

* R1 – R5 are optional. See design notes

GPRM-Timer-03 Schematic Diagram

Suggested Parts List*

Ref.	Qty	Description	Part No.	Manufacturer
--	1	Circuit Board: Arduino UNO	See www.Arduino.cc	Arduino
Q1 – Q3	3	NPN IR Photo Transistor/Diode Note: If using an incandescent light source to illuminate the sensors you can also use 3DU5C as an alternate.	PT334-6B or: 3DU5C	EVERLIGHT ???
S1	1	Miniature pushbutton switch, SPST N.O.	Various	(See eBay)
S2	1	Miniature roller plunger switch, SPDT or: Miniature roller arm switch, SPDT	CN0103 CN0138	TEMCo TEMCo
R1 – R3	3	Resistor, 4.7 - 20K-Ohm, ¼ Watt (Optional – See Design Notes)	Various	NTE Electronics
R4, R5	2	Resistor, 4.7K-Ohm, ¼ Watt (Optional – See Design Notes)	NTE QW247	NTE Electronics
P1	1	Plug, D-Subminiature 9-Pin Male	DS-9P/T-P10	Pan Pacific
J1	1	Jack, D-Subminiature 9-Pin Female	DS-9S/T-P10	Pan Pacific
P2	1	Plug, 2-cond. 3.5mm Mono Audio/Power male plug	KM2PB	Amphenol Audio
J2	1	Jack, 3.5mm Mono Audio/Power Female Jack, Panel Mount	11W07	Switchcraft

*Notes: Parts can be substituted to meet the builder's desires/needs (i.e. choice of switches or connectors).
Parts list does not include enclosure (box) or mounting hardware (screws, circuit board standoffs, etc.).

GPRM-Timer-03 Schematic Diagram

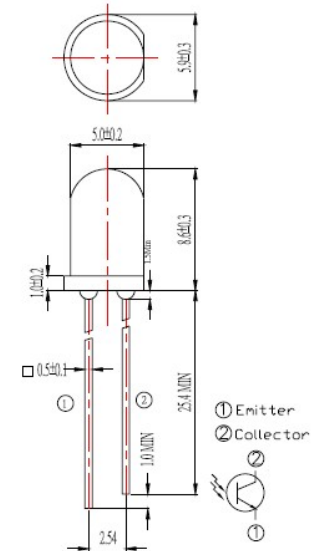
Design Notes

- Resistors R1 – R5 are **optional** if you use the Arduino internal pullup feature by issuing a 'pinMode(X, INPUT_PULLUP)' command for pins D2-D4, D8 & D9 (see the 'setup' section of the Arduino PWD Timer source code). The source code is delivered with this feature incorporated.
- Resistors R1 – R3 if used, can vary in value from 4.7 to 20K-ohms depending on the phototransistor/photo diode used. The higher the resistance the more sensitive the sensor becomes. If too sensitive, stray ambient light may prevent the sensor from tripping when a car passes over it. These resistors are typically not required unless you plan to operate the timer in an outdoor sunlit environment or mount the photo sensors in a configuration such that it remains exposed to a fair amount of ambient light when the car interrupts the light beam.
- The Gate (race start) switch (S2) is mounted to the Gate such that the switch plunger is depressed when the gate is closed. When the gate is opened (cars released) the switch plunger extends (switch contacts open).
- The Reset switch (S1) has a normally open (N.O.) set of contacts
- Optical Sensors Q1 – Q3 are imbedded in the track at the finish line of each lane. An incandescent or infrared LED light source is mounted over the finish line to provide a light source for the sensors.
- 5 VDC power is supplied by the PC through the USB port cable. A separate power source to the Arduino UNO circuit board is optional.

