

# **Automatic Sensor Signals**

Detects train and changes signal automatically to red



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



# LED 20 3mm Warm White LEDs for 9-12 volts with wires - pack of 10

- Pack 10 x Warm White 3mm LEDs for 9-12 volts
- Easy to connect 20cm wires & resistors built in
- Ideal for lighting buildings, coaches, vehicles etc

# 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

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

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

# LED 20 - Pack of 10 x Warm White 3mm LEDs for direct connection to 9 - 12 volts

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

# Introduction

## **LED 20 Contents**

10 x Warm white 3mm 9-12V LEDs

This set of 10 LED lights are ideal for lighting buildings, coaches, vehicles etc and come with 20cm leads and current limiting resistors already fitted. This set is warm white, which means they produce a yellowy white similar to the light which comes from traditional filament light bulbs.

Most LEDs can only be powered from a maximum of 2 to 3 volts DC (depending on type) and so have to have a resistor fitted in series to allow them to work on higher voltages like the 12 volts found on a model railway layout (see below). However the LEDs in this pack have a resistor wired in between one of the LED connections so that they can be powered directly from 9 to 12 volts without having to fit a resistor.

See below for more detailed information about LEDs.

### **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.

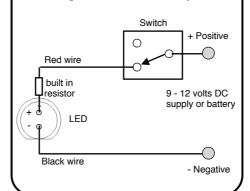
Train-Tech also offer packs of various LEDs for modellers and these always come with instructions and also suitable resistors for using them on a standard Model Railway 12V DC supply.

# Using LEDs with a DC supply

LEDs have a polarity, which means they will only light if connected the correct way onto the power supply. On these LEDs with wires fitted the black wire should be connected to the - negative supply and the red wire connected to the + positive.

Note: As these LEDs have a resistor built-in no damage will happen as a result of connecting them the wrong way round to the power supply, but they will not light.

# Wiring LED to switch and power



### **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.

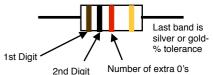
# Tips on lighting with LEDs

- Traditional filament bulbs tend to spread light all around, but the LEDs in this set are quite directional, with most of the light coming out of the front of the LED. This is good for things like headlights or spot lights which need a beam, but less suitable for lighting buildings or coaches etc. If you need a more even spread of light around the LED you can diffuse the light by roughening up the clear gloss surface of the LED using emery paper or similar it is surprisingly easy and effective!
- Another tip to help light buildings is to use reflective surfaces inside rooms etc. For example most card models of buildings have just a dark grey surface on the inside of rooms which not only looks dull but also does not spread light very well. Painting the inside walls a light colour, or gluing a paper surface like wallpaper will really enhance the light effect and make rooms more natural, especially if you use different colours (curtains too!).

### 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:

Black	0	Green	5
Brown	1	Blue	6
Red	2	Violet	7
Orange	3	Grey	8
Yellow	4	White	9



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