



Instruction guide for portable typewriter with automatic margin stops

Insertion and Adjustment of Paper.

Slide the paper along the paper rest (3) until its front edge rests against the feed rollers. Turn the cylinder until top and bottom paper edges are approximately level, to insure straight feed. If adjustments are necessary, pull the paper release lever (5) forward, straighten the paper and restore the paper release lever to its original position by pushing it back. Adjust the lateral guide (6) to insure that all succeeding sheets placed in the typewriter will have identical margins with the first sheet.

Setting of the Left Margin Stop.

Move the carriage to the desired position using the type guide (21) to determine the point where you wish the lines to start. Hold carriage in that position and depress the left margin stop lever (14), which will automatically set the left margin stop at that position. The left margin stop lever – when released – returns to its original position automatically.

To move the left margin stop further to the left, simply depress the left margin stop lever and move the carriage by hand as far right as desired. Depressing the left margin stop lever gives the left margin stop complete freedom of movement to follow your guidance.

Setting of the Right Margin Stop.

Move the carriage to the desired position, using the type guide (21) to select the point where you wish the lines to finish and hold the carriage stationary at the desired position. Depress the right margin stop lever (15) to enable the corresponding margin stop to slide freely to that position. The right margin stop lever being released to its original position locks the stop in that position and the right line margin is set.

To move the right margin stop to the right, depress the right margin stop lever, which frees the right margin stop and when depressing simultaneously the carriage release lever (13) the carriage may be moved as far to the left as may be desired.



Setting of the Line Spacing.

Set the line space selector (10) against the groove of desired vertical line spacing – one, one-and-half, or two lines, whereupon the line space lever (9) will automatically space each succeeding line at the setting made by the selector.

Two Colour Ribbon Use and Stencil Cutting.

For the typing in black, the upper half of the ribbon, set the ribbon colour selecting lever (20) on blue. The red setting utilizes the lower half of the ribbon, usually red or special, and setting the indicator on white keeps the ribbon motionless for stencil cutting or any other work without ribbon.

Capital Letters.

Depressing the shift key (22) lowers the entire typing mechanism to the bottom position and capitals or upper case characters are typed. For continuous typing of capital letters, depress the shift key lever lock (⊥) (23), which locks the shift key and consequently the typing mechanism in the bottom position. The shift key lever lock is released by depressing the left shift key (22).

Writing Accents.

Typewriters with a dead key for writing accents are utilized by writing the accents first and then the letter which is to be accented (on which the accent is to appear). The carriage does not move when the dead key is struck.

Back Spacing.

The carriage moves back, to the right, one space for each firm depression of the back spacer (←) (25).

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Margin Release.

Depression of the margin release key (⊕) (29) allows writing to the left of the beginning of a line, or to the right of the end of a line without disturbing the margin stops setting, the carriage being released thus beyond two set stopping points.

Paper Realignment (Line Finding).

When typewritten copy is to be reinserted for corrections or additions, adjust the paper horizontally by pulling the paper release lever (5) forward and align the centers of letters like »m«, »h«, or »w« accurately opposite the marks on the paper scale (8). Then, after returning the paper release lever to its original position, press the cylinder release knob (12) and bring the bottom of the typewritten line exactly above the paper scale.

Typing Without Line Feed.

When the line space disengaging knob (11) is turned 90 degrees – not important in which direction – the normal spacing is released temporarily to enable the typist to write at any point or on ruled forms. Returning this knob to its original position restores the original line spacing used up to the time of the release.