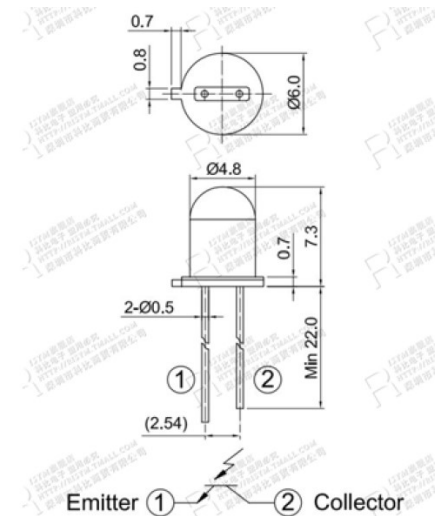
GPRM-Timer-03 Schematic Diagram

Design Notes (Continued)

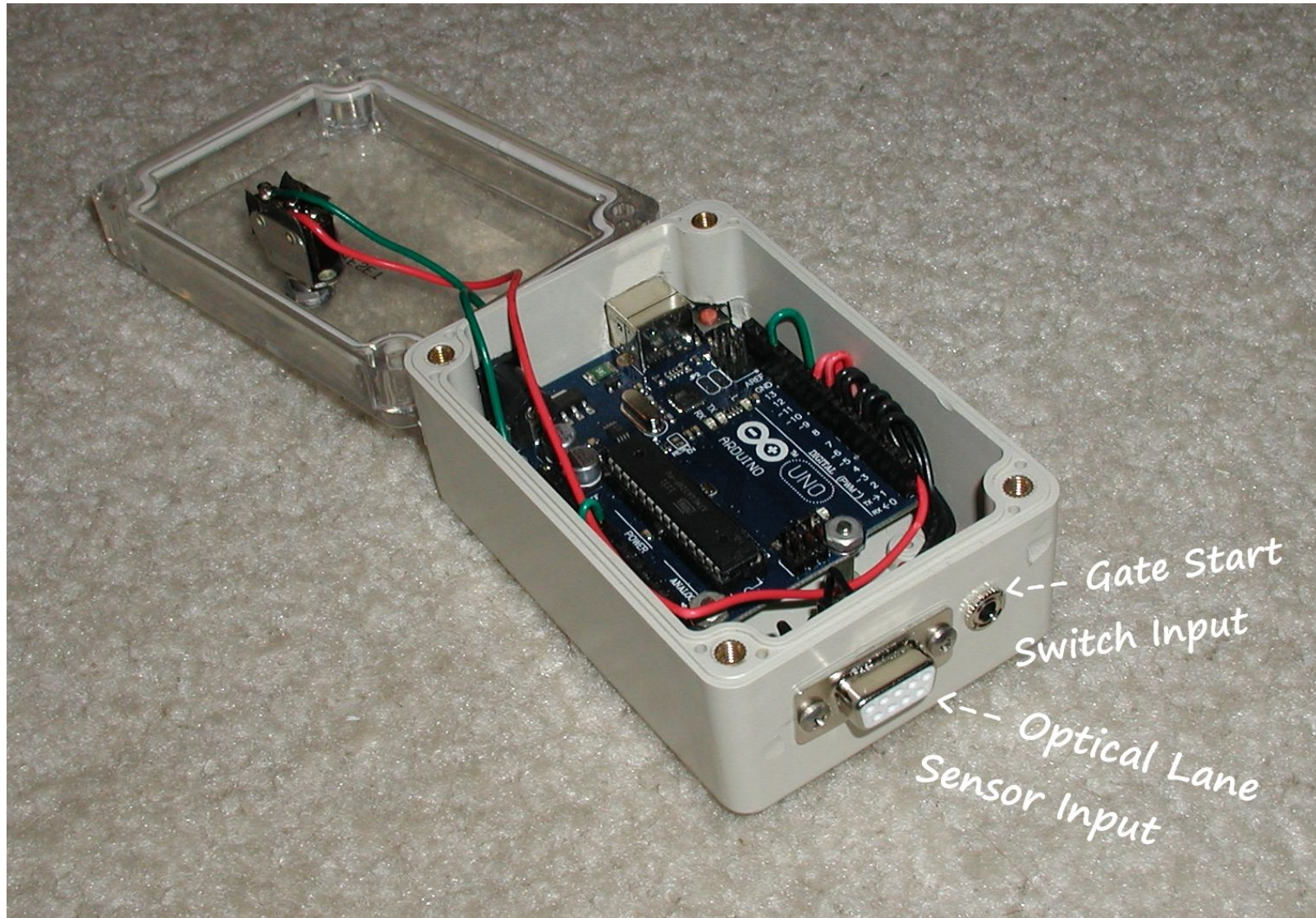
- Q1 – Q3 PT334-6B Sensor pinout orientation (Bottom View)
 - Emitter (1) (long lead): Wired to Gnd
 - Collector (2) (short lead): Wired to Arduino input pin



- Optional - Q1 – Q3 3DU5C Sensor pinout orientation (Bottom View)
 - Emitter (1) (long lead): Wired to Gnd
 - Collector (2) (short lead): Wired to input pin
- **Caution:** Do not use “photo resistors” as the optical lane sensors. Photo resistors have a slow response time and a potentially large lag time. Use Photo transistors or photo diodes only.



