

## Luminator workshop manual

### Fault Finding

#### **Lamp not working**

**Check power supply** – Plug in a 16A 110V socket tester into the power take off point of the Luminator to check the supply to the unit, if a socket tester is not available try using a light or any device fitted with a 110V 16A plug. If no supply is evident check all connections and the source of the power supply.

**Check Ballast** – To confirm if the ballast is powered raise the mast above 2.4M, if possible limit any back ground noise. Switch on the lamp and listen closely around the control panel. A faint “click” will be heard as the power relay is latched, at this moment the cooling fan will run in the ballast, if the cooling fan can be heard this confirms power is going into the ballast. If the fan cannot be heard there is either a faulty connection to the ballast or the ballast is faulty. Consult the manufacturer for assistance on corrective action.

**Check Lamp** – If the ballast is operational (cooling fan can be heard) replace the lamp. Refer to page 3 for the lamp changing procedure. **IMPORTANT** – Handle the lamp using either a clean cloth or tissue taking care not to touch the lamp. PLEASE note that the lamps have small particles of metal halide in the lamp which move freely and can be heard if the lamp is shook - this is not a faulty lamp! The 1000W metal halide lamp is fitted with two elements, the first element is used as a pre-strike for the main element, for this reason the light may flicker and arc blue yet never fully strike- this would be considered a faulty lamp. If the lamp does not achieve full power after 3/5 minutes the main element is faulty and a new lamp is required. If the lamp is changed please retain the old lamp until it has been confirmed that this was the issue i.e. operate the luminator and confirm the lamp is now working.

**Faulty connection.-** If the function of the ballast has been confirmed and the lamp replaced and the unit does still not work this would point to a faulty connection between the ballast and the lamp. Consult the manufacturer for assistance on corrective action.

Raise the head clear of the recessed body to enable access to the fixing bolts attaching the light head to the telescopic mast sections, ensure the lamp switch is off and the mast section is not raised above 2M. Remove these fixings with two 10mm spanners. Lift the head clear of the mast sections carefully, this will expose 3 inline connections from the spiral mast cable and the light head – check all these connections. Please note if any of the connections require any work ensure all the insulation is replaced.

#### **Control Panel not illuminating**

**Check power supply** – Plug in a 16A 110V socket tester into the power take off point of the Luminator to check the supply to the unit, if a socket tester is not available try using a light or any device fitted with a 110V 16A plug. If no supply is evident check all connections and the source of the power supply.

**Check 24V d.c. power supply** - If all the illuminated control panel switches are not working this would most likely be caused by a faulty 24vdc power supply. To repair you will either need to replace the 5A fuse or the complete power supply. Consult the manufacturer for assistance on corrective action.

**Loose connections** – If only one of the control panel switches is not working this will be most probably caused by a faulty/loose connection on the back of the switch in question. Consult the manufacturer for assistance on corrective action.

**Light head failing to fully retract.**

This can be caused by several issues;

The coiled spiral cable located in the mast section is not returning to its original state i.e. the cable is becoming notched or bunched up in the base of the unit. Raise the mast fully and try again to lower the mast – we recommend the mast be raised to the full height and then lowered several times to correct this issue, if this fails to resolve the problem consult the manufacturer for assistance on corrective action.

The lower mast limit switch is not functioning correctly and the motor is being switched off before the mast is fully retracted. Consult the manufacturer for assistance on corrective action.

The mast sections are mechanically fouling as the mast section is consolidated. Raise the mast fully and try again to lower the mast – we recommend the mast be raised to the full height and then lowered several times to correct this issue, if this fails to resolve the problem consult the manufacturer for assistance on corrective action.

**Incorrect operation of mast section.**

If the Luminator motor is over/under driving the mast sections this would illustrate that the control limit switches are faulty, this may also affect the operation of the lamp circuit - consult the manufacturer for assistance on corrective action or arrange repair.