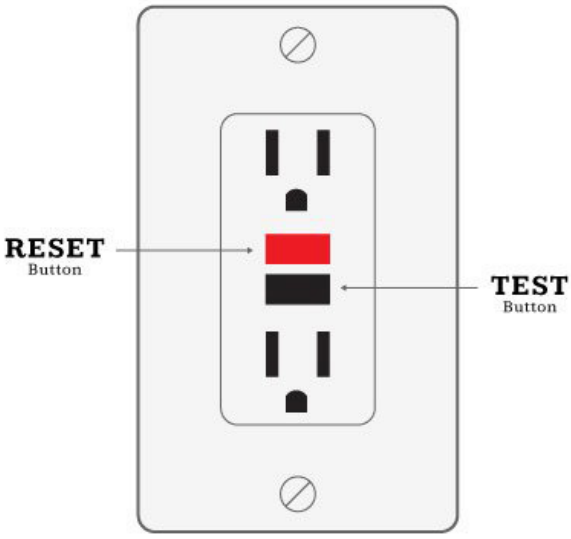
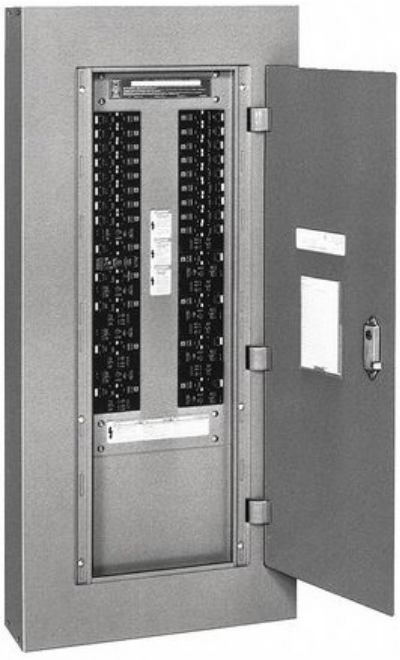
# GFCI Outlet




A ground fault circuit interrupter (GFCI) or Residual Current Device (RCD) is a device that shuts off an electric power circuit when it detects that current is flowing along an unintended path, such as through water or a person. It is used to reduce the risk of electric shock. They can also prevent some fires. To locate an outlet with a tripped GFCI, look for the one with a small button popped out. Remember, when a GFCI trips, it will trip any and all outlets connected to that GFCI. Most kitchen and bathrooms in new homes have multiple GFCI outlets, so it shouldn't be too hard to find the one that has tripped. Once you have located the outlet with the tripped GFCI, simply push the button back into place. If the problem is not fixed, the GFCI device will keep shutting the circuit off. Depending on how the electrical wiring was done in the residence, a dishwasher, disposal, light fixture or other outlets can be affected by the GFCI being in the shut  off position.

****Never touch an outlet which is smoking, sparking, or charred for any reason. In the event of an electrical fire, never attempt to extinguish the flames with water!  The proper way to extinguish an electrical fire is by smothering or with a Type C Extinguisher. Never attempt to fight a fire which is spreading beyond the area where it started or is located in an area which could block your escape. Always call 911 and leave the premises calmly but quickly in the event of fire or other emergencies.****

# Electric Service Panel & Circuit Breakers



A circuit breaker is an automatically operated electrical switch designed to protect an electrical circuit from damage caused by excess current. Your electric service box is usually found in your basement, your hallway, or your garage. If you lose power to a portion of your residence, you will want to check inside of your electric service panel for any circuit breakers (switches) that are in the OFF position or not fully in the ON position. Some breakers will show a bit of red (on the switch) if they're tripped. Flip any breaker that is not fully in the ON position all the way into the OFF position before flipping it back into the ON position. Once you have done this, the power should be restored.

