

Arkisafe

SIKRING - SELVSKADE, VOLD OG SELVMORDSFORSØG

CIGLOW FLAMELESS CIGARETTE LIGHTER UNIT **MODEL: CIG-DH (CT)**

OPERATION OF THE UNIT

The cigarette lighter is operated by pressing the illuminated push button. Wait until the element reaches a glow after 5-7 seconds and then insert the cigarette into the heater inlet. It is not necessary to draw on the cigarette or have it placed in your mouth in order to light a cigarette.

We recommend you display the operations poster enclosed with this manual in clear view of the Lighter.

INSTALLATION OF THE UNIT

Step 1. Removing the Faceplate

1. First, remove the four hex screws from the faceplate and reserve them for later use
2. To remove the faceplate pull it from the housing and unplug the three pin connector terminal located on the transformer. Reserve the faceplate for reconnection later.

Step 2. Mounting the Back Box

3. Align the back box and drill four holes into the surface ready for mounting. We recommend using a 45mm masonry or wood screw
4. Feed the incoming power supply cable through the rear cable entry and connect it to the mains power terminal block on the backbox.
5. Fix the base plate unit back to the wall using the four predrilled holes.

Step 3. Replacing the Faceplate

6. Reconnect the 3 pin power supply connector to the terminal from the backbox to the transformer
NOTE: If the supply cord is damaged, it must be replaced by a special cord or assembly available from the manufacturer or its service agent.
7. Attach the faceplate to the backbox using the four reserved hex screws
8. The lighter is now ready for use after re-energising

NOTE: Once the CIG-DH is installed and energised removing the faceplate will automatically isolate the power supply.

WEATHERPROOFING YOUR CIG-DH

The CIG-DH cigarette lighter can be IP65 rated after being double sealed with a suitable all weather silicone sealant between the lid and the wall.

FIXED WIRING OPTIONS

a) Conduit

Cables entering the back of the CIGLOW lighter unit shall be by means of a conduit terminal box fixed to the rear of the back plate by means of 2 Nr brass 4mm machine screws, and rubber Gasket if used for external use.

b) Steel Wire Armoured (SWA) cable

The cable entering back of the CIGLOW lighter unit shall be terminated using a purpose made Steel Wire Armoured gland complete with associated lock nut.

c) Flexible cable

Flexible cable entering of the CIGLOW lighter unit shall be by means of a purpose made compression gland suitably sized for the cable being used.

d) MICC cable

MICC cable entering the CIGLOW lighter unit shall be by means of a purpose made brass gland via a conduit box as item 'a' above.

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION

Power Supply:

AC in AC out

Voltage:

230v - 50Hz

110v - 60 Hz

12v

Transformer (N/A in 12v model)

54 VA Double Wound

Frequency 50-60 Hz

Primary Fuse:

3.15 Amp BS 1362 (or equivalent)

Secondary Fuse:

