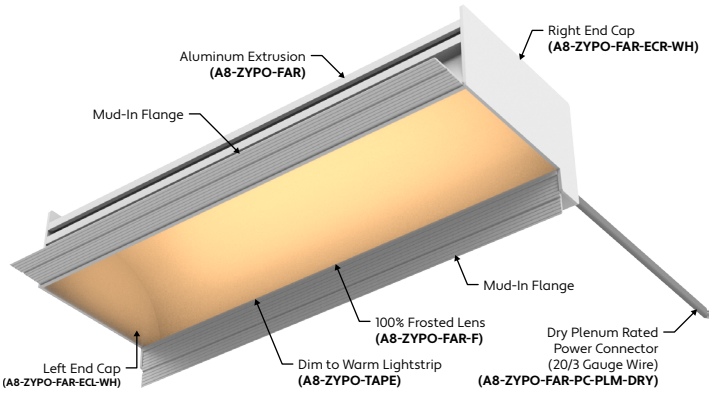
A8 Series | LED Tape
ZYPO Flush Arc
(A8-ZYPO-FAR)

Overview



GENERAL FEATURES

Applications	Mud-In, Accent, Decorative, Surface, Recessed Lighting
Lens	50% Semi-Frosted or 100% Frosted
Viewing Angle	120°
Length	Built to Order (+/- 1/8" Tolerance)
Construction	Aluminum Extrusion
Weight	1.5 lbs per foot
Mounting	Mud-In
Driver	Remote (Sold Separately)
Listing	Dry or Damp Location UL2108, 67.1.9, 60.4, CSA C22.2 #9 UL8750, CSA250
Temperature Ratings	Operating / Startup: -20° to 48°C (-4° to 120°F) Storage: -40° to 76°C (-40° to 170°F)
Installation Link	**Link to Installation Instructions** >

ELECTRICAL

Dimming	0-10V, Casambi Ready
Maximum Run (Class 2 Applications)	14' **(6.5W)**, 17' **(5.5W)**, 21' **(4.5W)**, 26' **(3.6W)**, 36'**(1.5W, 2.5W)**
Luminaire Voltage	24VDC

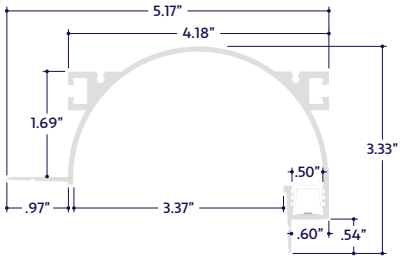
PRODUCT INFORMATION

- For accent, decorative, surface, recessed, or pendant lighting
- 24 Volts DC for easy and safe installation
- Long life, energy efficient LEDs
- Can be ordered to specific lengths for when exact dimensions are known
  Example: 10 x 10'6"
- Plug and light system
- Lead wires are typically 36" long and exit on one end

READ ENTIRE GUIDE BEFORE STARTING INSTALLATION

Important Notice: Verify correct luminaire was received with correct color temperature, voltage, and wattage before cutting or installing. ALUZ will not be responsible if incorrect luminaire is installed.

END VIEWS / DIMENSIONS



ELECTRICAL REQUIREMENTS

- Low Voltage luminaires require a 24 Volt DC remote driver.
- Drivers are 120V - 277V AC **(UNV)** Input Voltage and 24V DC Output Voltage.
- To calculate driver size, determine Watts per Foot.
  Example: 4.3W per Foot
- Determine Length in Feet.
  Example: 10'
- Calculate Load: Multiply Watts per Foot x Length in Feet.
  Example: 4.3W x 10' = 43W
- Choose a driver from catalog.
  Example: 60 Watt Driver
- Determine maximum driver distance using Maximum Wire Length Table on drivers page.
  Example: 43 watts is between 40W and 60W. Using #14 wire, maximum distance is 37' from driver to first LED

INSTALLATION RECOMMENDATIONS

- Luminaires must be mechanically attached directly to mounting surface using mounting clips, channels, or other appropriate means.
  Refer to installation step by step pages for details.
- Conduit raceway should be sleeved at one end for low voltage wires going to driver.

INSTALLATION TOOLS REQUIRED

- Electric Hammer Drill
- 14.4 to 28 Volt Cordless Drill
- Phillips Bits
- Utility Knife
- Electrical Cord
- Marker
- Wire Stripper
- Long Nose Pliers
- Drill Bits - Concrete or Wood
- Electrical Three Ways
- Safety Glasses
- Measuring Tape
- Laser Line or Chalk Line

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WARNING

When using LED Lightstrip for any application, basic safety precautions should always be followed to reduce the risk of fire, electric shock, and personal injury. LED Lightstrip must be installed in accordance with the NEC or CEC as applicable. ALUZ will not be responsible for any damage or malfunction caused by the following:

