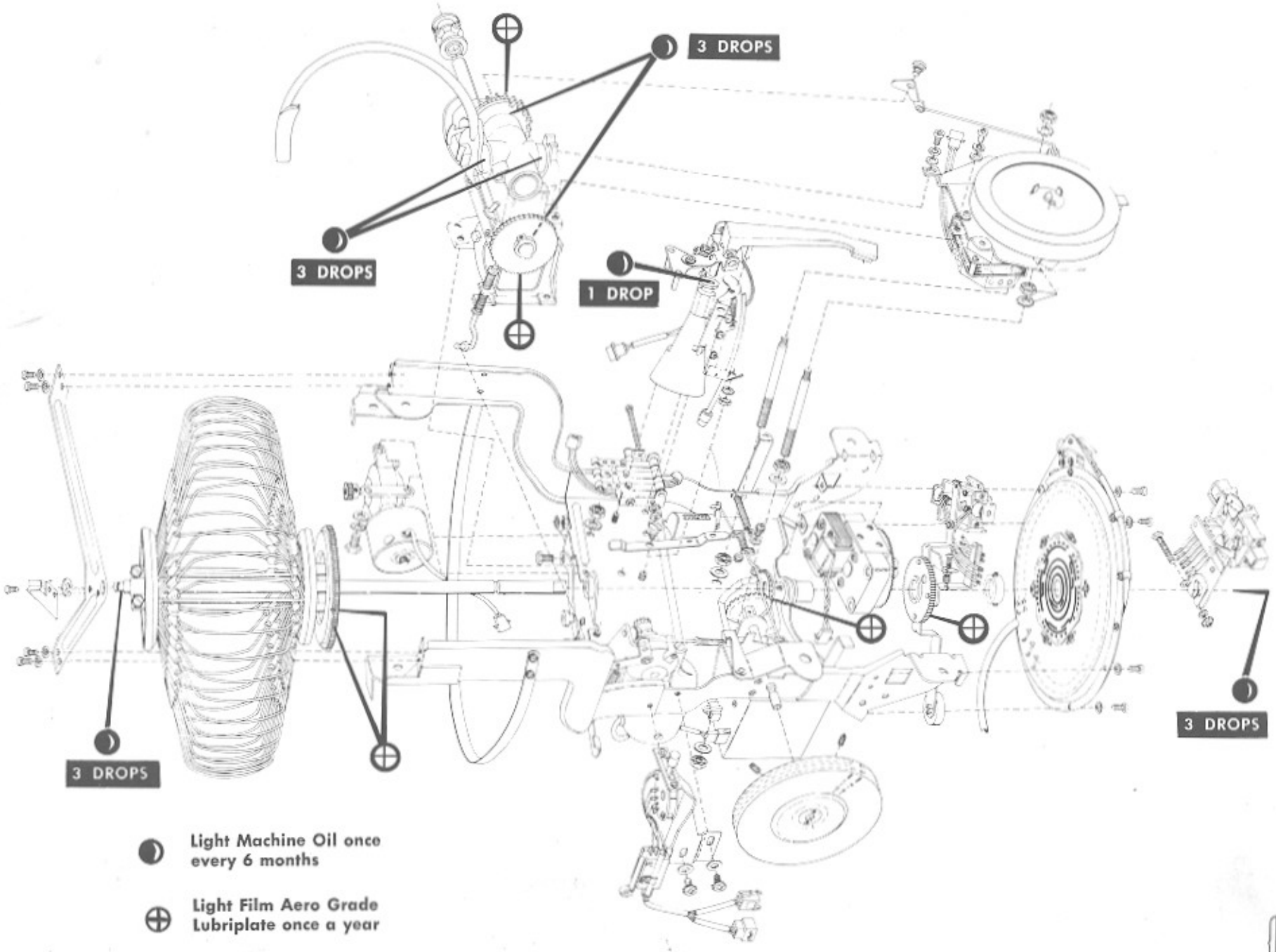
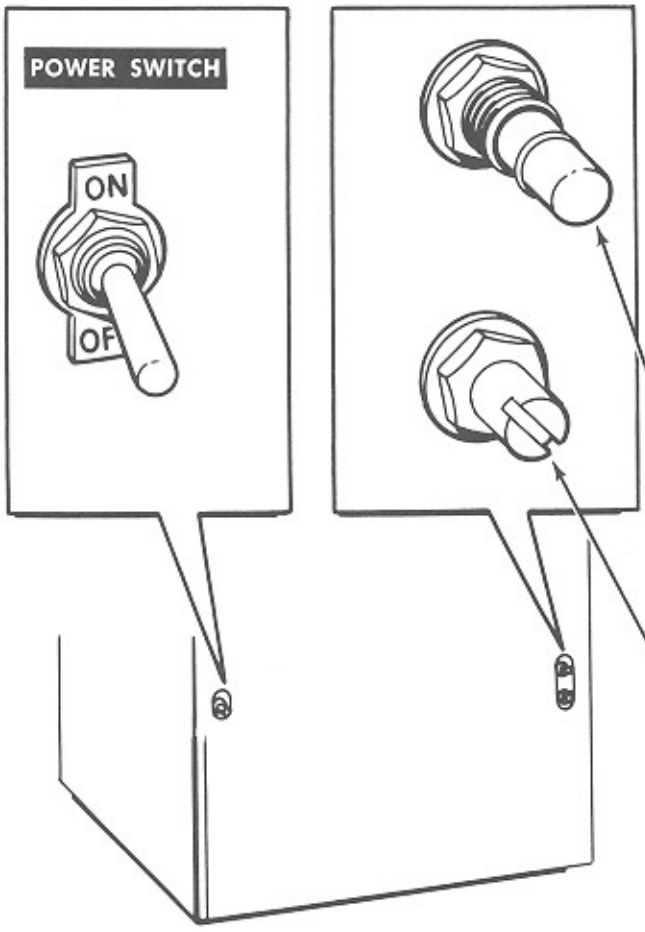


Light Machine Oil once every 6 months

Light Film Aero Grade Lubriplate once a year



117 V. LINE CORD

Check your locations power line outlet before plugging in the phonograph. The outlet should meet the requirements stamped on the serial plate affixed to the rear of the phonograph cabinet.

POWER AND LIGHT SWITCH

The master line switch is located on the rear of the cabinet.

Up position - ON
Down position - OFF

This switch controls all the power to the mechanism, amplifier, and lights. Credits will not accumulate if coins are inserted when the master line switch is "OFF".

REJECT SWITCH

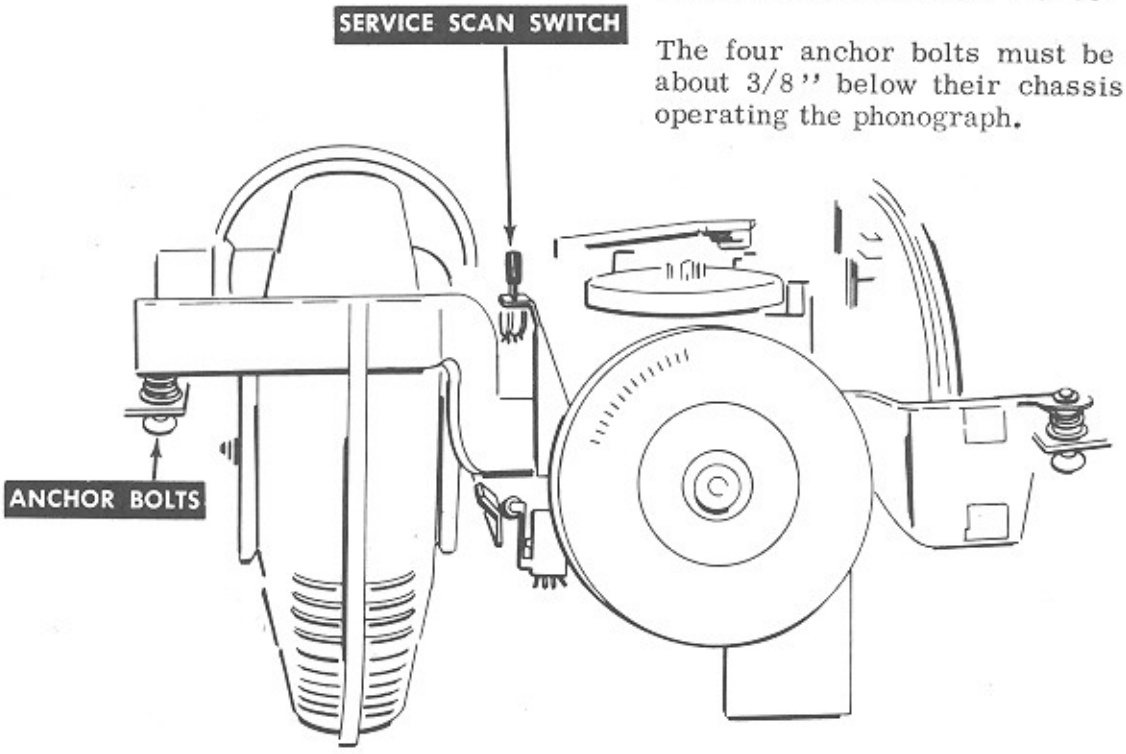
The reject switch is also located on the rear of the cabinet. To reject a record that is playing, depress this button momentarily.

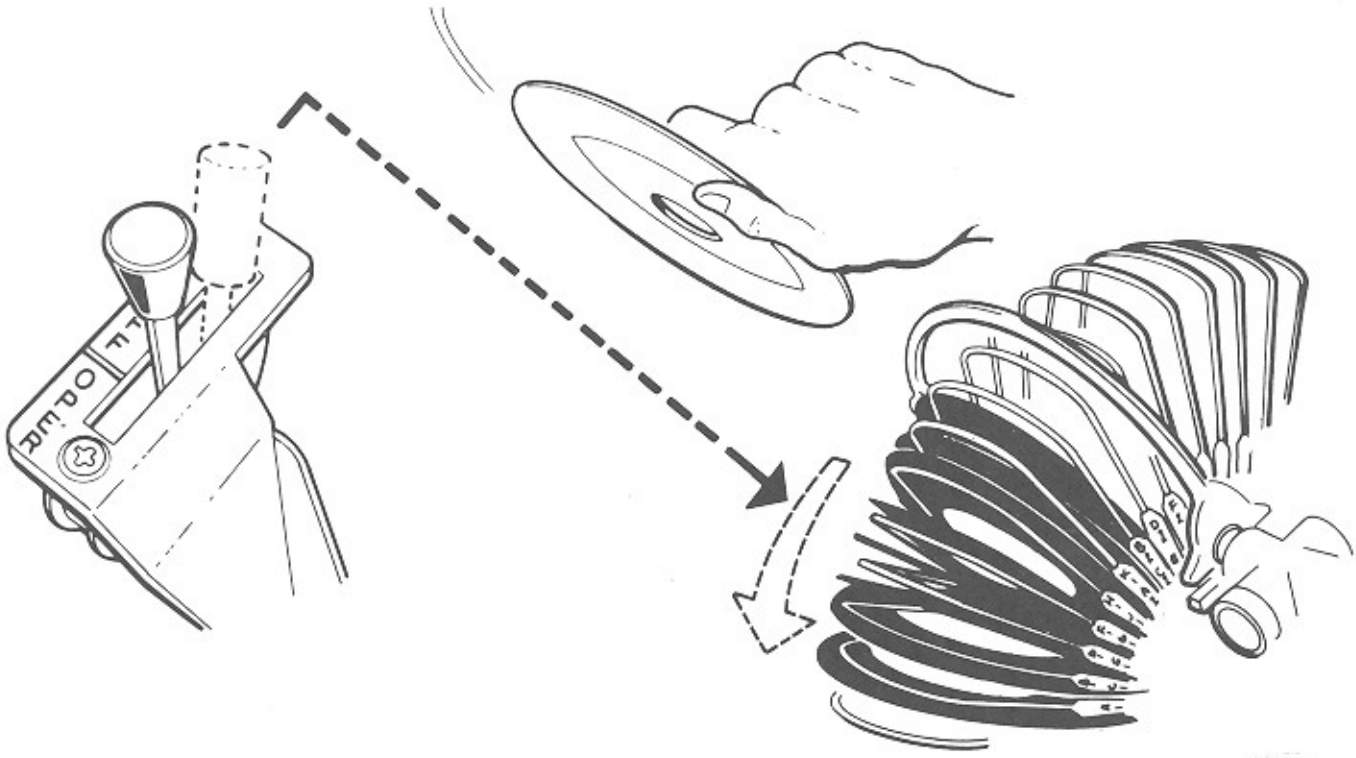
VOLUME CONTROL

Volume is adjusted with the slotted shaft located directly below the reject switch.

MECHANISM ANCHOR BOLTS

The four anchor bolts must be unscrewed to about 3/8" below their chassis seats before operating the phonograph.



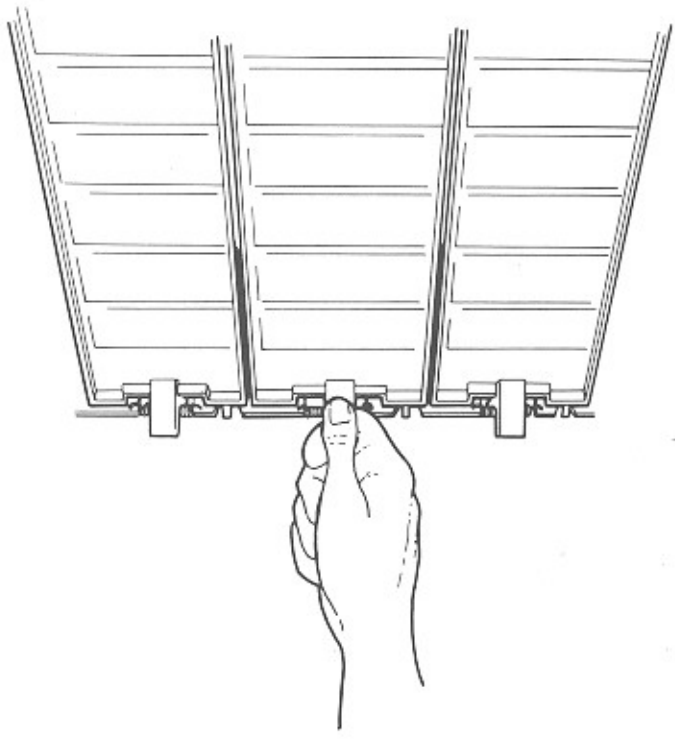


SERVICE SCAN SWITCH

The phono service scan switch may be used at any time to stop the mechanism at any point of its operation. When servicing is complete, the switch must be left in the "operate" position or the mechanism will not function.

Moving the service scan switch to the "scan" position causes the magazine to rotate. Releasing the switch will stop the magazine in any position convenient for insertion or removal of records.

The process of loading the magazine involves scanning a short distance, inserting several records, scanning again, inserting more records, etc. Care must be taken, of course, to assure that the record locations match the title strip programming.



