

Sensors & Controls

sceneCOM

Manual

Self-contained emergency luminaires



TRIDONIC

Legal information

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Table of contents

1	How to use these instructions	3
2	Other available documents	5
3	Safety instructions	6
4	Navigation principles	7
5	sceneCOM and self-contained emergency luminaires	8
6	Licensing	10
7	Commissioning	11
7.1	Self-contained emergency luminaires	11
8	Configuration	13
8.1	Overview of the “Emergency luminaires (self-contained)” app	13
8.2	Quick menu	14
8.3	Emergency lighting functions	16
8.3.1	Test groups	17
8.3.2	Switching modes	19
8.3.3	Automatic function test	20
8.3.4	Automatic duration test	22
8.3.5	Inspection test	24
8.3.6	Limit for critical fault	25
8.4	Configuration options: luminaires	26
8.4.1	Date, time and time zone	28
9	Monitoring	31
9.1	Status display in the system image for self-contained emergency luminaires	31
9.2	Overview of faults	34
9.3	Emergency lighting tests	36
9.3.1	Automatic duration test: detail view	36
9.3.2	Manual function test	39
9.3.3	Manual duration test	41
9.3.4	Inspection test	43
9.4	Test book	44
9.4.1	Functions in the test book	44
9.4.2	Results in the test book	47
10	Appendix	49
10.1	Factory settings	49
10.2	Icons	49
10.3	Glossary	51

1 How to use these instructions

We are pleased that you have chosen this *Tridonic GmbH & Co KG* product. So that you can get the most from these instructions, this section provides the following information:

- Signs and icons in these instructions
- Further information
- Target audience of these instructions
- Software version

Signs and icons in these instructions

The following signs and icons are used in these instructions:


Sign/icon	Explanation
1.	Individual steps in the instructions are numbered.
▷	Single-step instructions are indicated by the ▷ icon at the beginning of the line.
↻	After a step has been described, a description of the expected results will follow. These results are indicated by the ↻ icon at the beginning of the line.
—	Requirements which need to be checked before carrying out a step are indicated by —.
i	Notes can be recognised by the i icon. In addition, notes are identified by the word Note .
[Bold text]	Bold text indicates words that are shown on a device display or software user interface.
	<p>Danger and safety instructions are indicated by this icon. Safety and warning information is labelled and classified using the following words:</p> <p>DANGER indicates an immediate danger. This could lead to death or severe injury if not avoided.</p> <p>WARNING indicates a potentially dangerous situation. This could lead to death or severe injury if not avoided.</p> <p>CAUTION indicates a potentially dangerous situation. This could lead to minor injury or damage to property if not avoided.</p> <p>Attention indicates a situation involving potential damage. If it is not avoided, the product or something in the vicinity may be damaged.</p>

Table 1: Signs and icons in these instructions

1 How to use these instructions

Further information

Further information on the setup and function of your *sceneCOM* system can be found in our product and system documentation.

If you should have any further questions, please contact your sales partner.

General information on our products can be found on our website:

www.tridonic.com

Target audience of these instructions

These instructions are intended for electricians without any special product training who would like to commission, configure and monitor emergency lighting function in a *sceneCOM* system with self-contained emergency luminaires.

Software version

These instructions are based on software version *sceneCOM* 3.7.



Note

This manual contains path information which can be used to access the configuration options. The path always starts from the app overview.

Example: "Path: app overview > **Basic settings** > **Date and time**" means that you should go to the app overview, tap on **Basic settings** and then tap the **Date and time** button.

2 Other available documents

All *sceneCOM* manuals can be downloaded from the website:

<https://www.tridonic.com>

Manual	Description
Commissioning and maintenance	This manual is aimed at electricians without any special product training and describes how the basic functions can be commissioned. It also describes general maintenance functions.
Shows	This manual is aimed at electricians without any special product training and describes how shows can be commissioned and configured.
Special luminaires	This manual is aimed at electricians without any special product training and describes how special luminaires (e.g. RGB luminaires, TW luminaires) can be commissioned and configured.
Daylight linking	This manual is aimed at electricians without any special product training and describes how daylight linking with light sensor can be commissioned and configured.
BACnet	This manual is aimed at electricians and system integrators without any special product training and describes how BACnet can be commissioned and configured.
REST API & MQTT	This manual is aimed at system integrators without any special <i>Tridonic</i> product training and describes how REST API and MQTT can be commissioned and configured.

Table 2: Other available documents – *sceneCOM*

3 Safety instructions



Attention

- The *sceneCOM* system may only be used for the application area specified.
- Relevant health and safety regulations must be observed.
- Assembly, installation and commissioning may only be carried out by qualified personnel.
- The *sceneCOM* system and connected devices can only be operated when in complete working order.
- The manufacturer is neither liable nor does it accept any guarantee for consequential damage that may occur if these instructions are not followed.

4 Navigation principles

There are different buttons in the web application for commissioning, configuring and operating the system. If a button is tapped, its colour changes briefly.



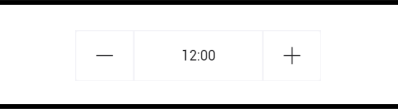
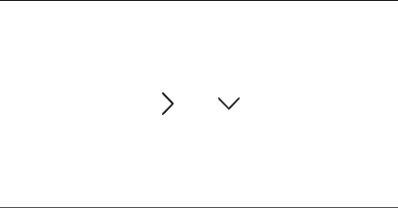

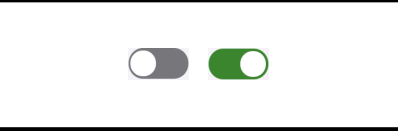


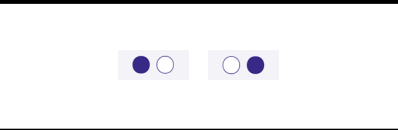

Button	Description
	<p>Set value (e.g. on the start page) You can enter a specific value in the click area so that all devices have the same control value. If, for example, different control values (80%, 60%) are set for the luminaires and you tap on 50%, all luminaires switch to the control value of 50%.</p> <p>If you tap on the left or right click area, the value you are setting decreases or increases respectively in the entire effective range by one unit. If different control values are saved for the luminaires (80%, 60%, 20%) and you tap on the ☀️ button, these control values are increased by one unit (81%, 61%, 21%). This function is not available for all setting options.</p>
	<p>Set value (e.g. fade time) Tap these buttons to increase or decrease the value being set. Tap the button to change the value by one unit. Tap and hold the button to change the value, and release when the desired value has been reached. The longer the button is held, the faster the value is changed.</p>
	<p>Special feature: set the time If the time is tapped, the Set time view appears. The hours and minutes can be set separately here.</p>
	<p>Expand – collapse The arrow indicates that additional information or selection options can be displayed (e.g. devices in a group). Tap the arrow pointing right to expand the information or selection options. The arrow changes so that it is pointing down. Tap the arrow pointing down to collapse the information or selection options. The arrow changes so that it is pointing right again.</p>
	<p>Save or confirm Tap this button to save the settings or confirm a message.</p>
	<p>Option not selected – option selected (single choice) This button marks multiple options that are available (e.g. different types of date groups), from which only one can be selected. As soon as an option for a switch is selected, all other switches change to the other option accordingly.</p>
	<p>Option not selected – option selected (multiple choice) This button marks multiple options that are available, from which multiple options can be selected. As soon as an option is selected, it is highlighted.</p>
	<p>Setting not selected – setting selected If an empty button is tapped, the button is marked with a purple background. One or more control elements (such as sliders) appear below.</p>
	<p>Switch between individual pages of the app overview The number of points corresponds to the number of the pages in the app overview. The point filled in with colour indicates the page currently being displayed. Tap an empty point to go to the corresponding page.</p>
	<p>Tap the logo to access the Information view. This page contains manufacturer information, the reference number and version of the web application and information on the licences used.</p>

Table 3: Navigation principles

5 sceneCOM and self-contained emergency luminaires

i

Note

Function L' is used to switch luminaires on/off for emergency lighting control gear using a conventional switch.

Use of the L' function is only permitted without connection to the DALI control line. If the DALI control line is connected, a bridge must be installed between L and L' . Therefore the L' function must not be used in connection with *sceneCOM*.

Self-contained emergency luminaires can be used in a *sceneCOM* system. Self-contained emergency luminaires contain all parts – such as the battery, lamp, control gear and test and monitoring equipment, if any – which are arranged inside the luminaire or in its immediate vicinity (i.e. within a cable length of 1 m).

There are three different switching modes for self-contained emergency luminaires:

1. Maintained light: switching mode in which the emergency lighting is permanently switched on during both mains and emergency operation. The emergency luminaires cannot be dimmed/brightened. This switching mode is used, for example, for safety sign luminaires.
2. Non-maintained light: switching mode in which the emergency lighting is switched off during mains operation but switched on during emergency operation (in the event of a mains failure and during emergency lighting tests).
3. Lighting management: switching mode in which the emergency lighting can be switched on and off as well as dimmed/brightened during mains operation, but is always switched on during emergency operation.

Basic functions of the “Emergency lum. (self-cont.)” app

- Monitoring the functionality of the self-contained emergency luminaires
- Regular function tests
The *sceneCOM* system tests in cyclical intervals whether the emergency lighting function is still guaranteed. The results of the emergency lighting tests are recorded centrally in a test book. The test book can be exported.