- Ensure power is off before installation begins, during replacements, additions, or repairs.
- Do not use LED Lighting if damaged, such as broken boards, loose connections, or frayed wire insulation. Inspect before installing.
- Do not install LED Lighting in hazardous locations.
- Do not cover LED Lighting with any material, as it may cause LEDs to overheat, melt, or ignite. **(Fig. 1)**
- Do not paint on or over fixture lens or LEDs. Paint or any other substance on lens or LEDs will cause a shift in color temperature.
- Soffit must be evenly painted with a neutral white to avoid color shift.
- Do not modify LED Lighting in the field.
- Do not overlap LED Lightstrips in any way.
- Only use LED Lighting with specified rated voltages. Do not exceed the specified voltage for any LED Lighting fixture.
- Do not use LED Lighting mounting channel as a raceway for additional wire. Non-factory feed through wires inside LED Lighting will void warranty.
- Ground Fault Circuit Interrupter (GFCI) protections should be provided on circuits or outlets when LED Lighting is used for outdoor applications.
- Surge protector must be set up for electrical power system to avoid damaging LED Lighting system.
- Do not make wiring connections without confirming provided wiring diagrams.
- Do not cut wires while the lighting is energized.
- Do not connect LED Lightstrip to power source while spooled or coiled. **(Fig. 2)**
- Do not connect DC output from remote drivers in parallel. Parallel connections interfere with dimming capabilities and result in feedback that damages drivers. **(Fig. 3)**
- Do not exceed maximum run lengths.
- Always mount channels and mounting clips on flat, even surfaces.
- Do not mount LED Lightstrip with staples, nails, or like means that might damage the insulation. Mount with double-sided tape and mounting clips.
- Do not install mounting clips over LED diodes. **(Fig. 4)**
- Do not penetrate LED Lightstrip with any foreign object. **(Fig. 5)**
- Do not mount LED Lighting inside tanks or enclosures of any kind.
- Do not use improper screw head type on mounting clips. It will cause the mounting clip to open up and become dysfunctional.
- Do not modify mounting clips.
- Do not mount fixture with less than the minimum number of mounting clips required. See mounting clips section for details.
- Do not force LED Lighting into a space that is too small.
- Do not force LED Lighting with cord grip into soffit.
- Do not install LED Lighting fixtures at an angle within a cove. Only install fixtures straight within a cove.
- Do not bend mounting channel around radius.
- Do not submerge dry or wet location LED Lighting in any liquid.
- Do not install wet location in outdoor coves without proper drainage. **(Fig. 6)**
- Do not install LED Lighting in any area that is continuously exposed to flowing or pooling water, such as underneath drain pipes, sprinklers, fountains, misters, etc.
- Do not install connectors without shrink tube for wet location. **(Fig. 7)**
- Do nut use a lighter or open flame to heat shrink tube. **(Fig. 8)**
- Do not cut, puncture, or penetrate the lighting's aluminum housing, end caps, or lens covers.
- Do not drop, bang, or rest weight upon lighting.
- Do not apply excessive pressure to any part of LED Lighting or LEDs. **(Fig. 9)**
- Do not bend LED Lighting power cord or continuous connector past permitted bend radius. Bending past permitted bend radius will break the seal of the cordgrip or damage the insulation. 1.5" minimum bend radius. **(Fig. 10)**
- Do not bend lightstrip past permitted bend radius. Bending past permitted bend radius will break the seal of the cordgrip or damage the insulation. 1.5" minimum bend radius.
- Do not install LED Lightstrip in a zig zag fashion. **(Fig. 11)**
- Do not fold, crease, or twist LED Lightstrip. **(Fig. 12)**
- Do not bend LED Lightstrip along a horizontal plane. **(Fig. 13)**
- Do not overlap LED Lightstrip at any location. **(Fig. 14)**
- Do not cross or overlap mounting channels and twist lightstrip to overlap. **(Fig. 15)**
- Do not install LED Lighting in places where the power cord is subject to continuous flexing.
- Do not twist continuous connector, power cord, or any other wiring.
- Do not hold, carry, or suspend LED Lighting by the power cord.
- Do not install LED Lighting on ceilings without mounting clips. **(Fig. 16)**

FIGURES

Fig. 1

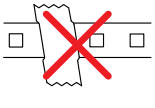

Fig. 2

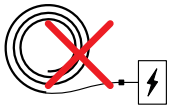

Fig. 3

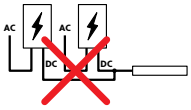

Fig. 4

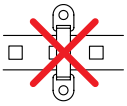

Fig. 5

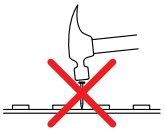

Fig. 6

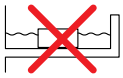

Fig. 7

Fig. 8

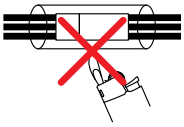

Fig. 9

Fig. 10

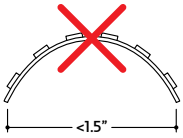

Fig. 11

Fig. 12

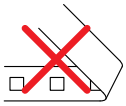

Fig. 13

Fig. 14

Fig. 15

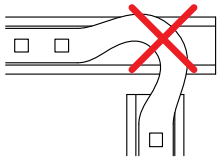

Fig. 16

CLEANING MATERIALS

The use of solvents and/or cleaners which are not compatible with polycarbonate will result in the softening, crazing, and/or cracking of the plastic part. This is especially true of polycarbonate lamps and mounting bases which may be under stress in their normal applications.

COMPATIBLE WITH POLYCARBONATE

- Mild soap and water
- Mineral Spirits
- Isobutyl Alcohol
- VM and P Naphtha
- Varsol No.2
- Mexane
- Freone TF and TE-35
- Ethanol
- Dirtex
- 2% Sol. Reg. Joy
- 10% Sol Bon Ami
- White Kerosene
- Methyl Alcohol
- Heptane
- Petroleum Ether / 65°C
- Isopropyl Alcohol
- Lacryl PCL-2035 Polycarbonate Cleaner

NOT COMPATIBLE WITH POLYCARBONATE

- Trichlor
- Gasoline
- Liquid Detergents
- Acetone
- Carbon Tetrachloride
- Pink Lux (Phosphate free)
- Triclene
- Chlorinated Hydrocarbons
- #1 & #3 Denatured Alcohol
- Methyl Ethyl Keytone (MEK)
- Texize-8006, 8129, 8758
- MIBK
- Liquid Cleaner – 8211
- Toluol
- Agitene
- Benzol
- Ajax
- Kleenol Plastics
- Lysol
- Stanisol Naphtha
- Oils
- Lemon Joy (phosphate free)
- Diversol
- Lestoil

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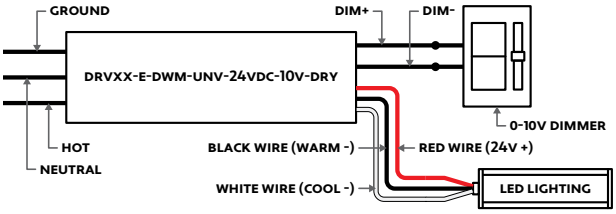
0-10V DIMMING (10V)

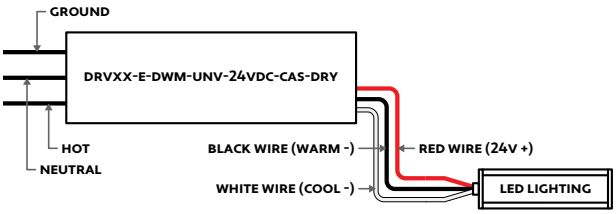
Technical Requirements For Control Equipment

