

SELF-SEALING CASH CONTAINERS

Maintenance Instructions

*[NOTE:- As this Instruction has been completely revised, individual paragraphs have not been "starred"]

1. **General.** This Instruction indicates the maintenance attention which should be given to Containers, Cash, No. 2 and No. 3. A complete container (illustrated in Fig. 1) comprises a Box No. 1 or 2 and a Lid No. 1. Fig. 2 shows the principal parts referred to throughout this Instruction.

2. **Sticking container.** When a report is received that a container is sticking and cannot be removed by the collector, the following procedure should be adopted. *The collector must be present during this operation.*

(a) Remove the front of the coin-collecting box and also the mechanism. If the collector has been unable to shake all the coins down into the container, any remaining in the coin box money funnel, or possibly in the mechanism, should be removed by using Pliers, Wiring, No. 2. These coins must be handed to the collector. If the container still cannot be removed proceed as follows.

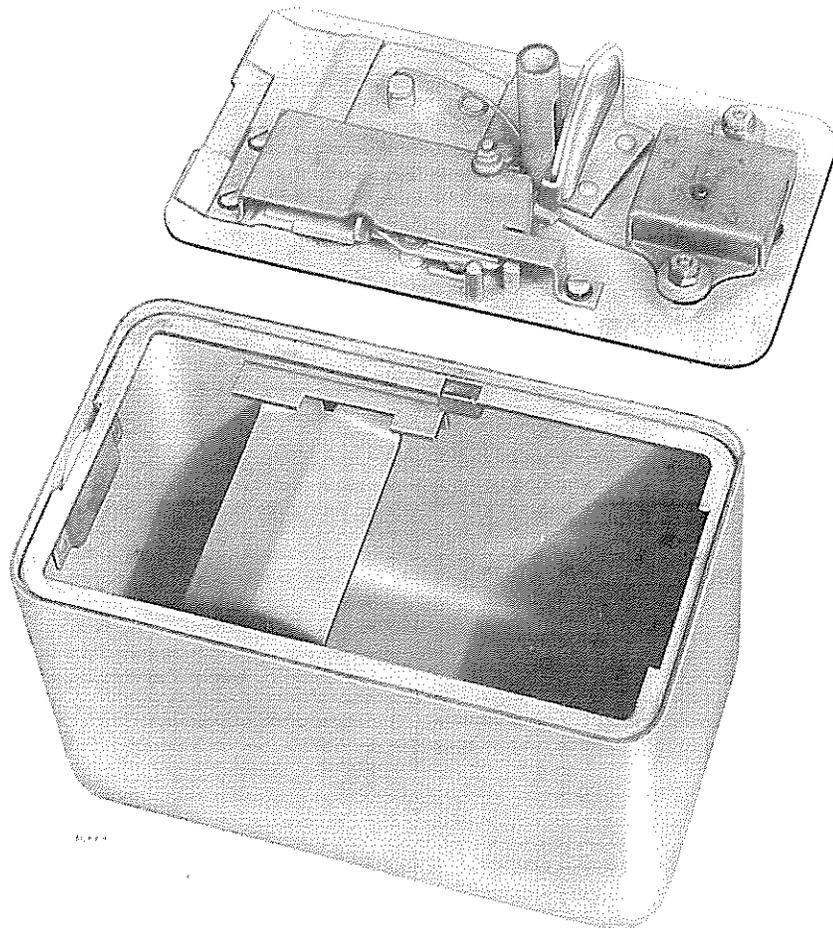


FIG. 1. CONTAINER CASH NO. 2 WITH LID REMOVED

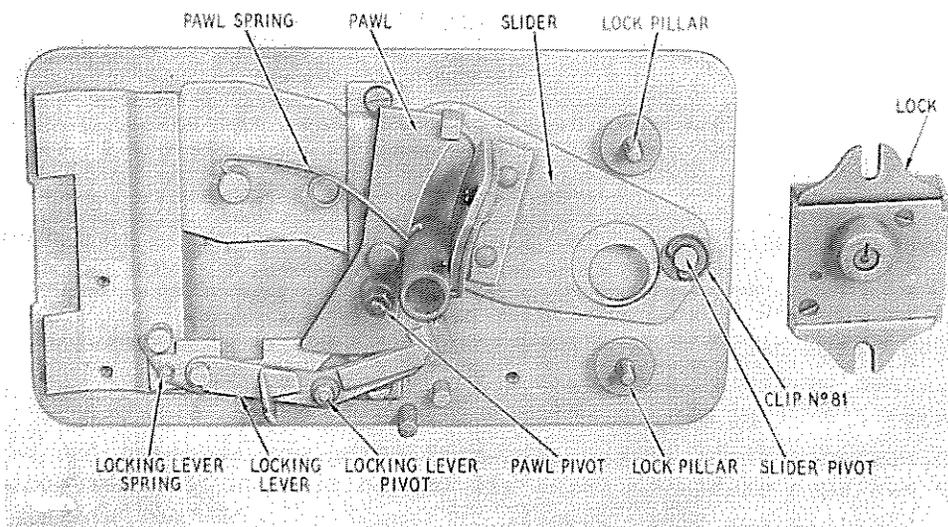


FIG. 2. LID NO. 1 SHOWING PRINCIPAL PARTS

(b) Remove the two nuts at the rear of the money funnel, using a Spanner, Box, No. 1. This will free the adapter pin (Box, C.C.; Part - Adapter Pin No. 1) and allow the container to be removed, complete with the pin. If it is still not possible to withdraw the pin from the container, a spare adapter pin, which should be carried by the maintenance officer, should be fitted in position and an empty container, carried by the collector, left *in situ*. When the lid is eventually removed after being unlocked by the collection centre staff, the self-sealing mechanism and the pin should be put aside for engineering attention. If the pin is damaged, it should be exchanged. If the self-sealing mechanism is faulty, it should be dealt with as detailed in par. 3.

