Model No : CA11D45.13

DMX Zigbee 0/1-10V DALI Bluetooth APP control CASAMBI TRIAC DIM RoHS CE

Features:

- 45mm wide-body with dense cooling fins ensures reliable high-power output.
- Combined RGBW sources create perfectly blended color effects.
- Optional baffle enhances visual comfort in sensitive environments.
- Multi-Angle Beam Options provide precise distribution light control.
- Multiple mounting options for flexible intallation

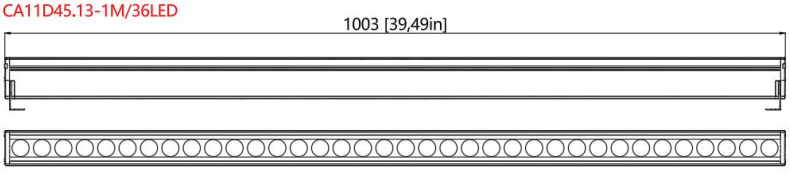
Normal/RAL series:9002/9006/9011
Custom Colour &Finish

Application:

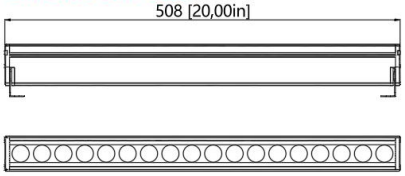
- It's widely used as a decorative lights, and use it as the lights;
- Stage decoration, festival, exhibition, wedding;
- Backlight of signage, channel letters lighting;
- Landscape layout lighting;

Dimensions:

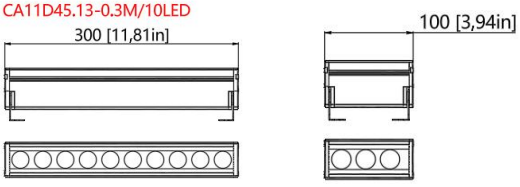
CA11D45.13-1M/36LED

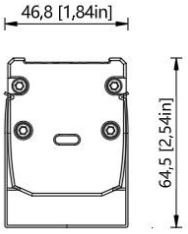


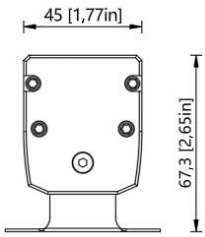
CA11D45.13-0.5M/18LED



CA11D45.13-0.3M/10LED







Physical

Housing Material	6063 AviationGrade Aluminum
Lens Material	Tempered glass
End Cap Material	Die cast aluminium
Gasket Material	Silicone
Surface Finish	primer and electrostatically-applied, powder coat paint finish
Weight	/

Electrical and Control

Voltage	DC 24V / AC 220V
Wattage	Max 80W/M
Control	0-10V / DMX / DALI /ON /OFF
Inrush Current (Peak)	Meets NEMA-410 requirements (Based on voltage and control specifications, consult factory for details)

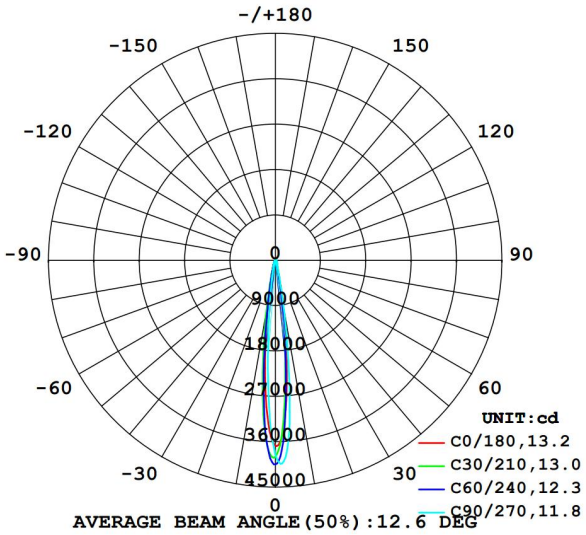
Environmental

Storage Temperature	-40 °C to 85 °C
Start-up Temperature	-40 °C to 50 °C
Operating Temperature	For 32.8 W/m fixtures: -40 °C to 50 °C For 72.18 W/m fixtures, CE Certification: -40 °C to 40 °C
Ingress Protection Rating	IP40 IP65 (suitable for applications with temporary immersion in water only (no permanent immersion), proper drainage around the fixture is required). Consult factory for details
Impact Resistance Rating	IK08 （Consult factory for IK08 lens option）

