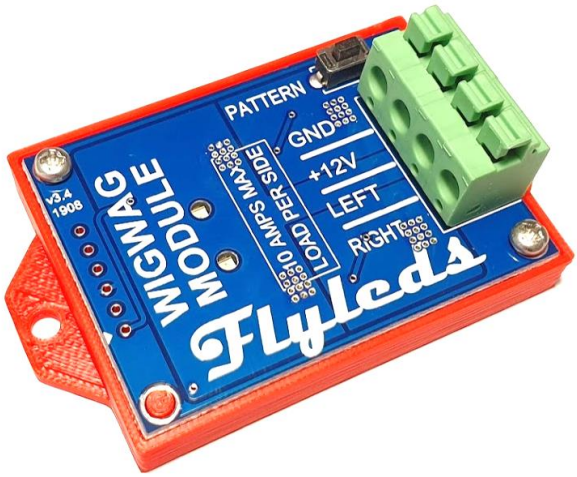
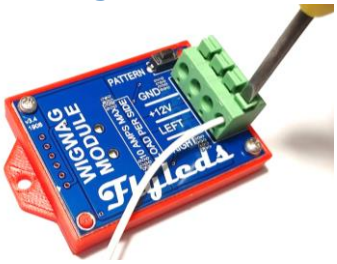
WigWag Module



The Flyleds WigWag module is capable of switching 14 volt loads at a maximum of 10 amps per output.

Power must be supplied from a circuit breaker or fuse rated for the load and wire size.

Making Connections

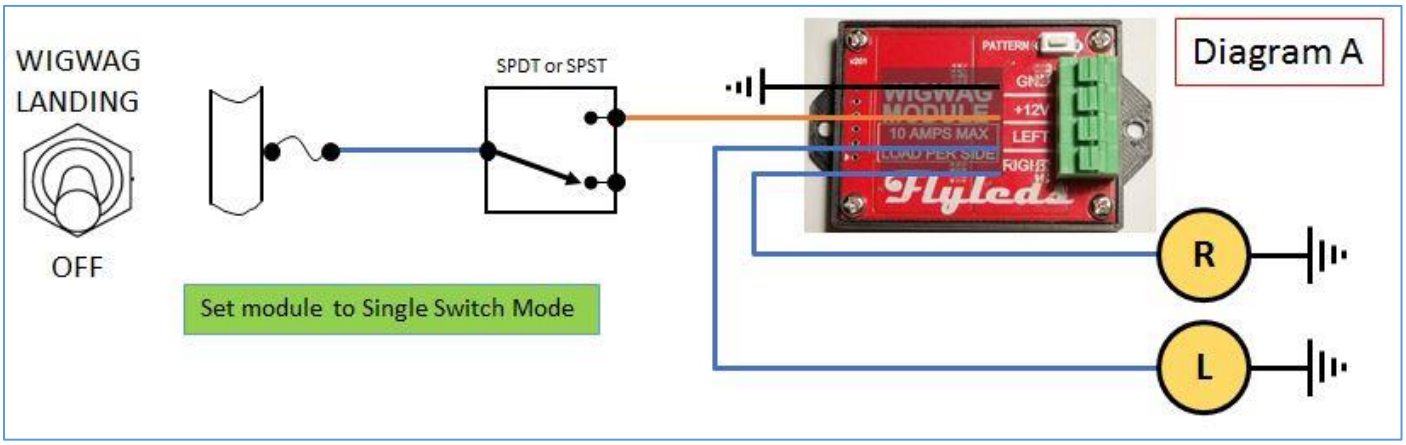


Strip the wire approximately 6mm or 1/4".
Push down on the tab with your finger or a small screwdriver.
Push the stripped end wire into the hole and release the tab.
Wire up to 14AWG can be accommodated.
* The ground wire only needs to be a 22AWG wire as it does not carry the lamp current.

Single Switch Mode

Our unique (and optional) Single Switch Mode allows you to easily install the WigWag module in an existing lighting system without the need to add to or replace your possibly hard to find or expensive panel switches.

- Turn the panel switch ON, and both lights come on in Landing Light mode as normal.
- To activate WigWag mode, turn the switch OFF then back ON again *within* one second.
- To go back to Landing Lights, turn the switch OFF then back ON again *after* one second.



To enable this mode of operation, press ***and hold*** the PATTERN button and then apply power. Release the PATTERN button. The LEDs on the module and your lights will flash briefly and then come on continuously.

