

#### **Automatic Sensor Signals**





# Or link to other Sensor Signals for fully automatic block signalling Can be used on both DC & DCC - Feather & Theatre versions **Automatic Coach Lighting**

DC & AUTO WIRE 00 DCC AUTO FREE HO

Easy to fit - no wiring or switch - senses motion & turns on! Turns off automatically - fits most coaches - may be cut down No pickups or wires so works on regular DC & DCC

Traditional warm white or modern cool white Also with tail light, sparking, door beeps and door light effects

## Servo Controller

Controls standard radio control servo from DCC, Track Sensor or Mimic switch

Ideal for animating Level Crossing barriers / gates, Slow points or signals, Coal hopper Easy to wire and set up - connects directly to DCC or 8-16 volts smooth DC supply

## **Relay Controller**

Two channel Relay unit which can be controlled by Track Sensor, Sensor Signal or DCC Enables remote control of motors, solenoids, lamps etc

Incorporates two heavy duty relays with changeover contacts rated at 8-24 volts at 3 A

#### Automatic Train Control

Link Sensor Signals to Relay Controller for automatic trains which stop at red lights!

Can be used on DC or DCC Layouts
Easy wiring: Sensor Signal link with one wire and Isolated braking section two wires.

Also supports ABC fitted DCC Loco's for gradual slow down and speed up with sound

## Tools, LEDs & Accessories

We offer a range of LED packs, battery holders, wire, switches & terminals Also handy modelling tools including precision cutters, drill bits & spare batteries

## **Smart Screen**

00 H0

• Real working animated screen - customise with your message • Use DCC to program - then can be run on DC or DCC • Trigger messages with DCC, swtiches, track sensors or just cycle

Message can change with direction of train on both DC & DCC

Display upto 10 different messages - can also show real time clock
 Range of enclosure available - Programming service available

Small - w 31mm x h 9.5mm x d 4.5mm

• Stationary top line - bottom line automatically scrolls

SEE WWW.TRAIN-TECH.COM OR ASK FOR FREE COLOUR BROCHURE



## LED 11 Warm White Coach LED set Ideal for AL Auto Lighting modules

- Pack of Six 3mmø LEDs with connecting wire
- Warm White simulates older style lighting
- Ideal for Train-Tech AL3, AL21,22, 23,24 etc
- Or use on DC or battery using resistors supplied

## www.Train-Tech.com

See our website, your local model shop or contact us for a free colour brochure Train-Tech, Gaugemaster House, Gaugemaster Way, Ford Road, Arundel, BN18 0BN Telephone 01903 884321 • email train-tech@gaugemaster.co.uk

• DCC Signal Controllers - Wire in any LED signals to control from DCC accessory address Automatic Signal Controllers - Make any LED signal kit into an Automatic Signal!

post & base plus detailing kit

Low cost - adapt to your own design Control by switches or signal controller LEDs are prefitted to a narrow PCBGround signals - modern & original Feather & Theatre kits available Signal Head only for gantries etc

Signal Controllers

1010

• Dapol Semaphore Controllers - Control Dapol Semaphores by DCC or automatically

## LED 11 - Set of 6 Warm White LEDs for lighting coaches, cabs etc.

#### CAUTION - ALWAYS SWITCH OFF POWER TO YOUR LAYOUT BEFORE CONNECTING OR DISCONNECTING ACCESSORIES

#### **LED 11 Contents**

6 x Warm white 3mm diameter LEDs Tinned copper wire for connections 6 x  $1 \text{K}\Omega$  resistors for use on DC

#### Introduction

This set of LEDs is primarily intended for use with the Train-Tech AL Automatic Light modules for lighting coaches etc but can equally well be used for many other applications. The LEDs are called Warm white because their shade simulates the warmer red-white of traditional filament bulb and oil lamps as used on older railways (Cold white LEDs to simulate modern florescent and LED lighting are also available)

These instructions include basic information on connecting and using LEDs with AL modules and regular DC supplies. Always use resistors when using LEDs with regular batteries or DC supplies, though note that you do not need to use resistors when LEDs are connected to Train-Tech AL and LFX modules as resistors have already been built into these light controllers.

