OPERATION

Both green indicator lights will be ON when power is present and the IG3240RC is operating properly. If one of the indicator lights is OFF, check the breakers to make sure that both are on and not tripped. If one or both of the green indicators are OFF, and the red indicator is on, the IG3240RC is no longer protecting. Replace the unit.

TEN YEAR PRODUCT WARRANTY
SURGE PROTECTION DEVICES

If within ten (10) years from the date of purchase, this surge protection device fails due to defect in material or workmanship, Intermatic Incorporated will repair or replace it free of charge. The warranty does not apply to: (a) damage caused by accident, abuse, mishandling, dropping; (b) units which have been subject to unauthorized repair, opened, taken apart; (c) units not used in accordance with directions; (d) damages exceeding the cost of the product. Some states do not allow a limitation of damages, so the foregoing limitations may not apply to you. This warranty gives you specific legal rights and you may also have other rights which vary from state to state. This warranty service is available by either (a) returning the product to the dealer from whom the unit was purchased, or (b) contacting Intermatic at 1-800-270-7227.

For complete information regarding the Warranty on this product, refer to the enclosed form, “TEN YEAR LIMITED PRODUCT and CONNECTED EQUIPMENT WARRANTY for INTERMATIC Panel Guard Model IG3240RC SURGE PROTECTION DEVICE”.

INTERMATIC INCORPORATED
SPRING GROVE, ILLINOIS 60081-9698
HTTP: WWW.INTERMATIC.COM

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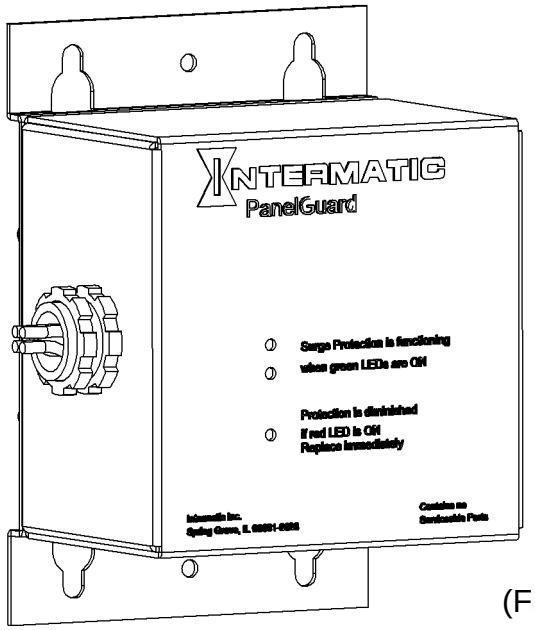
MODEL IG3240RC
INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS



(FIG.1)

CAUTION

Electricity is dangerous; follow safety rules. Never work on equipment with the electricity turned “ON”. Be absolutely certain the power is turned “OFF” to the circuit or device you are installing. Be sure you read and understand all of these installation steps before you begin to install this Surge Protection Device. For your protection, check and follow your local electrical codes. Do not touch electric circuits or devices when you are wet or standing on a wet surface. Use a circuit tester or AC voltmeter to be sure the electricity is “OFF” before you touch wires or devices. This device is suitable for use on a circuit capable of delivering not more than 25,000 rms symmetrical ampers, 240 volts maximum.

NOTE:
ELECTRICAL GROUND IS REQUIRED FOR THIS UNIT TO FUNCTION PROPERLY AND SAFELY!

STEP 1

Select a mounting location for the Surge Protection Device (SPD) which will allow convenient connection to the panel while keeping the lead wires as short as possible. Use an AC voltmeter or circuit tester across two breaker outputs to confirm that there is 240 volts between them. If the voltage is 0, select a different breaker of equal amperage.

STEP 2

Check all parts to be sure none are missing. You should have:

QUANTITY	DESCRIPTION
1	IG3240RC Panel Protector with a threaded connector and locking nut.
1	Conduit Nut

STEP 3

Select the mounting for the protector at the panel. If you have a panel that is not like the diagram (Fig. 3) call (815) 675-7000 for assistance between 8:00 am and 4:00 pm, weekdays, central time.

STEP 4

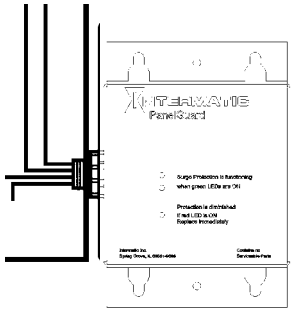
If you do not have a main power shut “OFF” (master switch) do not attempt the work. Call a licensed electrician. Turn the main breaker or shut off switch to the “OFF position). Use the circuit tester or AC voltmeter to be sure the circuits are off.