5 sceneCOM and self-contained emergency luminaires

Integrating self-contained emergency luminaires in a sceneCOM system

The following steps are required:

- Step 1: activate the **Self-contained emergency luminaires** app.
Path: App overview > **sceneCOM Store**
For more information see Section [Licensing](#)^[10]
- Step 2: address self-contained emergency luminaires.
Path: App overview > **Addressing** > **Luminaires**
For more information see Section [Addressing emergency luminaires](#)^[11]
- Step 3: configure the emergency lighting functions.
Path: App overview > **Emergency lum. (self-cont.)** > **Settings** > **Emergency lighting functions**
For more information see Section [Emergency lighting functions](#)^[16]
- Step 4: check the emergency lighting functions.
Path: App overview > **Emergency lum. (self-cont.)** > **Quick menu** > **Start function test** and **Start duration test**
For more information see Section [Starting a manual function test](#)^[39] or [Starting a manual duration test](#)^[41]
- Step 5: configure self-contained emergency luminaires.
Path: App overview > **System image** > **Configure**
For more information see Section [Configuration options for luminaires](#)^[26]

6 Licensing

The emergency lighting functions are only available if a licence has been activated. There are different volume licences that can be combined with each other for self-contained emergency luminaires.

You have to activate the licence before you can use the **Emergency lum. (self-cont.)** app.

Path: App overview > **sceneCOM Store** > **Emergency luminaires**

The following steps are required:

- Step 1: request licence.
Path: App overview > **sceneCOM Store** > **Licensing information**
- Step 2: activate licence.
Path: App overview > **sceneCOM Store** > **Activate licence**

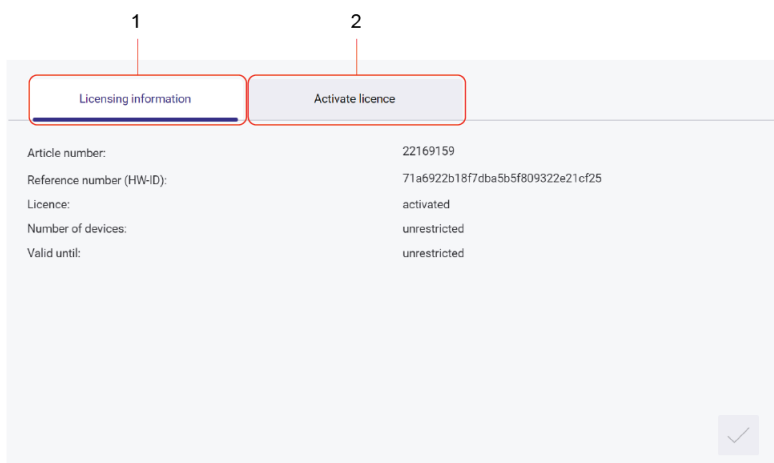


Figure 1: Licensing overview

	Function	Brief description
(1)	Licensing information	<p>This page provides information about your licence (article number of the app and reference number). You will need this information to request a licence from your sales partner. You can also see whether the licence has been activated or not.</p> <p>i Note If several licences have been activated, the number of enabled devices will be added together.</p>
(2)	Activate licence	<p>You can activate the licence with a licence number here.</p> <p>i Note</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To recall the ordered licence numbers, go to the scenecom.tridonic.com website and enter the reference number (HW-ID) of the <i>sceneCOM</i>. • Multiple licences can be activated. • The licence number, number of activated devices and the validity period are shown for each activated licence.

Table 4: Licensing overview

7 Commissioning

This section explains how to commission self-contained emergency luminaires.

7.1 Self-contained emergency luminaires

Self-contained emergency luminaires are assigned a unique address that identifies them during addressing.

Addressing self-contained emergency luminaires

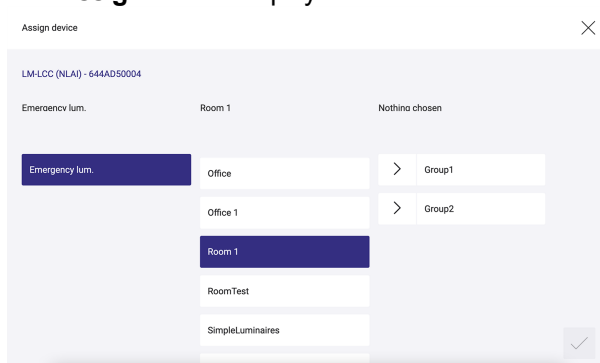
Requirement:

— Rooms and groups have been created.

Path: App overview > **System image**

Path: App overview > **Addressing** > **Luminaires**

1. Navigate to the path.
 - ➔ A search for unaddressed luminaires is performed. This procedure may take several minutes.
 - ➔ As soon as all luminaires are found, the **Locate luminaires** view appears.
 - ➔ Luminaires are dimmed to the minimum value. One luminaire brightens.
 - ➔ The number of unaddressed luminaires is displayed in the header.
2. Tap the arrow key until the luminaire to be addressed brightens.
3. Tap the tick mark.
 - ➔ The **Assign** view is displayed.



4. To change the default name, tap the pencil button to the right of the name.
 - ➔ The **Edit** view is displayed.



Note

- The device name consists of a code and the production number as standard. Example: *LM-LCC (NLAI) - 644AD50004*
- We recommend assigning a unique name to the devices in order to achieve a better assignment between the system image and the real conditions.

5. Overwrite the current name.
6. Tap the tick mark.
 - ➔ The **Assign** view is displayed.

7 Commissioning



Note

- If a luminaire has already been addressed, *sceneCOM* provides suggestions for the room and group. These suggestions can be changed at any time.
- The **Emergency lum.** type is selected automatically.

7. Select the room in the middle column.
8. Select the group in the right-hand column.
9. Tap the tick mark.
 - If additional unaddressed luminaires exist, the **Locate luminaires** view appears.
 - As soon as all luminaires are addressed, the **Addressing** view appears.

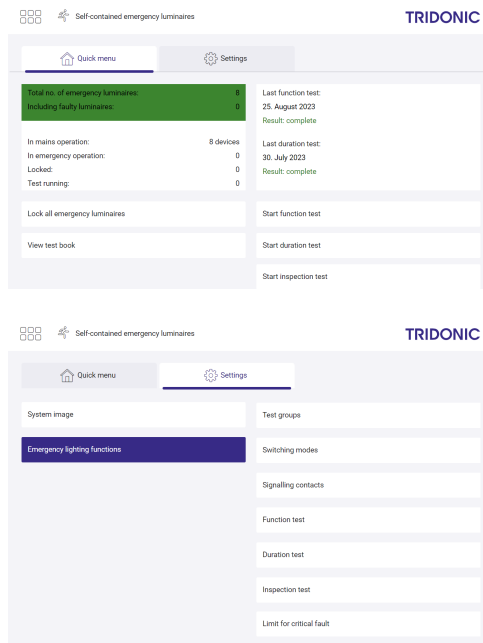


8 Configuration

This section explains how to configure emergency lighting functions.

8.1 Overview of the “Emergency luminaires (self-contained)” app

After commissioning the emergency luminaires using the **Addressing** app, the **Emergency lum. (self-cont.)** app provides two main menus for the further configuration:



Quick menu

Path: App overview > **Emergency lum. (self-cont.)** > **Quick menu**

This page shows a quick overview of the most important data for the self-contained emergency luminaires installed in the system and provides access to the most important functions.

For more information see Section [Quick menu](#)^[14]

Settings

Path: App overview > **Emergency lum. (self-cont.)** > **Settings**

- The system image shows detailed information about the status of the self-contained emergency luminaires installed in the system. You can also change the names of the devices here. You can also trigger a function or duration test for individual devices, for groups or for rooms or lock the emergency luminaires. For more information see Section [Status display in the system image for self-contained emergency luminaires](#)^[31]
- You can also configure various emergency lighting functions (define test groups, assign switching modes, configure function/duration/inspection tests and define the limit for critical faults). For more information see Section [Emergency lighting functions](#)^[16]

8 Configuration

8.2 Quick menu

The following contains an overview of the functions in the **Quick menu**.

Path: App overview > **Emergency lum. (self-cont.)** > **Quick menu**

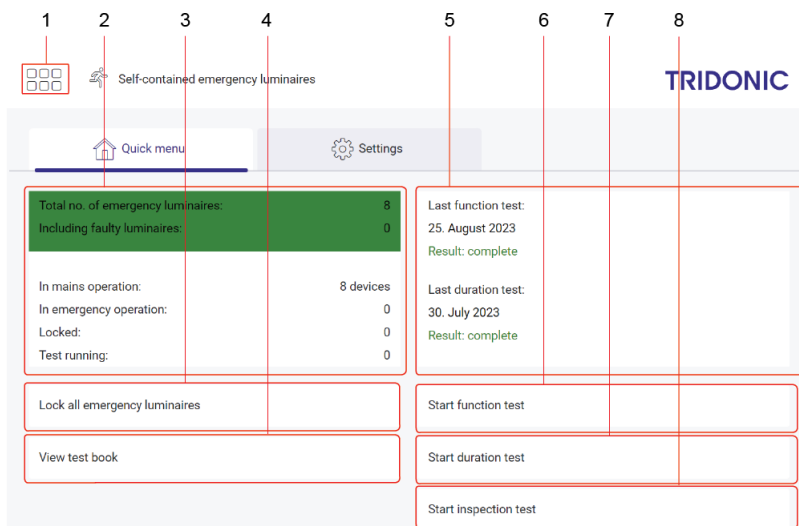


Figure 2: View of the “Self-contained emergency luminaires” app > “Quick menu”

	Function	Brief description
(1)	Return to app overview	The app overview can be accessed via this button.
(2)	Status of the self-contained emergency luminaires installed in the system	<p>This shows you the status of the self-contained emergency luminaires installed in the system at a glance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total no. of emergency luminaires: number of addressed self-contained emergency luminaires in the system. • Thereof faulty: number of emergency luminaires experiencing one or more faults. • No. of emergency luminaires in mains operation; • No. of emergency luminaires in emergency operation; • No. of locked emergency luminaires; • No. of emergency luminaires currently being tested. <p>The display also has a coloured background whereby the colour indicates the status at a glance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Green: the installed emergency luminaires do not have any faults. <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p>i Note</p> <p>It may be the case that individual luminaire faults have occurred, yet the display is still highlighted in green. Use the Limit for critical fault function to set how many luminaire faults may occur in the <i>sceneCOM</i> system without them being recorded and shown as critical faults. For more information see Section Limit for critical fault ^[25]</p> </div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Orange: the display has an orange background during commissioning. A duration test must be successfully completed in order to finish commissioning. • Red: the emergency luminaires are in a critical state. The number of luminaire faults defined as a threshold has been reached.

