Wiring diagram for ceiling fan and light

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Free Wiring Diagram. Collection of ceiling fan and light wiring diagram. A wiring diagram is a simplified standard photographic representation of an electrical circuit. It reveals the parts of the circuit as simplified shapes, as well as the power and also signal links in between the gadgets. A wiring diagram usually provides details regarding the family member placement and also plan of tools and terminals on the tools, in order to help in structure or servicing the device. A pictorial diagram would certainly show extra detail of the physical look, whereas a wiring diagram uses a much more symbolic notation to emphasize affiliations over physical appearance. A wiring diagram is often used to repair troubles as well as making certain that the links have been made as well as that everything is existing. Variety of ceiling fan and light wiring diagram. Click on the image to enlarge, and then save it to your computer by right clicking on the image. A wiring diagram is a kind of schematic which makes use of abstract pictorial icons to show all the interconnections of elements in a system. Wiring diagrams are comprised of two points: symbols that stand for the components in the circuit, and also lines that represent the links between them. From electrical wiring diagrams, you know the relative area of the elements and also exactly how they are linked. Electrical wiring diagrams primarily shows the physical position of components and also connections in the constructed circuit, yet not always in reasoning order. It emphasizes on the design of the cords. Schematics stress on exactly how circuits work realistically. To read a wiring diagram, initially you need to know exactly what essential components are consisted of in a wiring diagram, as well as which photographic icons are utilized to represent them. The common elements in a wiring diagram are ground, power supply, cable and link, output gadgets, buttons, resistors, reasoning gate, lights, and so on. A line represents a cable. Cords are utilized to attach the parts together. All factors along the cord are identical and connected. Wires on some areas need to cross each other, yet that does not always mean that they link. A black dot is utilized to show the injunction of 2 lines. Main lines are represented by L1, L2, and more. Usually various colors are utilized to differentiate the wires. There need to be a tale on the wiring diagram to tell you just what each shade implies. A series circuit is a circuit in which elements are connected along a single course, so the current circulations through one component to obtain to the following one. In a series circuit, voltages add up for all components connected in the circuit, and also currents are the exact same via all elements. An excellent wiring diagram should be technically appropriate and also clear to review. Care for every information. The diagram needs to show the proper direction of the positive and also unfavorable terminals of each part. Utilize the appropriate icons. Learn the definitions of the fundamental circuit symbols and select the appropriate ones to utilize. Draw connecting wires as straight lines. Utilize a dot to show line joint, or use line leaps to show cross lines that are not attached. Label parts such as resistors and capacitors with their worths. Ensure the message placement looks tidy. Wiring Diagram Sample. A wiring diagram is a straightforward visual representation of the physical connections and physical layout of the electrical system or circuit. It shows what sort of electrical wires are interconnected and can also show where fixtures and components may be connected to the system. Use wiring diagrams to assistance with building or manufacturing the circuit or electronic device. They are also a good choice for making repairs. For example, a home builder may wish to look at the geographic location of electrical outlets and light fixtures employing a wiring diagram to prevent costly mistakes and building code violations. Repairing electrical wiring, more than some other household project is centered on safety. The best method in order to avoid electrical shock is to ALWAYS test wires and devices for power before working on them or near them. Simply shutting from the power is detrimental enough. Further, it is not uncommon for circuit breaker boxes to become mislabeled, particularly if the electrical service may be extended or adapted through the years. The circuit breaker label might not exactly accurately describe exactly what the circuit breaker actually controls. All electrical wiring and devices come with an amperage, or amp, rating. This is the maximum quantity of electrical current they can safely carry. Most standard household circuits are rated for 15 amps or 20 amps, while large-appliance circuits for example for electric dryers and ranges could be rated for 30, 40, 50 amps, and up. When installing or replacing wiring or devices, all of the parts you utilize must have the