IRIS LP

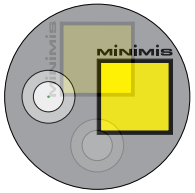
Installation instructions
Wiring topologies
Recommended power kits

MINIMIS
WWW.MINIM.IS

FIXTURE ORIENTATION + DRILLING

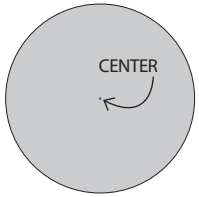
TO-SCALE DRILL TEMPLATES

STEP 1



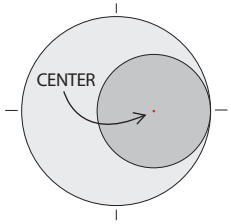
CHOOSE ORIENTATION
OF LUMINAIRE

STEP 2



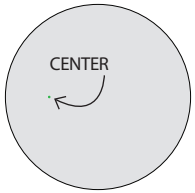
FOR FIXTURE HOUSING
25MM FORSTNER BIT
@ 12MM DEPTH

STEP 3

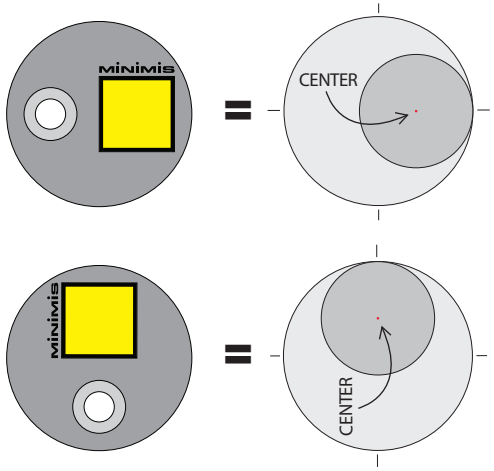


FOR APERTURE + PIGTAIL:
15MM FORSTNER BIT
@ THROUGH-HOLE

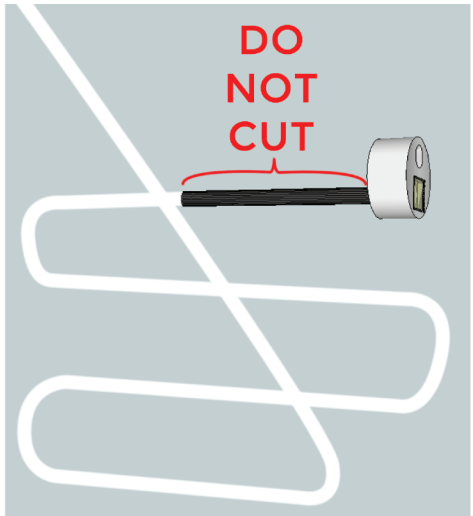
STEP 4



FOR SCREW PILOT-HOLE:
2MM DRILL BIT
@ 5MM DEPTH (OPTIONAL)

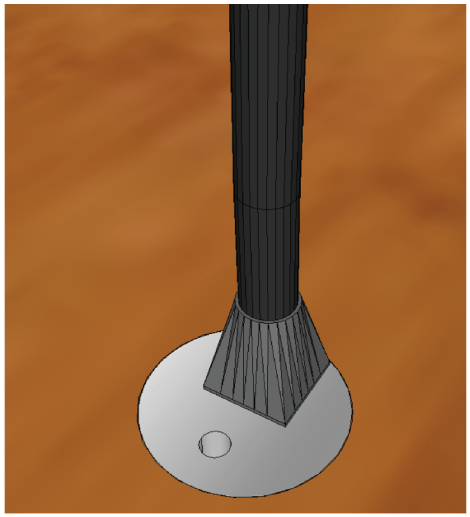


NOTE: WHEN PRINTING THIS TEMPLATE PAGE, ENSURE THAT YOUR PRINTER PRINTS TO-SCALE, AND DOES NOT “FIT TO PAGE”

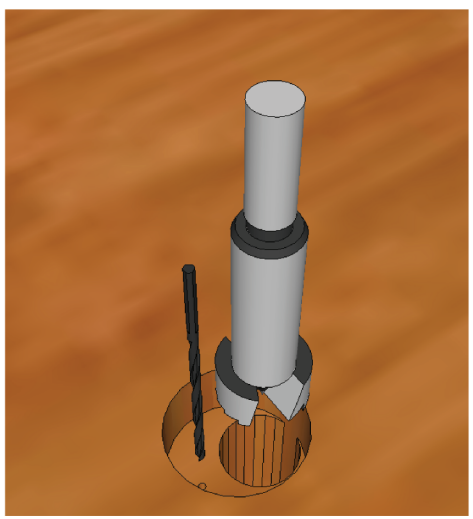


WARNING: Do not cut the textured black section of pigtail. Doing so will invalidate your warranty.

