The industry's first truly universal N Scale decoder that is at home on all NMRA DCC systems. The characteristics of the decoder are:

- Precision back EMF motor control for exceptional performance.
- * Selectable for operation with 14/27, 28/55, 128 direct drive or 128 speed table mode with precision glide motor control.
- * Directional Headlights can also be dimmed using an extra function.
- Support for Advanced Consist Control and Extended Addressing
- Operation is possible on conventional DC layouts with a peak output of 14 volts DC. This feature may be disabled.
- Full Support for operations mode programming (long and short) and full support for all forms of programming as described in NMRA RP-9.2.3
- * Rich set of properties which the user can set to customize the decoder to a particular locomotive.
- * Provides 0.5A continuous motor current.
- * Size L 0.51" x W 0.36" x H 0.14" L 13.0mm x W 9.1mm x H 3.6mm

LE010XF Micro Back EMF DCC Decoder

Art. No. 10010 Version 5.2 Revised 2/01







The LE010XF Micro Decoder

The LE010XF represents a whole new concept to the evolution of DCC. Not only is the LE010XF designed to use with our own DIGITAL plus system, it is also designed to be at home on all the other popular NMRA DCC systems. To accomplish this we first designed a decoder to be in full conformance to the NMRA Standards and RPs and then augmented the decoder to work well with all other major systems on the market.

Although the LE010XF has a low price, it is packed with all the features you expect in a high end decoder. Independent or directional lighting (that can be dimmed using a function), advanced consist control, extended addressing, operations mode programming and full support for all the various speed step modes including 128 step motor control, are but a few examples of the advanced features found in the LE010XF.





The NMRA awards its prestigious C&I label to products it has tested and found to be in full compliance with all NMRA DCC Standards, Recommended Practices and industry norms. The LE077XF decoder has been awarded an NMRA C&I Warrant.

Many characteristics of the LE010XF decoder can be programmed to customize the decoder to its locomotive. Please read "The Configuration Variables and Their Meanings" section later in this booklet for details on the configuration variables supported by the LE010XF. The LE010XF supports all forms of programming described in NMRA Recommended Practice 9.2.3 including the user friendly direct CV programming mode and the operations mode programming so that you can adjust values while the locomotive is in use. For example, you can operate the decoder with the factory pre-set speed table or generate your own. You can set which end of the locomotive is the forward end. You can even decide whether or not you want to be able to operate on conventional DC layouts.

Back EMF Control

The LE010 uses a form of motor control called "back emf" control. All DC motors produce a small amount of current when they are rotating. The amount of current produced is a function of the load that the motor is controlling. The LE010 measures this current and is able to adjust the current to the motor based upon the motor load. The result is exceptionally fine motor control that is extremely smooth and quiet.

Preparing to Install the LE010XF

The locomotive must be tested for excellent operation on normal DC power before installing the decoder. Replace worn out motor brushes and burned out light bulbs. Clean any dirt or oxidation from the wheels and pickups, and make sure that electrical contact is smooth. Now is also a good time to lubricate your locomotive. A locomotive that runs well under DC will run exceptionally well under DCC.

Take note which motor brush is connected to the right rail and which to the left rail. This information allows you to connect the decoder to the motor with the correct polarity.

The LE010XF is quite small and will fit into most N and Z locomotives even those with narrow hoods.

Some advice on the current draw of the decoder output:

The current for all the decoder outputs is supplied by an internal rectifier with a maximum current rating of 0.5 Amps. The sum of all currents to the motor and the function outputs cannot exceed this limit. Each individual output can only draw up to it's limit.

Example:

Suppose the motor may require as much as 0.45 A continuously. Then the function output must not exceed 0.05 A.

Some advice on installing the decoder:

Although the LE010XF has many internal safeguards to prevent damage, you must not allow any metal part of the locomotive to

touch the surface components of the decoder. This could cause a direct internal short circuit and the decoder will be destroyed.

DO NOT WRAP decoder with electrical tape or shrink wrap!

