User Manual


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Revision

## Fixture at

 a GlanceCHAUVET® released this edition of the Q-Spot 260-LED User Manual Rev. 02 in January 2012. The Q-Spot 260-LED User Manual Rev. 02 covers the description, safety precautions, installation, programming, operation and maintenance of the QSpot 260-LED fixture.

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Any person in charge of installing, operating and/or maintaining the Q-Spot 260-LED should read the Guide that shipped with it and this manual in their entirety before installing, operating or maintaining this product.

CHAUVET® believes that the information contained in this manual is accurate in all respects. However, CHAUVET® assumes no responsibility for any error or omissions in this document. CHAUVET® reserves the right to revise this document and to make changes from time to time in the content hereof without obligation of CHAUVET® to notify any person or company of such revision or changes. This does not constitute in any way a commitment by CHAUVET® to make such changes. CHAUVET® may issue a revision of this manual or a new edition of it to incorporate such changes.

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The Q-Spot 260-LED User Manual Rev. 02 supersedes all previous versions of this manual. Please discard any older versions of this manual you may have, whether in printed or electronic format, and replace them with this version.

| Use on Dimmer | X | Auto Programs |  |
| :--- | :---: | :--- | :--- |
| Outdoor Use | $\mathbf{X}$ | Auto-ranging Power Supply | D |
| Sound Activated | D | Replaceable Fuse | $\mathbf{D}$ |
| DMX | D | User Serviceable | $\mathbf{X}$ |

## Table of Contents

1. Before you Begin ..... 1
What is Included ..... 1
Unpacking Instructions ..... 1
Text Conventions ..... 1
Icons ..... 1
Safety Notes ..... 2
Expected LED Lifespan .....  2
2. Introduction ..... 3
Feature Description ..... 3
Features ..... 3
Additional Features ..... 3
DMX Channel Summary ..... 3
Product Overview ..... 4
3. Setup .....  5
AC Power ..... 5
AC Plug ..... 5
Fuse Replacement ..... 5
Gobo Replacement ..... 6
LED Replacement ..... 6
DMX Linking ..... 7
DMX Modes ..... 7
Master/Slave Linking ..... 7
Mounting ..... 8
Orientation ..... 8
Rigging ..... 8
4. Operation ..... 9
Control Panel Description ..... 9
Control Options ..... 9
Programming ..... 9
DMX Operation ..... 9
Stand-alone Operation ..... 9
Master/Slave Operation ..... 9
Display Mode ..... 9
Software Version ..... 9
Keylock. ..... 10
Movement Inversion ..... 10
Color Wheel Movement ..... 10
Edit Custom ..... 10
Range Limitation ..... 11
Move-in Black ..... 11
Reset Control. ..... 11
System Default ..... 11
Q-Spot 260-LED Menu Map. ..... 12
DMX Values ..... 13
ADVANCED ..... 13
ADVANCED (Cont.) ..... 14
BASIC. ..... 14
BASIC (Cont.) ..... 15
5. Technical Information ..... 16
General Maintenance ..... 16
Q-Spot 260-LED Troubleshooting Guide ..... 17
Exploded View. ..... 18
Parts List ..... 19
Photometrics ..... 19
Returns Procedure ..... 20
Claims ..... 20
Contact Us ..... 20
Technical Specifications ..... 21
6. Appendix ..... 22
DMX Primer ..... 22
The Physical Medium ..... 22
The Signals ..... 22
The Functions ..... 22
DMX Configuration ..... 22
Personalities ..... 22
Starting Address ..... 22
Assigning Addresses ..... 23
DMX Universes. ..... 23
DMX Connectivity ..... 23
Fixture Location ..... 23
Number of Fixtures ..... 23
DMX Data Cabling ..... 23
Making your Own DMX Cable ..... 23
DMX Cable Characteristics ..... 23
DMX Cable Connectors ..... 24
3-Pin to 5-Pin Conversion Chart ..... 24
DMX Connection ..... 24
Master/Slave Linking ..... 25
Master/Slave Connection ..... 25
ID Addressing ..... 26
Single Row Connection ..... 26
Standard Block Connection ..... 26
Repeated Row Block Connection ..... 26
Other Effects ..... 26
Sizing the Circuit Breakers ..... 27
Using the Spec Sticker ..... 27
Using the Watts/Volts Method ..... 27
Considering the Power Factor ..... 27
Using the Volt Amps Method ..... 27
Selecting the Circuit Breaker ..... 27

## 1. Before you Begin

What is Included

## Unpacking

 Instructions- One Q-Spot 260-LED
- One IEC power cord with Edison plug
- Two mounting brackets
- Warranty card
- Quick Reference Guide

Immediately upon receiving a fixture, carefully unpack the box. Check the box contents to ensure that all parts are present and that they are in good condition. If any part appears damaged from shipping, or if the box shows signs of mishandling, notify the shipper immediately. In addition, retain the box and all the packing material for inspection.
In any event, save the carton and all packing material because, in case that you have to return the fixture to the factory, you will have to do so in its original box, with its original packing. See the Claims section in the Technical Information chapter.

## Text Conventions

| Convention | Meaning |
| :---: | :--- |
| $1 \sim 512$ | A range of values |
| $50 / 60$ | A set of mutually exclusive values in the text |
| $[10]$ | A DIP switch to be configured |
| Claims | A fixture function, a new term, a section or a chapter |
| "COLORado ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ UM" | The name of another publication or manual |
| <SET> | A button to be pressed on the fixture's control panel |
| Settings | A menu option that can be selected but not modified |
| MENU > Settings | A sequence of menu options to be followed |
| $[\mathbf{1 \sim 1 0 ]}$ | A range of menu values of which one can be selected |
| Yes/No | A set of mutually exclusive menu options to choose |
| ON | A value to be entered or selected |


| Icons | Meaning |
| :---: | :---: |
| $1!$ | This icon indicates critical installation, configuration or operation information. Failure to comply with this information may render the fixture partially or completely inoperative, damage third-party equipment, or cause harm to the user. |
| (i) | This icon indicates important installation or configuration information. Failure to comply with this information may prevent the fixture from functioning correctly. |
| $4$ | This icon indicates useful, although non-critical information. |

The term "DMX" used throughout this document refers to the USITT DMX512-A transmission protocol.

## Safety

 Notes

Mounting and Rigging

## Power and

 WiringPlease read the following notes carefully because they include important safety information about the installation, usage and maintenance of this product.
It is important to read all these notes before starting to work with this product.
There are no user serviceable parts inside the Q-Spot 260-LED. Any reference to servicing this unit you may find from now on in this User Manual will only apply to properly CHAUVET® certified technicians. Do not open the housing or attempt any repairs unless you are one of them.

Please refer to all applicable local codes and regulations for proper installation of the Q-Spot 260-LED.

Keep this manual for future consultation. If you sell the Q-Spot 260-LED to another user, make sure that they also receive this manual.

