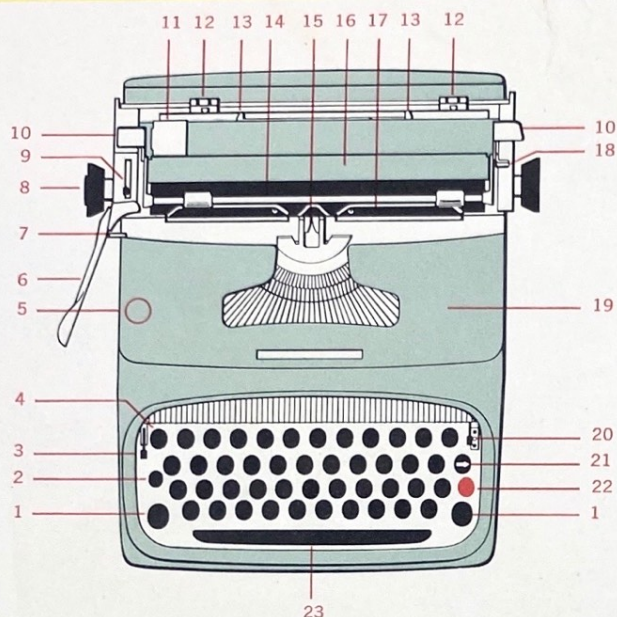
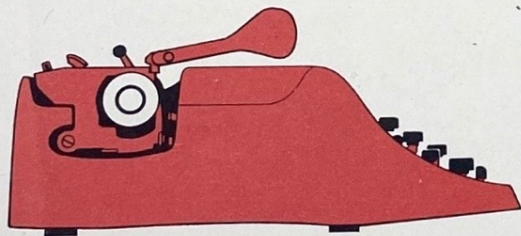




- 1** Shift Keys
- 2** Shift Lock
- 3** Tabulator Setting and Clearing Lever
- 4** Margin Release and Paragraph Indentation Key
- 5** Personal Touch Tuning
- 6** Line-space and Carriage Return Lever
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- 23** Space Bar





*Instructions
for the use
of the*

olivetti *Studio 44*
typewriter



To prepare the machine for use

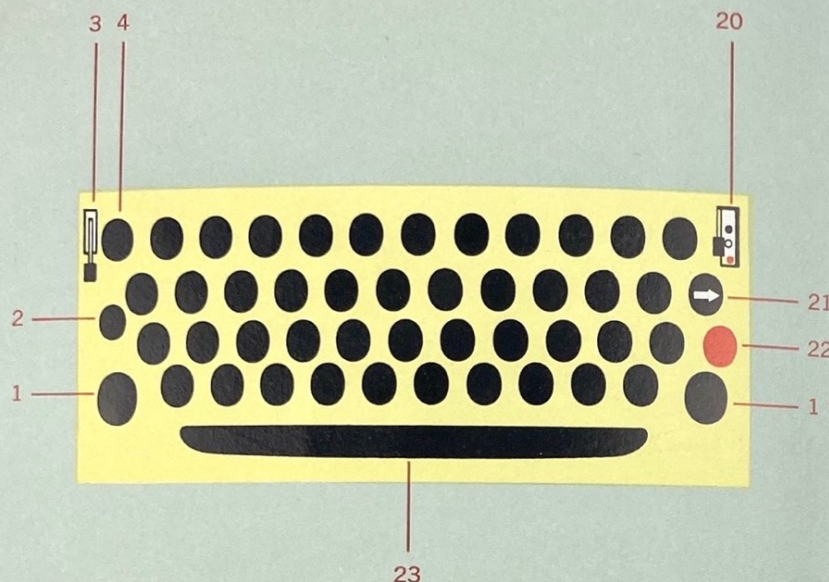
After removing all the cardboard and paper packing, these simple preliminaries should be followed:

- a) Move the *carriage return and line space lever* ⑥ into its working position.
- b) Make sure that the *ribbon colour change lever* ⑩ is in the blue (or red) position.
- c) The *line space selector* ⑨ must be in one of the slots 1, 2, 3 or 4.
- d) Make sure that the *margin stops* ⑫ are at opposite ends of the carriage.

