

MULTI-CURRENCY COUNTER  
AND  
EURO VALUE COUNTER

**TECHNICAL MANUAL**



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## **ATTENTION!**

**Chapter ONE to Chapter SIX describes the Multi model which is the top model. For Euro Value model, simply ignore the special description and adjustment for USD in Multi model. All other description and adjustment for both models are same. Most of parts and assemblies of Multi model and Euro Value model are same. When order spare parts, refer to Chapter Five and make sure the part number is correct.**

## CHAPTER ONE

### INTRODUCTION TO THE PRINCIPLE OF MECHANICAL & ELECTRICAL SYSTEMS

#### 1. MECHANICAL SYSTEMS

The mechanical part of this machine is composed of feeding system, conveying system and collecting system, which are driven by DC motors.

##### **1.1 Feeding System**

The feeding of notes is finished by the co-action of feeding assembly (No.18), stripper assembly (No.20) and back-friction assembly (No.23).

The feeding assembly is composed of a shaft and two wheels. See attached Fig.1, number 18. The functions of the feeding wheels are to make notes loose for easy separation and to produce friction force, acting together with stripper wheels and back-friction rollers, to send the bank notes on feed table into conveying path.

The stripper assembly is composed of a shaft, a transport wheel and two stripper wheels. See attached Fig.1, number 20. One function of the stripper wheels is to form a control gate through which only one note is allowed to pass. The other is to produce partial friction forces to send the bottom note on feed table into the counter.

The back-friction roller assembly is mainly composed of an upper pressing roller and its shaft, two back-friction rollers and their shaft, an auxiliary pressing roller assembly, and a one-way clutch. See attached Fig.1, number 23. The function of back-friction rollers is to produce back friction forces, co-acting with stripper wheels, to separate notes.

During the process of counting, as the gap between stripper wheel and back-friction roller directly influences the friction force of note separation, so the adjustment of the gap is very important and suitable gap is the premise for counter's normal work.

##### **1.2 Conveying System**

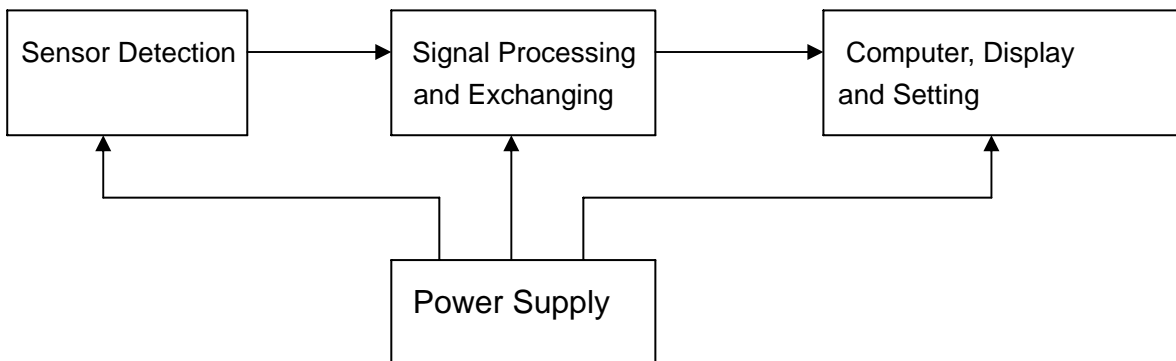
After passing through the feeding system, notes go into the conveying system, which is mainly composed of three groups of conveying wheels. One upper conveying wheel, installed in middle of the stripper assembly, rotates together with the upper pressing roller assembly (No.85). The function of this group of wheels is to pre-accelerate the notes. Two lower conveying wheels are installed at lower conveying wheel assembly (No.21). See attached Fig.1, number 21. The lower conveying wheels rotate together with the two lower pressing rollers installed at the conveying apron assembly (No.22) to speed up the bank notes. Under the co-action of the three groups of conveying wheels, the bank notes can pass smoothly through sensors at a certain speed without relative slippage.

### **1.3 Collecting System**

After passing through the conveying system, notes go into the collecting system, which is mainly composed of a DC motor, a stacker shelf, a shaft and two stacker wheels. See attached Fig.1, number 19. The function of stacker assembly is to slow down the notes and pile them on stacker table in good order.

## **2. ELECTRICAL SYSTEM**

The electrical part is composed of four systems: Power supply system, sensor detection system, signal processing and exchanging system, and computer, display and setting system. Fig.2 shows the relations of four systems.



**Fig.2**

## 2.1 Power Supply System

The power supply unit (No.49) is installed behind the rear cover (No.56).

### 2.1.1 Functions of the system

- Provide the working voltage for the circuits of the other three systems. The value is 4.85-5.25V.
- Provide the working voltage for the motors.
- Provide supply voltage ( +18V) for magnetic detection.

## 2.2 Sensor Detection System

There are several pairs of sensors in the system: feed sensor, stacker sensor, rotation speed sensor, left count sensor, right count sensor and counterfeit detection sensors. The first two are sensors used for controlling, and the rest are for measuring.

### 2.2.1 Feed Sensor (No.45)

The feed sensor, a kind of photoelectric switch, installed at the operation panel assembly (No.1), is used to detect whether there are notes on feed table or not. When notes detected, the photoelectric switch will send pulse signals to the signal processing and exchanging system. Fig.3 shows the electrical principle of the feed sensor.

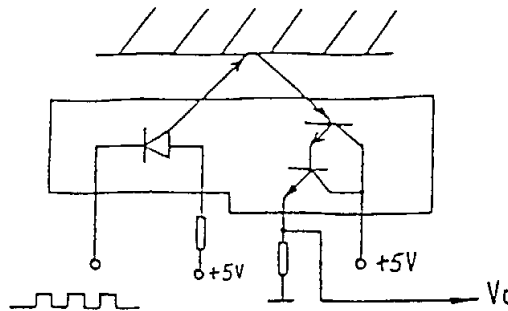


Fig.3

### 2.2.2 Stacker Sensor (No.63 and No.64)

The stacker sensor, composed of infrared light-emitting diode and infrared photo triode which are installed separately on the stacker cover, is used to detect whether there are notes on stacker table. Fig.4 shows the electrical principle of the stacker sensor.

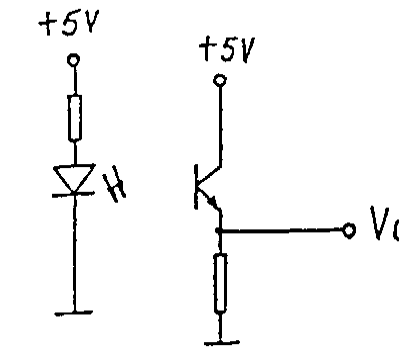
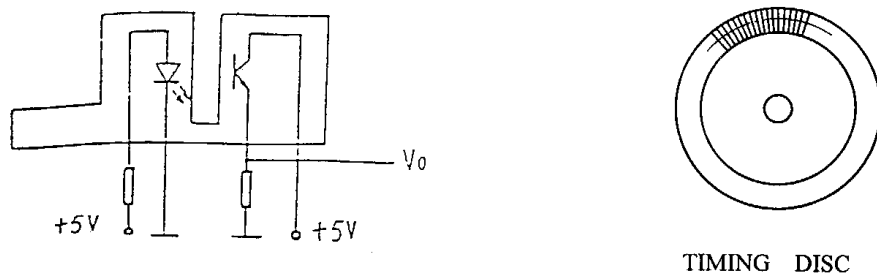


Fig.4

Equipped with above two pairs of sensors, the machine possesses the ability of self-control. The machine will start and stop in accordance with user's operating requirements.

