

1.3.3.2 Power Ratings

Table 1-3. Power Ratings and Electric Line Requirements

Mains Voltage $V_{AC} \pm 10\%$ (3 Phases) ⁽¹⁾	Epsilon Configuration	Line Apparent Resistance (Ω) ⁽²⁾	Over-current Releases (A) ⁽³⁾	Nominal Electric Power			
				Short Term		Long Term ⁽⁵⁾	
				(A) ⁽⁴⁾	(KVA)	(A)	(KVA)
400 Volts (47-63 Hz)	EPS 45	0.22	80	85	58	0.8/5.0/7.0	0.7/2.4/3.4
	EPS 50	0.17	100	102	68		
	EPS 55	0.17	100	109	73		
	EPS 65	0.17	100	124	85		
	EPS 70	0.17	100	132	90		
	EPS 80	0.11	100	150	102		
	EPS 90	0.11	100	170	116		
	EPS 100	0.09	100	200	136		
480 Volts (47-63 Hz)	EPS 45	0.32	80	72	60	0.8/5.0/7.0	0.7/2.4/4.1
	EPS 50	0.24	100	85	70		
	EPS 55	0.22	100	92	76		
	EPS 65	0.16	100	105	88		
	EPS 70	0.16	100	112	93		
	EPS 80	0.16	100	125	105		
	EPS 90	0.16	100	145	122		
	EPS 100	0.12	100	165	138		

Notes

(1) Automatic mains line selection (no transformer tap configuration required). Automatic kW derating when mains line voltage drops below -12%.

(2) With lower impedance lines, expect approx. 15% more current in Epsilon input current.

(3) Means of adequate power disconnect is the responsibility of the system installer. Thermal breaker recommended. The over-current releases values are suggested figures only. The selected value should have current rating versus time curve characteristics higher than the ratings specified. Consult a qualified electrical contractor to comply with local electrical bylaw and site electrical installation.

(4) Nominal line current values; if electric line voltage drops by minus 10%, the input current will then increase by 10%.

(5) Values based on [Standby/Ready state/ Fluoro] mode.