

IP20 SELV 

**TALEXdriver LCI 35 W 350/500/700/1050 mA TEC Ip**  
TEC series

#### Product description

- Fixed output built-in LED Driver
- Constant current LED Driver
- Output current 350, 500, 700 or 1,050 mA
- Max. output power 35 W
- Nominal life-time up to 50,000 h
- For luminaires of protection class I and protection class II
- Temperature protection as per EN 61347-2-13 C5e
- 5-year guarantee

#### Properties

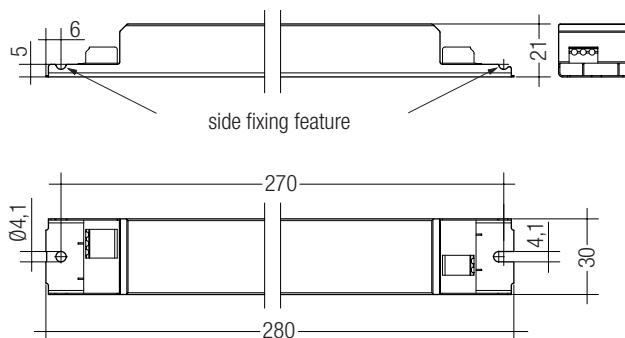
- Low-profile metal casing with white cover
- Type of protection IP20

#### Functions

- Overtemperature protection
- Overload protection
- Short-circuit protection
- No-load protection

#### Technical data

Rated supply voltage	220 – 240 V
AC voltage range	198 – 264 V
Typ. rated current (at 230 V, 50 Hz, full load)	0.17 A
Mains frequency	50 / 60 Hz
Overvoltage protection	300 V AC, 1 h
Leakage current (at 230 V, 50 Hz, full load)	< 500 µA
Max. input power	41.5 W
Output power	35 W
THD (at 230 V, 50 Hz, full load)	< 20 %
Output current tolerance	± 7.5 %
Turn on time (at 230 V, 50 Hz, full load)	≤ 0.7 s
Turn off time (at 230 V, 50 Hz, full load)	≤ 0.7 s
Hold on time at power failure	0 s
Ambient temperature ta	-20 ... +50 °C
Ambient temperature ta (at life-time 50,000 h)	40 °C
Max. casing temperature tc	70 °C
Storage temperature ts	-40 ... +80 °C
Dimensions L x W x H	280 x 30 x 21 mm



#### Ordering data

Type	Article number	Packaging, carton	Packaging, low volume	Packaging, high volume	Weight per pc.
LCI 35W 350mA TEC Ip	87500223	50 pc(s).	900 pc(s).	2,700 pc(s).	0.178 kg
LCI 35W 500mA TEC Ip	87500224	50 pc(s).	900 pc(s).	2,700 pc(s).	0.176 kg
LCI 35W 700mA TEC Ip	87500225	50 pc(s).	900 pc(s).	2,700 pc(s).	0.175 kg
LCI 35W 1050mA TEC Ip	87500226	50 pc(s).	900 pc(s).	2,700 pc(s).	0.178 kg



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Wiring diagrams and installation examples, page 4

## Specific technical data

Type	Output current	Typ. power consumption (at 230 V, 50 Hz, full load)	Power factor at full load <sup>①</sup>	Efficiency at full load <sup>①</sup>	Power factor at min. load <sup>①</sup>	Efficiency at min. load <sup>①</sup>	Min. forward voltage <sup>①</sup>	Max. forward voltage <sup>①</sup>	Max. output voltage	Max. peak output current at full load <sup>①②</sup>	Max. peak output current at min. load <sup>①②</sup>	Typical output LF current ripple at full load
<b>LCI 35W 350mA TEC Ip</b>	350 mA	38.5 W	0.98	90.0 %	0.91C	88.5 %	50.0 V	100.0 V	115 V	500 mA	630 mA	± 20 %
<b>LCI 35W 500mA TEC Ip</b>	500 mA	38.5 W	0.98	90.0 %	0.91C	87.5 %	35.0 V	70.0 V	85 V	810 mA	990 mA	± 25 %
<b>LCI 35W 700mA TEC Ip</b>	700 mA	39.5 W	0.98	88.5 %	0.92C	86.0 %	25.0 V	50.0 V	63 V	1,160 mA	1,340 mA	± 25 %
<b>LCI 35W 1050mA TEC Ip</b>	1,050 mA	40.0 W	0.98	87.5 %	0.92C	84.5 %	16.5 V	33.5 V	44 V	1,580 mA	2,000 mA	± 30 %

<sup>①</sup> Test result at 230 V, 50 Hz.

