LCDMXSD-D4-P

Constant Voltage 4 Channel DMX Decoder IP20



Features

- In compliance with DMX512 standard protocols
- Digital numeric display, start address can be set by using the buttons on the decoder
- Selectable 1/2/4 DMX channel output
- Selectable 16bit (65536 levels) /8bit (256 levels) grey level
- Selectable PWM frequency 250/500/1000/2000/4000/8000/1600HZ
- Selectable Logarithmic or linear dimming curve
- Over-heat / short circuit protection

Technical Parameters

Input and Output		
Input voltage	12-48VDC	
Input current	32.5A	
Output voltage	4 x (12-48) VDC	
Output current	4x8A@12/24V 4x6A@36/48V	
Output power	4 x 96W @ 12V 4x192W @24V 4 x 216W @ 36V 4x288W @48V	
Output type	Constant voltage	

Warranty and Protection

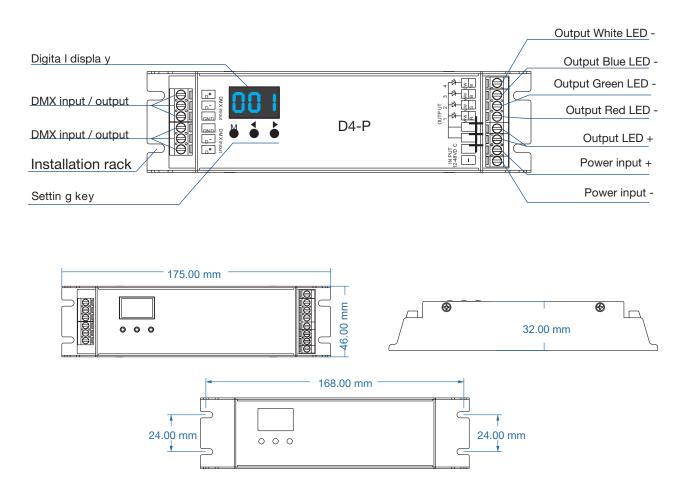
Safety and EMC

EMC standard (EMC)	ETSI EN 301 489-1 V2.2.3 ETSI EN 301 489-17 V3.2.4
Safety standard (LVD)	EN 62368-1 :2020+A11 :2020
Certification	CE,EMC,LVD

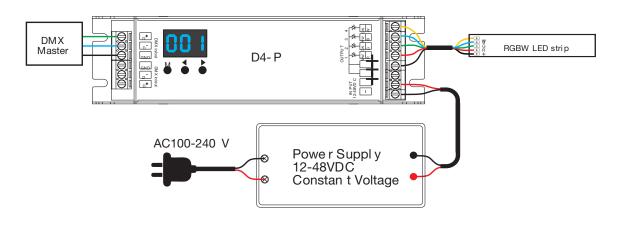
Environment

Operation temperature	Ta:-30°C`~ +55°C	
Max case temperature	Tc:+75°C	
IP rating	IP20	

Mechanical Structures & Installations



Wiring Diagram



Note

- A DMX signal amplifier is needed if more than 32 decoders are connected, or using an extended signal line. Signal amplification should not be more than 5 times continuously
- If the recoil effect occurs because of a longer signal line or bad line quality, try and connect 0.25W 90-120Ω terminal resistor at the end of each DMX signal line

System parameter setting

- Long press M and ◀ key in the same time for 2 seconds, prepare for setup system parameter: decode mode, grey level, output PWM frequence, output brightness curve, default output level, automatic blank screen. Short press M key to switch through six options
- Decode mode: short press
 key to switch 1/2/4 channel decode mode("d-1","d-2" or "d-4"). When set as 1 channel decode, the decoder occupy only 1 DMX address, and four channel output are the same brightness of this DMX address
- Grey level: short press ◄ or ▶ key to switch 8bit("b08") or 16 bit("b16"). Choose 16 bit if the DMX master support 16 bit
- Output PWM frequency: short press
 or ▶ key to switch 250Hz("F02"), 500Hz("F05"), 1000Hz("F10"), 2000Hz("F20"), 4000Hz("F40"), 8000Hz("F80") or 16000Hz("F16"). Higher PWM frequency, will cause a lower output current, higher power noise, but is more suitable for camera (No flickering with video)
- Output brightness curve: short press <or>

 Aor ► key to switch linear curve ("C-L") or logarithmic curve("C-E")
- Default output level: press < or ► key to change default 0-100% level ("d00" to "dFF") when no DMX input signal
- Automatic blank screen: short press ◀ or ▶ key to switch enable ("bon") or disable("boF") automatic blank screen
- Long press M key for 2 seconds or timeout 10 seconds, to quit system parameter setting

DMX mode

- Short press M key, when it displays 001~512, enter DMX mode
- Press ◀or ▶ key to change DMX decode start address (001~512), long press for fast adjustment
- If there is a DMX signal input, it will enter DMX mode automatically
- DMX dimming: Each D4-P DMX decoder occupies 4 DMX addresses when connecting the DMX console

For example, the defaulted start address is 1, their corresponding relationship in the form

DMX console	DMX decoder output	
CH1 0-255	CH1 PWM 0-100% (LED R)	
CH2 0-255	CH2 PWM 0-100% (LED G)	
CH3 0-255	CH3 PWM 0-100% (LED B)	
CH4 0-255	CH4 PWM 0-100% (LED W)	

Self-test mode

- Enter self-test mode only when DMX signal is disconnected or lost
- Short press M key, when it displays L-1~L-5, enter self-test mode
- Press ◀ or ► key to change mode number (L-1L-5)
- Self-test mode includes all four channels to light up separately or synchronously

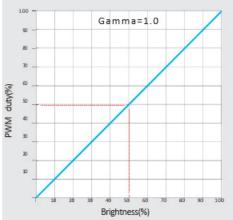


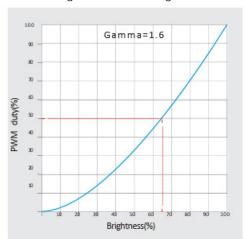


(001~512)

Linear dimming curve

Logarithmic dimming curve





Malfunctions Analysis & Troubleshooting

Malfunctions	Causes	Troubleshooting
No light	1. No power 2. Wrong connection or insecure	 Check the power Check the connection
Wrong colour	1. Wrong connection of R/G/B/W wires 2. DMX decode address error	1. Reconnect R/G/B/W wires 2. Set correct decode address
 Uneven intensity between front and rear, with voltage drop 1. Output cable is too long 2. Wire diameter is too small 3. Overload beyond power supply capability 4. Overload beyond controller capability 		 Reduce cable or loop supply Change to a wider wire Replace with a higher power supply Add a data repeater

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