

## Connect the Wiring

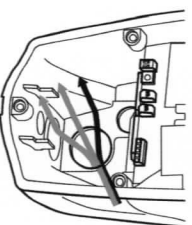
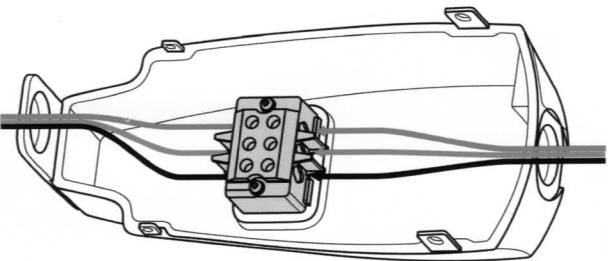
Note: Consult with your local electrician or refer to your local code for proper wire sizing appropriate for the currents in your Wall Connector.

**Warning:** Do not connect service wiring until you have read and fully understand the concepts described in Service Wiring. If you are uncertain about the type of power available at the service panel, consult your local utility, or contact Tesla for assistance.

1. Turn off the power.

**Warning: RISK OF ELECTRIC SHOCK!** Before continuing, use a voltmeter to confirm that NO POWER is present at the service wiring or terminals.

2. Pull the service wiring into the top entry bracket or the Wall Connector. Use a 1" (25 mm) sealing hub to seal the power conduit opening. For 80A operation, use 2AWG 194°F (90°C) rated copper wire or follow local regulations.



3. Strip the service wires going to the terminal block on the top entry bracket 3/4" (18 mm). Ferrules are recommended.

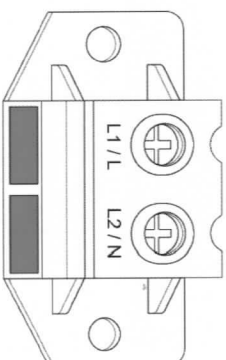
Note: For top entry installation, the flexible pre-installed wires that go from the top entry bracket to the housing are already terminated and do not need to be stripped.

4. Strip the service wires going to the terminal block in the main housing 3/8" (10 mm). Ferrules are recommended.

5. Connect the service wiring to the terminal block with L1 (or line), L2 (or neutral), and ground wires going to the locations shown in the following illustration.

**Caution:** Cut each of the wire strands and insert them fully into each the terminal block.

Note: To ensure proper operation, verify that neutral is connected to the neutral line inside the circuit breaker box or the main electrical panel.



6. Tighten the terminal block to the recommended torque:

- 35 in-lb (4.0 N-m) for the terminal block on the top entry bracket.
- 33 in-lb (3.8 N-m) for the terminal block in the main housing.
- 18 in-lb (2.0 N-m) for the ground terminal block in the main housing.

7. Before turning the upstream circuit breaker ON, check for miswiring and verify there are no shorts using a multimeter.