

IMPORTANT TRAVEL NOTE

Always check the refrigerator before traveling to make sure that the refrigerator door travel lock (lock pin or lock lever) is secured. Failure to do this will probably result in the refrigerator contents falling on the floor.

THE ELECTRICAL DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

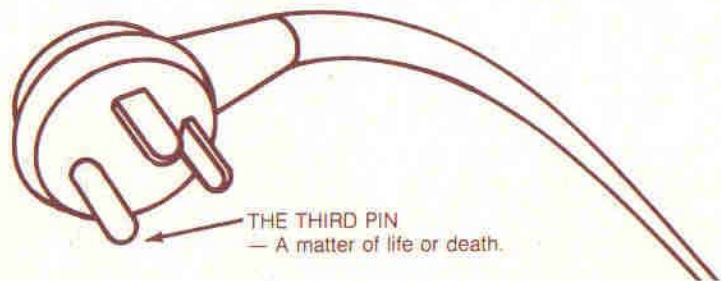
GENERAL

The electrical system is designed to provide power to your built-in appliances and lights from either a 120-volt outside source or a 12-volt battery installed in your RV and to charge this battery while your RV is connected to the 120-volt source. As with all other RV systems, the electrical equipment has been installed in an approved manner required by the American National Standard A119.2. Remember that the power from the battery is limited. Do not try to operate your RV for too long on the battery alone. You will find from experience just about how long the battery will last before it needs recharging.

CHANGES, MODIFICATIONS AND ADDITIONS

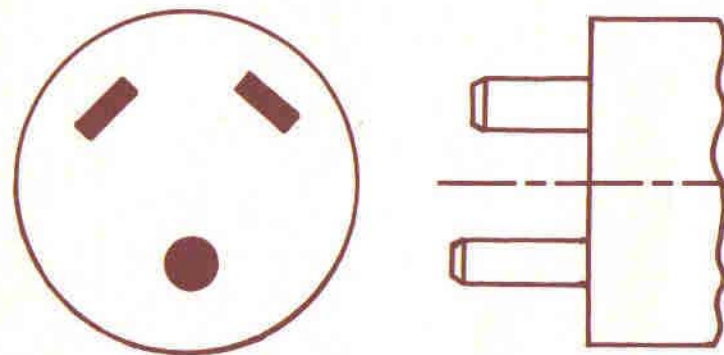
Your electrical system of 120 volts AC and 12 Volts DC has been designed and installed in accordance with the safety requirements of ANSI Standard A119.2 and the National Electrical Code. Any changes, additions and/or modifications that you make after delivery may develop a hazardous condition. Be sure to consult your local authorized dealer for advice concerning changes or additions. Only qualified electrical technicians should attempt to make any changes or additions to your electrical system, and then, using only approved materials and components and employing approved methods of installation.

CONNECTING TO THE 120 VAC SOURCE



The "third pin" on electric plug caps has been with us for some time now but many still do not understand its purpose or its importance in preventing death dealing electrical shock. Since electrical equipment, including the recreational vehicle, seems to work satisfactorily without it, some consider the third pin a nuisance and some even break it off of 15 amp plugs when they want to plug into obsolete receptacles which will not accommodate it.

Most RVs today are equipped with a 30 ampere power supply cord on the end of which is a 30 ampere plug cap having pins arranged as shown below.



Plug — ANSI C73.13 — 120V, 30 Amps, 2 Pole, 3 Wire Grounding Type

Many ask why the RVs are equipped with those big plugs that won't fit into any of the receptacles in the parks—and the answer is very simple—so that the RV owner won't plug them into those smaller 15 amp receptacles. He often does it anyway in one way or another but he may be asking for trouble in doing so.

The 30 amp plug on an RV indicates that it can be expected to draw up to 30 amperes of current when connected to a 120 volt power supply.

The small receptacle found in so many recreational vehicle parks is the same as commonly used in your home and is rated at only 15 amps. That "rating" means that if more than 15 amperes is drawn from it the contacts will get hot and eventually burn out—and so will the wire feeding it if it is also rated at 15 amps (#14 conductor).

We hope some day all the parks will provide the proper receptacles for RVs but the greater expense of wiring the parks for 30 amp receptacles seems to be holding back such progress. Aside from the nuisance of tripping the 15 amp park circuit breakers or fuses or burning out the receptacle contacts, the real problem arises from all the makeshift arrangements to connect the RV to the park receptacle which can result in death from shock.

What is the third pin for? Why is it so important? Very simply the third pin is a means of connecting the exposed metal parts of an appliance or