This procedure only needs to be performed once at installation.

To return the module to WigWag Only mode, repeat the procedure given above. The lights will briefly flash left/right, and then begin to flash the stored wigwag pattern.

To change the WigWag pattern, apply power to the unit.

Press the PATTERN button until the module LEDs and your landing lights stop flashing. Release the button. Both lights will flash briefly from 1 to 8 times, indicating the pattern number selected, and then the lights will begin to flash the selected WigWag sequence.

Press the button and repeat until you find a pattern you like!

The selected pattern is permanently stored in memory and the module will begin to flash this pattern immediately every time the module is turned on.

The red and green lines below represent the left and right outputs and flash duration.

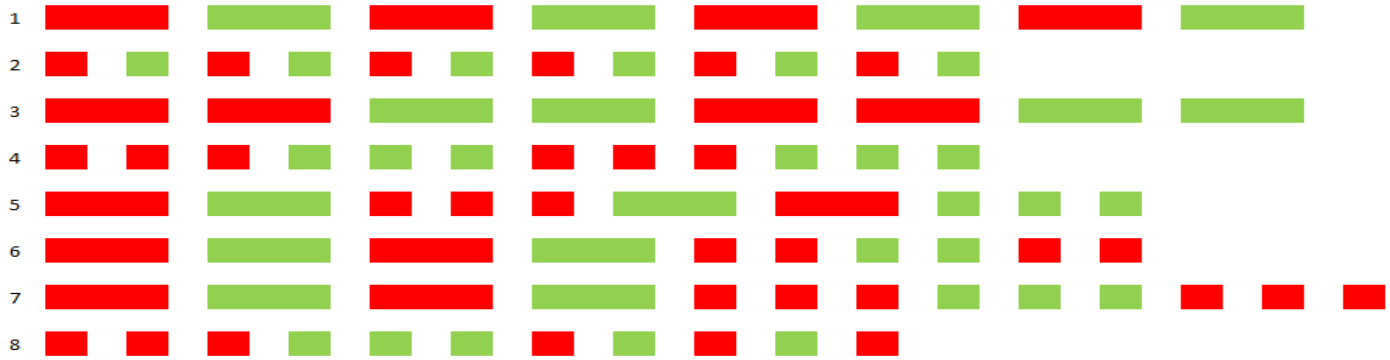


Diagram B shows the additional wiring and switch required to have a separate WigWag panel switch. The Landing Light switch will override the WigWag switch.

The landing lights must be switched using a double pole (DPDT) switch as shown.

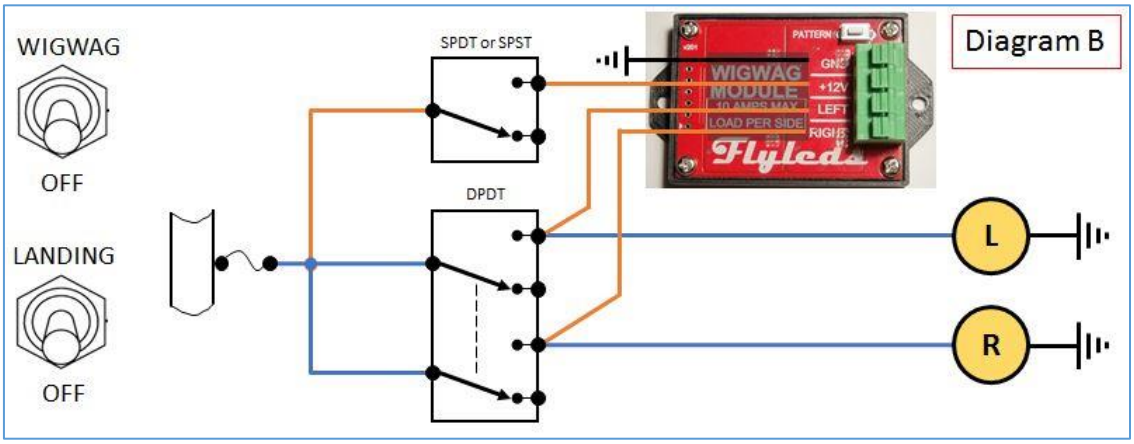


Diagram C shows how a single DPDT Centre-Off switch (ON/OFF/ON) may be used to control both light functions. See also Diagram F.

