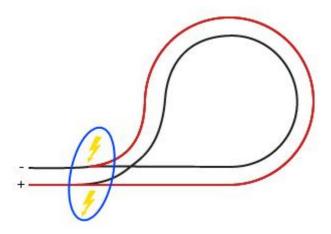
# Reverse loop with LocoHDL modules

# The problem of the reverse loop

In the two-rail system, a problem arises when using reversing loops as a result of the different polarity on the rails.

Regardless of the position of the switch, the left and right rail are brought into contact with each other. A short circuit occurs. Concealed turning loops may be present on complex model railways. In the event of a short circuit, also check whether you have not built a hidden reverse loop.



You could solve the problem by cutting the rails in the middle, but if a locomotive runs over you have a short circuit again. This short circuit burns the wheels of your locomotive. If at the same time the control panel sends a command to an accessory (signal or turnout), this command can become corrupt and not give the desired result.

All solutions to the reversing loop problem therefore come down to changing the polarity of the track when the train is fully in the reversing loop, so that it will drive through correctly and no short circuit occurs.

Changing the polarity of the rails is called polarity reversal and can be done in different ways. There are solutions with diodes, an extra transformer, switches and changeover contacts.

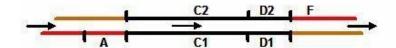
We propose a solution below by using our existing LocoHDL modules.

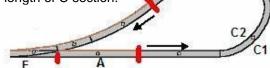
#### **Liability disclaimer:**

Use all items that can be bought and installation instructions that can be found on this site at your own risk. They have been developed for personal use, and I find them very useful. That is why I wish to share them with other model railroad hobbyists. All items and procedures have been tested and used on my own model railroad systems without causing any damage, but this does not necessarily imply that all modifications and procedures will work in any and all environments or systems. I cannot take any responsibility when items or procedures are used under different circumstances. Always use your own judgement and common sense!

# Drive through the turning loop in 1 direction

In section A a train is detected. Then the polarization of section C and D is adapted to section A. As the train in section D is detected, the polarization of section C and D be adapted to section F. D At the time that the train in section D arrived, it must have left the train section A. The train that runs by the turning loop should not be longer than the length of C section.

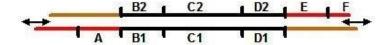




# Drive through the turning loop in 2 directions

The operation is similar to the turning loop 1

As the train passing the turning loop within section A, the train length may no longer than the length of section B + C. And as the train passing the turning loop within section E, the train length may no longer than the length of section C + D.





#### **LocolO** settings

#### Train entering the turning loop along section A:

With the LocolO "Extra Opcode 1" of section A, the busy signal of section A will switch the relay, so that rail B1, C1 and D1 are connected to the digital power supply (red) and rail B2, C2 and D2 to the digital ground (brown)

#### Train running outside the turning loop along section D:

With the LocolO "Extra Opcode 1" of section D, the busy signal of section D will switch the relay, so that rail B1, C1 and D1 are connected to digital ground (brown) and rail B2, C2 and D2 to the digital power supply (red). With the LocolO "Extra Opcode 2" of section D, the busy report of section D will switch the switch.

#### Train entering the turning loop along section E: (Only for loop 2 directions)

With the LocolO "Extra Opcode 1" of section E, the busy signal of section E will switch the relay, so that rail B1, C1 and D1 are connected to digital ground (brown) and rail B2, C2 and D2 to the digital power supply (red)

#### Train running outside the turning loop along section B: (Only for loop 2 directions)

With the LocolO "Extra Opcode 1" of section B, the busy signal of section B will switch the relay, so that rail B1, C1 and D1 are connected to the digital power supply (red) and rail B2, C2 and D2 to the digital ground (brown). With the LocolO "Extra Opcode 2" of section B, the busy report of section B will switch the switch.

