

Technical Manual
for
Universal Type



7040-810

Come programmare il "COSTO dei CREDITI".

Determinare il rapporto che intercorre tra le monete introducibili nelle varie gettoniere dividendo singolarmente i vari tipi di monete per lo stesso "numero" (il numero di massimo possibile*) avendo sempre resto zero.

Ordine crescente delle monete:

1a moneta = moneta di valore inferiore

2a moneta = moneta di valore intermedio, oppure equivalente alla 1a o alla 3a

3a moneta = moneta di valore superiore

ESEMPI:

- 1a Gettoniera - 1a moneta da 100L.

2a Gettoniera - 2a moneta da 100L.

3a Gettoniera - 3a moneta da 200L.

$$\text{RAPPORTO (R.)} = \frac{100L.-100L.-200L.}{100(*)} = 1-1-2 \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1a \text{ moneta} = \text{valore } 1 \\ 2a \text{ moneta} = \text{valore } 1 \\ 3a \text{ moneta} = \text{valore } 2 \end{array} \right.$$

- 1a Gettoniera - moneta da 1 Marco=Valore 1

2a Gettoniera - moneta da 2 Marchi.. R= 1DM-2DM-5DM=1-2-5 ...=Valore 2

3a Gettoniera - moneta da 5 Marchi... 1(*) ...=Valore 5

- 1a Gettoniera - moneta da 5 Dinari... ...=Valore 1

2a Gettoniera - moneta da 10 Dinari.. R= 5D-10D- =1-2 ...=Valore 2

3a Gettoniera - non usata 5(*) ...=Valore 5

- 1a Gettoniera - moneta da 10 Pence... ...=Valore 1

2a Gettoniera - moneta da 50 Pence.. R= 10P-50P =1-5 ...=Valore 5

3a Gettoniera - non usata 10(*) ...=Valore 5

Fissare il numero di crediti che si danno con la moneta di Valore superiore

Prendere il risultato del RAPPORTO e formulare la seguente "equivalenza":

A = Valore della 1a moneta

B = Valore della 2a moneta

C = Valore della 3a moneta

$$X = \frac{Y}{C}$$

Y = n° Crediti di C

$$A:(A \cdot X) = B:(B \cdot X) = C:Y$$

Determinare il costo minimo di un credito

N.b.: dalle operazioni "A·X" e "B·X" prendere solamente il numero intero, non considerando quindi i decimali che ne possono risultare.

ESEMPI:

- 100L. - 100L. - 200L.

$$R= 1-1-2/1PL.; 1:(1 \cdot X)=1:(1 \cdot X)=2:1 \quad x=1/2 = 0,5$$

Valore 1 MONETA	Crediti 1 MONETA	Valore 2 MONETA	Crediti 2 MONETA	Valore 3 MONETA	Crediti 3 MONETA
1:0, $\cancel{x}=1$					
1:1, $\cancel{x}=2$					
1:0, $\cancel{x}=2$					

- 1DM-2DM-5DM

$$R= 1-2-5/6PL.; \quad x=6/5=1,2$$

- 1DM-2DM-5DM

$$R= 1-2-5/3PL.; \quad x=3/5=0,6$$

- 1Fr - 5Fr - 10 Fr
 $R = 1-5-10/3PL.; \quad x=3/10=0,3$
- 1Fr - 5Fr - 10 Fr
 $R = 1-5-1P/4PL.; \quad x=4/10=0,4$

ΣC_1	ΣC_2	ΣC_3
x	x	x
$1:0, \cancel{x}=5:1, \cancel{x}=10:3$		

ΣC_1	ΣC_2	ΣC_3
x	x	x
$1:0, \cancel{x}=5:2=10:4$		

N.b.: a parità di valore il numero dei crediti che vengono dati non cambia se si introduce una singola moneta oppure più monete di valore inferiore, purchè il loro valore globale sia uguale a quello della singola moneta.

La programmazione deve sempre essere effettuato su ciascuna delle tre gettoniere.

Usando solo due delle tre gettoniere disponibili posizionate la restante come segue:

1) Perchè non abbia alcuna incidenza sulla programmazione fissare valore e crediti uguali alla moneta di valore maggiore.