8 Configuration


	Function	Brief description
(3)	Lock all emergency luminaires	The emergency lighting function is disabled if the emergency luminaires are locked. The emergency luminaires continue to be supplied with AC. Running tests are interrupted.
	Unlock all emergency luminaires	Unlock the emergency luminaires to re-enable the emergency lighting function.
(4)	View test book	<p>The test book is a legally required record of the results of function/duration tests. The test book contains information on the time and type of test and on the errors that occurred, if any. It also takes note of whether the test was successful. The record of individual test results must be kept and made available for a legally defined period of time. The test book also contains events and manually added user data.</p> <div style="background-color: #f0f0f0; padding: 5px; border: 1px solid #ccc;"> <p>i Note For more information see Section Test book </p> </div>
(5)	Results of the last function and duration test	The results of the last function and duration test are shown here.
(6)	Start manual function test	<p>A power failure is simulated in a function test to check whether the emergency luminaires are operational. The result of the function test is recorded in the test book.</p> <p>You can start a function test manually at any time. This is recommended, for example, when devices are replaced, new devices are added or other changes are made to the configuration. The function test may take a few minutes.</p>
	Cancel a function test	You can cancel a running function test at any time. If a function test is cancelled prematurely, this will be documented in the test book (event: function test > cancelled).
(7)	Start manual duration test	<p>A power failure is simulated in a duration test to check whether the emergency luminaires are operational and whether the battery achieves the nominal duration. The result of the duration test is recorded in the test book.</p> <p>You can start a duration test manually at any time. The length of the duration test depends on the nominal duration.</p>
	Cancel a duration test	You can cancel a running duration test at any time. If a duration test is cancelled prematurely, this will be documented in the test book (event: duration test > cancelled).
(8)	Start inspection test	<p>An inspection test is a special type of emergency lighting test; as soon as an inspection test is performed, a duration test is carried out for all self-contained emergency luminaires that reported a battery fault in the last duration test.</p> <p>An inspection test can only be started if the self-contained emergency luminaire to be tested is not locked, no other test is running and the battery is fully charged.</p>
	Cancel inspection test	You can cancel a running inspection test at any time. If an inspection test is cancelled prematurely, this will be documented in the test book (event: inspection test > cancelled).

Table 5: Functions in the “Self-contained emergency luminaires” app > “Quick menu”

8 Configuration

8.3 Emergency lighting functions

The following contains an overview of the functions in the **Emergency lighting functions** menu.

Path: App overview > **Emergency lum. (self-cont.)** > **Settings** > **Emergency lighting functions**

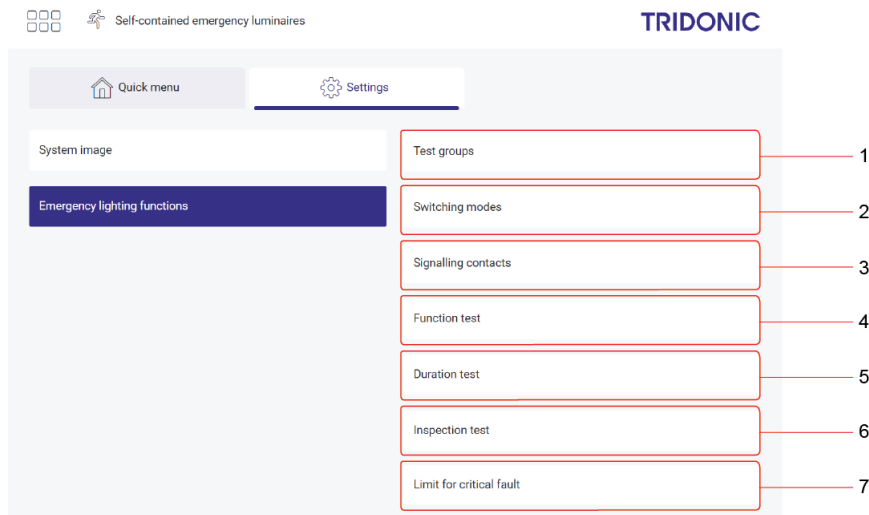


Figure 3: App view “Self-contained emergency luminaires” > “Settings” > “Emergency lighting functions”

	Function
(1)	Assign test groups
(2)	Assign switching modes
(3)	Configure signalling contacts
(4)	Configure automatic function test
(5)	Configure annual automatic duration test
(6)	Start inspection test
(7)	Set limit for critical fault

Table 6: Functions in the app “Self-contained emergency luminaires” > “Settings” > “Emergency lighting functions”

8 Configuration

8.3.1 Test groups

A power failure is simulated in a duration test to check whether the emergency luminaire is operational and whether the battery achieves the nominal duration. In order to ensure that, in an emergency, all batteries are not flat due to a previous duration test, a duration test is not performed simultaneously for all self-contained emergency luminaires; the emergency luminaires are tested in two test groups (test group A and test group B). A test group is a group of self-contained emergency luminaires that are tested simultaneously during an automatic duration test.

The self-contained emergency luminaires are automatically assigned to test groups A and B during addressing. The assignment alternates between group A and group B. The assignment can be changed at any time.



WARNING

If test groups are incorrectly assigned, the emergency lighting will not function.

If too many emergency luminaires are tested simultaneously, the emergency lighting function cannot be guaranteed in an emergency.

- Ensure that the emergency luminaires are distributed equally between test group A and B, e.g. 25 emergency luminaires in test group A and 25 emergency luminaires in test group B.
- Ensure that all emergency luminaires in the test groups are also spatially distributed.

Assigning test groups

Path: App overview > **Emergency lum. (self-cont.)** > **Settings** > **Emergency lighting functions** > **Test groups**

1. Navigate to the path.

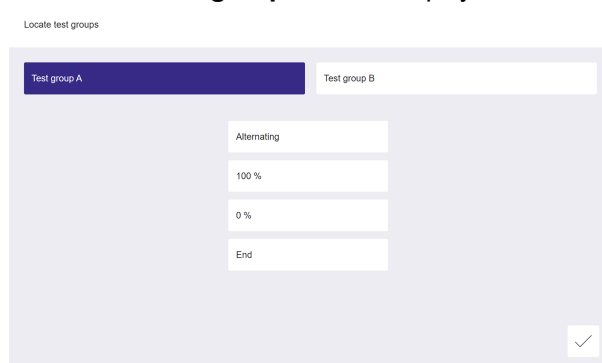
➔ The **Assign test groups** view is displayed.

The screenshot shows the 'Assign test groups' interface. At the top, there is a search bar labeled 'Locate test groups'. Below it, there are three rows representing different rooms. Each row has a header with the room name and ID: 'Room M / EM / SCENECOM (NLA) - 6461DF0024', 'Room O / EM / SCENECOM (NLA) - 6461DF1064', and 'Room U / EM / SCENECOM (NLA) - 6461DF20C4'. For each room, there are two columns: 'Test group A' and 'Test group B'. The 'Test group A' column is highlighted in blue for all three rooms. A checkmark icon is visible in the bottom right corner of the interface.

2. Select either **Test group A** or **Test group B** for each emergency luminaire.

8 Configuration

- To locate the test groups, tap the **Locate test groups** button.
 ➔ The **Locate test groups** view is displayed.



Note

- To locate test group A, select **Test group A**. You can then locate the emergency luminaires in test group A with the **Alternating**, **100%** and **0%** buttons.
- To locate test group B, select **Test group B**. You can then locate the emergency luminaires in test group B with the **Alternating**, **100%** and **0%** buttons.
- Press the **End** button to end the location of the test group.



- Tap the tick mark.
 ➔ The **Assign test groups** view is displayed.



- Tap the tick mark.
 ➔ The changes are saved.



Note

The assignment to a test group for an individual self-contained emergency luminaire can also be set via the **System image for self-contained emergency luminaires**.
 For more information see Section [Status display in the system image for emergency luminaires \(self-contained\)](#) ³¹

8 Configuration

8.3.2 Switching modes

You can assign a switching mode to each emergency luminaire.

i **Note**

- A switching mode is assigned to each emergency luminaire by default during addressing. The assigned switching mode depends on the type of emergency luminaire.
- Not every emergency luminaire supports all switching modes; if a switching mode is not supported, it is greyed out.

The following switching modes are available:

- **Maintained light:** switching mode in which the emergency luminaire is permanently switched on during both mains and emergency operation. The emergency luminaires cannot be dimmed/brightened. This switching mode is used, for example, for safety sign luminaires.
- **Non-maintained light:** switching mode in which the emergency luminaire is switched off during mains operation but switched on during emergency operation (in the event of a mains failure and during emergency lighting tests).
- **Lighting management:** switching mode in which the emergency luminaire can be switched on and off as well as dimmed/brightened during mains operation, but is always switched on during emergency operation.

i **Note**

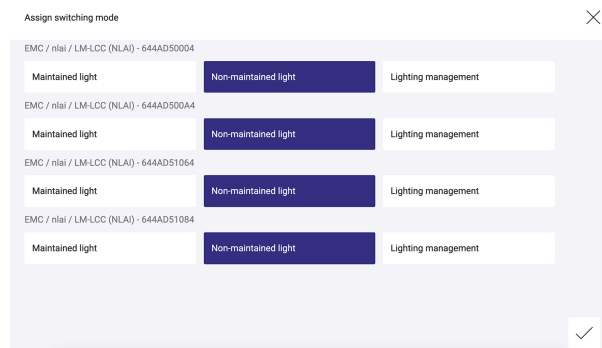
If you assign the **Lighting management** switching mode to an emergency luminaire, you can use the **Scenes** app to define the emergency luminaire's behaviour when a scene is recalled. For more information see Manual **Commissioning and maintenance**.

