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Albert et al.

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(54) **CONDUCTOR RAIL SYSTEM WITH CONTROL LINE**

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(51) **Int. Cl.**[7] **H01B 5/03**
(52) **U.S. Cl.** **174/68.1**; 174/96; 340/568.2; 340/687; 315/76
(58) **Field of Search** 340/825.69, 691.8, 340/568.2, 619, 687; 700/9; 702/188; 708/140; 174/68.1, 96; 315/76

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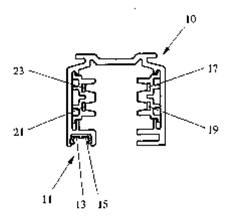
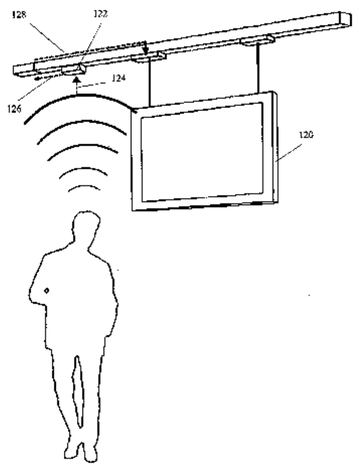
(57) **ABSTRACT**

The invention relates to an electrical supply and control system for supplying electrical energy to an electrical device arrangement, which includes at least one sensor means, and for remote-controlling said electrical device arrangement. In order to provide an inexpensive conductor rail system, which permits the control of connected electrical devices depending on an environmental situation, the invention provides at least one profiled conductor rail with a power conductor and control lines extending along the conductor rail. Adapters are provided for releasably attaching at least on electrical device of the electrical device arrangement to the conductor rail and for, thereby, electrically connecting the power conductor and the control lines to the device. A central control computer is connected to the control lines for receiving, through the control lines, signals from the electrical device arrangement and for transmitting, through the control lines, control signals for controlling at least one electrical device of the electrical device arrangement. The sensor or sensors transmit sensor signals exclusively to said central control computer. The electrical device arrangement is controlled exclusively by the central control means, each electrical device of said electrical device arrangement being individually addressable by the central control computer.

