

ENDON®

Mendip Pendant Light Fitting INSTRUCTION MANUAL

Safety Warnings

- **These products are only suitable for connection to a 240V~50Hz supply in accordance with current IEE wiring Regulations and should be installed in accordance with local Building Regulations and are for Domestic ceiling use only. They are not suitable for a Bathroom location.**
- **These light fittings should be connected to a lighting circuit protected by a 5 amp fuse (or a 6 amp miniature circuit breaker).**
- **If in doubt we recommend you contact a qualified electrician. Before installing your light fitting always:**
- **Switch off the mains supply and remove the appropriate fuse or switch off the appropriate circuit breaker before commencing installation.**
- **Ensure that no one else has access that would enable the supply to be inadvertently reconnected.**
- **Never fit bulbs of a higher wattage or of a type other than those specified on the label as this may cause overheating and damage the fitting.**
- **These products contains delicate parts – be careful during handling and maintenance to avoid breakage.**
- **The bulbs become hot during use so please switch off and allow 10 minutes to cool before replacing bulbs or cleaning the fitting.**
- **Clean with a dry cloth only. Do not use liquid or abrasive cleaners on this product.**
- **If any modification is made it will invalidate the warranty and may render the product unsafe.**

Assembly/ User Instructions

Before you start

Please read these instructions carefully before fitting and retain for reference.
Check the packaging and make sure that you have all the required parts.
Follow each assembly step in order to prevent incorrect assembly.
Ensure that the product is fully assembled as illustrated before use.

The Light pack contains:

Light fitting.
Terminal connection block(s).
Fixing pack.

The following tools may be required:

Selection of cross and flat head screwdrivers.
Electric drill and assorted drill bits.
Wire strippers.
Electrical insulation tape.

These assembly diagrams are intended as a guide – if in doubt consult a qualified electrician.

1. Decide on the position of the light fitting / or remove existing light fitting. Take a note of the position of the electrical connections. Ensure there is a solid mounting surface, preferably a wooden joist or joist bridge to support the weight of the light fitting.
2. If you want to reduce the overall length of the fitting it is essential that this is done before the fitting is mounted to the ceiling and / or connected to the mains supply. Remove the chain links as shown in (3) until the desired length is reached. The cable must now be shortened and the excess cable cut and re-connected to the terminal block. Feed the cable up through the plastic bush and form a loop above the ceiling cup. Place the cable in the locking clip (4), making sure to tighten the screw to secure the cable. Cut off the excess cable and re-connect to the terminal block.



NOTE: The electric cable must always be longer than the chain to prevent strain being placed on the cable. If you are unsure about your ability to do this, we recommend you contact a qualified electrician.

3. Use the fixing bracket as a template to mark the screw holes. Mark the screw holes and secure to the ceiling with appropriate screw fixings (1).
4. Support your fitting and connect the house wiring to the terminal block (2) – see expanded wiring details below.
NOTE: This is a Class I fitting and must be earthed. The 4th terminal block connector is used for the “loop” wires of the “Ring Circuit”. There may be more than one set of cables in the “loop” connections. If there is a “Ring Circuit” and you do not understand the connections you must consult an electrician. Any loose terminal blocks –not secured to ceiling cup - should always be covered with 2 layers of good quality insulation tape
5. Secure the ceiling cup over the bracket by using the side screws (5).
6. Remove the bulb cover by using the thumb screws as shown in (6), install the bulb and re attach the cover. Do not fit a bulb of a higher wattage as this can cause the fitting to overheat.
7. Turn on the power and test.

