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TARN-PURE

WATER TREATMENT SYSTEM

COPPER GENERATING DEVICE
FOR ALGAE CONTROL

REGISTRATION NO. 22355
PEST CONTROL PRODUCTS ACT

READ THE LABEL AND OWNER'S
MANUAL BEFORE USING

WARNING: STAINING OF POOL SURFACES MAY OCCUR DUE TO DEPOSITS
OF COPPER SALTS. EXCESSIVE LEVELS OF COPPER WILL INCREASE
THE PROBABILITY OF THIS OCCURRENCE.

MANUFACTURED UNDER LICENCE BY:
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TARN PURE POOL AND SPA MODELS

TARN PURE is an advanced electronic water treatment system.

Tarn Pure utilizes electrolysis to release the minute stream of
ions into the pool water. The process reduces the amount of

disinfectants required to maintain the level dictated by use or set by regulatory authorities. The ions, in solution, are unaffected by elevated temperatures or sunlight, unlike chlorine which is degraded by both.

Tarn Pure operates automatically when the circulation system is activated and water is passed through the electrode flowcell. The control unit employs all solid state circuitry and delivers a harmless, low voltage to the electrodes within the flowcell. A stream of ions are released into the water where they form a stable and easily measured residual.

The electrodes contained within the flow cell are positioned to reduce wear and corrosion when not in use, but when activated allow maximum penetration of the water.

The algae killed by the ions released from the TARN PURE unit gain an electrostatic charge and cling together to produce larger masses which are then captured by the filter.

INSTALLATION

Before installing a TARN PURE system, it is important to read the following information:

CHLORINE-BROMINE

The Tarn Pure process is compatible with chlorine or bromine and will operate with either. Normal levels of 1.0 - D.Oppm of disinfectant should be maintained. The pool water need not be changed when Tarn Pure is initially fitted (see WATER BALANCE). Under normal conditions, the test kit supplied will indicate the correct ion level unless a high level of chlorine or bromine is present. If this is the case, a neutralising tablet should be added to the water sample prior to introducing the EEL indicator tablet. This will avoid a low or inaccurate reading.

OTHER CHEMICALS

If a disinfectant has previously been used, such as Baquacil (ICI), there will be an unwanted reaction, ie. discoloration of the water and staining of pool surfaces and a low EEL reading. In this case the whole system, including filtration plant and pipework, must be drained, and thoroughly cleaned. The filtration medium should also be changed prior to re-filling the system with fresh water. In case of difficulty consult your TARN PURE representative.

SALT CONVERTORS

If an electrolytic salt-to-chlorine convertor ("Hypocell" or

"Lectronator") has been used prior to installing TARN PURE, the pool water will have a high level of salinity, which will considerably increase the electrode current flow. We advise that the pool be drained and refilled. Advice should be sought from the supplier or manufacturer if TARN PURE is required to operate on salt or sea-water pools.

FITTING INSTRUCTIONS

WARNING - ENSURE THAT THE POWER SUPPLY IS SWITCHED OFF BEFORE INSTALLATION

SEE ILLUSTRATION

CONTROL UNIT

MOUNTING PLATE

The mounting plate is fitted to the back of the control box for transit. Remove the four retaining nuts to rotate the mounting plate through 90 degrees (so that it is horizontal) and refit to the control box. The control unit assembly can then be securely fitted to any solid flat surface.

Where possible, fit the control unit so that it is not subjected to the extremes of temperature and weather conditions.

SEE ILLUSTRATION

POWER CONNECTION

The main power input must be connected in accordance with the regulations of the local power authority. The three-core power cord should be connected to the power source of the circulating pump, which may be controlled by a time clock or timer. This ensures that the TARN PURE system can only operate when water is circulating.

USA/CANADA

UK/EUROPE

GREEN	Ground/Earth.....	GREEN/YELLOW
BLACK	Live.....	BROWN
WHITE	Neutral.....	BLUE

IMPORTANT

The power supply to the TARN PURE control unit must be switched on and off by the control circuit Of the pump (time switch or power on/off switch). The TARN PURE system must not be in operation when water is not being circulated.