With 25mm forstner bit, drill to a depth of exactly 12mm. Do not drill deeper.

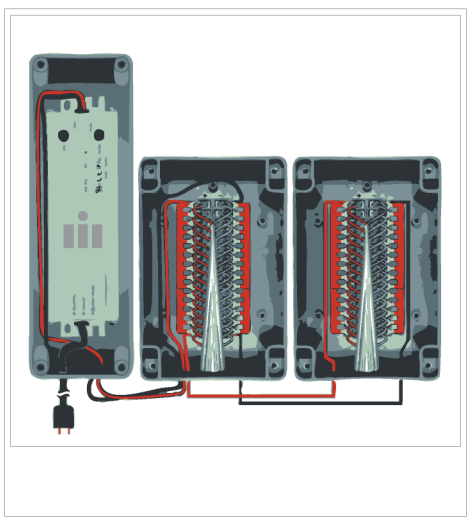


Test for correct depth, by inverting IRIS LP, and inserting head-first. Take note of desired fixture orientation before next step.

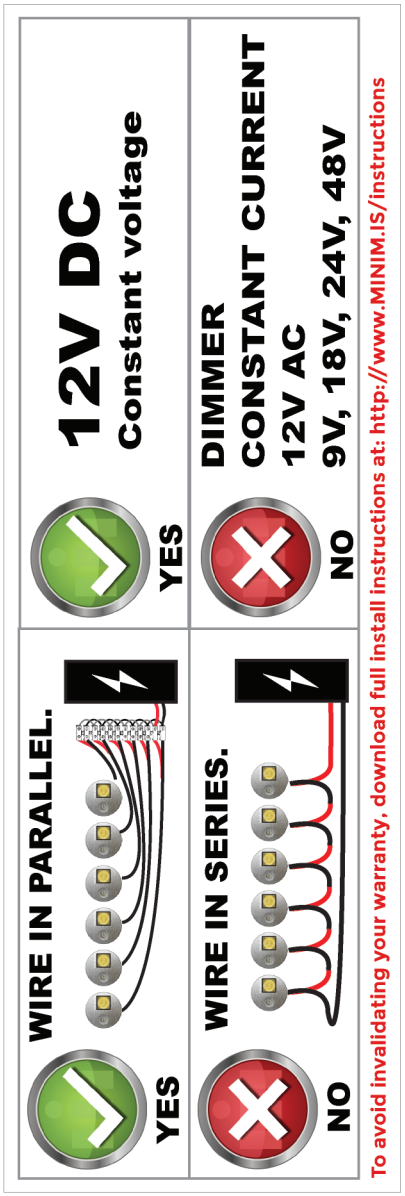


With 15mm forstner bit, drill hole tangent with outside of 25mm hole. Drill small pilot hole for screw, if necessary.

Press IRIS LP into place, screw in provided tamper-proof screw.



Connect all luminaires in parallel to 12vDC power source.



MINIMIS
MINUSCULE LIGHT
1107 S 8TH ST., AUSTIN, TX 78704 USA
+1 512 402 7300 www.MINIM.IS

REQUIRED (not included)

- 12 volt DC transformer + terminal block
- Home-run wiring (min. 18ga/2)
- Wire nuts, splices, or dolphin connectors
- Weatherproof enclosures (if outdoor or IP67)

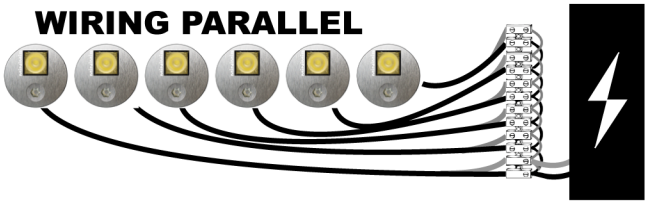
RECOMMENDED (not included)

