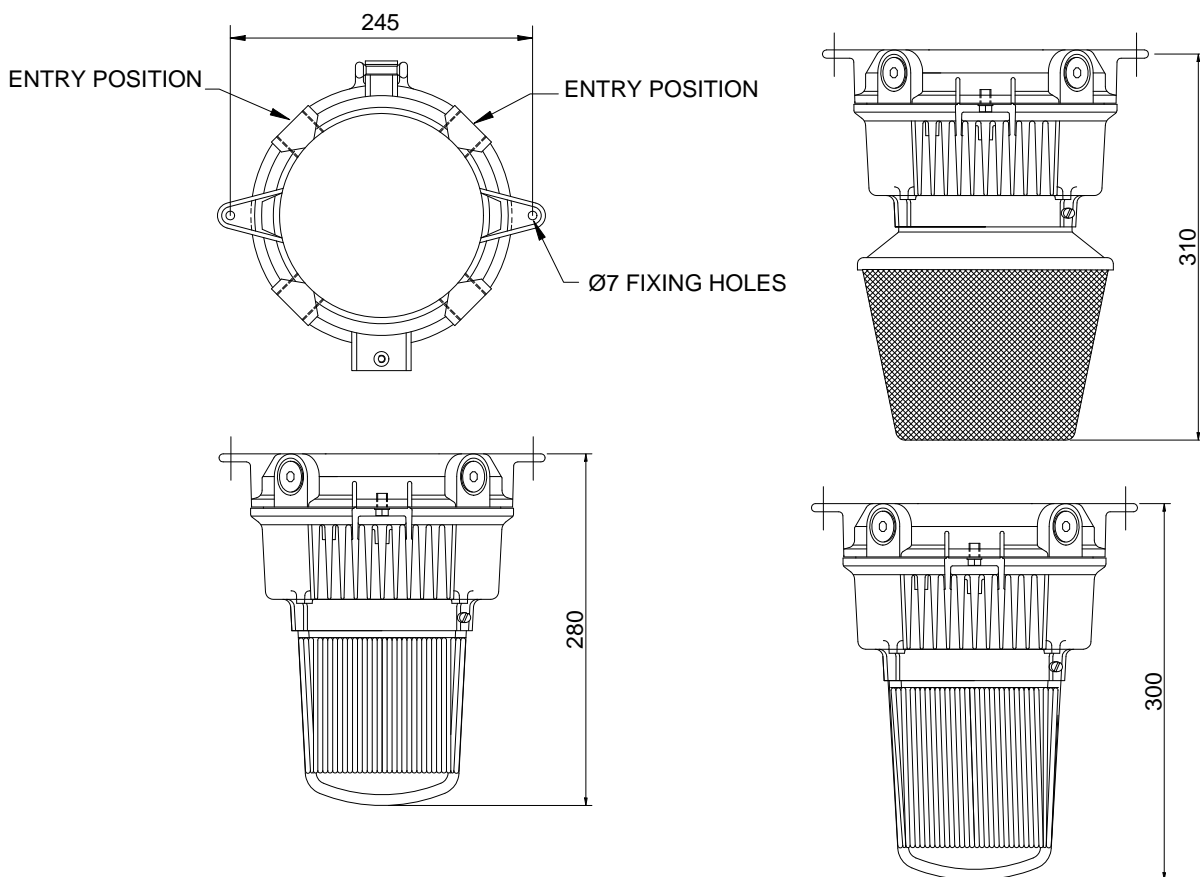


INSTALLATION, OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE INSTRUCTIONS

Eclipse II Junior - Wellglass Luminaires

Industrial

Important: Please read these instructions carefully before installing or maintaining this equipment. Good electrical practices should be followed at all times and this data should be used as a guide only.



0.0 Specification

Standard BS EN 60598
Ingress Protection IP66 to BS EN 60529

CE Mark



The CE marking of this product applies to "The Electrical Equipment (Safety) Regulations 1994", "The Electromagnetic Compatibility Regulations 1992", the "Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment Regulations 2006" and the "Equipment and Protective Systems intended for use in Explosive Atmospheres Regulations 1996". [This legislation is the equivalent in UK law of EC directives 2006/95/EC, 2004/108/EC and 2002/96/EC respectively].