ESEMPI:

- $2 \times 100L./1PL. - 1 \times 200L./1PL. - N.u.$
 $R = 1 - 2 -$

ΣC_1	ΣC_2	ΣC_3
x	x	x
$1:0=2:1=2:1$		

- $2 \times 5D./1PL. - 1 \times 10D./1PL. - N.u.$
 $R = 1 - 2 -$

$$1:0=2:1=2:1$$

2) Per determinare il costo minimo di un credito

ESEMPI:

- $3 \times 100L./1PL. - 3 \times 100L./1PL. - N.u.$
 $R = 1 - 1 - 3$

$$1:0=1:0=3:1$$

- $4 \times 1Fr/1PL. - N.u. - 1 \times 10Fr/3PL.$
 $R = 1 - 4 - 10$

$$1:0=4:1=10:3$$

- $3 \times 5D/1PL. - 3 \times 10D/2PL. - N.u.$
 $R = 1 - 2 - 3$

$$1:0=2:0=3:1$$

	SW "A"							SW "B"							VALID CRLD		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
Peso moneta 1 ^a Gettoniera (1 ^a moneta)	0																1
	-																2
Peso moneta 2 ^a Gettoniera (2 ^a moneta)	0 0 0																1
	- 0 0																2
	0 - 0																3
	- - 0																4
	0 0 -																5
	- 0 -																6
	0 - -																8
	- - -																10
																	10
Peso moneta 3 ^a Gettoniera (3 ^a moneta)	0 0 0																2
	- 0 0																3
	0 - 0																4
	- - 0																5
	0 0 -																6
	- 0 -																8
	0 - -																10
	- - -																20
1 ^a GETTONIERA, Crediti ottenibili per ogni moneta	0 0																0
	- 0																1
	0 -																2
	- -																3
2 ^a GETTONIERA, Crediti ottenibili per ogni moneta	0 0 0																0
	- 0 0																1
	0 - 0																2
	- - 0																3
	0 0 -																4
	- 0 -																5
	0 - -																6
	- - -																7
3 ^a GETTONIERA, Crediti ottenibili per ogni moneta	0 0 0 0																1
	- 0 0 0																2
	0 - 0 0																3
	- - 0 0																4
	0 0 - 0																5
	- 0 - 0																6
	0 - - 0																7
	- - - 0																8
	0 0 0 -																9
	- 0 0 -																10
	0 - 0 -																11
	- - 0 -																12
	0 0 - -																13
	- 0 - -																14
	0 - - -																15
	- - - -																16

0 = ON - = OFF

Usati per determinare il valore della moneta

Usati per determinare i crediti ottenibili con una singola moneta

How to adjust "CREDIT COST"

State ratio of coins to be inserted into coin mechanisms, dividing separately each type of coin by the same 'number' (as bigger as possible *) to have remainder zero.

Increasing coin order:

1st coin = lower value coin

2nd coin = medium value coin, or equivalent to 1st and 3rd coin

3rd coin = higher value coin

EXAMPLES:

-1st coin mechanism - 1st 100Lit.coin

2nd coin mechanism - 2nd 100Lit.coin

3rd coin mechanism - 3rd 200Lit.coin

$$\text{RATIO (R.)} = \frac{100 \text{ Lit.}}{100 \text{ Lit.}} = 1-1-2 \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{1st coin= value 1} \\ \text{2nd coin= value 1} \\ \text{3rd coin= value 2} \end{array} \right.$$

100 (*)

$$\begin{array}{lll} \text{-1st coin mechanism-1DM coin} & & \text{----= value 1} \\ \text{2nd coin mechanism-2DM coin} & R=1\text{DM}-2\text{DM}=1-2 & \text{----= value 2} \\ \text{3rd coin mechanism-5DM coin} & \hline & \text{----= value 5} \\ & 1 (*) & \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{lll} \text{-1st coin mechanism-5 Dinars coin} & & \\ \text{2nd coin mechanism-10 Dinars coin} & R= 5\text{D}-10 \text{ D} = 1-2 & \text{= value 1} \\ \text{3rd coin mechanism-not used} & \hline & \text{= value 2} \\ & 5 (*) & \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{lll} \text{-1st coin mechanism-10 Pence coin} & & \\ \text{2nd coin mechanism-50 Pence coin} & R=10\text{P}-50\text{P} = 1-5 & \text{= value 1} \\ \text{3rd coin mechanism-not used} & \hline & \text{= value 5} \\ & 10(*) & \end{array}$$

Fix number of credits for the higher value coin

Consider ratio result and proceed with the following 'equivalence':

A = 1st coin value

B = 2nd coin value

A : (A·X) = B:(B·X) = C:Y

C = 3rd coin value

X = Y

Y = n° of Credits of 'C'

State minimum cost of a credit

Note: Consider only the whole number from "A X" and "B X", do not consider decimal numbers which could result.

