

SPECIFICATIONS

ELECTRICAL

Current dissipation : 130mA
 Power Consumption : 1.4W
 Quantity for maximum connection in serial : 30 modules
 Operating power : DC 12V

THERMAL

Cooling : Ambient air
 Maximum operating temperature : 50°C
 Minimum operating temperature : -20°C
 Maximum storage temperature : 60°C
 Minimum storage temperature : -20°C

PHILIPS
LUMILEDS

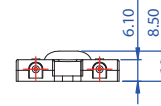
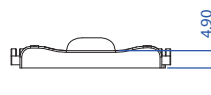
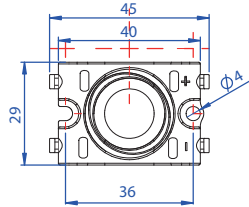
IP65

**42,500H
LIFETIME**

DC12V

1.4W

PHYSICAL



PRECAUTIONS

Use precautions to avoid damages to the product or injuries of users. Any actions against following contents will cause serious issues such as malfunction, electric shock, or burn.



USE DC12V ONLY



DO NOT USE AC INPUT



Do not cut or rejoin wires while product is connected with live power source



Avoid performing installation under rain or high humidity for outdoor use



Do not use the product under circumstances listed below

- High temperature spots over 60°C (140°F)
- Spots draw extreme moisture or dust
- Spots have corrosive gas or highly effected by electromagnetic field



Do not perform actions listed below

- Alter or modify
- Touch optical lens with sharp objects
- Put glue or silicon over the optical lens



Maximum driver quantity per serial connection is limited. Failure causes overload of current and damages to the product



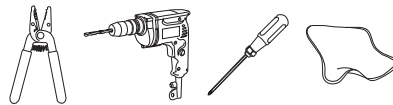
Refer to 'WIRE THICKNESS' table to use proper wire thickness between SMPS and the first LED module
 Failure will cause dimmed output



Cable length between SMPS and the first LED module is limited. Refer to 'CONNECTION WITH POWER SUPPLY' on page 2

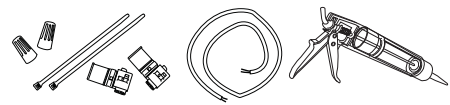
PREPARATION

TOOLS REQUIRED



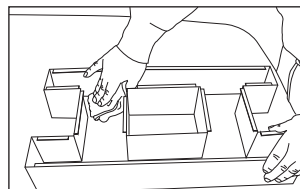
Wire Stripper, Drill, Screw Driver, Wiper

SUPPLIES REQUIRED

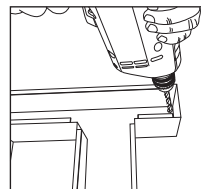


Wire Nuts, Cable Ties, IDC Connectors, VCTF(PLTC) Cable, (Optional : Silicon and Screws)

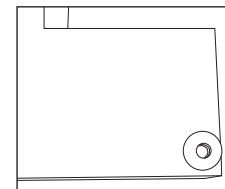
PREPARE CHANNELS



1. Clean moisture and dust inside



2. Make holes



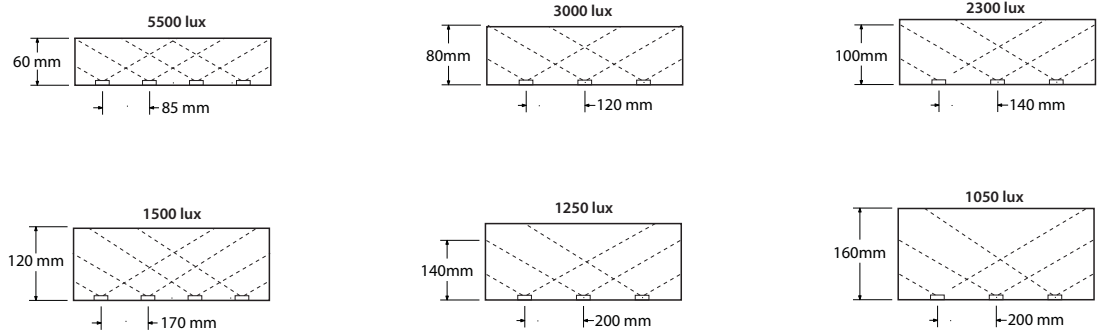
3. Use bushing to protect wires

1. Wipe out dust, water, and oil inside. 3M tape will come off easily if product is mounted on uncleaned surfaces.
2. Make holes for wires from modules to SMPS.
3. Without bushings, wires will easily be cut and short-circuit will occur.
 *Use white paint inside the channels for better reflection

LAYOUT DENSITY GUIDELINES

Use recommended and identical length for pitch between each module to achieve optimum and uniform lighting output while maintaining lowest unit cost. Failure or misplacing will cause dimmed spots or uneven appearance of light on the surface.

