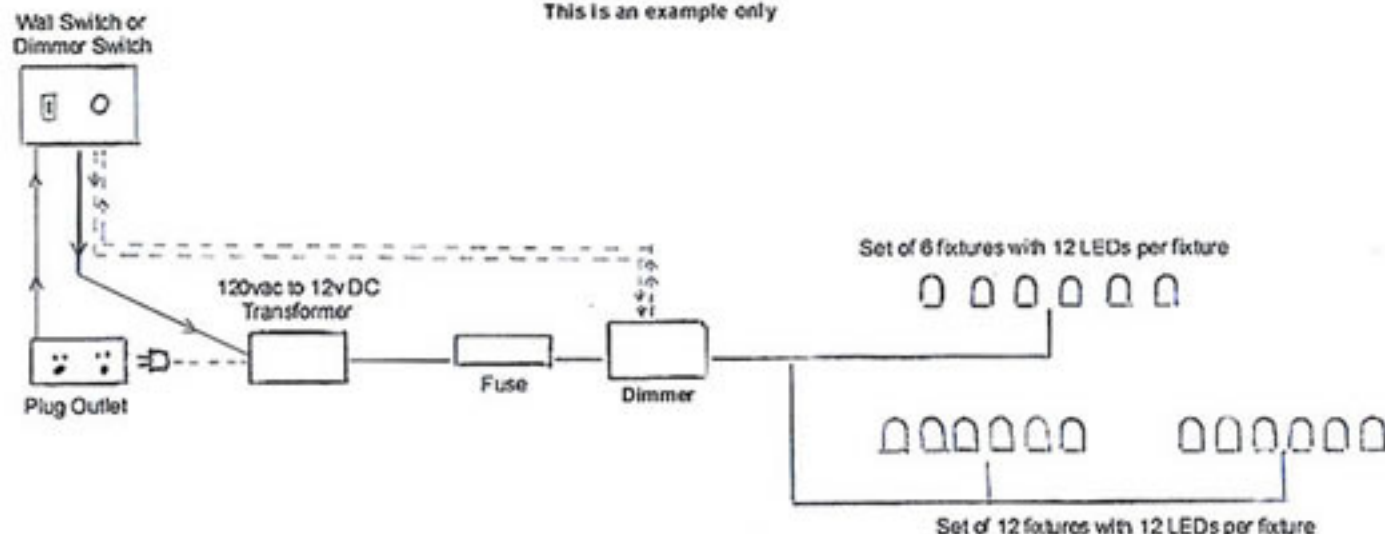


Basic Wiring Diagram for LED Fixtures

This is an example only



This diagram is only an example to show what is required to power LED lighting. Not drawn by an expert.

1) The wall switch can be replaced with the Dimmer ADM-34L-12V. The dimmer has a PWM/pulse width modulation component that will strobe or pulse the light faster than the eye can see. This strobing will actually make the light seem as if it is a stream of light and be brighter. The PWM will also allow the LEDs to operate for their rated life, about 30,000 hours. We strongly suggest the installation of the dimmer even if you have no need for the dimming function. Just turn it on at full on and leave it there.

2) The double dotted lines represent the wire path for the dimmer. The dimmer wires splice into the line where the photo sensor should be. There is no need to have a dimmer and a photo sensor but if that is desired, the dimmer will have to be spliced in-between the photo sensor and the fuse. Not all photo sensors will operate as expected when a dimmer is also installed.

3) The fuse to install should be 20% of the total line load/current.

4) The purpose of this wiring diagram is to show how to distribute the power so that all fixtures will receive equal power, from the first to the last in each leg. If power is not evenly distributed, one or more of the fixtures at the beginning of the leg will draw more current than the fixtures at the end of the leg.

5) All wiring to extend the distance between the fixtures, to connect all components of the system, should be 18 gauge 2 wire cable. If for outdoors, use the type and size of wire gauge that landscapers use.