### 2.2.3 Rotation Speed Sensor (No.10)

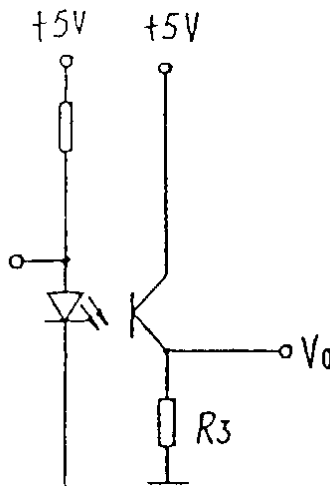
The rotation speed sensor, a kind of photo chopper used to measure rotating speed, is composed of a light-emitting diode and a photo triode and installed at left side plate. When the motor rotates, the timing disc rotates too and the teeth of the disc intermittently cover the photo chopper. Thus, the pulse voltage is sent out. Processed by computer, the pulse voltage is transformed into the rotating speed. Fig.5 shows the electrical principal of the rotation speed sensor.



**Fig.5**

### 2.2.4 Left and Right Count Sensors (No.69, No.81)

The count receiving sensors (No.81) are installed at the conveying apron assembly (No.22), and the transmitting sensors are installed at the Part No. 111 and 112 (Refer to Att.Fig.1). The receiving sensors will send different signals corresponding to different conditions (single note, double notes etc). These signals are sent to the computer for processing. Fig.6 shows the electrical principal of count sensors.



**Fig.6**

The installing requirements for count sensors are very strict. The receiving sensor and transmitting sensor should be installed in right opposite to each other. The relative position of the count sensors has been adjusted properly by the manufacturer. Don't take down the sensors unless they are loose or damaged. If it is necessary to replace the sensors, refer to section 2.4, Chapter 3 for adjustment.

### ***2.3 Signal Processing and Exchanging System***

The signal processing and exchanging system is used to process (amplify, compare, etc.) the output signals provided by sensors. After being processed, these signals, which are in digital mode, will be sent to the computing system. For the electrical principle of this part, refer to attached Fig.12. The components and devices are installed on CPU board (No. 5). See attached Fig.11.

### ***2.4 Computer, Display, and Setting System***

#### ***2.4.1 Computer Circuits***

After selecting, analyzing, comparing and calculating the all input signals, the computer circuits will control relative operating components, displays, motors and sensors, etc. according to preset working mode. For the electrical principle diagram of this part, refer to attached Fig.12. The components and devices are installed on CPU board. See attached Fig.11. The CPU board is installed at the right side plate.

#### ***2.4.2 Display Circuits***

The display circuits are used to fulfil the display of all operation information.

#### ***2.4.3 Setting Circuits***

The setting circuits achieve the selection of each working mode, the setting of parameters and the lead of self-detection program.

## **CHAPTER TWO**

### **DISASSEMBLY & ASSEMBLY PROCEDURES**

This chapter will explain disassembly procedures for the main unit and assemblies. The assembly procedures are basically the exact opposite of those procedures outlined for disassembly. When either assembling or disassembling your machine, be sure that the power is turned off. For adjustment method, refer to Section 1, Chapter3.

#### **1. DISASSEMBLY OF THE MACHINE**

Disassemble the machine according to the following steps (See attached Fig.1).

1. Take down the left cover (No.11) and right cover (No.60).
2. Take down the back cover assembly. Take down the top cover assembly (No.12).
3. Pull out all the connectors on CPU board, loosen off four screws, and then take down the board (No.5).
4. Take down the stacker shelf (No.16).
5. Take down the stacker cover assembly (No.4).

Notes for installing stacker cover: the top end of stacker cover should be put under the conveying apron (No.80).

6. Take down the timing belts (No.26, No.43 and No.44)
7. Take down rotation speed sensor (No.10).
8. Take down the operation panel assembly (No.1).
9. Take down the back-friction roller assembly (No.23).
10. Take down the timing disc (No.30).
11. Take down the lower pulley (No.31).
12. Take down the upper pulley (No.32).
13. Take down the toothed wheel (No.42).

Note: the tightness of the timing belt (No.44) should be adjusted to a proper level by adjusting the four fixing screws of the major motor.

14. Remove the fixed shaft assembly (No.25). Installation of the fixed shaft: the shaft should rotate smoothly, the axial gap should be less than 0.1mm, the flat surface of the shaft should be horizontal, and one end of the spring (No.96) should lean upon the side of the supporting block (No.40).
15. Take down the feed assembly (No.18).
16. Take down the stripper assembly (No.20).
17. Take down the fixed plate (No.17).
18. Take down the conveying apron assembly (No.22).
19. Take down the conveying roller assembly (No.21).

Note for assembling the above assemblies:

Every shaft should rotate smoothly and no axial gap should be allowed. For detail requirements of installation and adjustment of relative gaps, refer to Section 1, Chapter3.

20. Remove the major motor assembly (No.24).
21. Take down the handle (No.34).
22. Take down the stacker assembly (No.19) and all other assemblies.

## **2. DISASSEMBLY OF MAIN ASSEMBLIES**

### ***2.1 Disassembly of Operation Panel Assembly (No.1)***

Disassemble the assembly according to the following order (refer to attached Fig.2).

- a. Pull out the connectors.
- b. Remove the start sensor (No.45).
- c. Take down the display board (No.46) and LCD board (No. 50).

The panel, stuck on the panel cover, should not be removed from the cover usually.

### ***2.2 Disassembly of the Stacker Cover Assembly (No.4)***

Refer to attached Fig.4.

- a. Remove the stacker cover (No.65).
- b. Take down the stacker-transmitting sensor (No.63), stacker receiving sensor (No.64) and sensor bracket (No.66).

Note: Check the output voltage after assembling. Refer to Section 2.2, Chapter3.

### ***2.3 Disassembly of the Stacker Assembly (No.19)***

Disassemble the stacker assembly according to the following steps (refer to attached Fig.5).

- a. Pull out the shaft sleeve (No.79).
- b. Take down the stacker wheels.
- d. Remove the stacker motor (No.74).

Note: For technical requirements, refer to Section 1.7, Chapter 3.

### ***2.4 Disassembly of the Conveying Apron Assembly (No.22)***

According to the following steps (refer to attached Fig.6).

- a. Take down the two count receiving sensors (No.81).
- b. Take down all other parts and assemblies.

### ***2.5 Disassembly of the Back-Friction Roller Assembly (No.23)***

Disassemble the assembly according to the following steps (refer to attached Fig.7).

- a. Take down the pressing roller assembly (No.85).
- b. Take down the one way bearing assy (No.83), the bearing assy (No.91), and the supporting frame (No.86).
- c. Take down the two back-friction rollers (No.90).
- d. Take down the auxiliary pressing roller assembly (No.84).

Technical requirements for installing: The axial gap of the back-friction roller should not be greater than 0.1mm. It could be adjusted through the adjusting washers.

The side plane of the supporting frame should be vertical to the shaft of back-friction roller and the tolerance should not be greater than 0.15mm.

The jump tolerance of the back-friction roller should not be greater than 0.04mm.