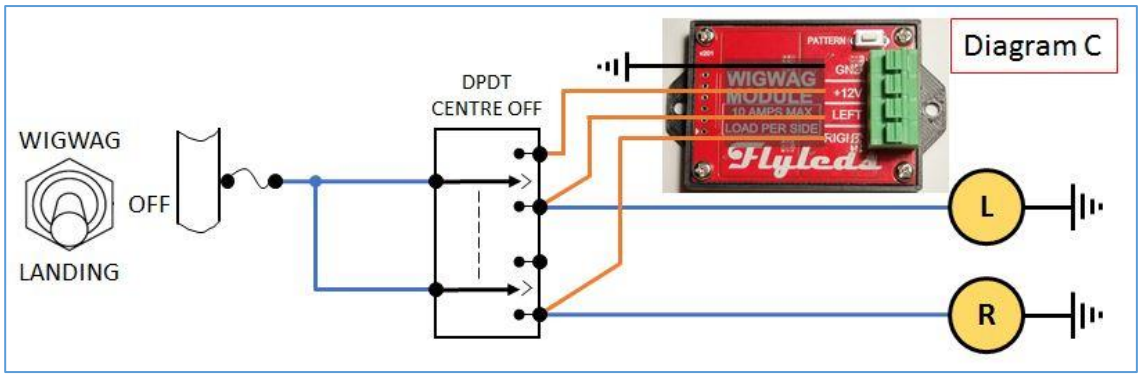


Diagram D shows how to add a new WigWag switch to your existing Landing and Taxi light circuits.

Turning either light switch on will override the WigWag function for that light.

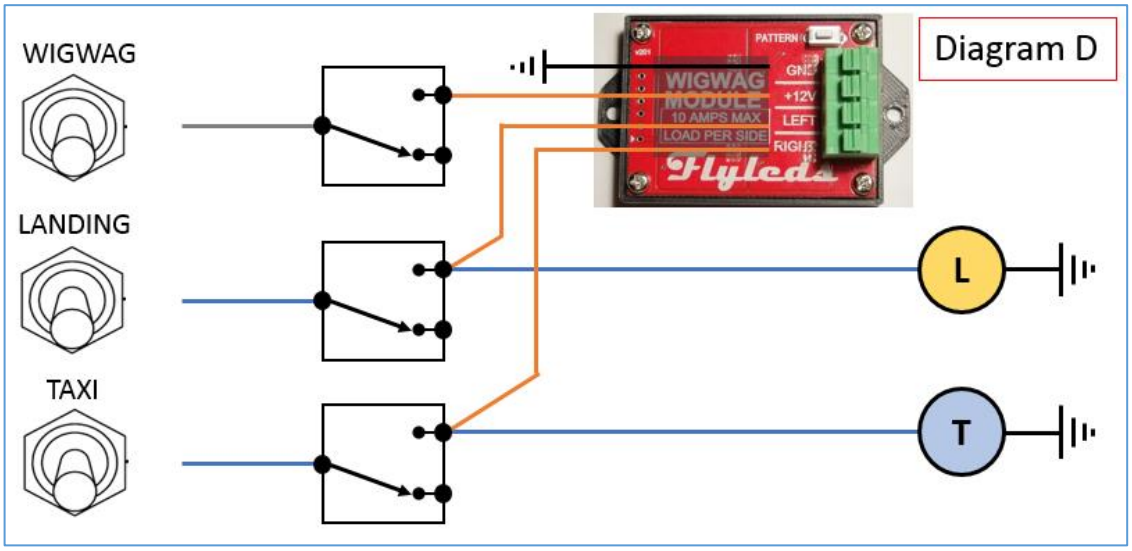


Diagram E2 shows separate Landing and Taxi light switches. By turning on the Landing light switch, both lights will turn on, which is ideal.

Turn the switch off then back on again within a second and both lights will begin to wigwag.

