

LUCAS GIRLING PULSE TRACK CIRCUIT EQUIPMENT SW50 Installation & Maintenance



Signal & Telegraph Section

CONTROLLED COPY NO:	Authorised by: Troy Barker, Signal & Telegraph Coordinator
Issue date: 9 th January 2016	
Alu	

[Uncontrolled unless numbered and signed in red]

Issued By:

UNCONTROLLED WHEN PRINTED - REFER TO WEBSITE TO CONFIRM STATUS

Signal & Telegraph Section



LUCAS GIRLING PULSE TRACK CIRCUIT EQUIPMENT SW 50 - INSTALLATION & MAINTENANCE Document No: SHRI-004-WPST-06

1.0 PURPOSE

To provide an instruction for the installation, maintenance and repair of SW50 Lucas Girling Pulse track circuits and associated equipment.

2.0 SCOPE

This instruction applies to all Signal Maintainers that inspect, install, service or repair this equipment either in the field or in the Signals Workshop.

3.0 REFERENCES

NIL

4.0 DEFINITIONS

Not Applicable

5.0 PROCEDURE

Issue Date: 9th January 2016 Australian Railway Historical Society (SA Div) Inc.

Signal & Telegraph Section



LUCAS GIRLING PULSE TRACK CIRCUIT EQUIPMENT SW 50 - INSTALLATION & MAINTENANCE

Document No: SHRI-004-WPST-06

5.0 PROCEDURE - Introduction & Installation

THE LUCAS / GIRLING.

PULSE TRACK CIRCUIT EQUIPMENT TYPE S # 50.

INTRODUCTION.

It is common knowledge amongst Railway Signal Engineers that improved operation of track circuits is obtained as the operating voltage between the rails is increased. This has been confirmed both by laboritory tests and on full scale railroad trials.

In any track circuit where a potential exists between two adjacent parallel railway lines, there is a leakage current across the sleepers, ballast, etc. and this represents a loss of electrical power. For reasons of economy therefore track circuit voltages are usually low, e.g. 1.5 volts. Since power loss is proportional to the square of the rails to rail voltage, it will be appreciated that straight forward increase in potential by a factor of say 30 will increase the power consumption by a factor of 900, clearly impractical.

A solution to this problem is to apply a short duration puls to the rail instead of D.C. These pulses can have a high peak value (thereby effectively breaking down the rail to wheel insulating barrier) and yet conserve mean power consumption by having relative long pauses between pulses when no voltage is applied to the rail. The penalty of such a system is that the presence or absence of a train can only be detected each time a pulse is delivered to the rails, and not in between. This virtually introduces a random time lag into the system. However, by keeping the pulse repetition rate exceeding 12 pulses per second, this random lag becomes of negligibilimportance.

The SW. 50 type equipment is used for three different applications and is basically designed for low ballast resistances.

- (a) To automatically operate the continental type crossing barriers, where a very high sefety condition must be met.
- (b) To work on little used branch lines where a very high degree of corresion exists due to absence of traffic and the D.C. track circuits fail to function correctly.
- (c) In sidings where the section of track may be occupied or unocupied for very long times and an accurate monitoring of the state of these sidings is of the utmost importance.

FEATURES OF THE S W 50 EQUIPMENT.

- 1) The pulses break down insulating films on the rails. Such films cause faulty operation of the low voltage D.C. system.
- 2) A feedback control system in the transmitter gives the following characteristics:-
 - (a) a constant output pulse amplitude in spite of battery voltage variations and
 - (b) a decrease in power consumption under light loading (high ballast) conditions.

Signal & Telegraph Section

٠.



LUCAS GIRLING PULSE TRACK CIRCUIT EQUIPMENT SW 50 - INSTALLATION & MAINTENANCE
Document No: SHRI-004-WPST-06

3) The transmitter pulse output voltage remains almost constant up to load currents of 22A. Thus transmitter volts are not lost as the ballast reduces down to 2.5 ohms. For lower resistances the pulse output is current limited. This is an ideal characteristic since:-

- (1) The constant pulse voltage region gives little variation of relay voltage due to ballast variations,
- (2) The pulse voltage amplitude reduces rapidly at lower resistances associated with train shunting.

The constant voltage amplitude will give reproducible pick up and drop away relay characteristics. Also, the relay voltage can be set just above the pick up value to give fast drop away and slow pick up. However, on long track circuits at low ballast, a larger variation of relay voltage occurs due to changes in the L/R time constant of the railway line caused by ballast resistance variations.

- 4) Under. train shunt conditions full pulse voltage is instantly available to breakdown insulating films.
- 5) special turn off circuit causes the pulse to shorten (from 0.45 ms. to 0.08ms.) under heavy loading conditions i.e. train on track. This ensures that the transistor output state operates well within its power rating. Additional benefits are low internal heat dissipation in the equipment and a reduction in power consumption.
- 6) Since the pulse system is energised by a D.C. input, standay operation can be obtained using a battery under trickle charge from a mains rectifier set. If standby opera ion is not required, the system is designed to work from full wave rectified A.C. directly. To demage results from accidental connection of a reverse battery polarity to the transmitter input.

Issue Date: 9th January 2016

Signal & Telegraph Section



LUCAS GIRLING PULSE TRACK CIRCUIT EQUIPMENT SW 50 - INSTALLATION & MAINTENANCE Document No: SHRI-004-WPST-06

3.

