

### Manual Set up

## **Delay Time**

This is the duration that the sensor maintains the lights in the ON condition after the last movement was detected. This parameter can be varied from minimum of 30 sec to a maximum 30 minutes. There are 10 predetermined values that could be chosen within the above range. Sensors are shipped with this parameter set at 5 min.

The customer can manually set this parameter by turning the potentiometer clockwise will increase the delay and anticlockwise will decrease.

#### Lux Level

This is the minimum amount of light that a given area is designed to provide the occupants. The amount of light is a combination of both natural light and artificial light. The setting will control the switching ON and OFF of artificial lighting depending on the amount of natural light present. This parameter needs to be set at the time of installation. This parameter should be set when there is minimal amount or no natural light present at the installation.

The customer can manually set up the Lux value by following the steps below

### Non Dimmable Ballast

- 1. Set the potentiometer to the maximum level.
- 2. At this point all lights attached to the sensor are turned ON.
- 3. Make sure the lens on the sensor is not being blocked off or in a shadow from the light sources. The amount of light falling on the lens should be identical to when the sensor is fully installed. This is very critical as this measurement is used to determine the when the lights are turned On or Off

- Gradually decrease (anticlockwise) the potentiometer to the point when all the lights turn OFF.
- 5. Increase the potentiometer (clockwise) till the lights turn ON again from being OFF
- Stop increasing the potentiometer. The potentiometer level is read by the sensor and will maintain the level set by the potentimeter

# **Dimmable Ballast**

# Analog Dimming

- Disconnect the dimming terminals (0-10V analog) from the ballast
- 2. Set the potentiometer to the maximum level.
- 3. At this point all lights attached to the sensor are turned ON.
- 4. Make sure the lens on the sensor is not being blocked off or in a shadow from the light sources. The amount of light falling on the lens should be identical to when the sensor is fully installed. This is very critical as this measurement is used to determine the when the lights are turned On or Off
- 5. Gradually decrease (anticlockwise) the potentiometer to the point when all the lights turn OFF.
- 6. Increase the potentiometer (clockwise) till the lights turn ON again from being OFF
- Stop increasing the potentiometer. The potentiometer level is read by the sensor and will maintain the level set by the potentimeter
- 8. Connect the Dimming terminals to the ballast



## **PWM Dimming**

- 1. Set the potentiometer to the maximum level.
- 2. At this point all lights attached to the sensor are turned ON.
- 3. Make sure the lens on the sensor is not being blocked off or in a shadow from the light sources. The amount of light falling on the lens should be identical to when the sensor is fully installed. This is very critical as this measurement is used to determine the when the lights are turned On or Off
- Gradually decrease (anticlockwise) the potentiometer to the point when all the lights turn OFF.
- 5. Increase the potentiometer (clockwise) till the lights turn ON again from being OFF
- Stop increasing the potentiometer. The potentiometer level is read by the sensor and will maintain the level set by the potentimeter
- Connect the Dimming terminals to the ballast (make sure that The ballast is ON without Dimming terminals )

## Sensitivity

This is the amount of movement required for the sensor to detect whether a given area is occupied (human movement is used of detection) and turn on the lights. Sensors are shipped with this parameter set for maximum sensitivity.

The customer can manually set the sensitivity level by following the steps below

 The potentiometer is set up for maximum sensitivity when shipped (both minor and major motions are detected).

- 2. Gradually turn the potentiometer anticlockwise to reduces the sensitivity of the sensor to human movements
- 3. At minimum sensitivity only the major motion is detected.
- 4. Any values in-between these two extremes the sensor will detect different range of minor movements. The customer can choose the level of sensitivity needed in his application