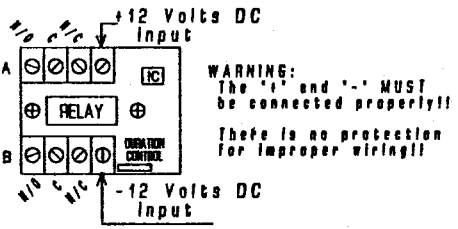
1-SHOT/TIMER

wiring diagram



current req.:
idle = 7ma.
pulse = 45ma.

The 12Volts DC used to power the 1-SHOT must be from a REGULATED supply !!

KEY:
N/O = normally open
C = common
N/C = normally closed

A = relay section A
B = relay section B

TIMER

The **TIMER** performs two functions. The first function is timing an event from a few seconds up to 2 minutes (approx.). The second function is to time a short duration of approximately one second. The short duration can be thought of as a 1-SHOT function. When the potentiometer ("POT" for short) is rotated clockwise, the time duration becomes shorter. Likewise, when the potentiometer is rotated counter-clockwise, the time duration becomes longer. The **TIMER** functions when the regulated 12vDC is applied to the **TIMER**'s power input terminals, the relay energizes for the fixed time selected by the potentiometer setting and then the relay relaxes. The regulated 12vDC must be kept on for at least the entire duration of the time setting or else the time setting will be cut short (you cannot maintain power to pull the relay in if you disconnect the input power !!). This sequence does not re-initiate until the regulated 12vDC input power is removed for at least a few seconds and then re-applied. The **TIMER** will always reset after input power is removed for a few seconds.

The **1-SHOT** function of the **TIMER** (shortest time setting) is useful when controlling solenoid devices. Solenoid devices consist of certain switch machines, semaphores, cow-on-track, and various other accessories.

The TIMER function is useful for passenger train station stops, **trolley car stops**, sequencing certain functions/operations and **various types of timed** events.

The **TIMER can be activated** by simply using a switch or **automatically by using a TRAK-DT** or a **TRAK-DTL**. You can also make staged **time events by using one TIMER** to sequence another **TIMER** !