

# RIVVAL LTD

**- Supply Solutions**

## Health and safety

Every effort has been made to ensure the accuracy of the information given in our publications, but in accordance with our policy of continually improving our products we reserve the right to modify designs and specifications whenever necessary. All equipment is designed to conform to relevant British and International standards. Every care is taken to ensure that, as far as reasonably practical, it will perform without risk to health. It is essential that accepted codes of professional practice are followed in the assembly, installation and commissioning of the equipment. If in doubt with respect to any of these instructions, please consult RIVVAL before installing the device.

RIVVAL reserves the right to vary any component part to meet the required specifications without prior notice.



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## LED Position Light Signal Light Measuring Tool (LMT 01) Operating Instructions

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To be read before commencing  
Operation

# RIVVAL LTD



## **INTRODUCTION:**

The digital lux meter is a precision instrument to measure illuminance of a RIVVAL signal in the field.

It is fully cosine corrected for the angular incidence of light. The illuminance meter is compact, tough and easy to handle owing to its construction, It is however not waterproof and therefore should not be operated in an unsuitable environment.

The light sensitive component in the meter is a very stable, long life Silicon Photo Diode.

## **FEATURES:**

- Light-measuring range from 0.01 lux to 20,000 lux.
- High accuracy and rapid response.
- Data Hold function for holding the measured values.
- Unit and sign display for easy reading.
- Automatic zeroing.
- Meter corrected for luminous Efficiency function.
- Correction factor need not be manually calculated for non-standard light sources.
- Short rise and fall times.

## **SPECIFICATIONS:**

- Display: 3-1/2 Digit LCD.
  - Measuring range: 20,200,2,000 and 20,000 lux (20,000 lux range reading x 10)
  - Over range Display: highest digit of "1" is displayed.
  - Accuracy:  $\pm 3\%$  of reading  $\pm 0.5\%$  f.s. ( $\pm 4\%$  rdg  $\pm 10$  dgt as  $> 10,000$  lux range)\*  
(Calibrated to standard incandescent lamp at colour temperature 2856K)
  - Repeatability:  $\pm 2\%$
  - Temperature Characteristic:  $\pm 0.1\%$  / °C
  - Measuring rate: Approximately 2.0 time / sec.
  - Photo detector: one silicon diode with filter.
  - Operating temperature and humidity: 0°C to 60°C (14°F to 140° F) 0 to 70% RH.
  - Power: 9 Volt battery , NEDA 1604 or JIS 006P or IEC 6F22
  - Battery life: Typical 200 hours (Alkaline Battery)
  - Photo detector Lead Length: 150cm (approx.)
  - Photo Detector Dimensions; 1 00L x 60W x 27H (mm)
  - Dimensions: 135L X 60W X 27H (mm)  
5.31 "L X 2.83"W X 1 .3"H
  - Weight : 250g (8.8oz)
  - Accessories: Carrying case, instruction manual, and battery. \*
- Also refer to disclaimer in this document.

**TAKE EXTREME CARE WHEN REPLACING THE BATTERY  
TO ENSURE THE COVER IS PRESSED DOWN INTO POSITION  
BEFORE SLIDING CLIPS INTO PLACE**

## Signal Lamp Module Light Output Testing using the RIVVAL Light Measuring Tool (LMT01)

### General: -

The LMT tool is supplied as an Instrument to monitor the degradation of a SLM. The meter, photo-sensor and enclosure form the complete unit and should therefore not be separated from or interchanged between other units.

Prior to any work commencing, local working procedures and practices should be followed.

The use of the LMT obscures the light aperture during operation and testing of the lamp output.

The LMT consists of a Photo Detector, which is connected to a battery-operated precision Digital Light Meter. The Photo Detector is mounted to an aluminium housing which during operation is placed over the lamp lens. The complete assembly is supplied in a rugged equipment case.

### Operation:

Optical Measurements: -Only suitably qualified and competent authorised persons should undertake electrical and optical testing of the SLM.

Prior to operation it should be established that the Light Measuring Tool is within calibration. The date of the last calibration is printed on the label fixed to the front of the LMT housing.

The calibration period is **12 MONTHS**. The complete unit must be returned to RIVVAL for calibration prior to expiry.

The light measuring tool should be available complete with suitable documentation to record the light output measurements and a means of performing the multiplication factor operation.

The LMT should be placed carefully over the RIVVAL Signal Lamp Module that is being measured, as the LMT housing is close fitting over the SLM, care should be taken to avoid jamming.