## CHAPTER THREE

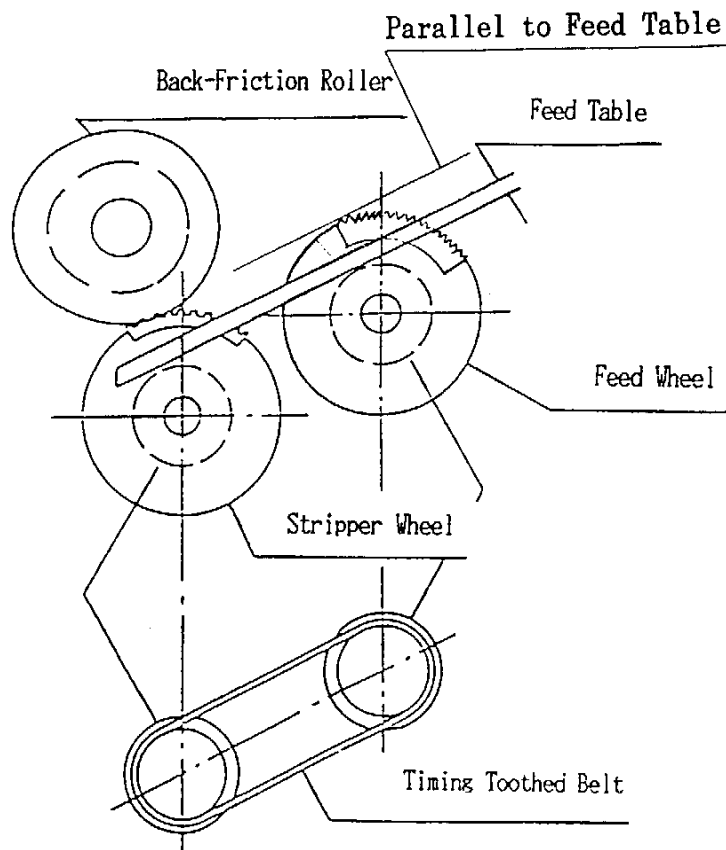
### CHECK & ADJUSTMENT

This chapter will explain in detail mechanical and electrical check and adjustment procedures. Should it be necessary to make any check and adjustment, refer to this chapter before doing so.

#### 1. MECHANICAL ADJUSTMENT

##### ***1.1 Determination of Relative Position between Feed wheel and Stripper wheel (refer to fig.8).***

Turn the feed wheels to the position indicated as Fig 8, turn the stripper wheel to the position at which just one (or two) tooth of the rubber insert of the stripper wheel is covered by back-friction roller, and then put on the timing belt. Check it by turning the feed wheel with hand.

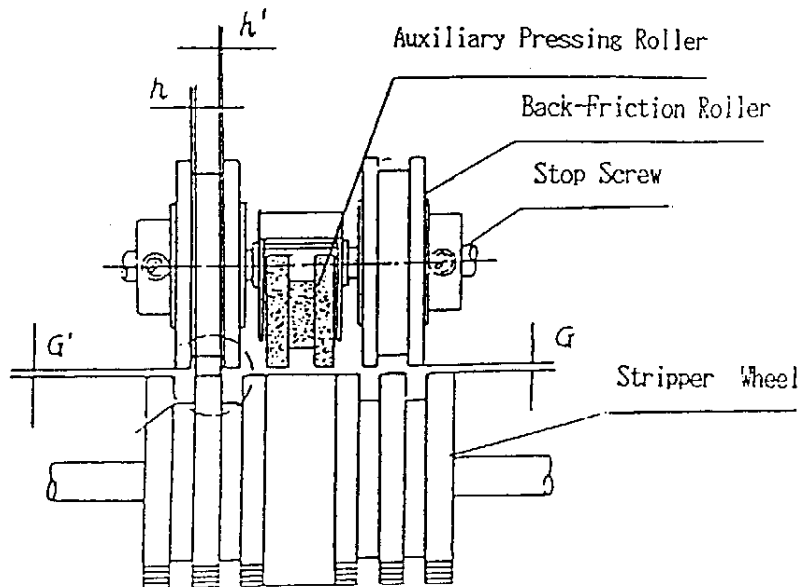


**Fig.8**

##### ***1.2 Adjustment of Side Gap between Groove of Stripper Wheel and Back-Friction Roller***

The side gap  $h$  (refer to fig.9) should be equal to  $h'$  approximately.

Loosen off the stop screws at each back-friction roller, move the back-friction roller in axial direction to adjust the side gap, and fasten the stop screw again after finishing adjustment. Note for installation: The adjusting screw should be loosened thoroughly and plane E should be fitted as closely as possible (see Fig.10).

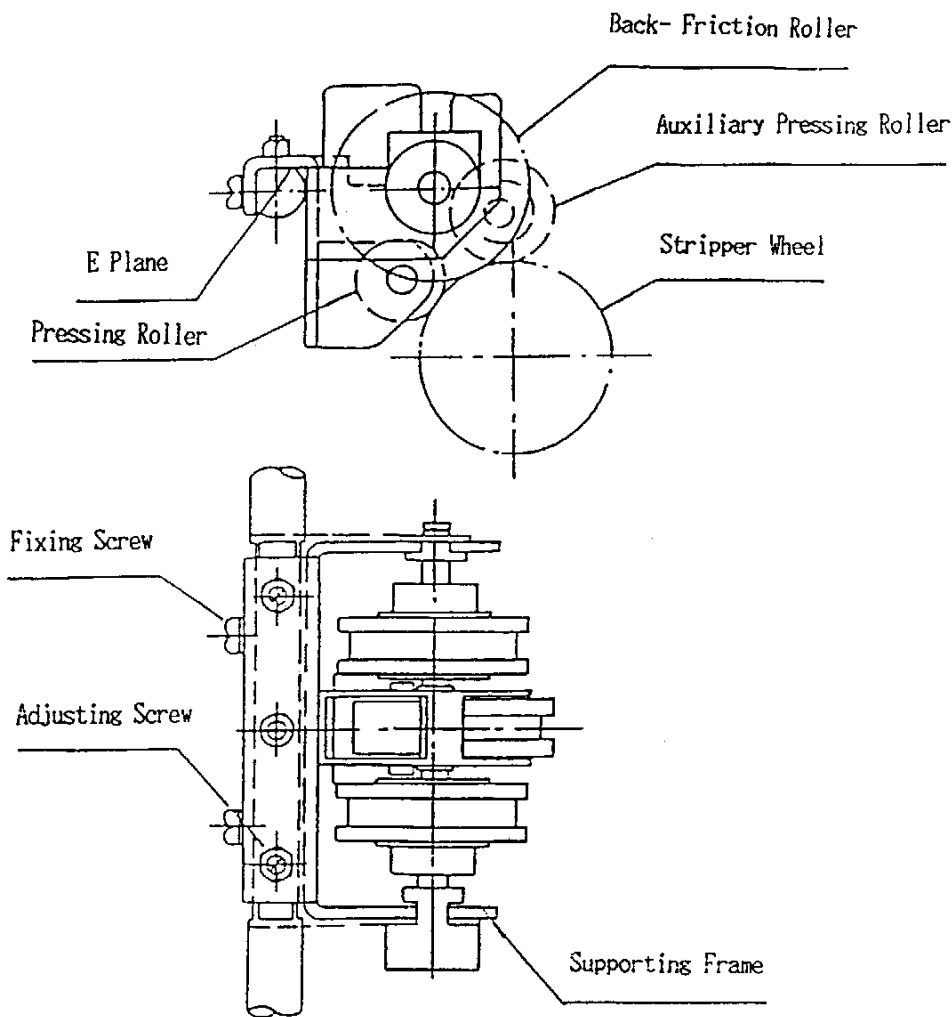


**Fig.9**

### **1.3 Adjustment of Gap between Stripper Wheel and Back-Friction Roller**

The left side gap  $G'$  should be equal to the right side gap  $G$  proximately, and the tolerance should not be greater than 0.03mm (See Fig.9).

Adjusting Method: loosen the screw nut of the adjusting screw and the middle fixing screw, adjust the gap between stripper wheel and back-friction roller by turning the adjusting screw until only one banknote can pass through the gap. Then, check the gap by inserting a new banknote into the gap from left side and then right side. Fasten all screws loosened after the gap meets the requirements. Finally, check the gap again.



