

GETTONIERA ELETTRONICA AL55 ARM Pulse / ccTalk

Manuale del Prodotto

Rev. 2.02



Manuale Operatore



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Progettazione e produzione di sistemi di pagamento per l'Intrattenimento, i Lavaggi automatici, e il Vending
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STORICO REVISIONI			
Revisione n°	Data	Modifica	Note
Creazione v. 2.00	11.12.18	Creazione versione con Microprocessore ARM - separatori iS	Fw: u1.5 A1.0.2
Revisione v. 2.01	18.06.22	Abilitazione doppia valuta	Fw: u1.7 A3.0.6
Revisione v. 2.02	29.12.22	ccTalk: teach mode, cambio indirizzo. Pulse: bonus	Fw: u1.8 A4.0.9

NOTA

Ogni possibile cura è stata posta nella redazione del presente manuale. Ciò nonostante, non è possibile garantire in ogni momento la corrispondenza assoluta delle descrizioni, in esso contenute, con le caratteristiche del prodotto.

La Alberici S.p.A. declina ogni e qualsivoglia responsabilità verso l'utilizzatore con riferimento a danni, perdite, o reclami di terze parti, conseguenti all'uso del prodotto o causate da errate interpretazioni del presente manuale.

La Alberici S.p.A. si riserva il diritto di modificare, senza preavviso e in qualunque modo, qualsiasi parte del presente manuale e delle specifiche tecniche dell'apparecchio, nell'ambito del perseguimento continuo del miglioramento dei propri prodotti.

Gentile Cliente,

desideriamo ringraziarla e congratularci con Lei per la scelta del selettore elettronico di di monete AL55 ARM Pulse / ccTalk. Siamo certi che ne apprezzerà la qualità e le prestazioni.

Legga attentamente il presente manuale per ottenere il massimo rendimento da questo prodotto.

1. Contenuto della confezione

La confezione contiene:

1. il selettore elettronico di monete AL55 Pulse / cctalk, modello V, o modello S, o modello I
2. il manuale del prodotto (questo manuale) o la Scheda Dati

Il prodotto è stato imballato con la massima cura. Prima di firmare il documento di ritiro, vi preghiamo di aprire l'imballo e di verificare se il prodotto è stato danneggiato, o se presenta anomalie. In tal caso segnalatelo subito allo spedizioniere, facendogli trascrivere il reclamo sul documento di ricezione che vi richiede di firmare.

Tutto il materiale d'imballo deve essere riciclato o smaltito in conformità alle leggi vigenti.

2. Identificazione del prodotto



3. Descrizione del prodotto

La gettoniera AL55 è stata progettata con una specifica architettura dedicata al protocollo ccTalk, sulla cui solida base opera anche la modalità Impulsiva, in qualsiasi configurazione venga programmata. I segnali ccTalk inviati alla scheda della macchina sono canalizzati tramite il classico connettore 4poli TTL (protocollo ccTalk); i segnali impulsivi escono invece dal connettore 10p.

Per convertire il funzionamento dalla modalità Pulse in ccTalk, o viceversa, è necessario disporre del software di programmazione "AbericiCoinSelector" e dell'interfaccia di programmazione K-P1C-000009 o K-P2C-000003.

La AL55 è dotata di microprocessore ARM a 32 bit di ultima generazione, con 128 KB di memoria flash, modello "automotive", le cui prestazioni sono stabili anche in condizioni ambientali difficili.

Grazie ai suoi 6 sensori, 2 coppie di sensori ottici e a innovative tecniche di rilevamento, genera 13 parametri di riconoscimento che assicurano prestazioni eccellenti nell'identificazione delle monete e di discriminazione dei falsi.

Coppie ottiche direzionali e dispositivi meccanici ((trancia filo, e sul tipo V strappa filo)) proteggono contro "ripescaggio" e altri tipi di manomissioni.

E' dotata di dispositivi e controlli antifrode, meccanici ed elettronici, contro le più diffuse e recenti tecniche di truffa.

La tipologia costruttiva, con resine polimeriche HQ indeformabili, assicura robustezza e durabilità, contribuendo a garantire condizioni costanti di lettura indipendentemente dall'ambiente in cui la gettoniera viene utilizzata.

Mediante i Dip-Switch del banco SW1 si disabilitano e abilitano le monete da accettare.

4. Dati Tecnici

- > Microcontrollore ARM a 8 bit con memoria Flash da 36 KB, immune alle interferenze magnetiche e alle condizioni ambientali.
- > Sei sensori magnetici e un rilevatore ottico si combinano per garantire la più precisa capacità di discriminazione.
- > Tagliafilì (e strappafilì nella versione V) proteggono meccanicamente dal ripescaggi, affiancando il .sistema anti-frode Coin-Guard, basato sulla sinergia di 3 sensori ottici opportunamente posizionati.

E' disponibile nelle seguenti versioni meccaniche di montaggio::

V = modello con uscita posteriore in basso della moneta rifiutata, uscita anteriore in basso della moneta accettata

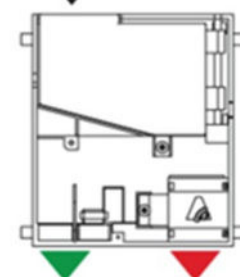
I = modello con uscita anteriore in basso della moneta rifiutata, uscita posteriore in basso della moneta rifiutata

S = modello con introduzione moneta frontale e uscita frontale della moneta scartata

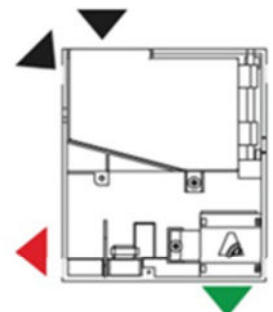
Dati Tecnici	
Caratteristiche meccaniche	
Formato	3½" standard
Dimensioni	88 x 102 x 52 mm = 3½"
Peso	212 g
Caratteristiche elettriche	
Tensione di alimentazione	12 - 24V DC (min. 10 - max. 26 VDC)
Assorbimento:	
In accettazione	350 mA(30 ms)/100 mA
In misurazione	≤30 mA
In attesa (stand by)	≤25 mA
Tipo uscita	Open Collector Darlington
Tensione uscita di saturazione	≤1 V
Tensione uscita max.	50 V (Attivo Basso)
Corrente uscita max.	250 mA
Tensione attivazione ingresso	3-24 Vdc (Attivo Alto)
Tensione ingresso max	50 V
Impedenza d'ingresso	≈55 kfi
Accettazione monete	
Velocità di accettazione	3 mon/sec. (V) - 4 mon/sec. (K,S)
Numero canali moneta	16
Diametro min. moneta	16 mm
Diametro max. moneta	32 mm
Spessore moneta	1 - 3,4 mm
Communication modes	
Pulse ccTalk modificabile	switching by Dip-Switch or by programming software
Dati risposta	
Tempo di attivazione all'accensione	≤200 ms
Tempo di attivazione al risveglio	≤50 ms
Tolleranza impulso e time-put	± 2%
Condizioni ambientali	
Temperatura ambiente operativo	0°C to 60°C
Temperatura di conservazione	-30°C to 70°C
Umidità	fino a 75% non condensata fino a 95% (vers. tropicalizzata)
EMC performance	
This product is compliant with EN55014-1 and EN55014-2 test specification	
Tecnologie di riconoscimento e anti-frode	
N° parametri di riconoscimento	13
N° sensori riconoscimento	10 (3 coppie induttive e 5 ottiche)
N° sensori anti-frode	6 (3 coppie ottiche)
N° dispositivi meccanici anti-frode	1 trancia-filo 2 strappa-filo



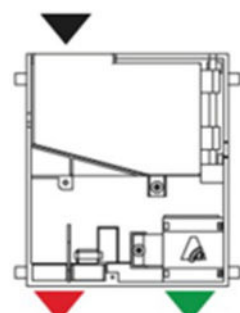
V



S



I



INGRESSO MONETA COIN IN

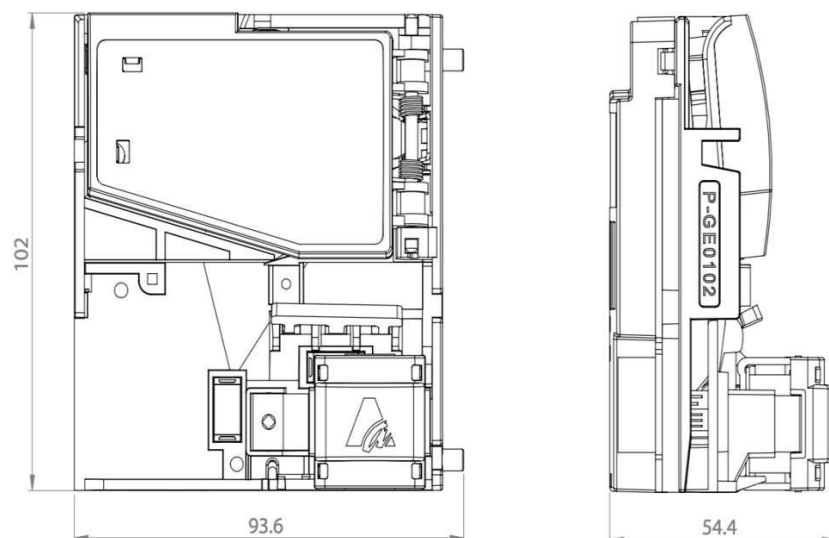
MONETA VALIDA VALID COIN

MONETA RIFIUTATA REJECTED COIN

5. Installazione

DIMENSIONI

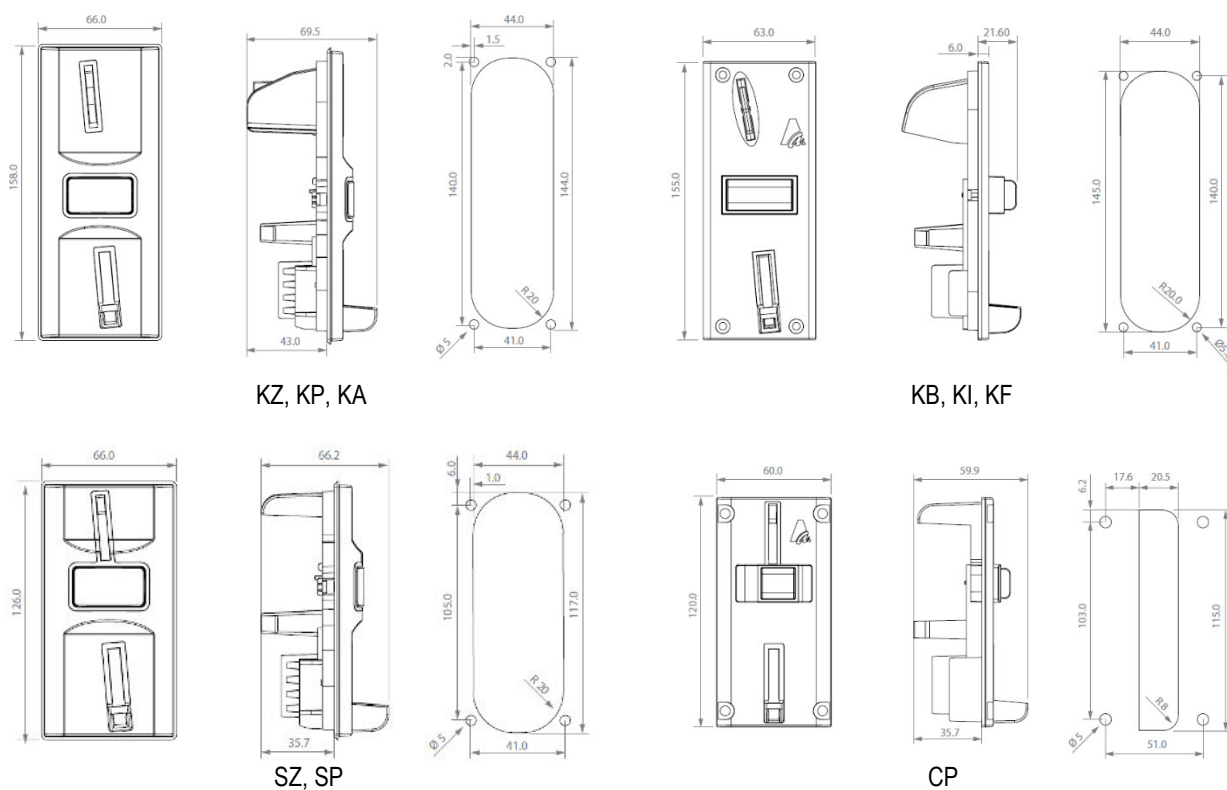
La gettoniera AL55 è una gettoniera da 3,5". E' perfettamente intercambiabile con le gettoniere presenti sul mercato e aventi le stesse tipologie di entrata e di uscita delle monete.

