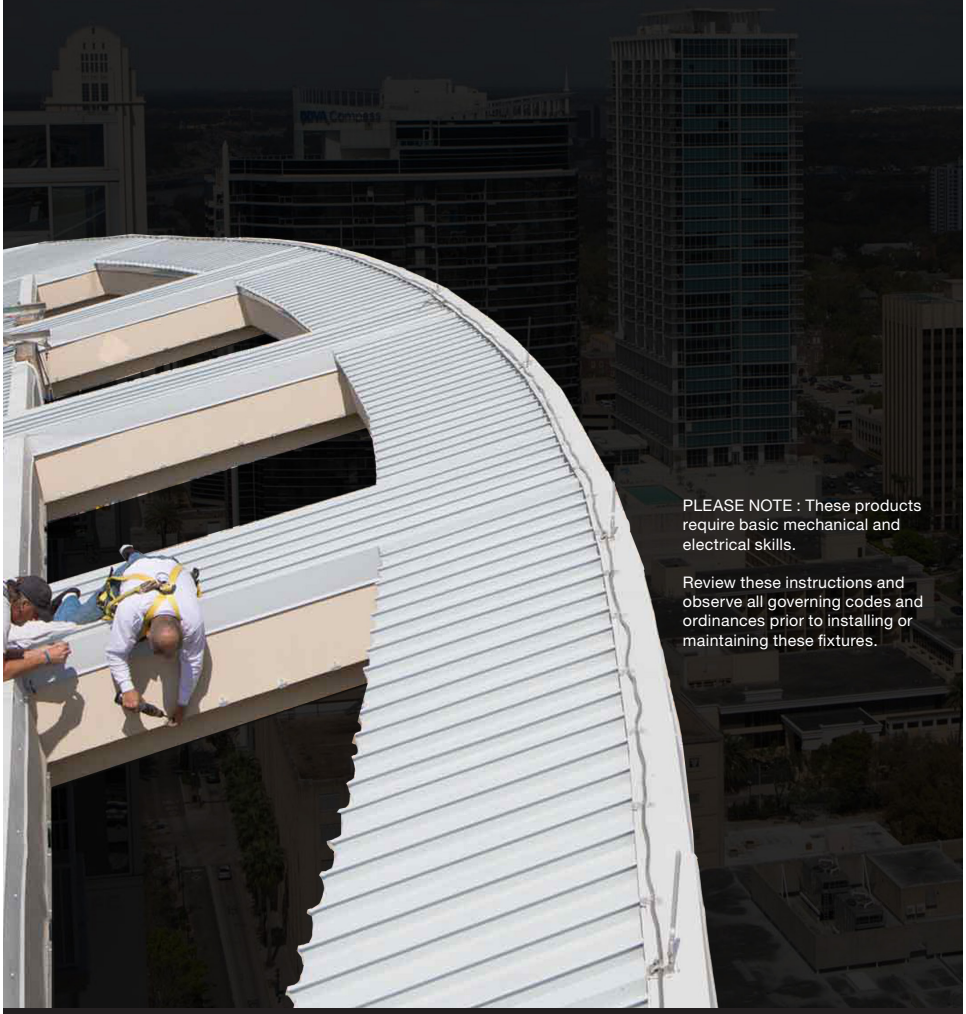
Version 2026.1

COMPLEXITY, SIMPLIFIED.

INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS



PLEASE NOTE : These products require basic mechanical and electrical skills.

Review these instructions and observe all governing codes and ordinances prior to installing or maintaining these fixtures.

1- 888 - 580 - 6366

GLLS.com

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CONTENTS

COMPLEXITY, SIMPLIFIED.

CAUTION LABELS

COMPLEXITY, SIMPLIFIED.

⚠ CAUTION

Indicates a hazardous situation or unsafe practice which, if not avoided, could result in injury or damage to components.

⚠ WARNING

Indicates a possible impending danger.
Failure to follow this instruction can result in death or serious injury.

⚠ DANGER

Indicates imminent danger. Failure to follow this instruction could result in death or serious injury.

FOR SPECIFIC PRODUCT INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS, PLEASE REFER TO THE CORRESPONDING INSTALLATION SHEETS AVAILABLE AT GLLS.COM.

FOR VIDEO INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS, PLEASE REFER TO OUR YOUTUBE CHANNEL.

TEMPERATURE & BENDING DIAMETER

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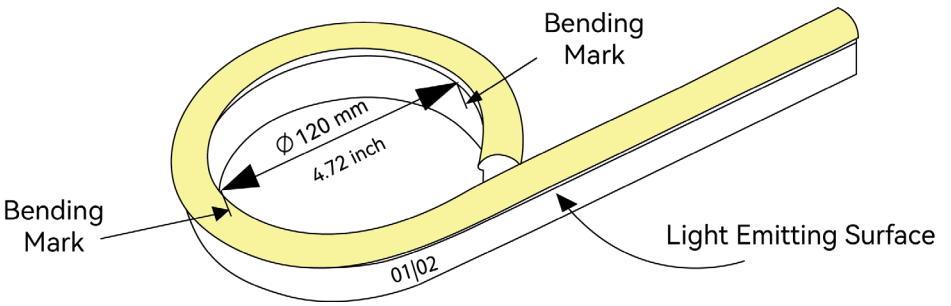
INSTALLATION TEMPERATURE CHART

	PVC	SILICONE
Ambient Installation Temperature	32° ~ 113°F (0°~ 45°C)	-40° ~ 122°F (-40°~ 50°C)
Maximum Mounting Surface Temperature*	140°F (60°C)	185°F (85°C)

*Temperatures change based on specific fixture, please check specification for exact temps.

MINIMUM BENDING DIAMETER

The illustration below provides an example of the minimum bending diameter for the S270 product between each set of printed bending marks.



PROFILES AND DIMENSIONS

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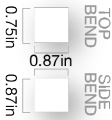
PRODUCT LINE	FIXTURE PROFILE	DIMENSION (W X H)	BENDING DIAMETER
Contour		0.35 x 0.71in (9 x 18mm)	3.54in (90mm)
S160		0.45 x 0.83in (11.5 x 21mm)	4.72in (120mm)
S270		0.45 x 1.14in (11.5 x 29mm)	4.72in (120mm)
Light Strip		0.61 x 0.24in (15.5 x 6mm)	1.97in (50mm)
Light Strip XL		0.79 x 0.31in (20 x 8mm)	3.94in (100mm)
Wave Mini		0.39 x 0.39in (10 x 10mm)	3.94in (100mm)
Wave		0.63 x 0.67in (16 x 17mm)	11.81in (300mm)
Wave 320		0.63 x 0.67in (16 x 17mm)	11.81in (300mm)
Wave XL		Top Bend 0.87 x 0.75in (22 x 19mm) Side Bend 0.87 x 0.87in (22 x 22mm)	11.81in (300mm)
C12		0.47 x 0.47in (12 x 12mm)	3.94in (100mm)
Orbit		0.63 x 0.67in (16 x 17mm)	Top & Side Bend 11.81in (300mm)
OrbitGX		1.38 x 0.98in (35 x 25mm)	Top Bend 15.75in (400mm) Side Bend 31.5in (800mm)
OrbitLS		0.79 x 0.47in (20 x 12mm)	Top & Side Bend 47.24in (1200mm)

ORIENTATION

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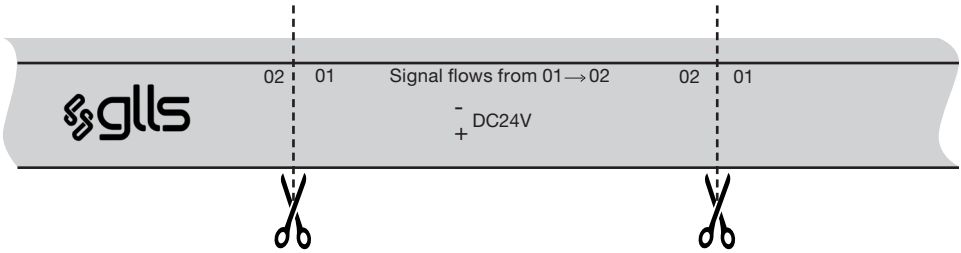
CUTTINIG UNITS

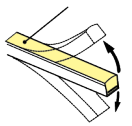
When installing connectors onto Vivid Linear Flex, it is crucial to correctly orientate the cutting unit. Each cutting unit has an “01” end and an “02” end, which are clearly marked at every cut point.



BENDING DIRECTIONS

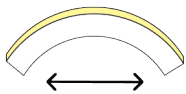
Vivid Linear Flex comes in three bending profiles: Side, Top and Multi Bending. In order to avoid damaging the circuit board and the LEDs, you must only bend the fixture in its specified direction. You can find the bending direction of a fixture by looking at the printing marks on the fixture body. Failure to follow the proper bending direction or over-bending will damage the product and void the product warranty.

LIGHT SURFACE



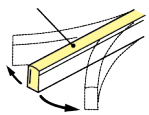
TOP BENDING

MIN BENDING DIAMETER



11.81in (300mm)

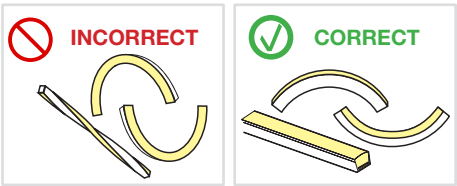
LIGHT SURFACE



SIDE BENDING

⚠ CAUTION

Do not twist, strike, or pull on the fixture.
Do not bend the first cutting unit of the fixture near the connector.
Repeated bending and unbending can weaken the PCB.
Damage to components can result.



