

LD-G-5

Lokdecoder
für Gleichstrommotoren
DCC-Format

Locomotive Decoder
for DC engines
DCC-Format

Décodeur pour locomotive
avec moteur continu
Format-DCC

Locdecoder
voor gelijkstroommotoren
DCC-format



- **Anleitung**
- **Manual**
- **Mode d'emploi**
- **Handleiding**

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(Pages I to II in the centre of this handbook are removeable.)

How to use this manual

If you have no specialist technical training, this manual gives step-by-step instructions for safe and correct fitting of the module, and operation. Before you start, we advise you to read the whole manual, particularly the chapter on safety instructions and the FAQ chapter. You will then know where to take care and how to prevent mistakes which take a lot of effort to correct.

Keep this manual safely so that you can solve problems in the future. If you pass the kit on to another person, please pass on the manual with it.

Intended use



Caution:

Integrated circuits are very sensitive to static electricity. Do not touch components without first discharging yourself. Touching a radiator or other grounded metal part will discharge you.

The module can be used according to the specifications of this manual. It is designed for the mounting in a model railway locomotive with d.c. motor. It evaluates the DCC format data sent by the digital control unit to its address. The decoder controls the vehicle performance (velocity, direction of travel, acceleration), switches the lighting and one further function.

The module is not suitable for children under the age of 14.

Reading, understanding and following the instructions in this manual are mandatory for the user.

Any other use of the module is inappropriate and invalidates any guarantees.

Safety instructions

Mechanical hazards

Cut wires can have sharp ends and can cause serious injuries. Watch out for sharp edges when you pick up the PCB.

Visibly damaged parts can cause unpredictable danger. Do not use damaged parts: recycle and replace them with new ones.

Electrical hazards

- Do not touch powered, live components.
- Do not touch conducting components which are live due to malfunction.
- Avoid short circuits.
- Do not connect the circuit to a higher voltage than designed.
- Impermissibly high humidity.
- Condensation building up can cause serious injury due to electrical shock.

Take the following precautions to prevent this danger:

- Never perform wiring on a powered module.
- Only use low power for this module as described in this manual and only use certified transformers.
- Connect transformers and soldering stations only in approved mains sockets installed by an authorised electrician.
- Observe cable diameter requirements.
- Assembling the kit should only be done in closed, clean, dry rooms. Beware of humidity.
- If the humidity in the room is too high, please do not start working until after a minimum of 2 hours of acclimatisation.
- Use only original spare parts if you have to repair the kit or the ready-built module.

Fire risk

Touching flammable material with a hot soldering iron can cause life-threatening fire, burns and toxic smoke. Connect your soldering iron or soldering station only when actually needed. Use the correct soldering iron or station and never leave a hot soldering iron or station unattended.

Thermal danger

A hot soldering iron or liquid solder accidentally touching your skin can cause skin burns. As a precaution:

- use a heat-resistant mat during soldering,
- always put the hot soldering iron in the soldering iron stand,
- point the soldering iron tip carefully when soldering, and
- remove liquid solder with a thick wet rag or wet sponge.

Dangerous environments

A working area that is too small or cramped is unsuitable and can cause accidents, fires and injury. Prevent this by working in a clean, dry room with enough freedom of movement.

Other dangers

Children can cause any of the accidents mentioned above because they are inattentive and not responsible enough. Children under the age of 14 should not be allowed to work with this kit or the ready-built module.

Little children can swallow small components with sharp edges. Life threatening! Do not allow components to reach small children.

In schools, training centres, clubs and workshops, assembly must be supervised by qualified personnel.

In industrial institutions, health and safety regulations applying to electronic work must be adhered to.

EMC declaration

This product is developed in accordance with the European standards EN 55014 and EN 50082-1, tested corresponding to the EC - directive 89/336/EEG (EMVG of 09/11/1992, electromagnetic tolerance) and meets legal requirements.

To guarantee the electromagnetic tolerance you must take the following precautions:

- Connect the transformer only to an approved mains socket installed by an authorised electrician.
- Make no changes to the original parts and accurately follow the instructions, circuit diagram and PCB layout included with this manual.
- Use only original spare parts if you have to repair the kit or the ready-built module.

