

	HTM 70/230-240	HTM 105/230-240	HTM 230V-240V	HTM 150/230-240
Nominal line voltage:	230V - 240V	230V - 240V	230V - 240V	230V - 240V
Operating voltage:	207V - 254V	207V - 254V	207V - 254V	207V - 254V
Safe operation:	207V - 264V	207V - 264V	207V - 264V	207V - 264V
Nominal line current:	0.27 A _{eff}	0.41 A _{eff}	0.41 A _{eff}	0.57 A _{eff}
Line frequency:	50 - 60 Hz	50 - 60 Hz	50 - 60 Hz	50 - 60 Hz
Output voltage (230V):	11.2V (70W); 11.2V (20W)	11.3V (105W); 11.4V (35W)	11.3V (105W); 11.4V (35W)	11.4V (150W); 11.5V (60W)
Losses:	max. 4W (70W) 20W - 70W	max. 6W (105W) 35W - 105W	max. 6W (105W) 35W - 105W	max. 7W (150W) 50W - 150W
Load range:	20W - 70W	35W - 105W	35W - 105W	50W - 150W
Standards:	EN 55015; EN 61000-3-2; EN 61547; EN 61047; IEC 61347			
Approvals:				
Temperature range:	0 °C to +50 °C			
Max. inrush current for cold lamps:	0.3 A _{eff} (70W)	1.0 A _{eff} (105W)	1.0 A _{eff} (105W)	1.1 A _{eff} (150W)
Dimming:	trailing or leading edge phase control for inductive load dimmers			
Short circuit protection:	automatic, switch off, reversible			
Overload protection:	automatic, switch off, reversible			
Overheating protection:	automatic, switch off, reversible			
Suitable cable types for primary side:	NYM(3x1.5) mm ² ; H05VV-F(3x0.75 - 3x1.5) mm ² ; H05VV-F(2x0.75 - 2x1.5) mm ² ; H05VV-H2F(2x0.75 - 2x1.5) mm ² ; connection of 2 lines of the types NYM 3x1.5; H05VV-F(3x1.5 - 2x0.75); H03VV-F(2x1.5 - 2x0.75) Halogen low voltage line 2x1.5; F(2x0.75) cable sheath cross section (6x3.5) mm ² to (9x6) mm ²			
Suitable cable types for secondary side:	NYM(3x1.5) mm ² ; H05VV-F(3x0.75 - 3x1.5) mm ² ; H05VV-F(2x0.75 - 2x1.5) mm ² ; H05VV-H2F(2x0.75 - 2x1.5) mm ² ; connection of 3 lines of the types NYM 3x1.5; H05VV-F(3x1.5 - 2x0.75); H03VV-F(2x1.5 - 2x0.75) Halogen low voltage line 2x1.5; F(2x0.75) cable sheath cross section (6x3.5) mm ² to (9x6) mm ² ; same cable type recommended as used at primary side the sheath cross section must be equal to that of primary side			
Stripping lengths (fig. 4):	A: 12 mm B: 7 mm	12 mm 8 mm	12 mm 8 mm	12 mm 8 mm

	HTN 75/230-240	HT 120/230-240/12 LF	HTL 105/230-240	HTL 225/230-240
Nominal line voltage:	230V - 240V	230V - 240V	230V - 240V	230V - 240V
Operating voltage:	207V - 254V	207V - 254V	207V - 254V	207V - 254V
Safe operation:	207V - 264V	207V - 264V	207V - 264V	207V - 264V
Nominal line current:	0.32 A _{eff}	0.48 A _{eff}	0.44 A _{eff}	0.80 A _{eff}
Line frequency:	50 - 60 Hz	50 Hz	50 - 60 Hz	50 - 60 Hz
Output voltage (230V):	11.5V (75W); 11.7V (20W)	11.5V (120W); 11.5V (35W)	11.6V (105W); 11.3V (35W)	11.6V (225W); 11.7V (60W)
Losses:	max. 4W (75W) 20W - 75W	max. 6W (120W) 35W - 120W	max. 6W (105W) 35W - 105W	max. 9W (225W) 50W - 225W
Load range:	20W - 75W	35W - 120W	35W - 105W	50W - 225W
Standards:	EN 55015; EN 61000-3-2; EN 61547; EN 61047; IEC 61347			
Approvals:				
Temperature range:	-20 °C to +45 °C			
Max. inrush current for cold lamps:	0.37 A _{eff} (75W)	2 A _{eff} (120W)	0.6 A _{eff} (105W)	1.5 A _{eff} (225W)
Dimming:	trailing edge phase control			
Short circuit protection:	automatic, switch off, reversible			
Overload protection:	automatic, switch off, reversible			
Overheating protection:	automatic, switch off, reversible			
Suitable cable types for primary side:	NYM(3x1.5) mm ² ; H05VV-F(2x0.75 - 2x1.5) mm ² ; H05VV-H2F(2x0.75 - 2x1.5) mm ² ; connection of 2 lines of the types NYM 3x1.5; H05VV-F(3x1.5 - 2x0.75); H03VV-F(2x1.5 - 2x0.75) Halogen low voltage line 2x1.5; F(2x0.75) cable sheath cross section (6x3.5) mm ² to (9x6) mm ²			
Suitable cable types for secondary side:	NYM(3x1.5) mm ² ; H05VV-F(3x0.75 - 3x1.5) mm ² ; H05VV-F(2x0.75 - 2x1.5) mm ² ; H05VV-H2F(2x0.75 - 2x1.5) mm ² ; connection of 3 lines of the types NYM 3x1.5; H05VV-F(3x1.5 - 2x0.75); H03VV-F(2x1.5 - 2x0.75) Halogen low voltage line 2x1.5; F(2x0.75) cable sheath cross section (6x3.5) mm ² to (9x6) mm ²			
Stripping lengths (fig. 4):	A: 10 mm B: 6 mm	15 mm 7 mm	14 mm 8 mm	14 mm 8 mm