- - (b) the relay voltage adjustment is made at the receiver where the relay voltage can be observed directly.
- 8) The pulse repitition frequency of 14 pulses per second is sufficiently high to ensure that the smoothing time constant required by the pulse system introduces a negligable additional delay to the relay pull and drop away time.
- 9) The receiver is fail safe since pulses from the track are the only energy source to which the receiver is connected.
- 10) A special feature prevents the receiver from loading the leading edge of the pulse and so attenuating it.
- 11) The relay voltage adjustment on the receiver consists of 5 terminals which are interconnected on site for the required voltage. Altogether sixteen different conditions are available to give 10% increments in relay voltage.
- 12) Transformer coupling in the receiver ensures that a D.C. current from rail has no effect on the relay. A voltage barrier characteristic can be included in the receiver so that an input voltage must exceed a specified value (e.g. 4 V) before it can energise the transformer.
- 13) Neither the transmitter nor the receiver includes andy heavy or bulky components so that the eq. ipment is relatively small size and portable.
- 14) There are no valves and no moving parts in either the transmitter or the receiver.

Issue Date: 9th January 2016

Signal & Telegraph Section



LUCAS GIRLING PULSE TRACK CIRCUIT EQUIPMENT SW 50 - INSTALLATION & MAINTENANCE Document No: SHRI-004-WPST-06

-5 12

 $\left(\cdot \right)$

NOTE ON THE METHOD OF "ON SITE" INSTALLATION PROCEDURE

FOR SW. 50 EQUIPMENT.

FEED END.

Connect the transmitter "RAILS" terminals to the rails, noting a) which rail is positive and which is negative.

The connecting leads should be short and of low resistance.

b) Connect the battery to the 12 volt "input" terminals observing polarity. A warbling sound will be emitted. The input voltage must be between 10-16 volts.

N.B. A germanium diode is included in the internal power supply lead so that no damage occurs due to inadvertant connection of the battery with incorrect polarity. However, damage could result from connecting the battery to the transmitter "Rails" terminals and also by connecting either of the rail terminals to the positive input terminal.

RELAY END.

- c) Connect the 1.000 ohm relay to the receiver "Relay" terminals.
- Connect the receiver "Rails" terminals to the rails. positive receiver terminal must be connected to the same rail as the transmitter positive terminal. If the polarity is incorrect the relay voltage will be zero.
- Connect the voltmeter (0-100 v range) to the receiver rail terminals with the capacitor and diode connected as shown on Fig 5. The voltage shown on the meter should be greater than 40 volts.
- Remove capacitor and diode from voltmeter, connect the voltmeter to the relay terminals. To energise the relay, increase the voltage by shorting out the appropriate terminals marked A-E on the receiver. The resistance across the terminals are :-

A-B	2.2	ohms
B-C	4.7	ohms
C-D	10	ohms
D-E	20	ohms

Using a relay with a maximum drop out of 3-4 volts and a minimum of 4.5 2 5.5 volts, a suitable setting would be about 8 volts.

Once the relay has been energised it can be de-energised by shorting out the "Rails" terminals.

Another test that can be carried out is to connect the decade resistance box across the rail terminals, this is to simulate the train "axle resistance". By reducing the resistance carefully until the relay drops out, the maximum "axle resistance" to operate the equipment can be determined. For the above conditions this is typically 1.0 - 1.5 ohms.

After reducing the resistance to zero increase it again, until the relay nick-up value is

the relay pick-up value is be about 2.0 - 2.5 ohms. also determined. This could

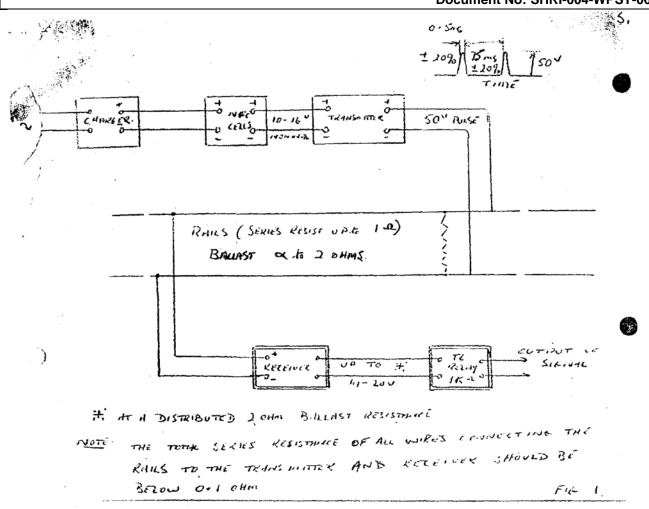
Issue Date: 9th January 2016

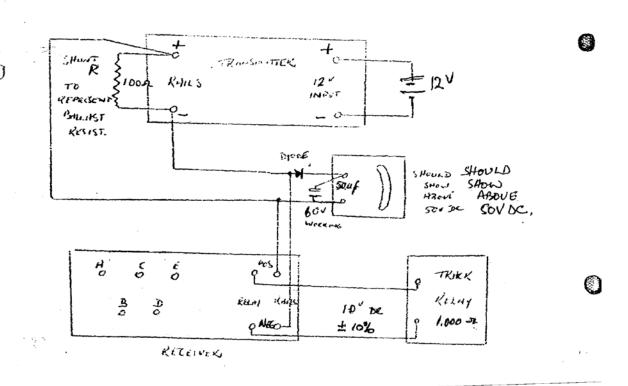
Australian Railway Historical Society (SA Div) Inc.

