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Motion CL I Silver
MODEL: 89434

INTRODUCTION

The PIR (Passive Infra Red) SENSOR has a sensing device which continuously scans a preset operating zone and immediately switches the lamp on when it detects movement in that area. This means that whenever movement is detected within the range of the sensor the lamp will switch on automatically to illuminate pathways, steps, patios, porches, or whatever area you have selected to light for reasons of safety, convenience or security.

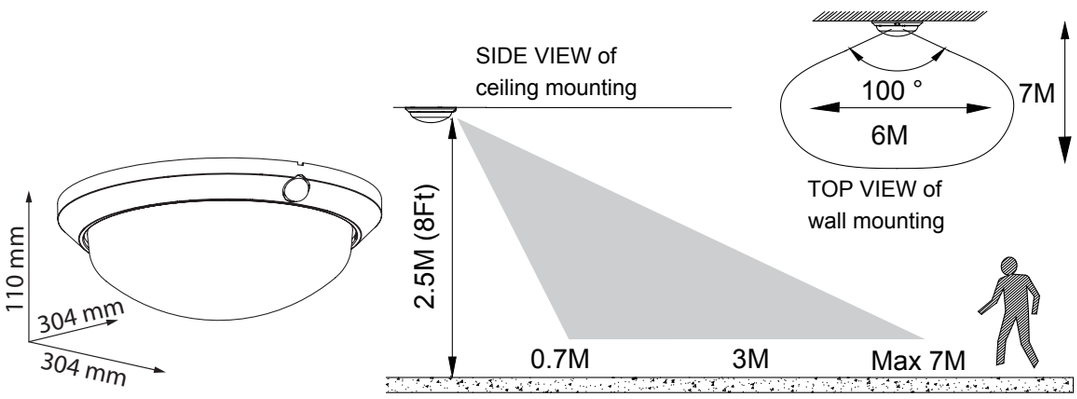

Fig. 1(A) DETECTION AREA

If there is movement within range of the unit the lamp will remain on.

HAVE YOUR LIGHT WORK WELL

To achieve best results, we suggest you take the following points into account:

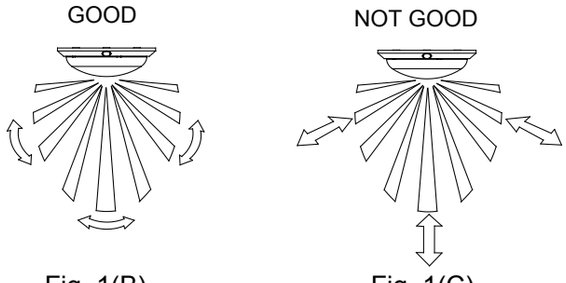

Fig. 1(B) Fig. 1(C)

- Ideally, the PIR SENSOR should be mounted 1.8 to 2.5 meters (6 to 8 ft) above the area to be scanned (Ref. to Fig.1A).
- To avoid unit damage, do not aim the sensor towards the sun.
- To avoid nuisance triggering, the sensor should be directed away from heat sources such as barbecues, Air-conditioners, other outside lighting, moving cars and flue vents.
- To avoid nuisance triggering, keeping away from the area of strong electromagnetic disturbance.

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- Do not aim towards reflective surfaces such as smooth white walls, swimming pools, etc.
- The PIR Sensor scanning specifications (approx. 7 meters and 100° --- at 25℃ and dry weather) may vary slightly depending on the mounting height and location. The detection range of the unit may also alter with temperature change.
- Before selecting a place to install your lamp(s), you should note that movement across the scan area is more effective than movement directly toward or away from the sensor. (Refer to Fig.1B). If movement is made walking directly towards or away from the sensor and not across, the apparent detection range will be substantially reduced. (Ref. to Fig. 1C)

WIRING THE UNIT AND INSTALLATION

- Before commencing any electrical work, ensure mains supply cables are isolated by switching off or removing the relevant fuse. Installation by a licensed electrician and according to IEC wiring Regulation is recommended.
- Remove the diffuser by turning it anticlockwise (Ref. to Fig.2).

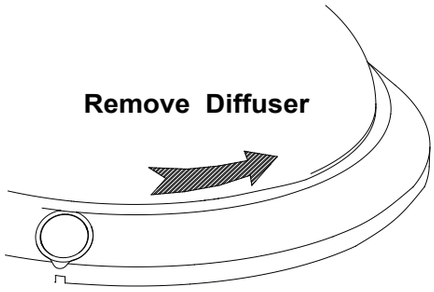

Fig. 2

- Get the cable through the rubber and connect the cable correctly in the terminal (Ref. to Fig.3).

