

INSTALLATION

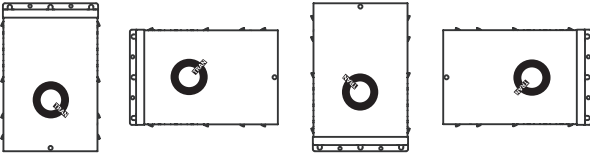
Q6S/Q6M



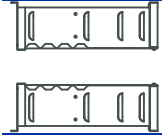
Mounting Options

- 1 MOUNT** unit in any of the following configurations:
Do not recess. If you need a recessed unit, you need to order our QT series.

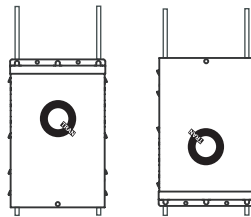
Surface Wall



Surface Ceiling

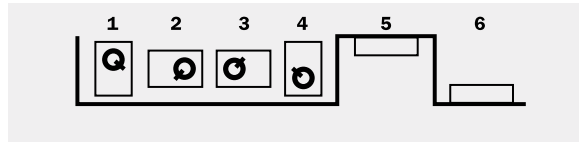


Rod Suspension

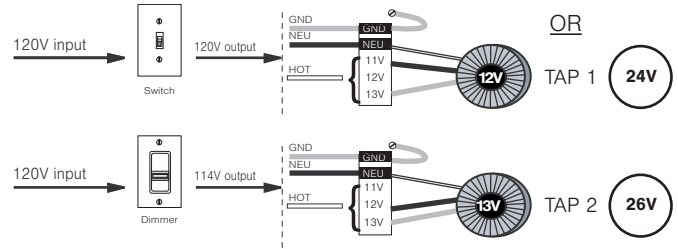


Surface Floor

NOTE: Rods not included.



- 2 CONNECT PRIMARY**
(For detailed look of primary, see Diagram A)
NOTE: Voltages are fixed and can only be changed at the factory. Voltages come in 120V, 230V or 277V.



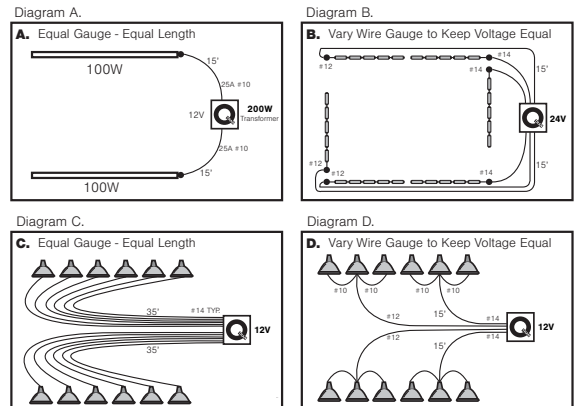
- 3 VOLTAGE DROP**
- To minimize voltage drop the proper gauge wire must be pulled between the Q-Tran power supply and the load.
 - Q-Tran offers a free voltage drop calculator on our website (www.q-tran.com) or you can download our free voltage drop app for iPhone, iPad or android devices (click link on our site).
 - Below is a quick reference chart of minimum acceptable wire gauges. (Q-Tran urges each installer to view our full calculator.)

Secondary Breaker Amperage			
Secondary Circuit Breaker	* L.V. Gauge	Max Load 12V	Max Load 24V
2.5A	14 AWG	-	60W
4 A	14 AWG	60W	100W
5 A	14 AWG	120W	120W

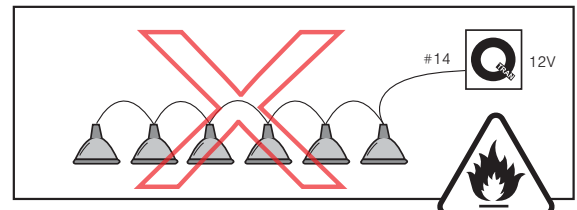
* L.V. = wiring per NEC - wire must be sized to be equal to or greater than shown.

