

AHB/AOCR
ELECTRONIC INDICATION UNIT
AND
TRANSMISSION SYSTEM

January 1989

Electronic Indication Unit

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Introduction

The purpose of the AHB/AOCR Electronic Indication Unit is to provide the signalman with an indication of the condition of an automatic crossing in his section.

These indications are given by LED's mounted on the faceplate of the unit and are as follows:-

Crossing in order, power off (red) - LED 1

Crossing in order, power on (yellow) - LED 2

Failed/local control (red) - LED 3

The faceplate also contains two switches.

- Switch 1 Positioned between LED 1 and LED2 and engraved with a line which should be aligned with the valid indication.

- Switch 2 Positioned between LED 2 and LED 3. Again the knob has been engraved with a line which should be aligned with the valid indication.

Operation

Normally only one LED will be lit and no action will be required by the signalman. Since the normal condition of the crossing is "Crossing in order, power on" this will be LED 2.

Should there be a loss of power at the crossing LED 2 will go out and LED 1 will flash. A buzzer will sound, to draw the signalman's attention to the change of state, and he will be required to acknowledge this by changing the position of switch 1 (aligning the knob with the valid indication).

When the switch is correctly positioned LED 1 will be constantly lit and the buzzer will be silenced.

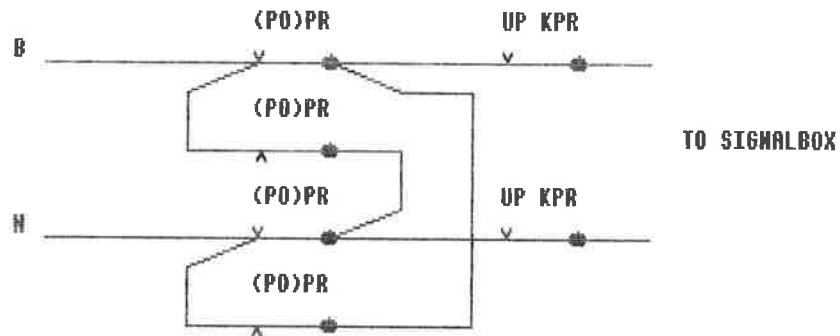
When the power is restored, LED 1 will go out, LED 2 flash, and the buzzer sound (until the switch is aligned with LED 2, acknowledging restoration and steadying LED 2).

Should the crossing fail or local control be taken (e.g. for maintenance purposes), LED 1 and LED 2 will go out, LED 3 will flash and the buzzer will sound (to draw the signalman's attention to the change of state). He will then be required to acknowledge this by changing the position of switch 2 (aligning the knob with the valid indication). LED 3 will then steady.

When the fault is rectified, or control is returned to the signalman, LED 2 will flash and the buzzer sound. The signalman should acknowledge this by realigning switch 2 with LED2 (power on). LED 2 will then steady.

Implementation

The circuit shown is required at the crossing.



When the barriers are raised the UP KPR (barriers up indication repeat relay) is energised.

This sends a voltage from the crossing, (via a pole route, cables or a mixture of both), to the signalbox. The presence of this voltage on the line is detected by the Electronic Indication Unit which gives a crossing in order indication.

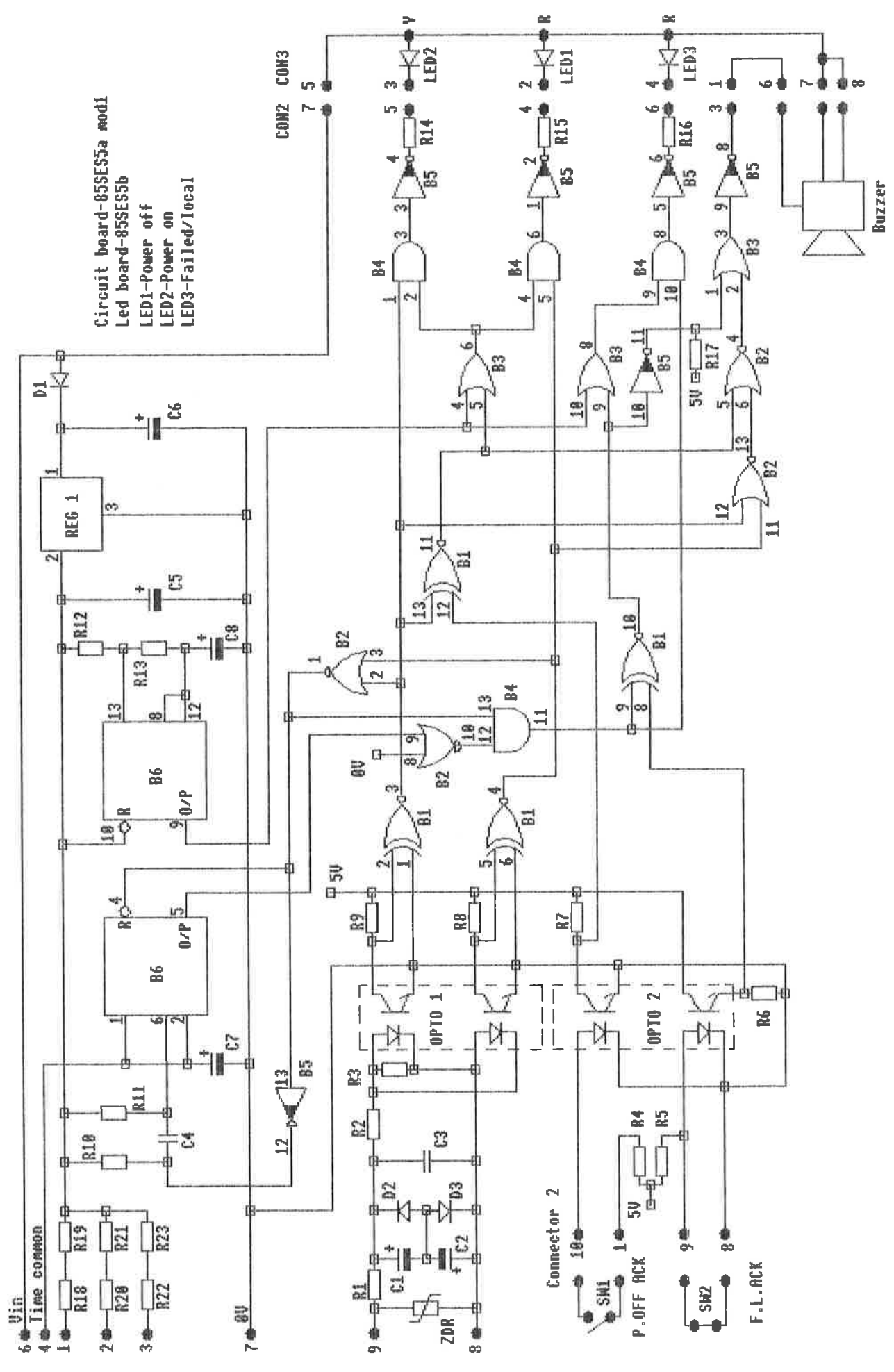
The contacts of the (PO)PR power on repeat relay form a pole change circuit. Thus, with the barriers up, the polarity of the line voltage present at the Electronic Indication Unit can be used to determine whether power is present at the crossing.

