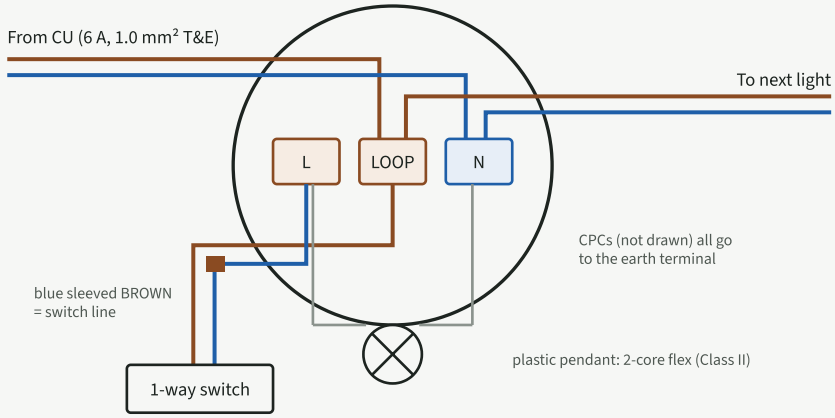
LIGHTING BASICS AND THE CEILING ROSE

WHAT GOES ON EACH TERMINAL OF A CEILING ROSE?

- **Cable:** usually **1.0 mm² T&E** (carries **16 A** clipped direct, Table F6). 1.5 mm² carries 20 A. Don't over-size for "future proofing".
- **Protective device:** usually a **6 A** breaker. A 3 A is possible for very small loads.
- **Switch closed** = closed circuit = lamp on. **Switch open** = open circuit = lamp off.
- A **single-pole** switch breaks the **line** only. A **double-pole** switch breaks line **and** neutral. Never take a neutral into an ordinary light switch.
- A **plastic pendant** can be Class II on **2-core flex**; a **metal pendant is Class I**, so it needs 3-core flex with the CPC terminated at the rose.
- **The other way to wire it:** in **2-plate** wiring the feed goes to the **switch**, not the rose. It suits ELV downlighters that have their own drivers. At the switch the incoming blue is a real **neutral**, so it goes in a connector, not the switch.
- **Tip:** make a **bathroom** light the **last** point on a circuit, so fewer cables end up in a fitting exposed to condensation.



Loop-in, loop-out ("3-plate") method. The supply, the outgoing cable and the switch-cable brown share the **loop** terminal. The switch returns on the blue of the switch cable, **sleeved brown**, into the **L** (switch-line) terminal with the pendant's brown. **L** = switch line · **LOOP** = permanent line · **N** = neutrals.

Two lights on one switch

If you want the next light to come on **with** this switch, take the next light's brown out of the **loop** terminal and put it in the **switch-line (L)** terminal, and do the same at each light (daisy-chain). If each room has its own switch, keep the browns in **loop**. The lights are still in **parallel**: each gets 230 V, and one lamp failing doesn't turn the others off.

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