

MarsLG® 88W/150W Landscape Transformer (3267-12V/3268-12V) Instruction Manual

IMPORTANT SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS

- Basic precaution should always be practiced when using electrical products.
- Read and follow all instructions on the product or provided with the product.
- For use only with 12V low voltage landscape lighting systems. Not for use with submersible fixtures.
- Do not install or use within 10-feet of a pool, fountain, or spa.
- Do not submerge transformer.
- Do not use an extension cord.
- Do not use with a dimmer.
- Do not connect multiple transformers in parallel.
- Do not overload the transformer (total cumulative wattage of all light fixtures should not exceed 80% of transformer rating).
- Only qualified person(s) should perform installation work and electrical wiring in accordance with all applicable codes and standards.

LOCATING AND MOUNTING TRANSFORMER

- Transformer should be mounted outdoors at a height of 20" to 48", using fastener suitable for the mounting surface.
- Transformer should be installed near a weather-protected, grounded GFCI electrical receptacle.
- Do not mount transformer in areas with heavy shade or nighttime light source, which affects photocell performance.
- Once transformer location is determined, secure weather-resistant screw to mounting surface, leaving approximately $\frac{3}{8}$ " to hang transformer. The size of the mounting screw should be at least SAE #4 to support the weight of the transformer.

CONNECTING LOW VOLTAGE CABLE

- Strip off $\frac{3}{8}$ " of insulation from wire ends of low voltage cable.
- If low voltage cable has stranded wires, twist the stripped wire ends.
- Insert stripped wire ends under pressure plates of screw terminals; tighten screws.
- Gently pull on low voltage cable to confirm that it is secured.

OPERATION

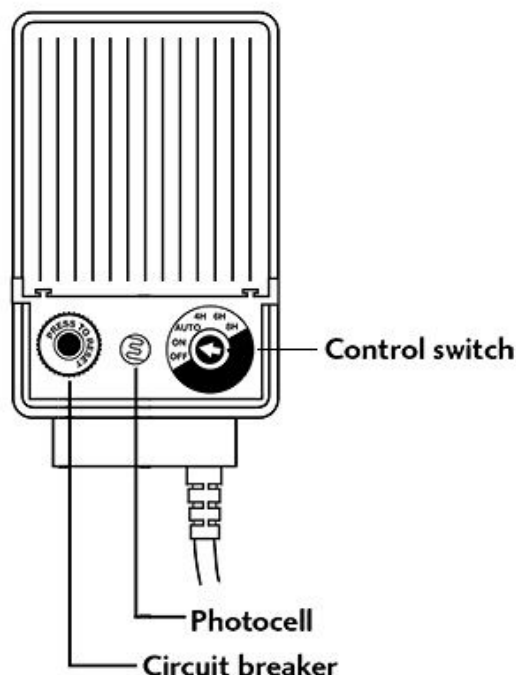
• Circuit Breaker

As a safety feature, this transformer comes with a built-in resettable circuit breaker. If the transformer is overloaded (i.e. total wattage of light fixtures exceeded maximum power rating of transformer) or if there is a short circuit in the low voltage wiring or light fixtures, output power will be cut off. After the cause of the problem is determined and resolved, press the button on the circuit breaker to restore normal operation.

• Photocell

The photocell reacts to changing light conditions, making automatic dusk-to-dawn operation possible. There may be a delay in reacting to light conditions, which is normal. Avoid having the photocell facing an artificial light source.

A piece of black tape may be used to cover the photocell when testing during the daytime.



- **Control Switch**

OFF	Turns transformer OFF.
ON	Turns transformer ON for 24 hours a day.
AUTO	Sets transformer for automatic dusk-to-dawn operation (turns power ON at dusk and OFF at dawn).
4H	Turns transformer ON for 4 hours at dusk.
6H	Turns transformer ON for 6 hours at dusk.
8H	Turns transformer ON for 8 hours at dusk.

TROUBLESHOOT

Symptom	Possible Causes
Nothing seems to work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transformer not receiving power -- Check that power receptacle is energized. Check that power cord is securely plugged into receptacle. • Loose connection at transformer -- Check that low voltage cable is secured to screw terminals of transformer. • Control Switch is in OFF position -- Check that Control Switch is not set to the OFF position. • It is daytime -- If performing tests during the day, cover photocell with a piece of black tape.
All lights are ON during the day	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Photocell not sensing enough light -- Check that photocell is not covered, and that it is not located in a dark area.
All lights do not switch ON at dusk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Control Switch is in OFF position -- Check that Control Switch is not set to the OFF position. • Artificial light shining on photocell -- Check that there are no lights shining on photocell.
Only some lights switch ON at dusk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor wire connection -- Check low voltage wiring between transformer and light fixture. With a voltmeter, check that the voltage at the light socket is close to 12VAC. • Light bulb is bad or not seated properly -- Remove and reinstall light bulb (CAUTION: bulb may be hot). If problem persists, try with a known good bulb. Replace light bulb if necessary.