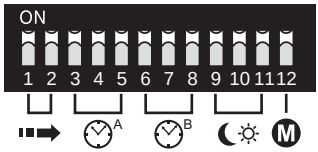
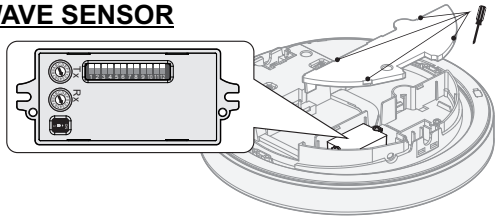
PARAMETER SETTING OF MICROWAVE SENSOR





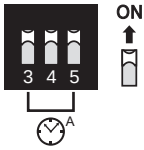
Detection Area

Detection Area refers to the effective range that the sensor can detect. It can be adjusted by configuring the DIP swithes to fit for particular applications.

	1	2	
I	**ON**	**ON**	100%
II	—	**ON**	75%
III	**ON**	—	50%
IV	—	—	10%

Hold Time

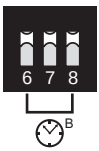
Hold time is the time the fitting remains at 100% brightness after motion is no longer detected.



	3	4	5	
I	**ON**	**ON**	**ON**	10s
II	—	**ON**	**ON**	30s
III	**ON**	—	**ON**	1min
IV	**ON**	**ON**	—	5min
V	—	**ON**	—	15min
VI	—	—	—	30min

Stand-by Period

Stand-by period is the period that the fitting remains at the standby level before it switches off. If the standby level is set to ∞, the fitting always remains at standby level when the area is unoccupied.
Please note, this stand-by period setting is only applicable under Mode 1.



	6	7	8	
I	**ON**	**ON**	**ON**	0s
II	—	**ON**	**ON**	10min
III	**ON**	—	**ON**	20min
IV	**ON**	**ON**	—	30min
V	—	**ON**	—	60min
VI	—	—	—	+∞

Daylight

Under Mode 1:

When the daylight level drops below the set value in column "**ON**", the microwave sensor becomes active.

When the daylight level exceeds the set value in column "**ON**", the light will be always off.

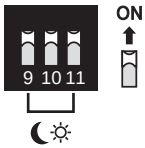
The "**disable**" setting disables the daylight sensor.

The values in column "**OFF**" is not applicable under **Mode1**.

Under Mode 2:

When the daylight level drops below the LUX value in column "**ON**", the fitting turns on at the standby level and the microwave sensor becomes active. When the daylight level reaches the set threshold in column "**OFF**", the fitting transitions from standby to off

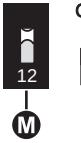
The "**disable**" setting disables the daylight sensor.



	9	10	11	ON	OFF
I	**ON**	**ON**	**ON**	Disable	Disable
II	—	**ON**	**ON**	50Lux	200Lux
III	**ON**	—	**ON**	30Lux	150Lux
IV	**ON**	**ON**	—	15Lux	100Lux
V	—	**ON**	—	10Lux	75Lux
VI	—	—	—	5Lux	50Lux

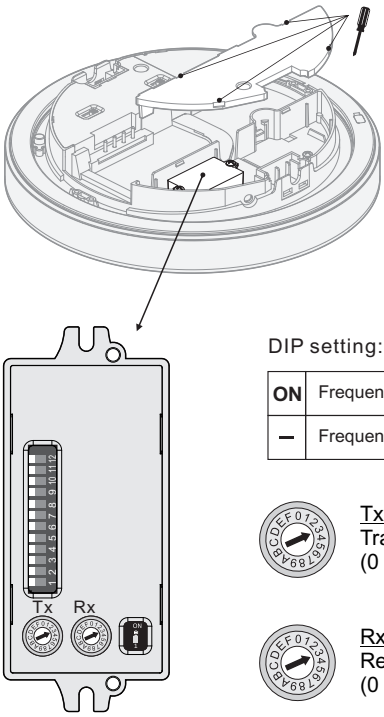
Mode

Mode 1: Normal light-control.
Mode 2: Photocell prioritized. "Photocell Prioritized" means that when the daylight level exceeds the set threshold, the fitting will turn off. When the daylight level falls below the set threshold, the fitting will automatically turn on at a standby level and transition from standby level to 100% brightness level when motion is detected.



