IMPORTANT!!!!

PLEASE TAKE THE TIME TO FILL OUT THE FORM COMPLETELY. FILE IN A SAFE PLACE. IN THE EVENT YOU EXPERIENCE PROBLEMS WITH OR HAVE QUESTIONS CONCERNING YOUR CONTROLLER, THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION IS NECESSARY TO OBTAIN PROPER SERVICE AND PARTS.

MODEL # ________E-1DBSL_________

SERIAL # _______________________

PURCHASE DATE ___________________

PURCHASED FROM ___________________
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1.0 INTRODUCTION

The TWR Lighting® Model E-1DBSL Type L-864/L-865 Controller has been designed and built to the Federal Aviation Advisory Circular 150/5345-43G, with safety and reliability in mind. TWR® is committed to providing our customers with some of the best products and services available. TWR® welcomes you to our family of fine products and we look forward to servicing your needs now and in the future.

1.1 APPLICATION

The E-1DBSL Controller is for use on lighting structures or towers (201' to 350' AGL) that are approved to be lighted with Dual Red “LED”/ White “Strobe” Flashing Medium Intensity in accordance with the Federal Aviation Administration's (FAA) Advisory Circular 70/7460-1K.

1.2 SPECIFICATIONS OF EQUIPMENT

Dimensions:
- Controller (H X W X D) / Weight: 18.0" X 16.0" X 9.25" / 45.0 lbs
- Mounting Dim (H X W): 18.74" X 12.0"
- Beacon Height / Weight: 27.0" / 80 lbs
- Cable Diameter / Weight per 100 ft: .625" +/- 10% 24 lbs

Electrical Voltage:
- 120V AC +/- 10% 60 Hz (Standard)
- 240V AC +/- 10% 60 Hz (Available)

Intensity:
- White Daymode: 20,000 +/- 25% Effective Candelas
- Red Nightmode: 2,000 +/- 25% Effective Candelas
- White Nightmode (Back-up mode): 2,000 +/- 25% Effective Candelas

Beam Spread:
- Horizontal: 360°
- Vertical: 3° Minimum

Flash Rate:
- White Daymode: 40 fpm +/- 2 fpm
- Red Nightmode: 30 fpm +/- 2 fpm
- White Nightmode (Back-up mode): 40 fpm +/- 2 fpm

Wattage:
- Daymode: 95 Watts
- Red Nightmode: 40 Watts
- White Nightmode: 35 Watts

Temperature:
- +55°C / -55°C

Beacon Wind Load:
- 2.1 ft²
2.0 INSTALLATION

WARNING DANGER!!!
THIS SYSTEM OPERATES AT HIGH VOLTAGE LEVELS THAT COULD BE LETHAL TO SERVICE PERSONNEL. ALL INSTALLATION AND MAINTENANCE WORK MUST BE DONE BY QUALIFIED SERVICE PERSONNEL ONLY. WHEN PERSONNEL IS INSTALLING SYSTEM OR PERFORMING MAINTENANCE ON THIS SYSTEM, MAKE SURE THE POWER IS TURNED OFF AT THE SERVICE BREAKER PANEL!!

READ AND UNDERSTAND THE THEORY OF OPERATION AND ITS SAFETY MESSAGES BEFORE ATTEMPTING INSTALLATION/MAINTENANCE OF THIS SYSTEM. DO NOT ATTEMPT TO DEFEAT THE INTERNAL SAFETY SWITCHES IN THE CONTROLLER AND STLDBEACON!!

2.1 POWER SUPPLY CONTROL CABINET MOUNTING

The power supply control cabinet can be located at the base of the structure or in an equipment building. Mounting dimensions can be found in Section 1.2, on page 1. Pay particular attention when choosing your controller mounting location to ensure proper door opening and room for service personnel. Refer to installation drawings INS-264, and HDO-264, for ease of install.

2.2 PHOTOCELL HOUSING

The standard photocell housing is supplied with a 20' pigtail of 16 AWG type TFFN wire. On occasion in mounting of the photocell an additional amount of wire may be required. Refer to drawing 100239, for proper assistance on determining gauge of wire for your specific needs.
2.3 **PHOTOCCELL WIRING**
(Refer to Drawings HDO-264 and H40-264)

If the control cabinet is mounted inside an equipment building, the photocell should be mounted vertically on ½” conduit outside the building above the eaves facing north. Wiring from the photocell housing socket to the control cabinet should consist of one (1) each; red, black, and white wires. The white wire is connected to the socket terminal marked "N," the black wire is connected to the socket terminal marked "Li," and the red wire is connected to the socket terminal marked "Lo." The photocell should be positioned so that it does not "see" ambient light, which would prevent it from switching to the nightmode. If the control cabinet is mounted outside an equipment building, the photocell should be mounted vertically on ½” conduit so the photocell is above the control cabinet. Care must be taken to assure that the photocell does not "see" any ambient light that would prevent it from switching into the nightmode. The photocell housing socket wiring is the same as above.

2.3.1 Connect the **BLACK** wire from the photocell to TB1-6.

2.3.2 Connect the **RED** wire from the photocell to TB1-7.

2.3.3 Connect the **WHITE** wire from the photocell to TB1-8.

2.3.4 Install the photocell into the receptacle and twist to the right while depressing to lock into place.

2.4 **POWER WIRING**
(Refer to Drawing H40-264)

Power wiring to the control cabinet should be in accordance with local methods and the National Electric Codes (NEC).

2.4.1 A 15 amp circuit breaker is recommended at service panel.

2.4.2 Connect the "HOT" side of the 120V AC line to TB1-9.

2.4.3 Connect the "NEUTRAL" side of the 120V AC line to TB1-10.
2.4.4 Connect the AC ground to the ground stud to the lower right of the terminal block TB1.

2.4.5 Controller panel should be connected to the tower and/or building grounding system with the exception of installations on AM RF applications where controller grounding to earth ground is prohibited. Ground the controller only to the tower itself using a suitable RF ground.

2.5 TOWER LIGHTING KIT

When installing this system, the customer will need to use strobe cable wiring method to wire the STLDBEACON2A. Refer to tower kit drawing 602, for cable installations.

WARNING DANGER!!!
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READ AND UNDERSTAND THE THEORY OF OPERATION AND ITS SAFETY MESSAGES BEFORE ATTEMPTING INSTALLATION/MAINTENANCE OF THIS SYSTEM. DO NOT ATTEMPT TO DEFEAT THE INTERNAL SAFETY SWITCHES IN THE CONTROLLER AND STLDBEACON2A!!

2.5.1 LED Red Beacon Mounting and Wiring (Refer to Drawings HDO-264, and INS-264)

2.5.1.1 Bolt the STLDBEACON2A to the mounting plate using four 5/8" x 1 1/4" galvanized bolts that are supplied. Installer should make sure to check for full thread engagement on Anco locknut. Allow 16" clearance in back of the hinge (25" from the center of the base) to tilt lens back without hitting an obstruction.
2.5.1.2 Level the STLDBEACON2A using the spirit level at the base of the lens. Shims may be used under beacon base or triple nutting each bolt with palnuts on all four (4) nuts.

