

Cable Voltage Drop= (Cable Length ×Cable Watts Divide By Cable Constant) ×2

Cable	12-2	10-2	8-2
Cable Constant	7500	11920	18960

Chart 2 CABLE CONSTANT

Important!

Formulas take into account cable loss, voltage loss and in-rush current.

- 4) You can according to the voltage loss select the tap that you can use. You may use one, two, three or all taps at once.

Connecting The Cables:

- 1) Open the door and remove the door.
- 2) Run lighting cables through knockouts in bottom plate.
- 3) Connect the low voltage cables to the COMs and low voltage taps labeled on the terminal blocks. Note: one wire of each cable must be connected to the common terminal.
- 4) Make sure that all connecting screws are secure and tight.

Remember!! Maximum 300W per circuit!!

- 5) Turn off all the circuit breakers in the transformer unit. Plug the 120V line cord into a grounded 120V outlet. Turn on one breaker at one time to ensure that there are not any short circuits.

Checking Lamp Voltages, Output Amps and Input Amps

It is highly recommended to use an amp probe on the primary side and a voltage meter on the secondary side to check your output.

- 1) Check the voltage at each fixture using a true RMS voltmeter, and make sure you have the proper voltage to the lamp. The lamp optimum voltage range is 11.2V to 11.6V.
- 2) Use a clamp-on amp meter to check the output current on the low-voltage cable at the transformer and sure not exceed 25A maximum per circuit and not exceed the cable rating.
- 3) Use a clamp-on amp meter around the looped wire (900W ,1200W and 1500W) or jumper wire (300W and 600W) to measure the input current and sure not exceed the maximum input current. The transformer is marked with a label showing the maximum input current. (see chart 3)
- 4) Close the door.

SIZE	300W	600W	900W	1200W	1500W
MAX AMPS	2.5A	5.0A	7.5A	10.0A	12.0A

Chart 3 MAXIMUM INPUT CURRENT