

Chapter 1

Power Types



I Definitions of AC/DC

DC, or direct current, is a super consistent, linear voltage _____ that lends itself well to batteries and solar.

AC, or alternating current, can actually flow in different directions using magnetic polarity, and its wave-like motion lends itself well to long distances and _____ appliances.

The majority of appliances in your RV have to be able to run off _____ batteries for those times when you're not plugged in at home or a campground.

I 12-Volt DC

List the major 12-volt appliances in your RV:

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

List the 12-volt appliances that supplement with propane:

- _____
- _____
- _____

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I 120-Volt AC

120-volt AC power is used for high voltage appliances like your _____ or microwave, and to run household style _____.

You can run these appliances off shore power:

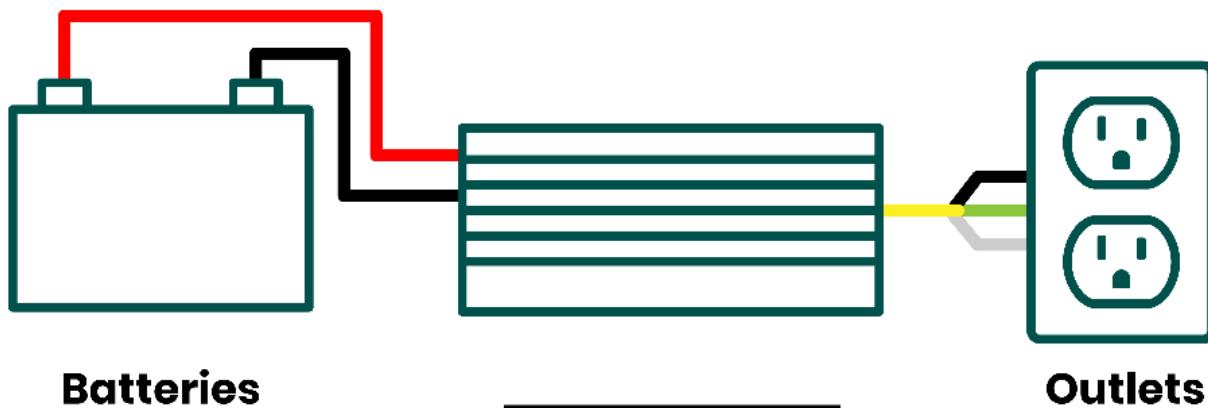
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

30-amp connections are limited to _____ amps and _____ watts.

50-amp connections are limited to _____ amps and _____ watts.

When staying in the RV and not hooked up at a campground, your unit goes into _____.

Household style outlets require an _____ to work off your batteries when not plugged into shore power.



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I 120-Volt AC (Continued)

The size of your _____ and _____ will dictate what you can run on these outlets.

Inverter power loss: 120 volt is _____ more than 12 volt.

Unless you've installed a big, expensive solar and battery upgrade in your new RV, you have to be careful about what appliances you use and when you use them. As much as manufacturers want you to believe this is your home away from home, it's a self-contained system that has its limits.

If your outlets suddenly stop working, check the _____ plugs.

I Propane

Propane is a _____ fuel that can be stored in sealed containers.

List the items in your RV that use propane:

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

Propane power usage:

A propane based furnace only uses about _____ amps per hour directly off your batteries.

A small electric ceramic heater uses about _____ amps per hour off your inverter.