6.3 Amp Quick Blow

Wattage

72w

IP Rating

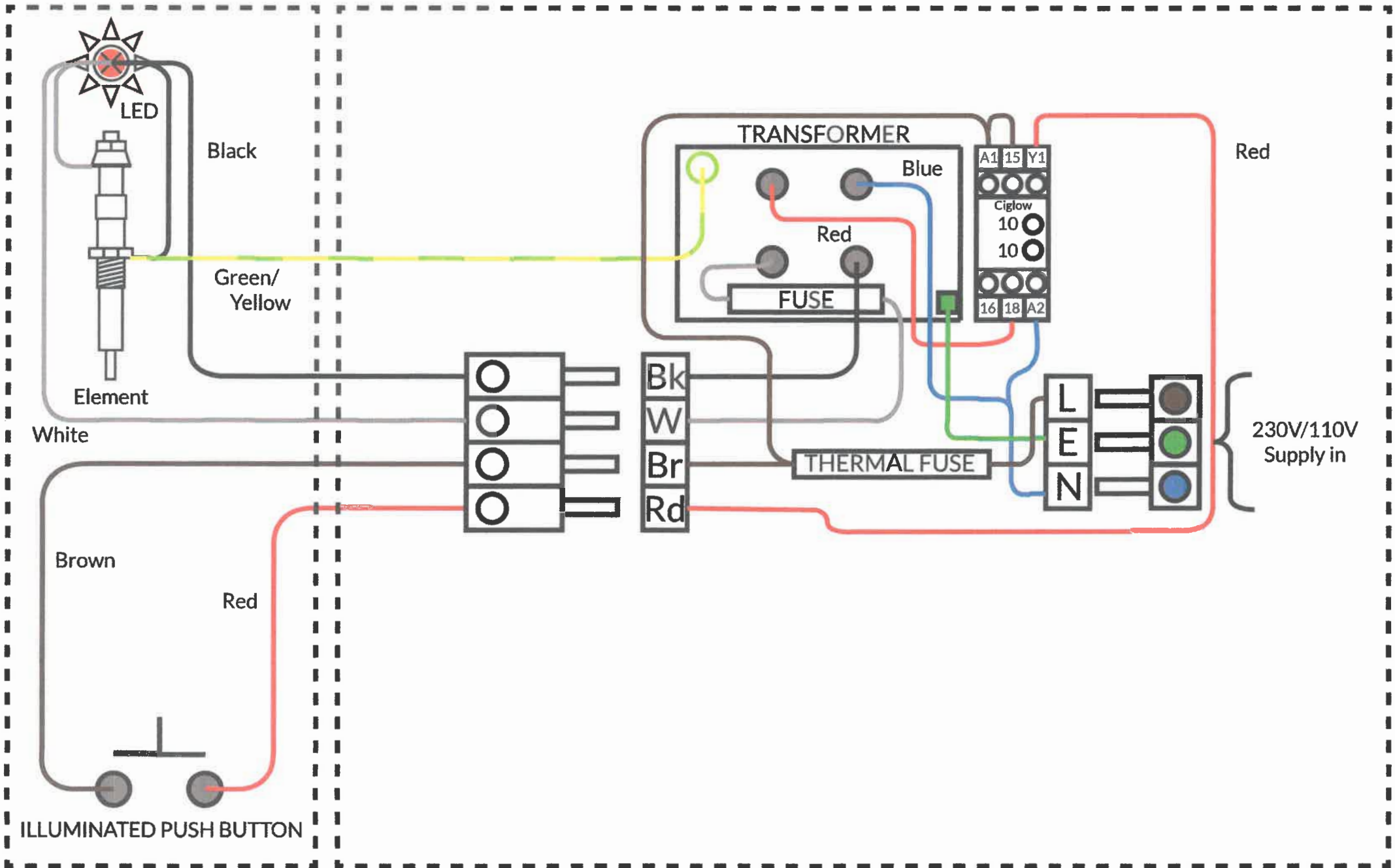
IP65 (when double sealed with an all weather silicone sealant)

NOTE: The appliance is not to be used by children or persons with reduced physical, sensory or mental capabilities, or lack of experience and knowledge, unless they have been given supervision or instruction.

Children are to be supervised not to play with the appliance.

