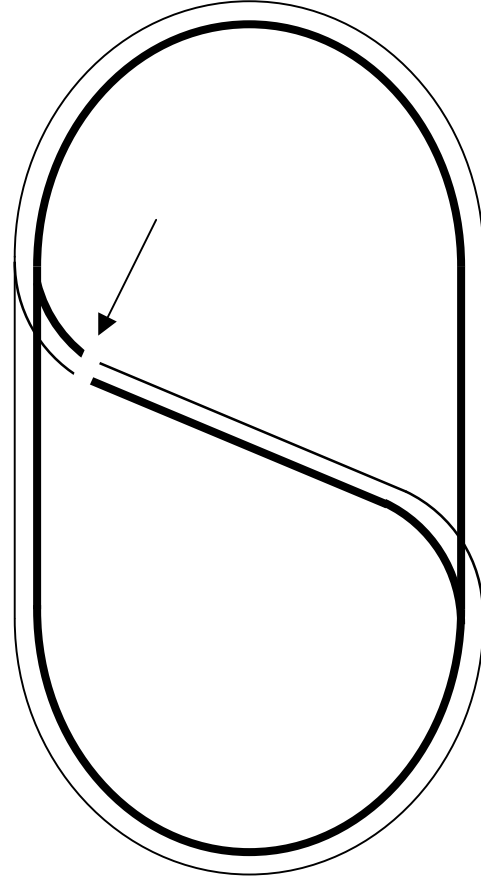
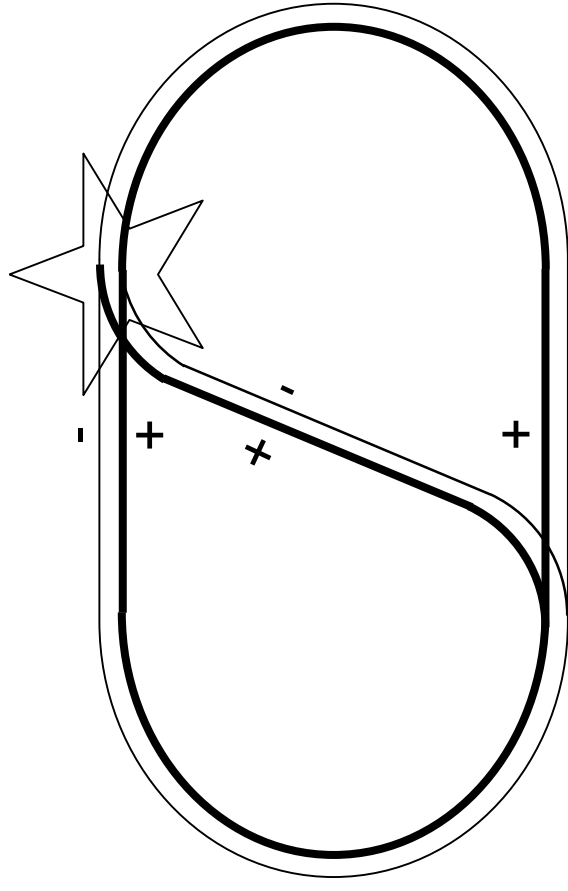


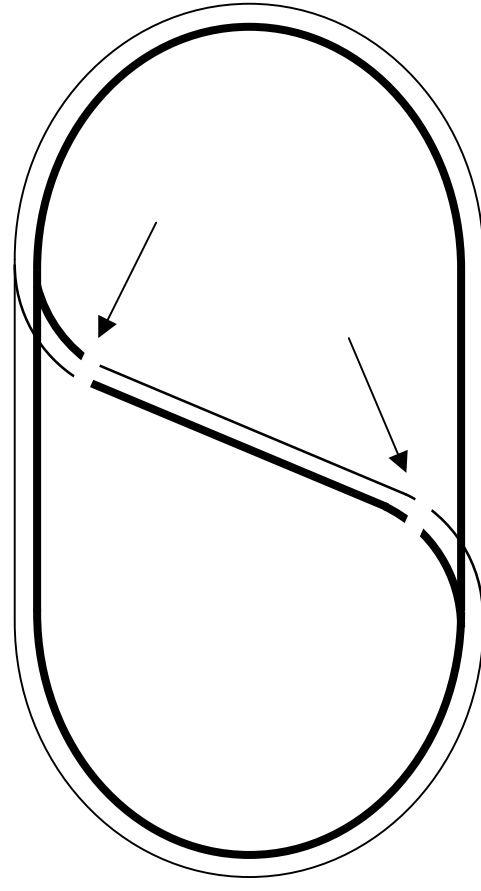
(a) A simple oval presents no opportunity for short circuits



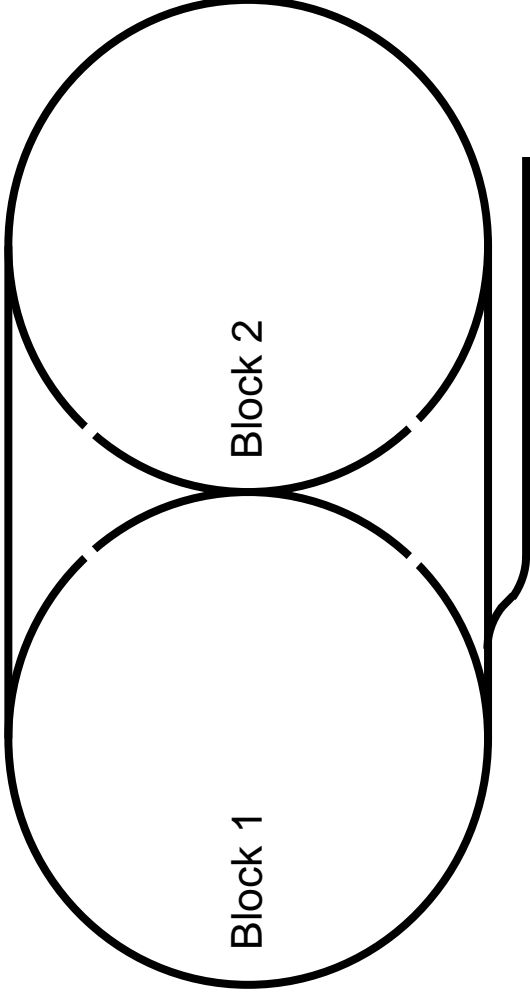
(c) A cut in both tracks will remove the short circuit



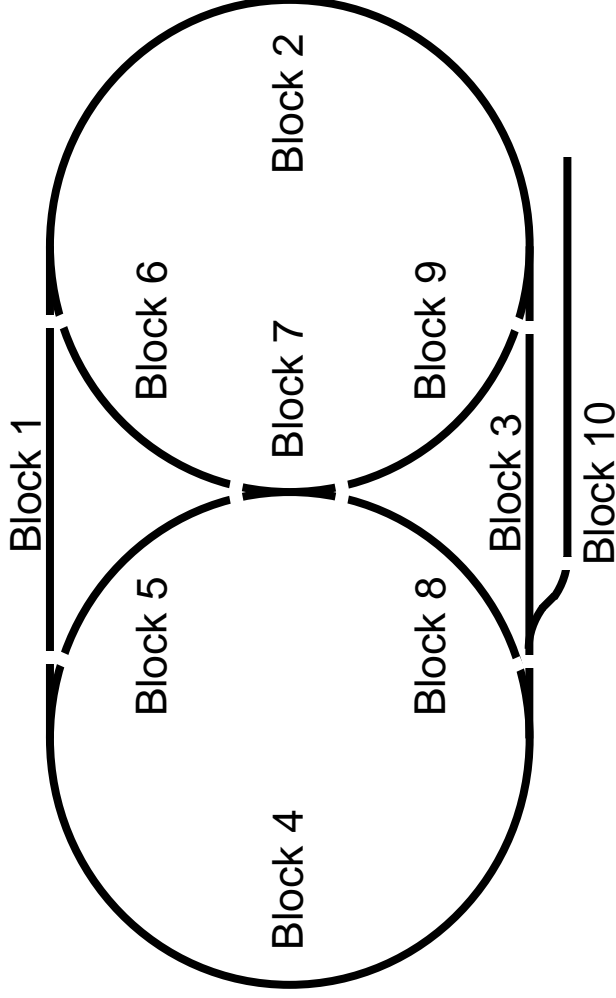
(b) A diagonal reversing pass in the oval creates a short circuit



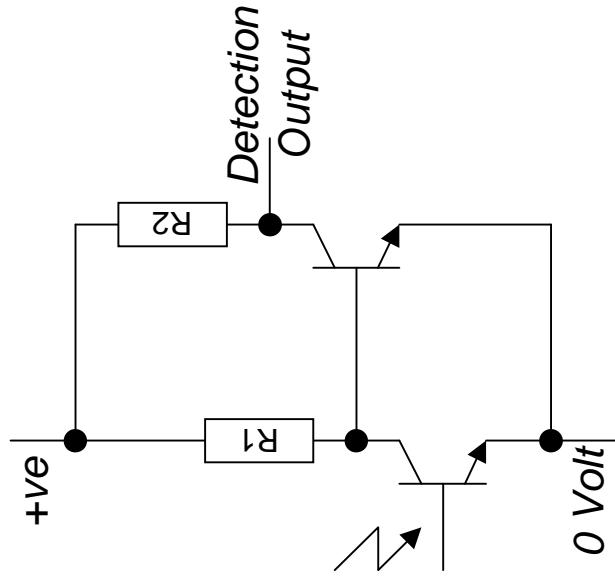
(d) Adding a second cut in both tracks creates an independent "block"



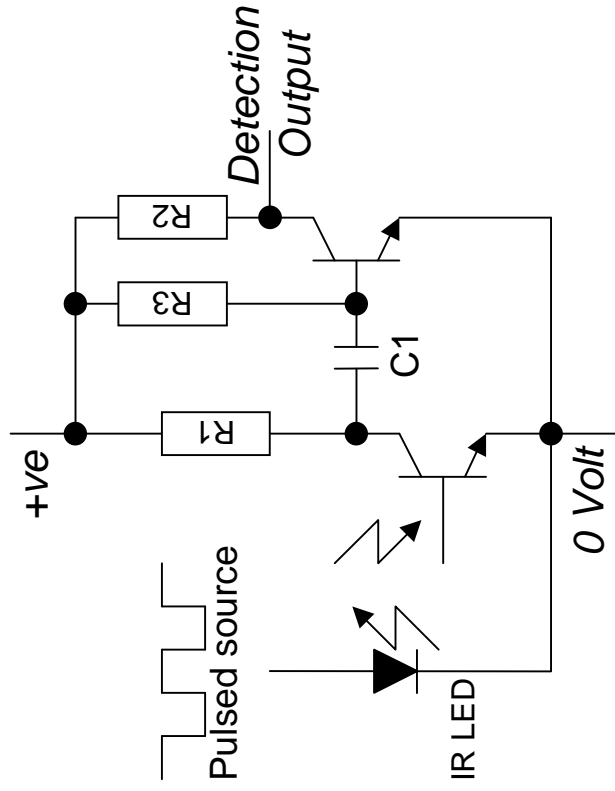
(a) Simple layout divided into two blocks for DCC control



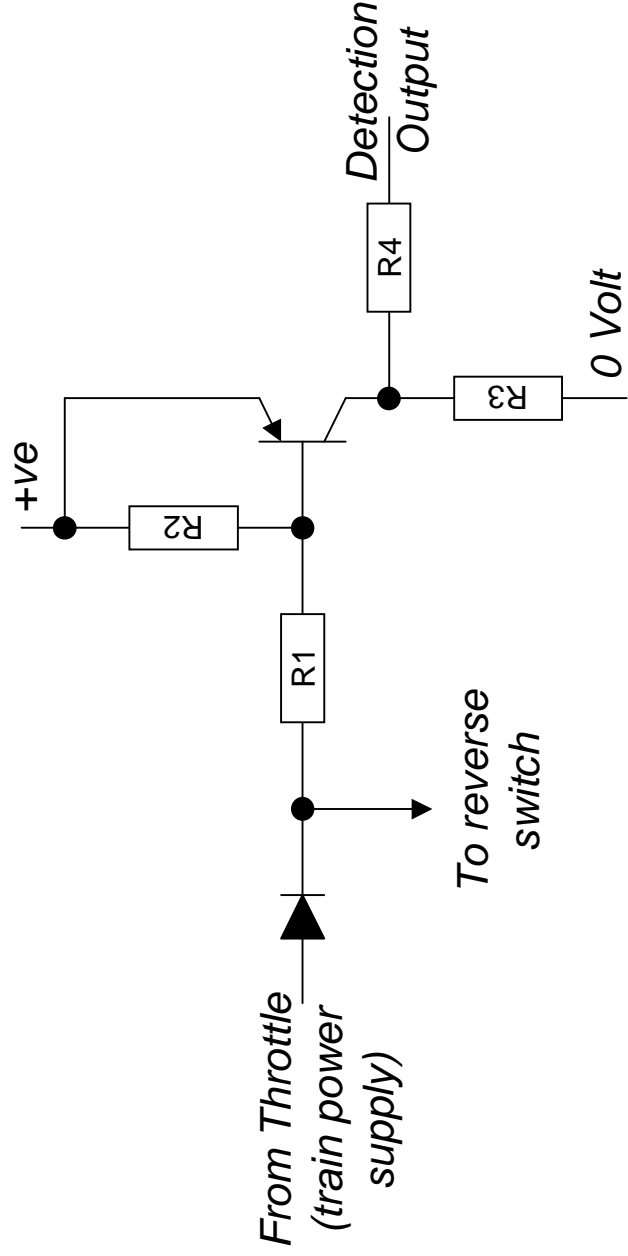
(b) Same layout divided into ten blocks for conventional control