10 Claims, 17 Drawing Sheets





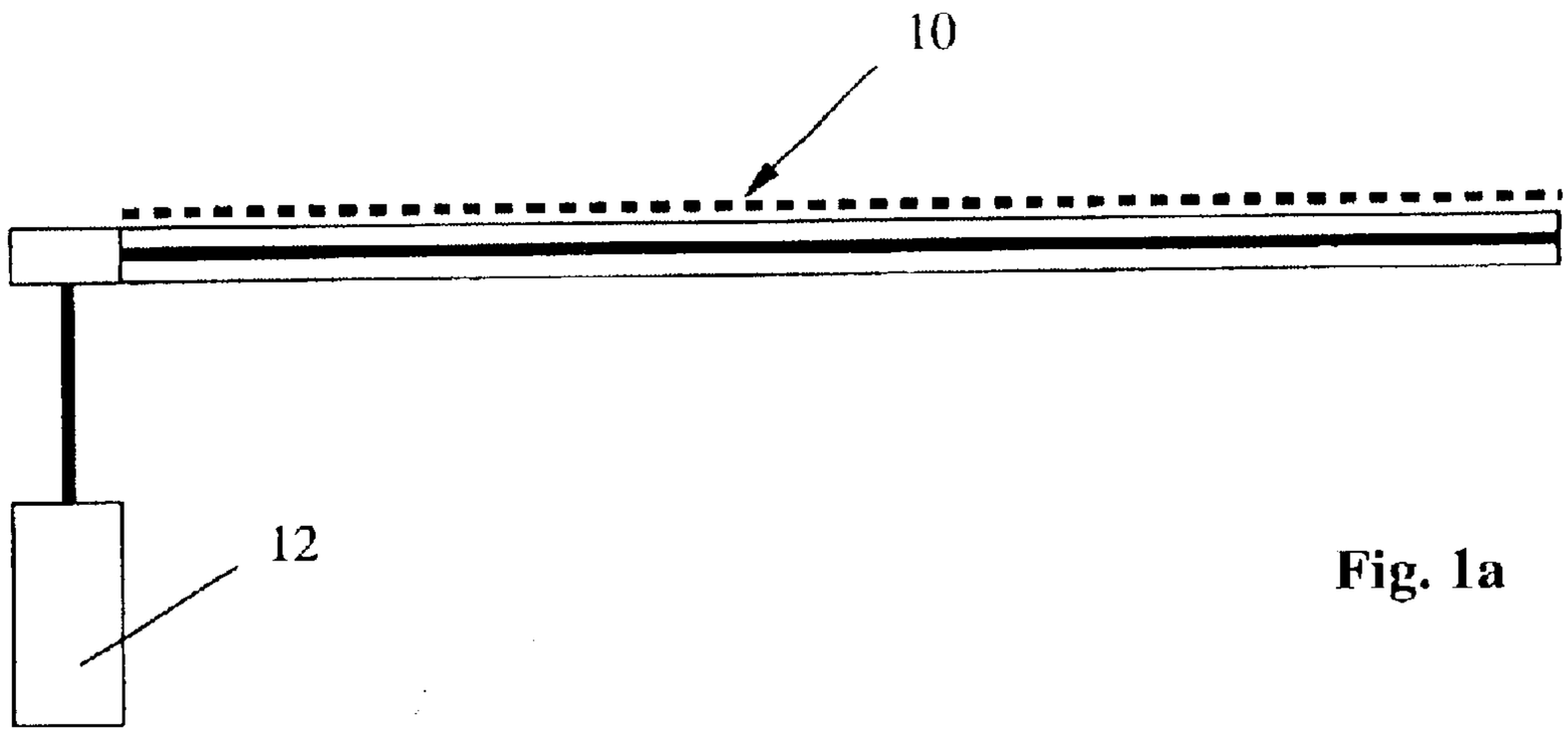


Fig. 1a

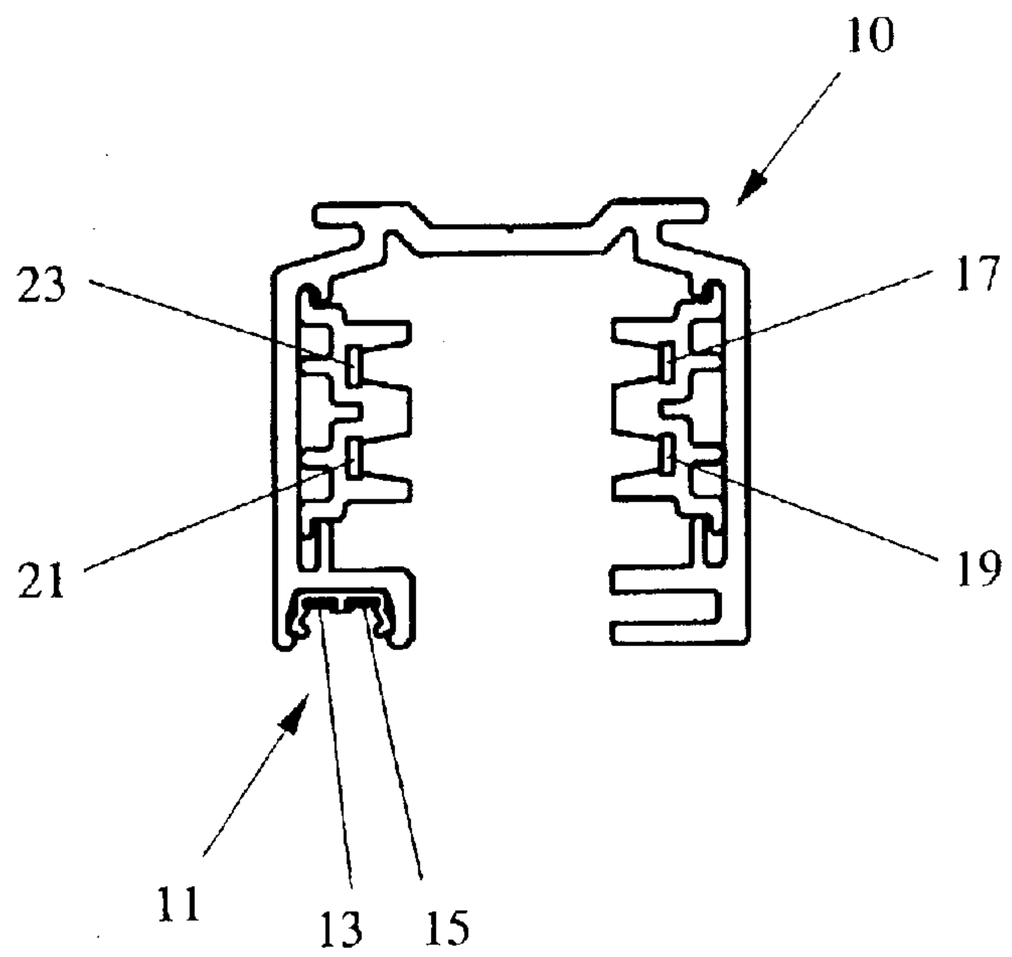


Fig. 1b

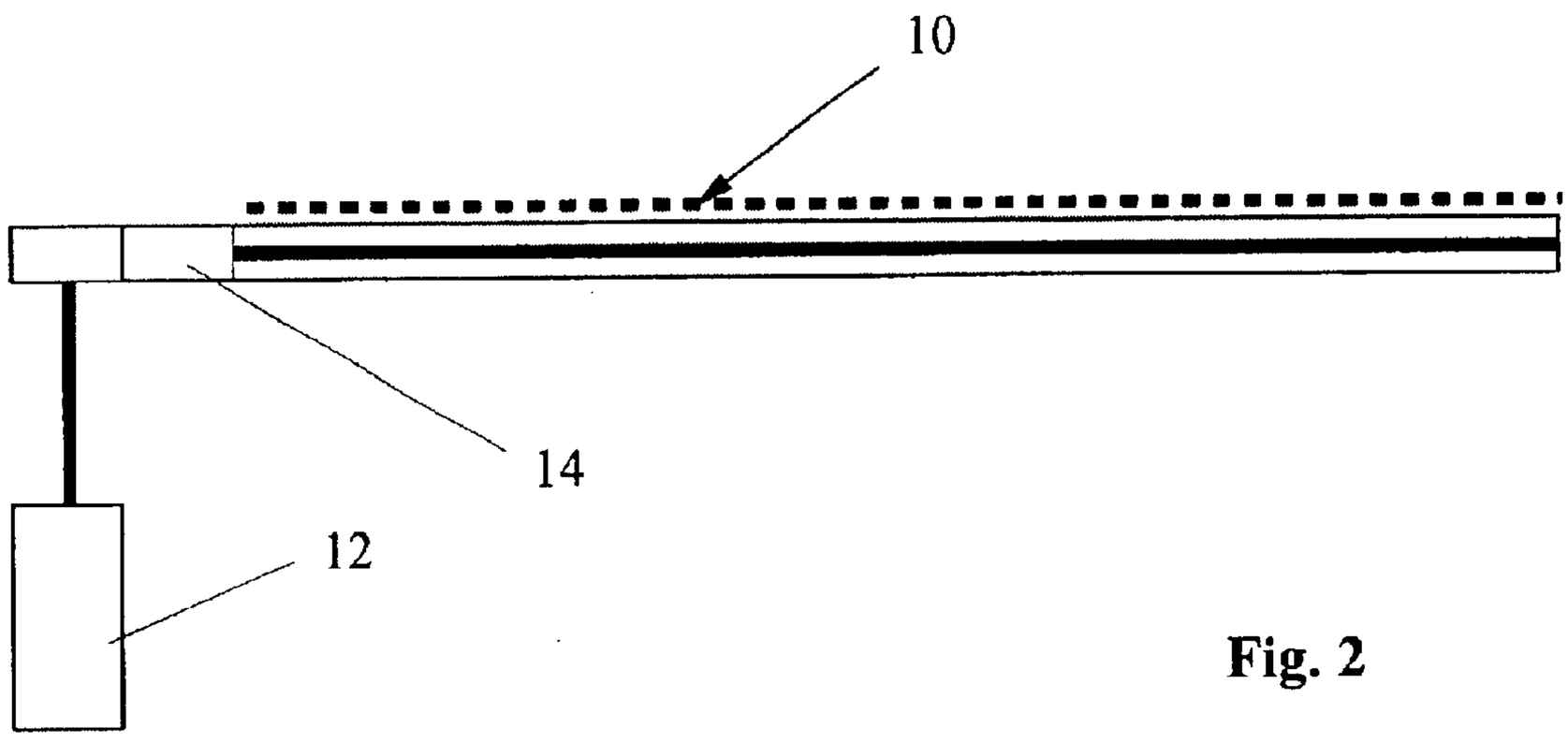


Fig. 2

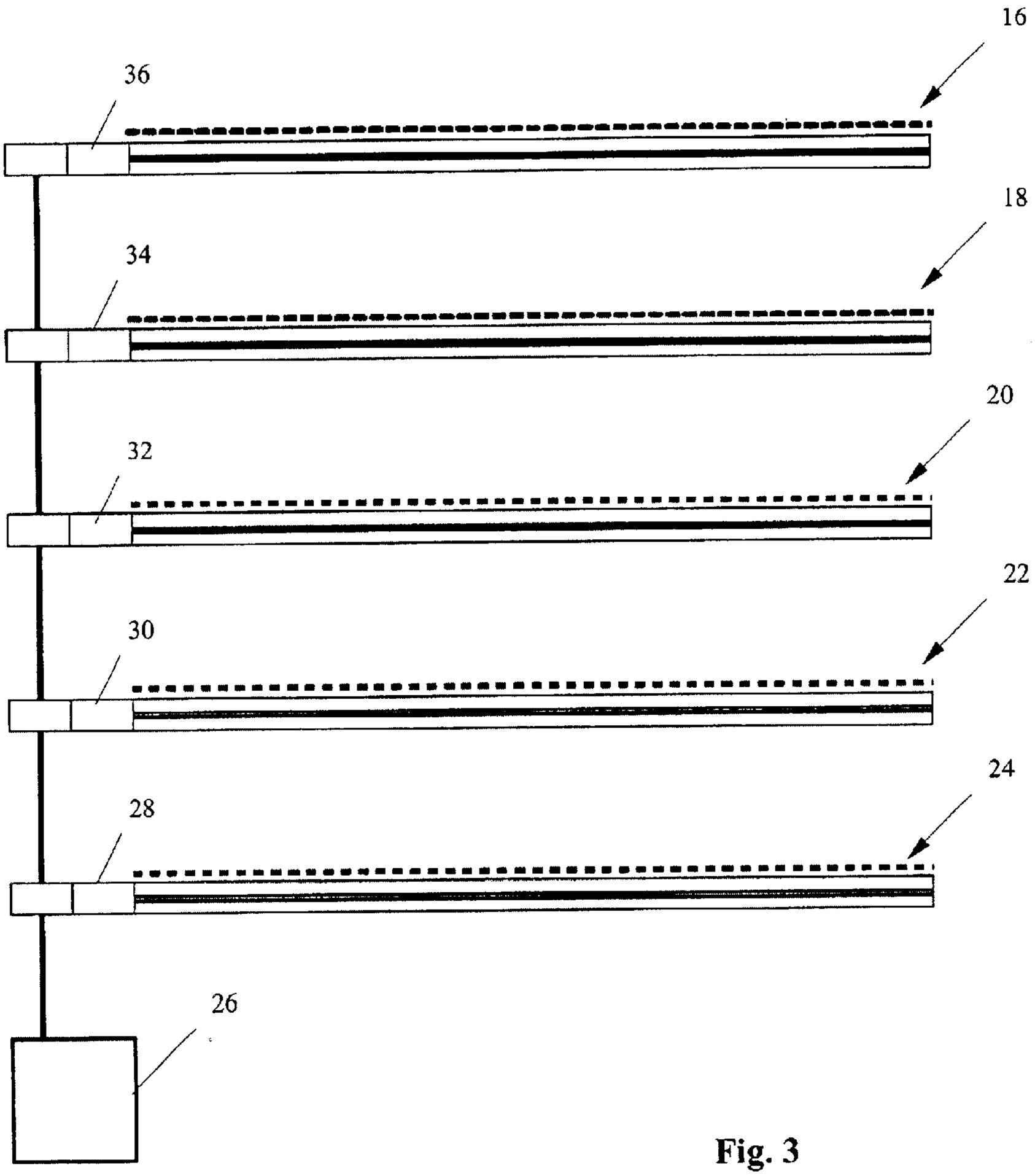


