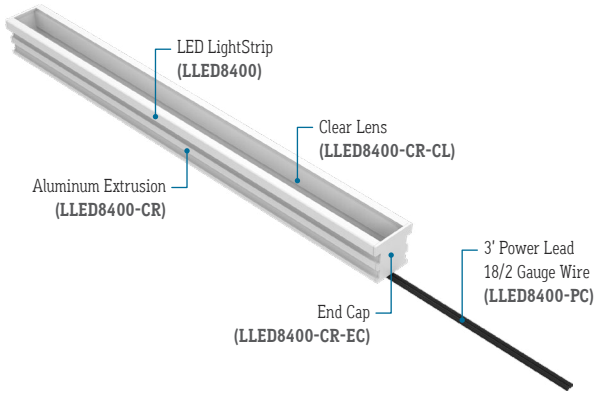
CALI CALIFORNIA ACCENT LIGHTING INC

LLED8400-CR | INSTALLATION

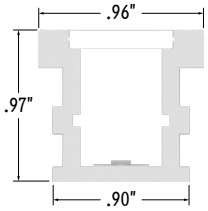
Overview



READ ENTIRE GUIDE BEFORE STARTING INSTALLATION

IMPORTANT NOTICE: VERIFY CORRECT LUMINAIRE WAS RECEIVED WITH CORRECT COLOR TEMPERATURE, VOLTAGE, AND WATTAGE BEFORE CUTTING OR INSTALLING. CALI WILL NOT BE RESPONSIBLE IF INCORRECT LUMINAIRE IS INSTALLED.

END VIEW



Clear Lens **(CL)**
50% Semi-Frosted Lens **(SF)**
100% Frosted Lens **(F)**

FEATURES	
APPLICATIONS	Accent, Decorative, Surface, Recessed, Walkover Lighting
LAMP TYPE	LEDs
CRI	> 85
LENS	Clear, 50% Semi-Frosted, or 100% Frosted
VIEWING ANGLE	120°
MOUNTING	Mounting Channel
WEIGHT	0.444 lbs per foot
CONSTRUCTION	Aluminum Extrusion
LENGTH	Built to Order
LISTING	Wet (IP67) Location UL2108, CSA C22.2 #9 UL8750, CSA250
INSTALLATION	Link to Installation Instructions
ELECTRICAL	
DIMMING	0-10V
MAXIMUM RUN (Based on 5 Amps)	27' (4.3W)
MAXIMUM RUN (Based on 4 Amps for Class II)	22' (4.3W)
VOLTAGE	24VDC
DRIVER	Remote (Sold Separately)
TEMPERATURE RATINGS	**Operating / Startup:** -20° to 48°C (-4° to 120°F)
	Storage: -40° to 76°C (-40° to 170°F)

PRODUCT INFORMATION

- For accent, cove, edge, recessed, under cabinet 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 33" long and exit on one end

ELECTRICAL

- LipLEDs products require a 24 Volt DC remote electronic transFORMER (TRA-E)
- To calculate transformer 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 transFORMER from catalog.
  Example: TRA60-E
- Determine maximum distance using Maximum Wire Length Table on transformer page.
  Example: 43 watts is between 40W and 60W. Using #14 wire, maximum distance is 37' from transFORMER to first LED

INSTALLATION RECOMMENDATIONS

- LipLEDs LED tape must be mechanically attached directly to mounting surface using mounting clips or channels.
- Conduit raceway should be sleeved at one end for low voltage wires going to transFORMER.

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
- Chalk Line

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Product Care & Maintenance

WARNING

When using lipLEDs for any application, basic safety precautions should always be followed to reduce the risk of fire, electric shock, and personal injury.
LipLEDs must be installed in accordance with the NEC or CEC as applicable.
CALI 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 lipLEDs if damaged, such as broken boards, loose connections, or frayed wire insulation. Inspect before installing.
- Do not install lipLEDs in hazardous locations.
- Do not cover lipLEDs 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 lipLEDs in the field.
- Do not overlap lipLEDs luminaires in any way.
- Only use lipLEDs with specified rated voltages. Do not exceed the specified voltage for any lipLEDs luminaire.
- Do not use lipLEDs extrusion as a raceway for additional wire. Non-factory feed through wires inside lipLEDs will void warranty.
- Ground Fault Circuit Interrupter (GFCI) protections should be provided on circuits or outlets when lipLEDs is used for outdoor applications.
- Surge protector must be set up for electrical power system to avoid damaging lipLEDs lighting system.
- Do not connect wires together, follow provided wiring diagrams.
- Do not cut wire while energized.
- Do not connect lipLEDs lightstrip to power source while spooled or coiled. **(Fig. 2)**
- Do not exceed maximum run lengths.
- Do not mount lipLEDs 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. 3)**
- Do not penetrate lipLEDs lightstrip with any foreign object. **(Fig. 4)**
- Do not mount lipLEDs 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 lipLEDs into a space that is too small.
- Do not force lipLEDs with cord grip into soffit.
- Do not install lipLEDs at an angle within a cove. Only install fixtures straight within a cove.
- Do not bend extrusion around radius.
- Do not submerge dry or wet location lipLEDs in any liquid.
- Do not install wet location in outdoor coves without proper drainage. **(Fig. 5)**
- Do not install lipLEDs 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. 6)**
- Do nut use a lighter or open flame to heat shrink tube. **(Fig. 7)**
- Do not cut, puncture, or penetrate lipLEDs aluminum housing, end caps, or lens covers.
- Do not drop, bang, or rest weight upon lipLEDs.
- Do not apply excessive pressure to any part of lipLEDs lightstrip or LEDs. **(Fig. 8)**
- Do not bend lipLEDs 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. 9)**
- Do not install lipLEDs lightstrip in a zig zag fashion. **(Fig. 10)**
- Do not fold, crease, or twist lipLEDs lightstrip. **(Fig. 11)**
- Do not bend lightstrip along a horizontal plane. **(Fig. 12)**
- Do not overlap lipLEDs at any location. **(Fig. 13)**
- Do not cross or overlap extrusions and twist lightstrip to overlap. **(Fig. 14)**
- Do not install lipLEDs in places where the power cord is subject to continuous flexing.
- Do not twist continuous connector or power cord.
- Do not hold, carry, or suspend lipLEDs by the power cord.
- Do not install lipLEDs on ceilings without mounting clips. **(Fig. 15)**