EXAMPLES:

-100 Lit. -100 Lit. -200 Lit.

$$R = 1-1-2/1PL.; 1:(1 \cdot X) = 1:(1 \cdot X) = 2:1 \quad x = 1/2 = 0,5$$

1coin value	1coin credits	2coin value	2coin credits	3coin value	3coin credits

-1DM-2DM-5DM

$$R = 1-2-5/6PL.; \quad x = 6/5 = 1,2$$

$$1:1, \cancel{2}=2:2, \cancel{4}=5:6$$

-1DM-2DM-5DM

$$R = 1-2-5/3PL.; \quad x = 3/5 = 0,6$$

$$1:0, \cancel{5}=2:1, \cancel{2}=5:3$$

-1Fr.-5Fr.-10Fr.

$$R = 1-5-10/3PL.; \quad x = 3/10 = 0,3$$

$$1:0, \cancel{3}=5:1, \cancel{5}=10:3$$

-1Fr.-5Fr.-10Fr.

$$R = 1-5-1P/4PL.; \quad x = 4/10 = 0,4$$

$$1:0, \cancel{4}=5:2 = 10:4$$

Note: For same value, credit number awarded doesn't change when one or more than one coin of lower value are introduced; provided that total value is the same of the single coin.

Adjustment must be executed on each of the three coin mechanisms.

By using only two of the three coin mechanisms available, set the remaining as follows:

- 1) to avoid any incidence on adjustment, fix the same value and credits of higher value coin.

EXAMPLES:

-2x100L./1PL. - 1x200L./1PL. - N.U.

$$R = 1 - 2 -$$

$$1:0=2:1=2:1$$

°/°

-2x5D./1PL. - 1x10D./1PL. -N.U.

R= 1 - 2 -

1 : 0 1coin value
1 : 1 1coin credit
1 : 2 2coin value
1 : 3 2coin credit
1 : 4 3coin value
1 : 5 3coin credit

2) To state the minimum cost of a credit:

EXAMPLES:

-3x100Lit./1PL: - 3x100Lit./1PL. - N.U.

R= 1 - 1 - 3

$1 : 0 = 1 : 0 = 3 : 1$

-4x1Fr./1PL. - N.U. - 1x10Fr./3PL.

$$R = 1 - 4 - 10$$

$$1:0=4:1=10:3$$

-3x5D./1PL. - 3x10D./2PL. - N.U.

R= 1 - 2 - 3

$1:0=2:0=3:1$

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	CRT
1st coin mech. coin weight (1st coin)	0	-																	1	2
2nd coin mech. coin weight (2nd coin)	0 0 0	- 0 0	0 - 0	- - 0	0 0 -	- 0 -	0 - -	- - -	.										1	2
																		3	4	
																		5	6	
																		8	10	
																				Used to state coin value
3rd coin mech. coin weight (3rd coin)	0 0 0	- 0 0	0 - 0	- - 0	0 0 -	- 0 -	0 - -	- - -										2	3	
																	4	5		
																	6	8		
																	10	20		
1st coin mechanism credits per coin	0 0	- 0	0 -	- -														0	1	
																	2	3		
2nd coin mechanism credits per coin	0 0 0	- 0 0	0 - 0	- - 0	0 0 -	- 0 -	0 - -	- - -										0	1	
																	2	3		
																	4	5		
																	6	7		
																			Used to state credits per coin	
3rd coin mechanism credits per coin	0 0 0 0	- 0 0 0	0 - 0 0	- - 0 0	0 0 - 0	- 0 - 0	0 - - 0	- - - 0	0 0 0 -	- 0 0 -	0 - 0 -	- - 0 -	0 0 - -	- 0 - -	0 - - -	- - - -	0 0 0 0	1	2	
																	3	4		
																	5	6		
																	7	8		
																	9	10		
																	11	12		
																	13	14		
																	15	16		