- Avoid direct eye exposure to the light source while the fixture is on.
- Always disconnect the Q-Spot 260-LED from its power source before servicing.
- Always connect the Q-Spot 260-LED to a grounded circuit to avoid the risk of electrocution.
- This product is for indoor use only! To prevent risk of fire or shock, do not expose this product to rain or moisture.
- Make sure there are no flammable materials close to the fixture(s) while operating.
- When hanging this fixture, always secure it to a fastening device using a safety cable (not provided).
- Always make sure that you are connecting the Q-Spot 260-LED to the proper voltage, as per the specifications in this manual or on the product's sticker.
- Never connect the Q-Spot 260-LED to a dimmer pack.
- Make sure that the power cable is not cracked, crimped or damaged.
- Never disconnect the fixture by pulling or tugging on the power cable.
- The maximum ambient temperature $(\mathrm{Ta})$ is $104^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\left(40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$. Do not operate the fixture at a higher temperature.
- In case of a serious operating problem, stop using this product immediately!

In the unlikely event that your Q-Spot 260-LED may require service, please contact CHAUVET® Technical Support.

Expected LED Lifespan

LEDs gradually decline in brightness over time, mostly because of heat. Packaged in clusters, LEDs exhibit higher operating temperatures than in ideal or singular optimum conditions. For this reason, using all color LEDs at their fullest intensity significantly reduces the LEDs' lifespan. Under normal conditions, this lifespan can be of 40,000 to 50,000 hours. If extending this lifespan expectancy is vital, lower the operational temperature by improving ventilation and reducing the external temperature, as well as limiting the overall projection intensity

## 2. Introduction

Feature Description

Features

Additional Features

The Q-Spot ${ }^{\text {TM }} 260-L E D$ is a high power moving yoke fixture equipped with a 60 -watt white LED. It includes a color wheel with eight slots plus white. It also comes with two gobo wheels, one with seven rotating slot-n-lock gobos plus open, and the other with nine fixed gobos plus open. The easy-access hatch provides for tool-free gobo changes. It also includes remote focus and a rotating 3-face prism.

- 11 or 14 -channel DMX-512 LED moving yoke
- Pan: $540^{\circ}$ / tilt: $270^{\circ}$
- Color wheel:

8 colors + white
Rainbow color spin at variable speeds

- Gobo wheel 1:

Gobo shake
9 gobos + open
Gobo wheel spin at variable speeds

- Gobo wheel 2:

Indexed, rotating gobo wheel with gobo shake
7 slot-n-lock gobos + open
2 glass, 5 metal
Rotating gobo wheel spin at variable speeds

- 3-facet, high-speed rotating prism at variable speeds
- Variable electronic shutter (for strobing)
- Variable electronic dimmer (0-100\%)
- Remote fixture reset \& vector speed channel
- 255 user-programmable steps without DMX controller
- Move-in-black for pan/tilt
- Built-in automated programs
- Built-in sound activated programs
- High-powered, 60 W (12.6 A) LED
- Easy access door for gobo change
- User-selectable pan/tilt ranges
- Automatic pan \& tilt correction
- User-selectable basic or advanced operating DMX modes


## DMX Channel Summary

| Advanced | Channel | Function |
| :---: | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{1}$ | Pan |  |
| $\mathbf{2}$ | Pan Fine |  |
| $\mathbf{3}$ | Tilt |  |
| $\mathbf{4}$ | Tilt Fine |  |
| $\mathbf{5}$ | Pan / Tilt Speed |  |
| $\mathbf{6}$ | Color Wheel |  |
| $\mathbf{7}$ | Fixed Gobo Wheel (\#1) |  |
| $\mathbf{8}$ | Rotating Gobo Wheel (\#2) |  |
| $\mathbf{9}$ | Gobo Rotation |  |
| $\mathbf{1 0}$ | Rotating Prism |  |
| $\mathbf{1 1}$ | Focus |  |
| $\mathbf{1 2}$ | Dimmer |  |
| $\mathbf{1 3}$ | Strobe |  |
| $\mathbf{1 4}$ | Control |  |


| Basic |
| :---: |
| Channel |
| $\mathbf{1}$ |
| $\mathbf{2}$ |
| $\mathbf{3}$ |
| $\mathbf{4}$ |
| $\mathbf{5}$ |
| $\mathbf{6}$ |
| $\mathbf{7}$ |
| $\mathbf{8}$ |
| $\mathbf{9}$ |
| $\mathbf{1 0}$ |
| $\mathbf{1 1}$ |

## Product Overview



Setup

## 3. Setup

## AC Power



The Q-Spot 260-LED has an auto-ranging power supply that can work with an input voltage range of $100 \sim 240$ VAC, $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$.
Make sure that you are connecting this product to the proper voltage, as per the specifications in this guide, the product's user manual or on the product's sticker.

Always connect the Q-Spot 260-LED to a protected circuit with an appropriate electrical ground to avoid the risk of electrocution or fire.

To determine the power requirements for the Q-Spot 260-LED see the label affixed to the side of the fixture. Alternatively, you may refer to the technical specifications chart in the Technical Information chapter of this manual.

The listed current rating indicates the maximum current draw during normal operation. Please refer to the Sizing the Circuit Breakers section in the Appendix chapter of this manual.

Never connect the Q-Spot 260-LED to a rheostat (variable resistor) or dimmer circuit, even if the rheostat or dimmer channel serves only as a 0 to $100 \%$ switch.

The Q-Spot 260-LED comes with a power input cord terminated with an IEC connector on one end an Edison plug on the other end (US market). If the power cord that came with your fixture has no plug or you need to change the Edison plug, use the table below to wire the new plug.

| Connection | Wire (US) | Wire (Europe) | Pin |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| AC Live | Black | Brown | 1 |
| AC Neutral | White | Blue | 2 |
| AC Ground | Green/Yellow | Green/Yellow | 3 |

1) With a flat head screwdriver, wedge the fuse holder out of its housing and remove the blown fuse from the holder.
2) Replace the blown fuse with a fuse of the exact same type and rating.
3) Insert the fuse holder back in its place, and reconnect power.

Make sure to disconnect the fixture's power cord before replacing a blown fuse, and always replace it with a fuse of the same type and rating.


## Gobo <br> Replacement

1) Unlock the gobo cover and slide it away.
2) Take the target gobo out of the gobo wheel.
3) Install the new rotating gobo.
4) Slide and lock the gobo cover.

4
Make sure to disconnect the fixture's power cord before replacing the gobo.


LED

1) Remove the head cover by loosening its screws.
2) Remove the fan cover, the head fan, the fan support and the heat sink in this order.
3) Disconnect and remove the LED.
4) Mount and connect the new LED.
5) Reverse steps " 2 " and " 1 ".