3. Faulty container. A faulty container should be examined by the maintenance officer at the collection centre, and repaired there whenever practicable. Alternatively, the container may be taken to the officer's headquarters, or to the Regional or Area workshop, if local circumstances make such an arrangement preferable (but see par. 5). When a fault cannot be rectified by changing a part, or by some simple means such as tightening or replacing a nut or screw, the complete container should be returned to the collection centre supervisor for maintenance-exchange.

4. Securing of screws and nuts.

(a) The threads of the undermentioned screws and nuts should be treated with cement (see par. 8) to prevent them working loose. After application of the cement, the screws and nuts should be thoroughly tightened.

(i) Slider pivot screw - used in early models.

(ii) Pawl pivot nut - early models where single nut and locking washer fixing employed.

(iii) Locking-lever pivot nut - early models where single nut and locking washer fixing employed.

(b) The single nuts and locking washers used for securing the lock in early models should be replaced by two 2BA locking nuts on each pillar.

SELF-SEALING CASH CONTAINERS

Maintenance Instructions

(Amendment to par. 3)

Par. 3 is replaced by the following:-

3. Faulty containers

(a) Faulty containers should be examined at the collection centre and repaired there whenever practicable. Alternatively, the container may be taken to the officer's headquarters or a suitable workshop.

(b) If the self-sealing mechanism is faulty and cannot be repaired by changing a part or tightening a nut or screw, the Lid No. 1 should be maintenance exchanged.

(c) Damaged Boxes No. 1 should be maintenance exchanged unless the repair is of a simple nature which can be effected locally.

* (d) Boxes No. 2 are field trial items and replacements are not available from Supplies Dept. If local repair is impracticable, the box should be returned to Supplies Dept. under normal maintenance-exchange procedure and a Box No. 1 will be supplied in lieu. The collection centre supervisor should be advised accordingly.

[The main Instruction should be suitably amended pending reissue]

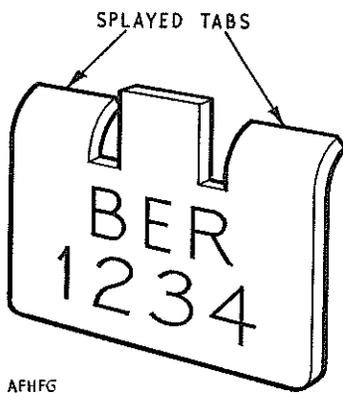
(c) The screws securing the sealing mechanism cover and the pawl-feed mounting plate should be fitted with locking washers.

