

GENERAL POINTS

Electronic transformers produce negligible output unless connected to a load of the appropriate rating. To measure the voltage output use a true rms AC voltmeter with a band width upward of 30MHz.

The secondary voltage of a transformer changes with load. A transformer must always be loaded to its nominal rating to produce the correct secondary voltage.

The supply and low voltage wiring from the electronic transformer must not cross or be routed on the same path as there exists a possibility that a high frequency signal will be superimposed on the 230/240V supply. Data cable should also not be crossed over.

The durability of any electronic transformer is highly dependent on it being installed in a well ventilated area.

When connecting more than one lamp to a transformer the lead lengths should be the same.

A low voltage transformer may produce a buzzing noise if dimmed below its minimum tolerance.

Note: Information in this guide is of a general nature and would apply in the majority of cases but may not necessarily apply to all products and/or applications.



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**LOW VOLTAGE
TRANSFORMER
USAGE GUIDE**





There are several factors that are important in the correct installation, operation and performance of low voltage transformers.

ELECTRICAL TESTING

The most common cause of transformer failure is the incorrect meter testing of electronic circuitry.

AS/NZS3017:2001 TEST PROCEDURES MUST BE FOLLOWED - Failure to do so may result in immediate failure of the transformer.

BALLAST CIRCUITS

Any component that has a ballast associated with it e.g. a fluorescent or metal halide fitting, will cause EM feedback through the line, which in turn will lead to premature component failure in the transformer.

DO NOT FIT AN ELECTRONIC TRANSFORMER ON THE SAME CIRCUIT AS BALLASTS OR CHOKES - This will cause premature failure of the transformer.

On such circuits use an equivalent magnetic transformer.

INDUCTION MOTORS

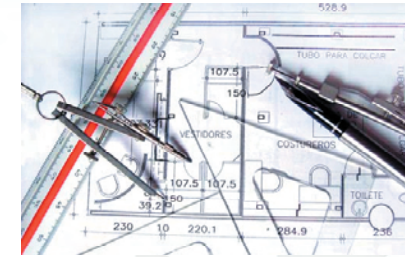
All induction motors will cause a feedback to electronic components. i.e. fans in bathroom heaters, exhaust fans, etc.

WHERE THERE ARE INDUCTION MOTORS ON A CIRCUIT USE ONLY MAGNETIC TRANSFORMERS

DIMMING and C-BUS

Most imported low voltage electronic transformers have a capacitance output of about 100mf. An Atco Possum transformer has an output capacitance of 33mf. Magnetic transformers have no output capacitance.

DO NOT INSTALL THE INCORRECT NUMBER OF TRANSFORMERS ON A DIMMING CIRCUIT - This will cause premature failure of the transformers.



LEADING EDGE DIMMERS AND BASIC MODULE C-BUS

Leading edge dimmers and basic dimming modules for C-Bus have an input capacitance of 300mf. Do not equal or exceed this capacitance.

Installation guide:

**MOST IMPORTED TRANSFORMERS TWO PER CIRCUIT
ATCO POSSUM TRANSFORMER UP TO NINE PER CIRCUIT
MAGNETIC TRANSFORMERS - NO LIMIT**

TRAILING EDGE DIMMERS AND PRO MODULE C-BUS

Trailing edge dimmers and Pro Module C-Bus have an input capacitance of 1000mf. Do not equal or exceed this capacitance.

Installation guide:

**MOST IMPORTED TRANSFORMERS UP TO NINE PER CIRCUIT
ATCO POSSUM TRANSFORMER UP TO TWENTY SEVEN PER CIRCUIT
MAGNETIC TRANSFORMERS - NO LIMIT**

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