Fig. 3

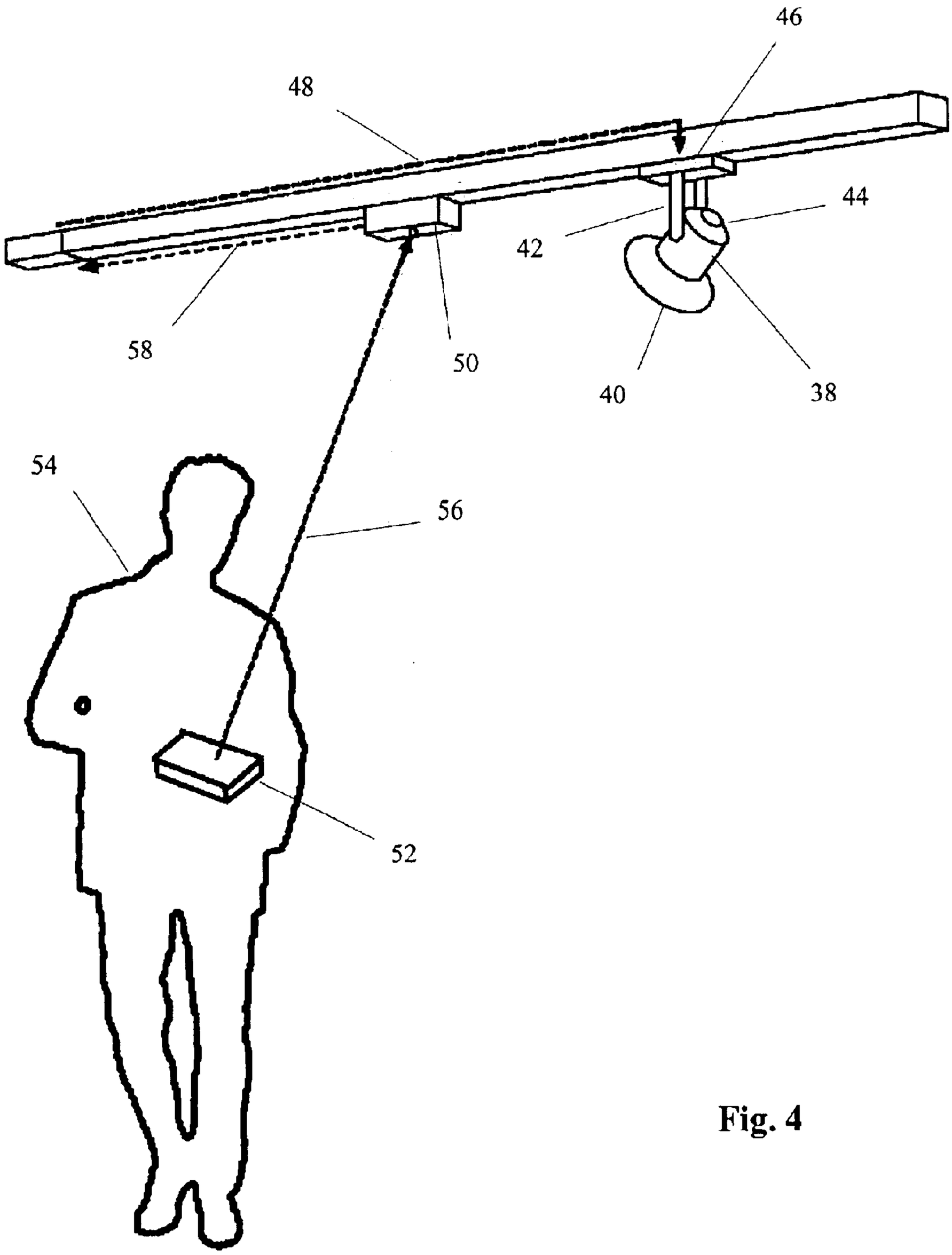
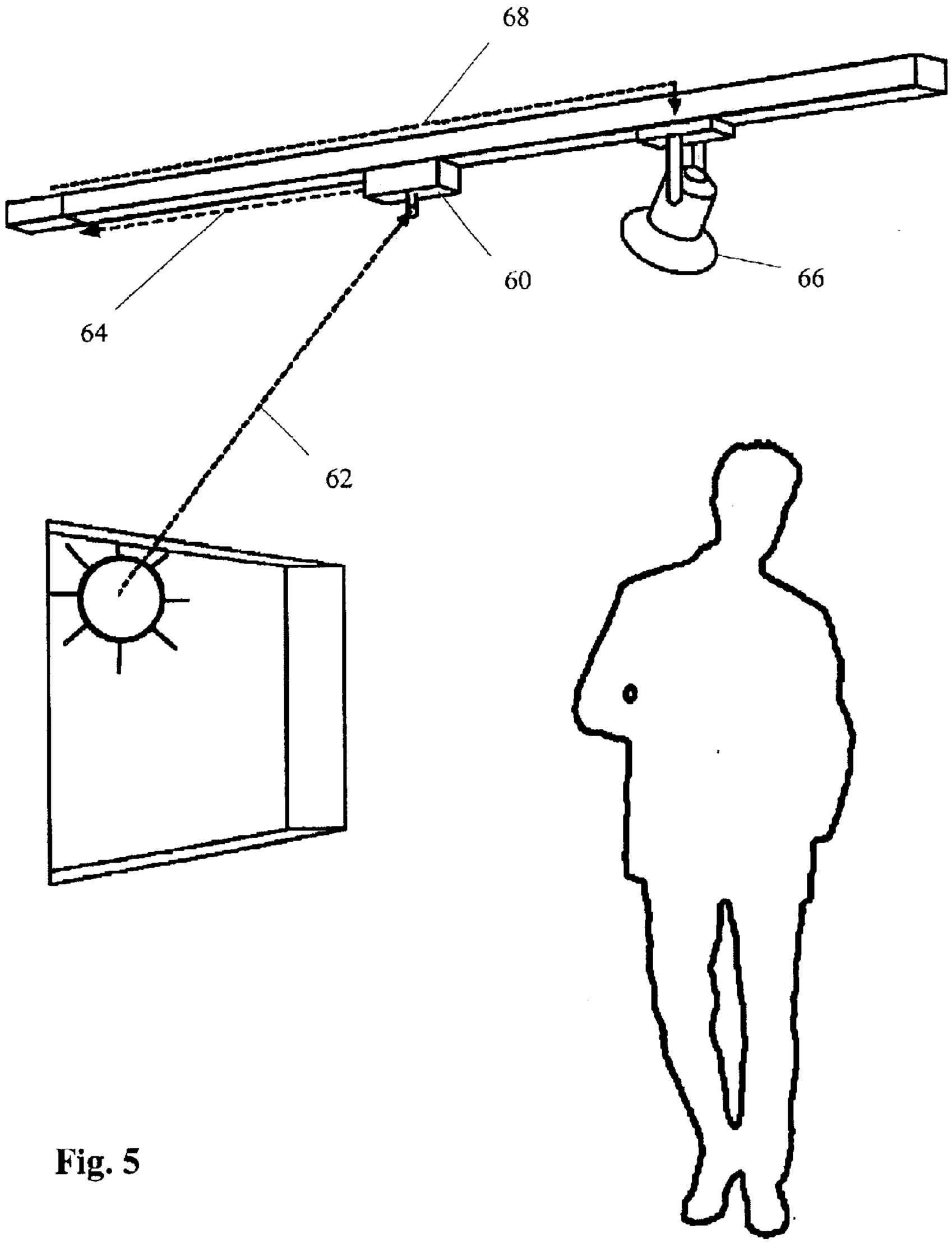


Fig. 4



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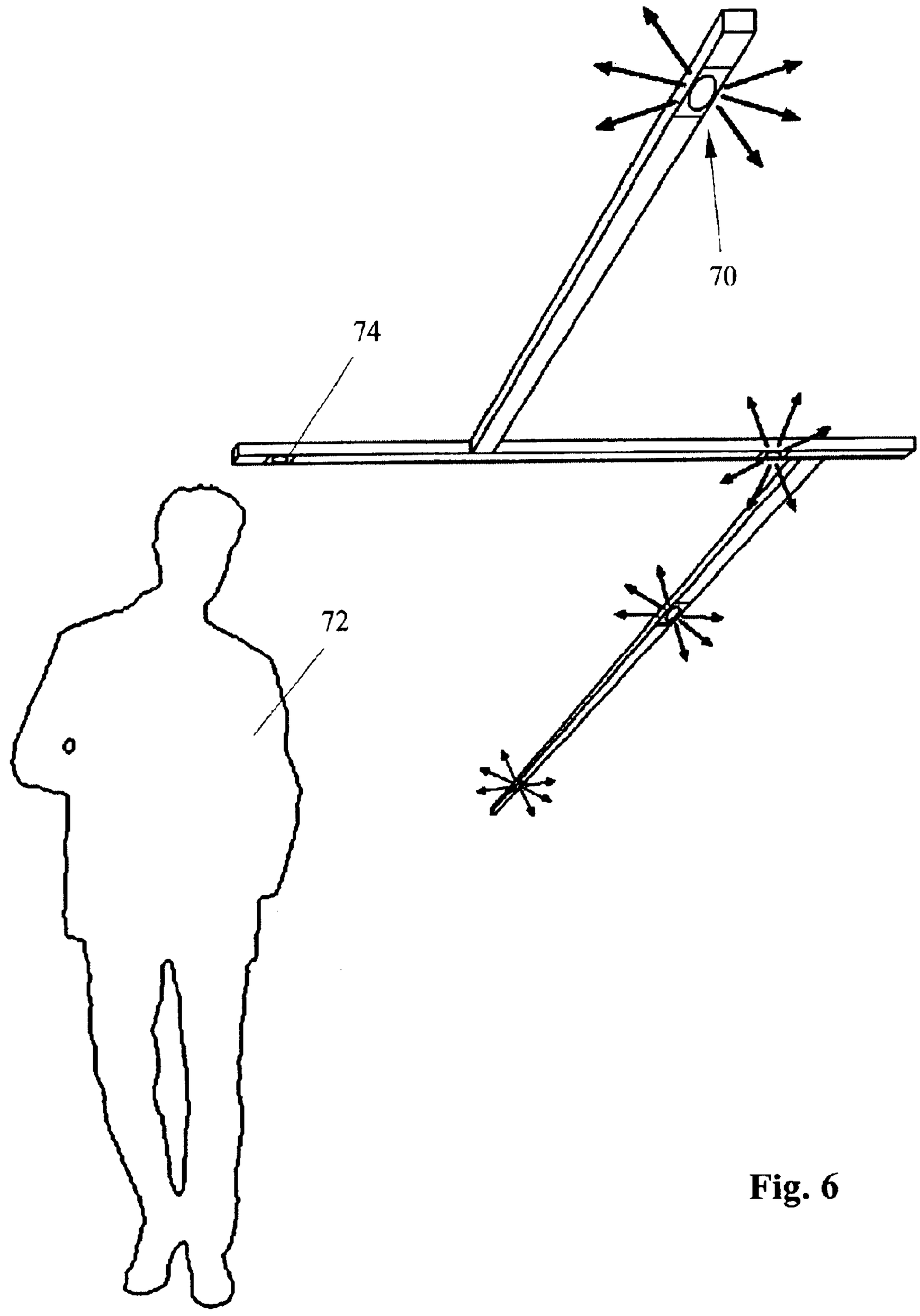