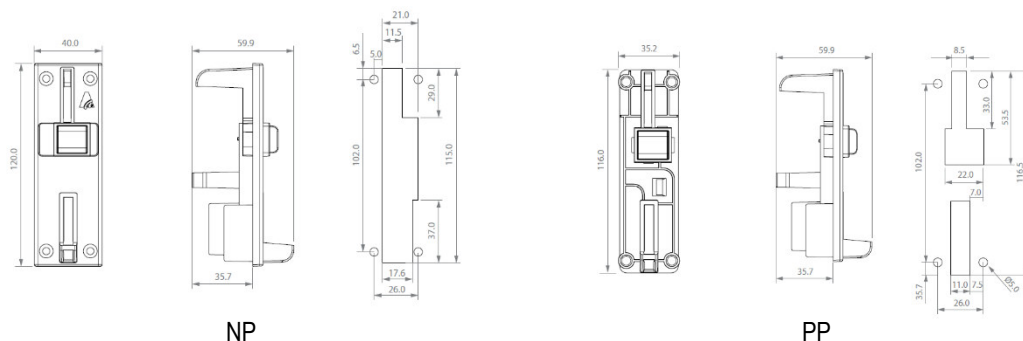


ATTENZIONE! La gettoniera deve essere montata tassativamente **da 90 a 95 gradi** rispetto al piano orizzontale. Inoltre, in ragione dei sofisticati sistemi antifrode utilizzati su questo prodotto, è indispensabile che non venga ostacolato il percorso della moneta fino alla sua totale fuoriuscita dalla gettoniera e/o dal separatore. L'azienda declina qualsiasi responsabilità per malfunzionamenti causati dall'inosservanza di queste raccomandazioni.

MONTAGGIO GETTONIERA TIPO "S" CON INTRODUZIONI FRONTALI

Sono disponibili diversi modelli di Introduzioni frontali, alla cui staffa la gettoniera si aggancia saldamente. Le introduzioni KZ, KP, KA, SZ, e SP sono progettate per installazione esterna al pannello. Le introduzioni KB, KI, KF, CP ed NP possono essere applicate sia esternamente che internamente. L'introduzione PP è progettata apposta per installazione interna con profilo esterno a filo.





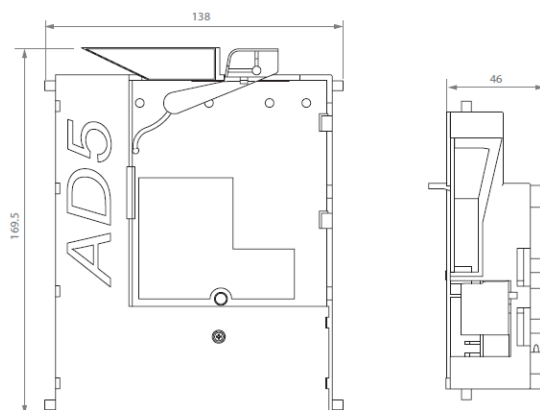
NP

PP

L'eventuale separatore si monta sulla gettoniera frontale S mediante il supporto a staffa dedicato (AA-0703).

MONTAGGIO GETTONIERA TIPO "S" in ADATTATORE 5"

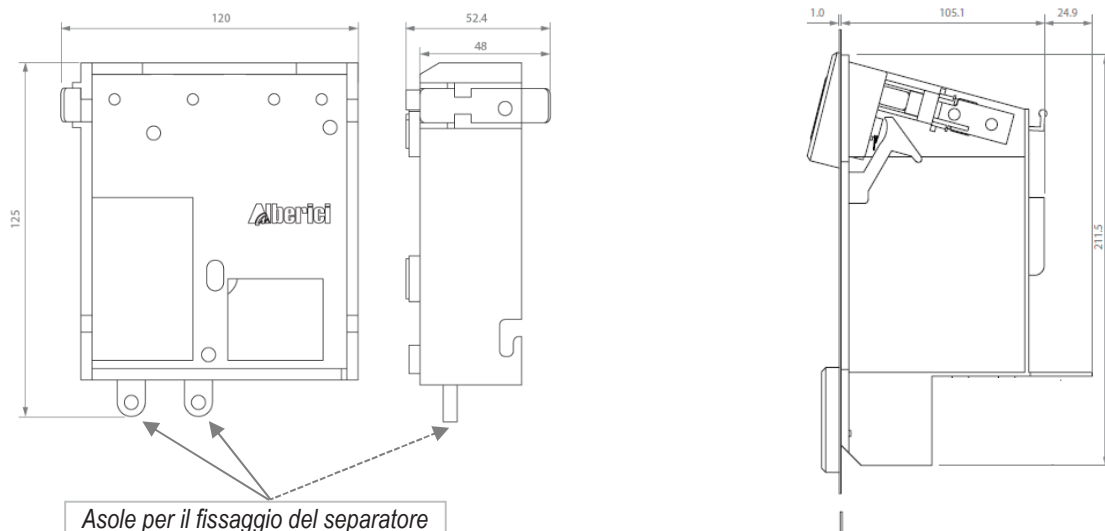
Incorporata nell'Adattatore 5" (SG-5000), e con l'aggiunta di leva di scarto superiore e relativa molla di torsione, la gettoniera da 3,5" può sostituire gettoniere da 5" aventi lo stesso protocollo di comunicazione (es. parallelo).



L'adattatore 5" è disponibile anche con separatore integrato e/o con Kit di scarto elettronico per installazione remota.

MONTAGGIO GETTONIERA TIPO V in SUPPORTO "C" o in SUPPORTO "SPAGNOLO"

La gettoniera verticale "V" (o "video") si installa nel Supporto "C" (SG-7000) o all'interno di Supporti di tipo "Spagnolo" (SG-3001 / SG-4001). Il supporto "C" consente anche di fissare alla sua sommità l'Introduzione verticale preferita, o il kit di scarto elettronico quando si preferisce situare la gettoniera lontano dall'ingresso monete per proteggerla da vandalismi.



Asole per il fissaggio del separatore

L'eventuale separatore si monta sul supporto "C" avvitandolo direttamente sulle due asole predisposte nel suo lato inferiore.

Connessioni

Il selettore si collega alle periferiche e alla scheda della macchina mediante i connettori seguenti:

X1. Alimentazione e interfaccia standard. Il connettore X1 è una presa IDC 10 poli, il cui schema compare nella tabella a fianco.

Non è usato per il collegamento ccTalk della gettoniera.

Presenta:

- 2 piedini di alimentazione (pin 1 comune/terra & pin 2 positivo),
1 input (pin 6, normalmente dedicato all'inibizione dell'accettazione),
e 7 output "open collector" (pin 3,4,5,7,8,9 & 10), uno dei quali (pin 5) normalmente dedicato al totalizzatore multi-pulse (output "open collector"), oppure come secondo input (es. per richiesta di credito).

OUTPUT : STATO ATTIVO = BASSO

INPUT: STATO ATTIVO = ALTO



nr.	Descrizione
1	Gnd
2	8-26 Vdc
3	Out 5 / bobina separatore B
4	Out 6 / bobina separatore A
5	Out 7 (totalizzatore) / In 2
6	In 1 (inibizione)
7	Out 1
8	Out 2
9	Out 3
10	Out 4 / bobina separatore C

X3. CCTALK. Il connettore X3 a 4 poli è usato per la comunicazione seriale **ccTalk®** con la scheda macchina. Il protocollo è predisposto per funzionare in modalità "slave". I comandi da implementare nell'host sono descritti in dettaglio con esempi nel capitolo 6 del manuale.

Nei selettori Pulse standard e ccTalk modificabile, questo connettore viene usato per programmarli via PC mediante il software dedicato Alberici.



nr.	Descrizione
1	Dati
2	Gnd
3	NC
4	12 Vdc

DISABILITAZIONE MONETE MEDIANTE BANCO DIP-SWITCH SW1

AD OGNI CANALE PROGRAMMATO CORRISPONDE UNA E SOLO UNA DENOMINAZIONE. AD OGNI CANALE CORRISPONDE UN DIP-SWITCH DEL BANCO SW1.

PER INIBIRE LE MONETE, SPOSTARE SU OFF IL DIP-SWITCH CORRISPONDENTE (CONSULTARE LA TABELLA QUI SOTTO), POI SPEGNERE E RIACCENDERE.

BANCO SW1	DS1	DS2	DS3	DS4	DS5	DS6
ON	Abilita CH1 (es. 2€)	Abilita CH2 (es. 1€)	Abilita CH3 (es. 0,50€)	Abilita CH4 (es. 0,20€)	Abilita CH5 (es. 0,10€)	Abilita CH6 (es. 0,05€)
OFF	Disabilita CH1 (es. 2€)	Disabilita CH2 (es. 1€)	Disabilita CH3 (es. 0,50€)	Disabilita CH4 (es. 0,20€)	Disabilita CH5 (es. 0,10€)	Disabilita CH6 (es. 0,05€)

PROGRAMMAZIONE:

A differenza delle gettoniere delle serie maggiori (AL66 e AL66 FG), la AL55 non possiede il BANCO DIP-SWITCH SW2.

Di conseguenza, non permette:

- la conversione via dip-switch fra modalità PULSE e CCTALK;
- la programmazione manuale (o auto-programmazione);
- il settaggio del grado di selettività in accettazione;
- il trasferimento automatico dell'uscita Totalizzatore sull'uscita OUT3;
- la moltiplicazione / divisione del valore prefissato del credito.

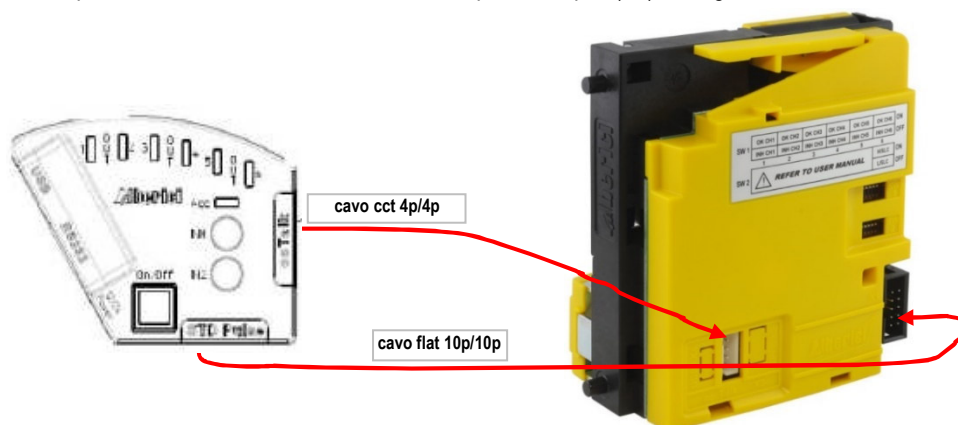
Qualsiasi operazione, salvo quella di abilitazione e disabilitazione monete consentita dal banco SW1, deve perciò eseguirsi tramite il software "AlbericiCoinSelector"

PROGRAMMARE LA AL55 PULSE / CCT MOD. MEDIANTE SOFTWARE PC

UTILIZZARE IL KIT DI PROGRAMMAZIONE K-P1C-000009 E IL SOFTWARE
"Programming sw 66 v. 2 - Alberici coin selector".