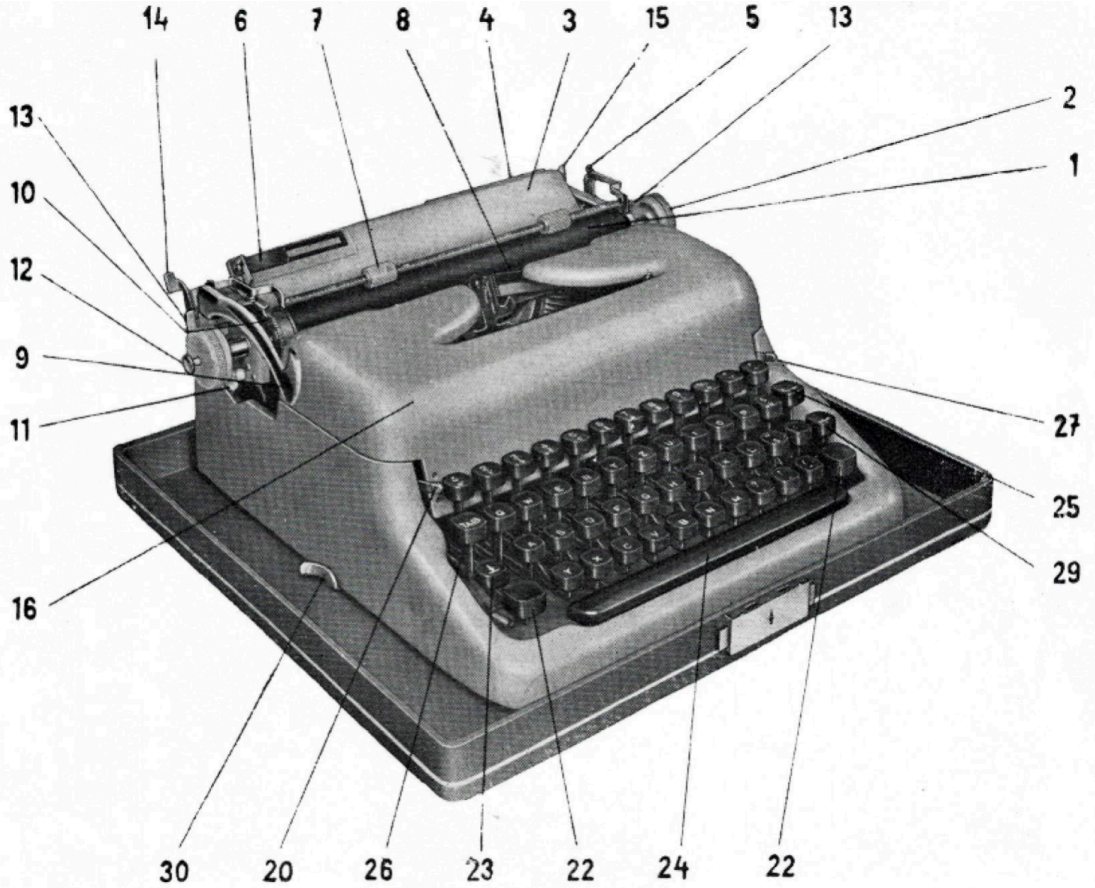
Tabulation.

To set tabulator stops, move the carriage to the first position where it should stop automatically, using the type guide (21) to select exact position desired. Press the tabulator set key (27) down to ⊕, thus setting that stop. Repeat the same procedure for each position until all stops have been set. Return carriage to the beginning of the line, after depressing the tabulator key (⊕) (26) the carriage will move automatically to the next tabulator stop.

To eliminate any one particular tabulator stop, depress the tabulator key (⊕) as many times as required to reach the stop

