Q output (L52-5) ZME switches active (high) indicating an error condition.

The 8080A is informed of the error condition by applying the L52-5 active (high) output ZME to tri-state output line driver L61-15. The 8080A initiates the sequence to generate INO3 commands at L25-4 (E,8/7361A-1) which searches for data bit D6 high at L61-5 (E,10/7361A-2). When the 8080A determines data bit D6 is active (high) it places data bit D0 active (high) on the data bus and initiates the sequence to generate OUT 02 commands. The OUT 02 commands clock D flip flop L62-9 (E,2/7361A-2) with data bit D0 high on L62-3 (F,2/7361A-2) 1D input to generate ZVR (Z motor velocity restore signal). ZVR is inverted first by L67 (C,3/7361A-2) and then by L69 (A,6/7361A-2). The L69-10 output is then applied first to summing op-amp L8-3 (B,5/7360-1). The L8-1 output is then applied either to switch L22-9 (C,4/7360-1) or to op-amp L8-7 (B,5/7360-1) whose L8-9 output is applied to switch L22-4 (B,4/7360-1) depending on the direction the Z motor is to turn. The output of switch L22-8 (CCW) or -5 (CW) is then amplified by L7-1 (C,3/7360-1) to generate the Z motor drive (ZMD) signal. When in Detent (printer in process of printing a character), the borrow output of print wheel movement counter L-30-13 (F,4/7361A-2) is inverted by NOR gate L44-4 (C,9 7361A-2) to trigger first one shot L16A-4 (D,4/7361A-2) whose L16A-6 output then triggers one shot L16A-11 (D,4/7361A-2). One shot L16A-9 clocks D flip flop L47-3 (C,8/7361A-2) whose L47-5 output through NAND gate L48-11 (C,4/7361A-2) provides a high to D flip flop L52-2 (B,5/7361A-2). If a ZP pulse occurs after the L30-13 (F,7/7361A-2) Borrow output went high, L52-5 switches high generating a ZME pulse indicating a Z motor error condition. This monitors any movement of the print wheel as a clock pulse ZP will be generated causing the 8080A to detect an error condition.

When the error condition has been corrected, the 8080A initiates the sequence to generate an OUT 06 which is applied to the clear input of D flip flop L52-1 to clear the error condition.

NOTE

If the error detectors on Printer Controller board 7361 detect three consecutive retries, then the above sequence will be repeated and the carriage and print wheel will be returned to their proper positions to attempt three additional retries before lighting the MALFUNCTION lamp.

4.2.6 RIBBON MOVEMENT (SEE FIGURE 4-18 AND SCHEMATICS 7361A AND 7364A)

The two-phase ribbon feed stepper motor is required to rotate in only one direction to advance the ribbon. The 8080A causes the required number of OUTOA commands to be generated by BCD to Decimal Out Command Decoder L26-3 (C,6/7361A). These commands clock Johnson Counter L34 (A,9/7361A) on their rising edges to generate a two-bit sequential digital signal. These two-phase stepping control signals consist of four different binary codes (pulse patterns) 0, 2, 3, 1 at outputs L34-5, -9. Each voltage level change from 0 to 1 of the 0, 2, 3, 1 binary coded pulse pattern causes the ribbon motor shaft to move one step. After being amplified by line-driver L70 (A,9/7361A), these stepping control signals (RMDB and RMDA) are applied to the Power Supply Regulator PCB 7364A.

Signal RMDA turns transistors Q28 and Q29 (E,6/7364A) on-and-off and RMDB turns transistors Q30 and Q31 (E,4/7364A) on-and-off. These outputs, in turn, through driver transistors start and stop the ribbon advance stepping motor as directly commanded by the 8080A.

4.2.7 PAPER MOVEMENT (SEE FIGURE 4-19 AND SCHEMATICS 7361A AND 7364A)

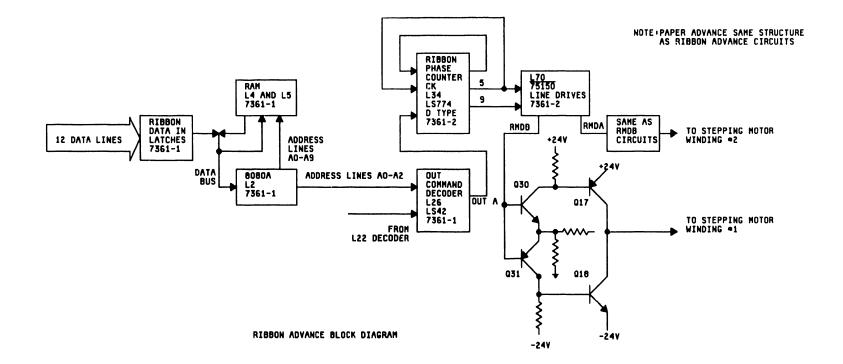
The two-phase paper feed stepper motor is required to rotate in two directions in order to move the paper one half character space above and below the line of printed text for printing subscripts and superscripts. Therefore, it's control circuitry must provide both directional as well stepping control signals.

The 8080A causes the required number of OUT07 commands to be generated by BCD to Decimal Out Command Decoder L10-9 (D,6/7361A). The OUTO7 Commands are applied to the clock input of Johnson Counter L35-9 (A,7/7361A). commands clock Johnson Counter L35-9 on their rising edges to generate a two-phase four step switching sequence (two-bit sequential digital signals). Data bit DO controls direction. These two-phase stepping signals consist of four different binary code patterns shifted by 90 degrees. The count sequence determines the direction of rotation of the stepping motor. A count sequence of 0, 2, 3, 1 provides rotation in one direction, while a sequence of 0, 1, 3, 2 reverses the direction of rotation. This count sequence is determined by the binary state of data bit DO. Data bit DO applied to the inputs of two exclusive OR gates L49-9, -12 (A,8/7361A) along with the 1Q, L35-10 output to L49-13 and the 2Q, L35-6 output to L49-10 provide the D inputs to the Johnson Counter. When the binary state of data bit DO changes, the count sequence changes as described above causing the direction of rotation of the feed motor to reverse. These stepping control signals are amplified by line driver L71 (A,5/7361A) whose two outputs (YMDA and YMDB) are applied to Power Supply Regulator PCB 7364A.

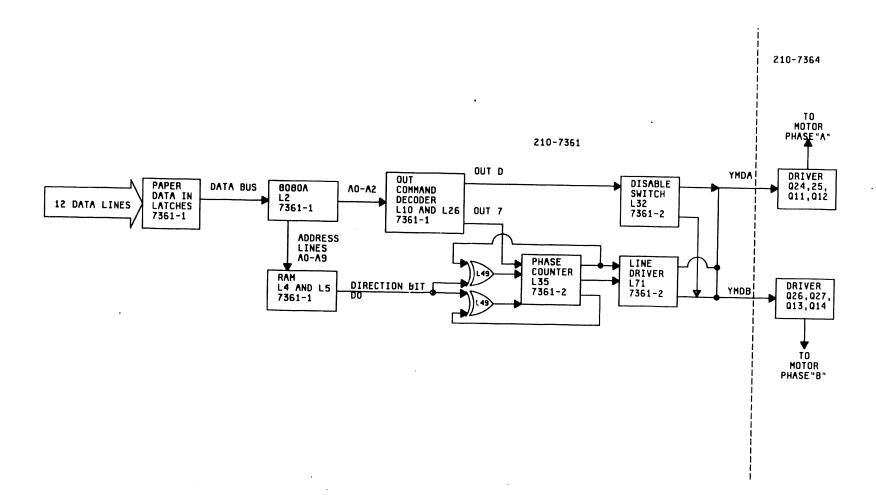
Signal YMDA turns transistors Q24 and Q25 on-and off while YMDB turns transistors Q26 and Q27 on-and-off. These signals through driver transistors cause the Y-stepping motor to rotate in a CW or CCW direction causing paper movement in terms of line feed.

FIGURE 4-18

RIBBON ADVANCE BLOCK DIAGRAM



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4.2.8 HAMMER FORCE CIRCUIT (SEE FIGURE 4-20 AND SCHEMATICS 7361A AND 7364A)

The IMPRESSION control on the printer control panel provides three different bias levels (LIP, MIP and HIP) to the hammer force circuit. These different bias levels are required to compensate for different print fonts, normal print fonts and paper and multiple copies.

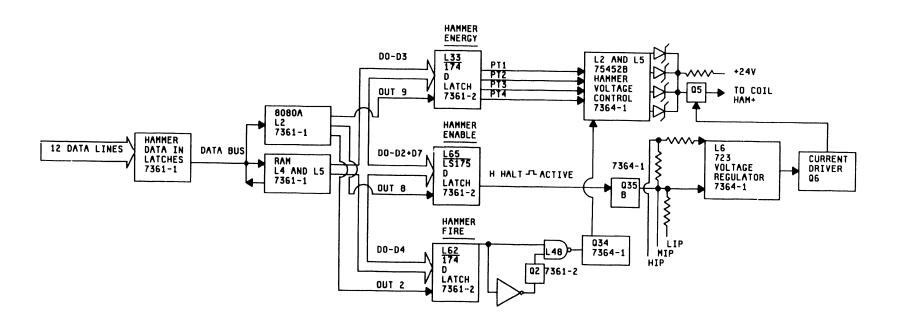
In order to prevent embossing paper during printing, the force applied to the hammer must differ for the various characters and letters. For example, characters such as a period will emboss the paper if they are hit with the same force as a letter M. The 8080A microprocessor generates data bits D0 through D3 along the sequence for the OUTO9 command which provide the bias levels for the different letters and characters.

Hammer impression levels (LIP, MIP and HIP) provide the inputs to voltage regulator L6 whose V OUT level (L6-6) provides the bias to Q6 (F,1/7364A-1). The Q6 output is coupled to Q5 (C,1/7364A-1) whose output HAM+ provides the hammer force voltage to the hammer coil.

The 8080A generates data bits D0 through D3 and initiates the sequence to generate an OUT09 command. Data bits D0 through D3 are applied to L33 (D,2/7361A-2) and clocked by OUT09 to generate PT1 through PT4. PT1 through PT4 are applied to L2 and L5 (D,3/7364-1) to generate the four different hammer-energy signals. These signals are applied through diodes D13 through D16 to hammer-driver amplifier Q5 (C,1/7364A-1) which activates the hammer when HF and H HALT are active to enable printing.

Data bit D4 applied to L62-13 (E,2/7361A-2) is clocked by OUTO2 at L62-9 to generate the hammer fire level signal HF. The HF control signal is applied through Q34 (B,2/7364A-1) L2 and L5 (C,3/7364A-1) with one of the PT1 through PT4 signals. Data bit D2 from the 8080A applied to L65-12 (C,2/7361A-2) and the OUTO8 command applied to L65-9 generate the H HALT signal at L65-11 (active when high) which determines when the hammer circuits will be enabled. H (Halt) high turns on Q35 (E,2/7364A-1) whose output is applied to the noniverting input of L6-3 (F,2/7364A-1) to enable the fire and energy circuits Q6 and Q5 (F,C,1/7364A-1).

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CHAPTER 5 CHECKS AND ADJUST-MENTS

CHAPTER 5

CHECKS AND ADJUSTMENTS

5.1 INTRODUCTION

This section contains both the electrical and mechanical adjustments for the Model 41W/41WC, 81W/81WC and 81W-1/81WC-1 printers. The removal and replacement procedures for major mechanical assemblies are contained in Chapter 9. The adjustments are arranged in the required order of performance for complete alignment of the printer.

Prior to the removal and replacement of suspected mechanical components as described in Chapter 9, the mechanical assembly in question should be checked for proper adjustment as described in this chapter. Should the adjustment check reveal out-of-tolerance operation, the corresponding adjustment procedure must be performed in the exact order of the procedure. Should adjustment fail to correct the problem, assembly or part removal and replacement (as described in Chapter 9) may be necessary.

Adjustment and/or alignment procedures must be performed after the replacement or repair of a given mechanical assembly or part (Chapter 9).

5.2 PREREQUISITE PROCEDURES

- Platen adjustments are to be performed with a platen installed whose surface is in good condition, free from wear and other defects.
- 2. To perform most of the procedures, the top cover will have to be removed. The cover must be removed as follows:

NOTE

All figure references in this paragraph are to Figure 9-2.

- a. Remove platen.
- b. Lift up the front access cover (6).
- c. Loosen the two Phillips head screws located at lower-rear corners and the two screws located at lower front under access cover.
- d. Disconnect the keyboard ribbon cable from keyboard (15).
- e. Remove cover (12) by lifting the rear of the cover and sliding it forward.
- f. Remove keyboard assembly (15) from cover (12) and reattach the ribbon cable to the keyboard (15).

5.3 TEST EQUIPMENT AND SPECIAL TOOLS REQUIRED

WLI NO.	DESCRIPTION
727-0081 727-0125 726-9753 190-0739 210-6569 726-9688	Dual Trace Oscilloscope Digital Voltmeter Push Pull Gauge (3 pound) Diagnostic Display Board Universal Cable Tester
726-9730 580-0152 655-0274	Jack Screw Adjusting Tool Daisy Special Tools (Wang and Hy-type) Print Wheel Gauge (Alignment Disk) Button (Disk Holder)
726-9727 726-9687 726-9726 726-9686	Platen Gauge (0.095") Eccentric Wrench Pin Gauge (0.060"/0.030") Carriage Home Position Gauge

5.4 POWER SUPPLY VOLTAGES

Using a digital voltmeter, check the following printer operating voltages:

VOLTAGE	TOLERANCE	BOARD	CONNECTOR/JACk	ADJUSTMENT
+5VR +12VB -12V -5V +5CL +24V -24V	+5.09 to 5.11 +12.24 to +11.76 -12.24 to -11.76 -4.90 to -5.10 +4.90 to +5.10 +23.90 to +24.10	7360 7360 7360 7360 7462 7462	Conn. 4 Y/21 Conn. 2 S/15 Conn. 3 Z/22 Conn. 4 X/20 J1-2 J1-8	R10 (F,4/7364)* None None None None None None
+9V +6V +12VA +15V +5V +0.60V +2.15V	-23.90 to -24.10 +8.90 to +9.10 +5.90 to +6.10 +12.24 to +11.76 +14.90 to +15.10 -4.90 to -5.10 +0.60V (XCCV) +2.15V (ZCCV)	7462 7462 7462 7364A 7364A 7360 7360	J1-5 J1-3 J1-1 Conn. 1-J/8 Conn. 1-E/5 Conn. 3 S/15 Test Conn. J3-9 Test Conn. J3-12	None None None None None R259 (7360) R264 (7360)

*Adjustment is physically located on the upper right-hand corner of the 210-7364A PCB. If any of the above voltages are not within specified tolerances replace the 210-7364A PCB. If still unable to measure correct voltages check motherboard and associated components using standard troubleshooting procedures.

NOTE

If the +5VR supply potentiometer R10 on the 210-7364 board is adjusted or any PCB's replaced, the following adjustments must be performed using the digital voltmeter:

Adjust XCCV offset voltage potentiometer R259 on the 210-7360 board for 0.60V at test connector J3-9.

Adjust ZCCV offset voltage potentiometer R264 on the 210-7360 board for 2.15V at test connector J3-12.

5.5 PRINT-WHEEL ENCODER PHASE ALIGNMENT CHECK

The phase alignment for the print-wheel encoder must be performed when replacement or maintenance has been performed on the print head and when the alignment has been found out-of-tolerance during an adjustment check. If the printer has been modified for use of Diagnostic Display Board WLL # 190-0739, the print wheel can be moved CW or CCW by use of DIP switch settings called out in the check and adjustment procedures and shown in Figure 5-1. If the printer is not modified, use the manual procedures outlined in this Chapter to cause the print wheel to rotate CW and CCW.

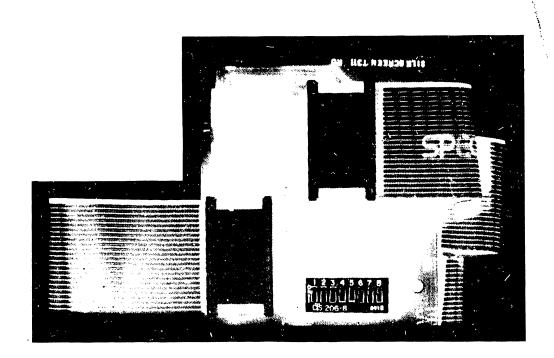


FIGURE 5-1 DIAGNOSTIC DISPLAY BOARD WLI # 190-0739

5.5.1 VOLTAGE AND WAVEFORM CHECKS

NOTE

Universal Cable Tester PCB 210-6569 is helpful but not necessary to extend the J3 test connector test points for connecting oscilloscope probes when performing checks and adjustments.

- 1. Remove power from printer.
- 2. Set the dual trace oscilloscope as follows:

Voltage = 1V/div. Coupling = DC Time base = 1ms/div.

NOTE

If oscilloscope cannot be internally triggered on sine waves then connect external trigger input to square wave at L15-9 (210-7360 PCB) for Z axis and L5-9 (210-7360 PCB) for X axis.

NOTE

If the printer has been modified for use of the Diagnostic Display Board WLI # 190-0739 to make mechanical alignments, perform steps 3. through 14. If not modified go to step 15.

- 3. Insert Diagnostic Display Board cable connector into spare PROM socket L6 on 210-7361-A board.
- 4. Set Diagnostic Display Board DIP switch # 1 to ON and all the remaining seven DIP switches to OFF (see Figure 5-1).

- 5. With a print wheel (preferably metal) installed, set the printer POWER switch ON. Observe that Diagnostic Display Board HEX indicators display a code of FE and the print wheel spins in a CW direction at restore velocity.
- 6. On the servo board (210-7360), check that signals ZSA1 (L12-1) and ZSB1 (L14-1) are a OV to -4V pp sine wave (see Figure 5-3). Test points are also located on test connector J3 on top middle of servo board 210-7360 (see Figure 5-2).
- 7. If the OV to -4Vpp signal is present, continue on to step 8. below. If signal is not present, then either servo board 210-7360 or the LED Assembly is inoperative.

- 8. Connect oscilloscope channel A probe to signal ZSA1. Connect oscilloscope channel B probe to signal ZSB1. Adjust position of signal ZSB1 so that its positive peak is at middle of the total (positive and negative) vertical displacement of the channel A signal on graticule of oscilloscope as shown in Figure 5-4.
- 9. Check and note position of 90 degree phase adjustment.
- 10. Set the printer POWER switch to OFF. Set DIP switch # 2 on the Diagnostic Display Board to ON and the remaining seven DIP switches to OFF.

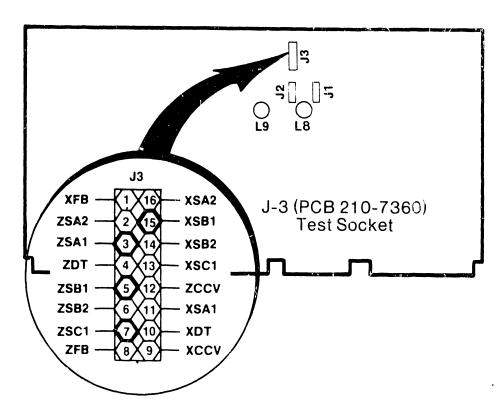


FIGURE 5-2 TEST CONNECTOR J3 (LOCATED ON PCB 210-7360)

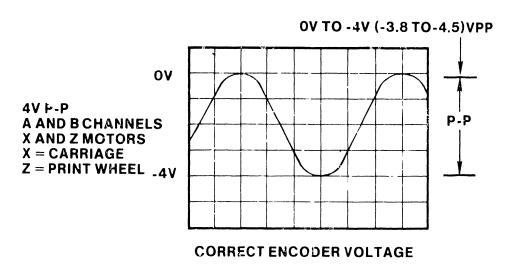
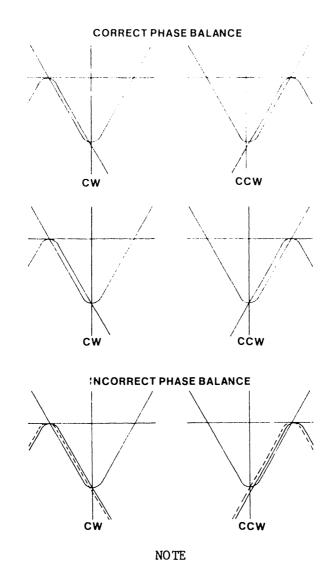


FIGURE 5-3 PRINTER HEAD PHASE ALIGNMENT



Broken line waveform indicates a second type of incorrect phase balance.

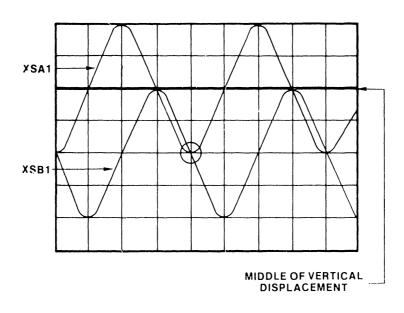


FIGURE 5-4 CORRECT ENCODER PHASING

- 11. Set the printer POWER switch to ON. Observe the Diagnostic Display Board HEX indicators display a code of FD and the print wheel spins in a CCW direction at restore velocity.
- 12. Recheck the 90 degree phase adjustment as described in steps 8. and 9. above.
- 13. If the phasing is equally balanced in both directions (the crossover point on the oscilloscope is either aligned with the vertical center line or equally distant from the imaginary center line) there is no need for further adjustment.
- 14. If phasing is not aligned with the vertical center line or equally balanced in step 13. above, perform the procedure contained in paragraph 5.5.2.

NOTE

If the printer has not been modified for use of the Diagnostic Display Board, perform steps 15. through 33.

- 15. Disconnect connector J3 on the chassis (carriage drive servomotor connection) or remove fuse on 7364A PCB.
- 16. Manually position carriage in middle of platen.
- 17. With print wheel installed, set POWER switch to ON.
- 18. Insert a piece of opaque material between LED and LDD of the left-margin sensor to cause the print wheel to spin in a clockwise direction.
- 19. On the servo board (210-7360), check that signals ZSA1 (L12-1) and ZSB1 (L14-1) are a OV to -4V pp sine wave (see Figure 5-3). Test points are also located on test connector J3 on top middle of servo board 210-7360 (see Figure 5-2).
- 20. If the OV to -4Vpp signal is present, continue on to step 21. below. If signal is not present, then either servo board 210-7360 or the LED/LDD Assembly is inoperative.
- 21. Connect oscilloscope channel A probe to signal ZSA1. Connect oscilloscope channel B probe to signal ZSB1. Adjust position of signal ZSB1 so that its positive peak is at middle of the total (positive and negative) vertical displacement of the channel A signal on graticule of oscilloscope as shown in Figure 5-4.
- 22. Check and note position of 90 degree phase adjustment.
- 23. Set the printer POWER switch to OFF.

- 24. Remove clamping plate from side of flex cable bracket on carriage assembly.
- 25. Remove print wheel connector from flex cable (M receptacle) and reinstall in a reversed position to cause the print wheel motor to run in a counterclockwise direction.
- 26. Set POWER switch to ON, press the printer SELECT switch and observe that the print wheel now turns in a counterclockwise direction.

- 27. Recheck the 90 degree phase adjustment as described in steps 21. and 22. above.
- 28. If the phasing is equally balanced in both directions (the crossover point on the oscilloscope is either aligned with the vertical center line or equally distant from the imaginary center line) there is no need for further adjustment.
- 29. If phasing is not at the same point or equally balanced in step 21. above, perform the procedure contained in paragraph 5.5.2.
- 30. Remove power from printer and reinstall connector J3 on the motherboard or replace fuse on 7364A PCB (carriage drive servomotor power).
- 31. Remove and reconnect the print wheel motor connector at flex cable (M receptacle) in the proper position (so it turns in clockwise direction) after completing checks.
- 32. Replace clamping plate on the side of the ribbon cable bracket.
- 33. Remove opaque material from between LED and LDD of left margin sensor.

5.5.2 PHASE ADJUSTMENT

- 1. Set the printer POWER switch to OFF.
- 2. Remove the two screws (35y) and black cover (35e) from the print-wheel encoder (see Figure 9-7).
- 3. Loosen the two housing mounting screws (see Figure 5-5).

NOTE

If the printer has been modified for use of the Diagnostic Display Board WLI # 190-0739 to make mechanical alignments, perform steps 4. through 14. If not modified go to step 15.

- 4. Insert Diagnostic Display Board cable connector into spare PROM socket L6 on 210-7361-A board.
- 5. Set Diagnostic Display Board DIP switch # 1 to ON and all the remaining seven DIP switches to OFF.
- 6. With a print wheel (preferably metal) installed, set the printer POWER switch ON. Observe that Diagnostic Display Board HEX indicators display a code of FE and the print wheel spins in a CW direction at restore velocity.
- 7. As the print wheel rotates in a clockwise direction, adjust the "jack screw" (see Figure 5-5) using the jack screw adjusting tool (W.L.# 726-9688) or an appropriate flat blade screwdriver inserted thru the access holes in the printer base to move the encoder bracket up or down until the proper phase shift balance is attained. Phasing must be equally balanced in both directions (the crossover point on the oscilloscope is either aligned with the vertical center line or equally distant from the imaginary center line as shown in Figure 5-4).
- Set the printer POWER switch to OFF, Diagnostic Display Board DIP switch # 2 to ON and all the remaining seven DIP switches to OFF.
- 9. With a print wheel (preferably metal) installed, set the printer POWER switch ON. Observe that Diagnostic Display Board HEX indicators display a code of FD and the print wheel spins in a CCW direction at restore velocity.
- 10. As the print wheel rotates in a counter clockwise direction, adjust the "jack screw" if required (see Figure 5-5) using the jack screw adjusting tool (W.L.# 726-9688) or an appropriate flat blade screwdriver inserted thru the access holes in the printer base to move the encoder bracket up or down until the proper phase shift balance is attained. Phasing must be equally balanced in both directions (the crossover point on the oscilloscope is either aligned with the vertical center line or equally distant from the imaginary center line as shown in Figure 5-4).
- 11. Tighten the housing mounting screws (Figure 5-5).
- 12. Recheck the phase balance as described in paragraph 5.5.1. Repeat, if necessary, paragraph 5.5.2, steps 3. through 11.
- 13. Set printer POWER switch to OFF and remove the Diagnostic Display Board cable connector from spare PROM socket L6 on the 210-7361-A board.

14. Using the two screws (35y), reinstall the black cover (35e) on the print wheel encoder (see Figure 9-7).

NOTE

If the printer has not been modified for use of the Diagnostic Display Board, perform steps 15. through 30.

- 15. Insert a piece of opaque material between LED and LDD of the left-margin sensor to cause the print wheel to spin in a clockwise direction.
- 16. Disconnect connector J3 on the chassis (carriage drive servomotor power) or remove fuse on 7364A PCB and set printer POWER switch to ON.

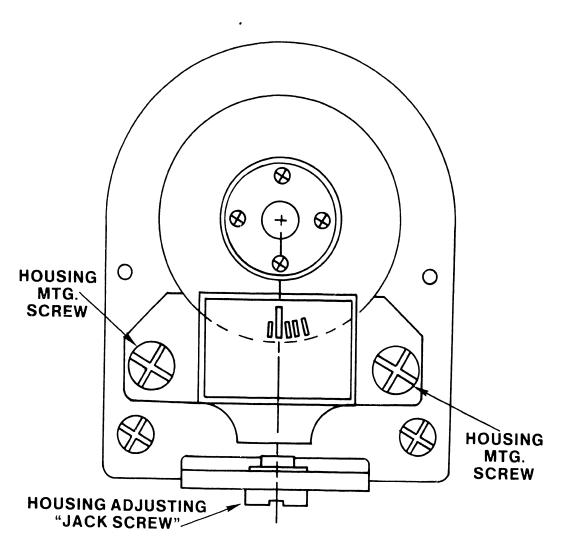


FIGURE 5-5 PRINT WHEEL/CARRIAGE DRIVE ENCODER PHASE ALIGNMENT

- 17. As the print wheel rotates in a clockwise direction, adjust the "jack screw" (see Figure 5-5) using the jack screw adjusting tool (W.L.# 726-9688) or an appropriate flat blade screwdriver inserted thru the access holes in the printer base to move the encoder bracket up or down until the proper phase shift balance is attained. Phasing must be equally balanced in both directions (the crossover point on the oscilloscope is either aligned with the vertical center line or equally distant from the imaginary center line as shown in Figure 5-4).
- 18. Set the printer POWER switch to OFF.
- 19. Remove clamping plate from side of flex cable bracket on carriage assembly.
- 20. Remove print wheel connector from flex cable (M receptacle) and reinstall in a reversed position to cause the print wheel motor to run in a counterclockwise direction.
- 21. Set the printer POWER switch to ON and observe that the print wheel rotates in a counterclockwise direction.

- 22. As the print wheel rotates in a counter clockwise direction, adjust the "jack screw" (see Figure 5-5) if required using the jack screw adjusting tool (W.L.# 726-9688) or an appropriate flat blade screwdriver inserted thru the access holes in the printer base to move the encoder bracket up or down until the proper phase shift balance is attained. Phasing must be equally balanced in both directions (the crossover point on the oscilloscope is either aligned with the vertical center line or equally distant from the imaginary center line as shown in Figure 5-4).
- 23. Tighten the housing mounting screws (Figure 5-5).
- 24. Recheck the phase balance as described in paragraph 5.5.1. Repeat, if necessary, paragraph 5.5.2, steps 17. through 23.
- 25. Set printer POWER switch to OFF.
- 26. Using the two screws (35y), reinstall the black cover (35e) on the print wheel encoder (see Figure 9-7).
- 27. Remove opaque material from between LED and LDD left margin sensor.
- 28. Reinstall connector J3 on motherboard (carriage drive servomotor power) or replace fuse on 7364A PCB.

- 29. Reinstall print wheel motor connector (M receptacle) in proper position so that it turns in a clockwise direction.
- 30. Reinstall connector clamping plate on side of carriage.

5.6 PRINT-WHEEL-HOME ADJUSTMENT (C CHANNEL)

The print-wheel-home adjustment is required when the print-wheel motor assembly has been replaced or when maintenance is performed on the encoder assembly. This procedure consists of a coarse and a fine adjustment. If the printer has been modified for use of Diagnostic Display Board WLI # 190-0739, the print wheel can be moved to home postion (C Channel) by use of DIP switch settings called out in the check and adjustment procedures and shown in Figure 5-1. If the printer is not modified, applying power will cause the print wheel to move to home.

5.6.1 HOME POSITION CHECK

NOTE

The new microcode causes both the print wheel and carriage drive motors to enter a "sleep" state during periods of inactivity (power is removed from their drive motors). Therefore, these modified printers must use the Diagnostic Display Board when performing checks and adjustments.

1. Set printer POWER switch to OFF.

NOTE

If the printer has been modified for use of the Diagnostic Display Board WLI # 190-0739 to make mechanical alignments, perform steps 2. through 6. If not modified go to step 7

- 2. Insert Diagnostic Display Board cable connector into spare PROM socket L6 on 210-7361-A board.
- 3. Set Diagnostic Display Board DIP switch # 3 to ON and all the remaining seven DIP switches to OFF (see Figure 5-1).
- 4. With a print wheel installed (customers usual style of print wheel), set the printer POWER switch ON. Observe that Diagnostic Display Board HEX indicators display a code of FB and the print wheel holds at home position as described in step 5. below. Should you manually move the wheel away from the home position the wheel will recover to home position by firmware control.

5. Check that the letter "o" is in front of the hammer which when depressed must be centered on the petal indicating that the coarse home-position alignment for channel "C" is satisfactory. This check will vary from printer-to-printer depending on wear and the fine adjustment procedure provided in paragraph 5.6.3.

NOTE

If the lower case "o" is more than one character off the vertical center line, adjust as described in paragraph 5.6.2.

If the lower case "o" is less than one character off the vertical center line, adjust as described in paragraph 5.6.3.

6. Set printer POWER switch to OFF and remove the Diagnostic Display Board cable connector from spare PROM socket L6 on the 210-7361-A PCA.

NOTE

If the printer has not been modified for use of the Diagnostic Display Board, perform steps 7. through 9.

- 7. Set the printer POWER switch to ON.
- 8. Check that the letter "o" is in front of the hammer which when depressed must be centered on the petal indicating that the coarse home-position alignment for channel "C" is satisfactory. This check will vary from printer-to-printer depending on wear and the fine adjustment procedure provided in paragraph 5.6.3.

NOTE

If the lower case "o" is more than one character off the vertical center line, adjust as described in paragraph 5.6.2.

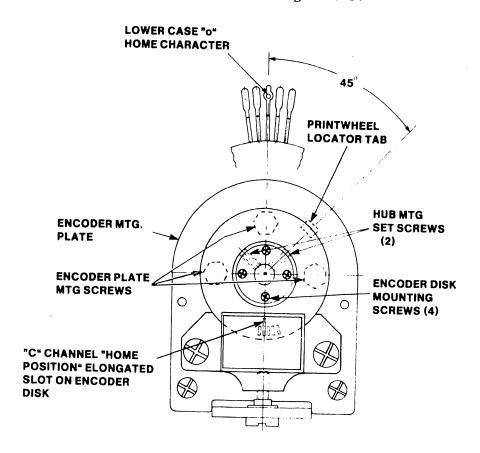
If the lower case "o" is less than one character off the vertical center line, adjust as described in paragraph 5.6.3.

9. the printer POWER switch to OFF.

5.6.2 PRINT WHEEL HOME COARSE ADJUSTMENT

- 1. Set the printer POWER switch to OFF.
- 2. Remove the two screws (35y) and black encoder cover (35e) (see Figure 9-7).

- 3. Locate the elongated slot on the encoder disk (see Figure 5-6).
- 4. With a pencil or pen draw a line from the elongated slot to the center of the disk.
- 5. Rotate the disk until the elongated slot and the drawn line are vertically positioned as indicated Figure 5-6.
- Be sure that the encoder mounting plate is vertically positioned.
 This will ensure mid-range position for the performance of the fine home adjustment procedure.
- 7. Loosen four Philips-head mounting screws securing the encoder disk to the hub (see Figure 5-6).
- 8. While holding disk in place, rotate daisy print-wheel until the lower case "o" lines up with the hammer (see Figure 5-6) and then tighten the four encoder disk mounting screws.



NOTE

When the elongated slot on the encoder disk is correctly positioned in the space between the LED and LDD as shown, the letter "o" (lower-case) is in front of the hammer indicating home-position alignment for channel "C" is satisfactory.

FIGURE 5-6 PRINT WHEEL HOME ALIGNMENT

5.6.3 PRINT WHEEL HOME FINE ADJUSTMENT (See Figure 5-6)

1. Set printer POWER switch to OFF.

NOTE

If the printer has been modified for use of the Diagnostic Display Board WLI # 190-0739 to make mechanical alignments, perform steps 2. through 10. If not modified go top step 11.

- 2. Insert Diagnostic Display Board cable connector into spare PROM socket L6 on 210-7361-A board.
- 3. Set Diagnostic Display Board DIP switch # 3 to ON and all the remaining seven DIP switches to OFF (see Figure 5-1).
- 4. With a print wheel installed (customers usual style of wheel), set the printer POWER switch ON. Observe that Diagnostic Display Board HEX indicators display a code of FB and the print wheel holds at home position as described in step 5. below. Should you manually move the wheel away from the home position the wheel will recover to home position by firmware control.

NOTE

Lower-case "o" must be less than one character from center line. If not, repeat the procedure contained in paragraph 5.6.2.

- 5. Loosen the three hex-head screws (encoder plate mounting screws shown in Figure 5-6) that fasten the encoder plate to the motor assembly (use 3/16 open end wrench).
- 6. Move the encoder plate until the lower case "o" is in front of and slightly to the left of the hammer face as shown in Figure 5-6.
- 7. Tighten the three encoder plate mounting screws (Figure 5-6).
- 8. Repeat home position check procedure contained in paragraph 5.6.1 and repeat as necessary steps 5., 6 and 7. above.
- Set printer POWER switch to OFF and remove the Diagnostic Display Board cable connector from spare PROM socket L6 on the 210-7361-A board.
- 10. Using two screws (35y), reinstall black cover (35e) on print wheel encoder (Figure 9-7).

NOTE

If the printer has not been modified for use of the Diagnostic Display Board, perform steps 11. through 20.

- 11. Set the printer POWER switch to OFF.
- 12. Disconnect Carriage Drive Servo Motor Connector J3 from Chassis or remove fuse from 7364A PCB.
- 13. Set the printer POWER switch to ON.

NOTE

Lower-case "o" must be less than one character from center line. If not, repeat the procedure contained in paragraph 5.6.2.

- 14. Loosen the three hex-head screws (encoder plate mounting screws shown in Figure 5-6) that fasten the encoder plate to the motor assembly (use 3/16 open end wrench).
- 15. Move the encoder plate until the lower case "o" is in front of and slightly to the left of the hammer face as shown in Figure 5-6.
- 16. Tighten the three encoder plate mounting screws (Figure 5-6).
- 17. Repeat home position check procedure contained in paragraph 5.6.1 and repeat as necessary steps 14., 15 and 16. above.
- 18. Set the printer POWER switch to OFF.
- 19. Connect carriage drive servo motor connector J3 to chassis or replace fuse on 7364A PCB.
- 20. Using two screws (35y), reinstall black cover (35e) on print wheel encoder (Figure 9-7).

5.7 CARRIAGE DRIVE MOTOR ENCODER PHASE ALIGNMENT

This alignment procedure is required when the carriage motor has been replaced or when the carriage drive motor encoder has been repaired. If the printer has been modified for use of Diagnostic Display Board WLI # 190-0739, the carriage can be moved in both directions at restore velocity for encoder phase adjustments by use of DIP switch settings called out in the check and adjustment procedures and shown in Figure 5-1. If the printer is not modified, an alternate method of moving the carriage is required.

5.7.1 VOLTAGE AND WAVEFORM CHECKS

NOTE

If the printer has been modified for use of the Diagnostic Display Board WLI # 190-0739 to make mechanical alignments, perform steps 1. through 10. If not modified go to step 11.

- 1. Set printer POWER switch to OFF.
- 2. Insert Diagnostic Display Board cable connector into spare PROM socket L6 on 210-7361-A board.
- Set Diagnostic Display Board DIP switches # 1 and # 2 to ON and all the remaining six DIP switches to OFF (see Figure 5-1).
- 4. With a print wheel installed, set the printer POWER switch ON. Observe that Diagnostic Display Board HEX indicators display a code of FC and the carriage moves in both directions at restore velocity.
- 5. Set the dual.trace oscilloscope as follows:

Voltage = 1V/div. Coupling = DC Time base = lms/div.

NOTE

If oscilloscope cannot be internally triggered on sine waves then connect external trigger input to square wave at L15-9 (210-7360 PCB) for Z axis and L5-9 (210-7360 PCB) for X axis.

- 6. Using the oscilloscope, check that signals XSA1 (L2-1) and XSB1 (L4-1) on the servo PCB (210-7360) are a OV to -4V pp amplitude sine wave (see Figure 5-3).
- 7. Connect oscilloscope channel A to signal XSA1 and channel B to signal XSB1 (see Figures 5-2 and 5-3).
- 8. Using the oscilloscope adjustment controls for channel B, position the positive peak of signal XSB1 to the middle of the vertical displacement of signal XSA1 (see Figure 5-4). Also, check that the phase shift in both directions of carriage movement is equally balanced.
- 9. If the phase shift is incorrect proceed with the adjustments in paragraph 5.7.2.

10. If the phase shift is correct, set printer POWER switch to OFF and remove the Diagnostic Display Board cable connector from spare PROM socket L6 on the 210-7361-A board.

NOTE

If the printer has not been modified for use of the Diagnostic Display Board, perform steps 11. through 20.

- 11. Set the printer POWER switch to OFF.
- 12. Disconnect carriage drive servomotor connector J3 from chassis or remove fuse from 7364A PCB.
- 13. Install a print wheel and set the printer POWER switch to ON.
- 14. Set the dual trace oscilloscope as follows:

Voltage = lV/div. Coupling = DC Time base = lms/div.

NOTE

If oscilloscope cannot be internally triggered on sine waves then connect external trigger input to square wave at L15-9 (210-7360 PCB) for Z axis and L5-9 (210-7360 PCB) for X axis.

15. Move carriage back and forth by hand or as described in NOTE below:

NOTE

Set POWER switch to OFF. The desired way to cause the carriage movement required in step 15. above is to reconnect servomotor connector J3 or replace fuse. Set POWER switch to ON. Then queue a document that has a character at position 1 and in the last position of each line of the page with tabs between them and a return at end of each line. Repeat each line as required. This procedure provides an even movement of the carriage.

- 16. Using the oscilloscope, check that signals XSA1 (L2-1) and XSB1 (L4-1) on the servo PCB (210-7360) are a OV to -4V pp amplitude sine wave (see Figure 5-3).
- 17. Connect oscilloscope channel A to signal XSAl and channel B to signal XSBl (see Figures 5-2 and 5-3).

- 18. Using the oscilloscope adjustment controls for channel B, position the positive peak of signal XSBl at the middle of the vertical displacement of signal XSAl (see Figure 5-4). Also, check that the phase shift in both directions of carriage movement is equally balanced.
- 19. If the phase shift is incorrect proceed with the adjustments in paragraph 5.7.2.
- 20. If the phase shift is correct, reconnect the carriage drive servomotor connector J3 to the chassis or replace fuse on the 7364A PCB

5.7.2 ADJUSTMENT OF PHASE SHIFT

NOTE

If the printer has been modified for use of the Diagnostic Display Board WLI # 190-0739 to make mechanical alignments, perform steps 1. through 19.

- Set printer POWER switch to OFF.
- 2. Remove two pan head screws (four on wide carriage) and slide chassis toward rear (limited by cable length).
- 3. Remove the two screws (15) and black cover (2) from the carriage encoder (see figure 9-6).
- 4. Loosen the two housing mounting screws (See Figure 5-5).
- 5. Slide chassis forward.
- 6. Insert Diagnostic Display Board cable connector into spare PROM socket L6 on 210-7361-A board.
- 7. Set Diagnostic Display Board DIP switches # 1 and # 2 to ON and all the remaining six DIP switches to OFF (see Figure 5-1).
- 8. With a print wheel installed, set the printer POWER switch ON.
 Observe that Diagnostic Display Board HEX indicators display a code
 of FC and the carriage moves in both directions at restore velocity.
- 9. Set the dual trace oscilloscope as follows:

Voltage = 1V/div. Coupling = DC Time base = lms/div.

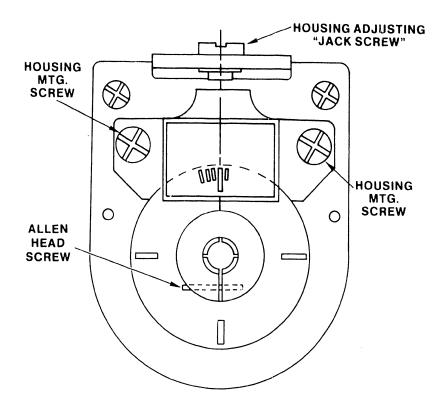


FIGURE 5-7 CARRIAGE DRIVE MOTOR HOME ALIGNMENT

NOTE

If oscilloscope cannot be internally triggered on sine waves then connect external trigger input to square wave at L15-9 (210-7360 PCB) for Z axis and L5-9 (210-7360 PCB) for X axis.

- 10. Connect oscilloscope channel A to signal XSA1 and channel B to signal XSB1 (see Figures 5-2 and 5-3).
- 11. Adjust the "jack screw" on the encoder until the phase shift is balanced in both directions (See Figures 5-5 and 5-4).
- 12. Tighten the two housing mounting screws (Figure 5-5).
- 13. Recheck the phase shift balance as described in paragraph 5.7.1.
- 14. Readjust if necessary as described in steps 9., 10., and 11. above.
- 15. Set the printer POWER switch to OFF.
- 16. Slide chassis toward rear (limited by cable length).
- 17. Using the two screws (15), reinstall the black cover (2) on carriage encoder (Figure 9-6).

- 18. Slide chassis forward into correct location and secure with the two pan head screws (four on wide carriage).
- 19. Remove the Diagnostic Display Board cable connector from spare PROM socket L6 on the 210-7361-A board and disconnect the oscilloscope.

NOTE

If the printer has not been modified for use of the Diagnostic Display Board, perform steps 20. through 35.

- 20. Set the printer POWER switch to OFF.
- 21. Disconnect carriage drive servomotor connector J3 from chassis or remove fuse from 7364A PCB.
- 22. Remove two pan head screws (four on wide carriage) and slide chassis toward rear (limited by cable length).
- 23. Remove the two screws (15) and black cover (2) from the carriage encoder (see figure 9-6).
- 24. Loosen the two housing mounting screws (See Figure 5-5).
- 25. Slide chassis forward.
- 26. Set the printer POWER switch to ON again and steadily move the carriage assembly back and forth or as described in NOTE below.

NOTE

Set POWER switch to OFF. The desired way to cause the carriage movement required in step 26. above is to reconnect servomotor connector J3 or replace fuse. Set POWER switch to ON. Then queue a document that has a character at position 1 and in the last position of each line of the page with tabs between them and a return at end of each line. Repeat each line as required. This procedure provides an even movement of the carriage.

- 27. Adjust the "jack screw" on the encoder until the phase shift is balanced in both directions (See Figures 5-5 and 5-4).
- 28. Tighten the two housing mounting screws (Figure 5-5).
- 29. Recheck the phase shift balance as described in paragraph 5.7.1.
- 30. Readjust if necessary as described in steps 26., 27., 28. and 29. above.
- 31. Set the printer POWER switch to OFF.

- 32. Slide chassis toward rear (limited by cable length).
- 33. Using the two screws (15), reinstall the black cover (2) on carriage encoder (Figure 9-6).
- 34. Slide chassis forward into correct location and secure with the two pan head screws (four on wide carriage).
- 35. Reconnect J3 connector (carriage drive servomotor) or replace fuse and disconnect the oscilloscope.

5.8 CARRIAGE HOME POSITION CHECK/ALIGNMENT

This procedure consists of setting the center of the print wheel motor shaft 2.150 inches from the inside of left side frame of the printer and adjusting the carriage encoder for proper "C" channel position (Carriage home position).

5.8.1 CARRIAGE "C" CHANNEL HOME CHECK

- 1. Set the printer POWER switch to OFF.
- 2. Disconnect carriage drive servomotor connector J3 from the chassis (or remove fuse from 7364A PCB) AND disconnect the print-wheel motor connector from flex cable (M receptacle) on the right side of the carriage.
- 3. Connect oscilloscope probe to L6-1 (G,8/7360-2) or signal XSC1 J3-13 on R3 boards with test connector J3 (Figure 5-2). Set oscilloscope controls as follows:

Time base = lms/div. Voltage = lv/div. Auto Trigger

- 4. Install carriage home position gauge (WL# 726-9686) as shown in Figure 5-9 and apply power to printer.
- 5. The "C" channel signal should be at its lowest point on the oscilloscope display. Also, there should be 2.150 in. between the print-wheel motor shaft center and the inside of left side frame (Figure 5-9).
- 6. If "C" channel signal is not at its lowest point on the oscilloscope display, proceed to the adjustment procedure contained in paragraph 5.8.2.
- 7. Recheck "C" channel home position for correct adjustment as described in step 5. above.
- 8. Set printer POWER switch to OFF.

- 9. Install carriage drive servomotor connector J3 in chassis (or replace fuse on 7364A PCB) AND replace print wheel motor connector in flex cable (M receptacle) on right side of carriage.
- 10. Set printer POWER switch to ON.
- 11. Using a six inch steel rule, measure the distance from the inside of left side frame to the center of print wheel motor shaft:
 - a. If the measurement is less than 2.10" or greater than 2.20" perform the procedures contained in paragraph 5.8.2.
 - b. If the measurement falls between 2.10" and 2.20" perform the procedures contained in paragraph 5.8.3.
- 12. If step 5. above was correct, set printer POWER switch to OFF, remove carriage home position gauge, reconnect carriage drive servomotor connector J3 to the chassis (or replace fuse on 7364A PCB) AND reconnect the print-wheel motor connector to the flex cable (M receptacle) on the right side of the carriage.

5.8.2 ADJUSTMENT (COARSE)

Adjustment for correct carriage-home position is required, if carriage drive motor has been replaced or adjustment (2.150" from center of print wheel motor shaft to inside left side frame) is off greater than 0.050".

- 1. Set the printer POWER switch to OFF.
- 2. Remove two pan head screws (four on wide carriage) and slide chassis toward rear.
- 3. Remove two screws (15) and black cover (2) from carriage encoder (see Figure 9-6).
- 4. Place small hole of gauge (WL# 726-9686) on print-wheel shaft. Place cutout end of gauge over left platen mounting plate of printer as shown in Figure 5-9.
- 5. Slide chassis forward into correct position.
- 6. Disconnect carriage drive servomotor connector J3 from the chassis (or remove fuse from 7364A PCB) AND disconnect the print-wheel motor connector from flex cable (M receptacle) on the right side of the carriage.
- 7. Connect oscilloscope probe to L6-1 (G,8/7360-2) or signal XSC1 on R3 boards with test connector J3 (Figure 5-2). Set oscilloscope controls as follows:

Time base = lms/div. Voltage = lv/div. Auto Trigger

8. Set the printer POWER switch to ON.

9. Loosen the Allen head screw (Figure 5-6) on encoder hub.

10. While observing oscilloscope, slowly rotate encoder disk until the signal goes to lowest point.

NOTE

The carriage home position is set correctly when the baseline on the oscilloscope is at the lowest amplitude.

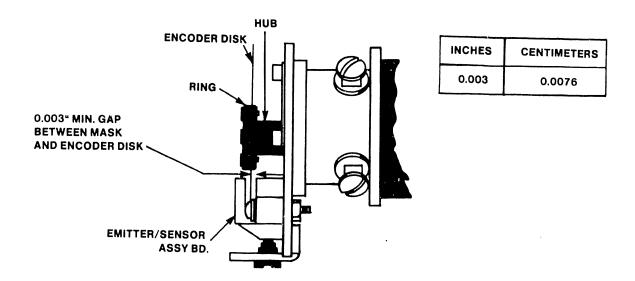
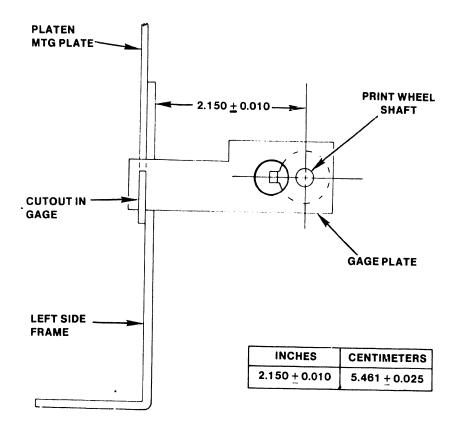


FIGURE 5-8 SPACE BETWEEN ENCODER DISK AND MASK



COARSE

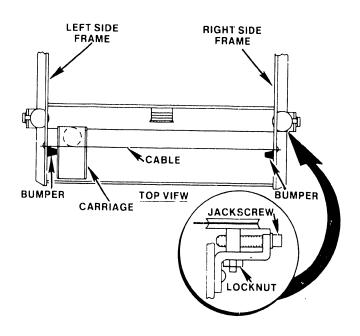


FIGURE 5-9 CARRIAGE HOME POSITION (LEFT MARGIN ADJUST)

FINE

- 11. Check for 0.003 in. (max.) clearance between encoder disk and mask (see Figure 5-8).
- 12. Tighten the two hub mounting Allen-head screws while holding the hub, disk and shaft in place (Figure 5-6).
- 13. Set printer POWER switch OFF.
- 14. Slide chassis toward rear (limited by cable length).
- 15. Using two screws (15) reinstall black cover (2) on encoder (Figure 9-6).
- 16. Slide chassis forward into correct location and secure with the two pan head screws (four on wide carriage).

5.8.3 ADJUSTMENT (FINE)

NOTE

This adjustment can only be accomplished when units have two adjustable pulleys.

- 1. Set the printer POWER switch to ON.
- 2. Loosen two lock nuts (one under each pulley shown in Figure 5-9).
- 3. Adjust jack screw (see Figure 5-9) of each pulley, in/out while using 6 inch steel rule to obtain 2.150 inch measurement from inside of left side frame to center of print wheel motor shaft (see Figure 5-9).
- 4. Tighten two lock nuts (one under each pulley shown in Figure 5-9).
- 5. Recheck measurement obtained in step 3. above. Repeat steps 2., 3. and 4. if measurement is out of tolerance.

5.9 ARMATURE TO LAMINATION SURFACES FLUSH CHECK AND ADJUSTMENT

5.9.1 CHECK (See Figure 5-10)

To check the alignment of the armature, remove the ribbon cartridge and print-wheel. Inspect the alignment of the hammer armature with respect to the face of the lamination. Check that both surfaces are flush as shown in Figure 5-10 by moving armature against lamination face.

5.9.2 ADJUSTMENT (See Figure 5-10)

- 1. Tighten armature insert screw.
- 2. Loosen the two coil assembly mounting screws.
- 3. Push armature arm forward toward coil assembly and hold in place.
- 4. Move the coil assembly until the lamination face is flush with hammer armature surface.
- 5. Tighten the two coil assembly mounting screws while holding armature and coil in place.
- 6. Recheck and perform adjustment if necessary.