VOLTAGE SETTING

Before leaving the factory, the control unit is set to the voltage indicated on the label at the power cord outlet, and the appropriate fuse is fitted. There is an internal switch with a locking plate so that the input voltage may be changed to either 110/120v or 220/240v. If necessary, the installing engineer may change the voltage where appropriate and, at the same time, exchange the fuse as indicated in the specifications list. Access to the voltage selector switch is made by removing the front panel held by six fixing screws.

SUBSTITUTION OF POWER CORD

The control unit is normally fitted with suitable power cord for the country of sale. If an alternative power cord is required, loosen the cable clamp outer nut, remove the front panel and release the cable ends from the connector "block". Fit the new cable and re-tighten cable clamp. The cable clamp will accept electrical conduit if this is to be used. DO NOT CONNECT VIA POWER CORD EXTENSIONS.

EXTERNAL FUSING

Due to the low power requirement of the Tarn Pure system, it is not necessary to increase the fuse rating protecting the power source.

FLOWCELL FITTING

Prior to fitting the flow cell, switch off the power supply and close all valves. We recommend that the flow cell is fitted in the return pipework so that the water passes through the pump and filter before passing through the cell. This avoids the "shock" pressure when the circulation pump "cuts in". If this is not possible, the cell may be fitted at the suction side of the pump, or between the pump and filter, provided that excessive vibration is not transmitted to the flowcell from the pump.

The cell may be mounted vertically or horizontally. Socket unions should be used on either side of the cell to allow for easy removal. Replacement of the electrodes is required as soon as they are depleted by 75%. At this point the electrode emission level (EEL) will fall, as indicated by the meter on the control box, which will show a slow reduction in current that eventually cannot be restored by increasing the output control. NOTE - A drop in current will also be indicated if the electrodes are allowed to "scale", usually precipitated by extended periods of unbalanced water. (See Water Balance).

ELECTRODE FLOWCELL CONNECTIONS

Connection to the flow cell is made by the two-core cable which has push connectors that couple with the short leads on the flow cell. (Polarity need not be observed).

PREPARATION OF SYSTEM AND WATER BALANCE

It is important to read the following information carefully to ensure trouble-free operation of the TARN PURE system.

Before commissioning, be sure that the installation and plant is free from accumulated sludge and debris and that the water is free of unwanted contaminants.

WATER BALANCE

pH

This is a measurement of the active acidity or alkalinity of water, expressed on a scale of 0-14, on which 7 is neutral. An indication below 7 shows the water is acidic and above 7 indicates the water is alkaline. A pH of 7.2 - 7.4 is recommended and should be checked regularly with the test kit provided. To reduce a high pH reading (alkaline), Sodium Bisulphate or Hydrochloric Acid (Muriatic) should be added to the water. To increase a low pH reading (acidic), Sodium Carbonate should be added to the pool water. It is good practice to dissolve or dilute all chemicals before they are added to the water, thus avoiding the risk of high concentrations of chemicals passing through the filtration and treatment plant. Remember water with a pH reading exceeding 8 will irritate the skin and eyes. In "hard" water areas, a balanced pH will help avoid the precipitation of calcium salts resulting in scaling of heat exchangers, electrodes, pool surfaces and of blocked filters.

Acidic water (low pH) will encourage corrosion on the items mentioned above and also produce skin and eye irritation.

TOTAL ALKALINITY

This is a measurement of the pH buffering capacity of the water, or the water's ability to resist changes in pH and should not be confused with pH. Total Alkalinity is measured in parts per million (ppm), and we recommend that a level of between 80 ppm and 120 ppm should be maintained.

If the alkalinity is found to be in excess of the recommended level, then acid must be added in accordance with the suppliers instructions. Dry acid (Sodium Bisulphate) may be used unless a

large adjustment is required. If this is the case, it may be more convenient to add concentrated Hydrochloric Acid (Muriatic), which will achieve a more immediate response. It is not advisable to attempt to balance Total Alkalinity with one "shock dose" of dry acid or Hydrochloric Acid. Follow the recommendations of the supplier.

Low Total Alkalinity may be increased by adding Sodium Bicarbonate (Bicarbonate of Soda).

Adjust Total Alkalinity before attempting to balance pH as high Total Alkalinity will make it difficult to reduce the pH, whereas low Total Alkalinity will produce a more easily adjusted but unstable pH reading. Low Alkalinity may cause corrosion to plant metal equipment, metal and plaster finishes. When water is balanced the efficiency of treatment is increased and a correct EEL will be easier to maintain.

