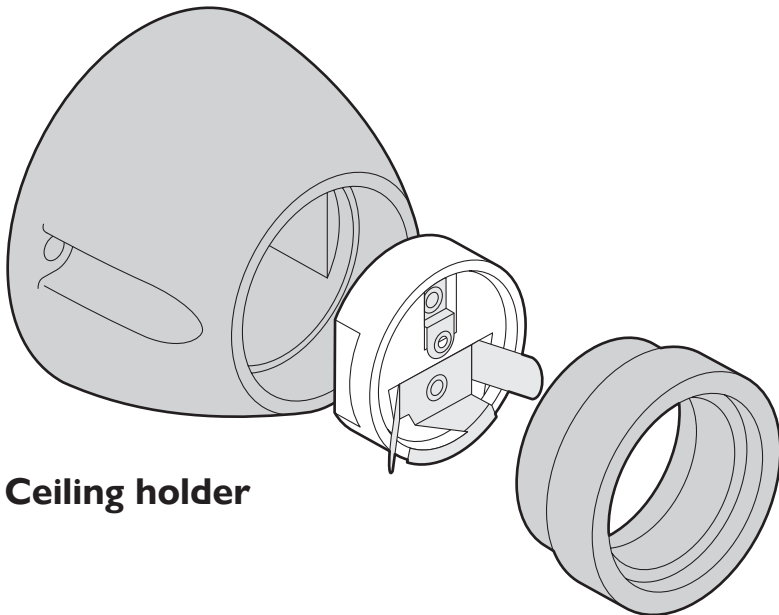


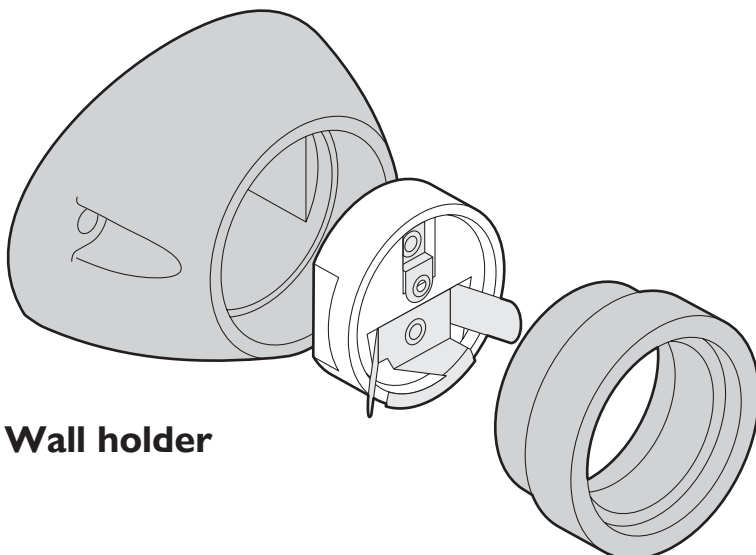


PORCELAIN BULB HOLDERS

WARNING Never take risks with electrical safety. Always disconnect the mains power before beginning any electrical work and test that it is isolated - it is NOT enough just to turn off the light switch. Electrical products must be installed in accordance with IET regulations (BS 7671). If you are in any doubt, always consult a qualified electrician or an experienced person registered with an electrical Competent Person Scheme. Further information is available online or from your Local Authority. If the lighting circuit is not protected by a Residual Current Device (RCD) then the installation should be carried out and tested by a qualified electrician. If necessary, use a suitable stepladder, but first read the useful advice given by the Health and Safety Executive. Visit www.hse.gov.uk and search for 'using stepladders'.



Ceiling holder



Wall holder

Preparing a cable for your bulb holder

When connecting your bulb holder, it is important to use the right kind of cable and to prepare it correctly. Here are some basic recommendations:

- Use only cables that have multi-stranded cores, not solid ones which are liable to break.
- Use correctly rated cable: Stranded copper cores with a cross sectional area of between 0.75 to 1.0mm².
- Ensure the cable is heat resistant to 85°C and the overall outer diameter of the cable is no less than 5mm.

Various cable stripping tools (and methods) are available; basic side cutters are effective with practice. Whichever tool you use, you need to ensure that you do not damage the insulation of any internal core when stripping the outer sheath and also that you do not affect the strands of any core when stripping the inner insulation.

Note: The porcelain bulb holders have no need for earth connections. If you are using a 3 core cable, cut the earth wire short and seal it using electrical insulation tape.

Cut the neutral and live wires to length and then remove just 7mm of the inner insulation to reveal the copper core.