STEP 5

Carefully remove the front trim panel. Choose and remove the desired knockout through which the Protector wiring will enter into the breaker panel. Try to select a knockout that will allow you to use the shortest possible length of wire between the protector and the circuit breakers.

STEP 6

Install the Protector by inserting the wire and the threaded connector into the hole you knocked-out in the breaker panel and secure it with the locknut provided. If the breaker panel is recess mounted into the wall use the IG3240FMP Flush Mounting Kit to recess the Protector. Follow the instructions packaged with the flush mounting kit.



(FIG. 2)

STEP 7

Check to assure that the electricity is “OFF”. A neon circuit tester or AC Voltmeter (Fig. 2) can be used, if you have one.

When connecting the wires, the green (ground) wire is connected first, then the white (neutral) wire and the black wires as shown in Figure 3. The black wires should be connected next to each other to two 15 or 20 ampere circuit breakers.

NOTE: The protector functions best if all bends in the wires are rounded, ideally to a 4” radius. Hard 90˚ bends reduce efficiency. Cut all leads to correct length. DO NOT COIL EXCESS LEAD.

STEP 8

Route the green wire to the ground bus bar provided in the breaker panel. Some panels do not have a separate ground bus bar so the green wire must then be connected to the neutral bus bar mentioned in Step 9. This wire must be connected for safety purposes.

STEP 9

Next, route and connect the white wire to the neutral bus bar provided in the breaker panel.

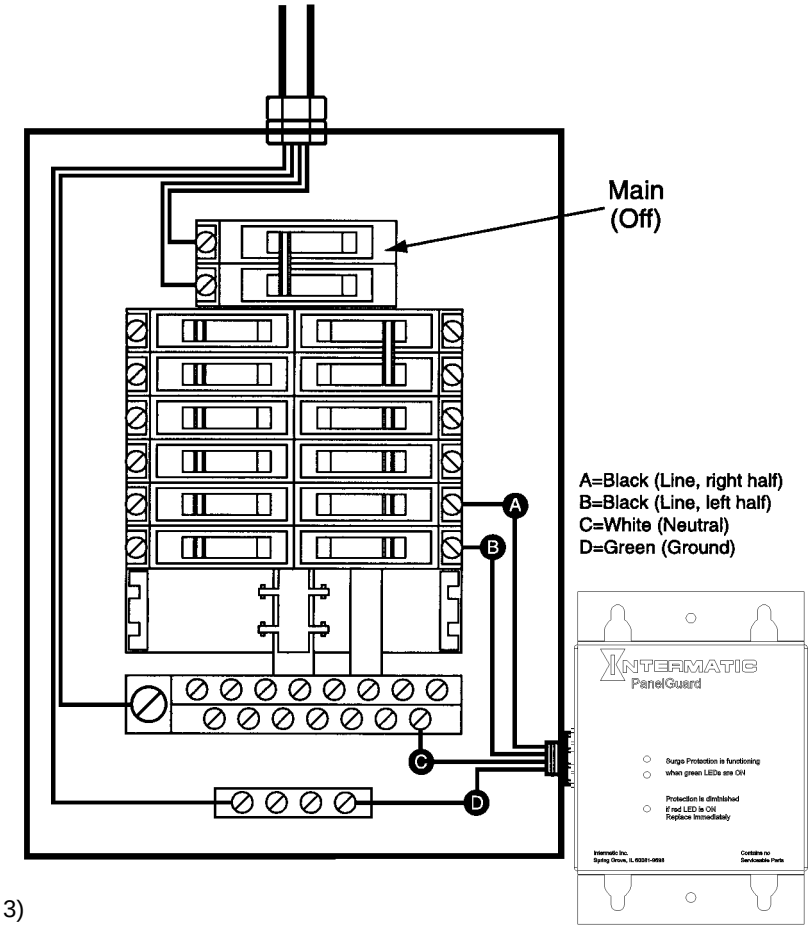
STEP 10

The two black wires remaining must be connected to two separate 15 or 20 amp circuit breakers, not to each other, to insure connection across the full 240 volt AC incoming power circuit. Use the AC voltmeter or circuit tester across the black wire connection to be sure the protector is providing full protection to your panel. Not more than one wire should be connected to circuit breaker. It may be necessary to add new breakers.

STEP 11

Check to be sure all wires are securely fastened and all screws are tight. You can confirm that the protector is wired to the correct breakers if you can read 220 to 240 volts AC between the two breakers that the protector is connected to. If there is no voltage between the two breakers, check to be sure that both of the breakers and the master breaker are “ON”. If there is still no voltage between the two breakers, then they are probable on the same leg, and you will have to select another breaker for one of the black wires. BE SURE TO TURN OFF THE MAIN BREAKER BEFORE YOU ATTEMPT TO MOVE ANY WIRES. Replace the front trim panel on the circuit breaker panel.

(continued on back...)



(FIG. 3)