

pass with a laser (or other type) printer would be necessary.

- Colour Thermal Transfer (thermal wax colour) printers. These devices use a thermal wax transfer technology to deposit dots of each colour on the surface of the paper from an ink roll. Similarly to colour laser printers, the output is typically 300 dpi quality, but as with other colour printers, true black output is not available, necessitating a second pass to print the MRP zone. Prices are believed to be in the range of \$10,000.00 and up.

#### B.4 Storage devices

The most appropriate type of storage device will depend to some extent on the final application requirements. For example, an archiving function (say a pure "lookup" with no searching), with retrieval time requirements in the order of several hours can function with removable disks stored in an archive room, with operators performing the physical retrieval and mounting of the disks - for faster access, "jukebox" devices are available which can provide access in the order of 15 to 30 seconds. Of course a hierarchy of systems is also possible.

Magnetic disk drives are relatively limited in size, but provide very fast access times - a typical large magnetic disk of 1.3 Giga bytes might cost in the order of \$15,000.00 (with controller); optical disks with jukebox options can store up to 100 platters of disk surface (3.2 Giga bytes per platter side) - a small jukebox with capacity for 12 platters of 2 Giga bytes each might cost in the order of \$55,000.00; a larger jukebox system with capacity for 100 platters of 3.2 Gigabytes each would be in the \$150,000.00 to \$200,000.00 range. For use with workstations, very small optical disk systems (1.3 Gigabytes) are available for \$12,000.00, including a tape backup unit.