CYANURIC ACID (CHLORINE STABILIZER)

Where stabilized chlorine has been, or is being used, water should be tested regularly to ensure that the Cyanuric Acid concentration has not built up to a high level. A concentration of 50ppm should be considered the maximum level when a Tarn Pure system is used. Poolside test kits are readily available to test the Cyanuric Acid level. The level can only be reduced by dilution (part of complete draining of the pool).

Should the Cyanuric Acid level be in excess of 50 ppm, it may affect the Total Alkalinity reading as indicated by normal test kits. As a guide, to obtain the true Total Alkalinity reading, reduce the Total Alkalinity indicated by 1/3rd of the Cyanuric Acid level.

ie: If cyanuric acid level is higher than Total Alkalinity, deduct 1/3rd of the cyanuric acid reading from the Total Alkalinity.

Under the conditions above, the pool water would be out of balance and corrosive, and remedial action would need to be taken, as indicated in the section on low Total Alkalinity.

For Tarn Pure pools with a normal to high Total Alkalinity, (100 ppm +), no correction is required.

HARD WATER - CALCIUM HARDNESS

Calcium hardness is also expressed in parts per million (ppm) and is an indication of the amount of calcium and other substances such as magnesium in the water. Unlike pH and Total Alkalinity it

cannot be lowered by adding chemicals to the water. A level of between 200 and 300 ppm is recommended. To increase calcium hardness, add calcium chloride to the water as recommended.

As water evaporates it does not carry with it the dissolved minerals and salts, and, therefore, the hardness reading naturally increases unless water is lost by bleed-off, draining, or back-washing Of filters, and subsequently topped-up. Balanced water will reduce the effects of scaling to heat exchangers, electrodes and surfaces in general.

Fortunately, in most applications, water balance can be maintained relatively easily. Remember, if water is lost by leakage or excessive back-washing, water balance may need to be checked or adjusted at more frequent intervals.

IMPORTANT

SHOCK DOSING OR A RESIDUAL LEVEL OF CHLORINE ABOVE 2.0ppm WILL CAUSE THE EEL TEST KIT TO BE INACCURATE AND WILL RESULT IN A LOSS OF SOLUBILITY OF THE IONS, WHICH WILL IN TURN REDUCE THE PROPERTIES OF THE TARN PURE PROCESS.

SEE ILLUSTRATION

GENERAL NOTES

1. If an installation is being filled or refilled with water and the circulation system cannot be operated for some time, then chlorine should be used until the circulation system can be switched on, thus allowing TARN PURE to take over, at which time the chlorine level may be allowed to slowly reduce as the EEL increases. This will avoid a build-up of algae, particularly in hot climates where organisms multiply at an increased rate.
2. If the installation is already filled with water, ensure it is free of algae and debris. If the water is cloudy, shock dose with chlorine and replace the filter medium if there is any doubt as to its condition and effectiveness.
3. Never mix different types of chemicals together. All chemicals should be in a dilute form prior to introducing them to the water. Avoid allowing chemicals, as they are introduced, to be drawn directly through the filtration and circulation system as they may increase the conductivity of the water, thus allowing excessive current to be passed by the TARN PURE system which may cause damage and/or "blow" a fuse.

4. Always ensure that the water is balanced correctly when the TARN PURE system is in operation. Do not allow the TARN PURE system to operate above the maximum output as indicated by the front panel meter.
5. Test kits are readily available to measure all the parameters discussed in this booklet. In case of difficulty, contact your Tarn Pure representative.
6. Keep all chemicals safely out of the reach of children and observe the manufacturers instructions regarding dosing and storage.

OPERATION

The TARN PURE control unit is fitted with a safety fuse. Should the TARN PURE control box fail to operate (indicated by non-illumination of either panel indicator lamp, or a zero meter reading when the output control is increased), check the following point:

1. The circulating pump is operating and water is flowing through the flow cell.
2. The power cord is connected to the same power source as the circulating pump and that the pump is energised.
3. The TARN PURE control box is set to the correct voltage.
4. The correct fuse is fitted in accordance with the operating voltage, and it has not "blown". (Remember - only one indicator light is illuminated at any time and the changeover period is 45 seconds to one minute during the first operational cycle, and thereafter every 50 seconds).
5. Keep the output control set to "minimum" until you are sure water is circulating correctly and then increase the output level slowly.

