Model No : CA11D34.11

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

Features:

- Combined RGBW sources create perfectly blended color effects.
- Multiple beam angles for precise control.
- Multiple mounting options for flexible intallation.
- Offered in both low and line voltage versions

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

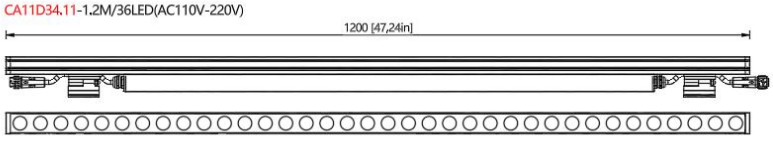
Application:

- 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;

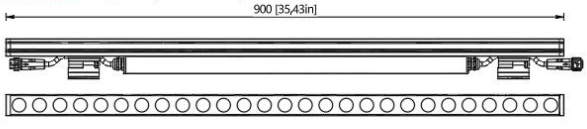
Dimensions:

Line Voltage

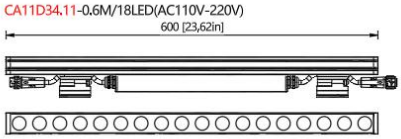
CA11D34.11-1.2M/36LED(AC110V-220V)



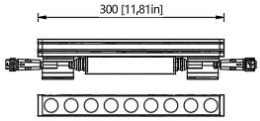
CA11D34.11-0.9M/27LED(AC110V-220V)



CA11D34.11-0.6M/18LED(AC110V-220V)

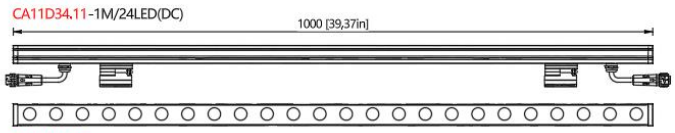


CA11D34.11-0.3M/9LED(AC110V-220V)

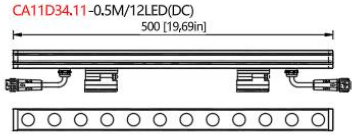


Low Voltage

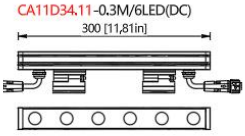
CA11D34.11-1M/24LED(DC)



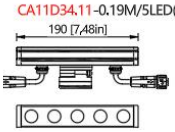
CA11D34.11-0.5M/12LED(DC)



CA11D34.11-0.3M/6LED(DC)



CA11D34.11-0.19M/5LED(DC)



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	24VDC / AC 220V
Wattage	Max 36W/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)

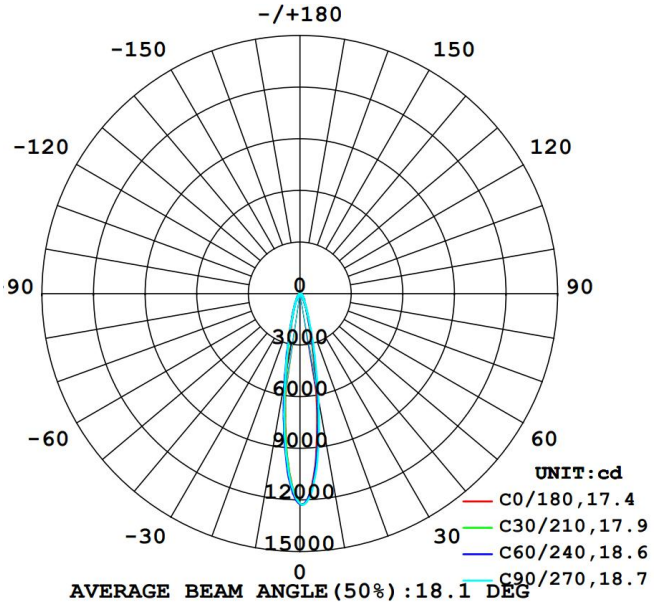
Environmental

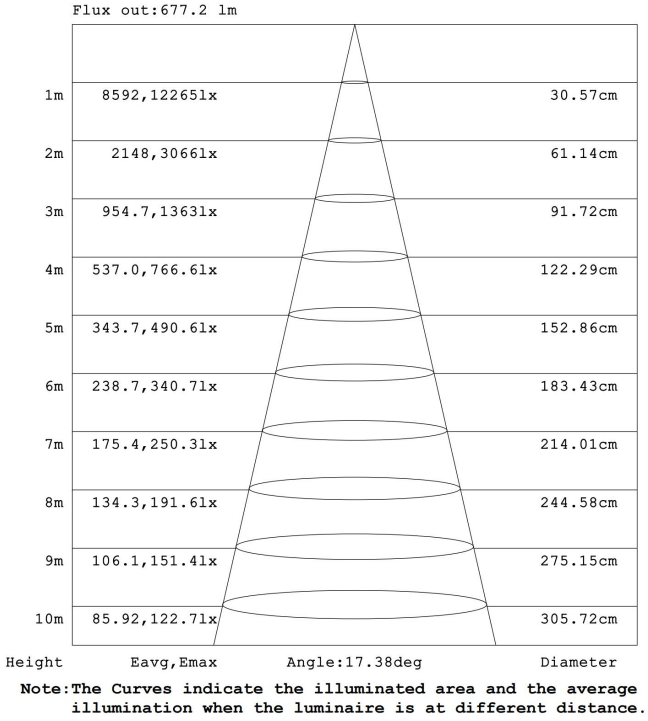
Storage Temperature	-40 °C to 85 °C
Start-up Temperature	-40 °C to 50 °C
Operating Temperature	For 32.8 W/m fixtures: -40 °C to 50 °C For 72.18 W/m fixtures, CE Certification: -40 °C to 40 °C
Ingress Protection Rating	IP40 IP65 (All-weather resistant, completely dust-tight, and able to withstand high-pressure water jets (including heavy rain and ocean waves)). Consult factory for details
Impact Resistance Rating	IK08 （Consult factory for IK08 lens option）