- The light output of the LEDs operated by the controllable LED driver is controlled by DC voltage applied to the control input leads (gray and violet). The actual response curve of LED driver current versus control voltage.
- The control device must be capable of accepting or sinking the DC current flow from the driver. The DC current from the driver that must be sinked by the control circuit is approximately 150uA (+/50% for isolated dim interfaces, up to 1.5mA for non isolated dim interfaces).
- If the control bus is opened, or if the control device internally opens the control bus under some conditions, the voltage on the control bus will then be a function of the drivers, which is 10-15V. Maximum light output will be delivered under this condition.
- If the control bus is shorted either by a mechanical switch in the control or by the circuitry of the control device, or inadvertently in the wiring, the current on the control bus will be less than 1.5mA.
- As can be determined from the two items, simple two-level operation of the drivers can be achieved by proper usage and application of a simple open/closed switch on the control bus with maximum light being achieved when the switch is open and minimum light with the switch is closed.
- The driver is intended to be used with control voltages between 0-10VDC volts peak maximum on the driver control leads.
- Control equipment intended to control more than one driver must be capable of sinking the current supplied tot the control bus by the maximum number of drivers specified for the control device. At any given level setting it must maintain control bus voltage constant within a range of +/-5% as the number of drivers connected to the control bus varies from a minimum of one driver up to the maximum number specified for the control device.
- Driver of various ratings may be mixed on the same control system.

0-10V DIMMING WIRING DIAGRAM FOR DWM



WIRING DIAGRAM FOR DWM-CAS



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MAXIMUM RUN BASED ON 80% LOAD OF ELECTRONIC DRIVER MAXIMUM WATTAGE

Driver Wattage	80% Load	1.5W Max Run	2W Max Run	2.5W Max Run	3W Max Run	3.6W Max Run	4W Max Run	4.5W Max Run	5W Max Run	5.5W Max Run	6W Max Run	6.5W Max Run
30	24W	16’	12’	9.6’	8’	6.6’	6’	5.3’	4.8’	4.36’	4’	3.69’
60	48W	32’	24’	19.2’	16’	13.3’	12’	10.6’	9.6’	8.7’	8’	7.3’
96	76.8W	51.2’	38.4’	30.7’	25.6’	21.3’	19.2’	17.1’	15.36’	13.9’	12.8’	11.8’
150	120W	80’	60’	48’	40’	33.3’	30’	26.6’	24’	21.8’	20’	18.4’
200	160W	106.6’	80’	64’	53.3’	44.4’	40’	35.5’	32’	29’	26.6’	24.6’
300	240W	160’	120’	96’	80’	66.6’	60’	53.3’	48’	43.6’	40’	36.9’

Note: Maximum Run refers to the total length of lighting that can be connected to a single driver. Maximum Runs for individual products still apply.

MAXIMUM WIRE LENGTH TO PREVENT EXCESS VOLTAGE DROP

Wire Size	Load Wattage (W)													
	15	**24**	**30**	**40**	**48**	**60**	**76**	**96**	**120**	**150**	**160**	**200**	**240**	**300**
20 AWG	78’	49’	39’	31’	24’	19’	15’	12’	9’	7’	7’	5’	4’	3’
18 AWG	125’	78’	62’	49’	39’	31’	24’	19’	15’	12’	11’	9’	7’	6’
16 AWG	199’	124’	99’	78’	62’	49’	39’	31’	24’	19’	18’	14’	12’	9’
14 AWG	316’	197’	158’	125’	98’	79’	62’	49’	39’	31’	29’	23’	19’	15’
12 AWG	503’	314’	251’	199’	157’	125’	99’	78’	62’	50’	47’	37’	31’	25’
10 AWG	800’	500’	400’	316’	250’	200’	158’	125’	100’	80’	75’	60’	50’	40’
8 AWG	1273’	795’	636’	503’	397’	318’	251’	198’	159’	127’	119’	95’	79’	63’

MAXIMUM WIRING DISTANCE OF DRIVER TO LIGHTING

The maximum wiring distance of driver to LED Lighting refers to the wire used between the driver and first LED of the luminaire. If the wire gauge is inadequate for the wiring distance, the luminaire will receive decreased voltage, insufficient to power the LEDs. Refer to the table to determine appropriate wiring distances based on wire gauge and the LED load.

MOUNTING INSIDE AN ENCLOSURE

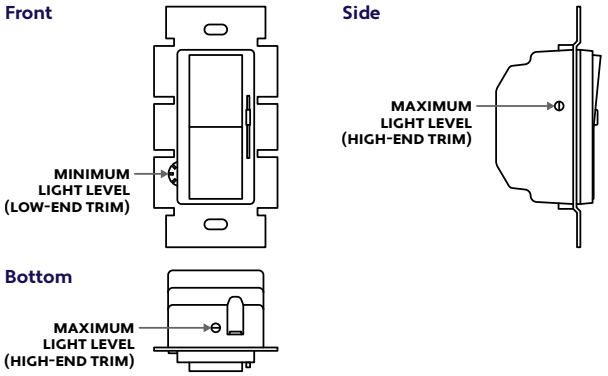
- Only mount drivers inside enclosures rated for your application
- Always ground drivers to enclosure
- Do not mount drivers without an enclosure
- Use enclosure knockouts and water-tight conduit fittings when applicable

DRIVER CARE

- Do not submerge drivers in any liquid
- Do not leave any exposed wires
- Do not cover driver without proper ventilation
- Do not install damaged driver
- Do not exceed maximum load

DIMMER TRIM VALUES

Set dimmer trim value as needed to prevent flickering and irregular dimming. Review dimmer specifications for trim value adjustment. Dimmers by others.