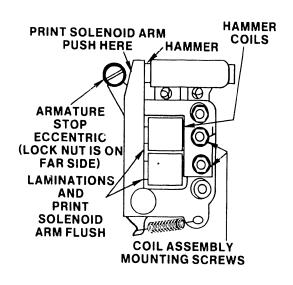
5.10 ARMATURE TO LAMINATION GAP (See Figure 5-10)

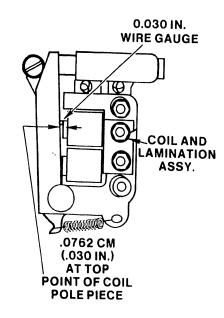
5.10.1 CHECK

Using wire gauge (WL #726-9726) check for 0.030 in. gap between hammer armature and coil lamination at top of lamination as shown in Figure 5-10.

5.10.2 ADJUSTMENT

- 1. Loosen lock nut on armature stop eccentric screw while holding eccentric screw in place.
- 2. Using wire gauge (WL #726-9726), adjust eccentric until 0.30 in. gap between the hammer armature and coil lamination is obtained.
- 3. Tighten eccentric lock nut while holding eccentric screw in position.
- 4. Recheck 0.030 in gap between hammer armature and lamination. If out of adjustment repeat steps 1., 2. and 3. above.





FLUSH CHECK

GAP ADJUSTMENT

FIGURE 5-10 ARMATURE TO LAMINATION ADJUSTMENTS

5.11 PRINT HAMMER TO BACK OF PRINT WHEEL PETAL CHECK/ADJUSTMENT (Figure 5-11)

NOTE

Hammer housing must be aligned so that top of hammer is in line with top of print wheel petal (See Figure 5-18). To correct a misalignment, loosen the two screws holding hammer housing bracket (see Figure 5-18) and move bracket and housing up or down to align the top of the hammer and petal.

5.11.1 CHECK

- 1. To check for the 0.060 in. gap between the front of the print hammer and the back surface of the print wheel petal ensure that:
 - a. The hammer is back against the armature.
 - b. The armature is back against the bumper stop.
 - c. Print wheel gauge (WL #580-0152) with raised surface toward hub of print wheel motor or a known good daisy print wheel is installed on the printer.
- 2. Using wire gauge (WL #726-9726) or a feeler gauge check for the 0.060" clearance as shown in Figure 5-11.

5.11.2 ADJUSTMENT

- 1. Loosen the two yoke assembly hex socket head mounting screws attaching yoke assembly to the disk motor casting as shown in Figure 5-11.
- 2. Using wire gauge (WL #726-9726) or feeler gauge adjust the yoke assembly in or out for a 0.060" clearance as shown in Figure 5-11.

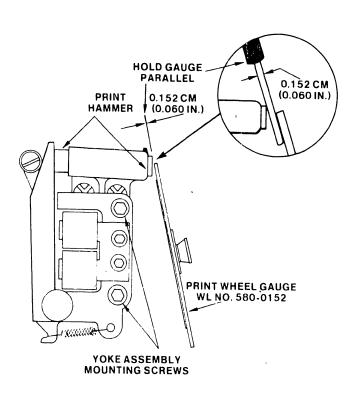


FIGURE 5-11 PRINT HAMMER TO BACK OF PRINT WHEEL PETAL

- 3. Tighten the two yoke assembly mounting screws and repeat paragraph 5.11.1 step 2. to check that the 0.060" clearance was not changed when tightening these screws.
- 4. If the 0.060" clearance was changed repeat steps 1. and 2. above as many times as necessary to obtain this clearance after tightening the two yoke assembly mounting screws.

5.12 PRINT WHEEL PETAL TO PLATEN CHECK/ADJUSTMENT

5.12.1 CHECK

NOTE

It is mandatory that the latch pivot eccentric be set as shown in Figure 5-12 prior to the performance of the following check procedure.

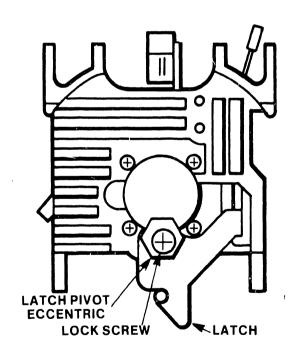


FIGURE 5-12 LATCH PIVOT ECCENTRIC SETTING

- 1. Set printer POWER switch to OFF.
- 2. Install print wheel gauge (WL #580-0152) as shown in Figure 5-13.
- 3. Push print wheel yoke assembly forward to printing position.

- 4. Set copy control lever (Figure 2-11) in full forward position.
- 5. Slide carriage assembly to extreme left.
- 6. Install platen gauge (WL #726-9727) on platen as shown in Figure 5-13.
- 7. Manually rotate platen down so that tip of platen gauge just goes below edge of print wheel gauge as shown in Figure 5-13. There should be zero clearance between the platen, platen gauge, and print wheel gauge.
- 8. Slide carriage assembly to extreme right.
- 9. Manually rotate platen down so that tip of platen gauge just goes below edge of print wheel gauge as shown in Figure 5-13. There should be zero clearance between the platen, platen gauge, and print wheel gauge.
- 10. If either of these checks reveal an out of tolerance condition as described above, perform adjustment procedure contained paragraph 5.12.2.

5.12.2 ADJUSTMENT

- 1. Set printer POWER switch to OFF.
- 2. Install print wheel gauge (WL #580-0152) as shown in Figure 5-13.
- 3. Push print wheel yoke assembly forward to printing position.
- 4. Set copy control lever (Figure 2-11) to full forward position.
- 5. Slide carriage assembly to extreme left.
- 6. Install platen gauge (WL #726-9727) on platen as shown in Figure 5-13.
- 7. Manually rotate platen down so that tip of platen gauge just goes below edge of print wheel gauge as shown in Figure 5-13. If there is not zero clearance between the platen, platen gauge, and print wheel gauge, proceed to step 8.
- 8. Loosen the two horizontal platen adjusting plate locking screws (see Figure 5-14).
- 9. While holding horizontal adjusting eccentric with an eccentric nut wrench (WL #726-9687) or a 7/16" open end wrench, loosen the horizontal eccentric locking screw (see Figure 5-14).
- 10. Adjust horizontal eccentric (see Figure 5-14) to obtain zero clearance between the platen, platen gauge, and print wheel gauge.

- 11. Tighten horizontal eccentric locking screw (see Figure 5-14).
- 12. Tighten the two platen adjusting plate locking screws (see Figure 5-14).
- 13. Slide carriage assembly to extreme right.
- 14. Install platen gauge (WL #726-9727) on platen as shown in Figure 5-13.
- 15. Manually rotate platen down so that tip of platen gauge just goes below edge of print wheel gauge as shown in Figure 5-13. If there is not zero clearance between the platen, platen gauge, and print wheel gauge, proceed to step 16.
- 16. Loosen the two horizontal platen adjusting plate locking screws (see Figure 5-14).
- 17. While holding horizontal adjusting eccentric with an eccentric nut wrench (WL #726-9687) or a 7/16" open end wrench, loosen horizontal eccentric locking nut (see Figure 5-14).
- 18. Adjust horizontal eccentric to obtain zero clearance between the platen, platen gauge, and print wheel gauge.

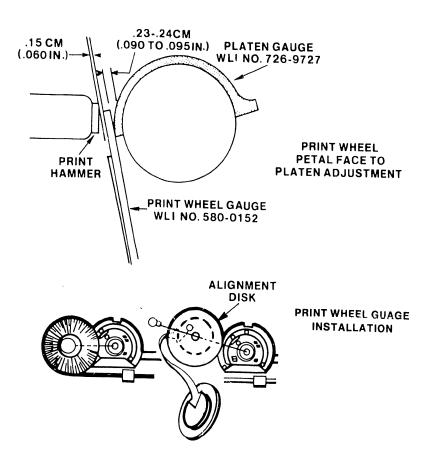
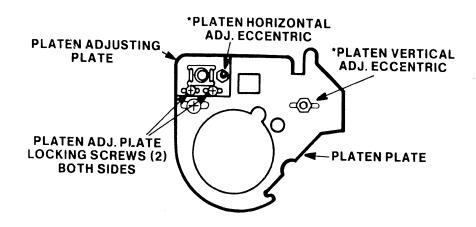


FIGURE 5-13 PRINT WHEEL GAUGE INSTALLATION AND PRINT WHEEL PETAL FACE TO PLATEN ADJUSTMENT



NOTE

Adjustment eccentrics are shown in their nominal positions. They must never be reversed (180) from the positions shown.

FIGURE 5-14 PLATEN ADJUSTMENTS AND LOCKING SCREWS

- 19. Tighten horizontal eccentric locking nut.
- 20. Tighten two platen adjusting plate locking screws.
- 21. Slide carriage assembly to extreme left position.
- 22. Manually rotate platen down so that tip of platen gauge just goes below edge of print wheel gauge as shown in Figure 5-13. There must be zero clearance between the platen, platen gauge, and print wheel gauge.
- 23. Repeat above adjustment procedure (steps 1. through 22.) as many times as required if step 22. above is out of tolerance.

5.13 CARD GUIDE ALIGNMENT (INITIAL SETUP) (Figure 5-15)

- 1. Move copy control lever (Figure 2-11) to full forward position.
- 2. Loosen the two card guide mounting bracket screws.
- 3. Position the card guide mounting bracket as far forward toward the platen as possible.
- 4. Tighten the two card guide mounting bracket screws.
- 5. Loosen the two card guide mounting nuts.

- 6. Raise or lower card guide to align contact point as shown in Figure 5-15.
- 7. Secure card guide to card guide mounting bracket with two mounting nuts.
- 8. Verify that sufficient clearance exists between the platen and card guide and between the card guide and ribbon guide posts so that a sheet of copy grade bond paper can be moved freely between both of them.

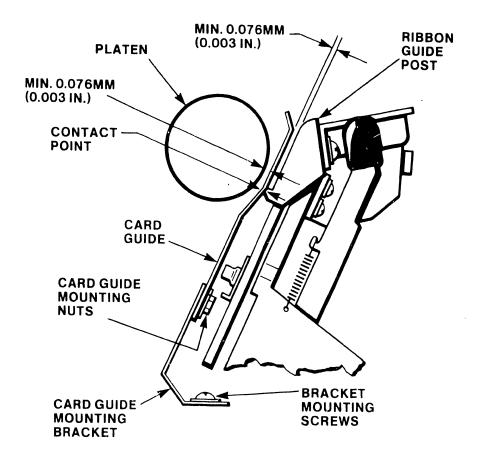


FIGURE 5-15 CARD GUIDE ALIGNMENT (INITIAL)

```
*****************
×
                  CAUTION
                                         4
×
                                         *
y.
  IN THE FOLLOWING STEP, ONLY FINGERS MAY BE USED TO
                                         *
*
  RE-FORM THE CARD GUIDE. MECHANICAL TOOLS DAMAGE
                                         ķ
×
  CARD GUIDE CAUSING UNNECESSARY REPLACEMENT.
                                         *
                                         *
*************
```

9. If either of these clearances are not correct it will be necessary to form the card guide as required using only fingers.

5.14 PLATEN HEIGHT CHECK/ADJUSTMENT (Figure 5-16)

5.14.1 CHECK

To check for correct platen height adjustment run a sample print out of several lines containing the characters H, I, Z, 8, S and underscores as shown in Figure 5-16.

Proper assessment of print quality requires that the print sample used for the evaluation be obtained under standardized conditions. Tests should be made with a new print wheel (customers normal style print wheel) and ribbon that is in good condition and properly adjusted. The impression control should be set at low (L) position if the 210-7364A PCB is at REV 6 or higher. If the 210-7364A PCB is at REV 5 or lower it will be necessary to set impression control to medium (M) position.

The print quality should be equal density and have sharp edge definition as shown in the following example (a). Examples (b), (c), (d), and (e) are of inferior quality

5.14.2 ADJUSTMENT

Example (b) - indicates that an adjustment for platen "too low" may be required. Perform vertical eccentric adjustment procedure as follows:

- 1. Loosen the vertical eccentric screw while holding the vertical eccentric with a 7/16" open end wrench (see Figure 5-14).
- 2. Using the 7/16" open end wrench, adjust the vertical eccentric (the platen) up so the characters are of even density on both the top and bottom of the characters on both ends of the platen (see figure 5-14).
- 3. Tighten the vertical adjustment eccentric locking hex head screw while holding the vertical eccentric nut with 7/16" open wrench (see Figure 5-14).

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(A)	(B)	('))	([))	(E)
H	H	H	H	H
I	1	1	I	I
Z	Z	Z	7	Z
8	8	8	8	8
S	S	S	S	S
				-

FIGURE 5-16 PRINT EXAMPLES

Example (c) - indicates that an adjustment for platen "too high" is required. Perform vertical eccentric adjustment procedure as follows:

- 1. Loosen the vertical eccentric screw while holding the vertical eccentric with a 7/16" open end wrench (see Figure 5-14).
- 2. Using the 7/16" open end wrench, adjust the vertical eccentric (the platen) down so the characters are of even density on both the top and bottom of the characters on both ends of the platen (see figure 5-14).
- 3. Tighten the vertical adjustment eccentric locking hex head screw while holding the vertical eccentric nut with 7/16" open wrench (see Figure 5-14).

Examples (d) and (e) - indicate that a print wheel home adjustment may be required. Perform procedure contained in paragraph 5.11.1 and 5.11.2.

Print out several lines of H's after making adjustments to check results. Make sure the lock nuts are tight after making each adjustment.

5.14.3 RECHECK OF PRINT WHEEL PETAL TO PLATEN ADJUSTMENT

Perform the procedure contained in paragraph 5-12 and then recheck paragraph 5.14.1 and repeat paragraph 5.14.2 if necessary.

5.15 CARD GUIDE ALIGNMENT (FINAL)

5.15.1 CHECK

- 1. To check for correct card guide alignment, start (queue and select) printing out a line of the letter upper case "M" and deselect the printer prior to completing the line.
- 2. If the printer has been modified for use of Diagnostic Display Board WLI # 190-0739, move the carriage by hand to check the character placement in the cutouts of the card guide. The bottom line of the character must be even with or slightly above the bottom edge of the cutouts in the card guide as shown in Figure 5-17 (within 0.000 to 0.005 in). If the bottom edge of the characters are not within tolerance, perform the adjustment procedure contained in paragraph 5.15.2.
- 3. If the printer has not been modified for use of Diagnostic Display Board WLI # 190-0739 perform the following procedure:
 - a. Remove the 4.0 A (SB) fuse from the 7364A PCB using an insulated tool.

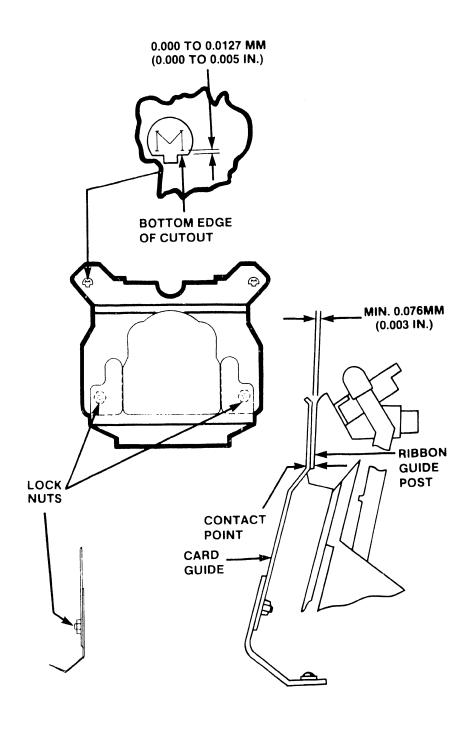


FIGURE 5-17 CARD GUIDE ALIGNMENT (FINAL)

b. Move the carriage by hand to check the character placement in the cutouts of the card guide. The bottom line of the character must be even with or slightly above the bottom edge of the cutouts in the card guide as shown in Figure 5-17 (within 0.000 to 0.005 in). If the bottom edge of the characters are not within tolerance, perform the adjustment procedure contained in paragraph 5.15.2.

5.15.2 ADJUSTMENT

- 1. Move copy control lever (Figure 2-11) to full forward position.
- 2. Loosen the two card guide mounting nuts (Figure 5-15).
- 3. Align the card guide as shown in Figure 5-17.
- 4. While holding the card guide in its adjusted position (Figure 5-17), tighten the two card guide mounting nuts (Figure 5-15).

NOTE

The bend in card guide (see Figure 5-15) must rest on the projections of the ribbon guide posts. Should the projections be severely worn it will be necessary to replace the carriage assembly (WL # 279-5127).

- 5. Set printer POWER switch to OFF.
- 6. Replace the 4.0 A (SB) fuse on the 736 A PCB

5.16 PRINT HAMMER ANGLE CHECK/ADJUSTMENT

For proper printing of characters the print hammer should strike the print wheel petal evenly as shown in Figure 5-18.

5.16.1 CHECK

- 1. Move copy control lever (Figure 2-11) to full forward position.
- 2. Push the print wheel hammer forward against the print wheel petal. As the character face comes in contact with the platen, the hammer (top and bottom, left and right sides) should be flush with the back of the print petal (see Figure 5-18 for examples).

5.16.2 ADJUSTMENT

1. Loosen three hammer housing mounting screws (Figure 5-18).

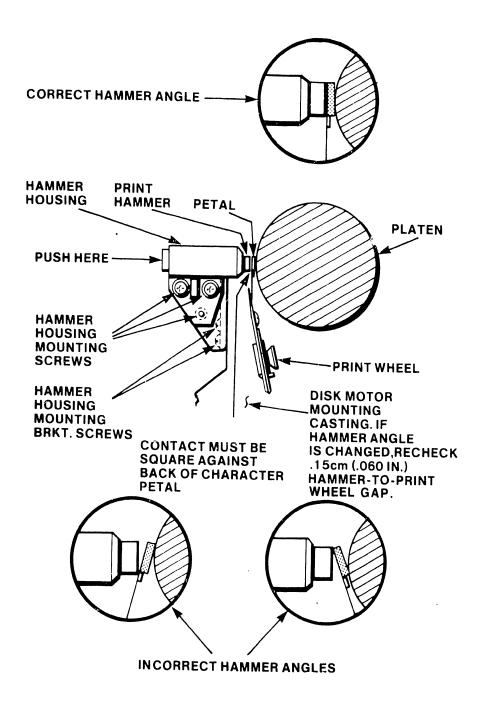


FIGURE 5-18 PRINT HAMMER ANGLE ADJUSTMENT

NOTE

Top edge of print hammer must be even or below top edge of print wheel petal.

- 2. Adjust print hammer housing up or down to obtain proper alignment of print hammer to print wheel petal as described in paragraph 5.15.1.
- 3. Tighten three hammer housing mounting screws (Figure 5-18).
- 4. Repeat paragraph 5.11.
- 5. Run sample print evaluation.

5.17 MOTOR PINION, MOTOR PINION IDLER AND PLATEN VERNIER GEAR BACKLASH CHECKS/ADJUSTMENTS

5.17.1 MOTOR PINION TO MOTOR PINION IDLER GEAR (See Figure 5-19)

a. CHECK

- With the platen removed, hold the motor pinion stationary while moving the motor pinion idler gear back and forth to determine amount of backlash.
- 2. Check this backlash throughout 360° rotation of the motor pinion idler gear for minimum amount.
- With this minimum backlash there must be no binding of the gear train.
- 4. If there is excessive backlash, perform the adjustment procedure contained in paragraph 5.17.1b. below.
- 5. If the backlash is within tolerance replace the platen.

b. ADJUSTMENT

- 1. Loosen locking nut on motor pinion idler gear.
- 2. Adjust eccentric nut to acheive minimum backlash without binding throughout 360° rotation of the motor pinion idler gear.
- 3. Tighten motor pinion idler gear locking nut while holding eccentric nut with wrench to prevent movement.
- 4. Recheck for minimum backlash without binding throughout 360° rotation of the motor pinion idler gear. Readjust as required and replace platen.

5.17.2 MOTOR PINION IDLER GEAR TO PLATEN VERNIER GEAR

a. CHECK

Check for minimum backlash between the motor pinion idler gear and the platen vernier gear with no binding throughout movement.

b. ADJUSTMENT

- 1. Loosen the two motor mounting screws and the pivot screw as shown in Figure 5-19.
- 2. Adjust paper feed motor assembly up or down to acheive minimum backlash without binding as described in 5.17.2.a and hold in place.
- 3. Tighten the two motor mounting screws and the pivot screw.
- 4. Recheck as described in paragraph 5.17.2.a.

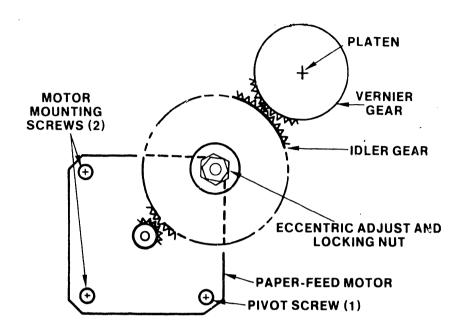


FIGURE 5-19 GEAR ALIGNMENT

5.18 PAPER DEFLECTOR CHECK/ADJUSTMENT (Figure 5-20)

5.18.1 CHECK

Remove the paper deflector from the printer. Lay the paper deflector curved side down on a flat surface, the deflector should lay flat for its entire length. Then while holding the platen and paper deflector in your hand, place the deflectors curved surface over the platen and check for any gaps between the deflector fingers and the platen.

5.18.2 ADJUSTMENT

If any bows or gaps were detected during the adjustment check, the paper deflector will require a forming adjustment to remove the gaps or bows from the deflector. A replacement of the paper deflector may be necessary if it becomes impossible to straighten the paper deflector or if it has any creases in it. The replacement deflector will need to be checked for proper alignment prior to its installation.

The locater tabs should be formed so there is minimum side to side movement of the paper deflector, and the paper feed rollers are centered in the paper deflector cutouts.

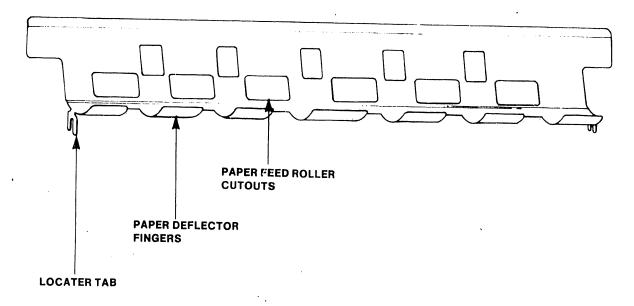


FIGURE 5-20 PAPER DEFLECTOR ASSEMBLY

5.19 PAPER OUT SWITCH CHECK/ADJUSTMENT

5.19.1 CHECK

The paper out switch is set to operate between 0.050 in. and 0.080 in. when the paper release lever is forward. To check, first place a 0.050 in. feeler gauge between the switch actuator and the paper-out detecting bracket, the switch should not operate. Replace the 0.050 in. gauge with a 0.080 in. feeler gauge and the switch should now activate.

5.19.2 ADJUSTMENT

To adjust the paper out switch, set the paper release lever to the forward or released position. Then loosen the two paper out switch mounting screws shown in Figure 5-21. Adjust the paper out switch so a standard sheet of paper activates the switch causing the change paper indicator to extinguish. When the paper is removed the indicator should illuminate.

NOTE

When the paper release lever is in the forward position, the paper-out sensors should just touch the deflector. When the lever is back, the sensor should be even with or just below the deflector. Should they require adjustment, first make over adjustment with clevis and then carefully bend each sensor until proper position is obtained without damaging the paperout detecting bracket.

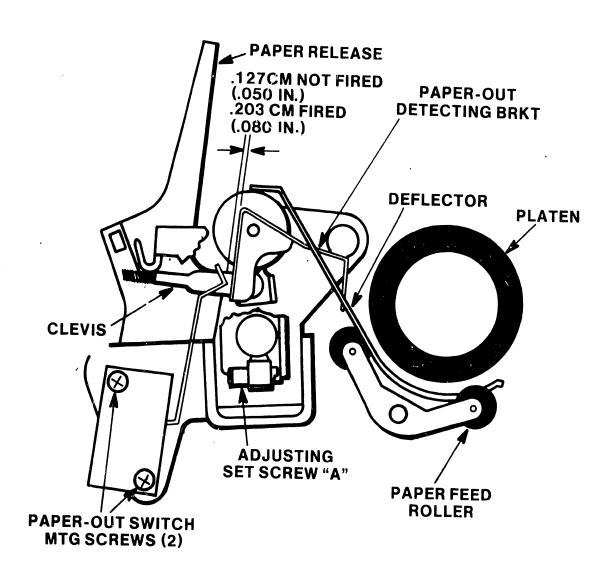


FIGURE 5-21 PAPER OUT SWITCH

5.20 PAPER FEED ROLLER ADJUSTMENT

5.20.1 ADJUSTMENT CHECK

A 0.055 in. to 0.080 in. gap should be present between all the paper feed rollers and the platen when the paper release lever is in the full forward or released position as shown in Figure 5-22. There should also be equal pressure applied by each of the paper feed rollers when the pressure release lever is placed back to the rear position.

5.20.2 ADJUSTMENT

There are three different revisions of U channel assemblies installed in printers in the field. They can be identified and adjusted as follows:

- 1. All tension adjustments are performed the same on all three revision U channel assemblies increasing or decreasing the spring tension, by positioning the tension spring in the desired detent position.
- 2. FIRST REVISION, all feed roller mounting arms are pinned to a common shaft. The 0.055 to 0.080 in. gap is adjusted with the adjusting set screw A in Figure 5-22. Individual adjustment of each roller will require forming of their respective arms.
- 3. SECOND REVISION, all the feed roller arms are individually adjustable to obtain the 0.055 to 0.080 in. paper feed roller to platen adjustment. Overall adjustment should be first obtained by adjusting set screw A. Then make individual adjustment of feed roller mounting arms by means of the screw and nut assembly on each arm as shown in Figure 5-22.
- 4. THIRD REVISION, only one of the feed roller mounting arms is pinned to the shaft, the others are individually adjusted by means of a screw and nut assembly located at each arm. The 0.055 to 0.080 in. gap for the fixed arm is performed first by means of the set screw A in Figure 5-22. The others are then adjusted to 0.055 to 0.080 in. by means of the screw and nut assembly located on the remaining arms.

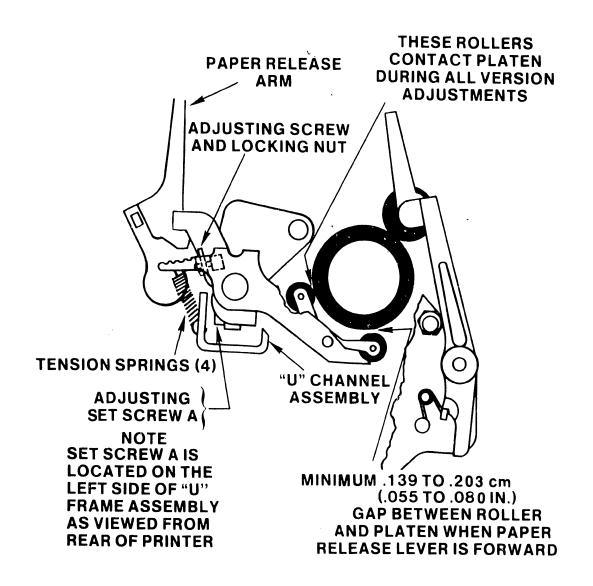


FIGURE 5-22 PAPER FEED ROLLER ADJUSTMENT

5.21 CARRIAGE CORD TENSION CHECK/ADJUSTMENT (Figure 5-23)

5.21.1 CHECK

- 1. Set printer POWER switch to OFF.
- 2. Slide carriage to the extreme left side.

3. Place push-pull gauge WLI # 726-9753 against front cable opposite carriage motor drum. Push until gauge shoulder touches guide rail. Check that gauge pressure is equal to 2 lbs-4 oz. If not, perform the adjustment procedure contained in paragraph 5.21.2.

5.21.2 ADJUSTMENT

- 1. Loosen lock nut under right side of pulley mounting bracket and turn jack screw for proper tension (gauge pressure of 2 lbs-4 oz). Retighten lock nut.
- 2. Test for correct tension by printing test lines of characters as shown in paragraph 7.2.1. All characters must print in precisely same place in either direction.
- 3. Check left margin adjustment and readjust if necessary as described in paragraph 5.8.

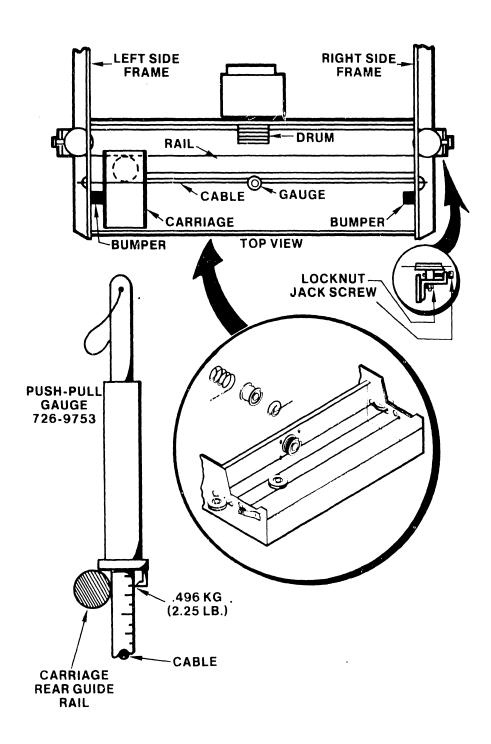


FIGURE 5-23 CABLE TENSION ADJUSTMENT

5.22 RIBBON CHECK/ADJUSTMENTS

The following six adjustments should be checked periodically to ensure proper operation of the ribbon cartridge, and ribbon platform.

5.22.1 RIBBON HEIGHT

5.22.1.1 CHECK

To check for correct ribbon height, print several underscored characters. Measure the distance between the edge of the ribbon and the underscore. This distance should be 0.032 in. minimum to 0.040 in. maximum as shown below or the upper case characters must be centered on the ribbon.

5.22.1.2 ADJUSTMENT

 To adjust for proper ribbon height, loosen the three screws and one nut post under ribbon-cartridge platform. Tilt platform until correct position is obtained and it is level. Then tighten screws and nut post.

2. The nominal ribbon height as shown in Figure 5-25 is where the lower edge of the ribbon is in line with disk motor mounting casting at cutouts 1 and 2.

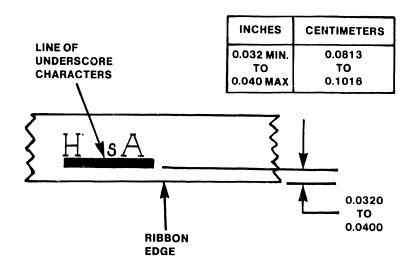


FIGURE 5-24 RIBBON HEIGHT WITH PRINTED CHARACTERS

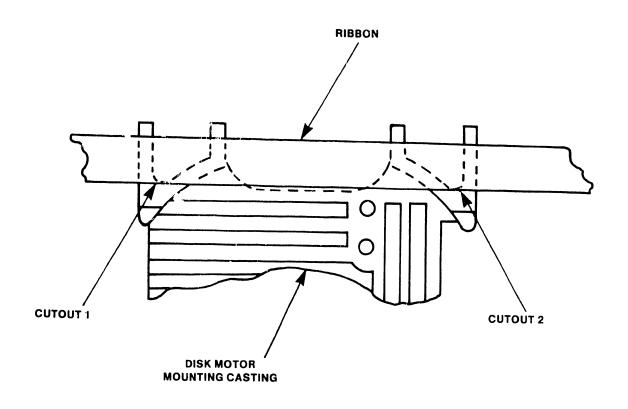


FIGURE 5-25 NOMINAL RIBBON HEIGHT

5.22.2 RIBBON TAKE UP MECHANISM

5.22.2.1 CHECK

For proper ribbon take up operation, the gear train shown in Figure 5-26 should mesh properly without slippage and the release mechanism should move freely without binding.

5.22.2.2 ADJUSTMENT

- 1. To adjust for proper mesh between the motor drive gear and the idler gear, loosen the two drive plate mounting screws and move the motor drive gear towards the idler gear to mesh as tight as possible without binding. While holding gears in tight mesh, tighten the two drive plate mounting screws.
- 2. To adjust for proper operation of release mechanism, loosen the two release mechanism adjusting screws and move guide plate to allow freedom of movement. Then tighten release mechanism adjusting screws.

5.22.3 CARTRIDGE RELEASE MECHANISM ADJUSTING SCREW

5.22.3.1 CHECK

The ribbon take up mechanism is held in the disengaged position by the release latch shown in Figure 5-26. It is activated by the ribbon cartridge when it is installed. The height of the screw should be set to operate the mechanism only when slight downward pressure is used after the cartridge is installed on the cartridge clips. If the screw is too high, the mechanism will trip before the ribbon is properly inserted. If the screw is set too low the mechanism will bind or not release at all.

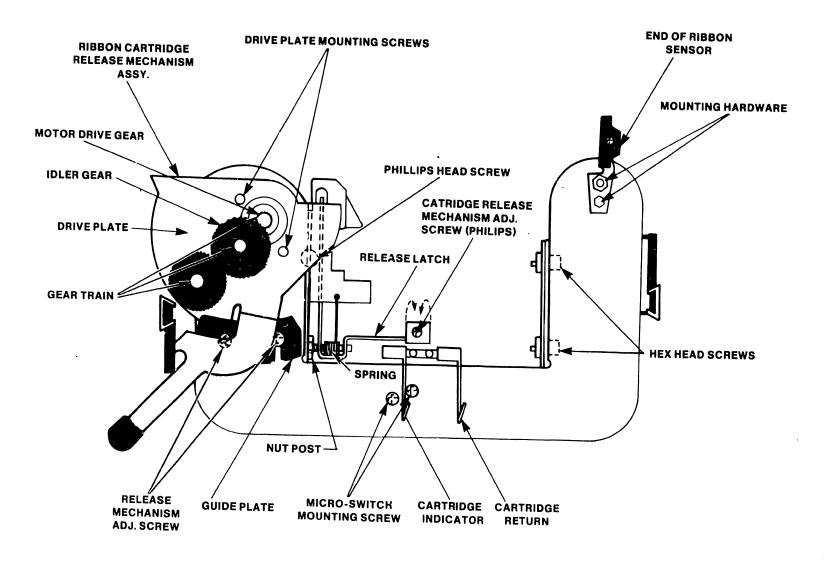
5.22.3.2 ADJUSTMENT

To change the height of the cartridge release mechanism adjusting screw, adjust screw up or down until the desired height is obtained.

5.22.4 END-OF-RIBBON SENSOR ADJUSTMENT (MECHANICAL)

5.22.4.1 CHECK

The end of ribbon sensor is mounted on the ribbon platform as shown. Its position is set for maximum reflection and spaced as shown in Figure 5-27.



5.22.4.2 ADJUSTMENT

- 1. To adjust the position of sensor, loosen the mounting hardware and adjust for maximum reflection.
- Then tighten mounting hardware as shown in Figure 5-26 without causing physical interferance with cutout in ribbon cartridge.

5.22.5 END-OF-RIBBON SENSOR CHECK (ELECTRICAL)

With a ribbon cartridge that has been used up and the end-of-ribbon sensor material in the aperture of the ribbon cartridge (see Figure 5-27), place this cartridge on the ribbon platform properly. Attempt to print a document. The ribbon out lamp should light and the printer will stop. If the ribbon out light does not light and the printer fails to stop, the ribbon out sensor or associated wiring is possibly defective.

5.22.6 CARTRIDGE INDICATOR

5.22.6.1 CHECK

The cartridge indicator is used to determine which of two types of ribbons are being used: the multi-strike or single strike (carbon or fabric). When a multi-strike ribbon is installed, the cartridge is designed to activate the micro-switch and slow down the ribbon motor. When a single strike ribbon is installed, a cutout in the bottom of the cartridge allows the switch to remain open and the ribbon motor operates at the normal speed. After printing several characters, remove ribbon and check spacing between characters on ribbon. With a multistrike ribbon, the characters will be overlapping while with a single strike ribbon, the characters will be separated.

5.22.6.2 ADJUSTMENT

The ribbon take up microswitch may be adjusted by loosening the two Philips-head mounting screws and moving the switch to desired position. Then tighten mounting screws.

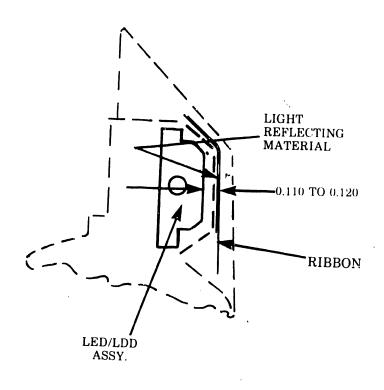


FIGURE 5-27 END-OF-RIBBON SENSOR

CHAPTER TROUBLE-SHOOTING

CHAPTER 6

TROUBLESHOOTING

During the performance of the procedures contained in the following troubleshooting flowcharts (Figures 6-1 through 6-9) the following assumptions are made to simplify the procedures:

- 1. The printer was previously functional.
- 2. The printer cabinet has been removed and the keyboard has been connected to the chassis cable.
- 3. The printer is not now connected to a system.
- 4. A visual check has been completed checking for loose connections or hardware, all PCB's are properly seated and the power supply voltages have been adjusted if necessary.
- 5. In all instances where it is necessary to set the printer POWER switch to OFF to perform repairs, it is assumed the POWER switch will be set to ON to complete the procedure.
- 6. In all instances when unable to determine the failure, connect another good printer to the system with the same print job to eliminate the possibility of software problems.
- Ensure that there are no obstructions to the free movement of print wheel, carriage and fan.
- 8. Ensure that PCB switch settings and jumpers are as shown in Figures 2-1 through 2-7.
- 9. All adjustments referenced in the troubleshooting flowcharts are to the adjustments contained in Chapter 5.

NOTE

Always adjust the +5 VR potentiometer R10, XCCV offset voltage potentiometer R259 and ZCCV offset voltage potentiometer R264 after replacing PCB'S. It is also necessary to readjust R259 and R264 above after the +5 VR potentiometer R10 has been adjusted.

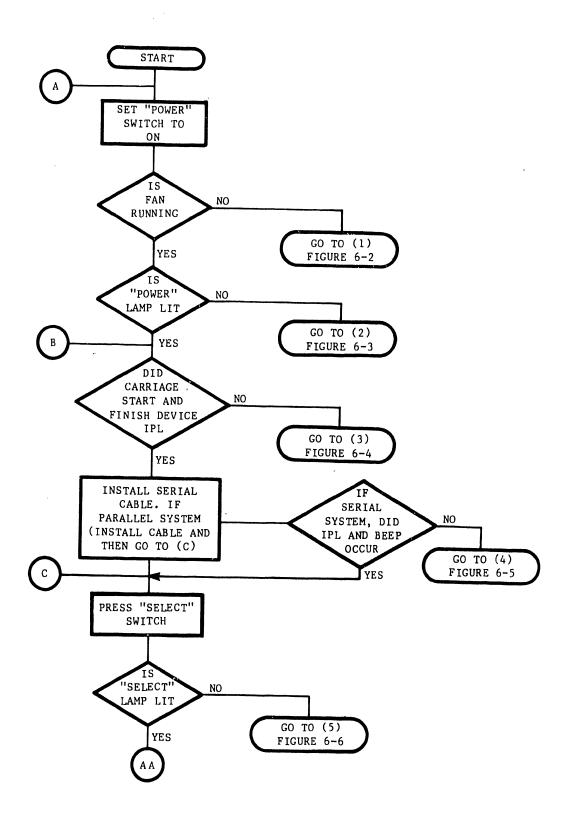


FIGURE 6-1 OVERALL PRINTER TROUBLESHOOTING FLOW DIAGRAM (SHEET 1 OF 2)

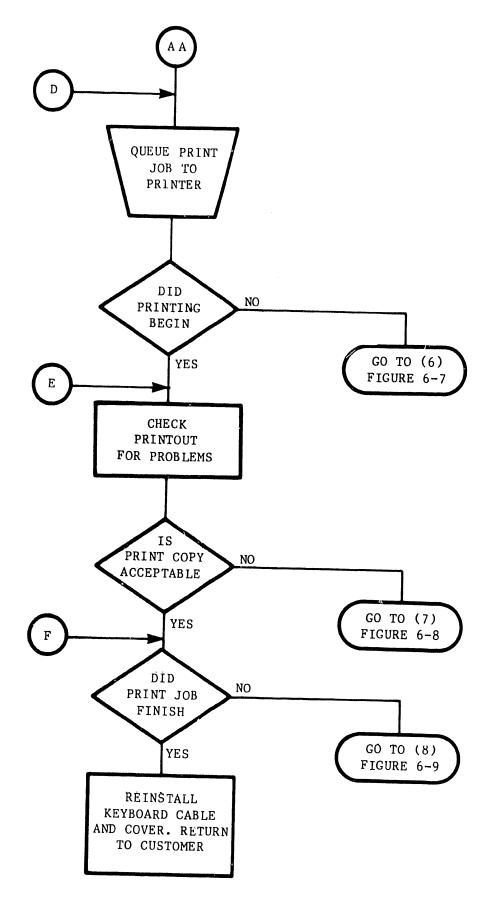


FIGURE 6-1 OVERALL PRINTER TROUBLESHOOTING FLOW DIAGRAM (SHEET 2 OF 2)

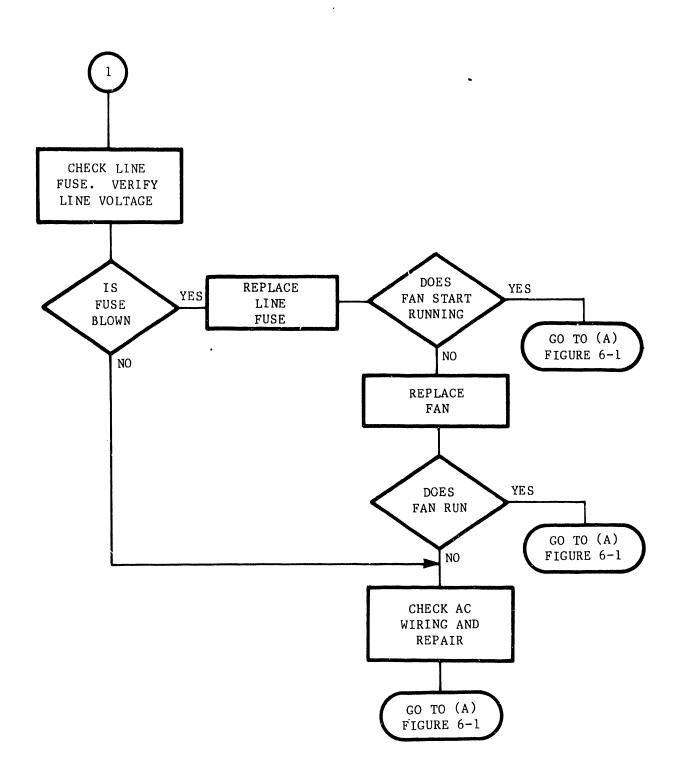


FIGURE 6-2 EXTERNAL POWER MALFUNCTIONS

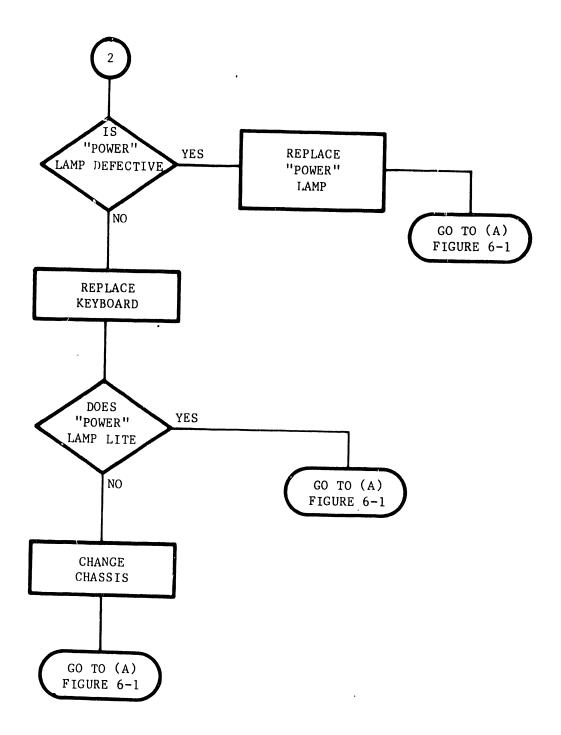


FIGURE 6-3 INTERNAL POWER MALFUNCTIONS

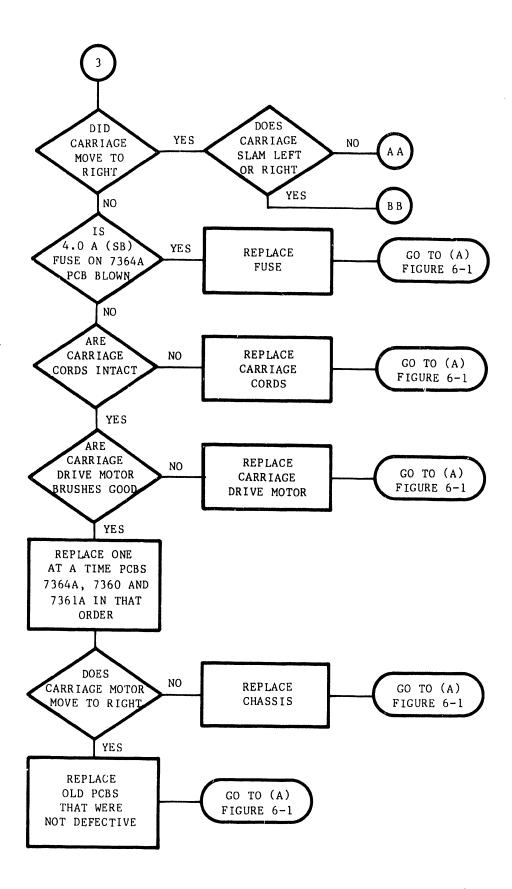


FIGURE 6-4 DEVICE IPL MALFUNCTIONS (SHEET 1 OF 7)

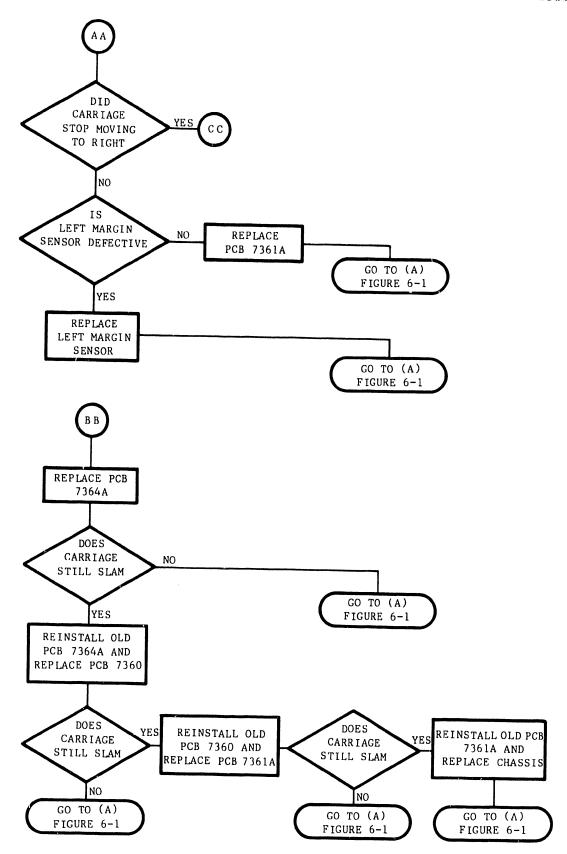


FIGURE 6-4 DEVICE IPL MALFUNCTIONS (SHEET 2 OF 7)

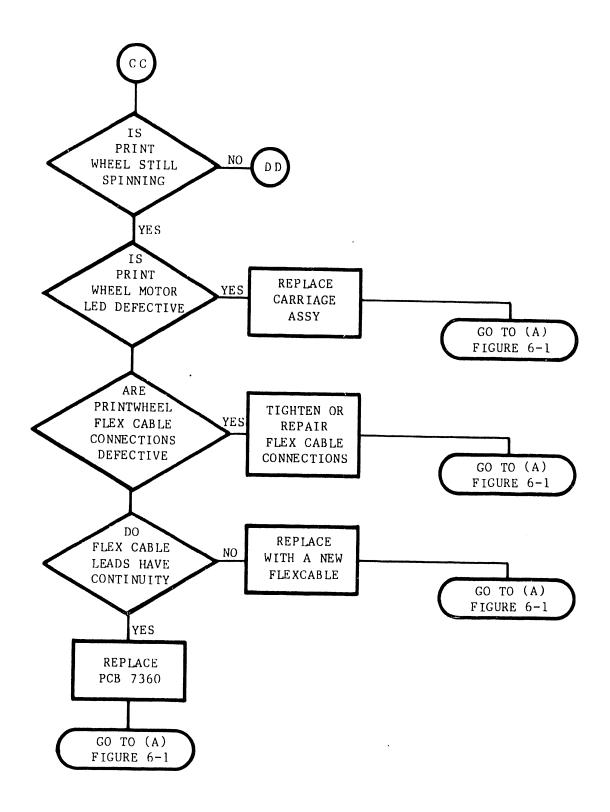


FIGURE 6-4 DEVICE IPL MALFUNCTIONS (SHEET 3 OF 7)

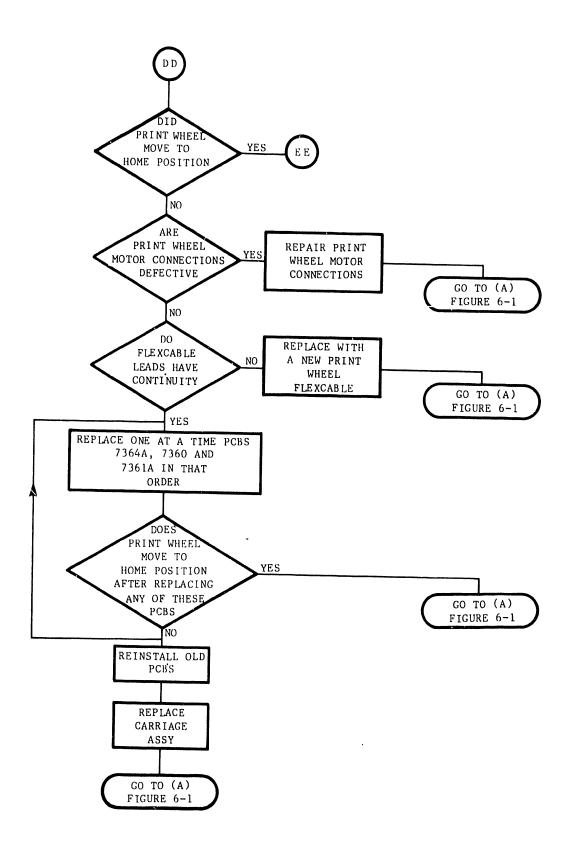


FIGURE 6-4 DEVICE IPL MALFUNCTIONS (SHEET 4 OF 7)

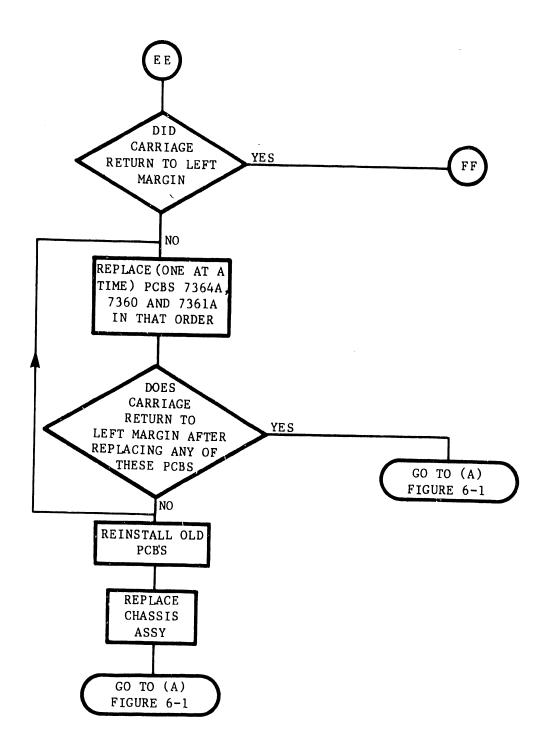


FIGURE 6-4 DEVICE IPL MALFUNCTIONS (SHEET 5 OF 7)

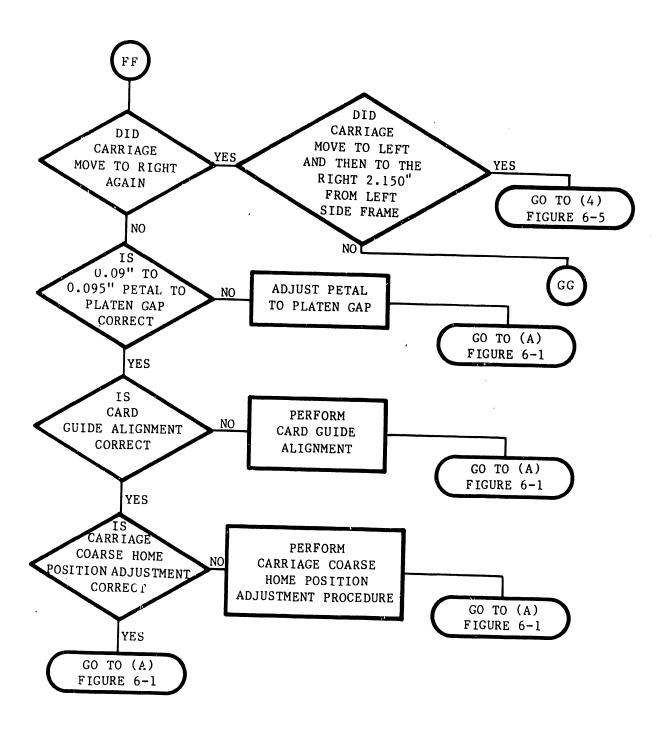


FIGURE 6-4 DEVICE IPL MALFUNCTIONS (SHEET 6 OF 7)