- 4 CONNECT SECONDARY**
(For detailed look at secondary, see Diagram B)

Connect low voltage fixtures in one of the following methods:



DO NOT USE THIS METHOD TO WIRE YOUR LOW-VOLTAGE FIXTURES!



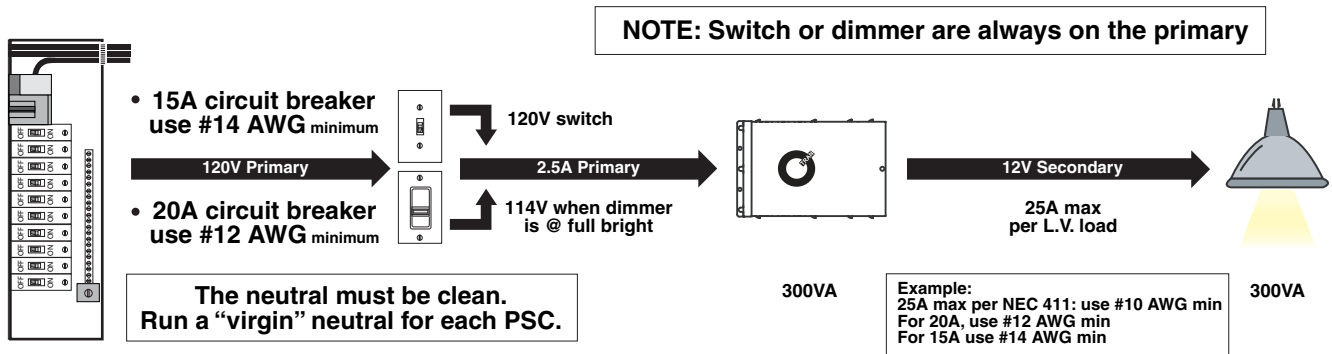
- 5 BEFORE INSTALLING DOOR**
- Please make sure the output voltage at the lamps is between 11.4–12 volts for a 12V system or 22.8–24 volts for a 24V system. Check this voltage with a true RMS volt meter & take voltage reading at the lamps.

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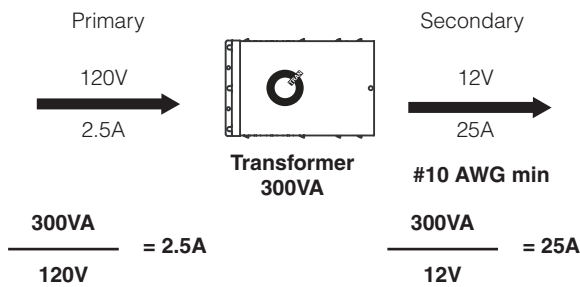
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Rough In Wiring



Low Voltage Runs = High Amps



When the voltage goes down by a factor of 10 (120V to 12V) the amperage goes up by a factor of 10 (2.5A to 25A)

Please note amperage may increase with higher taps.

Keep Runs Short! Get The Tap Right!

Secondary Breaker Amperage

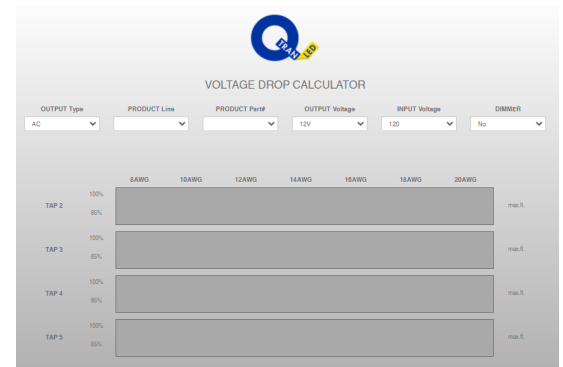
Secondary Circuit Breaker	L.V. Gauge	Max Load 12V	Max Load 24V
5A	14 AWG	60W	120W
10A	14 AWG	120W	240W
15A	14 AWG	180W	360W
20A	12 AWG	240W	480W
25A	10 AWG	300W	600W

L.V. = Class 1 wiring per NEC - wire must be sized to be equal to or greater than shown.

