

# **Condor Plus Technical Manual**

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# 1) Diary of Changes

Issue 1.0		August 2001
Issue 2.0		February 2002
	Lindoted Fig. 1	•

- Updated Fig 1.
- Updated Table 2.
- Added MCL Logo's.
- Amended section 17 "Service"



# 2) Introduction

The Condor Plus range of electronic coin acceptors has been designed specifically for the international gaming machine industry, validating up to 10 coins per second. Whilst conforming to the industry standard space envelope, Condor Plus brings advanced coin handling technology and sets a new standard in discrimination, reliability and servicing.

# • Condor Plus v Condor

# ♦ MechTool<sup>™</sup> inbuilt.

(The requirement for external programming equipment has been virtually eliminated). See the Condor Plus MechTool<sup>™</sup> manual for more details.

# CcTalk<sup>™</sup> serial communication protocol.

(Data including credits, coin throughput and faults can now be obtained serially). See section 15) for more details.

#### Improved Teach and Run<sup>™</sup>.

(An improved algorithm now requires a minimum of 8 coins).

#### ✤ More sensor readings.

(Condor Plus takes a Maximum of 8 coin readings against 4 on Condor).

#### Divertor driver connector.

(See section 9). for more details).

 Improved accept solenoid design including 'anti-beering'. (The accept flap will now not stick to the body if a sticky substance is poured in).

#### No ZA (South Africa specific) model. (All models now have identical electronics).

#### Increased mounting stud thread length. (Condor Plus = 5mm, Condor = 3mm).

 Customer selectable timers.
(VACS, Credit, Credit Gap and Alarm – CP43x model ONLY, VACS only, on all other CP4xx models)



# 3) Mechanical Configurations

# Figure 1: Condor Plus External Dimensions



Note:-

All Direct (EXCEPT US \$1 TKN) builds use Divertor "A". (Anti-beering divertor).

All Reverse action builds use Divertor "B".

For further details see Table 2.



# Figure 2: Direct and Reverse Accept Paths



# 4) Coin Dimensions

The accepted range of coin sizes are shown below:

#### Table 1: Coin Dimensions

Diameter	15mm to 44.5mm (0.59" to 1.75")
Thickness	1.5mm to 3.75mm (0.059" to 0.148").

Condor plus is designed to accept coins within the diameter range 15mm to 44.5mm and thickness range 1.5mm to 3.75mm.

For coins larger than 38.5mm a sections of the divertor assembly are removed. For coins thicker than 2.85mm a selection of spacers are also available. These open the debris flap wider than standard. However, when Condor Plus is built to accept larger coins / tokens its performance in discriminating smaller coins may be reduced due to the increased space, allowing them to rattle or bounce through the acceptor.

*Table 2* shows the various available builds and a conversion from Condor to Condor Plus builds.

# 5) Build Variations

Table 2: Condor Plus v Condor Builds:

Condor Build Number. <b>R.O.W.</b>	Condor Build Number. <b>ZA</b>	CONDOR PLUS Build.	GATE SIZE.	SPACER.	Deflector.	ACCEPT Path.	Divertor
1 = 13	17 = 29	AA	33mm	3mm	YES	DIRECT	"A"
2 = 14	18 = 30	AB	40mm	3mm	NO	DIRECT	"A"
3 = 15	19 = 31	AC	45mm	3mm	NO	DIRECT	"A"
4 = 16	20 = 32	AD	33mm	4mm	YES	DIRECT	"A"
5	21	AE	40mm	4mm	NO	DIRECT	"A"
6	22	AF	45mm	4mm	NO	DIRECT	"A"
7	23	AG	33mm	3mm	YES	REVERSE	"B"
8	24	AH	40mm	3mm	NO	REVERSE	"B"
9	25	AI	45mm	3mm	NO	REVERSE	"B"
10	26	AJ	33mm	4mm	YES	REVERSE	"B"
11	27	AK	40mm	4mm	NO	REVERSE	"B"
12	28	AL	45mm	4mm	NO	REVERSE	"B"
33 34 35	36* 37*	AM AN AP AX AY	25mm 25mm 25mm 45mm 45mm	3mm 4mm 3mm 3mm 3mm	YES YES NO NO	DIRECT DIRECT REVERSE REVERSE DIRECT	"A" "A" "B" "A"
38		AQ	25mm	3.5mm	YES	DIRECT	"A"
39		AR	33mm	3.5mm	YES	DIRECT	"A"
40		<mark>AS</mark>	<mark>40mm</mark>	<mark>3.5mm</mark>	NO	DIRECT	" <mark>B"</mark>
41		AT	45mm	3.5mm	NO	DIRECT	"A"
42		AU	33mm	3.5mm	YES	REVERSE	"B"
43		AV	40mm	3.5mm	NO	REVERSE	"B"
44		AW	45mm	3.5mm	NO	REVERSE	"B"
33mm Gate	- Max diame	ter = $32.5$ mm		Black 3mm s	spacer - Max	thickness = 2	.85mm
40mm Gate	- Max diame	ter = $37.9$ mm		Blue 3.5mm s	spacer - Max	thickness = 3	.1mm

