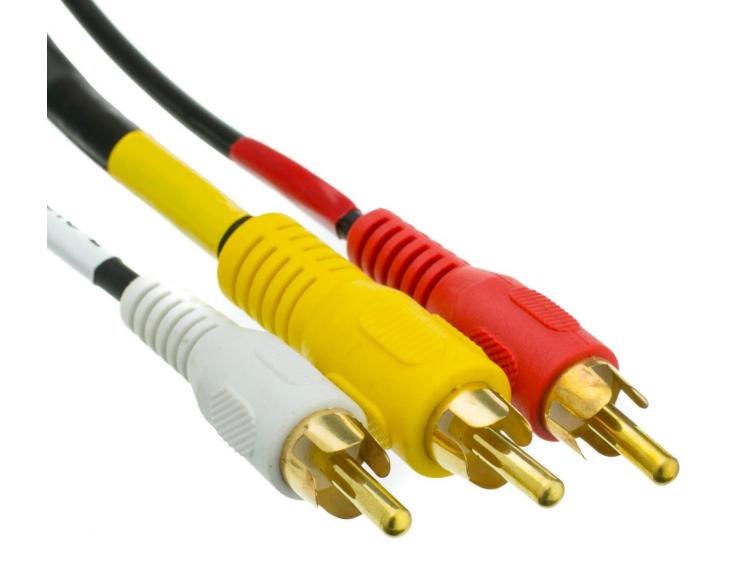
## Fax Machines

and RCA Connectors

And "what does this have to do with Traffic Signals?"





What are these connectors?







A question for the millennials in the room "What is this"?



In the 1970's, there was no common protocol for fax machines. If you had a fax machine manufactured by IBM, you could only send faxes to people with IBM faxes.

This was OK for sending information to another branch of the same company, but not so great for ordering equipment from a supplier – unless they had the same brand as you.



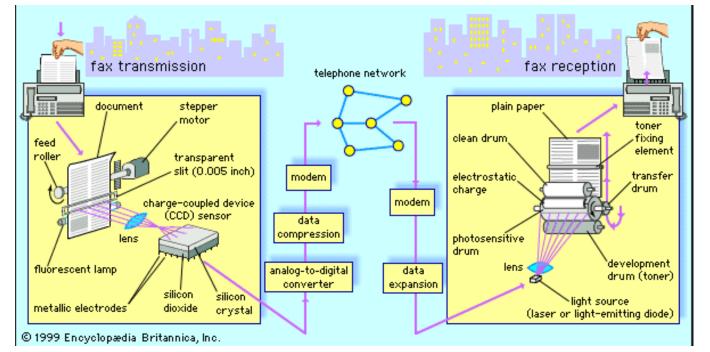
In the 1980's, NEC (Nippon Electric Company) developed a fax protocol that was so good, it solved most of the issues that the other fax manufactures had.

It scanned quicker, could work on nosier phone lines, and had advanced error correction abilities.

They were so happy with their product that they set up the "Group 3" facsmilie Standards group, and shared the technology with their competitors for free.

This allowed other manufacturers to make machines that could talk to each other.

Pretty much every office from 1985 until 2005 had a fax machine because of this.





What does any of this have to do with Traffic Signals?