**Fig.10**

### **1.4 Setting of the Banknote Thickness Adjusting Knob**

Turn the adjusting screw (No.98) to make the gap between the back friction roller and the smooth surface of stripper wheel (G and G', refer to Fig.9) suitable for just one banknote to pass through. Then put on the thickness knob (No.100) with its mark pointing to "0".

### **1.5 The Adjustment of Stacker Assembly**

The axial gap of the stacker wheel shaft should not be greater than 0.5mm, the stacker motor should rotate smoothly, and the stacker wheel should not vacillate obviously.

## **2. ELECTRICAL CHECK & ADJUSTMENT**

Depending on self-detection program, the counter itself is able to carry out normal electrical check. To select the best voltage, it is necessary to measure the voltage at relative terminals, and this is very important for adjustment in the process of repair or sensor replacement. Refer to Fig 11.

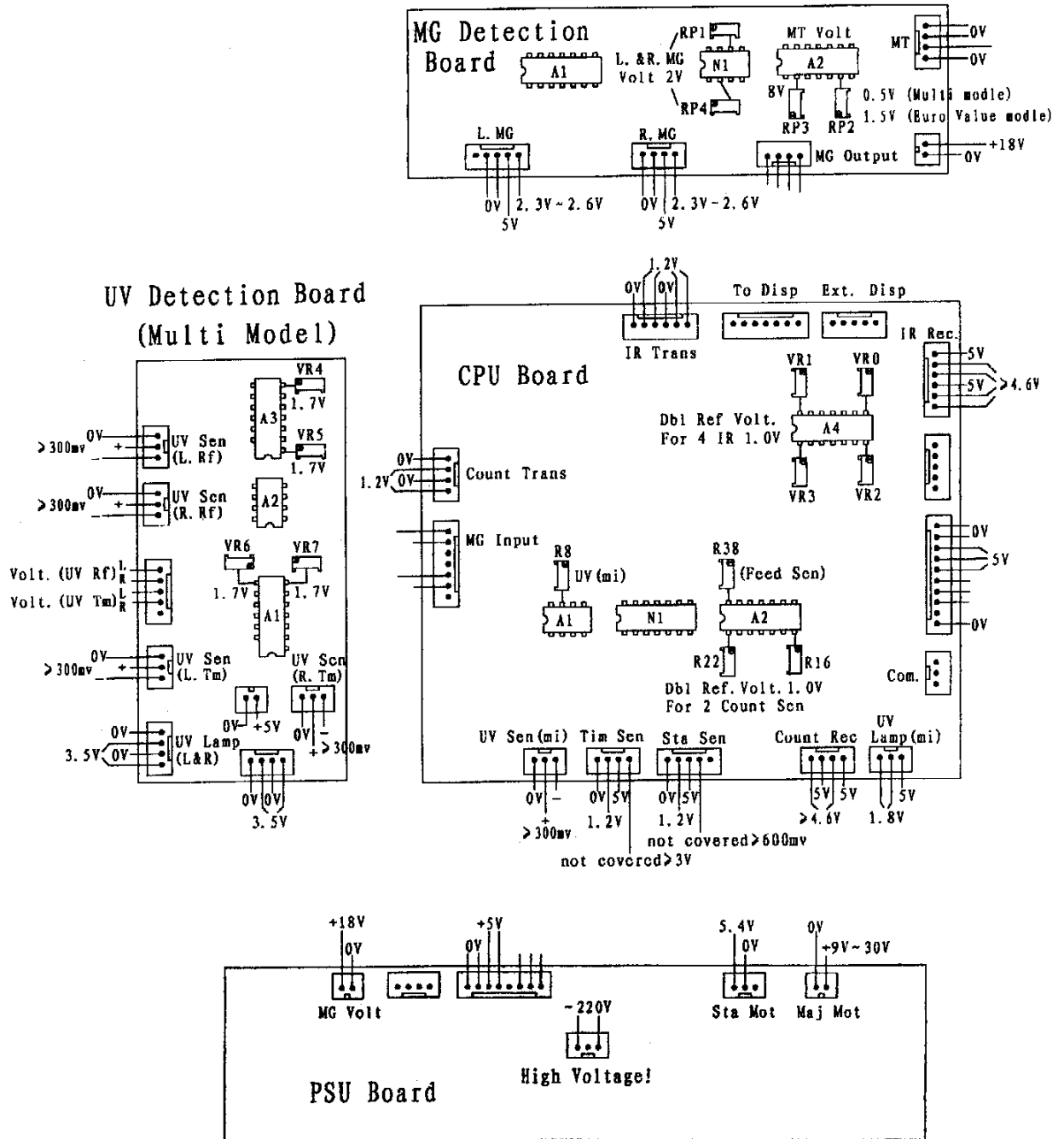


Fig.11

**Important Notes:**

1. Meaning of Abbreviation: L-Left; R-Right; Volt-Voltage; Trans-Transmitting; Disp-Display; Ext-External; Dbl-Double; Ref-Reference; Rec-Receiving; mi-middle; Sen-Sensor; Tim-Timing; Sta-Stacker; Mot-Motor; Maj-Major; Rf-Reflective; Tm-Transmissive;
2. When check the Voltage of all UV sensors, please unplug the connector and then measure the voltage at the relative pins of the plug.
3. When check Volt (UV Tm) by adjusting VR6 and VR7, Double Reference Voltage for 4 IR sensors by adjusting VR0, VR1, VR2 and VR3, and Double Reference Voltage for 2 count sensors by adjusting R22 and R16, please cover the relative sensor by a piece of standard white test paper.

## CHAPTER FOUR

### TROUBLESHOOTING

#### 1. REGULAR MAINTENANCE

- 1.1 Clean the relative sensors (especially the surface of feed sensor and stacker sensor) with brush every day.
- 1.2 Clean the feed table and stacker table with brushes every day.
- 1.3 Clean the surfaces of relative rollers with brush (wipe out the dirty with alcohol) every week.
- 1.4 Inspect the machine thoroughly, get rid of inner dust, and check state of wear and tear of timing belts and rollers (especially the rubber inserts) every half year. Replace the serious worn parts.

Check all assemblies, connectors and plugs. If they are loose, re-fix them tightly. The relative positions among stripper roller, feed roller, and back-friction roller should comply with the technical requirements.

#### 2. TROUBLESHOOTING

The common troubles, possible causes and removal methods are listed below:

***Trouble 1: Count display is blank and motors don't run.***

***Possible causes:*** 1. Fuse burned. 2. Contact faults of connectors on power board or welding points of power cords. 3. Power supply unit defect.

***Removal methods:*** 1. Replace the fuse. 2. Check connectors and welding points. 3. Take down the power board, check relative components and replace the damaged one.

***Trouble 2: Blank display; motors run.***

***Possible cause:*** 1. Loose contact of connecting cable between CPU board and power board. 2. Ground connection of 5V supply. 3. Loose contact of display cable.

***Removal methods:*** 1. Check the connectors. 2. Check the components (especially the left and right count sensors), and adjust the position properly. 3. Check the connectors.

***Trouble 3: Normal count display; motors do not run.***

***Possible causes:*** 1. Major motor jammed. 2. Voltage at input end of motor missing.

***Removal methods:*** 1. Rotate the motor shaft by hand. Replace the motor if it is still jammed. 2. Check the input voltage of the major motor.

***Trouble 4: Machine does not start.***

***Possible causes:*** Dust on feed sensor or stacker sensor. 2. Contact faults of connectors. 3. Sensors damaged.

***Removal methods:*** 1. Clean the surfaces of sensors. 2. Make connectors contact well. 3. Check or replace the relative sensor.