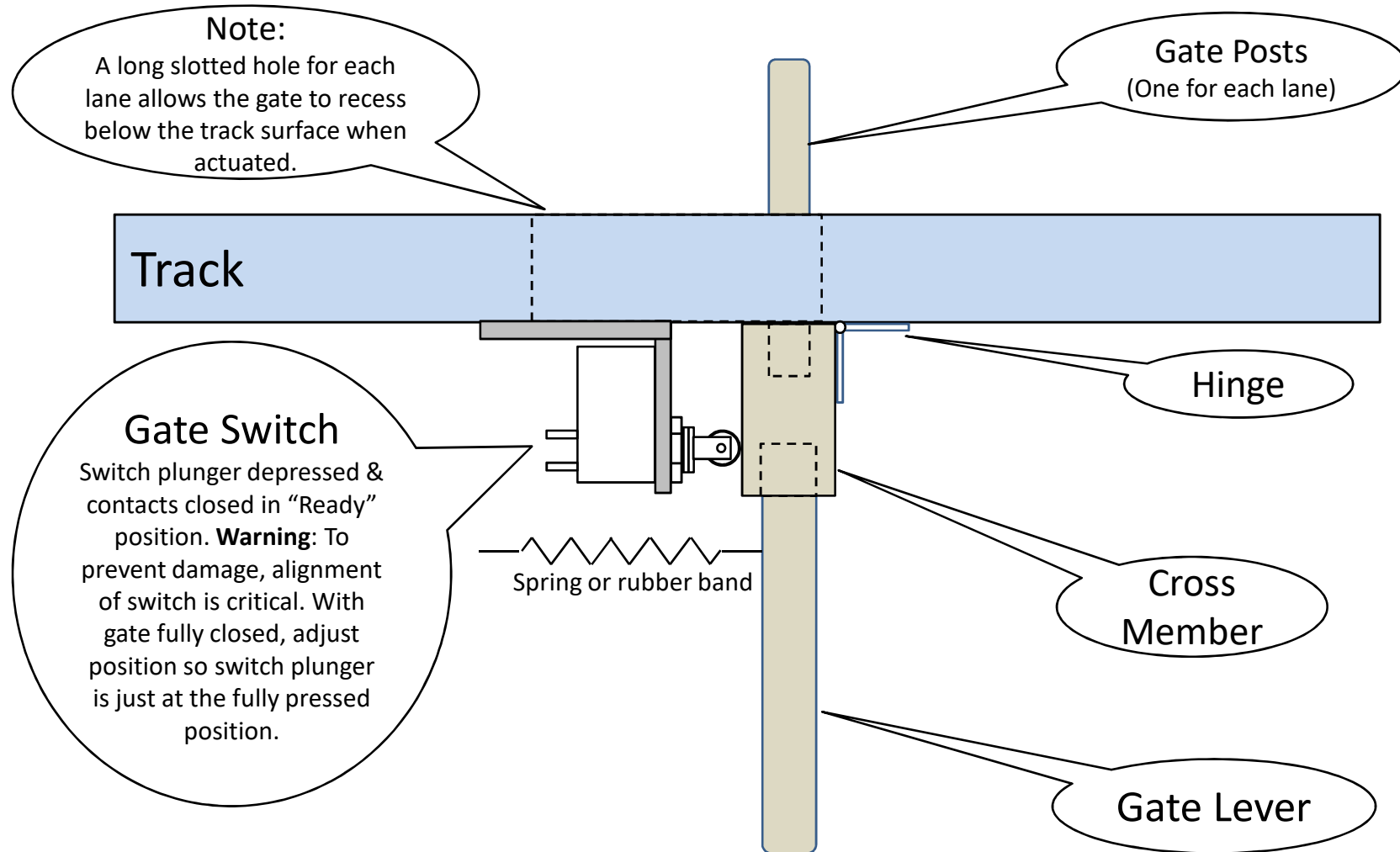
Example Build



PWD ET-Timer-03 Fabrication Notes

- 22 Gauge solid hook-up wire was used on the connectors and switches to make it easy to plug them into the Arduino board pins.
- The plastic box (*Plastic Waterproof Cover Clear Electronic Project Box Enclosure Case 100x68x50mm*) shown in the previous slide was purchased on EBay for \$2.69.
- **Novice/beginners in circuit wiring:** See the wiring sketch at the end of this document.

Gate Start Switch & Bracket Mounting



Reference <http://www.rahul.net/mcgrew/derby/track/> for additional guidance & tips on track and start gate construction.

Gate Design Options