How to insert the paper

To insert paper, lift the bail rod ⑭ and slide the paper behind the platen (roller), turning the platen until the paper emerges at the front. If the paper needs to be straightened, pull *paper release lever* ⑮ forward, adjust the paper and push back lever. The machine is now ready for use.

Keyboard



Shift Keys ①

To type capital letters, depress either of the two shift keys ①.

Shift Lock ②

Depress this key whenever you want to type continuously in capitals. To return to normal typing, depress either of the shift keys ①.

Back Space Key ③

Depress this key to move the carriage back one space.

Margin Release and Paragraph Indentation Key ④

This key serves a double purpose:

a) It enables you to type outside the limits set by either of the margin stops ⑫.

b) It gives automatic paragraph indentation. If kept pressed down while bringing the carriage back to the start of a new line, the carriage will stop just over one inch to the right of the set margin.

Space Bar ⑮

This moves the carriage one space forward to provide the space between words.

Horizontal half spacing

When the space bar is pressed down, the carriage moves a half space to the left; when it is released, the carriage moves another half space. This action is very useful when making a correction to insert an omitted letter, or when it is necessary to insert a shorter word in place of a longer one:

- a) Inserting an omitted letter: — it was a vey good idea;
— it was a very good idea.

After erasing the error, position the carriage so that the printing point is immediately over the preceding space. Then depress the space bar and, while it is down, strike the letter desired. Release the space bar and repeat the process until the word is completed.

- b) Reducing the space: — They have a good idea;
— They had a good idea.

Position the carriage to the space preceding the erased word, then space one full space followed by half a space thereafter using the same procedure as in example a).

Ribbon Colour Change and Stencil Lever ⑯

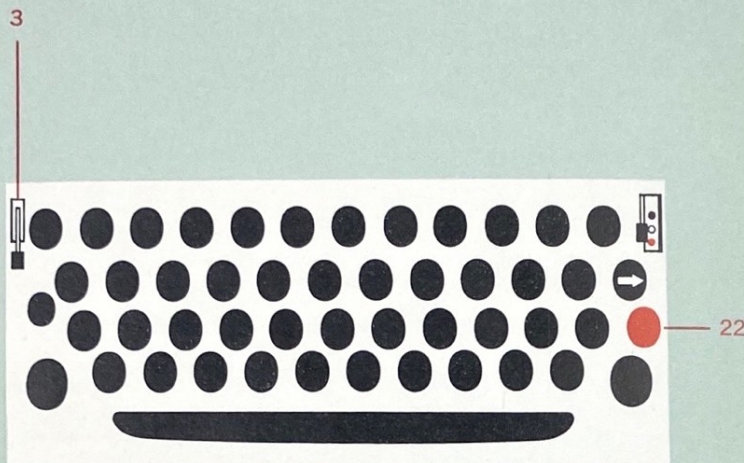
With the lever set opposite the blue dot, typing takes place on the upper half of the ribbon: when set opposite the red dot, typing takes place on the lower half. For stencil cutting, the ribbon is put out of action by setting the lever opposite the white dot.

Tabulator Key ⑰. Tabulator Setting and Clearing Lever ⑱

The tabulator makes it easy to type tables of words or figures in any arrangement of vertical columns, stopping the carriage automatically at the beginning of each column. Once the number and position of columns required are known, a stop must be set for each of them.

To set the stops

Move the carriage to the point at which the *type guide* ⑮ coin-



cides with the beginning of the first column you require. Then push the *tabulator setting lever* ③ *backward*. Next, move the carriage along to the place where the second column is required, and set the second stop in the same way, and so on with any further columns.

To tabulate

Once the stops have been set, and the carriage moved to the left margin, it is only necessary to depress the red *tabulator key* ②② to reach the beginning of the first column automatically. Type the appropriate words or figures, then depress the key again to arrive at the second column and so on.

In typing columns of numbers always set the stop for the largest number in your list and use the space bar to bring you to the right position in the column for any smaller number.

The example on the opposite page shows how to use the tabulator. When it is desired to change the arrangement of the columns, or to eliminate them entirely, the stops must be cleared.