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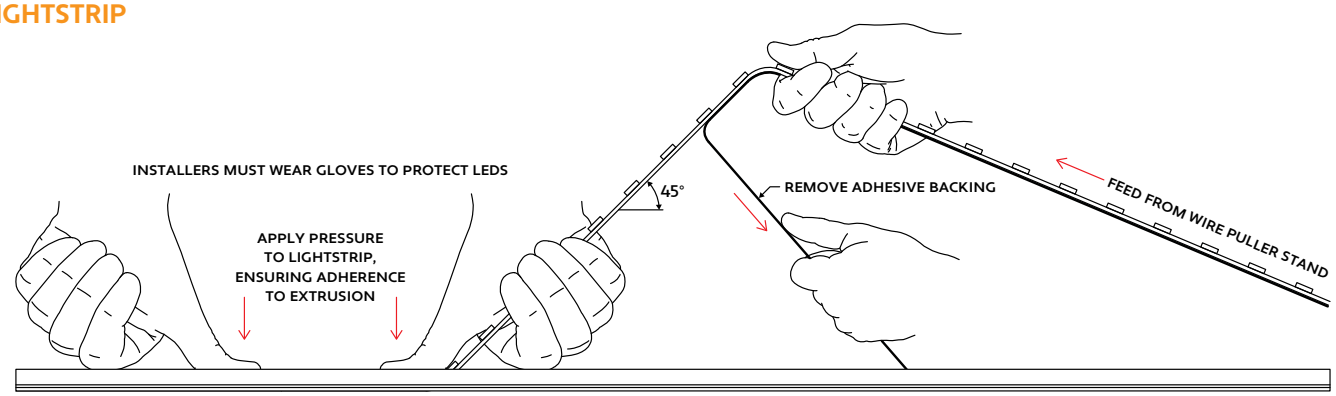
APPLICATION GUIDELINES

- Follow the below diagrams and steps if applicable to your installation.
- LED lightstrip and modules require a team effort to ensure a secure and correct installation.
- Use a wire puller stand to prevent tangles, twists, and snags.
- For Mud-In applications, start lightstrip from power source side and allow up to 2" of excess lightstrip to exit through end cap.

NOTE

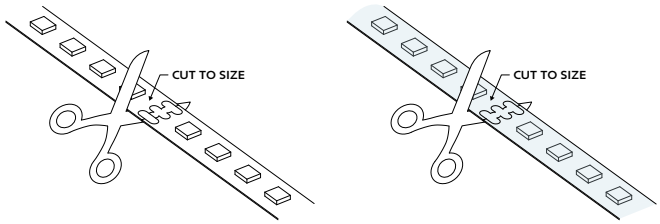
- Extrusions are shipped to exact length of specified measurements.
- Due to cut increment restrictions (2",+/- 0.125" Tolerance), the lightstrip is shipped to the closest measurement ordered. The lightstrip must be centered in the extrusion.
- Remove adhesive backing completely to allow heat transfer tape to make contact with the aluminum extrusion.
- Improper field cutting or soldering of lightstrip will void warranty. The below steps must be followed and performed properly to retain warranty. Field cutting & soldering is only applicable to Dry, Damp, and Wet Locations. IP67 rated products are not field cuttable.

LED LIGHTSTRIP



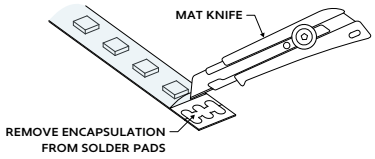
SOLDERING GUIDE

1 Cut lightstrip to desired length. Include both sets of solder pads by cutting to the left or right of designated markings, allowing more space for soldering.

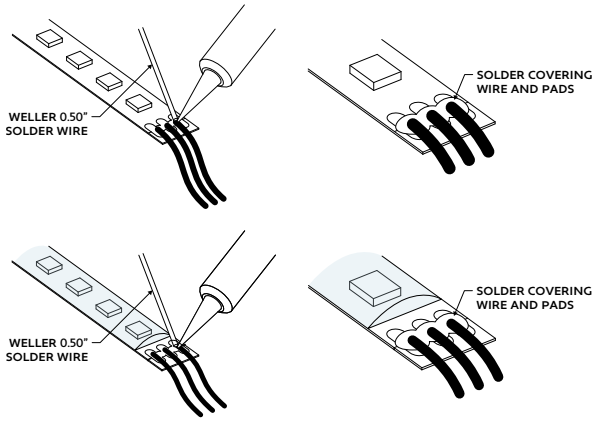


2 Prepare wires by stripping 1/8" from the end of each wire, then tin the tips of the wire with solder. Apply heat to stripped portion of wire, then add a small amount of solder until stripped portion of wire is fully covered in solder.

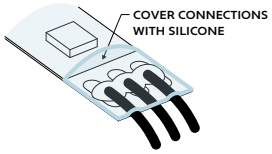
3 If applicable, use a mat knife to remove encapsulation from the section of lightstrip with solder pads. If lightstrip is not encapsulated, skip this step.



4 Solder lead wires to solder pads on the end of lightstrip. Refer to wiring diagrams before soldering wires to lightstrip.
Note: Solder iron not to exceed 720°F. Heat joint with tip of iron. Heat both the solder pad and the wire. Add a small drop of solder on the tip of solder iron to transfer the heat to joint quickly; it should melt and flow smoothly, covering the wire and pad. Remove iron once enough solder has been added to the components. Allow 5 seconds for the joint to cool.



5 If applicable, apply silicone over soldered connections. All connections must be completely covered with silicone to create weatherproof seal. Only use outdoor rated silicone. If lightstrip is not encapsulated, skip this step.



Note: Appearance of lightstrip may differ from example shown. Refer to wiring diagrams before soldering any wires.

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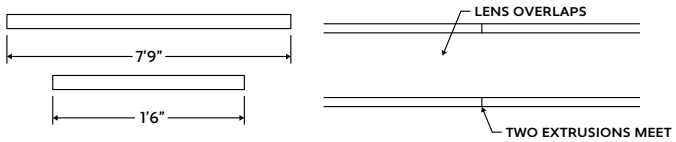
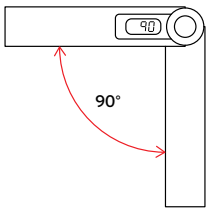
EXAMPLE: 90° MITER

Miter cuts are only to be performed on unassembled dry location products. Do not attempt to modify wet location products.