THERMAL FLUCTUATION

Defined in the fixtures OFF state

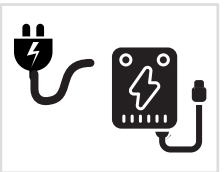
Fixtures have an Expansion and Contraction variance of up to:
PVC - 0.5%
Silicone - 0.05%

FIXTURE PRECAUTIONS

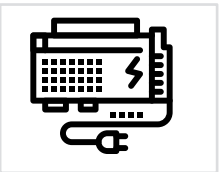
COMPLEXITY, SIMPLIFIED.

Turn off power during installation and avoid covering the light fixture while lit.

Only qualified personnel maintenance work.



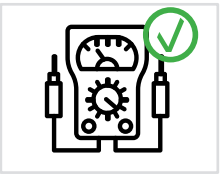
Use appropriate power cables and converters to prevent flickering.



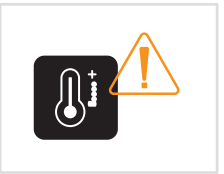
Use only recommended Power Unit.

Cut the Vivid Linear Flex Light only at the identification mark using special cutting tools.

Do not use the product if silicone casing material is damaged.



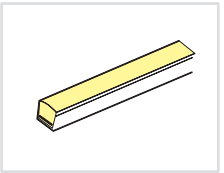
Test connections with a multi-meter



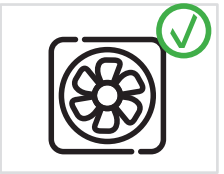
Avoid installing in small, confined spaces warmer than -40°F ~131°F (-40°C ~ 55°C)

Install the product out of reach of children.

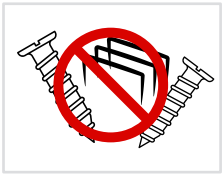
Do not exceed specified voltage. Failure to do so will result in LED life degradation.



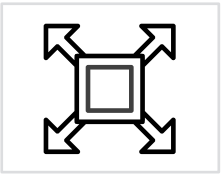
Replace the entire fixture when the light source reaches the end of life.



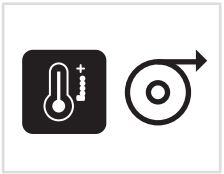
Assemble with proper ventilation and avoid assembly on vibrating surfaces.



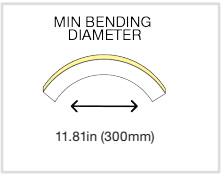
Use suitable fixing materials for installation.



Allow space for expansion in aluminum channels.



Preheat Vivid Linear Flex Light before use in low temperatures and unwind from the reel before assembly.



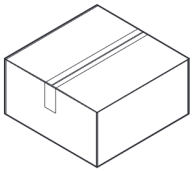
Do not over bend & avoid bending at the first unit of light and connector. Damage to components can result.

UNPACKING THE FIXTURE KIT

COMPLEXITY, SIMPLIFIED.

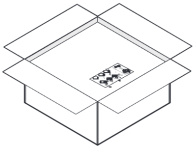
STEP 1:

Place box on a sturdy, level surface.



STEP 2:

Cut the tape and open the box.



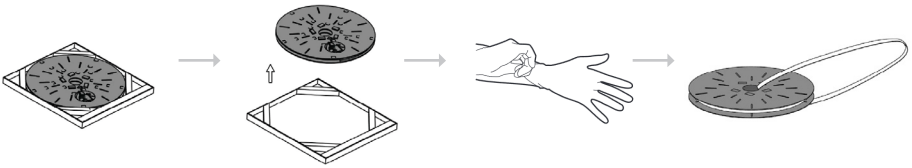
STEP 3: FOR A SINGLE FIXTURE

Remove the carton out of the box.

Lift the disc out of the frame.

Put on the gloves in the tray.

Remove the fixture from the disc.



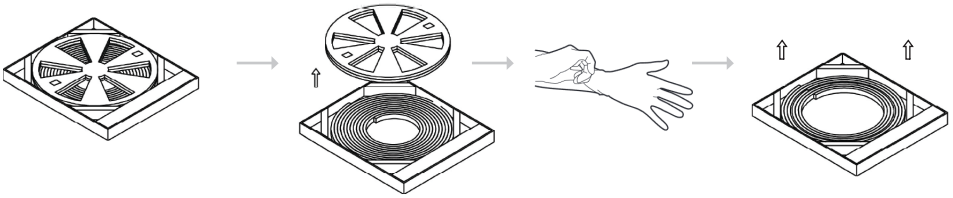
STEP 3: FOR MULTIPLE FIXTURES

Remove the carton out of the box.

Lift the top disc to separate it from the frame below.

Put on the gloves in the tray.

Remove each fixture from its disc, lifting vertically.



⚠ CAUTION

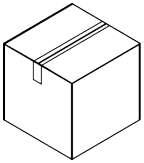
Incorrect unpacking can fracture the PCB.
Damage to components can result.

UNPACKING THE REEL

COMPLEXITY, SIMPLIFIED.

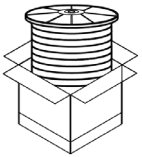
STEP 1:

Place box on a sturdy, level surface.



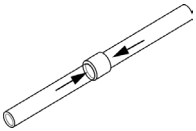
STEP 2:

Lift the spool out of the box.



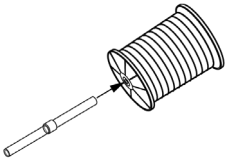
STEP 3:

Assemble the support tubing with coupling.



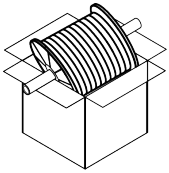
STEP 4:

Insert the support tubing into the center of the spool.



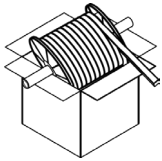
STEP 5:

Set the spool assembly into the box with the fixture rolling off the top of the spool.



STEP 6:

Carefully guide the fixture straight outward off the spool.



⚠ CAUTION

Do not roll the fixture off the bottom of the spool.

⚠ CAUTION

Do not bend or twist the fixture. Two people should unroll the reel to avoid pulling on the fixture and damaging the pcb.

LIGHTING TEST

COMPLEXITY, SIMPLIFIED.

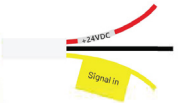
STEP 1: CHECK WORKING VOLTAGE

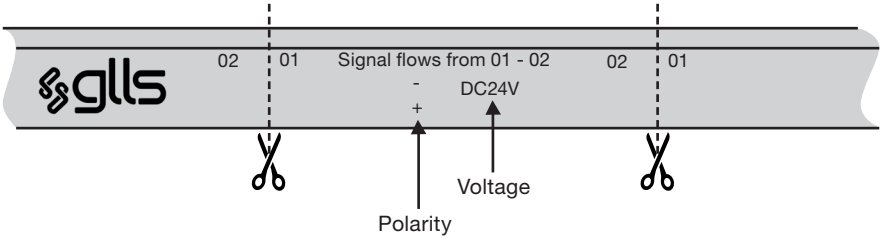
Inspect the light when it arrives, then connect it using the correct voltage only. Using a higher voltage may damage the light.

STEP 2: CONFIRM "+ / –" (AND SIGNAL WIRES IF USING SPI/PIXEL)

For pixel products, confirm polarity and signal direction using the markings on the cable.

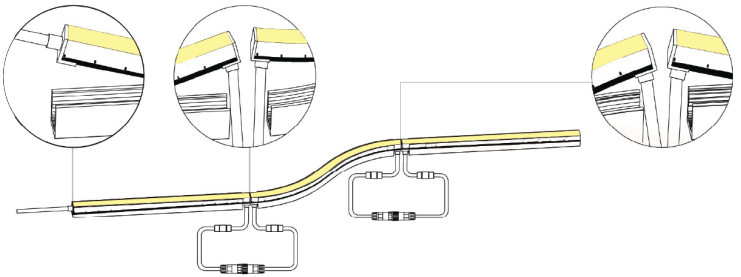
- Do not power the light if the yellow/green signal wires are incorrectly connected.
- If needed, separate the signal wires as shown before connecting.
- Make sure the signal direction (1 –>) matches the wiring, or the signal will not transmit.





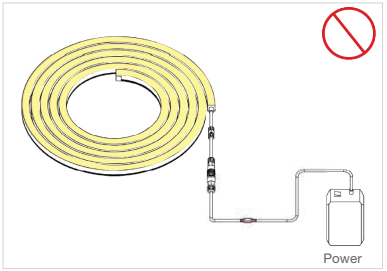
STEP 3: CONNECT SPI LIGHTS IN SERIES PROPERLY

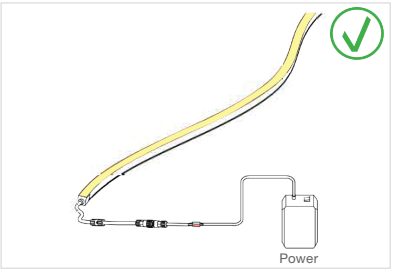
When connecting multiple SPI pixel lights, connect them in low-to-high order (follow the numbered sequence) to ensure proper signal transmission.



STEP 4: LIGHTING (TEST SAFELY)

Do not power the light while it is coiled or left in the package for more than 30 minutes, this can cause overheating and damage. If you need to run an extended test, fully uncoil the light and lay it out to allow heat to dissipate.