Signal & Telegraph Section



LUCAS GIRLING PULSE TRACK CIRCUIT EQUIPMENT SW 50 - INSTALLATION & MAINTENANCE Document No: SHRI-004-WPST-06





Signal & Telegraph Section



LUCAS GIRLING PULSE TRACK CIRCUIT EQUIPMENT SW 50 - INSTALLATION & MAINTENANCE

Document No: SHRI-004-WPST-06

6.0 PROCEDURE - MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR

6.1 Signal drawings appended to this document detail Typical Pulse Track Circuits and Repair Method

Drawing Number & Details:

F6059 - SW50 Characteristics

E68/143 - Girling Track Circuit System, Type SW50 Mark II - Repair Method

D68/105 - Receiver board sub-assembly

D68/106 - Converter board sub-assembly

D68/107 - Transmitter box assembly

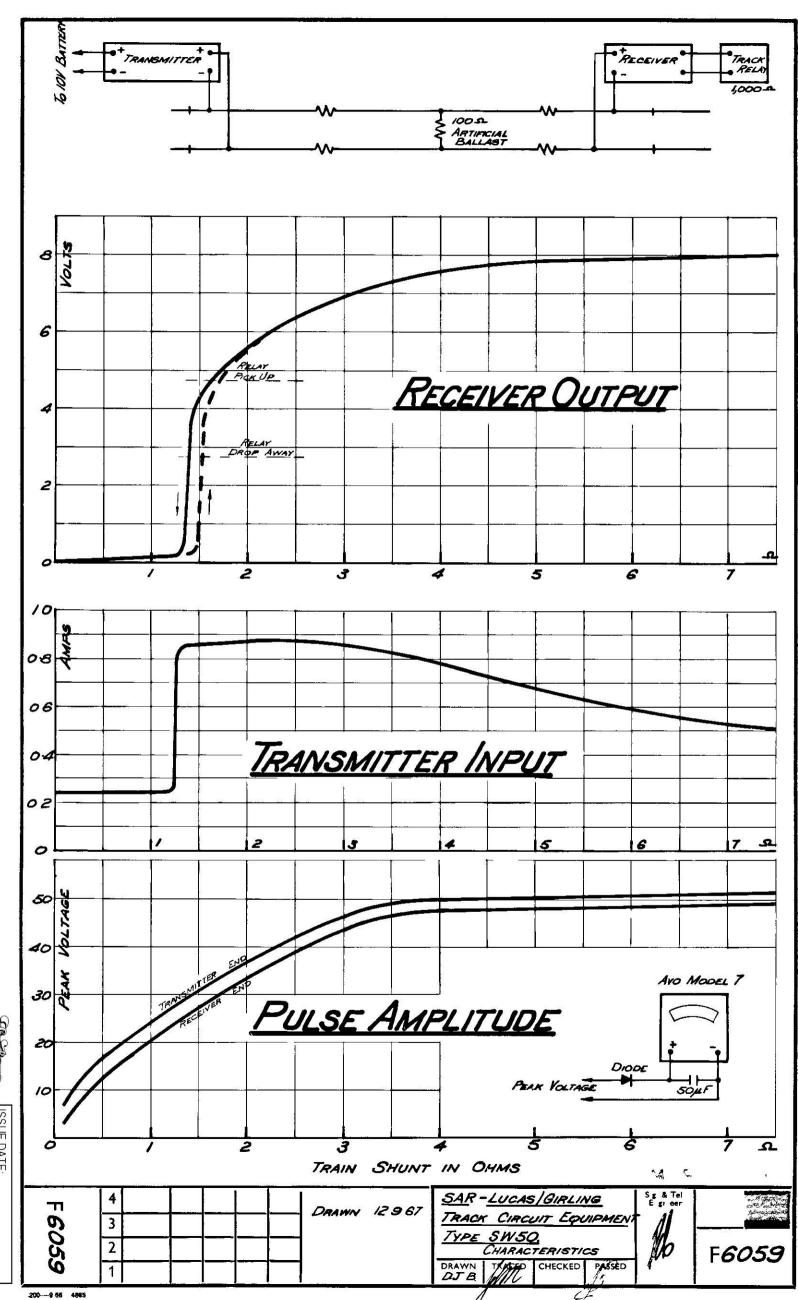
D68/108 - Receiver box assembly

D68/109 - Pulse generator board sub assembly

7.0 DOCUMENTATION

Complete Service Sheet SHRI-004-WFST-10 during workshop maintenance and repair of SW50 Pulse equipment.

Issue Date: 9th January 2016
Australian Railway Historical Society (SA Div) Inc.



