48a electrical charger wire

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These 48 Amp EV chargers are heavy-duty high-power devices whose electrical branch circuit wiring requires careful planning to ensure the correct wire size is used which is crucial for both EV charging safety and efficiency.

4-3 with ground wiring for a 48-Amp EV charger installation requires three conductors (two hots and one neutral) connecting the 48-Amp EV charger with its 60amps double pole dedicated circuit breaker in a three-phase 240V electrical panel, and a ground wire connecting the charger to the 240V three phase electrical panel ground busbar as shown in the 4-3 with ground wiring for a 48-Amp EV charger wiring diagram below:

Your car has an onboard charger that can receive electricity at a certain amperage. That metric also defines at what speed you will be able to charge your vehicle.

Typically residential home EV chargers are 16A, 24A, 32A, 40A or 48A. The higher the amperage the faster the charge. Some of the chargers, including Grizzl-E Smart charger can be adjusted to a maximum output of 16, 24A, 32A or 40A.

The National Electrical Code has a special safety requirement for the breaker to have higher amperage than the charger. It is called the 25% rule. In a nutshell, it means an electrician should install a breaker that has 25% more amps than the charger.

It is also important that an electrician chooses the right wire size for the installation. To install a NEMA 14-50 outlet for your 40A charger, an 8 gauge cable is required. However, a hardwired installation of a 48A charger requires a 6 gauge cable which is more expensive than an 8 gauge alternative.

The majority of electric vehicles in the US use an SAE J1772 connector as a standard. This is maintained by SAE International under the formal title "SAE Surface Vehicle Recommended Practice J1772, SAE Electric Vehicle Conductive Charge Coupler".

However, Tesla has its own plug. However, if you have a charger with a J1772 connector, you can use a special adaptor, compatible with most Level 2 home or public charging stations. The Tesla J1772 Adaptor supports charging speeds up to 19.2kW.

There is no standard for the charging cable length, although 20+ feet is commonly considered the average. In most cases it is not advised to use any extensions. If you want your charger to be installed outside on an exterior wall, and 20+ feet is not enough, you might be advised to install a charger on a pedestal, closer to your vehicle"s parking place.

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Electric vehicle chargers can be either plugged into the outlet next to a charger or hardwired. Hardwiring means that the charger has a cable that goes directly to the electrical panel. This mostly depends on the charger and its amperage. A charger of 40A or less usually plugs into an outlet. Common outlets are NEMA 14-50 and NEMA 6-50. A hardwired installation is more common for charging at 48A and over.

People also divide chargers into smart and dumb. A smart charger is a charger that has a built-in connectivity device which can be connected to the internet through WiFi, 4G, Bluetooth, or Ethernet (some chargers are WiFi only, or WiFi and 4G only).

Therefore, the full benefit of a smart charger can be utilized if it can be connected to the Internet. An Internet connection is required to access the charger using Open Charging Point Protocol (OCPP) and to operate it through any software. Most charger management applications allow you to control the charger via your mobile phone, set charging timers and use a number of other features.

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