

# StoneAge Installation & Maintenance



## Installing Your Power Transformer

1. Make sure to select the appropriate transformer for the number of low voltage lights that you will be installing. (*see below chart for transformer sizing*)
2. Mount the power transformer close to the GFI type receptacle, above ground level
3. Open the lid for access to the timer - For automatic On/Off operation, use the timer with the On/Off keys supplied. For manual control - Turn the black knobs
4. Separate the ends of the cable for roughly 3 inches
5. Strip ½ inch of the insulation from the end of each wire
6. Tighten stripped wire under the terminal screws

Each terminal will accept up to 2 wires when doing multiple runs for large loads or when running the cables in different directions

## Transformer Selection Chart

Light wattage			Transformer (Wattage) Required			
Number of lights			88 Watt	120 Watt	200 Watt	300 Watt
20w	35w	50w				
4	2	1	√			
6	3	2		√		
10	5	4			√	
15	8	6				√

## Burying the main cable

**NOTE: Use a minimum of #12 cable.  
Do not use ordinary indoor electrical cord**

1. Lay the cable on the ground forming a 6" loop at each Stoneage Light  
*- The cable could also be laid directly on the ground, preferably where it can be concealed behind hedges and bushes or under mulch, rockery, etc.*
2. Leave 12" free at the power transformer
3. Following the cable contour, wedge the soil with a garden shovel.
4. Make the wedge 2-3" deep
5. Insert the cable into the wedge allowing the cable location loops to exit the wedge
6. Proceed with the connection of the fixtures

## **Care and maintenance of your STONEAGE lights**

Once installed your Stoneage Lights will be exposed to the elements such as rain, sun, dust and dirt. Although designed to withstand the elements, we suggest the following to ensure years of problem free use.

- Remove all lamps from their fixtures once a year. At socket and contact points, spray with a silicon based spray. This will help prevent moisture from tarnishing the metallic components of the lamps and sockets.
- Clean the light fixture periodically. This is particularly true of fixtures that point upwards. This will also give the fixture a fresh new look.
- Prune the surrounding plants. As plants grow both horizontally and vertically, over time they can cover up the fixture reducing the intensity of illumination.
- Replace bulbs on back.

## **Troubleshooting your STONEAGE lights low voltage system**

<b>Problem</b>	<b>Likely Cause</b>	<b>How to correct</b>
Transformer plugged in but no light appears	No power at GFI receptacle	Verify GFI receptacle with voltage tester or with a plug in household appliance
Transformer plugged in, GFI receptacle OK, but no light appears	Timer in OFF mode	Rotate switch near timer dial manually or rotate timer dial clockwise. If lights turn on, timer is OK
Transformer plugged in, GFI receptacle OK, Timer in ON mode, but no light appears	Transformer circuit breaker tripped	Reset circuit breaker button located at bottom of power transformer
Transformer plugged in, GFI receptacle OK, Timer in ON mode, circuit breaker reset, but no light appears	If unit is equipped with a photocell, it will not function in daylight, or, if there is no photocell, the connection of the main cable at the terminal block may be faulty	Temporarily tape the eye of the photocell. Wait a few minutes to see if lights turn on, or, verify both legs of the main cable are on the terminals. Re-tighten if necessary
Transformer plugged in, GFI receptacle OK, Timer in ON mode, circuit breaker reset, photo cell OK, terminal connection OK, but no light appears	Power console may have an internal problem	Remove transformer housing. Verify all internal connections. If lights still do not work, return power transformer for repair or replacement
Overload protection breaker trips as soon as system is turned on	Short circuit. End of cable conductors are touching., or, loose strands of copper may touch at terminals, or, possible shorts at fixture connection to the main cable	Tape the end of each wire separately, or, reconnect both ends of cable to eliminate loose strands, or, verify connections and re-crimp if necessary
Overload protection breaker trips after several minutes of operation	Circuit overloaded	Remove one or two lamps. If systems does not trip, reduce the load, or, remove excess watts over a total of 225 Watts, or, use lower wattage lamps to reduce wattage to 225 Watts max, or, Instal additional power console and cable
One light in the circuit is dim	Bad lamp/socket condition, or bad fixture/cable connection	Verify lamp base contact inside socket. Wiggle the lamp. Any changes in brightness means contact is poor. Place the socket assembly., Or, Verify that the metal contact in the connector has pierced both the main and fixture cable insulation
Light intensity at the end of the cable run is dimmer than those at the start of the run	Excessive voltage drop	Voltage should not drop below 10 volts. i.e. (Maximum voltage drop of 2 Volts.)

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