4
Make sure to disconnect the fixture's power cord before replacing the LED.


## DMX Linking

DMX Modes

## Master/Slave Linking

You may link the Q-Spot 260-LED to a DMX controller using a standard DMX serial connection. If using other DMX compatible fixtures with the Q-Spot 260-LED, it is possible to control them individually with a single DMX controller.
It is also possible to run several DMX compatible fixtures synchronized without a DMX controller in a master/slave operating mode.
If you are not familiar with the DMX standard, please refer to the $D M X$ Primer and $D M X$ Connectivity sections in the Appendix chapter of this manual.

The Q-Spot 260-LED uses the standard DMX data connection for its DMX modes, Advanced and Basic. Refer to the Operation Instructions chapter to learn how to configure the Q-Spot 260-LED to work in these modes. The $D M X$ Values section will give you detailed information regarding the above-mentioned DMX modes.

The Master/Slave mode allows a Q-Spot 260-LED fixture (the master) running a preconfigured program to control several other Q-Spot 260-LED fixtures (the slaves) without requiring a DMX controller. In this mode, all the slave fixtures will operate in unison with the master fixture.
When in Master/Slave mode, the Q-Spot 260-LED units link to each other using the standard DMX connection.

If you are not familiar with the Master/Slave connectivity, please refer to the $D M X$ Primer and DMX Connectivity sections in the Appendix chapter of this manual.

The Operation chapter of this manual provides detailed instructions on how to configure the Master and Slave units.

Mounting
Orientation

Rigging

Procedure

Read the safety notes at the beginning of this guide and follow their recommendations before mounting this product.

Always mount this fixture in any safe position while making sure that there is adequate room around it for ventilation.

Make sure to mount this fixture away from any flammable material as indicated in the Safety Notes.

CHAUVET® recommends following the general guidelines below when mounting the Q-Spot 260-LED.

- When selecting an installation location, consider ease of access to the fixture for operation, programming adjustments and routine maintenance.
- Never mount the fixture in places where rain, high humidity, extreme temperature changes or restricted ventilation may affect it.
- Make sure that the location where you are mounting the fixture can support its weight. Please see the Technical Specifications section of this manual for the weight requirement of this fixture.

The Q-Spot 260-LED comes with two mounting brackets to which you can attach "C" or "O" clamps. You must supply your own "C" or "O" clamps and make sure that they are capable of supporting the weight of this fixture. You will have to use two mounting points per fixture. In addition, you may mount this product on the floor or a platform, provided it is stable and it can support the weight of the fixtures on it.

Product Mounting Diagram


Upright Mounting


Overhead Mounting

## 4. Operation

Control Panel<br>Description

## Control Options

Programming

DMX Operation

## Stand-alone

Operation

Master/Slave
Operation

Display Mode


You can set the Q-Spot 260-LED start address in the 001~512 DMX range. This allows for the control of up to 36 fixtures in the 14-channel ADVANCED DMX mode and up to 46 fixtures in the 11-channel BASIC DMX mode. The Q-Spot 260 LED does not support ID Addressing.

Carry out all the programming procedures indicated below from the control panel. Refer to the Menu Map page to learn how the menu options relate to each other.
Use <ENTER> and <MENU> to change levels in the Menu Map. This is equivalent to move right and left respectively. Use <UP> and <DOWN> to move vertically within the Menu Map options.

1) Select DMX operation
a) Go to MENU > INTRO $>$ RUN
b) Select DMX512
2) Select a DMX mode
a) Go to MENU > INTRO > CHANNELS
b) Select BASIC or ADVANCED
3) Select the starting address
a) Go to $M E N U>I N T R O>A D D R E S S$
b) Select a starting address, 001 ~ 498 (Advanced) or 001~501 (Basic)
4) Go to MENU > INTRO $>$ RUN
5) Select a stand-alone operation mode (AUTO 1, AUTO 2, SOUND 1, SOUND 2, CUSTOM or TEST)
6) Configure the Master fixture
a) Select a stand-alone mode, as indicated above
7) Configure the Slave fixtures
a) Go to MENU $>\operatorname{INTRO}>R U N$
b) Select SLAVE

Of all the stand-alone operation modes indicated above, only "CUSTOM" is editable (see Edit Custom).

1) Go to MENU > INTRO > DISPLAY
2) Select a display mode ( $\mathbf{6 0}$ CLOSE or BRIGHT)

When in the " 60 CLOSE" setting, the display backlight will turn off after 60 s . When in the "BRIGHT" setting, the display backlight will stay on.

1) Go to $M E N U>$ INTRO $>$ INFO
2) The display will show the installed software version.

Keylock 1) Go to MENU > INTRO > KEYLOCK
2) Select YES or NO


When in the "YES" setting, the user will have to enter the password after 30 seconds of control panel inactivity or each time helshe turns the fixture on.

The default (non-modifiable) password is <UP>, <DOWN>, <UP>, <DOWN> and <ENTER>.

Movement Inversion

Edit Custom

## Color Wheel Movement <br> Color Wheel Movement

1) Go to $M E N U>I N V E R T>P A N$
2) Select a movement mode (NORMAL or REVERSE)
3) Go to MENU > INVERT > TILT
4) Select a movement mode (NORMAL or REVERSE)
5) Go to MENU > INVERT > USE
6) Select YES to activate the new settings or NO to stop using them.
7) Go to MENU $>$ INVERT $>$ COLOR
8) Select a movement mode (STEP or LINEAR)
9) Go to MENU > INVERT > USE
10) Select YES to activate the new setting or NO to stop using it.
11) Go to MENU > EDIT > STEP
12) Select a programming step (000~255)
13) Go to MENU > EDIT >PAN
14) Select a pan value (000~255)
15) Go to MENU > EDIT > TILT
16) Select a tilt value (000~255)
17) Go to MENU > EDIT > XY SPEED
18) Select a tilt/pan movement speed (000~255)
19) Go to MENU >EDIT > COLOR
20) Select a color wheel position (000~255) as per the $D M X$ Values table
21) Go to MENU > EDIT > GOBO 1
22) Select a fixed gobo (000~255) as per the $D M X$ Values table
23) Go to MENU > EDIT > GOBO 2
24) Select a rotating gobo (000~255) as per the DMX Values table
25) Go to MENU > EDIT > GOBO 2 ROT
26) Select a rotating gobo mode (000~255) as per the DMX Values table
27) Go to MENU > EDIT > PRISM
28) Select a rotating prism mode (000~255) as per the $D M X$ Values table
29) Go to MENU > EDIT > FOCUS
30) Select a focus position (000~255)
31) Go to MENU > EDIT > DIMMER
32) Select a dimmer setting (000~255)
33) Go to MENU > EDIT > STROBE
34) Select a strobe setting (000~255) as per the DMX Values table
35) Go to MENU > EDIT > TIME
36) Select the duration of this step (000~255)
37) Go to MENU > EDIT > USE
38) Select YES to save the settings for this step or NO to delete them.
39) Repeat steps " 3 " to " 26 " for the other steps

To repeat the Custom steps in andless loop mode, configure the "TIME" setting of the last step as " 0 ".