INSERTION OF TITLE STRIPS

Open the dome and lift out the program segments by pulling on the segment lugs. Each flat program segment is held in place by a wire spring.

Insert title strips into the program segments, and clip the segments back into place.

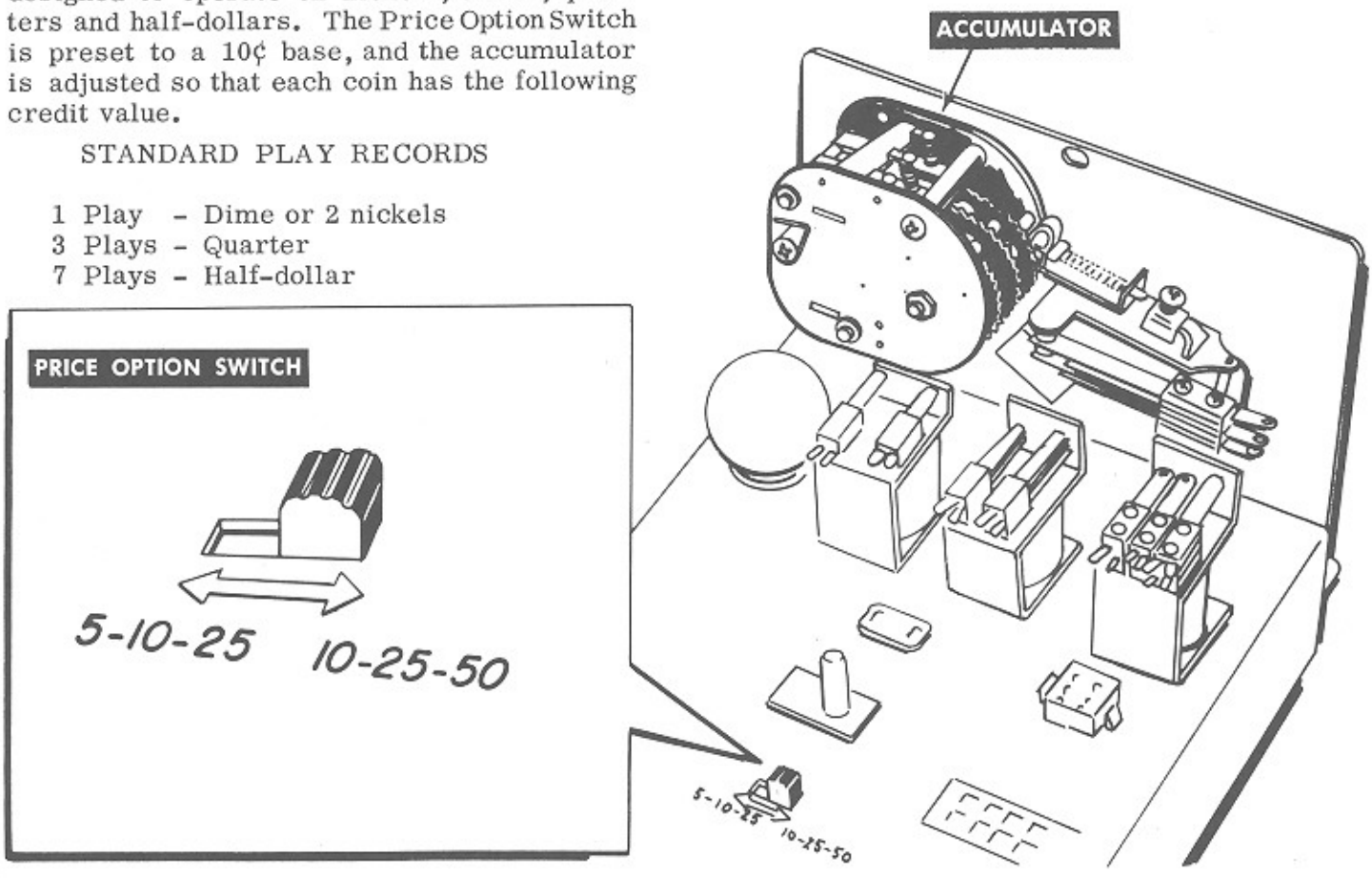
NOTE: Programming may be categorized. If categories are desired for Hits Tunes, Westerns, etc.

CREDIT SYSTEM

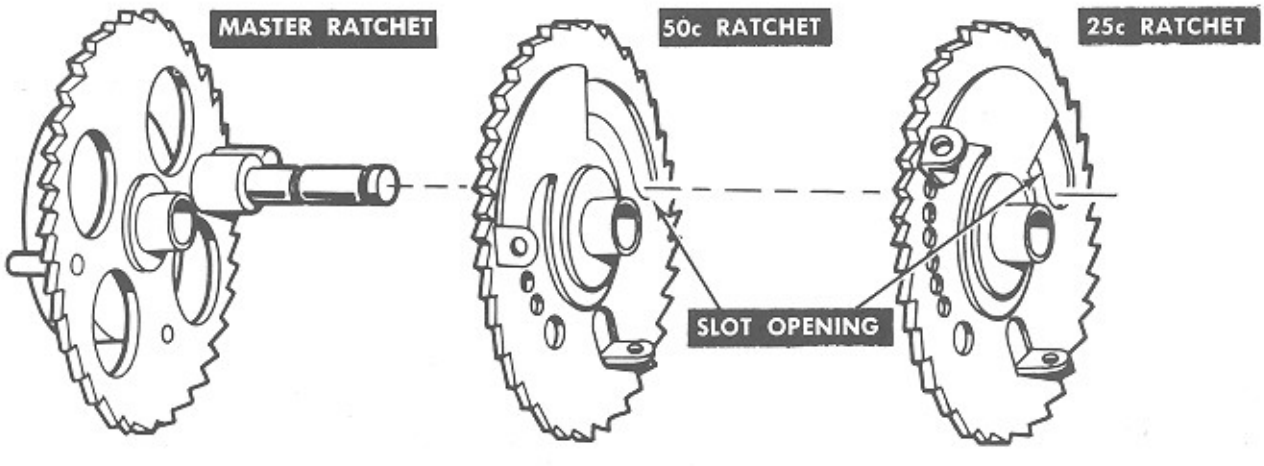
The credit system has a 4-coin rejector designed to operate on nickels, dimes, quarters and half-dollars. The Price Option Switch is preset to a 10¢ base, and the accumulator is adjusted so that each coin has the following credit value.

STANDARD PLAY RECORDS

1 Play - Dime or 2 nickels
3 Plays - Quarter
7 Plays - Half-dollar



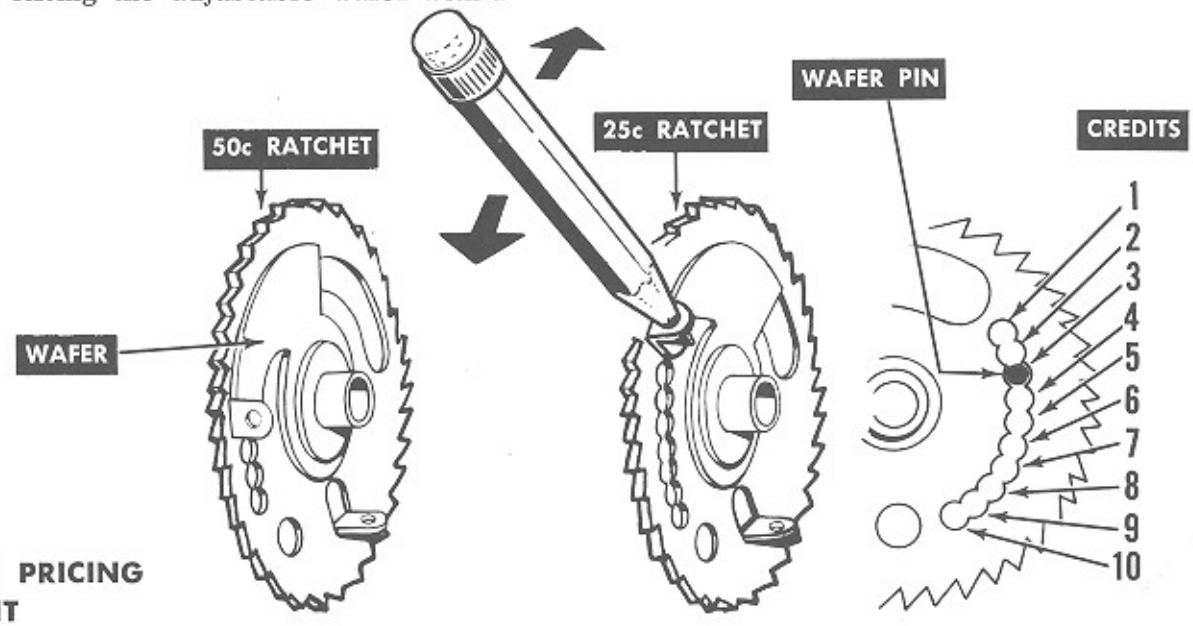
In the operation of the credit system, it is the number of teeth added per coin that determines the number of credits accumulated on the Master Ratchet. A 10¢ coin, or 2 nickels will advance the master ratchet one tooth, or one credit.



The 25¢ and 50¢ ratchet slot openings are adjusted to allow the master ratchet to advance 3 credits for a 25¢ coin and 7 credits for a 50¢ coin.

ACCUMULATOR PRICING ADJUSTMENTS

To change credit values for a quarter and half-dollar coin, adjust the center and outer ratchet by lifting the adjustable wafer with a pointed tool, moving each wafer pin to a credit hole suitable for your requirements.



OPTIONAL PRICING EQUIPMENT

Some models are equipped with a special credit check-off system to allow for programming Album-type records to a 25¢ price level. Upon establishing 3 credits, the customer now has a choice of selecting 3 Standard selections or 1 Album selection.

The Album records may be programmed in any program section, in any sequence, in banks of 20 selections. The credit check-off for each program section is controlled by a switch arrangement mounted at the rear of the pushbutton assembly. This establishes circuits to remove 1 credit to a "Standard" setting, and 3 credits to a "Album" setting.

Pricing combinations for Album and Standard records are preset to the following values:

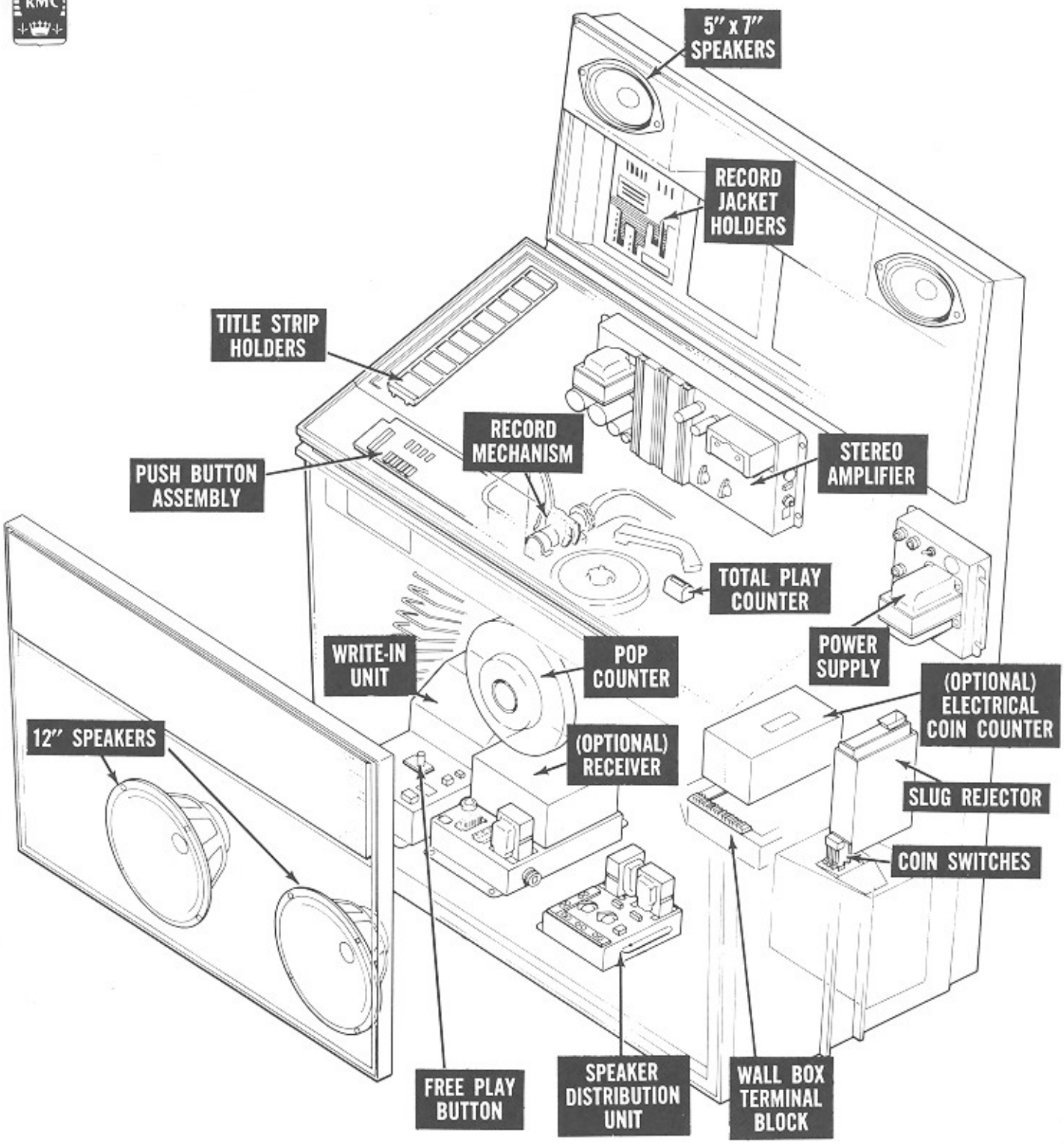
Dime or two Nickels	1 Standard Play
Quarter	3 Standard Plays or 1 Album Play
Half-Dollar	7 Standard Plays or 2 Album Plays plus 1 Standard Play

Pricing combinations can be adjusted to other values as illustrated above.

NOTE: The credit system can be modified to operate to a 5¢ base which excludes provisions for use of a half-dollar coin. Credit values can then be adjusted to suit your requirement.

Example: 1 Play - 1 Nickel
2 Plays - 1 Dime
6 Plays - 1 Quarter

To convert to a 5¢ base, move the Price Option Switch to 5-10-25 position. This sets up the accumulator to a 3-coin operation, changing the value of the master ratchet to 5¢, and the center ratchet from 50¢ to 10¢. The slot openings are then adjusted to the new credit values. The rejector must now be adjusted to reject half-dollar coins; the 5¢ toggle on the bottom of the rejector must be locked in a position to deflect all 5¢ coins to actuate the 5¢ coin switch. To lock the toggle into position, transpose the toggle pivot screw with the one above.



