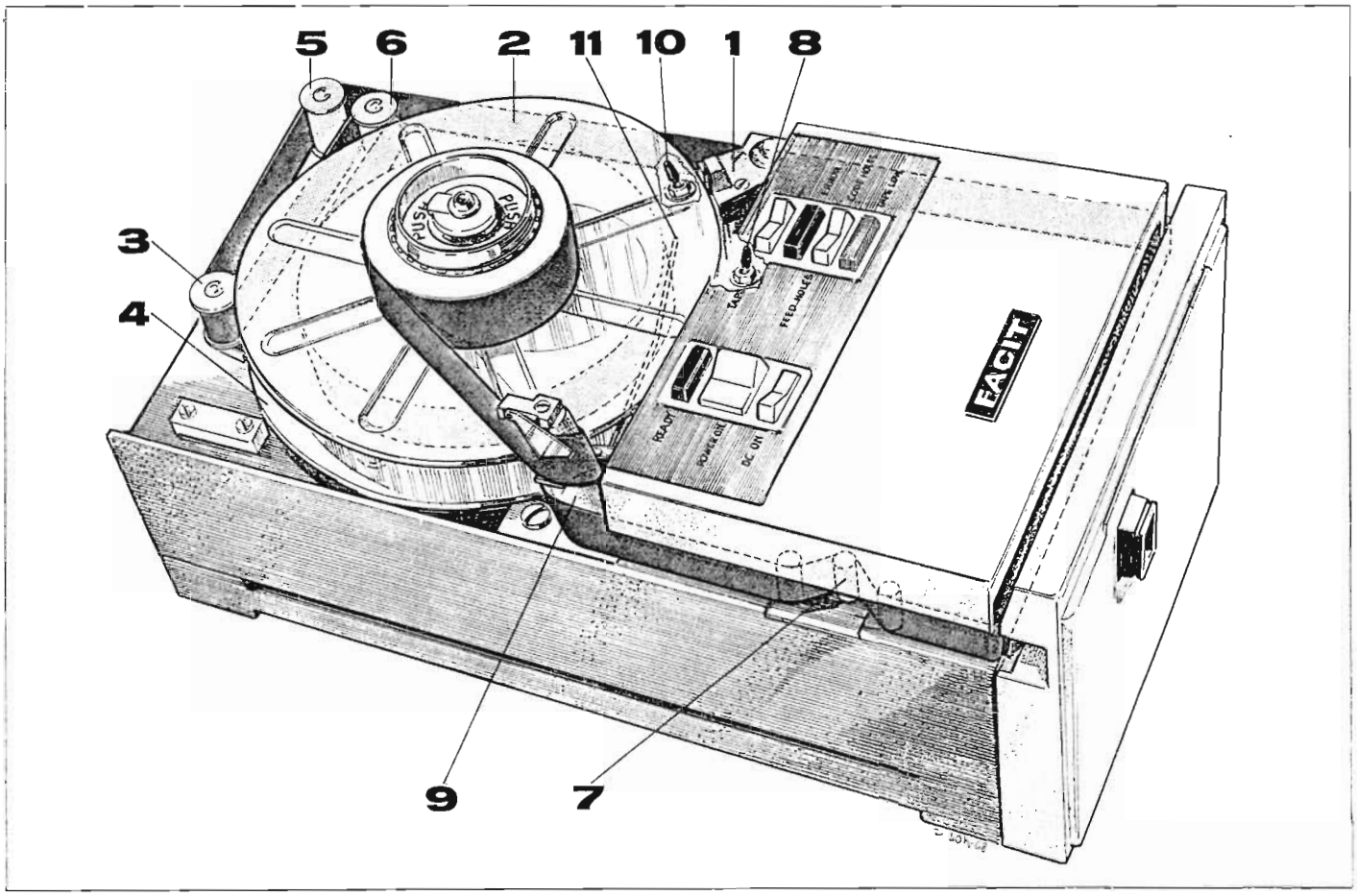
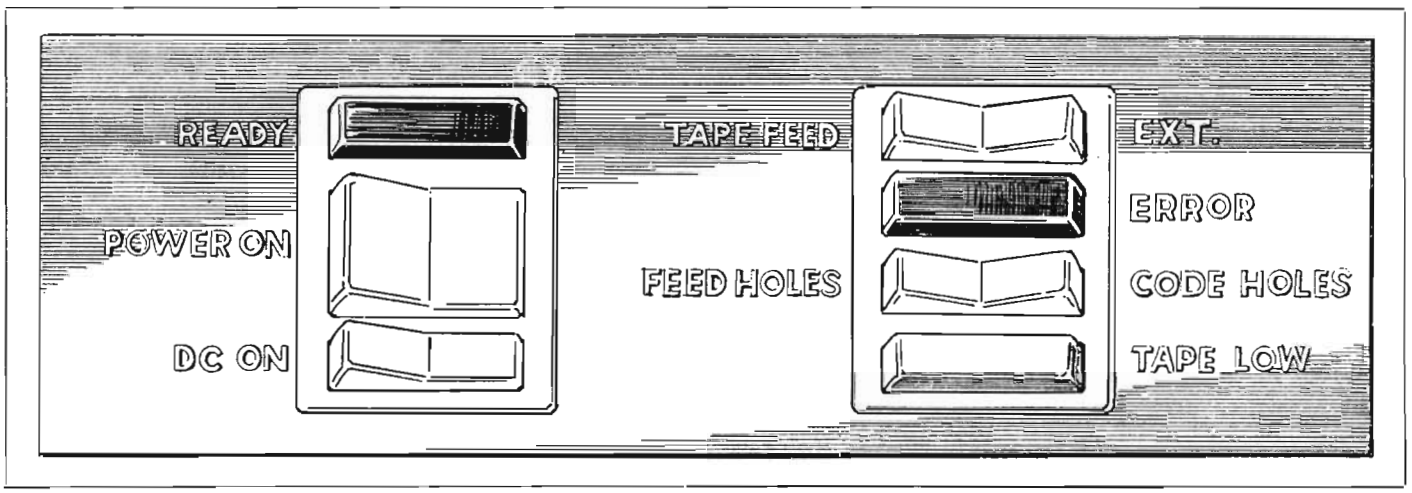
FACIT