FIGURES

Fig. 1

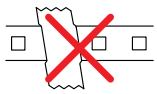


Fig. 2

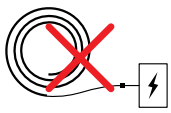


Fig. 3

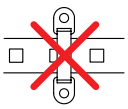


Fig. 4

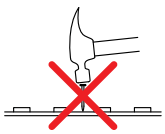


Fig. 5

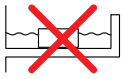


Fig. 6

Fig. 7

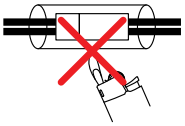


Fig. 8

Fig. 9

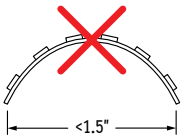


Fig. 10

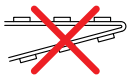


Fig. 11

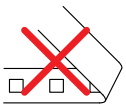


Fig. 12

Fig. 13

Fig. 14

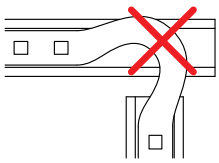
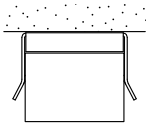


Fig. 15



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 degrees 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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Dimming Protocol & Wiring Diagrams (0-10V)

0-10V (10V) DIMMING PROTOCOL

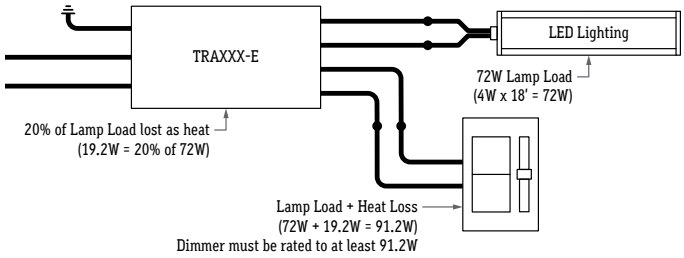
Available in 120 or 277 volts with either a dimmable integral or remote driver. The remote driver is available with 0-10V dimming capabilities. Consult factory for other dimming protocols available. The following applies to 0-10V dimming interfaces.
A 0-10V fluorescent dimmer will not dim the LEDs.

Technical Requirements For Control Equipment (0-10V Dimming)

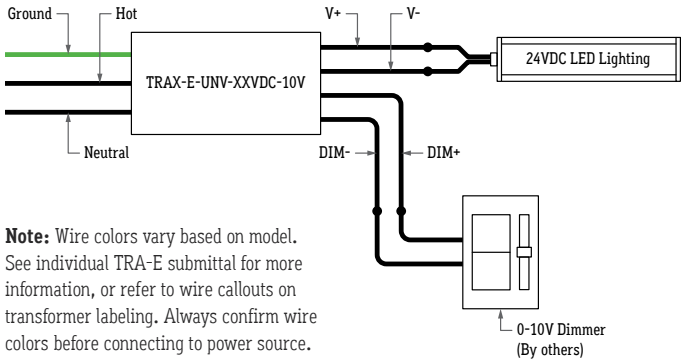
- The light output of the LEDs operated by the controllable LED driver is controlled by DC voltage applied to the control input leads (gray and violet). The actual response curve of LED driver current versus control voltage.
- The control device must be capable of accepting or sinking the DC current 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 DIMMER RATINGS

The stated VA (volt-ampere) rating is the rated capacity of the dimmer which includes the electronic transformer heat losses and the lamp load. A transformer dissipates less than 20% of the connected load as heat. The lamp load plus the transformer loss determine the dimmer capacity required. See the example below.



0-10V WIRING DIAGRAM



Note: Wire colors vary based on model. See individual TRA-E submittal for more information, or refer to wire callouts on transformer labeling. Always confirm wire colors before connecting to power source.