2.5.1.3 Slip the electrical cable for the STLDBEACON2A through the watertight connector (cable gland bushing), and tighten the gland nut to make a watertight seal. Attach the wires to the terminal strip as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Connect Cable</th>
<th>Wire Color</th>
<th>To Match</th>
<th>Lamp platform Wire Color</th>
<th>Terminal Block Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10 Gauge Red</td>
<td>16 Gauge Red</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 Gauge White/Green</td>
<td>16 Gauge White/Green</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 Gauge Brown</td>
<td>16 Gauge Brown</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 Gauge Blue</td>
<td>16 Gauge Blue</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 Gauge Black</td>
<td>16 Gauge Black</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 Gauge White</td>
<td>16 Gauge White</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 Gauge Green</td>
<td>16 Gauge Green</td>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 Gauge Red/Black</td>
<td>16 Gauge Red/Black</td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 Gauge Bare Wire</td>
<td>Beacon Base</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.5.2 Tower Kit Wiring

Install wiring between the controller and the beacon utilizing strobe cable. (TWR LIGHTING CANNOT WARRANTY SYSTEMS THAT EMPLOY SPLICING CABLE.) Refer to drawings HDO-264, and 602, for installation of light kits. Following these minimum guidelines, as well as any local or end user additional requirements, installing light kits will require lifting of the cable by the supplied cable grip or conduit to affix to the tower. Always work safely and adhere to all OSHA Safety Guidelines when lifting wiring or working on the structure or tower itself. It is the installer’s responsibility to install the lighting kit in a safe manner. Installers can request from OSHA their requirements 29CFT 1926.21, and 29CFR 1926.105, to ensure compliance to regulations.

**NOTE:** On occasion, a set of custom lighting kit drawings may be specifically requested by a customer and installed in this manual. In cases such as this, the drawings will precede the manual if a conflict occurs.
All the necessary information for wiring the STLDBEACON2A and sidelights is contained on the tower kit drawing 602. The connections for the STLDBEACON2A and sidelights in the controller are as follows:

2.5.2.1 Connect the 10 gauge **RED/BLACK** wire from STLDBEACON2A wiring to TB1-1.

2.5.2.2 Connect the 10 gauge **BLACK** wire from STLDBEACON2A wiring to TB1-2.

2.5.2.3 Connect the 14 gauge **WHITE** wire from STLDBEACON2A wiring to TB1-3.

2.5.2.4 Connect the 16 gauge **BROWN** wire from STLDBEACON2A wiring to TB1-4.

2.5.2.5 Connect the 16 gauge **BLUE** wire from STLDBEACON2A wiring to TB1-5.

2.5.2.6 Connect the 10 gauge **RED** wire from STLDBEACON2A wiring to Fuse Block marked “B.”

2.5.2.7 Connect the 14 gauge **WHITE/GREEN** wire from STLDBEACON wiring to TB1-11.

2.5.2.8 Connect the 14 gauge **GREEN** wire from STLDBEACON2A ground back panel.

2.5.2.9 Connect the **NEUTRAL** wire from sidelight wiring to TB1-12.

2.5.2.10 Connect the **RED** wire from the sidelight wiring to Fuse Block marked “S.”

2.5.2.11 Connect the ground wire (if cable is used) from sidelight wiring to ground screw left of TB1.
2.6 ALARM WIRING

Individual alarm contacts (Form C) are provided for strobe failures, power failure, and photocell on. It is left up to the customer or installer on how they choose to utilize these contacts with their monitoring equipment. External monitoring equipment is available. Please inquire within the sales staff at the factory for models available and pricing. Alarm configurations are shown on drawings H40-264, and M01-264.

2.6.1 White Strobe Failure (SF)

Connect the customer's alarm common to plug P12, terminal #5. Connect the customer's alarm wire to plug P12, terminal #6, for normally open (or) terminal #4, for normally closed monitoring.

2.6.2 Lights On (LO) – Nighttime

Connect the customer's alarm common to plug P12, terminal #2. Connect the customer's alarm wire to plug P12, terminal #1, for normally open (or) terminal #3, for normally closed monitoring.

2.6.3 Power Failure (PF)

Connect the customer's alarm common to plug P12, terminal #11. Connect the customer's alarm wire to plug P12, terminal #12, for normally open (or) terminal #10, for normally closed monitoring.

2.6.4 LED Red Beacon Burnout (BB)

Connect the customer's alarm common to plug P12, terminal #8. Connect the customer's alarm wire to plug P12, terminal #7, for normally open (or) terminal #9, for normally closed monitoring.

2.6.5 Sidelight Failure (SL)

Connect the customer's alarm common to plug P12, terminal #14. Connect the customer's alarm wire to plug P12, terminal #15, for normally open (or) terminal #13, for normally closed monitoring.
2.7 **ALARM TESTING**

To test alarms, follow these procedures using an "ohm" meter between alarm common and alarm points.

2.7.1 **White Strobe Failure (SF)**

White strobe failure testing can be performed in the daymode operation. Check for status of strobe beacon. Turn "on" switch “S1” on PCB 1, and status should change after an eight (8) second delay. After test, turn switch “S1” to the normal operating position.

2.7.2 **Lights On (LO)**

When controller turns red light mode “ON,” lights on relay energize, indicating red system functional.

2.7.3 **Power Failure (PF)**

While the controller is in normal operation, shut off power to the controller at the breaker panel. Alarm should be prompt. Reset the breaker to resume normal operation.

2.7.4 **LED Red Beacon Burnout (BB)**

Controller should be in the nightmode of operation when performing this test. Pull Fuse Block marked “F5” to cause failure. System will then operate in fail mode white strobe. After test, re-engage fuse switch “F5.”

2.7.5 **Sidelight Failure (SL)**

Controller should be in the nightmode of operation. Check status of operation. Pull fuse switch “F4” open. Alarm should occur within five (5) seconds. After test, re-engage fuse switch “F4.”
3.0 THEORY OF OPERATION

3.1 THE POWER SUPPLY

The AC line is sent to transformers T1 through fuse F1, MOVMOD, and relay K1. In order for K1 to energize and complete the circuit to T1, the safety interlock switches (CSS & BSS) must be closed. The BSS (beacon safety switch) is located in the base of the beacon. In order for the system to operate, the beacons and the power supply must be closed and secured. The CSS (cabinet safety switch) is located in the enclosure door of the control cabinet. This switch is a three (3) position switch that can be pulled out or depressed by closing the door to complete the circuit.

Transformer T1 secondary outputs are around 1,100V AC. These outputs are sent to the high voltage rectifier PCB (PCB #2) and converts the 1,100V AC to around +550V DC and -550V DC in daymode operation. This high voltage is then used to charge energy storage capacitor bank C103-C109. Resistor R31 is bypassed through K5 during daymode operation.

