

# **SERIES 200**

## **PRINTER FORMS SPECIFICATIONS FOR HONEYWELL LINE PRINTERS**

**SUBJECT:**

Detailed specifications covering physical dimensions, weight, color and methods of fastening continuous forms for Honeywell high-speed printers.

**PURPOSE:**

To provide Honeywell customers with a specification standard to aid them in the selection of continuous printer forms for Honeywell printers. By utilizing these standards, Honeywell users can be assured of the highest quality printing results.

**DATE:** March 30, 1966

**FILE NO.:** 142.0005.0300.0-280<sup>\*</sup>

8834

10366

Printed in U. S. A.

\*When ordering this publication please specify  
Title and Underscored portion of File Number.

Copyright 1966  
Honeywell Inc.  
Electronic Data Processing Division  
Wellesley Hills, Massachusetts 02181

## PRINTER FORMS SPECIFICATIONS FOR HONEYWELL LINE PRINTERS

### INTRODUCTION

In any high-speed printing application, there are several factors which affect printing quality. Ribbon quality, inking method, paper tension, and print hammer adjustment all affect printer output. However, the basic consideration, and the one upon which all other characteristics depend, is the form being printed.

In order to assist users of Type 206, 222, and 122 line printers in the selection of continuous printer forms, Honeywell has prepared the following list of forms requirements. If closely adhered to, these characteristics will provide the highest quality printing results on the forms selected.

The following specifications were compiled in cooperation with several leading forms manufacturers. It is not Honeywell's intention, however, to recommend a particular supplier, since many of these manufacturers have the capability of providing forms which meet these specifications. What is intended is to provide Honeywell users with a set of guidelines which will enable them to obtain the best possible printing results.

### GENERAL FORMS SPECIFICATIONS (Refer to Figure 1.)

#### Type

Forms may be blank or printed, single or multipart stock.

#### Sprocket Holes

Forms should contain 5/32" diameter sprocket holes with a pitch of 1/2 inch, located in both outer margins. The center lines of the sprocket holes should be a nominal 1/4 inch from the outer edges of the form.

#### Form Width

For Type 122 and 222 Printers: 4 1/2 inches minimum to 20 inches maximum.

For Type 206 Printers: 2 3/4 inches minimum to 20 3/4 inches maximum.