45mm Gate - Max diameter = 44.7mm

Grey 4mm spacer - Max thickness = 3.4mm

BUILDS 1 TO 16 = R.O.W. (Rest Of World)....first row BUILDS 17 TO 32 = ZA (South Africa) only....second row BUILD 33 Au (Australia) only \*Build 36 uses 45mm gate, but standard divertor plate = R100 MCS token \*Build 37 is a Direct version of B36

#### Condor plus....there is no 'ZA' build.

Note: The reason some Condors have 2 builds is historical. Initially the Condor was designed to replace the CC16 (CN10x) which had a 6 way connector. In order to supply a CC62 version (CN13x) which had a 7 way connector, the body had to be machined to accommodate the extra pin. This caused the 2 different builds. E.g. build 1 would have been for CN10x & build 13 was the same build but for the CN13x version.

The body has now been tooled to accept both types of connectors.



# 6) Model Numbers Explained



# Table 3: Coins / Credits

Model				Description
CP	1	Х	Х	Single / multi <sup>*</sup> coin - single credit pulse.
CP	3	Х	Х	Multi coin - Fixed credit pulses.
CP	4	Х	Х	Multi coin - Customer specific credit pulses.

<sup>\*</sup> Can be used for Old/New coinage or for multiple windows of the same coin to increase security, i.e. multiple small windows as opposed to 1 large window. (Specific to Teach & Run).

#### Table 4: Interface Connector

Model				Connector type	Part No.	Description
CP	Х	0	Х	JST	B6B-XH-A	6 Way
CP	X	1	Х	AMP	640456-6	6 Way (IGT Only)
CP	X	З	Х	AMP	640456-7	7 Way - pin 5 removed

Table 5: Inhibit Polarity

Model				<b>Inhibit line status</b> ( High > 4V, Low < 1V)	Inhibit line not connected
CP	Х	Х	0	HIGH = COIN INHIBITED	COIN INHIBITED
CP	Х	Х	1	HIGH = COIN INHIBITED	COIN ACCEPTED
CP	Х	Х	2	LOW = COIN INHIBITED	COIN INHIBITED
CP	Х	Х	3	LOW = COIN INHIBITED	COIN ACCEPTED

TSP018



# 7) Condor Plus Connectors

Figure 3: Connector Positions



Table 6: Connector Descriptions

Conn1	Parallel Interface	See Figure 4
Conn2	Divertor Driver	See Figure 12
Conn3	cctalk Interface	See Figure 13



# 8) Parallel Interface

Figure 4: Parallel Interface - Connector 1





# VACS Signal

VACS is an acronym for Valid Advanced Credit Signal.

When the Condor Plus decides that a coin is true, before the accept gate is opened, the VACS signal is issued.

On models CPx0x, CPx1x and CPx2x, the VACS may be used to switch on coin optics which sit below the Condor Plus which in turn generate a credit signal.

On model CPx3x the VACS can be used to confirm the Credit signal is true. i.e a VACS signal issued before a Credit signal = valid coin condition. Any other condition = invalid.

The length and polarity of the VACS signal is model dependent. (see Table 7)

Table 7: VACS timers.

See Figure 4 for the pin-outs of each model.

Model	Output Polarity	Standard	Reverse
CPx0x and CPx2x	+6V (high)	12ms	35ms
CPx1x	Open Collector (low)	35ms	35ms
CPx3x	Open Collector (low)	17ms	35ms

Figure 5: VACS output cct.