## Range Limitation

1) Go to MENU > RANGE > P/START
2) Select the starting point for the limited pan (000~255)
3) Go to MENU > RANGE > P/FINISH
4) Select the finishing point for the limited pan (000~255)
5) Go to MENU > RANGE > T/START
6) Select the starting point for the limited tilt (000~255)
7) Go to MENU > RANGE $>$ T/FINISH
8) Select the finishing point for the limited tilt (000~255)
9) Go to MENU > RANGE > USE
10) Select YES to activate the new settings or NO to stop using them.

## Move-in Black 1) Go to MENU > SPECIAL >BLACK

2) Select YES to enable the 3 seconds delay or NO to make the blackout immediate.

Reset Control 1) Go to MENU > SPECIAL > RESET
2) Select DMX to enable the DMX controller to reset the fixture (Control function) or NO to reset the fixture only from the control panel.

## System Default 1) Go to MENU > DEFAULT > DEFAULT

2) Select YES to default the fixture to its original factory settings.

## Q-Spot 260-LED Menu Map



DMX Values ADVANCED

| Channel | Function | Value | Percent/Setting |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Pan | 000 Û 255 | 0~540 ${ }^{\circ}$ |
| 2 | Pan Fine | 000 Û 255 | Fine movement control |
| 3 | Tilt | 000 Û 255 | 0~270 ${ }^{\circ}$ |
| 4 | Tilt Fine | 000 Û 255 | Fine movement control |
| 5 | Pan/Tilt Speed | 000 Û 255 | Fast~Slow |
| 6 | Color Wheel | 000 Û 016 <br> 017 Û 033 <br> $034 ~ U ̂$ 050 <br> 051 Û 067 <br> 068 Û 084 <br> 085 Û 101 <br> 102 Û 118 <br> 119 Û 135 <br> 136 Û 152 <br> $153 ~ U ̂$ 255 | White <br> Red <br> Yellow <br> Magenta <br> Green <br> Orange <br> Blue <br> Light blue <br> Light green <br> Rainbow or linear effect |
| 7 | Fixed Gobo Wheel |  | No gobo <br> Gobo 1 <br> Gobo 2 <br> Gobo 3 <br> Gobo 4 <br> Gobo 5 <br> Gobo 6 <br> Gobo 7 <br> Gobo 8 <br> Gobo 9 <br> Shaking gobo 9 <br> Shaking gobo 8 <br> Shaking gobo 7 <br> Shaking gobo 6 <br> Shaking gobo 5 <br> Shaking gobo 4 <br> Shaking gobo 3 <br> Shaking gobo 2 <br> Shaking gobo 1 <br> Flow effect |
| 8 | Rotating Gobo Wheel | 000 Û 009 <br> 010 Û 019 <br> 020 Û 029 <br> $030 ~ U ̂$ 039 <br> $040 ~ U ̂$ 049 <br> 050 Û 059 <br> 060 Û 069 <br> 070 Û 079 <br> $080 ~ U ̂$ 099 <br> 100 Û 119 <br> 120 Û 139 <br> $140 ~ U ̂$ 159 <br> $160 ~ U ̂$ 179 <br> $180 ~ U ̂$ 199 <br> 200 Û 219 <br> $220 ~ U ̂$ 255 | No gobo <br> Gobo 1 <br> Gobo 2 <br> Gobo 3 <br> Gobo 4 <br> Gobo 5 <br> Gobo 6 <br> Gobo 7 <br> Shaking gobo 7 <br> Shaking gobo 6 <br> Shaking gobo 5 <br> Shaking gobo 4 <br> Shaking gobo 3 <br> Shaking gobo 2 <br> Shaking gobo 1 <br> Flow effect |
| 9 | Gobo Rotation | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 000 \text { Ô } 060 \\ & 061 \text { Ô } 158 \\ & 159 \text { Û } 255 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | Gobo indexing CW rotation (Slow~Fast) CCW rotation (Slow~Fast) |
| 10 | Rotating Prism | 000 001 Û́ 004 005 Û 127 128 Û 132 133 Û 255 | No function Prism engaged (no rotation) CCW rotation (Slow~Fast No function CW rotation (Slow~Fast) |
| 11 | Focus | 000 Û 255 |  |
| 12 | Dimmer | 000 Û 255 | Dark~Bright |

(Continues on next page)

| ADVANCED | Channel | Function | Value | Percent/Setting |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (Cont.) | 13 | Strobe | 000 Û 031 | Close |
|  |  |  | 032 Û 063 | Open |
|  |  |  | 064 Û 095 | Strobe (Slow~Fast) |
|  |  |  | 096 Û 127 | Open |
|  |  |  | 128 Û 159 | Pulse strobe effect (Slow~Fast) |
|  |  |  | 160 Û 191 | Open |
|  |  |  | 192 Û 223 | Random strobe effect (Slow~Fast) |
|  |  |  | 224 Û 255 | Open |
|  | 14 | Control | 000 Û 019 | No function |
|  |  |  | 020 Û 039 | Pan/tilt black activation (3 s delay) |
|  |  |  | 040 Û 059 | Pan/tilt black deactivation (3 s delay) |
|  |  |  | 060 Û 079 | Auto 1 (3 s delay) |
|  |  |  | 080 Û 099 | Auto 2 (3 s delay) |
|  |  |  | 100 Û 119 | Sound 1(3 s delay) |
|  |  |  | 120 Û 139 | Sound 2(3 s delay) |
|  |  |  | 140 Û 159 | Custom |
|  |  |  | 160 Û 179 | Test (3 s delay) |
|  |  |  | 180 Û 199 | No function |
|  |  |  | $200 \text { Ô } 219$ | Reset (3 s delay) |
|  |  |  | 220 Û 255 | No function |


| BASIC | Channel | Function | Value | Percent/Setting |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1 | Pan | 000 Û 255 | 0~540 ${ }^{\circ}$ |
|  | 2 | Tilt | 000 Û 255 | 0~270 ${ }^{\circ}$ |
|  | 3 | Color Wheel | 000 Û 016 017 034 0 0 033 | White <br> Red <br> Yellow <br> Magenta <br> Green <br> Orange <br> Blue <br> Light blue <br> Light green <br> Rainbow or linear effect |
|  | 4 | Fixed Gobo Wheel | 000 Û 009 <br> 010 Û 019 <br> 020 Û 029 <br> 030 Û 039 <br> 040 Û 049 <br> 050 Û 059 <br> 060 Û 069 <br> 070 Û 079 <br> 080 Û 089 <br> 090 Û 099 <br> 100 Û 114 <br> 115 Û 129 <br> 130 Û 144 <br> 145 Û 159 <br> 160 Û 174 <br> 175 Û 189 <br> 190 Û 204 <br> 205 Û 219 <br> $220 ~ U ̂$ 234 <br> 235 Û 255 | No gobo <br> Gobo 1 <br> Gobo 2 <br> Gobo 3 <br> Gobo 4 <br> Gobo 5 <br> Gobo 6 <br> Gobo 7 <br> Gobo 8 <br> Gobo 9 <br> Shaking gobo 9 <br> Shaking gobo 8 <br> Shaking gobo 7 <br> Shaking gobo 6 <br> Shaking gobo 5 <br> Shaking gobo 4 <br> Shaking gobo 3 <br> Shaking gobo 2 <br> Shaking gobo 1 <br> Flow effect |

