



MORSEINKER

MODEL 1532

INSTRUCTION BOOKLET



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SECOND EDITION



Fig. 1. G. N. T. Morseinker Model 1532.

### TECHNICAL DETAILS:

Power Supply:	100-120 or 200-240 volts A.C., 50-60 c/s.
Audio frequency input voltage:	Minimum 0.5 volt, maximum 7 volts at frequencies from 500 to 10.000 c/s.
Input impedance at "TONE" terminals:	10.000 ohms at 800 c/s.
Maximum recording speed:	Approximately 40 words (ap- prox. 200 characters) per mi- nute.
Paper speed:	1-4 metres per minute.
Transistor components:	1 off OC72 (Philips) and 1 off TF 78/30-III (Siemens).
Motor:	Self-starting, shaded-pole in- duction motor, 1400 r.p.m.
Dimensions:	Width 10.4" (26.4 cm) Depth 13.4" (34 cm) Height 8" (20 cm)
Weight:	17 lb. (7.8 kg)

## G. N. T. MORSEINKER

### MODEL 1532

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The Morseinker is motor-driven and specially designed for Morse training purposes. The instrument records the Morse signals as dots and dashes, which enables the teacher to check the pupils' proficiency in Morse-keying.



Fig. 2. *Sample of tape showing signals at 20 words per minute.  
Tape speed 1.8 metres per minute.*

The Morseinker is operated from 220/110 volts A. C. mains. It is adapted to the available voltage (either 110 volts or 220 volts) by means of the built-in change-over switch seen through the perspex window on the back of the instrument.

The Morse signals may be sent to the Morseinker, either by audio frequency, so that listening-in on headphones is possible, or the pupil may, without the aid of sound, key direct to the Morseinker by means of a Morse key, which should be connected to the instrument through the two connecting wire sockets marked "KEY" on the back of the instrument. The audio frequency signals are amplified and rectified by a transistor amplifier built into the Morseinker. The rectified signal current actuates an electromagnet, the

armature of which presses the tape against a printing wheel which is supplied with ink from an interchangeable ink roller.

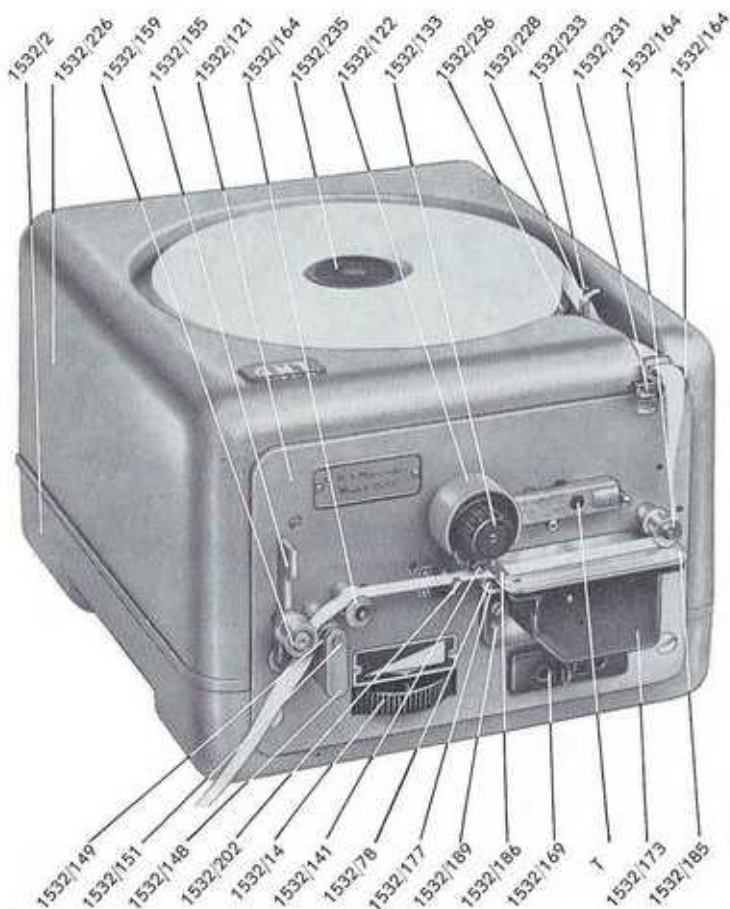


Fig. 3. *Morseinker*, front view.

The paper speed may be adjusted from 1 to 4 metres per minute by means of an adjustable centrifugal governor which is fitted together with the motor of the Morseinker.