The MINIMIS LP Series Power Kit (UL listed):

- 12v DC weatherproof power (110v-277v in)
- Weatherproof transformer enclosure
- Weatherproof terminal block enclosure
- Jumper bars

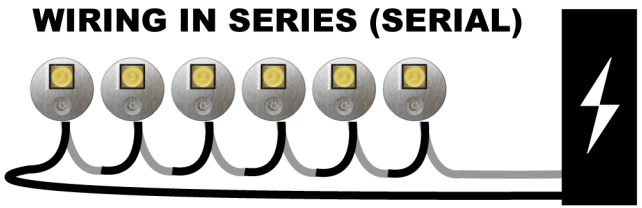
YES

WIRING PARALLEL



NO

WIRING IN SERIES (SERIAL)



YES **12V DC**
Constant voltage

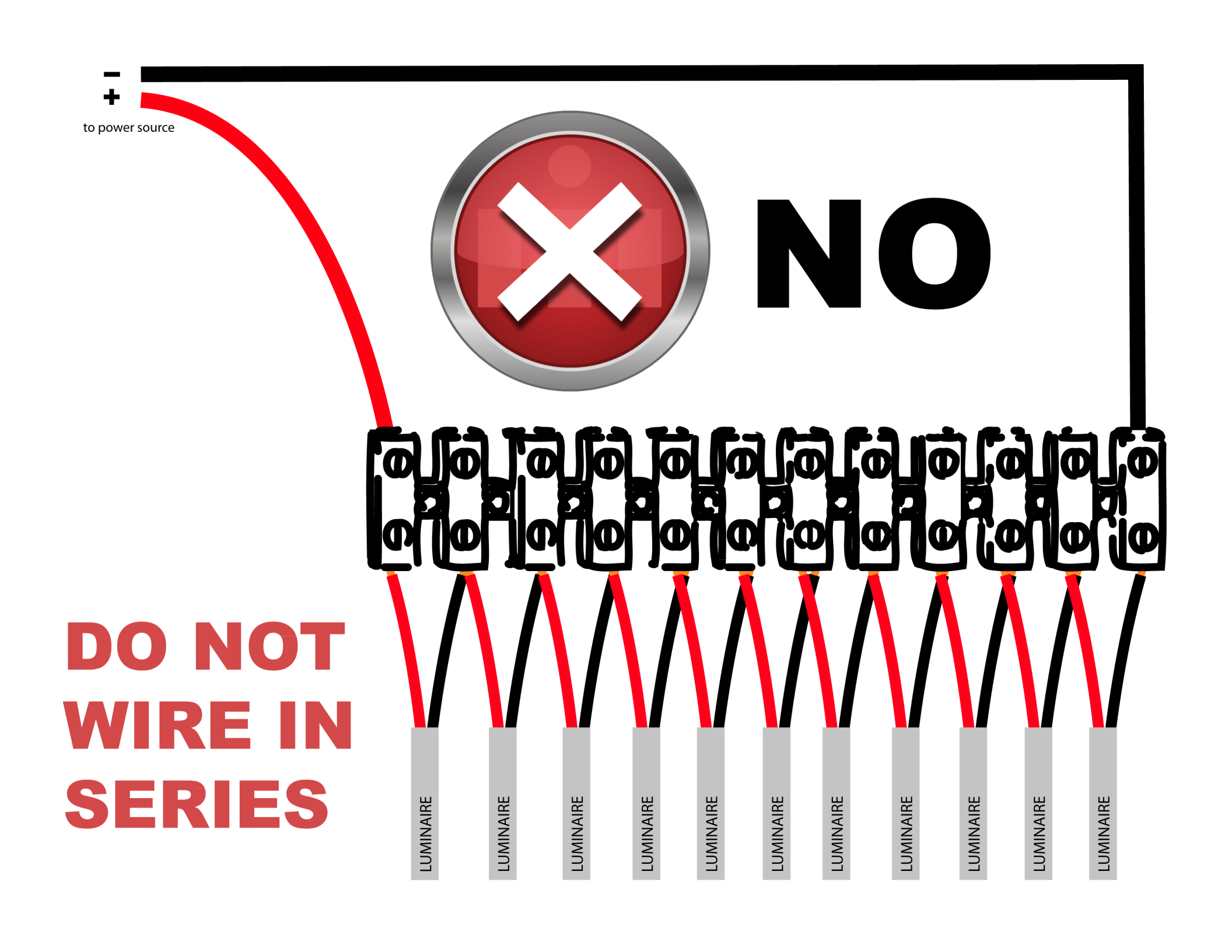
NO Constant Current
