33 KEYBOARD

GENERAL DESCRIPTION AND PRINCIPLES OF OPERATION

CONTENTS

1. GENERAL

1.01 This section provides general description and principles of operation for the 33 keyboard. It is reissued to include keyboards for the 3300 Series Coded Sets and for Computer Input/Output (I/O) Sets, to include the numeric keyboard, and to incorporate engineering changes. Marginal arrows indicate changes and additions. However, marginal arrows have been omitted from Parts 6 and 7 because all information in these two parts is new.

1.02 Both the nonparity (Figure 1) and parity keyboards (Figure 2) are covered in this section.

1.03 The 33 nonparity and parity keyboards are electromechanical apparatus used to mechanically select and electrically transmit ASCII (American National Standard Code for Information Interchange).

1.04 The functional difference between the nonparity and parity keyboards is in the control of the eighth level pulse:

(a) With nonparity keyboards the eighth pulse is always marking.

(b) With parity keyboards the eighth pulse changes so that an even number of marking pulses is transmitted for every character.

Note: For further details on ASCII and transmission principles refer to Section 574-122-100TC covering the 33 Typing Unit.

1.05 References to left, right, front, rear, etc consider the keyboard as viewed by the operator.

1.06 In the illustrations fixed pivots are solid black, and floating pivots — those mounted on parts that move — are crosshatched.

CAUTION: DISCONNECT ALL POWER FROM THE KEYBOARD PRIOR TO INSPECTION.

2. TECHNICAL DATA

Note: This equipment is intended to be operated in a room environment within the temperature range of 40°F to 110°F. Serious damage to it could result if this range is exceeded. In this connection, particular caution should be exercised in using acoustical and other enclosures.