<sup>②</sup> The trend between min. and full load is linear.

**Standards**

EN 55015  
 EN 61000-3-2  
 EN 61000-3-3  
 EN 61347-1  
 EN 61347-2-13  
 EN 61547  
 EN 62384

**Overload protection**

If the output voltage range is exceeded the LED Driver reduces the LED output current. After elimination of the overload the nominal operation is restored automatically.

**Overtemperature protection**

The LED Driver is protected against temporary thermal overheating. If the temperature limit is exceeded the output current is reduced to limit  $t_c$  at a certain level. The temperature protection is activated typically at 15 °C above  $t_c$  max.

**Short-circuit behaviour**

In case of a short circuit on the secondary side (LED) the LED Driver switches into hic-cup mode. After the removal of the short-circuit fault the LED Driver will recover automatically.

**No-load operation**

The LED Driver works in constant voltage mode. In no-load operation the output voltage will not exceed the specified max. output voltage (see page 1).

**Expected life-time**

Type	$t_a$	40 °C	50 °C	60 °C
LCI 35W xxx mA TEC Ip	$t_c$	60 °C	70 °C	x
	Life-time	50,000 h	30,000 h	x

The LED Drivers are designed for a life-time stated above under reference conditions and with a failure probability of less than 10 %.

**Storage conditions**

Humidity: 5 % up to max. 85 %,  
 not condensed  
 (max. 56 days/year at 85 %)

Storage temperature: -40 °C up to max. +80 °C

The devices have to be within the specified temperature range ( $t_a$ ) before they can be operated.

**Maximum loading of automatic circuit breakers**

Automatic circuit breaker type									Inrush current	
	C10	C13	C16	C20	B10	B13	B16	B20	$I_{max}$	Time
Installation Ø	1.5 mm <sup>2</sup>	1.5 mm <sup>2</sup>	1.5 mm <sup>2</sup>	2.5 mm <sup>2</sup>	1.5 mm <sup>2</sup>	1.5 mm <sup>2</sup>	1.5 mm <sup>2</sup>	2.5 mm <sup>2</sup>		
LCI 35W 350mA TEC Ip	40	60	80	100	30	45	60	70	10 A	100 µs
LCI 35W 500mA TEC Ip	40	60	80	100	30	45	60	70	10 A	100 µs
LCI 35W 700mA TEC Ip	40	60	80	100	30	45	60	70	10 A	100 µs
LCI 35W 1050mA TEC Ip	40	60	80	100	30	45	60	70	10 A	100 µs

**Harmonic distortion in the mains supply (at 230V/50 Hz and full load) in %**

	THD	3.	5.	7.	9.	11.
LCI 35W 350mA TEC C	20	5	2	2	2	2
LCI 35W 500mA TEC C	20	8	3	2	2	2
LCI 35W 700mA TEC C	20	8	3	2	2	2
LCI 35W 1050mA TEC C	20	8	3	2	2	2

### Installation instructions

The LED module and all contact points within the wiring must be sufficiently insulated against 0.5 kV surge voltage.  
Air and creepage distance must be maintained.

### Replace LED module

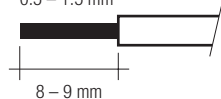
1. Mains off
2. Remove LED module
3. Wait for 60 seconds
4. Connect LED module again

Hot plug-in or secondary switching of LEDs is not permitted and may cause a very high current to the LEDs.

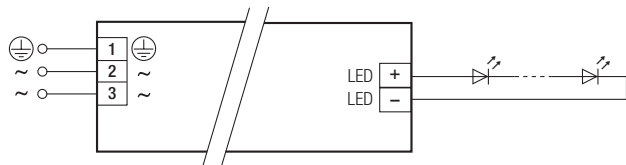
### Wiring type and cross section

Solid wire with a cross section of 0.5–1.5 mm<sup>2</sup>. Strip 8–9 mm of insulation from the cables to ensure perfect operation of terminals.

wire preparation:  
0.5 – 1.5 mm<sup>2</sup>



### Wiring diagram



### Wiring guidelines

- All connections must be kept as short as possible to ensure good EMI behaviour.
- Mains leads should be kept apart from LED Driver and other leads (ideally 5 – 10 cm distance)
- Max. length of output wires is 2 m.
- Secondary switching is not permitted.
- Incorrect wiring can damage LED modules.
- Through wiring of mains is connecting additional LED Driver only. Max. permanent current of 2 A may not be exceeded.
- The wiring must be protected against short circuits to earth (sharp edged metal parts, metal cable clips, louver, etc.).