LED Driver

NO **DIMMER**

NO **12V AC**

YES **IP 67**
Outdoor / wet location

NO **IP 68**
Submersible


to power source
NO
DO NOT WIRE IN SERIES
LUMINAIRE
LUMINAIRE
LUMINAIRE
LUMINAIRE
LUMINAIRE
LUMINAIRE
LUMINAIRE
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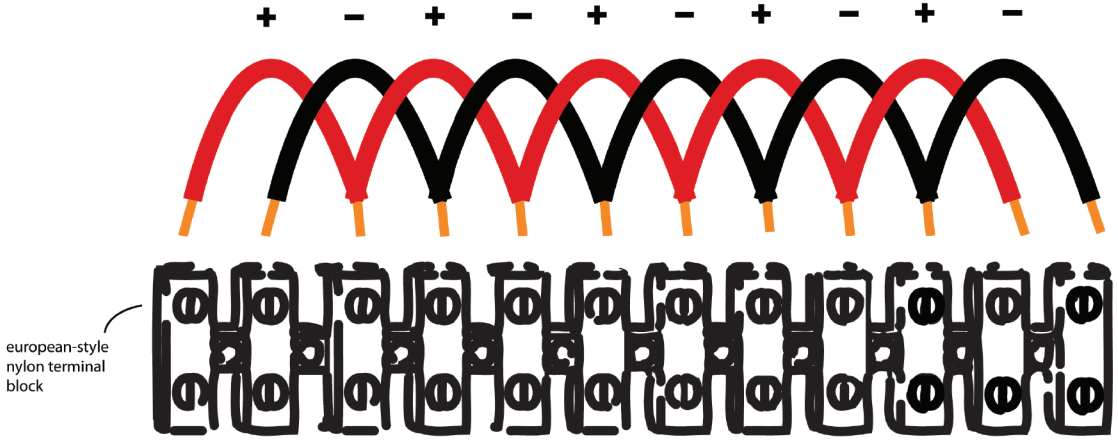
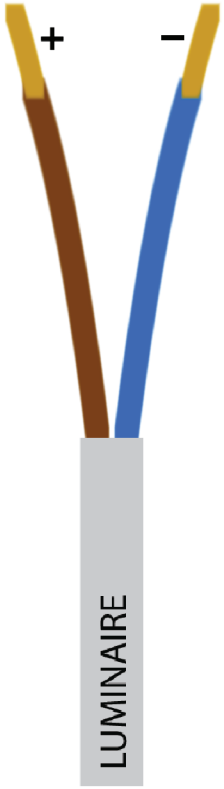
LUMINAIRE