Accessories (OrderSeparately)

Cables	Lumenfacade Leader Cable Lumenfacade Jumper Cable Lumenfacade T-Junction

Optional luminous angle

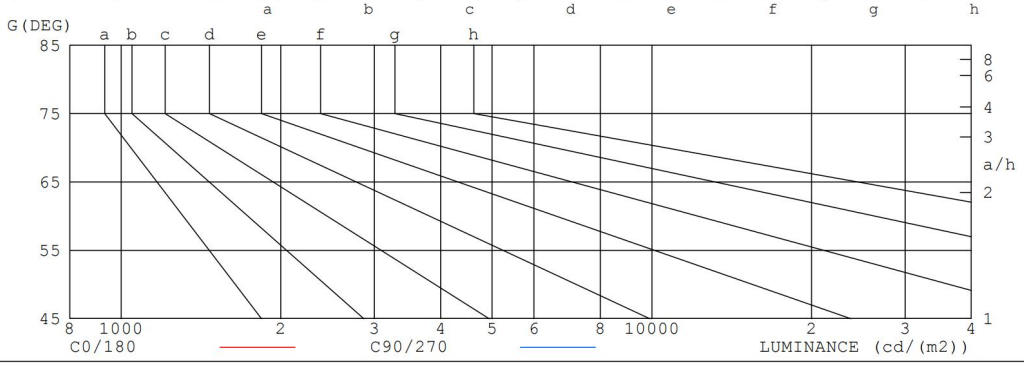




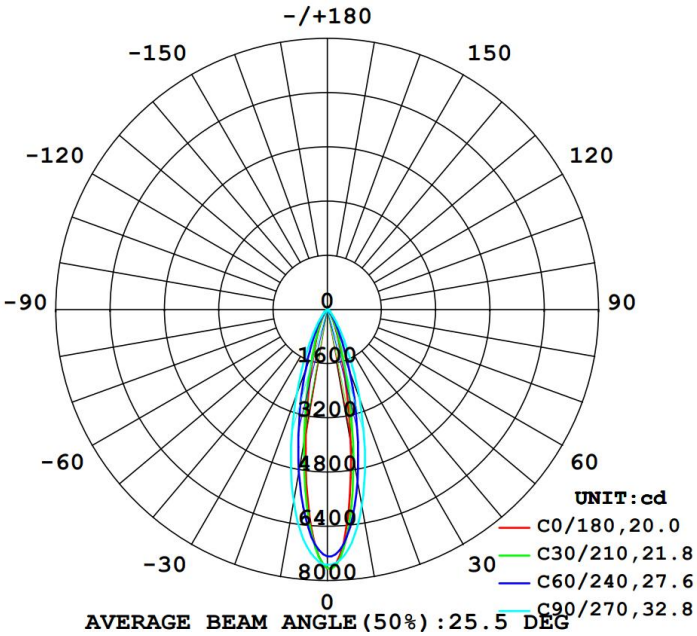
Note:The Curves indicate the illuminated area and the average illumination when the luminaire is at different distance.

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	10	24
80	18	27
75	29	40
70	41	62
65	57	77
60	79	96
55	108	129
50	154	178
45	223	252



