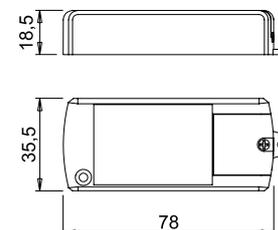
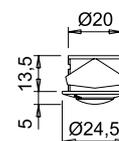




IFR V09

control unit with motion sensor

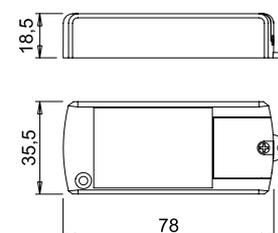
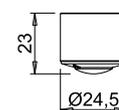
Code	0838001 (white) - 0838003 (black)
Input	220-240VAC
Output	220-240VAC
Power	max 240W
Wiring IN	1800mm with EU socket
Wiring OUT	500mm with EU socket
Cable sensor	2000mm with Trio male



IFR V09 SP

control unit with motion sensor

Code	0838001B (white)
Input	220-240VAC
Output	220-240VAC
Power	max 240W
Wiring IN	1800mm with EU socket
Wiring OUT	500mm with EU socket
Cable sensor	2000mm with Trio male



ACCESSORIES IFR V09

Code	Model
3055401	Spacer IFR V09 SP

IFR V09

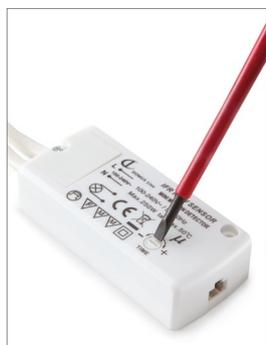


control unit with motion sensor

IFR V09 is a control unit for power supplies used with LED luminaires. It consists of an electronic control module and a PIR (Passive InfraRed) motion sensor that can be installed either recessed into a Ø20mm hole or surface-mounted using a spacer. It is recommended for use inside wardrobes and walk-in wardrobes. The sensor automatically activates switching on (instant) and switching off (with a delay of approx. 10 seconds) of the luminaires connected to the power supply, in turn powered by the IFR V09 control module with the opening and closing of the door of the cabinet in which it is installed, or when the user moves within the detection area. The IFR V09 control unit is wired with a 1800mm power cable and EU plug, and a 500mm secondary cable with EU socket. The PIR sensor is supplied with a 2000mm cable and Trio connector. Power supply not included, to be ordered separately.

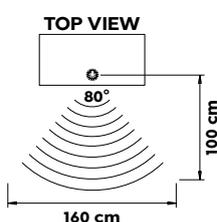


Passive infrared (PIR) sensors differ from active infrared (IR) sensors in their operating principle. Passive sensors detect changes in temperature (i.e., user movement within the detection field), while active sensors measure and transmit the levels of infrared light reflection.

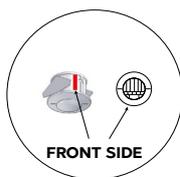


The IFR V09 sensor is equipped with a Fresnel lens made of thermoplastic material—an optical lens composed of a series of grooves on its surface, designed to collect light and expand the field of view. The lens helps to better define the area to be monitored, the detection angles on the plane, and the distances to be “covered.”

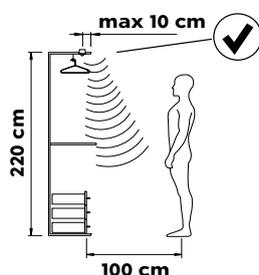
The PIR sensor of the IFR V09 operates in ON/OFF mode with immediate switch-on and delayed switch-off. When the door—on the back of which the sensor is installed—is opened, or when temperature changes combined with user movements are detected (if the sensor is installed in plain sight), the devices connected to the system switch on instantly, reaching maximum brightness. The switch-off is triggered approximately 10 seconds after the door is closed or when no movement is detected within the sensing area.



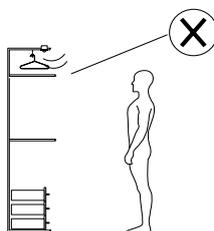
The switch-off delay, in addition to preventing the flash effect caused by accidental door closures, also allows automatic switch-off even with the door open, if the sensor does not detect any presence within the detection field. The delay timing can be extended up to three minutes by adjusting the trimmer located on the electronic control unit housing.



The detection field of the IFR V09 PIR sensor is a semi-cone with an opening angle of approximately 80° on the side identified by the red marker; this means the sensor must be installed in the correct orientation. The sensitivity of the sensor, and thus its proper functionality, may be limited or even impaired by an installation that limits its detection area.



For these reasons, and to ensure optimal functionality, it is recommended to install the device at a distance equal to or less than 10cm from the cabinet door and at a maximum height of approximately 200–220cm. Under these conditions, the sensor can detect motion—and thus the presence of a person of average height (160–180cm)—up to 100cm away on the perpendicular axis and about 160cm on the axis parallel to the mounting surface.



The IFR V09 PIR sensor should also be positioned away from heat sources or objects that can produce temperature variations (air flows from air conditioning systems, projectors with light sources directed towards the sensor, etc.) that generate false radiation variations and therefore compromise their correct operation.