0 = ON - = OFF

CREDITS/COIN ADJUSTMENTS

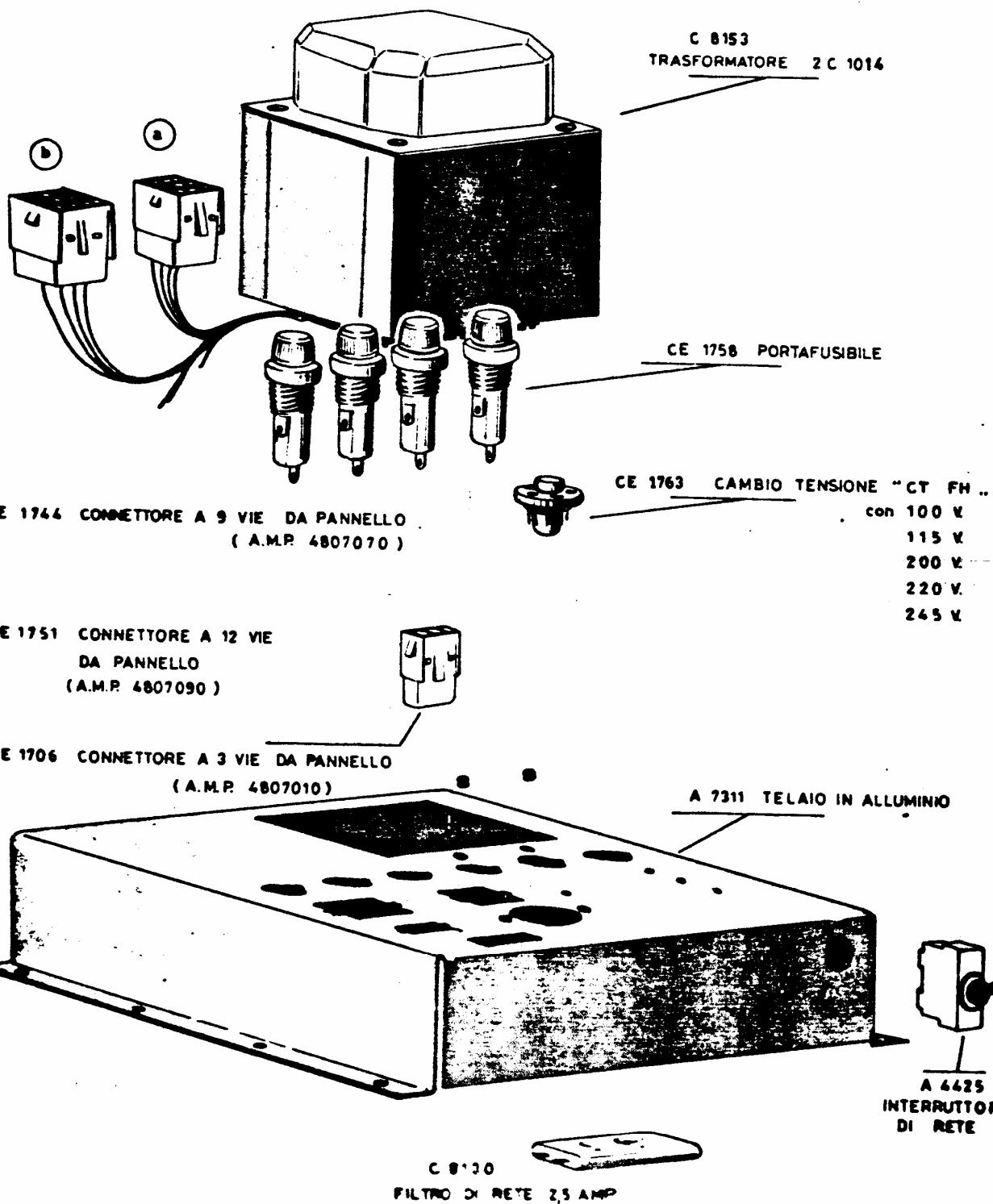
COUNTRY	COIN CHUTE/ COIN	CREDITS		COIN 1		COIN 2		COIN 3		SW A		SW B		COUNTER					
		V.	C.	V.	C.	V.	C.	V.	C.	V.	C.	V.	C.						
ITALY	1=100 L.	200L.	=1P1.	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	2=100 L.	300L.	=1P1.	1	0	1	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1=100 L.	200L.	=1P1.	1	0	2	1	2	1	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2=200 L.	300L.	=1P1.	1	0	2	0	3	1	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1=200 L.	200L.	=1P1.	2	1	2	1	2	1	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2=200 L.	300L.	=1P1.	2	0	2	0	3	1	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GREAT BRITAIN	1= 10 P.	20P.	=1PL.	1	0	5	3	5	3	0	0	-	0	0	-	0	-	0	0
	2= 50 P.	50P.	=3P1.	1	1	5	6	5	6	0	0	-	0	0	-	0	-	0	0
WEST GERMANY	1= 1DM	1DM	=1PL.																
	2= 2DM	2DM	=3P1.	1	1	2	3	5	7	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	x 10 p.
SWITZER- LAND	3= 5DM	5DM	=7P1.																
	1DM	=2P1.																	x 1DM.
YUGOSLA- VIA	1= 5DIN	5DIN	=1P1.	1	1	2	2	2	2	0	-	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	-
	2=10DIN	10DIN	=1P1.	1	0	2	1	2	1	0	-	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	-
FRANCE	1= 1Fr.	2Fr.	=1P1.																
	2= 5Fr.	5Fr.	=3P1.	1	0	5	3	10	7	0	0	-	0	0	-	0	-	0	x 1 F.
DENMARK	3=10Fr.	10Fr.	=7P1.																
	1= 5Frs.	10F.	=1P1.	1	0	2	1	2	1	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	x 5 F.
SWEDEN	2= 10Frs.	15F.	=1P1.	1	0	2	0	3	1	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	x 5 F.
	1= 1OF.	1OF.	=1P1.	1	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	x 10 F.
BELGIUM	2= 10F.	15F.	=1P1.	1	0	2	1	2	1	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	x 5 F.
	1= 10F.	15F.	=1P1.	1	0	1	0	3	2	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	x 10 F.
AUSTRIA	1= 10F.	15F.	=1P1.	1	0	2	0	3	1	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	x 10 F.
	2= 10F.	15F.	=1P1.	1	0	1	0	3	2	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	x 10 F.
HUNGARY	1= 1OF.	1OF.	=1P1.	1	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	x 10 F.
	2= 10F.	15F.	=1P1.	1	0	1	0	3	2	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	x 10 F.