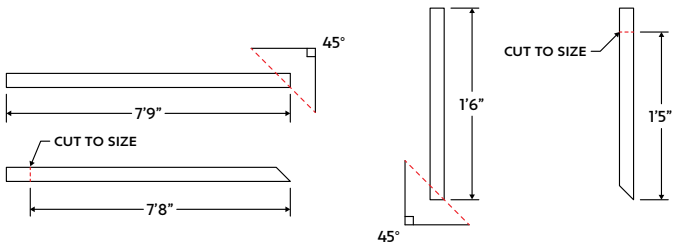
1 Measure area where mitered segments will be installed.
Cut extrusion and lens to size +1".
Example: 7'8" extrusion to meet 1'5" extrusion. Cut extrusions to 7'9" and 1'6"
Note: Plan your cuts so that lens will always overlap where two extrusions meet. Overlapping lenses helps keep extrusions in line and prevents light leaks.



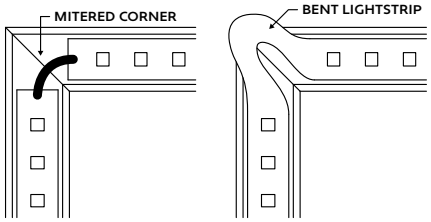
2 Measure angle where fixture will be mitered. Use an angle finder to determine exact angle.
Example: 90° Angle



3 Divide measured angle by 2 (90° ÷ 2 = 45°). Set miter saw to 45° and cut the end of each extrusion and lens where they will intersect. Verify the miter closes properly and fits in area, then trim excess extrusion on the end without the miter to exact size.



4 Use a small segment of wire to solder lightstrips between mitered extrusions. Do not bend lightstrip to turn corner. Refer to application guidelines for soldering steps.

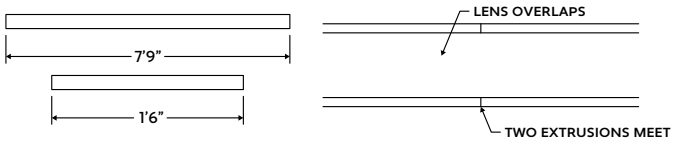


CORRECT
Solder 1" wires

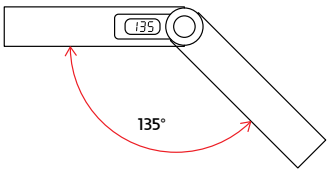
INCORRECT
Do not bend lightstrip around corners

EXAMPLE: 135° MITER

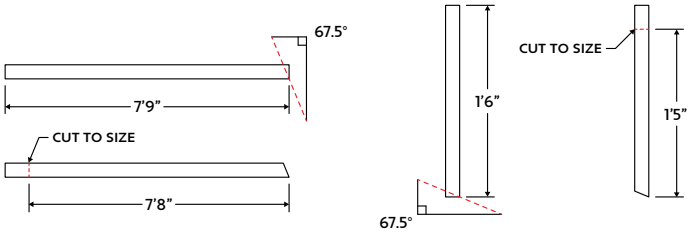
1 Measure area where mitered segments will be installed.
Cut extrusion and lens to size +1".
Example: 7'8" extrusion to meet 1'5" extrusion. Cut extrusions to 7'9" and 1'6"
Note: Plan your cuts so that lens will always overlap where two extrusions meet. Overlapping lenses helps keep extrusions in line and prevents light leaks.



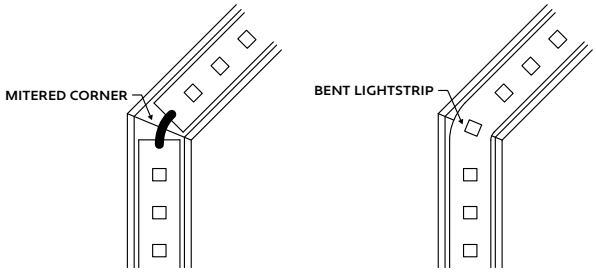
2 Measure angle where fixture will be mitered. Use an angle finder to determine exact angle.
Example: 135° Angle



3 Divide measured angle by 2 (135° ÷ 2 = 67.5°). Set miter saw to 67.5° and cut the end of each extrusion and lens where they will intersect. Verify the miter closes properly and fits in area, then trim excess extrusion on the end without the miter to exact size.



4 Use a small segment of wire to solder lightstrips between mitered extrusions. Do not bend lightstrip to turn corner. Refer to application guidelines for soldering steps.



CORRECT
Solder 1" wires

INCORRECT
Do not bend lightstrip around corners

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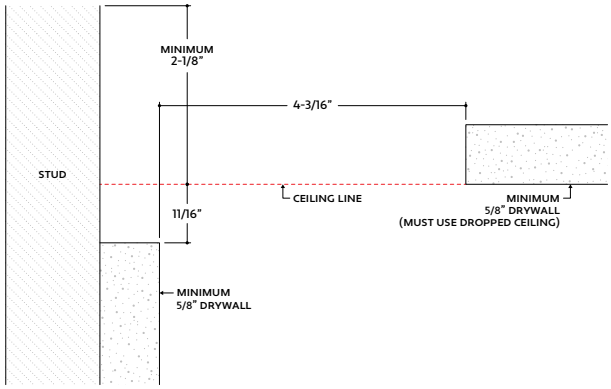
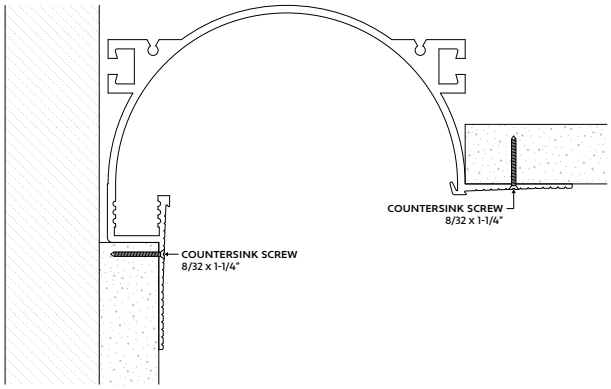
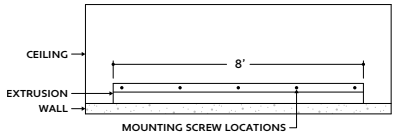
MOUNTING GUIDELINES

1 Hang drywall according to the diagram below. If drywall is already hung, a channel must be cut.
Note: Must use dropped ceiling with at least 2-/18" overhead space.