Doing so will impede air circulation and degrade the performance of the decoder. Instead, put electrician tape over any part of the locomotive frame or body that might touch the decoder and use double sided foam mounting tape to mount the decoder. This will prevent short circuits without 'suffocating' the decoder.

The existing shrink wrap over a part of the locomotive decoder protects static sensitive parts and must not be removed. After disconnecting the wiring from the motor brushes, the brushes MUST be isolated from the rail pickup. Achieving isolation may require some different approaches on different locomotives, perhaps unsoldering wires, placing a thin piece of insulating plastic between brush terminal and contact spring. In other words, after isolation, there must be NO electrical contact between the motor and the rail pickup. If you have a VOM, check for infinite resistance between the motor and all the wheels. Take special note that metal contact might occur only when the loco body is reinstalled.

The LE010XF can not be set up for simultaneous use for 2-rail pickup and overhead cantenary or trolley operation. If the locomotive is turned the wrong way, the decoder could get twice the track voltage which would destroy it!

Wiring Options

There are two wiring options for installing the LE010XF, depending on how the locomotive is constructed. The two functions could be connected with their common to the track voltage as shown in Figure 1, or, use the decoders floating common as shown in Figure 2. A mixture of both options is also possible. Note that only traditional reversing headlights are supported.

If the bulbs for the headlights are floating (isolated against wheel pick up and chassis) and connected according to Figure 2, they will shine brighter compared to the option shown to Figure 1. Furthermore, the directional headlights will function while operating on conventional DC layouts.

Step by Step Installation

Two wires connect the decoder to the motor. Make sure that the motor is electrically isolated from both track pickups:

- Orange wire to the motor terminal that was previously connected to the right rail (Pin #1).
- Gray wire to the motor terminal that was previously connected to the left rail (Pin #5).

Two wires connect the decoder to the track electrical pickups:

- Red wire to right rail pickup (Pin #8).
- Black wire to the left rail pickup (Pin #4).

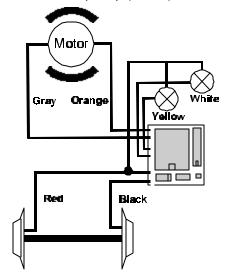


Figure 1: Wiring the LE010XF using track voltage common

Three wires connect the headlights and functions to the decoder:

- White wire (Pin #6) to the forward headlight with a max load of 100ma. If the bulb is isolated, connect the blue wire (Pin #7) to the other terminal.
- Yellow wire (Pin #2) to the rear headlight with a max load of 100ma. If the bulb or function is isolated, then connect the blue wire (Pin #7) to the other terminal.

Place the locomotive (without the body) on the programming track and read back the locomotive's address from the decoder. If the

decoder is properly installed, you will be able to read back the factory pre-set address 03. Remove the locomotive from the track, and if necessary correct any wiring errors.

If the bulbs are isolated, connect the blue wire to their common point as shown in Figure 2. Now you are ready to program the locomotive address and begin test running.

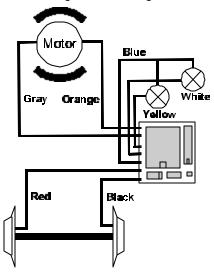


Figure 2: Wiring the LE010XF using a floating common.

Programming the locomotive decoder LE010XF

Many features such as the locomotive's address, acceleration and configuration can be customized to the individual locomotive that the decoder is installed in. The properties will be saved in non-volatile memory locations on the locomotive decoder so they retain their value even after the power has been removed for years. The values are set electronically, which means that the locomotive does not need to be opened after initial installation of the decoder to read or later modify any CV value. These memory locations are called "Configuration Variables, or CVs" by the NMRA. The LE010XF has a total of 128 CVs. Not all of them are used at this time as many are reserved for future use.