# Credit Signal (CPx3x only)

The Credit output consists of an open collector NPN transistor. On acceptance of a true coin the transistor is turned on for a period of t ms (+/- 10%) to less than 0.7 volts at a Max. 50mA. The host machine must look for valid credit pulse of NOT LESS THAN t - 50%. It is not sufficient to merely detect the edges of a credit pulse. This 'de-bounce' will prevent credits being registered by the host machine as a result of any noise or false credit pulses being induced on the output lines.

Figure 6: CP13x Credit Output Pulse



Figure 7: CP33x Credit Output Pulses

<u>t = 12ms, u = 20ms, w = 80ms (4 x 20ms).</u>

t = 12ms, minimum time between output credits = 80ms.

#### Number of pulses are FIXED.





#### Figure 8: CP43x Credit Output Pulses

x, y = CUSTOMER SELECTABLE.Minimum time between output credits = 4 x gap timer (y)

<u>Number of pulses are</u> <u>CUSTOMER SELECTABLE.</u>



Credit pulse (x), selectable between 1ms and 250ms in 1ms steps. Gap timer (y), selectable between 10ms and 60ms in 10ms steps.

<u>Note:</u> Condor Plus will stack credits in a buffer. However, care should be taken in specifying the number of pulses per coin, the length of credit pulse and the gap timer, especially in fast feed applications because of the time required to actually send the pulses to the host machine.

e.g. 10 pulses x 100ms (credit timer (x)) + 9 x 50ms (gap timer (y)) + 4 x 50ms (y) (minimum time between credits) = 1,650ms (1.65secs).

Figure 9: Credit output cct.





#### • Inhibit All

As its name suggests this pin Inhibits the acceptance of all the coins programmed.

4 options are available when ordering. These can also be changed, depending on the application, if MechTool<sup>TM</sup> is on.

- 0 Inhibit High Default Inhibit
- 1 Inhibit High Default Accept
- 2 Inhibit Low Default Inhibit
- 3 Inhibit Low Default Accept

Inhibit High requires an active drive >4V Inhibit Low requires an active drive <0.5V

The Default condition determines whether a coin accepts or rejects if the Inhibit All pin is not connected.

Figure 10: Inhibit All cct.



<u>Note:</u> In some applications, although the Inhibit is driven High/Low, it is not necessarily driven High/Low to enable the coins, i.e. it is left floating. In this instance a model which is 'Default Accept' should be used.



#### Alarm (CPx3x only)

The alarm signal is activated when as the acceptor is in use, a coin or coins are seen to travel in the wrong direction i.e. upwards towards the coin entry, or if the credit opto's are obscured or an event occurs out of sequence.

The LED on Condor Plus will change from the normal operating green to yellow.

During an alarm condition Condor Plus will not accept coins.

When an alarm condition occurs a single pulse of 12ms is output, unless the credit opto's are blocked, in which case the Alarm is active for the duration of the blockage. Once the blockage is removed, the Alarm pin will reset.

Figure 11: Alarm output cct.



Diagnostics (power-up)

Diagnostics is a customer option. It can be enabled or disabled according to customer requirements. The diagnostics routines performed at power-up cover the following areas:-

- 1. Inductive coils
- 2. Reflective sensor
- 3. Diameter opto's
- 4. Credit opto

If all is clear the acceptor will be ready to accept coins within 60ms of power-up. If a fault is found the following will occur:-

- 1. The LED will flash red.
- 2. No coins will be accepted and
- 3. On Models CPx3x the Alarm pin will activate as per normal alarm conditions.



# 9) Divertor Driver

The Divertor connector **REPLACES** the 4 way connector on the old Condor models CNx0x, CNx1x and CNx2x.

This is an additional feature on the CPx3x model.

Figure 12: Divertor Driver - Connector 2



CNx3x - NO CONNECTOR



#### Description

There is an option to drive an active 2-way divertor, which fits below the Condor Plus acceptor. The function of the active divertor is to direct coins down one of two paths according to the 'divert' details held within acceptor EEPROM for each programmed coin. It may, for example direct a single coin type to a hopper for payout purposes and direct all other coins/tokens to a cashbox.

The sorter module contains a PCB that interfaces with the mech and host machine.