BASIC (Cont.)

| Channel | Function | Value | Percent/Setting |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 5 | Rotating Gobo Wheel |  | No gobo Gobo 1 <br> Gobo 2 <br> Gobo 3 <br> Gobo 4 <br> Gobo 5 <br> Gobo 6 <br> Gobo 7 <br> Shaking gobo 7 <br> Shaking gobo 6 <br> Shaking gobo 5 <br> Shaking gobo 4 <br> Shaking gobo 3 <br> Shaking gobo 2 <br> Shaking gobo 1 <br> Flow effect |
| 6 | Gobo Rotation | $\begin{array}{ll} \hline 000 \text { Û } & 060 \\ 061 \text { Û } & 158 \\ 159 \text { Û } & 255 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | Gobo indexing Clockwise rotating from slow to fast Anti-clockwise rotating from slow to fast |
| 7 | Rotating Prism | 000 001 Û 004 005 Û 127 128 Û 132 133 Û 255 | No function Prism engaged (no rotation) CCW rotation (Slow~Fast) No function CW rotation (Slow~Fast) |
| 8 | Focus | 000 Û 255 |  |
| 9 | Dimmer | 000 Û 255 | Dark~Bright |
| 10 | Strobe | 000 Û 031 <br> 032 Û 063 <br> 064 Û 095 <br> 096 Û 127 <br> 128 Û 159 <br> 160 Û 191 <br> 192 Û 223 <br> 224 Û 255 | Close <br> Open <br> Strobe: Slow~Fast <br> Open <br> Pulse strobe effect: Slow~Fast <br> Open <br> Random strobe effect: Slow~Fast Open |
| 11 | Control | 000 Û 019 <br> $020 ~ U ̂$ 039 <br> $040 ~ U ̂$ 059 <br> 060 Û 079 <br> 080 Û 099 <br> 100 Û 119 <br> 120 Û 139 <br> 140 Û 159 <br> 160 Û 179 <br> $180 ~ U ̂$ 199 <br> $200 ~ U ̂$ 219 <br> 220 Û | No function <br> Pan/tilt black activated (activated after 3 s) <br> Pan/tilt black deactivated (activated after 3 s) <br> Auto 1 (activated after 3 s) <br> Auto 2 (activated after 3 s) <br> Sound 1(activated after 3 s) <br> Sound 2(activated after 3 s) <br> Custom <br> Test (activated after 3 s) <br> No function <br> Reset (activated after 3 s ) <br> No function |

## 5. Technical Information

## General Maintenance

To maintain optimum performance and minimize wear, the user should clean the light fixtures frequently. Usage and environment are contributing factors in determining the cleaning frequency. As a rule, the user should clean the fixtures at least twice a month. Dust build up reduces light output performance and can cause overheating. This can lead to reduced light source life and increased mechanical wear.
CHAUVET® recommends cleaning the fixture's external optics with a soft cloth using normal glass cleaning fluid.

To clean a fixture, follow the below recommendations:

- Unplug the fixture from power.
- Wait until the fixture is cold.
- Use a vacuum (or dry compressed air) and a soft brush to remove dust collected on the external vents and reachable internal components.
- Clean all external optics and glass surfaces with a mild solution of glass cleaner or isopropyl alcohol, and a soft, lint free cotton cloth or a lens cleaning tissue.
- Apply the solution directly to the cloth or tissue and drag any dirt and grime to the outside of the lens.
- Gently polish the external glass surfaces until they are free of haze and lint.
- When cleaning units with a movable mirror, you should keep the contact with the mirror surface to a minimum to avoid scratching or damaging it.

Always dry the external optics and glass surfaces carefully after cleaning them.


If the fixture has one or more fans, refrain from spinning them using compressed air.

Technic al Information

## Q-Spot 260-LED Troubleshooting Guide

| Symptom | Cause(s) | Action(s) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Fixture is on LED is off | LED connection problems | Reconnect LED |
|  | Faulty LED | Replace LED |
|  | Faulty LED driver | Replace LED driver |
| Fixture is on Head fan is off | Faulty head fan | Replace head fan |
|  | Faulty LED driver | Replace LED driver |
| Fixture is on Base fan is off | Faulty base fan | Replace base fan |
|  | Faulty power supply | Replace power supply |
| Color wheel problem | Faulty color wheel motor | Replace color wheel motor |
|  | Faulty sensor board | Replace sensor board |
|  | Faulty X/Y control board | Replace X/Y control board |
| Prism problem | Faulty prism motor | Replace prism motor |
|  | Faulty prism belt | Replace prism belt |
|  | Faulty X/Y control board | Replace X/Y control board |
| Gobo wheel problem | Faulty gobo wheel motor | Replace gobo wheel motor |
|  | Blocked gobo wheel | Unblock |
|  | Faulty sensor board | Replace sensor board |
|  | Faulty X/Y control board | Replace X/Y control board |
| Pan movement problem | Faulty pan motor | Replace pan motor |
|  | Faulty pan belt | Replace pan belt |
|  | Faulty magnetic sensor | Replace magnetic sensor |
|  | Faulty optical sensor | Replace optical sensor |
|  | Faulty X/Y control board | Replace X/Y control board |
| Tilt movement problem | Faulty tilt motor | Replace tilt motor |
|  | Faulty tilt belt | Replace tilt belt |
|  | Faulty magnetic sensor | Replace magnetic sensor |
|  | Faulty optical sensor | Replace optical sensor |
|  | Faulty X/Y control board | Replace X/Y control board |
| Circuit breaker/fuse keeps tripping/blowing | Excessive circuit load | Check total load placed on the electrical circuit |
|  | Short circuit along the power wires | Check for a short in the electrical wiring |
| Fixture does not power up | No power | Check for power on power outlet |
|  | Loose or damaged power cord | Check power cord |
|  | Blown fuse | Replace fuse |
|  | Faulty On/Off switch | Replace On/Off switch |
|  | Faulty internal power supply | Replace internal power supply |
| Fixture does not respond to DMX | Wrong DMX addressing | Check control panel and unit addressing |
|  | Damaged DMX cables | Check DMX cables |
|  | Wrong polarity on the controller | Check polarity switch settings on the controller |
|  | Loose DMX cables | Check cable connections |
|  | Faulty DMX interface | Replace the display board |
|  | Faulty Display board | Replace the display board |
| DMX signal problems | Non DMX cables | Use only DMX compatible cables |
|  | Bouncing signals | Install terminator as suggested |
|  | Long cable / low level signal | Install an optically coupled DMX splitter right after the fixture with the strong signal |
|  | Too many fixtures | Install an optically coupled DMX splitter after unit \#32 or before |
|  | Interference from AC wires | Keep DMX cables separated from power cables or fluorescent/black lights |

