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now. <http://pacwestmicro.com/pacwest/admin/copes-vulcan-maintenance-manual.xml>

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Answer questions, earn points and help others. You might be able to get a general idea of the circuit from somewhere on the net. Was the power supply dead. ATX style power supplies have both a standby and main section. If the component failure is in this section, this standby voltage will be missing or incorrect, and the computer will be dead wont power on at all. Ive seen a number of catastrophic failures in this standby circuit, and repair isnt suggested or economically feasible, especially as some parts often poof beyond identification. Second, try unplugging the stapler, unloading the staples, and if possible, reach a couple of fingers into the stapler and try manually pushing up on the staple head to see if you can get the driver blade to come down. Does it come down smoothly, or does it seem like there is something stuck in there. If you arent sure about disassembling the unit my usual method but Id recommend having the parts diagram handy, try using a flashlight to look at the underside of the staple head, where the staples come out can you see anything stuck in there. If so, you might be able to use a small knife blade or small dental pick to get jammed staple pieces out. It may be voltage regulator, or regulating transistor, electrolytic capacitor or even shorted diode at pwr. Check all for short. Was it reverse polarity or overvoltage occurred. Login to post Hope these helps, thanks for choosing Fixya for assistance. Where can I find the replacement part Thanks Bostitch company uses AmexSP for their replacement parts. The phone number is 8003439329 It is a swingline electric stapler model 270 Most electric staplers have them the paper hits the trigger and the stapler fires, and some allow you to set the sensitivity of the

trigger. If yours allows you to adjust the sensitivity, try adjusting it. If it's not adjustable, the trigger probably needs to be replaced under heavy use, they may need to be replaced every year or so. <http://www.hydroexpert.ru/img/copiadora-ricoh-aficio-mp-2550-manual.xml>

I'm not too familiar with this exact stapler. I don't have a diagram for it but if you go to a store that sells them, you could possibly find out there if you still can't get it. I hope this was helpful. Let me know, thanks. HP Solutions Center will close now. Answer questions, earn points and help others. January 23, 2014. Verified Purchase. Disappointing. Broke within the first week. Doesn't seem to recognize when a piece of paper is inserted so it won't trigger the stapler to staple. Read more. Helpful. Comment Report abuse. S. Buchanan. Because tweaking individual colors and interface, fast resume, Boston electric stapler model 100 manual caching, the job takes about as long as would a plastic bandwidth you can provide. Just enter a link or data transfer technology, and intuitive to control who has a given CD or DVD at. You no longer have to fuss with manual staplers that often don't make it through the stack. Model 100 Good working and cosmetic condition. Seller assumes all responsibility for this listing. Shipping and handling. This item will ship to United States, but the seller has not specified shipping options. This feature is not available right now. Please try again later. Like new, some minor scuffing. Details Item Weight 1.0 pounds Shipping Weight 1.0 pounds Domestic Shipping Item can be shipped within U.S. Item MPN Does not apply Thoroughly tested This product has been tested completely thoroughly by our dedicated testing team. Sold by rbark504255zxs. Heavy-duty staplers have a wide opening to accept a wide stack of papers, and a longer arm than a desk staplers to provide more leverage to press a staple through the stack. Select product group or Model below for picture and detailed specifications. Most Staplex Automatic Electric Stapler models also available with either footswitch or fingertrip activation; 110/125 volts.

Heavy-duty staplers have a wide opening to accept a wide stack of papers, and a longer arm than a desk staplers to provide more leverage to press a staple through the stack. To load staples into most desk stapler, you only need to lift the arm to find where the staples go. However, the Boston 131 has a rearloading staple holder that pops out of the back. Set the Boston 131 on a table. Find the button at the back of the stapler. The button is between the hinge of the arm and the base of the stapler. Press the button in and up to release the spring mechanism that holds the staple loader. The loader will slide open. Tips If the staple holder doesn't slide open, pull on it with your other hand as you keep the button pressed. Sometimes the spring mechanism wears down and the loader doesn't pop out as easily as it should. References ABQ Techzonics Welcome Page Photo Credits staples for stapler image by Piotr Budner from Fotolia.com About the Author Based in Portland, Ore., Tammie Painter has been writing garden, fitness, science and travel articles since 2008. Painter earned her Bachelor of Science in biology from Portland State University. More Articles Instructions for a Breg Slingshot 2 How to Open an Electronic Safe Instructions for the Casio HR8TE How do I Connect a Satellite Dish to a. Using the right staples prevents jams and eliminates paper tears and wrinkles. There are a few factors to consider before you make your purchase. Steel, chisel point staples will prevent staple jams and save you time and frustration. Try using flat clinch staples that close flat and allow for neat, even paper stacks. Maximize the sheet capacity of your stapler and simplify your reordering process by choosing the largest staples your stapler can accommodate. That way, you simplify your reordering process and maximize the potential of your stapler. Make sure you buy the right kind of staples for your model. Both are designed to improve holding power.

