

Relay Output Wiring

Receiver outputs are dry relay contacts. They are like an SPDT switch. Figure 1 shows that when the relay is off, the N/C(normally closed) contact is shorted to C(common). When the relay is energized the N/O(normally open) contact is shorted to C. The terminology “Normally” refers to the relay in its de-energized (off) state

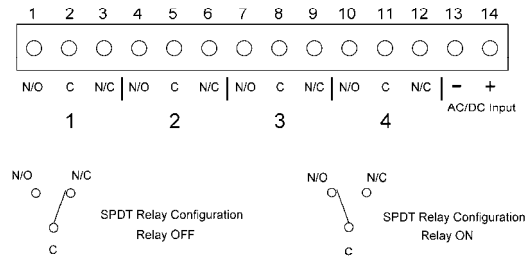


Figure 1

For loads up to 5 Amps you can wire directly to the internal relays as in Figure 2. Wiring to the N/O contact will cause the load to turn on when the relay turns on. Wiring to the N/C contact will have the opposite effect. The load will be on when the relay is off. AC or DC voltages can be switched through the relay.

Wiring directly to internal relay

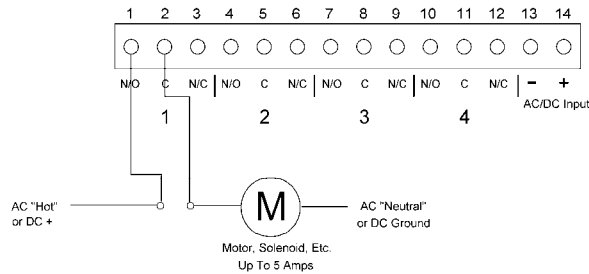


Figure 2

For loads over 5 amps an external high current relay should be used. Figure 3 shows how to turn on the relay using the lower current internal relay of the receiver. Again, an AC or DC relay can be controlled in this fashion

Wiring an external AC or DC Relay

