## What You Should Know About: GROUND FAULT INTERRUPTERS John W. Bartok, Jr. Extension Agricultural Engineer

A ground fault is a failure in an electric circuit which permits electric current to flow from a hot wire to a ground. The source of this fault or current leakage can be worn insulation, moisture, faulty construction in a tool or a failure in the circuit wiring. Anyone using a faulty tool can become part of a lethal electrical circuit when coming in contact with the ground or any electrical conductor in contact with the earth such as heating or plumbing pipes.

High voltage can kill a person. So can low voltage. It takes only three tenths of an ampere of current at 110 V to electrocute an adult. You might be long gone by the time the 15 or 20 amp fuse or circuit breaker tripped. These are intended to protect motors and circuit wiring against overloads and short circuits, not you.

The ground fault interrupter (GFI) is the newest development in electrical safety. It is a device that senses an electrical fault and immediately breaks the affected circuit. It is designed to trip at a level of 5 milliamperes (5/1000 of an ampere), about 60 times less than the electrocution level. It does this within 25/1000 of a second after the current reaches the 5 milliamperes level, much faster than the fuse or circuit breaker.

The National Electric Code now requires GFI's on all new 15 or 20 ampere residential outdoor recepticals and all electrical equipment and outlets associated with outdoor swimming pools. It is recommended that GFI's be installed on outlet circuits in workshops, garages and headhouses and other areas where portable electrical equipment is used. Ground fault protection is not required where only double insulated tools are used. GFI's are available as a standard circuitbreaker replacement, a standard double outlet replacement and as a protected extension cord. All units contain a test button that simulates a ground fault within the GFI. This test should be conducted once a month to ensure that the GFI is operating properly.

Ground faults are serious shock hazards and cause many deaths each year. Installation and use of GFI's could save YOUR life.

The heaters were then tested with furnace candles to determine which one was defective. The candles, which look like large firecrnokers, emit a yellow smok which areps out any caneks or openings. Hoff looked a the junction of the furnace and chimaey. A further in spection by the repairman found that one of the nozales was broken and emitting more fuel turn could be humod efficiently. As a result, sthylene was being circulated chroughout the house. Repair of the problems resulted in the plants beginning to grow again