

## COIN RELAY CURRENT FLOW TEST

### Notes:

1. This test must be conducted with a craftsperson at the coin station. Use Fig. 1, 2, 3, and 4.
2. The purpose of this test is to ensure that the coin relay operates properly.
3. Perform an FEMF test (Chapter 3-1) prior to the current flow test.

STEP	ACTION	VERIFICATION
1	Connect to subscriber line with the primary test cord.	
2	Operate RCCI and T keys.	Talking battery (48 volts) and ground applied to test circuit.  <b>Note:</b> In 1A/2A/1C/2C-type sets, the 48-volt talking battery insures the totalizer is in the <b>home</b> position. However, applying 48 volts talking battery from the LTD may not reset the totalizer if the test trunk and loop resistance exceeds the limits for 48-volt operation of the totalizer.
3	Signal the station.	Answering party takes station handset off-hook.
4	Request craftsperson to:  (a) Remove cover unit assembly (1-type set) or open door and faceplate assembly (2-type set).  (b) On 1-type set, hang cover unit assembly on a KS-20950 cover parking tool.  (c) On 2-type set, use a P11C test cord.  (d) Manually trip hopper trigger.  (e) Identify type of coin relay and use Table C, Chapter 1-9 for requirements.	
5	Request that station be left off-hook.	

STEP	ACTION	VERIFICATION
<b>A. Nonoperate Tests—All Type Relays</b>		
6	Operate RHE key. (On 16-type test desk, operate SW1 to 2K position)	Rheostat circuit connected to line in series with VMA meter.
7	Adjust rheostat for maximum resistance (maximum clockwise rotation).	
8	Operate and hold operated the nonlocking CR key.	Coin return potential applied to tip of line in series with VMA meter.
9	Adjust rheostat to obtain nonoperate current value of relay under test as shown in Table C, Chapter 1-9.	VMA meter indicates nonoperate current value.
10	Release and then reoperate the CR key.	The VMA meter indicates the nonoperate current value each time the key is operated. No deflection indicates that the coin relay has operated on the previous application of nonoperate current.
11	Operate and hold operated the nonlocking CC key. (CC and CR keys are controlled by the same key lever.)	VMA meter indicates nonoperate current value.
12	Release and reoperate the CC key several times.	The VMA meter indicates the nonoperate current value each time the key is operated. No deflection indicates the coin relay has operated on the previous application of nonoperate current.
<b>B. Operate Tests—All Type Relays</b>		
13	Signal the station.	Answering station goes off-hook.
14	Request answering party to:  (a) Use orange stick and block the coin relay armature in the nonoperate position.  (b) Trip hopper trigger.  (c) Stay off-hook during test.	
15	Operate and hold operated nonlocking CR key.	
16	Adjust rheostat for operate current value of relay under test as shown in Table C, Chapter 1-9.	
		Talking battery removed. Coin return voltage applied.
		VMA meter indicates operate current value.

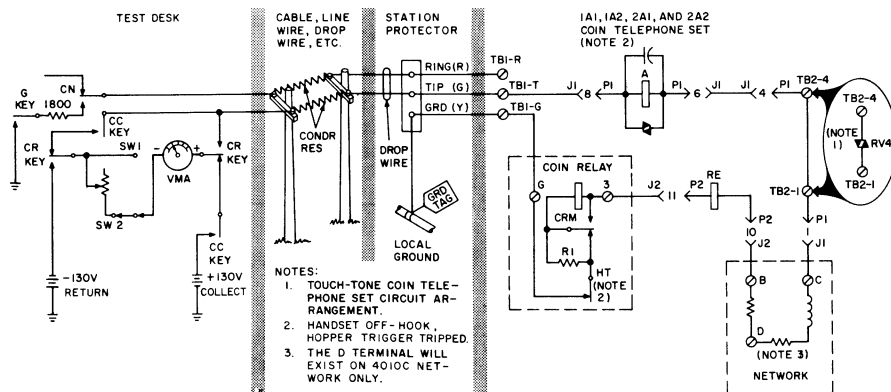
STEP	ACTION	VERIFICATION
17	Release CR key.	Talking battery restored to line.
18	Request person at coin station to remove blocking tool from the coin relay.	
19	Operate and release CR key.	Coin relay operates at coin station. VMA meter momentarily indicates coin return current.
20	Request person at coin station to trip hopper trigger.	
21	Operate and release CC key.	Coin relay operated at coin station. VMA meter momentarily indicates coin collect current.
22	Verify that coin relay operated properly.	

***If all tests have been completed:***

- 23 Return coin telephone set to normal.

***If no further testing is required:***

- 24 Disconnect from test trunk and release all operate lever keys.



**Fig. 1—Coin Relay Current Flow Test—1A/2A-Type (Coin-First)**

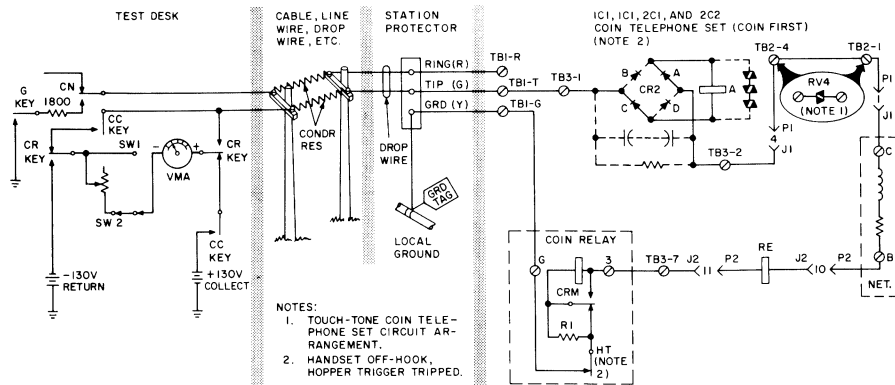


Fig. 2—Coin Relay Current Flow Test—1C/2C-Type (Coin-First)

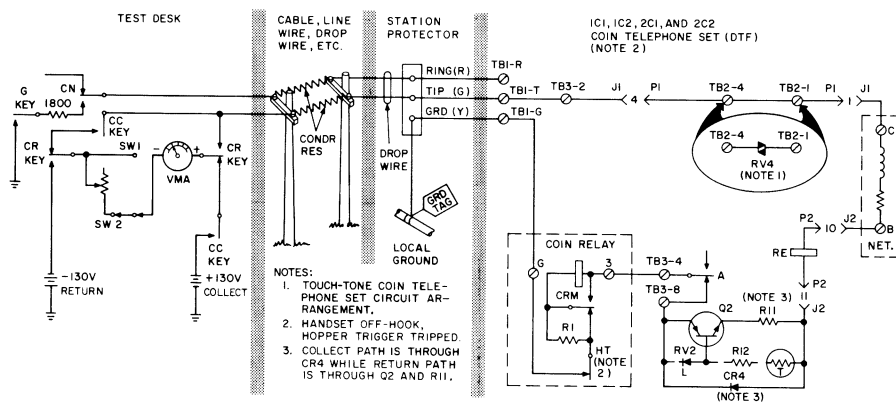


Fig. 3—Coin Relay Current Flow Test—1C/2C-Type (Dial-Tone-First)

