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John deere 111 wiring diagram

To ensure that our content is always up to date with current knowledge, best practices, and professional advice, industry experts routinely review articles with years of practical experience. Estimated 11.2.2020 Shrugs 12-foot poles Ground stakes 2.5 metre high fence rivets Heavy white trash bags Scissors Fence wire Shrugs 12-foot poles Ground stakes 2.5 metre high fence staples Heavy white garbage bags Scissors Fence wire Deer's fence is the easiest and most animal-friendly way to keep deer out of your vegetable garden. Follow these instructions to install the wire deer fence. Step 1 - Decide where to place the fences With established trees to hide the wire deer fence. Wire-fencedness, although necessary to protect the garden, can have a slightly eye sore. If you strategically place a fence around already established trees, you can use nature to hide part of the thread. Trees, if large enough, can serve as another deer deterrent. Deer sometimes jump and can scale even a high fence. The trees make the jump look scary. Tall trees can also be used instead of buttons if you don't mind slightly damaging the tree to fence on it. Measure the area where you want the fence. Take this information to the nearest home hardware store to find out exactly how many messages, how many feet of fence, how many feet of fence wire and other materials you need. Spend a little extra money on quality wire fencing. Choose something UV-proof, corrosion resistant and sturdy. The fence looks better and lasts longer, so the extra money is spent wisely. Step 2 - Dig the postsTo dig into both posts either manual or automatic column digger. The columns should rise 1.5 meters apart and one meter to rise 2.5 meters above the ground. You can use wooden or metal columns. Wooden columns may blend in better with the forested background, but termites or carpathian ants never damage metal poles, which are common outdoors. It's your call, based on your needs. Pack the ground around each plot tightly. This should be enough to hold the wire firmly. Step 3 - Empty the low-lying BushClear away from any shreds, long grass or other natural debris away from where to put the fence directly. All you have to do is clear enough ground for the fence to be flat and not to be run low. Leave the rest of the garbage to keep that natural look. Dig a narrow half-inch or inch deep trench, where the bottom of the fence sits so that it sits directly on the ground. Step 4 - Install fenceWrap around the other's pins on the deer fence roller. Attach the fence to the column with a wire or heavy plastic zippers. Keep opening the fence and wrap each section around the columns and trees around the perimeter of the vegetable garden. When when fence top, tie wire or plastic to 3-4 inch parts. Once all the fence is installed, make sure it does not contain rotation, openings or buckles. Adjust the bandages to fix it. Step 5 - Tack Down with the BottomWith hammer, fasten the hooked ground charges from a height of 5 meters to help with any futures or movement over time. Step 6 - Create white warning stripsWhen heavy white trash bags into two-inch strips. Tie to a fence three feet from the bottom and 10 feet apart. This warns deer and reduces the chance to run into the fence and hurt themselves. Dan has been a licensed travel-level electrician for about 17 years. He has extensive experience in most aspects of electricity trading. The 3-way switch is really two switches, both of which control one light. This image makes it look simple, but this article explains the inaccuracies of 3-way switch wiring. Connecting the 3-way switch Connecting the 3-way light switch is not a difficult task... After all, there are only three connections left. Making them in the right place is a little harder, but still in the capacity of most homeowners if someone shows them how. That's where understanding the wiring diagram can help. First of all, what is a three-part switch? When you want to be able to control light from two different locations (for example, you want to be able to turn on the lights on the stairs both upstairs and downstairs), this is what electric installers call a three-way switch. It is difficult to connect the 3-way switch? Changing the switch is not difficult at all. Just see how to disconnect the old one and then put the cables back into the new light switch in the same position. Problems can occur when an additional switch is added or if you forget which cord went where. Then you need to understand a little more about how the 3-way switch works and how to read the wiring diagram. What do I need to know before I start? If you know what the purpose of each thread is, the task will become much simpler. This article explains everything you need to know in order to connect a 3-way switch with wiring diagrams and general wiring methods. What about the 4-way switches? For more information and wiring diagrams for wiring four-switches, see the 4-way Switch connection. Connecting a three-part switch Not all 3-way switches are the same. To choose which configuration you want to track, look at the charts below. If you start over, the chart #3 the best place to start, but these methods can be used interchangeably in old work. They just indicate different ways to