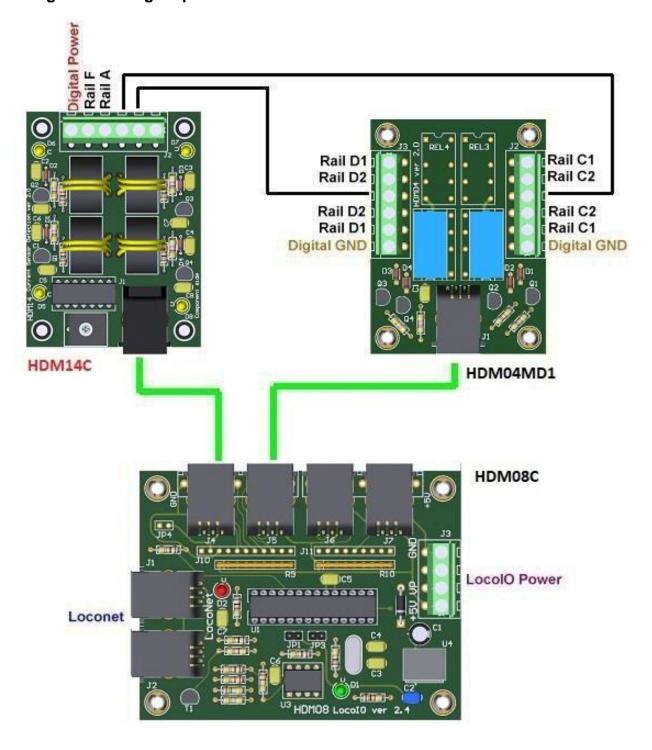
#### Train entering section F: (Only for loop 1 direction)

With the LocolO "Extra Opcode 1" of section F, the busy notification from section F will switch the switch to section A.

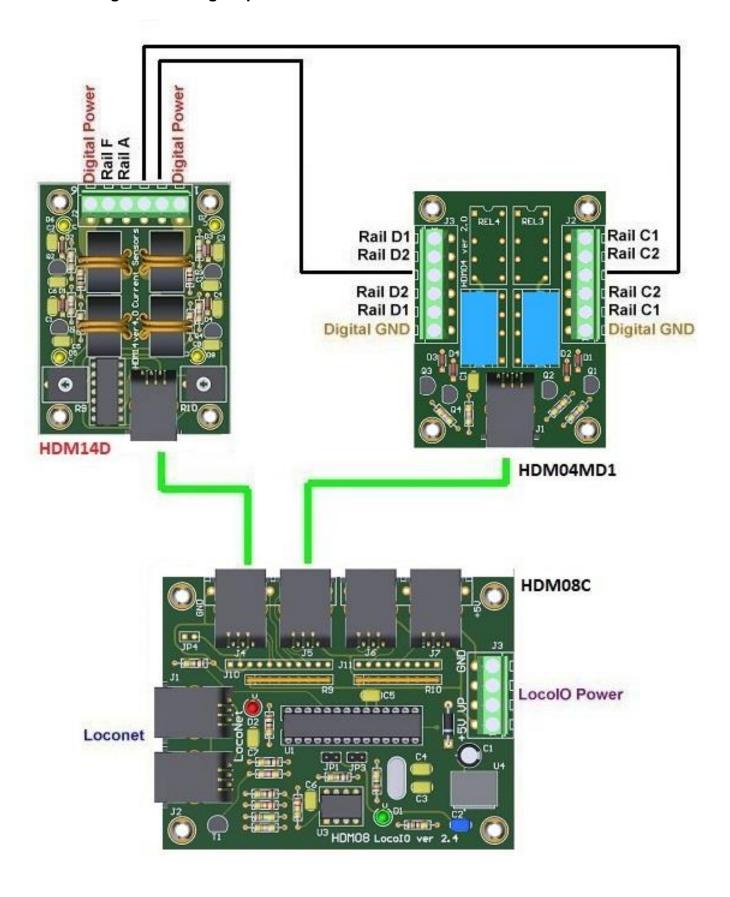
#### Note regarding the settings:

In the settings shown below, a generic code (letters) is used to represent the address of an accessory (occupation detector, relay or turnout). It goes without saying that when you implement your reverse loop you need to enter the real address instead of the generic code.