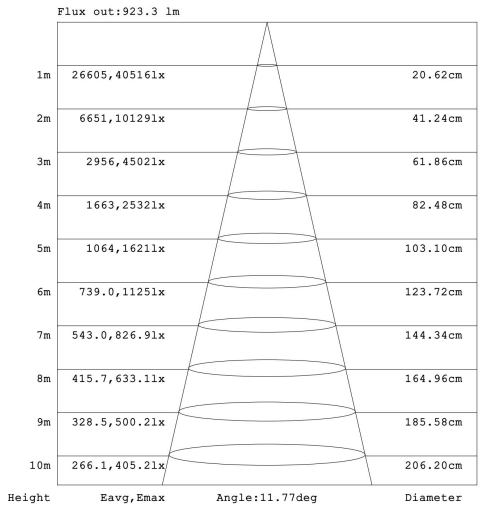
Accessories (Order Separately)

Cables	Lumenfacade Leader Cable Lumenfacade Jumper Cable Lumenfacade T-Junction

Optional luminous angle



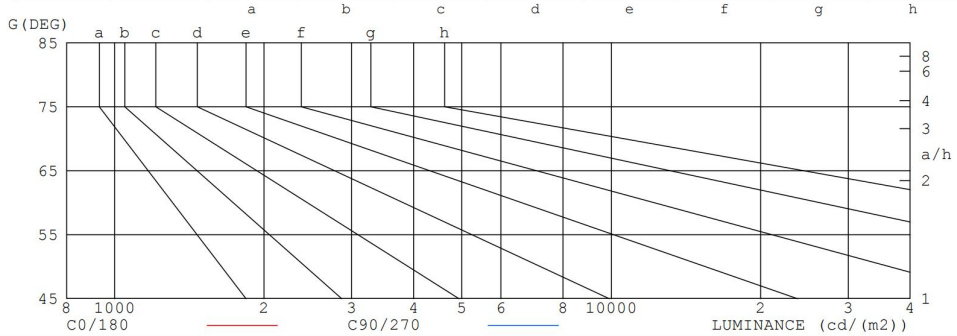
AVERAGE BEAM ANGLE(50%):12.6 DEG



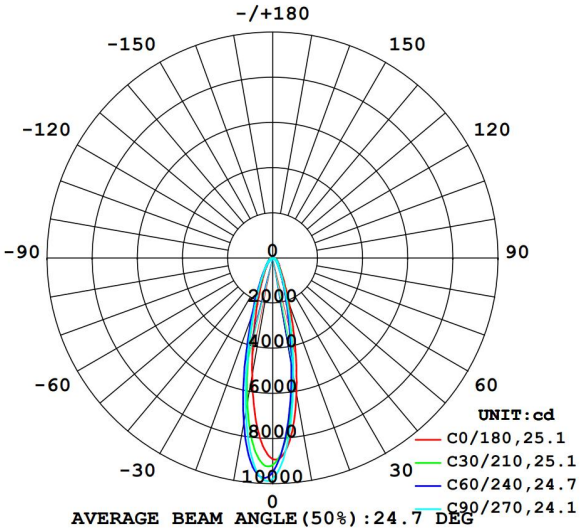
Note:The Curves indicate the illuminated area and the average illumination when the luminaire is at different distance.

LUMINANCE LIMITATION CURVES

GLARE	CLASS	ILLUMINANCE (lx)							
1.15	A	2000	1000	500	<=300				
1.50	B		2000	1000	500	<=300			
1.85	C			2000	1000	500	<=300		
2.20	D				2000	1000	500	<=300	
2.55	E					2000	1000	500	<=300
		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h



LUMINANCE cd/(m2)		
G(DEG)	C0/180	C90/270
85	83	9
80	152	41
75	224	105
70	272	172
65	301	228
60	323	275
55	330	317
50	348	360
45	377	411