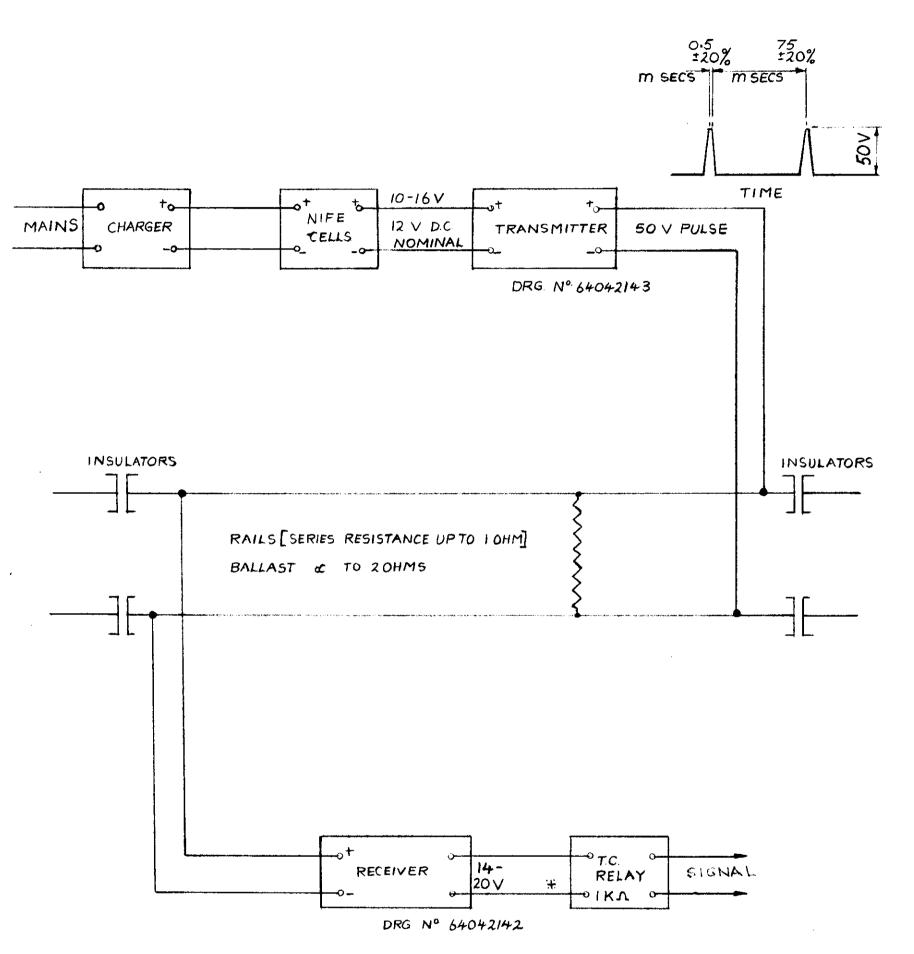
SteamRanger
Heritage Railway

Signal & Telegraph Branch

(Uncor

ISSUE DATE:

|ISSUED BY: | (Uncontrolled unless numbered & signed in red)



N.B.

IF THE PULSE HEIGHT OR VALUE OF "TURN OFF" RESISTANCE FALL OUTSIDE THE GIVEN LIMITS THE VALUE OF R7 MUST BE SELECTED TO GIVE THESE LIMITS,

PART N° ISS.N° DESCRIPTION QUANTITY
64042218 RECEIVING BOX
ASSY
TRANSMITTER
BOX ASSY.

