

AccessionIndex: TCD-SCSS-T.20121208.009

Accession Date: 8-Dec-2012

Accession By: Prof.J.G.Byrne

Object name: Facit NEA Calculator

Vintage: c.1943

Synopsis: Electrical motor-driven 13-digit decimal mechanical calculator. S/N: 273356.

**Description:**

In 1918 'Facit' calculators were introduced by Axel Wibell, Stockholm. In 1924, the business was incorporated as Facit (Facit AB), a subsidiary of Åtvidaberg Industries, a corporation founded in Åtvidaberg, Sweden, in 1922.

Facit initially made hand-cranked Odhner-type decimal calculators with levers for number entry. In 1932 they introduced the 2-row 10-key *Model T* decimal calculator, again hand-cranked, and electrically-cranked *Model E* calculators of the same type in 1934, with a 400rpm electrical motor at the rear replacing the crank handle. The *Model TK*, see elsewhere in this catalog, and *Model EK*, both introduced in 1936, were modest updates of the *Model T* and *Model E* designs. Only with the *Model EA*, introduced in 1939, was the potential of the electrical motor exploited to provide automatic division and semi-automatic multiplication. The *Model NEA*, introduced in 1943, was a modest update of the *Model EA*, principally a better motor.

Odhner-type *pinwheel* mechanisms had a pinwheel rotor fixed in the body of the machine, with the registers in a moving carriage at the front. By contrast, the Facit *Model T inverted-pinwheel* mechanism had registers fixed at the top of the machine, with the pinwheel rotor moving on an internal carriage. The pinwheels were enclosed within the body of the machine, and were operated through a key setting mechanism. A pinned carry rotor at the rear of the machine provided identical carry mechanisms across the full width of both registers.

Like the *T*, *E*, *TK* and *EK* models, the *EA* and *NEA* models had tens transmission (i.e. carry/borrow), a movable accumulator and tabulator (for justifying numbers), and sliding quotient coupling (to automatically extend dividends with zeroes). They had a basic ten-key mechanism, a 9-digit entry register, an 8-digit counter register and a 13-digit accumulator register that showed the result of adds, subtracts and multiplies, and the remainder from divisions. The counter was multi-purpose: for add/subtract it showed the number of these executed; for multiply it showed the multiplier; and for divide it showed the quotient (result).

The electrically-cranked *Model E* had extra ADD and  $\div$  keys for add/multiply and subtract/divide, and a control lever at lower left with two positions for add/subtract and multiply/divide (enabling repeated add/subtract). Likewise, the semi-automatic *EA* and *NEA* models had extra ADD and  $\div$  keys (the latter also was used to subtract), but also an extra  $\times$  key, and the control lever now had three positions: left for multiply in most-to-least significant order, middle for multiply in least-to-most significant order, and right for divide. It also has a related lever with two positions: up for multiply/divide (labelled STOP) and down for add/subtract (labelled SUB). There was a red right-shift  $\rightarrow$  key at lower left, and at upper right three red keys [*what for?*].

Register clearing was still done manually by two levers at the upper left that cleared the accumulator (product register) and the entry register (setting register). [*how was the counter register cleared?*]

The *EA* and *NEA* models provided automatic division and automatic shifting to semi-automate multiplication. The major advance was the automatic division. To perform division, the dividend was entered, left justified, and added to the accumulator, then the divisor was entered, left justified, and finally the divide key was pressed to repeatedly subtract the divisor from the dividend until the machine underflowed, whereupon a *stop-division* mechanism halted the calculator once the accumulator registered zeroes or nines, then this underflow was automatically corrected.

By modern standards they were barely 'portable', in essence large desktop calculators 265 (w) x 250 (d) x 165 (h) mm in size, deeper and wider than *Model TK*, weighing 10.2kg. From 1966 Facit sold large desktop electronic calculators made by Sharp in Japan. The arrival of portable hand-held electronic calculators in 1971 made Facit's business obsolete, and the company was sold on, eventually closing in 1998.