Information: Speed mode

Digital control units for DCC format can send 14, 28 or 128 speed levels depending on the model and the settings. The number of speed levels sent by the digital control unit (=speed mode) must be set at the decoder as well.

The speed mode set at the digital control unit for a particular locomotive address must correspond to the speed mode saved in the locomotive decoder. Otherwise the performance of the locomotive may be incorrect.

Information: Configuration variables (CVs)

You can set the so-called configuration variables of the decoder from the central unit. The programming of the variables allows the adjustment of the decoder to the particular driving characteristics of the locomotive and to the individual needs of the user.

The configuration variables are saved in the decoder and are also preserved if the locomotive is switched off. Changing the configuration variables is possible at any time from the digital control unit.

The configuration variables for the DCC format are standardised. The variables that can be set depend on the decoder type.

Operation overview

The decoder is designed for operation in DCC format and can be adjusted to one of 127 basic addresses. It evaluates the digital data sent by the central unit to its address and transmits it to the locomotive. It is designed to be controlled from digital control units that are set on the 14- or the 28-speed mode.

The configuration variables of the LD-G-5

The following configuration variables (CVs) can be set from the digital control unit:

- Basic address (CV 1)
- Starting voltage (CV 2)
- Acceleration rate (CV 3)
- Braking rate (CV 4)
- Maximum voltage (CV 5)
- PWM-Period (CV 9)
- Consist-Address (CV 19)
- Configuration data 1 (CV 29)
- Utilisation and setting of output X4 and X5 (CV 56): Lighting according to the direction of travel for forward direction or constant light / F2 to switch the lighting according to the direction of travel.

The locomotive decoder outputs

The locomotive decoder has three outputs that can be connected with the following accessories.

Output X5	Lighting for forward direction
Output X7	Optional accessories to be switched via function F1
Output X4	Optional accessories to be switched via function F2 or: Lighting for reverse direction

Function F0 (Light)

The lights can be switched from the digital control unit. You can either set the lighting according to the direction of travel or a fixed light for both directions of travel by programming the configuration variable CV 56.

Function F1

The function **F1** allows accessories connected to output X7, with a max. current consumption of 100 mA, to be switched on or off. It is intended for optional accessories (e.g. smoke generator, cab lighting, sound module).

Function F2

If the configuration variable CV 56 is programmed accordingly, the function **F2** allows a second optional accessory, connected to the output X4, to be switched on or off. If lighting for reverse direction is programmed for the output X4, the function F2 has no effect on this output.

Function F3

The Function **F1** allows the switching to the shunting gear. This facilitates a fine speed control for shunting operations at low speeds. Higher speeds are not possible in this mode.

Checking the package contents

Check the contents of the package for completeness:

- 1 module resp. 1 module with soldered NEM 652 interface connector
- 1 manual

Technical specifications

Data format	DCC
Supply voltage	12-18 Volt digital voltage
Current consumption (without connected loads)	ca. 10 mA
Max. current for motor	800 mA
Max. current per function output	1500 mA
Max. total current	1.500 mA
Protected to	IP 00
Ambient temperature in use	0 - + 60° C
Ambient temperature in storage	-10 - + 80° C
Comparative humidity allowed	max. 85 %
Dimensions	ca. 10,5 x 15,5 x 5 mm
Weight	ca. 0,5 g

Required tools and consumables

Make sure you have the following tools, equipment and materials ready for use:

- a heat-resistant mat
- a soldering iron stand with tip-cleaning sponge
- a small side cutter and wire stripper
- an electronic soldering iron (max. 30 Watt) with a fine tip
- tin solder (0,5 mm. diameter)
- wire (diameter: $\geq 0,08 \text{ mm}^2$ for all connections)

Safe and correct soldering



Caution:

Incorrect soldering can cause fires (through excessive heat). Avoid this danger by reading the chapter **Safety instructions** again and following the directions given.

If you have had training in soldering you can skip this chapter.