Configuring the switching mode

Path: App overview > **Emergency lum. (self-cont.)** > **Settings** > **Emergency lighting functions** > **Switching mode**

1. Navigate to the path.

➔ The **Assign switching mode** view is displayed.



i **Note**

Not every emergency luminaire supports all switching modes; if a switching mode is not supported, it is greyed out.

8 Configuration



2. Select a switching mode for each emergency luminaire.
3. Tap the tick mark.
 - ➔ The changes are saved.



Note

The switching mode for an individual self-contained emergency luminaire can also be changed via the **System image for self-contained emergency luminaires**.

For more information see Section [Status display in the system image for emergency luminaires \(self-contained\)](#) ^[31]

8.3.3 Automatic function test

During a function test, a power failure is simulated in order to test whether the emergency lighting system is functioning properly. The function test must be carried out regularly. The results for the last several years must be recorded and archived in a test book.

- IEC 62034 stipulates that a function test must be performed at least once per month.
- EN 50172 stipulates that a function test must be performed at least once per week.

How often the test must be conducted and how long the results must be archived also depend on national regulations. In Austria, the function test is conducted weekly as a rule. A function test is less comprehensive than a duration test.

You can configure your *sceneCOM* system to automatically perform a function test at a specific time.



Note

- You can start a function test manually at any time. This is recommended, for example, when devices are replaced, new devices are added or other changes are made to the configuration. For more information see Section [Starting a manual function test](#) ^[39]
- When a function test is running, this is shown in the overview of the **Emergency lum. (self-cont.)** app irrespective of whether the test was started manually or automatically.
- The result of the function test is recorded in the test book.
Path: App overview > **Emergency lum. (self-cont.)** > **View test book**
For more information see Section [Results in the test book](#) ^[47]
- In the event of a power failure that lasts for less than 7 days, the function test is automatically repeated at the earliest configured time. If a power failure lasts longer than 7 days, the commissioning and complete configuration must be checked.

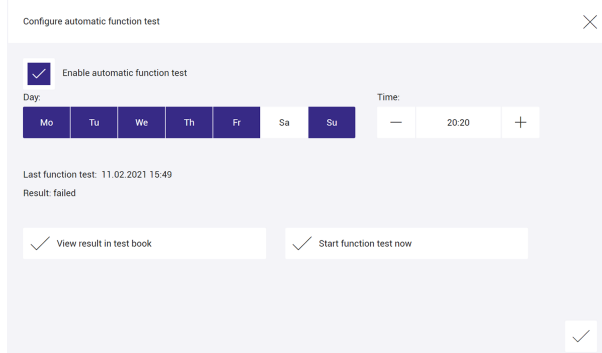
8 Configuration

Configuring an automatic function test

Path: App overview > **Emergency lum. (self-cont.)** > **Settings** > **Emergency lighting functions** > **Function test**

1. Navigate to the path.

➔ The **Configure automatic function test** view is displayed.



2. Enable the tick mark to activate the automatic function test.

3. Select at least one day of the week.

i Note
Selected days of the week are highlighted in colour.

4. Set the desired time.

5. Tap the tick mark at the bottom right.

➔ The changes are saved.



i Note
You can also select two functions directly on this page:

- ▷ To show the result of the last function test in the test book, tap **View result in test book**.
➔ The test book is shown and automatically filtered according to **Tests only**.
- ▷ To start a function test, tap **Start function test now**.
➔ The settings will be saved and the function test started.

8 Configuration

8.3.4 Automatic duration test

During a duration test, a power failure is simulated in order to test whether the emergency lighting system is functioning properly and whether the emergency power source (e.g. battery) achieves its nominal duration. The duration test must be carried out regularly. The results for the last several years must be recorded and archived in a test book.

- IEC 62034 and EN 50172 stipulate that a duration test must be performed at least once per year.

How often the test must be conducted and how long the results must be archived also depend on national regulations.

You can configure your *sceneCOM* system to automatically perform a duration test at a certain time each year. A maximum of three tests can be performed. To ensure that a previous duration test has not emptied all batteries in the event that an emergency occurs, a duration test is not performed simultaneously for all self-contained emergency luminaires.

For each test execution, test group A is tested first and then test group B is tested with a delay of 5–14 days. The following requirements must be met in order to perform an automatic duration test for test group A, for example:

- The self-contained emergency luminaires from test group A are in normal operation.
- The batteries for the self-contained emergency luminaires from test group A are fully charged.
- The batteries for the self-contained emergency luminaires from test group B are fully charged.

If these requirements are not met, the automatic duration test will be postponed. The duration test can be postponed up to 4 times in total: if, for example, the automatic duration test is to be performed for test group A, a check is first carried out to determine whether test group B meets the requirements. As soon as test group B meets the requirements, a check is carried out to determine whether test group A meets the requirements. The duration test can be postponed for a total of up to 2 times per test group:

if a duration test for a test group has been postponed, this is documented accordingly in the test book. The duration test is only complete when it has been performed for both test groups.

i

Note

- You can start a duration test manually at any time.
For more information see Section [Starting a manual duration test](#)^[41]
- When a duration test is running, this is shown in the overview of the **Emergency lum. (self-cont.)** app irrespective of whether the test was started manually or automatically.
- The result of the duration test is recorded in the test book.
Path: App overview > **Emergency lum. (self-cont.)** > **View test book**
For more information see Section [Results in the test book](#)^[47] or [Automatic duration test: detail view](#)^[36]
- In the event of a power failure that lasts for less than 7 days, the duration test is automatically repeated at the earliest configured time. If a power failure lasts longer than 7 days, the commissioning and complete configuration must be checked.

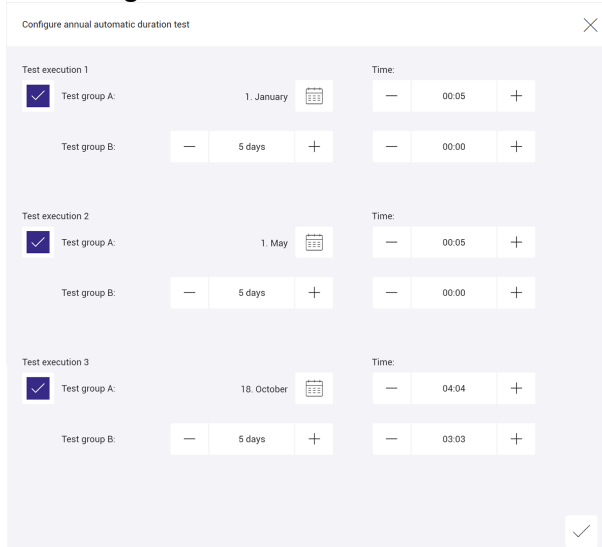
8 Configuration

Configuring an automatic duration test

Path: App overview > **Emergency lum. (self-cont.)** > **Settings** > **Emergency lighting functions** > **Duration test**

1. Navigate to the path.

➔ The **Configure annual automatic duration test** view is displayed.



2. Enable the tick mark to enable the automatic duration test.

3. Select the date on which test group A is to be tested.

4. Set the desired time for testing test group A.

5. Select the number of days (5–14) after which test group B is to be tested.

6. Set the desired time for testing test group B.

7. Tap the tick mark at the bottom right.

➔ The changes are saved.



Note

You can also select two functions directly on this page:

▷ To show the result of the last duration test in the test book, tap **View result in test book**.

➔ The test book is shown and automatically filtered according to **Tests only**.

▷ To start a duration test, tap **Start duration test now**.

➔ The settings will be saved and the duration test started.

8 Configuration

8.3.5 Inspection test

An inspection test is a special type of emergency lighting test; as soon as an inspection test is performed, a duration test is carried out for all self-contained emergency luminaires that reported a battery fault in the last duration test.



Note

- An inspection test can only be started if the self-contained emergency luminaire to be tested is not locked, no other test is running and the battery is fully charged.
- The result of the inspection test is documented in the test book.

Path: App overview > **Emergency lum. (self-cont.)** > **View test book**

For more information see Section [Results in the test book](#)⁴⁷⁾

Starting an inspection test

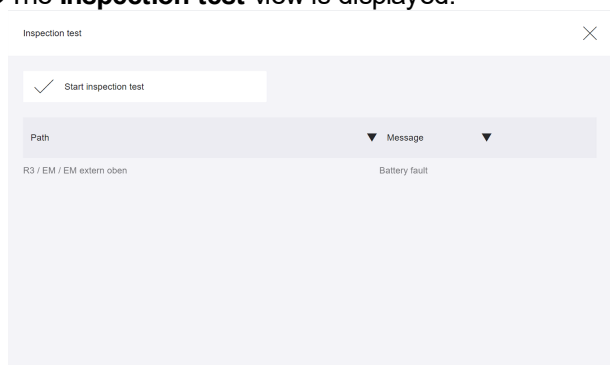
Requirement:

— One or more emergency luminaires reported a battery fault in the last duration test.

Path: App overview > **Emergency lum. (self-cont.)** > **Settings** > **Emergency lighting functions** > **Inspection test**

1. Navigate to the path.

➡ The **Inspection test** view is displayed.



➡ The table shows the emergency luminaires for which an inspection test can now be started.

2. To start an inspection test, tap the **Start inspection test** button.

➡ The inspection test starts.

