## TRIDONIC

## LED Driver

Linear fixed output

## Driver LC 75W 350-1050mA flexC lp EXC

excite series non-SELV

## Product description

- Built-in constant current LED Driver
- For luminaires of protection class I and protection class II
- Adjustable output current between 350 and 1,050 mA via ready 2 mains ${ }^{T M}$ Programmer or I-SELECT 2 plug
- Max. output power 75 W
- Up to $92 \%$ efficiency
- Nominal life-time up to 100,000 h
- 5-year guarantee


## Housing properties

- Low-profile metal casing with white cover
- Type of protection IP20


## Interfaces

- ready 2 mains $^{T M}$ (configuration via mains)
- Terminal blocks: $0^{\circ}$ push terminals


## Functions

- Adjustable output current in 1-mA-steps (ready2mains ${ }^{T M}$, (-SELECT 2)
- Protective features (overtemperature, short-circuit, overload, no-load, input voltage range)
- Intelligent Voltage Guard (overvoltage and undervoltage monitoring)
- Suitable for emergency lighting systems acc. to EN 50172


## Benefits

- Application-oriented operating window for maximum compatibility
- Best energy savings due to high efficiency
- Flexible configuration via ready 2 mains ${ }^{T M}$ and I-SELECT 2
- Reliability proven by life-time up to $100,000 \mathrm{~h}$ and

5-year guarantee

## Typical applications

- For linear/area lighting in office applications


## $\rightarrow$

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Driver LC 75W 350-1050mA flexC Ip EXC
excite series non-SELV

## Technical data

| Rated supply voltage | 220-240 V |
| :---: | :---: |
| AC voltage range | 198-264V |
| DC voltage range | 176-280 V |
| Mains frequency | $0 / 50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ |
| Overvoltage protection | $320 \mathrm{~V} \mathrm{AC}$, |
| Typ. current (at $230 \mathrm{~V}, 50 \mathrm{~Hz}$, full load) ${ }^{(1)}$ | 360 mA |
| Typ. current (220 V, 0 Hz, full load) ${ }^{(1)}$ (6) | 370 mA |
| Leakage current (at $230 \mathrm{~V}, 50 \mathrm{~Hz}$, full load) ${ }^{(1)}$ | <250 $\mu \mathrm{A}$ |
| Max. input power | 81.5 W |
| Typ. efficiency (at $230 \mathrm{~V} / 50 \mathrm{~Hz} /$ full load) ${ }^{(1)}$ | 92 \% |
| $\lambda$ (at $230 \mathrm{~V}, 50 \mathrm{~Hz}$, full load) | 0.99 |
| Typ. input current in no-load operation | 22 mA |
| Typ. input power in no-load operation | 0.3 W |
| In-rush current (peak / duration) | $32 \mathrm{~A} / 251 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ |
| THD (at $230 \mathrm{~V}, 50 \mathrm{~Hz}$, full load) | < 10 \% |
| Starting time (at $230 \mathrm{~V}, 50 \mathrm{~Hz}$, full load) | < 500 ms |
| Starting time (DC mode) | < 500 ms |
| Switchover time (AC/DC) ${ }^{(2)}$ | $<0.2 \mathrm{~s}$ |
| Turn off time (at $230 \mathrm{~V}, 50 \mathrm{~Hz}$, full load) | < 50 ms |
| Output current tolerance ${ }^{(3)}$ | $\pm 5 \%$ |
| Max. output current peak (non-repetitive) | soutput current + $35 \%$ |
| Output LF current ripple ( $<120 \mathrm{~Hz}$ ) | $\pm 5 \%$ |
| Output $\mathrm{P}_{\text {St }} \mathrm{LM}$ | $\leq 1$ |
| Output SVM | $\leq 0.4$ |
| Max. output voltage | 250 V |
| Mains surge capability (between L-N) | 1 kV |
| Mains surge capability (between L/N-PE) | 2 kV |
| Surge voltage at output side (against PE) | 2 kV |
| Type of protection | IP20 |
| Life-time | up to 100,000 h |
| Dimensions L $\times W \times H$ | $280 \times 30 \times 21 \mathrm{~mm}$ |