- When soldering electronic circuits never use soldering-water or soldering grease. They contain acids that can corrode components and copper tracks.
- Only use tin solder SN 60 Pb (i.e. 60 % tin, 40 % lead) with rosin-based flux.
- Solder fast: long soldering can destroy components and copper tracks, and damages through plated holes.
- Use a small soldering iron with max. 30 Watt. Keep the soldering tip clean so the heat of the soldering iron is applied to the solder point effectively.
- Apply the soldering tip to the soldering spot in such a way that the part and the soldering spot are heated at the same time. Simultaneously add solder (not too much). As soon as the solder becomes liquid take it away. Hold the soldering tip at the spot for a few seconds so that the tin solder finds its way, then remove the soldering iron.
- Do not move the component for about 5 seconds after soldering. A glossy and perfect soldering spot should remain.
- To make a good soldering joint you must use a clean and unoxidised soldering tip. Clean the soldering tip with a damp piece of cloth, a damp sponge or a piece of silicon cloth.

Performing a visual check

Damaged materials can cause injury. Parts damaged during transit can also be dangerous. Check the module for damage, missing parts or poor soldering. If you find damage, return the module for exchange.

Mounting the locomotive decoder

Open the locomotive housing. Locate the position for the decoder. Disconnect the motor from the rail current collector respectively the change-over switch from the motor and rails if you have a locomotive with electronic change-over switch.

Caution:

The interference suppression devices mounted to the motor or the connecting wire must not be removed! Motor and interference suppression devices are one unit. If even one part is removed, it can cause extreme interference!

Connecting

Follow the connections diagram (fig. 1)!

Solder the connections to the rails at points X2 and X3 and the connections to the motor at the points X10 and X11.

Connecting the lighting

Follow the connections diagram (fig. 1)!

Disconnect any existing diodes in the leads to the lamps. Connect the lamps for forward motion to X5 and - if desired -the lamps for reverse to point X4. If the lamps are already connected with one side to locomotive ground, the connection is complete. If not, connect the second side of the lamps to the return conductor (point X1).

Connecting other accessories

Follow the connections diagram (fig. 1)!

Connect the accessory that is to be switched via the function F1 to point X7. Connect the accessory's second line to the return conductor for all functions (point X1).

You can connect a second accessory to point X4 which can be switched via the function F2 instead of the lighting for reverse direction. Connect the second line of the accessory to the return conductor for all functions (point X1).

! Caution:

The return conductor for all functions (point X1) must under no circumstances be connected to locomotive ground. Possible short circuit! The locomotive decoder will be damaged in operation.

! Caution:

You should always insulate loads that are connected to the return conductor (point X1). The loads should not make contact with metal parts of the locomotive. This can cause short circuiting and resulting damage to the locomotive decoder!

Connecting the LEDs

The function outputs of the locomotive decoder switch against decoder ground. For that reason you must connect the cathode (-) of the LED to the output of the relevant function.

! Caution:

If you use light-emitting diodes (LEDs) you must always operate them via a series resistor.

LEDs are available in many different models. There are LEDs with 2-5 mA, but also LEDs with 15-30 mA power consumption. The series resistor limits the current flow of the LED and will need to be calculated for each model. Ask for the max current rating when buying your LEDs.

You can connect several LEDs in parallel to each output. In this case every LED must have a series resistor of its own. If you connect several LEDs to one output in series, only one series resistor is needed. The number of LEDs connected in series to one output depends on the digital voltage.

You can determine the number of the LEDs that can be connected in series to one output from the following formula:

$$\boxed{(\text{number of LEDs} + 2) \times 1,5 < \text{digital voltage}}$$

Fixing the locomotive decoder

After completing all connections fix the locomotive decoder with double-sided adhesive tape, for example.

**Caution:**

The locomotive decoder can get warm during operation. For that reason it should not be fixed with shrinking hose or hot adhesive.

**Caution:**

The decoder is designed for operation with a digital voltage of 16 V. Some digital instruments are set to a voltage of up to 22 V (e.g. Intellibox from Uhlenbrock* in the version H0). At supply voltages of more than 16 V the decoder must be cooled. You obtain sufficient cooling if you fix a heat sink to each of the motordrivers or if you fix the motordrivers to the metall parts of the locomotive.