***Trouble 5: UN-smooth counting or frequent double notes chained notes.***

**Possible causes:** 1. No proper gap between back friction roller and stripper wheel. 2. Serious wears and tears of rubber parts of back-friction rollers, stripper wheels, and/or feed rollers. 3. No proper gap or side gap between back-friction roller and stripper wheel. 4. Incorrect output voltage of left or right count sensor.

**Removal methods:** 1. For un-smooth counting, turn clockwise the thickness-adjusting knob; for frequent double or chained notes, turn counterclockwise the adjusting knob. 2. Replace the relative worn rubber parts. 3. Adjust the relative gap according to Section 1.2& 1.3, Chapter 3.4. Adjust the count sensor to a proper value according to Section 2.4, Chapter 3.

***Trouble 6: Half-note appears on display.***

**Possible causes:** 1. Half note detected. 2. Left or right count sensor damaged, or incorrect output voltage.

**Removal methods:** 1. Remove the half note. 2. Check and adjust the output voltage to a proper value according to Section 2.4, Chapter 3 or replace the relative sensor.

***Trouble 7: “Check left or right count sensor” on display.***

**Possible cause:** 1. Contact faults of connectors. 2. Dust on count sensor or sensor damaged.

**Removal methods:** 1. Make connectors contact firmly. 2. Clean the sensor or replace the damaged sensor according to Section 2.4, Chapter 3.

***Trouble 8: “Check stacker sensor” appears on display.***

**Possible causes:** 1. Contact faults of connectors. 2. Dust on stacker sensor or sensor damaged.

**Removal methods:** 1. Make connectors contact firmly. 2. Clean the sensor or replace the damaged sensor according to Section 2.2, Chapter 3.

***Trouble 9: “Check feed sensor” appears on display.***

**Possible cause:** 1. Contact faults of connectors. 2. Dust on feed sensor (No.45) or sensor damaged.

**Removal methods:** 1. Make connectors contact firmly. 2. Clean the sensor or replace the damaged sensor according to Section 2.1, Chapter 3.

***Trouble 10: “Check rotation speed sensor” appears on display.***

**Possible cause:** 1. Contact faults of rotation speed sensor (No.10). 2. Fixing screw of sensor gets loose. No proper relative position between timing disc (No.30) and sensor. 3. Sensor damaged. 4. Major motor (No.24) jammed and damaged.

**Removal methods:** 1. Make connectors contact firmly. 2. Fasten the screw firmly. 3. Check or replace the sensor according to Section 2.3, Chapter 3.4. Replace the major motor.

**CHAPTER FIVE: PARTS & ASSEMBLIES LIST**  
**FOR MULTI-CURRENCY COUNTER & EURO VALUE COUNTER**

<b>No.</b>	<b>Part No</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Location</b>
1	BC8M-001ML	Operation Panel Assembly	Att. Fig.1
	BC8M-001EV	Operation Panel Assembly	Att. Fig.1
4	BC8M-004	Stacker Cover Assembly	Att. Fig.1
5	BC8M-005ML	CPU Board	Att. Fig.1
	BC8M-005EV	CPU Board	Att. Fig.1
10	BC8M-010	Rotation Speed Sensor	Att. Fig.1
11	BC8M-011	Left Cover	Att. Fig.1
12	BC8M-012	Top Cover Assembly	Att. Fig.1
16	BC8M-016	Stacker Shelf	Att. Fig.1
17	BC8M-017	Fixed Plate	Att. Fig.1
18	BC8M-018	Feed Assembly	Att. Fig.1
19	BC8M-019	Stacker Assembly	Att. Fig.1
20	BC8M-020	Stripper Assembly	Att. Fig.1
21	BC8M-021	Conveying Roller Assembly	Att. Fig.1
22	BC8M-022ML	Conveying Apron Assembly	Att. Fig.1
	BC8M-022EV	Conveying Apron Assembly	Att. Fig.1
23	BC8M-023	Back-Friction Roller Assembly	Att. Fig.1
24	BC8M-024	Major Motor Assembly	Att. Fig.1
25	BC8M-025	Fixed Shaft Assembly	Att. Fig.1
26	BC8M-026	Middle Timing Belt	Att. Fig.1
27	BC8M-027	Dust Cover	Att. Fig.1
28	BC8M-028	Bearing	Att. Fig.1
29	BC8M-029	Sensor Bracket	Att. Fig.1
30	BC8M-030	Speed Measuring Disc	Att. Fig.1
31	BC8M-031	Lower Pulley	Att. Fig.1
32	BC8M-032	Upper Pulley	Att. Fig.1
33	BC8M-033	Left Side Plate	Att. Fig.1
34	BC8M-034	Handle	Att. Fig.1
36	BC8M-036	Right Side Plate	Att. Fig.1
37	BC8M-037	Bottom Plate	Att. Fig.1
38	BC8M-038	Rear Cover Bracket	Att. Fig.1
39	BC8M-039	Shaft Sleeve	Att. Fig.1
40	BC8M-040	Supporting Block	Att. Fig.1
41	BC8M-041	Side Cover Bracket	Att. Fig.1
42	BC8M-042	Upper Toothed Wheel	Att. Fig.1
43	BC8M-043	Upper Timing Belt	Att. Fig.1
44	BC8M-044	Lower Timing Belt	Att. Fig.1
45	BC8M-045	Start Sensor	Att. Fig.2
46	BC8M-046ML	Display Board	Att. Fig.2
	BC8M-046EV	Display Board	Att. Fig.2
47	BC8M-047ML	Operation Panel	Att. Fig.2

	BC8M-047EV	Operation Panel	Att. Fig.2
48	BC8M-048	Panel Cover	Att. Fig.2
49	BC8M-049	Power Supply Board Assy	Att. Fig.1
50	BC8M-050	LCD Display	Att. Fig.2
51	BC8M-051	Mains Socket	Att. Fig.1
53	BC8M-053	Power Switch	Att. Fig.1
54	BC8M-054	Exterior Display port	Att. Fig.1
56	BC8M-056	Rear Cover	Att. Fig.1
57	BC8M-057	Communication Port	Att. Fig.1
60	BC8M-060	Right Cover	Att. Fig.1
63	BC8M-063	Stacker Transmitting Sensor	Att. Fig.4
64	BC8M-064	Stacker Receiving Sensor	Att. Fig.4
65	BC8M-065	Stacker Cover	Att. Fig.4
66	BC8M-066	Stacker Sensor Bracket	Att. Fig.4
69	BC8M-069	Count Transmitting Sensor	Att. Fig.1
74	BC8M-074	Stacker Motor	Att. Fig.5
75	BC8M-075	Stacker Wheel Shelf	Att. Fig.5
76	BC8M-076	Stacker Wheel Shaft	Att. Fig.5
78	BC8M-078	Stacker Wheel	Att. Fig.5
79	BC8M-079	Shaft Sleeve	Att. Fig.5
80	BC8M-080ML	Conveying Apron	Att. Fig.6
	BC8M-080EV	Conveying Apron	Att. Fig.6
81	BC8M-081	Count Receiving Sensor	Att. Fig.6
82	BC8M-082	Apron	Att. Fig.7
83	BC8M-083	One Way Bearing Assy	Att. Fig.7
84	BC8M-084	Auxiliary Pressing Roller Assembly	Att. Fig.7
85	BC8M-085	Upper Pressing Roller Assembly	Att. Fig.7
86	BC8M-086	Supporting Frame	Att. Fig.7
88	BC8M-088	Back-Friction Roller Shaft	Att. Fig.7
89	BC8M-089	Top Cover	Att. Fig.3
90	BC8M-090	Back-Friction Roller	Att. Fig.7
91	BC8M-091	Bearing Assy	Att. Fig.7
93	BC8M-093	Toothed Bar	Att. Fig.3
94	BC8M-094	Fixed Shaft	Att. Fig.8
95	BC8M-095	Supporting Block	Att. Fig.8
96	BC8M-096	Torsion Spring	Att. Fig.8
97	BC8M-097	Sleeve	Att. Fig.8
98	BC8M-098	Adjusting Screw	Att. Fig.8
99	BC8M-099	Spring	Att. Fig.8
100	BC8M-100	Knob	Att. Fig.1
104	BC8M-104	Left Banknote Holder	Att. Fig.3
105	BC8M-105	Right Banknote Holder	Att. Fig.3
106	BC8M-106	Minor Gear	Att. Fig.3
107	BC8M-107	MG Detection Head	Att. Fig.6
109	BC8M-109	MG Detection Board	Att. Fig.1
110	BC8M-110	Static Discharge Plate	Att. Fig.4