AVERAGE BEAM ANGLE(50%):24.7 DEG

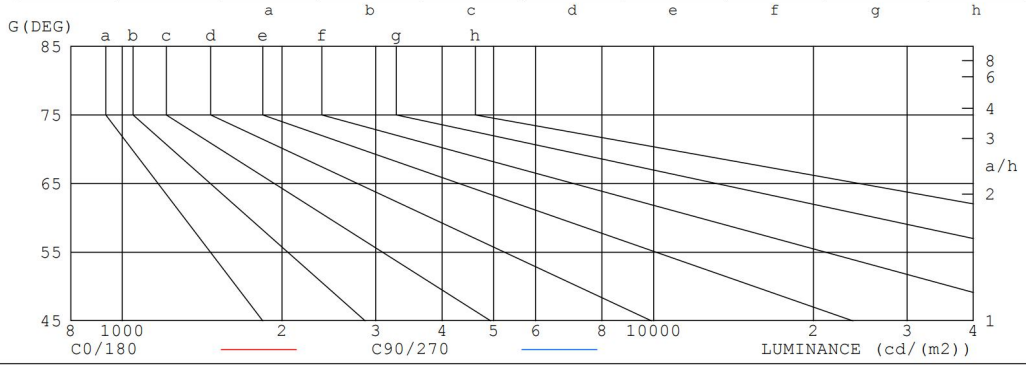
Flux out:1005 lm

1m	6507,98691x		42.72cm
2m	1627,24671x		85.45cm
3m	723.0,10971x		128.17cm
4m	406.7,616.81x		170.89cm
5m	260.3,394.81x		213.62cm
6m	180.8,274.11x		256.34cm
7m	132.8,201.41x		299.06cm
8m	101.7,154.21x		341.78cm
9m	80.33,121.81x		384.51cm
10m	65.07,98.691x		427.23cm
Height	Eavg,Emax	Angle:24.12deg	Diameter

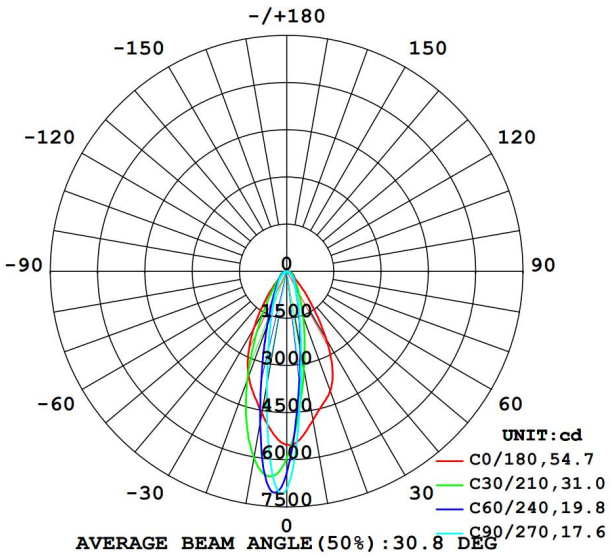
Note:The Curves indicate the illuminated area and the average illumination when the luminaire is at different distance.

LUMINANCE LIMITATION CURVES

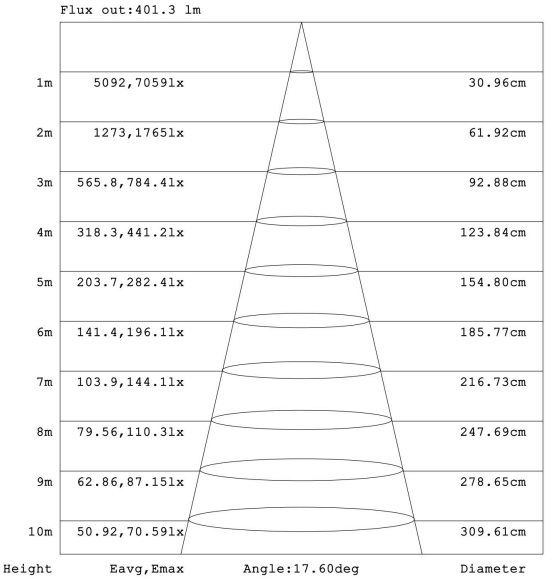
GLARE	CLASS	ILLUMINANCE (lx)							
1.15	A	2000	1000	500	<=300				
1.50	B		2000	1000	500	<=300			
1.85	C			2000	1000	500	<=300		
2.20	D				2000	1000	500	<=300	
2.55	E					2000	1000	500	<=300
		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h