This sheet shows some build options for the Gate Switch and Gate Posts.

Gate Posts

Made from ½" wide aluminum stock & fastened to cross member with wood screws
(One for each lane)

Track

Gate Switch

Micro limit switch with roller arm: Switch roller arm depressed & contacts closed in "Ready" position.

Warning: To prevent damage, alignment of switch is critical. With gate fully closed, adjust position so switch roller arm is just at the fully pressed position. *Mounting bracket not shown.*

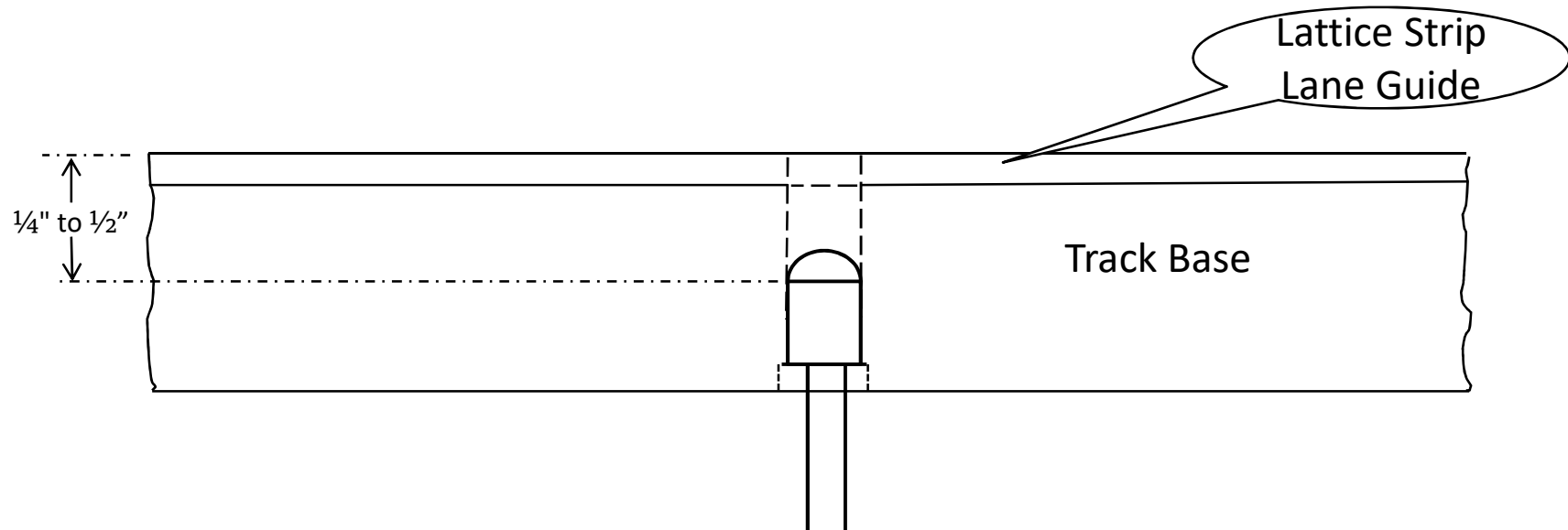
Spring or rubber band

Cross Member

Gate Lever

Reference <http://www.rahul.net/mcgrew/derby/track/> for additional guidance & tips on track and start gate construction.

