LIMITED WARRANTY
Seller warrants to the original consumer purchaser of this product that, for a period of two years from the date of purchase, this product will be free from defects in material and workmanship and will perform in substantial conformity to the description of the product in this Owner's Manual. This warranty shall not apply to defects or errors caused by misuse or neglect.

If the product is found to be defective in material or workmanship, or if the product does not perform as warranted above during the warranty period, Seller will either repair it, replace it or refund the purchase price, at its option, upon receipt of the product at the address below, postage prepaid, with proof of the date of purchase and an explanation of the defect or error. The repair, replacement, or refund that is provided for above shall be the full extent of Seller’s liability with respect to this product.

For repair or replacement during the warranty period, call Smarthome customer service to receive an RA# (return authorization number), properly package the product (with the RA# clearly printed on the outside of the package) and send the product, along with all other required materials, to:

Smarthome, Inc.
ATTN: Receiving Department
17171 Daimler Street
Irvine, CA 92614-5508

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(800) SMARTHOME
(949) 221-9200
http://www.smarthome.com

SwitchLinc
Fluorescent
Remote Control
Switch
Owner’s Manual
For Models #2385W and 2385I
(and Remote Control Switch Model #2382W/I)
CONGRATULATIONS!
You've just purchased the highest quality powerline-controllable wall switch available. SwitchLinc Lite Fluorescent is an economy version of the world’s first two-way powerline remote control dimmer switch, the SwitchLinc 2-Way Dimmer. It gives you remote control of lighting and inductive loads. It only differs from the SwitchLinc 2-Way Fluorescent in that it does not have a transmitter to control other home automation products and it does not respond to lighting scenes.

The SwitchLinc’s X10 address is electronically set; there are no code wheels on the unit to adjust. SwitchLinc Lite Fluorescent is easily installed and programmed. It installs (connects to home wiring) just like a regular light switch. This makes it ideal for retrofits in existing homes and it easily installs in new homes, with no special training required to install it.

KEY FEATURES
• Wires in just like a standard wall switch*
• All settings are held in non-volatile memory (no code wheels to set)
• Very easy to program
• High quality micro switches give the user tactile feedback when pressed (no mushy feel)
• True rocker action (top = on/bright, bottom = off/dim)
• LED “Bar” shows if the light is on or off
• Status LED/ Set Button shows powerline activity and facilitates programming
* Requires a neutral connection

ABOUT THE SWITCHLINCS’S CERTIFICATION
SwitchLinc has been thoroughly tested by ITS ETL SEMKO, a nationally recognized independent third-party testing laboratory. Products bearing North American ETL Listed mark signifies that the product has been tested to and has met the requirements of a widely recognized (consensus) U.S and Canadian product safety standard, that the manufacturing site has been audited, and that the manufacture has agreed to a program of quarterly factory follow-up inspections to verify continued conformance.

OTHER SWITCHLINCS MODELS
SwitchLinc 2-Way 600-Watt #2380W/I - (White or Ivory)
SwitchLink 2-Way 1000-Watt Dimmer Switch 2381W/I - (White or Ivory)
SwitchLinc 2-Way Fluorescent 600-Watt #2383W/I - (White or Ivory)
SwitchLinc Lite 600-Watt Dimmer #2384W/I - (White or Ivory)
SwitchLinc LS 600-Watt Dimmer #2386W/I - (White or Ivory)
SwitchLinc Slave Switch for 3-Way, 4-Way, & Up circuits #2382W/I - (White or Ivory)
(Note: 2382 does not have LED brightness bar.)

