

June 2025

## Installation instructions

The -230 version is designed for a 230 V single-phase supply, while the -460 version is designed for a 460 V split-phase supply. Both can be connected to operate on a 400 V three-phase supply.

Measure the output voltages of a running converter. Voltages between phases are approximately 400V. The voltage between L2 and L3 is slightly higher when no load is connected. **Only L3 to N is 230 V**. The other two phases are not 230V to neutral. See below for an explanation of how control transformers in machines are connected.

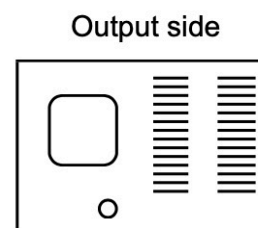
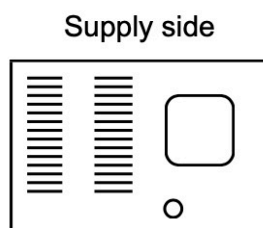
When a machine starts, the inrush current of the supply cable is 3-4 times the maximum input current rating. Install a D-curved or motor-rated overload circuit breaker in the house distribution box.

Install the converter close to the power source and use a single-phase switched wall outlet. For two- or split-phase inputs, use a dual circuit breaker and dual wall switch. Use a heavy supply cable to minimise voltage drop.

	230V supply	400V and 460V supply
3kW	20A	2x 10A
4kW	25A	2x 16A
6kW	32A	2x 20A
8kW	40A	2x 25A
12kW	63A	2x 32A
16kW	80A	2x 40A
24kW	100A	2x 50A
32kW		2x 80A
40kW		2x 100A

Converters with a capacity of up to 8kW are housed in a single enclosure. Those with a power output of 12–24kW are housed in two or three enclosures and are supplied with marked link cables for interconnection.

Single units:



## Connect the input side of a converter

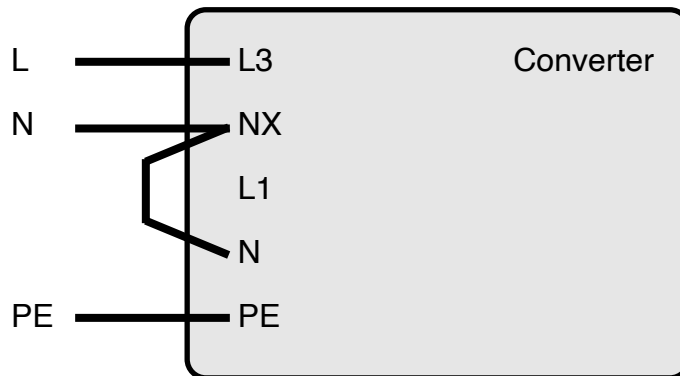
Supply is 230V single phase:

L to L3

N to NX

Wire bridge NX to N

PE to PE



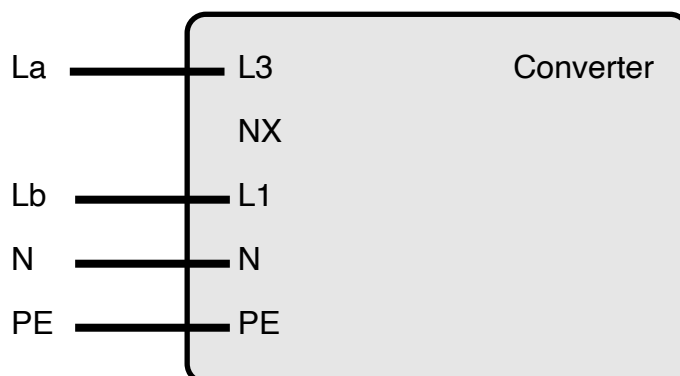
Supply is 400V two phase:

La to L3

Lb to L1

N to N

PE to PE



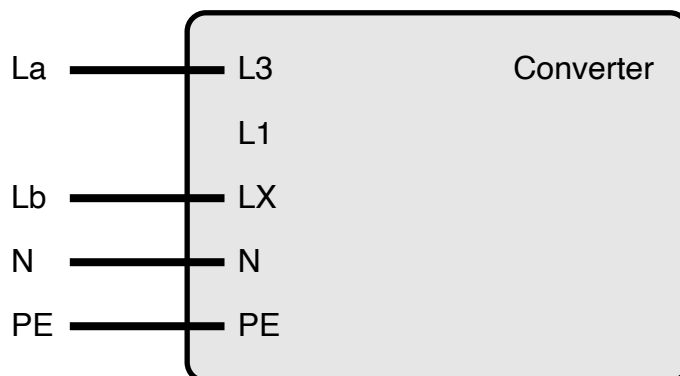
Supply is 460V split phase:

La to L3

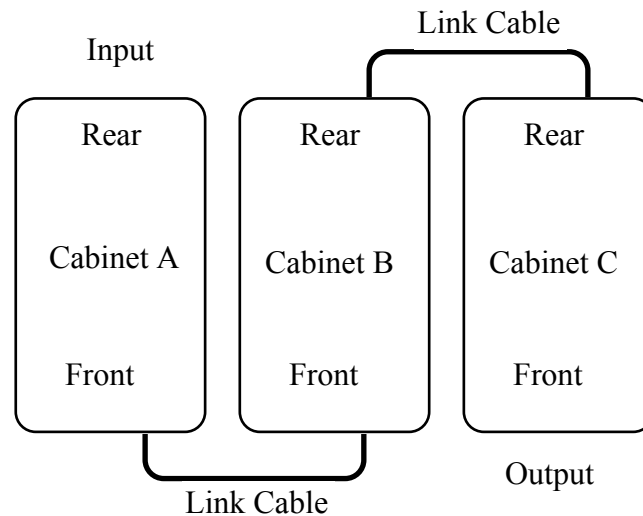
Lb to LX

N to N

PE to PE



## Multi cabinet set-up for converters above 8kW



### Connect a machine to a converter

The converter output phases must always be connected to the corresponding phases in a three-phase wall outlet.

Control transformer:

Most machines have a single-phase control transformer. Care must be taken, as the output voltages of a converter are 400V between phases, but only phase L3 is 230V to neutral.

A machine with a five-pin plug has a control transformer with a 230V primary coil. This is connected between neutral and one of the three phases. Connect this phase to converter output L3.

A machine with a four-pin plug has a control transformer with a 400V primary coil. This coil is connected between two of the three phases. Connect this coil to converter outputs L1 and L3.

To find the phases that a control transformer is connected to, measure the coil resistance on a machine's plug. Remember to set the main switch on the machine to the 'on' position.

The motor rotates in the wrong direction:

In a five-pin plug, swap the two wires connected to L1 and L2.

In a four-pin plug, swap the two wires connected to L1 and L3.

## Prevent damage to machinery

An incorrect installation can damage the control circuit inside a machine.

Very few machines have multiple internal single-phase loads connected to more than one phase. Modify the configuration of a machine so that all single-phase loads are connected to phase L3.

For machines with internal heaters: It is best to disconnect the heater and connect it directly to a single-phase supply.

To avoid damage or fire, install the converter in a well-ventilated room and ensure that its air intake and outlet are always free of obstacles.

The voltage inside a converter can peak at 1200V. Wait at least ten minutes after disconnecting from power before opening the unit. Always measure the DC voltage on the capacitors prior to any work; a live-saving discharge resistor could be faulty.

# SUPPLIER DECLARATION OF CONFORMITY (SDoC)

In accordance with ISO/IEC 17050-1:2004

SDoC Identification Number<sup>1</sup>: **Booster E 2-8kW, Booster T 4-48kW**

## Issuer details

Name <sup>2</sup> (of New Zealand manufacturer or importer): <b>EuroTech Machinery Ltd</b>	Contact Address: <b>140 Victoria Street Cambridge 3434</b>
Telephone: <b>07-823 7234</b>	
New Zealand Company No. (if applicable):	
Email Address: <b>contact@eurotech.co.nz</b>	

Medium Risk Article – Details<sup>3</sup> (Product name, type, rating, brand, model, batch numbers, and serial numbers, as applicable):

**Booster E2, E3, E4, E8, Booster T4, T8, T12, T16, T24, T36, T48**

The Medium Risk Article listed above, fully complies:

With cited standard(s), as listed <sup>4</sup> :	
Standard number and issue year: <b>AS/NZS3100:2009</b>	Standard number and issue year: <b>AS/NZS2064:1997</b>
Edition / Amendment status: <b>Amendment 1,2,3 and 4</b>	Edition / Amendment status: <b>Amendment 1, Group I</b>
Standard title: <b>Approval and test specification - General requirements for electrical equipment</b>	Standard title:
AS/NZS ZZ modified Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	AS/NZS ZZ modified Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
OR Complies with the Conformity Cooperation Agreement <sup>5</sup> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	

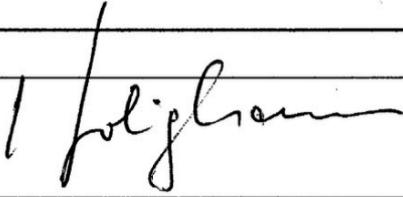
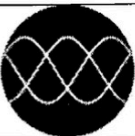
Names and addresses of any testing organisation or body

Name(s): <b>EMC Technologies (NZ) Ltd</b>	Address(es): <b>47 MacKelvie Street, Grey Lynn, Auckland</b>
Name(s):	Address(es):

Reference to relevant test reports/certification and the issue date that show how compliance is achieved

Standard(s) or document(s) used, to show how compliance with cited standard is achieved: <b>AS/NZS2064:1997</b>	Report Certification or Document reference N°(s): <b>Test Report No 10204.1</b>	Issue date(s): <b>15 Februar 2001</b>
Reference to any management quality system involved:		
Additional information <sup>6</sup> :		

Declaration (signed for and on behalf of)

Name and position as authorized by the issuer <sup>7</sup> : <b>Helmut Holighaus, Director</b>	Signature: 
Issuer Identification (as affixed to the article):  <b>EUROTECH</b> DIGITAL POWER ENGINEERING	Date: <b>23.Aug 2017</b>