use the necessary cables. The #1 works when multiple luminaires have one common switch and the switches are both on the same wall. The #2 works best when there's power in the ceiling, but the clutch boxes are on opposite walls - it's often easier cable to the ceiling light box instead of the cinqueders. Chart #3 works best in cases where there are multiple nodes in the same box, because other clas then have power available and can use other lights without having to use a separate power with them. A #4 can be useful when the light is near the first switch pane. It leads to many wires, so it may be necessary to install a larger box. Turn off the power to the electrical panel before starting work. Make sure you understand which screwdriver and which wires serve what purpose. Below are the full descriptions that will guide you. There is plenty of 14-3 type NM cables with three insulated wires - white, black and red - and a bare copper earth wire. If you are connected to a 12-caliber cable or a 10 amp meter is 20 amps, you use 12-3 instead. Most home lighting circuits are 15 amps in size, which requires only a 14-caliber wire. Connect the cables to the new three-part switch by following the diagram (see instructions below). The heads of the white wires used as walkers between all 3-way wires shall be wrapped in black electric tape or a plastic wire nut. How the 3-way switch works: Recognizing the connector screws There are three screw poles on the sides of the switch and one on the end. Each switch has these three terminals, but older switches may lack a fourth grounding terminal. On the head there is a small green screw connector, which is the finisher. It is usually painted green, although the image does not show that color well. It can often be identified as a screw that is part of the metal frame of the switch and is not insulated from other metal parts. A green or uninsulated ground wire always goes into this paint machine. Older connectors often did not have this grounding connector screw, but they are no longer legal to use. All light switches shall be equipped with a grounding screw to attach the earth cable. One of the other three terminals is of a different color, usually darker, and is called a joint end. Mechanically and electrically, this common connector is internally connected to one of the other two brass screws, called passenger connectors. When the switch is turned the other way, the connection is lost and the common connector is internally connected to the other passenger terminal. The common terminal is always connected internally to one (but only one) passenger terminal. Which depends on whether the switch is up or down. It should perhaps be noted that passenger terminals are mainly interchangeable. Given that each must be fitted with passenger wire and has two passenger cables and terminals, it does not matter which passenger line goes to which passenger terminal. Identification of land, shared and passenger terminals in 3-way Switch The common end is passenger at the bottom. The finishing screw appears in silver at the very bottom. Wilderness's old clutch. This switch does not have a painter/screw and can no longer be used. Make sure the switch has a grounding terminal. Wilderness What wire is hot? What's a screw on the ground? Identifying screw attachments with Color! a green connector screw? The small green screw connector on the bottom is the painter. All new cops have to have a country, but some parents don't. What's a darker screw connector? One of the three screw terminals is of a different color, usually darker. This is a general end. What are brass screws? Two brass screw pins are the passenger connectors. Identifying wires on Color, what's the green wire? A green or uninsulated (copper) earth wire always goes to the finisher. What's a white wire? The white wire is neutral. Bundle all neutrals together with a wire nut or twisted plastic wire connector. What's the black wire? The black wire is hot at all times unless the entire circuit is switched off on the switch panel. Note on wire colors: The national electrical code requires that each neutral cable is white in color and that the earth wires are green in color. Only neutral wires can be white in color, but the code makes an exception for cable white threads that are not used for neutral. These wires should be dyed black with a magic sign or by some other method. This is what many as an electrician do, but many do not, and this can make troubleshooting difficult in the future and can be a safety risk for everyone else working in the system. I encourage you to take a few seconds to dye these unealy wires. The colors displayed in these wiring diagrams are only common color use breaks. Not all electricians use the same color code (except neutrals and basics), so the wires can be different colors. Recognizing all parts of the 3-way Light Switch Terms passenger and general have already been explained, but this article also uses other terms that also need an explanation. Cable. The term cable refers to a combination of two or more wires bundled together, usually in the sheath of insulation material. Each yarn is isolated separately, with the exception of the ground wire. The ground wire can be isolated in a green color or left bare (copper) without insulation. Power. In the power cord is the