**Legendary Lighting, L.L.C.**

# Electronic Ignition Installation Procedures with factory installed transformer.

**The Electronic Ignition system comes with all the components. For the lights and system to work, connect the two electric leads from the transformer to 110 volt leads, connect the gas, mount the light, turn on the natural gas/propane valve and turn on the switch or breaker. Refer to other sheets for mounting procedures.**

## Transformer

**24 volts A.C. Type II, 20 VA transformer is installed. The gas line and electric leads must be positioned behind the light fixture mounting bracket.**

## Electrical Connection

**Installation of a wall or a ceiling mounted bracket may require the installer to connect the igniter wire coming from the steel mounting box to the wire coming from the lantern.**

**Before plugging the igniter wires together, slide the black shrink tubing over one of these wires. After connecting, slide the piece of shrink tubing to conceal the exposed terminals. Heat the tubing by moving a flame back and forth along the length of the tubing to shrink the tubing. This helps to insulate the connection.**

## Gas Connection

**Make sure the lantern is connected to the gas supply coming from the bracket and turn on the gas. Check for gas leaks by using soapy water.**

## Operation

**After final inspection of all connections and the supply line has been connected to the wires on the back of the bracket you are ready to energize the lamp. This will cause the ignition sequence to begin.**

# INITIAL INSTALLATION NOTES

## During the initial installation there are a few points of concern:

**We make electronic ignition operated lights that can be post mount, wall mount or ceiling mount. The basic electrical components are the same, the configurations might vary according to the mounting system.**

**There are four major components to the system: a transformer, a solenoid valve, an electronic ignition control box and an ignitor/sensor.**

### TRANSFORMER

**If during installation something does not appear to be operating correctly, by process of elimination, the problem can be corrected. In most cases where problems occur it is generally a result of the igniter needing adjustment. If problems exist check the output of the transformer first. New transformers sometimes do not put out 24 volts. If the output is less than 24 volt, the electronic ignition control system will not function correctly.**

### SOLENOID VALVE

**The solenoid valve is operated by the electronic ignition control box. If the gas can be ignited either manually or with the ignitor, typically the solenoid is operating correctly.**

### CONTROL BOX

**If the ignitor is arcing (or sparking) and the gas is igniting and if the flame is turning off or reigniting after it goes out, the "electronic ignition control box" appears to be functioning correctly.**

### IGNITOR/SENSOR

**The last item that could cause problems is the "ignitor/sensor". It is thoroughly checked and operates correctly during final assembly and inspection at the plant. In the field many times it needs adjustments, because of differences of such things as the gas pressure at the plant versus at the job site or because of the grade of gas. There is just such a thing as "dirty" gas or propane. Three things might need checked or adjusted. The ignitor might need raised or lowered 1/8 to 1/4". The gap between the prongs might need widened 1/16" to 1/8" (open the grounded prong only). The ignitor wire going to the control box might need to be checked to be sure it is not lying up against something which could make it ground out and not permit the arc at the tip to be strong enough.**

**If you have problems at time of installation and have checked the items above and still have problems, you probably should call for additional instructions.**