PHONOGRAPH CYCLE OF OPERATION

The phonograph cycle begins with the dropping of a coin which accumulates plays on the master ratchet wheel in the accumulator assembly. This allows a credit switch to close a circuit to the push button "LOCKING SOLENOID". Its purpose is to keep the depressed "NUMBER" and "LETTER" push buttons in locked position during the sequence which will register a selection on the selector.

The selector consists of a circular slotted disc assembly. From these slots radiate 160 selector levers, one for each record side, arranged in two concentric rows of 80 levers each.

Levers for playing the "A" side of the record are the outer row, and the inner row registers the "B" side of the record. These selector levers extend from both sides of the selector and are pivoted so they can be toggled by carriage assemblies which rotate around each selector side.

Adjacent to, and fastened to each carriage rotating arm is a bifurcated "WIPER ASSEMBLY" which is in contact with a printed circuit disc. The first selection sequence is referred to as the "WRITE-IN" sequence. The "locked" push buttons actuate switches allowing the "INNER" carriage and wiper assemblies to rotate. The function of this wiper assembly is to locate selection circuits on the printed circuit disc that were connected by the push buttons, and to brake the rotation of the carriage. Simultaneously, the circuit to the "LOCKBAR" solenoid is then opened releasing the locked push buttons, a credit is removed from the master ratchet and the associated blade switches that are actuated momentarily, energize the proper carriage solenoid.

The solenoid operates an arm which strikes a selector lever in its path, raising the opposite end, and in the path of the "OUTER" carriage. The movement of the lever allows a "WOBBLE PLATE" micro switch to close a circuit to the "PLAY CONTROL" relay in the power distribution panel, which turns on the turntable motor, amplifier and magazine motor.

Standby position of the record magazine always remains in a "home" or "zero" position. From this position, the magazine motor will always start the record magazine and selector arm in the counter-clockwise direction. This sequence of operation is referred to as the "READ-OUT" sequence.

Rotation of the magazine continues until a contact on the bottom of the carriage assembly strikes the selected lever in its path. This action closes a circuit to the "INTERLOCK RELAY TRIP COIL" thereby repositioning its associated contact, which will perform two functions simultaneously. It will create a short circuit on the magazine armature which will dynamically brake the motor causing the magazine to stop, and secondly, a circuit is closed to the gripper motor. This revolves the cam shaft and causes the jaws of the gripper arm to grasp the record and proceeds to place it on the turntable.

During the rotation of the magazine a mechanical action took place that determined the proper positioning of the record gripper for either the "A" or "B" side of the record.

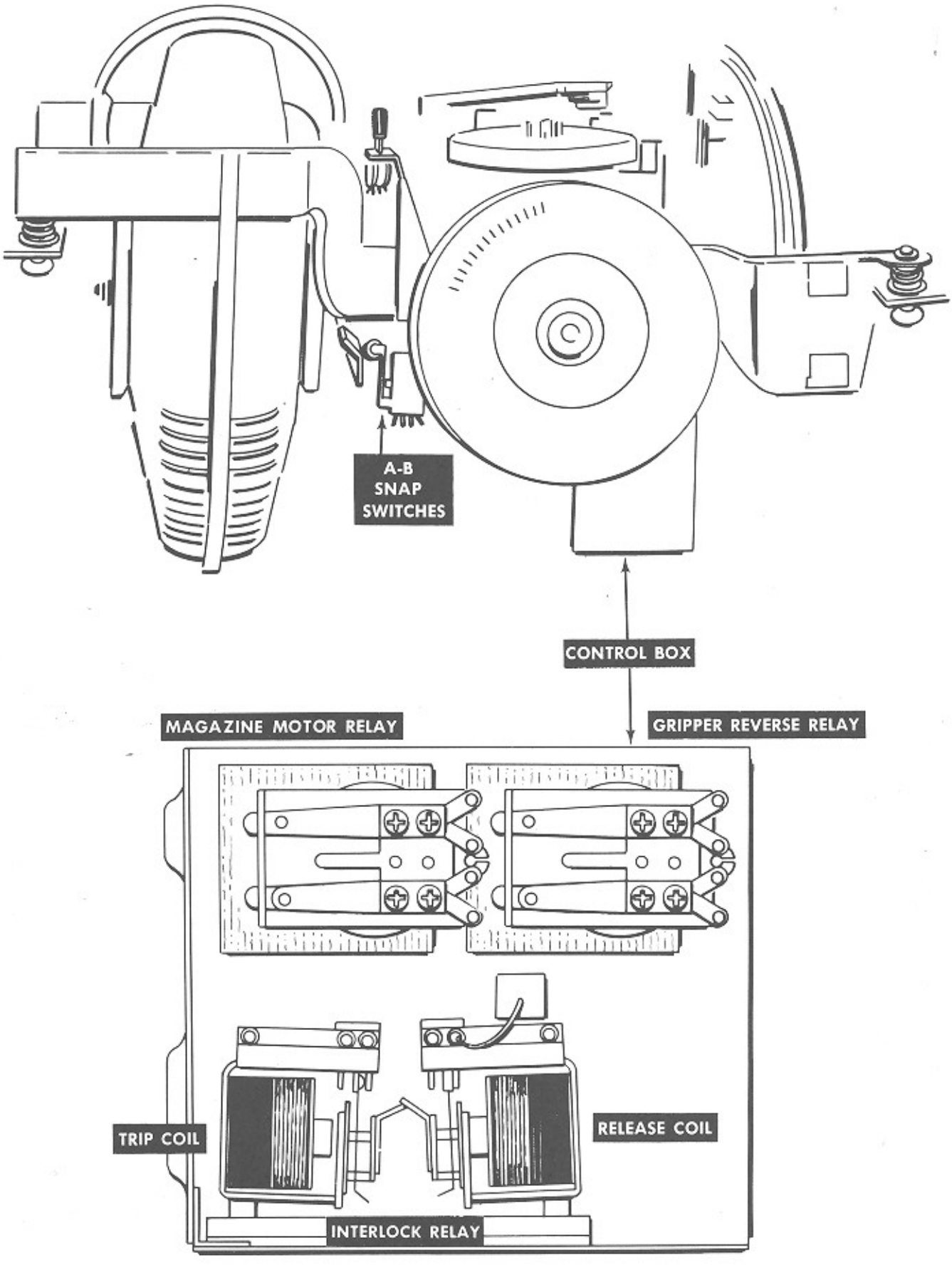
On the extreme end and to the right of the tone arm, the rotating cam operates the last micro switch, referred to as "NO. 1 MICRO". This disconnects the magazine motor armature.

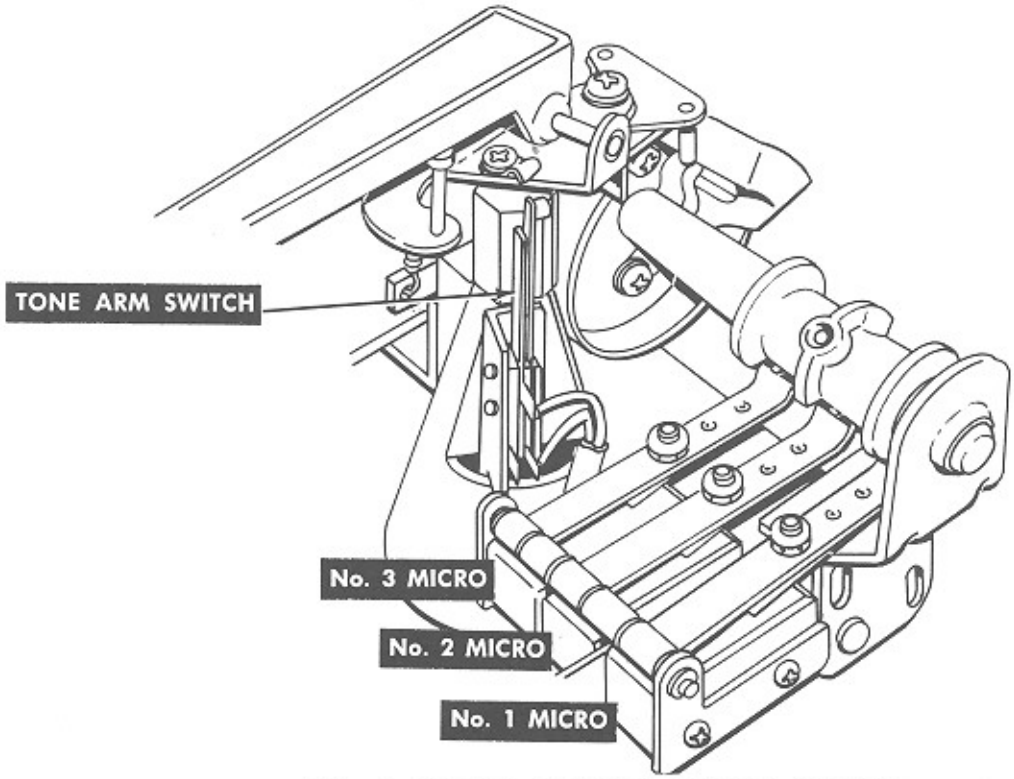
Then, the center or "NO. 2 MICRO" switch lever falls into the groove of the cam. This micro switch closes a circuit to the proper "SELECTOR LEVER RESET SOLENOID" located on the top of the carriage assembly and causes the solenoid lever to strike the selector lever, resetting it to its normal position. The solenoid continues to be energized until "NO. 3 MICRO" switch lever falls into the cam groove. This action opens the circuit to the energized solenoid, thus releasing the solenoid lever. In addition, the grip motor circuit is interrupted and a circuit to the "INTERLOCK RELAY RELEASE COIL" is completed. This releases the interlock relay to its original position, and places a short circuit across the grip motor armature, which causes it to stop.

During the above actions, the tone arm cam has placed the tone arm on the record, and the phonograph has reached the music cycle.

When the tone arm reachs the record cut-off groove, the tone arm switch closes the circuit to the "REVERSE RELAY COIL". The reverse relay contacts close the grip motor circuit in such a manner that its direction of rotation is reversed and consequently the grip jaws engage the record and the arm returns the record to the magazine.

As the grip jaws release the record, "NO. 1 MICRO" switch lever again is operated to its original position. This action disrupts the grip motor circuit allowing it to stop and starts the magazine motor. The record magazine continues to operate even though additional selections may not be registered and continues to do so until the selector homing wiper disrupts the "PLAY CONTROL" relay circuit (providing no additional selections are registered) allowing the contacts to open. This makes the magazine motor, turntable motor and amplifier inoperative. With all the circuits now open, the record magazine is again in "home" or "zero" position which completes the mechanism cycle.


A-B
SNAP
SWITCHES
CONTROL BOX
MAGAZINE MOTOR RELAY
GRIPPER REVERSE RELAY
TRIP COIL
RELEASE COIL
INTERLOCK RELAY



No. 1 MICRO SWITCH (Safety Switch)

Machine in stand-by position, the No. 1 micro switch lever is seated in the cam groove. This sets up a circuit to operate the magazine motor when a selection is registered on the selector.

During the process of placing the record on the turntable, the rotating cam shaft operates this switch first. The transferred switch now has two functions;

1. Disconnects the magazine motor armature circuit to prevent this motor from operating during the gripper motor operation of placing the record on the turntable.

2. Connects a circuit to the Gripper Reverse Relay for a latter operating sequence.

No. 2 MICRO SWITCH

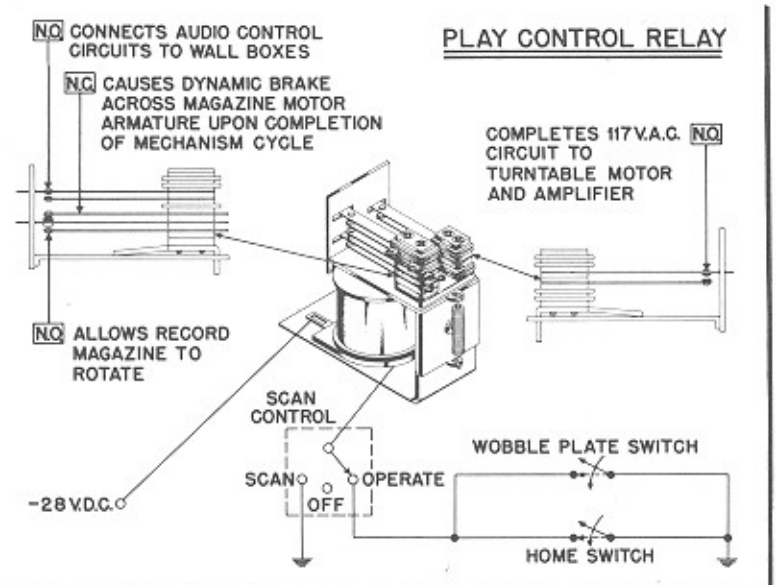
Further rotation of the cam shaft operates the No.2 micro switch next. This completes a circuit to one of the hammer coils on the Read-Out Carriage, resetting the selector lever to its original position.

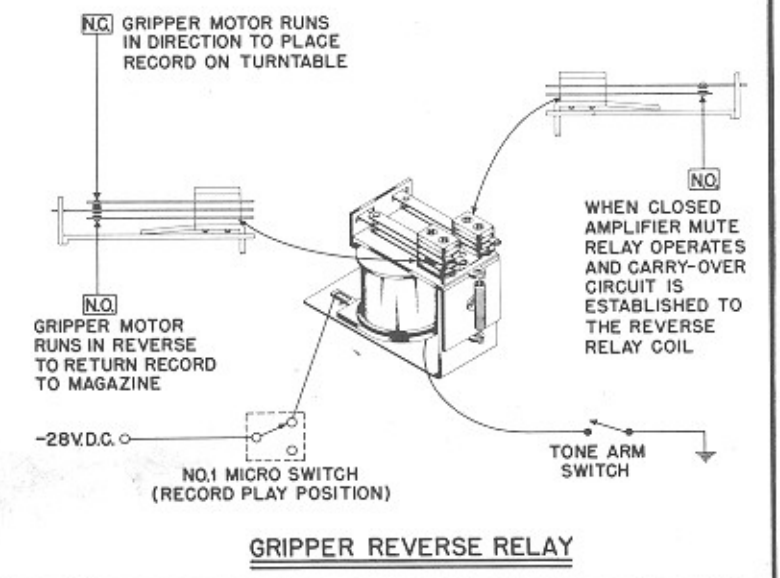
No. 3 MICRO SWITCH

As the tone arm feeds into the record, the No.3 micro switch operates last, closing a circuit to the Interlock Release Coil. This resets the interlock relay to its original position, causing the carriage hammer coil to relax, and the gripper motor to dynamically brake. At this point, the 1st mechanism cycle is completed and the music cycle begins.

