



With the light sensor, it is possible to determine the brightness level in closed rooms. The light sensor is mounted in a standard installation box in the ceiling. The cover (white) of the sensor is stuck firmly onto the device. The complete unit is then screwed into a flush-type box.

When combined with the lighting controller, the light sensor is used for constant light control. The electrical connection to the lighting controller is carried out with a twin core MSR cable (SELV). The total length of this cable

may not exceed 100 m.

The light sensor is supplied with 2 acrylic glass rods:
Type A: flat (is stuck on the light sensor)
Type B: sloping (as enclosed)

The acrylic glass rods are fastened in the light sensor. For limitation of the registration area (Type B) they are directly positioned.

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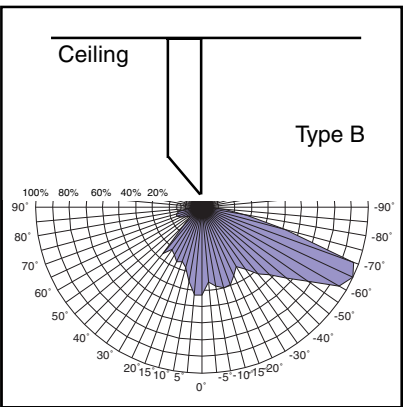
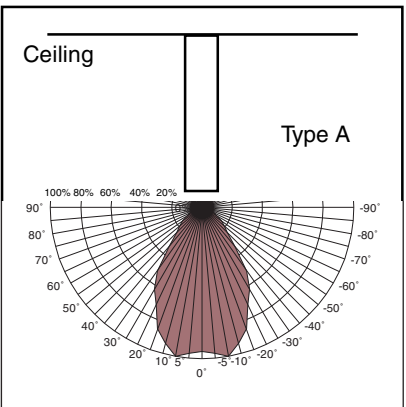
Technical data

Power supply	– SELV	via LR/S 2.2.1
Connections	– to lighting controller LR/S 2.2.1	1 connecting terminal white/yellow (connecting terminals are supplied with the device)
Type of protection	– IP 20, EN 60 529	
Protection class	– II	
Ambient temperature range	– Operation	- 5 °C ... 45 °C
	– Storage	-25 °C ... 55 °C
	– Transport	-25 °C ... 70 °C
Housing, colour	– Plastic housing, black	
Cable length	– max. 100 m	
Dimensions	– 54 x 20 mm (Φ x H)	
Weight	– 0.040 kg	
CE norm	– in accordance with the EMC guideline and the low voltage guideline	

Directive Diagrams of the acrylic glass rods

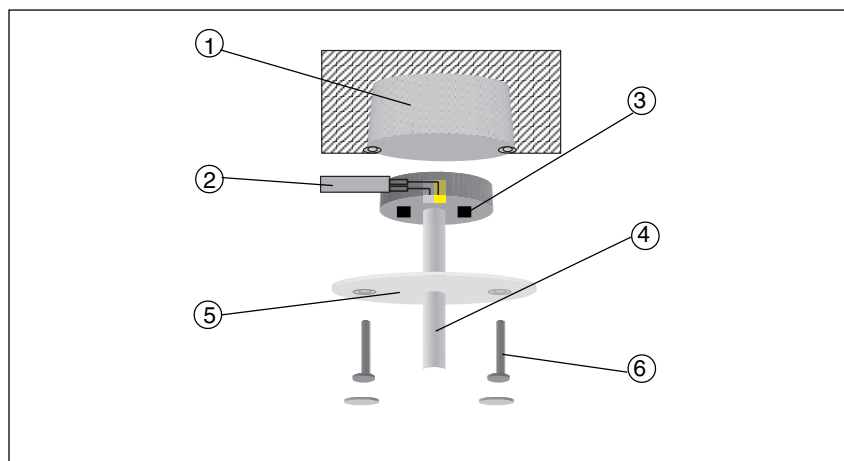
The two diagrams show the different distribution of the light sensibility in the room as regards the two available acrylic glass rods.

The percentage values refer to the maximum sensibility of the light sensor.



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Wiring diagram



1 Flush-mounted installation box

3 Adhesive strips

5 Cover

2 Twin core MSR cable (SELV)

4 Flat or bevelled acrylic glass rod

6 Screws with cover

Placing of the light sensor

The mounting position depends to a great extent on the room conditions. The following guidelines should be used:

- avoid direct light (windows, luminaires, mirrored surfaces),
- install the light sensor as far into the room as possible (away from the window),
- the detection range of the sensor should be directed at an area which remains as unchanged as possible after the calibration,
- the bevelled side of the acrylic glass rod should be rotated in the direction of the window.