Ordering data

| Type | Article <br> number | Packaging <br> carton | Packaging <br> pallet | Weight per pc. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| LC 75W 350-1050mA flexC Ip EXC | $\mathbf{2 8 0 0 0 6 8 3}$ | $10 \mathrm{pc}(\mathrm{s})$. | $960 \mathrm{pc}(\mathrm{s})$. | 0.192 kg |

## LED Driver

Linear fixed output

## Specific technical data

Type
Output Min. forward Max. forward Max. output Typ. power consumption Typ. current consumption Max. casing
Ambient
I-SELECT 2
current ${ }^{(3)}$ (4) voltage voltage power (at $230 \mathrm{~V}, 50 \mathrm{~Hz}$, full load) (at $230 \mathrm{~V}, 50 \mathrm{~Hz}$, full load) temperature tc temperature ta max. resistor value ${ }^{\text {( })}$

LC 75W 350-1050mA flexC Ip EXC

| 350 mA | 40 V | 110 V | 38.5 W | 40.4 W | 183 mA | $90^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $-25 \ldots+65^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | open |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 400 mA | 40 V | 110 V | 44.0 W | 47.0 W | 211 mA | $80^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $-25 \ldots+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $12.50 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |
| 450 mA | 40 V | 110 V | 49.5 W | 52.5 W | 234 mA | $80^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $-25 . . .+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $11.11 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |
| 500 mA | 40 V | 110 V | 55.0 W | 57.4 W | 255 mA | $80^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $-25 . . .+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $10.00 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |
| 550 mA | 40 V | 110 V | 60.5 W | 63.4 W | 280 mA | $75^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $-25 \ldots+50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $9.09 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |
| 600 mA | 40 V | 110 V | 66.0 W | 69.0 W | 305 mA | $75^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $-25 . . .+50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $8.33 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |
| 650 mA | 40 V | 110 V | 71.5 W | 74.9 W | 331 mA | $75^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $-25 \ldots+50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $7.69 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |
| 700 mA | 40 V | 107 V | 75.0 W | 78.2 W | 345 mA | $75^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $-25 . . .+50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $7.14 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |
| 750 mA | 40 V | 100 V | 75.0 W | 79.0 W | 348 mA | $85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $-25 \ldots+50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $6.67 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |
| 800 mA | 40 V | 94 V | 75.0 W | 79.1 W | 349 mA | $85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $-25 \ldots+50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $6.25 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |
| 850 mA | 40 V | 88 V | 75.0 W | 79.7 W | 351 mA | $85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $-25 \ldots+50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $5.88 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |
| 900 mA | 40 V | 83 V | 75.0 W | 79.8 W | 352 mA | $85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $-25 \ldots+50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $5.56 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |
| 950 mA | 40 V | 79 V | 75.0 W | 80.5 W | 359 mA | $85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $-25 \ldots+50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $5.26 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |
| 1,000 mA | 40 V | 75 V | 75.0 W | 80.3 W | 354 mA | $85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $-25 \ldots+50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $5.00 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |
| 1,050 mA | 40 V | 71 V | 75.0 W | 81.3 W | 360 mA | $85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $-25 \ldots+50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | short circuit (0 $\Omega$ ) |

${ }^{(1)}$ Depending on the selected output current.
(2) Valid for immediate change of power supply type otherwise the starting time is valid.
${ }^{(3)}$ Output current is mean value.
(4) The table only lists a number of possible operating points but does not cover each single point. The output current can be set within the total value range in 1 -mA-steps.
(5) Not compatible with I-SELECT (generation 1). Calculated resistor values.
© Valid for Drivers with „DC new" on the label. For old version typ. current ( $220 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{OHz}$, full load, $50 \%$ dimming level) is 179 mA .