If large amounts of water are being treated, remember it may take a period of time before the correct EEL is indicated by the test kit. It is advisable to run the circulation system continuously until the correct EEL is registered. (Note - It is necessary to set the output at a higher level to maintain EEL if the circulation system is run intermittently, or conversely at a lower level if continuous operation is required).

ALWAYS DETERMINE THE EEL LEVEL WITH THE TEST KIT. USE THE METER ONLY AS AN INDICATION OF AN INCREASE OR DECREASE IN OUTPUT.

When first commissioned, check at least twice a day when large volumes of water are being treated and at shorter intervals on smaller systems. If the output control has to be set so that the meter reads "maximum" output to maintain the correct EEL reading, the circulation system should be run for longer periods or continuously. Generally more output is required to maintain EEL when high ambient temperatures are experienced or the water is exposed to higher levels of loading and pollution.

WARNING - Do not allow EEL to rise above the recommended reading as this may produce staining if the water balance is allowed to "drift". If EEL remains below the correct setting, then there will be a risk of algae proliferating in the water.

After extended use, the output meter will indicate a reduction in output. When this happens, inspect the electrodes for wear and replace them, if necessary. If a similar effect is exhibited during normal use, inspect the electrodes for excessive scaling produced by incorrect water balance. IF IN DOUBT, CALL YOUR SUPPLIER FOR FURTHER INFORMATION AND ASSISTANCE.

POOL MAINTENANCE - WATER CIRCULATION AND FILTRATION

It is recommended that the water in a residential pool, with an average bathing load, is pumped and filtered for a minimum of eight hours per day. As the TARN PURE relies solely on the filter to remove dead material (chemicals, such as chlorine, burn off a certain amount of debris), it is essential that the filter is suitable for the installation, and is not already working to full capacity. The filter should be backwashed regularly to remove dead material, but in the case of sand filters, not so frequently as to prevent the sand from bedding properly, thereby reducing the efficiency of the system, causing cloudiness in the pool (see OXIDIZER).

SALT WATER OR SEA WATER POOLS

Should the TARN PURE be fitted to a salt water pool or the user wishes to convert his pool to salt water by adding quantities of salt, the process of purification by TARN PURE will be satisfactory, but the following points should be noted carefully.

Ensure the TARN PURE output control is turned to minimum whilst salt is being added, as large variations of the current will be registered until all of the salt has been dissolved and is evenly dispersed. Be sure that the output control is not set so that the meter reads off scale. Remember, the maximum current output will be achieved at a much lower setting of the output control in salt water pools.

NOTE -

It may be necessary to fit an alternative electrode flow cell. This will depend on the particular installation and the concentration of the saline solution. If in doubt, consult your dealer.

DESCALING OF ELECTRODES

If you neglect to balance the water before fitting TARN PURE or do not subsequently keep the pH and Total Alkalinity balanced, the electrodes may become scaled. This will result in a drop in current, followed by a drop in the EEL. If this is not corrected, algae will begin to develop. To descale the electrodes, they may be immersed in a commercial descaler, (most hardware stores stock kettle descaler), or diluted pool acid may be used with care. The pool water should then be balanced (Total Alkalinity and pH) before the TARN PURE system is switched on. Your supplier will advise.

CLOSING DOWN POOLS

Should the pool user be absent for a short period of time, it is safe to allow the system to run automatically as controlled by the time clock, but as weather conditions may vary considerably, it is advisable to recruit the assistance of a friend or contact your pool maintenance engineer to keep a check on the EEL and pH. If the pool is to be closed down for the winter period, it is satisfactory to run the circulation system occasionally to maintain the correct EEL. If the circulation system is to be drained, then normal chemical winterising methods should be used. Your supplier will advise the most suitable chemicals available. When the pool is to be put back into operation, carry out the procedures as defined in the initial fitting and setting up instructions.

OXIDISER

If the water should begin to turn cloudy, this may be caused by the presence of dead organisms or other materials which have not been captured by the filter, or by an imbalance in the pH.

Check the EEL and pH of the water, and adjust as necessary. If cloudiness persists, a mild oxidiser should be used. We recommend potassium peroxy monosulphate which is marketed under a variety of trade names. Your supplier will recommend the one available in your area. Alternatively, chlorine or sodium hypochlorite may be used. This action will remove dead particles and return the water to its normal clarity. The presence of cosmetic skin preparations and suntan oil also causes pool and spa water to

lose its sparkle. This problem is generally worse when the bathing load is heavier than normal. Only add oxidiser when the pH of the pool is correctly balanced.