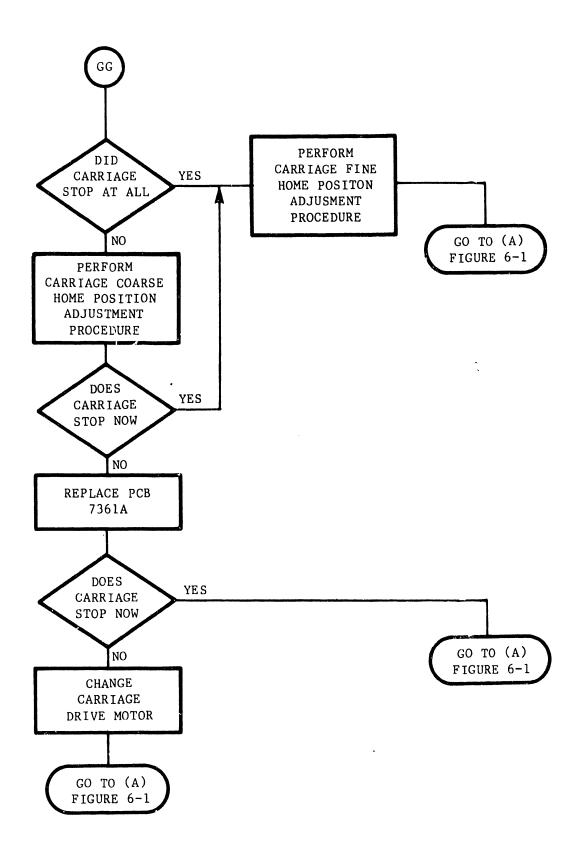


FIGURE 6-4 DEVICE IPL MALFUNCTIONS (SHEET 7 OF 7)

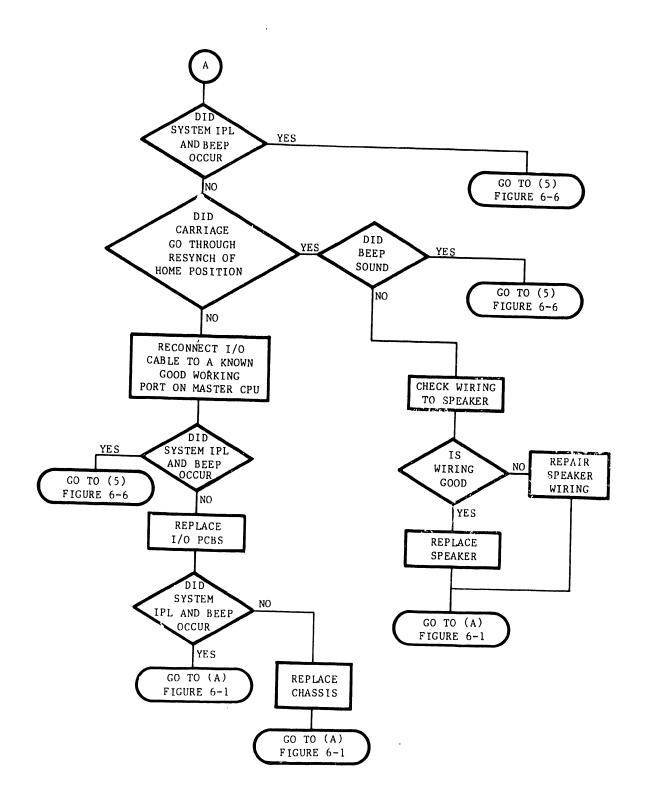


FIGURE 6-5 SYSTEM IPL MALFUNCTIONS

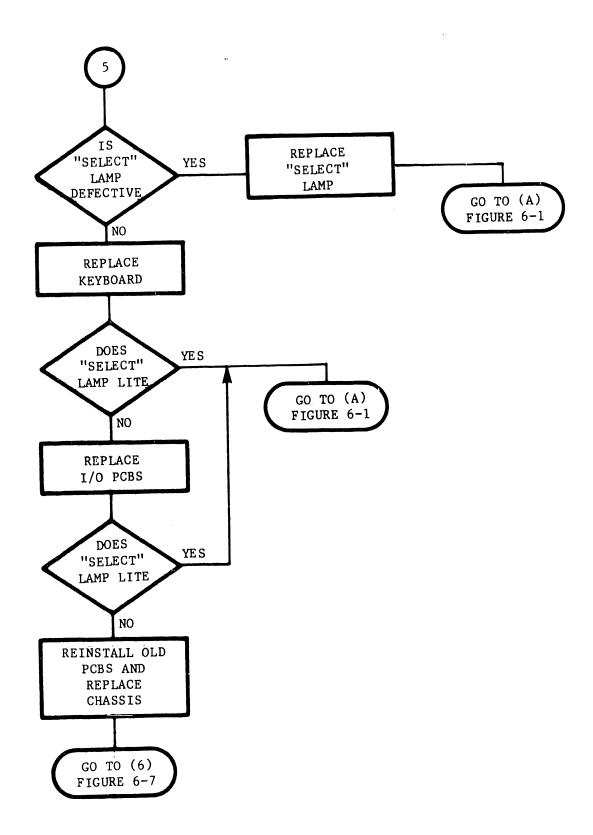
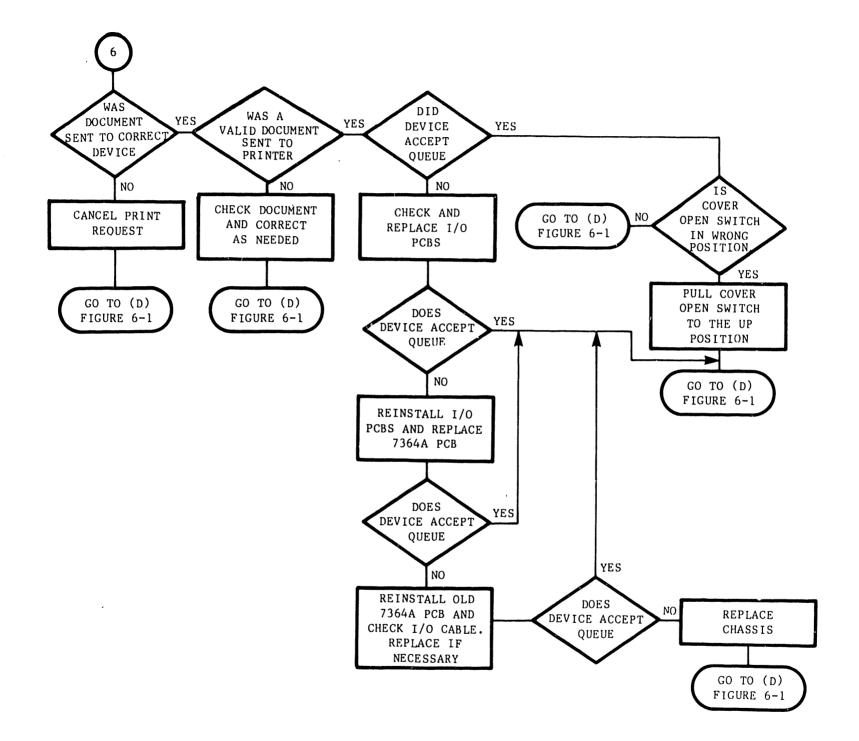
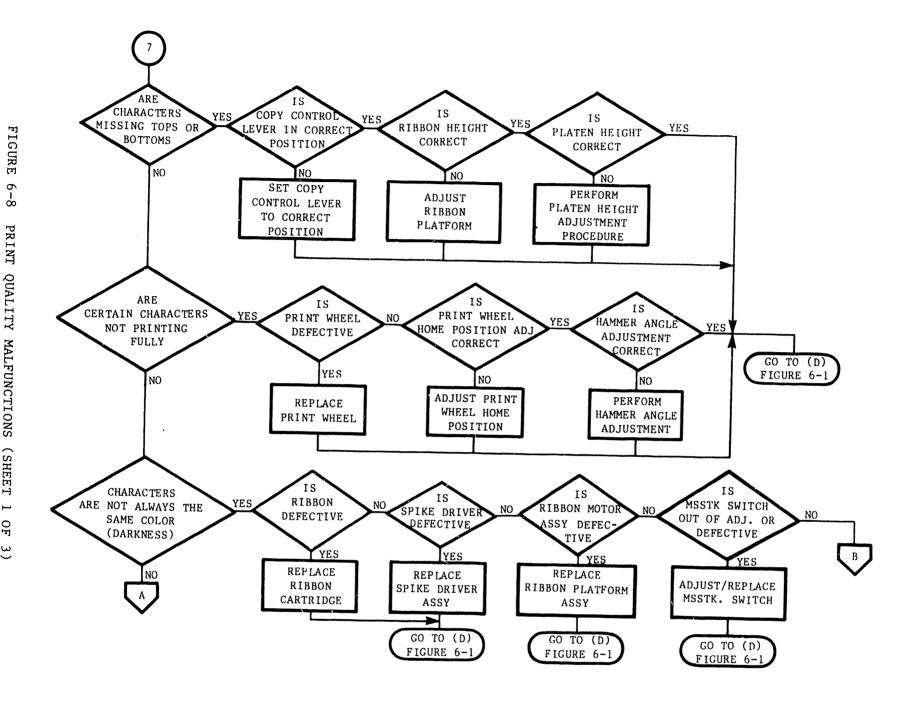


FIGURE 6-6 I/O SELECTION MALFUNCTIONS

FIGURE 6-7

PRINT START MALFUNCTIONS





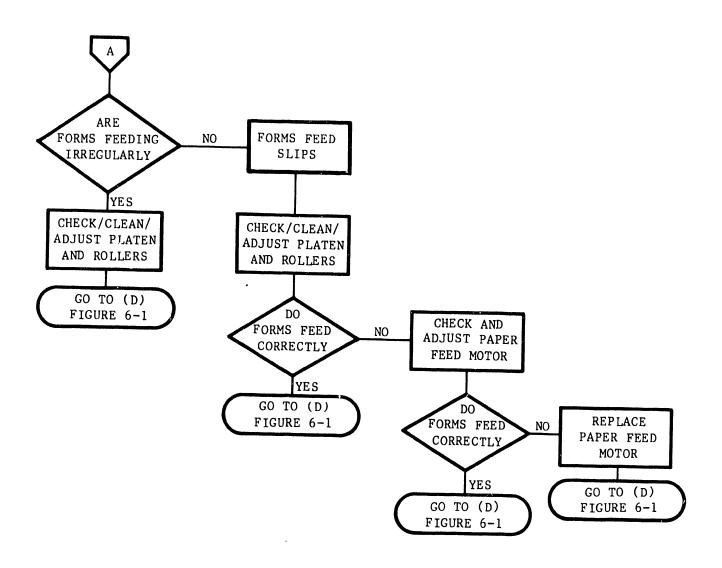


FIGURE 6-8 PRINT QUALITY MALFUNCTIONS (SHEET 2 OF 3)

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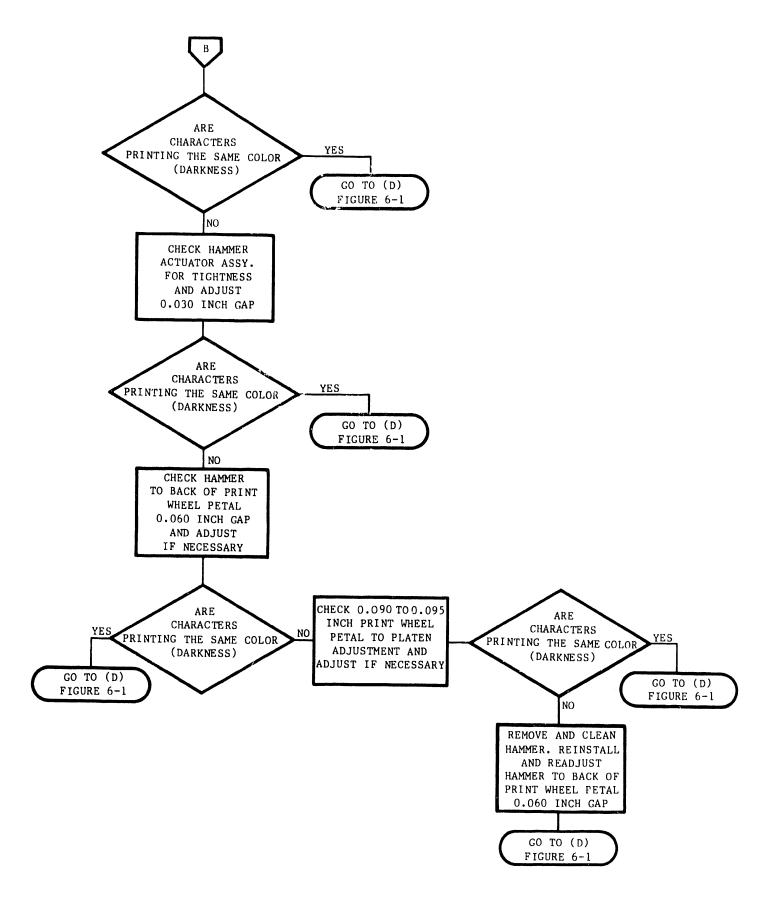


FIGURE 6-8 PRINT QUALITY MALFUNCTIONS (SHEET 3 OF 3)

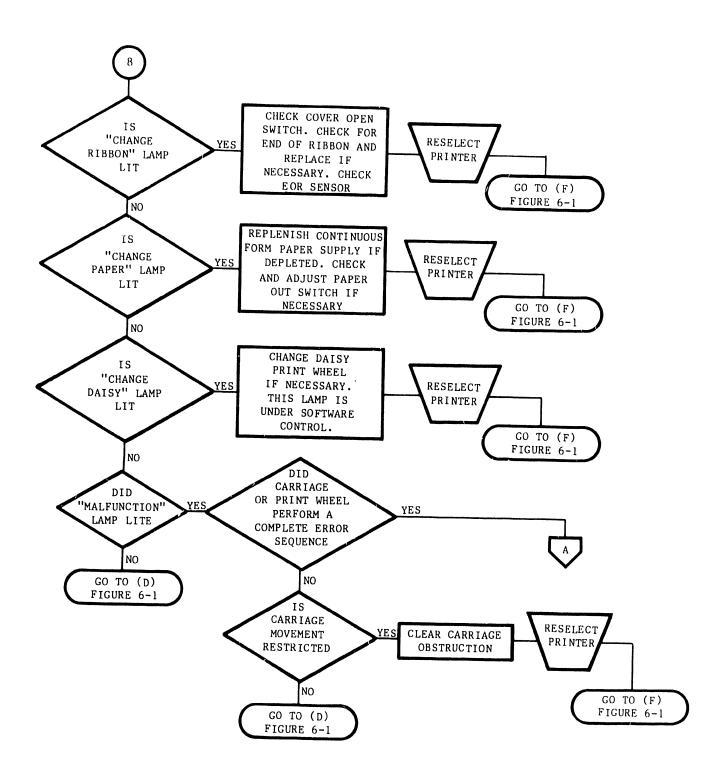


FIGURE 6-9 PRINT COMPLETION MALFUNCTIONS (SHEET 1 OF 2)

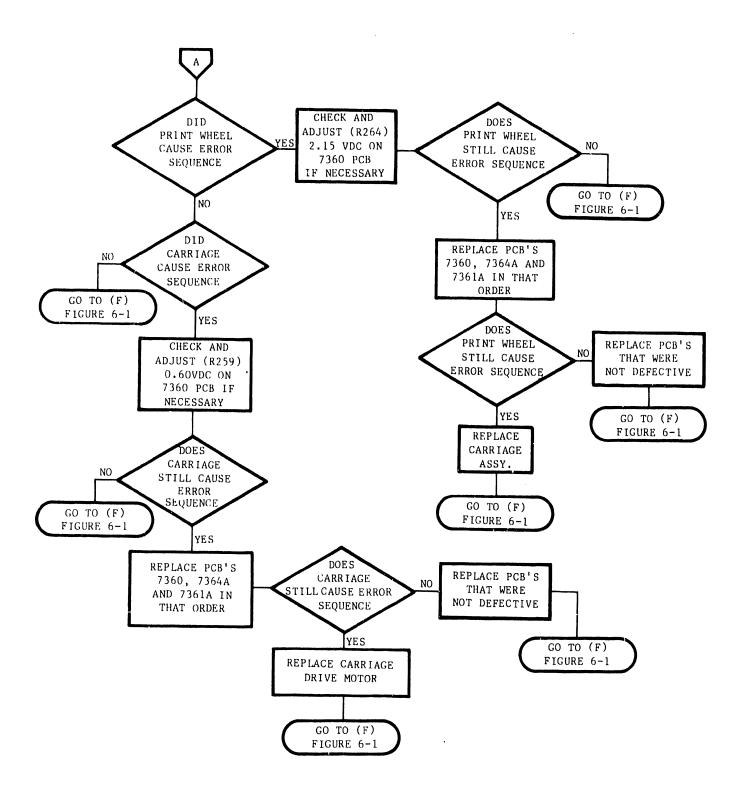


FIGURE 6-9 PRINT COMPLETION MALFUNCTIONS (SHEET 2 OF 2)

CHAPTER PREVENTIVE MAINTENANCE AND DIAGNOSTIC

CHAPTER 7

PREVENTIVE MAINTENANCE AND DIAGNOSTICS

7.1 PREVENTIVE MAINTENANCE

The recommended preventive maintenance is normal cleaning and inspection every six months, each 500 hours of operation or present service call, whichever occurs first. The printer will need a visual inspection, cleaning, and minimal lubrication. Normal time required to perform these procedures should not exceed 15 minutes.

7.1.1 CLEANING AND INSPECTION

- 1. Set printer POWER switch to OFF and open or remove covers.
- 2. Thoroughly inspect the printer for signs of wear and loose or broken hardware. Check the platen for looseness or wobble. Check the carriage system for looseness, wobble, or accumulations of foreign materials on rail which might cause uneven carriage movement. Check the carriage drive cable system for wear.
- Remove the platen, paper deflector, ribbon cartridge and print wheel.
 Inspect these parts for signs of wear.
- 4. Clean the printer thoroughly using alcohol-saturated cleaning pads and wipers. Remove accumulations of paper residue, ink, dust, etc., with special attention to carriage rails and pulley groves.
- 5. Clean the platen, platen pressure rollers, and paper bail rollers with a good platen cleaner which does not damage rubber products (such as Fedron Platen Cleaner). Do not use alcohol on these items.

7.1.2 LUBRICATION

Use #10 weight oil and IBM No. 23 grease for lubrication of the printer.

7.1.2.1 CARRIAGE SYSTEM

Lubricate the various parts of the cleaned and inspected printer according to the following schedule. DO NOT exceed the amounts recommended. Too much lubrication can be more harmful than none at all.

- 1. Clean both carriage rails with alcohol pads.
- 2. Remove two plastic retainers for felt wipers on carriage. Saturate felt wipers with #10 weight oil. Reinstall retainers.

- 3. Apply 4 or 5 drops of oil on either side of the carriage and move carriage back and forth on the carriage rail to distribute the oil on the rail.
- 4. Clean any debris from the ribbon take up mechanism.
- 5. Using a cloth or brush wipe away debris from the hammer actuator. If the hammer is extremely dirty, remove the hammer stop eccentric and then the hammer. Clean the hammer and remove the plastic hammer caps and grease lightly. Replace the plastic hammer caps, the hammer and the hammer stop eccentric. Readjust hammer to back of print wheel petal gap as described in paragraph 5.11.

6. Grease should be applied lightly to all moving surfaces of the copy control lever, paper release lever and both side frame eccentrics.

7.2 DIAGNOSTICS

7.2.1 GENERAL

Diagnostic programs have been written for all Wang systems using Daisy Printers as follows:

702-0056A Single Channel Diagnostic Roy 2	LI NO.	TITLE
702-0074 On-Line Diagnostic Rev.2.1 702-0079 Diagnostic for 2200 702-0001A Diagnostic for System 5 732-0002B Diagnostic for SVP/2200 Systems	02-0079 02-0001A	Diagnostic for 2200 Diagnostic for System 5

However, if a diagnostic program is unavailable check the printed copy for the following points:

- 1. Spacing: A row of uppercase "H"'s will show if any spacing problems are present in your machine.
- 2. Typical Sentence: "The quick brown fox...". This sentence uses all the alphabet in a random order.
- 3. P/W worst case: "I, E, H, X"
- 4. Line of underscores.

- 5. Line of underscored words.
- 6. Six line feeds equal to one inch.