Get The Wire Gauge Right

Both primary and secondary wiring to be Class 1 per NEC unless Class 2 option is ordered

Download our Voltage Drop Calculator at:
www.Q-Tran.com



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Rough In Wiring

Equalizing Voltage Drop

When installing multiple fixtures or loads from a single remote PSC, it is important to have approximately the same voltage at each lamp. Many installations require different length runs to the loads which may require different wire gauges to equalize the voltage. It is important to have approximately the same voltage at each lamp so the light output appears to be the same. Use Q-Tran's Voltage Drop Calculator to easily determine the correct wire gauge.

3 Key Points you must know:

- 1 - The voltage of the lamp specified
- 2 - The amperage rating of the product
- 3 - The maximum wire gauge that can be terminated at the load. A number 6 or 8 gauge wire, for instance, can not be terminated on most L.V. products.

Diagram A - For 12V track, rail, or cable system that is rated for 25A requires a minimum of #10 gauge wire. Runs should be approximately the same length.

Diagram B - For LV cove lighting, the VDC might show you to vary the wire gauge to equalize the voltage at the lamp. Running the same gauge wire to all runs may be wrong.

Diagram C - For recessed or mono point fixtures powered from a single PSC, it is recommended that all secondary runs be the same length and the same gauge; EQUAL LENGTH - EQUAL GAUGE. All surplus wire must not be coiled but made into a long loop.

Diagram D - For commercial installations requiring conduit, this diagram shows an alternate wiring method. Also applicable to residential installations.

Diagram A.

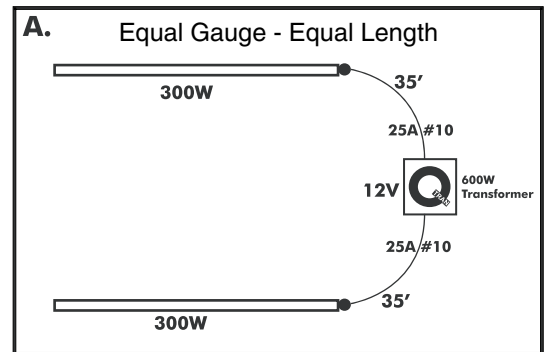


Diagram B.

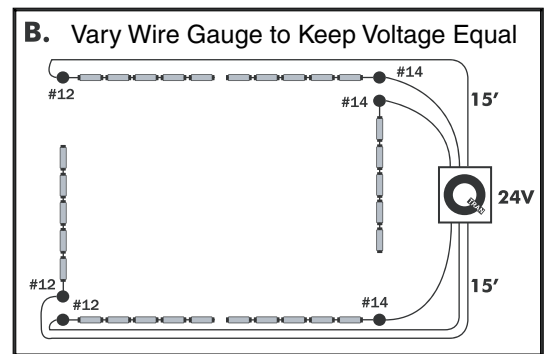


Diagram C.

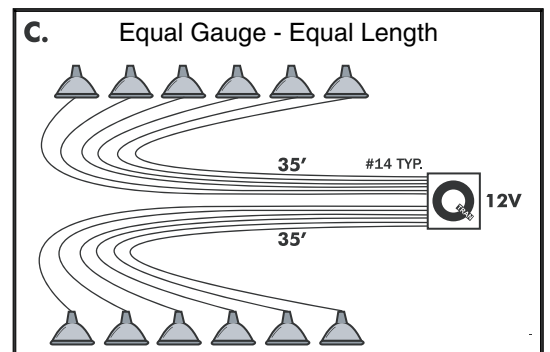
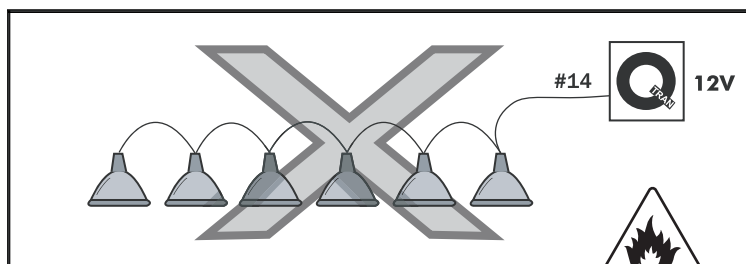
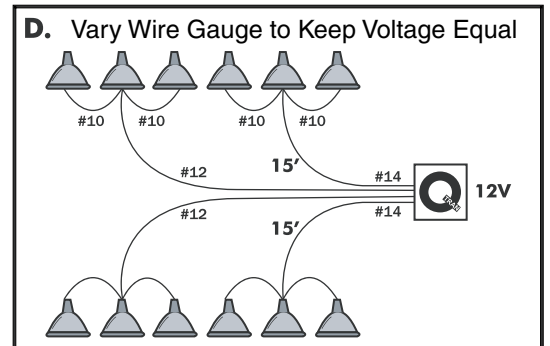