### Isolation and electric strength testing of luminaires

Electronic devices can be damaged by high voltage. This has to be considered during the routine testing of the luminaires in production.

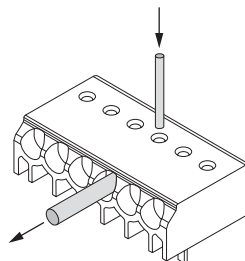
According to IEC 60598-1 Annex Q (informative only) or ENEC 303-Annex A, each luminaire should be submitted to an isolation test with 500 V<sub>DC</sub> for 1 second. This test voltage should be connected between the interconnected phase and neutral terminals and the earth terminal.

The isolation resistance must be at least 2 MΩ.

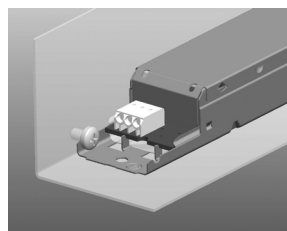
As an alternative, IEC 60598-1 Annex Q describes a test of the electrical strength with 1500 V<sub>AC</sub> (or 1.414 x 1500 V<sub>DC</sub>). To avoid damage to the electronic devices this test must not be conducted.

### Release of the wiring

Loosen wire through twisting and pulling or using a Ø 1 mm release tool.



### Side fixing feature



Screw M4, screw head diameter 8–10 mm

### Additional information

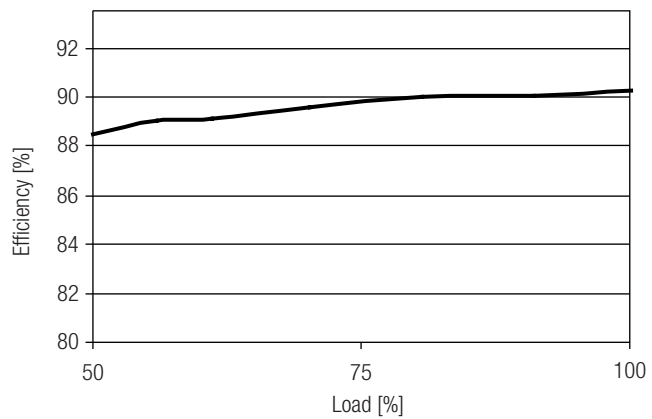
Additional technical information at [www.tridonic.com](http://www.tridonic.com) → Technical Data

Guarantee conditions at [www.tridonic.com](http://www.tridonic.com) → Services

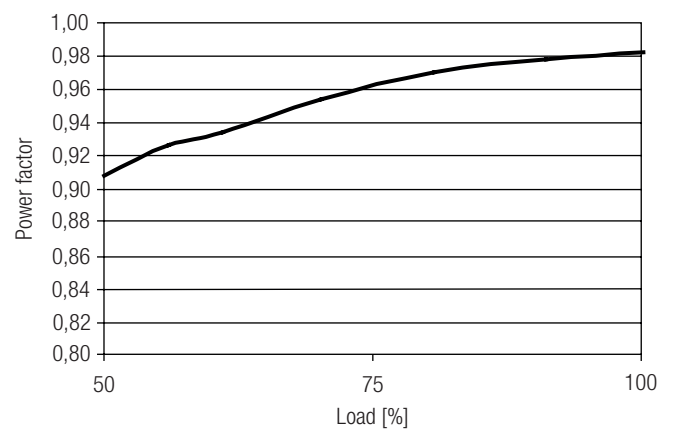
Life-time declarations are informative and represent no warranty claim.  
No warranty if device was opened.