<https://labroclub.ru/blog/3m-opticom-manual>

On Time Supplies makes it easy to order these and is quick at shipping the item. We typically respond to all sales requests within 12 business days. We typically respond within 12 business days; however, if you need If you experience a problem with any of our products, customer service, shipping, or even if you just plain don't like what you bought, please let us know. We'll do whatever it takes to make it right. For some models, rubber caps for the knobs were available to protect

hands. Other stapler models used levers, which were pressed rather than hit. The Development of Refills for Magazine Staplers When a user wanted to load the staples into a magazine stapler, the encircling wire was removed and the staples were pushed off this rod into the staplers magazine. Until the mid1920s, this was the way staples were sold for magazine staplers. However, this was about to change. Insert patent image and catalog image. However, on Oct. 1, 1925, an inventor affiliated with the Boston Wire Stitcher Co. When the cemented strips of staples were inserted into a stapler, the tissue was still attached. The tissue was destroyed as the staples were used to fasten papers. We have not found an advertisement for or an example of this type of staple strip. US Patent No. 1,665,051 was awarded in 1928. Hotchkiss was still selling this type of staple stick in 1930. By contrast, a 1928 advertising image shows sticks of staples that were softsoldered together for use in NevaClog staplers, and these sticks were not on rods encircled by wires. The sticks appear identical to the sticks of staples sold for staplers today. The same was true for the Hotchkiss staple sticks sold in the box below, which may date from the 1930s. In 1929, an inventor affiliated with Bostitch applied for a patent for strips of individual preformed staples held together solely with glue and no longer mounted on a rod. US Patent No. 1,792,235 was issued in 1931.

<https://hardwareusato.com/images/case-580-super-l-backhoe-manual.pdf>

Glued Frozen Wire Staples This was the name of Browns company during at least 188589. Product reviews published during 18991900 identified Samuel J. Yarger, Philadelphia, PA, as the supplier of this machine, and small oval brass plates on some examples of this machine have Yargers name. Yarger manufactured a wide range of wire stitching and binding machines used by printers during the decade beginning in 1899. Brown changed his companys name to Acme Staple Co., Ltd., in 1894. This machine was advertised as the Acme No. 4 in 1910. Yarger and Acme were different manufacturing companies. Advertisement for No. 5, 1889. This image, which corresponds to that in the 1887 patent, appeared in ads during 188692. There are minor differences between the machine in the image above and the machine in the photos to the right, e.g., the image above shows a row of holes along the spine of the machine. Those holes no longer appear in the image used in ads from 1893 onward. There is a distinct No. 6 model. It was advertised 192536. A third model shown later in the present table was advertised 193650. East Greenwich, RI The nameplate on some machines shows a 1907 patent date, on others a 1914 According to a company history on bostitch.com, the machine pictured to the right was introduced in 1914 and was referred to as the Model AO. These may have been early B1s. These B1s may date from 19241926. The stapler to the right is slightly later. It has patent dates 192426. Initially it imported staplers from Germany. It began manufacturing them in the US in 1931. It replaced the A Star Wire Stapler identical to the 1929 Hotchkiss 1A was sold by The Star Paper Fastener Co., Norwalk, CT. Star seems to have been a company and brand name used by E. H. Hotchkiss Co. In 1931, the "New, Improved" Hotchkiss Model 1A wire stapling machine came with an anvil with two positions. In one position, both legs were bent inward to form a normal staple.

<http://juanguillermocadena.com/images/case-580-backhoe-manual.pdf>

In the second position, one leg was bent inward and the other was bent outward, so the ends of the legs pointed in the same direction. The second position was designed to insert a temporary staple that could easily be removed. The Hotchkiss 5A not shown here was advertised in 1936. See bottom image to right where the anvil is clearer than in the top photo. In one position, the legs were turned inward when the staple was clinched. In the other position, the legs were turned outward to make a temporary staple that could easily be pulled out as though it were a pin. Chicago, IL Cadet design changed by 1974, when it was a short version of the Aceliner. The similar but longer Pilot Stapler Model No. 402 was advertised in 193674 The larger No. 104 Duplex Fastener was advertised in 1936. In the first position, the legs were bent inward. In the second position each leg was bent outward to make a temporary staple. The straight staple could be pulled out in the same way as a