Diagram D.



DO NOT USE THIS METHOD!

Must go back to the PSC as shown in example C or D.

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Connecting and Configuring

A PRIMARY (Input Wires)

- Input voltage is fixed and can only be changed at the factory. Input voltage is indicated on side of the housing.

B SECONDARY (Output Wires)

- Secondary Circuit Breakers
- Secondary Common
- DO NOT EXCEED TOTAL AMPS OF SECONDARY CIRCUIT BREAKERS
- Output voltage is wired as ordered (12V or 24V) but can be changed by a licensed electrician.

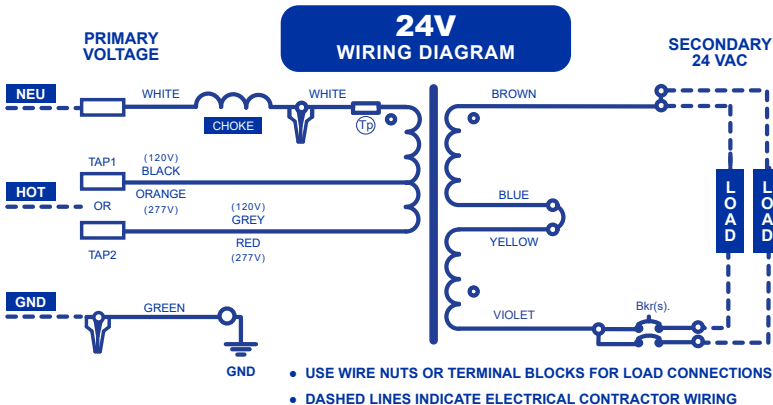
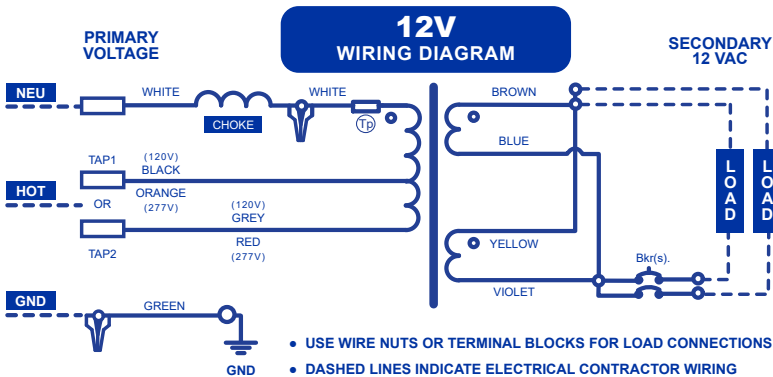
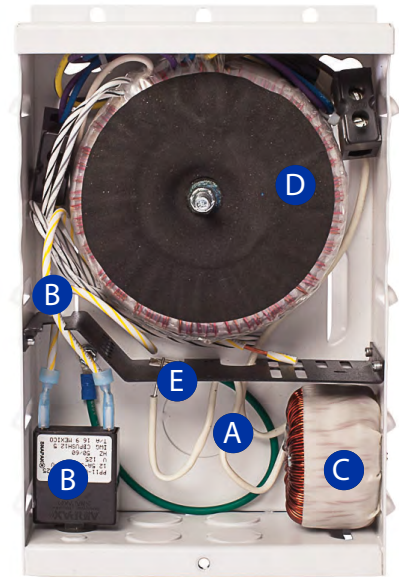
C CHOKE

- Standard on all units

D TRANSFORMER

- Small – 50W - 300W
- Medium – 500W - 750W
- Large – 900W - 1800W

E DIVIDER



(Tp) Auto reset thermal circuit breaker mounted to core of toroid Hydraulic magnetic manual reset circuit breakers

Choke or inductor on primary to reduce inrush current.