IL SOFTWARE E IL RELATIVO MANUALE SONO LIBERAMENTE DISPONIBILI, NELLA SEZIONE
'DOWNLOAD' DELLA PAGINA DI PRESENTAZIONE DELLA GETTONIERA, SUL SITO www.alberici.net.

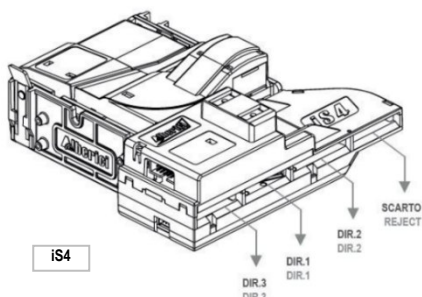
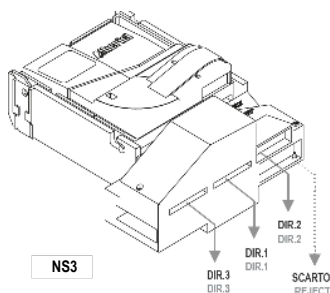
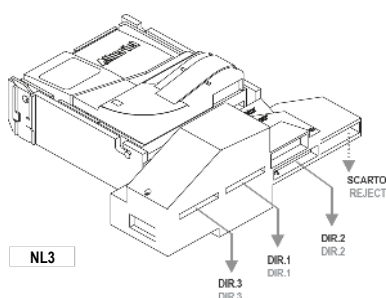
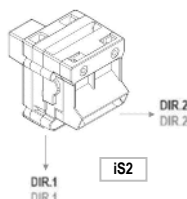
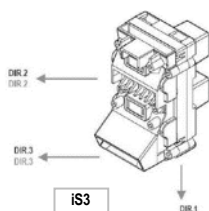
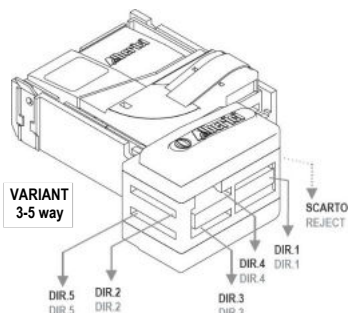
- 1 Scaricare il pacchetto "Programming sw 66 v. 2 - AlbericiCoinSelector.exe" e i driver per l'interfaccia di programmazione dal sito (<http://www.alberici.net>, pagina dedicata alla gettoniera, sezione "Downloads").
- 2 Installare i driver sul PC, poi installare l'applicazione; l'icona corrispondente all'applicazione apparirà sul desktop
- 3 Utilizzare il kit di programmazione K-P1C-000009.
- 4 Assicurarsi che l'alimentazione sia spenta.
- 5 Collegare la porta USB del PC alla presa USB A dell'interfaccia di programmazione.
- 6 Collegare il cavo a 4 poli fra l'uscita ccTalk dell'interfaccia e la presa a 4 poli (X3) della gettoniera.



7. Collegare il cavo flat 10poli fra l'uscita STD dell'interfaccia e la presa a 10 poli (X1) della gettoniera.
8. Premere il pulsante quadrato verde sull'interfaccia per alimentare la gettoniera.
9. Lanciare l'applicazione e modificare i dati a schermo a seconda delle necessità operative. L'uso del software è intuitivo e di facile utilizzo, ed è disponibile il manuale d'uso sulla stessa pagina web da cui si scarica il software.
10. Scaricare nella gettoniera la nuova configurazione realizzata, quindi spegnere e riaccendere l'alimentazione.
11. Collaudare la gettoniera per verificare che il funzionamento corrisponda alla programmazione realizzata.
12. Spegnere l'alimentazione e scollegare la gettoniera.

PILOTAGGIO DEI SEPARATORI NL3, NS3, VARIANT, iS2, iS3, e iS4

Per inviare i comandi corretti al separatore scelto, fare riferimento alle direzioni di separazione e ai comandi mostrati sotto:



COMANDI DI SEPARAZIONE

SEPARATORI CCTALK

Dir 1 = cctalk 01 activates
Dir 2 = cctalk 02 activates
Dir 3 = cctalk 03 activates
Dir 4 = cctalk 06 activates
Dir 5 = cctalk 07 activates

SEPARATORI PULSE

Dir 1 = no OUT
Dir 2 = OUT 5
Dir 3 = OUT 6
Dir 4 = OUT 4 + OUT 5
Dir 5 = OUT 4 + OUT 6

PRESE DISPONIBILI SUI SEPARATORI

10 PIN PULSE (X1)

GND	1	2	+24 V
OUT5	3	4	OUT6
IN2/OUT7	5	6	IN1/INH/ST
OUT11	7	8	OUT12
OUT3	9	10	OUT4

8 PIN SPI (X2)

DATA OUT	1	2	CLOCK
SELECT	3	4	DATA IN
GND LOGIC	5	6	N.C.
GND	7	8	+12/24 Vdc

4 PIN CCTALK (X3)

DATA	1	2	3
GND	2	3	4
NC	3	4	5
+24 V	4	5	6

10 PIN CCTALK

DATA	1	2	NC
NC	3	4	GND
NC	5	6	NC
+24 V	7	8	GND
NC	9	10	+24 V

N.B.: la modalità SPI è disponibile unicamente su separatori della serie iS: iS3 e iS4 (no iS2), ed è pilotabile unicamente dalla gettoniera AL66 FG

I SEPARATORI INCLUDONO UN CAVO 10P FLAT INCORPORATO. UN CAVO 4P VIENE AGGIUNTO AI SEPARATORI CCTALK.

Gettoniera ccTalk e separatore Pulse
ccTalk coinmech and Pulse sorter

HOST CCTALK
CPU: connettore 4P
I 4P socket

Gettoniera Pulse e separatore Pulse:
collegare con Concentratore AA-0177
Pulse coinmech and Pulse sorter:
connect through AA-0177 HUB pcb

HOST PULSE CPU:
connettore 10P / 10P
socket

Gettoniera ccTalk e separatore ccTalk
ccTalk coinmech and cctalk sorter

Cavetto 4P / 4P cable

Cavo flat 10P
10P flat cable

HOST CCTALK CPU:
connettore 10P / 10P
socket

6. Protocollo di comunicazione ccTalk

The new generation of coin selectors AL55 or AL66 use **cctalk®** communication protocol. This protocol was developed by company Emulator M (ex. Coin Controls) to enable connection of different peripheral devices¹ in small networks. Protocol is mostly used in gaming and casino machines but it can be implemented in any other types of machines that use same type of devices. It is a public protocol and free to use. Literature can be found at: www.cctalk.org.

The communication protocol of ALBERICI coin selectors AL55/66 comply to generic specification 4.4

The following ccTalk commands (Headers) are implemented for the serial operation of the coin acceptor:

254- Simple poll	227- Request master inhibit status
253- Address poll (broadcast)	226- Request insertion counter
252- Address clash (no broadcast)	225- Request acceptance counter
252- Address clash (broadcast)	210- Modify sorter paths
249- Request polling priority	209- Request sorter paths
248- Request status	197- Calculate ROM checksum
246- Request manufacturer id	196- Request creation date
245- Request equipment category id	195- Request last modification date
244- Request product code	194- Request reject counter
242- Request serial number	193- Request fraud counter
241- Request software revision	192- Request build code
240- Test solenoids	188- Request default sorter path
237- Read input lines	184- Request coin id
236- Read opto states	170- Request base year
232- Perform self test [eliminato dalla versione u1.8 A4.0.9]	4- Request comms revision
231- Modify inhibit status	3- Clear comms status variables
230- Request inhibit status	2- Request comms status variables
229- Read buffered credit or error codes	1- Reset device
228- Modify master inhibit status	

Starting from Fw v. u1.8 A4.1.9, Teach Mode commands are also available on all standard ccTalk acceptors:

"Request teach status" (Header 201); "Teach mode control" (Header 202); "Modify coin ID" (Header 185).

Any coin channel can be cancelled by the "Modify coin ID" (185) command, using "....." as coin ID description.

6.1 Communication specifications

Serial communication was derivated from RS232 standard.

It is low data rate NRZ (*Non-Return to Zero*) asynchronous communication with:

Baud rate 9600, 1 start bit, 8 data bits, no parity, 1 stop bit.

RS232 handshaking signals (*RTS*, *CTS*, *DTR*, *DCD*, *DSR*) are not supported.

Message integrity is controlled by means of checksum calculation.

6.1.1 Baud rate

The baud rate of 9600 was chosen as compromise between cost and speed.

Timing tolerances is same as in RS232 protocol and it should be less than 4%.

6.1.2 Voltage level

To reduce the costs of connections the "Level shifted" version of RS232 is used.

The idle state on serial connector is 5V, and active state is 0V.

Mark state (*idle*) +5V nominal from 3.5V to 5V

Space state (*active*) 0V nominal from 0.0V to 1.0V

Data I/O line is "open collector" type, so it is possible to use device in systems with different voltage.

6.1.3 Connection

The connection of Coin selector at network is achieved by means of 4 pole JST connector (*standard type 7*). The connector is used for power supply and communication as well.

For schematics and connector appearance see image1.

Recommended peripheral connector is:

JST B 4B-XH-A with crimping contacts SXH-001T-P0.6

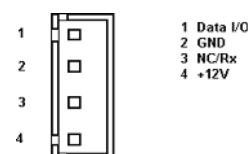


Image 6.1 communication connector

¹Coin selectors, Hoppers(*pay out device*), Banknote readers etc.

6.2 Message structure

Each communication sequence consists of two message string.

Message string in case of simple checksum use is structured as follows:

[Destination address]

[Nr. of data bytes]

[Source address]

[Header]

[Data 1]

...

[Data n]

[Checksum]

There is an exception of message structure when device replies to instruction Address poll and Address clash². The reply consists of only one byte representing address delayed for time proportional to address value. For CRC checksum case format is:

[Destination address] [Nr. of data bytes]

[CRC 16 LSB]

[Header]

[Data 1]

...

[Data n]

[CRC 16 MSB]

6.2.1 Address

Address range is from address 0 to address 255. Address 0 is special case or so called "broadcast" address and address 1 is default host address.

Table 6.1 shows the recommended address values of different devices.

Device category	Address	Add. addr.	Note
Coin Acceptor	2	11 - 17	Coin validator, selector
Payout	3	4 - 10	Hopper
Reel	30	31 - 34	
Bill validator	40	41 - 47	Banknote reader
Card Reader	50		-
Display	60		Alphanumeric LC display
Keypad	70		-
Dongle	80	85 - 89	Safety equipment
Meter	90		Replacement for el.mec. counters
Power	100		Power supply
Printer	110		Ticket printing
RNG	120		Random Number Generator

Table 6.1 Standard address for different types of devices

Address for ALBERICI coin selectors AL55/66 is factory set at value 2.

User can change the default address using MDCES instructions: **Address change** or **Address random**.

6.2.2 Number of data byte

Number of data byte in each transfer could be from 0 to 252.

Value 0 means that there are no data bytes in the message, and total length of message string will be 5 bytes.

Although theoretically it will be possible to send 255 bytes of data because of some limitations in small micro controllers the number is limited to 252³.

² For details see cctalk44-2.pdf, Address poll

6.2.3 Command headers (*Instruction*)

Total amount of possible cctalk command header is 255 with possibility to add sub-headers using headers 100, 101, 102 and 103.

Header 0 stands for **ACK** (*acknowledge*) replay of device to host. **Header 5** stands for **NAK** (*No acknowledge*) replay of device to host. **Header 6** is **BUSY** replay of device to host.

In all three cases no data bytes are transferred. Use of ACK and NAK headers are explained later on, for each specific message transfer.

Commands are divided in to several groups according to application specifics:

- Basic general commands
- Additional general commands
- Commands for Coin acceptors
- Commands for Bill validators
- Commands for Payout mechs
- MDCES commands.

6.2.4 Data

There is no limitation in use of data formats. Data could be BCD (*Binary Coded Decimal*) numbers, Hexa numbers or ASCII strings. Interpretation as well as format is specific to each header use, and will be explained in separate chapter.