	12	
I	**ON**	Mode 1
II	—	Mode 2

RF GROUPING INSTRUCTIONS



DIP setting:

ON	Frequency-hopping mode
—	Frequency-fixed mode

Tx:
Transmitting channels to be set by rotating the coding switch
(0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 A B C D E F)

Rx:
Receiving channels to be set by rotating the coding switch
(0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 A B C D E F)

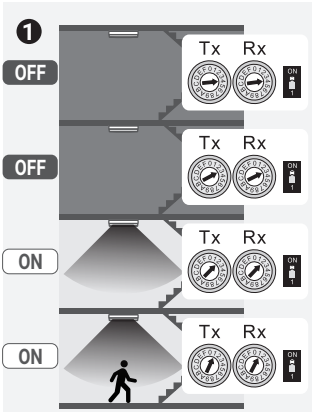
Frequency-fixed mode:
Under this mode, the transmitter unit (master) can only transmit RF signal to the receiving units (set as salves) set at the same channel, and to other masters whose receiving channels are set at the same channel.

Frequency-hopping mode:
Under this mode, master can transmit RF signal to the receiving units (set as salves) set at the same channel, and to other masters whose receiving channels are set at the same channel or adjacent channels.

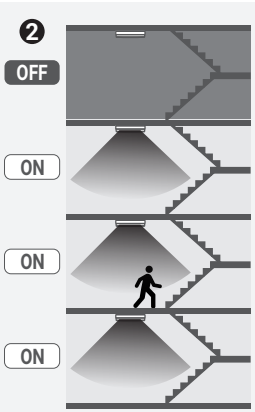
Note:
When Rx is set to 0, the light is unable to receive signals.
For example:
Under frequency-hopping mode: when Rx is set to 1, the light can only receive signals from channel 1 and 2. When Rx is set to F, the light can only receive signals from channel F and E.
Under frequency-fixed model: When Rx is set to 0, the light is unable to receive any signals.

When Tx is set to 0, the light is unable to transmit RF signal.

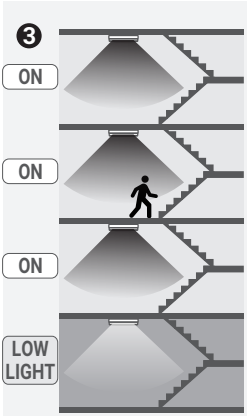
A Typical application, For staircase
(The light with LMS002RF serves as both master and slave)



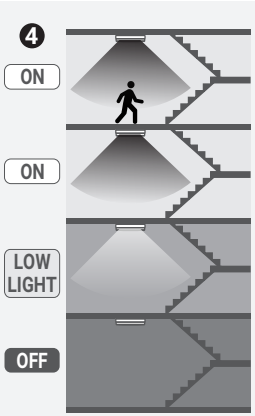
The 1st light detects motion, it turns on and sends signal to the 2nd light at the 2nd floor and switches it on.



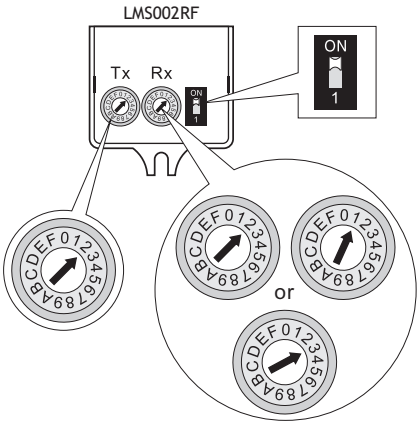
The person walks to the 2nd floor, the 2nd light detects motion and sends signal to the 3rd light at the 3rd floor and turns it on.



The person walks to the 3rd floor, the 3rd light detects motion and sends signal to the 4th light on the 4th floor and turns it on. Meanwhile, the 1st light dims to stand-by brightness after hold time.



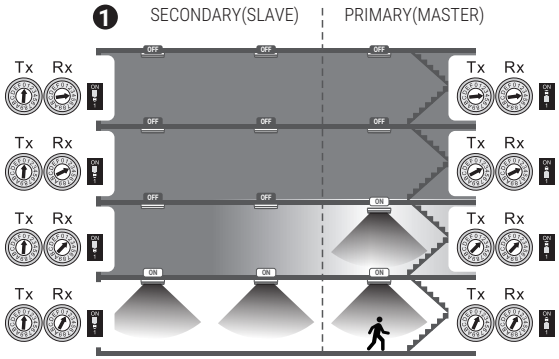
The person walks to the 4th floor, the 4th light detects motion and sends signal to the next light on the next floor and turns it on. While the 1st light turns off after stand-by period and the 2nd light dims to stand-by brightness after hold time.



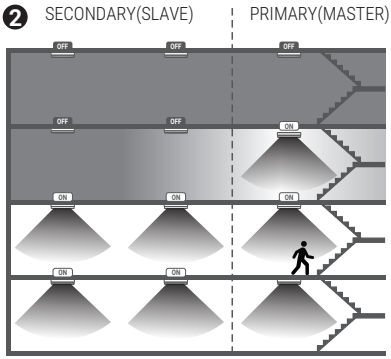
RF grouping:
Set all LMS002RF to frequency-hopping mode. Set the receiving channel pointing at the same channel or adjacent channels as the transmitting channel, then, the grouping is automatically completed.