Fig. 6

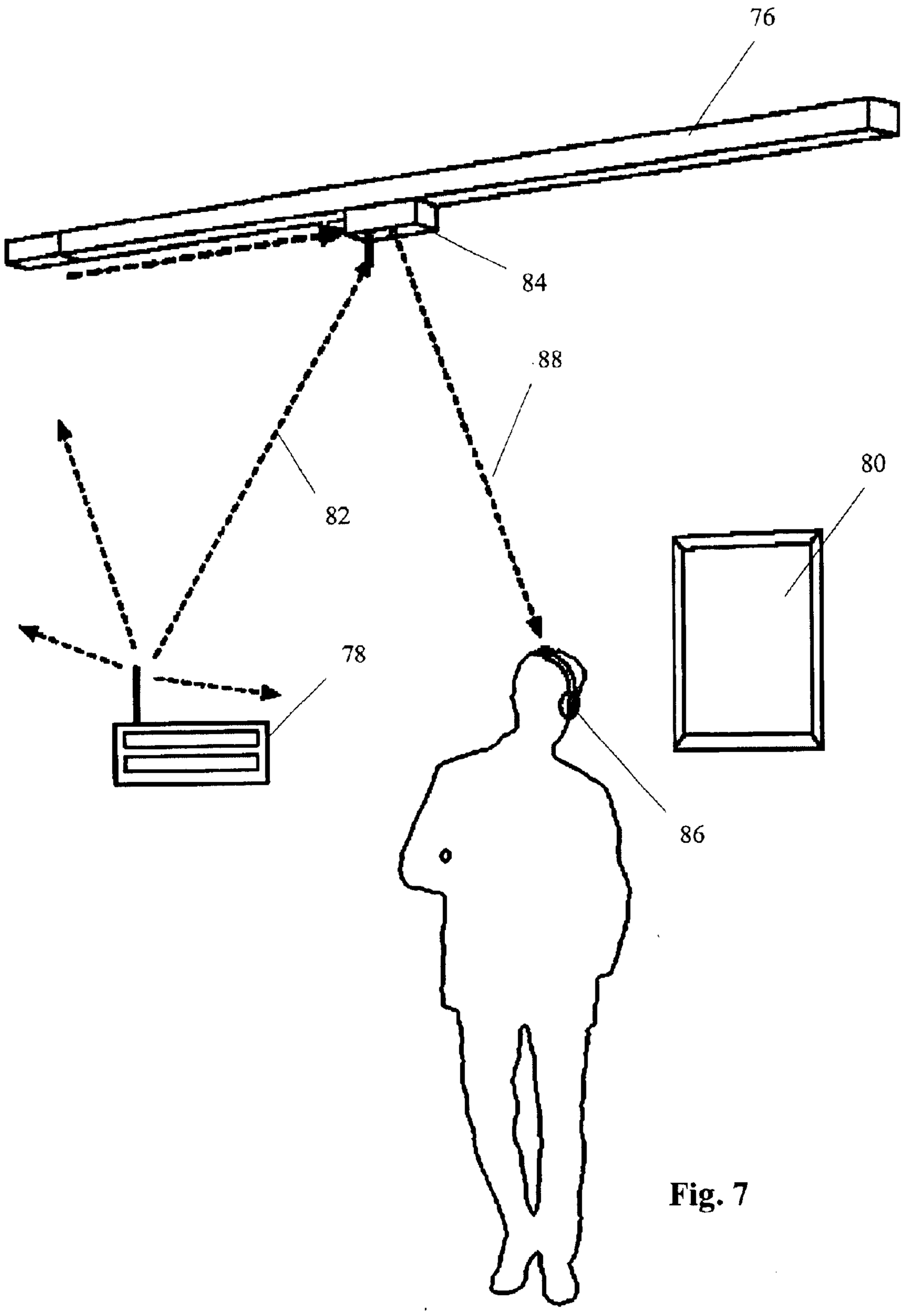


Fig. 7

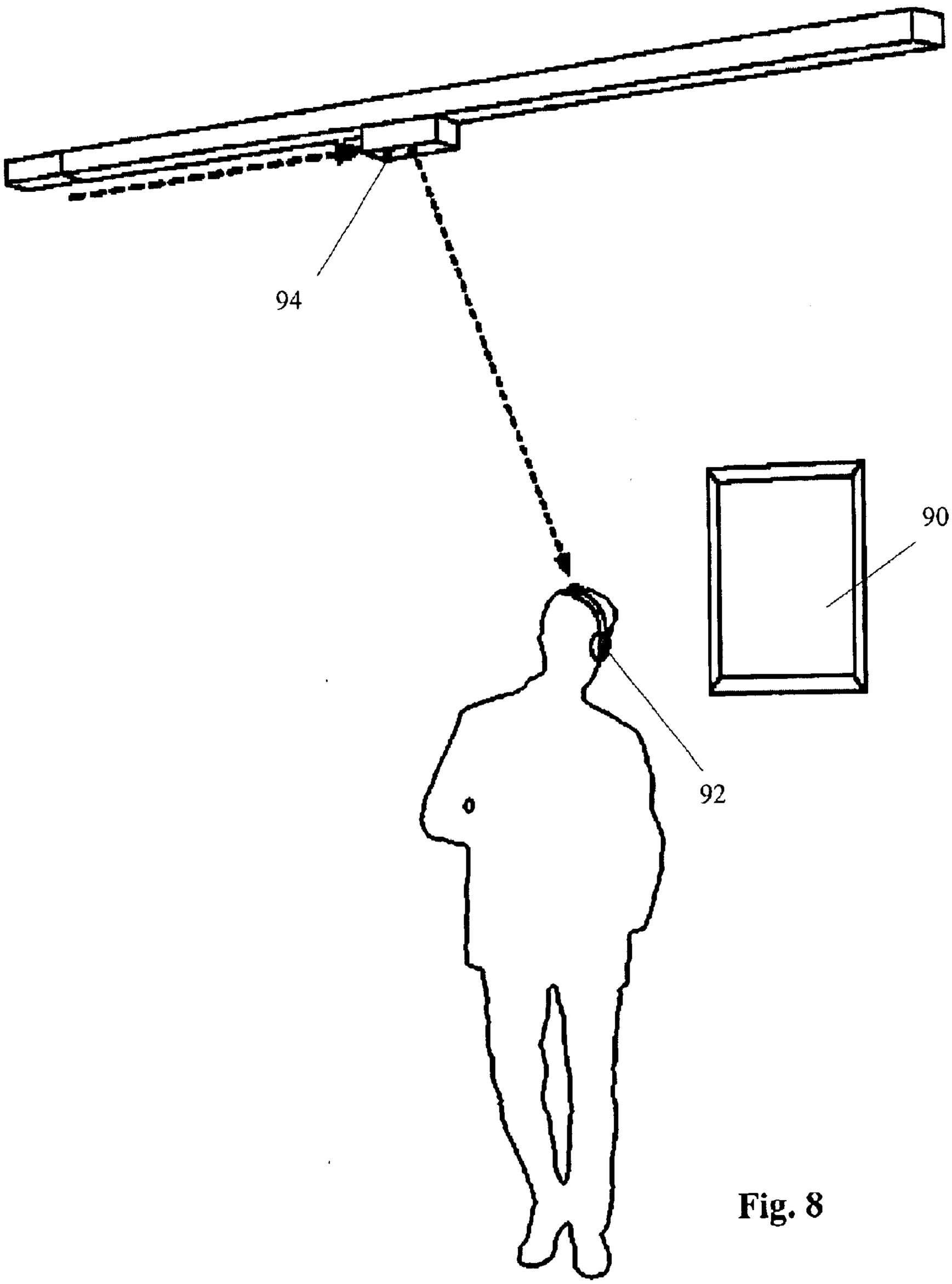


Fig. 8

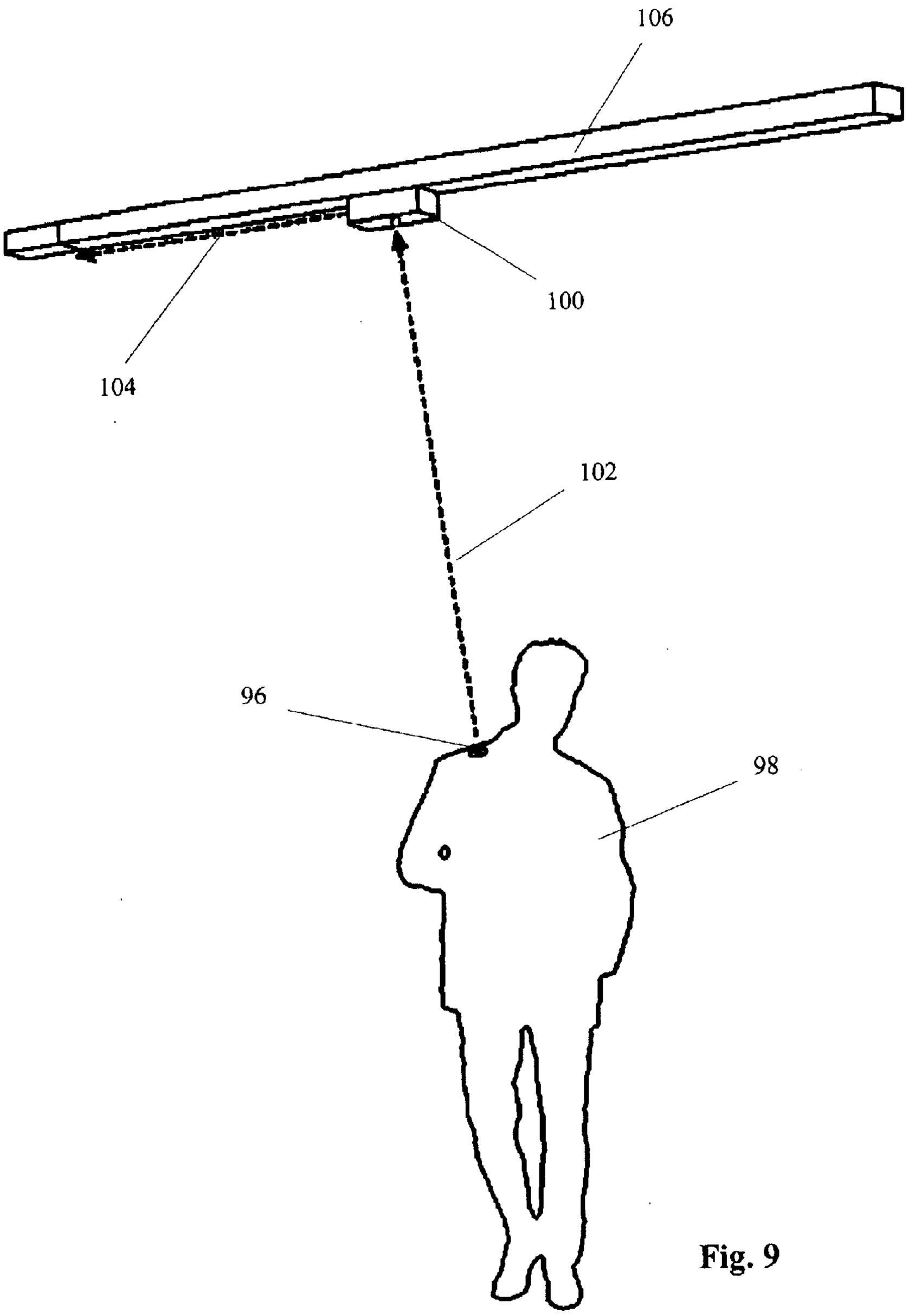


Fig. 9

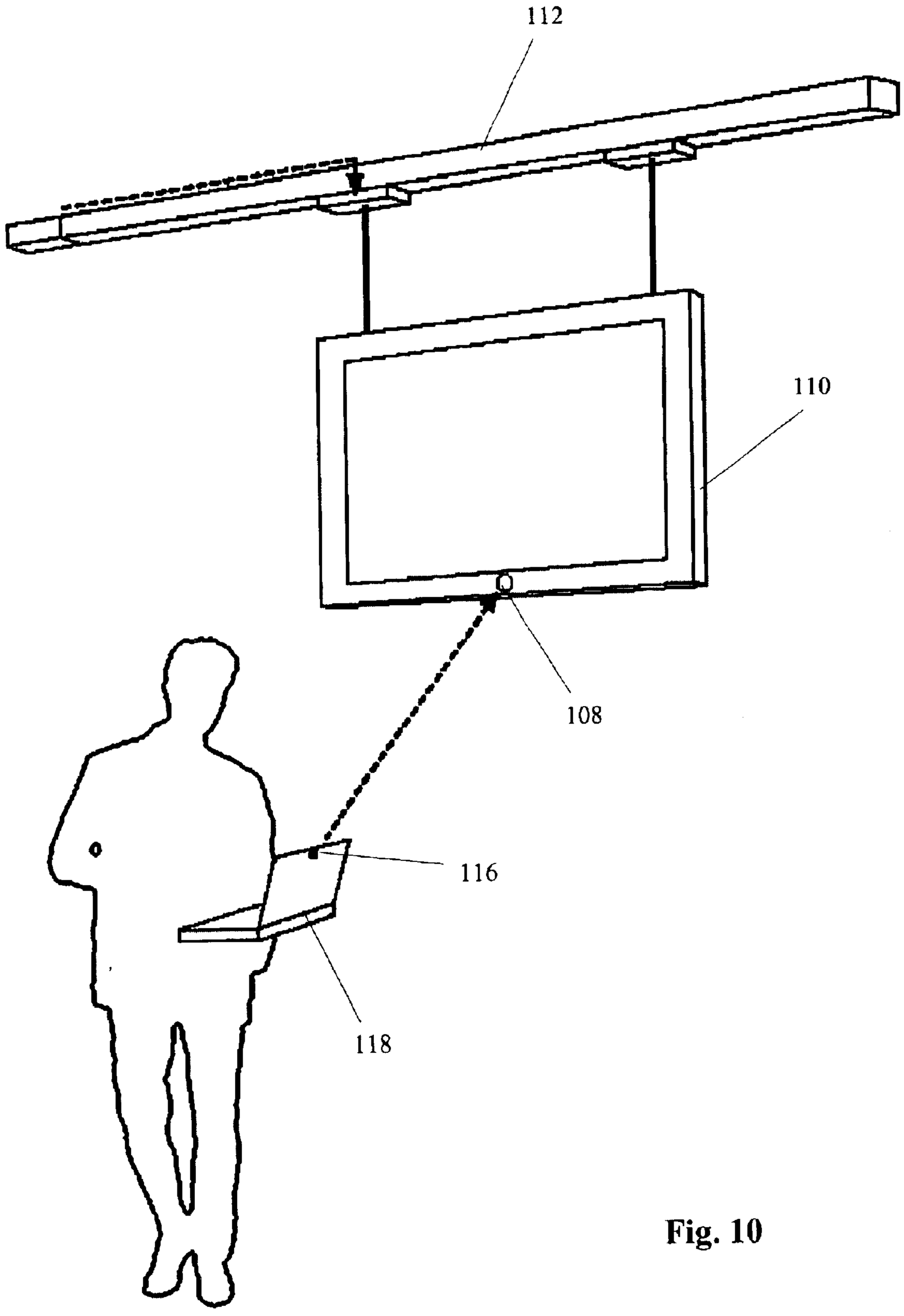


Fig. 10

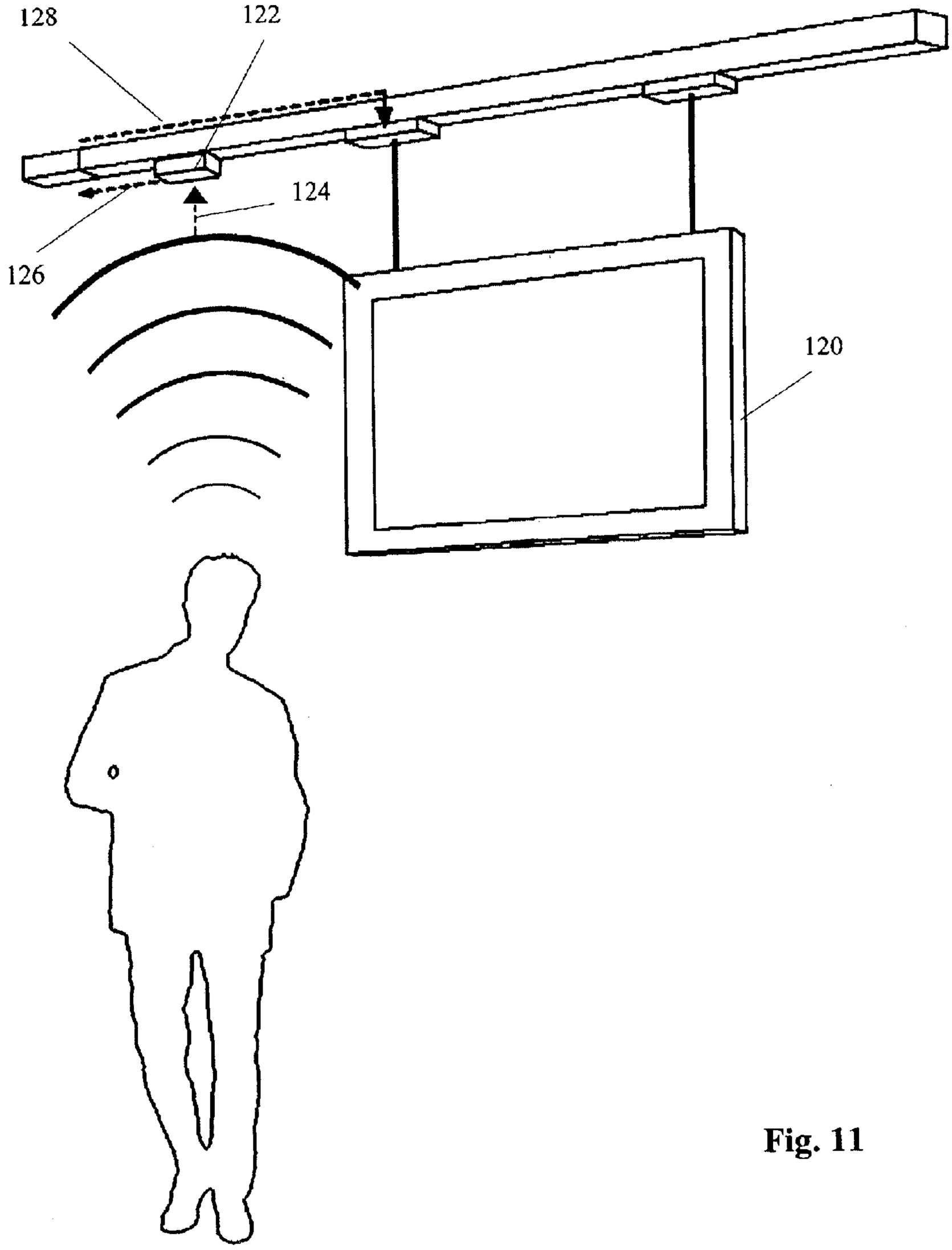
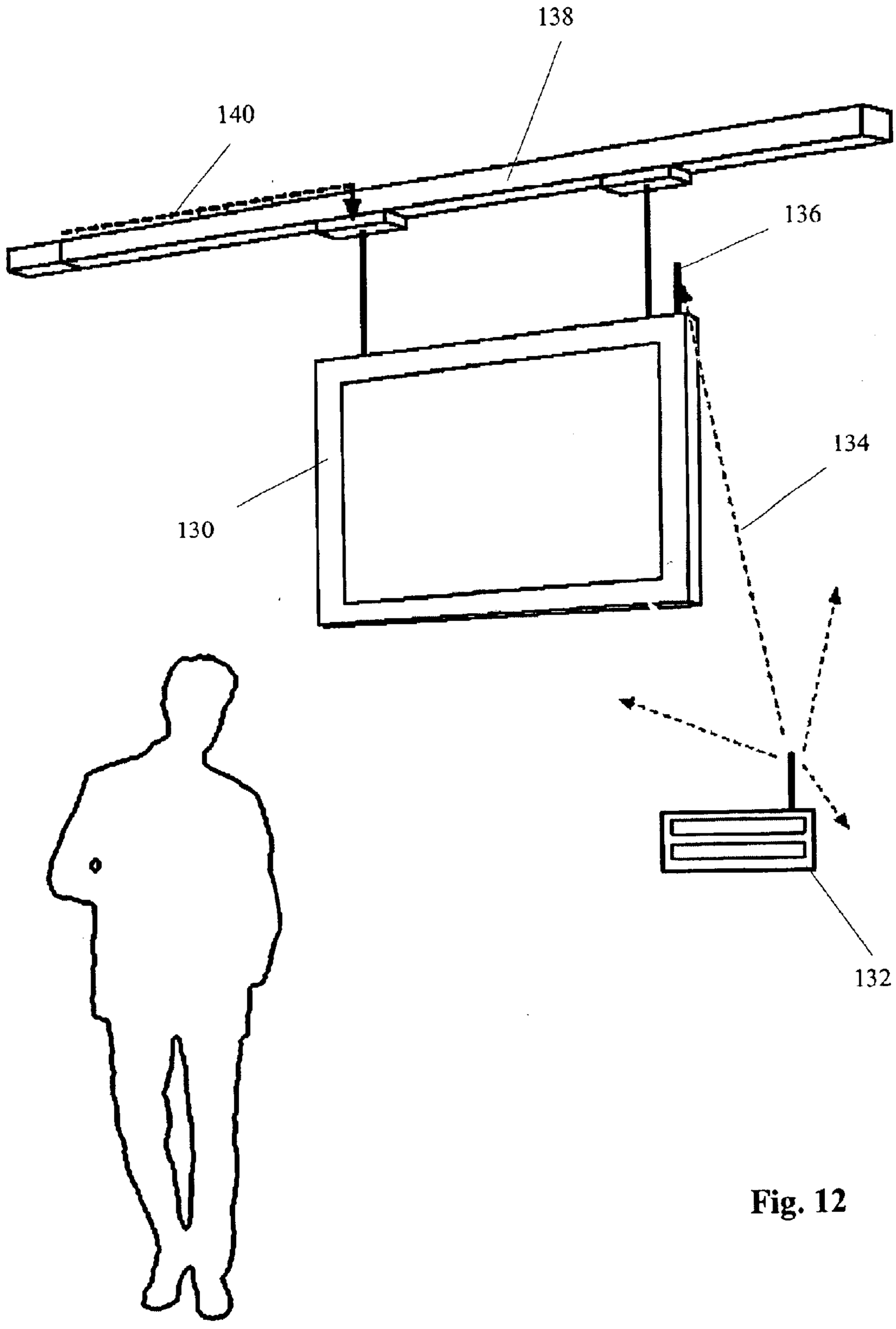


