

Light-sensitive Controller (TM)

The light-sensitive controller (TM) system consists of:

1. the controller in a plastic housing
2. the light sensor

Controller

The plastic housing contains a printed circuit board with electronic components, rotary switches, a potentiometer and several connecting terminals for the mains voltage, the brightness sensor and the control voltage.

Light sensor

The light sensor is a small electronic component (see picture on the right), which is sensitive to natural and artificial light. The sensor is hermetically sealed in a plastic housing and provided with a 2 m four-core connecting cable.

Operational behaviour

The controller supplies an output voltage of 0–10 V to the terminals 1 to 4. This voltage can be used to dim electronic converters.

The magnitude of the voltage depends on:

- the ambient light level
- the controller settings

Independent of the light sensor, the controller can also be used as a permanent dimmer.

Installation and positioning

The controller can be installed in a channel letter, a converter box or a converter cabinet. It should be positioned close to the converters as the cable length between the controller and the converters must not exceed 10 m (for unshielded cables).

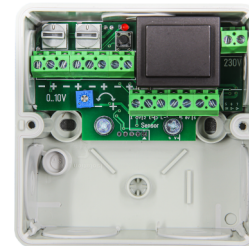
Limit values:

- Max. connectable number of converters: 50
- Maximum 0–10 V control cable length:
 - between controller and converters: approx. 10 m
 - with shielded cable (e.g. Cat 7): approx. 100 m
- Maximum sensor cable length:
The 2 m connecting cable may be extended to max. 50 m using a shielded cable (e.g. Cat 7).

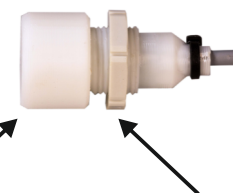


Controller

Dimensions:
90 x 90 x 55 mm



Light sensor



Light sensor
embedded in housing

M20 x 15 counter nut
for installation

Installing the light sensor

The light sensor has to be installed **outside** the illuminated sign.

The sensor must be positioned in such a way that any influence by other light sources such as street lamps is avoided and an unobstructed view to the sky is ensured.

The sensor cable must not be extended as this would result in an incorrect transmission of the data signals from the sensor to the controller.