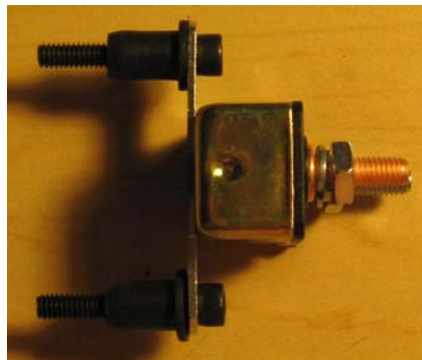


## Installation Instructions for Circuit Breakers

*Please Note – It is entirely possible that the pertinent dimensions may change when the type of circuit breaker is changed. These instructions are written as pertaining to our Auto-Reset circuit breakers, and that is all that was available at the time of writing. These instructions will be revised as necessary, as other types of circuit breakers are added. Thank you.*

Fortunately, these circuit breakers will be easy to mount (just find a flat spot about two inches by three) and hardware to do so is included. We have provided well nuts and socket head capscrews for mounting – principally because they are easy to use. Should you desire to use something different – go ahead! It is not necessary to have the body of the circuit breaker insulated from the chassis, we mainly provide well nuts and screws to fit same (#8-32, if you want to use a hex head) as you simply drill a  $\frac{5}{16}$ " hole in the panel, insert the well nut, and tighten the screw. You do not need to access the backside of the panel. A tapping screw would work just as well, or a sheetmetal screw, or ... We just already have the well nuts and machine screws – since we need them for the ANL kit as well.



*Here's the circuit breaker and mounting hardware. As mentioned, you can use something else to mount the thing if you like – just make sure that it's a #8 or #10 thread (metric equivalent about M4 or M5) so the head is large enough to not go through the hole in the strap – and the shank is small enough you don't have to drill the mounting hole out...*

You'll need to find a fairly flat spot about two and a half inches by about an inch and a half, which will give you room to work. There should be no shortage of places like that underhood or anywhere else that is convenient for the circuit being protected – especially since a ground isn't required for the mount. There should be at least two inches of clear space *over* the spot you select – that will give you room to get the terminals (use #10 rings) over the studs, get the nuts on them, and tighten gently. However, it's usually easier to have it clear "to infinity" (nothing overtop the breaker.)

The mounting holes in the strap are located  $1-\frac{9}{16}$ " apart on centres, so just select your spot, measure that distance, and drill two  $\frac{5}{16}$ " holes (if using the provided mounting hardware. Whatever pilot hole your sheetmetal or tapping screw requires if you've elected to use something else.) Arrange the breaker and hardware as shown in the picture above, set the well nuts into the holes you just drilled, and use a  $\frac{9}{32}$ " hex key (or whatever your hardware requires) to tighten. Hardware will just want to be snug – you don't need to crank the thing down, and it may eventually want replacing (if you have a number of circuit faults that results in the breaker being tripped regularly, you should replace the breaker after the faults are corrected. Theoretically, these don't wear out. Practically, it is possible...)

Wasn't that easy? Circuit breakers like this should be used for electric motors (like when you redo the feeds for power windows/seats/door locks,) but could also be used for loads that you need to not be down for long. "Auto-reset" breakers typically operate thermally, so they'll allow

the equipment to “cool down” before resetting. Breakers can also be had with a manual reset (a button that must be pressed) and with a “test button” – a button you can press to actually *trip* the circuit breaker at will to test its function (similar to a GFCI outlet found in kitchens and restrooms around the house.)