cable that ends with a switch panel or fuse case. It's a cable that powers the lighting system. Neutral. This is the white wire on the power cord. It does not end with any switch or switch on any switch, although it may be in the clutch box and end with a wire nut connecting it to another neutral cable. Ground. Grounded wire each switch or lamp box. It is either colored green or left bare in isolation (copper). Hot wire. This is the second black wire that's included in the power cord. It's hot at all the time unless the whole circuit is switched off on the switch panel. Power switch panel. It is commonly called a fuse box and can contain either switches or fuses. This panel controls all the power in the building and is the place where it can be turned off. Two ropes is a cable name with two individual wires and a ground wire. These wires are white and black in color, on green or bare (copper) land. Three ropes. Three ropes is a cable with three wires and a ground. In general, the colors are white, black and red, topped with an extra green or bare (copper) ground. Understanding the wiring diagram The Each diagram shows two 3-way switches (but not the wall box they are in), different cables and wires used in the configuration being discussed, as well as a lamp and lamp. How does electricity flow through the switch? To understand the wiring diagram, you need to know that the electrical current enters the system with the black wire of the power cord, passes through the switches, through the lamp and returns to the white wire on the cable. If the circuit breaks anywhere (the switch is turned the wrong way, the broken wire in a bad lamp, the power does not current and the bulb does not light up. For discussion, each switch on the 3-way shall be considered to have a common terminal connector to the passenger connector at the correct distance when it is in the up position and connected to the terminal of the left hand in the lower position. This may not be true, but it is simply useful for discussion purposes. Read the descriptions carefully and compare them with charts to understand charts. Each diagram shows a description of how the current travels to light the lamp. Voltage testers The non-contact voltage tester is an invaluable tool for working electrical circuits. Both Fluke and Klein make professional testers, and cheaper are also commonly available. As a professional electrician for about 20 years, there is always one in my pocket, and everyone who works around electricity should carry one as well. Turn off the power before you start work! Installing the light switch When the correct position of each cable is determined by the wiring diagrams below, the light switch is connected to the correct cables and installed in the light switch box. Make sure the power is off before making any connections! Older switches vs. new: Many residential light switches have a small hole behind the switch that the wires can be pushed, and all the switches have screws on the side. The image of the older switch above shows both the and screws; the second is an expensive clutch with holes to insert the wire, but the screws must also be inserted. Many of the cops only have screws that don't have holes. Behind the clutch is strip gage; it shows how much insulation needs to be stripped if the push-in method is used. If screws are to be used, a little more insulation must be removed. Attaching the cables to the screw connectors: If the screws are used for connecting, bend the end of the peeled wire into the semicircle with needle nose and turn the wire around the screw clockwise. Tighten each screw firmly. Fold the wires neatly back into the wall box and insert the switch into the box. Usually the ground screw goes down towards the floor, but it can be placed upwards with 3- and 4-way. 3 Method wiring diagram #13 switch wiring diagram with the power cord entering the light box. Wiring diagram #1, Power in light box In this example, the power cord moves to the light box. This mode of using the wire is common when several luminaires have one common switch, and the switches are both on the same wall. The cables shall be driven into a light box, between two switches and from the light box to only one switch. Let's monitor the flow when it turns on the lamp. The current enters the light box of the black wire, as always. This cable is connected to a white cable on a two-rope cable that goes into the first clutch box (not the switch) where it is connected to a white wire in the three-rope cable and continues to the second switch, the common connector. If the switch is up, it exits the switch on the right passenger connector and continues with the red thread back to the passenger connector on the first switch. If the switch is also at the top, it will be removed from the connector of the black cable of the light switch. Continuing with the black wire, the electricity goes into the light box, where it enters the lamp. The current passes through the light, exits the white, neutral wire and returns to the power cord. Note on the color of the cables: In this example, the only neutral cables are the white cable of the power-in cable (which is always a white cable) and the other of the wires attached to the light (also always white). All other white wires must be colored. 