## Product description

- Ready-for-use resistor to set output current value
- Compatible with LED Driver featuring I-SELECT 2 interface; not compatible with I-SELECT (generation 1)
- Resistor is base insulated
- Resistor power 0.25 W
- Current tolerance $\pm 2 \%$ additional to output current tolerance
- Compatible with LED Driver series PRE and EXC


## Example of calculation

- $R[k \Omega]=5 \mathrm{~V} / \mathrm{I}$ _out [mA] $\times 1000$
- E96 resistor value used
- Resistor value tolerance $\leq 1 \%$; resistor power $\geq 0.1 \mathrm{~W}$;
base insulation necessary
- When using a resistor value beyond the specified range, the output current will automatically be set to the minimum value (resistor value too big), respectively to the maximum value (resistor value too small)


Ordering data

| Type | Article number | Colour | Marking | Current | Resistor value | Packaging bag | Weight per pc. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| I-SELECT 2 PLUG 350MA BL | 28001110 | Blue | 0350 mA | 350 mA | $14,30 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $10 \mathrm{pc}(\mathrm{s})$. | 0.001 kg |
| I-SELECT 2 PLUG 375MA BL | 28001111 | Blue | 0375 mA | 375 mA | 13,30 k | $10 \mathrm{pc}(\mathrm{s})$. | 001 kg |
| I-SELECT 2 PLUG 400MA BL | 28001112 | Blue | 0400 mA | 400 mA | $12,40 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $10 \mathrm{pc}(\mathrm{s})$. | 0.001 kg |
| I-SELECT 2 PLUG 425MA BL | 28001251 | Blue | 0425 mA | 425 mA | $11,80 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $10 \mathrm{pc}(\mathrm{s})$. | 0.001 kg |
| I-SELECT 2 PLUG 450MA BL | 28001113 | Blue | 0450 mA | 450 mA | $11,00 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $\mathrm{pc}(\mathrm{s})$. | 0.001 kg |
| I-SELECT 2 PLUG 475MA BL | 28001252 | Blue | 0475 mA | 475 mA | $10,50 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $10 \mathrm{pc}(\mathrm{s})$. | 0.001 kg |
| I-SELECT 2 PLUG 500MA BL | 28001114 | Blue | 0500 mA | 500 mA | $10,00 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $10 \mathrm{pc}(\mathrm{s})$. | 0.001 kg |
| I-SELECT 2 PLUG 525MA BL | 28001960 | Blue | 0525 mA | 525 mA | $9,53 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $\mathrm{pc}(\mathrm{s})$. | . 001 kg |
| I-SELECT 2 PLUG 550MA BL | 28001115 | Blue | 0550 mA | 550 mA | $9,09 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $10 \mathrm{pc}(\mathrm{s})$. | 0.001 kg |
| I-SELECT 2 PLUG 600MA BL | 28001116 | Blue | 0600 mA | 600 mA | $8,25 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $10 \mathrm{pc}(\mathrm{s})$. | 0.001 kg |
| I-SELECT 2 PLUG 650MA BL | 28001117 | Blue | 0650 mA | 650 mA | $7,68 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $10 \mathrm{pc}(\mathrm{s})$. | 0.001 kg |
| I-SELECT 2 PLUG 700MA BL | 28001118 | Blue | 0700 mA | 700 mA | $7,15 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $10 \mathrm{pc}(\mathrm{s})$. | 0.001 kg |
| I-SELECT 2 PLUG 750MA BL | 28001119 | Blue | 0750 mA | 750 mA | 6,65 k $\Omega$ | $10 \mathrm{pc}(\mathrm{s})$. | 0.001 kg |
| I-SELECT 2 PLUG 800MA BL | 28001120 | Blue | 0800 mA | 800 mA | 6,19 k | $10 \mathrm{pc}(\mathrm{s})$. | 0.001 kg |
| I-SELECT 2 PLUG 850MA BL | 28001121 | Blue | 0850 mA | 850 mA | $5,90 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $10 \mathrm{pc}(\mathrm{s})$. | 0.001 kg |
| I-SELECT 2 PLUG 900MA BL | 28001122 | Blue | 0900 mA | 900 mA | $5,62 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $10 \mathrm{pc}(\mathrm{s})$. | 0.001 kg |
| I-SELECT 2 PLUG 950MA BL | 28001123 | Blue | 0950 mA | 950 mA | $5,23 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $10 \mathrm{pc}(\mathrm{s})$. | 0.001 kg |
| I-SELECT 2 PLUG 1000MA BL | 28001124 | Blue | 1000 mA | 1000 mA | $4,99 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $10 \mathrm{pc}(\mathrm{s})$. | 0.001 kg |
| I-SELECT 2 PLUG 1050MA BL | 28001125 | Blue | 1050 mA | 1050 mA | $4,75 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $10 \mathrm{pc}(\mathrm{s})$. | 0.001 kg |
| I-SELECT 2 PLUG MAX BL | 28001099 | Blue | MAX | MAX | $0.00 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $10 \mathrm{pc}(\mathrm{s})$. | 0.001 kg |

