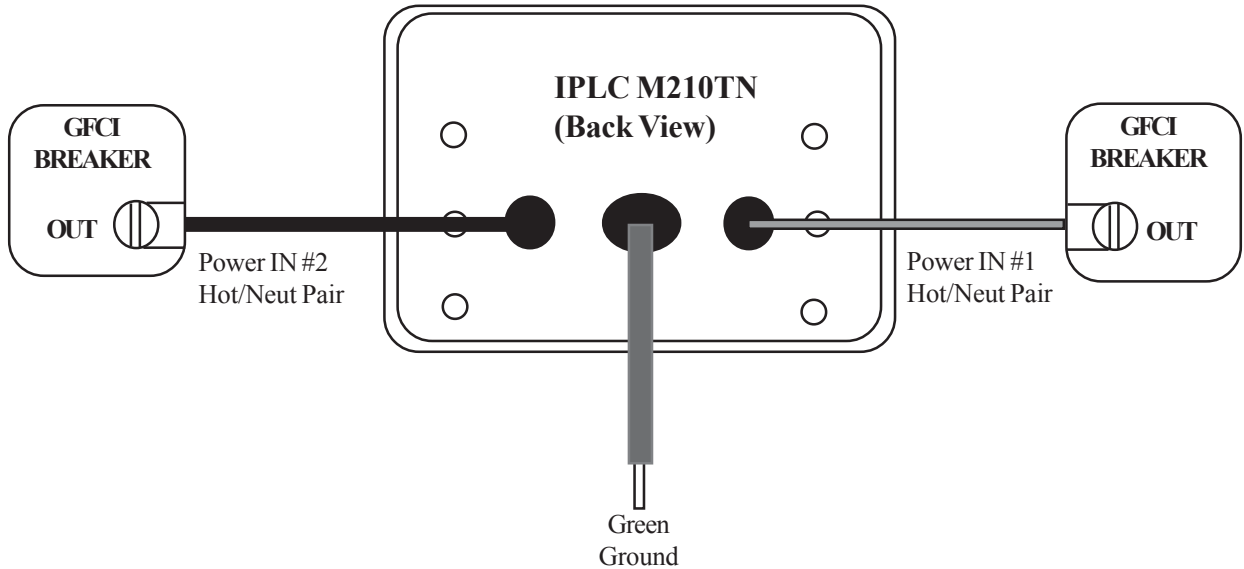


IPLC M210TN GFCI Wiring Options

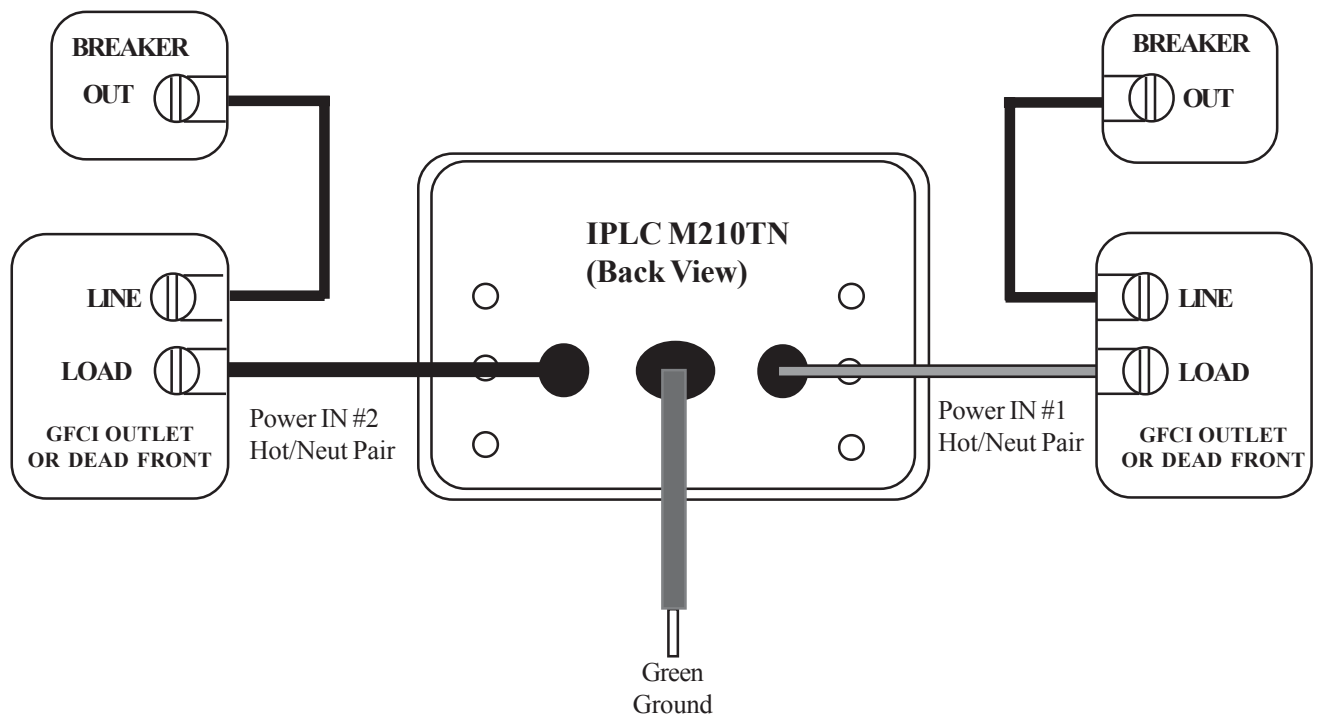
There is only one thing to remember when wiring the IPLC with GFCI protection; the IPLC is wired onto the LOAD SIDE of the GFCI protection device (see below).

A GFCI receptacle CAN NOT be used in the M210 control.

GFCI Breaker & IPLC M210TN Wiring Diagram (Backview)



Standard Breaker, GFCI Outlet & IPLC M210TN Wiring Diagram (Backview)



GFCI Testing For The IPLC M210TN Units

When the IPLC M210TN is installed as two separate circuits you need to know that when the A side (the main brain of the unit) is tripped the B side will not function and the LED lights on the B side will be off. The breaker at the panel or the deadfront GFCI receptacle on the B side will not trip but no power will be available. If the B side is tested for voltage when the A side breaker is tripped the B side will show voltage / current of no more than 120V / 6 ma. No power will be provided because the computer within the IPLC is powered by the A side of the unit and it is not on.

Each circuit (when the breaker is “ON”) provides a sense voltage / current of no more than 120V / 6 ma, this enables the IPLC to detect loads when they are attached and removed. This sense voltage / current also provides a convenient way to verify the wiring via a standard receptacle wiring tester.

Testing Procedure

The IPLC will provide a current greater than the GFCI trip current ONLY when the internal switch is on. To get this switch to turn ON attach a small load (>40 Watts) in parallel to the GFCI tester. We suggest you use an extension cord with a lamp (40 watt incandescent bulb) and a GFCI tester plugged into it. Plug this extension cord in to a powered IPLC (lights flashing), turn the lamp on and press the GFCI Test Switch. The upstream GFCI protection will trip if it is wired correctly.

If the GFCI Tester is used without a parallel load such as this, GFCI tripping is NOT guaranteed. Tripping may or may not happen. This is due to electronic component variations within the GFCI device and the sense current provided by the IPLC. The IPLC provides a maximum of 6 ma and a GFCI device requires a minimum of 6 ma to trip.