right amperage rating for the circuit. If you install gauge, amp wiring on that circuit, you create a fire hazard because the amp circuit breaker protecting that circuit may not disconnect ahead of the amp wiring overheats. When replacing a switch, light fixture, or outlet receptacle, ensure to not use a device which is rated for further amperage compared to the circuit carries. This is especially important when replacing receptacles. A receptacle rated for amps features a unique prong shape through which one of many vertical slots includes a T shape. This shape allows amp appliances, which may have a matching T-shaped prong, to be inserted. Installing such a receptacle on the amp circuit assists you to possibly overload the circuit if you plug this kind of amp appliance into it. Note, however, that there is absolutely no

danger to installing amp receptacles in amp circuits as it is often perfectly fine every time a plug-in device draws less power as opposed to circuit amperage. In fact, it is quite normal for amp general-use circuits to become wired with amp receptacles. Electricity travels along conductors, for example wires and also the metal contacts of outlets and sockets. Tight connections between conductors create smooth transitions from conductor to a different. But loose connections act like speed bumps, restricting the flow and creating friction as well as heat. Very loose connections can cause arcing, through which electricity jumps through the air from one conductor to an alternative, creating tremendous heat. Prevent fire hazards by causing sure all wiring connections are tight and possess full contact from the conductors being joined. Outlet receptacles and switches are often manufactured with push-fit wire connection slots about the back, with the traditional screw-terminal connections about the sides of the device. These push-fit connections are notorious for loosening or failing, so professional electricians almost unanimously avoid them in favor of making very tight and secure screw terminal connections. Grounding and polarization are necessary for that safety of modern electrical systems. Grounding gives a safe path for stray electrical current the result of a fault or another overuse injury in a circuit. There are a variety of approaches to test for grounding and polarization. A simple plug-in circuit analyzer tool, intended for some amount of money, is likely to make it possible to routinely check outlets to be sure they may be wired correctly. In most cases, this means an electrical box. Enclosures not only protect the connectionsâ€"and protect people from accidental connection with those connectionsâ€"they also provide method for securing conductors like electrical cables and devices. If you need to create a wiring splice, purchase a junction box and secure the cables on the box with cable clamps. Never leave a splice or any other connection exposed or unsecured. Electric Motor Switch Radio Latest. Facebook Tweet Pin. To wire a ceiling fan we first have to know the options available on the fan. Most common fans either come with a light or without a light. Although you can get just a ceiling fan most units offer a light kit that can be added in the future. I will be going over the circuits required for all of the options mentioned. Let's keep in mind that my site is about the wiring aspect only. As far as getting your ceiling fan installed, Please follow the manufacturers manuals and safety guidelines for proper mounting due to weight and other variables which can be an important factor. More often than not, you're going to have a ceiling light fixture at the location you are planning on installing a ceiling fan. If so then a new wire must be ran to control the light as well. So instead of a 3-wire cable going to the fan, it must be replaced with a 4-wire cable. When taking down your old fixture you will be able to see if you have the correct cabling. If you are installing a fan where there is no previous fixture, then you'll be running a new circuit to the fan and can accommodate for the light as well. Although I will be going through these circuits on this page in some detail, I recommend you checkout my other pages that cover 2-way switches and 3-way switches. These pages can help you to determine how your circuits are wired or possibly help you decide how you want them wired especially if you are running a new circuit. Keep in mind that I refer to a load in those circuits which means a light, ceiling fan, outlet, etc.. Here's a list of different scenario's to choose from: No Switches Controlling the fan. This is assuming that you are installing a ceiling fan in a location that had no fixture there before. This would be a new circuit ran to the ceiling fan. This diagram is for those who are replacing a light fixture with a ceiling fan. Your existing light fixture was controlled by a switch and only one switch. Of course this is all based on not replacing the existing wiring that you currently have. Two switches at one location. Maybe you are just replacing an old ceiling