6.2.5 Checksum

Message integrity during transfer is checked by use of simple zero checksum calculation.

Simple checksum is made by 8-bit addition (modulus 256) of all the bytes in the message. If message is received and the addition of all bytes are non-zero then an error has occurred⁴.

For noisy environment or higher security application it is possible to use more complex, 16-bit CRC CCITT checksum based on a polynomial of:

$x^{16} + x^{12} + x^5 + 1$ and initial value of CRC register **0x0000**.

Coin selectors AL55/66 use simple checksum, but they can be set to operate by CRC-16 checksum on customer demand.

6.3 Timing specifications

The timing requirements of cctalk are not very critical but there are some important recommendations.

6.3.1 Time between two bytes

When receiving bytes within a message string, the communication software must wait up to **50 ms** for next byte if it is expected. If time out occurs, the software should reset all communication variables and get ready to receive next message. The interbyte delay during transition should be ideally **less than 2 ms** and **not greater than 10 ms**.

6.3.2 Time between command and reply

The time between command and reply is dependent on application specific for each command. Some commands return data immediately, and maximum time delay should be within **10 ms**.

Others commands that must activate some actions in device, may return reply after the action is finished⁵.

6.3.3 Start-up time

After the power-up sequence coin selector should be ready to accept and reply to a cctalk message within time period of **less than 250 ms**.

During that period all internal check-up and system settings must be done, and coin acceptor should be able to recognize and accept coins.

³ 252 bytes of data, source address, header and checksum (total of 255 bytes)

⁴ See Error handling

⁵ I.e., more than 100 milli sec for solenoid testing.

6.4 Error handling

If slave device receives the message with bad checksum or missing data no further action is taken and receive buffer will be cleared.

Host software should decide to re-transmit message immediately or after a fixed amount of time. In case when host receive message with error it has same options.

6.5 Command headers

Command header set, that host could use in communication with coin selectors AL55 and AL66 is given in the table

6.2. Command headers are divided in to 3 different groups:

- 6.5.1 Common command headers
- 6.5.2 Coin acceptor command headers
- 6.5.3 MDCES command headers
- 6.5.4 Alberici specific commands

The following ccTalk commands are implemented for the serial operation of the coin acceptor:

254-Simple poll	227- Request master inhibit status
253-Address poll (broadcast)	226- Request insertion counter
252-Address clash (no broadcast)	225- Request acceptance counter
252-Address clash (broadcast)	210- Modify sorter paths
249- Request polling priority	209- Request sorter paths
248- Request status	197- Calculate ROM checksum
246- Request manufacturer id	196- Request creation date
245- Request equipment category id	195- Request last modification date
244- Request product code	194- Request reject counter
242- Request serial number	193- Request fraud counter
241- Request software revision	192- Request build code
240- Test solenoids	188- Request default sorter path
237- Read input lines	184- Request coin id
236- Read opto states	170- Request base year
232- Perform self test [eliminato dalla versione u1.8 A4.0.9]	4- Request comms revision
231- Modify inhibit status	3- Clear comms status variables
230- Request inhibit status	2- Request comms status variables
229- Read buffered credit or error codes	1- Reset device
228- Modify master inhibit status	

Table 6.2 cctalk instruction header list

6.5.1 Common command headers

Common commands are used in all type of devices to detect their presence on cctalk network or to describe them. Information like: manufacturer or product type id, serial number, different settings etc. are transmitted to host.

6.5.1.1 Command 254 [hexFE], Simple poll

The fastest way for host to detect all attached devices in cctalk network.

Addressed device-coin selector replies with ACK (*Acknowledge*).

If within predicted amount of time Coin selector does not reply, coin selector is probably not connected, powered or simple not working properly.

Message format is:

Host sends: [Dir] [00] [01] [FE] [Chk]

Coin s. replies: [01] [00] [Dir] [00][Chk]

As coin selector default address is 2, example of message string is:

Host sends: [02] [00] [01] [FE] [FF]

Coin s. replies: [01] [00] [02] [00] [FD] ACK message

.....

6.5.1.2 Command 246 [hexF6], Request manufacturer ID

Coin selector replies with ASCII string representing manufacturer name.

Message format is:

Host sends: [Dir] [00] [01] [F6] [Chk]

Coin s. replies: [01] [Nr.b] [Dir] [00] [a1] [a2].....[an] [Chk]

Nr. b is number of data bytes-characters sent by coin selector, and a1 to an are ASCII characters. For

Alberici coin selector example of message string is:

Host sends: [02] [00] [01] [F6] [07]

Coin s. replies: [01] [08] [02] [00] [41][6C][62][65][72][69][63][69] [DA]

6.5.1.3 Command 245 [hexF5], Request equipment category ID

Reply to command header is standardized name for coin selectors, coin validators or coin mechs. Coin selector replies with ASCII string of characters representing standardized name for that type of device **Coin Acceptor**.

Message format is:

Host sends: [Dir] [00] [01] [F5] [Chk]

Coin s. replies: [01] [0D] [Dir] [00] [43][6F][69][6E][20][41][63][63][65][70][74][6F][72] [Chk]

Number of data byte is always 13, hex [0D].

Example of message string for coin selector(address 2) is:

Host sends: [02] [00] [01] [F5] [08]

Coin s. replies: [01] [0D] [02] [00] [43][6F][69][6E][20][41][63][63][65][70][74][6F][72] [16]

6.5.1.4 Command 244 [hexF4], Request product code

Coin selector replies with ASCII string of character, representing the factory type of coin selector.

For ALBERICI coin selectors of new generation possible response will be: **CS PCM 01**

In special version for Italian gambling machines response is always AL06V-c .

Host sends: [Dir] [00] [01] [F4] [Chk]

Coin s. replies: [01] [07] [Dir][00] [a1][a2].....[a7] [Chk]

Number of data bytes sent by coin selector is 6 or 7, hex [07].

Example of message string for coin selector(address 2) type **AL06V-c** is:

Host sends: [02] [00] [01] [F4] [09]

Coin s. replies: [01] [07] [02] [00] [41][4C][30][36][56][2D][63] [1D]

6.5.1.5 Command 242 [hexF2], Request serial number

Coin selector replies with three-byte serial number. Message format is:

Host sends: [Dir] [00] [01] [F2] [Chk]

Coin s. replies: [01] [03] [Dir] [00] [Serial 1 - LSB] [Serial 2] [Serial 3 - MSB] [Chk]

Serial 1 – first data byte sent is LSB of serial number.

Example of message string for coin selector(address 2) with serial number: **1234567** (hex [BC][61][4E]) is:

Host sends: [02] [00] [01] [F2] [0B]

Coin s. replies: [01] [03] [02] [00] [4E][61][BC] [8F]

6.5.1.6 Command 241 [hexF1], Request software revision

Coin selector return ASCII string of character representing software version and revision. Message format is:

Host sends: [Dir] [00] [01] [F1] [Chk]

Coin s. replies: [01] [Nr.b] [Dir] [00] [a1] [a2].....[an] [Chk]

Number of data bytes in ASCII string is not limited and each producer has its own system of labelling.

Example of message string for coin selector(address 2) is:

Host sends: [02] [00] [01] [F1] [0C]

Coin s. replies: [01] [09] [02] [00] [75][31][2E][30][20][70][31][2E][30][2E][30] [71]

Coin selector replies is 'u1.0 p1.0.0'.

ALBERICI coin selectors has program firmware label divided in two parts.

First label **u** is for protected FLASH memory program(*monitor program*) revision.

First digit is for major changes and second for minor changes. In this case it is **u1.0**.

Second label is revision of main program FLASH memory.

Main program software revision labelling use 3 digits. First most significant digit is for major software changes, second is for minor software changes and third for "bug" correction. In this case it is **u1.0.0**.

.....

6.5.1.7 Command 197 [hexC5], Calculate ROM checksum

Coin selector replies with four bytes of micro controller internal memory checksum. First two bytes are program ROM CRC and the second is data EEPROM CRC. Any changes in program or data will change the reply of coin selector. Message format is:

Host sends: [Dir] [00] [01] [C5] [Chk]

Coin s. replies: [01] [4] [Dir] [00] [CRC1-H][CRC1-L] [CRC2-H] [CRC2-L] [Chk]

Example of message string for coin selector(address 2) is:

Host sends: [02] [00] [01] [C5] [38]

Coin s. replies: [01] [04] [02] [00] [D9][2A][7E][79] [96]

.....

6.5.1.8 Command 192 [hexC0], Request build code

Coin selector replies with ASCII string of character representing its hardware version and revision. Suppose revision of printed circuit board for coin selectors AL55/66 as:AL66 V1.0.

Message format is:

Host sends: [Dir] [00] [01] [C0] [Chk]

Coin s. replies: [01] [Nr.b] [Dir] [00][a1] [a2].....[an] [Chk]

Example of message string for coin selector(address 2) is:

Host sends: [02] [00] [01] [C0] [3D]

Coin s. replies: [01] [09] [02] [00] [41][4C][2D][30][35][20][56][35][30] [FA]

.....

6.5.1.10 Command 4 [hex04], Request comms revision

Coin selector replies with three-byte data information about level of cctalk protocol implementation, major and minor revision. Message format is:

Host sends: [Dir] [00] [01] [04] [Chk]

Coin s. replies: [01] [03] [Dir] [00] [Level] [Mag.rev.] [min. rev.] [Chk]

Example of message string for coin selector(address 2) with level of implementation 1, cctalk protocol issue 4.4 is:

Host sends: [02] [00] [01] [04] [F9]

Coin s. replies: [01] [03] [02] [00] [01][04][04] [F1]

.....

6.5.1.11 Command 3 [hex03], Clear comms status variables

After acceptance of command header 3, coin selector clears all three bytes of communication errors counters and replies with ACK message. Message format is:

Host sends: [Dir] [00] [01] [03] [Chk]

Coin s. replies: [01] [00] [Dir] [00] [Chk] ACK message Example of message string for coin selector(address 2) is:

Host sends: [02] [00] [01] [03] [FA]

Coin s. replies: [01] [00] [02] [00] [FD] ACK message

.....

6.5.1.12 Command 2 [hex02], Request comms status variables

Coin selector replies with three-byte data representing communication errors.

First byte is received time out counter, second byte is number of ignored receive bytes⁶ and third byte is number of checksum errors. Message format is:

Host sends: [Dir] [00] [01] [02] [Chk]

Coin s. replies: [01] [03] [Dir] [RxErr1] [RxErr2] [RxErr3] [Chk]

Example of message string for coin selector(address 2) with no errors is:

Host sends: [02] [00] [01] [02] [FB]

Coin s. replies: [01] [03] [02] [00] [00] [00] [FA]

⁶ Number of receive buffer overflow bytes.

6.5.1.13 Command 1 [hex01], Reset device

After acceptance of Reset command, coin selector execute software reset and clear all variables in RAM or set them at default value, including different counters and credit buffer. ACK message is sent before reset of coin selector. Host software must set again:

- inhibit state
- sorter path
- master inhibit (*if necessary*)

Message format is:

Host sends: [Dir] [00] [01] [01] [Chk]

Coin s. replies: [01] [00] [Dir] [00] [Chk] ACK message

Example of message string for coin selector(address 2) is:

Host sends: [02] [00] [01] [01] [FC]

Coin s. replies: [01] [00] [02] [00] [FD] ACK message

Host software must wait at least **100 ms**, to continue communication with coin selector after reset instruction!

6.5.2 Coin acceptor specific command headers

Coin selectors use some specific commands, mostly for control of coin input, acceptance and direction⁷.

Some commands are shared with other device like banknote reader or payout device.

6.5.2.1 Command 249 [hexF9], Request polling priority

Basic principle of detecting credit input or eventual errors from coin selector is sequential polling⁸. Coin selectors due to differences in mechanical and electrical construction has different acceptance speed. All events are registered in memory buffer with limited size⁹. To avoid credit loss, host must read coin selector credit buffer within limited time period. Coin selector has internal mechanism to block the coin acceptance and registration of all events if polling time elapse.

For ALBERICI coin selector acceptance speed is from 3 to 4 coins per second¹⁰.