1.0 Introduction - Eclipse II Junior Safe Area Wellglass

A lightweight wellglass luminaire suitable for use in hostile, industrial environments, available with various mounting arrangements to ease access and maintenance of the control gear enclosure and assist when installing or maintaining in high or difficult areas. The enclosure is painted aluminium with a fluted glass globe lens or optional prismatic glass refractor. All screws and bracketry are manufactured from stainless steel or corrosion resistant aluminium.

Note: *The range of lamp options available are as indicated in TABLE 0.*

1.1 Application

The luminaire should not be used in conditions where there are environmental, vibration or shock conditions above the normal for fixed installations.

The gaskets should not be exposed to hydrocarbons in liquid or high concentration vapour states.

2.0 Storage

Luminaires and control gear boxes are to be stored in cool dry conditions preventing ingress of moisture and condensation.

3.0 Installation and Safety

3.1 General

There are no health hazards associated with this product whilst in normal use. In the UK the requirements of the 'Health and Safety at Work Act' must be met.

Handling and electrical work associated with this product to be in accordance with *the 'Manual Handling Operations Regulations'* and *'Electricity at Work Regulations, 1989'*. Your attention is drawn to the paragraphs (i) 'Electrical Supplies', (ii) 'Electrical Fault Finding and Replacement' and (iii) 'Inspection and Maintenance'. The luminaires are Class 1 and should be effectively earthed.

The luminaires are quite heavy and suitable means of handling on installation must be provided.

Certification details on the rating plate must be verified against the application requirements before installation.

The information in this leaflet is correct at the time of publication. The company reserves the right to make specification changes as required.

3.2 Tools

A flat blade screwdriver to open the end cover.

Strap wrench to tighten/loosen the diffuser.

3mm and 5mm flat blade screwdriver. Pliers, knife, wire and strippers/cutters.

A spanner suitable for fitting cable glands.

3.3 Electrical Supplies

The supply voltage and frequency should be specified when ordering, a maximum voltage variation of +6%/-6% on the nominal is expected. Luminaires should not be operated continuously at more than +6%/-10% of the rated supply voltage of the control gear or tapping. The user must determine the **actual** underlying site supply voltage and purchase or adjust accordingly. **Care must be taken if connecting to the nominal 230V UK public supply.** In some cases, the luminaires have multi-tapped control gear that can be set to a range of 50

and 60Hz voltages. The tapplings are shown on the control gear and the limits are shown on the rating plate. If the equipment is located in high or low voltage sections of the system, an appropriate voltage tap should be selected to obtain the best lamp performance. Care must be taken to log or mark the equipment so that the tapping is re-set if the equipment is relocated. If in doubt, tapplings should be set on the high side. 10V max. drop is desirable for HPS and required for MBI. All circuits use S.I.P. (superimposed pulse) ignitors. This means that there are only two connections to the choke, so tap selection is obvious. Where supply conditions include significant harmonics the PFC can be omitted.

Where shore or construction site supplies are used, which are different to the service location supplies, tapplings should be re-set. If not, advice on the effect of these temporary supplies should be sought from the Technical Department.

3.4 Lamps

The discharge lamps used are of a standardised type. There is no preference between make or colour. The Eclipse Junior uses **tubular** HPS and HPS compatible MBI lamps, elliptical MBF lamps, GLS and compact fluorescent lamps. Note that the use of diffuse elliptical lamps will alter the photometric performance of the luminaires. Care must be taken to fit the correct new and replacement lamps in order to preserve the designed photometric performance. The lamp type is shown on the rating plate. **Lamps should be replaced shortly after they do not light.** One indication of the end of life for HPS lamps is 'cycling', where the lamp goes out then re-ignites after a minute or so interval. If discharge luminaires are burned continuously, they should be switched off occasionally to allow old lamps to fail to re-ignite, rather than possibly become diodes with detrimental effects to control gear (See Section 3.9.1).

