



# Installing and Testing a GFCI Receptacle

Please read this leaflet completely before getting started.

PK-92969-10-00-0A



## 3. Should you install it?

Installing a GFCI receptacle can be more complicated than installing a conventional receptacle.

Make sure that you:

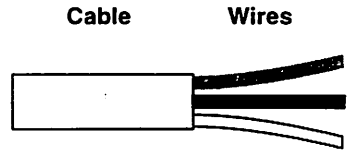
- Understand basic wiring principles and techniques
- Can interpret wiring diagrams
- Have circuit wiring experience
- Are prepared to take a few minutes to test your work, making sure that you have wired the GFCI receptacle correctly

## ⚠ CAUTION

- To prevent severe shock or electrocution always turn the power OFF at the service panel before working with wiring.
- Use this GFCI with copper or copper-clad wire. Do not use it with aluminum wire.
- Do not install this GFCI receptacle on a circuit that powers life support equipment because if the GFCI trips it will shut down the equipment.
- For installation in wet locations, protect the GFCI receptacle with a weatherproof cover that will keep both the receptacle and any plugs dry.
- Must be installed in accordance with national and local electrical codes.

## 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 GFCI. If there is only one cable entering the electrical box, it is the LINE cable. This cable should be connected to the GFCI's LINE terminals only.

### LOAD cable:

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

# 1. What is a GFCI?

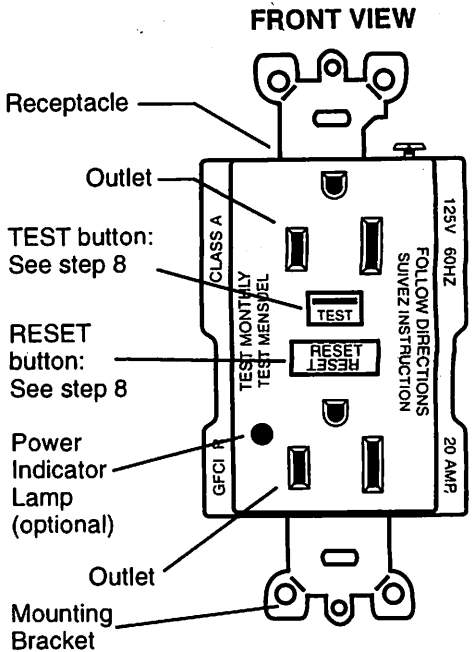
A GFCI receptacle is different from conventional receptacles. In the event of a ground fault, a GFCI will trip and quickly stop the flow of electricity to prevent serious injury.

### Definition of a ground fault:

Instead of following its normal safe path, electricity passes through a person's body to reach the ground. For example, a defective appliance can cause a ground fault.

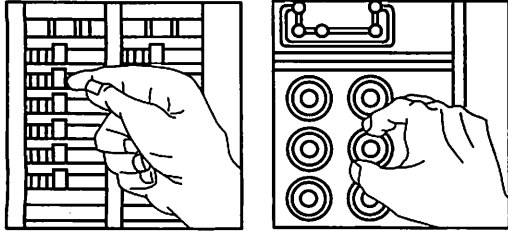
A GFCI receptacle does **NOT** protect against circuit overloads, short circuits, or shocks. For example, you can still be shocked if you touch bare wires while standing on a non-conducting surface, such as a wood floor.