3 Method wiring diagram #23 switch wiring: Connect 3 cables to each switch box in the light box. Wiring diagram #2, Power in the light box In this 3-way switch wiring diagram, the power cord moves to the light box, but 3 cables are then installed between the light box and each switch box. This method can be used when there is power in the ceiling, but the clutch boxes are on opposite walls - they are often easier to use cable to the ceiling light box instead of the cinqueders. If the stream is monitored... it enters the light box of the black thread and then flows into the common connector of one switch with a (colored) white thread, it exits the switch from the passenger connector and then returns to the light box, where it just connects to another cable that goes into the passenger connector with another switch, it goes through the switch, exits the common connector again and comes back to the light box, where it enters the light box itself. Neutral switches from the power cord directly to the lamp. 3-way cable diagram #33 wiring diagram with power switch #1. Wiring diagram #3 This after the electrician has powered the first switch, the second switch and the lamp. This is a reasonable method in cases where there are several switches in the same box, since other switches then have power available and can use other lights without having to have a separate current with them. The main difference here is that neutral from the power line must be exported to the lamp via a 3-rope. The white wire must be used here, as the code requires all neutral wires to be white. Following current... it enters the first clutch box of the black cable and is connected to a common connector. If the switch is in the down position, it exits the red wire switch and moves to another switch on the passenger connector. If the switch is also down, it will be removed, which switches on the black, regular wire and continues into the light. Once powered through the lamp, it returns to the second clutch box of the white thread, is connected to another white wire on the 3 ropes used between the clutch boxes and continues to the first clutch box, where it is connected to the white power on the wire and back to the fuse box. The circuit is ready and the lamp lights up. 3-way cable diagram #43: The power supply switches to #1 cable and cable to the light box. The wiring #4 This example shows the power cord that enters the first switch box and cable into the lamp. This can lead to a lot of wires in this box, but it can be useful when the light is near the first clutch box. A larger box may be necessary with all the wires. Following current... it enters the black thread switch box on the common connector. If the clutch is up, it exits the red passenger wire box and continues in the second switch to the passenger connector. If the switch is also at the top, it exits the common connector of the white (colored) wire and returns to the first clutch box, where it is connected to a black wire on a 2 rope that goes into the light. Through the lamp, it burns with a white (neutral) wire to the first clutch box, where it is connected to a white (neutral) cable that burns in the fuse The circuit is ready and the lamp lights up. To use all wiring diagrams in all these wiring diagrams is that the lamp's neutral cable connects directly to the white, neutral cable of the power cord without ever ending with a switch. It can be connected to another white wire in the box, but it never ends with a switch. Connect 3 cables to each switch box in the light box. Wiring diagram #2, Power in the light box In this 3-way switch wiring diagram, the power cord moves to the light box, but 3 cables are then installed between the light box and each switch box. This method can be used when there is power in the ceiling, but the clutch boxes are on opposite walls - they are often easier to use cable to the ceiling light box instead of the cinqueders. If the stream is monitored... it enters the light box of the black thread and then flows into the common connector of one switch with a (colored) white thread, it exits the switch from the passenger connector and then returns to the light box, where it just connects to another cable that goes into the passenger connector with another switch, it goes through the switch, exits the common connector again and comes back to the light box, where it enters the light box itself. Neutral switches from the power cord directly to the lamp. 3-way cable diagram #33 wiring diagram with power switch #1. Wiring diagram #3 This after the electrician has powered the first switch, the second switch and the lamp. This is a reasonable method in cases where there are several switches in the same box, since other switches then have power available and can use other lights without having to have a separate current with them. The main difference here is that neutral from the power line must be exported to the lamp via a 3-rope. The white wire must be used here, as the code requires all neutral wires to be white. Following current... it enters the first clutch box of the black cable and is connected to a common connector. If the switch is in the down position, it exits the red wire switch and moves to another switch on the passenger connector. If the switch is also down, it will be removed, which switches on the black, regular wire and continues into the light. 