fan with a new one and you already had 2 separate switches. One controlling the light and one controlling the fan. Then this should look like your connections. Now for the good one. The fan is still operated from one location. The 2-way switches for the light will now change to 3-way switches. The diagram above looks complicated but it's really not. Just focus on one circuit one at a time and it will fall right into place. Notice this circuit has a 3-wire cable "power source" coming into the double switch box. Then leaving the double switch box is a 3-wire cable going to the ceiling fan and a 4-wire cable going to the other 3-way switch. Then a 3-wire cable from there also going to the ceiling fan. Make connections as shown. How To Wire It. Here's How. Pick the diagram that is most like the scenario you are in and see if you can wire up your fan! This might seem intimidating, but it does not have to be. With these diagrams below it will take the guess work out. Need step by step instructions on replacing ceiling fan? Still looking for help? Hey, doing it yourself is great but if you are unsure of the advice given or the methods in which to job is done This site is merely a collection of how some people do home improvements. There is no way we can anticipate every situation and we do our best to inform of any risks for each job. Be sure to check local building codes for proper installation and permits. If in doubt, hire it out. Want to turn a lamp on with a light switch? Sometimes it is handy to have an outlet controlled by a switch. Step by step instructions on how to wire a

switched outlet. Looking to have an outlet be controlled by a switch? Follow my switched outlet wiring diagram to learn how. Looking for ceiling fan installation wiring? All the diagrams needed to understand and confidently install a ceiling fan. Wiring a 3 Way Switch. How to Solder Copper Pipe. Wiring a Light Switch. Questions or Comments? Recent Articles. Visitors Favorite Pages. Pro Tool Reviews gives you a visual guide and step by step instructions on making the best connections for your particular ceiling fan installation. ON a scale of , the level of difficulty on this project is a 5, though it can be more complex if you include the ancillary projects such as running wiring through walls, etc. The four methods are:. When he's not remodeling part of his house or playing with the latest power tool, Clint enjoys life as a husband, father, and avid reader. Clint also heads up the Pro Tool Innovation Awards, an annual awards program honoring innovative tools and accessories across the trades. With new features like a 51 degree bevel capacity and a handle that is derived from their popular Worm Drive saw, seasoned carpenters will find this new saw to be a welcomed addition to their job site. I replaced with a new fan without a light that came with a receiver AC to DC. I capped the blue supply wire that operated the light for the old fan. Once all wired I turned the wall switched on and no results. Should I have not capped the blue supply wire but instead wired it with the black supply wire? I am putting new ceiling fan in. I took the old one out and did not get good pics of wiring. I have the feed wiring and another one coming out from the ceiling. The two black wires are hooked together, and if I hook up wires like regular ceiling fan it pops the breaker. I have two light switches one on each side of the room, each switch controls both fan and light. Any idea on how wiring should go. My ceiling fan enclosure only has wires coming from the switch i. I should add that the wire coming from the switch to the fan enclosure is 2-wire black, white and ground. I am looking to install a ceiling fan in my bedroom. Right now a small chandelier is where the fan should go. Is there a way to use my existing light fixture for my ceiling fan light? Necessary cookies are absolutely essential for the website to function properly. This category only includes cookies that ensures basic functionalities and security features of the website. These cookies do not store any personal information. Any cookies that may not be particularly necessary for the website to function and is used specifically to collect user personal data via analytics, ads, other embedded contents are termed as non-necessary cookies. It is mandatory to procure user consent prior to running these cookies on your website. Want more? Join our newsletter and get the latest tool reviews every week! Tags: ceiling fan. About The Author. Clint DeBoer When he's not remodeling part of his house or playing with the latest power tool, Clint enjoys life as a husband, father, and avid reader. Related articles. Connect with. Notify of. I agree to the Terms and Privacy Policy. The comment form collects your name, email and content to allow us keep track of the comments placed on the website. Please read and accept our website Terms and Privacy Policy to post a comment. Newest Oldest Most Voted. Inline Feedbacks. View Replies 1. Michael Guillen. View Replies 2. Load More Comments. Close