* AT A DISTRIBUTED 2 OHM BALLAST RESISTANCE

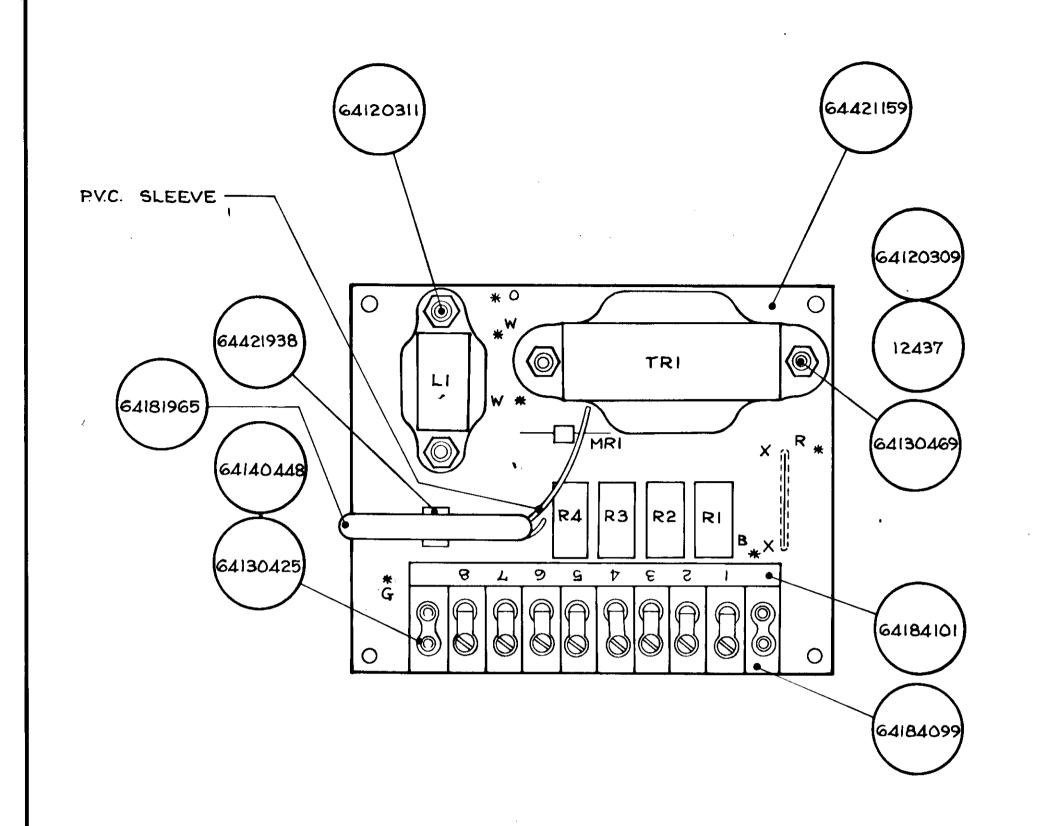
NOTE :-

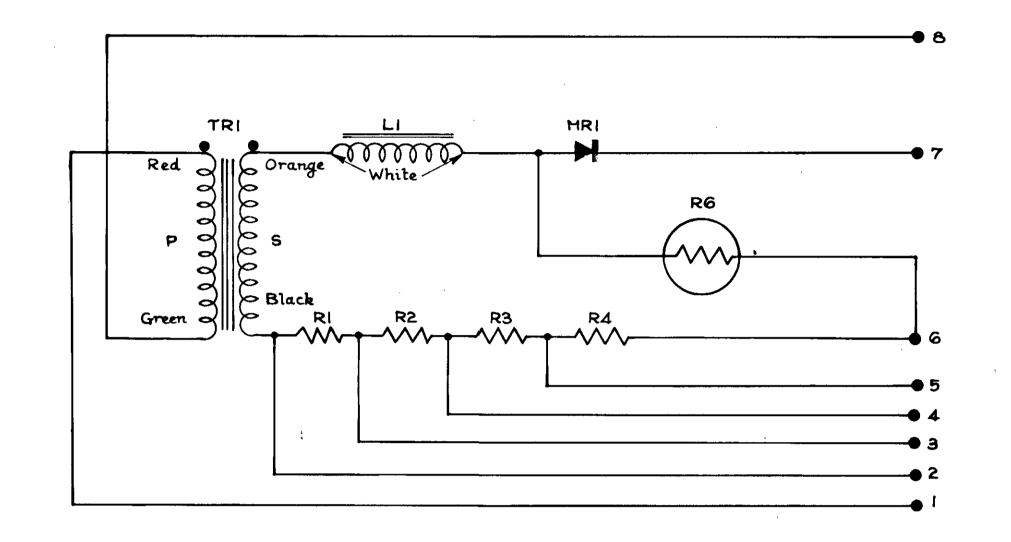
- 1. THE TOTAL SERIES RESISTANCE OF ALL WIRES
 CONNECTING THE TRANSMITTER AND RECEIVER
 TO THE RAILS SHOULD BE LESS THAN 0-1 OHM.
- 2. IF ANY UNITS FAIL AND ARE REPAIRED THE FOLLOWING TESTS MUST BE CARRIED OUT:-
 - (4) CONNECT A 12 VOLT SUPPLY TOTHE TRANSMITTER
 IN PUT TER MINALS AND A 2 OHM 3 WATT RESISTOR
 TO THE "RAILS" TERMINALS
 - (b) CONNECT AN OSCILLOSCOPE ACROSS THE 20HM RESISTOR AND MEASURE THE MAXIMUM HEIGHT OF THE PULSE (42-46 V).
 - (C) CONNECT A 10 OHM 3 WATT RESISTOR ACROSS THE "RAILS" TERMINALS AND MEASURE THE PULSE WIDTH AT A HEIGHT OF 40 V (0.46 MILLISECONDS MINIMUM) AND PULSE REPETITION TIME (60-90 MILLISECONDS)
 - (P) CONNECT A DECADE RESISTANCE BOX ACROSS THE "RAIL" TERMINALS SET TO PB OHM AND CHECK THAT PULSE WIDTH IS RELATIVELY UNCHANGED.
 - (E) REPUCE THE DECADE BOX IN 0-1 OHM STEPS UNTIL ATURN OFF" CONDITION IS OBSERVED, (IE. ASUDDEN FALL IN INPUT CURRENT OR A REDUCTION IN PULSE WIDTH TO 60-80 MICROSECONDS) TURN OF SHOULD BE 1-7-1-2 OHMS.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN RAILWAYS

TRACK CIRCUIT SYSTEM
TYPE SW50. MARK 2.

19-7-68	BKJ.	<u></u>	
TALE SET ENGINEER	TRACED	PASSED	





COLOUR CODE

B - BLACK O - ORANGE W - WHITE

R - RED G - GREEN

NOTEI

A Link must short XX connections.

MRI leads to be looped and free from strain.

NOTE III

All components must be fitted as close as possible to the circuit board.

NOTE IV
Choke & transformer must have the insulating film removed from Lewmex wires before soldering.

DRAWING Nº 64421158

Circuit Ref.	Part No.	Qty.	Description	Type	Value	
	64421159	1	Circuit Board			
RI	64181491	1	Resistor	RWW/	2.2. OHM	
R2	64181494	1	Resistor	RWW/	4.7 UHM	
R3	64181492	1	Resistor	RWW/ PI	0 10 M	
R4	64181493	ı	Resistor	RWW/ Pl	20 0HM	
L!	64421162	l	Choke			
TRI	64421161	1	Transformer			
MRI	64181966	-	Diode	DA 2068		
	64184099	ı	Terminal Strip			
	64184101	١	Marker Strip			
	64130425	Ø	Screw			
	64120309	2	Nut			
	64140080	2	Shakeproof Washer			
	64130469	2	Screw			
	64140448	6	Shakeproof Washer			
	64120311	2	Nut			
	64181965	1	Ceramsil	P502/		
	64421938	l	Clip - Jermyn	A1120		