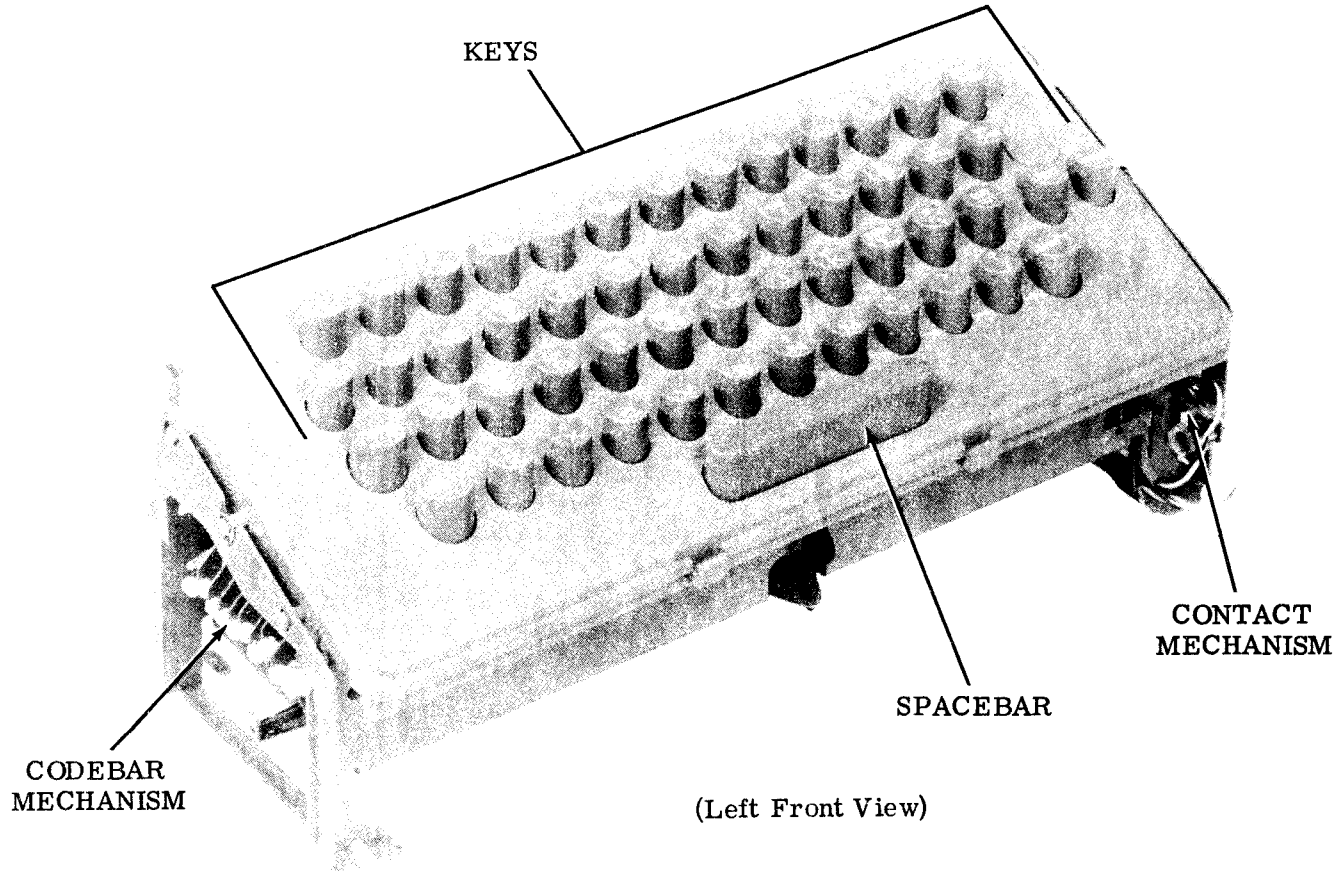

Figure 1 - Nonparity Keyboard

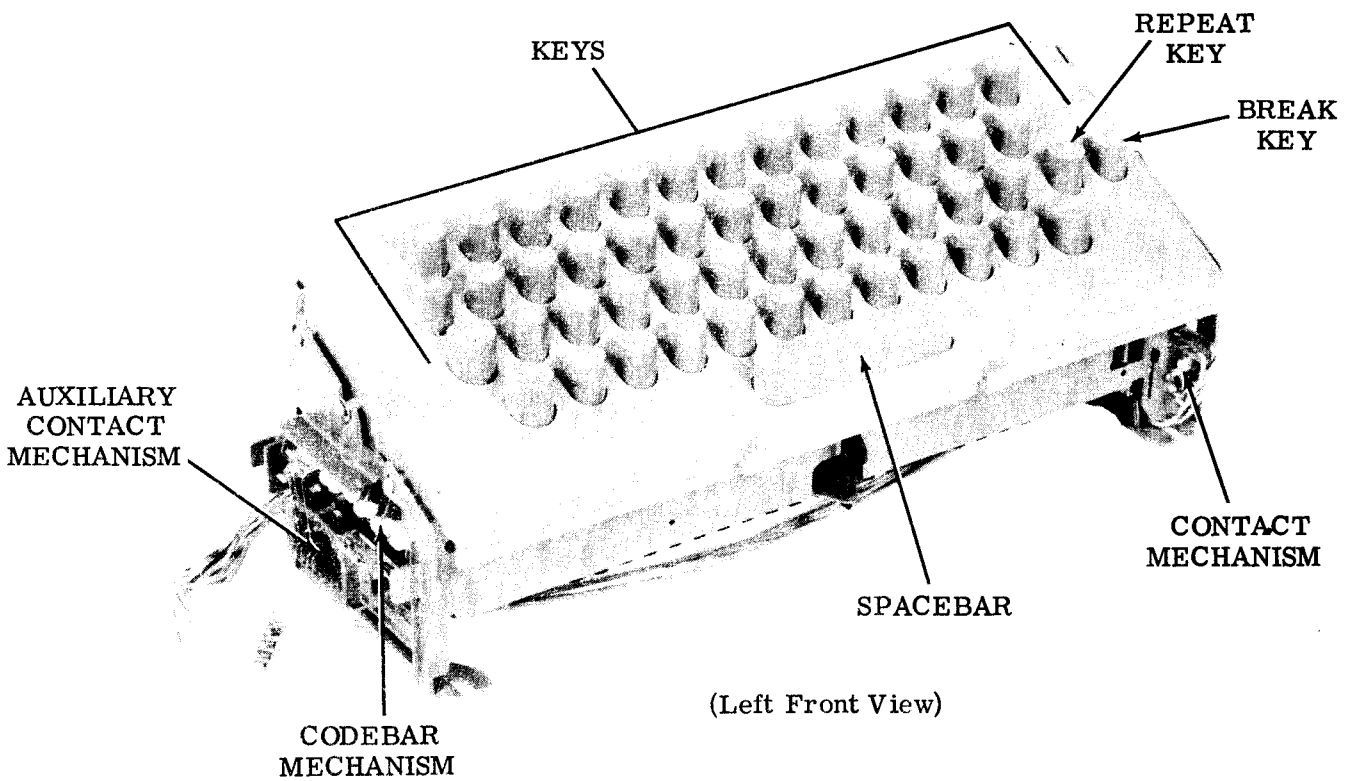

Figure 2 - Parity Keyboard

	b7	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
	b6	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1
	b5	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
b4	b3	b2	b1							
0	0	0	0	NUL	DLE	SP	0	@	P		
0	0	0	1	SOH	DC1	!	1	A	Q		
0	0	1	0	STX	DC2	"	2	B	R		
0	0	1	1	ETX	DC3	#	3	C	S		
0	1	0	0	EOT	DC4	$	4	D	T		
0	1	0	1	ENQ	NAK	%	5	E	U		
0	1	1	0	ACK	SYN	&	6	F	V		
0	1	1	1	BEL	ETB	'	7	G	W		
1	0	0	0	BS	CAN	(	8	H	X		
1	0	0	1	HT	EM	)	9	I	Y		
1	0	1	0	LF	SUB	*	:	J	Z		
1	0	1	1	VT	ESC Note 6	+	;	K	[		
1	1	0	0	FF	FS	,	<	L	\		! Note 2
1	1	0	1	CR	GS	-	=	M	]		Note 5
1	1	1	0	SO	RS	.	>	N	^		Note 7
1	1	1	1	SI	US	/	?	O	—		DEL

NUL - Null
SOH - Start of Heading
STX - Start of Text
ETX - End of Text
EOT - End of Transmission
ENQ - Enquiry
ACK - Acknowledge
BEL - Bell
BS - Backspace
HT - Horizontal Tabulation
LF - Line Feed
VT - Vertical Tabulation
FF - Form Feed
CR - Carriage Return
SO - Shift Out
SI - Shift In
DLE - Data Link Escape
DC - Device Control
NAK - Negative Acknowledge
SYN - Synchronous Idle
ETB - End of Transmission Block
CAN - Cancel
EM - End of Medium
SUB - Substitute
ESC - Escape
FS - File Separator
GS - Group Separator
RS - Record Separator
US - Unit Separator