Menu. Our site uses cookies. By continuing to use our site you are agreeing to our Cookie Policy. Accept Reject. Close Privacy Overview This website uses cookies to improve your experience while you navigate through the website. Out of these, the cookies that are categorized as necessary are stored on your browser as they are essential for the working of basic functionalities of the website. We also use third-party cookies that help us analyze and understand how you use this website. These cookies will be stored in your browser only with your consent. You also have the option to opt-out of these cookies. But opting out of some of these cookies may affect your browsing experience. Necessary Necessary. Non-necessary Non-necessary. Would love your thoughts, please comment. By code, the number of conductors allowed in a box are limited depending on box size and wire gauge. Calculate total conductors allowed in a box before adding new wiring, etc. Check local regulations for restrictions and permit requirements before beginning electrical work. The user of this information is responsible for following all applicable regulations and best practices when performing electrical work. If the user is unable to perform electrical work themselves, a qualified electrician should be consulted. How to Read These Diagrams. This page contains wiring diagrams for household fans including: ceiling fans and light kits, dimmer switches, fan speed controllers, 3 way fan switches, and bathroom exhaust fan circuits. This is true of most Hunter and Harbor Breeze ceiling fans found at your local home store. The black wire is usually the hot for the fan and the blue wire is the hot for the light. The white wire is the neutral for the fixture and the green is the ground. The white wire from the fixture is connected directly to the source neutral wire, either at the fixture box or through a splice at the switch box. The ground wire is spliced to the source ground and to any outlet box terminal using a pigtail. In some household circuits, the white wire may also be used to substitute for a hot wire. In these cases, it should be wrapped with black electrical tape or otherwise marked to identify it as hot. This wiring diagram illustrates the connections for a ceiling fan and light with two switches, a speed

controller for the fan and a dimmer for the lights. The source is at the switches and the input of each is spliced to the black source wire with a wire nut. From the switches, 3-wire cable runs to the ceiling outlet box. At the switch box, the black wire is splice to the output on the speed controller and at the other end to the black fan wire. The red wire is spliced to the output on the dimmer and at the other end to the blue light wire. The neutral from the source is spliced in the switch box with the white wire running to the fan and at the other end to the neutral wire on the ceiling fixture. Likewise, the ground wire is connected to any grounding terminals in the switch box and spliced to run to the fan location. Three-wire cable runs from there to the controllers on the wall. The neutral wire from the source is spliced directly to the white wire on the ceiling fixture. The hot source wire is spliced to the white on the 3-wire cable and then spliced to the input wires on both controllers at the other end. The white wire is wrapped with black tape to identify it as hot. The black cable wire connects the fan to the speed controller and the red wire connects the light to the dimmer. The white wire is no longer used for hot and instead, the source neutral is run through to the switch box to satisfy the NEC requirement. Two wires in this arrangement are not used, the white wire in the second cable and one of the ground wires. These should be capped at both ends with a wire nut. All other wiring is the same as in the previous diagram. To wire a 3-way switch circuit that controls both the fan and the light, use this diagram. As with all 3-way circuits, the common on one switch is connected to the hot source wire from the circuit. Splice both the fan and the light hot wires together with the common wire from the SW2. The traveler wires are spliced together in the ceiling fixture box to run between switches. The travelers do not connect to the fan or light. This wiring arrangement allows for lowering the lights with a dimmer and controlling the fan with the built-in pull chain. The source is at the ceiling outlet box and 3-wire cable runs from there to the switch box. The neutral from the source is spliced directly to the white wire on the fan kit and the cable, running it through to the switch box. The hot source is spliced to the black fan wire and the black wire running to the dimmer. At the other end, the black cable wire is spliced to one of the hot dimmer wires, it doesn't matter which one. The other dimmer wire is spliced to the red wire in the switch box which is spliced to the blue, light wire at the other end. Use this wiring when the source is at the fixture and you want to control the feed to both components with the