The following printed lines of characters, letters and numerals provide a reasonable test of print quality:

```
abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz***********************ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRstuvwx
abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz***********************ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRstuvwx
abcdefghijklmnopgrstuvwxyz**********************ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRstuvwx
abcdefghijklmnopgrstuvwxyz***********************ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRstuvwx
abcdefghijklmnopgrstuvwxyz*********************ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPORstuvwx
abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz**********************ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRstuvwx
abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz***********************ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRstuvwx
abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz**********************ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRstuvwx
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abcdefghijklmnopgrstuvwxyz***********************ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPORstuvwx
abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz***********************ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRstuvwx
abcdefghijklmnopgrstuvwxyz**********************ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRstuvwx
abcdefghijklmnopgrstuvwxyz**********************ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPORstuvwx
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abcdefghijklmnopgrstuvwxyz**********************ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRstuvwx
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                         auauauauauauauauauauau
abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz*********************ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRstuvwx
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abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz*********************ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRstuvwx abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz**********************ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRstuvwx abcdefghijklmnopgrstuvwxyz*********************ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRstuvwx abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz**********************ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRstuvwx abcdefghijklmnopgrstuvwxyz*********************ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRstuvwx abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz**********************ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRstuvwx abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz**********************ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRstuvwx 1234 12345 1234 12345 1234 12345 1234 12345 1234 12345 12345 1234 1234 12345

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7.2.2 DIAGNOSTIC DISPLAY BOARD (WLI 190-0739)

The Diagnostic Display Board is used for both diagnosing electronic failures and to assist field personnel in performing mechanical adjustments (print wheel home, carriage left and right and print wheel clockwise and counterclockwise adjustments).

7.2.2.1 USE IN DIAGNOSING ELECTRONIC FAILURES

The following procedure describes the use of the Diagnostic Display Board to troubleshoot electronic failures in the daisy printers.

- 1. Insert Diagnostic Display Board cable connector into spare PROM socket L6 on 210-7361-A board.
- 2. Set the eight Diagnostic Display Board DIP switches to OFF.
- 3. Set POWER switch ON and then press SELECT switch on printer control panel.
- 4. Observe the Diagnostic Display Board HEX indicators for the error codes and probable faults listed in table 6-1.

TABLE 7-1
ERROR CODES AND PROBABLE FAULTS

ERROR CODE	DESCRIPTION AND PROBABLE FAULT
00. FF. 01. 02. 03. 04. 06. 07. 10. 11. 12. 13.	Normal Operation Detent Removed from Print Wheel and Carriage (Sleep) RAM FAILURE (L4 or L5) Prom L9 Questionable Prom L8 Questionable Prom L7 Questionable Z MOTOR ERROR-Replace 210-7361-A X MOTOR ERROR-Replace 210-7361-A CHECK FLAGS NOT SET Check X & Z motors Z FLAG SET-Check Z motor drive X FLAG SET-Check X motor drive BOTH X AND Z FLAGS SET-Check X & Z motors
	FF COMMAND TO 8080 traps to 0038H in memory
82.	X FAULT ERROR AFTER RETRIES FAILED-Check XCCV for 0.60V (R259 Pot Adjustment on 210-7360 PCB) Z FAULT ERROR AFTER RETRIES FAILED-Check ZCCV for 2.15V (R264 Pot Adjustment on 210-7360 PCB)

7.2.2.2 USE FOR MECHANICAL ADJUSTMENTS

The use of the Diagnostic Display Board to assist field personnel when performing mechanical adjustments (print wheel home, carriage movement left and right, and print wheel rotation clockwise and counterclockwise for adjusting the appropriate encoders) is required when the printer has been modified with the new microcode and is described in the individual adjustment procedures contained in Chapter 5.

CHAPTER SCHEM-ATICS

THE SCHEMATICS, WHEN AVAILABLE, ARE ON THE LAST FICHE IN THIS SET.

CHAPTER DISASSEMBLY PROCEDURES AND ILLUSTRATED PARTS LIST

CHAPTER 9

DISASSEMBLY PROCEDURES AND ILLUSTRATED PARTS LIST

9.1 INTRODUCTION

The disassembly procedures contained in paragraph 9.2 are to be accomplished using the parts lists and exploded view drawings contained in paragraph 9.3. The parts lists are located on the 8 1/2" X 11" apron of each exploded view drawing. When the parts lists are too large for the apron alone they are contained on the page facing the exploded view drawing and its apron so that the part numbers can be readily identified with the exploded view drawing folded out. Also, this 8 1/2" X 11" apron allows viewing the exploded view drawings (folded out) while performing the disassembly procedures contained in paragraph 9.2.

9.2 DISASSEMBLY PROCEDURES

All of the following removal and replacement procedures assume that the printer cover has been removed.

9.2.1 CARRIAGE ASSEMBLY

NOTE

All figure references in this paragraph are to Figure 9-1 unless otherwise noted.

A. REMOVAL

1. Slide carriage assembly (8) midway between left side frame and center of printer.

- Remove two screws holding cable spring(s) (7) and remove cable spring(s).
- 3. Secure the two carriage cords (1, 5) at the two tension pulleys (6, 9) to prevent unwrapping of cords from drive motor pulley (3).
- 4. Remove carriage cords from pulley (34, Figure 9-7) below carriage assembly.
- 5. Remove connector clamp plate (37, Figure 9-7), disconnect all connectors to flex cable and remove flex cable bracket (38, Figure 9-7) from carriage assembly.
- 6. Remove two screws (each) (41, Figure 9-3) holding the shafts (42, Figure 9-3) in place.
- 7. Remove front shaft (42, Figure 9-3).
- 8. Remove carriage assembly and shaft (42, Figure 9-3).
- 9. Remove shaft (42, Figure 9-3) from carriage assembly.
- 10. Remove ribbon platform assembly (279-5150) from carriage assembly unless platform assembly is being replaced with carriage assembly.

B. REPLACEMENT

NOTE

When installing a new carriage assembly, be sure to install items (33) and (1) on item (9) of Figure 9-7 before installing shaft (42, Figure 9-3).

- 1. Install the shaft (42, Figure 9-3) (with items (33) and (1) installed on item (9) of Figure 9-7) into the carriage assembly.
- 2. Install the shaft (42, Figure 9-3), with carriage assembly attached into the printer and secure to the printer frame with two shouldered screws (41, Figure 9-3).
- 3. Slide second shaft (42, Figure 9-3) between two bearings (12, Figure 9-7) and secure the shaft to the printer frames with two shouldered screws (41, Figure 9-3).

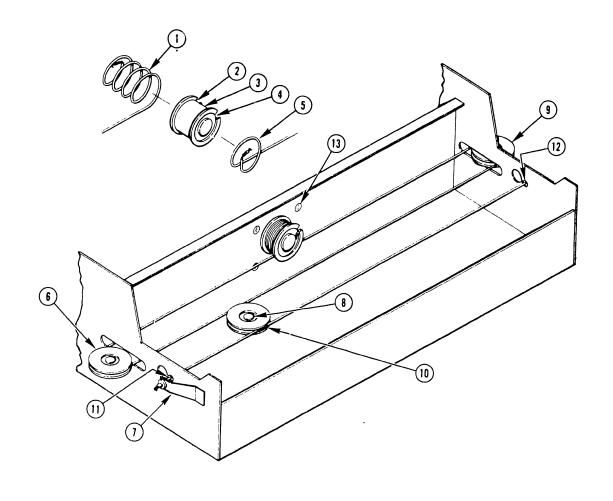


FIGURE 9-1 CARRIAGE CORD INSTALLATION

- 4. Secure the flex cable bracket (38, Figure 9-7) to the carriage bracket (4, Figure 9-7) with two pan head screws (36, Figure 9-7) being sure to secure the black ground wire lug (39, Figure 9-7) under the rear screw. Be sure that the flex cable bracket extension will enter the cutout in the leftside frame without interference.
- 5. Replace carriage cords (1, 5) (now secure at the two tension pulleys (6, 9) on carriage pulley assembly (10) located below the carriage assembly (10) as follows:
 - a. Loop carriage cord (1) around upper groove of carriage assembly pulley (10).
 - b. Bring cord (1) to left through hole (11) in left side frame and using a pair of vise grip pliers pull cord (1) to allow placement of retainer (end-of-cord) into notch (11) in left side frame.
 - c. Loop carriage cord (5) around lower groove of carriage assembly pulley (10).
 - d. Bring cord (5) to right through hole (12) in right side frame and using a pair of vise grip pliers pull cord (5) to allow placement of retainer (end-of-cord) (12) into notch in right side frame.
 - e. Again using vise grip pliers pull retainer (end of left cord (1)) away from side frame sufficiently to allow cord spring (7) to be placed behind the retainer (7). Place second cable spring (7) behind first, if printer has two, as described above.
 - f. Secure cord spring(s) (7) with two screws (7) to left side frame.

- g. Install ribbon platform assembly (279-5150) using release latch (33, Figure 9-10) and spring (32, Figure 9-10) removed from old carriage assembly on new carriage assembly.
- h. Reinstall six flex cable connectors.
- i. Secure excess wire harness to front portion of flex cable bracket with a cable tye allowing sufficient play so that wires do not rub against metal surfaces.
- j. Replace connector clamping plate (37, Figure 9-7) on flex cable bracket (38, Figure 9-7).
- 6. Perform all the adjustment procedures contained in Chapter 5.