Terminal block connection Polarity

12 → 24

If a transformer is wired from the factory for 12V, for 24V secondary wiring: Disconnect the blue and yellow wires from terminal blocks and connect together with wire nut. The brown wire now becomes the common side of the load, and the violet wire should be connected to the secondary circuit breaker, which is the line side of the load. Please refer to the wiring diagrams on this page.

24 → 12

If a transformer is wired from the factory for 24V, for 12V secondary wiring: Disconnect the blue and yellow wires from terminal block. Connect yellow and brown wire into terminal block, which becomes the common side of the load. Connect blue and violet wires into terminal block, which should be connected to the secondary circuit breaker(s) which becomes the line side of the load. Please refer to the wiring diagrams on this page.

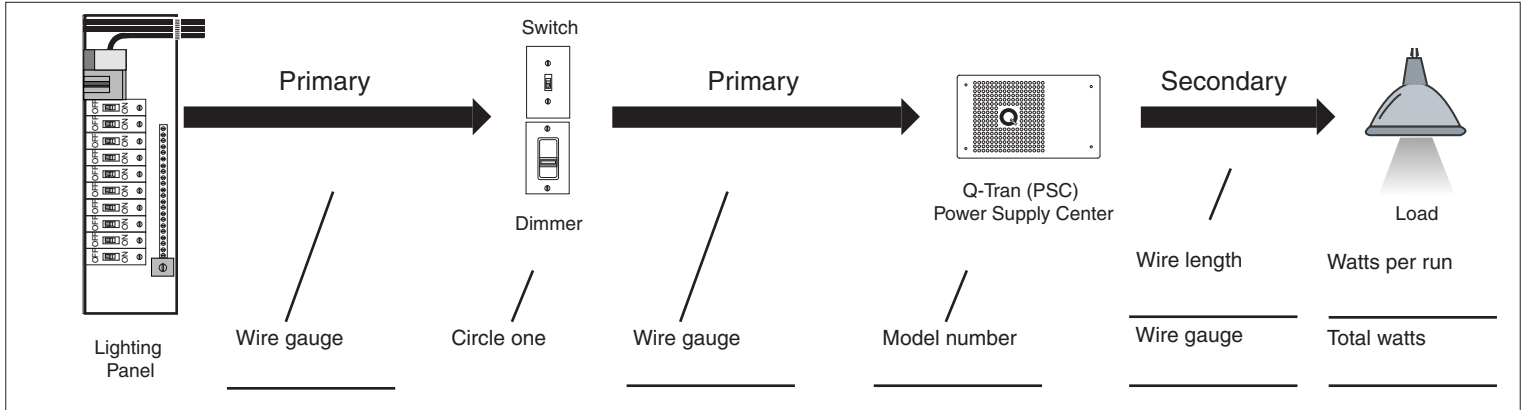
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Troubleshooting and Warnings

Note: To properly assist you with any trouble shooting support, please fill out your information on the lines provided.



1 Panel Adjustments

Primary feed circuit breaker
 Manufacturer:
 Model number:
 Amperage:

2 Dimmer or Switch Adjustments

Manufacturer:
 Model number:

3 Transformer Adjustments

• Primary circuit breaker
 • Secondary circuit breaker

4 Load Adjustments



⚠ **WARNING**

Risk of Fire / Electric Shock

Transformer should be installed by a Licensed electrician in accordance with the N.E.C. and all local codes in force.

Wear rubber shoes and work on a sturdy wooden or fiberglass ladder.

This power supply must be installed according to the National Electric Code and local codes and ordinances.

This power supply is to be installed and serviced only by an licensed electricians.

This power supply is to be installed so that it is not likely to be contacted by people.

To avoid a hazard to children, account for all parts and destroy all packaging materials.

This power supply is to be installed and serviced only by an licensed electrician.

Do not install in wet locations.