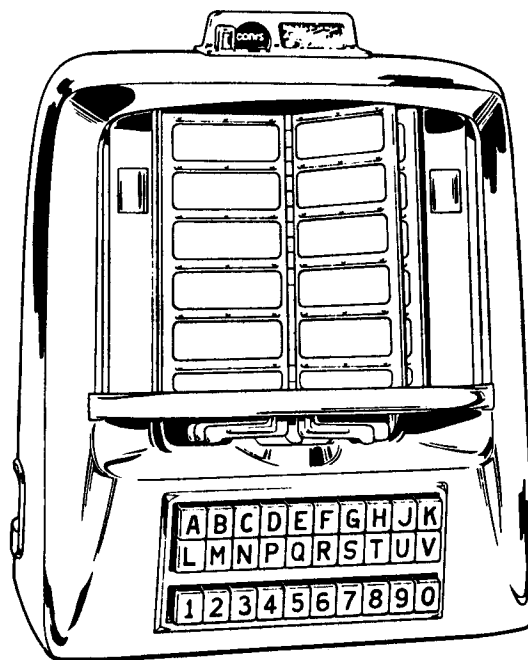


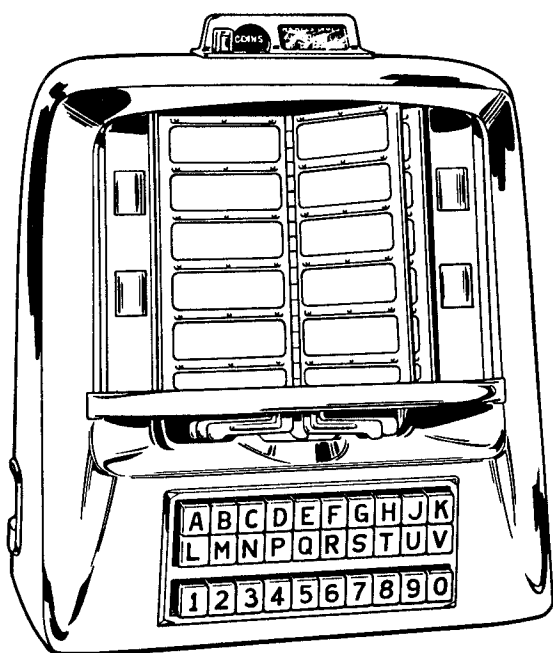
SEEBURG

SERVICE MANUAL PARTS CATALOG

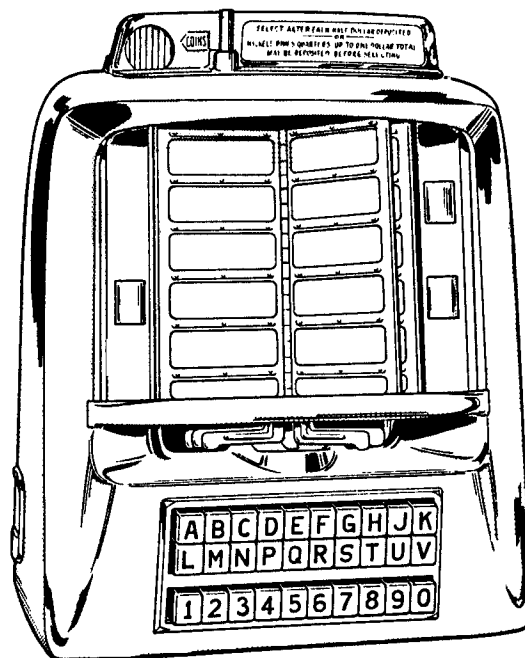
S-3WA



D-3WA



HD-3WA



Wall-o-matic "100-160-200"

cleaned with a cloth saturated with carbon-tetrachloride. Do not use emery cloth or sandpaper. The contacts are silver plated brass. To sand them or clean them with an abrasive will remove the plating and expose the brass. The brass does not provide good contact and will require more frequent service as well as cause erratic operation. The contacts should not be lubricated.

The contact point on the contact arm should be cleaned with carbon-tet'. It is not necessary to remove it from the shaft. A piece of cloth saturated with carbon-tet' can be drawn under the contact point.

The selector switches and the motor gears should be kept free of dirt and dust by blowing out. Do not use roach powders of any kind. Most of the powders are highly corrosive and will soon cause failure of the switches. If powders have been used, the switches should be thoroughly cleaned.

LUBRICATION

The motor gears should be lubricated with Aero Lubriplate.

A drop or two of Seeburg No. 53014 Special Purpose Oil on the Motor Shaft bearings will reduce wear and friction to a minimum.

The scavenger linkage of the slug rejector can be sparingly lubricated with No. 105 Lubriplate at wear and friction points, but care should be taken so that it does not get into the coin track. Oil should not be used. The coin path of the rejector may be dusted with Motor Mica.

MOTOR

The motor is designed to operate the Wall-O-Matic through a complete cycle in a little more than 2 seconds. If the motor is slow, the current impulses to the step relay (in the Selection Receiver) will be slow and cause erratic operation of the step switch assembly. The motor can best be checked for speed by allowing it to operate steadily and counting the turns per minute of the contact arm. Normal speed is 19 revolutions per minute. Acceptable speed limits are 17 to 21 rpm. If the motor is slow, check for binding or excessive friction. If the motor runs slow when there are no binds, it will have to be replaced.

COIN SWITCHES

If operation of the coin switches is erratic,

they should be removed as a complete unit and carefully cleaned with carbon tetrachloride and burnished with a contact burnishing tool. Do not use a file or sandpaper for contact cleaning. To remove the coin switch assembly, remove first the slug rejector (2 screws and the slug ejector slide) then take out the two screws holding the horizontal mounting plate of the assembly.

Adjustment of the coin switches is shown in Figure 6 and paragraphs A to D below.

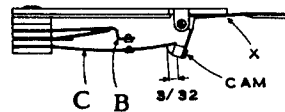


Figure 6.

- A. Adjust the coin levers so they are parallel with the bottom edge of the rejector when bearing against switch bracket at "X".
- B. Adjust short blade and bracer for 1/32" to 3/64" contact gap (all switches) with short blade bearing against tip of bracer approximately 1 to 3 grams (measured at contact point).
- C. Adjust the long blade so it bears against the cam, as measured at the switch contact.
 1. Nickel switch (front) - 8 to 10 grams
 2. Dime switch (middle) - 6 to 8 grams
 3. Quarter switch (back) - 8 to 10 grams
- D. Adjust the switch actuating cams to be tilted as shown and overlap the switch blade approximately 3/32".

LATCH BAR ADJUSTMENT

The selection switches have three conditions of operation corresponding to the 3-positions of the cam shown in Figure 7 and are



Figure 7. Cam Positions

operated by the cam through mechanical linkage. In the stand-by positions the switch latch bars are held against the pressure of the latch bar spring so the selector buttons are free to move in and out and will not stay in the pressed-in position. In the credit position the bars are