Setting of tabulator stops

	Last name	First name	Address	Amount
Stops:	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Walker	David	67 Main Street	727
	Smith	John	34 Court House Square	110,834
	Hope	William	57 Elm Street	82,319
	Stevens	Larry	1 City Hall Square	6,100
	Greene	Andrew	34 West End Avenue	250
	Cooper	Edward	4 Canal Street	95
	Brown	Alfred	12 County Road	22,188

To clear a single stop

To clear a single stop, bring the carriage to that stop by depressing the tabulator key, then pull the tabulator clearing lever ③ *forward*.

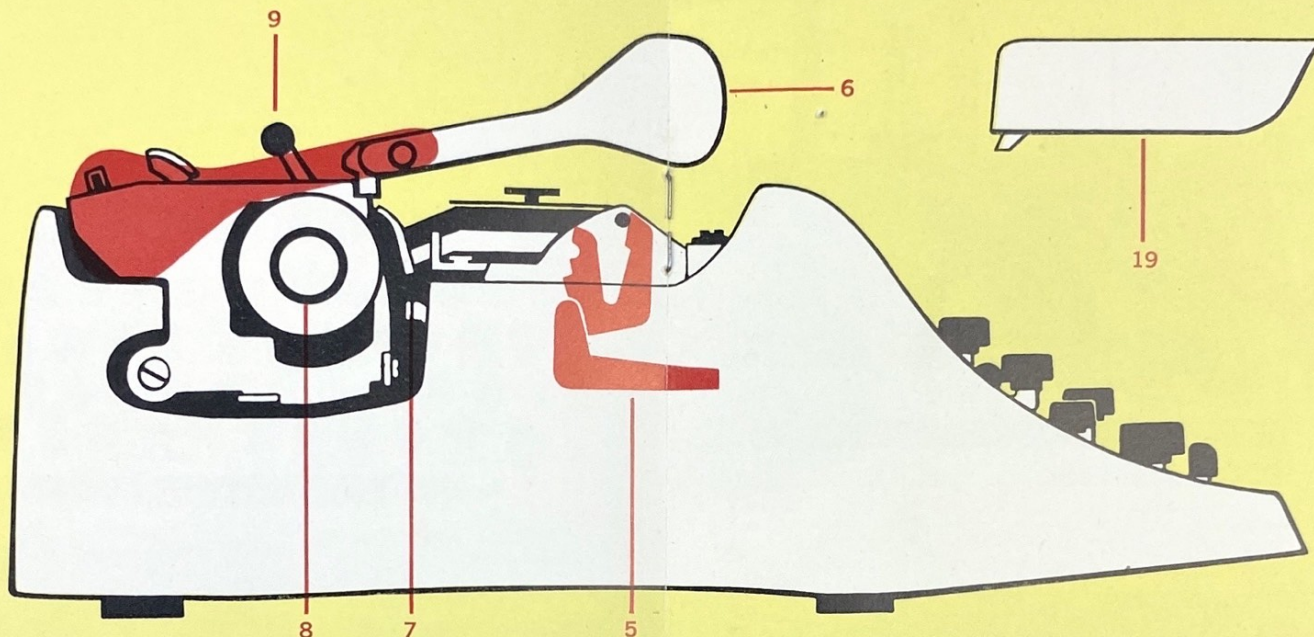
To clear all the stops

To clear all the stops at once, keep the tabulator clearing lever pulled forward while moving the carriage its full length by depressing the tabulator key.

Detachable Top Cover ①⑨

To remove, hold the cover firmly at the centre and lift from the front. This gives access to the touch tuning device, to the ribbon spools and to the type for cleaning purposes.

Carriage



Carriage Locking Lever ⑦

This locks the carriage in the central position and prevents it from moving whilst it is being carried. The carriage should be locked every time the typewriter is put into its case.

Line-Space and Carriage Return Lever ⑥

The carriage return lever must be hinged forward when using the machine and folded back when replacing it in the carrying case. When brought forward into the working position, it is used to take the carriage back to the beginning of the writing line; at the same time it moves the paper up ready for typing a new line, according to the setting of the *line space selector*.