IR Lane Sensor Installation

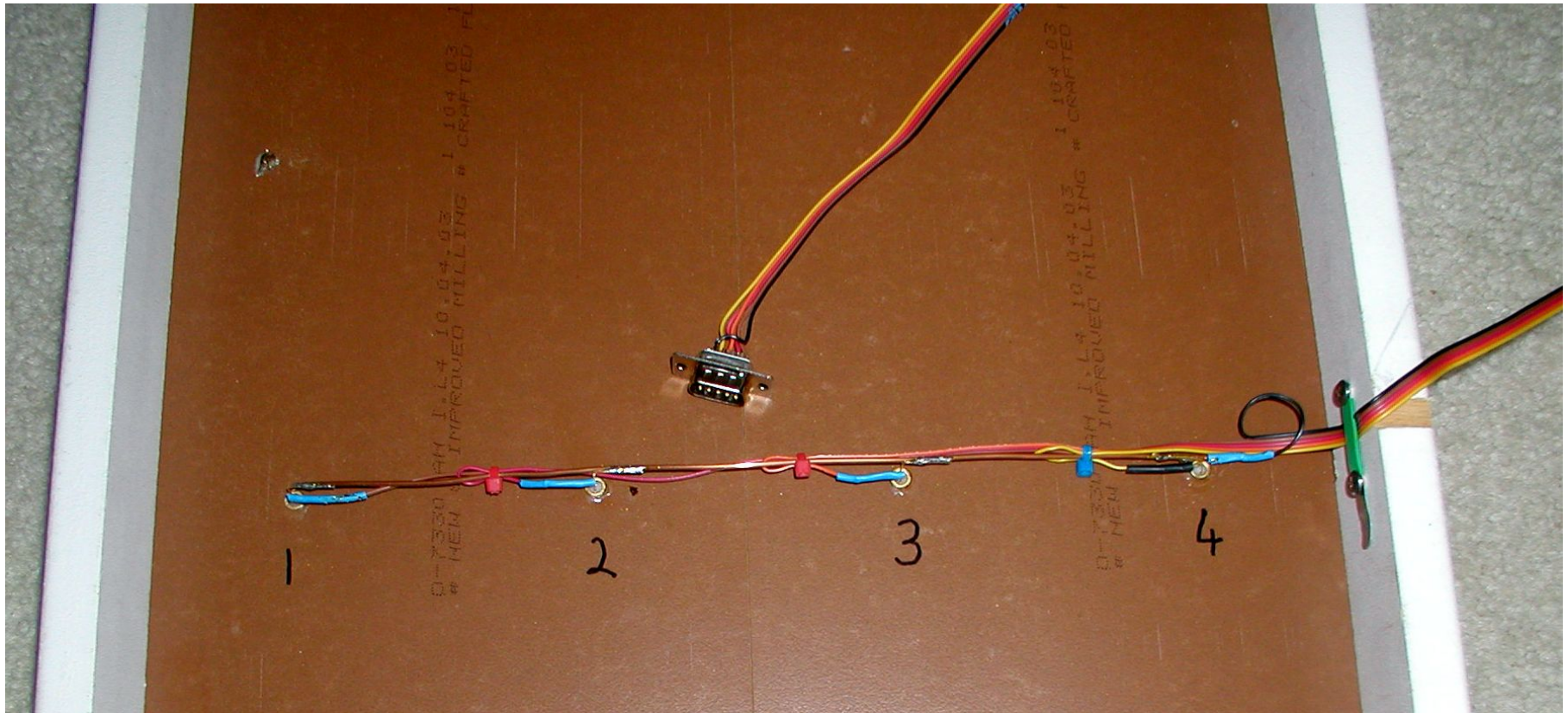


Holes having the same diameter as the IR sensors are drilled at the finish line of each lane. A slightly larger countersink hole may need to be drilled part way from the bottom so that the lane sensor can be inserted to achieve the proper depth where the sensor lens is about $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ inches below the top surface of the track. They can be held in place using white glue or a hot glue applied to the base (bottom) of the sensor. Do not get any glue on the lens.

Mounting the sensor below the track surface prevents ambient light from other sources (directions) from illuminating the sensor thus making it more responsive to the light source directly overhead.