111	BC8M-111ML	Left IR Transmitting & UV Detection Assembly	Att. Fig.1
	BC8M-111EV	Left IR Transmitting Assembly	Att. Fig.1
112	BC8M-112ML	Right IR Transmitting & UV Lamp Assembly	Att. Fig.1
	BC8M-112EV	Right IR Transmitting Assembly	Att. Fig.1
113	BC8M-113ML	Left IR Receiving & UV Lamp Assembly	Att. Fig.6
	BC8M-113EV	Left IR Receiving Assembly	Att. Fig.6
114	BC8M-114ML	Right IR Receiving & UV Detection Assembly	Att. Fig.6
	BC8M-114EV	Right IR Receiving Assembly	Att. Fig.6
115	BC8M-115	UV Lamp	Att. Fig.6
116	BC8M-116	UV Sensor	Att. Fig.6
117	BC8M-117	UV Lamp Holder	Att. Fig.6
118	BC8M-118	MT Detection Sensor	Att. Fig.6
119	BC8M-119	Lower Pressing Roller Assembly	Att. Fig.6
120	BC8M-120	UV Detection Board	Att. Fig.1
121	BC8M-121	Permanent Magnet	Att. Fig.6
122	BC8M-122	Leaf Spring	Att. Fig.6

**NOTE:**

MOST OF PARTS AND ASSEMBLIES FOR MULTI CURRENCY MODEL AND EURO VALUE MODEL ARE SAME. PART NUMBER WITH –ML IS FOR MULTI CURRENCY MODEL ONLY AND PART NUMBER WITH –EV IS FOR EURO VALUE MODEL ONLY. WHEN ORDER SPARE PARTS, MAKE SURE THE PART NUMBER IS CORRECT.

## **CHAPTER SIX: ATTACHED FIGURES FOR MULTI CURRENCY MODEL**

Attached Fig.1: Exploded Diagram of the Machine

Attached Fig.2: Exploded Diagram of the Operation Panel Assembly (PART NO. BC8M-001)

Attached Fig.3: Exploded Diagram of the Top Cover Assembly (PART NO. BC8M-012)

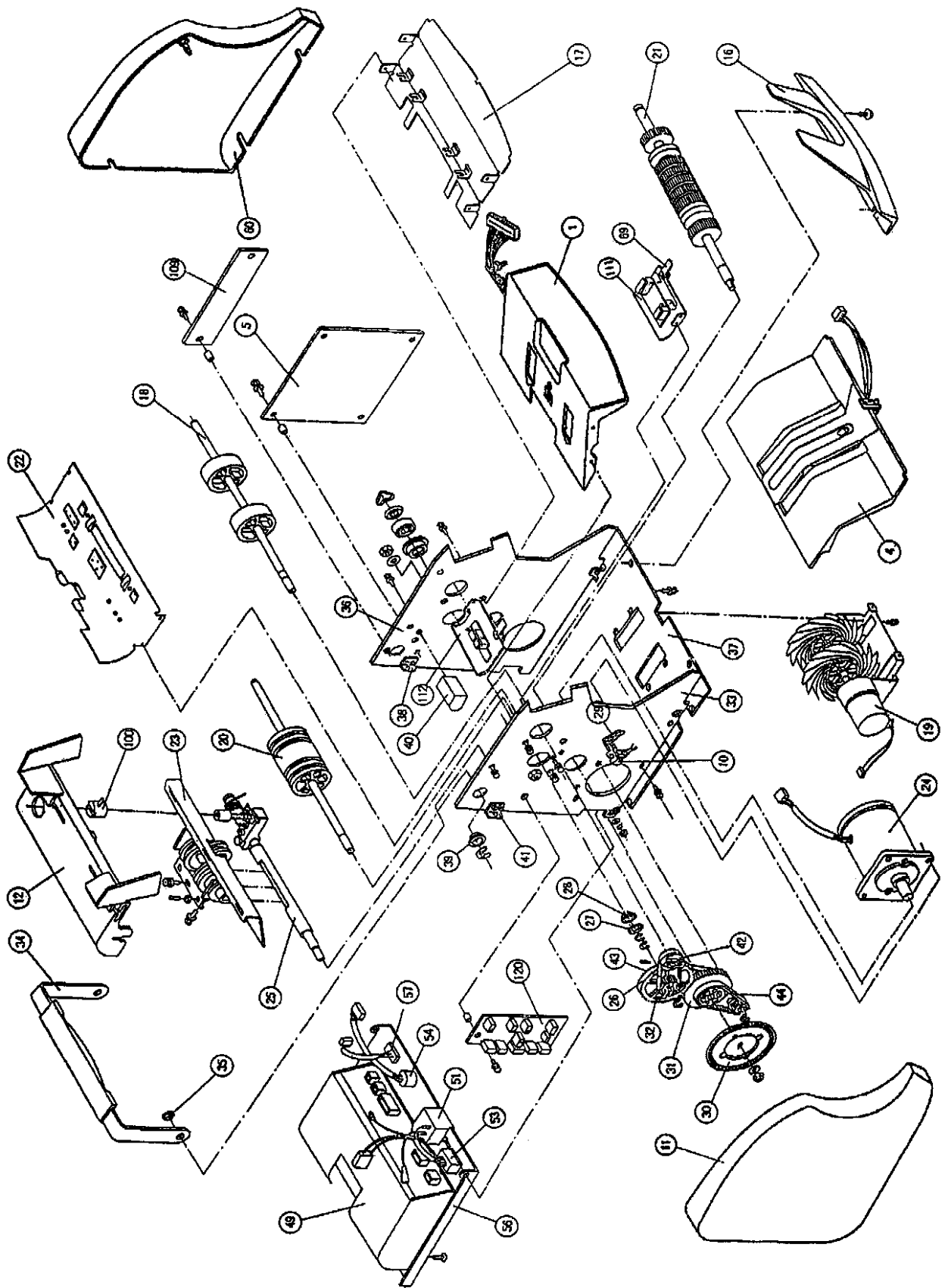
Attached Fig.4: Exploded Diagram of the Stacker Cover Assembly (PART NO. BC8M-004)

Attached Fig.5: Exploded Diagram of the Stacker Assembly (PART NO. BC8M-019)