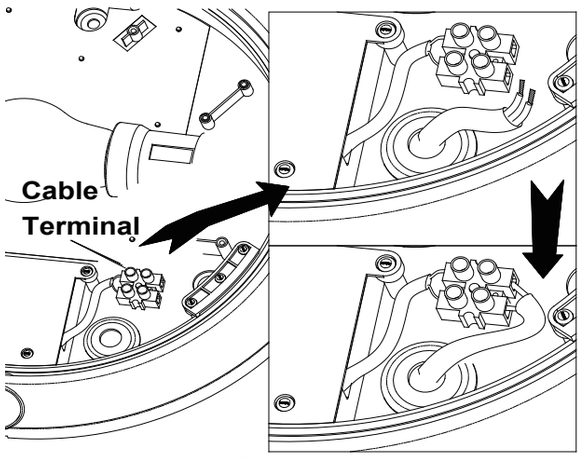

Fig. 3

- Install the bulb, while no wire connected fault, switch on main power supply for following function testing.

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ADJUSTING PIR SENSOR'S AIMING ANGLE

- To maximize the detection range of PIR, the PIR sensor's aiming angle should be adjusted slightly according to the mounting position.
- For ceiling mounting, the sensor's lens remaining at the normal position can get the maximum detection range. (Ref. to Fig.4)
- On the other hand, for wall mounting, the sensor's lens aiming higher can maximize the detection range. (Ref. to Fig.5)

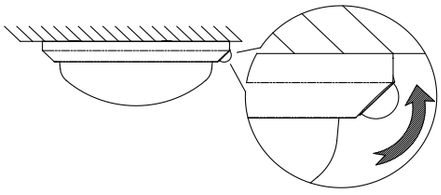

Fig. 4

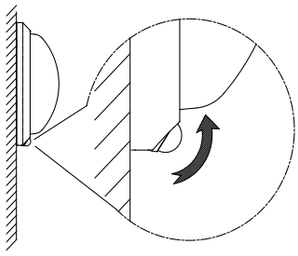

Fig. 5

PLEASE BE NOTED THAT THE PIR SHOULD BE AT DOWN SIDE POSITION WHEN MOUNTED ON WALL.

NOTE

1) The lamp will be turned on when power on for the first time, then the PIR sensor enters into the AUTO MODE scanning the detection area
2) The LUX CONTROL (CDS input) is ignored when the lamp is on, and any subsequent detection will start the timed period again from the beginning.

TECHNICAL DETAILS:

Voltage:	230/240 V~ 50 Hz
Wattage:	Max. 60 Watt--activated, 1 watt--standby
Detection range:	100º and Max. 7 meters
Duration time:	10±5sec. to 4±1min
Lux control:	2-2000LUX
Weatherproof:	IP44

Trouble shooting and user hints

PROBLEM	POSSIBLE CAUSE	SUGGESTED REMEDY
Light does not switch on when there is movement in the detection area.	1. No mains voltage	Check all connections, and Fuses/switches
	2. Bulb faulty or missing.	Check and replace if necessary
	3. Nearby lighting is too bright.	Redirect sensor or relocate the lamp
	4. Sensor positioned in wrong direction	Redirect sensor
Light switches on for no apparent reason (false trigger)	1. Heat sources such as air-con, Vents, heater flues, barbecues, other outside lighting, moving cars are activating sensor.	Redirect sensor away from these sources.
	2. Animals/birds e.g. possums or domestic animals.	Redirecting sensor may help.
	3. Interference from on/off switching of electric fans or lights on the same circuit as your lamp. (This problem does not always occur but a faulty switch or noisy fluorescent light may cause the sensor false active.)	Should the false triggering become troublesome, consider: (a) Replacing a faulty switch. (b) Replacing noisy fluorescent tubes and/or starters. (c) Connecting the light to a separate circuit (in most cases where one or more of the above suggestions have been carried out, false triggering has been reduced.)
	4. Reflection from swimming pool, or reflective surface.	Redirect sensor.
	5. Nearby the field of strong electromagnetic disturbance	Relocate the lamp
Light remains on.	1. Continuously false triggered. 2.in AUTO MODE	Redirecting sensor may help, switch off power supply more than 5 second
Light switches on during daylight hours.	1. Shadow the PIR sensor	Redirecting sensor may help
The detection distance becomes shorter	1. Dirty the LENS of PIR sensor	Cleaning the LENS use soft cloth soaked with water, and not scratch the LENS
	2. Warn and wet environment	

Note: all passive infra red detectors are more sensitive in cold weather than warm weather