8 Configuration

8.3.6 Limit for critical fault

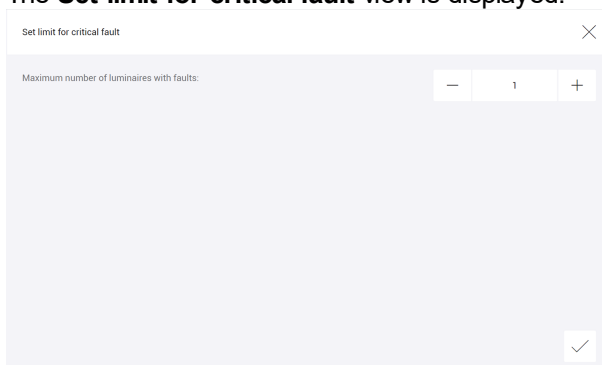
You can set the number of luminaire faults required to trigger a critical fault message. Luminaire faults are lamp failures, address conflicts or failures of the ballast, for example. Set the threshold to 1 if you wish to view every instance of these faults as critical faults. Increase the threshold if a higher number of luminaire faults is desired before a critical fault is displayed.

i	<p>Note</p> <p>The default limit is 1.</p>
----------	---

Setting the limit for critical faults

Path: App overview > **Emergency lum. (self-cont.)** > **Settings** > **Emergency lighting functions** > **Limit for critical fault**

1. Navigate to the path.
 ➔ The **Set limit for critical fault** view is displayed.



2. Set the value for the number of luminaire faults after which a critical fault message should be triggered.
3. Tap the tick mark at the bottom right.
 ➔ The changes are saved.

8 Configuration

8.4 Configuration options: luminaires

Path: App overview > **System image**

The following luminaires can be configured in your *sceneCOM* system:

- Standard luminaires
- Special luminaires: RGB luminaires, Balance luminaires and TW luminaires
- Self-contained emergency luminaires

The following table provides a description of the individual configuration options:

Parameter	Description
Lower dimming limit	The dimming range is a range in which the intensity of the luminaires can be smoothly adjusted. It is restricted to the physical upper and lower limits. Setting a lower and upper dimming limit can limit the dimming range further.
Upper dimming limit	
System Failure Level	Specifies the value the control gear adopts after a DALI bus failure. Enable System Failure Level Mask to ensure no change is made upon restoration following a DALI bus failure.
Power On Level	Specifies the value the control gear adopts after a voltage supply failure. Enable Power On Level Mask to ensure no change is made upon restoration following a voltage supply failure.
Switching mode (Only for self-contained emergency luminaires)	<p>Type of behaviour emergency luminaires can have during mains and/or emergency operation. The following switching modes are available:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintained light: switching mode in which the emergency luminaire is permanently switched on during both mains and emergency operation. The emergency luminaires cannot be dimmed/brightened. This switching mode is used, for example, for safety sign luminaires. • Non-maintained light: switching mode in which the emergency luminaire is switched off during mains operation but switched on during emergency operation (in the event of a mains failure and during emergency lighting tests). • Lighting management: switching mode in which the emergency luminaire can be switched on and off as well as dimmed/brightened during mains operation, but is always switched on during emergency operation. <div style="background-color: #f0f0f0; padding: 10px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p>i Note</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A switching mode is assigned to each emergency luminaire by default during addressing. The assigned switching mode depends on the type of emergency luminaire. • Not every emergency luminaire supports all switching modes; if a switching mode is not supported, it is greyed out. </div>

8 Configuration


Parameter	Description
<p>Test group (Only for self-contained emergency luminaires)</p>	<p>During a duration test, a power failure is simulated in order to test whether the emergency luminaire is functioning properly and whether the battery achieves its nominal operating duration. In order to ensure that a previous duration test has not emptied all batteries in an emergency, a duration test is not performed simultaneously for all self-contained emergency luminaires; the emergency luminaires are tested in two test groups (test group A and test group B). A test group is a group of self-contained emergency luminaires that are tested simultaneously during an automatic duration test. The self-contained emergency luminaires are automatically assigned to test groups A and B during addressing. The assignment takes place alternately. The assignment can be changed at any time.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; background-color: #f0f0f0; padding: 10px; margin-top: 10px;">  <p>WARNING</p> <p>If test groups are incorrectly assigned, the emergency lighting will not function.</p> <p>If too many emergency luminaires are tested simultaneously, the emergency lighting function cannot be guaranteed in an emergency.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure that the emergency luminaires are distributed equally between test group A and B, e.g. 25 emergency luminaires in test group A and 25 emergency luminaires in test group B. Ensure that all emergency luminaires in the test groups are also spatially distributed. </div>
<p>Info text 1-3 (Only for self-contained emergency luminaires)</p>	<p>Information entered by the user for the self-contained emergency luminaire (e.g. lamp type, article number).</p>

Table 7: Configuration options – Luminaires

8 Configuration

8.4.1 Date, time and time zone

The date and time are used as a basis for all time linking (e.g. conditional scene recall at a specific time) and for the time given for test book and log entries.

Path: App overview > **Basic settings** > **Date and time**



Note

The date and time are automatically changed depending on the time zone. For this reason, we recommend proceeding as follows to set the date, time and time zone:

1. Open the **Date and time** app.
2. Set the time zone.
3. Tap the **Save** button.
 - The changes are saved.
 - The *sceneCOM* controller restarts. This process may take several minutes. The start page is then displayed.
4. Open the **Date and time** app again.
5. Set the date.
6. Set the time.
7. Tap the **Save** button.
 - The changes are saved.
 - The **Basic settings** view is displayed.

8 Configuration

The following contains an overview of the functions in the **Date and time** app.

Functions when input is manual:

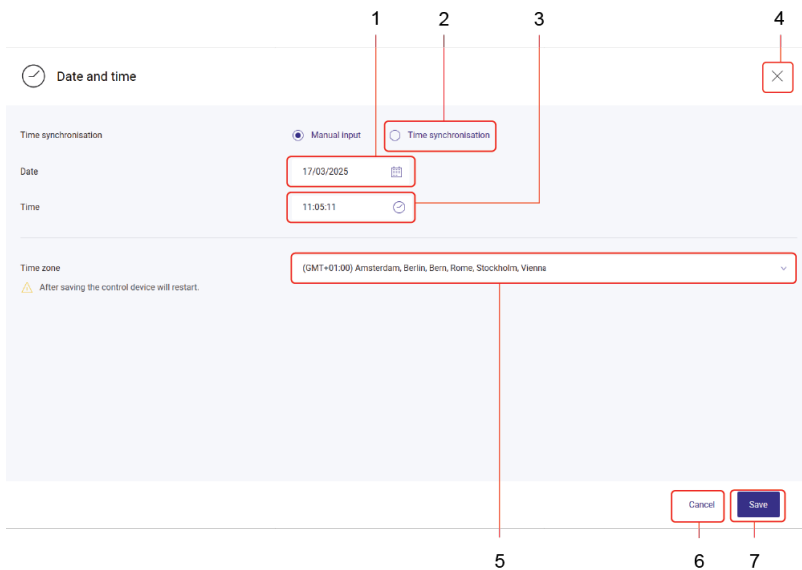


Figure 4: View of the “Date and time” app when input is manual

	Function	Brief description
(1)	Select a date from the calendar	You can use this button to select the desired date from the calendar.
(2)	Enable time synchronisation	Tapping this button enables automatic time synchronisation via the NTP server.
(3)	Set the time	You can use this button to set the desired time manually (hours, minutes, seconds).
(4)	Discard changes	As soon as you tap the cross, the changes are discarded and the Basic settings view is displayed.
(5)	Set the time zone	You can use this button to select the desired time zone.
(6)	Discard changes	Tap this button to discard the changes and display the Basic settings view.
(7)	Save changes	Tap this button to save the changes. ➔ If only the date and time have been changed, or the time synchronisation enabled, the Basic settings view appears. – or – ➔ If the date, time and time zone or the time zone alone has been changed, the <i>sceneCOM</i> controller restarts. This process may take several minutes. The start page is then displayed.

Table 8: Functions in the “Date and time” app when input is manual

i Note
 If you have not made any changes yet, the **Close** button is displayed instead of the **Cancel** and **Save** buttons.

8 Configuration

Functions when time synchronisation is enabled:

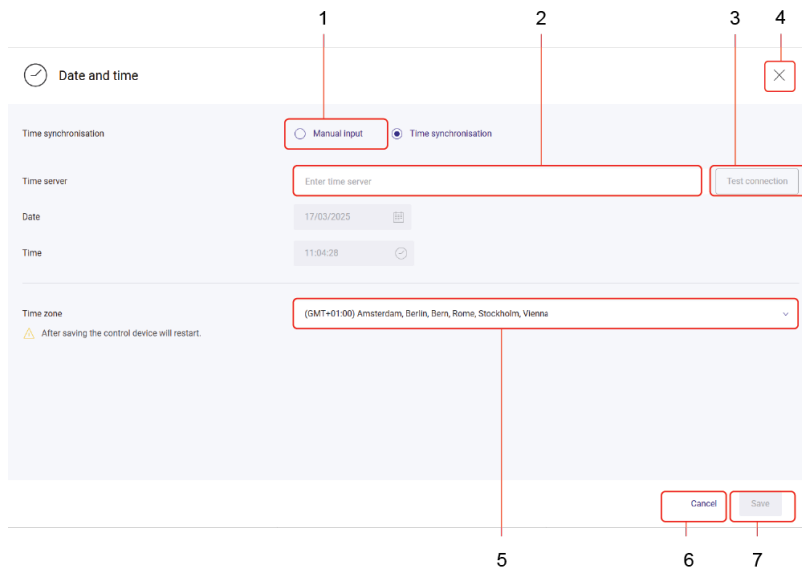


Figure 5: Functions in the “Date and time” app when time synchronisation is enabled

	Function	Brief description
(1)	Enter date and time manually	Tap this button to disable time synchronisation.
(2)	Enter time server	Enter the name of the time server used to automatically synchronise the time. <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; padding: 5px;"> <p>i Note</p> <p>The DNS server, which is used to find the IP address of the time server, must additionally be configured in order for time synchronisation to be performed. Alternatively the IP address of the server can be entered directly.</p> </div>
(3)	Test connection	Tap this button to test whether the connection to the time server can be established.
(4)	Discard changes	As soon as you tap the cross, the changes are discarded and the Basic settings view is displayed.
(5)	Set the time zone	You can use this button to select the desired time zone.
(6)	Discard changes	Tap this button to discard the changes and display the Basic settings view.
(7)	Save changes	Tap this button to save the changes. ➔ If only the date and time have been changed, or the time synchronisation disabled, the Basic settings view appears. – or – ➔ If the date, time and time zone or the time zone alone has been changed, the <i>sceneCOM</i> controller restarts. This process may take several minutes. The start page is then displayed.

