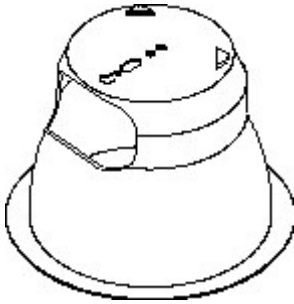


SAVE THESE INSTRUCTIONS

INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS AF10 DTT Trim

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 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 supply power.
- 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

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.
- If lamp is marked  it contains mercury. Follow disposal laws. See: www.lamprecycle.org.

New Installation for AF Reflector

1. Attach socket housing to top of reflector by aligning screw on socket housing with keyhole slot in top of reflector and pushing socket housing forward (see Figure 1). Secure socket housing and reflector together by tightening the screw.
2. Insert reflector through the ceiling opening making sure to tilt and rock reflector (see Figure 2). Push reflector upward until the flange is flush with the ceiling. **NOTE - For best results, position socket housing opposite the ballast.**
3. Install appropriate lamp by inserting tip of lamp through the opening opposite the socket housing, aligning base of lamp with socket and snapping lamp into socket. Refer to label located inside socket cup for proper lamp type and wattage.
4. To remove the reflector: remove lamp(s), pull reflector downward with a slight twisting motion until it becomes free of the retaining clips, tilt and rock reflector until it comes through the ceiling opening, loosen screw and remove socket housing from reflector.

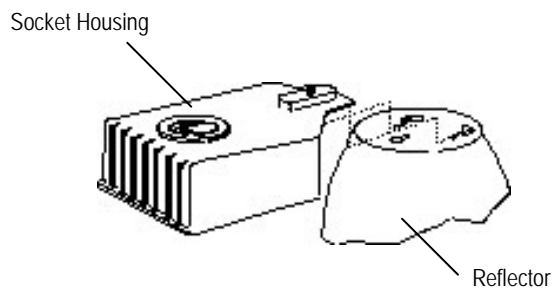


Figure 1

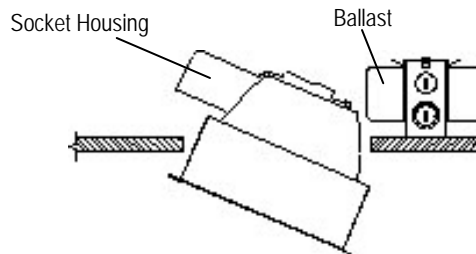


Figure 2

TROUBLESHOOTING 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Circuit feeding the fixture not energized. •Wiring error in circuit or module connection. •Faulty lamp. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Check circuit breaker or fuse to ensure that circuit is energized. •Examine fixture splice box to ensure that connections are correct.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Line or ballast output. •Faulty ballast. •Ambient temperature too low. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Remove the faulty lamp and substitute another lamp. Preferably one that is known to light. If lamp lights, replace the original with a new one. •Check line voltage at fixture. Check open circuit voltage. •Check circuit continuity. •Check ballast rating against existing environmental conditions.
LAMP GOES OUT AFTER LIGHTING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Faulty lamp 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Occasionally a lamp will exhibit this symptom rather than simply failing to light. Substitute a new lamp.
LAMP CYCLES ON AND OFF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Insulation too close to fixture. •Lamp wattage too high. •Ballast output voltage low. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Remove installation from around module (at least 3"). •Install lamp wattage specified in housing. •Check line voltage at the fixture. Check open circuit voltage.