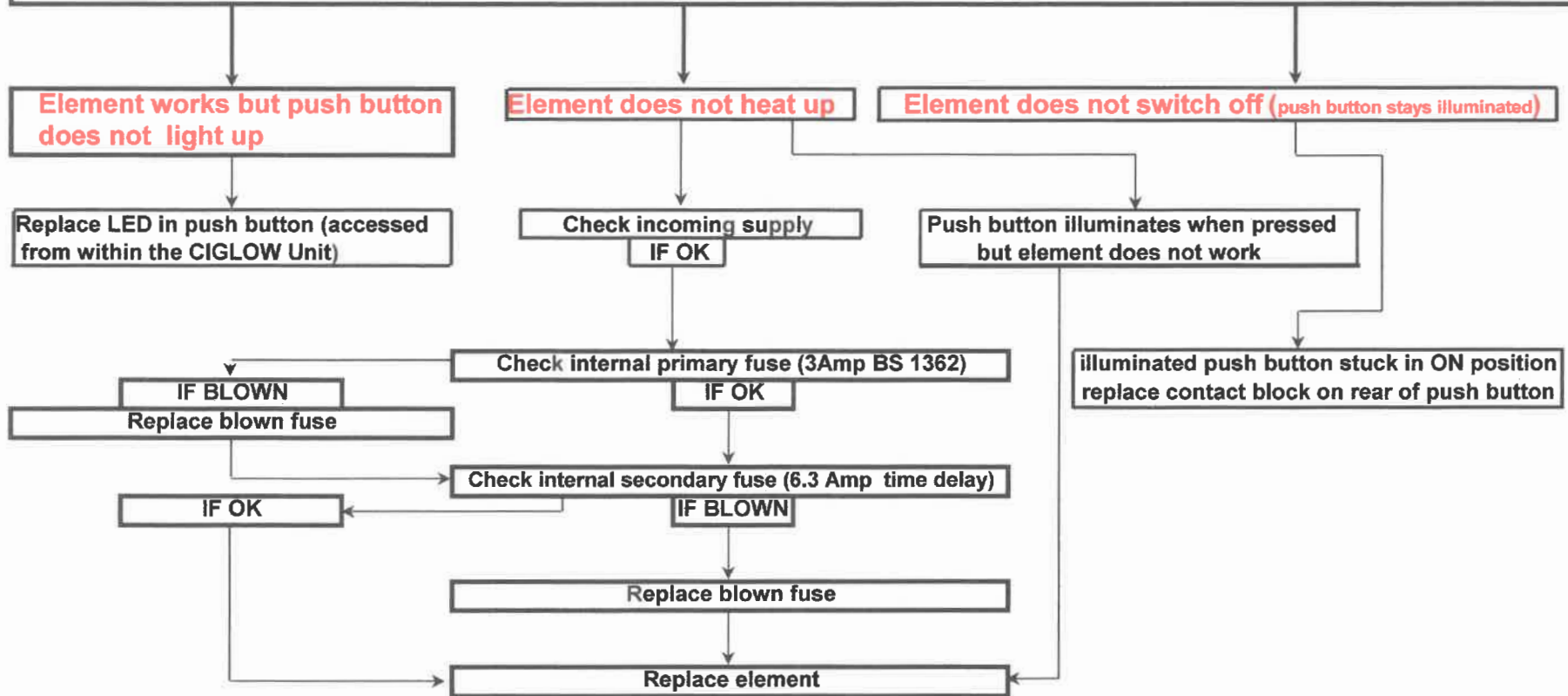
LID

CIGLOW CONTROL BOX



CIGLOW CIGARETTE LIGHTER UNIT

FAULT FINDING



Note: Wait until element glows cherry red before inserting the cigarette

Common cause of faults is normally due to failure of the element. The unit itself should give many years of trouble free service

Caution: DO NOT TOUCH THE ELEMENT WHEN IN USE

Cleaning Methods For Stainless Steel

Stainless Steel is easy to clean. Washing with soap or mild detergent and warm water followed by a clear water rinse is usually quite adequate for domestic and architectural equipment. Where stainless steel has become extremely dirty with signs of surface discolouration (perhaps following periods of neglect or misuse) alternative methods of cleaning can be used, as outlined below.

Requirement	Suggested Method 1,2	Comments
Routine cleaning of light soiling	Soap, detergent or dilute (1%) ammonia solution in warm clean water. Apply with a clean sponge, soft cloth or soft-fibrebrush then rinse in clean water and dry 6	Satisfactory on most surfaces
Fingerprints	Detergent and warm water, alternatively hydrocarbon solvent	Proprietary spray-applied polishes available to clean and minimise remarking
Oil and grease marks	Hydrocarbon solvents (methylated spirit, isopropyl alcohol or acetone) 2	Alkaline formulations are also available with surfactant additions e.g. 'D7' Polish 1
Stubborn spots, stains and light discolouration. Water marking. Light rust staining	Mild, non-scratching creams and polishes. Apply with soft cloth or soft sponge and rinse off residues with clean water and dry 6,7	Avoid cleaning pastes with abrasive additions 3. Suitable cream cleansers are available with soft calcium carbonate additions, e.g. 'Jif', or with the addition of citric acid, e.g. Shiny Sinks 1. Do not use chloride solutions
Localised rust stains caused by carbon steel contamination	Proprietary gels, or 10% phosphoric acid solution (followed by ammonia and water rinses), or oxalic acid solution (followed by a water rinse). 6	Small areas may be treated with a rubbing block comprising fine abrasive in a hard rubber or plastic filler. Carbon steel wool should not be used, nor should pads that have been previously used in carbon steel. A test should be carried out to ensure that the original surface finish is not damaged.
Adherent hard water scales and mortar/cement splashes	10-15 volume % solution of phosphoric acid. Use warm, neutralise with dilute ammonia solution, rinse with clean water and dry 6. Alternatively soak in a 25% vinegar solution and use a nylon brush to remove deposits.	Proprietary formulations available with surfactant additions. Take special care when using hydrochloric acid based mortar removers .
Heating or heavy discolouration	a) Non-scratching cream or polish e.g. Solvol Auto Chrome Metal Polish 1. b) Nylon type pad, e.g. 'Scotchbrite' 3,4,5	a) Creams are suitable for most finishes, but only use 'Solvol' on bright polished surfaces. Some slight scratching can be left. b) Use on brushed and polished finishes along the grain.
Badly neglected surfaces with accumulated grime deposits.	A fine, abrasive paste as used for car body refinishing e.g. 'T-cut' rinsed clean to remove all paste material and dried 1.	May brighten dull finishes. To avoid a patchy appearance, the whole surface may need to be treated
Paint, graffiti	Proprietary alkaline or solvent	