Using an NEM 652 interface connector

Some locomotives already have an NEM 652 interface connector mounted. Using a convenient connecting plug you save disconnecting the connections and you do not need to solder at the locomotive.

The list shows how to connect the contacts of the interface connector to the connecting points of the locomotive decoder.

Contact	Connection	Colour of cable	Connecting points
1	Motor connection 1	orange	X10
2	Lighting back (-)	yellow	X4
3	Not used or F1	green	X7
4	Power supply left	black	X2
5	Motor connection 2	grey	X11
6	Lighting front (-)	white	X5
7	Common conductor for all functions (+)	blue	X1
8	Power supply right	red	X3

Programming the locomotive decoder

The locomotive decoder is programmed from the digital central. See chapter in the manual of your digital control unit where the programming of configuration variables (CVs) is explained.

You can programm the following locomotive decoder variables:

CV-name	CV-no.	input value / (state of delivery)	remarks
Basic address	1	1 ... 127 (3)	
Starting voltage	2	0 ... 255 (10)	= the voltage to be output to the motor at speed level 1. The value "0" corresponds to 0 Volt, the value "255" to the max. voltage.
Acceleration rate	3	1 255 (1)	= length of the delay before the switching to the next higher speed level when the locomotive is accelerating The delay is calculated as follows: (value of CV#3) x 0,9 sec. / number of speed levels
Braking rate	4	1 ... 255 (1)	= length of the delay before the switching to the next lower speed level when the locomotive is braking. The delay is calculated as described in CV#3.

CV-name	CV-no.	input value / (state of delivery)	remarks
Maximum voltage	5	2 ... 255 (255)	= the voltage to be output to the motor at the highest speed level. The value "2" corresponds to 0,8 %, the value "255" to 100 % of the max. voltage.
PWM-period	9	160 .. 167 (165)	value of CV#9 frequency 160 2 kHz 161 1 kHz 162 500 Hz 163 250 Hz 164 125 Hz 165 62 Hz 166 31 Hz 167 15 Hz
Consist-address	19	1 ... 127 (0)	= 2. address
Configuration data 1	29	0,1,2 or 3 (2)	This data is set by entering the sum of the numerical values. Numerical value direction "standard" 0 reverse direction 1 14 speed levels 0 28 speed levels 2

CV-name	CV-no.	input value / (state of delivery)	remarks										
Utilization and setting of output X4 and X5	56	0,1,2 or 3 (3)	<p>This data is set by entering the sum of the numerical values.</p> <table> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Numerical value</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Constant light</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Lighting according to direction of travel</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Second accessory Switched via F2</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Lighting for reverse direction</td> <td>2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Numerical value	Constant light	0	Lighting according to direction of travel	1	Second accessory Switched via F2	0	Lighting for reverse direction	2
	Numerical value												
Constant light	0												
Lighting according to direction of travel	1												
Second accessory Switched via F2	0												
Lighting for reverse direction	2												

FAQ

- Parts are getting too hot and/or start to smoke.



Disconnect the system from the mains immediately!

Possible cause: one or more connections are soldered incorrectly.

→ Check the connections.

Possible cause: The connection of the motor is connected to locomotive ground.

→ Disconnect the connection from locomotive ground.

- The locomotive lighting does not correspond to its direction of travel.

Possible cause: The forward and backward light connections have been exchanged.

→ Check the connections.

Possible cause: The connections of the motor to the points X11 and X12 have been exchanged.

→ Exchange the connections.

- The lighting goes on and off when the speed levels are turned up or

the lighting cannot be switched on or off.

Possible cause: The speed mode of the decoder and the digital control unit do not correspond. Example: The central is set to the mode 28 speed levels, but the decoder to the mode 14 speed levels.

→ Change the speed mode at the central and / or at the decoder.

If you cannot find the problem, please return the decoder for repair (address on the cover page).

Manufacturer's note

According to DIN VDE 0869, the person who builds this kit or brings the circuit into operation is the manufacturer of the product. If he sells the product to another person he is responsible for passing on all the relevant papers. Domestic appliances assembled from a kit are deemed industrial products and must comply with health and safety regulations.