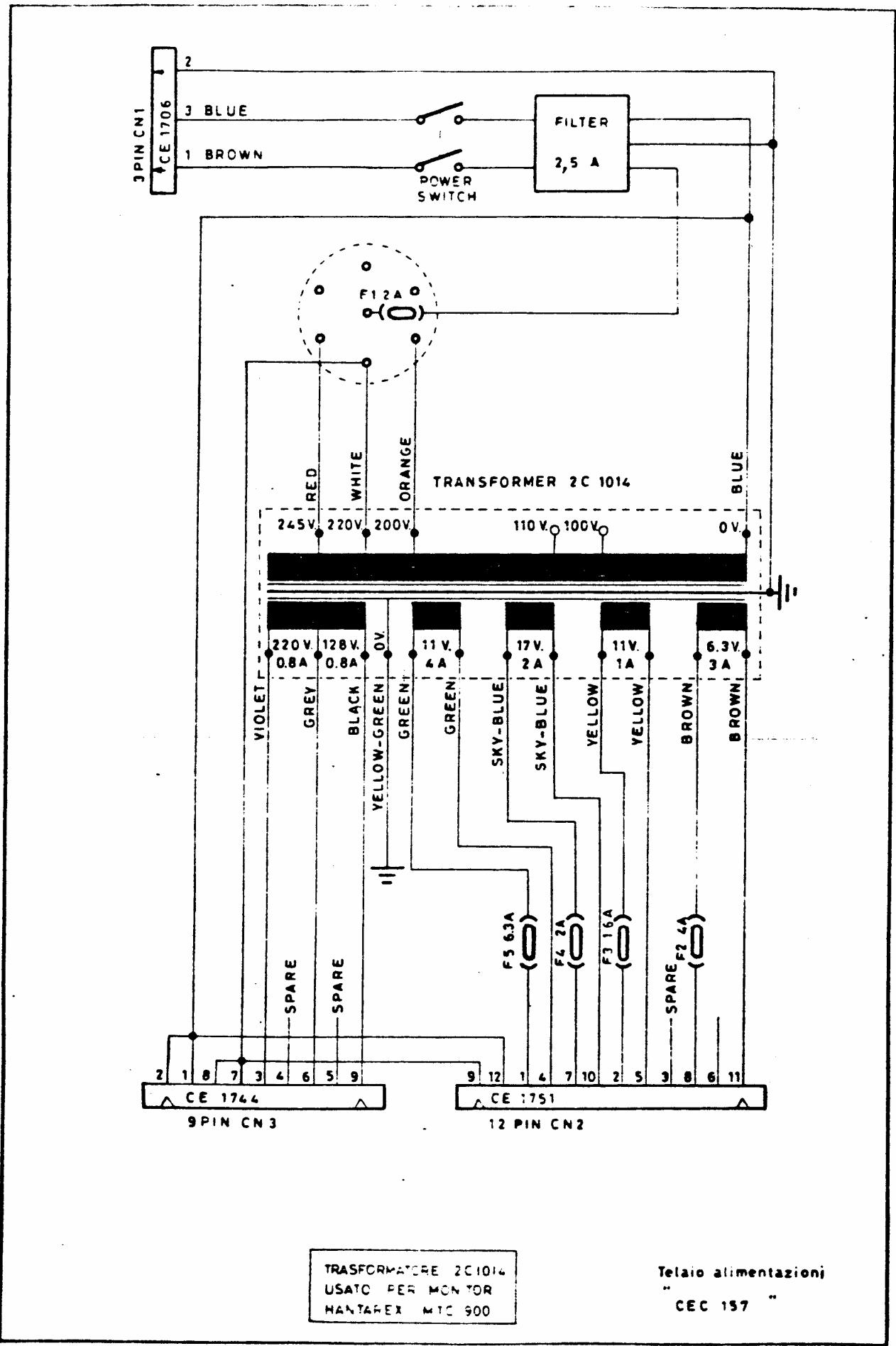
O= ON ; - = OFF; COIN 1 = Coin in coin chute; COIN 2 = Coin in coin chute 2; COIN 3=Coin in coin chute 3.