### **EQUIPMENT REQUIRED**

- LMT INSTRUMENT
- SIGNAL RECORD CARD
- CALCULATOR

**GENERAL SPECIFICATION AND PART NOS.**

**USING THE RIVVAL LIGHT MEASURING TOOL (LMT01) CONT....**

**LMT Operating Instruction for:**

**Position Light Signal**

**Position Light Junction Route Indicator**

- Open the signal from the rear and pivot back.
- Observe and record the light output of the SLM at manufacture, this is recorded on the terminal cover plate of the RIVVAL style enclosure.
- Remove the LMT from its equipment case.
- Turn on the lux meter, and select the appropriate lux range. *See lux range note.*
- Arrange with the signaller to display an agreed aspect or route indication.
- Place the LMT housing over the illuminated light source, making sure the housing is seated firmly down against the light source casting.
- Take a note of the reading from the lux meter LCD display.
- Using the appropriate multiplication factor printed on the LMT housing label, calculate the corrected lux value and record on the appropriate record card.
- Illuminate all other light sources and repeat the above steps.
- On completion of test close and make secure the signal.

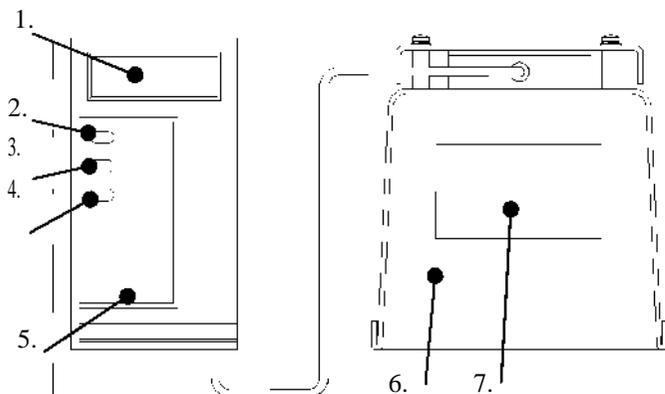
**Compliant with**

Network Rail Line Specification No. RT/LS/029

**PART No**

**RP00245/1**

**CE Conformity**



**Name of parts and positions.**

1. LCD display.
2. Power switch.
3. Data hold.
4. Range.
5. Lux meter.
6. LMT

housing.  
7. Multiplication

factor label.

## Disclaimer

When using the Light Measuring Tool (LMT) to measure the light output of an SLM in the field, the LMT accuracy may vary by up to  $\pm 10\%$ . The reason for this variation is that the SLM is operating in a changeable environment.

I.e. The ambient temperature that the SLM is being tested at affects the light output of the SLM; also the length of time the SLM has been switched on before it is tested will affect the light output.

NB: When testing the degradation of an SLM using the LMT, a variation in accuracy due to environmental change **must be taken into account**.

## LMT Operating Instruction for: Miniature Stop Light Miniature Tunnel Signal Lineside Status Indicator

- Open the signal from the rear.
- Observe and record the light output of the SLM at manufacture, this is recorded on the rear of the SLM.
- Remove the LMT from its equipment case.
- Turn on the Lux meter, and select the appropriate lux range. See *lux range note*.
- Arrange with the signaller to display an agreed aspect.
- From the front of the signal place the LMT housing under the protruding visor, (were fitted) so as to fully cover the illuminated light source, making sure the housing is seated firmly down against the light source casting.
- Take a note of the reading from the lux meter LCD display.
- Using the appropriate multiplication factor printed on the LMT housing label, calculate the corrected lux value and record on the appropriate record card.
- Illuminate all other light sources and repeat the above steps.
- On completion of test close and make secure the signal.

### Lux range note.

When the lux meter is set on the 20,000 scale the displayed reading must be multiplied by 10.

Over range.

If when in use the instrument only displays one "1", the input signal is too strong, and a higher range should be selected.

## MULTIPLICATION FACTOR

All RIVVAL LMT products have been individually calibrated, and for each colour multiplication values have been given. On each LMT there is a label giving the multiplication factor that is to be applied to the measured values to establish the lux output of the light source under observation.

An example of how this multiplication factor is implemented to establish the corrected lux reading and degradation percentage of the light source is demonstrated below.

### Formula:

$$\frac{(MV) \times (F)}{(OFR)} \times 100 = \% \text{ OFR}$$

Where: OFR = Original Factory Reading

MV = Measured Value

F = Correction Factor as indicated on LMT Label

### Example Only:

To test a 'RED' SLM with an original factory reading (OFR) of 1314 (Printed on Rear Label SLM):- The correction factor (F) for the LMT01 might be 1.19 (Printed on the side of the 'Light Collector Tool')

The measured value (MV) taken for the 'RED' light source could be 790 LUX. Therefore from the above formula:-

$$790 \times 1.19 = 940$$

To calculate the Light Efficiency :-

$$\frac{940}{1314} \times 100 = 71.5\% \text{ Light Efficiency.}$$

Note: 100% = The Original Factory Reading (OFR).

If the reading is less than 70% of the light output noted on the rear of the module, then the Local Manager must be informed. Arrangements must be made to test the light output more frequently.

SLM's that have a light output lower than 60% of the original manufacture value should be replaced in accordance with Network Rail practice.