same switch. Three-wire cable runs from the fan to the switch box and the source neutral is spliced to the white wire and to the fan neutral. The source hot is spliced to the red wire which is connected to one terminal on the switch at the other end. The black wire is connected to the other terminal, running power back to the fan where it is spliced to both the black fan wire and the blue light fixture wire. The 3 speed fan is controlled with a pull chain switch on the fixture. The source is wired directly to the fan and also spliced through to the switch. With this arrangement the light is controlled with the wall switch and the fan is hardwired for pull-chain speed control. In this wiring, the source is at the switch and 3-wire cable runs from there to the fan and light. The source neutral and ground are spliced through to the fan location. The source hot wire is spliced to the black fan wire to hardwire it directly to the circuit and to a pigtail connecting the switch. The red wire on the 3-wire cable is connected to the switch and at the fan, it's spliced with the blue wire to the light. With this arrangement, power to the fan is controlled with a built-in pull chain on the motor housing and the light is controlled with the wall switch. Use this wiring when the power source originates at the wall box and you want to control both the fan and light with a single switch. Here the hot source is connected directly to the switch and 2-wire cable runs from there to the ceiling fan. The black wire running to the ceiling box is connected to the other terminal on the switch. At the ceiling location, it's spliced to the black and blue wires from the fan and light. The source neutral is spliced through to the white wire on the fan. The source ground is spliced through to the ceiling box and connected to the green ground wire on the fan and to any grounding terminal found there. With this arrangement, the fan and light are turned off and on with the wall switch and the fan speeds are controlled with the built-in pull chain on the fixture. To wire an exhaust fan to a wall switch, use this diagram. These fans usually come with a small electrical connection box welded to the side of the housing. There will be a cover on the connection box that fastens with a small screw. Open it, pop the plug out of one of the wire holes and thread a wire clamp into it. Run the cable through the clamp and tighten it down. Splice the black and white cable wires to the fan wires using a wire nut. Connect the ground to the grounding terminal in the connection box and the ground wire from the fan, if there is one. Here the exhaust fan is controlled by a timer instead of a switch. There should be two hot wires and a ground coming out of the timer casing, splice one of these to the hot source. Spice the second to the black cable wire running to the fan. Splice the source neutral to the white cable wire. Wire the source ground to the ground wires for the switch and the fan. At the fan splice the wires, matching the colors of each, and connect the ground wire to the grounding terminal. In this arrangement a light fixture and exhaust fan are wired to the same

source. The light is controlled with a single-pole switch and the fan controlled with a timer as in the previous drawing. The hot source is spliced to each controlling device and the output of the controllers are connected at the fan splicing black to black, white to white, and the ground connecting to the terminal on the fan box. Ceiling fans can be set to rotate in either of two directions. This function allows for more efficient cooling in the summer and for circulating heat in the room during the winter. Fan blades are set in a slanting posture so they catch the air as they spin. The slant is down to the right and up to the left. With this attitude, a counterclockwise spin will force air down into the room creating a cooling breeze. Clockwise rotation will pull air up to the ceiling, disturbing the warm air collected there and circulating it throughout the room to warm things up. Usually there is a small sliding switch on the side of the motor housing that will control the fan direction. But which way should you slide the switch for proper rotation? In most cases sliding the switch down will set counterclockwise spin, while sliding it up will set clockwise spin. So, the answer is: down in summer and up in winter. The right size ceiling fan for your room depends on more than just the square footage or your area. Furniture, normal ambient temperature for the room, and ceiling height will all have an effect on the efficiency of the fan you choose. As a general rule, you can start with the recommended fan for a given room size as follows: For a large room of 15'x15' or more, choose a ceiling fan with a blade span of 52, 56 or 60 inches. For a 12'x12' room, go with 44 to 48 inches of blade span, and for small rooms of 8'x8' or so, a blade span of 36 inches should do the trick. Check your room space and install your fan to be 7. The distance to the nearest wall should be. If