## 1. Standards

EN 55015
EN 61000-3-2
EN 61000-3-3
EN 61347-1
EN 61347-2-13
EN 62384
EN 61547
According to EN 50172 for use in central battery systems
According to EN 60598-2-22 suitable for emergency lighting installations

## 2. Thermal details and life-time

### 2.1 Expected life-time

| Type | Output current | ta | $40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $65^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| LC 75W 350-1050mA flexC Ip EXC | 350 mA | tc | $60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $75^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $80^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
|  |  | Life-time | > 100,000 h | > 100,000 h | > 100,000 h | > 100,000 h | 60,000 h |
|  | > $350-500 \mathrm{~mA}$ | tc | $60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $75^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $80^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | - |
|  |  | Life-time | > 100,000 h | > 100,000 h | > 100,000 h | 70,000 h | - |
|  | > 500-700 mA | tc | $65^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $75^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | - | - | - |
|  |  | Life-time | >100,000 h | 100,000 h | - | - | - |
|  | > 700-1,050 mA | tc | $75^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | - | - | - |
|  |  | Life-time | >100,000 h | 60,000 h | - | - | - |

The LED Driver is designed for a life-time stated above under reference conditions and with a failure probability of less than $10 \%$.
The relation of tc to ta temperature depends also on the luminaire design.
If the measured tc temperature is approx. 5 K below tc max., ta temperature should be checked and eventually critical components (e.g. ELCAP) measured. Detailed information on request.

## 3. Installation / wiring

### 3.1 Circuit diagram



### 3.2 Wiring type and cross section

Solid wire with a cross section of $0.5-1.5 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$. Strip $8-9 \mathrm{~mm}$ of insulation from the cables to ensure perfect operation of terminals.

LED module/LED Driver/supply
wire preparation:
$0.5-1.5 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$

3.3 Loose wiring


Loosen wire through twisting
and pulling or using a $\varnothing 1 \mathrm{~mm}$ release tool

### 3.4 Wiring guidelines

- Run the secondary lines separately from the mains connections and lines to achieve good EMC performance.
- The max. secondary cable length is 2 m ( 4 m circuit).
- For good EMC performance, keep the LED wiring as short as possible.
- Secondary switching is not permitted.
- The LED Driver has no inverse-polarity protection on the secondary side. Wrong polarity can damage LED modules with no inverse-polarity protection.
- Wrong wiring of the LED Driver can lead to malfunction or irreparable damage.
- To avoid the damage of the Driver, the wiring must be protected against short circuits to earth (sharp edged metal parts, metal cable clips, louver, etc.).


### 3.5 Hot plug-in

Hot plug-in is not supported due to residual output voltage of $>0 \mathrm{~V}$.
If a LED load is connected, the device has to be restarted before the output will be activated again.
This can be done via mains reset.