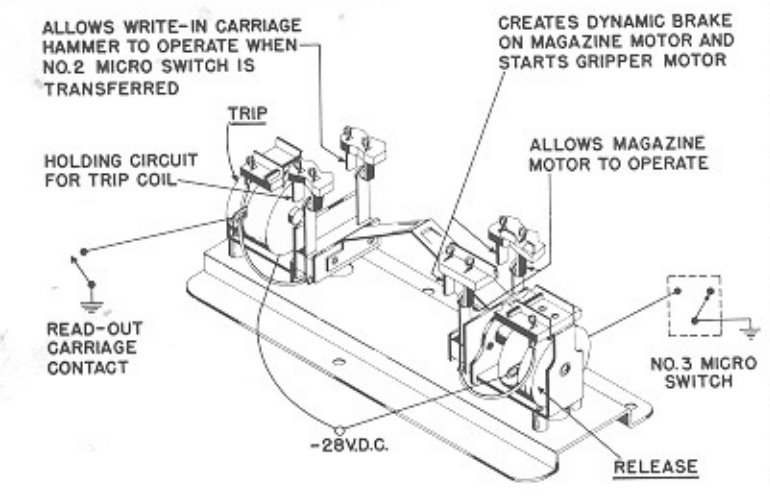
TONE ARM SWITCH

The tone arm switch closes when the tone arm reaches the record cut-off groove. This starts the record return cycle.





GRIPPER REVERSE RELAY



INTERLOCK RELAY

PLAY CONTROL RELAY

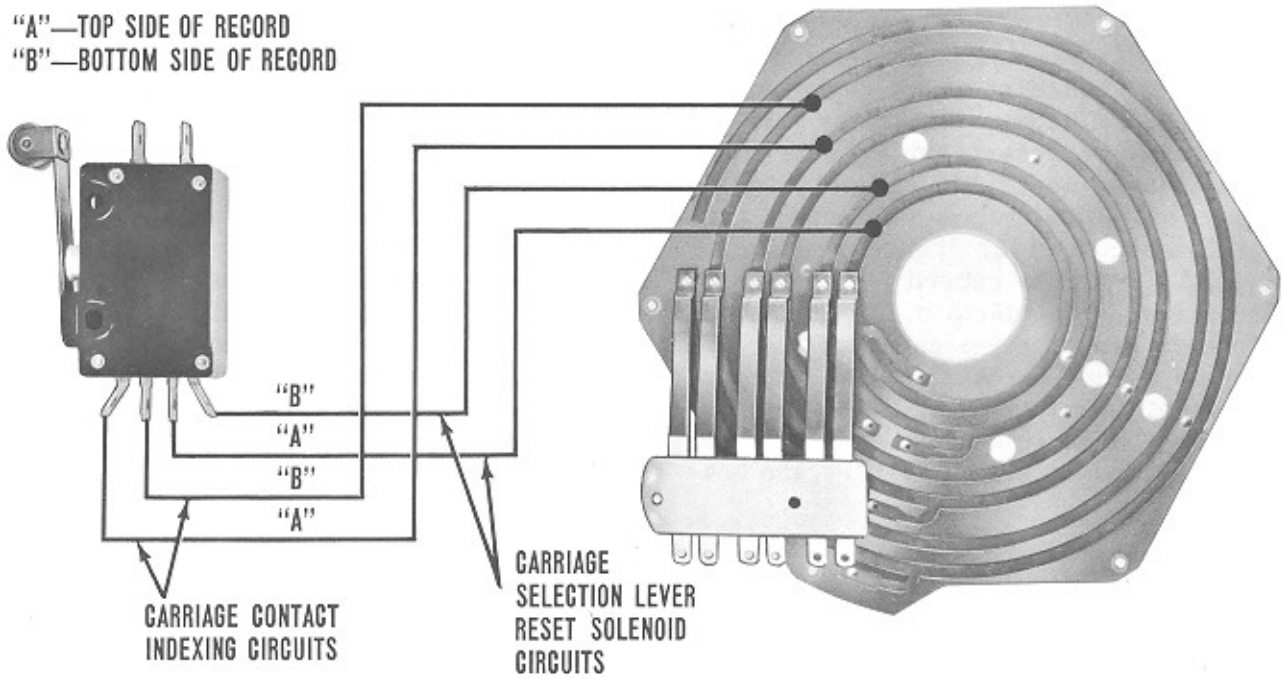
This relay is located in the Power Distribution Assembly. It becomes energized whenever a Selector Lever is moved into "play" position. The transferred contacts start the Magazine Motor, Turntable Motor and turn on the Amplifier.

GRIPPER REVERSE RELAY

This relay is located in the Control Box. With no power on the coil, the Gripper Motor runs in the direction to place the record on the turntable. When the relay coil is energized by the tripping of the Tone Arm Switch, the transferred contacts reverse the direction of the Gripper Motor to return the record to the Magazine, mute the Amplifier and establishes a locking circuit for the relay coil.

INTERLOCK RELAY

This relay is located in the Control Box, is a mechanical latching type, having two coils termed "trip" and "release". In normal position (prior to indexing), the "trip" armature is relaxed and the "release" armature is mechanically latched down with neither coil being energized. In this position the two contacts on the "trip" armature are open and the forward contacts on the "release" armature are closed and connect the D.C. power motor circuits. The "trip" operates when the Read-Out Carriage contact strikes a Selector Lever in "play" position. Interlock contacts transfer causing a dynamic brake on the Magazine Motor and applying power to the Gripper Motor. This device remains in this position until NO. 3 micro switch is operated at which time the "release" coil is energized. This short circuits the Gripper Motor causing it to stop. The Interlock Relay is now reset for the next selection cycle.

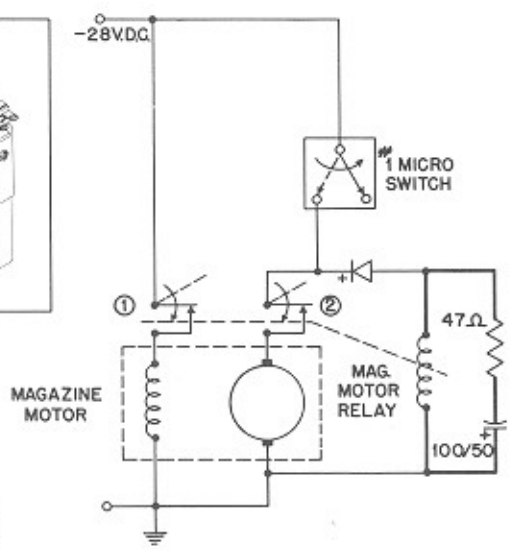


A-B SWITCHES

These switches connect circuits to the Read-Out printed circuit disc to allow indexing and to operate the proper carriage solenoid when the Gripper Arm is in the position to play the correct record side. The switches are actuated by an extended arm that moves up or down every 360 degree rotation of the record magazine. When the arm is down, the switch roller is disengaged from the arm, thereby connecting circuits to the printed circuit disc to play the top side of the record. When arm is up, the switches are actuated, transferring circuits to play the bottom side of the record.

MAGAZINE MOTOR RELAY

CONTROL BOX



MAGAZINE MOTOR RELAY OPERATION

This magazine motor relay is located in the control box and is energized when the play control relay operates. The magazine motor relay has two normally open contacts, and when closed connect circuits to the magazine motor field and armature allowing the motor to operate.

When the interlock trip coil operates, a short circuit results around the magazine motor armature, dynamically braking it and bringing it to a quick stop. The magazine motor relay however, does not relax due to the time delay characteristic of this relay. This keeps current flowing through the magazine motor field until the discharge current across the R-C network is dissipated.

SELECTOR ASSEMBLY

This assembly carries a hundred and sixty selector levers, each of which represents a given musical selection. The outer lever of each set of two represents the top side of the record; the lower lever, the bottom side.

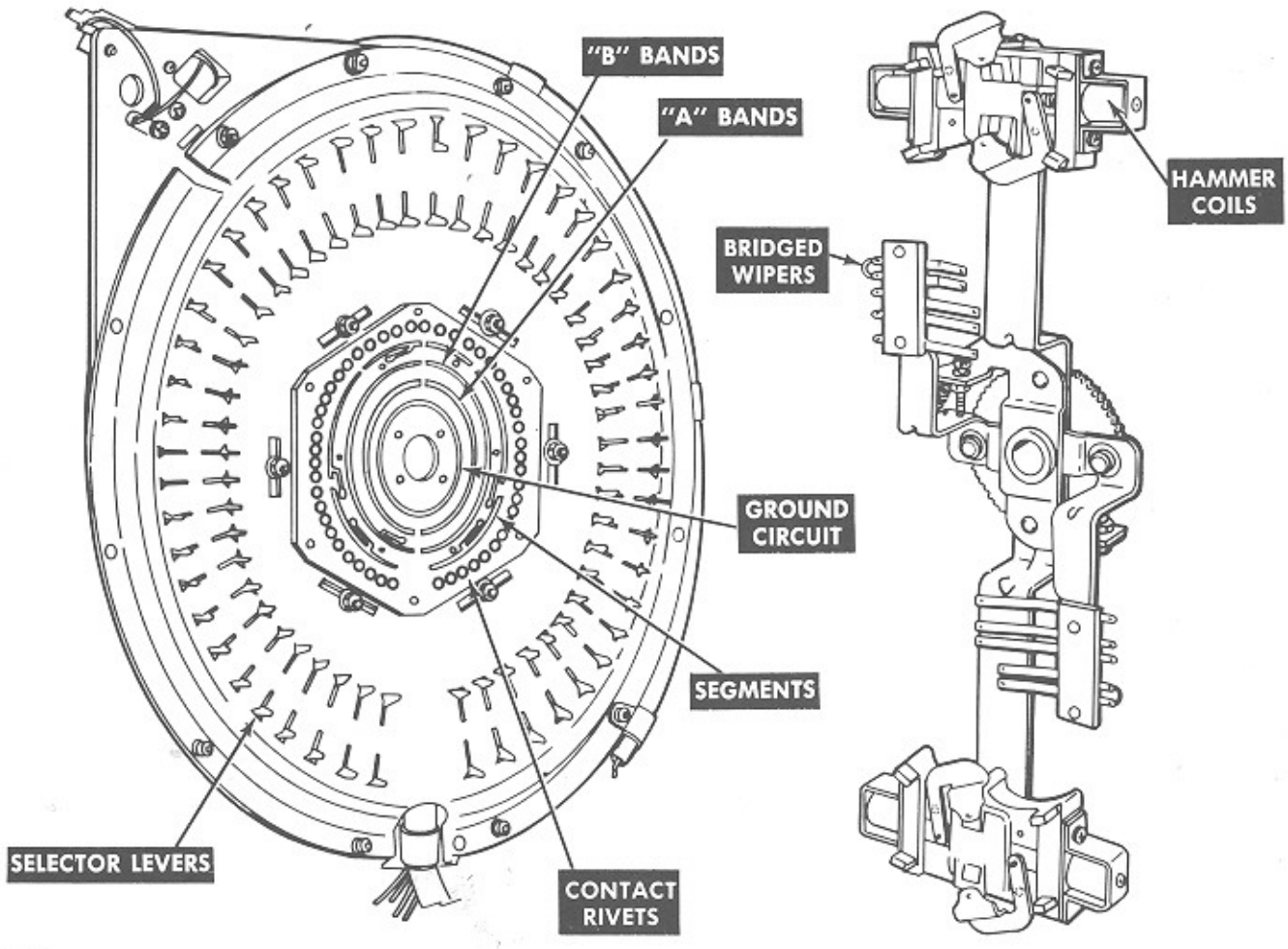
When a customer makes a selection, circuits are connected to the printed circuit disc to pin point a specific record selection. On the disc are eighty contacts in the outer ring, each contact representing one record. The next ring is a band, broken into 8 segments, each segment isolating with it ten contacts. The next two bands relate to the side of the record: "A", the top side: and "B", the bottom. The innermost band is simply a common ground circuit for the carriage hammer coils.

Note that the "A" and "B" bands are divided into semi-circles. The divided band arrangement cuts down selection time, because since the carriage arm has a carriage assembly on each end, contact with the selector lever is always within 180 degrees.

Now, when a letter button is pressed, as "A", a circuit is connected to the first contact in each segment. The pressing of a number button, as "1", designates the segment and selects the proper band to play the correct record side.

DUAL WRITE-IN CARRIAGE

The write-in carriage assembly is rotated by a motor, which allows the contact wipers to make contact with the rivets and bands on the printed circuit disc. Since there are two carriage assemblies, the one that reaches the "live" contact and segment first is permitted to operate. A dynamic brake is applied to the carriage motor stopping the rotation of the carriages. A hammer coil then operates, moving a selector lever into play position.