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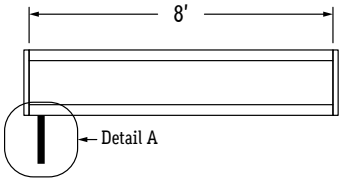
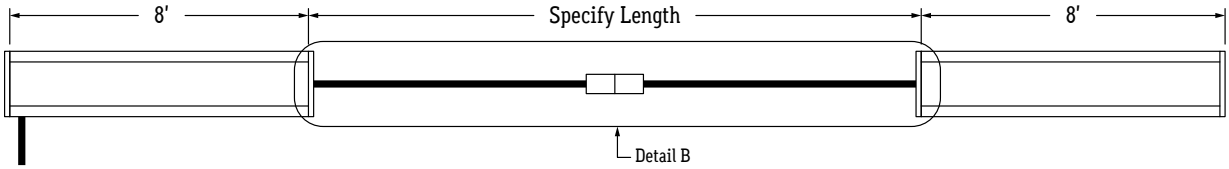
Design Guidelines

INDIVIDUAL FIXTURE (Up to 8')

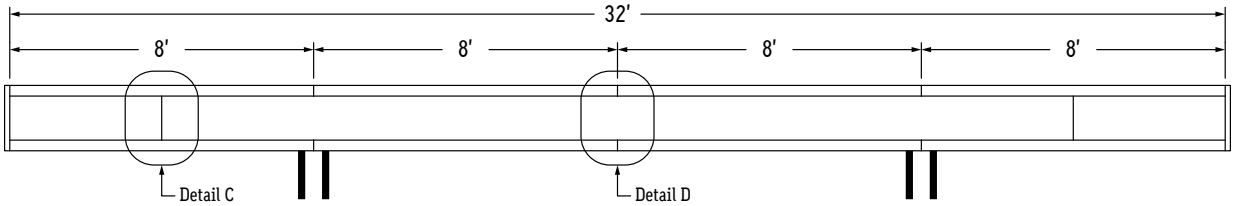


Note: Product appearance may differ from examples shown.

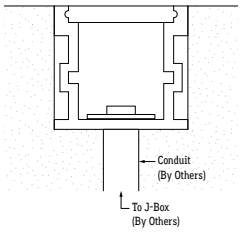
RUNS WITH SPLICE CONNECTION



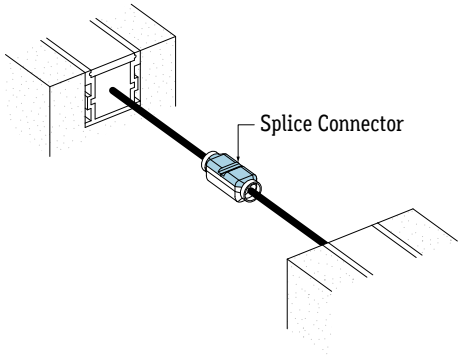
CONTINUOUS RUN (Wet Location)



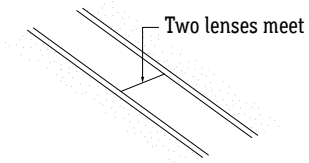
DETAILS



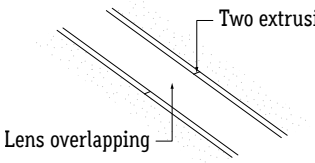
Detail A
Conduit feed
(Wet Location)



Detail B
Field Splice Connection
(Wet Location)



Detail C
Seam where two lenses meet
(Wet Location)



Detail D
Seam where two extrusions meet
(Wet Location)

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Application Guidelines

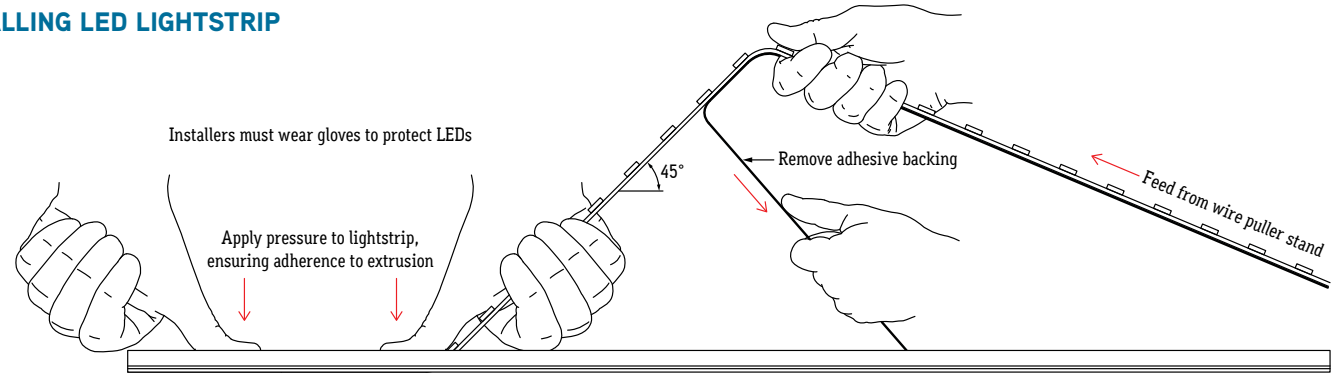
APPLICATION GUIDELINES

- 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 when installing.
- 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), lightstrip is shipped to the closest measurement ordered. The lightstrip must be centered inside the extrusion.