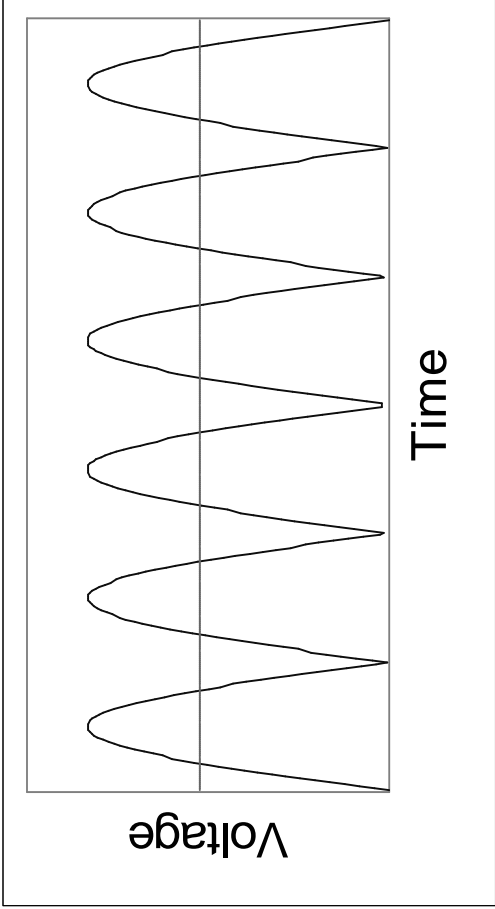
(a) Simple optical detector



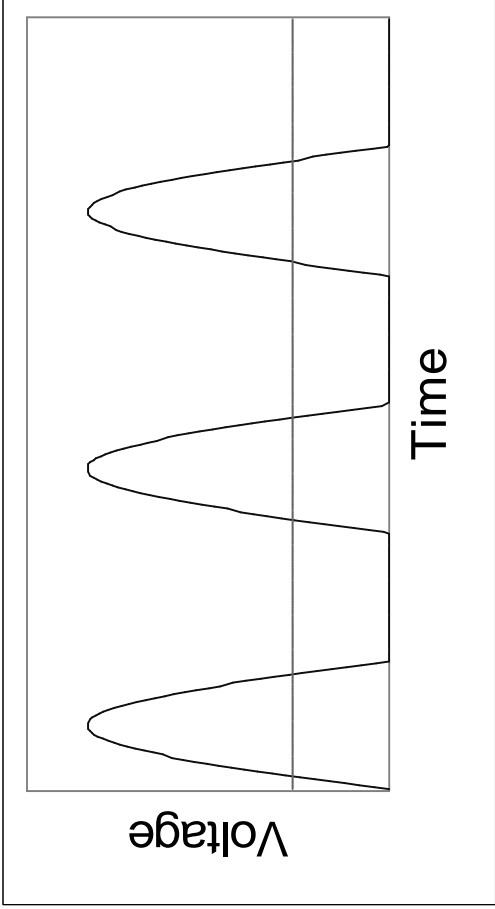
(b) improved optical detector



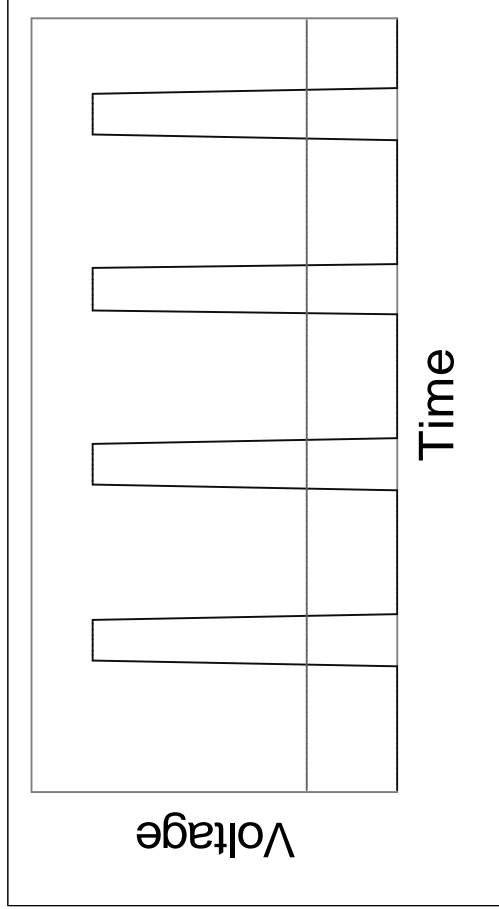
(c) simple load detector



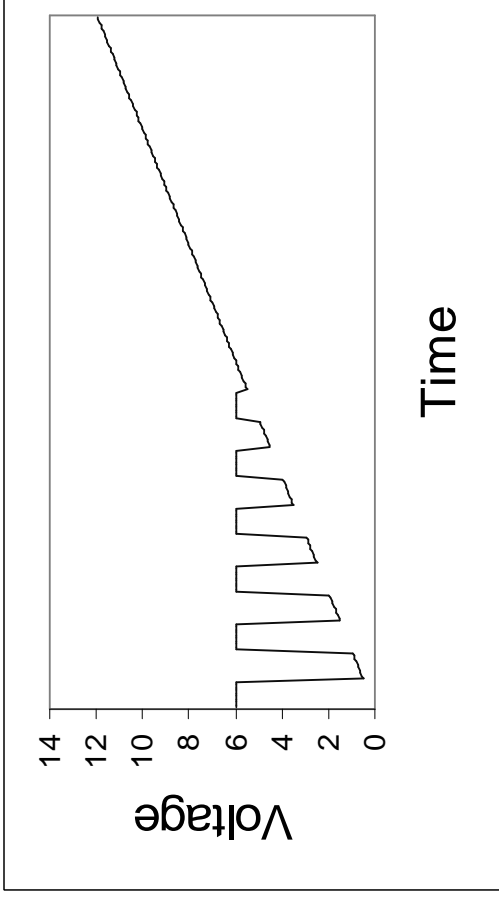
(a) Full wave rectified AC waveform showing RMS level



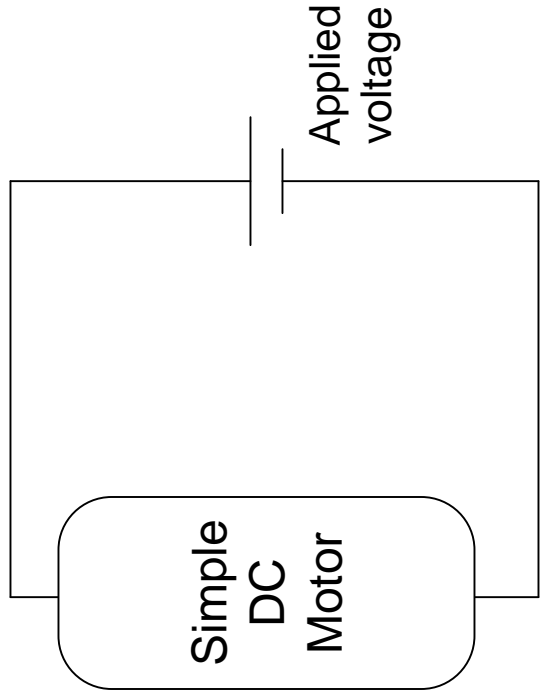
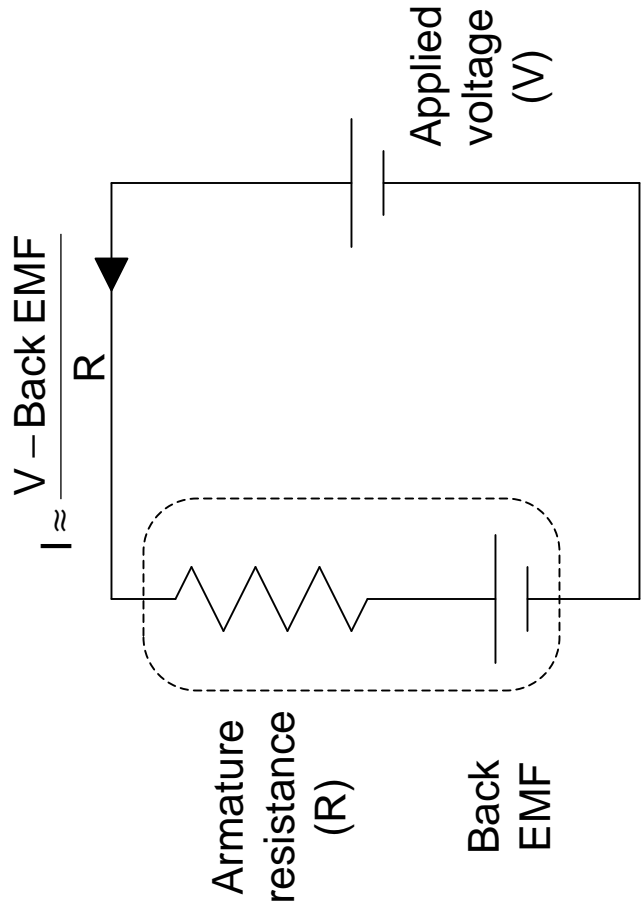
(b) Half wave rectified AC waveform showing RMS level



(c) Pulse Width Modulation waveform showing RMS level

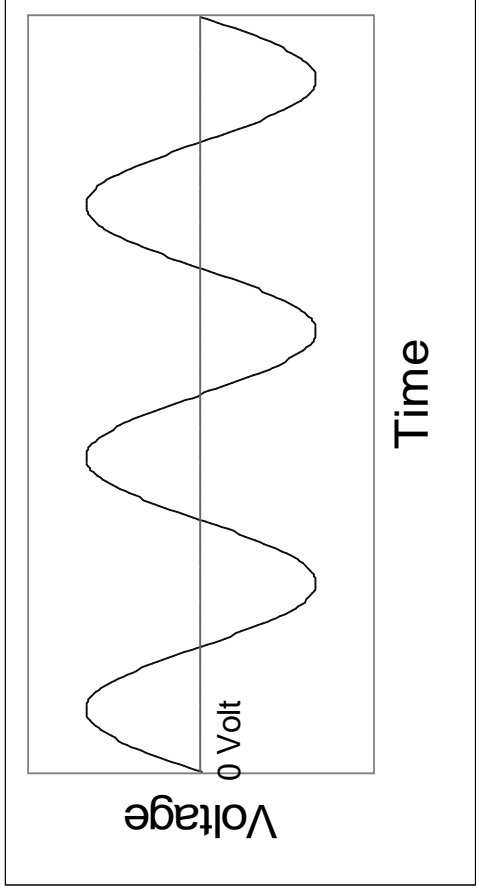


(d) Pulse Width Modulation superimposed on a pure DC floor

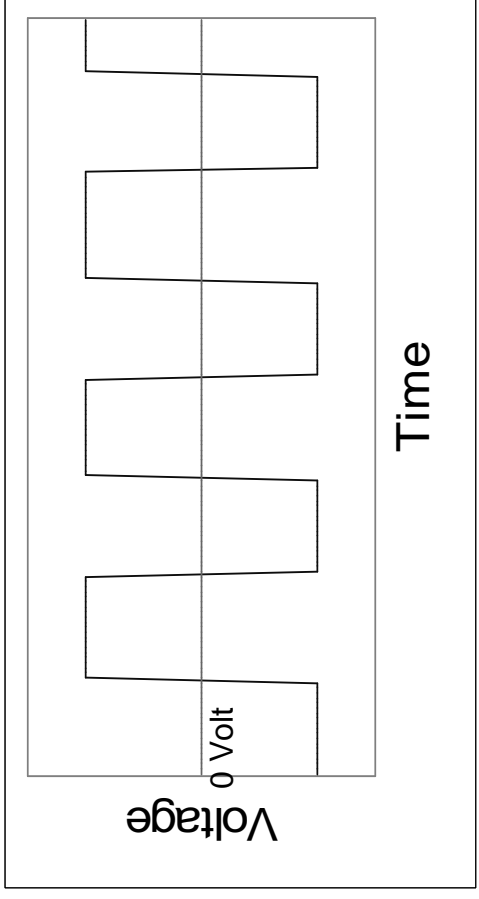


(a) In a simple circuit, a DC motor is powered from a DC voltage source

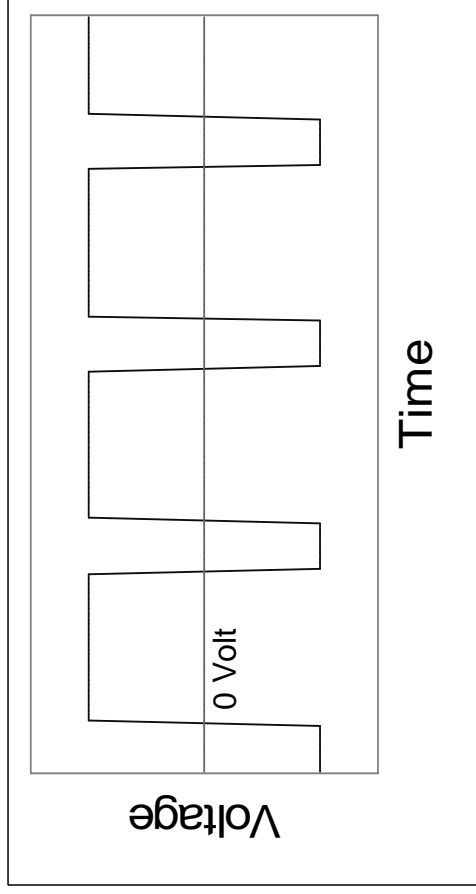
(b) The current which flows in this simple motor circuit will be approximately the same as if the motor was replaced by an equivalent resistance and voltage source



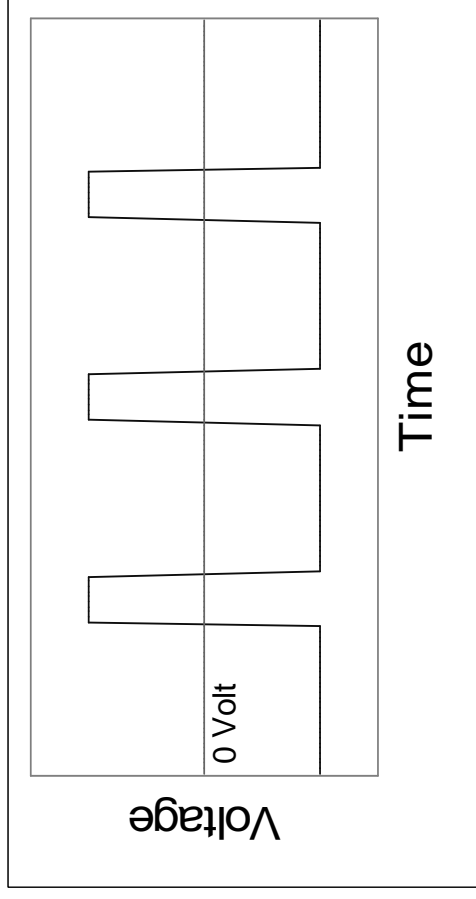
(a) Unrectified AC waveform showing a zero average level