(d) When a lid is receiving maintenance attention, the opportunity should be taken to check that all screws and nuts are tight, that the foregoing points have been covered and that the sealing is effective. Spanners, Flat, BA 2-3 and BA 4-6 are required for the nuts.

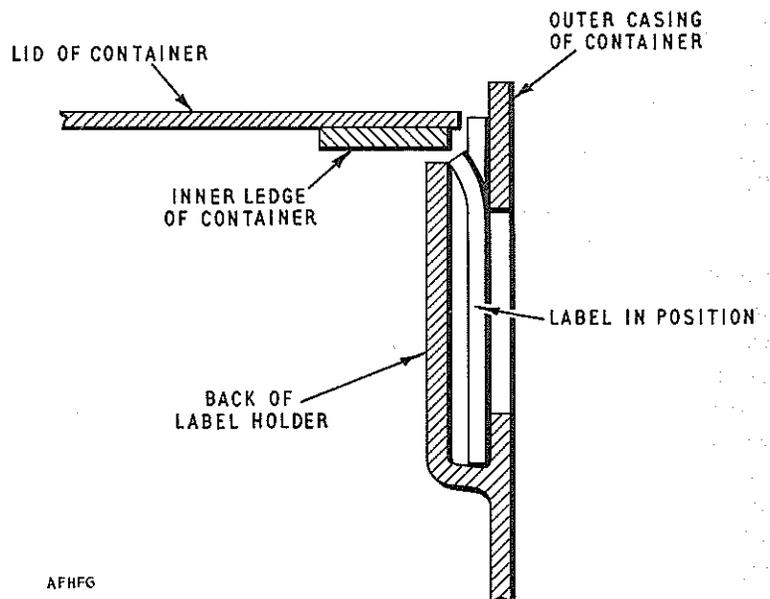
5. Locks. If a faulty lock No. 15 cannot be repaired locally, it should be removed from the lid and handed to the collection centre supervisor who will arrange for its replacement. If the lock is satisfactory, but it is necessary to take away the container for repair, the lock should be removed and handed to the collection centre supervisor who will retain it. The locks need not be removed, however, for routine inspection, where in any exceptional case it is necessary to take containers away from the centre for this purpose.

To enable a lid mechanism to be tested before, and after, repair, a Box, C.C., Part - Adapter No. 2, and a Lock No. 19 (see D 3005) should be held locally. The Lock No. 19 has the same dimensions as the Lock No. 15 used on the lids, but is operated with a screwdriver.

6. Difficulty in removing Label No. 292 from box. The label No. 292 (Fig. 3) is the label which carries the exchange code and telephone number of the call office in which a particular container is being used. The collector inserts the label before fitting the container into the cash compartment of the coin box. Once inserted, the splayed tabs at the top of the label catch under the lid, and the label cannot be taken out until the lid is unlocked and removed (Fig. 4).



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FIG. 3. LABEL NO. 292

FIG. 4. LABEL IN POSITION ON CONTAINER

Occasionally, difficulty is experienced in removing the label after the lid has been removed, due to the splayed tabs catching in the small gap between the back of the label-holder and the top ledge of the box, as shown in Fig. 5.

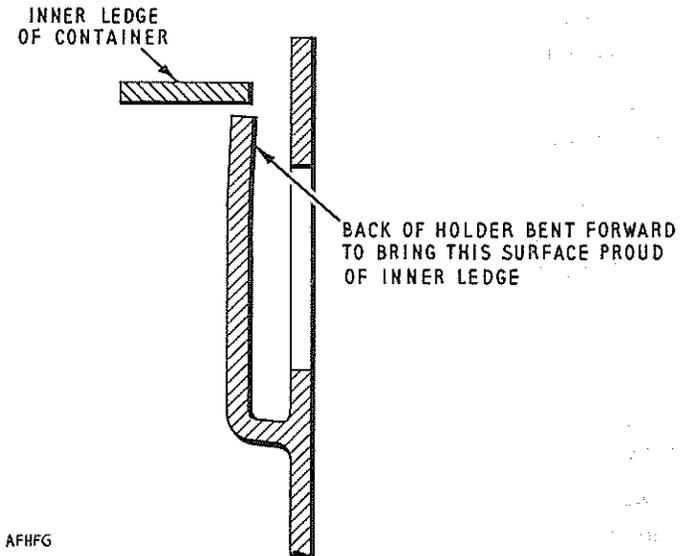
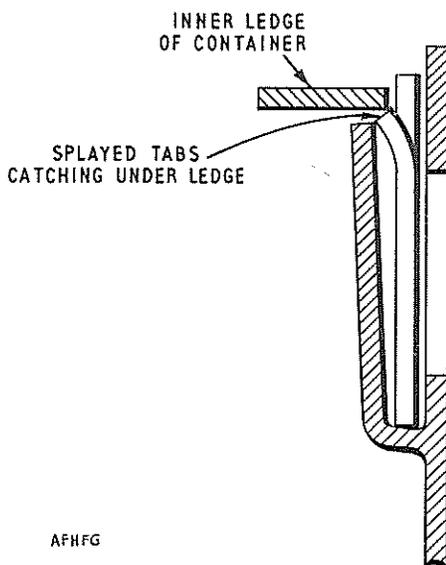


