

Theory of Operation

If SB6 In is disconnected or high, U1 does not conduct and thus the output is weakly pulled low via R6.
 When SB6 In goes low, U1 conducts, lighting D1 and providing 12V out, and also triggers U5 which shorts A and B together.
 SB6 In is weakly pulled high via R1 to prevent false triggering, and debounced via C1.
 R2 limits input current to the relay diode.

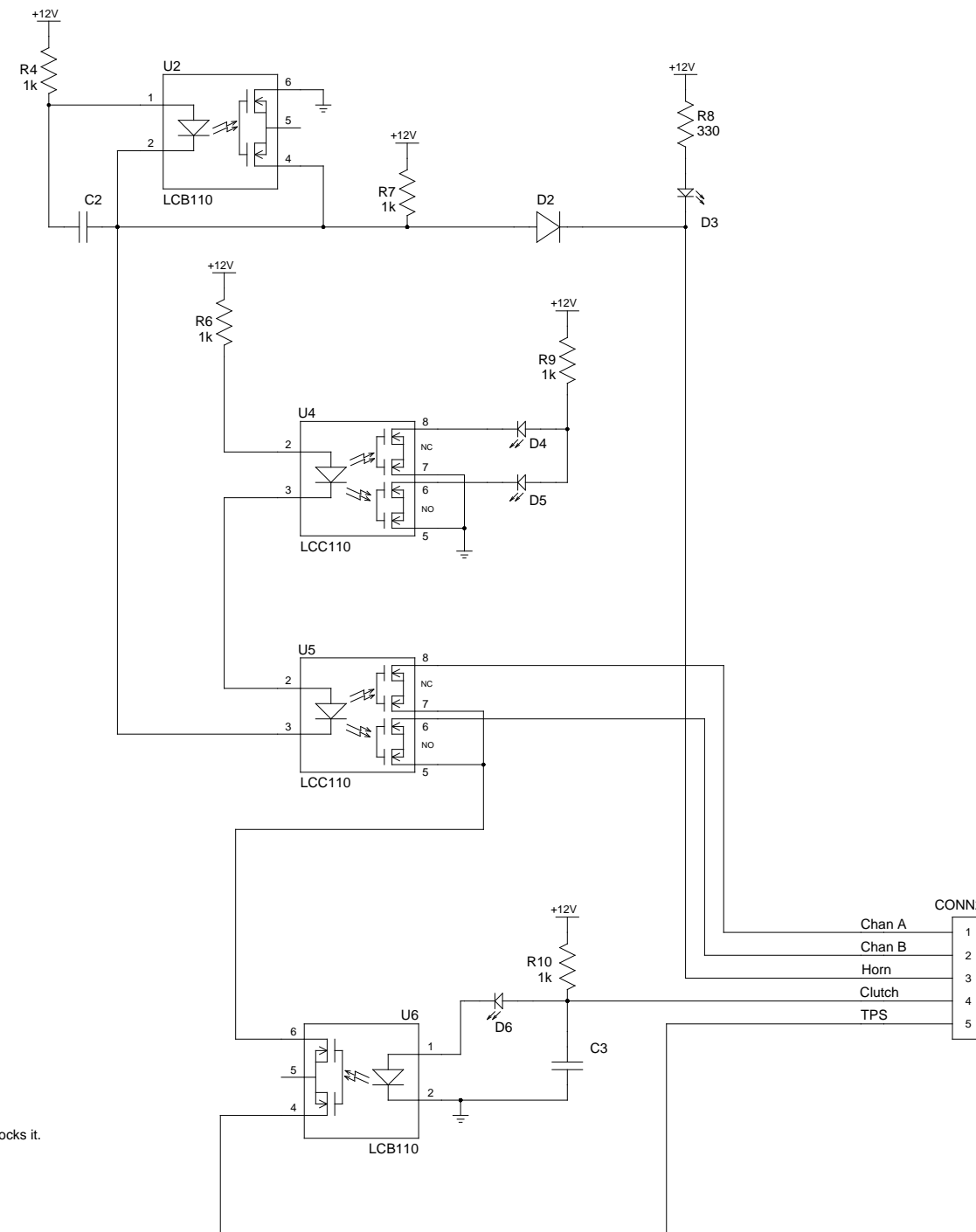
The clutch input controls whether or not the TPS value is passed onto the channel select relay. When the clutch goes low, D6 lights and U4 conducts.

The TPS signal is sent up to U3. On power up, the TPS by default is routed out to Chan A. D5 lights to show Chan A is selected.

When the Horn input goes low, it causes U2 to conduct, which places a ground back on the control for U2, latching it on. The Horn input does not see the latch because D2 blocks it. C2 debounces the input to U2.

When U2 is latched on, it further latches U3 on, directing the TPS input out to Chan B, and lights D4.

A power cycle is required to reset the latch up.



UNITS: INCHES
 SCALE: NONE
 Snurkle Engineering

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FILE: \$URL\$
 REVISION: \$Revision\$
 \$Date\$

FTB N2O Controller Controller

TITLE:
 DRAWN BY: S Ball <hamster@snurkle.net>
 DATE CREATED: RELEASE REV:
 DRAWING NO: FTB-01 PAGE: OF:

REV BY: \$Author\$