INSTRUCTION FOR INSTALLATION AND MAINTENANCE
OF MODEL M4 CE SERIES RECEPTACLES

WARNING
The continued safety of this device depends on proper installation and maintenance.

1. Secure back body firmly to wall by mounting screws through fastening lugs.
2. Strip insulation from ends of individual conductors. Loosen wire lug screws and slide prepared ends of conductors into contact recesses, observing proper polarity (as described below under Polarity and Phase Rotation). Tighten wire lug screws.
3. Mating metal surfaces of receptacle housing and back body must be wiped clean before assembly. The receptacle housing must be firmly clamped to the body by means of four fastening screws. All fastening screws must be tight and no screw can be omitted. GASKETS SHOULD NEVER BE USED WITH THIS TYPE RECEPTACLE EQUIPMENT.

WARNING
Do not turn on current until receptacle is fully installed and all mounting screws are tight. Never attempt to remove the receptacle or loosen one of the mounting screws unless the live circuit is disconnected.

4. For greater convenience, the operating instructions appear on the name plate of the receptacle. In addition to these instructions, it should be noted that the plug may also be used as a push-pull switch in the following manner:

With the plug fully inserted, withdraw plug as far as it will go, further motion being limited by the delayed-action stop lugs of the sleeve. The circuit is now open. The plug may be left in this position if it is desired merely to open the circuit but not disconnect and remove the portable device. The plug may thus be used as a push-pull switch.

5. CPH plugs used with these receptacles should be wired as described in the instruction sheet with the plug.

POLARITY AND PHASE ROTATION
Arktite plugs and receptacles are polarized; therefore, the plug will enter the receptacle in one position only. A number identifies each contact, recess (except for ground-recess, which is unidentified). Color identifications have the same physical location as the numerical identifications as set forth in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COLOR</th>
<th>NUMBER</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Red</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russet</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

To assure uniformity, follow these instructions:

A. Usually conductors in a portable cable or cord are identified by colors. We assume that these colors agree with those given in Section 210-5 of the National Electrical Code on multi-wire branch circuits; also, that there is an additional wire in the cable uninsulated or identified green, to conform to Sections 250-57 and 250-59 of the Code. If the conductors are not identified with these colors, these colors may be assumed in making proper connections.

B. Assuming color identification as described above, always connect the grounded white wire (\(\dagger\)) of a circuit to a contact identified by number 2 in the insulating body adjacent to the pressure connector terminal.

C. For Style #2 receptacles the grounding wire, identified green (\(\dagger\)), should be connected to the pressure connector in the unidentified recess of the insulating body.

* Identified (white) wire or terminal (number 2) must not be used for equipment grounding. See "\(\dagger\)" footnote

\(\dagger\) If the portable cord or cable contains an insulated wire, or a wire identified green, this is the wire to be used for grounding. If there is no green or bare wire in the portable cable, some other wire may be selected, and treated as though it were green. Such wire is to be connected, through the receptacle connections provided for that purpose, to the conduit or to some other non-current-carrying conductor that is permanently and effectively grounded in accordance with Article 250 of the National Electrical Code.