## More information

# Mechanical storage

Remote control switches are used to switch lightings by means of several pushbuttons. This makes complex cross/two-way switching unnecessary. With each pushbutton impulse, the remote control switch changes its contact position from OFF to ON, etc. In the event of a power failure, the last switching position is mechanically stored.

# Pushbutton malfunction

Pushbuttons can jam, which may expose remote control switches to a continuous voltage. All remote control switches are protected against this type of malfunction through their design or through PTC.

## Central switching functions

Versions with central ON/OFF functions allow the central switching of all connected remote control switches, which can also be carried out over a clock timer.

All remote control switches can be switched to the ON or OFF switching state, regardless of their current switching state.

# Contact sequences

0 - 1 - 2 - 1+2 or 1 - 0 - 2 - 0 means:

0: No contact closed

1: Only contact 1 closed

2: Only contact 2 closed

1+2: Contact 1 and Contact 2 are closed

The contact positions are constantly changing with each pushbutton impulse.

## Switching example: 5TT4 101-0

1-phase lighting circuit with 230V AC actuation, e.g. in office buildings



#### Switching example: 5TT4 122-0 with central ON/OFF switching and time switch



Printers and copiers are to be switched on with the pushbutton at the beginning of the working day. At the end of the working day, e.g. 6 p.m. to 10 p.m., an hourly one-second pulse of the time switch switches off the socket outlet. This ensures that printers and copiers are not "forgotten". If the device is switched on again after 6 p.m., a switch-off is actuated again hourly.

# Switching example: 5TT4 101-4

Single-phase lighting circuit with safety extra-low voltage 8 V AC, illuminated pushbutton.



## Switching example: 5TT4 122-0 with central ON/OFF switching



With the pushbuttons for ON/OFF switching, all remote control switches can be switched on or off from a central point, e.g. at the start and end of work. A time switch with a one-second pulse can also be used if desired. Once a central on/off switching operation has been done, the remote control switches can also be switched on and off locally at any time. The phase relation of ZA, ZE and A1 is arbitrary.

# Switching example: 5TT4 152-0 with central ON/OFF switching and group ON/OFF switching



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With pushbuttons for ON/OFF switching, all remote control switches can be switched on or off from a central point, e.g. at the beginning and the end of a working day.

With the 2-pushbutton group "ÓN" and "OFF", all remote control switches assigned to a group can be switched on or off, e.g. for the corridor.

## Switching example: glow lamp load and 5TT4 920 compensator

If required, a 7LF44 digital time switch with a switching command of 1 s can be used for the "Central" or "Group" function. Once a central on/off switching operation has been done, the remote control switches can be switched on and off locally at any time. The phase relations of ZA, ZE and GA, GE and L can be different. If contact 1/2 is used as check-back contact for the central "ON" and "OFF" function, as shown above, terminal 1 of all remote control switches must be in phase.



The use of multiple illuminated pushbuttons, in particular 230 V AC glow lamps, could cause the remote control switch to trip accidentally, or no longer drop out, due to the current used by the lamps. This may also occur in the case of high line capacities. Switching a 5TT4 920 compensator parallel to the coil, increases the glow lamp load of the remote control switch from 5 mA to 25 mA. The parallel switching of several compensators is also possible. The power consumption of 230 V 5TG7 3.. glow lamps for pushbuttons is: low luminosity 0.18 mA – medium 0.9 mA – high 1.35 mA, the power consumption of 5SG7 35. LED lighting approx. 1.5 mA.

			Remote control switches			
			5TT4 101 5TT4 102 5TT4 105 5TT4 105 5TT4 115	5TT4 103 5TT4 104	5TT4 12 5TT4 15	5TT4 13 5TT4 14
Switching of transformers for halogen lamps		W	1200			
Fluorescent and compact lamps in ballast operation (KVG)						
Uncorrected	L18W L36W L58W	Unit(s) Unit(s) Unit(s)	35 35 25	30 30 20		
Parallel-corrected	L18W/4.5 μF L36W/4.5 μF L58W/7 μF	Unit(s) Unit(s) Unit(s)	40 40 28	50 50 30		
DUO switching, 2-lamp	L18W L36W L58W	Unit(s) Unit(s) Unit(s)	2 × 30 2 × 30 2 × 30 2 × 30	2 x 24 2 x 24 2 x 16		
Fluorescent and compact lamps with electronic primary switching device (ECG)						
AC operation, 1-lamp	L18W L36W L58W	Unit(s) Unit(s) Unit(s)	36 36 24	30 30 20		
AC operation, 2-lamp	L18W/4.5 μF L36W/4.5 μF L58W/7 μF	Unit(s) Unit(s) Unit(s)	2 x 22 2 x 22 2 x 15	2 x 18 2 x 18 2 x 12		