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## DRL-60-12

Laser distance sensor, 12 V



Do not dispose of this device in the trash along with other waste!

According to the Law on Waste, electro coming from households free of charge and can give any amount to up to that end point of collections, as well as to store the occasion of the other disposed of the control of the contr



## Purpose

The DRL-60-12 is a laser sensor designed to control lighting, especially in corridors and staircases.

The principle of operation is to emit a light beam and measure the delay of returning light as a result of reflection from an obstacle. On this basis, it is possible to precisely determine the distance to the obstacle, which is then compared with the set detection range.

The condition for switching on the light is the presence of an obstacle at a distance smaller than the set detection range and a brightness level below the value set on the sensor.

This solution is perfect for switching on lighting circuits for example on open stairs, where it is important that the sensor detects presence only on the stairs and ignores everything that happens outside.

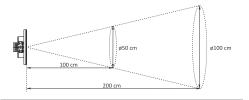
#### Features

- » Laser distance sensor of the ToF (Time of Flight) type;
- » The detection range can be smoothly adjusted in the range of 0.1 to 2 m:
- » A brightness sensor that prevents the light from being switched on when the brightness level is high;
- » Adjustable time of keeping the light on;
- » Ability to directly control the 12/24 V lighting circuits (load capacity up to 4 A, which can be increased by connecting LED-AMP amplifiers):
- » Soft start and soft shutdown feature available for controlled lighting circuits\*;
- » Ability of integration with AS-225 and AS-225D staircase lighting timers;
- » Compact size, can be mounted in a ø60 mm box;
- » LED indicating the operating status of the sensor;
- » Thermal protection against exceeding the acceptable temperature inside the housing.
- \*) Soft start and soft shutdown of the lighting works when the support time is set to a value greater than zero and when dimmable light sources are connected to the sensor.

### Mounting

1.The location of the mounting of the sensor should be selected in such a way that no fixed obstacles such as floor, wall, staircase step, etc. can be found in the detection cone of the sensor at the assumed operating distance. The diameter of the detection cone, depending on the set operating distance, can be read from the following figure:

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Failure to observe safety distances may lead to unwanted sensor excitation.

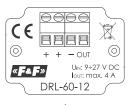
- 2.Do not mount the sensor with the front-facing a strong light source, as this may lead to incorrect operation of the distance and light intensity measurement system.
- 3.Do not mount sensors opposite each other or mirrors, as this can lead to unwanted sensor excitation.
- 4. Prepare a hole for the installation box ø60 mm. The minimum recommended depth of the box is 30 mm.
- 5.The sensor consists of 2 elements connected together by magnets: mounting frame A and sensor B.



- 6. Attach the mounting frame to the box using screws or claws.
  - 7.Connect the DRL-60-12 according to the selected wiring diagram.
  - When selecting the cable cross-section in low-voltage installations, it is necessary to take into account the voltage drop on the cables related to the length and load of the cable.
- Use the dials to set the operating parameters of the detector: detection range, level of brightness below which switching will occur and switching time of the light.
- 9.Slide the detector into the box and press it onto the mounting frame. The magnets in the detector will prevent the detector from pulling out automatically.

#### **Description of control terminals**

The sensor is designed for the voltage supply of 12/24 V DC. Connecting the 230 V mains voltage will destroy the device.

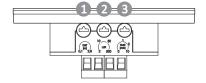


Terminal	Function		
+	5		
+	Sensor power supply +12/24 V DC		
-	Sensor power supply 0 V		
OUT	Lighting control output		

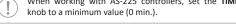


The DRL-60-12 is equipped with an open collector type output. This means that the lighting to be controlled must be connected between the "+" of the power supply and the OUT output of the controller.

## Settings



No.	Knob	Range	Function
1	DIST	0.1÷2.0 m	Setting the sensor detection range. If an obstacle appears at a distance shorter than that set by the knob, the lighting will be switched on (if the illumination condition is also met).
2	LUX	2÷500 Lx	Brightness level setting. If the light intensity is lower than the value set by the knob, the light will swith on when the presence is detected in the detection area.
3	TIME	0÷10 min.	Lighting support time. The light will switch on when presence is detected in the detection area, the countdown time will start when there is no more obstacle in the detection area. Attention! Setting the time to 0 disables the smooth brightening/dimming function.
	When	working witl	h AS-225 controllers, set the <b>TIME</b>

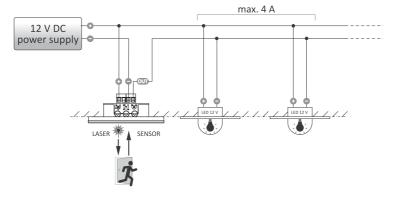


In the case of an external relay control, when the soft-start function is active (when the time is set to a value
greater than zero), the phenomenon of flickering of the
relay contacts may occur at the moment of switching

on/off.

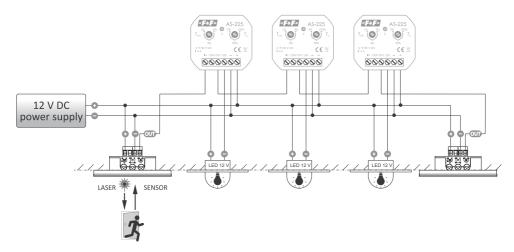
## Connection diagram

#### Direct connection of lighting



If it is necessary to control a load greater than 4 A, the LED-AMP-1P signal amplifiers (mounting in an installation box ø60) or LED-AMP-1D (mounting on a DIN rail) should be used. An example connection diagram can be found on the product subpage at <a href="https://www.fif.com.pl">www.fif.com.pl</a>

#### Connection of the AS-225 cascade controllers



## Signalisation

The DRL-60-12 sensor is equipped with an LED on the front of the device, which indicates the operating status of the device:



Sensor on standby, no obstacles in the detection area. The standby indication is active for the first minute after the unit is powered up.



An obstacle in the detection area has been detected. The light was not switched on because the brightness level was too high.



An obstacle in the detection area has been detected. The light is on.



Signalling that the acceptable temperature inside the sensor is exceeded. Sensor operation is blocked until the fault has been removed.



Too high temperature can be caused by connecting a too high load to the sensor.



The brightness level of the signal LED adjusts to the ambient brightness (high ambient brightness – high LED brightness level). When an overtemperature is indicated, the light flashes at maximum brightness.

0.27 \/ DC

80×80×6.5 mm

flush-mounted

**IP30** 

ø60 mm, depth= 25 mm

# Technical data

external

mounting

internal (box)

ingress protection

power supply	9÷27 V DC
maximum load current	4 A
detection range (adjustable)	0.1÷2.0 m
brightness level (adjustable)	2÷500 lx
switch-on time (adjustable)	0÷10 min.
detection	
sensor	ToF laser sensor
wave length	940 nm
security	1 <sup>st</sup> class
beam scattering	±18°
power consumption	0.3 W
terminal	2.5 mm <sup>2</sup> screw terminals
tightening torque	0.4 Nm
working temperature	-10÷45°C
dimensions	

#### Warranty

The F&F products are covered by a warranty of the 24 months from the date of purchase. Effective only with proof of purchase. Contact your dealer or directly with us.

## **CE** declaration

F&F Filipowski L.P. declares that the device is in conformity with the essential requirements of The Low Voltage Directive (LVD) 2014/35/EU and the Electromagnetic Compatibility (EMC) Directive 2014/30/UE.

The CE Declaration of Conformity, along with the references to the standards in relation to which conformity is declared, can be found at <a href="www.fif.com.pl">www.fif.com.pl</a> on the product page.

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