When the barriers are down the UP KPR is de-energised and the feed from the crossing to the signal box is cut. The Electronic Indication Unit detects that no voltage is present on the line.

During the crossings normal operation the barriers will be lowered. To prevent this giving a false failure indication, a time delay is built into the Electronic Indication Unit as follows:-

AHB	Single line working	3 mins.
	Double line working	4 mins
AOCR	No delay	

If the voltage is still not present on the line after this delay a failed/local indication will be given.



Circuit board-85SES5a mod1
 Led board-85SES5b
 LED1-Power off
 LED2-Power on
 LED3-Failed/local

Connector 1

6 Vin
 4 Time common
 1
 2
 3
 7 0V

9
 ZDR
 8

Connector 2

SW1
 P.OFF ACK
 1
 5V
 9
 SW2
 8

F.L.ACK

CON2 CON3

Buzzer

The circuit can be considered as consisting of the following section:-

SUPPLY REGULATION:- The logic circuit requires a smooth, constant 5VDC supply to operate correctly. The circuit is based on National Semiconductor's LM340 series fixed rail voltage regulator and requires a minimum input voltage of 7VDC. A series diode (D2) is provided for reverse voltage protection.

INPUT:- The circuit will operate over a voltage range of 24 to 50 volts. This part of the circuit is completely isolated from the rest of the card by the use of the opto-isolator OPTO 1 (ILCT6) and forms a buffer between the lines and the logic circuit.

THE 556 TIMER:- The 556 timer is split into two sections:-

1. Monostable - used for timing.
2. Oscillator - provides flashing LED supply.

The monostable provides the desired delay in response to the changes at the crossing.

The oscillator is used to produce a flashing supply and its timing components are selected to give an output of 1Hz.

LOGIC:- This decodes the line voltage to give the required indications.

OUTPUT:- The drive circuit for the LED's and buzzer is an open collector, inverting buffer (MM7406). This enables the indications to be driven from the unregulated supply thus isolating them from the logic.

Diagrams included: Circuit Diagram.
 Front & Back panel drilling details.
 Front panel labeling.

Description Mod1

The unit is built in a Bicc Vero "Apollo" case (seafoam & chocolate brown - SES standard colours).

The back panel is brushed aluminium and is machined to allow the fitting of the barrier and marker strip (Drawing No.4).

The front panel is chocolate brown plastic and is machined to accommodate the buzzer, two switches and three Led's (Drawing No.4).

Earlier versions had painted aluminium front and back panels (Drawing No.3).

The circuit board (85SES5A Mod1) is populated using the circuit diagram, material list and silk screen legend on the printed circuit board bearing in mind that Connector 1 is mounted on the underside of the PCB. The PCB is located in the position nearest the rear panel with the components facing the front panel. This aids the removal of the lid.

The circuit board (85SES5B) is populated using the circuit diagram, material list and silk screen legend on the printed circuit board bearing in mind that Led's 1,2 and 3 are mounted on the underside of the PCB. This board is mounted on the front panel by the Led lenses.

Ribbon cables connect the barrier strip to connector 1 and connector 2 to connector 3. The buzzer is also terminated on connector 3.

Connector allocation:-

<u>Connector 1</u>	<u>Core colour</u>	<u>Barrier strip</u>
1	Black	1
2	Brown	2
3	Red	3
4	Orange	4
5	Yellow	--
6	Green	7
7	Blue	8
8	Violet	11
9	Grey	12
10	----	--

Connector allocation cont.

<u>Connector 2</u>	<u>Core colour</u>	<u>Allocation</u>	<u>Connector 3</u>
1	Grey	SW 1 pull up	
2	----		
3	Black	Buzzer o/p	1
4	Brown	Power off	2
5	Red	Power on	3
6	Orange	Failed/Local	4
7	Yellow	unregulated Supply	5
8	Green	SW 2	
9	Blue	SW 2 pull up	
10	Violet	SW 1	
	Black	Buzzer i/p	6
	Red	Buzzer unreg. sup.	7
	White	Buzzer unreg. sup.	8

See NOTES for further details.