FIG. 5. FAULTY LABEL-HOLDER

FIG. 6. LABEL-HOLDER CORRECTLY ADJUSTED

The liability to catch can be obviated by bending forward the back of the label-holder so that it is just proud of the plane in which it and the slot edge of the ledge normally lie (Fig. 6). This bending can be done by standing the box on its end with the label-holder downwards, and bending the back of the holder forward by light blows from a small hammer. Care should be taken not to bend the label-holder too much or the top edge will prevent insertion of the label.

7. Routine inspection. A nominal inspection periodicity is given in TESTS & INSPECTIONS, Routine, S 5011, but this periodicity should be adjusted to meet local conditions as indicated by the fault rate shown by the Fault Record Card (A 2538) held at the Maintenance Control. Routine inspections should be performed at the collection centre after the containers have been emptied and will therefore require the co-operation of the collection centre staff with whom the necessary arrangements should be made. During the inspection period, daily visits should be made until all, or almost all, of the containers have been dealt with. The number of containers inspected and the number found faulty should be reported daily to the Maintenance Control. When a container has been inspected, the lid should be marked near the edge, adjacent to the lock, with a short length (approx. $\frac{1}{2}$ in.) of coloured "Sellotape". The colour should be changed for each routine test period and the old marking should be removed before the new marking is applied. Small quantities of coloured "Sellotape" should be purchased locally.

8. Cement. Suitable cement for securing nuts and screws (see par. 4) may be obtained in lots of 5 lb. from

W.S. Jenkins and Co. Ltd.,
Jeco Works,
Tariff Road,
London, N.17

It should be ordered as Cement RD 1A, M.O.S. Specification CS 2155. The approximate cost at present is £1 per 5 lb. Where convenient, local arrangements should be made to share this quantity between centres.

9. **Spare parts.** The following spare parts for replacing faulty or missing items should be requisitioned in the usual way:-

Box, C.C., Part	-	Adapter-pin No. 1	
"	"	"	- Money Funnel No. 1
Part 20/DWA/50	...	...	Washer for Lock Pillars
" 21/DWA/50	...	..	Shim Washer for Locks
" 1/SSC/88	...	...	Screw, No. 4BA (Special)
" 1/SSP/1139	...	...	Locking lever spring
" 1/SSP/1136	...	...	Pawl spring
" 2/SWA/52	...	...	Shim washer under slider pivot
" 3/SWA/52	...	...	Special washer for slider-spring clip
Nuts, Hex., M.S., No. 2BA,	Thin	...	For lock pillars
" " " No. 4BA,	Thin	...	For pawl pivot
" " " No. 6BA,	Thin	...	For locking pivot
Washer, Locking, No. 1,	$\frac{1}{8}$ in.	...	For pawl pivot
Clip, No. 81	...	...	Spring clip for securing slider to slider pivot

The following item is Non Rate Book and must be requisitioned from London Factory.

Washer, Locking, No. 1. 6BA For locking-lever pivot.

