

## Tabletop Grow Light

This compact light stand delivers bright, full-spectrum light that seedlings need for healthy vigorous growth. The Light Fixture contains two high-efficiency T-5 Fluorescent Tubes. These smaller profile tubes produce more full-spectrum light than old style fluorescent tubes, yet use 20% less electricity. Pull chains on each side of the fixture provide easy height adjustments. Assembly takes less than an hour and the only tools you'll need are a Phillips screwdriver and a hammer or rubber mallet.



Frame Parts	Qty
Vertical Bars	2
Top Bar	1
Bottom Bars	2
Light Fixtures	2
T-5 Light Tubes	2
Light Fixture Hood	1

Hardware	Qty
2" Bolts	2
3/4" Bolts	2
Ball Chains	2
Chain Connectors	4 (2 pre-installed)
Split Rings	2
End Plugs	6 (2 pre-installed)

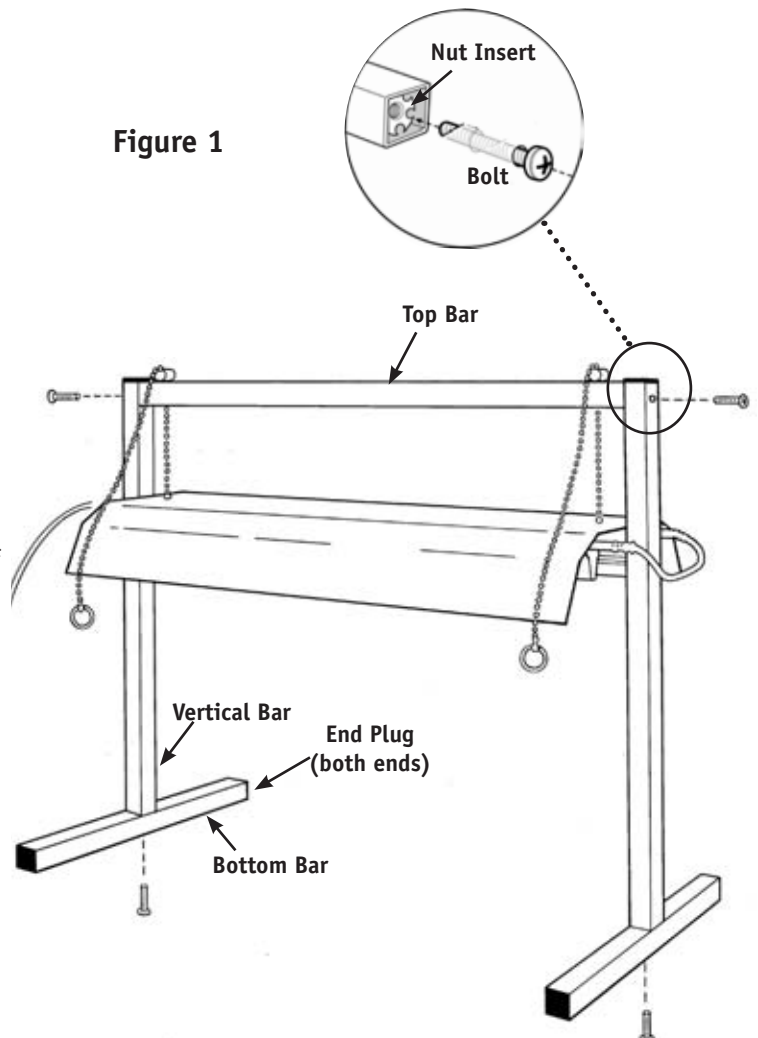
### Frame Assembly

**Step 1.** Place all parts on a flat, clean surface. (See Parts List.). Use a hammer or rubber mallet to tap the End Plugs into both ends of the Bottom Bars (Fig. 1).

**Step 2.** Locate the Nut Insert inside each end of the Top Bar (Fig. 1). Using the 2" bolts, connect the Vertical Bars to each end of the Top Bar by screwing the bolt through the Vertical Bar and into the Nut Insert.

**Step 3.** Using the 3/4" bolts, attach a Bottom Bar to the bottom of each Vertical Bar by screwing the bolt into the Nut Insert inside (Fig. 1).