When the light level drops below 3 foot candles, the photocell supplies 120V AC to relay K3, and energizes it. The power is switched from the T1 to the red beacon control circuit. That consists of a flasher (M3) and a timing module (M4), which will flash the beacon, and a current sensing module (M2), which detects failures.

In the event of LED beacon failure or flasher failure, the K9 relay (failsafe relay) will remove power from the K3 relay, de-energizing it. The power is then switched back to the strobe control circuit (T1). The photocell continues to supply 120V AC to the controller. This voltage is supplied to the K5 relay, which removes C103-C109 from the discharge path leaving capacitor C102 in the circuit for failsafe mode operation. Transformer T1 secondary outputs are converted from 1,100V AC at the PCB #2 to around +700V DC and -550V DC for failsafe mode operation. This high voltage is then used to charge the energy storage capacitor C102 through the current limiting resistor R31, and the steering diode D5. The energy storage capacitor bank is connected to the flashtube through the interconnecting tower wiring.
3.2 THE FLASHTUBE

The flashtubes FT1 (daymode) is a quartz tube containing two (2) electrodes. The electrode at the positive (+) end is called the anode and is connected to the positive side of the storage capacitors through inductor L1. The electrode at the negative (-) end of the tube is called the Cathode, and is connected to the negative (-) side of the energy storage capacitors banks.

The flashtube contains a gas called Xenon. When the high voltage energy in the storage capacitors is connected to the flashtube, nothing will happen since Xenon in its natural state is not a conductor of electricity. However, when a very short duration high voltage pulse is impressed on the trigger element of the tube (via the power supply and trigger transformer T4), the Xenon gas is ionized and thereby becomes a good conductor of electricity. This allows the electrical energy in the storage capacitors to discharge rapidly through the flashtube, which converts this energy to light energy and heat energy. When the voltage stored in the capacitors discharges to a low level, the Xenon gas can no longer sustain conduction and since the short trigger pulse is gone by this time, it deionizes returning to its non-conducting state until another trigger pulse arrives to repeat the process. Meanwhile, the storage capacitor is being recharged by the transformer and the high voltage rectifiers.

3.3 LED BEACON

When the photocell turns on at nightfall, that sends 120V AC to Relay K3, and energizes it. The power is switched to red beacon control circuit. That consists of a flasher (M3), a timing module (M4), and a current sensing module (M2). These modules are used to flash the LED Beacon and detect the failures, as well.

3.4 TIMING CIRCUIT

The timing circuit is contained entirely on printed circuit board #1. The timing circuit has its own power supply. This circuit converts the AC voltage to approximately 12V DC, which is used to supply all of the components in this circuit. It uses this low voltage DC to generate pulses that control the flash rate of the flashtube. It actually generates two (2) groups of pulses. The first is a pulse approximately once every 1.5 seconds to operate the flashtube during daylight hours. The second is a burst at 100 Hz to elongate the apparent flash during the nighttime hours at reduced flash energy when it failsafes in nightmode.
3.5 **TRIGGER CIRCUIT**

The trigger circuit is supplied by transformer T2 secondary windings. The 250V AC is converted to DC, which is stored in a storage capacitor much like the action of the high voltage circuit. The main difference is that the storage capacitor is much smaller. The trigger circuit receives the pulses generated by the timing circuit. It releases its stored energy with each pulse and delivers it to the flashtube's trigger element to initiate each flash.

3.6 **ALARM CIRCUITS**

3.6.1 **White Strobe Failure (SF)**

White Strobe Failure alarm circuit monitors each flash of the daymode flashtube within the beacon. If the flashtube fails to flash (for any reason), the alarm circuit operates relay K11, (on PCB #3) which the customer can connect to their alarm transmitting devices. The alarm point can be accessed on P12 of PCB #3.

3.6.2 **LED Red Beacon Burnout (BB)**

When LED Red Beacon burns out, or fails to flash, a signal from Module M2 will energize the K8 relay on PCB #3, then K8 will energize K10, for LED Red Beacon Alarm. Alarm point can be accessed on P12, PCB #3.

3.6.3 **Power Failure (PF)**

The power failure alarm relay is energized during normal operation. If the power is removed for any reason, then relay K6 will drop, creating an alarm for the customer’s alarm-transmitting device.

3.6.4 **Sidelight Failure (SL)**

Module M1 monitors the current flowing to the sidelights. This module can monitor from 1-4 lamps. Factory setting is generally for three (3) lamps. When the current falls below two (2) lamps (one [1] lamp less than the factory setting), then the onboard relay will engage, creating an alarm which is then sent to P12.
3.7 BLEEDER CIRCUIT

The bleeder circuit is the most important safety item in this system. It consists of resistor R32 connected to the high voltage storage capacitor through relay K2. When the AC line voltage is turned off, the relay will close allowing the resistors to discharge the high voltage stored in the capacitor banks below 50V in 30 seconds.

**CAUTION**

NEVER RELY ON THIS CIRCUIT TO RENDER THIS SYSTEM HARMLESS. ANY DEFECT IN THIS CIRCUIT COULD ALLOW A HAZARDOUS HIGH VOLTAGE CHARGE TO REMAIN ON THE STORAGE CAPACITORS. ALWAYS WAIT AT LEAST 30 SECONDS AFTER POWER HAS BEEN TURNED OFF BEFORE STARTING ANY WORK ON THIS SYSTEM. ALWAYS MEASURE THE VOLTAGE ON THE STORAGE CAPACITORS WITH A VOLTMETER BEFORE STARTING ANY OTHER WORK ON THIS SYSTEM. NEVER ATTEMPT TO DEFEAT THE SAFETY INTERLOCKS.

3.8 DIAGNOSTIC CIRCUITS

The diagnostic circuit is provided as a means of making system checks and maintenance more convenient. This circuit is entirely contained on the printed circuit boards PCB #1 and PCB #2. The circuits that are contained on PCB #1 and PCB #2 are as follows:

3.8.1 Control Power On (PCB #1, LED4)

Line from the 120V AC input is sent through safety switches CSS, BSS, isolation transformer T2, fuse F3, and Relay K1 to PCB #1. Once this low voltage is at PCB #1, it is sent to a step down transformer, then it is rectified, and then sent to LED4 (D15). If for any reason power is interrupted, STLDBEACON2A opened, controller door open, blown F3 fuse, failed relay, etc.) LED4 would be extinguished.
3.8.2 High Voltage (PCB #2, LED 1, #D14)

The Cathode side of the high voltage HV is routed through a current limiting resistor. When the unit is in daymode, LED 1, D14 will be at full brightness when the capacitors are at full charge, but dims with the discharging of the storage capacitors. A constant intensity indicates that high voltage is present but capacitors are not discharging (check other indicators for fault). When the red LED fails to glow, then the high voltage is no longer present.