RECOMMENDED PITCH PER DEPTH



CONNECTION POWER SUPPLY



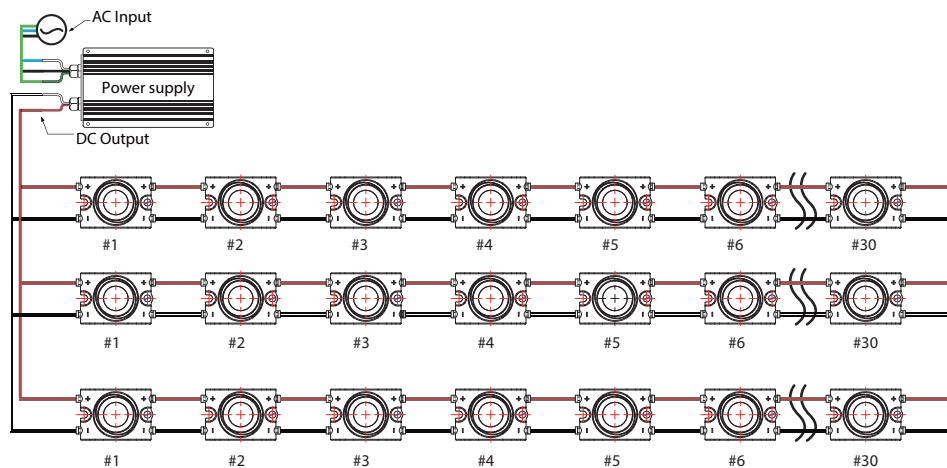
CAUTION

Keep extension lead wires as short as possible. Refer to below table for specific length.

Maximum driver quantity per serial connection is limited. Using more quantity per run will cause overload from SMPS which damages all connected products. This will cause voltage drop and also dimmed lighting output.

Make sure that each run should have 30 modules at max and should use another run in parallel to connect more

Over incoming voltage or current than rated may causes fuse broken, please carefully check the capacity of power supply and power consumption of LED Module



CONNECTION WITH POWER SUPPLY

EXTENSION OF POWER SUPPLY LEAD WIRES

Model Name	PSCV03012	PSCV06012	PSCV12012	PSCV30012**	PSCV60012**
Output (W)	30W	60W	120W	300W	600W
Output (A)	2.5A	5A	10A	25A	50A
Max Q'TY	18pcs	36pcs	72pcs	182pcs	364pcs

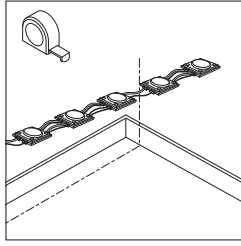
*Maximum quantity for S-LED is based on 85% of specified capacity of power supplies for extended lifespan

**PSCV30012, PSCV60012 are not weather-proof

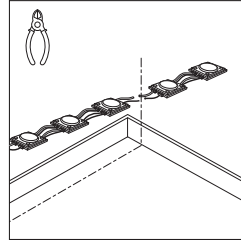
Equip with protective box for outdoor use and the box should have ventilating holes

INSTALLATION GUIDE

1. MODULES REQUIRED

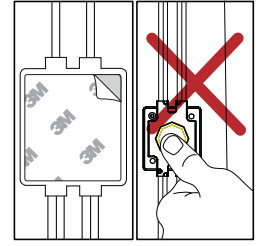


Determine cutting point after measurement



WIDE mini may cut every 1 module

2. PEEL AND STICK

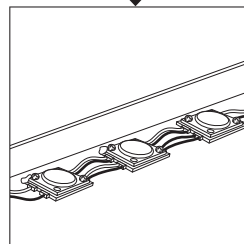
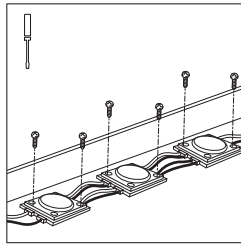


Using predetermined layout and LED placement from step of preparation, remove 3M tape on the back of modules and stick them into place. Ensure modules are firmly attached on the surface.