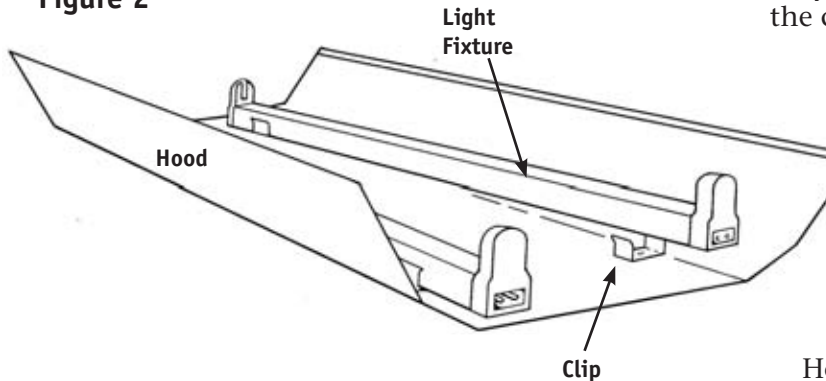
**Step 4.** Firmly tighten all bolts on the Frame, making sure all outside edges of the bars are flush and secure. Adjust the bars as necessary. You've just completed the Frame.



## Installing and Adjusting the Light Tubes

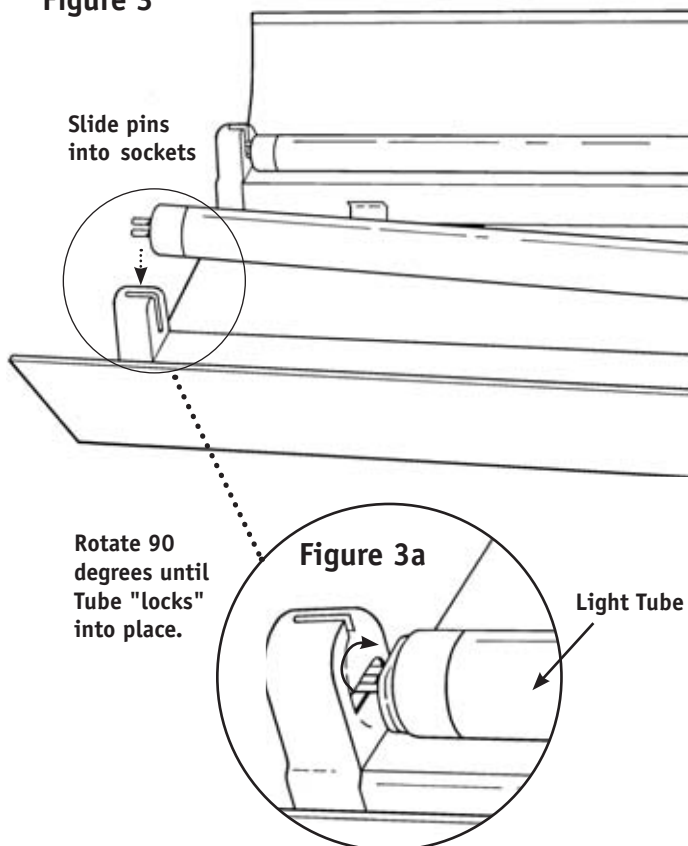
**Step 1.** Place the Light Fixture Hood upside down on a level surface. This will reveal the Fixture Clips inside (Fig. 2). Push each T-5 Light Fixture into the Clips, making sure each is centered on the Hood.

**Figure 2**



**Step 2.** Slide the pins on the T-5 Light Tube into the Fixture sockets, then rotate the Tube 90 degrees until it "locks" into place (Figs. 3 and 3a). Do not force the Tubes into place. Installing the Tubes correctly will ensure they produce the optimum amount of light. Repeat this step to install both Light Tubes, then turn the Light Fixture Hood upright.

**Figure 3**



## Ball Chain Assembly

**Step 1.** Attach a Chain Connector to both Split Rings (Fig. 4). If necessary, use pliers to pry open the Split Rings. (Needle nose pliers work best.)

**Step 2.** Connect one end of each Ball Chain to the Chain Connectors on the Large Split Rings only. The last ball of each chain will "snap" onto the connector (Fig. 4).

**Step 3.** Take the loose end of one Ball Chain and thread it through the Chain Grip then through the drilled hole in the Top Bar. Repeat this step to install a Ball Chain on the other side of the Top Bar (Fig. 4).