INSTALLING LED LIGHTSTRIP



One person applies pressure to lightstrip, securing it to extrusion

Another person unreels lightstrip from spool, holding at a 45° angle.

CUTTING AND INSTALLING LENS

1. Lens will ship cut to exact run lengths or rolls up to 100' in length. Follow the steps below if cutting the lens is applicable to your installation.

2. Plan your cuts so that the lens will always overlap where two extrusions meet. Overlapping lenses helps keep extrusions aligned and prevents light leaks.
Note: Refer to Design Guidelines for details.

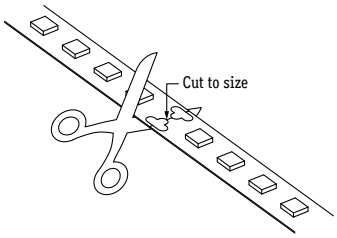
3. Measure extrusion where lens will be installed. Lay lens and mark length with a pencil. Wrap painter's tape around the lens where the pencil marking is located, then remeasure and mark with pencil over painter's tape.

4. Cut lens with miter saw, cutting through lens and painter's tape. The cutting motion must be slow and smooth. Remove all tape from lenses after cutting.

5. Install lenses to extrusions. Start at one end and work your way down the extrusion, ensuring lens is secured in place. If lens does not snap in easily, insert half of the lens to one side of the extrusion first, then snap in the other half to the other side. A plastic or rubber mallet may also be used to apply force.

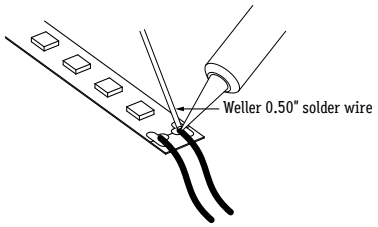
SOLDERING GUIDE

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 a stronger solder connection.



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. Solder lead wires to solder pads on the end of lightstrip. Solder the positive wire (Red) to the pad marked "+24VDC". Solder the neutral wire (White) to the pad marked "W-WW-".
Note: Solder iron to not 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.



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

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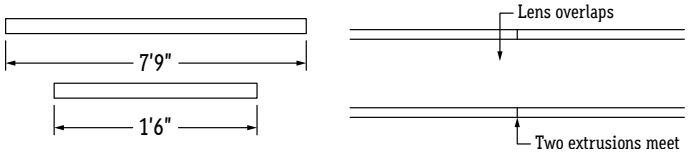
Miter Cut Guide

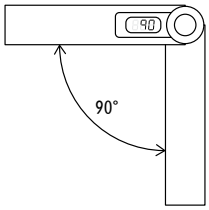
EXAMPLE: 90° MITER

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

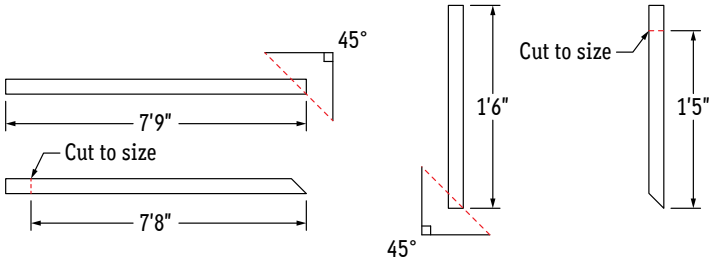
1. Measure area where mitered fixture will be installed. Cut extrusion and lens to size +1".
Example: 7'8" extrusion to meet 1'5" extrusion. Cut extrusions to 7'9" and 1'6"
Note: Plan your cuts so that lens will always overlap where two extrusions meet
Overlapping lenses helps keep extrusions in line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



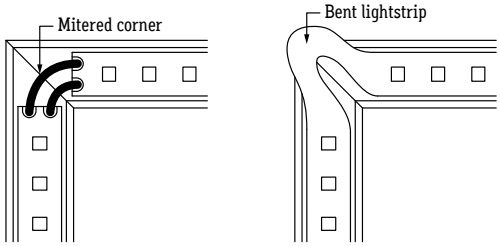
2. Measure angle where fixture will be mitered. Use an angle finder to determine exact angle.
Example: 90° Angle



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.