LUMINANCE cd/(m2)		
G(DEG)	C0/180	C90/270
85	141	6
80	256	11
75	344	37
70	407	115
65	436	200
60	464	279
55	492	347
50	535	418
45	607	487



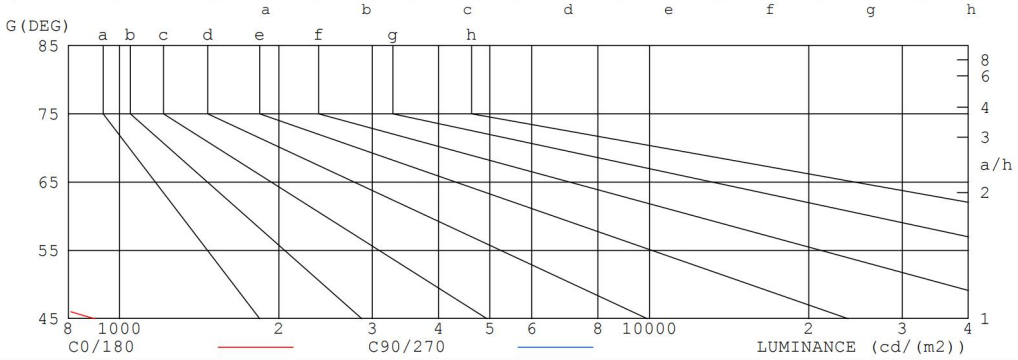
AVERAGE BEAM ANGLE(50%):30.8 DEG



Note:The Curves indicate the illuminated area and the average illumination when the luminaire is at different distance.

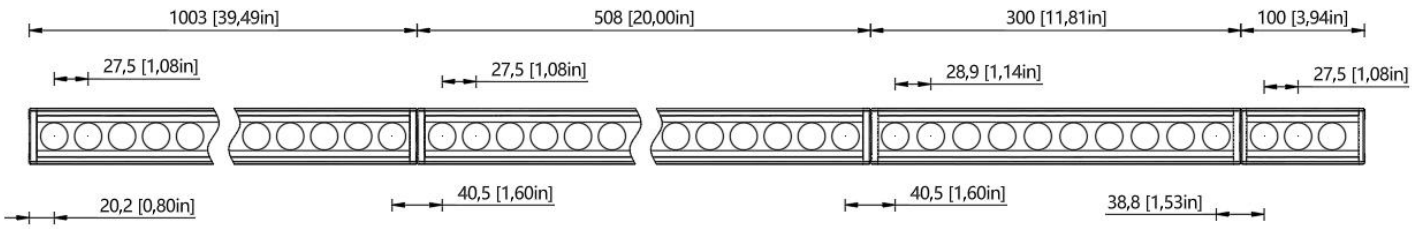
LUMINANCE LIMITATION CURVES

GLARE	CLASS	ILLUMINANCE (lx)							
1.15	A	2000	1000	500	<=300				
1.50	B		2000	1000	500	<=300			
1.85	C			2000	1000	500	<=300		
2.20	D				2000	1000	500	<=300	
2.55	E					2000	1000	500	<=300
		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h



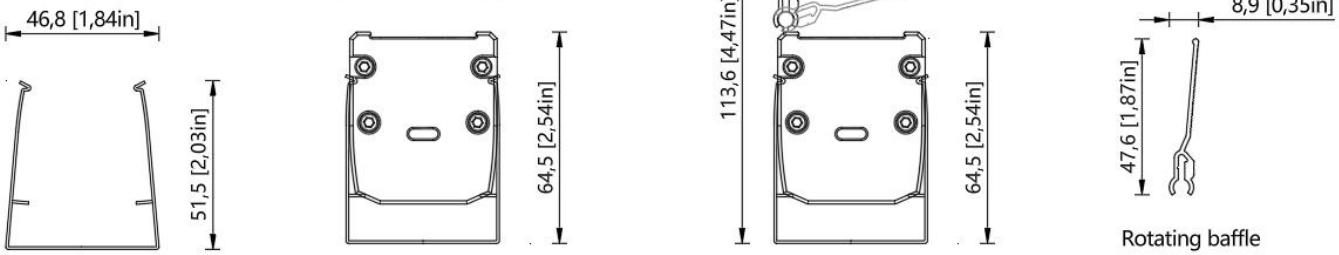
LUMINANCE cd/(m2)		
G(DEG)	C0/180	C90/270
85	289	5
80	399	9
75	436	11
70	482	77
65	518	174
60	546	257
55	538	332
50	581	411
45	898	482