9.2.2 CARRIAGE CORD REPLACEMENT

NOTE

All Figure references in this paragraph are to Figure 9-1.

- 1. Remove two screws (7) holding cable spring(s) (7) and remove cable spring(s).
- 2. Move carriage assembly (8) to extreme right of printer.

NOTE

The left carriage cord is always installed first.

- 3. Insert end-of-left-cord (1) into back retaining notch (2) on carriage drive servomotor hub (3) and start to wind cord (1) from bottom to left on the hub (3) by turning hub counterclockwise.
- 4. Loop carriage cord (1) around left tension pulley (6).
- 5. Turn hub (3) counterclockwise while holding end-of-cord (1) taut and making sure cord turns (1) are wound tightly on hub (3).
- 6. While holding cord (1) taut, move carriage assembly pulley (10) to left to allow the cord (1) to be looped over and placed in top groove of pulley and secure end-of-cord (1) in notch (11) in left side frame.
- 7. Continue to turn carriage drive servomotor hub (3) counterclockwise until carriage assembly pulley (10) moves to it's left most position.
- 8. Insert end of right carriage cord (5) into front notch (4) on carriage drive servomotor hub (3) and start to wind the cord (5) bottom to right on the hub (3) one half to one turn without turning hub (3).
- 9. Loop carriage cord (5) around right tension pulley (9).
- 10. Loop carriage cord (5) around lower groove of carriage assembly pulley (10).
- 11. Bring cord (5) to right through hole (12) in right side frame and using a pair of vise grip pliers pull end-of-cord (5) to allow placement of retainer into notch (12) in right side frame.
- 12. Again using vise grip pliers pull retainer (end-of-left-cord (1)) away from side frame sufficiently to allow cord spring (7) to be placed behind the retainer (7). Place second cable spring (7) behind first, if printer has two, as described above.

- 13. Secure cord spring(s) (7) with two screws (7) to left side frame.
- 14. Perform the checks and the adjustment procedures contained in paragraphs 5.8 and 5.21.

9.2.3 RIBBON PLATFORM

A. REMOVAL

- 1. Remove clamping plate (37, Figure 9-7).
- 2. Loosen the two hex head screws (Figure 5-26) on the right side of the carriage assembly frame below the ribbon platform.
- Loosen phillips head screw (Figure 5-26) on left side of carriage assembly frame.
- 4. Loosen nut post (Figure 5-26).
- 5. Lift ribbon platform (Figure 5-26) from carriage assembly and remove the two connectors from the flex cable assembly (38, Figure 9-7).

B. REPLACEMENT

NOTE

Before attempting replacement of the ribbon platform, ensure that the two hex head screws, nut post and phillips head screw shown in Figure 5-26 are loose enough to allow the ribbon platform to slide onto the carriage bracket.

- 1. Install ribbon platform onto carriage bracket (4, Figure 8-7) and then tighten the two hex head screws, the nut post and the phillips head screw shown in Figure 5-26.
- 2. Replace the two connectors on the flex cable assembly receptacles (38, Figure 9-7).
- 3. Perform the checks and adjustments contained in paragraph 5.22.

9.2.4 CHASSIS

A. REMOVAL

- 1. Remove two screws at left and right rear of standard printer chassis or four screws (two on left and two on right) of wide carriage chass; securing either one to printer frame.
- 2. Slide chassis partially to the rear.
- 3. Remove all necessary interconnecting cables.
- 4. Remove chassis from printer.

B. REPLACEMENT

- 1. Slide chassis partially forward into printer.
- 2. Reconnect all previously removed cables to their appropriate receptacles.
- 3. Slide chassis all the way forward into the printer and secure to printer frame with two screws at left and right rear for standard printer chassis or four screws, two on left and two on right, for wide carriage printer chassis.

4. Adjust +5VR supply as described in paragraph 5.4.

9.2.5 CARRIAGE DRIVE MOTOR

A. REMOVAL

- 1. Remove two screws (7, Figure 9-1) holding cable spring(s) (7) and remove cable spring(s).
- 2. Remove carriage cords (1, 5, Figure 9-1) from pulley (10, Figure 9-1) below carriage assembly.
- 3. Remove carriage cords (1, 5) from carriage drive servomotor hub (3).
- 4. Remove connectors from servo board (WL #210-7360) and J3 on the chassis.
- 5. Remove two screws one at left and one at right rear of standard printer chassis or four screws (two on left and two on right) of wide carriage chassis securing either one to printer frame.
- 6. Slide chassis partially to the rear.
- 7. Remove four screws (13, Figure 9-1) holding carriage drive servo motor (35, Figure 9-3) to frame.
- 8. Remove carriage drive servomotor (35, Figure 9-3) with hub (3, Figure 9-1) attached from the rear of the printer.

B. REPLACEMENT

1. Slide carriage drive servomotor (35, Figure 9-3), with hub (3, Figure 9-1) attached, into place in the printer and secure with four screws (13, Figure 9-1).

- 2. Slide chassis forward and secure with two screws one at left and one at right rear of standard printer chassis or four screws two on left and two on right of the wide carriage chassis.
- 3. Replace two connectors to servo board (WL #210-7360) and the connector to J3 on the chassis.
- 4. Move carriage assembly (8) to extreme right of printer.

NOTE

The left carriage cord is always installed first.

- 5. Insert end-of-left-cord (1) into back retaining notch (2) on carriage drive servomotor hub (3) and start to wind cord (1) from bottom to left on the hub (3) by turning hub counterclockwise.
- 6. Loop carriage cord (1) around left tension pulley (6).
- 7. Turn hub (3) counterclockwise while holding end-of-cord (1) taut and making sure cord turns (1) are wound tightly on hub (3).
- 8. While holding cord (1) taut, move carriage assembly pulley (10) to left to allow the cord (1) to be looped over and placed in top groove of pulley and secure end-of-cord (1) in notch (11) in left side frame.
- 9. Continue to turn carriage drive servomotor hub (3) counterclockwise until carriage assembly pulley (10) moves to it's left most position.

- 10. Insert end of right carriage cord (5) into front notch (4) on carriage drive servomotor hub (3) and start to wind the cord (5) bottom to right on the hub (3) one half to one turn without turning hub (3).
- 11. Loop carriage cord (5) around right tension pulley (9).
- 12. Loop carriage cord (5) around lower groove of carriage assembly pulley (10).
- 13. Bring cord (5) to right through hole (12) in right side frame and using a pair of vise grip pliers pull end-of-cord (5) to allow placement of retainer into notch (12) in right side frame.
- 14. Again using vise grip pliers pull retainer (end-of-left-cord (1)) away from side frame sufficiently to allow cord spring (7) to be placed behind the retainer (7). Place second cable spring (7) behind first, if printer has two, as described above.
- 15. Secure cord spring(s) (7) with two screws (7) to left side frame.
- 16. Perform the checks and adjustment procedures contained in paragraphs 5.7, 5.8 and 5.21.1.

9.2.6 COPY CONTROL LEVER (See Figure 9-3)

A. REMOVAL

- 1. Loosen set screw on lever (39).
- Loosen eccentric bearing set screw and remove eccentric bearing
 (32) from left end of copy control shaft (34).
- 3. Slide shaft (34) to right to remove copy control lever (39).

B. REPLACEMENT

- 1. Slide copy control shaft (34) to the left thru hole in copy control spring (38), thru hole in copy control lever (39) and thru collar in left side frame.
- Slide eccentric bearing (32) over end of copy control shaft
 (34) and secure to the flat surface on the shaft with set screw
 (33).

NOTE

Set screw securing eccentric bearing to end of copy control shaft is not aligned with set screw of copy control lever.

 Tighten set screw securing copy control lever (39) to flat portion of copy control shaft (34).

9.2.7 PAPER RELEASE LEVER (See Figure 9-3)

A. REMOVAL

- 1. Remove spring (46) from paper release arm pivot stud (49g) and the notch in paper release cam follower (14, Figure 9-4).
- 2. Remove the 'C' clip (49p) from right side of paper out bracket link (49e) and disconnect clevis (49f) from paper out bracket lever (15, Figure 9-4).
- 3. Remove 'C' clip (49n).

- 4. Lift paper release cam follower (14, Figure 9-4) up and out of the path of paper release lever (49b).
- 5. Move paper release lever (49b) to the rear and then slide paper release lever to the left to remove from paper release arm pivot stud (49g).
- 6. Remove paper out bracket link (49e) from paper release lever (49b).

B. REPLACEMENT

- 1. Slide paper out bracket link (49e) into hole in paper release lever (49b).
- 2. Slide paper release lever (49b) onto paper release arm pivot stud (49g).
- 3. Install 'C' clip (49p) onto paper out bracket link (49e) on the right side of the paper release lever (49b) and connect clevis (49f) to paper out bracket lever (15, Figure 9-4).
- 4. Secure paper release lever (49b) to paper release arm pivot stud (49g) with 'C' clip (49n).
- 5. Return paper release cam follower (14, Figure 9-4) to its original position and replace spring (46) between paper release arm pivot stud (49g) and the notch in the paper release cam follower (14, Figure 9-4).
- 6. Lubricate cam surface of paper release arm where paper release follower cam (14, Figure 9-4) contacts its surface (Refer to Paragraph 7.1.2).

9.2.8 PAPER FEED MOTOR

NOTE

All figure references in this paragraph are to Figure 9-3 unless otherwise noted.

A. REMOVAL

- 1. Press LH and RH platen latches (50c, 49d) and remove platen (Figure 9-11).
- 2. Remove two motor mounting screws and pivot screw (Figure 5-19).
- 3. Disconnect paper feed motor (50el) harness connector from chassis receptacle J4.
- 4. Slide paper feed motor (50el), with drive gear and idler gear attached, to the left to remove.

B. REPLACEMENT

- 1. Install paper feed motor (50el) with drive gear and idler gear (50e2) attached, from the left through L.H. platen plate (50a) and printer frame.