you're installing more than one ceiling fan in a room or hall, set the distance between the two at 2 times the blade span. How to Read These Diagrams This page contains wiring diagrams for household fans including: ceiling fans and light kits, dimmer switches, fan speed controllers, 3 way fan switches, and bathroom exhaust fan circuits. Ceiling Fan with Light Kit Wiring Diagram This wiring diagram illustrates the connections for a ceiling fan and light with two switches, a speed controller for the fan and a dimmer for the lights. Ceiling Fan Dimmer Switch Diagram This wiring arrangement allows for lowering the lights with a dimmer and controlling the fan with the built-in pull chain. Wiring a Ceiling Fan Switch Loop Use this wiring when the source is at the fixture and you want to control the feed to both components with the same switch. Wiring a Fan and Light to a Single Switch In this wiring, the source is at the switch and 3-wire cable runs from there to the fan and light. Email Print. Home Page. Setting Ceiling Fan Direction Ceiling fans can be set to rotate in either of two directions. Choosing and Installing a Ceiling Fan The right size ceiling fan for your room depends on more than just the square footage or your area. Light Switch Wiring. Wiring a ceiling fan with light is definitely a DIY job that anyone comfortable doing basic electrical work can tackle. The wires inside of a ceiling fan are relatively simple, but you have to know what each one is to connect them correctly. While you should read the instructions on your new fan carefully to be sure, the convention is that the black wire is a power supply for the fan, the blue wire is a power supply for the light, the white wire is neutral, and the green wire is a ground. You should find one black wire and one white wire in the box, as well as a bare copper ground wire. As with the wires in the fan itself, the black wire is hot, and the white wire is neutral. If you have a double switching setup, you should find an additional wire, usually red, in your ceiling box. Once you have found and identified all of the wires on your fan and in your electrical box, you can get to work on connecting them. The first connector will join the black power supply wire from the electrical box to the black and blue wires from the fan. The second one will be used to connect the two white neutral wires, while the third will join the ground wires. Make sure to get a firm connection at each joint by twisting the wires together before finishing the connection with twist-on wire nuts. Also, be sure to strip enough insulation off of each wire to give yourself plenty of room to make solid contact. You can always cut off any extra exposed wire before you put the connector on if necessary. It should be noted that the instructions above are for the simplest and most common method of wiring a ceiling fan. This method involves a single-power switch that will supply power to both the fan motor and the light itself, both of which have independent pull switches located on the fixture. Finally: If you plan to wire your ceiling fan and light so they BOTH operate from pull chains â€" refer to this diagram:. If you have questions â€" like â€" what ceiling fan bracket should I use? Please see our How To Install ceiling bracket content below. Once the connections are made, you can turn the power back on and test the fan to make sure everything is working. Try pulling each of these chain switches independently â€" with the main wall switch turned on, before doing anything else. While the process will vary a little bit depending on the exact fan you buy, the basics of ceiling fan installation are relatively simple. With the necessary infrastructure in place, your next step will be to attach the mounting bracket that comes with your fan. This bracket will mount to the ceiling and provide you with a stable point to install the fan assembly. At this point, the fan assembly is ready to be wired up. To ease the

installation process, you can leave the fan blades off and attach them after the wiring is completed. Most manufacturers recommend a minimum clearance of 7 ft. Before you grab your toolbox and set out to wire a ceiling fan, be sure to take proper safety precautions. Always be sure to work with the power turned off and to proceed with care and caution at each stage of an electrical project. Also, be sure to check the type of wiring in your home. These instructions are offered for installing switches using standard Copper wiring. Some homes, however, do use aluminum wiring instead. Ceiling Fans with or without a light kit, are typically one of the easiest DIY electrical projects for homeowners to tackle. As long as you use good common sense, pay attention to the safety precautions, and possess sufficient skills to wire the electrical connections, you should be good to go! Looking for a Great leaf blower and String Trimmer Combo? Hey Kevin, Wiring or installing a ceiling fan is a common task for every homeowner and most of the time we expend wasted time and money on both. Your