### 3.6 Earth connection

The earth connection is conducted as protection earth (PE). If the LED Driver will be earthed, protection earth (PE) has to be used.
There is no earth connection required for the functionality of the LED Driver Earth connection is recommended to improve following behaviour:

- Electromagnetic interferences (EMI)
- Transmission of mains transients to the LED output

In general it is recommended to earth the LED Driver if the LED module is mounted on earthed luminaire parts respectively heat sinks and thereby representing a high capacity against earth.

### 3.7 I-SELECT 2 resistors connected via cable

For details see:
http://www.tridonic.com/com/en/download/technical/LCA_PRE_LC_EXC_ProductManual_en.pdf.

## 4. Electrical values

### 4.1 Operating window



Make sure that the LED Driver is operated within the given window under all operating conditions. Coming below the specified minimum output voltage of the LED Driver may cause the device to shut-down.

Make sure that the LED Driver is operated within the given window under all operating conditions. Special attention needs to be paid at dimming and DC emergency operation as the forward voltage of the connected LED modules varies with the dimming level, due to the implemented amplitude dimming technology. Coming below the specified minimum output voltage of the LED Driver may cause the device to shut-down.
See chapter "6.7 DC emergency operation" for more information.

### 4.2 Efficiency vs load



### 4.3 Power factor vs load


4.4 THD vs load (without harmonic < 5 mA or $0.6 \%$ of the input current)


100 \% load corresponds to the max. output power (full load) according to the table on page 2.

### 4.5 Maximum loading of automatic circuit breakers in relation to inrush current

| Automatic circuit breaker type | C10 | C13 | C16 | C20 | B10 | B13 | B16 | B20 | Inrush current |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Installation $\varnothing$ | $1.5 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ | $1.5 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ | $2.5 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ | $2.5 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ | $1.5 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ | $1.5 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ | $2.5 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ | $2.5 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ | $\mathrm{I}_{\text {max }}$ | time |
| LC 75W 350-1050mA flexC Ip EXC | 16 | 21 | 26 | 35 | 10 | 13 | 16 | 21 | 32 A | 251 ¢s |

This are max. values calculated out of inrush current! Please consider not to exceed the maximum rated continuous current of the circuit breaker. Calculation uses typical values from ABB series S 200 as a reference.
Actual values may differ due to used circuit breaker types and installation environment.

### 4.6 Harmonic distortion in the mains supply (at $230 \mathrm{~V} / 50 \mathrm{~Hz}$ and full load)

 in \%|  | THD | 3. | 5. | 7. | 9. | 11. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| LC 75W 350-1050mA flexC Ip EXC | $<7$ | $<6$ | $<1$ | $<2$ | $<2$ | $<2$ |

## 5. Interfaces / communication

### 5.1 Configuration input ready2mains (L, N)

The digital ready2mains protocol is modulated onto the mains signal which is wired to the mains terminal ( L and N ).

## 6. Functions

### 6.1 Function: adjustable current

The output current of the LED Driver can be adjusted in a certain range. For adjustment there are two options available.

Option 1: I-SELECT 2
By inserting a suitable resistor or third party resistor into the I-SELECT 2 interface, the current value can be adjusted. The relationship between output current and resistor value can be found in the chapter
"Accessories I-SELECT 2 Plugs".

Please note that the resistor values for I-SELECT 2 are not compatible with I-SELECT (generation 1). Installation of an incorrect resistor may cause irreparable damage to the LED module(s).

Resistors for the main output current values can be ordered from Tridonic (see accessories).

Option 2: ready2mains
Adjustment is done by the ready2mains programmer and the corresponding configuration software (see ready2mains documentation).


Current adjustment can only be done five times over ready2mains. To program the LED Driver a connected load is necessary that is within the operating window of the LED Driver.

The priority for current adjustment methods is I-SELECT 2 followed by ready2mains (lowest priority).

## 6.2 ready 2 mains - configuration

The ready2mains interface enables the configuration of the mostly used parameters via the mains wiring.
In the case of EXC LED Driver, it is the LED output current as well as an optional lockbit to prevent any accidental configuration at a later stage.

