

RAB Lighting is committed to creating high-quality, affordable, well-designed and energy-efficient LED lighting and controls that make it easy for electricians to install and end users to save energy. We'd love to hear your comments. Please call the Marketing Department at 888-RAB-1000 or email: marketing@rablighting.com



GT500R/L

IMPORTANT

CAUTION: All wiring MUST comply with local electrical codes and should be installed by qualified electrician.Read entire Installation Manual before proceeding. **TURN OFF POWER BY REMOVING POWER FUSE OR TURNING OFF CIRCUIT BREAKER BEFORE INSTALLATION.** Total lighting load to Gotcha must not exceed: 500W incandescent @ 120V-277V, 500W LED @ 120V-277V with 0.8 pF Driver. To switch more wattage, an electrician can install an additional relay. Line Carrier Remote Control Systems such as X-10, Leviton or Radio Shack are incompatible with sensors and can cause false activations. Do not install on circuits feeding motor loads such as kitchen appliances, HVAC equipment, washer/ dryer or garage door openers Sensor functions best when movement is across its detection pattern, not towards the sensor. Mount 6'-12' high for optimum range and direction. To switch more wattage, an electrician can install an additional relay.

MOUNTING

Gotcha floodlight kits come pre-wired and assembled on the RAB CU4 EZ plate, allowing for mounting on round, rectangular or octagonal surface or recessed box.

Surface Junction Box Installation:

- 1. Attach **Cross Bar** to **Surface Junction Box** using three bar screws (*supplied*).
- 2. Bring sensor wires through the Surface Adaptor Plate.
- 3. Make connections to the supply wires in the junction box according to the "Basic Kit Wiring" diagram on pg 2.
- 4. Push connected wires into the Surface Junction box.
- 5. Place the **O-Ring** over the **1/4-20 Screw** and insert into the center of the cover plate and tighten. Use **Cap** to cover opening.

RECESSED JUNCTION BOX INSTALLATION

- 1. Discard the Surface Adaptor Plate when mounting to a Recessed Junction Box.
- 2. Attach Cross Bar to junction box using the screws supplied.
- 3. Make connections to the supply wires in the junction box according to the "Basic Kit Wiring" on pg 2.
- 4. Push connected wires into junction box.
- 5. Place the **O-Ring** over the **1/4-20 Screw** and insert into the center of the cover plate and tighten. Use **Cap** to cover opening.





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WIRING

Easy Wiring Tip: Use "S" shaped EZ Hang Hook to hold the cover plate and sensor for hands free wiring.

- Strip incoming supply wires 3/8" to 1/2".
- Make connections shown left of the dotted line.
- The Red Pigtail is only used if you are remotely switching additional fixtures.



PICKING A LOCATION

Location Considerations:

- Choose a location from which the sensor can "see" all the paths of movement that will be illuminated by its lights.
- If wall mounting, locate 8-10' high for optimum range and detection. Lower mounting height will reduce range. Sensor must be below and as far as possible away from lights.
- Mount on stable surface that is protected from rain.
- Do not mount on a pole or tree that sways in the wind.
- Sensor functions best when the direction of expected movement is across its detection pattern, not towards the sensor.





DETECTION PATTERN



AIMING AND WALK TESTING

Test Period: The sensor has a Test mode which allows it to be aimed and walk tested day or night.

• Switch the sensor to Test mode by adjusting the time control to test setting. Power on sensor.

More sensitive

- During the 60 second warm up period, the lights will be turned on. During this time, test that all fixtures and lamps function properly.
- After the warmup period, the sensor will keep lights on for 5 seconds each time it detects movement in its Detection Zone.
- Once the Detection Zone is tested, adjust the sensor Time control to desired standby time.



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AIMING AND WALK TESTING (cont'd)

Walk Test: The purpose of the Walk Test is to check and adjust the coverage pattern.

- 1. Aim the sensor approximately to cover the area you desire.
- 2. Start outside the Detection Zone and walk across the zone until the lights go on. As distance from the sensor increases, it will take more movement to be detected. For instance, at 10 feet, a half step will be enough, while at 30 feet, several steps will be necessary.
- 3. To reduce range tilt sensor down. Repeat steps #2 and #3 until you are satisfied with the coverage.
- 4. After testing is complete, adjust the time setting to desired setting by turning time control knob (5 sec to 15 mins).
- 5. Your sensor is ready for operation. See the Technical Tips pages if additional help is needed.