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This is a reasonable method in cases where there are several switches in the same box, since other switches then have power available and can use other lights without having to have a separate current with them. The main difference here is that neutral from the power line must be exported to the lamp via a 3-rope. The white wire must be used here, as the code requires all neutral wires to be white. Following current... it enters the first clutch box of the black cable and is connected to a common connector. If the switch is in the down position, it exits the red wire switch and moves to another switch on the passenger connector. If the switch is also down, it will be removed, which switches on the black, regular wire and continues into the light. Once powered through the lamp, it returns to the second clutch box of the white thread, is connected to another white wire on the 3 ropes used between the clutch boxes and continues to the first clutch box, where it is connected to the white power on the wire and back to the fuse box. The circuit is ready and the lamp lights up. 3-way cable diagram #43: The power supply switches to #1 cable and cable to the light box. The wiring #4 This example shows the power cord that enters the first switch box and cable into the lamp. This can lead to a lot of wires in this box, but it can be useful when the light is near the first clutch box. A larger box may be necessary with all the wires. Following current... it enters the black thread switch box on the common connector. If the clutch is up, it exits the red passenger wire box and continues in the second switch to the passenger connector. 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This method can be used when there is power in the ceiling, but the clutch boxes are on opposite walls - they are often easier to use cable to the ceiling light box instead of the cinqueders. If the stream is monitored... it enters the light box of the black thread and then flows into the common connector of one switch with a (colored) white thread, it exits the switch from the passenger connector and then returns to the light box, where it just connects to another cable that goes into the passenger connector with another switch, it goes through the switch, exits the common connector again and comes back to the light box, where it enters the light box itself. Neutral switches from the power cord directly to the lamp. 3-way cable diagram #33 wiring diagram with power switch #1. Wiring diagram #3 This after the electrician has powered the first switch, the second switch and the lamp. 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This method can be used when there is power in the ceiling, but the clutch boxes are on opposite walls - they are often easier to use cable to the ceiling light box instead of the cinqueders. If the stream is monitored... it enters the light box of the black thread and then flows into the common connector of one switch with a (colored) white thread, it exits the switch from the passenger connector and then returns to the light box, where it just connects to another cable that goes into the passenger connector with another switch, it goes through the switch, exits the common connector again and comes back to the light box, where it enters the light box itself. Neutral switches from the power cord directly to the lamp. 3-way cable diagram #33 wiring diagram with power switch #1. Wiring diagram #3 This after the electrician has powered the first switch, the second switch and the lamp. 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This method can be used when there is power in the ceiling, but the clutch boxes are on opposite walls - they are often easier to use cable to the ceiling light box instead of the cinqueders. If the stream is monitored... it enters the light box of the black thread and then flows into the common connector of one switch with a (colored) white thread, it exits the switch from the passenger connector and then returns to the light box, where it just connects to another cable that goes into the passenger connector with another switch, it goes through the switch, exits the common connector again and comes back to the light box, where it enters the light box itself. Neutral switches from the power cord directly to the lamp. 3-way cable diagram #33 wiring diagram with power switch #1. Wiring diagram #3 This after the electrician has powered the first switch, the second switch and the lamp. 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This method can be used when there is power in the ceiling, but the clutch boxes are on opposite walls - they are often easier to use cable to the ceiling light box instead of the cinqueders. If the stream is monitored... it enters the light box of the black thread and then flows into the common connector of one switch with a (colored) white thread, it exits the switch from the passenger connector and then returns to the light box, where it just connects to another cable that goes into the passenger connector with another switch, it goes through the switch, exits the common connector again and comes back to the light box, where it enters the light box itself. Neutral switches from the power cord directly to the lamp. 3-way cable diagram #33 wiring diagram with power switch #1. Wiring diagram #3 This after the electrician has powered the first switch, the second switch and the lamp. 