Line Space Selector ⑨

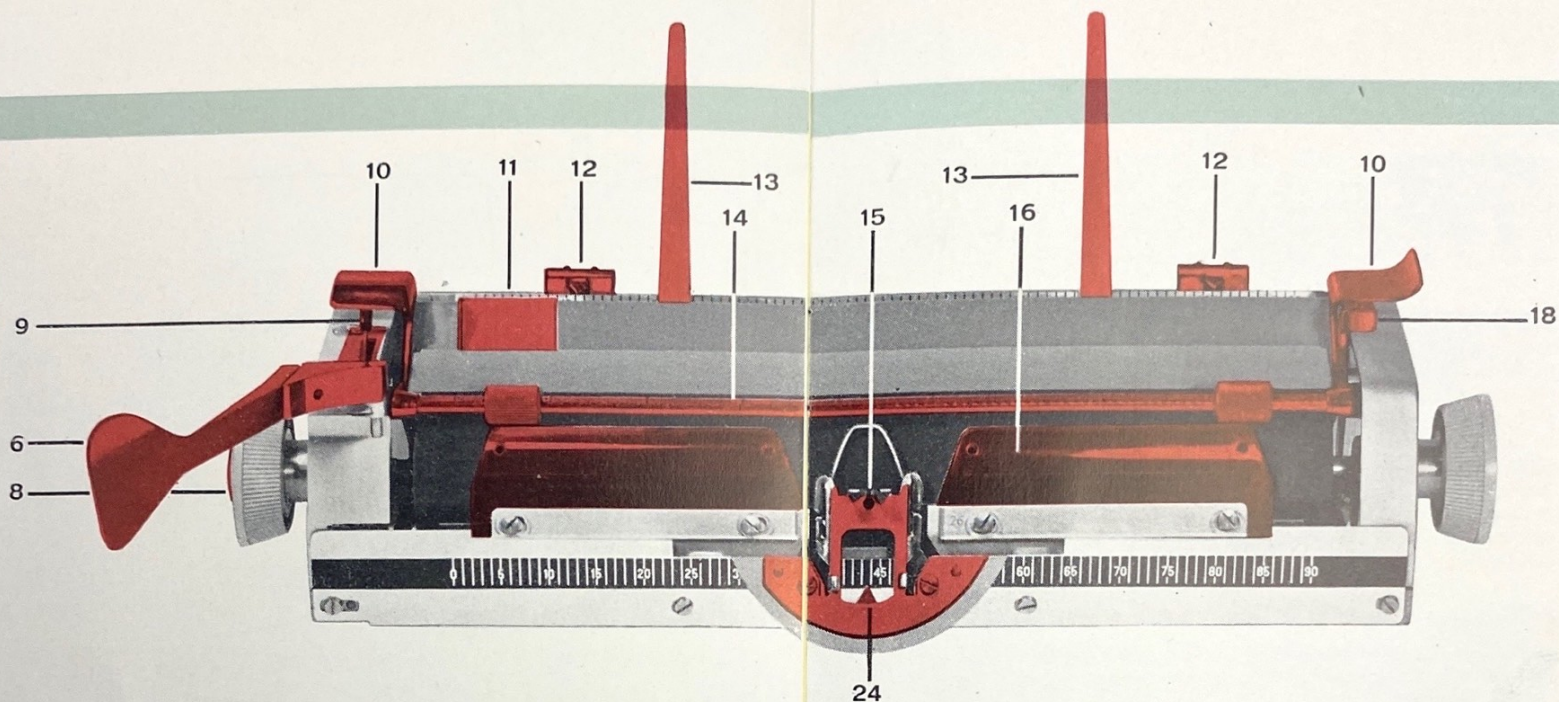
The distance between consecutive lines of typing is determined by the line space selector. This is set in position 1 for single spacing, in position 2 for intermediate spacing, in position 3 for double spacing, and in position 4 for triple spacing.

