

171-0005
Procoin 330 Coin sorter
Service Manual

Version 1.0 – Jan 2006



SUZO  **HAPP®**
GAMING, AMUSEMENT AND INDUSTRIAL COMPONENTS

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1. ELECTRIC CONTROLLING PARTS

The electric controlling parts of PRC300 series coin rail sorters consist of 5 main parts :

- (1) Main Board (YBJ600CPU-S)
- (2) Input & Output Board (NYFJ400I/O-S)
- (3) Amplifier Board (YFJ500ADC-S)
- (4) Power Supply Board (SGS600P)
- (5) Keypad & LCD Display (YFJ600KDC-S)

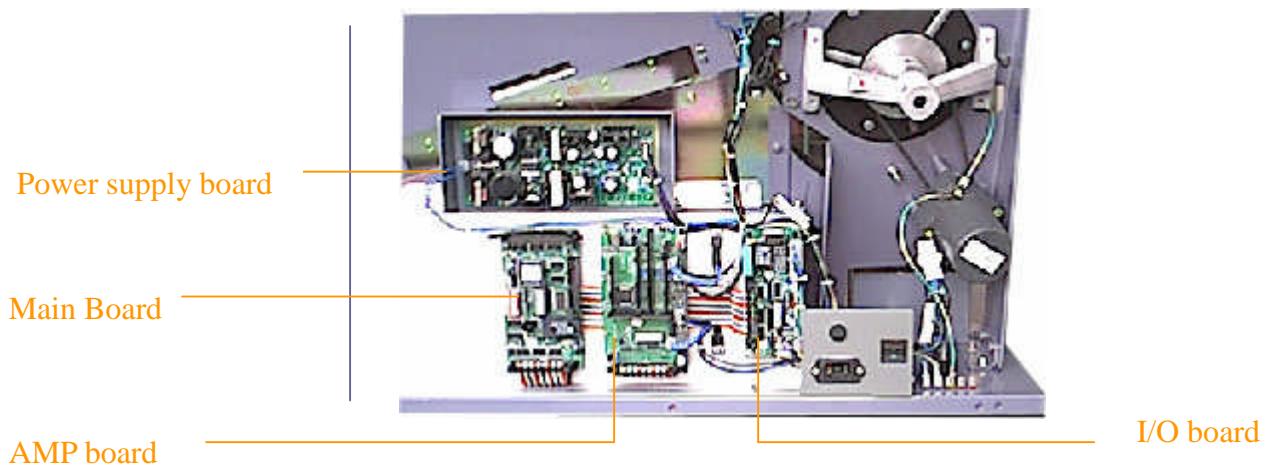
PRC300 series are installed with the same electric controlling parts. But as they have different channels, their length is different. This version of service manual is covering PRC 330 :

Front view of the machine PRC330: picture (1)



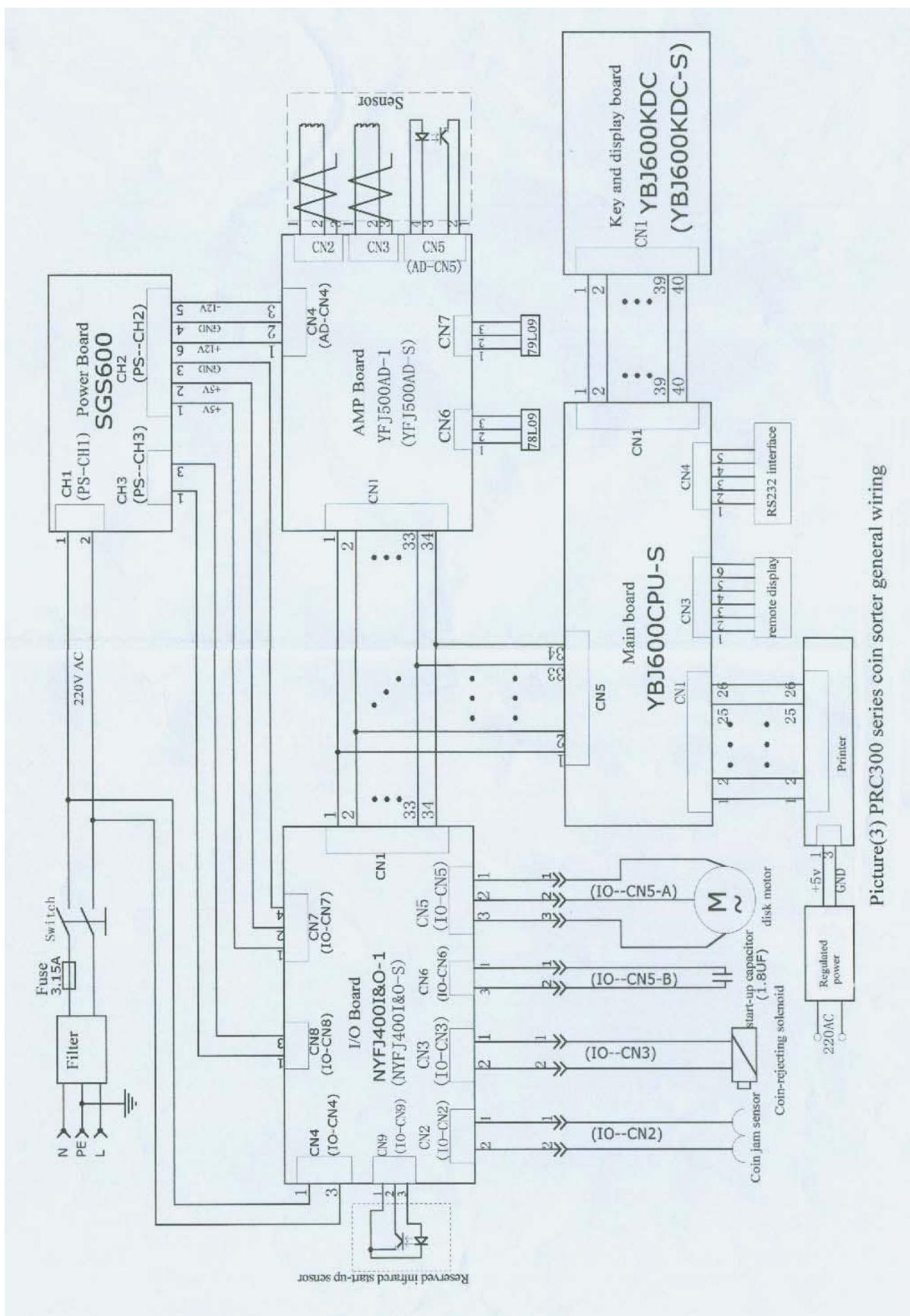
Picture 1

Rear view of the machine PRC330: picture (2)



Picture 2

The wiring diagram of YFJ-300 series coin rail sorters is as follows : (NEXT PAGE)



Picture(3) PRC300 series coin sorter general wiring

Picture (3)

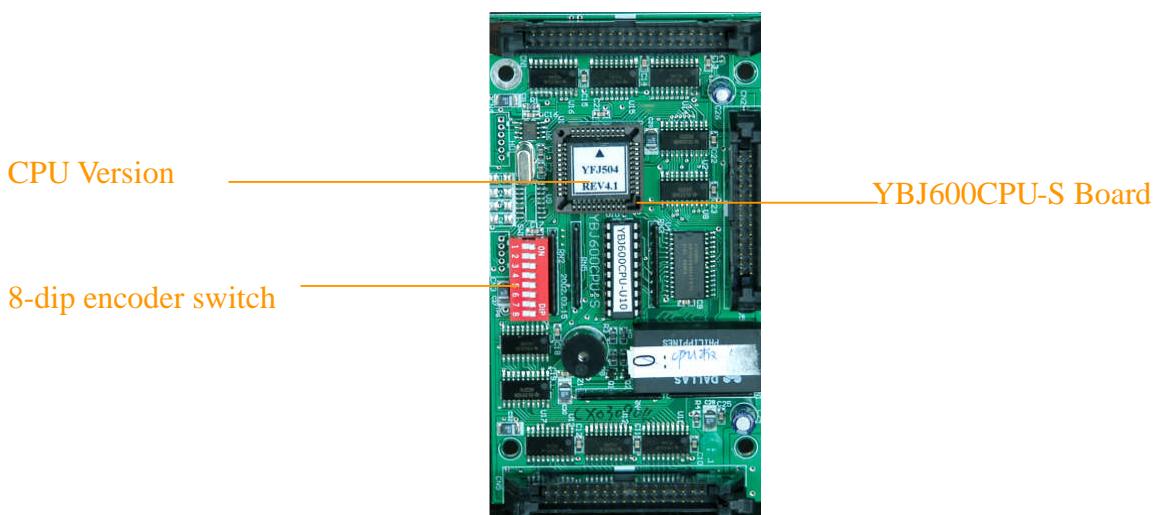
1). Main Board

The microprocessor of this machine uses W78E58 series. The parallel controlling bus is used as its base. Input and output uses a framework design.