3.8.3 Trigger Voltage (PCB #1, LED6)

The voltage from secondary of T1 is sent to PCB #1, then rectified for trigger circuit. The LED6 is connected to the trigger voltage via R30. Under normal circumstances, the red LED must be flashing synchronously with the strobe. An absence of this indication means that the voltage is no longer present.

3.8.4 Nightmode

Output voltage from the photocell (SSR) energizes K4 on PCB #3. The circuit switches the input power to the red circuit that in turn will operate the LED Red Beacon. If a failure in the LED Red Beacon occurs, the control circuit will switch power back to the white strobe for failsafe as described in the next section.

3.8.4.1 Failsafe Mode (PCB #1, LED7)

Since the power switches back to the strobe circuit, the photocell (SSR) energizes RYL1 on the main PCB #1 that will send 12V to light LED7, and set timing circuit operating in nightmode as well.

3.8.5 Primary Timing (PCB #1, LED8)

The primary timing pulses are received at LED8 (D3). LED8 will flash according to the pulses received from the timing circuit. If LED8 fails to flash, then the primary timing circuit has failed. Check LED9 (D28) for secondary timing operation. The strobe unit should produce 40 (+/-2) pulses per minute.
3.8.6 Timing Signal Verify (PCB #1, LED9)

Timing pulses (either primary or secondary) are received at LED9 (D28). The LED will flash according to the pulses received from the timing circuit, but should be 40 +/-2 FPM. In the unlikely event that this LED is out, then total timing failure has occurred.

3.8.7 Flash Verified (PCB #1, LED5)

Current from the Cathode side of the flashtube (FTC) is sent through the current sensing transformer T4 on PCB #1. T4 will send a pulse to the gate of the SCR's Q13, and turn it on. Capacitor C15, which is fully charged via Q13, will send voltage to LED5. After each confirmed flash, LED5 will blink. Absence of a blinking LED signifies that the strobe beacon has ceased to flash.

3.8.8 Strobe Fail Test (PBC #1, LED2)

Switch S1, when turned downward, cuts off the timing signal to the trigger circuit and extinguishes LED9 (D28). Then LED2 (D25) flashes to confirm the trigger circuit is disabled. At this time, a strobe alarm should be received at P12. The normal position of switch S1 is on (switch upward).
4.0 **TROUBLESHOOTING**

Much of the troubleshooting of this system will consist of correcting a "beacon out" situation. There may also be a failure mode where the flashtube is still flashing, but at the wrong rate or the wrong intensity.

You must study and understand the safety messages and the theory of operation before attempting any service on this system. Servicing this system must be done by qualified personnel only.

***WARNING – HIGH – VOLTAGE***

THIS SYSTEM OPERATES AT HIGH VOLTAGE LEVELS THAT COULD BE LETHAL TO SERVICE PERSONNEL. ALL INSTALLATION AND MAINTENANCE WORK MUST BE DONE BY QUALIFIED SERVICE PERSONNEL. READ AND UNDERSTAND THE THEORY OF OPERATION AND ITS SAFETY MESSAGES BEFORE ATTEMPTING INSTALLATION OF THIS SYSTEM. DO NOT ATTEMPT TO DEFEAT THE INTERNAL SAFETY DEVICES.

4.1 **TOOL REQUIREMENTS**

In order to be prepared to troubleshoot or repair this system, a minimum amount of tools and equipment will be required. A recommendation list includes:

1) 5/16 Flat Electrician's Screwdriver
1) Nut Driver or Socket Set
1) VOM with 600V AC / 1,000V DC range and a 40M ohm scale
4.2 DIAGNOSTIC EVALUATION

The first step in troubleshooting of this system or performing annual maintenance will require the technician to open the controller door. With the power off to the controller, the technician shall look over the controller circuit, and repair or replace any apparent problems, such as loose wire connections, or corroded terminations. After the initial visual checks have been completed, restore power to the controller and pull out on the plunger of the cabinet safety switch (CSS), which is located at the lower right edge of the enclosure. Observe at this time the LEDs located on PCB #1, and PCB #2. Determine, by observation of these LED indicators, if the controller is performing in normal operation.

LEDs on PCB #1 are numbered from top to bottom, 1-9. LEDs on PCB #2 are numbered from top to bottom, D14 - D16. The following chart will indicate normal LED operation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INDICATOR</th>
<th>OPERATION</th>
<th>NORMAL STATUS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LED 2</td>
<td>Strobe Fail Test</td>
<td>Normal OFF/Flashes in Test Mode</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LED5</td>
<td>Flash Verify</td>
<td>Blinks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LED4</td>
<td>Control Power ON</td>
<td>Steady ON</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LED6</td>
<td>Trigger Voltage</td>
<td>Steady ON</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LED7</td>
<td>Failsafe Mode</td>
<td>Steady ON During Failsafe Mode Operation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LED8</td>
<td>Primary Timing</td>
<td>Flashing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LED9</td>
<td>Timing Verify</td>
<td>Flashing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D14</td>
<td>High Voltage #1</td>
<td>Steady ON when Voltage Above 50V DC</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4.3 TROUBLESHOOTING ASSISTANCE

4.3.1 Strobe Flash Verify LED - Out

4.3.1.1 Observe high voltage LED (D14) on the high voltage rectifier PCB #2, to determine if it is available. If the LED is dim or out completely, then check the high voltage capacitor bank (C103 - C109 daymode, C102 nightmode) for a short. If no capacitor is found to be shorted, check the resonant cap (C101) for a short. If the resonant cap is okay, replace PCB #2. If the LED is at full illumination, go to the next step.

4.3.1.2 Check the status of trigger LED6. If LED is off, check fuse F2. If blown, replace with exact type of fuse. If the fuse blows again, replace PCB #1. Check transformer T1. Replace as necessary. If LED is okay, go to the next step.

4.3.1.3 If steps 4.3.1.1 and 4.3.1.2 check out okay, re-lamp the STLDBEACON2A.

4.3.2 Control Power on LED - Out

Check interlock circuit for an open circuit. If open, make the necessary repairs. If okay, check fuse F3 in the cabinet. Replace if bad.

4.3.3 Primary Timing LED – Out

Observe the status of the timing LED8. If the LED is dim or out completely, check LED9, and if dim or out, replace PCB #1. If one or both are lit, you should have timing.

4.3.4 False or Nonexistent Strobe Alarm (SF)

4.3.4.1 If alarm trips when the system appears to be working normally, or fails to show an alarm when there is an obvious failure, replace PCB #1.
4.3.4.2 Check relay K11 coil for an open condition. Normal resistance should be around 2K ohm. If coil is open, replace K7.

4.3.4.3 The time delay between an actual failure and the point where the relay trips is pre-set at the factory at about eight (8) seconds. This delay period can be tested by throwing “on” switch S1 (on the PCB #1). When this switch is in the alarm test mode, the flash verified indicator (LED#1) will not be illuminated.

