

# **Automatic Sensor Signals**



Used own & signal changes back to green after train short time 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



# LED19 3mm Red White Bicolour LED Ideal for loco direction lights

- Pack of 3 x 3mm Bi-colour LEDs with resistors
- Light red or white with change of polarity
- Ideal for locomotive direction lights

# 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

post & base plus detailing kit

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

Signal Controllers

1010

### LED 19 - Pack of 3 Red and White Bi-colour 3mm diameter LEDs

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

#### **LED 19 Contents**

3 x 3mm Red White Bi-colour LEDs 3 x 1KΩ resistors for use on DC

#### Introduction

The LEDs in this pack each contain both a red and a white LED so that when DC is applied in one direction the red LED will light and when reversed the white LED will light. It can be useful to use as a polarity indicator or most usefully in model railways for for use in locomotive lighting connected to the DC motor connections via a resistor so that it will light as white headlights or red taillights depending on the direction of travel.

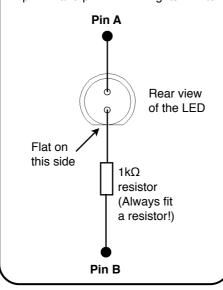
Always use resistors when using LEDs with regular batteries or DC supplies, though note that you do not need to use resistors when LEDs are connected to Train-Tech AL and LFX modules as resistors have already been built into these light controllers.

#### Bi-colour LEDs

Each Bicolour LED contains a white and a red LED which are internally connected in parallel (across) each other at opposite polarities.

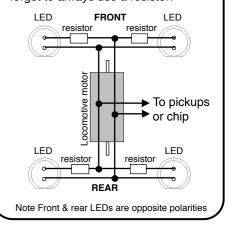
This means that when + is connected to one pin and - to the other it will light red, and when connected the other way around it will light white.

If pin A + and pin B - LED lights: Red If pin A - and pin B + LED lights: White



# Using Bi-colour LEDs in a loco

Bi-colour LEDs may be fitted in a loco as headlights/tailights. The direction of the motor in most DC locos is changed by reversing the polarity. Therefore if we wire the Red and White Bi-colour LEDs to the motor connections they will light white or red depending on direction. Below see the suggested wiring diagram for the LEDs to the motor. If you have a multimeter you can check the polarity of the motor, but if not just find out which way round to wire the LEDs by trail and error. Don't forget to always use a resistor!



### **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.

### **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. The higher the value of resistor the lower the brightness of the LED.

### 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:

Diack	U	arcon	J
Brown	1	Blue	6
Red	2	Violet	7
Orange	3	Grey	8
Yellow	4	White	9
		-	

Λ

Green

Black

Last band is silver or gold-% tolerance 1st Diait Number of extra 0's 2nd Digit

So a  $1000\Omega(1k\Omega)$  resistor is colour coded: Brown = 1; Black = 0; Red = 0.0