With the line space selector in position 0, the spacing mechanism is disengaged and the platen (roller) can be revolved freely by hand to any position. This is used when inserting corrections between lines, or for signs either above or below the writing line, for example: H_2SO_4 , $a^a + b^a$, 23^{RD} , 60° , etc.

When using position 0 of line space selector ⑨ instead of variable line spacing knob ⑧ the platen will align itself automatically to the lines typed before, after the line space selector ⑨ has been returned from position 0 to the positions 1, 2, 3 or 4, as the case may be.

Variable Line Spacing Knob ⑧

The platen can also be disengaged from the spacing mechanism by pressing this knob. Use this in conjunction with the *transparent paper holders* ⑦ when you wish to start typing at a particular position on the paper, when typing on ruled forms, or to find the correct alignment when re-inserting into the machine a sheet that has already been typed.



Personal Touch Tuning ⑤

This device enables the user to adjust the key tension to suit his or her touch. The lever will be found under the *detachable top cover* on the left side. There are four positions, 1 the lightest, 4 the heaviest.

The beginner is recommended to start with the tension set at 4. Later, as ease and lightness of touch and speed have been acquired, the adjustments can be brought into play one after the other until the lightest touch is in use at position 1. Experienced typists who have used heavier machines will find it better to follow this method too.

Carriage Release Levers ⑩

When either of these levers is pressed, the carriage moves freely to the left and may be brought to any desired position.

Bail Rod ⑭

This holds the paper firmly against the platen. It should be

raised when inserting paper into the machine or when making an erasure.

Paper Release Lever ⑮

When pulled forward it loosens the paper under the platen. It is used for adjusting the paper to a vertical position and when inserting several sheets with carbon paper into the machine. The lever should always be in the locked position while typing.

Paper Supports ⑬

These are folded down when not in use and are raised to support the paper while typing.

Margin Stops ⑫

The two margin stops can be moved quickly into the desired positions by pressing lightly on them and sliding them to left or right along the graduated scale. Each division on the scale corre-

sponds to one typing space. Before setting margins, move the stops to left and right extremities respectively. Next, move the carriage until the type guide ⑮ coincides with the point at which you want your left margin to be. Then move the left hand stop to the right as far as it will go. Reverse the process to set the right hand stop.

If you want to type beyond the margin stops in either direction, use the *margin release key* ④ as shown on page 4.

Transparent Paper Holders ⑰

The transparent plastic paper holders serve four purposes: 1) to guide the paper straight under the bail rolls without any need for manual adjustment; 2) to hold the paper firmly against the platen even when typing is continued to the very bottom edge of the sheet; 3) by means of the graduated scales, to provide an accurate line guide when a sheet is moved or is re-inserted for further typing; 4) for ruling lines by inserting a pencil point in one of the apertures provided for the purpose, moving the carriage to obtain horizontal lines, and turning the platen with the carriage stationary to obtain vertical lines.

Paper Guide ⑱

It ensures accurate positioning of the paper on the platen and helps to obtain constantly even page setting.

Bell

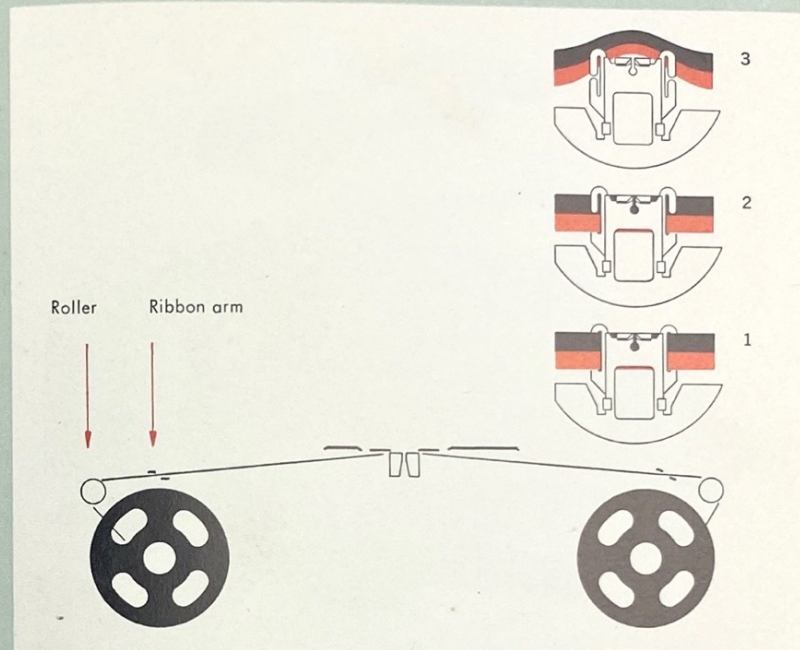
The ringing of the bell is a warning that there are only a few more spaces before the end of the writing line. Obviously the number of spaces varies according to the kind of types.