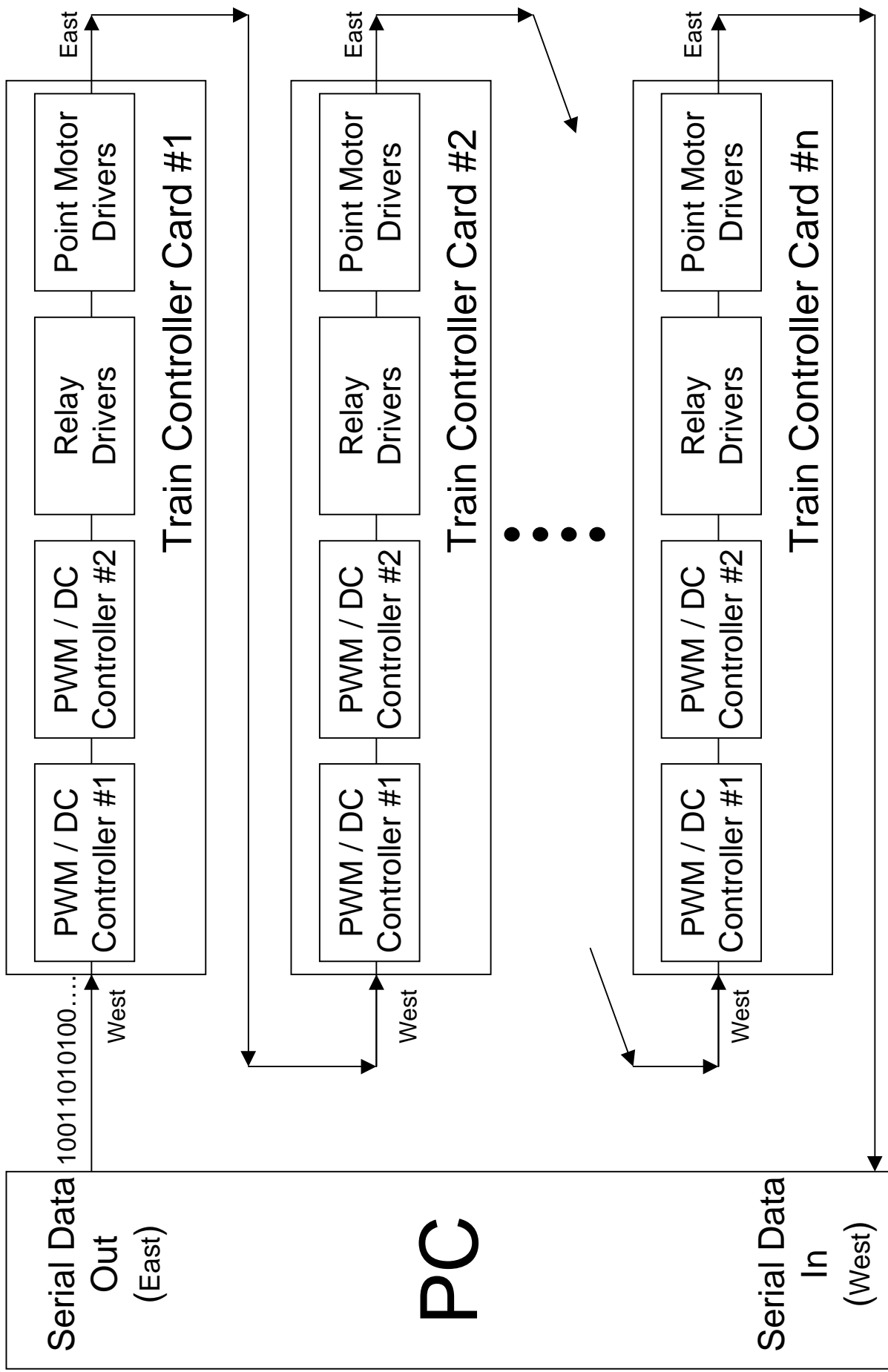
(b) Typical DCC waveform showing a zero average level



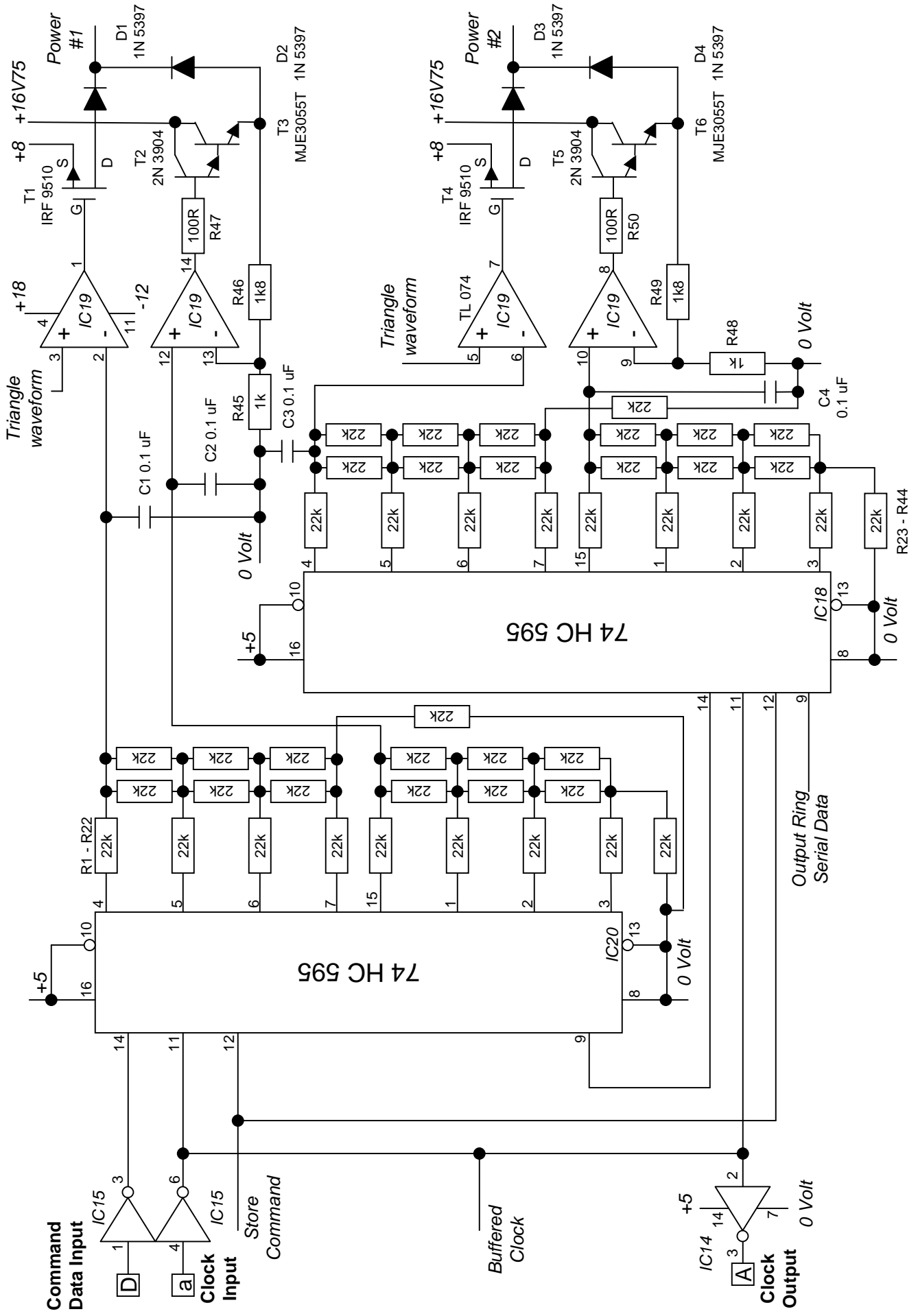
(c) Typical DCC waveform showing a positive average level



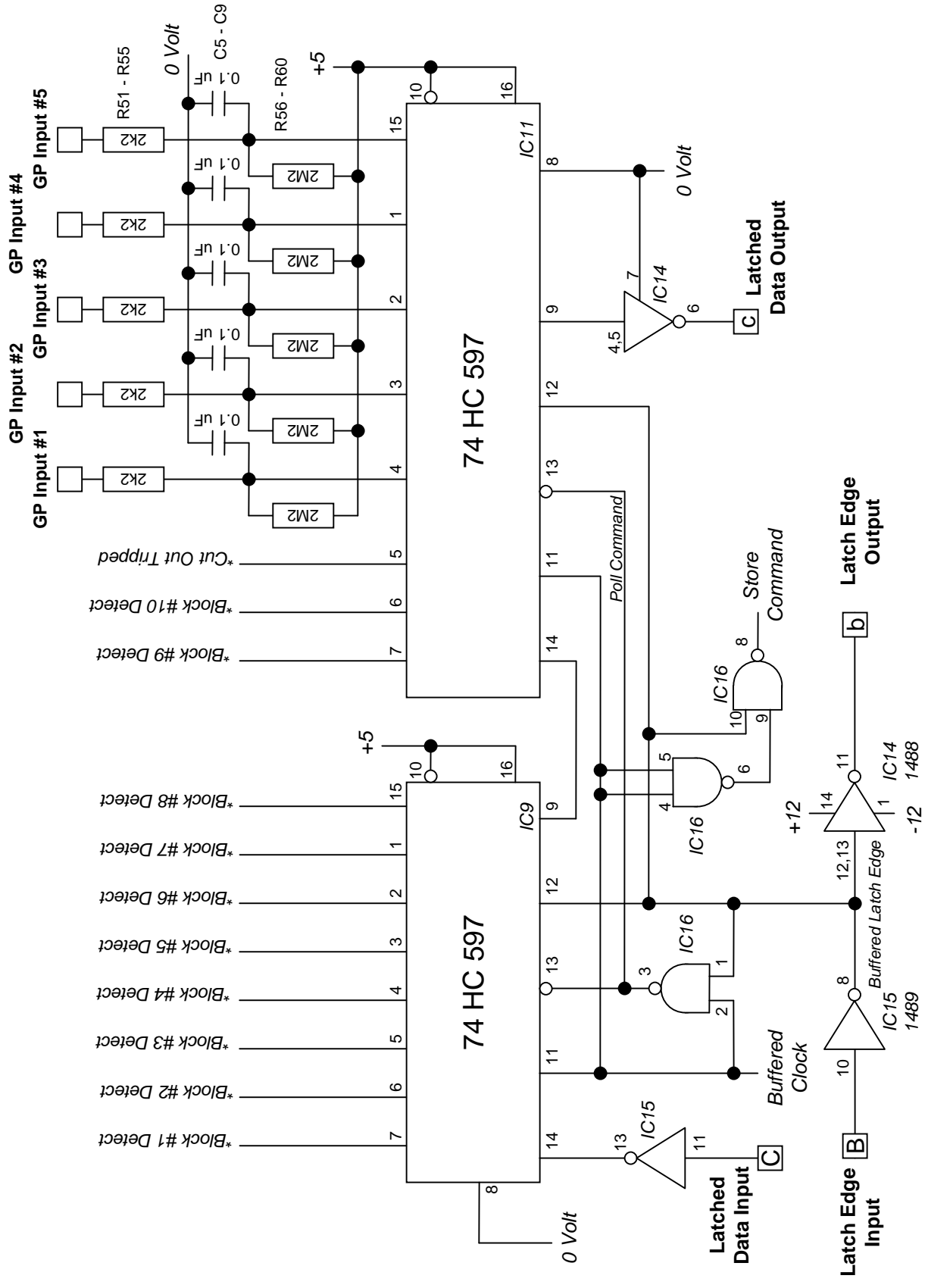
(d) Typical DCC waveform showing a negative average level