- 2. Secure paper feed motor (50el) to L.H. platen plate (50a) and printer frame with two motor mounting screws and pivot screw (Figure 5-19).
- 3. Connect paper feed motor (50el) harness connector to chassis receptacle J4.

- 4. Press L.H. and R.H. platen latches (50c, 49d) and insert platen into notches in L.H. and R.H. platen plates (50a) and (49a).

 Release both platen latches.
- 5. Perform all check and adjustment procedures contained in paragraph 5.17.

9.2.9 'U' CHANNEL ASSEMBLY

NOTE

All figure references in this paragraph are to Figure 9-4 unless otherwise noted.

A. REMOVAL

- 1. Press LH and RH platen latches (50c, 49d, Figure 9-3) and remove platen (Figure 9-11).
- 2. Remove paper scale (16).
- 3. Remove paper deflector (45).
- 4. Unhook two springs (44) at both ends of roller arm mounting channel (5).
- 5. Remove two mounting screws at both ends of roller arm mounting channel (5) securing it to L.H. and R.H. platen plates (50a, 49a, Figure 9-3).
- 6. Remove two pan head screws, lockwashers, flatwashers, the nut plate (43) and the paper out switch (42) from paper out switch bracket (41).

- 7. Disconnect clevis pin (49f, Figure 9-3) from paper out lever bracket (15).
 - 8. Lift 'U' channel assembly from printer.

B. REPLACEMENT

- 1. Place 'U' channel assembly in position in the printer.
- 2. Secure roller mounting channel (5) to the L.H. and R.H. platen plates (50a, 49a, Figure 9-3) with two screws at each end.
- 3. Connect clevis pin (49f, Figure 9-3) to paper out lever bracket (15).
- 4. Secure paper out switch (42) to paper out detect switch bracket (41) with two pan head screws, lockwashers, flatwashers and the nut plate (43).
- 5. Hook two springs (44) one at each end of roller arm mounting channel (5).
- 6. Replace paper deflector (45).
- 7. Replace paper scale (16).
- 8. Press L.H. and R.H. platen latches (50c, 49d, Figure 9-3) and insert platen into notches in L.H. and R.H. platen plates (50a, 49a, Figure 9-3). Release both platen latches.
- 9. Perform all check and adjustments contained in paragraphs 5.19 and 5.20.

9.2.10 HEAD CABLE ASSEMBLY

A. REMOVAL (Figure 9-7)

- 1. Remove connector clamping plate (24).
- 2. Disconnect all connectors to flex cable.
- 3. Remove two screws securing flex cable bracket (23) to right frame of carriage assembly (1).
- 4. Remove the two screws securing the flex cable clamp(s).
- 5. Unplug flex cable connector at chassis receptacle J2 and remove flex cable from printer.

B. REPLACEMENT (Figure 9-7)

- 1. Using old flex cable as a template, bend new flex cable at same location and then apply triangular shaped insulator removed from old flex cable to new flex cable.
- 2. Connect flex cable connector at chassis receptacle J2.
- Using the two screws secure the flex cable clamp(s) to the printer frame.
- 4. Secure the flex cable bracket (38, Figure 9-7) to the carriage bracket (4, Figure 9-7) with two pan head screws (36, Figure 9-7) being sure to secure the black ground wire lug (39, Figure 9-7) under the rear screw. Be sure that the flex cable bracket extension will enter the cutout in the leftside frame without interference.
- 5. Reconnect all connectors to flex cable (40).

- 6. Secure clamping plate (37) to flex cable bracket (38) with two screws (36).
- 7. Run functional tests.

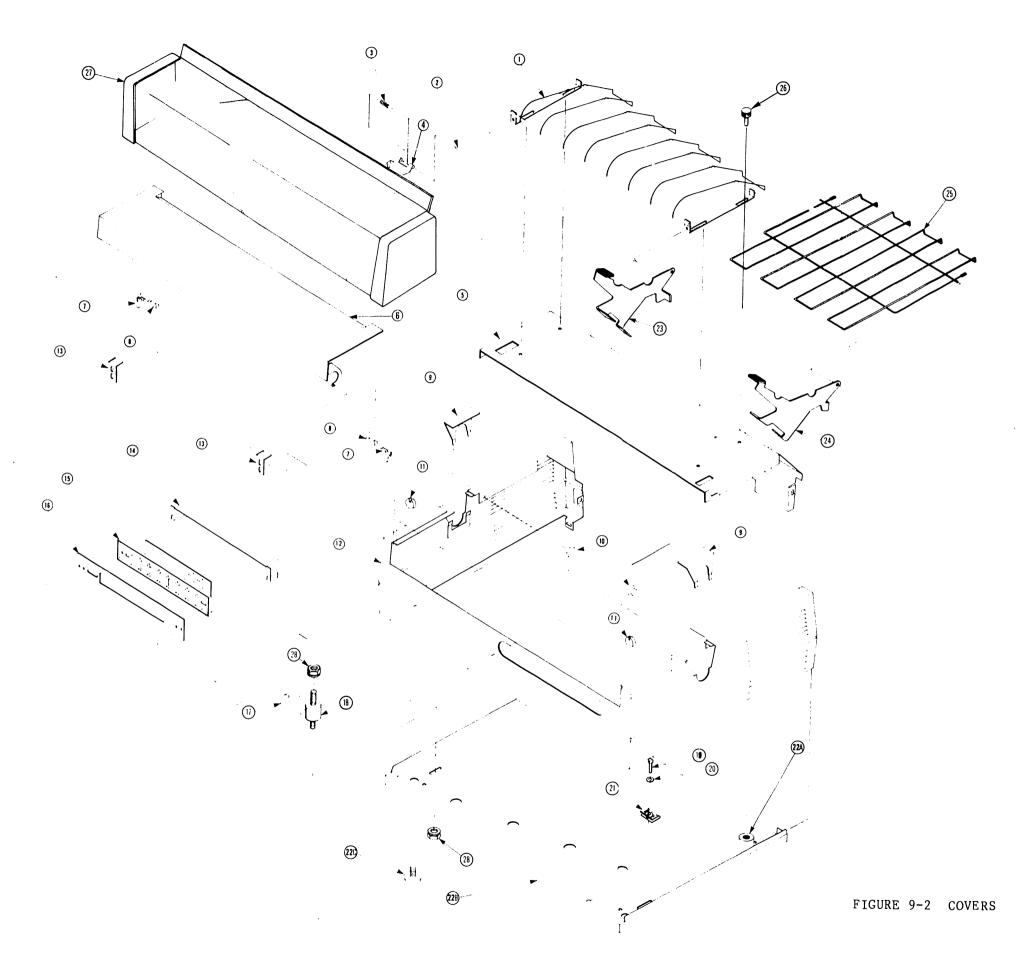
9.3 ILLUSTRATED PARTS LIST

This paragraph contains the parts list and each associated exploded view drawing. The parts lists are located on the 8 1/2" X 11" apron of the exploded view drawing (when too large for the apron alone they start on the facing page and finish on the apron). This allows the user to view the folded out exploded view drawing while performing removal and replacement procedures and identifying part numbers. Each parts list contains the exploded view drawing title, figure number and assembly number when applicable. The following is a list of the exploded view drawings:

FIGURE	TITLE	PAGE NO.
9-2	COVERS	9-21
9-3	FRAMES	9-23/-24
9-4	'U' CHANNEL ASSEMBLY	9-25/-26
9-5	CHASSIS ASSEMBLY	9-27/-28
9-6	CARRIAGE DRIVE MOTOR ASSEMBLY	9-29
9-7	CARRIAGE ASSEMBLY	9-31
9-8	PRINT WHEEL ENCODER MOUNTING	9-32
9-9	PRINT YOKE AND BEARING ASSEMBLY	9-33/-34
9-10	RIBBON PLATFORM ASSEMBLY	9-35/-36
9-11	PLATEN ASSEMBLY	9-37/-38
9-12	TRACTOR FEED ASSEMBLY	9-39/-40

9.3.1 COVERS (SEE FIGURE 9-2) (NO ASSEMBLY PART NO.)

ITEM NO.	PART NO.	DESCRIPTION
1	458-0474	COVER RACK (81W/41W)
	458-0475	COVER RACK (81WC/41WC)
2	461-3348	EDGE GUIDE ROD (81W/41W)
	461-3349	EDGE GUIDE ROD (81WC/41WC)
3	465-1669	EDGE GUIDE SPRING
4	452-4057	EDGE GUIDE
5	458-0578	CENTER WELDMENT WRAP (81W/41W)
	458-0577	CENTER WELDMENT WRAP (81WC/41WC)
6	451-2947	FRONT TOP COVER (81W/41W)
	451-2948	FRONT TOP COVER (81WC/41WC)
7	651-0240	ACCESS COVER CATCH
8	462-0322	BAR CLIP SPACER
9	449-0215	ROLL COVER (WITH CLIPS)
	449-0214	ROLL COVER WITH CLIPS (USED WITH TSF OR TRACTOR FEED)
10	478-0430	CENTER WRAP CLIP PIN
11	655-0231	BUMPER
12	451-2949	TOP COVER (81W/41W)
	451-2950	TOP COVER (81WC/41WC)
13	451-4702	COVER HINGE BRKT
14	451-2183	KEYBOARD COVER (METAL)
	478-0503	KEYBOARD COVER (MOLDED)
15	271-1141-1	KEYBOARD ASSY.
	271-1212	KEYBOARD ASSY. (2281W/WC)
16	452-2352	FINISH PLATE
	452-2351	FINISH PLATE (2281W/WC)
17	458-0603	GROUND STRAP
18	655-0270	SHOCK MOUNT
19	650-9047	10-32 SCREW
20	653-6000	NO. 10 FLAT WASHER
21	651-0237	10 X 32 NUT CLIP
22	279-4028	BOTTOM COVER ASSY
22a	449-0293	SHIPPING STOP
22b	451-1237	BOTTOM PAN (81W/41W)
	451-1238	BOTTOM PAN (81WC/41WC)
22c	655-0205	WHITE BUMPER
23	451-4563	REAR RACK BRACKET (L.H.)
24	451-4564	REAR RACK BRACKET (R.H.)
25	458-0478	REAR RACK (81W/41W)
	458-0479	REAR RACK (81WC/41WC)
26	650-3174	6-32 X 1/2 KNURLED THUMB SCREW
27	279-5161	SILENCER (81W/41W)
	279-5162	SILENCER (81WC/41WC)
28	652-0020	1/4 X 20 FLANGE NUT



9.3.2 FRAMES (SEE FIGURE 9-3)

(NO ASSEMBLY PART NO.)

ITEM NO.	PART NO.	DESCRIPTION
1	458-0832	LEFT SIDE FRAME
2	458-0833	RIGHT SIDE FRAME
3	451-1228	FRONT BESE TRAY (81W/41W)
	451-1229	FRONT BASE TRAY (81WC/41WC)
4	653-6001	NO. 10 LOCK WASHER
5	652-6000	NO. 10 NUT
6	653-6000	NO. 10 FLAT WASHER
7	650-4400	8-32 X 1 1/4 SOCKET CAP HEAD SCREW
8	451-4478	IDLER PULLEY BRKT
9	461-3292	IDLER PULLEY STUD
10	279-5112	IDLER PULLEY ASSY
11	651-1730	RETAINER RING
12	420-1038	CABLE (81W/41W)
	420-1039	CABLE (81WC/41WC)
13	449-0169	NUT RETAINER
14	478-0338	BASE TRAY MOUNTING NUT
15	650-6163	10-32 X 1/2 SOCKET HEAD CAP SCREW
16	461-3301	PAPER BAIL ROD (81W/41W)
	461-3320	PAPER BAIL ROD (81WC/41WC)
17	655-0242	CARRIAGE BUMPER
18	462-0246	SPACER
19	650-3200	6-32 X 5/8 PHILLIPS PAN HEAD SCREW
20	652-3005	6-32 NUT
21	650-2087	4-40 X 1/4 PHILLIPS PAN HEAD SCREW
22	458-0380	PAPER BAIL ARM (R.H.)
23	465-0938	PAPER BAIL SPRING TORTION
24	650-4080	8-32 X 1/4 PHILLIPS PAN HEAD SCREW
25	451-4724	SWITCH BRKT
26	325-0027	CHEAT SWITCH
27	650-4160	8-32 X 1/2 PHILLIPS PAN HEAD SCREW
28	650-4171	8-32 X 1/2 HEX HEAD SCREW
29	465-1646	PLATEN PLATE EXTENSION SPRING
30	653-4000	NO. 8 FLAT WASHER
31	452-4043	PLATEN PLATE COLLAR
32	461-3311	COPY CONTROL ECCENTRIC
33	650-4061	8-32 X 3/16 SOCKET SET SCREW
34	461-3299	SHAFT COPY CONTROL (81W/41W)
	461-3319	SHAFT COPY CONTROL (81WC/41WC)
35	279-5115	CARRIAGE DRIVE MOTOR ASSY (REFER TO PARAGRAPH 8.3.5)
36	400-1003	FAN
37	452-2574	FLEX CABLE CLAMP (REAR)
38	465-1649	COPY CONTROL SPRING
39	449-0171	COPY CONTROL LEVER
40	465-1654	CABLE SPRING
	465-1797	CABLE SPRING (ONE PIECE USE WITH NEW
	·	CARRIAGE CORDS ONLY)
41	650-9046	1/4 X 3/8 SHOULDER SCREW
42	461-3295	SHAFT (81W/41W)
	461-3322	SHAFT (81WC/41WC)
		•

ITEM NO.	PART NO.	DESCRIPTION
43	458-0379	PAPER BAIL ARM (L.H.)
44	465-1071	PAPER BAIL ROLLER
45	452-2574	FLEX CABLE CLAMP
46	465-1665	SPRING
47	375-2107	SLOTTED OPTICAL SWITCH
48	451-4480	SWITCH BRKT.
49	279-5122	PLATEN PLATE ASSY (R.H.)
49a	452-0214	PLATEN PLATE (R.H.)
49Ь	449-0170	PAPER RELEASE KNOB
49c	451-4482	PLATEN HORIZ. ADJUSTING BRKT. (R.H.)
49d	458-0384	PLATEN LATCH (R.H.)
49e	458-0385	PAPER OUT BRACKET LINK
49 £	461-3031	CLEVIS PIN
49g	461-3302	PAPER RELEASE KNOB PIVOT
49h	461-3309	PLATEN PLATE ECCENTRIC
49j	478-0426	PAPER BAIL STOP
49k	650-3202	6-32 X 5/8 SOCKET CAP SCREW
491	650-4080	8-32 X 1/4 PHILLIPS PAN HEAD SCREW
49m	651-1712	RETAINER RING
49n	651-1719	RETAINER RING
49 p	651-1752	RETAINER RING
49q	652-0029	8-32 LOCK NUT
49r	653-4000	NO. 8 FLAT WASHER
50	279-5124	PLATEN PLATE ASSY (L.H.)
50a	452-0213	PLATEN PLATE (L.H.)
50b	451-4481	PLATEN HORIZ ADJUSTING BRKT (L.H.)
50c	458-0383	PLATEN LATCH (L.H.)
50d	651-1712	RETAINER RING
50e	279-5126	PAPER FEED MOTOR ASSY
50el	279-5145	PAPER FEED MOTOR AND PLUG ASSY
50e2	461-2023	IDLER GEAR
50e3	461-3306	IDLER GEAR STUD
50e4	461-3310	IDLER GEAR ECCENTRIC
50e5	652-6002	10-32 LOCK NUT
50e6	653-6000	NO. 10 FLAT WASHER

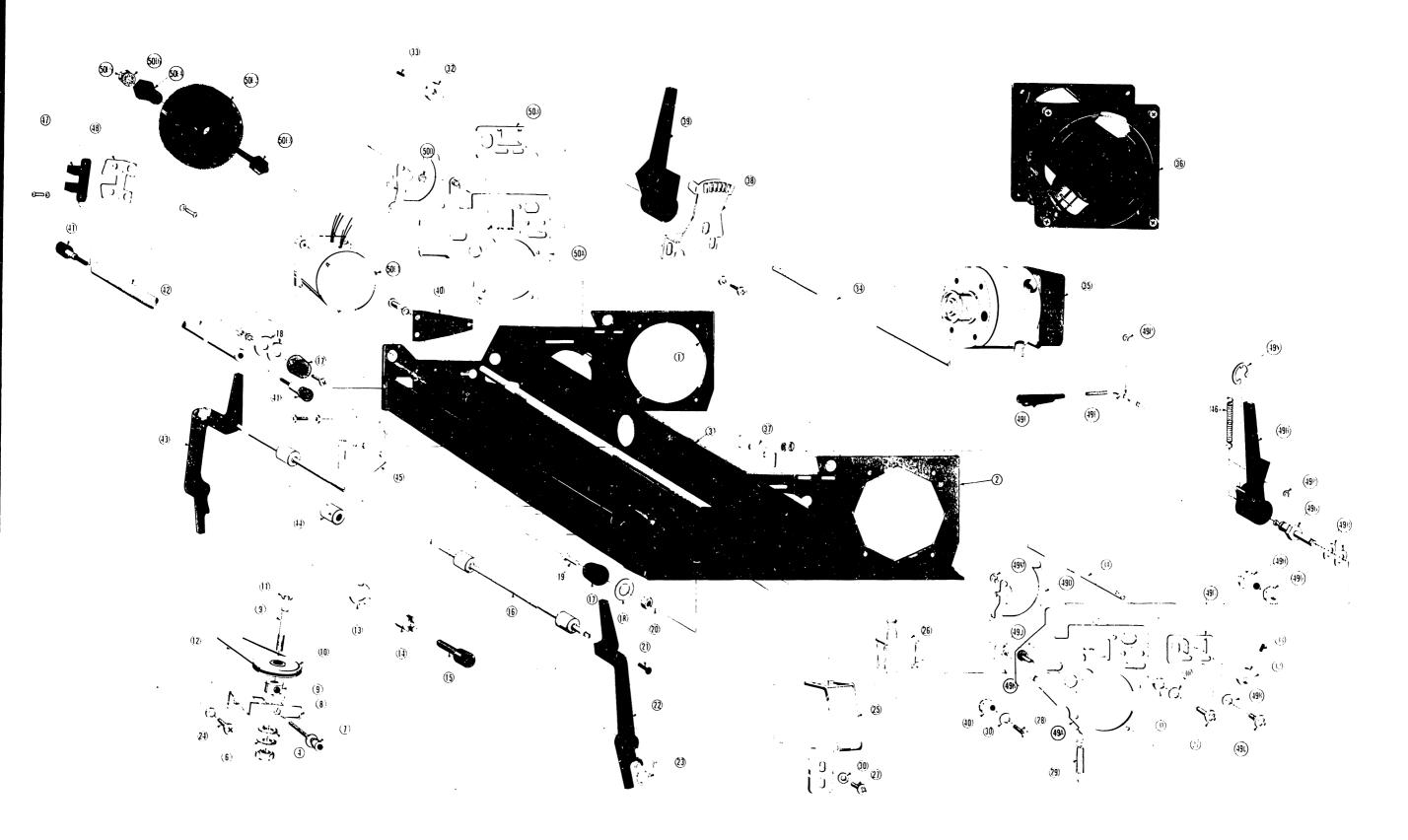


FIGURE 9-3 FRAMES

9.3.3 'U' CHANNEL ASSEMBLY 279-5117 (81W/41W) (SEE FIGURE 9-4) 'U' CHANNEL ASSEMBLY 279-5166 (81W/41W) item #39 not used 'U' CHANNEL ASSEMBLY 279-5117-1 (31WC/41WC)

ITEM NO.	PART NO.	DESCRIPTION
1	279-5118	ARM & ROLLER STUD ASSY L.H.
2	279-5118-1	ARM & ROLLER STUD ASSY R.H.
3	279-5119	ARM & GUIDE STUD ASSY L.H.
4	279-5119-1	ARM & GUIDE STUD ASSY R.H.
5	451-1943	ROLLER ARM MOUNT CHANNEL (81W/41W)
	452-2162	ROLLER ARM MOUNT CHANNEL (81WC/41WC)
6	451-4483	ROLLER ARM PIVOT BRKT
7	451-4485	CAM PLATE LOCATE BRKT L.H.
8	451-4486	CAM PLATE LOCATE BRKT R.H.
9	451-4493	PAPER OUT DETECT BRKT (81W/41W)
	451-4494	PAPER OUT DETECT BRKT (81WC/41WC)
10	451-4729	L.H. MOUNTING BRKT
11	451-4730	R.H. MOUNTING BRKT
12	451-7008	ROLLER ARM ADJUSTING BRKT
13	458-0377	FEED ROLLER MOUNTING ARM
14	458-0386	PAPER RELEASE CAM FOLLOWER
15	458-0396	PAPER OUT BRKT LEVER
16	458-0458	PAPER SCALE (81W/41W)
	458-0459	PAPER SCALE (81WC/41WC)
17	458-0600	TENSION SPRING
18	461-3277	PLATEN PRESSING ROLLER SHAFT
19	461-3305	FEED ARM PIVOT SHAFT (81W/41W)
	461-3324	FEED ARM PIVOT SHAFT (81WC/41WC)