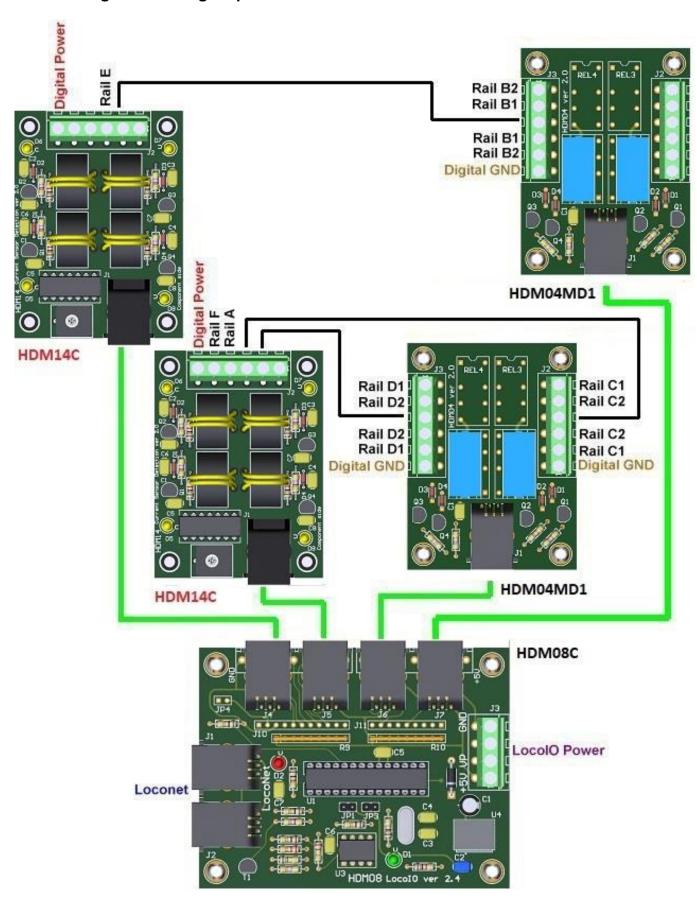
# Drive through the turning loop in 1 direction with HDM14C



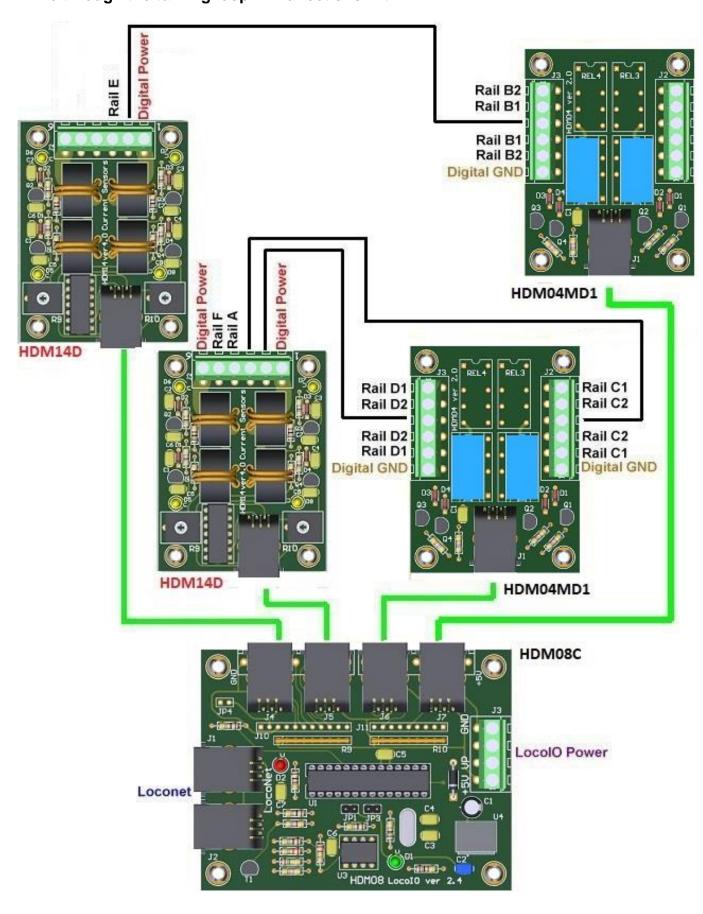
# Drive through the turning loop in 1 direction with HDM14D



