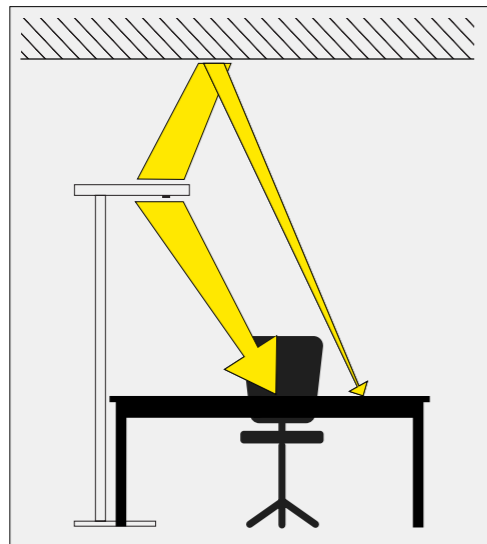


EDR (ECONOMICAL DAYLIGHT REGULATION) AN UP TO 35% EXTRA EFFICIENCY INCREASE DUE TO ASYNCHRONOUS REGULATION

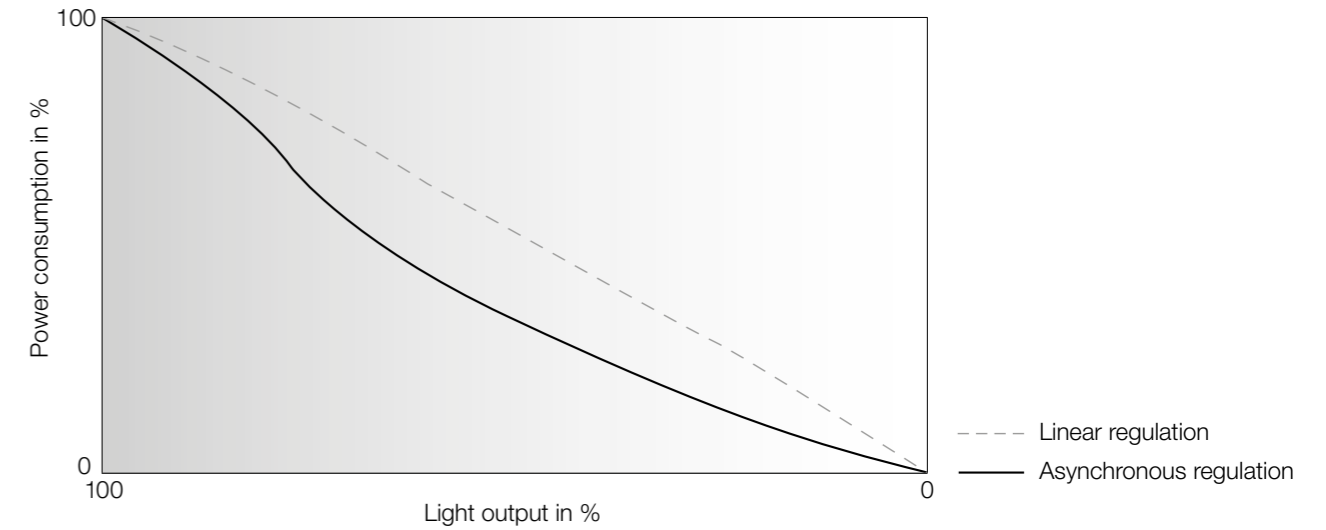
In practice, artificial light is normally used to supplement the available daylight. This is precisely why, most of the time they are used, daylight-regulated floor lamps are only operated at a fraction of their maximum light output. While the indirect light does indeed have a positive impact on the way the room is perceived, at the same time it is extremely inefficient for achieving the illuminance required in the office.