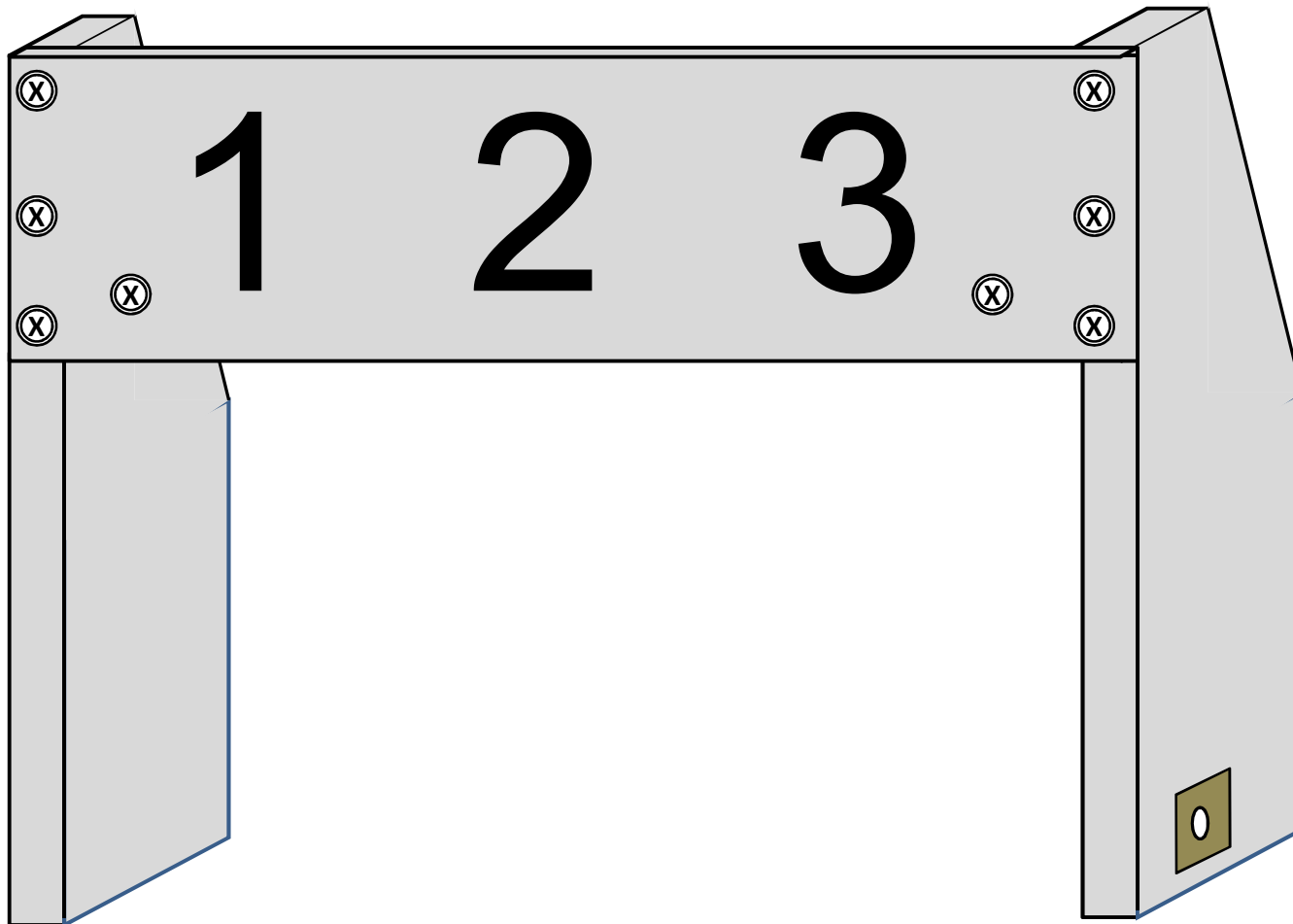
IR Lane Sensor Installation

In this particular installation the thickness of the material used for the track did not require a countersink hole to mount the sensor at the appropriate depth. A stiff piece of 14AWG copper wire was used for the common lead (soldered to the Emitter of each sensor) along with some zip ties to help hold the wiring in place.