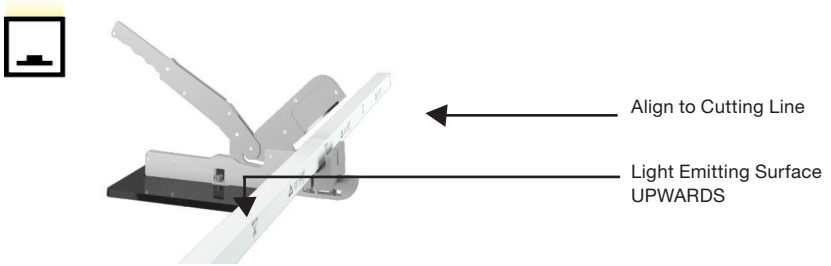


FIXTURE CUTTING

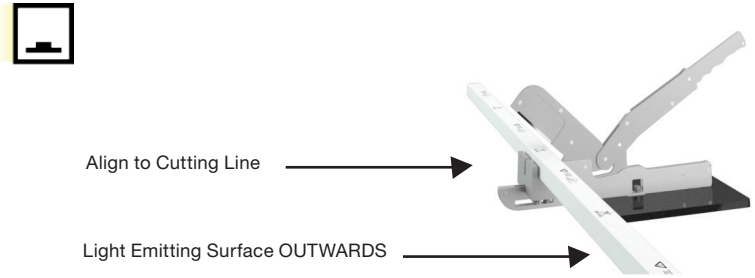
COMPLEXITY, SIMPLIFIED.

Only use professional tools for cutting fixtures

TO PROPERLY CUT TOP BENDING FIXTURES:



TO PROPERLY CUT SIDE BENDING FIXTURES:



Verify the cut surface is smooth and vertical to ensure proper connection.

⚠ CAUTION

Do not use unapproved tools for cutting. Damage to components

CONNECTORS

Choose a suitable IP rated connector based on the installation environment:

IP20

DIY Swivel

IP67

PVC Seamless
(IP65 for Wave Mini)

DIY Click
(IP65 for Wave Mini)

DIY Snap

Screw Lock

IP68

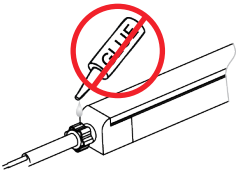
PVC Submersible
(IP65 for Wave Mini)

Silicone Submersible

Silicone Seamless
(IP67 for Wave Mini)

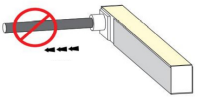
⚠ CAUTION

Do not apply glue to the wiring connection. Damage to components can result.



⚠ CAUTION

Do not pull on wiring. Connection damage and water intrusion can result.



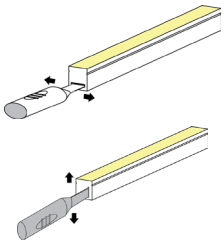
DIY SWIVEL CONNECTOR

COMPLEXITY, SIMPLIFIED.

End Exit

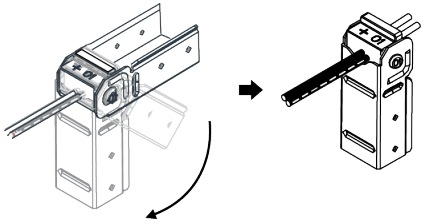
STEP 1:

For Top-bending fixtures, insert the inducer into the back of PCB and move gently to create a small cavity. For side bend fixtures, insert the inducer into the back of PCB and gently move vertically to create a small cavity.



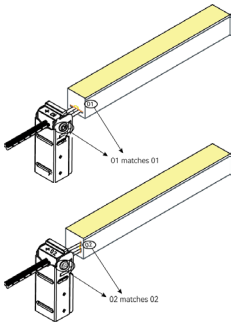
STEP 2:

Rotate the U-shaped steel plate downwards to fully expose the pins of the feed connector.



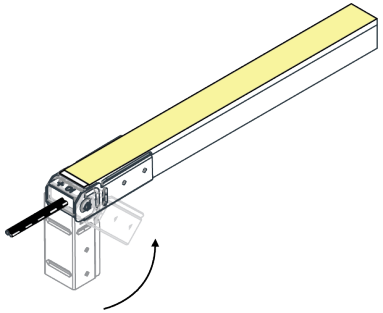
STEP 3:

For both top and side bending fixtures, insert the pins of the feed connector into the space created by the inducer at the back of the PCB and push them to the end.



STEP 4:

Rotate back till the light seats into the steel plate tightly.



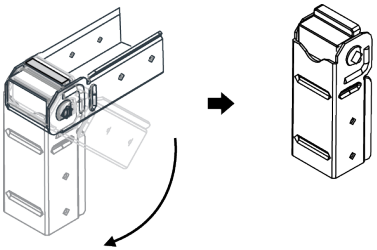
DIY SWIVEL CONNECTOR

COMPLEXITY, SIMPLIFIED.

End Cap

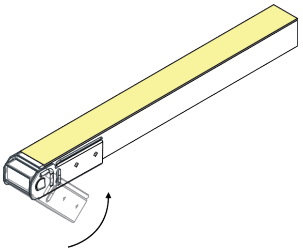
STEP 1:

Rotate the U steel plate downwards.



STEP 2:

Align the fixture end with the end cap and rotate the steel plate back until the light is securely seated.



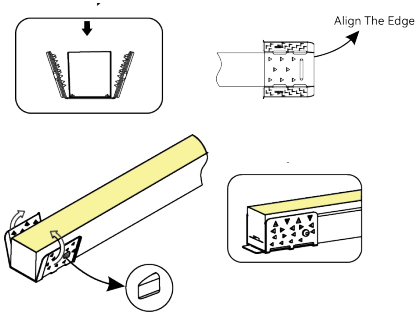
DIY CLICK CONNECTOR

COMPLEXITY, SIMPLIFIED.

End Exit

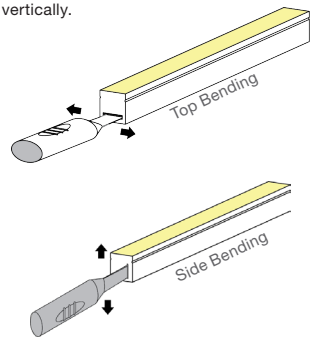
STEP 1:

Wrap the fixture tightly by anti-skidding clip.



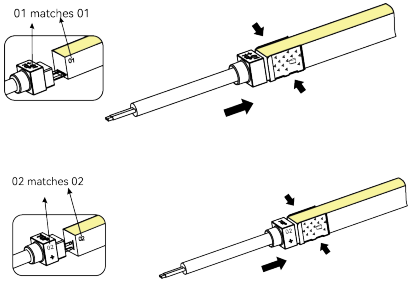
STEP 2:

For top bending fixtures, insert the inducer into the back of the PCB and slide it left and right. For side bending fixtures, insert the inducer into the back of the PCB and move it vertically.



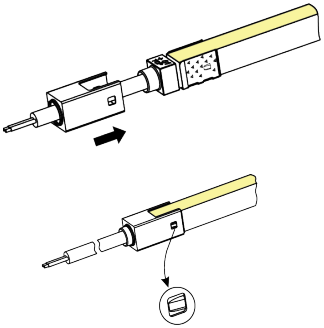
STEP 3:

For both top and side bending fixtures, insert the pins of the feed connector into the space created by the inducer at the back of the PCB and push them to the end.



STEP 4:

Slide the metal cover until it makes a “click” sound indicating that it is securely in place.



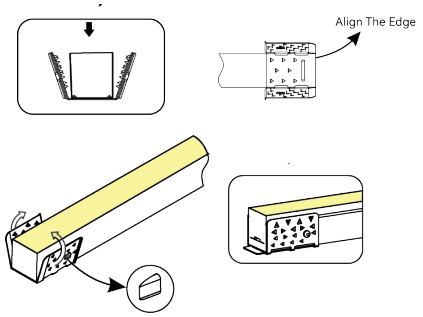
DIY CLICK CONNECTOR

COMPLEXITY, SIMPLIFIED.

End Cap

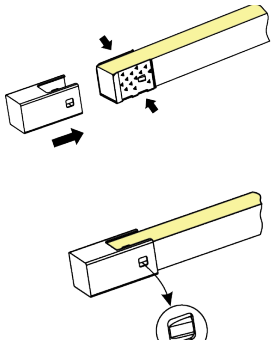
STEP 1:

Wrap the fixture tightly by anti-skidding clip.



STEP 2:

Slide the metal cover until it makes a “click” sound.



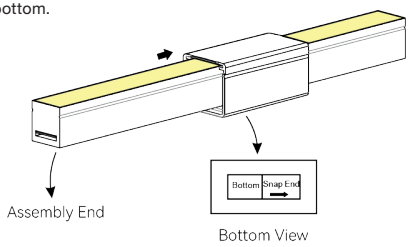
DIY SNAP CONNECTOR

COMPLEXITY, SIMPLIFIED.

End Exit

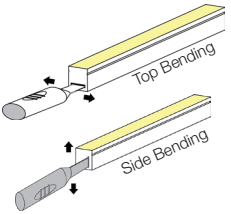
STEP 1:

Place PC cover according to the direction marked at the bottom.