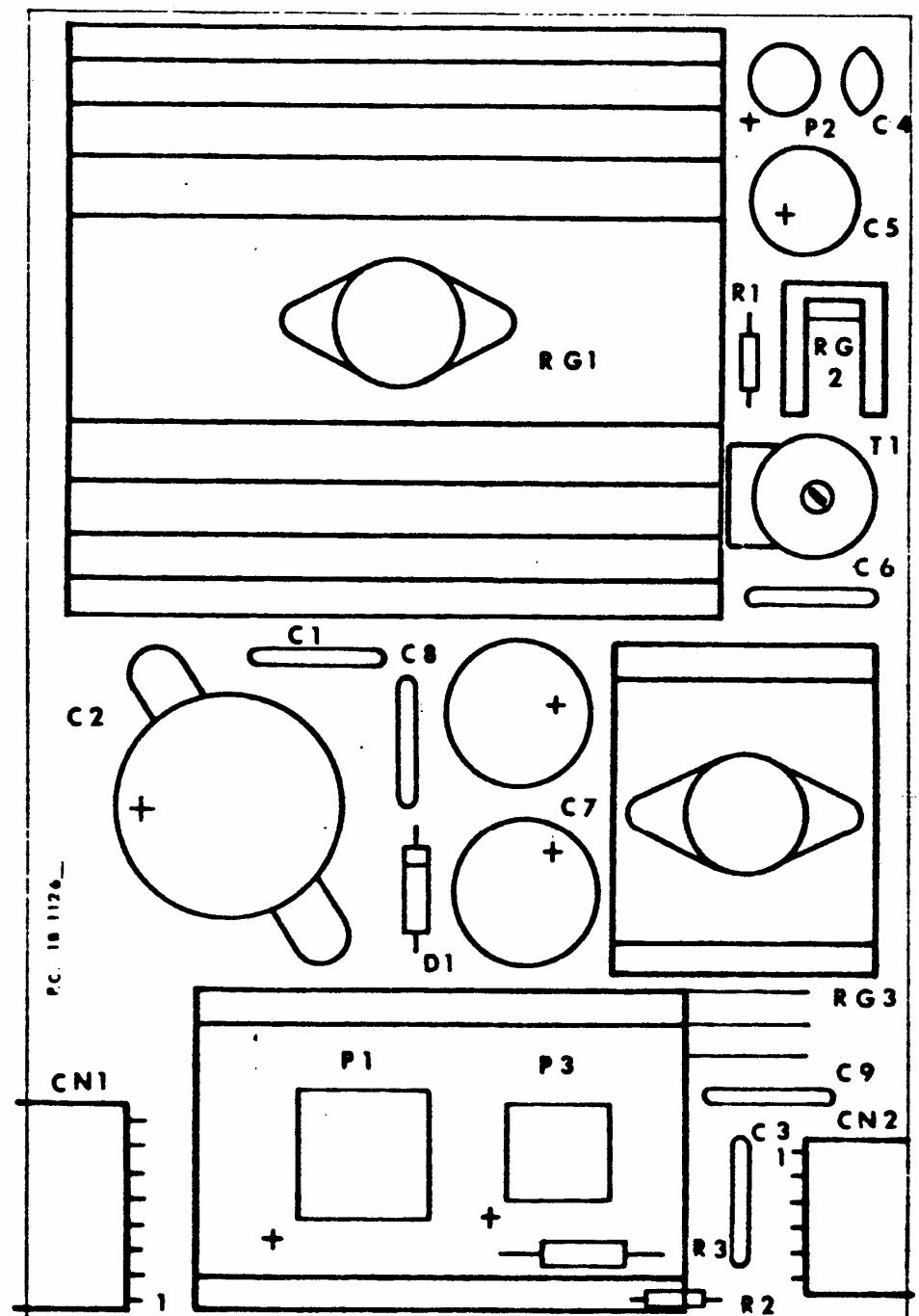
V. = VALUE ; C. = CREDIT

CBC 957 TELAIO ALIMENTAZIONE

monitor MANTAREX MTC 900