#### Operation

The Condor Plus supplies a logic signal to the divertor, generated coincidentally with the VACS signals. The divertor signal is dependent on both the coin 'divert' information stored in EEPROM and the timing gap between inserted coins. The typical coin throughput on Condor Plus can exceed 10 coins per second. It is not possible to actively divert coins at this level of throughput.

The divertor drive signal operates according to the following:-

- I. Where the timing gap between any two adjacent coins in a stream of coins is greater than 300ms, each coin is diverted according to its programmed 'divert' path. Adjacent coins can have identical or different 'divert' paths.
- II. Where the timing gap between any two adjacent coins in a stream of coins is less than 300ms, the operation depends upon the coin's divert paths.
  - i. Where the coin divert paths are the <u>same</u>, all will accept and divert according to their divert path.
  - ii. Where the coin divert paths are <u>different</u>, the first will accept and be diverted according to its divert path. The second coin will reject. Coin acceptance is inhibited until the Condor Plus detects a timing gap between coins sufficient to resume normal operation. This is coin size dependent, but typically 0.5 seconds.



# 10) Serial Interface -cctalk<sup>™</sup>

Protocol: cctalk compliant implementation.

Figure 13: cctalk Interface - Connector 3



For available cctalk commands see section 15)



# 11) \*Teach and Run<sup>TM</sup>.

Condor Plus is equipped with the same unique programming system as Condor - Teach and Run<sup>TM</sup>. Teach and Run<sup>TM</sup> is a method of programming the acceptor to accept a coin / token by inserting a sample of a given coin / token, generally 8 to 10 coins, to allow it to calibrate itself. The procedure itself is very simple and involves using the rotary switch and the programming button both located on the rear of the acceptor (see Figure 14).

The increase in coin insertions over Condor, is because a new algorithm has been developed for Condor Plus, which aims to improve the accuracy of the taught coin / token window by eliminating spurious coin readings.

# \*NOTE:

To make use of the Teach and  $Run^{TM}$  function, **MechTool**<sup>TM</sup>, '**Teach Permitted**' AND **Teach and Run^{TM}** <u>MUST</u> be selected, i.e. ON, when ordering.

Condor Plus also allows Teach and Run<sup>™</sup> (if selected when ordered) to be enabled and disabled via the MechTool<sup>™</sup> feature. (Refer to the Condor Plus MechTool<sup>™</sup> Manual for further details)

(The rotary switch has no functional effect in **CPxxxA** applications).

Figure 14: Teach and Run<sup>™</sup> Controls



**TIP:** If after entering 20 coins Teach and Run<sup>™</sup> doesn't work, this means the coin/token readings are too far apart to program successfully. Start again using 1 of the coin/token sample and repeat Teach and Run<sup>™</sup>. Put the Condor Plus into run mode and check how many of the sample coins/tokens accept.

Using one of the coins that reject, program the next window in the same way as the first. Repeat until all coins/tokens accept.

If the coin/token programs successfully but then doesn't accept, you may have to enable more windows. This is explained in the Condor Plus MechTool<sup>TM</sup> manual.



# ◆ Teach and Run<sup>™</sup> Method

# Set the Rotary Switch to the desired window position to be programmed (e.g.1).

If only 1 coin has been enabled then you can only program window 1. If 6 coins have been enabled then you program windows 1 to 6. If 12 coins have been enabled then you program windows 1 to C. Credit codes CANNOT be changed. Please refer to the Condor Plus Mechtool<sup>TM</sup> Manual for further details.

# Press the Program Button.

The LED will turn RED. If the LED returns to Green, Teach and Run<sup>™</sup> has not been enabled. Refer to the Condor Plus MechTool<sup>™</sup> Manual for further details.

# Enter the required numbers of coins / tokens (typically 8).

The LED will flash Green.

Press the Program Button.

The LED will be continuous Green

Turn the Rotary Switch back to 0.

Select the level of security required. (see section 12)













# 12) Coin Security – Window Adjustment

Condor Plus now offers different levels of security depending on your requirements (see Table 8 below).

If MechTool<sup>TM</sup> is ON, then these security options can be changed to suit the application. Otherwise they must be selected at the time of ordering.

Please refer to the Condor Plus MechTool<sup>TM</sup> Manual for further details.