20	461-3315	CAM ROD (81W/41W)
0.1	461-3321	CAM ROD (81WC/41WC)
21	461-3317	CAM FOLLOWER STUD
22	461-3325	PAPER OUT BRKT PIVOT
23	462-0340	DEFLECTOR SPACER
24	465-0734	NYLON BEARING
25	465-1647	ROLLER ARM EXTENSION SPRING
26	650-0083	2-56 X 1/4 PHILLIPS PAN HEAD SCREW
27		4-40X 3/8 PHILLIPS PAN HEAD SCREW
28	650-3040	6-32 X 1/8 SOCKET SET SCREW
29	650 - 4080	8-32 X 1/2 PHILLIPS PAN HEAD SCREW
30	650-4136 650-4132	8-32 X 3/8 SET SCREW
31		8-32 X 3/8 HEX HEAD SCREW
32 33	650-4173 651-1649	8-32 X 1/2 HEX HEAD SCREW
33 34	651-1702	1/8 X 3/4 GROOVED PIN RETAINER RING
3 4 35	651-1712	
36	651-1727	RETAINER RING RETAINER RING
37	652 -0029	8-32 LOCK NUT
38	652-0990	2-56 NUT
39	653-0042	NYLON WASHER (NOT USED ON 279-5166)
40	660-0577	SOUND DEADENER FOAM
40		PART OF ABOVE ASSEMBLIES
	REMITED COMMONDINGS NOT	TAKE OF ROOTS NOOKANDEED
41	451-4492	PAPER OUT SWITCH BRKT
42	325-2460-M	PAPER OUT SWITCH
43 .	461-0103	NUT PLATE
44	465-1645	RPRING
45	453 -0400	PAPER DEFLECTOR (SIN) (1W)
45	458 446	PARER DEFLECTOR SINGLINGS ROUSE
	458-0401	WITH UNITS NOT HAVING 1.2M (5) PAPER DEFLECTOR (21MC/41WG)

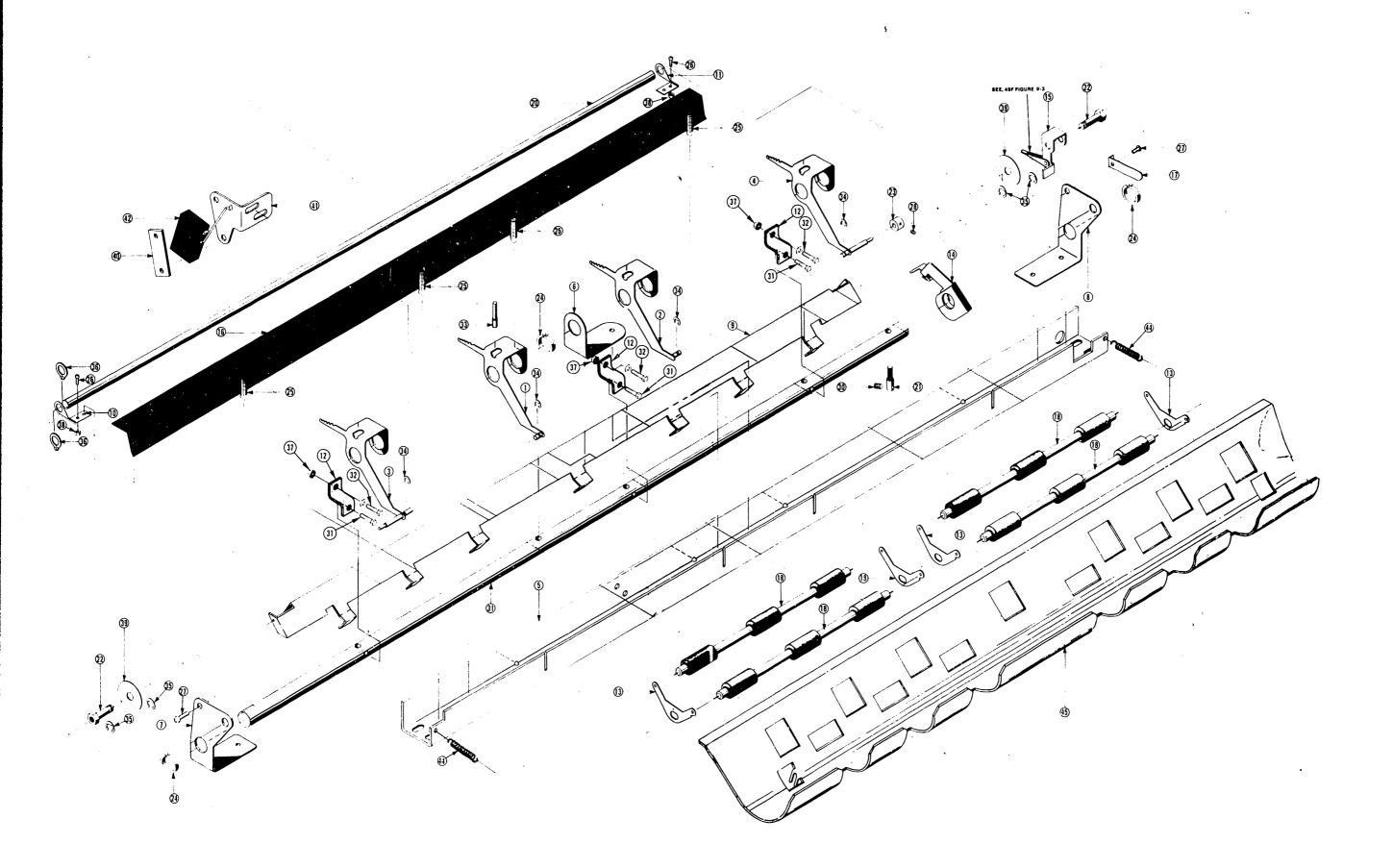
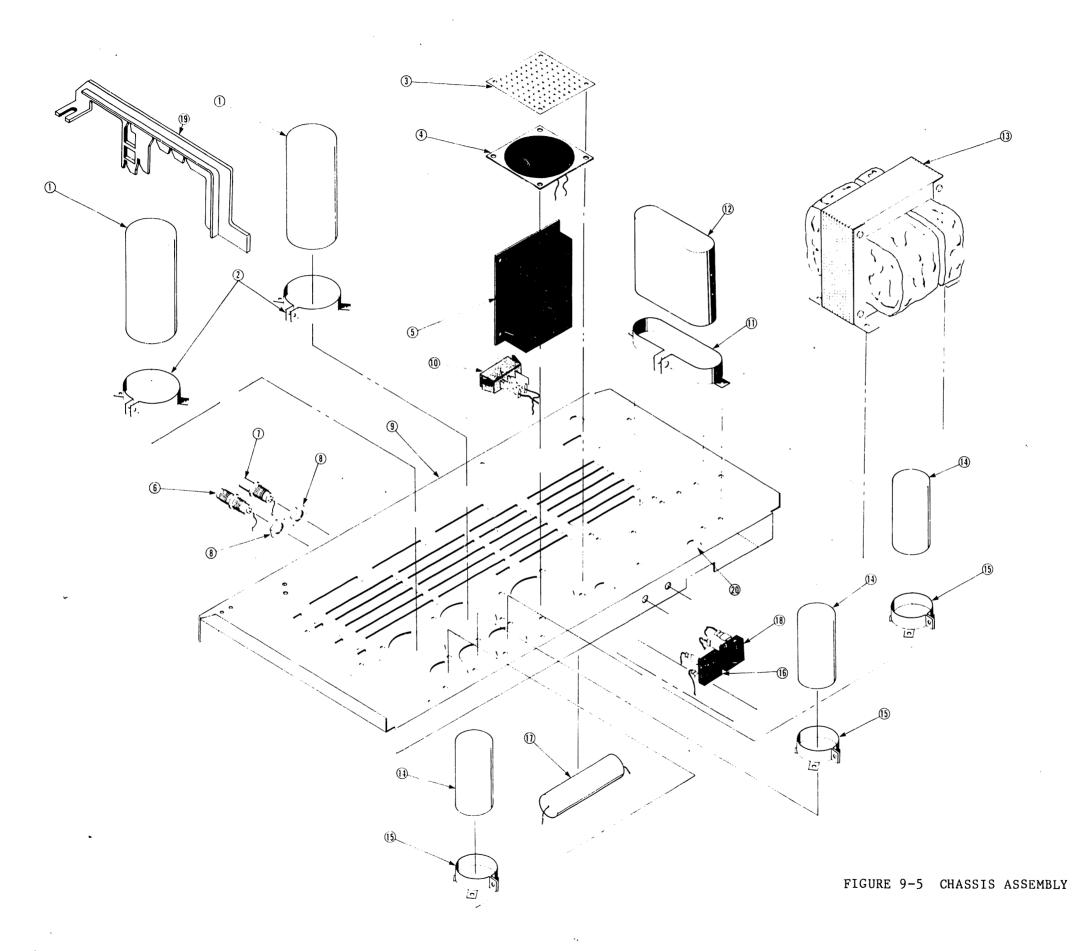


FIGURE 9-4 U CHANNEL ASSEMBLY

	F9.3.4 CHASSIS 270-0559 270-0559-1 270-0560 270-0560-1	ASSEMBLY (SEE FIGURE 9-5) (81W/41W) 60HZ (81W/41W) 50HZ (81WC/41WC) 60HZ (81WC/41WC) 50HZ
ITEM NO.	PART NO.	DESCRIPTION
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	300-3082 300-9027 452-0035 320-0300 270-0578 350-1036 350-2078 451-1154 451-1120 325-0021 300-9026 300-3103	CAPACITOR CAPACITOR CLAMP SPEAKER GRILLE PLATTER SPEAKER FILTER SWITCH BOX ASSY BNC CONNECTOR TNC CONNECTOR PART OF ITEM NOS. 6 & 7 CHASSIS (81W/41W) CHASSIS (81WC/41WC) ON/OFF SWITCH OVAL CAPACITOR CLAMP 3uf 600 VAC CAPACITOR
13	270-3095 270-3108	TRANSFORMER HARNESS ASSY (60HZ) TRANSFORMER HARNESS ASSY (50HZ)
14	300-3075	CAPACITOR
15	300-9009	CAPACITOR BRKT
16	380-4005	3 LEG RECTIFIER
17	300-3078	8.2uf CAPACITOR
18	380-4006	4 LEG RECTIFIER
19	449-0304	PC BOARD HOLD DOWN CLAMP
20	325-2117	110/220 VAC SWITCH

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9.3.5 CARRIAGE DRIVE MOTOR ASSEMBLY (SEE FIGURE 9-6) (279-5115)

ITEM NO.	PART NO.	DESCRIPTION
1	380-0402	3 CHANNEL ENCODER "X" BLACK
2	449-0174	CARRIAGE ENCODER COVER
3	451-4496	ENCODER ADJ. BRKT
4	452-0070	ENCODER PLATE
5	452-2573	ENCODER HUB CLAMP
6	458-0375	ENCODER HUB CAP
7	461-1036	PRINT WHEEL ENCODER DISK
8	461-3298	ENCODER ADJ. SCREW
9	465-1062	ENCODER HUB
10	650-0007	0-80 X 5/16 SCREW
11	650-2087	4-40 X 1/4 SCREW
12	650-2160	4-40 X 1/2 SCREW
13	650-2168	4-40 X 1/2 SOCKET HEAD CAP SCREW (BLACK)
14	650-3130	6-32 X 3/8 TRUSS HEAD SCREWS
15	650-3319	6-32 X 1 PHILLIPS FLATHEAD SCREW
16	651-1753	RETAINER RING
17	653-2001	NO. 4 FLAT WASHER
18	653-3001	NO. 6 INT. T. LOCKWASHER
19	654-1215	GROMMET
20	656-0107	ENCODER SEAL
21	279-0411	MOTOR & HUB ASSY
21a	400-0034	CARRIER MOTOR
21b	478-0341	CARRIAGE DRUM
21c	651-1507	ROLL PIN
21d	(Part of Item 21a)	
21e	400-9012	BRUSH ASSY
21 f	(Part of Item 21a)	
21g	(Part of Item 21a)	BRASS SCREW
22	220-1177	CARRIAGE DRIVE MOTOR CABLE ASSY

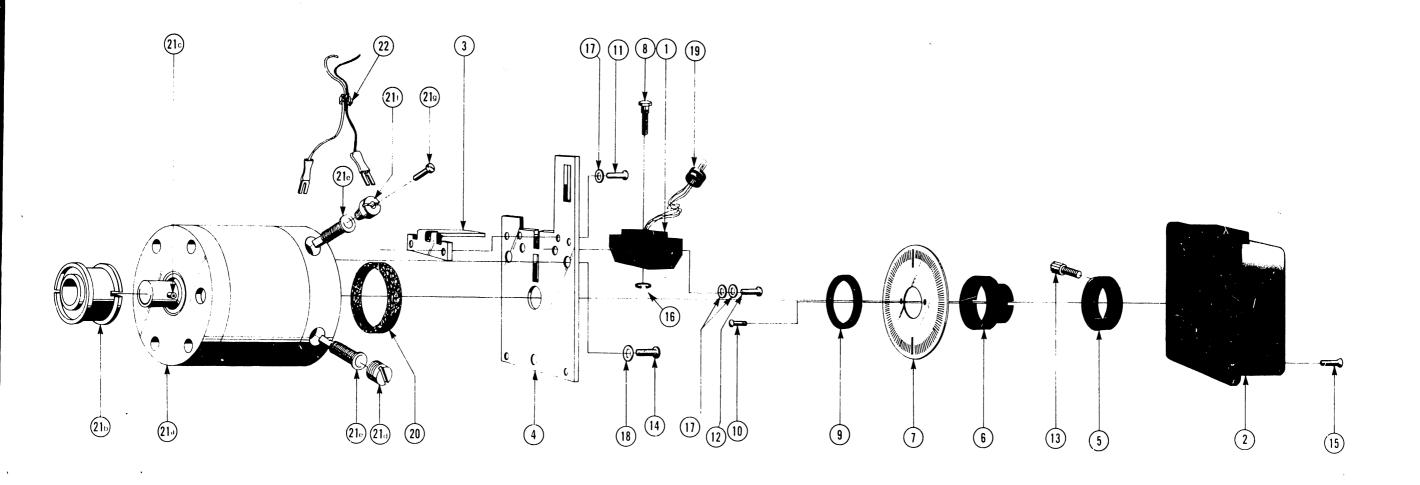


FIGURE 9-6 CARRIAGE DRIVE MOTOR ASSEMBLY

9.3.6 CARRIAGE ASSEMBLY (SEE FIGURE 9-7) (279-5127)

ITEM NO.	PART NO.	DESCRIPTION
1	449-0168	FELT RETAINER
2	451-4495	CARD GUIDE MOUNTING BRKT
3	451-4640	BEARING MOUNTING BRKT
4	451-4732	CARRIAGE BRKT
5	452-0554	NUT PLATE
6	452-4044	CARD GUIDE
7	458-0399	CARRIAGE PHOTOCELL ACTUATOR
8	458-0521	SPRING HANGER
9	461-3289	CARRIAGE BEARING HOUSING
10	461-3293	DISK MOTOR PIVOT SHAFT
11	461-3323	BEARING HOUSING MOUNTING SCREW
12	465-0015	BALL BEARING
13	465-1702	SPRING
14	465-1711	WIRE SPRING
15	478-0388	BEARING BRKT MOUNTING STUD
16	478-0389	BEARING MOUNTING PIN
17	650-2087	4-40 X 1/4 PHILLIPS PAN HEAD SCREW
18	650-3061	6-32 X 3/16 PHILLIPS PAN HEAD SCREW
19	650-3080	6-32 X 1/4 PHILLIPS PAN HEAD SCREW
20	650-3100	6-32 X 5/16 PHILLIPS PAN HEAD SCREW
21	650-3132	6-32 X 3/8 TRUSS HEAD PHILLIPS SCREW
22	651-1702	RETAINER RING
23	651-1712	RETAINER RING
24	651-1727	RETAINER RING
25	651-1735	'C' RING
26	652-0029	8-32 LOCK NUT
27	652-2005	4-40 LOCK NUT
28	652-3005	6-32 LOCK NUT
29	653-2000	NO. 4 FLAT WASHER
30	653-3001 654-1215	NO. 6 INT. T LOCKWASHER
31 32		GROMMET 'O' RING
33	656-0013 656-0106	CARRIAGE SHAFT WIPER RING
33 34	279-5131	CARRIAGE SHAFT WIPER RING CARRIAGE PULLEY ASSY
3 4 35	279-5163	DAISY MOTOR MOUNT ASSY
35a	220-1179	DISK DRIVE MOTOR CABLE ASSY
35b	279-5129	PRINT YOKE & BEARING ASSY
330	273-3129	(SEE FIGURE 8-9)
35c	279-5135	DISK DRIVE MOTOR ASSY
35c · 1	279-5133	HUB & TAB ASSY
35c.2	400-0036	PRINT WHEEL MOTOR
35c.2	651-1504	ROLL PIN
35d	380-0401	3 CHANNEL ENCODER 'Z' (GREY)
JJa	300 0401	(FOR MOUNTING HARDWARE SEE FIGURE 9-8
35e	449-0245	DISK ENCODER COVER
35f	449-0331	COLUMN INDICATOR BRKT
35g	450-0144	DISK MOTOR MOUNT CASTING
35h	451-4484	HAMMER HOUSING MOUNTING BRKT
35i	451-4496	ENCODER ADJ. BRKT
371	7J1 77JU	DIGODER IDO : DIKE

ITEM NO.	PART NO.	DESCRIPTION
35j	452-0528	WASHER PLATE
35k	458-0571	DISK MOTOR LATCH
351	461-1048	PRINT WHEEL ENCODER MOUNTING PLATE
35m	461-1049	PRINT WHEEL ENCODER DISK
35n	461-3283	PRINT HAMMER HOUSING
35p	461-3297	DISK MOTOR LATCH PIVOT ECCENTRIC
35q	461-3298	ENCODER ADJ. SCREW
35r	462-0296	DISK MOTOR SPACER
	or	
35r	462-0328	DISK MOTOR SPACER
35s	465-1117	ENCODER DISK MOUNTING HUB
35t	465-1746	HAMMER COMPRESSION SPRING (AFTER 1/81)
35u	478-0516	PRINT WHEEL ENCODER MOUNTING RING
35 v	478-0708-M	PRINT HAMMER
35w	550-0067	BLACK CAP
35x	650-2082	4-40 X 1/4 PHILLIPS FLAT HEAD SCREW
35y	650-2241	4-40 X 3/4 PHILLIPS FLAT HEAD SCREW
35z	650-3092	6-32 X 1/4 PHILLIPS FLAT HEAD 100 DEG SCREW
35 aa	650-3120	6-32 X 3/8 PHILLIPS PAN HEAD SCREW
35ab	650-3134	6-32 X 3/8 SOCKET CAP HEAD SCREW
35ac	650-3139	6-32 X 3/8 HEX HEAD SCREW
35ad	651-0041	4 X 5/16 SLOT HEX WASHER HEAD SCREW
35ae	653-2001	NO. 4 FLAT WASHER
35af	653-3000	NO. 6 FLAT WASHER
35ag	655-0257	DAISY WHEEL BUMPER
	RELATED PARTS	S NOT PART OF ABOVE ASSEMBLIES
36	650-3160	6-32 X 1/2 PHILLIPS PAN HEAD SCREW
37	452-0077	CONNECTOR CLAMPING PLATE
38	451-4498	FLEX CABLE BRKT
39	220-1342	WIRE LUG ASSEMBLY
	222 2212	

HEAD CABLE ASSEMBLY

40

220-3042

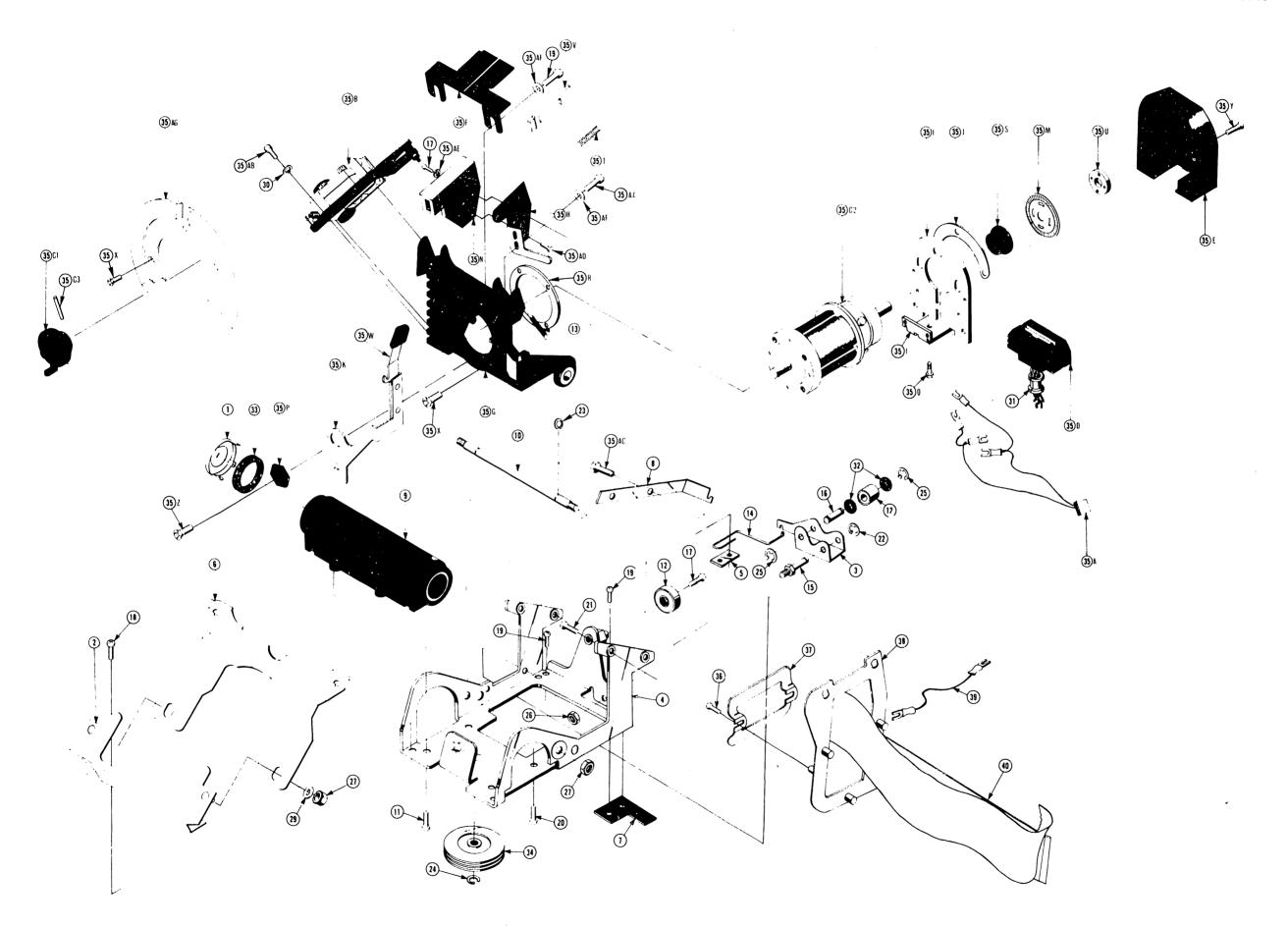


FIGURE 9-7 CARRIAGE ASSEMBLY

9.3.7 PRINT WHEEL ENCODER MOUNTING (SEE FIGURE 9-8) (NO ASSEMBLY PART NO.)

ITEM NO.	PART NO.	DESCRIPTION
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	652-2000 653-2001 380-0401 653-2002 650-2160 461-3298 651-1753 654-1215	NO. 4-40 NUT NO. 4 FLAT WASHER 3 CHANNEL ENCODER 'Z' (GREY) NO. 4 LOCK WASHER 4-40 X 1/2 PHILLIPS PAN HEAD SCREW JACK SCREW RETAINER RING GROMMET

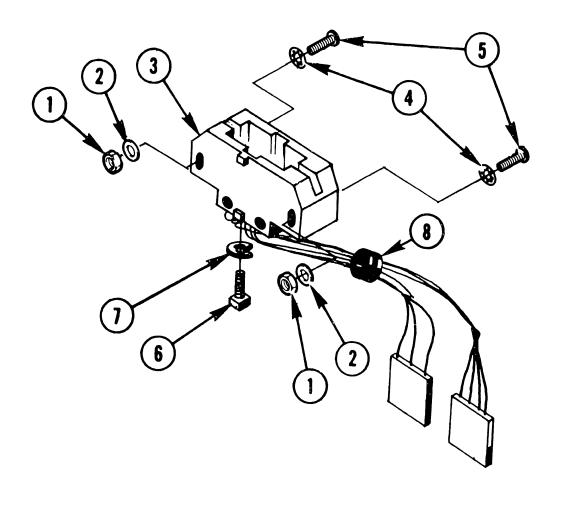


FIGURE 9-8 PRINT WHEEL ENCODER MOUNTING

9.3.8 PRINT YOKE AND BEARING ASSEMBLY (SEE FIGURE 9-9)
(279-5129)

ITEM NO.	PART NO.	DESCRIPTION
1	450-0107	PRINT SOLENOID YOKE
2	458-0373	PRINT SOLENOID ARM
3	458-0586	LAMINATION STACK
4	461-3290	ARMATURE INSERT
5	461-3296	SOLENOID ARMSTOP ECCENTRIC
6	650-2081	4-40 X 1/4 PHILLIPS HEAD FLAT SCREW
7	650-3165	6-32 X 1/2 HEX CAP SCREW W/NYLOK
8	652-3005	6-32 LOCK NUT
9	653-3000	NO. 6 FLATWASHER
10	653-3001	NO. 6 LOCKWASHER
11	655-0014	CAPLUG
12	655-0244	PRINT ARM STOP BUMPER
13	279-5146	HAMMER SOLENOID & PLUG ASSY
13a	320-0055	PRINT SOLENOID COIL
13b	654-0105	CONNECTOR HOUSING
14	465-1660	ARM RETURN EXTENSION SPRING

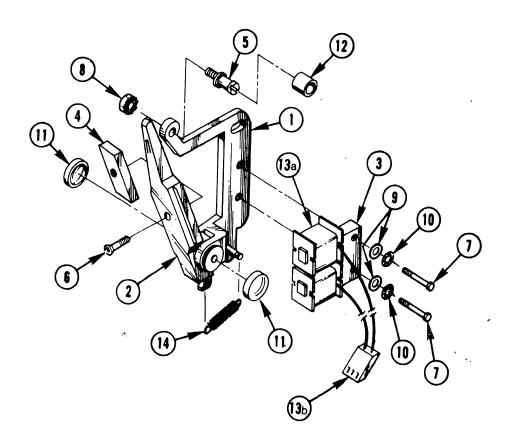
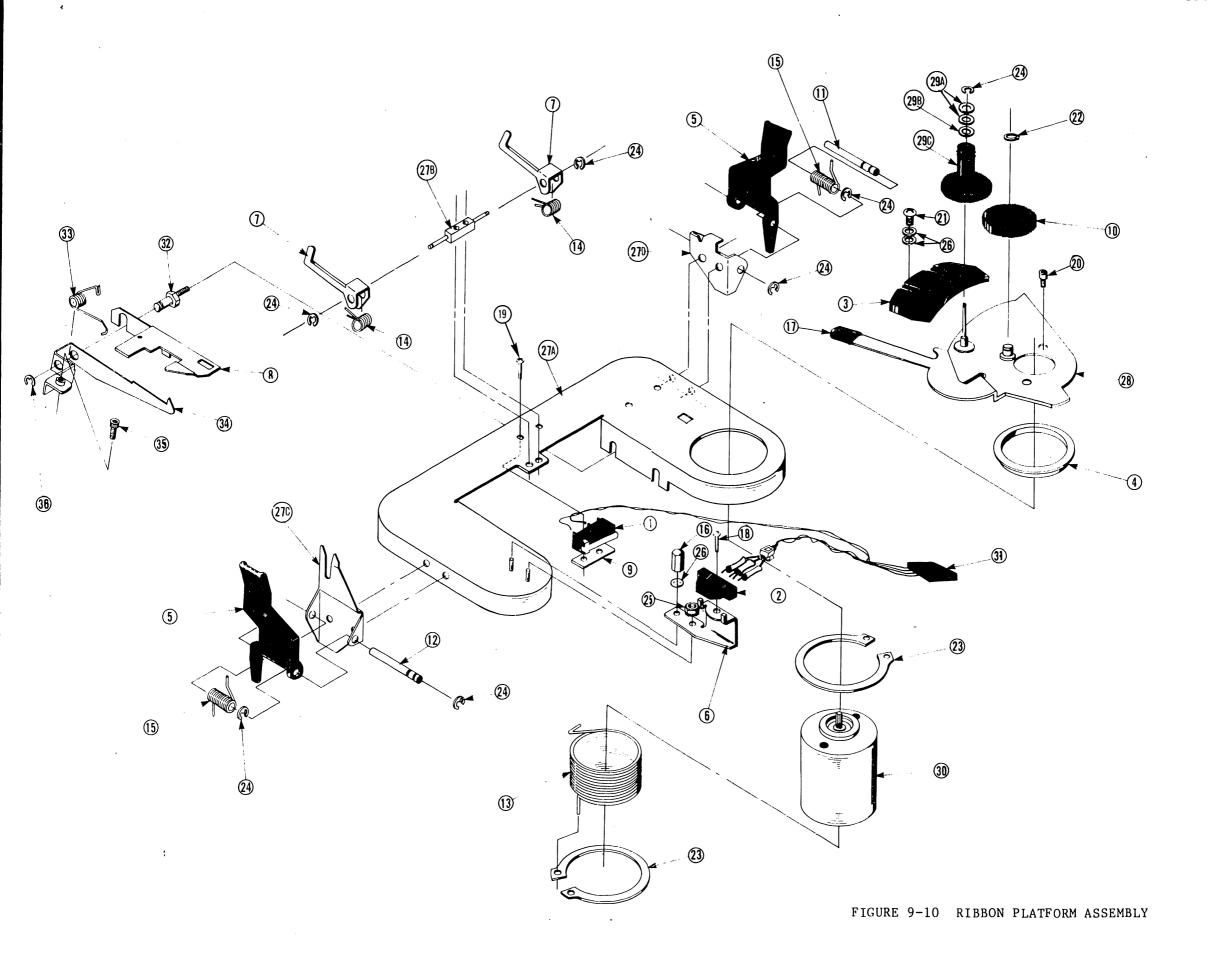


FIGURE 9-9 PRINT YOKE AND BEARING ASSEMBLY

9.3.9 RIBBON PLATFORM ASSEMBLY (See Figure 9-10) (279-5150)

ITEM NO.	PART NO.	DESCRIPTION
1	325-2309	MICROSWITCH
2	375-2110-4	END-OF-RIBBON SENSOR
3	449-0165	DRIVER PLATE GUIDE
4	449-0167	MOTOR BUSHING
5	449-0172	CARTRIDGE CLIP
6	451-4499	END-OF-RIBBON SENSOR BRKT.
7	458-0397	RIBBON INDICATOR
8 .	458-0569	LOCK LATCH
9	461-0063	NUT PLATE
10	461-2024	DRIVER PLATE IDLER GEAR
11	461-3313	LEFT CARTRIDGE CLIP SHAFT
12	461-3314	RIGHT CARTRIDGE CLIP SHAFT
13	465-1652	RIBBON MOTOR SPRING
14	465-1657	CARTRIDGE RETURN & INDICATOR SPRING
15	465-1658	CARTRIDGE CLIP SPRING
16	478-0343	CARTRIDGE POSITION NUT
17	550-0067	BLACK CAP
18	650-0008	1-64 X 3/8 SCREW
19	650-0140	2-56 X 7/16 PHILLIPS PAN HEAD SCREW
20	650-2044	4-40 X 1/8 SOCKET CAP HEAD SCREW
21	650-2087	4-40 X 1/4 PHILLIPS PAN HEAD SCREW
22	651-1755	RETAINING RING
23	651-1756	RETAINING RING
24	651-1762	RETAINING RING
25	652-2005	4-40 LOCK NUT
26	653-2001	NO. 4 FLATWASHER
27	279-5132	PLATFORM ASSY
27a	458-0394	PLATFORM
27Ь	461-3326	CARTRIDGE SENSOR PIVOT BRACKET
27c	465-0823·	CARTRIDGE CLIP HINGE (R.H.)
27d	465-0842	CARTRIDGE HINGE (L.H.)
28	279-5133	DRIVER PLATE ASSY
29	279-0468	SPIKE DRIVER ASSY
29a	458-0374	RIBBON DRIVER SPIKE
29ь	462-0331	SPIKE DRIVER SPACER
29c	449-0458	DRIVER HUB
30	279-5147	RIBBON MOTOR & PLUG ASSY
31	220-1178	E.O.R. & RIBBON SELECT CABLE ASSY
	RELATED COMPON	ENTS NOT PART OF ABOVE ASSEMBLY
32	478-0569	LATCH STUD
33	465-1686	SPRING
34	458-0570	RELEASE LATCH
35	650-2080	SELF LOCKING SCREW
36	651-1762	RETAINING RING



9-35/9-36

9.3.10 PLATEN ASSEMBLY 279-5120 (81W/41W) (SEE FIGURE 9-11) PLATEN ASSEMBLY 279-5120-1 (81WC/41WC)

ITEM NO.	PART NO.	DESCRIPTION
1	449-0156	PLATEN KNOB
2	449-0157	VERNIER CONE
3	449-0219	PLATEN VERNIER KNOB
4	458-0381	PLATEN (81W/41W)
	458-0382	PLATEN (81WC/41WC)
5	461-2022	VERNIER GEAR
6	461-2046	TRACTOR FEED GEÀR
7	465-0262	NEEDLE BEARING
8	465-1648	VERNIER CLUTCH SPRING
9	615-0266	DRESS KNOB DISK
10	650-5100	10-24 X 5/16 SOCKET SET SCREW
11	650-6061	10-32 X 3/16 SOCKET SET NYLOK SCREW
12	651-1744	RETAINER RING
13	653-0041	VERNIER WASHER
14	653-0046	PLATEN VERNIER WASHER
15	279-5121	LOCATOR BUSHING & BEARING ASSY
15a	465-0311	BEARING
15Ь	465-0733	PLATEN LOCATOR BUSHING

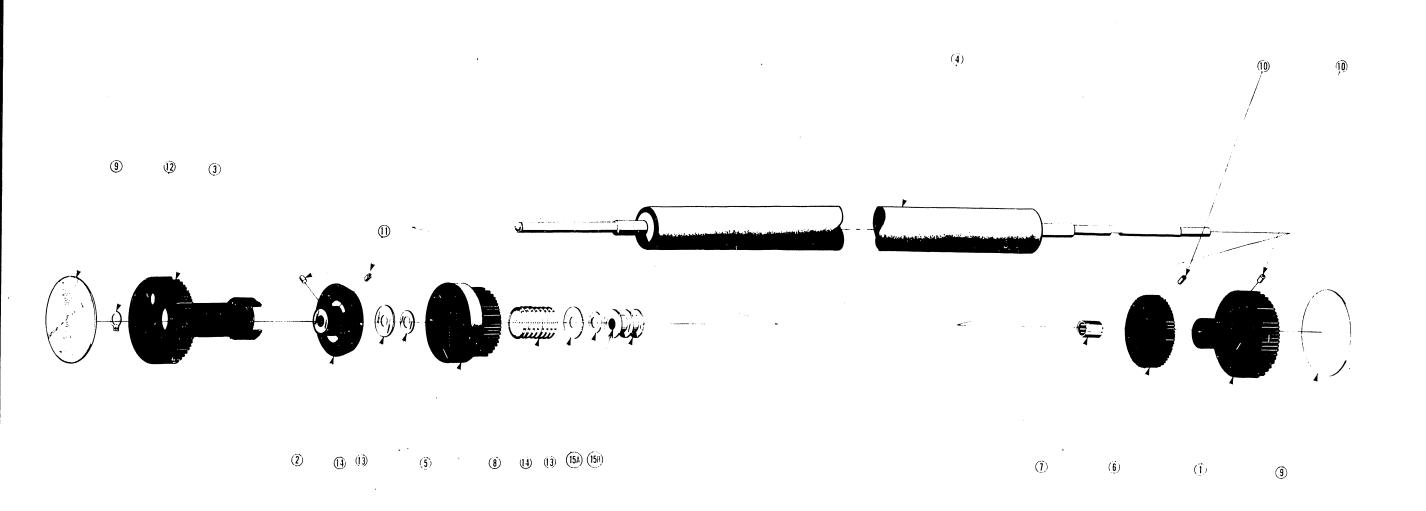


FIGURE 9-11 PLATEN ASSEMBLY

9.3.11 TRACTOR FEED ASSEMBLY 279-5159 (81W/41W) (SEE FIGURE 9-12) TRACTOR FEED ASSEMBLY 279-5148 (81WC/41WC)

ITEM NO.	PART NO.	DESCRIPTION