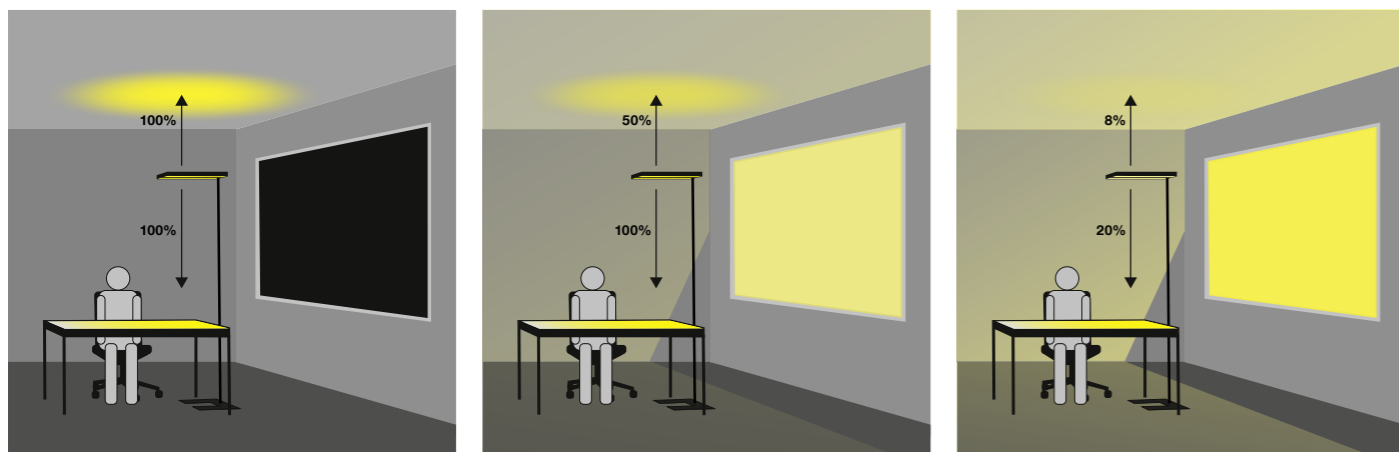
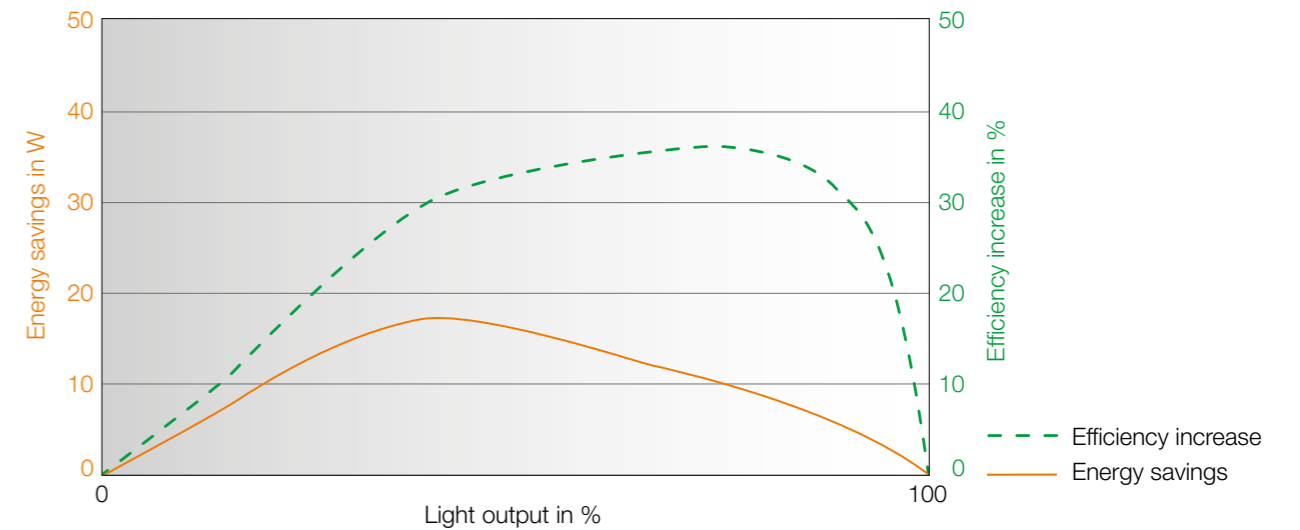
The luminous intensity emitted by a light source decreases proportionally to the covered distance at a factor of x^2 . The ceiling's degree of reflection influences how much light is transferred onto the work surface from the indirect lighting.

As the ambient light increases, EDR decreases the indirect light first of all. The direct light is only regulated afterwards. Due to this asynchronous light regulation, the spatial effect is supported at the same time, achieving up to 35% better efficiency than a light control system with synchronous regulation.

COMPARISON OF POWER CONSUMPTION: EDR / LINEAR LIGHT REGULATION



ENERGY SAVINGS AND EFFICIENCY INCREASE DUE TO THE EDR FUNCTION



LILO MODE (LIMITED INDIRECT LIGHT OUTPUT)

In room conditions which are not ideal due to poorly reflecting ceilings or tall rooms, for example, the control system can be operated in the Limited Indirect Light Output mode. During this process, the indirect light is limited to max. 7750 lm, while the connected wattage is reduced from 82.5W to max. 67W.*

* Values for the two-person and four-person desk lighting solution