ARTICLE 3, Figure 1

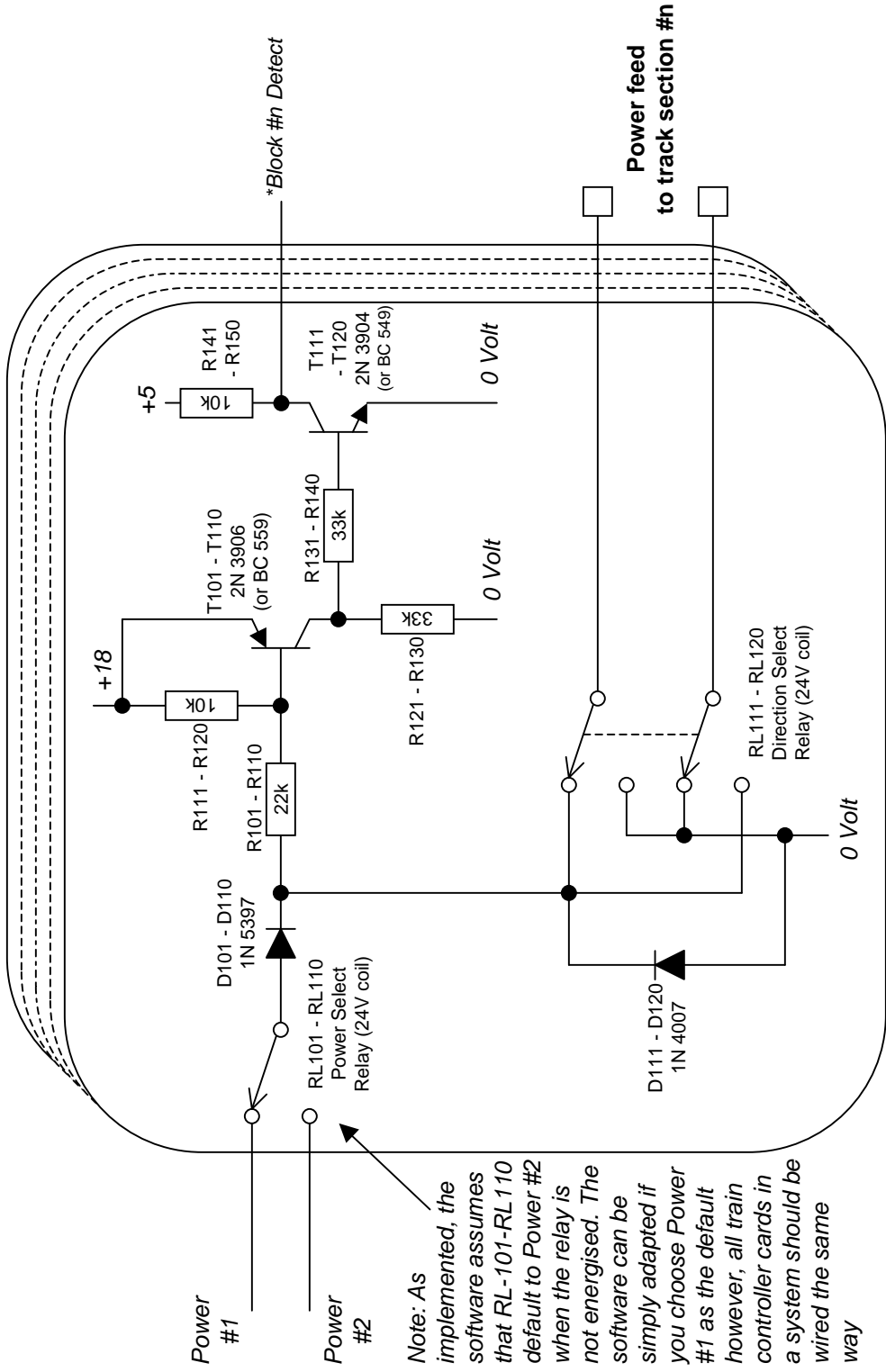


ARTICLE 3, Figure 2

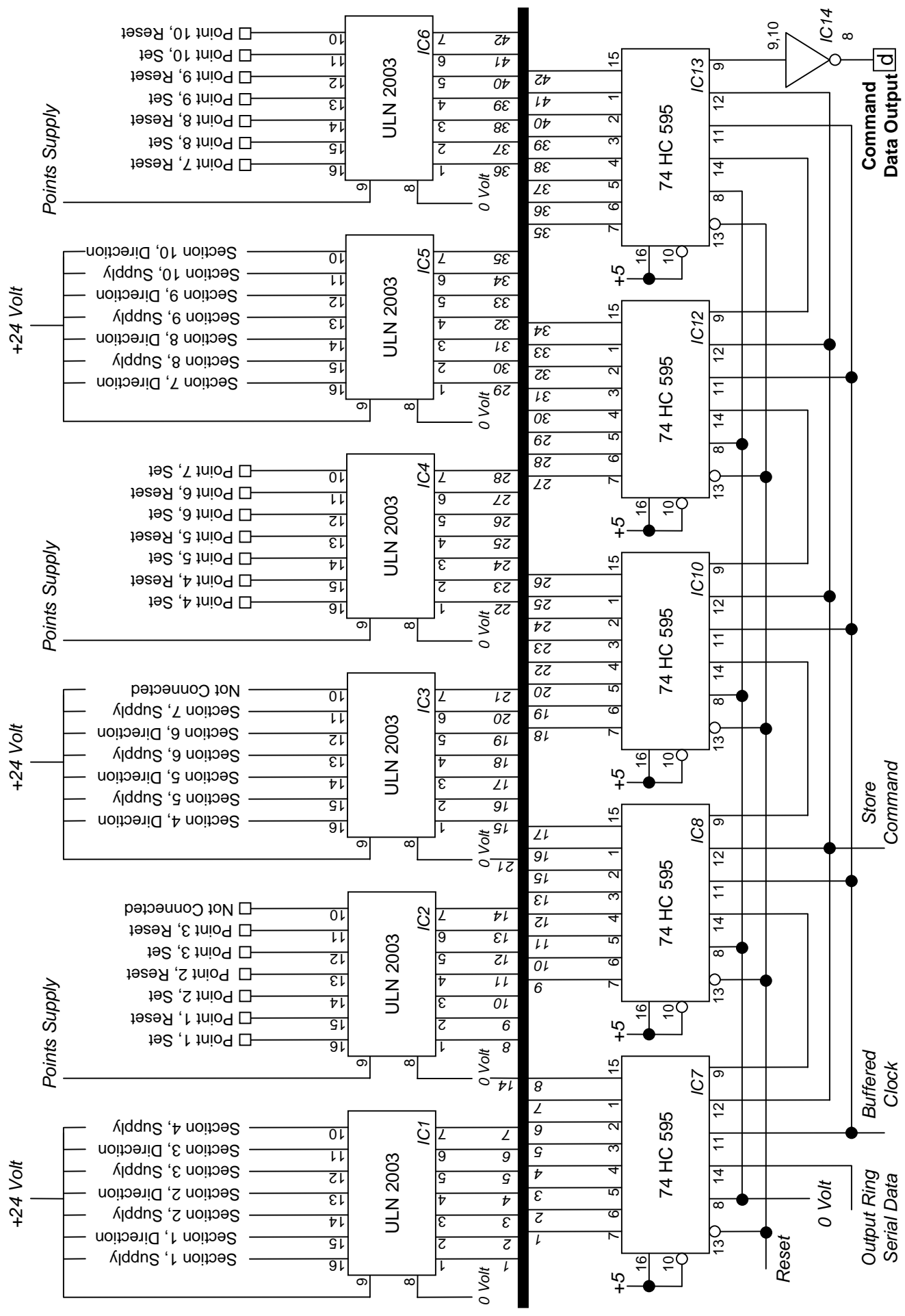


ARTICLE 3, Figure 3

(Note that this circuit is repeated 10 times,
once for each block)

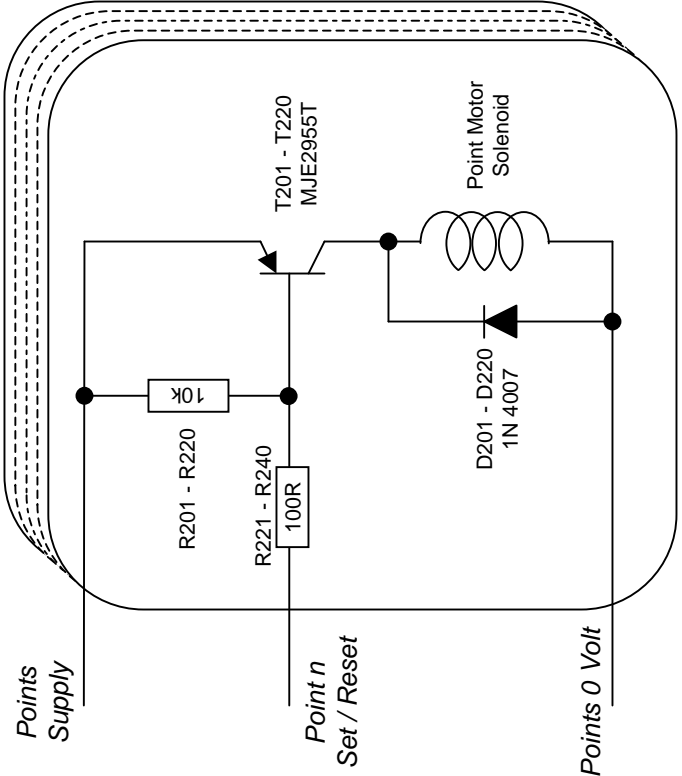


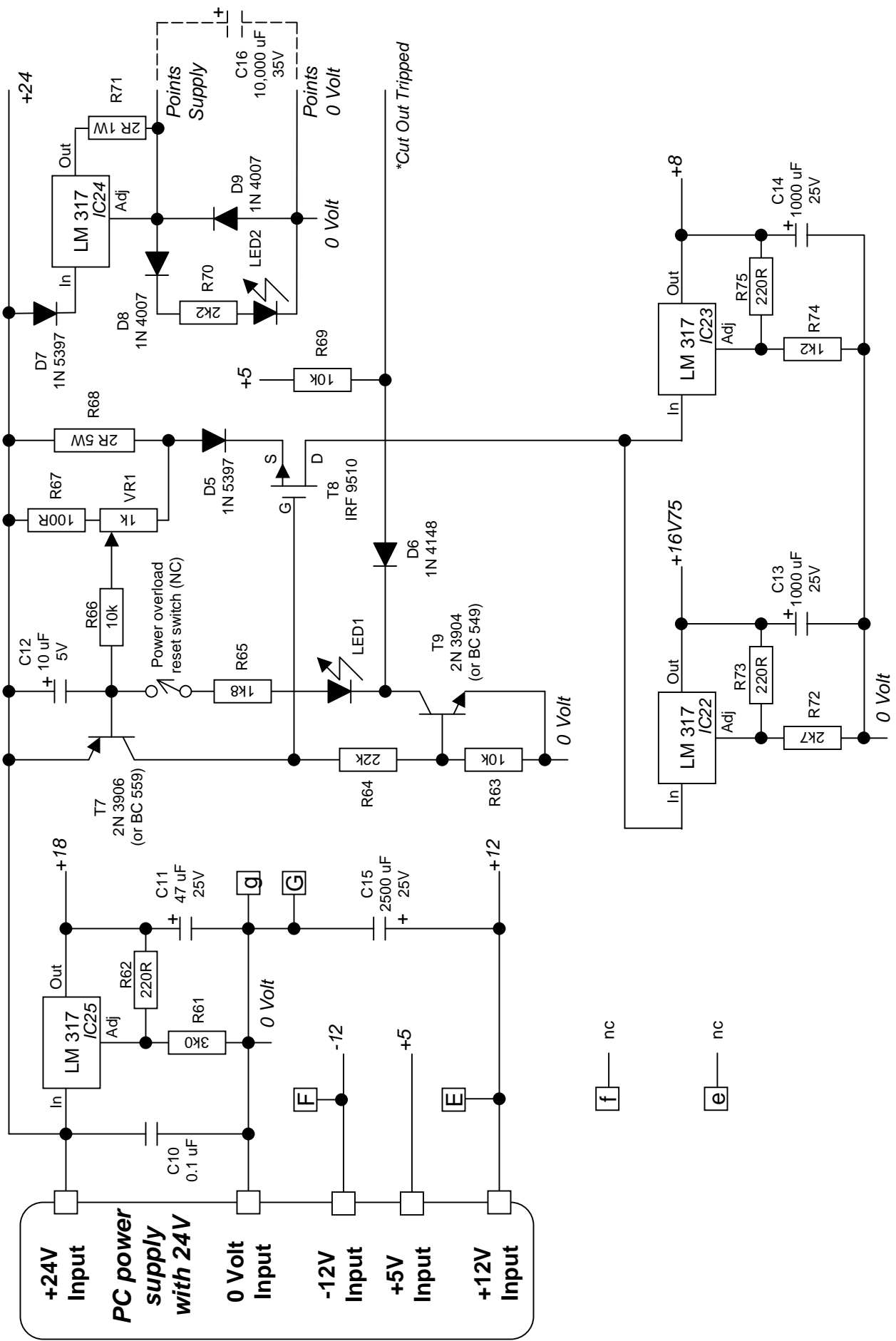
Note: As implemented, the software assumes that RL-101-RL110 default to Power #2 when the relay is not energised. The software can be simply adapted if you choose Power #1 as the default however, all train controller cards in a system should be wired the same way



ARTICLE 3, Figure 5

(Note that this circuit is repeated 20 times,
once for each point motor solenoid)

