



INLINE PENDANT

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'.

Before you start anything, please make a cup of tea and read these instructions fully. If you are in any doubt, STOP and seek professional help. Do not proceed unless you are absolutely sure. *Note: This product is not suitable for use in circuits with ratings that exceed 10 Amps and must be installed in accordance with local building regulations.*

To fit your inline pendant

1 Shut off power to the circuit and use a tester to ensure power has been completely isolated.

2 Please read the section 'Your existing connections' overleaf. When you are confident of the existing installation, label, photograph and then disconnect the cables from the original rose.

Note: Depending on how your property is wired, you may need to purchase additional Wago connectors for loop-in connections. Please visit www.dowsingandreynolds.com for options.

3 Remove the original rose from the ceiling.

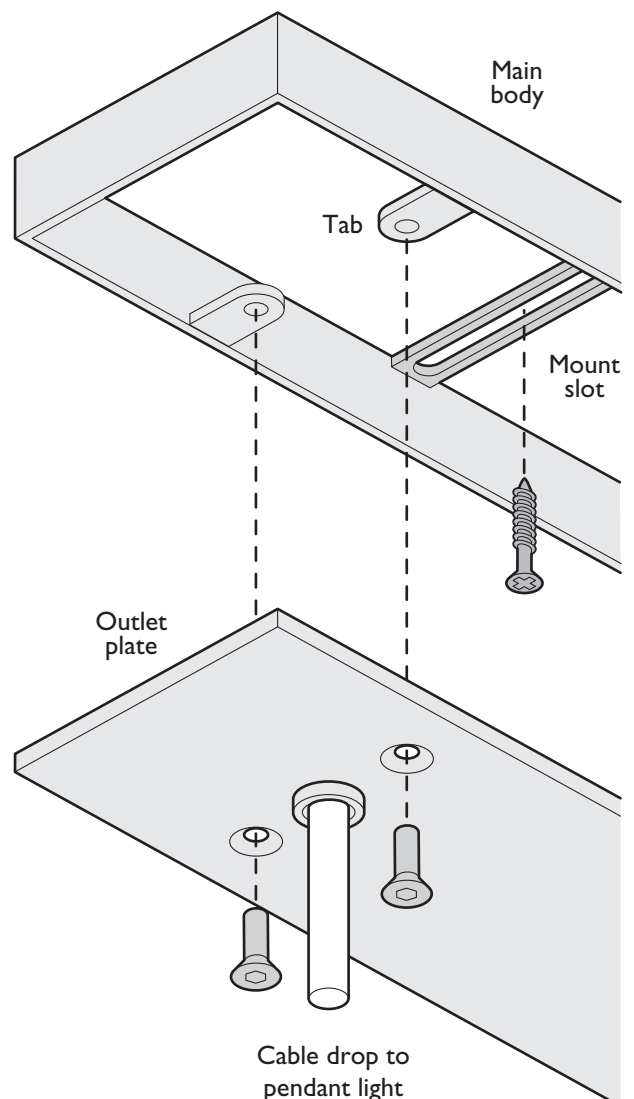
4 Use the supplied 2.5mm hex key to remove the screws that secure the outlet plate to the main body of the inline pendant. The screws are arranged in pairs either side of each pendant cable outlet. Carefully store the screws, the outlet plate and its pendant cables for now.

5 Take time to properly survey where the body of your new inline pendant can be screwed into the ceiling. Carefully note the following:

- it is important that the screws are driven into the beam(s) above the ceiling surface, not just plasterboard.
- it is vitally important that the mounting screws do not disrupt any cabling or pipework in the ceiling space.
- ideally the centre of the inline pendant should be close to where the incoming cables emerge.

6 Check that the supplied screws are suitable for the mounting location and, if so, insert them through two or more of the four mount slots in the main body and into the beam(s) above the ceiling to secure. *Note: For concrete/masonry type surfaces you will need to drill holes and use the supplied wall plugs.*

7 Next you will need to make the electrical connections, which will mean holding the mount plate and all its pendants up close to the incoming cables for some time. To make this easier, we suggest you temporarily thread a piece of strong string (roughly 50cm in length) through both tabs at each end of the main body. Securely tie each string to form a loop; you can then place each end of the outlet plate into the loops so that it is held a useful distance below where you need to make your connections. You then remove the strings when you're done.