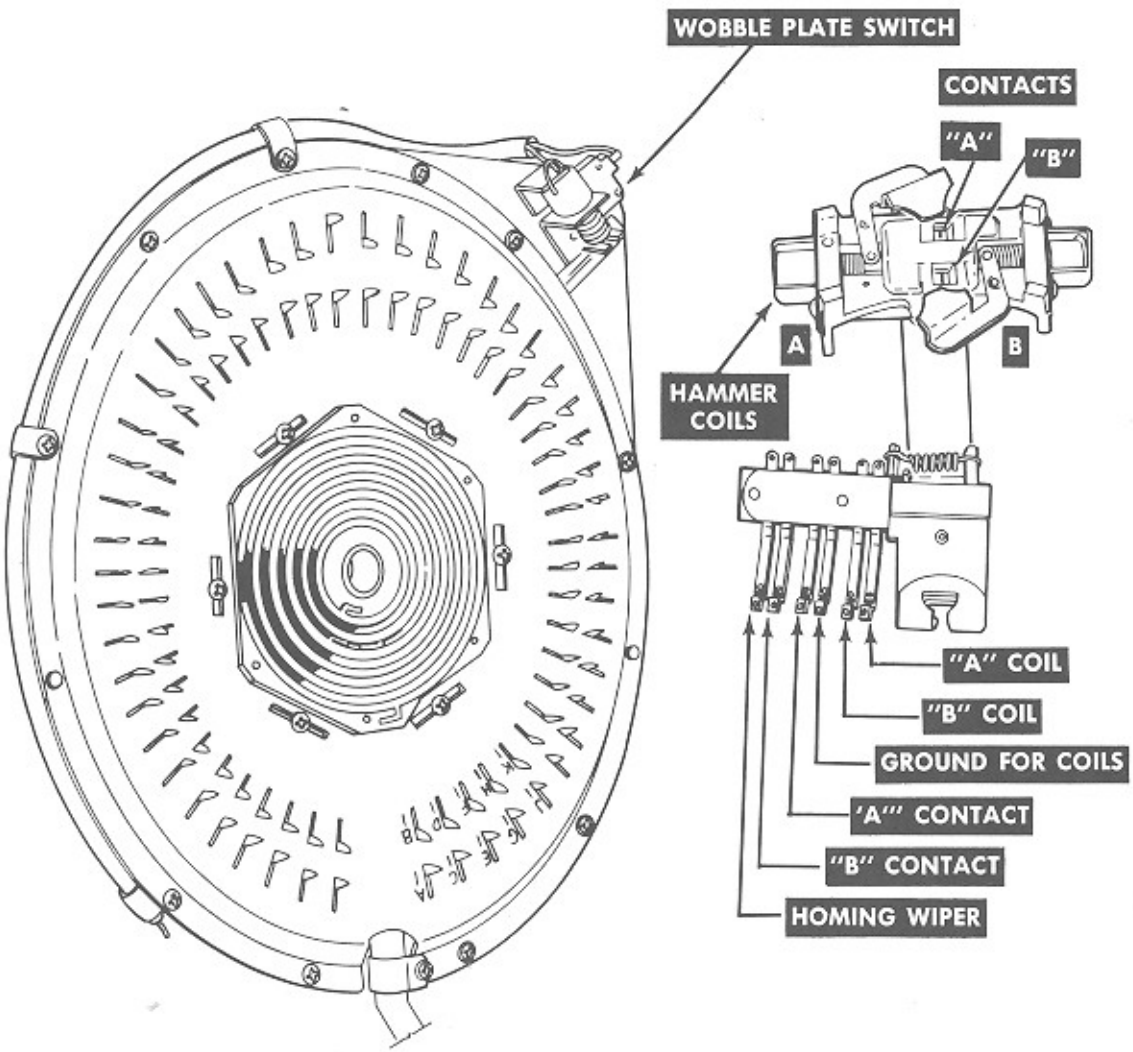
SELECTOR ASSEMBLY

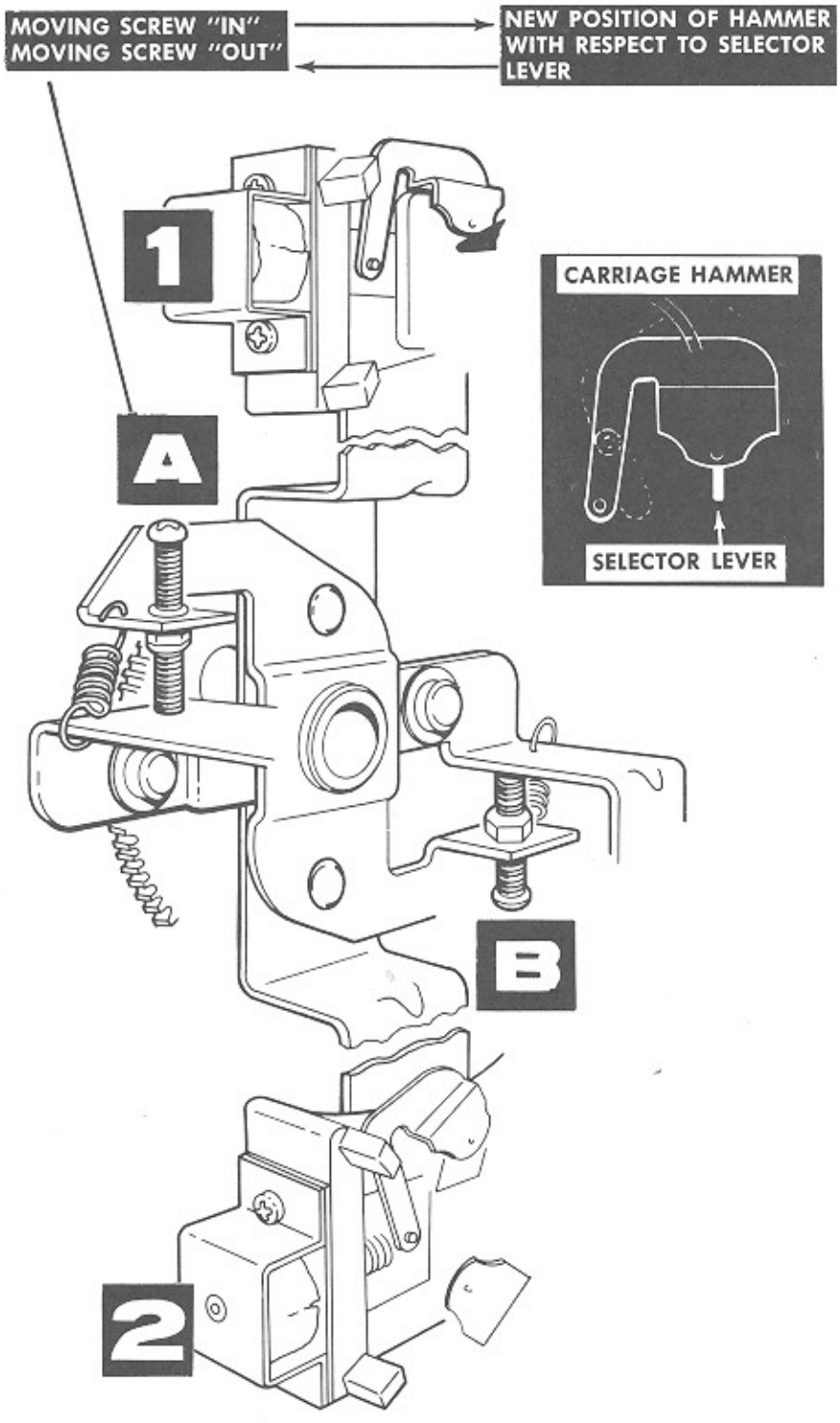
The movement of a selector lever into play position operates a Wobble Plate Switch. The operation of this switch turns on the turntable motor, amplifier and magazine motor. This starts the rotation of the record magazine and read-out carriage.

READ-OUT CARRIAGE ASSEMBLY

As the carriage rotates, two contacts look for any selector lever in play position. When one of these contacts strikes a lever, a closed circuit will result only if the machine is physically ready to pick out and play the correct record side. When the mechanism has readied the conditions for the physical transfer of the correct selection to the turntable, the striking of the selector lever by the carriage contact dynamically brakes the rotation of the magazine motor, stopping the record magazine and read-out carriage. During the placing of the record on the turntable, the carriage hammer resets the selector lever to its original position.

Upon completion of the music cycle, the magazine motor starts again and rotates the record magazine and read-out carriage until they reach a zero position. At this point the homing wiper enters the ring opening, the mechanism circuits are disconnected making the turntable motor, amplifier, and magazine motor inoperative which completes the selection cycle.





DUAL WRITE-IN CARRIAGE ADJUSTMENT

Rotation of the Write-In Carriage Assembly is stopped when the Contact Wipers locate a selection circuit. At this point, one of the carriage "hammers" strikes a selector lever in its path and moves it into play position. It will be noted that the carriage arm has a carriage assembly on each end. Each carriage with its set of two coil "hammers" is adjusted to be centered over their respective selector levers when this operation takes place.

Should adjustment be necessary, each carriage assembly must be individually adjusted to the same selection, as A-5, to assure that the carriage assemblies are always 180 degrees apart.

Follow the outlined procedure:

1. Select A-5...Shut off the mechanism power when the record magazine starts to rotate.
2. Observe the centering position of the No. 1 carriage hammer in relation to the selector lever A-5.
3. Move adjustment screw "A" as illustrated to compensate for mis-alignment with respect to center.
4. Re-check adjustment by making additional selections, as C-5, E-5, and G-5.
5. Adjust carriage assembly No. 2 with adjustment screw "B", following steps 1 thru 4.

READ-OUT CARRIAGE ADJUSTMENT

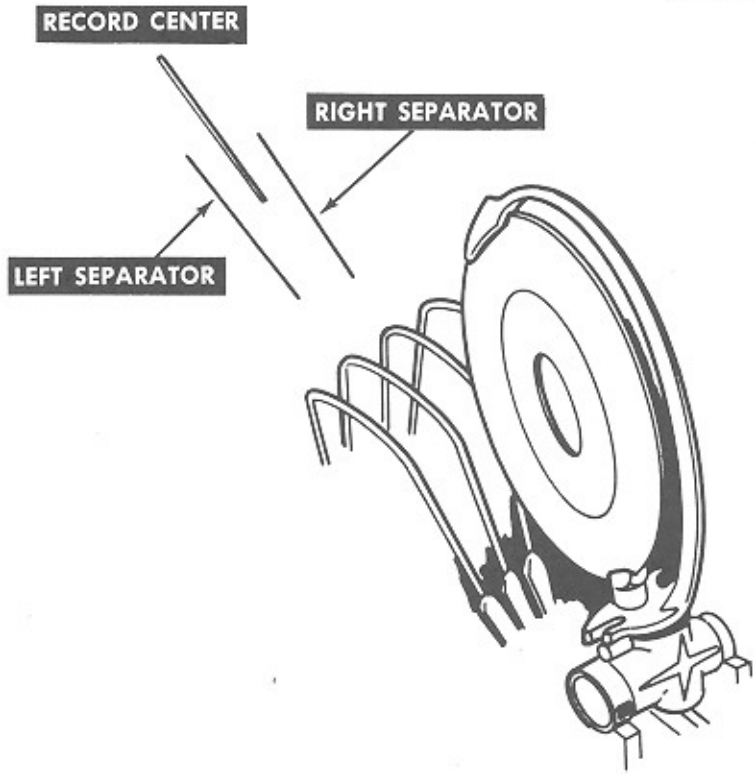
The striking of a selector lever by the read-out carriage contact, dynamically brakes the rotation of the record magazine. At this point, the record must be in pick-up position to be removed by the gripper arm jaws.

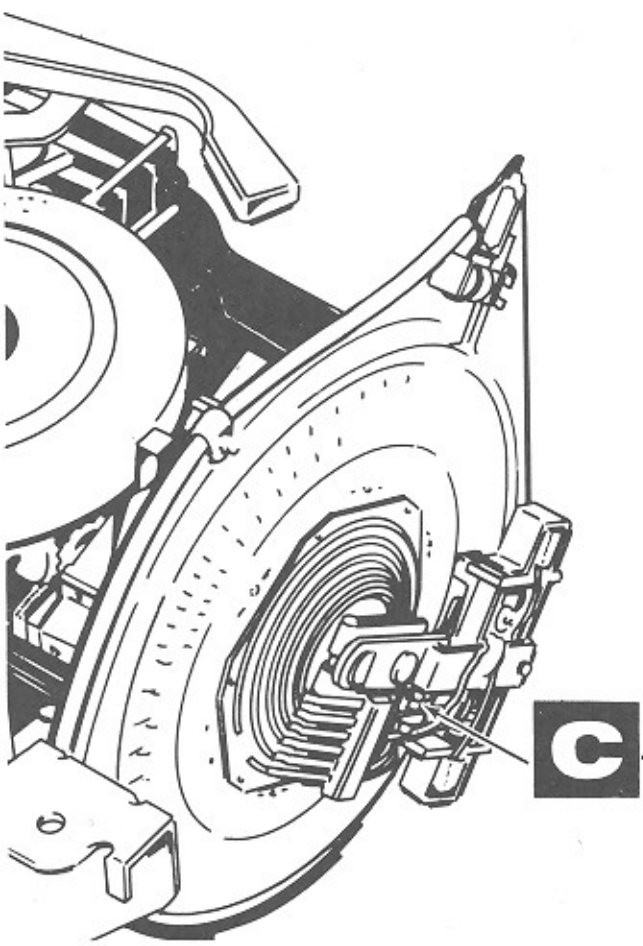
Should adjustment be necessary, select A-1 and allow record to be placed on the turntable. Then, follow the outlined procedure:

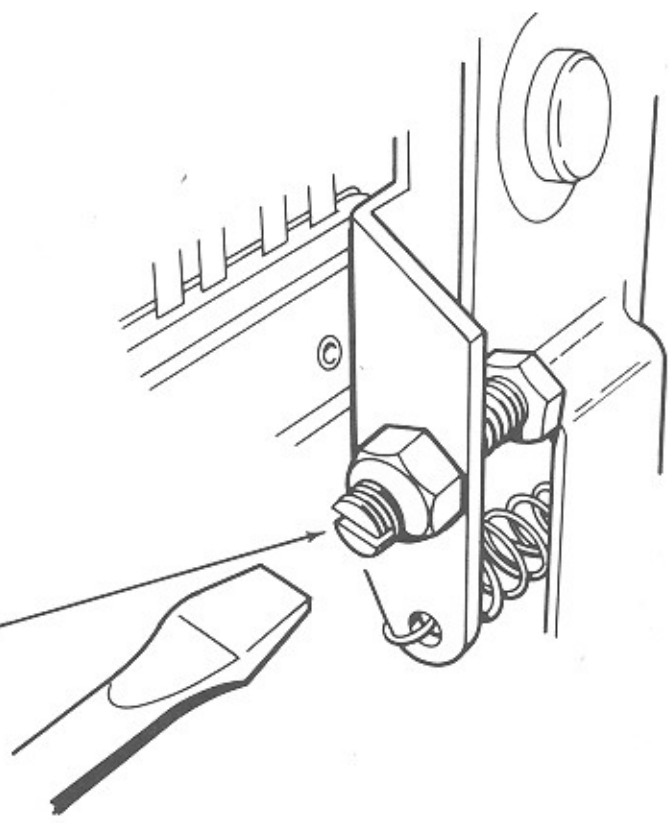
1. Cancel the record...As it starts to enter the record slot, shut-off the mechanism power. Note the record alignment between the left and right separator with respect to center.