SP - Space
DEL - Delete

LOCKED OUT BY CONTROL

NOT APPLICABLE TO 33 EQUIPMENT

SHIFT CHARACTERS ⌋5 ⌋8

CONTROL CHARACTERS -7 ⌋8

LOCKED OUT BY SHIFT

Note 1: 1 = Mark, 0 = Space.

Note 2: Cannot be generated from keyboard.

Note 3: Blocks not indicating SHIFT or CTRL characters contain primary key characters.

Note 4: Filled-in corners or blocks indicate 8th pulse marking (in nonparity units, 8th pulse is always marking).

Note 5: This code can be generated on model 33 nonparity keyboards by depressing the ALT MODE key.

Note 6: The ESC control function may be generated by depressing the ESC key or by simultaneously depressing the K, SHIFT, and CTRL keys.

Note 7: One keyboard generates ESC for this code combination.

Figure 3 - 33 Application of ASCII

2.01 Dimensions and Weight (Approximate)

Height	5 inches
Width	12-1/2 inches
Depth	5 inches
Weight	4-1/2 pounds

2.02 Electrical

Long loops	0.015 to 0.070 ampere, 48 to 240 volts dc inductive
Short loops (local operation)	0.058 to 0.072 ampere, 16 to 22 volts dc resistive

2.03 Transmission Code

Level	8

3. ASCII

3.01 The 33 keyboard operates according to ASCII. Figure 3 shows the 1968 version of the code used in 33 keyboards. The SHIFT and CONTROL characters, their associated keytop operation lockouts, and parity operation are also illustrated.

