



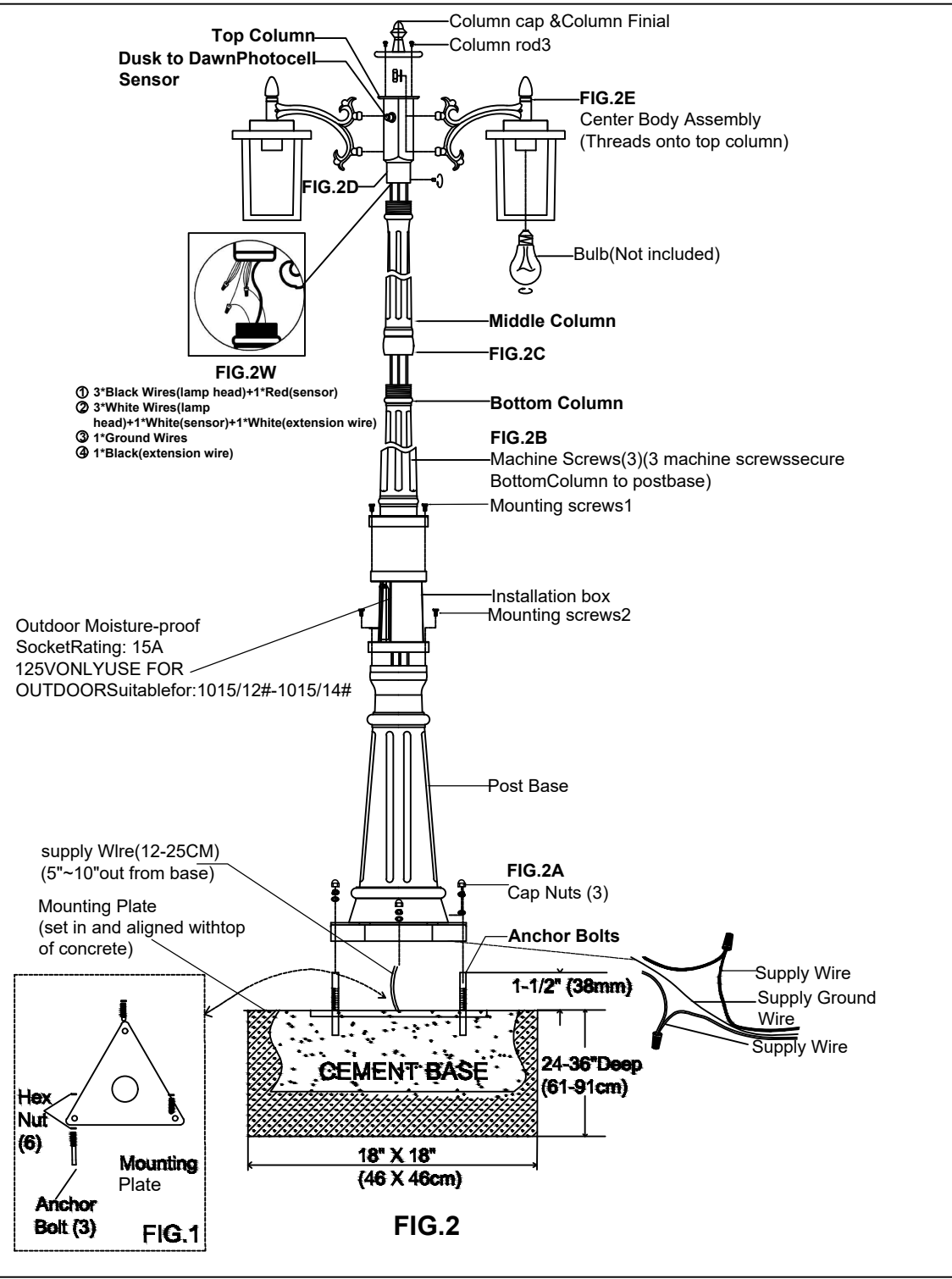
ASSEMBLING & INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS

The drawing shown may not exactly match the product enclosed. However, the installation instructions do apply to this product.

*****WARNING! SHUT POWER OFF AT FUSE OR CIRCUIT BREAKER.**

*****ATTENTION! COUPER LE COURANT AU FUSIBLE OU UN DISJONCTEUR.**

1. Remove Column Finial and Column Cap. Fix the upper arms of the three fixtures to the central body (FIG.2E) with matching nuts.
 2. Connect the 3 white wires on each fixture and 1 white wire (sensor) in the central body to the white extension wire, screw a wire nuts to the wiring point. Connect the 3 black wires on each fixture to the 1 red wire (sensor) on the central body and screw the second wire nuts to the wiring point. Secure the wire nuts separately with electrical tape (not included). As shown on FIG.2W. Carefully push all wires inside the center body. Slip and secure column cap and column finial into center body assembly.
 3. Route the white extension wire in Step 2, the black wire in the central body, and the bare copper wire fixed on the top through the top column. Screw the threaded side of the center body onto the top column until secure, as shown in FIG.2E.
 4. Pull wires through middle column, and rotate the thread of the top column inserted into the top of middle column until secure as shown on FIG.2D.
 5. Pull wires through bottom column, and rotate the thread of the top column inserted into the top of bottom column until secure as shown on FIG.2C.
 6. Pull wires through post base. Aligning the bottom column with the three screw holes on the base. Fix the middle column to bottom column using three (3) machine screws as shown on FIG.2B.
 7. Secure Anchor Bolts: All three (3) anchor bolts must be assembled onto mounting plate (template) with 1 hex nut above and 1 hex nut below locking in mounting plate so that threaded portion protruding from mounting plate measures 1-1/2" (38mm) and cast into cement as shown on FIG.1. Cement Base should be a minimum of 18" (46cm) wide by 2-3 feet deep (61-91cm) (depending on area frost line). Anchor Bolts should extend 1-1/2" (38mm) out of the cement. After Post Base is placed on top of Cement Base, Anchor Bolts can not protrude more than 1/4" (6mm) from Post Base.
 8. Once the cement is fully dried, place the post light over the anchor bolts and pull electrical wire through hole. Secure post base to concrete with three (3) cap nuts threaded over anchor bolts as shown on FIG.2A.
- NOTE: Make sure that Electrical Wiring Connections are made AFTER the Center Body Assembly is treaded and secure.
9. Electrical Connections: Connect the bare copper wire to the green ground wire on the socket to a bare ground wire at the bottom of the base and screw a wire nuts to the wiring point. Connect the white extension wire and the white wire on the socket to the reserved power neutral wire and screw a wire nuts to the wiring point. Connect the black wire from central body and the black wire on the socket to the reserved power live wire and screw a wire nuts to the wiring point. Secure three wire nuts with electrical tape (not included).
 10. Lantern Top Assembly & Bulb Installation: Install 60 watt I max, Type (A) Medium Base Bulbs (not included).