The connections to the terminal barrier strip mounted on the back panel of the unit are as follows:-

Terminal 1:	1 second. (Immediately)	
Terminal 2:	3 minutes.	
Terminal 3:	4 minutes.	
Terminal 4:	Time common.	
Terminal 5:	No connection.	
Terminal 6:	No connection.	
Terminal 7:	B12.	Recommended supply voltage
Terminal 8:	N12.	
Terminal 9:	No connection.	
Terminal 10:	No connection.	
Terminal 11:	-ve Line normal.	
Terminal 12:	+ve Line normal.	

NOTE:

Time delays **MUST** be set by linking terminals 1, 2 or 3 to terminal 4 as required.

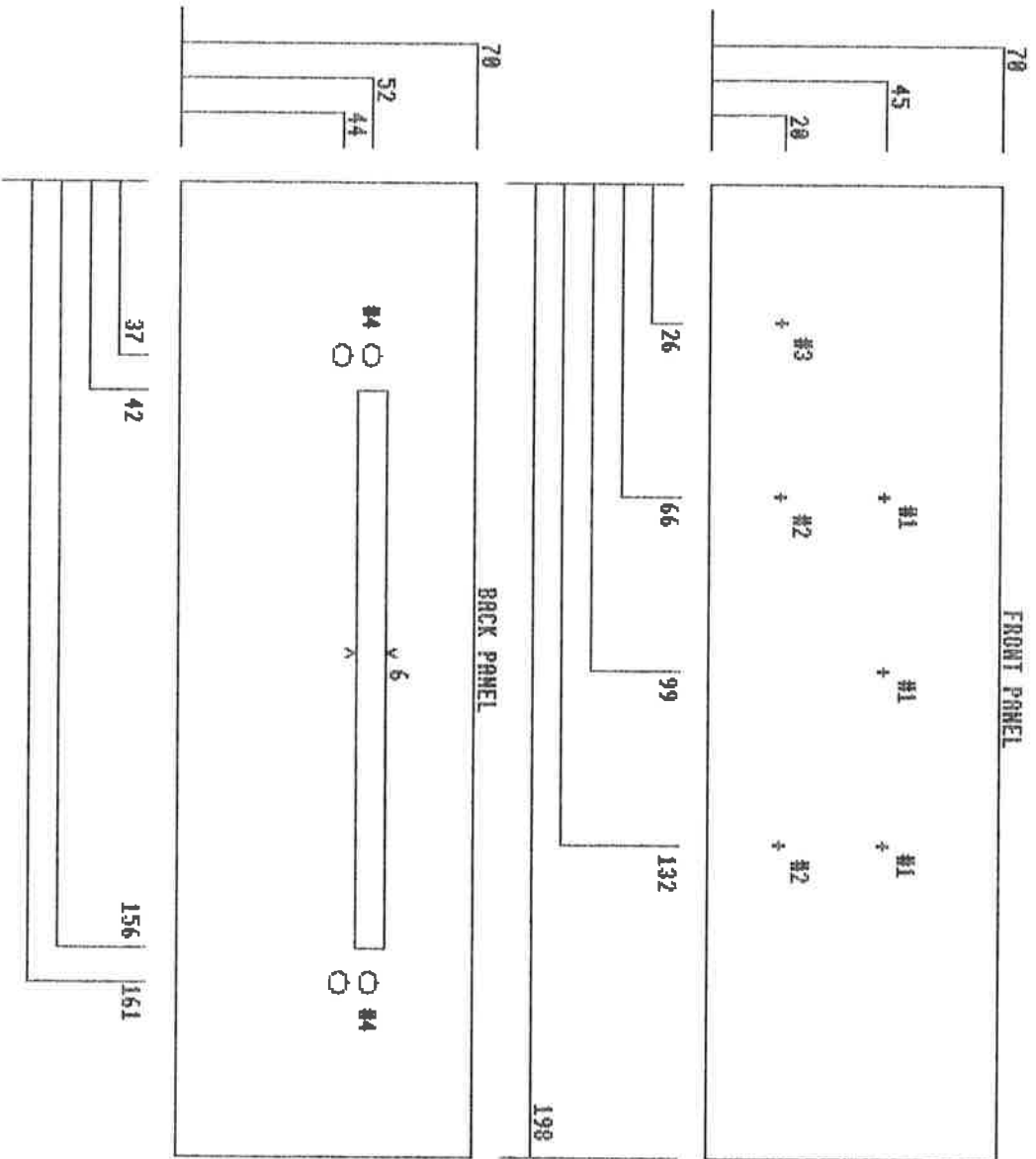
To prevent the unit from timing out link terminal 4 to terminal 8.