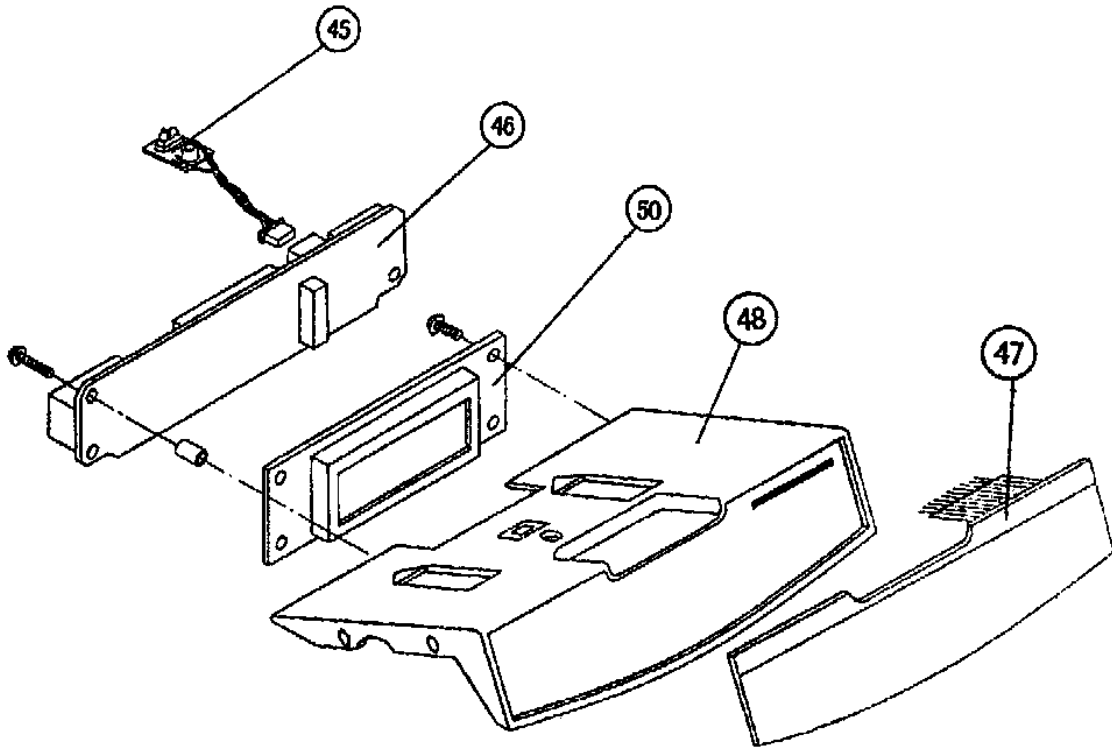
Attached Fig.6: Exploded Diagram of the Conveying Apron Assembly (PART NO. BC8M-022)

Attached Fig.7: Exploded Diagram of the Back-Friction Roller Assembly (PART NO. BC8M-023)

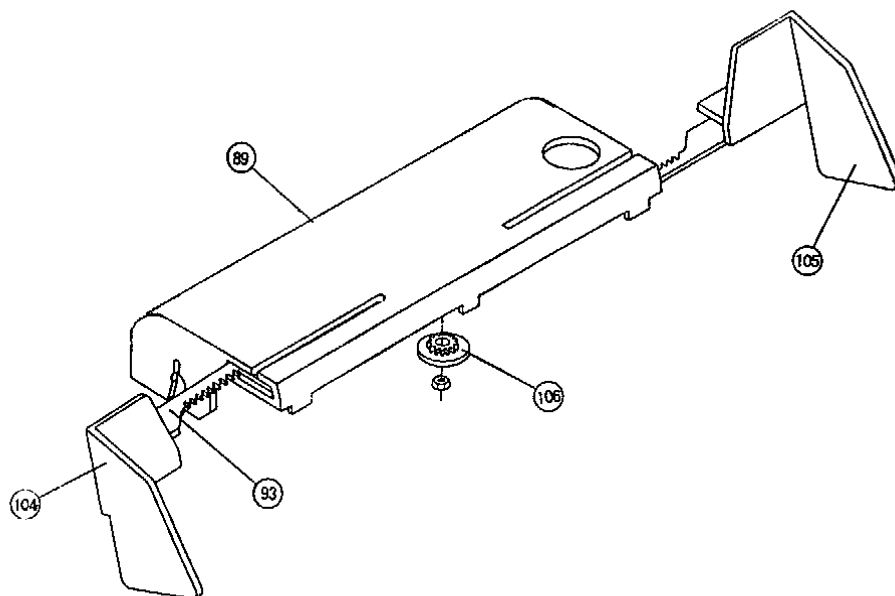
Attached Fig.8: Exploded Diagram of the Fixed Shaft Assembly (PART NO. BC8M-025)



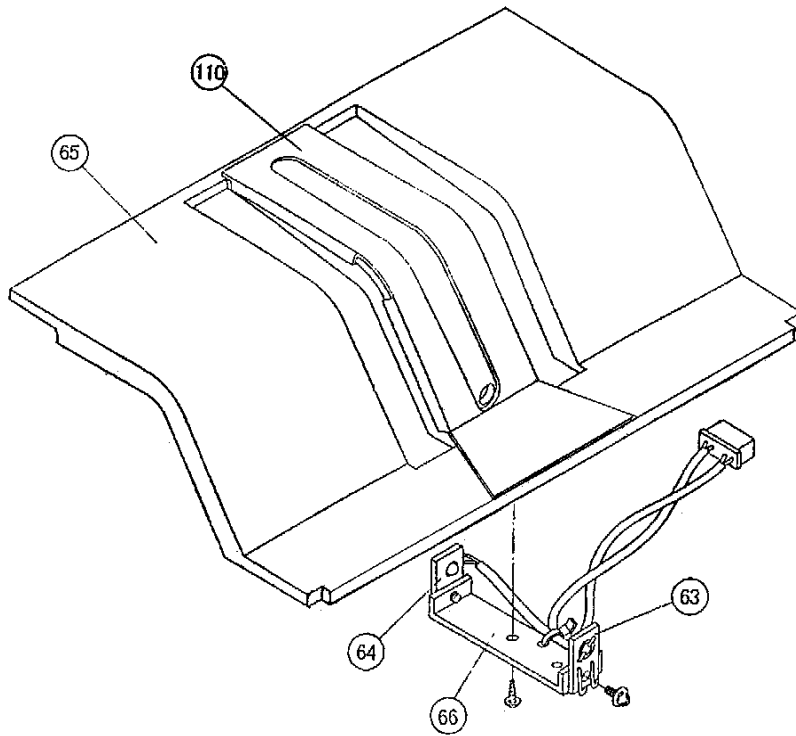
Att.Fig.1 Exploded Diagram of Machine



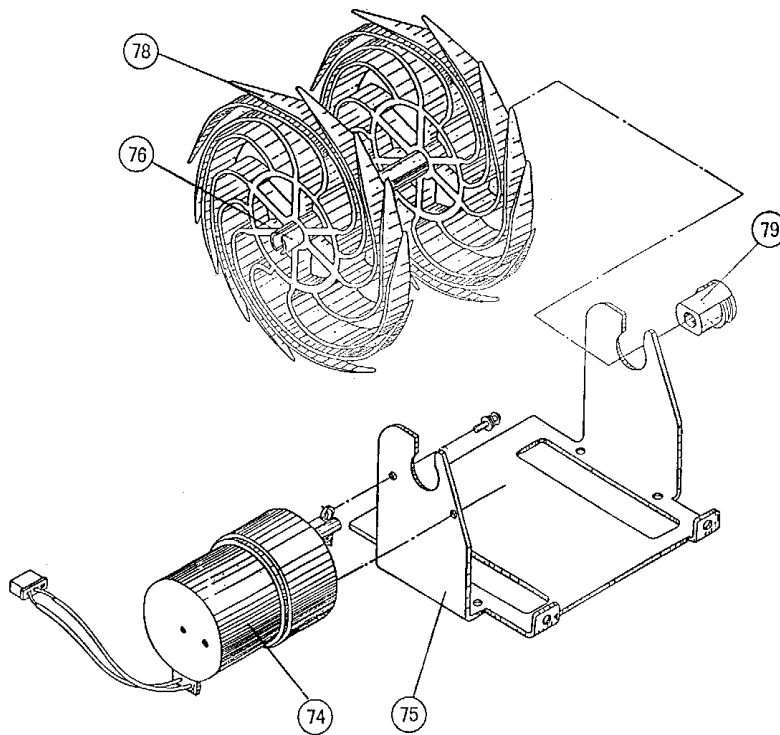
Attached Fig. 2 Exploded Diagram of Operation Panel Assembly (PART NO. BC8M-001)