BRIDGING

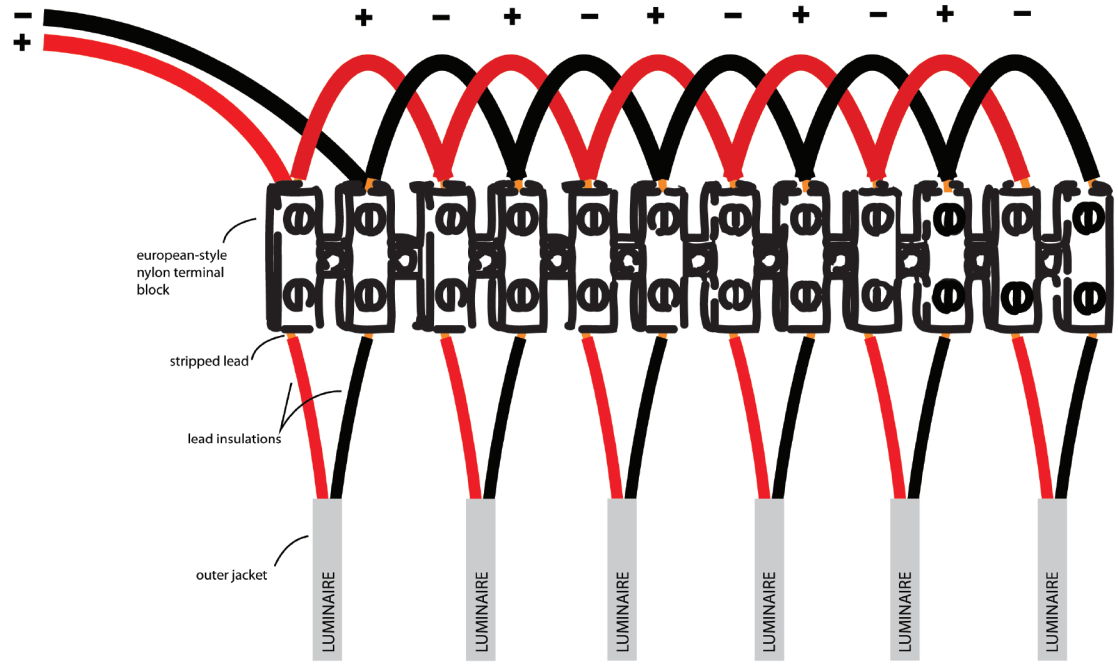


YES

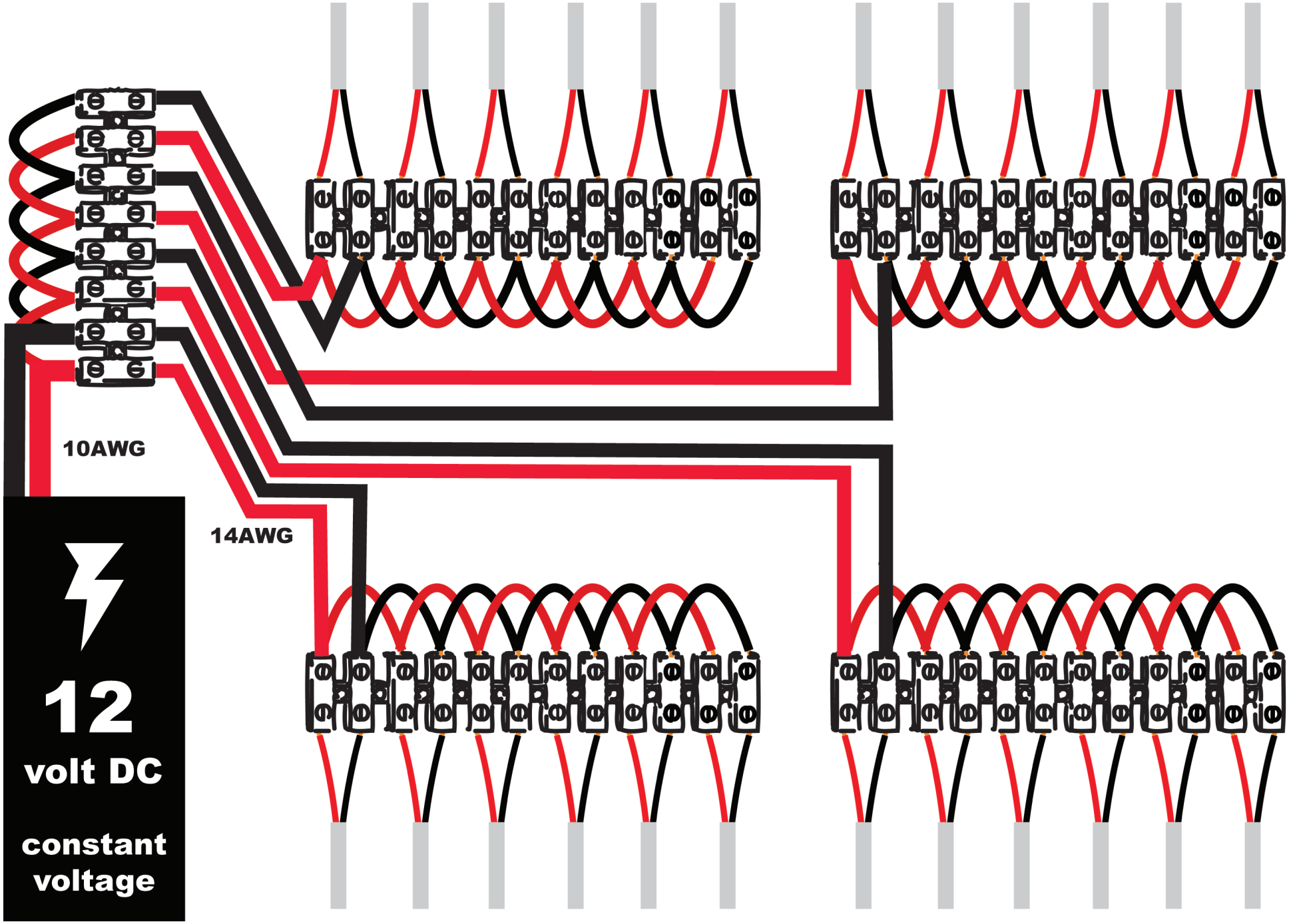
Note: Leads may
come as:
(+) Red and (-) Black
or
(+) Brown and (-) Blue