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This method can be used when there is power in the ceiling, but the clutch boxes are on opposite walls - they are often easier to use cable to the ceiling light box instead of the cinqueders. If the stream is monitored... it enters the light box of the black thread and then flows into the common connector of one switch with a (colored) white thread, it exits the switch from the passenger connector and then returns to the light box, where it just connects to another cable that goes into the passenger connector with another switch, it goes through the switch, exits the common connector again and comes back to the light box, where it enters the light box itself. Neutral switches from the power cord directly to the lamp. 3-way cable diagram #33 wiring diagram with power switch #1. Wiring diagram #3 This after the electrician has powered the first switch, the second switch and the lamp. 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This method can be used when there is power in the ceiling, but the clutch boxes are on opposite walls - they are often easier

it a 4-way between existing two switches. I've got 12 or 3 runs from one gear to the next. The power of the lights comes from switch one with 12-2. Is it possible without taking off the plasterboard? Dan Harmon (writer) from Boise, Idaho, March 02, 2014:Doesn't sound like a motion sensor is a 3-way street. Are you 100% sure they are? In addition, the old cops, if route 3, had three terminals and a country, all of which were supposed to have a wire. Two black wires aren't enough - what other wires/colors are in the boxes? Jacob 02.3.2014:I have a 3-way in my hallway, 2 of my new motion sensors have 3 red blacks and earths, but the old switches have 2 black wires, I know witch one is common, but with only 3 wires how do I connect 4. Check the switch to see where the power came from and make sure that one and then the other passenger is powered up when the switch is turned. If not, one of the passengers is in exchange for the power here. Then use the second switch to make sure that the switch can move power or not, no matter which passenger is hot, to the usual wire. If not, one of the wires is replaced with going into the lamp. According to your description, the problem is with the power switch. The switch should always power one of the two passengers. Jerry Leviner December 27, 2013:After wiring my problem with new light wiring, two 3-wayers have that if both switches are down, the light won't turn on either switch. It's losing power with a non-power switch! What did I do wrong? Dan Harmon (writer) from Boise, Idaho, June 26, 2013:If you put both a black fastening and ground wires on a black wire from a switch, the best thing that happens is that it blows the switch. More likely, in residential construction, it causes all the metal in the lamp to become hot whenever the light comes on. Touch both the light and the ground source, such as the sink tap, and you'll be shocked. So it's by no means OK to put a ground wire in a black wire. If there are no ground wires in the house, cover the furniture back in the box. The main purpose of the ground wire is to detonate the breaker if the attachment is somehow defective and the black wire touches the metal parts of the fastening somewhere inside the fastening. As long as the furniture is in good condition (presumably there is a new fixture), there is no problem.phillip 26.6.2013:I A friend works in my bathroom with old wires coming out of the switch. The new luminaire has a ground wire. He said that it would be a good idea to twist the ground wire into a black wire. Is this. Harmon (author) from Boise, Idaho, April 20, 2013:Yes, it works well. See the four-way switches article for wiring diagrams. Just add 4 road switches to the diagram, always between the two 3-way switches. There are 2 three-part switches at each end of the switch bar. One 3-way has incoming power and the other has a cable that feeds the light itself.14 the guage cable is fine as long as it is fed in a 15-amp fuse. DO NOT use a 14-caliber cable in a circuit with a 20-amp switch. ... there is an article 4 way switches.bob april 20, 2013: I have to give one light from seven or eight different places using 3-way and 4-way switches with a 14/3 thread, can I do so montaDan Harmonia (author) from Boise, Idaho november 29, 2012:Amshas, I'm not sure what you're referring to. If you can be more specific about your needs and what you're trying to accomplish, maybe I can help you.amshad 27.11.2012:This is useful, but I need a 3-way 3 swithDan Harmon (author) from Boise, Idaho on November 13, 2012. When the exchange is up, the common terminal is connected to one of the passengers when the switch is down, the common terminal is connected to the other passenger. There's no off position. Either terminal terminal is always connected to a common terminal. Wiring diagrams basically show only different physical uses of cables; in any case, one joint is connected to the incoming current and the other to light. The passenger connectors are always connected to the passenger connector of the second switch - never to light or incoming