THE PERFECT EDUCATIONAL TOY

BANTAM
A REM RAND PRODUCT
An educational toy combining occupational and educational value for boys and girls from four to twelve.
Warranted against defective parts and workmanship for a period of thirty days from date of purchase, backed by service facilities of Remington Rand, Inc. Service Departments in all principal cities.

$10.95
Toy Typewriter with case $12.45

BANTAM CARRYING CASE
$1.50
A convenient, attractive case for taking the Bantam from place to place. A means of training children to take care of their possessions. $1.50.

GENERAL SHAVER CORPORATION
Division of REMINGTON RAND INC.
Dept. 18, 315 Fourth Avenue
New York City
A DREAM COMES TRUE!

JUST LIKE A REAL TYPEWRITER

BANTAM
A REMGRAND PRODUCT
TOY TYPEWRITER

LET'S DREAM ABOUT THAT TYPEWRITER WE SAW TODAY

ALL RIGHT, LET'S

AND THE NEXT DAY

LETS BUY ONE AND SURPRISE THEM

A WORD TO ADULTS

Adults who see the Bantam—the Portable typewriter described in this folder—usually say, "What a marvellous educational toy for any child!"

Children, from four to fourteen, however, will look at the Bantam differently. For them it will be a useful, practical, personal typewriter.

Naturally, the Bantam can be used to write letters—to do homework—to learn speed typing. Children don't tire of it as they do of other toys. Turn the page and see why!
Learning Speed Typing

This is the Keyboard of the Bantam—It's colored for beauty. But most of all the colors are there to help you typewrite with all the fingers and without looking at the keys.

Yes, you can typewrite even with your eyes closed if you learn the meaning of the colors. Here is how you learn this speed typing method.

Keeping this chart before you, put the little finger of your left hand on the letter A, the next finger on the S, the third finger on the D, and your index finger (the pointing finger) on the letter F.

Now put the little finger of your right hand on the "question mark," the next finger on the L, the third finger on the K and your right hand index finger (the pointing finger) on the J. This is the best position for typewriting with both hands.

Now do you notice that each finger is on a key of a different color? Then remember this. Once you know the color for each finger, you know what keys that finger should typewrite. Here is the list:

- Little finger typewrites blue keys
- Left ring finger typewrites gray keys
- Right ring finger typewrites red keys
- Middle finger typewrites yellow keys
- Left index finger typewrites red keys
- Right index finger typewrites gray keys

Always use the proper finger for the proper key until you have learned which fingers to use for every letter. Always when you have finished typing a letter bring the finger back to the second row to the original position on A, S, D, or F, for the left hand, and question mark, L, K, J, for the right.

Since the Bantam has no numbers you will want to "spell out" the numbers that you need to write. Of course, you won't be writing numbers very often so this won’t be much of a problem. Besides it looks better on the typewritten page to have the numbers spelled out with letters—it is more professional.

Practice makes perfect. Don’t look at the Keyboard. Keep your eyes on the chart. You'll enjoy typing this way and you'll type quickly and well with this method, using both hands and all the fingers.

When you have learned your keyboard and are ready for sentence practice spend an hour or two mastering the following sentences until you can type them perfectly without looking at the keyboard:

NOW IS THE TIME FOR ALL GOOD MEN TO COME TO THE AID OF THEIR PARTY.
IT IS THE DUTY OF THE MAN TO DO ME A TURN AND IF HE CAN HE IS TO DO SO.
OVER THE LAZY DOG JUMPED THE QUICK BLACK FOX.
PETER PIKER PICKED A PECK OF PICKLED PEPPERS.
IT IS MORE BLESSED TO GIVE THAN TO RECEIVE.

If you can type all the above sentences, perfectly, without error—without looking at the keys, and quickly, you are ready for any sentences.
Getting ready to write

In learning to use your Bantam it is just as easy to develop good habits as bad ones. If you learn to put the paper into the machine correctly—if you learn to use the various parts of the machine well, you will find it easier to be a fast typist and you will get more work done with your Bantam.

Naturally, you cannot write unless you have paper in your typewriter. Therefore, the following instructions:

INSERTING THE PAPER

You will want to be careful in inserting the paper. In order to get a space on the right and left edge of your paper (these are called margins) you must put the paper into the typewriter in a special way. There are six simple steps to follow. Here they are:

First, with the left hand release the carriage release lever (4) by pushing it toward you.

Second, with your right hand holding the right platen knob (11) pull the carriage all the way over to the right as far as it will go.