3-Lane IR LED Light Bridge

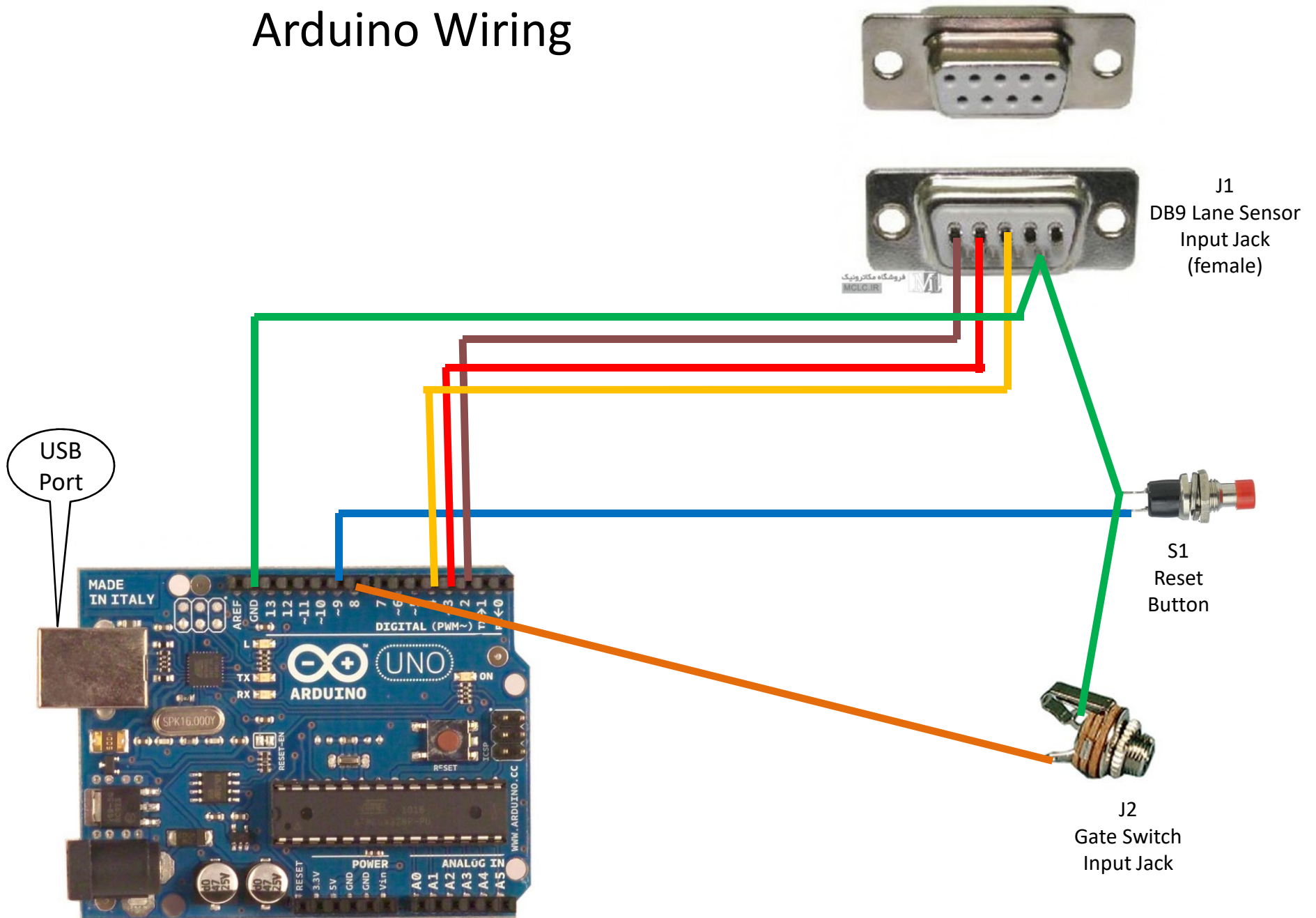
Download free plans to build this 3-Lane IR LED Light Bridge at
<http://BillvsDerbyTimers.weebly.com>