straight pin. The NevaClog staplers could also be opened 180 degrees and used as tackers without an anvil. H31 Advertised 1937 E. H. Hotchkiss Co. Norwalk, CT Previously, to load a magazine stapler, one had to remove a plunger or other mechanism to push staples forward from the back of a stapler, insert a staple stick onto a rail at the back of the machine, and then replace the plunger. By contrast, one simply opened the Speed Stapler see the second photo to the right, placed a staple stick on the rail, and closed the stapler. When the Speed Stapler was opened, the mechanism that pushed staples forward as they were used moved back out of the way; when the stapler was closed, that mechanism moved forward against the staple stick. This innovation gave the company an important marketing edge over competitors. These staplers had a variety of exterior finishes. Immediately before and after World War II, they had nickelplated bodies like the Swingline No.4 in the bottom photo.

At other times, they were black, like the staplers in the first and third photos to the right. During 1957 they were grey like the stapler in the second photo to the right, pearl, jade, or topaz. Model 3C had a wood base and presumably was marketed, at least initially, during WWII to save metal. The Model 3C in the third photo was produced by Speed Products Co., and therefore dates from 1939-56. Generally the No. 3 and No. 4 had twoposition anvils like the NevaClog D30, but the 3C had a oneposition anvil. Chicago, IL Some surviving Scouts with convex spines have colored metallic exteriors. Scouts require special undulated chisel point staples, which are still available as Ace Clipper 70001 Staples from Shoplet.com Its existence was rediscovered by Curtis Scaglione, whose research findings are on his website, MyStaplers.com. This stapler may have been used to fasten papers in offices. However, it was clearly used in high speed, high volume commercial packaging. It is possible that this stapler was still on the market in the 1940s. An article published in Modern Packaging in 1944 refers to use of Bostitch electromagnetic staplers for packaging. Some early electric stapler models, including this one and the Bates 56 below, had electric "hammers" or actuators that punched down on the knob on the top of a conventional manual stapler. The Bostitch Model 4 used a standard Bostitch B5 stapler mounted on a base with an electromagnetic hammer. The base of the Bostitch Model 4 and the housing for the electromagnet are aluminum castings. The cast aluminum foot pedal weighs 5 lbs. The electric cable weighs another 4 lbs. Another surviving Model 4 has a serial number in the 4400s. This suggests that Bostitch made at least 4500 of these machines; however, manufacturers sometimes skipped over some serial numbers, so the number made may be lower. Models S54 and S56 were marketed in 1950. Model SJM was advertised in 1974. Staplex Co., Brooklyn, NY Uses standard staples.

bilagroup.com/wp-content/plugins/formcraft/file-upload/server/content/files/1626f6fefb7cac---bose-151-speakers-manual.pdf

Long Island City, NY Swingline marketed an electric stapling machine in 1957. Long Island City, NY This stapler used a coil with 10,000 staples. In the coil, the wire for each staple was straight and wires were sidebyside. The wires were bent into staples inside the machine, then inserted and clinched. The same coil is used by the Swingline Zephyr electric stapler, which was introduced in 1983. We have a duplicate of this stapler, loaded with a full coil of staples, mint in box with instructions, available for sale. Click on the Curator button at the top of our home page to send us an email if you are interested. All rights are reserved. Second, you must not violate our copyright, which means you may not use any images or text from the Early Office Museum web site in In some cases, images belong to someone else, and we cannot give Office Museum and provide a link or our web address www.officemuseum.com If you believe that we have not given appropriate credit for your work or have. Something went wrong. Tested and working." " Learn more opens in a new window or tab This amount is subject to change until you make payment. For additional information, see the Global Shipping Program terms and conditions opens in a new window or tab This amount is subject to change until you make payment. If you reside in an EU member state besides UK, import VAT on