Considering that it is possible to register 5 events in the buffer, the adequate polling time will be about 1 sec.

Because of necessity to register even "close" and non-accepted coins polling time must be even shorter.

For ALBERICI coin selectors AL55/66 using cctalk interface, poll time is set to 500 ms. Coin selectors that use standard 10 pole interface are not necessary to poll.

In that case polling time unit is set to 0(*no polling*)!

Minimum time for polling must not be shorter than overall message time¹¹.

Coin selector replies to command with two bytes of data. First byte is poll time unit and second is polling time value¹².

Message format is:

Host sends: [Dir] [00] [01] [F9] [Chk]

Coin s. replies: [01] [01] [Dir] [Time] [Chk]

Example of message string for coin selector(address 2) is:

Host sends: [02] [00] [01] [F9] [04]

Coin s. replies: [01] [02] [02] [00] [02] [32] [C7]

First byte **02** is unit **x10ms**, and second byte is time value **hex32 = 50**.

Polling time is calculated as: $T = 10 \times 50 = 500 \text{ ms}$

6.5.2.2 Command 248 [hexF8], Request Status

ALBERICI coin selectors has no additional COS¹³ and return mechanism.

Response to that command is always hex[00], coin selector Ok.

Example of message string for coin selector(address 2) is:

Host sends: [02] [00] [01] [F8] [05]

Coin s. replies: [01] [01] [02] [00] [00] [FC]

.....

⁷ Sorter control commands

⁸ Reading memory buffer from coin selector

⁹ Five stage double byte memory buffer

¹⁰ Dependant on mechanical type of coin selector (K, S type is faster) and coin

¹¹ For coin selector with replying time 2 ms and byte gap 1 ms it is 38 ms

¹² For details see, cctalk44-2.pdf

¹³ Coin On String

6.5.2.4 Command 240 [hexF0], Test solenoids

Host sends one byte mask to determinate which solenoid must be tested.

Coin selector accept gate solenoid or sorter solenoid will be switched on for period of 100 ms and after that, ACK message will be transmitted. Message format is:

Host sends: [Dir] [01] [01] [F0] [Mask.] [Chk]

Coin s. replies: [01] [00] [Dir][00] [Chk] ACK

Example of message string for coin selector(address 2) acceptance gate test is:

Host sends: [02] [01] [01] [F0] [01] [0B]

Coin s. replies: [01] [00] [02][00] [FD] Single click -> 100 ms, ACK

Bit position for output that is used to drive sorter coil are:

bit 0 = accept gate coil

bit 1 = sorter coil "A"(out 6/pin 4)

bit 2 = sorter coil "B"(out 5/pin 3)

bit 3 = sorter coil "C"(out 4/pin 10)

If output selected with bit in mask is not programmed for sorter activation it will not be activated but coin selector will still response with ACK.

.....

6.5.2.6 Command 237 [hexED], Read input lines

Coin selector replies with two data byte representing state of DIP-switches and state of inputs In1(pin 6) and In2(pin 5)¹⁴.

ALBERICI coin selectors has one or two banks of DIP-switches for various data or operating modes setting. First data byte is state of first DIP-switch(bank 1) and In1, while second represent second DIP-switch(bank 2) and In2. LSb is first switch in bank and MSb is state of input. Switch closed state is represented with logic "1", and input active state is logic "1". Message format is:

Host sends: [Dir] [00] [01] [ED] [Chk]

Coin s. replies: [01] [02] [Dir] [Mask1] [Mask2] [Chk]

Example of message string for coin selector(address 2), with all switches "off" and inputs not active is:

Host sends: [02] [00] [01] [ED] [10]

Coin s. replies: [01] [02] [02] [00] [00] [00] [FB]

Example of message string for coin selector(address 2), with all switches "on" and input 1(inhibit acceptance) active is:

Host sends: [02] [00] [01] [ED] [10]

Coin s. replies: [01] [02] [02] [00] [BF] [00] [3C]

6.5.2.7 Command 236 [hexEC], Read opto status

Coin selector replies with one data byte representing the state of opto pairs.

ALBERICI coin selectors has up to 3 pairs of optical sensor¹⁵ for detection of coin position, speed and direction and 2 pairs of opto sensors for diameter measurement.

Bit position for opto pairs is:

- | | | | |
|---------|----------------------|---------|----------------|
| - bit 0 | Diam. measure opto 1 | - bit 4 | Control opto 3 |
| - bit 1 | Diam. measure opto 2 | - bit 5 | Not used |
| - bit 2 | Control opto 1 | - bit 6 | Not used |
| - bit 3 | Control opto 2 | - bit 7 | Not used |

Control opto sensor 2 is called "credit" opto sensor exist in all version of coin selectors and it is placed after the acceptance gate. Other pairs are optional and some coin selectors has 2 and some 3 control optical pairs. Number of control pairs make part of coin selector type label. For example, coin selector type AL66V2 has 2 control opto sensor pairs. The unused bits or non-existing optical sensors are always read as 0.

Interruption of light barrier of opto sensor correspond to bit value 1.

Message format is:

Host sends: [Dir] [00] [01] [EC] [Chk]

Coin s. replies: [01] [01] [Dir] [Mask.] [Chk]

Example of message string for coin selector(address 2) with opto sensors cleared is:

Host sends: [02] [00] [01] [EC] [11]

Coin s. replies: [01] [01] [02] [00] [00] [FC]

¹⁴ If In2 is programmed as input

¹⁵ In some case group could contain more than one opto pairs

6.5.2.9 Command 232 [hexE8], Perform self-test *[eliminato dalla versione u1.8 A4.0.9 in poi]*

Coin selector replies to command with one or two bytes of data according to table 6.3. First byte is fault code and second is optional data, usually representing fault sensor number(*from 1 to 3*).

Code	Fault	Optional data	Comment
0	OK No fault detected	-	-
2	Fault on inductive sensor	Sensor number	-
3	Fault on credit sensor	-	Control opto sensor 2
6	Fault on diameter sensor	-	-
18	Fault on reject sensor	-	Control opto sensor 3
33	Power supply out of limits	-	-
34	Temperature out of limit	-	Optional
255	Unspecified fault code	-	-

Table 6.3 Fault codes for AL55/66 coin selectors

Inductive sensor numbers are:

01 Upper inductive sensor

02 First lower inductive sensor

03 Second lower inductive sensor

Message format is:

Host sends: [Dir] [00] [01] [E8] [Chk]

Coin s. replies: [01] [01/02] [Dir] [Fault c.][Data opt.] [Chk]

Example of message string for coin selector(*address 2*) with no fault detected is:

Host sends: [02] [00] [01] [E8] [15]

Coin s. replies: [01] [01] [02] [00][00] [FC] No fault detected

Example of message string for coin selector(*address 2*) with first lower sensor fault detected is:

Host sends: [02] [00] [01] [E8] [15]

Coin s. replies: [01] [02] [02] [00][02][02] [F7] Fault on first lower sensor detected

6.5.2.10 Command 231 [hexE7], Modify inhibit status

With this command host is able to inhibit the acceptance of some or all coins.

Acceptance or inhibition is set with a two-byte mask sent by host.

Bits from 0 to 15 determinate coin positions from 1 to 16¹⁶.

Number of coin channels in new ALBERICI coin selectors AL55/66 is same as number of position(16). Message format is:

Host sends: [Dir] [02] [01] [E7] [LSB Mask.] [MSB Mask.] [Chk]

Coin s. replies: [01] [00] [Dir][00] [Chk] ACK

Example of message string to enable all position for coin selector(*address 2*) is:

Host sends: [02] [02] [01] [E7] [FF] [FF] [16]

Coin s. replies: [01] [00] [02][00] [FD] ACK

After that all programmed coins will be enabled. Command has no effect on coin position that are not programmed.

Initially coin channels could be programmed with acceptance enabled or disabled.

For coin selectors that are using only cctalk interface, all coins' positions must be initially inhibited!

6.5.2.11 Command 230 [hexE6], Request inhibit status

Coin selector replies with two-byte data that correspond to inhibit state mask for all 16 positions of coin. If bit value is 1 acceptance of coin in that position is enabled. If bit value is 0 coin is inhibited. Message format is:

Host sends: [Dir] [02] [00] [E6] [Chk]

Coin s. replies: [01] [02] [Dir] [00] [LSB Mask.] [MSB Mask.] [Chk]

Example of message string for coin selector(*address 2*) AL06V-c¹⁷ after power-up or reset is:

Host sends: [02] [00] [01] [E6] [17]

Coin s. replies: [01] [02] [02] [00] [00] [00] [FB]

Example of message string for coin selector(*address 2*) with programmed positions from 1 to 6, after receiving command to enable acceptance of all 16 position is:

Host sends: [02] [00] [01] [E6] [17]

Coin s. replies: [01] [02] [02] [00] [3F] [00] [BC]

First byte represents the mask for coin positions 1 to 8 and second for 9 to 16.

Coin channels(*positions*) that are not programmed are always represented as zero bit!

¹⁶ Positions are sent by coin selector during reading credit buffer or error codes (*header 229*)

¹⁷ Coin selector for Italian gambling machines

6.5.2.12 Command 229 [hexE5], Read buffered credit or error codes

This is the most important command used by host to detect import of coins in to a machine and to report eventual errors. As previously mentioned coin selectors store all events in volatile memory called credit buffer. Buffer has 5 level and use two bytes for each event. In first byte coin position or coin value¹⁸ is stored. The second byte point to a sorter path or indicate error code.

If during coin acceptance any error occurs, stored value of coin position is 0, hex [00].

Error codes supported in ALBERICI coin selectors AL55/66 are shown in table 6.4.

Code d.	Code h.	Error	Coin rejected
0	00	Null event	No
1	01	Reject coin (not recognized)	Yes
2	02	Inhibited coin (master inhibit)	Yes
3	03	Multiple window (fraud or similar coin)	Yes
5	05	Validation (measuring) time out	Yes
6	06	Credit sensor (recognition to opto 2) time out	Possible
8	8	Second close coin	Yes/both
16	10	Credit sequence error (Yo-yo)	No
18	12	Coin too fast (opto 2 minimum time not elapsed)	No
19	13	Coin too slow (opto 2 time out)	No
128	80	Inhibited coin (position 1)	Yes
...	...	Inhibited coin (position n)	Yes
143	8F	Inhibited coin (position 16)	Yes
255	FF	Unspecified alarm code	-

Table 6.4 Acceptance error codes

Coin selectors also use one eight-bit counter¹⁹ that is incremented each time a new coin is detected. At the same time data in coin credit buffer are shifted two positions to the right. When counter reaches the value of 255 it toggles to a value 1 and continue to increment on each event. Event counter is set to value "0" after each power-up or acceptance of reset command. The first two byte (LSB) in coin credit buffer always contain the data of last event. Host software must read event counter and coin credit buffer data in period short enough to prevent the loss of coin data²⁰. Message format is:

Host sends: [Dir] [00] [00] [E5] [Chk]

Coin s. replies: [01][0B] [Dir] [00] [Ev.cnt.][coin code 1][dir/err] [coin code 2][dir/err] . . .
... [coin code 5][dir/err] [Chk]

Examples of message string for coin selector(address 2) after coin insertions:

Host sends: [02] [00] [00] [E5] [18] Polling minimum each 500 ms

Coin s. replies: [01] [0B] [02] [00] [00][00][00][00][00][00][00][00][00][00] [F2]

The reply after power-up or reset:

Coin s. replies: [01] [0B] [02] [00] [01][01][02][00][00][00][00][00][00][00] [EE]

First event, coin position 1, sorter path 2 accepted

Coin s. replies: [01] [0B] [02] [00] [02][02][01][01][02][00][00][00][00][00][00] [EA]

Second event, coin position 2, sorter path 1 accepted

Coin s. replies: [01] [0B] [02] [00] [03][00][02][02][01][01][02][00][00][00][00] [E7]

Third event, coin rejected due to master inhibit active

Coin s. replies: [01] [0B] [02] [00] [04][00][83][00][02][02][01][01][02][00][00] [63]

Forth event, coin position 4 inhibited and rejected

From example we can notice shifting of data in the coin credit and error buffer and increment of event counter.