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN RAILWAYS

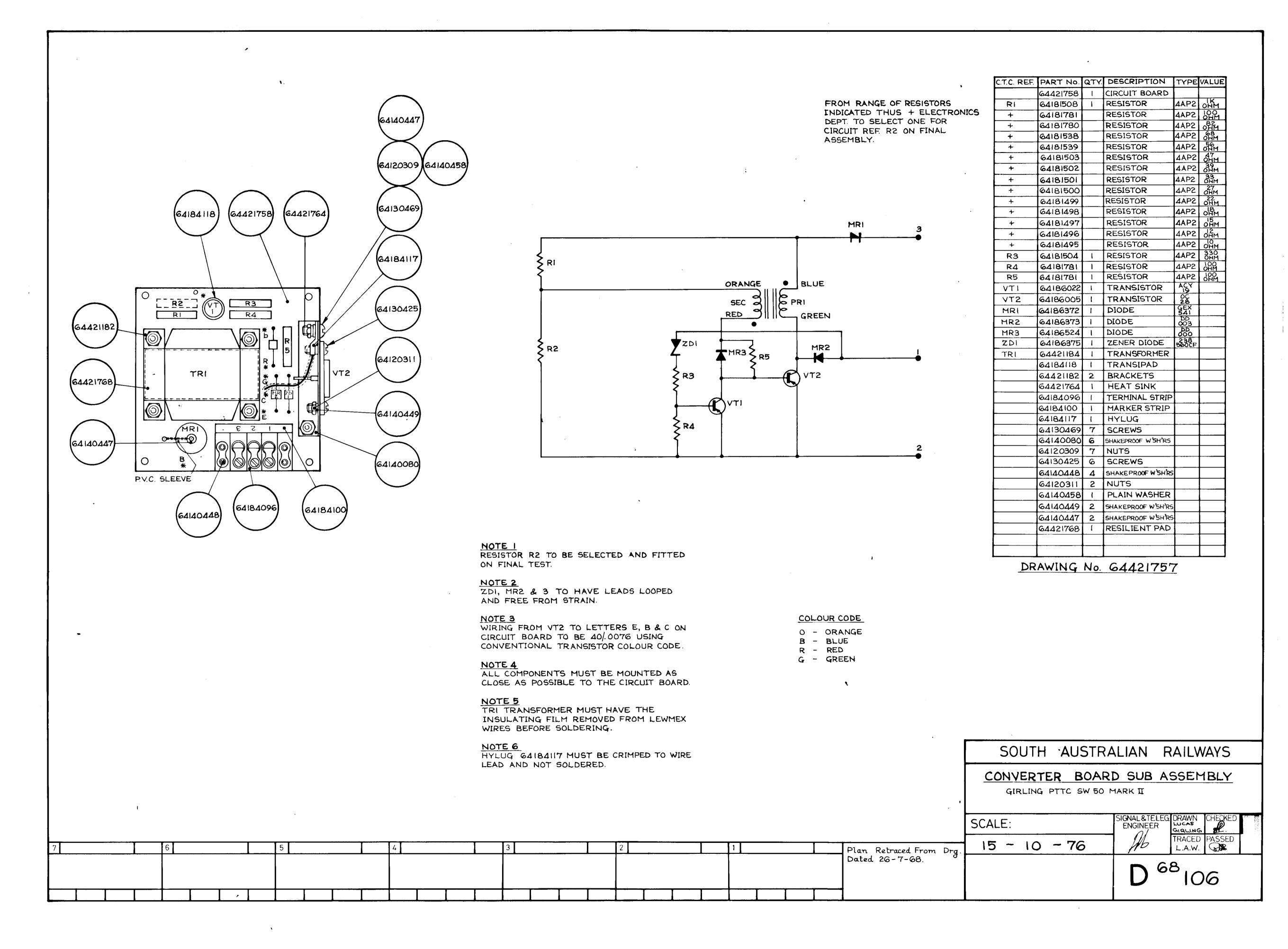
RECEIVER BOARD SUB ASSEMBLY