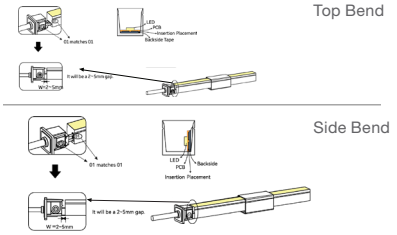
STEP 2:

For top bending fixtures, insert the inducer into the back of the PCB and move it gently to create a small cavity. For side bending fixtures, insert the inducer into the back of the PCB and move it up and down gently to create a small cavity.



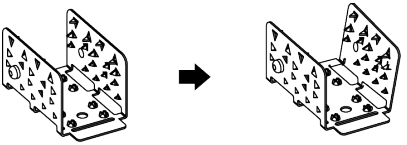
STEP 3:

For both top bending and side bending fixtures, insert the pins of the feed connector into the space created by the inducer, ensuring they are kept 2 to 5 mm away from the assembly end while pushing forward.



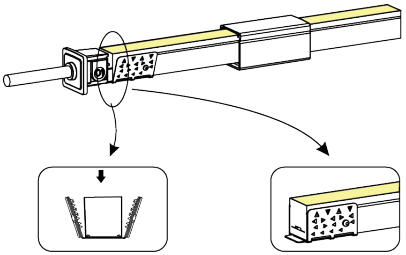
STEP 4:

Unfold the anti-skidding clip approximately 20 degrees on both sides.



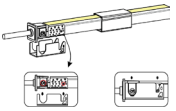
STEP 5:

Wrap the fixture tightly with the anti-skidding clip, ensuring the brim is facing outwards and the sides are aligned.



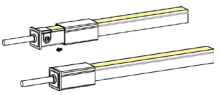
STEP 6:

Align the feed connector and the anti-skidding clip with the notches of the U-steel plate. Carefully fit them into place until they reach the bottom simultaneously.



STEP 7:

Slide the PC cover back until you hear a “click” sound, indicating that it is securely in place.



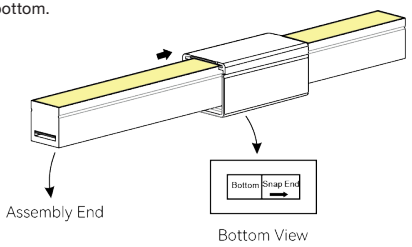
DIY SNAP CONNECTOR

COMPLEXITY, SIMPLIFIED.

End Cap

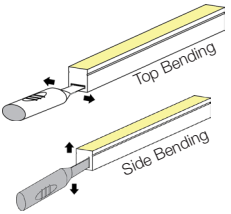
STEP 1:

Place PC cover according to the direction marked at the bottom.



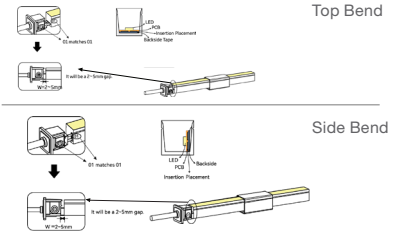
STEP 2:

For top bending fixtures, insert the inducer into the back of the PCB and move it gently to create a small cavity. For side bending fixtures, insert the inducer into the back of the PCB and move it up and down gently to create a small cavity.



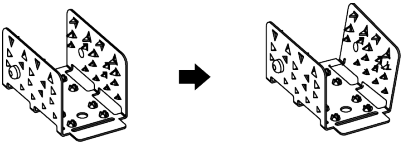
STEP 3:

For both top bending and side bending fixtures, insert the pins of the feed connector into the space created by the inducer, ensuring they are kept 2 to 5 mm away from the assembly end while pushing forward.



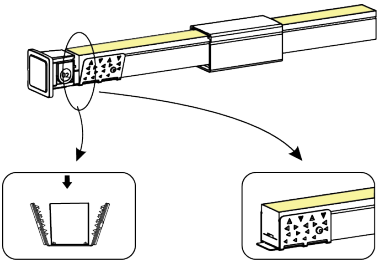
STEP 4:

Unfold the anti-skidding clip approximately 20 degrees on both sides.



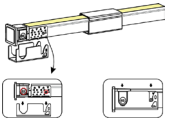
STEP 5:

Wrap the fixture tightly with the anti-skidding clip, ensuring the brim is facing outwards and the sides are aligned.



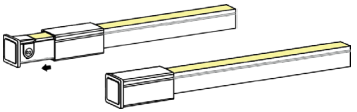
STEP 6:

Align the feed connector and the anti-skidding clip with the notches of the U-steel plate. Carefully fit them into place until they reach the bottom simultaneously.



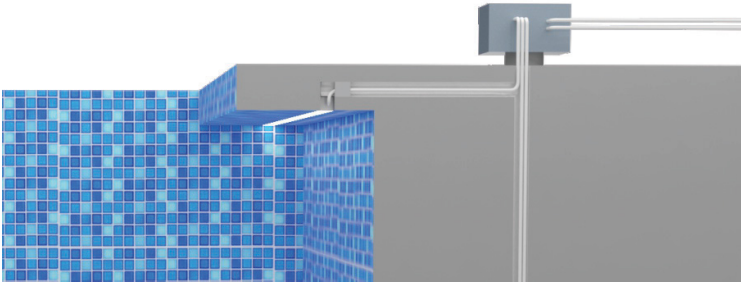
STEP 7:

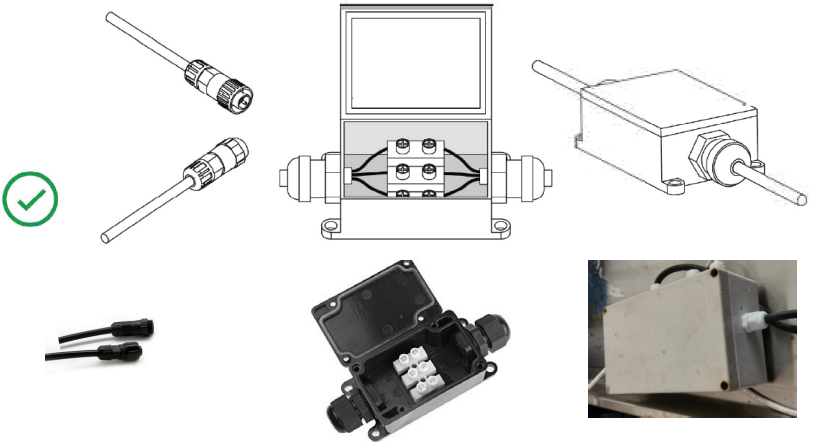
Slide the PC cover back until you hear a “click” sound, indicating that it is securely in place.



JOINTS

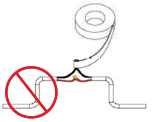
Use waterproof junction boxes and connectors for all cable joints. For underwater applications, use IP68-rated connectors and keep all cable joints out of the water whenever possible.





⚠ CAUTION

Electrical tape will not completely prevent water intrusion. Damage to components can result.



⚠ CAUTION

Do not install improperly cut fixtures. Water intrusion can result.

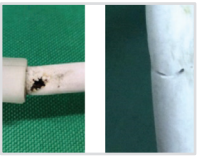
MOUNTING PRECAUTIONS

COMPLEXITY, SIMPLIFIED.

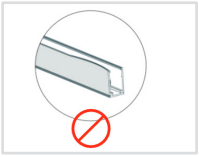
Wear Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) when handling the mounting profile. Sharp metal corners can cause serious injury.

Remove the silicone grip from mounting profile before exposing to high temperatures. Damage to components can result.

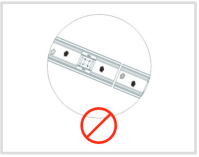
Do not submerge ferrules in water during underwater applications. Do not remove ferrules to avoid damage to light & ensure warranty remains intact.



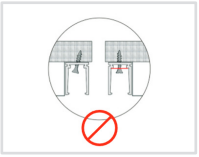
Do not install fixtures with damaged lead wires or accessories. Water ingression can result.



Do not install bent mounting profile.



When cutting the profile keep clean of debris and burrs to avoid damage to the light fixture.

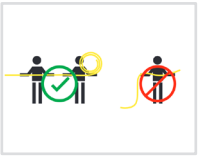


Screws must be installed straight to avoid damage to the light.

Avoid angular misalignment

Avoid parallel vertical misalignment

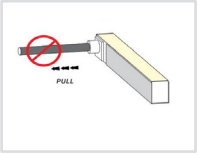
Avoid parallel horizontal misalignment



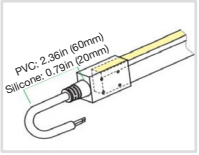
Repeated installation and removal can weaken the PCB. Two people are required for any fixture install longer then 6.5ft (2m). Damage to components can result.

Do not join mounting profile in the same location as the wall joints. The expansion and contraction of the building surface will pull the lighting connection apart. Damage to components can result.

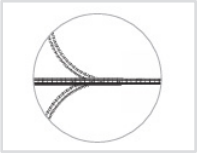
Do not allow light fixture to hang or twist while installing into mounting profile. Improper handling could lead to damage to the internal PCB of the fixture.



Do not pull the connector wire forcefully from the fixture. Water ingression can result.



Leave at least 2.36in (60mm) of connector wire in its natural position for PVC fixtures, and at least 0.79in (20mm) for silicone fixtures.Bending the wire too close to the fixture may cause damage.



When using a bendable aluminum profile, it is recommended to mount it in place immediately to prevent breakage caused by frequent repeated bending.

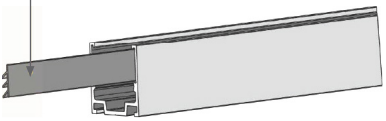
CHANNEL CUTTING

COMPLEXITY, SIMPLIFIED.