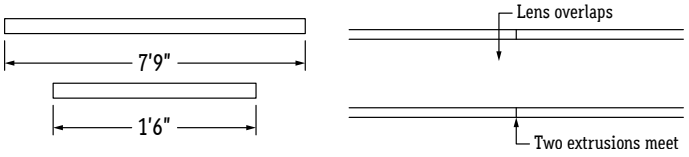


CORRECT
Solder 1" wires

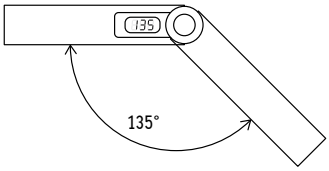
INCORRECT
Do not bend lightstrip around corners

EXAMPLE: 135° MITER

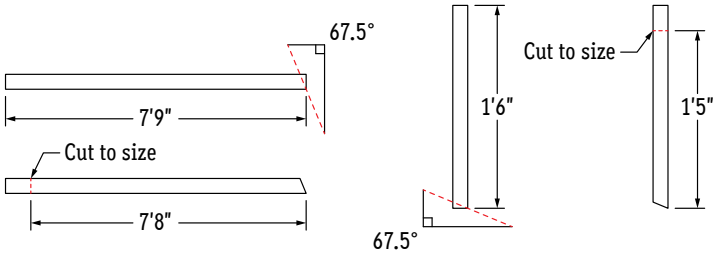
1. Measure area where mitered fixture will be installed. Cut extrusion and lens to size +1".
Example: 7'8" extrusion to meet 1'5" extrusion. Cut extrusions to 7'9" and 1'6"
Note: Plan your cuts so that lens will always overlap where two extrusions meet
Overlapping lenses helps keep extrusions in line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



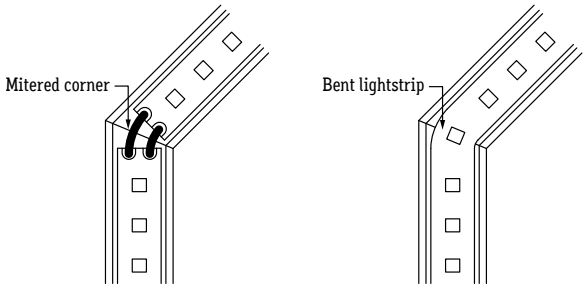
2. Measure angle where fixture will be mitered. Use an angle finder to determine exact angle.
Example: 135° Angle



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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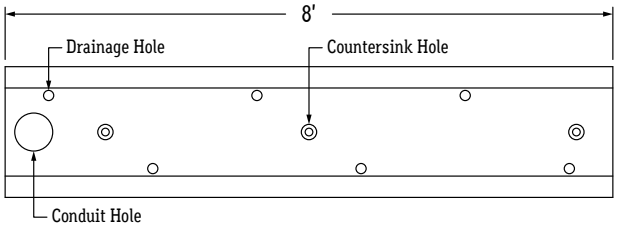
Mounting Fixture (Wet Location) 1 of 2

1. Prepare extrusions for mounting.

a. Drill countersink holes along center of extrusion channel.
Note: Drill at least 3 holes per 8'. Use 2 holes minimum for fixtures under 8'.

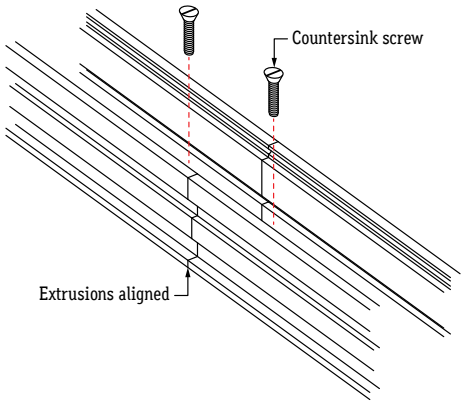
b. Drill drainage holes along edges of extrusion channel.
Note: Drill at least 6 holes per 8'.

c. Drill through bottom of extrusion where conduit (by others) will meet extrusion.
Note: Conduit size and location to be determined by installer.

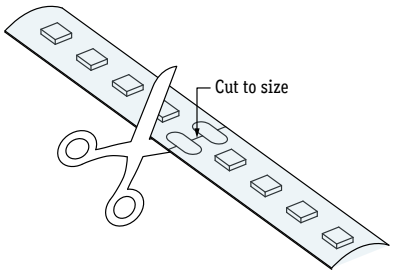


2. Measure area where fixtures will be installed. Use a chalk line to ensure a straight installation.

3. Lay extrusions along chalk line and mount to surface using countersink screws. Butt extrusions together, leaving no gaps where two extrusions meet.
Note: Countersink screw heads must be flush with surface.

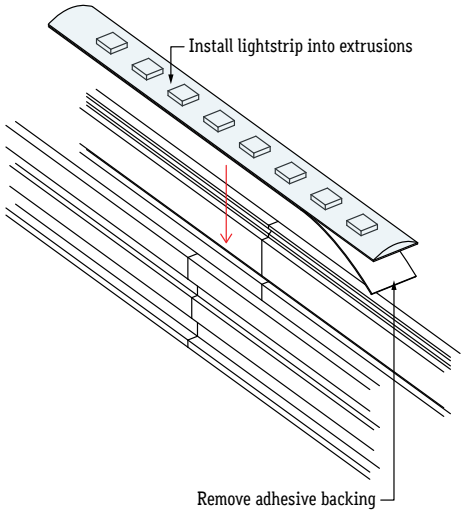


4. Cut lightstrip to size and solder any lead wires or continuous connectors. Follow the steps from Application Guidelines on page 5 to cut, solder, and seal.
Note: Always seal dead ends with clear, outdoor rated silicone.

