

					2nd variant
2 pole	Permutation switch.	P_x	-	interchanges polarity reverses.	28 pts
2 pole	"	P_y	-	order of contacts S" (B) (C)	28 pts
1 pole	"	P_z	-	order of condensers	28 pts
1 pole	"	P_w	-	order of magnets among contacts (B) (C)	28 pts

[~~inter~~ wiring of the 4 permutation switches is now by plugging]

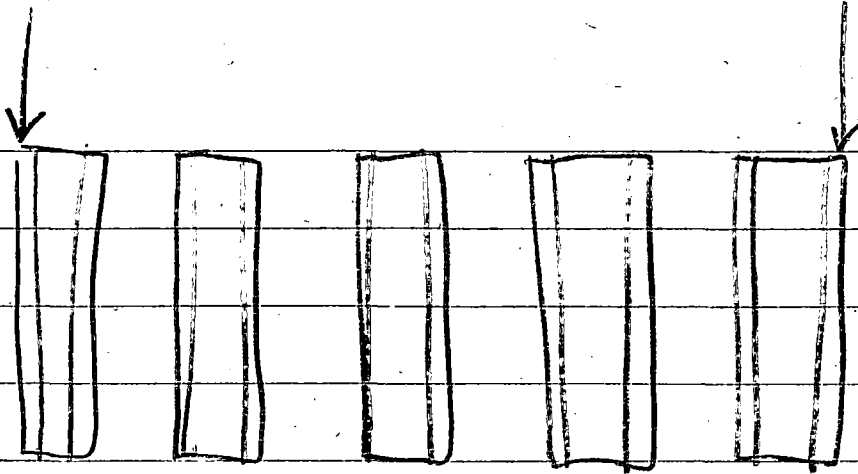
P_y and P_z are now mounted on shaft - {automatically advanced}

P_x is set only by hand (stops fixed)

(P_w is eliminated)

MOTION CONTROL

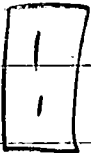
ROTOR ORDER



64

Let ^{rotor} order be dependent on a notch configuration at a given

Setting:



Why 2^5 or 32 possible combinations
(and these ^{ways} $5!$ rotor orders)

$$\frac{32 \times 120}{128}$$

120
128

Are 2^5 (32) ~~permutations~~ permutations sufficient?

Each ^{set} of the close wiring picked (under the scheme below) is enclosed in a permutation switch; the order is shifted by hand and remains fixed for a message. (This is equivalent to slide of a known wiring.)

REF ID: A4148568

Additional Keying Elements.

X_1 to X_{14} - For inter^{connecting} the polarity reversers so that a new sequence can be formed in the chain of these reversers.

Y_1 to Y_{14} - For inter^{changing the order} of pinwheel make and break contact S'' ~~into~~ the chain of polarity reversers.

Z_1 to Z_{14} - For interchanging ^{the order of} the storage condensers ~~in~~ in the chain of polarity reversers.

W_1 to W_{14} - For interchanging ^{order of the} the control magnets (associated with a specific pinwheel) among ~~the~~ pinwheel contacts S''' ^{each of which is}

Substitutions take place within a series, thus x with x, y with y, etc.