OTHER SMARTHOME PRODUCTS FOR YOUR NEW SWITCHLINCS WALL SWITCH
Control your entire home with these elegant KeypadLinc Wall Mount X10 keypads that will blend perfectly into even the most upscale décor! When your home is outfitted with multiple SwitchLinc 2-Way switches, the KeypadLinc Wall Controllers are perfect for activating the scenes feature in the SwitchLinc 2-Way. The KeypadLincs are programmable to communicate the special scene setup and lock in sequences, making setting up scene lighting a snap.
#12061 - SoftTouch IR KeypadLinc
#12062 - SoftTouch 8-Button KeypadLinc
#12063 - Custom 6-Button KeypadLinc
#12064 - Custom 8-Button KeypadLinc
#12065 - Credit Card Remote for SoftTouch IR KeypadLinc (#12061)
### TROUBLESHOOTING & TECHNICAL SUPPORT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Problem</th>
<th>Possible Cause</th>
<th>Solution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Light controlled by SwitchLinc turned itself ON</td>
<td>SwitchLinc was triggered by a scene</td>
<td>SwitchLinc may have been tripped by an erroneously sent command. Check your transmitters for proper programming. Change house and unit codes if the pattern continues. Install an X10 Signal Blocker for the home.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SwitchLinc will not accept programming of its X10 address</td>
<td>SwitchLinc may be in Program Disable mode</td>
<td>Re-enable Program mode or perform a Factory Reset to reset SwitchLinc to factory defaults.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SwitchLinc is locked up</td>
<td>Surge in power line</td>
<td>Reset SwitchLinc by pulling out the Set Button for a minute and then pressing it in.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LED is not visible and/or SwitchLinc is not controlling the light</td>
<td>SwitchLinc is in system off position</td>
<td>Press in the Set Button/Status LED.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Existing switch only has two wires</td>
<td>SwitchLinc needs a neutral wire in order to operate</td>
<td>Look in the rear of the junction box for a group of white wires all tied together with a wire nut. Those are the neutral wires, connect the SwitchLinc’s white wire there.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SwitchLinc is not Receiving signals</td>
<td>Check the Status LED/Set Button</td>
<td>It will blink when there is any X10 activity on the line. Move the transmitter to another outlet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The load is buzzing when on</td>
<td>SwitchLinc Lite Fluorescent needs to interrupts the power flow to the load for one millisecond in order to detect X10 signals</td>
<td>The bulbs filaments are vibrating. Using rough service, 130-volt, or appliance grade bulbs will reduce the noise.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SwitchLinc turns on, but not off by X10 control</td>
<td>The load is producing electrical noise and it’s interfering with SwitchLinc’s reception of X10 signals</td>
<td>Install a noise filter like SmartHome #4835 between the load and the SwitchLinc or increase the signal strength with a coupler-repeater to overcome the line noise.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The switch is getting too warm to the touch</td>
<td>It is normal for SwitchLinc Lite Fluorescent to get warm</td>
<td>SwitchLinc will dissipate 1-watt per 100 watts controlled. Using metal junction boxes, removing insulation around the outside of the box, or using a small load can help lessen the heat.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

### PREPARATION

Before installing SwitchLinc, please familiarize yourself with the following and take the necessary precautions listed here:

- Be sure that power to the load being controlled has been disconnected by removing the fuse or turning the circuit breaker off. Installing SwitchLinc with the power on may expose you to dangerous voltages and may damage the product.
- Refer to the SwitchLinc Wiring Diagrams on page 4 to determine the wire colors of the connections to the circuit breaker. Installing SwitchLinc with the power on may expose you to dangerous voltages and may damage the product.

### OPERATIONS

#### Basic Operations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Input at Switch</th>
<th>Output at Bulb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tap top of rocker</td>
<td>Light turns on when light is off</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

If these solutions have been tried and the manual has been reviewed and you still cannot resolve an issue you’re having with the SwitchLinc, please call our Technical Support Dept. at 949-221-9200 or e-mail tech@smarthome.com.
INSTALLATION