The microprocessor's working frequency is 16MHZ , using X25045 serial EEPROM to store systematical data under power off , SRAM is 62256 (32K byte) ,DS12887is real time clock , GAL16V8(PLD) is interpretation code , 74HC245 is bus driver. The whole process is driven by the signals of clock, and all the operation is performed chronologically strictly.

The main board consists of CPU controlling circuit、bus circuit、RS232 communication interface and DIP-8 optional circuit etc. The controlling software is stored in CPU chip and all the working parameters are stored in EEPROM。

Main board: picture (4)



Picture 4

Ports on the main board :

Main board sockets	Remarks
CN1 40-pin port	Display port , providing working voltage and controlling signals
CN2 26-pin port	Printer port , providing working voltage and controlling signals
CN3 5-pin port	Communication interface. Can be connected with RS232
CN4 6-pin port	Remote display port (optional)
CN5 34-pin port	Bus port , connected with ADN board and I&O board

Specific functions of the DIP-8 encoder switches:

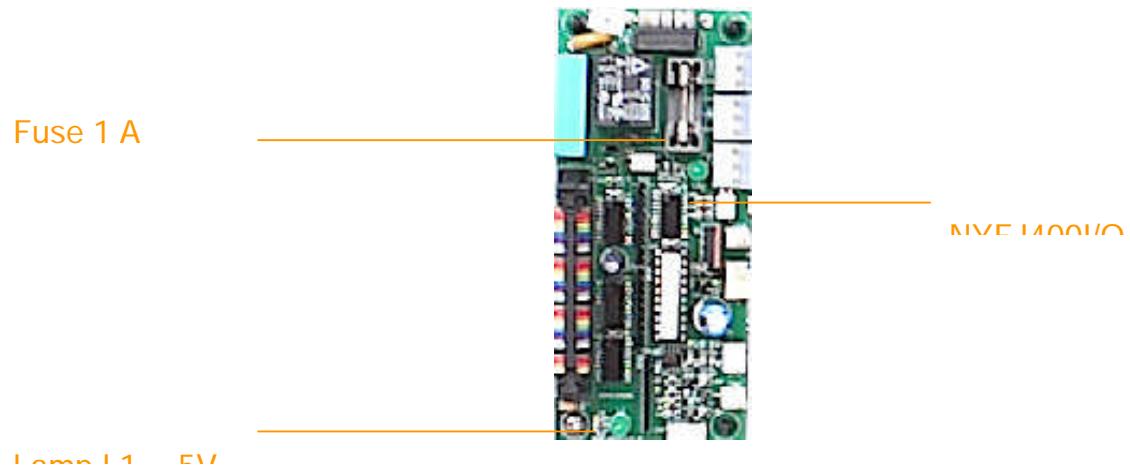
NO	ON / OFF	FUNCTIONS
1 2 3		Factory setting
4	ON	To amend values
	OFF	Cannot amend values
5	ON	Factory setting
	OFF	
6	ON	Factory setting
	OFF	
7	ON	Self-study, details refer to chapter3
	OFF	Can't self-study

8	ON	Chinese display
	OFF	English display

2). I&O Board

It consists of bus port circuit, solenoid-driving circuit, motor driving circuit, power-regulating circuit, and solenoid-accelerating power circuit. It functions to detect the signals of switches and drive the motors and solenoids.

I&O Board: picture (5)

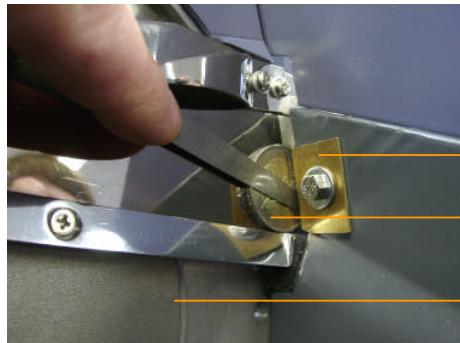


Picture 5

Ports on I&O board :

I&O board	REMARKS
CN1 34-pin port	Bus port, connected with CPU board and ADC board
CN2 2-pin port	Connected with coin jam sensor , judging whether coins in the disk are jammed.(See picture 6)
CN3 2-pin port	Connected with the coin-rejecting solenoid , when foreign coins are detected , CPU sends out signals to reject them.
CN4 3-pin port	Connected with 220V A.C.
CN5 3-pin port	Connected disk motor
CN6 3-pin port	Starting capacitor 1.8UF
CN7 4-pin port	Pins 1、 2&4 are connected with PS Board CH2"1、 2、 3" + 5V
CN8 4-pin port	Pins1&3 are connected with PS Board CH3"1、 3" + 24V
CN9 3-pin port	Reserved for infrared start-up sensor

Coin jam view: picture (6)



Coin iam sensor (contact plate)
Coin
Disk

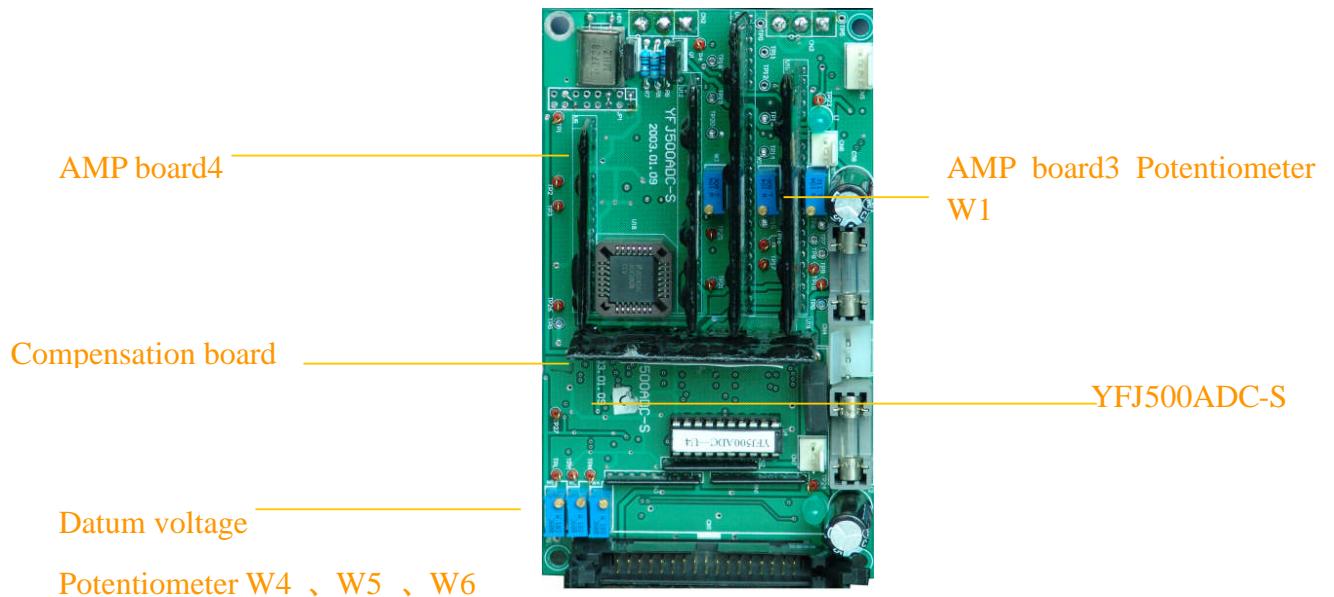
Picture 6

3). AMP Board

It consists of AMP board1, AMP board2, AMP board3, AMP board4, compensation circuit, A/D circuit, and power regulation circuit etc. It utilize TLC0820 high-speed AD chip for fast collection of the data of the coins passing by the sensor.