presentation and instructions make it easy. Thanks for sharing with us! Table of Contents Show Contents. Step 1: Turn Off Power at the Breaker. Step 2: Identify Your Wires. Step 3: Connect the Wires. Considerations Before Installing Ceiling Fan:. Important Note About Your Safety:. Conclusion 5. Kevin 1 5, 6 minutes read. One Comment. Check Also. How To Guides. How to Cut and Removeâ€¦ Great You Are Happy I've got one myself since like 10 decades. I enjoy it also, not modded as yours nonetheless. Presently it doesn't operate, it hastens if heating. Brought into a neigbour of mine and he'll discover a deeper look at it. It seems just like a few have had trouble working with the automated decompression valve, which do yours have that? Enjoy a superb day! Chainsaw Sharpeners Best Consumers Review. I read your post and got it quite informative. I couldn't find any knowledge on this matter prior to. I would like to thanks for sharing this article here. Ceiling Fan Installation Adelaide. All the information about Refrigator repairing services are very helpfull for me. Thanks for posting my website techwolk is related to technology. I have 3 wires comin into my switch box 2 has the ground white and black wire one has black ground and red. In this article, we will learn about one such issue ie. QuickBooks Error I found this is an informative blog and also very useful and knowledgeable. I would like to thank you for the efforts you have made in writing this blog norton. Very nice article I found it very useful , Even I have this wonderful website mcafee. I'm so glad and enjoyed your Post , It is very informative on subject or topic and Thanks For Sharing this post. I have something to share here Dear Author, you have written a mind-blowing blog all content was very informative and useable information I would like to say thank you so much for sharing such useful information with us and wish you all the best for upcoming comment. I have also something to share here I hope you will like my comment. Your version shows only one wall switch grounded and others show both wall switches grounded. Which is correct and why? This is one of the best articles I have ever read all information is very useful for me I would love to read this article and subscribe to it. Thank you for sharing this with us. I also want to share some useful links here. The wiring arrangements for electrical source at the switch and at the ceiling fixture. It could be a single switch wiring or double switch wiring. Every wire connected to a switch are hot wires. The neutral wires and ground wires are not connected to the switch. Then the white wire is the neutral which is connected to source neutral at the source or with the use of a splice in the switch box. The white wire can also be used to carry current if needed. When it is used to carry current, it should be wrapped with an electrical tape to indicate it as hot. The ground wire should be spliced open with a short piece of wire and connected to every device and outlet box with a grounding terminal. To avoid electrocution, the supply to the circuit must be dead. Turn the power off yourself and use a tester screwdriver to be extra sure. To be forewarned is to be forearmed. The hot source is connected directly to the bottom terminal on the switch. From there, two wires run to the ceiling fan. The neutral source wire is spliced to the white cable wire in the switch box and to the white fan wire at the other end. The black cable wire is connected to the top terminal on the switch and spiced to the black and blue wires at the fan at the other end. The line voltage enters the switch outlet box and the hot wire will connect to every switch. The light kit will switch to the red wire of the 3-way cable and the fan control switch will connect to the black wire. In this diagram, the black wire of the ceiling wire is for the fan and the blue wire is for the light kit. With the diagrams listed above, you can wire a ceiling fan with either a single switch or double sw

2010 bmw 3 series
2000 ultra 150
amp and wiring kit

itch. Dimmer switch and speed controller wiring diagram :. Unknown July 18, at AM. Ajay kumar February 15, at AM. Unknown April 8, at AM. Norton Setup July 10, at AM. Unknown August 24, at PM. Newer Post Older Post Home. Popular Posts. If you are fixing more This article shows 4

,7 pin trailer wiring diagram connector and step how to wire a trailer harness with color code ,there are some int Cat 5 Color Code Wiring Diagram. This article explains a 3 way switch wiring diagram and step How to wire three way light switch electrical circuit We have to discuss Rj45 Color Code. Electrical cable Wiring Diagram Color code. Look for a house Electrical wire color code guide: This article describes the new electrical cable color code wiring diagram ac and dc Labels Cloud Outlet-wiring. Follow by Email Sign up here with your email address to receive our all news and updates about blogger in your inbox. its free. I am interesed in engaging with the audience and sharing the most out of my knowledge.