# 2. The GFCI's features



# 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 must turn OFF.



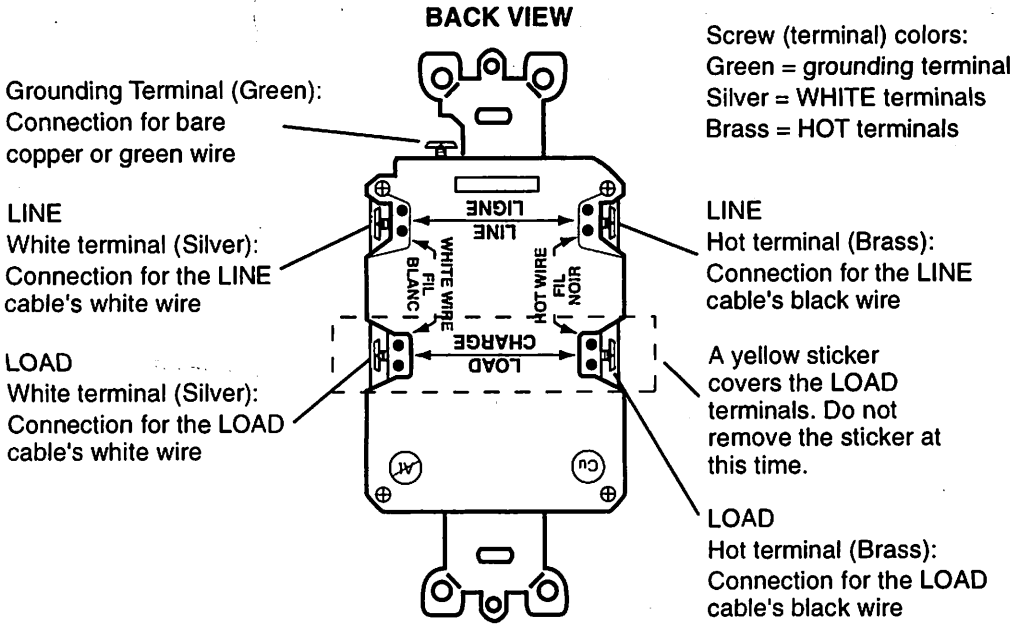
Next, plug in and turn ON the lamp or radio at the receptacle's other outlet to make sure the power is OFF at both outlets. If the power is not OFF, stop work and call an electrician to complete the installation.

# 6. Identify cables/wires

**Important:**  
DO NOT install the GFCI receptacle in an electrical box containing (a) more than four (4) wires (not including the grounding wires) or (b) cables with more than two (2) wires (not including the grounding wire). Contact a qualified electrician if either (a) or (b) are 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.



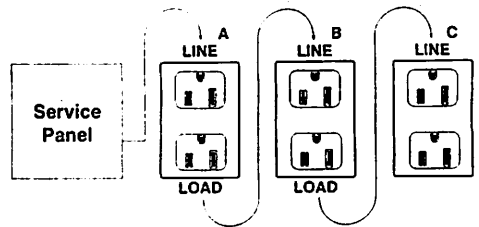
**Procedure: box with two (2) cables (4-6 wires):**

- Detach one cable's white wire 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 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 GFCI's place in the circuit determines if it protects other receptacles in the circuit.

**Sample circuit:**



Placing the GFCI in position A will also provide protection to "load side" receptacles B and C. On the other hand, placing the GFCI in position C will not provide protection to receptacles A or B. Remember that receptacles A, B, and C can be in different rooms.

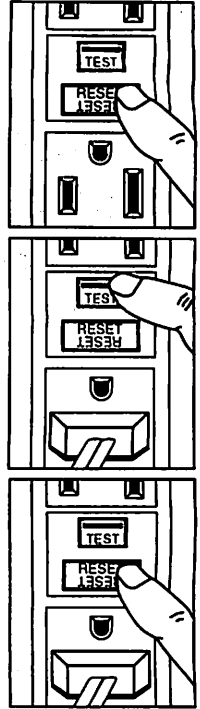
## 8. Test your work

### Why perform this test?

- If you miswired the GFCI it may not prevent personal injury or death due to a ground fault (electrical shock).
- If you mistakenly connect the LINE wires to the LOAD terminals, the GFCI will still operate like an ordinary receptacle, but it will not interrupt a ground fault.

### Procedure:

- (a) This GFCI is shipped from the factory in the tripped condition and cannot be reset until it is wired correctly and power is supplied to the device. Plug a lamp or radio into the GFCI (and leave it plugged in). Turn the power ON at the service panel. Ensure that the GFCI is still in the tripped condition by pressing the TEST button. If the lamp or radio is ON and the Indicator Light (Cat. Nos. 8598 and 8898 ONLY) is ON go to the Troubleshooting section because LINE and LOAD wiring connections have been reversed.
- (b) Press the RESET button fully. If the lamp or radio turns ON and the Indicator Light (Cat. Nos. 8598 and 8898 ONLY) turns ON, the GFCI has been installed correctly. If the GFCI can not be reset, go to the Troubleshooting section.
- (c) If you installed your GFCI using step 7B press the TEST button, then plug a lamp or radio into surrounding receptacles to see which one(s), in addition to the GFCI, lost power when you pressed the TEST button. DO NOT plug life saving devices into any of the receptacles that lost power. Place a "GFCI Protected" sticker on every receptacle that lost power, then press the RESET button to reset the GFCI.
- (d) Press the TEST button (then RESET button) every month to assure proper operation. If the GFCI can not be reset, then it must be replaced.