# Drive through the turning loop in 2 directions with HDM14C



# Drive through the turning loop in 2 directions with HDM14D

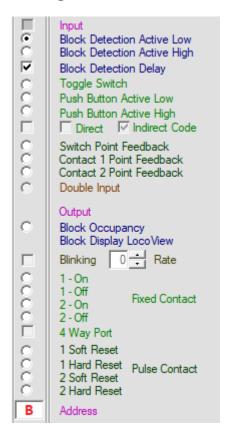


#### **Setting for Section A**

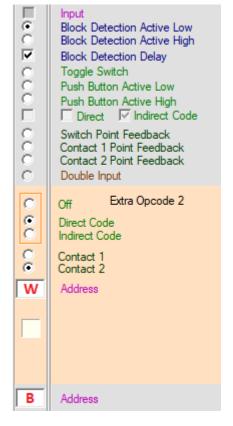
□•○▶ ○○○□ ○○○○	Input Block Detection Active Low Block Detection Active High Block Detection Delay Toggle Switch Push Button Active Low Push Button Active High Direct Vinderect Code Switch Point Feedback Contact 1 Point Feedback Contact 2 Point Feedback Double Input
0	Output Block Occupancy Block Display LocoView Blinking 0 Rate
ccccL cccc	1 - On 1 - Off 2 - On 2 - Off 4 Way Port
0000	1 Soft Reset 1 Hard Reset 2 Soft Reset 2 Hard Reset Address
	Mudicaa

□ec⊠ ccc□ ccc	Input Block Detection Active Low Block Detection Active High Block Detection Delay Toggle Switch Push Button Active Low Push Button Active High Direct  Iv Indirect Code
0000	Switch Point Feedback Contact 1 Point Feedback Contact 2 Point Feedback Double Input
0.00	Off Extra Opcode 1 Direct Code Indirect Code
0	Contact 1 Contact 2
Rel	Address
Α	Address

#### Setting for Section B (NOT for loop 1 direction)



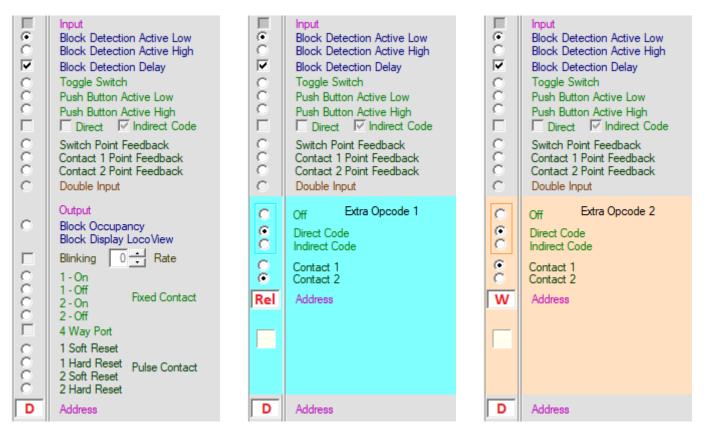




#### **Setting for Section C**

	Input Block Detection Active Low Block Detection Active High Block Detection Delay Toggle Switch Push Button Active Low Push Button Active High □ Direct		Input Block Detection Active Low Block Detection Active High Block Detection Delay Toggle Switch Push Button Active Low Push Button Active High □ Direct ☑ Indirect Code Switch Point Feedback Contact 1 Point Feedback Contact 2 Point Feedback Double Input
o □cccc□cccc	Output Block Occupancy Block Display LocoView Blinking 0 Rate 1 - On 1 - Off 2 - On 2 - Off 4 Way Port 1 Soft Reset 1 Hard Reset 2 Soft Reset 2 Hard Reset 2 Hard Reset	<u>e co</u> co [	Off Extra Opcode 1  Direct Code Indirect Code  Contact 1 Contact 2  Address
С	Address	С	Address