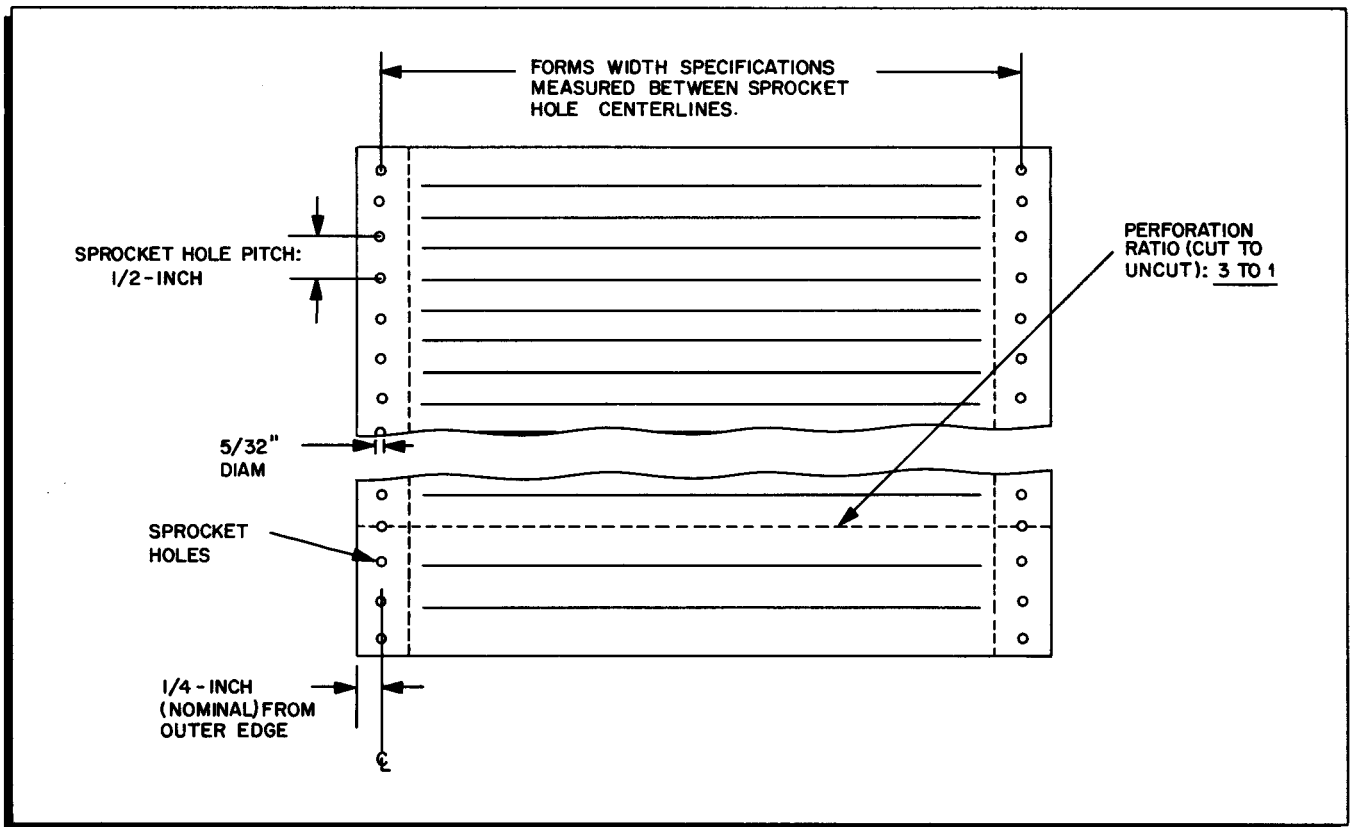


Figure 1. General Forms Specifications

PAPER AND STOCK WEIGHT

Single-Part Forms

Minimum Weight: 16 pounds

Maximum Weight: 135 pounds

Multipart Forms

Multipart forms should contain a maximum of one original and seven carbons for Type 206 Printers, six carbons for Type 122 and 222 Printers. Maximum forms thickness should be 0.023 inch.

- a. Two- to Five-Part Form (One original with one to four carbons).

Two- to five-part forms should consist of a 12-pound bond interleaved with a 9-pound carbon.

- b. Six-Part Form (One original with five carbons).

Six-part forms in any of the following three categories may be used:

1. 12-pound bond interleaved with 9-pound carbon.
2. 11-pound premium sheets interleaved with 9-pound carbon.
3. 11-pound premium sheets interleaved with 7-pound carbon.

c. Seven- or Eight Part Form (One original with six or seven carbons).

Seven- or eight-part forms should consist of 11-pound maximum, premium-quality paper interleaved with 7-pound carbon (maximum).

Table 1. Typical Paper Sizes and Weights

MATERIAL	SHEET SIZE	THICKNESS MILS/SHEET	LBS/REAM
Carbon Paper	20" x 30"	0.6	5.5
		0.7	6.5
		1.0	8.0
		1.1	9.0
		1.2	10.0
Bond Paper	17" x 22"	1.8	9.0
		2.2	11.0
		2.6	13.0
		3.2	16.0
		4.0	20.0
		4.8	24.0
Ledger Paper	17" x 22"	5.3	24.0
		6.1	26.0
		7.0	32.0
		7.9	36.0
		8.8	40.0
Bristol Board	25 1/4" x 30 1/2"	7.0	90.0
		8.5	110.0
		11.0	140.0
		13.0	170.0
		17.0	220.0
Tab Cards	24" x 36"	7.0	101.0
Post Cards	24" x 36"	9.0	125.0

NOTE: Table 1 lists some of the common forms materials which are available. It is provided as a guideline to basic paper weights for use in the selection of printer forms. Not all sizes and weights are suitable for use with Honeywell printers. Nor are all figures the same for all forms manufacturers. Generally, these weights may vary by plus or minus one pound.

