Bromleighs

Please keep these instructions for future reference	Ref **TDI**

1-Way (2-Way or Multi-Way with Slave(s))

Thank you for choosing Bromleighs . This dimmer is suitable for 1-way circuits. For 2-way (or Multi-Way switching) use this Master Unit with any number of Bromleighs Dimming Slaves. **N.B. This unit cannot be used in conjunction with conventional switches in a 2-way circuit.** Use only on an electricity supply of 200 to 250 volts AC. This dimmer features versatile trailing-edge control making it suitable for a wider range of applications:-

THIS SWITCH IS SUITABLE FOR

- ✓ Mains voltage GLS or candle bulbs;
- ✓ Good quality dimmable electronic low voltage transformers (including those requiring trailing-edge control) [*see "Transformers" box on the right*];
- ✓ GU10 or similar HiSpot mains halogen bulbs

Always observe the recommended maximum load [*see "Overload Protection" box below*]

THIS SWITCH IS **NOT** SUITABLE FOR

- ✗ Fluorescent or compact fluorescent bulbs;
- ✗ Wire-wound or toroidal transformers;
- ✗ Electric motors.

TRANSFORMERS: Use only on quality dimmable Electronic Transformers. For optimum performance choose Bromleighs Transformers*.

To calculate load, add the VA ratings of the **transformers** (not the wattage of the bulbs).

Choose transformers with a maximum rating close to their lamp load (eg. Use a 50VA,, 60VA or 70VA transformer to control a 50W low voltage bulb).

N.B. Certain transformers **may not behave according to their power rating when used with a dimmer.** An overload will result in the safety features of this dimmer turning down the brightness. If so, change your transformer(s) (Bromleighs transformer(s) recommended); or remove one (or some) transformer(s) from the circuit; or choose a higher rated dimmer instead.

* If a transformer appears as a highly inductive load, eg. Wire-wound or toroidal transformers, the dimmer will not work. To protect itself it will turn off within 1 second.) The dimmer will allow this to happen 3 times before blocking further use until it is disconnected and reconnected to the mains electricity.

FITTING THE SWITCH

Read the instructions below carefully before beginning. **In case of any doubt or difficulty consult a qualified electrician.**

1. Switch off at the mains.
2. Remove the existing switch and disconnect the wiring from the switch terminals at the rear, taking note of the present wiring of the switch and the marking on the terminals. Where there are two or more wires together in the old switch they must be kept together in the dimmer.
3. Check that you have **a genuine live feed** as well as load wire(s) at the wall box (see wiring diagrams below).
4. Ensure that any wall box is free of plaster lumps or projecting screw heads. Use a box with a minimum depth of 25mm. A box having 4 fixing lugs cannot be used without modifying it. The top and bottom lugs must be broken off or bent flat.
5. To connect the wiring, refer to the diagrams below. Dimmers with a metal front plate **must be earthed** by means of the earthing point on the dimmer. You must ensure that all wires are sleeved fully and only enough bare wire is showing to connect to the terminals. Push wires deep into terminals and tighten terminal screws so that wires are held securely. No bare wires should protrude from the terminals.
6. After connecting the wires, screw the dimmer gently into the wall box. Do not trap the wiring between the rear of the dimmer and the back of the wall box.
7. Turn on the mains electricity.

1-Way, 2-Way and Multi-Way Circuits

In 1-way lighting circuits the light(s) are controlled by one switch. This dimmer should replace that switch. The live wire **must** be connected to the terminal marked "Live↓" and the "load" wire to the terminal marked "⚡".

For 2-way or **Multi-way** circuits (where the light(s) are controlled by more than one switch) use this dimmer and any number of Bromleighs dimming slaves following the wiring diagrams below. It is not possible to use a conventional switch in combination with this type of dimmer.

To fit 2, 3 or 4-gang dimmers treat each group of terminals at the back of the unit as a separate dimmer, wiring them into the lighting circuits as above. You may need a short length of wire to connect together the "Live↓" terminals.

Fig 1. Wiring For 1-Way Circuits

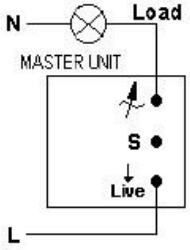


Fig 2. Wiring For Multi-Way Circuits

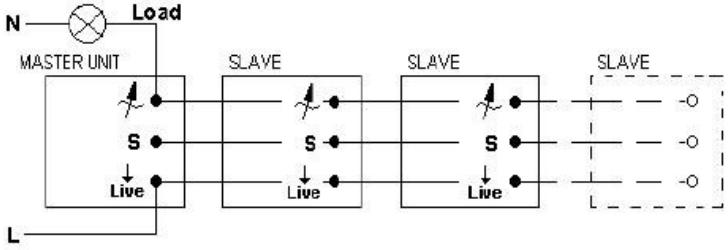
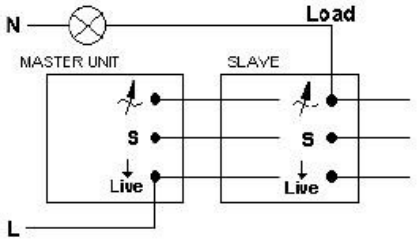


Fig 3. Alternative Wiring For Multi-Way Circuits



OVERLOAD PROTECTION:

As a safety feature, this dimmer is protected against overload and overheating. (N.B. Some types of bulb can draw more current as they age and overload the dimmer).

If the dimmer becomes too hot it will attempt to handle the overload by reducing the brightness of the lamps. If it is unable to do so the dimmer will **automatically turn the lights off** until the overload is removed and the dimmer is switched off and then switched back on again.

OPERATION OF THE SWITCH

If your dimmer does not have a remote control function, you need only read (a) below. If you have purchased a remote control dimmer read (a) and (b) below.

(a) Touch Control

To **initialise** the dimmer, touch the circular "sensor" on the front of the plate once for 2 seconds. The dimmer will respond by making the light(s) brighter. A single touch will now turn the light(s) on or off. To dim the lights, keep contact with the sensor until the desired light level is reached. While contact with the sensor is maintained, the brightness will cycle up and down. To change the direction of the dimming cycle remove contact and then touch the sensor again. When the brightness reaches the level you require, remove contact with the sensor.

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

Is it normal for the dimmer to be warm to the touch even when the lights are off? A small current passes through the dimmer even when it is off to maintain its memory. This can cause the dimmer to feel warm to the touch.

Should I be concerned if the dimmer is very warm during use? The dimmer will become warm during use. The more lights the dimmer is controlling, the hotter it will become. On its maximum load the dimmer can become very warm. As long as you have not overloaded the dimmer, this is no cause for alarm. If the dimmer is overloaded it will turn the lights down or off.

What happens if I have a power cut? If for any reason the power is lost to the dimmer, the dimmer will remember the button you have programmed it to respond to.

The touch button does not work properly. This can be caused by the live and load wires being in the wrong terminals (see wiring diagram overleaf) or by the earth wire not being properly sleeved.

The lights seem to be less bright when on full brightness. If the lights are drawing too much current the dimmer will attempt to handle this overload by reducing the brightness of the lamps. This can occur when certain types of bulb age.

The dimmer keeps turning itself off.

(a) The dimmer may be doing this because it is grossly overloaded. Use lower wattage bulbs or dimmable electronic transformers to reduce the load. Otherwise use the dimmer elsewhere on a suitable load.

(b) The dimmer will also turn off if you are trying to control an unsuitable inductive load (such as a wire-wound or toroidal transformer). In this case change the load to a dimmable electronic transformer. If the dimmer is still "blocked" disconnect from and then reconnect to the mains electricity supply.