14AWG
to power source



MUST BE WIRED IN PARALLEL


10AWG
14AWG
12
volt DC
constant
voltage

SUGGESTED TOPOLOGIES

Consult your electrician or installation specialist for local codes and ordinances.

The wiring limitations and recommendations indicated herein are not specific to MINIMIS luminaires, but rather for the employ of any wired-in-parallel low-voltage luminaire, due to challenges, limitations, and distances involving low voltage power sources, and voltage drop over long distances.

Serial wiring schemes do not apply in this situation, and damage to luminaires by wiring in series is not warrantied by MINIMIS.

DAISY CHAIN

The daisy chain method involves running a higher-gauge home run cable from the transformer into the field - with fixtures spliced into the cable along its length. At some of these splice points, multiple fixtures may be connected together creating a combination of Spider junctions and daisy-chain connections.

The daisy chain method is acceptable for use of 25 or fewer LP luminaires, or on short home run lengths, as voltage loss is minimal. However, once systems become larger, voltage loss may become considerable.

SPIDER TOPOLOGY

As a remedy, the spider method is recommended for installations of high numbers of luminaires of varying distances from transformer.

From the transformer, a large-gauge (10/2) home-run wire connects to a hub. From there, slightly smaller gauge wires (12/2 or 14/2) lead to spider junctions. From there, luminaire groups of six connect to the spider junctions via smaller gauge wire (18/2). For outdoor applications, all connections are to be sealed in silicone, weatherproof splices, or enclosed in weatherproof junction boxes.

Note that for each spider group, each luminaire must have the same length of wire leading back to the spider junction, and the excess wire is to be coiled and buried.

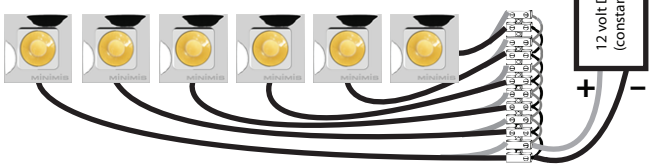
This method ensures that voltage be delivered consistently to every luminaire, and prevents some luminaires from being over-powered and others being under-powered. Inconsistent voltage can affect the longevity of your luminaires. This limitation is typical for all low-voltage lighting.

SUGGESTED TOPOLOGIES

Consult your electrician or installation specialist for local codes and ordinances.

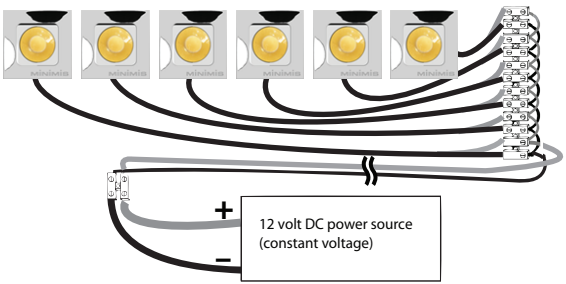
Direct topology

For short distances and up to six luminaires



Extended topology

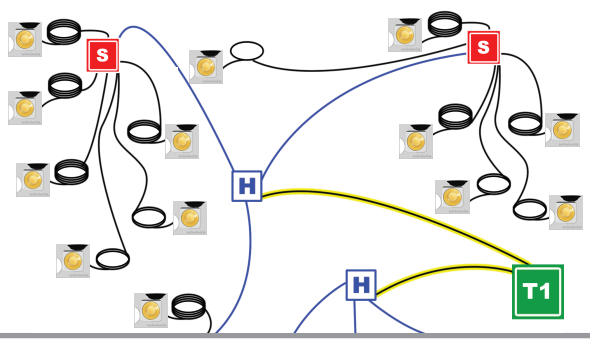
(long home-run)