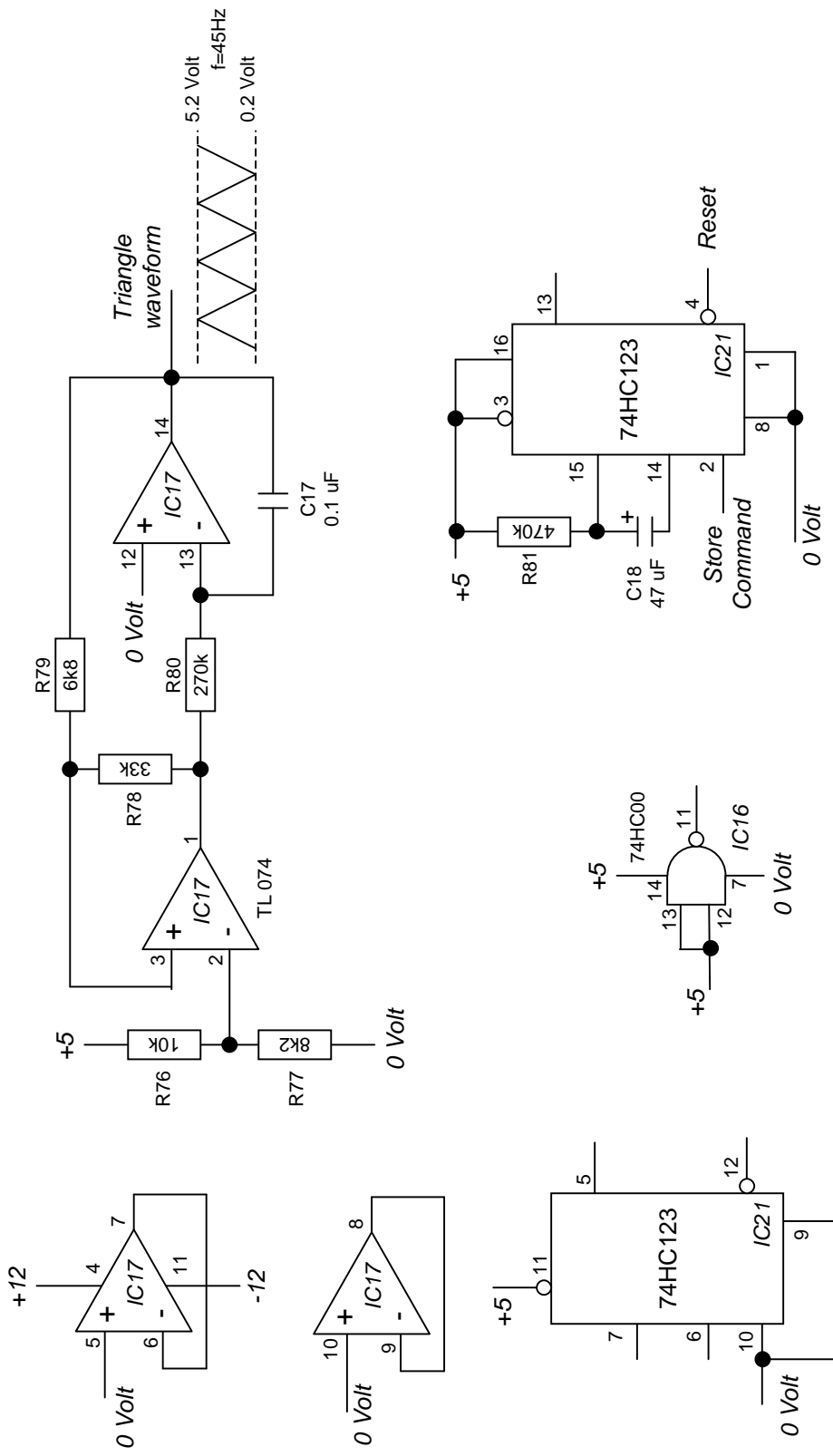




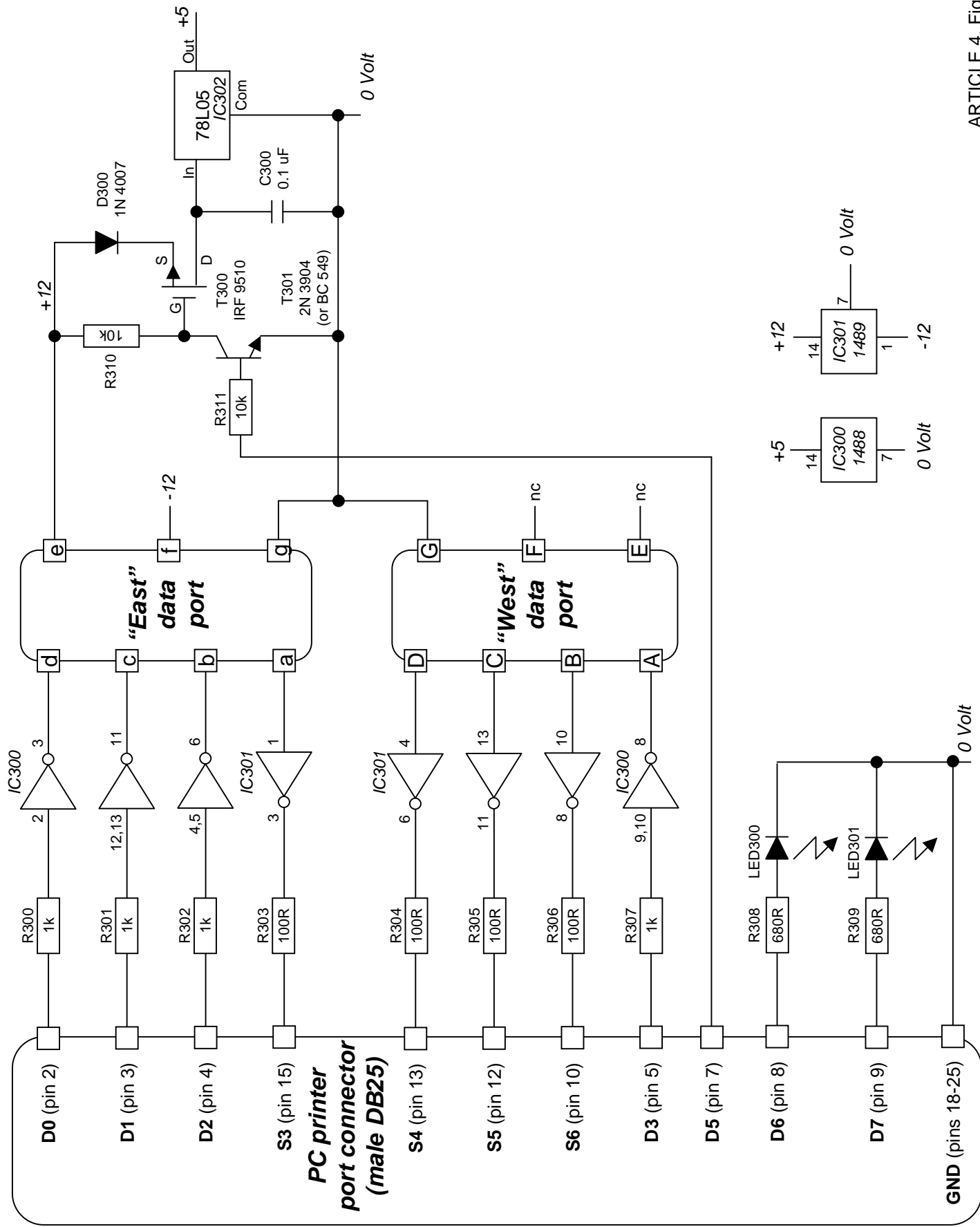
f — nc

e — nc

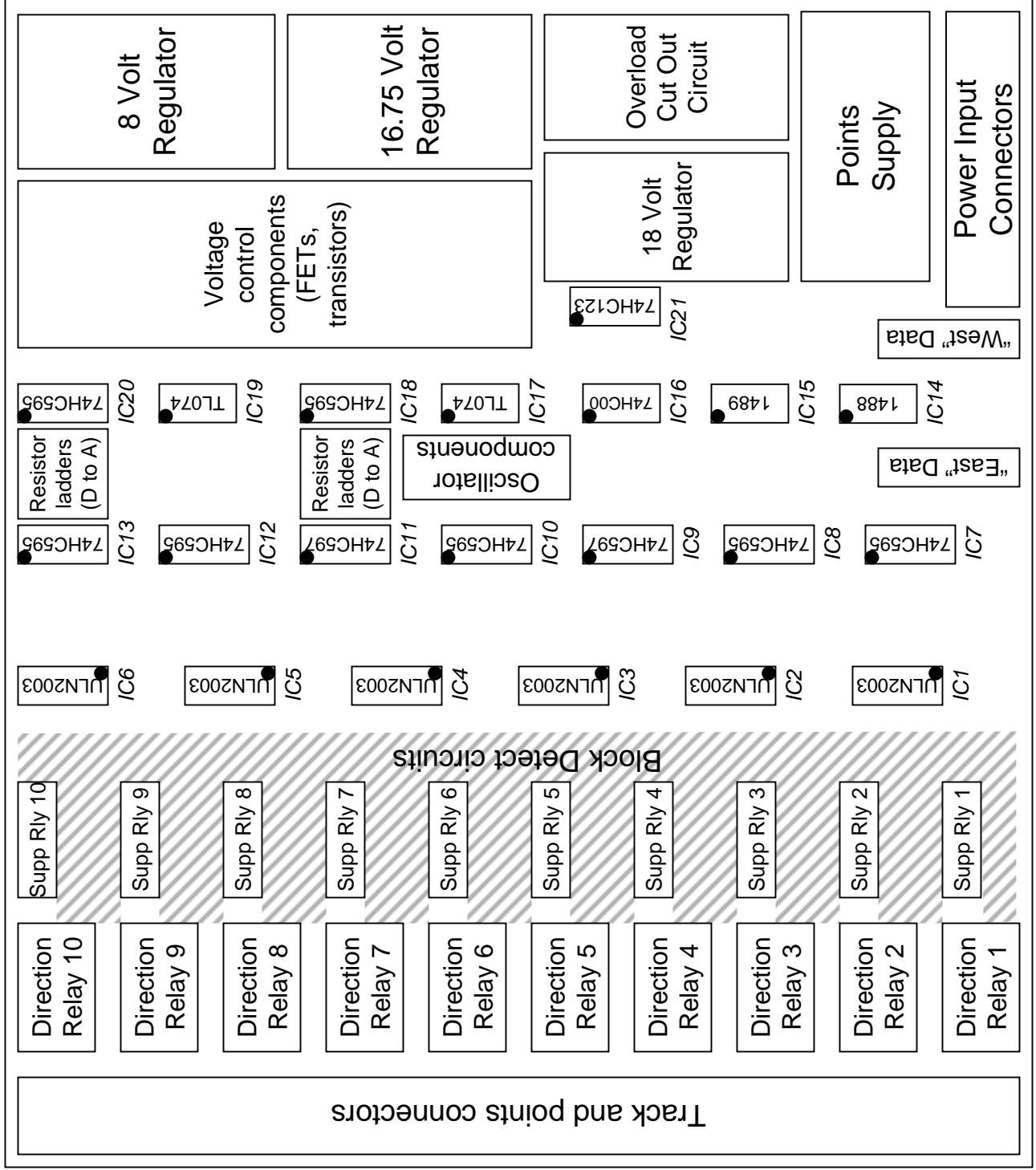
ARTICLE 4, Figure 2



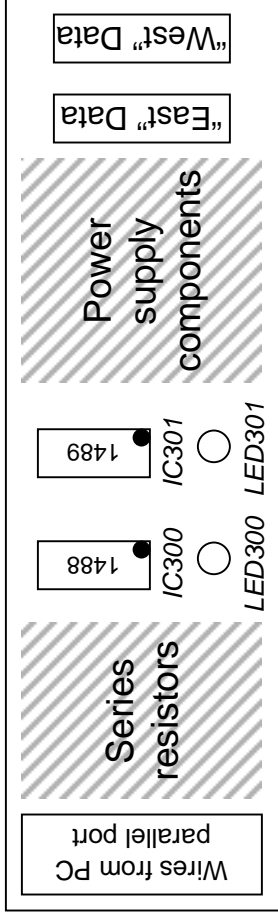
ARTICLE 4, Figure 3

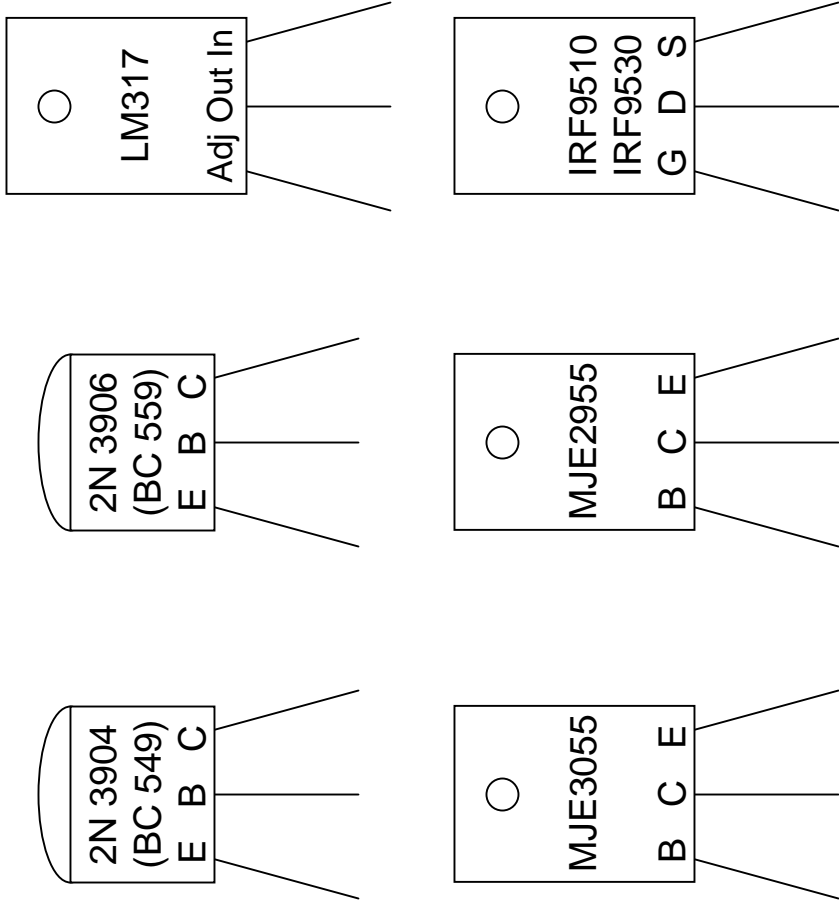


ARTICLE 4, Figure 4

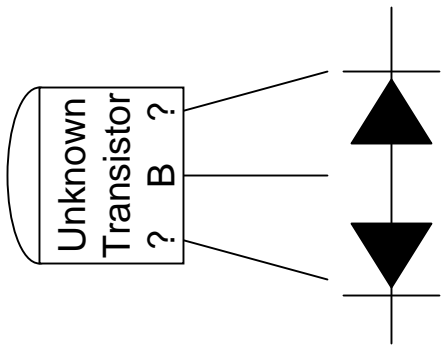
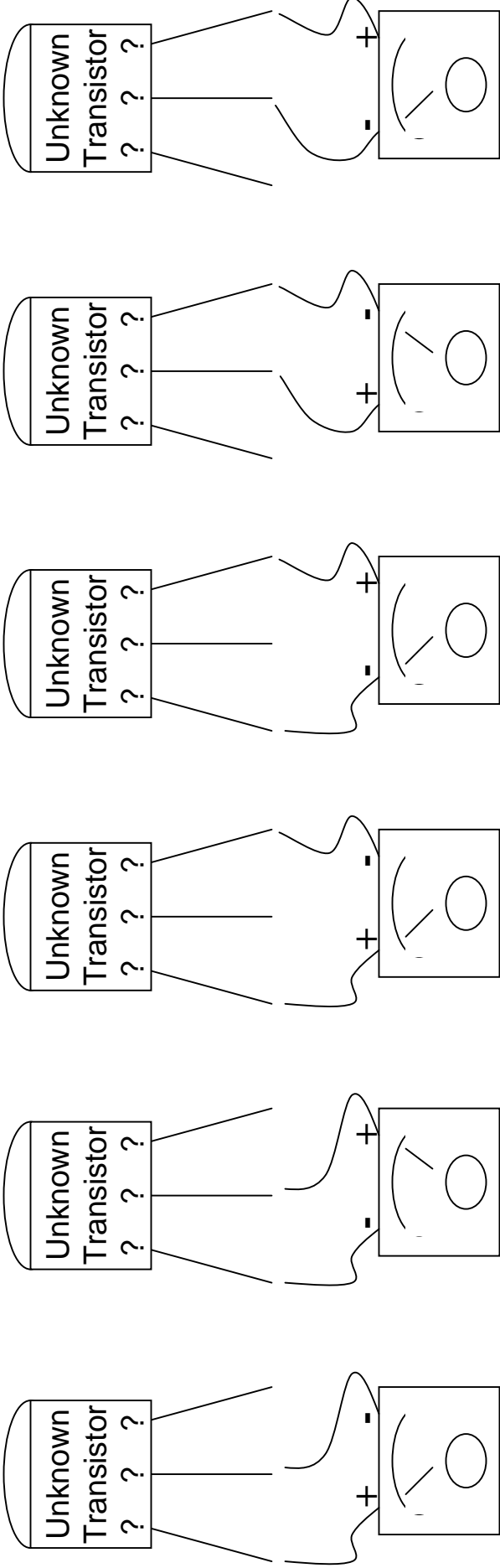