instruction book | tape punch **4070**



1. Take-up flange motor
2. Take-up flange
3. Tape guide arm
4. Supply flange
5 and 6. Fixed tape guides
7. Loop controller
8. Take-up flange motor switch
9. Tape lifter
10. Take-up direction switch
11. Low-tape sensor arm

Controls

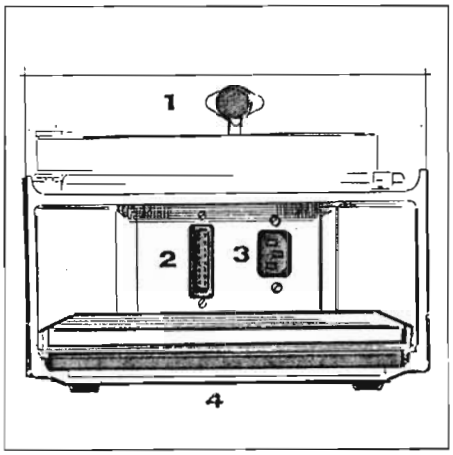


READY: Pilot lamp—lights up when DC ON switch is operated.
POWER ON: Switches on mains supply.
DC ON: Switches on internal supply.

TAPE FEED: Feeds virgin tape (without feed holes).
FEED HOLES: Feeds blank tape (with feed holes).

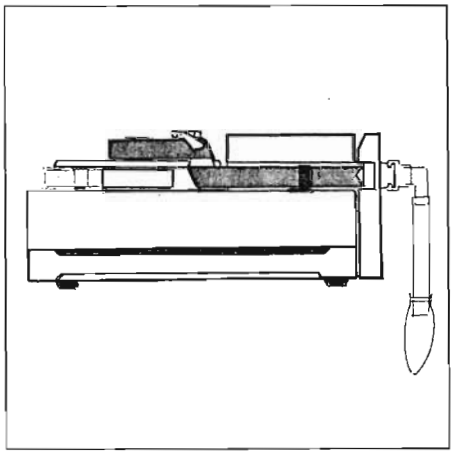
EXT.: May be used for signalling to data input source: "transmit data", "clear", etc.
ERROR: Pilot lamp—lights up when tape breaks or is too taut.
CODE HOLES: Feeds tape with internally programmed code.
TAPE LOW: Pilot lamp—lights up when tape nearing end.