Fig. 11



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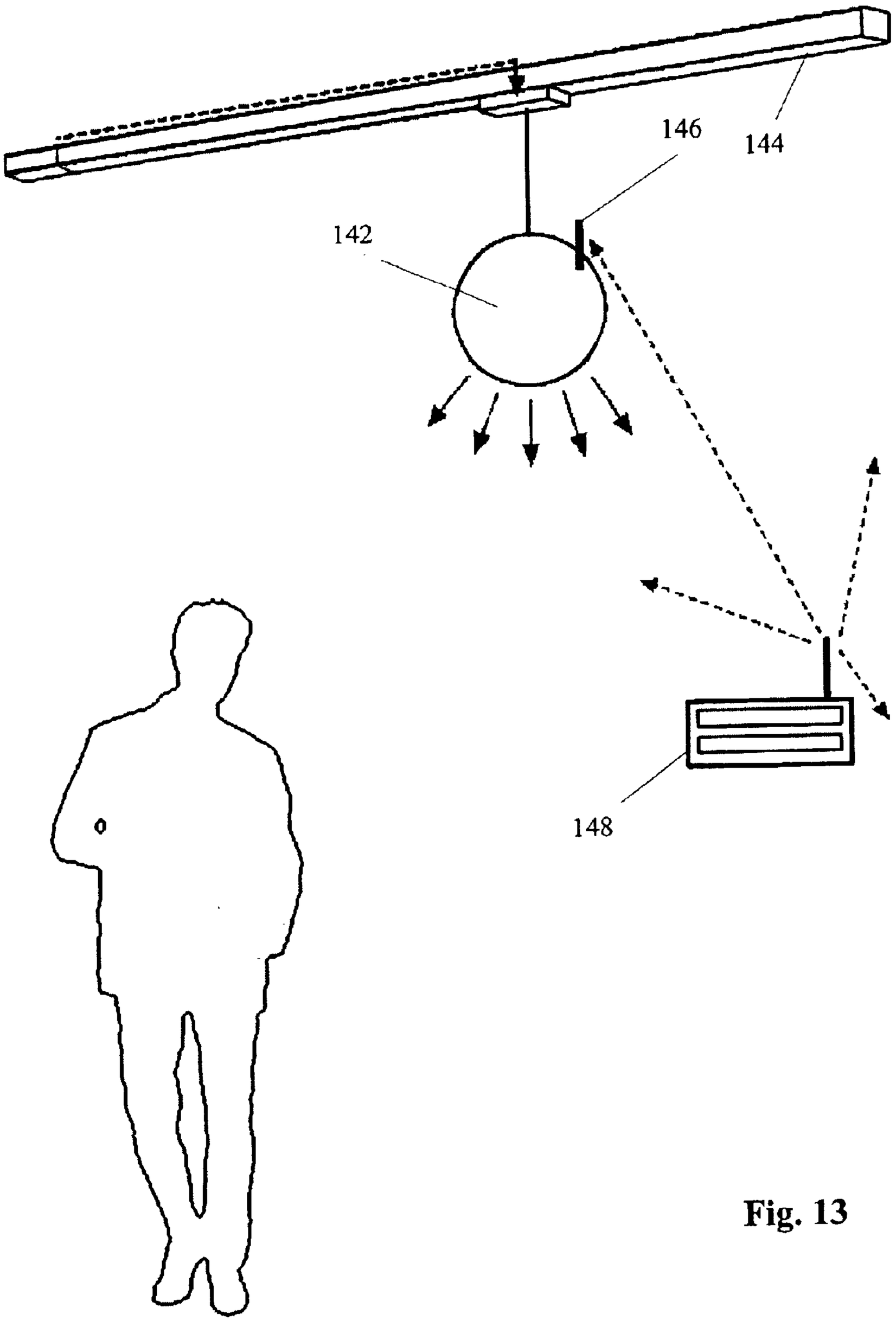

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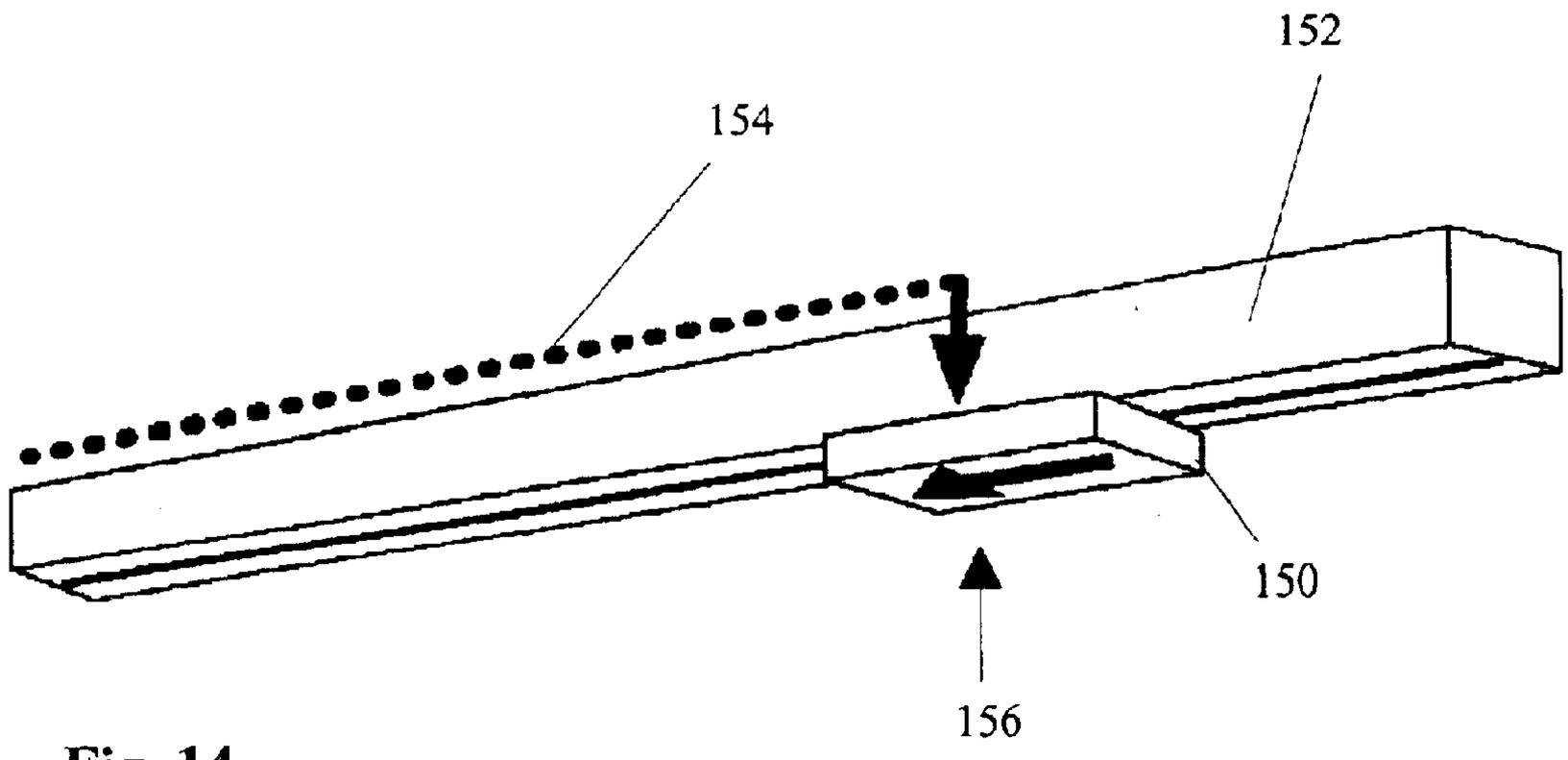
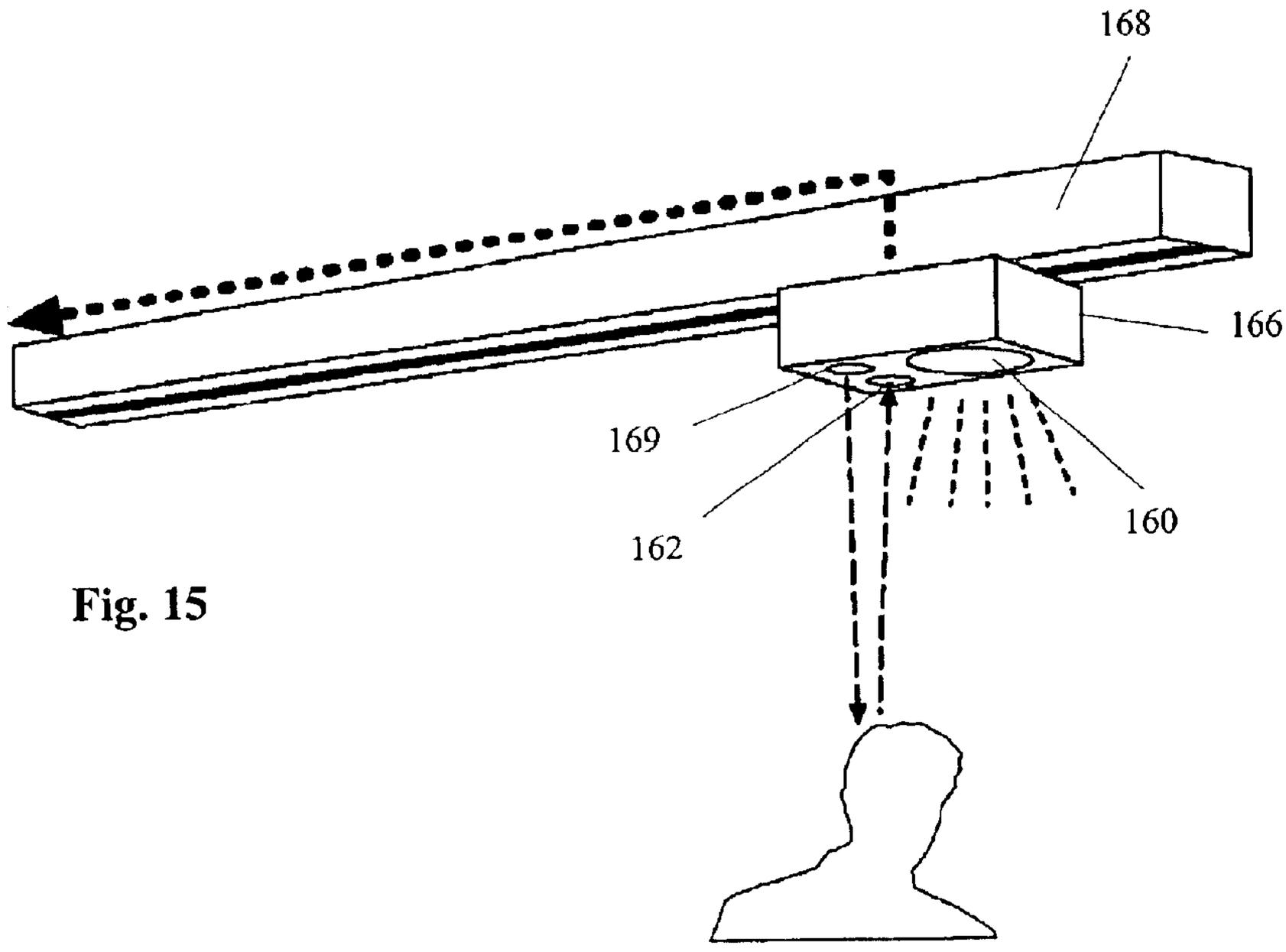


Fig. 14



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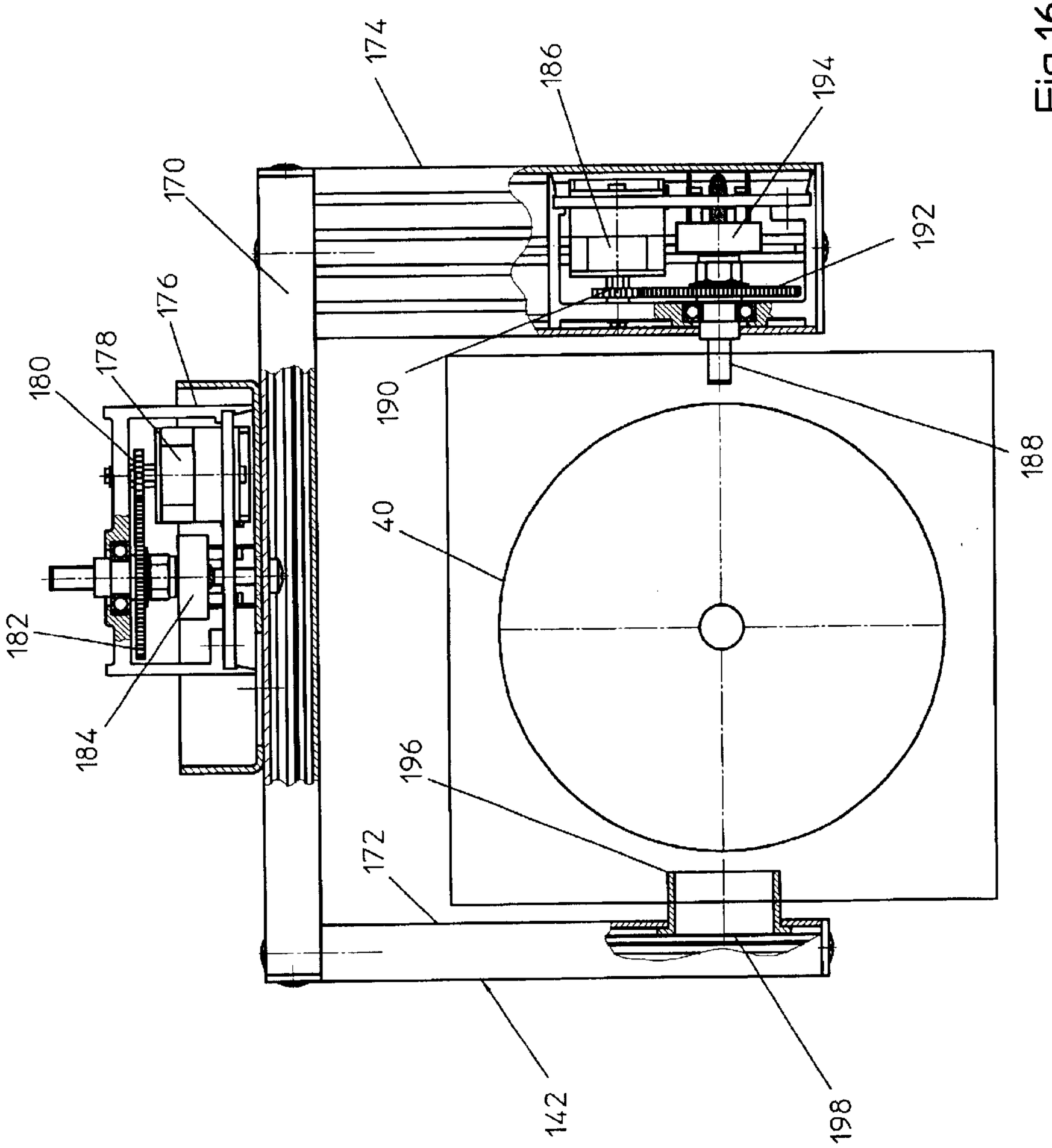
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Fig.16