	<p>paint strippers, depending upon paint type. Use soft nylon or bristle brush on patterned surfaces.</p>	
<p>Notes</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The products referenced in this information sheet are understood to be suitable for stainless steels. However, no endorsement of the products or their manufacturers is implied and it is acknowledged that other manufacturing companies may provide products of equal or better quality. The following companies manufacture proprietary names mentioned – ‘Jif’ – Lever Brothers Ltd, ‘Shiny Sinks’ – Home Products Ltd, ‘Ajax’ – Colgate Palmolive Ltd, ‘D7 Stainless Steel Polish’ – Diversey Ltd, ‘T-Cut’ – Automotive Chemicals Ltd and ‘Solvol Auto Chrome Metal Polish’ – Hammerite Products Ltd. 2. Cleaning agents should be approved for use under the relevant national environmental regulations and, in addition, prepared and used in accordance with the manufacturers or suppliers’ health and safety instructions. Solvents should not be used in enclosed areas. 3. Nylon abrasive pads should be adequate for dealing with most deposits. If a more severe treatment is needed to mask coarse scratches or physical damage on the surface, use the finest abrasive medium consistent with covering the damage marks. With directional brushed and polished finishes, align and blend the new ‘scratch pattern’ with the original finish, checking that the resulting finish is aesthetically acceptable. Silicon carbide media may be used, especially for the final stages of finishing. Avoid using hard objects such as knife blades and certain abrasive/souring agents as it is possible to introduce surface scuffs and scratches. Scratching is particularly noticeable on sink drainer areas. These are usually superficial and can be removed with proprietary stainless steel cleaners or, alternatively, with a car paint restorer, such as ‘T-Cut’. 4. If wire brushes are used, these should be made of a similar or better grade of stainless steel. Ensure that all abrasive media used are free from sources of contamination, especially iron or chlorides. 5. When cleaning a surface with any chemical preparation or abrasive medium, a trial should be done on a small, unobtrusive hidden or non-critical area of the surface, to check that the resulting finish matches with the original. 6. To avoid water marks, use clean rinsing water, such as reasonable quality potable (tap) water. Drying marks may be avoided using an air blower or wiping with clean disposable wipes. 7. Rust marks or staining on stainless steel is unlikely to be the result of corrosion to the stainless steel itself (similar marks may also be found on porcelain and plastic sinks). These marks are likely to result from small particles of carbon steel from wire wool. Or other associated ferrous material contamination. 		

Stainless Steel

Site Storage: Stainless must be segregated from other ferrous metals and building materials. All equipment should be kept covered.

Installation: Products are supplied polished and great care must be taken with each item to preserve the surface finish. The surface finish can easily be damaged especially while other site works are being carried out.

Do's & Don'ts

- Try to keep the product covered at all times whilst installation and other site works are being carried out.
- Do not lean the product against another hard surface, especially ferrous products, concrete, tarmac etc.
- Do not roll the product along the ground, even it is packaged.
- Do not carry out drilling, cutting or other works which may cause dust and grit to contaminate the adjacent stainless steel product.
- Do not rest or touch stainless steel with any type of ferrous material. Do not drill, grind or cut ferrous material in the proximity of stainless steel products. Sparks and dust will contaminate stainless leading to pitting, rusting and corrosion.

Site Completion: After all other site works have finished, remove protective covers and jet wash stainless products to remove all traces of dust and other particles. Do not use a bucket of water and cloth, as dust particles may scratch the surface as you wipe.

After jet washing wipe down with a proprietary cleaner. See cleaning method sheet. Apply a proprietary coat of wax or baby oil prior to leaving site. This will form a protective layer helping guard against oxidation.

Note: Regular cleaning and maintenance will be required for a period of time after installation. This will vary according to the location and usage. Eventually oxidation will slow and the material will be more resistant to its environment.

Yearly cleaning will still be required after this time to remove grit, dust, salt deposits and other airborne particles.

Grades of Stainless Steel

Grade S304

A good grade of stainless steel well suited to most urban environments (excluding salt spray areas). Offers good corrosion resistance and excellent formability.

Grade S316

A higher grade than S304, offers more protection against surface oxidation. Can be used in marine (salt spray) environments. Surface finish is indistinguishable from grade S304, but will offer greater protection from surface pitting.

Do be aware that no material is maintenance free. Even stainless steel will require cleaning during and on completion of site works and will require further cleaning throughout its lifetime, whatever grade you specify.