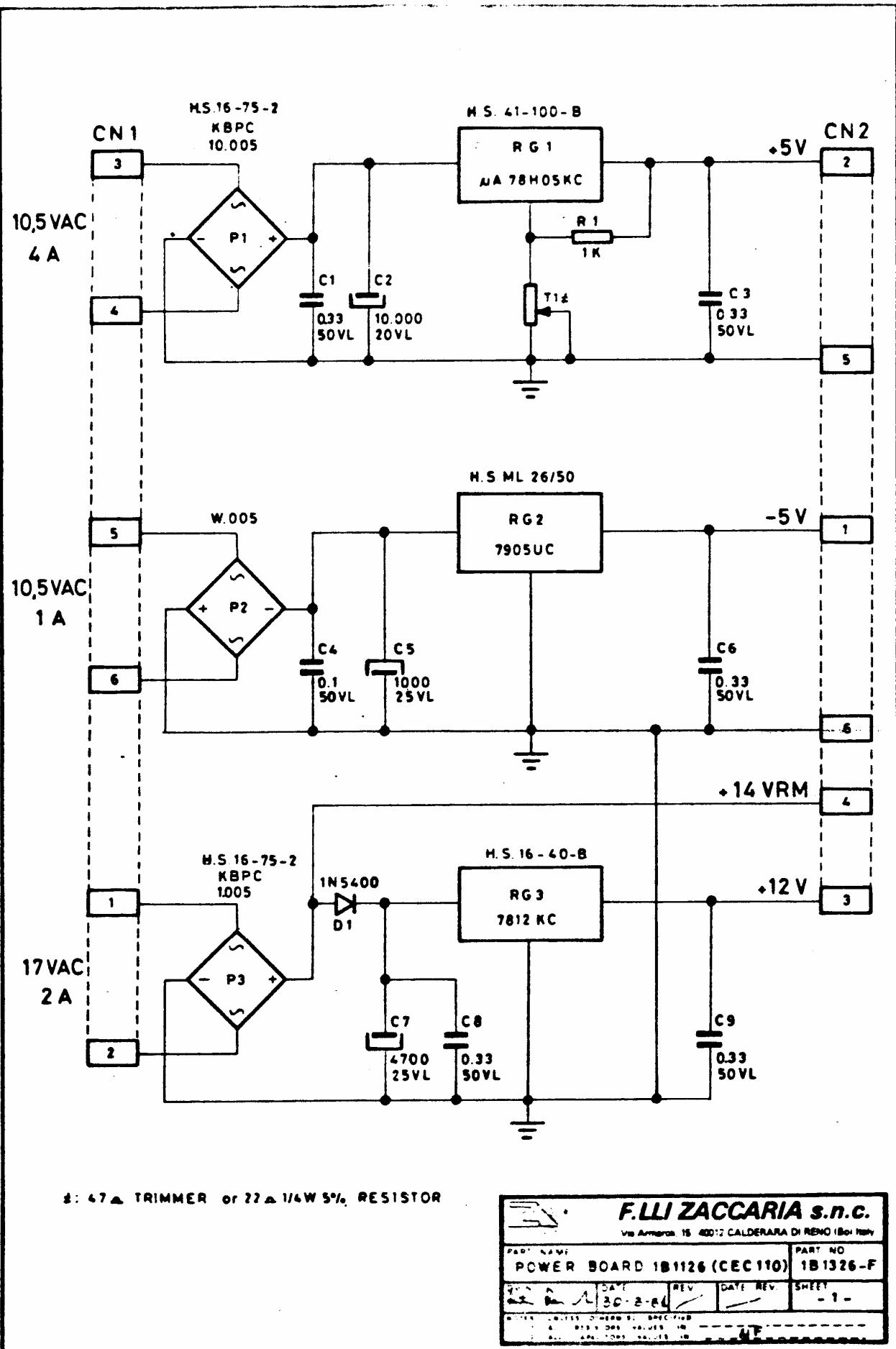




CEC 110 POWER board 1B1126

Component List **POWER BOARD ASSEMBLY** **DEC 110**

PC 13 1126