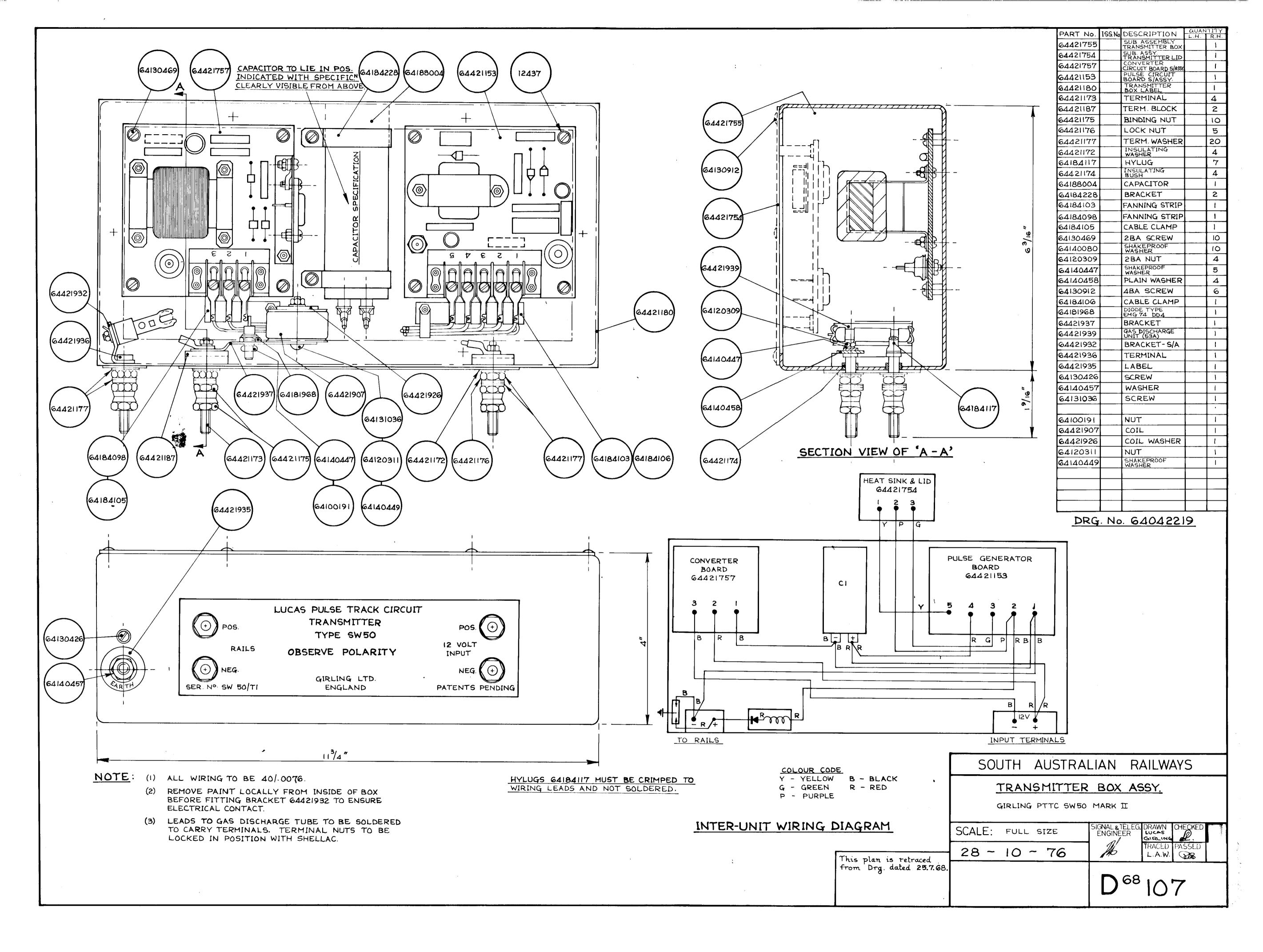
GIRLING PTTC SW50 MARK I

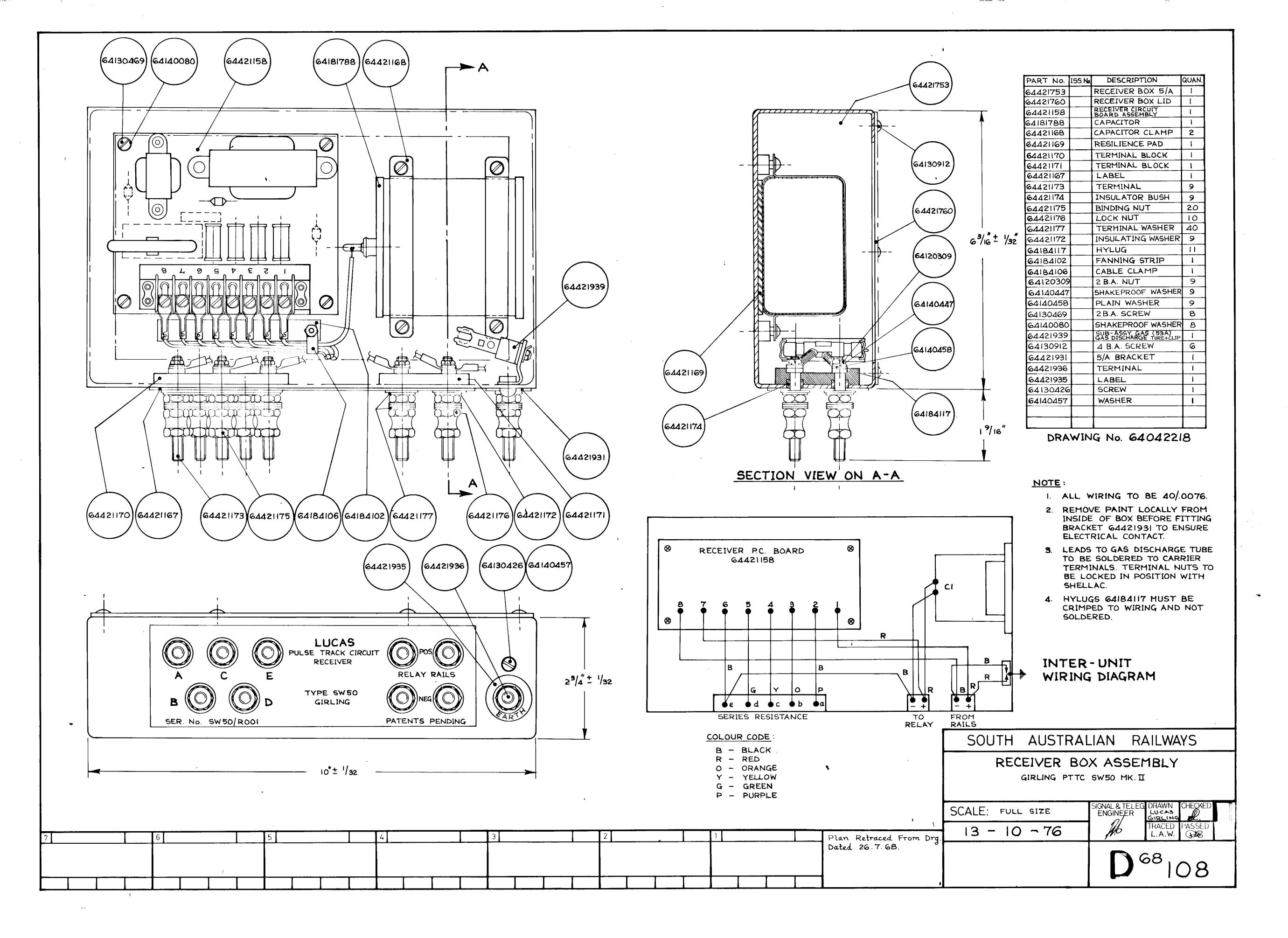
SCALE:

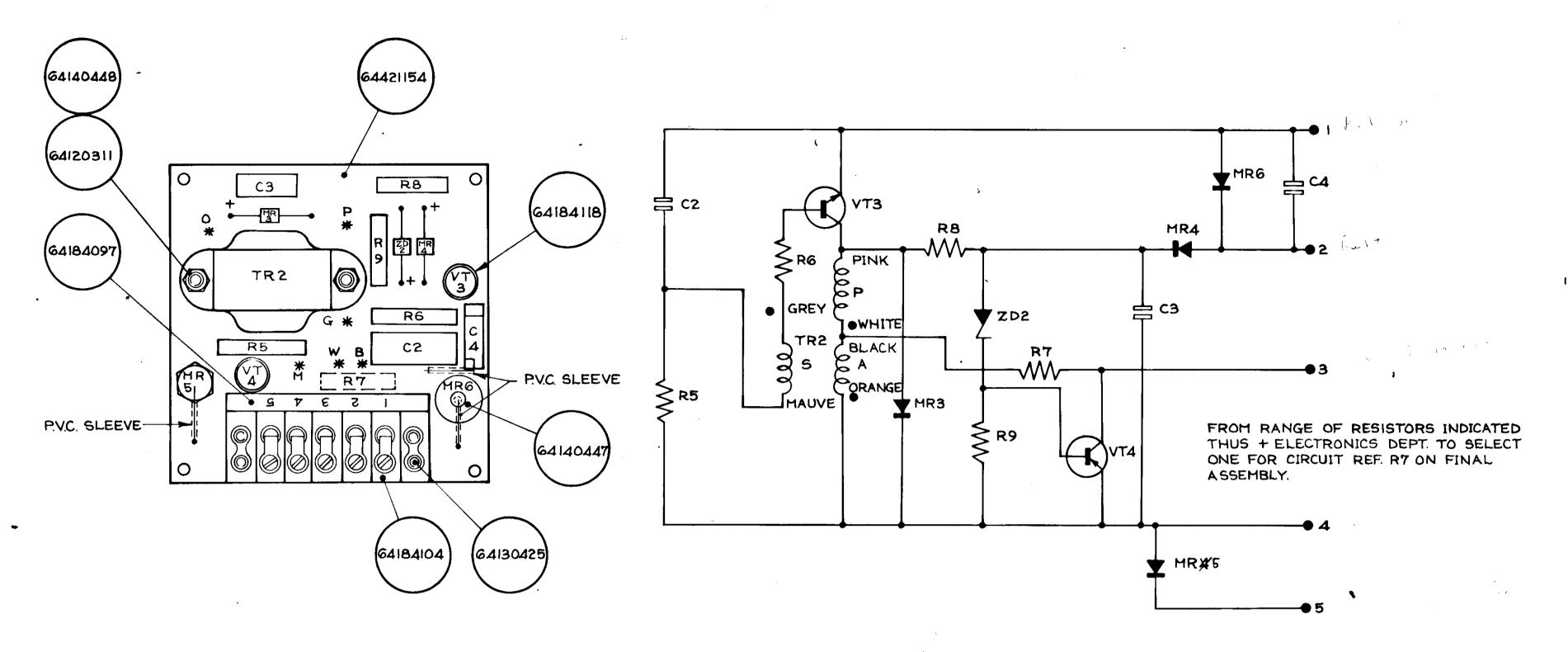
20 - 10 - 76

SIGNAL & TELEG. DRAWN CHECKER
ENGINEER
TRACED PASSED
L.A.W. PASSED TRACED PASSED









NOTES :- I. RESISTOR R7 TO BE SELECTED & FITTED ON FINAL TEST.

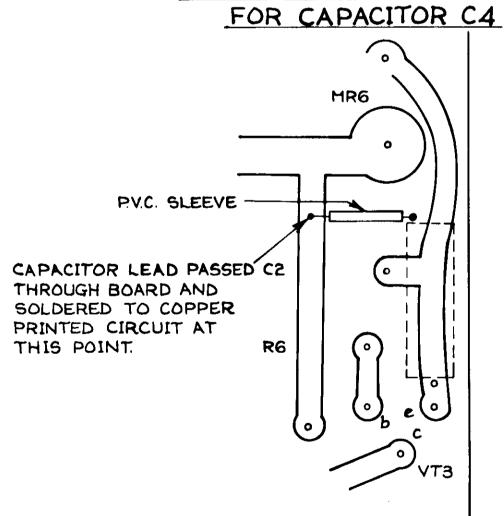
- 2. MR3, MR4, & ZD2 LEADS TO BE LOOPED & FREE FROM STRAIN.
- 3. ALL COMPONENTS TO BE MOUNTED AS CLOSE AS POSSIBLE TO THE CIRCUIT BOARD.
- 4. TR2 TRANSFORMER MUST HAVE THE INSULATING FILM REMOVED FROM LEWMEX WIRES BEFORE SOLDERING.

KEY TO COLOUR CODE :-

- B ---- BLACK M ---- MAUVE
- O --- ORANGE
- G GREY
- W --- WHITE
 P --- PINK

5945-0800

DETAIL OF CONNECTION



1		2.22.11		NECCOID TION	TYPE	VALUE
	CIRCUIT REF.		QTY.	DESCRIPTION	TYPE	VALUE
	- 0.5	64421154	1	CIRCUIT BOARD	2H53	330K
	R5	64181506	1		<u> </u>	
	R6	64181507	i	RESISTOR	2H53	330 0HM
		0.4101505		DECICTOD	4AP2	820
	R8	64181505	1	RESISTOR	4AP2	820 930 930 944
	R9	64181504				
	C2	64188002	-	CAPACITOR	MK5 MK5	N.F.O.
	C3	64188001	<u> </u>	CAPACITOR	באוו	0.22 M.F.D.
	VT3	64186175	<u> </u>	TRANSISTOR	1121	
	VT4	64186022		TRANSISTOR	ACY 19	
		64184118	2	TRANSIPAD	DDOO	
	MR 3&4	64186373	2	DIODE	2000	
2	MR5	64186377	 	DIODE	4520A	<u> </u>
	MR6	64186372	+	DIODE	65 X 541	ļ
	ZD2	64186376	 	ZENER DIODE	2018	
	TR2	64421185		TRANSFORMER		
		64184104	1	TERMINAL STRIP		
		64184097	 	MARKER STRIP	C2BOAE	A 5
	C4	64181967	1	CAPACITOR	A470K	HFB.
			ļ			
		64120311	2	NUTS		
		64130425	6	SCREWS		
		64140448	6	SHAKEPROOF WASHERS		
		64140447	1	SHAKEPROOF WASHER		,
	+	64181495		RESISTOR	4AP2	
	+	64181496		RESISTOR	4AP2	
	+	64181497		RESISTOR	4AP2	Cini
	+	64181498		RESISTOR	4AP2	MHO
	+	64181499	1	RESISTOR	4AP2	<u> </u>
	+	64181500		RESISTOR	4AP2	01311
	+	64181501		RESISTOR	4AP2	OHM OHM
	+	64181502		RESISTOR	4AP2	39 0HM
	+	64181503		RESISTOR	4AP2	417
	2 +	64181539		RESISTOR	4AP2	
	2 +	64181538	1	RESISTOR	4AP2	60
14	A 910 +	64181780		RESISTOR	4AP2	00
		64181781		RESISTOR	4AP2	
	0		1		1	 `` ``
		<u></u>	\ <u>\</u> \TN	JG Nº 644	2116	:2
			VVII	4 CT 1/4 - , ADVIV		J. 3

DRAWING Nº 64421153

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN RAILWAYS

PULSE GENERATOR BOARD
SUB ASSEMBLY

GIRLING PTTC SW50 MARK II

SCALE: SIGNAL & TE

4 - 10 - 76

L.A.W. DAS

1	6	5	4	3	2	1	Plan Retraced From
							Plan Retraced From Drawing Dated 25-7-68.
		ì					