Product splicing schematic diagram



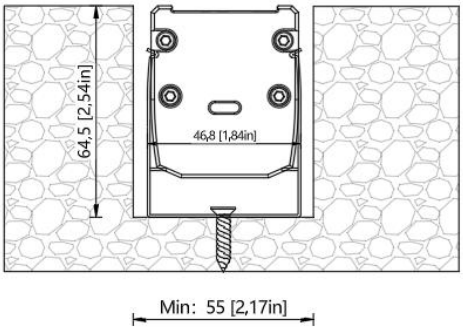
Mounting Options (Anti-glare accessories are sold separately)

CA11D45.13.P11
(U stainless steel buckle)

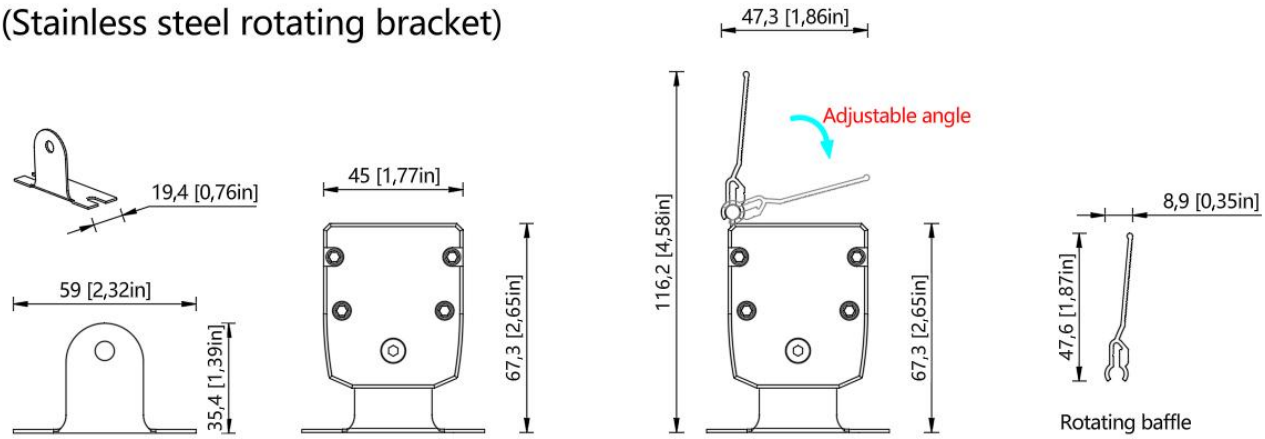


Characteristic analysis:

Advantages: simple structure, low cost, quick installation (usually a wall washer), simple appearance and corrosion resistance of stainless steel.
Common style: mostly flat-bottomed, fixed on the wall with screws, and the lamp body is directly clamped or buckled.

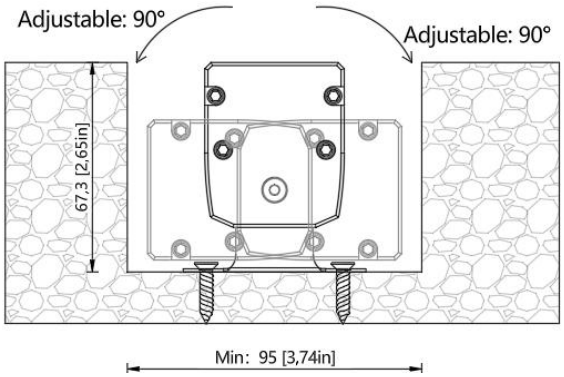


CA11D45.13.P11
(Stainless steel rotating bracket)