The above information is current at the time of preparation. The development of lamps and control gear is ongoing and detailed advice on lamp performance can be obtained from the lamp supplier or from Chalmit.

Important: *HPS and MBI circuits should not be energised without a lamp fitted. HPS and MBI lamps with internal ignitors must not be used.*

3.5 Mounting

Luminaires should be installed where access for maintenance is practical and in accordance with any lighting design information provided for the installation. The wall mounting or ceiling mounting arrangements should be secured with lock washers or self-locking nuts and bolts. The pole mounting version must be mounted so as to maintain the IP rating.

3.5.1 Weights and Windages

Note: *Weights and Windages for the various types are outlined in TABLE 3.*

3.6 Cabling and Cable Glands

3.6.1 Cables

The standard conductor section is 6mm² max. The pendant and pole mounts are not suitable for looping. Standard 300/500V cable is suitable.

3.6.2 Cable Glands

Where brass cable glands are used in a corrosive environment, cadmium or nickel plating should be used. Sealing plugs for unused entries should be similarly rated and fitted. Entries suitable for M20 cable glands are standard. Entries suitable for M25, 3/4" or 1" NPT are available to special order.

3.7 Cabling and Fitting Lamps

Before fitting lamps or opening the luminaire, the luminaire must be de-energised and isolated from the supply. Access for cabling is by removing the mounting adapter. The end cover is released by undoing the screw using a flat blade screwdriver. Reselect the voltage tapplings if necessary. Install the conductors in the appropriate terminals. Take care not to cut back the insulation excessively, 1mm bare conductor outside the terminal is a maximum. Any unused terminal should be fully tightened. When the cabling is complete, make a final tightness and connections check. The cover is replaced and the screws tightened down.

The lamp is replaced by removing the diffuser. Lamps must be of the correct type and firmly screwed into place.

3.8 Inspection and Maintenance

Visual inspection should be carried out at suitable intervals and more frequently if conditions are severe. The time between lamp changes could be very infrequent and this is too long a period without inspection.

3.8.1 Routine Examination

- 1 Ensure the lamp is lit when energised and that the lampglass is not damaged.
- 2 When de-energised and left to cool, there should be no significant sign of internal moisture. If there are signs of water ingress, the luminaire should be opened up, dried out, and any likely ingress points eliminated by re-gasketing.
- 3 Check the cable gland for tightness and nip up if necessary.
- 4 Clean the lampglass.

3.9 Electrical Fault Finding and Replacement

The supply must be isolated before opening the luminaire.

In most instances, the faults are simple, namely loose or broken connections, unserviceable lamps or open circuit control gear. Control gear will not normally go open circuit unless it has first over-heated; the signs of this are obvious, being severe discoloration of the paint on the gear and cracks in any exposed insulation. Similarly, a bad contact at the lamp cap will usually result in discoloration as a sign of overheating.

Any fault finding must be done by a competent electrician and, if carried out with the luminaire in place, under a permit to work. With HPS and MBI, the ignitor can become faulty. If the lamp is fitted, the choke has continuity and the connections are good and correct, they should produce an attempt to start effect in the lamp and a buzzing sound from the ignitor. It will be unusual to have no other parts available to perform a substitution fault finding routine and this is the normal procedure. Before re-assembling, all connections should be checked and any damaged cable replaced. The ignition connection to the lampholder is sleeved with H.T. sleeving and this must be kept in place.

3.9.1 Thermal Protector

Thermal protectors may be included in the ballast. If the lamp goes on and off over a timescale of several minutes, this could be the thermal protector operating. The causes are defective lamps/diode effects, gross over voltage or the choke beginning to fail and this should be investigated directly (See Section 3.4).

4.0 Overhaul

The unit is largely made of materials that are very corrosion resistant. This allows the unit to be completely stripped, cleaned, then re-built with new electrical parts as required. The internal wiring is 1.0mm² flexible, silicone rubber insulated. An H.T. sleeve is fitted to the ignitor cable. All the spares required are available. Please state the model number, lamp and optical details. The seal at the end cover is held within a groove by silicone R.T.V. If the gaskets have deteriorated by softening or permanent set, new gaskets should be fitted, which can be obtained from Chalmit. To fit the mounting adapter gasket, the old gasket should be removed and remaining adhesive scraped off. The gasket is fixed in place with silicone R.T.V. to the body. The end cover is then tightened down.