**Step 4.** Snap the last ball of each Ball Chain into the Chain Connectors that are pre-installed in the top of the Light Fixture Hood (Fig. 4). Orient the power cord to one side of the Frame.

## Adjusting the Fixture

**Step 1.** Check the Ball Chains to make sure they are correctly positioned and move freely through the Chain Grips when pinched.

**Step 2.** The height of the Light Fixture is adjusted one side at a time. Pull the chain out of the Chain Grip vertically. This will allow you to adjust the height of the Fixture with the least amount of resistance and protect the Chain Grip from abrasion (Fig. 5).

**Step 3.** Connect the Light Tubes together using the Connection Cord provided with the Fixture (Figure 5). Be sure to direct the Cord around the outside of a Vertical Bar when connecting it.

## Fixture Use and Safety

- Always turn off the power to the Light Fixtures when inserting, adjusting or removing Light Tubes. If you insert a Light Tube when the power is on, it may trigger an auto safety mechanism, resulting in the light shutting off. If this happens, turn off the Fixture; make sure the Light Tubes are fully seated in the tube sockets; wait for thirty (30) seconds, then turn the Fixture on again. This will reset the Light Fixture so the lights operate normally.
- Use the power cord only with a properly grounded electrical outlet or power strip. Do not use with a two-plug outlet or extension cord unless the adapter you use is properly grounded.

Figure 4

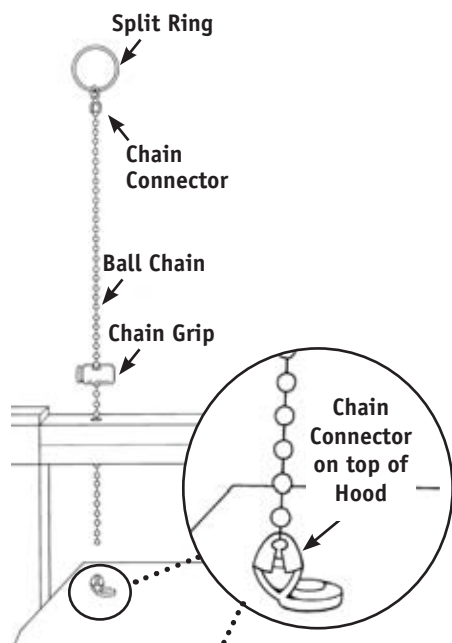
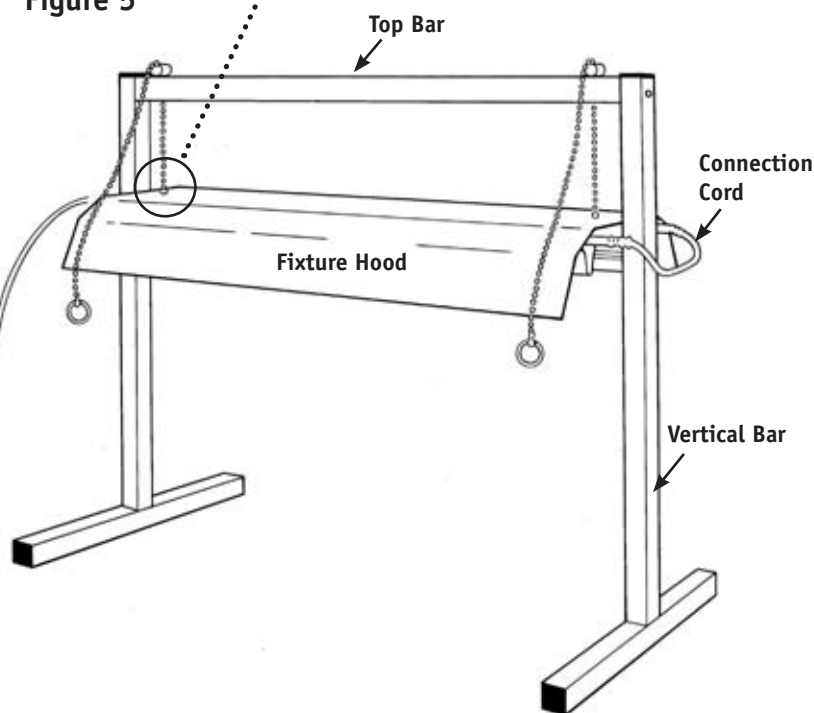


Figure 5



- If water is spilled near the power source, unplug the unit before you wipe up the water.
- Do not put objects on top of the Frame or on Light Fixture.
- For best results, attach a timer to your lights to control the length of time the lights are on and to be sure your plants get adequate light.
- For on/off manual control of your lights, use the switch located on the power cord.