Any NMRA DCC Command Station, such as the DIGITAL plus LZ100 with a Hand Held LH100, LH200 or an Interface LI100, can be used to program the locomotive decoder LE010XF. The LE010XF supports all modes and can be programmed by all NMRA DCC systems. If your command station supports it, each of the CVs can be read on the programming track. The CVs can be changed on the programming track or on the layout using operations mode programming. Specific details for reading and writing the decoder's configuration variables can be found in the manuals of the appropriate equipment.

The configuration variables and their meaning

The following table lists the various CVs supported in the LE010XF decoder. Both the New CV numbers and the older Register numbers are provided for cross reference.

Please note: Some CVs (such as CV29) have specific meanings for each bit. The bit assignments in this table use a bit numbering scheme of 0-7 to correspond the NMRA convention for universal bit numbering. DIGITAL plus LH100 and LH200 handhelds use a scheme of 1-8 to refer to the individual bits rather than 0-7. (Bit 0 in this table is displayed as a"1" on LH100 handheld, Bit 1 is identified as "2"...)The bit numbers in () within these tables contain the LH100 and LH200 bit numbers.

Table 1: LE010XF Configuration Variables

CV	R	Description	Range	Factory
	е			setting
	g			
1	1	Locomotive address: This is the number with which you select a	1-127	3
		locomotive in the DIGITAL plus system.		
		Setting the address from #1 to #3 using		
		register mode will reset the decoder to utilize 14 speed step operation.		
2	2			0
		This is the voltage applied to the motor in		
		speed step 1. Set this value so that the		
		locomotive just starts moving in speed step 1.		

^{**}Note: in the factory setting field the numbers in the [] are decimal.

CV	R	Description	Range	Setting
3	3	Acceleration Momentum:	1-31	1
		Determines the rate of change of speed upon		
		acceleration. A higher value leads to a slower		
		acceleration.		
4	4	Brake Momentum:	1-31	1
	Determines the rate of change of speed upon			
	braking. A higher value leads to longer brake			
		distance.		
5	-	Maximum speed	1-10	10
		Determines the maximum speed that the		
		locomotive will move. This allows you to		
		operate your locomotives in a prototypical		
		speed range.		
-	5	Contains CV29 (see CV29 below)	0-55	6
-	6	Page Register:	0-127	1
		Normally this CV is not modified directly by a		
		user. For correct operation, this CV should be		
		set to have a value of 1 after any use.		
7	7 Version Number:		-	52
		This location stores the version number of the		
		decoder. This location is read only.		
8	8	Manufacturers Identification / Factory		99
		reset This value is the manufacturer ID of the decoder,		
		(Lenz =99). Writing a value of 33 using Register		
17	_	mode resets all CVs to their factory condition - Extended Address High Byte		0
17	_	Extended Address High Byte	192- 231	U
18	_	Extended Address Low Byte	0-255	0
		The two byte address if used is contained in	0 200	O
		CV17+18		
19	Consist Address		0-255	0
	The advanced consist address if used is stored in			
	CV19			
29	De	coder Configuration, Byte 1:	0-55	6
		veral decoder properties are set with this byte.		
	Changes are easiest if done in binary mode, but can			
	also	be done by adding the decimal () for all the		
	features desired together and writing the total into			
	CV	29. The detailed properties are:		