Early Facit calculators were black with a script 'Facit' logo, then green with a pressed-metal logo in capital letters from the early-1940s, finally grey from the mid-1950s (but often painted the latest colour when serviced), so going by the logo the Facit *NEA* calculator in this collection was made no earlier than the early-1940s. It was purchased by the Engineering School, Trinity College Dublin, circa 1957.

There is heresay evidence that the *Model NEA* was not universally popular. There is a warning label on the unit in this collection that may hint as to why.

Also see the Facit *TK* calculator elsewhere in this catalog.

*Trivia1: Facit built mainframe computers, e.g. EDB c.1957, EDB-3 c.1959*

*Trivia2: Facit sold PCs on license, e.g. Desktop Computer (DTC) c.1980*

*Trivia3: Facit Ericsson built PCs, e.g. Step One c.1983, PC1030-002 & PC1031-102 c.1984*

See the extensive set of documents in the related folder in this catalog.

The homepage for this catalog is at: <https://www.scss.tcd.ie/SCSSTreasuresCatalog/>  
Click '*Accession Index*' (1st column listed) for related folder, or '*About*' for further guidance. Some of the items below may be more properly part of other categories of this catalog, but are listed here for convenience.

Accession Index	Object and Identification
<a href="#">TCD-SCSS-T.20121208.009</a>	Facit NEA Calculator, Electrical motor-driven 13-digit decimal mechanical calculator. S/N: 273356, c.1943. Markings: "Model NEA 65W 220V AC", "NBRL K33-6.
<a href="#">TCD-SCSS-T.20121208.001</a>	Lightning Calculator, 7-digit decimal mechanical adding machine with rotary input dials, c.1908.
<a href="#">TCD-SCSS-T.20121208.002</a>	Brunsviga Adding Machine, Decimal pin-wheel mechanical adder/subtractor (pincalculator), c.1913. S/N: 6214, Markings: <i>AGS No.50</i>
<a href="#">TCD-SCSS-T.20121208.003</a>	Master Adding Machine, 9-digit decimal mechanical adding machine, c.192x.
<a href="#">TCD-SCSS-T.20121208.004</a>	Brunsviga 13RK Adding Machine, Decimal pin-wheel mechanical adding machine (pincalculator) , c.195x.
<a href="#">TCD-SCSS-T.20121208.005</a>	ADDO Model 9 Sterling Calculator, 8-digit mechanical £-s-d (Sterling) adder/subtractor, c.1927.
<a href="#">TCD-SCSS-T.20121208.006</a>	R.C.Allen Model 8s Sterling Calculator, 8-digit mechanical £-s-d (Sterling) adder/subtractor, c.193x.
<a href="#">TCD-SCSS-T.20121208.007</a>	Burroughs T890-9 Protectograph, Bank cheque embosser, c.195x.
<a href="#">TCD-SCSS-T.20121208.008</a>	Facit TK Calculator, Hand-cranked 13-digit decimal mechanical calculator. S/N: 202895, c.1936.
<a href="#">TCD-SCSS-T.20121208.010</a>	Plus 509 Adder, Quinary mechanical adding machine with 'half keyboard', c.195x.
<a href="#">TCD-SCSS-T.20121208.012</a>	MADAS Portable Calculator, Model 20BTZG 10-digit fully-automatic decimal mechanical calculator. S/N: 96236, c.196x.

### References:

1. Wikipedia, *Facit*, see: <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Facit>  
Last viewed 3-Apr-2016.
2. Christofer Nöring, *History of the Facit Calculators*, see: [http://www.xnumber.com/xnumber/facit\\_history.htm](http://www.xnumber.com/xnumber/facit_history.htm)  
Last viewed 4-Apr-2016.
3. Christofer Nöring, *Family tree of the Facit calculators*, see: <http://w1.131.telia.com/~u13101111/facitsv.html>  
Last viewed 4-Apr-2016.
4. John Wolff, "*Facit*" *Calculators*, see: <http://www.johnwolff.id.au/calculators/Facit/Facit.htm>  
Last viewed 4-Apr-2016.