AVERAGE BEAM ANGLE(50%):25.5 DEG

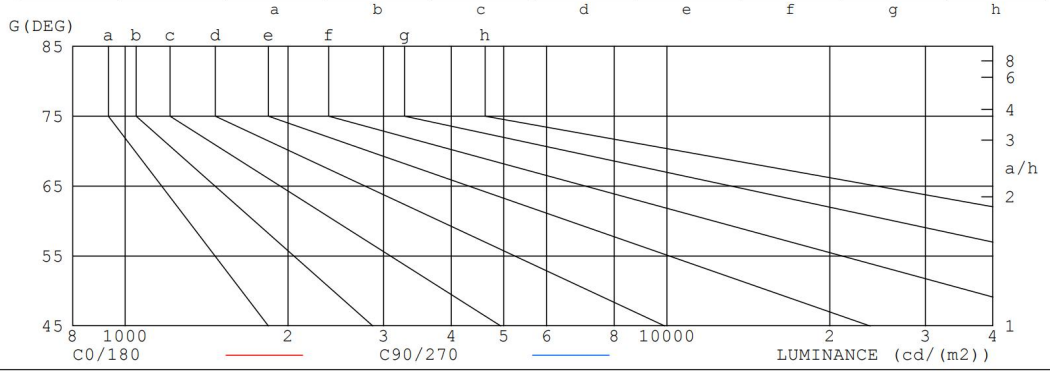
Flux out:656.3 lm

Height	Eavg,Emax	Angle:20.04deg	Diameter
1m	5529,7644lx		35.34cm
2m	1382,1911lx		70.68cm
3m	614.4,849.3lx		106.03cm
4m	345.6,477.7lx		141.37cm
5m	221.2,305.7lx		176.71cm
6m	153.6,212.3lx		212.05cm
7m	112.8,156.0lx		247.40cm
8m	86.40,119.4lx		282.74cm
9m	68.26,94.37lx		318.08cm
10m	55.29,76.44lx		353.42cm

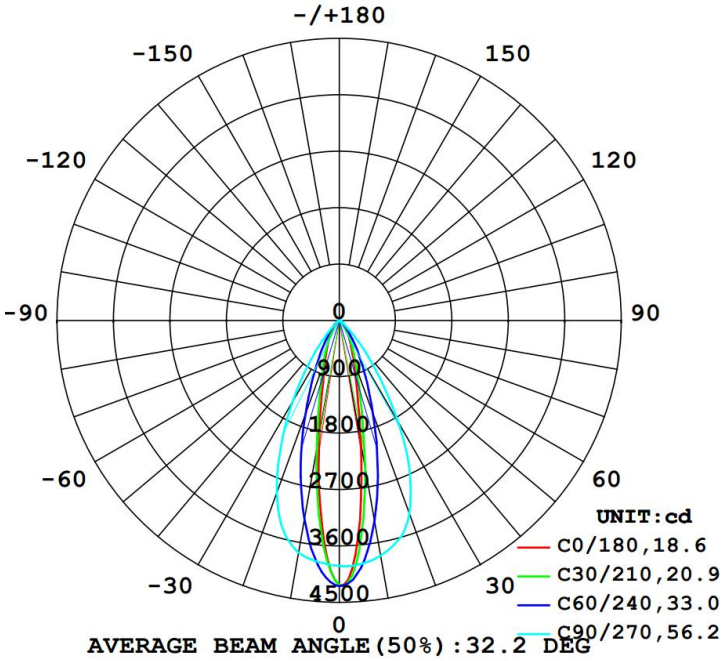
Note:The Curves indicate the illuminated area and the average illumination when the luminaire is at different distance.

LUMINANCE LIMITATION CURVES

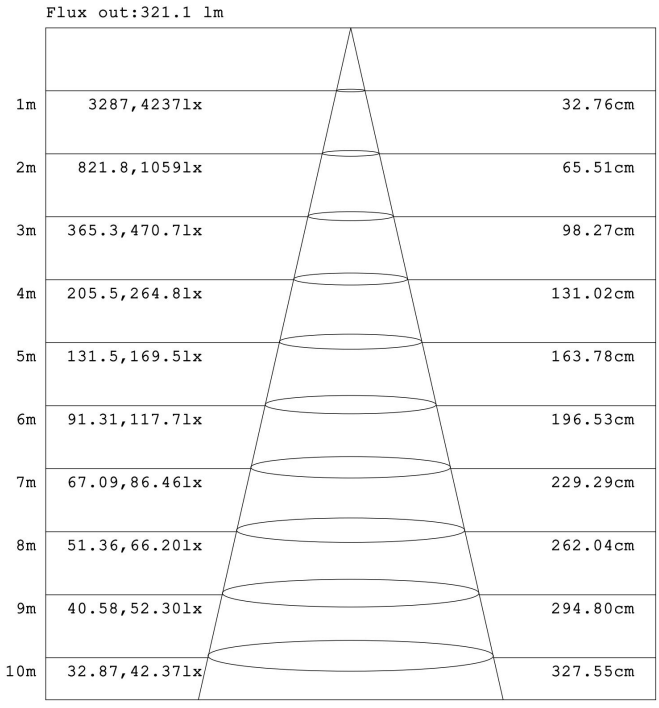
GLARE	CLASS	ILLUMINANCE (lx)							
1.15	A	2000	1000	500	<=300				
1.50	B		2000	1000	500	<=300			
1.85	C			2000	1000	500	<=300		
2.20	D				2000	1000	500	<=300	
2.55	E					2000	1000	500	<=300
		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h



LUMINANCE cd/(m2)		
G(DEG)	C0/180	C90/270
85	10	44
80	18	33
75	27	40
70	37	57
65	50	65
60	64	82
55	79	122
50	96	184
45	120	284



