

TO BE INSTALLED AND OR USED IN ACCORDANCE WITH APPROPRIATE ELECTRICAL CODES AND REGULATIONS.

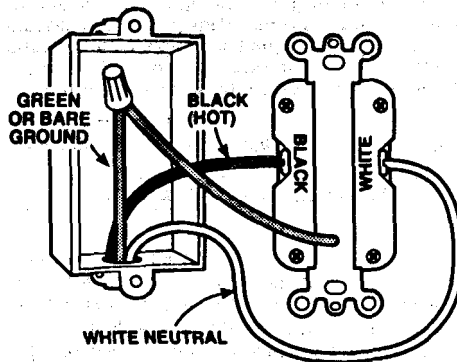
WARNING:

TO AVOID FIRE, SHOCK, OR DEATH, TURN OFF POWER AT CIRCUIT BREAKERS OR FUSES. TEST THAT POWER IS OFF TO BOTH RECEPTACLES BEFORE WIRING! Use this device only with copper or copper-clad wire. With aluminum devices, use only devices marked **CO/ALR**.

• THIS DEVICE IS INTENDED FOR SINGLE BRANCH CIRCUITS ONLY.

*THIS DEVICE IS NOT A LIGHTNING ARRESTOR. IT WILL NOT SURVIVE LIGHTNING STRIKES IN CLOSE PROXIMITY TO THE PREMISES.

Use a test lamp to confirm that BOTH outlets on the existing receptacle are NOT powered. If the test lamp does not light, proceed to Step A below. If the test lamp DOES light for one outlet and not the other, proceed to INSTRUCTIONS FOR REPLACING A SPLIT-FEED WIRED RECEPTACLE WITH A SURGE SUPPRESSOR RECEPTACLE.



WIRING DIAGRAM A (END OF LINE)

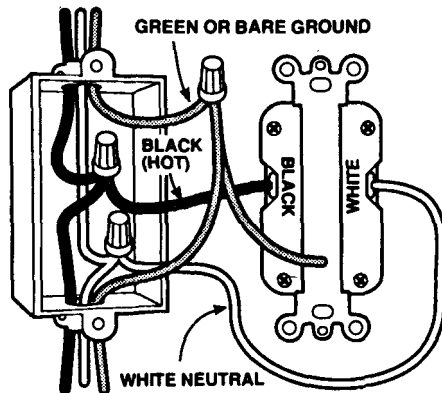
INSTALLING THE SURGE SUPPRESSOR RECEPTACLE IN PLACE OF A RECEPTACLE IN A FEED-THROUGH BRANCH CIRCUIT

NOTE: A Surge Suppressor receptacle in a feed-through branch circuit will provide protection only for loads plugged directly into it. It WILL NOT provide protection to any other receptacles on the same branch circuit.

Furthermore, although replacing a feed-through receptacle with a Surge Suppressor receptacle is permitted, it is NOT recommended because the wallbox may not have sufficient volume to contain the device, wire leads and wire connectors required for proper installation.

STEP B1. Select the receptacle which will be replaced by the Surge Suppressor receptacle. Turn off power to this receptacle by removing the fuse or turning the circuit breaker OFF

STEP B2. Use a test lamp to confirm that BOTH outlets are NOT powered. If the test lamp does light for one outlet and not the other, proceed to INSTRUCTIONS FOR REPLACING A SPLIT-FEED RECEPTACLE WITH A SURGE SUPPRESSOR RECEPTACLE. If the test lamp does not light for either outlet, proceed to step B3 below.



WIRING DIAGRAM B

STEP B3. Begin by removing the wallplate and the OLD receptacle and examining the wire terminals,

STEP B4. Disconnect the two wires connected under the silver-colored terminal screws on the OLD receptacle (should be white NEUTRAL conductors), Pigtail them together with a short length of white insulated copper wire of the appropriate gauge, using a wire connector, until no bare copper shows (see Diagram B). Secure the connector with electrical tape. Secure the other end of the white pigtail lead tightly under silver-colored terminal screw (labelled "WHITE" on the back of the device) on the Surge Suppressor receptacle.

STEP B5. Disconnect the two wires connected to the brass-colored terminal screws on the OLD receptacle (should be the black or red HOT conductors). Pigtail them securely together with a short length of black insulated copper wire of the appropriate gauge, using a wire connector until no bare wire shows (see Diagram B). Secure the connector with electrical tape. Secure the other end of the black pigtail lead tightly under the brass-colored terminal screw (labeled "BLACK" on the back of the device) on the Surge Suppressor Receptacle.

STEP B6. Disconnect the bare or green grounding conductor from the green screw on the OLD receptacle.

Connect this lead securely to the green grounding lead as follows (see Diagram B):

twist the bare wire ends tightly together and twist a wire connector over the connection. Secure the connector with electrical tape.

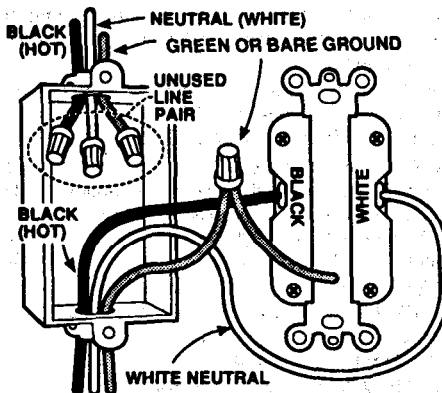
STEP B7. Mount the Surge Suppressor receptacle into its wallbox with the U-ground slot upwards, using the two long metal screws provided.