5. John Wolff, *The Original-Odhner Pinwheel Calculator - Technical Description*, see: <http://www.johnwolff.id.au/calculators/Tech/OdhnerPinwheel/OdhnerPinwheel.htm>  
Last viewed 4-Apr-2016.
6. John Wolff, *The Facit C1-13 Pinwheel Calculator - Technical Description*, see: <http://www.johnwolff.id.au/calculators/Tech/FacitC1-13/C113.htm>  
Last viewed 4-Apr-2016.  
[useful pictorial guide to internal mechanism]
7. Facit AB, *How to become an expert on the FACIT NTK*, see: <https://mechanicalcalculators.files.wordpress.com/2015/02/facit-ntk-manual-compressed1.pdf>  
Last viewed 4-Apr-2016.  
[useful guide to operating a later model Facit inverted-pinwheel calculator]
8. Harald Schmid, *FACIT Rechenmaschinen, Vom Modell T zur 1051*, 2007, see: <http://www.rechenautomat.de/Facit/Facit.html>  
Last viewed 4-Apr-2016.  
[also see translation from Swedish to English in attached folder in this catalog]  
[detailed technical history of Facit inverted-pinwheel calculators]



*Figure 1: Facit NEA Calculator three-quarter view*



*Figure 2: Facit NEA Calculator three-quarter view*



Figure 3: Facit NEA Calculator front top view



Figure 4: Facit NEA Calculator keyboard



*Figure 5: Facit NEA Calculator keyboard closeup  
Note three-position control lever*