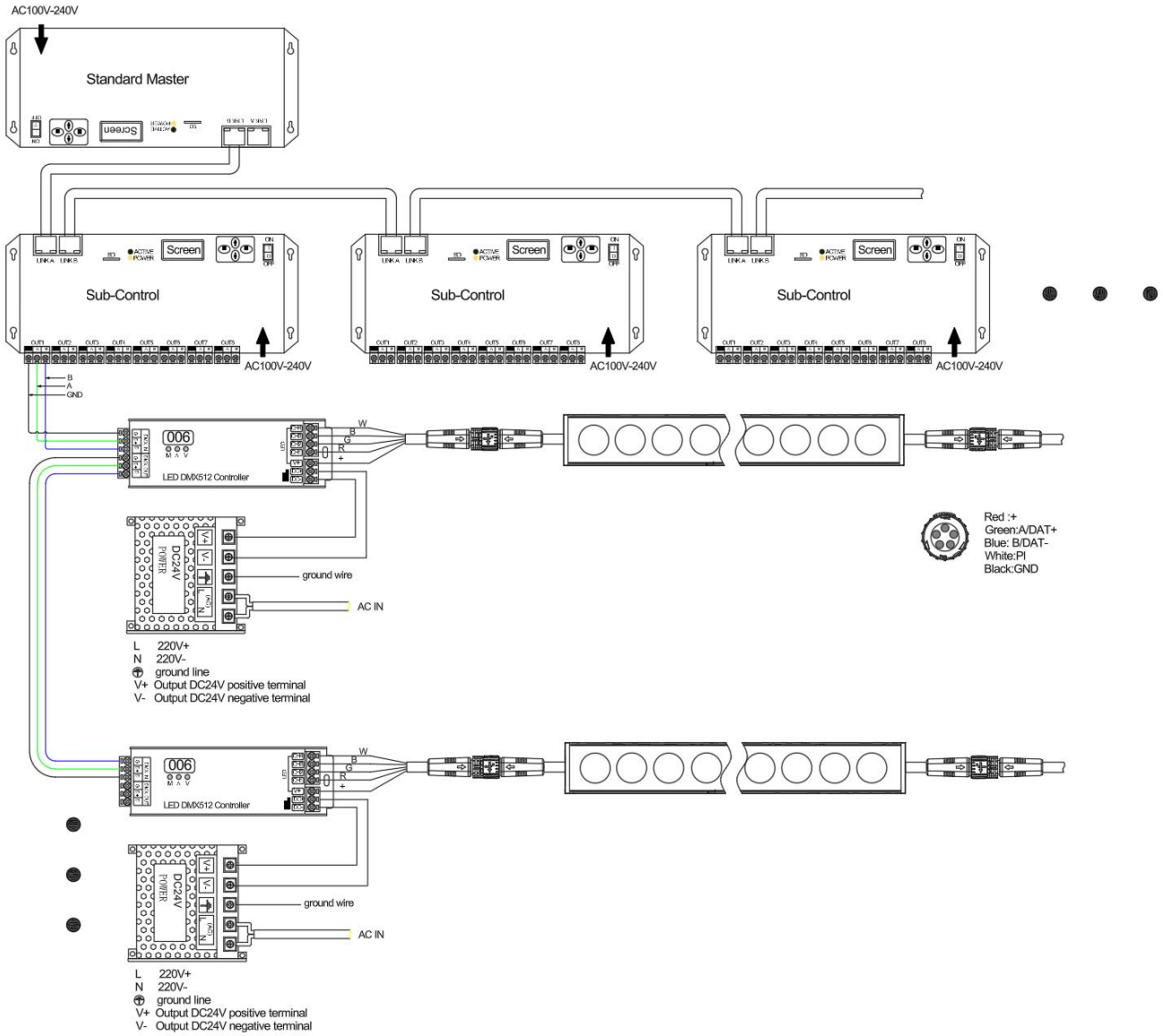


Characteristic analysis:

-Advantages: the core advantage is "universal adjustment", which has the adjustable range in horizontal and vertical directions (usually 15 ~ 30) and has strong adaptability.
-The installation surface and the illuminated wall surface are not in the same plane, and there are obstacles in the middle or gaps need to be crossed.