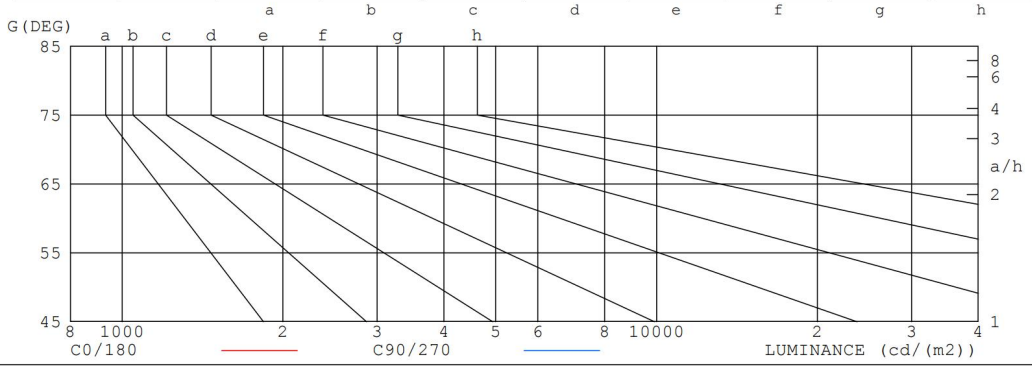
AVERAGE BEAM ANGLE(50%):32.2 DEG



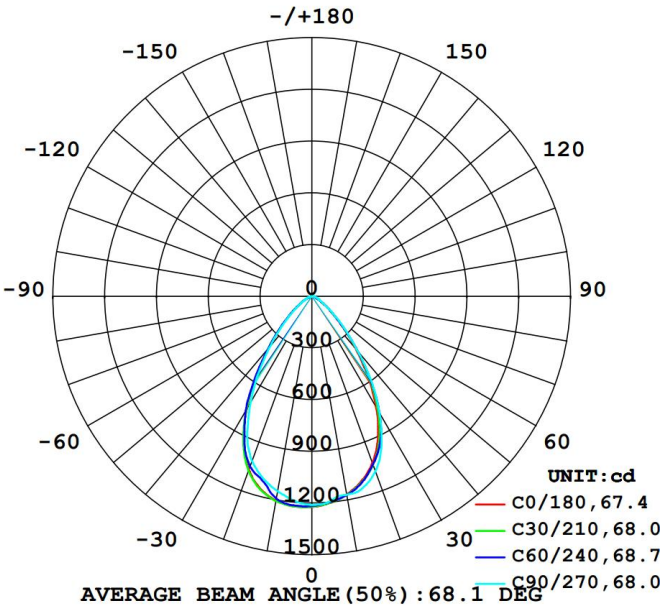
Note:The Curves indicate the illuminated area and the average illumination when the luminaire is at different distance.

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	8	99
80	17	75
75	27	72
70	37	83
65	49	81
60	65	84
55	86	105
50	119	202
45	168	505



AVERAGE BEAM ANGLE(50%):68.1 DEG

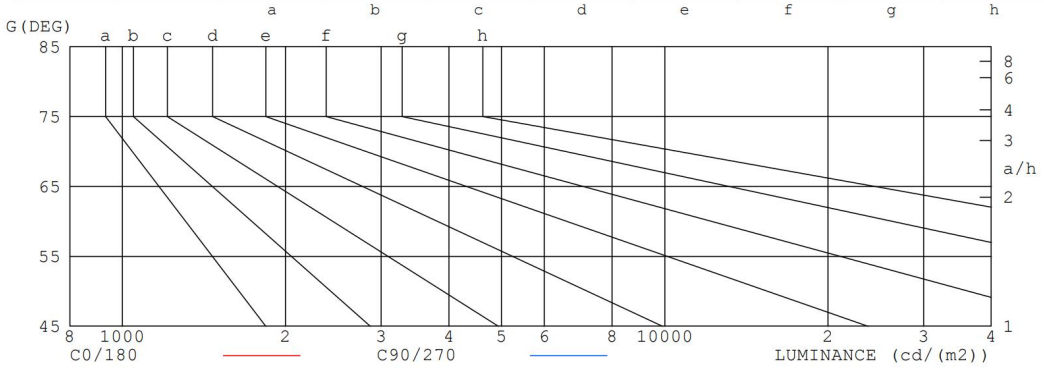
Flux out:1009 lm

Height	Eavg,Emax	Angle:67.43deg	Diameter
1m	706.0,1223lx		133.45cm
2m	176.5,305.91lx		266.90cm
3m	78.45,135.91lx		400.35cm
4m	44.13,76.461lx		533.80cm
5m	28.24,48.941lx		667.26cm
6m	19.61,33.981lx		800.71cm
7m	14.41,24.971lx		934.16cm
8m	11.03,19.121lx		1067.61cm
9m	8.716,15.101lx		1201.06cm
10m	7.060,12.231lx		1334.51cm

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

LUMINANCE LIMITATION CURVES

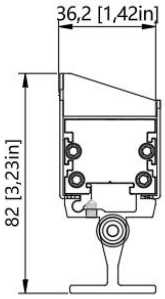
GLARE	CLASS	ILLUMINANCE (lx)							
1.15	A	2000	1000	500	<=300				
1.50	B		2000	1000	500	<=300			
1.85	C			2000	1000	500	<=300		
2.20	D				2000	1000	500	<=300	
2.55	E					2000	1000	500	<=300
		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h



LUMINANCE cd/(m2)		
G(DEG)	C0/180	C90/270
85	15	61
80	34	59
75	55	83
70	79	137
65	110	133
60	155	163
55	221	228
50	315	334
45	456	483

ANTI-GLARE ACCESSORIES (Order Separately)

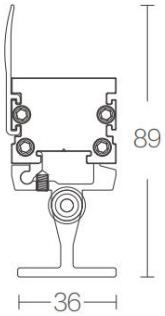
Asymmetric Louver



Characteristic analysis:

-Directional glare control, without destroying the wall wash light type: the blade angle of the asymmetric louver matches the asymmetric light distribution curve of the wall wash, only blocks the overflow light and stray light that are sensitive to the human eye, and does not block the effective light beam that directly shines on the wall.
-Reduce the glare value (UGR) and improve visual comfort.

