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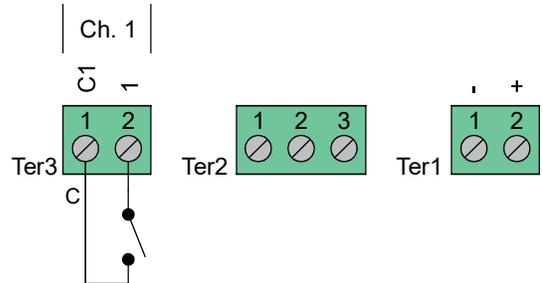
INPUT/OUTPUT WIRING

1-Input Transmitter / 1-Relay Receiver

Dry Contact Input Wiring - Standard

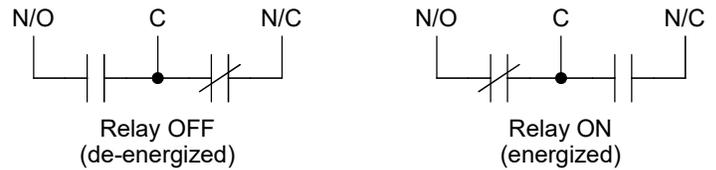
Standard wiring of a dry contact input transmitter

Shorting together the contacts of the respective channel will cause it to transmit. This can be done with any type of manual or automatic switch.

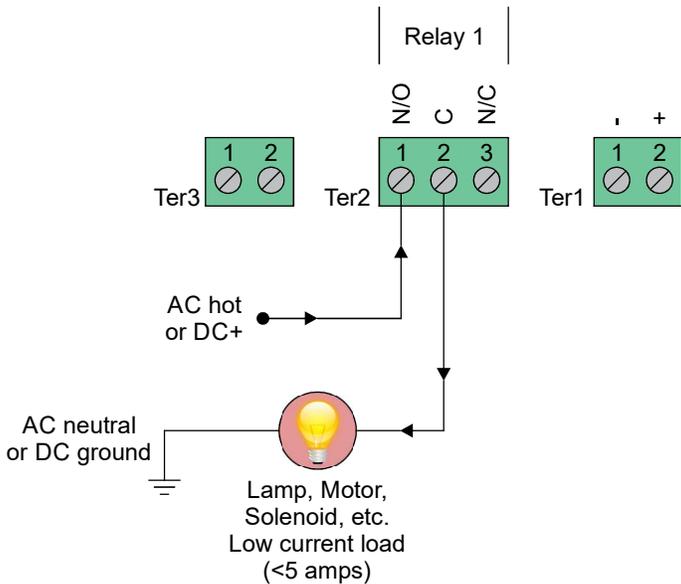


Relay Output Wiring

Receiver outputs are dry relay contacts, like an SPDT switch. When the relay is in a de-energized state, the N/C (normally closed) contact is connected to C (common). When the relay is energized the N/O (normally open) contact is connected to C (common).

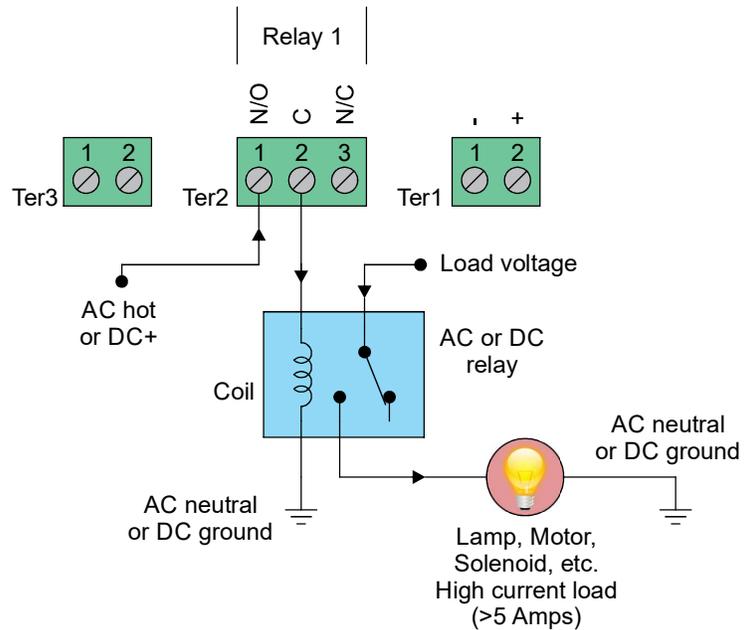


Relay Output Wiring - Normally Open Application with Externally Supplied Voltage



Internal Relay - Loads Less Than 5 Amps

Loads up to 5 Amps may be wired directly to the internal relays. Wiring to the N/O contact will cause the load to turn on when the relay is energized (the load is on when the relay is on). Wiring to the N/C contact will cause the load to turn on when the relay is de-energized (the load is on when the relay is off). AC or DC voltages can be switched through the relay.



External Relay - Loads Over 5 Amps

Loads over 5 Amps must use an external high current relay. Diagram shows how to turn on the relay using the lower current internal relay of the receiver. AC or DC voltages can be switched through the relay. Note: A protection diode for DC coils or an MOV for AC coils is recommended to reduce inductive EMI noise.