Third, holding your paper in the left hand drop it behind the cylinder or platen (9) so that the right hand edge of the paper is even with the right hand end of the paper table (5).

Fourth, turn the right platen knob away from you until the paper is in writing position. With your left hand release the carriage release (4) and draw the carriage back to the position on your paper where you want your left hand margin to begin.

WATCH YOUR MARGINS

Fifth, when you type the first line stop about half an inch from the right hand edge of the paper to make your right hand margin.

Sixth, from that point on, as you type, watch your margins because there are no margin stops on the Bantam. Begin each line directly beneath the line above it. End each line either directly below the last letter on the top line or very near to it. When you want to indent just depress the space bar as many times as necessary to bring the carriage to the right place.

HOW TO PRACTICE

Because the Bantam is an educational toy use your school text books (especially your Spelling Book or Reader) for practicing. First learn to typewrite simple, three letter words like cat, map. Then try longer words. And finally typewrite sentences.

How proud you will be when you can typewrite a letter, or a composition to give to your teacher! After all, one of the best things about the Bantam is this. Although it is a toy, you can really use it for your homework, for letters, for contests and to write stories and poems. Try it and see!
Principal Operating Parts

THE BANTAM

1. SPACE BAR: For spacing between words.
2. TYPE BARS: Carry the type to the printing point.
3. RIBBON SPOOL COVER: Protects ribbon from dust. Another on right of machine.
4. CARRIAGE RELEASE LEVER: Enables operator to move carriage to right or left.
5. PAPER TABLE: Holds paper upright to permit proper feeding to cylinder, and to enable operator to read typed matter easily.
6. RIBBON CARRIER: Keeps ribbon in place between type and paper.
7. TYPE GUIDE: Insures alignment of type vertically and laterally.
8. ALIGNING SCALE: Not visible in picture, being covered by ribbon. Indicates bottom edge of writing line. Used for adjusting paper when inserting for guiding to line on ruled paper, and for guidance when reinserting paper for making corrections.
9. CYLINDER OR PLATEN: The cylinder provides the printing base for the type.
10. PAPER FEED ROLLERS: Four rollers hold paper firmly in writing position. (Not visible in illustration.)
11. PLATEN KNOB: Used to insert paper in machine or to change position of paper after insertion.
12. RIBBON REVERSE MECHANISM: Ribbon shaft projects on either side of the machine directly under ribbon spools. Push right or left to change direction of ribbon travel. Ribbon does not reverse automatically, and this shaft must be adjusted when ribbon is wound completely on either spool, otherwise machine will lock or you will punch holes in the ribbon.
13. RIBBON SPOOL KNOB: Holds the ribbon spool in place so that it moves everytime you type a letter.
ANYONE CAN LEARN TO OPERATE
THE BANTAM

As you see, it is simple and easy to operate the Bantam. Anyone, even a child of four, can learn quickly. But is is very important to remember in using this fine educational toy, that it can help you with your school work. Your teachers will be happy to get typewritten homework. You'll get higher marks, too. You'll improve your spelling, your ability to think and your ability to become a writer. This typewriter toy, therefore, is as important to you as your dad's typewriter in his office. So take good care of it.

CARRYING CASE

We show here, a picture of the Bantam Carrying Case. This little case is made so that you can keep dust and dirt out of your Bantam — so that you can put it away neatly when you are through using it each day or take your Bantam safely with you anywhere you go.

When you ask Dad or Mother to buy a Bantam for you, ask them to get the carrying case at the same time. Your Bantam will last longer.

CHANGING THE RIBBON

Eventually it will be necessary to change the ribbon. Study the position of the old ribbon carefully before you begin. Then press the ribbon shaft (12), to the right and wind the old ribbon as far as it will go onto the right spool. Unscrew the Ribbon Spool Knob (13) and lift off the left spool.

Hold the left spool with the left hand and pull ribbon with the right hand, grasping it close to the left spool; this will release the clip that attaches the end of the ribbon to the spool. Then lift off the right spool with the old ribbon on it.

Put the new spool with ribbon on the right spool shaft. Screw the Ribbon Knob (13) on again. Push the ribbon shaft (12) to the left.

Pull about 8 inches off the right spool, and attach new ribbon to left spool by putting ribbon under the clip, and snapping clip over the hub of the spool—be sure ribbon isn't twisted. Put the spool on its shaft and screw the Ribbon Spool Knob (13) on again.

Hold the ribbon between the thumb and first finger of each hand, turn the bottom of the ribbon toward you and thread it through the ribbon-carrier in the center where the type prints so that it looks as it does in the first illustration above.