AMP Board: picture (7)





Picture (7)

Ports on ADC AMP board:

AMP board	Remarks
CN1 34-pin port	Bus socket , to CPU board and I&O board ,
CN2 3-pin socket	Emitting terminal of the counting and detecting sensor
CN3 3-pin socket	Receiving terminal of the counting and detecting sensor
CN4 3-pin socket	Pin6 ,+12V ; pin4 ,GND; pin5, - 12V
CN5 4-pin socket	Infrared sensor (mounted inside the counting and detecting

	sensor)
CN6 socket	3-pin 78L09 three-phase power-regulator; pin1 + 16V; pin2 ,GND; pin3, + 9V
CN7 socket	3-pin 79L09 three-phase power-regulator; pin1, GND;pin2, - 16V; pin3, - 9V

There are 4 potentiometers on the ADC AMP board. Voltage adjustment and testing point is as follows

Adjust	Test point	Requirements
Potentiometer W1	TP10	Observe the wave of the test points with a oscilloscope. Make sure that no cut occurs to the sinusoid shape wave.
Potentiometer W2	TP17	
Potentiometer W3	TP21	
	TP26	
Potentiometer W4	TPH	Under self-learn mode, adjust the potentiometers. When testing with the smallest size coins, the collected value should be no less than 20. When testing with largest coins ,the collected value should be around 220.
Potentiometer W5	TPM	
Potentiometer W6	TPL	
	TP27	A/ D reference voltage 4V

4) . Power Supply Board

The board functions to transform the output A.C. voltage from the power transformer into D.C

voltage through commutation, filtering and regulation.

Voltage on each point is as follows: Picture (8)



Picture 8

The power unit is compatible to variable input voltage , with its range between A.C. 100V to 240V. And the four output groups voltage are respectively : +5V、+12V、-12V、+24V。

Ports on PS board :

PORT	REMARKS
CN1 2-pin	Connected with 220V A.C.
CN2 6-pin	pins1、2&3 are + 5V , supplying voltage for integrated circuit blocks ; pins4、5&6 are ±12V.
CN3 3-pin	Pins 1&3 are + 24V

CN2 6 pins : Pins1、2&3 are + 5V output ,

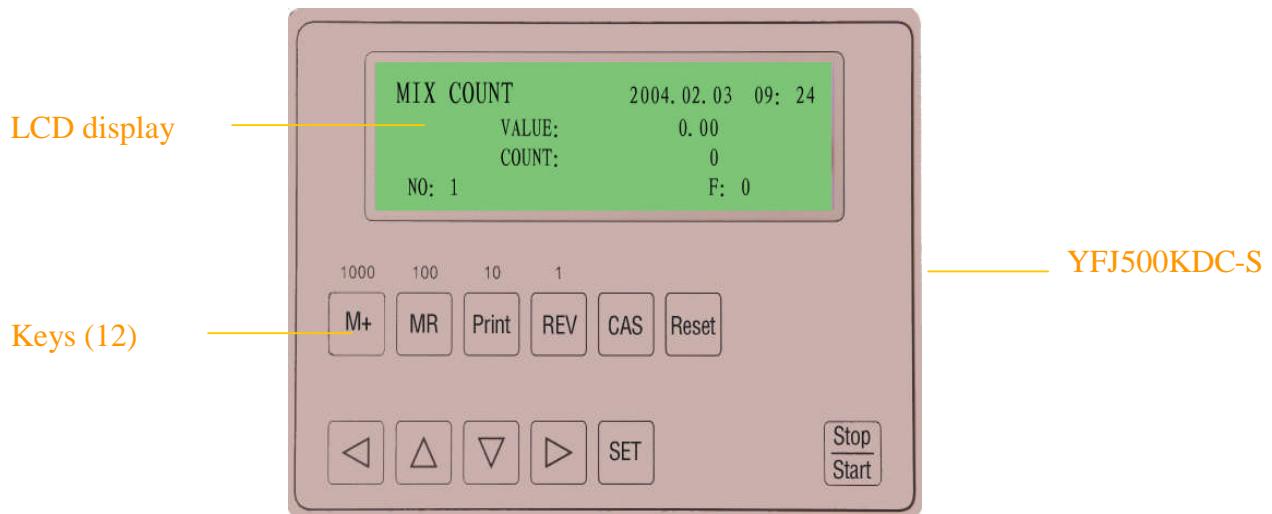
Pins 4&5 are - 12V output , regulated by three terminal circuit 79L09 to - 9V , supplying working voltage for the integrated circuit blocks on the AMP Board.

Pins4&6 are + 12V output , regulated by three terminal circuit 79L09 to +9V , supplying working voltage for the integrated circuit blocks on the AMP Board.

5). Keypad and Display

They mainly consist of bus circuit, contrast adjustment circuit and keypad displaying circuit etc. The display shows the machine's working status, value sum, and statistics etc. And the operator can select corresponding function according to necessity. It uses 240×64 dots LCD display and provides English operation screen, which can realize the friendly dialogues between operators and machines.

Keypad and display: picture (9)



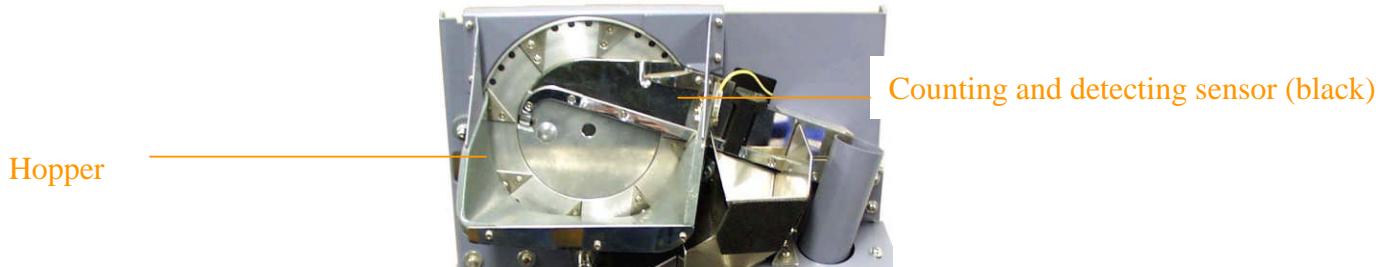
Picture 9

The contrast potentiometer of the KDC board has been fixed, so when the machine is switched on with **SET** key pressed, the LCD contrast degree cannot be adjusted.

KDC board	Connected with
40 poles cable wire	CPU board 40 poles cable wire

6). Counting and detecting sensor COINSURE (Picture 10)

All the coins passing by the sensor have difference in materials and parameters from each other, which are analyzed and compared by CPU to realize the function of counting and detecting.



Picture 10

During counting the machine can count coin quantity , sum value and foreign coin sum , and store and print all the data of counted coins.