# Standards!



NEW ZEALAND STANDARDS		AUSTRALIAN STANDARDS		
NZS 3109 NZS 3114 NZS 3404 NZS 3910	Concrete construction Specification for concrete surface finishes Steel structures standard (Parts 1 & 2) Conditions of contract for building and civ	AS 2578	Traffic signal lanterns Traffic signal posts and attachments Pedestrian push button assemblies Traffic signal controllers	
JOINT AUSTRALIAN/NEW ZEALAND STANDARDS		AS2700 AS 2703	Colour Standards for General Purposes Vehicle loop detector sensors	
AS/NZS 1163 AS/NZS 1170			Access covers and grates Uninterruptible power systems (UPS) for roadside devices	
AC/NIZC 1 E E A	Part 1:2002 Permanent, imposed	WITHDRAWN STA	ANDARDS	
AS/NZS 1554	Structural steel welding Part 1:2014 Welding of steel stru	-1 C II ·		
AS/NZS 2276	Cables for traffic signal installations Part 1 Multicore power cables Part 2 Feeder cables for vehicle de	being refu enced w	ards have been withdrawn but not yet replaced, as such they are still it in this standard. Where new and old standard conflict refer to the	
	Part 3 Loop cable for vehicle dete	AS 2 778	Traffic signal controllers (withdrawn 2019)	
AS/NZS 2312	Part.1 Guide to the protection of structura	NZ 343	Specification for traffic signals	
AS/NZS 2980	atmospheric corrosion by the use of protect Qualification of welders for fusion welding		Structural design requirements for utility services poles (withdrawn	
AS/NZS 3000	,		TIONS	
AS/NZS 4058 Precast concrete pipes		OTHER PUBLICATIONS		
AS/NZS 4676 AS/NZS 4677		NZECP 34	New Zealand code of practice for electrical safe distances	
AS/NZS 4680		RTS14	Guidelines for facilities for blind and visually impaired pedestrians,	
AS/NZS 5131	Structural steelwork - Fabrication and erec	COPTIM	third edition – May 2015, Roads and Traffic Series Code of practice for temporary traffic management (NZTA	
INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS		Austroads	Publication) Guide to traffic management, Part 10, Traffic Control and	
IEC 60947	Low-voltage switchgear and control gear	Castra Advedantes.	communication devices	
120 00347	Part 7-1 Ancillary equipment - Terminal blocks for	RMS TSC/4	Compliant controller specification	
IEC 60998	Connecting devices for low-voltage circuits		Pedestrian planning and design guide	
	purposes	MRTS252	Next Generation Traffic Signal Controllers - Transport and Main	
	Part 1_General requirements Part 2-1 Particular requirements for connecting d	TCS 016	Roads – Queensland The Supply and Installation of Traffic Signal Controllers – Vic roads	
	with screw-type clamping units	103 010	The Supply and installation of Traffic Signal Controllers - Vic roads	

Of particular interest are the following signals-related standards –

AS 2144 – Traffic signal lanterns,

AS 2339 - Traffic Signal Posts & Attachments

AS 2353 - Pedestrian Push Button Assemblies

AS 2578 - Traffic Signal Controllers

AS 2703 - Vehicle Lop Detector Sensors

AS 5715 - UPS's for Roadside Devices



## AS 2144 – Traffic Signal Lanterns

SECTIO	ON 1 SCOPE AND GENERAL		ON 5 ELECTRICAL REQUIREMENTS
1.1	SCOPE	5.1	ALL TECHNOLOGIES
1.2	REFERENCED DOCUMENTS5	5.2	FURTHER REQUIREMENTS FOR LED ASPECTS
1.3	DEFINITIONS5		
1.4	MARKING8	SECTIO	ON 6 OPERATIONAL REQUIREMENTS—LED ASPECTS
		6.1	GENERAL
SECTIO	ON 2 SIGNAL COLOURS AND DISPLAYS	6.2	LIGHT OUTPUT STATES
2.1	SIGNAL COLOURS9	6.3	SIGNAL SWITCHING RESPONSE TIMES
2.2	SIGNAL DISPLAYS9	6.4	PROGRESSIVE FAILURE OF LEDs
		6.5	DIMMING OF ASPECTS
SECTIO	ON 3 PHOTOMETRIC PERFORMANCE	6.6	OFF OUTPUT
3.1	GENERAL11		
3.2	APPEARANCE OF VEHICULAR ASPECTS WITH A CIRCULAR DISPLAY 11	SECTION	ON 7 OPTICAL SYSTEM COMPONENTS AND ANCILLARY DEVICES
3.3	INTENSITY DISTRIBUTION OF VEHICULAR ASPECTS WITH A CIRCULAR	7.1	ASSEMBLY OF OPTICAL SYSTEM
	DISPLAY11	7.2	PROPERTIES OF OPTICAL COMPONENTS
3.4	APPEARANCE OF VEHICULAR ASPECTS WITH A SYMBOLIC DISPLAY 15	7.3	REFLECTORS
3.5	LUMINANCE DISTRIBUTION OF VEHICULAR ASPECTS WITH A SYMBOLIC	7.4	LED ARRAYS
	DISPLAY	7.5	LAMPHOLDERS
3.6	APPEARANCE OF PEDESTRIAN AND BICYCLE SYMBOL ASPECTS17	7.6	INCANDESCENT LAMPS
3.7	LUMINANCE DISTRIBUTION OF PEDESTRIAN AND BICYCLE SYMBOL	7.7	SYMBOLIC DISPLAYS
	ASPECTS	7.8	VISORS AND LOUVRES
3.8	VEILING REFLECTIONS	7.9	TARGET BOARDS (FOR VEHICULAR LANTERNS)
3.9	SUN-PHANTOM	7.10	ANTI-SUN-PHANTOM DEVICES
SECTIO	ON 4 MECHANICAL AND PHYSICAL FEATURES AND PROPERTIES		
4.1	GENERAL ARRANGEMENT	A DDEN	IDICES
4.2	MASS OF LANTERN ASPECTS24	APPEN	
4.3	SEALING OF OPTICAL SYSTEM24	A	INFORMATION TO BE SUPPLIED WITH INQUIRY OR ORDER4 LIST OF REFERENCED DOCUMENTS4
4.4	MATERIALS AND METHODS OF CONSTRUCTION25	В	
4.5	SURFACE FINISH	C	REFERENCES
4.6	WEATHER RESISTANCE	D	TEST CONDITIONS AND PROCEDURES FOR PHOTOMETRIC AND COLORIMETRIC MEASUREMENTS
4.7	OPERATING TEMPERATURES	E	
		Е	DERIVATION OF INITIAL LED ASPECT INTENSITIES