Description of DMX512 Lamp Power Supply/Controller Connection (Lamp External Decoder Scheme)



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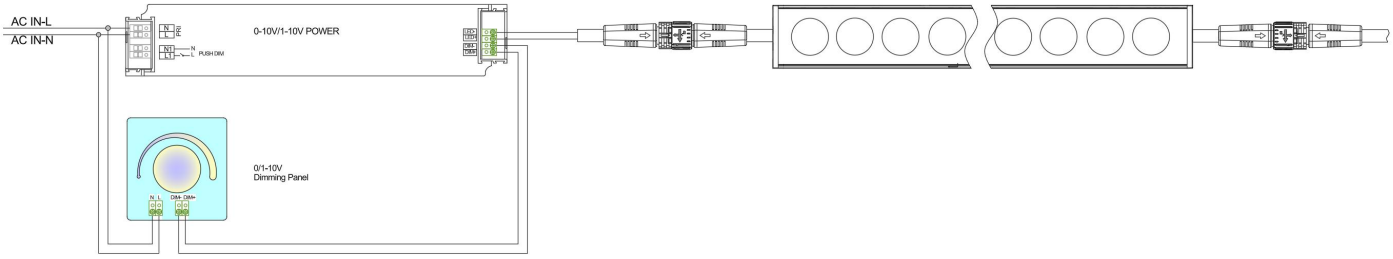
connected in series.

2. The decoder is connected with the driving power supply:
Read the instructions of the decoder and the driving power supply carefully, and confirm that the control protocol matches (PWM or 0-10V). Connect the control output (such as PWM+, PWM-) of the decoder to the dimming input (such as DIM+DIM-) of the driving power supply. The polarity must be correct.

3. The driving power supply is connected with the lamp:
Connect the DC output (V+, V-) of the driving power supply to the input terminal of the lamp. Attention should be paid to the voltage and polarity, the reverse connection will damage the LED.

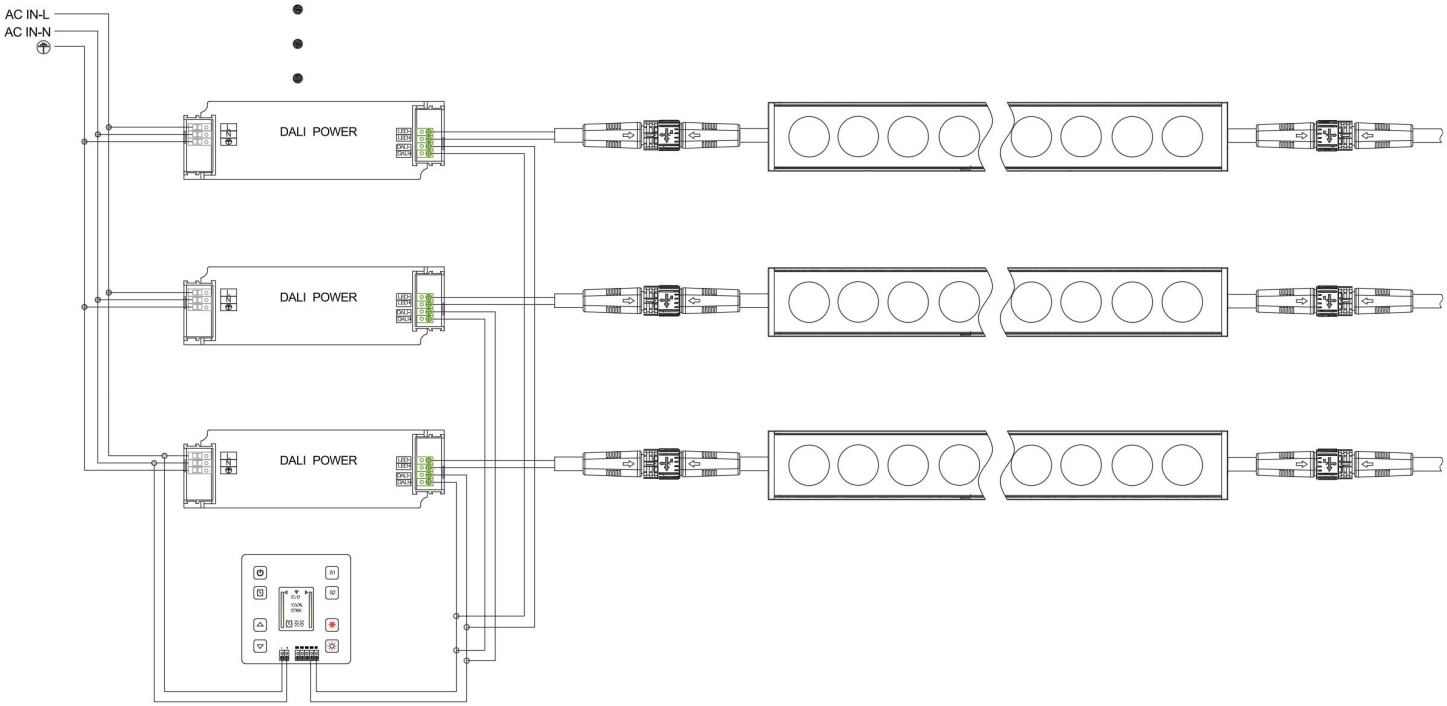
4. Power supply:
High-voltage part: Connect the input terminals (L, N, PE) of the driving power supply to the mains correctly. Make sure the grounding is good.
Weak current part: Provide the required working voltage (such as DC12V) for the decoder itself. Note that this power supply is isolated from the control signal.