TROUBLESHOOTING

Fig. 8

Technical Tips: Lights Do Not Turn Off

1. Make sure sensor is not aimed at something that would move or change temperature such as waving branches, water, air conditioners, windows or heating vents - even on neighboring property. You can test for infrared sources in the area by placing a box or bag over the sensor. Put sensor into Test Mode. After the initial 60 seconds of the lights being on, lights should stay off. Wave your hand inside the bag in front of sensor. Lights should go on and then time out. If sensor operates properly when covered, check items 2-6.

Problem: Sensor is triggered by unwanted movement or heat source.



Solution: Tilt sensor or mask lens in the direction of the source. Move sensor or source.

- 2. Make sure sensor is mounted firmly and does not move even slightly when touched. If it moves, tighten all screws.
- 3. Make sure that Sensor is not mounted on an unstable object such as a tree or a pole that will move in the wind.
- 4. Was sensor wired hot? If so, circuitry may have been damaged.
- 5. Make sure sensor is not aimed within 30 feet of a road.

Problem: Passing cars activate sensor.



Solution: A 20' safety zone between the sensor and road is recommended to avoid activation from passing cars.

You may tilt sensor to not aim in the direction of the street or mask top of sensor lens to reduce range (Pg. 4)



- 6. Make sure heat from lights is not triggering sensor. Make sure the sensor is below and as far as possible away from lights.
- Make sure sensor is not in initial 60 sec warm up period. Warm up period will activate every time power is turned off and re-applied to sensor.

Technical Tips: Lights Do Not Turn On

- 1. Check that lamps and fixtures work. Compare wiring to the Wiring Diagram in this manual. Check that the power is on.
- 2. Check that lights from other sources, such as adjacent porch lights, garden lights, streetlights or lights from inside the house are not in the sensor's view. See #1 under "Lights Turn Off Too Quickly".
- 3. Was sensor wired hot? If so, circuitry may have been damaged.
- 4. If sensor is painted, make sure there is no paint on the lens and that the lens paint mask is removed.
- 5. Check that time adjustment control is not set past 15 min mark.



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TROUBLESHOOTING (cont'd)

Lights Turn Off Too Quickly

Fig. 14

1. Make sure the Time control is not set to test mode or set to the minimum setting which would be 5 seconds. Change time setting on knob on bottom of the sensor.

Technical Tips: Range appears limited

1. Check that the sensor is level from side to side and pointed at the area you desire. If unit is tilted, part of the Detection Zone may be high in the air over people's heads.



Solution: Position sensor exactly level from side to side.



2. Check that the sensor is not mounted too high. If mounted above 20 feet, much of the usable range will be lost.



Solution: Mounting at 8' to 10' allows maximum range.



3. If sensor is painted, make sure there is no paint on the lens and that the lens paint mask is removed.

Technical Tips: Lights Turn On and Off Incorrectly

- 1. Make sure the sensor is installed on its own dedicated circuit free of motor loads such as HVAC equipment, kitchen appliances or garage door openers.
- 2. It is not recommended to wire sensors in parallel. More than one sensor wired together makes them difficult to troubleshoot. Disconnect multiple sensors and test separately.
- 3. Keep all people completely out of the detection pattern to make sure the sensor is not detecting them.
- 4. Make sure sensor is located below and as far as possible from its lights. Heat from the lights may trigger the sensor.



Fig. 17



Solution: Move sensor below and away from the lights.



5. Make sure lights are not visible from or reflecting back into sensor. Check for white or reflective surfaces close to the sensor.





Solution: Aim sensor away from lights and reflective objects or mask the lens in the direction of the light or reflection.





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TROUBLESHOOTING (cont'd)

6. Heavy rain, snow or high winds may activate the sensor occasionally.

Solution: Reduce sensitivity control settings, mount in a more protected area and/or mask the lens if this is a constant problem.

7. Make sure sensor is not aimed within 30' of a road or sidewalk. Passing cars will activate sensor.



Solution: Mask the top of the lens to reduce Detection Pattern Length.

- 8. Self ballasted PL lamps may cause cycling (on-off).
- 9. Check solutions 1, 2, 3, 5 & 6 under "Lights Do Not Turn Off" (Pg. 4).

Note: These instructions do not cover all details or variations in equipment nor do they provide for every possible situation during installation, operation or maintenance.



Easy Answers rablighting.co m