We recommend you read through these instructions entirely before starting your installation in order to help you understand all the steps and options pertaining to your particular installation.

Basic Electrical Overview
You don't have to be an electrician to replace or install a light fixture. Many homeowners are afraid to tackle electrical projects because if improperly handled, electricity poses electrocution and fire hazards. If you follow a few simple rules, simple jobs like light fixture replacements are easy and safe. However, if after reading these instructions, you still feel uncomfortable, you should call a qualified electrician to do the job for you.

One other word of caution: your new fluorescent fixture is NOT compatible with dimmers. If you presently have dimmer controls, you will need to remove them, and replace them with regular electrical switches. If you have a three way dimmer, you will have to replace it with a regular three way switch.

Basics of Your Home Wiring
In contemporary home wiring, individual wires run in a sheathed cable, or metal conduit. Wires that run in a metal conduit typically use the metal conduit as the “GROUND,” and MAY NOT have a separate ground wire.

"Two-wire with ground" and "three-wire with ground" cables are available:

Two-wire with ground cables have a black wire, a white wire and an uninsulated copper, or green insulated "GROUND" wire.

Three-wire with ground cables (used when installing three-way and four-way switches) have a black wire, a white wire and an uninsulated copper, or green insulated "GROUND" wire.

Older houses may have two-wire system called "knob and tub" wiring. With this system, individual wires are insulated with white or black treated fabric. When wiring to an older home’s wiring system, you should exercise caution by checking to make sure the old wire has not gotten brittle, and could crack off during installation. You should also check the fabric insulation to make sure it is not frayed, or dried to the point of crumbling off the wiring making for a hazardous condition. If you find any of these problems, consult with a qualified electrician before proceeding further.

Telling the Difference Between the Wires
Regardless of the type of wiring you have in your home, here are some basics to remember:

The white wire is USUALLY the "NEUTRAL" wire (Note: Sometimes wiring installation requires it to be a "HOT" wire. If the white wire is the "HOT" wire, code it black with paint or electrical tape. A previous installer may not have coded the wire so be careful. If a red wire is present, it should also be "HOT.")

The black wire is "HOT.

The exposed copper wires, or green insulated wires are "GROUND" wires.

If Your House Has Aluminum Wiring
If your home has aluminum wiring—the metal wire under the insulation is almost always silver colored instead of copper-colored. Aluminum and copper wires should be connected with a special wire connector specifically rated for this purpose. Otherwise, copper and aluminum will react with each other, possibly leading to a loose connection and creating a fire hazard. (Consult with your local home center, or hardware store for more information on these connectors.)

Tools You Will Need for Your Installation
Stepladder
Pliers
Wire Cutters
Philps and Flat Blade Screwdrivers
Adjustable Wrench
Optional: Circuit Tester

Replacing Existing Light Fixtures
Unlike flush mount ceiling fixtures, chandeliers and hanging fixtures should be mounted at LEAST 30” above a table to allow for headroom. Before removing the old light fixture, use Turn-off the power to the circuit on which you plan to work! Do this at the service panel (breaker box), and check the circuit to make SURE IT IS OFF! (Note: Inexpensive circuit testers are available. The tester are essentially a light with two probes designed to and for determining whether a light fixture is carrying current. In addition, a non-contact voltage detector is available which can detect between 150 and 600 volts AC without actually having to touch a wire.)

Once the circuit has been turned off at the breaker and has been checked, there is no need to fear working with the wiring on that particular circuit.

The second rule to remember when replacing fixtures is: Wire the new fixture back in the same way the old one came out!

● The majority of the time when replacing light fixtures you simply connect white wires to white wires and black wires to black wires.

● If several wires are involved, however, or if the wiring seems more complicated and perhaps even includes a red wire, take note of the connections before you disconnect them.

● Make yourself a sketch of how the fixture is wired (index the sketch by wire color) or mark the wires themselves with masking tape and a pencil so you will know how to put them back.

Now that you know how the existing wiring looks, remove the old fixture.

Installation Instructions
1. Check if the existing fixture mounting bracket is installed on your electrical box. If so, you should remove the old bracket, and replace it with the new universal mounting bracket (included in your installation hardware kit). The universal mounting bracket allows you to adjust the angle of the sconce on the wall to a 20° angle.

2. Before you attach the mounting bracket to your electrical box, locate the two threaded holes on the bracket that are opposite each other, and spaced 2 3/4” apart. Using the long machine screws (included in your hardware kit), screw the screws into the holes so they protrude approximately 1/2” as shown in the illustration.

3. Attach the universal mounting bracket to your electrical box using the existing screws, making sure that the two longer screws you previously attached to the universal mounting bracket are positioned such that they are parallel to your floor. If they are not parallel, your sconce may not be straight after final mounting.

4. For safely and proper operation your fixture must be properly grounded. If you are unfamiliar with the methods of properly grounding your fixture, consult with a qualified electrician. A green insulated copper ground wire is pre-attached to your pan. If your box is plastic, or has a green, or bare copper grounding wire inside, the bare end of the ground wire must be secured to the green ground wire inside your electrical box using the small ground wire nut (included). If there is no ground wire in your electrical box, and your electrical box is made of metal, and is part of a grounded electrical system, you need not do anything more, as the pan will be grounded via the mounting screws. (included).