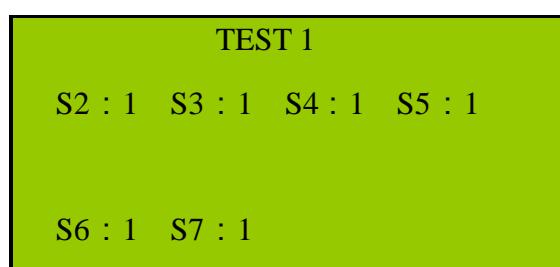
2.TESTING FUNCTION

1).Test 1

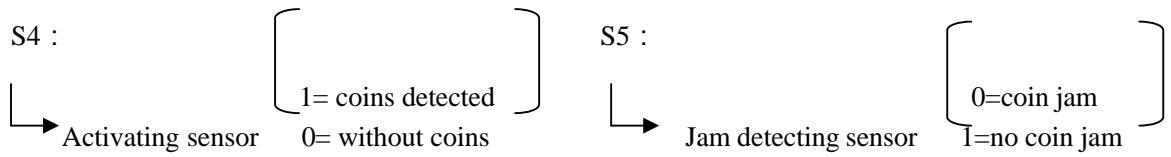
This is mainly to test the condition of two sensors、coin-rejecting solenoid and the disk motor .

Operate as follows :

Switch on the machine with **RESET** key pressed and enter test1, the machine displays:



Picture 11



Coin under the counting and detecting sensor , Coin jam : 0 See Picture (6)

S4 : 0

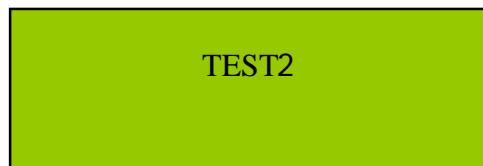
Press **◀** key ,the display shows in its right lower part "REJECT",with the sound"TA,TA",which indicates the solenoid works normally , and press **start/stop** to stop ;

Press **start/stop** , the display shows in its right lower part "MOTOR", and press **start/stop** to stop ;

Press **REV** key, the display shows in its right lower part "MOTOR R", and press **start/stop** to stop ;

2.) Test 2

Under Test1 status, press **CAS** to enter TEST 2



Display / 10

This test is mainly to adjust the working voltage of sensor (8pcs) to the best point. Adjust potentiometer W1, W2, W3, respectively until OK is shown. Decrease by turning clockwise, and increase by turning anti-clockwise.

3). Display Accumulated Number

When the machine is first switched on, it first carries out a self-check. Then it will display the machine type, software version and accumulated number.

4). Restoration of the Working Parameters

Place switch 4 on the DIP-8 encoder switches to ON, press **MR** key and switch on the machine, it will display “FORMAT?”. Press **SET**, 15 seconds later it returns to mix count. And the initializing is over. Parameters stored in CPU will be used as working parameters. Then put switch4 to OFF, and turn off the machine.

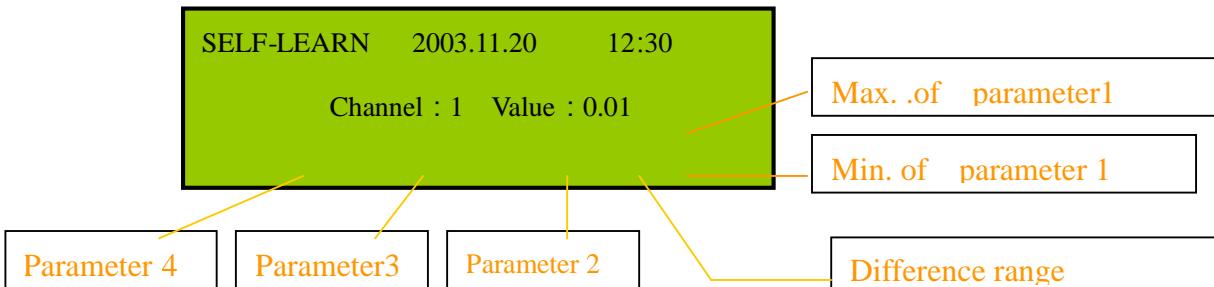
5). Value Setting

Place switch 4 on the DIP-8 encoder switches to ON, then switch on the machine and enter the normal working condition. Press **SET** to enter the main menu. Select “2. VALUE”. Press **SET** to enter “value setting”. Press **▲** **▼** to modify the channel number that is flashing. When the value flashes, press **M+**, **MR**, **PRINT**, **REV** to modify the different digits of the values. Press **RESET** to clear the value, and/or press **SET** to save. Press **START/STOP** to return to normal working condition.

3. SELF-STUDY OF THE COINS’ PARAMETERS

The parameters, such as diameter, thickness and material (alloy) of each coin denomination must be stored into the machine. This step is completed by the Self-Study mode as follows:

Switch on the machine and the display shows “MIX COUNT”, then press **SET** to enter “MAIN MENU”. Then by pressing the arrow keys, select “6.LEARN” and press **SET** to confirm – as shown in picture (18). The display will show the denomination’s parameters such as low frequency, middle frequency and high frequency and the 4th parameter’s maximum and minimum values as well as the difference range. Alternatively directly switch on the machine with **START/STOP** pressed to enter the SELF-STUDY mode directly.



- a). Press **▲ ▼** to select the channel. Put between 100-200 coins of each denomination at a time into the hopper and press **START/STOP** to feed the coins through the machine to allow the Self-Study process to be done for each denomination.
- b). Press **1000/M+** to save the studied data, when the data flashes it means the data is stored into EEPROM. The result of the self-study of each coin's parameters are directly related to the accuracy of the machine's counting and detecting capability.
- c). Press **◀** to select cyclically print, clear, restore, adjustment or self-learn, and then press **SET** to confirm. The selection is shown in the upper left area of the display.
- a. PRINT: to print the parameters of the denomination studied
 - b. CLEAR: to clear the parameters of the denomination studied
 - c. RESTORE: to restore the cleared parameters
 - d. ADJUST: to adjust the parameters of the denomination studied.

When selecting adjustment, you can modify the “difference range”. This is done as follows: Press the **▲ ▼** keys to pre-select the “difference range” to be adjusted. The pre-selected range will flash. Then press **▶** to select the number to be modified. After modification, press **SET** to save, or press **RESET** to exit without saving.

d). During the process of saving parameters, if the machine finds that two different denominations overlap, it will display the two values. This requires that the parameter study of these two denominations be repeated until the “SAVE” process is OK.

* The coin denomination values per channel are fixed - the following is for the EURO coins on the PRC-420: TABLE (1):

VALUE		0.01	0.02	0.1	0.2	0.05	1.00	0.50	2.00
CHANNEL	FOREIGN	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	COIN BOX								

Table (1) (Euro)

It could be possible that 2 different issues of a denomination may be required to be counted and/or split. In this case, the parameters of one of these issues can be stored under channel 9

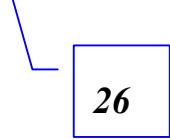
4. MECHANICAL ADJUSTMENT

4.1 Drive disk (66) and hopper (26)

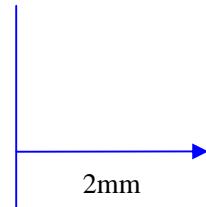
Adjustment : when mounting hoppers, ensure the left side gap between the hopper (26) and the disk (66) Note : If the surface of the centering disk is higher than that of the driver disk , this will slow down the sorting speed , and easily causes coin jams.

