

corridorFUNCTION

Activation: To activate the corridorFUNCTION a voltage of 230V simply has to be applied for five minutes at D1, D2. The unit will then switch automatically to the corridorFUNCTION.

Deactivation: If the corridorFUNCTION is wrongly activated in a switchDIM system (for example a switch is used instead of pushbutton), there is the option of installing a pushbutton and deactivating the corridorFUNCTION mode by five short pushes of the button within three seconds.

The corridorFUNCTION V2 offers the added benefit of a second and third preprogrammed profile.

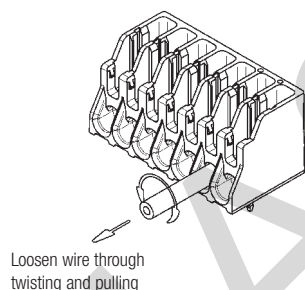
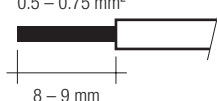
With the usage of the corridorFUNCTION plugs to activate the different profiles, the corridorFUNCTION will be activated automatically. Application and functionality of profiles see user manual corridorFUNCTION.

Installation instructions

Wiring type and cross section

The wiring can be solid cable with a cross section of 0.5 to 0.75 mm² for push terminal and 0.5 mm² for IDC terminal. For the push-wire connection you have to strip the insulation (8–9 mm).

wire preparation:
0.5 – 0.75 mm²



Intelligent Temperature Guard

The intelligent temperature guard protects the PCA T5 ECO Ip x:tec from temporary thermal overheating by reducing the output power or switching off in case of operation above the thermal limits of the luminaire or ballast. Depending on the luminaire design, the ITG operates at about 5 to 10 °C above T_c temperature.

Intelligent Voltage Guard

Intelligent Voltage Guard is the name of the new electronic monitor from Tridonic. This innovative feature of the PCA family of control gear from Tridonic immediately shows if the mains voltage rises above certain thresholds. Measures can then be taken quickly to prevent damage to the control gear.

- If the mains voltage rises above approx. 305 V (voltage depends on the ballast type), the lamp starts flashing on and off.
- This signal "demands" disconnection of the power supply to the lighting system.
- The active-current-control of these control gears is protected against failure caused by the high mains currents generated as a result of mains undervoltage. The switch off level depends on lamp wattage and is typically < 140 V.

Operating voltage

Type	Wattage	U _{out}
PCA 3x14/24 T5 ECO Ip x:tec	3x14 W	430 V
PCA 3x14/24 T5 ECO Ip x:tec	3x24 W	430 V
PCA 4x14/24 T5 ECO Ip x:tec	4x14 W	430 V
PCA 4x14/24 T5 ECO Ip x:tec	4x24 W	430 V

Wiring advice

The lead length is dependent on the capacitance of the cable.

Ballast Type	Terminal	Maximum capacitance allowed				
		Cold	Middle	Hot		
PCA 3x14/24 T5 ECO Ip x:tec	7, 8	9, 10, 14, 15, 16, 17	12, 13	100 pF	50 pF	100 pF
			12, 13, 18, 19	200 pF	50 pF	100 pF
PCA 4x14/24 T5 ECO Ip x:tec	14, 15, 16, 17	7, 8, 9, 10	12, 13, 18, 19	200 pF	50 pF	100 pF

With standard solid wire 0.5/0.75 mm² the capacitance of the lead is 30–80 pF/m.

This value is influenced by the way the wiring is made.

Lamp connection should be made with symmetrical wiring.

3-lamp devices: Hot and cold leads should be separated as much as possible.

4-lamp devices: Middle and hot leads should be separated as much as possible.

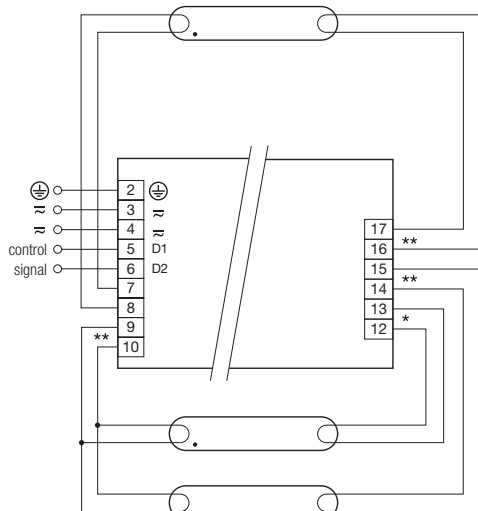
Hot leads (9, 10, 15, 16) and cold leads (11, 12, 13, 14) should be separated as much as possible.

When using two or more dimmable ballasts in one luminaire with separate dimming controls, the lamp leads must be kept separate.

Distance to plate: 5–10 mm

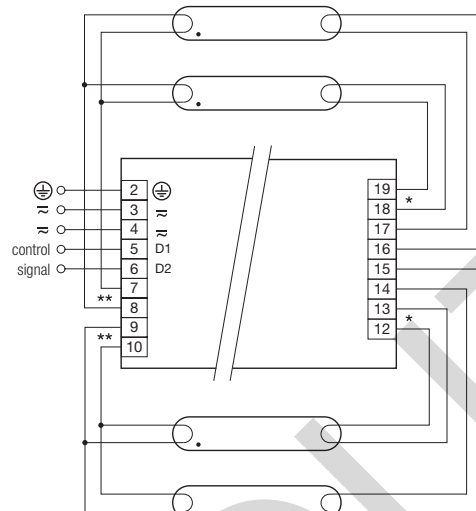
(ideal distance for optimal symmetrical light)

To avoid the damage of the control gear, the wiring must be protected against short circuits to earth (sharp edged metal parts, metal cable clips, louver, etc.).



* leads 12, 13: keep wires short, max. 1.0 m
** leads 9, 10, 14, 15, 16, 17: keep wires short, max. 0.5 m
leads 7, 8: max. 2.0 m

PCA T5 ECO one4all Ip xitec 3x14/24 W



* leads 12, 13, 18, 19: keep wires short, max. 1.0 m
** leads 7, 8, 9, 10: keep wires short, max. 0.5 m
leads 14, 15, 16, 17: max. 2.0 m

PCA T5 ECO one4all Ip xitec 4x14/24 W

Dimmable ballasts from Tridonic have to be earthed.

RFI

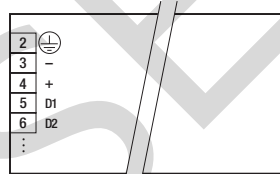
- Connection to the lamps of the hot leads must be kept as short as possible
- Mains leads should be kept apart from lamp leads (ideally 5–10 cm distance)
- Do not run mains leads adjacent to the electronic ballast
- Twist the lamp leads
- Keep the distance of lamp leads from the metal work as large as possible
- Mains wiring to be twisted when through wiring
- Keep the mains leads inside the luminaire as short as possible

General advise:

Electronic ballasts are virtually noise free. Magnetic fields generated during the ignition cycle can cause some background noise but only for a few milliseconds.

Operation on DC voltage

Our ballasts are construed to operate DC voltage and pulsed DC voltage. To operate ballasts with pulsed DC voltage the polarity is absolute mandatory.



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 1 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 MΩ.

As an alternative, IEC 60598-1 Annex Q describes a test of the electrical strength with 1500 V_{AC} (or 1.414 x 1500 V_{DC}). To avoid damage to the electronic devices this test must not be conducted.

Additional information

Additional technical information at www.tridonic.com → Technical Data

Guarantee conditions at www.tridonic.com → Services

Life-time declarations are informative and represent no warranty claim.

No warranty if device was opened.