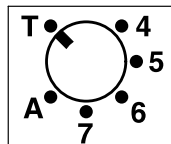


Setting the twilight threshold

1. Turn potentiometer P3 with screwdriver to the left to position "T" (test).
2. Set the switching point (light on/off) for the desired value at potentiometer P1.

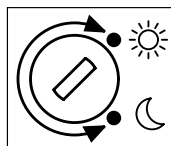


Settings are made with the housing open.

When adjusting, the sensor must not be covered (avoid reflections from hand/body).

The switched light must not hit the light incidence aperture (visual feedback).

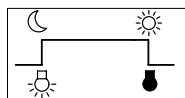
When settings have been made, exit the "Test position".



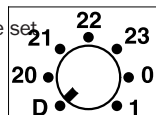
Application examples

Light-sensitive switch function

- In the evening, the lights are switched on when the set twilight threshold has been reached.

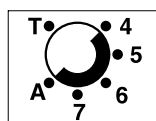


- In the morning, the lights are switched off when the twilight threshold has been reached.



- P2 must be in position "D".

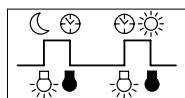
- P3 must not be in position "T".



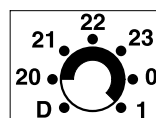
Application examples

Automatic function

- In the evening, the lights are switched on when the set twilight threshold has been reached.

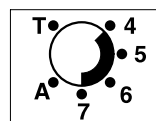


- At the time set at P2, the lights are switched off.



- At the time set at P3, the lights are switched on.

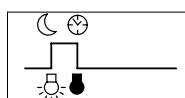
- In the morning, the lights are switched off when the set twilight threshold is reached.



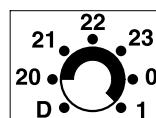
Application examples

Semi-automatic function

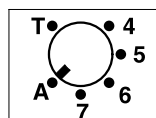
- In the evening, the lights are switched on when the set twilight threshold is reached.



- At the time set at P2, the lights are switched off.



- Potentiometer P3 must be in position "A".



In the morning, the light-sensitive time switch has no function in this operating mode.

Commissioning

Observe the following notes regarding commissioning:

- The integrated clock has reserve power for 1-2 hrs. After a longer power failure, the clock sets itself approximately and does so more exactly after a few days. For the first night after a power failure, the lighting remains permanently switched on.
- The scale specifications for P2 and P3 relate to local time. The device does not change from winter to summer time (or vice versa). **Setting for summer time: Scale specification + 1 hr** (if lighting should be switched e.g. at 22.00 pm, set potentiometer to 23.00 pm).
- The integrated clock component synchronises the time. At the beginning, there can be a deviation (depending on the weather): The setting can therefore be corrected after approx. 2 weeks.
- Due to the movements of earth's rotational axis, the integrated clock's tolerance is ± 20 min.
- The area of application for the light-sensitive time switch lies between the lines of latitude: 58° south to 58° north.
- The difference between local time and official time (east-west) can be determined with the help of reference cities.

Cities	Degree of latitude (approx.)	Scale specification
Warsaw	21° east	+24 min.
Budapest	19° east	+16 min.
Vienna	$16^\circ, 30'$ east	+6 min.
Goerlitz	15° east	0 min.
Berlin	$13^\circ, 30'$ east	-6 min.
Munich/Schwerin	$11^\circ, 30'$ east	-14 min.
Hamburg	10° east	-20 min.
Frankfurt/Main	$7^\circ, 45'$ east	-29 min.
Aachen	6° east	-36 min.
Amsterdam	5° east	-40 min.
Brussels	$4^\circ, 20'$ east	-43 min.
Paris	$2^\circ, 20'$ east	-50 min.
Madrid	$3^\circ, 35'$ west	-74 min.

Example:

For the light-sensitive time switch to switch off at 21.00 pm, P2 must be set to 20.24 pm in Aachen and to 21.24 pm in Warsaw.