In the middle should be adjusted to be 5.7mm with a 5.7mm gauge(Fig.1). There is a 1 ~ 2mm adjustable gap between the hopper and hopper spacer. When coin jam occurs ,the hopper can be moved outward 1 ~ 2mm automatically to remove coin jams by itself.(Fig. 2)





(Fig .1)

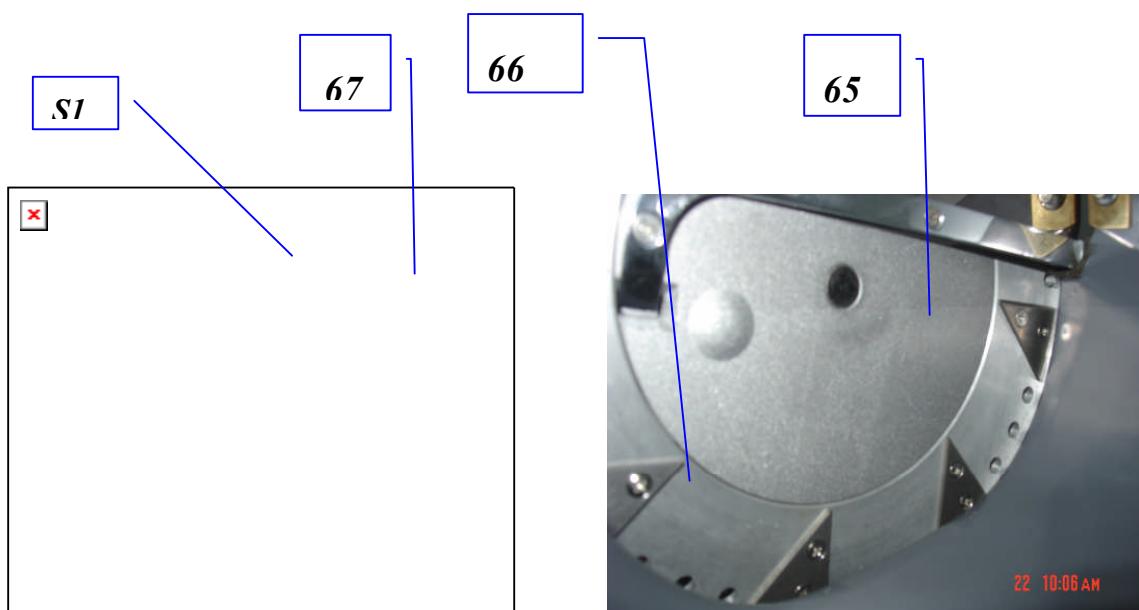


(Fig. 2)

If the gap is not appropriately adjusted; the machine cannot automatically remove the coin jams.

4 . 2 Drive disk (31) and centering disk(32) adjustment

Belt wheel (67) must be threaded tightly by the drive disk (66) screw *S1* , and the surface of the centering disk (65) must be even to or lower than the surface of the drive disk belt wheel.



(Fig .3)

(Fig. 4)

Note : If the surface of the centering disk is higher than that of the driver disk , this will slow down the sorting speed , and easily causes coin jams.

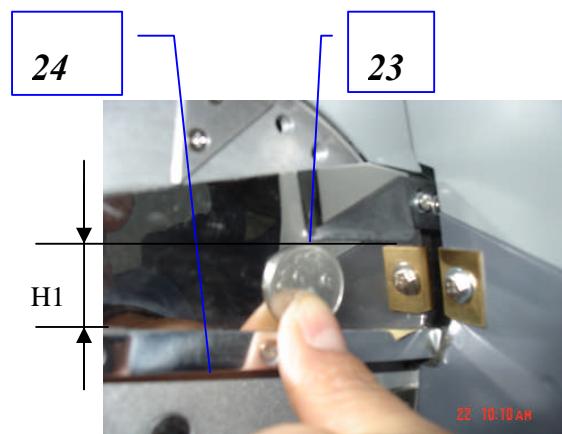
4.3 Adjustments of Rail and Back up Plate for Rail

Adjustment : The rail and back up plate must be level off. Adjust the flatness of the rail by the screw wholes on it. The back up plate must be flat and straight , and adjust it with the suck-head screw.

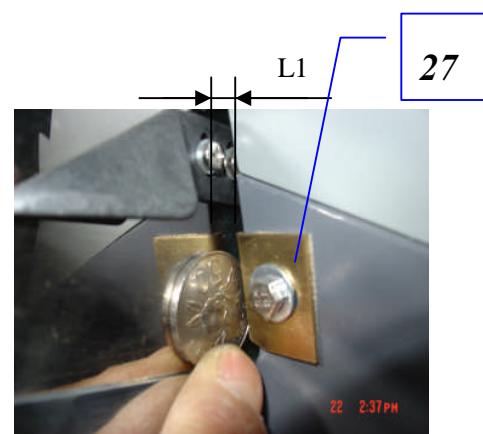
phenomena : Rail and back up plate must be flat and straight. If not, when coins roll down , they may jump or roll off the rail, which will cause error counting.

4.4 Limit block adjustment

1 . The distance between the front sharp angle of the triangle limit block (23)and the surface of the rail (24) should be equivalent to the diameter of the biggest coin plus 2mm(Fig.5) , the distance between the side of the contact plate(27) and the sliding plate should be the thickness of the thickest coin plus 0.5mm(Fig.6).



(Fig. 5)



(Fig.6)

2 . Deflector (40) height H2 (between deflector and the rail), should be equivalent to the diameter of the corresponding coin denomination to deflect the coin into the channel .

If the contact plate is mounted improperly, two overlapping coins may pass on to the rail. If the limit block is amounted improperly, three coins may pass on to the rail simultaneously , which will cause error counting. If the deflector is mounted too high, it will lose its function of guiding coins. If it is mounted too low, coin jams will occur.

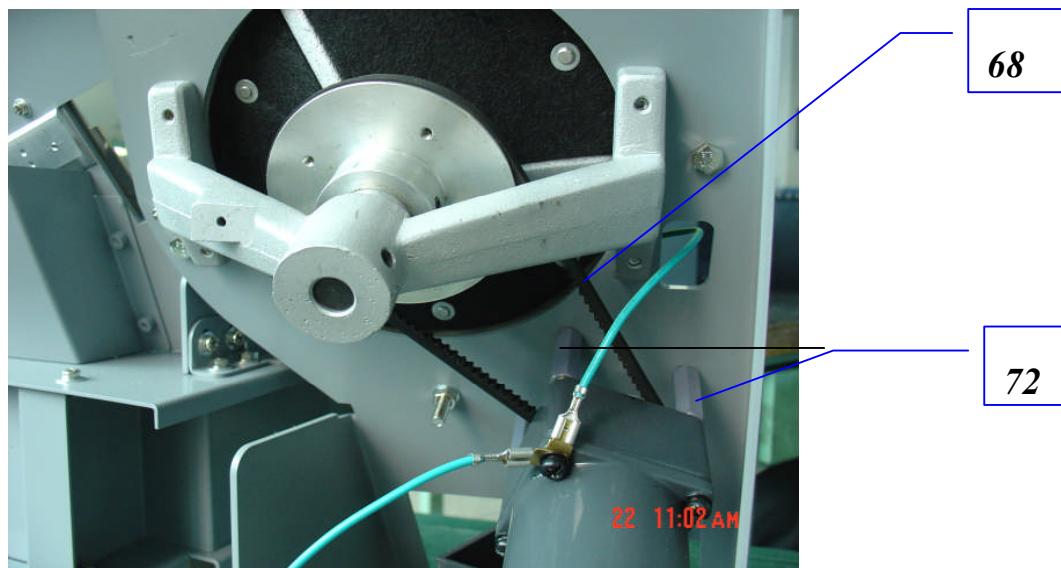
4.5 Adjustment of Motor Belt

Adjustment : Belt (68) should not be too loose. If the belt is too loose, loosen the four screws (72) in the motor to move the motor downward. (Fig.7)

phenomena : If belt (68) is too loose , it will slide and slow down the sorting speed.

Note : 1、The belt wheel of the motor and the belt wheel on the disk must be in the same plane.

2、After mounting the cover , it should not prevent the movement of the hopper.



(Fig. 7)

5. ERROR INFORMATION

Errors During Sorting,

Error displayed	Reason	Correction
Coin jam !	Short circuit between jam sensor and rail	Remove the coin and press RESET
Coin under sensor 1 !	There is coin under counting and detecting sensor	Remove the coin and press RESET
Box full !	Foreign coins reach 200 pcs	1. Empty the drawer , press START 2.Press ▲ and RESET simultaneously to clear foreign coins number only.
BATCH OK !	Batch number is reached	Press RESET

6. ERRORS AND TROUBLE SHOOTING

1). Hesitant Coin Transportation

After the machine is used for a period of time or it is heavily used every day, some parts may suffer from normal wear and tear., which will influence the normal counting and detecting accuracy of the machine, so the corresponding parts should be changed. Details refer to Chapter5.