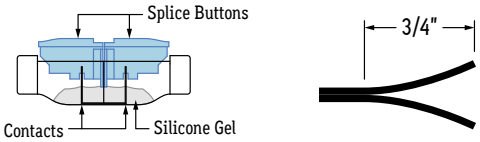


5. Route lead wires through conduit hole and make wiring connections in J-Box (by others).
Note: Conduit must have drip loop installed (by others).

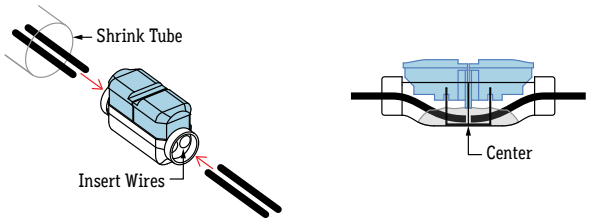
6. Install lightstrip into channel. Ensure length of lightstrip in centered inside length of run. Route power leads through conduit and make wiring connections inside j-box (by others).



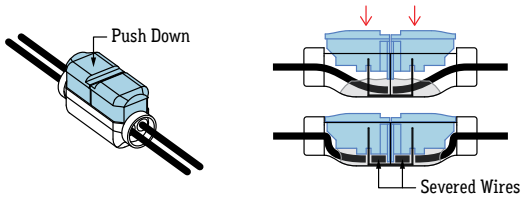
7. If applicable, make connections between fixtures using wet location connectors. Slide shrink tube over wires and connector. Part wires 3/4" for insertion into the connector.



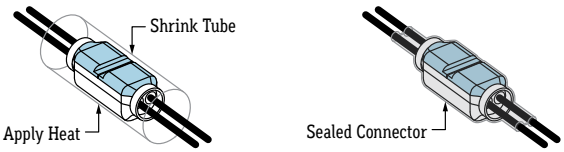
a. Push wires into connector until they stop at the center point. Repeat process for other side.
Note: Positive wire has ridges on the jacket. Neutral wire has a smooth jacket.



b. Use pliers to push splice buttons down until they sever the wire and snap into place.



c. Slide shrink tube over connector and apply heat. The shrink tube will shrink down around the connector. Apply silicone around the ends to create a stronger seal.



8. Perform continuity test steps on page 9 before connecting fixture to power source.

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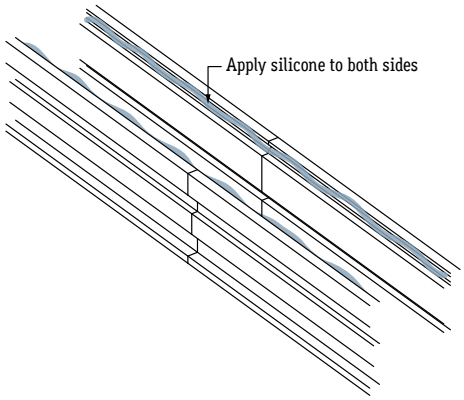
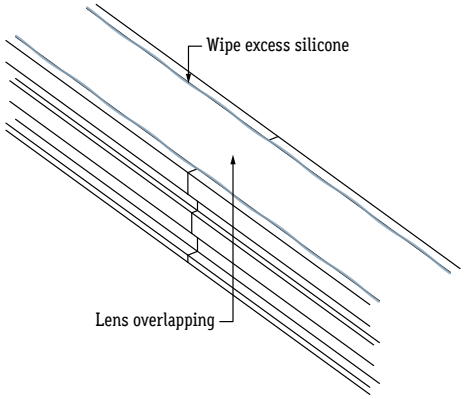
Mounting Fixture (Wet Location) 2 of 2

9. After lighting is tested and confirmed to be working, apply silicone to extrusion edges where lens will be installed.



10. Install lens to extrusion, on top of silicone. Wipe any excess silicone that seeps out.
Note: Always overlap lenses where two extrusions meet.
Refer to design guidelines on page 4 for details.



11. Prepare fixtures for burial by masking off top of fixtures, then pour concrete. Allow concrete to dry completely before removing masking.

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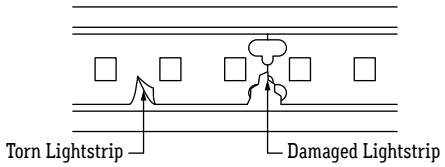
Troubleshooting & Continuity Test

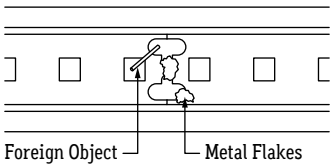
TROUBLESHOOTING TIPS

- Do not reset the breaker multiple times
- If the unit is overloaded, the breaker will trip, shutting off the transformer and lights
- 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 transformer bobbin
  - Burn the thermal or magnetic breaker
  - Burn the primary or secondary wires due to high amperage caused by overload
  - Short circuit in line which will not allow the breaker to reset
  - Damage the lighting

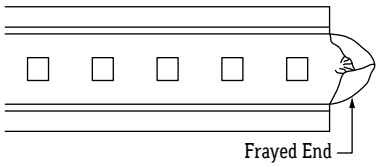
1. Turn off power before beginning. Check for any twisting or damage to the circuit in the LED lightstrip. If there is excessive damage and the circuit is broken, the lightstrip must be replaced.