### FASTENING METHODS

Generally, all types of fastening may be used, except staples and those which seal the plies tightly at both edges. In the latter case, the air between the plies cannot escape when the print hammers strike the form. The trapped air buffers the force of the hammers, reducing character definition on the bottom plies. If it is necessary to use forms sealed at both edges, they should be provided with cutouts through which air can be expelled.

### Bump Fastening

A crescent-shaped slit is made in each corner of each page of the assembled form in the margins. The resulting flaps are folded part way through the form, causing a bump to appear

on the opposite side. Forms so fastened feed acceptably through the paper feed tractors, but in subsequent handling they tend to separate too easily.

#### Crimping

A pronged blade is used to penetrate the form at two-inch intervals. The tabs produced are folded through the form from front to back and usually from the center toward the ends of the form. This type of fastening feeds well.

#### Glueing

A narrow strip of glue is applied to the same margin of each ply before the plies are collated. This type of fastening, if properly made, will not jam in the paper feed tractors.

#### Stapling

Fastening by this method should be avoided.

#### PERFORATIONS

The ratio of cut to uncut in-form perforations should be a nominal 3 to 1. For single-part forms, the cut sizes should be shorter than the cut sizes of multipart forms, as follows:

Single-part: Cut  $3/32''$  — Uncut  $1/32''$

Six-part: Cut  $3/16''$  — Uncut  $1/16''$

NOTE: If the printing format is such that the printing will occur within 1.2 inches of the perforation, a shorter perforation should be selected to avoid partial breaking. Breaking of the perforation could result in jamming or forms separation during feeding.

#### COLOR

Dull, low-contrast paper colors, such as green, blue, gray, etc., should be avoided in multipart form makeup, especially on the lower copies. The use of more contrasting colors will improve printing quality.

#### FORMS HANDLING

Forms should not be fed directly from shipping containers, since drag and other feeding problems may result. Corners of containers may be slit open if removal of forms is difficult.

HONEYWELL EDP TECHNICAL PUBLICATIONS  
USERS' REMARKS FORM

SERIES 200  
TITLE: PRINTER FORMS SPECIFICATIONS  
FOR HONEYWELL LINE PRINTERS  
GENERAL BULLETIN

DATED: MARCH, 1966  
FILE NO: 142.0005.0300.0-280\*

ERRORS NOTED:

Fold

SUGGESTIONS FOR IMPROVEMENT:

Fold

FROM: NAME \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_  
COMPANY \_\_\_\_\_  
TITLE \_\_\_\_\_  
ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Cut Along Line

**BUSINESS REPLY MAIL**

No postage stamp necessary if mailed in the United States  
POSTAGE WILL BE PAID BY

**HONEYWELL**

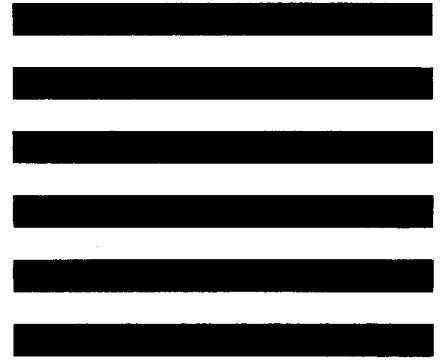
ELECTRONIC DATA PROCESSING DIVISION

60 WALNUT STREET

WELLESLEY HILLS, MASS. 02181

ATT'N: TECHNICAL COMMUNICATIONS DEPARTMENT

FIRST CLASS  
PERMIT NO. 39531  
WELLESLEY HILLS  
MASS.



Cut Along Line

**Honeywell**  
ELECTRONIC DATA PROCESSING