1. Remove the power from the existing switch/device.
2. Remove the faceplate from the existing switch/device.
3. Unscrew and pull the device out of the wallbox.
4. Disconnect the wires from the device.
5. Using a wire tester or voltmeter, identify and mark “Hot,” “Neutral,” “Ground,” and “Traveler” (if applicable) wires that were connected to the device.
6. Before making any connections to SwitchLinc, gently pull the Status LED/ Set Button on the SwitchLinc until a click is heard. This will open the “air gap” and isolate the SwitchLinc from the electricity when the circuit breaker is turned back on.
7. Orient SwitchLinc so the LED is at the top, and make connections according to the “SwitchLinc Wiring Diagram” below. Wire remote dimmer switches according to the “SwitchLinc Multi-Way Wiring Diagram” below.
8. After all connections have been made, ensure that all wire connectors are firmly attached and that there is no exposed copper except for the Ground wire.
9. Gently place the wires and switch into the wallbox (with LED at top of device) and screw into place.
10. Before testing SwitchLinc for proper operation (see Operations table on page 3), install the faceplate (sold separately).

SwitchLinc Wiring Diagram
(One switch controlling the load)

SwitchLinc Multi-Way Wiring Diagram
(Two or more switches controlling the load)

Step 5: Connect the bare copper ground wire to the other ground wires in the wall box.

Step 6: Install the Master SwitchLinc in the remaining wall box.
There will be the two traveler wires from the first box and the wire that carries power from the switch to the lights; we call this the LOAD. The travelers can sometimes be easily recognized because those two wires are covered by the same cable sheath or covering around the wires. The wires can also be identified by the same method described earlier; turn on the power, (taking the same precautions), and using a voltmeter to find the wire with electricity. The wire with electricity is the LINE wire.

Continue with the connections below … make sure the power is turned off!!!

SwitchLinc Wiring Diagram

Step 7: Connect the master SwitchLinc’s Black LINE wire to the identified Line wire, usually Black, out of the wall.

Step 8: Connect the other traveler, usually Red, to the Yellow Control wire on the SwitchLinc Master.

Step 9: Connect the remaining wire out of the wall, usually Black, to the SwitchLinc Master’s Red wire.

Connect the neutral and ground wires using the same instructions given above for the remote switch.

Return to the installation instructions on page 4 and continue on with step 9.

SPECIAL TREATMENT FOR FOUR-WAY CIRCUIT
If your lighting circuit includes more than two switches controlling a set of lights, some wall boxes will have four wires. Two of the wires are coming from the wall box where the power enters the circuit (step one above) and the remaining wires connect through to the master SwitchLinc’s location (step six above). In this center position, install another SwitchLinc Remote Dimmer Switch.

Optional Remote Dimmer Switch Model #2382

SwitchLinc Model #2385

Step 7: Connect the Black wire on the SwitchLinc Remote Dimmer to the two Black travelers with a single wire nut.

Step 8: Connect the Yellow wire to the remaining two Red travelers with a single wire nut.

Connect the neutral and ground wires using the same instructions given above for the remote switch.

Visit www.smarthome.com/SL_3-way.html to see these instructions with larger color photos.

Note: When installing multiple SwitchLincs in a J-box, or many on the same circuit breaker, please see specifications at the end of this manual for limitations and recommendations.
SwitchLikcs can be installed in place of an existing three-way lighting circuit. Most of the questions we receive from folks installing SwitchLikcs involve three-way or greater circuits. A three-way circuit is one where there are two switches controlling the same set of lights. A four-way circuit has three switches controlling the same set of lights. When updating an existing mechanical 3-way switch to SwitchLikcs, you will need at least:

One 2385 SwitchLinc (called this the master switch)
One 2382 SwitchLinc Remote Dimmer (commonly called the 'slave' switch)

When replacing a three-way mechanical switch with an X10 unit, each switch will have three wires connected to it from the wall box. Four-way or greater circuits will have four wires connected to the switches in the circuit. For this tutorial, we will follow the most commonly used wire colors for homes in North America.