Figure 15 shows the operation of the rotary switch. The operation of the switch will be dependent on the tuning options selected below.

(The rotary switch has no functional effect in **CPxxxA** applications).

Window Tuning <sup>1</sup>	Secure Tuning <sup>2</sup>	Individual Tuning <sup>3</sup>	Coin Security Level
OFF	OFF	OFF	No coin window modification is possible. (Condor – Security Switch OFF).
OFF	OFF	ON	Individual window tweaks possible. Windows can be widened or narrowed.
OFF	ON	OFF	No coin window modification is possible. (Condor – Security Switch OFF).
OFF	ON	ON	Individual window tweaks possible, but tweaks can only narrow programmed windows.
ON	OFF	OFF	<i>Standard Tuning</i> <sup>1</sup> on all windows which can be widened or narrowed – (Condor).
ON	OFF	ON	Both <i>Standard Tuning</i> <sup>1</sup> and individual window tweaks are possible on all windows which can be widened or narrowed. Their cumulative <sup>4</sup> effect on the window is used.
ON	ON	OFF	<i>Standard Tuning</i> <sup>1</sup> performed on ALL windows, but only to narrow programmed windows.
ON	ON	ON	Both <i>Standard Tuning</i> <sup>1</sup> and individual window tweaks are possible on all windows which can be narrowed only. Their cumulative <sup>4</sup> effect on the window is used.

Table 8: Coin Security Options



# Figure 15: Coin Security – Rotary Switch



Each count is added/subtracted to/from the upper and lower limits of the programmed windows, therefore, each count represents an <u>actual</u> increase/reduction of 2 counts.

<sup>1</sup> <u>Window Tuning (*Standard Tuning*</u>), when enabled, allows window tweaks during 'normal' operation of the Condor Plus.

<sup>2</sup> <u>Secure Tuning</u>, when enabled, only allows windows to be narrowed – NOT widened.

<u>Note:-</u> Enabling Secure Tuning will IGNORE previously programmed window WIDENING values.

<sup>3</sup> <u>Individual Tuning</u>, when enabled, allows individual window tweaks to be programmed into Eeprom.

<u>Note:-</u> Disabling Individual Tuning will IGNORE previously programmed Individual Tuning values.

<sup>4</sup> <u>Cumulative effect</u>. Any *Standard Tuning* tweaks are added to tweaks programmed in Eprom. e.g. Individual tweak = 2 (-2 counts), standard tuning tweak = D (+3 counts), total effect on the programmed window = +1 count top and bottom of each sensor window.



**GREEN text is INFORMATION** 

# 13) Order Entry Form – Crib Sheet

#### **RED text is REQUIRED**

#### BLUE text is OPTIONAL





Money Controls





# 14) Label Details





# 15) cctalk Serial Messages

Table 9: cctalk Serial Commands

Header	Function	
254	Simple poll	
253	Address poll	
252	Address clash	
251	Address change	
250	Address random	
249	Request polling priority	
248	Request status	
247	Request variable set	
246	Request manufacturer id	
245	Request equipment category id	
244	Request product code	
242	Request serial number	
241	Request software revision	
240	Test solenoids	
238	Test output lines	
237	Read input lines	
236	Read opto states	
233	Latch output lines	
232	Perform self-test	
231	Modify inhibit status	
230	Request inhibit status	
229	Read buffered credit or error codes	
227	Request master inhibit status	
226	Request insertion counter	
225	Request accept counter	
216	Request data storage availability	
213	Request option flags	
212	Request coin position	
210	Modify sorter paths	



cctalk Serial Commands (cont).

Header	Function	
209	Request sorter paths	
202	Teach mode control	
201	Request teach status	
197	Calculate ROM checksum	
196	Request creation date	
195	Request last modification date	
194	Request reject counter	
193	Request fraud counter	
192	Request build code	
185	Modify coin id	
184	Request coin id	
170	Request base year	
169	Request address mode	
4	Request comms revision	
3	Clear comms status variables	
2	Request comms status variables	
1	Reset device	

For further details on this section please refer to the current cctalk generic standard or contact Money Controls Technical Services Department.



The following error codes are supported.

