

microFLICKER/LV

Congratulations on our purchase of your new microFLICKER low voltage flicker generator. Operation of this device is quite simple, but please take a moment to look over the instructions and specifications.

All versions of our microFLICKER devices feature a unique single control to adjust intensity, rate and depth. As the control is rotated clockwise, the intensity of the bulb increases as do the rate and depth of the flicker effect.

The LV (low voltage) version of microFLICKER has a solid-state short circuit protection feature. A short circuit causes the unit to immediately shut down, thus protecting it from damage. To reset your microFLICKER/LV, simply remove the supply for a couple seconds, then power up the system. The microFLICKER controller automatically resets.

Depending on which model you have chosen, you either connect your unit via standard 2.1mm x 5mm coaxial power connectors or you have individual wires to hard wire your microFLICKER to your device. If using the wired version, the gray wires are the input. They should be connected to your low voltage AC or DC supply. The input side of microFLICKER has circuitry that auto-corrects for polarity and even works with AC. The red (+) lead and black (-) lead are the output that connects to your light(s). Polarity is not important for incandescent or halogen bulbs, but most LEDs require proper polarity.

SPECIFICATIONS

Input Voltage:	8-24 volt DC or 8-18 volt AC
Maximum Current:	2 Amps (2000 mA)
Compatible Lights:	Incandescent, halogen, LED
Dimming Method:	Pulse Width Modulation (PWM)
Technology:	Solid state, microprocessor controlled
Safety Features:	Short circuit proof output plus fused input
Adjustment:	Single control adjusts intensity, speed and depth
Duty Cycle:	Designed for continuous use
Size:	2.5" long x 1.63" tall x 0.8" deep (1.12" including control)
Enclosure:	Black flame retardant ABS
Fire Rating:	UL94V-0
Warranty:	Three (3) year limited warranty

A quick note on incandescent and halogen bulbs... Conventional light bulbs have a filament that must get hot to emit light. When these filaments are first energized, they are cold and are therefore a much lower resistance. The result is that they may draw significantly more power than advertised for a fraction of a second when first energized. Depending on the total load connected, your microFLICKER/LV could interpret this surge as a short circuit and shut down.