ARTICLE 5, Figure 1

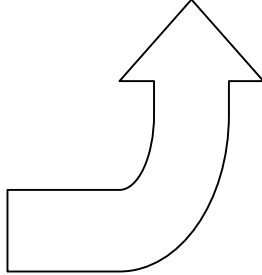


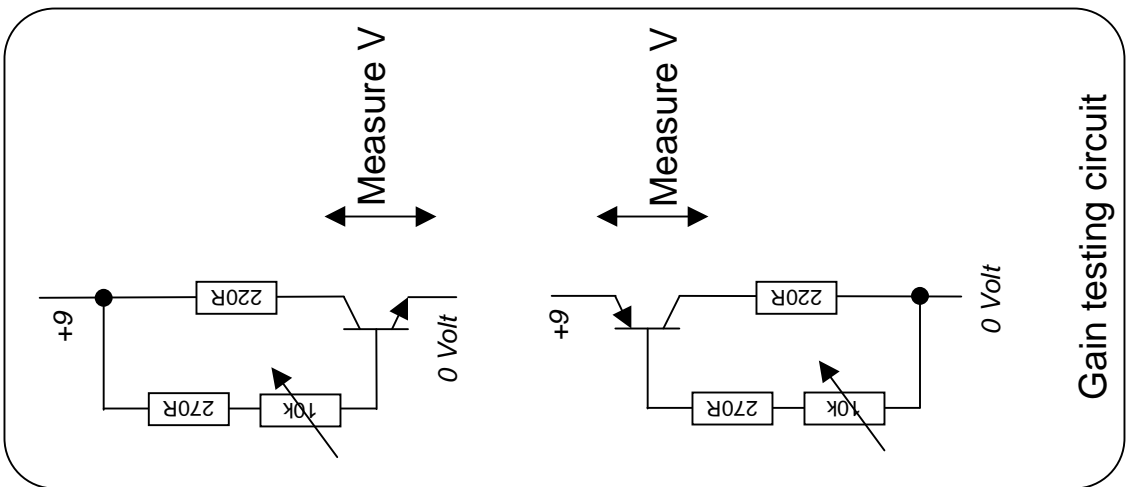


ARTICLE 5, Figure 3

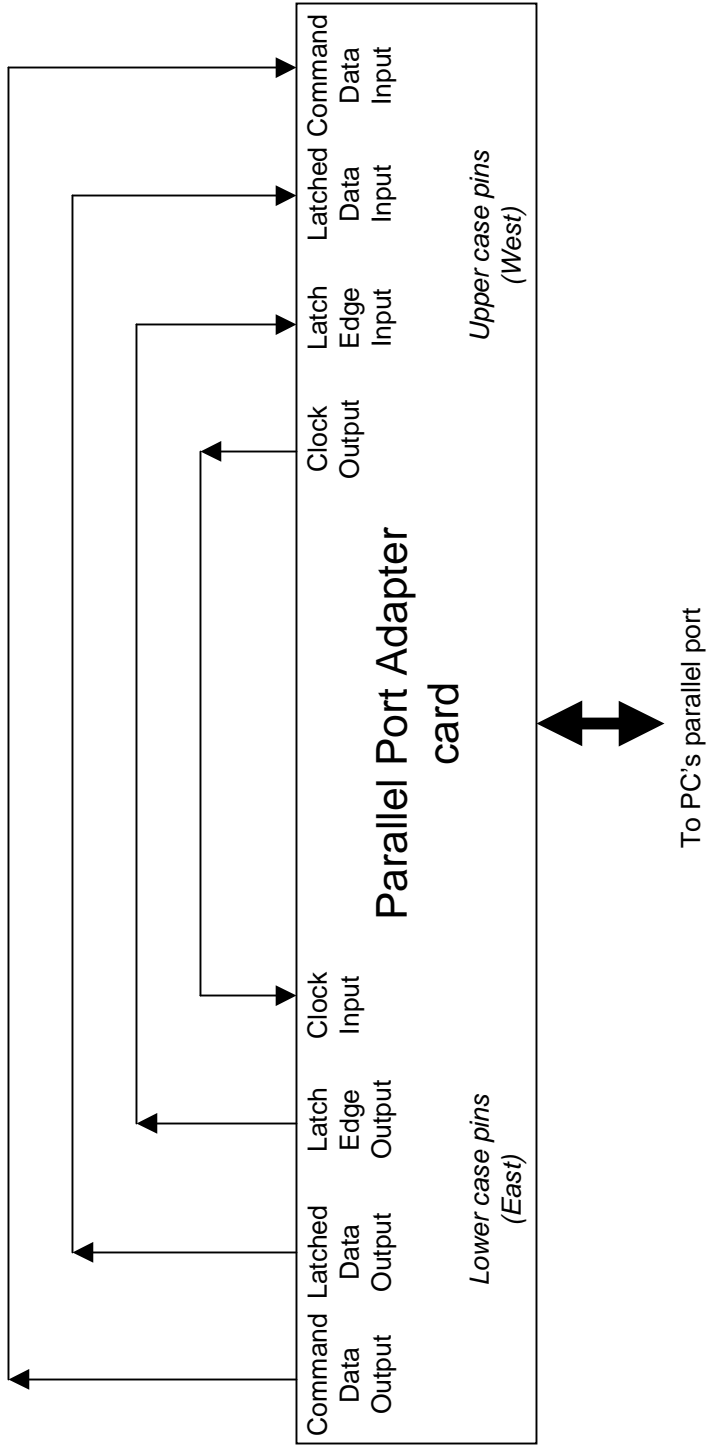


In this case, the unknown transistor is an NPN type

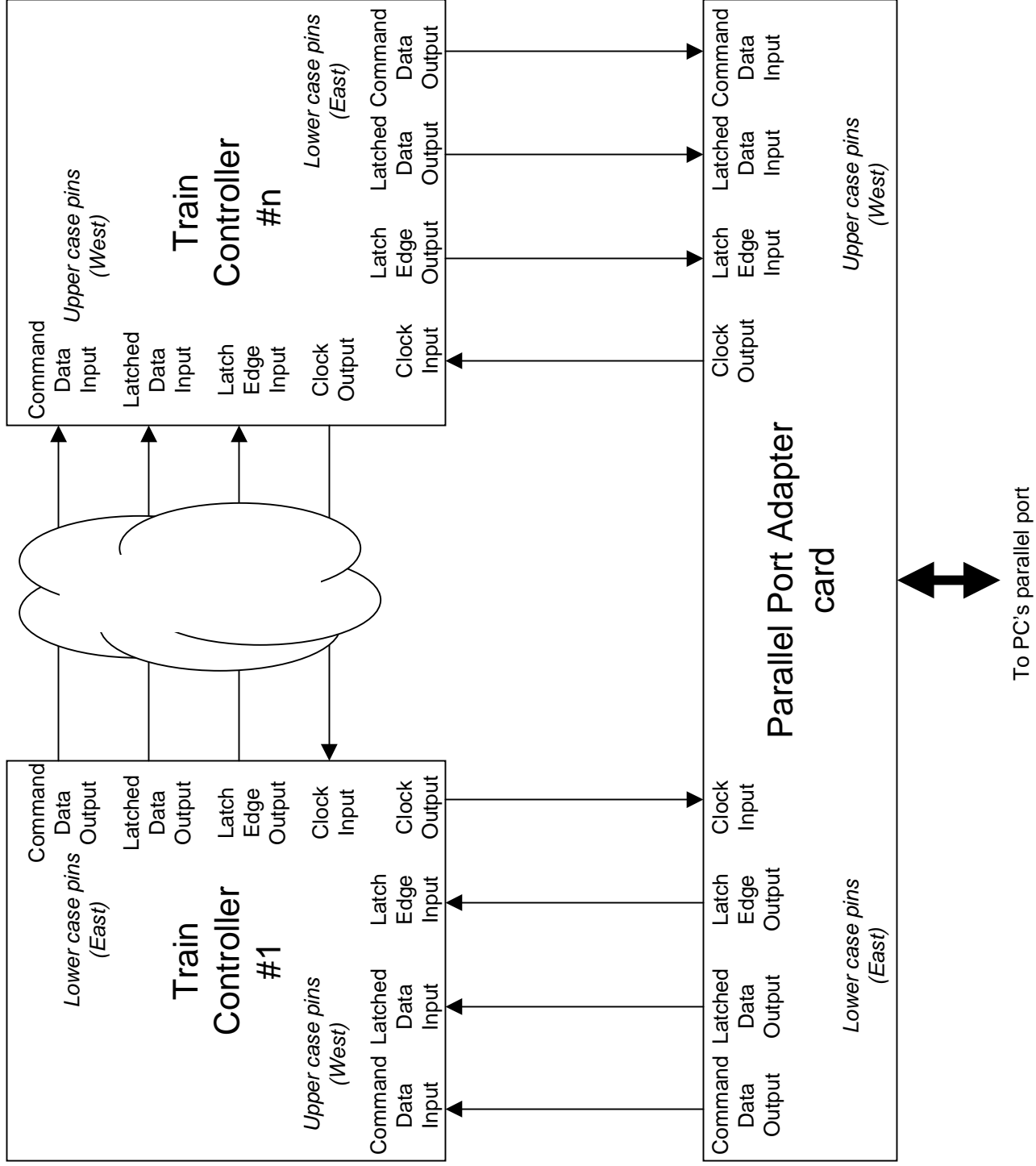




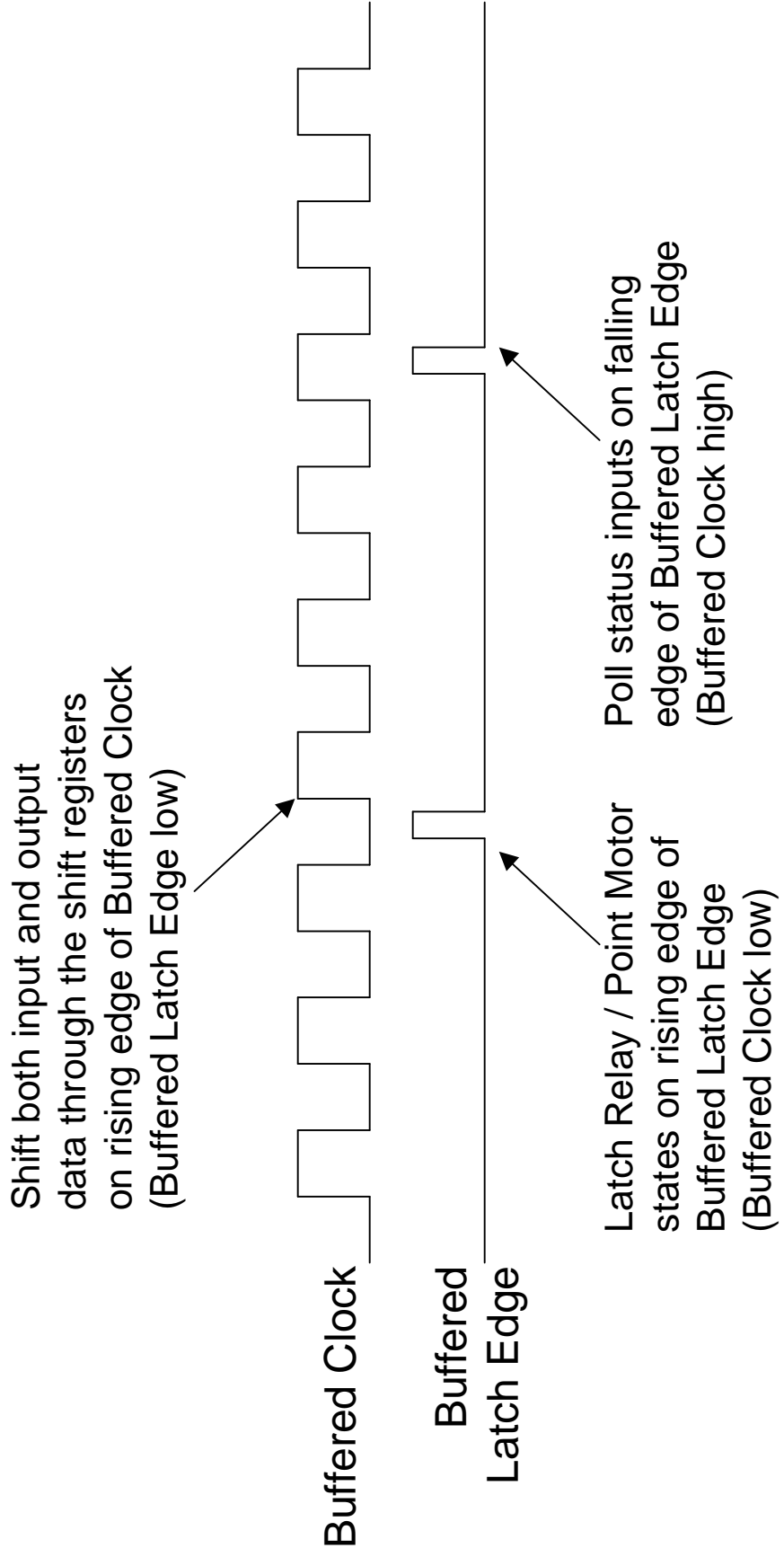
Gain testing circuit

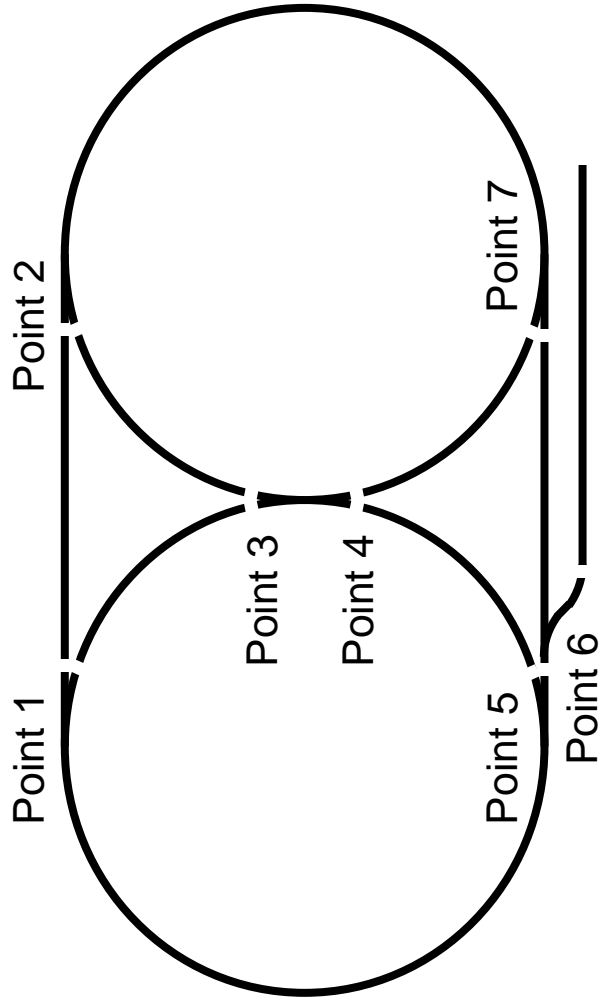