5. Your new fixture will have white (NEUTRAL) and black (HOT) wires to match those in your electrical box. Make your electrical connections by splicing to the supply wires using plastic connectors, often called "wire nuts." Install the connector by twisting it onto the wires.

6. Push the excess wiring into the electrical box. Use caution not to damage any of the wire nuts from your splices, and be sure not to pinch any of the wires between the ceiling cap, and the electrical box which could cut through the inside of the fixture.

If you have wired the new fixture just like the old fixture, it should work fine. But sometimes, your pan is not the electrical box is plastic, or has a green, or bare copper grounding wire inside, the bare end of the ground wire must be secured to the green ground wire inside your electrical box using the small wire nut (included). If there is no ground wire in your electrical box, and your electrical box is made of metal, and is part of a grounded electrical system, you need not do anything more, as the pan will be grounded via the mounting screws. (included).

If you have wired the new fixture just like the old fixture, it should work fine. But sometimes, your pan is not the electrical box is plastic, or has a green, or bare copper grounding wire inside, the bare end of the ground wire must be secured to the green ground wire inside your electrical box using the small wire nut (included). If there is no ground wire in your electrical box, and your electrical box is made of metal, and is part of a grounded electrical system, you need not do anything more, as the pan will be grounded via the mounting screws. (included).
Insert the 26W compact fluorescent bulb into the socket. Hold the bulb by the plastic base when inserting or removing the bulb. DO NOT force the bulb. The bulb will only go in one way. If the bulb does not appear to easily engage into the socket, turn the base 90 degrees, and try to insert it again. With the wall switch in the off position, restore power to the electrical box at your power panel (circuit breaker box). Flip the wall switch to the on position. If the fixture lights properly, this portion of the electrical installation is complete. If not, go to the section marked "What If Something Goes Wrong".

**Attaching Your Fixture to the Electrical Box**

After your electrical connections have been made, and fully checked to be operational, you will need to make the final attachment of your fixture to the electrical box. After checking the operation of your fixture, you will once again have to make sure you turn off the power to the circuit on which you are working prior to securing the fixture.

Remove the bulb from your fixture, and set aside. Attach the decorative ball screws included in your hardware kit.

Position the backpan over the protruding screws of the universal mounting bracket. The screws should pass thru the elongated holes in the backpan. Put in small washer, and hex nut over the protruding screws, and tighten the nuts until the pan is only snug. Align the top edge of the pan so it is parallel to your floor, and finish tightening the nuts to finally secure the backpan to the electrical box.

**Finishing Your Installation**

Install your glass diffuser by lowering the bottom edge into the support ring, and carefully swinging the edge toward the back of the fixture. Position the diffuser edge onto the diffuser support ring so it rests evenly on the top edge of the ring. Re-insert your lamp into the socket. Do not force the plug into the socket.

4. Re-attach the diffuser ring assembly onto the fixture arms.

**CLEANING INSTRUCTIONS**

Your fixture is made from quality materials that will last for many, many years with a minimum of care. You may want to periodically clean the diffuser, or interior of the fixture using a mild, non-abrasive glass cleaner and soft cloth. Do not use solvents, or cleaners containing abrasive agents. When cleaning the inside of the fixture, make sure you have the power turned off, and do not spray liquid cleaner directly onto the bulb, socket, ballast, or wiring.

**5 Year Limited Warranty**

Good Earth Lighting, Inc. warrants this lighting fixture to be free from defects in materials and workmanship for a period of five (5) years from the date of original purchase by the consumer.

In the unlikely event the Good Earth Lighting fixture fails to perform as it was designed to do within five (5) years from date of purchase, we will repair or replace (at our option) the unit in the original color, and style if available, or in a similar color and style if the original item has been discontinued, without charge. This warranty covers the entire fixture. EXCLUSIVE OF LAMPS: Suspect units should be properly checked to ensure performance problems are not lamp related. Defective units must be properly packed, and returned to Good Earth Lighting, Inc. with a letter of explanation, and your original purchase receipt showing date of purchase. Call our toll free number for shipping instructions.

Note: No C.O.D. Shipments will be accepted. The liability of Good Earth Lighting, Inc. is in any case limited to replacement of the defective light fixture product. Good Earth Lighting, Inc. will not be liable for any other loss, damage, or injury which is caused by the product. This limitation upon the liability of Good Earth Lighting, Inc. includes any loss, damage, or injury which is (1) to person or property or otherwise; (ii) incidental or consequential in nature; (iii) based upon theories of warranty, contact, negligence, strict liability, tort, or otherwise; or (iv) directly, or indirectly related to the sale, use, or repair of the product.

If you are missing any parts, or have any questions about your installation, DO NOT RETURN YOUR FIXTURE TO THE STORE! CALL US FIRST. We can often help get the problem corrected right over the phone. You can call us at 1-800-291-8838, 9AM-5PM CST, Monday through Friday.

© Good Earth Lighting, Inc., Wheeling, IL 60090, 2002, Rev. 10/02

INS3885