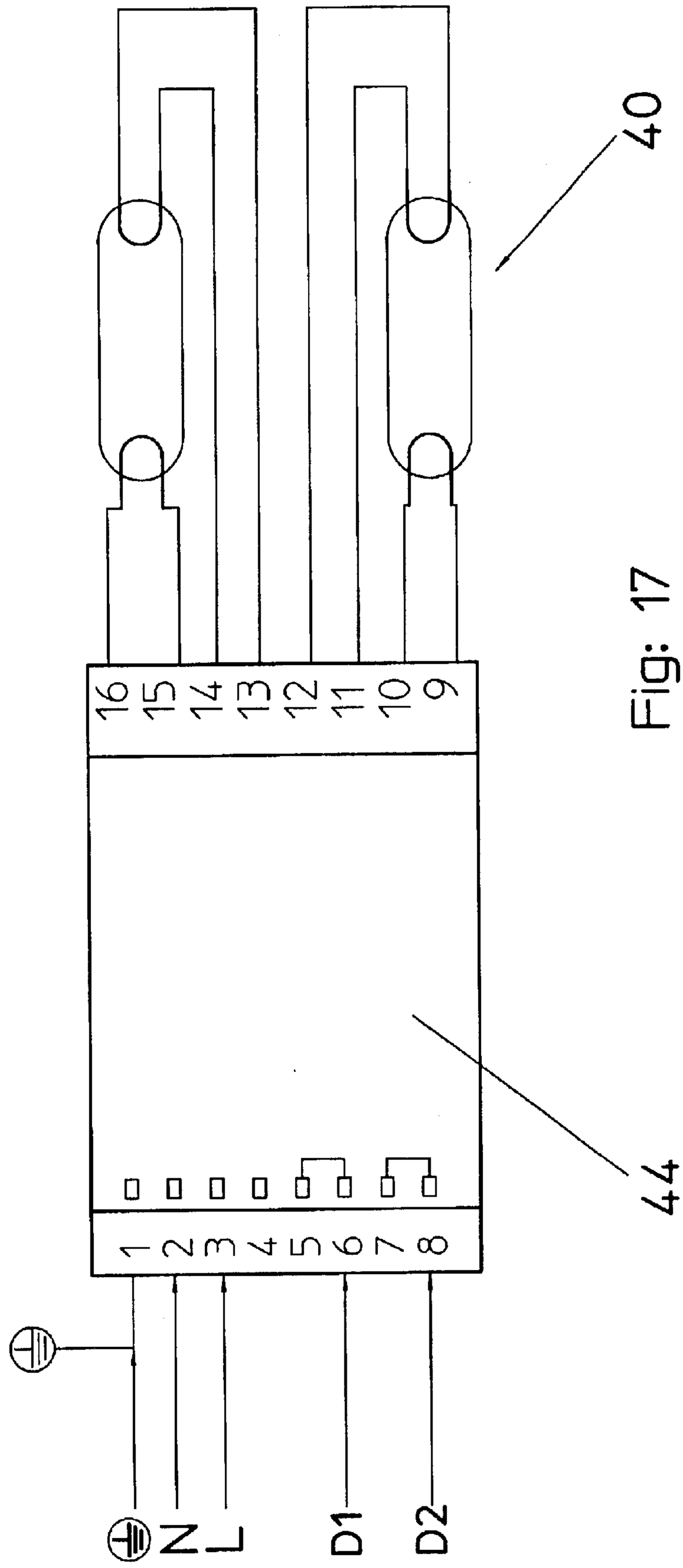

Fig: 17

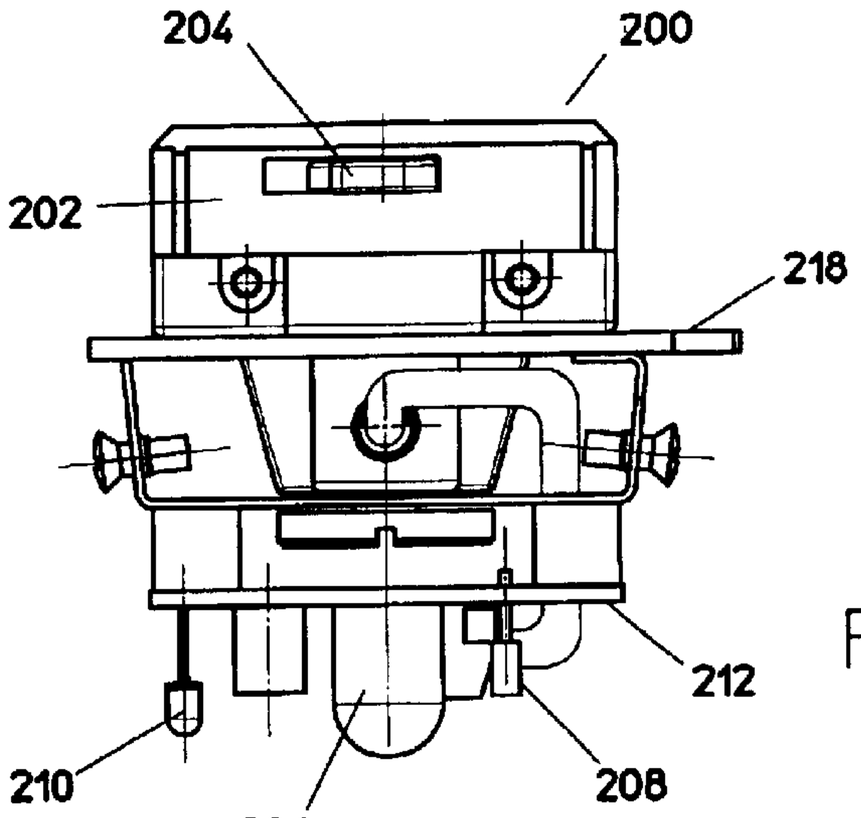

Fig.18

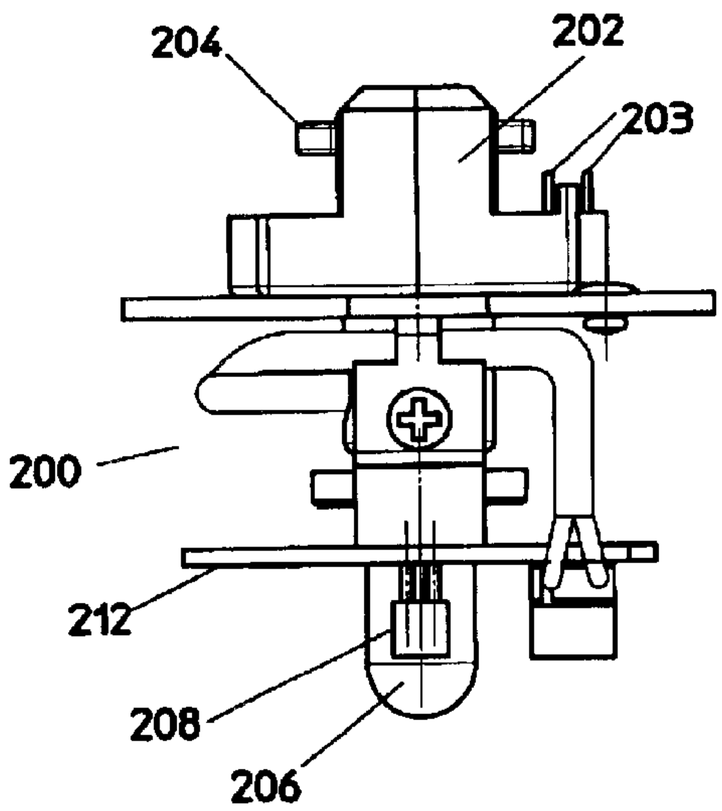

Fig.19

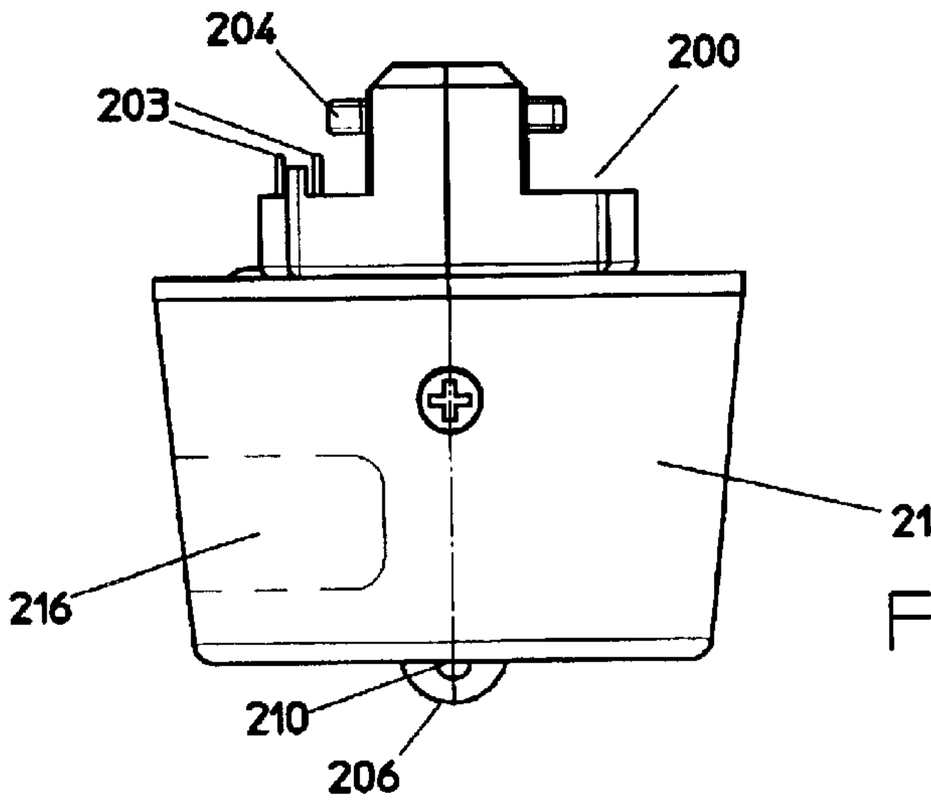

Fig.20

CONDUCTOR RAIL SYSTEM WITH CONTROL LINE

FIELD OF INVENTION

The invention relates to an electrical supply and control system for supplying electrical energy to an electrical device arrangement, which includes at least one sensor means, and for remote-controlling said electrical device arrangement.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Often, lamps with adjustable parameters are used for the illumination of buildings. These adjustable parameters include the selection of lamps which are to be switched on and the desired brightness of the lamps. Usually the lamps can be controlled by a switch near a door for switching the lamp on or off. The switch can be equipped with a dimmer for varying the brightness of the lamps.

Conductor rail systems are known, which permit positioning of lamps at any location along a conductor rail. The conductor rail consists of a U-profile, which can be mounted in or on the ceiling of a room. Insulated conductors paths are provided along the conductor rail on the inside of the U-profile. Each lamp has an adapter for attaching the lamp to the conductor rail system. The adapter has built-in contact pads to provide electrical connection to the electrical conductors of the conductor rail. The advantage of such conductor rail systems is, that the lamp can easily be mounted at a desired position even by a person having no or little professional skill. A further advantage of the conductor rail systems is, that they can be pre-installed in new buildings, even if the use, the number, type and position of the lamps is still not determined. Conventional conductor rail systems of this type do not permit individual control of lamps. Therefore additional means have to be used to provide the lamps with information about the desired operational state.

To this end, it is known to transmit such information via radio frequency or infrared transmitters and receivers. Such transmission is interference prone. The transmission causes "electrical smog", which may disturb other devices. Also the use of specific transmitter and receiver systems is expensive. If the information is transmitted by infrared radiation, other systems in the room may be disturbed.

It is known to transmit information combined with a power supply through cables passing through cable ducts. Cable ducts are fixedly installed tubes or profiles made of plastics. In these cable duct, a multitude of electric wires, data cables and other cables can be loosely guided. Integrated junctions are provided in the plastic tubes. With a suitable interface the energy and information can be taken from these junctions. The junctions are located at fixed predefined locations in the cable duct. Installing additional junctions requires a skilled person and is expensive.

