INSTRUCTIONS FOR
HORNBY-DUBLO COLOUR LIGHT SIGNALS

Hornby-Dublo Electric Colour Light Signals will operate on either A.C. or D.C. at 12–15 volts. It is preferable to supply these accessories directly from a transformer, or from the A.C. sockets of a self-contained power unit.

There are two types of Hornby-Dublo Colour Light Signals. One type, Home or Distant, has a single head on the top of a signal post; the other, the Junction (Home) Signal, has twin heads, each mounted on its own short post. The Signals are of the two-aspect kind, one or other of the two lamps in each signal head being illuminated all the time a signal is in use.

The normal setting is for a red aspect to be shown by a home signal, or yellow by a distant signal, these being the lower aspects. Movement of the lever of the specially designed Switch type G3 that is used for control causes the green (upper) aspect to be shown. Reverse movement of the lever causes the lower aspect to be restored.

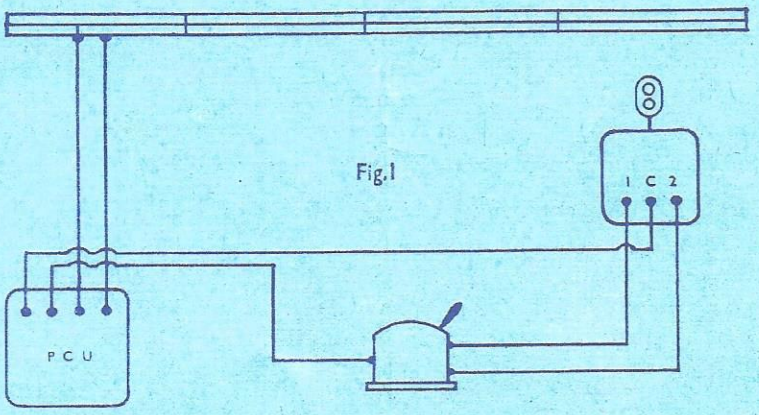

Fig.1

ELECTRICAL CONNECTIONS FOR SINGLE-HEAD SIGNAL

The G3 Switch has three screw type terminals. The base of a single-head Signal also has three terminals, which are of the spring-loaded type. To make connection to one of these, press down the spring button on top of the terminal with the finger. Two clear ways through the body of the terminal are then opened, and the ends of a bared connecting wire can be passed through either. Thus either one or two connections can be made, as required. When the finger is removed from the spring button the wire is gripped firmly.

The electrical connections for the single head Signal are shown in Fig. 1. The centre terminal marked C on a single-head Signal is connected to one A.C. terminal of the power unit, or transformer, the other A.C. terminal of which is connected to the single terminal at one end of the G3 Switch. The two terminals on the opposite end of the Switch are then connected to the two outer spring terminals on the Signal base, which are marked 1 and 2. The wiring should normally be arranged so that pulling the switch lever towards the operator, results in the green aspect showing. If this is not so, changing over connections 1 and 2 **at the Signal only** will put matters right.

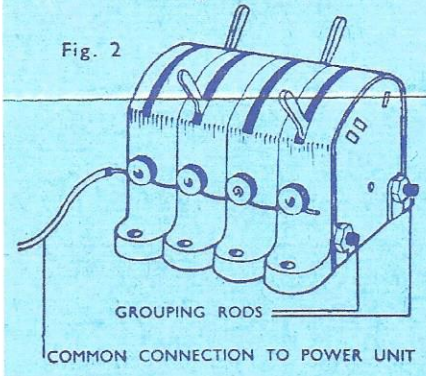

Fig. 2

In most layouts the electrically-operated accessories will be controlled by individual Switches, which should be "banked" together as shown in Fig. 2. For this purpose Switch Grouping Rods, to take up to four or six Switches, are available. The G3 Switch referred to in this leaflet is similar in size and style to the D1 and D2 Switches used for other Hornby-Dublo purposes, and the three types of Switch can be grouped together. They are easily distinguishable as the D1 Switch has a red case, D2 a black case and G3 a green case.

To assemble a bank of Switches, REMOVE METAL BACKS OF SWITCHES, taking care that the spring remains in position. Arrange Switches with the open back of one fitted to the moulded front of the next, and close the open end of the bank with a metal back. Pass Grouping Rods through the holes in the Switch cases, and screw on nuts at each end.