Connections



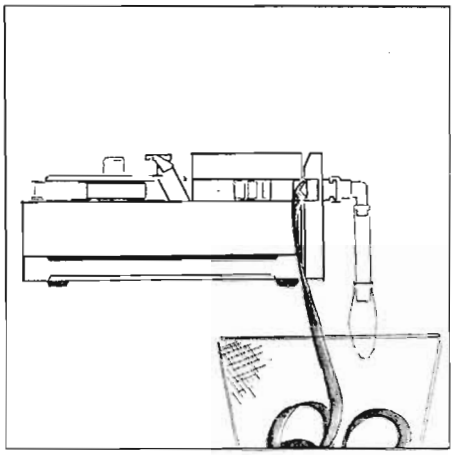
1. Mains voltage selector: 110, 127, 220 or 240 V
2. Connector for signal cable
3. Mains voltage socket
4. Matching board

Winding tape in punch



Tape is wound up in the punch on a plastic bobbin placed on the take-up flange (2).

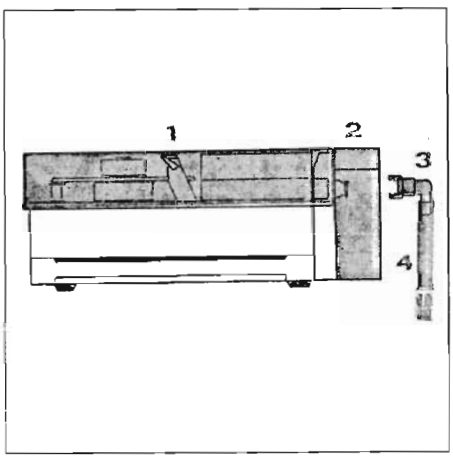
Tape in basket

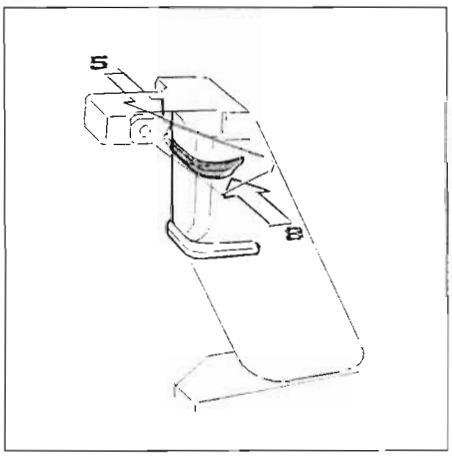


To collect tape in a basket, allow it to run freely from the punching mechanism out at the side of the punch.

Practical accessories

1. Transparent plastic cover.
2. Chad box of transparent plastic.
3. Chad guide with rotatable chad exhaust.
4. Flexible tube.





Tape width adjustment

The tape punch is supplied for 5 and 8 track tape or 6—7 track tape.
Adjustment from 8-track to 5-track tape and vice versa is carried out on the tape lifter by moving the tape guide as shown in the figure to the left.
A minor modification is required to convert a tape punch intended for 5 and 8 track tape to 6—7 track tape and this should be performed by a qualified serviceman.

Accessories

An electric tape winder for winding up tapes on cores.
A tape that has been properly wound will not have to be rewound at the computer centre.

The Facit 4012
The diameter of the tape roll is 200 mm (7.87 in).

Tapes for 5, 6/7 and 8 tracks.

Cardboard cores for winding up tapes.
● It is easier to store, transport and protect the tape when it is wound up on a core. Furthermore, it facilitates handling in the tape reader.

The inner diameter of the core is 51—52 mm (2 in), and it is available for both 5 and 8-track tapes.

Plastic boxes for storing and transporting tapes.
● A tape that has been properly packed will arrive at the computer centre undamaged thus avoiding costly and time-consuming delays during processing.

