

INVERTERS

Power play

Answering seven common questions about power inverters

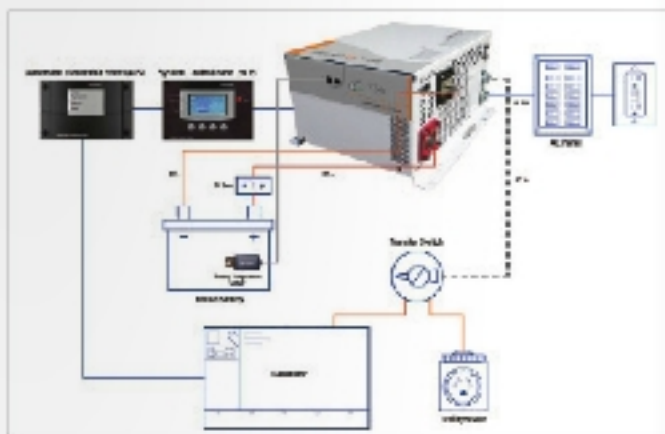
Power inverters—the devices that convert standard battery (DC) power to AC household power—are becoming more commonplace in the trucking industry. Depending upon whom you ask, that's to the delight, or chagrin, of fleet and maintenance managers who often have a love/hate relationship with inverters.

"Inverters have always been a magnet of controversy," says Steve Carlson, OEM sales manager for inverter supplier Xantrex. Carlson says shipments have risen sharply since early 2012 and

the company expects this trend to continue in the next few years.

"Fleets know that drivers love them, as they provide an extra measure of creature comfort that helps with driver retention," Carlson says. "But they can be nervous about inverters and their potential to damage the truck's electrical system."

Carlson says he often fields questions from fleets about inverters, and "the distrust of inverters is really a thing of the past, if, and I stress if, the right inverter and installation practices



are followed. Inverters can be a great asset to drivers and fleets. The key is for fleets to do their homework and know what's best for their operation prior to making a purchase. One size does not fit all and inverter quality varies greatly."

Carlson says these questions typically rise above all others when fleets try to determine which inverters to purchase.

What size should I buy?

Far and away, Carlson says "what size" is the number one and most important question he hears from fleets.

"It's easy to say get the biggest inverter on the market and you'll be covered for all your needs," Carlson says. "But that's not the best advice. Inverter sizes range from 300-watt cigarette lighter plug-in inverters to 5,000-watt units. Each fleet should do a survey on truck size and power usage and understand how their drivers will use an inverter—what items they want powered and what items will be used at the same time. That will help right-size the inverter for your operation."

As an example, Carlson says drivers will often run a microwave, TV and laptop all at the same time.

"On each device you'll see a wattage number," he said. "A microwave might be rated at 1,000 watts, a TV at 250 watts, and a laptop at 95. Add them up to see how much continuous power you'll need, and then add 20%. So, in this case you'll need just over 1,600 watts. Next, round up to find an inverter that meets your power needs. Xantrex, for example, offers an 1,800-watt unit, and that's what we would recommend."

While determining continuous power is an important consideration, so is "surge power."

"Whenever you power up any device, the initial load is more—and sometimes double—what the continuous power requirement is," Carlson says. "So the surge rating on quality inverters should be about double. So, an 1,800-watt inverter can handle a short 3,600-watt power surge requirement." Next, Carlson says to research how long the inverter can handle the surge. "The longer the better," he says. "Some on the market can handle only a few milliseconds of surge before the power draw shuts down the inverter. Others can last five seconds or more, and that's what you should look for."

Sine or modified sine wave?

There are two types of inverters on the market, a sine wave and modified sine wave.

"Both work well in a truck environment, but for those running sensitive electronics (like CPAP machines) or products that are plugged into their own chargers—a drill or a toothbrush—sine wave is the preferred choice," says Carlson. "Since sine wave is the same power as what you get at home, the voltage is consistent without spikes

or drops. So, the device you're powering reacts just as it would if you were plugged in at home. But, in most cases, modified sine wave power is just fine in operating most electronics and appliances with the exception of few sensitive applications."

As for the price difference? Carlson says the gap has narrowed and today, most higher wattage sine wave inverters cost about 15-20% more than a modified inverter.