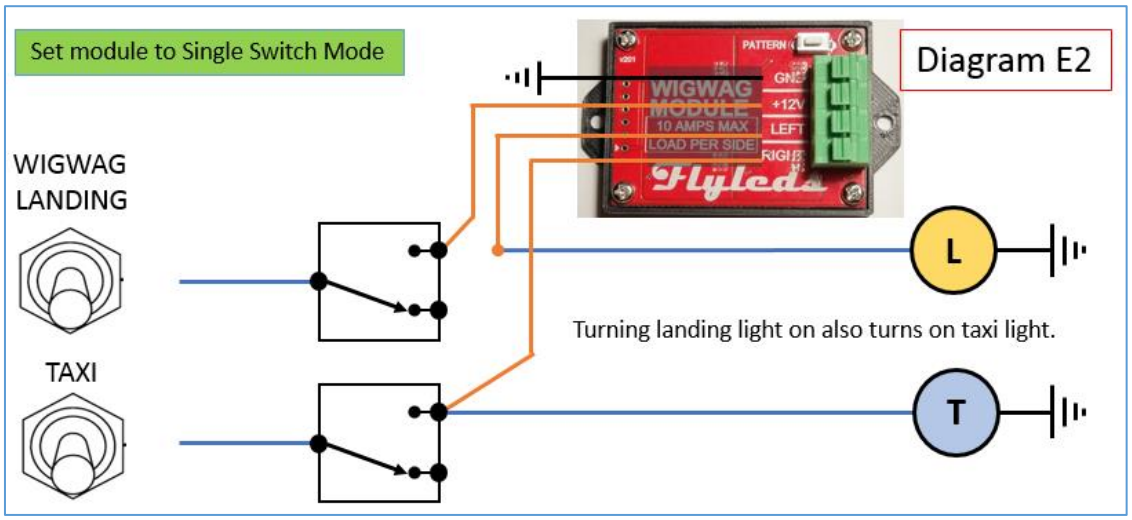


Diagram F shows how to combine taxi and landing lights together onto a single DPDT Centre-Off (ON/OFF/ON) switch.

The green wire link will also turn the Taxi lights on when the Landing lights are on.

This would suit our Combo lights well.

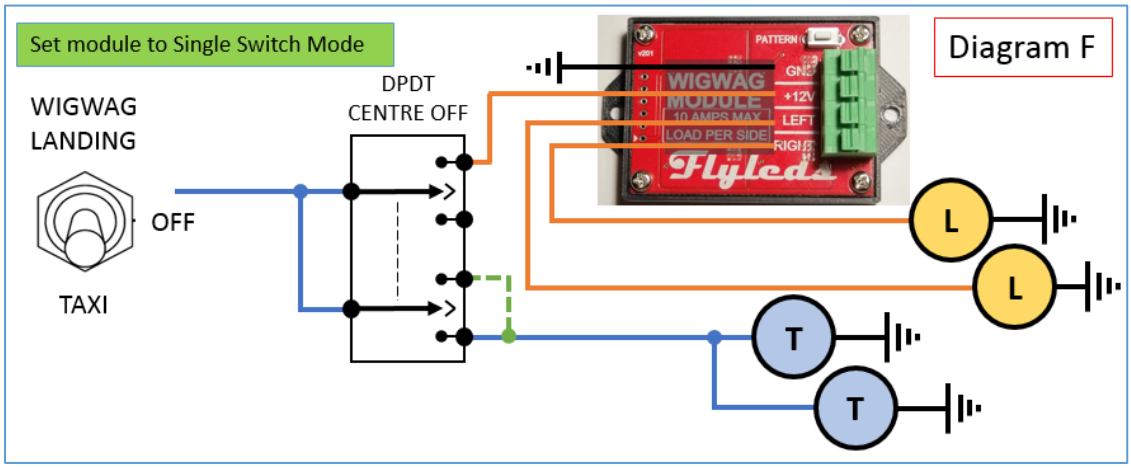


Diagram G shows how a single 2-10 Progressive Transfer switch can be used to control both the taxi and landing lights.

This would suit a pair of our Combo lights very well.