The configuration is done via the ready2mains Programmer, either directly at the Programmer itself or via a respective software tool. For details on the configuration via ready2mains see the technical information of the Programmer and its tools.

### 6.3 Short-circuit behaviour

In case of a short-circuit at the LED output the LED output is switched off. After restart of the LED Driver the output will be activated again. The restart can be done via mains reset.

### 6.4 No-load operation

The LED Driver will not be damaged in no-load operation. The output will be deactivated and is therefore free of voltage. If a LED load is connected the device has to be restarted before the output will be activated again.

### 6.5 Overload protection

If the output voltage range is exceeded the LED Driver turns off the LED output. After restart of the LED Driver the output will be activated again. The restart can be done via mains reset.

### 6.6 Overtemperature protection

The LED Driver is protected against temporary thermal overheating. If the temperature limit is exceeded the output current of the LED module(s) is reduced. The temperature protection is activated above tc max. The activation temperature differs depending on the LED load. On DC operation this function is deactivated to fulfill emergency requirements.

### 6.7 DC emergency operation

The LED Driver is designed to operate on DC voltage and pulsed DC voltage.
For a period of time there could be two different versions of this Driver on stock.
Version with "DC new" on label:
Light output level in DC operation (EOF ${ }_{j}$ ): $95 \%$ (cannot be adjusted) Version without „DC new" on label:
Light output level in DC operation (EOF ${ }_{\mathrm{j}}$ ): 50 \% (cannot be adjusted)
The voltage-dependent input current of Driver incl. LED module is depending on the used load.

The nominal voltage-dependent no-load current of Driver (without or defect LED module) is for:
AC: $<24 \mathrm{~mA}$ (at $230 \mathrm{~V}, 50 \mathrm{~Hz}$ )
DC: $<5 \mathrm{~mA}$ (at $186-275 \mathrm{~V}, 0 \mathrm{~Hz}$ )

### 6.8 Intelligent Voltage Guard

Intelligent Voltage Guard is the name of the electronic monitoring of the mains voltage. It immediately shows if the mains voltage rises above certain thresholds. Measures can then be taken quickly to prevent damage to the LED Driver.

- If the mains voltage rises above approx. 280 Vrms (voltage depends on the LED Driver type), the LED light starts flashing on and off.
- To avoid a damage of the LED Driver the mains supply has to be switched off at this signal.


## 7. Miscellaneous

### 7.1 Insulation and electric strength testing of luminaires

Electronic devices can be damaged by high voltage. This has to be considered during the routine testing of the luminaires in production.

According to IEC 60598-1 Annex Q (informative only!) or ENEC 303-Annex A, each luminaire should be submitted to an insulation test with 500 V dc for one second. This test voltage should be connected between the interconnected phase and neutral terminals and the earth terminal.
The insulation resistance must be at least $2 \mathrm{M} \Omega$.
As an alternative, IEC 60598-1 Annex Q describes a test of the electrical strength with 1500 V $\operatorname{AC}$ (or $1.414 \times 1500 \mathrm{~V}$ DC). To avoid damage to the electronic devices this test must not be conducted.

### 7.2 Conditions of use and storage

| Humidity: | $5 \%$ up to max. $85 \%$, <br> not condensed <br> (max. 56 days $/$ year at $85 \%$ ) |
| :--- | :--- |
| Storage temperature: | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ up to max. $+80^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |

The devices have to be acclimatised to the specified temperature range (ta) before they can be operated.

### 7.3 Maximum number of switching cycles

All LED Driver are tested with 50,000 switching cycles.
The actually achieved number of switching cycles is significantly higher.

### 7.4 Additional information

Additional technical information at www.tridonic.com $\rightarrow$ Technical Data
Guarantee conditions at www.tridonic.com $\rightarrow$ Services
Life-time declarations are informative and represent no warranty claim. No warranty if device was opened.

