



Installing and Testing an Outlet Branch Circuit AFCI

Please read this leaflet completely before getting started.

EIS-AFCI01-E (REV. B)

CAUTION

- To prevent severe shock or electrocution, always turn the power OFF at the service panel before working with wiring.
- Use this Outlet Branch Circuit AFCI with copper or copper-clad wire. Do not use it with aluminum wire.
- Do not install this Outlet Branch Circuit AFCI on a circuit that powers life support equipment because if the AFCI trips it will shut down the equipment.
- Must be installed in accordance with national and local electrical codes.
- This Outlet Branch Circuit AFCI must be installed as the first outlet in the branch circuit.

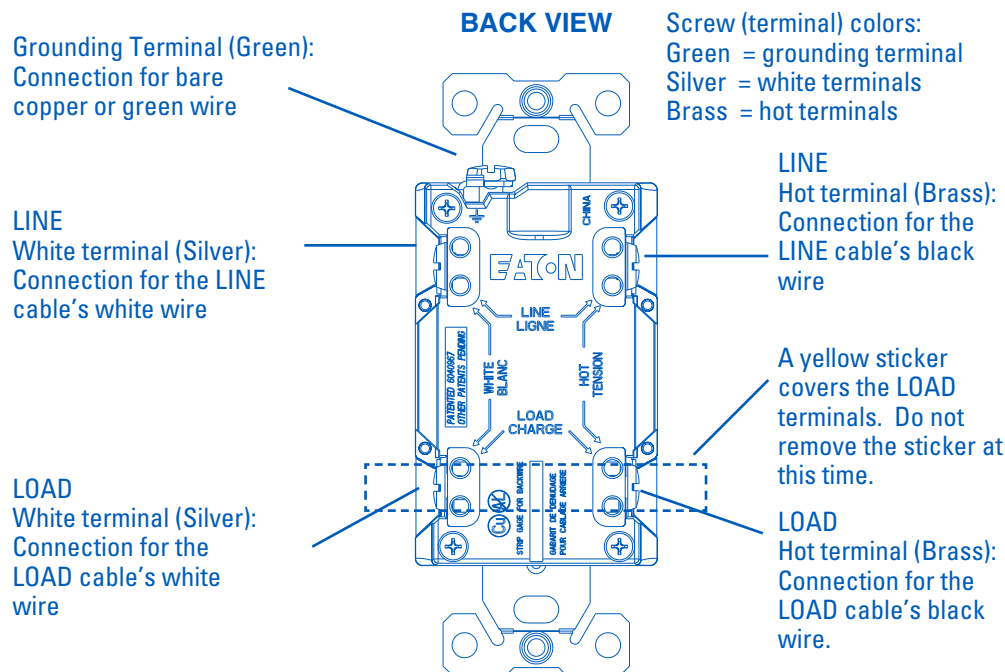
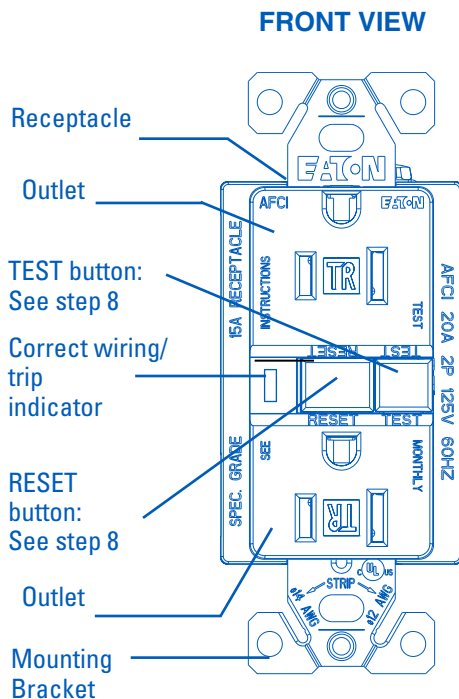
1. What is an Outlet Branch Circuit AFCI?

An Outlet Branch Circuit AFCI is different from conventional receptacles. It is intended to provide protection of branch circuit wiring, cord sets, and power-supply cords connected to it against the unwanted affects of arcing. In the event of an arcing fault, an AFCI will trip and stop the flow of electricity to mitigate the effects of the arcing that may have posed a risk of fire ignition if the arcing persisted.

Definition of an arcing fault: An arcing fault is an unintentional arcing condition in a circuit. Arcing occurs as a normal condition in some motors or when a switch opens. An example of unintentional arcing would be arcing that occurs due to severed power-supply cord conductors.