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Refunds by law In Australia, consumers have a legal right to obtain a refund from a business if the goods purchased are faulty, not fit for purpose or don't match the seller's description. [More information at returns.](#) All Rights Reserved. User Agreement, Privacy, Cookies and AdChoice Norton Secured powered by Verisign. To get more targeted content, please make fulltext search by clicking [here](#). Don't be at all surprised to find, well, nothing. This is a subject that has not kindled the imagination of a single writer or historian. There will not be a special on the History Channel and it is highly unlikely one will not show up on the Antique Road Show. In fact, the real reason, this writer is tackling the subject, is because it has never been covered and should be, if we are going to recognize this machine as a vintage fastener. History will tell us that the electric motor was invented in the 19th century, but we will not concern ourselves with specifics, because there are many types and styles of motors. Used with actuators, you can pretty much apply motion to just about anything you want to be "electric". The first electric typewriters were invented around 1899 by Charles Blickensderfer who did just that. He added the motor and actuator to existing patents and produced the first electric typewriter. Some fastener historians will tell you that the electric stapler came to be in the 1950's, and that is all that is written on the subject. "The electric stapler came to be in the 1950's." Early examples pop up every now and again. Acme, Bates, Boston Wire Stitcher, and Swingline appeared to be the leaders in the field and judging from the number of examples found to date, did well for themselves. But, it is for sure; other companies worked their magic and produced electric staplers. 39 ACME STAPLE COMPANY The Acme Stapler pictured below appears to be one of the oldest examples. But appearance can be deceiving.

Acme maintained its inventory for years and produced the same fasteners for decades. At first glance this fastener appears to be early to late 1930s. But upon closer examination, the fastener shows that it is actually early to late 1950s. Again, the company produced the fasteners for decades. This heavy duty or floor model clearly is electric but appears to be nothing more than an actuator connected to an existing model. The stapler is electric, but only in the most basic context. Acme Floor Model 40 BATES MANUFACTURING COMPANY The stapler is a Bates H30, which are still easily found today. To operate it, one has to turn on the main switch, then hold down the safety switch which starts the motor whirring, then guide the paper under the stapler. This actuates the clutch solenoid, and with this, your papers are stapled. The stapler takes standard staples therefore, 30 or 40 sheets of paper may be the maximum. The base of this electric stapler is painted a light grey, which was common with office machine of the early 1950's period. Bates Electric Stapler 41 42 The stapler found in this example is the Bates H30 a machine that was acquired when Bates acquired the Consolidated Wire Product Company of New York who produced the Mercury Sr. Patent Number 2,643,307 Was granted to John J. Geel on June 23, 1953 for his invention of an electric Switch Actuator for an electric stapler. Geel assigned this invention to Francis E. Shreve of Charlotte, N.C. 44 Patent Number 2,656,537 Was granted to John J. Geel as well, on October 27, 1953 for his invention of an electrically Operable Stapler Actuator. Again, Geel assigned this invention to Francis E. Shreve. 45 Bodine, the maker of the motor on this example has a long history of automating machine previously considered manual. The following information is provided from their web site. 46 Another example of the Bates Electric is their Model 56. This machine used the Bates Model 56 standard stapler as its base fastener.

47 BOSTITCH Invented by Charles E. Shank and Nathan Smith, this model was to be known as the Electromagnetic Fastener. As of this writing, is the oldest electric fastener found. The patent was applied for on December 17, 1936 and on July 27, 1937 it was approved. Patent number 2,088,350 was assigned to this device. In contacting Stanley Bostitch, it was determined that they have no information on this electric stapler which left this writer to continue the investigation. Continuing the never ending search for information, at last, a BOSTITCH pamphlet was found dated 1939 and pictured in the pamphlet, this, the Electromagnetic Fastener. Interestingly, there was no indication on the page that this model was new. There was no claim to be the first. It was what it was; we have an electromagnetic fastener for sale. It was because of this soft sale, and based on the practices of the day, it would be safe to assume this machine was manufactured at about the same time the patent was approved and that would be 1937. Granted, it is not definitive but at least we as collectors will have a foundation in which to build. 48 The stapler used for the early electric fastener was the star of the Boston Wire Stitcher's fleet. This stapler was produced for many years and had a reputation of lasting a life time. 49 50 The Bostomatic was advertised by Bostitch in 1956. Bostitch was a very strong fastener producer and had many models of fasteners on the market. They have continually made manual and electric staplers throughout the years. The workmanship and quality of the Bostitch products have always withstood the test of time. 51 This is a mid to late 1950's example of the Bostitch Bostomatic Model B5E3J Electric Stapler. This electric example was a 110 volt, 15 amps at 60 cycle system. Safe to say, this electric stapler is hard to find, probably because when they broke, most owners would discard them rather than take a chance of shorting out their home or office.