5.0 Fuse Ratings

The fuse ratings for HID lamp circuits need to take account of three components of circuit current. Current inrush to PFC capacitors can be up to 25 x the rated capacitor current and lasts 1-2 millisecs; lamp starting current including steady capacitor current which together may decline from up to 200% of normal at 10 seconds after switch-on to normal after 4 minutes; rectification effects caused by asymmetrical cathode heating for a few seconds after starting, this effect is random and very variable. With the availability of MCB's with a wide range of characteristics, the individual engineer can make a better judgement of what is required. Use MCB's suitable for inrush currents to reduce ratings. The inrush current can be calculated where circuit conditions are known. The nominal capacitor current will probably be the determining factor, 0.076A per μ F at 240V, 50Hz (adjust for other supply volts by multiplication, x 6/5 for 60Hz). For HBC fuses use 1.5 x normal capacitor current. All calculations must satisfy wiring regulations.

Note: *Starting and running currents for 240V, 50Hz are outlined in TABLE 1.
A conventional matrix for HBC fuses is outlined in TABLE 2.*

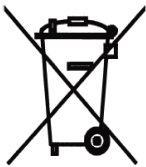
6.0 Disposal of Material

The unit is mostly made from incombustible materials. The capacitor is of the dry film type and does not contain PCB's. The control gear contains plastic parts and polyester resin. The ignitor contains electronic components and synthetic resins. All electrical components and the body parts may give off noxious fumes if incinerated. Take care to render these fumes harmless or avoid inhalation. Any local regulations concerning disposal must be complied with. Any disposal must satisfy the requirements of the WEEE directive [2002/96/EC] and therefore must not be treated as commercial waste. The unit is mainly made from incombustible materials. The control gear contains plastic, resin and electronic components. All electrical components may give off noxious fumes if incinerated.

6.1 Lamps

Discharge lamps in modest quantities are not "special waste". The outer envelope should be broken in a container to avoid possible injury from fragmentation. This applies to the UK, there may be other regulations on disposal operating in other countries.

Important: *Do not incinerate lamps.*



To comply with the Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment directive 2002/96/EC the apparatus cannot be classified as commercial waste and as such must be disposed of or recycled in such a manner as to reduce the environmental impact.

Table 0

Range

Refer to Section : 1.0

Wattage	Lamp	Lamp Cap
50W	SON/T	E27
70W	SON/T, MBI/T	E27
80W	MBF	E27
100W	SON/T, MBI/T	E27
125W	MBF	E27
100W	GLS	E27
150W	GLS	E27
13W	CFL-DE	G24q
18W	CFL-DE	G24q
26W	CFL-DE	G24q

Table 1

Starting and Running Currents

Refer to Section : 5.0

Lamp	Start A	Run A	PFC μ F
50W HPS	0.35	0.28	10
70W HPS	0.55	0.4	10
70W MBI	0.55	0.4	10
80W MBF	0.5	0.43	8
100W HPS	1	0.56	10
100W MBI	1	0.56	10
125W MBF	1	0.66	10

Note: *Minimum power factor correction: 0.85*

Table 2 Fuse Ratings

Refer to Section : 5.0



Lamp Wattage	Number of Lamps					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
50W	4A	4A	4A	6A	6A	10A
70W	4A	4A	4A	6A	6A	10A
80W	4A	4A	4A	4A	6A	10A
100W	4A	4A	6A	10A	10A	10A
125W	4A	6A	6A	10A	10A	10A

Table 3 Weights and Windages

Refer to Section : 3.5.1

	Type			
	SON/T, MBI/T	MBF	GLS	CFL-DE
Weight	6.4kg	5.7kg	4.8kg	5.5kg
Windage	0.15m ²	0.15m ²	0.15m ²	0.15m ²

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For technical support, please contact: techsupport@chalmit.com

Note: Chalmit Lighting reserves the right to amend characteristics of our products and all data is for guidance only.