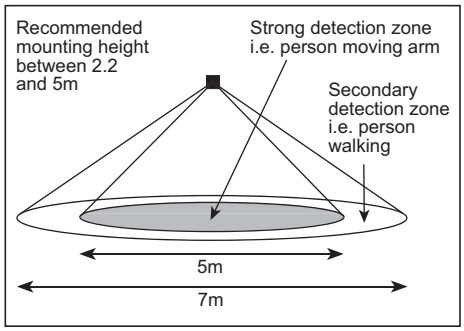
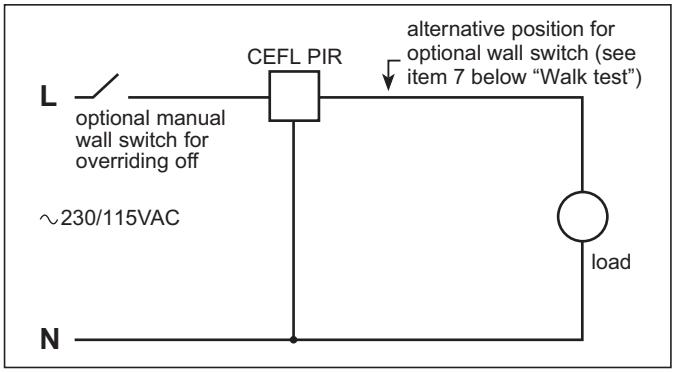
# DANLERS installation notes

## CEFL PIR flush mounted PIR occupancy switch

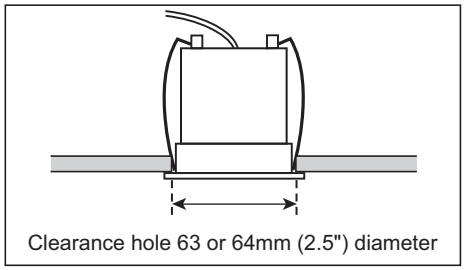
The CEFL PIR will switch on any type of connected load, including electronic control gear. Several CEFL PIR can be wired in parallel to control the same load.

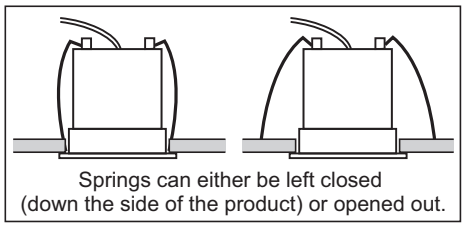



1. Read these notes before commencing work.
2. In case of doubt, consult a qualified electrical contractor.
3. IMPORTANT - SITING. The switch should be placed over the area where activity is expected. If the photocell override facility is required, the switch must be sited in a position where the daylight gives greater illumination than the artificial light. Avoid siting this product where it is exposed to windy or drafty conditions, such as in exposed lobbies or in ceilings open to roof voids.
4. The detection range is in a cone approx. 2.5m to 3.5m radius at floor level when mounted between 2.5m and 3.0m above the floor.
5. Make sure power is switched off from the circuits you are working on by removing appropriate fuses, or switching off appropriate isolating switches.
6. The wiring diagram is as below:

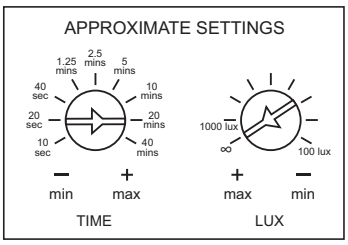



Wire identification for CEFL PIR cable: Brown – live
Blue – neutral
Black – switched line




7. Connect the switch according to the wiring diagram above. When the mains supply is initially connected to the PIR switch it goes through its Walk Test. This means it switches on for about 1 minute, then switches off and enters its automatic mode. Stand away from the switch for a couple of minutes until the switch turns off. Movement near the switch should then cause it to switch on (subject to the room brightness and photocell setting), and then, if there is no more movement, it will go off after the set time lag. If a manual wall switch is feeding the PIR switch (see wiring diagram) then it will go through the Walk Test each time the wall switch is switched on. By wiring the manual wall switch in the alternative position, the supply to the PIR occupancy switch is uninterrupted and it remains in automatic mode. It does not go through its Walk Test each time the wall switch is switched on.
8. Several CEFL PIR can be wired in parallel to control the same load.
9. There are two adjustment spindles on the side of the switch labelled TIME and LUX.




TIME Setting the “TIME” adjustment determines how long the lights remain on after the switch has last detected movement. This ranges from 10 seconds to 40 minutes in nine discrete steps as follows:- 10, 20, 40 seconds, 1.25, 2.5, 5, 10, 20, 40 minutes. (These times are approximate to +/- 20%.)

LUX Incorporated into the switch is a photocell override function which stops the lights coming on whenever there is sufficient daylight. If the “LUX” knob is set fully anti-clockwise the lights will come on no matter how bright it is in the room. With the knob turned clockwise it has to get darker in the room before the occupancy switch will be able to turn the lights on.

10. The maximum load is 6 amps (230–240VAC) of any type of load.
For larger loads, the CEFL PIR can be used to switch a contactor.

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