### Growing With Your Light Garden

By controlling the intensity and duration of light, you can grow healthier plants than ever before. The proximity of the light fixtures to your plants is very important because it affects light intensity. The closer the light, the greater the intensity. Plants that normally grow outdoors in full sun require the highest light intensity. This includes most flower and vegetable plants, orchids, gardenias and citrus. For these plants, light tubes should be very close—no more than 3 inches away from the foliage. This need for intense light holds true for seedlings too (vegetable and flower seedlings will grow tall and spindly if they are too far away from the lights).

Most common flowering houseplants do not require as much light intensity. African violets and begonias will be quite happy 10 to 12 inches away from the light tubes.

If you're growing different types of plants under one light fixture, you may need to vary the height of the pots. Place light-loving plants on an upside down flower pot or other platform to get them closer to the light. As your plants grow, raise the light fixture to maintain the appropriate distance between the top of the plant and the light tubes.

### Leaving the Lights On

No matter what types of plants you are growing indoors, you should always give them time to "sleep." When it's dark, plants respire, which is an important part of their growth process. The balance of rest time to active growth time affects many biological processes, including growth rate and the setting of buds and fruit. Like people, plants differ in the amount of rest they require. They are categorized according to their preferred day length: short-day, long-day, or day-neutral.

Short-day plants, such as chrysanthemums, kalanchoe, azaleas and begonias will thrive on 12 hours per day. In fact, these plants usually

require a series of even shorter days (less than 12 hours) before they will set buds and flower.

Long-day plants require at least 14 to 18 hours of light each day. All seedlings, and most garden vegetables and flowers fall into this category.

Day-neutral plants, which include non-flowering foliage plants, as well as geraniums, coleus, and African violets are usually satisfied with 8 to 12 hours of light all year-round.

Using automatic timers is the best way to ensure that your plants receive the right duration of light each day. Group your plants under each light fixture according to what day length they prefer and your indoor gardening adventures will be easier and much more rewarding.

### **Water and Humidity**

Seedlings and other plants that are placed close to fluorescent lights will require frequent watering. When and how much water depends on the air temperature, humidity, type of soil and size of the plants. The soil should remain moist, but not wet. Check your plants daily until you get a sense of how quickly they're using water. If you're using our Accelerated Propagation System (APS), check the water level in the reservoir twice a week.

Your houseplants may require less water if they are placed further away from the light fixtures. Generally, water houseplants once or twice a week, allowing the soil to dry between waterings.

For more information about watering and growing seedlings under lights, please visit our website and read the articles *Growing Under Lights* and *Get Your Seedlings Off to a Great Start*.

Many plants, including most orchids, require high humidity as well as adequate water. You'll need to pay more attention to this when they're growing under lights. To create a humid environment, fill a shallow tray with gravel or marbles, set the orchid pot on top and then cover the gravel with water. The water will evaporate around the pots to create a more humid environment. You may need to experiment for the first few weeks to determine a good watering schedule.

### **Getting the Most From Your Lights**

- When the ends of a fluorescent light tube darken, it means that the light is aging. Light output from an old tube can be less than half that of a new tube. Replace the light tube when this occurs.
- T-5 fluorescent light tubes can provide many years of use; however; when it comes time to dispose of light tubes, please do so responsibly. Dispose of light tubes at your nearest waste recycling center.

### **Care Instructions**

- To clean the Fixture Hood and Frame, unplug the unit first, then wipe down the Frame with a damp cloth.
- Clean the fluorescent tubes monthly with a dry cloth. An accumulation of dust and dirt can dramatically reduce the amount of light your plants receive.

### **Ordering Information**

#37-817 ..... Tabletop Grow Light  
#37-867..... Vegetable Starter Success Kit

*To order, please call or visit our web site for current prices.*

PHONE ORDERS: 1-800-427-3363    CUSTOMER SERVICE: 1-800-876-5520  
E-MAIL: [info@gardeners.com](mailto:info@gardeners.com)    WEB: [www.gardeners.com](http://www.gardeners.com)