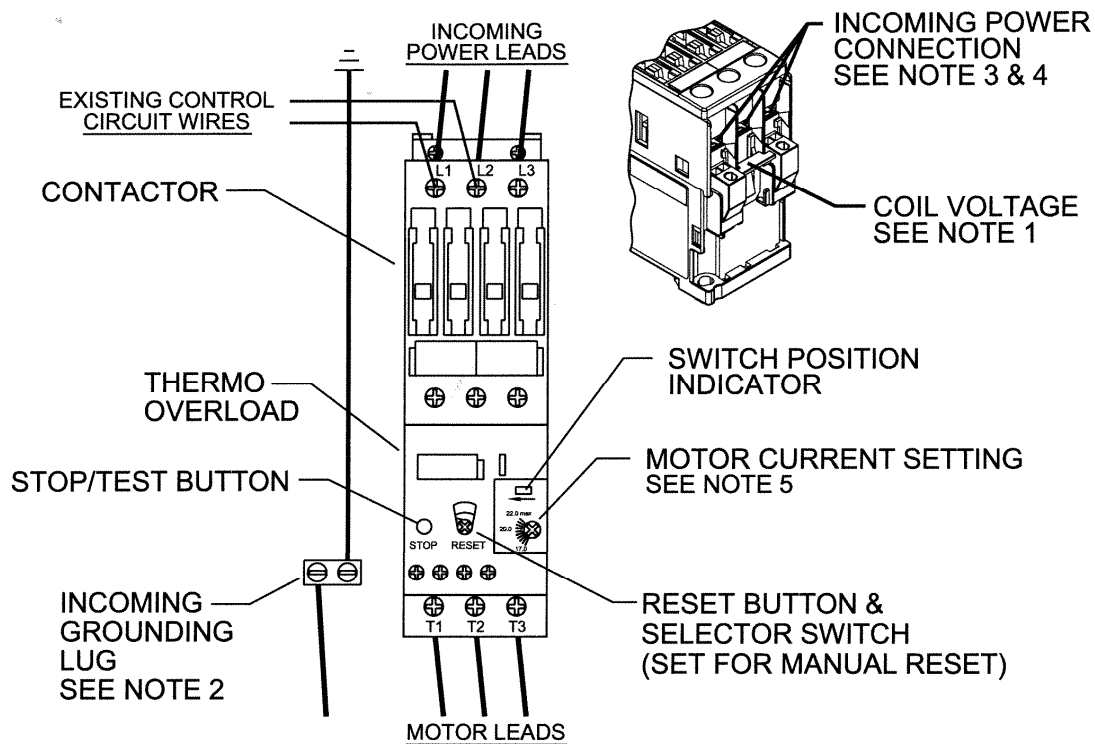


## ⚠ WARNING

- Ensure electrical installation is performed by a qualified electrician.
- Lockout/tagout the main electrical supply to prevent the possibility of applying power to the compressor.
- The owner/electrical contractor must size the feeder cables to ensure that the circuit is balanced and not overloaded by other electrical equipment.
- Connect the compressor only to electrical systems that are compatible with its electrical characteristics and that are within its rated capacity. Do not connect to an electrical supply of incorrect voltage and/or frequency.
- Ensure the compressor is connected to a grounded, metallic, permanent wiring system or an equipment-grounding terminal or lead. Improper grounding can result in electrical shock and can cause severe injury or death.
- Provide suitable grounds and clearance for all electrical components.
- Verify grounding connections after initial installation and periodically thereafter to ensure good contact and continuity has been maintained.

## POWER CONNECTION AND OVERLOAD ADJUSTMENT



### Notes:

1. Confirm that the Supply Voltage matches the Voltage Rating of the Starter / Contactor.
2. Connect Power Supply to properly grounded electrical circuit with specified voltage and fuse protection.
3. When connecting the Incoming Power Wires to the Contactor, ensure that the existing Control Circuit Wires remain under Terminal Pressure Plates and are secure after tightening the Screw Terminals.
4. Refer to the Torque Values listed on side of Contactor when tightening the Wire Terminal Screws.
5. The Overload Current Setting Formula is as follows:  

$$\text{Motor Nameplate Amps} \times \text{Motor Service Factor} = \text{Overload Setting.}$$
 Example: 10.0 (Motor Amps) x 1.15 (Service Factor) = 11.50 Overload Setting.