An Outlet Branch Circuit AFCI does not protect against circuit overloads, short circuits or against shock hazards.

2. The AFCI's features



3. Should you install it?

Installing an Outlet Branch Circuit AFCI can be more complicated than installing a conventional receptacle.

Make sure that you:

- Understand basic wiring principles and techniques
- Can interpret wiring diagrams
- Have circuit wiring experience
- Are prepared to take a few minutes to test your work, making sure that you have wired the Outlet Branch Circuit AFCI correctly
- If you do not fully understand these instructions, you should seek the assistance of a qualified electrician

4. LINE vs. LOAD

A cable consists of 2 or 3 wires.

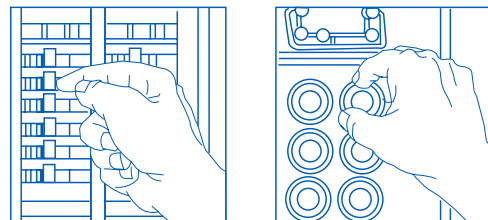


LINE cable: Delivers power from the service panel (breaker panel or fuse box) to the AFCI. If there is only one cable entering the electrical box, it is the LINE cable. This cable should be connected to the AFCI's LINE terminals only.

LOAD cable: Delivers power from the AFCI to another receptacle in the circuit. This cable should be connected to the AFCI's LOAD terminals only. The LOAD terminals are under the yellow sticker. Do not remove the sticker at this time.

5. Turn the power OFF

Plug an electrical device, such as a lamp or radio, into the receptacle on which you are working. Turn the lamp or radio on. Then, go to the service panel. Find the breaker or fuse that protects that receptacle. Place the breaker in the OFF position or completely remove the fuse. The lamp or radio should turn OFF.



Next, plug in and turn ON the lamp or radio at the receptacle's other outlet to make sure the power is OFF at both outlets. If the power is not OFF, stop work and call an electrician to complete the installation.

6. Identify cables/wires

Important: Do not install the Outlet Branch Circuit AFCI in an electrical box containing (a) more than 4 wires (not including the grounding wires) or (b) cables with more than two wires (not including the grounding wire). Contact a qualified electrician if either (a) or (b) is true.

If you are replacing an old receptacle, pull it out of the electrical box without disconnecting the wires.

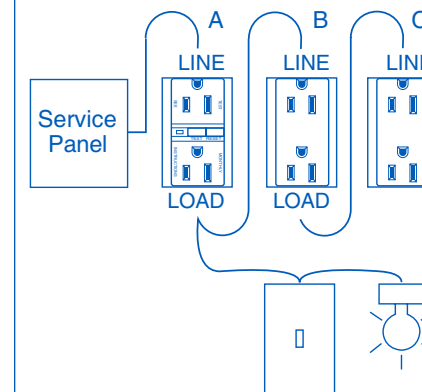
- If you see one cable (2-3 wires), it is the LINE cable. The receptacle is probably in position C (see diagram to the right). Remove the receptacle and go to step 7A.
- If you see two cables (4-6 wires), the receptacle is probably in position A or B (see diagram to the right). Follow steps a-e of the procedure to the right.

Procedure: box with two cables (4-6 wires)

- Detach one cable's white and hot wires from the receptacle and cap each one separately with a wire connector. Make sure that they are from the same cable.
- Re-install the receptacle in the electrical box, attach the faceplate, then turn the power ON at the service panel.
- Determine if power is flowing to the receptacle. If so, the capped wires are the LOAD wires. If not, the capped wires are the LINE wires.
- Turn the power OFF at the service panel, label the LINE and LOAD wires, then remove the receptacle.
- Go to step 7B.

Placement in circuit: The Outlet Branch Circuit Type AFCI must be placed as the first outlet in the circuit.

Sample circuit:



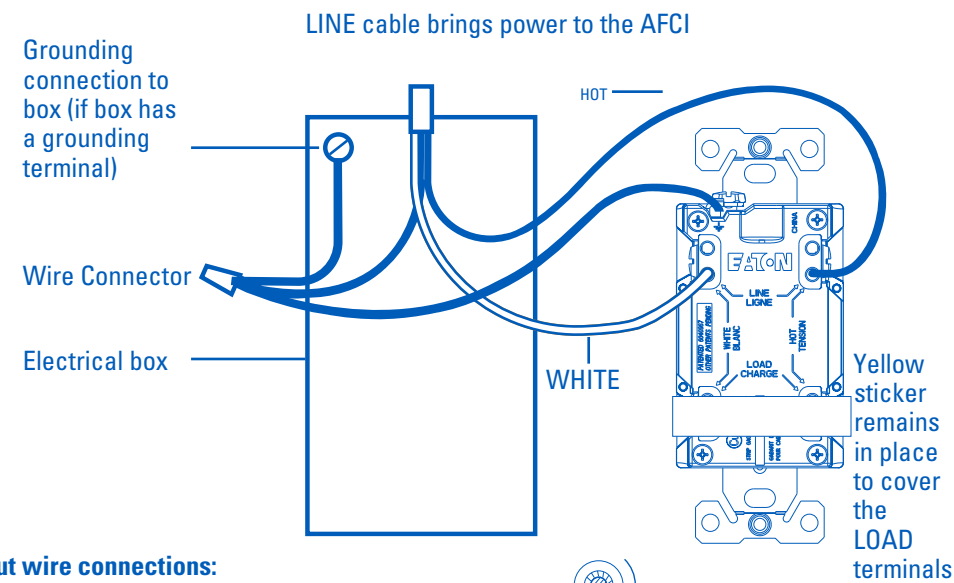
Always place Outlet Branch Circuit Type AFCI in position A. All outlets of the protected branch, including lighting and receptacle outlets, must be connected to the load side of the AFCI.

7. Connect the wires (choose A or B) ... only after reading other side completely

A: One cable (2 or 3 wires) entering the box

OR

B: Two cables (4 or 6 wires) entering the box



About wire connections:

Sidewire: Wire 7/8 inch (2.22 cm) Clockwise, 2/3 of the way around screw

Backwire: 11/16" (1.75 cm) Insert bare end fully Tighten screw firmly

Connect the LINE cable wires to the LINE terminals:

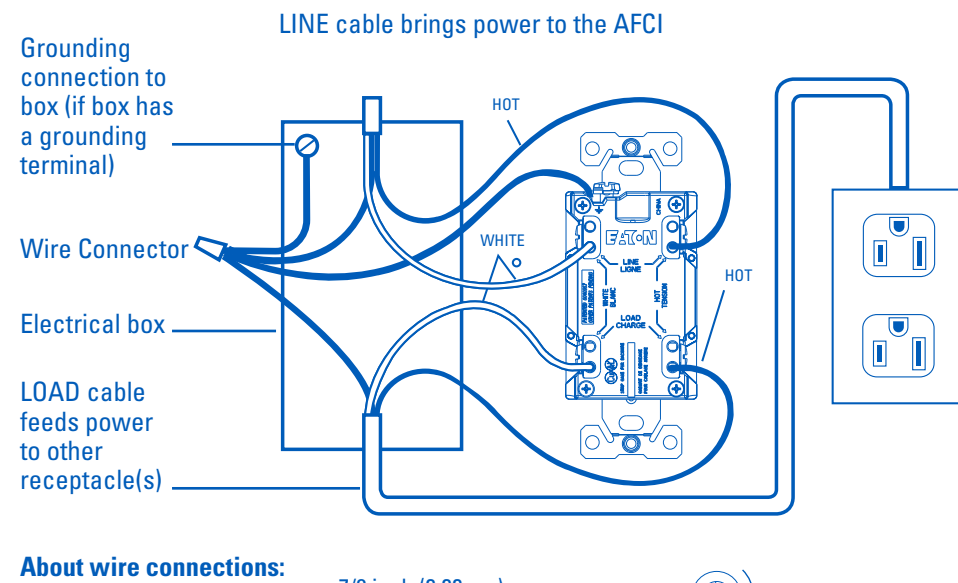
- The white wire connects to the White terminal (Silver)
- The black wire connects to the Hot terminal (Brass)

Connect the grounding wire (only if there is a grounding wire):

- For a box with no grounding terminal (diagram not shown): Connect the LINE cable's bare copper (or green) wire directly to the grounding terminal on the Outlet Branch Circuit AFCI.
- For a box with a grounding terminal (diagram shown above): Connect a 6-inch bare copper (or green) 12 or 14 AWG wire to the grounding terminal on the AFCI. Also connect a similar wire to the grounding terminal on the box. Connect the ends of these wires to the LINE cable's bare copper (or green) wire using a wire connector. If these wires are already in place, check the connections.

Complete the installation:

- Fold the wires into the box, keeping the grounding wire away from the White and Hot terminals. Screw the receptacle to the box and attach the faceplate.
- Go to step 8.