Electronic transformers for 12V halogen lamps

- Optimum lamp life
- Compact for small spaces
- Reversible switch off in case of short-circuits, overload and overtemperature
- Dimming on the primary side is possible. A corresponding dimmer has to be used (suitable dimmers see table)

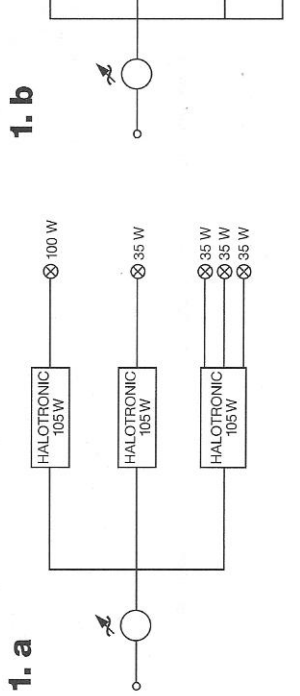
Wiring

- In accordance with the EN 60598 standard, the recommended connecting cables (see table) must be held firmly by the cable clamp to prevent it from being pushed or pulled
- Secondary side: cable length maximum 2 m, minimum 0.3 m (fig. 2 and 3)
- To prevent radio interference keep lamp cables as short as possible, keep them away from metal surfaces and keep them separated as far as possible from mains cables (fig. 2 and 3; angles $\approx 90^\circ$).
- Do not route cables along the transformers
- When using single leads of a cable, secondary wires have to be twisted in pairs

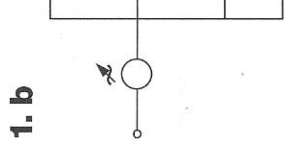
Connecting the transformers to the lamps

- Ensure that the lamp load is within the output range of the transformers (see table)
- Transformers can be connected in parallel on the primary side (fig. 1a)
- Do not connect the transformers in parallel or series on the secondary side (fig. 1b)

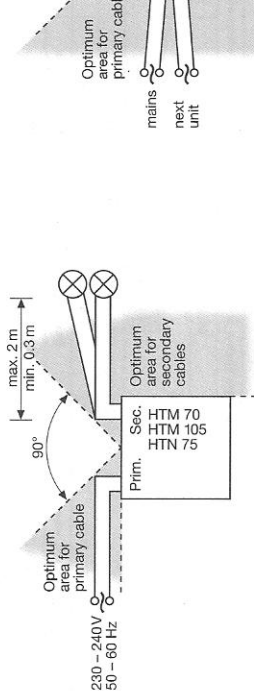
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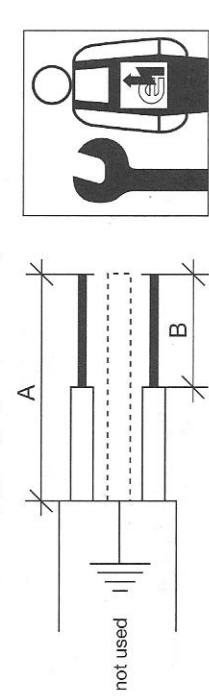
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2.



4. Wire stripping (see table)



- The maximum load of the transformer can be connected to any of the lamp-side terminal pairs (except HTL 225)

Temperatures

- Avoid high temperatures. Do not place the transformers close to the lamp (minimum distance 0.3 m). Maximum permissible ambient temperature must not be exceeded (see table). Make sure there is adequate space to avoid a build-up of heat. In critical installations the temperature at t_c has to be controlled

Caution

- Transformers must be installed by a qualified electrician
- Electronic transformers are not suitable for any other load than low voltage halogen lamps
- No switching or dimming on secondary side

- The maximum load of the transformer can be connected to any of the lamp-side terminal pairs (except HTL 225)

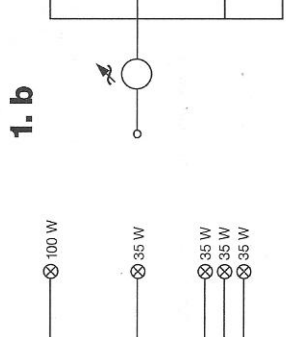
Wiring

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- To prevent radio interference keep lamp cables as short as possible, keep them away from metal surfaces and keep them separated as far as possible from mains cables (fig. 2 and 3; angles $\approx 90^\circ$).
- Do not route cables along the transformers
- When using single leads of a cable, secondary wires have to be twisted in pairs

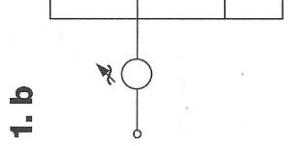
Connecting the transformers to the lamps

- Ensure that the lamp load is within the output range of the transformers (see table)
- Transformers can be connected in parallel on the primary side (fig. 1a)
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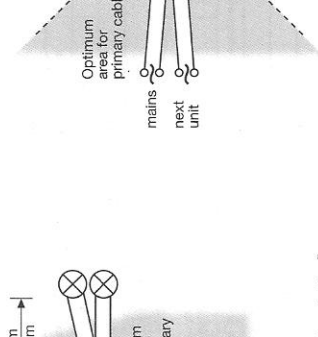
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incorrect



3.



4. Wire stripping (see table)

