

SELECTION GUIDE

- PLEASE COMPLETE (in white boxes)

1. SOLUTION REQUIRED:

Completion Notes

- 1.1 AC Voltage Stabiliser or Power Conditioner?
- 1.2 Quantity Required? **No.** Number of Voltage Stabilisers or Power Conditioners required.
- 1.3 Enclosure Type? **IP** Enclosure Types available include - Indoor **IP20** (*NEMA 1 Style*) or Outdoor **IP54** (*NEMA 3 Style*) or **Rack Mount** (*Smaller Single Phase models only*). **IP21** available as an option.
- What is the difference? - Both a **Voltage Stabiliser** and **Power Conditioner** offer voltage regulation and protection against sags, surges and spikes. An AC Power Conditioner, thru the inclusion of an inbuilt isolation transformer, offers in addition Electrical Noise protection and enhanced Transient Voltage and Spike Suppression (TVSS). **NOTE: A Power Conditioner will tend to be considerably more expensive than a Voltage Stabiliser!***

2. LOAD RATING:

Completion Notes

- 2.1 Rating? **KVA** To establish total load add the combined kVA ratings of all equipment to be protected by the Voltage Stabiliser / Power Conditioner. For three phase add the combined equipment kVA ratings for each phase and multiply the highest individual phase figure by three. To do not forget to add a percentage to accommodate any future expansion.

3. OUTPUT:

Completion Notes

- 3.1 Single (or Split Single) or Three Phase? **Phase** *Single or Three Phase. A **Split Single** Phase electricity distribution system is commonly only used in North America in Residential and Light Commercial Buildings - also known as 3 Wire Single Phase.*
- 3.1.1 If Three Phase, 3 or 4 Wire? **Wire** *4 Wire (3 Phase **With Neutral** + Ground / Earth) or 3 Wire (3 Phase & Ground / Earth - ie **NO NEUTRAL**)*
- NB: If Input Nos of wires is different from output please advise below - 5.1*
- 3.2 Required Voltage? **V** *Typical Voltage Choices -*
- | Single Phase Voltage (Line-Neutral) | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|------|------|------|------|
| 220V | 230V | 240V | 254V | 277V |
| 100V | 110V | 115V | 120V | 127V |
- | Three Phase Voltage (Line-Line) | | | | |
|---------------------------------|------|------|------|------|
| 380V | 400V | 415V | 440V | 480V |
| 190V | 220V | 208V | 220V | 240V |
- 600V is not an option.*
- | Split Single Phase Voltage | | |
|----------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| 240V / 120V | 230V / 115V | 220V / 110V |
- 3.3 Output Voltage Accuracy? **%** 0.5%, 1%, 3% or 5%. (*Typical = 1%*)

4. INPUT:

4.1 Input Nominal Voltage? V

Completion Notes

Typical Voltage Choices -

Single Phase Voltage (L-N)					Three Phase (L-L)				
220V	230V	240V	254V	277V	380V	400V	415V	440V	480V
100V	110V	115V	120V	127V	190V	220V	208V	220V	240V

4.2 Permissible Input Voltage Window? *Swing*

Available Input Voltage Swings

Swing	Input Voltage Window
S10*	Nominal Voltage ±10%
S15	Nominal Voltage ±15%
S20	Nominal Voltage ±20%
S25	Nominal Voltage ±25%
S30	Nominal Voltage ±30%
S35	Nominal Voltage ±35%
S40	Nominal Voltage ±40%

The input voltage window the Stabiliser / Power Conditioner is expected to operate within, whilst still delivering the requested accuracy (3.3) on the selected output voltage (3.2).

** The S10 swing is only available on systems rated above 200 kVA.*

NB: The larger the input voltage window the greater the cost of the Stabiliser / Conditioner.

5. NOTES:

5.1 Any Special Requirements - eg. Optional add-ons - *please record below*

5.2 **Freighting Arrangements** - Please advise required freighting method eg. Air / Sea / Truck / Collection from Taiwanese Manufacturing Plant or UK Distribution Centre.

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