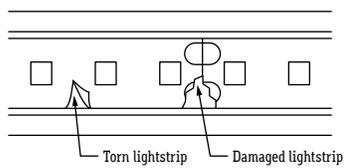


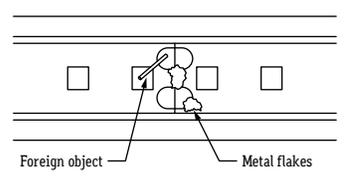
TROUBLESHOOTING TIPS

- Do not reset the breaker multiple times
If the unit is overloaded, the breaker will trip, shutting off the transformer and lights
If the breaker reset button has been held down by hand or any type of pressure, such as duct tape, or if the breaker has been reset multiple times without troubleshooting, the unit will:
- Burn the transformer bobbin
- Burn the thermal or magnetic breaker
- Burn the primary or secondary wires due to high amperage caused by overload
- Short circuit in line which will not allow the breaker to reset
- Damage the lighting

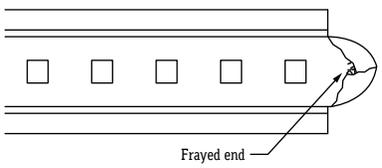
1. Turn off power before beginning. Check for any twisting or damage to the circuit in the LED lightstrip. If there is excessive damage and the circuit is broken, the lightstrip must be replaced.



2. Check for metal particles or other foreign objects causing the short.



3. Check to make sure cuts in the lightstrip are clean and not frayed, causing positive and negative copper pads to touch.



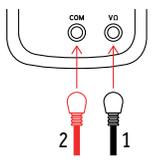
CONTINUITY TEST

A continuity test is performed to determine if electricity can pass through two points on an electrical circuit. This helps identify shorts or malfunctions in the line or fixture. Use a multimeter or continuity tester to perform the steps below.

- Always perform a continuity test before connecting lighting to power source.
Malfunctions are not always as obvious as the lights not turning on.
A short or malfunction in the line or fixture will cause damage over time, ultimately damaging the lighting and voiding warranty.

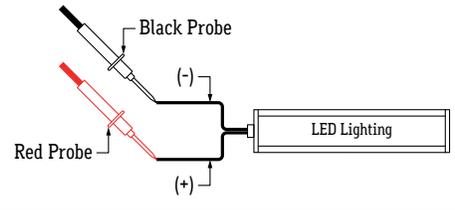
1. Turn power off before beginning. Verify power is turned off by using a non-contact circuit tester. Touch the probe of the tester to positive wire of the power source. The tester will light up if an electrical current is detected.

2. Setup your tester. First insert the black probe lead into the COM jack, then insert the red probe lead into the VΩ jack.

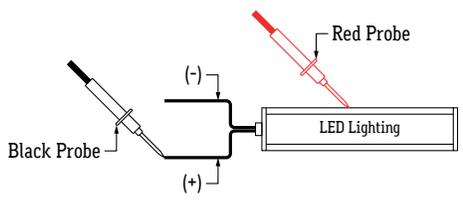


3. Verify that your tester is functional by touching probes together. The tester should light up, beep, or read 0Ω (ohms) of resistance.

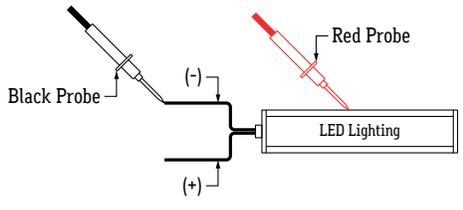
4. Touch the red probe to the positive (+) wire and the black probe to the negative (-) wire. If a conductive path is formed between the positive and negative wires, the multimeter will beep, flash, or read 0Ω (ohms). Troubleshoot to identify the malfunction in the line. If there is no conductive path, the multimeter will not show any feedback.



5. Touch the red probe to the fixture extrusion and the black probe to the positive (+) wire. If a conductive path is formed between the extrusion and the positive wire, the multimeter will beep, flash, or read 0Ω (ohms). Troubleshoot to identify the malfunction in the line. If there is no conductive path, the multimeter will not show any feedback.



6. Touch the red probe to the fixture extrusion and the black probe to the negative (-) wire. If a conductive path is formed between the extrusion and the negative wire, the multimeter will beep, flash, or read 0Ω (ohms). Troubleshoot to identify the malfunction in the line. If there is no conductive path, the multimeter will not show any feedback.



7. Set voltmeter to DC voltage and test power source. Confirm the correct voltage before connecting lighting to power source. If voltage reading is more than 1 volt higher than the marked output voltage, there is a problem with the power source or driver.

8. Connect power connector to power source. If LEDs do not turn on, flip polarity (+ -) or power source connection to power connector.