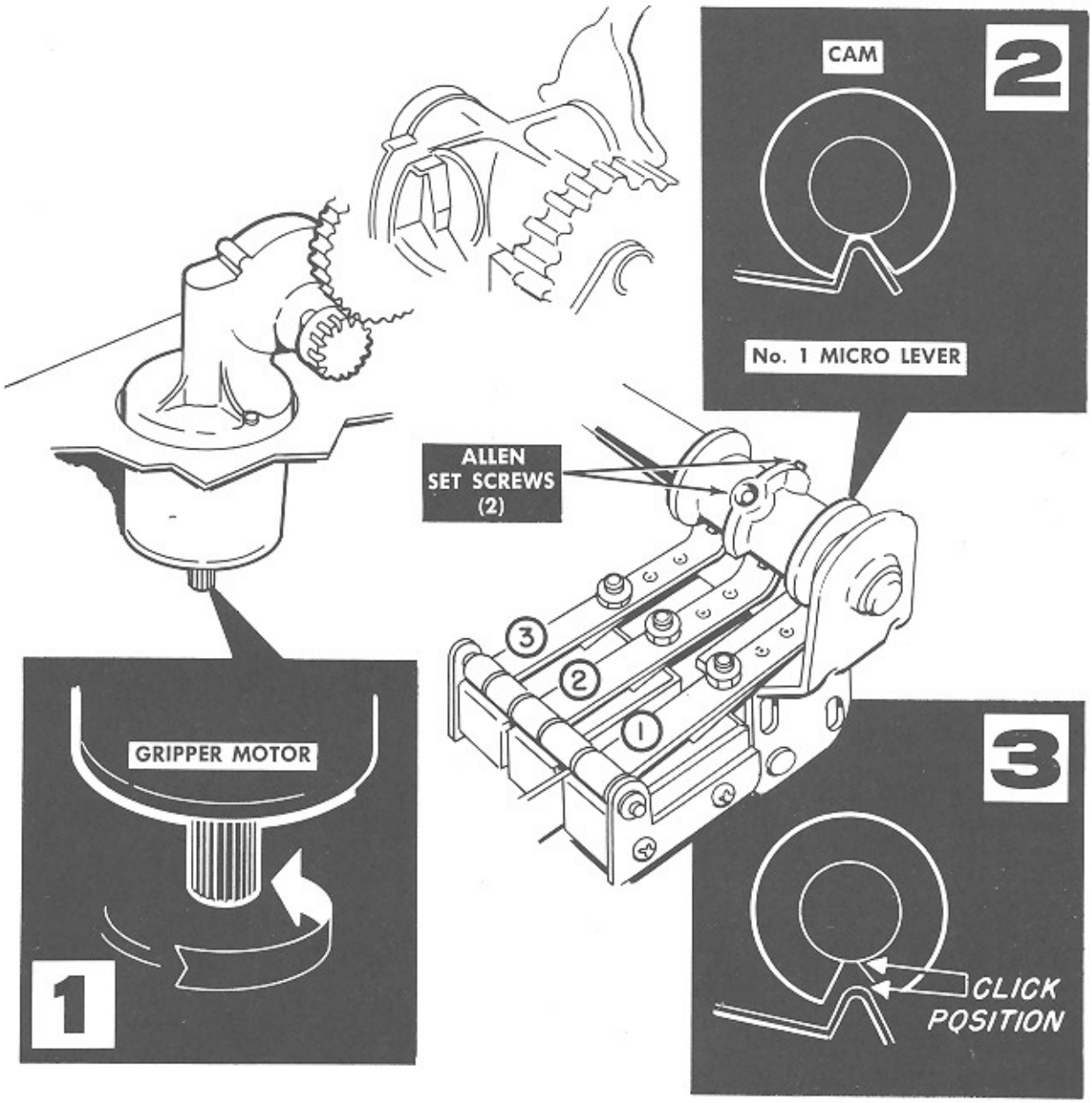
2. Make adjustment with screw "C"... Right turn, the record alignment will be advanced to the right; left turn, to the left.

Recheck record alignment with record selections C-1 and E-1.







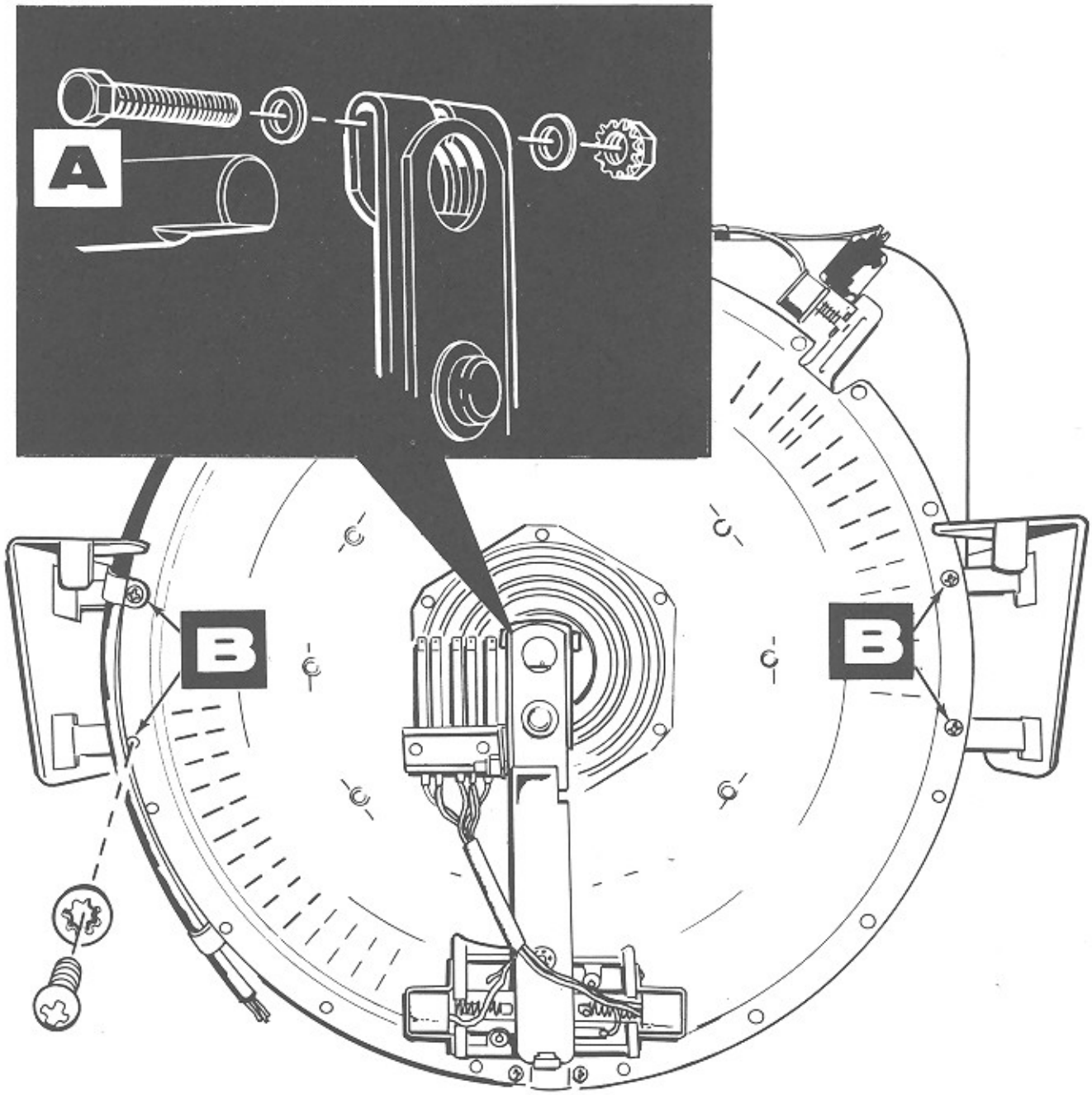


MICRO SWITCH AND CAM ADJUSTMENT

Cycle of the record mechanism is controlled by the operation of three micro switches actuated in the proper sequence by a rotating cam shaft.

To adjust, phonograph must be in stand-by position (gripper arm over record magazine), and the service scan switch moved to "off".

1. Rotate the knurled end of the gripper motor shaft counterclockwise until a jam occurs. Then, reverse the motor shaft rotation two complete turns to relieve the jam.
2. At this point, the No. 1 switch lever must remain seated in the bottom of the cam groove. If it is cammed out, loosen the two cam set screws and rotate the cam until the proper position is obtained.
3. The micro switch "make" and "break" should occur in the center of the cam dip. The switch lever has a set screw arrangement for adjustment purposes. This adjustment prevails for the three micro switches.



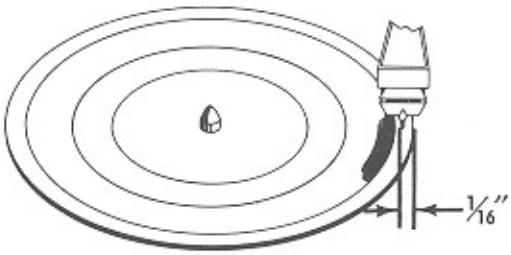
SELECTOR REMOVAL

To remove selector assembly from the mechanism, remove lock nut, two washers and carriage bolt "A" from the Read-Out Carriage Assembly. Pull off the carriage assembly from the shaft and set aside.

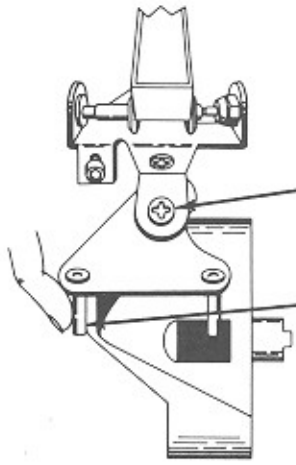
Disconnect the selector cable at the Jones Plug and Socket connection. Remove the four selector mechanism chassis mounting screws "B". Selector is now free for removal.

TONE ARM ADJUSTMENTS

NEEDLE SET-DOWN



Stop mechanism just before needle lands on record. Needle must be at least 1/16" in from record edge.

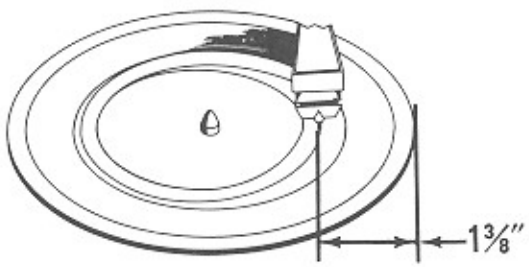


TO ADJUST:

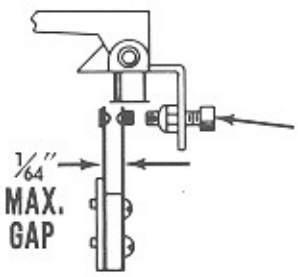
Loosen screw

Hold outer pin guide against cam and move Tone Arm "in" or "out". After adjustment retighten screw.

RECORD CUT-OFF



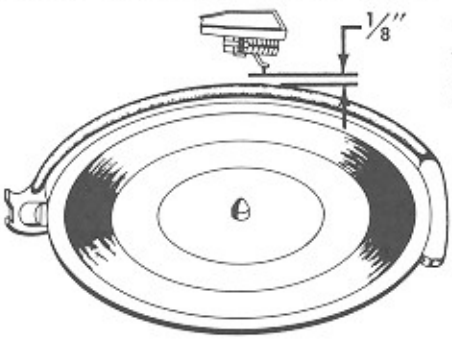
Cut-off position is 1-3/8" from record edge.



TO ADJUST:

Move adjustment screw to obtain proper adjustment.

NEEDLE CLEARANCE ABOVE GRIPPER ARM

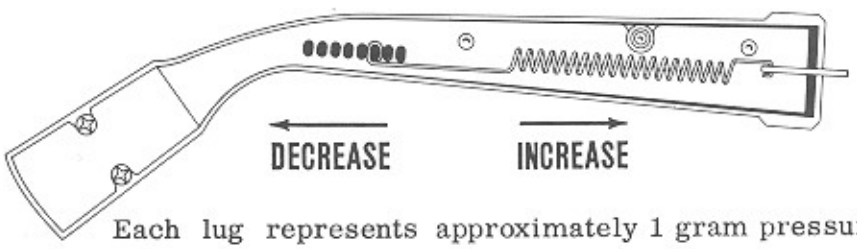


On even numbered selections the tone arm needle passes over the bow of the gripper arm. Needle clearance must be 1/8".

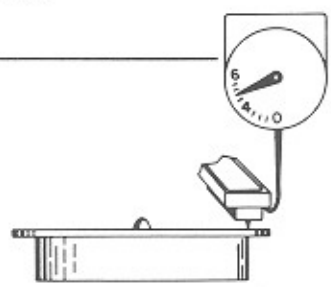
TO ADJUST:

Loosen nut. Move adjustment screw "in" or "out". Re-tighten screw after adjustment made.

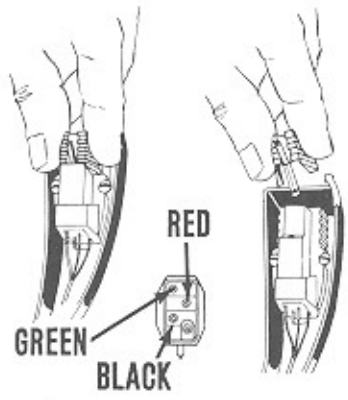
TONE ARM GRAM PRESSURE ADJUSTMENT
STYLUS PRESSURE SHOULD BE 4 TO 6 GRAMS



Each lug represents approximately 1 gram pressure.

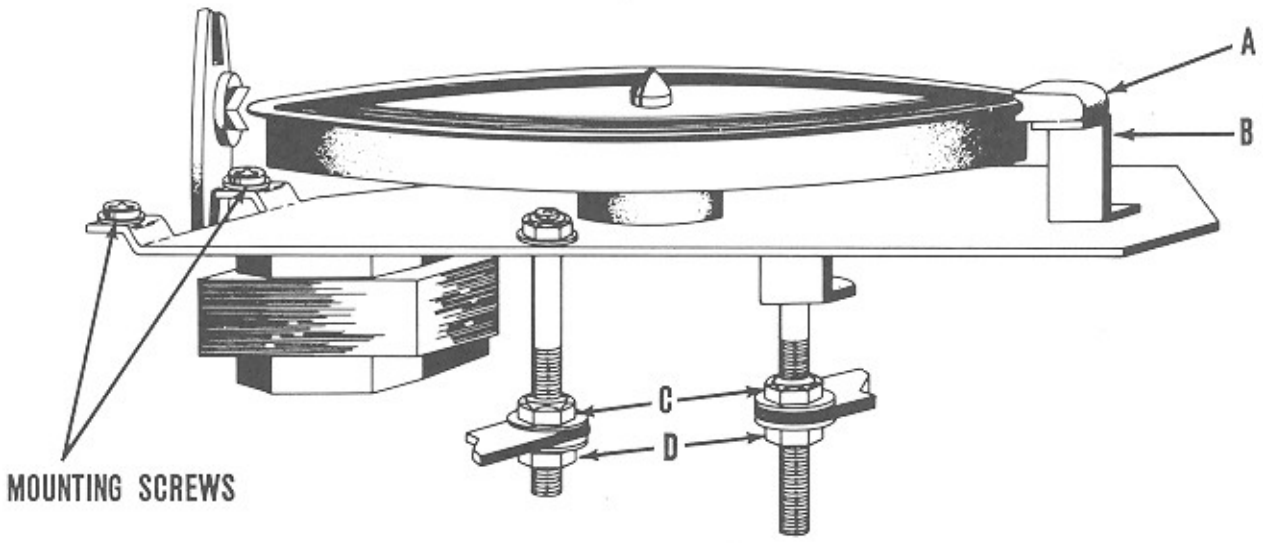


Needle pressure reading is taken at the point of contact of the needle on the record.



REMOVAL OF STYLUS FROM CARTRIDGE

Follow diagram for stylus removal. NOTE: Whenever the cartridge needs replacement make certain that the new cartridge is taped around the mounting screw area to insulate the pick-up from the tone arm and its mounting screws. Hum will result if the pick-up case is shorting to the tone arm.