Note:
As the master can transmit RF signal to other masters set at the same transmitting channel or set at three different receiving channels, please pay more attention when set the receiving channels on the masters for different groups.

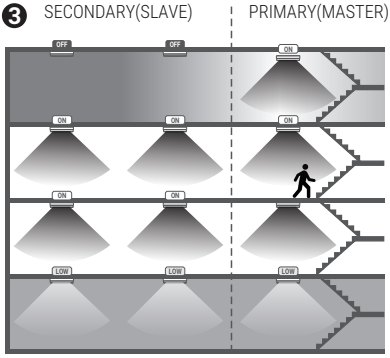
B **Typical application, For staircase and corridor** (The primary light with LMS002RF as both master and slave, the secondary light with LMS002RF as slave)



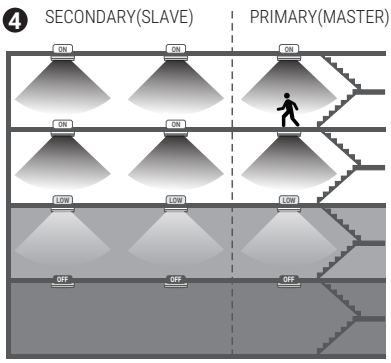
The 1st light detects motion and turns on, and it sends signal to all slaves at the same time and switches them on. Meanwhile, the 2nd light on the 2nd floor receives signal from the 1st light and turns on.



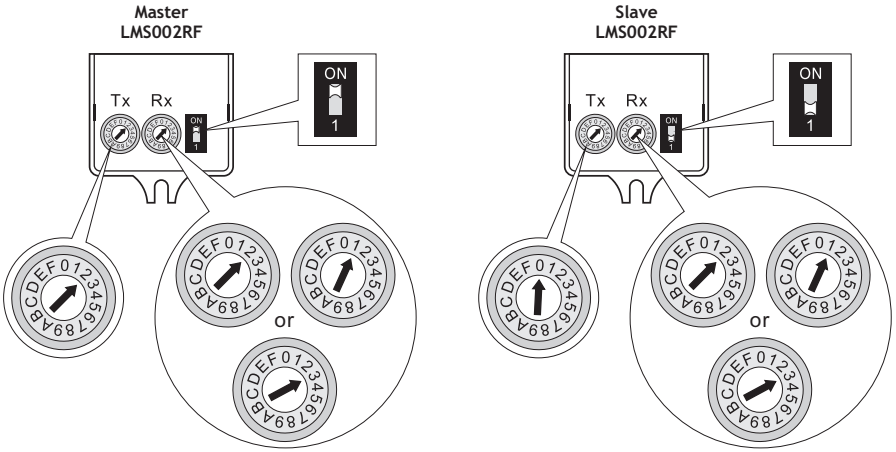
The person walks to the 2nd floor, the 2nd light detects motion and sends the signal to all slaves and turns them on. Meanwhile it sends signal to the 3rd light on the 3rd floor and switches it on.



The person walks to the 3rd floor, the 3rd light detects motion and sends the signal to all slaves and turns them on. Meanwhile it sends the signal to the 4th light on the 4th floor and switches it on. While all the lights on the 1st floor dim to stand-by level after hold time.



The person walks to the 4th floor, the 4th light detects the motion and sends the signal to all slaves and turns them on. Meanwhile, it sends the signal to the next light on the next floor and switches it on. While all the lights on the 1st floor turn off after stand-by period, and all the lights on the 2nd floor dim to stand-by level after hold time.

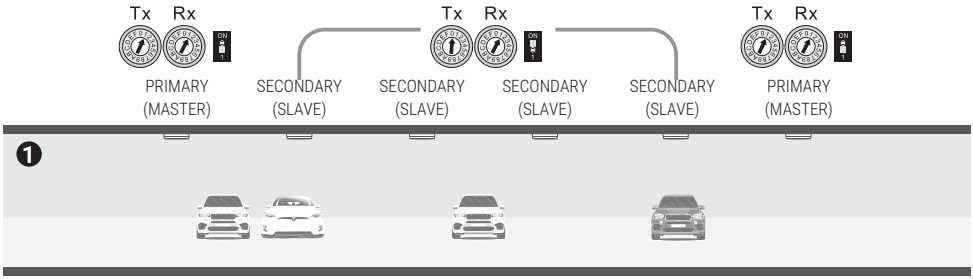


RF grouping:
All the **masters** should be under frequency-hopping mode, and the receiving channel on **masters** should point at the same channel or adjacent channels as the transmitting channel. Set **slaves** pointing at the same channel as the transmitting channel of the **masters**, then, the grouping is automatically completed.