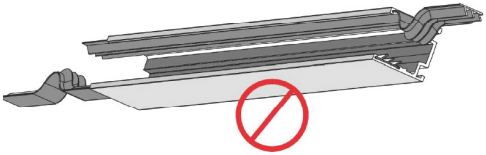
SILICONE GRIP FIXTURE PRE-CUTTING

1. Do not process the profile (finishing, coating, etc.) without appropriate protection.
2. If any processing is required, keep the profile clean immediately after processing.
3. For profiles that include silicone grip, remove the tape before any high-temperature processing to prevent deformation. If removal in advance is not possible, consult the manufacturer for guidance.

Silicone Grip



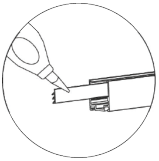
Deformed by high temperature



ALUMINUM FIXTURE

Ensure the cut cross-section is smooth and free of burrs. Burrs can damage the light housing and may lead to water ingress.

SILICONE GRIP ALUMINUM FIXTURE



Round Head

For profiles that use silicone grip: if any silicone grip drops off after cutting, reattach it to the profile using a small amount of adhesive on the back side. A contact area of approximately 0.20–0.31 in (5–8 mm) diameter is sufficient. When reinstalling, ensure the round head on the edge is oriented downward.

MOUNTING HARDWARE

COMPLEXITY, SIMPLIFIED.

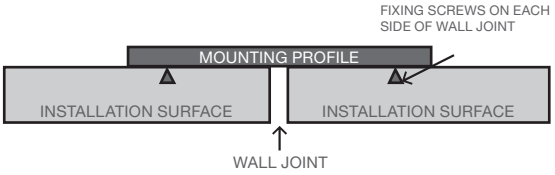
General Installation Instructions

FOR SPECIFIC PRODUCT INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS, PLEASE REFER TO THE CORRESPONDING INSTALLATION SHEETS AVAILABLE AT GLLS.COM.

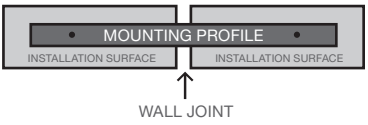
SOLUTION 1:

Ensure the mounting profile spans the seam, and install screws on both sides of the seam.

SIDE VIEW



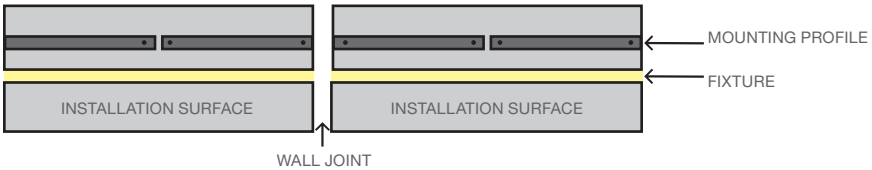
TOP VIEW



SOLUTION 2:

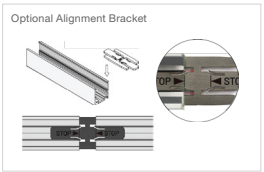
Ensure the light run aligns with the building segment, and terminate the mounting profile at the seam.

TOP VIEW



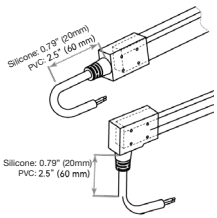
STEP 1:

Allow for a 0.25in (5mm) gap where mounting profile joins for expansion and contraction.



Leave the first section of the lead wire in its natural position:

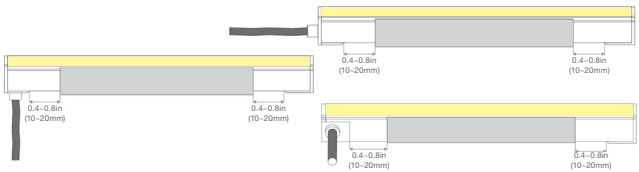
- PVC fixture: at least 2.36in (60mm)
- Silicone fixture: at least 0.79in (20mm)



STEP 2:

Only join mounting profile at an angle if the fixtures can also be joined at an angle.

Keep a 0.40in–0.80in (10mm–20mm) gap between the connector and mounting hardware to allow for expansion and contraction as the fixture heats and cools.



MOUNTING HARDWARE

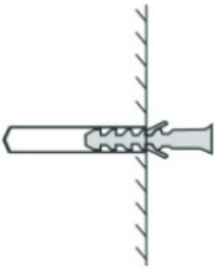
General Installation Instructions

STEP 3:

To curve fixtures, leave enough room for the channels and clips. It is suggested that the bendable channel be used in these instances.

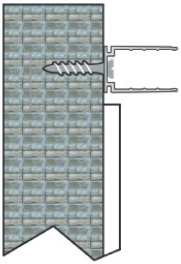
STEP 4:

Install anchors, if necessary, to create a solid mounting surface to attach screws.



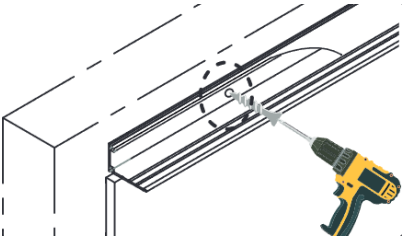
STEP 5:

Ensure screws are installed perpendicular and in-line with or lower than the base of aluminum profile.



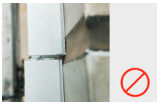
STEP 6:

Install screws into all the mounting profile holes working down the entire track until everything is secured.



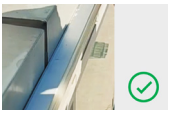
⚠ CAUTION

Do not join mounting hardware in the same location as the wall joints. The expansion and contraction of the building surface will pull the lighting connection apart. Damage to components can result.

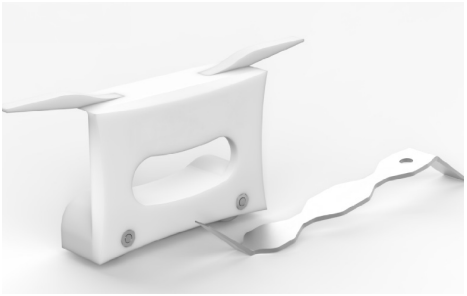


⚠ CAUTION

Ensure a continuous section of a fixture goes across all mounting hardware joint locations. Damage to components can result.



MOUNTING AND DEMOUNTING TOOLS



⚠ CAUTION

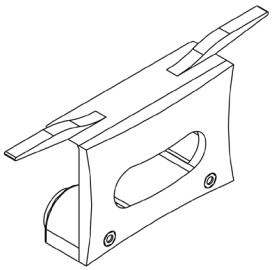
If it is too hard to install the light into the mounting profile, do not force. Contact us immediately.

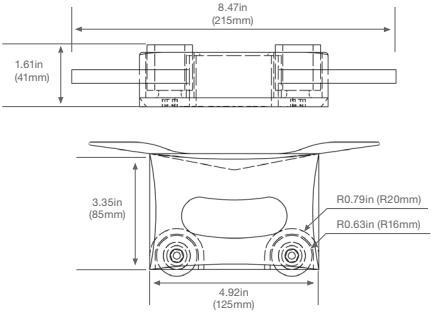
⚠ CAUTION

It's not recommended to install the light repeatedly, otherwise the light inside may be damaged.

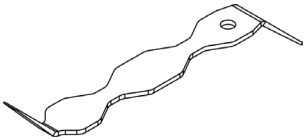
NOTE: Ensure that the light body is not grazed or scraped during installation, as any damage to the surface can puncture the light housing and result in water ingression.

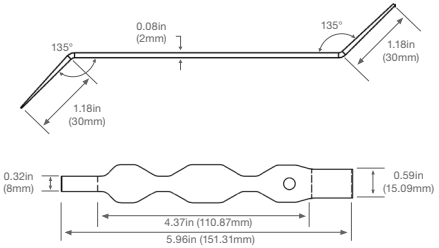
MOUNTING TOOL





DEMOUNTING TOOL





FIXTURE INSTALLATION

COMPLEXITY, SIMPLIFIED.

OPTION 1: APPLICABLE TO ALL FIXTURES

STEP 1:

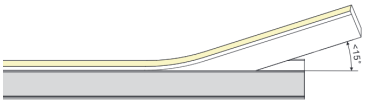
Ensure that is light is properly oriented and installed in a vertical position.

STEP 2:

The prevent damage to the internal electronic components, apply pressure to the light using the palm of your hand rather than your fingers when inserting it into the profile.

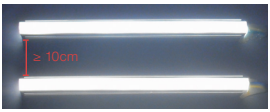
STEP 3:

To avoid potential damage to the PCB inside the fixture, ensure that the angle between the light and the profile does not exceed 15°.



⚠ CAUTION

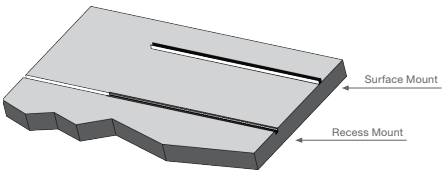
When installing lights in parallel, keep at least 10 cm between them. If they are too close, overheating may occur and could damage the housing material and electronic components.



OPTION 2: APPLICABLE TO WAVE, S160, WAVE MINI, WAVE XL

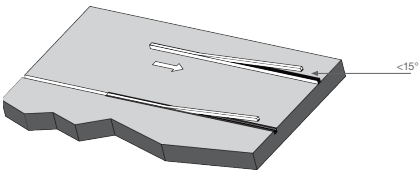
STEP 1:

Ensure that is light is properly oriented and installed in a vertical position.



