

SPECIAL FEATURES OF THE I.C.T. COMPUTER TYPESETTING SOFTWARE

Paper Tape Input:

The system is designed in such a way as to allow the use of any input keyboard and any six, seven or eight track paper tape codes that is physically acceptable to the 1900 series. This means that the UIA would not be restricted in its choice of an input keyboard.

Keyboard Allocate Function

The paper tape keyboard operator does not have to type out every single code every time he starts a particular standard sequence of type (e.g. alphabet style, character size, spacing, etc.). He can define a spare key to represent a whole string of characters, either for the duration of the job or until he wishes to redefine the sequence. This means that the UIA operator would not need to spend much extra time in typing out codes prior to a line of text.

Non-Print Information

Apart from typesetting codes, the keyboard operator can include 'non-print information' into the line which he is typing. This information is stored with the information to be printed, but is not printed with it. This means the UIA can include keywords after a given entry. The computer can be made to sort entries and create indexes on the basis of these keywords. A single non-print code can in fact be included in a line of printed text before a particular word. This avoids the necessity to re-type a given index word.

The non-print facility also means that the UIA could store information with a Yearbook entry, which would only be printed when specially requested. This would be a valuable means of storing bibliographical or meeting information pertinent to a particular organization.

Unprocessed Text

Text can be stored in the computer in a processed or unprocessed form. This means that the UIA can make corrections of content before the text is arranged into lines. This could mean an additional saving, depending on the arrangement of the system.

Word Kill

The keyboard operator can correct an error already punched into a paper tape by using a special key which cancels the word. He then retypes the word correctly. There does not appear to be any method of correcting an erroneous sentence or paragraph, once typed, except by removing the tape and starting again. It would be quite easy for the operator to detect where on the paper tape a particular entry had been started. Sections of tape can be joined.