



## General description

This self-contained emergency lighting unit is an intelligent device compatible with the DALI protocol.

It functions as a self-test emergency light. It carries out a self-diagnosis process in real time, checking for possible anomalies in its functioning parameters. Also, the fitting carries out periodical tests according to the current regulation.

- **Functional test:** This test is carried on a weekly basis. It lasts for approximately 30 seconds. The fitting turns on and its general functioning is checked. During this test, the charging LED will blink (green colour). It requires a minimum of 5% battery charge.
- **Duration test.** Every 52 weeks, this test simulates a power supply failure. The fitting turns on and it is functioning until the battery dies. During this test, the charging LED will blink (green colour). The goal of this test is to verify that the duration of the battery meets or exceeds the duration marked in the fitting. It requires a 95% of battery charge.

This fitting includes a clock to set the tests described above. Once it is connected to the power supply, the fitting will carry out the functional test 7 days after, and the duration test 52 weeks after it was connected for the first time. If it is not connected to a DALI controller that set up an alternative calendar, both tests will be repeated as described above.

As it is a DALI fitting, it can be integrated in a DALI compatible line. This way, the control and maintenance of the emergency lighting installation can be centralised.

### DALI protocol features

- Maximum line capacity: 64 fittings.
- Isolated BUS.
- It has no polarity.
- Loop connections are not allowed.
- Star connections are allowed.
- Recommended wire section: 2 x 1,5mm<sup>2</sup>.
- Maximum wire length: 300 meters.

### DALI addressing

The fitting does not have an already programmed DALI address to be identified within the DALI line.

This addressing should be done from the control device.

### Identifying a fitting already addressed

When it comes to identifying a fitting that already has a DALI address, there is a method that considerably shortens the time needed to locate the fittings.

It is possible to send a command from the DALI controller so all the fittings connected to a given line will start the "identification mode". When in this mode, the emergency luminaire will give information about its DALI address by means of a colour code in the charge LED.


- A red blink means 0.
- A green led means 1.


Through a 6 blinks sequence you will be able to know the DALI address in binary code.


**Note:** It is possible that your fitting, in addition to the code described above, will also turn its light source on and off during this process.

### Anomalies in the fitting

The luminaire uses the charge LED as an indicator of possible anomalies that may put its correct functioning at risk. In case of an anomaly, the mentioned charge LED will turn from static green to blinking red. Based on the number of blinks (red colour), it will indicate the type of failure (see attachment).

 **Static green.** The luminaire is working properly.

 **Green blink.** The luminaire is making a test.

 **One red blink.** Autonomy failure. Change the battery and charge the fitting for 24 hours straight and carry out an duration test.



**Four red blinks.** Battery failure. Change the battery.



**Five red blinks.** Light source failure.

### Spanish version



### WARNING

In Maintained fittings, even though the control of the light source when there is mains is carried out through DALI commands, in luminaires with separate lines it is necessary to make a bridge between L1 and L2 to activate this function.