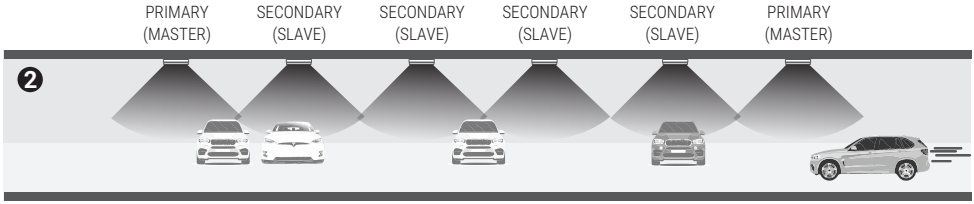
Note:
1.As the master can transmit RF signal to other masters set at the same transmitting channel or set at three different receiving channels, please pay more attention when set the receiving channels on the masters for different groups.

2.If LMS002RF serves as slave only, set it to “SLAVE”.

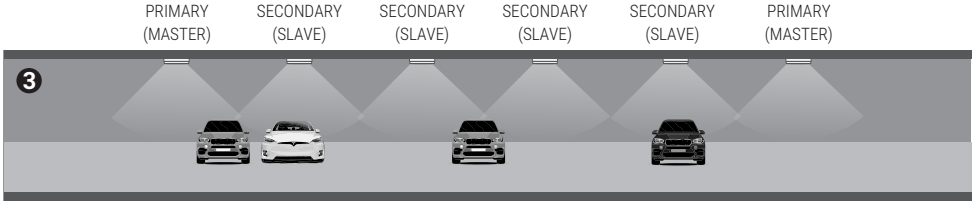
C Typical application, For carpark
(The primary light with LMS002RF as master, the secondary light with LMS002RF as slave)



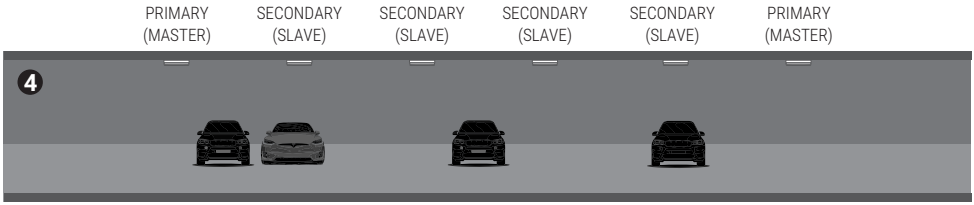
With sufcient natural light, the sensor is not triggered by motion.



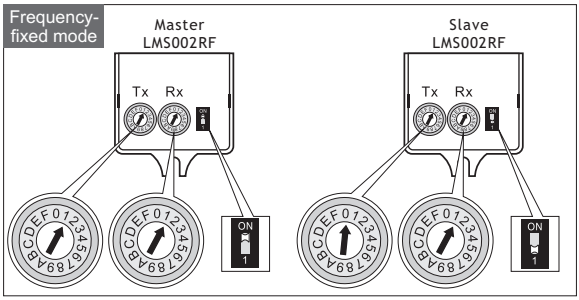
When the light with primary lights detects motion, it switches on and sends the signal to all the secondary lights and turns them on.

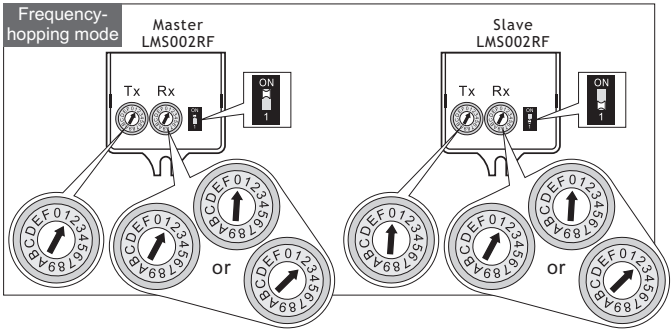


After the hold time, all the lamps in the same group dim to stand-by level after hold time.



All the lights in the same group switch off automatically after the stand-by period.





RF grouping:
LMS002RF can be selected both frequency-hopping mode and frequency-fixed mode. Set the slaves pointing at the same channel as the transmitting channel of the master, then, the grouping is automatically completed.

Note:
1.As the master can transmit RF signal to other masters set at the same transmitting channel or set at three different receiving channels, if the masters are set to "frequency-hopping mode", please pay more attention when set the receiving channels on the masters for different groups.

2.If LMS002RF serves as slave only, set it to "SLAVE".