+ +

Gretchen Hagelin

$$P + K = C$$

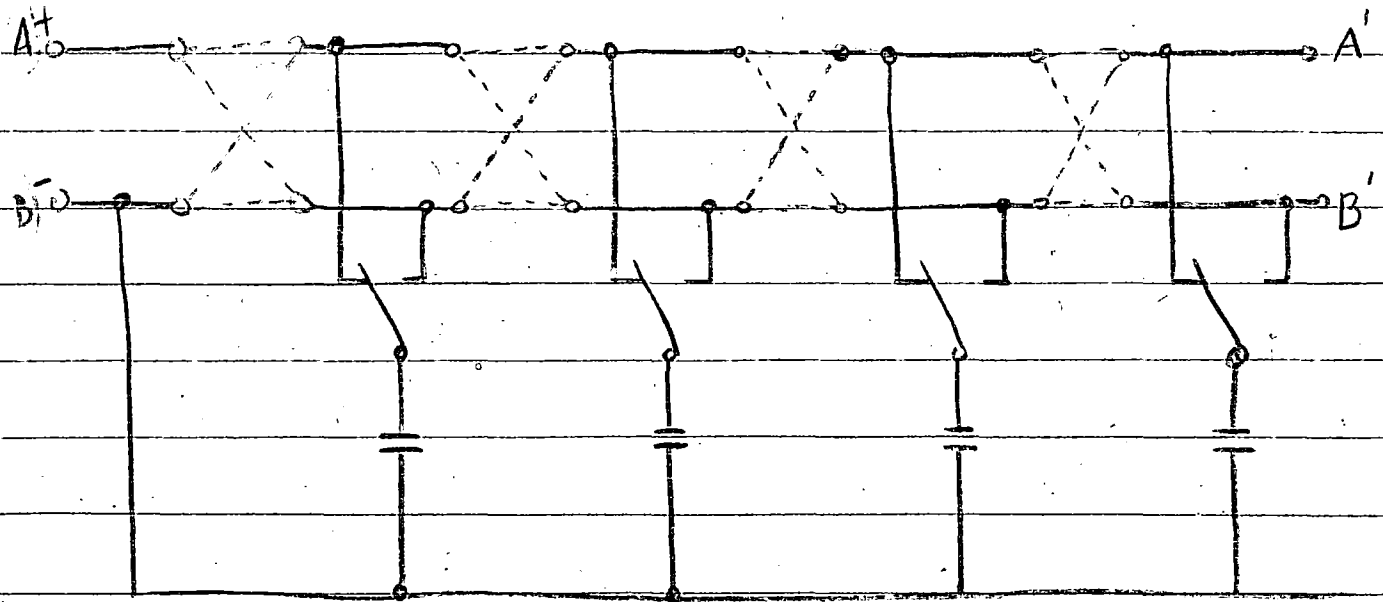
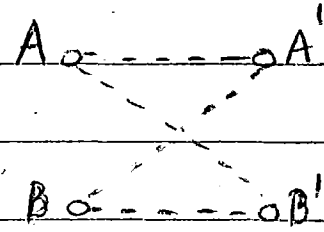
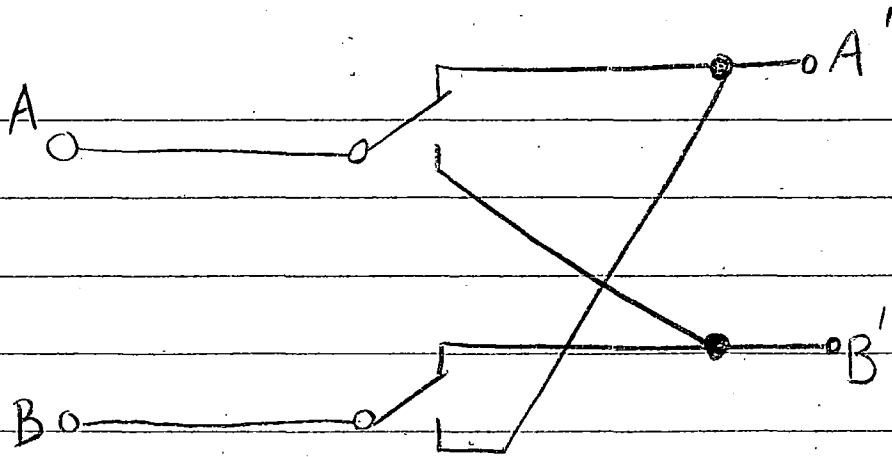
S

S' S'' S'''

Readable in depths of two?

As shown in ~~the~~ ^{descriptive} write-up, the pin wheels are not of prime size.

..... m



<u>2</u>	
<u>2</u>	4
<u>2</u>	8
<u>2</u>	6
<u>2</u>	2
<u>2</u>	4
<u>2</u>	8
<u>2</u>	6
<u>2</u>	2
<u>2</u>	4
<u>2</u>	8
<u>2</u>	6
<u>2</u>	2
<u>2</u>	4