2. Check for metal particles or other foreign objects causing the short.



3. Check to make sure cuts in the lightstrip are clean and not frayed, causing positive and negative copper pads to touch.



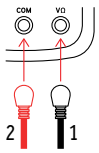
CONTINUITY TEST

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 fixture. Use a multimeter or continuity tester to perform the steps below.

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

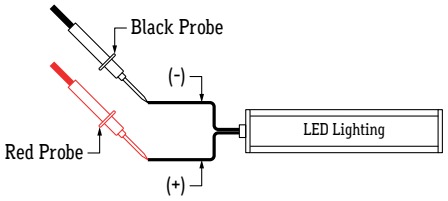
1. Turn power off before beginning. Verify power is turned off by using a non-contact circuit tester. Touch the probe of the tester to positive wire of the power source. The tester will light up if an electrical current is detected.

2. Setup your tester. First insert the black probe lead into the COM jack, then insert the red probe lead into the VΩ jack.

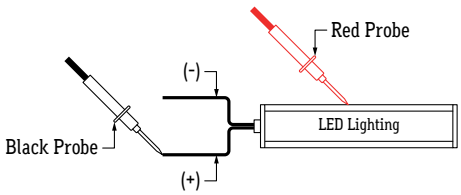


3. Verify that your tester is functional by touching probes together. The tester should light up, beep, or read 0Ω (ohms) of resistance.

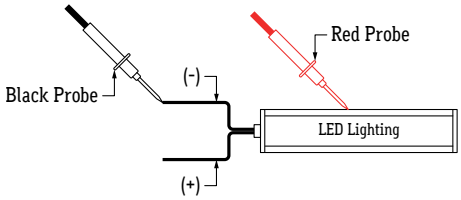
4. Touch the red probe to the positive (+) wire and the black probe to the negative (-) wire. If a conductive path is formed between the positive and negative wires, the multimeter will beep, flash, or read 0Ω (ohms). Troubleshoot to identify the malfunction in the line. If there is no conductive path,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



5. Touch the red probe to the fixture 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 fixture 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 voltmeter to DC voltage and test power source. Confirm the correct voltage before connecting lighting to power source. If voltage reading is more than 1 volt higher than the marked output voltage, there is a problem with the power source or driver.

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

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Electronic Transformer Remote Driver (TRA-E)

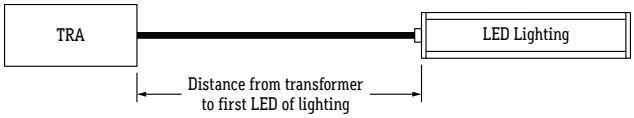
MAXIMUM RUN BASED ON 80% LOAD OF ELECTRONIC TRANSFORMER (TRA-E) MAXIMUM WATTAGE

TRANSFORMER 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
16	12.8W	8.5'	6.4'	5.1'	4.2'	3.5'	3.2'	2.8'	2.5'	2.3'	2.1'	1.9'
25	20W	13.3'	10'	8'	6.6'	5.5'	5'	4.4'	4'	3.6'	3.3'	3.1'
40	32W	21.3'	16'	12.8'	10.6'	8.8'	8'	7.1'	6.4'	5.8'	5.3'	4.9'
60	48W	32'	24'	19.2'	16'	13.3'	12'	10.6'	9.6'	8.7'	8'	7.3'
80	64W	42.6'	32'	25.6'	21.3'	17.7'	16'	14.2'	12.8'	11.6'	10.6'	9.8'
90	72W	48'	36'	28.8'	24'	20'	18'	16'	14.4'	13.1'	12'	11.1'
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'
120	96W	64'	48'	38.4'	32'	26.6'	24'	21.3'	19.2'	17.4'	16'	14.7'
150	120W	80'	60'	48'	40'	33.3'	30'	26.6'	24'	21.8'	20'	18.4'
185	148W	98.6'	74'	59.2'	49.3'	41.1'	37'	32.8'	29.6'	26.9'	24.6'	22.7'
240	192W	128'	96'	76.8'	64'	53.3'	48'	42.6'	38.4'	34.9'	32'	29.5'
320	256W	170.6'	128'	102.4'	85.3'	85.3'	64'	56.8'	51.2'	46.5'	42.6'	39.3'

PREVENTING VOLTAGE DROP

The maximum wire length to prevent voltage drop refers to the wire that is used between the transformer and 1st LED of the lighting fixture. If the gauge wire is too small, the fixture will not receive correct voltage.