STEP B8. Attach the wallplate provided.

STEP B9. Restore power at the fuse or circuit breaker. Installation is complete.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR REPLACING A SPLIT-FEED WIRED RECEPTACLE WITH A SURGE SUPPRESSOR RECEPTACLE

NOTE: Although replacing a split-feed receptacle with a Surge Suppressor receptacle is permitted, it is NOT recommended because the wallbox may not have sufficient volume to contain the device, wire leads and wire connectors required for proper installation. Also, one circuit pair will need to be capped and left unused in the wall box.



WIRING DIAGRAM C

STEP C1. Use a test lamp to confirm that BOTH outlets are NOT powered. If the test lamp indicates that one outlet is still "live" and one is off after the power has been disconnected, then the OLD receptacle is split-wired (each outlet is powered by a different branch circuit). Turn the power OFF to the remaining "live" outlet by removing the fuse or turning the circuit breaker OFF. Confirm that the power to both outlets is OFF using the test lamp.

STEP C2. With the power to both outlets of the OLD receptacle shut OFF, remove the wallplate and withdraw the OLD receptacle from its wallbox. Do NOT disconnect any circuit conductors yet.

STEP C3. Identify all the conductors on the OLD split-wired receptacle (see Wiring Diagram C). There should be a bare or green grounding conductor present in the wallbox, which is necessary for the installation of the Surge Suppressor receptacle. There will also be four other conductors making up two "pairs." Each pair consists of one black or red HOT conductor and one white NEUTRAL conductor. Since the Surge Suppressor receptacle CANNOT BE SPLIT WIRED, one Pair will have to be selected as a source before proceeding with the installation.

STEP C4. Disconnect the wires connected to the silver-colored terminal screws on the OLD

receptacle (should be white NEUTRAL conductors). Choose the neutral conductor you will NOT be using and twist a wire connector over the end of that conductor until no bare copper wire shows (see Diagram D). Secure the connector with electrical tape:

'If the split-feed wired receptacle is powered from a cable having two HOT conductors, a common NEUTRAL (white) conductor and a green or bare grounding conductor, connect the **NEUTRAL** as described in C6.

STEP C5. Disconnect the wires connected to the brass-colored terminal screws on the OLD receptacle (should be black or red HOT conductors). Choose the hot conductor you will NOT be using from the same line pair that the unused neutral was chosen from. Twist a wire connector over the end of that conductor (see Diagram C). Secure the connector with electrical tape.

'If the split-feed wired receptacle is powered from a cable having two HOT conductors, a common NEUTRAL (white) conductor and a green or bare grounding conductor, choose the HOT conductor you will NOT be using. Twist a wire connector over the end of that conductor. Secure the connector with electrical tape. Connect the remaining **HOT** conductor as described in C7.

STEP C6. Install the Surge Suppressor receptacle, according to Diagram C. as follows: Connect the remaining white NEUTRAL conductor securely under the SILVER colored terminal screw (labelled WHITE on the back of the unit).

STEP C7. Connect the remaining black or red HOT conductor securely under the BRASS colored terminal screw (labelled BLACK on the back of the device).

STEP **C8**. Connect the bare or green grounding conductor in the wall box to the GREEN grounding lead on the Surge Suppressor receptacle as follows: Twist the bare wire ends tightly together and twist a wire connector over the connection. Secure the connection with electrical tape.

STEP **C9**. Mount the Surge Suppressor receptacle into its **wallbox** with the U-ground slot upwards, using the two long metal screws provided.

STEP **C10**. Attach the wallplate provided.

STEP **C11**. Restore power at the fuse or circuit breaker. Installation is complete.

SPECIFICATIONS

UL 1449 Transient Suppression Voltage Rating:	
Line-Neutral	500V
Line-Ground	500V
Neutral-Ground	500V
Energy Rating (1 O/1 000 microseconds):	
Line-Neutral	140 Joules
Line-Ground	70 Joules
Neutral-Ground	70 Joules
Peak Surge Current 8/20 microseconds):	
Line-Neutral	13000 A
Line-Ground	6500 A
Neutral-Ground	6500 A

OPERATION

Transient voltage surges, or "spikes," may originate by the switching on and off of electric motors or other heavy electrical loads on the circuit, static discharges, or from external influences on the power grid. The **Leviton** Commercial Grade Surge Suppressor Receptacles are intended for use with sensitive electronic equipment, such as computers, electron/c analysis and monitoring equipment and other appliances with solid state circuitry that would benefit from protection against the damage caused by transient surges.

INDICATOR LIGHT OPERATION

- The Indicator **Light** denotes surge **suppression is** effective when it is continuously ON.
- When the indicator light turns OFF, the device is no longer providing suppression due to damage caused by excessive transient surges. The entire unit must be replaced, if surge suppression is required. If the unit is not replaced, it will function only as a conventional receptacle within its given rating.

INSTALLATION **INSTRUCTIONS**

IMPORTANT SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS AND CAUTION **NOTICES**— PLEASE READ BEFORE INSTALLING

Carefully read the installation instructions before beginning your intended installation. IF YOU DO NOT UNDERSTAND ANY PART OF THEM, CONSULT A QUALIFIED ELECTRICIAN.

- Install this device only in a single branch circuit protected by a fuse or circuit breaker. This device helps protect against transient voltage surges ~~at~~ this receptacle on/y. It DOES NOT supply ground fault or overload protection.