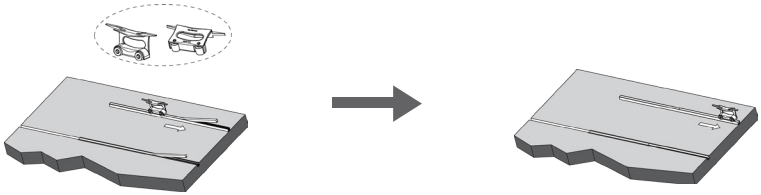
STEP 2:

Palm press about 20cm of the light into the profile.



STEP 3:

Roll the mounting roller to gently press the rest of the light into the profile. Make sure the light is vertical to the profile in the process and level with it after installation



FIXTURE REMOVAL

COMPLEXITY, SIMPLIFIED.

OPTION 1: APPLICABLE TO ALL FIXTURES

STEP 1:

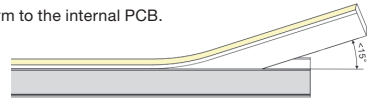
Prepare a screwdriver and position it at the base of the light fixture.

STEP 2:

Gently pry the screwdriver upwards, carefully disengaging the light from its fixture. Ensure that the angle between the light and the profile does not exceed 15°.

STEP 3:

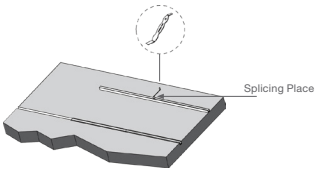
When detaching the light, firmly grip both ends and steadily remove it along the profile, maintaining a controlled and deliberate motion. Ensure that the angle between the light and the profile does not exceed 15°, as this could lead to harm to the internal PCB.



OPTION 2: APPLICABLE TO WAVE, S160, S270, WAVE MINI, WAVE XL

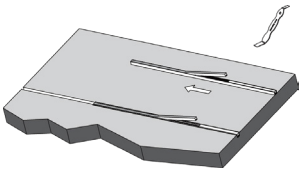
STEP 1:

Start with one end of the light. Use the Z lever to gently unclench the light from the profile.



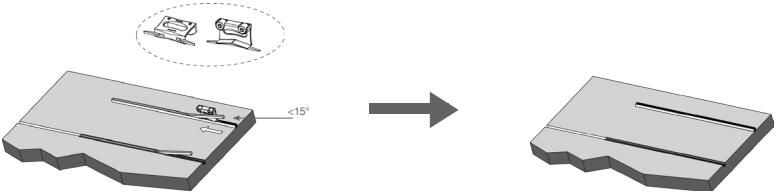
STEP 2:

Use your hand to gently unclench 20cm of the light from the profile.



STEP 3:

Insert the demounting glider to the bottom of light and glide along the profile to unclench the entire light. Do NOT twist or overbend the light in the process.



WIRING DIAGRAMS

COMPLEXITY, SIMPLIFIED.

STATIC

STATIC
Specific to Wave Mini

DIM TO WARM

TUNABLE WHITE PWM

RGB PWM

RGBW PWM

SPI/ PIXEL

DIRECT DMX/ PIXEL

⚠ DANGER

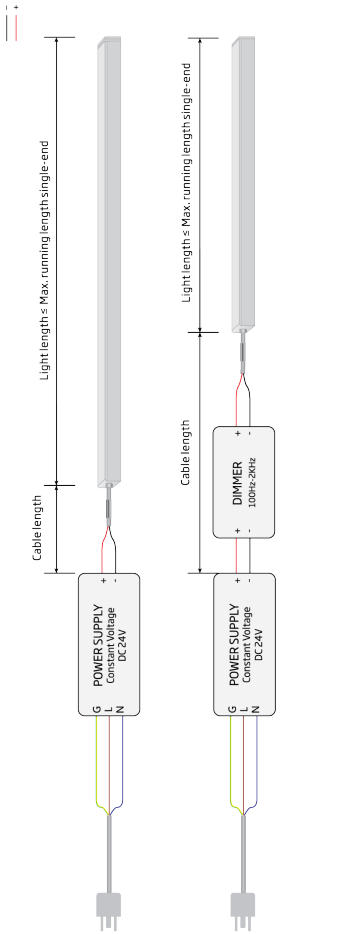
Follow GLLS-approved wiring diagrams and layouts that are specifically drawn for the job site to install the fixtures, power supplies, and other components properly. Failure to follow this instruction could result in death or serious injury.

STATIC + DIM TO WARM WIRING DIAGRAM

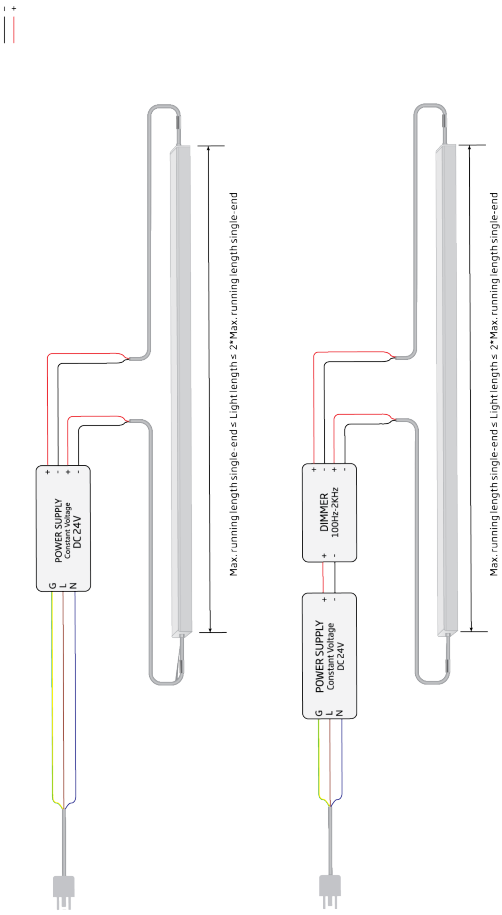
COMPLEXITY, SIMPLIFIED.

18AWG*2

SINGLE-END FEED



DOUBLE-END FEED

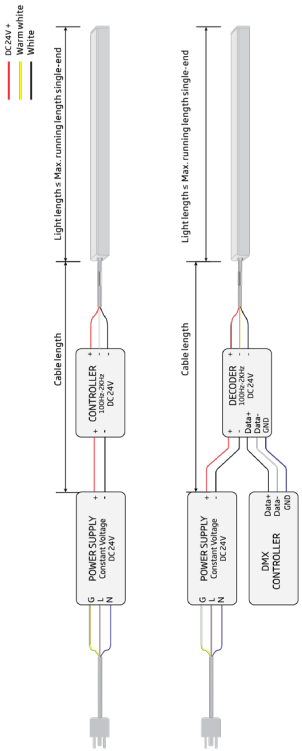


TUNABLE WHITE PWM WIRING DIAGRAM

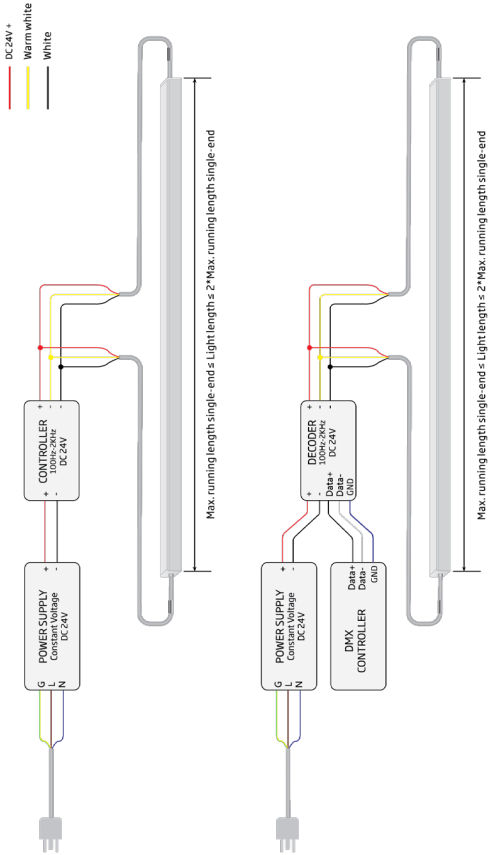
COMPLEXITY, SIMPLIFIED.

18AWG*3

SINGLE-END FEED



DOUBLE-END FEED



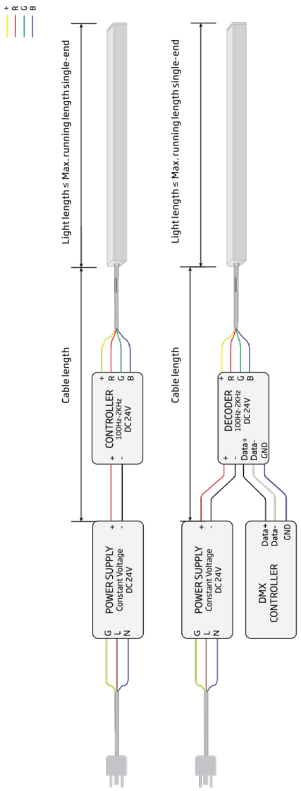
RGB PWM WIRING DIAGRAM

COMPLEXITY, SIMPLIFIED.