#### AS 2353 - Pedestrian Push Button Assemblies

SECTIO	ON I SCOPE AND GENERAL				
				TACTILE LOCATING SIGNAL	
1.2	REFERENCED DOCUMENTS	4	3.7	TACTILE CROSSING SIGNAL	23
1.3	DEFINITIONS	5	3.8	OFF STATE	23
1.4	ELECTRICAL SAFETY	6	3.9	SAFETY INTERLOCK	23
1.5	WEATHER RESISTANCE	6		OPERATION OF AUDIO-TACTILE CROSSING SIGNAL	
1.6	COLOUR AND SURFACE FINISH	6	3.11	DRIVER UNIT WIRING LOOM	24
1.7	MARKING	7	3.12	PROTECTION OF DRIVER UNIT	24
1.8	ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS		3.13	SOFTWARE	25
1.9	DRIVER UNIT POWER SUPPLY	7	3.14	ELECTRONIC INTERFACE REQUIREMENTS	25
				ELECTROMAGNETIC COMPATIBILITY	
	N 2 BASIC FEATURES AND FACILITIES				
2.1	ENCLOSURE	9	PENI	DICES	
	TERMINAL BLOCK		A	PURCHASING GUIDELINES	26
	PUSH-BUTTON AND SWITCH MECHANISM			MEASUREMENT OF AUDIBLE SIGNAL CHARACTERISTICS	
	PEDESTRIAN DEMAND INDICATOR LIGHT			PERFORMANCE OF DRIVER UNITS UNDER HIGH AND LOW	
2.5	DIRECTION ARROW	11		TEMPERATURE CONDITIONS	34
				INTERFACE REQUIREMENTS FOR DRIVER UNITS AND	
	N 3 AUDIO-TACTILE SIGNALS			TRANSDUCERS WHERE SUPPLIED AS SEPARATE COMPONENTS	37
3.1	APPLICATION			Than (3December 4) The Serial Health College (15 )	٠,
3.2	REQUIRED SIGNAL TYPES				
3.3	GENERAL REQUIREMENTS				
3.4	AUDIBLE LOCATING SIGNAL	17			
3.5	AUDIBLE CROSSING SIGNAL	21			



