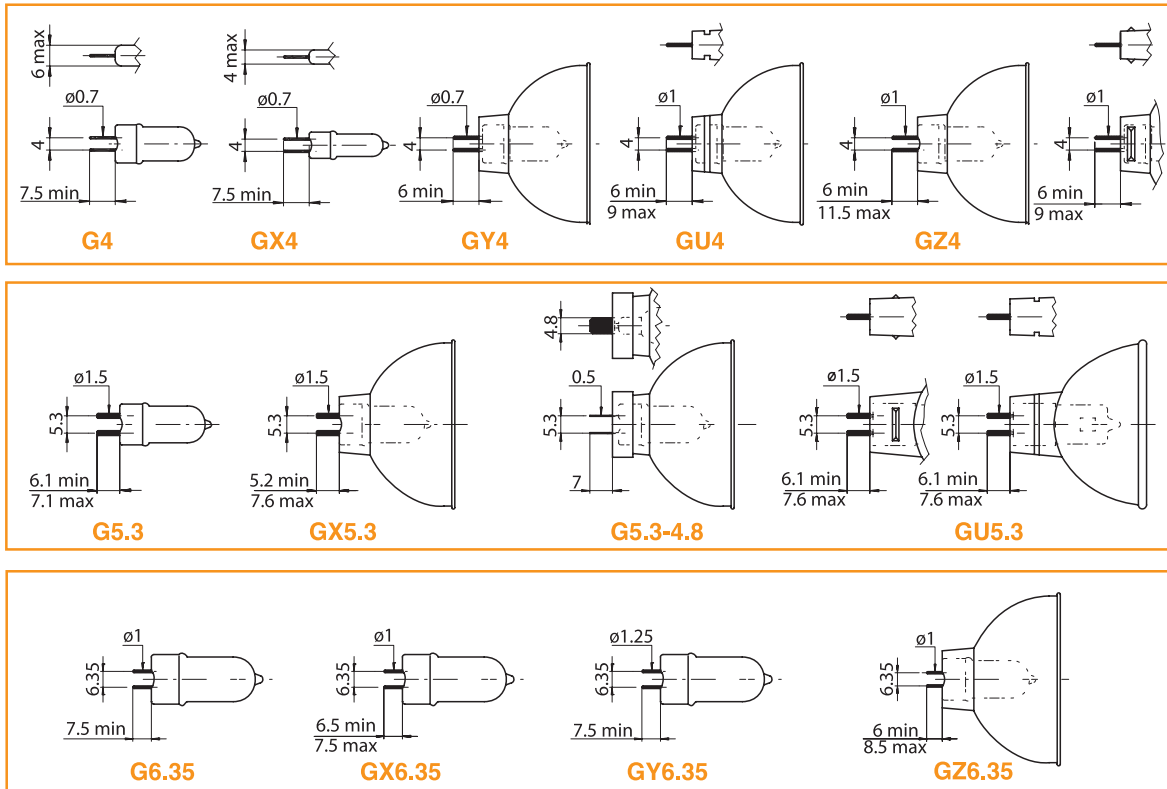




超低压卤素灯灯座 Lampholders for extra low voltage halogen lamps

G4/G5.3/G6.35

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超低压卤素灯的接线

使用电子变压器给超低压灯泡供电时，电子在高频作用下会分布在导体表面（表面效应），从而导致电阻增加，相对电压下降（必须加到随导体长度而发生的压降中）。

为了避免在导线附件产生磁场、干扰无线电，导线应平行放置或绞合在一起，特别是当导线很长时。

为了减小压降、降低灯泡光通量的相对损失，灯泡和变压器（无论是电子的还是磁力的）之间的电线应该越短越好，最大2 m，导体的最小截面积1 mm²。

G4 - G5.3 - G6.35警告

- 1 选择灯座时应参考基本目录。
- 2 通过安全的绝缘变压器提供超低压。
- 3 不要在供电线上串联灯泡。
- 4 保证来自灯座的导线没有受到压力，并避免弯折导线，这样也避免了在灯泡端子和插针之造成

EXTRA LOW VOLTAGE HALOGEN LAMPS WIRING

When feeding extra low voltage lamps by means of an electronic transformer, the electrons, due to the high frequency, arrange themselves on the exterior surface of the conductor ("skin effect") producing an increase in resistance and relative voltage drop (this must be added to the volts drop relative to the length of the conductor).

To avoid the creation of a magnetic field around the wires, producing radio interference, the wires have to be placed parallel or twisted together, especially if they are long.

To reduce the voltage drop and the relative loss of luminous flux of the lamps, the cable between lamp and transformer (either electronic or magnetic), must be kept as short as possible, 2 m max, and the minimum section of the conductors must be 1 mm².

WARNINGS FOR G4 - G5.3 - G6.35

- 1 Consult the general catalogue to choose lampholders.
- 2 Supply the extra low voltage via a safety isolating transformer.
- 3 Do not connect lamps in series on the supply line.
- 4 Ensure that the wiring from the lampholder is not under stress and avoid bending so that pressure between the lamp terminals and lamp pins is avoided.



5 保证灯泡插针上没有覆盖绝缘材料（如必要，应使用砂纸清除杂质）。

GY4警告

EN/IEC 60061标准允许G4灯头的灯座也可用于GY4灯头，但需考虑下列因素：

1 灯座周围有自由空间，可以让基座和反光杯正确插入。

2 灯座的前部必须是水平的。

触点的特点

我们的大多数灯座都为纯镍触点，导线电焊在上面。这保证了安全连接及灯泡插针上有更好的散热。

推入式端子

导线插入推入式端子后会与灯座构成永久性连接，不可更换。

灯座温度“T...”