**Step 1: Find the Hot Wire**
The SwitchLinc Master and remote switch need to go in certain locations. The first task is to find the wall box where the electricity comes into the circuit. Turn off the electricity at the breaker box and remove all the switches from the wall so that the bare copper ends of the wire are left exposed. Each wall box should have three wires sticking out of it. If the circuit is a four-way or greater, some of the boxes will have four wires. Making sure that none of the wires are touching anything and that no one is around the wall boxes, turn the electricity back on. Using a voltmeter or voltage sensor, individually test each wire for voltage. When 120 volts is measured, note that wire as LINE, (this wire is usually black). The other two wires, commonly black and red, are the travelers and go to the next wall box. Turn off the electricity to resume installing the new switches.

In the wall box where the electricity comes into the circuit, install a SwitchLinc Remote Dimmer switch. It is very important that a remote dimmer be installed in this position. The system will not work correctly if a master SwitchLinc is installed.

**Step 2:** Connect the Black Line, the Black traveler, and the Black wire on the SwitchLinc Remote Dimmer all together with a single wire nut.

**Step 3:** Connect the Yellow wire on the SwitchLinc Remote Dimmer to the remaining wire out of the wall, usually a Red wire.

**Step 4:** Locate the group of White wires in the rear of the box that were not connected to the old switch. These are the neutral wires and the Gray wire connects in there.

HELP FOR USERS WITH THREE-WAY (OR GREATER) LIGHTING CIRCUITS

SETTLING GLOBAL (HOUSE-WIDE) OPTIONS

Disable Program
(Prevents accidental programming of SwitchLikc settings for all SwitchLikcs in the home)
Transmit the following PLC sequence: M16, O16, P16, N16, P16

(Re-) Enable Program (default)
Transmit the following PLC sequence: N16, M16, O16, P16, P16

OTHER FEATURES

Power Restore
In the event of a power loss, the SwitchLinc will automatically return the lighting circuit being controlled to its last status (i.e., if the light was on, it will return to being on; if the light was off, it will stay off) when the electricity is restored after an outage.

PRIMARY ADDRESS PROGRAMMING

Setting the Primary Address
Each SwitchLinc requires a primary X10 address to operate. It ships from the factory with “A1” as the default address; it will also have this address after a performing a factory reset. Any of the 256 X10 addresses can be programmed.

The SwitchLinc does not use code wheels or dials to set its primary address. Instead, it will accept the first X10 address it finds on the powerline once the programming mode is started. Any X10 transmitter can be used to set the primary address.

1. Using a fingernail or the tip of a very small screwdriver, press and hold the Status LED/ Set Button above the main paddle on (see diagram on page 2) for approximately 5 seconds, until the brightness Status LED flashes and the load controlled by the SwitchLinc will stop flashing.

2. Within 30 seconds, transmit the desired primary address (housecode and unit code) from any transmitter. The light(s) controlled by the SwitchLinc will blink and the Status LED/ Set Button will stop flashing.

Factory Reset (to default settings)
If the SwitchLinc begins to operate strangely, the factory reset procedure can be used to clear the EEPROM’s memory and restore it factory default settings.

1. Gently pull out the Status LED/ Set Button on the SwitchLinc until a click is heard. This completely removes the power from the lighting circuit being controlled by the SwitchLinc.
2. Wait five seconds, push in and hold in the Status LED/ Set Button.
3. Release the Status LED/ Set Button after five seconds.
4. Wait approximately 25 seconds until the Status LED/ Set Button illuminates before using the switch.

During this time, the Status LED/ Set Button will remain off and the load controlled by the SwitchLinc will be off. When the reset procedure is complete, the load will come on and the SwitchLinc is ready for initial programming or use.

Power Restore
In the event of a power loss, the SwitchLinc will automatically return the lighting circuit being controlled to its last status (i.e., if the light was on, it will return to being on; if the light was off, it will stay off) when the electricity is restored after an outage.

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The SwitchLinc does not use code wheels or dials to set its primary address. Instead, it will accept the first X10 address it finds on the powerline once the programming mode is started. Any X10 transmitter can be used to set the primary address.