SPAS AND HOT TUBS

Although the instructions and recommendations for swimming pools in general may be applied to spas and hot tubs, there are a number of points that should be remembered.

Spas and hot tubs contain less water than swimming pools, therefore, adjusting the output control will have a more rapid effect on EEL readings. It may take several days to increase and decrease the EEL reading on a normal swimming pool, whereas with a spa or hot tub a change in the output setting will be apparent within one or two hours. It should also be remembered that the "bathing load to water ratio" is much higher in spas and hot tubs. Debris and contamination will, therefore, accumulate at an increased rate. Ensure, therefore, that filters are maintained at full efficiency.

It is recommended that in spas and hot tubs, a small amount of oxidiser be added at regular intervals. If a high bathing load is normal (commercial use), then this amount may be increased. The use of an oxidiser will ensure that any pollutant not trapped by the filter is removed (see OXIDISER).

Unless the bathing load is excessive, the output of the TARN PURE Unit, when fitted to spas and hot tubs, is normally set to a "low" level. Remember to check the EEL regularly. (See Section - "Preparation of Pool").

IMPORTANT - If chlorine is used as an oxidiser DO NOT use stabilized chlorine or stabiliser (cyanuric acid), as the Cyanuric Acid level may rapidly build up to toxic proportions (see page on "Cyanuric Acid").

DEPLETION OF ELECTRODES

As the ions are released into the water, the flow cell electrodes will slowly deplete. If the output control has to be constantly increased to maintain the correct EEL (and the meter indicates decreasing current), it is probable that the electrodes need replacing (a check should be made to ascertain the size of the electrodes and to ensure that they have not become "scaled" which sometimes produces a similar effect).

GENERAL INFORMATION

A clean pool with sparkling water is inviting and attractive.

Provided the pool owner is prepared to undertake a few simple tasks, he can do a lot to maintain the pool in this condition. Checking the EEL and pH reading regularly is essential, particularly in varying weather conditions. Removing leaves and dead insects from the surface of the water and cleaning the bottom of the pool will all help to keep the water clear. Public, semi-public and other heavily used pools will require more frequent checking of EEL and pH readings. If adjustment is required, this should be done immediately so that the pool can remain in use and avoids the closing down of the pool for maintenance.

If the TARN PURE system has been out of action for a considerable time, due to a power failure or a breakdown of ancillary equipment, the pool water may, particularly in hot weather, start to go "off colour" due to the EEL falling. If this is the case, the pool should not be used by swimmers. Check the EEL and if the reading is below normal, it may be advisable to add sodium hypochlorite to inhibit the growth of algae. The use of sodium hypochlorite or an alternative chlorination agent will not harm the TARN PURE system, but on no account use Baquacil, which is incompatible with the TARN PURE process.

During cold weather an unheated pool does not generally require continuous treatment as algae multiply at a much reduced rate. Unlike chlorination, the ions produced by the TARN PURE process do not evaporate and are unaffected by ultra-violet (sunlight) and are only consumed when absorbed by algae.

Algae killed by the TARN PURE system automatically flocculates and will be picked up by an efficient filter. Other solids, not of sufficient size to be captured by the filter, such as fine dust, particles of dead skin and other matter that does not dissolve, may remain in suspension causing the water to look cloudy. It may also be found that, due to bad circulation, there are dead areas where water is not circulated. Debris may be found to settle in these areas. It may be noticed that whilst the pool is used by bathers, the water stays clean, but if the pool is left idle, with the pump running, some areas remain cloudy or algae begins to form. This is invariably due to poor circulation. A high pH reading will accentuate the problems of cloudiness and algae growth. The use of an oxidiser is recommended to restore the clarity of the water and inhibit the formation of algae in dead areas. Cloudy pool water is a warning that should not be ignored and the cause should be investigated immediately.

THE PROBLEMS OF ALGAE

The first sign of algae is either the water turning slightly

green or brown slime staining on the pool floor or walls. Being a microscopic form of plant life algae will multiply, if unchecked, at an alarming rate. During warm weather, the pool will quickly gain the appearance of "pea soup". Provided that the TARN PURE output control is adjusted to the right level, as indicated by the EEL test, that the pump and filter are adequate for the pool size and are operating correctly, algae should not become a problem. Remember during hot weather, the output control may have to be increased slightly to maintain the correct EEL reading to compensate for the more rapid growth of algae.

