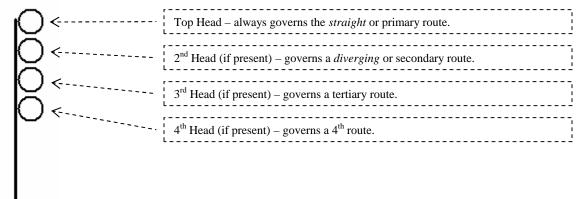
TMRR Signals: Solid Red = Stop; Otherwise Go.

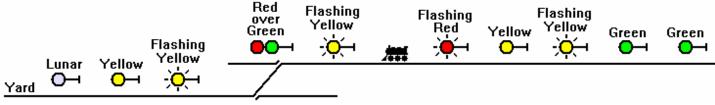
Train Mountain signals use multiple heads to indicate which route ahead is selected. The signal has one head for each possible route. Only one head will be active at any given moment, all other heads will display red. If no route is permitted, all heads will be red.

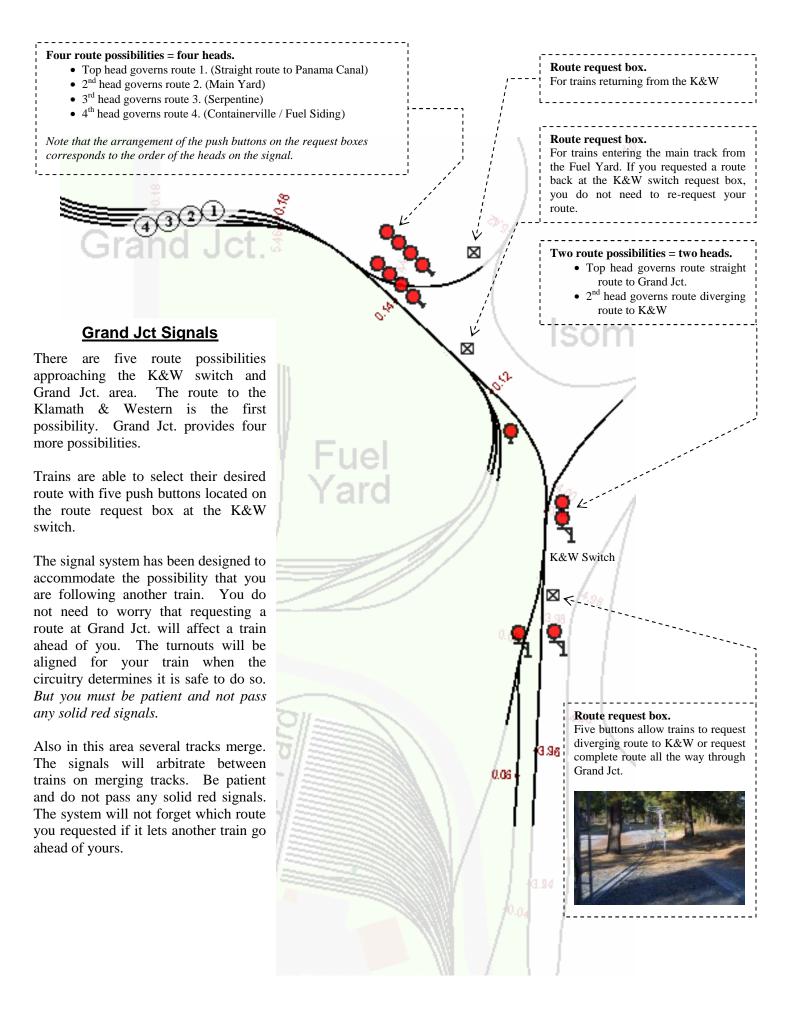


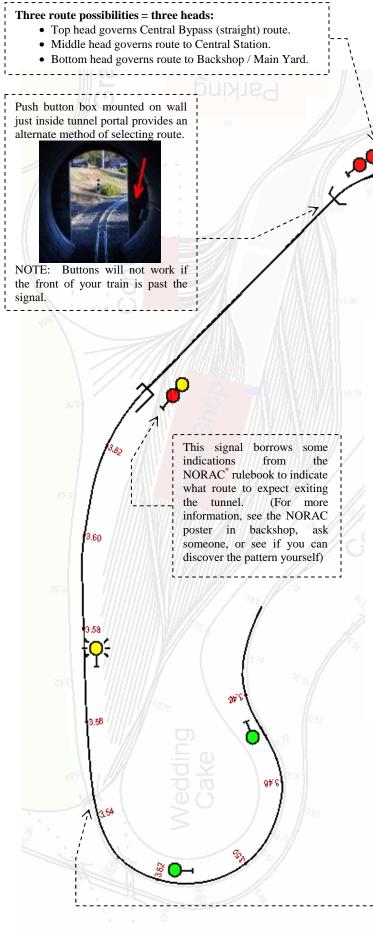
Colors are used to indicate the presence of trains ahead on the selected route. These colors can be displayed on any of a signal's heads, thus forming a matrix of possibilities.

| Head Color | | Summary | Meaning | |
|------------|--------------------|---------|---|--|
| þ | Green | GO | Proceed. The track ahead is clear | typical of v resemble |
| .¦⊅.́- | Flashing Yellow | GO | Proceed, slowing down by the time you reach the next signal | This system of combining color with head position is railroads in the western US. These rules most closely the Burlineron Northern |
| þ | Yellow | GO | Proceed, preparing to stop at the next signal | |
| þ | Lunar White | GO | Proceed "on-your-own". Used for entering a yard. | |
| \ | Flashing Red | GO | Proceed "on-your-own". There is a train immediately ahead. | |
| | Red | STOP | Do not pass the signal. | This system of railroads in the the Burlington |

The following illustration shows a progression of signals. Displaying them in this context helps clarify their usage. Behind a train is a flashing red - a following train may proceed cautiously, prepared to stop immediately. Behind the red is a yellow - a following train must be prepared to stop at the next signal. A flashing yellow behind the solid yellow is becoming customary on real railroads. It gives additional distance in which to slow down. Ahead of the train is a crossover. For this diverging/secondary route, a green is displayed in the second head. Real trains would need to go slow over diverging switches and the preceding flashing yellow provides the warning to get slowed down. The train enters the yard on a lunar with yellows preceding.





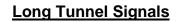


Warning:

The light beam request circuitry may throw the turnouts at any moment, but only when:

- The signal is solid red, and
- No train is on the turnouts.

Therefore, never pass this signal when it is displaying a solid red. Always make sure the signal is displaying a "proceed" indication to ensure that the turnout will not throw in front of your train.



There are three route possibilities upon exiting the long tunnel. The leftward route leads to Central Station. The rightward route leads to the Main Yard. The center (straight) route leads to the Central Bypass.

Trains are able to select their desired route using an in-motion route selector. Mounted on the Cox bridge are two lightbeam detectors that shine down on reflectors on either side of the track. Requesting a route is done by extending an arm to break the light-beam as follows:

- Left arm extended requests left route to Central station.
- Right arm extended requests right route to Main Yard.
- Neither arm extended requests straight route to Central Bypass.

Trains must maintain at least 10 seconds of separation for the detectors to properly distinguish separate trains.

The system has been designed to accommodate the possibility that you are following another train. You do not need to worry that breaking a light-beam will affect a train in front of you. The switches will be properly aligned for your train when you exit the tunnel.



Engineer extends left arm to request route to Central Station.