Ribbon

The ribbon is generally in two colours, the top half being blue or black and the bottom half red. To switch from one to the other use the *ribbon colour lever* ⑩ as indicated on pag. 5. The machine uses a full length ribbon, on standard machine size spools. For best results always use an Olivetti ribbon. In emergency any ½ inch wide ribbon can be used provided there is an eyelet at each end of the spool to activate the ribbon reverse.

Ribbon Reverse

The ribbon moves along automatically each time a key is depressed. When it reaches the end on one spool, it reverses also automatically. To wind the whole ribbon on to one of the spools, e. g., when about to change it, just rotate the appropriate spool with the finger. Before doing so, move the ribbon arm as far



as it will go away from the spool towards the centre of the machine.

Changing the Ribbon

Having removed the top cover, wind the whole ribbon on to one spool. Then slide the ribbon out of the hooks of the ribbon vibrator. (See 1, 2 and 3 above). Unscrew the two knurled nuts which hold the spools in place and take out the two spools. Hook the new ribbon to the empty spool and wind it until the metal eyelet — about 6" from the end — is covered. Replace the spools on their shafts and make sure the two knurled nuts are replaced and tightened, as otherwise the ribbon will not move. Check that the bottom half of the ribbon is in the red position. Reinsert the ribbon into the ribbon vibrator.

Putting the Machine in its Case

First lock the carriage with the carriage locking lever ⑦, fold the *carriage return lever* ⑥ back and down.

Maintenance



The Olivetti Studio 44 requires very little maintenance however heavy the load of work. But naturally it will give of its best if it is treated with the care that every fine machine deserves. Always slip the rubber cover over the machine when it is not in use, to protect it from dust. Then to keep it up to concert pitch, follow these simple rules.

Type Cleaning

As soon as the typing lacks its usual clean appearance, clean the type. Take off the *top cover* ①. Now press the keys on the left half of the machine with the open hand and slide a piece of paper under the lifted type bars. The paper will support the type and catch the dirt. Use the nylon brush which is supplied in the cleaning kit, dip it in any good typewriter cleaning fluid and clean each letter. After cleaning, dry the type letters, one by one, and remove the paper carefully. Follow the same procedure with the other half of the keys. Do not allow drops of cleaning fluid or pieces of dirt to fall into the machine or to adhere to the type bars.

Erasing

When erasing with a rubber, move the carriage to one side so that the particles of rubber from the eraser fall clear of the type segment.

Cleaning the Platen

Use a clean white cloth slightly dampened with good rubbing alcohol.

Backing Sheets

When typing single copies it is advisable to have an extra sheet of paper behind the one being typed. This ensures a better impression and reduces the wear on the platen.

Internal Cleaning

For a quick internal cleaning, unscrew the metal plate under the machine, clean the internal parts with the soft hair brush also supplied with the cleaning kit. It should be dry. Never oil the machine. It leaves the factory ready for long service without attention. Special oils are necessary and are applied only to certain points. Indiscriminate oiling can interfere with the proper working of the machine.

Faulty Working

If a fault does develop take the machine to our agent or dealer or to a good typewriter maintenance firm. As a rule, defects are small and very easily put right by an expert. But damage can be caused by inexperienced hands.

General Maintenance

From time to time you should have the typewriter thoroughly checked. This lengthens its life and keeps it in good working order. For such attention you are advised to go either to an Olivetti agent or to some reliable typewriter maintenance firm.