4.3.5. STLDBEACON2A/Flasher Failure

In case a failure occurs in the red beacon portion, either the STLDBEACON2A or flasher failed. The system will operate in the failsafe mode, and have beacon fail alarm at the P12 plug. Pin #8 is common, P#7 is closed, and P#9 is open.

To troubleshoot the red beacon portion:

1) turn power off at circuit breaker to reset the light system,
2) pull Relay K8 out of socket, and set SW3 to nightmode (upward position),
3) then turn power on at circuit breaker. Observe the red STLDBEACON2A.
   IF: Beacon steady burns, replace M3 (Flasher)
   IF: No light – check F5 fuse. If F5 fuse is good, replace the red LED Beacon.
5.0 MAINTENANCE GUIDE

**WARNING - HIGH - VOLTAGE**

THIS SYSTEM OPERATES AT HIGH VOLTAGE LEVELS THAT COULD BE LETHAL TO SERVICE PERSONNEL. ALL INSTALLATION AND MAINTENANCE WORK MUST BE DONE BY QUALIFIED SERVICE PERSONNEL. READ AND UNDERSTAND THE THEORY OF OPERATION AND ITS SAFETY MESSAGES BEFORE ATTEMPTING INSTALLATION OF THIS SYSTEM. DO NOT ATTEMPT TO DEFEAT THE INTERNAL SAFETY DEVICES.

Tools Required: #2 Phillips Screwdriver
3/16 Flat Blade Screwdriver

5.1 FLASHTUBE REPLACEMENT

The only required maintenance needed to be performed is the replacement of the flashtube every four (4) years. By following these instructions, maximum safety and performance can be achieved.

5.1.1 Loosen the single quick open bolt located on upper hinge assembly.

5.1.2 Open the lens and tilt it back.

ALWAYS WAIT AT LEAST 30 SECONDS AFTER OPENING THE STLDBEACON BEFORE STARTING ANY WORK.

5.1.3 Loosen the three (3) socket screws with a #2 Phillips screwdriver to remove lamp.

5.1.4 Install the new flashtube, making sure that the pins are aligned with the socket. Make sure tube is flush on the socket.

5.1.5 Tighten the socket screws snug, then 1/4 turn more.

5.1.6 Close the lens. Make sure nothing hampers the safety interlock action.
5.1.7  Re-tighten the single quick open bolt on the STLDBEACON2A hinge.

5.2  RED OBSTRUCTION LIGHTING

The only required maintenance needed to be performed is replacement of the lamps in the L-810 fixture. Lamps should be replaced after being operated for not more than 75% of the rated life or immediately upon failure as per FAA Advisory Circular 70/7460-1K. By following these instructions, maximum safety and performance can be achieved.

Tools Required:  None

5.2.1  LED LAMP REPLACEMENT SIDELIGHTS

No maintenance is needed or required, other than replacement as necessary.

5.3  PHOTOCELL

The photocell is a sealed unit. No maintenance is needed or required, other than replacement as necessary.
## 6.0 MAJOR COMPONENTS LIST

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PART NUMBER</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
<th>SCHEMATIC TAG #</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>STJ02003</td>
<td>BEACON SAFETY SWITCH</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STB99006</td>
<td>40 uf 1kv CAP</td>
<td>C103 - C109</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STB99008CSI</td>
<td>3 uf 660V AC CAP</td>
<td>C101, C102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STJ02001</td>
<td>CABINET SAFETY SWITCH</td>
<td>CSS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FNQ10</td>
<td>10 amp FUSE</td>
<td>F1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FLQ 1/8</td>
<td>1/8 amp FUSE</td>
<td>F2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FUSE .5</td>
<td>.5 amp FUSE</td>
<td>F3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STFLSHTB8</td>
<td>FLASHTUBE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KRPA11AG120V</td>
<td>DPDT OCTAL RELAY</td>
<td>K5, K1, K7, K9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KRPA5AG120V</td>
<td>SPDT OCTAL RELAY</td>
<td>K4, K6, K8, K10, K12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SPEC 218</td>
<td>5 SECOND TIME DELAY ON RELEASE RELAY</td>
<td>K11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STT60021</td>
<td>15 POSITION PLUG</td>
<td>P1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STH01226B</td>
<td>CONTROL PCB</td>
<td>PCB #1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRD5AYO</td>
<td>DAY/ NIGHT RELAY</td>
<td>K3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STH02226A</td>
<td>HIGH VOLTAGE RECTIFIER PCB</td>
<td>PCB #2</td>
</tr>
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## MAJOR COMPONENTS LIST (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
<th>SCHEMATIC TAG #</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SPM-120</td>
<td>SURGE ARRESTER 120V AC</td>
<td>MOV1</td>
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<tr>
<td>(This replaces the DTK-120HW)</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STH03264A</td>
<td>RELAY PCB w/ALARM LOCKOUT ELIMINATION MODIFICATION</td>
<td>PCB #3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6390 – FAA2</td>
<td>120 - 240V PHOTOCELL</td>
<td>PHOTOCELL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(This replaces the P2455L Photocell)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KTK1</td>
<td>1 amp FUSE</td>
<td>F4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KTK2</td>
<td>2 amp FUSE</td>
<td>F5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PF-250</td>
<td>FLASHER SOLID STATE</td>
<td>M3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(This replaces the FS15530T Flasher)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TS14130</td>
<td>TIMER</td>
<td>M4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STA08018</td>
<td>150 ohm 100W</td>
<td>R31</td>
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<tr>
<td>STA08015</td>
<td>35k 20W</td>
<td>R32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STA08010</td>
<td>2.4 meg 2W</td>
<td>R33</td>
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<tr>
<td>STJ01004</td>
<td>SPDT 15 amp SWITCH</td>
<td>SW3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STC05004</td>
<td>ISOLATION TRANSFORMER</td>
<td>T2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STC30018</td>
<td>FERRORESONANT TRANSFORMER</td>
<td>T1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TERMBLK-12</td>
<td>12 PART TERM BLK</td>
<td>TB1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TERMBLK 141 – 12</td>
<td></td>
<td>TB2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STJ10008</td>
<td>THERMAL LIMITING SWITCH</td>
<td>TLS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STLDBEACON2A</td>
<td>STROBE LED BEACON</td>
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## 6.0 MAJOR COMPONENTS LIST (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PART NUMBER</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
<th>SCHEMATIC TAG #</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>STDBCLENS</td>
<td>CLEAR DUAL BEACON LENS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STBEAGSK2</td>
<td>BEACON GASKET</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RM22JA31MRSP01</td>
<td>CURRENT SENSOR M1, M2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STC05005</td>
<td>TRIGGER TRANSFORMER</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STA22011</td>
<td>AUXILIARY LOAD RESISTOR R34</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DBTERMBLK8KIT</td>
<td>DUAL BEACON UPPER TERMINAL BLOCK KIT</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DBTERMBLK10KIT</td>
<td>DUAL BEACON LOWER TERMINAL BLOCK KIT</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STROBCABLE-3</td>
<td>STROBE BEACON CABLE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STCABLEOB</td>
<td>SIDELIGHT CABLE</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>STLDBCTUBE-2</td>
<td>STLDBEACON2A, BOTTOM CLEAR LENS</td>
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<tr>
<td>STCABL TIE</td>
<td>STROBE CABLE TIE</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>STLDHATPLT</td>
<td>STLDBEACON2A HATCH LATCH ASSEMBLY</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CABLEGRIP1</td>
<td>SINGLE EYE LACE MESH .50 -.62</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CABLEGRIP3</td>
<td>SINGLE EYE LACE MESH .63 -.74</td>
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<tr>
<td>LED120-2RK</td>
<td>LED SIDELIGHT 120-240V AC RETROFIT KIT ASSEMBLY</td>
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### 7.0 SUGGESTED PARTS LIST

