
Advanced Skill Certificate in Vintage Typewriter Repair

Identifying and Classifying Typewriter Models

Advanced Skill Certificate in Vintage Typewriter Repair: A certification program that focuses on the repair and maintenance of vintage typewriters.

Bakelite: A type of plastic material used in the construction of some typewriter components, such as keys and knobs.

Carriage: The part of the typewriter that holds the paper and moves horizontally as you type.

Carriage Return: The mechanism that moves the carriage back to the starting position after a line of text has been typed.

Coupler: A mechanism that connects the typewriter's keys to the typebars, allowing the keys to strike the ink ribbon and print a character on the paper.

Escapement: The mechanism that controls the movement of the carriage and ensures that the typebars strike the ink ribbon at the correct time.

Font: The set of characters that a typewriter is capable of printing, including letters, numbers, and symbols.

Ink Ribbon: The ribbon that contains the ink used to print characters on the paper.

Platen: The cylindrical roller that the paper is wrapped around in the carriage.

Segment: A group of typebars that are connected together and strike the ink ribbon simultaneously to print a specific set of characters, such as numbers or punctuation marks.

Typebar: The lever that is connected to each key and strikes the ink ribbon to print a character on the paper.

Typewriter Model Identification: The process of determining the specific make and model of a vintage typewriter.

Vintage Typewriter: A typewriter that is no longer in production and is considered to be a collectible or antique item.

Wite-Out: A correction fluid used to cover up mistakes on typed documents.

Bail Arm: A lever that is used to lift the carriage and move it to the right or left.

Bakelite Keys: Typewriter keys made from Bakelite, a type of plastic material.

Ball Type Element: A type of interchangeable type element used in some electric typewriters, consisting of a spherical ball with characters printed on its surface.

Crescent-Shaped Typebars: Typebars that are curved in a crescent shape, allowing them to strike the ink ribbon at an angle.

Daisy Wheel: A type of interchangeable type element used in some electric typewriters, consisting of a flat, radial wheel with characters printed around its edge.

Double Strike: A problem that occurs when the typebars do not strike the ink ribbon with enough force, resulting in faint or missing characters.

Ergonomic Keyboard: A typewriter keyboard designed to reduce strain on the hands and wrists during typing.

Friction Feed: A mechanism that advances the paper using friction between the platen and the paper, rather than a mechanical roller.

Half-Stick Key: A key that only prints a half-height character, such as a single quote or apostrophe.

Index Typewriter: A typewriter that uses a circular type element, rather than individual typebars.

Key Chatter: A problem that occurs when the keys do not return to their normal position quickly enough, resulting in multiple characters being printed at once.

Line Spacing: The distance between lines of text on a typed document.

Magnetic Type Element: A type of interchangeable type element used in some electric typewriters, consisting of a flat, magnetic strip with characters printed on it.

N-Key Rollover: A feature that allows the typewriter to register multiple keys being pressed at the same time.

Olivetti Typewriters: A brand of Italian-made typewriters, known for their sleek design and high-quality construction.

Pica Type: A font that uses 10 characters per inch, resulting in a larger character size.

Portable Typewriter: A typewriter that is designed to be easily transported, often with a carrying case.

Ribbon Advance: The mechanism that moves the ink ribbon after a character has been printed, ensuring that a fresh ink-covered portion of the ribbon is used for the next character.

Selectric Typewriter: A brand of electric typewriter made by IBM, known for its use of a ball type element.

Spaceband: A thin metal strip that is used to separate lines of text on a typed document.

Tabulator: A mechanism that allows the carriage to be quickly and accurately moved to specific positions on the paper.

Touch Typing: A method of typing that does not require the typist to look at the keys, relying instead on muscle memory.

Understroke Type: A font that uses 12 characters per inch, resulting in a smaller character size.

Visible Print Typewriter: A typewriter that has a window that allows the typist to see the text as it is being typed.

Virtue Typewriter: A brand of typewriter made in the United States, known for its high-quality construction and durability.

Warped Platen: A problem that occurs when the platen becomes warped or misshapen, resulting in uneven printing.

Wooden Typewriter: A typewriter that is made primarily of wood, rather than metal.

Write-On Typewriter: A typewriter that is designed to be used with carbon paper, allowing multiple copies of a document to be made at once.

Typewriter Classification: The process of categorizing typewriters based on their specific features and characteristics.

Antique Typewriter: A typewriter that is considered to be a historical artifact, often due to its age or rarity.

Blanket: A piece of fabric that is used to protect the platen from dirt and debris.

Carriage Lock: A mechanism that prevents the carriage from being accidentally moved.

Corona Typewriters: A brand of typewriter made in the United States, known for its high-quality construction and durability.

Decalomania: A decorative technique that involves transferring a design from a sheet of paper to a typewriter using a special adhesive.

Detergent: A cleaning agent that is used to remove ink and dirt from the typewriter's ink ribbon and other components.

Diamond Type: A font that uses a diamond-shaped character set, rather than the standard rectangular shape.

Duplex Typewriter: A typewriter that is designed to print on both sides of a sheet of paper.

Electric Typewriter: A typewriter that uses an electric motor to power its mechanisms.

Font Change: The process of replacing the typewriter's font element with a different one.

Fraktur Type: A font that uses a Gothic-style character set.

Golfball Type Element: A type of interchangeable type element used in some electric typewriters, consisting of a spherical ball with characters printed on its surface.

Grease: A lubricant that is used to protect the typewriter's moving parts from wear and tear.

Half-Width Typewriter: A typewriter that is designed to print on half-width paper, such as IBM punch cards.

Index Type: A type of typewriter that uses a circular type element, rather than individual typebars.

Keyboard Membrane: A flexible sheet of plastic that is used to protect the typewriter's keys and mechanisms from dust and debris.

Lever-Set Tabulator: A type of tabulator that is set using a lever, rather than a button or key.

Linotype Machine: A typesetting machine that uses a line of type, rather than individual characters.

Manual Typewriter: A type