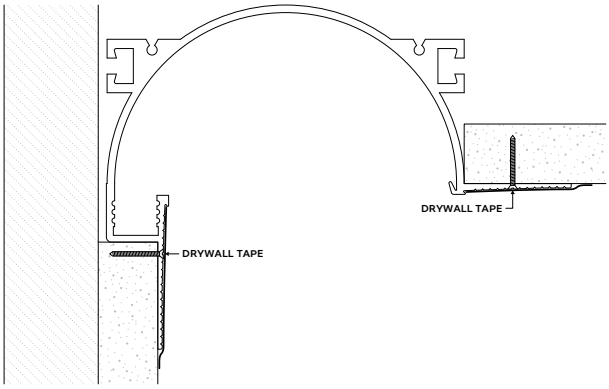
2 Mount extrusions to wall studs using countersink screws. Drill countersink holes in flange as needed. Each flange must be mounted to studs with at least 1 screw every 2', rounded up.
Note: Screws must be long enough to penetrate drywall and wall stud.



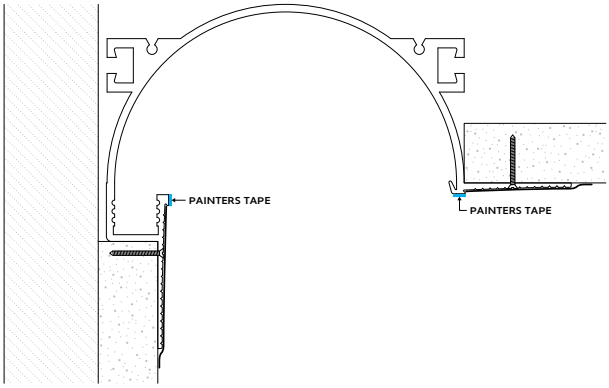


MUD-IN GUIDELINES

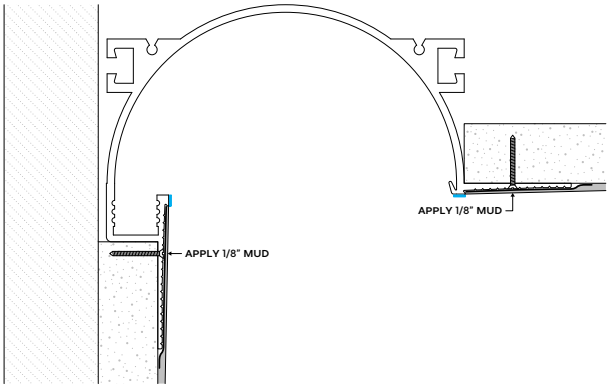
1 Apply drywall tape to edges of flange and drywall.
Note: Use ultra-thin drywall tape. Do not overlap drywall tape.



2 Use painters tape to tape off extrusion lens and trim. Ensure the trim area is fully covered with tape.



3 Apply 1/8" mud, completely covering flange and drywall tape.
Note: Do not use any pre-mixed mud compounds.



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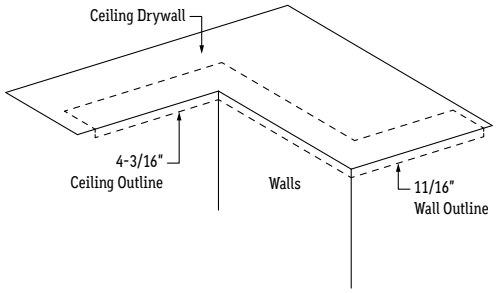
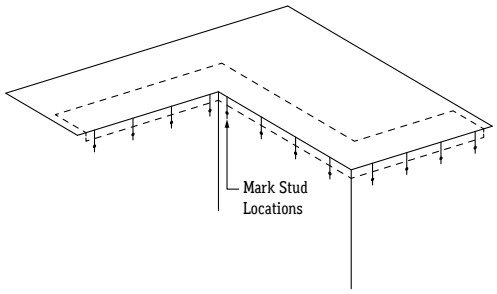
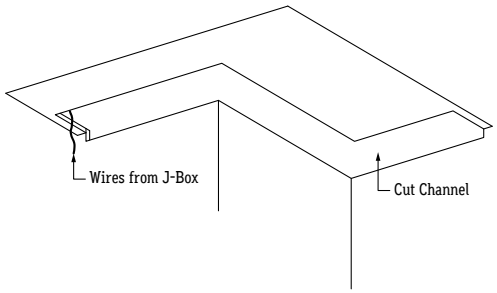
1 Measure area where fixtures will be installed. Use a laser level to create a 4-3/16" outline on ceiling and 11/16" outline on walls where fixtures will be installed.
Note: Must use minimum 5/8" drywall.

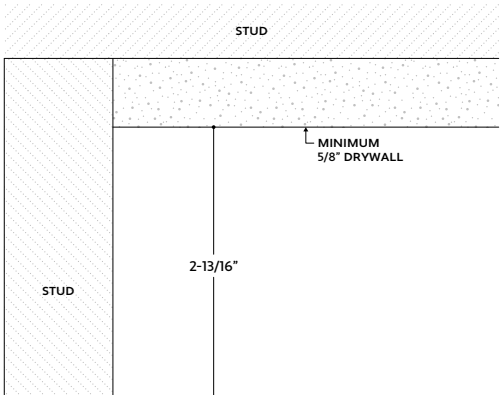


2 Determine location of wall studs using a stud finder. Mark location of studs on either side of the outline, then connect each stud mark with a line.
Note: Must use minimum 5/8" ceiling drywall.

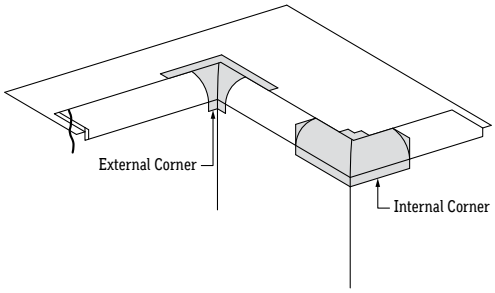


3 Cut a 4-3/16" channel along ceiling reference line. Cut a 11/16" channel along wall reference line. Do not damage studs during cutting. Pull power lead from wall after channel is cut.