## 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. Start the test from the beginning of step 8 if you rewired any connections to the GFCI.

## General Information

### GFCI ratings:

- 15A-125V AC - Cat. No. 8590 Faceless
- 15A-125V AC - Cat. Nos. 8598 (Lighted) and 8599 Duplex Receptacle
- 20A-125V AC - Cat. Nos. 8898 (Lighted) and 8899 Duplex Receptacle

All devices rated 20A feed-through

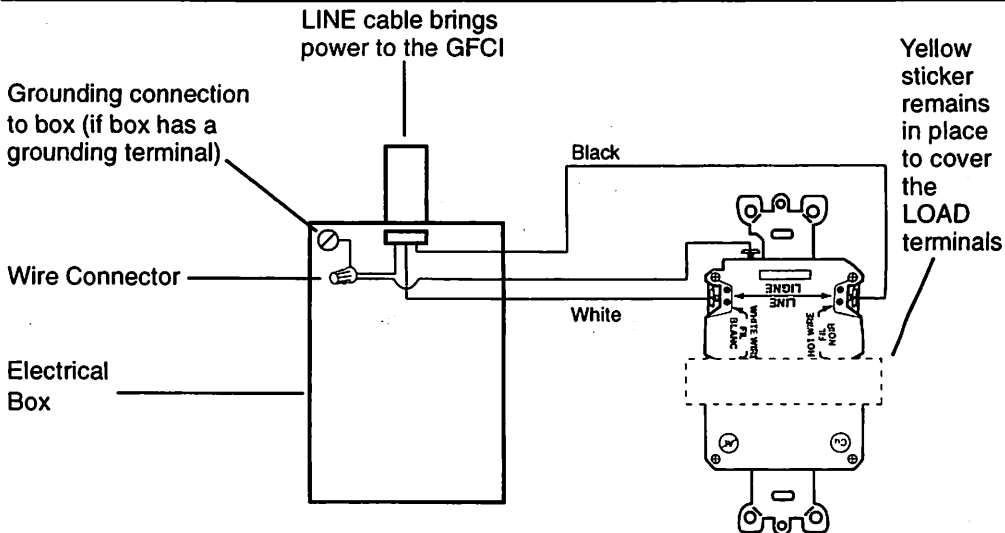
### LIMITED 2 YEAR WARRANTY AND EXCLUSIONS

Leviton warrants to the original consumer purchaser and not for the benefit of anyone else that this product at the time of its sale by Leviton is free of defects in materials and workmanship under normal and proper use for two years from the purchase date. Leviton's only obligation is to correct such defects by repair or replacement, at its option, if within such two year period the product is returned prepaid, with proof of purchase date, and a description of the problem to Leviton Manufacturing Co., Inc., Attn: Quality Assurance Department, 59-25 Little Neck Parkway, Little Neck, New York 11362-2591 (In Canada send to Leviton Mfg. of Canada Ltd., 165 Hymus Blvd., Pointe Claire, (Quebec), Canada H9R 1E9). This warranty excludes and there is disclaimed liability for labor for removal of this product or reinstallation. This warranty is void if this product is installed improperly or in an improper environment, overloaded, misused, opened, abused, or altered in any manner, or is not used under normal operating conditions or not in accordance with any labels or instructions. There are no other or implied warranties of any kind, including merchantability and fitness for a particular purpose, but if any implied warranty is required by the applicable jurisdiction, the duration of any such implied warranty, including merchantability and fitness for a particular purpose, is limited to two years. Leviton is not liable for incidental, indirect, special, or consequential damages, including without limitation, damage to, or loss of use of, any equipment, lost sales or profits or delay or failure to perform this warranty obligation. The remedies provided herein are the exclusive remedies under this warranty, whether based on contract, tort or otherwise.