About wire connections:

Sidewire: Wire 7/8 inch (2.22 cm) Clockwise, 2/3 of the way around screw

Backwire: 11/16" (1.75 cm) Insert bare end fully Tighten screw firmly

Connect the LINE cable wires to the LINE terminals:

- The white wire connects to the White terminal (Silver)
- The black wire connects to the Hot terminal (Brass)

Connect the LOAD cable wires to the LOAD terminals:

- Remove the yellow sticker to reveal the LOAD terminals
- The white wire connects to the White terminal (Silver)
- The black wire connects to the Hot terminal (Brass)

Connect the grounding wires as shown above (only if there is a grounding wire):

- Connect a 6-inch bare copper (or green) 12 or 14 AWG wire to the grounding terminal on the AFCI. If the box has a grounding terminal, also connect a similar wire to the grounding terminal on the box. Connect the ends of these wires to the LINE and LOAD cable's bare copper (or green) wire using a wire connector. If these wires are already in place, check the connections.

Complete the installation:

- Fold the wires into the box, keeping the grounding wire away from the White and Hot terminals. Screw the receptacle to the box and attach the faceplate.
- Go to step 8.

8. Test your work

Why perform this test?

- If you miswire the AFCI, it may not mitigate the effects of arcing faults due to unintentional arcing in a circuit.
- If you mistakenly connect the LINE wires to the LOAD terminals, the AFCI will still operate like an ordinary receptacle, but it will not interrupt an unintentional arcing fault.

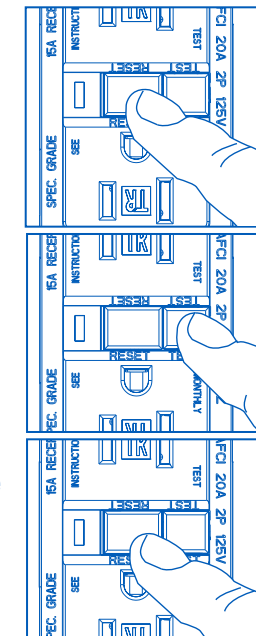
Procedure:

(a) Turn the power ON at the service panel. Press the RESET button fully. Plug a lamp or radio into the AFCI (and leave it plugged-in) to verify that the power is ON. If there is no power, go to Troubleshooting.

(b) Press the TEST button in order to trip the device. This should stop the flow of electricity, making the radio or lamp shut OFF and the yellow Correct Wiring/Trip Indicator come on. To restore power, press the RESET button.

(c) If you installed your AFCI using step 7B, now plug a lamp or radio into surrounding receptacles to see which one(s), in addition to the AFCI, lost power when you press the TEST button. Do not plug life saving devices into any receptacles that lost power. Place a "AFCI Protected" sticker on every receptacle that lost power.

(d) Press the TEST button (then RESET button) every month to assure proper operation.



TROUBLESHOOTING

Turn the power OFF and check the wire connections against the appropriate wiring diagram in step 7A or 7B. Make sure that there are no loose wires or loose connections. Also, it is possible that you reversed the LINE and LOAD connections. LINE/LOAD reversal will be indicated by power remaining ON at the AFCI after you press the AFCI's TEST button. Reverse the LINE and LOAD connections if necessary. Start the test from the beginning of step 8 if you rewired any connections to the AFCI.

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Eaton warrants its Arc Fault Circuit Interrupter (AFCI) to be free of defects in materials and workmanship in normal use and service for a period of two years from date of original purchase. THIS TWO (2) YEAR LIMITED WARRANTY IS IN LIEU OF ALL OTHER WARRANTIES, OBLIGATIONS, OR LIABILITIES, EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED (INCLUDING ANY IMPLIED WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE THAT IS IN DURATION IN EXCESS OF TWO YEARS FROM THE DATE OF ORIGINAL CONSUMER PURCHASE). NO AGENT, REPRESENTATIVE, OR EMPLOYEE OF EATON HAS AUTHORITY TO INCREASE OR ALTER THE OBLIGATIONS OF EATON UNDER THIS WARRANTY. To obtain warranty service for any properly installed Eaton AFCI that proves defective in normal use send the defective AFCI prepaid and insured to Quality Control Dept. Eaton, 203 Cooper Circle, Peachtree City, GA 30269.

Eaton will repair or replace the defective unit, at its option. Eaton will not be responsible under this warranty if examination shows that the defective condition of the unit was caused by misuse, abuse, improper installation, alteration, improper maintenance or repair of damage in shipment to Eaton.

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