

METHOD OF OPERATION
COIN COLLECT CIRCUIT

For Long Distance Incoming Cordless Trunks - Arranged For Offices Requiring Breakdown Protection - For Final Or Line Switch Multiple Banks - Full Mechanical Switching System.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

1. This circuit is used at a "B" position with incoming and long distance machine switching "B" position trunks for collecting and returning coins deposited at the calling station.

2. When the operator at the long distance outward switchboard has supervised the call and the subscriber deposits the correct amount in the coin box, the "B" operator is instructed over a call wire circuit, to collect or return on the proper trunks. This is done by the operation of either the collect or return key associated with the trunk. The operation of the collect or return keys beside collecting or returning the coins, also places high or low resistance tone on the line as indication to the long distance operator that the coins are being collected or returned. The high frequency tone is an indication that the coins are being returned while the low frequency tone indicates that the coins are being collected.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

3. The operation of the coin collect (CC) key operates the CN relay. The CN relay operated, closes a circuit from 110 volts positive battery through the 6-D resistance lamp, winding of the C relay, make contact of the coin collect key, make contact of the CN relay to ground through the coin collect magnet of the sub-set energizing the magnet thereby collecting the coin and operating the C relay. The C relay operated, operates the C-1 relay. The C-1 relay operated, lights the coin lamp and connects a low frequency tone through the make contact of the CN relay back to the toll operator for the purpose of notifying the long distant operator that the coin has been collected.

COIN RETURN

4. When the coin return (R) key is operated, the circuit functions to operate the CN relay in the manner previously described in paragraph 3, connecting 110 volt negative battery to the tip and ring sides of the line through the contacts of the CN relay, energizing the coin return magnet and operating the R relay. The operation of the R relay operates the R-1 relay. The R-1 relay operated functions in a manner similar to the C-1 relay as previously described in paragraph 3, except that the high frequency tone is connected to the ringside of the line, to the long distance operator instead of the low frequency tone.

5. When either the C or R keys are released or the cam has been collected or returned the circuits through their associated relays are opened, releasing the relay and extinguishing the lamp. The CN relay is made slow to release so that the circuit will be broken at the key contacts before it is broken at the relay contacts.

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SPARK REDUCTION

6. The two microfarad condensers in series with the 19-BF resistance to ground is connected to the make contact of the CN relay to the line and coin magnet for the purpose of reducing sparking at both the make contact of the CN relay and the make contact of the C and R keys.

CIRCUIT REQUIREMENTS

	<u>OPERATE</u>	<u>NON-OPERATE</u>	<u>RELEASE</u>
B36 (C and R)	Test .035 amp. Readj. .018 amp.		Test .003 amp. Readj. .006 amp.
E458 (CI) and (RI)	Test .016 amp. Readj. .011 amp.		Test .0007 amp. Readj. .0015 amp.
E543 (CI) and (RI)	Test .009 amp. Readj. .007 amp.		Test .0005 amp. Readj. .001 amp.
E444 (CN)	Test .045 amp. Readj. .042 amp.	Test .024 amp. Readj. .026 amp.	