TURNTABLE HEIGHT AND CENTERING

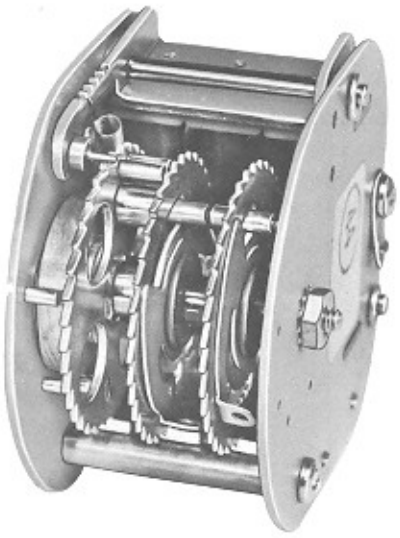
TURNTABLE HEIGHT

The height of the turntable is predetermined when the turntable mounting plate is positioned and fastened by two mounting screws to the gripper housing casting. Then, before tightening the hex lock nuts (C & D) make sure that the mounting plate is perfectly level.

Allow the gripper arm (A) to place a record on the turntable. In this playing position, the record edge must be either slightly below or even with the "V" or center line of the outer gripper arm. If condition needs correction, the gripper arm stop (B) can be adjusted by bending the stop up or down for proper alignment. In making the necessary correction, make sure there is at least 1/8 inch up and down play between gripper arm and gripper stop (A & B). If this condition does not exist, it means that the turntable mounting plate is not level.

TURNTABLE CENTERING

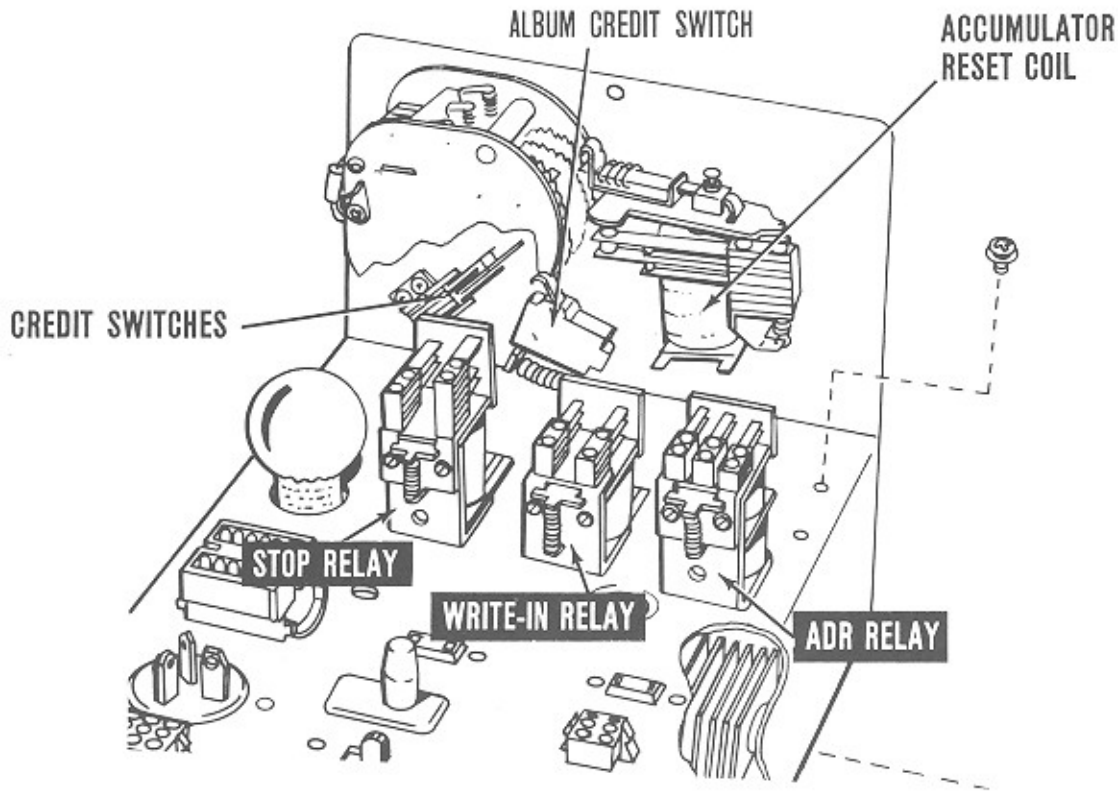
To center a record over the turntable center locator, allow the gripper arm to lift a record from the record magazine. Before the record is placed on the turntable, move the mechanism service switch to "OFF" position. By rotating the gripper motor armature manually, lower the record to the turntable, and carefully observe the relationship of the turntable center locator to the center hole of the record. If adjustment is necessary, unloosen the two mounting screws and the two hex nuts (D), and shift the turntable plate in the direction necessary for perfect alignment. Then tighten the screws and nuts carefully so that the mounting plate does not shift out of position.

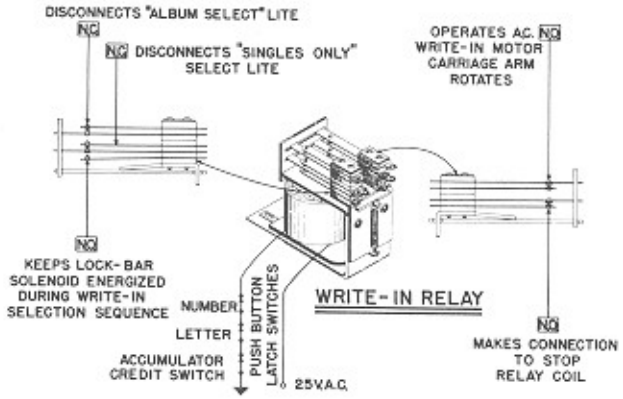


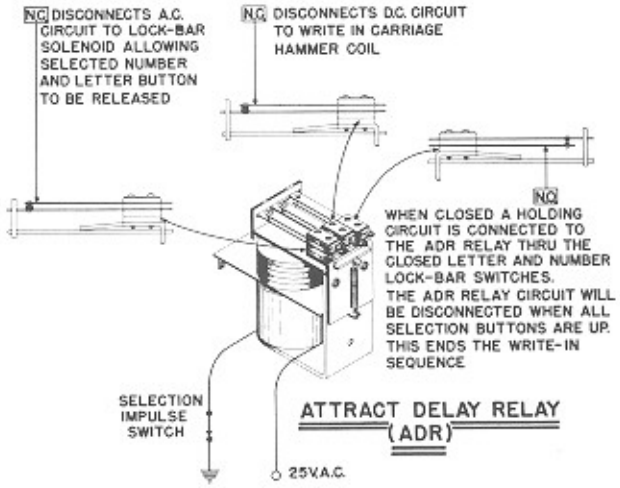
ACCUMULATOR ASSEMBLY

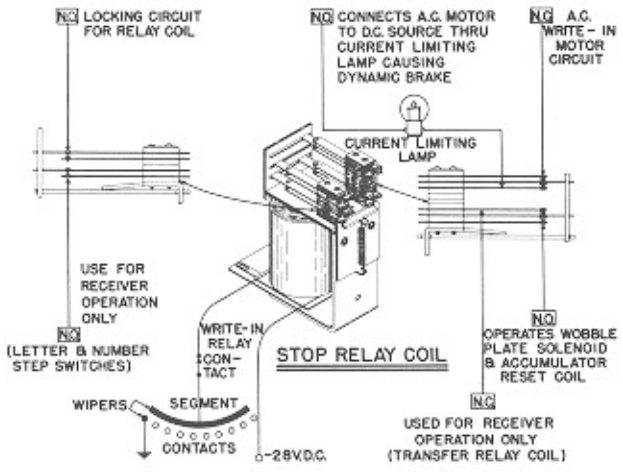
The accumulator assembly is designed to accumulate any number of credits up to 26 plays maximum. After a coin strikes one of the four coin switches located below the slug rejector, a D.C. circuit is completed to the proper electro magnet. During the short period the electro remains energized, the corresponding armature ratchet detent and the ratchet escapement armature are drawn to the pole-piece of the electric magnet. The corresponding ratchet detent locks the hub and ratchet assembly, and releases the escapement armature stud.

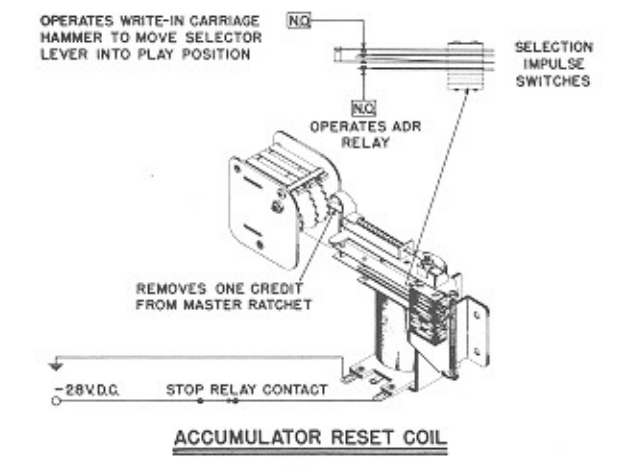
This sequence is repeated for every coin dropped. The circuit is such that both the 5¢ and 10¢ coin switch operate the master ratchet. The 50¢ switch operates the center ratchet and the 25¢ coin switch operates the outer ratchet. The stud which is staked to the master ratchet extends through the center ratchet ratchet discs. It will be noted that the openings in these two ratchets are adjustable. These openings determine the amount of plays that can be accumulated on the master ratchet wheel. Various incentive coin combinations can be made by making the necessary adjustments. (See page 7 for instructions.) The price option switch merely accommodates a proper circuit for the usage of a 50¢ coin. The Accumulator in conjunction with 4 relays and a Current Limiting Lamp, mounted on the top side of the Write-in Unit, function in the 1st selection sequence to register a selection on the Selector. The sequence of operation is as follows:











Rotation of the Master Ratchet allows two Credit Switches to close causing the push-button Lock-Bar Solenoid to energize and Select lamp to lite. Upon making a selection, the Letter and Number button is locked into select position by the energized Lock-Bar Solenoid. Circuits are connected to the Selector, and at the same time the locked push-buttons close two Latch Switches causing the Write-In Relay to operate.

WRITE-IN RELAY

The transferred relay contacts operate the selector Write-In Motor. This allows the Carriage and Wiper assembly to rotate around the selector hunting for connected selector circuits. When located, the Stop Relay operates.

STOP RELAY

The transferred relay contacts connect the A.C. Write-In Motor to a D.C. source thru the Current Limiting Lamp causing the motor to brake, and the Accumulator Reset Coil operates.

ACCUMULATOR RESET COIL

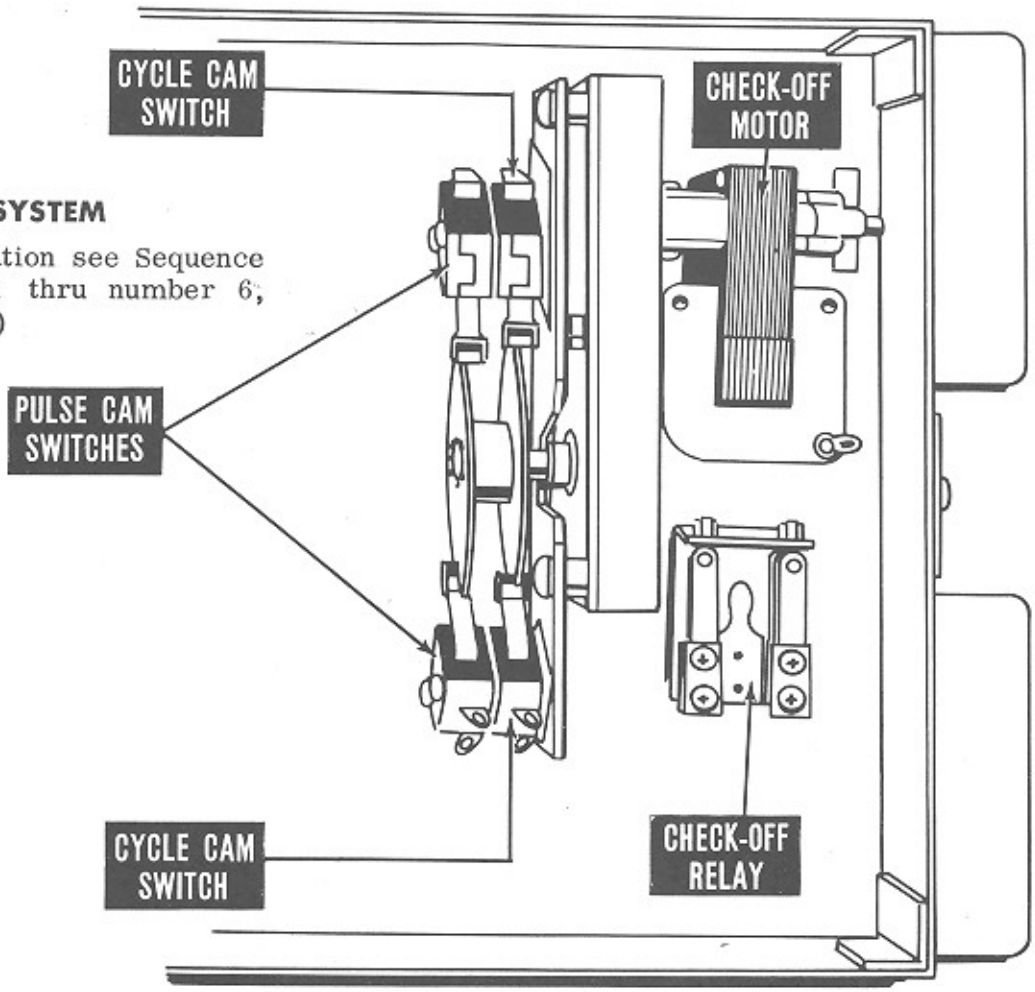
The energized Accumulator Reset Coil closes two Impulse Switches. One, operates the Carriage Solenoid, moving a Selector Lever to "play" position, and the other operates the ADR Relay. Simultaneously, the accumulator reset coil armature engages a tooth on the master ratchet cancelling one credit.