2). Parameters Adjustment

If the machine works abnormally or wrongly rejects coins, especially after any mechanical adjustment has been carried out, then the coin parameters should be re-Studied/learnt.- refer to “3. Self-learn of the parameters of coins”

3). Display Panel Damaged

If the display panel displays characters lacking strokes or unknown marks, please check whether the 40-pin power line is in good condition or change the display panel.

4) Sensors Damaged

Over time, some of machine's sensors may age. The machine will warn with errors messages. The condition of the sensors can be tested in test1. For the specific test, please refer to "2.test function".

5). Circuit Board Damaged

- ① Fuse melts due to short circuit.

I/O board fuse: 1pc	F1-----1A disk motor
Power fuse: 1pc	3.15A-----220V A.C. INPUT
Power board fuse: 1pc	F1-----4A
AND board fuse: 2pc	F1-----1A (regulated) 9V F2-----1A (regulated)-9V

② CN3(24V) on power supply board can not be tested : PS board PKE200 orTOP227 is damaged.

CN2 (5V) on power supply board can not be tested : PS board TL431 is damaged.

- ③ TPH, TPM, TPL voltage on ADC board cannot be tested : L1 lamp AND is off ,78L09 is damaged。

7). Motor Damaged

Motor does not rotate : capacitor malfunctions or fuse melts ; Or the failure of its own.

Change corresponding components according to situation or error information. If there is any problem that cannot be handled by yourself, please contact the local distributor.

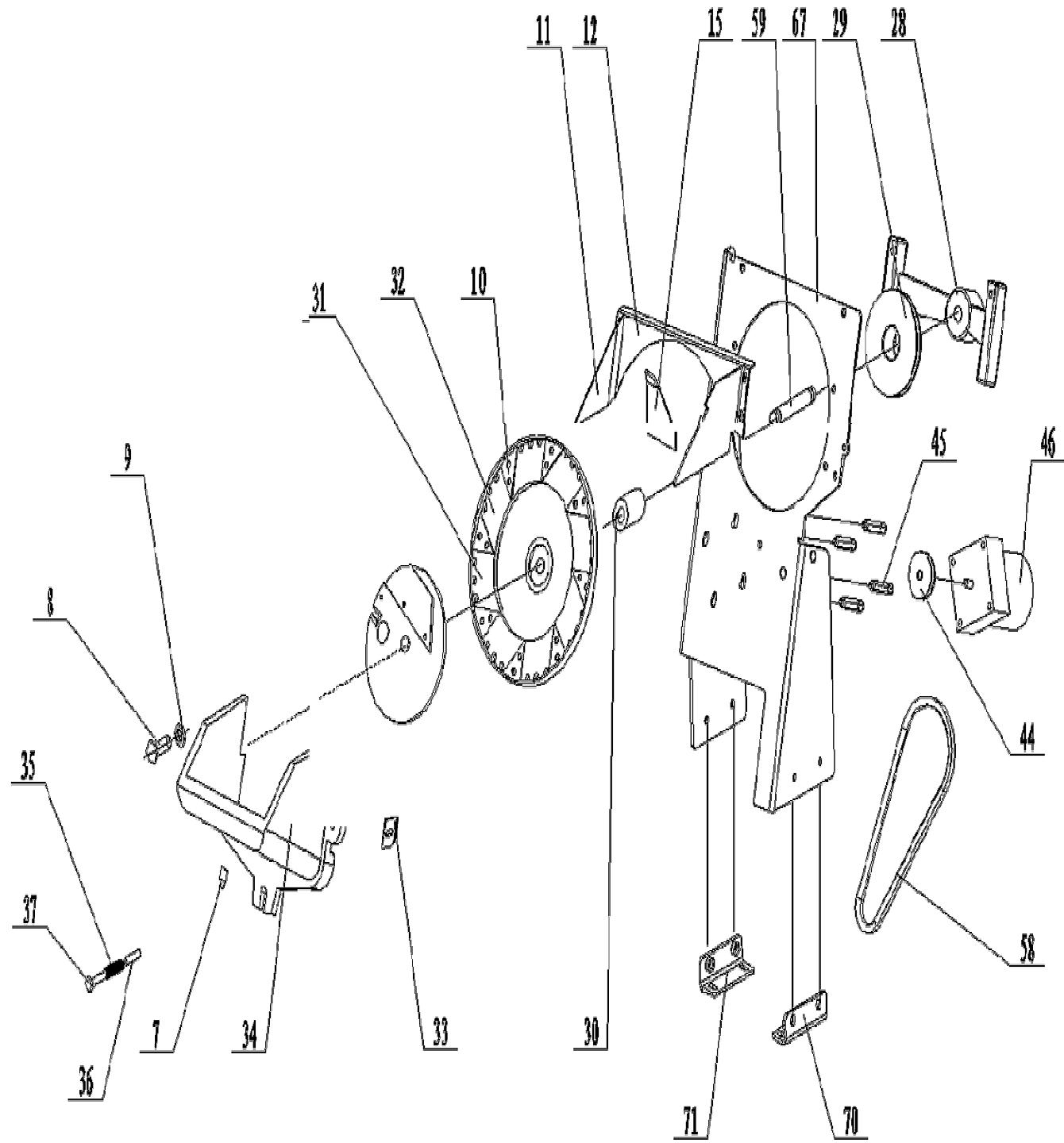
7. Enclosure: YFJ-3XX Machine's Spare Parts Drawings and List