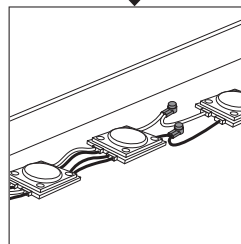
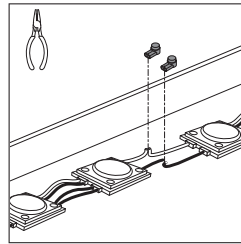
CAUTION
When handling the module, avoid pressing down directly on top of housing

5. FASTENING



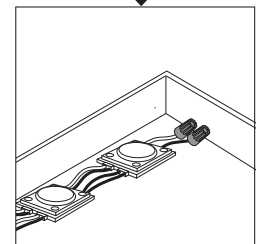
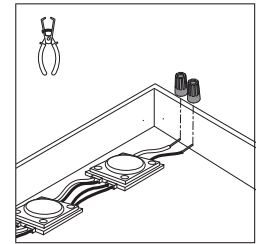
If desired, modules can be secured with metal screws

6. CONNECTIONS



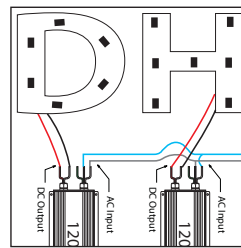
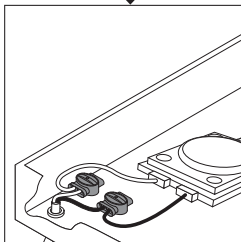
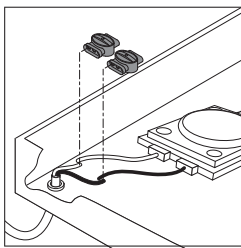
Modules may be connected in series or parallel

7. CAP ALL UNUSED WIRES



The strand of modules should not be looped to create a closed circuit.

8. CONNECT POWER SUPPLY TO FIRST MODULE ON STRING

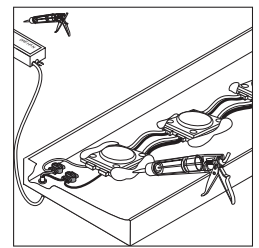


Using predetermined layout and LED placement from step of preparation, divide channels into sections and distribute each section to corresponding power supplies.



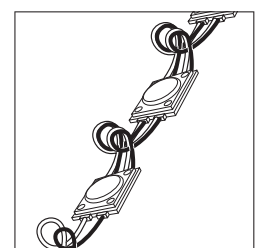
WARNING
Before connect with power supplies, check polarity on every connections.

9. FIX MODULES PERMANENTLY



SILICON : If desired, modules can be secured with silicon. Do not to put silicon on the top of the lens.

** OPTIONAL SPACING



If sign requires modules to be condensed from standard wire spacing, loop wires as shown to avoid wires creating shadows on the sign face

TROUBLE SHOOTING

Entire sign or leg does not light after complete installation.	Check connection from power supply lead to first module. Make sure polarity of connections made at the power supply lead and any jumper wire is correct. Power supply outputs should be connected red-to-red and white-to-white.
Still does not light.	Check output voltage of power supply using a voltmeter. The output voltage should be 12.0VDC \pm 0.5VDC. If there is no output voltage, have a licensed electrician check input voltage. Make sure power supply is connected correctly and getting primary power. Probably AC input wire is connected to ground terminal of power supply. If power supply is connected properly and getting primary power and there is still no output voltage, try a different power supply.
Still does not light.	If power supply is getting primary power and the modules do not light, there may be a short in the secondary wiring. Check all connections and cap all loose wires.
Beginning of a leg lights, but the entire leg does not light or lights intermittently.	The primary cause of a portion of a S-LED leg not lighting or lighting intermittently is a bad connection or reverse polarity connection between the modules that light and the modules that don't light. Check this connection.
One module does not light, but all others in the leg light.	The WIDE mini designed so if one module fails, it will not cause the entire sign or leg to go out. If one module does not light, but all others in the leg do, replace this module with a new one.
All modules light, but some of them are dimmed.	Check each run has no more than maximum number of modules. Also ensure that type of the extension wire from SMPS to the first module is correct. If wires are not thick enough to transmit current from SMPS, this will cause voltage drop and will dim the modules at the end.
Dark spots or dimmed spots occur.	Channel depth is too low, or center distance between modules is too far. Refer to 'LAYOUT DENSITY GUIDELINES' for more information.
Still has spots.	Covering is not intended for LED illumination. Use light diffusing acrylic sheets which are specially made for LED light source.