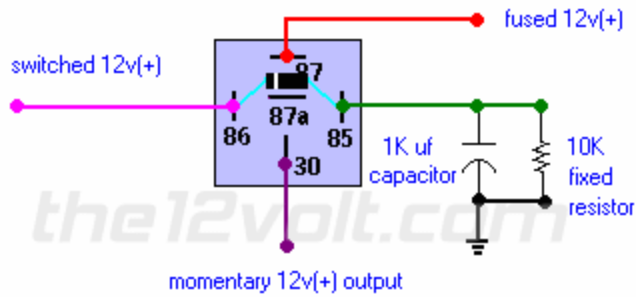


### Constant to Momentary Output

The capacitor allows the coil of the relay to be energized until the capacitor stores a charge, thus de-energizing the coil. The resistor bleeds off the charge of the capacitor when positive voltage is removed from the other side of the coil. You can increase the output time by simply changing the value of the capacitor. This one will give you about a 1/2 second output.

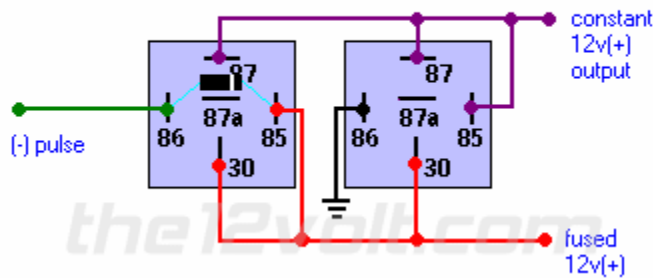
Constant to Momentary 12v(+) Output



### Momentary to Constant Output

Once activated by the relay on the left, the relay's coil on the right will stay energized until either ground or 12v(+) is removed. You can do this with another relay. Or try connecting to a 12v(+) switched source instead of a constant one. Or you can have a door trigger activate a relay to break continuity. The variations are practically endless.

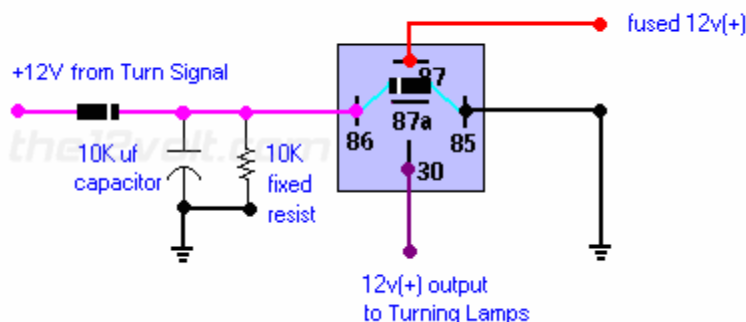
Momentary to Constant 12v(+) Output



### Pulsed to Steady Output

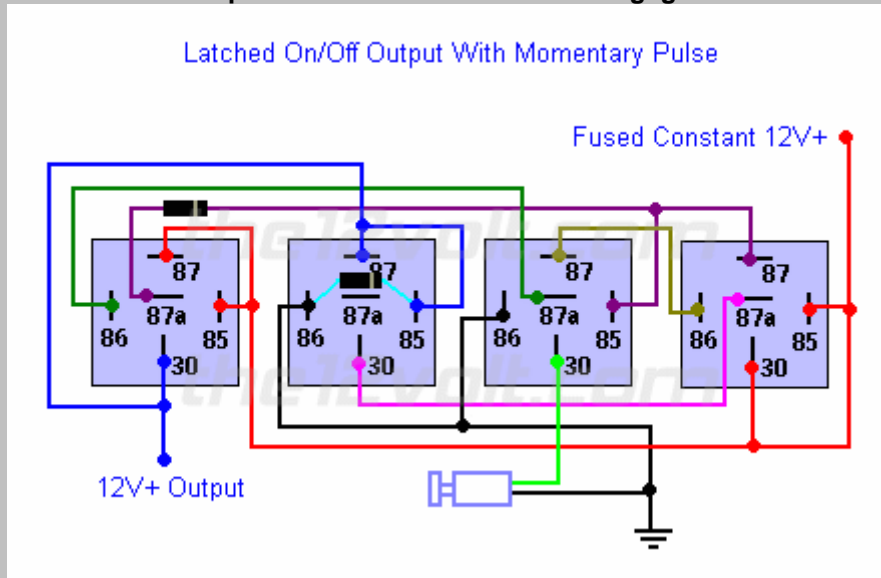
If you have cornering lights and want them to come on only when your turn signal is on and you do not have a steady output, use the following for each side. This will give you a steady output while the turn signal is on. Increasing the size of the capacitor will give you a longer output if needed.

Turn Signal Output to Steady Output for Duration of Turn Signal



## Latched On/Off Output Using a Single Momentary Pulse

Similar to the [momentary to constant](#) configuration above, we can engage and disengage the latched output with a single pulse from a switch or an output from an alarm or remote keyless entry. The first pulse from the switch will engage the latch. The next pulse from the switch will disengage the latch.



Here's the same configuration as the one above that you can use if you do not have any **\*diodes** available and/or only want to use SPDT relays. A negative output from an alarm, remote keyless entry, or other device can be used in place of the switch shown in both of these diagrams.