"With a sine wave unit, you'll notice a slight decrease in the efficiency rating since electronics within the inverter use power to keep electrical levels consistent," says Carlson. "It's not much—we have an 87% efficiency rating on a Xantrex sine wave unit compared to 92% on a modified inverter. It's like the difference between running a six-cylinder car versus four-cylinder car. That four-cylinder car may get a bit better fuel economy, but the six-cylinder is better in overall performance."

Is it okay for our fleet to install the inverter?

"Generally speaking, yes," says Carlson. "Most technicians will have no problem handling installation, and Xantrex does offer fleet training programs to our customers. We certainly would recommend our training program if there are any questions on installation. But, just remember, you're working with electricity and electricity can bite if you're not careful. It's our recommendation that inverters over 300-watts feature hard-wiring and fusing."

Carlson says there is a bevy of things to consider when installing an inverter, starting with "where it should go" and making sure there is adequate ventilation to allow heat to dissipate.

"And you have to be cognizant of wire sizing and the distance between the inverter and plug-ins which can be put in the sleeper; plus the distance between the battery and inverter. There's a lot to consider."

According to Carlson, most fleets want the convenience of a factory-installed and warranted inverter. "We really recommend either an OEM install when you purchase a new truck, or have the installation done by an authorized dealer," says Carlson. "The OEMs have installation down to a science and it's done on the line to rigid specs. Truck and aftermarket dealers also have the experience, so it's worth spending a few extra bucks to have the installation done right, the first time, should your own staff not have the time or expertise."

What kind of reliability can I expect?

"When it comes to reliability, the old adage, 'you get what you pay for' comes into play," says Carlson. "You will pay more for an inverter that has a 'Regulatory Listed' approval—such as UL or ETL with UL458 rating."

This means the inverter was inspected and approved by an independent agency which safeguards against issues with electricity. UL458 is the listing for inverters and chargers in mobile applications. They must meet strict vibration, environmental, and thermal requirements that non-UL458 units do not. This is the most important safety point I can make, and in fact, TMC's RPI63 calls out this UL listing for all inverters and chargers."

Buying an inverter that is not Rega-

tory Listed tells you: buyer beware. "We've seen these types of products actually shock users, plus internally they often can't protect themselves against power surges."

Carlson says that inverters installed by truck manufacturers all are UL approved, but many inverters sold at truck stops are not.

Carlson also suggests you look for how inverters are internally tested for quality control. "If the manufacturer you're considering tests to ensure quality, then they'll likely promote that fact in their marketing material, or on their Web site," he says. "And, those inverters that have been tested will last longer versus inverters from manufacturers that don't spend the time and money to ensure quality. A quality inverter should last well beyond its warranty period."

Carlson says inverters will occasionally shut down, but quality inverters do so without damaging themselves.

"If dust or cat hair, for instance, gets inside the inverter, it can cause it to

overheat. A higher watt Xantrex inverter, for example, has an error code that lets you know what the problem is—in this case it will tell you that you are overheating and to check the fan. A simple cleaning or "blowing out" will correct the problem and you'll be back up and running. Other inverters could leave you guessing as to what the problem is. And, if you overload the inverter, placing more wattage demands on the inverter than it can handle, the inverter will shut down. The difference between a quality inverter and low-end inverter is how they deal with a shut down. A quality inverter is designed to shut down with no ill effects. A low-end inverter can "wear out" after multiple overloads."

Should I buy an inverter with a battery charger?

"The simple answer is yes if you can use shorepower (electrical outlets at home or on the road at terminals, loading docks, or truck stops)," says Carlson. "When plugged in, you can run

everything you're running with your inverter for as long as you want, plus you can recharge and top off your batteries. The more you can use shore power, the better, as it prolongs the life of your batteries."

In fact, Carlson says having the shorepower option and a charger in the system will add 20-30% to the life of the batteries if plugged into grid power whenever possible.

"It also has the potential to eliminate one battery swap-out over the five to six years use of the truck. This happens by keeping batteries fully charged, offsetting parasitic loads, and reducing the number of cycles."

According to Carlson, most installations use the inverter off the truck's starting batteries and quality inverters will have a low voltage disconnect (LVD) to shut down when voltage drops to 11.7 volts. This ensures the truck will have enough juice to start.

"Check on the LVD feature before you buy an inverter," cau-

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