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<thead>
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<th>QTY</th>
<th>PART NUMBER</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>STH01226B</td>
<td>PCB #1 PRINTED CIRCUIT BOARD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>STJ10016</td>
<td>BLEEDER RELAY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>STFLSHTB8</td>
<td>STROBE FLASHTUBE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>6390 – FAA2 (This replaces the P2455L Photocell)</td>
<td>120 – 240V PHOTOCELL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>FNQ10</td>
<td>10 amp FUSE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>FLQ18</td>
<td>1/8 amp FUSE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>FUSE .5</td>
<td>½ amp FUSE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>KRPA5AG120</td>
<td>SPDT RELAY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>KRPA11AG120</td>
<td>DPDT RELAY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>PRD5AYO (K3)</td>
<td>SPDT RELAY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>PF-250 (This replaces the FS15530T Flasher)</td>
<td>FLASHER (M3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>TS14130</td>
<td>TIMER (M4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>KTK2</td>
<td>2 amp FUSE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>KTK1</td>
<td>1 amp FUSE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>100273</td>
<td>BURST CHOKE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>RM22JA31MRSP01</td>
<td>CURRENT SENSORS (M1 and M2)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Warranty & Return Policy

TWR Lighting®, Inc. (“TWR”) warrants its products (other than “LED Product”) against defects in design, material (excluding incandescent bulbs) and workmanship for a period ending on the earlier of two (2) years from the date of shipment or one (1) year from the date of installation.

TWR Lighting®, Inc. (“TWR”) warrants its “LED Product” against defects in design, material and workmanship for a period of five (5) years from the date of shipment. TWR®, at its sole option, will, itself, or through others, repair, replace or refund the purchase price paid for “LED Product” that TWR® verifies as being inoperable due to original design, material, or workmanship. All warranty replacement “LED Product” is warranted only for the remainder of the original warranty of the “LED Product” replaced. Replacement “LED Product” will be equivalent in function, but not necessarily identical, to the replaced “LED Product.”

TWR Lighting®, Inc. (“TWR”) warrants its “LED Product” against light degradation for a period of five (5) years from the date of installation. TWR®, at its sole option, will, itself, or through others, repair, replace, or refund the purchase price paid for “LED Product” that TWR® verifies as failing to meet 75% of the minimum intensity requirements as defined in the FAA Advisory Circular 150/5345-43G dated 09/26/12. All warranty replacement “LED Product” is warranted only for the remainder of the original warranty of the “LED Product” replaced. Replacement “LED Product” will be equivalent in function, but not necessarily identical, to the replaced “LED Product.”

Replacement parts (other than “LED Product”) are warranted for 90 days from the date of shipment.

Conditions not covered by this Warranty, or which might void this Warranty are as follows:

- Improper Installation or Operation
- Misuse
- Abuse
- Unauthorized or Improper Repair or Alteration
- Accident or Negligence in Use, Storage, Transportation, or Handling
- Any Acts of God or Nature
- Non-OEM Parts
  The use of Non-OEM parts or modifications to original equipment design will void the manufacturer warranty and could invalidate the assurance of complying with FAA requirements as published in Advisory Circular 150/5345-43.
Warranty & Return Policy
(continued)

Field Service – Labor, Travel, and Tower Climb are not covered under warranty. Customer shall be obligated to pay for all incurred charges. An extensive network of certified and insured Service Representatives is available if requested.

Repair, Replacement or Product Return RMA Terms – You must first contact our Customer Service Department at 713-973-6905 to acquire a Return Merchandise Authorization (RMA) number in order to return the product(s). Please have the following information available when requesting an RMA number:

- The contact name and phone number of the tower owner or
- The contact name and phone number of the contractor
- The site name and number
- The part number(s)
- The serial number(s) (if any)
- A description of the problem
- The billing information
- The Ship To address

This RMA number must be clearly visible on the outside of the box. If the RMA number is not clearly labeled on the outside of the box, your shipment will be refused. Please ensure the material you are returning is packaged carefully. The warranty is null and void if the product(s) are damaged in the return shipment.

All RMAs must be received by TWR LIGHTING®, INC., 10810 W. LITTLE YORK RD. #130, HOUSTON, TX 77041-4051, within 30 days of issuance.

Upon full compliance with the Return Terms, TWR® will replace, repair and return, or credit product(s) returned by the customer. It is TWR®’s sole discretion to determine the disposition of the returned item(s).
Warranty & Return Policy
(continued)

RMA Replacements – Replacement part(s) will be shipped and billed to the customer for product(s) considered as Warranty, pending return of defective product(s). When available, a certified reconditioned part is shipped as warranty replacement with a Return Merchandise Authorization (RMA) number attached. Upon receipt of returned product(s), inspection, testing, and evaluation will be performed to determine the cause of defect. The customer is then notified of the determination of the testing.

- Product(s) that is deemed defective and/or unrepairable and covered under warranty - a credit will be issued to the customer’s account.
- Product(s) found to have no defect will be subject to a $75.00 per hour testing charge (1 hour minimum), which will be invoiced to the customer. At this time the customer may decide to have the tested part(s) returned and is responsible for the return charges.
- Product(s) under warranty, which the customer does not wish returned, the customer will be issued a credit against the replacement invoice.

RMA Repair & Return – A Return Merchandise Authorization (RMA) will be issued for all part(s) returned to TWR® for repair. Upon receipt of returned product(s), inspection, testing, and evaluation will be performed to determine the cause of defect. The customer is then notified of the determination of the testing. If the returned part(s) is deemed unrepairable, or the returned part(s) is found to have no defect, the customer will be subject to a $75.00 per hour testing charge (1 hour minimum), which will be invoiced to the customer. Should the returned parts be determined to be repairable, a written estimated cost of repair will be sent to the customer for their written approval prior to any work being performed. In order to have the tested part(s) repaired and/or returned, the customer must issue a purchase order and is responsible for the return shipping charges.