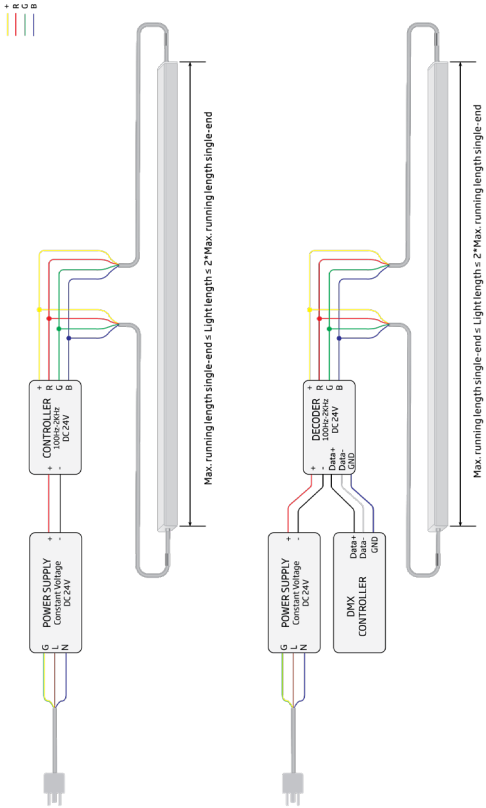
22AWG*3

20AWG*1

SINGLE-END FEED



DOUBLE-END FEED



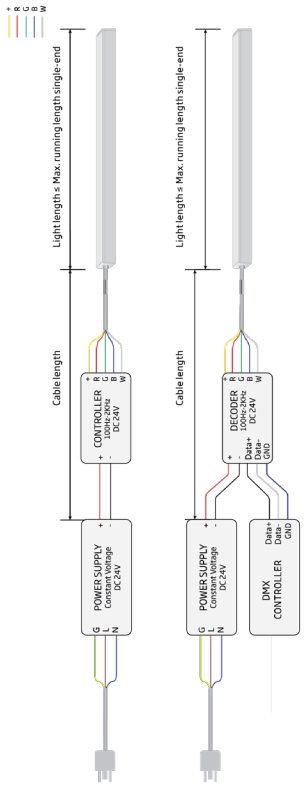
RGBW PWM WIRING DIAGRAM

COMPLEXITY, SIMPLIFIED.

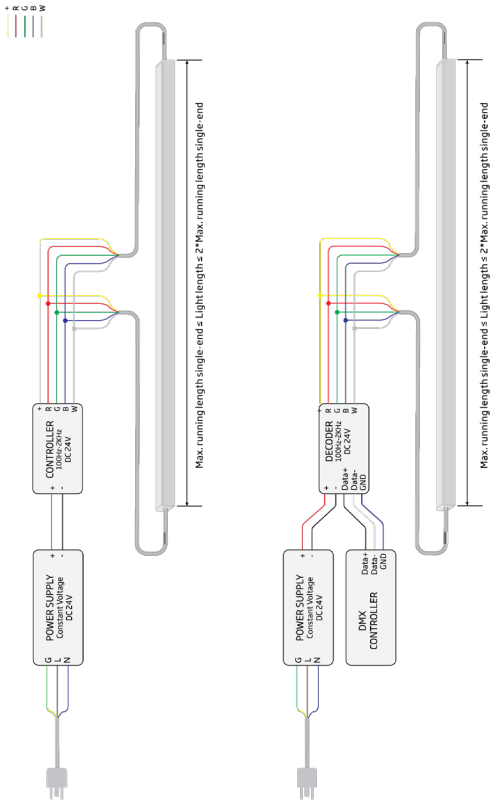
22AWG*4

20AWG*1

SINGLE-END FEED



DOUBLE-END FEED



Ensure the polarity is correct to both ends. Reverse polarity can result in short circuits.

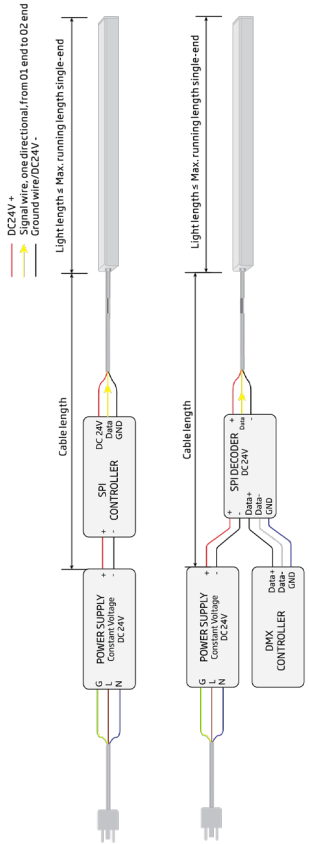
The use of two power supplies feeding both ends of the lights is not recommended. If either power supply fails, overloading and overheating can occur.

SPI/ PIXEL WIRING DIAGRAM

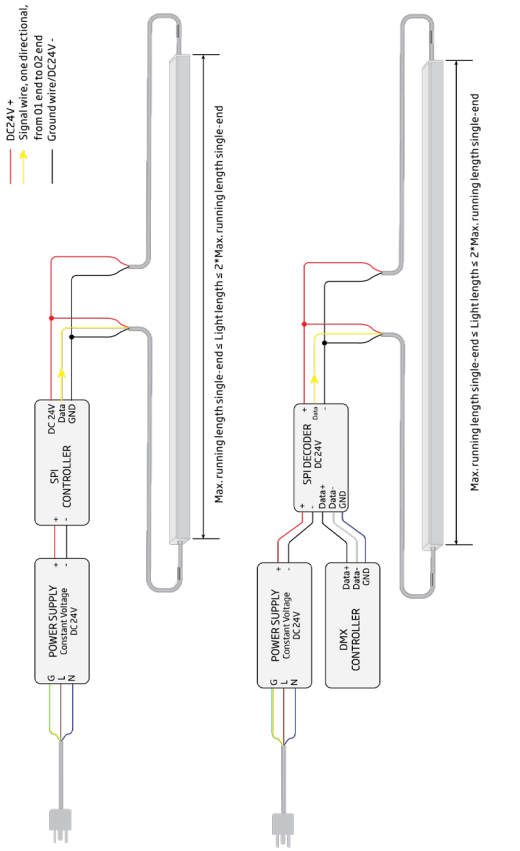
COMPLEXITY, SIMPLIFIED.

18AWG*3

SINGLE-END FEED



DOUBLE-END FEED



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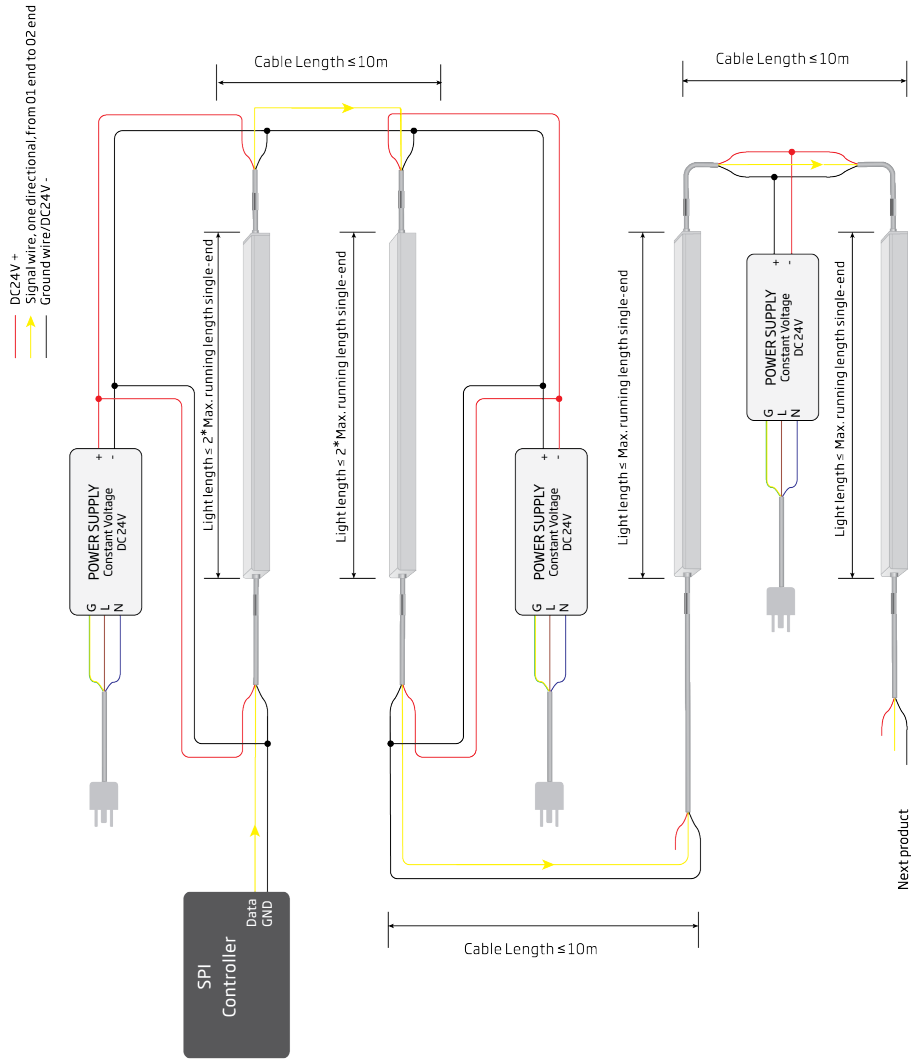
SPI/ PIXEL WIRING DIAGRAM

COMPLEXITY, SIMPLIFIED.

