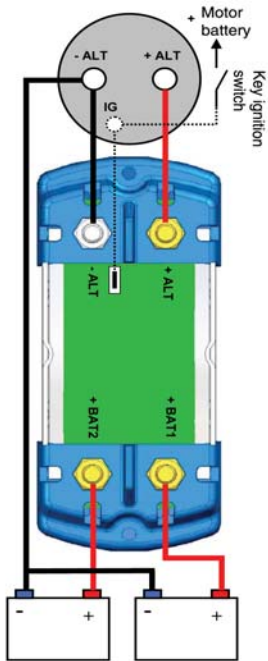


100 or 150 Amp



Advantages of an electronic battery isolator

Unlike classic battery isolators with diodes, electronic isolators make it possible to have a very low drop between the alternator voltage level and that of the battery.

The higher the current is, the higher the voltage drop will be. The voltage drop reached, for 150A, on one channel, 90mV typ. / 120mV max (measured while warm).

At the end of the charging cycle, the current diminishes. The voltage drop becomes very weak (only a couple of mV), the batteries are thus optimally charged without having to modify the regulation circuit of the alternator.

During charging, the 150a isolator acts as a resistor of less than 1mOhm or the equivalent of a copper wire of 16mm² with a length of 1m.

Likewise, thanks to the low voltage drop, power losses are reduced thus increasing the global output of the charging circuit and reducing the heat to be vented. This diminishes the battery charging time (upon condition that the losses via the cables are negligible).

Input power	10 to 32V
Maximum charging current	100 or 150A
Alternateur consumption	~ 35 mA
Battery consumption	< 2 mA
Current leak batteries	< 1 mA between 2
Voltage drop at max. current	~ 100mV
Voltage drop at max. current/2	~ 50mV
Voltage drop at end of charge	< 5mV
Operating temperature	14°F to 140°F
Storage temperature	-4°F to 185°F
Cooling	Natural
Relative humidity	10% to 90%

PROTECTION	
By means of an external fuse adapted to the alternator's output current (not supplied)	
EMC & SAFETY STANDARDS	
Emission	EN 60081-1
Immunity	EN 60082-1
User safety	EN 60950-1
MECHANICAL	
Casing	Aluminium & plastic
supports	
Mounting	Horizontal or vertical with 2 x 4 mm screws
CONNECTIONS	
All connections	Terminal pins + M8 screws

Code	Description	Dimensions	Weight
299051	Battery Isolator 100a 1 Input 2 Output	165 x 70 x 35 mm	230 grs
299053	Battery Isolator 100a 1 Input 3 Output	165 x 106 x 35 mm	330 grs
299068	Battery Isolator 150a 1 Input 3 Output	165 x 106 x 35 mm	330 grs