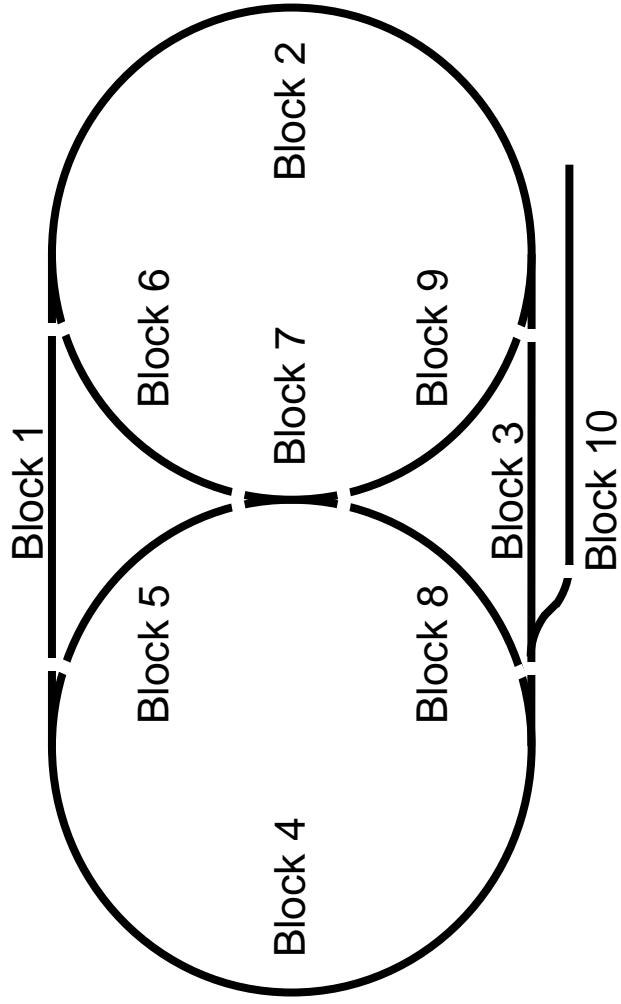


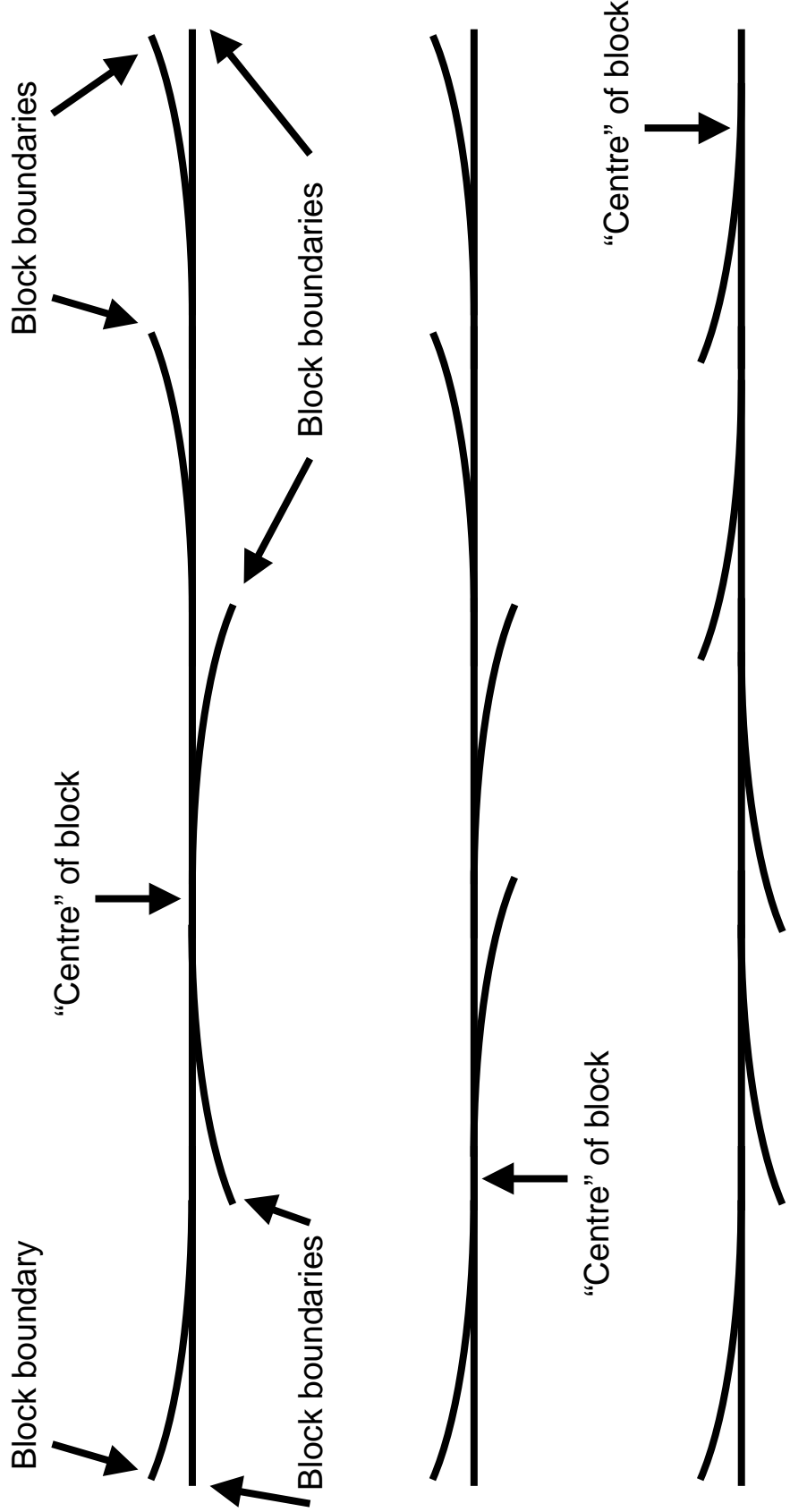
ARTICLE 6, Figure 1



ARTICLE 6, Figure 2

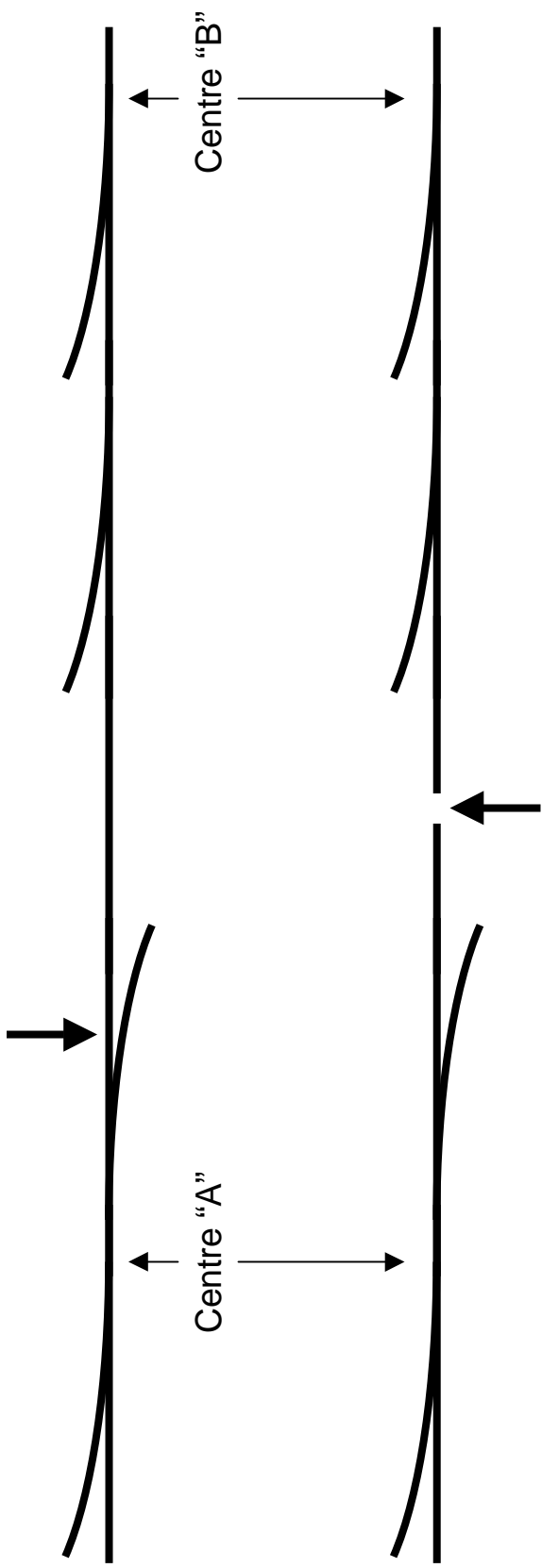




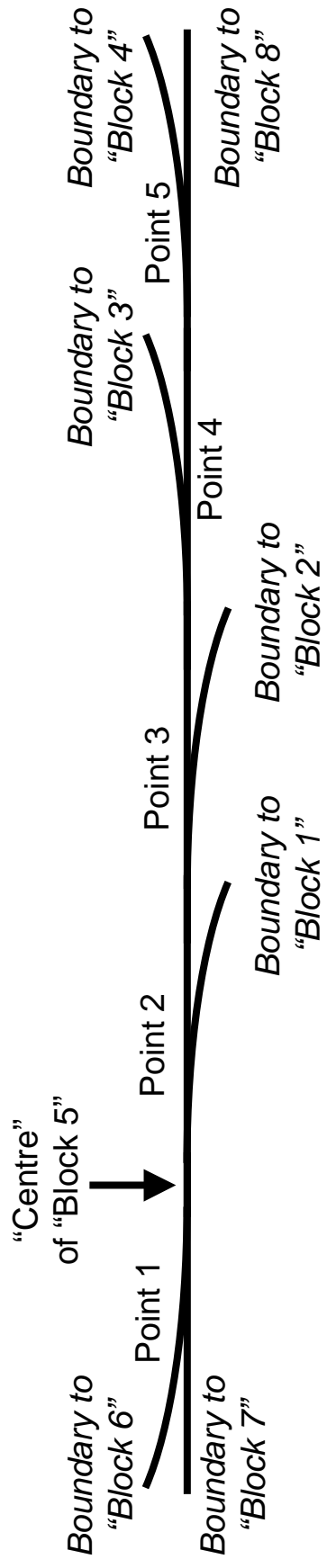


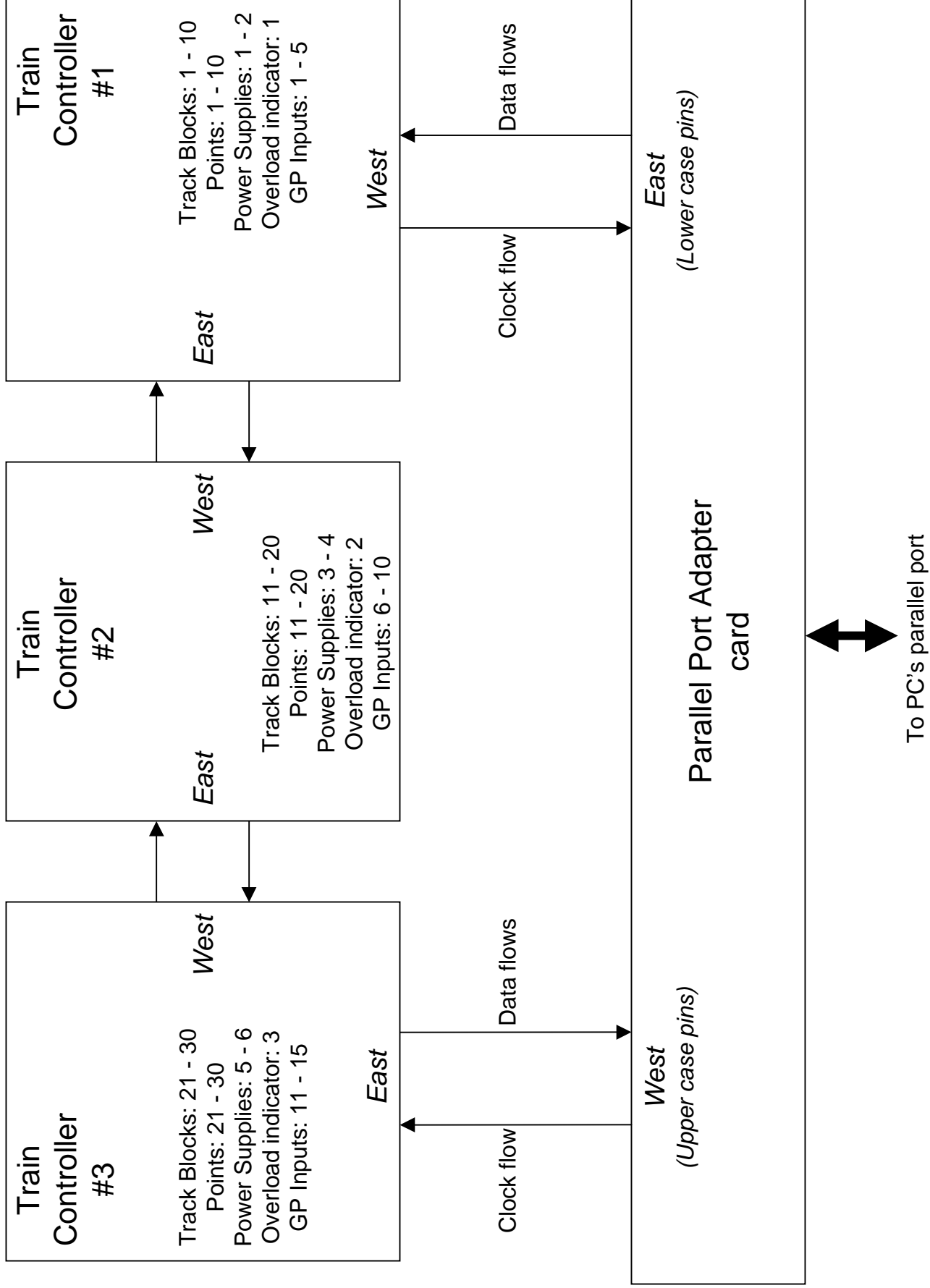
ARTICLE 7, Figure 2

This presence of this set of points would cause this block to have two "centres" and is not supported by the example software.