18AWG*3

SYSTEM

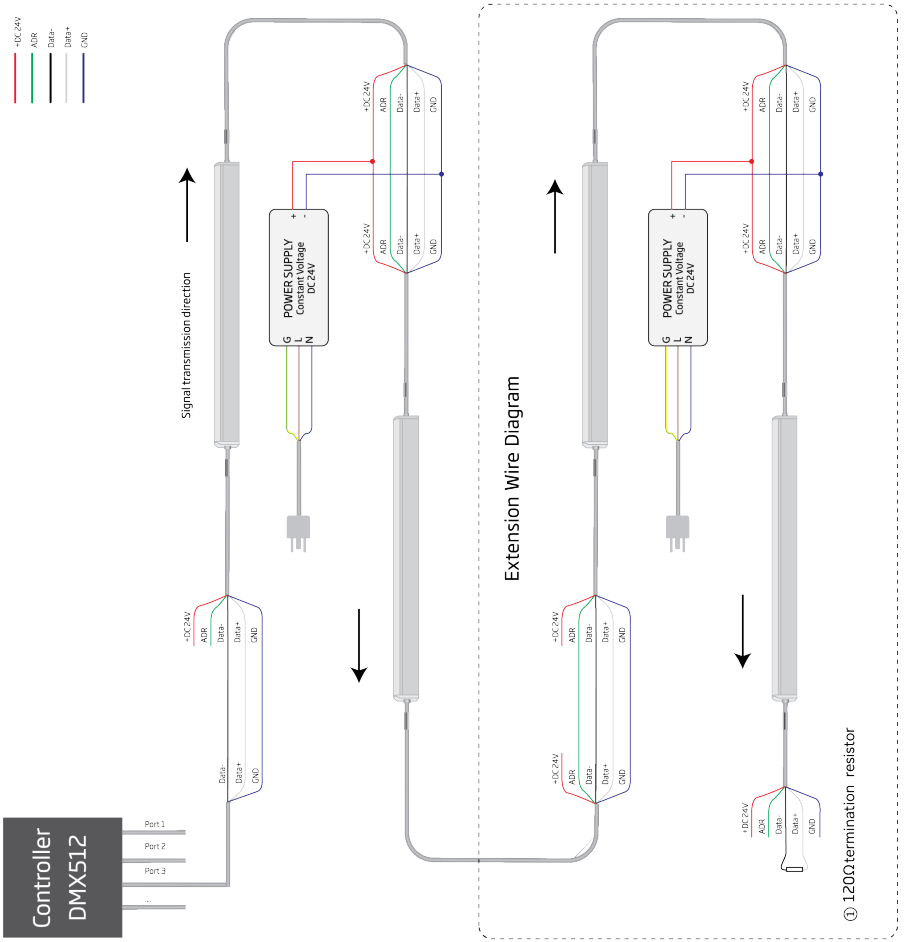


DIRECT DMX/ PIXEL WIRING DIAGRAM

22AWG*3

20AWG*2

SINGLE-END FEED



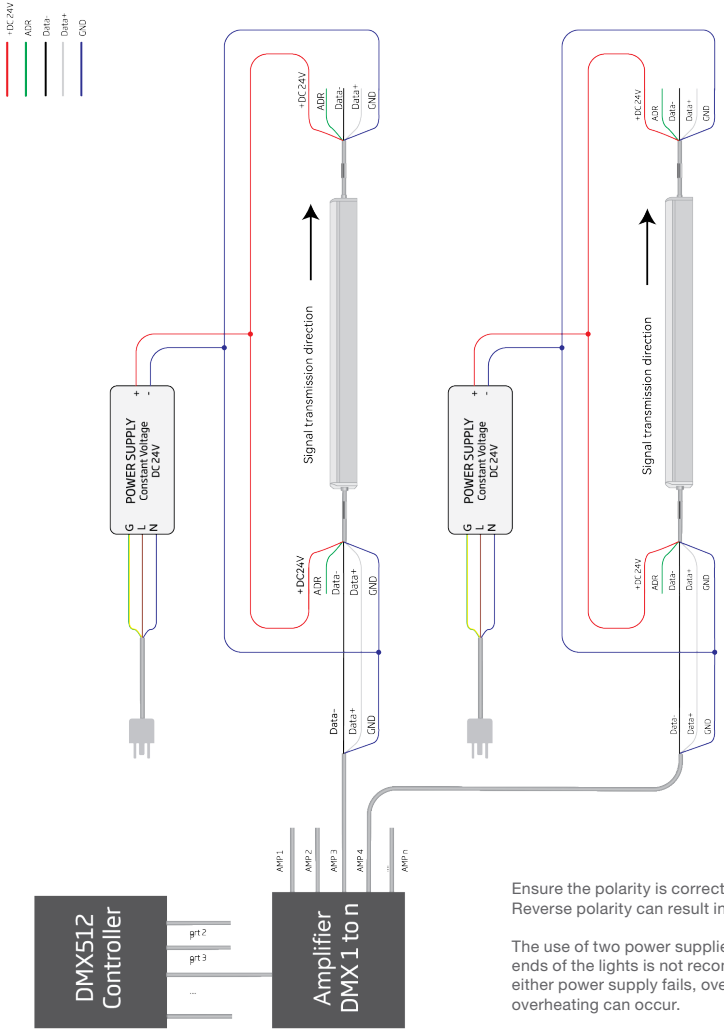
DIRECT DMX/ PIXEL WIRING DIAGRAM

COMPLEXITY, SIMPLIFIED.

22AWG*3

20AWG*2

DOUBLE-END FEED



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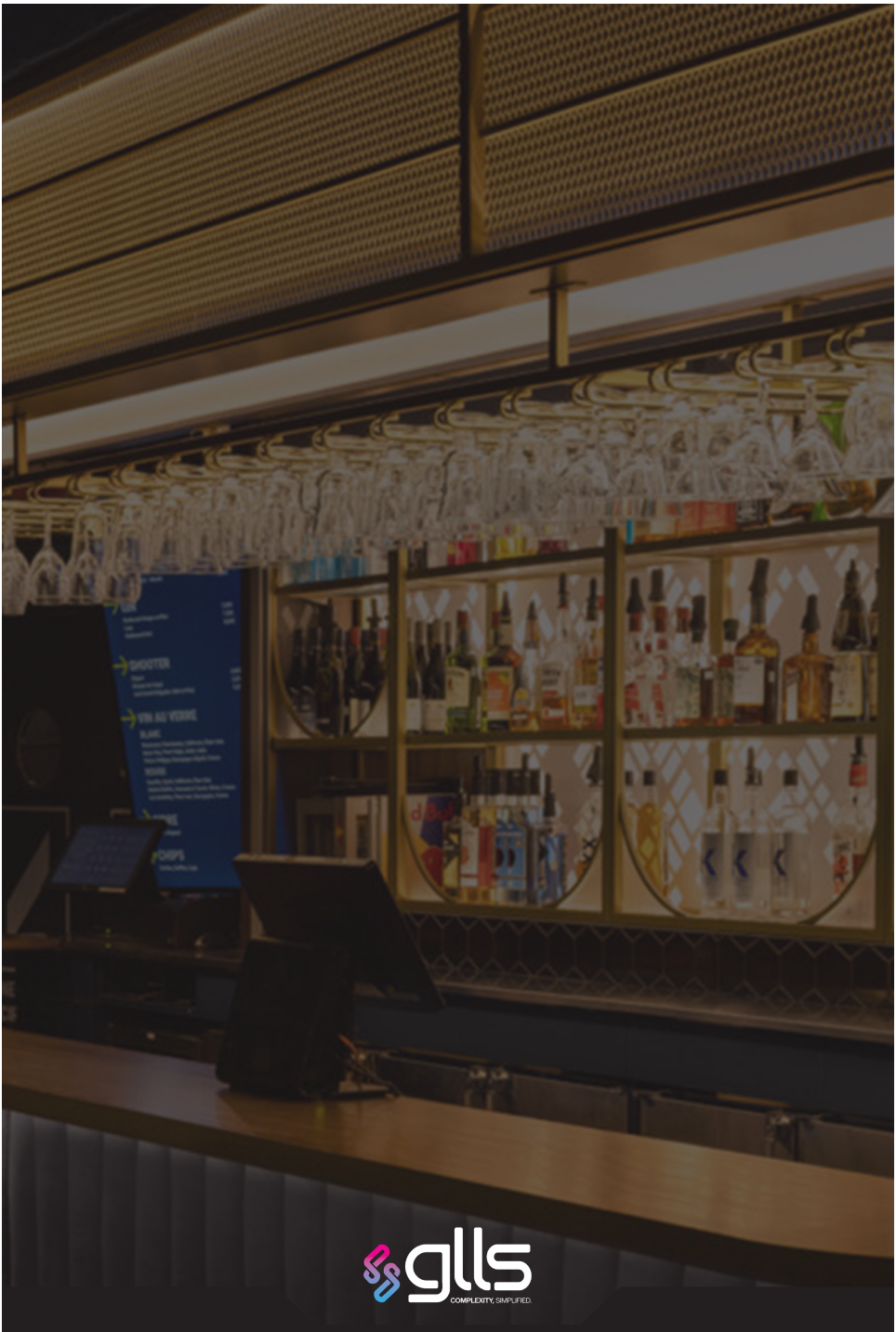
The use of two power supplies feeding both ends of the lights is not recommended. If either power supply fails, overloading and overheating can occur.



COMPLEXITY, SIMPLIFIED.

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