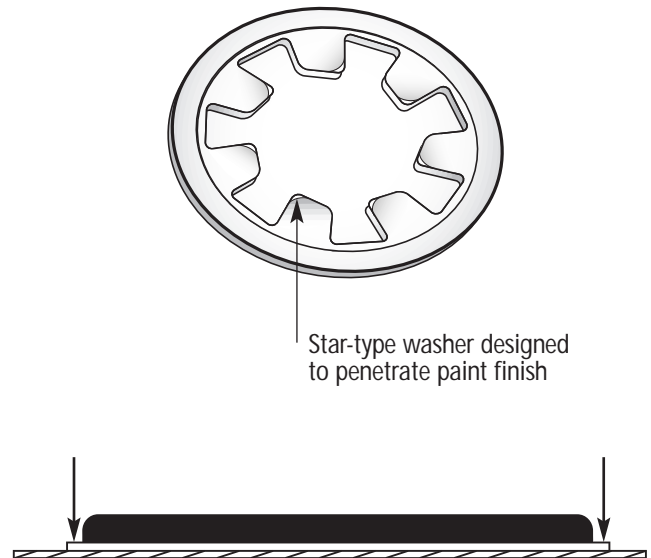


# RECOMMENDED INSTALLATION PRACTICES

## Grounding

Both the ballast and the fixture must be connected to earth ground. Grounding the ballast to the fixture requires “star-type” screws, washers or nuts in order to penetrate the paint finish on the ballast. To ensure safety and performance proper grounding is essential.

Both ends of the ballast must be attached to the fixture to ensure proper grounding.

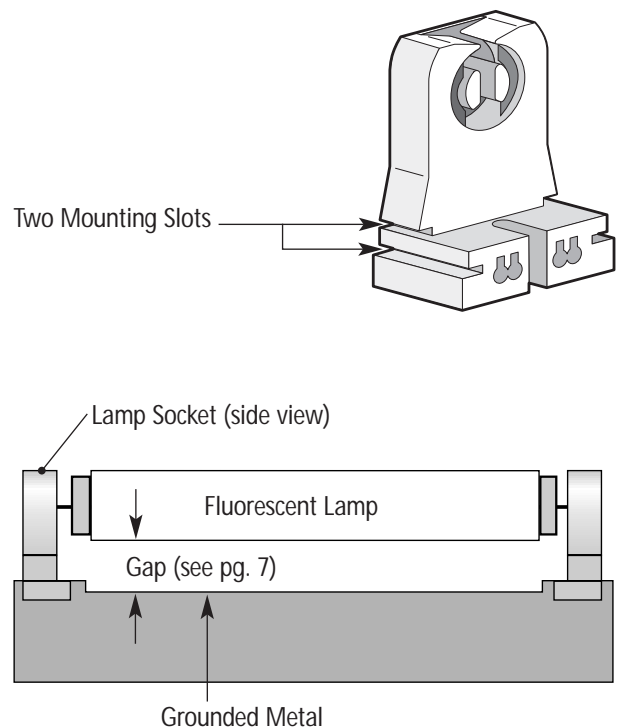


## Lamp Mounting Height

Many fluorescent lamp sockets are available with mounting slots to vary the height of the lamp from the grounded metal surface. Use these slots to get the outside edge of the lamp to be the appropriate distance away from the grounded metal surface (refer to pg. 7).

Mounting a fluorescent lamp too close to the grounded metal will make the minimum intensity too low and may reduce lamp life.

Mounting a fluorescent lamp too far away from the grounded metal may make the lamp flicker or not turn on at all.



# RECOMMENDED INSTALLATION PRACTICES

## *Ballast Mounting Recommendations*

### **Notes:**

- (1) Ballasts generate heat and must have a means to dissipate it.
- (2) Ballasts MUST be mounted flush to the fixture in order to provide the best heat transfer.
- (3) Screws, knockouts, dimples, or features that raise the ballast off the fixture (even slightly) are not acceptable as these will impair the ballast's ability to dissipate heat.
- (4) Avoid mounting the ballast on the fixture cover plate that holds the lamps. This mounting location is often the hottest point on the fixture.