6.5.2.13 Command 228 [hexE4], Modify master inhibit status

This command is used to inhibit acceptance of all coins and has same effect as command modify inhibit status with sent with two bytes of zeros. Host sends only one byte of data. If first bit (LSb) is set to "0" coin selector is inhibited. Bits 1 to 7 has no influence to coin selector. Message format is:

Host sends: [Dir] [01] [01] [E4] [Mask.] [Chk]

Coin s. replies: [01] [00] [Dir][00] [Chk] ACK

Initially coin selectors are programmed with acceptance enabled. Change is stored in RAM location .

¹⁸ If coin selector use CVF (Coin Value Format)

¹⁹ Event counter

²⁰ See command 249 Request polling priority

On customer demand it is possible to set inhibition as default .

Example of message string to inhibit the acceptance for coin selector(address 2) is:

Host sends: [02] [01] [01] [E4] [00] [18]

Coin s. replies: [01] [00] [02] [00] [FD] ACK

After that coin selector acceptance will be inhibited till reset or next instruction that will change master inhibit status.

6.5.2.14 Command 227 [hexE3], Request master inhibit status

Coin selector replies with one byte data information of main inhibit status.

Only first (LSb) bit is used. If bit 0 is "1" acceptance is enabled, and if bit 0 is "0" coin selector is inhibited and acceptance is disabled.

Other bits have no meaning and always read as "0". Message format is:

Host sends: [Dir] [00] [00] [E3] [Chk]

Coin s. replies: [01] [01] [Dir] [00] [Mask.] [Chk]

Example of message string for coin selector(address 2) after power-up is:

Host sends: [02] [00] [01] [E3] [1A]

Coin s. replies: [01] [01] [02] [00] [01] [FB] Acceptance enabled (default)

Example of message string for coin selector(address 2) after activation of master inhibit²¹ is:

Host sends: [02] [00] [01] [E3] [1A]

Coin s. replies: [01] [01] [02] [00] [00] [FC] Coin selector inhibited

6.5.2.15 Command 226 [hexE2], Request insertion counter

Coin selector replies with three bytes of insertion counter data.

First byte is LS byte of three-byte counter in RAM. Insertion counter is set to zero after power up or reset command. It is incremented each time a new coin is inserted in to coin acceptor. Message format is:

Host sends: [Dir] [00] [00] [E2] [Chk]

Coin s. replies: [01] [03] [Dir] [00] [Cunt1-LSB] [Cunt2] [Cunt3-MSB] [Chk]

Example of message string for coin selector(address 2) after power-up is:

Host sends: [02] [00] [01] [E2] [1B]

Coin s. replies: [01] [03] [02] [00] [00] [00] [FA]

6.5.2.16 Command 225 [hexE1], Request accept counter

Coin selector replies with three bytes of acceptance counter data.

First byte is LS byte of three-byte counter in RAM. Acceptance counter is set to zero after power up or reset command. It is incremented each time a new coin pass acceptance sensor²². Message format is:

Host sends: [Dir] [00] [00] [E1] [Chk]

Coin s. replies: [01] [03] [Dir] [00] [Cunt1-LSB] [Cunt2] [Cunt3-MSB] [Chk]

Example of message string for coin selector(address 2) after power-up is:

Host sends: [02] [00] [01] [E1] [1C]

Coin s. replies: [01] [03] [02] [00] [00] [00] [FA]

6.5.2.22 Command 210 [hexD2], Modify sorter path

With this command host is able to change direction of coins in sorter if sorter is supported. Host sends two bytes of data to select the coin position and sorter path (*direction of exit*). First byte of data (LSB) represent coin position and second byte of data point to sorter path. ALBERICI coin selectors has support for most existing sorters that has direct drive of coils from coin selector with open collector transistor. Most common are 3- or 4-way sorter with two coils²³, but recently 5-way sorters²⁴ with 3 coils are in use. Message format is:

Host sends: [Dir] [02] [01] [D2] [Coin pos.] [Sort.Path] [Chk]

Coin s. replies: [01] [00] [Dir] [00] [Chk] ACK if sorter path is possible to set

Coin s. replies: [01] [00] [Dir] [05] [Chk] NAK if coin selector does not support setting

Initially all coin position has sorter paths set to direction 1 hex[01]. If sorter is not supported, sorter path is set initially to 0 hex[00]!

²¹ Using command 210, Modify master inhibit status

²² Credit sensor

²³ Maximum current consumption for each coil is 500 mA

²⁴ 5-way VARIANT sorter from ALBERICI

If host sends command to modify sorter path that is not existent or for coin not programmed, the coin selector will reply with message NAK. Ex. of message string for coin selector(address 2) redirection of coin **pos. 1** into **path 2** is:

Host sends: [02] [02] [01] [D2] [01] [02] [26]

Coin s. replies: [01] [00] [02] [00] [FD] ACK

After acceptance of command, accepted coins with position 1 will exit in direction 2 of the sorter.

The path or direction 1 is usually one without activation of any coil.

Different coil activation schematics is possible to program by setting the sorter type.

6.5.2.23 Command 209 [hexD1], Request sorter path

Host send one byte of coin position and coin selector replies with one byte of sorter path. Message format is:

Host sends: [Dir] [01] [00] [D1] [Coin pos.] [Chk]

Coin s. replies: [01] [01] [Dir] [00] [Sort.Path] [Chk]

Example of message string for coin selector(address 2) for initial sorter path 1 of coin position 1:

Host sends: [02] [01] [01] [D1] [01] [2A]

Coin s. replies: [01] [01] [02] [00] [01] [FB]

Example of message string for coin selector (address 2) for sorter path 2 of coin position 1:

Host sends: [02] [01] [01] [D1] [01] [2A]

Coin s. replies: [01] [01] [02] [00] [02] [FA]

If host request sorter path for non-programmed coins or non-existent position²⁵, the coin selector will reply with message NAK !

6.5.2.26 Command 196 [hexC4], Request creation date

Coin selector replies with two byte of data that represent codified date of production. Date of production is codified in so called *RTBY (Relative To Base Year)*²⁶ format. Message format is:

Host sends: [Dir] [00] [01] [C4] [Chk]

Coin s. replies: [01] [02] [Dir] [00] [LSB] [MSB] [Chk]

Example of message string for coin selector (address 2) with date of production 05.07.2003 is:

Host sends: [02] [00] [01] [C4] [39]

Coin s. replies: [01] [02] [02] [00] [E5] [06] [10]

ALBERICI coin selectors has date of production written in monitor part of MCU FLASH memory which is not possible to change without factory FLASH reprogramming.

6.5.2.27 Command 195 [hexC3], Request last modification date

Coin selector replies with two byte of data that represent codified date of last modification of software²⁷.

Date of modification is codified also in RTBY format.

Message format is:

Host sends: [Dir] [00] [01] [C3] [Chk]

Coin s. replies: [01] [02] [Dir] [00] [LSB] [MSB] [Chk]

Example of message string for coin selector (address 2) with date of modification 23.07.2003 is: Host sends:

[02] [00] [01] [C3] [3A]

Coin s. replies: [01] [02] [02] [00] [F7] [06] [FE]

NOTICE: after each up-grade of coin selector program FLASH memory date will correspond to software modification date, not to the actual date of up-grade!

6.5.2.28 Command 194 [hexC2], Request reject counter

Coin selector replies with three bytes of reject counter data.

First byte is LS byte of three-byte counter in RAM. Reject counter is set to zero after power up or reset command.

It is incremented each time a coin is inserted but not recognized. Message format is:

Host sends: [Dir] [00] [00] [C2] [Chk]

Coin s. replies: [01] [03] [Dir] [00] [Cunt1-LSB] [Cunt2] [Cunt3-MSB] [Chk]

Example of message string for coin selector(address 2) after power-up is:

Host sends: [02] [00] [01] [C2] [3B]

Coin s. replies: [01] [03] [02] [00] [00] [00] [00] [FA]

²⁵ Position bigger than 16

²⁶ For details see cctalk protocol, document cctalk44-2.pdf

²⁷ Up-grade of FLASH program memory

6.5.2.29 Command 193 [hexC1], Request fraud counter

Coin selector replies with three bytes of fraud coins counter data.

First byte is LS byte of three-byte counter in RAM. Fraud counter is set to zero after power up or reset command. It is incremented each time a coin acceptor recognize coin that is programmed as "fraud" coin²⁸. Message format is:

Host sends: [Dir] [00] [00] [C1] [Chk]

Coin s. replies: [01] [03] [Dir] [00] [Cunt1-LSB] [Cunt2] [Cunt3-MSB] [Chk]

Example of message string for coin selector(address 2) after power-up is:

Host sends: [02] [00] [01] [C1] [3C]

Coin s. replies: [01] [03] [02] [00] [00] [00] [00] [FA]

.....

6.5.2.30 Command 188 [hexBC], Request default sorter path

For ALBERICI coin selectors AL55/66 the default sorter path is always hex[01]. Example of message string for coin selector(address 2) is:

Host sends: [02] [00] [01] [BC] [41]

Coin s. replies: [01] [01] [02] [00] [01] [FB]

6.5.2.32 Command 184 [hexB8], Request coin ID

Host use this command at initialization process to build table for each coin position value. If coin selector uses CVF it is obsolete command.

Host send one byte data of coin position and coin selector replies with 6-byte ASCII string of characters that describes the requested coin position.

Message format is:

Host sends: [Dir] [01] [01] [B8] [Coin pos] [Chk]

Coin s. replies: [01] [06] [Dir] [00] [a1][a2][a3][a4][a5][a6] [Chk]

Example of message string for coin selector(address 2) and coin position 1(2 Euro) is:

Host sends: [02] [01] [01] [B8] [01] [43]

Coin s. replies: [01] [06] [02] [00] [45][55][32][30][30][41] [8A] Coin 'EU200A'

For none-programmed position the ASCII string is: '.....'.

Example of message string for coin selector(address 2) and coin position 12 that is not programmed is:

Host sends: [02] [01] [01] [B8] [0C] [38]

Coin s. replies: [01] [06] [02] [00] [2E][2E][2E][2E][2E][2E] [E3] Coin not programmed

6.5.2.35 Command 170 [hexAA], Request base year

Coin selector replies with four-byte ASCII string of character representing the base year for calculation of exact date of production. Message format is:

Host sends: [Dir] [00] [01] [AA] [Chk]

Coin s. replies: [01] [04] [Dir] [00] [a1][a2][a3][a4] [Chk]

For ALBERICI coin selectors base year is 2000.

Example of message string for coin selector(address 2) is:

Host sends: [02] [00] [01] [AA] [53]

Coin s. replies: [01] [04] [02] [00] [32][30][30][30] [37]

6.5.3 MDCES command headers

MDCES stands for **M**ulti-**D**rop **C**ommand **E**xtension **S**et, or so-called Multi-drop buss commands. Multi-drop bus commands give additional functionality to systems that require change of address for devices in cctalk network. Some of commands has different message format than usual cctalk message.

Commands are:

- Address poll
- Address clash
- Address change
- Address random

Because host always use address 1 and address 0 is for broadcast message all commands that change the address should not accept these settings.

All changes are stored in non-volatile memory, EEPROM !