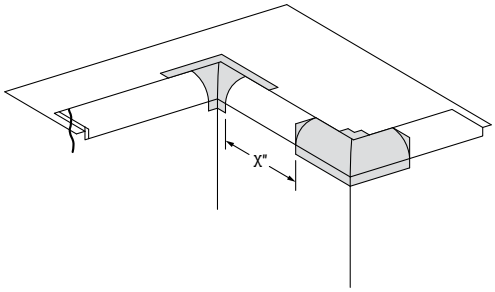




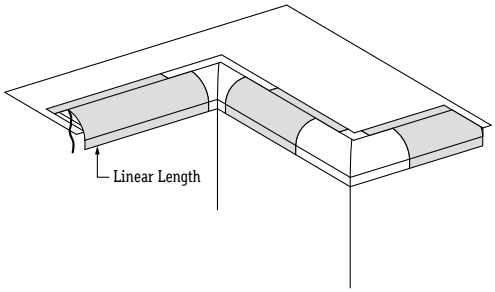
4 Mount corner segments to drywall.
Note: Refer to Mounting Guidelines to ensure correct installation.



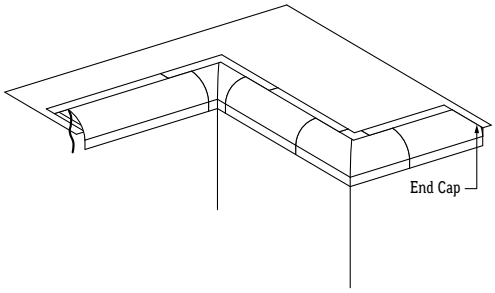
5 Measure exact distance between mitered corner extrusions and cut linear extrusions to exact size.



6 Mount linear extrusions to drywall.
Note: Refer to Mounting Guidelines to ensure correct installation.



7 Mount end caps that will not have a power lead connection.



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8 Install lightstrip into extrusion channel, starting at end with power lead. Allow any excess lightstrip to exit through end cap at terminating end.
Note: Refer to Application Guidelines and Miter Cut Guidelines to ensure correct installation.
Note: Entire lightstrip must be mounted on bottom surface of channel. Improper mounting of lightstrip will prevent lens from snapping in.

9 Feed power connector from lightstrip through end cap and make connection to power source from the inside of wall or ceiling. Push excess wire through end cap and into the wall, then mount end cap.

10 Install lens into extrusions, overlapping where two extrusions meet. Plan your cuts so that the lens will always overlap where two extrusions meet. Overlapping lenses helps keep extrusions aligned and prevents light leaks.

11 After lighting is assembled and tested, follow the steps from Mud-In Guidelines to apply mud and complete installation. After mud is completely dry, sanded, and painted, refer to **Reflective Film** to install reflective film.

12 Perform a continuity test before connecting fixture to power source.

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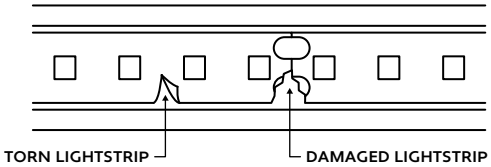
TROUBLESHOOTING TIPS

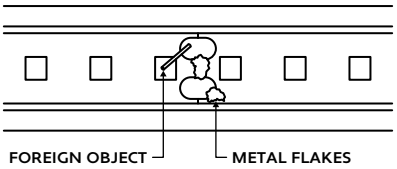
- Do not reset the breaker multiple times.
- If the unit is overloaded, the breaker will trip, shutting off the driver and lighting.
- If the breaker reset button has been held down by hand or any type of pressure, such as duct tape, or if the breaker has been reset multiple times without troubleshooting, the unit will:
  - Burn the driver bobbin.
  - Burn the thermal or magnetic breaker.
  - Burn the driver lead wires due to high amperage caused by overload.
  - Short circuit in line which will not allow the breaker to reset.
  - Damage the lighting.

1 Turn off power before beginning. Verify power is off by using a non-contact circuit tester (by others).

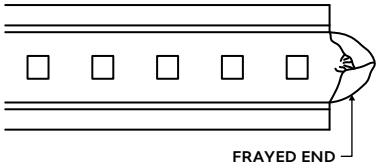
2 Check lightstrip for damage, such as cuts, punctures, twisting, or crushing. If there is excessive damage to the lightstrip, the lightstrip must be replaced.



3 Check the run for any particles that may cause a short. Check the end cap, power connector, and lightstrip for any metal flakes or shavings. Clear the run of any shavings or particles if present, then perform a continuity test to confirm the short has been eliminated.



4 Check lightstrip cuts to ensure they are clean. Frayed, split, or sloppily cut lightstrip can cause the positive and negative contacts to touch, causing a short.



5 Check connections in the line. Ensure all splice connections are secure and properly sealed with shrink tube and silicone for outdoor applications. Ensure that wiring is not bent past the permitted wiring bend radius (1.5”).

6 Check the run for any water inside end cap, power connector, and lightstrip. If water or condensation is has caused damage, the lightstrip must be replaced.

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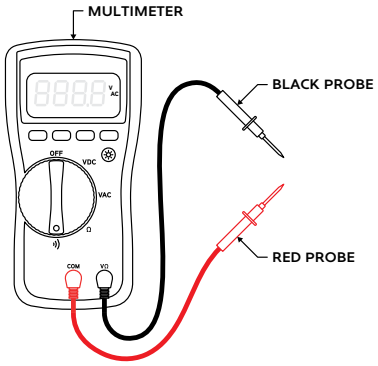
CONTINUITY TEST

A continuity test is performed to determine if electricity can pass through two points on an electrical circuit. This helps identify shorts or malfunctions in the line or luminaire. Use a multimeter or continuity tester to perform the steps below.

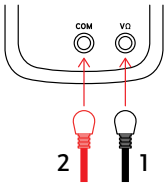
- Always perform a continuity test before connecting to power source.
- Malfunctions are not always as obvious as the lights not turning on.
- A short or malfunction in the line or luminaire will cause damage over time, irreparably damaging the lighting and voiding warranty.