Certification

This product conforms with the EC- directive 89/336/EEG on electromagnetic radiation and is therefore CE certified.

Conditional warranty

This product is guaranteed for two years. The warranty includes free repair if the problem is due to material failure or incorrect assembly of the module by us. We guarantee the quality of the components.

Other claims are excluded. By law, we are not responsible for damages or secondary damages in connection with this product. We retain the right to repair, make improvements, supply spare parts or return the purchase price.

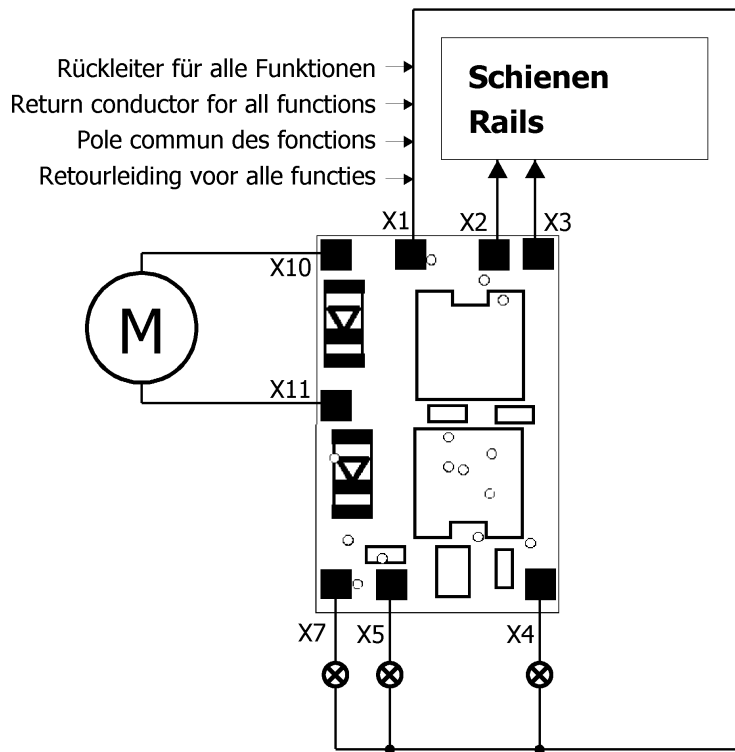
The following invalidate the warranty:

- using an unsuitable soldering iron, solder containing liquid acids or similar,
- if damage is caused by not following the instructions in this manual or the circuit diagram,
- if the circuit has been altered and repair attempts have failed,
- if arbitrary changes in the circuit are made,
- if parts are stored incorrectly and if the wires to the switches, the power resistors, etc. are made incorrectly,
- if the copper tracks or soldering points are damaged,
- if parts are placed incorrectly or the circuit is connected incorrectly,
- if damage occurs due to an overload of the circuit,
- if the wrong power or current is connected,
- if damaged by other persons,
- if damaged by the wrong use or abuse of the circuit,
- if parts are damaged due to static because they were touched before a discharge is performed.

* **Intellibox** is the registered trademark of Uhlenbrock Elektronik GmbH, Bottrop , Germany.