An air-tight lid = a well-protected tape

Inserting tape

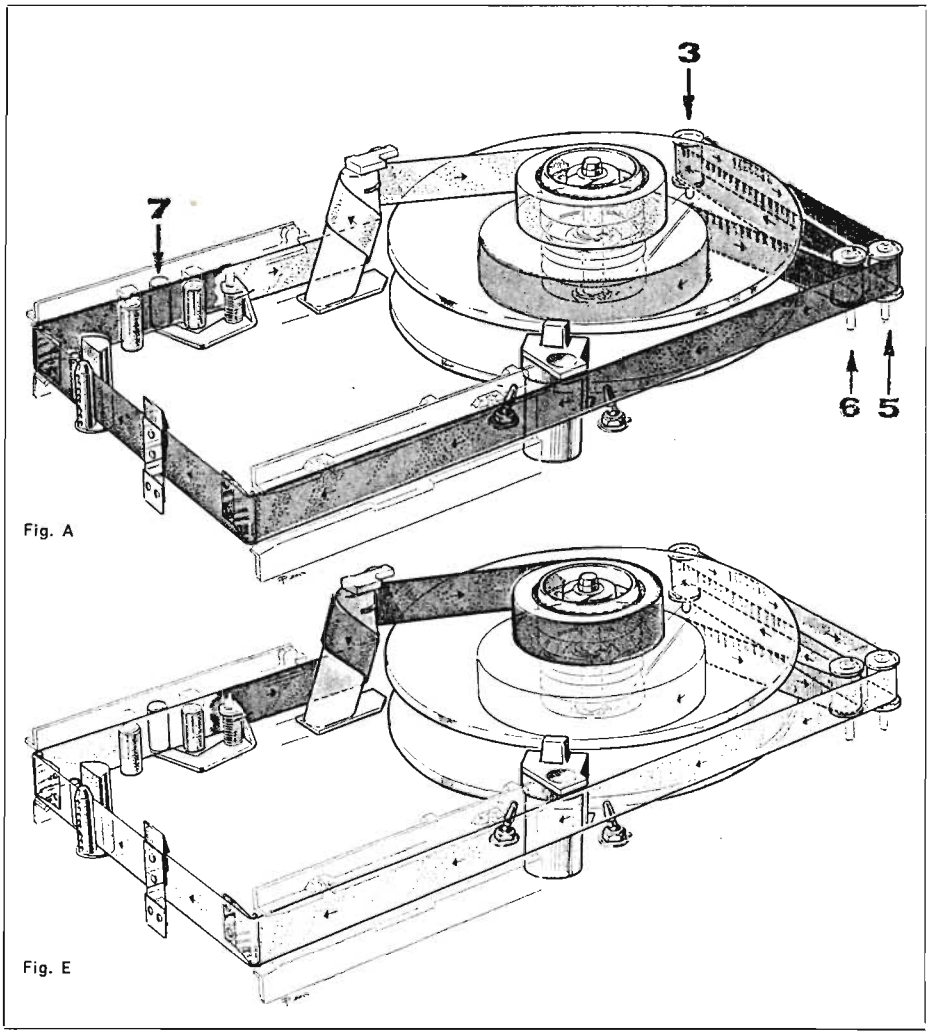


Fig. A

Fig. E

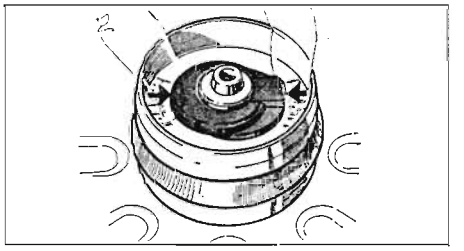


Fig. B

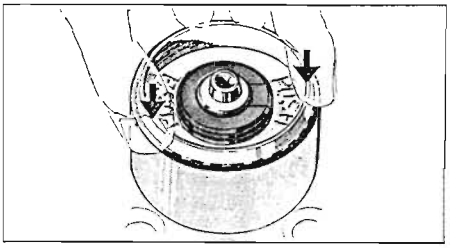


Fig. C

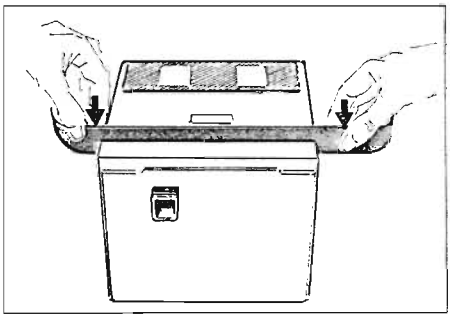


Fig. D

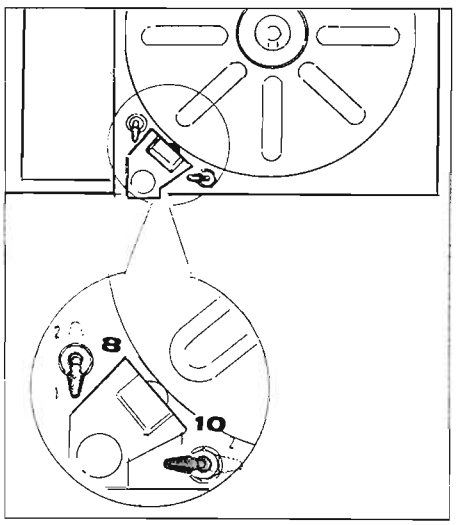


Fig. F

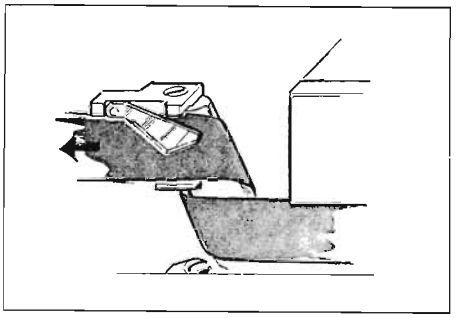


Fig. G

Parts incorporated in the tape path will be evident from the illustration on the inside front cover.

1. Move the motor (1) aside and remove the take-up flange (2).
2. Move the tape guide arm (3) to the left until it locks.
3. Release the bobbin lock on the supply flange (4) as shown in Fig. B.
4. Pull out about 2 metres (6 feet) of tape from the tape coil and place the coil on the supply flange. Check that the coil of tape lies close against the supply flange.
5. Lock the coil of tape in place by pushing the sleeve on the bobbin lock downwards as shown in Fig. C. Note that the lock has two positions—one for large-diameter bobbins (lower position) and one for small-diameter bobbins (upper position).
6. Lead the tape round the tape guides (6), (3) and (5) as shown in Fig. A.
7. Drop the tape into the punch to the bottom of the threading slot as shown in Fig. D and inside the loop controller (7).