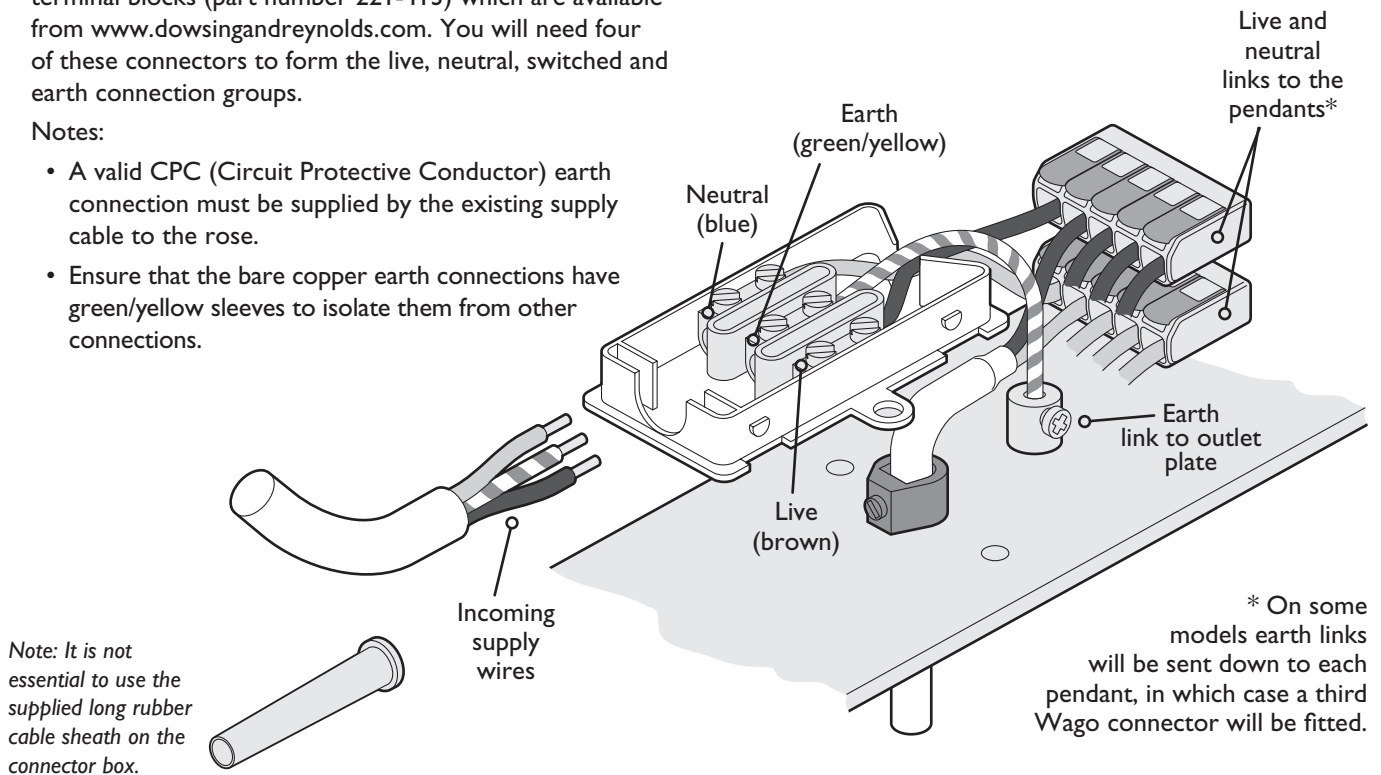
- 8 [For loop-in connections, skip to step 9]. For simple end-point connections: carefully prise open the supplied white connector block and secure the incoming live, neutral and earth wires to the terminals as shown below. Then skip to step 10.
- 9 For loop-in connections: remove the supplied connector block. Using the labelled cables as discussed in the section 'Your existing connections' below, you now need to recreate the loop-in circuit links that existed in the original rose, using suitable connectors (that are rated and insulated for 240VAC use) - we recommend Wago® terminal blocks (part number 221-413) which are available from www.dowsingandreynolds.com. You will need four of these connectors to form the live, neutral, switched and earth connection groups.

Notes:

- A valid CPC (Circuit Protective Conductor) earth connection must be supplied by the existing supply cable to the rose.
- Ensure that the bare copper earth connections have green/yellow sleeves to isolate them from other connections.

- 10 If you used string to temporarily support the outlet plate, remove the two loops of string completely.
- 11 Offer up the outlet plate to the main body and use the supplied 2.5mm hex key to fix it in place using the screws removed earlier.
- 12 Insert your lamps and restore power to the circuit.

IMPORTANT: If the external flexible cables of this luminaire become damaged, they shall be exclusively replaced by the manufacturer or his service agent or a similar qualified person in order to avoid a hazard.



Note: It is not essential to use the supplied long rubber cable sheath on the connector box.

Your existing connections

Your existing domestic lighting circuit is most likely to use a *Loop-in (aka Radial) system* where the mains supply is passed from one ceiling rose to the next; with the switches and lights for each room emanating from those same roses. Note: Some older properties may alternatively loop into and out of the switches rather than the roses. The typical arrangement you are likely to find within your ceiling rose is shown right ➤

You will need to disconnect the existing wiring and remove the existing ceiling rose. So your first step, after isolating the power for the lighting circuit at your fuse board (and double-checking that it's dead), should be to take clear photo records of the open ceiling rose. Then, you need to identify and clearly label each of the cable groups. Clues to look for:

- The blue (or black) wire coming back from the switch should have a brown (or red) coloured sleeve on it - to identify that it carries a switched live feed. Note: If a sleeve is not present, you should fit one once you identify the correct wire.
- That marked wire from the switch will connect only with the wire(s) leading to the lamp(s).
- Using the above two clues, you should be able to identify the *Switch* and *Lamp* cable groups. The remaining cable group(s) will be the mains *feed in* and, if present, *feed out*. You don't need to know which is *in* and which is *out* for this task, just that they are the feed cables.