Table 9: Functions in the “Date and time” app when time synchronisation is enabled

9 Monitoring

There are various ways to monitor your self-contained emergency luminaires. You can start emergency lighting tests, view the results of previous emergency lighting tests in the test book and find out the status of the devices. You can also see which faults were identified during operation or during the emergency lighting tests at any time.



Note

If the *sceneCOM* controller or an emergency luminaire fails, this does not affect the emergency operation of the other emergency luminaires in the emergency lighting system. No emergency lighting tests that have not been configured are triggered.

9.1 Status display in the system image for self-contained emergency luminaires

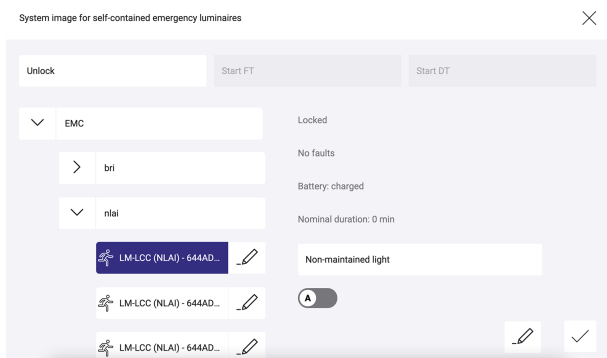
In the system image of the **Emergency lum. (self-cont.)** app, you can check the status of the individual emergency luminaires in your *sceneCOM* system at any time.

Viewing the status of devices

Path: App overview > **Emergency lum. (self-cont.)** > **Settings** > **System image**

1. Navigate to the path.

➔ The **System image for self-contained emergency luminaires** view is displayed.



➔ The list of rooms with emergency luminaires is displayed.

2. Select the desired device in the left-hand column.

➔ The status of the selected device is displayed.

9 Monitoring

Status display for self-contained emergency luminaire

The following information is displayed for a self-contained emergency luminaire in the system image of the **Emergency lum. (self-cont.)** app:

Information	Description
Operating status	<p>Status of the self-contained emergency luminaire during running operation.</p> <p>Possible operating statuses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Normal operation • Emergency operation • Locked • Test running • Deep-discharge protection
Possible faults	<p>Display indicating whether there is a fault with the self-contained emergency luminaire and if so, what kind of fault it is.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; background-color: #f9f9f9; padding: 10px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p>i Note For more information see Section Overview of Faults ↗</p> </div>
Battery status	<p>Status indicating whether the battery is charged or discharged, for example.</p> <p>Possible charging statuses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Battery: charged • Battery: charging • Battery: discharging
Nominal duration of the battery	<p>Time during which the battery supplies the necessary energy in emergency operation.</p> <p>Possible nominal durations of the battery:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 60 min • 120 min • 180 min
Switching mode	<p>Type of behaviour self-contained emergency luminaires can have during mains and/or emergency operation.</p> <p>Possible switching modes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintained light • Non-maintained light • Lighting management
Test group	<p>A group of self-contained emergency luminaires that are tested simultaneously during an automatic duration test. The emergency luminaires are assigned to two different test groups and tested separately in order to ensure that the emergency lighting functions are available in the event that an actual emergency occurs while the automatic duration test is taking place.</p> <p>Possible test groups:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Test group A • Test group B

9 Monitoring

Information	Description
User data	Information entered by the user for the self-contained emergency luminaire (e.g. lamp type, article number).

Table 10: Status display for a self-contained emergency luminaire in the system image of the "Emergency lum. (self-cont.)" app

9 Monitoring

9.2 Overview of faults

The following section provides an overview of the individual faults that can occur with self-contained emergency luminaires. It also provides information on what the cause of the error message could be and how the problem can be corrected.

Self-contained emergency luminaire

Message	Possible cause	Solution
General error	A general error has occurred with an emergency luminaire.	▷ Contact your sales partner.
Battery fault	A fault has occurred with the battery.	▷ Replace the battery.
Duration test due.	The service interval has been exceeded.	1. Carry out maintenance. 2. Perform a duration test.
Communication error	A luminaire was connected, for example, first to one DALI control line and then to another. As a result a communication error has occurred.	▷ Delete the luminaire from the system image and readdress.
Short circuit DSI/DALI control line	DSI or DALI control line has a short circuit.	▷ Check the affected line and eliminate the short circuit.
Charging fault	A fault has occurred when the battery was charging.	▷ Check the battery wiring. – or – ▷ Replace the battery. – or – ▷ Replace the control gear.
Lamp or control gear failure	The lamp is not correctly connected.	▷ Check the lamp wiring.
	Lamp or LED module is faulty.	▷ Replace the faulty lamp or LED module.
	Control gear is faulty.	▷ Replace the faulty control gear.
	<p>i Note</p> <p>If the <i>sceneCOM</i> controller or an emergency luminaire fails, this does not affect the emergency operation of the other emergency luminaires in the emergency lighting system. No emergency lighting tests that have not been configured are triggered.</p>	
Test time exceeded	The emergency luminaire being tested is not responding. The test is cancelled after a certain time.	1. Perform the emergency lighting test again. 2. If the fault occurs again: replace the control gear.
Deep-discharge protection	The deep-discharge threshold has been reached in emergency operation so that the deep-discharge protection has tripped. The lamp is switched off as a result. Nevertheless, the battery continues to supply power to the control gear and the battery therefore continues to discharge.	▷ Check the mains fuse provided on site.

9 Monitoring

Message	Possible cause	Solution
Break DSI/DALI control line	DSI or DALI control line has a break.	▷ Check the affected line and eliminate the break.

Table 11: Possible faults with a self-contained emergency luminaire

9 Monitoring

9.3 Emergency lighting tests

This section first describes the possible sequences of the automatic duration test in more detail using examples. It then explains how to start a manual function or duration test as well as an inspection test.

9.3.1 Automatic duration test: detail view

The possible sequences of the automatic duration test (including test results in the test book) are described in the following using three examples.

The following requirements must be met in order to perform an automatic duration test for test group A, for example:

- The self-contained emergency luminaires from test group A are in normal operation.
- The batteries for the self-contained emergency luminaires from test group A are fully charged.
- The batteries for the self-contained emergency luminaires from test group B are fully charged.

If these requirements are not met, the automatic duration test will be postponed. The duration test can be postponed up to 4 times in total: if, for example, the automatic duration test is to be performed for test group A, a check is first carried out to determine whether test group B meets the requirements. As soon as test group B meets the requirements, a check is carried out to determine whether test group A meets the requirements. The duration test can be postponed for a total of up to 2 times per test group:

if a duration test for a test group has been postponed, this is documented accordingly in the test book. The duration test is only complete when it has been performed for both test groups.

Example 1

Self-contained emergency luminaires are each assigned to test group A and test group B. The automatic duration test is to be performed for test group A. However, test group B does not meet the requirements for performing the automatic duration test.

Output status	Result	Result in test book
The battery of at least one self-contained emergency luminaire in test group B is not fully charged.	The automatic duration test is postponed by 24 hours.	Delayed (1)
After 24 hours: the battery of at least one self-contained emergency luminaire in test group B is still not fully charged.	The automatic duration test is postponed by another 24 hours.	Delayed (2)
After another 24 hours: the battery of at least one self-contained emergency luminaire in test group B is still not fully charged.	The automatic duration test is not started.	Not started

Table 12: Example 1



Note

The test book may also contain other information (**message** and **path**), if any, for the individual test result.

Path: App overview > **Emergency lum. (self-cont.)** > **View test book** >

9 Monitoring

Example 2

Self-contained emergency luminaires are each assigned to test group A and test group B. The automatic duration test is to be performed for test group A. Test group B meets the requirements for performing the automatic duration test. Test group A, on the other hand, does not meet these requirements.

Output status	Result	Result in test book
<p>all batteries for the self-contained emergency luminaires from test group B are fully charged.</p> <p>At least one self-contained emergency luminaire from test group A does not meet the requirements for performing the automatic duration test (e.g. self-contained emergency luminaire is locked).</p>	The automatic duration test is postponed by 24 hours.	Delayed (1)
<p>After 24 hours: at least one self-contained emergency luminaire from test group A still does not meet the requirements for performing the automatic duration test (e.g. self-contained emergency luminaire is in emergency operation).</p>	The automatic duration test is postponed by another 24 hours.	Delayed (2)
<p>After another 24 hours: at least one self-contained emergency luminaire from test group A still does not meet the requirements for performing the automatic duration test (e.g. battery for self-contained emergency luminaire is not fully charged).</p>	The automatic duration test is not started for at least one self-contained emergency luminaire from test group A. The emergency lighting test is performed for all other self-contained emergency luminaires from test group A. If a fault occurs with these self-contained emergency luminaires, an entry is created in the test book accordingly.	Incomplete

Table 13: Example 2



Note

The test book may also contain other information (**message** and **path**), if any, for the individual test result.

Path: App overview > **Emergency lum. (self-cont.)** > **View test book** >

9 Monitoring

Example 3

Self-contained emergency luminaires are each assigned to test group A and test group B. The automatic duration test is to be performed for test group A. Test group B and test group A only meet the requirements for the automatic duration test after two delays each. The duration test for test group A is therefore only performed after the maximum number of delays (4) is reached.

