# Electrical Accessories Low-Voltage Switching Components 

## Application

Low-Voltage Remote Control
Products consist of reliable, field-tested switching circuitry that provide central or local control of lighting loads throughout a building. These are best applied in institutions, schools, commercial buildings, warehouses and other installations where the ON-OFF switching of lighting is widely dispersed throughout the structures.

## Important:

Low-Voltage Switching Components are specifically designed for switching incandescent and fluorescent lighting (non-HID) loads.

Low-Voltage Switching Components are not to be used with any components supplied by other manufacturers. Mis-application or improper use may void product warranties.


The ABCs of Low-Voltage Wiring and Components


The low-voltage system differs from conventional switch wiring by actuating relays through the use of momentary contact switches. This type of switching utilizes a transformer to provide safe lowvoltage current to control line voltage circuits. The wiring of lights and other electrical loads is installed in the conventional manner.

The above illustration simplifies a low-voltage circuit with its basic components:
A. Transformer - Converts line voltage to low-voltage. All lowvoltage components operate using 24 volts furnished by the step-down transformer. Secondary output is 3-12A.
B. Relay - The magnetic relay switches line voltage. A momentary 24 volt pulse energizes the "ON" or "OFF" coils to make or break line voltage contacts.
C. Switches - Switches are momentary contact type used to energize either the "ON" or "OFF" coils of a relay. Momentary contact switches are normally open, single pole, double throw.

All devices listed on this page conform to NEMA WD-1 and WD-6.

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## Features

- Mount in standard 1/2" KO through noise suppressing nylon ring.
- Maximum ambient temp: $140^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\left(60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$.
- Insulated flame retardant nylon shell.
- Prestripped 5-1/2" (140mm) \#22 AWG leads for easy wiring.

| Catalog Number | Rating A. V. | 3rd Party Compliance |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | CSA Listed |
| Magnetic Latching Relay, 24V/24VDC Control |  |  |  |
| 1070-B | $\begin{array}{ll} 20 & 120 / 277 \mathrm{~V} \\ 20 & 347 \mathrm{~V} \end{array}$ | - | - |

CSA listed for 347 V .

1070-B


## Features

- Available in Despard ${ }^{\circledR}$ interchangeable and
- Heavy-duty toggles recommended where heavy-duty toggle versions. low-voltage switches must match conventional
- Side wired screw terminals. switches.


Note: When installing low-voltage control wiring, wires should not be bundled or run in parallel with line voltage wires.



## Bun Product Information

| Feat |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| - 100\% HIPOT tested primary and secondary. - Base fits 4 Screw box. <br> - Built-in overload protection. |  |  |  |  |
| Catalog Number | VA Rating | Primary Volts | Secondary Volts | Secondary Output |
| Transformers |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline 1038 \\ 1039 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 75 \mathrm{VA} \\ & 75 \mathrm{VA} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 120 \mathrm{~V} \\ & 277 \mathrm{~V} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 24 \mathrm{~V} \\ & 24 \mathrm{~V} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 3.12 \mathrm{~A} \\ & 3.12 \mathrm{~A} \end{aligned}$ |

A 75 VA transformer can drive a maximum of 7 relays simultaneously. However, the length of a wire run as well as the size of the wire itself have an effect on a transformer's output capability.
The following tables will be useful in selecting the proper wire size and length of wire runs.

## 75VA transformer

(1038 or 1039) switch leg-length of run in feet (2 wires):

| No. of Relays <br> in Parallel | \#12 Wire | \#14 Wire | \#16 Wire | \#18 Wire | \#20 Wire | \#22 Wire |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | $3000^{\prime}$ | $2000^{\prime}$ | $1200^{\prime}$ | $750^{\prime}$ | $500^{\prime}$ | $300^{\prime}$ |
| 2 | $1500^{\prime}$ | $1000^{\prime}$ | $600^{\prime}$ | $375^{\prime}$ | $250^{\prime}$ | $150^{\prime}$ |
| 3 | $1000^{\prime}$ | $650^{\prime}$ | $400^{\prime}$ | $250^{\prime}$ | $160^{\prime}$ | $100^{\prime}$ |
| 4 | $750^{\prime}$ | $500^{\prime}$ | $300^{\prime}$ | $180^{\prime}$ | $125^{\prime}$ | $75^{\prime}$ |
| 5 | $600^{\prime}$ | $400^{\prime}$ | $240^{\prime}$ | $150^{\prime}$ | $100^{\prime}$ | $60^{\prime}$ |
| 6 | $500^{\prime}$ | $330^{\prime}$ | $200^{\prime}$ | $125^{\prime}$ | $80^{\prime}$ | $50^{\prime}$ |
| 7 | $420^{\prime}$ | $280^{\prime}$ | $170^{\prime}$ | $100^{\prime}$ | $70^{\prime}$ | $40^{\prime}$ |



## Notes:

Relays in Parallel - Relays so wired will all be activated by any switch in the circuit. If more than one transformer is used, the load should be divided between transformers.

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To learn more about B-I-A please visit us at our WEB site: www.BiaGmbH.com


