

INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS

GRSF

Emergency Ballast with Integral or Remote Test Switch

Upon receipt, thoroughly inspect for any freight damage which should be brought to the attention of the delivery carrier. Compare the catalog description listed on the packing slip with the label on the carton to ensure you have received the correct merchandise.



IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

For Your Protection, Read Carefully

WARNING - Risk of fire. Do not install insulation within 3 inches of fixture sides or wiring compartment, nor above the fixture in such a manner as to entrap heat.

1. Electric current can cause painful shock or serious injury unless handled properly. For your safety, always remember the following:

- Turn off the power supply.
- Ground the fixture to avoid potential electrical shocks.
- Do not handle an energized fixture or energize any fixture with wet hands, when standing on a wet or damp surface, or in water.
- Double check all electrical connections to be sure they are tight and correct.

2. Specific safety information concerning lamps:

- Match wattage of fixture and lamp exactly.
- Do not remove or insert lamp when power is on.
- Do not scratch glass or subject lamp to undue pressure as either may cause lamp breakage.
- Protect operating lamp from sources of moisture.

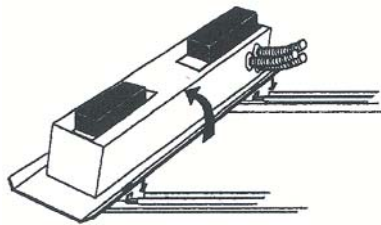


Figure 1

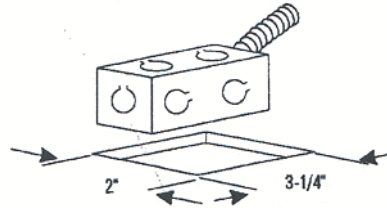


Figure 2

Prior to Installation

1. Install rough-in section as detailed on separate instruction sheet.
2. Determine line voltage to fixture (switched and unswitched power requirements).
3. Verify correct ballast/lamp combination.

Installation

1. Pivot emergency ballast assembly onto mounting rails of rough-in section as shown in Figure 1. Make any necessary vertical adjustments to assure that the bottom of the rough-in section is flush or slightly above (1/8" max.) the ceiling line.
2. Feed power supply to fixture as detailed in separate instruction sheet. Attach flex with junction box cover from Emergency Ballast assembly to junction box and make necessary wire connections.

For Integral Test Switch:

3. Drop socket housing through rough-in section opening.
4. Install integral test switch and reflector as detailed on separate instruction sheet.

For Remote Test Switch:

3. Select location near rough-in section for mounting junction box (attached to emergency ballast assembly) that will house the remote test switch/charging indicator light cover plate. Cut hole in ceiling using junction box as a reference as shown in Figure 2 (approximate size required: 2" x 3 1/4"). Secure junction box in hole.

IMPORTANT: Before cutting hole, verify that junction box will reach preferred location and will not interfere with any part of the rough-in section.

4. Remote test switch/charging indicator light cover plate may now be installed by aligning plug connector with mating connector inside junction box and snapping the two together. Use screws provided to secure cover plate to junction box.

IMPORTANT: When connectors are plugged together, the fixture circuit is completed. If power to fixture is turned off, the batteries inside the emergency ballast assembly will discharge. Frequent power interruptions may result in premature failure of the batteries.

TROUBLE SHOOTING CHART

Check for any visible damage to the lamp or frame-in module. If they seem in good condition, locate the problem in the following list of possible causes and corrective actions.

Symptom	Possible Cause	Corrective Action
LAMP FAILS TO LIGHT	-Circuit feeding the fixture not energized -Wiring error in circuit or module connection -Faulty lamp	-Check circuit breaker or fuse to ensure that circuit is energized. -Examine fixture splice box to ensure that connections are correct. -Remove the faulty lamp and substitute another lamp, preferably one that is known to light. If the lamp lights, replace the original with a new one.
LAMP GOES OUT AFTER LIGHTING	-Line or ballast output -Faulty ballast -Ambient temperature too low	-Check line voltage at fixture. Check open circuit voltage. -Check circuit continuity. -Check ballast rating against existing environmental conditions.
LAMP CYCLES ON AND OFF	-Faulty lamp -Insulation is too close to fixture -Lamp wattage too high -Ballast output voltage low	-Occasionally a lamp will exhibit this symptom rather than simply failing to light. Substitute a new lamp. -Remove insulation from around module (at least 3") -Install lamp wattage specified in housing. -Check line voltage at the fixture. Check open circuit voltage.