## AS 2578 - Traffic Signal Controllers

SECTIO	N 1 SCOPE AND GENERAL	
1.1	SCOPE	6
1.2	REFERENCED DOCUMENTS	6
1.3	DEFINITIONS	7
1.4	GENERAL REQUIREMENTS	11
1.5	EXPANSION CAPABILITY	15
SECTIO	N 1 SCOPE AND GENERAL SCOPE REFERENCED DOCUMENTS DEFINITIONS GENERAL REQUIREMENTS EXPANSION CAPABILITY ON 2 CONTROLLER HOUSING GENERAL PHYSICAL REQUIREMENTS HOUSING CONSTRUCTION CABLE CLAMPING BARS SWITCHBOARD FIELD TERMINAL BLOCKS FACILITY SWITCH AND KEY MASTER RELAY AND AUXILIARY RELAY FLASH CHANGE-OVER RELAYS	
2.1	GENERAL	17
2.2	PHYSICAL REQUIREMENTS	17
2.3	HOUSING CONSTRUCTION	19
2.4	CABLE CLAMPING BARS	25
2.5	SWITCHBOARD	26
2.6	FIELD TERMINAL BLOCKS	27
2.7	FACILITY SWITCH AND KEY	31
2.8	MASTER RELAY AND AUXILIARY RELAY	33
2.9		
2.10	MISCELLANFOLIS RELAYS AND CONTACTORS	35
2.11	FLASHER UNIT	35
2.12	SITE IDENTIFICATION ENCODER	39
2.13	TELECOMMUNICATIONS INTERFACE	42
2.14	LIGHT SENSOR GAS SENSOR HOUSING DOOR SWITCH	44
2.15	GAS SENSOR	44
2.16	HOUSING DOOR SWITCHSS	45
	EXTRA LOW VOLTAGE (ELV) TRANSFORMER	
2.18	SERVICE LIGHT.	46
2.19	HOUSING EQUIPMENT LAYOUT	46
2.20	CONNECTORS WIRING	48
2.21	WIRING	48
	INFORMATION TO BE PROVIDED IN THE HOUSING	
2.23	STAND-BY GENERATOR CONNECTION	50
	D DC 803	

SECTIO	N 3 CONTROLLER LOGIC MODULE	
3.1	GENERAL REQUIREMENTS	52
3.2	SYSTEM OVERVIEW	
3.3	CPÊ MÔDULE	56
3.4	INTERFACES	63
3.5	CONFLICT MONITOR SYSTEM	84
	POWER SUPPLIES	
	LOGIC MODULE	
0	£ 2	
SECTIO	SOFTWARE AND FUNCTIONAL REQUIREMENTS GENERAL REQUIREMENTS CONTROLLER OPERATION INTERFACE TO A COORDINATION MASTER INTERFACE TO CONTROLLER HARDWARE	-
£ 49	GENERAL REQUIREMENTS	88
4.2	CONTROLLER OPERATION	88
.∂ 4.3	INTERFACE TO A COORDINATION MASTER	104
4.4 4.5 4.6		
4.5	SAFETY FUNCTIONS	114
<i>§</i> 4.6	CONFLICT MONITOR SYSTEM	115
4.7	CONFLICT MONITOR SYSTEM  LAMP MONITORING  HHT USER INTERFACE  CONFIGURATION DATA  SOFTWARE UPDATES  INFORMATION TO BE SUPPLIED WITH INQUIRY OR ORDER  ELECTRONIC IDENTITIES  LOGIC MODULE CONNECTORS AND PIN FUNCTIONS  FLASHER UNIT CONNECTORS AND PIN FUNCTIONS	149
4.8	HHT USER INTERFACE	€20
4.9	CONFIGURATION DATA	<sup>2</sup> 125
4.10	SOFTWARE UPDATES	129
APPENI	DICES S S S	
Α	INFORMATION TO BE SUPPLIED WITH INQUIRY OR ORDER	130
В	ELECTRONIC IDENTITIES	131
C	LOGIC MODULE CONNECTORS AND PIN FUNCTIONS	132
D	FLASHER UNIT CONNECTORS AND PIN FUNCTIONS	147
E	- SELE IDENTIFICATION ENCODER COMNECTORS AND&INGUNCTIONS	4.7
F	CONNECTOR MECHANICAL DETAILS	153
G	CONNECTOR MECHANICAL DETAILS SAFETY CASE GUIDANCE	154
INDEX.		168
	J. F. E.	



### What is the take-away?

Standards give us two advantages.

Like the RCA connector, they make life simpler. We know the devices or systems can talk to each other, so we don't have to worry about things working.

Like the fax machine, standards allow equipment from different manufacturers to work together. This gives you the ability to choose a controller from one supplier, and a lantern from another, totally safe in the knowledge that they will both work together regardless of the manufacturer.

Why you choose to purchase standard equipment from different suppliers is your business, knowing that they will work together without any issues is why we have standards.