Spider topology

For large installations and long distances

See next page
for more details



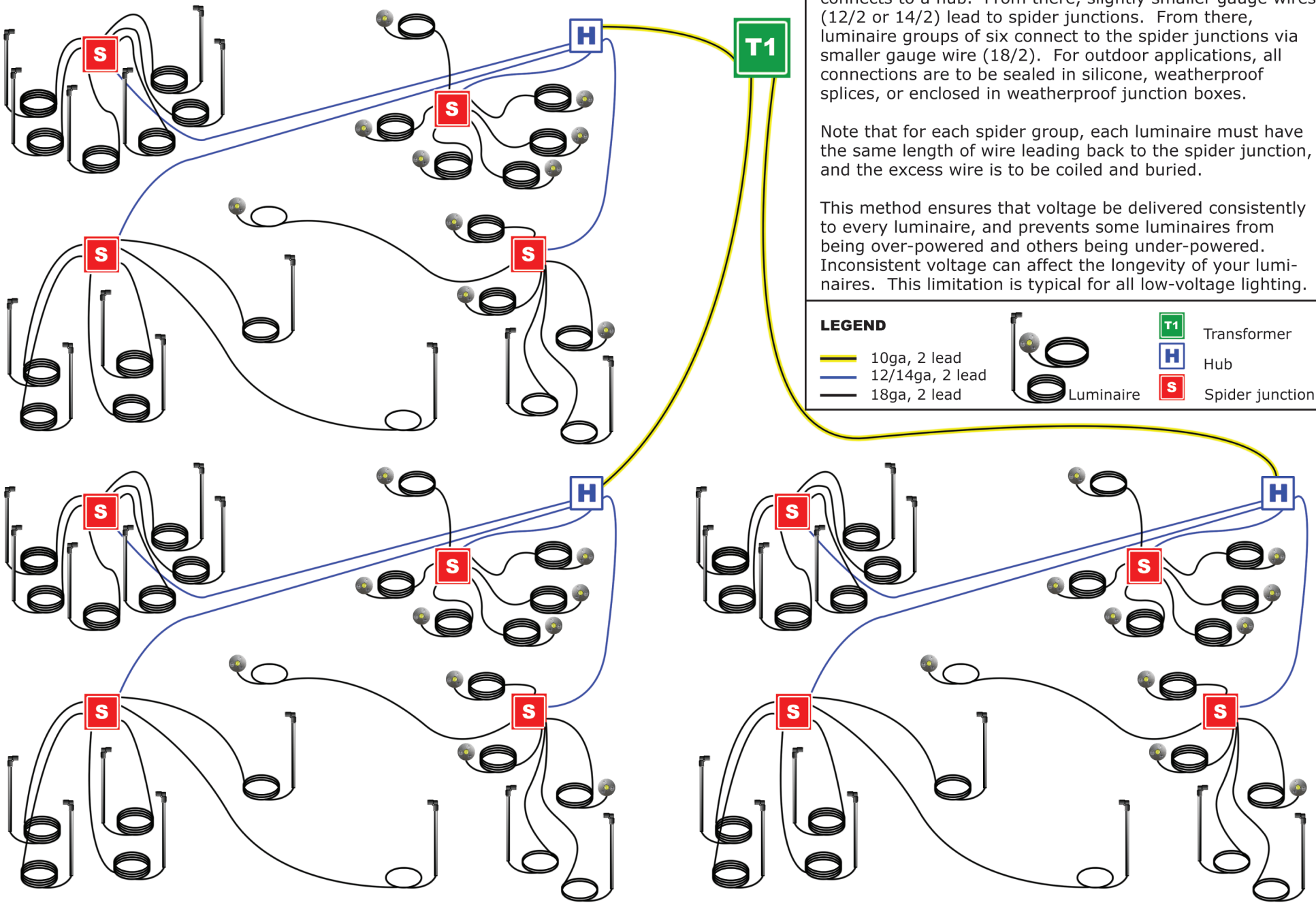
Home run topology

For short distance to power source <25 luminaires

Using Malibu low voltage wire connectors #8150-9802-02 (not included), and large-gauge home-run cable