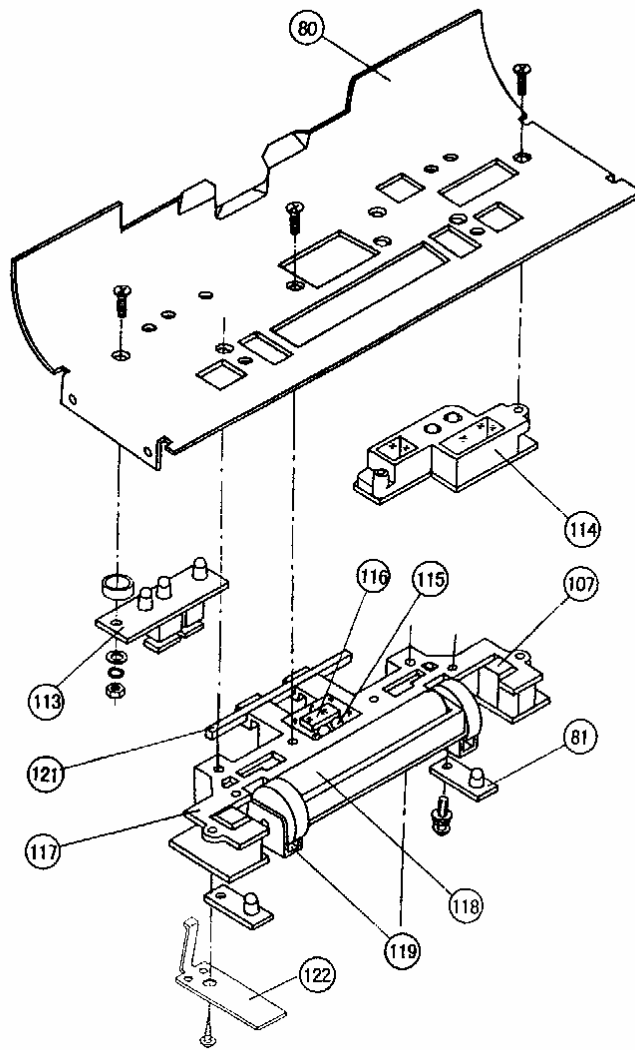
Attached Fig.3 Exploded Diagram of Top Cover Assembly (PART NO. BC8M-012)



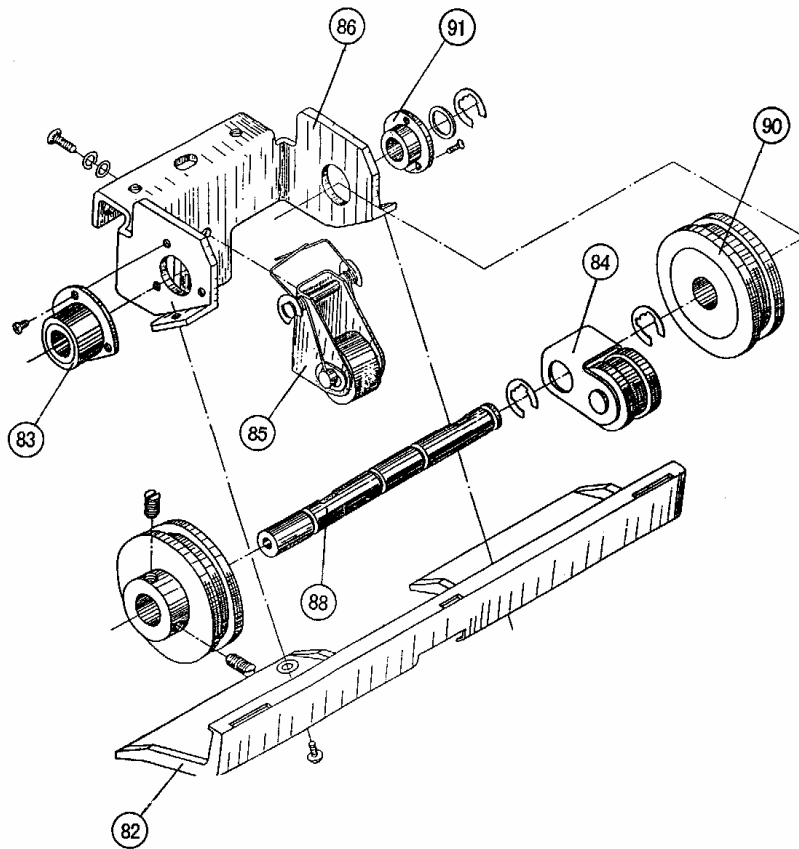
Attached Fig.4 Exploded Diagram of Stacker Cover Assembly (PART NO.BC8M-004)



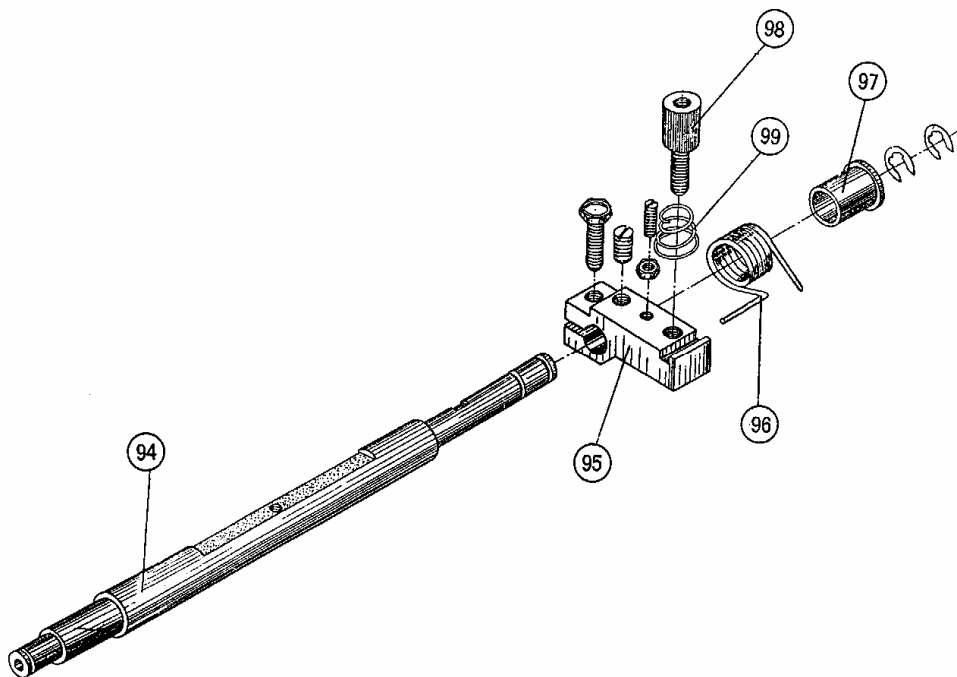
Attached Fig.5 Exploded Diagram of Stacker Assembly (PART NO. BC8M-019)



Attached Fig.6 Exploded Diagram of Conveying Apron Assembly (PART NO. BC8M-022ML)



Attached Fig. 7 Exploded Diagram of Back-Friction Roller Assembly (PART NO BC8M-023)



Attached Fig.8 Exploded Diagram of Fixed Shaft Assembly (PART NO. BC8M-025)