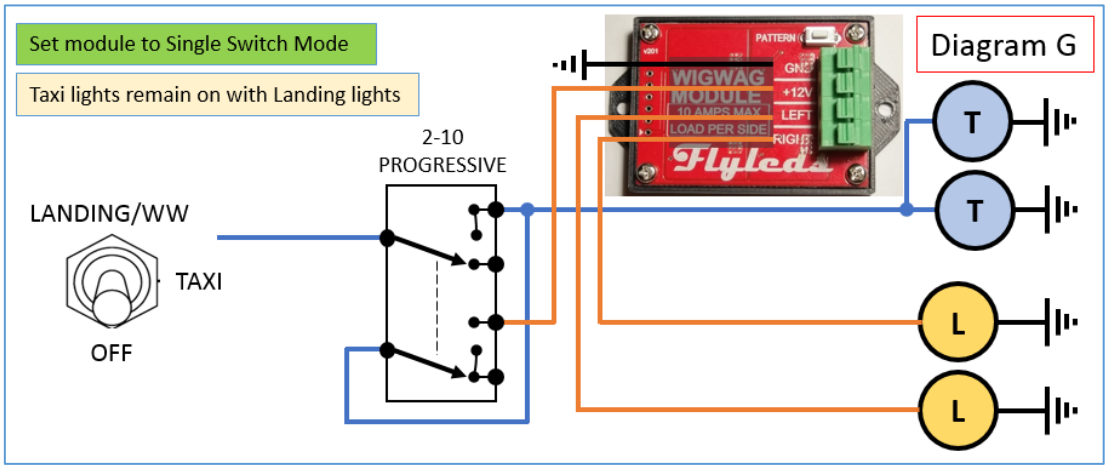


Diagram H achieves the same goal, but the difference here is that the taxi lights turn off when the landing lights are on.

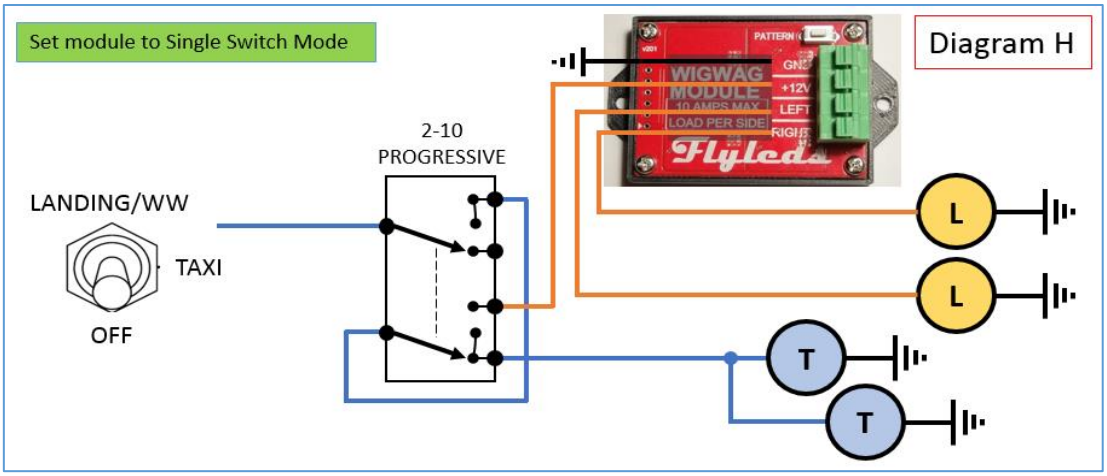


Diagram J shows a single 2-10 Progressive Transfer switch controlling a typical setup with a taxi light in one wing and a landing light in the other.

With the switch fully up, both lights are turned on.
Quickly switch back to the middle position and then back to up and both lights will wigwag.

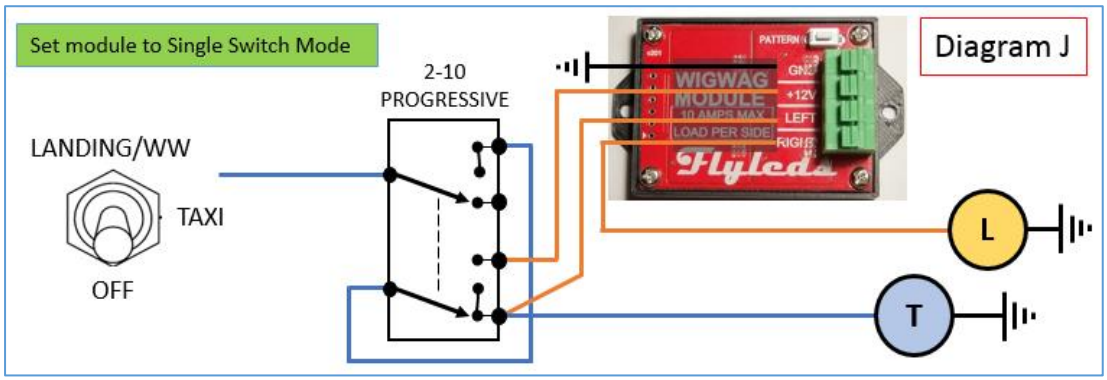


Diagram K shows a single DPDT Centre-Off (ON/OFF/ON) switch controlling a typical setup with a taxi light in one wing and a landing light in the other.