0/1-10V Lamp Power Supply/Dimmer Connection Description



1. The signal line is separated from the power line
It is absolutely forbidden to arrange the dimming signal line (V+/-) and the AC power line (L/N) in the same conduit or trunking, nor to use the same set of multi-core cables. The electromagnetic interference of AC power supply will seriously interfere with the weak 0-10V DC signal, resulting in flickering, jitter or uneven dimming of lights.
Best practice: Using shielded twisted pair as dimming light and grounding the shielding layer at one end of the driver can effectively suppress interference.
2. Distinguish between 0-10V and 1-10V:
When buying drives and controllers, you need to confirm their specifications. They can be used together, but their behaviors are different:
1-10V controller +0-10V driver: When the dimming knob is adjusted to the lowest level, the voltage is 1V, and the lamp will not be completely turned off, and it will remain about 10% dim.
When the dimming knob is adjusted to the lowest voltage, the driver will judge that the signal is lost, and the lamp 0-10V controller +1-10V driver: may be completely turned off or flicker.
. When designing, if "off to off" is needed, 1-10V system should be selected.
3. Load capacity and wiring distance:
The output channel of each dimming controller has the maximum load capacity (for example, the minimum load current is 0.1mA and the maximum load current is 2mA). How many drivers can a controller take depends on whether the sum of the input currents of all drivers' DIM ports can exceed the controller capacity. The signal line should not be too long, and it is recommended not to exceed 50 meters. Too long will lead to line voltage drop, so that the actual voltage reaching the driver is lower than the output voltage of the controller, which will affect the dimming consistency.
4. Common ground problem
In some complex systems, if the DIM- terminal potentials of multiple drivers are inconsistent, it may cause interference. This problem can be avoided by ensuring that all signal loops use the dimming controller with isolation function well.
5. Power-on sequence:
The system should follow the correct power-on sequence: first turn on the main power supply, so that the driver and controller can get power, and then perform dimming operation. A sudden full voltage signal may impact the driver.
6. Compatibility and testing:
Different brands of drives and controllers may have subtle compatibility problems. Before the installation of large-scale projects, samples must be tested and inspected. Prove the smoothness, minimum brightness and flicker of dimming curve.

Wiring diagram of DALI digital lighting system



1. Laying bus: use twisted pair to connect DALI+ and DALI- terminals of all equipment (well connection).
2. Connect the power supply: Connect the only DALI system power supply to the bus.
3. Access control: connect the controller, panel and sensor to the bus.
4. Connect the driver with the load: connect the AC power supply (L,N) and DALI bus for each driver, and connect the lamps with its output.
5. Power-on debugging: Use DALI debugging software to allocate short url for each device, and group and set the scene.