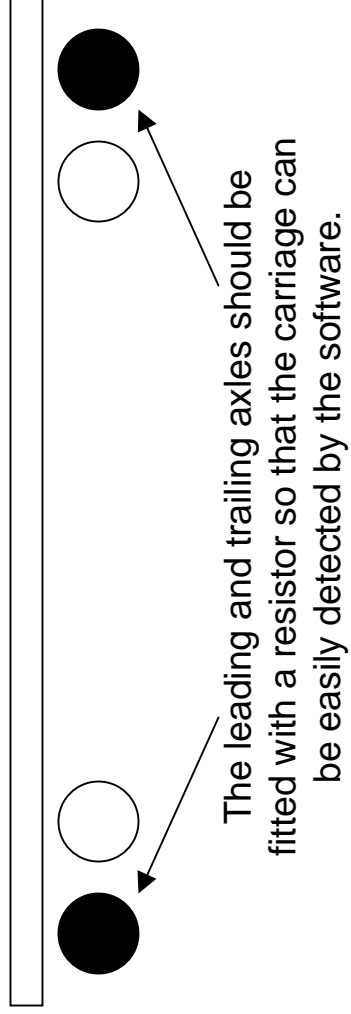


But this arrangement of track can be supported if an additional block boundary is cut at this position, creating two independent blocks

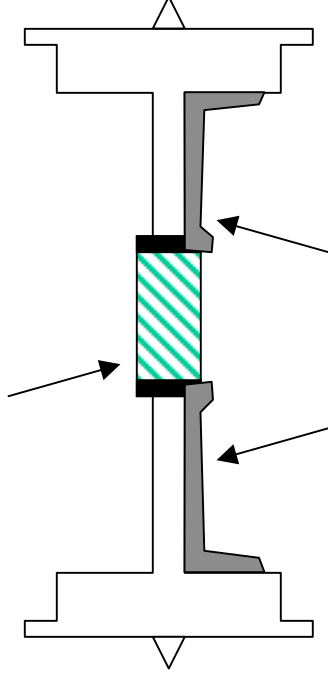




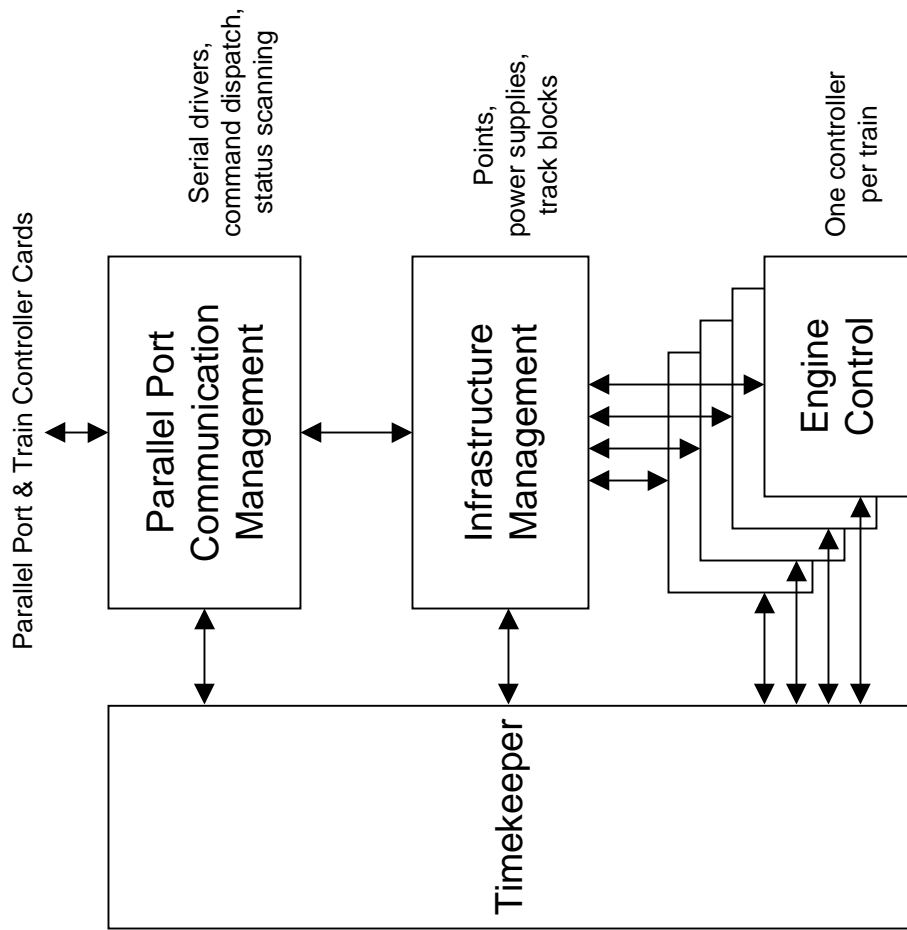
ARTICLE 8, Figure 1



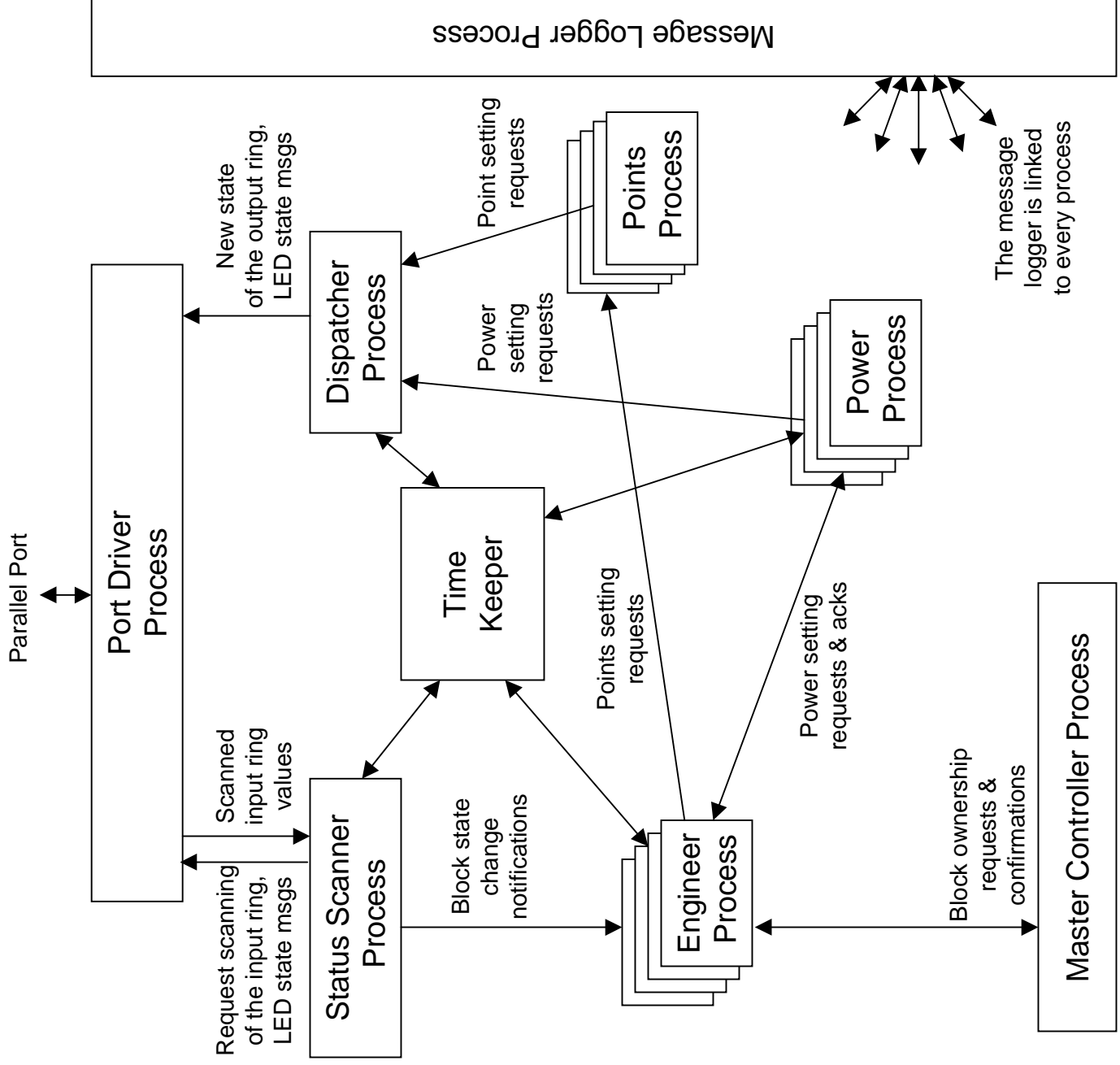
Glue a surface mount resistor (approx 10-20k) to the axle of a Metal Wheel car



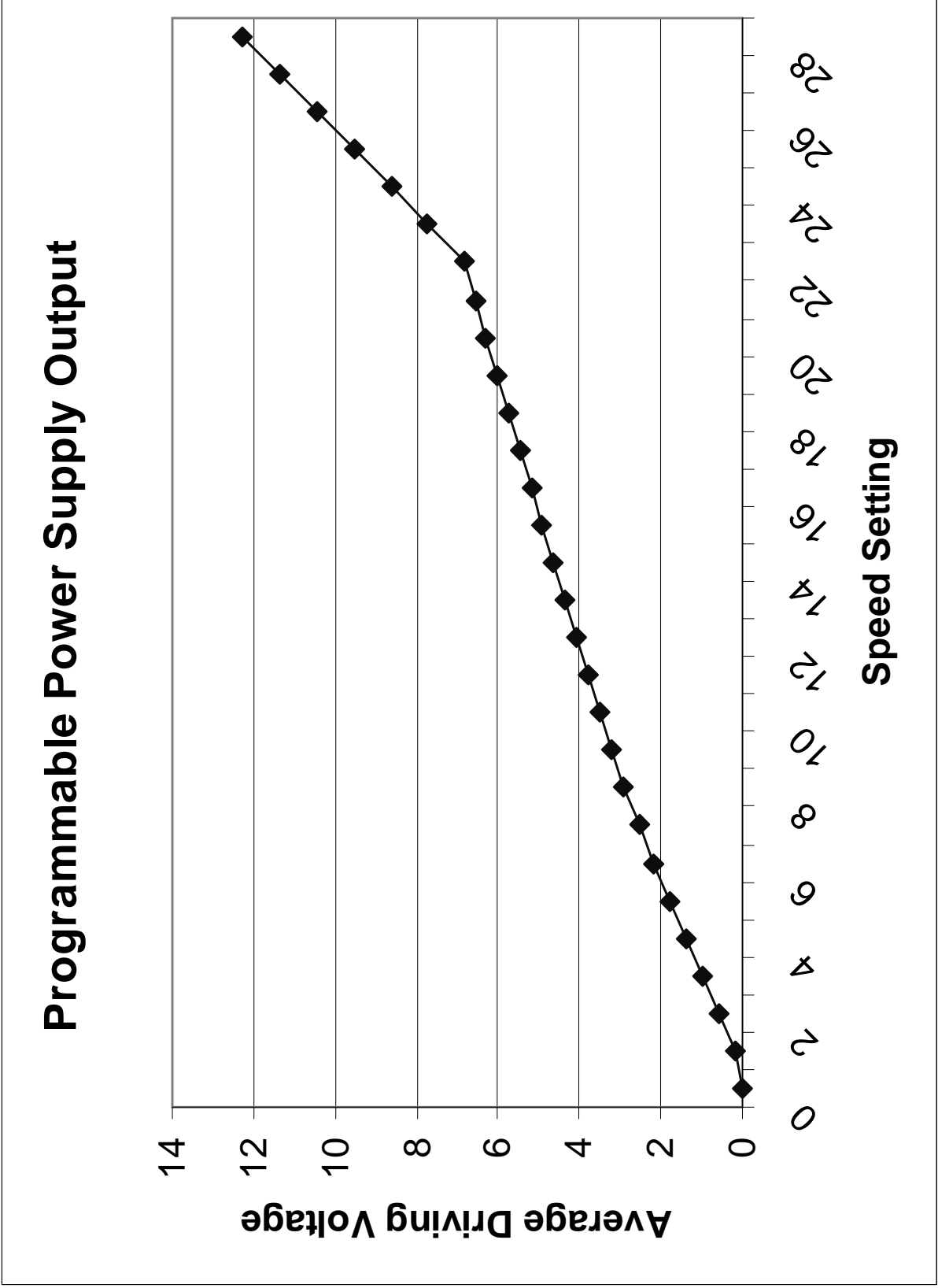
Draw traces of conductive ink between the resistor and the metallic parts of each wheel.



ARTICLE 9, Figure 1



ARTICLE 9, Figure 2



ARTICLE 9, Figure 3