## OPERATION

The G.N.T. Morseinker Model 1532 consists of a die-cast metal *base* (1532/2) which has a *cover* (1532/225) moulded in fibreglass reinforced polyester.

On the upper side the cover has a recess in which is placed the *paper wheel flange unit* (1532/242) designed to hold the paper roll from which the tape is led via a *paper brake lever* (1532/231), and guide rollers to the front of the Morseinker.

All other parts are mounted on the base (1532/2). On the face of the *front plate* (1532/121) (fig. 3) are mounted the following parts:

The *electromagnet unit* (1532/173) whose *armature* (1532/178) at the receipt of signals lifts and presses the paper against the *printing wheel* (1532/141).

The lifting range of the magnet armature can be adjusted by means of the eccentric *adjusting screw* (1532/189) on the left hand side of the vertical flange of the magnet housing.

On the *electromagnet housing cover* (1532/185) is mounted a *paper guide* (1532/186) under which the tape is fed.

The tape is passed from the printing wheel through a *paper guiding fork* (1532/202) to the *driving roller* (1532/149) against which the tape is pressed by a *pressure roller* (1532/159) mounted on the *pressure roller arm* (1532/155), the latter being loaded by a *pressure roller spring unit* (1532/156) mounted on the back of the front plate.

On the left hand side of the front plate is mounted a *speed regulation cam* (1532/14) for the regulation of the paper speed. The engraved figures indicate the approximate paper speed in metres per minute.

The necessary ink is supplied by an *inked felt roller* (1532/134) mounted in an interchangeable *ink roller holder* (1532/133) which by friction is fitted on a *ball bearing housing* (1532/124) on the *ink roller arm* (1532/123).

The ink roller arm may be turned by hand on its spindle (T in fig. 3) when the ink roller has to be replaced. The arm should be held in a slanting position, which is secured by a ball lock in the right hand end of the arm.

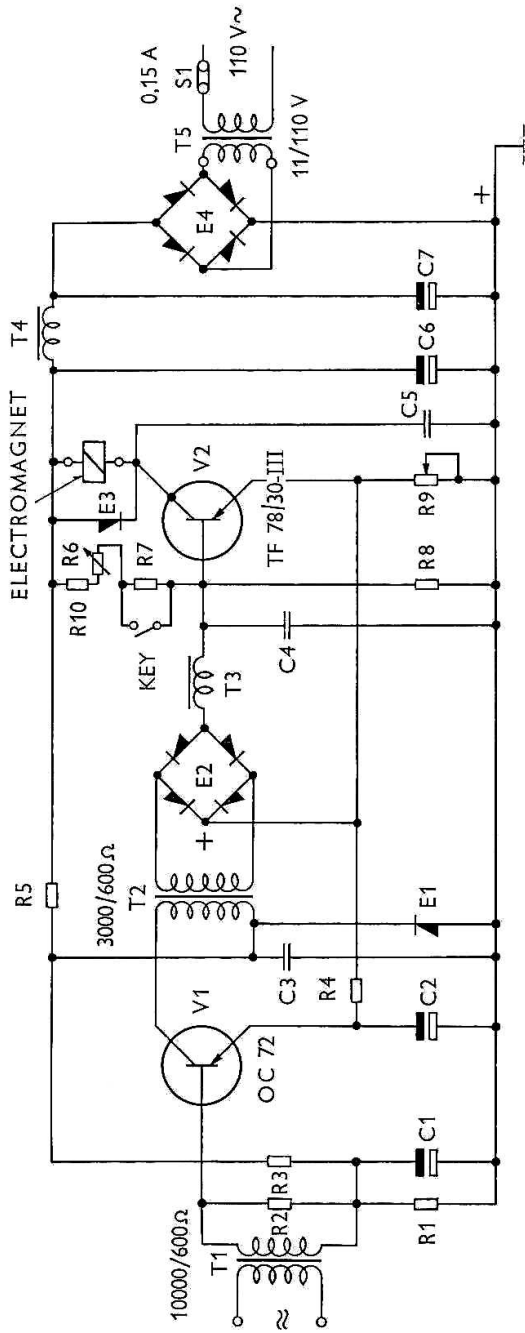


Fig. 8. Wiring diagram for Transistor amplifier.

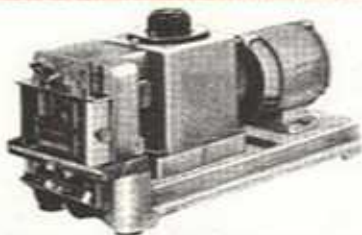
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