CV	Description		Range	Setting
29	bit 0	1		0
	Locomotive's relative direction: This bit sets			
	(1)	the direction the locomotive will move when		[1]
		told to move forward in digital mode.		
		0 = locomotive's direction is normal		
	1 = locomotive's direction is inverted			
	bit 1 Headlight mode:		0,1	1
		0 = Operation with 14 or 27 speed step		
	(2)	systems. This setting is selected when the		
		locomotive decoder is used with any Digital		[2]
		system that does not support 28 speed step		
		mode. If the headlights turn on and off as		
		the speed is increased, the command station		
		is configured for 28 speed step mode, and		
		the decoder is in 14 speed step mode.		
		1 = Operation with 28, 55 or 128 speed		
		steps. If you use this setting, the Command		
		Station must also be configured to use 28		
		speed step mode or 128 speed step mode		
		for the decoder's address, otherwise the		
		headlights can not be controlled.		
	bit 2	Usage on conventional DC layouts:	0,1	1
		0 = locomotive operates in digital mode only		
	(3)	1 = locomotive can operate on either		[4]
		conventional DC and on DCC		
	bit 3	always 0	0	0
	bit 4	Speed Curve Selection:	0,1	0
		0 = factory pre-set speed curve is used		
	(5)	1 = user defined speed curve is used.		[16]
		Please enter the appropriate values into CV		
		67 to 94 before setting this bit.		
	bit 5	Extended Addressing:	0-1	0
	(6)	0= Normal addressing		
		1=Two Byte extended addressing		[32]
	bit 6	always 0	0	0
	bit 7			
50		der Configuration, byte 2:		1
		Similar to CV 29, but used to set other properties		
	bit 0	Back EMF Control	0,1	1
	(1)	If set back emf control is active		
	bits	not used		
	2-7			
	•	•		

CV	Desc	cription	Range	Setting
51	Ligh	ting Special Effects for Outputs A and B		0
	bit 0	0 = the headlights are directional.	0,1	0
	(1)	1 = not used		[1]
	bit 1	0 = function dimming disabled	0,1	0
	(2)	1 = the value in CV52 is used for		[2]
		headlight/function dimming.		
	bit 2 If CV51.0 = 0 and CV51.1 =1 (directional		0,1	0
	(3)	dimming) then F1 dims the forward headlight if		[4]
		on.		
	bit 3	If CV51.0 = 0 and CV51.1 =1 (directional	0,1	0
	(4)	dimming) then F1 dims the rear headlight if on.		[8]
		bits 4-7 Not used		
52		Dimming CV - contains the value used for dimming. 0-25. 0 is dark 255 is max brightness		
CV		3	Range	Setting
67 to	Description Values for user defined speed curve:			
	า IVal	luas tor usar datinad snaad curva:	0-255	Factory
			0-255	Factory Default
94`	The	ese registers are used for a user defined speed	0-255	Default
	The		0-255	,
	The cur sho	ese registers are used for a user defined speed ve. The factory setting for these registers is	0-255	Default Speed
	The cur sho valu	ese registers are used for a user defined speed ve. The factory setting for these registers is own in the following speed curve table. The	0-255	Default Speed
	The cur sho valu loco For	ese registers are used for a user defined speed eye. The factory setting for these registers is ewn in the following speed curve table. The use in each CV determines the velocity of the comotive for each assigned speed step: the 14 speed step mode the odd CVs are used	0-255	Default Speed
	The cur sho value local For If ye	ese registers are used for a user defined speed eye. The factory setting for these registers is own in the following speed curve table. The use in each CV determines the velocity of the comotive for each assigned speed step: the 14 speed step mode the odd CVs are used ou are using 128 speed step mode and you have	0-255	Default Speed
	The cur sho valu loca For If you acti	ese registers are used for a user defined speed eye. The factory setting for these registers is own in the following speed curve table. The use in each CV determines the velocity of the omotive for each assigned speed step: the 14 speed step mode the odd CVs are used ou are using 128 speed step mode and you have evated the user defined speed table, the	0-255	Default Speed
	The cur sho valu loco For If you acti	ese registers are used for a user defined speed eye. The factory setting for these registers is own in the following speed curve table. The use in each CV determines the velocity of the comotive for each assigned speed step: the 14 speed step mode the odd CVs are used ou are using 128 speed step mode and you have evated the user defined speed table, the armediate speed steps are calculated by the	0-255	Default Speed
94`	The cur sho value local For lf ye action interest decorated and the current of th	ese registers are used for a user defined speed eye. The factory setting for these registers is sown in the following speed curve table. The use in each CV determines the velocity of the comotive for each assigned speed step: the 14 speed step mode the odd CVs are used ou are using 128 speed step mode and you have evated the user defined speed table, the armediate speed steps are calculated by the coder.		Default Speed Curve
94`	The cur show value local Form of the cur show the cur sho	ese registers are used for a user defined speed ve. The factory setting for these registers is own in the following speed curve table. The use in each CV determines the velocity of the comotive for each assigned speed step: the 14 speed step mode the odd CVs are used ou are using 128 speed step mode and you have vated the user defined speed table, the emediate speed steps are calculated by the coder.	0-255	Default Speed Curve
94`	The cur show value local For If you action integrated Use	ese registers are used for a user defined speed eye. The factory setting for these registers is sown in the following speed curve table. The use in each CV determines the velocity of the comotive for each assigned speed step: the 14 speed step mode the odd CVs are used ou are using 128 speed step mode and you have evated the user defined speed table, the armediate speed steps are calculated by the coder.		Default Speed Curve