power. Robert 13.9.2012: I'm sorry, but all four wiring charts look the same to me. They're not independent connections. If the first switch is on the second switch, act correctly if the first switch is off, the second switch will not work. I'm not looking for a solution like this. Dan Harmon (writer) from Boise, Idaho, July 11, 2012:Thank you for the compliment. These switches may seem complicated at first, but the core is actually quite simple. The best thing about them is that they are always connected electrically in the same way, regardless of the physical reality of the tread wire. Dan Harmon (writer) from Boise, Idaho february 23, 2012:If you have three white leads to the other side, they are all either neutral wires or basics. Any hot laws put on the same side as either neutral or earth will immediately blow the fuse or breaker. With more information, perhaps I could give more concrete advice. Is this old (before the 1950s) knob and pipeline? Are there cables in the box that contain (or more) wires on each cable? Are there wires in the box that are connected? If this is socket with half hot all the time and half replaced? Are the wires so old that they have suffered from a discor color change, at least to the point where black has turned gray or dirty white? So far, I see a box with three neutrals and only one hot wire. I can't imagine any app where this would be affordable, except maybe knob and tubes that didn't have cabling. All normal house wires have at least black and white on each cable. Or is this anything other than a house where wires enter the box through a duct (pipe)?payment 23.2.2012 old socket rewriters 3 white wires to the black and hot side of socket 1-I can only assume, that 1 white wires should also be hot ?because the outlet wont work?thanksDan Harmon (author) from Boise, Idaho 03.1.2012 @ stefan - if you plug the white wire into the hot, it is then hot, not neutral, and should be dyed at both ends so that no one considers it real neutral. The black ribbon is suitable for this purpose. Understand that color does not make you neutral; That's where it ends up in the break panel. Those wires or the electrons flowing in them don't know what color the insulation is. However, people do, and that's why the NEC has decreed that every neutral is white - when you plug a white thread into a black hot, it's no longer neutral and shouldn't be white. Interestingly, this rule is so important that the NEC does not allow you to color the thread white. You can change the color from white to anything else (except green), but never say, black, white. The only exception is #4 and a larger thread so large that the only use in most homes is from the street to your home. Stefan 03.1.2012:Thank you for Chart 4. No other book I watched on Home Depot or online had Figure 4. When I fixed everything, I colored a neutral one connected to the hot with black tape. I hope this was the right thing to do, because neutral simplified to hot acts like hot when a suitable combination of couplings is performed. Did I do the right thing by marking neutral as hot on the second switch pane? Thanks.Dan Harmon (author) from Boise, Idaho January 02, 2012:First, the arguments should NOT be separated. All the basics of the same box must always be tied together (exceptions can be made for special computer circuit areas). Let's see if I understand what you're trying to do. You have four three-part switches and two lights. Two switches run light (A) and two switches is to run light (B). The power comes from the fuse panel to the box with the first switch (call it 1A). The same power is then transferred to the switch (1B). From then on, the wires will be the same in each control circuit. I assume one light is turned on, as shown in the #3. Another light with its own two switches is connected as in a chart in a chart If so, the power of the wire (black), neutral (white) and ground (bare or green) must go to both of the first two switches, one for each light. Just drive two ropes between these two switches, connect to the power cord and treat each set of switches independently. Let me know if this answers your question. If not, let me know either with another comment here or by email (contacts in the top right corner below my profile information). It is difficult to respond to these issues with limited information and only with a written word, but we can get it resolved. BradG 02.1.2012:Do you have any suggestions for switching on 2 separate 3-way switch settings (switch-switch light) from the same power source? I've plugged it in and even separated the neutrals from the other switch, but I still can't turn off the power. Do I have to separate the plots, too? Dan Harmon (author) of Boise, Idaho December 07, 2011:It's really hard to diagnose from afar, but the power to the second switch always comes in (when the first switch has the first power cord) on the passenger. You should have two wires marked as a cabin cabin and one as common (which never get hot without another switch). If the T-marking never heats up, I suspect it's common, not passenger. You can track the cables with a voltmeter or a non-contact voltage detector. Make sure the cables are closed and safe in the second box and turn on the power. Turning the first switch should give you two wires that heat up, then cold when