EXAMPLE OF MULTIMETER (BY OTHERS)



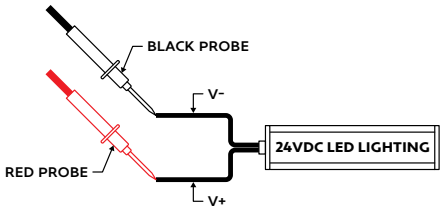
1 Turn off power before beginning. Verify power is off by using a non-contact circuit tester (by others). Touch the probe of the tester to the positive wire of the power source. The tester will light up if an electrical current is detected.

2 Setup your multimeter tester (by others). First, insert the black probe lead into the COM jack, then insert the red probe lead into the VΩ jack.

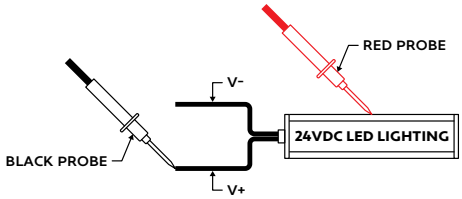


3 Verify multimeter is functional by touching probes together. The multimeter should beep, flash, or read 0Ω (ohms) of resistance.

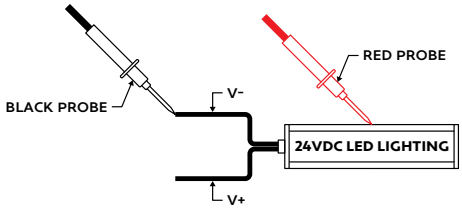
4 Touch the red probe to the positive (+) wire and the black probe to the negative (-) wire of the luminaire. If a conductive path is formed between the positive and negative wires, the multimeter will beep, flash, or read 0Ω (ohms) of resistance. Troubleshoot to identify the malfunction in the line. If there is no conductive path formed, the multimeter will not show any feedback.



5 Touch the red probe to the luminaire extrusion and the black probe to the positive (+) wire. If a conductive path is formed between the extrusion and the positive wire, the multimeter will beep, flash, or read 0Ω (ohms). Troubleshoot to identify the malfunction in the line. If there is no conductive path, the multimeter will not show any feedback.



6 Touch the red probe to the luminaire extrusion and the black probe to the negative (-) wire. If a conductive path is formed between the extrusion and the negative wire, the multimeter will beep, flash, or read 0Ω (ohms). Troubleshoot to identify the malfunction in the line. If there is no conductive path, the multimeter will not show any feedback.



7 Set multimeter to DC voltage and test power source. Confirm the correct voltage before connecting luminaire to power source. If the voltage reading is more than 1 volt greater than the marked output voltage, there is a problem with the power source or driver.

8 Connect luminaire to power source via power connector. If LEDs do not turn on, flip the polarity (+/-) or power source connection to power connector.

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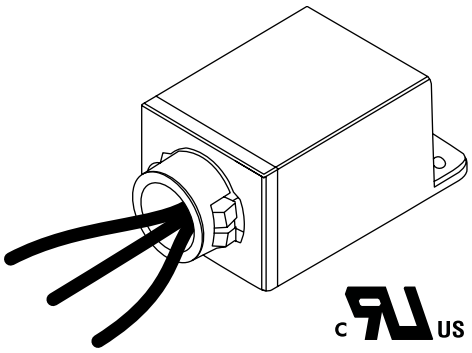
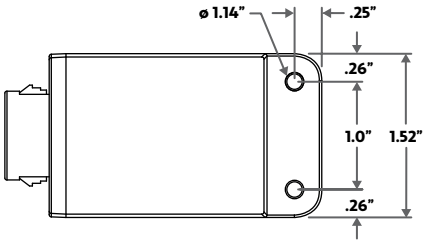
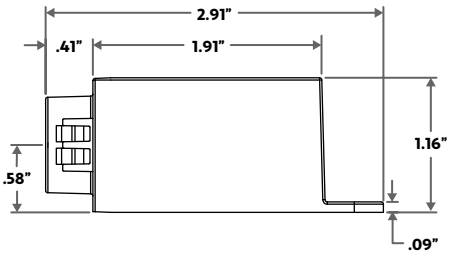
A8 Series | LED Tape
ZYPO Flush Arc
(A8-ZYPO-FAR)

Surge Protector



CASE DIMENSIONS





SURGE PROTECTOR SPECIFICATIONS

Model	Input Voltage	Surge Protection Level	Mounting	Enclosure Material	Input Needs	Input Frequency
ALS-SP	120V - 277V	0kV, 10kA, ANSI C62.41 Category C	SnapLOCK / Footed	Polycarbonate	6", 18AWG stranded, 105°C stripped, 3/8" tinned	60Hz

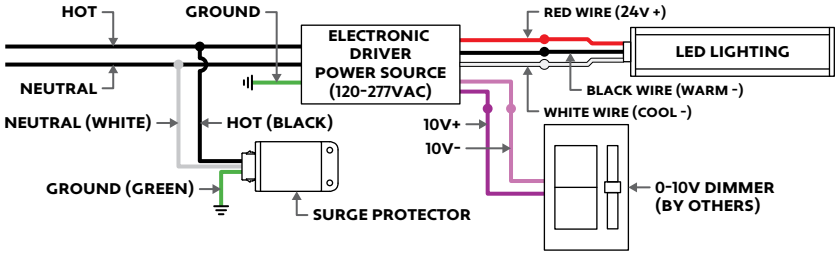
PRODUCT FEATURES

The Surge Series are 3-leaded devices that protect Line-Ground, Line-Neutral, and Neutral-Ground in accordance with IEEE / ANSI C62.41.2 guidelines. Protects against surges according to IE EE C62.41.2 C High (10kA and 10kV). Surge current rating = 10,000 Amps using industry standard 8/20 Sec wave. Surge Location Rated Category C3. UL Recognized Component in the United States and Canada (UL1449). Type 4 Surge Protection Device. High temperature, flame retardant plastic enclosure, 85°C maximum surface temperature rating. Thermally Protected Transient Over-voltage Circuit.

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

The Surge series of products are designed to be used in conjunction with LED Drivers and fixtures to provide an additional level of protection against powerline disturbances in industrial, commercial and residential applications where surge protection to IEEE C62.41.2 is required.

0-10V WIRING DIMMING DIAGRAM



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