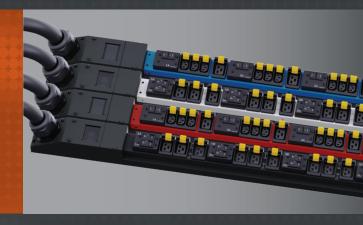
POWERLOK°

RACK POWER DISTRIBUTION



The ABCs of rPDU Technology



Please consider PowerLok® for:

- Slim high power PDUs with leading power density
- Advanced switching technology
- Cord locking using standard cords
- Factory automation for rapid build-to-order
- 3X greater reliability due to USA made and robotic soldering

rPDU Receptacles for IT Equipment

Moderate retention

Inherent locking

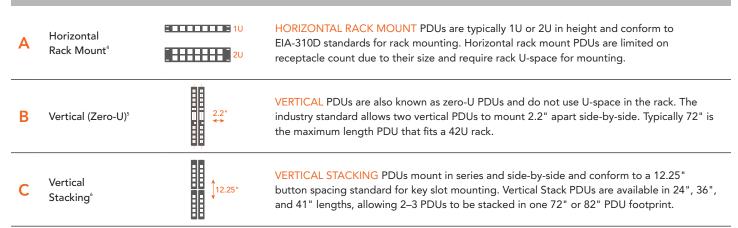
Methods vary by supplier: Poor to high retention, locking with special cords, or locking with standard cords

rPDU Type

A	Basic Local Metered	\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	BASIC has no power reporting.	LOCAL METERED has power reporting on the local PDU display only.	
В	Monitored Monitored w/Sensors Monitored Ready ¹	ETHERNET	MONITORED reports power over Ethernet and on local display. Includes in and out ports for daisy	MONITORED W/SENSORS allows the use of PDU sensors for rack environmental monitoring.	MONITORED READY allows monitoring to be upgraded or added in the field.
С	Switched ² SWITCHED ON Switched Ready ³ Outlet Monitored SWITCHED OFF		SWITCHED allows remote on/off/reboot control of power to PDU outlets.	SWITCHED READY allows PDU switching cords to be added in the field for on/off/reboot control.	OUTLET MONITORED allows reporting of power data for PDU outlets.

^{1.} First introduced by Geist (Vertiv). 2. First introduced by Servertech (Legrand). 3. First introduced by PowerLok®

Mounting





Power

Α	120V	20A 30A	1.9 kW 2.9 kW	L1 —	120 or 208/240V 1PH uses a 2-wire plus earth input. Use Volts*Amps*0.8 to
	208/240V 1PH	20A 30A 50A 60A	3.3 kW 5.0 kW 8.3 kW 10.0 kW		determine kW. Use NEMA L5-XXP plug for 120V and L6-XXP plug for 208/240V, where XX is input Amps.
					Example: 30A 208/240V input uses a L6-30P.
В	208/240V 3PH	30A 35A 50A 60A 100A 120A	10.0 kW 11.2 kW 14.4 kW 17.2 kW 28.8 kW 34.6 kW	L3	208/240V DELTA 3PH uses a 3-wire plus earth input. The input voltage can be 208V or 240V, and the output is always the same as the input. Use Volts*Amps*1.732*0.8 to determine kW. Use L15-30P for 30A, CS8365C for 35/50A. IEC style plugs typically used for 60A and greater.
					A neutral tap can reduce 240V to 120V but is uncommon in this application.
C -	120/208V 3PH	20A 30A 60A 100A	5.7 kW 8.6 kW 17.3 kW 28.8 kW	L3 N 120V 208V L2	120/208V WYE 3PH uses a 4-wire plus earth input and allows both 120V and 208V output. Use Volts*Amps*1.732*.08 to determine kW. Use NEMA L21-20P for 20A and use L21-30P for 30A. IEC style plugs are an option.
					$IEC\ style\ plugs\ are\ available\ in\ IP44\ (splash-proof)\ and\ IP67\ (watertight).\ IP44\ is\ most\ prevalent\ in\ this\ application.$
	240/415V 3PH ⁷	20A 30A 60A 100A 120A	11.5 kW 17.2 kW 34.5 kW 57.5 kW 69.0 kW	L1 N 240V 415V L2 L2	240/415V WYE 3PH uses a 4-wire plus earth input. The input voltage is typically between 400-415V and the output is always 230-240V. Use Volts*Amps*1.732*0.8 to determine kW. Use NEMA L22-20P for 20A, use L22-30P for 30A. IEC style plugs are also available.

7. 415V is a higher voltage allowing for greater power without increasing copper size. Voltage to 277/480V Is available.

Input

A Whip⁸ & Plug



WHIP & PLUG connects PDU to a mating receptacle found overhead or under the raised floor. Whip length is specified for the application where 10FT is the most common. Some companies optimize local manufacturing to offer any whip length to 15FT maximum per EN60950 standard.

B Entrance Terminals



ENTRANCE TERMINALS are starting to become common for higher power PDUs. Entrance terminal blocks allow the customer to make their own termination using individual wires and conduit and eliminate the need for expensive plugs and receptacles.

C Universal Input PDU°



UNIVERSAL INPUT allows a common PDU to be used for various voltage and amperage applications. The PDU is universal in this case but the whips are unique and must be readily available for the voltage and amperage requirement.