1. Using a fingernail or the tip of a very small screwdriver, press and hold the Status LED/ Set Button above the main paddle on (see diagram on page 2) for approximately 5 seconds, until the brightness Status LED flashes and the load controlled by the SwitchLinc goes to 100% brightness. When the Status LED/ Set Button is released, the green nightlight LED and the top LED on the light bar will alternately blink.

2. Within 30 seconds, transmit the desired primary address (housecode and unit code) from any transmitter. The light(s) controlled by the SwitchLinc will blink and the Status LED/ Set Button will stop flashing.

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Setting Global (House-wide) Options

Disable Program
(Prevents accidental programming of SwitchLinc settings for all SwitchLincs in the home)
Transmit the following PLC sequence: M16, O16, P16, N16, P16

(Re-) Enable Program (default)
Transmit the following PLC sequence: N16, M16, O16, P16, P16

Other Features

Power Restore
In the event of a power loss, the SwitchLinc will automatically return the lighting circuit being controlled to its last status (i.e., if the light was on, it will return to being on; if the light was off, it will stay off) when the electricity is restored after an outage.
HOW POWER LINE SIGNALS TRAVEL AROUND A HOME AND HOW TO IMPROVE RELIABILITY

From time to time our tech support staff receives calls and e-mails from folks who have installed a large number of X10 transmitters and receivers. Generally, the installer is experiencing problems communicating to some receivers. Most of the time when a few modules and a transmitter are first installed, they all work together. Some folks may find that after installing many modules, some of them don't respond to the transmitter or sometimes they do respond and other times they don't. However, odds are slim that after installing a dozen modules they will always work perfectly without some help. The bottom line is that there is a reliability issue with the entire home automation system.

Most homes in North America have two lines of 120 volts coming into the home from the utility company. This split-single phase electricity is divided out at the home's breaker box into the circuits that feed light switches, plug in outlets, and appliances. Half of the electricity outlets and wall switches are fed by one of the 120-volt lines and the second 120-volt line feeds the other half. The intermittent operation of X10 modules usually happens when the transmitter is sending signals on Line A and the receiver module is plugged into an outlet on Line B. For the signals to get between the two, it must leave the home, travel to the utility company transformer then come back in on the other AC line. By the time the signal gets back to the home, travels through the electrical meter and circuit breaker box, there may not be enough signal left to trigger the module.

The first order of business will be to install a X10 coupler-repeater also known as an amplifier. A coupler-repeater will see the incoming signal, re-generate it, and blast it out over the both legs of the 120 volts. We recommend that any home larger than 3000 square feet install a coupler-repeater. In smaller homes, a passive signal bridge also known as a phase coupler may give satisfactory results.

Once the signal has been amplified, it's time to preserve it. Since the X10 signals go everywhere in the home, some electrical devices will have more of an effect on the signal strength than other devices. X10 signals are like water pressure in pipes, it actually goes everywhere it can. In the last 20 years, an explosion of electrical devices has invaded our homes. Computers, video gear, and fancy electronics are more present than years past. The more complicated the electrical power supply is in a device, the more likely it is to absorb signals. Engineers who design power supplies build in traps to filter out and kill electrical noise. Unfortunately, the X10 signal looks like electrical noise to these devices. The result is that a large percent of the transmitted signal is lost to these devices leaving less for X10 receivers. The most common source of signal loss are:

- Televisions
- Audio/Video gear
- Power supplies for laptops and cell phones
- Computer systems
- Computer UPS's and power strips
- Phase coupler filters

Testing for the problem is pretty simple. If a device is suspected of causing signal absorption, unplug the device and then re-transmit the signal. It's very important that the device is unplugged and not just turned off! If the X10 controlled product begins working after the appliance is unplugged, then a filter will be needed on that device to keep X10 signals from being absorbed and raise the signal strength of the entire home. Smart home has two filters on our website and catalog (4845 and 4845ACF). An average home will need between three and five filters. If you are in the business of installing automation systems and not in the 'call-back' business, include some of these in your bid as part of the standard package.