## Diagrams LCI 35W 350mA TEC Ip

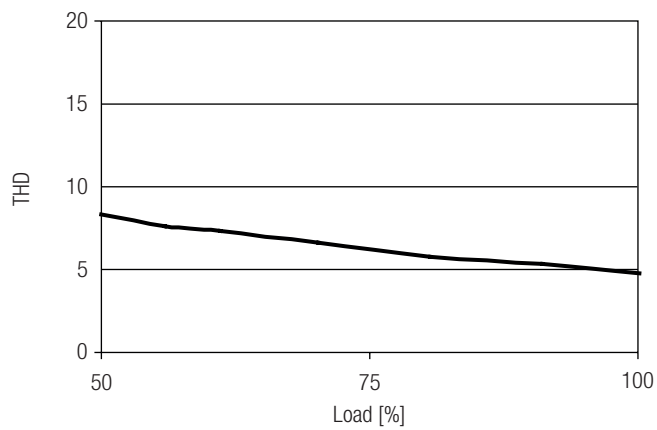
Efficiency vs load



Power factor vs load

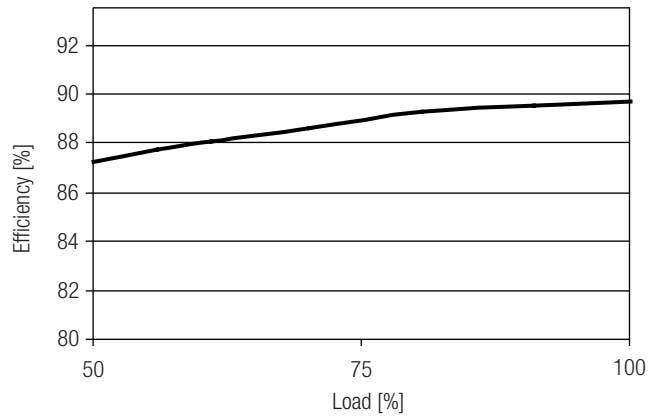


THD vs load

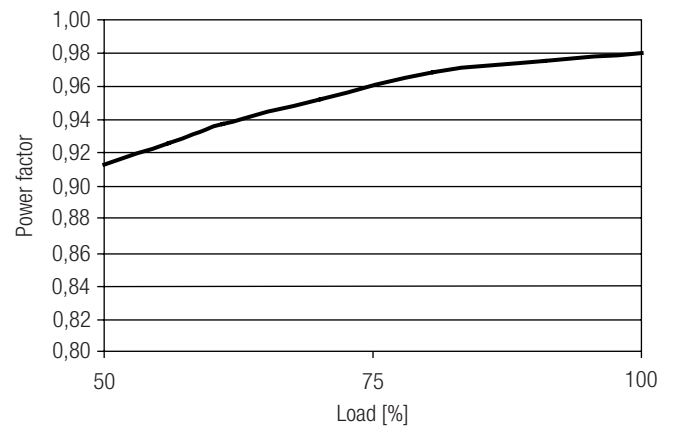


## Diagrams LCI 35W 500mA TEC Ip

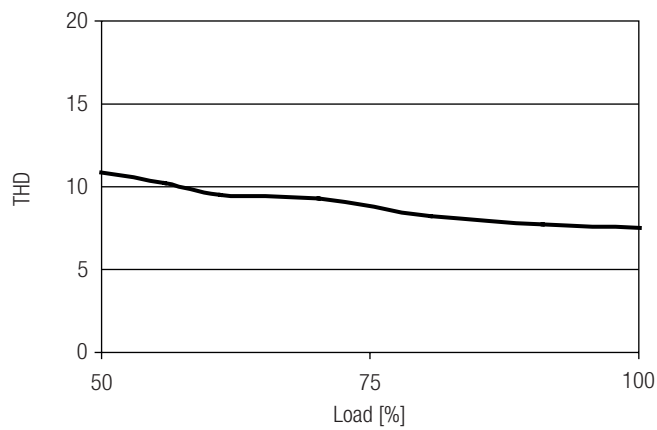
Efficiency vs load



Power factor vs load

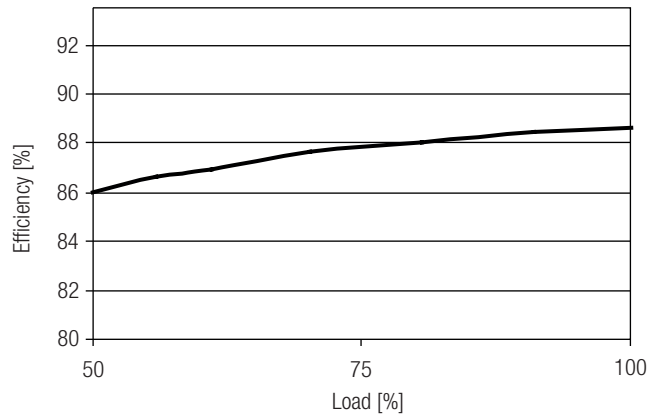