****Never touch a panel or a breaker which is smoking, sparking, or charred for any reason. In the event of an electrical fire, never attempt to extinguish the flames with water!  The proper way to extinguish an electrical fire is by smothering or with a Type C Extinguisher. Never attempt to fight a fire which is spreading beyond the area where it started or is located in an area which could block your escape. Always call 911 and leave the premises calmly but quickly in the event of fire or other emergencies.****

# Dryer Lint Trap and Screen

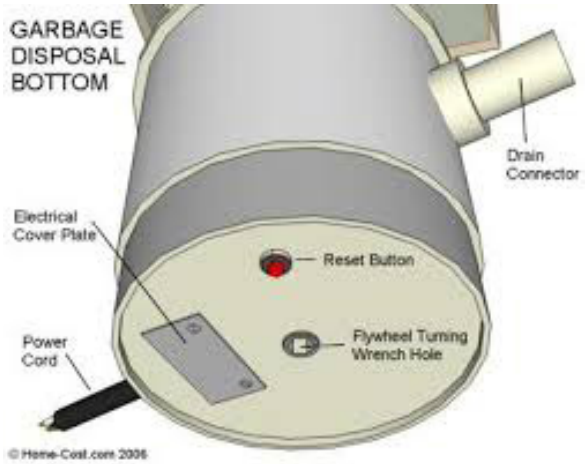
Depending on the design of your dryer the lint trap will either be on the top of the dryer or located just inside the door. Be sure to locate the dryer's lint trap, which houses the lint screen, before continuing.

1: Remove the lint screen from the lint trap. Simply grab the end of the screen and give it a gentle pull. The screen should lift out fully from the dryer (see photo, above).

2: Clear the lint free from the screen. The trick here is to just get a small amount of lint to start with. Once you've scraped a small bit free from the screen use it to remove the remaining lint. Like a snowball rolling down hill, the lint will attract to itself and aid in the removing process. Once it's removed, toss the lint into the garbage bag.

3: Once the lint trap is clean, put the lint screen back into place. It's as easy as it sounds, simply take the lint screen (now cleaned) and put it back into the cleaned lint trap.

****Clothes dryers cause thousands of house fires in the U.S. per year, and many of those are caused by excess lint. According to Consumer Reports, your dryer is much more likely to catch on fire because of lint buildup than because of an electrical problem.****




# Garbage Disposal

If your garbage disposal won't run you may need to reset the garbage disposal using the RED overload protector button on the bottom. If the disposal is clogged, if it is run for a very long period of time, if it overheats, or if there is something wrong with the disposal, it will shut down automatically and need to be reset.

To reset garbage disposal follow these simple instructions:

1:Make sure that the disposal switch is in the "OFF" position.

2:Gently press the red button in to reset garbage disposal. If it does not stay in (retracted), wait ten minutes and try again.

3:Turn on a cold stream of water and turn the disposal switch to “ON” position, the disposal should now run again.

4: Make sure there is power to the disposal. Check breakers and GFCI outlets (see above)  if applicable.

5:If the disposal does not run after trying the above, there is a hole in the center of the (exterior) bottom side of the disposal which fits a ¼ in hex key (aka allen wrench). The blades can be turned manually by inserting the hex key and rotating.

To help prevent clogs and damage to your garbage disposal, here is a short list of items that should not be put down the drain:

**Grease, Oil, & Fat; Onion Layers, Egg Shells; Nuts & Shells; Coffee Grounds; Pits or Seeds; Animal Bones; Rice, Pasta, or Bread**

****Do not put your hands inside of your garbage disposal for any reason****

# Changing a Light Bulb

Step 1: Turn Off The Light
Step 2: Allow The Bulb To Cool
Step 3: Remove The Old Bulb
*For screw fittings gently twist the bulb anticlockwise until it comes out.
Step 4: Insert The Replacement Bulb
*Gently push the bulb into the socket and turn clockwise until you feel it lock into place.
Step 6: Switch On The Power
Step 7: Carefully Dispose Of Your Old Bulb

**Finding the Right Light Bulb**

Today’s light bulbs are primarily Light Emitting Diode (LED). LED bulbs fit standard light sockets and are the most energy-efficient light bulb option. They have lower wattage than incandescent bulbs, but emit the same light output. This allows them to produce the same amount of light, but use less energy. LEDs can last 20 plus years and do not contain mercury.

While most LED bulbs are now dimmable, not all of them are and not all of them dim in the same manner Since LEDs consume such a low wattage, many types of dimmers do not function with LED in the same way that they do with high wattage load incandescents. When dimming an LED you may notice the following:

Smaller amount of dimming rage (Typically 70-90% range vs. 100% with incandescent)
LED Bulbs may not shut off at lowest dim setting.
LEDs may flicker when modules are communicating due to the small fluctuations in power on the line.