Table 10: Error Codes

Code	Error
1	Reject coin
2	Inhibited coin
3	Multiple window ( ambiguous coin type )
6	Accept sensor timeout
8	2nd close coin error ( coin insertion rate too high )
14	Accept sensor blocked
15	Sorter opto blocked
17	Coin going backwards
23	Credit sensor reached too early
24	Reject coin ( repeated sequential trip )
25	Reject slug
35	Number of coin meter pulses overloaded
36	Games overloaded
254	Coin return mechanism activated (flight deck open)

The following fault codes will be supported.

## Table 11: Fault Codes

Code	Fault
1	EEPROM checksum corrupted
2	Fault on inductive coils
3	Fault on credit sensor
4	Fault on piezo sensor
8	Fault on sorter exit sensors
22	Fault on thermistor
34	Temperature outside operating limits

The following status codes will be supported.

Table 12: Status Codes

Code	Status
1	Coin return mechanism activated (flight deck open)



# 16) cctalk Interface Circuits

# • Circuit 1 – cctalk Standard Interface

Figure 16: Circuit 1, cctalk Standard Interface

This circuit uses an open-collector transistor to drive the data line and a diode protected straight-through receiver.



# **Typical Components**

Diode	BAT54	Schottky Diode, low forward voltage drop
NPN	BC846B	High gain, medium signal, NPN transistor
PNP	BCW68	High gain, medium signal, PNP transistor



# • Circuit 2 – cctalk Low Cost Interface

Figure 17: Circuit 2, cctalk Low Cost Interface

Assuming that the transmitting device is capable of sinking a reasonable amount of current, a direct diode interface can be used rather than a full transistor interface. Although cheaper to implement, this circuit does not have the drive capability or the robustness of other designs.

#### 2-wire Serial Bus





# • Circuit 3 – cctalk Direct Interface

#### Figure 18: Circuit 3, cctalk Direct Interface

A very low cost solution is to interface a single pin on a microcontroller directly onto the cctalk data line. The pin can be switched between active-low for transmitting and high-impedance tri-state for receiving.

#### 2-wire Serial Bus





# • Circuit 4 – cctalk PC Interface

#### Figure 19: Circuit 4, cctalk PC Interface

The circuit below shows how to connect the 9-pin serial port of a PC to the cctalk data bus. The only integrated circuit required is a Maxim level-shifter which operates off a single +5V supply. Any small-signal diodes and transistors can be used.







# 17) Service

The coin path area should be cleaned regularly, every 100,000 coins or 3 months, whichever is the sooner, to ensure accurate validation of coins and tokens. Only a damp cloth should be used.

Under NO circumstances should any solvent or foam type cleaner be used.

Access to the coin path is gained by opening the Debris Flap (see below).

Figure 20: Coin Path Access





# **18)** Electrical Interface Requirements

Table 13: Power Supply

Voltage:	12V – 24V dc
Absolute:	Min 11V Max 32V
Min / Max rise time:	5ms / 500ms (From 0V to within supply range)
Min / Max fall time:	5ms / 500ms (From within supply range to 0V)
Acceptor Power up time:	60ms from the application of a valid voltage supply. A valid supply must be between the limits specified above.
Ripple voltage [ < 120Hz ]:	< 1 Volt
Ripple voltage [ > 120Hz ]:	< 100mV
Ripple voltage [ > 1KHz ]:	< 20mV

Table 14: Current Consumption

Typically:	70mA
Maximum:	500mA

Table 15: Environmental Ranges

Operating temperature	0°C to 60°C	10% to 75% RH	
range:	non-condensing		
Storage temperature range:	-25°C to 70°C	5% to 95% RH	
	non-condensing		
(Recovery time by the accepto	r after a temperatui	e step change is	
1 hour per 20°C. Maximum operating rate of change 20°C per			
hour.)			



# **19)** Specified EMC Performance

#### Emissions

This product is compliant with EMC test specification EN55022 : 1994 [CISPR22]

# Immunity

This product is compliant with EMC test specification EN50082-1 : 1994 [CISPR14]

# • Shock / Vibration Immunity

This product is compliant with BS 2011 part 2.1 [IEC 68-2-27]



This manual is intended only to assist the reader in the use of this product and therefore Money Controls shall not be liable for any loss or damage whatsoever arising form the use of any information or particulars in, or any incorrect use of the product. Money Controls reserve the right to change product specifications on any item without prior notice