ScR AHB/AOCR Electronic Indication Unit

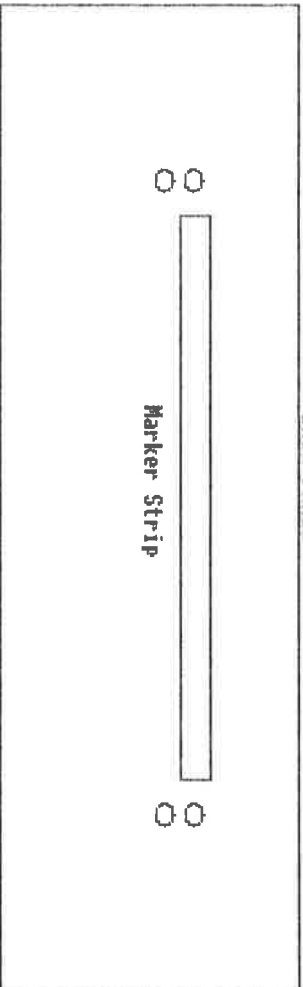
MATERIAL LIST MOD1

<u>COMPONENT</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>MAIN SUPPLIER</u>	<u>STOCK NO.</u>	<u>QTY.</u>
OPT 1,2	ILCT 6	STC	34629H	2
REG 1	LM340T5	STC	33147H	1
B1	74HC266	STC	50503C	1
B2	74HC02	STC	58149X	1
B4	74HC08	STC	58151A	1
B3	74HC32	STC	09008E	1
B5	7406	STC	30999R	1
B6	556 TIMER	STC	99484B	1
R14,15,16	560R 0.6W	FARNELL	MRS25 560R	3
R1	4K7 0.4W	FARNELL	SFR25 4K7	1
R3	820R 0.4W	FARNELL	SFR25 820R	1
R2,4,5	2K7 0.4W	FARNELL	SFR25 2K7	3
R6,7,8,9,10,11,17	10K .4W	FARNELL	SFR25 10K	7
R12	47k 0.4W	FARNELL	SFR25 47K	1
R18 SOT	100K 0.4W	FARNELL	SFR25 100K	1
R13	470K 0.4W	FARNELL	SFR25 470K	1
R20 SOT	15M 0.25W	STC	54147B	1
R22 SOT	22M 0.25W	STC	54151X	1
CD9,10,11,12,13,14	10nF 5mm	FARNELL	143-674	6
C4	10nF 5mm	FARNELL	143-691	1
C3	220nF 5mm	FARNELL	143-682	1
C8	1uF 35V TANT	STC	91907F	1
C7	10uF 16V TANT	STC	91889X	1
C5	47uF 16V TANT	STC	91893H	1
C6	47uF 40V ELEC	STC	74690B	1
C1,2	100uF 40V ELEC	STC	74691X	2
D1,2,3	IN4004	STC	13217G	3
CONNECTOR	WAFER 10 WAY	STC	00423R	3
CONNECTOR	HOUSING 10 WAY	STC	00412D	3
CONNECTOR	CRIMP TERMINAL	STC	00591X	30
LED1,3	RED	FARNELL	HLMP3301	2
LED2	YELLOW	FARNELL	HLMP3401	1
LENS	RED	FARNELL	170-808	2
LENS	YELLOW	FARNELL	170-811	1
CABLE	RIBBON	STC	71264R	0.6M
BOLT	M4 x 12MM	FARNELL	149-518 *	4
NUT	M4	FARNELL	149-682 *	4
LOCK WASHER	M4	FARNELL	149-696 *	4
TURRET TAGS	SMALL	RS	433-573 *	12
ZENAMIC	90VAC 0.6W	FARNELL	Z15L151	1
SWITCH	ROTARY MAINS	RS	316-800	2
KNOB	COLLET KNOB	RS	498-750 *	2
BARRIER STRIP	15A STANDARD	RS	423-374	1
BARRIER STRIP	MARKER STRIP	RS	423-346 *	1
BUZZER	TWO TONE	RS	249-429	1
LED PCB	85SES5B	SES	85SES5B	1
PCB	85SES5A MOD1	ACD.	85SES5A MOD1	1
BOX	APOLLO	VEROSPEED	75-39244D	1
TRANSFERS	2.5mm WHITE	RS	508-368 *	1
LACQUER	CLEAR	RS	556-222 *	1

* Multi item packs. See NOTES for additional components.



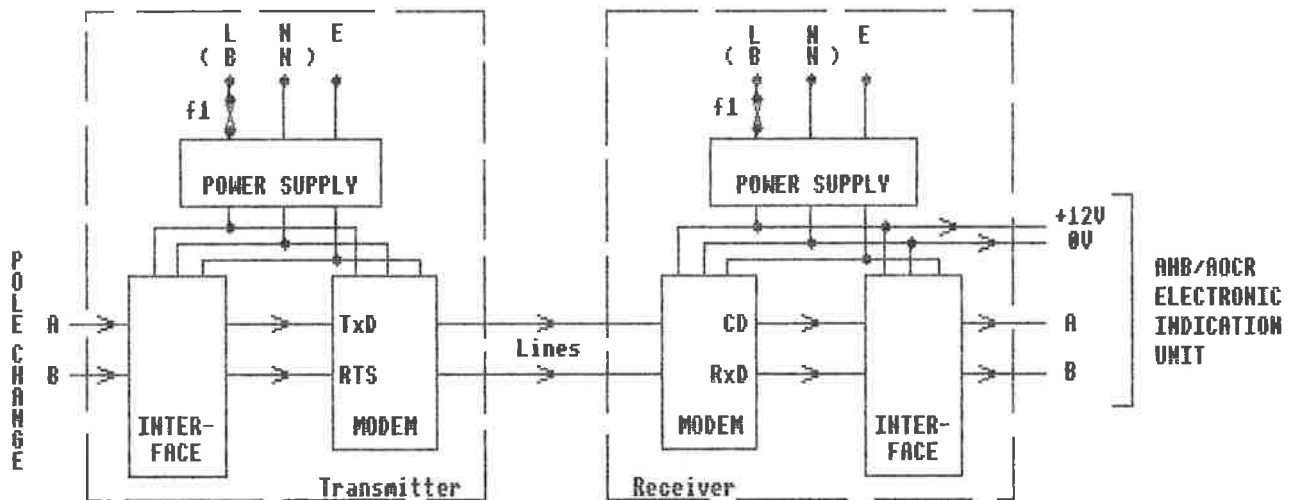
#1 - 6.5mm Dia.
 #2 - 9mm Dia.
 #3 - 12mm Dia.
 #4 - 4mm Dia.
 All dimensions in mm



Introduction

The concept of the AHB/AOCR Transmission System is to simulate the output of the pole change circuit at the Signal box.