#### **General information on LEDs**

LEDs are really useful lights which, unlike their conventional filament bulb counterparts, are robust, low power and if used correctly can effectively last forever. But there are important considerations to using them.

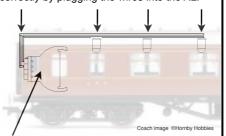
LED stands for Light Emitting Diode and a diode is an electronic component which only works electrically in one direction, so always need to be fitted the correct way round to work correctly and last. Whilst LED's will work on AC (alternating current or DCC which is a form of AC) for a while, continuous use on AC or reverse connection will reduce the life. Most standard miniature LEDs which a modeller will use must only have a maximum voltage of 2 to 3 volts applied, so current flowing through the LED needs to be reduced and this is usually done by a resistor in series (in between), typically 1000 ohms for a 12 V supply. However to make wiring easier for modellers all Train-Tech LFX and Signal LED controllers already have resistors built in so that LEDs can connect directly to the module without the need for any resistors.

Train-Tech also offer packs of various LEDs for modellers and these always come with instructions and also suitable resistors for using them on a standard Model Railway 12V DC supply.

#### Using the LEDs with AL Modules

If using the LEDs in this set with an AL Automatic Light controller please also refer to the detailed instructions included with the module.

Using the tinned copper wire supplied connect multiple LEDs in parallel (across) each other by ideally soldering or by carefully twisting the wire around each LED leg, checking all are connected the same way around (see LED connections below to identify polarity). Before fitting LEDs in your model check they all light correctly by plugging the wires into the AL.



Hide AL module in end, base or roof of coach holding it in place with foam, 'BluTack' etc. Use insulating tape to hold the wire and LEDs in place and prevent short circuits.

**Tip** To diffuse the light from LEDs **lightly** roughen the LED tip with emery paper or a file

#### **LED** connections

As explained previously most LEDs have a polarity and must be connected the correct way round to light. The most popular LEDs come in 3mm and 5mm diameter cases and look similar to this:



The best indication of polarity on this type of LED is to find the flat side on the round base. This side usually indicates the negative (Cathode) connection and the other wire the positive (Anode) connection to power.

Another very small LED we supply for some Train-Tech products looks like this:



There are many LEDs on the market and it is good to experiment, but check manufacturers data for specific connection information as there are no real standards.

Remember to always use a resistor in series with the LED when using it on a standard DC power supply or battery.

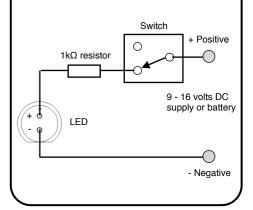
#### Using the LEDs with a DC supply

These LEDs may also be used with a standard DC power supply or battery.

If using them on DC it is very important to connect a resistor in series (in between) the LED and the power supply or permanent damage to the LED will result. (See below)

This pack includes a  $1K\Omega$  resistor for every LED supplied.

#### Wiring LED, switch and resistor



#### Resistors

We offer the following for interest only - a modeller does not usually have to know what a component does, just when to use it. Resistors are probably the most commonly used electronic component. They offer a resistance to flow of current in a circuit by converting the 'resisted' energy into heat, though in practice you will not usually be able to detect the heat dissipated because of the small amounts of power usually involved. Every resistor has a resistance value measured in ohms, often shown as  $\Omega$  or sometimes R. The resistors supplied with our LEDs are  $1K\Omega$ ; 1 kilo ohm or 1000 ohms. There are many different values of resistor and most are colour coded to indicate their value. For interest, this is the colour code system in case you ever need to identify one:

Red	2	Violet	7
Orange	3	Grey	8
Yellow	4	White	9
1st Digit		Last ba silver o % toler	r gold-

Green

Blue

Number of extra 0's

5

6

Black

Brown 1

2nd Digit

So a  $1000\Omega(1k\Omega)$  resistor is colour coded: Brown = 1; Black = 0; Red = 0 0