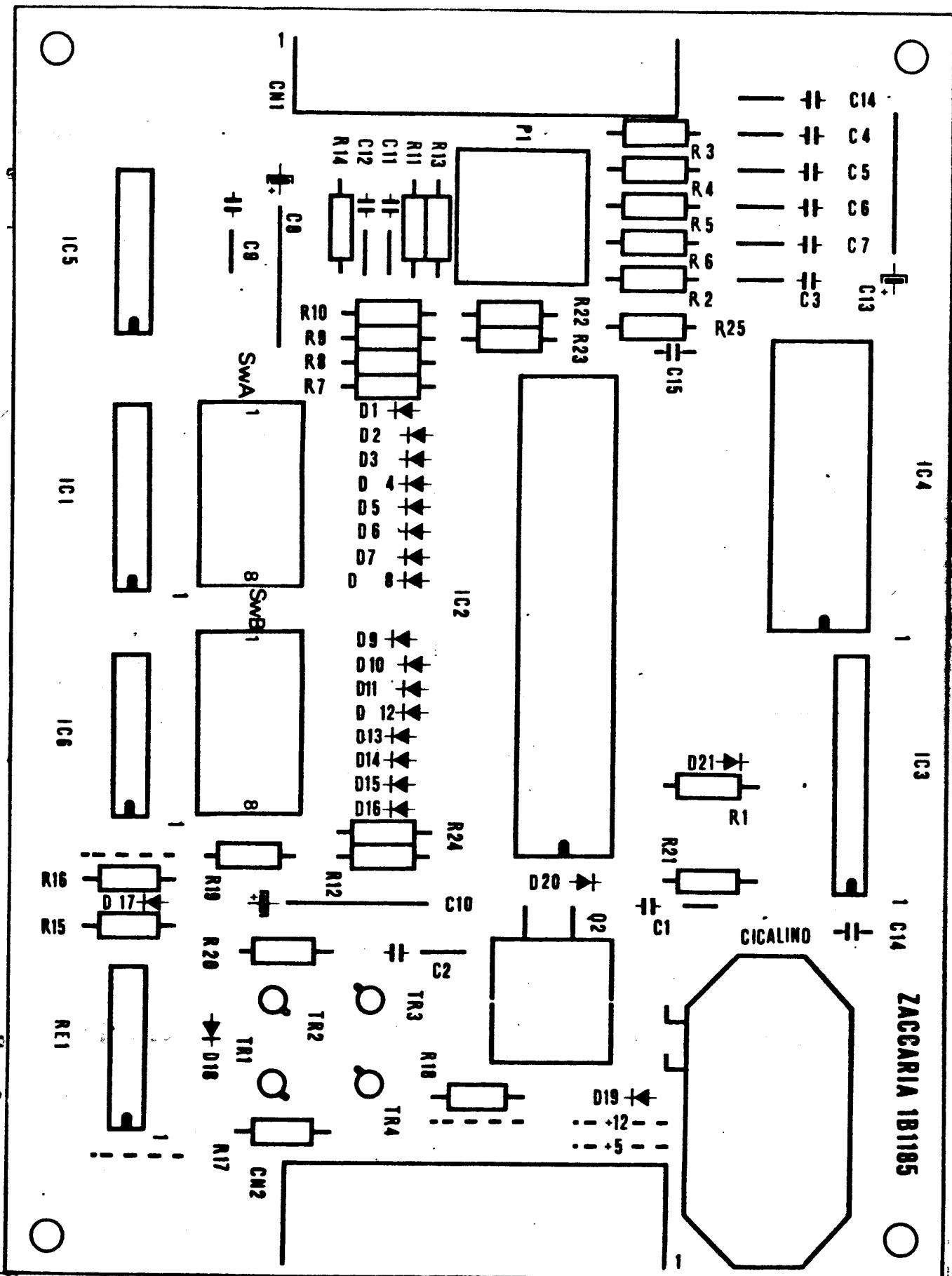


IC4

IC3
1 C14

ZACCARIA 1B1185

14



SC 18 1155

Component - COIN SWI ADL. WITH MICROPROCESSOR 8035 CEC 182