A system with a conductor rail and a data line is known under the name EIB (European Installation Bus). This system is described among others in the paper "Tageslichtabhängige Beleuchtungssysteme auf der Basis von Installationsbussen" by P. T. Knoop, Fortschritt-Ber. VDI Reihe 6 Nr. 396 1998. In this system, each lamp of an installation is connected with the conductor rail and the data line through a junction. The junction has a data processing unit. The junctions are provided together with an information generator and a translator in an actuator. The actuator is rigidly connected to the conductor rail. Each actuator of the system has equality of access regarding the communication of the connected devices. Each connected device is transmitter and

receiver of information, which communicate through a bus-system. There is no central control unit. Therefore, the system is suitable for nearly unlimited large applications, like the management of complex systems in a building. But the system is too expensive for many simple applications.

DE 38 12 465 C2 discloses the combination of simple conductor rails with data lines for the illumination engineering. The system has a central control unit, which takes over the control of the system (master-slave-system). The lamps can be connected to the power conductor rail through a simple choke and an adapter. The control data can be communicated to the lamps through the data line. This permits central adjustment, for example, of the brightness of the lamps.

In the prior art conductor rail system with data line, the data flow in the form of control commands from the central control unit to the lamps connected to the conductor rail system. A change of the operational state can only be achieved by a program or by an input to the control unit.

DISCLOSURE OF THE INVENTION

It is an object of the invention to provide a conductor rail system, which permits the control of connected electrical devices depending on an environmental situation.

It is a further object of the invention to provide such a conductor rail system which is inexpensive as compared to similar systems of the prior art.

To this end, the invention provides an electrical supply and control system for supplying electrical energy to an electrical device arrangement, which includes at least one sensor means, and for remote-controlling said electrical device arrangement. There is at least one profiled conductor rail with power conductor means and control line means extending along said conductor rail. Means are provided for releasably attaching at least on electrical device of said electrical device arrangement to said conductor rail and for, thereby, electrically connecting said power conductor means and said control line means to said device. Central control means are connected to said control line means for receiving, through said control line means, signals from said electrical device arrangement and for transmitting, through said control line means, control signal for controlling at least one electrical device of said electrical device arrangement. Said sensor means transmit sensor signals exclusively to said central control means. Said electrical device arrangement is controlled exclusively by said central control means, each electrical device of said electrical device arrangement being individually addressable by said central control means.

This system is comparatively simple. There is only one central control means, which supplies control commands to the various electrical devices connected to the conductor rail system. The electrical devices do not communicate directly with each other. One of the electrical devices of the electrical device arrangement is a sensor. This sensor applies sensor signals to the electrical control means through the control line means. The central control line means respond to the sensor signals by supplying appropriate control commands through the control line means to appropriate electrical devices connected to the conductor rail system. The relation of the central control means and of the electrical devices is simply that of master and slave.

The electrical devices have no control function of their own. By the use of a common control means, normally in the form of a control computer, the individual electrical devices can be made inexpensive. The electrical devices do not require data processing units of their own.

The existing infrastructure for the power supply can be used for the data communication whereby high flexibility is provided. The installation of the devices including power supply and control at any location along the conductor rail system is easy and can be made even by persons of little skill. This makes the system of the invention particularly attractive in such cases, where the mode of use changes frequently and the devices have to be installed at varying locations.

A number of standards are suitable for the communication. A preferred communication standard is DALI (Digital Addressable Lighting Interface).

The system of the invention is particularly suitable for lamps as electrical devices. Also other devices like monitors, acoustic signaler transmitters, digital and analog recording- and playback devices for music, spoken text or other sound can be used. Each time, when the sensor provides an appropriate sensor signal, the electrical device will be put into operation, the operation will be stopped or changed. If one device is a monitor, video sequences or pictures can be made visible, if the sensor provides a certain signal.

The electrical device may be a display system, which provides an indication of direction depending on a particular sensor signal. Such a display system may be an illuminated or luminous arrow or also a display with different display patterns. Tis can be used to establish a person guiding system.

Furthermore, means for recording sensor signals or for recording information based on sensor signals can be provided. Then the system can be used for monitoring and analyzing events.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. **1***a* schematically shows a conductor rail with a central control unit.

FIG. **1***b* is a cross sectional view of the conductor rail of FIG. **1***a*.

FIG. **2** schematically shows a conductor rail, which is connected to the data bus through a coupler.

FIG. **3** shows conductor rails, each of which is connected to the coupler.

FIG. **4** shows a conductor rail with an illumination system and infrared receiver.

FIG. **5** shows a conductor rail with an illumination system and a daylight sensor.

FIG. **6** shows an illumination system with a conductor rail in the form of a simple guiding system.

FIG. **7** illustrates the use of a conductor rail system with an infrared transmitter in a museum.

FIG. **8** illustrates the use of a conductor rail system in a museum, where the information to be given to a visitor is already stored in the visitor's receiver device.

FIG. **9** shows the use of a conductor rail system for localizing persons.

FIG. **10** shows a conductor rail system with a receiver, which receives information to be depicted on a display.

FIG. **11** shows a conductor rail system with a display, the settings for operation of which are controlled depending on signals from a sensor.

FIG. **12** shows a conductor rail system, where a display receives information from the transmitter.

FIG. **13** shows a conductor rail system, where a receiver is connected to a loudspeaker, which plays back audio information.

FIG. **14** shows a signal lamp connected to a conductor rail.

FIG. **15** shows a guide module for persons on acoustic basis.

FIG. **16** illustrates a lamp assembly, which can be attached to the conductor rail and has servomotor units for adjusting the lamp in azimuth and elevation.

FIG. **17** illustrates an input device of a lamp, the device also having means for processing digital data to control the lamp.

FIG. **18** is a side elevation of a sensor, which can be attached to the conductor rail, a cap of the sensor being removed.

FIG. **19** is an end view of the sensor of FIG. **17**.

FIG. **20** shows the sensor of FIG. **18** with the cap.

DESCRIPTION OF PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

Referring to FIG. **1***a,* Numeral **10** designates part of a conductor rail, which is shown only schematically. Such a conductor rail is known. The conductor rail **10** is illustrated in cross section in FIG. **1***b*. The conductor rail **10** has essentially an inverted U-shaped cross section open at the bottom. In the U-shaped profile, various electrical devices can be mounted by means of an appropriate adapter, which is well known to a person skilled in the art and, therefore, is not illustrated. The contact with the power supply is established through cables **17**, **19**, **21** and **23**. The conductor rails are known in principle, for example from the U.S. Pat. No. 5,869,786 and hence need not be described. In addition, the conductor rail **10** is equipped with a data line **11** consisting of two copper wires **13** and **15**. The data can flow in both directions. Furthermore a control unit **12** is provided (FIG. **1***a*). The control unit or control computer **12** takes care of the control and the regulation of all devices connected to the conductor rail. The control unit **12** can also be attached to the conductor rail in any desired position by means of an adapter. The arrangement of FIG. **1** can operate without costly bus systems for data transmission and is hence comparatively inexpensive. Because on the limited number of electrical devices which can be installed therewith, it is suitable for rather small installations.

In FIG. **2** a coupler **14** is provided between conductor **10** and the control unit **12**. The coupler **14** permits data transfer from the conductor rail **10** to the bus system. Such bus-systems can be EIB or LON. Thus the field of application will be enlarged. The control unit **12** performs extensive functions on the basis of the complex bus systems.

Such a bus system can serve as junction for a plurality of conductor rails. This is illustrated in FIG. **3**. Here, five conductor rails **16**, **18**, **20**, **22** and **24** are connected, each through a coupler **28**, **30**, **32**, **34** and **36** of its own and the data bus, with the central control unit **26**. There is only one coupler provided for multitude of electrical devices.

Different applications of the described systems are possible, dependent on the electrical device used. FIG. **4** schematically shows a simple illumination system **38**. One lamp **40** is arranged movable in a holder **42**. The lamp is provided with an input device **44**. The illumination arrangement is clamped to the conductor rail with an adapter **46**, which establishes the connection with the electric cables and the data line. The input device **44** accommodates data processing and actuator means for setting the operational state of the lamp **40**. The operational state can be set by means of dimming, switching on or off, or rotation of the

lamp. For complex illumination engineering applications, also optical means like color filters, lenses or mirrors can be used. Then, the operational state can be influenced by different focus, colors etc. The illumination system **38** receives the required data from the central control device or computer (not shown here). This is illustrated by an arrow.

FIG. **16** shows a design of a lamp assembly with the holder **42**. The holder **42** has a cross bar **170** with two vertical, downwardly extending legs **172** and **174**. The cross bar **170** is rotatably mounted on a housing **176**, which is attached to the conductor rail **10**. The housing **176** contains an azimuth servomotor **178**, which is in driving connection with the cross bar through gears **180** and **182** forming a step-down transmission. An angle feedback is provided by an azimuth angle sensor **184**.

The leg **174** of the holder **42** carries a servomotor **186**. The servomotor **186** drives a horizontal shaft **188** through gears **190** and **192**. An angle feedback is provided by an elevation angle sensor **194**. A lamp **40** is attached to the shaft **188**.

Thereby, the lamp **40** can be rotated to assume desired elevation and azimuth orientations.

Leg **172** carries a collar **196** on its inner side surrounding a cable outlet **198**. The lamp **40** is rotatably mounted, on one side, in this collar. A power cable supplying power to the lamp **40** extends from the conductor rail through the holder **42** and the cable outlet **198** to the lamp **40**.

For setting the operational state of the illumination system, an infrared receiver **50** is provided on the conductor rail. The infrared receiver **50** receives data from an infrared transmitter **52**, which will be operated by the user **54**. The infrared transmitter **52** transmits digital data. This is a kind of remote control. Instead of a data transmission by infrared-signals, the data transmission can be effected by radio or by cable. The current values of the of the operational state for a rail section in question can be imaged on a display of the remote control **52**. The operational state of the illumination system **38** can be changed by inputting new data. To this end, the infrared signals will be transmitted to the receiver **50**. This is indicated by an arrow **56**. The receiver **50** converts the infrared signals into a data stream, this data stream being transmitted to a central control computer. This is indicated by an arrow **58**. These digital data include an address of a particular lamp or group of lamps and commands for the addressed lamp, such as "rotate through an azimuth angle of 10°". The central control computer transmits corresponding digital control signals to the addressed lamp. The data are transmitted to the input device **44**. The input device provides control signals for the servomotors **178** or **186**, respectively, and rotates the lamp **40** through the commanded angles. The rotation of the lamp **40** is fed back through angle sensors **184** or **194**, respectively.

An input device **44** is schematically illustrated in FIG. **17**. The input device has terminals N, L and ground for the power supply, which are connected to the power conductors of the conductor rail. The input device **44** contains the conventional ballast for the lamps **200**. In addition, the input device **44** contains circuitry for receiving the digital signals from the central control unit or computer **12**, at inputs D1 and D2, and for converting these digital signals into control signals for controlling, for example, the servomotors **178** or **186**.

Also difficultly accessible illumination systems on stages or similar environment can be set through the remote control. Further lamps can be controlled by the same receiver. Such complex illumination systems appear for example in shop windows or stages. Motors in the form of servo- or stepper motors are provided for the mechanical adjustment of the lamp. These motors can adjust the position of lamps, for example the rotation angle.

A daylight sensor **60** is used in the embodiment of FIG. **5** instead of a controllable receiver. The daylight represented by an arrow **62** will be detected by a sensor **60**, and the corresponding measuring value is transmitted to the central control computer. This is indicated by an arrow **64**. In larger rooms, a plurality of these sensors will be used, which transfer likewise measuring data to the control computer. The data will be evaluated in the central control computer and the number of lamps to be switched on, the position and the degree of the dimmer for the connected illumination systems will be determined. The control signals will be transmitted from the central control unit, through the data line integrated in the conductor rail, to the illumination system **66**. This is illustrated by an arrow **68**. An intelligent building management can be realized by the use of sensors, which results in saving of energy in the illumination sector. Other sensors can be used instead of a daylight sensor. Its measuring values influence illumination systems and other systems, for example Venetian blinds. Such sensors include noise level sensors, UV-light sensors, distance measuring sensors, presence detecting sensors for detecting the presence of a person, or window-/door contacts.

FIGS. **18**, **19** and **20** show a sensor unit **200** which can be used both as a "presence detector" for detecting the presence of a person or of motion, and as an illumination sensor.

In FIGS. **18** to **20**, the sensor unit **200** has an elongated adapter socket **202** with locking projections **204** for attaching the sensor unit **200** to the conductor rail **10**. The socket **202** also has a contact **203** for contacting the data line of the conductor rail. The sensor unit contains a presence or motion detector **206** and an illumination sensor **208**. Furthermore, there is a LED **210** for indicating the operative state of the sensor unit. The sensors **206** and **208** and the LED **210** with the associated circuit components are mounted on a board **212**. A cap **214** covers the board **212** and the components thereon. The cap **214** has a lateral aperture **216** for the illumination sensor **208**. The board **212** with the cap **214** is rotatable about a vertical axis relative to a base **218** attached to the socket **202** to permit orientation of the illumination sensor towards a window or the like, as illustrated in FIG. **5**. The presence sensor **206**, with a hemispherical dome, extends through an aperture in the lower face of the cap **214**. Also the LED **210** extends through an aperture in the lower face of the cap **214**.