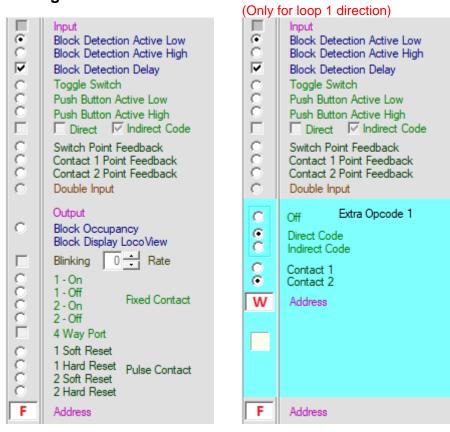
# **Setting for Section D**



## **Setting for Section E**

	Input Block Detection Active Low Block Detection Active High Block Detection Delay Toggle Switch Push Button Active Low Push Button Active High ☐ Direct		Input Block Detection Active Low Block Detection Active High Block Detection Delay Toggle Switch Push Button Active Low Push Button Active High Direct Indirect Code Switch Point Feedback Contact 1 Point Feedback Contact 2 Point Feedback Double Input
	Boasio input		Boasio inpat
0 □0000□0000	Output Block Occupancy Block Display Loco View Blinking 0 Rate  1 - On 1 - Off 2 - On 2 - Off 4 Way Port 1 Soft Reset 1 Hard Reset 2 Soft Reset 2 Hard Reset 2 Hard Reset	C C C Rel	Off Extra Opcode 1  Direct Code Indirect Code  Contact 1  Contact 2  Address
E	Address	D	Address

## **Setting for Section F**



#### **Setting for LocoRelay B**

(NOT for loop 1 direction)

#### 000 Block Detection Active Low Block Detection Active High Block Detection Delay Toggle Switch Push Button Active Low Switch Point Feedback Contact 1 Point Feedback Contact 2 Point Feedback Double Input Output Block Occupancy Block Display LocoView Blinking 0 Rate 1 - Off Fixed Contact 2 - On 2 - Off 4 Way Port 0 1 Soft Reset 1 Hard Reset Pulse Contact 0 2 Soft Reset 2 Hard Reset Rel

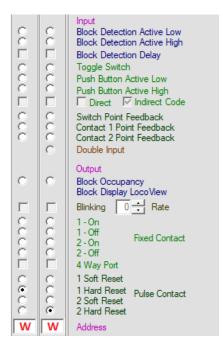
#### **Setting for LocoRelay C**

CC□ CCC□ CCC	0000000000	Input Block Detection Active Low Block Detection Active High Block Detection Delay Toggle Switch Push Button Active Low Push Button Active High Direct Indirect Code Switch Point Feedback Contact 1 Point Feedback Contact 2 Point Feedback Double Input
o □ cccc□ ccce Rel	0 □ 0000 □ 0000 Rel	Output Block Occupancy Block Display LocoView Blinking 0 Rate 1 - On 1 - Off 2 - On 2 - Off 4 Way Port 1 Soft Reset 1 Hard Reset 2 Soft Reset 2 Hard Reset 4 Hard Reset Address

#### Setting for LocoRelay D

00□000□000	0000   0000	Input Block Detection Active Low Block Detection Active High Block Detection Delay Toggle Switch Push Button Active Low Push Button Active High □ Direct □ Indirect Code Switch Point Feedback Contact 1 Point Feedback
6	ŏ	Contact 1 Point Feedback
	0	Double Input
		Output
0	0	Block Occupancy Block Display Loco View
		Blinking 0   Rate
0	c l	1-On
l Ö	Õ.	1 - Off Fixed Contact
12	2	2 - On Pixed Contact
	Г	4 Way Port
□ 0000□ 0000	□ 00000 0 <b>0</b> 00	1 Soft Reset
2	9	1 Hard Reset Pulse Contact 2 Soft Reset
ē	č	2 Hard Reset
Rel	Rel	Address