²⁸ Coins with close recognition parameters sometime called "killer coin or channel"

6.5.3.1 Command 253 [hexFD], Address poll

This is a broadcast message used by host to determinate all address of device attached on cctalk network. Coin selector replies with only one byte (*non-standard message format*), after a delay that is proportional to address value multiplied with 4 milliseconds. Message format is:

Host sends: [00] [00] [01] [FD] [Chk]

Broadcast message

Coin s. replies: Dly -> [Address]

Example of message string for coin selector(address 2) is:

Host sends: [00] [00] [01] [FD] [02]

Coin s. replies: Dly=8 ms-> [02]

Address is 2

Example of message string for coin selector (address 250) is:

Host sends: [00] [00] [01] [FD] [02]

Coin s. replies: Dly=1 s-> [FA]

Address is 250

6.5.3.2 Command 252 [hexFC], Address clash

Command Address clash has same reply from coin selector but host issue this command with specific device address. Coin selector replies with only one byte (*non-standard message format*), after a random value of time delay to prevent collision if two devices share same address. Message format is:

Host sends: [Dir] [00] [01] [FC] [Chk]

Coin s. replies: Random Dly -> [Address]

Example of message string for coin selector(address 2) AL06V-c is:

Host sends: [02] [00] [01] [FC] [01]

Coin s. replies: Random Dly-> [02]

Address is 2

6.5.3.3 Command 251 [hexFB], Address change (*not supported before Fw v. u1.8 A4.1.9 !*)

To enable Header 251, use programming sw $\geq$ v.2.1.9.1 and tick 'Enable Address Change' box (in red colour in figure beside).

Command Address change is issued to a specified device only.

Coin selector replies with ACK message.

Message format is:

Host sends: [Dir] [01] [01] [FB] [Address] [Chk]

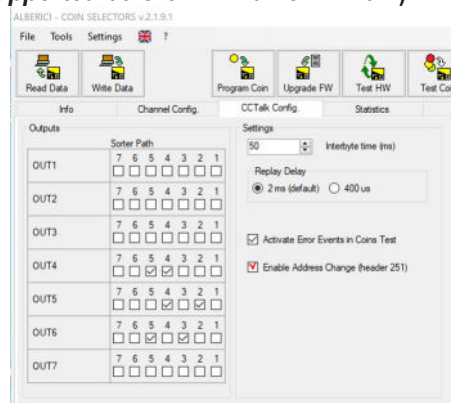
Coin s. replies: [01] [00] [02] [00] [FD] ACK

Example of message string for coin selector with default address 2 to be changed to address 16:

Host sends: [02] [01] [01] [FB] [10] [ED]

Coin s. replies: [01] [00] [02] [00] [FD] ACK

Address is now 16.



Valid address values are: 2 (=default), or 11÷17. Else, the coin acceptor replies NAK.

If the command is NOT enabled (default), the coin acceptor ignores the command (does not answer!)

6.5.4 ALBERICI specific commands

First command header for specific factory setting and testing is **255 Factory set-up and test**. This command has several modes of use and some of them are factory secret and are not explained in this document.

Beside this next chapter describe two modified cctalk commands (Commands 214 Write data block and 215 Read data block) for encrypted exchange of data between host and coin selector.

6.5.4.1 Command 255, Factory set-up and test

This instruction header is used only for factory testing and programming!

With instruction command header one data byte must be sent for definition of command mode. Modes are:

- Mode 0(hex 00) No description – reserved for factory use only
- Mode 1(hex 01) No description – reserved for factory use only
- Mode 2(hex 02) Read coin selector memory data
- Mode 3(hex 03) Write coin selector memory data
- Mode 4(hex 04) Analog circuit test
- Mode 5(hex 05) Coin parameter test
- Mode 6(hex 06) Up-grade FLASH(program memory)
- Mode 7(hex 07) Re-initialization

First two modes are reserved for factory use - not described in this document!

To use read and write instruction user must have basic knowledge about coin selectors memory data organization (Details are available on customer request, see document AL55/66-MemDataOrg-v1.pdf!)

6.5.4.2 Command 255 mode 2, Read coin sel. memory

This instruction sends back to host block of memory data that was requested.

Data memory of coin selector is divided into a 6 group:

- Coin channel data address hex 0600 do 06FF(256 byte-a)
- Input/Output data address hex 0700 do 073F(64 byte-a)
- Factory common data address hex 0740 do 079F(96 byte-a)
- User general data address hex 07A0 do 07E9(74 byte-a)
- Statistic setting address hex 07EA do 07FD(20 byte-a)
- Statistic counters address hex 0800 do 083F(64 byte-a)

Factory key or user PIN protection are sometime set to disable the access to some blocks of memory.

Usually, all memory is accessible for read instruction.

On any attempt to read memory location that is protected without clearing key or PIN protection mechanism, coin selector will reply with **NAK** message.

If number of blocks to read exceed block range, coin selector will also reply with **NAK** message. Maximum memory block read of 137 data bytes are limited by coin selector transmit buffer that has 142 bytes (Destination address+Bytes nr.+Source address+Header+59 data+Checksum=142). If block size extends this number coin selector will reply with NAK message to. Message string format is:

Host sends: [Dir] [04] [01] [FF] [02][Start add-hi][Start add-lo][data nr.] [Chk]

Coin s. replies: [01] [n] [Dir] [00] [data 1] [data 2] . . . [data n] [Chk]

Start add-hi is start address hi byte, while start add-lo is address low byte. Data nr. represent the number of data to read (block size).

Data 1 to data n are requested coin selector memory data.

The example of message string for reading of first coin channel data is:

Host sends: [02] [04] [01] [FF][02] [06][00] [10] [E2]

Coin s. replies: [01][10][02][00][89][87][B4][77][A7][9F][08][08][0C][16][0A][04][08][01][09][C8][52]

6.5.4.3 Command 255 mode 3, Write coin sel. memory

This command sends block of data to be written in the coin selector RAM memory.

As for the previous command(read) access to some memory blocks could be protected by factory key or user PIM mechanism. Factory common data are usually protected with factory key and statistic counters and setting with user PIN. Exemption is made for statistic counter write. Any attempt to write in to statistic counter will erase those counters, thus protecting user from manipulation with statistics!

Number of bytes sent in command string are representing number of statistic to be erased.

Message string format is:

Host sends: [Dir] [n+3] [01] [FF] [03][Start add-hi][Start add-lo][data 1]. . . [data n] [Chk]

Coin s. respond: [01][00] [Dir] [00] [Chk] ACK

The example of message string for programming first output of coin selector **AL55/66** (address 2) as pulse parallel output for coin(channel) position 1 is:

Host sends: [02] [0B] [01] [FF][03] [07][00] [01][00][00][00][14][00] [D2]

Coin s. respond: [01][00][02][00] [FD] ACK

The example of message string for erase of all 20 statistic counters (20 x 3 byte of memory!) for coin selector **AL55/66** (address 2) is:

Host sends: [02] [04] [01] [FF][02] [08][00] [14] [DB]

Coin s. respond: [01][00][02][00] [FD] ACK

User PIN must be sent before erasing (write) statistic counters, otherwise selector will reply by **NAK** message.

Data write will change data in coin selector RAM, and changes will be lost if power supply turns off!
Use write to FLASH command to save changes (special case write command)!

To save all coin selector RAM data in to FLASH, send write command with no data:

Host sends: [02] [01] [01] [FF][03] [FA]

Coin s. respond: [01][00][02][00] [FD] dly 20 -100 ms ->ACK

Coin selector will reply with ACK if write to FLASH was successful.

6.5.4.4 Command 255 mode 4, Analog circuit test

This command returns to host string of data that can be used to test analog measuring circuit state.

Details are described in internal documents and not available to users.

6.5.4.5 Command 255 mode 5, Coin parameter test

This command returns to host string of data from the last coin measurement.

This data are coin measured parameters and could be used to create and analyze coin data base.

Message string format is:

Host sends: [Dir] [01] [01] [FF][05] [Chk]

Coin s. replies: [01] [6] [Dir] [00] [data 1] [data 2] . . . [data 6] [Chk]

Data string description:

- data 1 Measured coin parameter 1, AM1
- data 2 Measured coin parameter 2, PH1
- data 3 Measured coin parameter 3, AM2
- data 4 Measured coin parameter 4, PH2
- data 5 Measured coin parameter 5, PI3
- data 6 Measured coin parameter 6, DIM

The example of message string after insertion of one Euro coin for coin selector **AL66** (address 2) is:

Host sends: [02] [01] [01] [FF][05] [F8]

Coin s. s: [01] [6] [02] [00] [8A] [80][8C] [5C] [AB] [8A] [D0]

Coin measured parameters(data) are available for read till next coin insertion. This instruction is used by the Alberici coin programming software.

6.5.4.6 Command 255 mode 6, Up-grade FLASH

This command is used to up-grade coin selector FLASH program memory.

User can up-grade coin selector in cases when he needs some new function or improvement, which were not available at the moment when coin selector was purchased. This instruction is used by our coin selector programming software and generally is not useful to most users. Additional information is available on request.

Up-grade files are encrypted in factory and decryption is done internally by monitor program of coin selector.

Coin selector will accept only correct type of up-grade file!

6.5.4.7 Command 255 mode 7, Factory reset

This command will set all coin selector data to initial factory programming values!

Warning: This could lead to unwanted coin selector function if different coin, input / output or user setting data where programmed!

The example of message string reset the factory settings is: Host

sends: [02] [01] [01] [FF][07] [F6]

Coin s. replies: [01][00][02][00] [FD] ACK

After that, coin selector must be switched off/on!

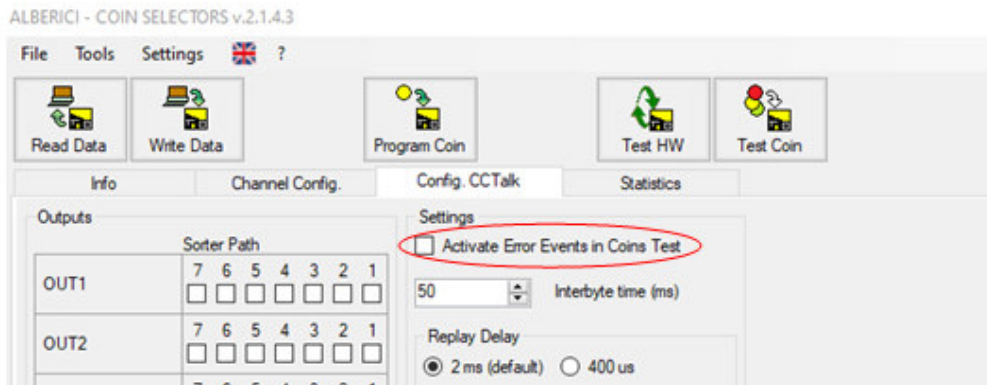
6.6 Error Codes

PLEASE NOTE: default status does not include Error Codes. The coin acceptor can be preset for error code transmission IF REQUESTED WHEN PLACING THE ORDER FOR THE COIN ACCEPTOR(S).

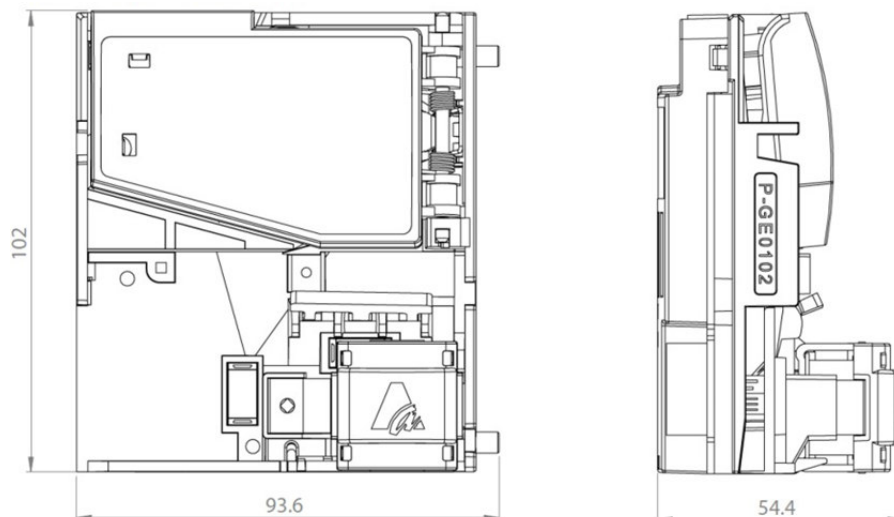
ERROR CODE LIST

Code d.	Code h.	Error	Coin rejected
0	00	Null event	No
1	01	Reject coin (not recognized)	Yes
2	02	Inhibited coin (master inhibit)	Yes
3	03	Multiple window (fraud or similar coin)	Yes
5	05	Validation (measuring) time out	Yes
6	06	Credit sensor (recognition to opto 2) time out	Possible
8	8	Second close coin	Yes/both
16	10	Credit sequence error (Yo-yo)	No
18	12	Coin too fast (opto 2 minimum time not elapsed)	No
19	13	Coin too slow (opto 2 time out)	No
128	80	Inhibited coin (position 1)	Yes
...	...	Inhibited coin (position n)	Yes
143	8F	Inhibited coin (position 16)	Yes
255	FF	Unspecified alarm code	-

Else, make use of the Alberici Coin Selector programming software to enable transmission. Tick the checkbox in the menu "Config. CCTalk", "Settings"/"Activate Error Events in Coins Test", then press "Write data" key to transfer the instruction into the coin acceptor, i.e.:



7. Dimensioni



Tutte le misure sono in mm.

