

erter AD-4 of a type similar to the amplifier-diverters AD-1 to AD-3 referred to above. The pulse which is then delivered by AD-4 is applied by means of U2 to the normal input of the trigger circuit BET. The trigger circuit BET then switches to "1", causing the coil B to be energized and, thereby the drive of the drum 10 and the disk 58 by the motor 11. However, since the trigger circuit BVK is now at "1", no positive voltage appears at the output of E1 and E2 and, consequently, the circuits C1 and C2 are non-conducting. By contrast, since the three inputs of the AND circuit are now impressed with a positive potential, a positive voltage appears at the output of said circuit E3, rendering the circuit C3 conducting. On the other hand, since the trigger circuit BFM is now at "0", the circuit C4 is non-conducting. Under these conditions, the pulse which, at the instant when the row L3 of the line N1 is about to pass under the heads T-1 to T-n, is sent by detector PH3 and which is applied to circuits C2 and C3 is transmitted only by circuit 3. This pulse is then applied by means of U7 and U4 to the supplementary input of the trigger circuit BET, which switches back to "0", thereby causing the de-energization of B and the stoppage of the drum 10 and disk 58 said stoppage occurring exactly at the moment when the line N2 arrives before the opening 18. The pulse which is transmitted by means of U7 is also applied by means of U7 to the warning device 61 in order to advise the operator that said line N2 is now immobilized before the opening 18 and, in turn, can be identified by touch.

After the explanations given hereinabove, it will be understood that each time the operator, after identifying a line, presses the pushbutton KL, the drum 10 is momentarily driven in order to bring the next line opposite the opening 18. Upon completion of the identification of the various Braille characters, the operator, if he so desires, can control either the erasure lines of Braille characters formed on the drum or the recording of said lines, in the form of raised dots on a paper tape such as that which in FIG. 5 is denoted by 31, or also control the rereading of the lines of previously identified characters.

In the event the operator only wants to control the erasure of the lines of Braille characters of the drum, he must then press a pushbutton KF, causing the positive voltage delivered to the output of the trigger circuit BVK to be applied to the input of an amplifier-diverter AD-5. The latter then delivers a pulse which is applied, on the one hand, by means of an OR circuit U8 (FIG. 6C) to the input of a delay element R5 and to the normal input of the trigger circuit BCE which then switches to "1" and, on the other hand, by means of an OR circuit U9 (FIG. 6B) and of the circuit U2 to the normal input of the trigger circuit BET which thus switches to "1". In view of the fact that the trigger circuit BCE is now at "1", the circuit E3 ceases to have its three inputs impressed with a positive potential. Under these conditions, the positive voltage existing at the output of said circuit disappeared, rendering the circuit C3 non-conducting. On the other hand, the positive voltage which is then delivered to the normal output of the trigger circuit BCE is applied to an energizing source of the erasing means 21, so that the latter is then capable of ensuring the demagnetization of the cells which move past it. Moreover, since the trigger circuit BET is now at "1", the coil B is re-energized, which causes the drum 10 and the disk 58 to be driven by the motor 11. In the course of this drive, the cells of the drum move past the

erasing means 21, enabling the cells that were magnetized to be demagnetized and the balls that were housed in said cells to be extracted therefrom. The delay of the delay element R5 is set up in such a way that—in response to pulse that was applied to its input—a delayed pulse appears at its output only when all the cells of the drum have moved at least once past the erasing means 21. Said delayed pulse is then applied, on the one hand, to the supplementary inputs of the trigger circuits BVK and BCE which thus switch back to "0" and, on the other hand, by means of U4 to the supplementary input of the trigger circuit BET which, since it switches back to "0", causes the stoppage of the drum 10. At that moment, the drum is ready to be reused to form new lines of Braille characters.

In the event the operator, after identifying the lines of Braille characters of the drum, wishes to control the recording of said characters on a paper tape 31, he must press a pushbutton KI, which enables the positive tension delivered to the normal output of the trigger circuit BVK to be applied to the input of an amplifier-diverter AD-6. The latter then delivers a pulse which is applied, on the one hand, to the normal input of the trigger circuit BPG which thus switches to "1" and, on the other hand, by means of U9 and U2 to the normal input of the trigger circuit BET which switches back to "1". However, before describing the operations triggered as a result of the switching operations of the trigger circuits BET and BPG, it is first pointed out that, as can be appreciated from FIG. 6C, the disk 58 is provided with a notch HR which, when said disk is rotated, moves past a detector PHR of a type similar to that of the detectors PH1 to PH3, said detector PHR delivering an electric pulse each time said notch HR moves past it. The detector PHR and the notch HR are positioned in such a manner that said detector delivers a pulse only at the instant when the line N1 of the drum is about to move past the pressure roller 32 which is now in the position of rest.

The detector PHR is connected through its output to the conditioned inputs of two control circuits C7 and C8, the circuit C7 having its conditioning input connected to the output of an AND circuit E4, the circuit C8 having its conditioning input connected to the output of an AND circuit E5. The circuit E4 possesses four inputs which are connected to, respectively, the normal output of the trigger circuit BPG, to the supplementary output of the trigger circuit BCE, to the normal output of the trigger circuit BVK, and to the supplementary output of a trigger circuit BIP. The circuit E5 possesses three inputs which are connected to, respectively, the normal output of the trigger circuit BVK, to the supplementary output of the trigger circuit BCE, and to the normal output of the trigger circuit BIP. The normal output of the trigger circuit BIP is likewise connected to the electromagnet 39 discussed hereinabove. Since the trigger circuit BIP is in the "0" state, no positive voltage is delivered to the normal output of said trigger circuit. Therefore, the electromagnet 39 is not energized. On the other hand, the output of the circuit ES is not impressed with a positive potential, so the circuit C8 is not conducting.

A description will now be given of what happens when, after the operator presses the pushbutton K1, the trigger circuits BPG and BET have been switched to the "1" state. Owing to the fact that the trigger circuits BVK and BPG are in the "1" state and the trigger circuits BCE and BIP are in the "0" state, the output of the