Output status	Result	Result in test book
The battery of at least one self-contained emergency luminaire in test group B is not fully charged.	The automatic duration test is postponed by 24 hours.	Delayed (1)
After 24 hours: the battery of at least one self-contained emergency luminaire in test group B is still not fully charged.	The automatic duration test is postponed by another 24 hours.	Delayed (2)
After another 24 hours: all batteries for the self-contained emergency luminaires from test group B are fully charged. At least one self-contained emergency luminaire from test group A does not meet the requirements for performing the automatic duration test (e.g. self-contained emergency luminaire is in emergency operation).	The automatic duration test is postponed by another 24 hours.	Delayed (3)
After another 24 hours: at least one self-contained emergency luminaire from test group A still does not meet the requirements for performing the automatic duration test (e.g. battery for self-contained emergency luminaire is not fully charged).	The automatic duration test is postponed by another 24 hours.	Delayed (4)
After another 24 hours: all requirements are met, so that the automatic duration test can be performed for test group A.	The automatic duration test is performed for test group A.	e.g. Complete, Failed

Table 14: Example 3



Note

The test book may also contain other information (**message** and **path**), if any, for the individual test result.

Path: App overview > **Emergency lum. (self-cont.)** > **View test book** >

9 Monitoring

9.3.2 Manual function test

You can start a function test manually at any time. This is advisable, for example, if devices have been replaced, new devices added or if other changes have been made to the configuration.



Note

- The function test may take several minutes.
- When a function test is running, this is shown in the overview of the **Self-contained emergency luminaires** app irrespective of whether the function test was started manually or automatically.
- The result of the function test is documented in the test book.
Path: App overview > **Emergency lum. (self-cont.)** > **View test book**
For more information see Section [Results in the test book](#)^[47]

Starting a manual function test for all emergency luminaires

Path: App overview > **Emergency lum. (self-cont.)** > **Quick menu** > **Start function test**

▷ Navigate to the path.

- ↻ The function test is performed.
- ↻ The option **Cancel function test** is displayed.
- ↻ As soon as the function test has been completed, the result will be shown in the quick menu and documented in the test book.

Starting a manual function test for all emergency luminaires in a room

Path: App overview > **Emergency lum. (self-cont.)** > **Settings** > **System image**

1. Navigate to the path.
2. Select a room in the left-hand column.
3. Select **Start FT**.
 - ↻ The function test is performed.
 - ↻ The option **Cancel function test** is displayed.
 - ↻ When the function test is running, the right-hand column shows the luminaires for which a function test is being performed.
 - ↻ As soon as the function test has been completed, the result will be documented in the test book.

9 Monitoring

Starting a manual function test for all emergency luminaires in a group

Path: App overview > **Emergency lum. (self-cont.)** > **Settings** > **System image**

1. Navigate to the path.
2. Select a group in the left-hand column.
3. Select **Start FT**.
 - The function test is performed.
 - The option **Cancel function test** is displayed.
 - When the function test is running, the right-hand column shows the luminaires for which a function test is being performed.
 - As soon as the function test has been completed, the result will be documented in the test book.

Starting a manual function test for an emergency luminaire

Path: App overview > **Emergency lum. (self-cont.)** > **Settings** > **System image**

1. Navigate to the path.
2. Select an emergency luminaire in the left-hand column.
3. Select **Start FT**.
 - The function test is performed.
 - The option **Cancel function test** is displayed.
 - When the function test is running, the right-hand column shows how long the function test has been running.
 - As soon as the function test has been completed, the result will be documented in the test book.

9 Monitoring

9.3.3 Manual duration test

You can start a duration test manually at any time. However, as all emergency luminaires are switched on during a duration test, we recommend that this is performed outside the operating times. You should also ensure that the batteries are fully charged in due time before the start of the operating times.

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Note

- The length of the duration test depends on the nominal duration.
- The duration test will be cancelled automatically as soon as the deep-discharge threshold is reached and the deep-discharge protection is tripped. Faults detected before the cancellation will still be documented in the test book. In this case, the test result will be **Failed**.
- When a duration test is running, this is shown in the overview of the **Self-contained emergency luminaires** app irrespective of whether the test was started manually or automatically.
- The result of the duration test is documented in the test book.
Path: App overview > **Emergency lum. (self-cont.)** > **View test book**
For more information see Section [Results in the test book](#)^[47]

Starting a manual duration test for all emergency luminaires

Path: App overview > **Emergency lum. (self-cont.)** > **Quick menu** > **Start duration test**

▷ Navigate to the path.

- ↻ The duration test is performed.
- ↻ The option **Cancel duration test** is displayed.
- ↻ As soon as the duration test has been completed, the result will be shown in the quick menu and documented in the test book.

Starting a manual duration test for all emergency luminaires in a room

Path: App overview > **Emergency lum. (self-cont.)** > **Settings** > **System image**

1. Navigate to the path.
2. Select a room in the left-hand column.
3. Select **Start DT**.
 - ↻ The duration test is performed.
 - ↻ The option **Cancel duration test** is displayed.
 - ↻ When the duration test is running, the right-hand column shows the luminaires for which a duration test is being performed.
 - ↻ As soon as the duration test has been completed, the result will be documented in the test book.

9 Monitoring

Starting a manual duration test for all emergency luminaires in a group

Path: App overview > **Emergency lum. (self-cont.)** > **Settings** > **System image**

1. Navigate to the path.
2. Select a group in the left-hand column.
3. Select **Start DT**.
 - The duration test is performed.
 - The option **Cancel duration test** is displayed.
 - When the duration test is running, the right-hand column shows the luminaires for which a duration test is being performed.
 - As soon as the duration test has been completed, the result will be documented in the test book.

Starting a manual duration test for an emergency luminaire

Path: App overview > **Emergency lum. (self-cont.)** > **Settings** > **System image**

1. Navigate to the path.
2. Select an emergency luminaire in the left-hand column.
3. Select **Start DT**.
 - The duration test is performed.
 - The option **Cancel duration test** is displayed.
 - When the duration test is running, the right-hand column shows how long the duration test has been running.
 - As soon as the duration test has been completed, the result will be documented in the test book.

9 Monitoring

9.3.4 Inspection test

An inspection test is a special kind of emergency lighting test; as soon as an inspection test is performed, a duration test is carried out for all self-contained emergency luminaires that reported a battery fault in the last duration test.

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Note

- An inspection test can only be started if the self-contained emergency luminaire to be tested is not locked, no other test is running and the battery is fully charged.
- The result of the inspection test is documented in the test book.

Path: App overview > **Emergency lum. (self-cont.)** > **View test book**

For more information see Section [Results in the test book](#)⁴⁷

Starting an inspection test

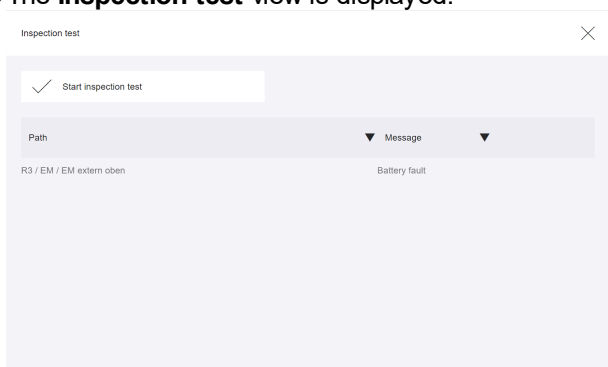
Requirement:

— One or more emergency luminaires reported a battery fault in the last duration test.

Path: App overview > **Emergency lum. (self-cont.)** > **Quick menu** > **Start inspection test**

1. Navigate to the path.

☞ The **Inspection test** view is displayed.



☞ The table shows the emergency luminaires for which an inspection test can now be started.

2. To start an inspection test, tap the **Start inspection test** button.

☞ The inspection test starts.

9 Monitoring

9.4 Test book

This section first describes which functions can be performed in the test book. It then provides an overview of the individual test results documented in the test book.

9.4.1 Functions in the test book

The results of function, duration and inspection tests as well as events and user info are documented in the test book of your *sceneCOM* system over a legally defined period of time. Test book entries are organised in chronological order (most recent test result at the top).

Path: App overview > **Emergency lum. (self-cont.)** > **Quick menu** > **View test book**

Viewing the test book

Path: App overview > **Emergency lum. (self-cont.)** > **Quick menu** > **View test book**

▷ Navigate to the path.

↻ The **Test book** view is displayed.

Test book

#	Type	Path	Result
37	Inspection test 25/05/2018 18:54:19	mySystem room_C1-C2-C3-R1 Group-C1 LM-LCC (NLA) - 6400030004	Failed
36	Inspection test 20/04/2018 07:07:07	mySystem room_C1-C2-C3-R1 Group-C1 LM-LCC (NLA) - 6400031064	Complete
	Duration test		Failed

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Note

- The list with results from the emergency lighting tests is shown by default (**Tests only**).
- The following information is displayed for each emergency lighting test:
 - Test type (function, duration or inspection test)
 - Date and time test was performed
 - Information on where the test was performed (system-wide, room-wide, group-wide or for an individual device)
 - Information on whether test could be carried out or was cancelled
- The test book may also contain other information (message and path), if any, for the individual test result.

Path: App overview > **Emergency lum. (self-cont.)** > **View test book** >

9 Monitoring

Additional functions in the test book

- Type of test book entry: you can select which test book entries are shown (**All**, **User data only**, **Events only**, **Tests only**).
- Filter test book entries: you can also filter the test book entries by date, event or path. The options depend on the selected type of test book entry.

Exporting the test book

You can export the test book as a *PDF* or *XML* file. You can also select whether to export all test book entries or only a subset.



Note

To export just a part of the test book (e.g. just the function tests), filter the test book accordingly before exporting it.

Path: App overview > **Emergency lum. (self-cont.)** > **Quick menu** > **View test book** > **Export**

1. Navigate to the path.
2. To export the test book as a *PDF* file, select the **PDF** button.
– or –
To export the test book as an *XML* file, select the **XML** button.



Note

The save location of the file depends on the browser settings.

