INSTALLATION and MAINTENANCE INSTRUCTIONS

CROUSE-HINDS

CPS, EHS and ESW Series
DELAYED ACTION ARKTITE® RECEPTACLES

The continued safety of these devices depends to a certain extent on proper installation and maintenance as outlined below. These instructions, especially Part D, Paragraph 2, should be read thoroughly before installing the receptacle.

> CAUTION: CPS, EHS, and ESW snap action receptacles, which are intended for flush mounting when installed in hazardous locations, are not to be mounted in the same manner as the usual flush wiring devices.

A. Installation of Surface Type - Non-Adjustable Bodies:

1. Secure CPS body to finished surface by means of screws or bolts through mounting holes provided.

2. Thread in conduit and pull wires.

3. For installation of receptacle housing assembly, see Part D.

B. Installation of Flush Type - Non-Adjustable Bodies:

1. The surface of the CPS or ESW body (1) must project slightly beyond the finished wall surface (2) so the receptacle housing (4), when attached to the body (1), will bear firmly against its surface and the flange (5) will not be in contact with the finished wall surface (2).

2. A temporary cover is furnished with the CPS or ESW body (1) to protect its surface and to keep out plaster and dust.

3. For installation of receptacle housing assembly, see Part D.

C. Installation of Flush Type - Adjustable Bodies:

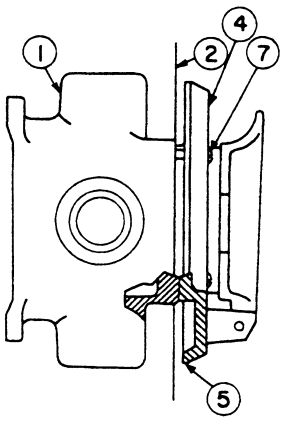
1. The surface of the CPS or EHS body (1) must be located in back of the finished wall surface (2) withir the limits specified in the following table:

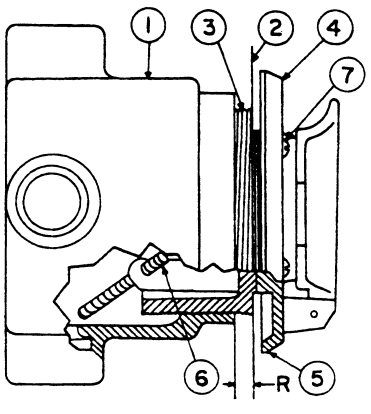
Cat. No. with Receptacle Unit		Dimension R	
Plain	Chromium	Min.	Max.
CPS21221	CPS21211	0	5/8
CPS61262	CPS61272	0	1-1/4
CPS61263	CPS61273	1/2	2-1/4
EHS3155	EHS3152	1	1-1/2

2. A temporary cover is furnished with the CPS or EHS body (1) to protect its surface and to keep out plaster and dust.

3. Screw the adapter (3) into the CPS or EHS body (1) until the outer surface of the adapter (3) is slightly beyond the finished wall surface (2). This is done to insure a tight fit between the receptacle housing (4) and the adapter (3), and to be sure the flange (5) is not in contact with the finished wall surface (2). The adapter (3) is locked by engaging a set screw (6) into an inside corner of the CPS or EHS body (1).

4. For installation of receptacle housing assembly, see Part D.





D. Installation of Receptacle Housing Assembly:

1. 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. For CPS532 and CPS732 see footnote below.

2. The mating metal surfaces of the receptacle housing and the CPS, EHS, or ESW body or adapter must be wiped clean before assembly. The housing must be firmly clamped to body or adapter by means of the fastening screws (7). All fastening screws must be tight and no screw may be omitted. Gaskets should never be used with this type receptacle equipment.

3. After the flush type receptacle has been mounted, the space between receptacle cover and wall surface may be filled and pointed up with Plaster of Paris or other similar material to match the finished wall surface. This should not be done until after the receptacle is assembled to the body and the screws drawn down tight so that the metal surfaces bear firmly against each other. If the plaster should hold the receptacle housing away from intimate contact with the body or adapter during installation, safety of operation in hazardous atmospheres would be endangered.

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

5. Before inserting plug in receptacle be sure that the method of operation is fully understood.

(a) Raise the spring door if provided and insert plug with polarizing groove aligned with projecting lug on receptacle bushing. Push in plug as far as it will go. (The circuit is not yet closed.)

(b) Move delayed action lever clockwise as indicated.

(c) Close the circuit by pushing plug all the way in. (Plug should always be pushed in as far as it will go to avoid heating at the contacts.)

(d) To open the circuit, pull out plug as far as it will go, further motion being limited by the delayed action mechanism. The plug may be left in this position if it is desired merely to open the circuit, but not to disconnect and remove the portable device. The plug may thus be used as a push-and-pull switch.

(e) If the plug is to be withdrawn from the receptacle, rotate the delayed action mechanism counterclockwise as indicated by the arrow on the ring.

E. 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 grounding recess, which is unidentified). Color identifications have the same physical location as the numerical identifications as set forth in the following table:

COLOR	NUMBER
Red	1
White	2
Russet	3

To assure uniformity, follow these instructions:

1. Usually conductors in a portable cable or cord are identified by colors. We assume that these colors agree with those given in Article 210, Section 210-5 of the 1968 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.

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

3. For Style #2 receptacles the grounding wire, identified green (†), 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 "†" footnote below.

† If the portable cord or cable contains an uninsulated 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 1968 National Electrical Code.

NOTE: To gain access to the wire lug screws (CPS532 and CPS732 only) it may be necessary to remove the grounding strap screw and rotate interior assembly. After circuit wires are connected, interior assembly must be rotated back to its original position and the grounding strap screw must be firmly tightened.

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CROUSE-HINDS COMPANY
SYRACUSE, N.Y., 13221, U.S.A.