

When the contacts on the transmitting meter close, a pulse is supplied to the base of a unijunction transistor which latches and through integrated circuits feeds a switching transistor in the relay coil circuit.

This switching transistor changes its state from "on" to "off" or vice versa in response to consecutive pulses from the contact closures on the transmitting meter thus producing SPDT action of the output contacts.

Because of the rapid response of this relay, any transmitting contact closure longer than 10 milliseconds will generate an output pulse. The transmitting contacts do not have to remain closed in order to hold the output relay in either of its positions.

Also because of the rapid response of this relay, extra output pulses could be generated if the transmitting contacts have any significant "bounce".

NOTE 1 An open-circuited transmission line will not produce any output pulses.

NOTE 2 A short-circuited transmission line may generate 1 pulse if the contacts on the meter were open at the time.

NOTE 3 Restoration of power after an outage may cause 1 extra pulse to be generated.

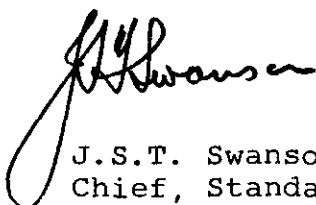
NOTE 4 Relays with serial numbers from 11 to 85 will have nameplates and terminal identification as shown in the illustration on page 2.

Subsequent relays will be as shown in the drawing on page 4.

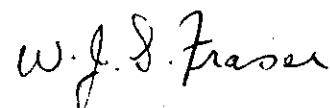
The screws holding the cover in place will be cross-drilled for sealing wires.

Approval granted to:

Statrel Limited,
Port Credit, Ontario



J.S.T. Swanson, P. Eng.,
Chief, Standards Laboratory,
Standards Branch



W.J.S. Fraser
Chief, Electricity & Gas Division
Standards Branch

