**120 VAC POWER LINE SURGE SUPPRESSOR**

The Model 1879 is used to protect electronic equipment powered by 16 to 120 VAC. The surge suppressor may be sacrificed during an “extreme” power spike to protect the equipment. Protection is provided from hot to ground, neutral to ground and hot to neutral. The clamping voltage is approximately 200 volts. **DO NOT connect to power lines over 120 VAC.**

### Acceptable Grounding

The importance of providing a good ground cannot be over emphasized. The grounding point should be close to the equipment being protected. This will provide a quick path to ground for any power surge or spike. Locate the surge suppressor as close as possible (within 3 ft) to the grounding point. **DO NOT** place the surge suppressor far away from the grounding point.

Ideally, it is recommended to provide a good grounding rod for a gate operator or a telephone entry system and all related components. The NEC recommends that the grounding rod be a copper clad rod, no smaller than 5/8” in diameter and no less than 8’ in length, with a minimum of 8’ buried in the ground. Check with local regulations for specifications on the grounding rod.

### Unacceptable Grounding

A metal fence post, goose neck mounting post or metal frame of a gate operator is not considered an earth ground. These items are generally not deep enough in the ground and/or are insulated from the ground by concrete.

**Utilize a Single Point Ground for Multiple Equipment:** Provide a Ground Bus to connect all grounds to the local grounding rod when grounding multiple devices. This includes Case Ground, Electrical Ground, Surge Suppression Grounds, etc.

### Existing Electrical Supply Panel Ground

Utilizing the “Green Wire” from an existing electrical panel may result in performance related problems:

1. **Telephone Entry Systems** - The “Green Wire” from the existing electrical panel may carry a 60 Hz “Hum”, inducing noise into the phone entry system.
2. **Surge Suppressor Ground** - The “Green Wire” from the existing electrical panel is typically not close enough to provide proper electrical dissipation to the ground during an extreme power surge.

### Installation of the Surge Suppressor

**Good Mounting Rule:** **DO NOT** place the surge suppressor **INSIDE** the equipment you are trying to protect. If placed **INSIDE** the equipment, you will be routing the “potential lightning voltage” directly to the equipment **BEFORE** it can go to the grounding source. If the surge suppressor is installed outdoors, use a water protected enclosure (not supplied) to protect the surge suppressor from direct exposure to landscape sprinklers, rain, snow and other elements.

#### Typical Wire Run Total Distance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wire Size</th>
<th>4.3 Amp</th>
<th>5.4 Amp</th>
<th>9.7 Amp</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12 AWG</td>
<td>200 ft</td>
<td>170 ft</td>
<td>50 ft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 AWG</td>
<td>325 ft</td>
<td>275 ft</td>
<td>85 ft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 AWG</td>
<td>510 ft</td>
<td>460 ft</td>
<td>140 ft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 AWG</td>
<td>820 ft</td>
<td>685 ft</td>
<td>260 ft</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Wires from Power Source (Polarity matters)

**Power LED:** Remains **ON** during normal power operation. LED will remain **OFF** after an “extreme” power spike has occurred to the surge suppressor. It has been sacrificed and will need to be replaced.

**Important Note:** A common problem is placing an acceptable ground too far away from the surge suppressor. This will **NOT** provide a quick path to the ground for an electrical power surge or spike.