CAUTION

To prevent severe shock or electrocution, always turn the power OFF at the service panel before working with the wiring.

Use this GFCI receptacle with copper or copper-clad wire. Do not use it with aluminum wire.

Do not install this GFCI receptacle on a circuit that powers life support equipment because if the GFCI trips, it will shut down the equipment.

For installation in damp or wet locations, the GFCI receptacle must be Listed and marked as Weather Resistant (WR).

Must be installed in accordance with national and local electrical codes.

Tamper resistant mechanism stops access to outlet contacts unless a two-prong plug is inserted.

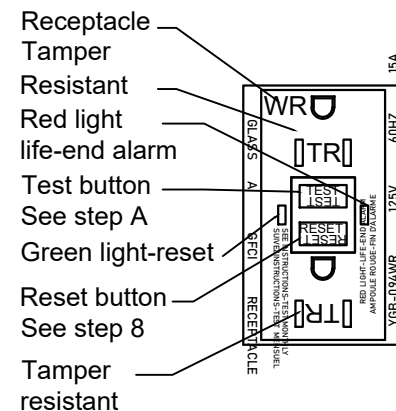
1 What is a GFCI?

A GFCI receptacle is different from conventional receptacles. In the event of a ground fault, a GFCI will trip and quickly stop the flow of electricity to prevent serious injury.

Definition of a ground fault: Instead of following its normal safe path, electricity passes through a person's body to reach the ground. For example, a defective appliance can cause a ground fault.

A GFCI receptacle does not protect against circuit overload, short circuits, or shocks. For example, you can still be shocked if you touch bare wires while standing on a conducting surface such as cement or grease.

2 The GFCI's features



3 Test your work

Why perform this test?

If you miswire the GFCI it may not prevent personal injury or death due to a ground fault (electrical shock). If you mistakenly connect the LINE wires to the LOAD terminals, the GFCI will not reset and will not provide power to either the GFCI receptacle face or any receptacles fed from the GFCI.

Procedure:

a. This GFCI is shipped from the factory in the tripped condition and cannot be reset until the Line and Load are wired correctly and power is supplied to the device. Turn the power ON at the service panel. Press the RESET button fully. If the indicator (LED) glows green, you have installed the GFCI receptacle correctly. Plug a lamp or radio into the GFCI (and leave it plugged in). Ensure that the GFCI can be tripped by pressing the TEST button. If the GFCI receptacle cannot be reset, the indicator (LED) does not glow, and there is no power in the lamp or radio, go to the Troubleshooting because LINE and LOAD wiring connections have been reversed.

b. Press the test button in order to trip the device. This should stop the flow of electricity, making the radio or lamp shut off. Note that the reset button will pop out. If the power goes off, the green indicator (LED) goes out, you have installed the GFCI receptacle correctly. To restore power, press the reset button.

c. If you installed your GFCI using step 7B, plug a lamp or radio into surrounding receptacles to see which one(s), in addition to the GFCI, lost power when you pressed the test button. Do not plug life saving devices into any receptacles that lost power. Place a "GFCI Protected" sticker on every receptacle that lost power.

d. Press the test button (then reset button) every month to assure proper operation. In case the life-end indicator (Red LED) is off, the GFCI will still provide ground fault protection.

e. The GFCI includes an end-of-life monitoring function. When a GFCI receptacle is incapable of passing its internal test function (it can no longer provide ground fault protection), one of the following alarm indications will be present:

i. When the GFCI reaches the end of its' life the red indicator will turn on. The GFCI must be replaced.

ii. If there is no power output the GFCI has reached the end of its' life. The GFCI must be replaced.

TROUBLESHOOTING

Turn the power off and check the wire connections against the appropriate wiring diagram in step 7A or 7B. Make sure that there are no loose wires or loose connections. Also, it is possible that you reversed the line and load connections if the GFCI can not be reset and there is no power at the receptacle. Start the test from the beginning of step 8 if you rewired any connections to the GFCI. The GFCI includes an end of life monitoring function. When a GFCI receptacle is incapable of passing its internal test function (it can no longer provide ground fault protection) one of the following alarm indications will be present: When the GFCI reaches the end of its' life the red indicator will turn on. The GFCI must be replaced. If there is no power output the GFCI has reached the end of its' life. The GFCI must be replaced.