When you reveal each core, twist the strands so they form solid connections within the bulb holder terminals. The ideal method is also to place solder on the exposed core or to fit crimp ferrules.

Note: These bulb holders have low IP ratings and are not suitable for use in damp conditions, such as zones 0 and 1 in bathrooms.

Fitting your bulb holder

IMPORTANT: Isolate the circuit and use a tester to ensure power has been completely isolated.

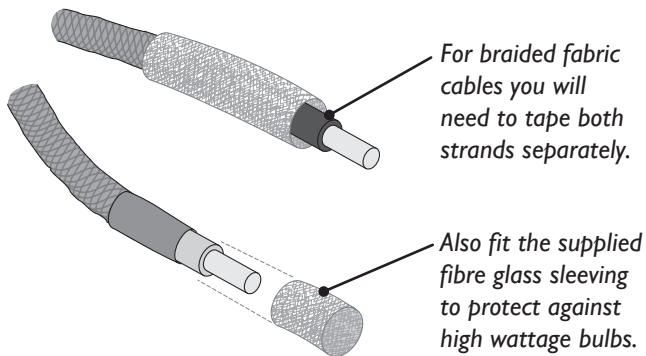
- 1 Determine where your bulb holder can be safely and securely screwed into the mounting surface (e.g wall, ceiling, etc). Take time to properly survey the location.

IMPORTANT: Ensure there are no cables or pipes concealed behind the mounting surface.

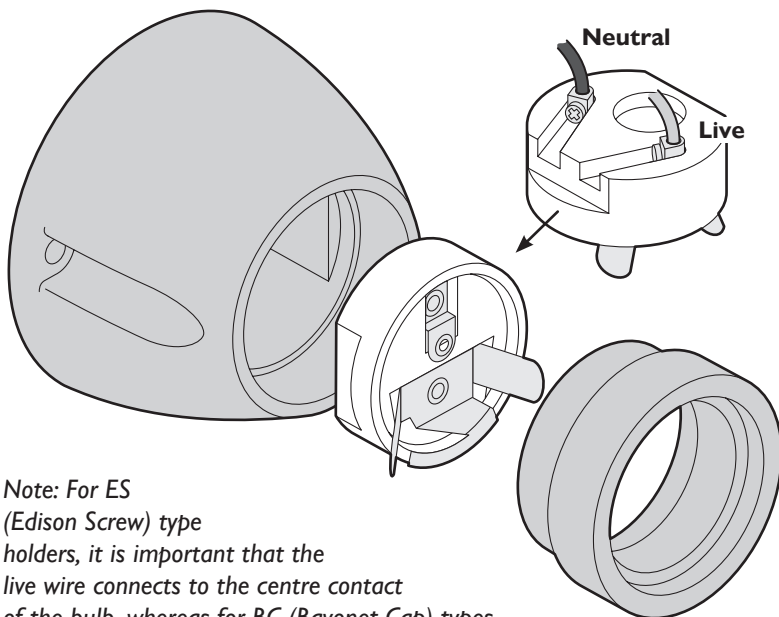
The screw holes in your bulb holder are 55mm apart and can accept screw sizes up to 4.5mm in diameter.

- 2 Prepare the mounting surface as necessary and use screws that are appropriate to the surface type (wall plugs may also be needed).
- 3 Prepare the cable, as described overleaf.

Note: If you are using a fabric covered cable, ensure the fabric is secured away from the connections using electrical insulation tape. Also, fit the supplied fibre glass sleeving to each wire to protect against the heat from high wattage bulbs that may be used in the holder.



- 4 Feed the cable through into the bulb holder base and secure the base onto the mounting surface using two screws.
- 5 Connect the cores to the correct terminals.



Note: For ES (Edison Screw) type holders, it is important that the live wire connects to the centre contact of the bulb, whereas for BC (Bayonet Cap) types, live and neutral can be connected either way round.

- 6 Use a small flat blade screwdriver to tighten the terminals so the cores are securely held, but do not over tighten.
- 7 Check that each core is secure by pulling it. If necessary, re-insert and tighten further.
- 8 Assemble the bulb holder and carefully tighten the cap.

Opening the bulb holder (once assembled)

If you ever need to open your bulb holder once it has been assembled, you will notice that the cap is locked in place. This is because the cap has serrated teeth that engage with a flap on the inner contact section.

IMPORTANT: Isolate the circuit before attempting to remove the cap.

To release the cap, remove the bulb (if fitted) and use a small electrician's screwdriver to press down upon the copper flap, while you unscrew the cap.