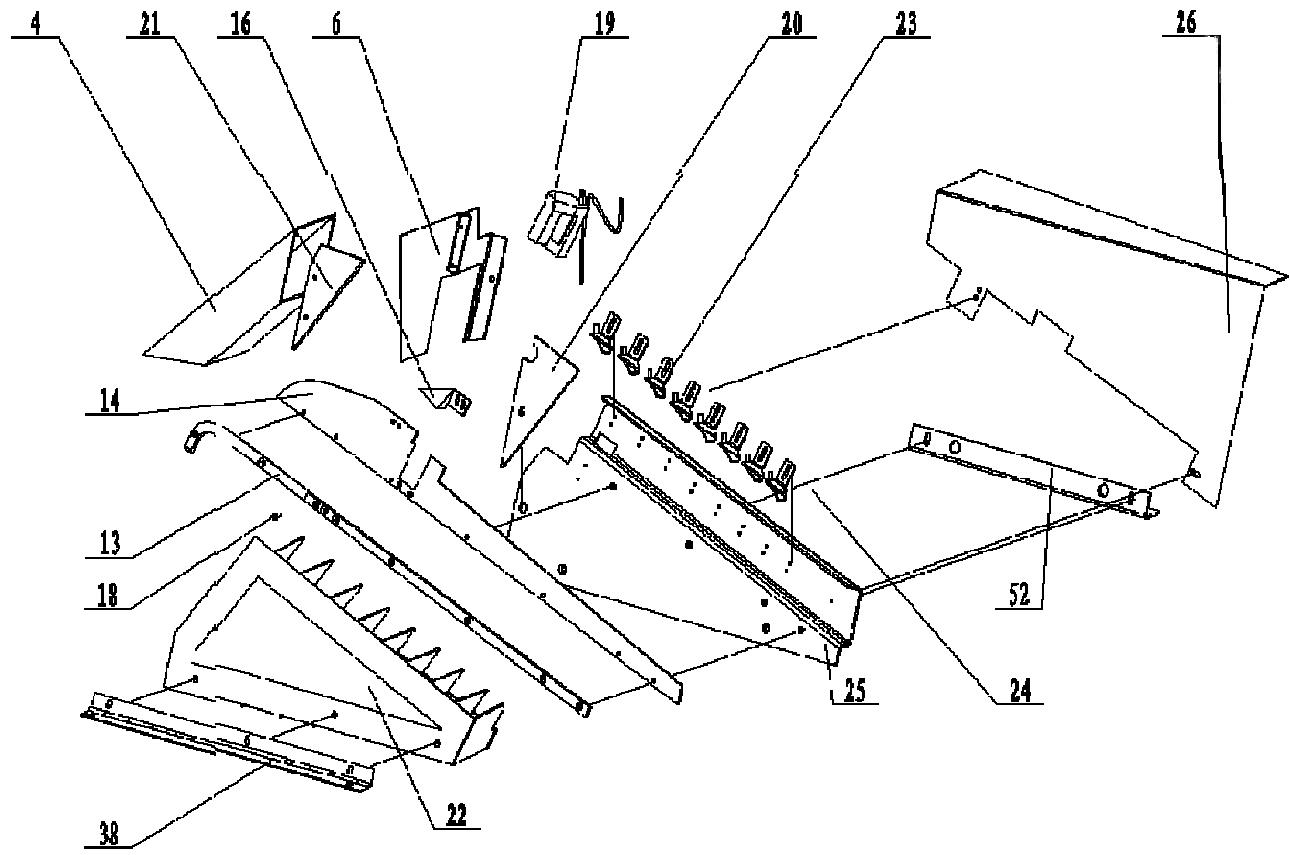
Rail Coin Sorter Parts List

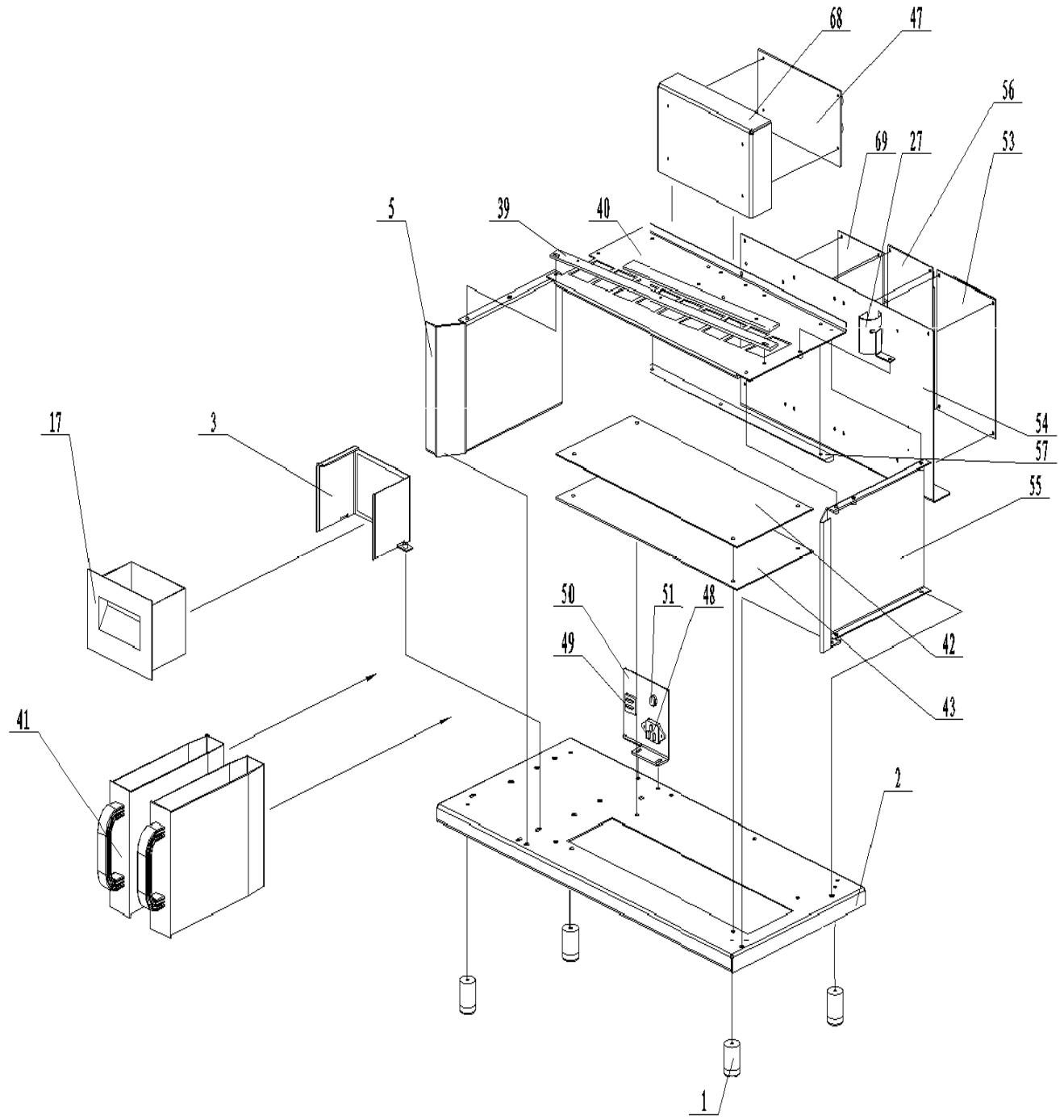
NO.	DISCRIPTION	QTY	UNIT PRICE (¥)	REMARK
1	Rubber pad	4	4.75	
2	Base plate	1	250.00	
3	Suspect coin box	1	30.00	
4	Suspect coin channel	1	32.00	
5	Left frame	1	110.00	
6	Side plate	1	12.00	
7	Ground connector	2	2.00	
8	Hexagon bolt	2	0.70	
9	Lock nut	5	1.50	
10	Coin scraper	8	5.00	
11	Side plate (left)	1	5.00	
12	Back plate	1	14.00	
13	Guide rail	1	80.00	
14	Back up plate for rail	1	100.00	
15	Coin guide plate	1	1.00	
16	Baffle plate (1)	1	3.00	
17	Suspect coin box	1	18.60	
18	Sunk-head screw M3	1	0.13	
19	Sensor	1	3.00	
20	Plastic plate (big)	1	4.50	