8. Move the motor (1) aside and fit the take-up flange back in place. Release the bobbin lock, place a bobbin on it and lock the bobbin in place, see Figs. B and C.
9. If the tape is to be collected in a basket, switch off the motor (1) by means of switch (8), see Fig. F. Position 1 switched on, position 2 switched off.
10. Wind the tape one turn around the tape lifter (9) as shown in Figs. E and G.
11. Wind the tape in a clockwise direction a few turns round the take-up flange bobbin.
12. Rotate the take-up flange clockwise. Check that the tape tautens. Make sure that the take-up flange motor is switched on. Take-up direction can be selected by means of switch (10), see Fig. F. Position 1 for clockwise take-up and position 2 for anti-clockwise take-up. We recommend clockwise take-up when tape has to be re-wound prior to computer read-in.
    Anti-clockwise take-up is suitable when using a computer capable of reading tape backwards. In this case the tape does not require re-winding.
13. Press the POWER ON switch.
14. Press the DC ON switch and check that the pilot lamps READY and ERROR light up.
15. Move the tape guide arm (3) to the right until the ERROR lamp goes out. Hold the arm in this position and press the TAPE FEED switch. Release the arm when the tape becomes taut. Check that the ERROR lamp remains extinguished.

Punch is now ready to receive data.