THD vs load

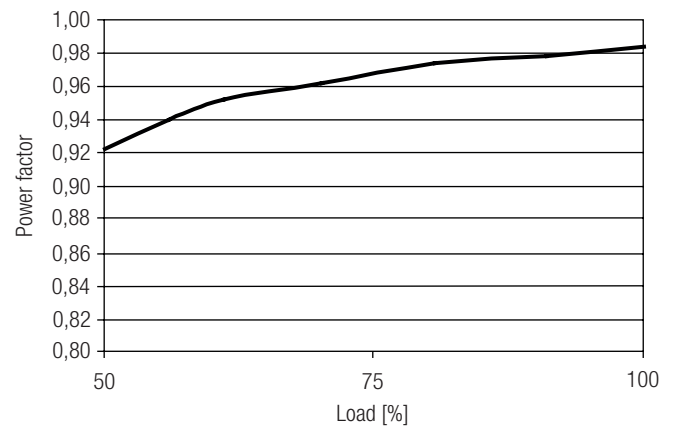


## Diagrams LCI 35W 700mA TEC Ip

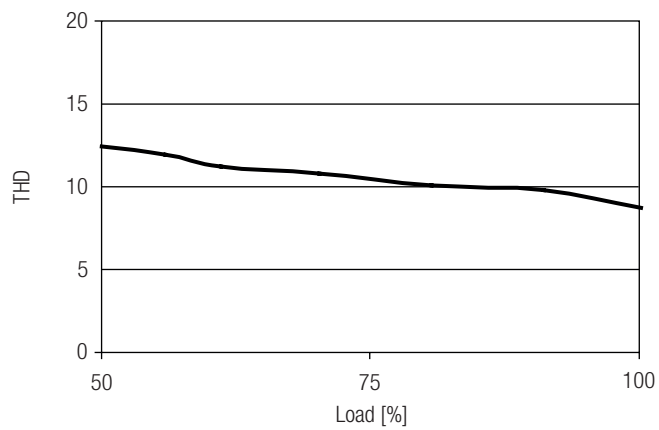
Efficiency vs load



Power factor vs load

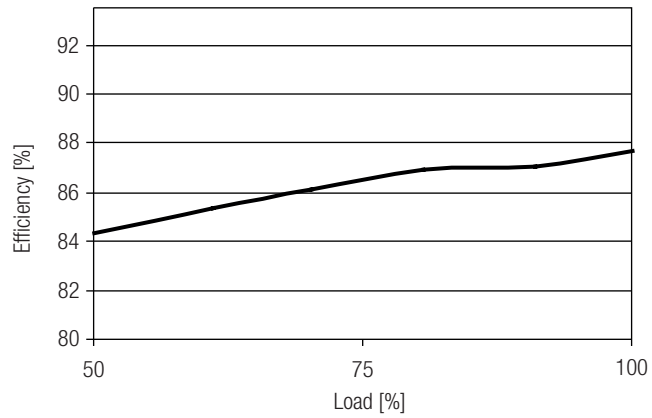


THD vs load

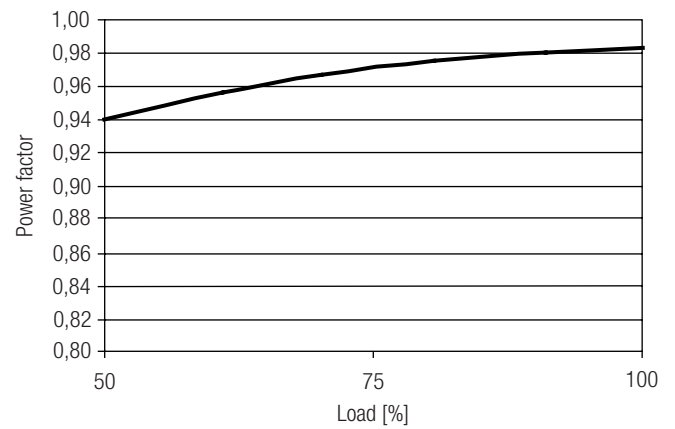


Diagrams LCI 35W 1050mA TEC Ip

Efficiency vs load



Power factor vs load



THD vs load

