Emergency options - Load Transfer Devices

Generator Transfer Devices

Device options

**BLTC** - BLTC-1 series Ballast/Driver Load Transfer Control by Nine24 Inc. 120v (Q201427X) or 277v (Q201428X) volt factory installed and furnished. (Note: this is a change in purchasing procedure for this item.) Uses normal ballast in emergency generator mode. Generator transfer switch is not required at emergency panel. Not compatible with dimming ballasts/drivers. Switchable ballasts/drivers with 2 hot leads require 2 BLTC devices. See [924, Inc.](http://www.924inc.com) web for details on product.

**BGTD** - Bodine, Generator Transfer Device (Q142003) 120/277 volt taps, installed by factory. Uses normal ballast/drivers in emergency generator mode. Generator transfer switch is required at emergency panel. Fixture price includes the cost of the GTD device. Dimming ballasts/drivers with 2 hot leads require 2 BGTD devices. (new, BGTD design under development 2/07) See [Bodine](http://www.bodine.com) for details on product.

**BSE Labeling**

**BSE10** – Ballast/Drivers load transfer relay installed per manufacturer’s instructions. Voltage, BLTC or BGTD and BSE10 called out.

**BSE11** – One voltage fixture with ballast/driver load control relay supplied with two Reloc receptacles (MSR or cables). One wired for normal circuit, the other wired to the control relay for emergency circuit. Voltage, BSE11 and RFD# called out, Reloc not called out in the description, must be RFD#. Ballast/driver hook up, BLTC or BGTD and Reloc defined in RFD.

**BSE12 (using BGTD OR BLTC)** – One voltage fixture with ballast/driver load control relay supplied with two prewires. One wired for normal circuit, the other wired to the control relay for emergency circuit. Voltage and BSE12 called out, Prewires not called out in the description. The following wiring configurations are standard, anything different will require an RFD# with instructions for prewire and wiring. 3 & 4 lamp fixtures will have the outside lamps wired to the emergency circuit.

Standard - Fixtures with ballast(s)/driver(s) operating on one circuit will require (1) PWS1846 on the normal circuit and (1) PWS1836 wired for the emergency circuit.

Standard - Fixtures with ballast(s)/driver(s) operating on two circuits will require (1) PWS1856 on the normal circuit and (1) PWS1836 wired for the emergency circuit.

**BSE13** – One voltage fixture with ballast/driver load control relay supplied with one Reloc receptacles (MSR or cable). Reloc wired for normal circuit, the control relay for emergency circuit left unconnected. Voltage, BLTC or BGTD, BSE13 and Reloc called out, in the description.

**BSE14** – One voltage fixture with ballast/driver load control relay supplied with one prewire. Prewire wired for normal circuit, the control relay for emergency circuit left unconnected. Voltage, BLTC or BGTD, BSE14 and prewire called out, in the description.

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**BSE16** – One voltage fixture with ballast/driver load control relay supplied with one Reloc receptacle (MSR or cable) and one prewire. Reloc wired for normal circuit, the prewire wired to the control relay for emergency circuit. Fixture bears UL Emergency Lighting Equipment label. Voltage, BSE16 and RFD# called out, Reloc and Prewire not called out in the description, must be RFD#. Ballast hook up, BLTC or BGTD and Reloc and prewire defined in RFD.

### Two (Dual) Voltages in same fixture

**BSE5** Two voltage fixture, 277V for normal lighting (bottom lamp in HPM3 two lamp, outboard lamps in three and four lamp). 120V for emergency lighting (top lamp in HPM3 two lamp, inboard lamp(s) in three and four lamp). **BSE5 called out** in place of voltage in description. **If Reloc or prewires required, BSE5 called out, Reloc or prewire not called out** in description. **Must be RFD#**. Ballast hook up and Reloc or prewires defined in RFD.

**BSE7** Two voltage fixture, 277V for normal lighting, with or without Reloc or prewire. 120V incandescent lampholder for night light (40W max) no Reloc or prewire. **BSE7 in place of voltage, (Reloc or prewire) and NLI called out in description**

**BSE8** Two voltage fixture, 120V for normal lighting (bottom lamp in HPM3 two lamp, outboard lamps in three and four lamp). 277V for emergency lighting (top lamp in HPM3 two lamp, inboard lamp(s) in three and four lamp). **BSE8 called out in place of voltage in description**. If Reloc or prewires required, BSE8 called out, Reloc or prewire not called out in description. Must be RFD. Ballast hook up and Reloc or prewires defined in RFD.

**BSE9** Two voltage fixture, 480V for normal lighting (outside lamp in three lamp). 120V for emergency lighting (inside lamp in three lamp). **BSE9 called out in place of voltage in description**. If Reloc or prewires required, BSE9 called out, Reloc or prewire not called out in description. Must be RFD. Ballast hook up and Reloc or prewires defined in RFD.

### One Voltage, Two Supplies

| **BSE1** | One voltage, two ballast/driver fixture supplied with two Reloc receptacles (MSR’s or cables). One wired for normal circuit, the other wired for emergency circuit. **RFD must be requested.** |
| **BSE2** | One voltage, two ballast/driver fixture supplied with two prewires. One wired for normal circuit, the other wired for emergency circuit. **RFD must be requested.** |
| **BSE3** | One voltage, two ballast/driver fixture supplied with **one** Reloc receptacle (MSR or cable). Reloc wired to normal circuit (bottom lamp in HPM3 two lamp, outboard lamps in three and four lamp). The emergency ballast supply leads left unconnected (top lamp in HPM3 two lamp, inboard lamp(s) in three and four lamp). **RFD must be requested.** |
UL Definition of Emergency Lighting Equipment

There are two forms of emergency lighting. One in which the source of emergency power and switching means is located within the fixture (e.g., EL, EL5, EL6 or EL11) and one in which these are external to the fixture (such as a central emergency system for a building). (BSE#).

Dual voltage fixtures are usually used on night light or emergency circuits. Some lamps will be connected to the normal lighting circuit and some connected to an alternate circuit. Fixtures such as these, equipped with components that can be connected to more than one supply voltage, are potentially hazardous if not properly used.

Although fixture ballasts/drivers are marked with voltage and current ratings, there is a possibility of making the wrong connection in the field. For instance, if 120-volt ballasts are connected to 277-volt supply voltage, the ballasts are subjected to much higher voltage potential than they are rated for and failures can occur. In addition, maintenance men, in the belief that the fixture was completely de-energized, might turn off only one voltage supply to the fixture and receive a severe shock during maintenance procedures.

**WARNING: THIS FIXTURE IS CONNECTED TO TWO SOURCES OF POWER. MAKE SURE BOTH ARE TURNED OFF BEFORE PROCEEDING WITH MAINTENANCE.**

This marking will be located on the fixture so that it is easily visible during installation and maintenance.