the switch is turned - these are passengers in the second clutch. According to your description, there are two wires left. hook one of them either to the passenger and turn the passenger hot; if the light works that the wire is, it is common and the fourth wire should simply be limited by a wire nut. However, it is possible that the previous owners were connected to another switch that never worked properly. If you use the #3 and use only two cables, the switches may work, but not correctly. Has that possibly happened?dr 06.12.2011:We have an older home and had a 3-way switch between the connected fanlights. The power enters the #1 and if we only use #1 switch to a fanlights, they will work... But we're trying to add switch #2 back. We had a wire marked T - as a passenger, but we couldn't #2 switch working again - we don't seem to be getting power to it. The modern 3 wire is not used, it was two separate double wires that were originally used. Can you switch from the on/off switch #1 switch #2? Would it be better to use the new 3-wire Switch #2 or can we try to make it work again as it is? Dan Harmon (writer) from Boise, Idaho, March 14, 2015. All those wires and often colors with a 3-way light switch confusing, but once you understand what's really going on, it's not that bad. I'm glad it was helpful, and thank you for the comment. It's always good to hear that I've been able to help.rocco on November 14, 2011:Thank you very much, in many ways, I now have a better understanding of terminology and wiring methodDan Harmon (author) of Boise, Idaho september 11, 2011:Dear. It's certainly tempting to save time and effort by cutting corners, but this isn't the place. It's too dangerous now and in the future.to wade on September 11, 2011:Thank you for the answer, I wouldn't have felt good. But he had run the lead and held up his feet to add his room. I thought I could save him some time from a setback. Thanks again, it's not worth the risk. Dan Harmon (author) of Boise, Idaho September 9, 2011:Yes, in more ways than one. Without land, there is a potential risk of shock. You cannot use the statutory ground screw of the switch. It is not legal to do what you propose, and any future problems (the house will burn down perhaps) that can be traced to this wires will lead to responsibility for whoever did it. In many states, it is illegal to sell a house with known deficiencies without notifying the buyer, so the sale is unlikely to pass. In short, don't do it. As an electrician, I wouldn't do it, and if the boss ordered it, he'd say no. It's just not worth it. These codes are in use for a very good reason and must be followed. Good luck with your project.wade 07.9.2011:Helping a friend with wiring 3 ways, he's already run 2 leads/country with the cops, will I ask for trouble if we pass the country? (use land for the passenger) Dan Harmon (author) of Boise, Idaho September 07, 2011:Thank you both for comment; it helps to know that you will find the information useful.imamsaheb September 07, 2011:when I look at connectipons to learn simple, so thank you uManna in nature from Australia on 06 March 2011:This is useful. Thank you Dan Harmon (author) for Boise, Idaho January 25, 2011:Thank you for the comment - I hope you find use for the information.whitton 25.1.2011:Thank you for this highly informative Hub.Dan Harmon (author) in Boise, Idaho 29.11.2010:Thank you, both for ping ping and courtesy.tamron 29.11.2010:I pinged you! well done and well written electronic article! Dan Harmon (author) from Boise, Idaho, November 17, 2010:It's good to hear. Thank you for the comment - I appreciate it when someone tells me I helped them. Dan Harmon (writer) from Boise, Idaho october 27, 2010:Thank you. I can only hope someone finds it useful when plugging in a 3-way switch.stars439 from Louisiana, Magnolia and Pelican State, on October 27, 2010:Great GBYDan Harmon (author) from Boise, Idaho october 18, 2010:You're absolutely right that it can be very frustrating. I once tried to bother shooting a friend's job and he had installed a 4-way instead of a 3 (which is possible and works), but was it incorrectly connected. It looked right in case you missed the fourth screw but didn't work properly. Almost 2 hours of ripping out all the cops and 4 small jars apart before I noticed his mistake! Very frustrating!dgirc from the US 18.10.2010:This is great! A very common problem and connecting 3/way to switch in the wrong way leads to interesting and often frustrating experiences. Dan Harmon (writer) from Boise, Idaho october 18, 2010:Thank you for the compliment. The wiring of the 3-way switch is just so different that many people have problems with it. I hope that the charts and explanations will make it understandable for those who have even a little experience there. At least you found your problem. many end up hiring an electrician for a 5-minute job! Dallas W Thompson of Bakersfield, CA October 18, 2010: As a licensed California contractor, I thought I knew the basic wires. I bought a three-part switch. Imagine my frustration after checking my wiring three times, I checked the three-piece switch to determine that it was a normal one-hub, on-off two-part clutch... Excellent information for those who understand the concept of wiring... Wiring...

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