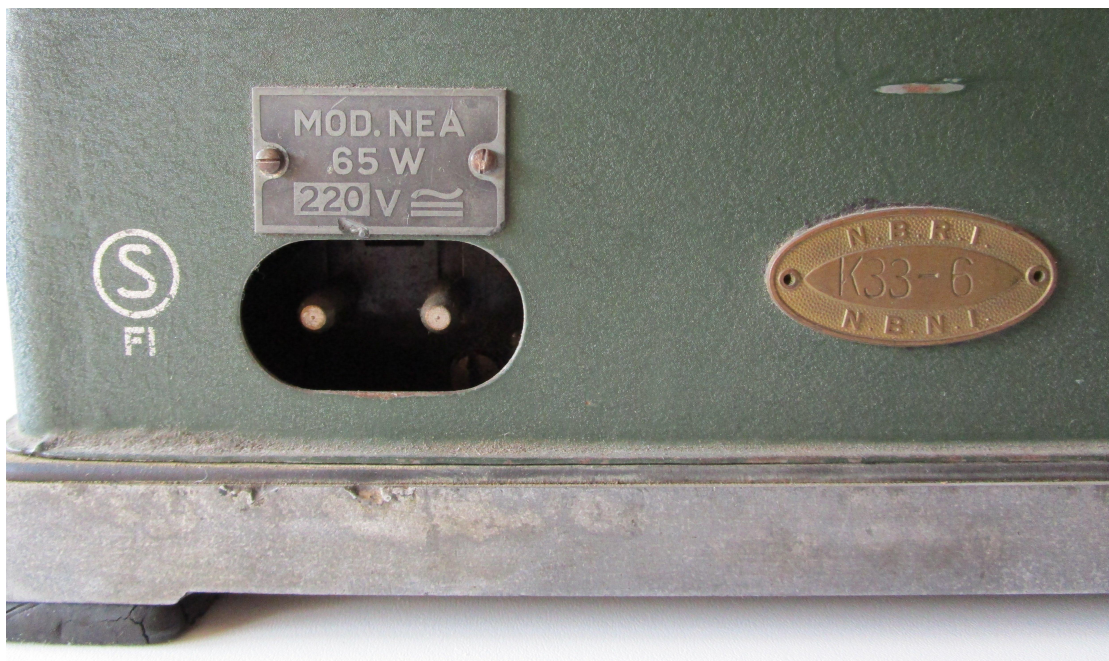


*Figure 6: Facit NEA Calculator keyboard closeup  
Note STOP / SUB lever*

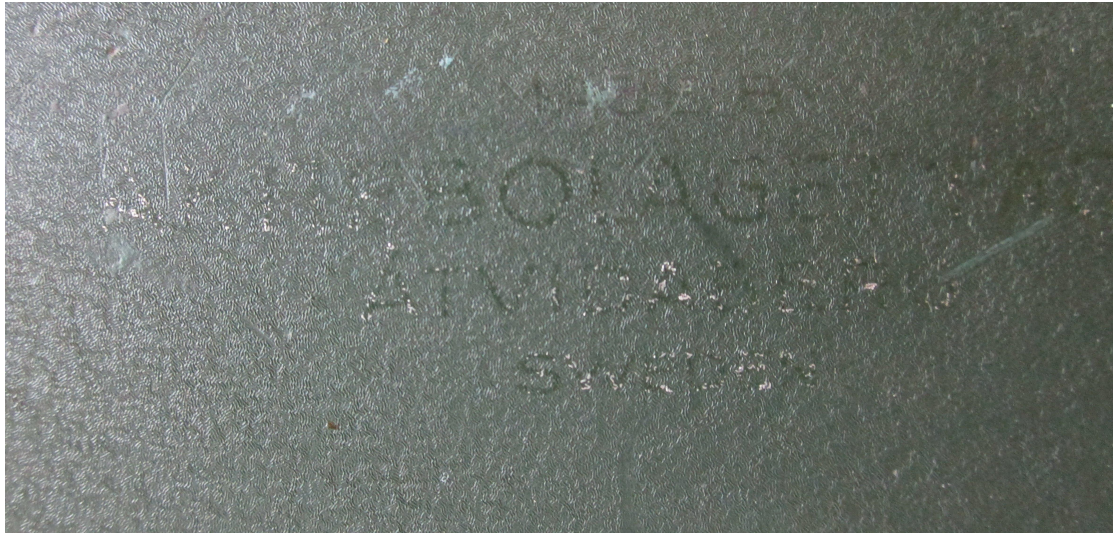




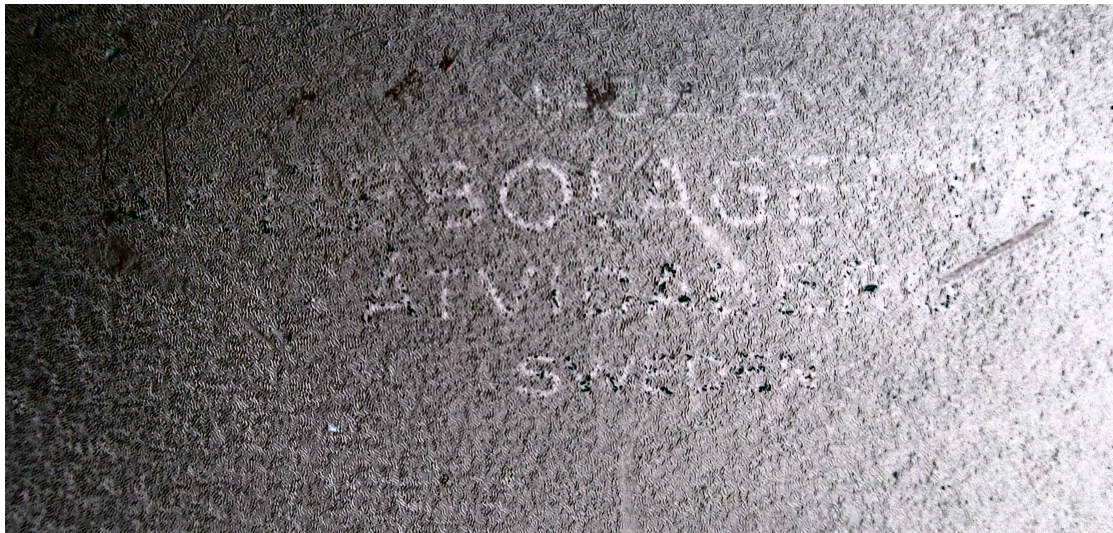
*Figure 7: Facit NEA Calculator rear view*