4. OUTLINE OF OPERATION

4.01 Transmission of messages is accomplished by an operator selectively depressing the keys and spacebar of the keyboard in the same manner as in typing. The downward movement of each key or the spacebar is translated by a codebar mechanism into a mechanical arrangement corresponding to the code combination representing the character on the keytop. The mechanical arrangements set up the code combinations in a set of keyboard contacts, and, by parallel output, the code combinations are transmitted to a distributor mechanism. A universal mechanism trips a distributor clutch, and a distributor mechanism then translates the parallel output from the keyboard contacts into corresponding start-stop signal for application to the transmission facilities.

5. DETAILED OPERATION

A. Codebar Mechanism

5.01 The codebar mechanism is illustrated in Figure 4.

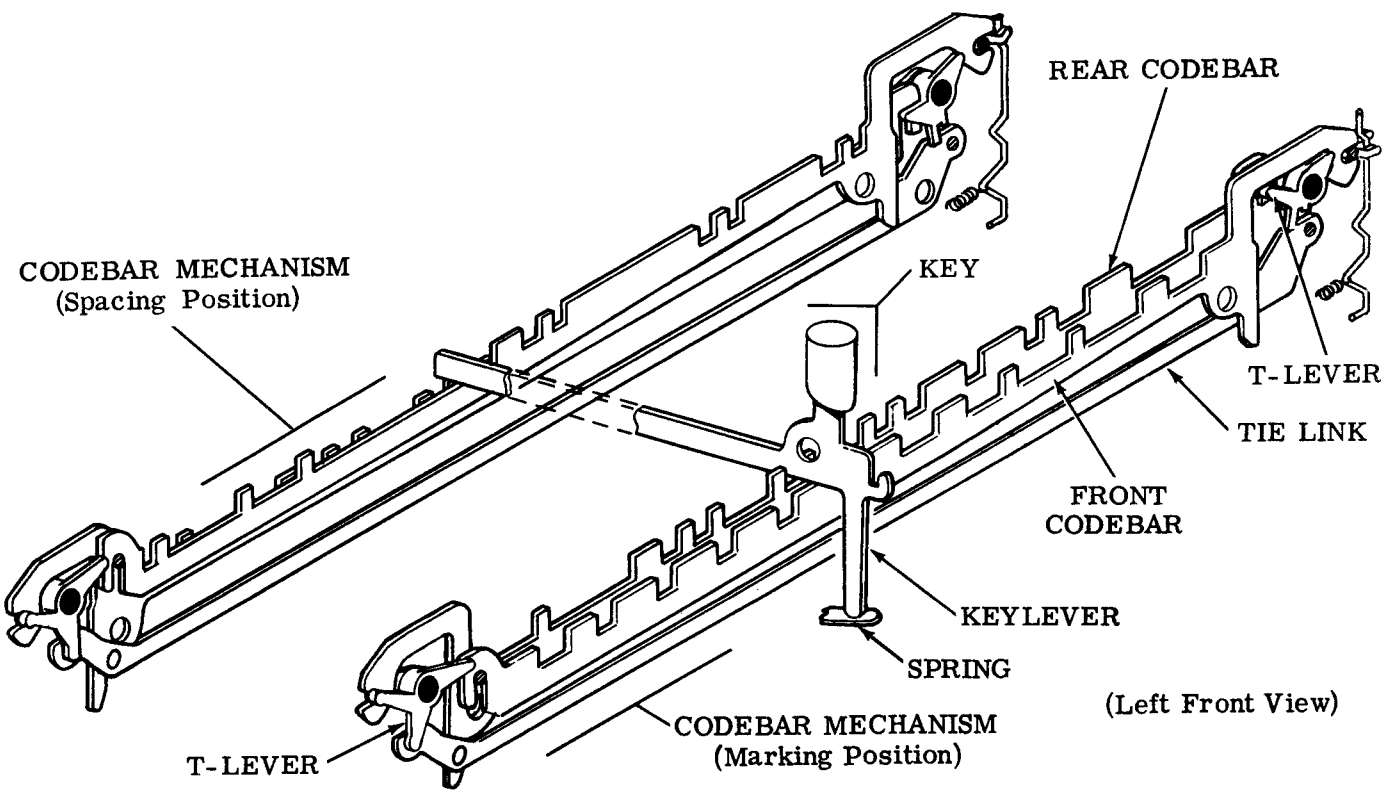

Figure 4 - Codebar Mechanism

5.02 For each level in the code there is a codebar mechanism which consists of a front codebar, a rear codebar, a tie link, and two T-levers. Thus in the 33 keyboard there are 8 pairs of codebars whose function is to set up 8 pairs of contacts in a coded arrangement representing the key depressed. The codebar mechanism also contains a shift mechanism (Figure 8) which consists of a front and rear codebar, a tie link, and two (three in parity keyboards) T-levers. Both the parity and nonparity keyboards contain a control blocking mechanism operated by the CTRL key. It consists of a tie link and two T-levers. The order in which the codebar mechanism is arranged varies, but the following may be considered typical. Thus from front to rear:

Nonparity Keyboard	UNIV, 1, SHIFT, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, CTRL
Parity Keyboard	UNIV, 1, 8, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, SHIFT, CTRL

5.03 The codebars have slots in their top edges which codes them so they are selectively depressed by the keys' keylevers. Each mechanism has a marking and a spacing position. In the marking position, the front codebar is down, the rear codebar is up, and the right T-lever is in the clockwise position. The spacing position is the opposite: front codebar up, rear codebar down, and right T-lever in counterclockwise position.

5.04 The two codebars in each mechanism are coded so that where one has a slot the other is solid. When a character key is depressed, it is returned to its up position by a leaf spring on the underside of the keyboard. However, the code combination set up in the codebars is retained until another key is depressed. When another key is depressed, only the mechanism whose code elements differ from those of the preceding combination are operated.

