



Led flashing lights/
Universal Flashing LED



VOLT



Volt is the unit of measurement of the electrical potential and the potential difference. It is named in honor of **Alessandro Volta**, who in 1800 invented the voltaic pile, the first electrochemical battery. In 1880, the International Electrical Congress now the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC), approved the volt (unit of measure) for the electromotive force. The symbol of the Volt is "v".



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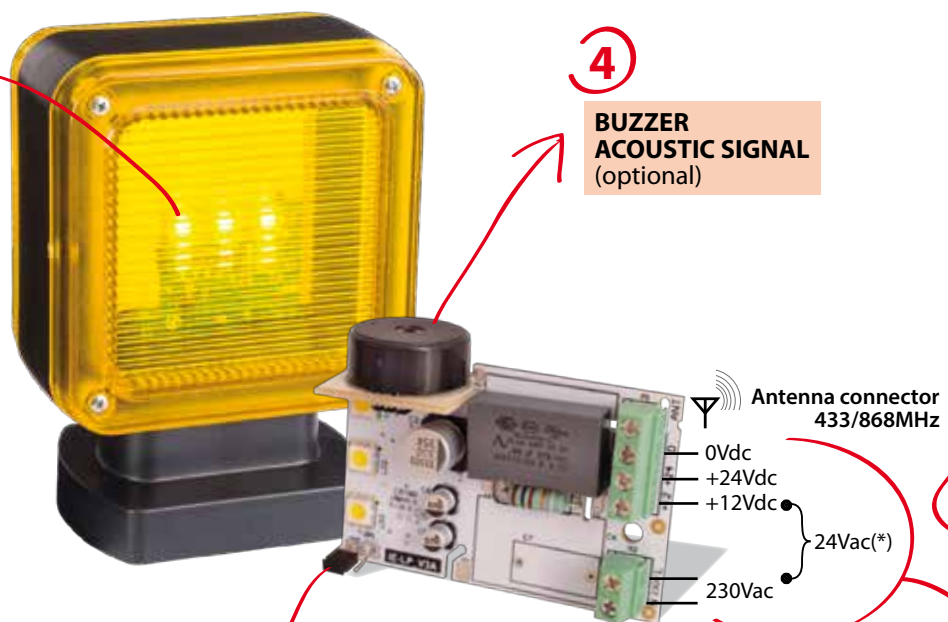
WIDE RANGE OF APPLICATIONS

1
n°6 LED(s) HIGH EFFICIENCY AND LOW CONSUMPTION

2
FLASH BY SELECTION JUMPER: FIXED OR ALTERNATE

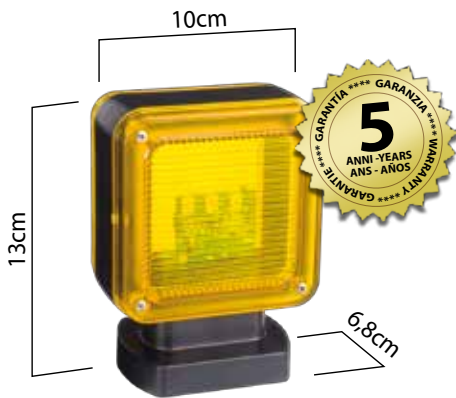
4
BUZZER ACOUSTIC SIGNAL (optional)

3



"UNIVERSAL" POWER 12V, 24V and 230V

(*) To connect 24Vac see instructions



APE - 550 / 1010

12/24/230V
VOLT flashing light with
antenna terminal board
433/868MHz
color: yellow/black

APE - 550 / 1011



Buzzer
(optional)

APE - 550 / 1015



90° wall mounting bracket

APE - 550 / 1014



90° rotation bracket

TECHNICAL DATA

Voltage: **230Vac** (+/-10%) 50/60Hz
Current: 80mA (+/-20%)
Luminous flux: ~ 80lm

Voltage: **24Vdc** (+/-20%)
Current: 80mA (+/-20%)
Luminous flux: ~ 80lm

Voltage: **12Vdc** (+/-20%)
Current: 40mA (+/-20%)
Luminous flux: ~ 30lm



Power consumption: less than 2 watts.
The traditional flashers consume about 25W

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Energy savings

The energy savings compared with traditional incandescent flashers is about 93%.

Duration/Resistance

The average duration of an Led lamp is estimated at 50,000 hours compared to 1,000 hours of an incandescent. The Leds are much more resistant to shock, vibration and voltage surges compared to traditional lamps. The Leds do not suffer of continuous switching on and off. So they are ideal for the flasher.

Luminous efficacy

The luminous efficacy of a light source is the ratio between the luminous flux and the input power and is expressed in lumens/watt. The used LEDs have a luminous efficacy of 110 lm/W, compared to 13 lm/W incandescent lamps.