1	279-5157	TRACTOR FEED FRAME (R.H.)
2	279-5158	TRACTOR FEED FRAME (L.H.)
3	451-2166	TRACTOR FEED COVER (L.H.)
4	451-2167	TRACTOR FEED COVER (R.H.)
5	458-0454	TRACTOR FEED RELEASE BUTTON
6	458-0455	PRESSURE ROLLER RELEASE
7	458-0456	TRACTOR FEED RELEASE ARM (L.H.)
	458-0457	TRACTOR FEED RELEASE ARM (R.H.)
. 8	458-0476	TOP RACK (81W/41W)
	458-0477	TOP RACK (81WC/41WC)
9	461-2025	TRACTOR FEED GEAR
10	461-2026	TRACTOR FEED GEAR
11	461-3346	TRACTOR FEED GUIDE ROD (81W/41W)
	462-3347	TRACTOR FEED GUIDE ROD (81WC/41WC)
12	461-3351	TRACTOR DRIVE ROD (81W/41W)
	461-3352	TRACTOR DRIVE ROD (81WC/41WC)
13	465-0013	BALL BEARING
14	465-0738	RELEASE ARM BUSHING
15	465-0939	SPRING
16	650-3130	6-32 X 5/8 PHILLIPS PAN HEAD SCREW
17	650-4084	8-32 X 1/4 FLANGE SCREW
18	650-4133	8-32 X 3/8 FLANGE SCREW
19	651-0003	6 X 3/8 SELF TAPPING SLOTTED SCREW
20	651-1732	RETAINER RING
21/22	725-1214	PAPER FEED TRACTORS (STOCKED AS A PAIR)

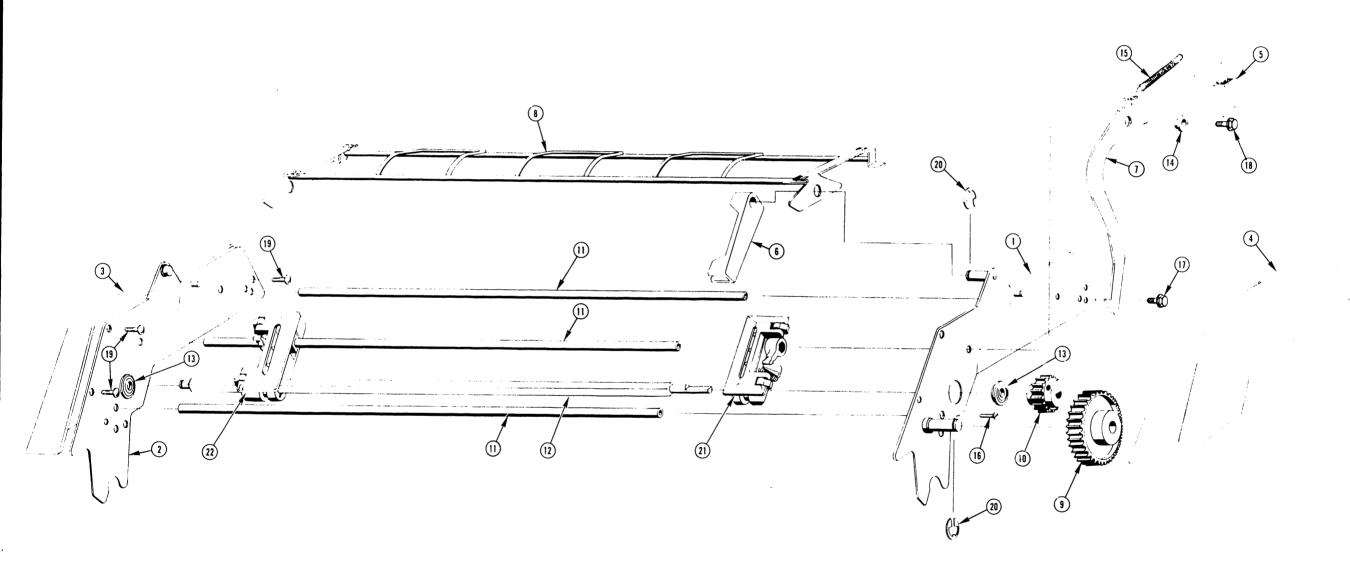


FIGURE 9-12 TRACTOR FEED ASSEMBLY

APPENDIX SIGNAL MNEMON-ICS

APPENDIX A

SIGNAL MNEMONICS

SIGNAL	DEFINITION
A0-A15	Address Bus
CAR	Carriage Ready
CE	Chip Enable
CEP	Chip Enable Parallel
CHECK	Printer Malfunction Status
CMS	Carriage Motion Strobe
СО	Cover Open
D0-D7	Data Bus
D0 I - D7 I	Input Data Bus
D00-D70	Output Data Bus
DA1A-DA12A	Print Data Bus
DBIN	Data Bus In Clock
DESEL	Deselect
DIS	Data In Strobe
DLCL	Data Link Clear
DMA	Direct Memory Access
DMA R/W	DMA Read/Write
DMACE	DMA Chip Enable (Read)
DOL	Data Out Parallel Load (S/P Register)
DP8in	Parity Bit
DP8out	Parity Bit
EOR	End of Ribbon
FL	Fault Lamp
HAM(+)	Hammer Solenoid (+)
HAM(-)	Hammer Solenoid (-)
HF	Hammer Fire
HHALT	Hammer Enable
HIP	Hard Imprint Pressure
INO-INH	In Command Bus
INP	Input Instruction - Data Transfer In
INST	Instruction and Header Byte Decode Enable
INST R/B	Instruction Ready/Busy

3305

IS Instruction Start

LEDL LED Load

LINE ERROR Data Link Parity Error LIP Light Imprint Pressure

LMS Left Margin Sense MBP Motor Booster Pulse

MEB IN Memory Byte In Read Clock

MEM PAR Memory Parity Bit (Data Link - Out)

MEM WO Memory Write Status Bit MIP Medium Imprint Pressure

MR Master Reset

MSSTK Multi-Strike Ribbon

OPS Option Strobe

OUT Output Instruction

OUTO-OUTH Out Commands PAPER OUT End Of Paper

PAR IN Parity In From Data Link PE Parity Enable From Data In

PFR Paper Feed Ready PFS Paper Feed Strobe PLPaper Out Lamp

PO Paper Out POWER RESET Power Reset PRY Printer Ready

PROM PROM Parity Error PSI. Program Stop Lamp

PT1-PT4

Hammer Force

PWR Print Wheel Ready PWR ON PRIME Power On Prime PWR RES Power Reset

PWS Print Wheel Strobe RC Receive Complete

REC Receive Mode

REC INT Receive Interrupt REF RAM Refresh Signal

RESET Reset 8080A

RESTART Interrupt and Retry RIBOUT Ribbon Out

RL Out of Ribbon Lamp

RLED Ribbon LED
RLIFT Ribbon Lift

RLS1 Ribbon Lift Solenoid RLS2 Ribbon Lift Solenoid

RLT Ribbon Lift

RMA Forward Ribbon Motor

RMB Reverse Ribbon Motor

RMDA Forward Ribbon Drive

RMDB Reverse Ribbon Drive

RMRA Forward Ribbon Return

RMRB Reverse Ribbon Return

SEL Select/Deselect Printer

SL Select Lamp

SPK Speaker

SRCL Serialization Register Clear

STATUS Status request - Header Word Instruction

STCL Clear Status Instruction
SYNC Output 8080A Sync Clock

T1 Timing Pulse

TC Write Transfer Instruction Clear

TCB Read Transfer Instruction Clear

Top of Form
WR Write Request

WRT Data Link Power Up Clear

XB Carriage B Channel
XC Carriage C Channel

XDA Carriage Command Voltage
XFS Carriage Forward Switch

XHALT Carriage Enable

XMD Carriage Motor Drive

XMD1 Forward Carriage Motor Drive XMD2

XMD2 Reverse Carriage Motor Drive
XME X Motor From (overshort 1)

XME X Motor Error (overshoot detection)
XMR1 Forward Carriage Motor Return

XMR2 Reverse Carriage Motor Return

XMTR(+)	Carriage Motor
XP1	Carriage Position l
XP2	Carriage Position 2
XPS	Carriage Position Switch
XRS	Carriage Reverse Switch
XS6	Carriage Command Switch
XVR	Carriage Velocity Restore
YMA	Forward Paper Feed Motor
YMB	Reverse Paper Feed Motor
YMDA	Forward Paper Feed Drive
YMDB	Reverse Paper Feed Drive
YMRA1	Forward Paper Feed Motor Return
YMRB1	Reverse Paper Feed Motor Return
ZB	Square Wave of ZSB
ZC	Daisy C Channel
ZCCWS	Daisy Counterclockwise
ZCWS	Daisy Clockwise
ZDA	Daisy Command Voltage
ZHALT	Daisy Enable
ZLEDA	Daisy LED Positioning Signal
ZLEDB	Daisy LED Positioning Signal
ZLEDC	Daisy LED Positioning signal
ZMD	Daisy Motor Drive
ZME	Z Motor Error (overshoot dete tion)
ZMR 1	Daisy Motor
ZMR2	Daisy Motor Ground
ZMTR(+)	Daisy Motor (+)
ZPl	Daisy Position 1
ZP2	Daisy Position 2
ZPS	Daisy Position Switch
ZS6	Daisy Command Switch
ZSA	Daisy LED Channel A
ZSB	Daisy LED Channel B
ZSC	Daisy LED Channel C
ZVR	Daisy Velocity Restory
ØlB	Timing Signal
Ø2B	Timing Signal

CHAPTER SCHEM-ATICS

CHAPTER 8

SCHEMATICS

FIG REF	DWG NO.	TITLE
8-1		DAISY PRINTER INTERCONNECTION DIAGRAM
8-2		PCB 210-7263 CONNECTIONS AT CARRIAGE END OF RIBBON
		CABLE
8-3		HEAT SINK HARNESS
8-4		J-2 HEAD CABLE 220-3042 CONNECTIONS
8-5		RIBBON MOTOR HARNESS
8-6		EOR SENSOR HARNESS
8-7		HAMMER COILS HARNESS
8-8		PAPER FEED MOTOR HARNESS
8-9		LEFT MARGIN, COVER OPEN AND PAPER OUT SWITCH
		HARNESSES
8-10		PRINT WHEEL ENCODER HARNESSES
8-11		CARRIAGE ENCODER HARNESSES
8-12	7309	PRINTER/PLOTTER CONTROL (2281W and 2281WC WITH TSF)
8-13	7348	PRINTER CPU
8-14	7360	SERVO CONTROL BOARD
8-15	7361	PRINTER CONTROLLER BOARD
8-16	7364	PS REGULATOR
8-17	7365	DAISY PRINTER KEYBOARD
8-18	7443	DIABLO PRINTER/PLOTTER CONTROL (2281W)
8-19	7446	DAISY PTR DATA LINK
8-20	7449	PRINTER CONTROL (SYSTEM 5)
8-21	7462	MOTHERBOARD
8-22	7547	16K RAM PRINTER MEMORY
8-23	7549	SHARED PRINTER OPTION (SYSTEM 5)
8-24	7570	DAISY PRINTER KEYBOARD (2281W/WC)
8-25	7636	PTR I/O TWIN SHEET FEEDER CONTROL
8-26	7736	PTR I/O TWIN SHEET FEEDER/ENVELOPE FEEDER CONTROL
8-27	7726	2281W TSF/EF CONTROL
8-28	7847	64K RAM PRINTER MEMORY
8-29	220-3042	HEAD CABLE ASS'Y 81 AND 82

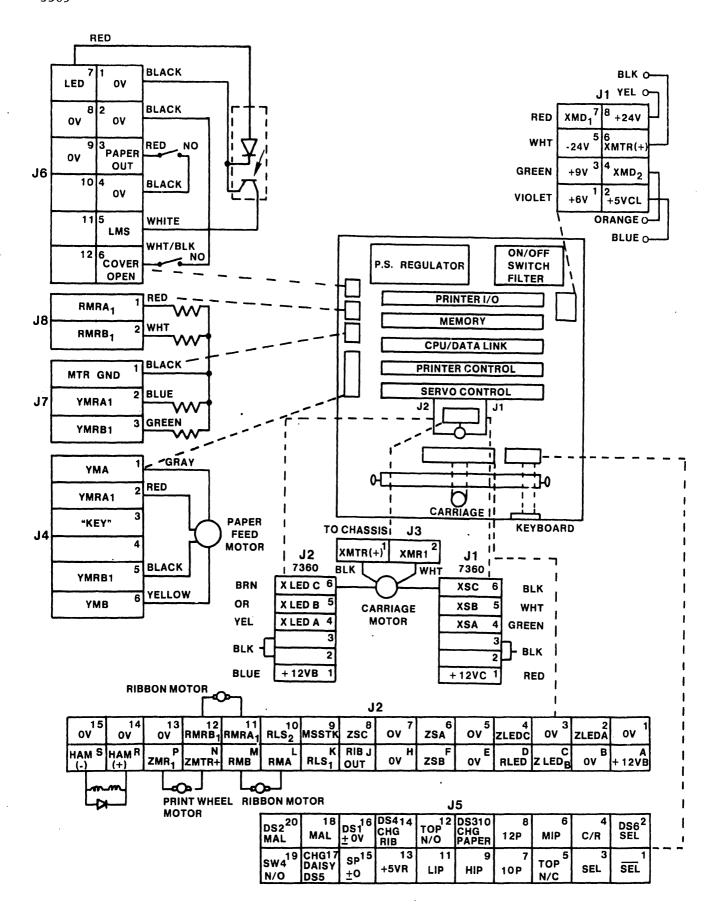


FIGURE 8-1 DAISY PRINTERS INTERCONNECTION DIAGRAM

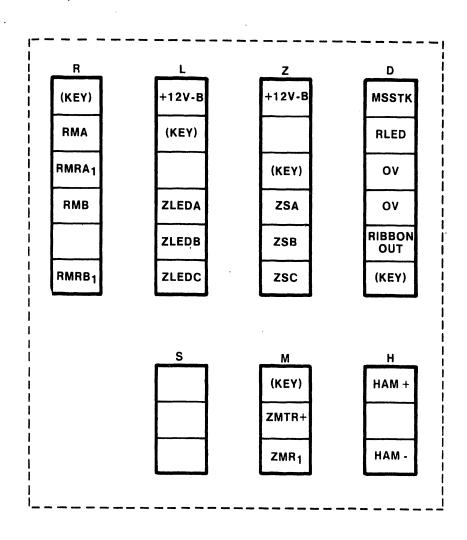


FIGURE 8-2 PCB WL# 210-7263 CONNECTIONS AT CARRIAGE END OF RIBBON CABLE

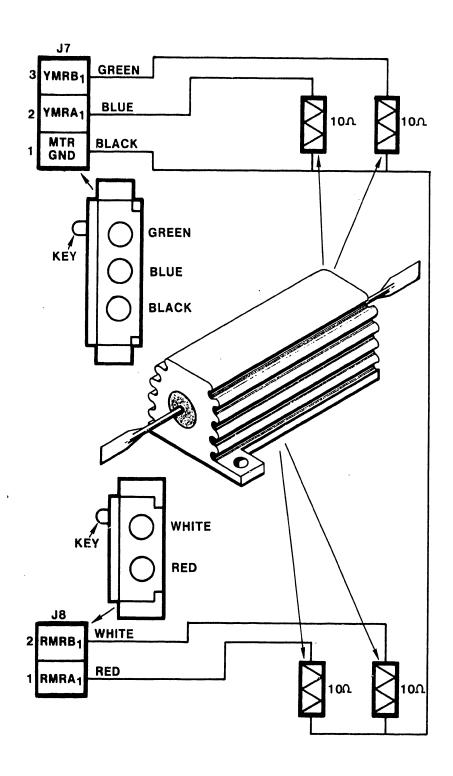


FIGURE 8-3 HEAT SINK HARNESS

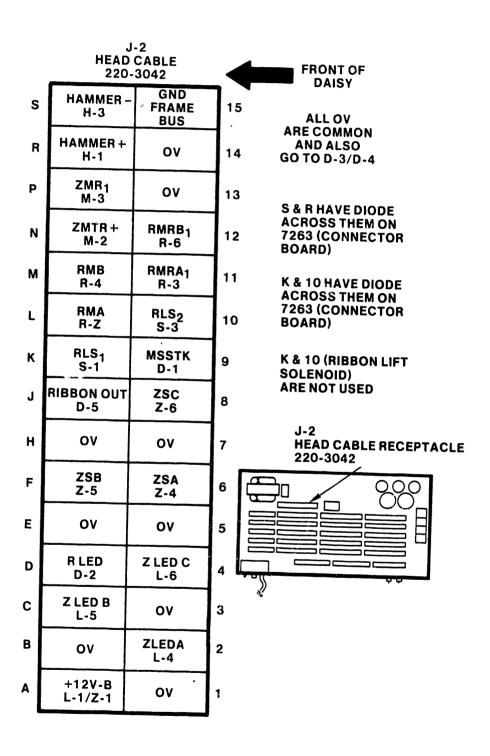


FIGURE 8-4 J-2 HEAD CABLE WL# 220-3042 CONNECTIONS

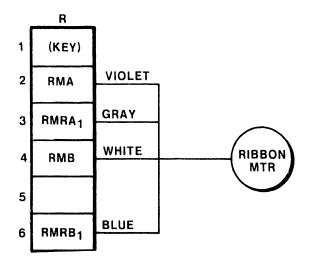


FIGURE 8-5 RIBBON MOTOR HARNESS

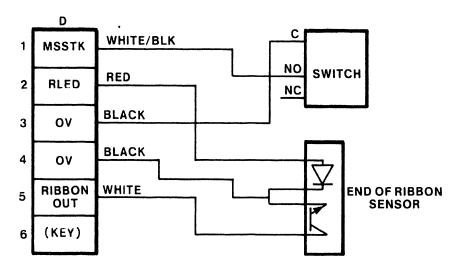


FIGURE 8-6 EOR SENSOR HARNESS

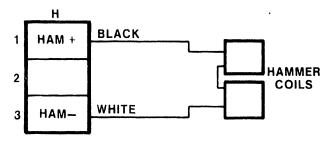


FIGURE 8-7 HAMMER COILS HARNESS

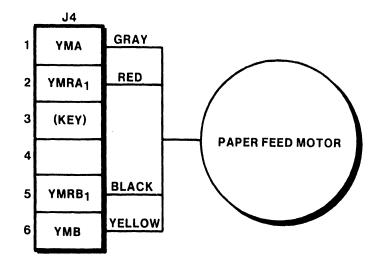


FIGURE 8-8 PAPER FEED MOTOR HARNESS

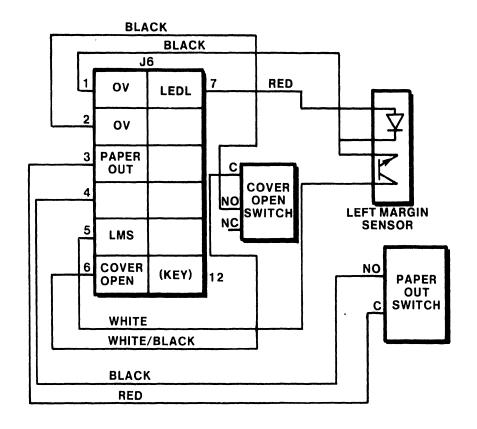
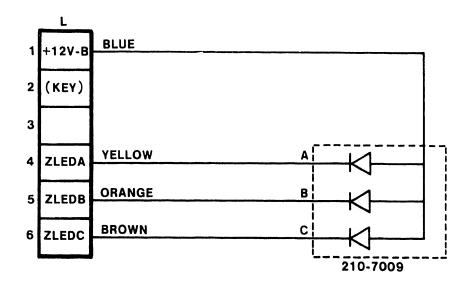


FIGURE 8-9 LEFT MARGIN, COVER OPEN AND PAPER OUT SWITCH HARNESSES



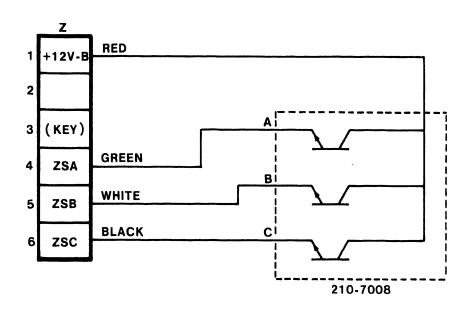


FIGURE 8-10 PRINT WHEEL ENCODER HARNESSES

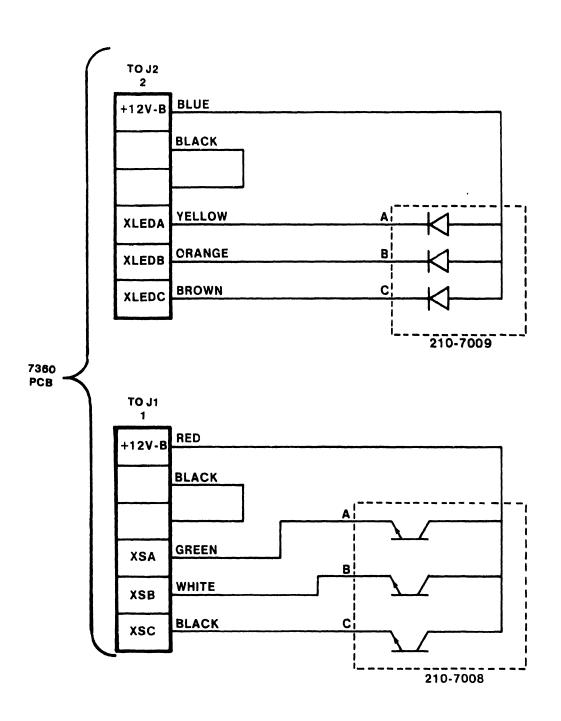


FIGURE 8-11 CARRIAGE ENCODER HARNESSES

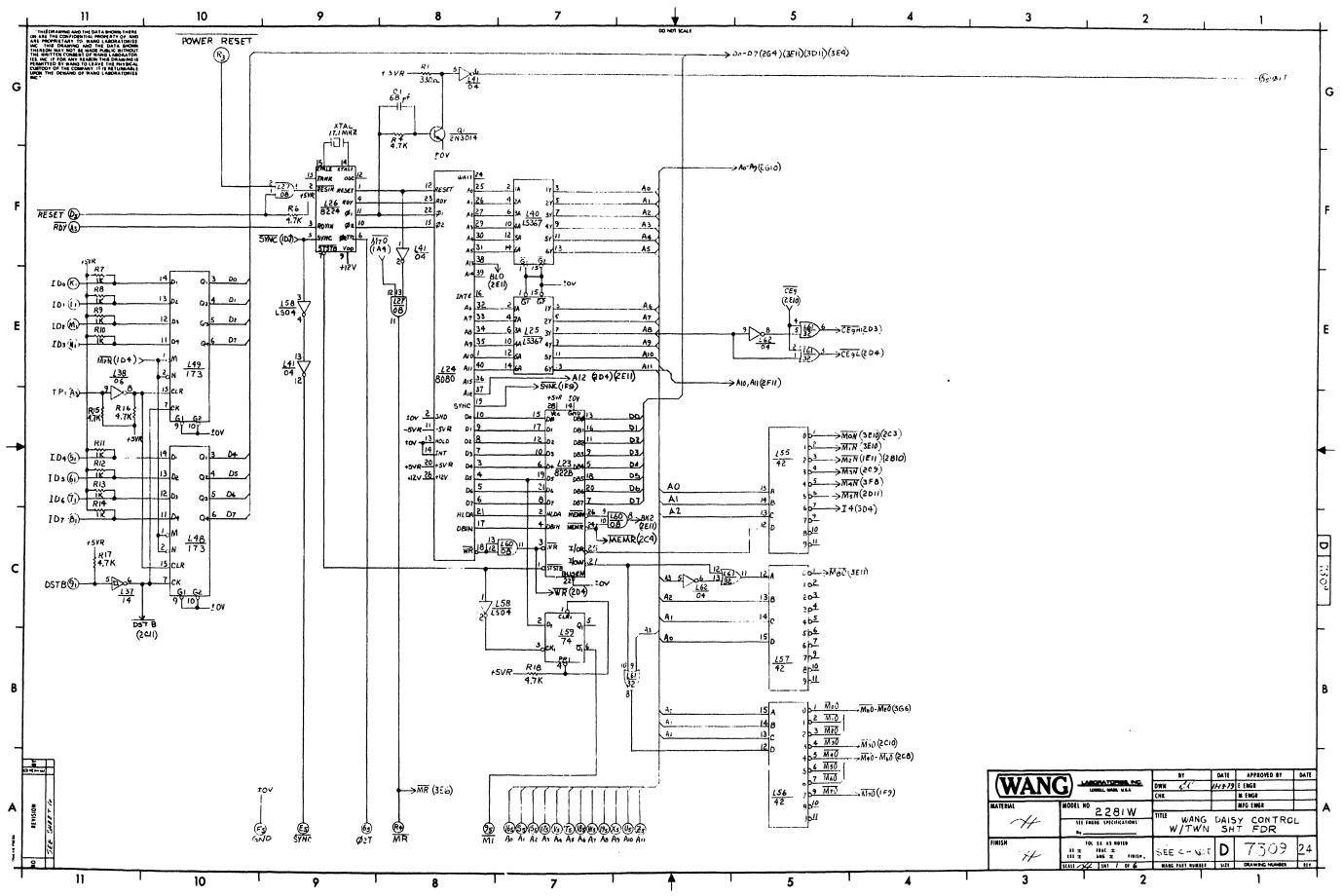
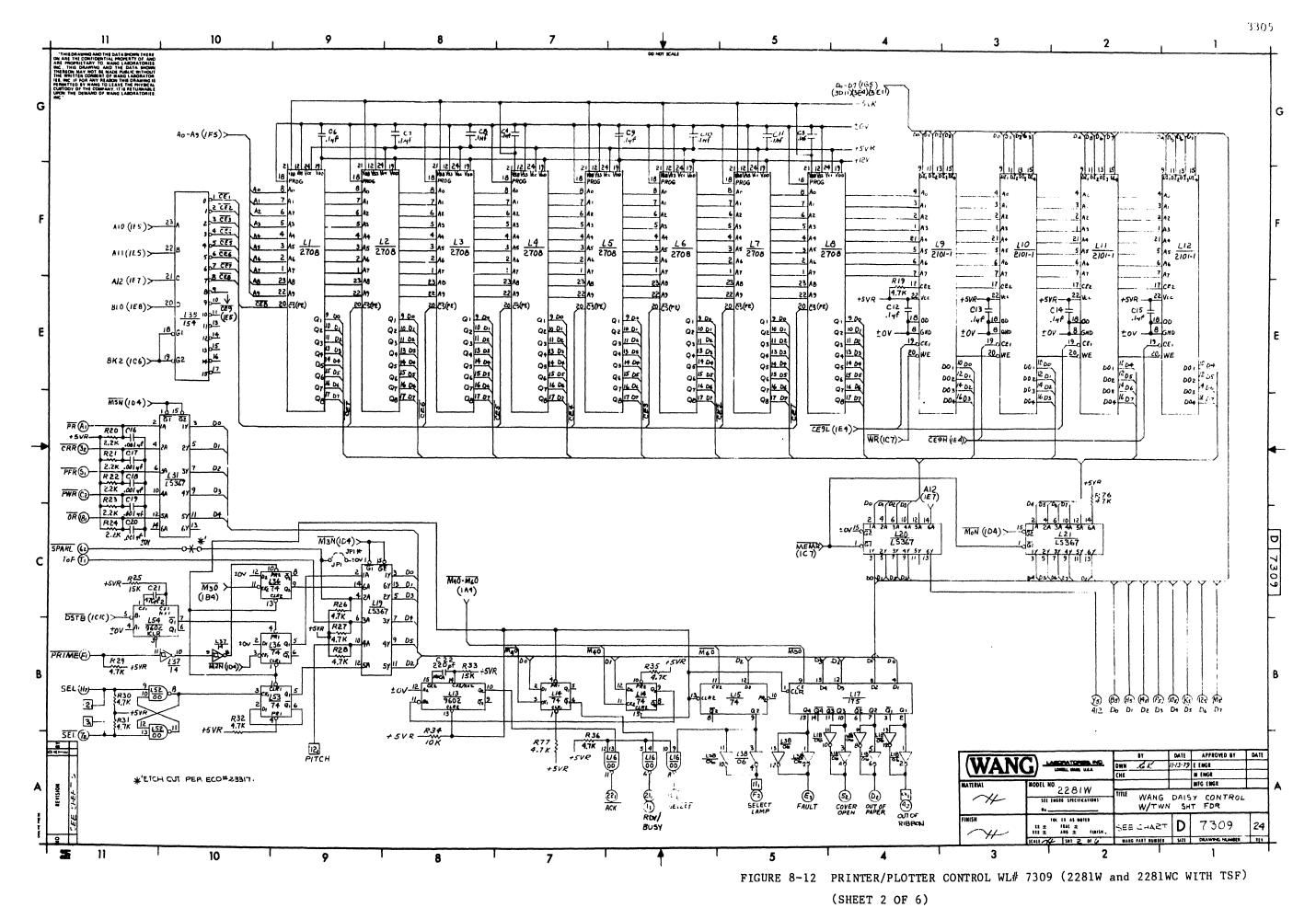
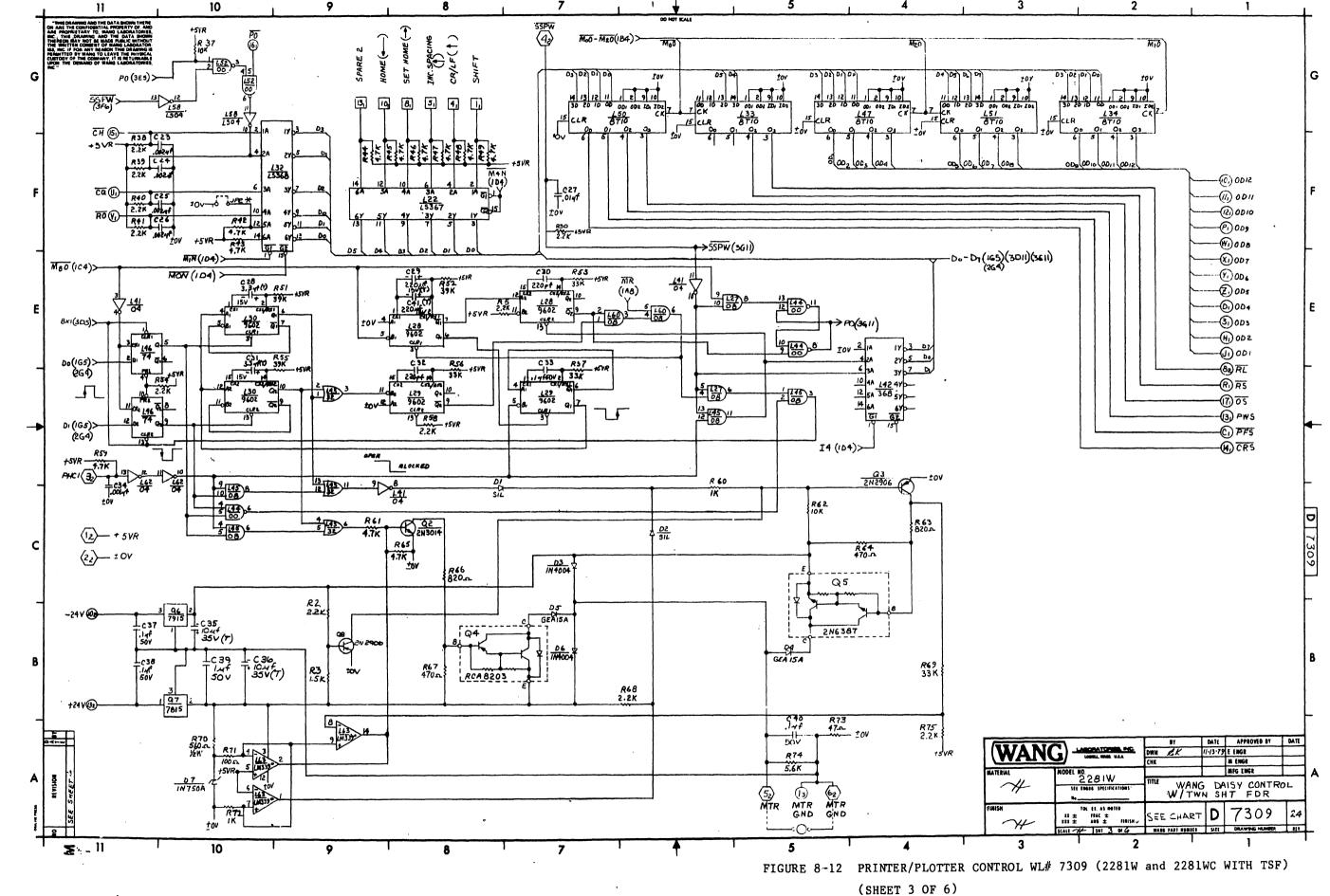
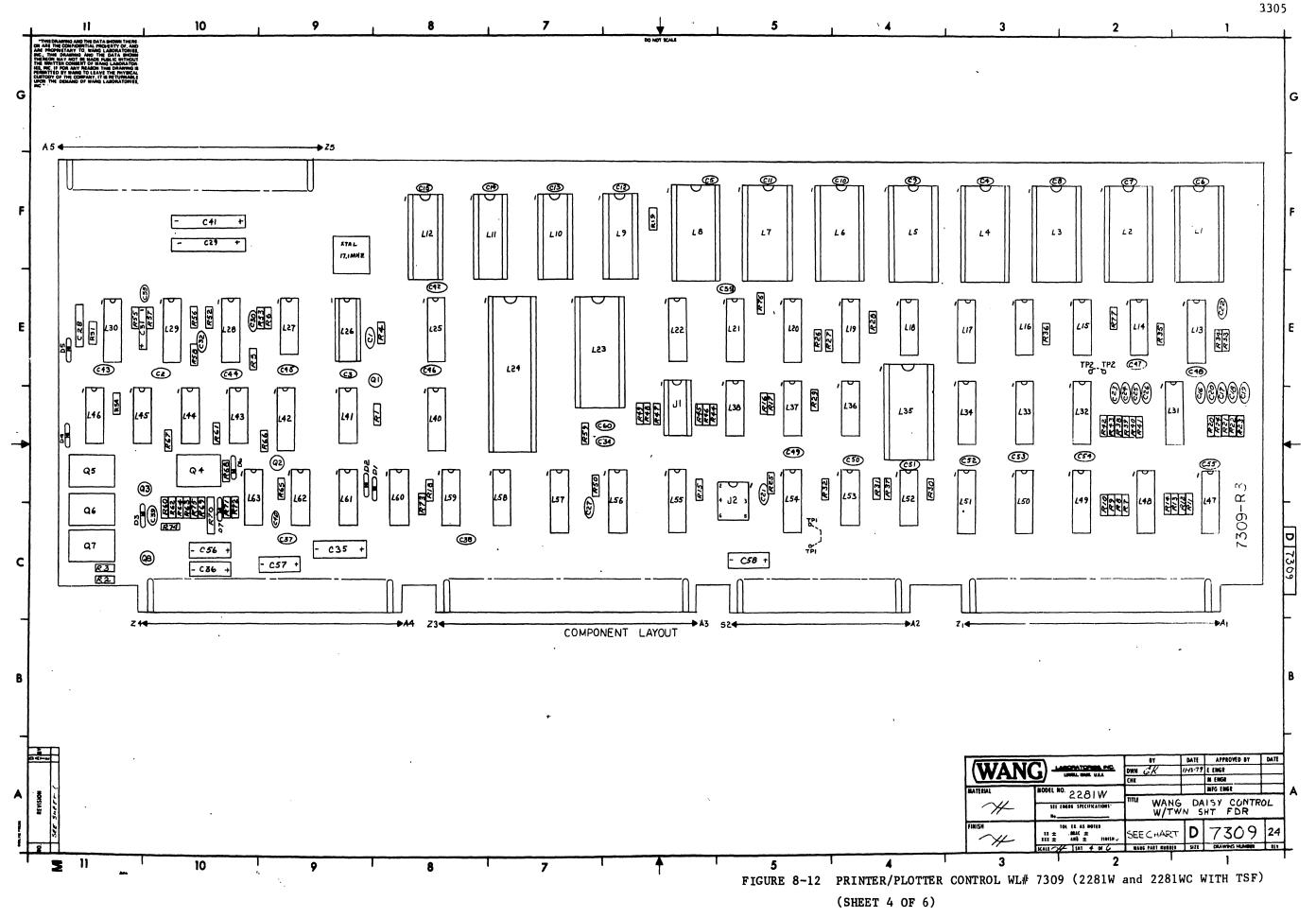


FIGURE 8-12 PRINTER/PLOTTER CONTROL WL# 7309 (2281W and 2281WC WITH TSF) (SHEET 1 OF 6)



8-11





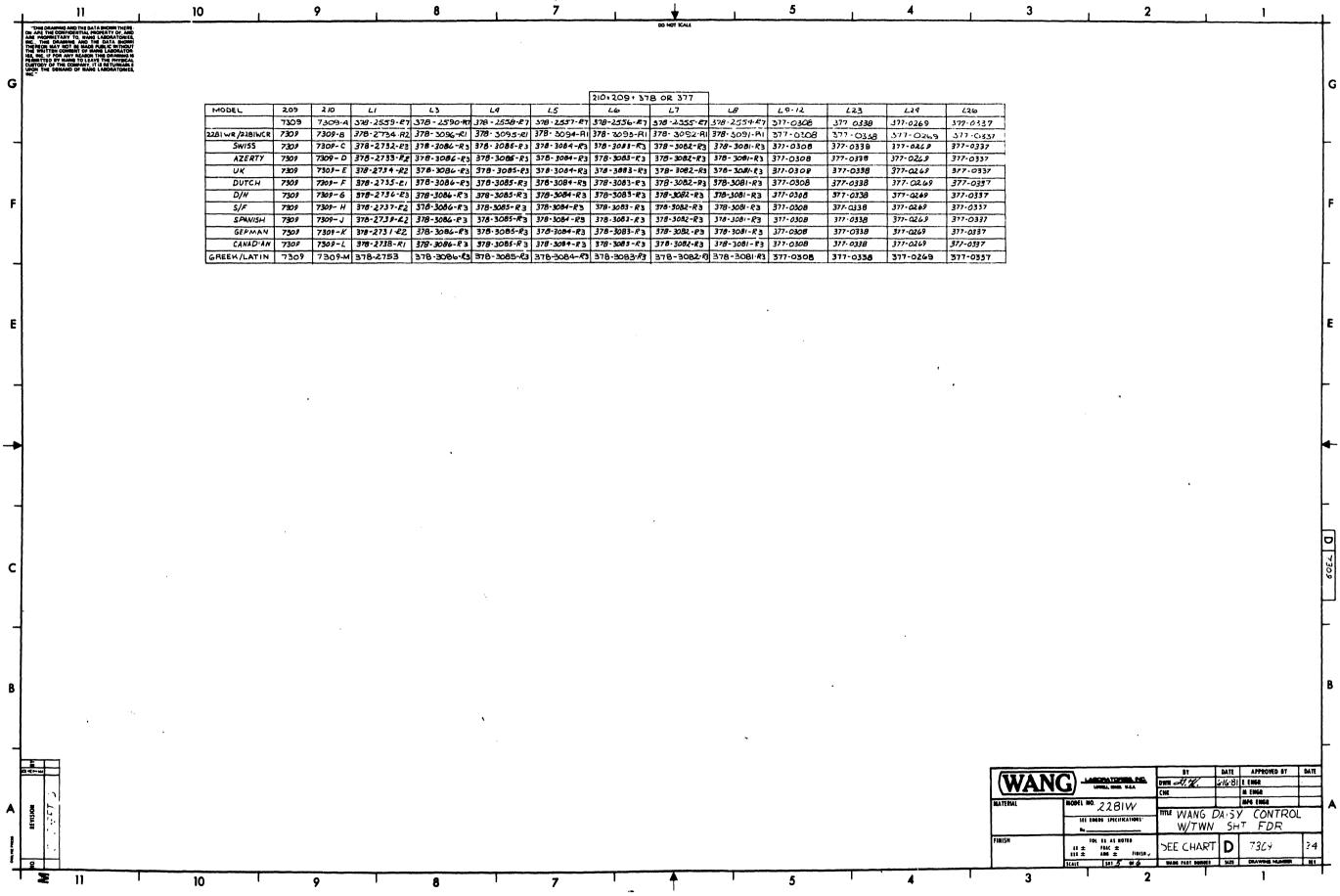
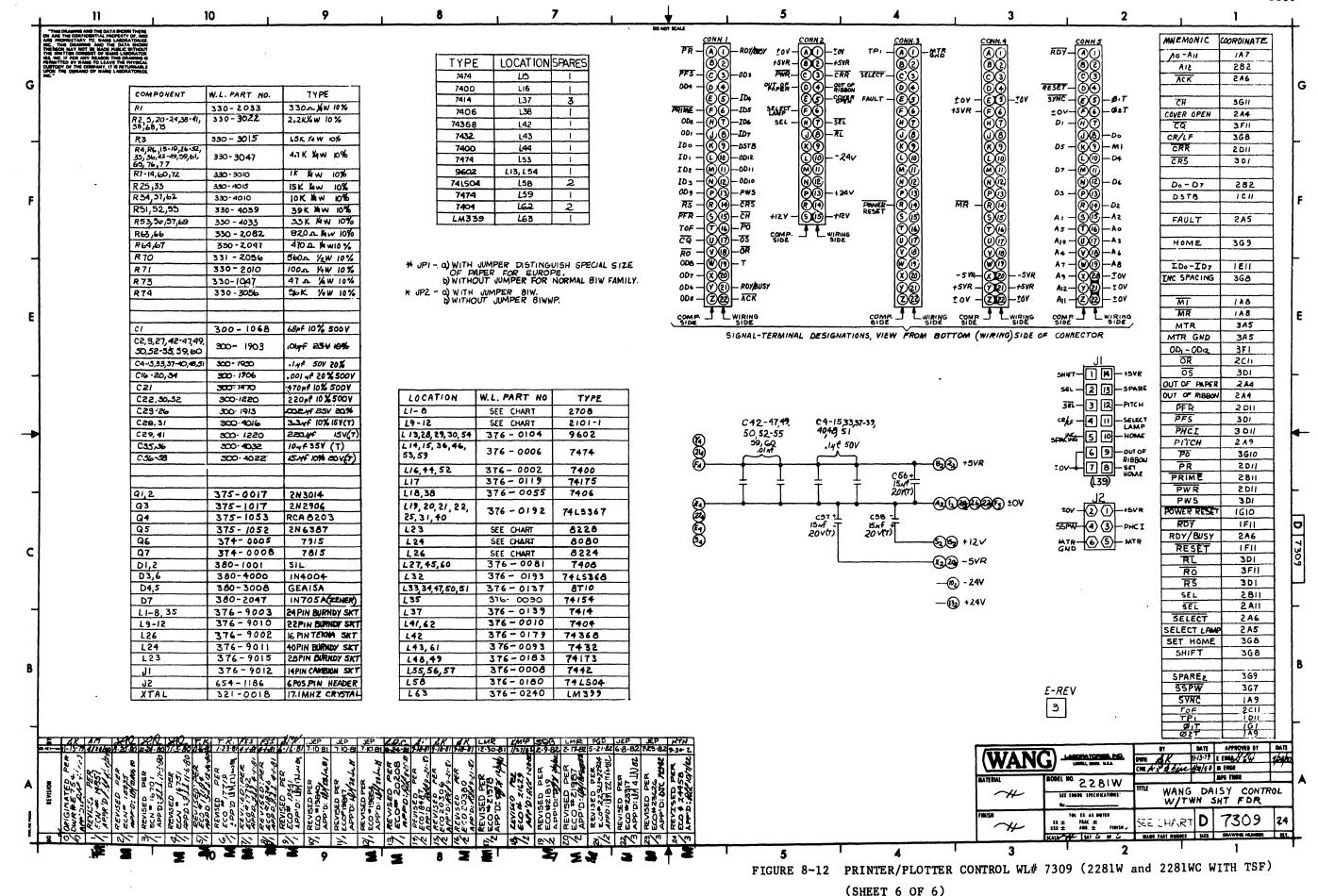
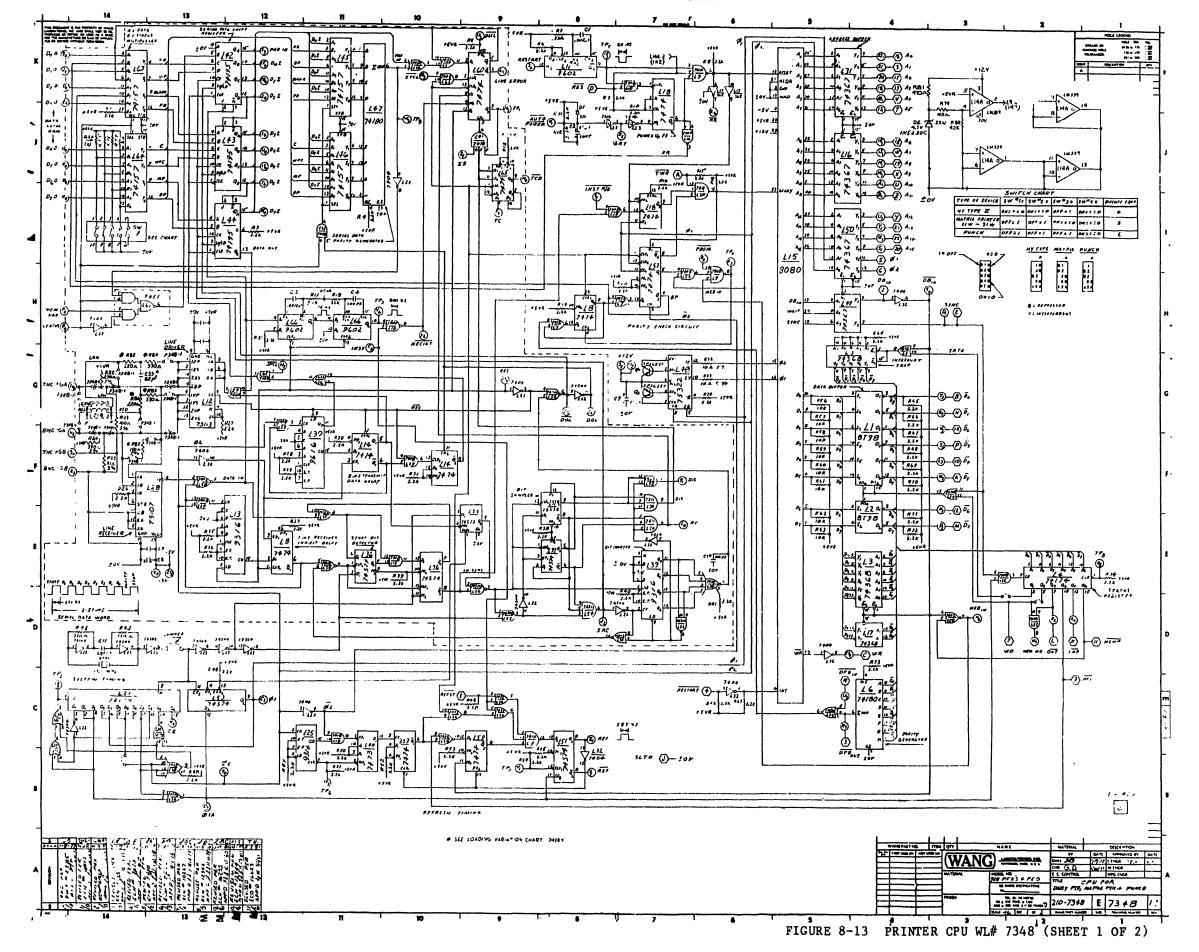
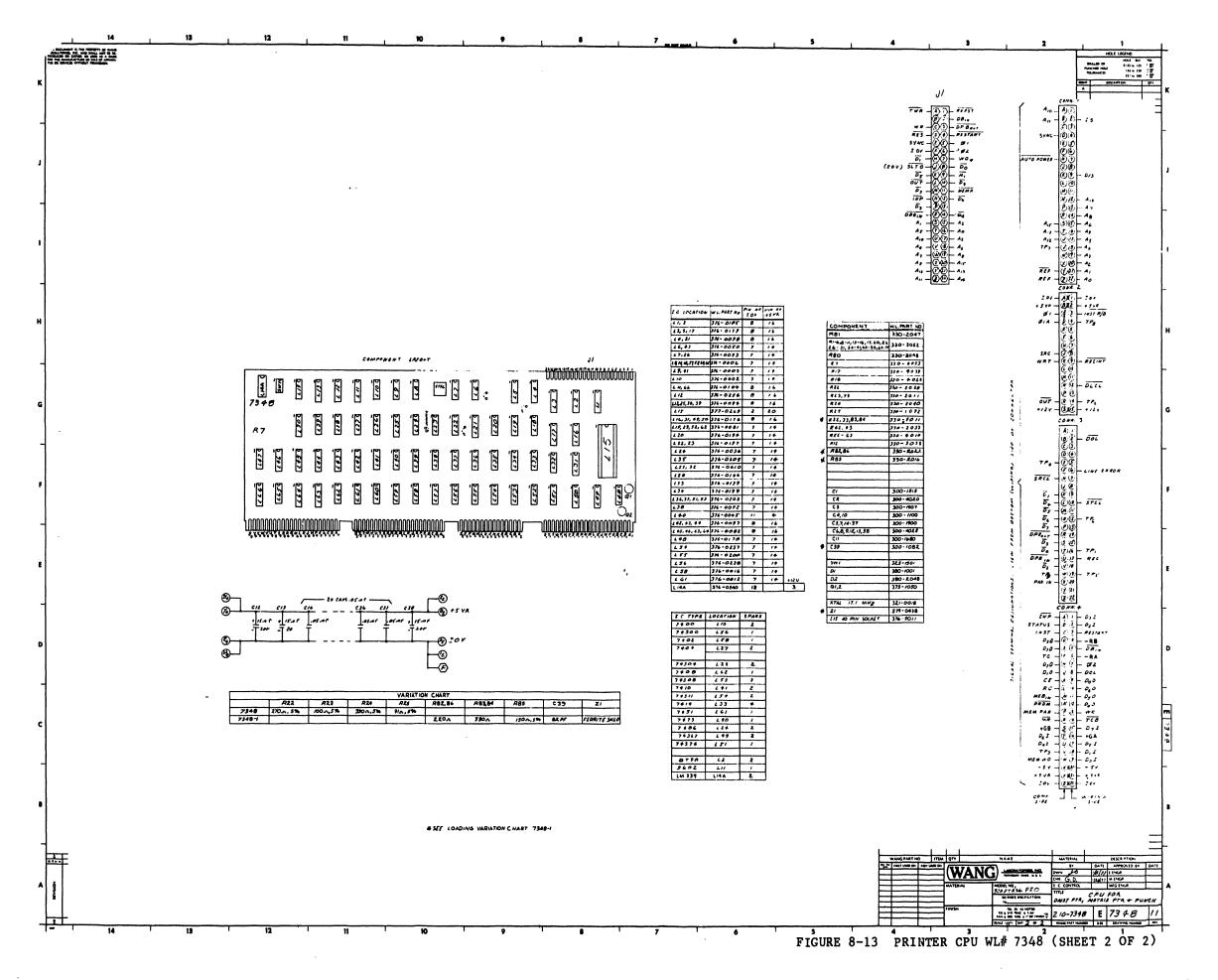


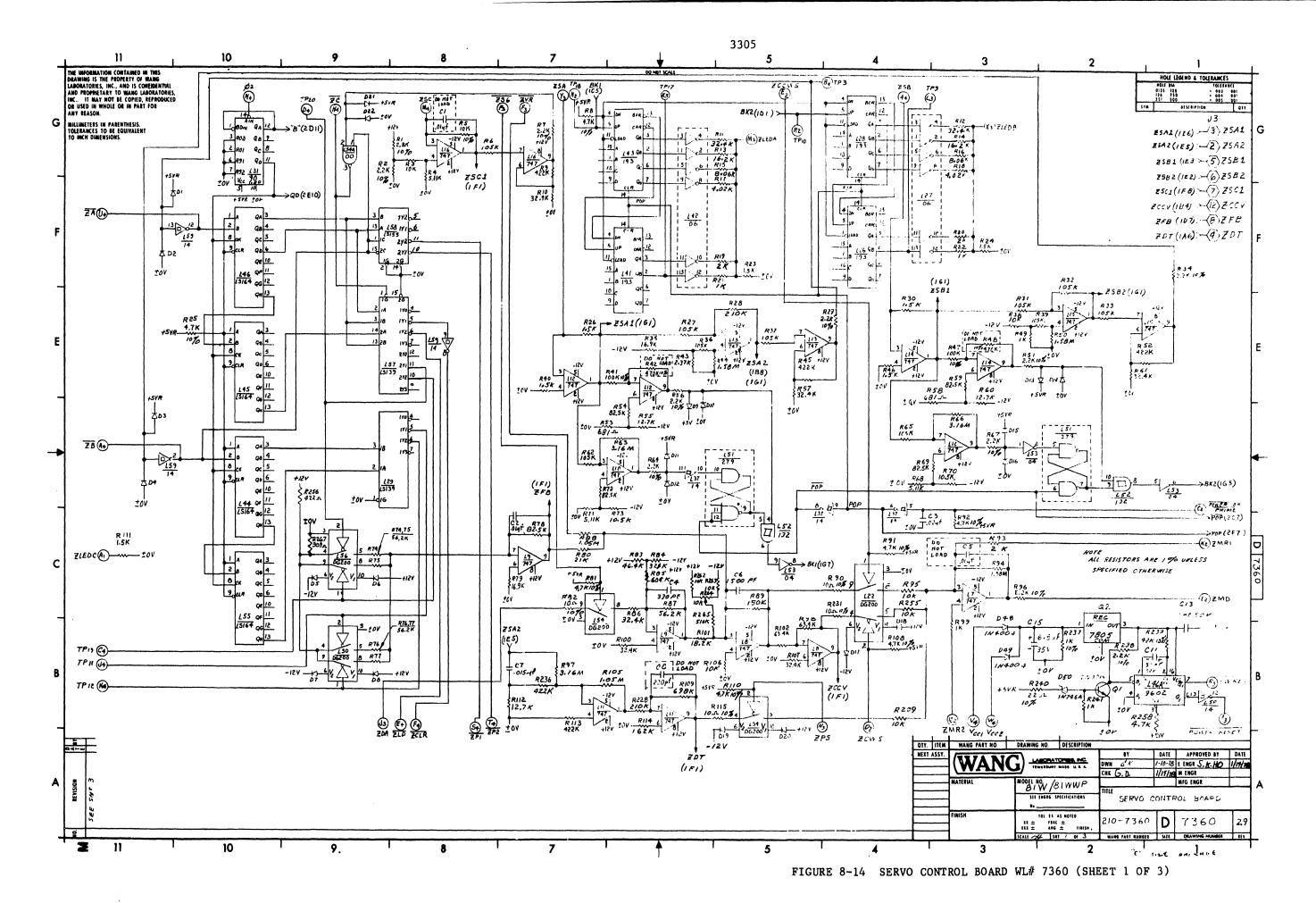
FIGURE 8-12 PRINTER/PLOTTER CONTROL WL# 7309 (2281W and 2281WC WITH TSF) (SHEET 5 OF 6)

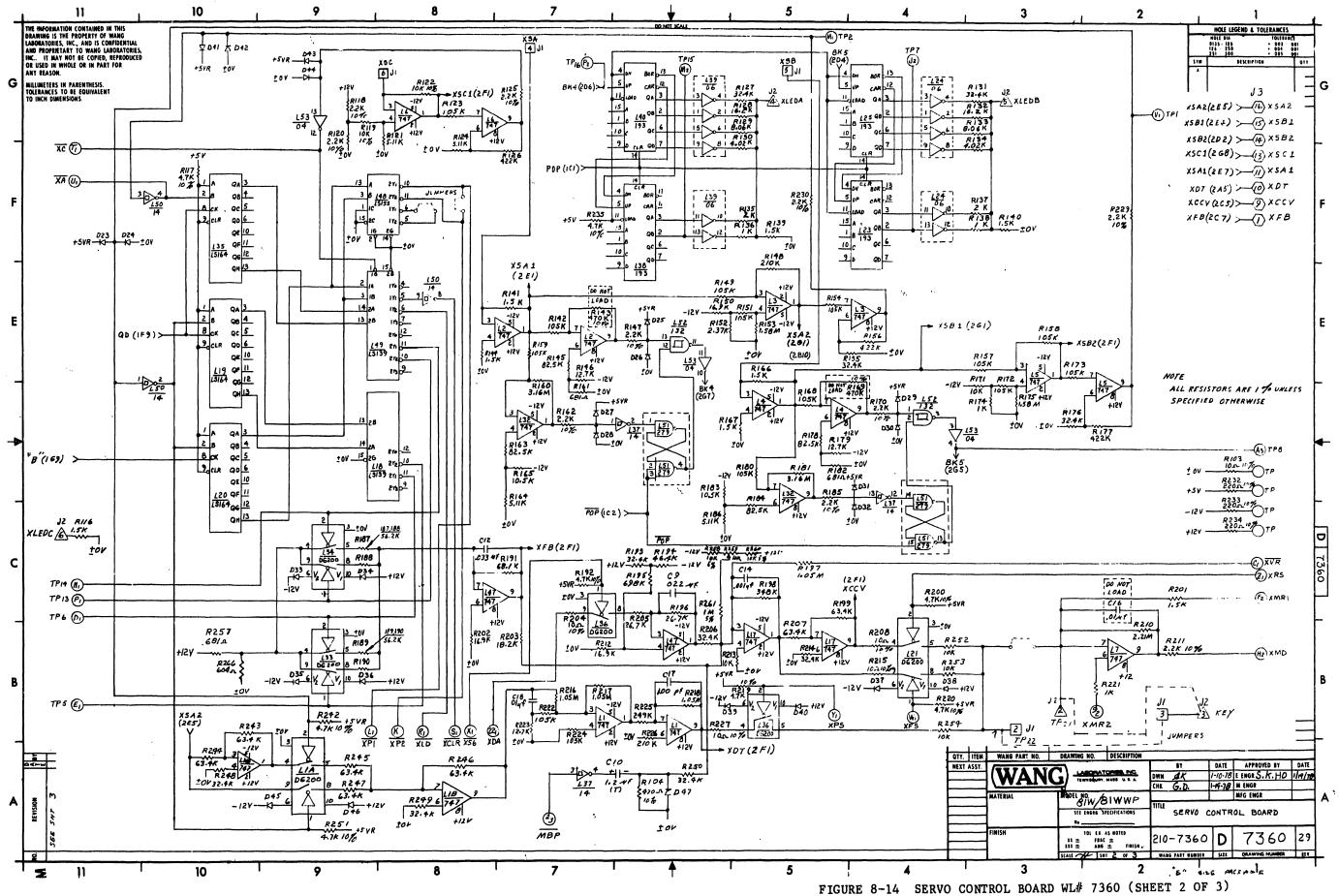


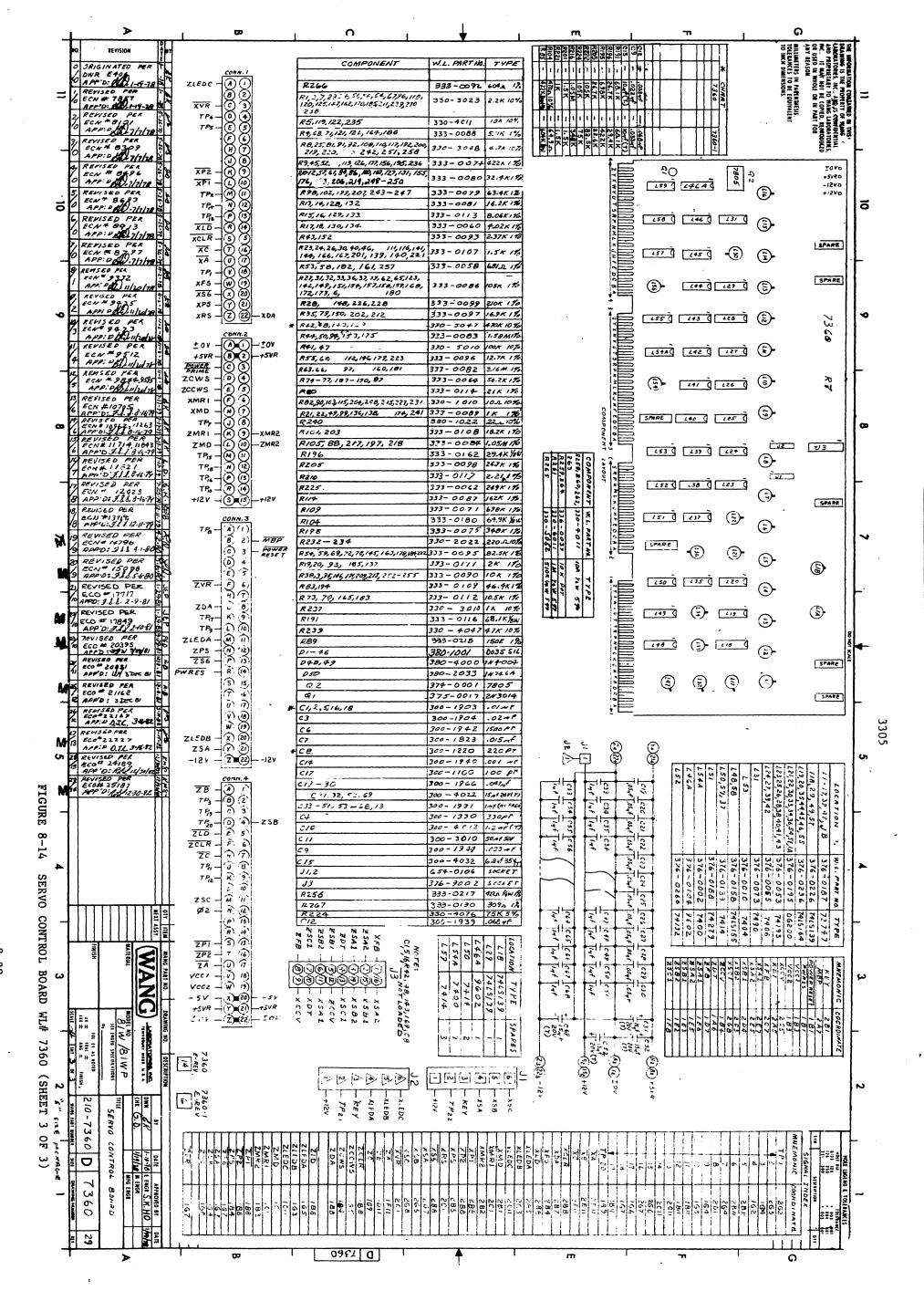
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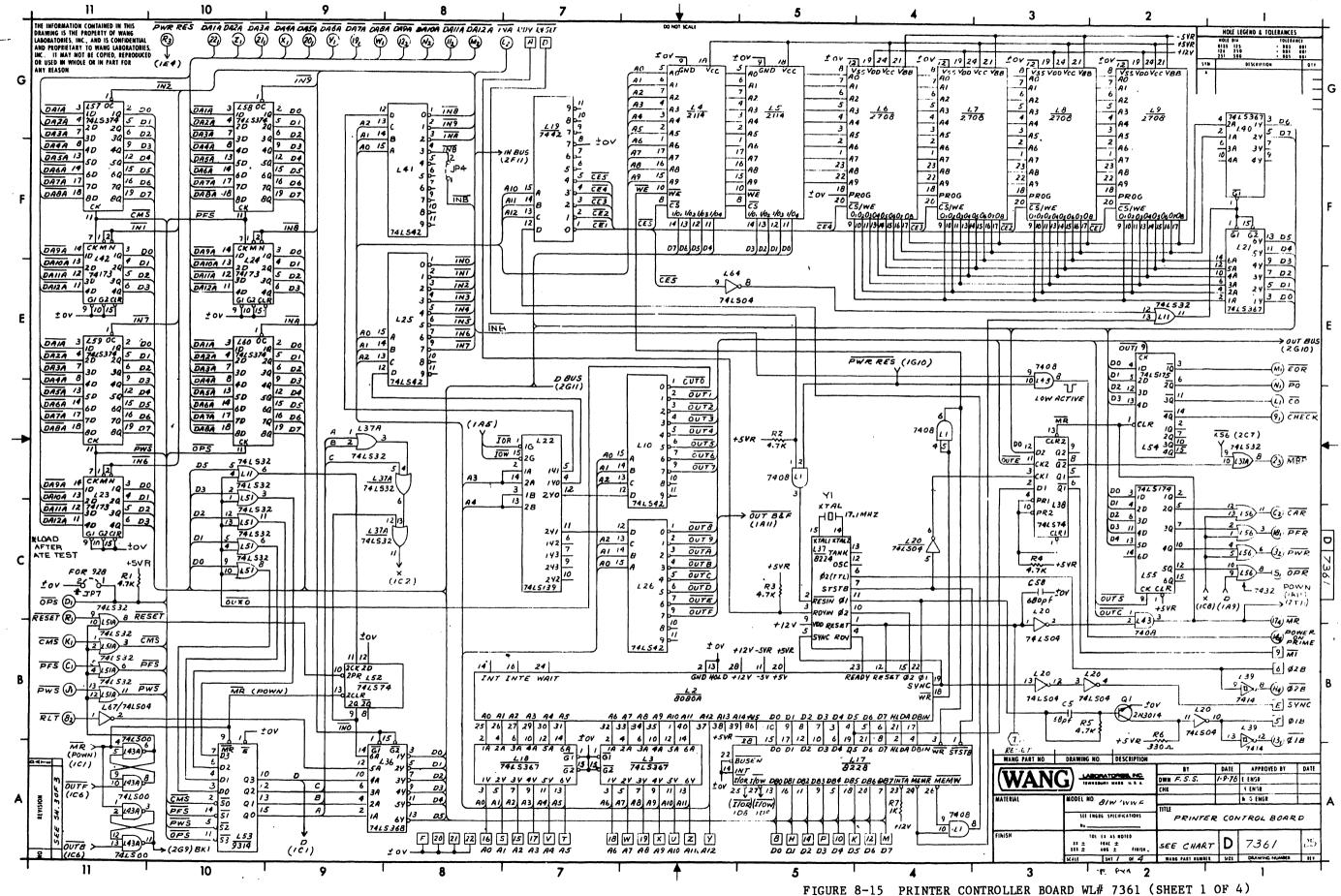


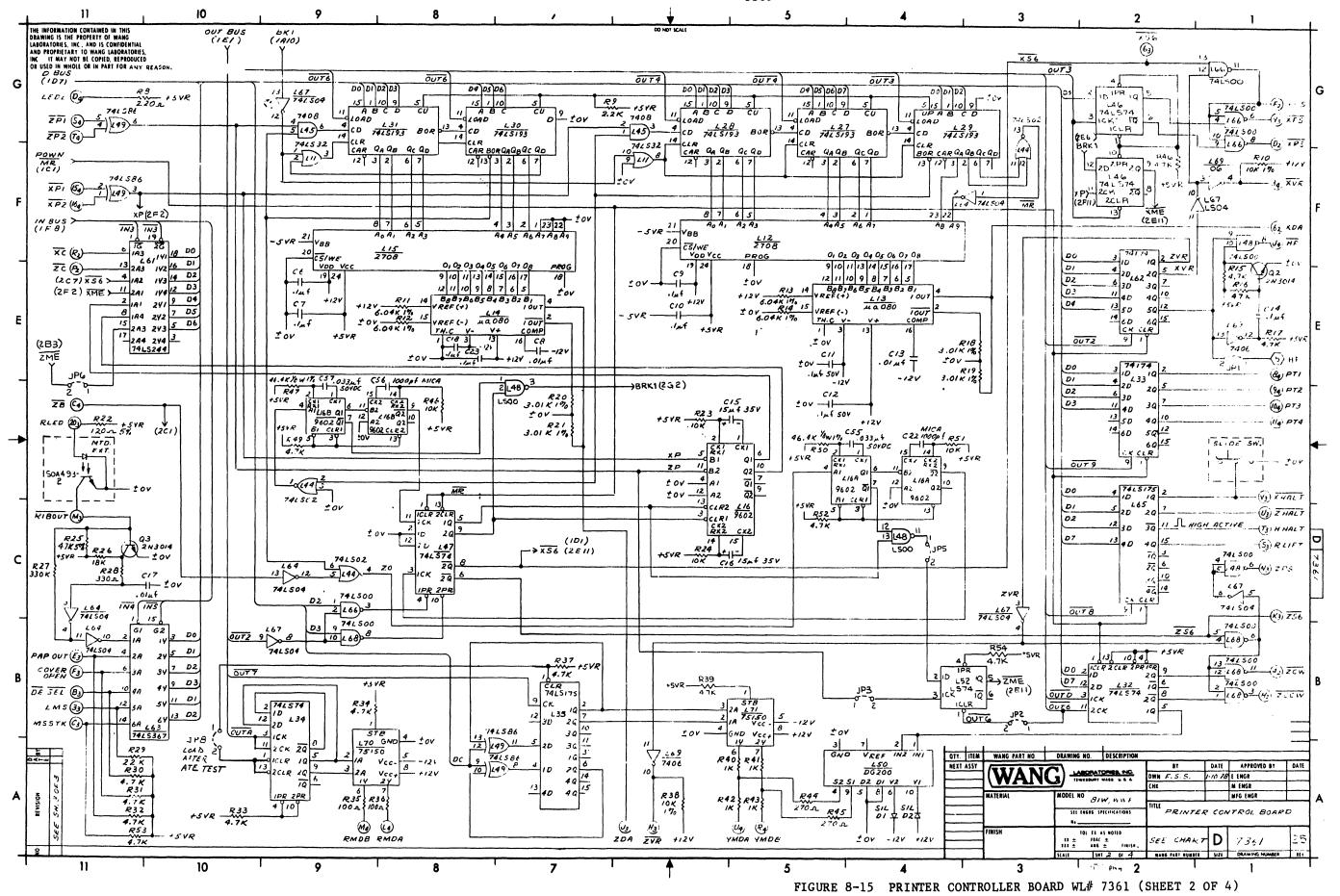


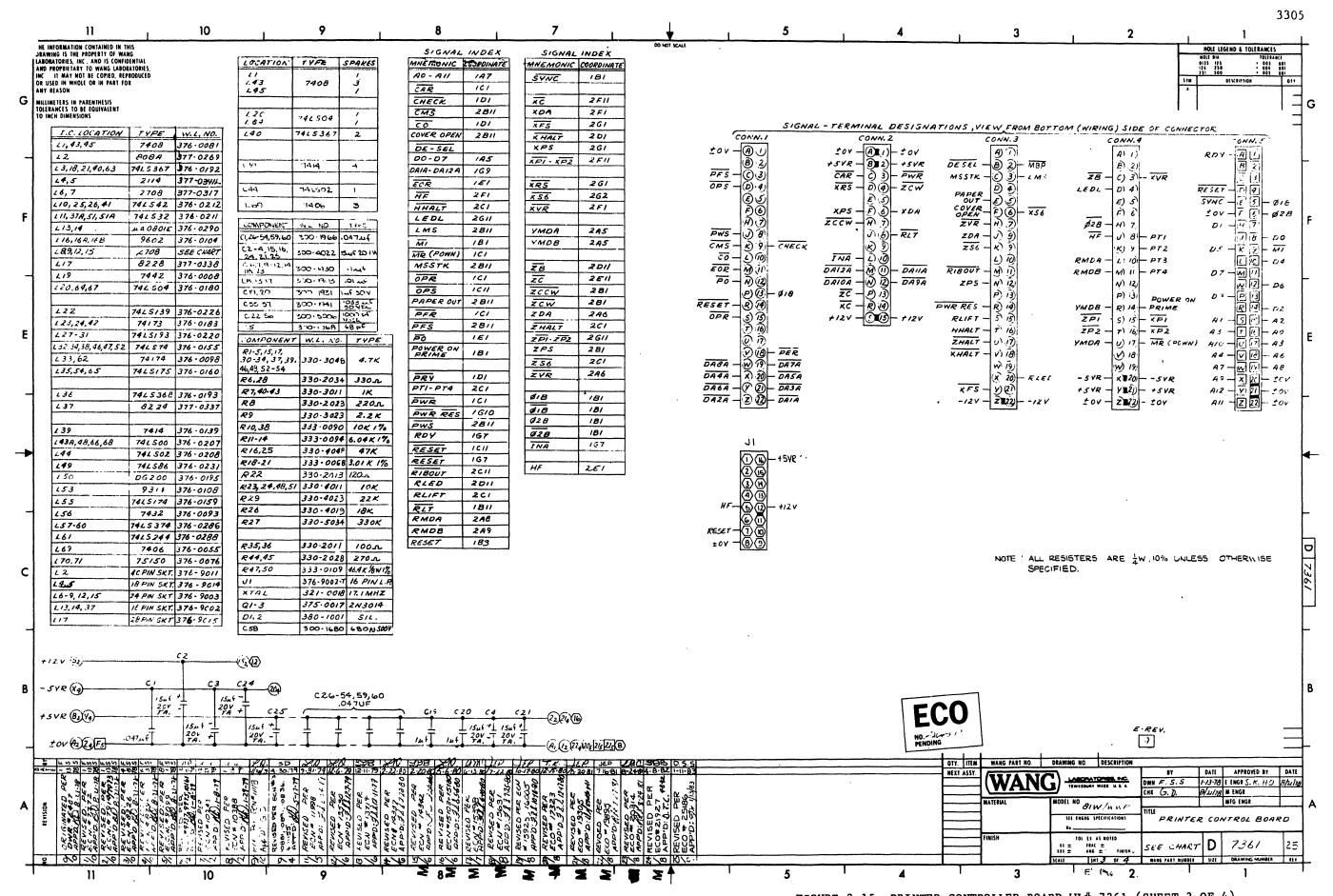


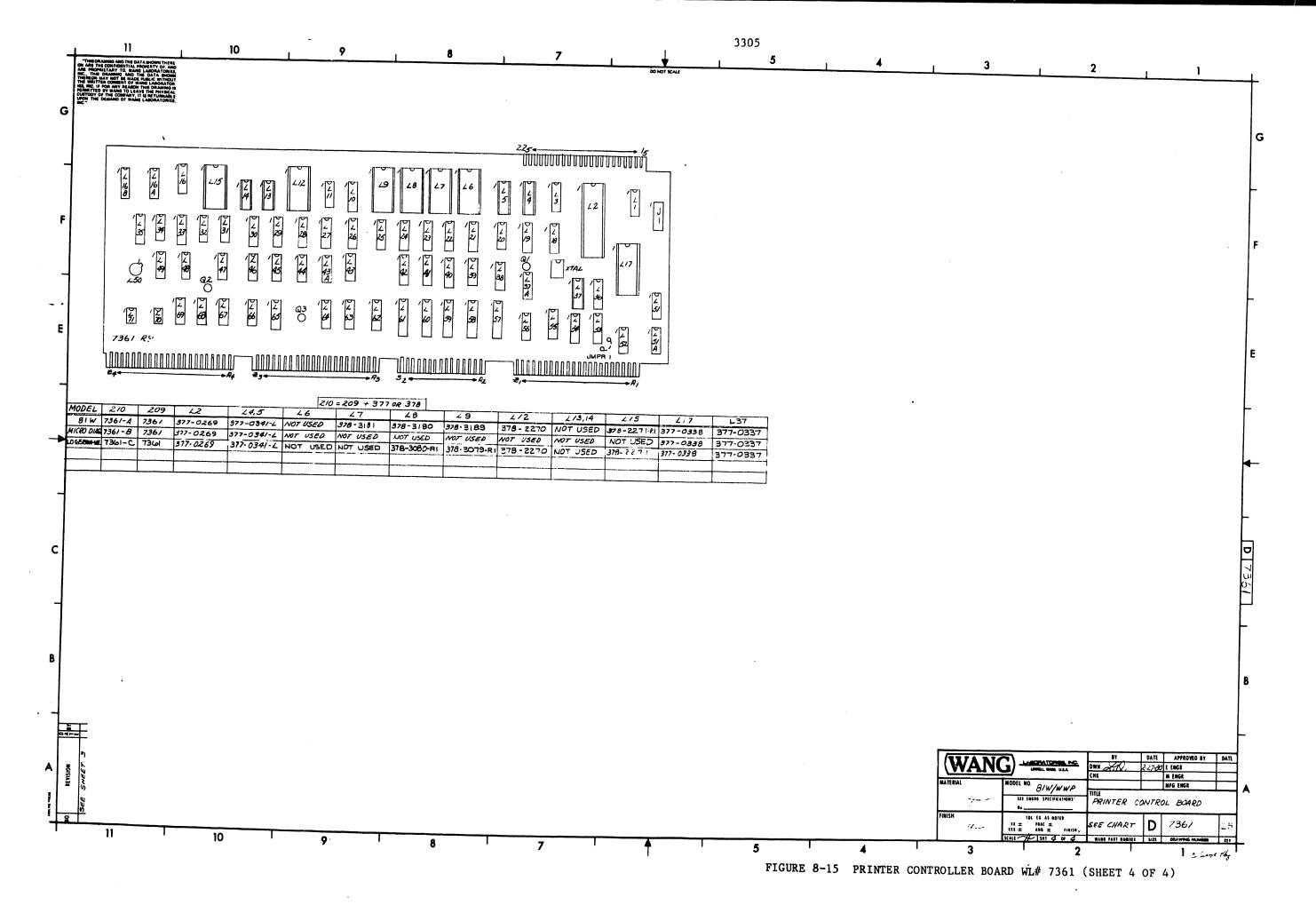




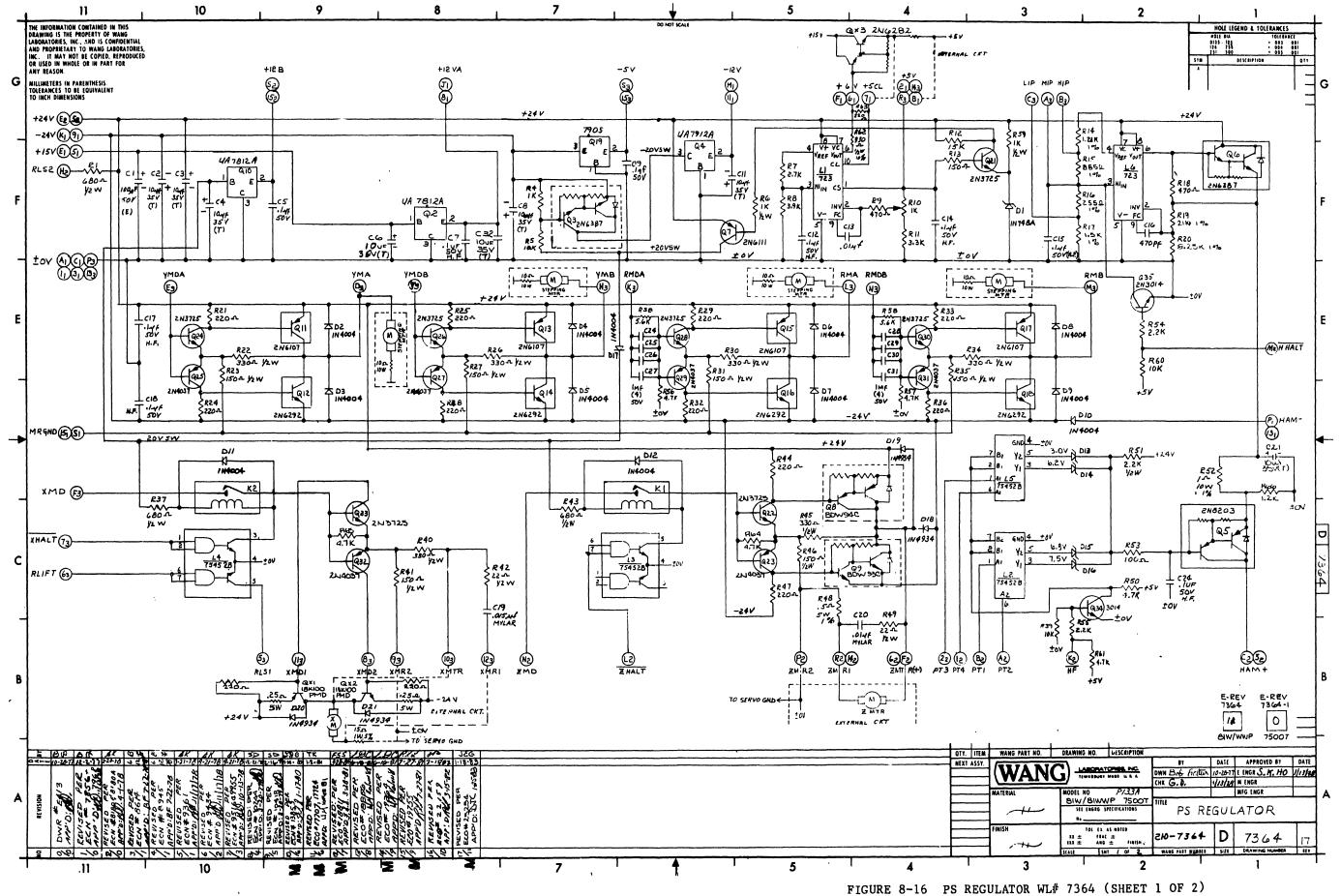


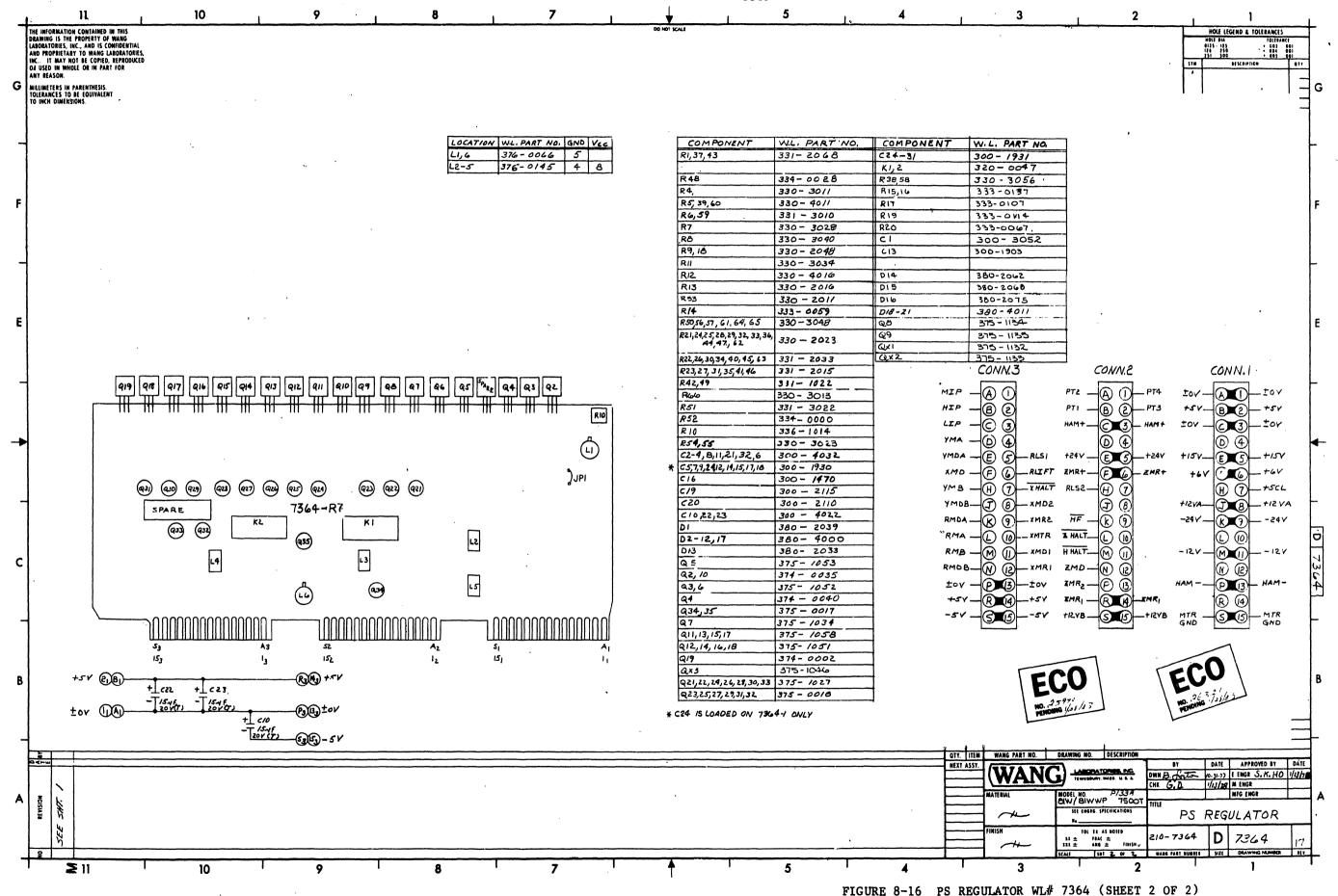


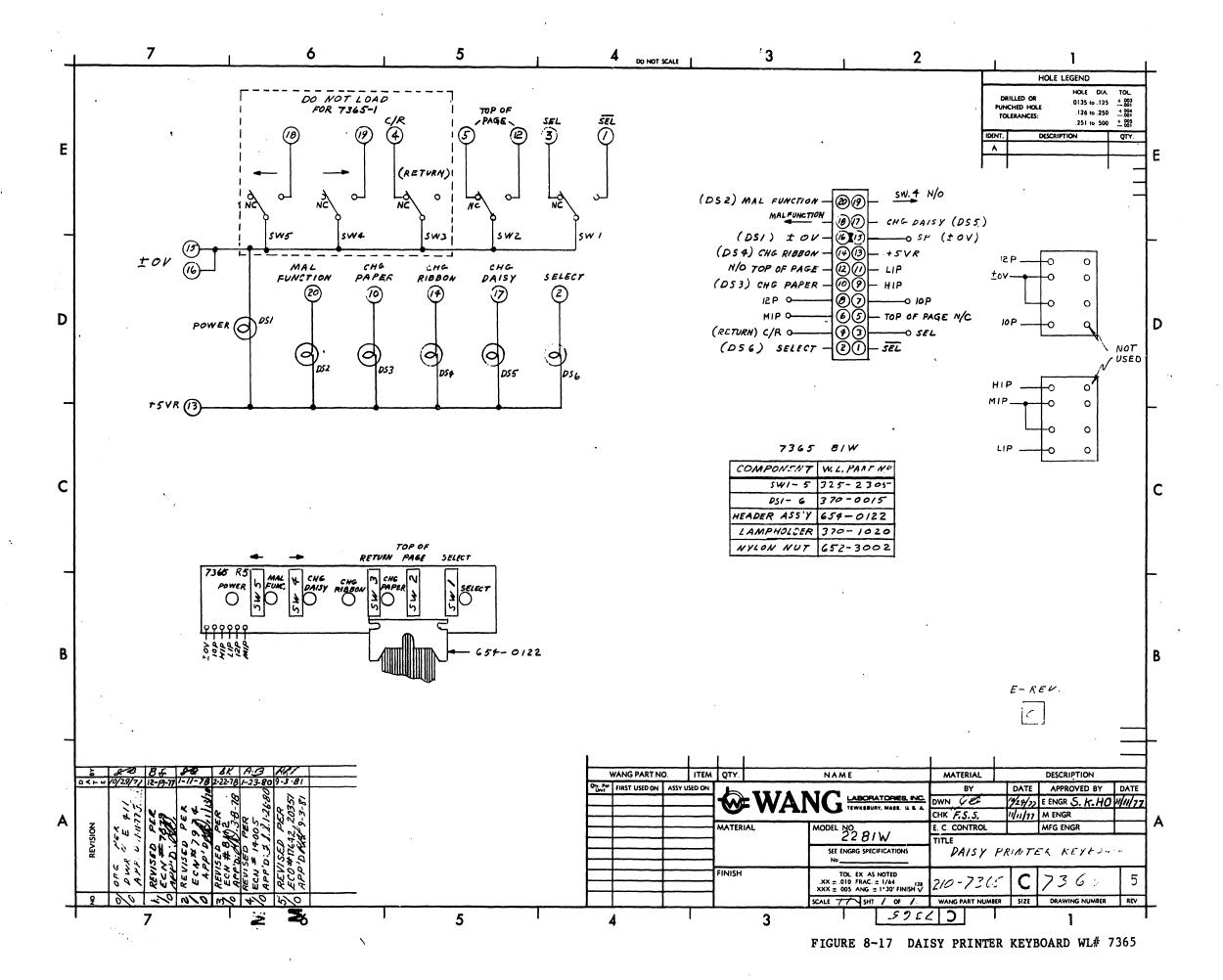










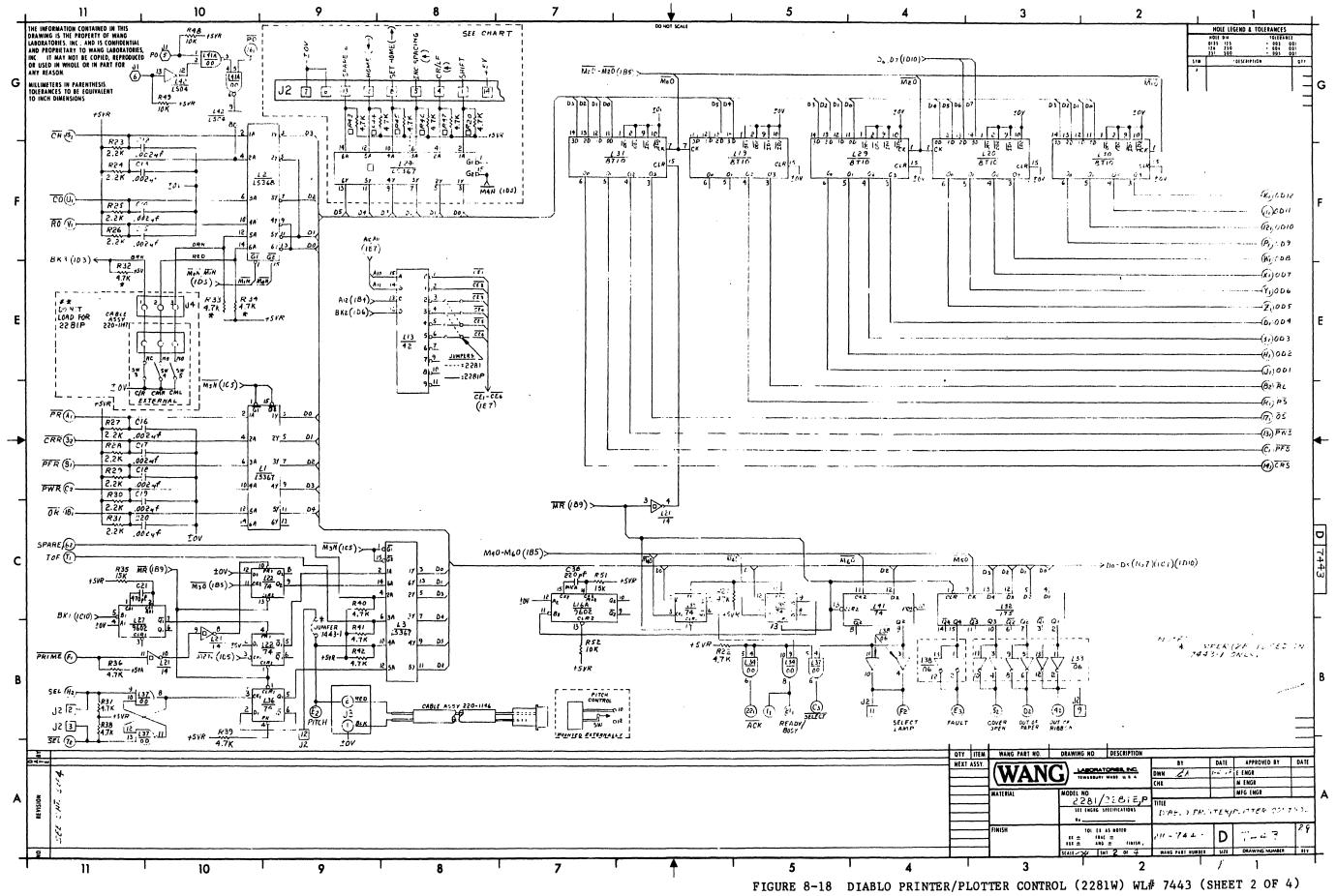


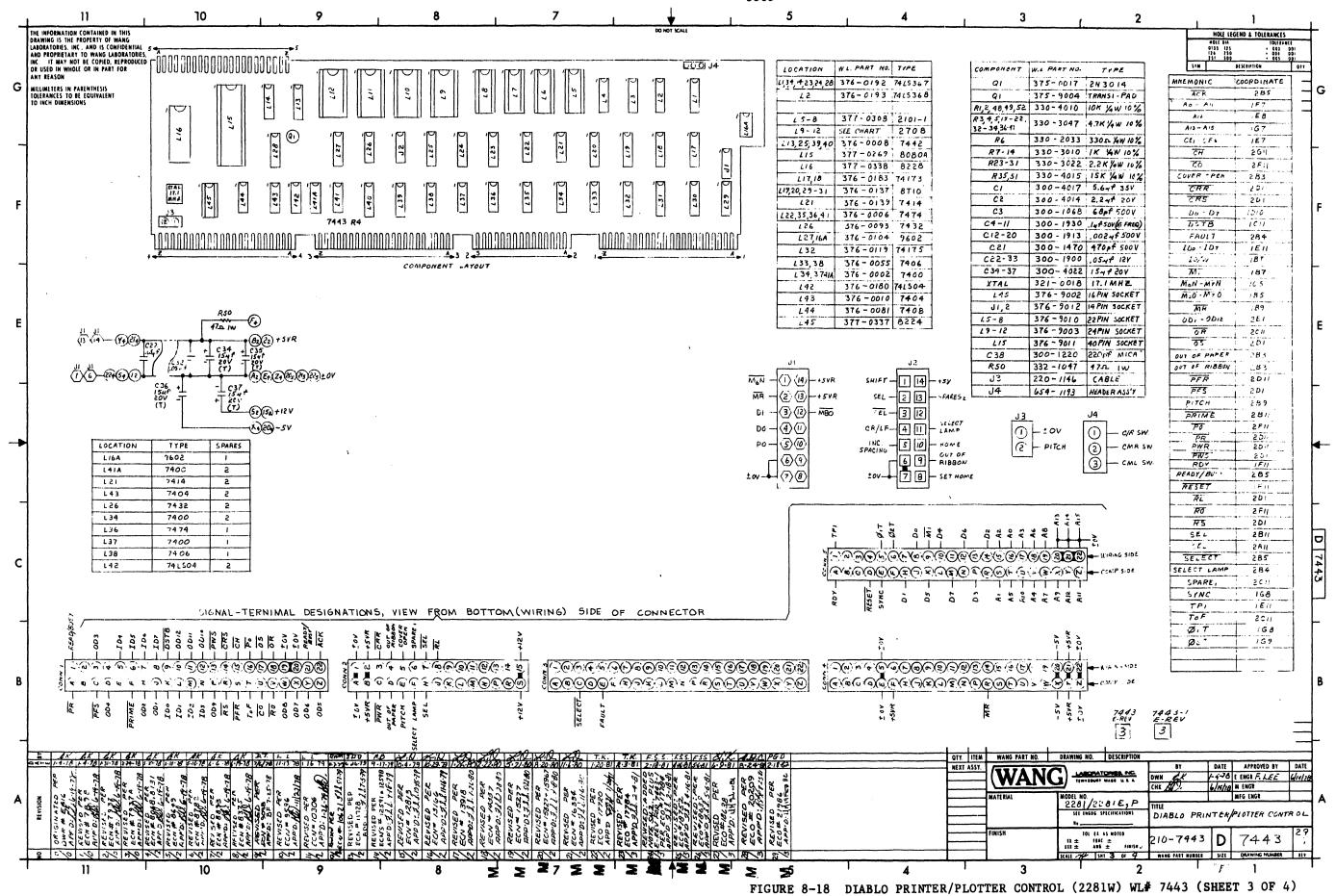
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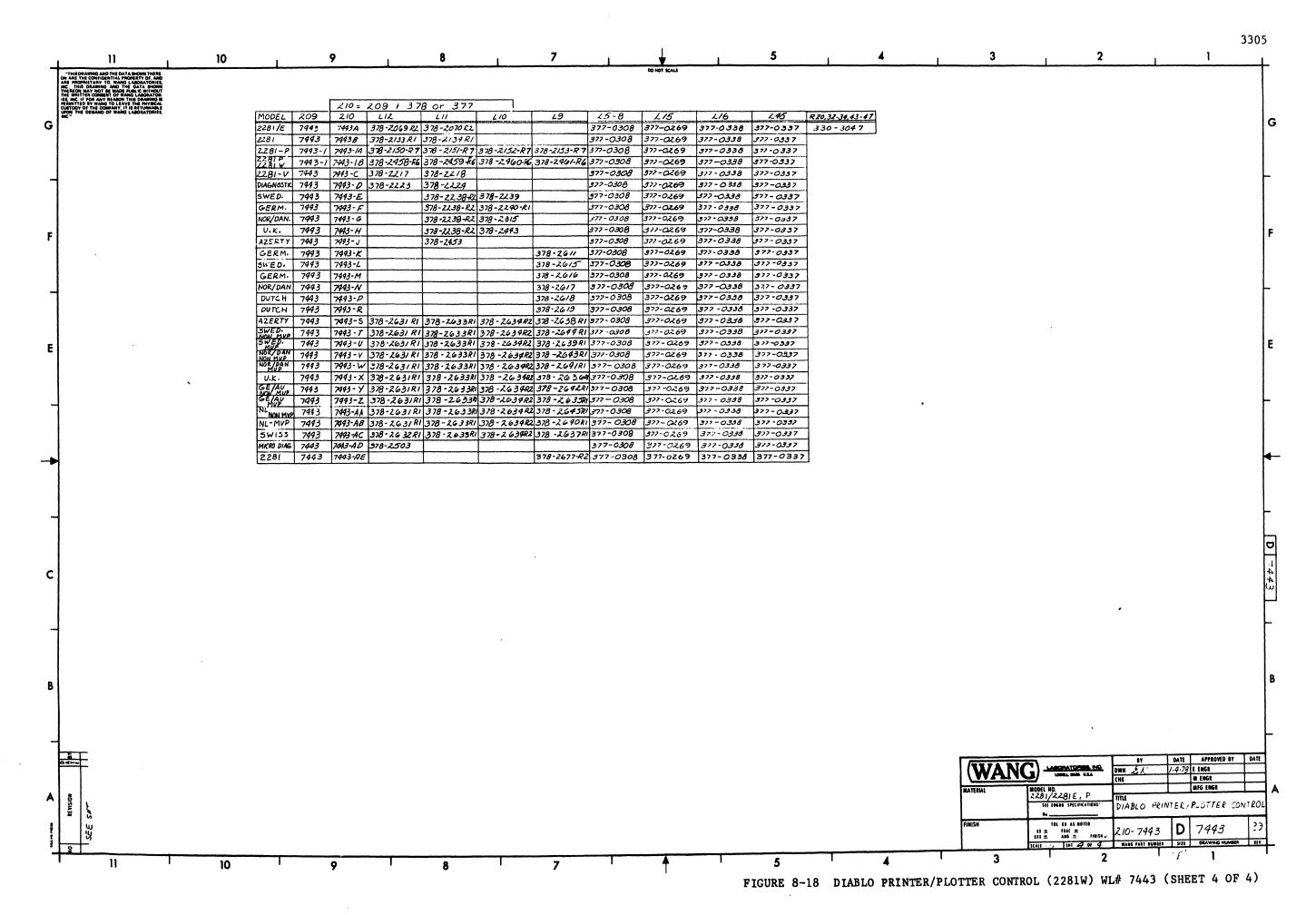
10

FIGURE 8-18 DIABLO PRINTER/PLOTTER CONTROL (2281W) WL# 7443 (SHEET 1 OF 4)









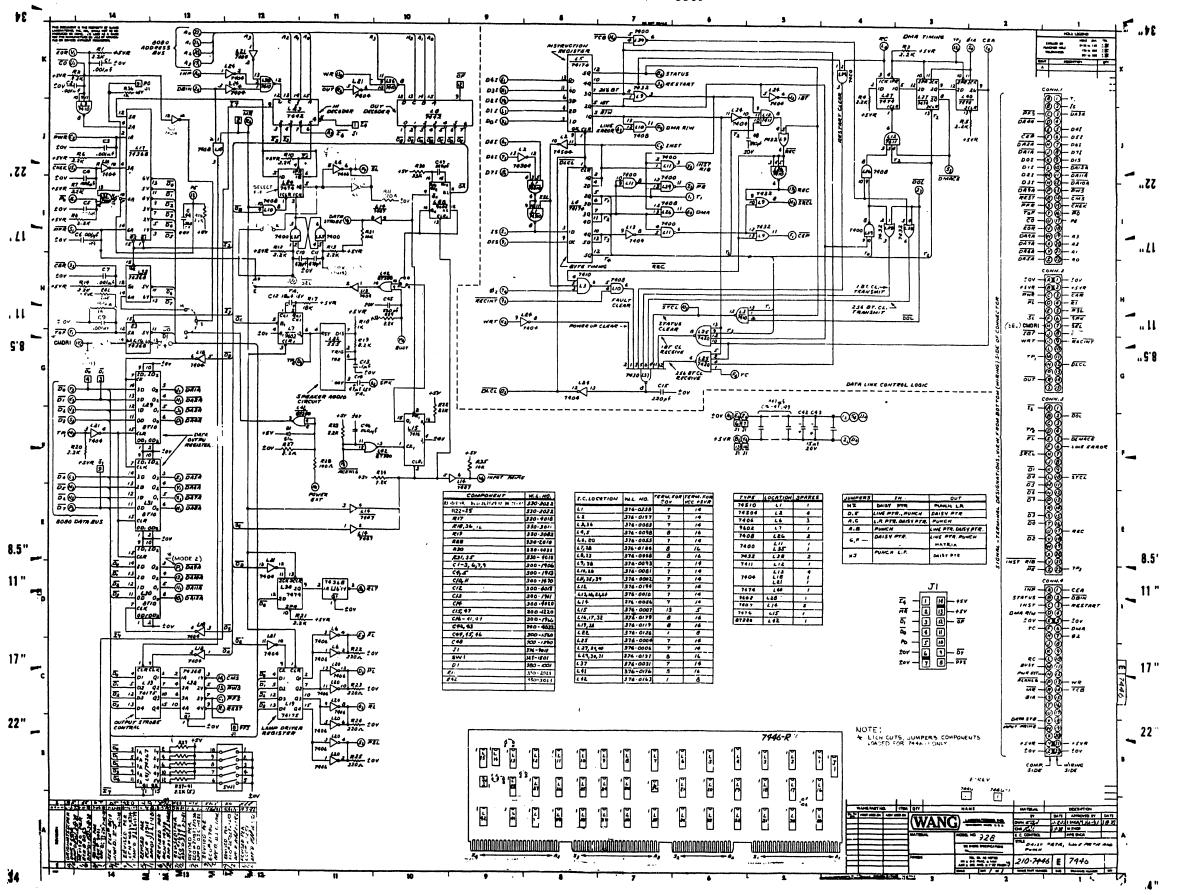
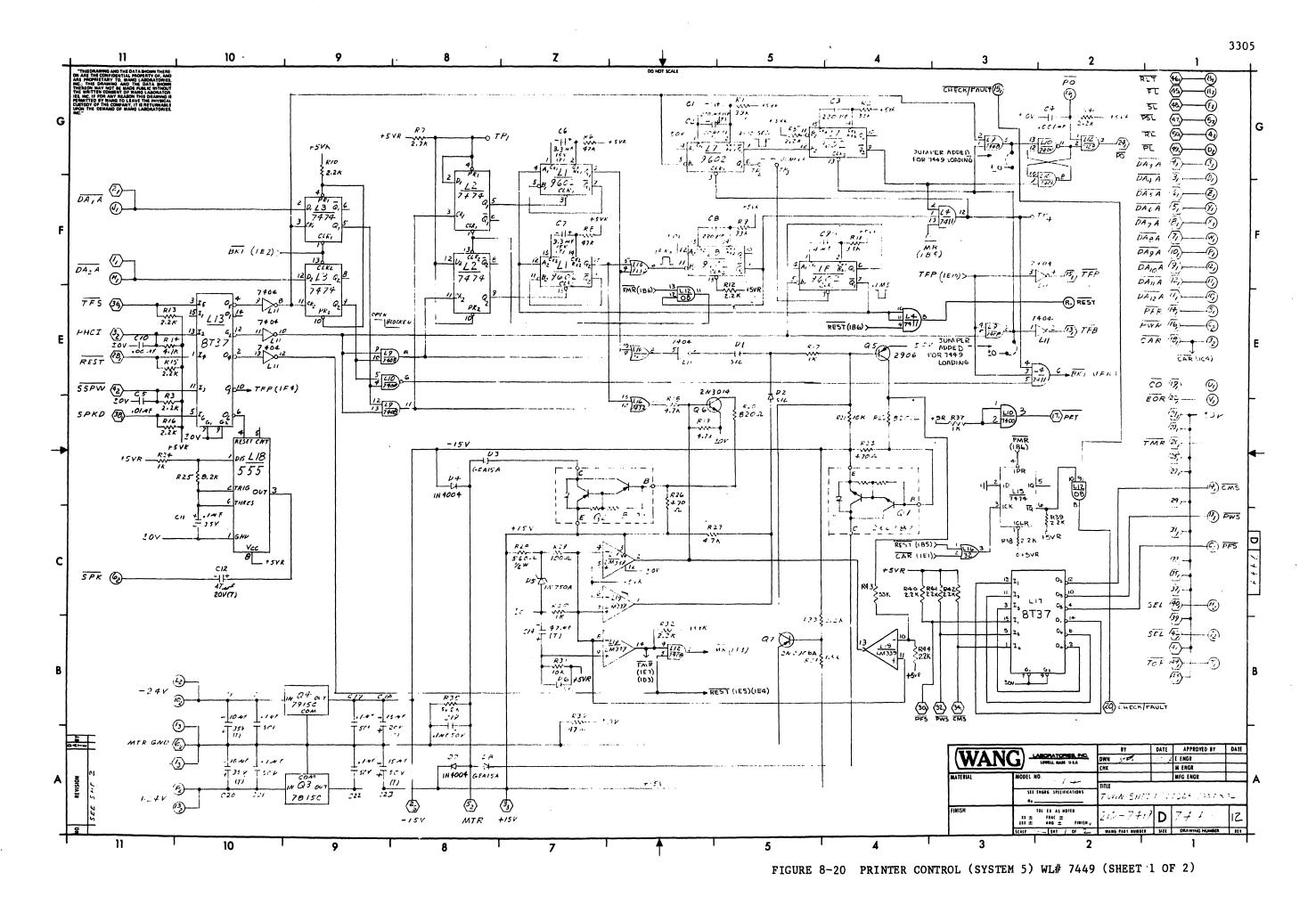


FIGURE 8-19 DAISY PTR DATA LINK WL# 7446



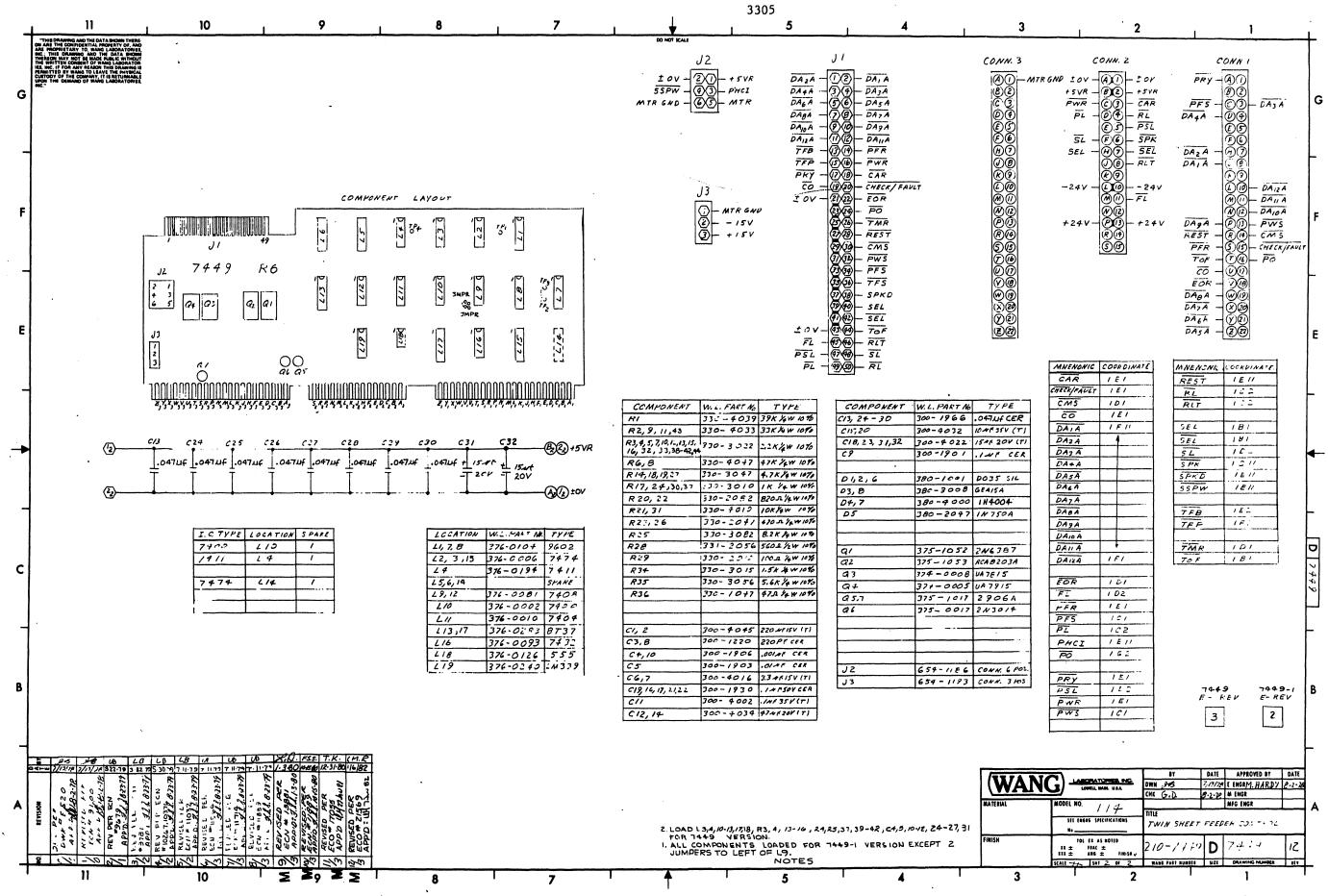
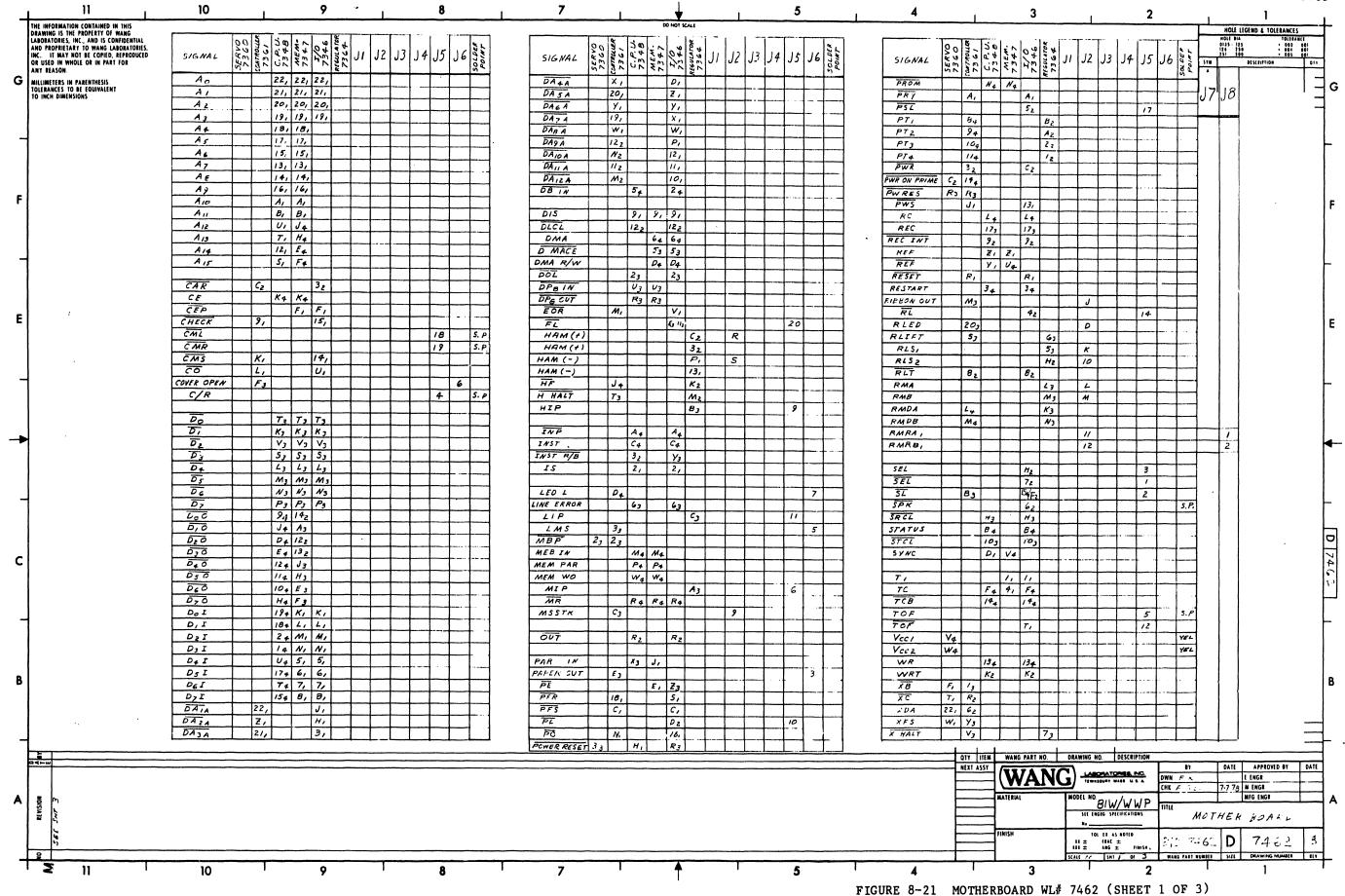
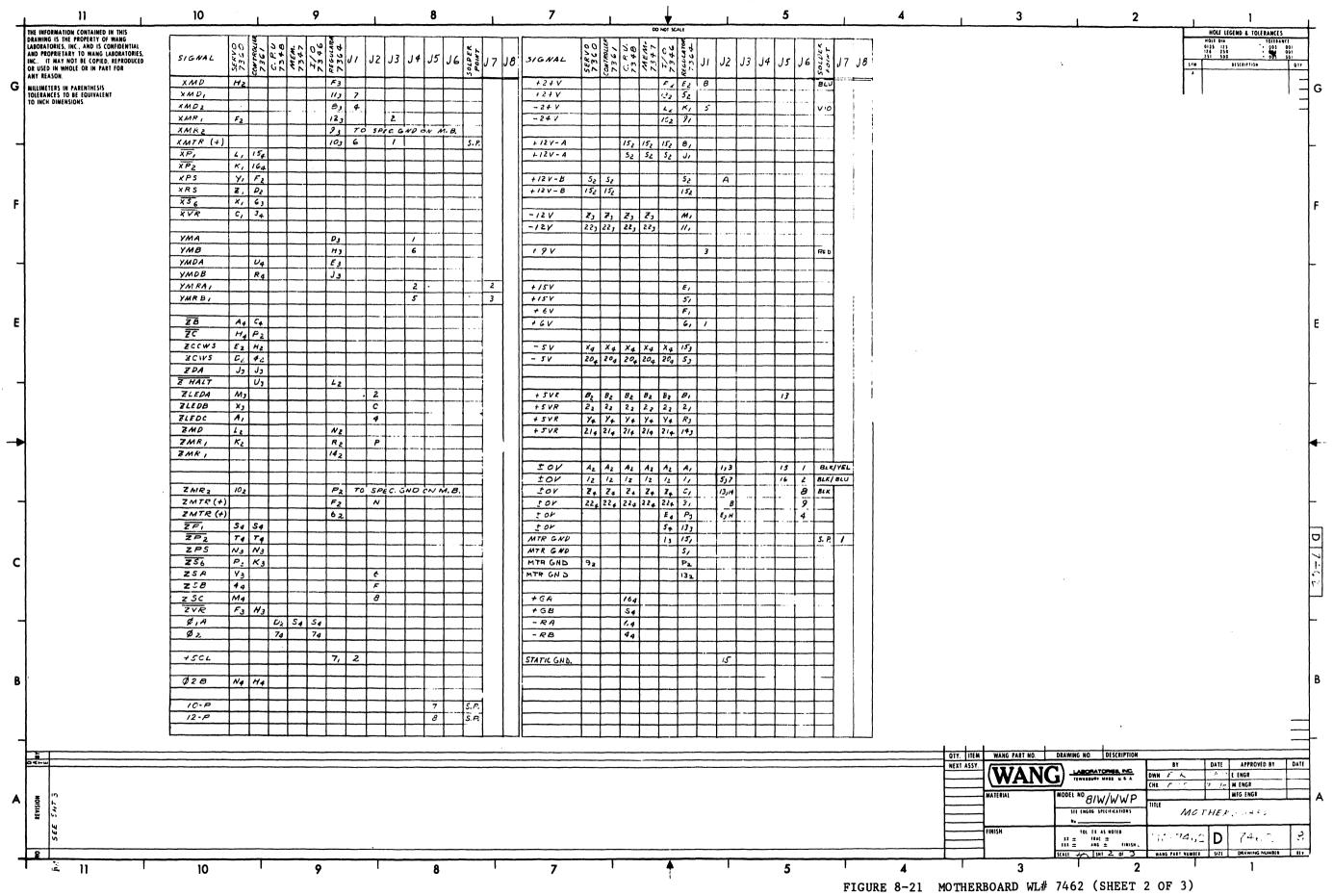
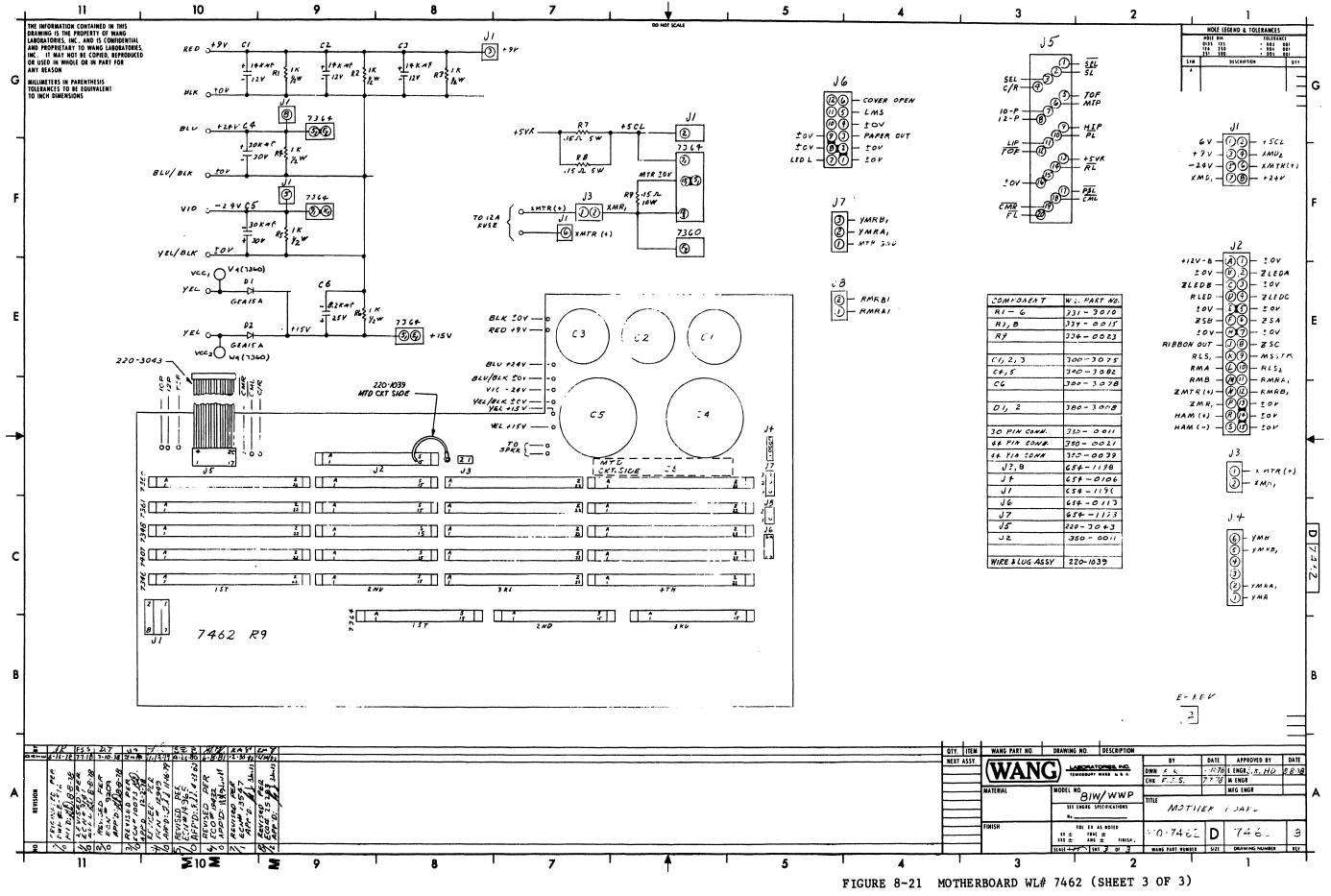


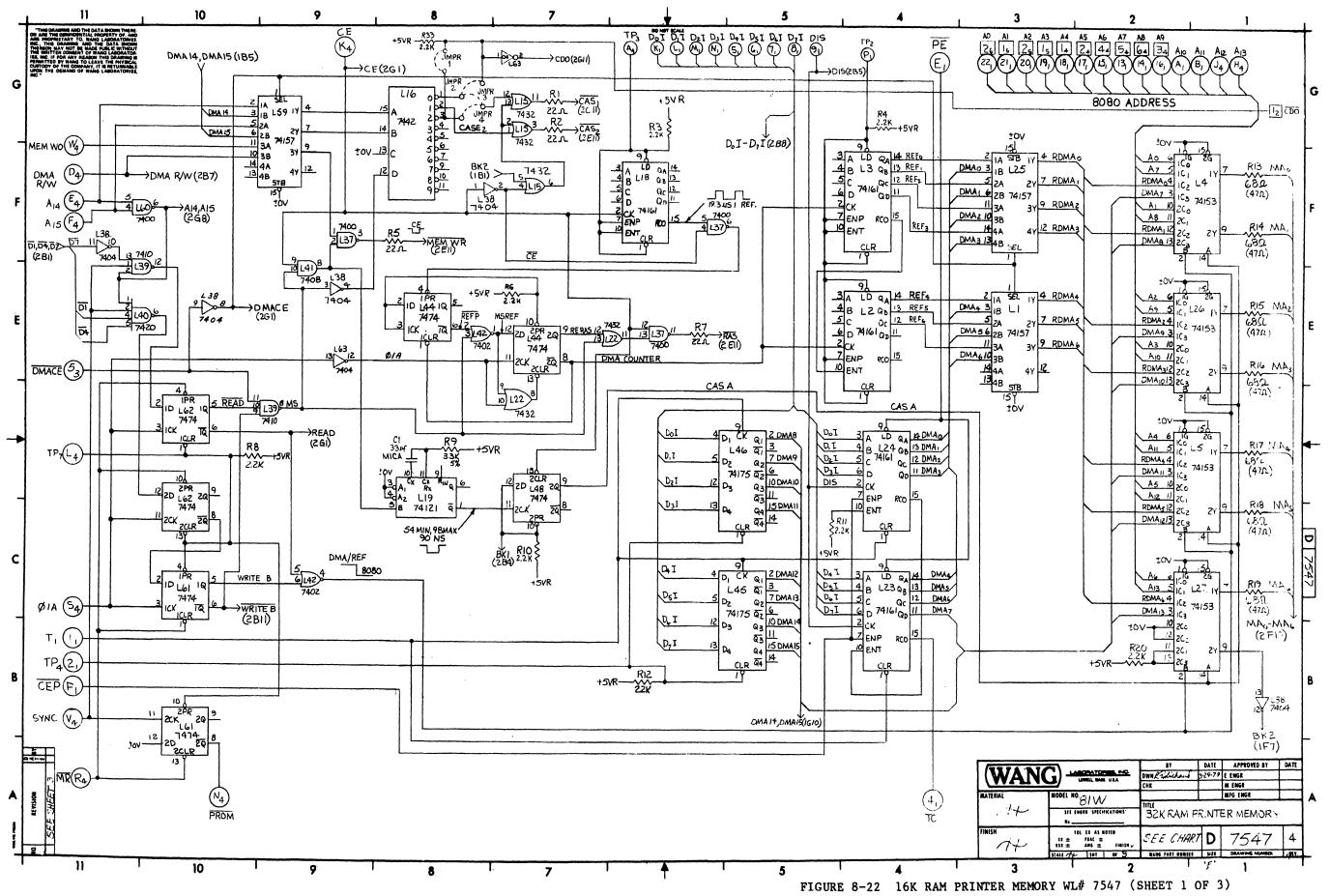
FIGURE 8-20 PRINTER CONTROL (SYSTEM 5) WL# 7449 (SHEET 2 OF 2)

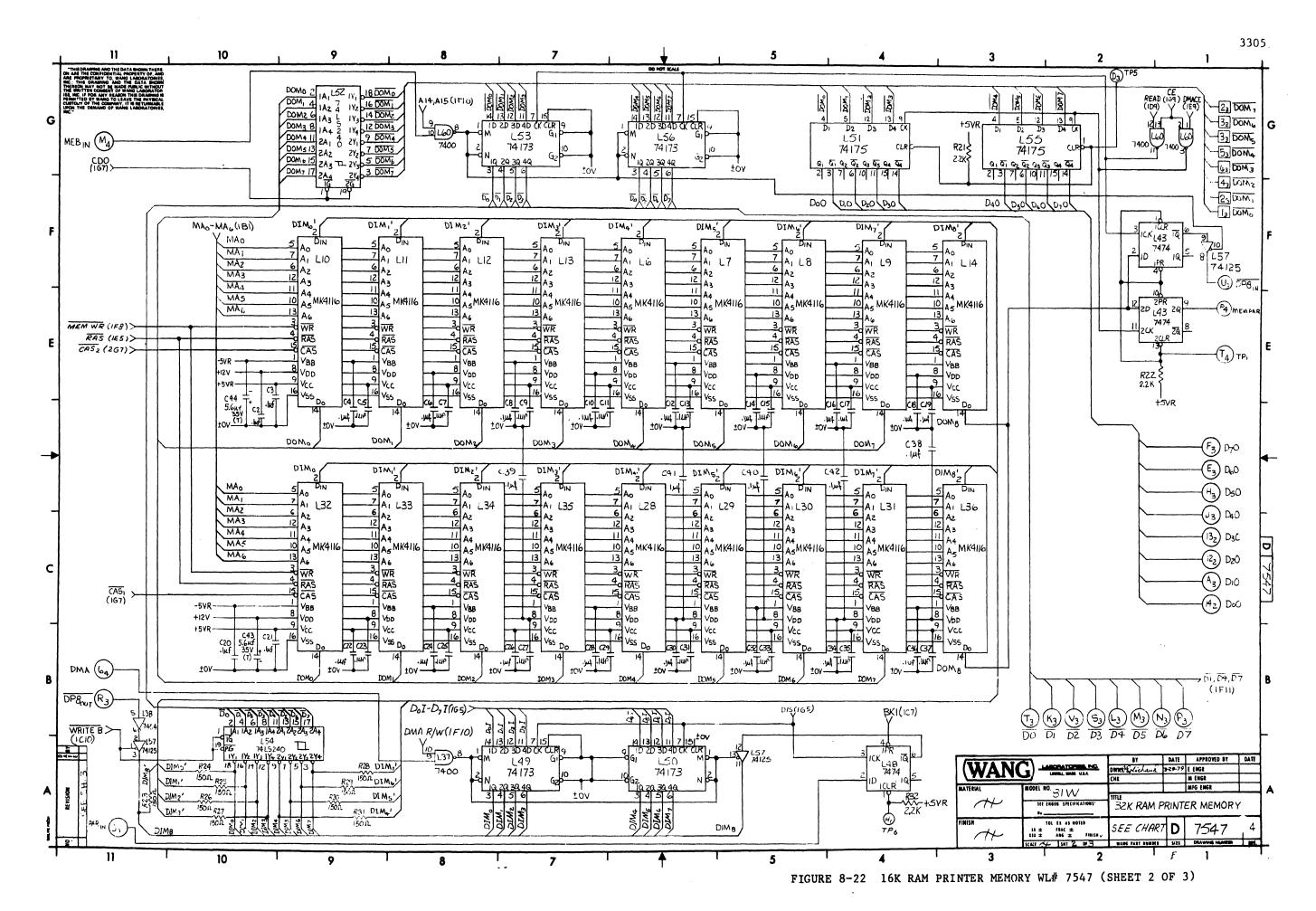












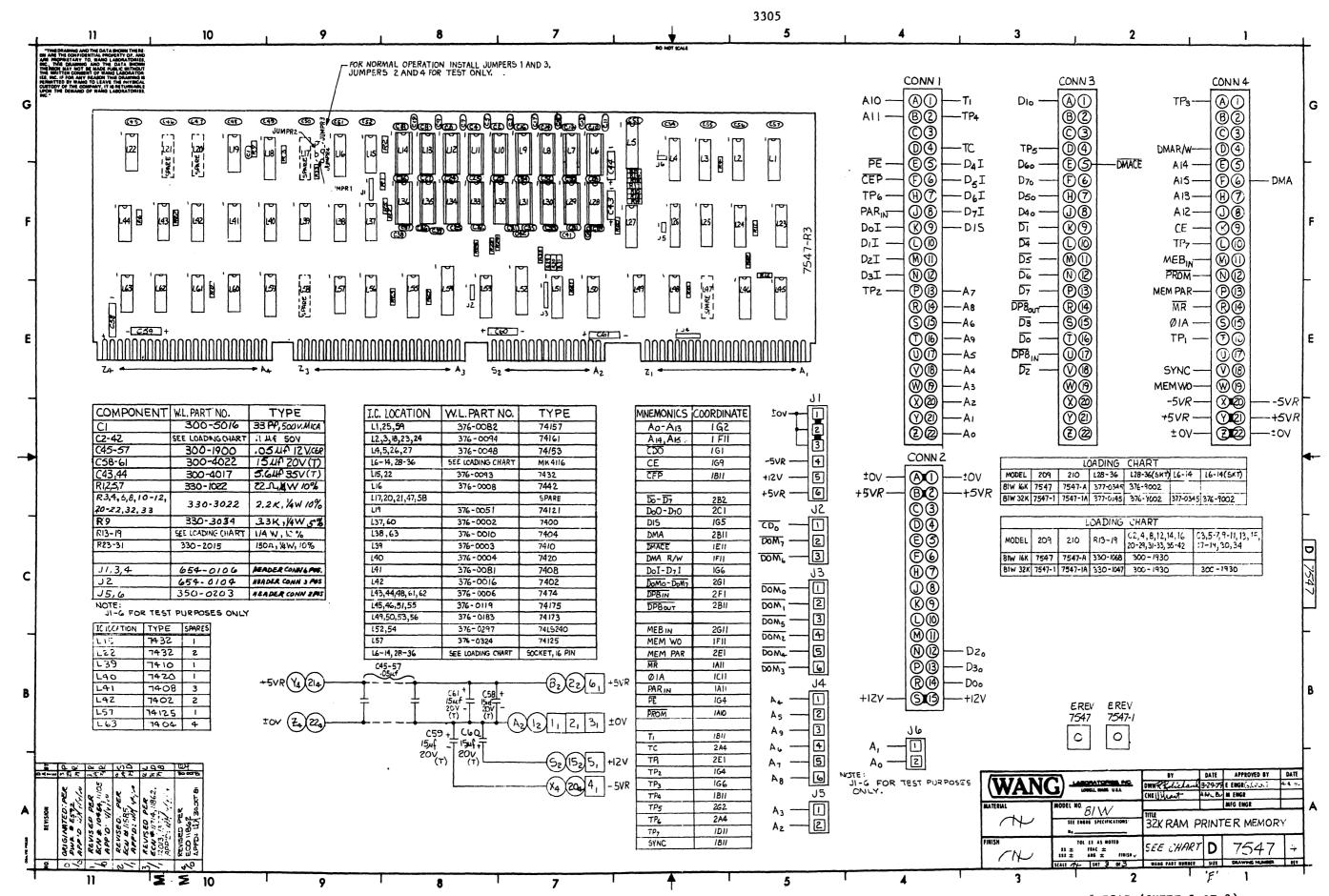
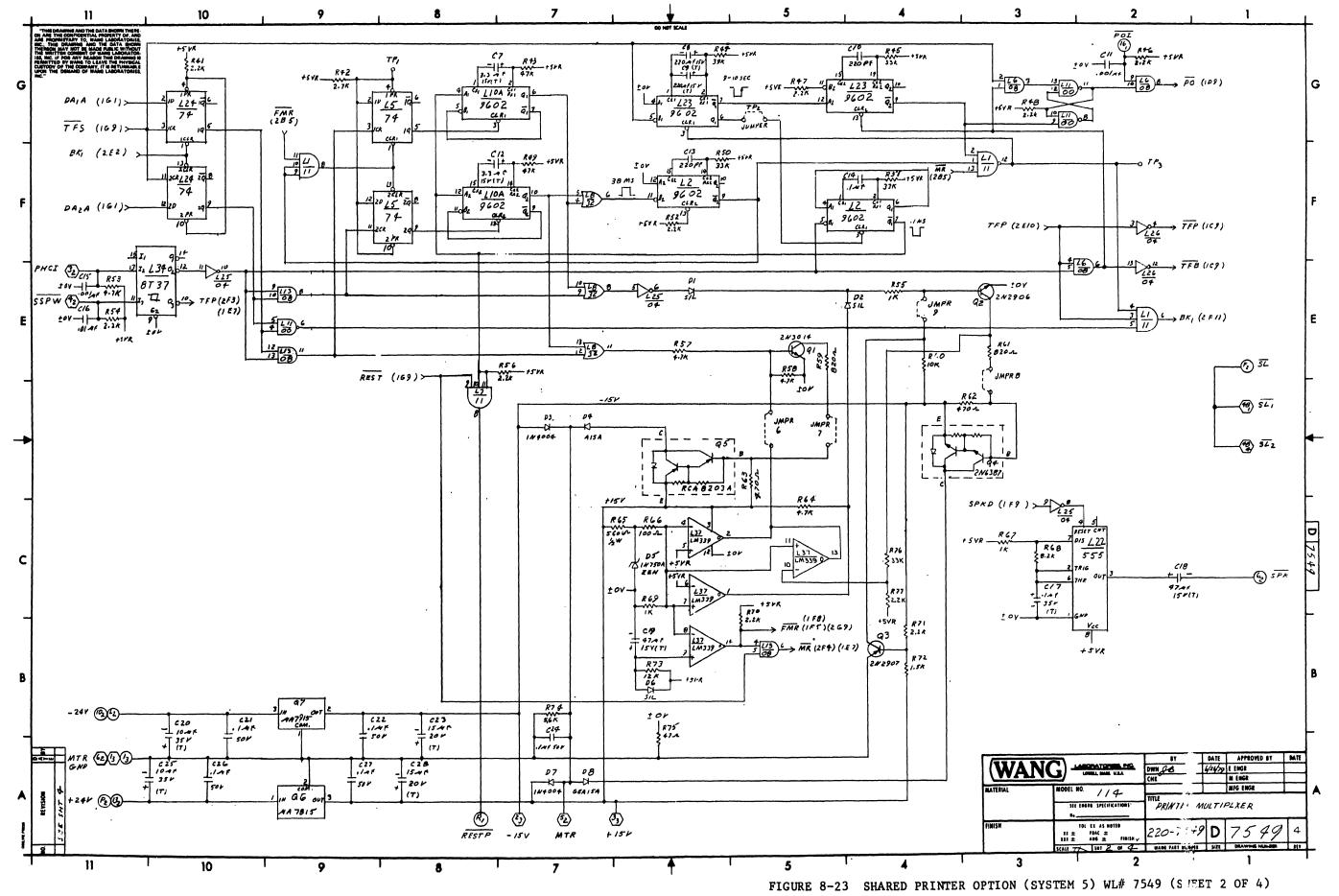
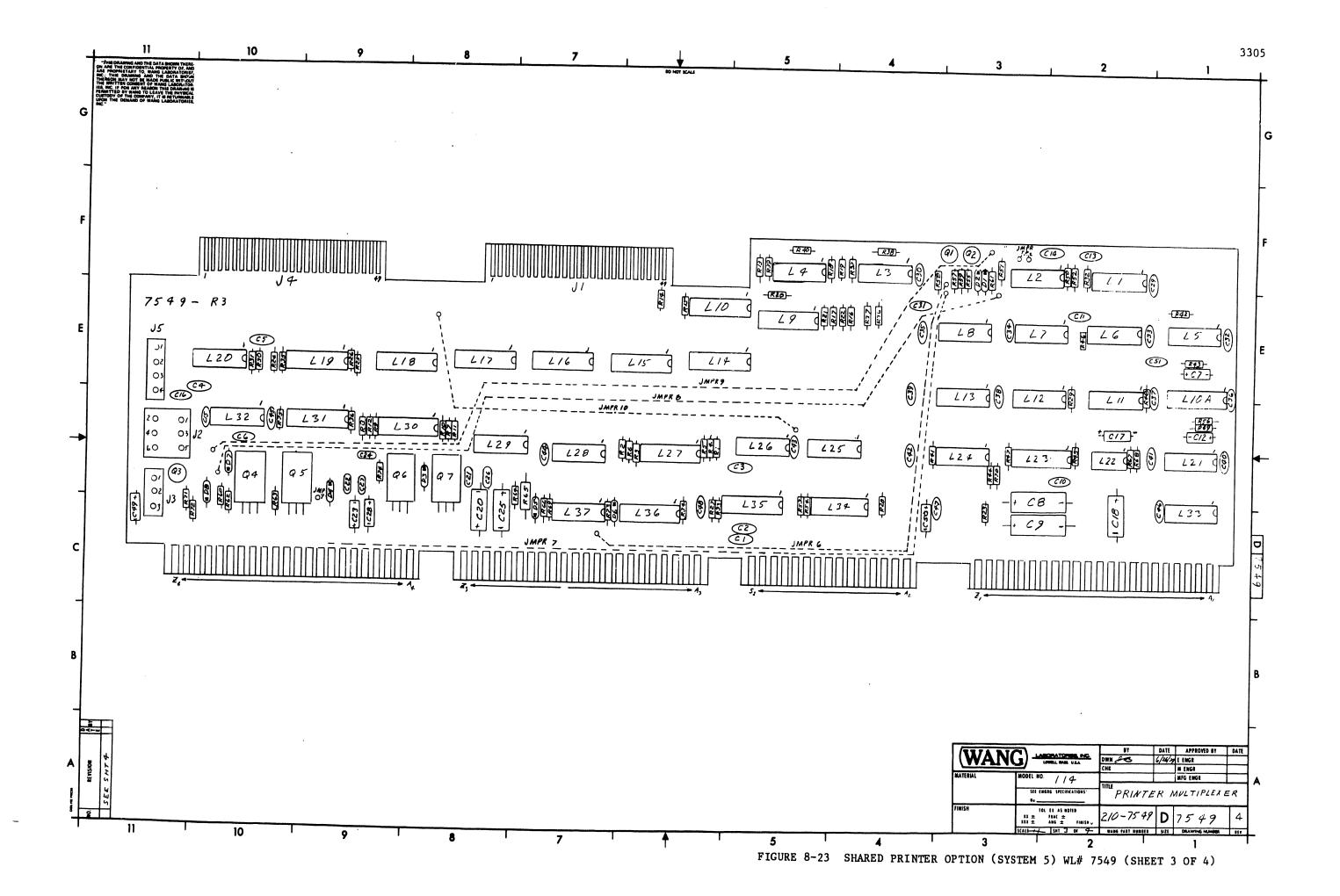
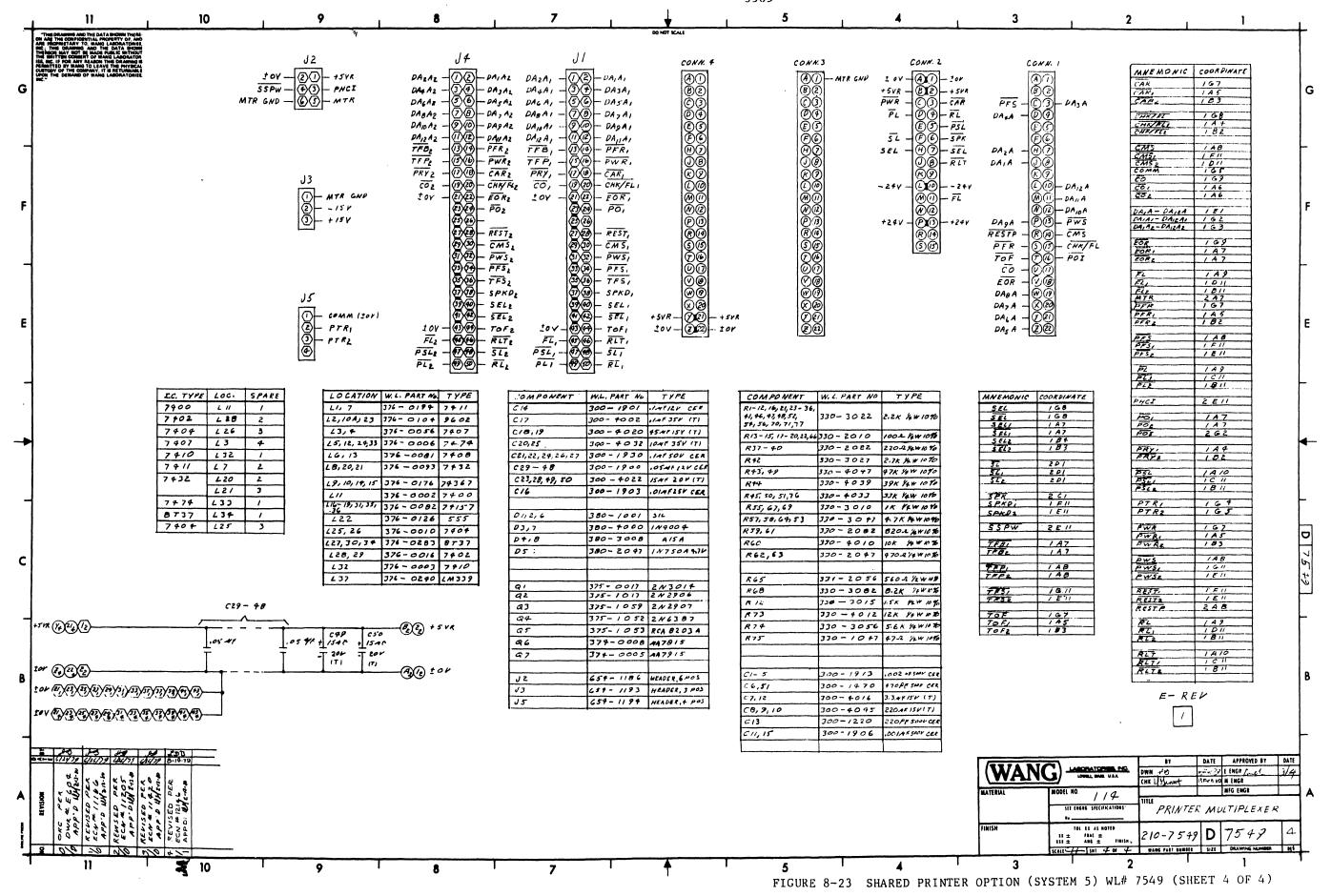


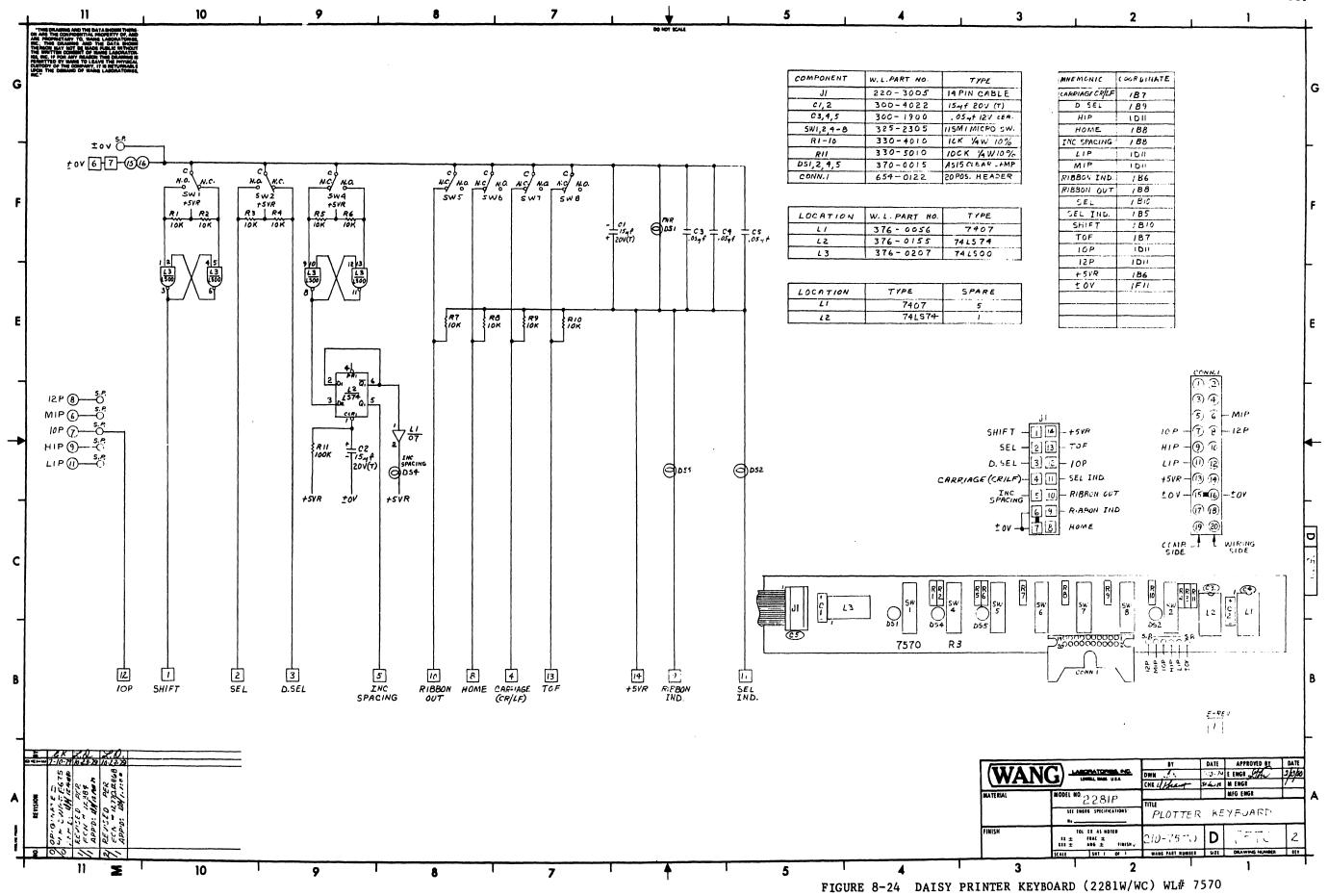
FIGURE 8-22 16K RAM PRINTER MEMORY WL# 7547 (SHEET 3 OF 3)

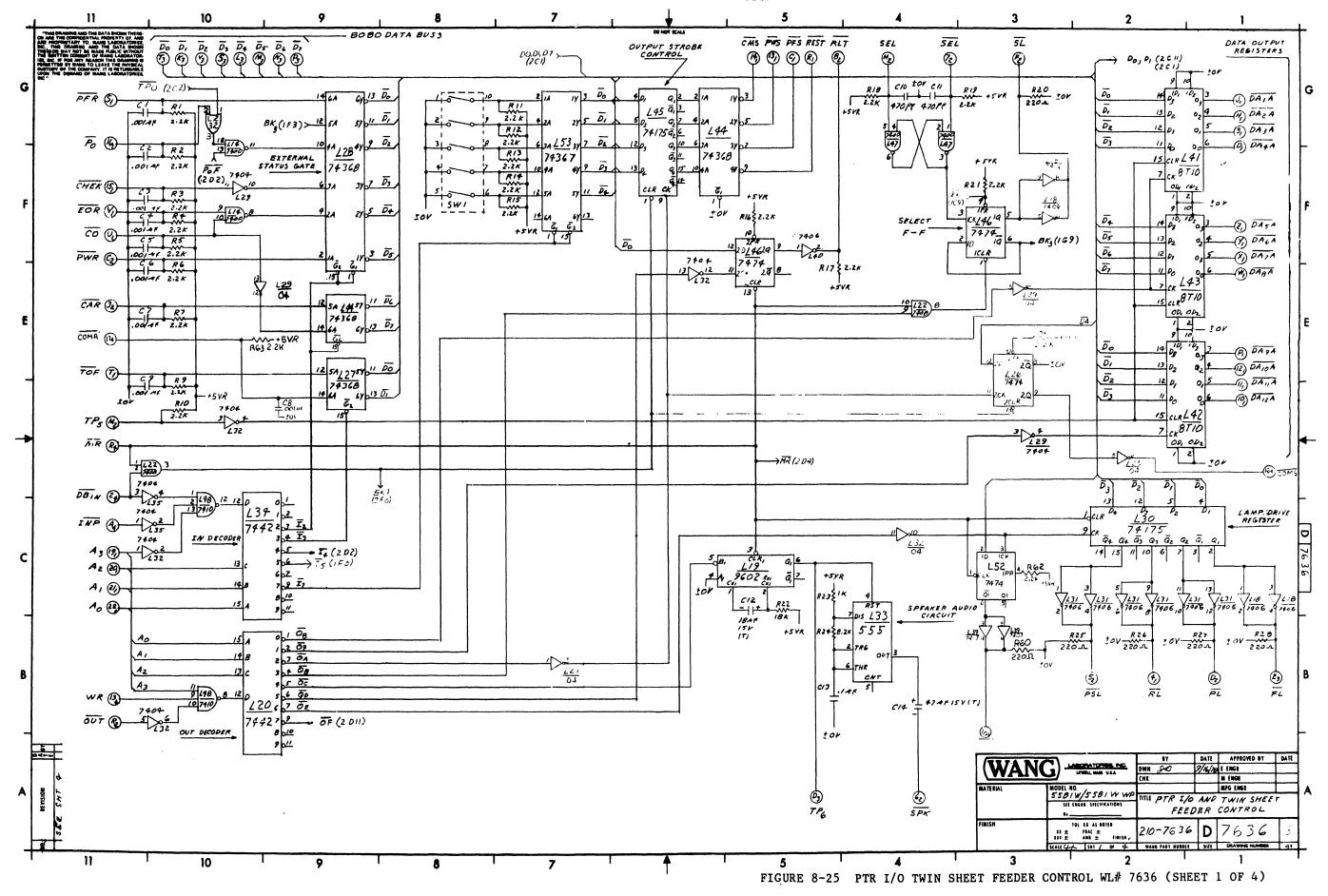
FIGURE 8-23 SHARED PRINTER OPTION (SYSTEM 5) WL# 7549 (SHEET 1 OF 4)

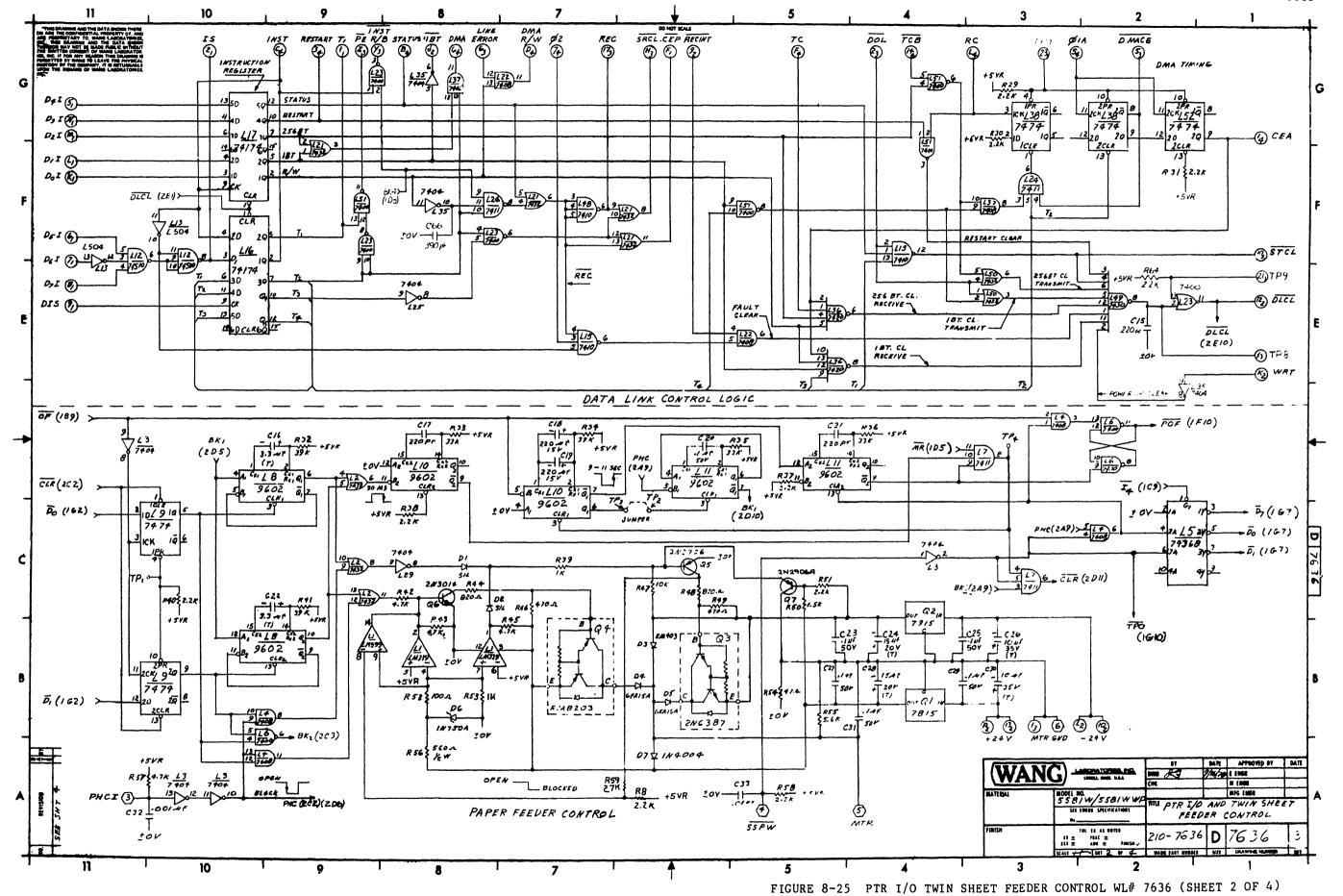


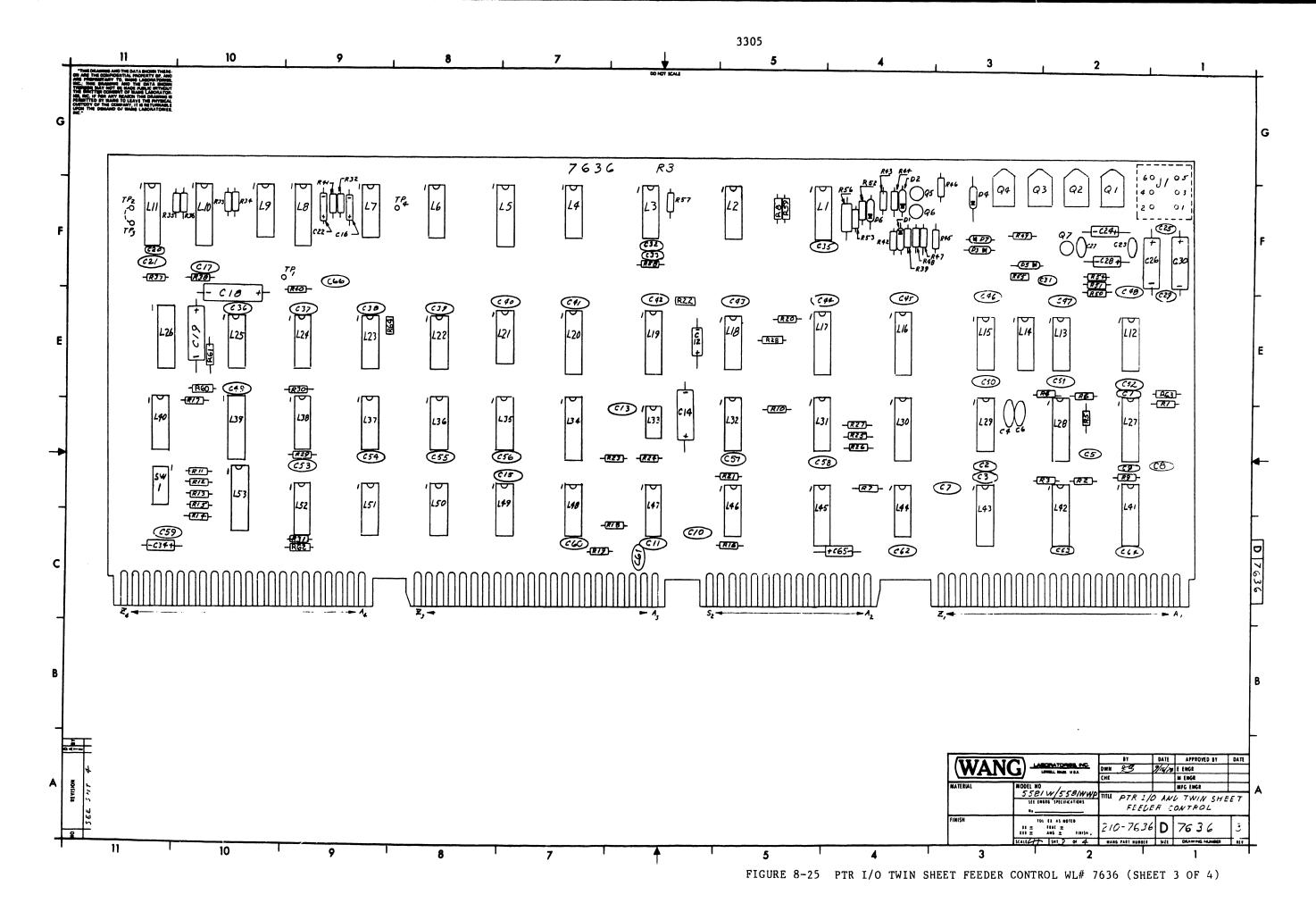




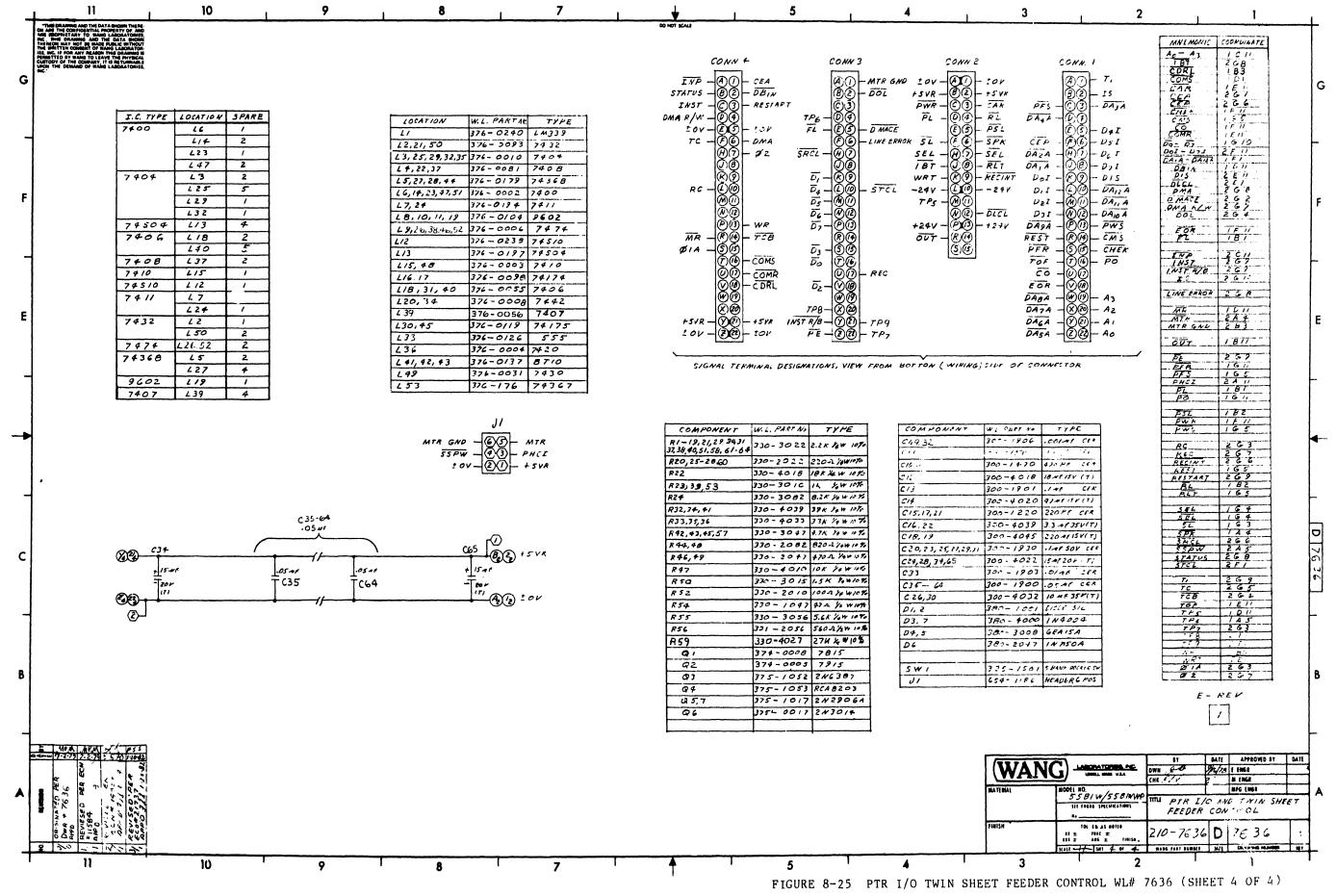


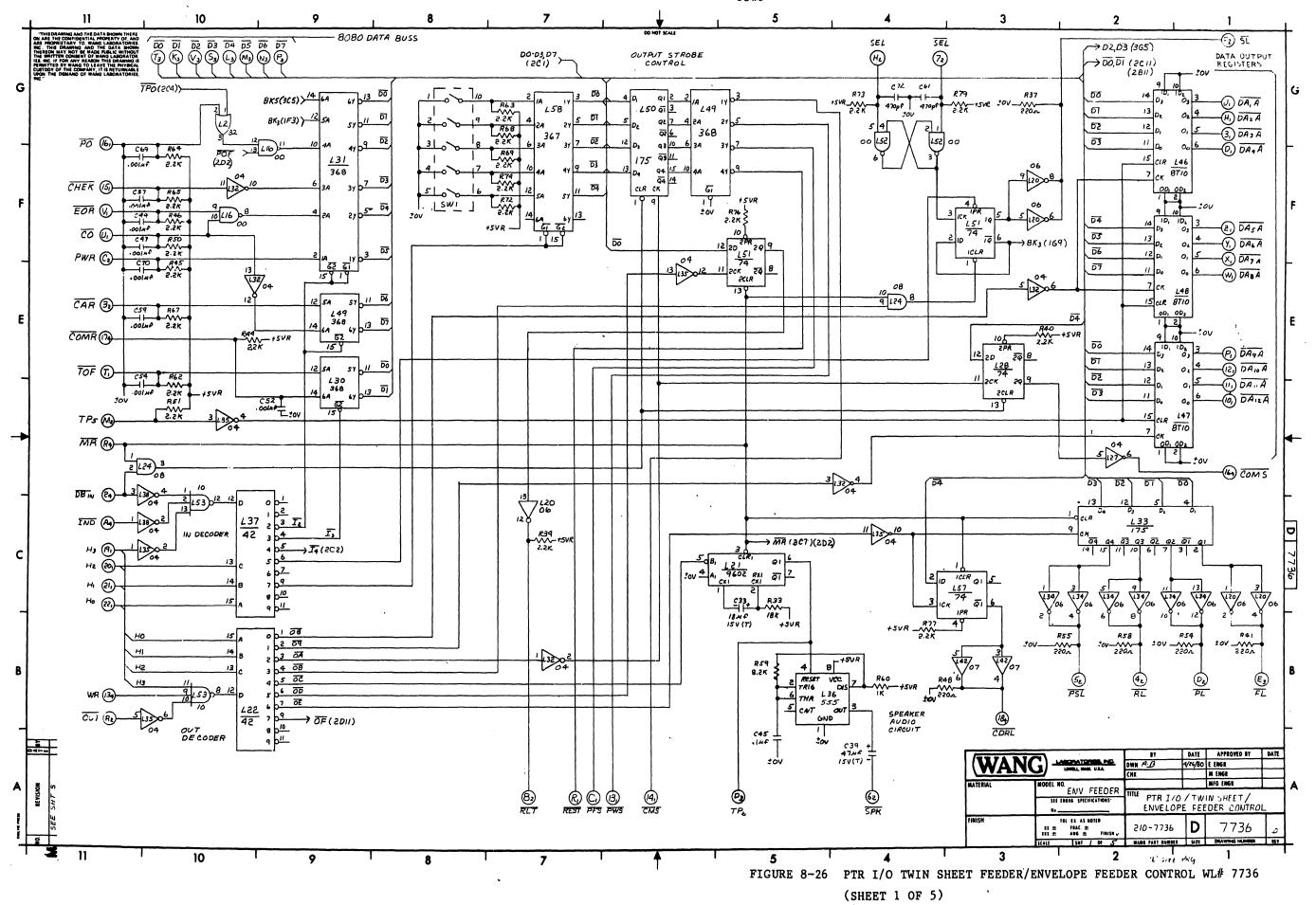


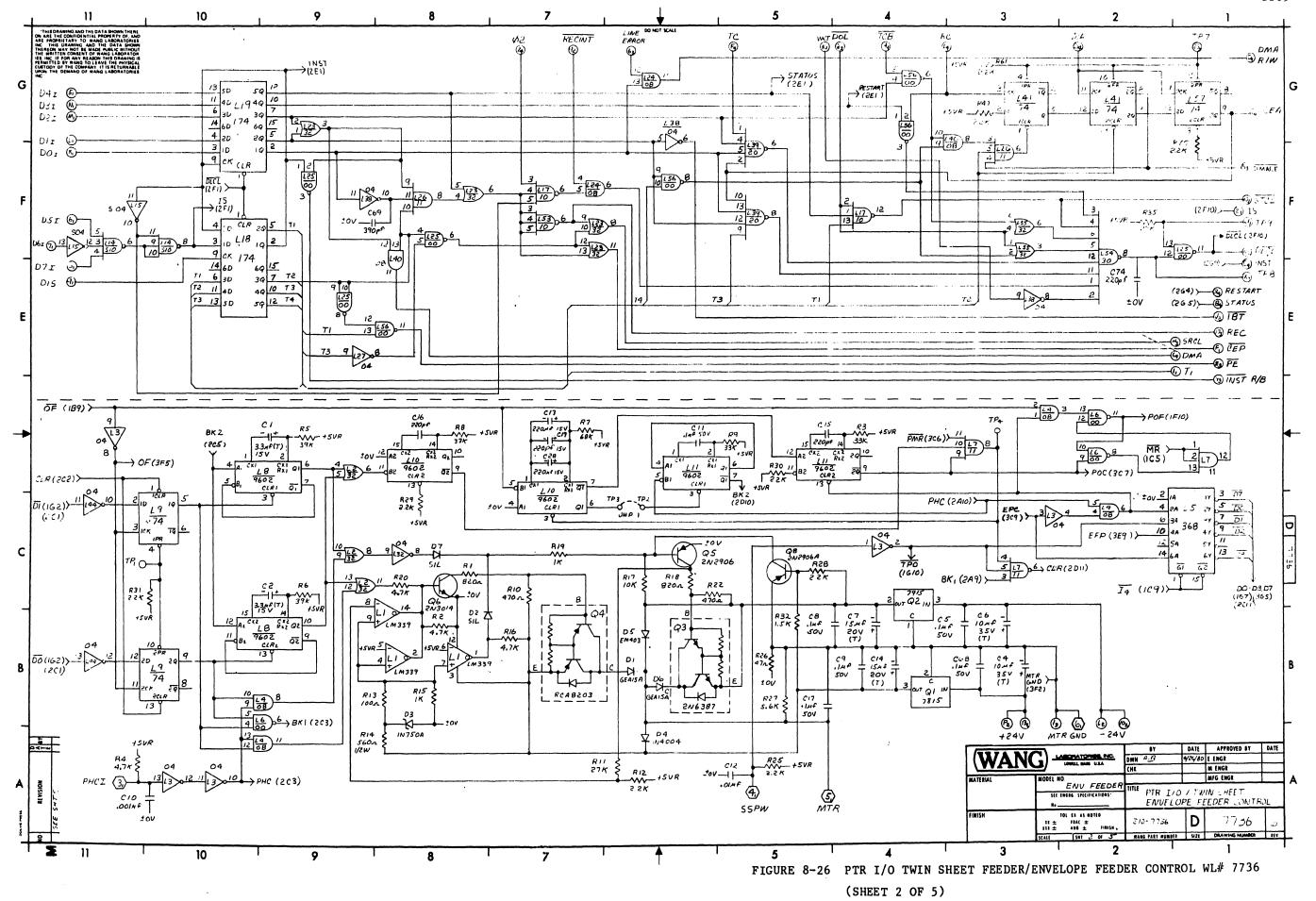


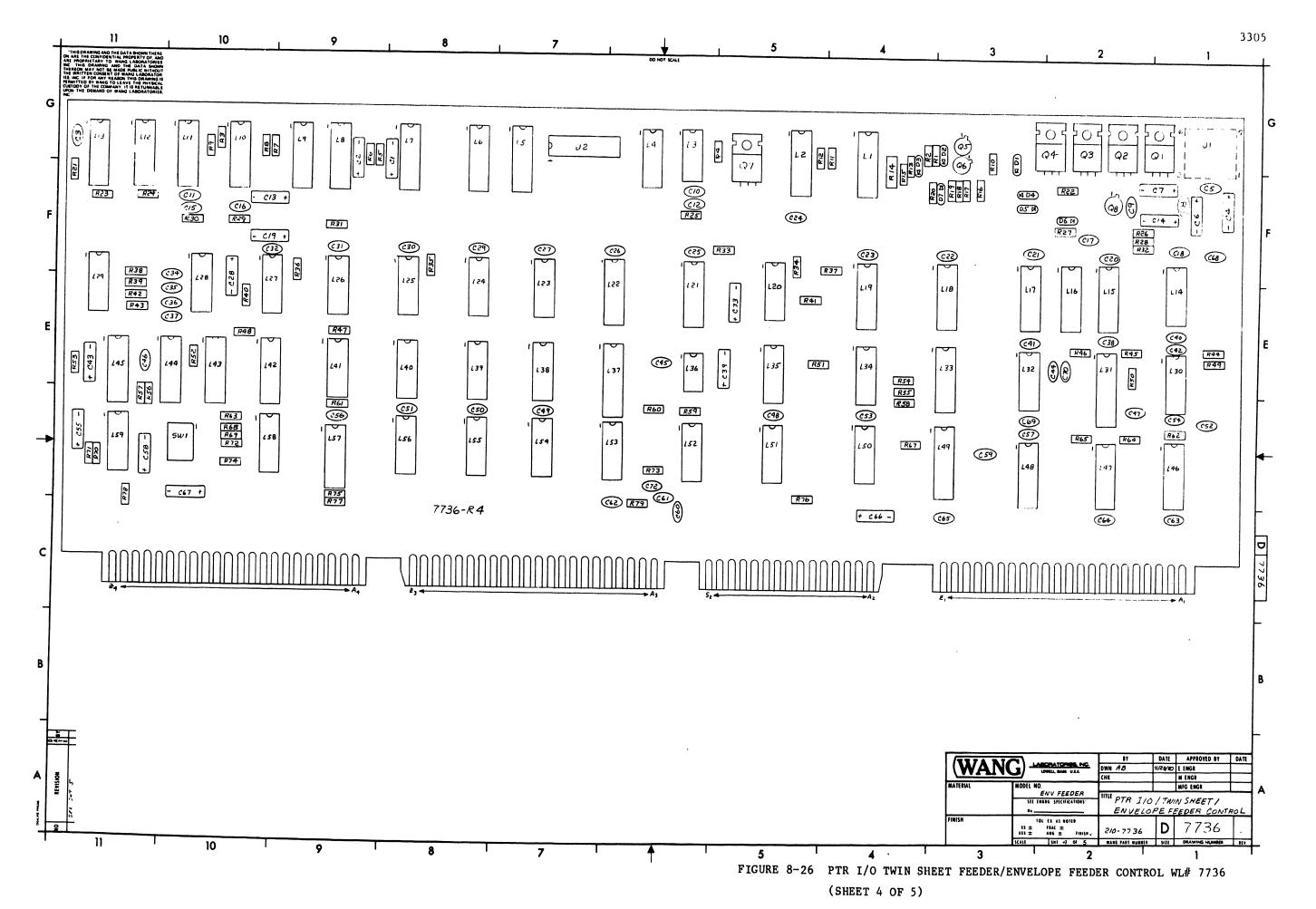


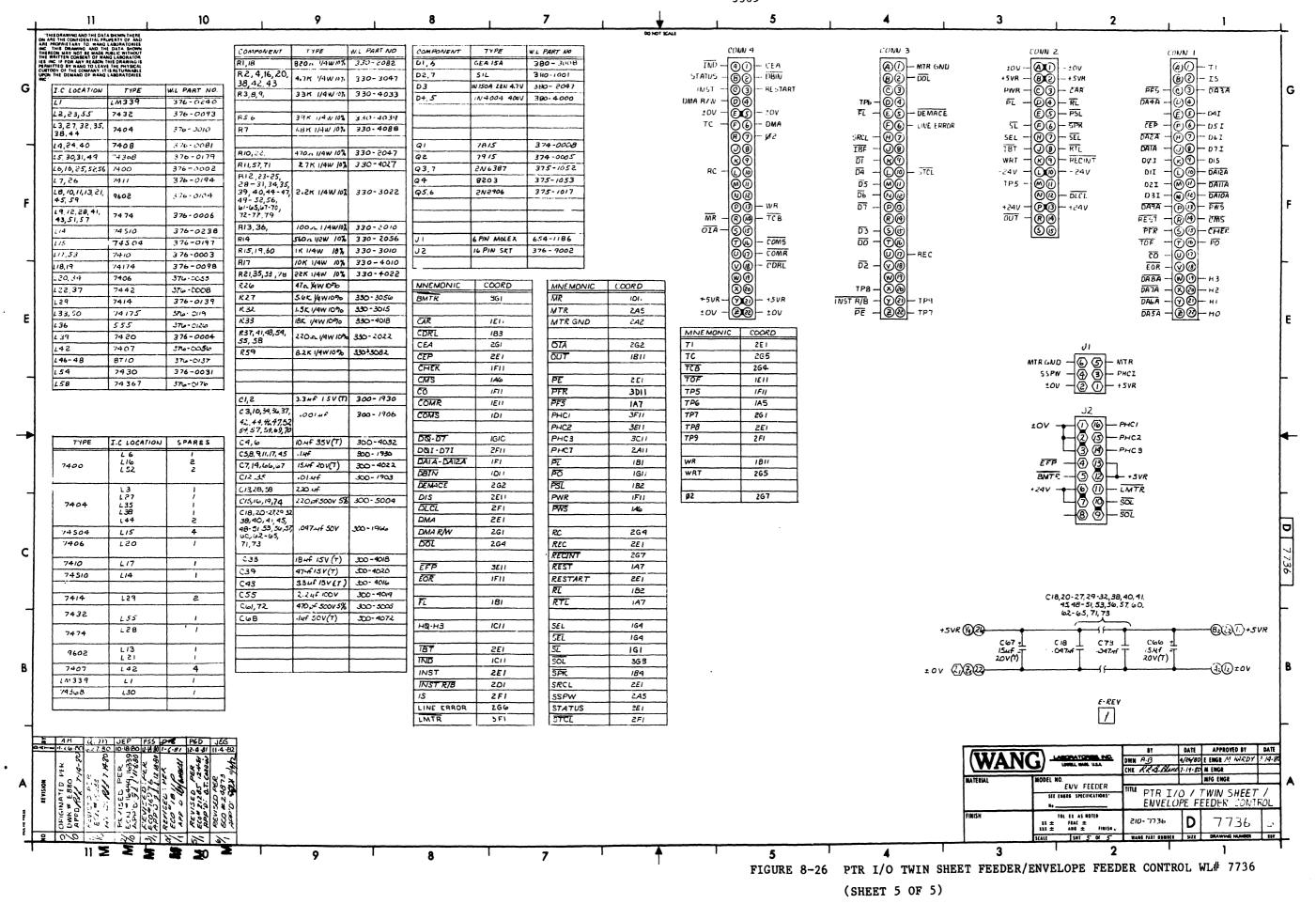


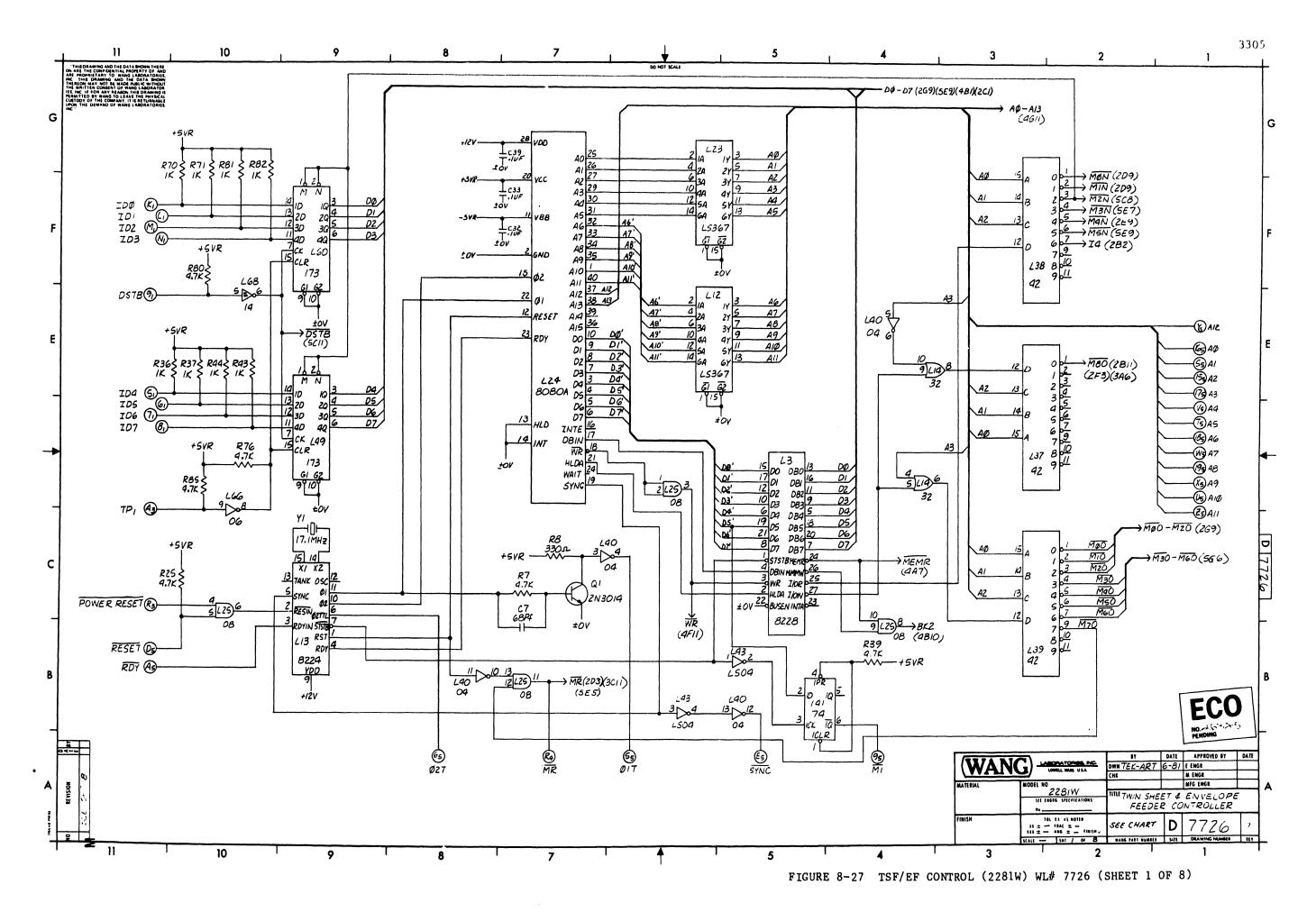


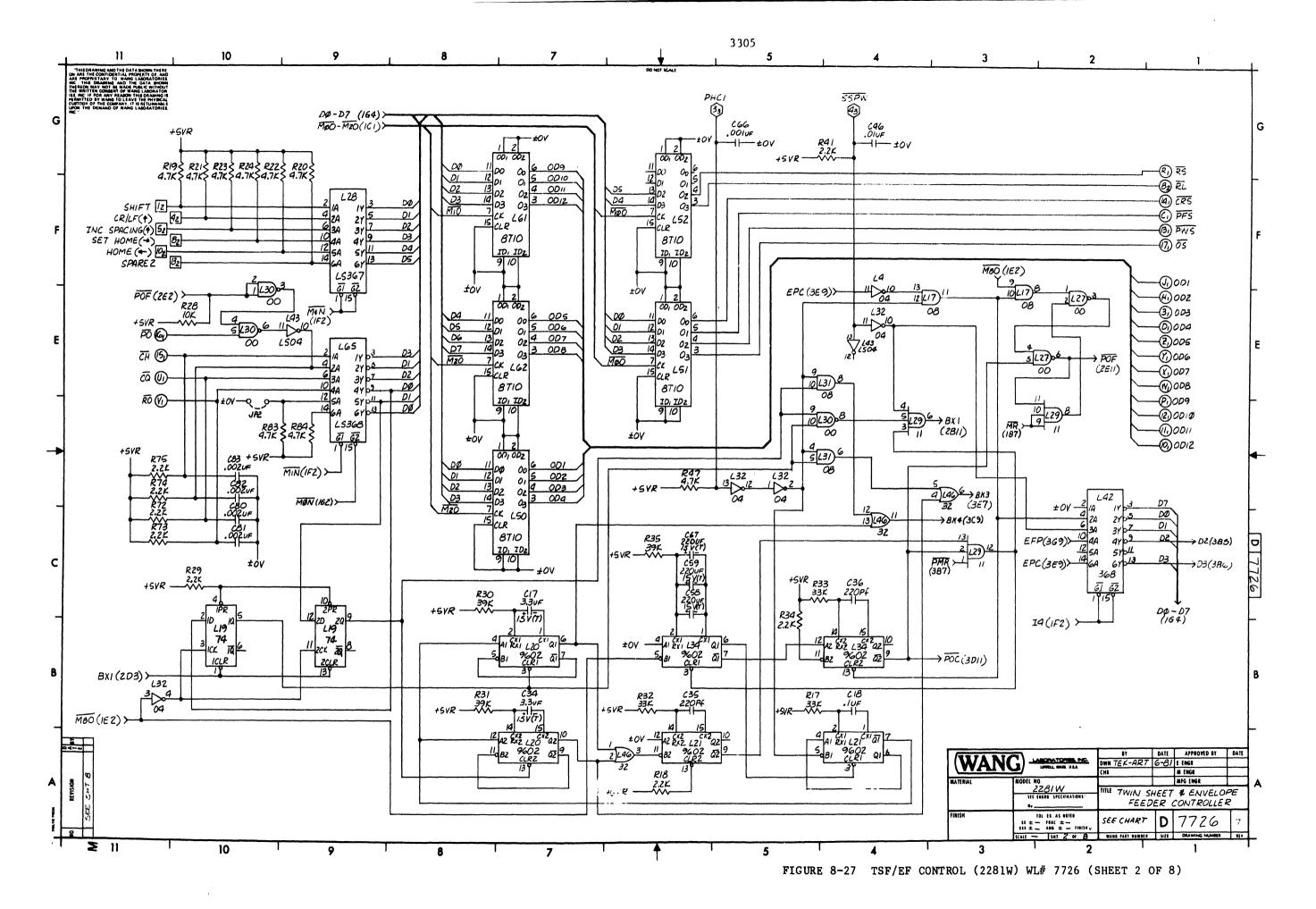


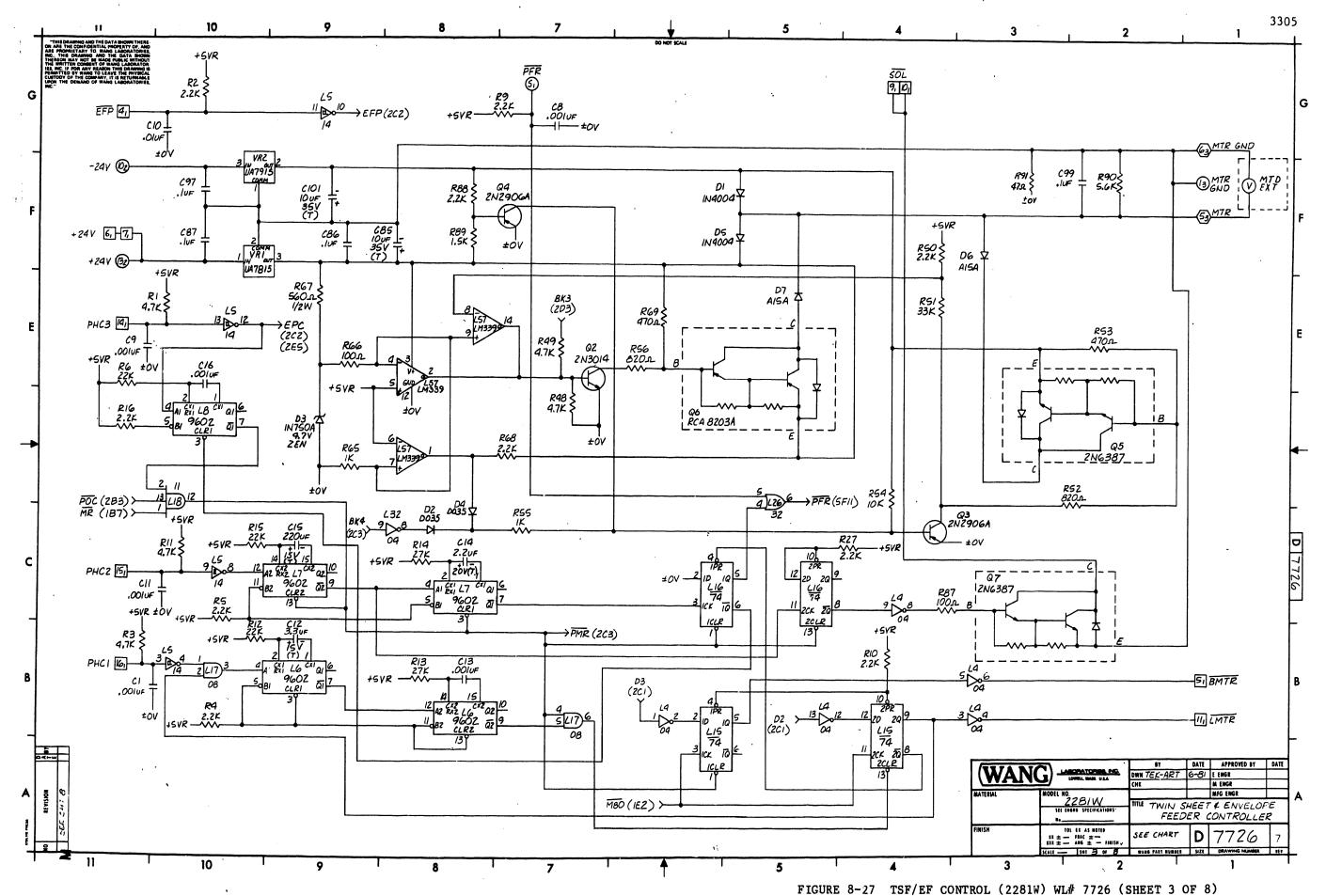


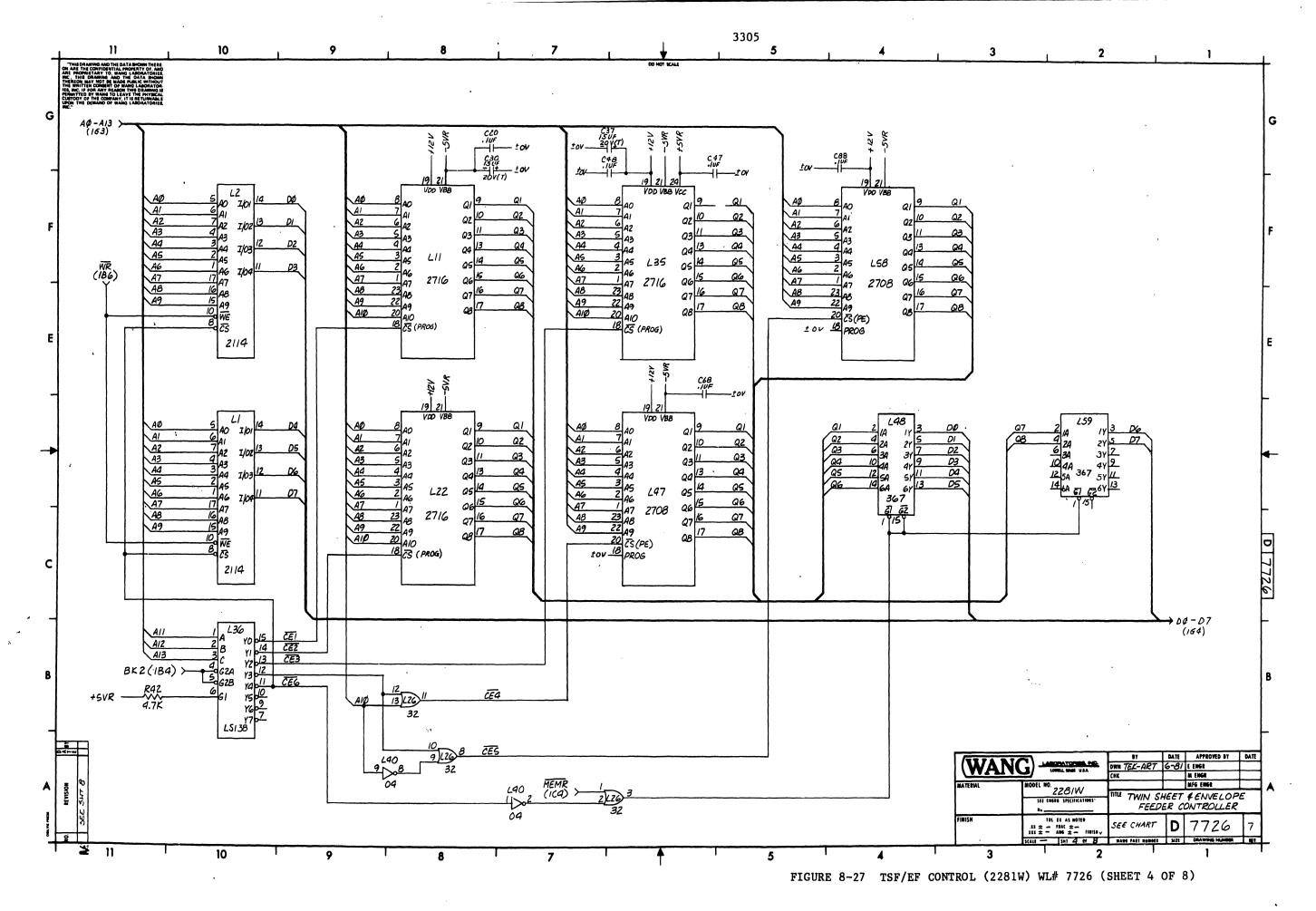


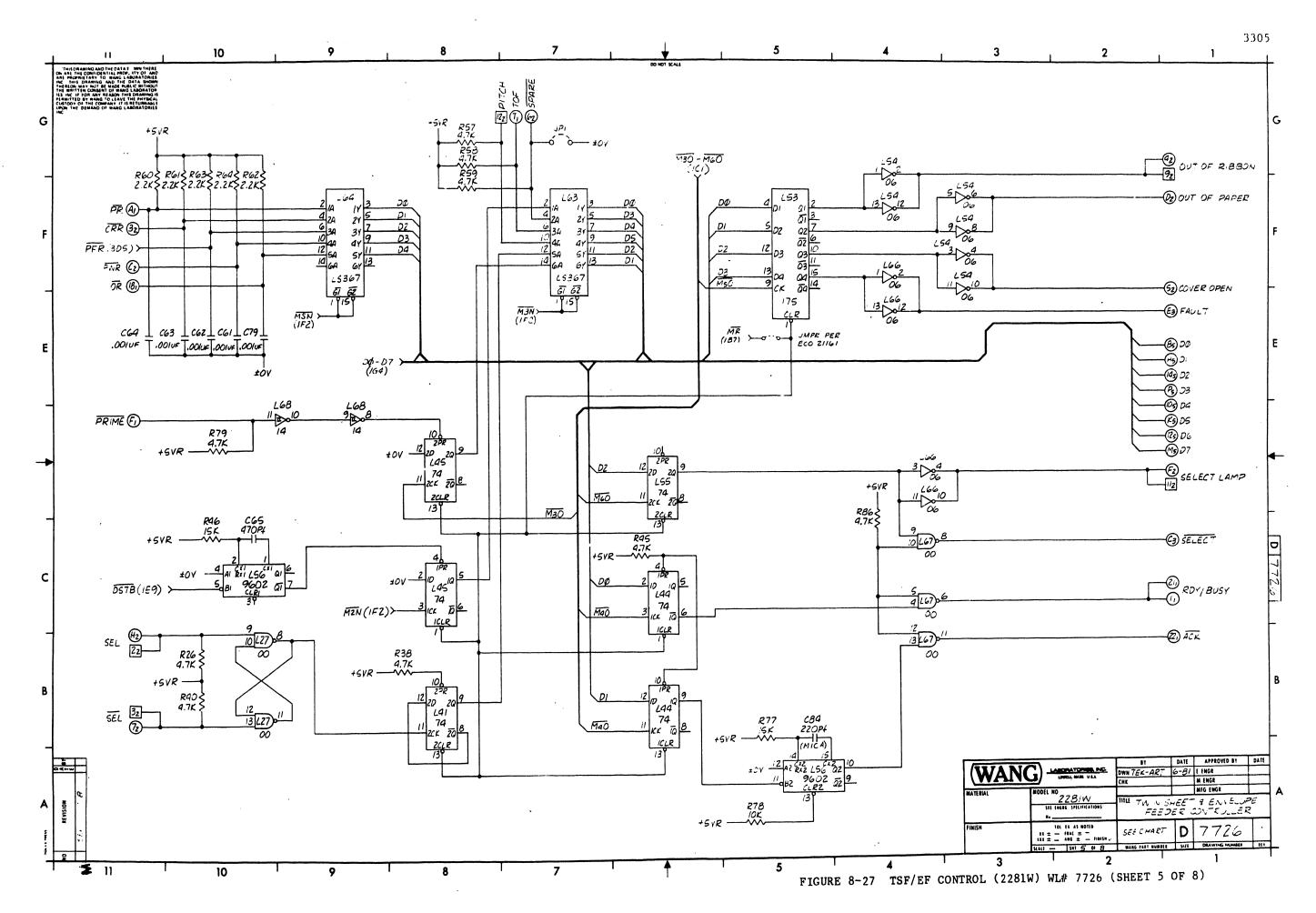


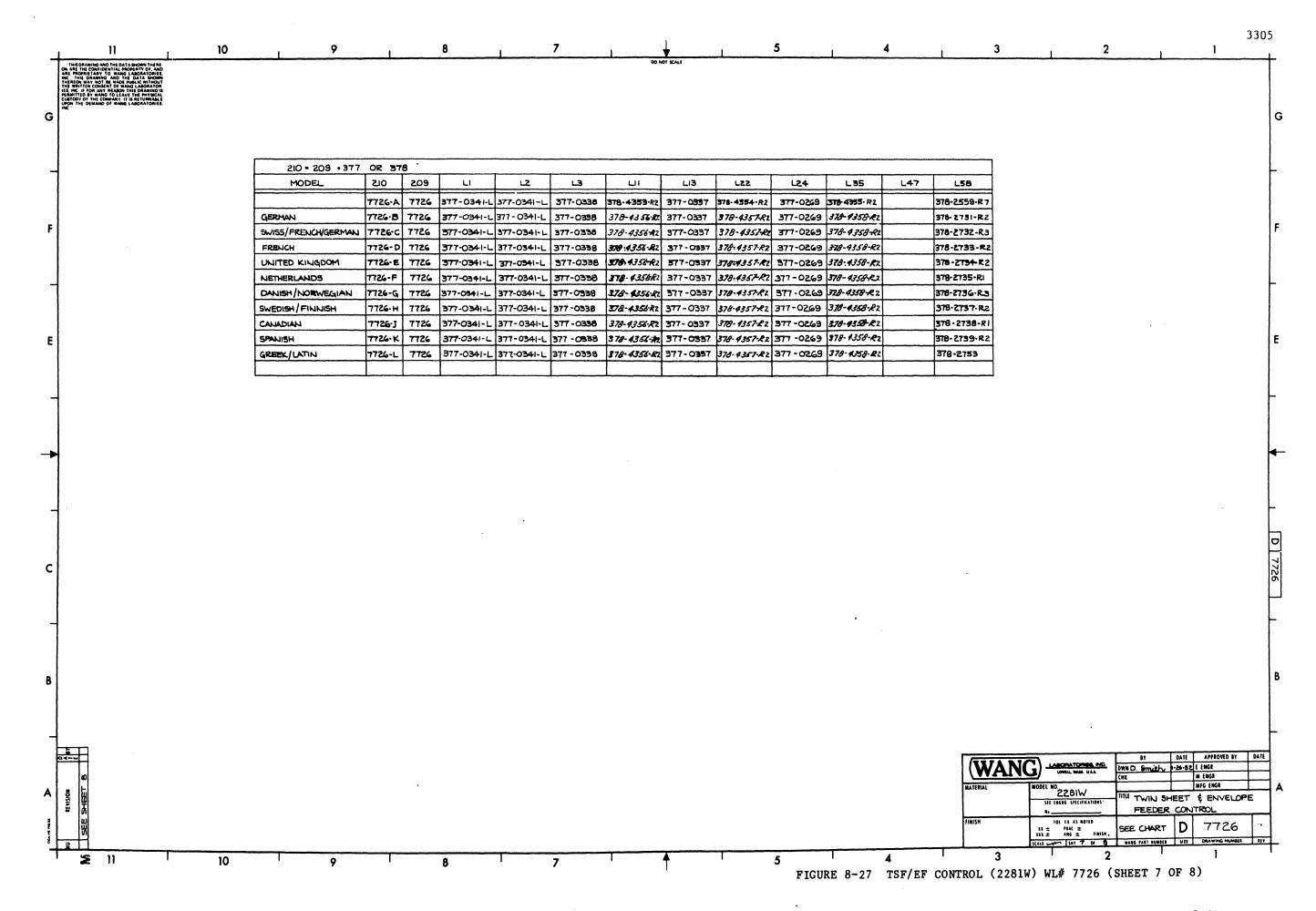


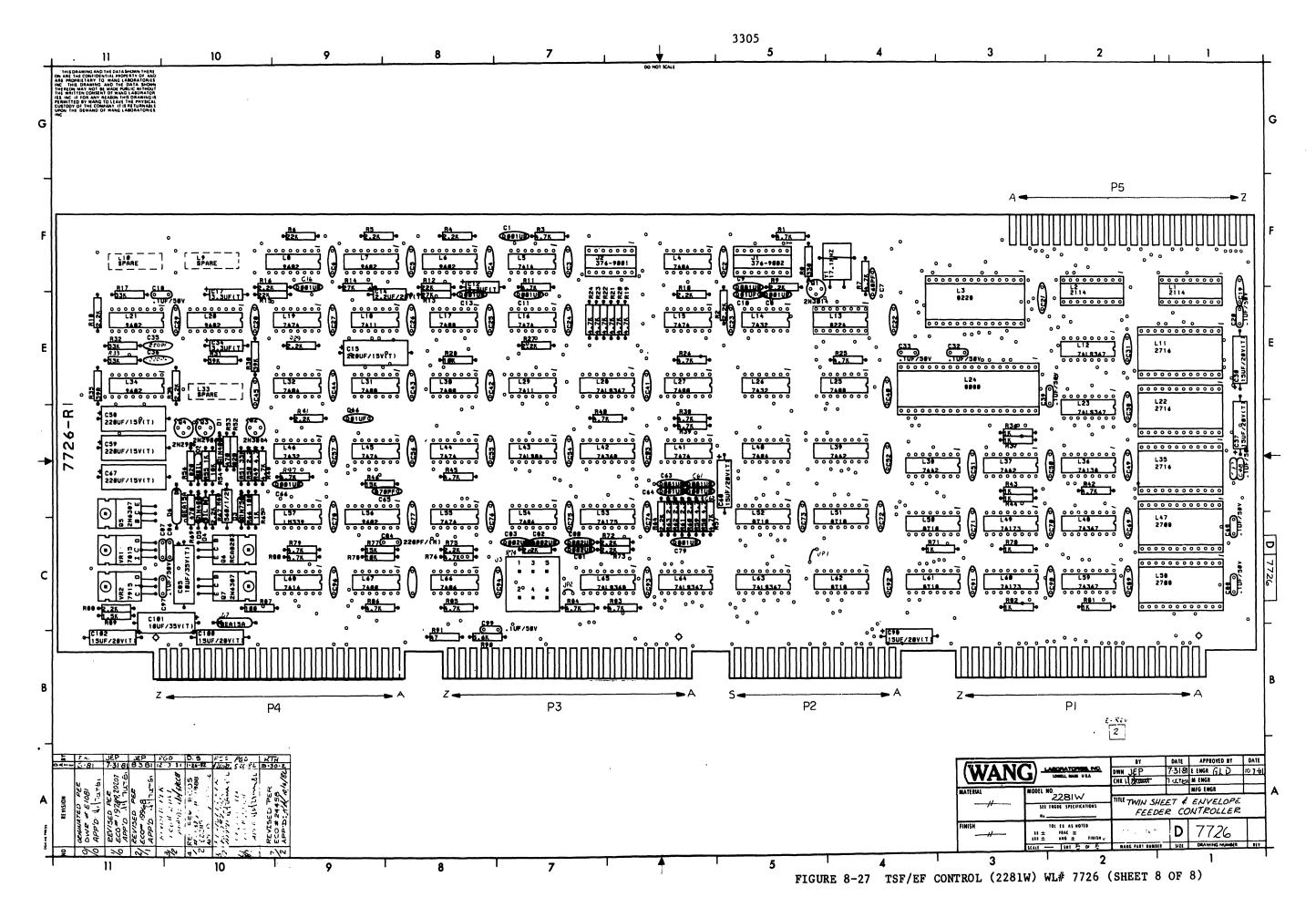


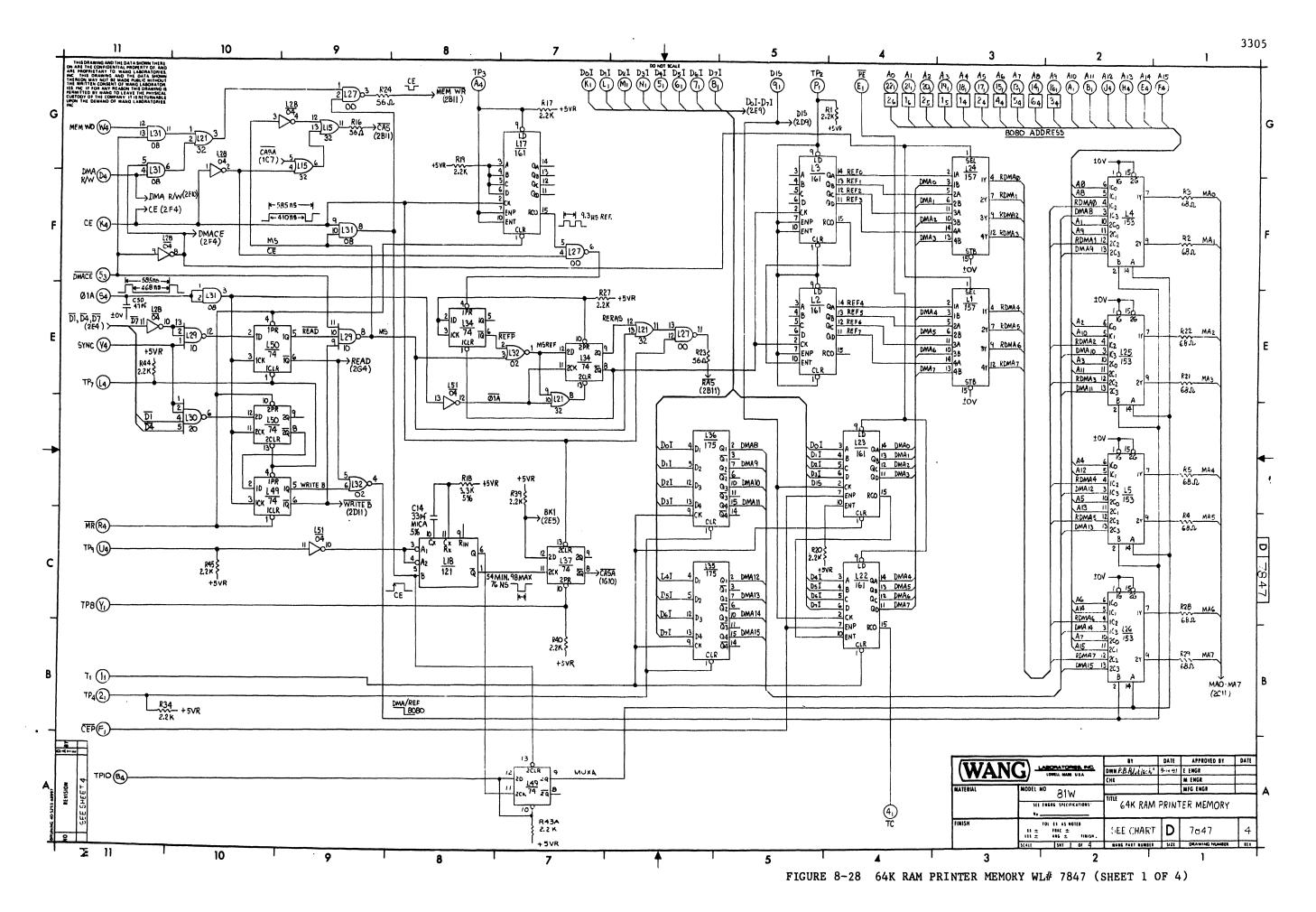


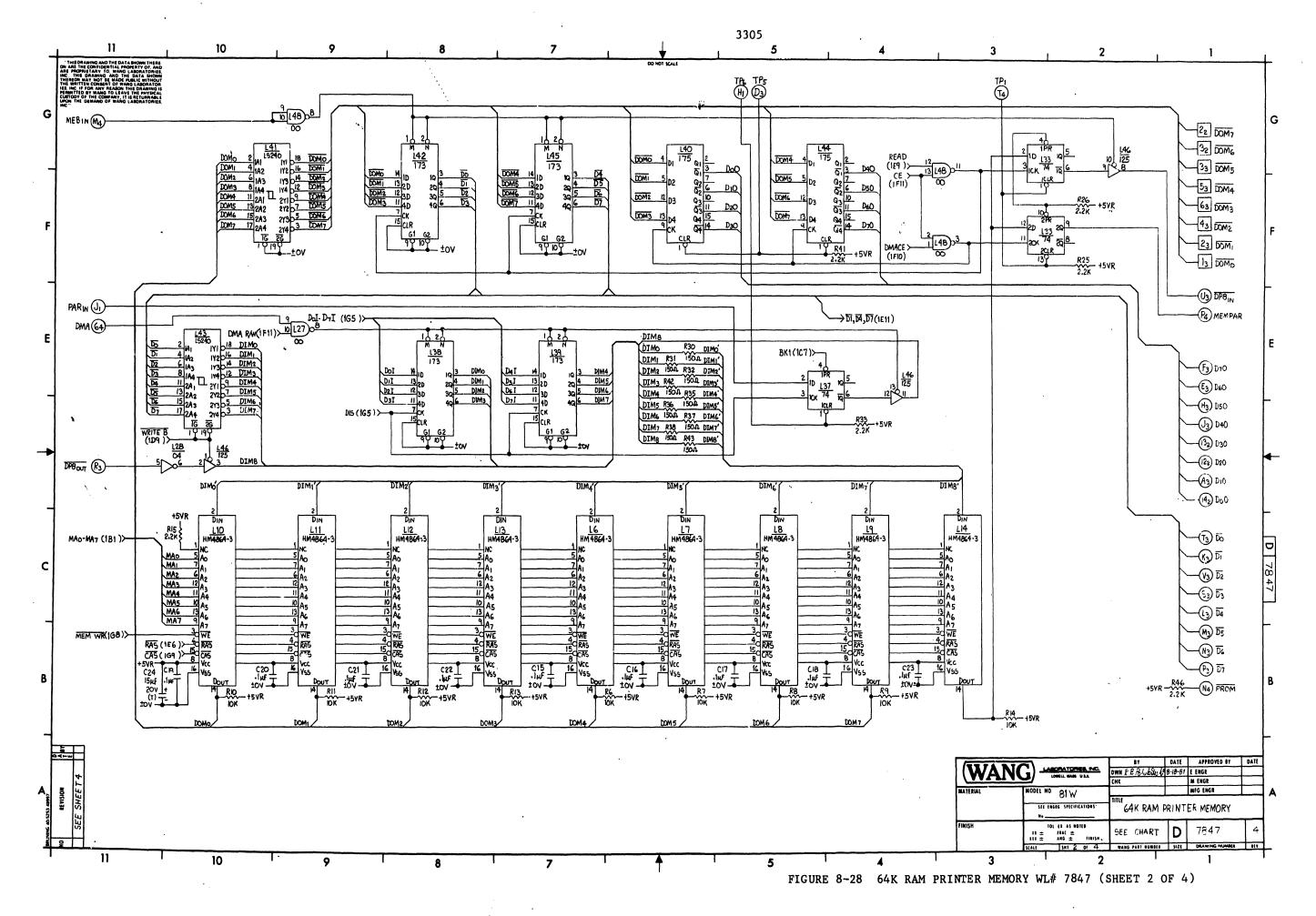


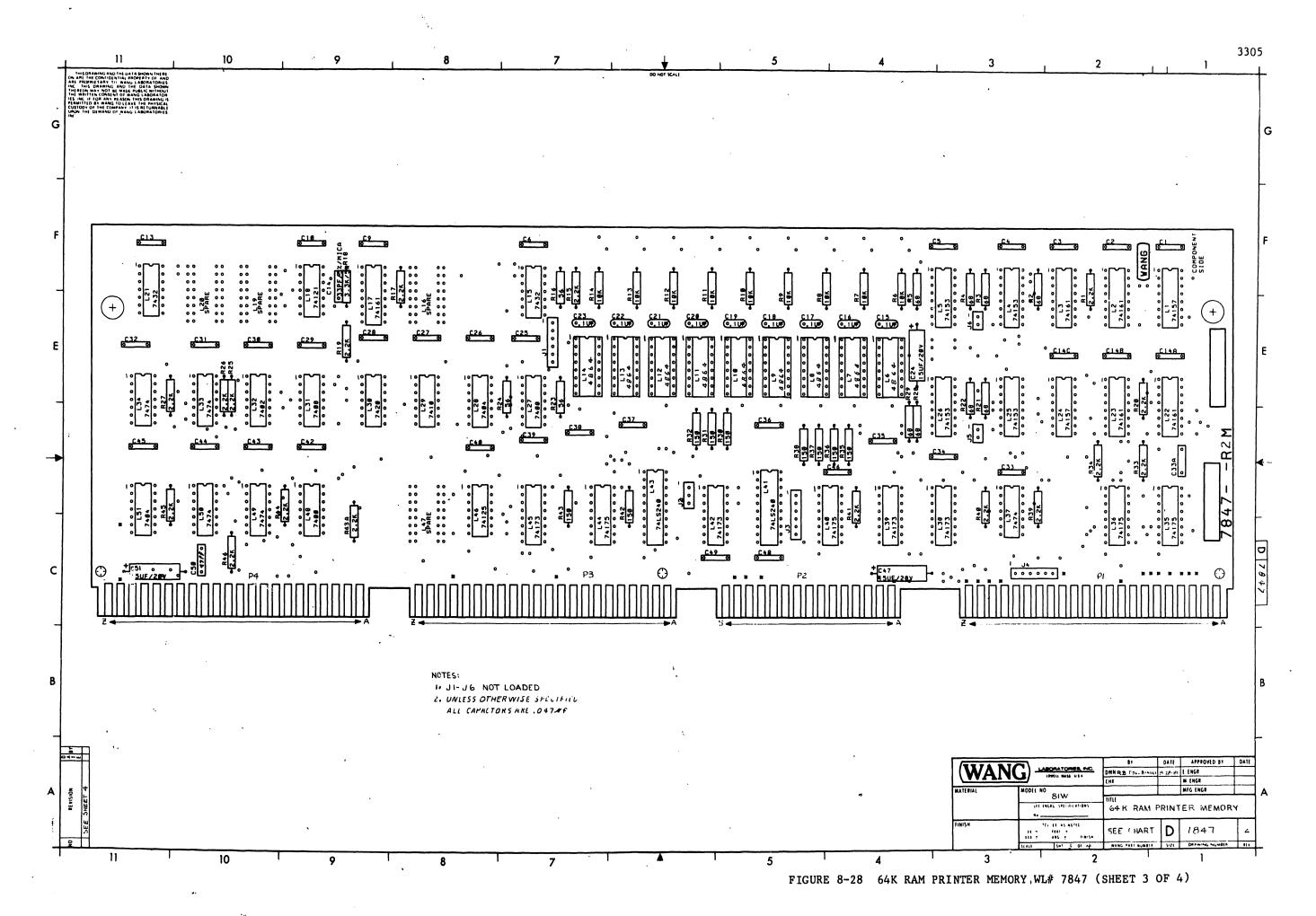


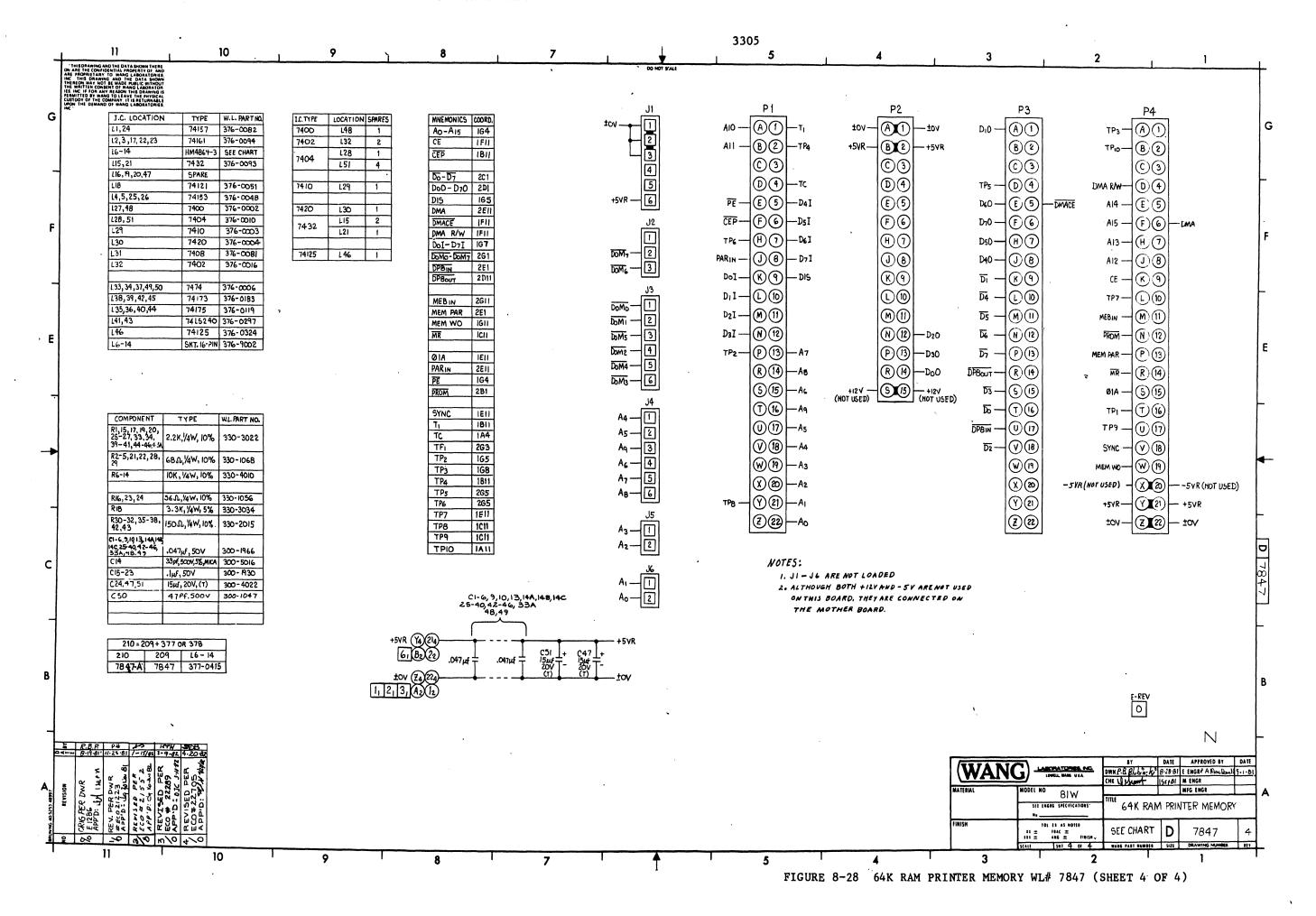


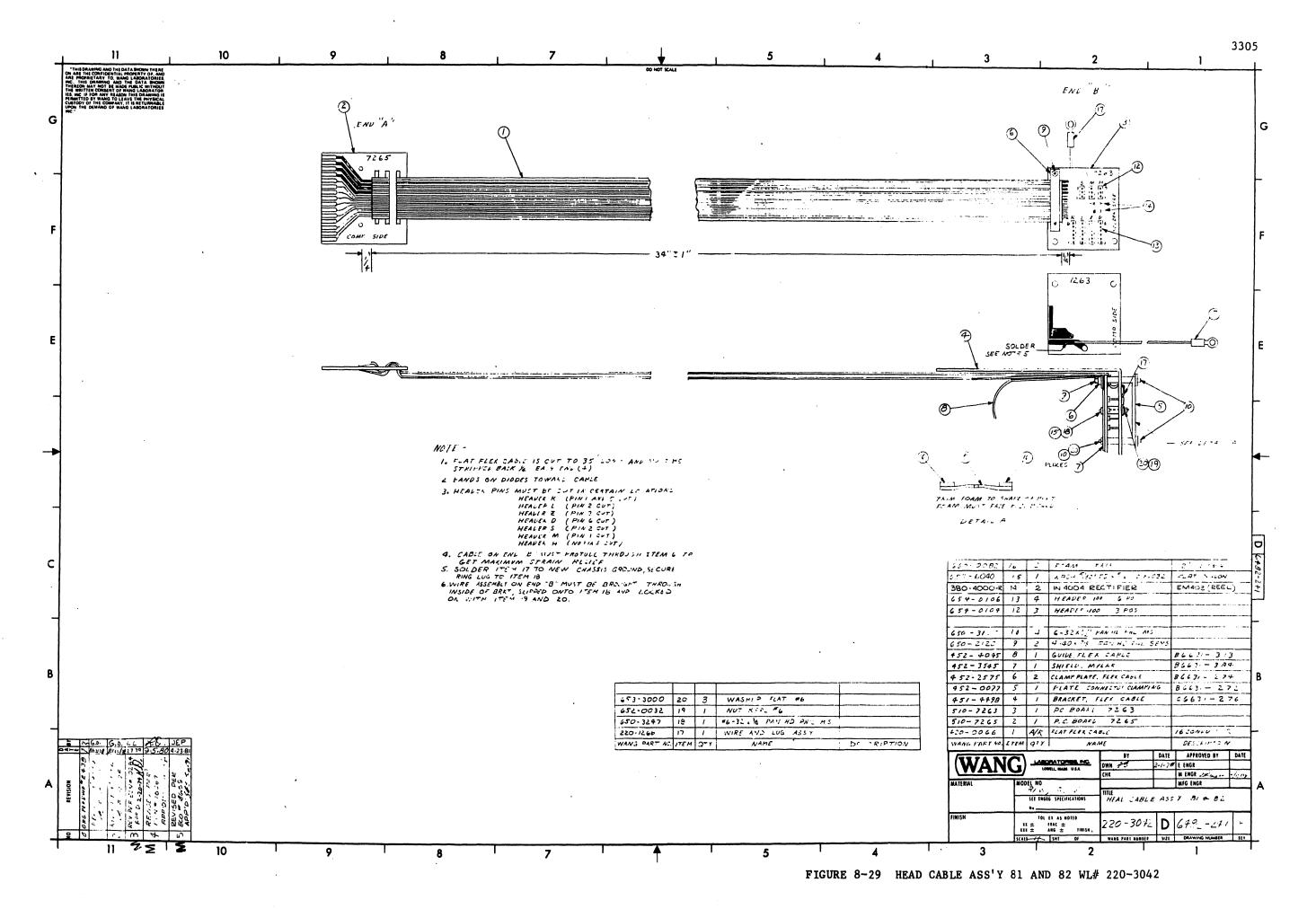












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