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Features

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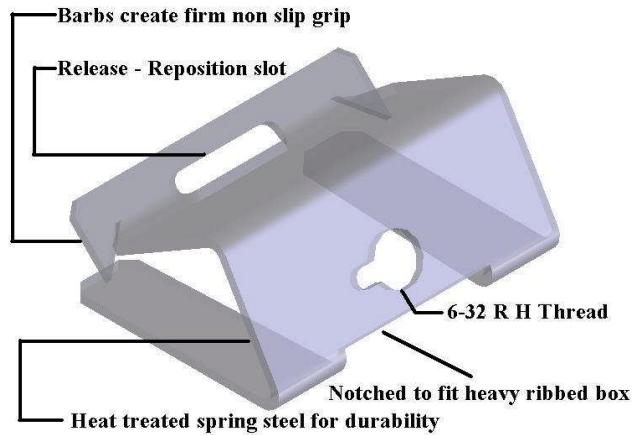
**Product Information for Retailers**

**Wizard Item # 3173**

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*No Fuss - No Muss - No Walls to Bust*

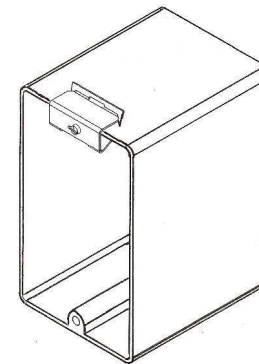


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### Instructions

- Turn Power OFF to the damaged electrical Box.
- Remove the wall cover plate (save for later).
- Loosen the screws and remove device from box.
- Position the "G" Clip over the damaged threads.
- Push the "G" Clip onto the damaged box.
- Reinstall the outlet or switch.
- Reinstall the wall cover plate.
- Your done!
- Turn the power back on.



There are an infinite number of ways to try to repair these problems, however most if not all are temporary at best and non-effective at worst:

- Larger screws (cause additional damage to the threads and plastic).
- Often the head of the larger screws prevent the finish plate from sitting flush against the wall.
- .Putting tape on the 6-32 screw (temporary at best).
- Inserting objects into the threaded recess (causing more stress on the plastic).
- Drill and install a heli coil. (Often breaks the plastic).
- Epoxy and glues (requires curing time, drilling and taping).
- **Replacement of the plastic wall box**

## Fail

### Background:

Prior to the 1960s, the electrical industry used / installed metal wall boxes (wall cases) in all new residential construction.

During the Mid to late 1960s the trend turned to the use of plastic wall boxes in new residential construction and by the 1970s, the plastic wall box had gained popularity throughout the residential construction industry.

The non-metal wall boxes, while becoming very popular with new construction, went through a series of evolutionary steps and changes.

The original plastic boxes were found to become brittle (over time) and the threaded recess (hub) that accepts the 6-32 machine screws would become stripped and or crack. This resulted in the electrical device (outlet /switch) becoming loose and no longer securely held in place by the 6-32 screws.

The next generation plastic wall boxes had their plastic formulation changed (to avoid brittleness) and the recess (hub) area was beefed up to provide a stronger attachment point.

At another point of their evolution, a metal tab was inserted within the recess (hub) to grab (engage) the 6-32 screw.

Later, some manufacturers installed a metal threaded insert within the recess (hub), while others changed to a fiberglass type material.

All of the above changes and others improved the plastic wall box and its dependability and performance for the industry, however, none of these improvements can guarantee 100% against misuse and improper installations and practices.

## Causes of Damage

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- Repeated (over the years) removal and re installing of the devices (outlets /switches) results in wear and tear on the internal threads of the recess (hub).
- Cross threading of the 6-32 screw (during insertion) results in stripped threads.
- Over tightening of the 6-32 screw (while using powered screw guns and tools) results in thread damage.
- Improper use of oversized screws, results in blowing out the threads or cracking the plastic. This practice is all too common when the plastic wall box is recessed too far back from the finished wall and the standard screws (supplied with the device) are too short. Often a drywall screw will be used as a replacement.
- Often when the recess (hub) becomes stripped, the installer will insert a larger non machine screw (drywall or sheet metal); this practice will result in further damage to the box and or threads.

## Results

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- Eventually, the plastic wall box will fail to hold the device (outlet / switch) securely in place.
- The device (outlet / switch) will protrude from the wall, exposing electrical contacts and conductors.
- The device (outlet / switch) will move about, causing unwanted movement of conductors and splices resulting in loose connections and heat build up.
- Heat build up results in burnt Insulation.
- Often, the outlet will have to be held in place with one hand while unplugging the power cord with the other hand.