It does this by the use of interface cards and modems (one at each end of the transmission link). The Block diagram below illustrates the principles employed.

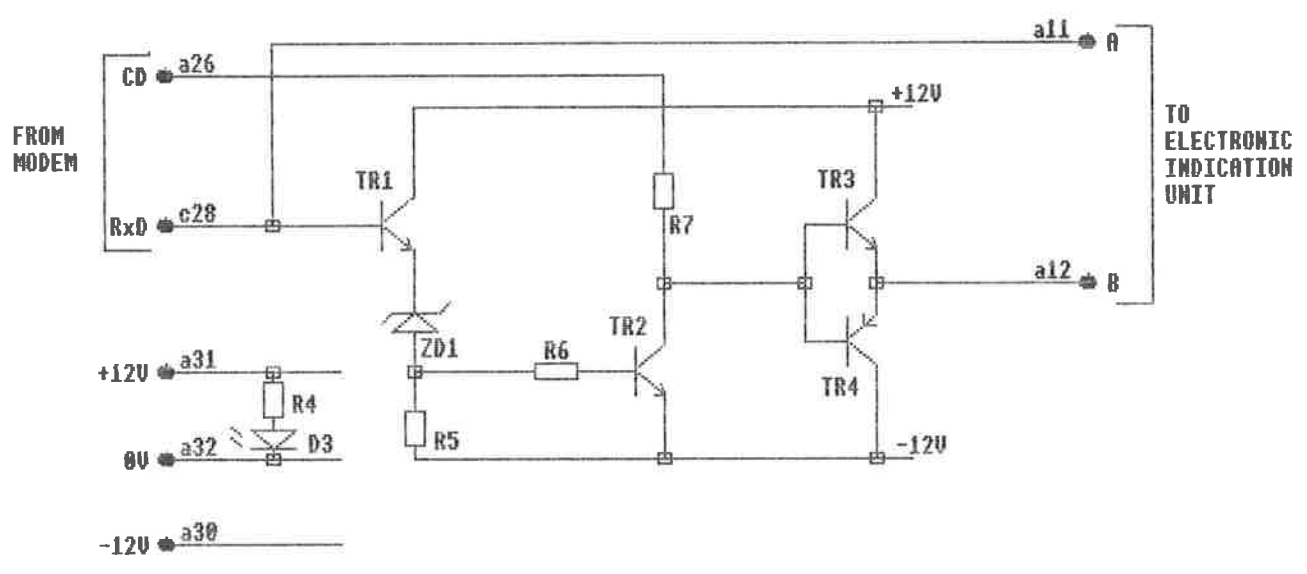
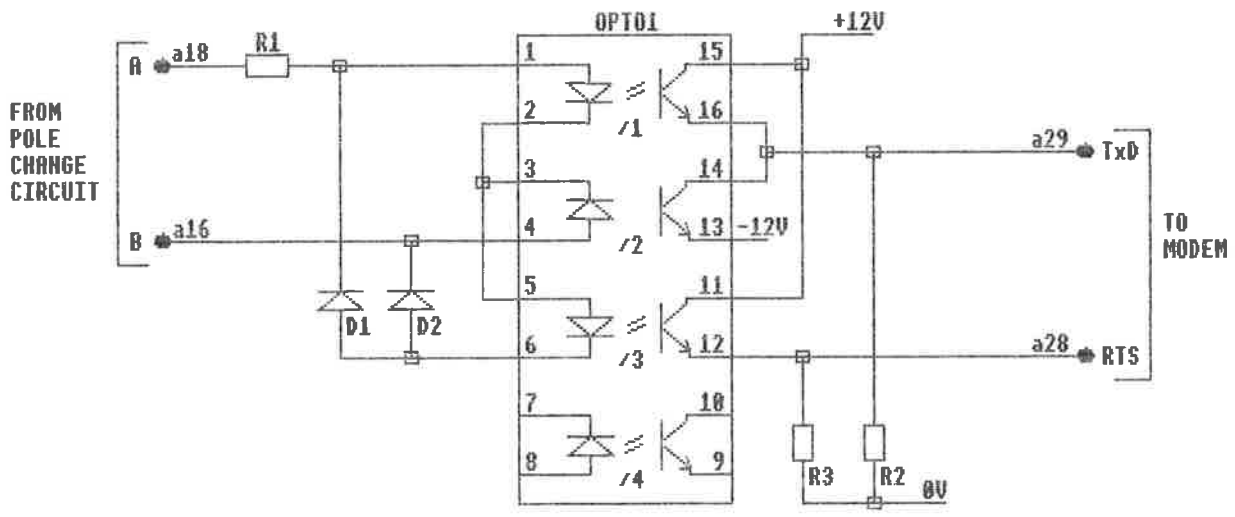


The transmission system is designed to work in conjunction with the A.O.C.R. Electronic indication unit and allows operation over British Telecoms lines.