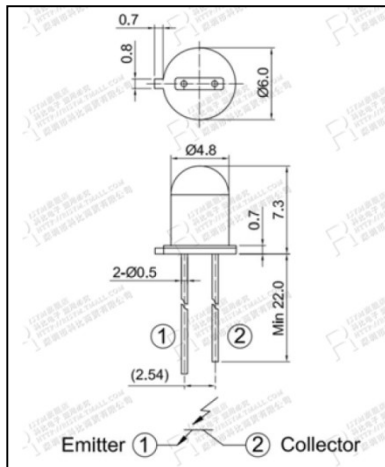
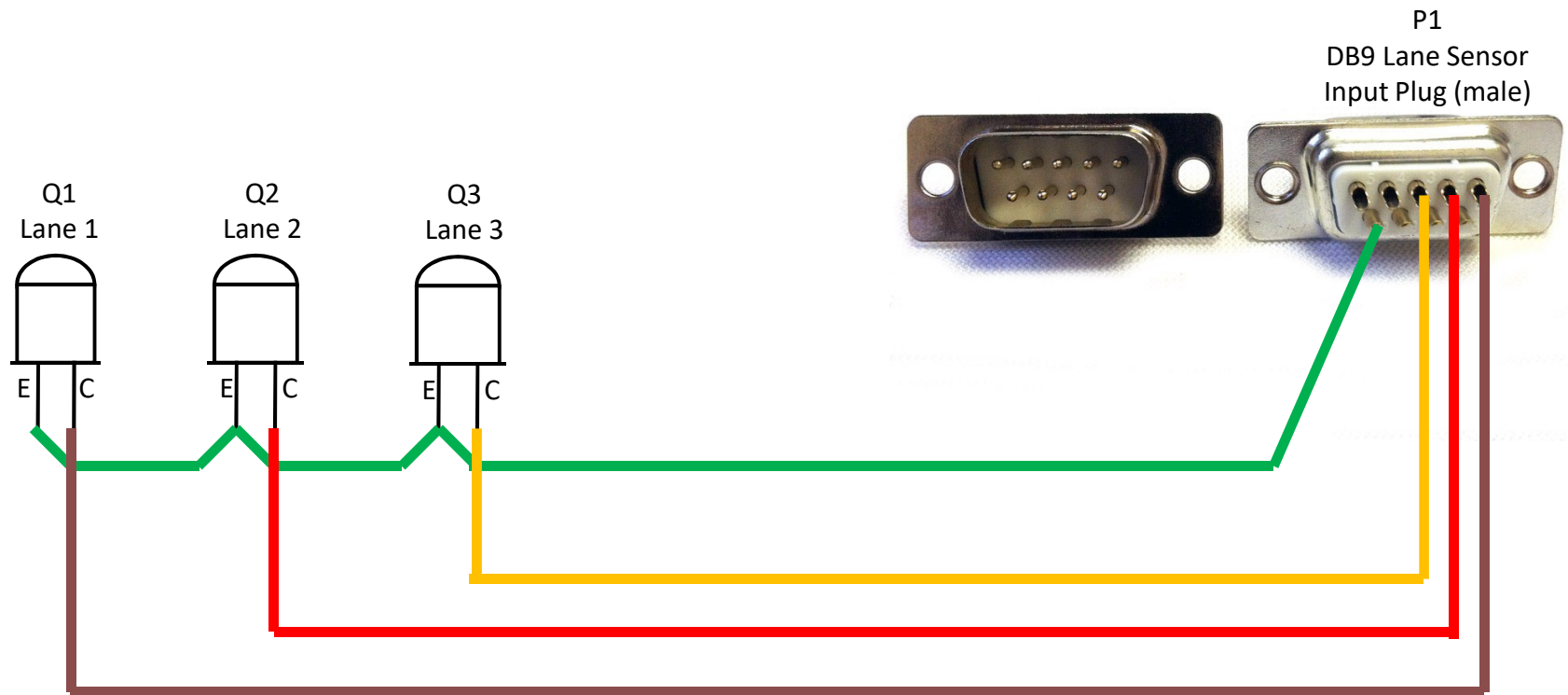
- - - Wiring Sketch - - -

For the novice/beginner in circuit
wiring

Arduino Wiring



Lane Sensor Wiring



Gate Switch Wiring