Creating a Speed Curve

One common feature is to set a specific operating speed curve for your locomotives. This is usually done to have dissimilar locomotives have the same performance characteristics or to have the locomotives perform more prototypically. Start by writing down how you want to assign the internal speed settings to the speed steps, for example by making up a table as shown below.

Note: CV2 (Start Voltage) is still used as part of the calculation even when the decoder is in User Defined Speed Curve mode.

Speed step	Speed step	Default	CV /
in 14/27	in 28 mode	speed setting	register
mode			
1	1	4	67
	2	8	68
2	3	12	69
	4	16	70
3	5	20	71
	6	24	72
4	7	28	73
	8	33	74
5	9	38	75
	10	43	76
6	11	48	77
	12	53	78
7	13	60	79
	14	67	80
8	15	74	81
	16	82	82
9	17	90	83
	18	98	84
10	19	106	85
	20	115	86
11	21	125	87
	22	137	88
12	23	152	89
	24	178	90
13	25	194	91
	26	212	92
14	27	232	93
-	28	255	94

In 128 speed step mode the decoder internally averages the speed table to obtain the correct speed step value.

North American Warranty

Lenz GmbH does everything it can do to ensure that its products are free from defects and will operate for the life of your model railroad equipment. From time to time even the best engineered products fail either due to a faulty part or from accidental mistakes in installation. To protect your investment in Digital Plus products. Lenz GmbH offers a very aggressive 10 year Limited Warranty.

This warranty is not valid if the user has altered, intentionally misused the Digital Plus product, or removed the product's protection, for example the heat shrink from decoders and other devices. In this case a service charge will be applied for all repairs or replacements. Should the user desire to alter a Digital Plus Product, they should contact Lenz GmbH for prior authorization.

Year One: A full repair or replacement will be provided to the original purchaser for any item that that has failed due to manufacturer defects or failures caused by accidental user installation problems. Should the item no longer be produced and the item is not repairable, a similar item will be substituted at the manufacturers discretion. The user must pay for shipping to an authorized Lenz GmbH warranty center.

Year 2 and 3: A full replacement for any item will be provided that has failed due to manufacturer defects. If the failure was caused by accidental user installation or use, a minimal service charge may be imposed. Should the item no longer be produced and the item is not repairable, a similar item will be substituted at the manufacturers discretion. The user must pay shipping to and from the authorized Lenz GmbH warranty center during this portion of the warranty period.

Year 4-10: A minimal service charge will be placed on each item that has failed due to manufacturer defects and/or accidental user installation problems. Should the item no longer be produced and the item is not repairable, a similar item will be substituted at the manufacturers discretion. The user must pay shipping to and from the authorized Lenz GmbH warranty center during this portion of the warranty period.

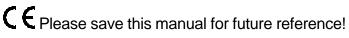
Please contact your dealer or authorized Lenz GmbH warranty center for specific instructions and current service charges prior to returning any equipment for repair.

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Lenz Agency of North America PO Box 143 Chelmsford, MA 01824 ph: 978 250 1494 fax: 978 455 LENZ support@lenz.com

This equipment complies with Part 15 of FCC Rules. Operation is subject to the following two conditions: (1) this device may not cause harmful interference, and (2) this device must accept any interference received, including interference that may cause undesired operation.



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