根据EN/IEC 60838-1标准，“T...”标识表示灯座的最高工作温度（测量与灯头有电力接触的区域得出）。

温度：

T（灯座温度）

T1（灯座其他部分的温度，如与温度T不同）

T2（导线温度）

在任何情况下都不得超过上述温度。

软线端

如需要，可提供以下版本的末端带铜制套圈且有8 mm剥皮导线的产品：

- ...-LE：只有8 mm剥皮

- ...-TE：有8 mm剥皮和开口绝缘层

注意：由于生产和运输时的震动，收到货物时导体上的绝缘层可能已丢失。

5 Ensure that the lamp pins are not covered by insulating materials (if necessary, use sandpaper to remove any impurities).

WARNINGS FOR GY4

The EN/IEC 60061 standards allow the lampholders for lamps with G4 cap to be used for the lamps with GY4 cap too, taking in consideration the following conditions:

1 A free space is provided around the lampholder in such a way to allow the correct insertion of the lamp base and the reflector.

2 The front part of the lampholder must be plane.

CHARACTERISTICS OF CONTACTS

Most of our lampholders have pure nickel contacts to which wires are electrically welded. This guaranties a safe connection and a better heat dissipation on the lamp pins.

PUSH WIRE TERMINALS

The wires inserted in push wires terminals, are permanently connected to the lampholders and can not be replaced.

“T...” TEMPERATURE OF LAMPHOLDERS

According to EN/IEC 60838-1 standards, “T...” marking indicates the maximum working temperature of a lampholder (measured in the area where there is the electric contact with the lamp cap).

The temperature ratings:

T (for the lampholder)

T1 (for the lampholder parts if it is different from T)

T2 (for the wires)

must not be exceeded under any circumstances.

FLEXIBLE WIRES END

Articles with 8 mm stripped wires and brass ferrule on the lead wires end can be supplied also in the following version on demand:

- ...-LE: only with 8 mm stripping

- ...-TE: with 8 mm stripping and notched insulation

N.B. Due to shocks during production and delivery operations, the insulation left on the conductors could be missing when receiving the goods.



标准版本
Standard version



应客户要求可提供的版本
Versions on demand



导线的温度

导线的绝缘材料通常对温度很敏感，一般其工作温度要比设备中的其他部件低。

因此，灯具的内部温度不得超过导线的指定温度。

TEMPERATURE OF WIRES

The insulation material of the wires is often sensitive to temperature and normally has a lower operating temperature than the other components in the fitting.

For this reason the internal temperature of the luminaires must not exceed that assigned to the wires.

**导线
WIRES**

材质为铜的硬线 - 材质为硅的导线 180°C
Rigid conductor in Cu tinned - Wire in SILICONE 180°C



材质为铜的硬线 - 材质为PTFE的导线 250°C
Rigid conductor in Cu nickel plated - Wire in PTFE 250°C



材质为铜的软线 - 材质为硅的导线 180°C
Flexible conductor in Cu - Wire in SILICONE 180°C



镀铜软线 - 材质为硅的导线 180°C - 线末端带套圈
Flexible conductor in Cu tinned - Wire in SILICONE 180°C - Ferrule on lead wire end



镀铜软导体 - 材质为PTFE的导线 250°C - 线末端带套圈
Flexible conductor in Cu nickel plated - Wire in PTFE 250°C - Ferrule on lead wire end



镀铜软线 - 材质为 FEP 180°C 的导线 - 线末端带套圈
Flexible conductor in Cu tinned - Wire in FEP 180°C - Ferrule on lead wire end



材质为铜的软线 - 材质为 NPV 180°C 的导线
Flexible conductor in Cu - Wire in NPV 180°C



材质为铜的软线 - 材质为硅的导线 180°C 带玻璃 - 线末端带套圈
Flexible conductor in Cu - Wire in SILICONE 180°C with glassbraided - Ferrule on lead wire end



镀铜软线 - 材质为硅的导线 180°C - 双重绝缘 - 线末端带套圈
Flexible conductor in Cu tinned - Wire in SILICONE 180°C - Double insulation - Ferrule on lead wire end



镀铜软导体 - 材质为PTFE+PTFE的导线 250°C - 双重绝缘 - 线末端带套圈
Flexible conductor in Cu nickel plated - Wire in PTFE+PTFE 250°C - Double insulation - Ferrule on lead wire end

冲击耐受类型

卤素灯灯座 (EN/IEC 60838-1) 至少符合冲击耐受第II类 (EN/IEC 60664-1标准) 规定的电气间隙和爬电距离。

灯具最终检测

灯具生产商负责进行挑选并负责部件安装无误，生产商必须对灯具进行最终测试以确认其是否能够正确运行。

IMPULSE WITHSTAND CATEGORY

Lampholders for halogen lamps (EN/IEC 60838-1) are in accordance with the prescribed creepage distances and clearances for the impulse withstand category II (EN/IEC 60664-1 standards).

LUMINAIRES FINAL TEST

The luminaire manufacturer is responsible for the choice and the correct mounting of the components and he must also carry out a final test on the luminaire to verify its correct operation.