The number of X10 transmitters installed in a home will have an effect on the signal strength. Each X10 transmitter contains a tuned circuit that when it's not sending X10 signals it's absorbing them! Generally, the closer the absorbing transmitter is electrically to the sending transmitter, the more effect it will have on the other's signal strength. SwitchLincs 2-ways, KeypadLincs, and modules with Status Request are examples of transmitters. Installing a great number of these will necessitate the use of amplifiers and filters.

Problems are typically seen in homes where there are over 20 SwitchLinc 2-ways or KeypadLincs installed and steps have not been taken to increase or preserve the signal strength. With so many transmitters installed, the X10 signal is loaded down. Even the SwitchLinc 2-Ways that are not programmed to transmit will still electrically absorb the signal. If you like the idea of scene controlled lighting, but don't need 2-way communications (the ability of the SwitchLinc to transmit), look at the SwitchLinc LS dimmer. It has been designed so that it does not load down or absorb X10 signals.
If you’re investing in home automation, there are a few tools that will make your projects run smoother:

**Helpful Tools**

*Invest in a Maxi-Controller*

This plug-in transmitter has the ability to send individual X10 commands. The buttons are separated into Addresses and Command functions. To use this controller, you have to press the address (for example, “5”), then the command (ON, OFF, BRIGHT, etc.). Some of the KeypadLinc and SwitchLinc advanced programming features need to be programmed with individual button presses in order to set certain features. For more info visit: [http://www.smarthome.com/4020.html](http://www.smarthome.com/4020.html)

*X10 Signal Meter*

This is an invaluable tool when it comes to installing and diagnosing problems. By knowing the signal strength at a specific location, you can make sure that the signal will always trigger that X10 module. Generally, it’s ideal to have at least 100mV at each location. Conservative installers will want even more: perhaps 250mV. Just in case the homeowner installs a new big-screen TV after final installation, the extra margin will still give the X10 receivers enough signal to be reliably triggered. These units can also be used to measure the effects of signal absorption mentioned earlier. Plug in the transmitter and measure the signal, then unplug the device that’s plugged into that outlet. If you see a 10% or greater change, it’s time for a filter on that device. Smarthome has three units to choose from:

- [http://www.smarthome.com/4814.html](http://www.smarthome.com/4814.html)
- [http://www.smarthome.com/4811.html](http://www.smarthome.com/4811.html)
- [http://www.smarthome.com/4813.html](http://www.smarthome.com/4813.html)

*Voltmeter or Voltage Tester*

During the installation of SwitchLincs, it may be necessary to identify the wires inside the wall box. Knowing for sure which wire is the HOT or LINE wires can reduce the guesswork when installing a single switch and it absolutely necessary when working with 3-way lighting circuits. A voltmeter is ideal for this application. Many of the digital models can also read current so you’ll know how much power is being drawn by the SwitchLinc’s load.

A simpler measurement tool, available at most home improvement centers, is a voltage sensor. This device, often costing less than $20, can sense voltage when its tip is placed near a wire. The tip of the voltage sensor can tell if voltage is inside the wire without touching the bare copper conductor or breaking the insulation.

When using these tools, be certain to read and understand the safety instructions. Often when these tools are used, the power to the circuit will need to be turned on. When working around live electrical wires, take your time and concentrate on the task.
Helpful Hints for New Construction

By design, X10 equipment does not need much in the way of special wiring. The following are six items we recommend for all homes with X10 installations:

1. Ask the builder or electrician to run the neutral wire to each wall switch location. This wiring may be a code requirement or a regular practice in your area, but unless explicitly specified, it may get omitted. The SwitchLinc and KeypadLinc controllers require the neutral connection.

2. Specify the installation of deep J-boxes in all locations where X10 switches, receptacles, or transmitters will be used. While all X10 products fit in the spacing offered by all North American electrical boxes, the deep models have extra working space and make the installation a little easier. Deep boxes only cost a few cents more than normal depth models. Look for single gang boxes that are 22cu or higher (cubic inches) and double gang boxes that are 36cu or higher.