## Exploded View



Technic al Information

## Parts List

| Item | Description | CHAUVET Part Number |
| :---: | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{1}$ | Front lens cover | P114-Q260LFL |
| $\mathbf{2}$ | Prism | P114-Q260PRSM |
| $\mathbf{3}$ | Prism motor | P113-Q260LP |
| $\mathbf{4}$ | Motor driver board | P188-Q260LED |
| $\mathbf{5}$ | Rotating gobo wheel | P169-Q260LED |
| $\mathbf{6}$ | LED board | P222-Q260LED |
| $\mathbf{7}$ | Heat sink | P222-Q260LHS |
| $\mathbf{8}$ | Moving head fan | P131-MVNHD |
| $\mathbf{9}$ | Arm cover | P300-Q260LA |
| $\mathbf{1 0}$ | Tilt motor | P113-Q260LEDT |
| $\mathbf{1 1}$ | Display/main board | P173-Q260LED |
| $\mathbf{1 2}$ | Base fan | P131-24V15A |
| $\mathbf{1 3}$ | Mounting bracket | P125-Q260LED |
| $\mathbf{1 4}$ | X/Y control board | P175-Q260LED |
| $\mathbf{1 5}$ | Right base cover | P300-Q260BB |
| $\mathbf{1 6}$ | 3-pin XLR A socket | P135-XLRA |
| $\mathbf{1 7}$ | 3-pin XLR B socket | P135-XLRB |
| $\mathbf{1 8}$ | IEC power input and fuse socket | P190-Q260LED |
| $\mathbf{1 9}$ | On/Off switch | P100-SWTCH |
| $\mathbf{2 0}$ | Fixed gobo wheel | P169-Q260LEDS |
| $\mathbf{2 1}$ | Color wheel | P149-Q260LED |
| $\mathbf{2 2}$ | Wheel motor | P113-Q260LG |
| $\mathbf{2 3}$ | Pan motor | P113-Q260LEDP |
| $\mathbf{2 4}$ | Left base cover | P300-Q260BB |

Not Shown

| $\mathbf{2 5}$ | Power supply | P142-Q260LED |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{2 6}$ | Tilt belt | P118-4863M |
| $\mathbf{2 7}$ | Pan belt | P118-3M291 |
| $\mathbf{2 8}$ | Rotating gobo wheel belt | P118-Q260LRG |
| $\mathbf{2 9}$ | Fixed gobo wheel belt | P118-Q260LSG |
| $\mathbf{3 0}$ | Color wheel belt | P118-Q260LC |
| $\mathbf{3 1}$ | Prism belt | P118-Q260LP |
| $\mathbf{3 2}$ | Fixed gobo wheel motor | P113-Q260LSG |
| $\mathbf{3 3}$ | Color wheel motor | P113-Q260LC |

Photometrics


## Returns Procedure

The user must send the merchandise prepaid, in the original box, and with its original packing and accessories. CHAUVET® will not issue call tags.

Call CHAUVET® and request a Return Merchandise Authorization Number (RMA \#) before shipping the fixture. Be prepared to provide the model number, serial number and a brief description of the cause for the return.
The user must clearly label the package with a Return Merchandise Authorization Number (RMA \#). CHAUVET® will refuse any product returned without an RMA \#.

DO NOT write the RMA \# directly on the box. Instead, write it on a properly affixed label.

Once you are given an RMA \#, please include the following information on a piece of paper inside the box:

- Your name
- Your address
- Your phone number
- The RMA \#
- A brief description of the symptoms

Be sure to pack the fixture properly. Any shipping damage resulting from inadequate packaging will be the customer's responsibility. As a suggestion, proper UPS packing or double-boxing is always a safe method to use.

CHAUVET® reserves the right to use its own discretion to repair or replace returned product(s).

The carrier is responsible for any damage incurred during shipping. Therefore, if the received merchandise appears to have damages caused during shipping, the customer must submit the damage report and any related claims with the carrier, not CHAUVET®. The customer must submit the report upon reception of the damaged merchandise. Failure to do so in a timely manner may invalidate the customer's claim with the carrier.
For other issues such as missing components or parts, damage not related to shipping, or concealed damage, the customer must make claims to CHAUVET® within seven (7) days of receiving the merchandise.

## World Wide

General Information
CHAUVET®
5200 NW 108th Avenue
Sunrise, FL 33351
Voice: (954) 929-1115
Fax: (954) 929-5560
Toll free: (800) 762-1084
Technical Support
Voice: (954) 929-1115 (Press 4)
Fax: (954) 929-5560 (Attention: Service)

## World Wide Web

www.chauvetlighting.com


## Technical Specifications

Weight \& Dimensions
Length 11.4 in (290 mm)
Width ..... 11.6 in (295 mm )
Height 19.1 in ( 485 mm )
Weigh ..... 30 lbs (13.6 kg)
Power
Auto-ranging $100 \sim 240 \mathrm{~V}, 50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$
Power Consumption @ 120 V, 60 Hz
Power Consumption @ 240 V, 50 Hz 145 W, 0.6 A (operation), 0.1 A (inrush)
Light Source
LED ..... 60 W, 50,000 hours
Quantity ..... 1
Photo Optic
Luminance at 2 m ..... 5,400 lux
Beam angle ..... $15^{\circ}$
Control \& Programming
Data input. locking 3-pin XLR male socket
Data output ...............................................................................................locking 3-pin XLR female socket
Data pin configuration. pin 1 shield, pin $2(-)$, pin 3 (+)ProtocolsUSITT DMX512-A
DMX Channels ..... 11 and 14
Ordering InformationQ-Spot 260-LEDQSPOT260LED

## 6. Appendix

## DMX Primer

## The Physical Medium

The Signals

## The Functions

DMX Configuration

Personalities

Starting Address

The DMX protocol (USITT DMX512-A) is a networking protocol that enables a universal DMX controller device to control the features of multiple DMX compatible fixtures, whether par cans, wash lights, moving heads, followspots, foggers, proprietary fixture controllers, etc.
As any other networking protocol, the USITT DMX512-A describes the physical medium, the signals and the functions they control.

The DMX controller connects to it associated DMX compatible fixtures using a DMX connection. This connection consists of a series of jumps between the DMX controller and the various DMX compatible fixtures, also known as a daisy chain connection. In this type of connection, the DATA OUT of one fixture or the DMX controller connects to the DATA IN of the next fixture, and so on.

Each DMX fixture links to the previous and next DMX fixture or controller using a DMX cable. This type of cable consists of a section of shielded, two-conductor twisted pair cable with one 3-pin XLR male connector on one end and a 3-pin XLR female connector on the other end. The XLR connectors pin-out is as follows: pin 1 is the Common (shield), pin 2 is Signal Negative (S-) and pin 3 is Signal Positive ( $\mathrm{S}+$ ).