Example: LED luminaire requires 24VDC to operate effectively. If the wire gauge is too small to carry the 24VDC current from the transformer, the voltage can shrink to 16VDC, which is insufficient to power the lighting.



WATTS (VA) PER CIRCUIT (Maximum wire length to prevent voltage drop)

WIRE SIZE	VOLTAGE	16 VA	25 VA	40 VA	60 VA	80 VA	90 VA	96 VA	120 VA	150 VA	185 VA	240 VA	320 VA
14GA	12V	46'	42'	37'	32'	28'	25'	23'	21'	18'	16'	11'	4'
14GA	24V	93'	84'	75'	66'	56'	51'	47'	42'	37'	33'	23'	9'
12GA	12V	74'	66'	59'	52'	44'	40'	37'	33'	29'	26'	18'	7'
12GA	24V	147'	132'	118'	103'	89'	81'	74'	67'	59'	52'	37'	15'
10GA	12V	117'	106'	94'	82'	71'	65'	59'	53'	47'	41'	30'	12'
10GA	24V	235'	211'	188'	165'	141'	129'	118'	106'	94'	83'	59'	24'
8GA	12V	186'	168'	149'	130'	112'	102'	93'	84'	74'	65'	46'	18'
8GA	24V	374'	336'	299'	262'	224'	205'	187'	168'	149'	131'	93'	37'

TRANSFORMER CARE

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

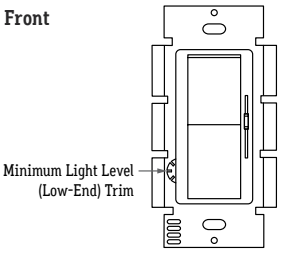
MOUNTING INSIDE AN ENCLOSURE

- 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 cordgrips when applicable

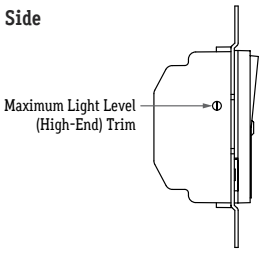
DIMMER TRIM VALUES

- Set dimmer trim value as needed to prevent flickering and irregular dimming
- **Note:** Review dimmer specs for trim value adjustment

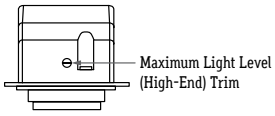
Front



Side



Bottom



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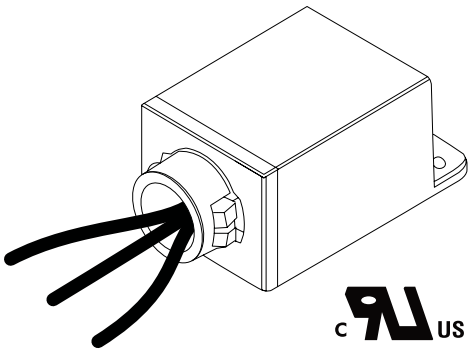
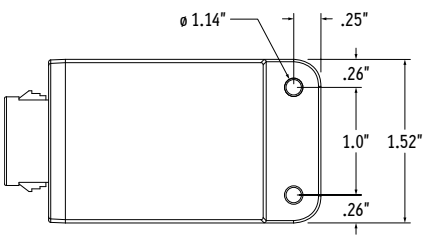
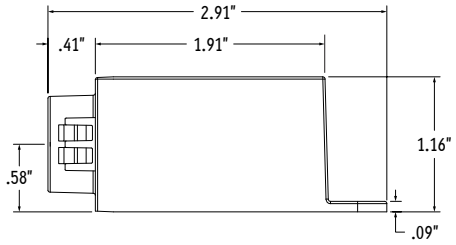
LLED8400-CR | INSTALLATION

Surge Protector



CASE DIMENSIONS





SURGE PROTECTOR SPECIFICATIONS

MODEL	INPUT VOLTAGE	SURGE PROTECTION LEVEL	MOUNTING	ENCLOSURE MATERIAL	INPUT LEADS	INPUT FREQUENCY
ALS-SP	120V - 277V	10kV, 10kA, ANSI C62.41 Category C	SnapLOCK / Footed	Polycarbonate	6", 18AWG stranded, 105°C stripped, 3/8" tinned	60Hz

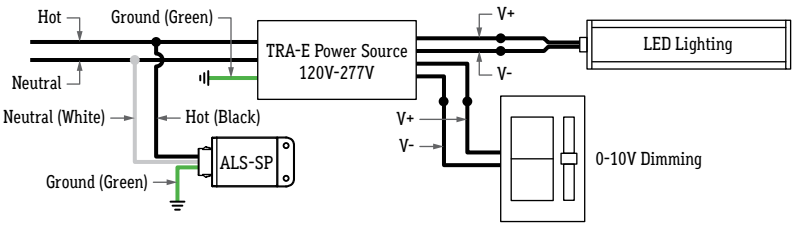
PRODUCT FEATURES

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 µSec 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 DIAGRAM (10V Dimming)



Note: Wire colors vary based on model. See individual TRA-E submittal for more information, or refer to wire callouts on transformer labeling. Always confirm wire colors before connecting to power source.

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