The system consists of:

- 1) Power supply - 110VAC or 24-28VDC input. Both are Bicc Vero types and have +/-12VDC outputs.
- 2) Modem (modulator/demodulator) - A British Telecom approved four wire full duplex modem is used to provide the transmission medium. The three states of the modem are utilised (Mark, Space and Carrier detect).
- 3) Interface card - This card has two functions, it converts the three states of a pole change circuit into suitable input signals for the modem in the transmitter and, in the receiver converts the received signals back into a pole change circuit for the indication unit.

The modules are housed in Bicc Vero KM7 cases and have brackets for mounting on a frame.



Interface Card - circuit description.

The interface card has two distinct functions

1) Transmitter

Lines Normal (B on terminal A and N on terminal B).

Opto 1/1 and 1/3 will be on.

Opto 1/3 enables the modem carrier (RTS) and opto 1/1 puts +12V on the TxD input thus sending a "SPACE" to the receiver.

Lines Reversed.

Opto 1/2 and 1/3 will be on.

As before 1/3 enables the modem carrier (RTS). Opto 1/2 puts -12V on the TxD input thus sending a "MARK" to the receiver.

Lines Broken.

No opto's on.

Modem input RTS is pulled to 0V thus disabling the carrier.

2) Receiver

The receiver consists of a simple four transistor circuit and utilises two output signals available from the modem (CD and RxD).

On receiving a "SPACE"

Both the receiver's carrier detect (CD) and received data (RxD) goes to +12V.

Terminal A follows RxD.

Terminal B is derived from CD and RxD. With RxD at +12V, TR1 is turned on thus pulling the base of TR2 high enough to turn it on. The collector of TR2 is pulled to -12V switching on TR4 and turning TR3 off putting terminal B to -12V.

This presents line normal to the indication unit.

Interface Card cont.

On receiving a "MARK"

CD is at +12V, RxD is now -12V.

As before terminal A follows RxD.

Terminal B is derived as follows - with RxD at -12V TR1 is turned off keeping TR2 off. TR2 collector resistor R7 pulls the bases of TR3 and TR4 to +12V switching on TR3 and switching of TR4 putting terminal B to +12V.

This presents lines reversed to the indication unit.

Lines Broken.

CD and RxD is at -12V.

Terminal A follows RxD.

With CD at -12V it pulls down the collector of TR2 thus switching off TR3 and switching on TR4. This puts terminal B at -12V. With no potential difference between the terminals the indication unit perceives a line broken.

There is also a power on led - D3 and R4.

Installation Terminations

The unit has three connectors on the rear panel, an I.E.C. connector and two 'D' type connectors.

	Transmitter	Receiver
I.E.C.	24-28V DC	110V AC
	L - B24-28	L - BX110
	N - N24-28	N - NX110
	E - Earth	E - Earth

15 way 'D' type (LOCAL)-

Pin No.9	+ve Line Normal	
Pin No.1	-ve Line Normal	
Pin No.15		+ve Line Normal
Pin No.8		-ve Line Normal
Pin No.12		+12V DC
Pin No.4		0V DC

9 way 'D' type (REMOTE)-

Pin No.9	Tx A	
Pin No.5	Tx B	
Pin No.6		Rx A
Pin No.1		Rx B

Modem switch positions

SW1 1
 SW2 0
 SW3 1
 SW4 1
 SW5 0
 SW6 Dont care

0 implies a switch in the ON position.

Both the modem and the interface card are capable of working as a transmitter or as a receiver. It is therefore possible to operate the transmitter or receiver "back to back".

Testing the transmitter back to back.

First connect the transmit and receive lines of the REMOTE socket (details listed below), then plug in the electronic indication unit into the LOCAL socket. Testing of the barriers and indications can then be carried out in the normal way.

Testing the receiver back to back.

Although a test, similar to the above, can be carried out a pole change circuit will be required. If this is available the following test can be carried out.

First connect the transmit and receive lines of the REMOTE socket (details listed below), then plug in the electronic indication unit into the LOCAL socket. The wires for the pole change circuit are taken from the LOCAL socket. Testing of the indications can then be carried out in the normal way.

Full list of terminations.

15 way 'D' type (LOCAL)-

	Transmitter	Receiver
Pin No.9	+ve Line normal out	+ve line normal out
Pin No.1	-ve Line normal out	-ve line normal out
Pin No.15	+ve line normal in	+ve Line Normal in
Pin No.8	-ve line normal in	-ve Line Normal in
Pin No.12		+12V DC
Pin No.4		0V DC

9 way 'D' type (REMOTE)-

	Transmitter	Receiver
Pin No.9	Tx A	Tx A
Pin No.5	Tx B	Tx B
Pin No.6	Rx A	Rx A
Pin No.1	Rx B	Rx B

There are a number of indications on both the transmitter and receiver to aid faulting.

Power supplies -

110V

Green neon - if not illuminated check 110V source.

Red led's - if illuminated check fuse on power supply card.

24-28V DC

Green led - if not illuminated check 24-28V source

Interface card

Red led - if not illuminated check supply fuse.

Modem

There are six led's on this card, they illuminate according to the input conditions.

		LEDs ILLUMINATED	
		Tx	Rx
PO/ON	Lines normal	DTR TxD RTS	DTR RxD CD
PO/OFF	Lines reversed	DTR RTS	DTR CD
FAILED/LOCAL	Lines broken	DTR	DTR

Modem transmission lines broken - Tx indications follow inputs from crossing and Rx indicates DTR.