MAINTAINING WATER LEVEL

Remember to maintain the pool water at the correct level to compensate for evaporation. If the water is allowed to drop below the level of the skimmers, then air is sucked into the system which may damage the circulating pump and impair the operation of the TARN PURE system.

WARNING - If excessive topping-up is required due to water leakage, it may not be possible to maintain the correct EEL or water balance. This problem should be remedied at the earliest opportunity, as it will impair correct operation of the Tarn Pure equipment and is wasteful of water and balancing chemicals.

WARNING

If, a pool is left out of commission or neglected whilst the equipment is switched off, algae may establish itself to a level where it is impossible for the TARN PURE equipment to remove it. (This also occurs with normal chlorination). It is then necessary to super shock-dose with chlorine. With some pools, black algae may also establish itself under these conditions. This type of algae is extremely hard to remove and may require the pool being emptied and cleaned with powerful algicidal agents. Advice should be sought from your supplier.

TO CALCULATE THE CAPACITY OF YOUR POOL

RECTANGULAR POOLS

To calculate the number of cubic metres:

Length x width x average depth

OVAL POOLS

To calculate the number of cubic metres:

Maximum length x maximum width

x average depth x 0.7854

CIRCULAR POOLS

To calculate the number of cubic metres:

Multiply the radius x by same number
x by depth x 3.143

All dimensions to be measured in metres.

Conversion Factors

To convert litres to gallons:

Divide by 4.55 for Imperial gallons
Divide by 3.79 for US gallons

To convert cubic metres to gallons:

Multiply by 220 for Imperial gallons
Multiply by 264 for US gallons

TARN PURE, ITS AGENTS AND REPRESENTATIVES ARE ALWAYS PLEASED TO
GIVE ADVICE AND ASSISTANCE.

SPECIFICATIONS - MODELS (TPU2-1) (TPU1-2)

Control Box	- Height 8.75", width 5.75", depth 4.24"
Flow Cell	- Maximum overall dimension 10.5" (depending on model)
Input Voltage	- 110/120v or 220/240v
Frequency	- 50/60 Hz
Output Voltage	- 0-32 dc (set bu output control)
Polarity	- 30 - second reversal
Output Current	- TPU2-1 600 mA maximum (peak) Typical 0-500 mA TPU1-2 300 mA maximum (peak) Typical 0-250 mA
Fuse	- 250 mA anti-surge at 240v

- 500 mA anti-surge at 110v

Due to the company's policy of continuous research and development changes to specifications and dimensions may be introduced without prior notice.

SEE ILLUSTRATION

CONTROL UNIT TYPE TPU5-2/4

SPECIFICATIONS

OUTER CASE	RAINPROOF
HEIGHT	20 3/4" (527 mm)
WIDTH	12 1/2" (317 mm)
DEPTH	8 1/2" (216 mm)
WEIGHT	28 kg approx.

WALL FIXING BRACKETS - Between Centre

HEIGHT	15 1/2" (394 mm)
WIDTH	18" (457 mm)

Input Voltage 110-120v/220 - 240v internally switchable
50/60 Hz. Single phase.
3-phase and/or higher voltage with
external transformer.

Power Consumption at Maximum Output	- 2A @ 240v4A @ 120v
Maximum Output Voltage to Cel 1	- 50v DC
Maximum Output Current	- 5 amps
Output Ammeter	- Switchable 500 M/A or 5 amps
Mains Fuse 1	- 1 amp anti-surge
Mains Fuse 2	- 10 amp anti-surge
Output Fuses 3 and 4	- 5 amp
Internal Connections for Remote Control	- Via closed circuit jack socket on bottom panel of control unit
Indicator Lamps	- Power on (RED) - Electrode polarity indicators (RED and GREEN)

IMPORTANT - Power Cord

This equipment is manufactured and supplied in accordance with internationally recognised colour codes for electrical wiring, as follows:

USA/CANADA

UK/EUROPE

GREEN Ground/Earth...GREEN/YELLOW
BLACK Live.....BROWN
WHITE Neutral.....BLUE

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