RMA Return to Stock – Any product order that is returned to TWR® for part(s) ordered incorrectly or found to be unneeded upon receipt by the customer, the customer may be required to pay a minimum 20% restocking fee. Product returned for credit must be returned within 60-days of original purchase, be in new and resalable condition, and in original packaging. Once the product is received by TWR it’s condition will be evaluated and a credit will be issued only once it is determined that the RMA Return Terms have been met.
Credits – Credits are issued once it is determined that all of the Warranty and Return Terms are met. All credits are processed on Fridays. In the event a Friday falls on a Holiday, the credit will be issued on the following Friday.

Freight – All warranty replacement part(s) will be shipped via ground delivery and paid for by TWR®. Delivery other than ground is the responsibility of the customer.

REMEDIES UNDER THIS WARRANTY ARE LIMITED TO PROVISIONS OF REPLACEMENT PARTS AND REPAIRS AS SPECIFICALLY PROVIDED. IN NO EVENT SHALL TWR® BE LIABLE FOR ANY OTHER LOSSES, DAMAGES, COSTS, OR EXPENSES INCURRED BY THE CUSTOMER, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, LOSS FROM FAILURE OF THE PRODUCT(S) TO OPERATE FOR ANY TIME, AND ALL OTHER DIRECT, INDIRECT, SPECIAL, INCIDENTAL, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES, INCLUDING ALL PERSONAL INJURY OR PROPERTY DAMAGE DUE TO ALLEGED NEGLIGENCE, OR ANY OTHER LEGAL THEORY WHATSOEVER. THIS WARRANTY IS MADE BY TWR® EXPRESSLY IN LIEU OF ALL OTHER WARRANTIES, WHETHER EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED. WITHOUT LIMITING THE GENERALITY OF THE FORGOING, TWR® MAKES NO WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS OF THE PRODUCT(S) FOR ANY PARTICULAR PURPOSE. TWR® EXPRESSLY DISCLAIMS ALL OTHER WARRANTIES.
RETURN MERCHANDISE AUTHORIZATION (RMA) FORM

RMA#: ____________________________ DATE: ____________________________

CUSTOMER: __________________________________________________________

_____________________________________________________________________

CONTACT: ________________________ PHONE NO.: ________________________

ITEM DESCRIPTION (PART NO.): ________________________________________

_____________________________________________________________________

MODEL NO.: ______________________ SERIAL NO.: _______________________

ORIGINAL TWR INVOICE NO.: __________ DATED: ________________

DESCRIPTION OF PROBLEM: ___________________________________________

_____________________________________________________________________

_____________________________________________________________________

_____________________________________________________________________

SIGNED: ________________________ DATE NEEDED: ______________________

RETURN ADDRESS: _____________________________________________________

_____________________________________________________________________

PLEASE RETURN PRODUCT TO: 10810 W. LITTLE YORK RD. #130 HOUSTON, TX 77041-4051
RETURN MERCHANDISE AUTHORIZATION (RMA) FORM

RMA#: __________________________ DATE: __________________________

CUSTOMER: ______________________________________________________

_________________________________________________________________

CONTACT: ______________________ PHONE NO.: ______________________

ITEM DESCRIPTION (PART NO.): ______________________________________

_________________________________________________________________

MODEL NO.: _______________ SERIAL NO.: __________________________

ORIGINAL TWR INVOICE NO.: ______________ DATED: _____________

DESCRIPTION OF PROBLEM: _________________________________________

_________________________________________________________________

_________________________________________________________________

_________________________________________________________________

SIGNED: __________________________ DATE NEEDED: _____________

RETURN ADDRESS: _________________________________________________

PLEASE RETURN PRODUCT TO: 10810 W. LITTLE YORK RD. #130 HOUSTON, TX 77041-4051
ITEM #  DESCRIPTION
1  BEACON L-864/L-865 WHITE MEDIUM INTENSITY LED/STROBE
2  POWER SUPPLY E1DBSL
3  WATER TIGHT CABLE CONNECTOR WITH SEALING GLAND.
4  MEYERS HUB 3/4”
5  MEYERS HUB 1”
6  STROBE CABLE (REFER TO DRAWING 602 FOR PROPER INSTALLATION).
7  #6390-FAA2 PHOTOCELL

NOTES:
A  POWER SUPPLY IS NORMALLY MOUNTED AT GROUND LEVEL ON TOWER. IT CAN ALSO BE MOUNTED INDOORS. RECOMMENDED MOUNTING HEIGHT IS 48” TO BOTTOM OF THE ENCLOSURE FOR EASE OF MAINTENANCE.
B  MOUNT BEACON HINGES SO LENS WILL OPEN UNOBSTRUCUTED BY STRUCTURE.
C  POWER SUPPLY DETAIL FOR L-864/L-865 MODEL NO. E1DBSL LIGHTING CONTROLLER.
TOWER HT
550’/167M (MAX.)
201’/61M (MIN.)

DUAL LED BEACON

TOP

PHOTOCELL

E10BSL CONTROLLER

POWER

TO STROBEACON

TO SIDELIGHTS

NOTES:
1. THIS CONTROLLER CAN BE MOUNTED INDOOR OR OUTDOOR.
2. IT IS HIGHLY RECOMMENDED TO MOUNT A LIGHTING ROD AT THE TOP LEVEL.
3. FOR MORE DETAILS REFER TO DRAWINGS HDD-264 (CONTROLLER INSTALLATION), 602 (LIGHT KIT CABLE RUN).

TYPICAL SITE LAYOUT

05/21/08 A

CHG. PHOTOCELL

DATE: LTR: REVISION
NOTES:
1. ITEM #7 CAN BE USED TO REDUCE 3/4" CONDUIT TO 1/2" CONDUIT AT THE HOUSING OR AT THE CONTROLLER ITSELF.
2. IF ADDITIONAL WIRE IS REQUIRED OVER THE FACTORY 20', USE THE FOLLOWING CHART.
   21' TO 300' - 18 AWG TFFN
   301' TO 500' - 14 AWG TFFN

PHOTOCELL HOUSING DETAIL

DESIGNER
V. Hernandez

DRAWING
TWR Lighting Inc. HARK

DATE
10/18/1995

REV
1/1

SHEET
B

SCALE
1/1

CONTRACT
1002391

UPDATED NOTES
02/03/2015 H. UZAMORANO
### Parts List

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ITEM</th>
<th>QTY</th>
<th>PART NUMBER</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>OL1/LED</td>
<td>3/4&quot; OBSTRUCTION LIGHT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>T27CG</td>
<td>3/4&quot; CONDUIT W/Cover AND GASKET</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>EL3430</td>
<td>3/4&quot; 30° ELBOW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>N34T3</td>
<td>3/4&quot; X 3&quot; NIPPLE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>HC402</td>
<td>3/4&quot; NO THREAD CONNECTOR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>A314</td>
<td>3/4&quot; CONDUIT LOCKNUTS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>CONDUIT34</td>
<td>3/4&quot; CONDUIT</td>
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### Notes:
1. THIS DRAWING IS A TYPICAL INSTALLATION DETAIL FOR 3 OL-1 PER LEVEL SYSTEM.
2. PART # EL3430 MAY BE OMITTED WHEN ARRANGING FOUR LEG TOWERS.
3. PART # CONDUIT34 CUT TO LENGTH FOR PROPER EXTENSION OF OL1 FROM STRUCTURE (6"-12"). ATTACH PART # HC402 TO UNTHEADED CONDUIT TO COMPLETE ASSEMBLY.
4. USE COUPLING THAT IS PROVIDED BY PART # CONDUIT34.
5. GREEN WIRE USED ONLY ON LED SIDELIGHTS
* = ITEMS NOT SHOWN

* = GROUND WIRE MUST BE CONNECTED TO PROPERLY PROTECT POWER SUPPLY. FAILURE TO GROUND WILL VOID ALL WARRANTIES.