3. If the SwitchLinc is going to be controlling 400 watts or more, do not place insulation around the wall box and consider using metal junction boxes. Dimmers that control high loads will dissipate heat that may be felt through the switch faceplate. Metal boxes will more efficiently draw out the heat and spread it over all the surfaces of the box. By keeping wall insulation four inches from the box, free air will help move the heat away from the switch and box.

4. Install a whole-house surge protector. Adding one whole-house surge protector at the beaker will help protect against costly damage to the X10 components and other delicate electrical equipment.

5. Install an X10 phase coupler (signal bridge) or coupler-repeater (amplifier) at the incoming electrical service. A common problem with X10 signals is getting the signals between the two legs of electricity that service the home. A coupler-repeater is recommend for homes of 3,000 square feet or greater. Smaller homes will work well with a passive phase coupler.

6. Work with the electrician to isolate non-automation loads. Ask the electrician to place the non-X10 carrying lines on one of the two incoming lines. Having the kitches and laundry appliances plus the heating systems on one phase will help keep potential noise off the X10 carrying lines. He probably won’t be able to accommodate 100% of the loads on one phase or another, but an attempt should be made.

Glossary of Terms

X10 Address- The Address part of an X10 signal contains the House and Unit code. An Address can be Unit codes 1 to 16 and House codes A - P. There are 256 total X10 addresses. Examples of X10 Addresses are A-1, B-5, P-15, O-9.

X10 Command- The Command is action part of an X10 signal. It tells the module what to do when it sees its address. Examples of a command are ON, OFF, Bright, DIM, PREdim, All Light ON, and All Units OFF. There are other rarely used commands, but these are the most common ones.

Status & Status Request- Some X10 receivers like SwitchLinc2-way have the ability to report their status when asked. These modules contain transmitters that can send X10 signals. When a transmitter sends a Status Request command, the module will reply with its status (On, Off, Predim at some %).

Resume Dim Level- If set, the SwitchLinc can come on to the level it was at before it was turned off.

PredimLevel- One of 32 brightness levels the SwitchLinc supplies to lights. When a scene address is received, the SwitchLinc can instantly (or slowly) change the lights brightness to a predefined brightness level.

Scenes in SwitchLincs- SwitchLincs Wall Switches can be set up to respond to multiple X10 signals and when received come onto a predefined brightness level all with one signal. One scene signal from a KeypadLinc can instantly (within seconds) change the lighting mood in your home.

Maxi Controller- An X10 transmitter that has separate buttons for the unit codes and the commands. In some of the advanced set up functions for the SwitchLinc, it is necessary for only a unit code to be sent. The X10 SC-303, Leviton 6320, Stanley 370-2549 are examples of Maxi-Controllers. We recommend having a Maxi Controller to set up the SwitchLinc.

X10 Keypress- This is an X10 signal that only contains the house and unit code WITHOUT a command. The Maxi-Controller, some TouchLinc LCD controllers and home automation interfaces can produce a keypress command.

Appliance Module- An X10 receiver device that can be used with any type of load, including lighting. It will never contain dimming control as it always has a hard contact relay. An Appliance Module will ignore the All Lights ON command.

Lamp Module- An X10 receiver device that is designed to be used with lighting devices. It may contain dimming control or it may have a hard contact relay. A Lamp Module will respond to the All Lights ON command.

Hot or Line- The wire in the junction box that contains the incoming electricity from the electrical panel. It is usually black and may be tied with a wire nut to other black wires in the rear of the box.

Load- The wire in the junction box that goes to the light(s). Usually, there is just one load wire in a junction box and it is black. It has no voltage when the switch is off.

Neutral- While not used on a mechanical switch to control a load, SwitchLinc will need a neutral wire to operate. Generally, the neutral wires are white and located in the rear of the junction box. There may be two or more wires tied together by a wire nut.