References:- A 5002, D 3005

(Tp 2/8) TESTS & INSPECTIONS, Routine, S 5011, S 5209

E N D

PREVENTION OF THE MALICIOUS OBSTRUCTION OF COIN CHUTES IN BOXES,
COIN-COLLECTING, Nos. 14 AND 16

★[NOTE :—As this Instruction has been completely revised, individual paragraphs have not been 'starred.' Amendment has been necessary because of the introduction of a new design of coin slot hood which has greater strength and is more easily fitted than the previous model]

1. Need for precautions.—Blockage of the coin slots of Boxes, Coin-collecting is sometimes caused by the malicious insertion of strips of paper, bus tickets, and match sticks, especially where a person occupying a kiosk or cabinet is not easily overlooked. The result of this interference is the incorrect functioning of the equipment with consequent inconvenience and loss of money to both the public and the P.O.

2. Method of protection.—A completely satisfactory method of protection is not possible because, since it is necessary to insert coins in the slots, it is also impossible to completely prevent the insertion of obstructive matter. However, it can be made difficult for trouble-makers to operate by placing a hood over the slots. This is designed to allow coins to be slipped in, but to make it difficult for a non-rigid article, such as a bus ticket, to be inserted. Fig. 1 illustrates the hood, which is coded Hood, Coin Slot, No. 1 and is obtainable from the Supplies Dept.

3. Limitations of hooded coin slots.—The hood has the following disadvantages :—

(a) It is not completely successful except where the obstruction is caused by merely mischievous persons.

(b) It tends to make the insertion of coins more difficult and boxes so fitted may be ignored in favour of normal boxes, if there are some nearby. For this reason, where the hoods are necessary, they should be fitted to a whole group of adjacent coin boxes.

(c) Unless all boxes around an affected box or suite of boxes are also modified, trouble-makers may transfer attention to adjacent boxes and no improvement is effected.

4. Decision to fit hoods.—The decision to fit hoods will be left to the discretion of the T.M. They should only be fitted when the trouble is widespread and persistent. The need for action will probably be apparent from maintenance reports.

5. Fitting of hoods.—Remove the coin denomination plate from Container No. 8A. Fit the hood

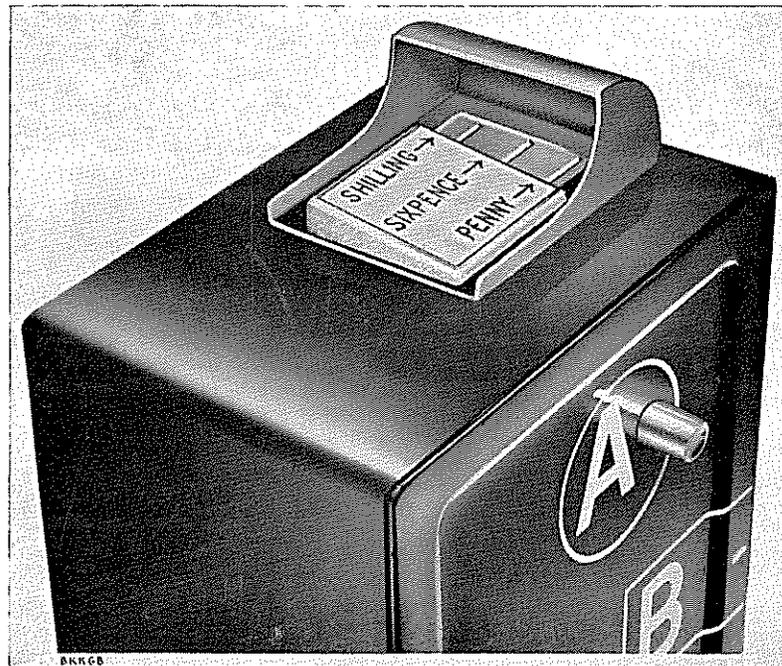


FIG. 1.—PROTECTIVE HOOD FOR BOXES, COIN-COLLECTING

between the Container No. 8A and the replaced coin denomination plate and secure with Screws, 4BA $\frac{1}{4}$ in., Csk. Hd., Br., N. Pl., obtainable from the Factories Dept.

6. Recovery of containers fitted with hoods.—The hood should be removed when a container is to be

returned, under maintenance exchange procedure or otherwise, to the Supplies Dept. If hoods recovered in this way are still required locally, they should be fitted to new containers after having been re-enamelled, if necessary. Otherwise they should be returned, as separate items, to the Supplies Dept.

Reference :—None
(S1/2)

END