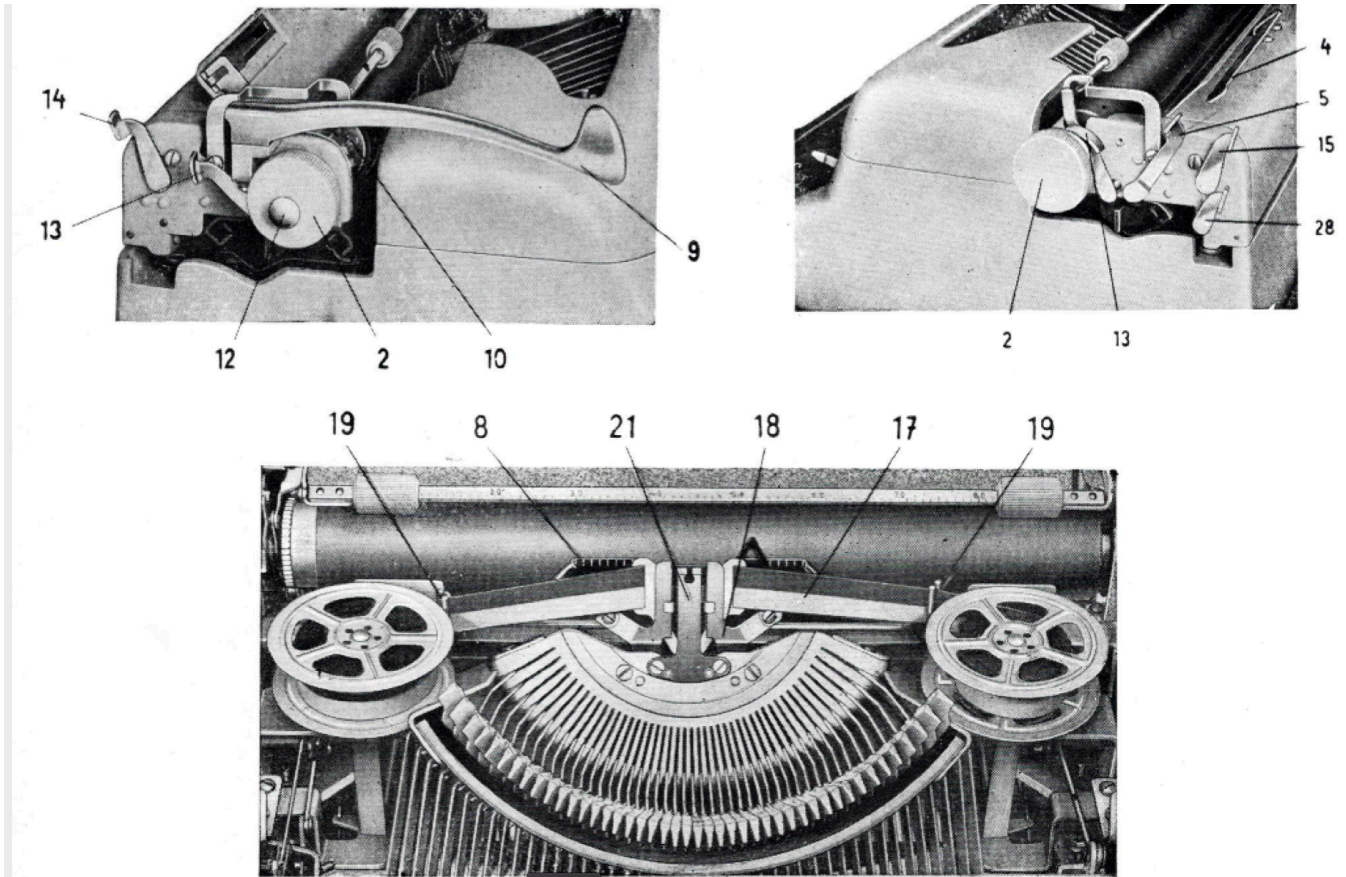
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Unwind the old ribbon from the spool that has less and take out both spools from their respective reels. Attach the end of the new ribbon to the empty spool and replace both spools in the typewriter. Then reinsert the new ribbon into the ribbon guide the same way the old one was removed, or follow the instructions on the ribbon change illustration. If there is some difficulty in inserting the new spool, it means that it is incorrect in dimensions; do not use force to press it in. In such a case it is a simple matter to unwind the old ribbon likewise from the other old spool taken from the machine. The new ribbon is wound on the good spool by turning this by one finger in the machine until all the new ribbon is unwound from the incorrect spool. The other end is then attached to the other good spool, which is then easily reinserted into the typewriter. Replace the ribbon in the ribbon guide, depress the shift key (22) and your typewriter is ready again for writing.



Explanations to the figures 1-4.

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|---|---|
| 1. Cylinder | 17. Ribbon |
| 2. Cylinder Knobs, left and right | 18. Ribbon Guide |
| 3. Paper Rest | 19. Ribbon Feed Direction Change Lever |
| 4. Auxiliary Paper Rest | 20. Colour Selecting Lever |
| 5. Paper Release Lever | 21. Type Bar Alignment Guide |
| 6. Lateral Paper Guide (Guiding of the left paper edge) | 22. Shift Key (left and right) |
| 7. Paper Bail | 23. Shift Key Lever Lock |
| 8. Paper Aligning Scale (Line adjustment) | 24. Space Bar |
| 9. Line Space Lever | 25. Back Spacer |
| 10. Line Space Selector | 26. Tabulator Key |
| 11. Line Space Disengaging Knob | 27. Tabulator Stop Set and Release Key (Setting and individual clearing of tabulator stops) |
| 12. Cylinder Release Knob (Cylinder Clutch Push Rod) | 28. Tabulator Stops Clear Lever (to clear all stops simultaneously) |
| 13. Carriage Release Lever (left and right) | 29. Margin Release Key (for writing in front of the left hand and behind the right hand margin) |
| 14. Left Margin Stop Lever | 30. Machine Retainer |
| 15. Right Margin Stop Lever | |
| 16. Top Cover Plate | |



Releasing carriage and Setting Rh/Lh margins

Left margin

Pull both levers 13 and 15 towards you and move carriage to the right till you get to the position you want to set the left margin.

Right margin

Press down Carriage lever(13) under thumb, index finger pull right hand margin stop towards you(15) then move carriage to the left until you reach the position where you would like the margin.