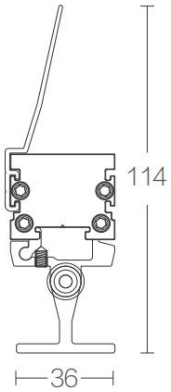
Low partition



Characteristic analysis:

-Directional light control, reducing glare interference; the short baffle limits the light emission angle through physical occlusion, which can effectively block the stray light andling direct light in the horizontal direction of the luminaire, avoiding the discomfort caused by the direct light to the human eye.
-Without affecting the wall washing effect, the light effect is more pure; it is close to the light emitting surface of the wall washer, and it will not block main light band projected by the luminaire to the wall, avoiding the problems of "light band disconnection" and "dark area" that are prone to occur with high baff.

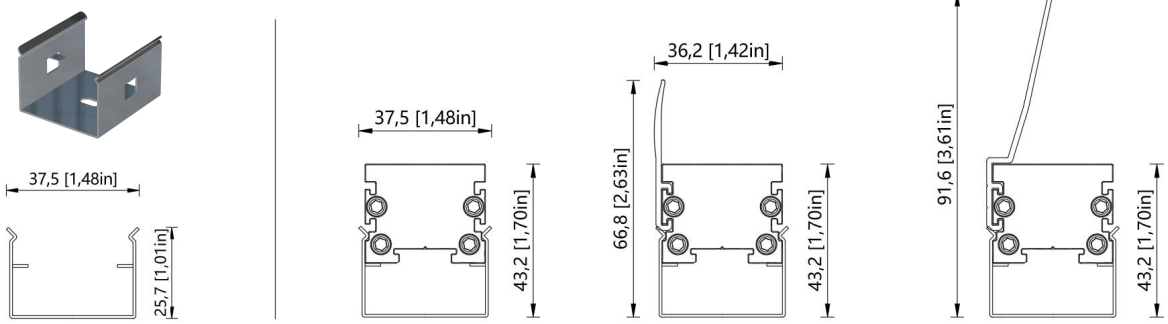
High-Profile Baffle



Characteristic analysis:

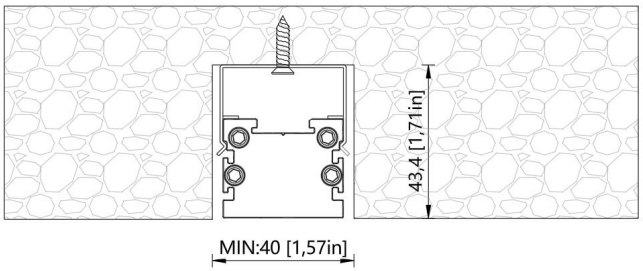
-"Strong anti-glare wide range of light control", more suitable for scenarios with strict requirements for glare control and deep constraints on
-Ultimate anti-glare, reduce light pollution; precise light control, avoid light overflow; enhance light and dark contrast, highlight the level of light and.

CA11D34.P56
(U stainless steel buckle)

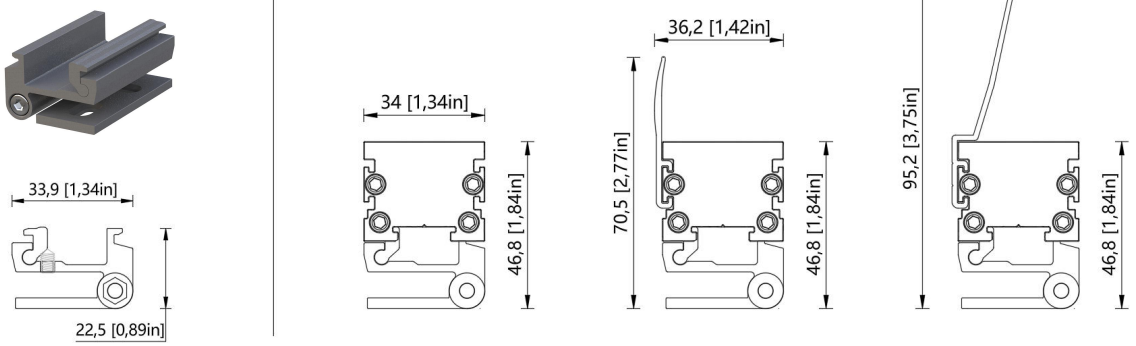


Characteristic analysis:

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

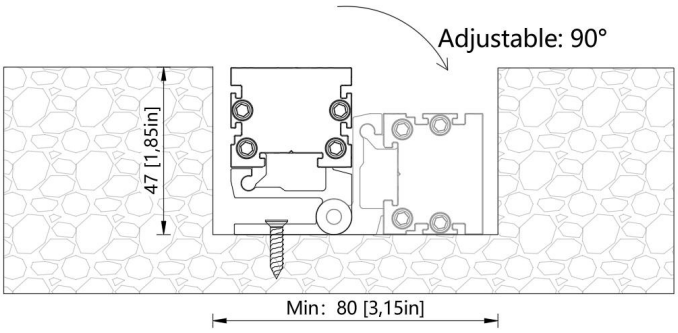


CA11D34.P57
(Rotating aluminum bracket (low model))

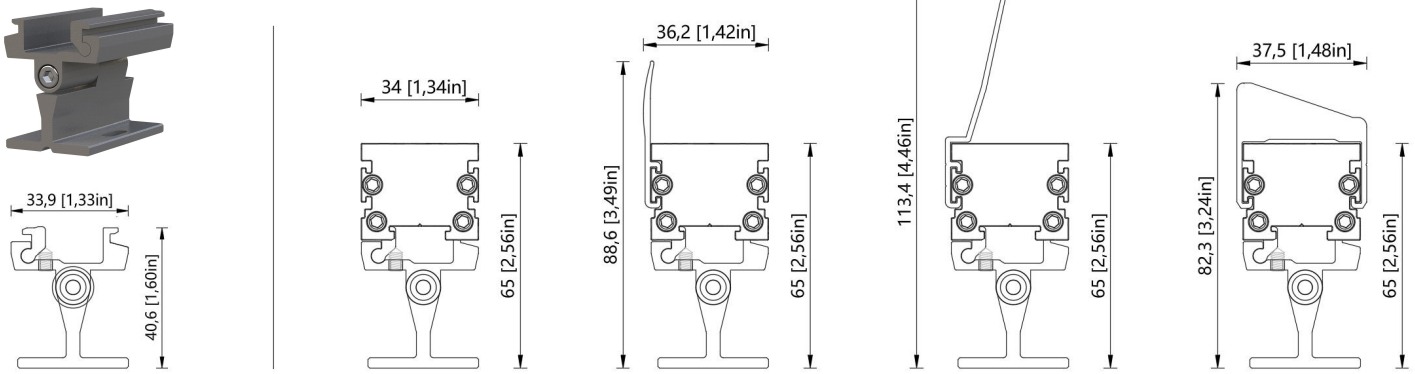


Characteristic analysis:

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

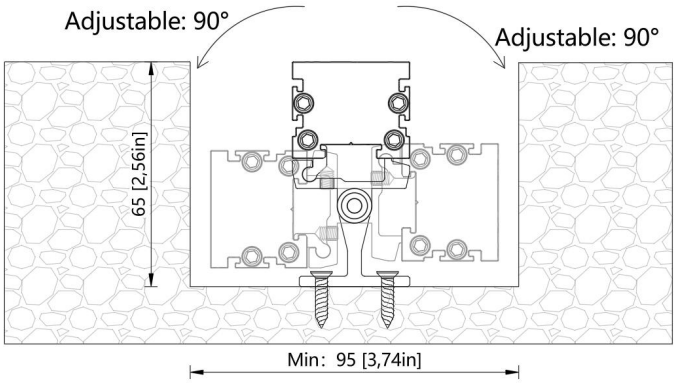


CA11D34.P58
(Rotating aluminum bracket (medium model))

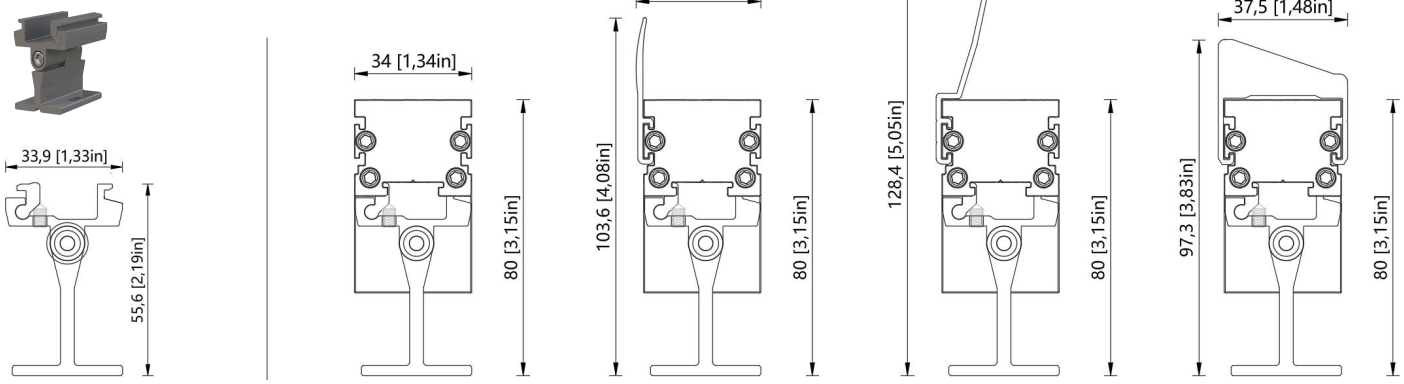


Characteristic analysis:

-Advantages: the core advantage is "universal adjustment", which has the adjustable range in horizontal and vertical directions (usually 15 ~ 30) and has strong adaptability. Aluminum is light and corrosion-resistant.
-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.