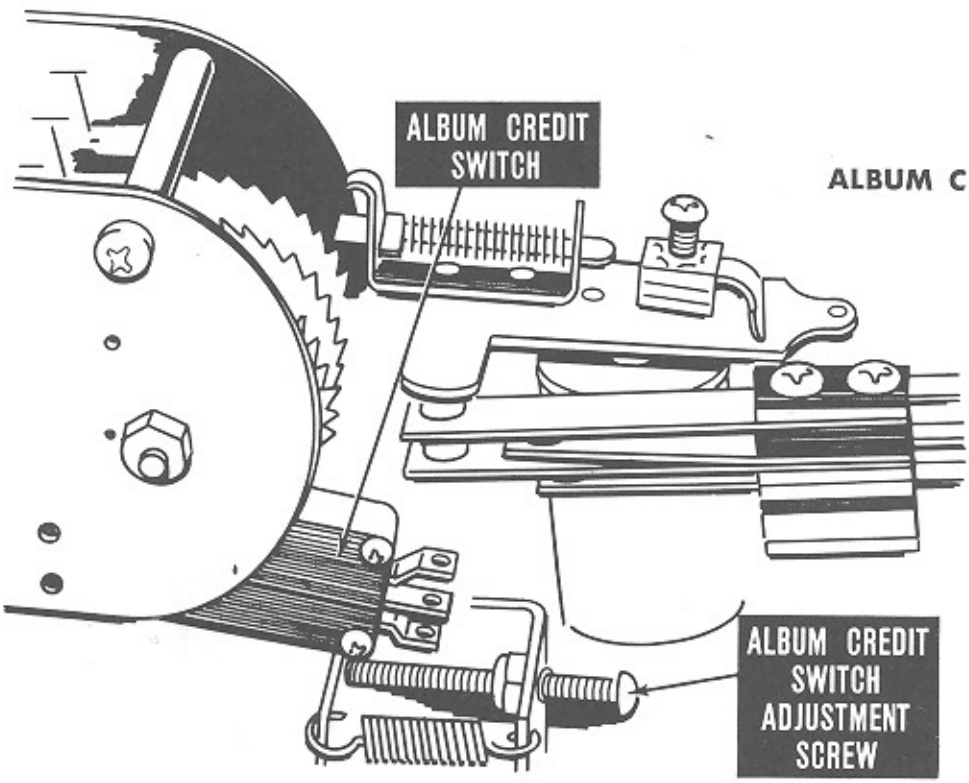
ATTRACT-DELAY RELAY (ADR)

The energized ADR Relay will return all Write-In mechanism circuits to machine stand-by providing no additional credits are established on the Master Ratchet. If all credits are not removed, the Lock-Bar Solenoid will remain energized.

ALBUM CHECK-OFF SYSTEM

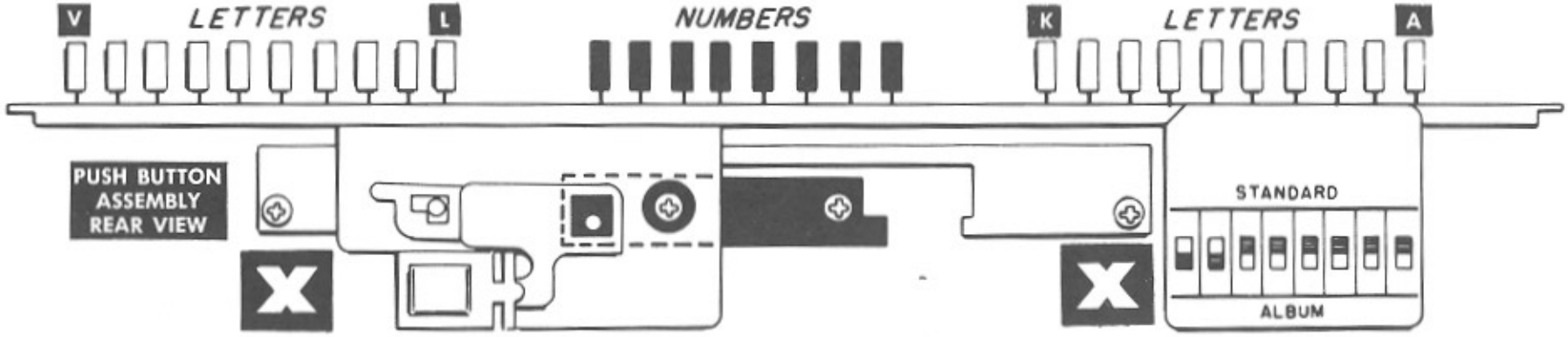
(For electrical operation see Sequence Diagrams number 1 thru number 6, starting with page 28.)

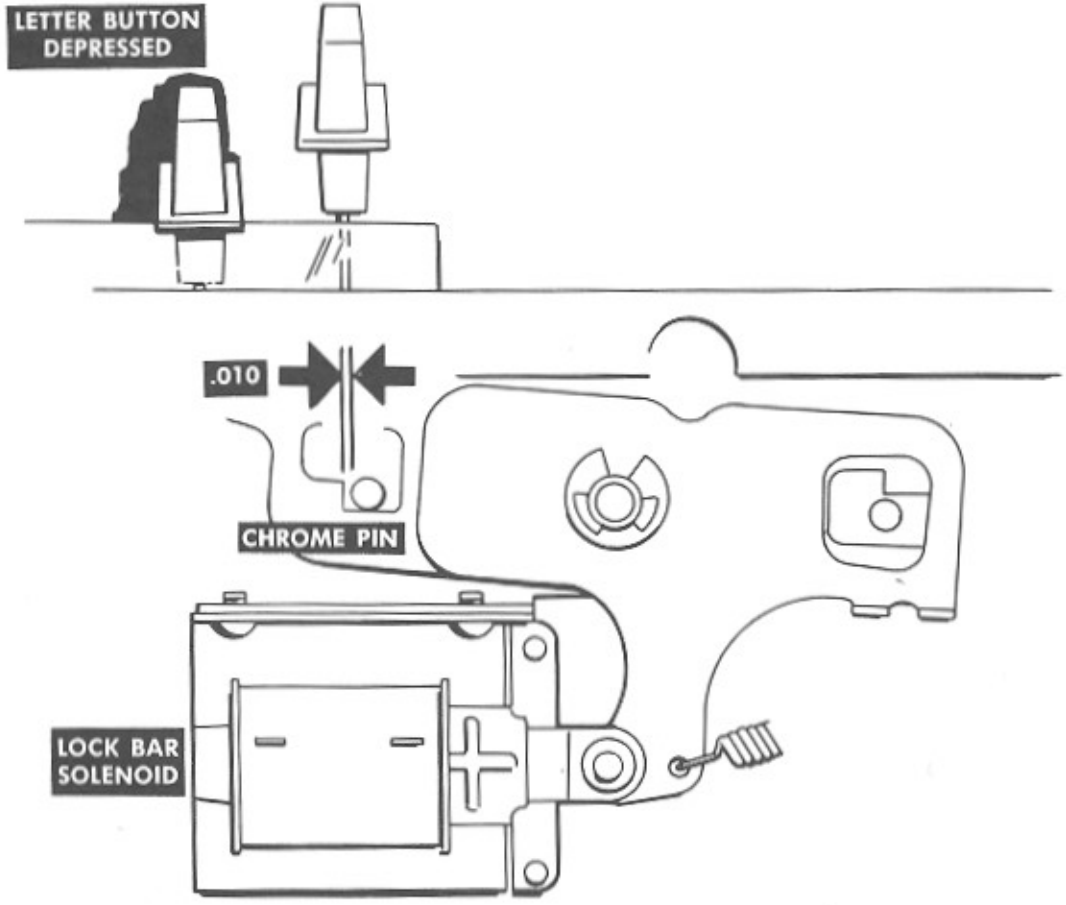




ALBUM CREDIT SWITCH ADJUSTMENT

NOTE: Adjustment is made so that the switch will "click" between the 2nd and 3rd tooth when 3 or more credits are registered. Likewise when the credits are removed the switch must operate between the 3rd and 2nd tooth.





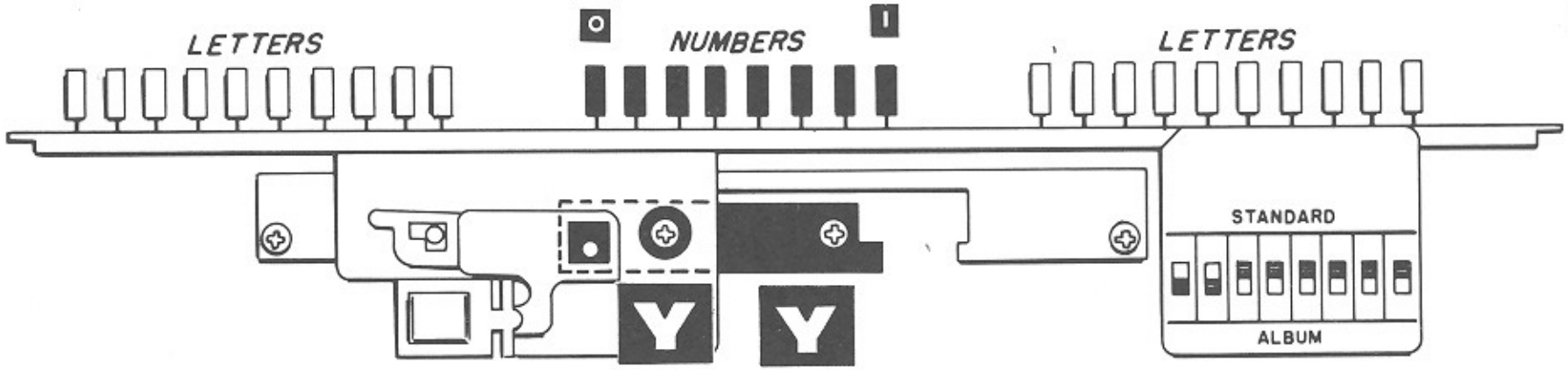
LETTER BUTTON LOCKING ADJUSTMENT

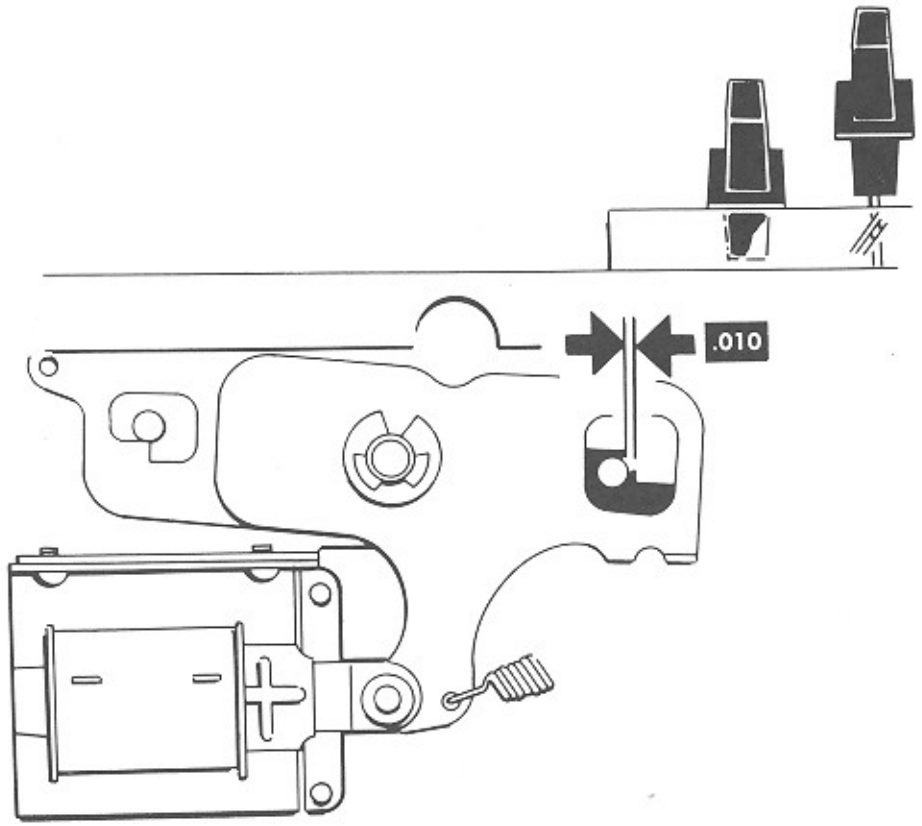
The Letter and Number pushbutton lock bars must be in proper adjustment for locking action to take place during the Write-In selection sequence.

Should adjustment be necessary, proceed in the following manner:

1. With an energized solenoid and Letter "A" pressed in fully, loosen two screws "X" and adjust the letter lock bar bracket for .010 overtravel between the rocker bar cam and the chrome pin.

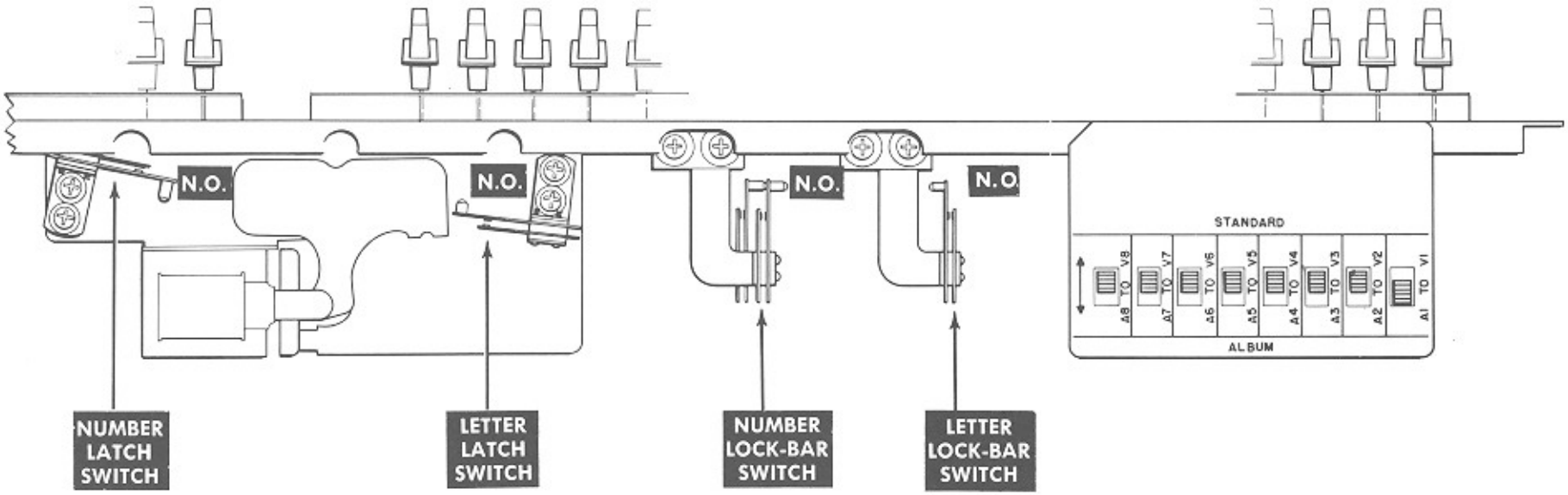
2. Check overtravel adjustment to Letter Buttons K, L, and V. It may be necessary to refine the adjustment.





NUMBER BUTTON LOCKING ADJUSTMENT

Repeat the same procedure for the Number pushbuttons, except loosen screws "Y", and check overtravel adjustments to Number pushbuttons No. 1 and No. 0.



ALBUM/STANDARD BUS SWITCHES

Each switch is identified to a program section. Setting of the switches to "Standard" and "Album" play combinations makes it possible to have two different rates of credit removal. One credit will be removed for any Standard record selection, and three credits for any Album selection.

LATCH AND LOCK BAR SWITCHES

The selection of a Letter and Number pushbutton operates the latch and lock bars which close their respective switches.

The latch switches start the Write-In Carriage rotation that eventually moves a selector lever to play position. At this point, the ADR relay operates thru a circuit established by the closed lock bar switches, allowing the pushbuttons to be released thus ending the Write-In selection sequence.