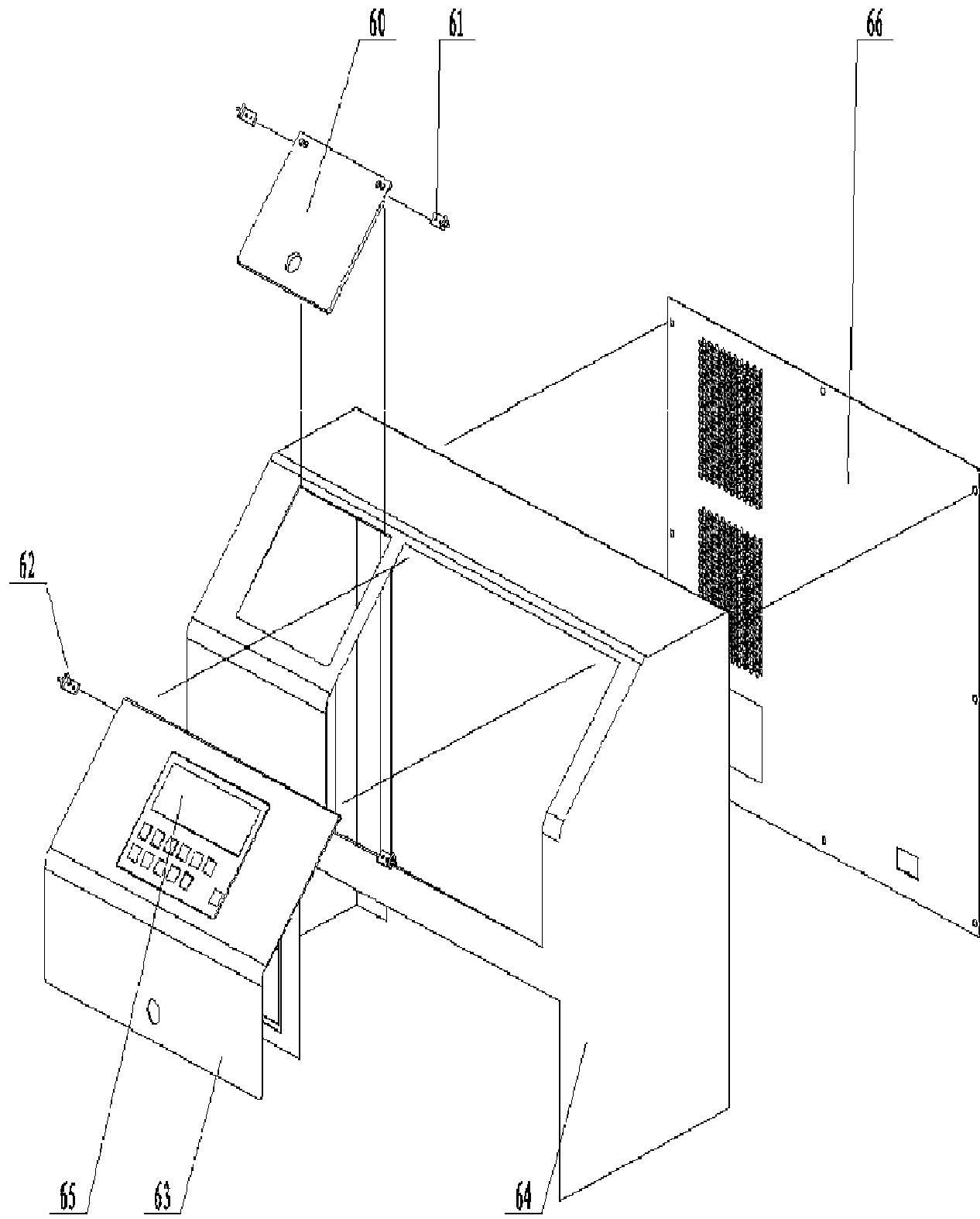
21	Plastic plate (small)	1	6.00	
22	Coin exit channel	1	120.00	
23	Limit block for coin dia.	8	5.00	
24				
25	Feed plate for rail	1	100.00	
26	Back up plate	1	54.00	
27	Round channel (2)	1	5.00	
28	Disk support frame	1	36.70	
29	Belt wheel (big)	1	37.50	
30	Oil bush	2	1.00	
31	Drive disk	1	111.50	
32	Centering disk	1	24.50	
33	Contact plate	1	2.50	
34	Hopper	1	150.00	
35	Compression spring	1	0.60	
36	Aluminum tube	1	2.00	
37	Hexagon head bolt	1	0.70	
38	Hinge	1	20.10	
39	Pad hinge	1	20.00	
40	Upper plate	1	126.00	
41	Drawer	9	25.50	
42	Lower cover 1	1	32.00	
43	Lower cover 2	1	1.06	
44	Belt wheel (small)	1	18.00	
45	Motor feet	4	1.20	
46	Motor	1	570.00	
47	Power board	1	408.00	
48	Socket	1	60.00	
49	Switch	1	11.40	
50	Socket holder	1	12.00	
51	Fuse holder	1	8.40	
52	Aluminum fixed plate	1	6.00	
53	CPU board	1	115.72	
54	Aluminum back plate	1	46.00	
55	Right frame	1	114.00	
56	A/D board	1	397.69	
57	Aluminum slope bar	1	13.50	
58	Belt	1	24.00	
59	Shaft	1	8.70	
60	Hopper cover	1	25.50	
61	Hinge	2	5.60	
62	Hinge	2	5.60	
63	Plastic door	1	1.02	

64	Cover	1	542.00	
65	Display panel	1	100.91	
66	Rear cover	1	11.84	
67	Fixture plate	1	50	
68	PS board holder	1	11.98	
69	I/O board	1	193.71	
70	Fixture strip 1	1	7.31	
71	Fixture strip 2	1	7.31	

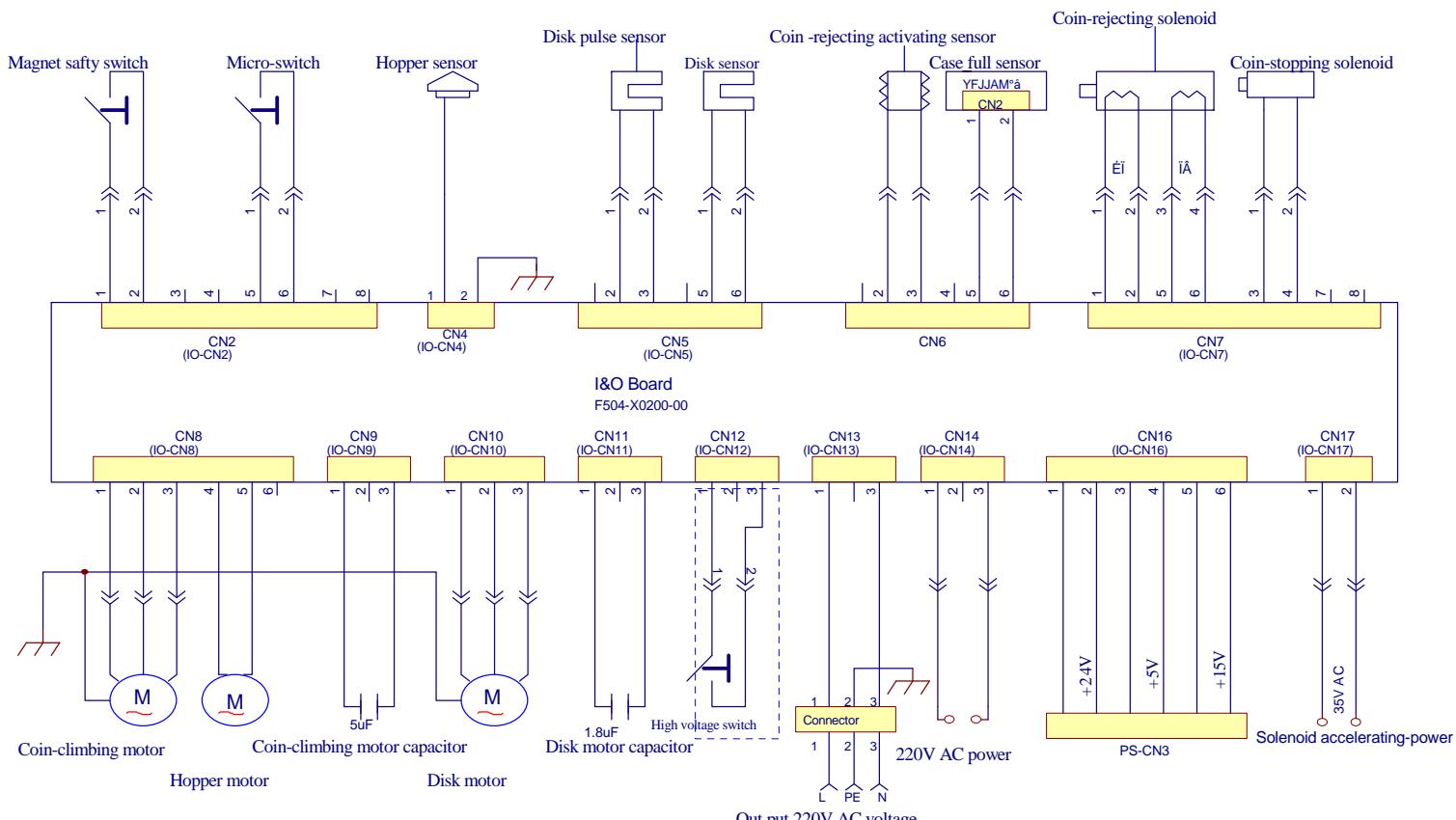








8. Electronic Boards Layout



Picture(6) Wiring diagram of I/O BOARD