Fig. 2 shows a bank of four G3 Switches. The connections between each Switch and its Signal are similar to those shown in Fig. 1. The single terminals on the Switches are connected together and to one terminal of the power unit or transformer. The centre terminals C of the Signals are connected together and to the power unit terminal. The two outer terminals 1 and 2, or 3 and 4 of each accessory are then connected direct to their respective Switches.

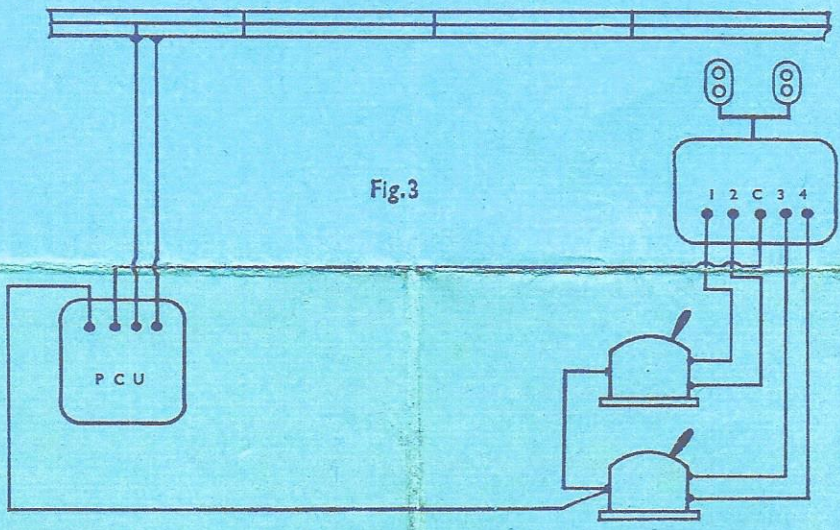

Fig.3

CONNECTIONS FOR JUNCTION SIGNALS

The Colour Light Junction Signals have two separate heads and in normal practice are controlled by two Switches. The base has five terminals, all in a row, the middle one C being the common terminal which is connected to one of the power unit or transformer terminals. Terminals 1 and 2 on the Signal are connected to the two terminals on one of the Switches in the same way as shown in Fig. 1. Terminals 3 and 4 are connected in similar fashion to the two terminals at one end of the second Switch. Finally, the single terminals of both Switches are connected together and to the remaining free terminal of the power source.

Fig. 3 is a diagram of connections. The two Switches would be grouped with any others employed in the same layout.

This use of two Switches allows the aspects of the two heads of the Junction Signal to be controlled independently. They can be worked with one Switch only, however, and connections would then be made as in Fig. 4. This is a simple arrangement, but not in accordance with railway practice.

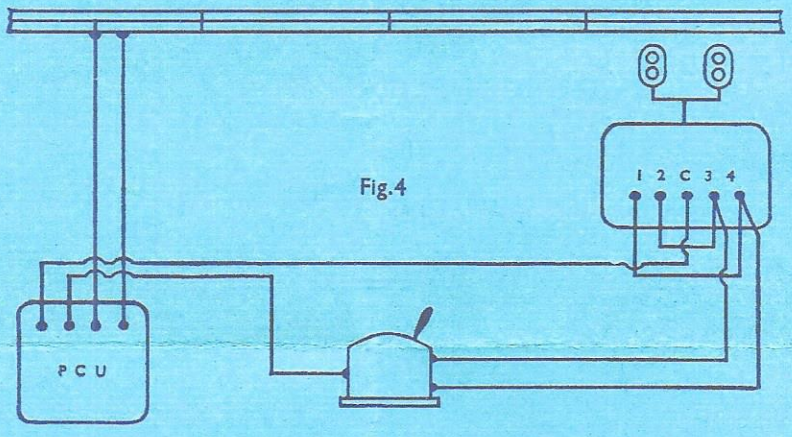

Fig.4

CHANGING SIGNAL LAMPS

Occasionally lamps may require to be changed. To remove the lamps, undo the screw that holds the back plate of the Signal head in position. Remove the back plate, taking care not to damage or break the wires passing through it and from the front of the Signal head push the lamps out through the back. Fit the new lamp bulb and replace the plate, taking care not to over-tighten the screw.

Spare 15-volt bulbs can be obtained from your dealer.

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