The transmitter/receiver circuit is built on a double sided micro board and is plugged into a Bicc Vero KM7, 24HP, 3U, single eurocard rack together with the power supply and modem.

All edge connectors are DIN 41612 except the D.C. power supply which uses type H15.

The following pages contain - edge connector pinouts, drilling details, labelling details and material list .

Edge connector pinouts

Modem		Interface card	
c	a	c	a
PO GND	: 1: PO GND		: 1:
	: 2:		: 2:
LINE B	: 3: LINE A		: 3:
	: 4:		: 4:
PO GND	: 5: PO GND		: 5:
	: 6:		: 6:
600R	: 7: Rx IN		: 7:
	: 8:		: 8:
	: 9:		: 9:
	:10:		:10:
10V out	:11: 5V out		:11: OUT RxD
MS 1	:12: MS 0		:12: OUT RxD
MS 3	:13: MS 2		:13:
	:14: MS 4		:14:
	:15:		:15:
	:16:		:16: 50V Bin
	:17:		:17:
	:18:		:18: 50V Ain
	:19:		:19:
	:20: DTR		:20:
	:21:		:21:
	:22:		:22:
	:23:		:23:
	:24:		:24:
	:25:		:25:
0V	:26: CD		:26: CD
	:27:		:27:
V24 RxD	:28: RTS	V24 RxD	:28: RTS
0V	:29: V24 TxD		:29: V24 TxD
	:30: -12V		:30: -12V
	:31: +12V		:31: +12V
0V	:32: 0V	0V	:32: 0V

600R Resistor on modem linked between a7 and c26

Card positions: Modem - 20
Interface - 16

Edge connector pinouts cont.

A.C. Power Supply		D.C. Power Supply	
c	a		
OUTPUT1	: 1: 12VDC	:	:
	: 2:	:	:
OUTPUT2	: 3: 12VDC	:	:
	: 4:	:	4: +12V
LED2 A	: 5: LED2 A	:	:
	: 6:	+12V	: 6
	: 7:	:	:
	: 8:	:	8: 0V
	: 9:	:	:
AC IN	:10: AC IN	0V	:10
AC IN	:11: AC IN	:	:
	:12:	:	12: NC
	:13:	:	:
	:14:	NC	:14
	:15:	:	:
	:16:	:	16: 0V
	:17:	:	:
	:18:	0V	:18
AC IN	:19: AC IN	:	:
AC IN	:20: AC IN	:	20: -12V
	:21:	:	:
	:22:	-12V	:22
AC IN	:23: AC IN	:	:
	:24:	:	24: 0Vin
	:25:	:	:
	:26:	0Vin	:26
	:27:	:	:
OUTPUT2	:28: 0V	:	28: +Vin
	:29:	:	:
LED1 A	:30: LED1 A	+Vin	:30
	:31:	:	:
OUTPUT1	:32: 0V	:	32: GND

Card positions: AC input - 2
 DC input - 1

Material list

<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>SUPPLIER</u>	<u>STOCK No.</u>	<u>QTY</u>
Card housing KM7 3U 24HP	Vero Elec.	124-30421k	1
Edge connector mounts	Vero Elec.	124-34696k	1
3U mounting kit	Vero Elec.	124-30407L	1
3U 24HP Horiz.hinged panel	Vero Elec.	174-12976F	1
KM7 taped strip	STC	17880B	1
Card guides	STC	26820X	6
Edge connector sockets 41612	STC	45532X	3
Fuse holder	STC	44214X	1
IEC mains inlet/filter	STC	58402F	1 *
IEC mains inlet	STC	73409H	1 \$
IEC mains connector right angled	STC	73413E	1
15 way 'D' type male	STC	05221D	1
15 way 'D' type female	STC	05226E	1
15 way 'D' type cover	STC	59001B	1
9 way 'D' type male	STC	05220F	1
9 way 'D' type female	STC	05225G	1
9 way 'D' type cover	STC	59000D	1
Plug contacts	STC	05230B	10
Socket contacts	STC	05231X	10
Fuse 500mA anti-surge	STC	23701F	1
1/4" spade terminals	STC	39169G	1pk
110V neon Green	Farnell	147-423	1
Green Led	STC	27699H	1
Red Led	STC	65097H	2
Led clip	STC	42094H	3
2.5mm screw 6mm	Farnell	149-461	1pk
2.5mm nut	Farnell	149-679	1pk
2.5mm lockwasher	Farnell	149-693	1pk
Wire wrap wire	STC	26207H	1rl
wire 7/0.2 red	STC	19832H	1rl
wire 7/0.2 black	STC	19825F	1rl
wire 7/0.2 green/yellow	STC	72393H	1rl
Power supply 110V +/-12V 1A	Vero Elec.	89-2671K	1 *
Power supply DC-DC +/- 12V 2A	Vero Elec.	116-44756	1 \$
Modem V21/23 single card	ATS Telemetry	248-020-012	1