*Figure 8: Facit NEA Calculator manufacturing labels  
"Model NEA 65W 220V AC"  
"NBRL K33-6"*



*Figure 9: Facit NEA Calculator centre rear closeup of faded label*



*Figure 10: Facit NEA Calculator faded label, image processed*

*Appears to say:*

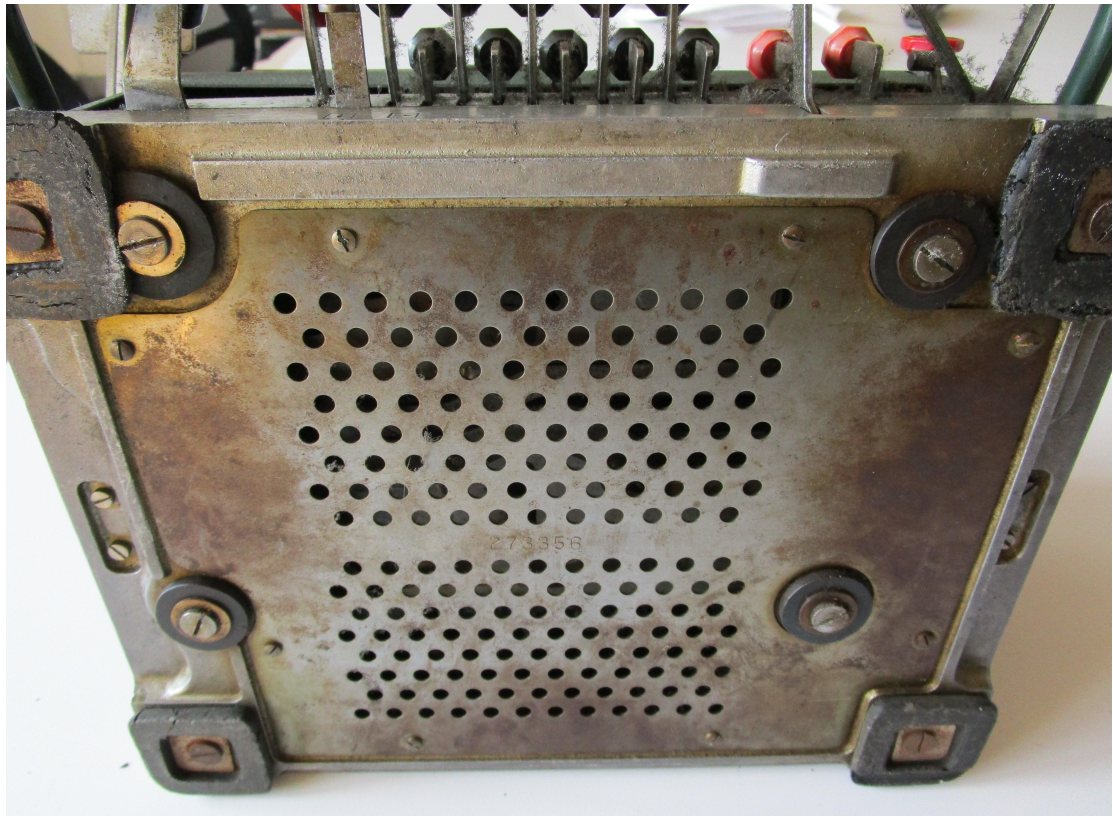
*"MADE BY*

*...BOLAGE... AT...*

*ATVIDABERG*

*SWEDEN"*

*Second line is probably AKTIEBOLAGET ATVIDABERGS INDUSTRIER*



*Figure 11: Facit NEA Calculator bottom view*



*Figure 12: Facit NEA Calculator serial number  
S/N: 273356*



*Figure 13: Facit NEA Calculator, attached warning sign*