Tearing off and changing tape

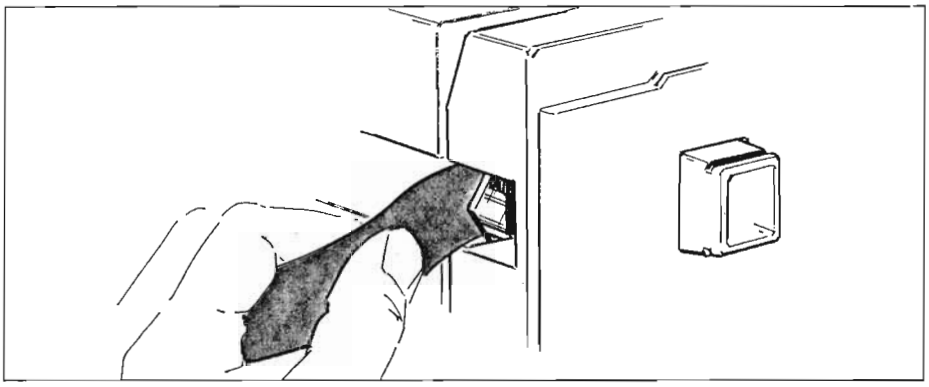


Fig. I

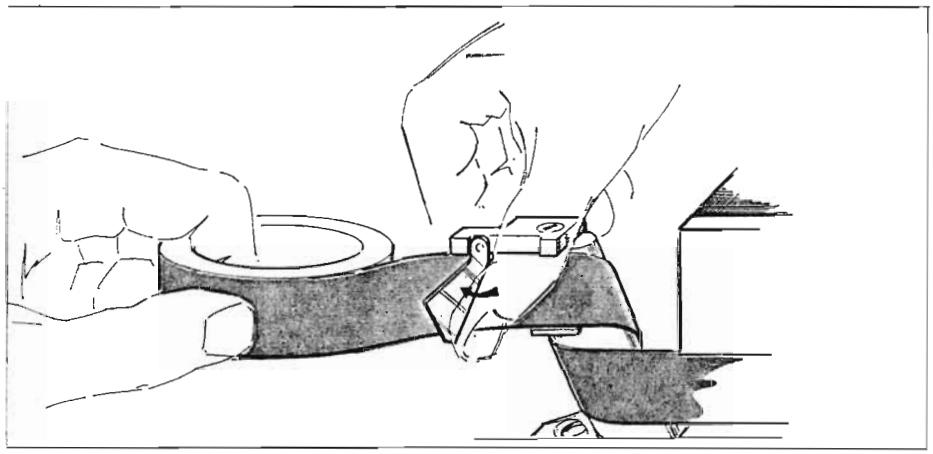


Fig. H

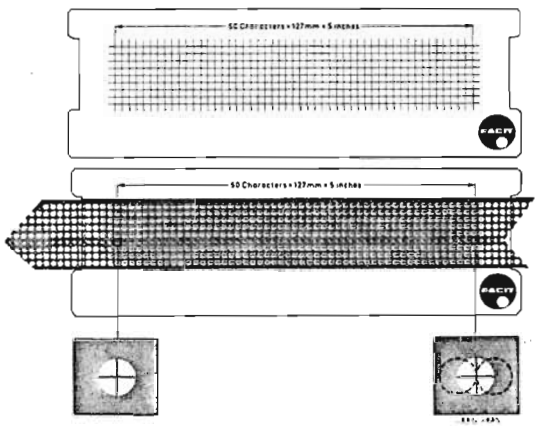
Do's and don'ts

- Never lift the tape punch by the tape flanges.
- In the event of a mains power failure the READY lamp will go out. Restart the punch by pressing the DC ON switch.
- A fault in the tape will cause the ERROR lamp to light up.
- Do not cover the ventilation holes in the side of the punch.
- Dust the machine under the front panel when necessary.
- Do not use the TAPE FEED key during operation.
- Check the inter-character spacing every 50th coil.

When the TAPE LOW lamp lights up, this indicates that the tape is nearing the end. A sufficient amount of tape to permit punching an additional 1,000—10,000 characters then remains on the supply flange. Sensing takes place by means of the low-tape sensor arm (11).

1. Depress TAPE FEED and feed the tape forward until the last row of data is approximately 0.6 metres (2 feet) past the tape tearer to be used. Two tape tearers are provided on the punch (see Figs. H and I).
2. If the tape is collected in a basket, use the front tape tearer as shown in Fig. H. Note: If mylar tape is used, it should be cut off with scissors instead.
3. If the tape is wound onto the take-up flange, release the bobbin lock, remove the coil of tape and tear it off with the tape tearer on the tape lifter as shown in Fig. I.
   If it is desired to continue punching without changing the tape, feed the tape forward and then follow points 10—12 under INSERTING TAPE.
4. Tear off the tape between the tape guide arm (3) and the fixed tape guide (5).
5. Move the tape guide arm to its locked position and remove the tape from the tape path.
6. Remove the take-up flange.
7. Release the bobbin lock on the supply flange and remove the rest of the tape.
8. Fit a new coil of tape.

Checking inter-character spacing



1. Lay a length of punched tape on top of the template so that the centre of one of the feed holes is coincident with the 0 graduation on the template and with a line representing a track.
2. Check that the centres of the feed holes—from the first to the last graduation — are directly above the track selected, and that a vertical graduation can be seen in all the feed holes.
3. Read the spacing at the last graduation on the template. The maximum permissible deviation is ±0.5%. If more get in touch with the Facit service organization.