The DMX signal stream is unidirectional, from the DMX controller to the DMX compatible fixtures. These signals conform to the EIA-485 standard.

The stream of DMX signals consists of 512 individual, sequential channels that form a frame. The DMX controller constantly sends frames of DMX signals to the DMX connection, even if not all of the 512 channels are in use. Because of this constant transmission method, there can be only one DMX controller in a DMX connection. Otherwise, the DMX signals sent by one controller would interfere with the signals sent by the other controller(s).

Each DMX channel can have any unitary value in the 000~255 range. Each DMX compatible fixture uses as many consecutive DMX channels as features the user can control. The sequential numbers assigned to each DMX channel (1~512) are also known as DMX addresses.

The function each DMX channel has and the results of assigning a value to each depend on each controlled fixture. Some fixtures only use a single DMX channel, while others may require 15 or more DMX channels to control all their functions.

The DMX fixture configuration consists in determining how many channels each fixture will need as well as assigning the corresponding DMX channels to each fixture in order to size correctly the DMX controller.

Most DMX fixtures use multiple personalities, each of them requiring a different number of channels, depending on the number of features it enables. The number of DMX channels used by a fixture may vary from only one (usually the general dimmer control) to 15 or more, as mentioned above.
When the job does not require using all the fixture's capabilities, the user can select a more basic personality (less channels), thus allowing the DMX controller to accommodate more DMX fixtures.

For the DMX controller to control each DMX fixture, the user must first configure each fixture's personality. This will determine the number of required channels to control the fixture. Each channel will have a DMX address assigned to it. However, since assigning a particular DMX address to each channel is impractical, the user will only need to configure on each fixture the DMX address that corresponds to the fixture's Channel 1. This is the fixture's starting address. The fixture will automatically assign the other channels to the subsequent DMX addresses.
Once this assignment is complete, and based on the number of channels it uses, the fixture will respond to the DMX signals sent to the range of DMX channels that begins with the starting address.
For example, a fixture that uses six DMX channels and whose starting address is 100 , will accept DMX data sent by the DMX controller to channels 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, and 105.

Appendix

## DMX Configuration (Cont.)

Assigning
Addresses

## DMX Universes

## DMX Connectivity

## Fixture Location

Number of Fixtures


DMX Data Cabling

## Making your Own

 DMX Cable

DMX Cable Characteristics

The user must carefully assign the starting addresses for each individual fixture to avoid DMX channel overlapping. If the DMX channels do overlap, the affected fixtures could operate erratically.

However, the user may decide to configure two or more similar fixtures with the same personality and starting address. In this case, all the fixtures with the same starting address will operate at unison.

A DMX universe is the set of DMX compatible fixtures connected to the same DMX daisy chain, which are receiving DMX data from the same DMX controller using the same set of 512 DMX channels.
Although in most cases an installation will consist of only one DMX universe, it could be necessary to define two or more universes because of constrains imposed by the distance or the number of features.
Most DMX controllers support only one universe, although some DMX controllers may support two or more universes. Each universe will have its own separated DMX daisy chain. A DMX compatible fixture can only be part of a single DMX universe.

Connecting the DMX fixtures to a DMX controller in small to medium installations is usually a rather simple operation that requires a minimum of tools and some planning (not including the actual fixture rigging and configuration).
However, in large installations it may be necessary to plan carefully the position and cabling of each fixture to avoid unexpected problems

The order in which the fixtures connect to the DMX controller is not important and it has no effect on how a controller communicates to each fixture. However, the user should always define a physical location for the fixtures that provides for the easiest and most direct cabling to the controller and other fixtures.

When using a DMX controller, the combined number of channels required by all the fixtures on the serial data link determines the number of fixtures the DMX controller has to support. Conversely, the number of onboard sliders, page buttons and fixture buttons limits the number of discrete DMX channels a DMX controller can support.

To comply with the EIA-485 standard, which is the base for the USITT DMX512-A protocol, do not connect more than 32 fixtures without using a DMX optically-isolated splitter. Doing otherwise may result in deterioration of the digital DMX signal.

You must use DMX compliant data cables to link two or more DMX compatible fixtures. You may purchase CHAUVET® certified DMX cables directly from a dealer/distributor or construct your own cable.

USITT recommends limiting the total length of the DMX cable (from the first fixture/controller to the last fixture) to $\mathbf{3 0 0} \mathbf{\sim 4 5 5} \mathbf{~ m}(985 \sim 1,500 \mathrm{ft})$.

If you choose to create your own DMX cable, make sure to use data-grade cables that can carry a high frequency signal and are less prone to electromagnetic interference. Use a Belden© 9841 or equivalent cable, which meets the specifications for EIA RS485 applications.

Do not use standard microphone cables for DMX applications because they cannot transmit DMX data reliably over long distances.

The DMX data cable must have the following characteristics:

| Type: | shielded, 2-conductor twisted pair |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| Maximum capacitance between conductors: | $30 \mathrm{pF} / \mathrm{ft}$ |
| Maximum capacitance between conductor and shield: | $55 \mathrm{pF} / \mathrm{ft}$ |
| Maximum resistance: | $20 \mathrm{ohms} / 1000 \mathrm{ft}$ |
| Nominal impedance: | $100 \sim 140 \mathrm{ohms}$ |

## DMX Connectivity (Cont.)

DMX Cable Connectors

## 3-Pin to 5-Pin Conversion Chart

Each DMX cable must have a male, 3-pin XLR connector on one end and a female, 3pin XLR connector on the other end.

DMX Connector Configuration


To avoid signal transmission problems and interference, it is always advisable to connect a DMX signal terminator, as seen below.


Test all DMX cables with an ohmmeter to verify their correct polarity and to make sure that there are no short-circuits between any of the pins, or between any pin and ground.

If the Common wire (shield) touched the chassis ground, a ground loop could form, which may cause the fixture to perform erratically.

If you use a DMX controller or fixture with a 5 -pin DMX connector, you will need to use a 5-pin to 3-pin adapter. The chart below details a proper cable conversion.

| 3-Pin to 5-Pin Conversion Chart |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Conductor | 3-Pin Female (Output) | 5-Pin Male (Input) |
| Ground/Shield | Pin 1 | Pin 1 |
| Negative (-) signal | Pin 2 | Pin 2 |
| Positive (+) signal | Pin 3 | Pin 3 |
| Not Used |  | Pin 4 |
| Not Used |  | Pin 5 |

Make sure that the fixtures with which you are working can operate in DMX mode, not in a proprietary connection mode. Refer to the fixtures' manual to learn how to enable their respective DMX modes.
The procedure below illustrates a possible DMX connection method.

