



## TRANSFORMER STRUCTURE

Appearance with the overall and connection dimensions (specified in millimeters) is shown on fig. 1.

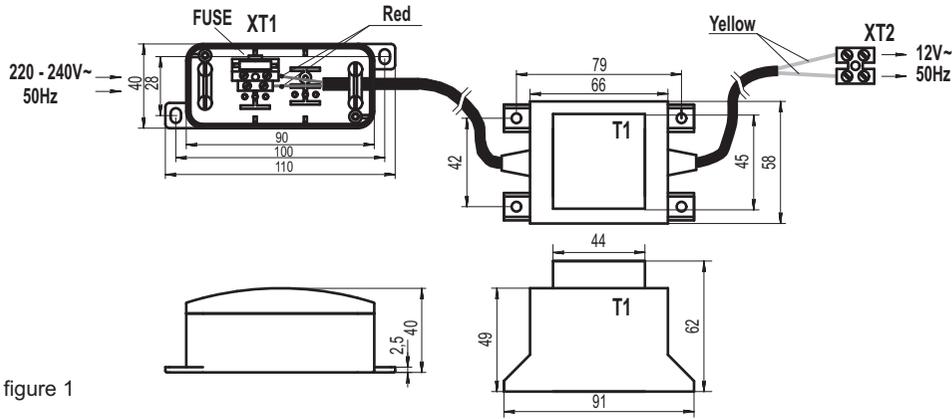


figure 1

For protection against overloads, the transformer has replaceable fuse FUSE integrated in the input terminal block XT1. For the safety grounds, the terminal block XT1 is mounted in the protective terminal box. The output terminal block XT2 serves for connection of the fan with safe supply voltage of 12 V.

## INSTALLATION AND OPERATION INSTRUCTIONS

The transformer with terminal box should be installed inside the room in a zone not subject to influence of the raised humidity.

At that, it is not allowed in the course of installation and operation:

- Ingress of splashes, rain drops,
- Direct solar light,
- Installation near to heating devices, other sources of heat.

The fire safety requirements should be observed during installation and operation.

Connection to the electric power network should be carried out by one of two ways:

By means of an electric cable equipped with the standard plug for connection to the corresponding socket integrated in the fixed wiring,

Through the switch with contact gaps at least 3 mm on all poles integrated in the fixed wiring.

Regulator connection to the electric power network should be carried out according to schemes shown on fig. 2, 3, where:

Q1 - the external switch integrated in the fixed wiring,

XT1 - input terminal block with the integrated safety fuse in protective terminal box,

XF1 - socket integrated in the fixed wiring,

M1 - standard plug,

T1 - the transformer,

XT2 - output block for connection of the fan with supply voltage of 12 V,

B - fan with supply voltage of 12 V

Transformer, protective terminal box as well as output terminal block and downlead should be reliably fixed on the basis of an insulation material

**(The wood structure is not considered to be a reliable insulator).**

The terminal block XT2 should be protected against dust and moisture. It is not allowed, to place and fix the terminal block XT2 on the conducting basis. If the transformer is placed in a box, the sufficient ventilation should be provided in order to except its overheat.

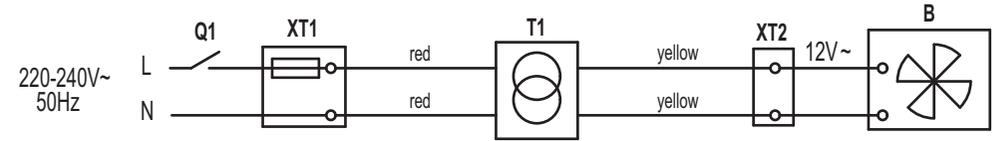


figure 2

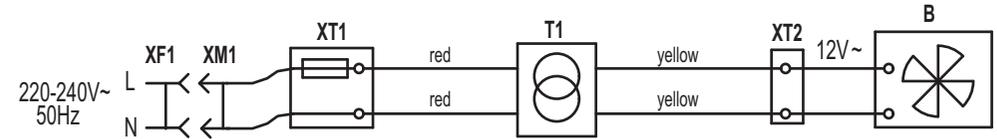


figure 3

## TYPICAL MALFUNCTIONS AND METHODS OF THEIR ELIMINATION

The transformer starts to work right after voltage supply on its input. If the device does not work, you should execute the malfunctions diagnostics, using table 1.

MALFUNCTION	PROBABLE REASON	ELIMINATION METHOD
The fan connected to the transformer, does not work.	There is no voltage in the network.	Check up the network voltage. At its absence, take measures on restoration of the network functioning .
	The electric contact in the terminal block clips of the transformer or fan is broken.	Renew the electric connection in the terminal block clips of the transformer or fan.
	The safety fuse has blown because of an overload or short circuit on the transformer output.	Eliminate the reason of the transformer overload or short circuit on its output. Replace the safety fuse.
	Fan malfunction.	Renew the fan efficiency or replace it.

table 1

In order to replace the safety fuse you should:

- Disconnect voltage of the transformer power supply;
- Open the protective terminal box (having unscrewed previously the two screws located on the box cover);
- Take out the safety fuse holder from the terminal block XT1 (see fig. 1), replace the safety fuse with the spare one,
- Put the safety fuse holder into place;
- Close the protective terminal box cover, screw up the 2 screws, connect the power supply voltage.