

Ground Fault Circuit Interrupter (GFCI)



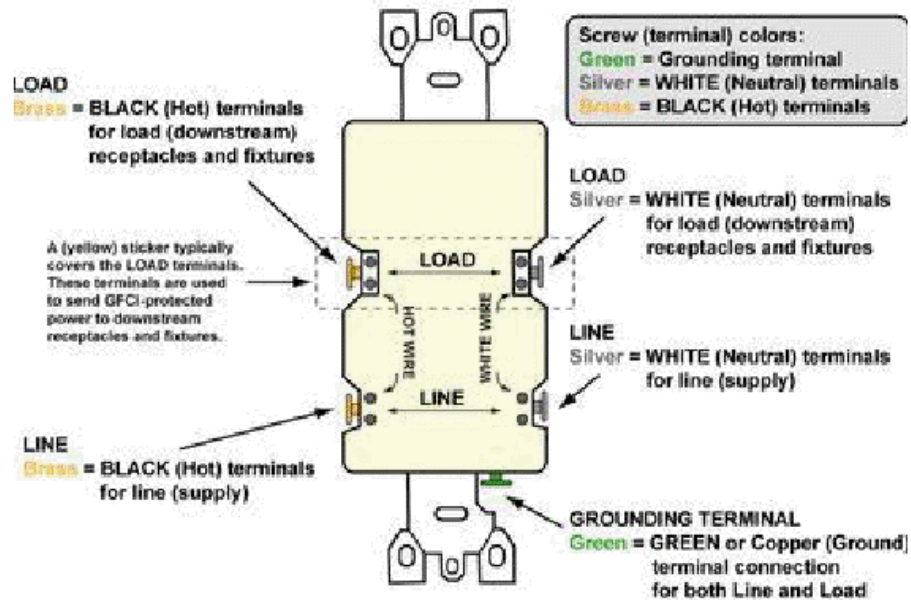
If current leaks through a person's body, it could cause ventricular fibrillation and electrocution. A GFCI stops current flow in a circuit when it detects leakage current to ground.

- A GFCI continuously compares hot line current with neutral return current. If it detects an imbalance, it immediately opens the circuit. GFCI's must trip on greater than 20 mA current within 7 ms.
- GFCI are available as a receptacle and as a breaker. GFCI 's have been required by the Canadian Electric Code (CEC) for decades.
- GFCI's have saved thousands of lives since their introduction. The average number of electrocutions in the United States has dropped from 500 per year before the GFCI to about 150 per year in recent years.

Diagram of a receptacle with GFCI protection

- To protect only the GFCI rec location, wire your power source to the **LINE** terminals
- To protect a circuit installed after the GFCI Receptacles, wire the downstream circuit to the **LOAD** terminals.
- To protect only the GFCI rec that is installed in the middle of a circuit, connect both the power source and downstream circuit wires to the **LINE** terminals.
- Don't forget to ground the receptacle!

REAR (BACK)



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- Don't forget to ground the receptacle!