* These items are used for A.C. input

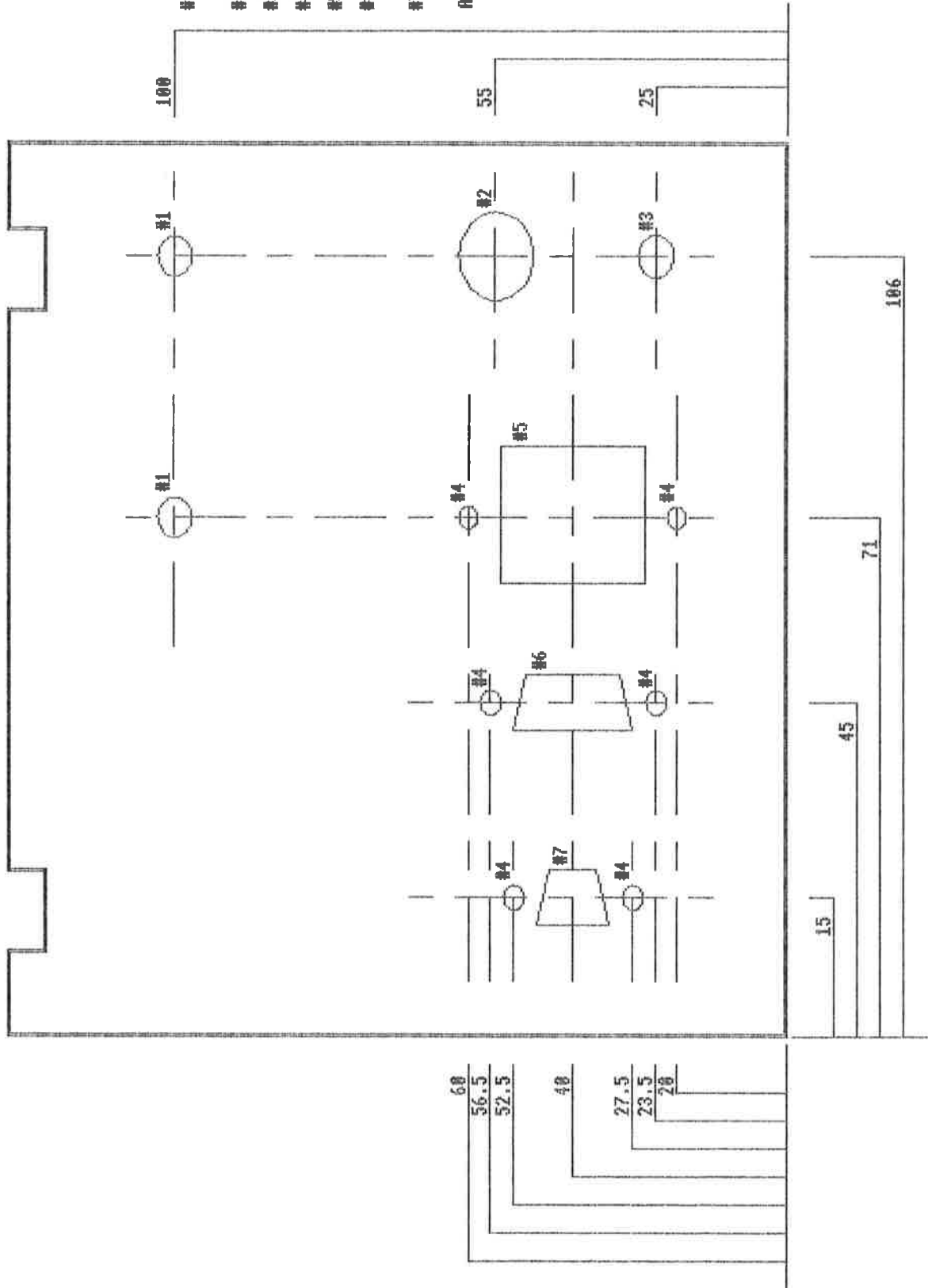
\$ These items are used for D.C. input

Material list cont.- Interface card

<u>COMPONENT</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>MAIN SUPPLIER</u>	<u>STOCK NO.</u>	<u>QTY.</u>
R4	680R 0.33W	FARNELL	SFR25 680R	1
R1	5K6 0.33W	FARNELL	SFR25 5K6	1
R2,3,5	10K 0.33W	FARNELL	SFR25 10K	3
R6,7	33K 0.33W	FARNELL	SFR25 33K	1
D1,2	1N4004	STC	13217G	2
D3	RED LED	STC	09884E	1
ZD1	BZY88C3V6	STC	69926A	1
TR1,2,3	BC107	STC	62729B	3
TR4	BC177	STC	62740A	1
OPTO 1	ILQ1	STC	21501X	1
CARD	MICRO BOARD	STC	07059D	1
CONNECTOR	41612 EDGE	STC	45531B	1
HANDLE	BLACK	STC	26907G	1pk

The lists are for one end of system, please multiply quantities by two except where the items are supplied on reels or in packets.

- #1 6.25mm dia. - AC input only.
(internal fuse failure LED's)
 - #2 12.5mm dia. - Fuse holder.
 - #3 6.25mm dia. - Neon.
 - #4 3mm dia.
 - #5 I.E.C. hole punch.
 - #6 15 way 'D' hole punch.
(Label - LOCAL)
 - #7 9 way 'D' hole punch.
(Label - REMOTE)
- All dimensions in mm.



NOTES

AHB/AOCR Electronic Indication Unit

Construction

CN1 and CN2 locking bar positioned to the outer edge of card.

CN3 locking bar positioned near LED mounting holes.

Ribbon cable from CN1 to barrier strip - cut 10" length.

Ribbon cable from CN2 to CN3 - cut 7.5" length.

Test - 18/01/89

Under test some units were failing to time out (i.e. buzzer and LED flashing immediately). The 556 appears to be receiving a reset shortly after being triggered. Temporary solution was to solder on a 1.5nF capacitor (Farnell 143-685) between pin 4 (reset) and 0V on the 556. C4 was also increased by adding a 4.7nF capacitor (Farnell 143-689).

NOTES