An illumination system in the form of a simple guiding system is illustrated FIG. **6**. After the guiding system has been activated by a sensor or receiver, the selected lamps **70** will be activated. Other lamps **74**, which are not located along the user's path, are switched off. The person **72**, who is not familiar with the location, needs only follow the lamps, one after another, to reach his destination. The lamps can be activated one after another to indicate the way, in conjunction with presence sensors for detecting the presence of a person or with motion detectors. The lamps can also be activated simultaneously. The lamps may also be designed as arrows or may project information about the way to be followed to the ground.

The use of a conductor rail system **76** in a museum or in a exhibition is shown in FIG. **7**. A local radio transmitter **78** distributes the stored audio information for each exhibit **80** to an associated channel. This is indicated by arrows **82**. A receiver unit **84** associated with an exhibit **80** is located on

the conductor rail in the section near this exhibit **80**. The receiver unit **84** receives the signals **82** on the channel associated with that exhibit **80**. The appropriate radio channel will be selected through the data line of the conductor rail **76** and transmitted as audio-modulated infrared signal to all headphones **86**, which are in the zone. Also an infrared transmission can be used instead of a radio transmission. This is illustrated as an arrow **88**. By use of the radio transmitter no large amounts of data have to transmitted to the receiver, but only the information through the radio channel.

A different solution to convey information in a museum is illustrated in FIG. **8**. In this solution, the information, that means the audio information of different exhibits **90** of a museum, are completely contained in the receiver **92**. The aimed, locally bound calling up of information happens through an infrared transmitter **94** from the conductor rail. Also here, the transmission can be effected by radio transmission instead infrared transmission. The selection of information is defined through the data transfer of the conductor rail. This principle can very well be used also in the guiding system.

In FIG. **9** an infrared-transmitter **96** is mounted on the shoulder of a person **98**. The transmitter **98** emits continuously a person-specific code. This code can be detected by infrared receivers **100** on significant locations in a complex building. This is illustrated by an arrow **102**. The data will be transferred through the conductor rail **106** to the central control unit. .This is illustrated by an arrow **104**. The data contain information about the current position of a person, which can be detected and, if required, may be recorded by a central office. The central office is continuously informed about the position and length of stay of all interesting persons in the house. Also materials, like documents or the like can be localized. The localisation system is especially suitable for the use in hospitals, senior residences etc. where doctors or nurses have to be found quickly.

The use of a further device in form of an infrared-receiver **108** with a display **110** is illustrated in FIG. **10**. The display **110** (or a suitable monitor) serves for the playback of text and image information, requiring high storage capacity and high transmission rate. Hence transmission through the data line **112** of the conductor rail system is not appropriate. Rather will the data be transmitted by an infrared transmitter **108**, which is coupled to a memory **118**, to the infrared receiver **108** of the display **110**, while the control is effected through the data line **112** of the conductor rail. This includes the selection, modification and the setting of the course of picture sequences. This includes the start and the end, loudness, brightness, length of sequences and the like. This is illustrated as an arrow **114**. Also the settings will be made based on environmental information, received from sensors (not illustrated) or receivers.

The information can be contained in a memory, which is integrated in a display **120**. This case is illustrated in FIG. **11**. A sensor **122** detects the environmental information, e.g. the noise level. This is illustrated as an arrow **124**. The information will be transferred to the central control unit. This is illustrated as an arrow **126**. The control unit supplies commands for setting of the noise level to the display **120**. This is illustrated as an arrow **128**. In the same way the brightness can be set and regulated depending on the signal from a brightness sensor. The system from FIG. **11** is especially suitable for the use as information board for information text, departure times displays in airport terminals, and also for interposing advertisements. Systems for presence detection or counting systems can be used to provide information about the number of detected persons. This is, in particular, interesting for the advertisement business.

A display is also illustrated in FIG. **12**. Here, the data will be transferred through an external video recorder **132** to the receiver **136**. This is illustrated as an arrow **134**. In this solution a plurality of displays can receive video information. Beside the power supply also a selection and control of the displays can be made through control commands from the central control unit over the conductor rail **138**. This is illustrated as an arrow **140**. Also here, the control of the displays can be effected on the base of information obtained by sensors.

FIG. **13** illustrates an application, where a sound system **142** is connected to the conductor rail **144**. In the illustration of, the FIG. **13** sound system receives information from an infrared receiver **146**. The infrared receiver **146** receives data from the infrared transmitter **148**. On the other hand, loudness, type and extent of the emitted audio information can be controlled by a central control unit. In conjunction with a system for localization, described, for example, with reference to FIG. **9**, a locally restricted call to a looked-for person can be made. Thereby, the selected sound system **142** will be switched automatically on the radio channel of the call, while the remaining installation is not affected. The loudness of the sound system can also be adjusted depending on the signals from a noise level sensor or a presence detection sensor.

The above described applications require electrical devices, which can be attached to a conductor rail system. The electrical devices can be combined and interchanged. Even a person of limited skill can add or remove the devices.

Further devices can be attached and electrically connected to the conductor rail beside the described sensors, lamps, displays and sound systems. Such a device may be a signal lamp. This is illustrated in FIG. **14**. The signal lamp **150** receives the data from the data line of the conductor rail **152**. The data will be converted by the signal lamp (without feedback). This is illustrated as an arrow **154**. As a shining area **156**, which consists of a multitude of light-emitting diodes, it can shine or flash in any colors, depending of the received data. Furthermore a suitable symbol, for example an arrow can be formed from the light dots. This arrow points, for example, in the direction, which the visitors have to follow. By combination of arrow, digit, letter or color, alternating shining, a plurality of persons can be guided specificly. The data necessary to guide the visitors originate from a database. The database can be activated on a computer device by the staff of the reception or the visitor itself. This will be done by selecting the desired destination. To reach the selected destination, the letter or the digit, which the person has to follow, will be displayed on the monitor.

Also a persons guiding module or a persons orientation module on acoustic basis is provided analogue to the personal guiding module on a visual basis. This is especially suitable for blind- or visually handicapped people. Such a device **160** is illustrated in FIG. **15**. The device **160** consists of a combination of distance or motion detectors **162** with a loudspeaker **166**. The device is located on the conductor rail **168** on special places or specially marked places in a building. If a person or motion is detected, a short information about the location can be heard, gentle but loud enough for the vicinity. The device is also applicable in the field of shop building. Customers will then be referred, dependent on the specific location, to the products in the near field. Highlighting illumination for special products or shelves can be activated together with a sensor for example a distance-sensor.

All devices have a safety module. The safety module is connectable to the input device or is integrated in the input device. It consists mainly of a fuse. With the installation of a safety module a short circuit between the power supply and the data line should be prevented in the case of defects in a device. The data line can be freely accessible and does not require protection as only small currents flow therethrough. The safety module is formed as adapter and can be connected through a simple plug-in connector.

We claim:

1. An electrical supply and control system for supplying electrical energy to a lamp arrangement and for remote-controlling said lamp arrangement, comprising:

at least one profiled conductor rail with power conductor means and control line means extending along said conductor rail,

means for releasably attaching said lamp arrangement to said conductor rail and for, thereby, electrically connecting said power conductor means and said control line means to said lamp arrangement,

sensor means independent of said lamp arrangement and having adapter means for releasably attaching said sensor means at any location along said conductor rail mechanically to said profiled conductor rail and for contacting said sensor means with said control line means,

and central control means connected to said control line means for receiving, through said control line means, signals from said sensor means and for transmitting, through said control line means, control signals for controlling at least one lamp of said,

said sensor means transmitting sensor signals exclusively to said central control means,

said lamp arrangement being controlled exclusively by said central control means in such a manner that each lamp of said arrangement being individually addressable by said central control means.

2. A system as claimed in claim **1**, wherein said central control means are contained in a control unit and comprise adapter means for attaching said control unit to said profiled conductor rail and for, thereby, electrically connecting said power conductor means and said control line means to said central control means.

3. A system as claimed in claim **1**, wherein said sensor means comprise means for detecting the presence of a person, said control signals from said central control means activating at least one of said lamps, when said sensor means detect the presence of a person, and de-activating said lamp, when said sensor means no longer detect the presence of a person.

4. A system as claimed in claim **1**, wherein said lamp arrangement comprises a movable element and actuator means, coupled to said movable element and controlled by said control signals from said central control means to adjust the position or orientation of said movable element.

5. A system as claimed in claim **1**, wherein said lamp arrangement comprises means for varying a characteristic of said lamp arrangement, said varying means being controlled by said control signal from said central control means due to said control means receiving said sensor signal from said sensor means to vary said characteristic of said lamp arrangement depending on said sensor signal.

6. A system as claimed in claim **1**, wherein said lamp arrangement comprises means for varying the color of said lamps, said varying means being controlled by said control signal from said central control means due to said control means receiving said sensor signal from said sensor means to vary the color of said lame arrangement depending on said sensor signal.

7. An electrical supply and control system for supplying electrical energy to an electrical device arrangement and for remote-controlling said electrical device arrangement, comprising:

at least one profiled conductor rail with power conductor means and control line means extending along said conductor rail,

means for releasably attaching at least one electrical device of said electrical device arrangement to said conductor rail and for electrically connecting said power conductor means and said control line means to said device,

sensor means separate from other electrical devices and having adapter means for releasably attaching said sensor means at any location along said conductor rail mechanically to said profiled conductor rail and for connecting said sensor means with said control line means, and central control means connected to said control line means for receiving, through said control line means, signals from said electrical device arrangement and for transmitting, through said control line means, control signal for controlling said at least one electrical device of said electrical device arrangement,

said sensor means transmitting sensor signals exclusively to said central control means,

said electrical device arrangement being controlled exclusively by said central control means, each said electrical device of said electrical device arrangement being individually addressable by said central control means,

wherein said electrical device arrangement further comprises replay system means for replaying acoustic signals in continuous operation, said replay system means and means for triggering said replay system means, when receiving said control signal from said central control means due to said central control means, are receiving said sensor signal from said sensor means.

8. An electrical supply and control system for supplying electrical energy to an electrical device arrangement and for remote-controlling said electrical device arrangement, comprising:

at least one profiled conductor rail with power conductor means and control line means extending along said conductor rail, means for releasably attaching at least one electrical device of said electrical device arrangement to said conductor rail and for electrically connecting said power conductor means and said control line means to said device,

sensor means separate from other electrical devices and having adapter means for releasably attaching said sensor means at any location along said conductor rail mechanically to said profiled connector rail and for connecting said sensor means with said control line means,

and central control means connected to said control line means for receiving, through said control line means, signals from said electrical device arrangement and for transmitting, through said control line means, control signal for controlling said at least one electrical device of said electrical device arrangement,

said sensor means transmitting sensor signals exclusively to said central control means,

said electrical device arrangement being controlled exclusively by said central control means, each said electri-

cal device of said electrical device arrangement being individually addressable by said central control means,

wherein said electrical device arrangement further comprises display means for displaying video sequences or pictures and means for triggering said display means, when receiving said control signal from said central control means due to said central control means, are receiving said sensor signal from said sensor means.

9. An electrical supply and control system for supplying electrical energy to an electrical device arrangement and for remote-controlling said electrical device arrangement, comprising:

at least one profiled conductor rail with power conductor means and control line means extending along said conductor rail,

means for releasably attaching at least one electrical device of said electrical device arrangement to said conductor rail and for electrically connecting said power conductor means and said control line means to said device,

sensor means separate from other electrical devices and having adapter means for releasably attaching said sensor means at any location along said conductor rail mechanically to said profiled connector rail and for connecting said sensor means with said control line means,

and central control means connected to said control line means for receiving, through said control line means, signals from said electrical device arrangement and for transmitting, through said control line means, control signal for controlling said at least one electrical device of said electrical device arrangement,

said sensor means transmitting sensor signals exclusively to said central control means,

said electrical device arrangement being controlled exclusively by said central control means, each said electrical device of said electrical device arrangement being individually addressable by said central control means,

wherein said electrical device arrangement, further comprises direction display means for displaying a direction and means for controlling said display means to indicate the direction, when receiving said control signal from said central control means due to said control means, are receiving said sensor signal from said sensor means.

10. An electrical supply and control system for supplying electrical energy to an electrical device arrangement and for remote-controlling said electrical device arrangement, comprising:

at least one profiled conductor rail with power conductor means and control line means extending along said conductor rail,

means for releasably attaching at least one electrical device of said electrical device arrangement to said conductor rail and for electrically connecting said power conductor means and said control line means to said device,

sensor means separate from other electrical devices and having adapter means for releasably attaching said sensor means at any location along said conductor rail mechanically to said profiled conductor rail and for connecting said sensor means with said control line means,

and central control means connected to said control line means for receiving, through said control line means, signals from said electrical device arrangement and for transmitting, through said control line means, control signal for controlling said at least one electrical device of said electrical device arrangement,

said sensor means transmitting sensor signals exclusively to said central control means,

said electrical device arrangement being controlled exclusively by said central control means, each said electrical device of said electrical device arrangement being individually addressable by said central control means,

wherein said electrical device arrangement further comprises alarm or emergency call means and means for triggering said alarm or emergency call means, when receiving said control signal from said central control system means due to said central control means, are receiving said sensor signal from said sensor means.

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