5.05 As an example assume that the letter E has been transmitted. The E code combination 1-3---78 remains in the codebar mechanisms. Now assume that the I (1--4--78) key is depressed. Its keylever encounters a slot in the rear codebar of the no. 1, 7, and 8 codebar mechanisms. Thus these mechanisms remain marking. In the case of the no. 2, 5, and 6 codebar mechanisms, the keylever encounters a slot in the front codebar, and they remain spacing. In the case of the no. 3 codebar mechanism, the keylever encounters the solid portion of the rear codebar and shifts it to its spacing position. In a similar manner, the keylever encounters the solid portion of the front codebar of the no. 4 codebar mechanism and shifts it to the marking position.

5.06 Since each code combination is different and is locked in the codebar mechanisms, the complementary coding of the codebars serves as an interlock for the keylevers. When one keylever is depressed, another cannot be depressed because it will be blocked by the solid portion of one or more codebars.

B. Universal Codebar Mechanism

5.07 The universal codebar mechanism is illustrated in Figure 5.

5.08 As a keylever nears the bottom of its travel, it depresses a codebar which is part of the universal codebar mechanism. The codebar, in turn, causes associated T-levers to pivot and a tie link to move to the left. After some free movement, the tie link encounters a tab on a nonrepeat lever and pivots the latter to the left. The tab, in turn, pivots a latchlever which releases a universal lever. Under spring pressure, the universal lever moves up and lifts the nonrepeat lever so that its tab is moved from between the universal tie link and the latchlever. Under spring pressure, the latchlever and nonrepeat lever move back to the right to their unoperated position.

5.09 In its up position, the universal lever locks the right intelligence T-levers in the positions set up by the keylever, permits a contact bail to pivot to its down position and, through a trip linkage, trips the distributor clutch. Near the end of the distributor cycle, the trip linkage moves the universal lever back to its down position where it is latched by the latchlever.

5.10 Should the keylever remain depressed beyond the end of the distributor cycle, when the universal lever moves to its down position, the nonrepeat lever under spring tension moves down until it hangs up on the top of the universal tie link which is still in its left position. When the keylever is finally released, the tie link moves back to the right and permits the nonrepeat lever to move all the way down so that its tab is again between the tie link and the latchlever. The trip mechanism operates in this way to prevent the distributor clutch from being retripped when a keylever is held down.