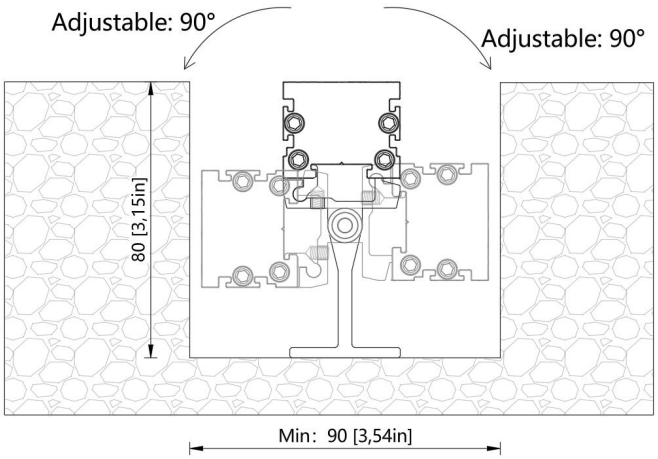


CA11D34.P59
(Rotating aluminum bracket (high model))

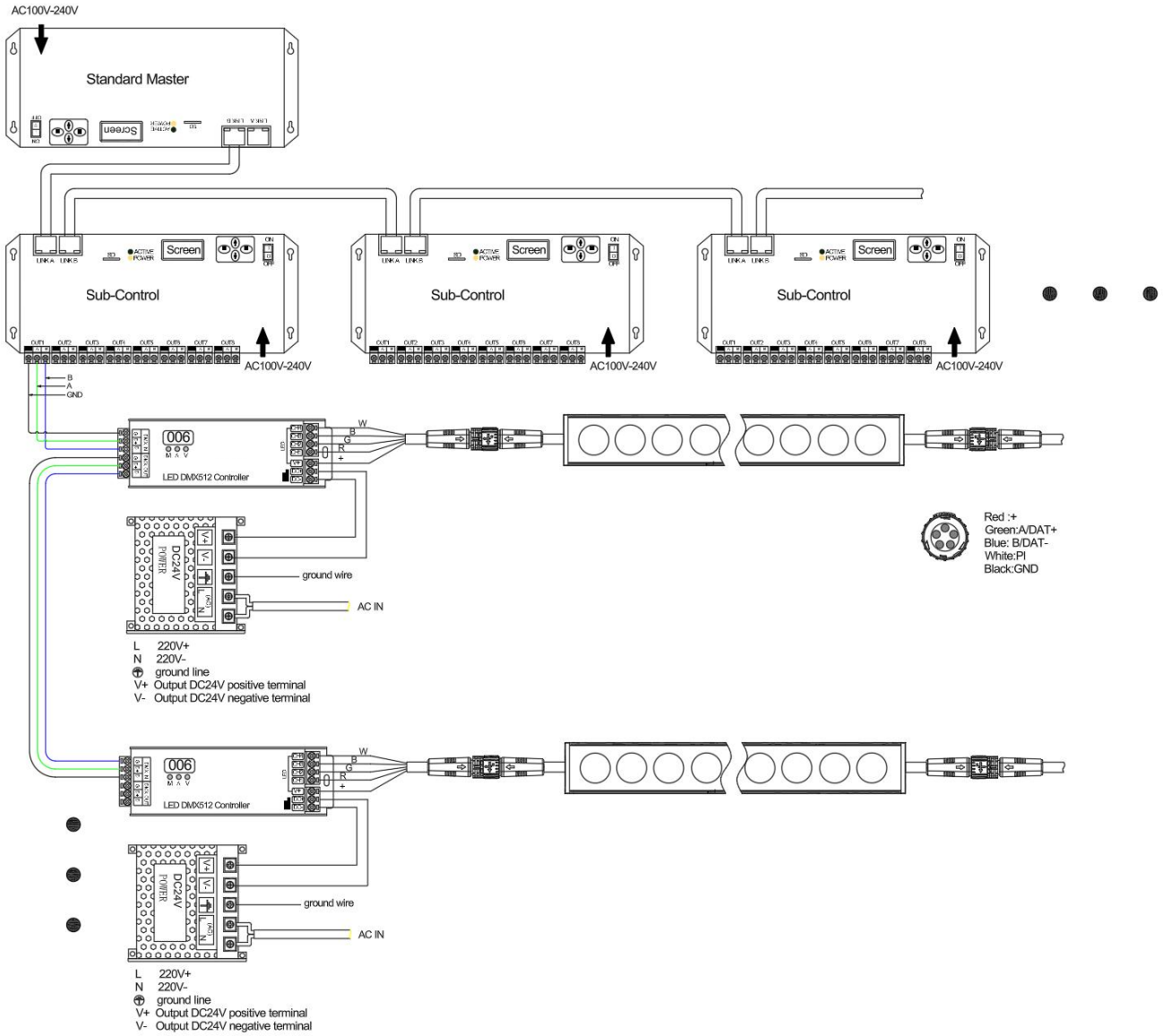


Characteristic analysis:

-Advantages: the core advantage is "universal adjustment", which has the adjustable range in horizontal and vertical directions (usually 15 ~ 30) and has strong adaptability. Aluminum is light and corrosion-resistant.
-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)



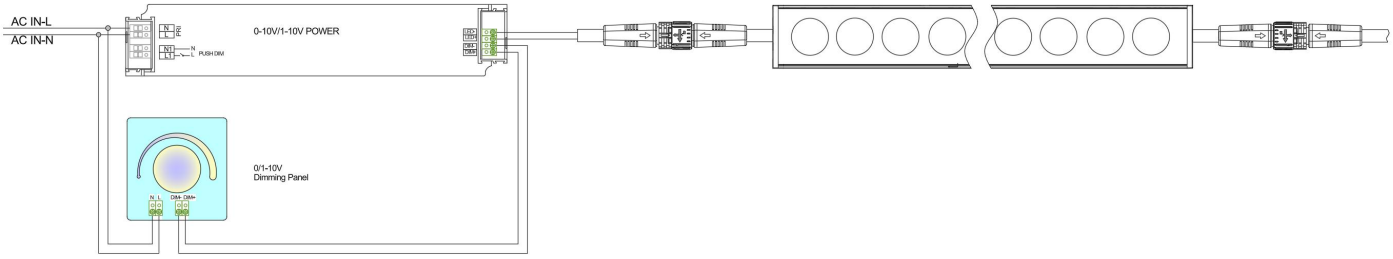
connected in series.

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.

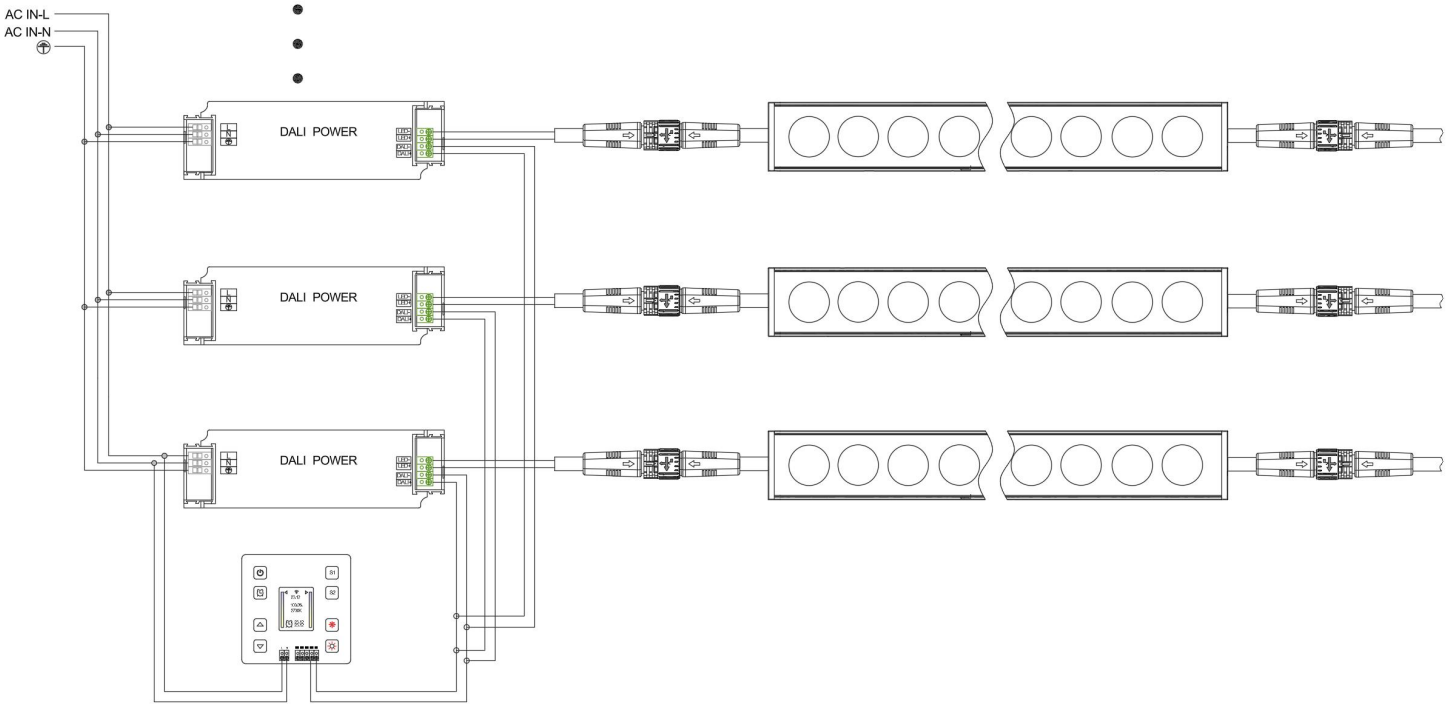
4. Power supply:
High-voltage part: Connect the input terminals (L, N, PE) of the driving power supply to the mains correctly. Make sure the grounding is good.
Weak current part: Provide the required working voltage (such as DC12V) for the decoder itself. Note that this power supply is isolated from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