9 Monitoring

Resetting the test book (for authorised users only)

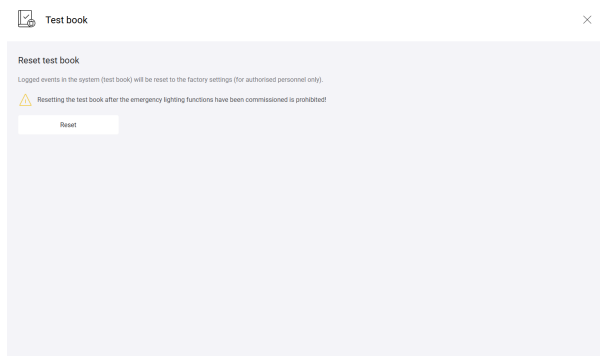


Note

This function is only available if you are connected to the controller via HTTPS.

Path: App overview > **Basic settings** > **Test book**

1. Navigate to the path.
2. Tap the **Reset** button.
➔ The **Reset test book** view appears.



3. Enter the administrator password.
4. Tap the tick mark.
➔ The logged data in the test book is reset.



9 Monitoring

9.4.2 Results in the test book

The following table provides an overview of the individual test results documented in the test book:

Path: App overview > **Emergency lum. (self-cont.)** > **View test book**



Note

The causes marked with an asterisk * can only occur for an automatic or manual duration test.

Result in test book	Description
Cancelled	<p>The emergency lighting test was cancelled.</p> <p>Possible causes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Self-contained emergency luminaire is in emergency operation. • Self-contained emergency luminaire is locked. • Addressing is currently taking place. • The emergency lighting test has been manually cancelled.
Complete	<p>The emergency lighting test was performed for all self-contained emergency luminaires to be tested. No errors were found.</p>
Failed	<p>The emergency lighting test was performed for all self-contained emergency luminaires. One of the following faults occurred for at least one self-contained emergency luminaire:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lamp failure • Charging fault • Battery fault • Test time exceeded • Communication error <p>A corresponding entry is therefore created in the test book for at least one self-contained emergency luminaire.</p>
Not started	<p>The emergency lighting test was not started. None of the self-contained emergency luminaires to be tested meet the requirements for performing the emergency lighting test.</p> <p>Possible causes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Self-contained emergency luminaire is in emergency operation. • Self-contained emergency luminaire is locked. • Emergency lighting test is currently running. • Deep-discharge protection is enabled. • The battery for the self-contained emergency luminaire is not fully charged.*
Incomplete	<p>The emergency lighting test was not started for at least one self-contained emergency luminaire.</p> <p>Possible causes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Self-contained emergency luminaire is in emergency operation. • Self-contained emergency luminaire is locked. • Emergency lighting test is currently running. • Deep-discharge protection is enabled. • The battery for the self-contained emergency luminaire is not fully charged.* <p>The emergency lighting test has been performed for all other self-contained emergency luminaires. If a fault occurs with these self-contained emergency luminaires, an entry is created in the test book accordingly.</p>
Delayed (x)	<p>The automatic duration test could not be started for the test group to be tested and has been postponed by 24 hours. A maximum of 4 postponements are possible.</p>




9 Monitoring

Result in test book	Description
	<div style="background-color: #f0f0f0; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 10px;"> <p>i Note For more information see Section Automatic duration test: detail view ³⁶</p> </div> <p>Possible causes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emergency lighting test is currently running. • Batteries for the self-contained emergency luminaires from test group A and/or test group B are not fully charged. • Self-contained emergency luminaire from the test group to be tested is in emergency operation. • Self-contained emergency luminaire from the test group to be tested is locked. • Deep-discharge protection is enabled for a self-contained emergency luminaire from the test group to be tested.

Table 15: Overview of results in the test book

10 Appendix

This section contains the following information:

- [Factory settings](#) 
- [Icons](#) 
- [Glossary](#) 

10.1 Factory settings

Standard scenes

As soon as you create a room in your *sceneCOM* system, five standard scenes are enabled in the room. The following table contains the defaults for these scenes.






Scene	Absence	Working	Writing	Meeting	Workshop
Icon					
Intensity	0%	100%	40%	16%	7%
Tunable White	3000 K	3000 K	3000 K	3000 K	3000 K
Colour	White	White	White	White	White
Light balance (direct/indirect)	50:50	50:50	50:50	50:50	50:50


Table 16: Standard scenes and their defaults

10.2 Icons





This section contains an overview of all icons shown on the web application.

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Note

Linked devices are marked with a linking icon, e.g. 

“Scenes” app

Icon	Description
	Intensity
	Colour
TW	Tunable White
	Light balance
	Different settings are stored for this setting at room, group and device level
DL	Setting is controlled via daylight linking

10 Appendix





Icon	Description
	A show is stored for this setting; the settings can only be changed in the Shows app
	Configuration unknown
	Locate device
	Zone

Table 17: Icons in the "Scenes" app

“System image” app


















Icon	Description
	Luminaire
	RGB luminaire
	TW luminaire
	Balance luminaire
	Free-standing luminaire
	Momentary-action switch/standard switch
	Presence detector (generic and <i>MSensorG3</i>)
	Light sensor
	CO2 sensor
	Humidity sensor
	Noise sensor (average, maximum and minimum)
	Temperature sensor
	Detection of power consumption
	VOC sensor
	Emergency luminaire/safety sign luminaire
	Emergency luminaire/safety sign luminaire (lighting management)
	DALI-2 master (generic and <i>MSensorG3</i>)

Table 18: Icons in the “System image” app

10 Appendix

10.3 Glossary

Term	Explanation
Absence scene	Scene in an area where absence is detected. Any scene can be defined as an absence scene.
Action timeframe	Time during which a function is enabled (e.g. presence linking). The action timeframe can be defined using timeframes and a dead time.
Balance luminaire	Luminaire consisting of at least two lamps, one for direct lighting and one for indirect lighting. For Balance luminaires, the light balance can be changed in addition to the intensity.
Contrast sensor	Sensor that presents the environment as a contrast image
DALI load	Typical power consumption of a subscriber on the DALI control line.
DALI-2	Expansion of the existing interface log for digital communication between control gears for the lighting system – DALI (<i>Digital Addressing Lighting Interface</i>). Expansion for control devices as per <i>IEC 62386</i> and addition of new commands and functions. More detailed information can be found on the website of the <i>Digital Illumination Interface Alliance (DiiA)</i> .
Delay time	Time during which a specific threshold must be breached in order to trigger a response. The response or the event that follows is only permitted after this time has expired.
Detail control	A way of controlling devices either individually or in groups
Dimming range	A range in which the intensity of the luminaires can be smoothly adjusted. It is restricted to the physical upper and lower limits. Setting a lower and upper dimming limit can limit the dimming range further.
eD device	Sensors, control points, input devices and control units that are used in DALI systems. Each of these devices has its own address (0 to 63) which can be used to operate it individually.
ExD	Self-contained emergency luminaire with a nominal duration of x hours (e.g. <i>E1D</i> = nominal duration of 1 hour), individual monitoring via DALI, central test and adjustable intensity in emergency operation.
Fade time	The time it takes to change from one value (scene, presence value) to another. Example with a scene as a value: If the fade time is, for example, 0 seconds, the change from one scene to the next is immediate. If the fade time is 20 seconds, the outputs will smoothly adjust to gradually switch to the control values for the

10 Appendix

Term	Explanation
	next scene within those 20 seconds. All outputs reach the desired value simultaneously (once the fade time has expired).
Instance	Sub-category of an input device. Each input device can have up to 32 instance types (e.g. light sensor, presence detector, remote control, momentary-action switch, and many more).
Light balance	Ratio of direct to indirect lighting
Light source	System for generating light in a luminaire (e.g. lamp, LED module)
Location	Process for determining where a network or bus subscriber is located or what its address is. How subscribers are located differs from device to device. There are three methods of locating devices: visual, acoustic and tactile.
Momentary-action switch (MAS)	Control point that upon being operated either closes and/or opens a circuit, depending on its wiring, but without “clicking” into place like a standard switch, i.e. once it is released the affected circuit returns to its original state.
Presence linking	A way of controlling luminaires whilst taking into account the presence of people. Presence is usually detected by presence detectors.
Presence scene	Scene in an area where the presence of at least one person is detected. Any scene can be defined as a presence scene.
Required illuminance	Illuminance required at minimum at a specific location (e.g. workspace) so that a person can complete visual tasks effectively and accurately.
RGA address	Address used in <i>sceneCOM</i> systems for communication purposes. The RGA address is based on the following address scheme: room address/group address/individual address.
RGB luminaire	Luminaire consisting of three individual lamps (red, green, blue). Coloured light is generated through additive colour mixing.
Run-on time	Time that starts after a certain event (e.g. the last person leaves the room) and after which an action is triggered (e.g. fade time starts, absence scene is recalled). If an event occurs during the run-on time (e.g. someone re-enters the room), the run-on time starts again. A typical application for run-on time is the stairwell function.
Special luminaire	Luminaire with multiple light sources (such as lamps, LED modules). The <i>sceneCOM</i> web application can be used to combine the light sources into one luminaire so that they can be controlled together.
Standard switch	Control point that upon being operated either closes or opens a circuit and “clicks” into place as it does so (as opposed to a momentary-action switch).

10 Appendix

Term	Explanation
System extension	Process during which new network or bus subscribers are addressed, which are used in an existing and addressed system. Addressing for previously addressed network or bus subscribers will remain unchanged.
Timeframe	<p>Limited time period between two or more events which already have set times.</p> <p>Example: two timeframes are defined for presence linking (07:00–12:00 and 14:00–18:00). Presence linking is enabled during these timeframes.</p>
Tunable White	Option of dynamically changing the light of the LED in the white light range. Colour temperatures from 2700 K to 6500 K, for example, can be variably set using a control. The LED luminaires achieve high colour rendering of at least Ra 80 to Ra 90.
TW luminaire	<p>Luminaire that supports Tunable White pursuant to IEC 62386-209. There are two types of TW luminaire:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Luminaires that consist of at least two individual lamps, one for warm-white and one for cool-white. • Luminaires that have one individual lamp that supports Tunable White.
Visual location	<p>Type of location in which the address of a network or bus subscriber is used to visually locate this subscriber in the field.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A visually located luminaire, for example, responds by switching to the maximum level.