## (1) finder

## Features

Relays for automatic control of lighting according to the ambient light level Integral light sensor For pole or wall mounting
10.32-2 NO 16A output contacts
10.41-1 NO 16A output contact

- Double pole Live and Neutral switching possible with the 10.32
- Sensitivity adjustment from 1 to 80 lux
- Cadmium free contact material
- Cadmium free light sensor (IC photo diode)
- Electronic circuit - transformer isolated
- Italian Patent "light feedback compensation" innovative principle
Compatible with slow starting gas discharge lamps (up to 10 minutes)
- For the first 3 working cycles the delay time (On and Off) is reduced to zero in order to aid installation
- Available for supply 230 and 120 V AC ( $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ )

10.41

- Double pole switching-2 NO 16A - Single pole switching - 1 NO 16A for Live and Neutral switching for Live switching



1 NO (SPST-NO)

Contact configuration

| Rated current/Maximum peak current | A |
| :--- | ---: |
| Rated voltage/Maximum switching voltage V AC |  |


| Rated voltage/Maximum switching voltage $V$ AC |
| :--- |
| Rated load $\mathrm{AC1}$ |



## (1) finder

10 Series - tight dependent relays 12-16 A

## Features

Relays for automatic control of lighting according to the ambient light level Integral light sensor

## For pole or wall mounting

10.42 - Two independent 16A outputs with individual lux setting
10.51 - Miniature single 12A NO output
10.61-Mounting on street light body

- Sensitivity adjustment from 1 to 80 lux
- Fixed sensivity 10 lux ( $\pm 20 \%$ ) - ( 10.61 type)
- Cadmium free contact material
- Cadmium free light sensor (IC photo diode)
- Electronic circuit - transformer isolated (10.42 type)
- Italian Patent "light feedback compensation" innovative principle (10.51 type)
- For the first 3 working cycles the delay time (On and Off) is reduced to zero in order to aid installation
- Available for supply 230 and 120 V AC ( $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ )
- Prewired with silicone wire, 500 mm length (10.61 type)


| 10.42 <br> - Two independent outputs 2 NO 16A | 10.51 <br> - Single pole switching - 1 NO 12A <br> - Miniature size | 10.61 <br> - Single pole switching 1 NO 16 A |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |
| 2 NO (DPST-NO) | 1 NO (SPST-NO) | 1 NO (SPST-NO) |
| 16/30 (120 A - 5 ms ) | 12/25 (80 A - 5 ms ) | 16/30 (120 A - 5 ms ) |
| 120/- 230/- | 120/- 230/- | 230/- |
| 1,900 3,700 | 1,400 2,760 | 3,700 |
| $400 \quad 750$ | $300 \quad 600$ | 750 |
| 5 | - - | 5 |
| 1,000 2,000 | 600 1,200 | 2,000 |
| $400 \quad 750$ | 200 400 | 750 |
| 500 1,000 | $300 \quad 600$ | 1,000 |
| 1,000 2,000 | 600 1,200 | 2,000 |
| 1,000 (10/10) | 1,000 (10/10) | 1,000 (10/10) |
| $\mathrm{AgSnO}_{2}$ | $\mathrm{AgSnO}_{2}$ | $\mathrm{AgSnO}_{2}$ |
| 120 230 | 120 230 | 230 |
| - | - | - |
| 2/- | 1.5/- | 2.5/- |
| (0.8...1.1) $U_{N}$ | (0.8...1.1) $U_{N}$ | (0.8...1.1) $U_{N}$ |
| - | - | - |
| $100 \cdot 10^{3}$ | $100 \cdot 10^{3}$ | $100 \cdot 10^{3}$ |
| 1... 80 | 1... 80 | 10 |
| 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 15/30 | 15/30 | 15/30 |
| $-30 \ldots+70$ | -30...+70 | $-30 \ldots+70$ |
| IP 54 | IP 54 | IP 54 |
| CE EHL | PG (1) | CE EHL PG |

## Ordering information

Example: 10 series light dependent relay, 2 NO (DPST-NO) 16 A contact, screw terminal connections, 230 VAC supply.


## Technical data



Functions

| LED* | $10.32 / 10.41 / 10.42$ |  | 10.51 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Supply voltage | NO output contact | Supply voltage | NO output contact |
|  | OFF | Open | OFF or ON | Open |
|  | ON | Open | ON | Closed |
|  | ON | Open <br> (Timing in Progress) | ON | Open <br> (Timing in Progress) |

* The LED is located under the terminal cover, close to the Lux adjustment knob. It indicates the contact status and assists in the test and setting of the correct light threshold level.


## (1) finder

Wiring diagrams


## Advantage of the "light feedback compensation" principle

Light dependent relay where the lighting being controlled does not influence the light level seen by the light sensor

Traditional light dependent relay where the lighting being controlled influences the light level seen by the light sensor

Type 10.32, 10.41 and 10.51 light dependent relay with
"light feedback compensation"


Correct functioning - provided the sensor can be shielded from the effects of the controlled lighting switching On and Off


Incorrect functioning where the lamps cycle between On and Off, because their effect is being detected by the light sensor

