



INSTRUCTIONS PERTAINING TO RISK OF FIRE OR INJURY TO PERSONS. READ ALL INSTRUCTIONS. IMPORTANT SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS. SAVE THESE INSTRUCTIONS.

DANGER - RISK OF SHOCK - DISCONNECT POWER BEFORE INSTALLATION! Please read all instructions before installation.

- Keep these instructions for future reference.
- Must be installed by a qualified electrician in accordance with national and local standards. Designplan is not responsible for fixtures installed without regard to these standards.
- Unauthorized alterations or tampering of product voids warranty.
- Suitable for OUTDOOR applications.



Electrical Connections:

- LED lights must be **connected in series** respecting polarities.
- **CHOOSE POWER SUPPLY ACCORDINGLY.** Please consider the voltage through which fixtures are fed as well as the max power consumption.
- **Connect power only if all fixtures are connected.**
- The power supplies **MUST** be installed in aerated rooms, far from heat sources. Overworking or lack of air circulation will not permit natural dissipation.
- The electronic power supply is current-stable, therefore it partially compensates the voltage-drop problems related to the cable length; we suggest not to exceed 100 ft.
- Use only Class 2 type electronic power supply.
- Never use switches on secondary circuit.

ATTENTION: For Wall - It is the contractor's responsibility to caulk around all the edges between the fixture and the mounting surface to satisfy wet label requirements.

Maintenance

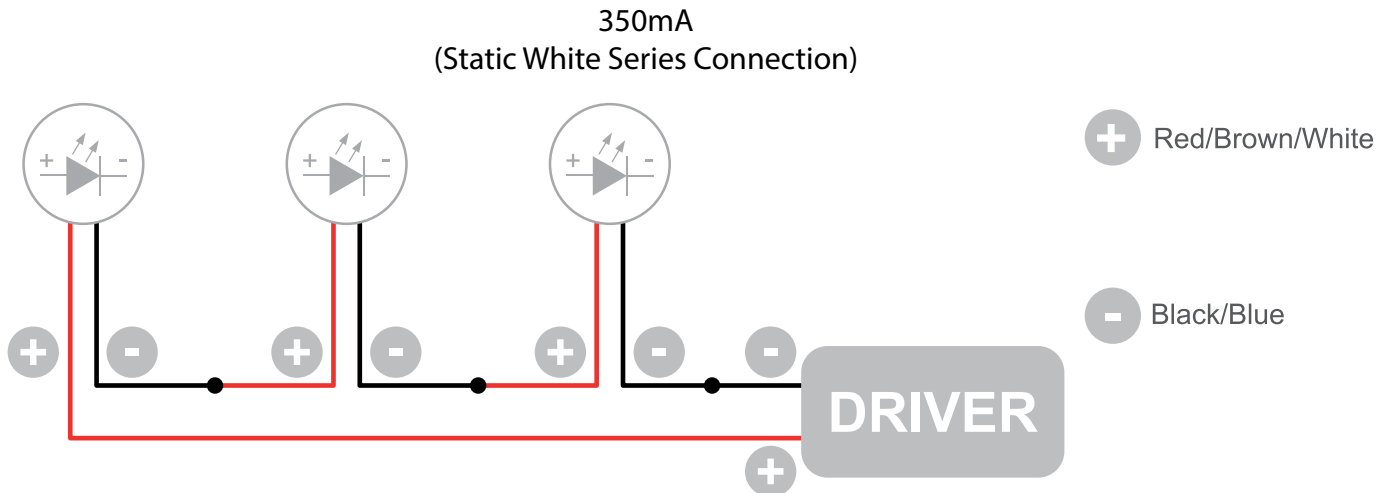
Scheduled maintenance must be carried out once a year on all lighting devices, regardless of appliance class and type of use. It must include the following operations:

- Periodically clean fixtures to remove dirt from gratings and screw heads.
- Check tightness of screws on various parts of the device.
- Check that all cable glands and cables are intact and tight. Check that the glass or plastic lens is intact, and replace it if broken or damaged.
- The internal components such as the ballast, driver, washers and screws must not show clear signs of oxidation or rust. Clear traces of rust and oxidation will indicate the presence of water inside the device.
- In the case of damage, the components must be replaced by original components or spare parts.

Fixture Installation

1. These CH2 fixture(s) are low voltage DC, LED luminaries, made to conform to “wet label” requirements.
2. Remove the four set screws to remove the stainless steel cover cap. Unthread the fixtures inner trim assembly. Carefully remove LED tray. **CAUTION** LED’s are static sensitive.
3. Body is normally drilled and tapped on the side and back of the body with two- (2) ½ NPT for conduit or IP68 liquid tight fittings depending on the job specification (not provided). Properly plug and seal any holes that are not used. Please make sure wet label requirements are met.
4. Position the fixture in such a manner that the conduit is not stressed at the entry point to the light fixture. Ensure that all internal surfaces of the fixture(s) are kept completely dry during installation.
5. The contractor must utilize the four mounting holes on the trim as shown above to mount to the structure. The holes are set for #8 flat head. It is the contractor’s responsibility to supply proper anchorage based on job conditions.
6. Proper, reliable and dependable operation requires careful wiring between fixtures and their remote driver. [See attached wiring options from the driver manufacturer.](#)
7. The white/red wire in each fixture represents the positive side.
8. All grounds – green leads – must be properly grounded.
9. Reattach tray to body. Thread trim ring back onto body. Set cover cap into position and lock into position using the set screws removed in step 2.
10. Consult factory if any question arise.

Wiring Diagram



The individual lamps must be connected in series.
Only power up the system once all the lamps have been connected.

- LED lights work at constant current. When choosing a power supply unit, you need to consider the current by which the LEDs are driven and their maximum power consumption.
- Only power up the system once all the lamps are connected. Connecting an individual lamp to an active power supply may cause the lamp to break due to over-voltage.
- The electronic power supply is constant current, so to a certain extent it automatically compensates the voltage drop associated with cable length; however, we advise not exceeding 100 feet.
- Lamps and power supply units must be installed in well-ventilated boxes or locations to allow a natural heat diffusion and avoid the devices overheating.
- On the power system, install a surge protection device to reduce the intensity of any voltage spikes, to protect the lighting fixtures from the risk of damage.
- Fixture NOT suitable for covering with thermally insulating material.