#### **Set Switch**

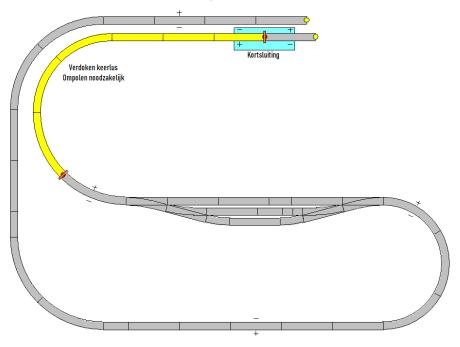


# Reverse pole

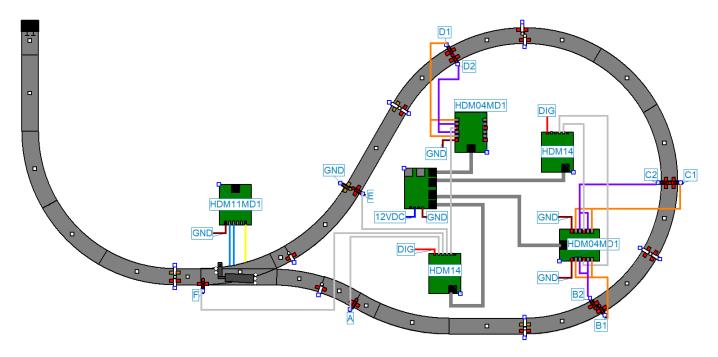
A turning loop situation will not always occur at a switch. That is why we have already mentioned a hidden turning loop above. The drawing below shows such a situation. You can see the origin of the short circuit in the blue rectangle. So, we have to make power

and mass interruptions ( ).

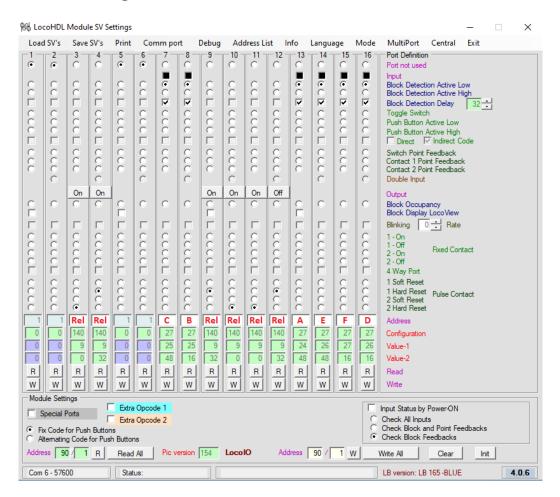
The yellow rails will therefore have to be reversed as explained above. In that case there is no exchange.

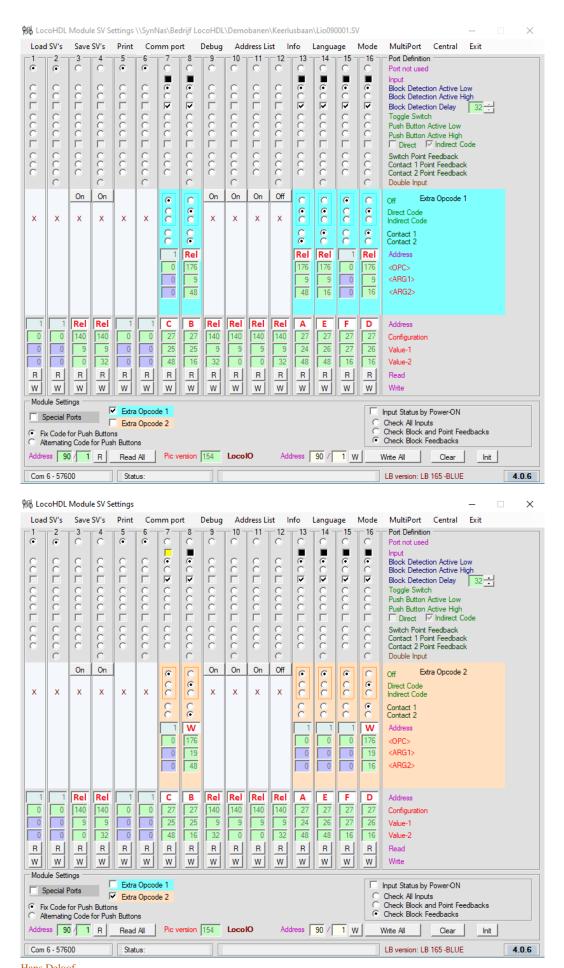


# Turning loop example to continue driving in 2 directions



## **LocolO** settings





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