

the IBM 1260 electronic inscriber, can be used to prove a deposit and simultaneously record information in magnetic ink on the check or deposit slip. Documents inscribed by the 1260 can be processed by any computer system with MICR capability, including IBM System/360. Solid Logic Technology circuits with an operating speed of 700 nanoseconds have been applied to the inscribing function.

The 1260's speed and versatility results from its ability to perform several functions simultaneously, thus reducing multiple handling of documents. In a single operation, it can automatically: magnetically inscribe a document with dollar amount, deposit analysis data and control information; list the document on an adding-machine tape for future verification; prove, endorse and serially number the document; and distribute it into one of up to eight pockets.

Three different programs, or methods of handling documents, can be set up at one time in the 1260 through the use of pluggable Solid Logic Technology circuit cards. The program required for a particular application, such as assigning distribution entries or crediting totals, is selected by turning a dial.

The device will be manufactured at IBM facilities in Rochester, Minn., with deliveries scheduled to begin in the first quarter of 1966. (For more information, designate #59 on the Readers Service Card.)

DIGITAL STRIP PRINTER

A high-speed digital strip printer that prints data at the rate of 23 lines per second has been developed by the DATA/LOG division of Litton Industries, San Francisco, Calif.

The drum-type printer, called the Monroe DATA/LOG MC 13-80, accepts any four-line code using solid state electronics. Models are available with 4, 8, 12 or 16 printing positions. Each position prints characters 0 through 9.

The MC 13-80 (meaning 1380 lines per minute) is of modular construction with self-contained power supply, timing circuitry and conversion matrix. It is shock-mounted and silenced. Registers for 250 microsecond trans-

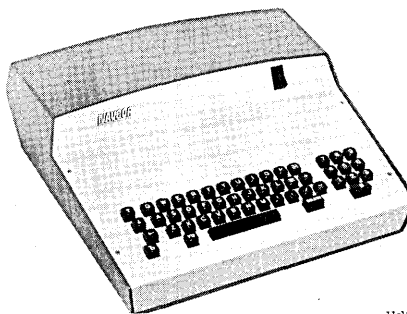
fer time and high-order zero suppression are available.

The MC 13-80 was designed for data logging applications. (For more information, designate #59 on the Readers Service Card.)

NAVCOR SERIES 1050 KEYBOARDS

Navigation Computer Corp. (NAVCOR), Norristown, Pa., have announced its Series 1050 all-purpose Keyboards as part of a new line of tape punches and readers.

Series 1050 Keyboards are available in both numeric and alphanumeric forms. Codes are selected simply by plugging in a printed circuit card. Timing and control functions are entirely electronic. Each key magnetically operates a sealed glass reed switch, insuring high reliability even under severe environmental conditions. The keys themselves are interlocked to prevent double-strike errors. They are offered in several different configurations.



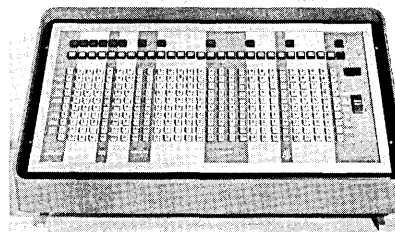
Options include a choice of direct electrical outputs from the reed switches through a diode matrix, or buffered parallel or serial outputs at any specified logic levels. Timing pulses are also available as outputs. (For more information, designate #56 on the Readers Service Card.)

TPU-28, KEYBOARD TAPE-CARD PUNCH

The TPU-28 is a 28 bank keyboard to tape or card punch device developed by the Digital Electronics, Inc., Kansas City, Mo. It can be used for data preparation whenever further processing of that data is required.

In the standard device, one or two entry columns can be used

to set up supervision circuits so that programmed fields must be filled with data before punching will occur. Lights are lit over



the columns where data must be entered and go out when data is entered. Automatic characters can be preprogrammed and punched at the beginning and end of each block of tape. (For more information, designate #57 on the Readers Service Card.)

Components

AUTOMATIC DRAWING MACHINE MAPS MICROSCOPIC ELECTRONIC CIRCUITS

An automatic line-drawing machine that simplifies the production of tiny electronic circuits has been developed by the National Cash Register Company for the Air Force Avionics Laboratory. NCR's Advanced Development Division has delivered the experimental device under a contract to provide a new approach in making "masks" for microcircuitry.

Conventional maskmaking is done with a complicated graphic and photo-reduction process to produce a photo master the exact size of the finished circuit. The masters are then contact printed on silicon wafers to form electrical paths for the ultra-miniature circuits.

With the new device, NCR researchers said, the entire photo-reduction maskmaking process can be side-stepped. A lens system in the machine focuses a tiny dot of light directly on the final master photoplate, which is placed on a movable stage. The stage is then moved in extremely small increments through coded instructions from punched paper tape. The result is that the dot of light on the moving plate traces the desired image, or "map" of the circuit.