8. Smaltimento



IMPORTANTE! Osservare le norme vigenti per lo smaltimento degli imballi e per la rottamazione del prodotto!
Rif.: D. Lgs. 151/2005 - Direttiva 2002/96/EC

INFORMAZIONE AGLI UTENTI SUL DL 151/2005
ai sensi dell'art. 13 del Decreto legislativo 25 Luglio 2005, n. 151 "Attuazione delle Direttive 2002/95/CE, 2002/96/CE, relative alla riduzione dell'uso di sostanze pericolose nelle apparecchiature elettriche ed elettroniche, nonché allo smaltimento dei rifiuti":

In adempimento a quanto stabilito dall'Art. 13 del citato decreto, si trasmettono all'Utente del prodotto le informazioni seguenti, attinenti alla salvaguardia dell'ambiente, e relative allo smaltimento dei RAEE (Rifiuti di Apparecchiature Elettriche ed Elettroniche).

1. Alcune parti della presente apparecchiatura, a causa di specifiche sostanze presenti nei componenti elettronici, potrebbero arrecare effetti potenzialmente dannosi per l'ambiente e per la salute umana, se non smaltite conformemente alle norme in oggetto o se usate in maniera impropria.
2. Sulla presente apparecchiatura è applicato un simbolo che rappresenta il cassonetto barrato: esso indica che il prodotto, una volta giunto alla fine della sua vita utile, deve essere raccolto separatamente dagli altri rifiuti. E' fatto espresso divieto di smaltire la presente apparecchiatura come rifiuto urbano: essa deve essere tassativamente sottoposta a procedura di raccolta separata.
3. A questo scopo, sono stati disposti appositi centri di raccolta delle apparecchiature elettriche ed elettroniche a cui consegnare i prodotti da smaltire (RAEE).

4. Il Rivenditore, a fronte dell'acquisto di un nuovo prodotto equipollente, ritirerà gratuitamente l'apparecchiatura dismessa per inoltrarla ad uno dei centri di raccolta, trattamento e smaltimento ecologicamente compatibili.
5. La negligenza nell'applicazione della Direttiva comporta l'applicazione delle segg.

SANZIONI AMMINISTRATIVE:

- i. Il Rivenditore che, nell'ipotesi di cui all'articolo 6, comma 1, lettera b), non ritira a titolo gratuito un'apparecchiatura elettrica o elettronica, è punito, per ogni apparecchiatura non ritirata o ritirata a titolo oneroso con sanzione amministrativa pecuniaria da euro 150 ad euro 400.
- ii. Il produttore che, senza avere provveduto alla iscrizione presso la Camera di Commercio ai sensi dell'articolo 14, comma 2, immette sul mercato AEE, è punito con la sanzione amministrativa pecuniaria da euro 30.000 ad euro 100.000.
- iii. Il produttore che, entro il termine stabilito col decreto di cui all'articolo 13, comma 8, non comunica al registro nazionale dei soggetti obbligati allo smaltimento dei RAEE le informazioni, relative ai dati di vendita ecc, di cui all'articolo 13, commi 6 e 7, ovvero le comunica in modo incompleto o inesatto, è punito con la sanzione amministrativa pecuniaria da € 2.000 ad € 20.000.
- iv. Il produttore che non provvede ad organizzare il sistema di raccolta separata dei RAEE professionali di cui all'articolo 6 - comma 3 ed i sistemi di ritiro ed invio, di trattamento e di recupero dei RAEE, di cui agli articoli 8 - comma 1 e 9 - comma 1, 11 - comma 1 e 12 - commi 1, 2 e 3, e fatti salvi, per tali ultime operazioni, gli accordi eventualmente conclusi ai sensi dell'articolo 12 - comma 6, è punito con la sanzione amministrativa pecuniaria da euro 30.000 ad euro 100.000.
- v. Il produttore che, dopo il 13 agosto 2005, nel momento in cui immette una apparecchiatura elettrica od elettronica sul mercato, non provvede a costituire la garanzia finanziaria di cui agli articoli 11 - comma 2, o 12 - comma 4, è punito con la sanzione amministrativa pecuniaria da euro 200 ad euro 1.000 per ciascuna apparecchiatura immessa sul mercato.
- vi. Il produttore che non fornisce, nelle istruzioni per l'uso di AEE, le informazioni agli Utenti di cui all'articolo 13 - comma 1, è punito con la sanzione amministrativa pecuniaria da € 200 ad € 5.000.
- vii. Il produttore che, entro un anno dalla immissione sul mercato di ogni tipo di nuova AEE, non mette a disposizione dei centri di re-impiego e degli impianti di trattamento e di riciclaggio le informazioni di cui all'articolo 13 - comma 3, è punito con la sanzione amministrativa pecuniaria da euro 5.000 ad euro 30.000.
- viii. Il produttore che, dopo il 13 agosto 2005, immette sul mercato AEE prive della indicazione o del simbolo del "cassonetto sbarrato" di cui all'articolo 13, commi 4 e 5, è punito con la sanzione amministrativa pecuniaria da euro 200 ad euro 1.000 per ciascuna apparecchiatura immessa sul mercato. La medesima sanzione amministrativa pecuniaria si applica laddove i suddetti indicazione o simbolo non siano conformi ai requisiti stabiliti all'articolo 13, commi 4 e 5.
- ix. Fatte salve le eccezioni di cui all'articolo 5, comma 2, chiunque, dopo il 1° luglio 2006, immette sul mercato AEE nuove contenenti le sostanze di cui all'articolo 5, comma 1 o le ulteriori sostanze individuate ai sensi dell'articolo 18, comma 1, è punito con la sanzione amministrativa pecuniaria da euro 50 ad euro 500 per ciascuna apparecchiatura immessa sul mercato oppure da euro 30.000 ad euro 100.000.

9. Condizioni di Garanzia

Il Cliente della Alberici S.p.A. beneficia di 12 mesi di garanzia, che decorrono dalla settimana di produzione del prodotto. Le comunicazioni vanno accompagnate dal numero di matricola dell'apparecchio e da copia della fattura di vendita. Per ottenere la riparazione in garanzia, il prodotto va inviato, franco destino, alla sede della Alberici S.p.A., accompagnato da:

- copia della fattura di vendita
- documento di trasporto con chiaramente indicata la motivazione "reso per riparazione in garanzia"
- una relazione dettagliata del tipo di problema riscontrato e delle circostanze in cui si verifica.

Prima di inviare il prodotto, raccomandiamo comunque di contattarci al numero (+39) 051 944300; è spesso possibile risolvere le eventuali anomalie per via telefonica, evitando inutili perdite di tempo e costi aggiuntivi.

La Alberici S.p.a. si riserva di verificare che i termini di garanzia siano applicabili, ovvero che il problema non derivi da:

- danni da trasporto
- danni derivati da installazione impropria o configurazione errata
- installazione in complessi non a norma civile o elettrica
- manomissione intenzionale o involontaria
- utilizzazione o manutenzione errate o negligenti del prodotto
- inosservanza delle Precauzioni d'uso (cfr. Cap. 4)
- calamità naturali, atti vandalici, azioni dolose o colpose

La mancanza di entrambe le etichette (esterna ed interna) annulla il diritto alla garanzia.

Il prodotto, una volta riparato, viene reso in porto assegnato o con trasporto pagato in anticipo.

10. Servizio al Cliente

La Alberici S.p.a. è lieta di fornire tutto il necessario supporto informativo e di assistenza tecnica.

Raccomandiamo di annotare e comunicare i seguenti dati:

- modello dell'apparecchio
- n° di serie
- versione della scheda di controllo (l'etichetta identificativa si trova sul retro della scheda stessa)
- descrizione precisa dell'anomalia

Per ottenere supporto telefonico, vi preghiamo di chiamare il numero (+39) 051 944300, specificando se si tratta di un quesito tecnico o di una richiesta relativa all'uso del prodotto, e di precisare il prodotto oggetto della richiesta.



DICHIARAZIONE DI CONFORMITÀ

DIRETTIVA 2014/35/UE – DIRETTIVA 2014/30/UE

La ditta Alberici S.p.A., avente sede in via Ca' Bianca, 421, 40024 Castel San Pietro Terme (BO) – Italia,

DICHIARA

Che il sistema classificato nella famiglia di prodotto **apparecchio elettrico d'uso domestico e similare – dispositivo elettronico: gettoniera**, finito di costruire ed assemblare il __/__/__, identificato univocamente da:

Modello	Configurazione	Protocollo	N° di serie e/o matricola
☐ AL55	☐ V ☐ S ☐ I	☐ ccTalk ☐ Pulse ☐ Aes256 DH	_____

Essendo realizzato conformemente al modello campione, finito di testare positivamente ai fini EMC e LVD (rapporto 4446ce3.doc del 13 Luglio 2007), dalla STP S.r.l., con sede legale in via Cervese, 373, 47521 Cesena (FC), Italia e sede operativa in via San Donnino, 4, 40127 Bologna (BO), Italia, risulta essere conforme a quanto previsto dalle seguenti direttive comunitarie:

- a)
 - CEI EN 55014-1 (CEI 110-1);
 - CEI EN 55014-2 (CEI 210-47);
 - CEI EN 55022 (CEI 110-5);
 - CEI EN 55024 (CEI 210-49);
 - CEI EN 60065 (CEI 92-1);
 - CEI EN 60335-1 (CEI 61-150);
 - CEI EN 60335-2-82 (CEI 61-226);
 - CEI EN 60950-1 (CEI 74-2);
 - CEI EN 61000-3-2 (CEI 110-31);
 - CEI EN 61000-3-3 (CEI 110-28);
 - CEI EN 61000-4-2 (CEI 210-34);
 - CEI EN 61000-4-3 (CEI 210-39);
 - CEI EN 61000-4-4 (CEI 210-35);
 - CEI EN 61000-4-5 (CEI 110-30);
 - CEI EN 61000-4-11 (CEI 110-29);
 - CEI EN 61000-6-1 (CEI 210-64);
 - CEI EN 62233 (CEI 61-251).
- b) in conformità ai requisiti essenziali di sicurezza della Direttiva Bassa Tensione:
 - L. 791 del 18 Ottobre 1977 e s.m.
 - 2014/35/UE del 26 Febbraio 2014;
- c) in conformità ai requisiti essenziali di sicurezza della Direttiva Compatibilità Elettromagnetica:
 - D.Lgs. 194 del 06 Novembre 2007.
 - 2014/30/UE del 26 Febbraio 2014;

Che conferiscono la presunzione di conformità alla Direttiva 2014/30/UE

Castel San Pietro Terme (BO), Italia li, __/__/__

Il Presidente

Alberici S.p.A.

Progettazione e produzione sistemi di pagamento, accessori per videogames e vending machines

Via Ca' Bianca, 421, 40024 Castel San Pietro Terme (BO), Italia.

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E-mail: info@alberici.net – Url: <http://www.alberici.net>



NOTA

La Alberici S.p.A. si riserva il diritto di apportare modifiche alle specifiche tecniche dell'apparecchiatura descritta in qualunque momento e senza preavviso, nell'ambito del perseguimento del miglioramento continuo del proprio prodotto.



Progettazione e produzione di sistemi di pagamento, accessori per videogames e macchine vending
Design and manufacture of payment systems, accessories for videogames and vending machines

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