



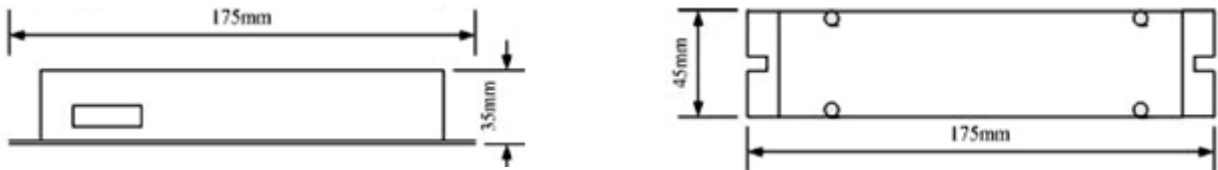
Features

- Meets DMX512/1900
- 256-level brightness, full color control
- 3 output channels, each channel can drive 5A
- Can express perfect effect with control system.
- Can drive 1~ 3 channel of each lamp
- Can set the DMX address freely
- Modularizing, can be combined with LED module neatly
- Can be custom-made

Specifications

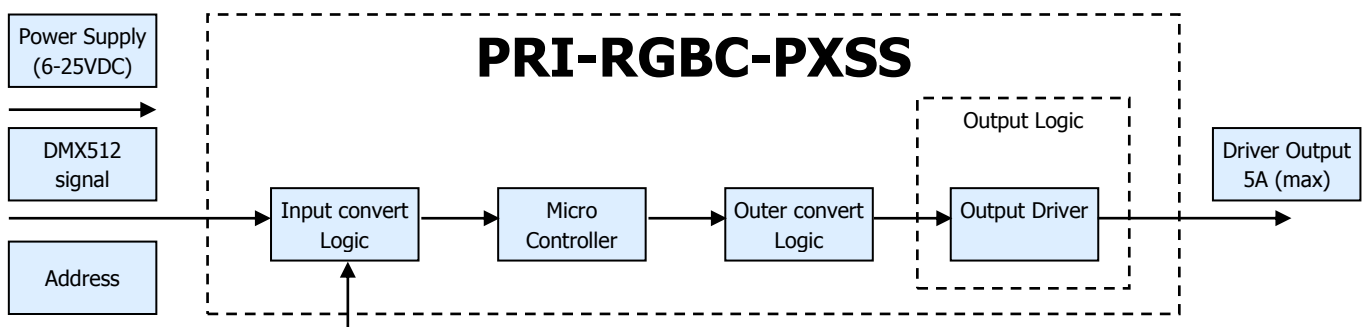
Product Code:	PRI – RGBC – PXSS	Decode CH.:	1 ~ 3
Input signal:	DMX512/1990 digital signal	Output Signal:	0~24 V PWM signal each channel drive 5A
Power supply:	12VDC/24VDC	Power Dis.:	<1W
Power output:	<360W	Weight:	≤300g
Operating Temp.:	0~70°C		

Dimension



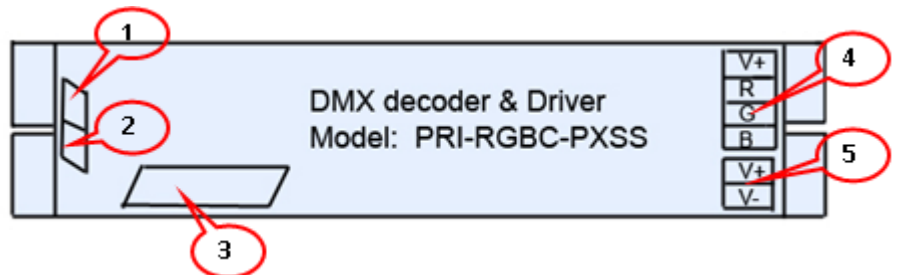
(175 X 45 X 35 mm)

Internal Block Diagram



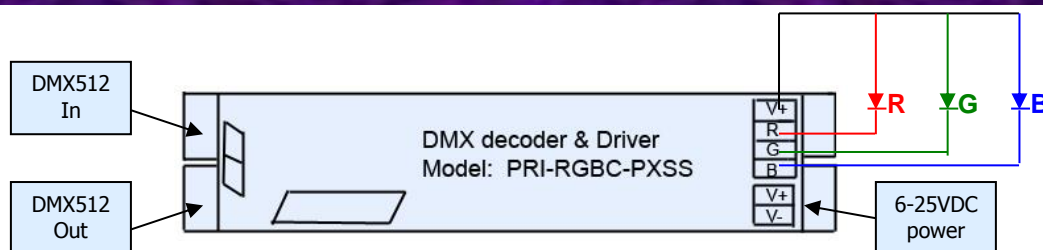
Appearance:

1. DMX signal input interface (RJ11)
2. DMX signal output interface (RJ11)
3. Address setting interface
4. Driver output interface. 6-15VDC, supplypower for decoder and the lamps it takes.
5. Power input interface. Common anode+ and RGB interface, it can be drive kinds of RGB module or single color module and can regulate output current according to the actual load.



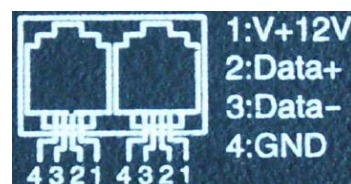


Typical Application (Circuit Diagram)



Connecting of DMX512 Signal

The wire for DMX signal is STP, which has positive and negative signals. Connect the positive, negative and GND to the corresponding signal of PRI-RGBC-PXSS. Connect a signal terminal at the end of the whole connection.



Calculate the power:

PRI-RGBC-PXSS has a wide input/output voltage (6-25VDC). Its rating current is 5A.

Rating power in 12VDC: $12V \times 5A \times 3 = 180W$

Rating power in 24VDC: $24V \times 5A \times 3 = 360W$

DMX512 Address Setting:

The DIP switch on PRI-RGBC-PXSS can set the binary value of the DMX512 address to receive data. The correlative bits are the 1-9 bits of the DIP switch, the 1st bit is LSB, the 9th bit is MSB 512 addresses totally. The start address is the number of the first channel of the decoder, the second channel will receive the data of start address +1, and the third channel will receive the data of start address +2. There are two way to find out the relation between the DIP switch and DMX address.

Calculation method:

Calculation formula: [the sum of 1~9 bit of the DIP switch] + 1 = DMX start address

Set the nth bit of the DIP switch up "1" to get the value of nth bit.

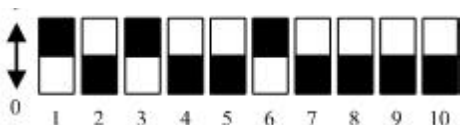
Set the nth bit of the DIP switch down "0", the value of this bit is 0.

Value of each DIP

DIP	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Value	1	2	4	8	16	32	64	128	256

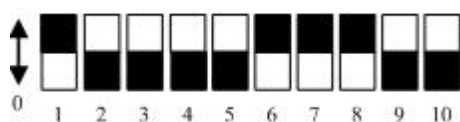


Example 1: set to 38:



Set the 6th, 3rd, 1st bit of the DIP switch to "1", others set to "0". Then the sum of the 1~9 1s $32+4+1$, then add 1 to it. The start address is 38.

Example 2: set to 226:



Set the 8th, 7th, 6th, 1st bit of the DIP switch to "1", others set to "0". Then the sum of the 1~9 1s $128+64+32+1$, then add 1 to it. The start address is 226.