Anschlußplan - Connections diagram - Schema de connexion - Aansluit plan

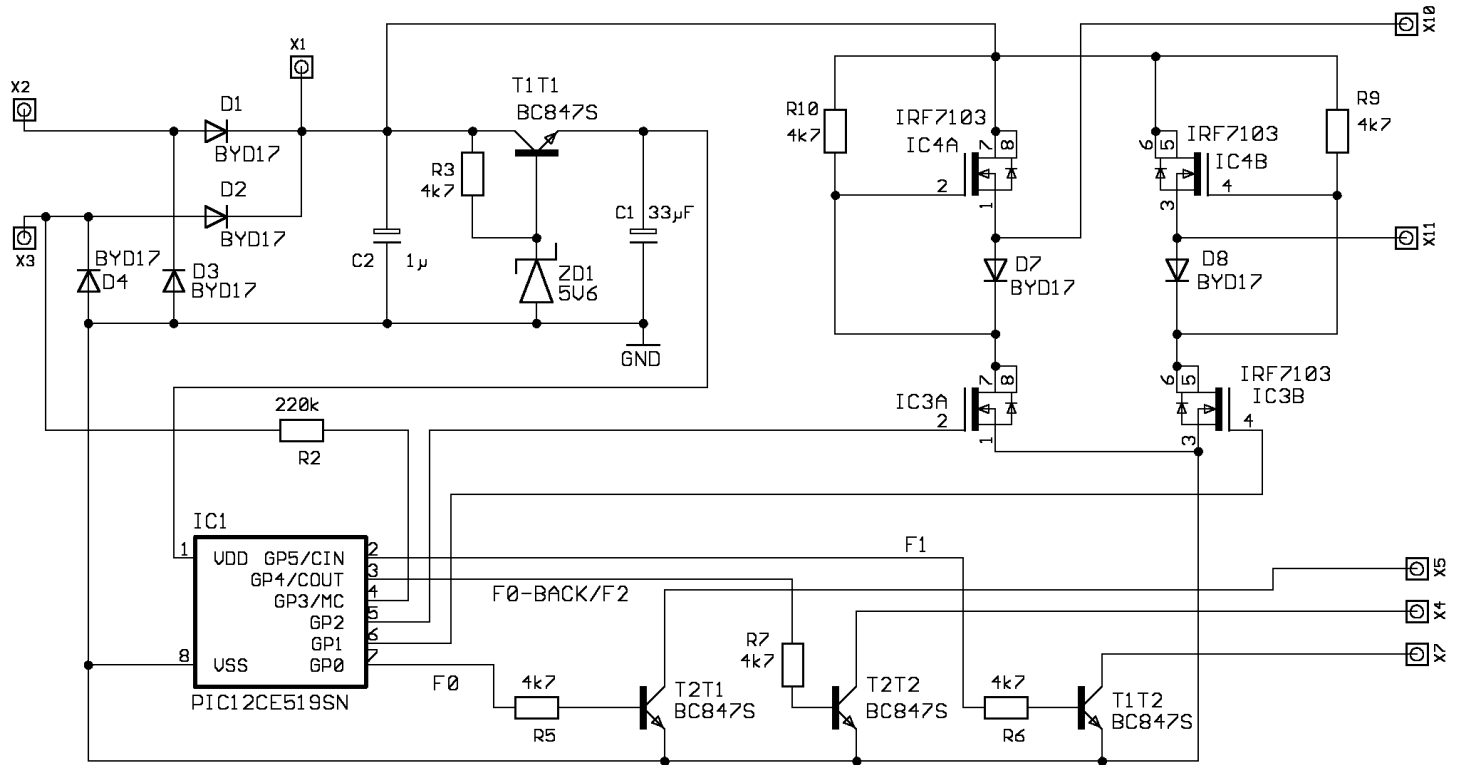
■ ■ ■ Fig. 1



- X4** F2 oder Beleuchtung Rückwärtsfahrt
 F2 or Lighting reverse direction
 F2 ou Feux marche arrière
 F2 of Verlichting achteruitrijden
- X5** F0 = Beleuchtung (Vorwärtsfahrt)
 F0 = Lighting (forward direction)
 F0 = Feux (marche avant)
 F0 = Verlichting (vooruitrijden)
- X7** F1 (z.B. Führerstandsbeleuchtung)
 F1 (e.g. cab lighting)
 F1 (par. ex. éclairage cabine)
 F1 (b.v. machinistenhuisverlichting)

Schaltplan - Circuit diagram - Schéma de commutation - Schakelplan

■ ■ ■ Fig. 2



Aktuelle Informationen und Tipps:

Information and tips:

Informations et conseils:

Actuele informatie en tips:

<http://www.tams-online.de>

Garantie und Service:

Warranty and service:

Garantie et service:

Garantie en service:

Tams Elektronik GmbH

Rupsteinstraße 10

D-30625 Hannover

fon: 0049 (0)511 / 55 60 60

fax: 0049 (0)511 / 55 61 61

e-mail: modellbahn@tams-online.de