SPIDER METHOD

Recommended for large installations and longer distances



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Note that for each spider group, each luminaire must have the same length of wire leading back to the spider junction, and the excess wire is to be coiled and buried.

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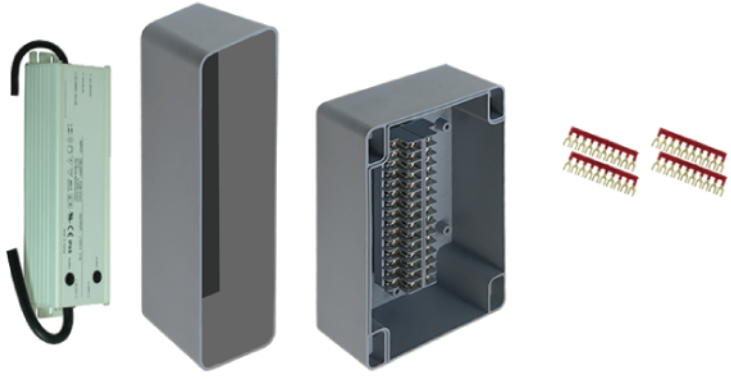
LEGEND

- 10ga, 2 lead
- 12/14ga, 2 lead
- 18ga, 2 lead
- Luminaire
- T1 Transformer
- H Hub
- S Spider junction

LP-SERIES POWER KITS

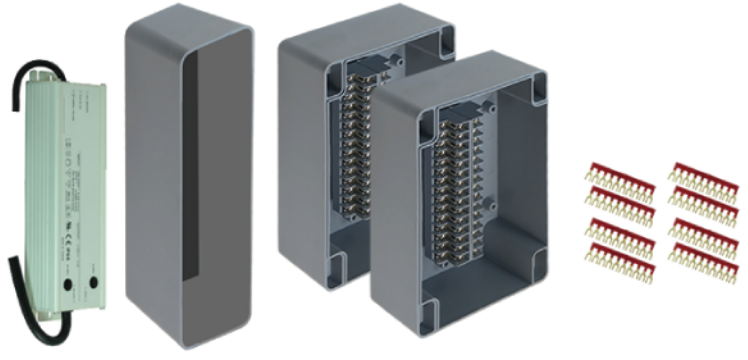
PKLP0115

LP-SERIES POWER KIT
FOR 1 TO 15 APERTURES



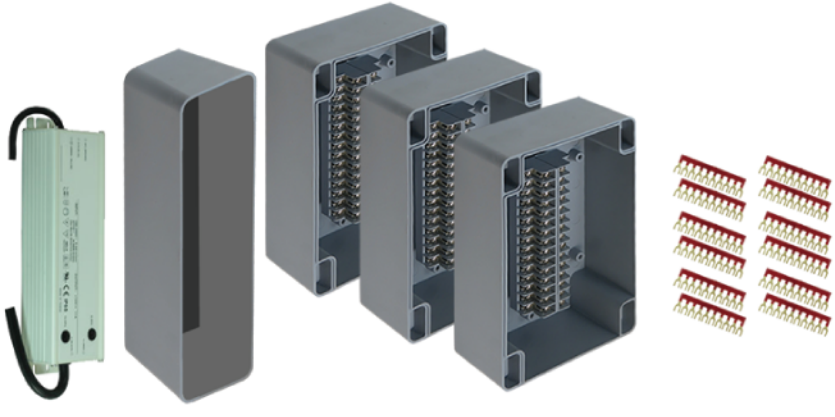
PKLP1630

LP-SERIES POWER KIT
FOR 16 TO 30 APERTURES



PKLP3145

LP-SERIES POWER KIT
FOR 31 TO 45 APERTURES



PKLP4660

LP-SERIES POWER KIT
FOR 46 TO 60 APERTURES