With little effort, the Bostitch Stapler could easily be removed from the electrical portion of the device and used in a manual manner. The Bostitch Stapler held a patent number of 2150332 issued on March 14, 1939. The Inventor was Arthur H. Maynard who was well known as one of the most knowledgeable fastener inventors in the industry. What made this stapler ideal was that it uses standard size staples. Standard staple could be found everywhere from your local 5 and Dime to Sear and Roebucks. 52 E. H. HOTCHKISS COMPANY An early example of electric staplers comes from Roy E. Peterson who was with the Hotchkiss Stapler Company for years and responsible for many of their fasteners and designs. This patent was applied for on October 28, 1929 with an approval date of May 26, 1931. Peterson acknowledges that operating a foot operated or hand operated stapler numerous times during the day, may be exceedingly tiring to the user. It is not known whether this fastener was ever produced. None have surfaced to date, but the stapler is a Model 1A patented December 10, 1918 and is still found today in good working order. This example, invented by Francis J. Taylor, Jr. uses the Hotchkiss Model 122 as its staple driver. Taylor filed for his patent on August 27, 1948. The patent was approved on March 14, 1950. 53 Note the similarities to the Boston Wire Stitcher Model 4. 54 MARKWELL MANUFACTURING COMPANY, INC. Only after a careful review of my own data base did I find that Markwell had developed an electric stapler in the early 1950s. As indicated, this electric stapler used the RF model as its fastener and worked under the same principles as the other electric staplers, an actuator. This machine appears to be nicely made, but all that is available for evaluation is the photograph. 55 STAPLEX COMPANY James J. Oussani's invention is a fastener that many collectors will recognize. Patent Number 2,403,947 was applied for on May 19, 1944. This patent was approved on July 16, 1946.

As a foot note, his patent attorney was Nooster Davis. The same attorney used for years by the Hotchkiss Stapler Company and by Gertrude Hotchkiss Heyn after she sold the company. The stapler boasted and automatic trigger in which the inserted paper would activate the stapler. This patent was procured by Staplex Company Brooklyn, New York and was produced by them in 1949. Staplex claims to hold the first patents issued for an electric stapler which is not valid. Regardless, Staplex has been producing many electric staplers throughout the years and is certainly a leader in this field. This model was more commercially successful than other electric staplers as evident by its

availability today. They can be found at flea markets and antique shops and on line auctions. 56 57
58 SWINGLINE Swingline does not appear to have had interest in the electric stapler until much later. To date, the earliest example found appears to be the Swingline Model 66P. This fastener was made using the same technology as their competitors. 59 It has been said, the Swingline Electric Stapler was introduced in 1956. Yet, where was it, what did it look like and why aren't they in any collections. Turns out, perhaps they are in collections. The Swingline Model 66P appears to be an earlier version of the 66A which was introduced around 1958 to 1959. That stapler was sold in greater numbers and in the finest tradition of Swingline, was well made, which equated to a longer life. Unlike the Bostitch, Swingline designed their electric stapler where the stapler could not be removed from the electrical portion of the device therefore, could not be used as a manual stapler. This could, at least in part, explained why there aren't many around. When they broke, they were discarded. The Swingline Electric Stapler was a 110 volt, 15 amps at 5060 cycle system 60 And the story continues. There is still much to be learned. There are many fasteners to be discovered and researched.

For now, it is safe to say, staplers and especially, electric staplers have been with us for a longer period of time then what we believed. 61 Acco claims they produced the first electric stapler for the purpose of use in the office and on desk. This ad has to be from the 1970's, but who would argue the point, it is just advertising. 62 CHAPTER FOUR Advertising PROMOTIONAL PRODUCTS The B8 was a well built stapler that lasted for and decades. ADVERTISEMENTS The practice continues today, with several stapler Staplers as a promotional product represent manufactured providing their product for the marketing power. Whether 100 years ago or to the purpose of advertising other companies. Promotional products serve several sell your product or goods. You want your product purposes. Customers will remember your seen, you want your product on the mind of the organization long after they've received the product. Repeated The fastener industry wants the same thing. A quality the consumers. You look up to see if it lunch as well. Above Two examples of plunger caps mounted on the Hotchkiss Stapler Model 1. The example of the left is advertising the National Office Supply Company and the example of the right is advertising the National Cash Register Company. The National Cash Register Company gave the stapler away with each purchase of a new cash register. Wonderful ideas that was cost effective and easy to produce. Good salesmen used these promotional tools, and used them well Mark well. Many of you may remember when it acceptable to smoke in the office place. Pipes, cigarettes and cigar were common. The stapler companies were prepared to reach out to their clients even here. left This bronzed color advertisement for In the days of the fountain pen everyone had to Markwell Staplers was made by Metal Arts Co. The caractor in the center of little piece of card board like paper was used to the ash tray is Staple Sam the Markwell Man.

<http://eco-region31.ru/3m-opticom-manual>