1) Connect the 3-pin, male connector of the first DMX cable to the DMX Output connector (3-pin, female) of the DMX controller.
2) Connect the 3-pin, female connector of the first DMX cable coming from the controller to the DMX Input connector (3-pin, male) of the first DMX fixture.
3) Connect the 3-pin, male connector of the second DMX cable to the DMX Output connector (3-pin, female) of the first DMX fixture.
4) Connect the 3-pin, female connector of the second DMX cable coming from the first DMX fixture to the DMX Input connector of the second DMX compatible fixture.
5) Continue linking the other DMX fixtures in the same way.


The figure below is only an example of a possible DMX serial connection.

Appendix

## DMX Connectivity (Cont.)

Generic
DMX Data
Connection
Diagram

Master/Slave Linking

Master/Slave Connection


The Master/Slave mode allows one fixture (the master) to run a preconfigured program to control several other fixtures of the same model (the slaves) without requiring a DMX controller. In this mode, all the slave fixtures will operate in unison with the master fixture.

If a fixture supports the Master/Slave mode, it will have some sort of programming function to configure it as master or slave. Those fixtures that only support DMX mode cannot operate in Master/Slave mode.

Make sure the fixtures with which you are working are capable of operating in Master/Slave mode. When working in Master/Slave mode, most fixtures use the DMX data connection as well. The difference in this case is that there is no DMX controller involved. Refer to the fixtures' manual to learn how to configure them to work in Master/Slave mode.

The procedure below illustrates a possible connection method.

1) Connect the 3-pin, male connector of the first DMX cable to the DMX Output connector (3-pin, female) of the master fixture.
2) Connect the 3-pin, female connector of the first DMX cable coming from the master fixture to the DMX Input connector (3-pin, male) of the first slave fixture.
3) Connect the 3-pin, male connector of the second DMX cable to the DMX Output connector (3-pin, female) of the first slave fixture.
4) Connect the 3-pin, female connector of the second DMX cable coming from the first slave fixture to the DMX Input connector (3-pin, male) of the second slave fixture.
5) Continue linking the other slave fixtures in the same way.
6) Follow the steps in fixtures' manual to configure the fixtures as master and slaves.
Generic
Master/Slave
Connection
Diagram


First Slave Fixture
Master Fixture

## ID Addressing <br> (Not supported by the Q-Spot 260-LED)

## Single Row Connection

## Single Row ID Addressing <br> Diagram

## Standard Block Connection

## Repeated Row Block Connection

ID Addressing is a sub-addressing method by which each fixture, apart from its starting address, can also have an "ID" address in the 1~66 range. This allows users to multiply the number of fixtures they can control with a single DMX controller.
Many fixtures have at least one DMX personality or mode that enables ID addressing. In this case, one of the channels of such DMX mode is in charge of selecting an ID address. When using ID addressing, setting the value of the ID addressing channel to " 0 " allows for the simultaneous control of all the fixtures with the same starting address, regardless of their particular ID address.
ID addressing is also a tool for creating special lighting effects by having several fixtures sharing the same starting DMX address and ID address, as indicated below.

The figure below shows a simple DMX layout that uses four fixtures, all with the same DMX address and a unique ID address for each fixture. This allows the user to control simultaneously the whole group of units at that DMX address by setting the ID Addressing channel to $\mathbf{0}$. Similarly, the user can control each fixture at that DMX address independently by first selecting the DMX address and then using the ID Addressing channel to locate the target ID address.


In the Standard Block connection, the fixtures appear in repeated rows of the same length to form a block. For instance, three rows of fixtures with three fixtures per row to form a $3 \times 3$ block. Each of the fixtures has unique, sequential ascending ID addresses for the controller to control each fixture individually.

In this type of connection, the fixtures appear in repeated rows or columns of the same length to form a block. For instance, there may be three columns of fixtures with three fixtures per column to form a $3 \times 3$ block. In this case, the fixtures form groups, each with its own sequential ascending ID addresses. This way, the controller will control each group of fixtures individually.


For other types of effects, you may group the fixtures in diagonal lines or place them in random positions within a single block.

## Sizing the Circuit Breakers

Using the Spec Sticker

## Using the <br> Watts/Volts Method

## Considering the

 Power Factor
## Using the Volt Amps Method

## Selecting the Circuit Breaker

Calculating the total current drawn by the fixtures connected to a particular circuit is not complicated if the installer has the right information at hand and knows how to interpret it.

With the fixture's current draw information, the installer can calculate and select the right circuit breaker size (rating) to which they can connect a group of fixtures.

CHAUVET® fixtures come with a sticker that indicates the current they consume in a circuit at the specified voltage. This greatly simplifies calculating the total current drawn.

For instance, if the sticker on the fixture indicates, "0.1 A @ $115 \mathrm{VAC}, 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ " and the installer is connecting 12 of them on the same 115 VAC circuit, to determine the total current required by the fixtures it would be enough to do this simple calculation:
$0.1 \mathrm{~A} \times 12=1.2 \mathrm{~A}$

Some installers may prefer to determine the current drawn by the fixture by dividing its power consumption, indicated in watts $(\mathrm{W})$, by the voltage $(\mathrm{V})$ on the circuit. As an example, assuming that a certain fixture consumes 240 W and it is connected to a 120 VAC circuit, the current it draws would be:

240 W / 120 V = 2 A

The above method is accurate only with fixtures whose power factor (PF) is equal, or very close, to "1." Otherwise, the calculated current may be too low with respect to the actual current drawn by the fixture.
In fact, as the PF decreases, the difference between the current calculated using the watts/volts method and the actual current increases.

Therefore, for fixtures with a PF below "0.9," the installer must always consider the fixture's PF when using the watts figure to calculate the current it draws.
For the above example, if the published fixture's PF were " 0.7 ," the resulting drawn current would be as follows:
$2 \mathrm{~A} / 0.7=2.8571 \mathrm{~A}$
This is approximately equal $(\approx)$ to $2.86 \mathrm{~A}, 2.9 \mathrm{~A}$, or even 3 A , depending on the installer's desire for accuracy. In other words, the actual current ended up being close to 50\% higher than originally calculated.

If the fixture's sticker indicates the power consumption in "volt amps" (VA), the calculation of the drawn current is simply the result of dividing the amount in VA by the voltage on the circuit $(\mathrm{V})$. For a fixture with a consumption of 360 VA , the calculation would be as follows:

360 VA / $120 \mathrm{~V}=3 \mathrm{~A}$
Note that when the power consumption is in VA, the fixture's PF is never part of the current draw calculation.

The National Electric Code (NEC) determines that circuit breakers should handle 80\% of their rated capacity for continuous loads (those being on for three or more hours) and $100 \%$ for intermittent loads. For safety reasons, CHAUVET® recommends assuming that all loads are continuous.

After calculating the total current the fixtures connected to a particular circuit will draw, the installer must consider the $80 \%$ rule indicated above. For a total current of 22 A , the calculation is as follows:
$22 \mathrm{~A} * 1.25=27.5 \mathrm{~A}$
The installer should use a 30 A CB because the immediately lower $C B$ rating, 25 A , would not be enough for this load.