**Title**: OL1VLED2 120-240VAC FAA-OL16LED (L810 OBSTRUCTION LIGHT)

**Drawing Information**
- **Title**: OL1VLED2 120-240VAC FAA-OL16LED (L810 OBSTRUCTION LIGHT)
- **Scale**: 1:1
- **Sheet**: 1 of 1
- **Rev**: E
- **Author**: ZAMORANO
- **Date**: 11/07/14

**Parts List**

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<tr>
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<td>OL 6 LED BASE PLATE</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>100591</td>
<td>OL 6 LED STAR DISK</td>
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<td>1.3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>100680</td>
<td>OL1/2 SERIAL # LABEL</td>
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<td>5/32&quot; 1D RUBBER GROMMET</td>
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<td>1.5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>STD05008</td>
<td>LED Emitter</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>OLG</td>
<td>OL Gasket</td>
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<tr>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>AP100846</td>
<td>SIDE LIGHT LENS CLEAR ACRYLIC</td>
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<tr>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>106V</td>
<td>LENS HOLDER RING</td>
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<tr>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>STE01-047</td>
<td>LED VERTICAL PCB</td>
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<tr>
<td>1.10</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>18PRSS</td>
<td>1/8 X .45 SS POP RIVET</td>
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<td>1.11</td>
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<td>#20AWG RED BELDON WIRE</td>
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<td>1/16 HOL 7X7 S.S. WIRE</td>
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**Title Block**
- **Title**: OL1VLED2 120-240VAC FAA-OL16LED (L810 OBSTRUCTION LIGHT)
- **Drawing Number**: 100656
- **Part Number**: 100656
- **Rev E**
- **Date**: 8/18/2004
- **Approver**: HARK
### 120VAC PRODUCT SPECIFIC SETTINGS

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<tr>
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<th>PART NO.</th>
<th>INPUT</th>
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<th>#2</th>
<th>#3</th>
<th>#4</th>
<th>#5</th>
<th>PRD.</th>
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<td>E2</td>
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<td>20</td>
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<td>20</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>OFF</td>
<td>ORGA</td>
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</table>

*NO MEMORY

### FUNCTIONS

1) Configuration: Selection of operation mode
   
   - `<1` / `>1` / `>1<` with or without memory.
2) Adjustment of current threshold as % of setting range.
3) Hysteresis adjustment from 5% to 50%.
4) Time Delay adjustment from 0.1 to 30sec.
5) Diagnostic button.
6) Yellow indicator light (See conditions below)
7) Dial Pointer (Green) LED
   - Steady green LED indicates that supply to the RM22 is present
   - Flashing green LED indicates a setting has been changed that requires a power cycle.

### YELLOW LED CONDITIONS

**NOTE**: (*) ASTERISK INDICATES LED CONDITIONS OPERATE OPPOSITE FROM RM22JA31MR MODULE

- **Steady Burn Fixtures**
  - Yellow light *off*: Normal condition (no alarm)
  - Yellow light flashing: Undercurrent condition detected and time delay initiated
  - Yellow light *on*: Alarm condition

- **Flashing Fixtures**
  - Yellow light flashing inconsistent: Normal condition (no alarm)
  - Yellow light flashing consistent: Under current condition detected and time delay initiated

**NOTE**: To help troubleshoot or to set the sense current, turn the time delay to 0sec. Adjusting the current setting should only be done if it is known that all the lights are functioning. For Steady Burn, adjust the current until the yellow LED comes *off*, and the relay is not dropping in and out. For Flashing Fixtures, adjust the current setting until the yellow light starts to flash. This is the normal condition setting. Return the time delay back to 30sec.

- Yellow light *on*: Alarm condition

Due to current draw tolerances slight adjustments to setting #2 may be needed for proper alarming.
**NOTES:**

1) DRAWING ILLUSTRATES METHOD OF STRAIN RELIEVING WIRE. USE THIS METHOD ON ALL JUNCTION BOXES.

2) THE NATIONAL ELECTRICAL CODE—ARTICLE 300-19-83 REQUIRES CONDUCTORS IN A VERTICAL CONDUIT BE SUPPORTED TO RELIEVE STRAIN ON TERMINAL BLOCK CONNECTIONS.

3) SKETCH ILLUSTRATES METHOD OF STRAIN RELIEVING A SINGLE CONDUCTOR. SEVERAL CONDUCTORS MAY BE GROUPED TOGETHER.

4) CONDUCTORS MAY BE MIXED BUT SHOULD NOT TAKE UP MORE THAN 40% OF CONDUIT'S INSIDE AREA.

**USING THIS JUNCTION BOX METHOD SPACING IS 100 FEET MAXIMUM.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AWG SIZE</th>
<th>MAX. NUMBER WIRES IN 3/4” CONDUIT</th>
<th>MAX. NUMBER WIRES IN 1” CONDUIT</th>
<th>WIRE AREA SQ. INCHES</th>
<th>WEIGHT PER 100 FEET</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12 THHN</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>0.0117</td>
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<td>4 THHN</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0.0845</td>
<td>16.20</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
WrapLock

CUT OFF BAND TO PROPER LENGTH.
(SEE TABLE ON COVER OF BOX)

1. PASS ONE END THROUGH YOKE AND BEND BACK ABOUT 1/4" AND FLATTEN DOWN.

2. PASS BAND AROUND WORK AND THROUGH YOKE.

3. REPEAT AND PASS END THROUGH A SECOND TIME, DRAW UP FREE END SNUGLY WITH PLIERS.

4. INSERT FREE END IN SLOT OF RATCHET.

5. TURN DOWN UNTIL CLAMP IS TIGHT.

6. BACK OFF SLIGHTLY TO REMOVE RATCHET. CLAMP IS NOW SECURELY LOCKED.

TO REMOVE WrapLock
UNCOIL END WITH RATCHET. PRESS DOWN AT POINT WHERE BAND METAL HAS BEEN FORCED THROUGH CURVED PART OF YOKE.

TOWER ANGLE BRACE

TYPICAL TECHNIQUE FOR APPLICATION OF WRAPLOCK

ELECTRICAL CONDUIT

FRONT SIDE VIEW

BACK SIDE VIEW

WRAPLOCK FASTENING DETAIL

TWR Lighting, Inc.