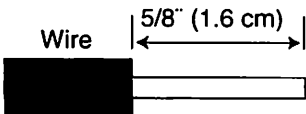
For Technical Assistance Call:  
1-800-824-3005 (U.S.A. Only)  
1 800 405-5320 (Canada Only)  
[www.leviton.com](http://www.leviton.com)

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

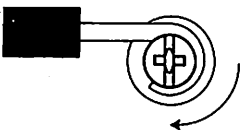
### A: One Cable (2 or 3 wires) entering the box



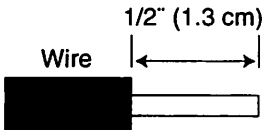
#### About Wire Connections: Side Wire:



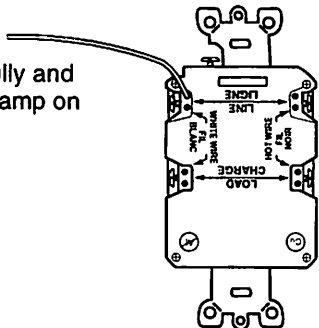
#### For Side wire - Loop clockwise 2/3 of the way around screw



#### Back Wire:



#### For Back wire - Insert bare wire fully and tighten terminal clamp on conductor ONLY



#### 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 GFCI receptacle.
- 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 GFCI. 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.

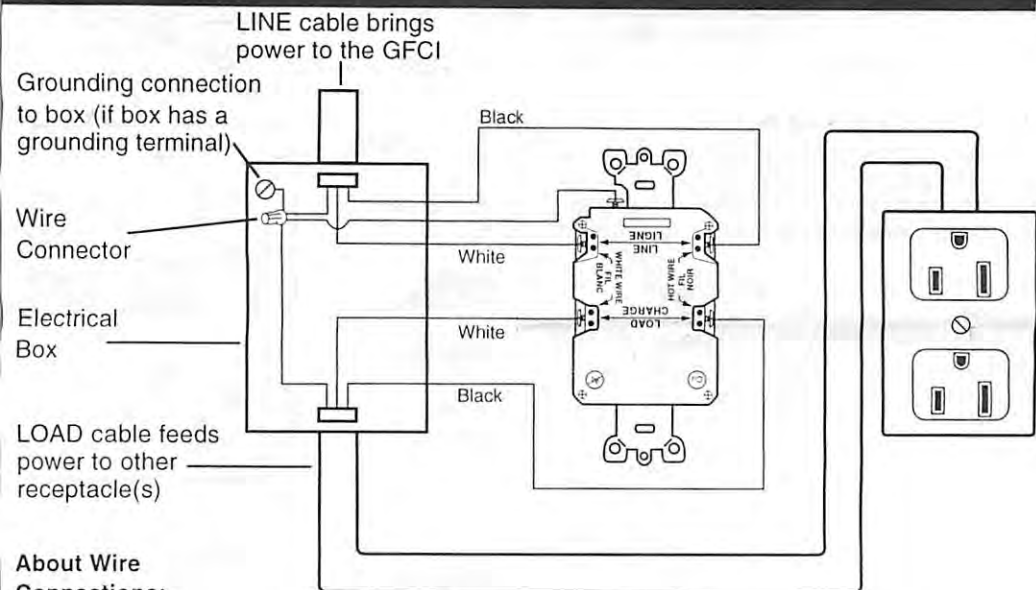
#### Complete the installation:

- 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.

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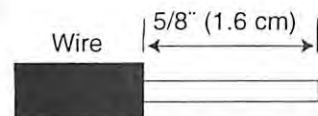
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## B: Two cables (4 or 6 wires) entering the box

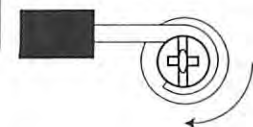


### About Wire Connections:

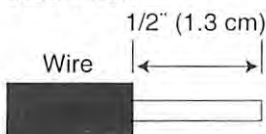
#### Side Wire:



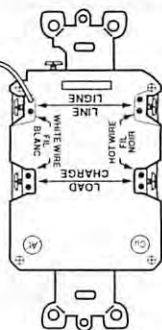
For Side wire -  
Loop clockwise 2/3 of the way around screw



#### Back Wire:



For Back wire -  
Insert bare wire fully and  
tighten terminal clamp on  
conductor ONLY



### 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 (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 GFCI. 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 or 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.